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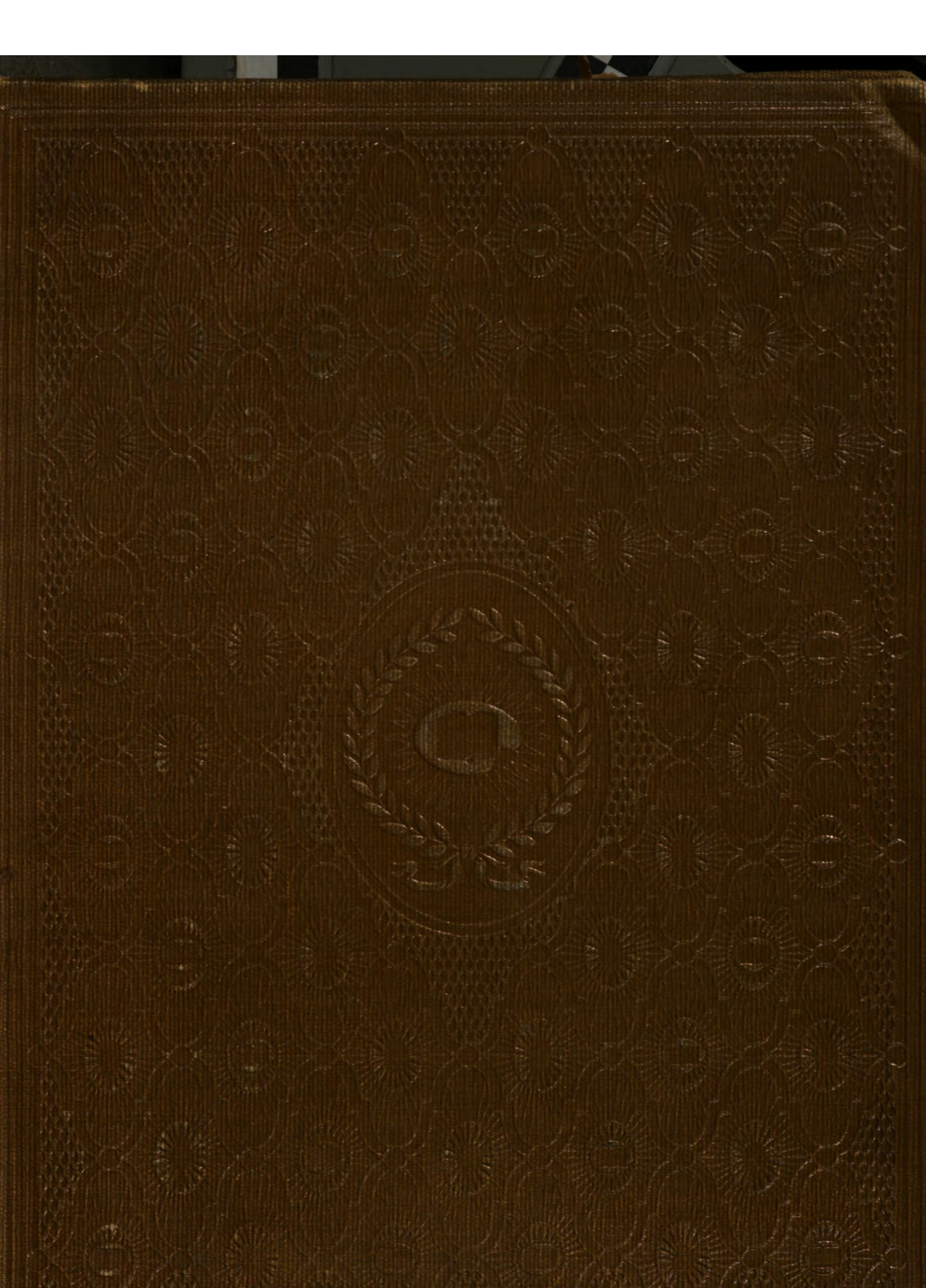
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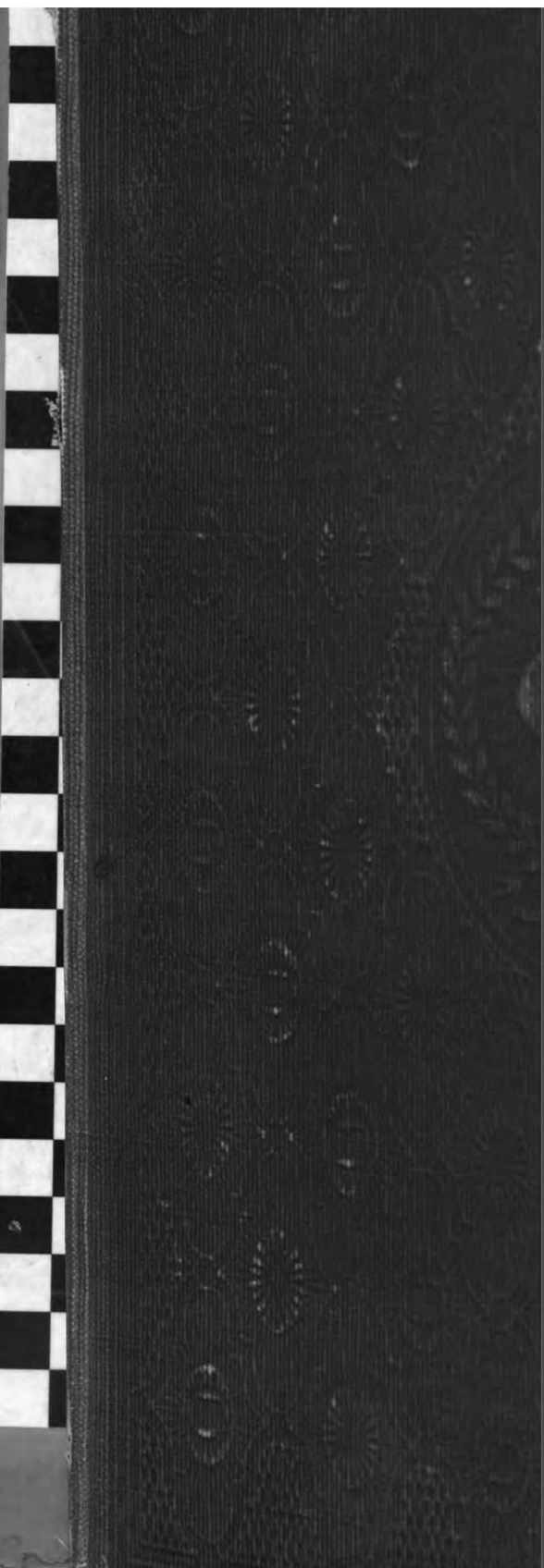
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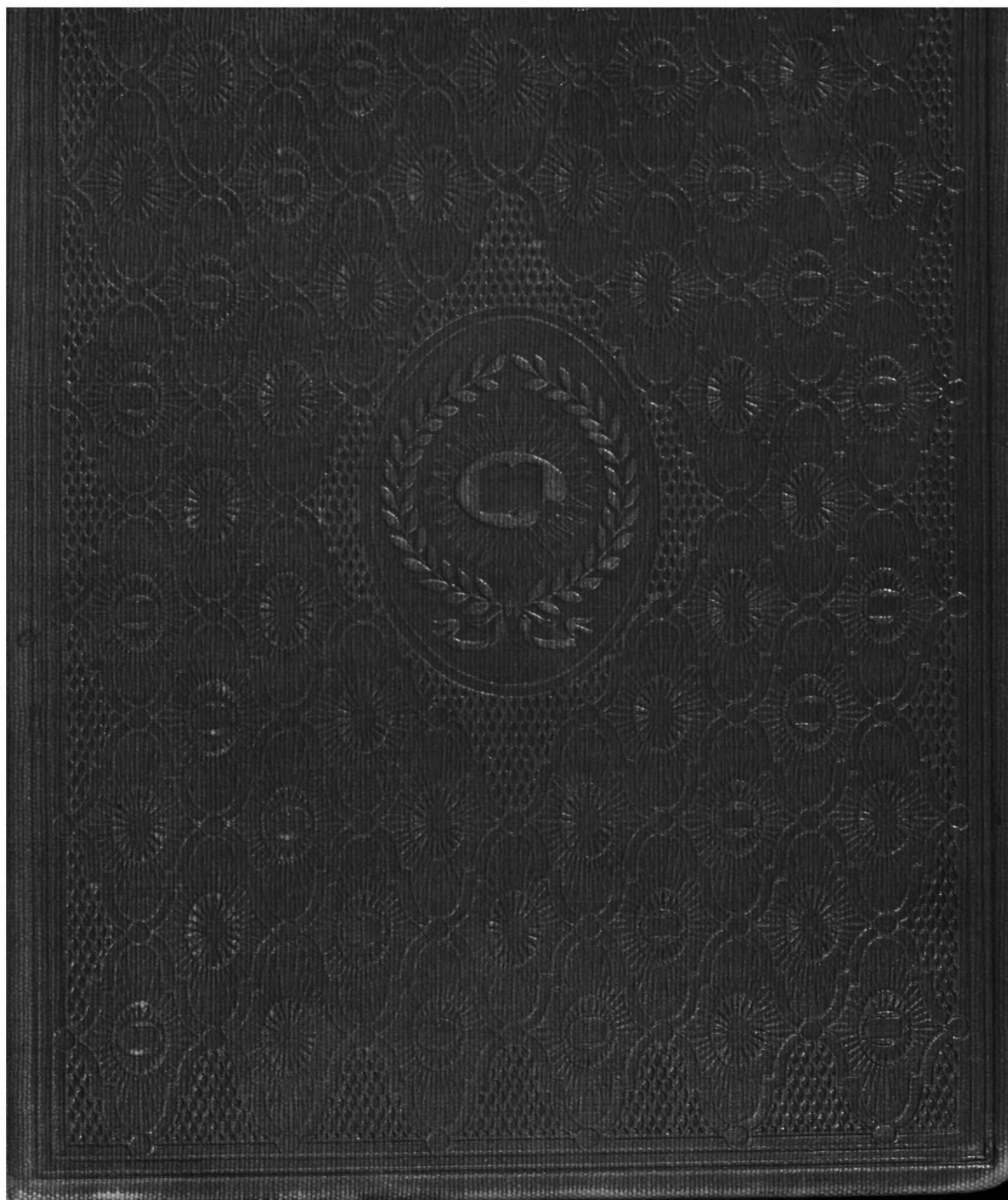
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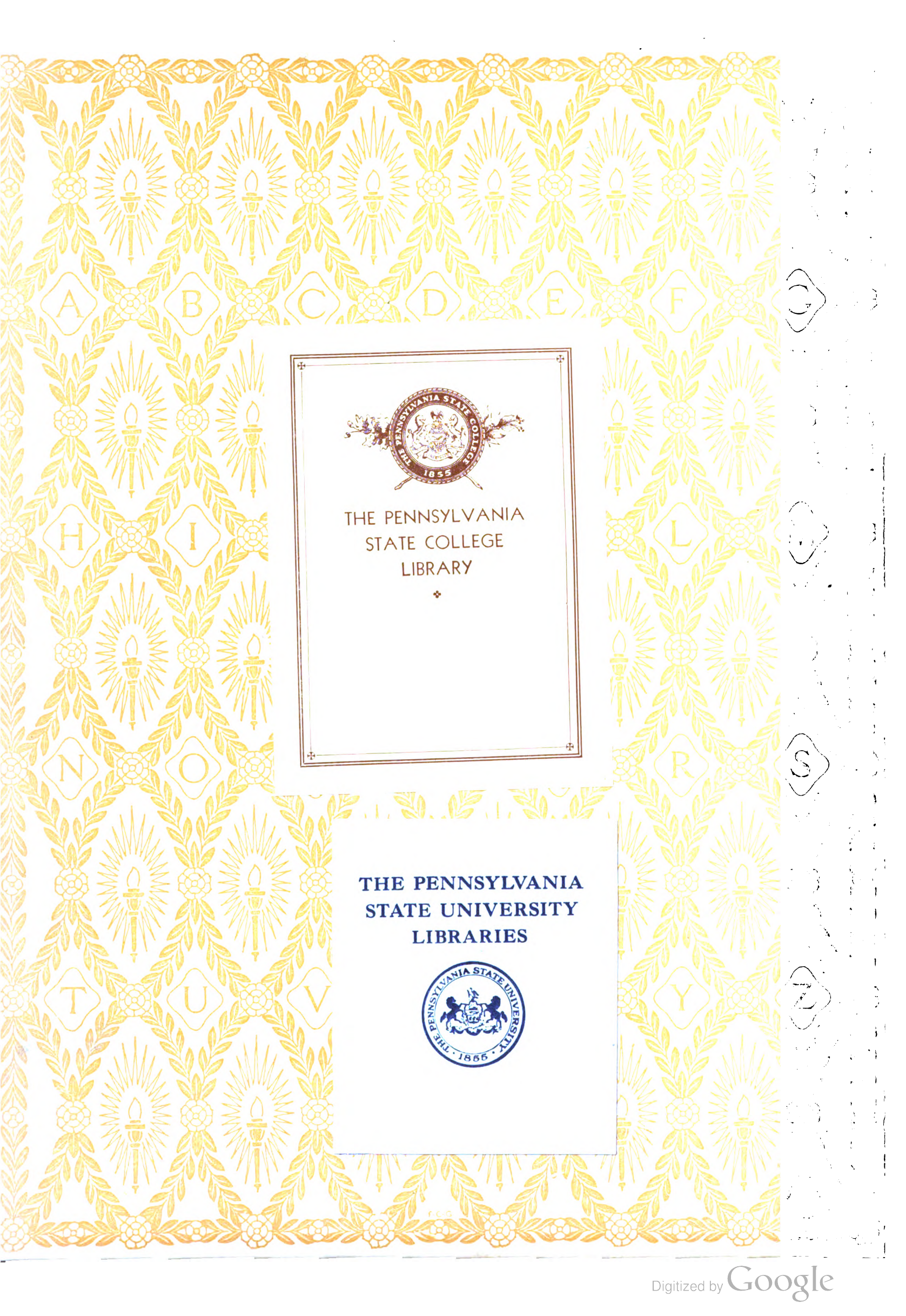












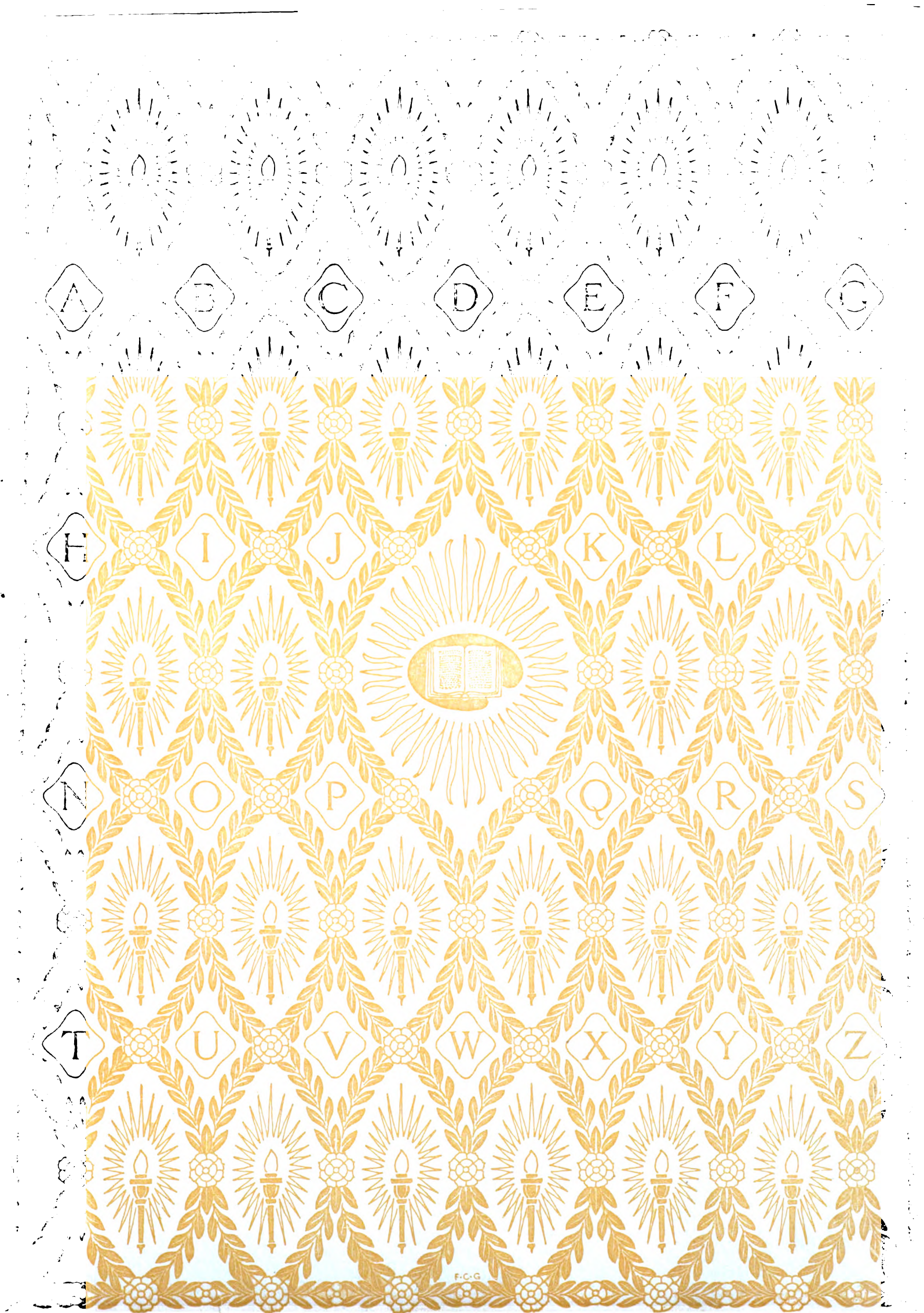
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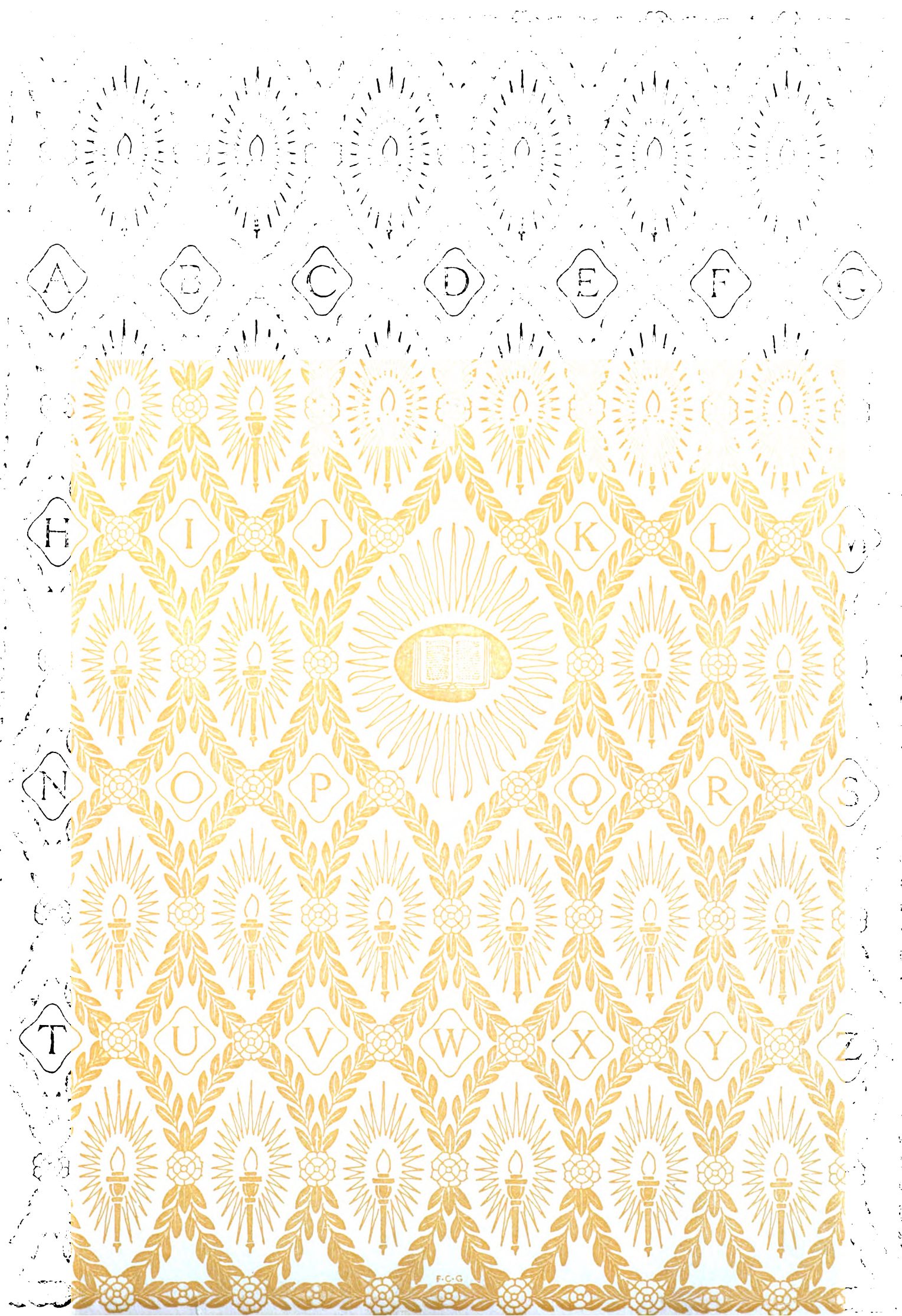
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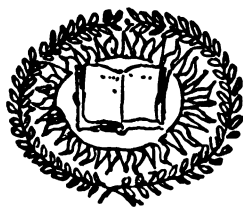
Revised and Enlarged Edition

THE  
CENTURY DICTIONARY  
AND  
CYCLOPEDIA

WITH A NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD

A WORK OF GENERAL REFERENCE  
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE

IN TWELVE VOLUMES  
VOLUME II



THE CENTURY CO  
NEW YORK

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#### PUBLISHERS' NOTE ON THE COMPLETED WORK

THE publication of the Atlas, which is incorporated in the present edition, completed the plan of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia. As the Cyclopedia of Names grew out of the Dictionary and supplemented it on its encyclopedic side, so the Atlas grew out of the Cyclopedia, and serves as an extension of its geographical material. Each of these works deals with a different part of the great field of words,—common words and names,—while the three, in their unity, constitute a work of reference which virtually covers the whole of the field. The two new volumes which were issued in 1909, and the material of which is included in the present edition, make the Dictionary and Cyclopedia complete. The total number of words and names defined or otherwise described in the completed work is over 500,000.

The special features of each of these several parts of the book are described in the prefaces which will be found in the first, eleventh, and twelfth volumes. It need only be said that the definitions of the common words of the language are for the most part stated encyclopedically, with a vast amount of technical, historical, and practical information in addition to a wealth of purely philological material; that the same encyclopedic method is applied to proper names—names of persons, places, characters in fiction, books—in short, of everything to which a name is given; and that in the Atlas geographical names, and much besides, are exhibited with a completeness and serviceableness seldom equaled. Of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as a whole, therefore, it may be said that it is in its own field the most complete presentation of human knowledge—scientific, historical, and practical—that exists.

Moreover, the method of distributing this encyclopedic material under a large number of headings, which has been followed throughout, makes each item of this great store of information far more accessible than in works in which a different system is adopted.

The first edition of The Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, that of the Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894, that of the Atlas in 1897, and that of the two new volumes in 1909. Each of these works has been subjected to thorough revision, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition.

# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON  
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF  
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CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES, THE CENTURY ATLAS, AND  
THE CENTURY DICTIONARY SUPPLEMENT



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# ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj.	adjective.	engin.	engineering.	mech.	mechanics, mechan-	photog.	photography.
abbr.	abbreviation.	entom.	entomology.	cal.	cal.	phren.	phrenology.
abl.	ablative.	Epis.	Episcopal.	med.	medicine.	phys.	physical.
acc.	accusative.	equiv.	equivalent.	mensur.	mensuration.	physiol.	physiology.
accom.	accommodated, accom-	esp.	especially.	metal.	metallurgy.	pl., plur.	plural.
	modation.	Eth.	Ethiopic.	metaph.	metaphysica.	poet.	poetical.
act.	active.	ethnog.	ethnography.	meteor.	meteorology.	polit.	political.
adv.	adverb.	ethnol.	ethnology.	Mex.	Mexican.	Pol.	Polish.
AF.	Anglo-French.	etym.	etymology.	MGr.	Middle Greek, medie-	poss.	possessive.
agrl.	agriculture.	Eur.	European.	val Greek.	val Greek.	pp.	past participle.
A.L.	Anglo-Latin.	exclam.	exclamation.	MHG.	Middle High German.	ppr.	present participle.
alg.	algebra.	f., fem.	feminine.	milit.	military.	Pr.	Provençal ( <i>usually</i>
Amer.	American.	F.	French ( <i>usually mean-</i>	mineral.	mineralogy.		<i>meaning</i> Old Pro-
anat.	anatomy.		<i>ing</i> modern French).	ML.	Middle Latin, medie-		vençal).
anc.	ancient.	Flem.	Flemish.	val Latin.	val Latin.	pref.	prefix.
antiq.	antiquity.	fort.	fortification.	MLG.	Middle Low German.	prep.	preposition.
aor.	asorist.	freq.	frequentative.	mod.	modern.	pres.	present.
appar.	apparently.	Fries.	Friesic.	mycol.	mycology.	pret.	preterit.
Ar.	Arabic.	fut.	future.	myth.	mythology.	priv.	privative.
arch.	architecture.	G.	German ( <i>usually mean-</i>	n.	noun.	prob.	probably, probable.
archeol.	archæology.		<i>ing</i> New High Ger-	n., neut.	neuter.	pron.	pronoun.
arith.	arithmetical.		man).	N.	New.	pron.	pronounced, pronun-
art.	article.	Gael.	Gaelic.	N.	North.		ciation.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.	galv.	galvanism.	N. Amer.	North America.	prop.	properly.
astrol.	astrology.	gen.	genitive.	nat.	natural.	pros.	prosody.
astron.	astronomy.	geog.	geography.	naut.	nautil.	Prot.	Protestant.
attrib.	attributive.	geol.	geology.	nav.	navigation.	prov.	provincial.
aug.	augmentative.	geom.	geometry.	NGr.	New Greek, modern	psychol.	psychology.
Bav.	Bavarian.	Goth.	Gothic (Mæsothetic).	Greek.	Greek.	q. v.	L. <i>quod</i> (or pl. <i>quæ</i> )
Beng.	Bengali.	Gr.	Greek.	NHG.	New High German		<i>vide</i> , which see.
biol.	biology.	gram.	grammar.		( <i>usually simply</i> G.,	refl.	reflexive.
Bohem.	Bohemian.	gun.	gunnery.		German).	reg.	regular, regularly.
bot.	botany.	Heb.	Hebrew.	NL.	New Latin, modern	repr.	representing.
Braz.	Brazilian.	her.	heraldry.	Latin.	Latin.	rhet.	rhetoric.
Bret.	Breton.	herpet.	herpetology.	nom.	nominal.	Rom.	Roman.
bryol.	bryology.	Hind.	Hindustani.	Norm.	Norman.	Rom.	Romanic, Romance
Bulg.	Bulgarian.	hist.	history.	north.	northern.		(languages).
carp.	carpentry.	horol.	horology.	Norw.	Norwegian.	Rusa.	Russian.
Cat.	Catalan.	hort.	horticulture.	numis.	numismatics.	S.	South.
Cath.	Catholic.	Hung.	Hungarian.	O.	Old.	S. Amer.	South American.
caus.	causative.	hydraul.	hydraulics.	obs.	obsolete.	sc.	L. <i>scilicet</i> , understand,
ceram.	ceramics.	hydro.	hydrostatics.	obstet.	obstetrics.		supply.
cf.	L. <i>confer</i> , compare.	Icel.	Icelandic ( <i>usually</i>	OBulg.	Old Bulgarian ( <i>other-</i>	Sc.	Scotch.
ch.	church.		<i>meaning</i> Old Ice-		<i>wise called</i> Church	Scand.	Scandinavian.
Chal.	Chaldea.	Ichth.	Ichthyology.		Slavonic, Old Slavonic,	Scrip.	Scripture.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.	I. e.	L. <i>id est</i> , that is.		Old Slavonic).	sculp.	sculpture.
Chin.	Chinese.	impers.	impersonal.	OCat.	Old Catalan.	Serv.	Servian.
chron.	chronology.	impl.	imperfect.	OD.	Old Dutch.	sing.	singular.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.	impv.	imperative.	ODan.	Old Danish.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
com.	commerce, commer-	improp.	improperly.	odontog.	odontography.	Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
	cial.	Ind.	Indian.	odontol.	odontology.	Sp.	Spanish.
comp.	composition, com-	ind.	indicative.	OF.	Old French.	subj.	subjunctive.
	pound.	Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.	OFlem.	Old Flemish.	superl.	superlative.
compar.	comparative.	inf.	indefinite.	OGael.	Old Gaelic.	surg.	surgery.
conch.	conchology.	instr.	instrumental.	OHG.	Old High German.	surv.	surveying.
conj.	conjunction.	interj.	interjection.	OIr.	Old Irish.	Sw.	Swedish.
contr.	contracted, contrac-	intr., intrans.	intransitive.	OIt.	Old Italian.	syn.	synonymy.
	tion.	Ir.	Irish.	OL.	Old Latin.	Syr.	Syriac.
Corn.	Cornish.	irreg.	irregular, irregularly.	OLG.	Old Low German.	technol.	technology.
craniol.	craniology.	It.	Italian.	ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.	teleg.	telegraphy.
craniolom.	craniometry.	Jap.	Japanese.	OPrusa.	Old Prussian.	teratol.	teratology.
crystal.	crystallography.	L.	Latin ( <i>usually mean-</i>	orig.	original, originally.	term.	termination.
D.	Dutch.		<i>ing</i> classical Latin).	ornith.	ornithology.	Teut.	Teutonic.
Dan.	Danish.	Lett.	Lettish.	OS.	Old Saxon.	theat.	theatrical.
dat.	dative.	LG.	Low German.	OSP.	Old Spanish.	theol.	theology.
def.	definite, definition.	lichenol.	lichenology.	osteol.	osteology.	therap.	therapeutics.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.	lit.	literal, literally.	OSw.	Old Swedish.	toxicol.	toxicology.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.	lit.	literature.	OTeut.	Old Teutonic.	tr., trans.	transitive.
diff.	different.	Lith.	Lithuanian.	p. a.	participial adjective.	trigon.	trigonometry.
dim.	diminutive.	lithog.	lithography.	paleon.	paleontology.	Turk.	Turkish.
distrib.	distributive.	lithol.	lithology.	part.	participle.	typog.	typography.
drama.	dramatic.	LL.	Late Latin.	pass.	passive.	ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
dynam.	dynamics.	m., masc.	masculine.	pathol.	pathology.	v.	verb.
E.	East.	M.	Middle.	perf.	perfect.	var.	variant.
E.	English ( <i>usually mean-</i>	mach.	machinery.	Pers.	Persian.	vet.	veterinary.
	<i>ing</i> modern English).	mammal.	mammalogy.	pers.	person.	v. i.	intransitive verb.
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.	manuf.	manufacturing.	persp.	perspective.	v. t.	transitive verb.
econ.	economy.	math.	mathematics.	Peruv.	Peruvian.	W.	Welsh.
e. g.	L. <i>exempli gratia</i> , for	MD.	Middle Dutch.	petrog.	petrography.	Wall.	Walloon.
	example.	ME.	Middle English ( <i>other-</i>	Pg.	Portuguese.	Wallach.	Wallachian.
Egypt.	Egyptian.		<i>wise called</i> Old Eng-	phar.	pharmacy.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
E. Ind.	East Indian.		lish).	Phen.	Phenician.	zoögeog.	zoögeography.
elect.	electricity.			philol.	philology.	zool.	zoology.
embryol.	embryology.			philos.	philosophy.	zoot.	zootomy.
Eng.	English.			phonog.	phonography.		

## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

**a** as in fat, man, pang.  
**ā** as in fate, mane, dale.  
**ä** as in far, father, guard.  
**â** as in fall, talk, naught.  
**à** as in ask, fast, ant.  
**ã** as in fare, hair, bear.

**e** as in met, pen, bless.  
**ê** as in mete, meet, meat.  
**ò** as in her, fern, heard.

**i** as in pin, it, biscuit.  
**î** as in pine, flight, file.

**o** as in not, on, frog.  
**ô** as in note, poke, floor.  
**ö** as in move, spoon, room.  
**ô** as in nor, song, off.

**u** as in tub, son, blood.  
**û** as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. xiii, xiv).  
**ù** as in pull, book, could.  
**ü** German ü, French u.

**oi** as in oil, joint, boy.  
**ou** as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xv. Thus:

**ā** as in prelate, courage, captain.  
**ē** as in ablegate, episcopal.  
**ō** as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.  
**ū** as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xv. Thus:

**ä** as in errant, republican.  
**ē** as in prudent, difference.  
**î** as in charity, density.  
**ō** as in valor, actor, idiot.

**ā** as in Persia, peninsula.  
**ē** as in the book.  
**ū** as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

**t** as in nature, adventure.  
**d** as in arduous, education.  
**s** as in pressure.  
**z** as in seizure.

**th** as in thin.  
**th** as in then.  
**ch** as in German ach, Scotch loch.  
**n** French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.  
**ly** (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.  
 ' denotes a primary, ' a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

## SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.  
 > read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.  
 + read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.  
 = read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.

\* refers, in all cases, to material which will be found in the supplementary pages. It is used in the cross-references, and is also placed above (rarely below) the initial letter of a word, when an addition to its definitions will be found in the supplementary pages at the end of one or another of the various volumes.

✓ read *root*.  
 \* read *theoretical or alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.  
 † read *obsolete*.

## SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

**back<sup>1</sup>** (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.  
**back<sup>1</sup>** (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.  
**back<sup>1</sup>** (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.  
**back<sup>1</sup>** (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.  
**back<sup>2†</sup>** (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat<sup>2</sup>*.  
**back<sup>3</sup>** (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only ..... § 5.  
 Chapter only ..... xiv.  
 Canto only ..... xiv.  
 Book only ..... iii.

Book and chapter .....  
 Part and chapter .....  
 Book and line .....  
 Book and page ..... iii. 10.  
 Act and scene .....  
 Chapter and verse .....  
 No. and page .....  
 Volume and page ..... II. 34.  
 Volume and chapter ..... IV. iv.  
 Part, book, and chapter ..... II. iv. 12.  
 Part, canto, and stanza ..... II. iv. 12.  
 Chapter and section or ¶ ..... vii. § or ¶ 3.  
 Volume, part, and section or ¶ . I. i. § or ¶ 6.  
 Book, chapter, and section or ¶ . I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discrimi-

nated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.



1. The third letter and second consonant in the English, as in general in the other alphabets derived from the Phœnician. The value of the sign, however, in Phœnician as in Greek, was that of a hard *g* (in *go, give*); and so also originally in Latin, beside the sign *k*, which had the proper *k*-sound. But the Latins gave up for a time the written distinction of the *k*-sound from the *g*-sound, writing both with the same character, *C*; and when later they readopted the distinction, instead of reducing *C* to its original value, and restoring *k*, they retained the *k*-value for the *c*, and added a tag to the same character for the *g*-sound, thus turning *C* into *G*. The comparative table of forms, like that given for the other letters (compare *A* and *B*), is as follows:

Egyptian Hieroglyphic.	Phœnician.	Early Greek.

Great as is the apparent difference between Greek *T* and our *C*, it is due only to a shifting of the position of the angle made by the two component lines, and the rounding of this angle. The hard or *k*-sound which belonged to this character in early Latin belonged to it also in Anglo-Saxon (which, like Latin, made little or no use of *k*). But this *k*-sound, as being a guttural or back-palatal mute, is particularly likely to be shifted forward along the tongue and to be changed into front-palatal and sibilant sounds, especially before vowels like *e*, *i*, *y*, which favor the front-palatal position. Hence it comes that *c*, still so written, is pronounced as *s* in English before *e*, *i*, *y*, and elsewhere as *k*. But this "soft" or sibilant *c* belongs to the French part of our language; the Anglo-Saxon *c*, when softened, gets the sound usually represented in English by *ch*, and is so written: for example, in *chicken, cheese, church, birch, teach*. (See *ch*, and *aspiration*.) No word containing *c* pronounced *s* is of Anglo-Saxon origin, except a few misspelled, as *cinder* for *sinder*, and *once, twice, etc., pence, mice, etc.*, having *-cs* for original *-es, -s*. (See *-el*.) For the sounds of *ch*, see *ch*.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, *C* stands for 100, and is repeated up to CCCC, 400 (followed by *D*, 500). This symbol, originally  $\odot$ , that is, the Greek theta ( $\theta$ ), was afterward reduced to *C* and understood to stand for *centum*, a hundred.

3. As a symbol: (a) In music: (1) Used in English and German to designate the key-note of the natural scale. See *natural* and *scale*. (2) When placed on the staff immediately after the clef, a sign of common time, each measure containing 4 quarter notes or their equivalent. When a vertical line is drawn through it, it indicates *alla breve* time, each measure containing 2 or 4 half notes, played more quickly than in common time. (3) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital next to the left of each group of two black keys. The middle *C* of the keyboard is a usual starting-point in the reckoning of both keys, tones, and notes; it is also known as *alto C*, or *c'*; the next *C* below is called *tenor C*, or *c*; the second *C* below, *bass c*, or *C*; and the next *C* above, *treble C*, or *c''*, etc. The present pitch of middle *C* is from 250 to 265 vibrations per second; it is often theoretically fixed in Germany at 264, in England at 256, and in France at 251. About 1700 it was actually about 240, and in recent times as high as 275. The major scale of *C*, because it comprises all the white keys and none of the black ones, is taken as the normal or standard scale of the keyboard. (b) In the mnemonic names of moods of syllogism, the symbol of reduction *per impossibile*. (c) In *math.*, *C* is used to denote a constant of integration. See also *A*, 2 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*). (*d*) In *chem.*, the symbol for carbon.

4. As an abbreviation, *c* or *C* stands, in dental formulas of zoölogy (*c.*), for *canine tooth*; in United States money (*c.*), for *cent*; in thermometer-readings (*C.*), for *centigrade*; in French money (*c.*), for *centime*; in references (*c.*), for *chapter* (or Latin *capitulum*); in dates, before the number (*c.*), for Latin *circa*, about; in meteorology (*c.*), for *cirrus*; in a ship's log-book (*c.*), for *cloudy*; and in measures of volume (*c.*), for *cubic*.—Middle *C*, in music, the note on the first ledger-line above the bass or below the treble staff. (See above.)

*ca*<sup>1</sup>, *ca*<sup>1</sup> (*kä*), *v.* [Sc., = *E. call*; so *a', fa', fou, oo*, etc., for *E. all, fall, full, wool*, etc.] A Scotch contraction of *call*.

*ca*<sup>2</sup>, *ca*<sup>2</sup>, *cas* (*kä*), *v. t.* [Prob. < Gael. *calc* = *Ir. calcam*, drive with a hammer, *calc*: see *calc*.] To drive; impel; push; knock: as, to *ca*<sup>2</sup> a man over. [Scotch.]

But *ca*<sup>2</sup> them out to park or hill.  
And let them wander at their will.  
Burns, Death of Mallic.

*Ca*<sup>3</sup> *cannia*. See *canny*.

*ca*<sup>3</sup>, *ka* (*kä*), *v. t.* [Appar. a particular use, with only phrasal meaning, of *ca*<sup>2</sup> or *ca*<sup>1</sup>: see *def.*] A word of no definite individual meaning, occurring in the proverbial phrase *ca me, ca thee* (now also *claw me, claw thee*), help (or serve) me and I'll help you.

*Ca me, ca thee*: conceal this from my wife,  
And I'll keep all thy knavery from thine vncle.  
T. Heywood, If you know not me, II.

*ca*<sup>4</sup>, *n.* See *coel*.

*ca*<sup>5</sup> (*kä*), *n.* A Babylonian measure of capacity, identified with the Hebrew bath or ephah.

*Ca*. In *chem.*, the symbol for calcium.

*ca*. In dates, a contraction of Latin *circa*, about: \*as, *ca*. 1300, about 1300.

*O. A.* An abbreviation of *chief accountant*, of \*controller of accounts, and in Great Britain of chartered accountant.

*Caaba*, *n.* See *Kaaba*.

*caasing-whale* (*kä'ing-hwāl*), *n.* [Sc., < *caasing* (< *ca*<sup>2</sup>, *caa*, drive) + *whale*; because these whales can be driven like cattle.] A large round-headed cetacean, *Globicephalus siveval*, of the family *Delphinida*, resembling a porpoise in form, but of greater dimensions than those usually attained by the dolphin family, sometimes reaching a length of upward of 20 feet. It especially resorts to the shores of the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe islands, Iceland, etc., appearing in herds of from 100 to 1,000 individuals. Though closely related to the killers of the genus *Orca*, *caasing*-whales are timid and inoffensive, feeding on small fish, mollusks, and especially cephalopods. Also *ca'ing-whale*.

*caama* (*kä'ä-mä*), *n.* 1. A name of a small South African fox, *Vulpes caama*.—2. A name of a large bubaline antelope, *Alcelaphus caama*, the hartbeest.

*caast*, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*<sup>1</sup>.

*cab*<sup>1</sup> (*kab*), *n.* [Short for *cabriolet*, *q. v.*] 1. A hackney carriage with either two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; a cabriolet.

A cab came clattering up. Thackeray.

With great difficulty Messrs. Bradshaw & Rotch (the latter a member of Parliament) obtained licences for eight cabriolets in 1823, and started them at fares one third lower than those of hackney coaches. The new vehicles were hooded chaises, drawn by one horse, and carrying only one passenger besides the driver, who sat in the cabriolet (or, as more commonly called for brevity, the *cab*) with his fare. . . . The name *cab* is still commonly applied to all hackney carriages drawn by one horse, whether on two or four wheels. Penny Cyc.

2. The hooded or covered part of a locomotive, which protects the engineer and fireman from the weather. [U. S.]

*cab*<sup>1</sup> (*kab*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cabbed*, ppr. *cabbing*. [*< cab*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To pass over in a cab: as, to *cab* the distance: often used with an indefinite *it*: as, I'll *cab it* to Whitehall. [Colloq., Eng.]

*cab*<sup>2</sup> (*kab*), *n.* Any sticky substance. [Prov. Eng.]

*cab*<sup>3</sup> (*kab*), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *cabal*<sup>1</sup>.] A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

*cab*<sup>4</sup>, *kab* (*kab*), *n.* [= Gr. *káβos*, *L.L. cabus*, < Heb. and Chal. *kab*, a hollow, < *kabab*, hollow out.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, for both dry and liquid matter. It was equal to 2.021 liters, or 4½ United States pints. Other statements appear to be due to confusion of different measures by Greek metrologists; but a great *cab*, of ½ the ordinary size, is mentioned in the Talmud.

They besieged it [Samaria] until an ass's head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a *cab* of dove's dung for five pieces of silver. 2 *KL* vi. 25.

*cab*<sup>5</sup> (*kab*), *n.* See *capet*<sup>2</sup>.

*caba* (*kab'ä*), *n.* Same as *cabas*, 2 and 3.

*caback*, *n.* [Russ. *kabakü*.] A tavern; pot-house; dram-shop. [Russian.]

*cabaged* (*ka-bäjd'*), *a.* Same as *caboshed*.

*cabal*<sup>1</sup> (*ka-bal'*), *n.* [= D. *kabaal* = G. *cabale* = Dan. *kabale* = Sw. *kabal*, a cabal (defs. 3 and 4), < F. *cabale* = Sp. *cabala* = Pg. It. *cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal, the cabala: see *cabala*.] 1†. The cabala (which see).—2†. A secret. [Rare.]

The measuring of the temple, a *cabal* found out but lately. B. Jonson.

3. Conjoint intrigue; secret artifices of a few persons united in some design: as, "curs'd cabals of women," Dryden.

Centuries glide away in the same unvaried round of cabals at court. Brougham.

4. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue; a junto. The name of "the Cabal" was given to an unpopular ministry of Charles II., consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word.

These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *Cabal*; and . . . it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., II. =Syn. 4. Combination, Party, Faction, Cabal, Camarilla, Junto. Combination is the most general of these words, but it expresses least of permanence in organization; it often denotes the union for special ends of individuals or parties otherwise antagonistic: as, the Democrats and Greenbackers entered into a combination to secure the election. A party is strictly a more close and permanent union of individuals, organized to promote certain principles or common interests which they consider of fundamental importance: as, the Low Church party, the Republican party; but the term is more loosely used where organization is wanting: as, the Free-trade party. Combination and party may express that which is entirely reputable; the other words are chiefly unfavorable in their signification. A faction is commonly a section of a party; it is generally a comparatively small number of individuals, whose principles and objects are often of a captious, frivolous, or selfish nature, but advocated so persistently as to be annoying, and with so little regard to the general interest as sometimes to be dangerous. Cabal and junto express a union less comprehensive than party or even faction; the intrigues of a cabal or junto are usually conducted mainly for the personal aggrandizement of its members. Junto has almost entirely given place to cabal in modern use. A camarilla is a more or less united body of secret counselors of a ruler, acting generally in opposition to his official advisers, and constituting a "power behind the throne."

After numerous abortive attempts and unsuccessful combinations in which Newcastle bore the chief part, it became evident . . . that the union . . . of Newcastle . . . and Pitt was absolutely necessary.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., VIII.

If I could not go to heaven but with a party, I would not go there at all. Therefore I protest to you I am not of the party of federalists.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 430.

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. Madison, Federalist, No. 10.

In a simple monarchy, the ministers of state can never know their friends from their enemies; secret cabals undermine their influence and blast their reputation. J. Adams, Works, IV. 289.

*cabal*<sup>1</sup> (*ka-bal'*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caballed*, ppr. *caballing*. [*< cabal*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To form a cabal; intrigue conjointly; unite in secret artifices to effect some design.

Base rivals, who true wit and merit hate,

Caballing still against it with the great.

Dryden, Art of Poetry, IV. 972.

It [pride] may prevent the nobles from caballing with the people. J. Adams, Works, IV. 395.

*cabal*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [Also written *caball*; = F. *cheval* = Pr. *cavah* = Cat. *caball* = Sp. *caballo* = Pg. It. *cavallo*, a horse, < L. *caballus* (< Gr. *καβάλλος*), an inferior horse, a pack-horse, nag; later, in general sense (superseding L. *equus*), a horse. Hence ult. (from L.) *capell*<sup>1</sup>, *cheval*, *chival*, *cavalier*, *chevalier*, *cavalry*, *chivalry*, etc.] A horse. *cabala*, *kabala* (*kab'a-lä*), *n.* [ML. *cabbala* (It. Pg. *cabala* = Sp. *cábala* = F. *cabale* = G. Dan. Sw. *kabbala*), a transcription of Heb. *qabbäläh*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, < *qäbal*, receive, take, in the Piel conjugation *qibbäl*, receive (a doctrine). Hence *cabal*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The theosophy or mystic philosophy of the Hebrew religion, which grew up mainly after the beginning of the tenth century, and flourished for many generations. The cabala employed itself first in a mystic explanation of Deity and cosmogony, and in the creation of hidden meanings for the sacred Hebrew writings, thus drawing into its province all the Hebrew law and philosophy. Later cabalists pretended to find wonderful meanings even in the

letters and forms of the sacred texts, and made for themselves elaborate rules of interpretation.  
2. Any secret science; esoteric as distinguished from exoteric doctrine; occultism; mysticism.

If I wholly mistake not the cabala of this sect.

Bentley, Philoleutherus Lipsiensis, § 9.

Eager he read whatever tells  
Of magic, cabala, and spells.

Scott, L. of the L., III. 6.

Also spelled *cabbala*, *kabbala*.

**cabalassou**, *n.* See *kabalassou*.

**cabaletta** (kab-ə-let'ə), *n.* [It. (> F. *cabalette*); cf. *cavalletto* (= Sp. *caballeta*, a grasshopper), a little horse, < *cavallo*, a horse: see *cabal*<sup>2</sup>, *capell*.] A song in rondo form, with variations, often having an accompaniment in triplet rhythm, intended to imitate the footfalls of a cantering horse.

**cabalism**<sup>1</sup> (kab-ə-lizm), *n.* [*< cabala + -ism.*] The secret science of the cabalists. [Rare.]

Allegories, parables, *cabalisms*.

J. Spencer, *Prodigies*, p. 287.

**cabalism**<sup>2</sup> (ka-bal'izm), *n.* [*< cabal*<sup>1</sup> + *-ism.*] The practice of forming, or the tendency to form, cabals and cliques. [Rare.]

**cabalist** (kab-ə-list), *n.* [*< ML. cabalista* (It. Sp. Pg. *cabalista* = F. *cabaliste*), < *cabbala*, *cabala*.]

1. One versed in or engaged in the study of the cabala or mystic philosophy of the Jews. The cardinal doctrines of the cabalists embrace the nature of the Supreme Being, the Divine emanations or Sephiroth, the cosmogony, the creation of man, psychology, the destiny of man and the universe, and the import of the revealed law. The cabalists seem to have endeavored to identify all such sciences as demonology, astrology, chiromancy, sympathetic medicine, etc., with their theosophic mysticism, weaving the whole into a secret universal wisdom or esoteric philosophy of the universe. They sympathized with many points of Christianity, so that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the cabala was by many thought highly important as a proof of Christianity and as a means of converting the Jews.

The Cabalists had a notion, that whoever found out the mystic word for anything attained to absolute mastery over that thing. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 158.

2. In general, an occultist; a mystic.

**cabalistic** (kab-ə-lis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< cabalist + -ic.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the cabalists, or to the cabala or mystic philosophy which they professed. See *cabala* and *cabalist*. — 2. In general, occult; mystic; esoteric; symbolical; having an interior or hidden meaning. — *Syn.* *Mystic*, etc. See *mysterious*.

II. *n.* One of the mysteries of the cabala.

L. Addison.

**cabalistical** (kab-ə-lis'ti-kəl), *a.* Same as *cabalistic*.

**cabalistically** (kab-ə-lis'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.

**cabalize** (kab-ə-liz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cabalized*, ppr. *cabalizing*. [*< cabala + -ize*; = F. *cabaliser*.] To use the method or language of the cabalists. [Rare.]

**caballaria** (kab-ə-lā-ri-ə), *n.* [ML., < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*<sup>2</sup>.] A feudal tenure of lands, the tenant furnishing a horseman suitably equipped in time of war, or when the lord had occasion for his service.

**caballer** (ka-bal'ér), *n.* [*< cabal*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] One who unites with others to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.

A close caballer and tongue-vallant lord.

Dryden, *Enfield*, xl. 514.

**caballeria** (kä-bä-lyä-rō'), *n.* [Sp., cavalry, knight-service, a specific tract of land, etc., < *caballo*, a horse: see *cavalier*.] In *Span. Amer. law*, a holding of land corresponding somewhat to the early English knight's fee. It comprised a building-plot of 100 by 200 feet; 500 fanegas of land for a garden, and 40 for planting trees growing in drier or more barren land; and pasture for 50 breeding sows, 100 cows, 20 or 25 horses, 500 sheep, and 100 goats. It was equal to 5 peonías.

**caballero** (kä-bä-lyä-rō'), *n.* [Sp., formerly *cavallero*, a horseman: see *cavalier*.] 1. A Spanish knight or gentleman. — 2. A grave and stately Spanish dance.

**caballine** (kab-ə-lin), *a.* [*< L. caballinus*, < *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*<sup>2</sup>.] Pertaining to or suited for a horse. — *Caballine aloes*. See *aloes*. — *Caballine spring*, the fountain Hippocrene. Beaumont.

**caban** (kä-bän'), *n.* [Tagalog.] A quantity of grain determined by weight: for rice, 83½ pounds avoirdupois.

**cabanet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabin*.

**cabaret** (kab-ə-ret; F. pron. ka-ba-rä'), *n.* [= D. *cabaret*, < F. *cabaret*, a pot-house, tavern, "an ale-house, a timpling and victualling house, tent or booth [cf. F. dial. (Norm.) *cabaret*, eaves], also the herb hewort or foolfoot" (Cotgrave), < OF. *cabaret*, a place inclosed with lattice-

work, the entrance of a cellar, also a racket in tennis.] 1. A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed: as, "some *cabaret* or tennis-court," *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes. — 2. A set of vessels forming a service for tea, coffee, or the like; for example, a tray with tea-pot or pitchers and cups, generally made of the same material throughout, as fine porcelain or the like. Sometimes a small table or stand of the same ware as the vessels takes the place of the tray, or stands upon the tray.

Sèvres porcelain — a *cabaret*, rose du Barry, the set consisting of four pieces. S. K. Inventory (1860), p. 58.

3t. A certain plant. See etymology.

**cabas** (kab'ə), *n.* [Also in E. form *caba*; = D. *kabas*, a hand-basket, < F. *cabas*, OF. *cabas*, *cabache*, *cabat* = Pr. *cabas*, a basket of woven straw, a frail, a pannier, = Pg. *cabaz*, a hand-basket, = Sp. *capazo*, a frail, a hamper, a large basket; also Pg. *capacho*, a mat, = Sp. *capacho* (formerly *cabacho*), m., *capacha*, f., a frail, a hamper; ML. (after OF. or Pr.) *cabassius*, *cabatius*, *cabassio* (n.), *cabacetus*, *cabacus*. Origin uncertain: (1) associated by some etymologists, and appar. in popular use, with Sp. Pg. *capaz*, capacious (cf. ML. *capax*, a vessel of considerable capacity), < L. *capax*, capacious, < *capere*, hold (see *capacious*); but prob., (2) with aug. suffix *-as*, *-az*, *-azo*, *-acho* (= It. *accio*; cf. It. *capaccio*, a large head), < F. *cape* = Pr. Sp. *capa* = It. *cappa*, < ML. *capa*, a cape, cloak, being thus lit. 'a large (or coarse) cape' or cover (mat or bag) for the dried figs, dates, raisins, prunes, etc., which it was orig. used to contain. Hence ult. *cabbage*<sup>3</sup>, *purloin*.] 1. In France, a kind of basket, pannier, or frail, made of woven rush- or palm-leaves or grass, generally of a round form, serving to carry provisions, especially figs, dates, raisins, or prunes. — 2. A similar basket used as a traveling-bag; a hand-bag. — 3. A lady's work-basket or reticule. In this and the preceding sense also (in the United States) *caba*.

Being seated, she proceeded, still with an air of hurry and embarrassment, to open her *cabas*, to take out her books. Charlotte Brontë, *Professor*, xiii.

**cabasset** (kab-ə-set; F. pron. ka-ba-sä'), *n.* [F. *cabasset*, a slight helmet or casket, dim. of *cabas*, a basket.] A military head-piece in use in the sixteenth century for both infantry and cavalry. It resembled a hat with a rounded top, sometimes slightly conical, or with a ridge running from front to rear over the crown, but without a high crest, and had a narrow brim.

**cabassou**, *n.* See *kabassou*.

**cabaya** (ka-bä'yä), *n.* [Also *kabaya* and formerly *cabil*, *cabay*, etc.: of Pers. or Ar. origin.] A light cotton surcoat or tunic worn in oriental countries, especially in Malay countries, by women and by Europeans.

**cabbage**<sup>1</sup> (kab'aj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cabage*, *cabige*, *cabidge*, *cabidge*, with term. accom. from the earlier type *cabish*, *cabyshe*; < OF. *cabus*, dial. *caboch* (= It. *cabuccio* (Florio), *capuccio*, *cappuccio*; ML. reflex *gabusia*), prop. *chou cabus* (= Pr. *caulet cabus*; cf. MD. *kabuyskoole*, D. *kabuiskool* = MLG. *kabusköl*), *cabbage*, lit. headed cole: *chou*, F. *chou*, cole, cabbage (see *cole*<sup>2</sup>); *cabus*, fem. *cabuce*, *cabuce*, headed, large-headed (cf. OF. *caboce*, F. *caboché*, head; It. *capuccio*, a little head (cf. *capouch*, *capuchin*); It. *lattuga capuccia* = F. *laictues cabuces*, pl. (Cotgrave), *cabbage-lettuce*; OHG. *kabuz*, *capuz*, MHG. *kappus*, *kappiz*, *kabaz*, G. *kappes*, *kappus*, *kappis* (also in comp. *kappes-kohl*, *kappes-kraut*), cabbage), < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*. Cf. *cabbage*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A variety of *Brassica oleracea* in which the thick, rounded, and strongly veined leaves are crowded in a large compact head upon a short, stout stem. See *Brassica*. Many kinds are extensively cultivated for use as a vegetable and in salads, pickles, etc. The tree- or cow-cabbage is a coarse form raised for cattle, very tall and branching when in flower. *Brassica* is the type of the family *Brassicaceæ*, which is hence often called the cabbage family.

2. The large terminal bud of some kinds of palms, as the cabbage-palm. — Dcg's cabbage, a succulent herb, *Theligonum Cynocrambe*, of the south of Europe, sometimes used as a pot-herb. — Sea-cabbage, or sea-kale, a perennial cruciferous herb, *Crambe maritima*, of the shores of Europe, cultivated as a pot-herb, especially in England. The young shoots are used. — Skunk-cabbage, a perennial araceous plant of the United States, *Spathyema foetida*, found in moist grounds, and giving out a very fetid odor, especially when bruised. The hooded, shell-shaped, purplish spathe appears in early spring, followed by a tuft of large smooth leaves. The seeds and root are said to be antispasmodic. — St. Patrick's cabbage, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, the London-pride or none-so-pretty of English gardens.

**cabbage**<sup>1</sup> (kab'aj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr. *cabbaging*. [Cf. F. *cabusser*, grow to a head (Cotgrave); from the noun. Cf. *cabbage*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*]

To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing: as, a plant *cabbages*.

**cabbage**<sup>2</sup> (kab'aj), *n.* [An accom. form of *caboché*, < F. *caboché*, the head: see *caboché*, and cf. *cabbage*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set. Coles, 1717. — 2. A part of a head-dress worn by women in the eighteenth century, described as a roll at the back of the head. Wright.

**cabbage**<sup>2</sup> (kab'aj), *v. i.* [*< cabbage*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Cf. *caboshed*.] To grow to a head: said of the horns of a deer. Skelton.

**cabbage**<sup>3</sup> (kab'aj), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr. *cabbaging*. [Earlier, as in E. dial., *cabbish* = D. *kabassen*, < OF. *cabasser*, put into a basket, < *cabas*, a basket: see *cabas*. The verbs *bag*, *poach*, *pocket*, in the sense of 'purloin,' are of similar origin.] To purloin; specifically, to keep possession of part of a customer's cloth from which a garment has been made.

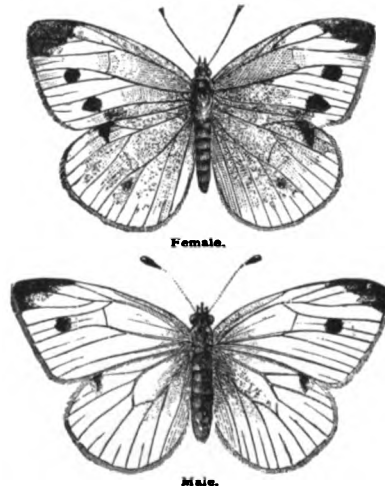
Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of stuff. Arbuthnot.

The tailor drew back as if he had been detected in *cabbaging* from a cardinal's robe, or cribbing the lace of some cope or altar gown. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein*, xix.

**cabbage**<sup>3</sup> (kab'aj), *n.* [*< cabbage*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] Anything filched; specifically, cloth purloined by a tailor who makes garments from material supplied by his customers.

**cabbage-bug** (kab'aj-bug), *n.* The *Murgantia histrionica*, more fully called *harlequin cabbage-bug*, from its brilliant markings. It has spread from Guatemala to Mexico, and thence into the United States, and is destructive to cabbages.

**cabbage-butterfly** (kab'aj-but'ér-flī), *n.* A butterfly of the family *Pieridæ* and genus *Pontia*, whose larvae or caterpillars are injurious



European Cabbage-butterfly (*Pontia rapae*), natural size.

to the cabbage and other cruciferous plants. The common European species is *P. rapae*, which has found its way into Canada and the northern United States.

**cabbage-flea** (kab'aj-flē), *n.* A name of a small beetle, *Haltica consobrina*, of the family *Halticidæ*, the larvae of which infest cabbages.

**cabbage-fly** (kab'aj-flī), *n.* The *Anthomyia brassicae*, a fly belonging to the same family (*Muscidæ*) as the house-fly, and the same genus as the turnip- and potato-flies. Its larvae or maggots are destructive to cabbages by producing disease in the roots on which they feed.

**cabbage-maggot** (kab'aj-mag'ot), *n.* The larva of *Anthomyia brassicae*, the cabbage-fly. Also called *cabbage-worm*.

**cabbage-moth** (kab'aj-mōth), *n.* The *Mamestra* or *Noctua brassicae*, or pot-herb moth, a moth measuring about 1½ inches across the open fore wings, which are dusky-brown clouded with darker shades, and marked with pairs of dark spots on their front edge, and with various streaks and spots of a yellowish or white color. The caterpillar is greenish-black, and is found in autumn feeding on the hearts of cabbages. It changes to a brown pupa.

**cabbage-oil** (kab'aj-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil*.

**cabbage-palm** (kab'aj-pām), *n.* Same as *cabbage-tree*, 1.

**cabbage-rose** (kab'aj-rōz), *n.* A species of rose, *Rosa centifolia*, of many varieties, with a large, round, compact flower, supposed to have been cultivated from ancient times, and especially suited from its fragrance for the manufacture of rose-water and attar. Also called *Provence rose*, by error for *Provins rose*, from the town of that name in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, where these roses are still largely cultivated.



**\*cabbage-tree** (kab'aj-trē), *n.* 1. A name given to many species of palms the tender growing leaf-buds of which are used as a vegetable. The cabbage-tree, or cabbage-palmetto, of the southern United States, *Roystonea palmata*, is a fan-leaved palm growing to the height of from 30 to 50 feet. The cabbage-tree of the West Indies, the tree most generally known as the *cabbage-palm*, is a species of *Roystonea*, *R. oleracea*, ranging north to southern Florida, a lofty and graceful palm with a straight cylindrical trunk, sometimes 150 or 200 feet high, bearing a head of long pinnate leaves. The cabbage is the terminal leaf-bud, the removal of which, though often done, destroys the tree. The Australian cabbage-tree is a fan-leaved palm, *Livistona australis*.

2. A name given to species of *Vouacapoua*, leguminous trees of tropical America, bearing racemes of red flowers and roundish, hard, one-seeded pods, and yielding the anthelmintic cabbage-tree bark of pharmacists. Jamaica cabbage-tree bark, also called *worm-bark*, is obtained from *V. americana*, a native of the West Indies, and the Surinam bark from *V. surinamensis*, found in Surinam and Cayenne. A similar bark is furnished by *V. anthelmintica* of Brazil.

3. In New Zealand, an arborescent liliaceous plant, *Taxia indivisa*.—**Black cabbage-tree**, an arborescent composite of St. Helena, *Melanodendron integrifolium*, one of the few endemic trees still remaining on the island.

**cabbage-wood** (kab'aj-wūd), *n.* A name given to the wood of *Ceiba pentandra*, and to that of species of *Vouacapoua*. See *cabbage-tree*.

**cabbage-worm** (kab'aj-wērm), *n.* The larva of the cabbage-butterfly or of the cabbage-moth.

**cabbala**, *n.* See *cabala*.

**cabidget**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*.

**cabbish** (kab'ish), *n.* An obsolete and more original form of *cabbage*.

**cabbish** (kab'ish), *v. t.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *cabbage*.

**cabble** (kab'l), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbled*, pp. *cabbling*. [Origin unknown; cf. *accable*, cf. *F. accabler*, crush, overwhelm.] In *metal*, to break up into pieces (iron which has been smelted with charcoal, balled, and flattened), preparatory to the processes of fagoting, fusing, and rolling into bars.

**cabbler** (kab'lēr), *n.* In *metal*, one who cabbles.

**cabby** (kab'i), *n.*; pl. *cabbies* (-iz). [cf. *cab*; a kind of dim. of *cabman*.] A cab-driver or cabman. [Colloq., Eng.]

**cabby** (kab'i), *a.* [cf. *cab* + *-y*.] Sticky; clammy. [Prov. Eng.]

**cabeca** (ka-bē'sā), *n.* [Pg., lit. head, chief, = Sp. *cabeca*, < L. *caput*, head.] 1. The Portuguese name of the finest kind of silk received from India, as distinguished from the *bariga*, or inferior kind. Also called *cabesse*.—2. A nominal money of account in some parts of the west coast of Africa.

**Cabeiri**, *n. pl.* See *Cabiri*.

**Cabeirian**, *n.* See *Cabirian*.

**Cabeiritic**, *a.* See *Cabiritic*.

**caber** (kā'bēr), *n.* [Sc., also written *cabir*, *kabar*; < Gael. *cabar*, a pole, stake, rafter, = Ir. *cabar*, a coupling; cf. Corn. *keber*, W. *ceibren*, a rafter; D. *keper*, a rafter.] A pole; a rafter; a beam; a large stick. Specifically—(a) A long peeled sapling or undressed stem of a young tree used in the Highland (or Scottish) game of tossing the caber. (b) One of the peeled saplings sometimes placed, instead of boards, on the tie-beams of a cottage to form the kind of loft called the *balks*, or on the rafters to form a support for the thatch. (c) A transverse beam in a kiln for drying grain. Jamieson.

**Caberea** (ka-bē'rē-ā), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cabereidae*. *C. hookeri*, a European species, is an example.

**Cabereidae** (kab-e-rē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caberea* + *-idae*.] A family of infundibulate chelostomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolamata*, having an unjointed stock with slender branches, and two or more rows of cells with vibracula or sessile avicularia at the back. The species are generally associated with the *Celulariada*. Less correctly written *Cabereada*.

**cabesse** (ka-bēs'), *n.* [F., < Pg. *cabeca*; see *cabeca*.] Same as *cabega*, 1.

**cabazon** (kab'e-zon; Sp. pron. kā-beth-ōn'), *n.* [Sp., < *cabaza*, head; see *cabega*, *cavezon*.] Same as *bighead*.

**cabiai** (kā'bi-i), *n.* [Galibi *cabiai*, < Tupi *capiguara*. See *capibara*.] The capibara.

A molar, "which can be attributed only to a gigantic cabai, or a dwarf elephant." Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 428.

**cabidget**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*.

**cabin** (kab'in), *n.* [cf. ME. *caban*, *cabane*, also \*assibilated *chabane*, a little house, a small room, esp. in a ship, < OF. *cabane*, f. (MF. also *cabain*, m.), F. *cabane* (also *cabine* after E. *cabin*) = Pr. *cabana* = Sp. *cabana* = Pg. *cabana* = It. *capanna*, < ML. *capanna*, a cabin, prob. of Celtic origin: W. *caban* = Ir. Gael. *caban*, a cabin, booth, dim. of (W.) *cab*, a booth, a hut.] 1. A hut; a cottage; a small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed.

Some of green boughs their slender cabins frame. Fairfax.

By the peat fires of a hundred thousand cabins had nightly been sung rude ballads which predicted the deliverance of the oppressed race. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

2. A small room; an inclosed place.

So long in secret cabin there he held Her captive to his sensual desire. Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 23.

3. An apartment in a ship for officers or passengers. In passenger-steamers the cabin is divided into state-rooms, or the private rooms of the passengers, and an apartment (sometimes more than one) for the use of all, called the *saloon*, generally used as a dining-room. In an ordinary merchant vessel the cabin is the apartment occupied by the master of the vessel. In a man-of-war it is the apartment used by the commanding officer, or the officer commanding the squadron, the apartments of the other commissioned officers being called the *ward-room* and of the junior officers (in the United States navy) *stateroom* or (in the British navy) *gun-room*. In Great Britain the word *cabin*, when applied to the private apartment of an officer or a passenger, is synonymous with *stateroom* as used in the United States.

4†. Same as *cabinet*, 4.

They would not stay perhaps the Spanish demurring, And putting off such wholesome acts and counsels as the politic *Cabin* at Whitehall had no mind to. Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

**After-cabin**, the best or stern cabin of a vessel.—**Cabin car**. See *car*.—**Cabin passenger**, one who has the best accommodation a ship affords.—**Second cabin**, the part of a steamship allotted to the use of intermediate or second-class passengers, or the general accommodation afforded them.

**cabin** (kab'in), *v.* [cf. *cabin*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To confine as in a cabin.

But now I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in To saucy doubts and fears. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To live in a cabin; lodge.

I'll make you feed on berries, and on roots, And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat, And cabin in a cave. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

**cabin-boy** (kab'in-boi), *n.* A boy employed to wait on the officers and passengers in the cabin of a ship.

**cabined** (kab'ind), *a.* [cf. *cabin* + *-ed*.] Confined; narrow. [Rare.]

Ere the blabbing eastern scout, The nice morn, on the Indian steep, From her cabin'd loop-hole peep. Milton, Comus, l. 140.

**\*cabinet** (kab'i-net), *n.* and *a.* [cf. F. *cabinet*, a closet, a receptacle of curiosities, etc.; cf. OF. *cabanette*, a little cabin (= It. *cabinetto*—Florio), dim. of *cabane*, *cabine*, a cabin; see *cabin*.] I. *n.* 1†. A little cabin; a small habitation or retreat.

Hearken awhile, from thy greene cabinet, The rural song of careful Colinet. Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

Lo, here the gentle lark, weary of rest, From his moist cabinet mounts up on high. Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 854.

2. A small room; a retired apartment; a closet.

—3. A private room in which consultations are held; specifically, the closet or private apartment in which a sovereign confers with his privy council or most trusted ministers.

You began in the cabinet what you afterwards practised in the camp. Dryden.

Those more refined arts of the cabinet, on which the Italians were accustomed to rely, much more than on the sword, in their disputes with one another, were of no avail against these rude invaders. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 14.

Though bred in the closet, he distinguished himself both in the cabinet and the camp. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 25.

Hence—4. An executive council; the select council of a sovereign or of an executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country. In Great Britain, though the executive government is vested nominally in the crown, it is practically in a committee of ministers called the *cabinet*, which is of comparatively modern development. Every cabinet includes the First Lord of the Treasury, who is generally chief of the ministry, or prime minister, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the five Secretaries of State, with two or more other members, at the prime minister's discretion. In the United States the *cabinet* is a collective popular name, not recognized by law, for the heads of the nine executive departments, namely, the Secretaries

of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, Commerce and Labor, and Agriculture, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General. They are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are removable at the President's pleasure. They have as a body no legal functions, but by custom meet the President at stated times for consultation. The term *cabinet* is also sometimes applied to the executive council of a governor or of a mayor.

It is to the antagonism between the court and the administration, between the curia and the camera, or in modern language the court and the *cabinet*, that many of the constitutional quarrels of the century are owing. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 247.

5. A meeting or session of a cabinet council.

*Cabinet after Cabinet* passed over, and no mention was ever made of the affairs of the East, till one day, at the end of a *Cabinet*, Palmerston . . . said that he thought it right to mention that he had been a long time engaged in negotiation upon the principles agreed upon at the *Cabinet* at Windsor, and that he had drawn up a Treaty with which it was fit that the *Cabinet* should be acquainted. Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 74.

6. A piece of furniture having shelves or drawers, or both, or simply cupboards inclosed with doors; especially, one of ornamental character, decorated with carving, inlaying, painting, lacquer, medallions of painted porcelain, or enamel or metal appliques.

Look Within, in my blue cabinet, for the pearl I had sent me last. B. Jonson, Catiline, II. 1.

7. Any part of a building, or one or more whole buildings, set apart for the conservation of works of art, antiquities, etc.; hence, by metonymy, the collection itself: as, a mineral cabinet.—8. In printing, an inclosed frame for printers' cases, generally used for job-type.—**Cabinet of arms**, a display of the escutcheons, together with the sword, spurs, and the like, of a gentleman after his decease. In certain parts of Europe these are arranged in a frame, and hung upon the wall of a church, after the funeral. *Berry*.—**Kitchen cabinet**, in U. S. Hist., a co-tier of intimate friends of President Jackson, generally supposed to have more influence with him during his presidency (1829-37) than his official advisers: so called in allusion to their private and familiar status, as if admitted to the White House through the kitchen.

From the *Kitchen Cabinet* seems to have come the first proposition to make the "national conventions," which are customary even to the present day, . . . the exponents of the "will of the people." H. von Holst, Const. Hist., II. 38.

II. *a.* 1. Confidential; secret; private.

Others still gape t' anticipate The cabinet designs of Fate. S. Butler, Hudibras, II. III. 24.

2. Relating to a cabinet; belonging to or constituting a body of ministers of state: as, a cabinet minister; a cabinet council.—3. Belonging to a private collection, private cellar, or the like, and therefore presumably of superior quality: as, cabinet wines. Hence—4. Of such size, beauty, or value as to be kept in a cabinet, or to be fitted for use in a private chamber: as, a cabinet edition of a book; a cabinet organ; a cabinet pianoforte; a cabinet picture; cabinet photographs.—**Cabinet council**. (a) Private counsel; secret advice.

Those are cabinet councils, And not to be communicated. Massinger, Duke of Milan, II. 1.

(b) (1) A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or an executive magistrate; a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs. (2) The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors; specifically, same as *cabinet*, I., 4.—**Cabinet file**. See *file*.—**Cabinet organ**, a small, portable organ, usually a reed-organ or harmonium.

**cabinet** (kab'i-net), *v. t.* [cf. *cabinet*, *n.*] To inclose in or as in a cabinet. [Rare.]

This is the frame of most men's spirits, . . . to adore the casket and condemn the jewel that is cabinetted in it. Heym, Sermons, p. 87.

**\*cabinet-maker** (kab'i-net-mā'kēr), *n.* [cf. *cabinet*, 6, + *maker*.] One whose occupation is the making of household furniture, such as cabinets, sideboards, tables, bedsteads, etc.

**cabin-mate** (kab'in-māt), *n.* [cf. *cabin* + *mate*.] One who occupies the same cabin with another. Beau. and Fl.

**cabir**, *n.* See *caber*.

**Cabirean** (kab-i-rē'an), *n.* [cf. *Cabiri* + *-ean*.] One of the Cabiri.

**Cabiri** (ka-bi'ri), *n. pl.* [Less prop. *Cabeiri*; L. *Cabiri*, < Gr. *Κάβειροι*.] In Gr. antiqu., divinities of Semitic origin, connected with volcanoes, and hence falling into the category of the deities of fire and of creative life. They were worshiped in mysteries celebrated especially in the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, and Samothrace, whence their cult was introduced into other places.

**Cabirian**, **Cabiric** (ka-bir'i-an, -ik), *a.* [cf. *Cabiri* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship; hence, strange and mysterious; occult. Also spelled *Cabeirian*, *Cabeiric*.

**Cabrittic** (kab-rit'ik), *a.* Same as *Cabirian*. Also spelled *Cabeiritic*.

**\*cable** (kā'bl), *n.* [*ME. cable, cabell, cabyle* = *MD. D. MLG. LG. MHG. G. Sw. Dan. kabel* = *Icel. kadhall*, < *OF. cable, F. câble* = *Sp. cable* = *Pg. cabre* = *It. cappio*, < *ML. capulum, capulum*, a cable, a rope, < *L. capere*, take, hold: see *capacious, captive*, etc.] 1. *A rope.*

Though jealous be hanged by a cable.

Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 33.

Specifically—2. (a) A large, strong rope or chain, such as is used to hold a vessel at anchor. Ropes made of hemp, jute, or coir were universally used in former times, but have now, except in small vessels and fishing-craft, been superseded by chains. Chain cables are generally composed of 8 lengths of 15 fathoms each, fastened together with shackles, making in all 120 fathoms. Swivels are inserted in the different lengths to prevent twisting. Cables are also, for special uses, made of wires twisted together. (b) See *submarine cable*, below. (c) The traction-rope of a cable-railroad.—3. In *arch.*: (a) A molding of the torus kind, with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope. (b) A cylindrical molding inserted in the flute of a column and partly filling it.—*Endless cable*. See *endless*.—*Nipper the cable*. See *nipper*, *v.*—*Submarine or electric telegraph cable*, a cable composed of a single wire or a strand of wires of pure copper, embedded in protecting substances and covered externally by coils of coated iron wire, for conveying telegraphic messages under water. (See *telegraph*.) The copper wire, or embedded strand of wires, is called the *core*, and is insulated by layers of gutta-percha or India-rubber, each layer being separated from the next by a coating of resinous matter. The insulating layers are generally separated from the outer wires by a padding of jute or hemp saturated with tar or other protective substance. One wire is found to be better than a strand as regards conducting power; but the latter is safer, since if one wire breaks, messages can still be conveyed through the others.—*To bitt the cable* (*naut.*), to wind it around the bitts.—*To bring a chain cable to*. See *bring*.—*To buoy a cable*, to support it by floats to keep it clear from a rocky bottom, or to indicate by means of buoy and buoy-rope the place where its end lies when detached from the ship.—*To heave a cable short*. See *heave*.—*To nip the cable*. See *nip*, *v.*—*To serve a cable*, to wind rope about it as a protection against chafing.—*To slip the cable*, to disconnect it from the ship and let it run out, thus freeing the ship from her anchor.—*Wire cables*, cables formed by wires, sometimes twisted about each other, but, when used for suspension-bridges, more commonly laid parallel, bound together, wrapped with canvas, and then served, or wound with wire, and painted. Each wire is separately stretched and tested.

**\*cable** (kā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cabled*, ppr. *cabling*. [*cable*, *n.*] 1. *To fasten with a cable.*

Cast out the cabled stone upon the strand.

J. Dyer, Fleece, ll.

2. In *arch.*, to fill (the flutes of columns) with cables or cylindrical pieces.—3. [*Cf. equiv. wire, v.*] *To transmit by a telegraph-cable.*

II. *intrans.* To send a message by a telegraph-cable.

**cable-bend** (kā'bl-bend), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A small rope formerly used to fasten the ends of a rope cable so as to secure the knot by which it is attached to the anchor-ring. (b) The knot or clinch by which a cable is attached to an anchor.

**cable-car** (kā'bl-kār), *n.* A car used in a cable-railroad.

**cable-carrier** (kā'bl-kar'ī-ēr), *n.* A tub or bucket suspended from grooved wheels traveling on a cable, or directly attached to a moving cable, and used to transport sand, minerals, or heavy materials on a wire ropeway. See *wireway*.

**\*cabled** (kā'bl), *a.* [*cable, n.*, + *-ed*.] 1. Fastened or supplied with a cable or cables.—2. In *arch.*, having the ornament called a cable.—*Cabled flute*, in *arch.*, a flute of a column containing a cable-molding. See *cable, n.*, 3.

**cable-drilling** (kā'bl-dril'ing), *n.* Same as *rope-drilling*.

**cablegram** (kā'bl-gram), *n.* [*Improp.* < *cable* + *gram*, as in *telegram*.] A message sent by a telegraph-cable; a cable-despatch. [*Colloq.*]

**cable-gripper** (kā'bl-grip'ēr), *n.* *Naut.*, a device placed over a cable-well to prevent the cable from running out.

**cable-hatband** (kā'bl-hat'band), *n.* A kind of hatband consisting of a twisted cord, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in some modern uniforms.

I had on a gold cable-hatband, then new come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

**cable-hook** (kā'bl-hùk), *n.* A gripping device for handling a ship's cable.

**cable-laid** (kā'bl-lād), *a.* 1. *Naut.*, formed of three strands of plain-laid or ordinary rope. Rope for cables is made in this way so as to be more im-

perious to water, but cable-laid rope is about 30 per cent. weaker than plain-laid rope of the same size. Rope cables are from 10 to 26 inches in circumference.

2. Twisted after the manner of a cable: as, a cable-laid gold chain.

**cable-molding** (kā'bl-mōl'-ding), *n.* Same as *cable*, 3.

**cable-nipper** (kā'bl-nip'ēr), *n.* A device for securing to a cable the messenger or rope by which it is handled.

**cable-railroad** (kā'bl-rāl'-rōd), *n.* A street- or other railroad in which the cars are moved by an endless cable traveling in a small tunnel under the roadway, and kept in motion by a stationary engine. Motion is communicated to the cars by means of a grip extended through a slot in the covering of the tunnel, and so arranged as to be under the control of the brakeman.

**cable-road** (kā'bl-rōd), *n.* See *cable-railroad*.

**cable-screw** (kā'bl-skrō), *n.* A small screw resembling a twisted cord, used as a fastening for the soles of boots and shoes.

**cable's-length** (kā'blz-length), *n.* An approximate measure of length, regarded, in maneuvering, as 100 fathoms (600 feet = about  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a nautical mile) and in ordinary use as 120 fathoms (720 feet = the length of a chain or rope cable).

**cable-stopper** (kā'bl-stop'ēr), *n.* *Naut.*, a device to prevent a cable from running out. It generally consists of a short piece of stout rope, with a hook in one end and a knot or toggle in the other. One end is hooked to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the other is lashed to the cable. See *stopper*.

**cablet** (kā'blēt), *n.* [*Dim. of cable*. Cf. *F. câblet* and *cableau*, cablet.] A little cable; specifically, any cable-laid rope under 10 inches in circumference.

**cable-tier** (kā'bl-tēr), *n.* The place in the hold of a ship where rope cables are stowed.

**cable-tire** (kā'bl-tīr), *n.* A large rope for raising weights.

**cable-tools** (kā'bl-tōlz), *n. pl.* Tools used in cable-drilling or rope-drilling. The length of the set of tools attached to the rope, or used in rope-drilling, in Pennsylvania, is about 62 feet, and the weight nearly a ton. The separate parts are the rope-socket, sinker-bar, jars, auger-stem, and bit.

**\*cableway** (kā'bl-wā), *n.* A taut wire or other cable over which a car carrying a hanging load rolls, propelled by a hauling-rope or other power.

**cabling** (kā'bling), *n.* [*cable, n.*, 3 (b), + *-ing*.] 1. The filling of the flutes of a column with cable-moldings. Hence—2. The cable-moldings themselves.

**cablish** (kab'lish), *n.* [*OF. \*cablis, chablis, F. chablis*, wind-fallen wood (*ML. cablicia*) (cf. *equiv. OF. cable, cable, pl. cables*, *equiv. to chablis*), < *\*cabler, chabier*, in comp. *accabler*, cast down: see *accable*.] In *old forest law*, wind-fall wood; wood thrown down by tempestuous weather: also sometimes applied to brushwood.

**cabman** (kab'man), *n.*; pl. *cabmen* (-men). [*cab* + *man*.] The driver of a cab.

**cabob, kabob** (kā-bob'), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind., Hind. (Ar. Pers.) kabāb*, < *Pers. kab*, an ox.] 1. An Oriental dish consisting of small pieces of beef or mutton, seasoned with pepper, salt, ginger, etc., and basted with oil and garlic while being roasted on a skewer or spit, sweet herbs being sometimes placed between the pieces.

*Cabobs*, or meat roasted in small pieces, that may be eat without dividing. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 57.

2. An Anglo-Indian name for roast meat in general. Yule and Burnell.—3. A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. Wright.

Also spelled *kabab, cobob*.

**cabob, kabob** (kā-bob'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cabobbed, kabobbed*, ppr. *cabobbing, kabobbing*. [*cabob, n.*] To make cabob of; roast, as a leg of mutton, with savory herbs, spices, etc., at a quick fire. Sir T. Herbert. Also spelled *kabab, cobob*.

**cabocser** (kab-ō-sēr'), *n.* [*Prob. < Pg. cabeceira*, the head, chief, < *cabeça*, the head: see *cabeca*.] The name given to local governors in western Africa appointed by the king over towns or districts.

Römer once peeped in at an open door, and found an old negro cabocser sitting among twenty thousand fetishes in his private fetish-museum. . . . performing his devotions. E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 145.



Cable-laid Rope.

**caboche**, *n.* [*< OF. caboche*, the head, < *It. capocchia*, knob of a stick, etc., < *capo*, < *L. caput*, head. As a fish-name, < *cabos*, eel-pout, MD. *kabys-hoofd*, the bullhead, from the same ult. source; *OF. cabot*, "the gull-fish, bullhead, miller's-thumb"; *cabote*, "as cabot; or (more properly) a gurnard" (Cotgrave): see *caboshed, cabbage*, *cabbage*, and cf. the E. name *bull-head*.] 1. A head. See *cabbage*.—2. A name of the miller's-thumb or bullhead.—3. A tadpole. E. D.

**caboched**, *a.* See *caboshed*.

**cabochon** (ka-bō-shōn'), *n.* [*F. (= Sp. cabujon* = *Pg. cabuchão*), < *caboche*, head, pate: see *caboche*.] A polished but uncut precious stone.—*En cabochon*, in the style of a cabochon, that is, rounded convex on top, and flat, concave, or convex on the back, without facets. Garnets, turquoise, moonstone, cat's-eye, asteria, and other gems are cut in this form.

**cabocle** (ka-bok'le), *n.* The Brazilian name of a mineral resembling red jasper, found in the diamond-producing sand of Bahia. It contains phosphoric acid, alumina, lime, baryta, protoxide of iron, and water.

**Cabomba** (ka-bom'bā), *n.* [*Native Guiana name*.] A genus of aquatic plants, known as *water-shields*, of the family *Nymphaeaceæ*, with small shield-shaped floating leaves and finely dissected submerged ones, and small trimorous flowers. There are two or three species, natives of the warmer portions of America, of which one species, *C. Caroliniana*, is found in stagnant waters along the southern coast of the United States. *Cabomba* was formerly classed in a separate family *Cabombaceæ* with the single other genus *Hydropheltis* or *Brasenia*, the North American water-shield. See *Hydropheltis*.

**caboodle** (ka-bō'dl), *n.* [*A slang term, conjectured to be a corruption of kit and boodle*: see *boodle*.] Crowd; pack; lot; company: used only with *whole*: as, the whole caboodle (that is, the whole number, crowd, or quantity). [*Slang*.]

It would not even make me raise my eyebrows to hear to-morrow morning that the whole caboodle had been sold out. New York Times, Sept. 2, 1887.

The whole caboodle came out and fell upon me.

Picayune (New Orleans), Feb. 23, 1858.

**cabook** (ka-bōk'), *n.* The name given in Ceylon to a rock which is there extensively used as a building-stone. It is gneiss in a peculiar stage of decomposition, and, although soft and easily quarried, it hardens on exposure to the air. The gneiss contains much magnetic iron disseminated through it, and it is the decomposition of this mineral which gives to the soil the ferruginous tinge conspicuous in parts of Ceylon.

**cabooleat** (ka-bō'lē-at), *n.* [*< Hind. kabuliya*, a written agreement, < *kabul*, consent.] An agreement made between the Indian government and the zemindars, or feudatory landholders, for the farming, management, and collection of the revenue.

**\*caboose** (ka-bōs'), *n.* [*Also coboose*; < *D. kabuis* = *MLG. kabuse*, *LG. kabuse*, *kabise* (> *G. kabuse*) = *Dan. kabys* = *Sw. kabysa*; also *E. camboose*, < *F. cambuse*, < *D. kombuis*, a ship's galley, formerly also a booth, hut, store-room; perhaps from same root as *cabin*, *q. v.*] 1. The cook-room or kitchen on shipboard; a galley; specifically, the inclosed fireplace, hearth, or stove used for cooking on small vessels.

The lawn is studded with caboosees, over one of which a Councillor may be seen carefully skimming the water covering his twelve-pound salmon.

The Century, XXVI. 550.

2. A car for the use of the conductor, brakemen, etc., on a freight-train. [*U. S.*]

**cabos** (ka-bos'), *n.* [*See caboche*.] A name of the eel-pout.

**caboshed, caboched** (ka-bosht'), *a.* [*< caboche* + *-ed*, after *F. caboché*, < *caboche*, a head: see *caboche, cabbage*.] In *her.*, represented alone and affronté: said of the head of a stag or roebuck when no part of the neck is seen. Also *cabossed, cabaged*.

**cabossed** (ka-bost'), *a.* Same as *caboshed*.

**cabot** (ka-bō'), *n.* [*F. dial.*] A dry measure in general use in the island of Jersey. The small cabot, used for wheat, is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of an English bushel. The large cabot, for barley, etc., is one third larger. As with the bushel, equivalent weights are used, which vary with the bulkiness of the material.

**cabotage** (kab-ō-tāj), *n.* [*F. (= It. cabottaggio)*, < *caboter*, coast, lit. go from cape to cape. Origin uncertain.] *Naut.*, navigation along a coast; coasting-trade.

**cabré** (ka-brā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *cabrer*, rear, < *OF. cabre* (*F. chèvre*), < *Sp. cabra*, < *L. capra*, a



Stag's Head Caboshed.

she-goat, fem. of *caper*, a he-goat: see *caper*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *cabriole*.] In *her.*, represented as rearing: said of a horse.

**cabrerite** (ka-bré'rit), *n.* [*Cabrera* (see def.) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A hydrous arseniate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in fibrous or granular masses of an apple-green color: first found in the Sierra Cabrera, Spain.

**cabrilla** (kä-brél'yä, ka-bril'ä), *n.* [Sp., a fish (see def. (a)), a prawn, also a little goat, dim. of *cabra*, a goat: see *caper*<sup>1</sup>.] A name of certain serranoid fishes. (a) In Spain, *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the Mediterranean. See *Serranus*. (b) *Epinephelus capreolus*, a fish of a brown color, with round dark spots and two large black ones at the base of the spinous dorsal fin, partly extending on the fin, and with a few rounded pale spots on the body, and all the fins spotted. It is common in the Caribbean sea and along the Florida coast, and is an excellent food-fish. (c) *Paralabrax clathratus*, a grayish-green fish with obscure broad dusky streaks and bars which form reticulations on the sides, and shaded with dark color along the middle of the sides. It abounds along the southern coast of California.

**cabriolet** (kab'ri-öl), *n.* Same as *capriole*.

**cabriolet** (kab'ri-öl-lä), *n.* [= G. *cabriolet* = Bohem. *kabrioletka*, etc., < F. *cabriolet*, dim., < *cabriole*, a leap: see *capriole*. Now shortened to *cab*: see *cab*<sup>1</sup>.] Properly, a covered one-horse carriage with two wheels: now often made with four wheels and a calash top. See *cab*<sup>1</sup>.

**cabrit** (kab'rit), *n.* [*Sp. cabrito*, a kid, = OF. *cabrit*, F. *cabri*, a kid, = Pr. *cabril*, < ML. *capritus*, a goat, < L. *caper*, a goat.] A name of the American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*.

**cabrite** (kab'rit), *n.* [NL. *Cabrita*, appar. < Sp. *cabrita*, a she-kid, kidskin dressed, fem. of *cabrito*, a kid, dim. of *cabra*, a goat.] A lizard of the family *Lacertidae*, *Cabrita leschnoulti*, with the lower eyelid partly transparent and movable. It is an inhabitant of central and southern India.

**cabronet** (kab-rö'et), *n.* [Appar. a modification of *cabriolet*, q. v.] A kind of cart used on sugar-plantations in the southern United States.

**cab-stand** (kab'stand), *n.* A place where cabs stand for hire.

**caburet**, *n.* A small Brazilian owl, the *choliba* of Azara, the *Scops brasiliensis* of modern naturalists. [Not in use.]

**caburn** (kab'ern), *n.* [Origin unknown; said to be connected with *cable*.] *Naut.*, a small line made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, etc.

**cacagogue** (kak'a-gog), *n.* [Properly *cacagogue*; < Gr. *kakki*, excrement, + *ἀγωγός*, drawing, leading, < *ἀγω*, drive, lead.] An ointment applied to the anus to produce evacuation.

**cacain** (ka-kä'in), *n.* [*Cacao* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] In *chem.*, the essential principle of cacao.

**Cacalia** (ka-kä'li-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *kakalia*, a plant not identified, perhaps colts-foot.] A genus of composite shrubs nearly related to *Scnecio*, in which they have sometimes been placed, though of different habit. The species are natives of Asia. The North American herbs formerly included in *Cacalia* are now considered to constitute a distinct genus, *Mesadenia*.

**cacam** (kak'am), *n.* [Ar. Heb. *khakham*.] A wise man: an official designation among the Jews, synonymous with *rabbim*. *Coles*, 1717.

They have it [the Law] stuck in the jambs of their dorex, and covered with glass, written by their *cacams*, and signed with the names of God.

*Sandys, Travels* (1652), p. 114.

The Talmud is stuffed with the traditions of their Rabbins and *Cacams*.

*Howell, Letters*, ii. 8.

**cacao** (ka-kä'ö), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. G. Russ., etc., *kakao* = F. *cacao* = It. *cacao*, < Sp. *cacao* = Pg. *cacao*, *cacau*, < Mex. Sp. *cacao*, < Nahuatl *cacaoquahuil*. Cf. Sp. *cacahuatl*, *cacaotl* = Pg. *cacaual*, a plantation of chocolate-trees; Pg. *cacaueiro* = F. *cacaoyer*, a chocolate-tree. See *cocoa*<sup>2</sup>.] The chocolate-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*, of the family *Sterculiaceæ*. The cacao is a small evergreen tree, from 16 to 40 feet high when growing wild, a native of tropical America, and much cultivated there and to some extent in Asia and Africa. Its fruit is a somewhat pear-shaped pointed pod, 10-furrowed, from 5 to 10 inches long, and contains numerous large seeds embedded in a sweet pulp. These seeds are very nutritive, containing 50 per cent. of fat, are of an agreeable flavor, and are used, both in their fresh state and when dried, as an article of food. The seeds when roasted and divested of their husks and crushed are known as *cocoa-nibs*. These are ground into an oily paste, and mixed with sugar and flavoring matters, to make chocolate, the most important product of the cacao. (See *chocolate*.) Cocoa consists of the nibs alone, either unground or ground, dried, and powdered, or of the crude paste dried in flakes. Broma is the powder of the beans after expression of the oil; commonly mixed with arrowroot or other starch. A decoction is also made from the husks (*cocoa-shells*). These substances, containing the alkaloid theobromine, analogous

to thein and caffeine, are very extensively used as substitutes for tea and coffee. The oil from the seeds, called *cacao-butter*, is solid at ordinary temperatures, and has a pleasant odor and chocolate-like taste. It is used for suppositories, and for making soap, pomatums, etc.

**cacao - butter** (ka-kä'ö-but-ér), *n.* The oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

**cacao-nut** (ka-kä'ö-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

**cacated**, *a.* [*L. cacatus*, pp. of *cadere*: see *catch*<sup>1</sup>.] Defiled with excrement.

If your grace please to be *cacated*, say so.

*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, The Old Law*, v. 1.

**cacatory** (kak'a-tö-ri), *a.* [*NL. cactorius*, < L. as if *cacator*, < *cadere*, pp. *cadatus*: see *catch*<sup>1</sup>.] Pertaining to or characterized by the discharge of excrement from the bowels.

**Cacatory fever**, a kind of intermittent fever accompanied by copious alvine discharges.

**Cacatua** (kak-a-tü-ä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818), < Malay *kakatiua*: see *cockatoo*.] A genus of parrots, of the family *Psittacidae* and subfamily *Cacatuinae*, containing the typical cockatoos. The species are of rather large size for this family, with short, square tails, and a beautiful erectile crest; white is the usual color, the crest being tinged with yellow or rosy. There are upward of 14 species, all East Indian, Papuan, or Australian. *C. galerita* is the large sulphur-crested cockatoo; *C. sulphurea*, the smaller sulphur-crested; other species are *C. duarri*, *C. leadbeateri*, and *C. roseicapilla*. In *Cacatua* proper there is only one carotid artery, an anomaly in this group of birds. Also later called *Phylolophus*. See *cut* under *cockatoo*.

**Cacatuidæ** (kak-a-tü-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cacatua* + *-idæ*.] The cockatoos as a separate family of birds. See *Cacatuinae*.

**Cacatuinae** (kak'a-tü-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cacatua* + *-inæ*.] The cockatoos, a subfamily of *Psittacidae*, represented by *Cacatua*. They have the orbital ring completely ossified, a bony bridge over the temporal fossa, the left carotid artery normal, and no ambiens muscle. They are birds of medium and large size, with greatly hooked bills, short square tails, and an erectile crest. Besides the genus *Cacatua* and its subdivisions, containing the white cockatoos, this group includes *Calyptorhynchus*, the black cockatoos, and *Microglossa*, cockatoos with very large bills and slender tongues. All are included in the geographical range given for *Cacatua*. The subfamily is sometimes raised to the rank of a family under the name of *Cacatuidæ*. Also called *Phylolophinae*.

**Caccabius** (kak-a-bi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855), < *Caccabis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gallinaceans, of the family *Tetraonidae* or *Perdidae*, typified by the genus *Caccabis*; the rock-partridges of the old world. Besides the several species of *Caccabis*, this group includes *Lerwa nivcola* of Tibet, and the Asiatic species of *Tetraogallus*. The term is not much used, the species being generally associated with the *Perdicinae*.

**Caccabis** (kak'a-bis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *kakabais*, another form of *kakabis* (usually called *πέδις*), a partridge. Cf. *cack*.] A genus of old-world partridges, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Caccabinae*; the typical rock-partridges. *C. saxatilis*, *C. rufa*, and *C. petrona* are European species; others inhabit northern Asia. *C. rufa* is the common red-legged partridge; *C. petrona* is the Barbary partridge.

**cacchet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *catch*<sup>1</sup>.

**cachemia**, *cachemic*. See *cachemia*, *cachemic*.

**cachalot** (kach'- or kash'a-lot), *n.* [Also *cacholot*, *cachelot*; Sp. *cachalote*, Russ. *kashalotä*, G. *kaschalot*, *kaschelot*, Sw. *kaschelot*, Dan. *kas-*



Fruiting Branch of Cacao (*Theobroma Cacao*).



Red-legged Partridge (*Caccabis rufa*).

*kelot*, D. *kazilot*, all from F. or E.; < F. *cachalot*, in the Bayonne dial. formerly *cachalut*, appar. meaning orig. 'toothed' (whale), being appar. a participial adj. from Gascon *cachau* (orig. *\*cachal*), Carcassonne *caichal*, Languedoc *caissidou*, Prov. *caissal*, Cat. *cairal*, *caral*, a molar tooth.] 1. A name of the sperm-whale, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, a large, toothed cetacean of the family *Physeteridae* or *Catodontidae*. It has teeth in the lower jaw, and an enormous blunt head, in a cavity of which spermaceti is contained, and sometimes attains a length of 70 feet. The cachalot is gregarious, going in herds sometimes of several hundred individuals, and feeds chiefly on cephalopods. The mouth contains no whalebone. The blubber yields the fine oil known as sperm-oil, and a kind of bezoar is found in the alimentary canal.

2. *pl.* The sperm-whales as a family of cetaceans; the *Physeteridae*. [In this sense the word is chiefly a book-name.]

**cache**<sup>1</sup> (kash), *n.* [F., < *cacher*, hide, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force, freq. of *cogere*, constrain, force: see *cogent*. The term was adopted into E. from the speech of the Canadian voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay country.] 1. A place of concealment, especially in the ground or under a cairn.—2. A store of provisions or other things deposited in such a place of concealment, for present convenience or for future use.

After breakfast I started across the floe for Cape Riley, to bring on board my *cache* of Monday last.

R. M' Cormick, Arctic and Antarctic Voyages, I. 90.

Greater care should be taken in the caching of provisions, for frequently in Lieutenant Greely's book mention is made of a *cache* found, either partially devoured by bears, wolves, or foxes, or rendered uneatable by mould.

*Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 485.

**cache**<sup>1</sup> (kash), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cached*, ppr. *caching*. [*Cachet*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To conceal, generally by burying in the ground or under a cairn.

We left Irving Bay on the 30th of June, *caching* all our heavy stuff in order to lighten the sled as much as possible.

W. H. Gülder, Schwatka's Search, p. 131.

Spear and arrow heads have been found *cached*.

*Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 661.

**cache**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *catch*<sup>1</sup>.

**cachectic** (ka-kek'tik), *a.* [*L. cachecticus*, < Gr. *καχετικός*, < *καχεξία*, cachexy: see *cachery*.] Pertaining to or characterized by cachexy.

Miss Letty was altogether too wholesome . . . a young girl to be a model, according to the flat-chested and cachectic pattern.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xvii.

**cachectical** (ka-kek'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cachectic*.

Young and florid blood rather than vapid and cachectical.

*Arbuthnot, Effects of Air*.

**cachelcoma** (kak-el-kō-mä), *n.*; *pl. cachelcomata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *kakós*, bad, + *ἐλκος*, sore, ulcer, < *ἐλαύνω*, ulcerate, < *έλαος* = L. *ulcus*, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] A foul or malignant ulcer.

**cachemia** (ka-kē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kakós*, bad, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid state of the blood. Also spelled *cachæmia*.

**cachemic** (ka-kē'mik), *a.* [*Cachemia* + *-ic*.] Afflicted with cachemia. Also spelled *cachæmic*.

**cachemire** (kash'mēr), *n.* A French spelling of *cashmere*.

**cache-pot** (kash'pot), *n.* [*F. cacher*, hide, + *pot*, pot.] An ornamental pot or covering for concealing a common flower-pot containing plants kept in an apartment.

**cachet** (ka-shä'), *n.* [F., < *cacher*, hide: see *cache*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] A seal.—*Lettre de cachet*, in French *hist.*, a letter or order under seal; a private letter of state: a name given especially to a written order proceeding from and signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state, and used at first as an occasional means of delaying the course of justice, but later, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as a warrant for the imprisonment without trial of a person obnoxious for any reason to the government, often for life or for a long period, and on frivolous pretences. *Lettres de cachet* were abolished at the Revolution.

**cachexia** (ka-kek'si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *cachery*.] Same as *cachery*.

**cachery** (ka-kek'si), *n.* [*NL. cacheria*, < Gr. *καχεξία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *έξω*, habit, < *έχω*, have.] A morbid condition of the body, resulting either from general disease (as syphilitic cachexy) or from a local disease.—*Negro cachexy*, a propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa.

**cachibou** (kash'i-bō), *n.* [F., < a native name.] An aromatic resin obtained from *Terebinthus Simaruba*, a tree of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. It resembles *caraua*, from an allied tree of the same region. Also called *chibou*, and in Mexico *archipin*.

**cachinnation** (kak-i-nā'shŏn), *n.* [*L. cachinnatio(n)-*, *< cachinnare*, pp. *cachinnatus*, laugh loudly or immoderately; imitative, like *Gr. καχάζειν, καυχάζειν*, and *καυχάλας*, and *AS. ceahhtan*, of same sense. Cf. *E. cackle, gaggle, giggle, chuckle, and cough*.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

Hideous grimaces . . . attended this unusual cachinnation. *Scott, Guy Mannerling.*

A sharp, dry cachinnation appealed to his memory. *Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales.*

**cachinnatory** (ka-kin'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. cachinnare*: see *cachinnation*.] Of or pertaining to cachinnation; relating to or consisting in loud laughter.

To which, of course, I replied to the best of my cachinnatory powers. *Bulwer, Pelham, xxxvi.*

**cacholong** (kash'ō-long), *n.* [Said to be *< Cach (Kash)*, the name of a river in Bokhara, + *Kalmuck cholong*, stone. *Kalmuck kashtschilon*, 'beautiful stone,' is also cited.] A variety of opal, often called *pearl-opal*, usually milk-white, sometimes grayish- or yellowish-white, in color, and opaque or slightly translucent at the edges. It often envelops common chalcedony.

**cacholot**, *n.* See *cachalot*.

**cachou** (ka-shō'), *n.* [*F.*: see *cashew*.] A sweetmeat, generally in the form of a pill, made of the extracts of licorice, cashew-nut, gum, etc., used to sweeten the breath.

**cachucha** (kā-chō'chū), *n.* [*Sp.* (*> Pg. cachucha*), a dance, also a kind of cap, also (in America) a small boat.] 1. A Spanish dance similar to the bolero.—2. A musical piece in triple rhythm, like the bolero.

**cachunde** (kā-chōn'dā), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *Pg. cachonde*.] A medicine composed of many aromatic ingredients (musk, amber, cutch, mastic, aloes, rhubarb, etc.), highly celebrated in India and China as an antidote, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

**Cacicus** (kas'i-kus), *n.* [*NL.* (Cuvier, 1799-1800), *< cacique*, *q. v.* Cf. *Cassicus*.] 1. A genus of American oscine passerine birds, the caciques, of the family *Icteridae*, comprehending numerous species of Mexico and Central and South America, typical forms of which have a large bill, very stout at the base, rising upon the forehead somewhat like a casque. Such are *C. persicus* (Linnaeus) and *C. hamorrhous* (Linnaeus). Now usually spelled *Cassicus*.—2. A genus of *Coleoptera*, of the family *Melanimidae*.

**cacique** (ka-sēk'), *n.* [Also formerly *casique*, *cassique*, *cachique*, etc.; = *F. cacique*, *Sp. cacique*, *cassique*. From a native Haytian word meaning 'chief.'] 1. A chief or 'prince'; originally a native chief in the West Indies and the adjacent continental regions in the period of the discovery and early exploration of America; applied also to the chiefs of independent tribes of Indians in modern times.—2. In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, 1689, a dignitary of the next rank to the landgraves. There were to be two in each county.—3. A bird of the genus *Cacicus*.

**cack**<sup>1</sup> (kak), *v. i.* [Also *cacky*, *cackie*; *< ME. kakken* = *D. kakken* = *LG. kakken* = *G. kakken* = *Dan. kakke*; prob. like *It. cacare* = *Sp. cagar* = *Bohem. kakati* = *Pol. kakac*, *< L. cacare* = *Gr. kakav*, of same sense.] To ease the body by stool. *Pope.*

**cack**<sup>1</sup> (kak), *n.* [Also *cacky*, *cackie*; *< cack<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *OF. caca*, excrement.] Human excrement: usually in the plural. [*Scotch.*]*

**cack**<sup>2</sup> (kak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shoe-makers' name for an infant's shoe.

**cackerel**<sup>1</sup> (kak'er-el), *n.* [*< OF. caquerel, cagarel*, said to be from same root as *cack<sup>1</sup> (*OF. caca*, *n.*)] A fish which was said to void excrements when pursued; according to some, a fish which when eaten produces laxness of the bowels. *Skinner*; *Johnson*.*

**cackle** (kak'i), *v. and n.* Same as *cack<sup>1</sup>.*

**cackle** (kak'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cackled*, pp. *cackling*. [*< ME. cakelen, caklen* = *D. kakelen* = *MLG. kakelen*, *LG. kakeln* = *G. kakeln* = *Sw. kackla* = *Dan. kagle*, *cackle*, *gaggle*; closely related to *E. gaggle* = *D. gaggelen* = *G. gackeln*, *gackern*, also *gagcken*, *cackle*, cry like a goose or hen; cf. *Sp. cacarear* = *Pg. cacarejar*, *cackle*, as a hen, or crow, as a cock. All imitative; cf. *cachinnation*, and words there mentioned, esp. *gaggle* and *giggle*. See also *cock<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To utter a noisy succession of thin, shrill, broken notes: specifically used of the cry made by a hen after*

laying an egg or by a goose when excited or alarmed.

Those Spanish Creoles, however they may afterwards cackle, like to lay their plans noiselessly, like a hen in a barn. *G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days*, p. 94.

When every goose is cackling. *Shak., M. of V.*, v. 1.

2. To laugh with a broken noise like the cackling of a goose; giggle.

Nic grinned, cackled, and laughed till he was like to kill himself. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

3. To prate; prattle; tattle; talk in a silly manner. *Johnson*.

**cackle** (kak'i), *n.* [*< cackle*, *v.*] 1. The shrill repeated cry of a goose or hen.

The silver goose before the shining gate  
There flew, and by her cackle sav'd the state.  
*Dryden, Æneid*, viii. 872.

2. Idle talk; silly prattle.

There is a buzz and cackle all round regarding the sermon. *Thackeray, Newcomes*, I. xi.

**cackler** (kak'ler), *n.* 1. A fowl that cackles.—2. One who giggles.—3. A telltale; a tattler. *Johnson*.

**cackling-cheat**, *n.* A chicken. [*Old slang.*]

**cacky** (kak'i), *v. and n.* Same as *cack<sup>1</sup>.*

**caco** (ka-kō'), *n.* [*Pg. caco*, potsherd.] A

sugary quartz found in gold-veins in Brazil.

**caco**. [*L. etc. caco*, *< Gr. kakos*, bad.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning bad.

**cacocholia** (kak-ō-kō'li-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. kakos*, bad, + *cholē*, bile.] A morbid state of the bile.

**cacocholy** (ka-kōk'ō-li), *n.* Same as *cacocholia*.

**cacochylia** (kak-ō-kil'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. kakos*, bad, + *chylōs*, juice: see *chyle*.] Indigestion or depraved chyliification.

**cacochylia** (ka-kōk'i-li), *n.* Same as *cacochylia*.

**cacochymia** (kak-ō-kim'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, also in *E. form cacochymy*, *< Gr. kakochymia*, *< kakos*, bad, + *chymōs*, juice: see *chyme*.] A morbid state of the fluids of the body; "abundance of corrupt humors in the body, caused by bad nourishment, or by ill digestion" (*E. Phillips*, 1706).

**cacochymic** (kak-ō-kim'ik), *a. and n.* [*< cacochymia* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood.

2. *n.* A dyspeptic; one suffering from cacochymia.

**cacodemon**, **cacodæmon** (kak-ō-dē'mōn), *n.* [*ML. cacodæmon*, an evil spirit, *< Gr. kakodaimon*, possessed of an evil spirit, also (as a noun) an evil spirit, *< kakos*, bad, evil, + *daimon*, spirit, demon.] 1. An evil spirit; a devil.

He thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,  
Thou cacodemon! *Shak., Rich. III.*, I. 3.

2. In *med.*, the nightmare.—3. In *astrology*, the twelfth house of a scheme or figure of the heavens: so called from its signifying dreadful things, such as secret enemies, great losses, imprisonment, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cacodemonial** (kak'ō-dē-mō'ni-āl), *a.* [*< cacodemon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a cacodemon or evil spirit.

**cacodemonize** (kak-ō-dē'mōn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cacodemonized*, pp. *cacodemonizing*. [*< cacodemon* + *-ize*.] To turn into a cacodemon. *Southey*.

**cacodoxical** (kak-ō-dok'si-kal), *a.* [*< cacodoxy* + *-ical*.] Erroneous; heretical.

**cacodoxy** (kak'ō-dok-si), *n.*; pl. *cacodoxies* (-siz). [*< Gr. kakodoxia*, heterodoxy, wrong opinion, *< kakos*, bad, + *doxa*, opinion, doctrine.] A false or wrong opinion or opinions; erroneous doctrine, especially in matters of religion; heresy.

**cacodyl**, **cacodyle** (kak'ō-dil, -dīl), *n.* [*< Gr. κακώδης*, having a bad smell (*< kakos*, bad, + *doxē*, smell), + *ὕλη*, matter.] The group  $As(CH_3)_2$ , a metalloid radical, a compound of arsenic, hydrogen, and carbon. It was first obtained in a separate state as *dicacodyl*,  $As_2(CH_3)_4$ , by Bunsen in 1837, and formed the second instance of the isolation of a compound radical, that of cyanogen by Gay-Lussac being the first. It is a clear liquid, heavier than water, and refracting light strongly. Its smell is insupportably offensive (whence its name), and its vapor is highly poisonous. It is spontaneously inflammable in air. Alkarsin is the oxid of cacodyl. Also written *kakodyl*, *kakodyle*. See *alkarsin*.

**cacodylic** (kak-ō-dil'ik), *a.* [*< cacodyl* + *-ic*.] Containing the basic radical cacodyl.—**Cacodylic acid**,  $(CH_3)_2AsOOH$ , a crystalline arsenic compound soluble in water, odorless, and said not to be an active poison, although it contains 54.4 per cent. of metallic arsenic, equivalent to 71.4 per cent. of arsenious acid.

**cacoeconomy** (kak-ō-kōn'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. kakos*, bad, + *οικονομία*, economy (cf. *κακοικονομία*, a bad steward): see *economy*.] Bad management; maladministration. [*Rare.*]

Marvellous cacoeconomy of their government. *Sydney Smith*.

**cacōepy** (kak'ō-ep-i), *n.* [*< Gr. κακοῦπετα*, faulty language, *< kakos*, bad, + *ἔπος*, word.] Incorrect pronunciation; mispronunciation: opposed to *orthōepy*.

Orthōepy is entirely independent of phonology, and phonology finds in orthōepy only the materials upon which it works, which indeed it finds no less in *cacōepy*.

*R. G. White, Every-day English*, p. 40.

**cacōsthes** (kak'ō-ē'thēz), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. κακὸς θῆς*, an ill habit, neut. of *κακὸς θῆς*, ill-disposed, malignant, *< kakos*, bad, ill, + *ἦθος*, habit, custom: see *ethics*.] A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.—**Cacōsthes loquendi**, a mania for talking; morbid desire for gossip or speechmaking.—**Cacōsthes scribendi**, a morbid propensity for writing; an itch for authorship. The phrase is taken from Juvenal (*Satires*, vii. 52).

**cacogalactia** (kak'ō-ga-lak'ti-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. kakos*, bad, + *γάλα* (*galakt-*), milk.] In *pathol.*, a bad condition of the milk.

**cacogalia** (kak'ō-gā'li-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *cacogalactia*.

**cacogastric** (kak'ō-gas'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. kakos*, bad, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach, + *-ic*. See *gastric*.] Pertaining to a disordered stomach; characterized by dyspepsia; dyspeptic.

The woes that chequer this imperfect *cacogastric* state of existence. *Carlyle, Misc.*, III. 221.

**cacogenesis** (kak'ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. kakos*, bad, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *med.*, a morbid formation, whether congenital, as a monstrosity, or of later development, as a tumor.

**cacographic** (kak'ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< cacography* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to cacography or bad writing; ill-written.—2. Pertaining to or characterized by bad spelling; wrongly spelled.

**cacographical** (kak'ō-graf'ik-āl), *a.* Same as *cacographic*.

**cacography** (ka-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. cacographie*, bad spelling, a collection of ill-spelled words for correction, *< Gr. kakos*, bad, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write; formed in antithesis to *orthography*.] Bad writing or spelling.

**cacolet** (kak'ō-lā), *n.* [*F.*, used orig. in the Pyrenees, and perhaps of Basque origin.] A kind of pannier in the form of a seat, fixed on the back of a mule or horse, for carrying travelers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons. It is composed of strong iron rods with joints,



Cacolet, or Mule-chair.

united by bands of strong cloth, the arrangement of the bands affording sufficient elasticity to permit the occupant to sit or lie. Military cacolets are of two kinds: one in the form of two arm-chairs, suspended one on either side of a mule, used by persons not too severely wounded; the other in the form of a bed laid at length along the mule's back. The French introduced the use of cacolets during the Crimean war (1854-5).

**cacology** (ka-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. cacologie*, *< Gr. κακολογία*, evil-speaking, abuse, vituperation, *< κακός*, speaking evil, slanderous, *< kakos*, bad, + *λέγειν*, speak. The rhetorical sense is modern.] 1. An evil speaking. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. A bad choice of words in writing or speaking; also, vicious pronunciation.

Debated with his customers, and pretended to correct their *cacology*, provincialisms, and other defects.

*Footnote*, in *Jon Bee's Samuel Foote*.

**cacomixl** (kak'ō-mik-sil), *n.* [*Nahuatl.*] See *Bassar*, 1.

**caconym** (kak'ō-nim), *n.* [*< Gr. kakos*, bad, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, a name.] A bad name for anything; a name which is in any way undesirable or objectionable. *Coues*.

**caconymic** (kak'ō-nim'ik), *a.* Pertaining to caconyms or to caconymy. *Coues*.

**caconymy** (ka-kōn'i-mi), *n.* [*< caconym* + *-y*. Cf. *synonymy*.] The use of caconyms; bad nomenclature or terminology. *Coues*.

**cacoon** (ka-kōn'), *n.* [Also *kakuna*; an African name.] A commercial name for the large beans of *Lens phaseoloides*, of the family *Mimosaceæ*, used for making scent-bottles,



purses, etc.—**Antidote cacoon**, a name given in Jamaica to the *Fevillea cordifolia*, a woody cucurbitaceous climber of tropical America. The large seeds are purgative and emetic, and are used as a popular remedy for various diseases, and as an antidote against the poison of the manchineel, *Rhus Toxicodendron*. See *Fevillea*.

**cacophonia** (kak-ō-fō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cacophony*.

**cacophonic, cacophonical, cacophonious** (kak-ō-fon'ik, -fon'i-kal, -fō-ni-us), *a.* Same as *cacophonous*.

**cacophonous** (ka-kof'ō-nus), *a.* [*Gr. κακὸφῶνος*, harsh-sounding; see *cacophony*.] Sounding harshly; ill-sounding; discordant: opposed to *euphonious*.

**cacophony** (ka-kof'ō-ni), *n.*; *pl. cacophonies* (-niz). [*NL. cacophonia*, *Gr. κακὸφῶνος*, harsh-sounding, *κακός*, bad, + *φωνή*, sound, voice; in antithesis to *euphony*.] 1. A combination of discordant sounds; specifically, in *rhet.*, a faulty choice or arrangement of words, producing inharmonious or discordant combinations of sounds, or too great frequency of such combinations as are for any reason unpleasant to the ear; also, the uncouth or disagreeable sound so produced: the opposite of *euphony*.

The Lancashire folk speak quick and curt, omit letters, or sound three or four words all together: thus, I wou'didd'n, or I wou'dedd'd, is a *cacophony* which stands for I wish you would! *J. D'Iseracti*, *Amen. of Lit.*, I. 171.

2. In *pathol.*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice.

**cacoplastic** (kak-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. κακός*, bad, + *πλαστικός*, *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, form: see *plastic*. Cf. *Gr. κακὸπλαστός*, ill-conceived.] In *pathol.*, susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as the indurations resulting from chronic inflammation, fibrocartilage, cirrhosis, etc. *Dunglison*.

**cacopragia** (kak-ō-prā-jī-ā), *n.* [NL., *Gr. κακοπραγία*, ill-doing, *κακοπραγής*, adj., ill-doing, *κακός*, bad, + *πράσσειν* (*πράγ*), do.] Disease of those viscera which minister to nutrition; depraved condition of the organic functions.

**cacopragy** (ka-kop'rā-jī), *n.* Same as *cacopragia*.

**cacosomium** (kak-ō-sō-mi-um), *n.*; *pl. cacosomia* (-ā). [NL., *Gr. κακός*, bad, + *σῶμα*, body.] A lazaretto for leprosy and other incurable diseases.

**cacosyntheton** (kak-ō-sin'the-ton), *n.* [L., *Gr. κακός*, bad, + *σύνθετον*, a compound, neut. of *σύνθεσις*, put together: see *synthetic*.] A faulty composition, or joining together of words in a sentence. *Minshew*, 1617. [Rare.]

**cacotechny** (kak'ō-tek-ni), *n.* [*Gr. κακοτεχνία*, *κακός*, bad, + *τέχνη*, art.] A corruption or corrupt state of art. [Rare.]

**cacothymia** (kak'ō-thim'i-ā), *n.* [NL., *Gr. κακὸθυμία*, malevolence, *κακός*, bad, + *θυμός*, mind.] In *pathol.*, a disordered state of the mind.

**cacothymy** (ka-koth'i-mi), *n.* Same as *cacothymia*.

**cacotrophy** (ka-kot'rō-fī), *n.* [*Gr. κακός*, bad, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] In *pathol.*, disordered nutrition.

**cacoxene** (kak'ōk-sēn), *n.* [*Gr. κακόξενος*, unfriendly to strangers, inhospitable, *κακός*, bad, + *ξένος*, a stranger, a guest.] A yellowish silky mineral, occurring in fibrous, radiating tufts. It is a hydrous phosphate of iron, and is found in the iron ore of Bohemia, to which its presence is an injury (hence its name). Also written *kakoxene*, *kakoxine*.

**cacoxenite** (ka-kok'sen-it), *n.* [*Gr. κακός*, bad, + *ζυμῆ*, leaven.] Same as *cacoxene*.

**cacozyme** (kak'ō-zīm), *n.* [*Gr. κακός*, bad, + *ζυμῆ*, leaven.] A microscopic organism, such as a bacterium, capable of producing disease.

**Cactaceæ** (kak-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. cactus* + *-aceæ*.] A peculiar family of American dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous plants, the cactus or Indian-fig family. They are green and fleshy, mostly without true leaves, are globular or columnar or jointed, and are usually armed with bundles of spines. The flowers have numerous sepals, petals, and stamens, and are often large and very showy. The fruit is usually a pulpy berry, with numerous seeds, frequently large and edible. They are natives mostly of dry and hot regions, where they form a prominent and characteristic part of the vegetation. The principal genera (all formerly included in the single Linnean genus *Cactus*) are *Cactus*, *Coryphantha*, and *Echinocactus*, which are globose or oval plants, sometimes gigantic; *Cereus*, often climbing or erect and columnar, sometimes arborescent and 30 to 50 feet high; *Opuntia*, jointed and with the joints often flattened; and *Phyllocactus*, which is frequently cultivated in greenhouses for its large flowers, as are also other genera, both for their flowers and their curious forms. *Opuntia*, the prickly pear, is the only genus found wild in the northern United States. The order is of little economic value.

**cactaceous** (kak-tā'shi-us), *a.* [*NL. \*cactaceus*. See *Cactaceæ*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Cactaceæ*.

**cactal** (kak'tal), *a.* [*cactus* + *-al*.] In bot., of or belonging to the cactus group or order of plants: as, the *cactal* alliance.

**cacti**, *n.* Plural of *cactus*.

**cactin, cactine** (kak'tin), *n.* [*cactus* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*, *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] The red coloring matter extracted from the fruit of some of the cacti.

**Cactus** (kak'tus), *n.*; *pl. cacti* or *cactuses* (-ti, -tus-ez). [L., *Gr. κάκτος*, a prickly plant.] 1. A genus of plants, type of the family *Cactaceæ*. As used by Linneus it included many species belonging to other genera, but is properly applied to about 20 species known as melon or melon-thistle cacti, and to which Link and Otto in 1827 gave the name *Melocactus*.

2. [L. c.] Pl. *cacti* (-ti), *cactuses* (-tus-ez). Any member of the family *Cactaceæ*. The cochineal cactus is *Opuntia Tuna*, *Nopalea cochenillifera*, and other species cultivated for the cochineal insect; the hedgehog-cactus, species of *Echinocactus*; the night-blooming cactus (or night-blooming cereus), *Cereus grandiflorus* and other species.

**cactus-wren** (kak'tus-ren), *n.* The name given by Coues to the wrens of the genus *Campylorhynchus*, from their frequenting and nesting in cactuses. The brown-headed cactus-wren is *C. brunneicapillus*; the St. Lucas cactus-wren is *C. affinis*. There are numerous other species of Mexico and Central America. See cut under *Campylorhynchus*.

**cacumen** (ka-kū'men), *n.*; *pl. cacumina* (-mi-nā). [L., the top, peak, summit, point.] The top of anything. (a) In the pharmacopœia, the top of a plant. (b) In *anat.*, the culmen of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.—*Folium cacuminis*. See *folium*.

**cacuminal** (ka-kū'mi-nal), *a.* [*L. cacumen* (*cacumin-*), top, peak, summit, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a top or summit.

**cacuminatē** (ka-kū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. cacuminatus*, pp. of *cacuminare*, make pointed, *cacumen* (*cacumin-*), point.] To make sharp or pointed. *Coles*, 1717.

**cad** (kad), *n.* [Prob. short for *Sc. cadie*, *caddie*, *caddy*, an errand-boy, etc.: see *caddie*.] 1. A boy, a fellow: a general term of slight contempt applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade. (a) An errand-boy; a messenger. (b) A bric-a-brac assistant. (c) A thimble-rigger's confederate.

I will appear to know no more of you than one of the *cads* of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder. *T. Hook*. (d) A loafer; a hanger-on about inn-yards. (e) A passenger taken up surreptitiously by a stage-coach driver for his own perquisite. (f) The conductor of an omnibus.

The conductor, who is vulgarly known as the *cad*. *Mayhew*.

2. A mean, vulgar, ill-bred fellow of whatever social rank: a term of great contempt.

There's a set of *cads* in that club that will say anything. *Thackeray*.

**cadacet**, *n.* An old spelling of *caddis*<sup>1</sup>.

**cadamba** (ka-dam'bā), *n.* [Tamil *kaḍamba*.] A rubiaceous tree, *Nauclea* or *Anthocephalus cadamba*, often mentioned by the poets of India. The cadamba bears numerous small yellowish-brown flowers collected in dense balls. The deep-yellow wood of this and other species, also called *cadamba*, is



Giant Cactus (*Cereus giganteus*).

used for furniture, flooring, packing-boxes, etc. Also written *kudumba*.

**cadan** (kad'an), *n.* [E. dial.; another form of *cadden<sup>2</sup>*, q. v.] A local English name for the fry of the coal-fish. Also called *cudden*.

**cadast**, *n.* An old spelling of *caddis*<sup>1</sup>.

**cadaster, cadastre** (ka-das'tēr), *n.* [*F. cadastre*, OF. *capdastre* = Sp. *catastro* = Pg. *cadastro* = It. *catastro*, *catasto* (ML. reflex *catastro-*, *catatum*), < ML. as if *\*capitastro*, a survey and valuation of real property, prop. a register of the poll-tax (cf. ML. *capitularium*, a cadaster, < *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulary*), < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, *capital*, etc.] A register of the real property of a country or region, with the extent, value, and ownership of each holding or lot, serving as a basis of taxation; a kind of Domesday Book.

It is certain that the great *cadastre* or Domesday Book, the terror of inhabited England, was treated as the register of the exchequer. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 174.

**cadastral** (ka-das'tral), *a.* [*< cadaster* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a cadaster; according to or for the purposes of a cadaster; having reference to the extent, value, and ownership of landed property as a basis for assessment for fiscal purposes: as, a *cadastral* survey.

**cadastration** (ka-das-trā'shon), *n.* The act of making a cadaster; detailed official surveying.

What is required is a public and compulsory system of land registration, based upon careful *cadastration*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 23.

**cadastre**, *n.* See *cadaster*.

**cadaver** (ka-dav'er), *n.* [= F. *cadavre* = Sp. *Pg. cadaver* = It. *cadavere*, *cadavero*, < L. *cadaver*, a corpse, < *cadere*, fall. Cf. *Gr. πτώμα*, a corpse, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] A dead body; a corpse: as, "a mere *cadaver*," *Boyle*; especially, a body prepared or used for dissection.

Not one of these writers would have treated . . . a work on the science of anatomy as a collection of rules for making bones or for procuring *cadavers*. *S. Lanier*, *The English Novel*, p. 33.

**cadaveric** (ka-dav'er-ik), *a.* [*< cadaver* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to a dead body; pertaining to or derived from the changes induced in a corpse by putrefaction: as, *cadaveric* phenomena.

The researches that have brought the *cadaveric* alkaloids . . . to light. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 422.

2. Resembling a cadaver or dead body; *cadaverous*.—**Cadaveric rigidity**. Same as *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*).

**cadaverine** (ka-dav'er-in), *a.* [*L. cadaverinus*, < *cadaver*, a corpse: see *cadaver*.] Same as *cadaveric*.

**cadaverous** (ka-dav'er-us), *a.* [*L. cadaverosus*, corpse-like, < *cadaver*, a corpse: see *cadaver*.] Pertaining to a dead body; especially, having the appearance or color of the body of a dead person; pale; wan; ghastly.

A *cadaverous* man, composed of diseases and complaints. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, II. 31.

A pale *cadaverous* face. *Marryat*, *Snarleygown*, I. 1.

**cadaverously** (ka-dav'er-us-li), *adv.* In a *cadaverous* manner.

**cadaverousness** (ka-dav'er-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being *cadaverous*.

**cadaw**, *n.* See *caddow*.

**cad-bait** (kad'bāt), *n.* [Less correctly *cad-bate*; < *cad* for *caddis<sup>2</sup>* + *bait<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] Same as *caddis-worm*.

**caddast**, *n.* See *caddis*<sup>1</sup>.

**caddaw**, *n.* See *caddow*.

**caddet**, *n.* See *kadi*.

**caddew**, *n.* See *caddis*<sup>2</sup>.

**caddice<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* See *caddis*<sup>1</sup>.

**caddice<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *caddis*<sup>2</sup>.

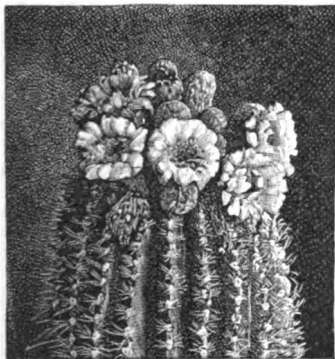
**caddice-fly**, *n.* See *caddis-fly*.

**caddie** (kad'i), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *caddy*, *cady* (and abbr., with extended use, *cad*, q. v.); prob., with accent shifted from second to first syllable, < earlier *caddee*, < F. *cadet*, a younger brother.] 1. A cadet.—2. A boy, especially as employed in running errands; hence, specifically, one who gains a livelihood by running errands or delivering messages; also, one who carries the clubs of persons playing at golf. [Scotch.]

**caddis<sup>1</sup>, caddice<sup>1</sup>** (kad'is), *n.* [Formerly *cad-das*, *caddes*; from two different sources: (1) ME. *cadaz*, < OF. *cadaz*, *cadarce*, refuse of silk (origin unknown); (2) OF. *cadis*, F. *cadis*, < Prov. *cadis*, a coarse woolen serge.] 1. Flock or wadding of any fibrous material for stuffing, bombasting, and the like, used in the fifteenth century and later.

*Cadas*, bombicinium.

*Prompt. Para.*, p. 57.



Flower of the Giant Cactus (*Cereus giganteus*).

2. A kind of lint for dressing wounds. *Jamieson*.—3t. Wool used for coarse embroidery, nearly like the modern crewel.

*Caddas* or *crule*, *sayette*. *Palegrave*.

4t. A kind of worsted tape or ribbon.

The country dame girdeth hir selfe as straight in the wast with a course *caddis*, as the Madame of the court with a silke riband. *Lyly*, *Euphues* and his England, p. 220.

*Caddisses*, cambrics, lawns. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 3.

5t. A kind of coarse woolen or worsted stuff. (a) The variegated stuff used by the Highlanders of Scotland. *Johnson*. (b) A coarse serge.

Eight velvet pages, six footmen in *caddis*.

*Shirley*, *Witty Fair One*, iii. 5.

**caddis**<sup>2</sup>, **caddice**<sup>2</sup> (kad'is), *n.* [Called by various similar names, as *caddy*, *caddew*, *cadeu*, *cad-bait*, *cod-bait*; origin obscure.] The larva of the caddis-fly. See *caddis-worm*.

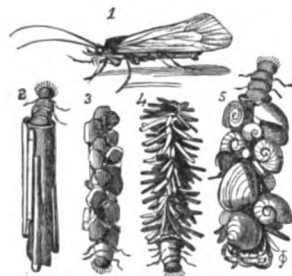
**caddis-fly**, **caddice-fly** (kad'is-flī), *n.* An adult or imago of one of the neuropterous insects of the order *Trichoptera*, commonly used as bait by fishermen. In Great Britain the insect is also called *May-fly*, from the usual time of its appearance; but in the United States the *May-fly* is one of the *Ephemera*. See *caddis-worm*.

**caddis-garter** (kad'is-gär'tēr), *n.* [*caddis*<sup>1</sup> + *garter*.] A garter made of caddis. *Shak.* See *caddis*<sup>1</sup>.

**caddish** (kad'ish), *a.* [*cad* + *-ish*.] Like a cad; ungentlemanly.

**caddis-shrimp** (kad'is-shrimp), *n.* An amphipodous crustacean of the genus *Cerapus*, family *Corophiidae*. The species are so named because they live in tubes formed of agglutinated sand and mud, which they carry about with them, thus resembling caddis-worms.

**caddis-worm** (kad'is-wērm), *n.* The larva of the caddis-fly. It is also called *caddis* or *caddice*, *cad-bait*, *cadeu*, *cade-worm*, and *case-worm*, names derived from the case or shell which the larva constructs for itself of various foreign substances, including small sticks, stones, shells, etc. The grub lives under water till it is ready to be transformed into the fly, is very voracious, devouring large quantities of fish-spawn, and is extensively used by anglers for bait.



Caddis-fly and Worms.

1. Caddis-fly. 2. Larva in case formed of straw or dry grass-stalks. 3. In case formed of small stones. 4. In case formed of grass-roots. 5. In case formed of shells.

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**cadee**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Same as *cadet*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**cadee**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *kadi*.

**cade-lamb** (kād'lam), *n.* [*ME. \*cade-lamb, \*cadlamb, kod-lomb*; < *cadē*<sup>1</sup> + *lamb*.] 1. A domesticated lamb; a pet lamb.

He brought his *cade-lamb* with him to mass.

*Sheldon*, *Miracles*, p. 224.

2. A pet child. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cadelle** (ka-del'), *n.* [*F.*, appar. < *L. catellus*, fem. *catella*, a little dog, dim. of *catulus*, a young dog, a whelp. Cf. *LL. catus*, a cat; see *cat*.] A French name of the larva of a beetle of the family *Trogositidae*, the *Trogosita mauritanica*. It is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch long, is whitish, with scattered hairs, and has a horny black head with two curved jaws. It is extremely destructive in granaries, and is often imported with grain into countries where it is not indigenous.

**cadenas** (kad'e-nas; *F. pron.* ka-de-nā'), *n.* [*F.*, < *OF. cadenas, cadena*, *cadenu*, a padlock, < *It. catenaccio*, a padlock, a bolt or bar of a door, < *catena*, < *L. catena*, a chain; see *catena*, *chain*.] In the middle ages and later, a casket, with lock and key, to contain the articles used at table by a great personage, such as knife, fork, spoon, salt-cellar, and spices. Early examples have commonly the form of a ship (whence such were often



Cadenas of a Duke of Orleans, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

called *nef* [*F. nef*, a ship, a nave; see *nave*]); those of the Renaissance are generally oblong cases, divided into compartments. The cadenas was placed on the table, beside the person who was to use it.

**cadence** (kā'dēns), *n.* [*ME. cadence* (= *It. cadenza*, > *F. cadence*), < *ML. cadentia*, lit. a falling, < *L. cadent* (-t-), ppr. of *cadere*, fall; see *cadent*. *Cadence* is a doublet of *chance*, *q. v.*] 1t. A fall; a decline; a state of falling or sinking.

The sun in western *cadence* low. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 92.

2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting.—3. A regular and agreeable succession of measured sounds or movements; rhythmic flow, as the general modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, or of natural sounds.

To make bokes, songes, dytees,  
In ryme, or elles in *cadence*.

*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 623.

Blustering winds, which all night long

Had roused the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull

Sea-faring men. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 287.

Another sound mingled its solemn *cadence* with the waking and sleeping dreams of my childhood.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, ix.

The preacher's *cadence* flow'd,  
Softening thro' all the gentle attributes  
Of his lost child. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

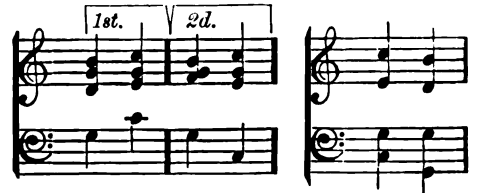
Specifically—4. In *music*: (a) A harmonic formula or sequence of chords that expresses conclusion, finality, repose, occurring at the end of a phrase or period, and involving a clear enunciation of the tonality or key in which a piece is written. See phrases below. (b) The concluding part of a melody or harmony, or the concluding part of a metrical line or verse: as, the plaintive *cadence* of a song. Also called a *fall*. (c) Especially, in France, a trill or other embellishment used as part of an ending, or as a means of return to a principal theme. Compare *cadenza*.—5. Measure or beat of any rhythmic movement, such as dancing or marching.—6. In the *manège*, an equal measure or por-

portion observed by a horse in all his motions.—7. In *her.*, descent; a device upon the es-cutcheon by which the descent of each member of a family is shown.—8. Proportion. [Rare and poetical.]

A body slight and round, and like a pear  
In growing, modest eyes, a hand, a foot  
Lessening in perfect *cadence*.

*Tennyson*, *Walking to the Mail*.

**Broken cadence**, in *music*, an interrupted cadence.—**False cadence**, the closing of a cadence in another chord than that of the tonic preceded by the dominant.—**Half cadence**. Same as *imperfect cadence*. Also called *half close*.—**Perfect, complete, or whole cadence**, the chord of the dominant followed by that of the tonic; also, the chord of the dominant seventh followed by that



Perfect Cadence.

Imperfect Cadence.

of the tonic. These two forms of the perfect cadence were in ancient church modes called *authentic*, in distinction from the *plagal* cadence. An example of each form in C major is here given. The end of a piece should properly be a complete cadence, incomplete and interrupted cadences being suitable only as temporary endings for phrases or periods in the midst of a piece.—**Imperfect cadence**, the chord of the tonic followed by that of the dominant; it rarely occurs as a final close.—**Interrupted or deceptive cadence**, a cadence formed by a chord foreign to that which was expected, thus evading the close and deceiving expectation. Thus, in the example, the second chord has A in the bass instead of C, which is naturally expected. Also called *suspended cadence*.—**Medial cadence**, a cadence in ancient church music in which the mediant was the most important note.—**Mixed cadence**, a cadence in which a subdominant is followed by a dominant, and this by a tonic chord: so called from its being a combination of the authentic and plagal cadences of ancient church music.—**Plagal cadence**, a cadence which con-



Interrupted Cadence.

Plagal Cadence.

sists of the chord of the subdominant followed by that of the tonic: frequently used at the close of chants or hymn-tunes with the word "amen," and sometimes popularly called the *amen cadence*.—**Suspended cadence**, an interrupted cadence.

**cadence** (kā'dēns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cadenced*, ppr. *cadencing*. [*cadence*, *n.*] To regulate by musical measure: as, well-cadenced music.

These parting numbers *cadenced* by my grief.

*Philips*, *To Lord Carteret*.

Certain *cadenced* sounds casually heard.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 231.

**cadency** (kā'dēn-si), *n.* [Extended form of *cadence*; see *-ency*.] 1. Regularity of movement; rhythmic accord.

But there is also the quick and poignant brevity of it [repartee] to mingle with it; and this, joined with the *cadency* and sweetness of the rhyme, leaves nothing in the soul of the hearer to desire.

*Dryden*, *Essay on Dram. Poesy*.

2. In *her.*, the relative status of younger sons. Also *brisure*.—**Marks of cadency**, in *her.*, bearings used to distinguish the shields of the second son, the third son, etc. This is sometimes effected by a bearing differing only in details on the shields of the different sons, as a label having three, four, or more points, to mark their respective order. It is also effected by means of a totally different bearing. Thus, in modern times it has been ordained that the eldest son should wear a label bearing the lifetime of his father, or until he inherits the paternal shield, without marks of cadency; the second son a crescent, the third a mullet, the fourth a martlet, the fifth an annulet, the sixth a fleur-de-lys, the seventh a rose, the eighth a cross moline, the ninth a double quatrefoil. The mark of cadency may become a permanent part of the shield if the younger son acquires estates of his own and builds up a family of consequence; thus the bordure, which is originally a mark of cadency, has often become a permanent bearing, and the shield which contains it bears new marks of cadency when borne by the sons of its possessor.

**cadene** (ka-dēn'), *n.* [*F. cadene*, < *Pr. cadena*, a chain, = *Sp. cadena*, a chain, the warp in weaving, < *L. catena*, a chain; see *catena* and *chain*.] A common kind of carpet imported from the Levant. *E. H. Knight*.

**cadenette** (ka-de-net'), *n.* [*F.*: so called, it is said, in the 17th century, from Marshal *Cadene*, who particularly affected this fashion.] A love-lock, or tress of hair worn longer than the others.

\***cadent** (kă'dent), *a.* [*L. cadēn(t)s*, ppr. of *cadere* (in late popular *L. cadere*, > *It. cadere* = *Sp. caer* = *Pg. cair* = *Pr. cazer* = *OF. cheoir*, mod. *F. choir*), fall, = *Skt. √ cad*, fall. Hence, from *L. cadere*, ult. *E. cadence, chance, casel, casual, cadaver, accident, incident, occident, etc., decay, decadence, etc.*] 1. Falling; sinking. [*Rare.*]

With cadent tears fret channels in her cheeks.  
*Shak., Lear, l. 4.*

2. In *astrol.*, falling from an angle: applied to the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth houses, which follow the meridian and the horizon.—3. Specifically applied to the tenth of Professor Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It corresponds to the Marcellus, Hamilton, and Genesee divisions of the New York survey.

**cadenza** (ka-den'zā), *n.* [*It.*: see *cadence*.] In music, a more or less elaborate flourish or showy passage introduced, often extemporaneously, just before the end of an extended aria or concerto, or as a connective between an intermediate and a final division. It is always intended to display the technical proficiency of the performer, and to arouse wonder and applause, and hence, except in the hands of a master, is often deficient in intellectual or expressive character, as well as incongruous with the remainder of the piece. Modern composers, therefore, usually write out cadenzas in full, instead of trusting, as was customary in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the taste and readiness of singers and players. Also called *cadence*.

**cade-oil** (kād'oil), *n.* [After *F. huile de cade* (*ML. oleum de cada*, oil of juniper; *G. kaddig-öl*): *huile*, oil (see *oil*); *de* (< *L. de*), of; *cade* (= *Pr. cade* = *Sp. cada* = *ML. cada*), juniper, prob., like *G. kaddig, kaddik*, < *Bohem. kadik*, juniper.] An oil strong with empyreumatic principles, extracted from juniper-wood by distillation, and used in France and Germany, in veterinary practice and in human therapeutics, for eczema and other skin-affections. Also called *oil of cade*.

**cadet** (kă'dér), *n.* [*E. dial.*, in def. 2 also spelled *cadar*.] 1. A small frame of wood on which a fisherman keeps his line.—2. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathe. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng. in both senses.*]

**cadesset**, *n.* An obsolete form of *caddow*. *Marlowe.*

**cadet**<sup>1</sup> (ka-det'), *n.* [In 17th century *cadée*, later *Sc. cadee*, a younger son (and in extended sense *cadie, caddie, etc.*: see *caddie* and *cad*), < *F. cadet*, a younger son, < *OF. dial. capdet*, < *ML. capitellum*, a little head, dim. of *L. caput* (*capit-*), head. The cadet was the 'little head' of his own branch of the family, in distinction from the eldest son, the 'head' of the whole family. The former practice of providing for the younger sons of the French nobility by making them officers of the army gave rise to the military use of the word.] 1. The younger or youngest son.

He [the abbate] was the cadet of a patrician family, . . . with a polite taste for idleness and intrigue, and for whom no secular sinecure could be found in the State.  
*Hovells, Venetian Life, xxi.*

Hence—2. One of the younger members, or the youngest member, of any organized association or institution.—3. One who carried arms in a regiment as a private, but solely with a view to acquiring military skill preparatory to a commission. His service was voluntary, but he received pay, and was thus distinguished from a volunteer.—4. A young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy, or in a military school. Specifically—(a) One who is under training for a commission in the army or navy by a course of instruction and military discipline in the United States Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Cadets are nominated for admission, after examination, by the President, a United States senator, or a member of Congress. By an act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902, the title 'naval cadet,' was changed to 'midshipman.' (b) One who is undergoing a similar course of instruction and discipline in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich or the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in England or in one of the numerous cadet-schools of Germany, etc.

**cadet**<sup>2</sup> (ka-det'), *n.* An East Indian bird, *Ethopyga miles*, a species of fire honey-sucker, of the family *Nectariniidae*.

**Cadet's fuming liquid.** See *alkarsin*.

**cadetship** (ka-det'ship), *n.* [*< cadet* + *-ship*.] The state of being a cadet; an appointment as cadet.

**cadew**, *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

**cade-worm** (kād'wérn), *n.* See *caddis-worm*.

**cadge**<sup>1</sup> (kaj), *v.* [*ME. cagge, caggen* (?), of obscure origin.] I. *trans.* 1. To bind; tie.

Forth thay [workers in the vineyard] gots  
Wrythen & wochen & don gret pyne,  
Keruen & caggen & man [maken] hit clos.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 511.

To cadge, a term in making bone-lace.  
*Thoresby, Letter to Ray* (1703).

2. To bind the edge of.  
I cadge a garment, I set lyses in the lynng to kepe the plyghtes in order.  
*Falsgrave.*

3. To stuff or fill: as, to cadge the belly.  
II. *intrans.* To go about as a cadger or peddler; go about begging.

**cadge**<sup>2</sup> (kaj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cadged*, ppr. *cadging*. [*E. dial.*, prob. a var. of *catch* in the sense of 'take' (cf. *take* in the sense of 'carry'). *Catch* had formerly a wider range of meaning.] I. *trans.* 1. To carry, especially to carry for sale; hawk.—2. To obtain by begging.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hawk goods, as in a cart or otherwise.—2. To go about begging.  
**cadge**<sup>3</sup> (kaj), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *cage*.] A round piece of wood on which hawks were carried when exposed for sale. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

**cadger**<sup>1</sup> (kaj'ér), *n.* [*< cadge*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] 1. Originally, a carrier; a packman.

A cadger to a mill, a carrier, or loader.  
*Ray, Collection of Eng. Words.*

A cadger is a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load.  
*Kennett, p. 38. (Halliwell.)*

2. One who carries butter, eggs, poultry, etc., to market from the country; an itinerant huckster or hawk.—3. A person who gets a living by begging: as, "the gentleman cadger," *Dickens*. [*Prov. or colloq.*]

**cadger**<sup>2</sup> (kaj'ér), *n.* [*< cadge*<sup>3</sup> + *-er*; but cf. *F. cagier*, one who carried about falcons and other birds, in a cage, for sale.] The bearer or carrier of hawks.

The expected pleasure of the first day's hawking was now bright in his imagination; the day was named, the weather promised well, and the German cadgers and trainers who had been engaged . . . came down.  
*Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.*

**cadgy** (kaj'i), *a.* [*E. dial.* and *Sc.*; also *cadigy, caigy, cady, keady*; prob. < *Dan. kaad* = *Sw. kät*, wanton, = *Icel. kättr*, merry, cheerful.] 1. Lively; frolicsome.—2. Wanton.

**cadl**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *kadi*.

**cadl**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Plural of *cadus*.

**cadlesaker**, *n.* See *kadlesaker*.

**cadillac** (kad-i-lak' or -lyak'), *n.* [*F.*, named from *Cadillac*, a town in Gironde, France.] A sort of pear.

**cadist**, *n.* See *caddis*<sup>1</sup>.

**Cadiz lace.** See *lace*.

**Cadmean** (kad-mē'an), *a.* [*< L. Cadmēus, Cadmeius*, < *Gr. Κάδμειος*, relating to *Κάδμος*, *L. Cadmus*.] Relating to Cadmus, a legendary hero, founder of Thebes in Boeotia, who is said to have introduced into Greece, from Phœnicia, the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, which are therefore called *Cadmean letters*.—**Cadmean victory**, a proverbial phrase for a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished: perhaps from the myth of the Boeotian dragon slain by Cadmus, and the threatened attack upon him by the armed men who sprang from its teeth, which he averted by inducing them to kill one another, excepting five, who aided him in founding Thebes; or from the contest for the sovereignty of Thebes (the Cadmean city) between the brothers Eteocles and Polyneices, who killed each other in duel, while the partisans of the former were victorious, but were driven from the city on the renewal of the war ten years later.

**cadmia** (kad'mi-ā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. καδμεία, καδμία* (sc. γῆ, earth), calamin, fem. of *Κάδμειος*, *Cadmean*, perhaps as equiv. to "Theban": see *Cadmean*. Cf. *calamin*, < *ML. calamina*, a corruption of *L. cadmia*.] A name used by old writers (a) for the native silicate and carbonate of zinc, and (b) for the oxid of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc happens to be present in an ore and is sublimed.

**cadmiferous** (kad-mif'g-rus), *a.* Containing cadmium.  
**cadmium** (kad'mi-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. cadmia*: see *cadmia*.] Atomic weight, 112.40; chemical symbol, Cd. A metal discovered by Stromeyer in 1818, resembling tin in color and general appearance, and, like that metal, having a "cry" when bent. The specific gravity of the cast metal is 8.55; of the rolled, 8.67. Its hardness is between that of gold and tin, and it is easily rolled to sheets or even to very thin foil. It fuses at about the same temperature as lead, 600° F., and communicates to various alloys the property of fusing at very low temperatures. (See *Wood's metal*, under *metal*.) If 8 to 10 per cent. of cadmium be added to Rose's metal, its fusing-point is lowered to 167°. Cadmium is a common accompaniment of zinc ores, both blende and calamin, and it is in the smelting of these

that the commercial metal is obtained, which is done almost exclusively in Silesia and Belgium. Some kinds of blende contain as much as 3 or 4 per cent. of sulphid of cadmium. This metal also occurs by itself naturally in combination with sulphur, forming the rare mineral called greenockite (which see). The manufactured sulphuret is of importance as furnishing a brilliant and permanent yellow color called cadmium-yellow (see below). This is used by artists, also in coloring soap, and to some extent in calico-printing; it is also used for giving a yellow luster to the surface of porcelain. The total produce of cadmium is about fifteen tons a year.—**Cadmium blende**, the mineral greenockite.

**cadmium-yellow** (kad'mi-um-yel'ō), *n.* A pigment prepared by precipitating a solution of sulphate of cadmium with sulphureted hydrogen, forming sulphid of cadmium. It varies in shade from a light yellow to a deep orange, and all its tones are very clear and bright. It possesses good body and is permanent to light and air.

**cadrans** (kad'ranz), *n.* [*Prop. pl.* of *F. cadran*, a dial, lit. a quadrant: see *quadrant*.] In gem-cutting, a wooden instrument by which a gem may be adjusted to and held at any desired angle while being polished or cut.

**cadre** (kad'r), *n.* [*F.*, a frame, < *L. quadrum*, a square.] A skeleton or framework; specifically, in France, the permanently organized skeleton or framework of a regiment or corps, consisting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, etc., around whom the rank and file may be assembled at short notice.

To fill the cadres of the army a well-trained and organized militia stands always ready.

*J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 10.*  
A front line to meet immediate attack was constituted from the remains of the first battalions of regiments, while the cadres of the second battalions were posted along the line of Magdeburg-Erfurt to be re-formed there.  
*Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 213.*

**caducary** (ka-dū'ka-ri), *a.* [*< L. caducarius*, relating to property without a master, < *caducum* (or *caduca bona*), property without a master, neut. of *caducus*, falling, fallen: see *caducous*.] In old law, relating or subject to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation.

**caducean** (ka-dū'sē-an), *a.* [*< caduceus* + *-an*.] Belonging to or of the nature of the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

**caduceus** (ka-dū'sē-us), *n.* [*L.*; prob. (*d* for *r*) < *Gr. κηρύκειον*, *Doric κηρύκειον*, -κτον, a herald's staff, neut. of *κηρύκειος*, of a herald, < *κηρύξ*, *Doric κήρυξ*, a herald, < *κηρύσσειν*, proclaim, announce, tell.] In classical myth., the rod or wand borne by Hermes, or Mercury, as an ensign of authority, quality, and office. It was originally merely the Greek herald's staff, a plain rod entwined with fillets of wool. Later the fillets were changed to serpents; and in the conventional representations familiar at the present day the caduceus is often winged. The caduceus is a symbol of peace and prosperity, and in modern times figures as a symbol of commerce, Mercury being the god of commerce. The rod represents power; the serpents represent wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity. In heraldry it is blazoned as a staff having two serpents annodated about it, mutually respectful, and joined at the tails; it is a rare bearing.



Caduceus.

In his hand  
He took Caduceus, his snake wand,  
With which the damned ghosts he governeth  
And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth.  
*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1292.*

**caduciary** (ka-dū'shi-ā-ri), *a.* [A var. of *caducary*.] 1. In old Roman law, relating or pertaining to forfeiture or escheat: as, *caduciary laws*.

The purpose of the *caduciary law* was to discourage celibacy and encourage fruitful marriages.  
*Encyc. Brit., XX. 710.*

2. In Scots law, not acquired by succession: applied to certain rights.

**caducibranch** (ka-dū'si-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. caducus*, caducous, + *branchia*, gills.] Same as *caducibranchiate*.

**Caducibranchia** (ka-dū'si-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Caducibranchiata*.

**Caducibranchiata** (ka-dū'si-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *caducibranchiatus*: see *caducibranchiate*.] A group or division of urodele amphibians whose gills are caducous (that is, those which lose the gills on attaining maturity), as distinguished from *Perennibranchiata*, which permanently retain their gills. Maxillaries are developed, and both jaws are dentigerous. The group is usually ranked as an order or a suborder, and contains all the salamanders. Contrasted with *Proteida* and *Trachymotata*.

**caducibranchiate** (ka-dū'si-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. caducibranchiatus*, < *L. caducus*, caducous, + *branchia*, gills.] I. *a.* Having caducous branchia or gills; losing the gills on attaining maturity: applied to amphibians such

as the newts, as distinguished from *perenni-branchiate* amphibians.

II. n. One of the *Caducibranchiata*.

Also *caducibranch*.

**caducicorn** (ka-dū'si-kōrn), a. [*L. caducus*, deciduous, + *cornu* = E. horn.] Having deciduous horns or antlers, as deer.

**caducity** (ka-dū'si-ti), n. [= F. *caducité*, < ML. *caducita* (t)-s, lapse, forfeiture, lit. a falling, < *L. caducus*, falling: see *caducous*.] 1. A tendency to fall or decay; hence, the period of declining life; senility; feebleness; weakness.

A heterogeneous jumble of youth and caducity.

Chesterfield, Letters, p. 390.

In a miracle-play, the whole life of a saint, from the cradle to martyrdom, was displayed in the same piece: the youth, the middle age, and the caducity of the eminent personage required to be enacted by three different actors.

I. D'Iracl, Amen. of Lit., I. 393.

2. In Louisiana law, lapse; failure to take effect: as, the caducity of a will from the birth of a legitimate child to the testator after its date; the caducity of a legacy from the death of the legatee before that of the testator.

**caducous** (ka-dū'kus), a. [*L. caducus*, falling, fallen, fleeting, < *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Having a tendency to fall or decay. Specifically—(a) In zool., falling off; dropping away or shedding; deciduous, as the gills of most amphibians, the milk-teeth of most mammals, the antlers of deer, etc.: synonymous with *deciduous*, but implying an earlier or speedier falling off. (b) In bot., dropping off very early, and so distinguished from *deciduous*, as the sepals of the poppy, which fall at once on the opening of the flower.

**caduke** (ka-dū'k'), a. [ME., < *L. caducus*: see *caducous*.] Caducous; perishing; perishable.

The fruit caduke is goodly thus to cure.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

**cadus** (kā'dus), n.; pl. *cadī* (-dī). [L.: see *cade*.] In classical antiq., a large vessel for the drawing and transportation of liquids, as wine, oil, etc. It was of conical form at the bottom, with a wide mouth and an arched handle, admitting of its use as a bucket. It was usually an ordinary utensil made of coarse red pottery, but was sometimes made of bronze, silver, etc.

**cady** (kad'i), n. See *caddie*.

**cæca**, n. Plural of *cæcum*.

**cæcal**, **cæcal** (sē'kal), a. [*L. cæcum* + *-al*.] 1. \*Of or pertaining to the cæcum; of the nature of or resembling a cæcum: as, a *cæcal* appendage.—2. Blind, as a cul-de-sac or cæcum; ending blindly, like a cæcum: as, the *cæcal* end of a duct.

**cæcally**, **cæcally** (sē'kal-i), adv. In a cæcal manner; blindly; as a cæcum, diverticulum, or cul-de-sac.

In the former [the *Articulata*] . . . the intestine ends cæcally.

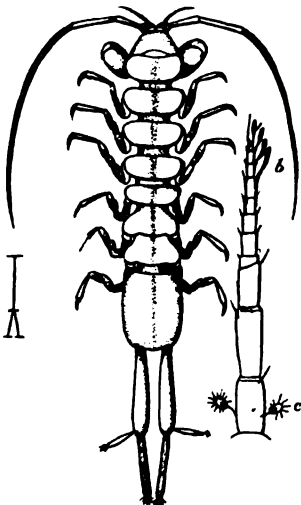
H. A. Nicholson.

**cæcid** (sē'sid), n. A gastropod of the family *Cæcidæ*.

**Cæcidæ** (sē'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cæcum* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, represented by the genus *Cæcum*. The animal has a long flat rostrum, short tentacles with their bases in front of the eyes, and a short narrow foot; the shell is tubiform and curved, and the operculum multispiral. The family is remarkable for the combination of the sausage-like shell with the soft parts; it is generally placed near the *Turritellidæ*. The species are widely distributed in the sea, but are not often collected, on account of their small size.

**Cæcidotea** (sē'si-dō-tē'), n. [NL., < *L. cæcus*, blind, + *Idotea*, q. v.] A genus of blind isopod crustaceans, without optic ganglion or nerve. *C. stygia* is a species abundant in the Mammoth and other caves in Kentucky. It resembles a depauperate specimen of *Asellus*, with longer and slenderer body and limbs, and is referred to the family *Asellidæ*.

**Cæcigenæ** (sē'sij'e-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *L. cæcigenus*, born blind, < *cæcus*, blind, + *-genus*, -born, < *gignere*, bear.] A subdivision of hemipterous insects. Also *Cæcigenite*.



*Cæcidotea stygia*.

a, the animal magnified, hair-line showing natural size; b, inner short antenna, highly magnified; c, pedicellate organisms attached to antenna.

**Cæcilia** (sē-sil'i-ġ), n. [L., a kind of lizard (called by Pliny *cæcus serpens*), < *cæcus*, blind. Cf. *Cæcilus*, the name of a Roman gens, fem. *Cæcilia*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Cæciliidæ*. *C. lumbricoides* of South America is a typical example. Often spelled *Cæcilia*.—2.

[l. c.] A member of the genus *Cæcilia*; a cæcilian.—3. [NL.] In entom., same as *Cæcilus*.

**Cæciliadæ** (sē-sil'i-ġ-dē), n. pl. Same as *Cæciliidæ*.

**Cæciliæ** (sē-sil'i-ġ), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Cæcilia*.] A group constituted by the family *Cæciliidæ*.

**cæcilian** (sē-sil'i-an), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Cæciliidæ*.

II. n. A worm-like amphibian of the family *Cæciliidæ*.

**cæciliid** (sē-sil'i-id), n. Same as *cæcilian*.

**Cæciliidæ** (sē-sil'i-idē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cæcilia* + *-idæ*.] A family of serpentiform amphibians having no limbs, nor even pelvic or pectoral girdles. They are covered with small scales embedded in ring-like folds of the skin, or are naked; their eyes are generally rudimentary or concealed, their anus is terminal, and they have gills in early stages of development. The vertebræ are amphicelous, and the notochord is persistent. There is no sternum; the ribs are short and very numerous; the tongue is short and fleshy; and the teeth are sharp and recurved. The family alone constitutes an order variously named *Ophionorpha*, *Gymnophiona*, *Pseudophidia*, *Apoda*, etc. It contains 14 genera. *Cæcilia* is the principal one, occurring in South America; 5 others are South American, 3 Asiatic, and 5 African. More than 30 species are known. Some of the *Cæciliidæ* attain a length of several feet; they burrow in the ground, and sometimes take to the water. According to some, they live on vegetable matter; according to others, upon worms and insect larvae. Often, but erroneously, spelled *Cæciliadæ*; also *Cæciliadæ*, *Cæciliadæ*.

**cæcilioid** (sē-sil'i-oid), a. and n. I. a. Resembling or having the characters of the *Cæciliidæ*.

II. n. A cæcilian; a cæciliid.

**Cæcilus** (sē-sil'i-us), n. [NL. (cf. *L. Cæcilus*, a Roman gens), < *L. cæcus*, blind.] A genus of neuropterous insects, of the division *Corrodentia* and family *Psocidæ*. The species are small pale yellowish-green insects, found in gardens. Also *Cæcilia*.

**cæcitis** (sē-si'tis), n. [NL., < *cæcum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cæcum; typhlitis.

**cæcity** (sē-si-ti), n. [*L. cæcita* (t)-s, blindness, < *cæcus*, blind.] See *cecity*.

**Cæcum**, **cæcum** (sē'kum), n.; pl. *cæca*, *cæca* (-kē). [L. (sc. *intestinum*), lit. the blind (gut), neut. of *cæcus*, also written *cecus*, blind.] 1. In *human anat.*, the blind pouch or cul-de-sac which is the beginning of the colon, into which the ileum opens, and to which the vermiform appendage is attached. It is scarcely more than a rudiment or vestige of the corresponding large formation of some animals. See *cut under intestine*.

2. In *zool.*, any cæcal diverticulum or intestinal appendage ending in a cul-de-sac. See *cuts under Ateroidæ* and *ink-bag*. In mammals there is but one cæcum, sometimes of enormous extent, as in the ruminants and herbivorous species generally. It is given off from the colon at the point where the small intestine enters it. In birds there are usually two cæca; sometimes one cæcum, attaining great size in some cases, as of the herbivorous geese; sometimes none. There being no obvious distinction between the ileum and the colon in birds, the site of the cæca or cæcum is taken as the beginning of the colon. In fishes cæca are often numerous and large. A cardiac cæcum forms a prolongation of the cardiac end of the stomach in the blood-sucking bats of the genus *Desmodus*.

3. [cap.] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cæcidæ*.—*Cardiac cæcum*. See *cardiac*.

**cælometer** (sē-lom'e-tēr), n. [*L. cælum*, cælum, the sky, heaven, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to illustrate the elementary principles of astronomy. Also spelled *cælometer*.

**cænation**, n. See *cenation*.

**Cænogæa** (sē-nō-jō'ġ), n. [NL., < Gr. *καὶνός*, recent, + *γαῖα*, land.] In *zoogeog.*, a great division of the earth's land-surface and fresh waters, consisting of the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Indian realms, thus collectively contrasted with *Eogæa*: so called from the modern aspect of the faunas. Also spelled *Cænogæa*.

**Cænogæan** (sē-nō-jō'an), a. [*Cænogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Cænogæa*. Also spelled *Cænogæan*.

**Cænozoic**, **Cænozoic** (sē-nō-zō'ik), a. [Also written *kaino-*, after the Greek; < Gr. *καὶνός*, new, recent, + *ζῷον*, life.] In *geol.*, containing recent forms of life: applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged with reference to the age of the fossils they include. The *Cænozoic* system embraces the Tertiary and Post-tertiary systems of British geologists, exhibiting recent forms of life, in contradistinction to the *Mesozoic*, exhibiting intermediate, and the *Paleozoic*, an-

cient and extinct, forms. Nearly the 'age of mammals.'

It [the name Tertiary] is often replaced by the terms "*Cainozoic*" (recent life) or "*Neozoic*" (new life), which express the great fact that it is in the series of strata comprised under these designations that most recent species and genera have their earliest representatives.

Geikie, Textbook of Geology, II. 1220.

**Caen stone**. See *stone*.

**caer**, **car**. [W. *caer*, wall, fort, castle, city.] A prefix, signifying fortified wall or castle, occurring in place-names in Wales and parts of western and northern England: as, *Caerleon*, *Cardiff*, *Carnarvon*, *Carlisle*.

**Cæreba**, n. See *Cæreba*.

**Cærebina**, n. pl. See *Cærebina*.

**cærimoniarus** (ser-i-mō-ni-ā'ri-us), n.; pl. *cærimoniarī* (-ī). [NL., < *L. cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony*.] A master of ceremonies; in the Rom. Cath. Ch., an ecclesiastic whose duty it is to be present at solemn episcopal functions in order to see that no confusion occurs and that no errors are committed in ritual or ceremonies.

**cærule**, **cærulean**, etc. See *cerule*, etc.

**cæruleus morbus** (sē-rō'lē-us mōr'bus). [NL.] The blue-disease. See *cyanosis*.

**Cæsalpinia** (ses-al-pin'i-ġ), n. [NL., after Andreas Cæsalpinus (1519-1603), a celebrated Italian botanist and physician.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. The species are trees or shrubs found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, with showy yellow or red flowers, bipinnate leaves, and usually more or less prickly stems. The type species is *C. Brasilensis*. The species of several closely related genera which yield various dyewoods and astringent products useful in tanning, as the sapanwood of India (from *Biancaea Sappan*), are referred to this genus by many authors. The seeds of *Gulandina crista* are well known as nicker-nuts, and *Poinciana pulcherrima* is planted for ornament and for hedges. Both of these genera have also sometimes been referred to *Cæsalpinia*.

**Cæsar** (sē'zār), n. [L. *Caesar*, later written *Cæsar*, orig. a proper name, afterward equiv. to 'emperor'; whence Gr. *καῖσαρ* = Goth. *kaisar* = OHG. *keisar*, MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser* = AS. *cæser*, ME. *cæiser*, *kaiser*, *keiser* = OS. *kæsar*, *kæsar* = OFries. *kaiser*, *keiser*, NFries. *kæsar* = D. *keizer* = Icel. *keisari* = Sw. *kejsare* = Dan. *kejsar* = Turk. *kayser* = OPol. *czar*, now *car* (pron. *tsar*) = Russ. *tsar* (> E. *tsar*, *tsar*, *czar*, q. v.), etc., all in the sense of 'emperor' or 'king.' The origin of L. *Cæsar* is uncertain; cf. *cæsius*, bluish-gray (of the eyes), also used as a proper name: see *cæsius*.] 1. A title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C. Julius Cæsar, was assumed by successive Roman emperors, and finally came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne, in the same manner as *Augustus* was added as a title to the name of the reigning emperor. The title was perpetuated in the *Kaiser* of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity first assumed by Charlemagne. Hence—2. A dictator; a conqueror; an emperor; an absolute monarch.

And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's Cæsar.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

**Cæsar** (sē'zār), v. [*Cæsar*, n.] I. *intrans.* To imitate Cæsar; assume dictatorial or imperial power. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To make like Cæsar; raise to imperial power. [Rare.]

Crowned, he villifies his own kingdom for narrow bounds, whilst he hath greater neighbours; he must be Cæsar'd to a universal monarch.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 491.

**Cæsarean**, **Cæsarian** (sē-zā-rē-an, -ri-an), a. [*L. Cæsarianus*, relating to *Cæsar*; but the obstetric use is prob. to be referred to L. *cæsus*, pp. of *cadere*, cut. Cf. *cesura*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Cæsar. Also spelled *Cesarean*, *Cesarian*.

Hooker, like many another strong man, seems to have had a Cæsarean faith in himself and his fortunes.

M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 196.

**Cæsarean section** or **operation**, in *midwifery*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus, when the obstacles to delivery are so great as to leave no alternative: said (doubtfully) to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.

**Cæsarism** (sē-zār-izm), n. [*Cæsar* + *-ism*.] Government resembling that of a Cæsar or emperor; despotic sway exercised by one who has been placed in power by the popular will; imperialism in general.

His [Bismarck's] power has become a sort of ministerial Cæsarism.

Lowc, Bismarck, II. 556.

Their charter had . . . introduced the true Napoleonic idea of Cæsarism into the conduct of municipal affairs; . . . the essential condition to Cæsarism was the success of the Cæsar.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 174.



**Caesarize** (sē'zār-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Caesarized*, ppr. *Caesarizing*. [*< Caesar + -ize.*] To rule as a Caesar; tyrannize; play the Caesar.

**Cesaropapism** (sē'zār-ō-pā'pizm), *n.* [*< L. Caesar, Caesar, emperor, + ML. papa, pope, + -ism.*] The supremacy of the secular power over ecclesiastical matters. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 80.

**caesious** (sē'zi-us), *a.* [*< L. caesius, bluish-gray.*] Lavender-colored; pale-blue, with a slight mixture of gray.

**caesium** (sē'zi-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of *L. caesius*, bluish-gray.] Chemical symbol, Cs; atomic weight, 132.8. A rare metal discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff by spectrum analysis in the saline waters of Dürkheim in Germany, and subsequently in other mineral waters. First isolated by electrolysis of a fused mixture of caesium and barium cyanides. It is strongly basic, belonging with potassium, sodium, lithium, and rubidium, to the group of alkali metals. Caesium, in connection with rubidium, is found most abundantly in the lepidolite and pollucite of Hebronn, Maine.

**caespitose, caespitosely.** See *caespitose, caespitosely*.

**caespitous** (ses'pi-tus), *a.* Same as *caespitose*.

**cestus**, *n.* See *cestus*<sup>2</sup>.

**caesura, caesural**, etc. See *caesura, caesural*, etc.

**cafasi**, *n.* [*F. cafas* (Cotgrave).] A kind of coarse taffeta.

**café** (ka-fā'), *n.* [*F., coffee, a coffee-house; = E. coffee, q. v.*] 1. Coffee.—2. A coffee-house; a restaurant.

I dined in a *café* more superb than anything we have an idea of in the way of coffee-houses.  
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

**Café au lait** (ka-fā'ō-lā) [*F., coffee with milk, a light yellowish-gray color.*—**Café chantant** (ka-fā-shān-tān'), in France, a public place of entertainment where the guests are regaled with music, singing, etc., and served with light refreshments. Such establishments often consist of open-air inclosures planted with trees, under which the guests sit in summer, while the singers, etc., perform on a stage. Also called *café concert*.—**Café noir** (ka-fā-nwōr), black coffee; a strong infusion of coffee drunk clear, usually at the close of a meal.

**cafecillo** (kā-fā-thēl'yō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The Mexican name of a species of *Citharexylum*, a verbenaceous tree, the seeds of which when roasted have the combined flavor of coffee and chocolate.

**caffine** (ka-fē-in), *n.* [Formed as *caffein*.] The trade-name of a mixture of roasted grain and chicory ground together and sold as coffee. *De Colange*.

**cafetal** (kā-fā-tāl'), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *cafetal*).] *< café = E. coffee.* A coffee-plantation.

**caff** (ka-f), *n.* A Scotch form of *chaff*<sup>1</sup>.

**caffa** (ka-fā'), *n.* A rich stuff, probably of silk, in use in the sixteenth century.

**caffic** (ka-fē'ik or ka-fē'ik), *a.* [*< coffea + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to coffee.—**Caffic acid**, a vegetable acid (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) existing in coffee. It crystallizes in yellow prisms, soluble in hot water. Also called *caffetannic acid* and *chlorogenic acid*.

**caffine** (ka-fē'in or ka-fē'in), *n.* [= *F. caféine, < café, coffee, + -ine*.] See *caffic*. An alkaloid, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, crystallizing in slender, silk-like needles which have a bitter taste, found in coffee-beans. Coffee contains from 0.6 to 2.3 per cent. It is a weak base, and forms salts with the strong mineral acids. Caffeine and certain of its salts are used in medicine, and the stimulating effects of tea and coffee are largely due to the presence of this alkaloid. It is identical with the thein found in tea, the guaranin of *Paulinia Cupana*, and the alkaloid of *Ilex Paraguariensis*. Also written *cofeine*.

**caffenic** (ka-fē-in'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by caffeine: as, a *caffenic* headache.

**caffinism** (ka-fē'in-izm), *n.* [*< caffeine + -ism.*] A morbid state produced by prolonged or excessive use of caffeine. It is marked by dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, tremulousness, irritability, and depression of spirits.

**caffism** (ka-fē'izm), *n.* Same as *caffinism*.

**caffone** (ka-fē'ōn or ka-fē'ōn), *n.* [*< NL. caffèa, for coffea, coffee, + -one.*] The aromatic principle of coffee. It is a brown oil, heavier than water. An almost imponderable quantity gives an aroma to a quart of water.

**Caffer**, *n.* See *Kafir*.

**Caffer-bread, Caffer-corn.** See *Kafir-bread, -corn*.

**caffetannic** (ka-fē-tan'ik), *a.* [*< NL. caffèa + E. tannic.*] Pertaining to coffee and resembling tannin.—**Caffetannic acid**, an acid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, obtained from coffee.

**caffa**, *n.* See *kaffa*.

**Caffarian**, *a.* and *n.* See *Kaffarian*.

**Caffre**, *n.* and *a.* See *Kafir*.

**cafflah**, *n.* See *kaffa*.

**caffiso** (ka-fis'ō), *n.* [It. *caffiso* = Sp. Pg. *cahiz* (ML. *caficium, caffisa*), a measure (see def.).] *< Ar. qafiz.* A unit of capacity in use in the

Mediterranean, derived from the Arabian measure *kafiz* (which see). As a dry measure it contains in Morocco and Tunis 15 United States (Winchester) bushels, or 528.8 liters. There is also a *caffiso* in Tunis of 14 United States bushels, or 496.9 liters. In Tripoli it contains sometimes 11½ bushels (406 liters), sometimes 9½ bushels (326.7 liters). In Valencia there is a *caffiso* of 6 bushels. As a liquid measure it varies still more. In Malta it is 5½ United States (old wine) gallons, or 4½ imperial gallons. In Messina it is 2.3 United States gallons; in other parts of Sicily, 3 gallons. In Palermo, by a *caffiso* of oil is meant a weight of 10 kilograms.

**caffiz**, *n.* See *cahiz* and *kafiz*.

**cafoyt**, *n.* [*Cf. caffèa.*] A material used in the eighteenth century for hangings. *Fairholt*.

**caffa**, *n.* See *kaffa*.

**caffan, kaftan** (ka-f'tan), *n.* [Ar. *qaf-tān, qaf-tān*, > Turk. *qaf-tān*.] A garment worn by men in Turkey, Egypt, and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long vest tied about the waist with a girdle, and having sleeves long enough to extend beyond the tips of the fingers. A long cloth coat is worn above it.

**cag** (kag), *n.* A dialectal variant of *keg*.

**cage** (kāj), *n.* [*< ME. cage, < OF. cage (F. cage), \*also caire, cave, = Sp. Pg. gavia = It. gabbia, gaggia, dial. cabbia, = OHG. cheria, MHG. kerje, G. käfe, käfich, käfig, a cage, < ML. \*cavia, L. cava, a hollow place, den, cave, cage: see care, n., which is a doublet of cage.*] 1. A box-like receptacle or inclosure for confining birds or wild beasts, made with open spaces on one or more sides, or on all sides, and often also at the top, by the use of osiers, wires, slats, or rods or bars of iron, according to the required strength.

It happens with it [wedlock] as with cages; the birds without despair to get in, and those within despair to get out. *Florio*.

2. A prison or place of confinement for malefactors; a part of a building or of a room separated from the rest by bars, within which to confine persons under arrest, as sick or wounded prisoners in a hospital.—3. A skeleton framework of any kind. (a) In carp., an outer work of timber inclosing another within it, as the cage of a windmill or of a staircase. (b) In mach., a framework to confine a ball-valve within a certain range of motion. (c) A wire guard placed in front of an ejection-opening to allow liquids to pass, but prevent the passage of solids. (d) In mining, a platform of wood strongly put together with iron, on which men are lowered and raised to the surface, and on which the ore and waste rock are raised in cars, in which they are conveyed without transfer to the place where they are to be emptied, or to receive further treatment. (e) *Naut.*, an iron vessel formed of hoops placed on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles. It is lighted an hour before high water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for the time during which it burns.

4. A cup with a glass bottom and cover between which is a drop of water containing animalcules to be examined under a microscope.—5. The large wheel of a whim about which the hoisting-rope is wound.—6. A name sometimes given to a chapel inclosed with a latticework or grating.

**cage** (kāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caged*, ppr. *caging*. [*< cage, n.*] 1. To confine in a cage; shut up or confine: as, "caged nightingales," *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.—2. To make like a cage or place of confinement: as, "the caged cloister," *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 249.

**cage-bird** (kāj'berd), *n.* A caging.

**cage-guides** (kāj'gidz), *n. pl.* In mining, vertical pieces of wood, or, in England, rods of iron or steel, or wire ropes, which are fixed in the shaft and serve to steady and guide the cage in its ascent and descent: in the United States usually called *guide-ropes*, or simply *guides*.

**cageling** (kāj'ling), *n.* [*< cage + -ling*.] A bird kept in a cage; a cage-bird.

And as the cageling newly flown returns,  
The seeming-injured, simple-hearted thing  
Came to her old perch back, and settled there.  
*Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.*

**cage-seat** (kāj'sēt), *n.* In mining, a framework at the bottom of a shaft on which the cage drops, and which is arranged to reduce the jar consequent upon its coming to rest.

**cage-shuts** (kāj'shuts), *n. pl.* In coal-mining, drops or catches on which the cage rests during the operation of running the cars off and on it, or while "caging." [*Scotch.*]

**caging** (kāj'ing), *n.* [*< cage, n., 3 (d), + -ing*.] In coal-mining, the operation of changing the tubs on the cage. *Gresley*. [North Staffordshire, Eng.]

**cagmag** (kag'mag), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1. A tough old goose.—2. Unwholesome or loathsome meat; offal.—3. An inferior kind of sheep. *Halliwell*. [*Vulgar.*]

**Cagot** (ka-gō'), *n.* [F. = Pr. *Cagot*; ML. *Ca-goitus*; origin uncertain.] One of an outcast

race inhabiting the French and Spanish Pyrenees, of remote but unknown origin. Congenital deformity is common among them, owing to their long residence in the deep, sunless valleys, and to the hardships they have endured. Their chief physical peculiarity is said to be the absence of the lower lobe of the ear. They were long proscribed, and held as lepers and heretics. The French Revolution gave them their civil rights, and their condition has been much improved.

**cahier** (ka-iā'), *n.* [F., earlier *cayer, quayer* (Cotgrave), < OF. *quaier*, > E. *quire*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.] 1. In bookbinding, a number (usually 4 or 6) of double leaves of a book, placed together for convenience in handling and as a preparation for binding. The word is practically obsolete, except among law copyists, section being the term in use among printers and binders in America, and *gathering* in Great Britain. 2. A report of proceedings of any body, as a legislature; a memorial.

**cahinca-root** (ka-hing'kä-rōt), *n.* [Also *cahinca-root*; native Brazilian name + E. *root*.] The root of *Chiococca racemosa*, a rubiaceous shrub of southern Florida and tropical America, and of some allied Brazilian species.

**cahincic** (ka-hin'sik), *a.* [*< cahinca (-root) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from *cahinca-root*. Also *cahincic*.—**Cahincic acid**, C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>64</sub>O<sub>18</sub>, a white, odorless, bitter principle obtained from *cahinca-root*.

**cahiz** (Sp. pron. kä-ēth'), *n.* [Sp., also *caffiz*: see *caffiso*.] A Spanish dry measure, also called in Cordova *caffiz*. Queipo states its capacity to be exactly 690 liters (15½ United States or Winchester bushels), but measures carefully conducted in Marselles in 1830 made it 657.6 liters, or 15½ United States bushels. This refers to the cahiz of Castile, also employed in Cadiz. The cahiz of Lima (likewise formerly in use in Madrid) contains 18.9 bushels (690 liters). Different measures of Alicante bearing this name contain 7.2 bushels (252 liters), 7.1 bushels (249.3 liters), and 6.8 bushels (241.2 liters). The cahiz of Bogotá contains 7.4 bushels (259.2 liters), that of Valencia 5.8 bushels (203 liters), and that of Saragossa 5.1 bushels (180.4 liters).

**cahizada** (Sp. pron. kä-ē-thā'dā), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish measure of land, very nearly equal to an English acre.

**cahoot** (ka-hōt'), *n.* [Origin unknown; possibly a perversion of *F. cohorte*, a company, gang: see *cohort*.] Company or partnership: as, to go in *cahoot* with a person. *Bartlett*. [Southern and western U. S.]

**caic**, *n.* See *caique*<sup>1</sup>.

**call** (kāl), *n.* [E. dial., also written *kayle* (and *keel*, after equiv. *F. quille*), < D. *kegel* = OHG. *chegil, kegil*, MHG. *G. kegel* = Sw. *kägla* = Dan. *kegle*, ninepin, skittle, cone.] A ninepin; in the plural, the game of ninepins.

Exchequer allowey eulle company,  
*Caylys*, carding and haesedy,  
And alle unthyrty playes. *Rel. Ant.*, II. 224.

**call<sup>2</sup>**, *v.* See *cales*.

**calcedra** (kil-sed'rā), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The *Khaya Senegalensis*, a tall tree of Senegambia, resembling the mahogany. Its wood is used in joiners' work and inlaying, and its bark furnishes a bitter tonic.

**caillette** (kā-let'), *n.* [F. pron. ka-yet', < *cailleur*, curdle.] The abomasum, rennet-bag, or fourth stomach of ruminants.

**caillach** (kil'yach), *n.* [Gael. *cailleach*, an old woman; cf. *caile*, a vulgar girl, a hussy.] An old woman. [Highland Scotch.]

Give something to the Highland *caillachs* that shall cry  
the coronach loudest. *Scott, Waverley*, xiii.

**caillou** (ka-yō'), *n.*; pl. *cailloux* (-yōz'). [F.] In *her.*, a flint.

**cailloutage** (ka-yō-tāzh'), *n.* [F., < *caillou*, a flint.] Fine pottery, especially such as is made wholly or in part of pipe-clay.

**caimac, caimacam, caimacan**, *n.* See *kaimakam*.

**Caiman** (kā'man), *n.* [NL.: see *cayman*.] 1. A genus of tropical American *Alligatoridae*, containing such species as *C. palpebrosus* or *C. trigonatus*; the caymans.—2. [*l. c.*] A cayman.

**Cain-and-Abel** (kān'and-ā'bel), *n.* A popular name in England of the *Orchis latifolia*, the root of which consists of a pair of finger-like tubers.

**cainca-root** (ka-ing'kä-rōt), *n.* Same as *cahinca-root*.

**caincic** (kā-in'sik), *a.* Same as *cahincic*.  
**cain-colored** (kān'kul'ord), *a.* "Yellow or red as applied to hair; which, being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas" (*Nares*): a word of uncertain meaning, but usually taken as here explained, found only in the following passage:

No, forsooth; he hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard; a *cain-coloured* beard.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 4.

**caingel**, *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *caingy*.] A crabbed fellow. [North. Eng.]

**ca'ing-whale**, *n.* See *caing-whale*.

**caingy**, *a.* [E. dial.; also *cangy*.] Crabbed; peevish. [North. Eng.]

**Cainite** (kân'it), *n.* and *a.* [*Cain* + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] *I. n.* 1. One of the descendants of Cain, the first-born of Adam, according to the account in Genesis.—2. A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, who regarded the God of the Jews, the Demiurge of the Gnostic system, as an evil being, and venerated all who in the Old Testament record opposed him, as Cain, Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and the inhabitants of Sodom. They also honored Judas Iscariot, as the instrument of bringing about the crucifixion and so destroying the power of the Demiurge.

*II. a.* Of the race of Cain.

The principal seat of the *Cainite*, or more debased yet energetic branch of the human family, was to the eastward of the site of Eden. *Dawson*, *Orig. of World*, p. 265.

**cainito** (kî-nê'tô), *n.* The fruit of the *Chrysophyllum Cainito* of the West Indies and South America, resembling an apple in shape, and considered a delicacy. Also called *star-apple*.

**Cainozoic** (kî-nô-zô'ik), *a.* See *Cenozoic*.

**calque**<sup>1</sup> (kâ-ek'), *n.* [= *Sp. calque* = *Pg. calique* = *It. calco*, < *F. calque*, < *Turk. qayik*.] 1. A



Calque.

long narrow boat used on the Bosphorus. It is pointed at each end, and is usually propelled by oars, from 2 to 16 in number.

The prow of the *calque* is turned across the stream, the sail is set, and we glide rapidly and noiselessly over the Bosphorus and into the Golden Horn.

*B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 322.

2. A Levantine vessel of larger size.

Also spelled *caic*.

**calque**<sup>2</sup> (kî'kâ), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American parrot of the genus *Caica* or *Deroptyus* (which see). *P. L. Slater*.

**cair**, *v.* [*ME. cairén*, *cayren*, *kairén*, *kayren*, *go*, appar. < *Ice. keyra* (= *Sw. köra* = *Dan. kjøre*), drive, urge. A diff. word from the equiv. *char*<sup>1</sup>, *go*.] *I. intrans.* To go.

I am come hither a venterous Knight,

And kayred thorrow countrey farr.

*Percy Folio MS.*, *Piers Plowman*, Notes, p. 5.

Calcas! Calcas! cair yow not home,

Ne turne neuer to Troy, for tene that may falle.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4501.

We may *kayre* til hys courte, the kyngdome of hevnye,  
Whene oure saules schalle parte and sundyre fra the body.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 6.

Better wol he spryng and higher *caire*

Wel rare yf he be plantid forto growe.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

*II. trans.* To carry.

The candelstik bi a cost wat3 *cayred* thider sone.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 1478.

**Ca ira** (sâ ê-râ'), [*F.*, 'it [the Revolution] will go on': *ca*, contr. of *cela*, that (< *ce*, this, + *là*, there); *ira*, 3d pers. sing. fut. (associated with *aller*, go: see *alley*<sup>1</sup>), < *L. ire*, go.] The earliest of the popular songs of the French Revolution of 1789. Its refrain (whence the name), "Ah! *ca ira*, *ca ira*, *ca ira*," is said to have been suggested by the frequent use of this phrase by Franklin in Paris with reference to the American Revolution. The original words (afterward much changed) were by Ladré, a street-singer; and the music was a popular dance-tune of the time composed by Bécourt, a drummer of the Grand Opera.

**caird** (kârd), *n.* [*Gael. Ir. ceard*, a tinker, smith, brazier.] A traveling tinker; a tramp; a vagrant; a gipsy. [*Scotch.*]

**Cairene** (kî-rên'), *a.* and *n.* [*Cairo*, < *Ar. El-Kâhira*, the Victorious, + *-ene*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Cairo, the capital of Egypt.

*II. n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cairo.

The people of Suez are a finer and a fairer race than the *Cairenes*.

*R. F. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 118.

**Cairina** (kâ-rî'nâ), *n.* [*NL.* (Fleming, 1822); supposed to be from *Cairo* in Egypt, though (like *turkey*, similarly misnamed) the bird is a native of America. It is also called, by another error, *muscovy*.] A genus of ducks, containing the muscovy or musk-duck, *Cairina moschata*, a native of Central and South America, now found everywhere in domestication.

**calrn** (kârn), *n.* [*Esp. Sc.*, < *Gael. carn* (gen. *cairn*) = *Ir. W. Manx Corn*. *Bret. carn*, a pile, esp. of stones. Cf. *Gael. carn*, *Ir. carnaim*, *W. carnu*, pile up, heap.] A heap of stones; espe-

cially, one of a class of large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form. They are of various sizes. Some are evidently sepulchral, containing urns, stone chests, bones, etc. Some were erected to commemorate a great event, others appear to have had a religious significance, while the modern cairn is generally set up as a landmark, or to arrest the attention, as in surveying, or in leaving a record of an exploring party or the like. See *barrow*<sup>1</sup>.

*Cairns* for the safe deposit of meat stood in long lines, six or eight in a group. *Kane*, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, II. 277.

**cairned** (kârnd), *a.* [*Cairn* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Having or marked by a cairn or cairns.

In the noon of mist and driving rain,  
When the lake whiten'd and the pine wood roar'd,  
And the cairn'd mountain was a shadow.

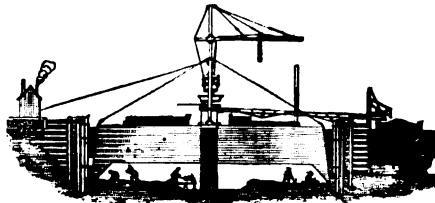
*Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

**cairn-gorm** (kârn'gôrm), *n.* [So called from the *Cairngorm* mountain in Scotland; < *Gael. carn* (see *cairn*), a heap, a rock, + *gorm*, blue, also green.] A smoky-yellow or smoky-brown variety of rock-crystal or quartz, found in great perfection on the Cairngorm mountain in Scotland and in many other localities. It is much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments. The color is probably due to some hydrocarbon compound. Also called *cairn-gorm-stone* and *smoky quartz*.

**cairn-tangle**, *carn-tangle* (kârn'tang'-gl), *n.* A name for the seaweed *Laminaria digitata*. See *Laminaria*. [*Scotch.*]

**calrny** (kârn'i), *a.* [*Cairn* + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Abounding with cairns.

**caisson** (kâ'son), *n.* [*F.*, aug. of *caisse*, a chest, a case; see *case*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. *Milit.*: (a) A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be exploded in the way of an enemy or under some work of which he has gained possession. (b) An ammunition-wagon; also, an ammunition-chest.—2. In *arch.*, a sunken panel in a coffered ceiling or in the soffit of a Roman or Renaissance architecture, etc.; a coffer; a lacunar. See *cut under coffer*.—3. In *civil engin.*: (a) A vessel in the form of a boat, used as a flood-gate in docks. (b) An apparatus on which vessels may be raised and floated; especially, a kind of floating dock, which may be sunk and floated under a vessel's keel, used for docking vessels at their moorings, without removing stores or masts. (See *floating dock*, under *dock*.) (c) A water-tight box or casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for a coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, etc. The caisson is built upon land, and then chained and anchored directly over the bed, which has been leveled or piled to receive it. The masonry is built upon the bottom of the caisson, which is of heavy timber. As the caisson sinks with the weight, its sides are built up, so that the upper edge is always above water. In some cases the masonry is at first built hollow, and is not filled in until after it has reached its bed, and its sides have been carried higher than the surface of the water. Sometimes the sides of the masonry itself form the sides of the caisson. In another form the caisson, made of heavy timbers, is shaped like an inverted shallow box, having sharp, iron-bound edges. The weight of the masonry forces the caisson into the sand and mud on the bottom. Air under pressure is then forced into the caisson,



Caisson of the Brooklyn Bridge, New York.

driving out the water and permitting the workmen to enter through suitable air-locks. A sealed well or a pipe and sand-pump are provided, through which the material excavated under the caisson may be removed. The latter gradually sinks under the weight of the superstructure and the removal of the loose soil below, until a firm foundation is reached, when the whole interior of it is filled with concrete. The caissons beneath the towers of the Brooklyn suspension-bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, are of this description. The *pneumatic caisson* is an inverted air-tight box, into which air is forced under a pressure sufficient to expel the water, thus leaving a space in which men can work to loosen the soil as the caisson descends. The principle of the pneumatic caisson is applied to the sinking of large iron cylinders to serve as piers or land-shafts. Sometimes written *caisson*.

**caisson-disease** (kâ'son-di-zêz'), *n.* A disease developed in coming from an atmosphere of high tension, as in caissons, to air of ordinary tension. It is marked by paralysis and other nervous symptoms.

**caisson** (kâ'sôn'), *n.* Same as *caisson*, more especially in sense 3.

**Caithness flags**. See *flag*<sup>4</sup>.

**caitiff** (kâ'tif), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. caitif*, *caitif*, a captive, a miserable wretch, < *OF. caitif*, also *chaitif*, a captive, a wretched man, *F. chétif*, mean, vile, = *Pr. captiu*, *caitiu* = *OCat. caitiu* = *OSP. captivo*, *Sp. cautivo*, a captive, = *Pg. cativo*, a captive, = *It. cattivo*, < *L. captivus*, captive: see *captive*.] *I. a.* 1. Captive.

*Myn* name is looth, a *caitife* kyng of Orcanye, and of leonays, to whom nothings doth falle but myschef ne not hath don longe tyme.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 477.

2. Wretched; miserable.

I am so *caytif* and so thral.

*Chaucer*, *Knicht's Tale*, I. 694.

3. Servile; base; ignoble; cowardly.

He keuered hym with his counsayl of *caytif* wyrdes.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 1805.

With that he craul'd out of his nest,

Forth creeping on his *caitife* hands and thies.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. III. 35.

A territory

Wherein were bandit earls and *caitiff* knights.

*Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

*II. n.* 1. A captive; a prisoner; a slave.

Stokked in prison, . . .

*Caytif* to cruel kyng Agamemnon.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, III. 882.

Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caitiff* and slave.

*Holland*.

2. A mean villain; a despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean.

Like *caitiff* vile that for misdeed

Rides with his face to rump of steed.

*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. III. 249.

Striking great blows

At *caitife* and at wrongers of the world.

*Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

**caitiffy**, *adv.* Knavishly; servilely; basely.

**caitiffeet**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *caitiffe*, *caitiffe*, < *OF. caitivete*, < *L. captivitas* (t)-s, captivity: see *captivity*.] The state of being a captive; captivity.

He that leadeth into *caitiffe*, schall go into *caitiffe*.

*Wyclif*, *Rev.* XIII. 10.

**caitivet**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *caitiff*.

**caitiveness**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *caitiffnes*, < *caitiff*, *caitive*, + *-ness*.] 1. Captivity; slavery; misery.—2. Despicable, mean, and wicked conduct.

It is a strange *caitiveness* and baseness of disposition of men, so furiously and unsatiably to run after perishing and uncertain interests. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 77.

**Cajan** (ka'jan), *n.* [*NL.*, < *catjang*, name of the plant in Malabar.] A genus of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, one species of which, *C. Cajan*, furnishes a sort of pulse used in tropical countries. It is a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, and a native of the East Indies, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics, in numerous varieties. The plant is called *pigeon-pea*, *Angola pea*, *Congo pea*, etc. Also *Cajanus*.

**cajoput** (ka-jô'püt), *n.* [Better *cajuput*: < *Malay kâyü*, tree, + *pütih*, white.] A small myrtaceous tree or shrub of the Moluccas and neighboring islands, now generally regarded as a variety of *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, having lanceolate aromatic leaves and odorless flowers in spikes.—Oil of *cajoput*, or *cajoput-oil*, an oil distilled from the leaves of the *cajoput*, of a green color and a penetrating camphor-like odor, used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.

**cajole** (ka-jôl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cajoled*, ppr. *cajoling*. [*F. cajoler*, coax, wheedle, < *OF. cageoler*, chatter like a bird in a cage, babble or prate, < *cage*, a cage: see *cage*.] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, simulated compliance with another's wishes, and the like; wheedle; coax.

But while the war went on the emperor did *cajole* the king with the highest compliments.

*Ep. Burnet*, *Hist. Ref.*, an. 1522.

Charles found it necessary to postpone to a more convenient season all thought of executing the treaty of Dover, and to *cajole* the nation by pretending to return to the policy of the Triple Alliance.

*Macaulay*.

Christian children are torn from their parents and *cajoled* out of their faith.

*Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, II. 238.

**cajolement** (ka-jôl'ment), *n.* [*F. cajole* + *-ment*.] *Cajolery*. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

**cajoler** (ka-jô'lér), *n.* One who cajoles; a wheedler.

**cajolery** (ka-jô'lér-i), *n.*; pl. *cajoleries* (-iz). [*F. cajolerie*, < *cajoler*, *cajole*.] The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; delusive wheedling.

Even if the Lord Mayor and Speaker mean to insinuate that this influence is to be obtained and held by flattering their people, . . . such *cajoleries* would perhaps be more prudently practised than professed.

*Burke*, *To R. Burke*.

**cajon** (kâ-hôn'), *n.* [*Sp.*, prop. a large chest, aug. of *caja*, chest. Cf. *caisson*, *caisson*.] 1. A Chilean weight, equal to 6,500 pounds avoirdupois.—2. See the supplement.

**cajote** (kâ-hô'tâ), *n.* Same as *coyote*.

**cajuput** (kaj'ù-pùt), *n.* See *cajuput*.  
**cajuputene** (kaj'ù-pù-tén'), *n.* The chief constituent of cajuput-oil, obtained by cohobation. It is a liquid of an agreeable odor, permanent in the air and insoluble in alcohol. Also written *cajuputene*.

**cake**<sup>1</sup> (kāk), *n.* [*< ME. cake, < Icel. kaka = Sw. kaka = Dan. kage, a cake, akin to D. koek, a cake, gingerbread, dumpling, dim. koekje (> E. cooky, q. v.), = LG. koke = OHG. chuocho, MHG. kuoche, G. kuchen, a cake, a tart. The word has no connection with L. coquere, E. cook<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A flat or comparatively thin mass of baked dough; a thin loaf of bread.

They baked unleavened cakes of the dough which they brought out of Egypt. Ex. xii. 39.

Specifically—2. A light composition of flour, sugar, butter, and generally other ingredients, as eggs, flavoring substances, fruit, etc., baked in any form; distinctively, a flat or thin portion of dough so prepared and separately baked.

A cake that seemed mosaic-work in spices.

T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

3. In Scotland, specifically, an oatmeal cake, rolled thin and baked hard on a griddle.

Hear, land o' Cakes, and brither Scots.

Burns, Captain Grose.

4. A small portion of batter fried on a griddle; a pancake or griddle-cake: as, buckwheat cakes.

—5. Oil-cake used for feeding cattle or as a fertilizer.

How much cake or guano this labour would purchase we cannot even guess at. Ansted, Channel Islands, p. 467.

6. Something made or concreted in the distinctive form of a cake; a mass of solid matter relatively thin and extended: as, a cake of soap.

Cakes of rustling ice came rolling down the flood.

Dryden.

This substance [tufaceous gypsum] is found in cakes, often a foot long by an inch in depth, curled by the sun's rays and overlying clay into which water had sunk.

R. F. Burton, El-Mednah, p. 354.

One's cake is dough, one's plan has failed; one has had a failure or miscarriage.

My cake is dough: But I'll in among the rest;

Out of hope of all—but my share of the feast.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

Steward! your cake is dough as well as mine.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 4.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*.

**cake**<sup>1</sup> (kāk), *v.*: pret. and pp. *caked*, ppr. *caking*. [*< cake<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. *trans.* To form into a cake or compact mass.—*Caking gunpowder*, the operation of pressing the ingredients of powder, after they have been thoroughly incorporated and moistened. It is effected either by the hydraulic press or by rollers.

II. *intrans.* To congregate or become formed into a hard mass.

Clotted blood that caked within.

Addison.

**cake**<sup>2</sup> (kāk), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *caked*, ppr. *caking*. [*E. dial.: see cackle.*] To cackle, as geese. [*North. Eng.*]

**cake-alum** (kāk'al'um), *n.* Sulphate of alumina containing no alkaline sulphate. Also called *patent alum*.

**cake-bread** (kāk'bred), *n.* [*< ME. cakebreed, < cake + breed, bread.*] Fine white bread; manchet.

Then to retorne to the new Malres hous, there to take cakebrede and wyne. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

His foolish schoolmasters have done nothing but run up and down the country with him to beg puddings and cake-bread of his tenants.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, l. 1.

**cake-copper** (kāk'kop'ér), *n.* One of the forms in which copper is put to market by the smelters. A cake is about 19 inches long, 12½ wide, and 1½ thick, and weighs about 1½ hundredweight.

**cake-lake** (kāk'lāk), *n.* A crimson coloring matter obtained from stick-lac. Also called *lac-dye* and *lac-lake*.

**cake-steamer** (kāk'stā'mér), *n.* A confectioners' apparatus in which the dough of some kinds of cake is exposed to the action of steam just before baking, to give the cake a rich and attractive color and surface.

**cake-urchin** (kāk'er'-chin), *n.* A flat sea-urchin; a sand-dollar; a clypeastrid, as one of the genus *Echinarachnium* or *Mellita*. *Mellita quinquefora* and *Echinarachnium parma* are common United States cake-urchins.



Cake-urchin (*Echinarachnium parma*).

**cal** (kal), *n.* [*Corn.*] A Cornish miners' name for the mineral wolfram or wolframite. It is a compound of tungstic acid with iron and varying quantities

ties of manganese. It is one of the minerals commonly associated with tin ore.

**Cal.** An abbreviation of *California*.

**calaba** (kal'a-bā), *n.* [*Galibi calaba.*] See *Calophyllum*.

**calabari**, *n.* Same as *calaber*.

**Calabar bean.** See *bean*.

**calabarin**, **calabarine** (kal'a-bār'in), *n.* [*< Calabar (bean) + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>; NL. calabarina.*] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean by Harnock and Witkowski in 1876. It is nearly insoluble in ether, and differs in physiological character from physostigmin.

**calabar-skin** (kal'a-bār-skin), *n.* The name given in commerce to the skin of the Siberian squirrel, used for making muffs, tippets, etc.

**calabash** (kal'a-bash), *n.* [*Prob., through F. calabasse, < Pg. calabaza, also cabaça, = Sp. calabaza = Cat. carabassa, a gourd, a calabash, < Ar. qar', a gourd, + yābis, aybas, dry. Cf. carapace, carapar, of same origin.*] 1. A fruit of the tree *Crescentia Cujete* hollowed out, dried, and used as a vessel to contain liquids. These shells are so close-grained and hard that when containing liquid they may be used several times as kettles upon the fire without injury.



Calabashes.

2. A gourd of any kind used in the same way.

Such vessels are often decorated with conventional patterns and figures made in very slight relief by scraping away the surface surrounding them, and are sometimes stained in variegated colors.

She had an ornamented calabash to hold her castor-oil, from which she made a fresh toilette every time she swam across the Nile. R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 139.

3. A popular name of the gourd-plant, *Lagenaria lageneria*.—4. A name given to the red cap or tarboosh of Tunis. See *tarboosh* and *fez*.—*Sweet calabash*, the name in the West Indies of the edible fruit of *Pasiflora maliformis*.

**calabash-tree** (kal'a-bash-trē), *n.* 1. A name given to the *Crescentia Cujete*, a bignonaceous tree of tropical America, on account of its large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, as basins, cups, spoons, bottles, etc. The black calabash-tree of the West Indies is *Crescentia cucurbitina*.—2. A name given to the baobab of Africa, *Adansonia digitata*. See *baobab*.

**calabazilla** (kal'a-bā-sel'yā), *n.* [*Mex. Sp. (= Sp. calabacilla, a piece of wood in the shape of a gourd, a gourd-shaped ear-ring), dim. of calabaza, a gourd: see calabash.*] In southern California, *Cucurbita fetidissima*, a kind of native squash, with an exceedingly large root. The pulp of the green fruit is used as a substitute for soap, and the macerated root as a medicinal remedy.

**calaber**, **calabar** (kal'a-bēr, -bār), *n.* [*< ME. calabre, also calabere, etc.; prob. < F. Calabre, Calabria.*] 1. The fur of some variety of squirrel; now specifically the fur of the gray Siberian squirrel.

His cloke of calabre.

Piers Plowman (C), ix. 232.

2. The animal itself.

**calaboose** (kal'a-bōs'), *n.* [*< Sp. calabozo = Pg. calabouço, a dungeon, prob. < Ar. qaf'a, a castle, + būs, hidden.*] A prison; especially, a common jail or lockup. [*Western and southwestern U. S.*]

**calabrazella** (kal'a-brā-sel'ā), *n.* [*Origin unknown.*] A game of cards for three persons, played with a pack of 40 cards, the 10-, 9-, and 8-spots being discarded. One person, to whom certain advantages are given, plays alone against the other two, and wins or loses according as he makes more or fewer points than they.

**calabre**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *calaber*.

**calabre**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [*F., < ML. calabra.*] A military engine used during the middle ages; a variety of the pierrier.

**calabreret**, *n.* See *calaber*.

**Calabrian** (ka-lā'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Calabria, Calabria, < Calaber, a Calabrian, one of the Calabri from whom ancient Calabria took its name.*] I. *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of ancient or modern Calabria. The former (called by the Greeks *Messapia* or *Japygia*) was the southeastern projection of the peninsula of Italy; the latter is the southwestern one (anciently *Bruttium*).

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Calabria.

**calabur-tree** (kal'a-bēr-trē), *n.* The *Muntingia calabura*, a tiliaceous tree of the West Indies, the bark of which is used for making cordage.

**calabusst**, *n.* [*Prob. erroneous; perhaps a var. of "calabace for calabash, a gourd, the last syllable being perhaps assimilated to that of harquebuse and blunderbuss.*] A light musket having a wheel-lock, first used about 1578. *E. D.*

**calade** (ka-lād' or -lad'), *n.* [*F., < It. calata, a descent, < calare, fall, = F. caler, lower, = Sp. calar, penetrate, pierce, let down, = Pg. calar, penetrate, lower, conceal, < ML. calare, let down, descend, < L. chalare, let down, slacken, < Gr. χαλᾶν, let down, slacken.*] A slope in a manège-ground, down which a horse is ridden at speed in training him, to ply his haunches.

**Caladium** (ka-lā'di-um), *n.* [*NL., < Malay kelady, native name of C. esculentum.*] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Araceæ*, the species of which have been incorrectly called *Colocasia* by most modern authors.—2. An untenable name for *Cyrtosperma*, a genus of about 10 species of araceous plants with large hastate or sagittate leaves, which are often variegated in color: tropical American.

**caladriet**, *n.* [*Wyclif's rendering of L. Charadrius (Vulgate) < Gr. Χαραδριός (Septuagint), the stone-curlew or thick-kneed bustard.*] Some unidentified bird. Wyclif, Deut. xiv. 18.

**Calenas**, *n.* See *Calenas*.

**calaité** (kal'a-it), *n.* [*< L. callais (< Gr. καλᾶς, or καλαίς, a sea-green precious stone) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A name given to the turquoise.

**Calamagrostis** (kal'a-mā-gros'tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κάλαμος, a reed (see calamus), + ἄγρωστις, a kind of grass: see Agrostis.*] A genus of coarse grasses, natives of Europe, Asia, and America; the reed bent-grasses. It now includes the species formerly separated as a distinct genus, *Deyeuxia*.

**calamanco** (kal'a-mang'kō), *n.* [= *D. kalamink = G. kalmank, kalmang*, < *Sp. calamaco = F. calemande, calmande*, < *ML. calamancus, calamacus, calamaucius*, transpositions of *camelaucum*, < *Gr. καμελαίκιον*, a head-covering: see *camelaiucum*.] A glossy woolen satin-twilled stuff, checkered or brocaded in the warp, so that the pattern showed on one side only. Also spelled *callimanco*, *calimanco*.

A morning gown, though, I am sorry to say, not a calamanco one, with great flowers. Longfellow, Hyperion, l. 7.

**calamander-wood** (kal'a-man'dér-wūd), *n.* [*Supposed to be a corruption of Coromandel wood.*] A beautiful kind of wood, the product chiefly of *Diospyros quercita*, of the family *Diosporaceæ*, a large tree of Ceylon. It is very suitable wood for ornamental cabinet-work, showing alternate bands of brown and black, is very hard, and takes a high polish.

**calamar** (kal'a-mār), *n.* Same as *calamary*.

**Calamaria** (kal'a-mā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL. Cf. calamary.*] 1. The typical genus of serpents of the family *Calamariidae*, having the labial plates reduced to four or five, and containing species peculiar to the East Indies. *C. albiventer* is an example.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. Moore, 1878.

**calamarian** (kal'a-mā'ri-an), *n.* A snake of the genus *Calamaria* or family *Calamariidae*.

**Calamariidae** (kal'a-mā'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Calamaria + -iidae.*] A family of aglyphodont or colubrine serpents, the dwarf snakes, typified by the genus *Calamaria*, and containing a large number of small inoffensive species in which the head is not marked off from the body by a constriction or neck. They are found in most parts of the world, living under stones and logs, and preying upon worms and grubs. They are now generally associated in the same family with the *Colubridæ*.

**calamarioid** (kal'a-mā'ri-oid), *a.* [*< Calamaria + -oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Calamariidae*.

**calamarius** (kal'a-mā'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. calamarius taken in a lit. sense, pertaining to a reed, < calamus, a reed. Cf. calamary.*] Reed-like: applied to grasses with short rigid culms.

**calamaroid** (kal'a-mā-roid), *a.* A less correct form of *calamarioid*.

Eight out of ten Calamaroid genera are peculiar to this fauna. Günther, Encyc. Brit., XX. 468.

**calamary** (kal'a-mā'ri), *n.*; *pl. calamaries* (-riz). [*Formerly also calamarie and calamari*; = *F. calmar, calemar, calamar* = *Sp. calamar*, also *calamareto*, inkfish, calamary, = *Pg. calamar*, inkfish, = *It. calamajo*, inkfish, calamary, inkstand, = *G. kalmar*, inkstand, = *NGR. kaḷapāpi*, inkstand, *kaḷapāpi baḷāsoḡov*, inkfish, < *NL. calamarius*, a particular use (pen-case, inkstand,

inkfish) of *L. calamarius*, pertaining to a pen, *< calamus*, a reed, a pen; see *calamus*.] 1. A cuttlefish; a decapod or decapodous cephalopod of the order *Didranchata*, having a pen-shaped internal skeleton or cuttle-bone, as in the genus *Loligo* and related forms. The body is oblong, soft, fleshy, tapering, and flanked behind by two triangular fins, and contains a pen-shaped gladius or internal horny flexible shell. They have two sacs called ink-bags, from which they discharge, when alarmed or pursued, a black fluid which conceals them from sight. The species are found in most seas, and furnish food to dolphins, whales, etc. Also called *squid*, *sea-sleeve*, *preke*, *cuttlefish*, *inkfish*, and *penfish*.

2. The internal skeleton, cuttle-bone, gladius, or pen of a calamary.

Also called *calambar*.

**calambac** (kal'am-bak), *n.* [= *F. calambac* = *Sp. calambac* = *Pg. calamba*: perhaps of Malay origin. Cf. *calambour*.] The eaglewood. See *agallochum*.

*Calambac*, . . . also called aloes-wood, is the *agallochum* of the ancients.

*E. Balfour*, *Encl. India*.

**calambar**, *n.* Same as *calamary*.

**calambour** (kal'am-bör'), *n.* [*F. calambour*, *calambour*, *-bourg*, etc., appar. perverted forms, earlier *calambuque*, *< Sp. calambuco* = *Pg. calambuco*, also (after *F. calambour*) *calamburo*; one of the French forms of *calambac*.] The eaglewood or *agallochum*.

**calambuco** (kal'am-bü'kö), *n.* Same as *calambour*.

**calami**, *n.* Plural of *calamus*.

**calamiferous** (kal'a-mif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. calamus*, a reed, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing reeds or reedy plants; reedy.

**calamin**, *calamine* (kal'a-min), *n.* [*< F. calamine* = *Sp. calamina* = *MHG. kalemine*, *G. kalmei*, now *galmet*, *< ML. calamina*, a corruption of *L. cadmia*: see *cadmia*.] The native hydrous silicate of zinc, an important ore of that metal. It occurs in crystals which are often hemimorphic (hence the synonym *hemimorphite*), in crystalline groups with botryoidal surface, and also massive; the color varies from white to pale green, blue, or yellow. It is often associated with zinc carbonate, sometimes with smithsonite (also called *calamin*), in calcareous rocks. It is used as a pigment in ceramic painting, producing a brilliant green color in glazed pottery.

**calamint** (kal'a-mint), *n.* [*< ME. calamint* = *F. calamint* = *Sp. calaminto* = *Pg. calamintha* = *It. calaminto*, *< ML. calamintha* (*calaminthum*, *-menta*, *-mentum*, etc., *calamenta*, etc.), *< L. calamintha*, *< Gr. kalaminthē*, also *kalāminthos*, a kind of mint, *< kalā*, perhaps for *kalō* for *kalōs*, beautiful, + *minthā*, mint.] A book-name for plants of the genus *Clinopodium* (*Calamintha*).

**Calamintha** (kal'a-min'thā), *n.* [*NL. ML.*, *< L. calamintha*: see *calamint*.] A name given by Moench in 1794 to the genus of labiate herbs called *Clinopodium* by Linnaeus. The common European species are used in making herb-tea. There are about 50 species, including the common calamint (*Clinopodium Calamintha*), the lesser calamint (*O. Nepeta*), the field or stone-basil or horse-thyme (*C. vulgare*), and the basil-thyme (*C. Aciuos*).

**calamist** (kal'a-mist), *n.* [*< L. calamus*, a reed, + *-ist*.] A piper; one who plays on a reed or pipe. *Blount*.

**calamistra**, *n.* Plural of *calamistrum*.

**calamistral** (kal'a-mis'tral), *a.* [*< calamistrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the functions of *calamistra*.

**calamistratē** (kal'a-mis'trāt), *v. t.* [*< L. calamistratus*, pp. of *\*calamistrare*, curl, as the hair, *< calamister*, also *calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair: see *calamistrum*.] To curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Cotgrave*; *Burton*.

**calamistratō** (kal'a-mis-trā'shon), *n.* [*< calamistratē*.] The act of curling the hair. [*Rare*.]

*Calamistrations*, ointments, &c., . . . will make the veriest dowdy otherwise a goddess.

*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 470.

**calamistrum** (kal'a-mis'trum), *n.*; pl. *calamistra* (-trā). [*NL.*, a special use of *L. calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair (see *calamistratē*), *< calamus*, a reed: see *calamus*.] One of the curved movable spines forming a double row on the upper surface of the sixth or penultimate joint of the posterior legs of certain spiders. The calamistra are used to curl and bind the lines of silk issuing from the spinnerets, forming a filmy web peculiar to the species possessing these organs.



Calamary, Gladius, or Pen of a Squid (*Loligo vulgaris*).

The function of the *calamistrum* has been proved by Mr. Blackwall to be the carding, or teasing and curling, of a peculiar kind of silk, secreted and emitted from the fourth pair of spinners. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 292.

**calamite** (kal'a-mit), *n.* [*< NL. Calamites*, *q. v.*] 1. A fossil of the genus *Calamites*.—2. A variety of tremolite occurring in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed.

**Calamites** (kal'a-mi'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. kalāmītes*, reed-like, *< kalamos*, *L. calamus*, a reed.] A group of fossil plants, commonly treated as a genus, characteristic of the coal-measures, and belonging to the family *Calamariaceae*, being in its widest acceptance nearly coextensive with that family. In that sense it includes *Calamodendron* and *Arthropitys*, founded on the structure of the stems; *Anularia* and *Asterophyllites*, founded on the leaves; and *Calamostachys*, founded on the spore-bearing spikes. In a narrower sense, it consists of the grooved and jointed stems with whorls of scars left by the branches. These stems frequently retain none of the woody cylinder, and are little more than casts of the pith. The structure of *Calamites* is exogenous, and consists of numerous woody wedges separated by parenchymatous tissue not wholly unlike the phanerogams; but the general aspect is that of the living *Equisetaceae*, of which these plants are usually regarded as the Paleozoic ancestors.

**calamitous** (ka-lam'i-tus), *a.* [*< F. calamiteux*, *< L. calamitosus*, *< calamia* (-t-s), calamity: see *calamity*.] 1. Miserable; involved in calamity or deep distress; wretched.

Ten thousands of calamitous persons.

*South*, *Works*, VII. xi.

2. Of the nature of or marked by calamity or great misfortune; bringing or resulting from calamity; making wretched; distressing or distressful: as, a calamitous event; "that calamitous prison," *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1480; "this sad and calamitous condition," *South*.

But, even admitting the calamitous necessity of War, it can never be with pleasure—it cannot be without sadness unexpressed—that the Christian soul surveys its fiendish encounters. *Sumner*, *Orations*, I. 173.

=*Syn.* 2. Afflictive, disastrous, distressing, grievous, deplorable, baleful, ruinous.

**calamitously** (ka-lam'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a calamitous manner; in a manner to produce great distress.

**calamitousness** (ka-lam'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality of bringing calamity or misery; deep distress; wretchedness; misery.

**calamity** (ka-lam'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *calamities* (-tiz). [*< F. calamité* = *Pr. calamitat* = *Sp. calamidad* = *It. calamità*, *< L. calamita* (-t-s), loss, injury, damage, misfortune, disaster, ruin, prob. connected with *in-columis*, unharmed; root uncertain.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; in general, any event or disaster which produces extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, etc., but also applied to any misfortune which brings great distress upon a single person; misfortune; distress; adversity.

Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,  
And thou art wedded to calamity.

*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, III. 3.

*Calamity* is man's true touchstone.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Triumph of Honour*, l. 1.

The deliberations of calamity are rarely wise. *Burke*.

'Tis sorrow builds the shining ladder up.

Whose golden rounds are our calamities.

*Lovell*, *Death of a Friend's Child*.

=*Syn.* Disaster, Catastrophe, etc. (see *misfortune*), hardship, adversity, affliction, blow, stroke.

**Calamodendron** (kal'a-mō-den'dron), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. kalāmos*, a reed, + *déndron*, a tree.] A genus or subgenus of fossil plants belonging to the coal-measures, and formerly supposed to be gymnosperms, but now held to be calamites, having a marked exogenous structure. See *Calamites*.

**Calamodyta** (kal'a-mō-dī'tā), *n.* [*NL.* (Meyer, 1815), *< Gr. kalāmodītēs*, a bird, perhaps the reed-warbler, *< kalāmos*, a reed, + *dītēs*, diver, *< dīew*, get into, enter, dive.] A genus of birds, giving name to a subfamily *Calamodytinae*: a synonym of *Acrocephalus*. The typical species is *Acrocephalus aquaticus*. Also called *Calamohërpe*.

**Calamodytinae** (kal'a-mō-dī-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Calamodyta* + *-inae*.] In G. R. Gray's system of classification (1869), a subfamily of small, dentirostral, oscine passerine birds, of his family *Luscinidae*, the reed-warblers; the warblers of the acrocephaline type, having a minute, spurious first primary, and in typical forms an elongated head and relatively large bill. Sundry genera are *Acrocephalus* (of which *Calamodyta*, *Calamohërpe*, and *Calamodurus* are mere synonyms), *Locustella*, *Luscinola*, and *Cettia*.

**calamodytine** (kal'a-mō-dī'tin), *a.* Having the characters of a reed-warbler; pertaining to the *Calamodytinae*; acrocephaline.

**Calamohërpe** (kal'a-mō-hër'pē), *n.* [*NL.* (Boie, 1822), irreg. *< Gr. kalāmos*, reed, + *ērpeiv*, creep.] Same as *Calamodyta*.

**Calamospiza** (kal'a-mō-spī'zā), *n.* [*NL.* (C. L. Bonaparte, 1838), *< Gr. kalāmos*, a reed, + *spīza*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch, *< spīzeiv*, chirp, pipe, peep.] A genus of fringilline passerine birds of North America, containing the lark-bunting of the western States and Territories, *Calamospiza bicolor*, the male



Lark-bunting (*Calamospiza bicolor*).

of which is black, with a white patch on the wing, and resembles the bobolink in some other respects. It is about 7 inches long, nests on the ground, and has the habit during the breeding season of soaring aloft to sing, like the skylark. The inner secondaries are as long as the primaries in the closed wing, and the bill resembles that of a grosbeak. The sexes are markedly distinct in coloration.

**calamus** (kal'a-mus), *n.*; pl. *calami* (-mī). [*In ME.* (Wyclif) *calamy*; *< L. calamus*, a reed, a cane, hence a pipe, pen, arrow, rod, etc., = *Ar. qalam* (*> Turk. qalem*), a pen, reed pen, pencil, brush, chisel, etc., *< Gr. kalāmos*, a reed, cane, etc., = *Skt. kalamas* = *L. culmus*, a stalk, stem, straw, = *AS. healm*, *E. halm*, *hauim*, a stalk, stem: see *halm*.] 1. A reed; cane.—2. A kind of fragrant plant mentioned in the Bible (*Ex. xxx. 23*, etc.), and supposed to be the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*, or the fragrant lemon-grass of India, *Andropogon Schenanthus*; the sweet-flag.

Another goblet! quick! and stir  
Pomegranate juice and drops of myrrh  
And calamus therein!

*Longfellow*, *Golden Legend*, III.

3. [*cap.*] A very large genus of slender, leafy, climbing palms, natives chiefly of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. Their leaves are armed with strong reversed thorns, by means of which they often climb the loftiest trees. The sheathing leaves cover the entire stem, and when removed leave a slender-jointed polished cane, in some species reaching 200 feet in length. These are extensively used in bridge-making, for the ropes and cables of vessels, and, when split, for a great variety of purposes. They form the ratan-canes of commerce, used in large quantities for the caning of chairs, etc. One of the larger species, *C. Scipionum*, furnishes the Malacca canes used for walking-sticks. The fruits of *C. Draco* yield the red resin known in commerce as dragon's-blood.

4. A tube, usually of gold or silver, through which it was customary in the ancient church to receive the wine in communicating. The adoption of the calamus doubtless arose from caution, lest any drop from the chalice should be spilled, or any other irreverence occur. It has fallen into disuse, except that it is still retained in the Roman Catholic Church in solemn papal celebrations, for the communion of the Pope. It is also known by the names *canna*, *pupillaria*, and *fatula*.

5. In music, a flute or pipe made of reed.—6. In *ornith.*, the hard, horny, hollow, and more or less transparent part of the stem or scape of a feather; the barrel, tube, or quill proper, which bears no vexilla, and extends from the end of the feather inserted in the skin to the beginning of the rachis where the web or vane commences. See cut under *aftershaft*.—7. An ancient Greek measure of length of 10 feet.—**Calamus scriptorius** (literally, a writing-pen), the lower (posterior) portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, bounded on each side by the diverging funiculi graciles, the point where these come together below being likened to the point of a pen.

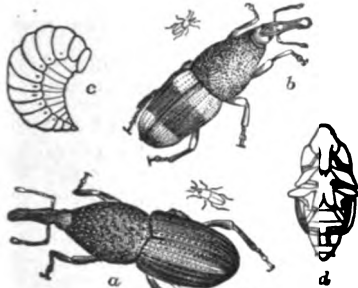
**calanchi** (ka-lan'chi), *n.* A unit of weight for pearls, used in Pondicherry, equal to 0.14 gram, or 2½ grains Troy.

**calando** (ka-lan'dō). [*It.*, ppr. of *calare*, decrease: see *calade*.] In music, a direction to slacken the time and decrease the volume of tone gradually.

**calandra** (ka-lan'drā), *n.* [*NL.*; cf. *E. calender* (ME. *chalaundre*, also *caladrie*), *< F. calandre* = *Pr. calandra* = *Sp. calandria* = *Pg. calandra* = *It. calandra* = *MHG. galander* (ML. *calandra*, *chalandrus*, *calandrus*, *calandris*, also *caladrius*, *caladrus*, a kind of lark, also *calandra*, *calandrus*, a weevil), *< Gr. kalāndros* (also *kalāndros*, NGr. *kalāndra*), a kind of lark.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) A large kind of lark, *Melanocorypha calandra*, with a stout bill, inhabiting southern



Europe and northern Africa. The term has been the book-name of the species for centuries. (b) [*cap.*] Made by Lesson, in 1837, a generic name: a synonym of *Melanocorypha*. Also *Calandrina*. (c) In the form *Calandria*, applied by Des Murs to the American mocking-thrushes of the genus *Mimus*.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, typical of the family *Calandridæ*. Some of the minute species commit great havoc in granaries, in both their larval and their perfect state. They are very numerous, and among them are the well-known



Grain-weevils.

a, corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*); b, rice-weevil (*Calandra oryzae*); c, larva; d, pupa. (Small figures show natural sizes.)

corn-weevil, *C. granaria* (Linnaeus), and the rice-weevil, *C. oryzae*. The grub worm, which destroys palm-trees in South America, is the larva of *C. palmarum*, and is nearly 2 inches long. The grub is eagerly sought for by the natives, who cook and eat it. This species, with *C. macrari*, destroys also the sugar-canes of the West Indies. *calandrella* (kal-an-drel'), n. [A.F. form, < NL. *calandrella*, dim. of *calandra*, q. v.] A name of the short-toed lark, *Alauda calandrella*.

*calandrid* (ka-lan'drid), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calandridæ*. Also *calandroid*.

II. n. A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Calandridæ*.

*Calandridæ* (ka-lan'dri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Calandra*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* having strong folds on the inner faces of the elytra, the pygidium undivided in both sexes, tibiae not serrate, geniculate antennae, no labrum, the last spiracle not visible, and the last dorsal segment of the male more or less retractile and concealed. Species of the leading genus, *Calandra* (or *Sitophilus*), are known as corn- or grain-weevils. The family is related to the *Curculionidae*, and is often included therein. See cut under *calandra*.

*Calandrinæ* (kal-an-dri'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Calandra*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Curculionidae*, containing weevils of varying size with geniculate clubbed antennae and a steep or vertical pygidium, typified by the genus *Calandra*, and corresponding to the family *Calandridæ*.

*calandroid* (ka-lan'droid), a. Same as *calandrid*.

*calandrone* (kal-an-drō'ne), n. [It.] A small reed-instrument of the clarinet kind, with two holes, used by the peasants of Italy.

*calangay* (kā-lān-gī'), n. [Tagalog.] A white parrot of the Philippine islands.

*calanget*, n. and v. A Middle English form of *challenge*.

*calanid* (kal'ā-nid), n. A copepod of the family *Calanidae*.

*Calanidæ* (ka-lan'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Calanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gnathostomatous copepods, of the suborder *Eucoepoda*, having very long anterior antennae, only one of them modified for prehension, and the posterior antennae biramous. The fifth pair of feet is modified in the male to assist in copulation. *Calanus*, *Cetochilus*, *Temora*, and *Diaptomus* are genera of this family.

*Calanus* (kal'ā-nus), n. [NL.] A genus of copepods, typical of the family *Calanidae*. *C. pavo* is an example.

*calao* (ka-lā'ō), n. [E. Ind.] A general name of the hornbills, or birds of the family *Bucerotidae*: adopted by Brisson in 1760 for the whole of them, as *Buceros hydrocorax* of the Philippines, *B. obscurus* of the Moluccas, etc.

*calapitte* (kal'ā-pit), n. [F. *calapite*: < Malay *calapa*, *kalapa*, the cocoanut.] A stony concretion occasionally present in the cocoanut, much worn by the Malays as an amulet of great virtue. Also called *vegetable bezoar*.

*Calappa* (ka-lap'ā), n. [NL. Cf. *calapitte*.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, sometimes giving name to a family *Calappidae*. *C. depressa* and *C. granulata* are among the species known as *box-crabs*.

*calappian* (ka-lap'i-an), n. [*Calappa* + *-ian*.] A crustacean of the family *Calappidae*.

Box-crab (*Calappa depressa*).

*calappid* (ka-lap'id), n. Same as *calappian*.

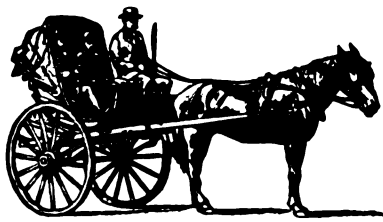
*Calappidæ* (ka-lap'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Calappa* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Calappa*; the box-crabs. They have a rounded carapace subtriangular anteriorly, a triangular buccal frame, and the male generative openings on the basal joint of the last pair of legs. One of their most characteristic features is the manner in which the large crested pincers fold against the front of the carapace. The genera are several, and the species inhabit tropical seas.

*calappoid* (ka-lap'oid), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calappidae*.

II. n. A calappian or calappid.

*calascione, colascione* (kā-, kō-lā-shiō'ne), n. [It.] A musical instrument of lower Italy, of the lute or guitar family, having two or three catgut strings tuned a fifth apart, and played with a plectrum. Said to be closely similar to the very ancient Egyptian *nofre* or *nefer*.

*calash* (ka-lash'), n. [Also formerly *calesh*, *caleche*, < F. *calèche* = Sp. *calesa* = It. *calesse*, *calesso*, < G. *kalesche*, *kalesse*, < Bohem. *koleska* = Pol. *kolaska* = Russ. *kolyaska*, a calash, dim. of Bohem. *kolesa* = Pol. *kolasa*, a calash (cf. O Bulg. *kolesnitsa* = Russ. *kolesnitsa*, a car, chariot; Bohem. *koleso* = Russ. *koleso*, a wheel), < O Bulg. Serv. Bohem. *kolo* = Pol. *kolo* (barred l), a wheel.] 1. A light carriage with low wheels,



Calash.

either open or covered with a folding top which can be let down at pleasure. The Canadian calash is two-wheeled, and has a seat on the splashboard for the driver.

An old calash, belonging to the abbess, lined with green frieze, was ordered to be drawn into the sun. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 21.

2. The folding hood or top usually fitted to such a carriage. Specifically called a *calash-top*.—3. A hood in the form of a calash-top worn by women in the eighteenth century and until about 1810. It was very large and full, to cover the head-dresses of the period, and was made on a framework of light hoops, capable of being folded back on the shoulders, or raised, by pulling a ribbon, to cover the head and project well over the face. Similar hoods had been worn at earlier times, but the reintroduction under this name appears to date from 1766.

Mrs. Bute's eyes flashed out at her from under her black calash. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*.

*calata* (ka-lā'tā), n. [It., a dance, also a slope, descent, < *calare*, let down, lower, descend: see *calade*, *calando*.] A lively Italian dance in 3 time.

*calathi*, n. Plural of *calathus*.

*calathia*, n. Plural of *calathium*.

*calathidium* (kal-ā-thid'i-um), n.; pl. *calathiāia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *\*kalathidion*, dim. of *kálathos*, L. *calathus*, a basket for fruit, flowers, etc., hence the bell of a (Corinthian) capital: see *calathus*.] In bot., a name sometimes given to the flower-head in the order *Compositæ*. Also called *calathium*.

*calathiform* (kal'ā-thi-fōrm), a. [*L. calathus*, a basket, + *forma*, form.] In bot. and zool., hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

*calathium* (ka-lā'thi-um), n.; pl. *calathiā* (-iā). Same as *calathidium*.

*calathus* (kal'ā-thus), n.; pl. *calathi* (-thi). [L., < Gr. *kálathos*, a vase-shaped basket: see *calathidium*.] 1. In classical antiq., a basket in which Greek and Roman women kept their

work. It is often represented on monuments, especially as a symbol of maidenhood.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, having obliquely sinuate elytra and serrate claws. *C. impunctata* is an example.

*calaverite* (kal-ā-vē'rit), n. [*Calaveras* (see def.) + *-ite*]. A rare tellurid of gold, occurring massive, of a bronze-yellow color and metallic luster, first found in Calaveras county, California.

*calcagium* (kal-kā'ji-um), n. [ML. (after OF. *cauciage*), < *calceata*, a road: see *causey*.] A tax, anciently paid by the neighboring inhabitants of a country, for the making and repairing of common roads. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

*calcaire* (kal-kār'), n. [F., limestone, < L. *calcaris*: see *calcareous*.] Limestone.—*Calcaire grossier* (literally, coarse limestone), a calcareous deposit in the Paris basin, belonging to the Middle Eocene group of the Tertiary, and nearly the equivalent of the Bagshot beds of the London basin. It is a coarse-grained rock; hence the name. It is rich in fossils, especially of mollusks of the genus *Cerithium*, and some beds contain great numbers of *Foraminifera*. It is extensively used in the rough parts of buildings in and about Paris.

*calcanea*, n. Plural of *calcaneum*.

*calcaneal* (kal-kā'nē-al), a. [*calcaneum* + *-al*.] 1. In anat., relating to the calcaneum or heel-bone: as, *calcaneal* arteries, ligaments, etc.—2. In ornith., of or pertaining to the back upper part of the tarsometatarsus (tarsus of ordinary language) of a bird, where there is often a tuberosity regarded by some ornithologists as a calcaneum, and so named by them: as, a *calcaneal* tubercle; *calcaneal* tuberosity. See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.

In most birds, the posterior face of the proximal end of the middle metatarsal, and the adjacent surface of the tarsal bone, grow out into a process, which is commonly, but improperly, termed *calcaneal*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 254.

*calcanean* (kal-kā'nē-an), a. [*calcaneum* + *-an*.] Belonging to the heel; calcaneal.

*calcaneum* (kal-kā'nē-um), n.; pl. *calcanea* (-iā). [L., the heel, < *calc* (*calc*), the heel.] 1. In anat., one of the tarsal bones, the os calcis, or bone of the heel; the outer one of the bones of the proximal row, in its generalized condition called the *fibulare*; in man, the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the prominence of the heel. See cuts under *foot*, *hock*, and *Ornithoscelida*.—2. In ornith., a bony process or protuberance on the back of the upper end of the tarsometatarsal bone: so called because considered by some as the representative of the os calcis; but the latter is more generally regarded as represented in the outer condyle of the tibia.

*calcant* (kal'kant), n. [*L. calcan* (-t)s, ppr. of *calcare*, tread, < *calc* (*calc*), the heel.] A bellows-treader; a man who worked the clumsy bellows of old German organs with his feet.

*calcar* (kal'kār), n.; pl. *calcaria* (kal-kā'ri-ā). [L., a spur, < *calc* (*calc*), the heel: see *calcr*.]

1. In bot., a spur; a hollow projection from the base of a petal or sepal; the nectary (nectarium) of Linnaeus.—2. In anat., a projection into the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain of man and some other mammals; the *calcar avis* or *hippocampus minor*.—3. In ornith., a spur. (a) The horny process, with a bony core, borne upon the lower and inner part of the shank of sundry gallinaceous birds, as the turkey, pheasant, domestic cock, etc. It is of the same nature as a claw, or as the horns of cattle, but differs from a claw in being an offset from the side of a bone, not at the end of a phalanx. There is sometimes a pair of spurs, one above the other, on each shank, as in the genus *Polyplectron*. (See cut under *calcarate*.) Spurs are commonly developed only in the male sex, not passing a rudimentary condition, if found at all, in the female. (See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.) (b) A similar but usually smaller horny process borne upon the side of the pinion-bone, near the wrist-joint, of various birds, as the jacanas, spur-winged goose, etc. (c) Loosely applied to the claws of birds, especially the hind claw when notably long and straight, as in larks, spur-heeled cuckoos, etc.

4. In *Rotifera*, a spur-like setigerous process more or less closely attached to the single ganglion of these animals, near the trochal disk.—5. In *Chiroptera*, a slender elongated bone or cartilage upon the inner side of the ankle-joint, assisting in the support of the patagium.—6. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of atracheliate beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*. *Dejean*, 1821.—7. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1810.—8. The spur forming part of any ceremonial costume.

*calcar* (kal'kār), n. [*L. calcaria*, a lime-kiln, fem. of *calcaris*, pertaining to lime: see *calcareous*.] 1. In glass-works, an oven or furnace for calcining the materials of frit, prior to melting. Also called *fritting-furnace*.—2.

In metal., an annealing-arch or -oven. *E. H. Knight.*

**calcarate** (kal'ka-rāt), *a.* [*L. calcar*, a spur (see *calcar*), + *-ate*.] In bot. and zool., spurred; furnished with spurs or spur-like processes: as, a *calcarate* corolla, such as that of larkspur.

**calcarated** (kal'ka-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *calcarate*.

**Calcareae** (kal-kā'rē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. calcareus*, *calcarious*: see *calcareous*.] The chalk-sponges, which have the skeleton composed chiefly of carbonate of lime: now generally regarded as one of two main divisions or subclasses of *Spongia*, the other being *Silicea*.

**calcareo-** Combining form of *calcareous* (Latin *calcarium*).

**calcareo-argillaceous** (kal-kā'rē-ō-ār-jī-lā'shi-us), *a.* Consisting of or containing a mixture of chalk or lime and clay: as, a *calcareo-argillaceous* soil.

**calcareobituminous** (kal-kā'rē-ō-bī-tū'mi-nus), *a.* Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen.

**calcareoconneous** (kal-kā'rē-ō-kōr-nē-us), *a.* Consisting of substance that is both chalky and horny: as, the *calcareoconneous* jaw of a mollusk.

**calcareosiliceous** (kal-kā'rē-ō-sī-li-sh'us), *a.* Consisting of or containing carbonate of lime and sand mixed together: as, the *calcareosiliceous* beds of the ocean.

**calcareosulphurous** (kal-kā'rē-ō-sul'fēr-us), *a.* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

**calcareous** (kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [Formerly, and more correctly, *calcarious*, < *L. calcarium*, pertaining to lime, < *calx* (*calc*-), lime: see *calx*.] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime; chalky: as, *calcareous* earth or stone.—**Calcareous algae**, marine algae which in process of growth secrete large quantities of lime, obscuring their vegetable structure and giving the appearance of coral; coralline algae. Some are attached at the base in the ordinary manner; others form incrustations on rocks and other objects.—**Calcareous sacs**, in anat., same as *calcareous glands* (which see, under *gland*).—**Calcareous spar**, crystallized calcium carbonate or calcite. Also called *calc-spar*. See *calcite*.—**Calcareous sponges**, the chalk-sponges, or *Calcareospongiae*.—**Calcareous tufa**, an alluvial deposit of calcium carbonate. See *calcite*.

**calcareousness** (kal-kā'rē-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being calcareous.

**calcaria**, *n.* Plural of *calcar*.

**calcariferous** (kal-ka-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [Improp. < *L. calcarium*, of lime, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] The proper form is *calciferosus*, *q. v.* In geol. and mineral., lime-yielding: as, *calcariferous* strata. Also applied to petrifying springs charged with carbonate of lime, which is deposited as a crust of calcareous tufa. [Rare.]

**calcariform** (kal-ka-rī'fōrm), *a.* [*L. calcar*, a spur, + *forma*, shape.] In bot. and zool., shaped like a calcar or spur; spur-like.

**calcarine** (kal'ka-rin), *a.* [*Calcar* + *-ine*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling the heel or heel-bone; calcaneal. *W. H. Flower*.—2. Pertaining to the calcar of the brain.—**Calcarine sulcus** or *fissure*, that fissure of the brain which causes a projection on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, giving rise to the hippocampus minor. See *sulcus*.

**calcarious**, *a.* See *calcareous*.

**calcarone** (kal-ka-rō'ne), *n.*; pl. *calcaroni* (-nē). [It. dial., aug. of *calcaria*, a kiln.] A kiln of simple construction used for obtaining sulphur from its ores. It has a base sloping to an outlet where the melted sulphur may flow out. The sides are made of masses of gypsum. The kiln is filled with sulphur ore which is heaped above the side walls and covered with burned-out ore. The sulphur ore is then lighted at the top, and the heat of combustion gradually melts the sulphur throughout the kiln. The melted mass runs off through the outlet at the base.

**calcasot**, *n.* See *colocasia*.

**Calcatoreae** (kal-ka-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. calicator*, a treader (of grapes), < *calcare*, pp. *calcat*, tread, trample, < *calx* (*calc*-), the heel: see *calx*.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), an order of birds containing the *Pressirostres* and *Longirostres* of Cuvier; the stampers. [Not in use.]

**calcatory** (kal'ka-tō-ri), *n.* [*LL. calcatatorium*, a wine-press, < *L. calicator*, one who treads (grapes): see *Calcatoreae*.] A wine-press.

Above it well the calcatory make,  
A wyne pitte the oon half either to take.  
*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

**calcet**, *n.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, chalk: see *calx* and *chalk*.] Lime.

*Sub.* How do you sublime him?

*Face.* With the calce of egg-shells, white marble, talc. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, II. 1.

**calceamentum** (kal'sē-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *calceamenta* (-tā). [ML., a particular use of *L. calceamentum*, a covering for the foot, < *calcare*, furnish with shoes: see *calceate*, *v.*] A sandal forming a part of the imperial insignia of the Holy Roman Empire. It was made of red silk richly embroidered, and in shape resembled the Roman sandal.

**calceata**, *n.* [ML.: see *causeway*.] A causeway. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**calceate** (kal'sē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calceated*, ppr. *calceating*. [*L. calceatus*, pp. of *calcare*, shoe, < *calceus*, also *calceus*, a shoe, a half-boot, < *calx* (*calc*-), the heel: see *calx*.] To shoe; fit with shoes. [Rare.]

**calceate, calceated** (kal'sē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*L. calceatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

**calced** (kalst), *a.* [*L. calceus*, a shoe, + *-ed* = *-ate*: see *calceate*.] Shod; wearing shoes: as, a *calced* Carmelite (that is, one who does not belong to the discalced or barefooted order of Carmelites).

**calcedon** (kal'se-don), *n.* [See *chalcidony*.] In jewelry, a fowl vein, like chalcidony, in some precious stones. Also spelled *chalcidon*.

**calcedonic, calcedonian**, *a.* See *chalcidonic, chalcidonian*.

**calcedony**, *n.* See *chalcidony*.

**calcedonyx**, *n.* See *chalcidonyx*.

**calceiform** (kal'sē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. calceus*, a shoe, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a shoe or a slipper, as the corolla of *Calceolaria*. Also *calceolate*.

**Calceolaria** (kal'sē-ō-lā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., from the resemblance of the inflated corolla to a slipper (*L. calceolus*, a slipper, dim. of *calceus*, shoe): see *calceate*, *v.*] 1. A genus of violaceous plants, comprising about 45 chiefly tropical American species. They are herbs or shrubs with inconspicuous white or greenish flowers. *Lifting*. 2. An untenable name given by Linnaeus in 1771 to *Jovellana*, a genus of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants belonging to the family *Scrophulariaceae*, and embracing about 134 species. They are mostly natives of the western part of South America and Mexico. Several species have long been cultivated as house- or bedding-plants, and the roots of one furnish a crimson dye (*velvut*).

**calceolate** (kal'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*L. calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*, *v.*] Same as *calceiform*.

**calces**, *n.* Plural of *calx*.

**calcie** (kal'sik), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lime; containing calcium: as, *calcie* chlorid, or chlorid of calcium.

**calcirole** (kal'si-kōl), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing upon limestone: said of lichens.

They [saxicole lichens] may be divided into two sections, viz., *calcirole* and *calcifugus*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

**calcidera** (kal-sid'ē-rā), *n.* [Prob. African.] A bark used by the natives of the western coast of Africa for the cure of fevers.

**calciferosus** (kal-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Containing carbonate of lime. The term *calciferosus sandrock* was adopted by the New York geologists for a geological formation consisting largely of magnesian limestone and occupying, in northern New York and Canada, a position at the base of the Lower Silurian; equivalent to *Beekmantown limestone*. In Scotland the term *calciferosus sandstone* is applied to strata of Lower Carboniferous age.—**Calciferosus asbestinita**. See *asbestinita*.—**Calciferosus glands**. See *gland*.

**calcific** (kal-sif'ik), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] In zool. and anat., calcifying or calcified; that makes or is converted into chalk or other salt of lime: as, a *calcific* deposit in cartilage or membrane in the process of forming bone; a *calcific* process. Specifically applied, in *ornith.*, to that part of the oviduct of a bird where the egg-shell is secreted and deposited upon the egg-pod.—**Calcific segment**. See *calcity*.

**calcification** (kal'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*Calcity*: see *-fication* and *-fy*.] 1. A changing into lime; the process of changing or being changed into a stony substance by the deposition of salts of lime, as in the formation of petrifications.—2. In zool. and anat., the deposition of salts of lime in any tissue, as in membrane or cartilage in the formation of bone. But calcification may occur, as in cartilage, in old age or disease, without involving the histological changes leading to the production of true

bone; hence there is a distinction between ossification and calcification.

3. A calcific formation or structure.

**calclform** (kal'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *forma*, form.] 1. In the form of chalk or lime.—2. Shaped like a pebble; pebbly; gravelly.

**calclfugous** (kal-sif'ū-gus), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *fugere*, flee, + *-ous*. Cf. *calcirole*.] Avoiding limestone: applied to certain saxicolous lichens, and opposed to *calcirole*.

**calcity** (kal'si-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calcified*, ppr. *calcitying*. [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] 1. *trans.* To make calcic; harden by secreting or depositing a salt of lime.—**Calcitying** or *calcific segment*, in *ornith.*, the calcific tract or portion of the oviduct of a bird, also called the uterus, where the egg-shell is secreted and deposited upon the egg-pod.

II. *intrans.* To turn into bone or bony tissue; become hard like bone, as cartilage or membrane, by the deposition or secretion of a salt of lime.

**calclgenous** (kal-sij'e-nus), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *-genus*, < *gignere*, *generare*, produce.] In chem., forming lime or calx: applied to the common metals, which with oxygen form a calx or earth-like substance.

**calclgerous** (kal-sij'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Producing or containing lime; calciphorous: as, the *calclgerous* tubules of bone.

**calclgrade** (kal'si-grād), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), heel, + *gradī*, walk.] Walking on the heel; sinking the heel deeper than the other parts of the foot in walking.

**calclmeter** (kal-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus invented by Scheibler for testing bone-dust and other materials for lime.

**calclmine** (kal'si-min or -mīn), *n.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *-mine* for *-inc*.] A superior kind of white or tinted wash for the walls of rooms, ceilings, etc. Incorrectly, *kalsomine*.

**calclmine** (kal'si-min or -mīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calclmined*, ppr. *calclminating*. [*Calclmine*, *n.*] To wash or cover with calclmine: as, to *calclmine* walls. Also, incorrectly, *kalsomine*.

**calclminer** (kal'si-mī-nēr), *n.* One who calclmines. Also, incorrectly, *kalsominer*.

**calclmurite** (kal-si-mū'rīt), *n.* [*L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, + *muria*, salt liquor: see *muratic*.] A species of earth of a blue or olive-green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron.

**calclnable** (kal'si-na-bl or kal-si'na-bl), *a.* [*Calclmine* + *-able*; = *F. calclnable*.] Capable of being calclned or reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.

**calclnate** (kal'si-nāt), *v. t.* [*ML. calclnatus*, pp. of *calclnare*: see *calclne*.] To calclne. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

**calclnation** (kal-si-nā'shon), *n.* [*ME. calclnacioun*, -tion, < *F. calclnation*, etc., < *ML. calclnatio(n)*, < *calclnare*, pp. *calclnatus*: see *calclne*.] 1. The act or operation of calclning, or expelling from a substance by heat some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by calclnation or the expulsion of carbonic acid. See *calclne*, *v. t.*

2. In metal.: (a) The operation of reducing a metal to an oxid or metallic calx: now called *oxidation*. *Ure*. (b) The process of being calclned, or heated with access of air: nearly equivalent to *roasting*. (c) The process of treating certain ores, especially of iron, for the purpose of making them more manageable in the furnace, nothing being taken from or added to the material thus treated. This is done with some Swedish iron ores.

**calclnatory** (kal'sin or kal-sin'a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *calclnatories* (-rīz). [*ML. calclnatorium* (sc. *vas*, vessel), neut. of *\*calclnatorius*, pertaining to calclnation, < *calclnare*, pp. *calclnatus*: see *calclne*.] A vessel used in calclnation.

**calclne** (kal'sin or kal-sin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calclned*, ppr. *calclning*. [*F. calclner* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. calclnar* = *It. calclnare*, < *ML. calclnare*, reduce to a calx, < *L. calx* (*calc*-), lime, calx: see *calx*.] I. *trans.* 1. To convert into lime or calx by the action of heat; treat (limestone) by the process of calclnation for the formation of lime. [Rare.]—2. To oxidize, as a metal, by heating. [Rare.]—3. In metal., to subject to the action of heat, with access of air: nearly equivalent to *roast* (which see).—**Calclned cocoon**. See *cocoon*.

**II. intrans.** To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.

This crystal is a pellucid flammable stone, . . . in a very strong heat calcining without fusion. *Newton, Opticks.*

**calciner** (kal'si-nér or kal-si'nér), *n.* 1. One who calcines.—2. An oven or a furnace for calcining ores. See *calcine*, *v. t.*

**calcinize** (kal'si-níz), *v.* [*calcine* + *-ize*.] Same as *calcine*.

God's dread wrath, which quick doth calcinize  
The marble mountains, and the Ocean dries.  
*Sylvester, The Tophies, l. 1200.*

**Calciophora** (kal-sif'ô-râ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *calciophorus*: see *calciophorus*.] A section of the decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell calcareous. They are mostly extinct, as the family *Belemnitidae*, but are still represented by living forms, as the genera *Spirula* and *Sepia*. The term is contrasted with *Chondrophora*.

**calciophorous** (kal-sif'ô-rus), *a.* [*NL. calciophorus*, *< L. calx (calc-), lime, + Gr. -φορος, < φέρειν = E. bear*. Cf. *calcephorous*, *calceiferous*.] Having the internal shell calcareous; of or pertaining to the *Calciophora*.

**Calciopongia** (kal-si-spon'ji-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. calx (calc-), lime, + spongia, a sponge*.] A group of the *Porifera* or *Spongia*, among which are representatives of the most primitive or fundamental type of poriferous structure; the chalk-sponges. They have no fibrous skeleton, but always possess an exoskeleton composed of numerous spicula, hardened by deposits of carbonate of lime in concentric layers about an axis or basis of animal substance. They are usually if not always hermaphrodite, producing both ova and spermatozoa from modified cells of the endoderm; impregnation and early embryonic stages of development are carried on while the ova remain in the body of the parent. In a wider sense, the *Calciopongia* include the phymenarians as well as the olynthians, and are primarily divided into the two orders *Phymenaria* and *Olynthoidea*. The former consists of the genera *Haliphyrsma* and *Gastrophysma*; the latter is divided into four suborders, *Acosmes*, *Sponges*, *Leucones*, and *Pharetronas*. They are also called *Calcareas*, and are differently divided under that name.

**calciopongian** (kal-si-spon'ji-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calciopongia*.

**II. n.** One of the *Calciopongia*; a chalk-sponge: as, "an intrusive *calciopongian*," *A. Hyatt*.

**calcite** (kal'sit), *n.* [*< L. calx (calc-), lime, + -ite*.] Native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime, one of the commonest of minerals. It occurs in a great variety of crystalline forms, rhombohedrons, scalenohedrons, etc.; the fundamental form being a rhombohedron with a terminal angle of 106°, parallel to which the crystallized mineral has highly perfect cleavage, so that a mass of it breaks up with a blow into a great number of small rhombohedrons. The transparent colorless variety is called *Island spar* or *doubly refracting spar*, and is used for the prisms of polariscopes. *Dogtooth spar* is a variety in acute scalenohedral crystals. *Satin-spar* is a fibrous, and argentine a pearly lamellar variety; the granular, compact, or cryptocrystalline varieties constitute marble, limestone, chalk, etc. *Stalactites* and *stalagmites* are forms deposited in limestone caves; *calc-sinter*, *calc-tuff*, or *travertin* is a porous deposit from springs or rivers which in flowing through limestone rocks have become charged with calcium carbonate. *Agaric mineral*, or *rock-milk*, is a soft white variety easily crumbled in the fingers; it is sometimes deposited in caverns. (See cut under *spar*.)

**calclitic** (kal-sit'ik), *a.* [*< calcite + -ic*.] Pertaining to or formed of calcite: as, *calclitic cement*.

Under atmospheric influences, the *calclitic cement* appears to be replaced by one which is in large part siliceous.  
*Science*, IV, 71.

**calclitrant** (kal'si-trant), *a.* [*< L. calclitrans (-t)s*, ppr. of *calclitrare*, kick: see *calclitrare*.] Kicking; refractory.

**calclitrate** (kal'si-trât), *v. t.* [*< L. calclitratu*, ppr. of *calclitrare*, kick, *< calx (calc-), the heel*. Cf. *recalcitrant*.] To kick. [Rare.]

**calcitration** (kal-si-trâ'shon), *n.* [*< calclitrate + -ion*.] The act of kicking. See *recalcitration*. [Rare.]

The birth of the child is caused partly by its *calcitration* breaking the membranes in which it lieth.

*Ross, Arcana Microcosmi*, p. 52.

**calcium** (kal'si-um), *n.* [NL., *< L. calx (calc-), lime*: see *calx* and *chalk*.] 1. Chemical symbol, Ca; atomic weight, 40.09. A metal having a light-yellow color and brilliant luster, about as hard as gold, very ductile, and having a specific gravity of about 1.57. It oxidizes readily in moist air, and at a red heat burns vividly, forming calcium oxide, CaO, or quicklime, one of the alkaline earths. On adding water this forms calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, or slaked lime. Calcium is not found native in the metallic state, but it unites with most of the non-metallic elements in compounds which are widely distributed in nature and extensively used. The mineral calcite, all limestone or marble, and the chalk deposits are calcium carbonate; gypsum is calcium sulphate; and calcium also enters into the composition of many of the natural silicates.

2. A calcium light. [Colloq.]—Calcium carbide, CaC<sub>2</sub>. It is used in making acetylene gas.—Calcium light,

a very intense white light produced by turning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. Captain Drummond, the inventor, proposed the use of this light in lighthouses. Another light, previously invented by him (1825), was employed in geodetical surveys when it was required to observe the angles subtended between distant stations at night. The light was produced by placing a ball or dish of lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be rendered visible, and directing upon it, through a flame arising from alcohol, a stream of oxygen gas. Also called *Drummond light*, *oxycalcium light*, *limeball-light*, and *lime-light*.

**calcivorous** (kal-siv'ô-rus), *a.* [*< L. calx (calc-), lime, + vorare, eat*: see *voracious*, and cf. *calicicola*.] Living upon limestone: applied to certain lichens.

**calclet**, *v. t.* See *calcule*.

**calcographer** (kal-kog'ra-fér), *n.* [*< calco-graphy + -er*.] One who practises calcography.

**calcographical** (kal-kô-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< calco-graphy + -ical*.] Pertaining to calcography.

**calcography** (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< L. calx (calc-), lime, + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write*.]

The art of drawing with black or colored chalks or pastels.

**calcephorous** (kal-kof'ô-rus), *a.* [*< NL. calcephorus, < L. calx (calc-), lime, + Gr. -φορος, < φέρειν = E. bear*.] Prop. *calceiferous*, *q. v.* Producing or containing lime; calciferous: as, the *calcephorous* tubules of bone (also called *canaliculi calcephori*).

**calc-sinter** (kalk'sin'tér), *n.* [*< G. kalk-sinter, < kalk (< L. calx, calc-), lime, + sinter, a stalactite*: see *sinter*.] Travertin, or calcareous tufa, the material deposited from water holding lime in solution. See *travertin*.

**calc-spar** (kalk'spär), *n.* [*< L. calx (calc-), lime, + spar*. Cf. *calc-sinter*.] A name applied to any of the very numerous crystallized and cleavable varieties of calcite; calcareous spar.

**calc-tuff** (kalk'tuf), *n.* [*< L. calx (calc-), lime, + tuff*.] A formation of calcium carbonate precipitated from solution. See *calcite*.

**calculability** (kal'kü-lä-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being calculable; capability of being calculated.

We have structures or machines in which systematic action is the object aimed at. . . . The solar system, a timepiece, a steam-engine at work, are examples of such machines, and the characteristic of all such is their *calculability*.  
*B. Stewart, Conserv. of Energy*, p. 158.

**calculable** (kal'kü-lä-bl), *a.* [= *F. calculable, < L. as if \*calculabilis, < calculare*: see *calculate, v.*] 1. Capable of being calculated or estimated; ascertainable by calculation or estimation.

The . . . operation of various forces visible and *calculable*.  
*Anted, Channel Islands*, p. 249.

The vicissitudes of language are, thus, a thing over which our volitions rarely have a *calculable* control.  
*F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, p. 290.

2. That may be counted or reckoned upon: applied to persons.

**calculus** (kal'kü-lä-ri), *n. and a.* [*< L. calcularius*, lit. pertaining to a pebble, found only in the secondary sense of 'pertaining to calculation', *< calculus*, a pebble, also calculation: see *calculus, calculate, v.*] 1. *n.*; pl. *calcularies* (-riz). 1. In *bot.*, a congeries of little stony knots often found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.—2. In *pathol.*, a calculus.

**II. a.** In *med.*, relating to or of the nature of calculi; arising from calculi or gravel.

**calculate** (kal'kü-lät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calculated*, ppr. *calculating*. [*< L. calculatus*, pp. of *calcularé* (> ult. ME. *calculen*, *calclen*: see *calcule, v.*), reckon, orig. by means of pebbles, *< calculus*, a pebble: see *calculus*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To ascertain by computation; compute; reckon up arithmetically or by items: as, to *calculate* interest, or the cost of a house.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,  
And told me that by water I should die.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

2. To make an estimate of; compute by weighing related facts or circumstances in the mind: as, to *calculate* chances or probabilities.—3. To fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to the end; make suitable; plan: generally in the perfect participle, and frequently (though improperly) in the sense of *fitted*, without any thought of intentional adaptation.

He does not think the Church of England so narrowly *calculated* that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man*, II.

Religion . . . is . . . *calculated* for our benefit.  
*Tillotson*.

There is no human invention so aptly *calculated* for the forming a free-born people as that of a theatre.  
*Steele, Tatler*, No. 167.

This letter was admirably *calculated* to work on those to whom it was addressed. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xviii.

4. To purpose; intend; design: as, he *calculates* to do it; he *calculates* to go. [Local, U. S.]

5. To think; guess. [Colloq., New Eng.] = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Calculate*, *Compute*, *Reckon*, *Count*. *Calculate* applies to the most elaborate and varied mathematical processes: as, to *calculate* an eclipse or a nativity. *Compute* is more applicable to the simpler processes: as, to *compute* the interest on a note. But mathematicians make the opposite distinction; in their language, to *compute* means to make elaborate calculations with the art of a person trained to this business. *Reckon* is essentially the same as *compute*, but may be simpler yet: as, to *reckon* interest, or the amount of a bill, or the days to a coming event. To *count* is to reckon one by one. The figurative uses of these words are not suggested by any comparison of their literal meanings; in them all some mental estimate may be supposed to be made, akin to an arithmetical process. "I *reckon* that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." Rom. viii. 18. The use of *calculate* for *reckon* in such a case as this is an Americanism. "I *count* not myself to have apprehended." Phil. iii. 13. *Reckon* may be used in such a connection, but not the other two words.

When they come to model heaven

And *calculate* the stars. *Milton, P. L.*, viii. 80.

After its own law and not by arithmetic is the rate of its [the soul's] progress to be *computed*.

*Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 249.

He presently confided to me, . . . that, judging from my personal appearance, he should not have thought me the writer that he in his generosity *reckoned* me to be.

*O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p. 65.

Honour and pleasure both are in thy mind,

And all that in the world is *counted* good.

*Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul*, xxxiv.

**II. intrans.** 1. To make a computation; arrive at a conclusion after weighing all the circumstances; form an estimate; reckon: as, we *calculate* better for ourselves than for others; to *calculate* on (that is, with expectation of) fine weather.

The strong passions, whether good or bad, never *calculate*.  
*F. W. Robertson*.

2. To speculate about future events; predict.

Old men, fools, and children *calculate*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

3. To suppose or believe, after deliberation; think; 'guess'; 'reckon': as, you are wrong there, I *calculate*. [Colloq., New Eng.]

**calculate** (kal'kü-lät), *n.* [*< calculate, v.*] Calculation.

Nor were these brothers mistaken in their *calculates*, for the event made good all their prognostics.  
*Roger North, Examen*, p. 602.

**calculating** (kal'kü-lä-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *calculate, v.*] Given to forethought and calculation; especially, given to looking ahead with thoughtful regard to self-interest; deliberate and selfish; scheming.

With his cool *calculating* disposition, he easily got the better of his ardent rival.

*Godwin, St. Leon*.

**calculating-machine** (kal'kü-lä-ting-mä-shén'), *n.* Any machine which performs numerical calculations. The principal kinds are: (a) Multiplying and dividing machines. (b) Difference-engines, which calculate and print tables from the initial values of the tabular number and its first, second, etc., differences. The first of these was that of Babbage, of which the Schenck machine, now at the Albany observatory, is a modification. (c) The analytical engine of Babbage, which was designed to calculate and print tables of a function from constants, but was never actually constructed. (d) Tide-predicting machines, of which several have been constructed, with one of which, that of Ferrel, the regular tide-tables published by the United States Coast Survey are now computed. (e) Machines for integrating differential equations, though these are rather instruments than machines. (f) Logical machines, for deducing conclusions from premises. There are also important instruments for performing calculations, which are not usually called machines. Such are the abacus, the celestial globe, and Hill's machine for predicting eclipses and occultations, used in the calculation of the American ephemeris. (See cut under *abacus*.) There are also various calculating-scales, such as Napier's bones. Many of these devices are of considerable utility, such as Airy's stick for gaging cylindrical vessels, and the gagers' rod. Some instruments perform calculations subsidiary to the process of measurement, as the *planimeter*.

**calculation** (kal'kü-lä'shon), *n.* [*< ME. calculacion, -tion, < L. calculatio(n-), < calculare*, reckon: see *calculate, v.*] 1. The act of calculating; the art, practice, or manner of computing by numbers; reckoning; computation: as, to find a result by *calculation*; the *calculation* was a difficult one.

In rigorous logic, and by *calculation* carried far enough, the time must come when the dead in our country will outnumber and dispossess the living.

*W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 105.

Whenever we term arithmetic the science of *calculation*, we in fact allude to that rudimentary period of the science of numbers when pebbles (*calculi*) were used, as now among savages they often are, to facilitate the practice of counting.

*Abb. Trench, Study of Words*, p. 128.

2. A series of arithmetical processes leading to a certain result.—3. An estimate formed in the

mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which bear on the matter in hand.

The lazy gossips of the port,  
Abhorrent of a calculation cross,  
Began to chafe as at a personal wrong.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. The habit of forming mental estimates; a trait or an element of intellectual character which shows itself in the habit of formulating and revolving schemes in the mind, or forecasting the progress or results of an undertaking.

Calculation might come to value love for its profit.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216.

Every virtue may take two shapes, the one lower and the other higher; for every virtue may spring from calculation, and on the other hand every act of virtue may be a religious act arising out of some worship or devotion of the soul.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 159.

—Syn. 4. Deliberation, circumspection, wariness, forethought, prudence.

**calculative** (kal'kū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< calculate + -ive.*] Pertaining to calculation; involving calculation.

Long habits of calculative dealings.

Burke, Popery Laws.

\***calculator** (kal'kū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L. (> ME. calculatour), < calculare, calculate: see calculate, v.*] 1. One who calculates, computes, or reckons.—2. One who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

Ambition is no exact calculator.

Burke, Duration of Parliaments.

3. A calculating-machine.—4. A form of orrery invented by Ferguson.

**calculatory** (kal'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. calculatōrius, < calculator: see calculator.*] Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood.*

**calculet** (kal'kūl), *n.* [*< F. calcul, < L. calculus, reckoning: see calculate, v.*] A reckoning; computation.

The general calculet . . . exceeded eight millions.

Howell, Vocall Forrest.

**calculet, v. t.** [*ME., also calculen, calculen, < OF. calculer, F. calculer = Sp. Pg. calcular = It. calcolare, < L. calculare, reckon, calculate: see calculate, v.*] To calculate; reckon: used especially with reference to astronomical and astrolological calculations.

So when this Calcas knew by *calculus*,  
And ek by answer of this Apollo,  
That Grekes sholden swiche a peple brynge,  
Through which that Troye moete ben fordo,  
He caste anon out of the town to go.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 71.

**calculi, n.** Plural of *calculus*.  
**calculifragous** (kal'kū-lif'ra-gus), *a.* [*< L. calculus, a pebble, stone in the bladder, + frangere (frag-), break, + -ous.*] In *surg.*, having power to dissolve or break calculus, or stone in the bladder; lithotritie.

**calculose** (kal'kū-lōs), *a.* [*< L. calculosus: see calculus.*] 1. Same as *calculus*. [*Rare.*]—2. Full of stones or pebbles; stony; gravelly.

The felde calculose, eke harde and drie  
Thal love, and hattet ayer, forthil thal ripe  
And flourth with.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

**calculus** (kal'kū-lus), *a.* [*< L. calculus, < calculus, a pebble, a stone: see calculate, v.*] 1. Stony; gritty; hard like stone: as, a *calculus* concretion.—2. Arising from calculi, or stones in the bladder; caused by calculi: as, a *calculus* disorder.—3. Affected with the

\***gravel** or stone: as, a *calculus* person.  
**calculus** (kal'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *calculi* (-li). [*L.*, a small stone, a pebble, a stone in the bladder, a pebble used as a counter, counting, calculation, etc., dim. of *calx* (*calo-*), a stone: see *calx*.] 1. A small stone; a pebble.—2. In *pathol.*, a general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body. Those concretions formed in the gall-bladder are called *biliary calculi*, or gall-stones; those formed by a morbid deposition from the urine in the kidneys or bladder are called *renal, cystic, or urinary calculi*; those formed in the substance of the lungs are called *pulmonary calculi*; and those formed in the salivary glands or their ducts are called *salivary calculi*. There are also gouty concretions called *arthritis calculi*, and others called *pancreatic calculi, lacrymal calculi, spermatid calculi, etc.*

3. In *math.*, any highly systematic method of treating a large variety of problems by the use of some peculiar system of algebraic notation. By the *calculus*, without qualification, is generally understood the *differential calculus*, invented by Leibnitz (although Newton's method of fluxions comes virtually to the same thing). In this method quantities are conceived as varying continuously, and when equations exist involving several quantities, these quantities will, in consequence of these equations, vary together, so that there will be equations between their rates of change, the differential or infinitely small increment of a variable being denoted by the letter *d* written before the symbol denoting the variable. The differential calculus treats of the values of

ratios of these differentials, and of the fundamental formulas into which these ratios enter. The *integral calculus* treats of integration, or the summation of an infinite series of differentials; it is largely an inverted statement of a part of the doctrine of the differential calculus, but it also introduces imaginary quantities and leads up to the theory of functions.—**Barycentric calculus.** See *barycentric*.—**Calculus of enlargement**, a method of obtaining algebraical developments, etc., by the use of *E* (see *calculus of finite differences*) and other symbols of operation.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** Same as *calculus of logic*.—**Calculus of finite differences**, a method of calculating, mainly by means of the symbols *E*, *Δ*, and *Σ*: the first, *E*, signifying the operation of increasing the independent variable of a function by unity; the second, *Δ*, the increase in the value of a function produced by increasing its variable by unity; and the third, *Σ*, the operation of adding all values of the function for integral values of the variable from unity up. The calculus of finite differences differs from the differential calculus, not merely in considering finite differences instead of differentials, but also in not assuming continuity.—**Calculus of forms**, the theory of invariants, etc., treated symbolically after the manner of Gordan.—**Calculus of functions**, a branch of the calculus of finite differences; a method of finding functions which fulfil given conditions.—**Calculus of logic**, a method of working out conclusions from given premises by means of an algebraic notation.—**Calculus of operations**, the general method of treating mathematical problems by operating algebraically upon symbols of operation.—**Calculus of probability.** See *probability*.—**Calculus of quaternions**, the method of calculating by means of quaternions.—**Calculus of variations**, a branch of the differential calculus, using *δ*, the sign of the variation of a function, for the solution of problems of maxima and minima.—**Fluxional or fluxionary calculus.** See *method of fluxions*, under *fluxion*.—**Fusible calculus**, a variety of urinary concretion consisting of mixed ammonium-magnesium and calcium phosphates. It is so named because it fuses before the blowpipe.—**Imaginary calculus**, the method of calculating by the use of an imaginary unit, the square of which is supposed to be  $-1$ , and which is added and multiplied like a number.—**Mulberry calculus**, a urinary concretion consisting chiefly of oxalate of lime. Many of these calculi in form and color somewhat resemble the fruit of the mulberry.—**Residual calculus**, a method of calculating by the operation called *residuation* (which see); a branch of the integral calculus invented by Cauchy.

**caldera** (kal-dā-rā), *n.* [*Sp., a kettle: see caldron.*] A large kettle or caldron; hence, in *geol.*, an amphitheatrical depression in a volcanic cone. The term was originally used in describing volcanic regions occurring where Spanish is the current language, and was introduced by Von Buch in his classic description of the Canaries. Its use has been extended thence to other countries, and by it is understood a large amphitheatrical or kettle-like depression occurring in volcanic rocks, surrounded by high and steep walls, which are usually more or less broken away on one side or cut through by deep ravines (*barrancas*). Calderas are generally admitted to be volcanic craters enlarged by the action of subterranean disruptive forces. Crater is more appropriately applied to the cavity at the top of a volcanic cone around which the ejected materials have been heaped up in the process of eruption: *caldera* is the much larger cavity that is formed by later destructive volcanic action, when much of the upper part of the cone is blown off or engulfed. The finest caldera in the United States is in Oregon, and is occupied by Crater Lake. The modern cone of Vesuvius, with a crater in its top, has been built eccentrically over an ancient caldera whose eastern rim is Monte Somma.

**Caldareri** (kal-de-rā-ri), *n. pl.* [*It., pl. of calderaro, equiv. to calderajo, a brazier, a copper-smith: see caldron. Cf. Carbonari.*] A secret society, formed in the kingdom of Naples shortly before the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, for the purpose of opposing the Carbonari and upholding absolute government.

**caldron** (kāl'dron), *n.* [*Early mod. E. caudron; < ME. caldron, calderon, usually caudron, caudron, cauderoun, cawdron, etc., < OF. \*caldron, \*caudron (Picard caudron, cauderon), assibilated \*chaldron, \*chaudron, chauderon (> E. chaldron in different sense: see chaldron), F. chaldron (= Sp. calderón = Pg. caldeirão = It. calderone, a large kettle, aug. of OF. caudiere, \*chaudiere (> E. dial. chaldri<sup>1</sup>), F. chaudière = Pr. caudiera = Sp. caldera = Pg. caldeira = It. caldaja, caldara (obs.) (also caldajo, caldaro, m.), a kettle, < L. caldaria, a kettle for hot water, fem. of caldarius, suitable for heating, < caldus, calidus, hot, < calere, be hot: see cald-.) A very large kettle or boiler. Also spelled cauldron.*

In the midst of all

There placed was a caudron wide and tall,  
Upon a mightie furnace, burning whott.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

**cale<sup>1</sup>, n.** See *cale<sup>2</sup>* and *cale<sup>1</sup>*.  
**cale<sup>2</sup> (kāl), n.** [*Origin unknown.*] In *coal-mining*, a specified number of tubs taken into a working-place during the shift. *Gresley*. [*Midland counties, Eng.*]

**cale<sup>3</sup> (kāl), v.**; pret. and pp. *caled*, ppr. *caling*. [*E. dial., also written cal; origin obscure.*]

**I. trans.** To throw.  
**II. intrans.** 1. To move irregularly.—2. To gambol. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng. in all senses.*]  
**cale<sup>3</sup> (kāl), n.** [*< cale<sup>3</sup>, v.*] Turn: as, it is his *cale* to go. [*North. Eng.*]

**calecannon, colecannon** (kāl, kōl-kan'ōn), *n.* [*Appar. < cale<sup>1</sup>, cole<sup>1</sup>, cabbage, + cannon (uncertain).*] A favorite Irish dish, made by boiling and mashing together greens, young cabbage, or spinach, and potatoes, and seasoning with butter, pepper, and salt. A plainer kind is made among the poorer classes by boiling the vegetables till nearly done, then adding the raw potatoes to them, and draining them when fully boiled. Also written *colcannon*.

**caleche, n.** See *calash*.

**Caledonia brown.** See *brown*.

**Caledonian** (kal-e-dō-ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Caledonia, an ancient name for Scotland, + -an.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland; Scottish; Scotch.

The arrival of the Saxons [in Britain] checked the progress of the Caledonian marauders.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 26.

**II. n.** A native of Caledonia, or Scotland; a Scotchman.

**caledonite** (kal'e-dō-nit), *n.* [*< L. Caledonia, Scotland, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A blue or greenish-blue mineral, a hydrous sulphate of lead and copper, found in attached crystals, with other ores of lead, at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and at Roughten Gill in Cumberland, England, also in Hungary and the Harz mountains.

**calefacient** (kal-e-fā'shient), *a. and n.* [*< L. calefaciens(-t)s, ppr. of calefacere, make warm or hot, < calere, be hot, + facere, make. See calefy and chafe.*] **I. a.** Warming; heating.

**II. n.** That which warms or heats; in *med.*, a substance which excites a sensation of warmth in the part to which it is applied, as mustard, pepper, etc.; a superficial stimulant.

**calefaction** (kal-e-fak'shon), *n.* [*< L. calefactio(-n-), < calefacere: see calefacient, calefacient.*]

1. The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies.—2. The state of being heated.

As [if] the remembrance of . . . calefaction can warm a man in a cold frosty night.

Dr. H. More, Pref. to Psychozola, I.

**calefactive** (kal-e-fak'tiv), *a.* [*< L. calefactus (pp. of calefacere: see calefacient) + -ive.*] Adapted to make warm or hot; communicating heat. Also *calefactory*.

**calefactor** (kal-e-fak'tor), *n.* [*< ML. calefactor, one who warms (calefactor cereæ, chafe-wax), < calefacere, make warm: see calefacient.*] A kind of small stove.

**calefactory** (kal-e-fak'tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*< L. calefactorius, < calefacere, pp. of calefacere, make warm: see calefacient.*] **I. a.** Same as *calefacient*.

**II. n.**; pl. *calefactories* (-riz). [*< ML. calefactorium, neut. of L. calefactorius: see above.*] 1. A chamber, provided with a fireplace or stove, used as a withdrawing-room by monks, and generally adjoining the refectory. It is very often a portion of the substructure of the dormitory.—2. A chafing-dish of silver or other metal, to contain burning charcoal, placed upon the altar in cold weather.

**calefy** (kal'e-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caled*, ppr. *caling*. [*< L. caleferi, grow hot, pass. of calefacere, make hot; cf. ML. calefacere, make hot (> ult. E. chafe, q. v.): see calefacient.*] **I. intrans.** To grow hot or warm; be heated.

Chrystal will calefy unto electricity.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. I.

**II. trans.** To make warm or hot.

**caleidophone** (ka-lī-dō-fōn), *n.* See *kaleidophone*.

**calembour, calembourg** (kal'em-bör; F. pron. ka-loñ-bör), *n.* [*F., said to be from the Abbé de Calemberg, an amusing personage in German anecdotes, or a narrator of amusing anecdotes; or from a count of Kalenberg, who made amusing mistakes in speaking French.*] A pun; a play on words.

**calemes** (kal'e-méz), *n.* Same as *camenes*.

**calendar** (kal'en-dār), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also \*calender; < ME. calendar, calender, kalender = D. G. Dan. Sw. kalender = F. calendrier = Pr. calendrier = Sp. Pg. It. calendario, It. also calendario, < L. calendarium, in classical L. usually kalendarius, an account-book, interest-book (so called because interest became due on the kalends), in ML. a calendar; neut. of calendarius, kalendarius, adj., < calendæ, kalendæ, kalends: see kalends.*] 1. A collection of monthly astronomical tables for a year, arranged by weeks and days, with accompanying data; an almanac. It was so called from the Roman *calenda*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written in large letters at the head of each month.



Let this pernicious hour  
Stand aye accursed in the calendar!

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

The Egyptians were the first to institute a sacred calendar, in which every day—almost every hour—had its special religious ceremony.

Faiths of the World, p. 140.

2. A system of reckoning time, especially the method of fixing the length and divisions of the year.—3. A table or tables of the days of each month in a year, with their numbers, for use in fixing dates.—4. A table or catalogue of persons, events, etc., made out in order of time, as a list of saints with the dates of their festivals, or of the causes to be tried in a court; specifically, in British universities, a chronological statement of the exercises, lectures, examinations, etc., of a year or of a course of study.

The care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the calendar of my past endeavours.

Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

He keeps a calendar of all the famous dishes of meat that have been in the court ever since our great-grandfather's time.

Beau. and FL., Woman-Hater, i. 1.

Rhadamanthus, who tries the lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy calendars.

Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston.

5†. A guide; anything set up to regulate one's conduct.

Calendar is she

To any woman that woe lover be.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 542.

6. A series of emblematic pictures of the months: a common motive of decoration during the middle ages, in sculpture, painted glass, earthenware tiles, and the like. For each month the zodiacal sign is represented, with one or more persons engaged in labors or sports characteristic of the month.

—Calendar - amendment Act, an English statute of 1751, which took effect in 1752, establishing January 1st as the beginning of each year (instead of Lady-day, March 25th), adopting the Gregorian or "new style" in place of the Julian or "old style" calendar, and canceling the then existing excess of 11 days by making the 3d of September, 1752, the 14th. Also known as Lord Chesterfield's Act.

Part of a Calendar of the 13th century (July).—From portal of Amiens Cathedral.



—Calendar month, a solar month as it stands in almanacs.—Calendar moon. Same as ecclesiastical moon (which see, under ecclesiastical).—Ecclesiastical calendar, an arrangement of the civil year employed by the liturgical churches to designate the days set apart for particular religious celebration. As many feasts of the church depend upon Easter, the date of which varies from year to year, either the calendar must vary every year or must contain simply the matter from which a true calendar can be computed for each year. In the Roman Catholic Church, special circumstances in the history of each nation affect its liturgical calendar; hence every nation, and to some extent every religious order and even every ecclesiastical province, has its own calendar. The German Lutheran Church retained at the Reformation the Roman Catholic calendar, with the saints' days then observed. The Church of England still retains in its calendar certain festivals, called black-letter days, for which no service is prescribed, and which have been omitted by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. See Easter.—Gregorian calendar, the reformed Julian calendar introduced by the bull of Pope Gregory XIII. in February, 1582, and adopted in England in September, 1752: the "new style" of distributing and naming time. The length of the year of the Gregorian calendar is regulated by the Gregorian rule of intercalation, which is that every year whose number in the common reckoning since Christ is not divisible by 4, as well as every year whose number is divisible by 100 but not by 400, shall have 365 days, and that all other years, namely, those whose numbers are divisible by 400, and those divisible by 4 and not by 100, shall have 366 days. The Gregorian year, or the mean length of the years of the Gregorian calendar, is 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, and is too long by 26 seconds. The Gregorian rule has sometimes been stated as if the year 4000 and its multiples were to be common years: this, however, is not the rule enunciated by Gregory. The Gregorian calendar also regulates the time of Easter, upon which that of the other movable feasts of the church depend; and this it does by establishing a fictitious moon, which is purposely made to depart from the place of the true moon in order to prevent the coincidence of the Christian Paschal feast with that of the Jews.—Hebrew calendar, the luni-solar calendar used by the Jews since the second century of the Christian era. The years, numbered from the creation, are either ordinary, containing 12 lunar months and 353, 354, or 355 days, or embolismic, containing 13 lunar months and 383, 384, or 385 days. In every cycle of 19 years 7 are embolismic, to bring lunar and solar time into agreement. To find the number of the Hebrew year beginning in the course of a given Gregorian year, add 3761 to the number of the latter.—Julian calendar, the solar calendar as adjusted by Julius Caesar, in which the chronological reckoning was first made definite and invariable, and the average length of the year fixed at 365½ days. This average year (called the Julian year) being too long by a few minutes, the error was rectified in

the Gregorian calendar. The Julian calendar, or "old style," is still retained in Russia and Greece, whose dates consequently are now 13 days in arrear of those of other Christian countries.—Mohammedan calendar, the lunar calendar employed in all Mohammedan countries, though there is another peculiar to Persia. The years consist of 354 or 355 days, in the mean 354½. The beginning of the year thus retrogrades through different seasons, completing their circuit in about 33 years. They are numbered from the hejira (which see), the first day of the first year being July 16th, A. D. 622. The 1300th year began Sunday, November 12th, 1882.—Republican calendar, the calendar of the first French republic. The year consisted of 365 days, to which a 366th was to be added "according as the position of the equinox requires it," so that the year should always begin at the midnight of the Paris observatory preceding the true autumnal equinox. The numbers of the years were written in Roman numerals. The year I. began September 22d, 1792, but the calendar was not introduced until October 5th, 1793. Every period of four years was called a *francade*. The years of 366 days were called *sextile*. There were 12 months of 30 days each, and 5 or 6 extra days at the end called *sanculottides*. The names of the months, beginning at the autumnal equinox, were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floral, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, and Fructidor.

calendar (kal'en-där), v. t. [*calendar*, n.] To enter or write in a calendar; register.

Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendar*ed for saints.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 237.

And do you not recall that life was then *calendar*ed by moments, threw itself into nervous knots or glittering hours, even as now, and not spread itself abroad an equable felicity?

Emerson, Works and Days.

The greater and increasing treasures of the Record-Office . . . lately *calendar*ed and indexed.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 540.

calendar-clock (kal'en-där-klok), n. A large hall- or wall-clock having dials or other appliances for indicating the days of the week, month, or year, with sometimes the phases of the moon, as well as the hours and minutes.

calendarial (kal'en-dä-ri-äl), a. [*calendar* + -äl.] Same as *calendar*.

calendaris (kal'en-dä-ri), a. [*L. calendarius*, *calendaris*: see *calendar*, n.] Belonging to the calendar.

The usual or *calendar* month.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

calender<sup>1</sup> (kal'en-dër), n. [*F. calandre*, *calendria*, a calender, a corruption of *L. cylindrus*, a roller, cylinder: see *cylinder*.] 1. A machine consisting of two or more cylinders or rolls revolving very nearly in contact, between which are passed woven fabrics, paper, etc., for preparation or finishing by means of great pressure, often aided by heat communicated from the interior of the cylinders. The object of the calender for cloth and paper is to give the material a perfectly smooth and equal surface, and sometimes to produce a superficial glaze, as in certain cotton and linen fabrics and what is specifically called *calendered paper*, or a wavy sheen, as in watered silk, etc. The larger rolls in such a calender are usually made of solidified paper or pasteboard turned exactly true, with intermediate cast-iron cylinders. Calenders are attached to paper-making machines for expressing the water from the felted web of paper, and for the finishing processes of smoothing and glazing. They are also used for spreading india-rubber into sheets suitable for making rubber fabrics, etc. 2. An establishment in which woven fabrics are prepared for market by the use of the calender and the other necessary processes.

It is as usual to say that goods are packed as that goods are dressed at a *calender*.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 682.

3. [*Prop. calenderer*, q. v.] A calenderer.

calender<sup>2</sup> (kal'en-dër), v. t. [= *F. calandre*; from the noun.] To press in a calender, as cloth or paper.

calender<sup>3</sup> (kal'en-dër), n. [*F. calandre*, *calandre*, *calande*, now only *calandre*, a kind of lark, also a weevil: see *calandra*.] 1. A lark. See *calandra*, 1.—2. A weevil.

Calender<sup>3</sup>, Kalender (kal'en-dër), n. [= *F. calender*, *calender*, *Ar. qalander*, *Turk. qalander*, *Hind. qalander*.] One of an order of dervishes founded in the fourteenth century by an Andalusian Arab named Yusuuf, who was expelled from the order of Bektashis on account of his extreme arrogance. The Calenders are wanderers who preach in the market-places and live by alms. Though the title *Calender* asserts for its bearers a life of great purity, the members of this order, even before the death of its founder, fell into the grossest licentiousness and debauchery, and have not hesitated at assassination. They hold that salvation is as little affected by vice and crime as by virtue and holiness, and that sin stains the body only and can be removed by ablutions.

On the road I caused my beard and eyebrows to be shaven, and assumed a *calender's* habit.

Arabian Nights, Hist. of Third Calender.

calender<sup>4</sup>, n. An obsolete corrupt form of *colander* for *coriander*.

calenderer, n. See *calender*.

calendering-rubber (kal'en-dër-ing-rub'ër), n. A utensil formerly used for calendering.

calendographer (kal-en-dog'ra-fër), n. [*Irreg.* *calend* (*arium*), a calendar, + *Gr. γράφειν*, write.] One who makes calendars. Boyle. [Rare.]

calenderer, calenderer (kal'en-drër, -dër-ër), n. [*Also contr. calender*; < *calender*<sup>1</sup>, v., + -er.] A person who calenders cloth, paper, etc.

calendric, calendrical (ka-len'drik, -dri-kal), a. [*Irreg.* < *calendar* + -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to a calendar. [Rare.]

calends, kalends (kal'endz), n. pl. [*ME. kalendes*, rarely sing., the first day of the month, < *AS. calend*, a month, < *L. calendæ*, in classical L. usually *kalendæ*, pl., the first day of the month, also by extension a month, < \**calere*, *calare* = *Gr. καλεω*, call, summon (not connected with *E. call*). The reason of the name is uncertain.] 1. In the Roman calendar, the first day of the month. From this the days of the preceding month were counted backward to the *Ides*, which in March, May, July, and October corresponded to the 15th, and in all the other months to the 13th day of the month. Thus the 16th day of March by our reckoning was in the Roman calendar the 17th day before the *calends* of April (the first of April being included), or more briefly 17th *calends*; the 14th day of January was the 19th day before the *calends* of February; the 14th day of any month with thirty days being the 15th before the *calends* of the succeeding month.

2†. The beginning or first period.

Now of hope the *kalendes* blygnne.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 7.

On or at the Greek *calends* (Latin *ad kalendas Græcæ*), at no time; never: an ancient Roman phrase alluding to the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman *calends*; hence, to say that a debt would be paid at the Greek *calends* meant that the debt would never be paid.

Calendula<sup>1</sup> (ka-len'dū-lā), n. [*NL., dim.*, < *L. calendæ*, the first day of the month; from its producing flowers almost all the year round.] A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*, with yellow or orange flowers, having a powerful but not pleasant odor, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. The common or pot marigold, *C. officinalis*, is an old ornament of country gardens. Its flowers are used to give a yellow color to cheese, and to adulterate saffron. In medicine it has had reputation as a remedy for cancer and other diseases, and its tincture is used as a cure for wounds and bruises.

calendula<sup>2</sup> (ka-len'dū-lā), n. [*NL.* for \**cakandula*, \**calandula*, dim. of *calandra*, a lark: see *calandra* and *calender*.] In ornith. (a) An old and disused name of the crested wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. Brisson, 1760. (b) The specific name of the ruby-crowned kinglet of North America, *Regulus calendula*. Linnæus, 1766. (c) [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of African larks, of which *C. crassirostris* is an example. Swainson, 1837.

calendulin, calenduline (ka-len'dū-lin), n. [*Calendula*<sup>1</sup> + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A mucilaginous substance or gum obtained from the leaves and flowers of the common marigold.

calentes (ka-len'tëz), n. Given by Sir W. Hamilton as another name for *camenes* (which see). Probably a mistake for *celantes*.

calenture (kal'en-tür), n. [*F. calenture*, < *Sp. (Pg.) calentura*, heat, a calenture, < *calentar*, heat, < *L. calere*, ppr. *calen* (*-t*), be hot: see *calid*, *calefacient*, etc.] A general name for fever occurring in the tropics: the calenture may be malarial or a form of thermic fever.

Now I am made up of fire, to the full height

Of a deadly calenture.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 1.

Interest divides the church, and the *calentures* of men breathe out in problems and unactive discourses.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded., l. 3.

This *calenture* which shows me the maple-shadowed plains of Berkshire, . . . beneath the salt waves which come feeling their way along the wall at my feet.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

calescence (ka-les'ens), n. [*L. calescen* (*-t*), ppr. of *calescere*, grow warm or hot, inchoative of *calere*, be warm or hot: see *calid*.] Growing warm; increasing heat.

calevillet, n. An obsolete form of *calville*.

calewelst, n. [*ME.*, appar. a corrupt form of *OF. calloel*.] A fine variety of pear. Rom. of the Rose.

calf<sup>1</sup> (käf), n.; pl. *calves* (kävz). [*E. dial. also cauf*; early mod. E. also *calve*, < *ME. calf*, < *AS. cealf* (pl. *cealfas*, masc., *cealfere*, *cealfri*, neut.) = *OS. kalf* = *D. kalf* = *MLG. LG. kalf* = *Icel. kálfr* = *Sw. kalf* = *Dan. kalb* = *OHG. calb*, *chalb* (pl. *chelbir*), *MHG. kalp* (pl. *kelber*), *G. kalb*, neut., *OHG. chalbā*, *MHG. kalbe*, f., a calf, = *Goth. kalbō*, f., a heifer; related to *AS. cīfor* (*-lomb*), *E. dial. chilver*, = *OHG. chilburra*, *MHG. kilbere*, a female lamb, *G. dial. (Swiss) kilber*, a young ram; cf. *Ir. colpa*, *colpach*, cow, heifer, bullock; the Lapp. *kalbe*, Finn. *kalpe*, are borrowed

from G. Perhaps akin to Skt. *garbha*, the womb, an embryo, = Gr. *βρέφος*, an embryo. In the derived senses 7, 8, 9, cf. Dan. *kale*, a detached islet, and see *calve*, 3, and *cave*<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The young of the cow or of other bovine quadrupeds. In customs laws, and as established by treaties of commerce between many European countries, a young animal ceases to be a calf when it has shed its two front milk-teeth, which takes place some time between its 16th and its 24th month.

2. The young of marine mammals, as seals and cetaceans, the adults of which are called bulls and cows.—3. In *her.*, a fawn.—4. Calfskin leather: as, a shoe made of *calf*; a book bound in *calf*.—5. A bookbinding in calfskin.—6. An immature or raw person; a silly dolt; a weak or cowardly man. [Colloq.]

Some silly, dotting, brainless *calf*. Drayton, *Nymphidia*.

7. A small island lying near a large one (the two being compared to a cow with its calf): as, the *calf* of Man. Admiral Smyth. [Eng.]—

8. A mass of earth which separates from the walls of a cutting or excavation, and falls in. Compare *calve*, 3, and *cave*<sup>1</sup>. [Prov. Eng.]

Tak heed, lads, there's a *calf* a-comin.

Lincolnshire Glossary (E. D. S., ed. Peacock).

9. Naut., a mass of floe-ice, breaking from under the floe and rising to the surface of the water, often with violence.—Divinity *calf*, a dark-brown calf bookbinding decorated with blind-stamping, and without gilding: so called because used in binding theological works.—Half *calf*, a bookbinding of which the back and corners only are in calfskin.—Mottled *calf*, a pale-colored calf bookbinding, decorated by the sprinkling of acids in drops.—Smooth *calf*, a binding in plain or undecorated leather.—The *calves of the lips*, metaphorically used in Hosea xiv. 2 for sacrifices of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving, the captives of Babylon being unable to offer sacrifices in the temple.—Tree *calf*, a bright-brown calf bookbinding stained by acids in conventional imitation of the trunk and branches of a tree.

**calf**<sup>2</sup> (kăf), *n.*; pl. *calves* (kăvz). [*ME. calfe, calf*, < Icel. *kálf* = Norw. *kalve*, dial. *kale*, *kaave*, = Sw. *kalf*, in comp. *ben-kalf*, calf (ben, leg, = E. *bone*<sup>1</sup>), = Dan. dial. *kalve*, *kalle*, *kal*. The Ir. *calpa*, *colpa*, Gael. *calpa*, are from Eng.] The thick fleshy part of the human leg behind, between the knee and the ankle, chiefly formed by the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which are relatively larger in man than in any other animal, for the better support of the body in the erect attitude.

Long. His leg is too big for Hector.

Dum. More *calf*, certain.

Shak., I. I. L. v. 2.

**calf-bone** (kăf'bôn), *n.* The fibula.

**calfkill** (kăf'kil), *n.* Lambkill or sheep-laurel, \**Kalmia angustifolia*.

**calf-lick** (kăf'lik), *n.* Same as *cow-lick*.

**calf-like** (kăf'lik), *a.* or *adv.* Resembling a calf; in the manner of a calf.

So I charm'd their ears,

That, *calf-like*, they my lowing follow'd.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

**calf-love** (kăf'lûv), *n.* A youthful transitory passion or affection, as opposed to a serious lasting attachment or love.

It's a girl's fancy just, a kind of *calf-love*; let it go by.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xx.

**calf's-foot** (kăfs'fût), *n.* A name of the *Arum maculatum*, from the shape of the leaf.

**calf's-head** (kăfs'hed), *n.* The pitcher-plant of California, *Darlingtonia Californica*, in allusion to the ventricose hood at the summit of the leaf. See *Darlingtonia*.

**calfskin** (kăf'skin), *n.* 1. The hide or skin of a calf.

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,  
And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

2. Leather made of calves' skins, a common material for boots and shoes, and also, when differently prepared, for bookbinding. Calfskin differs from morocco in having a very smooth and uniform surface.

**calf-snout** (kăf'snout), *n.* The snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

**calf-trundle**, *n.* The ruffle of a shirt; the flounces of a gown. Wright.

**calf-ward** (kăf'wârd), *n.* A place where calves are kept in the field. Also written *cauf-ward*. [Scotch.]

**calatour-wood** (kal'i-a-tôr-wûd), *n.* A kind of dyewood which grows in India on the Coromandel coast. It is sometimes confounded with red sandal-wood.

**caliber**, **calibre** (kal'i-bër), *n.* [*F. calibre*, formerly also *qualibre*, bore of a gun, size, capacity (lit. and fig.), also weight, = Sp. *calibre*, formerly also *calibo* = Pg. *calibre* = It. *calibro*, dial. *caliber*, *calibar*, *caleber*, *caliber*, diameter, a gage, etc.: origin uncertain. In

one view, from Ar. *qālīb* (Pers. *qālīb*), a form, mold, model, from *qalaba*, turn. Doublets, *caliper*, *caliver*, *q. v.*] 1. The diameter of a body, especially of the hollow inside of a cylinder: as, the *caliber* of a piece of ordnance or other firearm. In the United States the caliber of a firearm is expressed in decimal parts of an inch; thus, a rifle of .44-inch caliber (often shortened to "a 44-caliber rifle," "a 32-caliber pistol," etc.); of a cannon, either by the diameter of its bore, as a 10-inch gun, or by the weight of a solid round shot which it can carry, as a 12-pounder. In Great Britain the calibers of small arms are commonly expressed in decimal parts of an inch; of field-guns, by the weight of a solid round shot which will fit the bore, as a 6-pounder; of heavy guns, in tons, as a 38-ton gun or a 100-ton gun. In France and in other countries on the continent the caliber is expressed in millimeters or centimeters.

The energy of the brain depends mainly on the *calibre* of its arteries.

G. H. Lewes, *Proba. of Life and Mind*, I. ii. § 47.

2. Figuratively, compass or capacity of mind; the extent of a person's intellectual endowments.

Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were highly mischievous.

Burke, *Appeal to Old Whigs*.

A thinker of Comte's *calibre* does not live and write to no purpose.

J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 164.

3. In *horol.*: (a) The distance between the two plates of a watch which determines the flatness of the movement. (b) The plate upon which is traced the arrangement of the pieces of a clock; the pattern-plate. E. H. Knight.

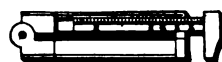
—**Caliber-compasses**, *calibers*. See *caliper*. **caliber** (kal'i-bër), *v. t.* [*caliber*, *n.*] In *gun.*, to ascertain the caliber of; to calibrate. See *caliper*. [Little used.]

**caliber-gage** (kal'i-bër-gāj), *n.* A tool or standard for measuring calibers, whether external or internal. A usual combination form (see the annexed cut) is made with prongs or jaws having an opening of exactly the required caliber for external measurements, and a bar of the exact gage for internal measurements. Other forms are plugs or rings, etc. Also *caliber-gage*.



Caliber-gage.

**caliber-rule** (kal'i-bër-röl), *n.* 1. Gunners' calipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided that, the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of 1 pound weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of 2, 3, 4, etc., pounds are to the diameter of a ball of 1 pound. It is used by engineers to determine a ball's weight



Caliber-rule.

from its diameter or caliber, and vice versa. —2. An outside caliper formed by a rule having a graduated slide with a projecting foot,

between which and the end of the rule is placed the piece to be measured.

Also *caliper-rule*.

**caliber-square** (kal'i-bër-skvär), *n.* An instrument of precision for measuring outside



Caliber-square.

and inside diameters, consisting essentially of a finely graduated steel beam carrying two adjustable jaws which can be fixed in any position upon it. In some caliber-squares micrometer attachments make it possible to measure thousandths of an inch. Also *caliper-square*.

**calibogus** (kal-i-bō'gus), *n.* An American cant name for a drink made of rum and spruce beer.

**calibrate** (kal'i-brät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calibrated*, ppr. *calibrating*. [*caliber* + *-ate*<sup>2</sup>.]

1. To determine the caliber of, as the interior of a thermometer-tube. See *calibration*. Hence —2. To determine the relative value of, as different parts of an arbitrary scale.

It is, however, possible to *calibrate* the galvanometer, —that is, to ascertain by special measurements, or by comparison with a standard instrument, to what strengths of current particular amounts of deflection correspond.

S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 163.

**calibration** (kal-i-brä'shön), *n.* [*calibrate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the caliber of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees, or, if graduated, of discovering and measuring any errors due to inequality in the bore; also, the determination of the true values of the divisions of any graduated scale.

The calibration of a thermometer-tube is effected by inserting a column of mercury of a known length, and ascertaining that it retains the same length in all parts of the tube.

**calibre**, *n.* See *caliber*.

**Caliburn** (kal'i-bër-n), *n.* Another name for *Excalibur*, the sword of King Arthur: as, "Caliburn's resistless brand," Scott, *Bridal of Triermain*, i. 15.

**calicate** (kal'i-kāt), *a.* [*A corrupt form of calycate*, as if < *L. calix* (*calic-*), a cup (see *calix*), + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] See *calycate*.

**calice** (kal'is), *n.* [*ME. calis, chalice*, < *OF. calice*, a cup, assimilated \**chalice*, < *E. chalice*, *q. v.*, < *L. calix* (*calic-*), a cup: see *caliche*.] 1t. A cup, usually a communion-cup; a chalice.

Eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*.

Jer. Taylor.

2. In *zool.*, the little cup in which the polyp of a coral-producing zoöphyte is contained.

**calices** (kal'i-séz), *n. pl.* In *anat.* and *zool.*, a corrupt form of *calyces*, plural of *calyx* (which see).

**caliche** (kä-lë'che), *n.* [*Sp.*, a pebble, also a flake of lime; in Mex. *Sp.* soft or earthy limestone; used by Humboldt as equiv. to *Sp. caliza*, limestone; < *cal*, < *L. calx*, lime: see *calx*<sup>1</sup>.] The local name of various mineral deposits; in South America, native impure nitrate of soda (Chile saltpeter); in Arizona and adjacent regions, a calcareous deposit formed beneath the surface sand or soil.

**caliciferous**, *a.* See *calyciferous*.

**calicle**, *n.* In *zool.*, same as *calycle*, 2.

**calico** (kal'i-kō), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *callico* (cf. Dan. *kaliko*, Sw. *kalliko*, *F. calicot*, *Sp. calico*, < *E.*; *Sp. calicut*, *calicud*, a silk stuff); so called from *Calicut* (in early mod. E. also *Calicow*, *Calico*) in India, whence it was first imported.] 1. *n.*; pl. *calicoes* or *-cos* (-kōz).

1. Properly, any white cotton cloth: as, unbleached *calico*, shirting-*calico*, etc. Calico was first manufactured in India, whence it was introduced into Europe.—2. In the United States, printed cotton cloth of a coarser quality than muslin.

II. *a.* 1. Made of calico: as, a *calico* gown.

—2. Resembling printed cotton or calico; spotted; piebald: as, a *calico* horse. [Rare.]

The kind-hearted Antony alighted from his *calico* mare, and kissed them all with infinite loving-kindness.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 419.

**calico-back** (kal'i-kō-bak), *n.* A local name on the Atlantic coast of the United States of the turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*.

[The name] *Calico-back* [has reference] to the curiously variegated plumage of the upper parts.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 164.

**calico-bass** (kal'i-kō-bās), *n.* A name of a sunfish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family *Centrarchidae*. Also called *grass-bass*, *strawberry-bass*, and *bar-fish*. See *crappie*.

**calico-bush** (kal'i-kō-bûsh), *n.* A common name of the *Kalmia latifolia*, the mountain laurel of the United States.

**calico-printer**

(kal'i-kō-prin'-

tër), *n.* One whose

occupation is the

printing of cali-

coes.

**calico-printing**

(kal'i-kō-prin'-

ting), *n.* The art

of impressing de-

signs in color up-

on cloth. The sim-

plest method is the

use of engraved

wooden blocks,

pressed upon the

cloth by hand. A

separate block is

required for each

color. Block-print-

ing has also been

effected by means

of machinery. For

most work a cylin-

der-press is used. The

patterns are engraved

upon the surface of

copper rollers, and

the movement of the

cloth is continuous

and rapid. The colors

used are either sub-

stantive or ad-

jective: the former

have an affinity

for the cloth, and by

themselves adhere

and form per-

manent dyes; the

latter will not of

themselves adhere

to the fibers, or, if

they do, are not

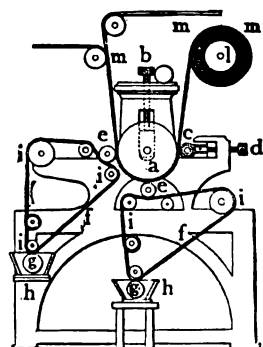
permanent, but re-

quire to be fixed

by mordants. The

various styles of

printing are called



Calico-printing Machine, adapted for two pattern-rollers.

The cloth is unwound from roller *f*, and passes beneath the smooth roller *g*, receiving an impression from each of the two rollers *e, e'* as it passes. The roller *a* runs in journal-boxes which are regulated by a set-screw *b* at each end, and a smoothing-roller *c*, actuated by a set-screw *d*, holds the cloth against the roller *a*. The pattern-rollers, *e, e'*, are inked by the aprons, *f, f'*, which pass over the rollers *i, i'*; the outside surfaces of the aprons coming in contact with the surfaces of the rollers *e, e'*, which revolve in the ink-troughs, *h, h'*. After receiving the impressions from the pattern-rollers, *e, e'*, the cloth, *m m m*, is led off to be dried and folded.

permanent dyes; the latter will not of themselves adhere to the fibers, or, if they do, are not permanent, but require to be fixed by mordants. The various styles of printing are called the *bandana*, *china-blue*, *decoloring*, *discharge*, *madder*, *padding*, *resist* style, etc.

**calico-wood** (kal'i-kō-wūd), *n.* The snowdrop-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*, of the southern United States, having a soft, compact, light-brown wood.

**calicula** (ka-lik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *caliculae* (-lē). [NL., *i.*; cf. *L. caliculus*, *m.*, dim. of *calix* (*calicula*), a cup; but the proper form would be \**calycula*: see *calycle*.] 1. A calycle.—2. [cap.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1858.

**calicular** (ka-lik'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. caliculus* (see *calicula*) + *-ar*.] Formed like a cup; calathiform; cyathiform: as, "calicular leaves," *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 3.

**caliculate** (ka-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. caliculatus*, < *calicula*, *q. v.*] 1. In bot. and zool., same as *calicular*.—2. Having a calicula or calyx.

**calid** (kal'id), *a.* [*L. calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot. Hence also ult. (< *L. calidus*) *calidron*, *chaldron*, *chaldre*, etc., and (< *calere*) *calefacient*, *calefy*, *chafe*, *calor*, *caloric*, etc.] Hot; burning; ardent.

**calidad** (ka-li-dād'), *n.* [Sp., = *E. quality*, *q. v.*] A Cuban tobacco of superior quality.

**calidge** (kal'ij), *n.* A kind of Indian pheasant: same as *kaleege*. *W. H. Russell*.

**calidity** (ka-lid'i-ti), *n.* [*L. as if \*caliditas*, < *calidus*, hot: see *calid*.] Heat.

Nor doth it [ice] only submit unto an actual heat but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 1.

**Calidris** (kal'i-dris), *n.* [NL. (as a genus in Cuvier, 1799–1800; *improp. calidris*, *Belon*, 1555), < Gr. *καλιδρίς*, a var. reading of *καλιδρίς*, in Aristotle, a speckled water-bird, prob. the redshank (*Totanus calidris*, *Linnaeus*), perhaps < *καλός* (*skalós*), a hoe, mattock, shovel, < *καλῶ*, stir up, hoe, probe, search. Cf. *Ereunetes* ('searcher'), applied to a genus of sandpipers, in allusion to their probing habits.] 1. [*i. c.*] An old name of sundry small spotted wading birds of Europe, of the family *Scolopaciidae*. See *Arenaria*.—2. A genus of sandpipers (*Brisson*, 1760), with the knot, *Tringa canutus*, as the type.—3. [*i. c.*] The specific name (*Linnaeus*, 1766) of the spotted redshank, *Totanus calidris*.—4. A genus of three-toed sandpipers, including only the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. This is the current meaning of the word, dating back to Cuvier, 1800.—5. [*i. c.*] The specific name of the sanderling with those who call the bird *Arenaria calidris*.

**caliduct** (kal'i-dukt), *n.* [*L. calere*, be warm (or *calidus*, warm), + *ductus*, a leading (see *duct*); more correctly *caloriduct*, *q. v.*] A pipe or duct used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house. [Rare.]

**calif, caliph** (kā'lif), *n.* [*ME. califfe*, *caliphe*, < *F. calife*, < *Ar. khalīfa*, *khalīfah* (> *Turk. khalīfa*), *calif*, lit. a successor, < *khalafa*, succeed.] Literally, a successor: the title given to the successor of Mohammed as head of the Moslem state and defender of the faith. The calif is vested with absolute authority in all matters pertaining to the religion and civil polity of the Mohammedans. He is called *imam* by the Shi'ahs, who hold that the successor of Mohammed should be a descendant of the prophet's own family. (See *imam*.) The Sunni Mohammedans hold that the calif should be one of the Koreish, the tribe to which the prophet belonged. Four so-called "perfect" califs reigned at Medina from the death of Mohammed to 661, 13 Ommiad califs at Damascus to 750, and 37 Abbasid califs at Bagdad to 1258, when the temporal power of the califs was overthrown by the Turks. There were, however, titular Abbasid califs in Egypt (successors of a member of the family who fled thither in 1258) until the usurpation of the califate by the Turkish sultan Selim I. (1512–20); the office has since remained in the Ottoman (Sunni) dynasty. The title calif was assumed by the Ommiad rulers of Mohammedan Spain at Cordova (755–1031), after the overthrow of the family in Asia. The Fatimite rulers of Egypt (909–1171) also called themselves califs. Also spelled *kalif*, *khalif*, etc.

**califate, caliphate** (kā'li-fāt), *n.* [*calif* + *-atē*. Cf. *Turk. khalīfet*, *Ar. khalāfa*, *califate*.] The office or dignity of the califs, or the government of a calif. Also spelled *caliphat*, *kalifate*, *khalifate*.

**California coffee, condor, jack, etc.** See the nouns.

**Californian** (kal-i-fōr-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Californian* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to California, one of the Pacific States of the United States: as, *Californian* gold.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of California.—Lower Californian, pertaining to, or an inhabitant of, Lower or Baja California, a peninsular territory of Mexico, south of the State of California (in this relation called Upper or Alta California).

**califship** (kā'lif-ship), *n.* [*calif* + *-ship*.] Same as *califate*.

**caliga** (kal'i-gā), *n.*; pl. *caligae* (-jē). [*L.*, a shoe, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot. Cf. *calceus*, a shoe,

and see *calceate*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military shoe; the most common form of foot-covering of all ranks up to centurion. It consisted of a strong sole with projecting nails, having secured to it, in the most usual form, a number of straps or thongs so disposed as to inclose the foot as high as the ankle, but leaving the toes exposed.

2. A bishop's stocking. See *buskin*, *n.*, 5.

Our English bishops began at an early period to wear these *caligae* or episcopal stockings.

*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 249.

**caligatet** (kal'i-gāt), *n.* [*L. caligatus*, booted, < *caliga*, a shoe, a boot.] 1. One wearing stockings.—2. A common soldier; also, a faint-hearted coward. *Coles*, 1717.

**caligated** (kal'i-gā-ted), *a.* [*L. caligatus*, booted, < *caliga*, a boot.] In *ornith.*, laminiplatar; having the typical oscine tarsus.

Having only nine primaries and caligated tarsal, it was an oscine form.

*P. L. Selater*, *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, xi. 50.

**caligation** (kal-i-gā'shon), *n.* [*L. caligatio* (*n.*), < *caligare*, pp. *caligatus*, be in darkness, < *caligo*, darkness: see *caligo*.] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness; specifically, dimness of sight: as, "a caligation or dimness," *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 18.

**Caligula** (ka-lij'i-dō), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Caligus* + *-ula*.] A family of siphonostomous crustaceans, the species of which are ectoparasitic upon fishes. They have a flat body with a shield- or buckler-like cephalothorax, and small or reduced abdomen; a large genital segment, especially in the female; four pairs of biramous pleopods or swimming-feet; and a suctorial mouth with styliform mandibles. The females have long, string-like egg-tubes. The *Caligulae* live on the skin and gills of marine fishes. There are a number of genera besides *Caligus*.

**Caligides** (ka-li-zhéd'), *n.* pl. [*F. pl.*, repr. *NL. Caligidae*, *q. v.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a tribe of the *Siphonostoma*, or parasitic crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostoma*.

**caliginosity** (ka-lij'i-nos'i-ti), *n.* [*L. as if \*caliginositas* (*t*), < *caliginosus*, caliginous.] Darkness; dimness. [Rare.]

**caliginous** (ka-lij'i-nus), *a.* [*L. caliginosus*, < *caligo* (*caligin-*), darkness: see *caligo*.] Dim; obscure; dark. *Halliwel*. [Rare.]

**caliginously** (ka-lij'i-nus-li), *adv.* Obscurely. [Rare.]

**caliginousness** (ka-lij'i-nus-nes), *n.* Dimness; obscurity. [Rare.]

**caligo** (ka-li'go), *n.* [*L.*, darkness, dimness, prop. mist, vapor, fog.] 1. Dimness of sight; caligation. Also called *achlys*.—2. [cap.] [*NL.*] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Brasoliinae*. *C. eurylochus* is the enormous owl-butterfly of South America, sometimes expanding 9 inches. *C. uranus* is another species with an orange bar across the wings.

**caligrapher, caligraphic, etc.** See *caligrapher*, etc.

**caligula** (ka-lij'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *caligulae* (-lē). [*L. caligula*, dim. of *caliga*, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot: see *caliga*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a boot; an ocreate or fused tarsal envelop.—2. [cap.] [*NL.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Moore*, 1862.

**Caligus** (kal'i-gus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. caliga*, a boot.] A genus of parasitic suctorial crustaceans, of the group called *Episora*, or fish-lice, having the elongated labium and metastoma united in a tube which incloses the sharp styliform mandibles, typical of the family *Caligidae*. *C. curtus* is a parasite of the cod.

**calimanco, n.** See *calamanco*.

**calin** (kā-lān'), *n.* [*F. calin*, Pg. *calaime*, Sp. *calin*, < *Ar. kala'i*, tin. Cf. Malay *kalang*, tin.] A metal (an alloy of lead and tin) of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like.

**caliological** (kal-i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating to caliology.

**caliology** (kal-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. kalía*, a dwelling, hut, nest (= *L. cella*, a hut, chamber: see *cell*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of ornithology which relates to birds' nests.

The extraordinary taste and ability many birds display in this matter, as well as the wide range of their habitats, furnishes one of the most delightful departments of ornithology, called *caliology*.

*Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 227.

**calipash** (kal'i-pash or kal-i-pash'), *n.* [Ap-par. a perversion of Sp. *carapacho*, *E. carapace*, *q. v.* Cf. *calipee*.] In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a dull-greenish color. Also spelled *calippash*.

For now instead of rich sir-loins, we see Green calipash and yellow calipee.

*Prof. to The Dramatist*.

**calipee** (kal'i-pē or kal-i-pē'), *n.* [Perhaps an arbitrary variation of *calipash*.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a light-yellow color. Also spelled *calippee*.

Dobbin helped himself to turtle soup; for the lady of the house, before whom the tureen was placed, was so ignorant of the contents, that she was going to help Mr. Sedley without bestowing upon him either calipash or calipee.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*.

**caliper** (kal'i-pēr), *n.* [Also written *calliper*, a corruption of *caliber*, *q. v.*] An instrument for measuring diameters; a caliber: commonly in the plural. The term *caliper* or *calipers* is used generally to denote an instrument for measuring the exterior diameter of any cylindrical body, and *star-gage* or *inside calipers* for an instrument used for obtaining the interior diameter of the bore of a gun, casing, or jacket.

Not by volume, but by quality, which the *calipers* fall to measure or scales weigh, does wit declare the values of the imponderable essences, sensibility and thought.

*Alcott*, *Table-Talk*, p. 143.

**caliper** (kal'i-pēr), *v. t.* [*caliper*, *n.* Cf. *caliber*, *v.*] To ascertain the diameter of (any cylindrical body) by means of calipers, or by a star-gage: as, to caliper a gun.

**caliper-gage, -rule, -square.** See *caliber-gage*, etc.

**caliph, caliphate, n.** See *calif, califate*.

**Calippic** (ka-lip'ik), *a.* [More correctly *Callippic*, < Gr. *Καλλιππος*, *Callippus*. The name means 'having a beautiful horse,' < *καλλίς*, *kallos*, beautiful, + *ἵππος* = *L. equus*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to Callippus (Callippus), a Greek astronomer of the fourth century before Christ.—**Calippic period**, a period equal to four Metonic cycles less one day, proposed by Callippus to correct the excess of the Metonic reckoning. It contains 27,759 days. Also called *Callippic cycle*.

**Calisaya bark.** See *Bolivian bark*, under *bark*².

**calisthenic, calisthenics, etc.** See *callisthenic*, etc.

**caliver** (kal'i-vér), *n.* [Formerly also *calcever*, < *F. calibre*, *caliber*, bore: see *caliber*.] In the sixteenth century, a hand-firearm lighter than the musket and fired without a rest; especially, such a gun when of fixed diameter or caliber for a whole company of soldiers using the same ammunition. Also spelled *calliver*.

Such as fear the report of a caliver.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

He is so hung with pikes, halberts, petronels, calivers, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall.

*B. Jonson*, *Episcopus*, iv. 2.

We had our particular calibre of harquebuse to our regiment . . . of which word calibre came first that unapt term we use to call a harquebuse, a caliver.

*Maitland*, *Hist. London*.

**calix, n.**; pl. *calices*. [A form of *calyx*, by confusion with *L. calix*, a cup, > *E. calice*, *chalice*, *q. v.*] See *calyx*.

**Calixtine**¹ (ka-lik's-tin), *n.* [*ML. Calixtini*, a sect so called, referred to *calix*, a cup, the cup of the eucharist; in form as if from *Calixtus*, a proper name: see *-ine*¹.] One of a sect of Hussites in Bohemia, who published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was a demand to partake of the cup (*calix*) as well as of the bread in the Lord's supper, from which they were also called *Utraquists* (*L. uterque*, both). Their tenets were conceded by the articles of Basel in 1433, and they became the predominant party in Bohemia. They aimed to restore the cup to the laity, to subject clergy accused of crime to lay authority, and to deprive the clergy of lands and temporal jurisdiction. Gradually they lapsed from the severity of their principles, and by the beginning of the sixteenth century had ceased to be of any importance, serving only to prepare the way for Protestantism.

**Calixtine**² (ka-lik's-tin), *n.* [*George Calixtus* + *-ine*¹.] A follower of George Calixtus, a Lutheran theologian, who died in 1656. See *Syncretist*.

**calk¹, caul** (kāk), *v. t.* [Prob. the same word, with extended sense, as *ME. cauken*, tread, as a cock, < *OF. cauquer*, tread, tent a wound, = Sp. dial. *calcar* = Pg. *calcar* = It. *calcare*, tread, trample, < *L. calcare*, tread, trample, tread down, tread in, < *calc* (*calc-*), heel: see *calc*², and cf. *calibrate*. Cf. Gael. *calc* = Ir. *calcam*, drive with a hammer, calk (see *ca*²). The modern sense of *E. calk*¹ agrees with the appar. unrelated *F. calfat*, *calfeutrer* = Pr. *calafatar*

= Sp. *calafatear* = Pg. *calafetar* = It. *calafatare* (ML. *calafatare*, MGr. *καλῆσαι*), *call* a ship: of uncertain (perhaps Ar.) origin.] To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship or other vessel). See *calking*<sup>1</sup>, 1.—*Calking-chisel*. See *chisel*.

**call**<sup>2</sup> (kalk), *v. t.* [Also spelled *calque*; = D. *kalkeren* = G. *kalkieren* = Dan. *kalkere*, < F. *calquer* = It. *calcare*, *call*, < L. as if \**calcare*, < *calx* (calc-), lime: see *chalk*.] 1. To cover with chalk, as the back of a design, for the purpose of transferring a copy of it.—2. To copy, as a drawing, a map, etc., by tracing. See *calking*<sup>2</sup>.

**call**<sup>3</sup> (kák), *n.* [Also written *cauk*, *cork*; appar. short for *calker*<sup>2</sup> or *calkin*, *q. v.*] 1. A spur projecting downward from a horse-shoe, serving to prevent slipping.—2. A piece of iron with sharp points worn on the sole or heel of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice or to make it wear longer: also worn by lumbermen in the woods, and especially on the drive. [U. S.]



Horseshoe-Calks, a. a.

**call**<sup>3</sup> (kák), *v. t.* [Also written *cock*; < *call*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] 1. To fit with calks, as horseshoes.—2. To injure or hurt with a calk, as when a horse wounds one of his feet with the calk on another foot.

**call**<sup>4</sup>, *v.* [Short for *calcule*, *q. v.*] To calculate. **calker**<sup>1</sup>, *calker* (ká'kér), *n.* [*< call*<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] One who calks; especially, one whose occupation is the calking of ships.

**calker**<sup>2</sup> (ká'kér), *n.* [Also called *calkin*, and in the United States *call* (see *call*<sup>3</sup>); prob. connected with *call*<sup>1</sup> and L. *calx*, heel. Cf. L. *calcar*, a spur.] Same as *call*<sup>3</sup>. [Eng.]

**calker**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [*< call*<sup>4</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.] One who calculates natively. *Nares*.

**calketrap**, *n.* Same as *caltrop*.

**calki**, *n.* See *kalki*.

**calkin** (ká'kin), *n.* Same as *call*<sup>3</sup>. [Eng.]

On this horse is Arcite  
Trotting the stones of Athens, which the *calkins*  
Did rather tell than trample.  
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

**calking**<sup>1</sup>, *calking* (ká'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *call*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The operation of filling the seams of vessels with oakum, to prevent penetration of water. The oakum is forced below the surface, and the space outside of it is filled with melted pitch.—2. In *carp.*, a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint by which cross-timbers are secured together, much used for fixing the tie-beams of a roof, or the binding-joists of a floor, down to the wall-plates.

**calking**<sup>2</sup> (kal'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *call*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The copying of a picture or design by means of tracing. Three methods are used: (1) rubbing the back of the design with a pencil, chalk, or crayon, and tracing over its lines with a hard point, which causes the coating on the back to make an impression of them on a sheet of paper or other material placed beneath; (2) following over the lines of the superimposed design in the same way as above, but, instead of coating the back of the design with a painting medium, interposing a piece of prepared transfer-paper between it and the surface which is to receive the copy; (3) tracing the design directly upon a piece of transfer paper, oiled linen, or the like, fixed over it. Also written *caulking*, *cocking*, and *cogging*.

**calking-iron** (ká'king-i'érn), *n.* A chisel used for calking the seams of vessels.



Calking-iron.

**calking-mallet** (ká'king-mal'et), *n.* A mallet or beetle for driving calking-irons.

**calk-swage** (kák'swáj), *n.* A tool for forming calks on horseshoes.

**call**<sup>1</sup> (kál), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cal*, *calle*, < ME. *callen*, *kallen*, < AS. *ceallian* (rare), *call*, = OFries. *kella*, *kaltia*, speak, = MD. *kallen*, speak, say, talk, D. *kallen*, talk, chatter, = MLG. *kallen*, speak, talk, call, = OHG. *challôn*, MHG. *kallen*, speak loudly, talk, = Icel. *kalla*, say, call, name, = Sw. *kalla* = Dan. *kalde*, call, = L. *garrere*, talk (see *garrulous*), = Gr. *γάρρειν*, Doric *γάρρειν*, speak, proclaim, = Skt. *gar*, sing. Not connected with L. *calare* = Gr. *καλεῖν*, call: see *calends*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To utter in a loud voice; read over in a loud tone; hence, to pronounce or announce.

Nor parish clerk who *calls* the psalms so clear.  
*Gay*, Shep. Week, vi. 49.

2. To attract or demand the attention of (a person or an animal), or arouse, as from sleep, by loudly uttering his (its) name, or some other word or exclamation.

Answer as I call you. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

3. To invite or command to come; summon to one's presence; send for: as, to *call* a messenger; to *call* a cab.

Pharaoh shall *call* you, and shall say, What is your occupation? *Gen.* xlv. 33.

And sent forth his servants to *call* them that were bidden to the wedding. *Mat.* xxii. 3.

*Call* hither Clifford; bid him come again. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Be not amazed; *call* all your senses to you; defend your reputation. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

4. To convoke; assemble; issue a summons for the assembling of: as, to *call* a meeting: often with *together*: as, the king *called* his council *together*.

Sanctify ye a fast, *call* a solemn assembly, gather the elders and all the inhabitants of the land. *Joel* ii. 14.

5. To name; apply to by way of name or designation.

And God *called* the light Day, and the darkness he *called* Night. *Gen.* i. 5.

And from thence we Ascend'd a lytyll And come to a nother tower *Callyd* Galilee. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 30.

6. To designate or characterize as; state or affirm to be; reckon; consider.

*Call* you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

He [James II.] was willing to make for his religion exertions and sacrifices from which the great majority of those who are *called* religious men would shrink. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

7. To indicate or point out as being; manifest, reckon, or suppose to be.

This speech *calls* him Spaniard, being nothing but a large inventory of his own commendations. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, i. 1.

He was a grave personage, about my own age (which we shall call about fifty). *Scott*.

The whole army is *called* 700,000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned available. *Brougham*.

8. To select, as for an office, a duty, or an employment; appoint: as, "Paul, . . . *called* to be an apostle," *Rom.* i. 1.—9. To invoke or appeal to.

*I call* God for a record upon my soul. *2 Cor.* i. 23.

10. In shooting, to lure, as wild birds, within range by imitating their notes.—*Called session*, a special session of a legislative body summoned by the executive. [U. S.]—To *call* a card, in *whist*, to name a card which has been improperly exposed, requiring the player to whom it belongs to place it face up on the table, that it may be played whenever an opponent wishes. Such a card is known as a *called card*.—To *call* a chapel. See *chapel*.—To *call* back, to recall; summon or bring back; hence, to revoke or retract.

I have joys,  
That in a moment can *call* back thy wrongs,  
And settle thee in thy free state again. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, v. 4.

To *call* forth, to bring or summon to action: as, to *call* forth all the faculties of the mind.—To *call* in, to collect: as, to *call* in debts or money; or to withdraw from circulation: as, to *call* in clipped coin; or to summon to one's house, invite to come together: as, to *call* in neighbors and friends.—To *call* names, to use opprobrious epithets toward; apply reproachful appellations to. *Swift*.—To *call* off, to summon away; divert: as, to *call* off the attention; to *call* off workmen from their employment.—To *call* out. (a) To challenge to a duel.

Yet others tell, the Captain fix'd thy doubt,  
He'd *call* thee brother, or he'd *call* thee out. *Crabbe*, *Parish Register*.

(b) To summon into service: as, to *call* out the militia. (c) To elicit; bring into play; evoke.

New territory, augmented numbers, and extended interests *call* out new virtues and abilities, and the tribe makes long strides. *Emerson*, *Misc.*, p. 181.

Venice, afterwards the greatest of all, is the city which may most truly be said to have been *called* out of nothing in after-times. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 11.

To *call* over, to go over by reading aloud name by name: as, to *call* over a list or roll of names.—To *call* the roll, to read aloud from a list the names of the members in a legislative or other body.—To *call* to account, to demand an explanation or accounting from.

The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be *called* to account for all his miscarriages. *Lord Henry Clarendon*.

To *call* to mind, to recollect; revive in memory.

I cannot *call* to mind where I have read or heard words more mild and peacefull. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 51.

To *call* to the bar, to admit to the rank of barrister. [Great Britain.]—To *call* up. (a) To bring into view or recollection: as, to *call* up the image of a deceased friend. (b) To bring into action or discussion: as, to *call* up a bill before a legislative body. (c) To require payment of: as, to *call* up the sums still due on shares. = *Syn.* 3 and 4.

*Call*, *inveit*, *bid*, *convoke*, *summon*, assemble, convene. *Call* is generic, and applicable to summonses of all kinds. *Inveit* is more formal, and in compliance with the requirements of courteous ceremony; *bid* in this sense is obsolete or poetic. *Convoke*, literally to call together, implies authority in the agent and an organization which is called into session or assembly: as, to *convoke* the Houses of Parliament. *Summon* implies authority in the summoner and usually formality in the method.

*Call'd* her to shelter in the hollow oak.  
*Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

He [the Governor] dispatched his Chamberlain, an elderly and dignified personage, bearing a silver mace as the badge of his office, . . . to *invite* me to dinner. *O'Donovan*, *Merv*, p. 116.

As many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Mat.* xxii. 9.

In capital cases the grand council is *convoked* to pronounce sentence. *J. Adams*, *Works*, IV. 338.

Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls  
These men of Angiers. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

5 and 6. To designate, entitle, term, style.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sound designed (or as if designed) to attract attention; demand heed to one's wish, entreaty, etc.; shout; cry.

The angel of the Lord *called* to Hagar. *Gen.* xxi. 17.

Who is that *calls* so coldly? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

And from the wood-top *calls* the crow through all the gloomy day. *Bryant*, *Death of the Flowers*.

2. To make a short stop or visit: followed by *at*, *for*, or *on* or *upon*: as, to *call* at a house or place, for a person or thing, or *upon* a person. (See phrases below.) [Johnson supposes this use to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call*.]

Yet say the neighbours when they *call*,  
It is not bad but good land. *Tennyson*, *Amphion*.

3. In *poker*, to equal the amount bet by a preceding player without raising it.—To *be* (or *feel*) *called* on, to be (or feel) under obligation or compulsion.

He was not *called* on to throw away his own life and those of his brave followers, in a cause perfectly desperate, for a chimerical point of honor. *Prescott*, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, ii. 7.

To *call* for. (a) To demand; require: claim: as, a crime *calls* for punishment. (b) To make a stop or brief visit for the procurement of, as a thing, or the company of a person to another place.—To *call* on or *upon*. (a) To demand from or appeal to: as, to *call* on a person to pay what he owes; to *call* upon a person for a song. (b) To pray to or worship; invoke: as, to *call* on the name of the Lord. (c) To make a short visit to, as a person or a family, usually for a special purpose.—To *call* out, to make utterance in a loud voice; bawl.

**call**<sup>1</sup> (kál), *n.* [*< call*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*; ME. *cal* = Icel. *kall*.] 1. A loud cry; a shout.

They gave but a *call*, and in came their master. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

2. An invocation or prayer.

Hear thy suppliant's *call*. *Pope*, *Dunciad*, iv. 403.

3. Demand; requisition; claim, public or private: as, the *calls* of justice or humanity; to have many *calls* upon one's time.—4. Vocation; employment; calling.

Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*. *Dryden*.

Specifically.—5. A divine vocation or summons: as, the *call* of Abraham.

St. Paul himself believed he had a *call* to it when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke*.

6. A summons or notice to assemble; a notice requiring attention or attendance: as, the president issued a *call* for a meeting to be held next week.—7. A specific invitation or request, as of a public body or society; particularly, the invitation presented by a congregation (or on their behalf) to a clergyman to become their pastor, or the document containing such an invitation.

All who accept *calls* and serve churches are pastors. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 420.

8. An invitation or request (usually expressed by applause) to an actor to reappear on the scene, or to come before the curtain, to receive the acknowledgments of the audience.—9. *Milit.*, a summons by bugle, pipe, or drum, for the soldiers to perform any duty: as, a bugle-*call*.—10. *Naut.*, a peculiar silver whistle or pipe used by the boatswain and his mates, whose special badge it is. It is used to attract attention to orders about to be given, and to direct the performance of duties by various strains or signals. In old times a gold call-and-chain was the badge of an admiral.

11. The cry or note of a bird.—12. In *hunting*: (a) A note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds. (b) A pipe or whistle for imitating the notes of wild birds and thus luring them within range of the gun.

What, was your mountebank their *call*? their whistle?  
*B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, ii. 5.

13. An assessment on the stockholders of a corporation or joint-stock company, or members of a mutual insurance company, usually for payment of instalments of their unpaid subscriptions, or for their promised contributions to pay losses.—14. A request that holders of bonds which have been drawn for redemption by a government or corporation will present them and receive payment of the principal sums mentioned in them, and whatever interest may then be due, no further interest being payable after the date named.—15. In the *stock exchange*, the privilege (secured by contract and for a consideration) of claiming or



demanding and receiving (a) a certain number of shares of some particular stock, at a specified price and within a stated period, or (b) the difference of value at the time of making the demand over that specified in the contract, if the price has risen; hence, the document it self.

The following is a copy of the form commonly used: "New York, [date]. For value received, the bearer may call on me for [so many] shares of the common stock of [such and such a] Railroad Company, at [so much] per cent., any time within [so many] days from date. The bearer is entitled to all dividends or extra dividends declared during the time. Expires [date] at 11 P. M."

16†. Authority; command.

Oh! sir, I wish he were within my call or yours.

Sir J. Denham.

17. Occasion; cause; business; necessity; as, you had no call to be there. [Colloq.]

They had no wish to fall away from Caesar and his Empire; but they felt no great call to fight for them.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 126.

18. A short visit; as, to make a call; to pay one a call.

Evidently the morning call is a remote sequence of that system under which a subordinate ruler had from time to time to show loyalty to a chief ruler by presenting himself to do homage.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 361.

19. In poker, a demand for a show-down; the show-down itself.—20. A brood of wild ducks.

**Calliwell.**—At call, without previous notice; on demand: applied especially to loans repayable on demand, or bank-deposits repayable whenever asked for.—At one's beck and call. See *beck*.—Call of the house, a roll-call in a parliamentary body, for the purpose of ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause. In the House of Representatives at Washington it may be made at any time, in the British House of Commons it is always on some days' notice.—Call to the bar, in England and Ireland, the formal admission of a person to the rank of barrister.—Electric call, a signal operated by electricity; an annunciator or call-bell.—House of call. See *house*.—Money on call, money loaned subject to recall at any moment. See *call-loan*.—Port of call. See *port*.—Puts and calls. See *put*, *n.*—Within call, within hearing-distance.

I saw a lady within call. Tennyson, Fair Women.

**call<sup>2</sup>** (kāl), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *call<sup>1</sup>*.

**calla** (kāl'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < L. *calla*, \*otherwise *calca* or *calya*, the name in Pliny of an unidentified plant; the correct reading is supposed to be \**calyx*, < Gr. *κάλυξ*, the cup or calyx of a flower: see *calyx*.] 1. [*cap.*] A genus of araceous plants, of a single species, *C. palustris*, the water-plantain, which occurs in cold marshes in Europe and North America. It has heart-shaped leaves from a creeping root-stock, an open white spathe, and red berries. Its root is extremely acrid, but is made harmless by heat, and yields an eatable starch.

2. A plant of the genus *Calla*.—3. A familiar plant of household cultivation belonging to the allied genus *Aroides*. It is very often erroneously called *calla-lily*, because of the lily-like appearance of its pure-white flowers.

**Callas** (ka-lé'as), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1788), in reference to the wattles, < Gr. *κάλαιον*, a cock's comb, pl. wattles.] The typical genus of tree-crows of the subfamily *Callaetinae*, including the wattled tree-crows of New Zealand. *C. cinerea*, the leading species, is of a dark color, about the size of a magpie, with a long, graduated tail, and caruncles at the base of the bill.

**Callaetinae** (ka-lé-a-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < *Callas* (-at-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Corvidae*, the tree-crows of Asia, the East Indies, Australia, and Polynesia. Besides *Callas*, the leading forms are *Struthidea cinerea* of Australia; *Cryptophaps varians*, the temia or bentoet of Java, of a bronzed greenish-black color; and *Tennurus* (or *Dendroitta*) *capobunda*, the wandering pie of India. There are several other species of these genera. Certain African forms, as *Cryptophaps afra*, are also sometimes included in this group, the general relationships of which are with the magpies and other long-tailed jays. Also called *Glaucopinae*.

**callaetina** (ka-lé-a-tin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Callaetinae*.

**callesthetics**, *n.* See *callesthetics*.

**callainite** (ka-lā'nit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *καλλίνος*, *καλίνος*, like the *κάλαις*, *κάλαις*, a turquoise, + *-ite*. Cf. *calaité*.] A hydrous aluminium phosphate related to turquoise.

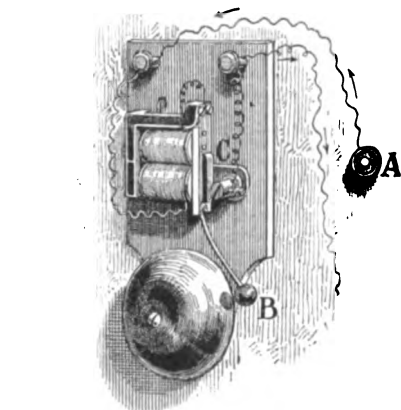
**callant** (kal'ant), *n.* [Also *callan*, OSo. *galand*, a young man, Fl. (D.) *kalant*, a customer.] A young lad; a stripling; a boy. [Scotch.]

Ye're a daft callant, and I must correct you some of these days. Scott, Waverley, lxxi.

**callat<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* and *v.* See *callet*.

**call-bell** (kāl'bel), *n.* A small (usually stationary) bell, used as a signal to summon an attendant, etc. A common form consists of a stationary hand-bell which is rung by means of a clapper pivoted at one end, and acted on by means of a vertical plunger. Also called *bell-call*.—Electric call-bell, a mechanical

contrivance, consisting essentially of a gong-bell and a small electromagnet, to the armature of which the hammer of the bell is attached. The arrangement is such that when the circuit is completed, as by pressing down a button, the current passes by a spring to the armature, thence



Electric Call-bell.

A, push-button by which the circuit is completed; B, hammer and gong; C, spring by which contact is made between the armature of the electromagnet and the wire.

to the electromagnet; its core is magnetized, the armature is attracted, and the hammer strikes the gong. The circuit being broken by the motion of the armature and attached spring away from its contact, the electromagnet ceases to act, the armature flies back, completes the circuit again, and thus the automatic action of the hammer continues as long as the current passes.

**call-bird** (kāl'bērd), *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare; a decoy-bird. Goldsmith.

**call-box** (kāl'boks), *n.* In a theater, a frame, usually hung in a greenroom, in which calls or notices to attend rehearsals, etc., are placed.

**call-boy** (kāl'boy), *n.* 1. A boy whose duty it is to call actors upon the stage at the proper moment.—2. A boy who repeats the orders of the captain of a steamboat to the engineer. [Eng.]—3. A boy who answers a call-bell.

**call-button** (kāl'but'n), *n.* A push-button or other device for closing an electric signal or a telephone circuit, and ringing a call-bell or sounding an alarm.

**call-changes** (kāl'chān'jez), *n. pl.* In *bell-ringing*, the method in which the ringers are told when to ring by a call from the conductor, or by following a written order.

**caller<sup>1</sup>** (kāl'ēr), *n.* [*<* *call* + *-er*.] One who calls, in any sense of the verb; especially, one who pays a short complimentary visit.

**caller<sup>2</sup>** (kāl'ēr), *a.* [Prob. due to Icel. *kald* = Sw. *kall*, cold; see *cold*. Cf. *caler*.] 1. Cool; refreshing: as, a caller breeze. [Scotch.]

See sweet his voice, see smooth his tongue,

His breath's like caller air.

Beattie, There's nae Luck about the House.

Gang awa, bairn, and take a mouthful of the caller air.

Scott, Monastery, II. 85.

2. Fresh; in proper season: applied chiefly to fish: as, caller herrings. [Scotch.]

**callesthetics** (kal-es-thet'iks), *n.* [*<* *call* for *calli*—< Gr. *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful + *esthetics*.]

A term proposed by Whewell for *esthetics*, the science of the perception of the beautiful, the term *esthetics* to be extended to perception in general. Krauth, Vocab. Phil. Also spelled *callesthetics*.

**callet<sup>1</sup>** (kal'et), *n.* [Also *callat*, *collet*, etc.; perhaps < F. *caillette*, fool, ninny (Otrgrave), dim. of *caille*, a quail: see *quail*.] 1. A tattling or talkative woman; a scold; a gossip.

Come hither, you old callet, you tattling hussy.

Gascogne.

2. A trull; a drab; a lewd woman.

He call'd her whore; a beggar, in his drink,

Could not have laid such terms upon his callet.

Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

**callet<sup>2</sup>** (kal'et), *v. i.* [*<* *callet*, *n.*] To rail; scold.

To hear her in her spleen

Call like a butter-quean.

R. Brathwaite, Care's Cure, in Panedone.

**calleting** (kal'et-ing), *p. a.* Scolding: as, a calleting wife. [North. Eng.]

**calley-stone** (kal'i-stōn), *n.* [*<* \**calley*, prob. connected with *calliard*, a stone.] In coal-mining, a kind of hard sandstone, more or less argillaceous. See *ganister*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**calli**, *n.* Plural of *callus*.

**calli-**, [*<* Gr. *καλλί*, usual combining form (later *καλο-*: see *calo-*) of *καλός*, beautiful, fair, good, noble, orig. \**καλγός*, = Skt. *kalya*, well, healthy; perhaps = AS. *hāl*, E. *whole*, q. v., = Icel. *heill*,

E. *hale*, q. v.] The first element in some words of Greek origin, signifying beautiful.

**Callianas** (kal-i-ē'nas), *n.* Same as *Calenas*.

**Calliandra** (kal-i-an'drā), *n.* [*<* Gr. *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *άνδρ* (*άνδρ*), a man, mod. a stamen, the long colored stamens being the most conspicuous part of the flower.] A genus of ornamental shrubs and perennial herbs, of the family *Mimosaceae*, comprising about 80 species, natives of tropical America and northward to the borders of the United States. Several of the species yield an astringent juice.

**Callianira** (kal'i-a-ni'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ανείρα* (as in *αντιάνειρα*, *βαντιάνειρα*, etc.), < *άνήρ*, a man.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Callianiridae*. Péron and Lesueur, 1810.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.

**Callianiridae** (kal'i-a-ni'r'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callianira* + *-idae*.] A family of saccate or stenostomatous ctenophorans, with a rounded body, two filiform tentacles, and no oral lobes.

**calliard** (kal'iārd), *n.* [Cf. *calley-stone*; perhaps connected with F. *caillou*, a flint, pebble, prob. < L. *calculus*, a pebble: see *calculus*.] In coal-mining, a hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. Gresley. [North. Eng.]

**Callicarpa** (kal-i-kār'pā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A considerable genus of widely distributed verbenaceous shrubs. The best-known species is *C. Americana*, of the United States, called *French mulberry*, cultivated for ornament on account of its abundant violet-colored berries.

**Callicephalus** (kal-i-sef'ā-lus), *n.* See *Callocephalus*.

**Callichroma** (kal-i-kro'rmā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *χρώμα*, color.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, having an acute scutellum, lateral prothoracic spines, and fore-coxal cavities closed behind. *C. muschata* is a large bronzed green European species about an inch long, exhaling a musky odor; *C. splendens* is a bronzed reddish species of the southern United States. Also *Colachroma*.

**callichthyid** (ka-lik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Callichthyidae*.

**Callichthyidae** (kal-ik-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callichthys* + *-idae*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Callichthys*, containing small fresh-water South American catfishes.

**Callichthys** (ka-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ίχθυς*, a fish.] A genus of nematognathous fishes, of the family *Siluridae*, or sheat-fishes, or made the type of *Callichthyidae*, characterized by two series of bony plates on the sides from head to tail. The species are South American.

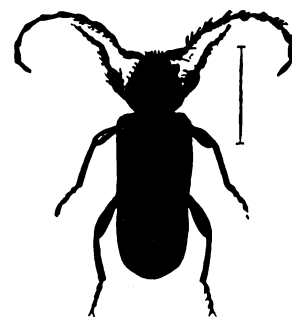
**callicot**, *n.* See *calico*.

**callid** (kal'id), *a.* [*<* L. *callidus*, expert, shrewd, < *callere*, be expert, know by experience, lit. be callous, < *callum*, also *callus*, hard, thick skin: see *callous*, *callus*.] Skilled; expert; shrewd. [Rare.]

**callidity** (ka-lid'i-ti), *n.* [*<* L. *calliditas* (-t)s, < *callidus*: see *callid*.] Skill; discernment; shrewdness. Also *callidness*. [Rare.]

Her eagle-eyed callidity. C. Smart, The Hop-Garden.

**Callidium** (ka-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + dim. term. -*ιδιον*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, containing species of flattened form with spineless prothorax and elytra, usually thickened femora, and eyes not embracing the base of the antennae. *C. bajulus* and *C. antennatum* are examples. Its larvae infest fire-trees, causing oval perforations where the mature insects make their escape.



*Callidium antennatum*.  
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

**callidness** (kal'id-nes), *n.* Same as *callidity*.

**calligrapher** (ka-lig'ra-fēr), *n.* [*<* *calligraphy* + *-er*.] One skilled in calligraphy. Also spelled *caligrapher*, *kalligrapher*.

**calligraphic** (kal-i-graf'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *γράφος*: see *calligraphy*.] Relating or pertaining to calligraphy. Also spelled *caligraphic*, *kalligraphic*.



**calligraphical** (kal-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *calligraphic*.

**calligraphist** (ka-lig'ra-fist), *n.* [*< calligraphy + -ist.*] One skilled in calligraphy. Also spelled *caligraphist*, *calligraphist*.

**calligraphy** (ka-lig'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. calligraphie*, *< Gr. καλλιγραφία*, *< καλλίγραφος*, writing a beautiful hand, *< καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art of beautiful writing; fair or elegant writing or penmanship; by extension, handwriting in general; penmanship. Also spelled *caligraphy*, *kalligraphy*.

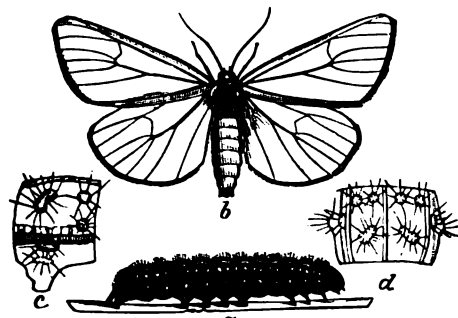
My calligraphy, a fair hand  
Fit for a secretary.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, III. 4.

The principle of calligraphy, or the striving after elegance and regularity of form [in penmanship], which may be noticed in the square [Hebrew] character, where the letters are separate, distinct, well-proportioned.

T. H. Horne, *Introduct. to Study of Holy Script*, II. 16.

**Callimorpha** (kal-i-môr'fä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλλιμορφος*, having a beautiful form, *< καλλί*,



Blue-spangled Peach-worm (*Callimorpha fulvicosta*).  
a, larva; b, imago or moth; c, one segment of larva, enlarged, side view; d, same, top view. (Moth and larva natural size.)

*kalós*, beautiful, + *μορφή*, form.] A genus of moths, of the family *Arctiidae*, or referred to the *Lithosiidae*. *C. jacobaea*, so called from its feeding on the ragwort, *Senecio jacobaea*, is a common British species known as the pink underwing, expanding 1½ inches, with black body and legs, and greenish-black upper wings marked with pink.

**callimus** (kal'i-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κάλλιμος*, a poetical form of *καλός*, beautiful.] 1. In *mineral.*, the loose and movable central core or stony matter in the cavities of eaglestone.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

**calling** (ká'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. callynge*; verbal *n.* of *call*, *v.*] 1. The act of summoning; a call or summons.

What! stand'st thou still and hear'st such a calling?  
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4.

2. The act of convoking or assembling.

A Bill for the frequent calling and meeting of Parliaments.  
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xx.

3. An invitation. Specifically, in *theol.*: (a) The invitation extended in the gospel to all to repent, and accept Christ as a saviour. (b) The more special invitation addressed to the hearts of individuals by the direct influence of the Holy Spirit. See *effectual calling*, below.

Give diligence to make your calling and election sure.  
2 Pet. I. 10.

4. The profession, trade, occupation, or employment to which one is called by aptitude, necessity, etc.; usual occupation, profession, or employment; vocation.

His calling laid aside, he lived at ease.  
Wordsworth, *Excursion*, I.

5. Name; appellation; title.

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,  
His youngest son; and would not change that calling,  
To be adopted heir to Frederick.

Shak., *As you Like it*, I. 2.

**Calling of the plaintiff**, a form in English courts of law of calling upon the plaintiff to appear in cases where, for want of sufficient evidence, he consents to be nonsuited or to withdraw himself. Calling the plaintiff by the court or by the jury was once always necessary in a trial after the jury had come in with the verdict, and before its announcement. If no answer was made, the plaintiff was nonsuited, but could renew his action on better evidence.—**Effectual calling**, in *Calvinistic theol.*, the calling by God's word and Spirit of those whom he has predestined unto life, out of sin and death, unto grace and salvation by Jesus Christ. It is so designated to distinguish it from that universal call which the gospel extends to all, but which, according to Calvinistic theology, is ineffectual except when accompanied by the special influences of God's Holy Spirit.

**Effectual calling** is the work of God's Spirit, whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the gospel.

The Shorter Catechism, Qu. 81.

= **Syn.** 4. Pursuit, business, etc. See *occupation*.

II. a. Clamant; crying. [Rare.]

Be not deceived, to think her lenity  
Will be perpetual: or, if men be wanting,  
The gods will be, to such a calling cause.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, III. 1.

**calling-crab** (ká'ling-krah), *n.* A crab of the family *Ocypodidae* and genus *Gelasimus*: so called because one of its claws, which is much larger than the other, is waved or brandished when the animal is disturbed, as if to beckon or call. In the United States it is called *fiddler-crab*. *G. pugillator* is extremely numerous on the southern Atlantic coast, where great troops inhabit the marshes back of the beaches. They dig holes in the ground, of such size that the large claw exactly serves as a stopper to the entrance. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

**calling-hare** (ká'ling-här), *n.* A pika; any species of the genus *Lagomys* and family *Lagomysidae*. The animals are so called from the reiterated squeaking cries which they emit while concealed, usually among rocks.

**Calliænas** (kal-i-é'nas), *n.* Same as *Calænas*.

**callionymid** (kal-i-on'i-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Callionymidae*.

**Callionymidae** (kal'i-on'im'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Callionymus + -idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Callionymus*. Species are known as *dragonets*.

**Callionyminae** (kal'i-on-i-mi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Callionymus + -inae*.] The callionymids as a subfamily of fishes; in Günther's system of classification, the fourth group of *Gobiidae*, having the ventral fins widely apart from each other, and two separate dorsal fins.

**Callionymus** (kal-i-on'i-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλλιόνυμος*, a kind of fish, lit. having a beau-



Gemmous Dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*).

tiful name, *< καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *ὄνυμα*, *ónuma*, name.] The typical genus of the family *Callionymidae*.

**Calliope** (ka-li'ō-pē), *n.* [L., *< Gr. Καλλιόπη*, lit. having a beautiful voice, *< καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *ὤψ* = *L. vox*, voice.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. Also spelled *Kalliope*.—2. [*l. c.*] The name given to a harsh musical instrument consisting of a number of steam-whistles tuned to produce different tones. Also called *steam-organ*.—3. [NL.] In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of small sylvine birds, related to *Cyanocula*, the type of which is an Asiatic warbler, *Calliope kamchatkensis*. Gould, 1836. The term had previously been the specific name of the same bird. (b) [*l. c.*] The specific name of a humming-bird, *Stellula calliope*, inhabiting the western United States and Mexico, having the crown and back golden-green, the gorget violet and lilac, set in snowy-white.—4. A genus of mammals. Ogilby, 1836.—5. A genus of dipterous insects.—6. A genus of amphipods.

**callipash**, *callipee*. See *calipash*, *calipee*.  
**Callipepla** (kal-i-pep'lä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), *< Gr. καλλιπεπλος*, beautifully robed, *< καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *πέπλος*, robe.] 1. A genus of beautiful crested quails, of the subfamily *Ortyginae* (or *Odontophorinae*) and family *Perdi-*



Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*).

*oidæ*, inhabiting the southwestern United States and Mexico. The best-known species is *C. squamata*, the scaled or blue quail, with a whitish, full, soft crest, and the plumage marked in half-rings, abundant in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and southward. *C. elegans* and *C. douglasi* are other Mexican species. The plumed or hel-

met quails (*Lophortyx* and *Oreortyx*) are by some brought under *Callipepla*, but usually kept apart.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. Dejean, 1834.

**calliper**, *n.* See *caliper*.

**Callippic**, *a.* See *Calippic*.

**Callipsittacus** (kal-ip-sit'ä-kus), *n.* Same as *Calopsitta*.

**callipyga** (kal-i-pi'gä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1841), *< Gr. καλλιπυγος*, name of a famous statue of Aphrodite (Venus), *< καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *πυγή*, buttock.] 1. An East Indian bird, *Leiothrix callipyga*, having a beautiful rump.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Leiothrix*.

**Callorhinus**, *n.* See *Callorhinus*.

**Callirrhoe** (ka-lir'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Καλλιρροή*, one of the Oceanids, also a famous fountain without the walls of Athens (now again so called), *< καλλιρροος*, *καλλιρροος*, beautiful-flowing, *< καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *ρεῖν*, flow.] 1. In *bot.*, a small genus of low malvaceous herbs with perennial roots, natives of Texas, and also found in the Mississippi valley. They have very showy crimson or purple flowers, and are frequently cultivated.

2. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of cephalopods. Also *Calliroë*. Montfort, 1810. (b) A genus of aculephs. Also *Callirhoe*. Péron and Lesueur, 1809.  
**callisection** (kal-i-sek'shon), *n.* [*< L. callus*, hard skin, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section*.] Painless vivisection; the dissection of living animals which have been anesthetized.

**Callisoma**, *n.* See *Calosoma*.

**Calliste** (ka-lis'tē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), *< Gr. καλλίστη*, fem. of *καλλιστος*, superl. of *καλός*, beautiful.] An extensive genus of beautiful Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, containing most of the weak-billed forms, notable even in this brilliant family for the elegance and variety of their coloration. The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but upward of 50 species are usually referred to it. *Callistus*, *Callipiza*, and *Calospiza* are synonyms.

**Callistephus** (ka-lis'te-fus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *στέφος*, poet. for *στέφανος*, a crown, *< στέφειν*, put around, crown.] A genus of composite plants, containing a single species, *C. Chinensis*, the China aster, which has been long in cultivation, and is much prized as a hardy annual, remaining long in flower.

**callisthenia**, *n.* Plural of *callisthenium*.

**callisthenic** (kal-is-then'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *σθένος*, strength.] Relating or pertaining to callisthenics; designed to promote health or bodily development and symmetry. Also spelled *calisthenic*.

When the . . . morning occupations are concluded, these unfortunate young women perform what they call *callisthenic* exercises in the garden. I saw them to-day . . . pulling the garden roller.

Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, xxvii.

**callisthenics** (kal-is-then'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *callisthenic*: see *-ics*.] The art or practice of exercising the muscles for the purpose of gaining health, strength, or grace of form and movement; a kind of light gymnastics. Also spelled *calisthenics*.

**callisthenium** (kal-is-thē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *callisthenia* (-iä). [NL., *< callisthen-ics + -ium*.] A place for the practice of callisthenics. Also spelled *calisthenium*.

After the play the *calisthenium* was thrown open, and the girls danced until supper-time.

N. Y. Tribune.

**Callithamnion** (kal-i-tham'ni-on), *n.* [*< Gr. καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *θαμνίον*, dim. of *θάμνος*, a small shrub.] A large genus of marine algæ, belonging to the subclass *Floridæ* and family *Ceramiales*. They consist of branching filaments, each of which is usually a single row of cells. This genus contains some of the most delicate and beautiful species of the order.

**Callithrix** (kal-i-thriks), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant used for coloring the hair; also in pl. *callitriches*, a kind of ape in Ethiopia); less correctly *Callitrix*; *< Gr. καλλιτριξ* (*καλλιτριχ-*), with beautiful hair or mane, *< καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *τριξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] 1. A genus of South American platyrrhine monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Nyctipithecinae*, having the tail not prehensile; the saguins or saguins, of which there are numerous species. *C. personatus*, the masked saguin, is an example. *C. torquatus* is the collared teete.

2. [*l. c.*] An African green monkey, *Cercopithecus sabæus*.

**callithumpian** (kal-i-thum'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also spelled *calithumpian*; humorously formed *< Gr. καλλί*, *kalós*, beautiful, + *E. thump + -ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the noisy concert or serenade so called.

**II. n. 1.** A noisy concert, characterized by beating of tin pans, blowing of horns, shouts, groans, catcalls, etc.: usually given as a serenade to persons who have excited local ridicule or hostility; a charivari.—2. One who takes part in such a concert. [U. S.]

**Callitriche** (ka-lit'ri-kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. \*καλλιτριχή, assumed fem. of καλλιτριχος (fem. also -ος), later form of καλλιτριψ, with beautiful hair: see *Callithrix*.] 1. In bot., a small, widely distributed genus of slender, apetalous, monocotyledonous aquatic herbs. Its affinities are obscure, and it is considered by the majority of modern authorities as constituting a distinct family, *Callitricheaceae*. The common species are known as water-starwort.

2. In zool., a genus of bivalve mollusks. Originally *Callitrichus*. *Poli*, 1791.

**Callitris** (kal'i-tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλι-, καλός, beautiful; the element -tris is obscure.] A genus of coniferous trees, nearly related to *Cupressus*, consisting of 15 species, natives of Africa, Madagascar, Australia, and New Caledonia. The best-known species is *C. quadrivalvis*, the arar-tree of Algeria, yielding a highly prized wood, the citrus or thyme wood of the Romans, which is very beautiful, and is much used by the Turks for the floors and ceilings of their mosques, because they believe it to be imperishable. It supplies the aromatic gum-resin called *mandarac*.

**calliver**, *n.* See *caliver*.

**call-loan** (kál'lōn), *n.* A loan of money repayable on demand.

**call-me-to-you** (kál'mē-tō'yō), *n.* A name given to the pansy, *Viola tricolor*. Also called *cuddle-me-to-you* and *cull-me-to-you*.

**call-note** (kál'nōt), *n.* The call or cry of a bird or other animal to its mate or its young.

The chirping call-note of the gecko. *Owen*, *Anat.*

**Callocephalon** (kal-ō-sef'ā-lōn), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1837) (prop. *Calli-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus (or subgenus of *Calyptorhynchus*) of Australian cockatoos, subfamily *Cacatuinae*. *C. galeatus*, the ganga cockatoo, is the only species. Also *Callocephalus*.

**Callorhinus** (kal-ō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (prop. *Calli-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, + ρίς, ρίς, nose.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidae*, including the northern sea-bear, the well-known fur-seal of Alaska, *C. ursinus*.

**callosal** (ka-lō'sal), *a.* [*callosum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the callosum, or corpus callosum.—*Callosal gyrus*. See *gyrus*.

**callose** (kal'ōs), *a.* [*L. callosus*: see *callous*.] In bot. and zool., having callosities or hard spots; callous; hardened.

**callosity** (ka-lōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *callosities* (-tiz). [= *F. callosité* = *Sp. callosidad* = *Pg. callosidade* = *It. callosità*, < *L. callositas* (-s), < *callosus*, callous: see *callous*.] 1. The state or quality of being hardened or callous.—2. In a concrete sense, any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any animal, such as the hard and often somewhat bony lumps that arise in places exposed to constant pressure and friction, the cicatrized surfaces of old ulcers or wounds, etc., the natural cutaneous thickenings on the buttocks of gibbons and other monkeys, etc.—3. In bot., any part of a plant unusually hard.—4. In entom., an elevated, rounded portion of the surface, generally smooth, and paler than the surrounding parts, appearing like a swelling.—*Ischial callosity*, in zool., the naked, indurated, and usually gayly colored buttock of a monkey.

**Callosoma**, *n.* See *Calosoma*.

**callosomarginal** (ka-lō'sō-mār'ji-nal), *a.* [*callosum* + *marginal*.] In anat., lying between the convolution of the corpus callosum and the marginal convolution of the brain: as, the *callosomarginal sulcus* or fissure.

**callosum** (ka-lō'sum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *L. callosus*: see *callous*.] Same as *corpus callosum* (which see, under *corpus*).

The brain of the cat, lacking the callosum. *Allen and Neurol.*, IV. 513.

**callot** (kal'ot), *n.* Same as *calotte*.

**callot<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* and *v.* See *callet*.

**callotechnics** (kal-ō-tek'niks), *n. pl.* [Prop. *calli-* or *calo-*; < Gr. καλλιτεχνος (later *kalos*), making beautiful works of art, < καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, + τέχνη, art.] The fine or ornamental arts. [Rare.]

**callous** (kal'us), *a.* [Also *callose*; = *F. calleux* = *Sp. Pg. It. calloso*, < *L. callosus*, hard-skinned, thick-skinned, hard, < *callum*, also *callus*, hard skin. Cf. *callid*.] 1. Hard; hardened; indurated, as an ulcer, or the skin on some part of the body from exposure to continuous pressure or friction: as, "a callous cicatrice," *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xvi. 31; "a callous ulcer," *Dunglison*.

First of the train the patient rustic came,  
Whose callous hand had form'd the scene.

*Goldsmith*, *Threnodia*, ll.

2. Hardened in mind or feelings; insensible; unfeeling: as, "the callous diplomatist," *Macaulay*.

In prosperous times, when men feel the greatest ardor in their pursuits of gain, they manifest the most callous apathy to politics. *Ames*, *Works*, II. 137.

It is an immense blessing to be perfectly callous to ridicule. *Dr. Arnold*.

3. In entom., swollen and smooth: as, a callous margin, one very thick and irregularly rounded or lumpy.—*Syn.* 2. Hardened, etc. (see *obdurate*), unsensitible, unimpressible, indifferent, deaf, dead, etc.

**callous** (kal'us), *v. t.* To harden or make callous.

The calloused sensibilities of people of fashion. *Science*, X. 96.

**callous-beaked** (kal'us-bēkt), *a.* Having a callous beak: applied to the tanagers of the genus *Rhamphocelus*, from the callosity at the base of the bill.

**callously** (kal'us-li), *adv.* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner.

**callousness** (kal'us-nes), *n.* The state of being callous. (a) Hardness; induration: applied to the body.

A callousness of his feet. *Jer. Taylor*, *Repentance*, vii. 8.

(b) Insensibility of mind or heart.

A callousness and numbness of soul. *Bentley*, *Sermons*, I.

Great vindictiveness is often united with great tenderness, and great callousness with great magnanimity. *Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, I. 140.

**\*callow**<sup>1</sup> (kal'ō), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. calowe, calow, calu*, < *AS. calu* (*calw-*) = *D. kaal* = *OHG. calo, chalo* (*calaw-*), *MHG. kal* (*kalw-*), *G. kahl* = *Sw. kal*, bald, bare (cf. *Dan. kullet*, polled, *en kullet ko*, a cow without horns: *ko* = *E. cow*<sup>1</sup>), prob., with loss of orig. initial *s* (cf. *scal*), = *L. calvus* (orig. "scalvus"), bald (> *It. Sp. Pg. calvo* = *Pr. calv* = *OF. chau*, *F. chauve*: see *Calvary*, *Calvinism*, and *chauvin*).] I. a. 1†. Bald; without hair.

A man of whose head heerts fleten awel is calu. *Wyclif* (ed. Purv.), *Levi*, xlii. 40.

*Calu* was his heuede. *King Alisaunder*, I. 5950.

2. Without feathers; that has not yet put forth feathers; naked; unfledged; as a young bird: as, "callow young," *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 420.

My callow wing, that newly left the nest. *P. Fletcher*, *Purple Island*, I.

They [the young of the partridge] are not callow like the young of most birds, but more perfectly developed and precocious even than chickens. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 244.

3. Pertaining to an unfledged bird: as, "callow down," *Drayton*, *The Owl*.—4. Youthful; juvenile; very immature: as, a callow youth.

Ah, if we had possessed these in our callow days. *D. G. Mitchell*, *Bound Together*.

**II.† n.** A bald person; a baldhead.

What hath the calvee ido. *Life of St. Dunstan*, Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

**callow**<sup>2</sup> (kal'ō), *n.* and *a.* [*E. dial.*, appar. *calow*<sup>1</sup>, bare.] I. *n.* 1. An alluvial flat along a river-course: a term used by writers on Irish geology and agriculture.—2. In coal-mining, the baring, or cover, of open workings. *Gresley*, [Eng.]

II. *a.* Having the character of an alluvial flat: as, *calow* land; a *calow* meadow.

**Calluella** (kal-ū-el'ē), *n.* [NL., dim., < Gr. κάλλος, beauty, καλός, beautiful.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Caluellidae*. Also spelled *Caluella*.

**calluellid** (kal-ū-el'id), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Calluellidae*.

**Calluella** (kal-ū-el'id), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calluella* + *-idae*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Calluella*. They have teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral apophyses, precoracoids resting upon coracoids, no omoesternum, and a small cartilaginous sternum.

**Calluna** (ka-lū'nā), *n.* [NL. (so called from its use in making brooms), irreg. < Gr. κάλλιεν, sweep, clean, beautify, < καλός, beautiful.] A genus of plants of the family *Ericaceae*, nearly allied to *Erica*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the structure of its capsule and the small number of its seeds. There is but one species, *C. vulgaris*, the common heather, which covers and ornaments much of the heath and moorland districts of Great

Britain, and is found in the northern temperate and boreal regions of the old world. It also occurs in North America,



Common Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), with branch on larger scale.

though very sparingly and only in a few localities near the coast, from Newfoundland to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

**\*callus** (kal'us), *n.*; pl. *calli* (-i). [*L.*, also *calum*, hard skin: see *callous* and *callid*.] 1. In anat.: (a) Hard skin; a callosity. (b) A new growth of osseous tissue between and around the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.—2. In bot., any unusually hard excrescence upon a plant; also, the thickening of the substance of the perforated septa between sieve-cells, and the close cellular structure which is formed over wounds, by which the inner tissues are protected and healing is effected.—3. In hort., the cap or thickening formed over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets.—4. In conch., a callosity or indurated thickening of a shell by the deposit of some hard substance different from the rest of the shell.

The columellar lip is covered with a thick deposit of callus. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 351.

**callys** (kal'is), *n.* Same as *killas*.

**calm**<sup>1</sup> (kām), *n.* and *a.* [*I. n.* Early mod. *E.* also *caulm, caum, cawm*, < *ME. calme* (= *D. kalm-te* = *LG. kalm*, > *G. kalm*), < *OF. calme*, *F. calme* = *Sp. It. Pg. calma*, calm, calmness, still weather, = *Pr. chaume*, the time when the flocks rest (cf. *F. chôme*, formerly *chaumer*, rest), orig., as still in *Sp.* and *Pg.*, heat, the hot part of the day (cf. *F. dial. caumas*, hot—*Cotgrave*), < *LL. cauma*, the heat of the sun, < *Gr. kaiupa*, great heat, < *kaiwv*, burn: see *cauma* and *caustic*. The *l* is unoriginal, being due to conformation with *L. calor*, heat, or with words like *palm* (*L. palma*), etc. II. *a.* < *ME. calme* (= *D. kalm*), < *OF. calme*, *F. calme* (*ML. calmus*); from the noun.] I. *n.* 1. The condition of being without motion, agitation, or disturbance; stillness: properly of the air, and hence of the sea and of the weather in general.

A blunt hede in a *cauline* or downe a wind is very good. *Ascham*, *Toxophilus* (ed. Arber), p. 137.

And thus fonde the wynde agens vs or ellys such *calmys* that we sped but lytyll of our waye. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 57.

While we lay in the *calms* we caught several great sharks. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 79.

2. Freedom from mental agitation or passion; tranquillity; quiet; serenity.

Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 120.

The unnatural excitement was succeeded by an unnatural calm. *Macaulay*, *Horace Walpole*.

Too near to God for doubt or fear,  
She shares the eternal calm. *Whittier*, *Battle Autumn* of 1862.

A despotic calm is usually the triumph of error. *Jevons*, *Pol. Econ.*, p. 298.

3. The scum of liquor. [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Dead calm*, *stark calm*, *flat calm*, terms used by seamen to denote the greatest possible calm.—*Region of calms*, or *calm latitudes*, the tracts in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the confines of the trade-winds, where calms of long duration prevail. At the winter solstice its average northern limit is in 5° N., and in the months about the summer solstice 12° N. The southern limit lies nearly always to the north of the equator, varying between 1° and 5° N.

II. *a.* 1. Without motion; still; not stormy; undisturbed; not agitated; serene.

Be calm, good wind. *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, I. 2.

Calm is the morn without a sound. *Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, xi.

The bay was oily calm. *Tennyson*, *Audley Court*.

2. Free from mental agitation; undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; serene; tranquil, as the mind, temper, or attention: as, "calm words," *Shak.*, *K. John*, ii. 1.

With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bow'd. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, iii. 1.

The temper of Hastings was equal to almost any trial. It was not sweet; but it was calm. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

Quiet and calm, without a fear  
Of danger darkly lurking near,  
The weary laborer left his plough.

Whittier, Pentucket.

**=Syn. 2.** *Calm, Placid, Tranquil, Serene, Quiet, Cool, Composed, Collected*, smooth, peaceful, unruffled, imperturbable. All the italicized words, when applied to the mind, still suggest the physical phenomena which they primarily denote. *Calm* implies that the mind remains unagitated, even by care and anxiety. There is a tendency to use the word to express the most complete mastery of the emotions; but it is also used for the mere outward manner: as, in spite of his anger, he remained *calm*. *Placid* is by derivation associated with the notion of pleasure; it generally applies to that which belongs to the nature, but is also especially used of the face: as, a *placid* smile. *Tranquil* implies not so much a mastery of self amid disturbing circumstances as freedom from that which agitates, a settled calm. *Serene*, by its association with the aspects of the sky, implies an exalted calm, a tranquillity that rises above clouds or storms. *Quiet*, when applied to the disposition, implies that the person is naturally silent and undemonstrative; externally it implies that one is free from annoyances: as, to leave him in *quiet*. Like *tranquil*, but unlike the rest, it is not suggestive of a triumph of self-control over natural agitation of feelings or confusion of mind. *Cool* is the opposite of *heated*; it indicates that state in which the heat of feeling is perfectly kept down, so that the intellectual faculties are not hindered from their best operation. *Composed* is applicable to the state of both thoughts and feelings, while *collected*, gathered together, can be used only with reference to the thoughts. *Composed* differs from *collected* also in expressing, like *calm*, merely a frame of mind; while *collected*, like *cool*, expresses a readiness for action with the full and unimpeded force of the mind. See *apathy*.

Calm me, my God, and keep me calm, . . .  
Yes, keep me calm, though loud and rude  
The sounds my ear that greet,  
Calm in the closet's solitude,  
Calm in the bustling street.

H. Bonar, The Inner Calm.

In proportion as the mental energies go out in restless and multitudinous perception, they cannot go out in calm and deliberate thought. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 40.

The placid marble Muses, looking peace.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.  
Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell Content!  
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Cloudless forever is her brow serene,  
Speaking calm hope and trust within her.

Lovell, Irene.

For mine own part, I could be well content  
To entertain the lag-end of my life  
With quiet hours.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

There is the glib tongue and cool self-possession of the salesman in a large shop, which, as is well known, overpowers the prudence and resolution of housekeepers of both sexes.

Emerson, Eloquence.

His [Dante's] gait was grave and gentlemanlike; and his bearing, whether public or private, wonderfully composed and polished.

Quoted in Lovell's Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 18.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety; because in that state of things the mind is firm and collected, and the judgment unembarrassed. Burke, Unitarians.

**calm<sup>1</sup>** (kām), *v.* [*ME. calmen* (= *F. calmer* = *Sp. Pg. calmar* = *It. calmare*), intr., become still; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To still; quiet; as the wind or elements.—2. To still, appease, allay, or pacify, as the mind or passions.

Time's glory is to calm contending kings.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 939.

Scarce was her head laid on the pillow, ere a deep, refreshing sleep closed her eyes and calmed her senses.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

**3t.** To be calm.

Like to a ship that, having 'scap'd a tempest,  
Is straightway calm'd and boarded with a pirate.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

**II. intrans.** To become calm or quiet: as, the tempest now began to calm.

**calm<sup>2</sup>** (kām), *n.* [*E. dial.* and *Sc.* also *caum*, *caum*; appar. a var. of *cam<sup>1</sup>*, a comb, cog, etc.: see *cam<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A cog of a wheel. [North. Eng.]—2. *pl.* A mold; a frame, etc.—3. *pl.* The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom.—In the caulms, in the state of being framed or modeled. Jamieson.

**calm<sup>3t</sup>**, *n.* A dialectal form of *qualm*.

Sick of a calm.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

**calmant** (kal'mant), *n.* [*F. calmant*, ppr. of *calmer*, to calm: see *calm<sup>1</sup>*.] A quieting medicine or other therapeutic agent.

**calmative** (kal'ma-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< calm + -ative*.] **I. a.** Quietting excessive action of any organ; relieving nervous agitation; sedative.

**II. n.** A quieting drug or other therapeutic agent; a soothing remedy.

Where there is exhaustive mania, with high excitement and cerebral anemia, wine or whiskey I have always found to be the best *calmative* and soporific.

E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 233.

**calm-belt** (kām'belt), *n.* A zone or region embracing from four to six degrees of latitude parallel to the equator, characterized by the prevalence of calms during the greater part of the year.

Panama is within the equatorial calm-belt, where the periodical calms continue ten or eleven months in the year.

Science, IV. 435.

**calmer** (kā'mér), *n.* One who or that which calms, or has the power to still and make quiet; one who or that which allays, pacifies, or soothes.

Angling was . . . a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, l. 1.

**calmly** (kām'li), *adv.* Quietly; peacefully; without passion, agitation, tumult, disturbance, or violence.

And *calmly* run on in obedience. Shak., K. John, v. 4.

The gentle stream which *calmly* flows. Sir J. Denham.

A man cool and temperate in his passions, not easily betrayed by his choler: That vies not oath with oath, nor heat with heat; but replies *calmly* to an angry man, and is too hard for him too.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

**calmness** (kām'nes), *n.* The state of being calm. (a) Quietness; stillness; tranquillity, as of the elements.

The gentle *calmness* of the flood. Sir J. Denham.

When mighty rivers gently creep,

Their even *calmness* does suppose them deep.

Dryden, Epistles, l. 10.

(b) Quietness; mildness; unruffled state of the mind, passions, or temper.

Sir, 'tis fit

You make strong party, or defend yourself

By *calmness*, or by absence; all's in anger.

Shak., Cor., iii. 2.

Even the gambling-table fosters . . . a capacity for bearing losses with *calmness*, and controlling the force of the desires.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, l. 156.

**=Syn.** *Indifference, Insensibility*, etc. (see *apathy*), quietude, serenity, repose, composure, placidness, peacefulness.

**Calmuck**, *n.* See *Kalmuck*.

**calmy** (kā'mi), *a.* [A poet. extension of *calm<sup>1</sup>*, *a.*; or *< calm<sup>1</sup>*, *n.* Cf. *stilly*, *a.*] Calm; tranquil; peaceful. [Poetical.]

A still and *calmy* bay. Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 30.

Texcoco's *calmy* lake. Southey.

**calo-** [NL., *< Gr. kalō-*, a less usual form for *καλλ-*, combining form of *καλός*, beautiful: see *calli-*.]

**Calochortus** (kal-ō-kōr'tus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kalós*, beautiful, + *chortos*, grass, any fodder, prop. an inclosed space, = *L. hortus*, a garden: see *hortus*.] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, allied to the tulip and fritillary. It contains over 30 species, natives of the western United States and Mexico. The flowers are large and showy, and very variously colored.

**Calochroma**, *n.* See *Callichroma*.

**Calodendron** (kal-ō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kalós*, beautiful, + *déndron*, a tree.] A genus of beautiful Diosma-like Cape Colony trees, natural order *Rutaceæ*. *C. Capense* is an evergreen tree 40 feet high, with beautiful flowers and foliage. Its shining black seeds are used for necklaces, etc.

**Caloenas** (ka-lē'nas), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kalós*, beautiful, + *oivás*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes (the wild pigeon, *Columbaenas*, or the rock-dove, *C. livia*), *< oivn*, the (grape-) vine; cf. *olvor*, wine; see *vine*, *wine*.] A remarkable genus of pigeons, containing a single species, *Caloenas nicobarica*, the Nicobar pigeon, with long, acuminate, pendulous feathers on the neck like the hackles of a cock, a very tumid bill, greenish coloration, 12 rectrices, and the epithelial lining of the gizzard ossified. It is sometimes made the type of a family *Caloenadidae* or subfamily *Caloenadinae*, but the characters hardly warrant this distinction from the family *Columbidae*. Also *Callienas*, and erroneously *Calenas*, *Callienas*.

**calography** (ka-log'ra-fi), *n.* Another form of *calligraphy*.

**calomel** (kal-ō-mel), *n.* [Formation uncertain, being variously given; appar. *< Gr. kalós*, beautiful, fair, + *μέλας*, black (or *μέλι* = *L. mel*, honey, in allusion to its name *mercurius dulcis*, 'sweet mercury').] Hemi-, sub-, or protochlorid of mercury, or mercurous chlorid, Hg<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. It was formerly prepared by grinding in a mortar mercury sulphate with as much mercury as it already contained, and heating the mixture with salt until it sublimed. It is now prepared by subliming corrosive sublimate with the proper quantity of mercury. It also occurs native in tetragonal crystals, which are white-gray or yellowish in color and have an adamantine luster. It is sectile, and is hence called *horn-mercury* or *horn-quicksilver*. It is



Nicobar Pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica*).

usually sold in the form of a white powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. Calomel is extensively used in medicine, especially in inflammations of serous membranes and as a purgative. Also called *subchlorid* and *protochlorid* of mercury, and *corrosive mercury*.

**Calophyllum** (kal-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Gr. καλλίφυλλον*, with beautiful leaves), *< Gr. kalós*, beautiful, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf.] 1. In bot., a genus of plants of the family *Clusiaceæ*. The species are large timber-trees of the tropics, rich in balsamic resins, with oily seeds, and shining leaves which have numerous transverse parallel veins, giving the plants a very beautiful appearance. *C. Galba*, the galba- or calaba-tree of tropical America, yields a medicinal resin known as *tacamahac*. The seeds yield an oil which is in high repute for rheumatic complaints and bruises. The keena, *C. tomentosum*, of Ceylon, the *C. Tacamahaca* of the Isle of Bourbon and Madagascar, and other species, furnish resins and oils, while *C. Inophyllum*, of the East Indies, is noted for its strong and durable timber. The fruits of some species are edible.

2. In zool., a genus of rugose stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophylidae*. J. D. Dana, 1846.

**Calopsitta** (kal-op-sit'tā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kalós*, beautiful, + *ψιττακός*, a parrot (abbr. after *ψιτταρα*, collateral form of *σιττα*, a nuthatch).] A genus of cockatoos, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Calopsittinae*, the cockateels: usually restricted to a single species, the Australian cockateel, *Calopsitta nova-hollandiae*. Also *Callipsittacus*.

**Calopsittinae** (kal'op-si-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Calopsitta + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Cacatuidæ*, represented by the genus *Calopsitta*; the cockateels.

**Caloptenobia** (kal'op-te-nō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Caloptenus + Gr. βίος*, life.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, founded by Riley in 1877. The only species whose habits are known is parasitic upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust and the Carolina locust, *Eridipoda carolina*. It often occurs in great numbers. *Caloptenobia* is synonymous with *Scelio* (Latreille), which contains many egg-parasites.

**Caloptenus** (kal-op-tē'nus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kalós*, beautiful, + *πτερόν*, feathered, winged, akin to *πτερόν* = *E. feather*.] A genus of grass-



Rocky Mountain Grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*). a, a, newly hatched larva; b, full-grown larva; c, pupa; d, female locust. (All natural size.)

hoppers, of the family *Acrididæ*. *C. femur-rubrum* is the common red-legged grasshopper of the United States; *C. spretus* (Thomas) is the Rocky Mountain grasshopper or locust, which does incalculable damage to vegetation.

**calor** (kal'ôr or kā'lôr), *n.* [*< L. calor*, heat, *< calere*, be hot.] Heat. [Rare.]

**calorescence** (kal-ō-res'ens), *n.* [*< L. calor*, heat, + *-escence*; cf. *calescence*, etc.] A name given by Tyndall to a luminous phenomenon, observed when the invisible heat-rays from an appropriate source are converged to a focus by a lens or mirror upon a piece of charcoal, which is thus heated to incandescence.

In *calorescence* the atoms of the refractory body are caused to vibrate more rapidly than the waves which fall upon them.

Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 67.

**caloric** (ka-lor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. calorique*, *< L. calor*, heat: see *calor*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to heat or the principle of heat.

The velocity of an asteroid when it strikes the sun measures from 445,750 to 630,400 metres: the *caloric* effect of the percussion is consequently equal to from 27½ to 55 millions of degrees of heat.

J. R. Mayer (trans.), in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 275.

**Caloric engine**, a name given by Ericsson to his improved air-engine, to distinguish it from other air-engines on the same principle. The smaller motors of his design have been used to a considerable extent in situations where but little power has been required. The term *caloric engine* has been popularly applied to hot-air engines as a class. See *air-engine*.—**Caloric paradox**. See *spheroidal state*, under *spheroidal*.

**II. n.** The name given to a supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and

phenomena of heat were formerly attributed; hence, heat.—*Sensible* and *insensible caloric*, obsolete terms for *sensible* and *latent heat*. See *heat*.

**caloricity** (kal'ō-ris'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. caloricité*, < *calorique* = *E. caloric*.] The power in animals of developing the quantity of heat necessary to life and to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, so as to preserve at all times and in every part an internal temperature nearly equal.

**caloriduct** (ka-lor'i-duk't), *n.* [*L. calor*, heat, + *ductus*, a leading, < *ducere*, lead. Cf. *aqueduct*, and see *caliduct*.] A tube or passage for conveying heat. See *caliduct*.

**calorie**, *n.* [*F.*] See *calory*.

**calorific** (kal'ō-rī-fā'shēnt), *a.* [*L. calor*, heat, + *faciens*(-t)s, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Heat-producing. Also *calorificent*, *calorifiant*, and *calorificent*.

**calorifiant** (kal'ō-rī-fī'ant), *a.* [Also written *calorificent*; < *L. calor*, heat, + *F. -fiant*, ppr. of *-fier*, *E. -fy*, make.] Same as *calorific*.

**calorific** (kal'ō-rī-fī'ik), *a.* [*L. calorificus*, heat-producing, < *calor*, heat, + *facere*, make.] Capable of producing heat; causing heat; heating; calorific.

We distinguish . . . the gravitative, luminiferous, and caloric properties of the sun. *J. S. Mill, Logic.*

Broad golden-white day, with caloric beams, beating strongly upon us. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas*, p. 160.

**Caloric rays**, heat-rays. See *heat* and *spectrum*.

**calorification** (ka-lor'i-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. calorification*, < *L. calor*, heat, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The production of heat, especially animal heat.

**calorificent** (kal'ō-rī-fish'ēnt), *a.* Same as *calorific*.

**calorifics** (kal'ō-rī-fī'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of calorific*: see *-ics*.] The science of heating.

**calorifiant** (kal'ō-rī-fī'ant), *a.* Same as *calorific*.

**calorimeter** (kal'ō-rim'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. calor*, heat, + *metrum*, < *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat given off by a body under different conditions: used in determining the specific heat of different substances, the latent heat of fusion, expansion, or vaporization, and the heat of combustion, or of chemical combination in general. In the ice-calorimeter the substance to be operated on is inclosed in a cavity of ice, and the quantity of heat is determined by observing the increase of volume due to the melting of a portion of the ice. In other forms the rise in temperature of a known quantity of some liquid, as water or mercury, or the amount of expansion caused in a known volume of mercury, is noted.

**calorimetric**, **calorimetrical** (kal'ō-rī-met'rik, -rī-kal), *a.* Of or belonging to the calorimeter or to calorimetry.

There are two methods of measuring the intensity of a beam of light: 1. *Calorimetric*. . . 2. *Photometrical*. *A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics*, p. 463.

**calorimetrically** (kal'ō-rī-met'rik-i), *adv.* By means of the calorimeter; in accordance with the principles and methods of calorimetry.

The total intensity of radiation may be measured calorimetrically. *A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics*, p. 463.

**calorimetry** (kal'ō-rim'e-trī), *n.* [*L. calorimeter*.] The measurement of the quantity of heat in thermal units (see *thermal* and *calory*) which a body absorbs or gives out in passing through a certain range of temperature, or in changing its state (as in fusion or vaporization), or the heat which is produced by chemical combination; the art or process of using the calorimeter.

**calorimeter** (kal'ō-rī-mō'tor), *n.* [*L. calor*, heat, + *motor*, mover: see *motor*.] A form of voltaic battery, consisting of one or more cells in which the plates used are large, so that the internal resistance is very small. The current produced may have a low electromotive force while the quantity of electrical energy is large, and hence can produce considerable heating effects in a short external circuit. *Hare's deflagrator* was an early form.

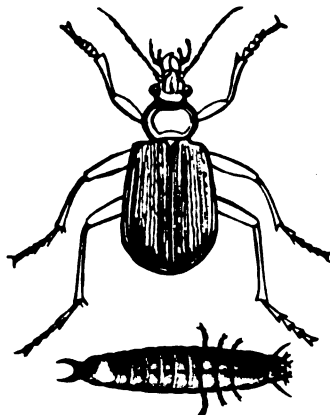
**calorist** (kal'ō-ris't), *n.* [*L. calor*, heat, + *-ist*.] One of those who upheld the theory that the sensation and phenomena of heat are attributable to a fluid called caloric.

The theory of the *calorists*, as those who held this view were called, and called themselves, is now utterly disproved. *Pop. Encyc.*

**calory** (kal'ō-rī), *n.* [*F. caloric*, < *L. calor*, heat.] In *phys.*, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade. It is the unit of heat ordinarily employed in calorimetry by modern physicists, instead of the thermal unit based on the English measures. (See *thermal*.) The small calory or thermal unit on the C. G. S. system is the heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 0° to 1° C. Although this particular degree of the scale is always specified in formal

definitions, yet it is practically assumed that the specific heat of water is constant; so that if the calory were defined in terms of the degree from 20° to 21°, it would more accurately represent the meaning in use. Also spelled *calorie*. The small calory at 20° C., according to the generally accepted value of Rowland, is 4.181 joules or 4.181 × 10<sup>7</sup> ergs.

**Calosoma**, **Callosoma** (kal'ō-sō'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, + *σώμα*, body.] A large genus of beautiful adephagous *Coleoptera*, or carnivorous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*. *C. sycophanta*, about an inch in length, is the largest and handsomest British insect of the family. *C. inquisitor*,



Rummaging Ground-beetle (*Calosoma scrutator*), with larva of *C. calidum*. (Natural size.)

*C. scrutator*, and *C. calidum* are other species of this widely distributed genus, commonly called *ground-beetles*. Also spelled *Callisoma*.

**calote**, *n.* Same as *calotte*.

**Calotermes** (kal'ō-tēr'mēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, + *L. termes*, *tarmes*, a wood-worm: see *termes*.] One of the principal genera of white ants or termites, of the family *Termitidae* or isopterous *Neuroptera*. It contains both winged sexual individuals and apterous, fully developed, but sexually aborted individuals. *C. flavicollis* of southern Europe is an example.

The nests of species of *Calotermes* are the most incomplete; they only gnaw passages in wood, which mainly run in the direction of the axis of the tree. There is no special place for the queen. *Claus, Zool. (trans.)*, p. 560.

**Calotropis** (ka-lot'rō-pis), *n.* [*NL.* (in allusion to the keel of the flower), < *Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, + *τρόπος*, a ship's keel, < *τρέπιν*, turn.] A small genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. The bark, which is known as *mudar* and *yerrum* (names also given to the plants themselves), is a medicine famous among Oriental physicians. It is employed in many diseases, especially in dysentery, as an alterative tonic and diaphoretic, and as a substitute for ipecac. *C. procera* occurs in the tropics of both hemispheres, and *C. gigantea* from India to Borneo and China. The silky fiber of the latter is finer in quality, and is used for the robes of the native princes, for bowstrings, and for fishing-lines and -nets, as it is almost indestructible in water. The wood of both species is made into charcoal for gunpowder, the acrid milky juice mixed with salt is used to remove hair from hides, and the hairs of the seeds are employed for stuffing mattresses.

**calotte** (ka-lot'), *n.* [*F. calotte*, a skull-cap, dim. of *OF. cale*, a kind of little cap, > *E. caul*, *q. v.*] 1. A plain skull-cap or coil of hair-cloth, satin, or other fabric, worn (a) by the Roman Catholic clergy to cover the tonsure when exposed to drafts; (b) in England, by sergeants-at-law on their wigs.—2. In *armor* and *costume*, that part of any head-dress which covers closely the crown of the head: as, the calotte of the helmet.—3. Anything having the form of a small cap, as the cap of a sword-hilt.—4. In *arch.*, a dome or cupola, or something of similar form, as a cup-shaped ceiling, the head of an alcove, etc.—5. In *ornith.*, a hood or cap of color upon the top of a bird's head.

Also written *calote* and *callot*.

**calottist** (ka-lot'ist), *n.* [*F. calottiste*, < *calotte*: see def.] A member of a society which sprang up at Paris in the last years of the reign of Louis XIV., under the name of the Régiment de la Calotte: so called from the cap which formed the symbol of the society. It exercised a satirical criticism by sending its emblem and other symbols and medals to those who made themselves in any way ridiculous, and had extended its operations to the highest ranks of society before it was suppressed.

**calotype** (kal'ō-tīp), *n.* [*Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A photographic process devised by Fox Talbot about 1840, but not now in use. In this process a reflected image is impressed on sensitized paper by exposure in a camera, developed by galliontrate of silver, and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. The paper used is prepared by being

saturated with iodide of potassium and then washed with nitrate of silver, thus forming an iodide of silver, which is rendered very sensitive to light by a wash of gallic acid and nitrate of silver.

After due instructions, we seated ourselves at the open windows.—Sturg to sketch, and I to take a mental calotype of the view. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 257.

**calotypist** (kal'ō-tī-pist), *n.* [*< calotype* + *-ist*.] One who takes photographs by the calotype process.

I imprint her fast  
On the void at last,  
As the sun does whom he will  
By the calotypist's skill.

*Browning, Mesmerism.*

**caloyer** (ka-loi'ēr), *n.* [*< F. caloyer* = *OBulg. kalugerū*, *Bulg. kaloger* = *Serv. kaludjer* = *Russ. kalogerū* = *Alb. kalojer*, < *LGr. καθόγρος*, *καθόγρος*, *NGr. καθόγρος*, a monk, lit. good in old age, venerable, < *Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, good, + *γῆρας*, old age; cf. *ἔραρον*, *NGr. γέρος*, an old man.] A monk of the Greek Church. See *monk*.

**calp** (kalp), *n.* [*Prob. of Ir. origin*.] The local Irish designation of certain beds of shales, sandstones, and clays, containing thin, unworkable seams of coal. The calp belongs to the Lower Carboniferous series. See *culm*.

**calpac** (kal'pak), *n.* [*Turki qalpāk*.] A large black cap of sheepskin worn by Turks and others; an oriental cap in general.

**calpar** (kal'pār), *n.* [*L.*, a vessel for liquids. Cf. *Gr. κάλπη*, an urn, *κάλπις*, a pitcher.] A form of large Roman jar. See *dolium*.

**calpe**<sup>1</sup> (kalp), *n.* [*Gael. \*calpa*, *colpa*, a cow or horse, *calpach*, *colpach*, a heifer, a steer, a colt.] A tribute, commonly a horse or cow, paid by a member of a Highland clan, or a vassal, to the chief, in return for his protection.

**Calpe**<sup>2</sup> (kal'pē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κάλπη*, an urn.] A genus of *Noctuidæ*, founded by Treitschke in 1825. The subfamily *Calpidi* was founded on this genus by Guenée in 1841, and the family *Calpidæ* by the same author in 1852. They have the body stout, not crested; palpi long, ascending; second joint robust, pilose, the third usually short; antennæ acuminate; abdomen hardly extending beyond hind wings; hind tibiae with long spurs; and fore wings with interior border excavated and more or less dentate.

**Calpidæ** (kal'pī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Calpe*<sup>2</sup> + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Calpe*. *Guenée*, 1852.

**calque**, *v. t.* See *calk*<sup>2</sup>.

**calson**<sup>1</sup> (kal'sonz), *n. pl.* [Also *calsons*, *calzons*; < *F. calsons*, now *calçons*, = *NGr. κάλζονιον*, < *It. calzon*, aug. of *calza*, a stocking, < *L. calceus*, a shoe.] Drawers; hose.

They wear . . . a smock of callico . . . ; under this, a pair of calsons of the same, which reach to their ankles. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 63.

The better sort of that sex here wear linen drawers or calzons. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa*, p. 115.

**calstokt**, *n.* See *kalestock*.

**caltetepōn** (kāl-tep'ōn), *n.* [*Nahuatl acaltetepōn*.] The Mexican varanian or venomous monitor lizard, *Heloderma horridum*.

**Caltha** (kal'thā), *n.* [*L. caltha*, a plant, prob. pot-marigold, *Calendula officinalis*; origin unknown.] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, with stout creeping root-stocks, flowers having showy yellow sepals but no petals, and fruit consisting of many-seeded pods in clusters. The species are marsh-plants, found in the temperate and cold regions of both hemispheres, flowering in early spring. The common marsh-marigold, *C. palustris*, known in the United States as *cowslip*, is frequently used as a pot-herb.

**calthropt**, *n.* See *caltrop*.

**caltrap**, *n.* and *v.* See *caltrop*.

**caltrop**, **caltrap** (kal'trop, -trap), *n.* [Also written *calthrop*, early mod. *E.* also *caltrappe*, *caltroppe*, *caltroppe*, < *ME. caltrap*, *caltetrappe*, *calketrappe*, -treppe, *kalketrappe*, *calcetrappe*, a caltrop (def. 1), also a plant, sea-thistle (glossed *tribulus marinus saluinea*), < *AS.* (as a plant-name) *calcatrappē* (glossed *heraclea*), contr. *col-trappe* (glossed *rhannus*, whin), = *OF. caude-trap* for *\*caucetrappē*, *F. chausse-trappe*, a caltrop, star-thistle, = *It. calcatrappa*, star-thistle, < *ML. calcatrappa*, *calcatrappa*, *calcatrepa*, also *calcitripa*, *calcitrapa*, *calcarippa*, *calatrippa*, a caltrop, also applied to several plants (> *NL. calcitrapa*, applied to the star-thistle), supposed to stand for *\*calcitrapa*, < *L. calx* (*calc-*), heel, + *ML. trap-pa*, a snare, of Teut. origin, *E. trap*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *ML. calcitrare*, cause to stumble, in classical *L. kick*.] 1. Formerly, a military instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that, three of them being on the



Caltrop.



ground, the fourth pointed upward. Caltrops were scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry were to pass, to impede their progress by wounding the horses' feet.

Also fulle of caltrappys hyt was sette,  
As meschys beth made wythinne a netto.  
*Archæologia*, XXI. 51.

I think they ha' strew'd the highways with caltraps, I;  
No horse dares pass 'em.  
*Fletcher (and another)*, *Love's Pilgrimage*, l. 1.

2. *pl.* Broken pottery or coarse pots of easily broken earthenware, or other things adapted to wound horses' feet, used in place of caltrops proper. *Archæol. Jour.*, XI. 388.—3. In *bot.*, a name of several plants. The name was applied first to the spiny heads or fruits of the plants, from their resemblance to the military instrument, and then to the plants themselves. The common caltrop or caltrops is *Centaurea Calcitrapa* (the star-thistle), found in waste places in the south of England. The heads are covered with long yellow spines. The name is also given to *Tribulus terrestris*, a plant of the Mediterranean region, with a spiny pentagonal fruit. The water-caltrop is *Trapa natans*, the fruit of which has several horns formed of the indurated lobes of the calyx.

**caltropi, caltrapi, v. t.** [*ME. caltrappyn*; from the noun.] To entangle with caltrops.

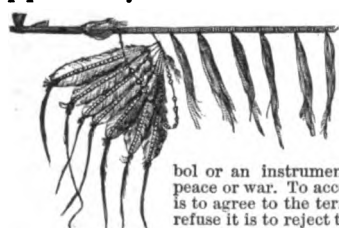
*Caltrappyn*, *hamo.* *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 59.

**Caluella, n.** See *Calluella*.

**calumba (ka-lum'bg), n.** See *columbo*.

\* *Columbo* . . . the root formerly so called is now termed *calumba* in the London pharmacopœia. . . . As an antiseptic, *calumba* root is inferior to the bark.  
*Hooper, Med. Dict.* N. E. D.

**calumet (kal'ū-met), n.** [*F. calumet*, prop. a dial. form (used in Canadian F. and thence introduced into E. and literary F.) parallel to *chalumeau*, a reed-pipe, < *OF. chalemel*, < *LL. calamellus*, a little reed, dim. of *L. calamus*, a reed; see *calamus*.] A kind of tobacco-pipe used by the Indians of North America.



Calumet.

Its bowl is usually of soft soapstone, and the tube a long reed ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or an instrument for declaring peace or war. To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace; to refuse it is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, in the friendly reception of strangers, and as a safeguard in peaceful travelling. The calumet of war, differently made, is used in the proclamation of war. The reed or stem is the important part of the pipe, and is held to have a sacred signification.

When passed the sacred calumet  
From lip to lip with fire-draught wet.  
*Whittier*, *Truce of Piscataqua*.

**Calumet eagle**, any eagle having black and white tail-feathers suitable for decorating the calumet of the Indians. Both the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*) and the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) furnish the required feathers at certain stages of their plumage.

**calumni (ka-lum'nēr), n.** [*\*calumn*, v. (< *F. calomnier*, < *L. calumniari*), calumniate, + *-er*.] A calumniator. [*Rare*.]

To the calumniators of Lysimachus he promiseth he will not recommit. *Christian Religion's Appeal*, ll. 38 (Ord MS.).

**calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt), v. t.**; pret. and pp. *calumniated*, ppr. *calumniating*. [*L. calumniatus*, pp. of *calumniari* (> *It. calunniare*, *calunniare*, *calognare* = *Sp. Pg. calumniar* = *F. calomnier*, *OF. chalonger*, *challenger*, > *E. challenge*, *q. v.*), slander, < *calumnia*, slander; see *calumny*, and cf. *challenge*, *v.*] To utter calumny regarding; charge falsely and knowingly with some crime or offense, or something disreputable; slander.

Calumniated by apostates. *Macaulay*.  
I pray'd them, being so calumniated,  
They would commission one of weight and worth  
To judge between my slander'd self and me.  
*Tennyson*, *Columbus*.

= *Syn. Defame*, *Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse*.  
**calumniation (ka-lum'ni-ā'shon), n.** [*L. as if \*calumniatio(n)-, < calumniari*; see *calumniare*.] The act of calumniating; calumny.

The slander and calumniation of her principal counselors agreed best with the humours of some malecontents within the realm.  
*Bacon*, *Obs.* on a Libel.

These descriptions . . . are delivered dispassionately, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and calumniation.  
*T. Warton*, *Milton's Silvarum Liber*.

**calumniator (ka-lum'ni-ā-tor), n.** [*L. < calumniari*; see *calumniate*.] One who calumniates or slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of anything of a disgraceful character, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

The devil, the father of all calumniators and liars.  
*Abp. Ussher*, *Ans. to a Jesuit*, p. 98.  
The calumniators of Epicurus's philosophy.  
*Cowley*, *Liberty*.

A wicked thing is a calumniator.  
*Brougham*.  
= *Syn. Slanderer*, *defamer*, *backbiter*, *libeler*, *detractor*, *traducer*.

**calumniation (ka-lum'ni-ā-tō-ri), a.** [*L. as if \*calumniatorius, < calumniator*.] Slanderous: as, "calumniation information," *Bp. Montagu*, *Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 17.

**calumnious (ka-lum'ni-us), a.** [*L. calumniosus, < calumnia*; see *calumny*.] Using calumny; containing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation; slanderous: as, "calumnious knave," *Shak.*, *All's Well*, i. 3; "calumnious misstatements," *Molloy*.

Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, l. 8.

The weak stroke of their calumnious tongues.  
*B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, ill. 2.

**calumniously (ka-lum'ni-us-li), adv.** In a calumnious manner; slanderously.

**calumniousness (ka-lum'ni-us-nes), n.** The quality of being calumnious; slanderousness; defamatory quality.

The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not calumniousness.  
*Bp. Morton*, *Discharge of Imput.* (ed. 1633), p. 227.

**calumnize (kal'um-niz), v. t.**; pret. and pp. *calumniized*, ppr. *calumniizing*. [*< calumny + -ize*.] To calumniate. *Davies*. [*Rare*.]

**calumny (kal'um-ni), n.**; *pl. calumnies (-niz)*. [*< F. calomnie* (*OF. chalonge, challenge*, > *ME. chalenge*: see *challenge*, *n.*), which is a doublet of *calumny*] = *Pr. calonia*, *calumpnia* = *Sp. Pg. calumnia* = *It. calonna*, *calunnia*, *calogna*, < *L. calumnia*, *OL. kalumnia*, trickery, artifice, a false accusation, < *calvi*, *calvere*, deceive, intrigue against. False accusation of crime, misconduct, or defect, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; untruth maliciously spoken, to the detraction of another; a defamatory report; slander.

Be thou as chaste as Ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, ill. 1.

The last days of Tillotson were altogether embittered by the stream of calumny, invective, and lampoons of which he was the object.  
*Lecty*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., l.

= *Syn. Lying*, *falsehood*, *libel*, *aspersion*, *detraction*, *backbiting*, *defamation*, *evil-speaking*.  
**Calurus (ka-lū'rus), n.** [*NL., < Gr. καλός*, beautiful, + *οὐρά*, tail.]. A genus of trogons, the paradise trogons, the most magnificent birds of the family *Trogonidae*. They are rich-green and carmine in color, with the upper tail-coverts projecting like delicate sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. Also called *Pharomacrus* or *Pharomachus*.

**calva (kal'vā), n.**; *pl. calvæ (-væ)*. [*NL., fem. of L. calvus*, bald; see *calow*.] In *entom.*: (a) The upper part of the epicranium of an insect, including the front and vertex. (b) With some writers, the whole head-case or cranium.

**calvaire (kal'vār), n.** [*ME., < L. calvaria*, the skull; see *Calvary*.] A skull.

An other thinge that lightly may be founde,  
The calvaire of an horsed asse or mare,  
Sette that uppe.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

**calvaria (kal-vā'ri-ā), n.**; *pl. calvaria (-ā)*. [*L.*, the skull; see *Calvary*.] The calvarium (which see).

**calvarian (kal-vā'ri-an), a.** [*< calvarium + -an*.] Pertaining to the calvarium.—**Calvarian hook**, a stout hook used in removing the calvarium in autopsies.

**calvarium (kal-vā'ri-um), n.**; *pl. calvaria (-ā)*. [*NL., neut., < L. calvaria, fem.: see Calvary*.] That part of the cranium which is above the orbits, temples, and occipital protuberance; the skull-cap. See cut under *cranium*.

**Calvary (kal'vā-ri), n.** [*< L. calvaria*, a skull (used in the Vulgate to translate the Heb. *Golgotha*), < *calva*, the scalp without hair, fem. of *calvus*, bald; see *calow*.] 1. A place of skulls; Golgotha; specifically, the place where Christ was crucified. It was probably a small hill in the vicinity of ancient Jerusalem; its assumed site, covered by the church of the Holy Sepulcher within the modern city, is disputed.

2. [*l. c.*] In Roman Catholic countries, a representation of the passion of Christ, often of life-size, erected sometimes on a hill near a city, sometimes near a church or in a churchyard, and sometimes in a chapel. The various scenes of Christ's sufferings and crucifixion are represented by statuary and carving often highly colored. Stone calvaries are a special feature of medieval and Renaissance art in Brittany, and calvaries in wax, placed in churches, are much in vogue in Italy and elsewhere.

3. [*l. c.*] A rocky mound or hill on which three crosses are erected: an adjunct to some reli-

gious houses.—**Calvary cross**, or **cross of Calvary**. See *cross*.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary**. See *congregation*.

**calve (kāv), v.**; pret. and pp. *calved*, ppr. *calving*. [*< ME. calven, < AS. cealfian* (= *D. kalven* = *East Fries. kalfen* = *MHG. G. kalben* (dial. *kälbeln*) = *Icel. kelfa* = *Norw. kalva*, also *kjelva*, *kjæve* = *Sw. kalfa* = *Dan. kalve*, also *kælve*, *calve*), < *cealf*, calf: see *calf*.] In the derived senses 2 and 3, cf. *Dan. kalve* (in sense 2) = *Flem. in-kalven* = *East Fries. in-kalfen*, *cave in*; in *E.* now *cave*: see *cave*, *v.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To bring forth a calf or calves: sometimes used contemptuously of human beings, and by Milton of the earth at the creation of cattle, etc.

Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do calve?  
*Job xxxix*, l.

The grassy clods now calved. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 463.

2. To become separated from or lose a portion of itself: said of a glacier when icebergs are broken off from it.—3. To become detached and fall inward, as earth or rock from the walls of a cutting: with *in*. Now *cave in*.

The rock calved in upon him.  
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., XII. 166.

**II. trans.** To give birth to, as a cow to a calf; bring forth.

Not Romans. . . .  
Though calv'd i' the porch o' the Capitol.  
*Shak.*, *Cor.*, ill. 1.

**calver (kal'vēr), a.** [*< ME. calvur, calwar*, fresh (applied to fish); appar. a corruption of *caller*, *callour*, fresh: see *caller*.] Fresh; newly caught, as fish: applied particularly to fish, and especially to salmon, dressed as soon as caught. The term was also applied to fish dressed in a particular way, as with oil, vinegar, and spices. See *calver*, *v.* (Now only prov. Eng.).

*Calvur* as samoon, or othyr tysahe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 59.

**calvert (kal'vēr), n.** The flaky or fat flesh of calver fish.

*Calver* of samon, escume de saumon. *Palegrave*.

**calver (kal'vēr), v. t.** [*Orig. only in p. a. calvered*, for *calver*: see *calver*, *a.*] 1. In *cookery*, to prepare (fish) in a certain way, apparently by a kind of pickling and spicing.

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmon, knots, godwits, lampreys.  
*B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, ll. 1.

Great lords sometimes  
For change leave calver'd salmon, and eat sprats.  
*Masinger*, *The Guardian*, iv. 2.

2. To crimp (fish). *Nares*.  
**calves, n.** Plural of *calv*, *calv*.  
**calves-snout (kāvz'snout), n.** [*For calv's-snout*.] A name of the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, from a fancied resemblance in the seed-vessel to a calf's head.

**calves-tongue (kāvz'tung), n.** An early medieval molding consisting of a series of pointed, tongue-shaped elements, all pointing in the same direction, usually downward or inward. It occurs as a modification of a label or roll molding surrounding an arched door or window.



Calves-tongue Molding, Kenilworth Church, England.

**calville (kal'vil), n.** [*F., appar. adapted (as if < It. carovelle* (Florio), *caravella*, a sort of pear) < *L. calvus*, bald, with a smooth skin.]. A sort of apple.

**calving (kāv'ving), n.** [*< ME. calvyng*; verbal *n.* of *calve*, *v.*] 1. The act of bringing forth a calf: said of cows, whales, and seals.

The Russians providently prohibit bay-whaling, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of calving.  
*E. Forbes*.

2. The separation of masses of ice from a glacier from time to time as it extends itself into the sea, giving rise to icebergs.

**Calvinian (kal'vin-i-an), a.** [*See Calvinism*.] Pertaining or relating to Calvin; Calvinistic.

**Calvinism (kal'vin-izm), n.** [= *F. Calvinisme*, < *Calvin*, equiv. to *F. Chauvin* (see *chauvinism*) and derived from *L. Calvinus*, a Roman cognomen, lit. 'bald,' < *calvus*, bald; see *calow*.] The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin, a French Protestant theologian (1509-64). The peculiar characteristics of his system, as derived from



his "Institutes," are his doctrines of original sin, namely, that we derive from Adam "not only the punishment, but also the pollution to which the punishment is justly due"; of freedom of the will, namely, that man "in his present state is despoiled of freedom of will and subject to a miserable slavery"; of grace, or that "the Lord both begins and completes the good work in us," and gives us "both will and power"; of predestination, or "the eternal decree of God, by which he has determined in himself what he would have become of every individual of mankind"; and of perseverance, or the doctrine that all the elect will certainly be saved. Calvinism has, however, been materially modified since Calvin's day, and the name is applied to modern systems of theology which differ more or less widely from his system in each of these particulars. (See *Calvinist*.) Generally, Calvinism may be said to rest upon the absolute sovereignty of God over all his creatures. It is in a modified form the theological system of most Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists.

If Arminianism most commends itself to our feelings, Calvinism is nearer to the facts, however harsh and forbidding these facts may seem.

*Froude, Short Studies on Great Subjects, II. 12.*

**Calvinist** (kal'-vin-ist), *n.* [= *F. Calvinist*: see *Calvinism*.] Primarily, an adherent of the theological system of John Calvin. See *Calvinism*. The name is also given to theologians who hold the doctrine of the Divine Sovereignty as the central truth of their system, but depart more or less widely from the conclusions of Calvin, particularly as regards unconditional election and reprobation and free will. *Strict Calvinists* hold substantially the original views of Calvin; *hyper-Calvinists* add some corollaries which he denied, including a denial of all validity to the use of human means; *moderate Calvinists* modify his views, and hold that man possesses free will notwithstanding the fall, and that his responsibility is limited to his voluntary acts. American Congregationalists and the so-called New School Presbyterians are generally moderate Calvinists.

**Calvinistic** (kal'-vin-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

The most complete, interlinked, compact, and self-consistent theology in the world is the *Calvinistic*.

*H. W. Beecher, Statement of Belief.*

**Calvinistical** (kal'-vin-is'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *Calvinistic*.

**Calvinize** (kal'-vin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Calvinized*, ppr. *Calvinizing*. [*< Calvin + -ize*. See *Calvinism*.] To convert to Calvinism.

**calvish** (kă'-vish), *a.* [More prop. *calfish*; *< cal + -ish*.] Like a calf. *Sheldon*.

**calvities** (kal'-vish'i-ēz), *n.* [*L.*, baldness, *< calvus*, bald: see *callow*.] Diffused or general baldness, appearing usually first on the crown, or on the forehead and temples.

**calvity** (kal'-vi-ti), *n.* [*< F. calvitie*, *< L. calvitie*.] Baldness; calvities.

**calvous** (kal'-vus), *a.* [*< L. calvus*, bald: see *callow*.] Bald.

**calx** (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calces* or (as if *L.*) *calceos* (kalk'sez, kal'sēz). [*< L. calx* (plural *\*calces* not used), a small stone, a counter (*> dim. calculus*, *q. v.*), limestone, lime (*> AS. cealc*, *E. chalk*, *q. v.*), prob. = *Gr. χάλυξ*, a small stone, limestone.] 1. Lime or chalk.—2. The ashy substance which remains after metals, minerals, etc., have been calcined. Metallic calces are now generally called *oxides*.—3. Broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots.—*Calx chlorata* or *chlorinata*, chlorinated lime, a white powder obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas until absorption ceases: used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. Also called *chlorid of lime*.

**calx**<sup>2</sup> (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calces* (kal'sēz). [*L.*, the heel. Hence *calcitrare*, *calcitrant*.] In anat., the heel: commonly used in the Latin genitive (*calcis*), as in *os calcis*, the heel-bone or calcaneum.

**calybite** (kal'-i-bit), *n.* [*< Gr. καλύβιτης*, living in a hut, *< καλύβη*, a hut, cell, *< καλύπτειν*, cover.] One of a class of early Christians who lived in huts.

**Calycanthaceæ** (kal'-i-kan-thā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Calycanthus + -aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous plants, allied to the *Magnoliaceæ*. The name, first used by Lindley, was based on the *calycanthus*, treated by Linnaeus as a genus, although earlier named *Butneria* by DuRoi. It contains only two genera: *Butneria*, of the United States, and *Chimonanthus*, of Asia. See cut under *calycanthus*.

**calycanthemous** (kal-i-kan'the-mus), *a.* [*< NL. calycanthemus*, *< Gr. κάλυξ* (*kaluk-*), calyx, + *άνθεμον*, a flower. Cf. *Gr. καλύνανθεμον* (of same formation), a kind of honeysuckle.] In bot., having petal-like sepals.

**calycanthemy** (kal-i-kan'the-mi), *n.* [*< NL. \*calycanthemia*, *< calycanthemus*: see *calycanthemous*.] An abnormality of form in a flower, in which the calyx-lobes have become petaloid, as in some varieties of primrose.

**calycanthus** (kal-i-kan'thus), *n.* [*NL.* (so-called from the cup-shaped receptacle inclosing the pistils), *< Gr. κάλυξ* (*kaluk-*), a cup, + *άνθος*, a flower.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Butneria*, comprising the sweet shrub or Carolina allspice of the United States, with lurid purple flowers. The flowers have the odor

of strawberries, and the bruised leaves and bark are also fragrant. The most common species is *B. florida*. Also called *strawberry-plant*.

**calycate** (kal'-i-kāt), *a.* [*< NL. calycatus*, *< L. calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx.] In bot., provided with a calyx.

**calyces**, *n.* Plural of *calyx*.

**calyciferous** (kal-i-sif'-e-rus), *a.* [*< L. calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*], and *-ous*: see *calix*, *calyx*, and *cf. calycophorous*.] In bot. and zool., bearing or supporting the calyx. Also *calyciferous*.

**calycifloræ** (ka-lis-i-flō-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *calyciflorus*, *< L. calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, corolla.] In De Candolle's classification, a subclass of polypetalous dicotyledons, in which the corolla and stamens are inserted upon a disk which is coherent with the calyx, and which is sometimes, with the calyx, adnate to the ovary. It included the *Rosales*, and many groups not otherwise related.

**calycifloral** (ka-lis-i-flō-rāl), *a.* [*As Calycifloræ + -al*.] Same as *calyciflorate*.

**calyciflorate** (ka-lis-i-flō-rāt), *a.* [*< NL. calycifloratus*: see *Calycifloræ*.] In bot., having the petals and stamens borne upon the calyx; specifically, pertaining to the *Calycifloræ*.



Section of peach-blossom, showing the stamens and petals inserted on the throat of the calyx.

**calyciform** (ka-lis-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. calyciformis*, *< L. calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *forma*, shape.] In bot. and zool., having the form of or resembling a calyx.

**calycinal** (ka-lis-i-nāl), *a.* Same as *calycine*.

**calycine** (kal'-i-sin), *a.* [*< L. calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *-ine*.] 1. In bot., pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx.—2. In zool.: (a) Resembling the calyx of a plant. (b) Specifically, in crinoids, of or pertaining to the calyx: as, *calycine perisome*.—*Calycine pores*, in crinoids, orifices of canaliculi which traverse the interradial of the perisome and place the calomastic cavity in communication with the exterior.

**calycle** (kal'-i-kl), *n.* [*< L. calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (*calyc-*), a calyx: see *calyx*, and *cf. calicula*.] 1. In bot., an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx, as in the pink. Also called *calyculus*.—2. In zool., a calice or little calyx; some part of a zoöphyte like or likened to the calyx of a plant. Specifically—(a) In corals, the cup-cell or corallite in which each polypite or individual polyp of a polypidom is lodged. (b) In *Hydrozoa*, the receptacle in which a polypite is lodged, as in the calypotoblastic hydrozoans; a hydrotheca.

Also *calice*, *calicle*, and *calycle*.

**calycled** (kal'-i-kid), *a.* [*< calycle + -ed*.] Same as *calycle*.

**calycoid, calycoidous** (kal'-i-koid, kal-i-koi'-dē-us), *a.* [*< Gr. \*καλκοειδής*, contr. *καλκωδής*, like a budding flower, *< κάλυξ* (*kaluk-*), calyx, + *ειδός*, form.] In bot. and zool., like a calyx in form, color, or appearance.

**Calycophora** (kal-i-kof'-ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *calycophorus*, *< Gr. κάλυξ* (*kaluk-*), a calyx, + *-φόρος*, bearing, *< φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] An order or suborder of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, having a long stem with a somatocyst or body-sac at the proximal end, but no pneumatophore. The *Calycophora* are very delicate organisms of specially composite structure, and so transparent that they are rendered visible at a little distance only by their bright tints. They are mostly found floating or swimming on the surface of tropical seas, trailing their long chain of appendages after them as they dart forward with a rhythmic movement according with the simultaneous contractions of the nectocalices or swimming-bells with which they are provided. There are several families, of which *Diphyidæ* and *Hippodidæ* are the leading ones. The *Calycophora* constitute with the *Physophora* the subclass *Siphonophora* (which see). Also *Calycophoridae*.

**Calycophoræ** (kal-i-kof'-ō-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Calycophora*.

**calycophoran** (kal-i-kof'-ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycophora*.



Flowering branch of *Calycanthus floridus*.

II. *n.* One of the *Calycophora*.

**calycophorid** (kal-i-kof'-ō-rīd), *n.* One of the *Calycophoridae*.

**Calycophoridae** (kal'-i-kō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Calycophora*.

**calycophorous** (kal-i-kof'-ō-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycophora*.

**Calycosoa** (kal'-i-kō-zō-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *calycosoon*, *< Gr. κάλυξ* (*kaluk-*), a calyx, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] An order of discophorous hydrozoans, the lucernarian aculephs: so called because of their cup-shape, having the umbrella or disk without a velum, pedunculated aborally, and capable of attachment at the aboral pole. They have four wide vascular pouches with narrow septa, and eight tentaculiferous processes around the edge of the umbrella, dividing it into as many lobes, the generative products being discharged into the body-cavity. There is but one family, *Lucernariidæ*. These organisms are of gelatinous consistency, variously colored, and semi-transparent; when detached, they swim, like all medusoids, by contractions of the umbrella. They are regarded by some as the most generalized type of the class. *Leuckart*. See *Lucernaria*.

**calycosoon** (kal'-i-kō-zō-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycosoa*.

II. *n.* One of the *Calycosoa*.

**calycosoid** (kal'-i-kō-zō-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycosoa*.

**calycosoon** (kal'-i-kō-zō-on), *n.* [*NL.*, sing. of *Calycosoa*, *q. v.*] One of the *Calycosoa*.

**calycular** (ka-līk'-ū-lār), *a.* In bot. and zool., belonging to or of the nature of a calycle.

**calyculate, calyculated** (ka-līk'-ū-lāt, -lāt-ed), *a.* [*< NL. calyculatus*, *< L. calyculus*, a calycle: see *calycle*.] 1. In bot., having bracts which resemble an additional external calycle.—2. In zool., having a calycle.

Also *calycle*.

**calycle** (kal'-i-kūl), *n.* [*< calyculus*, *q. v.*] Same as *calycle*.

**calyculus** (ka-līk'-ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *calyculi* (-lī). [*L.*, dim. of *calyx* (*calyc-*), a calyx.] Same as *calycle*, 1.

**Calymma** (ka-lim'-ū), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κάλυμμα*, a covering, as a hood, a veil, a net, the skull, a shell, etc., *< καλύπτειν*, cover.] 1. A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. The typical genus of etenophorans of the family *Calymmidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

**Calymmene** (ka-lim'-ē-nē), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. intended to represent *Gr. κεκαλυμμένη*, fem. of *κεκαλυμμένος*, pp. pass. of *καλύπτειν*, cover, hide.] A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian rocks. *C. blumenbachii* is known as the Dudley trilobite. *Brongniart*, 1822. Also *Calymene* and *Calymena*.

**Calymmenidæ** (kal-i-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Calymmene + -idæ*.] A family of trilobites, named from the genus *Calymmene*.

**Calymmidæ** (ka-lim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Calymma*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of lobate etenophorans.

**calymna** (ka-lim'-nā), *n.* [*NL.* Cf. *Calymene*, *Calymma*.] The principal part of the extracapsular body of a radiolarian, a structureless, clear, and transparent jelly-envelop, which includes the whole central capsule and often also the whole extracapsular skeleton.

**calyont**, *n.* [*< ME. calyont*, *< OF. caillau*, *caillō*, *F. caillou*, a pebble: see *calliard*.] Flint or pebble-stone, used in building walls, etc. *Palsgrave*; *Prompt. Parv.*

**calyphyomy** (kal-i-fi'-ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. κάλυξ*, a calyx, + *φύειν*, grow.] In bot., the adhesion of the sepals of a flower to the petals.

**Calypso** (ka-lip'-sō), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. Καλυψώ*, a name borne by several female personages in mythology, particularly by the nymph who held Ulysses (Odysseus) captive in her island on his return from Troy: traditionally so named from the story that she hid Ulysses from men, *< καλύπτειν*, hide.] 1. In bot., an untenable name for *Cytherea*, a genus of beautiful orchids of a single species, *Cytherea bulbosa* (*Cypripedium bulbosum* of Linnaeus). It is a small tuberous plant found in high latitudes throughout the northern hemisphere, and having only a single thin, many-nerved leaf, and a variegated purple and yellow flower with a large lip somewhat like that of the lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium*. It grows in cold bogs and wet woods, appearing as soon as the snow melts.

2. In zool.: (a) A genus of crustaceans. *Risso*, 1816. (b) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, subfamily *Pireninæ*, founded by Haliday in 1841: now called *Euryophrys* (which see).

**Calypte** (ka-lip'-tē), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. καλύπτειν*, covered, verbal adj. of *καλύπτειν*, cover.] A subgenus of humming-birds, the helmet hummers, having metallic scales on the crown as well

as on the throat, and the gorget prolonged into a ruff. Two species, *C. anna* and *C. costae*, inhabit California and Mexico.

**calypter** (ka-lip'tér), *n.* Same as *calyptra*, 1.

**Calypteratæ** (ka-lip-tè-rá'-tè), *n. pl.* See *Calyptatæ*.

**calypteria** (kal-ip-tè-rí-ri-è), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καλυπτήριον*, a covering, < *καλύπτειν*, cover.] In ornith., tail-coverts; the feathers, usually small, at the base of a bird's tail, underlying and overlying the rectrices. Illiger; Sundevall. See *covert*.

**calypto-** [Gr. *καλύπτειν*, covered, verbal adj. of *καλύπτειν*, cover, hide.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning hidden, covered; specifically, hooded; hidden by being invested or covered over with a calyptra or something like one: synonymous with *crypto-*, but more specific, *crypto-* denoting any mode of concealment.

**Calyptoblastea** (ka-lip-tò-blas'tè-è), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *βλαστός*, germ.] An order of permanently attached hydroid hydrozoans, with a hydriform trophosome, and hydrothecæ and gonangia. The polypites are united by a cenosarc, and are invested with a chitinous polypary or perisarc. Synonymous with *Campanularia*.

**calyptoblastic** (ka-lip-tò-blas'tik), *a.* [As *Calyptoblastea* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Calyptoblastea*; having the generative buds in a capsule.—**Calyptoblastic hydroids**, those hydroids whose gonophores are covered with a gonotheca. They include the campanularian and sertularian hydroids and their allies, as distinguished from the tubularian hydroids.

**Calyptocephalus** (ka-lip-tò-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. A genus of toads, of the family *Cystignathidae*, having the skull most extensively ossified, the ossification involving the derm and overarched the temporal fossæ, whence the name. *C. gayi*, the type-form, is a large, green, web-footed Chilian species.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of lampyrid beetles, founded by Gray in 1832, having the head entirely covered by the prothorax, and from 3 to 10 bipectinate antennal joints. The few species, averaging about 10 millimeters in length, inhabit the tropical and subtropical regions of the new world; one, *C. bifarius*, is found in the United States.

**calyptocrinid** (ka-lip-tò-krin'id), *n.* A crinoid of the family *Calyptocrinidae* or *Eucalyptocrinidae*.

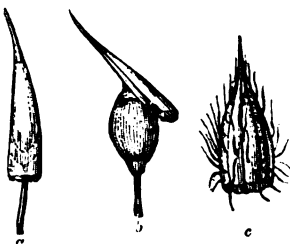
**Calyptocrinidæ** (ka-lip-tò-krin'i-dè), *n. pl.* [NL., abbr. of *Eucalyptocrinidæ*.] Same as *Eucalyptocrinidæ*.

**Calyptomera** (ka-lip-tò-mè-rà), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *μύρος*, thigh.] A division of cladoceros crustaceans, a suborder of *Cladocera*, having a well-developed shell including the limbs, and broad lamellar ambulatory feet, not distinctly segmented: contrasted with *Gymnomera*. It contains such families as *Daphniidæ* and *Lynceidæ*.

**calyptomerous** (ka-lip-tò-mè-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calyptomera*.

**calyptopis** (ka-lip-tò-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] The zoëa-stage of a schizopodous crustacean, as in members of the genus *Euphausia*. Dana.

**Calyptorhynchus** (ka-lip-tò-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλυπτός*, covered, + *ῥινχος*, snout, beak, bill.] A genus of cockatoos having the beak buried in the feathers, whence the name. It contains the black cockatoos or cockateels of Australia, such as *C. banki*, *C. funereus*, etc.



*Calyptas*.  
a, conical; b, dimidiate; c, mitriform.



Helmet Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*).

The genus sometimes gives name to a subfamily *Calyptorhynchinae*, including the genus *Callocephalon* (which see).

**calyptra** (ka-lip'trà), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil, < *καλύπτειν*, cover, hide.] 1. A hood; a covering; a lid. Specifically, in bot.: (a) The hood of the theca or capsule of mosses. It is the archegonium which has continued to grow and has been carried up by the elongation of the peduncle of the capsule. In liverworts the archegonium is burst through by the growing peduncle, and remains at its base. (b) Any hood-like body connected with the organs of fructification in flowering plants. In *Pileanthus* it covers over the flower and is formed of united bracts; in *Eucalyptus* and *Eudesmia* it is simply a lid or operculum to the stamens. Also called *calypter*. See cut in preceding column.

2. [cap.] In zool.: (a) Same as *Calyptatæ*. (b) A genus of lepidopterous insects. (c) A genus of coleopterans.

**Calyptæ** (kal-ip-tré'è), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil, < *καλύπτειν*, cover.] The typical genus of the family *Calyptæidæ*, containing the



1. *Calyptra (Trochita) radians*. 2. *Calyptra dillwynii*.

cup-and-saucer limpets. Lamarck, 1799. See also cut under *limpet*.

**calyptraid** (kal-ip-tré'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Calyptæidæ*.

**Calyptæidæ** (kal-ip-tré'i-dè), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calyptra* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, including the bonnet-shells, chambered limpets, slipper-limpets, and cup-and-saucer limpets.

**Calyptatæ** (kal-ip-trá'tè), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *calyptratus*, < Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil.] A division of the family *Muscidæ*, containing flies with alulae or membranous scales above the halteres: contrasted with *Acalyptræ*. Also *Calyptæatæ*.

**calyptrate** (ka-lip'trát), *a.* [< *calyptra* + *-ate*.] 1. In bot., furnished with a calyptra, as a capsule or a flower; resembling a calyptra, as a calyx that comes off like a lid or an extingisher. See cut under *calyptra*.—2. In zool., invested or covered with some part or organ like a calyptra or calyx; operculate.

**calyptriform** (ka-lip'tri-fórm), *a.* [< NL. *calyptra*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a calyptra; opercular.

**calyptrimorphous** (ka-lip-tri-mór'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil, + *μορφή*, shape.] Having the form of a hood or lid; calyptriform.

**calyptragen** (ka-lip'tró-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil, cover, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In bot., a layer of cells outside of the united dermatogen and periblem from which, in a class of roots, the root-cap takes its origin.

**calyx** (kál'iks), *n.*; *pl. calyces, calyces* (kál'ik-sez, kál'i-séz). [< L. *calyx*, *pl. calyces*, < Gr. *κάλυξ*, *pl. kálukēs*, the cup of a flower, the calyx, a husk, seed-vessel, < *καλύπτειν*, cover; cf. *κάλυξ*, a cup, and L. *calix*, a cup (> E. *calice* and *chalice*, q. v.). In modern use the L. *calyx*, Gr. *kálukēs*, a calyx, and its derivatives, are often confused with L. *calix*, a cup, and its derivatives.] 1. In bot., in general, the outer set of the envelopes which form the perianth of a flower. It is usually more herbaceous and leaf-like than the corolla, but it is often highly colored and corolla-like, and is sometimes the



a, a, a, trisepalous calyx of *Actaea*; b, gamosepalous calyx of *Bryophyllum*; c, c, c, bilabiate calyx of *Salvia*.

first to fall. It may form the entire perianth, no corolla being present; or when there are several whorls of envelopes, they may so grade into each other that the calyx cannot be strictly separated from the bracts without and the petals within. The parts of a calyx when distinct are called sepals, and it is dissepalous, trisepalous, etc., according to their number. When they are more or less co-

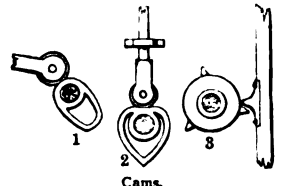
alescent into a cup or tube, it is said to be gamosepalous or monosepalous, and may be regular or irregular, or variously toothed, cleft, or divided, and either free from the ovary or adnate to it.

2. In human anat., one of the cup-like or infundibuliform beginnings of the ureter in the pelvis of the kidney, surrounding the apices of the Malpighian pyramids, each receiving usually more than one pyramid. There are from seven to thirteen such calyces, converging and uniting in three infundibula, which in turn combine to form the pelvis. [In this sense *calyx* is generally found in the plural form, *calyces* or (incorrectly) *calices*.]

3. In zool.: (a) The cup at the base of the ciliated tentacles on the lophophore or oral disk of polyzoans. See *Plumatella*. (b) The pedicelled Graafian follicle, ovarian capsule, or ovisac of a bird, consisting of two membranes of lax tissue and blood-vessels, rupturing at a point called the stigma to discharge the ovum, then collapsing, and finally becoming absorbed. (c) In crinoids, the cup at the summit of the stalk or stem, whence the brachia radiate and on the surface of which is the mouth. The base of the calyx is the summit of the stem, which may be a modified joint or ossicle composed of confluent joints. See cut under *Crinoidæ*. (d) In *Hydrozoa*, a generative capsule developed in the axils of a branched hydroid stock, containing either medusa-buds or sexual organs. (e) Some other calyciform or cup-shaped part or organ of an animal.

**calzoon**, *n. pl.* See *calsons*.

**cam** (kam), *n.* [A dial. form of *comb*, < ME. *comb*, < AS. *camb* = D. *kam* = G. *kamm* = Dan. *Sw. kam*, etc., a comb; also applied to several mechanical devices, as D. *kam*, a bridge, sley, = G. *kamm*, a cog (kamm-rad, a cog-wheel), = Dan. *kam*, a cog, bit, ridge (kam-hjul, a cog-wheel): see *comb*.] 1. A comb. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A ridge, hedge, or long earthen mound. [North. Eng.]—3. In mach., a device for converting a regular rotary motion into an irregular, fast and slow, intermittent rotary or reciprocating motion. It properly includes the cam-wheel, plain or geared, the cam-shaft, the heart-wheel, the wiper-wheel, the eccentric, and the cam-follower. The simplest form is that of a heart-shaped, lobe-shaped, or otherwise eccentric wheel, which imparts motion to another wheel either by means of gearing or by rolling contact. Instead of following the irregular face of the cam-wheel, the friction-wheel may travel in a curved race or guiding path on the side of a cam-disk, as in the cam-wheel of a harvester. In another form the cam face of the wheel is cut into gears or into projecting teeth that may engage another gear, or an arm or a pinion upon a shaft, to give a quickly changing rising and falling motion. Such cams are also called *wiper-wheels*, and are used to operate stamps and tilt-hammers. The heart-wheel accomplishes the same object, but in a less abrupt manner, while eccentric cams of various shapes may impart a slow thrust and quick return, as in many machine-tools. The wiper, a cam-shaped arm, is very generally used to operate the valves of beam-engines. The cam in some of its forms appears in a great variety of machines, wherever an irregular speed or motion or a rapid reciprocating motion is required, as in the harvester, printing-press, sewing-machine, etc. A cam-shaft is a shaft having tumblers or wipers. The heart-wheel is a heart-shaped cam. (See *eccentric*.) Cams for determining motion for cutting and tracing, as in certain machines, are called *shaper-plates*.—**Solid cam**, a form of cam employed when the series of changes in velocity and direction required are too numerous to be included in a single rotation of a cam-plate. The cam is formed on the surface of a cone, either parallel to the axis or spirally, and the cone as it revolves is made to travel also in the direction of its axis by means of a screw.



1. Elliptical cam, used for giving motion to the levers of punching and shearing machines. 2. The heart-cam or heart-wheel, much used in cotton-machinery to produce a regular ascent and descent of the rail on which the spindles are situated. 3. Form of cam much used in iron-works for setting in motion the tilt-hammers.

**cam** (kam), *a.* [Also written *kam*; < W. Ir. *Gael. cam*, crooked. Cf. *gamb*, *jamb*.] Crooked; bent or bending.—**Clean cam**, wholly awry; entirely away from the purpose.

This is clean kam. Shak., Cor., ill. 1.

**Cam**, *n.* See *Chama*.

**Camacea** (ka-má'sè-è), *n. pl.* See *Chamacea*.

**camaieu** (kam'i-ù), *n.* [Also written *camayeu*; < F. *camaieu* = It. *cammeo*, > E. *cameo*, q. v.]

1. A cameo.—2. In the arts: (a) A painting executed in a single color, varied only by shades, as of gray, when it is called *en grisaille*, or in yellow, *en cirage*; a monochrome painting. (b) A painting in two or three tints, as of brown, red, yellow, or green, in which the natural hues of the objects represented are not rendered. (c) A species of printing with several blocks, of uniform tint, or of two or three pale tints, and tones of different degrees of intensity, which produces the effect of a stump- or pencil-draw-

ing. (d) An imitation of pen-and-ink drawings on colored paper by means of two blocks, one having the design engraved upon it in outline with cross-hatchings, and the other colored in bister, with all the lights taken out, so as to leave the ground of the paper white. The impression may be finished with brush or pencil.

—**Costume en camaleu** [F.], a costume composed of several shades of the same color.

**camail** (ka-mäl'), n. [F., a camail, also a head-dress worn by priests in winter, < Pr. *capmali* (= It. *camaglio* = Sp. *camal*), < *cap* (< L. *caput*), head, + *mailha* = F. *maille*, > E. *mail*.] 1. A hood of chain-mail, whether attached to the hauberk or separate; specifically, that form



Camails, 14th century.

(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

of hood which was attached to the edge of the basinet. See *basinet*.—2. A tippet or small mantle worn by some Roman Catholic clergy, with different edgings of fur to mark different ranks: sometimes confounded with the *amice*.

Also called *chap-de-mail*.

**camailed** (ka-mäl'd'), a. [*camail* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a camail; attached to a camail: said of the steel cap to which the camail was fastened at its lower edge.

**camaillet**, n. A Middle English form of *camel*.

**camakt, camakat**, n. Same as *camoca*.

**Camaldolite** (ka-mäl'dö-lit'), n. [*Camaldoli* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of a nearly extinct fraternity of monks founded in the vale of Camaldoli in the Apennines, near Arezzo, in 1018, by St. Romuald, a Benedictine monk.

They were hermits at first, but afterward they associated in convents. They were originally distinguished for their extreme asceticism, their rules in regard to fasting, silence, and penances being most severe. They wear white robes. Also called *Camaldulian*, *Camaldolensian*, *Camaldolese*, and *Camaldul*.

**Camaldule, Camaldulian** (ka-mäl'dül', -dü'-li-an), n. Same as *Camaldolite*.

**camaraderie** (kam-a-rad-rē'), n. [F., < *camarade*, comrade: see *comrade*.] Companionship; good-fellowship; intimacy.

Unlimited *camaraderie* with scribblers and daubers, Hegelian philosophers and Hungarian pianists, waiting for engagements. H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 225.

**camarage** (kam'a-rāj), n. [*Sp. camaraje*, < *camara*, a storehouse, < L. *camara*, camera, a vault: see *camera*.] Rent paid for storage.

**Camarasaurus** (kam'a-ra-sä'rus), n. [NL., prop. "Camarosaurus," < Gr. *καμήρα*, a vaulted chamber, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of colossal dinosaurian reptiles, from the Jurassic formation of Colorado. The species *C. supremus* is one of the largest known land animals, about 80 feet long, the thigh-bone 6 feet, and a dorsal vertebra 3 feet wide. Both fore and hind limbs are well developed, and the huge reptile probably wandered along the shores or in shallow water, and was able to browse on the tops of trees. E. D. Cope, 1877.

**Camarata** (kam-a-rä'tä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *camaratus*, var. of L. *cameratus*, vaulted, arched: see *camerate*.] A suborder proposed for such forms of crinoids as have the lower arm-plates incorporated into the calyx by interradial plates, and in which all component parts of the test, dorsally and ventrally, are solidly connected by sutures. It comprises such families as the *Platycrinidae*, *Rhodocrinidae*, *Acrocrinidae*, and *Calypocrinidae*.

**camarate** (kam'a-rät), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Camarata*.

**camara-wood** (kam'a-rä-wüd'), n. [*Arawak camaru*, the Braz. name, + E. *wood*.] A hard, tough, and durable wood obtained from several South American species of *Coumarouna*, especially *C. odorata*. See *Dipteryx*.

**camarilla** (kam-a-ril'ä), n. [Sp., a small room, dim. of *camara*, a room, < L. *camara*, camera, a vault: see *camera*, chamber.] A company of secret counselors or advisers; a cabal; a clique.

From meaning the private chamber of the king, the word came to signify a body of courtiers, sycophants, priests, etc., acting as unscrupulous and secret counselors, as distinguished from a legitimate ministry or council.

Encircled with a dangerous *camarilla*. London Times.

=Syn. Faction, Junta, etc. See *cabal*.

\***camass** (kam'as), n. [Also *camas*, *kamas*, *quamash*, < Nootka *chamas*, sweet, through Chinook jargon.] The Indian name of the western species of *Quamasia*, especially of *Q. Quamash*, which is found growing in moist meadows from northern California to British Columbia and eastward to western Montana. Its bulbs are collected in large quantities for food; they are about an inch in diameter, and are sweet and nutritious. —**Death camass**, the poisonous root of *Zigadenus venenosus*, of the same region.

**Camassia** (ka-mas'i-ä), n. [NL., < *camass*, *quamash*, q. v.] A name given by Lindley in 1832 to the genus *Quamasia* of Rafinesque (1818). They are bulbous liliaceous plants of North America, having scapes bearing racemes of blue or white flowers. *Q. Hyacinthina* is found in the eastern States, and there are several others west of the Rocky Mountains. See *camass*.

**camass-rat** (ka-mas'rat), n. A rodent quadruped of the family *Geomysidae* and genus *Thomomys* (which see): so called from its fondness

Camass-rat (*Thomomys talpoides*).

for the bulbs of the *camass*. *T. talpoides*, one of the pouched rats or pocket-gophers, inhabits the northwestern United States and the adjoining portions of British America.

**camata** (kam'a-tä), n. The commercial name of the half-grown acorns of the *Quercus Egilops*, dried and used for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called *camatina*.

**camatina** (kam-a-tē'nä), n. See *camata*.

**camaturum** (ka-mä'rum), n.; pl. *camaura* (-rā'). [ML.] A conical cap worn by the popes of Rome in the tenth century; an early form of the miter, perhaps the origin of the papal tiara.

**camayou**, n. See *camaiucu*.

**cambarine** (kam'ba-rin), a. [*Cambarus* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to crawfishes of the genus *Cambarus*: correlated with *astacine*.

The *cambarine* region takes in most of the Palearctic region, with the Neotropical region as far as Guatemala and the West Indies. Huxley, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 786.

**cambaroid** (kam'ba-roid), a. [*Cambarus* + *-oid*.] Resembling crawfishes of the genus *Cambarus*.

**Cambarus** (kam'ba-rus), n. [NL., var. of L. *cammarus*, *camarus*, also *gammurus*, a sea-crab: see *Gammurus*.] A genus of fluviatile crawfishes, of the family *Astacidae*, having no pleurobranchiae. The species are numerous. *C. pelliculus* is the blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

**cambaye** (kam-bä'), n. [Named from *Camboy* in India.] A kind of cotton cloth made in Bengal and elsewhere in India.

**Cambray stone**. See *carnelian*.

**cambee** (kam'bē), n. An aromatic resin of India, obtained from *Gardenia lucida* and resembling elemi.

**camber** (kam'ber), n. [E. dial. (cf. Gael. *camag*, a bay: see *cammock*); ult. < *cam*, bent.] A harbor. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**camber** (kam'ber), v. t. [*F. cambrer*, arch, vault, bend, < L. *camerare*, arch, < *camera*, an arch, vault. Cf. *chamber*, v.] To arch; bend; curve, as ship-planks.

**camber** (kam'ber), n. [*camber*, v.] 1. A convexity upon an upper surface, as of a deck amidships, a bridge, a beam, or a lintel.—2. The curve of a ship's plank.—3. A small dock or part of a dock, protected by a breakwater, where boats and small craft may lie quietly.

**camber-beam** (kam'ber-bēm), n. In arch., a beam that is slightly crowned in the center to allow for sagging or, when used as a roof-beam, to conform to the pitch of a nearly flat roof: originally a beam to support a queen-post in a roof-truss.

**cambered** (kam'berd), p. a. [*camber* + *-ed*.] Bent upward in the middle; arched; convex.—**Cambered deck**. See *deck*.

**cambering** (kam'ber-ing), p. a. [Ppr. of *camber*, v.] Bending; arched.

**cambering-machine** (kam'ber-ing-mā-shēn'), n. A machine used for bending beams or iron rails to a curve in a vertical plane.

**camber-keeled** (kam'ber-kēld), a. Having a keel slightly arched upward in the middle of the length, but not so much as to be hogged.

**camber-slip** (kam'ber-slip), n. A slightly curved guide and support of wood, used as a centering in laying straight arches of brick.

**Camberwell beauty**. See *beauty*.

**camber-window** (kam'ber-win'dō), n. A window arched at the top.

**cambial** (kam'bi-äl), a. [*ML. cambialis*, < *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*.] Relating to exchange in commerce. [Rare.]

**cambial** (kam'bi-äl), a. [*cam* + *-ial*.] In bot., formed of or pertaining to cambium.

**cambiale** (kam-bi-ä'lē), n. [It., < *ML. cambialis*, of exchange: see *cambial*.] A bill of exchange.

**cambiform** (kam'bi-fōrm), a. [*cam* + *-iform*.] In bot., resembling cambium-cells. Applied to elongated thin-walled cells which are found in sieve-tissue, and have the markings but not the perforations of sieve-disks. They are also known as *laticed cells*.

**cambio** (kam'bi-ō), n. [It., < *ML. cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*.] 1. Barter; the giving or taking of bills of exchange.—2. A bill of exchange.—3. A bourse or exchange.

**cambist** (kam'bist), n. [*F. cambiste*, < It. *cambista* = Sp. *cambista*, < L. *cambire*, exchange, trade: see *change*.] One versed in the operations of exchange and the value of foreign moneys; a dealer in notes and bills of exchange.

The word *cambist*, though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among merchant traders and bankers.

Rees, Cyc.

**cambistry** (kam'bis-tri), n. [*cam* + *-istry*.] The science of exchange, weights, measures, etc.

**cambium** (kam'bi-um), n. [ML., also *cambia*, exchange, commerce, < L. *cambire*, exchange, whence ult. E. *change*: see *change*.] In civil law, exchange; the exchange of lands, money, or evidences of debt.

**cambium** (kam'bi-um), n. [NL., a particular application of ML. *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*.] 1. In bot., a layer of tissue formed between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants. It was believed by the older botanists to be a mucilaginous fluid exuded between the wood and the bark, and organized into new wood and new bark. It is now known to be not a fluid, but a layer of extremely delicate thin-walled cells, filled with protoplasm and organized nutrient matter, and appearing like a thin film of mucilage. These cells develop on the one side into a layer of new wood, and on the other of new bark, while at the same time fresh cambium is formed for the continuation of the work. It is by the renewal of this process year after year that the increase of growth in the stem is effected, as indicated by its concentric rings. In the primary fibrovascular bundles of the stem a similar layer of cambium, with the same function, is always found between the woody and cribrate portions.

2. A name formerly given to a fancied nutritious humor which was supposed to repair the materials of which the body is composed.

**camblett**, n. Same as *camel*.

**camboe** (kam-bōj' or -bōj'), n. Same as *gamboge*.

**camboekt**, n. A Middle English form of *cammock*.

**camboose** (kam-bōs'), n. Same as *caboose*.

**cambrai** (kam'brä), n. [*F. Cambrai*: see *cambric*.] A textile fabric of fine quality made in Cambrai, France. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**Cambray stone**, moss-agate.

**cambré** (kam'brē), n. Same as *gambrel*.

**cambrésine** (kam'brē-zēn), n. [*F. cambrésine*. Cf. *cambric*.] A name given to batiste and cambric of fine quality.

**Cambrian** (kam'bri-an), a. and n. [*Cambr* + *-ian*.] I. a. Relating or pertaining to Wales or Cambria; Welsh.

The *Cambrian* mountains, like far clouds, That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise. Thomson.

**Cambrian group**, or **system**, in geol., the name originally given by Sedgwick to certain strata which he found to underlie the Silurian of Murchison, but which since that time have proved to contain, in their upper portions, fossils of Silurian age. The term is now generally applied to all rocks bearing a fauna more ancient than the Silurian, and is equivalent to the Taconic of Emmons, who was the first to recognize the pre-Silurian age of the fossils, and to the Primordial of Barrande. In America it is generally subdivided into the Lower or Georgian, Middle or Acadian, and Upper or Saratogian divisions. Also *Cambric*.—**Cambrian pottery**, a name given to the productions of the factory of Swansea in Wales, established about 1783. The mark was a trident.

II. n. A Welshman.

**cambric** (kām'brik), n. [Early mod. E. *cambrick*, *camerick*; = Flem. *kameryk*, *kameryksdoek*, cambric (cf. D. *kamerdoek* = G. *kammer-tuch* = Dan. *kammerdug* = Sw. *kammarduk* (Flem. D. *doek* = G. *tuch*, etc., = E. *duck*, cloth), cambric), = Sp. *cambray* = Pg. *cambrata* = It.



*cambraja*, formerly *cambrai* (Florio), < F. *cambray*, *toile de Cambray*, *cambric* (Cotgrave): so called from D. *Kamerijk*, Flem. *Kameryk*, ML. *Cameracum*, F. *Cambray*, *Cambray*, a town in the department of Nord, France.] 1. A thin, fine linen, said to have been first manufactured at Cambray in France, introduced in the sixteenth century for the fine ruffs worn at that period, as well as for bands, kerchiefs, etc.; in modern times, the finest linen made. See *batiste*. An imitation of cambric is made of fine cotton yarn, hard-twisted. The importation of French cambric into England was several times prohibited in the 17th and 18th centuries.

I would your *cambric* were as sensible as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.

Shak., Cor., 1. 3.

2. Same as *cambric-muslin*, 2.

**cambric-grass** (kām'brīk-grās), *n.* The silk-grass or ramie-plant of China, *Bahmeria nivea*. See cut under *Bahmeria*.

**cambric-muslin** (kām'brīk-muz'lin), *n.* 1. Fine cotton cloth made in imitation of linen cambric.—2. A somewhat coarser cotton cloth, finished with a glaze, much used for linings.

**cambril** (kām'brīl), *n.* Same as *gambrel*.

**Cambro-Briton** (kām'brō-brit'qn), *n.* A Welshman.

**Cambro-Silurian** (kām'brō-sī-lū'ri-an), *a.* [*Cambr(ian)* + *Silurian*]. In *geol.*, a term formerly used by some English geologists as in a greater or less degree equivalent to *Lower Silurian*.

**cambruc** (kām-bū'kū), *n.* [ML., also *cambutta*: see *cambruc*<sup>2</sup>, *cambruc*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The curved club used in the game of golf or pall-mall. See *cambruc*<sup>2</sup>.—2. A pastoral staff: commonly used for its earlier and more simple shape, in which the crook at the top does not curve inward spirally, but forms approximately a half-circle.

Also *cambutta*.

**cambruc**<sup>1</sup> (kām'buk), *n.* [E. dial., also spelled *kambuck* (Prior), var. of *cambruc*<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] Same as *cambruc*<sup>1</sup>. [Prov. Eng.]

**cambruc**<sup>2</sup> (kām'buk), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cambruc*<sup>1</sup>, < ME. *cambruc*: see *cambruc*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *cambruc*.] 1. Same as *cambruc*<sup>1</sup>. *Stow*, Survey (ed. 1720), i. 251. (*Hallwell*).—2. The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**cambutta** (kām-but'ā), *n.* [ML.] Same as *cambruc*.

**cam-cutter** (kām'kut'er), *n.* A machine-tool specially adapted for cutting and finishing cams of small sizes and of all curves.

**came**<sup>1</sup> (kām), *Præterit* of *come*.

**came**<sup>2</sup> (kām), *n.* [Sc., also *kame*, *kaim*; var. of *cam*<sup>1</sup>, *comb*<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] 1. A comb.—2. A ridge. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**came**<sup>3</sup> (kām), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *came*<sup>2</sup> = *cam*<sup>1</sup> = *comb*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The batch or amount of lead necessary to make sash-bars for 100 square feet of glazing; also, this amount cast into small rods or bars 12 or 14 inches long, and ready for drawing. Hence—2. The prepared sash-bar itself, having a section like an I, more or less rounded at each end, and called in technical language *glaziers' turned lead* or *window-lead*.

**camel** (kām'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cam-mel*; < ME. *camel*, *kamel*, also *chamel*, < OF. *chamel*, *chamel*, F. *chameau* = Pr. *camel* = Sp. *camello* = Pg. *camelo* = It. *camello* = ONorth. *camel*, *camel* (see AS. word below) = D. *kameel* = G. *kamel* = Dan. *kamel* = Sw. *kamel* = Icel. *kamell* (rare) = OBulg. Bulg. Serv. *kamila* = Hung. *gamila*, < L. *camēlus*, < Gr. *kāmēlos*, m. and f. (NGr. *kāmēlos*, m., *kāmēla*, f.), < Heb. *gā-*

called by a name derived from that of the elephant: Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG. *olbentā*, MHG. *olbente* = AS. *olbend* = OS. *olbhunt* = Icel. *úl-faldi*, a camel.] 1. A large ruminant quadruped of the family *Camelidae*, genus *Camelus*, used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden. There are two distinct species of camels: (1) The Arabian camel, *C. dromedarius*, with one hump, and four callosities on the fore legs and two on the hind legs. It is a native of Arabia, and is now known only in the domesticated state; it is used chiefly in Arabia and Egypt. There are several breeds or artificial varieties. The dromedary is one of these, being simply a "blooded" or thoroughbred camel of great speed and bottom, used as a saddle-animal, and comparing with the heavier and slower varieties as a race-horse does with a cart-horse; it is not a different animal zoologically speaking. (2) The Bactrian camel, *C. bactrianus*, with two humps, of which there are also dif-



Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*).

ferent breeds. The name *camel* is sometimes applied to the species of the American genus *Acenidia*, as the llama, alpaca, and vicuña, collectively known as the camels of the new world. The Arabian camel is poetically called the ship of the desert. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian; without them he could not subsist, carry on trade, or travel over sandy deserts. Their milk and flesh are used for food and their hides for leather, and their hair is a valuable article of trade and manufacture. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, due to the reserve it can carry in its peculiarly constructed cellular stomach, and of subsisting on a few coarse, dry, prickly plants, it is especially fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa. Camels carry from 600 to 1,000 pounds burden.

2. A water-tight structure placed beneath a ship or vessel to raise it in the water, in order to assist its passage over a shoal or bar, or to enable it to be navigated in shallow water. It is first filled with water and sunk alongside the vessel, to which it is then secured. As the water is pumped out, the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it. Camels have also been used for raising sunken vessels.—**Camel's hair**, the hair of the camel, from which very fine fabrics, especially shawls, are made in the East, and also carpets, tent-cloths, etc. In Europe it is used chiefly for mixing with silk. The best comes from Persia. The so-called camel's hair pencils or brushes used in painting are not made of camel's hair, but commonly of hair from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels. See *brush*.—**Camel's-hair cloth**. (a) An Oriental fabric. See *putto*. (b) A French imitation of this fabric; a warm and light woolen cloth with a gloss, but having long hairs standing up upon it. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Camel's-hair shawl**, a name often given in the United States to the cashmere shawl.—**Camel's hay**. Same as *camel-grass*.—**Camel's wool**, mohair. **camelaucium** (kām-el-ā'gi-um), *n.*; pl. *camelaucia* (-ā). [ML. *camelacium*, *camelaucium*, more frequently *camelaucum*, *calamaucum*, etc., < LGr. *καμelaϊκιον*; origin uncertain; usually referred to Gr. *κάμλος*, camel: see *camel*, and cf. *calamanco*.] A low-crowned cap formerly worn, chiefly in the East, by royal persons and ecclesiastics, especially bishops and monks.

**camel-backed** (kām'el-bakt), *a.* Having a back like that of a camel; humpbacked.

Not that he was crook-shouldered or camel-backed. Fuller, Holy War, p. 215.

**camel-bird** (kām'el-bérd), *n.* A book-name of the African ostrich, *Struthio camelus*. See *cam-elornithes*.

**camelcade** (kām-el-kād'), *n.* [Irreg. < *camel* + *-cade*, as in *cavalcade*.] A body of troops mounted on camels. [Humorous.]

**camel-cricket** (kām'el-krik'et), *n.* Same as *camel-insect*.

**cameleer** (kām-e-lér'), *n.* [*camel* + *-eer*. Cf. equiv. F. *chamelier*.] A camel-driver.

A number of Arab *cameleers*, who had come with travellers across the Desert from Egypt, were encamped near us. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 51.

**cameleon** (ka-mē'lē-qn), *n.* An older English spelling of *chameleon*.

**camel-grass** (kām'el-grās), *n.* A fragrant grass of the warmer regions of Asia, including several species of *Andropogon*. Also called *camel's hay*.

**camelid** (kām'el-id), *n.* A ruminant mammal of the family *Camelidae*.

**Camelidae** (ka-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-idae*.] A family of ruminant artiodactyl tylopod mammals. They have incisor teeth in

both jaws, specialized canines in the lower jaw, a diffuse placenta, imperfectly quadripartite stomach, the upper lip cleft, the hind limbs largely free from the common integument, so that the lower part of the thigh and the knee project from the belly, broad elastic feet, and no horns. The family includes two living genera, *Camelus* or true camels of the old world, and *Acenidia* or llamas of the new, with many fossil ones, chiefly American. See cuts under *camel* and *llama*.

**camelina**<sup>1</sup> (kam-e-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *camelinus*; with ref. to ML. *camelinum*, *cameline*: see *cameline*<sup>2</sup>.] A woolen material with small basket-pattern and loose upstanding hairs. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**Camelina**<sup>2</sup> (kam-e-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-ina*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *Camelidae* or *Cameloidea*.

**camelina**<sup>3</sup> (ka-mel'i-nā), *n.* [NL., said to be formed (if so, prop. \**Chamelina*) < Gr. *χαμῖ*, on the ground (dwarf), + *λίον*, flax. Hence *cameline*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. Treacle-mustard; wormseed.

*Kersey*, 1708.—2. [cap.] A genus of plants of the family *Brassicaceae*. The most common species, *C. sativa*, gold-of-pleasure or false flax, is a native of southern Europe and western Asia, but is widely naturalized as a weed. It is an annual, with obovoid pods and yellow flowers, and has been cultivated for the fiber of its stems and the oil expressed from its seeds. There are 4 other species.

**cameline**<sup>1</sup> (kam'e-līn), *a.* [*L. camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel: see *camel*. Cf. *cameline*<sup>2</sup>.] Pertaining to or resembling camels or the *Camelidae*; cameloid.

**cameline**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ME., < OF. *cameline*, *camelin* = Pr. *camelin* = It. *camellino*, < ML. *camelinum*, also *camelinus*, a stuff made of camel's hair, < L. *camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel: see *camel*. Cf. *camlet*.] A stuff used in the middle ages as a material for dress. It is commonly said to have been made of camel's hair, and imported from the East; but as it is repeatedly mentioned as a common and cheap stuff, it is probable that it was an imitation of the Eastern fabric. It was made as early as the thirteenth century in Flanders and Brabant, of many colors.

And dame Abstinence-streyned  
Toke on a robe of *camelyne*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 7367.

**cameline**<sup>3</sup> (kam'e-līn), *n.* and *a.* [*F. cameline* = Sp. Pg. *camelina*, < NL. *camelina*: see *camelina*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. Treacle-mustard; wormseed.

*Cameline* [F.], the herb *cameline*, or treacle mustard. Cotgrave.

**II. a.** Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Camellia*: as, *cameline* oil.

**camel-insect** (kam'el-in'sekt), *n.* An orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis*, or praying-insects: so called from the resemblance of the long thorax to the elongated neck of the camel. In the United States these insects are known as *rear-horses*. Also called *camel-cricket* and *camel-locust*.

**camellion**, *n.* An old spelling of *chameleon*.

**camellier**, *n.* A camel-driver.

Our companions had their cradles struck down through the negligence of the *Camelliers*.

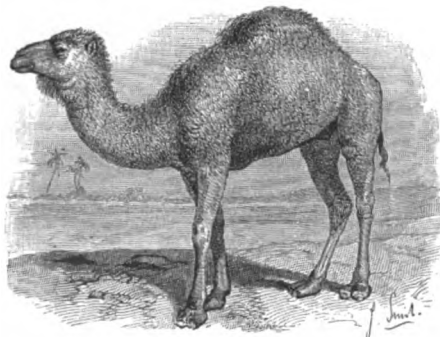
Sandys, Travels (ed. 1652), p. 107.

**Camellia** (ka-mel'ig), *n.* [NL., after George Joseph *Kamel*, a Moravian Jesuit and traveler of the seventeenth century, by whom the *Camellia Japonica* was first described.] 1. The name given by Linnaeus to a genus of plants of which the cultivated *camellia* (see figure) is the type. It is now generally regarded as a section of the genus *Thea*, belonging to the family *Theaceae*, natives



Camellia (*Thea Japonica*).

of Asia and the Indian archipelago. The section *Camellia* has erect flowers and deciduous sepals, while the other



Arabian Camel, or Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*).

**māl** = Ar. *jamal*, *jemel* = Coptic *gamul*, a camel. In the older Teut. languages the camel was

section, to which the tea-plant (*Thea Sinensis*) belongs, has pendulous flowers and persistent sepals. The various species of the genus hybridize freely with one another. They are all distinguished by the shining evergreen leaves and white or pink flowers. The name is often mispronounced ka-mē'll-ā.  
2. [*f. c.*] The plant *Thea Japonica*, or its flower.

**camel-locust** (kam'el-lō'kust), *n.* Same as *camel-insect*.

**camel-necked** (kam'el-nekt), *a.* Having a neck like or likened to a camel's.—**Camel-necked flies**, neuropterous insects of the family *Sialidae*.

**cameloid** (kam'e-lōid), *a.* [*< Gr. \*καμηλοειδής, contr. καμηλώδης, camel-like, < κάμηλος, camel, + εἶδος, form.*] Of or pertaining to the *Cameloidae*; phalangigrade, as a ruminant.

**Cameloidae** (kam-e-lōi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Camelus + -oidae.*] The *Camelidae* regarded as a superfamily group: equivalent to *Tylopoda*, or *Pecora phalangigrada*.

**Camelopard** (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pārd), *n.* [= *F. camelopard, camelopard = Sp. camaleopardo, < L. camelopardus, ML. also camelopardalis, a shortened form of L. camelopardalis, ML. also camelopardalis, < Gr. καμηλοπάρδαλις, a giraffe, < κάμηλος, a camel, + πάρδαλις, later πάρδος, a pard (leopard or panther).*] 1. The giraffe: so called from a certain resemblance in form to a camel, and from its spotted coloration, like that of the pard or leopard.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a creature like a giraffe, but with long and generally curved horns, borrowed from the medieval bestiaries. Also formerly *camelopardal, camelopardel*.

**Camelopardalt, camelopardelt, n.** [Also *camelopardall*; = *Sp. camelopardal = Pg. camelopardal = It. camellopardalo, < L. camelopardalis, ML. also camelopardalis: see camelopard.*] A camelopard. *Minshew.*

**Camelopardalids** (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pārdal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Camelopardalis + -idae.*] Same as *Camelopardidae*.

**Camelopardalis** (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pār'dalis), *n.* [NL.: see *camelopard.*] 1. A genus of ruminant quadrupeds: same as *Giraffa*.—2. A northern constellation formed by Bartsch and named by Hevelius. It is situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco. As given by Hevelius, the name was *Camelopardalis*.

**Camelopardelt, n.** See *Camelopardal*.

**Camelopardidae** (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pār'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< \*Camelopardus (cf. Camelopardalis) + -idae.*] A family of ruminant quadrupeds: same as *Giraffidae*. Also called *Camelopardalidae*.

**Camelornithes** (kam'el-ōr-nī'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κάμηλος, camel, + ὄρνις, pl. ὄρνιθες, bird.*] The camel-birds: a name, not technical, sometimes applied to ostriches, from their points of resemblance to the camel in appearance and habit.

**camelot, n.** An old spelling of *camlet*.

**camelry** (kam'el-ri), *n.*; *pl. camelries (-riz).* [*< camel + -ry; formed on the model of cavalry.*] 1. A place where camels are brought to be laden or unladen.—2. Troops mounted on camels.

The English General there and then abandoned his boats and dismounted his camelry. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 581.

**camel's-thorn** (kam'elz-thōrn), *n.* 1. A spiny leguminous shrub, *Alhagi Alhagi*, of which the camel is very fond, and which yields a manna-like exudation from its leaves and branches.—2. Erroneously, a spiny rhamnaecious shrub, *Zizyphus nummularia*, of Persia and India, which bears an edible berry, and the leaves of which are used as fodder for sheep and goats.—3. In South Africa, several species of *Acacia* which are browsed upon by the giraffe, especially *A. Giraffæ*.

**Camelus** (ka-mō'lus), *n.* [L.: see *camel.*] The typical genus of *Camelidae*, having the back humped. It contains two species, both of the old world, *C. dromedarius*, the Arabian camel, and *C. bactrianus*, the Bactrian camel; the latter has two humps, the former one. See *camel*.

**Camembert cheese.** See *cheese*<sup>1</sup>.

**Camēnēs** (ka-mō'nē), *n. pl.* [L., sing. *camēna*, OL. *casmena*; akin to *carmen*, a song: see *charm*<sup>1</sup>.] In *Rom. myth.*, prophetic nymphs, of whom there were four, the most celebrated being *Ægeria*. The poets frequently applied the name to the Muses.

**Camēnet, n.** [*< L. camēna: see Camēnēs.*] One of the Camēnēs.

Deayne Camēnēs, that with your sacred food  
Have fed and fostered you from tender years  
A happy man that in your favour stodee.  
*Googe, Sonette of Edwardes of the Chappell.*

**camēnēs** (kam'en-ēz), *n.* [See *def.*] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the fourth figure of syllogism, of which the major premise is a universal affirmative, the minor a universal negative, and the conclusion a universal negative proposition: as, Whatever is expedient is conformable to nature; nothing conformable to nature is hurtful to society; therefore, nothing hurtful to society is expedient. This mood was formerly considered by all (as it is still by some) logicians as belonging to the first figure, and as such was called *celantes*. When put into the fourth figure it was called *camēnēs*, then *camēntes*, then *camēnēs*, also *calēnēs*. Of the seven letters of the word *camēnēs*, six are significant. C signifies reduction to *celantes*; a, e indicate the quantity and quality of the premises and conclusion; m signifies transposition of the premises in reduction, and s the simple conversion of the conclusion.

**cameo** (kam'ē-ō), *n.* [*< It. cammeo, a cameo, = F. camée (> G. camee = Dan. kamee = Sw. kamé) and camaicu (see camaicu) = Sp. camafco = Pg. camafco, camafco, camafco (cf. MHG. gamahiu, chammachiu, a kind of diamond), < ML. cameus, camahutus, camahotus; of unknown origin.*] 1. An engraving in relief upon a gem, a hard stone of moderate size, or a similar material, or the object itself so engraved, as distinguished from an *intaglio*; specifically, such an engraving upon a stone or a shell having two or three layers differing in color, such as an onyx, agate, etc., and so treated as to utilize the effect of the variety of coloring. Cameos on stone are called *stone cameos*. In contradistinction to the *shell cameos*, or those cut on shells which have superposed layers varying in color, such as the *Cassia rufa*, which gives red on sardonyx, the *Cassia madagascariensis*, white on dark claret, the *Cassia cornuta* white on orange, the *Strombus gigas*, white on pink, and other tropical shells. Cameos in distinct bands of colors have been produced since about 150 B. C.; and some of the ancient examples, as the Sainte Chapelle agate, in Paris (13 by 11 inches), representing the apotheosis of Augustus, and the Vienna onyx (9 by 8 inches), representing allegorically the coronation of Augustus, surpass in size and in delicacy of execution the best modern specimens.

Hence—2. Raised or anaglyphic work in art on a miniature scale; specifically, the art of engraving small figures in relief: opposed to *intaglio*: as, a stone or shell cut in *cameo*; a vase ornamented in *cameo*.—**Cameo incrustation**, the production of casts in relief within a coating of flint-glass. The process consists in forming the design to be incrustated of less fusible material than the glass coating, which is welded upon the design while in a soft condition.—In *cameo*. See *cameo*, 2, above.

**cameo-glass** (kam'ē-ō-glās), *n.* 1. Same as *cased glass*. See also *cameo glass*, under *glass*.

—2. A convex glass used in the mounting of hand-painted photographs.

**cameo-press** (kam'ē-ō-pres), *n.* A small screw-press used to give a convex roundness to photographic portraits. The card is pressed between the bed and platen, which are respectively convex and concave. *E. H. Knight.*

**cameo-shell** (kam'ē-ō-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Cassidae*, *Cassia madagascariensis* (so called by mistake), or *C. cameo*. The species is an inhabitant of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.

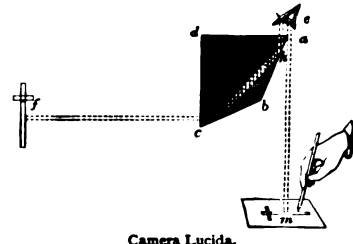
**cameotype** (kam'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* [*< cameo + type, as in daguerreotype, etc.*] A name formerly given to a small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jeweled setting.

**cameo-ware** (kam'ē-ō-wār), *n.* A class of fine pottery ornamented with figures in relief, of a different color from the ground, and usually on a small scale. The so-called Wedgwood ware is of this class. See *jasper-ware*, and *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*.

**camera** (kam'e-rā), *n.*; *pl. cameras, cameræ (-rāz, -rē).* [*< L. camera, camara, a vault (ML. a chamber), < Gr. καμάρα, a vaulted chamber, anything with an arched cover; akin to L. camur, curved, crooked, W. Ir. Gael. cam, crooked, Gr. κάμπυς, bend: see cam<sup>2</sup>, camber<sup>2</sup>, chamber, comrade.*] 1. In *anc. arch.*, an arched

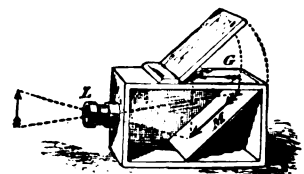
roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault.—2. *Naut.*, a small vessel used on the coasts of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. Also *camara*.—3. The variety of camera obscura used by photographers. It is made usually in the form of a box in two parts, connected by an extensible bellows-like arrangement serving to adjust the focus, and having one or more lenses fixed in the front. Photographic cameras are made in a great variety of shapes and sizes, according to use, as the *packet-camera*, *copying camera*, *landscape-camera*, and *portrait-camera*; and many different forms of lenses, some of highly specialized types, are used. Provision is made for inserting in the back of the camera carriers or plate-holders containing the dry or wet sensitive plates or the paper films, etc., on which the photographs are taken. See *camera obscura*, below, and *photography*.

4. In *anat.*: (a) The so-called fifth ventricle of the brain, between the laminae of the septum lucidum. (b) Some other chambered or vaulted part or organ, as the pericardium (*camera cordis*, chamber of the heart), the cranial cavity (*camera cranii*), etc.—**Camera aquosa** (Latin, humid chamber), the anterior aqueous chamber of the eyeball, bounded in front by the cornea, behind by the iris and crystalline lens.—**Camera lucida** (Latin, clear chamber), an invention of the chemist Wollaston, designed to facilitate the delineation of distant objects. It consists of a solid prismatic piece of glass mounted upon a brass frame. The prism has its angles so arranged that the rays from the object appear reflected as shown below, and is covered at the top by a metallic eyepiece, the hole in which lies half over the edge of the prism, so as to afford a person looking through it a view of the picture reflected through the glass, and a direct view of his pencil or tra-

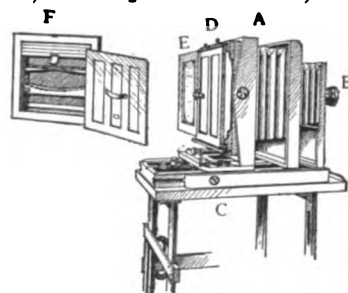


Camera Lucida.

cing-point. In the figure the object to be traced, *f*, is opposite the perpendicular surface of the prism, *c*, and the rays proceeding from *f* pass through this surface and fall on the inclined plane *e*, which makes an angle with *d* of 67½°; from this they are totally reflected to the plane *b*, which makes an angle of 135° with *b*, and are again reflected to the eye at *e* above the horizontal plane, which makes an angle of 67½° with the plane *a*. The rays of light from the object proceeding upward from *A* toward the eye of the observer, he sees the image at *m*, and by placing the paper below in this place the image may be traced with a pencil. The brass frame of the prism has usually two lenses, one concave and the other convex, the former to be used in front between *f* and *d* for near-sighted persons, and the latter at *e* for those who are far-sighted. The size of the picture may also be increased or diminished by lengthening or shortening brass tubes connected with the frame. This instrument has undergone various modifications. It is extremely convenient on account of its portability.—**Camera obscura** (Latin, dark chamber), an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a convex lens, are exhibited distinctly and in their natural colors on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens. The simplest form of this instrument consists of a darkened chamber, into which no light is permitted to enter except by a small hole in the window-shutter. An image of the objects opposite the hole will then appear on the wall, or on a white screen so placed as to receive the light coming from the opening. A convex lens may be fixed in the hole of the shutter. Portable cameras are constructed of various forms, but the design of them all is to throw the images of external objects, as persons, houses, trees, landscapes, etc., upon a plane or curved surface, for the purpose of drawing, the making of photographic pictures, or mere amusement. The surface on which the image is thrown may be covered with a sheet of paper, on which the figure may be traced by hand with a pencil; but the picture is most distinctly seen when the image is formed on the back of a silvered mirror. The figure represents a portable camera obscura. The camera obscura is often made in the form of a circular building capable of holding a number of people, who stand about a plain white table which is placed in the center of the structure, and on which the luminous image is projected by a lens on the roof. By turning the lens around, a panorama of the neighboring scenery is exhibited on the table. Cameras for use in sketching are made in the shape of a cone, with a lens and a reflecting mirror at the apex and a drawing-table inside. One side of the box is cut out, and at this opening the artist sits, partly enveloped by a dark curtain which serves to shut out extraneous light. See *optigraph*.



Portable Camera Obscura.  
L, lens; M, reflecting mirror; G, ground glass, upon which the image is formed.



Photographers' Camera.

A, swing-back camera; B, lens; C, movable stand; D, plate-holder; E, ground glass; F, improved plate-holder for plates of different sizes.

The human eye is a small camera obscura of wonderfully perfect construction. *Lommel, Light (trans.)*, p. 102. **Copying camera**, a camera used for copying and enlarging photographs from negatives. The solar camera, for copying by direct solar light, is usually erected out of doors



and directed toward the sun, the negative being placed near the lens and sheets of sensitive paper in the plane of focus. Copying cameras used with electric lights are also made of very great size, for producing life-size copies of portraits, the camera consisting essentially of a dark room in which the easel holding the prepared paper travels along the plane of focus on rails laid on the floor.—**Delective camera**, a portable photographic camera adapted for making instantaneous pictures, especially of moving objects, while it is carried in the hand or otherwise about the person. The exposure is made by means of a spring, the object to be photographed being brought within the range of the lens by means of a finder variously devised.—**In camera**, in law, in chambers; in private: applied to a trial conducted with closed doors for some special reason touching the nature of the case or the evidence.—**Multiplying camera**, in photog., a camera fitted with a number of small lenses, so that it can take a number of pictures at one exposure. It is used for taking ferrotypes.—**Solar camera**. See *copying camera*.—**Stereoscopic camera**, a double camera giving two pictures upon the same plate, or a camera with a single lens and a shifting device for effecting the same end.

**cameradet**, *n.* [*< F. camarade: see comrade.*] An obsolete form of *comrade*.

These are his camerades, his walking mates!  
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

**cameral**, *n.* Latin plural of *camera*.  
**cameral** (kam'e-ral), *a.* [*G. kameral*, It. *camerale*, *< ML. cameralis*, *< L. camera*, in late sense of 'bureau'.] Of or pertaining to a camera or bureau for the management of state property, especially in Germany; hence, of or pertaining to public finances or revenue.

**cameralist** (kam'e-ral-ist), *n.* [*< NL. cameralista*, a financier: see *cameral*.] One who is skilled in the principles of public finance and in the methods of raising public revenue.

Frederick William I., himself a clever cameralist, and author of the masterly financial system of Prussia, took the important step of founding, at Halle and Frankfurt on the Oder, special chairs of economy and cameralistic science.  
W. Roscher, Pol. Econ. (trans.), § 19.

**cameralistic** (kam'e-ra-lis'tik), *a.* [*< cameralist + -ic.*] Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

Chairs of cameralistic science were founded in universities.  
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 363.

**cameralistics** (kam'e-ra-lis'tiks), *n.* [*< cameralist + -ics*; = *F. cameralistique* = *G. cameralistik*.] The science of state finance.

**camerard**, *n.* A variant of *camerado*.  
**camerarius** (kam'e-rā-ri-us), *n.*; pl. *camerarii* (-i). [*ML.*, *< camera*, a chamber, public office, treasury, etc.: see *camera*, *cameral*, and *chamber*.] A chamberlain; a keeper of public money; a treasurer.

**camera-stand** (kam'e-rā-stand), *n.* A support for a photographic camera. For indoor work a usual form is an adjustable table mounted on casters, and having various devices of racks and pinions, levers, hinges, screws, etc., to enable the operator to raise, lower, or tilt it with ease and rapidly, according to the nature of his work. In outdoor photography some form of tripod is commonly used as a camera-stand.

**camerate** (kam'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camerated*, ppr. *camerating*. [*< L. cameratus*, pp. of *camerare*, arch over, *< camera*, an arched roof. Cf. *camber* and *chamber*, *v.*] To build in the form of an arch or vault. [Rare.]

**camerated** (kam'e-rā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *camerate*, *v.*] 1. In arch., arched; vaulted; as, a *camerated* roof. Weale.—2. In zool., divided by partitions into a series of chambers; chambered; hollowed out; fornicated; vaulted.

There are no buccal teeth [in *Trocheta subviridis*, Dutrochet], and the alimentary tube is only slightly camerated.  
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 406.

**cameration** (kam'e-rā-shon), *n.* [*< L. cameratio(n)*, *< camerare*: see *camerate*.] 1. An arching or vaulting. Evelyn. [Rare].—2. A division into compartments or chamberlets. Also called *chambering*.

These nuclei [in *Foraminifera*, etc.] may be simple or multiple; in the latter case, they have no special relation to the cameration of the skeleton.  
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 563.

**camerick**, **cameriket**, *n.* Old spellings of *cambric*. Planché.

**camerine** (kam'e-rin), *n.* [*< L. camera*, a vault: see *camera*.] A nummulite; one of the foraminiferous shells found in nummulitic limestone.

**cameritellous** (kam'e-ri-tē-lus), *a.* [*< L. camera*, a vault, + *tella*, a web: see *toi*<sup>2</sup>.] Characterized by the habit of making intricate webs in which to hide: applied to certain spiders.

**camerlingo** (kam-ēr-ling'gō), *n.* [*It.*, formerly *camerlingo* = *E. chamberlain*, *q. v.*] The chamberlain of the pope, having charge of the secular interests of the papacy. He ranks as one of the four chief officers of the pope, the others being the cardinal vicar, the cardinal patron, and the cardinal penitentiary. He is always chosen from the college of cardinals, and is therefore usually called *cardinal camerlingo*. Dur-

ing a vacancy in the Holy See he takes charge of all the temporalities and presides over the apostolic chamber or palace. Also *camerlingo*.

**Cameronian** (kam-e-rō-ni-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Richard Cameron (see II.) or to the Cameronians: as, a *Cameronian* clergyman.

II. *n.* 1. One of the followers of Richard Cameron in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest by so doing they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority. They were known at first as *The Societies*, but were afterward organized as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, most of which in 1876 was merged in the Free Church.

2. *pl.* A name given to the 26th regiment of British infantry, from its having been originally composed of the Cameronians who flocked to Edinburgh during the revolution of 1688. Their nucleus consisted of the men who fought under Richard Cameron at Aird's Moss in 1680, when he was killed.

**camerostoma** (kam-e-rōs'tō-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. camera* (Gr. *kauápa*), a vault, + Gr. *stóma*, a mouth.] In zool., the anterior part of the body of *Arachnida*, forming a vault over the manducatory organs.

**camery** (kam'e-ri), *n.* A certain disease in horses, characterized by warts on the palate and soft parts of the mouth. E. Phillips, 1706.

**camese** (ka-mēz'), *n.* An irregular spelling, in the following passage, of *kamis*.

Oh, who is more brave than a dark Sullote  
In his snowy *camese* and his shaggy capote?  
Byron, Child Harold, II. 72, song.

**camestres** (ka-mes'trēz), *n.* [See def.] In logic, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism. The letters of the word have these significations: C, that the mood is to be reduced to *celarent*; a, that the major premise is a universal affirmative; m, that the premises are to be transposed in reduction; e, that the minor premise is a universal negative; s, that this premise is to be simply converted in reduction; a, that the conclusion is a universal negative; s, that the conclusion is to be simply converted in reduction. The following is an example of this mood, with an implied reduction: He that is of God heareth my words; ye hear them not; this is, then, because ye are not of God.

**camil** (kam'il), *n.* A dialectal form of *camomile*. [Somerset, Eng.]

**camion** (kam'ion), *n.* [*F.*, a dray, truck, pin; origin unknown.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

**camist** (kam'is), *n.* [Also written *camise*, *camus*, *camese* (cf. ME. *kemes*, *< AS. cemes*, *< ML. camisia*; *< OF. camise*, *F. chemise* (*> E. chemise*, *q. v.*) = Pr. Sp. *camisa* = It. *camiscia*, *camicia* = Ar. Pers. Hind. *gamis*, a shirt, *< LL. camisia*, *ML. camisia*, *camisa*, a shirt, tunic, prob. from the orig. form (\**hamistha*) of OHG. *hemidi*, MHG. *hemede*, *hemde*, G. *hemd* = OFries. *hemeth*, a shirt, connected with OHG. *hamo* = AS. *hama* (in comp.) = Icel. *hamr*, a skin, *hams*, a snake's skin, = Goth. \**hama*, covering, clothing, *> gahamōn*, cover, *anahamōn*, clothe, etc.: see *hamel*, *heml*.] 1. A shirt. Compare *chemise*.—2. A light morning-gown or similar loose garment.

All in a *Camis* light of purple silk.  
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 2.

**camisade** (kam-i-sād'), *n.* [Also *camisado*; *< F. camisade*, a sudden assaulting or surprisal of the enemy, *< It. camisciata*, *incamisciata* (Florio), now *camiciata*, *incamiciata* (= Sp. \**camisada*, *encamisada*, lit. a 'shirted' attack: see *camiseated*), *< camicia*, *camicia* = Sp. *camisa* = OF. *camise*, *F. chemise*, a shirt: see *camis*, *chemise*.] 1. An attack by surprise at night or at break of day: probably so called because made by soldiers wearing shirts over their armor, in order that they might be recognized by their friends in the dark.

They had appointed the same night . . . to have given a *camisado* upon the English.  
Sir J. Hayward.

2. A shirt worn by soldiers over their armor in a night attack to enable them to recognize one another. [A mistaken use of the term.]

Two thousand of our best men, all in *camisadoes* with scaling ladders.  
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 82.

**Camisard** (kam'i-zārd), *n.* [*F.*, *< OF. camise*, a shirt. Cf. *camisade*.] One of the French Protestants of the Cévennes who took up arms in defense of their civil and religious liberties early in the eighteenth century: so called from the white blouses worn by the peasants who were the chief actors in the insurrection.

**camisated** (kam'i-sā-ted), *a.* [*< ML. \*camisatus*, *camisatus*, *< camisa*, a shirt: see *camis*, and cf. *camisade*.] Dressed with a shirt above the other garments. Johnson.

**camiset**, *n.* See *camis*.

**camisia** (ka-mis'i-ā), *n.* [*LL. (ML. also camisa)*: see *camis*.] 1. A shirt; a tunic.—2. An alb.—3. A shrine in which the Book of the Gospels used at high mass was formerly preserved. It was frequently made of gold, richly jeweled. Many such existed in the English cathedrals and parish churches before the Reformation. *See Glossary.*

**camisole** (kam'i-sōl), *n.* [*F.*, *< It. camiciuola*, dim. of *camicia* = *F. chemise*: see *chemise*.] 1. A short light garment with sleeves, usually of material that will wash, worn by women as a dressing-sack or in morning-dress.

Mrs. O'Dowd, the good housewife, arrayed in curl-papers and a *camisole*, felt that her duty was to act and not to sleep.  
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.

2. A strait-jacket.

**camister** (kam'is-tēr), *n.* [*Appar. < camis + -ster*.] A clergyman; a minister. [Vagabonds' slang.]

**camlet** (kam'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *camblet*, *chamlet*, *camelot*, *< F. camelot* = Pr. *chamalo* = Sp. *camelote*, *chamelote* = Pg. *camelão* = It. *cambello*, *ciambello* = D. *kamelot* = G. *camelot*, *kamelot* = Dan. *kamelot*, *< ML. camelotum*, *camlet*, popularly understood as a deriv. of *L. camelus*, camel, but in fact *< Ar. khamlat*, *khamalat*, *camlet* (silk and camel's hair, also all silk or velvet; cf. *mikhmal*, Hind. *makhmal*, velvet), *> khaml*, pile, plush, a carpet with a long pile, a cushion, etc.] 1. A rich stuff used for dress as early as the thirteenth century. It was more costly and finer than cameline. It is frequently mentioned as in use in both England and France down to the end of the seventeenth century.

The Cadllescher is clothed in *Chamlet*, Satten, Silke, Damaske, or Veluet of seemly colour.

After dinner I put on my new *camelot* suit, the best that I ever wore in my life, the suit costing me above £24.  
Pepys, Diary, June 1, 1664.

2. A very durable plain cloth used for cloaks and the like; a water-proof material in common use before the introduction of india-rubber. All the kinds of camlet are in a certain sense imitations of Oriental camel's-hair cloth; they are made of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk, and present a veined or wavy appearance.

**camlet** (kam'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camleted*, *camletted*, ppr. *camleting*, *camletting*. [*< camlet*, *n.*] To cause to resemble wavy or watered camlet. [Rare.]

I also inspected the manner of *cambletting* silk and programs at one Mons<sup>r</sup> La Dorée in Mordelles.  
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1662.

**camletteen** (kam-le-tēn'), *n.* [*< camlet + -een*.] An inferior kind of camlet; imitation camlet.

**camletto** (kam-let'ō), *n.* Same as *camletteen*.

**cammakat**, *n.* Another spelling of *camoca*.

**cammaron** (kam'ā-ron), *n.* [*< Sp. camarón*, a shrimp, *< L. cammarus*, *camarus*, var. *gammarrus*, a sea-crab: see *Gammarrus*.] A fresh-water shrimp or prawn, resembling the crawfish.

**cammas** (kam'as), *n.* Same as *camass*.  
**cammed** (kamd), *a.* [*E. dial.*, *< ME. cammed*, *cammyd*; *< cam* + *-ed*.] 1. Crooked.—2. Crooked-nosed; short-nosed.—3. Cross; ill-natured. [Prov. Eng.]

**cammerell**, *n.* A dialectal variant of *gambrel*.  
**cammyish** (kam'ish), *a.* [*E. dial.*, *< cam* + *-ish*.] Awkward; clumsy. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**cammock**<sup>1</sup> (kam'ok), *n.* [*E. dial. also cambuck*, *kambuck*; *< ME. cammok*, *< AS. cammoc*, *cam-moc*, *camruc*, *commuc* (also once *cammoce*, perhaps miswritten for *cammoce*), a plant, glossed *peucedanum*.] 1. A leguminous plant, the rest-harrow, *Ononis repens*.

*Cammocks and wedes*  
Fouleth the fruite in the felde.  
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 309.

2. An umbelliferous plant, probably the shepherd's-needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

**cammock**<sup>2</sup> (kam'ok), *n.* [*E. dial. and Sc.*; *E. dial. also cambuck*, *Sc. camack*; *< ME. cambok* (ML. *cambuca*, *cambuta*, *cambutta*), of Celtic origin. Cf. Gael. *camag*, anything crooked or curved, a club, crook, curl, bay, etc.; cf. equiv. *Sc. cammon*, *< Gael. Ir. caman*, a club for golf or cricket, *< cam*, crooked, bent: see *cam*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A crooked stick or club; a crooked beam; specifically, a crooked club used in the game of hockey or shinny.

Though the *cammock*, the more it is bowed, the better it serveth, yet the bow, the more it is bent and occupied, the worse it waxeth. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 46.  
Crokyd as a *camoke*.  
Skelton (ed. Dyce), I. 117.

Airle crooks the tree, that good *cammock* should be.  
Ray, Proverbs (ed. 1678), p. 361.

2. The game played with such a club; hockey or shinny.

**cammocky** (kam'ok-i), *a.* [E. dial., < *cammock* + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Like or due to cammock; having a disagreeable goat-like smell: applied to cheese, from the notion that this smell is due to the cows eating cammock. [South. Eng.]

**camocat, camacat, n.** [ME. *camaca, cammaka*, < ML. *camoca, camuca*, OF. *camocas*, MGr. *καμωχας*.] A thick silk fabric, the name of which first appears in the fourteenth century. It was used in the manufacture of armor (such as the gambeson), for church vestments (in which case white camoca is especially mentioned), for civic robes, and for bed-hangings.

My great bed of blue *camaca* with griffins, also another bed of *camaca* striped with white and black.

*Will of Lord Despenser* (1375), quoted in *Rock*.

\* **camomile, chamomile** (kam'ô-mil), *n.* [The spelling *chamomile* is recent, and in imitation of the Latin; early mod. E. *camomil, camamel* (E. dial. *camil*), < ME. *camamyle, camamelle, camomylle* = D. MHG. G. *kamille* = Dan. *kamille* (-blomst) = Sw. *kamill* (-blomma), < OF. *camamille, F. camomille* = Pr. It. *camomilla* = Sp. *camomila* = Pg. *camomele*, < ML. *camamilla, camomilla*, < L. *chamomilla* and prop. *chamamēlon*, < Gr. *χαμαι-μύλον*, lit. earth-apple (from the apple-like smell of the flower), < *χαμαί*, on the earth (= L. *humi*: see *humile*), + *μύλον*, an apple, = L. *malum*. Cf. *chameleon*.] The common name of *Anthemis nobilis*, a low creeping composite plant of Europe, with strongly scented foliage, which has long been in cultivation and of popular repute as a bitter stomachic and tonic. The camomile-flowers of commerce are the product of a cultivated double variety, known as the *garden or Roman camomile*. The single form is distinguished as *Scotch camomile*. It was formerly imagined that the more the plant was trodden upon the more luxuriantly it grew, and this was a favorite subject of allusion in ancient writers. The corn- or field-camomile, *Anthemis arvensis*, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. The dog's or stinking camomile, *A. Cotula*, is more usually known as *mayweed*. The yellow camomile, *A. tinctoria*, with yellow-rayed flowers, is sometimes cultivated for ornament and yields a yellow dye. The German camomile of trade consists of the flower-heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla*. Wild camomile is the feverfew.



Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

For though the camomile, the more it is trodden the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., li. 4.

**camoocht, n.** [Also *camouocio*, used in the same sense, appar. repr. It. *camoscio*, a chamois, wild goat (see *chamois*), perhaps affected in E. use by It. *camuso*, a person with a flat nose: see *camous*.] A term of abuse equivalent to *goat* (see etymology).

Whoever says you have a black eye, is a *camooch*.

*Middleton, Blunt, Master-Constable*, i. 2.

Speak not, I will not hear thee: away, *camouocio*!

*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 3.

**Camorra** (ka-mor'iz), *n.* [It.; cf. obs. It. "*camorra*, an Irish rugge, also an upper cassock," "*camorro*, a woman's frock" (Florio), now *camorro*, an ugly person (applied to a woman).] A secret organization formed in the kingdom of Naples under the Bourbon government, first publicly known about 1820, partly political and partly of the nature of a standing vigilance committee, which exercised great power at times among the lower classes, settling disputes and acting as referee, punishing real or imaginary crimes, and exacting payment for all such services. It became guilty of many violent acts in the interest of private vengeance or avarice. Although for political reasons tolerated under Ferdinand II. (1830-59), it was attacked by the government of Francis II., in revenge for which it united with the opponents of the Bourbons and aided in the overthrow of that dynasty. At present the organization, though retaining an existence, is of less importance than formerly.

**Camorrist** (ka-mor'izm), *n.* [Camorra + -ism.] The system and mode of action of the

Camorra; hence, organized mob-law; systematic rejection or abrogation of the regular forms of law.

**Camorrist** (ka-mor'ist), *n.* [It. *camorrista*: see *Camorra*.] A member of the Camorra; one who favors the principles or practises the methods of the Camorra.

**camoucciott, n.** See *camooch*.

**camouche, n.** Same as *kamichi*.

**camouflet** (F. pron. ka-mö'flä), *n.* [F., smoke puffed into a sleeper's face; origin unknown.]

**Milit.**, a mine with a charge so small as not to produce any crater when exploded. Such a mine is often sunk in the wall of earth between two parallel galleries, in order, by blowing the earth into one of them, to suffocate or cut off the retreat of the miner who is at work in it. When used for this purpose it is also called a *stifer*.

**camoust, camust, a.** [Early mod. E. also *camoys*, < ME. *camois, camoys*, < OF. *camus, F. camus* = Pr. *camus, camusat* = It. *camuso, camoscio*, flat-nosed. Cf. E. dial. and ME. *cammed*, Sc. *camow-nosed*, ult. connected with *cam*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.] Depressed; flat; crooked: said of the nose: pug-nosed.

Round was his face and *camois* was his nose.

*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 14.

**camoused, camused, a.** [Camous, *camus*, + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *camous*.

And though my nose be *camused*, my lips thick,

And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such.

*B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd*, li. 1.

**camously, adv.** Awry. *Skelton*.

**camoyst, a.** Same as *camous*. *Sir T. Browne*.

**camp**<sup>1</sup> (kamp), *n.* [ME. *camp, comp, battle*, conflict (cf. *campyng*, foot-ball), < AS. *camp, comp, battle*, conflict, = OFries. *kamp, kamp* = D. *kamp* = MLG. *kamp* = OHG. *kampf, kampfh*, MHG. G. *kampf*, a fight, battle, esp. in older use, of a fight between two, = Sw. Dan. *kamp, battle*, conflict, = Icel. *kapp* (assimilated from *\*kamp*), contest, zeal, eagerness, vehemence, a race (cf. ODan. *kapp*, zeal, now only in the phrase *om kapp*, in competition); regarded by some as an orig. Teut. word, but prob. < L. *campus*, a field, a plain, later sometimes a battle-field, in ML. also a camp, battle: see *camp*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Conflict; battle.

Alle the kene mene of *kampe*, knyghtes and other.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3702.

2. An English form of the game of foot-ball. It was played by two parties of twelve men, ranged in two lines 120 yards apart. A ball was laid in the middle, and on a given signal each party rushed forward to kick or throw it to the opposite goal.

**camp**<sup>1</sup> (kamp), *v. i.* [ME. *campen*, < AS. *campian* (= OFries. *kampa, kempa* = D. *kampen* = OHG. *chamfan, chemfan*, MHG. *kempfen*, G. *kämpfen* = Dan. *kæmpe* = Sw. *kämpa*), fight, contend, < *camp*, a conflict: see the noun. In def. 2, cf. freq. *camp*.] 1. To fight; contend in battle or in any kind of contest; hence, to strive with others in doing anything.—2. To wrangle; argue. [Obs. or dial. in both senses.]

—3. To play at the game of camp. *Tusser*.

**camp**<sup>2</sup> (kamp), *n.* [F. *camp*, a camp, formerly also a field, a parallel form to *champ*, a field, = Pr. *camp* = Sp. Pg. It. *campo*, < L. *campus*, a field, a plain, a place of action, in ML. also a camp, a battle, = Gr. *κῆπος*, Dor. *κάπος*, a garden, orchard, plantation: see *camp*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A place where an army or other body of

men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other temporary structures for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment. When an army in the field is to remain for some time at a particular spot, it may be stationed in an *intrenched camp*, surrounded by earthworks, redoubts, etc. A *flying camp* is an encampment occupied for a very brief period. The camps of the ancient Roman soldiers, even though for a stay of only a night, were of the intrenched class, customarily in the shape of a rectangle surrounded by a foss (*fossa*), with a stake-faced embankment (*vallum*) on the inside. In the typical Roman camp there were four gates, one at each side and one at each end, and the interior was divided into streets. The broadest street, 100 feet wide, ran between the side gates. The other streets, 50 feet wide, ran at right angles to this from end to end of the camp. A *camp of instruction* is a camp formed for the reception of troops who are sent to be trained in maneuvering in large bodies and in campaigning duties in general. There are permanent camps of this kind at Aldershot in England, and at Châlons-sur-Marne in France.

2. A body of troops or other persons encamping together; an army with its camp-equipment.

For I shall outlive be

Unto the camp, and profits will accrue.

*Shak.*, Hen. V., li. 1.

The whole had the appearance of a splendid court rather than of a military armament; and in this situation, carrying more show than real force with it, the camp arrived at Bernice.

*Hume, Hist. Eng.*, v. 319.

3. In *British agri.*, a heap of turnips, potatoes, or other roots laid up in a trench and thickly covered with straw and earth for preservation through the winter. In some places called a *pit*, in others a *bury*.—To break camp. See *break*. **camp**<sup>2</sup> (kamp), *v.* [Campt<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] 1. trans. 1. To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army; encamp. [Rare].—2. To afford camping-ground for; afford rest or lodging to. [Rare.]

Had our great palace the capacity

To camp this host, we all would sleep together.

*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

3. To bury in pits, as potatoes; pit. *Loudon*. [Local, Eng.]

**II. intrans.** 1. To establish or make a camp; go into camp: sometimes with *down*.—2. To live in a camp, as an army: as, we *camped* there three days.—3. To live temporarily in a tent or tents or in rude places of shelter, as for health or pleasure: generally with *out*.

**camp**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [L. *campea, campe*, < Gr. *κάμπεα*, a caterpillar.] A caterpillar. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**campable** (kam'pa-bl), *a.* [E. dial., appar. a perversion of *capable*.] Able to do. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]

**campagi, n.** Plural of *campagus*.

**campagnol** (kam-pa-nyol'), *n.* [F. (= It. *campagnuolo*), < *campagne* = It. *campagna*, a field, open country: see *campaign*.] A French name of various species of field-mice or voles, as *Arvicola arvalis* and *A. agrestis*; hence, any vole or meadow-mouse of the subfamily *Arvicolinae*, family *Muridae*.

**campagus** (kam'pa-gus), *n.*; pl. *campagi* (-jī). [LL., perhaps < L. *campus*, a field: see *camp*<sup>2</sup>.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a low shoe or slipper covering the toes, having the heel-piece carried around on each side nearly to the ankle-bone, but leaving the instep and the sides of the foot uncovered, and secured on the foot by ribbons or straps. It was peculiar to the wealthy and official classes.

**campaign** (kam-pān'), *n.* [F. *campaigne*, now *campagne* (assimilated *campagne*, > E. *champaign*), an open field, a military campaign, = Sp. *campaña* = Pg. *campanha* = It. *campagna*, < ML. *campania*, a level country, in classical L. used only as the name of the level country near Naples, *Campania*, now *Campagna* (*Campanus*, of Campania, a Campanian), < \**campanus* (LL. *campaneus* or *campanius*), of a field, < *campus*, a field: see *camp*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. An open field; a large open plain. Now *champaign*.—2. The operations of an army during one season, or in a definite enterprise: as, the Vicksburg *campaign*.—3. Continued or sustained aggressive operations directed to the accomplishment of some particular object: as, the temperance *campaign*; especially, in *U. S. politics*, organized action in influencing voters in an election, etc.: as, the last presidential *campaign*.

We should get those amendments out of the way before we strike out for the summer *campaign*.

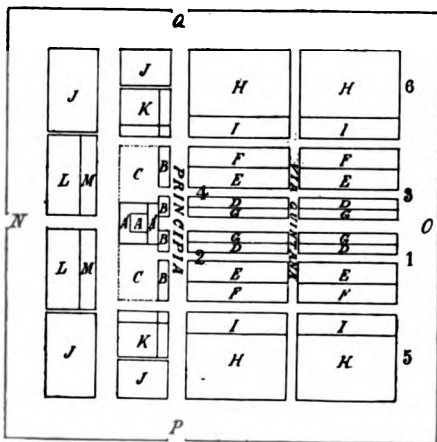
*S. Bowles, Letter to H. L. Dawes*, Feb. 16, 1867.

4. In *metal.*, the time during which a furnace remains in operation without stoppage.—**Campaign wig.** See *wig*.

**campaign** (kam-pān'), *v. i.* [Campt<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To serve in a campaign.

The officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion.

*Sir R. Musgrave, Irish Rebellion*, p. 6.



Typical Plan of a Roman Camp.

A, prætorium; A', quæstor and præfects; A'', tribunal, etc.; B, tribunes; C, forum; D, E, F, legionaries (Triarii, Principes, and Hastati); G, cavalry; H, I, J, allies, foot and horse; K, auxiliary troops; L, picked cohorts; M, special or extraordinary cohorts; N, special or extraordinary squadrons of horse; O, Decuman gate; P, prætorian gate; Q, porta principalis dextra; R, porta principalis sinistra; 1, 2, 3, 4, first, second, third, and fourth legions; 5, 6, right and left wings.

**campaigne** (kam-pān'), *n.* [Prop. \**campane*, < *F. campana*, a bell, a fringe, tuft, etc.: see *campane*.] A narrow kind of pillow-lace, used especially as an edging to broader laces.

**campaigner** (kam-pā'nér), *n.* [*< campaign* + *-er*.] One who is or has been in active service in a campaign or campaigns.

Both horse and rider were old campaigners, and stood without moving a muscle. *Smollett*, *Humphrey Clinker*.

The plain before the town was full of tents, and, long before the town or the tents were within sight, the sight of actual campaigners gave a keen feeling of what was going on. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 265.

**campana** (kam-pā'nā), *n.* [= *F. campana* = *Pr. Sp. It. campana*, < *ML. campana*, a bell.] 1. *Eccles.*, a church-bell.—2. A bell-like dish or cover used in making sulphuric acid.—3. In *bot.*, the pasque-flower, *Pulsatilla Pulsatilla*.

*Campana* here he crops. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, xlii, 227.

**campanal** (kam-pā'nāl), *a.* [*< \*campana* for *Campanula* + *-al*.] Related to the *Campanulaceae*: applied by Lindley to one of the largest of his alliances of plants, of which the bellworts may be regarded as the type.

**campane** (kam-pān'), *n.* [*F. campana*, a bell, tuft, fringe, etc.: see *campana*.] In *her.*, a bell.

**campaned** (kam-pānd'), *a.* [*< campana* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, bearing campanes or bells.

**campanero** (kam-pā'nā'rō), *n.* [*Sp.*, a bellman, < *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] A Spanish name of the South American bell-birds, as the *arapunga* and others of the genus *Chasmorhynchus*: so-called from the bell-like sound of their voice. See *arapunga*.

**campaniat** (kam-pā'ni-ā), *n.* [*ML.*: see *campania*.] A large open plain; campaign.

In vast *campanias* there are few cities. *Sir W. Temple*.

Forerunners of that great day of battle; which shall, like light horsemen, scour the *campania*. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works*, I, 371.

**Campanian** (kam-pā'ni-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Campania* (see *campaign*, *n.*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of Campania, an ancient province of southern Italy, including the Neapolitan plain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Campania.

**campaniform** (kam-pā'nī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. campaniformis*, < *ML. campana*, a bell, + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the form or shape of a bell; campanulate; bell-shaped.

**campanile** (kam-pā'nē-le), *n.*; *pl. campaniles*, *campanili* (-lēz, -li). [*It.*, = *Sp. Pg. campanile* = *F. campanile*, < *ML. campanile*, < *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] In *arch.*, a bell-tower; especially, in some parts of Italy, a detached building erected for the purpose of containing bells; also, in the Renaissance style, a particular form of bell-turret, such as the two western towers of St. Paul's cathedral in London, St. Peter's and the Pantheon in Rome, etc. Many of the campaniles of Italy are lofty and magnificent structures; that in Cremona is 395 feet high, and that in Florence, designed by Giotto early in the fourteenth century for the cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, is the most perfect work of the Pointed style in Italy.

**campaniliform** (kam-pā-nīl'i-fōrm), *a.* Shaped like a campanile.

**campanologist** (kam-pā-nōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*< campanology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in the art of campanology.

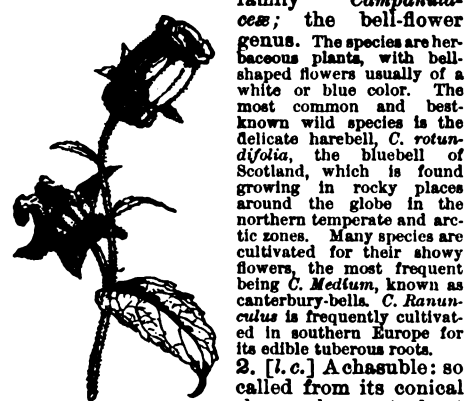
**campanology** (kam-pā-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*< ML. campana*, a bell, + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The art or the principles of bell-founding, bell-ringing, etc.

The enthusiastic notices which the London papers give of the casting of a new big bell for St. Paul's may justify the publication here of a few notes on the subject of campanology. *Philadelphia Record*, Jan. 14, 1882, p. 8.

2. A treatise on this art.

**Campanula** (kam-pān'ū-lā), *n.* [*ML.*, dim. of *campana*, a bell; from the form of the corolla.

*Cf. campana*, pasque-flower.] 1. A large genus of plants, which gives its name to the family *Campanulaceae*; the bell-flower genus. The species are herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a white or blue color. The most common and best-known wild species is the delicate harebell, *C. rotundifolia*, the bluebell of Scotland, which is found growing in rocky places around the globe in the northern temperate and arctic zones. Many species are cultivated for their showy flowers, the most frequent being *C. Medium*, known as Canterbury-bells. *C. Ranunculus* is frequently cultivated in southern Europe for its edible tuberous roots.



Flowering Branch of *Campanula Medium*.

2. [*L. c.*] A chasuble; so called from its conical shape when put about the body.—3. [*L. c.*] In *zool.* and *anat.*, some campanulate or bell-shaped part or organ.—*Campanula Halleri*, in *icht.*, the swollen end of the falciiform process in the eye of a fish. See *extract*.

A vascular darkly-pigmented process . . . is found in the eyes of many Teleostei, and . . . its end . . . is provided with a swelling (*campanula Halleri*), which is attached to the hinder part of the capsule of the lens. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 531.

**Campanulaceae** (kam-pān'ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Campanula* + *-aceae*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, the bellworts, mostly herbaceous, with bland milky juice, alternate leaves, a regular bell-shaped or rotate corolla, distinct stamens, and numerous seeds in a capsule usually opening by valves or lateral slits. They are natives chiefly of northern temperate regions, and are of little value except for ornament. The principal genus is *Campanula*. The family is now regarded as including the *Lobeliaceae*. See *cuta* under *Campanula* and *harebell*.

**campanulaceous** (kam-pān'ū-lā'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to the family *Campanulaceae*.

**Campanularia** (kam-pān'ū-lā-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *ML. campanula*, a little bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulariidae*, having cup-shaped hydrothecae at the ends of ringed stalks and polypites with a circle of tentacles below the conical proboscis.

**Campanulariæ** (kam-pān'ū-lā-ri-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Campanularia*.] In *Claus*'s system of classification, a suborder of *Hydromedusa*, characterized by the chitinous skeletal tubes widening out round the polyp-head to form cup-like hydrothecae: same as *Calyptoblastea*. Also called *Vesiculata*.

**campanularian** (kam-pān'ū-lā-ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Campanulate; calyptoblastic; having bell-shaped hydrothecae: said only of the *Calyptoblastea* or *Campanulariæ*. Also *campanularidan*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Campanularia*.

**Campanularida** (kam-pān'ū-lā-ri-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Campanularia* + *-ida*.] A suborder or other division of the calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, distinguishing the campanularian from the sertularian forms of the *Calyptoblastea*.

**campanularidan** (kam-pān'ū-lā-ri-dān), *a.* Same as *campanularian*.

**campanulariid** (kam-pān'ū-lā-ri-id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Campanulariidae*.

**Campanulariidae** (kam-pān'ū-lā-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Campanularia* + *-idae*.] A family of calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, having the cells terminal, pedunculate, and campanulate, and the polypites with a large trumpet-shaped proboscis. *Campanularia*, *Clytia*, *Obelia*, etc., are genera of this family. Also written *Campanulariadae*, *Campanulariades*. See *cut* under *Campanularia*.

**campanulate** (kam-pān'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< ML. campanulatus*, < *campanula*, a little bell, dim. of *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] Having the form of

a bell; bell-shaped. In *bot.*, applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla. In *entom.*, said of surfaces which are rounded at one end, with the sides somewhat incurved and then spreading out to the other end; applied especially to the metanotum, the broader end being the base. The abdomen of an insect is said to be *campanulate* when the basal joint is slender and the second dilated and hollowed at the apex, so that the third joint is received within it.

**Campanulina** (kam-pān'ū-lī'nā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *ML. campanula*, dim. of *campana*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulinidae*.

**campanulinid** (kam-pān'ū-līn'id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Campanulinidae*.

**Campanulinidae** (kam-pān'ū-līn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Campanulina* + *-idae*.] A family of sertularian or calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans. They are colonies of polyps, which are differentiated into alimentary zooids, with one verticil of filiform tentacles, and generative polyps, having the polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. Both kinds of zooids are invested by chitinous capsules. The polypostyles only produce by budding sexual zooids, which are rudimentary medusae and never become free. *Campanulina* is the typical genus.

**Campbellite** (kam'bel-it), *n.* [*< Campbell* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] 1. A member of the body of Christians known as the Disciples of Christ, founded by the Rev. Alexander Campbell. [U. S.]—2. One of the followers of the Rev. John McLeod Campbell, who, when deposed in 1831 for teaching the universality of the atonement of Jesus Christ, founded a separate congregation. [Scotch.]—3. [*L. c.*] A local name of a sunfish, *Pomoxis annularis*, abundant in the Mississippi. Also called *new-light*.

The names *new-light* and *Campbellite* are due to the fact that it became abundant and the subject of observation when the religious denomination bearing those names originated. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III, 235.

**camp-ceiling** (kam'pē'sē'ling), *n.* In *arch.*, a ceiling sloping on either side from the vertical walls toward a plane surface in the middle, so as somewhat to resemble a coved ceiling. It is most frequently used in garrets, giving the roof a resemblance to the top of a tent.

**camp-chair** (kam'pē'chär), *n.* A light chair constructed like a camp-stool, but with a back.

**camp-drill** (kam'pē'dril), *n.* A portable drill having two arms which extend outward from the ends of a connecting piece, the upper arm carrying the drill, and the lower serving as a rest for the work which lies between the two.

**Campeachy wood**. Same as *logwood*.

**Campephaga**, **Campephagidae**, etc. See *Campephaga*, etc.

**camper**<sup>1</sup> (kam'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. campar*; < *camp* + *-er*.] One who plays at the game of camp.

**camper**<sup>2</sup> (kam'pēr), *n.* [*< camp*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who camps out, or lives in a camp.

A true and circumstantial delineation of the camper's life in the Maine forests. *The American*, VII, 160.

**camperknowst**, *n.* [*E. dial.*, prop. \**camper-nolls*, lit. mushrooms (of which in part the dish was prob. composed), = *MD. kampernoelie*, *D. kampernoelje* = *MLG. kampernöl*, mushroom, < *It. campignuolo*, > *F. champignon*, a mushroom: see *champignon*.] Ale pottage, made with sugar, spices, etc. *Grose*.

**campesont**, *n.* Same as *gambeson*. *Wright*.

**campestral** (kam-pēs'trāl), *a.* [*< L. campestris*, < *campus*, a field: see *camp*<sup>2</sup>.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or on open ground.

The *campestral* or wild beech is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer*.

**campestrian**, **campestrine** (kam-pēs'tri-ān, -trīn), *a.* Same as *campestral*.

**camp-fight** (kam'pēt'fit), *n.* [*< camp*<sup>1</sup> + *fight*; cf. *ML. campus*, a duel: see *camp*<sup>1</sup>.] In *old law*, a trial by duel, or the combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy.

**camp-fire** (kam'pēt'fir), *n.* 1. A fire in a camp for warmth or cooking: as, a soldier's or a hunter's *camp-fire*. It is commonly built in the open air and on the ground.

A huge *camp-fire* blazing up beneath the forest arches. *Forest and Stream*, XXI, 5.

2. Among the members of the society called the Grand Army of the Republic, a meeting or reunion of the members of a post. [U. S.]

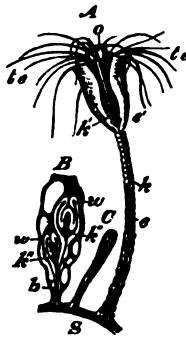
**camp-follower** (kam'pēt'fōl'ō-ēr), *n.* One who follows a camp or an army without being officially connected with it, as a sutler, washerwoman, etc.

The troops were attended by a great multitude of *camp-followers*. *Macaulay*.

In the moment of failure [at Bannockburn], the sight of a body of *camp-followers*, whom they mistook for reinforcements to the enemy, spread panic through the English host. *J. R. Green*, *Short Hist. Eng. People*, iv, § 6.



Campanile of Giotto, Florence.



Campanularia.

A, hydranth; its peduncle; B, hydrotheca; mouth; C, tentacles; D, digestive cavity, continuous with body-cavity; E, contained in the peduncle, and in the stolon or creeping-stem; F, gonangium containing two medusiform zooids or gonophores, w, w; G, blastostyle or peduncle of the gonophore; H, the somatic cavity in connection with that of the stolon; C, a bud.



\***camphene, camphine** (kam-fén' or kam'fén), *n.* [**< camph(or) + -ene, -ine**]. 1. The name given to a hydrocarbon having the formula  $C_{10}H_{18}$ , and which is isomeric with oil of turpentine. It melts at 51° C. Camphene exists ready formed in plants, as in citronella oil, oil of camphor, etc. It is best prepared by heating bornyl chloride,  $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$ , with sodium acetate and glacial acetic acid. The name was formerly used by some authorities as synonymous with terpene, but the latter is now used as the generic name of all the hydrocarbons having the empirical formula  $C_{10}H_{18}$ . Camphene exists in two forms, one of which is dextrorotatory, the other levorotatory.

2. The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the crude oil over quicklime to free it from resin. It gives a brilliant light in lamps having a very strong draft for the prevention of smoke, and was extensively used before the introduction of petroleum.

**camphic** (kam'fik), *a.* [**< camph(or) + -ic**]. Of or pertaining to camphor: as, *camphic acid*.

**camphine**, *n.* See *camphene*.

**camphiret** (kam'fir), *n.* [See *camphor*.] 1. An old form of *camphor*.

Wood of aloes, *camphire* and many other things.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 56.

2. In the authorized version of the Bible (Cant. i. 14, iv. 13), a faulty rendering of the Hebrew name of the henna-plant, *Lawsonia alba*.

**camphired** (kam'fir), *a.* [**< camphire for camphor + -ed**]. Impregnated with camphor; camphorated.

Wash-balls perfumed, *camphired*, and plain.

*Taiter*, No. 101.

**camphogen** (kam'fō-jen), *n.* [**< ML. campho(-ra), camphor, + L. -gen, producing**: see *-gen*]. A colorless liquid ( $C_{10}H_{14}$ ) produced by distilling camphor with phosphorous pentoxid. Also called *cymene*.

**camphol** (kam'fol), *n.* [**< camph(or) + -ol**]. Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

**campholic** (kam-fol'ik), *a.* [**< camphol + -ic**]. Related to or containing camphol.—**Campholic acid**, an acid ( $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ ) produced from camphor by the action of alcoholic potash solution. It is a white volatile solid, insoluble in cold water.

**camphor** (kam'fōr), *n.* [Now spelled to imitate the ML. form, but until recently, and still dial., *camphire*, early mod. E. *camphire*, *campher*, *camfere*, < F. *camphre* = Sp. *canfor*, *canfora*, *alcánfor* = Pg. *canfora*, *alcánfor* = It. *canfora* = D. *kamfer* = MHG. *campher* (also *gaffer*), G. *kampfer* = Dan. Sw. *kamfer* = Pol. *kamfora* = Bohem. *kamfora*, *kamfr*, *kafr* = Russ. *kamfara*, < ML. *camphora*, *camfora*, *camforum*, also *cafura*, NL. *camphora* = MGr. NGr. *káφουρα* = Turk. *kāfur*, < Ar. and Pers. *kāfur* = Skt. *karpūra* = Hind. *kāpura*, *camphor*, < Malay *kāpūr*, *camphor*, lit. chalk, lime; *kāpūr barūs*, *Barus camphor*, the camphor of Sumatra and Java (*Barus*, a place on the west coast of Sumatra); *kāpūr tokōri*, Japan camphor.] A whitish, translucent, volatile substance closely related to the ethereal oils, with a tough crystalline texture, a peculiar penetrating odor, and an aromatic cooling taste, the product of various trees and plants of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. See *camphor-tree*. Common or laurel camphor ( $C_{10}H_{16}O$ ) is distilled from the wood of a lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum camphora*, and is obtained in its crude state from Formosa and Japan and afterward refined by sublimation. It is of frequent use in medicine as a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic in typhoid and hysterical states.—**Artificial camphor**,  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ , a camphor resembling peppermint in taste and smell, found in the roots of *Imula Helenium*.—**Artificial camphor**,  $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$ , or *hydrochlorate of turpentine-oil*, a solid obtained by treating oil of turpentine with gaseous hydrochloric acid. It has the odor and taste of common camphor, but is less pungent, and is somewhat terbinthinate.—**Blumea camphor**, or *ngai*, a substance having the same composition as Borneo camphor, but differing from it in turning polarized light to the left. It is obtained by distillation from a tall herbaceous composite, *Blumea balsamifera*, growing abundantly in tropical eastern Asia, and is used by the Chinese in medicine and in perfuming the finer kinds of ink.—**Borneo camphor**, also known as *Barus*, *Malayan*, or *Sumatra camphor*,  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ , a substance very similar in its properties to common camphor. It is found in a solid crystalline state in fissures in the trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a gigantic forest-tree of Sumatra and Borneo. It sometimes occurs in masses several pounds in weight. Also called *borneol* and *camphol*.—**Camphora monobromata**,  $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$ , a substance obtained by replacing one hydrogen atom in camphor with bromine. It is used in medicine as a sedative. Also called *monobromated camphor*, *bromated camphor*, *brominated camphor*.—**Camphor-julep** or *-water*, a saturated solution of camphor in water.—**Cedrene camphor**,  $C_{15}H_{26}O$ , the crystalline portion of oil of red cedar, obtained by cooling the oil until the crystals separate, and afterward pressing out the liquid.—**Tobacco camphor**, a name given by Gmelin to nicotine.

*Ure*, Dict., III. 416. [Other so-called camphors (stearoptenes) are obtained from various volatile oils, constituting the least volatile portion of the oil and crystallizing at ordinary temperatures.]

**camphor** (kam'fōr), *v. t.* [**< camphor, n.**] To impregnate or wash with camphor; camphorate. [Rare.]

**camphoraceous** (kam-fō-rā'shius), *a.* [**< camphor + -aceous**]. Of the nature of or resembling camphor.

**camphorate** (kam'fō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camphorated*, pp. *camphorating*. [**< NL. camphoratus**, pp. of *camphorare*, < *camphora*, camphor: see *camphor* and *-ate*]. To treat or impregnate with camphor: as, "a camphorated draught," *Dunglison*.

**camphorate** (kam'fō-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [**< NL. camphoratus**, pp.: see the verb.]. *I. a.* Pertaining to camphor or impregnated with it: as, "camphorate liquors," *Boyle*, Works, I. 433.

*II. n.* [= NL. *camphoratum*, neut.] In chem., a compound of camphoric acid with different bases.

**camphoric** (kam-fōr'ik), *a.* [**< camphor + -ic**]. Pertaining to or derived from camphor.—**Camphoric acid**,  $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$ , a dibasic acid produced from camphor by digestion with nitric acid. It forms crystalline colorless flakes, which are not readily soluble in cold water.

**camphor-oil** (kam'fōr-oil), *n.* 1. A yellowish-brown liquid which drains from the crude camphor of commerce, having a camphor-like odor and taste, and containing a considerable quantity of camphor in solution.—2. A reddish volatile oil, isomeric with oil of turpentine ( $C_{10}H_{16}$ ), obtained from the *Dryobalanops Camphora* by tapping the tree, and from reservoirs which form in the trunk. It is but rarely met with in commerce. Also called *camphor-wood oil*.

**camphoronic** (kam-fō-rōn'ik), *a.* [**< camphor + -one + -ic**]. Pertaining to or derived from camphor.—**Camphoronic acid**,  $C_{10}H_{12}O_6$ , a tribasic acid formed by the oxidation of camphor or camphoric acid by nitric acid. It forms colorless microscopic needles, which are readily soluble in water.

**camphor-tree** (kam'fōr-trē), *n.* 1. A lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum Camphora*, which yields the camphor of commerce, found in Japan, along the southern maritime regions of China, and especially in Formosa. The timber is excellent and much prized for making clothes-chests and



Branch of Camphor-tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).

cabinets. Camphor is obtained from the root, trunk, and branches by exposing the chips in closed vessels to the vapor of boiling water. The hot steam volatilizes the camphor, which is deposited in the upper part of the vessels.

2. The *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a tree of Sumatra and Borneo, yielding Borneo camphor (which see, under *camphor*). See *Dryobalanops*.

**camphor-wood** (kam'fōr-wūd), *n.* The wood of the camphor-tree.—**Camphor-wood oil**. Same as *camphor-oil*.

**camphrene** (kam-frēn'), *n.* [**< camphor + -ene**]. A volatile product, to which the formula  $C_9H_{14}O$  has been given, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor. It may be simply phorone (a condensation product of acetone) with slight impurities. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

**campion** (kam'pi-on), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; prob. ult. < L. *campus*, a field: first applied to the rose- and the red and white campions. Cf. *champion*, *champaign*.] The name of certain plants belonging chiefly to the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene* (which see). Bladder-campion is *Silene vulgaris*; sea-campion, *S. maritima*; moss-campion, *S. acaulis*; stary campion, *S. stellata*; red alpine campion, *Viscaria alpina*; rose-campion, *Lychnis Coronaria* and

*L. Flos-Jovis*; red campion, *L. dioica*; white campion, *L. alba*; meadow-campion, *L. Flos-cuculi*; corn-campion, *Agrostemma Githago*.

**camp-kettle** (kamp'ket'l), *n.* A pot for the use of soldiers or others in a camp.

**camp** (kam'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *camped*, pp. *camping*. [E. dial., also *camble* (and *cam-po*); freq. of *camp*.] To contend; argue; talk noisily. [Prov. Eng.]

If they be incensed, angry, chide a little, their wives must not *camp* again, but take it in good part.

*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 591.

**camp-meeting** (kamp'mē'ting), *n.* A religious gathering for prayer, instruction, exhortation, etc., held in an encampment formed in a wood, grove, or field, generally continued for a week or more. The practice of holding such meetings originated in the United States in 1790, and is still common, especially in the Methodist denomination. Called by Mormons *wood-meeting*.

**campo** (kām'pō), *n.* [Pg. Sp. It. *campo*, < L. *campus*, a field: see *camp*.] 1. A field; a plain; an open place; specifically applied in Brazil to patches of land in the midst of dense forests which are either entirely bare of trees or are only sparsely covered with them.

The country around Santarem is a *campo* region; a slightly elevated and undulating tract of land, wooded only in patches, or with single scattered trees.

*H. W. Bates*, Naturalist on the River Amazon, p. 176.

2. The Italian acre, a measure of land varying in different states from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an English acre to  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

**Campodea** (kam-pō-dē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάμπη*, a caterpillar, + *ειδος*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Campodeidae*. *C. staphylinus* is an example.

*Campodea* is supposed to be "the representative of a form from which many other groups have been derived."

*Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 100.

**Campodeæ** (kam-pō-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Campodeidae*. *A. S. Packard*.

**campodeid** (kam-pō-dē-id), *n.* An insect of the family *Campodeidae*.

**Campodeidae** (kam-pō-dē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campodea* + *-idae*.] A remarkable family of thysanurous insects, typified by the genus *Campodea*, illustrating a generalized or synthetic type from which other groups may have been derived.

They are of elongated form, the abdomen having 10 segments and ending in 2 long filaments, and have 3 pairs of legs, simple tracheæ, and no eyes. In general aspect the *Campodeidae* recall some of the myriapods; they are related to *Poduridae*, and especially to *Leptomidae*. The family contains the genus *Nicoletia* besides *Campodea*, and to it the genus *Iapyx* is sometimes referred. Also *Campodeæ*, and less correctly *Campodeidæ*.

**campol** (kam-poi'), *n.* [The Cantonese pron. of Chin. *kien*, selected, + *pei*, fire.] A selected and carefully fired variety of Congou tea.

**campong** (kam'pong), *n.* [Malay *kampong*, an inclosure.] The same as *kampong* (which see).

All islands are liable to the linguistic difficulty of their littoral being occupied by a superior seafaring and commercial race, either continuously or in detached *campongs*, while the interior and unexplored mountains become the refuge of shy and uncivilized indigenes.

*R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 132.

**Campophaga** (kam-pōf'a-gā), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κάμπη*, caterpillar, + *φάγειν*, eat.] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Campophaginae* (which see); the caterpillar-catchers proper, such as *C. nigra* of Africa. Also *Campephaga*.

**Campophagidæ** (kam-pō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campophaga* + *-idæ*.] A family of old-world turdid passerine birds, named from the genus *Campophaga*, containing more or less shrike-like birds with soft plumage, that of the rump usually with stiffened shafts, the bill gryanian with covered nostrils, and the wings moderate or long. The family is better known by its conventional composition than by its intrinsic character, consisting, according to the latest authority, of the genera *Artamides*, *Campochera*, *Pteropodocys*, *Graucalus*, *Edolisoma*, *Lobolus*, *Campophaga*, *Pericrocotus*, *Lalage*, and *Symphoropus*. Many of the species are called *caterpillar-catchers*. Also written *Campophagidæ*.

**Campophaginae** (kam'pō-fā-j'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campophaga* + *-inæ*.] A group of old-world dentirostral oscine passerine birds of uncertain position, sometimes referred to the *Laniidæ* or shrikes, often to the *Muscicapidæ* or flycatchers, or raised to the rank of a family, *Campophagidæ*; the caterpillar-catchers. *Campophaga* is the leading genus. Also written *Campophagina*, *Campephagina*.



*Campodea staphylinus*.



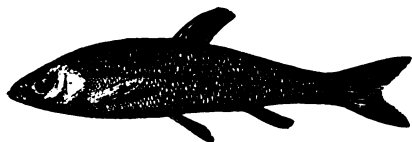
**campophagine** (kam-pof'a-jin), *a.* [*< Campophaga + -ine*.] Feeding upon caterpillars; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campophaginae* or *Campophagidae*. Also written *campephagine*.

**Campophilus** (kam-pof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (first *Campephilus*—G. R. Gray, 1840), *< Gr. κάμη, a caterpillar, + φίλος, loving*.] A genus of woodpeckers of the largest size, of the family *Picidae*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America; the ivory-billed woodpeckers. They have a long, straight, truncate, beveled and ridged bill of ivory-like hardness and whiteness, a very slender neck, the head crested, and the coloration black, white, and scarlet. The best-known species is *C. principalis* of the southern United States, about 20 inches long and 30 or more in extent of wings. Another, *C. imperialis*, is still larger. See *ivorybill*. Also written *Campephilus*.



Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campophilus principalis*).

**Campostoma** (kam-pos'tō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1855), *< Gr. καμπή, a bending, + στόμα, mouth*.] A genus of American cyprinoid fishes, of the family *Cyprinidae*, characterized



Stone-roller (*Campostoma anomalum*).

by the enormous length of the intestine, which is six or seven times as long as the body, and is wound in many spiral coils around the air-bladder. The species swarm in the spring in brooks of the southern and western United States, and are known as *stone-rollers*. The genus is the type of the *Campostominae*.

**Campostominae** (kam-pos-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Campostoma + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Cyprinidae*, typified by the genus *Campostoma*.

**campostomine** (kam-pos'tō-min), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Campostominae*.

II. *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Campostominae*.

**camp-sheathing** (kamp'shē'wīng), *n.* [Also in modified forms *camp-sheeting*, *campsheet*, *campshed*, *campshot*; *< camp* (perhaps a corruption of *cam*, Dan. *kam*, a ridge: see *cam*) + *sheathing* (or *sheeting*, or *shed*, taken in the same sense).] A structure consisting of a guide-pile, a wale, or a horizontal piece of timber, and a series of planks about three inches thick and placed vertically, erected at the foot of an embankment or a soft cutting to resist the outward thrust of the earthwork.

**campsheet**, **campshed**, **campshot**, **camp-sheating** (kamp'shēt, -shed, -shot, -shē'ting), *n.* Same as *camp-sheathing*.

**camp-stool** (kamp'stöl), *n.* A seat or stool with cross-legs and a flexible seat, so made as to be folded up and packed away when not in use.

**campterium** (kamp-tē'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. campteria* (-ē). [NL., *< Gr. καμπτήρ, a bending, turning* (cf. *καμπτός, bent*), *< κάμπτεω, bend*.] In *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the fore and outer border of the wing, as far as the bones extend. *Coues*.

**Campulæmus** (kamp-tō-lē'mus), *n.* [NL. (first *Campulæmus*—G. R. Gray, 1841), *< Gr. καμπτός, flexible, + λαίμω, the throat*.] A notable genus of sea-ducks, of the subfamily *Fuliginæ*, having as type the pied or Labrador duck, *C. labradorius*. They have a leathery expansion of the edges of the upper mandible, a distinct nail, slight frontal angles, slight teeth in the upper mandible (those of the lower being prominent and vertical), bristly cheeks, short and vaulted wings, a short and 14-feathered tail, and the coloration of the male entirely black and white. The genus is supposed to be on the point of extinction. The steamer-duck of South America is sometimes placed in this genus.

**Camptosorus** (kamp-tō-sō'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καμπτός, bent, + σῶρος, a heap, mound* (fruit-dot): see *sorus*.] A genus of ferns, of the family *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising two species, one of which is found in eastern North America, the other in eastern Asia; the walking-fern. It has fruit-dots both parallel and oblique to the midrib, and the tip of the frond bends over and takes root, giving origin to a new plant.

**camptotropical** (kamp-tot'rō-pal), *a.* [*< Gr. καμπτός, flexible, taken as equiv. to καμπίλος, bent, curved, + τρέπειν, turn*. Cf. *campylotropal*.] In *bot.*, same as *campylotropal*.

**camptulicon** (kamp-tū'li-kon), *n.* [An artificial trade-name, *< Gr. καμπτός, flexible, + οὔλος, woolly, thick, crisp, curled*.] A kind of cloth resembling india-rubber, made of a compound of inferior india-rubber and powdered cork. It is used for various purposes, such as facings for knife-boards, floor-mats for steamers, shields on door-steps, and the like.

**campulitropal**, **campulitropous** (kam-pū-lit'rō-pal, -pus), *a.* Same as *campylotropal*.

**cam-pump** (kam'pump), *n.* A steam-pump in which the motion is regulated by the action of cams.

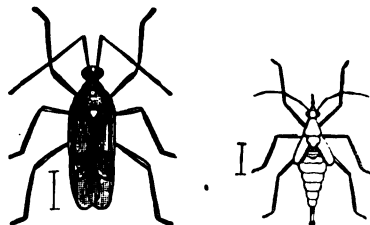
**campus** (kam'pus), *n.* [L., a field: see *camp*.] The green upon or about which the buildings of an American college or university generally stand; the college-yard.

**camp-vinegar** (kamp'vin'ē-gjēr), *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-catchup, anchovies, and garlic.

**campylite** (kam'pi-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. καμπίλος, bent, curved* (connected with *κάμπτεω, bend, curve*), + *-ite*.] A mineral, a variety of mimetite or arsenate of lead, in which phosphorus largely replaces arsenic. It is found in Cumberland, England. The crystals are curved; hence the name.

**campyloimeter** (kam-pi-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. καμπίλος, bent, curved, + μέτρον, a measure*.] An instrument for measuring the length of lines, straight or curved, on maps or plans. It is so divided that the actual length, corresponding to the given scale, may be read from it.

**Campyloneura** (kam'pi-lō-nū'ri), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1861), *< Gr. καμπίλος, curved, + νῆρον, vein*.] A genus of true bugs, or *Heteroptera*, of the family *Phytocoridae*. The *Phytocoridae*, as the name indicates, feed on vegetables, but *Campyloneura* and some allied genera form an exception to this rule. *C. vitripennis* (Say), the glassy-winged soldier-bug, is known



Glassy-winged Soldier-bug and Pupa (*Campyloneura vitripennis*). (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

to be predaceous and to attack leaf-hoppers. It is pale greenish-yellow, and has delicately transparent wing-covers ornamented with a rose-colored or brownish cross. The larva and pupa are more opaque, and are of a uniform bluish-white color.

**Campylorhynchinae** (kam'pi-lō-ring'ki'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Campylorhynchus + -inae*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Troglodytidae* or *wrens*. The feet are not strictly laminal, the lateral tarsal plates being divided or not perfectly fused in one, and the tail is broad and fan-shaped, with the individual feathers widening toward the end, whence the name *fan-tailed wrens*, which is applied to the group. It is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is represented chiefly by the genera *Campylorhynchus*, *Salpinctes*, and *Catherpes*. The species are numerous, especially those of the first-named genus, and are known as *cactus-wrens*, *cañon-wrens*, and *rock-wrens*. See cuts under *Campylorhynchus* and *cañon-wren*.

**campylorhynchine** (kam'pi-lō-ring'kin), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the bill bent; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campylorhynchinae*.

**Campylorhynchus** (kam'pi-lō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), *< Gr. καμπίλος, bent, curved, + ῥύγχος, snout, beak*.] The typical and largest genus of the *Campylorhynchinae* or fan-tailed wrens, including the numerous species of cactus-wrens which inhabit the warmer parts of America. They are of large size, having a length of 7 or 8 inches, with the tarsus scutellate behind, the lateral toes of equal length, the wings and tail of about equal length, and the tail broad with plane feathers. The upper parts are brown, with sharp white streaks; the under parts white, boldly spotted with black; and the tail-feathers barred with black and white. Two species occur



Brown-headed Cactus-wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*).

in the southwestern United States, *C. brunneicapillus*, the brown-headed cactus-wren, and *C. affinis*, the St. Lucas cactus-wren.

**campylospermate** (kam'pi-lō-spēr'māt), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *campylospermous*.

**campylospermous** (kam'pi-lō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. καμπίλος, curved, + σπέρμα, a seed*: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form longitudinal furrows, as the fruits of some umbelliferous plants, as in sweet cicely.

**campylotropal** (kam-pi-lōt'rō-pal), *a.* [*< Gr. καμπίλος, curved, + τρέπειν, turn*.] In *bot.*, curved in such a manner as to bring the true apex close to the base: applied to an ovule or seed. Also *campulitropal*, *campulitropous*, *campylotropous*.

**campylotropous** (kam-pi-lōt'rō-pus), *a.* Same as *campylotropal*.

**cam-shaft** (kam'shāft), *n.* A shaft with cams or wipers used to lift the pestles of stamping-mills.

**camsterie** (kam-stē'ri), *a.* [Also *camsteary*, *camsterie*, *camstairie*, *camstairry*; cf. *camstrugeous*, of same sense; perhaps corruptions of Gael. *comh-strì, -strigh, -strith*, strife, broil, quarrel (*comh-stritheach*, contentious), *< comh* (= L. *com-, com-*, together, + *strì, strife, contention*.] Froward; perverse; unmanageable. [Scotch.]

He's a *camsteary* chield, and fasheous about marches, . . . but dell o' me if I wad wrang Jock o' Dawson neither. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, II. xvii.

**camstrugeous** (kam-struj'us), *a.* Same as *camsterie*. [Scotch, colloq.]

**camus**<sup>1</sup>, **camused**, *a.* See *camous*, *camoused*.

**camus**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *camis*.

**cam-wheel** (kam'hwēl), *n.* A disk carrying projections or grooves which produce a reciprocating rectilinear or interrupted motion in some other part of the machinery connected with it. See *cam*<sup>1</sup>, 3.

**camwood** (kam'wud), *n.* [Nat. African *kambi* (Mandingo *kamu*, Timne *kam*) + E. *wood*.] Same as *barwood*, the better-known commercial name. It is originally white, but turns red.

**can**<sup>1</sup> (kan), *v.*; pret. *could*. [The forms are:

(1) Ind. pres. 1st pers. *can*, 2d *canst*, 3d *can*, pl. *can*, *< ME. can, canst, can* (also *con*, etc.), pl. *cunnen*, *cunne* (also *connen, conne*), *< AS. cann or can, canst, cann or can* (also *conn*, etc.), pl. *cunnon*. (2) Pret. *could* (the *l* being inserted in ignorant imitation of *should* and *would*, where the *l* is radical), *< ME. coude, couthe*, earlier *cuthen*, pl. *coude, couden, couthe, couthen*, earlier *cuthen*, *< AS. cūthe, pl. cūthon* (for *\*cunthe, \*cunthon*, the *n* being lost, as in *mūth, mouth, tōth, tooth*, etc.). (3) Inf. *can* (*to can*), assumed from the ind. form, occasionally used in mod. E. as a convenient substitute for *to be able*, or, as in the example cited from Bacon, analogously with *will* as an independent verb; *ME. inf. cunnen, cunne, also connen, conne* (usually 'to know,' rarely 'to can'), *< AS. cunnan*, scarcely used. (4) The ppr., *ME. cunuing, kun-*

*nyng*, etc., earlier and north. form *cunnand*, is mod. E. *cunning*, with a partly deflected sense: see *cunning*, *a.*, and *cunning*, *n.* (5) The pp. *couth* is found in mod. E. only in comp. *uncouth*, and deriv. *kith, kithe*, *q. v.*; ME. *couth*, *coud*, *cuth*, < AS. *cūth* (for *\*cunth*, like pret. *cūthe* above), known. The ME. and AS. sense of *can* as an independent verb is 'know'; as an auxiliary, 'be able'; but the latter use is rare in AS., being supplied by *may*, E. *may*. The cognate forms (1st and 3d pers. pres. and pret. ind., and inf.) are: OS. *kan*, *konsta*, *kunnan* = OFries. *kan*, *kunda*, *kunna*, *konna* = D. *kan*, *konde*, *kunnen* = MLG. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunnen*, *konnen*, *konen*, LG. *kan*, *kunde*, *können* = OHG. *chan*, *kan*, *chunda*, *chonda*, *konda*, *chonsa*, *konsta*, *chunnan*, MHG. *kan*, *kunde*, *konde*, *kunnen*, *künnen*, G. *kann*, *konnte*, *können* = Icel. *kann*, *kunni*, *kunna* = Sw. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunna* = Dan. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunne* = Goth. *kann*, *kuntha*, *kunnan*, know; prop. a preterit present, AS. *cann* being orig. a strong pret. (with pp. *\*cunnen*, whence the later weak pret. *cūthe*, and weak pp. *cūth*) of an assumed inf. *\*cinnan* (whence the factitive *cennan*, make known, = Icel. *kenna*, make known, know: see *ken*), Teut. *\*kin*, *\*ken* (= Lith. *cináu*, know, recognize, = OIr. *adginn*, perf., *knew*), orig. 'perceive, get knowledge of' (pret. 'have perceived, have gotten knowledge of,' and hence, in indefinite or present time, 'know'), this root being parallel with the ult. related *\*knā*, *\*knō* in AS. *cñawan*, E. *know*, L. *gnō-scere*, etc. (see *know*); in another view orig. 'beget, get' (pret. 'have gotten'), connected with AS. *cennan*, beget, produce, *cynn*, kin, *ge-cynd*, kind, etc., *\*ken*, L. *\*gen*, etc., but this root, though equally widely extended, appears to be fundamentally distinct from the root *\*ken*, know: see *ken*<sup>2</sup>, *kin*<sup>1</sup>, *kind*, *genus*, etc. Hence ult. *con*<sup>1</sup> (= *can*<sup>1</sup>), *con*<sup>2</sup>, *can*<sup>1</sup>, *can*<sup>2</sup>, *cunning*, *couth*, *uncouth* (= *unco*), *kith*, *kithe*, etc.] **A.** As an independent verb. **1.** To know; understand.

And Pounces and Antonye, that moche coude of werre, isked oute of the hoete all armed in to the foreste of Bryoke.

For Latine ne *canst* thou nat yet but smale, my litel Sonne.

Clerkys that *canne* the scyens seuenne  
Says that curtesy can fro heuen.

She *could* the Bible in the holy tongue,  
And read it without pricks.

And *can* you these tongues perfectly?

O, she *could* the art of woman most feellingly.

**2.** To know how to do; be able to do.

And *can* but deeds of men.

I know your fery temper,  
And that you *can*, and dare, as much as men.

Thou little wotest what this right-hand can.

To *can* or *con* thank or thanks! (AS. *thone cunnan*; also *thone witan*, = OS. *thank witan*, etc.: see *wit*), literally, to know thanks; hence, to recognize obligation; give thanks.

I *con* thee gret thonke.

I *con* him no thanks for 't.

[So in early use the negative, to *con* unthank, to give no thanks.

Al that goud we hem doth,  
Heo hit blitheleiche undertoth (blithely receive),  
And *cunnen* vs *unthone*.

To *con* magre! (maugre), to show displeasure at; blame. See *maugre*, *n.*

Yef I wiste the kyng looth wolde *conne* me no *maugre*,  
I wolde sey that he sholde go.

**II.** *intrans.* To have ability; be able. Still so used in Scotch: as, I'll no *can* go.

He seal him *conne* sculde (he shall *can* (be able to) shield him well).

In evil the best condition is not to will, the second not to *can*.

And now that we understand each other, ye'll *can* name your business.

**B.** As an auxiliary. **1.** To be able; properly, to be able physically; hence, by extension, to be able mentally, morally, or legally; possess the qualities, qualifications, or resources necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose, the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb to which *can* is auxiliary.

Can the fig-tree . . . bear olive berries?

Thou *canst* not say I did it: never shake  
Thy gory locks at me.

Thy love doth plead so prettily to stay,  
That, trust me, I *could* weep to part with thee.

What *can* we suppose this will come to?

It is a contradiction to imagine that Omnipotence can do that, which, if it *could* be done, would render all power insignificant.

All that Adam had, all that Caesar *could*, you have and can do.

[Formerly used also in the infinitive.

He feigneth him to *conne* arede  
Of thing which afterward should falle.

I shall not *conne* answer.

**2.** May; noting merely permission: as, you *can* have it if you wish; *can* I speak to you a moment? [Chiefly colloq.]—*Can* but, *cannot* but. See but<sup>1</sup>, *con*.

**can**<sup>1</sup> (kan), *n.* [*< can*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Knowledge; skill; ability. [Scotch.]

**can**<sup>2</sup> (kan), *n.* [*< ME. canne*, *< AS. canne* (translating L. "crater vel canna") = D. *kan*, a pot, mug, = OHG. *channa*, MHG. *G. kanne*, a can, tankard, mug, = Icel. *kanna* = Sw. *kanna* = Dan. *kande*, a can, tankard, mug, also measure, > ML. *canna*, *cana*, a vessel or measure for liquids, > OF. *canne*, *cane*, F. dim. *canette*, a jug. By some the Teut. forms are derived from L. *canna*, a reed, cane: see *cane*<sup>1</sup>.] **1.** A vessel of small or moderate size and made of any material, but now generally of sheet-metal, such as tin, and used as a drinking-cup or to contain liquids, preserves, etc. Cans are generally cylindrical in form, as drinking- and preserving-cans; but in some cases they are square or conical, and are sometimes provided with a handle and spout, as oil-cans for lubricating purposes, watering-cans, etc.

There weren sett sixe stonuncannes.

I hate it as an unfilled can.

Fill the cup, and fill the can.

Thy love doth plead so prettily to stay,  
That, trust me, I *could* weep to part with thee.

What *can* we suppose this will come to?

It is a contradiction to imagine that Omnipotence can do that, which, if it *could* be done, would render all power insignificant.

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He feigneth him to *conne* arede  
Of thing which afterward should falle.

I shall not *conne* answer.

**2.** May; noting merely permission: as, you *can* have it if you wish; *can* I speak to you a moment? [Chiefly colloq.]—*Can* but, *cannot* but. See but<sup>1</sup>, *con*.

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There weren sett sixe stonuncannes.

I hate it as an unfilled can.

Fill the cup, and fill the can.

**2.** A measure of liquids in the Shetland islands, containing about an English gallon. *Jamieson*.

—**3.** The revolving cylindrical holder into which the silver falls from a carding-machine. *Cup and can*. See *cup*.

**can**<sup>3</sup> (kan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canned*, ppr. *canning*. [*< can*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To put into a can; especially, to put into sealed metal cans or glass jars, for preservation, as prepared vegetables, fruits, and meats.

**can**<sup>4</sup> (kan), *n.* A frequent Middle English corruption of *gan*, began, preterit of *ginnen*, begin (see *gin*<sup>1</sup>): often equivalent, with the infinitive of a principal verb, to the preterit of that verb.

Allace! Aurora, the sylle Larke can cry.

With gentle wordes he can her fayrely greet.

**can**<sup>4</sup> (kan), *n.* [Chin. *kin*.] **1.** The catty or pound of Cochin China, equal to 1 pound 6 ounces avoirdupois.—**2.** A liquid measure of Siam, equal to nearly one third of a wine gallon.

**cana** (kā'nā), *n.* [Sp.; cf. *caña*, a cane, reed: see *cane*<sup>1</sup>.] A measure of length used throughout Spain, and varying from 1.7 yards at Barcelona to 2.3 in Aragon.

**Canaanite** (kā'nān-īt), *n.* [*< Canaan* + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] **1.** A descendant of Canaan, son of Ham (Gen. x. 15-19); more generally, one of the primitive inhabitants of the land of Canaan, named from him, lying between the Jordan and the Mediterranean, and included in modern Palestine. The Canaanites proper (Gen. xvi. 21, etc.) were one of a number of tribes to which the name was collectively applied, severally governed by so-called kings, and which were conquered by the Israelites after a prolonged struggle.

**2.** A title of one of the twelve apostles ("Simon the Canaanite," Mat. x. 4), called elsewhere (Luke vi. 15, Acts i. 13) Zelotes, that is, the zealot: it is a transliteration of an Aramaic word signifying zeal, or a zealot.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A variety of massive white pyroxene occurring in limestone at Canaan, Connecticut.

**Canaanitish** (kā'nān-īt-īsh), *a.* [*< Canaanite* + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

Shattered portions of the Canaanitish nations escaped.

**canabert**, *n.* [A var. of *canavas* (OF. *canavas*, *canavers*, etc.), *canavas*: see *canvas*.] A linen cloth mentioned in the wardrobe accounts of Henry VII. *Fairholt*.

**canaby**, *n.* An old spelling of *canopy*.

**Canace** (kā'nā-sē), *n.* [NL. (Von Reichenbach, 1853), after *Canace*, Gr. *Kanákē*, daughter of *Æo-*

lus.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of which the type is the Canada grouse or spruce-partridge, *Canace canadensis*.

*Canace canadensis*. It is characterized by feathered tarsi, absence of a crest, a short tail of 16 or 20 obtuse feathers, the absence of peculiarly lengthened feathers of the neck, and dark blended or conspicuously variegated coloration. The species are woodland and arboricole, and are confined to North America. The most notable species, after the one named, is the dusky grouse of the Rocky Mountains, *C. obscura*. There are several other species or varieties. Also called *Dendragapus*.

**canaclet, conaclet**, *n.* [ME.] A word of uncertain origin and meaning, found only in the following passages:

The coperounes of the *canacles* that on the cuppe reres.

Clattering of *conacles* that kesten the burdes.

**cañada** (kā'nā-dā), *n.* [Sp.; cf. *caña*, cane, reed, passage, tunnel: see *cane* and *cañon*, *canyon*.] A valley: the common name in Spain of rather narrow valleys, and especially of such as are walled in by precipitous slopes. This word was used by early Spanish writers on California (as Venegas), and occurs in the name of one well-known locality in that State, Canada de las Uvas. In general, however, all valleys (excepting quite broad ones) and most defiles, as well as deep and well-marked ravines or gorges, are throughout the Cordilleran region of the United States called cañons. See *cañon*.

**canada** (kā'nā-dā), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese liquid measure. It is equal in Lisbon to 1.47 United States quarts, 1.23 English quarts, or 1.395 liters, in Oporto to 2.23 United States quarts or 2.114 liters, in Rio to 2.81 liters, in Bahia to 7.25 United States quarts, and in Ceylon to 1.60 United States quarts. Also *canada*.

**Canada balsam, rice**, etc. See the nouns.

**Canadian** (kā'nā-di-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< Canada* + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Canada, a British possession in America north of the United States. The Dominion of Canada includes all of British America except Newfoundland; but the name Canada is also restricted so as to include only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada, or Canada West and East).—**Canadian embroidery**, a name given to a kind of embroidery made with small pieces of fur, of the skins of reptiles, and the like, applied to the surface of the stuff, and combined with needlework done with porcupine-quills split so fine that they are flexible, and dyed in various colors. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**II. n.** A native or an inhabitant of Canada.

**canalgre** (kā'nī-grā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] In Texas, a species of dock, *Rumex hymenosepalus*, the root of which is used in tanning.

**canaille** (kā'nāl'), *n.* [*< F. canaille*, *< It. canaglia* (= Sp. *canalla* = Pg. *canalha*), rabble, prop. and orig. a pack of dogs, *< cane* = Pg. *cão* = Sp. *can* (obs.) = F. *chien*, *< L. canis*, a dog: see *Canis*, and cf. *kennel*, a doublet of *canaille*.] **1.** The lowest orders of the people collectively; the rabble; the vulgar.

To keep the sovereign *canaille* from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French.

**2.** Originally, a mixture of the coarser particles of flour and fine bran or shorts for feed; now occasionally used for the grade known as "fine feed" or "finished middlings." Also spelled *canail*, *canal*, and *canell*.

**canakin** (kā'nā-kin), *n.* Same as *cannikin*, *1.*

**canal**<sup>1</sup> (kā-nāl'), *n.* [= D. *kanal* = G. *Dan.* *Sw. kanal*, *< F. canal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *canal* = It. *canale*, *< L. canalis*, a channel, trench, pipe, canal; cf. Skt. *van*, dig. See *channel*<sup>1</sup> and *kennel*<sup>2</sup>, doublets of *canal*<sup>1</sup>.] **1.** An artificial waterway for irrigation or navigation. Canals appear to have been first used for conveying water, and were merely shallow ditches with a slight fall. They naturally became, when large enough, a roadway for boats, and eventually for ships. A canal may be a mere cutting to unite bodies of water for the passage of boats, as in some of the chains of lakes in the eastern United States; or a continuous waterway formed by a series of long levels united by locks and carried over rivers and valleys by means of bridges, as the Erie canal; or a canalized river; or a navigable passage connecting lakes or seas, as the Welland canal in Canada, or the Suez canal. Among the longest canals are the Ganges canal in India, about 350 miles long, the Grand Canal in China, about 800 miles, and the Erie canal in New York, 363 miles. The James and Kanawha Rivers Navigation canal, 147 miles long, over-



Canada Grouse (*Canace canadensis*).

came by its locks a grade of 1,916 feet, and the Morris canal in New Jersey, 101 miles long, one of 1,674 feet. The Suez canal (opened in 1869) is 67 miles long, and is level throughout. The Panama ship-canal is to be about 50 miles in length. The Chicago drainage canal (completed in 1890) is about 29 miles long; it can also be used by shipping. On ordinary narrow canal boats are usually drawn by horses or mules travelling on a tow-path, though steam-propulsion and steam and electric towing are now used to some extent; larger ones, called *ship-canal*, as the Suez, the North Holland, the Welland, etc., are navigated by vessels of different sizes, up to the largest under sail or steam.

2. In *arch.*, a channel; a groove; a flute: thus, the canal of the volute is the channel on the face of the circumvolutions inclosed by a list in the Ionic capital.—3. In *anat.*, a duct; a channel through which a fluid is conveyed or solids pass; a tubular cavity in a part, or a communication between parts. See *duct*.—4. In *zool.*, the name of sundry grooves, furrows, apertures, etc., as: (a) the channels of various actinozoans; (b) the afferent and efferent pores of sponges; (c) the groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells, and adapted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon or breathing-tube possessed by those animals.—5. In *bot.*, an elongated intercellular or intrasacculular space, either empty or containing sap, resin, or other substances.—**Abdominal canal**, in *anat.*, same as *inguinal canal*.—**Alimentary canal**, **aliphendic canal**, **alveolodental canal**. See the adjectives.—**Alveolar canal**. (a) *Anterior*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the anterior superior dental nerve. (b) *Inferior*, the inferior dental canal. (c) *Median*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the middle superior dental nerve. (d) *Posterior*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the posterior superior dental nerve.—**Ambulacral neural canal**. See *ambulacral*.—**Anterior palatine canal**. (a) The canal formed by the union of the canals incisivi. It opens on the palate just behind the incisor teeth. Also called *anterior palatine fossa*. (b) The canalis incisivi on either side. (c) The canals incisivi with the anterior palatine canal in *sensu*.—**Aquiferous canals**. See *aquiferous*.—**Arachnoid canal**, a portion of the subarachnoid space, where the arachnoid crosses, without dipping into, the longitudinal and transverse fissures of the brain.—**Atrial canal**, **auditory canal**. See the adjectives.—**Auricular canal**, the constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of a fetal heart.—**Axial canal**. See *axial*.—**Bernard's canal**, a supplementary duct of the pancreas. Also called *Santorini's canal*.—**Canal of Bartholin**. Same as *duct of Bartholin*.—**Canal of Cloquet**. Same as *hyaloid canal*.—**Canal of Corti**, the space lying between the tectorial membrane and basilar membrane of the cochlea.—**Canal of Cotunnus**, the aqueductus vestibuli (which see, under *aqueductus*).—**Canal of Fontana**, an annular series of spaces, which lie in the sclerotic, just in front of the place of attachment of the iris, and communicate freely with the anterior chamber of the eye. Also called *canal of Hovius*, *ciliary canal*, and *Fontana's spaces*.—**Canal of Gartner**. Same as *Gartnerian canal*.—**Canal of Guidi**. Same as *Vidian canal*.—**Canal of Hovius**. Same as *canal of Fontana*.—**Canal of Huguer**. Same as *Huguerian canal*. See below.—**Canal of Löwenberg**, the canal in the cochlea bounded by the membrane of Reissner, the tectorial membrane, and the outer wall of the cochlear canal. It is the upper free portion of that canal.—**Canal of Müller**. Same as *duct of Müller*.—**Canal of Nuck**, the pouch of peritoneum (processus vaginalis) which in the female embryo extends down along the round ligament of the uterus, and which may persist to a greater or less extent in the adult.—**Canal of Petit**, the annular series of connected spaces in the suspensory ligament encircling the crystalline lens of the eye.—**Canal of Reissner**. Same as *cochlear canal*.—**Canal of Rivinus**. Same as *duct of Rivinus*.—**Canal of Rosenthal**. Same as *spiral canal of the modiolus*.—**Canal of Schlemm**, a circular canal, of elliptical cross-section, lying in the substance of the sclerotic slightly anterior to the canal of Fontana.—**Canal of Stenson**. Same as *duct of Stenson*.—**Canal of Stilling**. Same as *hyaloid canal*.—**Canal of Wharton**. Same as *duct of Wharton*.—**Canal of Wirsung**, the pancreatic duct.—**Canals of Breschet**, canals in the diploe of the cranial bones, in which Breschet's veins run.—**Canals of Recklinghausen**, the system of canals in the cornea; the communications between the cell-spaces of the cornea.—**Carotid canal**. See *carotid*.—**Central canal**, the median canal of the spinal cord.—**Central canal of the modiolus**, the largest of the canals in the modiolus of the cochlea of the ear.—**Cerebrospinal canal**. (a) The neural or craniovertebral canal formed by the skull and the spine, and containing the brain and spinal marrow. (b) The primitive common and continuous cavity of the brain and spinal cord, not infrequently more or less extensively obliterated in the latter, but in the former modified in the form of the several ventricles and other cavities.—**Ciliary canal**. Same as *canal of Fontana*.—**Cochlear canal**, the proper cavity of the cochlea, connected by the canalis reuniens with the cavity of other parts of the labyrinth of the ear. Also called *canal of Reissner*.—**Dental canal**. (a) *Anterior*, a small canal branching off from the infraorbital canal in the floor of the orbit, and descending in the front wall of the antrum. It transmits vessels and nerves to the front teeth of the upper jaw. (b) *Inferior*, the channel in the inferior maxillary or lower jaw-bone, which transmits the inferior dental nerves and vessels. (c) *Posterior*, one or more fine canals entering the superior maxillary bone about the middle of its posterior surface, and transmitting the posterior dental vessels and nerves.—**Digestive canal**. Same as *alimentary canal*.—**Ejaculatory canal**. Same as *ejaculatory duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Eustachian canal**, the bony canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which forms part of the Eustachian tube.—**Facial canal**, the aqueductus Fallopi (which see, under *aqueductus*): so called because it transmits the facial nerve through the temporal bone.—**Gartnerian canal**, or *duct of Gartner*, the remains in the fe-

male of the obliterated archinephric canal or Wolffian duct, forming a caecal appendage or cul-de-sac of the genital passages, or a cord connecting the latter with the parovarium.—**Gastrovascular canal**, **genital canal**. See the adjectives.—**Haversian canal**, the track or trace of a blood-vessel in bone; a cylindrical hollow in bone in which an artery or a vein runs. These canals are mostly of minute or microscopic size; on transsection of compact bone-tissue they appear as round holes, but in longitudinal section they are seen to be branching and anastomosing canals. When large and irregular, as they often are, in growing bone and in the cancellous tissue of adult bone, they are called *Haversian spaces*. The medullary cavity or marrow-cavity of a long bone, as a humerus or femur, is really a gigantic Haversian canal, filled with fat, numerous blood-vessels, and connective tissue. See *cut under bone*.—**Hepatic canal**. Same as *hepatic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Huguerian canal**, a small passage for the chorda tympani nerve through the temporal bone between its squamosal and petrosal elements, parallel with the Glaserian fissure. Also called *canal of Huguer*.—**Hunter's canal**, the canal formed by the vastus internus muscle on one side and the adductor longus and adductor magnus on the other, together with a strong fibrous band passing over from the vastus to the tendons of the adductors. The femoral artery runs through this canal to become the popliteal.—**Hyaloid canal**, the fine canal in the vitreous humor of the eye, extending from the optic papilla to the lens capsule, which contains in the embryo the hyaloid artery, but persists for a time after the disappearance of that vessel. Also called *canal of Cloquet* and *canal of Stilling*.—**Incisor canal**. See *anterior palatine canal*.—**Infraorbital canal**, the canal leading from the infraorbital groove on the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, and opening at the infraorbital foramen. It transmits the infraorbital nerve and artery.—**Inguinal canal**, a canal in the groin, about two inches long, passing from the internal to the external abdominal ring. It lies just above and parallel to Poupart's ligament, and transmits the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament in the female. Also called *abdominal canal*.—**Lacrimal canal**. (a) Same as *nasal canal*. (b) One of the canaliculi lacrymales (which see, under *canaliculus*).—**Madreporic canals**, **mucous canals**. See the adjectives.—**Nasal canal**, the bony canal lodging the nasal duct, and formed by the superior maxillary, lacrymal, and inferior turbinate bones.—**Nasopalatine canal**. Same as *anterior palatine canal*.—**Neural canal**. (a) The tube formed by the centra and neural arches of vertebrae, in which the brain and spinal cord lie. (b) In echinoderms, a canal of which a part of the wall is formed by the ambulacral nerve and its connections; the track or trace of the ambulacral nerve and its connections.

This band-like nerve [ambulacral nerve of a starfish] constitutes the superficial wall of a canal, which extends through the whole length of the ambulacrum, and may be termed the *ambulacral neural canal*. It is divided by a longitudinal septum. At its oral end . . . each ambulacral nerve, when it reaches the oral membrane, divides into two divergent branches, which unite with the corresponding branches of the other ambulacral nerves to form the oral ring. Answering to the latter is a wide circular *neural canal*, into which the ambulacral *neural canals* open.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 478.

**Obturator canal**, a funnel-shaped opening in the upper part of the obturator foramen, transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves.—**Pterygopalatine canal**. Same as *canaliculus pharyngeus* (which see, under *canaliculus*).—**Sacral canal**, the sacral portion of the neural canal.—**Santorini's canal**. Same as *Bernard's canal*.—**Semicircular canal**, one of the three membranous canals leading off from and returning into the utricle of the inner ear: also applied to the bony channels in which these lie. A vertical superior, a vertical posterior, and a horizontal or external semicircular canal are distinguished. See *cut under ear*.—**Sheathing canal** (*canalis vaginalis*), the communication of the cavity of the tunica vaginalis testis with the general peritoneal cavity of the abdomen. In man it soon closes, leaving the tunica vaginalis a shut sac.—**Spiral canal**, the canal formed by the series of vertebrae containing the spinal cord. Also called *vertebral canal*.—**Spiral canal of the cochlea**, the spiral channel in the petrous bone in which the cochlear portion of the membranous labyrinth is contained.—**Spiral canal of the modiolus**, a minute spiral canal at the base of the osseous lamina spiralis of the ear, winding spirally about the modiolus or columella of the cochlea. It contains the ganglion spirale of the cochlear nerve.—**Sternal canal**. See *sternal*.—**Stiebel's canal**, a tube observed in certain molluscan embryos, and regarded as probably an evanescent embryonic nephridium.—**Vertebral canal**. Same as *spinal canal*.—**Vidian canal**, a canal running in the sphenoid bone from the foramen lacerum medium to the sphenomaxillary fossa, and containing the Vidian nerve and artery. Also called *canal of Guidi*.

**canal** (ka-nal'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canalled*, ppr. *canalling*. [*< canal*, *n.*] To intersect or cut with canals.

Engineers, like kobolds and enchanters,—tunnelling Alps, *canalling* the American Isthmus, piercing the Arabian desert. Emerson, *Works and Days*.

**canal** (ka-nal'), *n.* Same as *canaille*, 2.

**canal-boat** (ka-nal'böt), *n.* A comparatively long and narrow boat used on canals for the conveyance of goods or passengers, and commonly moved by traction.

**canal-coal** (kan'al-köl), *n.* A corrupt form of *cannel-coal*.

**canales**, *n.* Plural of *canalis*.

**canalicular** (kan-a-lik'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. canaliculus*, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *canal*, *n.*, *channel*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, resembling a small canal; canal-shaped.

A dividing of the mesoderm occurs, which takes the form either of *canalicular* cavities, or of a complete splitting of the mesoderm into an outer plate attached to the ectoderm, and an inner one attached to the endoderm.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 60.

2. Of or pertaining to canaliculi; canaliculate.

The reticulated tissue of *Lover* is then seen to be a system of canals, which is but a modified form of the *canalicular* spaces of the spines.

*Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 80.

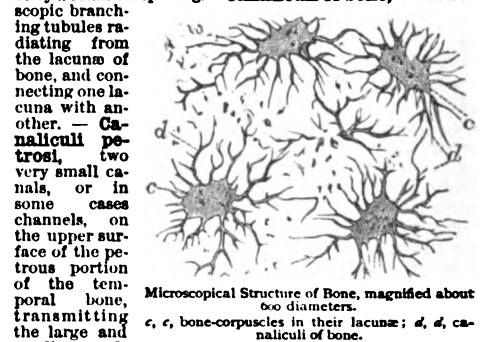
**Canalicular abscess**, an abscess of the breast which communicates with the lactiferous ducts.

**canaliculate**, **canaliculated** (kan-a-lik'ü-lät, -lä-ted), *a.* [*< L. canaliculatus*, *< canaliculus*, a little channel, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *canal*, *n.*] Channeled; furrowed; grooved. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, having a central longitudinal furrow, which is broad and well defined, but not very deep: said of the lower surface of the thorax when it is grooved for the reception of the rostrum. (b) Shaped into a canal or canaliculus; being a channel, groove, gutter, or spout, as the lip of a wheel. (c) In *bot.*, having a deep longitudinal groove, as a petiole of a leaf, etc.

**canaliculus** (kan-a-lik'ü-lus), *n.*; pl. *canaliculi* (-li). [*L.*, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *channel*, *canal*, *n.*] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a little groove, furrow, pipe, tube, or other small channel.

The *canaliculi* which originate in one lacuna most frequently run into a neighboring lacuna, or else into a neighboring Haversian canal. H. Gray, *Anat.*, p. 46.

**Canaliculi biliferi**, the bile-ducts.—**Canaliculi calceophori**. See *calceophorus*.—**Canaliculi carotico-tympanici**, two or three short canals leading from the carotid canal into the tympanum and transmitting branches of the carotid plexus.—**Canaliculi dentium**, the minute canals of the dentine.—**Canaliculi lacrymales**, the lacrymal canals, small tubes beginning at the puncta lacrymalis, and opening into the lacrymal sac either separately or by a common opening.—**Canaliculi of bone**, the microscopic branching tubules radiating from the lacunae of bone, and connecting one lacuna with another.—**Canaliculi petrosi**, two very small canals, or in some cases channels, on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the large and small superficial petrosal nerves.—**Canaliculi vasculosi**, the nutritious and Haversian canals of bone.—**Canaliculus pharyngeus**, a groove on the under surface of the vaginal process of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, more or less completely converted into a canal by the sphenoid process of the palatine bone. It transmits the pterygopalatine vessels and the pharyngeal or pterygopalatine nerve. Also called *pterygopalatine canal*.—**Canaliculus pterygopalatinus**, **sphenopalatinus**, **sphenopharyngeus**. Same as *canaliculus pharyngeus*.—**Canaliculus tympanicus**, the minute canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which transmits Jacobson's nerve.



**Canalifera** (kan-a-lif'ë-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *canaliferus*: see *canaliferous*.] A family of gastropods, characterized by the extension of the anterior extremity of the shell and mouth into a canal-like spout. It was formed by Lamarck (1809) for the genera *Cerithium*, *Turbinella*, *Fasciolaria*, *Pyrula*, *Fusus*, *Murex*, and *Pleurotoma*, which have been accepted by modern conchologists as types of different families. [Obsolete.]

**canaliferous** (kan-a-lif'ë-rus), *a.* [*< NL. canaliferus*, *< L. canalis*, canal, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Having a channel or canal.

**Canalirostra** (ka-nal-i-ros'trā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. canalis*, a canal, + *rostrum*, pl. *rostra*, a beak, mod. rostrum.] A superfamily of hemipterous insects, consisting of the *Tingitidae*, *Aradidae*, and *Phymatidae*, having a deep, long groove on the prosternum into which fits the rostrum. Also, incorrectly, *Canalirostri*. *Amyot and Serville*, 1843.

**canalirostrate** (ka-nal-i-ros'trät), *a.* [*< Canalirostra* + *-ate*.] Having a channeled beak or rostrum; specifically, having the characters of the *Canalirostra*.

**canalis** (ka-nä'lis), *n.*; pl. *canales* (-lëz). [*L.*, a channel, pipe, groove, etc.: see *canal*, *n.*] In *anat.* and *zool.*, same as *canal*, 3 and 4.—**Canales laqueiformes**, the loops of Henle in the kidneys.—**Canalis caroticus**. See *carotid canal*, under *carotid*.—**Canalis Cloqueti**, the hyaloid canal.—**Canalis cochleæ osseus**, the entire spiral osseous canal of the cochlea, containing the scala vestibuli, scala cochleæ or canalis cochleæ, and scala tympani.—**Canalis condyloideus**, the canal opening at the posterior condyloid foramen. It transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—**Canalis cranio-pharyngeus**, the cranio-pharyngeal canal, connecting the cerebral with the buccal cavity. See *cranio-pharyngeal*.—**Canalis gynecophorus**, a gynecophore.—**Canalis hypoglossi**, the anterior condyloid foramen, which transmits the twelfth or hypoglossal nerve.—**Canalis incisivi**, the canal leading down from the nasal fossa on either side to join its fellow and form or open into the anterior palatine canal or fossa. It transmits the anterior palatine vessels. Also called *incisor canal*, *anterior palatine canal*.



*incisor foramen*, and *foramen of Stenson*.—**Canalis musculotubarius**, the joint canal for the Eustachian tube and the tensor tympani. — **Canalis nasolacrimalis**. See *nasal canal*, under *canal*. — **Canalis renalis**, the canal by which the sacculus of the internal ear communicates with the canalis cochlearis. — **Canalis vaginalis**. See *sheathing canal*, under *canal*.

\* **canalization** (ka-nal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< canalize*, after *F. canalisation*.] 1. The construction of canals, or the establishment of communication by means of canals.

*Canalization* on a grand scale—the uniting of seas and oceans by navigable canals—had been “in the air” ever since the middle of the century.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 9.

Specifically—2. The conversion of a natural stream or a chain of lakes or marshes into a continuous canal, suitable for navigation, by means of weirs, barrages, locks, short cuttings, etc. Canalized rivers are common in France; in the United States the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers afford instances. The Suez canal is in part the result of the canalization of natural bodies of water.

Also spelled *canalisation*.

\* **canalize** (ka-nal'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canalized*, ppr. *canalizing*. [*< canal + -ize*; after *F. canaliser*.] 1. To make a canal through; provide with a canal or canals.—2. To convert into a canal: as, to *canalize* a river.

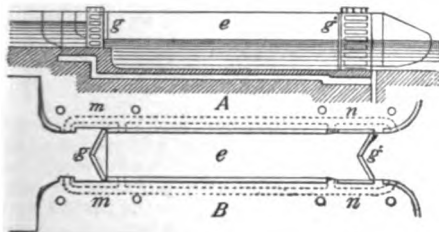
The Blavet is *canalized* throughout its course through the department. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 813.

Also spelled *canalise*.

**canal-lift** (ka-nal'lift), *n.* 1. A hydraulic elevator for raising a canal filled with water in which a canal-boat may float. Such an appliance is used on the canal near Manchester, England, to transfer boats from one level to another.

2. A cradle on which a canal-boat may rest and be drawn up by cable along an inclined railroad. A lift of this kind is in use on the Morris canal in New Jersey.

**canal-lock** (ka-nal'lok), *n.* An inclosure with gates at each end, forming a connection be-



Canal-lock.

A, vertical longitudinal section; B, plan; e, lock-chamber; e', g', gates; m, n, underground conduits.

tween the upper and lower levels of a canal, enabling boats to pass from one to the other. See *lock*. In the accompanying cut *e* represents the inclosure technically called a *lock-chamber*. A boat having entered this chamber from *g'*, the gates at *g'* are closed, the gate-chamber is filled with water to the height of the upper level through the conduits *m*, *n*, the gates at *g* are opened, and the boat proceeds.

**canam** (ka-nam'), *n.* A dry measure of Pondicherry, India, equal to 72 liters, or 2 United States bushels.

**Cananeet**, *a.* [ME.] An obsolete form of *Cananistish*.

The woman *Cananee*. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 59.

**Canangium** (ka-nan'ji-um), *n.* [NL., from the Malay name.] A genus of large annonaceous evergreen trees, including three species, all Malayan. The most common species is *C. odoratum*, the ylang-ylang, which is cultivated throughout India and in other tropical countries. The large fragrant flowers yield an attar, and an oil is expressed from the seeds.

**Canara butter**. See *butter* 1.

**canard** (ka-när' or ka-närd'), *n.* [*< F. canard*, a hoax, a broadside, a quack, a particular use of *canard*, *m.* or *f.*, a duck, prop. only *m.*, a drake, *< cane*, *f.*, a duck (cf. ML. *canardus*, a kind of boat). Origin unknown; supposed by some to be connected with MLG. LG. *kane* (> G. *kahn*) = D. *kaan*, a boat. The connection of the sense 'a hoax, cheat' with the orig. sense 'a duck' is prob. to be explained from the old phrase *vendeur de canard à moitié*, a cozenor, guller, liar, lit. one who half-sells a duck, that is (appar.), pretends to sell, and cheats in the operation; an expression prob. due to some local incident. In def. 2, cf. Parisian *F. canard*, a newspaper, *canardier*, a journalist.] An absurd story or statement intended as an imposition; a fabricated story to which currency is given, as by a newspaper; a hoax.

**canard** (ka-närd'), *v. i.* [From the noun.] To fly about as a false report. *N. E. D.*

**Canarese, Kanarese** (ka-nä-rés' or -rēs'), *a.* and *n.* [*< Canara, Kanara* (see def.), + *-ese*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to either of two districts in western India, called respectively North and South Canara (or Kanara).

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of either of these districts.—2. A language of the Dravidian group, nearly allied to Telugu, being one of several languages spoken in these districts, and over a large tract as far north as Bidar. Also called *Karnata*.

**canarin, canarine** (kan'a-rin), *n.* [*< canary + -in<sup>2</sup>, -inc<sup>2</sup>*.] A compound (C<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>3</sub>H) used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing sulphocyanide of potassium with chlorate of potassium in the presence of sulphuric and hydrochloric acid. It produces very fast yellow shades on cotton.

**Canarium** (ka-nä'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *< canari*, an E. Ind. name.] A genus of large evergreen trees, of the family *Balsameaceae*, chiefly of tropical Asia and the adjacent islands. There are many species, abounding in fragrant resins, though the larger number are but little known. The black dammar-tree of India, *C. strictum*, yields a brilliant black gum which is used medicinally and for other purposes. Manila elemi, or pill-pitch, is the product of *C. commune*, a species cultivated in the Moluccas and elsewhere for its fruit, which is edible and furnishes a pleasant oil.

\* **canary** (ka-nä'ri), *n.* and *a.* [*< Sp. Pg. canario* (dance and bird) = *F. canari* (bird), *canarie* (dance); cf. G. *kanarienvogel*, canary-bird; named with reference to the Canary islands, which take their name from *Gran Canaria*, one of the principal islands of the group, L. *Canaria insula*, so called because of its large dogs, *canaria* being fem. of *canarius*, pertaining to dogs, *< canis*, a dog; see *Canis*.] I. *n.*; pl. *canaries* (-riz). 1. Wine made in the Canary islands. In the eighteenth century, and as late as 1820, it was in special demand in England. The principal brands are *Tenerife* and *Vidonia*.

*Canary* was the Drink of our wise Forefathers, 'tis Balsamick, and saves the charge of 'Potheecaries' Cordials.

*Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke, III.

2†. A lively French and English dance, of disputed origin, similar to the jig: named from the Canary islands. Often written *canaries*.

I have seen a medicine

That's able to breathe life into a stone,

Quicken a rock, and make you dance canary.

*Shak.*, All's Well, II. 1.

I'll make you a dish of calves' feet dance the Canaries,

And a consort of cramm'd capons fiddle to 'em.

*Fletcher* (and others), Bloody Brother, II. 2.

3†. A melody intended for such a dance, written in sextuple (or sometimes quadruple) rhythm.

—4. A canary-bird (which see).—5. A sovereign (gold coin): so called from its color.

[Prov. Eng.]—6. A kept mistress. [Prov. Eng.]—7†. A word put by Shakspeare in its singular and plural forms into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly, in the explanation of which commentators differ. It is probably an intentional blunder for *quandary*.

You have brought her into such a *canaries*, as 'tis wonderful. The best courtier of them all . . . could never have brought her to such a *canary*.

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., II. 2.

II. *a.* Of the color of the domestic canary-bird; bright-yellow.

**canary**† (ka-nä'ri), *v. i.* [*< canary*, *n.*, 2.] To dance; frolic; perform the old dance called a canary.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.

*Shak.*, L. L. L., III. 1.

**canary-bird** (ka-nä'ri-bërd), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidae*, so called because indigenous to the Canary islands; a kind of finch, *Fringilla canaria*, or *Carduelis canaria*, one of the commonest and best-known cage-birds, everywhere kept and bred in confinement. The native bird is dark and streaked, somewhat resembling a linnet or siskin, the uniformly bright- or pale-yellow color which commonly distinguishes the plumage of the cage-bird being the result of artificial selection. The cultivated varieties are numerous, with considerable diversity of color, and there are many hybrids with allied species, as the goldfinch, linnet, siskin, and bullfinch. The birds were introduced into Europe in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—**Canary-bird flower**. (a) A species of *Tropæolum*, *T. peregrinum*, with deeply cut leaves and bright canary-yellow flowers, the lower petals of which are small and fringed. Also called *canary-creeper*. (b) Same as *bird-plant*.

**canary-creeper** (ka-nä'ri-krë'për), *n.* The canary-bird flower (which see, under *canary-bird*).

**canary-finch** (ka-nä'ri-finch), *n.* The canary-bird.

**canary-grass** (ka-nä'ri-gräs), *n.* *Phalaris Canariensis*, a grass, a native of the Canary islands. Its seed is used as food in the Canaries, Barbary, and

Italy, and is extensively cultivated elsewhere for canary-birds. The reed canary-grass, *P. arundinacea*, is a common species, a variegated form of which is the ribbon-grass of gardens.

**canary-moss** (ka-nä'ri-môs), *n.* A name of the lichens, *Roccella tinctoria*, etc., which yield archil and litmus. Also called *canary-weed*. See out under *archil*.

**canary-seed** (ka-nä'ri-sëd), *n.* The seed of canary-grass, used for feeding birds.

**canary-stone** (ka-nä'ri-stôn), *n.* A very beautiful and somewhat rare variety of carnelian, so named from its yellow color.

**canary-weed** (ka-nä'ri-wëd), *n.* Same as *canary-moss*.

**canary-wood** (ka-nä'ri-wüd), *n.* The handsome, dark-colored, mahogany-like wood of *Phæbe Indica* and *Apollonia Canariensis*, lauraceous trees of the Azores and Madeira: so called because it was brought originally from the Canaries. Also called *Madeira mahogany*.

**canaster** (ka-nas'tër), *n.* [= MLG. *kanaster* = *F. canastre*, *< Pg. canastra* = *Sp. canastro*, *canasto*, usually *canasta*, a large basket, *< Gr. κάναστρον*, a wicker basket: see *canister*.] 1. A rush basket made in the Spanish countries of South America and used for packing tobacco for exportation. The tobacco sent to Europe packed in these baskets takes from them the name of *canaster* tobacco. Hence—2. A kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken.

Meanwhile I will smoke my *canaster*,

And tippie my ale in the shade.

*Thackeray*, Imitation of Horace.

**canatillo** (kan-a-tél'yō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A plant of the genus *Ephedra*. It has been used medicinally as a styptic and as a remedy in syphilitic complaints.

**can-bottle** (kan'bot'l), *n.* The long-tailed tit-mouse. [Prov. Eng.]

**can-buoy** (kan'boi), *n.* A large cylindrical or conical floating buoy, used as a mark for shoals, etc. See *buoy*.

**cancan** (kan'kan), *n.* [*< F. cancan*, a dance (see def.); a slang or cant term, perhaps a particular use of *cancan*, tittle-tattle, gossip, scandal, said to be *< L. quamquam*, although (because "in the schools of the middle ages the proper pronunciation of this word was the subject of fierce contention, one party pronouncing it *can-can*, and the other *quamquam*"), but prob. *< cancaner*, tattle, chatter, gossip, appar. an imitative reduplication, to be compared with the E. *cackle*, *quack*, etc.] A kind of dance performed in low resorts by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures; hence, a quadrille or a similar dance performed in this manner.

**can-cart** (kan'kärt), *n.* A light two-wheeled vehicle with a bent axle for supporting a large can hung on trunnions between the wheels, used for carrying milk, etc.

\* **cancel** (kan'sel), *v.* [In older E. form *chancel*, *q. v.*, *< OF. chancel* = *Sp. cancel* = *Pg. cancello*, *cancellà* = *It. cancello*, a lattice, grating, *< ML. cancellus*, *cancellà*, L. *\*cancellus*, always in pl. *cancelli*, a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles (see *cancel*), dim. of *cancer*, pl. *canceri*, a lattice: a word scarcely used. See the verb.] 1†. Lattice-work, or one of the cross-bars in latticework; a latticework or grated inclosure; hence, a barrier; a limit.

A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts to a person whose spirit . . . desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body.

*Jer. Taylor*, Life of Christ, III., Disc. xv. § 9.

2. [*< cancel*, *v.*] In *printing*, a page, sheet, or other part of a printed work suppressed and destroyed before publication; the act of rejecting a part of a printed work. The cancel ordered on the discovery of a fault in unpublished printed matter is usually followed by correct reprinting; but a cancel is sometimes made without reprinting.

3. [*< cancel*, *v.*] In *music*, the sign †, when used to nullify the effect of a sharp or a flat previously occurring either in the signature or as an accidental.

\* **cancel** (kan'sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *canceled* or *cancelled*, ppr. *cancelling* or *canceling*. [Formerly also *cancel*; *< F. canceller*, OF. *cancellor*, *canceller* = *Pr. Pg. cancellar* = *Sp. cancellar* = *It. cancellare*, *< L. cancellare*, make like a lattice, esp. to strike out a writing by drawing lines across in the form of latticework, *< cancelli*, pl., a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles: see *cancel*, *n.* Hence ult. (*< L. cancelli*) also *chan-*



*cel, chancellor, etc.*] **I. trans.** 1†. To inclose with latticework or a railing.

A little obscure place *cancelled* in with iron-work is the pillar or stump at which . . . our Saviour was scourged. *Keelyn.*

2. To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface; blot out or obliterate: as, to *cancel* several lines in a manuscript.

The sums you borrow'd are return'd, the bonds *Cancel'd*, and your acquaintance formally seal'd. *Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.*

The indentures were *cancelled*. *Thackeray.*

3. To annul or destroy; make void; set aside: as, to *cancel* a debt or an engagement.

Know then, I here forget all former griefs, *Cancel* all grudge. *Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.*

His subjects slain, His statutes *cancel'd*, and his treasure spent. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4.*

4. (a) In *math.*, to strike out or eliminate, as a number or quantity constituting a common factor in a dividend and divisor or the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or a common term in the two members of an equation. (b) In *printing*, to strike out, reject, or throw aside, as some portion of a printed work. (c) In *music*, to suspend the power of (a sharp or a flat) by inserting the sign ♯ = *Syn. 2. Erase, Expunge, etc.* (see *efface*), strike out; destroy, scratch out, rub out, wipe out. —3. *Repeal, Rescind, etc.* See *abolish*.

**II.† intrans.** To become obliterated or void. [Rare.]

A rash oath that *cancel'd* in the making. *Cowley.*

**cancellation, cancellation** (kan-se-lā'shōn), *n.* The act of canceling; specifically, in *math.*, the striking out or removal of a common factor or term. See *cancel*, *v. t.*, 4 (a).

**canceleer, canceller** (kan-se-lēr'), *n.* [*L. \*canceler*, assimilated *chanceler* (*\*eschanceler*) (= *Pr. chanceler, chancelar*), reel, stagger, waver, lit. go in zigzags, being the same word as *canceler*, draw lines across in the form of latticework: see *cancel*, *v.*] The turn of a hawk upon the wing to recover itself, after missing in the first stoop. Also written *canceller*.

The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the skies, Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach. *Drayton, Polyolbion, ix. 229.*

**\*canceleer, canceller** (kan-se-lēr'), *v. t.* [*L. canceller, n.*] In *falconry*, to turn two or three times on the wing before seizing the prey, as a hawk in stooping, especially when it misses. Also written *canceller*.

The partridge sprung, He [the hawk] makes his stoop; but, wanting breath, is forced To *canceller*. *Massinger, The Guardian, II. 1.*

**canceler, canceller** (kan'sel-ēr), *n.* One who or that which cancels; specifically, a hand-stamp or stamping-machine for the cancellation of postage-stamps; a canceling-stamp.

**canceller, n. and v.** See *canceleer*.

**canceling-stamp** (kan'sel-ing-stamp), *n.* A hand-stamp for defacing and canceling postage-stamps or checks.

**Cancellaria** (kan-se-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarck, 1801; cf. ML. cancellarius: see chancellor), < L. cancelli, a grating: see cancel, v.*] The typical genus of *Cancellariidae*, having an oval cancellated shell with the last whorl ventricose, aperture oblong and canalculated, canal short, and columella obliquely plicate. There are many species, of which *C. reticulata* is an example.

The shell is almost always marked off into squares by transverse ribs and revolving lines, which gives rise to the name of the principal genus *Cancellaria*. *Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 337.*

**cancellarian** (kan-se-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*< ML. cancellarius: see chancellor.*] Relating or pertaining to a chancellor; cancellarian. Also spelled *cancellarean*. [Rare.]

**cancellarian** (kan-se-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*< Cancellaria + -an.*] In *conch.*, pertaining to the *Cancellaria* or to the *Cancellariidae*.

**cancellariate** (kan-se-lā'ri-āt), *n.* [*< ML. cancellarius: see chancellor.*] The office of chancellor; chancellorship; the period during which a chancellor holds office.

**cancellariid** (kan-se-lā'ri-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cancellariidae*.

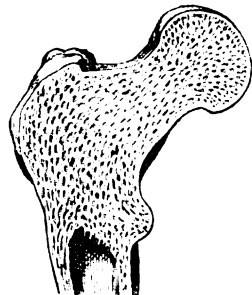
**Cancellariidae** (kan'se-lā'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cancellaria + -idae.*] A family of toxoglossate prosobranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cancellaria*, having the proboscis rudimentary, the teeth two-rowed, and the shell cancellated and inoperculate. They are vegetarians.

**cancellarioid** (kan-se-lā'ri-oid), *a.* [*< Cancellaria + -oid.*] Resembling the members of the genus *Cancellaria*; cancellarian.

**cancellate, cancellated** (kan'se-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*< L. cancellatus, pp. of cancellare, make like or provide with a lattice: see cancel, v.*] Separated into spaces or divisions, as by cancelli. Specifically—(a) In *zool.*, marked by lines crossing each other; marked latticewise; reticulated; showing a network of lines. The shell of *Cancellaria reticulata* is a good example.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated* with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *N. Grew, Museum.*

(b) In *anat.*, same as in zoology, but especially said of the light spongy or porous texture



Cancellate Structure of Bone.—Upper part of femur, in section.

network; in mosses, applied to cell-structure having such appearance.

Also *cancellous*.

**cancellation** (kan-se-lā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. cancellatio(n-), < cancellare, pp. cancellatus: see cancel, v.*] 1. See *cancellation*.—2. In *anat.*, reticulation; the state of being cancellated: as, the *cancellation* of bone.

**canceller**, *n.* See *canceleer*.

**canceller**, *n. and v.* Same as *canceleer*.

**cancelli** (kan-sel'i), *n. pl.* [*L., a lattice, etc.: see cancel, n.*] Cross-pieces or reticulations forming a latticework or grating. Specifically—(a) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the parts of a latticework partition between the choir and the body of the church, so arranged as not to intercept the view.

The Altar is inclos'd with *Cancelli* so as not to be approach'd by any one but the Priest, according to the fashion of the Greek Churches. *Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.*

(b) In *zool.* and *anat.*, the reticulations or intersections constituting cancellated structure or reticulated texture; a composition of many spaces bounded by lines or surfaces forming a network or lattice-like arrangement, such as the light, spongy, cancellated tissue of bones. The word is little used except for this kind of osseous texture, and the singular, *cancellus*, is not in use. See *cancellate*, (b).

**cancellous** (kan'se-lus), *a.* [*< L. cancellosus, < cancelli: see cancel, v.*] Same as *cancellate*.

On examining a section of any bone, it is seen to be composed of two kinds of tissue, one of which is dense and compact in texture, like ivory; the other consisting of slender fibres and lamellae, which join to form a reticular structure; this, from its resemblance to latticework, is called *cancellous*. *H. Gray, Anat., p. 45.*

**\*cancer** (kan'sēr), *n.* [*L. cancer (cancer-)= Gr. karkinos, a crab, also in astronomical and medical senses; cf. in same senses Skt. karkata, karkataka, > Hind. kark, Hindi kekra, a crab, also in astronomical sense. Hence (from L.), through AS., canker, q. v., and, through F., chancre, q. v.*] 1. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *zool.*, the typical genus of brachyurous decapodous



Common Crab of the Pacific Coast (*Cancer magister*).

crustaceans of the family *Canceridae*: formerly more than conterminous with the order *Decapoda*, now restricted to the common edible crab of Europe, *C. pagurus*, and its immediate congeners. See *crab*.—2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation and also a sign of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and showing the limits of the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice (marked ☊).—3. In *pathol.*, a malignant tumor technically named *carcinoma* (which see); also, by extension, any malignant tumor,

as one of certain adenomata and sarcomata. —4†. A plant, possibly cancerwort.

Who taught the poore beast having poison tasted, To seek th' hearbe *cancer*, and by that to cure him. *Great Britaine's Troye, I. 1609.*

**Adenoid cancer**, an adenocarcinoma.—**Alveolar cancer**, colloid cancer, **encephaloid cancer**. See the adjectives.—

**Tropic of Cancer**. See *tropic*.

**cancerate**

(kan'se-rāt),

*v. t.*; pret. and

pp. *cancerated*,

ppr. *cancerat-*

*ing.* [*< L. can-*

*cercatus, adj.,*

prop. pp. of

*\*cancerare*, in-

ceptive *can-*

*cercascere*, be-

come *cancer-*

ous, < *cancer*,

a cancer: see

*cancer*.] To

grow into a

cancer; be-

come *cancer-*

ous.

**canceration** (kan-se-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. as if*

*\*canceratio(n-), < canceratus: see cancerate.*] A

growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

**cancer-bandage** (kan'sēr-ban'dāj), *n.* A band-

age so arranged as to resemble the legs of a

crab. Also called the *split-cloth of eight tails*.

**cancer-cell** (kan'sēr-sel), *n.* In *pathol.*, a cell

characterized by a large nucleus, bright nucle-

olus, and irregular form, frequently occurring

in malignant tumors.

**cancerine** (kan'se-rin), *n.* [*< L. cancer, a crab,*

+ *-ine*.] An artificial guano prepared from

horseshoe and other crabs in Newfoundland,

New Jersey, and elsewhere.

**cancerite** (kan'se-rit), *n.* [*< L. cancer, a crab,*

+ *-ite*.] A petrified crab; a fossil brachy-

urous crustacean.

**cancer-juice** (kan'sēr-jōs), *n.* A milky liquid

which can be squeezed out of a divided cancer.

**cancer-mushroom** (kan'sēr-mush'rōm), *n.*

The mushroom-shaped mass produced by can-

cer of the uterus when it affects the parts about

the os and leaves the cervix intact.

**cancerous** (kan'se-rus), *a.* [= *F. cancreux, <*

*ML. cancerosus, < L. cancer, a cancer.*] Like

cancer; virulent; also, affected with cancer.

There is a *cancerous* malignity in it which must be cut

forth. *Hallam.*

**cancerously** (kan'se-rus-li), *adv.* In the man-

ner of a cancer.

**cancerousness** (kan'se-rus-nes), *n.* The state

of being cancerous.

**cancer-root** (kan'sēr-rōt), *n.* A name in the

United States of several plants belonging to

the family *Orobanchaceae*, more particularly

*Leptamium Virginianum*, *Conopholis Ameri-*

*cana*, and *Thalesia uniflora*. All are low herbs

without green color, white, pale-brown, or purplish, and

parasitic on the roots of trees.

**cancer-weed** (kan'sēr-wēd), *n.* The rattlesnake-

root, *Nabalus albus*, of the United States, a

milky-juiced composite having an intensely

bitter root, which is used as a domestic tonic.

**cancerwort** (kan'sēr-wért), *n.* 1. A name

for various scrophulariaceous European annual

weeds of the genus *Kickxia*, especially *K. spuria*.

—2†. An old name for a species of *Veronica*.

**canch** (kanch), *n.* [*E. dial.*] 1†. A small quan-

tity of corn in the straw put into the corner of

a barn; a small mow.—2†. A short turn or

spell at anything.—3†. A trench cut sloping to

a very narrow bottom.—4†. A certain breadth

in digging or treading land.—5. In *coal-min-*

*ing*, that part of the floor or roof of a gangway

which has to be removed in order to equalize

the grade, when there has been a slight fault

or break in the strata.

**canchalagua** (kan-cha-lā'gwā), *n.* [*Sp., also*

*canchelagua*.] The Spanish name in California

and Spanish America of species of the genus

*Centaurea*, used as bitter tonics.

**canciller** (kän-thēl-yār'), *n.* [*Sp.: see chan-*

*ciller*.] A chancellor.

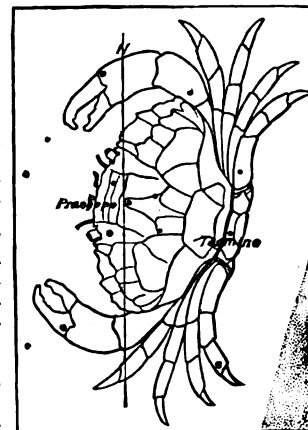
**cancra, n.** Plural of *cancrum*.

**cancerd** (kang'kērd), *a.* An obsolete form of

*cankered*.

**cancerid** (kang'krid), *n.* A crab of the family

*Canceridae*.



The Constellation Cancer.

**Canceridae** (kang'kri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancer*-) + *-idae*.] The family of crabs of which the genus *Cancer* is the type; the central family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its definition varies with different systems of classification, but in any case the genera are many. The species are mostly littoral and numerous, being represented in almost every region. See cut under *cancer*.

**canceriform** (kang'kri-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *canceriforme*, < L. *cancer*, a crab, a cancer, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form of a crab; resembling or related to a crab in structure; brachyurous and decapod, as a crustacean; carcinomorphous. Also *canceroid*.—2. Cancerous.

**cancerine** (kang'krin), *a.* [*< L. as if "cancerinus," < cancer, a crab: see cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

**Cancerinea** (kang'krin'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancer*-) + *-inea*.] A group or legion of canceroid crustaceans, containing the typical marine representatives of the superfamily *Cancerioidea*, and especially the families *Canceridae* and *Portunidae*.

**cancrinite** (kang'kri-nit), *n.* [*< Cancrin* (a Russian minister of finance, 1773-1845) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a silicate related to nephelite, but peculiar in containing carbon dioxide. It occurs massive and in indistinct crystals, white to yellow and red in color. It is found in the Ural mountains, Norway, Transylvania, and Maine.

**cancerisocial** (kang'kri-sō'shal), *a.* [*< L. cancer* (*cancer*-) + *E. social*.] Social with crabs; associated with a crab in vital economy: ap-



Cancerisocial Animals.—Sea-anemone (*Sagartia parasticta*) on a shell; *Buccinum undatum* inhabited by a hermit-crab (*Pagurus bernhardus*).

plied to sea-anemones and other animals which grow on the shell of a crab, or on a shell of which a hermit-crab has also taken possession. In some cases the association seems to be not merely fortuitous, but to involve some community of vital interest.

**cancerivorous** (kang'kriv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. cancer* (*cancer*-), a crab, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Crab-eating; carcinophagous: applied to sundry animals. Also *cancerophagous*.

**cancerizans** (kang'kri-zanz), *a.* [*< ML. cancerizans*, ppr. of *cancerizare*, walk backward like a crab, < L. *cancer* (*cancer*-), a crab.] Going or moving backward, like a crab: in *music*, used of a canon the subject of which is repeated in the answer backward instead of forward.

**canceroid** (kang'kroid), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. cancer* (*cancer*-), a cancer, crab, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. In *pathol.*, of the nature of or resembling cancer.—2. In *zool.*, same as *canceriform*, 1.

II. *n.* In *pathol.*: (a) An epithelioma. (b) An adenoma. (c) A keloid.

**Cancerioidea** (kang-kroi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancer*-) + *-ioidea*. Cf. *canceroid*.] A superfamily or tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing the families *Canceridae* and *Portunidae*: it corresponds to *Cyclometopa*. They have the carapace usually transverse and the anterolateral margins arched, the mouth-cavity subquadrate, 9 branchiae with efferent channels terminating at the palates, and the male organs in the bases of the fifth pair of legs.

**cancerioidean** (kang-kroi'dē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cancerioidea*.

**Cancroma** (kang-kro'mā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766), named with reference to F. *crabier*, crab-eater (in *zool.* and *ornith.*), < L. *cancer* (*cancer*-), a crab. For the form, cf. L. *cancroma*, *canceroma*, under *carcinoma*.] A genus of altricial gallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and family *Ardeidae*; the boatbills or boat-billed herons of tropical America, characterized by the dilatation and inflation of the oocleatiform bill. There is but one well-established species, *C. cochlearia*. The genus is typical of a subfamily *Cancrominae*. Also called *Cancerophagus*. See *boatbill*.

**Cancromidae** (kang-krom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancroma* + *-idae*.] The boat-billed herons, or *Cancrominae*, elevated to the rank of a family. See *Cancrominae*.

**Cancrominae** (kang-kro'mī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancroma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of herons, of the family *Ardeidae*, represented by the single genus *Cancroma*, characterized not only by the form of the bill (see *Cancroma*), but also by the possession of 4 instead of 3 or 2 powder-down tracts: a group sometimes elevated to the rank of a family. See cut under *boatbill*.

**cancrophagous** (kang-krof'ā-gus), *a.* [*< L. cancer* (*cancer*-), a crab, + Gr. *φαγῖν*, eat.] Same as *cancerivorous*.

**cancrum** (kang'krum), *n.*; *pl. cancræ* (-krē). [NL., a neut. form of L. *cancer* (masc.), a cancer.] A rapidly progressive ulcer.—**Cancrum oris** (gangrenous stomatitis) and **cancrum nasi** (gangrenous rhinitis), very fetid destructive ulcerations of the walls of the buccal and nasal cavities, usually seen in ill-fed, delicate children. Also called *noma*.

**cand** (kand), *n.* [Cf. W. *can*, brightness.] In Cornwall, England, fluor-spar or fluorite occurring as a veinstone: called by the Derbyshire miners *blue-john*. Not used in America, where this kind of veinstone is of rare occurrence, although abundant in certain mining regions of Europe.

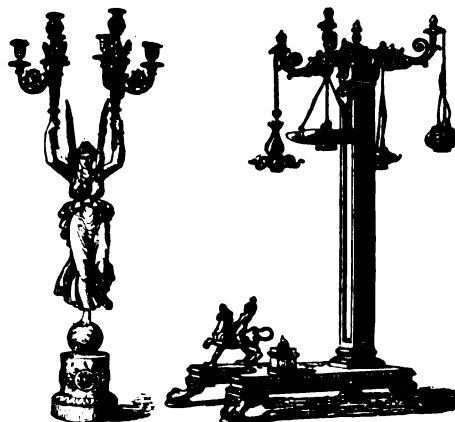
**candareen** (kan-dā-rēn'), *n.* [*< Malay kanduri*.] The name given by foreigners in China and the far East to the Chinese fun, the 100th part of a liang or ounce. As a weight it is equal to about 5.8 grains troy, and as a money of account it may be considered equal to 1.4 cents. See *liang* and *tael*.

**candavaig** (kan'da-vāg), *n.* [Sc., perhaps < Gael. *ceann*, head, + *\*dubhach*, < *dubh*, black; fowl salmon being called 'black fish' (Jamieson).] A fowl salmon; one that remains in fresh water till summer, without going into the sea. [Local, Scotch.]

**candeli**, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

**candelabrum** (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.*; *pl. candelabra* (-brā). [L., < *candela*, a candle: see *candle*.]

1. In *antiq.*: (a) A candlestick. (b) A lamp-stand; a kind of stand used among the Romans to support a lamp or lamps. Such stands vary in height from those of only a few inches, and intended to rest upon a table or shelf, to those of 4 feet or more, which raised the lamps to a height sufficient to illuminate an apartment. In general, such candelabra consist of a long shaft or rod rising from a base with three feet, and supporting a circular cap or disk with elaborate ornamentation. Some examples are of enormous size and weight, covering at the base a triangle of 6 or 7 feet on each side, and ris-



Candelabra of Bronze.—First example, epoch of Napoleon I.; second example, Roman, from Pompeii.

ing to a proportionate height; these, often made of marble, were used in connection with religious observances, and were rather monuments or votive offerings than utensils.

2. Any branched candlestick differing from a chandelier or bracket in resting upon a foot. Some very beautiful candelabra exist in churches, most commonly made to hold seven candles. One in Milan cathedral, of bronze, dating from the twelfth century, is perhaps the richest in existence. The "seven-branched candlesticks" of the Hebrews (see *candlestick*) are properly candelabra.

3. A variety of arabesque in which a strongly marked vertical motive is present. Thus, a shaft or a sort of pilaster from which the scrollwork of the design is given off is called a *candelabrum*, and gives the name of *candelabrum* to the design itself.

4. *pl.* In sponges, branching terminal spines. *Encyc. Brit.*

**candency** (kan'den-si), *n.* [*< L. candentia*, whiteness, < *canden*(-t)-s: see *candent*.] Heat; fervor.

**candent** (kan'dent), *a.* [*< L. candent*(-t)-s, ppr. of *candere*, be white or hot: see *candid*.] 1. Whitening; making white. [Rare.]

Civilizing the stems of his trees annually with liquid lime, and meditating how to extend that *candent* baptism even to the leaves. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 28.

2. Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with white heat.

The *candent* vessel.

*Boyle, Works*, I. 482.

**canderos** (kan'de-ros), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian gum resembling amber, but rather white in color and more pellucid. It is sometimes fashioned into toys of various kinds, which are very light and take a good polish.

**candescence** (kan-des'ens), *n.* [*< L. candescen*(-t)-s: see *candescere*.] Same as *incandescence*. [Rare.]

**candescant** (kan-des'ent), *a.* [*< L. candescen*(-t)-s, ppr. of *candescere*, become white, begin to glow, inceptive of *candere*, be white or hot, glow: see *candid*.] Same as *incandescant*. [Rare.]

At sight of the star yet above the cave, though less *candescant* than before. *L. Wallace, Ben-Hur*, p. 75.

**candicant** (kan'di-kant), *a.* [*< L. candican*(-t)-s, ppr. of *candicare*, be whitish, < *candere*, be white: see *candid*.] Waxing white. *Bailey*.

**candid** (kan'did), *a.* [*< F. candide* = Sp. Pg. It. *candido*, < L. *candidus*, bright, radiant, pure, clear, sincere, frank, < *candere*, shine, glitter, glisten, be bright, be white, glow, glow with heat (in comp. *accendere* and *incendere*, set on fire: see *accend*, *incense*, *incendiary*, etc.), akin to Gr. *ξανθός*, golden-yellow (see *xantho*-), *καθαρός*, clear, clean, pure (see *cathartic*), LGr. *κάνδαρος*, a coal, and to Skt. *chandra*, *chandra*, shining, *chandra*, *chandramas*, the moon, < *chand*, *chand*, orig. *\*skandh*, shine. Hence also (< L. *candere*) *candle*, q. v.] 1. Bright; white.

The box receives all black: but pour'd from thence, The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden*.

2. Honest and frank; open and sincere; ingenuous; outspoken: of persons: as, to be *candid* with you, I think you are wrong.

Open, *candid*, and generous, his heart was the constant companion of his hand, and his tongue the artless index of his mind. *Canning*.

I must be *candid* with you, my dear Jeffrey, and tell you that I do not like your article on the Scotch Courts. *Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey*.

3. Free from undue bias; fair; just; impartial: of persons or their acts: as, a *candid* view or construction.

*Candid* and dispassionate men. *Irving*.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Candid*, *Fair*, *Open*, *Frank*, *Ingenuous*, *Naïve*, *Sincere*, unprejudiced, unbiased. The first seven words apply to the spirit, expression, or manner. The *candid* man is able to look impartially on both sides of a subject, especially giving due weight to arguments or opinions opposed to his own, and due credit to the motives of opponents; *candid* speech is essentially the same as *frank* speech, sometimes going so far as to be blunt. *Fair* belongs primarily to conduct, but in regard to speech and thought it is the same as *candid*: as, a man preeminently *fair* in dealing with opposing views. *Open* is opposed to concealment; the *open* man does not cultivate a politic reserve, but expresses his opinions freely, without stopping to think of their effect upon his own interests. *Frank*, literally, *free*; the freedom may be in regard to one's own opinions, which is the same as *openness*, or in regard to things belonging to others, where the freedom may go so far as to be unpleasant, or it may disregard conventional ideas as to reticence. Hence, while *openness* is consistent with timidity, *frankness* implies some degree of boldness. *Ingenuous* implies a permanent moral quality, an elevated inability to be other than honest or open, even to one's own loss; there is a peculiar subjective cast to the word, as though the man stood most in awe of the disapprobation of his own judgment and conscience; hence the close connection between *ingenuousness* and *modesty*. *Naïve* expresses a real or an assumed unconsciousness of the way in which one's words meet conventional rules, or of the construction which may be put upon them by others; *naïveté* is thus an openness or frankness proceeding from native or assumed simplicity or artlessness. *Sincere* expresses the spirit and language that go with the love of truth; the *sincere* man is necessarily *candid* and *fair*, and as open and frank as seems required by truth.

He [Dryden] was, moreover, a man of singularly open soul, and of a temper self-confident enough to be *candid* even with himself. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser.*, p. 7.

I like not *fair* terms and a villain's mind.

*Shak., M. of V.*, I. 3.

True, some are open, and to all men known.

*Pope, Moral Essays*, I. 51.

O Truth is easy, and the light shines clear

In hearts kept open, honest and sincere!

*A. Coles, The Evangel.*

With *frank* and with uncurbed plainness

Tell us the dauphin's mind. *Shak., Hen. V.*, I. 2.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty.

*Locke*.

Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as will not fail to make many of them re-nowned.

*Milton, Education*.

He makes no secret of his view that poetry stands highest among the arts, and that he [William Wordsworth] is at the head of it. He expresses such opinions in the most naïve manner. *Caroline Fox, Journal*, p. 143.

But had thy love, still odiously pretended,  
Been, as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee  
Far other reasonings. *Milton, S. A., l. 874.*

**candidacy** (kan'di-dā-si), *n.* [*F. candidat(e) + -cy.*] The state of being a candidate, especially for an elective office; candidature.

**\*candidate** (kan'di-dāt), *n.* [= *F. candidat*, < *L. candidatus*, a candidate, lit. 'white-robed' (so called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga), < *candidus*, white, shining: see *candil*, which has thus an etymological connection with *candidate*.] A person who seeks or is put forward by others for an office or honor; one who offers himself or is proposed for office or preferment, by election or appointment: as, a *candidate* for the office of sheriff, or for a degree.

He had anticipated having all the mixed and miserable feelings of one about making his appearance in the pulpit as a *candidate* on exhibition.

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 155.*

**candidate** (kan'di-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *candidated*, ppr. *candidating*. [*< candidate, n.*] **I.† trans.** To render qualified as a candidate.

Without quarrelling with Rome, we can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of heaven and glory.

*Feltham, Resolves, ll. 57.*

**II. intrans.** To become a candidate; seek or aspire to some office; offer one's self or one's services as a candidate, as a clergyman seeking a parish or a charge; compete with others as a candidate.

Let him put the question to some [choir-singers] who every spring have to *candidate* for a situation.

*The Century, XXVIII. 308.*

**candidateship** (kan'di-dāt-ship), *n.* [*< candidate + -ship.*] Candidature.

**candidature** (kan'di-dā-tūr), *n.* [*< F. candidature, < candidat, candidate.*] The state of being a candidate; candidateship; candidacy.

**candidatus** (kan-di-dā-tus), *n.* [*L.: see candidate, n.*] A candidate for a public office at Rome. *Shak.*

**candidly** (kan'did-li), *adv.* In a candid manner; openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

Not so fairly and *candidly* as he ought.

*Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1598.*

No doubt an overestimate of ourselves and of our own doings is a very common human failing, as we are all ready to admit when we *candidly* consider our neighbors.

*Lowell, Stanley.*

**candidness** (kan'did-nes), *n.* The quality of being candid; openness of mind or manner; frank honesty or truthfulness; fairness; ingenuousness.

The *candidness* of an upright judge.

*Feltham, Resolves, ll. 26.*

**candied** (kan'did), *p. a.* [*Pp. of candy, v.*]

1. Preserved with sugar, or incrustured with it; covered with crystals of sugar, or with matter resembling it: as, *candied* raisins.—2. Wholly or partly crystallized or congealed: as, *candied* honey.—3. Figuratively, honeyed; flattering; glozing.

Why should the poor be flattered?  
No, let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp,  
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee  
Where thrift may follow fawning.

*Shak., Hamlet, ill. 2.*

**candify** (kan'di-fi), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *candified*, ppr. *candifying*. [*< candy + -fy.*] To make or become candied; candy. [*Rare.*]

**Candiot, Candiot** (kan'di-ot, -ōt), *a. and n.* [*< It. Candia, Crete (< Ar. Khandek: see def.), + -ot<sup>2</sup>, -ote.*] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Candia, the name given by the Venetians to the island of Crete and its chief city, from the Arabic name of the latter; Cretan. [*Now little used.*]

**II. n.** An inhabitant of Candia or Crete; a modern Cretan.

**candite** (kan'dit), *n.* [*< Candy (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A variety of spinel from Candy, Ceylon. Also called *ceylonite* or *ceylanite*.

**canditeer** (kan-di-ter'), *n.* [*Origin uncertain.*] In fort., a frame used to lay brushwood or fagots upon, to protect or cover a working party.

**candle** (kan'dl), *n.* [*< ME. candel, candele, < AS. candel = F. chandelle = Pr. Sp. candela = Pg. candeia = It. candel = Wall. candel = OIr. cainel, cainnel, Ir. coinneal = Gael. coinnell = W. canwyll = OBulg. kanūdilo, Bulg. kundilo = Serv. kandilo = Russ. kandilo, kandeli = NGr. κανόλη = Ar. qandil (> Turk. qandil, Sp. candil, a lamp), < L. candela, a candle, < candere, be white, bright, shining: see *candid*. Hence (through F.) *chandier, chandelier, chandry*, etc.] **1.** A taper; a cylindrical body of tallow, wax,*

spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads woven or twisted loosely, or (as formerly) of the pith of a rush, and used as a source of artificial light.

Miche of my *candel* in waaste y spende,  
Manye wickid windis hath wastid it away.  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. 8.), p. 60.*

Neither do men light a *candle*, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick.

*Mat. v. 15.*

**2.** One candle-power: used as a standard of comparison. See *candle-power*.—**3.** In *sodamunuf.*, a name given to the jets of sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic acid which escape from various parts of the roasted mixture of sodium sulphate, coal, and limestone, during the process of manufacture.—**Bell, book, and candle.** See *bell*.—**Candles' ends.** See *candle-end*.

Faith! 'tis true, Sir,

We are but spans and *candles' ends*.

*Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ill. 5.*

**Electric candle**, a form of the electric-arc lamp, as the Jablochkoff candle, which resembles an ordinary candle in form. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Excommunication by candle**, a form of excommunication in which the offender was allowed time to repent only while a candle burned out.—**Flat candle**, the candle burned in a flat candlestick (which see, under *candlestick*).

The idea of a girl with a really fine head of hair, having to do it by one *flat candle* and a few inches of looking-glass.

*Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv.*

**Mineral candle**, a kind of candle made from a semi-fluid naphtha obtained from wells sunk in the neighborhood of the Irrawaddy river in Burma.—**Not fit to hold a (or the) candle to (one)**, very inferior. The allusion is to link-boys who held torches or candles to light passengers.

Some say, compared to Buononcini

That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;

Others aver that he to Handel

Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.

*Byron, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.*

**Rush candle**, a candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in tallow.—**Sale by candle.** See *auction by inch of candle*, under *auction*.—**The game is not worth the candle** (*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*), the object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment: a phrase of French origin.—**To burn the candle at both ends**, to be reckless and extravagant; live too fast, especially by the exhaustion of vitality by overwork, the combination of hard work with dissipation or fatiguing pleasures, or the like.

You can't burn the *candle* at both ends, and make anything by it in the long run; and it is the long pull that you are to rely on. *S. Bowles, in Merriam's Bowles, l. 290.*

**To drink off candles' ends** (that is, the melted tallow at the burning ends of candles), a feat at one time practised by amorous gallants to afford a strong testimony of zeal for the lady whose health was drunk.

*Drinks of candles' ends for fladragons.*

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ll. 4.*

Carouse her health in cans

And *candles' ends*.

*Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ll. 2.*

**Yellow candle**, a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of oxen.

**candle-balance** (kan'dl-bal'āns), *n.* A device used in photometric research for measuring the rate of consumption of a burning candle. It consists of a balanced lever or scale, on the shorter arm of which the candle is supported, while a weight is hung on the longer arm or scale-beam in such a way as to balance it exactly. The candle is then lighted, and the weight is shifted to a known weight, say one ounce. When the candle has lost one ounce in weight, the scale again balances, and this closes an electric circuit and gives a signal.

**candle-bark** (kan'dl-bārk), *n.* A candle-case. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**candle-beam** (kan'dl-bēm), *n.* In old churches, a horizontal bar, rail, or beam furnished with prickets for holding candles, around each of which was a saucer to catch the drippings. Candle-beams were placed over or near the altar, and also at the entrance to the choir or chancel, where the rood-beam or rood-screen was placed in richer churches.

**candle-bearer** (kan'dl-bār'ēr), *n.* A candle-bearer.

There shall be a *candle-bearer*, enriched with a carving of the Holy Trinity; on the top of which three candles shall be burnt, on Sundays and Feast-days, so long as the means of the Guild allow it.

*English Guilds (E. E. T. 8.), p. 263.*

**candleberry** (kan'dl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *candleberries* (-iz). **1.** The fruit of *Aleurites Moluccana*, the candleberry-tree: so named because the kernels, when roasted and stuck on a skewer, are used by the Polynesians as candles. Also called *candlenut*.—**2.** The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit. See *Myrica*.

**candleberry-tree** (kan'dl-ber-i-trē), *n.* The tree *Aleurites Moluccana*. See *Aleurites*.

**candle-bomb** (kan'dl-bom), *n.* A small glass bubble filled with water, which when placed in the flame of a candle explodes from the force of the steam that is generated.

**candle-case** (kan'dl-kās), *n.* A cylindrical box used for holding candles.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin; a pair of old breeches, thrice turned; a pair of boots that have been *candle-cases*, one buckled, another laced.

*Shak., T. of the S., ill. 2.*

**candle-coal**, *n.* See *cannel-coal*.

**candle-end** (kan'dl-end), *n.* The rag-end of a candle burned down; hence, a petty saving; a scrap; a fragment; a worthless trifle: chiefly in the plural. [*Archaic.*]

**candle-fir** (kan'dl-fēr), *n.* Fir that has been buried in a moss- or peat-bog for a long time. It is split and used in some places, especially in the rural parts of Ireland, to burn for light.

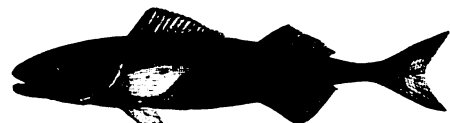
**candle-fish** (kan'dl-fish), *n.* **1.** The eulachon, *Thaleichthys pacificus*, an anadromous, edible,



Candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*).

salmonoid fish of the smelt family, *Argentiniidae*, resembling a smelt in form, but with weaker dentition, smaller scales, dusky coloration, and attaining a length of nearly a foot. It occurs in immense shoals off the northwest coast of America in the spring, and ascends all the rivers north of the Columbia to spawn. At the time of the runs the fish is extremely fat, and is not only used for food, as a favorite pan-fish, but for the manufacture of eulachon-oil, proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil in medicine; and it is also made to serve as a natural candle by inserting in it the pith of a rush or a strip of bark as a wick (whence the name).

**2.** An acanthopterygian fish of the west coast of North America, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, type of the family *Anoplopomidae*, resembling a pollock,



Candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*).

and attaining a length of 20 inches and a weight of 5 pounds. See *Anoplopomidae*. Also called *black candle-fish*, *horse-mackerel*, and *beshow*.

**candle-fly** (kan'dl-fli), *n.* **1.†** A moth. *Florio*.—**2.** A Chinese and East Indian lantern-fly, of the family *Fulgoridae* and genus *Fulgora*, such as *F. candelaria*. See cut under *lantern-fly*.

**candle-holder** (kan'dl-hōl'dér), *n.* A person who holds a candle; hence, one who remotely assists, but is otherwise not a sharer, in some affair or undertaking.

I'll be a *candle-holder* and look on.

*Shak., R. and J., i. 4.*

**candle-light** (kan'dl-lit), *n.* [*< ME. candel-light, < AS. candel-leōht, < candel, candle, + leōht, light.*] **1.** The light of a candle; illumination by candles.

That children hath bl *candellicht*

Heore [their] shadowe on the wall isen [seen].

*Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall, 1862), p. 138.*

In darkness *candle-light* may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day were madness.

*Hooker, Eccles. Pol., II. iv. § 7.*

**2.** The time at which candles or lamps are lighted: an expression much used in places or regions where no correct standard of time is easily accessible: as, the evening service will begin at early *candle-light*.

Between daylight and *candle-light*.

*Swift.*

**Candlemas** (kan'dl-mās), *n.* [*< ME. candel-masse, -messe (cf. Dan. kyndelmisse = Sw. kyndelmessa, after E.), < AS. candel-masse, < candel, candle, + masse, mass. The ML. terms were candelaria, candelatio, candelosa, also candelat.*] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honor of the presentation of the infant Christ in the temple and the purification of the Virgin Mary. It seems to have been instituted in the first half of the fifth century, though some authorities believe it to be older. It was first observed in the East. The feast takes its name from the custom, as old as the seventh century, of carrying lighted candles in procession in memory of Simeon's words at the presentation of the infant (Luke ii. 32), "a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." On this day Roman Catholics consecrate the candles and tapers to be used in their churches throughout the ensuing year. The feast is retained in the Anglican Church, and is also observed by the Lutherans. It is also called *Purification*, and in the Greek Church the *Hypapante*. In Scotland the date of this festival, February 2d, is one of the quarter-days for paying and receiving rents, interest, school-fees, etc.

**Candlemas-bell** (kan'dl-mās-bel), *n.* The snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*: so called from the time of its flowering.



**candle-mine** (kan'dl-min), *n.* A mine of grease or tallow: a term which Shakspeare makes Prince Henry apply to Falstaff on account of his fatness.

**candle-mold** (kan'dl-möld), *n.* A cylindrical metal mold, or frame of such molds, used in making candles.

**candlenut** (kan'dl-nut), *n.* Same as *candleberry*, 1.

**candle-power** (kan'dl-pou'ér), *n.* A practical unit of illuminating power; the illuminating power of a candle of prescribed composition and rate of burning, taken as a standard in measuring the intensities of sources of light: as, a gas-jet of 16 *candle-power*. The British standard candle is defined as a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.

**candle-quencher**, *n. pl.* Candle-snuffers.

*Candelquenchers*, and forsothe where the snoffes ben quenched, be thel maad of moost purr gold.  
Wyclif, Ex. xxv. 33 (Oxf.).

**candle-rush** (kan'dl-rush), *n.* A popular name of *Juncus effusus*, from the fact that its pith is used in Europe for rush-lights.

**candle-shears** (kan'dl-shérs), *n. pl.* [*late ME. candelischers*.] An old name for snuffers.

**candlestick** (kan'dl-stik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also contr. *canstick*; < *ME. candelstik*, -stikke, < *AS. candel-sticca*, < *candel*, candle, + *sticca*, a stick.] An instrument or utensil for holding a candle. Candlesticks are of several sorts: those with a pricket upon which the candle is set, and usually having a saucer or bowl surrounding the pricket to catch the drippings; those with a forceps (see *clip-candlestick*); and those made with a socket or nozle. The last is the common form.—**Flat candlestick**, a bedroom candlestick with a broad flat foot or dish.—**Seven-branched candlestick**, a candelabrum having a central shaft and three branches on each side, common in the churches of the middle ages, in allusion to the candlestick of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv. 31) and the seven lamps of the Apocalypse.

**candle-tree** (kan'dl-tré), *n.* [Tr. of the Sp. *palo de velas*: *palo*, a ougel, pole, etc., < *L. palus* (see *pale*); *de*, < *L. de*, of; *velas*, pl. of *rela*, watchfulness, also candle, < *L. vigil*, watchful: see *vigilant*.] 1. A bignonaceous tree of the isthmus of Panama, *Parmentiera cerifera*, the fruit of which, nearly 4 feet long, has the appearance of a yellow wax candle and a peculiar apple-like smell, and is eaten by cattle.—2. In the United States, the *Catalpa bignonioides*, from its long round pods.

**candle-waster** (kan'dl-wás'tér), *n.* One who wastes candles; specifically, in contempt or reproach, one who wastes or consumes candles in occupations considered unprofitable or harmful, as dissipation or excessive or late study. [Now rare.]

Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk  
With candle-wasters. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.  
A whoreson book-worm, a candle-waster.  
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

**candlewood** (kan'dl-wúd), *n.* 1. A name given in the British West Indies to several trees, as (a) to *Amyris balsamifera* or rhodewood, (b) to *Ochna Guianensis*, and (c) to *Oreopanax capitatus*.—2. The genus *Fouquieria* of northern Mexico and the adjacent United States, including several species with erect, slender, very resinous, and often leafless stems, and large bright-scarlet flowers.

**candlelight**, *n.* [*Candle* + *ing*.] A supper given by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on Candlemas eve. *Wright*.

**cando** (kan'dô), *n.* A measure of length used in Goa, formerly equal to 47 English inches, but now usually taken as equal to the Portuguese vara (43.2 inches).

**candock** (kan'dok), *n.* [*can* + *dock*. Cf. equiv. G. *kannen-kraut*, lit. 'canwort'.] 1. A local English name for the white water-lily, *Castalia alba*, the partially folded leaves of which floating on the water resemble cans. Also called *can-leaves*.—2. The yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea lutea*: the plant is so named from its dock-like leaves and flagon-shaped seed-vessels.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, . . . to kill the water weeds, as water lilies, candocks, reate, and bulrushes.  
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

**candor, candour** (kan'dor), *n.* [The latter spelling still used in England; < *F. candeur* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. candor* = *It. candore*, < *L. candor*, acc. *candorem*, brightness, radiance, purity, clearness, sincerity, frankness, < *candere*, be white or bright: see *candid*.] 1. Whiteness; clearness; brilliancy.—2. Honor; reputation; estimation.

Re I see thee perish,  
Dispensing with my dignity and candour,  
I will do something for thee, though it savour  
Of the old Squire of Troy [Pandarus].  
*Masinger*, The Guardian, iii. 1.

3. Openness of heart; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from reserve or disguise; frankness; ingenuousness; sincerity.

**candred**, *n.* See *cantred*.

**candroy** (kan'droi), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

**canduc** (kan'duk), *n.* [N. African.] The name of a North African fox, *Fulpes adusta*.

**candy** (kan'di), *n.* and *a.* [*F. candi* (also *sucré candi*, where *candi* is regarded as pp. of the verb), < *It. candi* (*zucchero candito*) = *Sp. candi*, *azúcar candi*, or *cande*, = *Pg. candi*, *candil* (*assucar candi*), < *Ar. qandi*, made of sugar, < *qand*, *qanda* (*sokker qanda*) = *Pers. qand*, sugar, sugar-candy, < *Hind. khând*, sugar, prob. < *khand*, a piece (cf. *khandat*, *khandit*, broken), < *Skt. khanda*, a piece, a portion (cf. *khandava*, sweetmeats), < *√ khand*, break.] 1. *n.*; pl. *candies* (-diz). A solid preparation or confection of sugar or molasses, or both, boiled, inspissated, and worked by pulling to a crystalline consistency, either alone or combined with flavoring and coloring substances; hence, any confection having sugar as its basis, however prepared. Candy made of or with molasses is specifically called *molasses candy* and *taffy*.—**Candy-pull**, a gathering of young people for the purpose of making and eating molasses candy. The name is derived from the process of pulling required in making the candy. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Sugared; sweet.

Why, what a candy deal of courtesy

This fawning greyhound then did proffer me!

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

It is a cordial of a candy taste.

*Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, Prolog. to bk. 1.

**candy** (kan'di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *candied*, ppr. *candying*. [The verb seems to appear in E. before the noun, but is due to the noun: *F. candir*, < *It. candire*, to make into candy, < *candi*: see *candy*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To form into congelations or crystals; congeal in a crystalline form or inspissated concretion: as, to *candy* sugar, honey, etc.—2. To preserve or incrust with sugar, as fruits, by immersing them in it while boiling and removing them separately or in mass.—3. To cover or incrust with concretions or crystals, as of ice.

The cold brook,

Candied with ice.

*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Now no more the frost

Candies the grass.

*Carew*, Spring.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take the form of, or become incrustated by, candied sugar: as, preserves *candy* with long keeping.—2. To become crystallized or congealed.

In manufacturing candy from molasses, . . . the *candying* results from boiling the molasses to free it from water, and then . . . pulling it by the hands, so as to develop the colorless saccharine crystals which serve to hide the dark impurities. *Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 99.

**candy**, *candy* (kan'di), *n.*; pl. *candies* (-diz). [*Tamil kandi* = *Marathi khandi*, a measure of weight, < *Skt. khandā*, a portion, piece: see *candy*.] An East Indian unit of weight, usually 20 maunds, but sometimes 21 or 22, and varying in different localities and for every commodity. The most usual value is from 494 to 560 pounds avoirdupois. The candy is sometimes considered as a dry measure, varying from 15 to 30 United States bushels.

In an ordinary season the yield of a plot—or, as the natives call it, *poda*—of an acre and three quarters (of madder) will be about eight *candies* of 500 lbs. each.  
*A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 118.

**candy-sugar** (kan'di-shùt'gr), *n.* Same as *rock-candy* or *Gibraltar rock*. [Great Britain.]

**candytuft** (kan'di-tuft), *n.* [*Candy*, *F. Candie*, *Candia*, the ancient Crete, + *tuft*.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Iberis*, especially *I. umbellata*, having tufted flowers, brought from the island of Candia. See *Iberis*.

**cane** (kân), *n.* [*ME. cane, canne*, < *OF. cane, canne* (also assimilated *chane, channe*), *F. canne* = *Pr. cana* = *Sp. caña* = *Pg. canna*, *cana* = *It. canna*, a reed, a cane (and hence, as a measure of length, *F. canne* = *Sp. cana*, perhaps directly < *Heb. qāneh*, as a measure of length: see *caneh*), < *L. canna*, in *ML.* also *cana*, < *Gr. kanna, kánnv*, a reed, cane, perhaps of Eastern origin: cf. *Heb. qāneh*, a reed.] 1. A rather long and slender jointed woody stem, more or less rigid, hollow or pithy, as that of some palms, grasses, and other plants, such as the ratan, bamboo,

and sugar-cane; also, the stems of raspberries, blackberries, and grape-vines.

He spoke of his tropical home in the canes by the purple tide.  
*Tennyson*, The Wreck.

2. Sugar-cane: as, a plantation of *cane*; *cane-sugar*.—3. The plant *Arundinaria macrosperma* of the southern United States, forming cane-brakes. See *Arundinaria*.—4. The stem of a plant, as the bamboo, used as a walking-stick; hence, any walking-stick. The word was not applied to a walking-stick earlier than the sixteenth century: a cane "garnished with gold having a perfume in the top" and other conveniences attached to it is mentioned in an inventory of Henry VIII.'s time; but it was not until the reign of Louis XIV. that the cane became almost universal in the hands of men of quality. At this time canes were generally made of the length now common, that is, 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet; but in the eighteenth century it became usual to have them very long, 4 feet or more, and ornamented with a great bunch of ribbons tied near the top. Such canes were carried by women as well as men. The heads of these canes frequently contained perfume-bottles or vinaigrettes; they were sometimes fitted with eye-glasses, which could be opened and shut; and occasionally a crutch-shaped handle was utilized as a small telescope, the cross-piece being made tubular and fitted with lenses. The heads were of porcelain, enameled metal, and other rich materials. See *sword-cane* and *pistol-cane*. 5. A lance or dart made of cane. [Rare.]

The flying skirmish of the darted cane. *Dryden*.

**Cane chair**. (a) A chair made of ratan, the main supports, arms, back, and the like being composed of the solid canes, deprived of their smooth allicious surface, either singly, or grouped in twos and threes, the parts being bound together by split or shaved cane, and the seat and back formed of woven-work of the same material. (b) A chair having the seat, or the seat and back, made of thin strips of cane, retaining their natural smooth surface, interlaced or woven together.—**Clouded cane**. Same as *Malacca cane*.

Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,

And the nice conduct of a clouded cane.

*Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 124.

**Collecting-cane**, a cane-gun used by naturalists for collecting specimens. See *cane-gun*.—**Hydraulic cane**. See *hydraulic*.—**Malacca cane**, a cane made of the brown mottled or clouded stem of the palm *Calamus Scipionum*, without removal of the bark, brought from Singapore and Malacca, but produced chiefly in Sumatra. Also called *clouded cane*.—*Syn.* 4. See *staff*.

**cane** (kân), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caned*, ppr. *canning*. [*Cane*, *n.*] 1. To beat or flog with a cane or walking-stick.

I know you have too much respect for yourself to *cane* me in this honourable habit. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 88.

2. To furnish or complete with cane; fill the center of the back or the seat with interwoven strips of cane: as, to *cane* chairs.

**cane**, *cain* (kân), *n.* [Also *kain*. See and *Ir.*, < Celtic *cain*, orig. statute law; in mod. *Ir.*, rent, tribute, fine. *N. E. D.*] 1. Rent paid in kind, as in poultry, eggs, etc.; hence, any tax, tribute, or duty exacted.—2. A fine or penalty. [Ireland.]

**cane**, *n.* An obsolete form of *can*.

**cane**, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*.

**cane-brake** (kân'brāk), *n.* A thicket of *canes*; in the United States, a tract of land thickly overgrown with *Arundinaria*.

Slow work it was, something like hacking and hewing and squeezing one's way through a *cane-brake* after a bear.  
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 118.

**cane-colored** (kân'kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of cane; straw-colored.

**caned** (kând), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Motherly: said of vinegar. *Halliwell*.

**cane-game** (kân'gām), *n.* The game of quintain: so called because hollow canes were sometimes used instead of lances. *Strutt*.

**cane-gun** (kân'gun'), *n.* A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with its discharging devices, arranged so as to present the appearance of an ordinary walking-stick. *E. H. Knight*.

**caneh, kaneh** (kâ'ne), *n.* [Heb. *qāneh*, a reed: see *cane*.] A Hebrew measure of 6 cubits, translated *reed* in the authorized version of the Bible, equal to 10 feet 11 inches.

**cane-harvester** (kân'hâr'ves-tér), *n.* A machine, resembling in form the common corn-harvester, used to cut and gather sugar-cane or sorghum.

**cane-hole** (kân'höl), *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar-plantations.

**cane-killer** (kân'kil'ér), *n.* In Jamaica, an annual scrophulariaceous plant, *Alectra Brasiliensis*, which is parasitic upon the roots of sugar-cane, etc.

**canel**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cannel*.

**canel**, *n.* See *cannel*.

**canel**, *n.* An obsolete form of *kennel*.

**canel-bonet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *channel-bone*.

**canell** (ka-nel'), *n.* Same as *canaille*, 2.

**Canella**<sup>1</sup> (ka-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cannelle*, *caneller* (> E. *cannel*<sup>2</sup>, *q. v.*) = Sp. *canela* = Pg. *canella*, *canella* = It. *cannella*, formerly also *canella*), < ML. *canella*, *cannella*, cinnamon: see *cannel*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A genus of low aromatic trees, the type of the family *Canellaceae*, of only two species. The principal species is *C. Winterana*, the whitewood or wild cinnamon of the West Indies and southern Florida, which yields canella or white cinnamon bark. This bark has a pleasant cinnamon-like odor and a bitter pungent taste, and is used in the West Indies as a condiment and in medicine as an aromatic stimulant. 2. [l. c.] [Pg.] A common name in Brazil for various lauraceous and other aromatic trees. The canella preta (black cinnamon) is *Dam-burneya reticulata*.—3. [l. c.] The bark of *Canella Winterana*. See def. 1.

**canella**<sup>2</sup> (ka-nel'ä), *n.* [Genoese dial., < It. *cannella*, dim. of *canna*: see *canal* and *canna*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *Canella*<sup>1</sup>.] A Genoese measure of length, of 9, 10, 10½, or 12 palmi of 9.81 inches each.

**Canellaceae** (kan-cäl'ä-së-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canella*<sup>1</sup> + *-aceae*.] A small family of dicotyledonous plants, consisting of fragrant and aromatic trees belonging to the genera *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron* of tropical America, *Cinnamomum* of Madagascar, and *Warburgia* of East Africa. The affinities of the family are now known to be with the *Biraceae* and *Violaceae*.

**canellaceous** (kan-cäl'ä-shi-us), *a.* [< *Canella*-*cæ*: see *-aceous*.] In bot., belonging to the family *Canellaceae*.

**canella-wood** (ka-nel'ä-wüd), *n.* A beautiful cabinet-wood from Guiana, the product of a lauraceous tree, *Acrodichidium Canella*. Also written *cannella-wood*.

**canellét** (ka-nel'ä), *a.* [OF., pp. of *caneller*, fluted, grooved, channeled: see *canel*<sup>1</sup>, *cannel*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, *channel*<sup>1</sup>.] In her., same as *invected*.

**canelle-brown** (ka-nel'broun'), *n.* [< F. *canelle*, *canelle*, cinnamon (see *cannel*<sup>2</sup>), + *brown*.] Cinnamon-brown; also, a dye of this color. See *phenylene brown*, under *brown*, *n.*

**cane-mill** (kän'mil'), *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar. See *sugar-mill*.

**canephore** (kan'e-för), *n.* [< L. *canephora*, also *canephoros*, < Gr. *kanēphōros*, basket-bearer, < *kanēvōn*, a basket of reed or cane (< *kānva*, a reed: see *canel*<sup>1</sup>), + *-phōros*, < *phēreiv* = E. *bear*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One of the bearers of the baskets containing the implements of sacrifice in the processions of the Dionysia, Panathenaea, and other ancient Grecian festivals. The office was one of honor, much coveted by virgins.—2. In arch., a female figure bearing a basket on her head. Sometimes improperly confounded with *caryatid*.

**canephoros** (ka-nel'ä-ros), *n.*; *pl.* *canephoroi* (-ri). [L.] Same as *canephore*.

**canescence** (ka-nes'ens), *n.* [< *canescent*: see *-ence*.] A whitish or hoary color.

**canescent** (ka-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *canescen*(t)-s, ppr. of *canescere*, become white or hoary, inceptive of *canere*, be white or hoary, < *canus*, white or hoary.] Growing white or hoary; tending or approaching to white; whitish: applied to hoary, whitish pelage, plumage, or other covering of animals, and to plants with gray or hoary pubescence.

**cane-scraper** (kän'skrä'për), *n.* A machine for removing the woody bark of ratan canes.

**cane-splitter** (kän'split'ër), *n.* An apparatus for cutting and riving splints from ratan. *E. H. Knight*.

**cane-stripper** (kän'strip'ër), *n.* A knife for stripping the stalks of the sugar-cane and cutting off their tops.

**cane-sugar** (kän'shüg'ä), *n.* 1. Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane, as distinguished from beet-root sugar, grape-sugar, starch-sugar, etc. See *sugar*.—2. A general name for saccharose,

C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, whether derived from cane, sorghum, sugar-beet, or maple, to distinguish it from the glucoses, milk-sugar, maltose, etc.

**canet** (kä'net), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A name of the bamboo mole-rats of the genus *Rhizomys*, as *R. sumatranus*. *E. Blyth*.

**cane-trash** (kän'trash), *n.* 1. In sugar-making, refuse of canes or macerated rinds of canes, used as fuel in boiling the cane-juice; bagasse.—2. The dead leaves of the sugar-cane torn off to allow the stalk to ripen.

**canette** (ka-net'), *n.* [F., a beer-jug, dim. of OF. *cane*, a can: see *can*<sup>2</sup>.] A pitcher or jug with a cover, holding from 1½ to 3 pints. In shape it is cylindrical or nearly so, and sometimes has the cylindrical body raised on a sort of foot. By far the greater number of canettes are of stoneware or fine earthenware, with a cover of pewter or the like.

The canette of white ware . . . is richly ornamented. *Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Earthenware*, p. 60.

**canevas**, *n.* An obsolete form of *canvas*.

**can-frame** (kän'främ), *n.* A cotton-roving machine in which the roving is received into cans. **canful** (kän'fül), *n.* [< *can*<sup>2</sup> + *full*.] As much as a can will hold.

**cangt**, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *kang*. Cf. *cank*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *a.* Foolish.

Nis he a cang knit [knight] thet secheth reste [the ughte [in the fight]? *Ancren Riwle*, p. 358.

To kesten kang enen upon gunge wummen. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 56.

## II. *n.* A fool.

Thet is al thes canges blisse. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 214

**canga** (käng'gä), *n.* [The name is said by Eschwege to be an abbr. of an African word *tapan-hoacanga*, meaning 'negro's head,' and applied to the rock on account of its rough surface, as it weathers in round, concretionary forms.] A breccia composed chiefly of massive brown iron ore, irregularly mixed with ferruginous mica-slate, clay-slate, and quartz, and sometimes containing fine crystals of gold. [A term used by writers on Brazilian geology and mining.]

**cangan**, **kangan** (käng'gan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton cloth manufactured in China, in pieces 19 inches broad and 6 yards long. *Imp. Dict.*

**canget**, *v. t.* [ME. *cangen*, also *acangen*; < *cang*, *n.*] To befool.

We arn cangede. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

**cangeant**, *a.* [OF., ppr. of *canger*, unassimilated form of *changer*, change: see *change*, *v.*] Changing.

Rich gold tissue, on a ground of green, Where th'artful shuttle rarely did encheek The cangeant colour of a mallard's neck. *Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas, *The Decay*, l. 107.

**cangle** (käng'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cangled*, ppr. *cangling*. [Sc., appar. freq. of *cank*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] 1. To quarrel.—2. To cavil. *Jamieson*.

**cangly**, *adv.* [< ME. *cangliche*; < *cang*, *a.*, + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] Foolishly.

Forthui thet te wummen lokede cangliche o weopmen [on men]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 338.

**cango** (käng'ö), *n.* [Jap.] Same as *kago*.

**cangue** (käng), *n.* [F. *cangue*, Pg. *cangue*, prob. < Pg. *canga*, yoke: the Chinese origin of the word (< *kang*, bear on the shoulders, + *kia*, a cangue) is disputed.] The name given by foreigners to the Chinese *kia*, or portable pillory, which persons convicted of certain petty crimes are condemned to *kang*, or carry on the shoulders, for periods varying from a few days to three months. It consists of a square wooden collar from 20 to 30 pounds in weight, with a round hole for the neck. As it usually measures 3 or 4 feet across, the convict is unable to reach his mouth or defend himself from insects, and is thus dependent on the good offices of his friends.

**cangy** (käng'ji), *a.* [E. dial., also *caingy*; prob. < *cang* + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Cross; crabbed; peevish; ill-humored. [Prov. Eng.]

**can-hook** (kän'hök), *n.* A contrivance for slinging a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks and fastening the ends, the tackle being hooked in the middle of the bight.

**Canicula** (ka-nik'ü-lä), *n.* [L. (> Pr. Sp. Pg. *Canicula* = It. *Canicola*) (also in E. and F. form *Canicule*), dim. of *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Canis Major*, the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. Also called the *dog-star* and *Sirius*. See first cut under *Canis*.

**canicular** (ka-nik'ü-lär), *a.* [< late ME. *canicular*, < L. *canicularis*; < *Canicula*, the dog-star

(*dies caniculares*, dog-days): see *Canicula*.] Pertaining to *Canicula*, the dog-star, or to the dog-days.

The sun, incens'd by eastern wind, Afflicts me with canicular aspect. *Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.* I'll never dig in quarry of an heart To have no part; Nor roast in fiery eyes, which always are canicular. *Donne, Dialogue*.

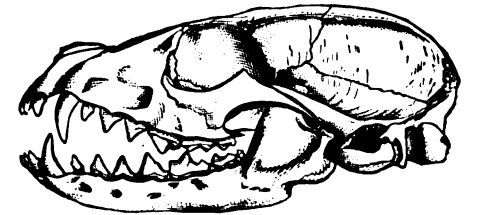
**Canicular days**, a certain number of days before and after the heliacal rising of *Canicula*. See *dog-days*.

Untosome [such as are south of the equinox] the *canicular days* are in the winter. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 13. **Canicular year**, the Egyptian natural year, which was computed from one heliacal rising of *Canicula* to the next.

**Canicule** (kan'ikül), *n.* [< F. *Canicule*, < L. *Canicula*: see *Canicula*.] Same as *Canicula*.

**canid** (kan'id), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Canidae*.

**Canids** (kan'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-ids*.] A family of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and series *Cynoidea*; the dog tribe, *Canina*, or canine quadrupeds, such as dogs, wolves, and foxes. The paracipital processes of the skull are closely applied to the auditory bulla; the mastoid process is small or obsolete; the external auditory meatus is short or imperfect; the carotid canal is well developed, opening into the posterior lacerate foramen; the condyloid and glenoid foramina are distinct; there is an intestinal cæcum; the prostate gland is salient and the penis-bone large; the teeth are typically 42 in number, but range from



Skull of a Fox (*Urocyon littoralis*), illustrating canine, cranial, and dental characters.

38 to 46, according to the varying number of molars, the molars being 4 to 3, the premolars 4, the canines 4, and the incisors 3; the claws are non-retractile; the muzzle is produced; and the belly is usually pinched. The leading genera are *Canis*, *Cyon*, *Lycæon*, *Icticyon*, *Lycalopex*, *Pseudalopex*, *Vulpes*, *Urocyon*, and *Nyctereutes*, constituting the subfamily *Caninae*, and *Megalotis* (or *Otocyon*), representing a subfamily *Megalotinae*.

**Canina** (ka-ni'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-ina*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog: see *canine*.] A group of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, coincident with the family *Canidae*; the dog tribe. See *Cynoidea*.

**Caninæ** (ka-ni'në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-inæ*. Cf. *canine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Canidae*, embracing all of the family excepting the genus *Megalotis*, having the upper molars 2 or only 1 (3 in *Megalotis*) and the sectorial teeth elongated. See *Canidae*.

**caninal** (ka-ni'nal), *a.* [< *canine* + *-al*.] Canine.

**Caninal anger**, vented by snapping and snarling spirits on both sides. *Fuller*.

**canine** (ka-nin' or kä'nin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog, < *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a dog; having the character or qualities of dogs; characteristic of dogs; like or likened to a dog.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Canidae*.—3. Affecting or derived from dogs: as, *canine rabies*; *canine virus*.—4. Pertaining to a canine or dog-tooth.—**Canine appetite**, a morbidly voracious appetite; an inordinate or insatiable desire for food; bulimia.

An exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities till they vomit them up like dogs; whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot*.

His foible is a canine appetite for popularity and fame. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, II. 89.

**Canine eminence**, a vertical prominence on the outer surface of the superior maxillary bone, caused by the root of the canine tooth. Also called *canine prominence*.—**Canine fossa**, a shallow fossa between the alveolar prominence of the canine tooth and the base of the malar process of the superior maxilla.—**Canine laugh**, in *pathol.*, a facial expression resulting from spasm of the canine muscle, or levator anguli oris (levator of the corner of the mouth), the corners of the mouth being drawn up and showing the side teeth, as is done by a dog in snarling. Also called the *sardonic smile* (*risus sardonius*).—**Canine letter**, the letter R. See R.—**Canine madness**, rabies; hydrophobia: so called because it most frequently affects dogs and other canine quadrupeds, and is usually communicated by them by inoculation with saliva in the act of biting.—**Canine muscle**, the levator anguli oris. See *levator*.—**Canine prominence**. Same as *canine eminence*.—**Canine teeth**. (a) The canines. See II. 3. (b) The conical processes on the inside of the mandible of an insect, toward its apex.

II. *n.* 1. A dog. [Colloq. or humorous.]—2. Technically, in *zool.*, one of the *Canidae* or



Can-hook.

**Canina**; a dog, wolf, fox, fennec, or jackal; a cynoid, thooid, or alopecoid.—3. One of the four sharp-pointed tearing-teeth of most mammals, situated one on each side of each jaw, opposite one another, between the incisors or cutting-teeth and the molars or grinders. They are long and especially efficient in the dog, whence the name. In the wild boar they are developed into two pairs of projecting tusks. The upper canines in the human jaw are called *eye-teeth*, and the lower ones *stomach-teeth*.

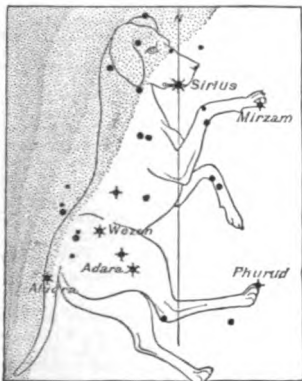
**caniniform** (ka-nin'i-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. caninus* (sc. *dens* = *E. tooth*), canine, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a canine tooth.

No *caniniform* premolars in either jaw [of *Tragulidae*]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 430.

**canionst** (kan'yonz), *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.*, 7. **caniplet** (kan'i-pl), *n.* [A corruption of *OF. canivel*, also *canivet*, dim. of *canif*, knife: see *knife*.] A small knife or dagger.

**Canis** (kâ'nis), *n.* [*L.*, a dog, = *Gr. κύων* (*kyon*) = *E. hound*, *q. v.*] The typical genus of the family *Canidae* and subfamily *Canine*. The name is used with varying latitude; it was formerly co-extensive with the family, but is now usually restricted to the dogs and the true wolves and jackals having 42 teeth, the typical canine dentition. The genus is cosmopolitan.

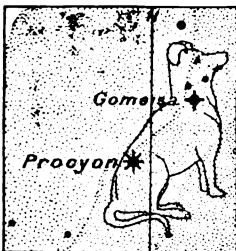
The common dog is *Canis familiaris*; it is not, however, a species which exists in nature, but is an artificial product, the result of domestication, including the descendants of probably several feral stocks. The common wolf is *Canis lupus*; the jackal, *Canis aureus*. The foxes and the fox-like or hyena-like canine quadrupeds are now usually placed in other genera than *Canis*, as *Vulpes*, *Lycan*, *Icticon*, etc. See *dog*, and cut under *Canidae*.—**Canis Major**, the Great



The Constellation Canis Major, according to ancient descriptions and figures.

Dog, a constellation following Orion, and containing the great white star Sirius, the brightest in the heavens.—**Canis Minor**, the Little Dog, a small ancient constellation following Orion and south of Gemini. It contains the star Procyon, of the first magnitude.

**canister** (kan'is-tér), *n.* [Formerly also *cannister*, *< L. canistrum*, a basket woven from reeds, = *MLG. kanaster*, *< Gr. κάτιστρον*, *kátistron*, a wicker basket, also an earthen vessel (cf. *F. canastre*, *< Pg. canastra* = *Sp. canastre*, usually *canasto*, a basket: see *canaster*), *< κάνα*, a reed: see *canel*.] 1. Properly, a small basket made of reeds, twigs, or the like.



The Constellation Canis Minor.

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring.

*Dryden*, tr. of *Virgil's Eclogues*.

2. A small box or case for tea, coffee, etc.—3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the metallic vessel used to contain the altar-breads or wafers before consecration. See *altar-bread*.—4. *Canister-shot*.

**canister-shot** (kan'is-tér-shot), *n.* Same as *case-shot*, 1.

**canities** (ka-nish'i-éz), *n.* [*L.*, white, hoary, esp. of the hair of the aged, *< canus*, white, white-haired, *cani*, *n. pl.*, white hair.] In *pathol.*, whiteness or grayness of the hair.

**canitudet**, *n.* [*< L. canitudo*, hoariness, *< canus*, hoary: see *canous*.] Hoariness. *Blount*, 1656.

**canjica-wood** (kan'ji-ká-wúd), *n.* A South American wood, lighter and of a yellowish brown than rosewood. It is exported from Brazil in trimmed logs from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, for the use of cabinet-makers and turners. Also *angica-wood*.

**cank**<sup>1</sup> (kangk), *v. i.* To cackle as geese; talk rapidly; chatter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The *canking* of some Spanish geese . . . threw poor Jerry into the utmost consternation.

*Graves*, *Spir. Quixote*, IV. iii. *N. E. D.*

**cank**<sup>2</sup> (kangk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To overcome; conquer; overpower: as, to *cank* competition in a race; to be *canked* with ale. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cank**<sup>3</sup> (kangk), *n.* [*E. dial.*; origin unknown.] A useless mixture of clay, stone, and iron, found in quarries; hence, *canky* (of stone), rotten, decayed. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [*Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire)*].

**canker** (kang'kér), *n.* [*< ME. canker, kankir*, *< AS. cancer* = *D. kanker* = *OHG. chanchar, cancar*, *G. kanker* (*ME.* also *cancre*, *< OF. dial. cancre* (*F. chancre*, *> E. chancre*, *q. v.*) = *Sp. Pg. cancro*, also *cancer*, = *It. cancro, canchero*, formerly also *canaro*), a canker, *< L. cancer*, a crab, a cancer: see *cancer*.] 1. A cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease, whether in animals or plants; hence, any corroding or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, etc.

And their word will eat as doth a canker. 2 Tim. ii. 17. Specifically—(a) *Cancrum oris* (which see, under *cancrum*). (b) A disease or fungus attacking trees or other plants and causing slow decay. (c) In *farricry*, a disease sometimes occurring in horses' feet, which causes a discharge of fetid matter and tends to destroy the horn of the sole and frog.

2. A canker-worm or insect-larva that injures plants by feeding on them.

To kill *cankers* in the musk-rose buds.

*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, ii. 3.

3. Figuratively, anything that corrodes, corrupts, destroys, or irritates; irritation; pain; grief; care.

Banish the canker of ambitious thoughts.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Grief, that's beauty's canker.

*Shak.*, *Tempest*, i. 2.

What is this but a new learning, a new canker to rust and corrupt the old truth?

*Latimer*, *Misc. Sel.*

The worm, the canker, and the grief

Are mine alone!

*Byron*, *On my Thirty-sixth Year*.

4. Rust. [*Prov. Eng.*]—5. In *bot.*: (a) The canker-rose or field-poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*. (b) The wild dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,

And plant this thorn, this canker, Bolingbroke.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

He held out a rose,

To draw the yielding sense, which, come to hand,

He shifts, and gives a canker.

*Middleton and Rowley*, *Fair Quarrel*, iii. 2.

(c) A toadstool. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Black canker**, a disease in turnips and other crops produced by a species of caterpillar. See *Athalia*.

**canker** (kang'kér), *v.* [*< ME. cancren* (after *ML. cancerare*), *< canker*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To infect with canker, either literally or figuratively; eat into, corrode, or corrupt; infect as with a poisonous influence; render ill-conditioned or venomous; make sour and ill-natured.

Restore to God His due in tithe and time;

A tithe purloined *cankers* the whole estate.

*G. Herbert*, *Church Porch*, xv.

The bramble

No wise man ever planted by the rose,

It *cankers* all her beauty.

*Fletcher*, *Mad Lover*, iv. 4.

May this angel

New mould his *cankered* heart. *Coleridge*.

**II. intrans.** 1. To corrode; grow corrupt; be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence; be or become ill-conditioned or malignant.

And as, with age, his body uglier grows,

So his mind *cankers*. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1.

2. To fret; become peevish. *Jamieson*.—3. To decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause; grow rusty or discolored by oxidation, as a metal.

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding.

*Bacon*, *Phys. and Med. Remains*.

**cankerry** (kang'kér-ber'i), *n.*; *pl. cankerberries* (-iz). In Jamaica, the fruit of *Solanum Bahamense*.

**canker-bit** (kang'kér-bit), *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*

**canker-bloom** (kang'kér-blöm), *n.* [= *D. cankerbloem*, wild rose, wild poppy.] 1. A bloom or flower eaten by canker.—2. A bloom or flower of the dogrose.

The *canker-blooms* have full as deep a dye

As the perfumed tincture of the roses.

*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, liv.

**canker-blossom** (kang'kér-blos'um), *n.* 1. A canker-bloom.—2. That which causes canker in a blossom.

O me! you juggler! you *canker-blossom*!

You thief of love! *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iii. 2.

**canker-dort**, *n.* [*ME.*, *< canker* + *dort*.] Anxiety; distress.

Was *Troilus* naught in a *canker-dort*.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 1752.

**cankered** (kang'kér-d), *p. a.* [*Pp. of canker*, *v.*] 1. Affected with canker: as, a *cankered* tree.—

2. Ill-natured; cross; crabbed; venomous; malignant; wicked.

The baser mind it selfe displays

In *cankered* malice and revengefull spight.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, vi. vii. 1.

A *canker'd* grandame's will!

*Shak.*, *K. John*, ii. 1.

The Governor . . . assured His Majesty that never were courtesy and gentleness so ill requited as his had been by this ingrate and *cankered* Duke.

*Molloy*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 460.

**cankeredly** (kang'kér-dli), *adv.* In a cankered manner; crossly; crabbedly. *Mir. for Mags.*

**cankeredness** (kang'kér-dnes), *n.* The state of being cankered; crabbedness.

**canker-fly** (kang'kér-flī), *n.* Any fly that preys on fruit.

**cankerfret** (kang'kér-fret), *v. t.* [*< ME. cancrefret*, eaten into by a canker, *< canker* + *fret*, *pp. of fretten*, fret, eat: see *canker* and *fret*.] To eat into like a canker.

If God break off the soul betimes from this sin, ere it have *cankerfretted* the soul.

*D. Rogers*.

**cankerfret** (kang'kér-fret), *n.* [*< cankerfret*, *v.*] 1. A cankerous sore or blister in the mouth.—2. Copperas.

**cankerly** (kang'kér-li), *a.* [*< canker* + *-ly*.] Cankered.

**canker-nail** (kang'kér-nāl), *n.* A hangnail. [*Scotch.*]

**cankorous** (kang'kér-us), *a.* [*< canker* + *-ous*; after *cancerous*, *q. v.*] 1. Of the nature of or resembling canker; corrosive; ulcerous; gangrenous: as, a *cankorous* sore or eruption.—2. Causing canker; chafing; corroding; ulcerating.

Tyrannic rule

Unknown before, whose *cankorous* shackles seiz'd

The envenom'd soul.

*Thomson*, *Liberty*, iv.

Hither may come the prisoner, escaping from his dark and narrow cell and *cankorous* chain.

*Hawthorne*, *Old Manse*.

**canker-rash** (kang'kér-rash'), *n.* In *pathol.*, a variety of scarlet fever complicated with ulcerations in the throat.

**canker-root** (kang'kér-rôt), *n.* A name of various astringent or bitter roots used as a remedy for aphthæ, as *Limonium Carolinianum*, *Coptis trifolia*, etc.

**cankert** (kang'kért), *a.* A Scotch form of *cankered*.

Nor anxious fear, nor *cankert* care,

E'er mair come near him.

*Burns*, *Elegy on Robert Ruisseau*.

**canker-weed** (kang'kér-wéd), *n.* An old name of the plant ragwort.

**canker-worm** (kang'kér-wérn), *n.* A name given to certain caterpillars which are very destructive to fruit- and shade-trees. The *spring canker-worm*, *Paleacrita vernata*, is found in the United

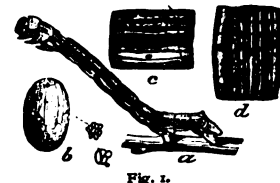


Fig. 1.

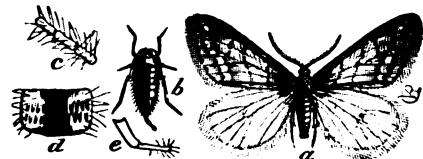


Fig. 2.

Spring Canker-worm (*Paleacrita vernata*).

Fig. 1. *a*, full-grown larva; *b*, egg, enlarged (natural size shown in small mass at the side); *c*, *d*, one joint, enlarged, side and dorsal views. Fig. 2. *a*, *b*, male and female moths, both natural size; *c*, joints of antenna of female moth; *d*, joint of her abdomen, showing spines; *e*, her ovipositor. (*c*, *d*, and *e* enlarged.)

States from Maine to Texas. The eggs are deposited upon trees. The larvae, after feeding upon the foliage for about a month, sometimes entirely destroying it, descend by threads to the ground, in which they burrow and undergo transformation, the moths issuing in April, or sometimes in March. The male is winged, but the female is wingless, and is obliged to climb up the tree-trunk in order to deposit her eggs. Hence, an obstructive bandage, oil-tough, or tarred band placed about trees is a common mode of protecting them. The *fall canker-worm*, *Aleophila pometaria*, is more distinctively a northern species. The moths issue mainly in the fall, and the eggs are exposed. See *geometrid*, *measurer*, and *epanworm*.

And oft he lets his *canker-worms* light

Upon my branches, to worke me more spight.

*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, February.

That which the locust hath left hath the *canker-worm* eaten.

*Joel* i. 4.



**cankery** (kang'kér-i), *a.* [*< canker + -y.*] 1. Cankered; corroded; rusty.—2. Ill-natured; crabbed; venomous; vexing: as, "O *cankrie* care," Burns.

**canking** (kang'king), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of cank¹, v.*] Whining; dissatisfied. [*Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire).*]

**canna¹** (kan'ä), *n.* [*L., a reed, cane: see canel¹.*] 1. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of reed-like plants, of the family *Cannaceæ*, several species of which are known by the name of *Indian shot*, from their round, shining, hard, heavy seeds. They are natives of the tropics, and there are many species and varieties in cultivation for their singular showy



Indian Shot (*Canna indica*).  
a, foliage; b, flower; c, fruit, dehiscing.

flowers and very ornamental foliage. The common Indian shot of gardens is *C. indica*. The rootstocks are farinaceous, and the tuberous roots of some species are used as a vegetable. A species cultivated in the West Indies, supposed to be the *C. edulis* of South America, yields a kind of starch or arrowroot known as *tous-les-mois*.

2. The upright shaft or stem of any ornamental object or utensil, especially when of metal, as of a candlestick.—3. *Ecclcs.*, the pipe or tube by which the sacred wine was taken from the chalice. See *calamus*, 4. These tubes were made of precious material, frequently of silver. In a few cases the canna seems to have been fixed to the chalice.

4. A linear measure in use in some parts of Italy. Its length varies from 44 to 118 inches, according to the locality in which it is used and the material to which it is applied. The canna of Malta is 82.2 inches. 5. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. Walker, 1865.—6. A name of the eland, *Oreos canna*.

**canna²** (kan'ä), *n.* [*< Gael. canach, cotton, cotton-grass, cat's-tail, = Ir. canach, cotton, down.*] Cotton-grass, a plant of the genus *Eriophorum*.

Still is the *canna's* hoary beard.

Scott, *L. of the I.*, II. 15.

**canna³** (kan'ä), [*Sc., prop. can na, cannot: na = E. nol.*] Cannot. [*Scotch.*]

**cannabene** (kan'a-bén), *n.* [*< Cannabis + -ene.*] A colorless oil (*C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>*) obtained from *Cannabis indica*.

**cannabic** (kan'a-bik), *a.* [*< L. cannabis, hemp, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to hemp.—*Cannabic composition*, a substitute for papier mâché, made of a mixture of hemp and resin.

**cannabin, cannabin¹** (kan'a-bin, -bin), *n.* [*< Cannabis + -in², -ine².*] A resin obtained from the plant *Cannabis indica*. It is probably the active principle of the drug hashish.

**Cannabinaceæ** (kan'a-bi-nä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. cannabis, hemp, + -aceæ.*] Lindley's name for the hemp family, now included in the *Moraceæ*, or mulberry family.

**cannabin¹**, *n.* See *cannabin*.  
**cannabin²** (kan'a-bin), *a.* [*< L. cannabis, < cannabis = E. hemp.*] Pertaining to hemp; hempen. [*Rare.*]

**Cannabineæ** (kan'a-bin'së-ë), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. cannabis, hemp, + -eæ.*] In some classifications, a subfamily of plants, of the family *Moraceæ*; the hemp family as a subfamily.

**Cannabis** (kan'a-bis), *n.* [*L., = E. hemp, q. v.*] A genus of moraceous plants, of two species, *C. indica* and *C. sativa*. See *hemp*.

**canel¹** (kan), *n.* [*F., cane: see canel¹.*] 1. An old spelling of *canel¹*.—2. A French measure of length, varying according to locality from 1.78 to 2.62 meters, or 1.95 to 2.87 yards.

**canel²**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *can²*.  
**canel³**, *n.* See *kane*.

**canel¹** (kan'el), *n.* [*< ME. canel (also assimilated chanel, > mod. E. channel), < OF. canel, chenal, < L. canalis, a channel: see channel¹,*

*kennel²*, and *canal¹*, doublets of *canel¹*.] 1. A channel; a stream of water; the bed of a stream. Thei grutchiden agens this water, and dronken podel water of the canel.

Wyclif, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), II. 335.  
Again he did the waters ga,  
Till thair canels that thal comen fra.

*Cursor Mundi*, I. 1366.

2. A conduit; a pipe.

Canels or pipes wyne forth to lede  
Into the vat.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

3. The throat.

So now thou hatz thi hert holle, hitte me bihou(e)s;  
Halde the now the hyge hode, that Arthur the ragt,  
& kepe thy kanel at this kest, if hit keuer may.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2298.

4. The lowest part of the edge of a tool, which has received the finishing; the finishing bevel of a knife, ax, or other edged tool.

It (a pocket-knife) must be held (in honing) at an angle of 20 to 25 degrees, and have an edge similar to a chisel. This is technically called the *canel*, and is marked on all new knives by a fine white line, which does not remove or touch the polished surface.

*A Trade Circular*, 1887.

5. [*< canel¹, v.*] A style of weaving, making a corded or rep tissue. E. H. Knight.

**canel¹** (kan'el), *v. t.* [*< F. caneler, formerly caneler, caneller, channel, flute, groove, < canel, a channel, groove: see canel¹, n., and cf. channel¹, v.*] To channel; groove; chamfer. Jamieson.

**canel²** (kan'el), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also canel, < ME. canel, canele, canella = MD. D. kaneel = MLG. kannel, LG. kaneel, kneel = late MHG. kanel, G. canel, kanal = Sw. Dan. kanal, < OF. canelle, F. canelle = Pr. Sp. canela = Pg. canela, canella = It. canella, now cannella, < ML. canella, cannella, cinnamon, so called from the form of a roll or quill which it assumes in drying, lit. a little pipe (OF. canelle, F. canelle, a quill, faucet, cock, spout, etc.), dim. of (L.) cana, canna (OF. cane, F. canne, etc.), a cane, reed: see canel¹, and cf. cannon.] Cinnamon.*

In Arabia is store, mir and canel.

Trevisa, tr. of Higden's *Polychronicon*, I. 99.

Alle maner of spicerie, . . . as of gyngevere, clowe-gylo-fres, canelle, zedewalle, notemuges, and maces.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 187.

**canel³**, *n.* An obsolete form of *kennel¹*.

**canella-wood**, *n.* Same as *canella-wood*.

**cannel-coal, candle-coal** (kan'el-, kan'dl-köl), *n.* A highly bituminous coal, very compact, and burning readily with a bright flame. It is not so distinctly stratified as ordinary bituminous coal, but breaks into more or less regularly formed cubical fragments. The term is said to be applied to coals of this kind because they burn like a candle. See *coal*. Also written *canal-coal, kennel-coal*.

**cannelated** (kan'e-lä-ted), *a.* [*< canel¹ + -at¹ + -ed².*] In *arch.*, channeled or fluted: as, "cannelated pilasters," C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xlvii.

**cannelure** (kan'e-lür), *n.* [*F., < canneler, groove, flute: see canel¹, v.*] 1. A groove or channel on a decorative surface, as the channeling on Doric columns. Much of the decoration of the eighteenth century is in scroll-formed or spiral cannelures.

2. A shallow groove cut around the cylindrical part of a bullet to contain the lubricant, which consists generally of bayberry tallow or Japan wax.—3. A truncated V-shaped groove cut in the rotating-band of projectiles for large cannon.

**cannelure** (kan'e-lür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannelured*, ppr. *canneluring*. [*< cannelure, n.*] To form a groove or channel on: as, a *cannelured* bullet.

**cannequin** (kan'e-kin), *n.* [*F., also canequin; origin unknown.*] White cotton cloth from the East Indies. E. H. Knight.

**cannery** (kan'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *canneries* (-riz). [*< can² + -ery.*] An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in cans or tins hermetically sealed.

Several new *canneries* have been established, one on Bristol Bay, where four hundred cases of canned and thirty-two hundred and fifty barrels of salted salmon were put up during the season. *Science*, IV. 476.

**cannet¹** (kan'et), *n.* [= *F. canette*, < *OF. canet*, m., *canette*, f., a young duck, dim. of *cane*, a duck: see *canard¹*.] In *her.*, a bearing representing a duck without beak or feet. It is distinguished from the *marlet* in being without the forked tail of the latter.

**cannet²**, *n.* [*ME., = It. canneto, < L. cannetum, a thicket of reeds, < canna, a reed.*] A reed.

*Cannetes* olde eke tyme is nowe to wede  
And of to kytte it that thaire root uneseth.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

**cannibal** (kan'i-bal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *canibal*; = *F. cannibale* = *G. cannibale*, now *cannibale*, < *Sp. canibal* = *Pg. canibal* (*NL. canibalis*), a cannibal, a savage, a corruption of *Caribal* (*NL. Caribalis*), a Carib, the form used by Columbus (Oct., 1498), and afterward changed to *canibal*, "propter rabiem caninam anthropophagorum gentis," to express the canine voracity of the Caribs, who were said to be man-eaters; as if from *L. canis*, a dog. The more correct form is preserved in *Sp. Caribe*, a Carib, also a cannibal, savage, > *E. Caribbee*: see *Carib*. In the Carib tongue the word is said to have signified 'a valiant man.' I. n. 1. A human being who eats human flesh; a human man-eater or anthropophage.

That face of his the hungry cannibals  
Would not have touch'd. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., I. 4.

Is there anything here to eat

But one another, like a race of cannibals?

Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, III. 2.

Hence—2. Any animal that eats the flesh of members of its own or kindred species.

They [worms] are *cannibals*, for the two halves of a dead worm placed in two of the pots were dragged into the burrows and gnawed. *Darwin, Vegetable Mould*, p. 36.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals or cannibalism: as, "cannibal ferocity," Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xiv.

**cannibalism** (kan'i-bal-izm), *n.* [*< cannibal + -ism.*] 1. The eating of human flesh by human beings.

It is rather startling to find that just two hundred years ago in London the Physician in Ordinary to the King recommended *cannibalism* to Englishmen without the smallest apology or hesitation.

F. P. Cobbe, *Peak in Darien*, p. 179.

Hence—2. The eating of any animal by another individual of the same species.

**cannibalistic** (kan'i-bal-ist'ik), *a.* [*< cannibal + -istic.*] Characterized by cannibalism; given to eating its own kind.

**cannibally** (kan'i-bal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal: as, "cannibally given" (addicted to cannibalism), *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. [*Rare.*]

**cannie**, *a.* and *adv.* See *canny*.

**cannikin** (kan'i-kin), *n.* [*< can² + euphonic -i + dim. -kin.*] 1. A little can or cup. Also written *canakin*.

And let me the *canakin* clink.

*Shak.*, Othello, II. 3 (song).

2. A wooden bucket for holding sugar, rice, etc.  
**cannily** (kan'i-li), *adv.* [*Sc.*, also written *cannilie*; < *canny + -ly².*] In a canny manner.

He leand him ower his saddle bow,

And cannilie kiss'd his dearie.

*Duke of Athol's Nurse*, in Child's *Ballads*, VIII. 228.

**canniness** (kan'i-nes), *n.* [*< canny + -ness.*] Caution; shrewdness.

**cannionst**, *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.*, 7.

**canniperi** (kan'i-për), *n.* A corruption of *caliper*.

**cannoid** (kan'oid), *a.* [*< Gr. káva, a reed, a tube, + eidos, form, shape: see canel¹ and -oid.*] Tubular; having tubes: applied to the skeleton of certain radiolarians.

**cannon** (kan'on), *n.*; pl. *cannons* (-onz) or *cannon*. [*Early mod. E. also cannon; = D. kanon = G. canone, now kanone, = Dan. Sw. kanon, a canon (gun), < F. canon, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, any tube or pipe (canon parumatoire, a surgical tube), a graft, a cannon-bit, a roll or cuff (canon de chausses, or simply canons, pl., E. canons, cannons, canions, cannons) (Cotgrave), cannon-bone, OF. canon, a tube, pipe, conduit, bobbin, = Sp. cañón, a gun (cannon), tube, pipe, funnel, quill, lamp-chimney, cannon-bit, spindle, roller-fold in cloth (> *E. cañon, canyon*, q. v.), = *Pg. canhão*, a gun (cannon), cannon-bit, pl. rolls (cannons), = *It. cannone*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, pipe, conduit, cannon-bit (Florio), tube, bobbin (> *NGr. κανόν*, a cannon), < *ML. canon*, a tube, pipe, gun (cannon) (canonus, a bobbin), prop. aug. of *L. canna*, *ML. canna*, *cana*, a reed, pipe, tube, but mixed with the nearly related *canon*, a rule, in its lit. sense of 'a straight rod,' < *Gr. κανών*, a straight rod, a rule, < *kávō*, a rare form of *kávōv*, *kávva*, *L. canna*, a reed: see *canel¹* and *canon¹*.] In the minor senses 2, 3, 4, etc., also spelled *canon*, but prop. *cannon*. In the sense of 'cannon-bone,' cf. *It. cannoni* (Florio), cannon-bones, *cannella*, arm-bone (cf. *canel²*).] 1. An engine, supported on a stationary or movable frame called a *gun-carriage*, for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder; a big gun; a piece of ordnance. Cannon are made of iron, brass, bronze, steel, or cast wire, and their projectiles weigh from 1 pound up to 2,000 pounds and more. The caliber or power of cannon may be expressed (1) by the weight of the*

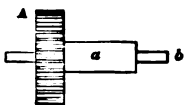
shot fired: as, a 32-pounder; (2) by the diameter of the bore: as, a 12-inch gun; or (3) by the weight of the gun itself: as, an 8-hundredweight gun; a 25-ton gun. Cannon may be classified according to the service for which they are intended into mountain, field, siege, or sea-coast guns; according to the kind of fire they deliver, into guns, howitzers, and mortars; according to the kinds of projectiles used, into smooth-bore and rifled; and according to the methods of loading, into muzzle- and breech-loaders. All modern guns are breech-loading rifles. Cannon



Steel field-gun, 3.2-inch  
a, tube; b, bore; c, chamber; e, recess for breech-block and obturator; m, jacket; o, trunnion.

weighing more than 100 tons have seldom been constructed. Cannon of the smaller calibers are mounted on wheeled carriages for service as field-pieces. In the United States army the cannon in service are 3, 3.2, 3.6, 4, 7, 8, 10, and 12-inch breech-loading rifled guns, and 2.6, 7, and 12-inch breech-loading mortars. A breech-loading, rifled, coast-defense gun of 16-inch caliber has been built. The charge for this gun is 640 pounds of smokeless powder, and the projectile weighs 2,400 pounds. The 3.2-inch gun is a steel field-piece. In the United States navy, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14-inch steel guns have been adopted for ships of recent design. The principal parts of a cannon of old pattern are: 1st, the *breech*, which is the mass of metal behind the bottom or end of the bore; 2d, in muzzle-loading cannon, the *cascabel*, a projection in rear of the base-ring, including the *knob*, the spherical part between the knob and the base-ring being called the *base of the breech*; 3d, the *reinforce*, the thickest part of the cylinder, extending from the base-ring forward; 4th, the *trunnions*, which project on each side, and serve to support the cannon; 5th, the *bore*, the interior of the cylinder, wherein the powder and shot are lodged, and which may be smooth or rifled; 6th, the *muzzle* or *mouth* of the bore. In modern breech-loading ordnance we have also the *breech-plug* with its mechanism. Cannon were formerly classed as whole cannons, demi-cannons, culverins, sakers, etc. See *gun*.

2. In *mach.*, a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes, and which may revolve independently, and with a greater or less speed than that of the shaft. Such, for example, is the prolongation of the eye of a wheel when bored to fit a spindle or shaft on which it is intended to work loose, as the part *a* of the wheel *A*, loose on the shaft *b*.



3. That part of a bit let into the horse's mouth. Also *canon*, *cannon-bit*, *canon-bit*.—4. The cannon-bone.—5. The ear or loop of a bell by which it is suspended. Also spelled *canon*.

Church bells used always to be hung by 6 long ears, called *canons*, which cut a large piece out of the stock, and weakened it very much.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 368.

6. In *surg.*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.—7. *pl.* Ornamental rolls which terminated the breeches or hose at the knee. *Minshew*, 1617. Also written *canions*, *cannions*, and *canons*.

'Tis pity that thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of *canions*; thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish waiting-woman.

Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, I. 4.

*Chavuses à queue de merlus*, round breeches with strait *canions*, having on the seat a piece like a fishes tail, and worn by old men, scholars, and such niggardly or needy persons. *Cotgrave*.

(Lord's Day.) This morning I put on my best black cloth suit, . . . with my black silk knit *canons* I bought a month ago. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 60.

8. [*< cannon, v., 2.*] In *billiards*, a carom: little used in the United States, but common in Great Britain. See *carom*.—Cannon of *sevent*, *cannon of eight*, cannon with a 7- or 8-inch bore. The latter was termed a cannon royal (which see, below).

In the morning came Mr. Chichly to Sir W. Coventry, to tell him the ill success of the guns made for the Loyal London; which is, that in the trial every one of the great guns, the whole *cannon of seven*, as I take it, broke in pieces. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 404.

**Cannon royal**, a cannon or big gun formerly in use. It weighed 8,000 pounds, and was 12 feet long, the diameter of the bore being 8 inches. It carried a charge of 321 pounds of powder, and a ball weighing 48 pounds. Also called *cannon of eight* (that is, 8-inch bore). *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Rifled cannon**, or *rifle cannon*, a piece of ordnance in the surface of whose bore spiral grooves or rifles are cut to impart rotation to the projectile.

**Cannon** (kan'on), *v. t.* [*< F. canonner = Sp. cannonear = Pg. cannonear = It. cannonare; from the noun.*] 1. To discharge cannon; cannonade.—2. In *billiards*, to make a cannon or carom; hence, to strike one thing and then rebound and strike another; carom. [Great Britain.]

The first (torpedo) struck one of the iron-clads just abaft the fore-chimney, . . . did not explode, but *cannoned* off as it were to the shore. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 386.

The train sent her violently forward against a woman, from whom she *cannoned* off against the brick-layer.

Miss Toosey's Mission, p. 80.

**cannonade** (kan-on-ād'), *n.* [= *G. canonade, kanonade, < F. canonnade (= Pg. cannonada = It. cannonata), < canon.*] cannon: see *cannon* and *-ade*.] A continued discharge of cannon or artillery; specifically, such a discharge directed against an enemy.

**cannonade** (kan-on-ād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannonaded*, ppr. *cannonading*. [*< cannonade, n.*] 1. *trans.* To attack with ordnance or artillery; batter with cannon.

II. *intrans.* To discharge cannon; fire large guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day. *Tatler*, No. 63.

**cannon-ball** (kan'on-bál), *n.* A ball or missile, originally of stone, but now usually of cast-iron or steel, designed to be thrown from a cannon. Spherical projectiles are now to a great extent superseded by elongated ones, so that the term *ball* as applied to them is not literally correct.—**Cannon-ball mill**, a mill for grinding certain kinds of dry materials. It consists of a cylinder in which revolving cannon-balls effect the desired grinding.—**Cannon-ball tree**, the *Couroupita Guianensis*, of tropical America, bearing a large globose fruit with a woody shell.

**cannon-basket** (kan'on-bás'ket), *n.* A gabion.

**cannon-bit** (kan'on-bit), *n.* Same as *cannon*, 3.

**cannon-bone** (kan'on-bón), *n.* In *farriery* and *vet. surg.*, one of the functional and complete metacarpal or metatarsal bones of a hoofed quadruped, supporting the weight of the body upon the feet. The former, in the fore leg, extends from the carpus or so-called "knee" to the fetlock-joint, and the latter, in the hind leg, from the tarsus or "hock" to the fetlock-joint. In a solidungulate, as the horse, the cannon-bone is the single (third) metacarpal or metatarsal; in cloven-footed quadrupeds, as the ox, it is composed of two metacarpals or metatarsals fused in one. The rudimentary or incomplete lateral metacarpals or metatarsals, on either side of the cannon-bone, are called *splint-bones*. The cannon-bone represents the extent of the limb from the carpo-metacarpal or tarsometatarsal articulation to the metacarpo- or metatarsophalangeal articulation. Also spelled *canon-bone*.

**cannon-bullet** (kan'on-búl'et), *n.* A cannon-ball. [Rare.]

**cannoned** (kan'on'd), *p. a.* Furnished with or defended by cannon.

There, where Gibraltar's cannon'd steep

O'erfrowns the wave.

M. Arnold, Southern Night, st. 6.

**cannoneer** (kan-on-ēr'), *n.* [Also written *cannoneer*; *< F. canonniere (= It. cannoniere), < canon*, cannon: see *cannon* and *-eer*.] One who takes part in the loading and discharging of cannon; an artilleryman.

Let the kettle to the trumpet speak,

The trumpet to the *cannoneer* without.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

**cannoneering** (kan-on-ēr'ing), *n.* [*< cannoneer + -ing*.] The act or art of using cannons; practice with cannons. Also *cannoniering*.

Gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining.

Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

**cannoning** (kan'on-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cannon, v.*] A loud noise, as of cannon.

**cannon-lock** (kan'on-lok), *n.* A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.

**cannon-pinion** (kan'on-pin'yón), *n.* In a clock or watch, a squared tubular piece, placed on the arbor of the center-wheel, and adapted to hold the minute-hand. *E. H. Knight*.

**cannon-proof** (kan'on-pröf), *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.

**cannon-range** (kan'on-ránj), *n.* The range of a cannon; the whole field that can be reached with projectiles from a cannon, or the cannon of a given battery or port; cannon-shot: as, to come within *cannon-range*.

**cannonry** (kan'on-ri), *n.* [*< cannon + -ry*.] Artillery; cannon in general. [Rare.]

**cannon-shot** (kan'on-shot), *n.* 1. A ball or shot for cannon.—2. The range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

**cannon-stove** (kan'on-stöv), *n.* A tall cylindrical stove, somewhat resembling a cannon set up on its breech.

**Cannopylea** (kan'ō-pī-lē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. káva, a reed, + πύλη, a gate.*] A group or legion of radiolarians: same as *Phaeodaria*.

**Cannoraphididae** (ka-nor-ä-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cannoraphis (-phid-) + -idae*.] A fam-

ily of phaeodarian radiolarians with a skeleton consisting of detached hollow tubes or reticulated pieces of silice, deposited tangentially around the central capsule. Also called *Cannoraphida*. *Haeckel*.

**Cannoraphis** (ka-nor'ä-fis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. káva, a reed, + ράφις, a needle*, also a needle-shaped fish, *< πάρις, sew.*] The typical genus of the family *Cannoraphididae*. Also *Cannoraphis*.

**Cannosphæra** (kan-ō-sfē'rä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. káva, a reed, + σφαίρα, sphere.*] The typical genus of the family *Cannosphæridæ*.

**Cannosphæridæ** (kan-ō-sfē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cannosphæra + -idae*.] A family of phaeodarian radiolarians with a fenestrated shell, spherical or subspherical, and double. The inner shell (medullary layer) is composed simply of solid beams; the outer (cortical layer), of hollow tubes with radial spicules at the nodes of junction. The two layers are connected by hollow radial rods. Also *Cannosphærida*. *Haeckel*.

**cannot** (kan'ot). A way of writing *can not*, due to the silencing in pronunciation of one of the *n*'s.

**cannula** (kan'ü-lä), *n.* [L. (ML. also *canula*), dim. of *canna*, a reed, pipe: see *cane*.] 1. A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes, as for a sheath to a stylet or other sharp instrument, along with which it is thrust into a cavity or tumor containing a fluid. The perforation being made, the sharp instrument is withdrawn and the tube left, in order that the fluid may pass through it. Also *canula*.

2. *Eccles.*, a cruet for use at the altar. See *cruet*.—*Bellooc's cannula*, an instrument for plugging the posterior nares to stop bleeding from the nose.

**cannular** (kan'ü-lär), *a.* [*< cannula + -ar*.] Tubular; having the form of a tube. Also *canular*.

**cannulate** (kan'ü-lät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannulated*, ppr. *cannulating*. [*< cannula + -ate*.] To make hollow, like a cannula.—**Cannulated needle**, a surgeon's needle made hollow to allow a wire or thread to pass through its entire length.

**canny**, **cannie** (kan'i), *a.* [Sc., of uncertain origin; popularly associated with *can*, *n.*, skill, knowledge, ability, and *cunning*, *knowing*, and thus ult. with *can*, *v.*, know; but perhaps ult. due to *keel*, *kenn* (for *kann*, *i. e.*, *koenn*), wise, skilful, expert, clever, = AS. *cēne*, bold, E. *keen*, sharp (cf. *E. sharp* in a similar sense): see *keen*.] A term of commendation of various application. 1. Knowing; cautious; prudent; wary; watchful; cunning; artful; crafty.

I trust in God to use the world as a *canny* and cunning master doth a knave servant. *Rutherford*, Letters.

Whate'er he wins I'll guide with *canny* care.

Ramsay.

White-tail [deer] are very *canny*, and know perfectly well what threatens danger and what does not.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 113.

2. Skilled; handy; expert.

His wife was a *cannie* body, and could dress things very well for one in her line o' business. *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

3. Moderate; reasonable. (a) In expense: Frugal; not extravagant. (b) In charges or exactions: Not extortionate. (c) In conduct: Not severe.

4. Quiet; easy; soft. (a) Quiet in disposition; gentle; tractable. (b) Quiet in movement; still; slow.

I'll be her nurse, and I'll gang about on my stockin' soles as *canny* as pussy.

Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

(c) Snug; comfortable; neat.

Edge me into some *canny* post.

Ramsay.

5. Safe; not dangerous; fortunate; lucky.—6. Good; worthy.—7. Possessed of supernatural power; skilled in magic.

*Canny* Elshie, or the Wise Wight o' Muckelstane Moor.

Scott, Black Dwarf, p. 39.

**canny**, **cannie** (kan'i), *adv.* [Sc.] In a *canny* manner; cannily; cautiously; gently; slowly.—*Ca' cannie* (literally, drive gently), proceed with caution; don't act rashly. [Scotch.]

Chaps like them suld *ca' canny*.

Saxon and Gael, III. 73.

**canoat**, *n.* See *canoe*.

**Canobic** (ka-nō'bik), *a.* Same as *Canopic*.

**canoe** (ka-nō'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *canoa*, *\*canoo*, *canow*, *canowe*, *canoo*, *cano*; = Pg. *It. canoa* = F. *canot* = D. *kanoo*, *< Sp. canoa*: prob. from a Carib name. It has also been surmised to be a "misreading of L. *scapha*, a boat." *Int. Dict.*] 1. *n.* A light boat designed to be propelled by a paddle or paddles held in the hands without fixed supports. The canoes of savage races are constructed of bark (as the birch-bark canoe of the American Indians) or hides, or formed of the trunks of trees, excavated by burning or cutting them into a suitable shape. The birch-bark canoes are light and can be carried on the shoulders, one large enough for four per-

sons sometimes weighing no more than 40 or 50 pounds. The modern canoe, employed chiefly for pleasure, is a light boat, carved or clinker-built, sharp at both ends and with a beam one eighth or one sixth its length; it is usually



War-canoe of the Thlinket Indians, Alaska.

built of wood, but sometimes of canvas, paper, galvanized iron, or other material, and often provided with sails. The typical wooden cruising canoe is about 14 feet long, 27 to 30 inches beam, decked over, and fitted with water-tight compartments. The paddle is 8 or 10 feet long, and the sails are usually lugs.

I encountered with two *Canoes* of Indians, who came aboard me. Capt. John Smith, Works (Arber), p. 10.

To paddle one's own canoe, to make one's own way in life; depend upon one's own unaided exertions for success. [Colloq.]

**II. A. Canoe-shaped.** (a) Applied by Pennsylvania geologists to the mountains of that State whose structure gives them a resemblance in form to an Indian canoe. There are anticlinal and synclinal *canoe* mountains, the one being like the other inverted. (b) Applied in embryology to an early state of a vertebrate embryo, when it has acquired a definite long axis and bilaterally symmetrical sides curved in over the yolk-sac, as in man.

**canoe** (ka-nō'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *canoed*, ppr. *canoeing*. [*canoe*, n.] To paddle a canoe; sail in a canoe.

**canoe-birch** (ka-nō'berch), n. A tree, *Betula papyrifera* or *papyracea*, also known as the paper-birch, and sometimes as the white birch, the tough durable bark of which is used for making canoes in North America by the Indians and others. The bark of the young trees is chalky-white.

**canoe-cedar** (ka-nō'sē'dār), n. See *cedar*, 2.

**canoeling** (ka-nō'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *canoe*, v.] The art or practice of managing a canoe.

*Canoeling*, as the term is now [1883] understood, dates back, in the United States, to 1871, when the New York Canoe Club was organized. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 5.

**canoelist** (ka-nō'ist), n. [*canoe* + *-ist*.] One who paddles a canoe; one skilled in the management of a canoe.

All this country lies within the reach of the *canoelist*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 228.

**canoeman** (ka-nō'man), n.; pl. *canoemen* (-men). One occupied or skilled in managing a canoe.

**canoe-wood** (ka-nō'wūd), n. The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*.

**canon**<sup>1</sup> (kan'on), n. [*ME. canon, canoun*, a rule, *< AS. canon*, a rule, *canon* (*canones bōc*, the book of the canon), = *D. canon* = *G. canon*, *kanon* = *Sw. Dan. kanon* = *F. canon* = *Sp. canon* = *Pg. canon* = *It. canone* = *W. canon* = *Russ. kanon*, *< L. canon*, a rule, in *LL.* also the catalogue of sacred writings, *< Gr. κανών*, a rule, the catalogue of the sacred writings, a rule of the church; the orig. sense being 'a straight rod,' *< kánv*, a rare form of *kávny*, *kávva*, a reed: see *canal*. Cf. *canon*, a doublet of *canon*<sup>1</sup>, and *canon*<sup>2</sup>, a deriv.] 1. A rule or law in general.

Contrary to thy established proclaimed edict and content canon. *Shak.*, I. L. L. i. 1.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,  
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!  
Or that the Everlasting had not fixed  
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter!

She shocked no canon of taste. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 2.  
*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, v.

The scientific *canon* of excluding from calculation all incalculable data places Metaphysics on the same level with Physics. *G. H. Lewes*, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. i. § 54.

2. *Eccles.*: (a) A law or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council or other competent ecclesiastical authority.

Various *canons*, which were made in councils held in the second century. *Hook.*

In the wording of a *canon*, it is not enough to admonish or to express disapprobation; its wording must be explicitly permissive or prohibitory, backed by the provision, expressed or admittedly understood, that its infringement will be visited with punishment.

*The Churchman*, LIV. 462.

(b) In *liturgics*, that part of the liturgy or mass which includes the consecration, great oblation, and great intercession. It begins after the Sanctus (in the Roman liturgy, and other Latin liturgies influenced by the Roman, with the words *Te igitur*), and ends just before the Lord's Prayer, sometimes counted a

part of it. The Roman canon is divided into ten portions or paragraphs, generally named from their initial words. See *liturgy*.

3. The books of the Holy Scripture accepted by the Christian church as containing an authoritative rule of religious faith and practice. With the exception of the books called *antilegomena*, the canonicity of which was not at first universally recognized, the canon of the New Testament has always consisted of the same books. The books comprised in the Hebrew Bible, and constituting the Hebrew canon, that is to say, the books of the Old Testament as given in the authorized version from Genesis to Malachi inclusive, are universally recognized as canonical. The canonical character of the books not found in the Hebrew, but contained in the Septuagint or Vulgate, was disputed by many in the early church; and although they are received without distinction by the Greek Church, and, with the exception of some among the number, by the Roman Catholic Church, they are not accounted canonical by the Anglican Church (which, however, treats them as *ecclesiastical books*, that is, books to be read in the church), nor by any of the Protestant churches. See *antilegomena*, *apocrypha*, 2, *deuterocanonical*, and *ecclesiastical*.

4. The rules of a religious order, or of persons devoted to a strictly religious life, as monks and nuns; also, the book in which such rules are written.—5. A catalogue or list; specifically, the catalogue of members of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church.—6. A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized, as in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches.

—7. In *art*, a rule or system of measures of such a character that, the dimensions of one of the parts being given, those of the whole may be deduced, and vice versa. A canon is established, for instance, when it is shown that the length of any well-proportioned figure is a certain number of times that of the head taken as a unit, and that the length of the head is contained a certain number of times in the torso or the legs. 8. In *music*, a kind of fugal composition in two or more parts, constructed according to the strict rules of imitation. One voice or instrument begins a melody, and after a few beats, the number depending upon the character of the melody, a second takes up the same melody at the beginning, at the same pitch or at some definite interval, and repeats it note for note, and generally interval for interval. The principle of the canon is that the second voice or instrument, when it begins the melody, must combine continuously, according to the strict rules of harmony, with that part at which the first voice has arrived, and when the third voice begins it must combine in the same manner with those parts at which the other two have arrived, and so on for any number of voices. A *round* is sometimes improperly called a canon.

Here we had a variety of brave Italian and Spanish songs, and a canon for eight voices, which Mr. Lock had lately made on these words: "Domine salvum fac Regem." *Pepys*, *Diary*, I. 26.

9. In *math.*: (a) A general rule for the solution of cases of similar nature. (b) An extensible table or set of tables. (c) A collection of formulas.—10. In *logic*, a fundamental and invariable maxim, such as, Nothing ought to be done without a reason.—11. In the *Kantian philosophy*, the science which determines the right use of any faculty of cognition: as, pure logic is the *canon* of the formal use of the understanding and reason; transcendental analytics is the *canon* of the use of the understanding a priori, and so on.—12. In *phar.*, a rule for compounding medicines.—13. In *Gr. hymnology*, a hymn consisting normally of a succession of nine odes, but usually of eight (sometimes of only three or four), the second being omitted, except in Lent, the numbers of the third, fourth, etc., however, remaining unaltered. See *ode*, *tetradion*, *tridion*.—14. Annual charge for use of land; rent; a quit-rent.—15. In *printing*, a large text printing-type, in size about 17½ lines to the linear foot: so called from its early employment in printing the canon of the mass and the service-books of the church.—*Ancient canons*. See *Ancient*.—*Apostolic canons*. See *apostolic*.—*Boole's canon*, in *math.*, a certain rule according to which a differential equation can be integrated if certain sufficient but not necessary conditions are fulfilled.—*Canon cancrizans*. See *cancerizans*.—*Canon law*, rules or laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline, enjoined on the members of any church communion by its lawful ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a collection of rules of ecclesiastical order and discipline embodied in the *Corpus Juris Canonici* (body of canon law). It is a compilation from the canons of councils, the decrees of the popes and fathers, and the decretals and canonical replies made to questions put at various times to the Roman pontiffs. The principal parts of which it consists are the Decretum, or collection of decrees made by Gratian A. D. 1151, and the decretals of Gregory IX., to which are added the decretals of Boniface VIII., the Clementine constitutions, and the books called the *Extravagantes* of John xxii. and the *Extravagantes Communes*. The canon law of the Church of England consists of canons passed in national and provincial synods and foreign canons adopted by custom and common law. The canon law of the Greek Church is embodied in the collections called the *Synagma Canonum*, *Nomocanon*, and *Synagoge Canonum* of Photius. See *nomocanon*.—*Canon lawyer*, a person versed in the canon law.

Ovid was not only a fine poet, but (as a man may speak) a great *Canon lawyer*. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 85.

**Canon of Lysippus**, in *Gr. art*, a system of typical proportions for the human body, based upon the works of the sculptor Lysippus of Sicyon. Lysippus made the head smaller than his predecessors, and sought to express a strongly marked muscular development.—**Canon of Polykletus**, in *Gr. art*, the system of typical proportions for the human body elaborated by the sculptor Polykletus, or deduced from his works. It is held to be particularly illustrated in his figure called the *doryphorus* (which see).

—**Canons of inheritance**, in *law*, rules directing the descent of real property.—**Circular canon**, in *music*: (a) A canon whose subject returns into itself; an infinite or perpetual canon. (b) A canon whose subject ends in a key one semitone above that in which it began, so that twelve repetitions traverse the circle of keys.—**Enigmatical canon**, *canon enigmatical*, *riddle canon*, in *old music*, a canon in which one part was written out in full and the number of parts was given; the remaining parts were to be written out by the student in accordance with the requirements of an enigmatical inscription written upon the music. See *inscription*.—**Perpetual canon**, in *music*, a canon so constructed that it may be repeated any number of times without break in time or rhythm. = *Syn. Ordinance*, *Regulation*, etc. See *law*.

**canon**<sup>2</sup> (kan'on), n. [*ME. canon, canoun*, *canun*, assimilated *chanoun*, *< OF. canone*, assimilated *chanone*, *chanoinne*, *F. chanoine* = *Pr. canonge* = *Sp. canónigo* = *Pg. conego* = *It. canonico* = *AS. canonic*, *ME. kanunk* = *MD. kanonick*, *D. kanoniek* = late MHG. *kanonike*, *G. canonic*, now usually *canonicus*, = *Icel. kanoki*, *kanuki* = *Sw. kanik*, also *kanonicus*, = *Dan. kannik* = *Russ. kanonikr*, *< LL. ML. canonicus* (also *canonius*), a canon or prebendary (prop. adj., pertaining to the rules or institutes of the church canonical: see *canonic*, *canonical*), later also (ML.) simply *canon* (*LGr. κανών*, a canon, prebendary), *< L. canon*, *< Gr. κανών*, a rule: see *canon*<sup>1</sup>.] A dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; a member of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church. In the Roman Catholic Church in England and elsewhere canons were formerly divided into three classes, *regular*, *secular*, and *honorary*. The *regular canons* lived in monasteries, and added the profession of vows to their other duties. *Secular* or *lay canons* did not live in monasteries, but they kept the canonical hours. *Honorary canons* were not obliged to keep the hours. The name *foreign canons* was given to such as did not officiate in their canonicies: opposed to *manutinary* or *residential canons*. Canons of the English cathedrals must be in residence for three months each year. Collectively, with the dean at their head, they form the chapter. There are also canons of a lower grade, called *minor canons*, who assist in performing the daily choral service in the cathedral. *Honorary canons* may also be appointed, but receive no emolument.

In the Chirche of Seynt Sepulchre was wont to beun Chanouns of the ordre of seynt Augustyn, and hadden a Priour: but the Patriark was here Sovereigne.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 79.

Because they were enrolled in the list of clergy belonging to the church to which they became associated, the cathedral and collegiate clergy of the higher grades continued to be, and are yet, called *canons*.

*Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 83.

**cañon** (kan'yōn; Sp. kán-yōn'), n. [Also, as English, *canyon*, the *ny* transliterating the Spanish #: Sp. *cañon*, tube, pipe, conduit, aug. of *caño*, a tube, gutter.] The name given throughout the Cordilleran region of the United States to any rather narrow valley with more or less precipitous sides; also a defile, ravine, or gorge. This use of the word *cañon* is peculiar to the United States, it being rare in Mexico, and not at all known in Spain or in Spanish South America. The word used in Spain and the Argentine Republic is *cañada*; in Peru, *quebrada*; and in Chile, *garganta*. A small and steep canon, called in English *ravine*, *gorge*, or *gulch*, is known in Spain and Spanish America as *barranca* and *quebra*. A *cañon* is a valley in its young stage of development; the work of erosion there exhibited is great and impressive, but it is small in comparison with that accomplished in many regions where the valleys have reached an old stage of development.

**cañon** (kan'yōn), v. i. [Also *canyon*. See *cañon*, n.] To enter a defile or gorge: said of a stream. [Western U. S.]

**canon-bit** (kan'on-bit), n. Same as *cannon*, 3.

**canon-bone**, n. See *cannon-bone*.

**canoness** (kan'on-es), n. [*ML. canonissa* (*> F. chanoinesse*), a fem. form of *canon*: see *canon*<sup>2</sup> and *-ess*.] *Eccles.*, a member of a community of women living under a rule, but not obliged to make any vows or to renounce the world.

There are in popish countries women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Avilife*, *Parergon*.

**canonialt**, a. [*ME. canoniell*, *< ML.* as if *\*canonialis*, *< canonia*, a canonicate, *< canon*, a canon: see *canon*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *canonical*.

**canonic** (ka-non'ik), a. and n. [*L. canonicus*, pertaining to a canon or rule, esp. (in *ML.*) to the Scriptural or ecclesiastical canons, *< Gr.*



*κανονικός*, < *κάνων* (*kanon*), > L. *canon*, a rule, etc.: see *canon*<sup>1</sup> and *canon*<sup>2</sup>.] I. a. Same as *canonical*.

You are my learned and *canonic* neighbour.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, I. 3.

**Canonic imitation**, in music, the exact or methodical imitation of one voice-part by another. See *canon*<sup>1</sup>, 8.

II. n. [Gr. τὸ κανονικόν, neut. of *κανονικός*; see above.] In the *Epicurean philosophy*, a name for logic, considered as supplying a norm or rule to which reasoning has to conform.

**canonical** (ka-non'i-kal), a. and n. [As *canonic* + -al. Cf. ML. *canonicus*, pertaining to a canon, < *canonicus*, a canon or prebendary; see *canon*<sup>2</sup>.] I. a. 1. Of the nature of or constituting a canon or rule; accepted as a norm or rule: as, *canonical* writings.

The term *canonical* signified normal, as constituting a rule and source of faith, or it was used as a synonym of authorized, or approved in this character.

G. P. Fisher, *Begin. of Christianity*, p. 573.

2. Forming a part of the sacred canon. See *canon*<sup>1</sup>, 3.—3. Conformed or conforming to rule; fixed or determined by rule; specifically, regulated by or in accordance with the canons of the church; authorized: as, *canonical* age; *canonical* hours.

These two prelates (Biso of Wells and Walter of Hereford), having doubts about the *canonical* competency of Archbishop Stigand, went to Nicolas II. in 1061, and received consecration at his hands.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 704.

We have one [successful epic] here, subdivided into ten distinct poems, each of which suits the *canonical* requirement, and may be read at a single sitting.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 177.

**Canonical age**. See *age*.—**Canonical books**, or **canonical Scriptures**, those books or writings which are received by the church as the rule of faith and practice. (See *apocrypha*, 2.)—**Canonical dissection**, in math., a standard mode of cutting up a Riemann's surface.—**Canonical epistles**, an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called *general* or *catholic*. They are the epistles of Peter, John, James, and Jude.—**Canonical form**, in alg., the simplest form to which a quantic can be reduced without loss of generality. Thus, a binary quantic of the  $(2m + 1)$ th degree can be expressed as the sum of  $m + 1$  powers.—**Canonical hours**, certain stated times of the day, fixed by ecclesiastical laws, appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In the Roman Catholic Church the canonical hours are the seven periods of daily prayer, viz., matins (consisting of nocturns with lauds), prime, terce, sext, none, vespers, and complin. In England the same name is also sometimes given to the hours from eight o'clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in a parish church without a special license.—**Canonical letters**, letters formerly interchanged by the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.—**Canonical life**, the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community. It was less rigid than the monastic life.—**Canonical obedience**, the obedience, as regulated by the canons, of an ecclesiastic of lower rank to his superior, as of a presbyter to his bishop.—**Canonical punishments**, such punishments as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, etc.—**Canonical scholar**, a scholar in a cathedral school who is supported upon an episcopal foundation.—**Canonical sins**, in the ancient church, those sins for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, etc.

II. n. pl. [Cf. ML. *canonica vestes*, *canonicals*.] The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate; hence, the prescribed official costume or decoration of any functionary, as, in English usage, the pouch on the gown of an M.D., the coif of a serjeant-at-law, the lambskin on the hood of a B. A., the strings of an Oxford undergraduate, the tippet on a barrister's gown, proctors' and subproctors' tippets, etc.

An ecclesiastic in full *canonicals*.

Macaulay.

**canonically** (ka-non'i-kal-i), adv. In conformity with a canon or rule; specifically, in conformity with, or in the manner prescribed by, the canons of a church: as, "*canonically* admitted bishops." Bp. Bale, *Apology*, p. 23.

**canonicalness** (ka-non'i-kal-nes), n. The quality of being canonical.

The *canonicalness* of the Apostolic Constitutions.

Bp. Burnet, *Hist. Own Times*, an. 1711.

**canonicate** (ka-non'i-kāt), n. [= F. *canonicat*, < ML. *\*canonicatus*, n., office of a canon; cf. *canonicatus*, pp. of *canonicare*, make a canon, < *canonicus*, a canon: see *canonic*, *canon*<sup>2</sup>.] The office of a canon; a canony.

**canonicity** (ka-nō-nis'i-ti), n. [= F. *canonicité*, < ML. *\*canonicitas* (-s), < *canonicus*, *canonical*.] The quality of being canonical; canonicalness.

The *canonicity*, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament.

J. H. Newman, *Development of Christ. Doct.*, iii. 4.

**canonisation**, **canonise**, etc. See *canonization*, *canonize*, etc.

**canonism** (kan'on-izm), n. [< *canon*<sup>1</sup> + -ism.] Adherence to canon or rule.

**canonist** (kan'on-ist), n. [= F. *canoniste*; < *canon*<sup>1</sup> + -ist.] One skilled in ecclesiastical or canon law.

He must be a *canonist*: that is to say, one that is brought up in the study of the pope's laws and decrees.

Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

West and Clark, the Bishops of Ely and of Bath, . . . were both celebrated *canonists* and devoted adherents of the old religion.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, I.

All through the Middle Ages the lawyer who was avowedly a priest held his own against the lawyer who professed to be a layman; and ours [England] is the only country in which, owing to the peculiar turn of our legal history, it is difficult to see that, on the whole, the *canonist* exercised as much influence on the course of legal development as the legislator or civilian.

Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 27.

**canonistic** (kan-on-ist'ik), a. [< *canonist* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to canonists.

They became the apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition.

Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

**canonizant** (ka-non'i-zant), n. [< *canonize* + -ant<sup>1</sup>.] In math., a certain covariant used in reducing quantities to the canonical forms. The canonizant of a quantic of odd order is the catalecticant of the penultimate emanant. Thus, the canonizant of the quantic  $(a, b, c, d, e, f)(x, y)^5$  is

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by, & \quad bx + cy, & \quad cx + dy \\ bx + cy, & \quad cx + dy, & \quad dx + ey \\ cx + dy, & \quad dx + ey, & \quad ex + fy. \end{aligned}$$

**canonizate** (ka-non'i-zāt), v. t. [< ML. *canonizatus*, pp. of *canonicare*, canonize: see *canonize*.] To canonize.

**canonization** (kan'on-i-zā'shon), n. [= F. *canonisation*, < ML. *canonicare*, canonize: see *canonize*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the act of enrolling a beatified person among the saints. See *beatification*. Originally each bishop was accustomed to declare that particular deceased persons should be regarded as saints; but the exercise of this power was gradually assumed by the popes, who since 1179 have exercised the exclusive right of canonization. In order to canonization, it must be shown that two miracles have been wrought by the candidate before beatification, and two more after it by his intercession. The pope, on application, resumes the case of the beatified person, with the view of testing his qualifications for the higher rank which is claimed for him. A secret consistory is summoned, at which three cardinals are appointed to inquire into the matter, who make their report at a second private meeting. In the third, which is a public consistory, one person, called the *advocatus diaboli*, or devil's advocate, attacks the person to be canonized, raises doubts as to the miracles said to have been wrought by him, and exposes any want of formality in the procedure; while another person, called *advocatus Dei*, or God's advocate, supports his claim. Lastly, a fourth consistory is held, in which the votes of the prelates are taken for or against the canonization. If a plurality of votes are cast in favor of the candidate, the pope announces the day appointed for the ceremony, which takes place at St. Peter's. Also spelled *canonisation*.

**canonize** (kan'on-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *canonized*, ppr. *canonizing*. [= F. *canoniser*, < ML. *canonicare*, canonize, put into the canon or catalogue of the saints, < *canon*, a canon, catalogue of the saints, etc.: see *canon*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To enroll officially in the canon or catalogue of the saints; declare to be a saint; regard as a saint. See *canonization*.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to Pope Julius, to *canonize* King Henry VI. for a saint.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

The best of them will never be *canonized* for a saint when she's dead.

Goldsmith, *Good-Natured Man*, I.

And has a Champion risen in arms to try His Country's virtue, fought, and breathes no more; Him in their hearts the people *canonize*.

Wordsworth, *Eccles. Sonnets*, I. 82.

2. To admit into the canon, as of Scripture. [Rare.]

Bathsheba was so wise a woman that some of her counsels are *canonized* for divine.

Bp. Hall, *David's End*.

3. To embody in canons. [Rare.]

Planting our faith one while in the old convocation house; and another while in the chapel at Westminster; when all the faith and religion that shall be there *canonized* is not sufficient without plain convictionment, and the charity of patient instruction.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 55.

Also spelled *canonise*.

**canonizer** (kan'on-i-zēr), n. One who canonizes. Also spelled *canoniser*.

**canonly** (kan'on-li), a. [< *canon*<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>1</sup>.] According to the canon; canonically.

**canonry** (kan'on-ri), n.; pl. *canonries* (-riz). [< *canon*<sup>2</sup> + -ry.] The benefice filled by a canon.

The patronage of the *canonries* was secured to the Archbishop of York by the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 98, s. 25.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 479.

**canonst** (kan'onz), n. pl. See *canon*, n., 7.

**canonship** (kan'on-ship), n. [< *canon*<sup>2</sup> + -ship.] The position or office of canon; canony.

**canon-wisest** (kan'on-wiz), a. Versed in the canon law: as, "*canon-wisest* prelate," Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

**cañon-wren** (kan'yōn-ren), n. A bird of the family *Troglodytidae* and genus *Catherpes*, as



Cañon-wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*).

*C. mexicanus*: so called from its frequenting cañons. Coues. See *Catherpes*.

**canooskie** (ka-nōs'ki), n. A local name in Alaska of the crested auklet, *Simorhynchus cristatellus*. H. W. Elliott.

**can-opener** (kan'ō'pn-ēr), n. An implement for cutting open one end of a sealed tin can.

**Canopic** (ka-nō'pik), a. [< L. *Canopicus*, < *Canopus*: see *Canopus*.] Of or pertaining to Canopus, an ancient city of Egypt. Also written *Canobic*.—**Canopic vases**, vases of a special type, with tops in the form of heads of human beings or divinities, used in ancient Egypt to hold the entrails of embalmed bodies, four being provided for each body. They were made in large numbers at Canopus, whence their name. Their form is



Etruscan Canopic Vases.

that of a reversed truncated cone rounded off above hemispherically, with the opening in the top, which is closed by the head as a lid. Their material is generally terracotta, but frequently some valuable stone. The name is also given to vases of similar form containing the ashes of the dead found in Etruscan tombs of the eighth and seventh centuries B. C. The Etruscan examples have handles, and bear human arms as well as the head, represented either in low relief along the body of the vase, or in complete relief, and sometimes articulated to the handles.

Against the walls [of the mummy-chamber] were piled . . . libation jars of bronze and terra cotta, and *canopic* vases of precious Lycopolitan alabaster.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 187.

**Canopus** (ka-nō'pus), n. [L., the brightest star in the constellation Argo, named from *Canopus*, < Gr. *Κάνωπος*, earlier *Κάνωβος*, a town in Lower Egypt.] The brightest star but one in the heavens, one magnitude brighter than Arcturus and only half a magnitude fainter than Sirius. It is situated in one of the steering-paddles of Argo, about 35° south of Sirius and about the same distance east of Achenar; it is of a white or yellowish color, and is conspicuous in Florida in winter. Astronomers call it *α* or *alpha Argus*, or *α* or *alpha Carinae*. See cut under *Argo*.

**canopy** (kan'ō-pi), n.; pl. *canopies* (-piz). [Early mod. E. also *canapy*, *canapie*; = D. *kanapee* = G. *kanapee*, *kanapee*, a canopied couch, sofa, < F. *canapé* (after It.), prop. *conopée* (Cotgrave) = OPr. *ganapé* = Sp. *g. canape* = It. *canope* = Wall. *canapcu*, a canopy, canopied couch, < ML. *canapeum*, *canapeium*, *canapium*, *canopium*, prop. *conopeum*, a mosquito-net, a tent, pavilion, < Gr. *κωνοπίον*, *κωνοπέων*, an Egyptian bed with mosquito-curtains, a pavilion, < *κωνοψ* (*κωνοπ*-), a gnat, mosquito, perhaps an accom. of a foreign (Egyptian?) word, but appar. 'cone-faced,' as if from some fancied likeness to a cone, < *κῶνος*, a cone, + *ωψ*, face: see *cone* and *optic*.] 1. In general, any suspended covering

that serves as a protection or shelter, as an awning, the tester of a bed, or the like; especially, an ornamental covering of cloth suspended on posts over a throne or the seat of a high dignitary, or any covering of cloth so disposed.

He was escorted by the military of the city under a royal canopy borne by the deputies.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

2. In specific figurative use, the sky: as, anywhere under the canopy, or the canopy of heaven.

But, of what substance shall I, after thee  
(O Matchless Maker), make Heav'n's Canopy?  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, Weeks, i. 2.

And now  
The forest's solemn canopies were changed  
For the uniform and lightsome evening sky.  
Shelley, Alastor.

3. In arch., a decorative hood or cover supported or suspended over an altar, throne, chair of state, pulpit, and the like; also the ornamental projecting head of a niche or tabernacle. The label-molding or drip-stone which surrounds the head of a door or window, if ornamented, is also called a canopy.

4. Naut.: (a) A light awning over the stern-sheets of a boat. (b) The brass framework over a hatch.—5. A large smoke-bell. See smoke-bell. Car-Builders' Dict.



Canopy.  
Portal of the church of St. Pierre-sous-Vézère, France (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

canopy (kan'ō-pi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *canopied*, ppr. *canopying*. [*< canopy, n.*] To cover with a canopy, or as with a canopy.

Trees . . .  
Which erst from heat did canopy the herd.  
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

Canopied with golden clouds.  
Chapman, Illad, xlii.

A bank  
With ivy canopied.  
Milton, Comus, l. 544.

Beneath thy pinions canopy my head.  
Keats.  
canoræ (ka-nō'rē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *aves*, birds; see *Aves*) of L. *canorus*: see *canorous*.] The singing birds. See *Cantatores* and *Cantores*.

canorous (ka-nō'rus), a. [*< L. canorus*, singing, musical, *< canere*, sing: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*.] Musical; tuneful. [Rare.]

Birds that are *canorous* . . . are of little throats and short necks.  
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

The Latin has given us most of our *canorous* words, only they must not be confounded with merely sonorous ones, still less with phrases that, instead of supplementing the sense, encumber it.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 75.

canorously (ka-nō'rus-li), adv. Melodiously; tunefully.

canorousness (ka-nō'rus-nes), n. Musicalness.  
Spenser . . . chooses his language for its rich *canorousness* rather than for intensity of meaning.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 184.

canoust, a. [*< L. canus*, white, hoary, esp. of the gray hair of the aged.] Hoary; gray.

canah (kansh), n. A small mow of corn, or a small pile of fagots, etc. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

canstick (kan'stik), n. A contraction of *can-dlestick*.

I had rather hear a brazen *canstick* turn'd.  
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

canstowt. An old abbreviation of *canst thou*.  
cant<sup>1</sup> (kant), n. [= D. *kant*, border, edge, side, \*brink, margin, corner, = OFries. *kant* (in comp.), side, = MLG. *kant*, *kante*, LG. *kante* (*> G. kante* = mod. Icel. *kant* = Dan. *Sw. kant*), border, edge, margin, prob. *< OF. cant*, corner, angle, = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*, side, edge, corner, angle, *< ML. cantus*, side, corner. Of uncertain and prob. various origin: (1) in part, like W. *cant*, the rim of a circle, *< L. cantus*, ML. *cantus*, *contus*, the tire of a wheel (in ML. also explained as the nave or spokes of a wheel, in L. also poet. a wheel); cf. Gr. *kanthos*, the felly of a wheel (a late word, perhaps due to the L., which was, according to Quintilian, a barbarous

Hispanian or African word); (2) cf. Gr. *kanthos*, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*); (3) cf. OBulg. *kanthū* = Bulg. *kūt* = Sloven. *kōt* = Serv. *kut* = Bohem. *kout* = Pol. *kant* = Russ. *kutū* = Lett. *kante*, a corner. In some senses the noun is from the verb. Hence, *cantle*, *canton<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A corner; an angle; a niche.

The . . . principal person in the temple was Irene or Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant.

B. Jonson, Coronation Entertainment.

2. The corner of a field.—3. An external or salient angle: as, a six-canted bolt, that is, one of six *cants*, or of which the head has six angles.—4. One of the segments forming a side piece in the head of a cask.—5. A ship's timber or frame near the bow or stern whose plane makes an acute angle with the vertical longitudinal plane of the vessel. [Eng.]—6. A log that has received two side cuts in a saw-mill and is ready for the next cut.—7. An inclination from a horizontal line; a sloping, slanting, or tilted position.

When the berg first came in contact with the ship, a large tongue of ice below the water was forced under the bows of the vessel, raising her somewhat, and with the help of the wind giving her a cant.

C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 245.

8. A toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk: as, to give a ball a cant.—9. In whale-fishing, a cut in a whale between the neck and fins.

E. D.

cant<sup>1</sup> (kant), v. [= D. *kanten*, cut off an angle, square, = G. *kanten*, cant, tilt, = Sw. *kanta*, bevel, = LG. freq. *kanteln*, *kantern*, turn over, tilt, *af-kanteln*, cut off an angle, = Dan. *kantre*, upset, capsize, cant; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To put or set at an angle; tilt or move from a horizontal line: as, to cant or cant up a plank; to cant over a pail or cask.—2. *Naut.*, to turn (something) so that it is no longer fair and square; give (a ship) an inclination to one side, as in preparing her to be careened.—3. To set upon edge, as a stone.—4. To throw with a sudden jerk; toss: as, to cant a ball.

The sheltie canted its rider into the little brook.  
Scott, Pirate.

5. To cut off an angle of, as of a square piece of timber.

II. intrans. To tilt or incline; have a slant.

The table is made to cant as usual, being clamped in position by a nut screwed up against a quadrant underneath.

Ure, Dict., IV. 963.

cant<sup>2</sup> (kant), v. [First at the end of the 16th century; usually referred to L. *cantare* (*> ult. E. chant*, q. v.), sing (in form a freq. of *canere*, pp. *cantus*, sing, from a root represented in E. by the noun *ken*, q. v.), in eccl. use (ML.) also perform mass or divine service, and, as a noun, an anniversary service for the dead, alms, esp. when given as an anniversary observance (see *cant<sup>2</sup>*, n. and a.). The word *cant* may thus have become associated with beggars; but there may have been also an allusion to a perfunctory performance of divine service, and hence a hypocritical use of religious phrases.] I. intrans. 1. To speak with a whining voice or in an affected or assumed tone; assume a particular tone and manner of speaking for the purpose of exciting compassion, as in begging; hence, to beg.

You are resolved to cant, then? where, Savil,  
Shall your scene lie?  
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

2. To make pharisaical, hypocritical, or whining pretensions to goodness; affect piety without sincerity; sham holiness.

I could not cant of creed or prayer.  
Scott, Rokeby, l. 18.

3. To talk in a certain special jargon; use the words and phraseology peculiar to a particular sect, party, profession, and the like.

A merry Greek, and cante in Latin comely.  
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

The Doctor here,  
When he discourseth of dissection,  
Of vena cava and of vena porta,  
Of miserals and the mesenterium,  
What does he else but cant?  
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

II. trans. To use as a conventional phraseology or jargon.

Is it so difficult for a man to cant some one or more of the good old English cants which his father and grandfather canted before him, that he must learn, in the schools of the Utilitarians, a new sleight of tongue, to make fools clap and wise men sneer?

Macaulay, On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

cant<sup>3</sup> (kant), n. and a. [*< cant<sup>2</sup>*, v.] I. n. 1. A whining or singing manner of speech; spe-

cifically, the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms.—2. The language or jargon spoken by gipsies, thieves, professional beggars, or the like, and containing many words different from ordinary English; a kind of slang or argot.—3. The words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession; the dialect of a class, sect, or set of people: used in an unfavorable sense.

Of all the *cants* which are canted in this canting world, though the cant of hypocrites may be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

The cant of party, school, and sect  
Provoked at times his honest scorn.

Whittier, My Namesake.

4. A pretentious or insincere assumption, in speech, of a religious character; an ostentatious or insincere use of solemn or religious phraseology.

That he [Richard Cromwell] was a good man, he evinced by proofs more satisfactory than deep groans or long sermons, by humility and suavity when he was at the height of human greatness, and by cheerful resignation under cruel wrongs and misfortunes; but the cant then common in every guard-room gave him a disgust which he had not always the prudence to conceal.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

Supplied with cant the lack of Christian grace.

Whittier, Daniel Neall.

Hence—5. Any insincerity or conventionality in speech, especially insincere assumption or conventional pretense of enthusiasm for high thoughts or aims.

But enthusiasm, once cold, can never be warmed over into anything better than cant.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 157.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Cant*, *Slang*, *Colloquialism*. *Cant* belongs to a class; *slang* to no one class, except where it is specified: as, college *slang*; parliamentary *slang*. *Slang* is generally over-vivid in metaphor and threadbare from use, and is often vulgar or ungrammatical; *cant* may be correct, but unintelligible to those outside of the class concerned. *Cant* has also the meaning of insincere or conventional use of religious or other set phrases, as above. A *colloquialism* is simply an expression that belongs to common conversation, but is considered too homely for refined speech or for writing.

The Cant or flash language, or thieves' jargon, was scarcely known even by name in the United States until . . . some forty years ago.

Science, V. 390.

The use of *slang*, or cheap generic terms, as a substitute for differentiated specific expressions, is at once a sign and a cause of mental atrophy.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 275.

Colloquialisms have a place in certain departments of literature, namely, familiar and humorous writing, but in grave compositions they are objectionable.

J. De Mille, Rhetoric, § 270.

II. a. Of the nature of cant or jargon.

The affectation of some late authors to introduce and multiply cant words is the most ruinous corruption in any language.

Swift.

cant<sup>3</sup> (kant), n. [Said to be vagabonds' slang. Cf. ML. *cantare*, pl. *cantaria*, alms: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*, v.] Something given in charity. Imp. Dict.

cant<sup>4</sup> (kant), n. [Short for OF. *enchant*, F. *enchan* = Pr. *enchant*, *enchant* = OSp. *encante* = It. *incanto* (ML. *incantum*, *incantus*, *inquantus*), an auction, orig. a call for bids at an auction, *< L. in quantum*, for how much? See *quantum*, *quantity*, etc.] An auction; sale by auction. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

Numbers of these tenants are now offering to sell their leases by cant.

Swift, Hist. Eng., Wm. II.

cant<sup>4</sup> (kant), v. t. [*< cant<sup>4</sup>*, n. Cf. equiv. ML. *incantare*, *inquantare*.] 1. To sell by auction.

Is it not the general method of landlords to . . . cant their land to the highest bidder?

Swift, Against the Bishops.

2. To enhance or increase, as by competitive bidding at an auction. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

When two monks were outwying each other in *canting* the price of an abbey, he [William Rufus] observed a third at some distance, who said never a word: the king demanded why he would not offer: the monk said he was poor, and besides would give nothing if he were ever so rich; the king replied, Then you are the fittest person to have it, and immediately gave it him.

Swift, Hist. Eng., Wm. II.

cant<sup>5</sup> (kant), a. [E. dial. and Sc., also *canty*; *< ME. cant*, *kant*, *kaunt*, bold, brave; origin obscure.] Bold; strong; hearty; lusty. Now usually *canty* (which see).

And Nestor anon, with a nowmber grete  
Of knightes & cant men, calyrt him with  
Lyuely to his londe, & leuyt hym noght.

Deconstruction of Troy (B. E. T. S.), l. 3573.

The king of Beme was cant and kene,  
Bot there he left both play and pride.

Macot, Poems, p. 30.

cant<sup>5</sup> (kant), v. i. [E. dial., *< cant<sup>5</sup>*, a.] To recover or mend; grow strong.

cant<sup>6</sup> (kant or kant), n. A colloquial contraction of *cannot*.

Cantab. (kan'tab). 1. An abbreviation of the Latin adjective *Cantabrigiensis* (see *Cantabri-*

*gian*): as, John Jones, M. A. *Cantab.* (that is, Master of Arts of Cambridge University).—2. [As a noun.] A member or graduate of the University of Cambridge in England.

The rattle-pated trick of a young *cantab*. Scott.

*Cantabs* are sketched in a series of Academical portraits, and University life then was apparently much the same as it is now. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 66.

3. [As an adjective.] Of or belonging to the University of Cambridge.

How oft the *Cantab* supper, host and guest,  
Would echo helpless laughter to your jest!

Tennyson, To the Rev. W. H. Brookfield.

**cantabank** (kan'ta-bangk), *n.* [A pl. *cantabanqui* is cited in Halliwell; < It. *cantabanco*, formerly *cantabanco* (Florio), a mountebank, a ballad-singer, lit. one who sings on a bench, < *cantare*, sing. + *in*, on, + *banco*, bench: see *cant*<sup>2</sup>, in<sup>1</sup>, *bank*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *mountebank*, *saltimbanco*.] A strolling singer; a common ballad-singer: used in contempt. [Rare.]

He was no tavern *cantabank* that made it,  
But a squire minstrel of your Highness's court.

Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., iii. 2.

\***cantabile** (kan-tā'bē-le), *a.* [It., < L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung: see *cantabile*.] In music, executed in the style of a song; flowing; sustained; lyrical.

**cantabile**, *a.* [< L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung, < *cantare*, sing: see *cant*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *chantable*.] That may be sung. Bailey, 1727.

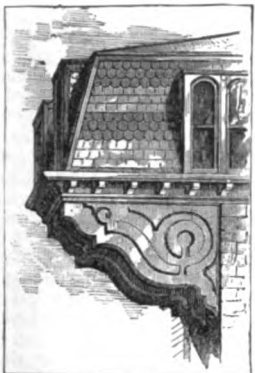
**Cantabrian** (kan-tā'bri-an), *a.* [L. *Cantabria*, Cantabria, in northern Spain.] Pertaining to the Cantabri, an ancient people of northern Spain, or to Cantabria, the region formerly inhabited by them.

**Cantabrigian** (kan-ta-brij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge, < *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge.] *I.* a. Relating to Cambridge, England, or to its university. Also incorrectly spelled *Cantabridgian*.

*II.* *n.* 1. An inhabitant or a native of Cambridge.—2. A student or graduate of Cambridge University. Abbreviated *Cantab*.

**Cantabrigically** (kan-ta-brij'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of the students in Cambridge University. [Humorous and rare.]

**cantailver**, **cantilever** (kan'ta-liv-ēr, kan'til-ēv-ēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *cantiliver*, *cantalever*, *cantilever*;



Cantailvers.—House on Fifth Avenue, New York.

a reduction, simulating a Latin form, of \**cantile-ver*, < *cantile*, a corner, corner-piece, + *lever*, one of the supports of the timbers of a roof. Being a technical word involving two vernacular terms in senses not generally known, the origin was not recognized among architects, and the word, with its two adjacent *l*'s run together, was spelled in a Latin fashion, leading to several false etymologies (L. *quanta libra*, of what weight or balance, etc.).] *I.* *n.* 1. A block or large bracket of stone, metal, or wood, framed into the wall of a building, and projecting from it, to support a molding, a balcony, eaves, etc. Cantailvers serve the same end as modillions and brackets, but are not so regularly applied.

*Cantailvers* about eighteen inches deep and eight inches broad. Primatt, City and C. Build., p. 71. N. E. D. 2. One of two long brackets or arms projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, serving to form a bridge when united directly or by a girder.

A combination of two *cantilevers* with a central girder. American, IV. 70. N. E. D.

*II.* *a.* Formed on the principle of the cantailver, or with the use of cantailvers.—*Cantailver bridge*. See *bridge*<sup>1</sup>.

**cantaloup** (kan'ta-lōp, or -lōp), *n.* [Also written *cantaloupe*, *cantaleup*, *canteloup*, *canteloupe*, etc.; < F. *cantaloup*, < It. *cantalupo*, a cantaloup, so called from *Cantalupo*, a town in Italy where it was first grown in Europe.] A variety of muskmelon, somewhat ellipsoidal in shape, ribbed, of pale-green or yellow color, and of a delicate flavor.

**cantankerosity** (kan-tang-ke-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< *cantankerous* + *-ity*.] Cantankerousness. [Humorous.]

Sir, the gentleman from South Carolina made a speech; and if I may be allowed to coin a word, I will say it had more *cantankerosity* in it than any speech I ever heard on this floor.

A. Burlingame, Speech in House of Repr., June 21, 1856.

**cantankerous** (kan-tang'ke-rus), *a.* [Prop. dial., with suffix *-ous*, < E. dial. *cantanker*, \**cantanker*, a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of ME. *conteckour*, *conteckour*, prob. also \**contackour*, \**contakour*, a quarrelsome person, < *conteck*, *contack*, *contek*, *contak*, contention, quarreling: see *contek*, *contekour*.] Given to or marked by ill-tempered contradiction or opposition; contradictory; mulish; contentious; cross; waspish; ill-natured: as, "a cantankerous humour," Thackeray. [Colloq.]

There's not a more bitter cantankerous toad in all Christendom. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II.

I hope, Mr. Falkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so cantankerous as to spoil the party by sitting out. Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

**cantankerously** (kan-tang'ke-rus-li), *adv.* In a cantankerous manner; ill-naturedly; waspishly; crossly. [Colloq.]

**cantankerousness** (kan-tang'ke-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cantankerous; ill-tempered opposition; crossness; waspishness. [Colloq.]

By all means tell the truth, we reply, but we refuse to believe that the truth is to be found in cantankerousness. London Times, Aug. 14, 1863.

**cantar**, **kantar** (kan'tār), *n.* [= It. *cantaro* = Bulg. *kantar* = Serv. *kantar*, < Turk. *qantar* (*kantar*), < Ar. *qintār*, a hundredweight, quintal (> It. *quintale* = Sp. Pg. *Pr. F.* *quintal*, > E. *kintal*, *quintal*, q. v.). < L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred (pounds, feet, years, etc.): see *centenary*, *centner*, and *quintal*, all ult. doublets of *cantar*.] An Arabian and Turkish unit of weight, a hundred rotls or pounds. Many different rotls are in use in Mohammedan countries, for different commodities, and each has its *cantar*. The *cantar* thus varies from 95 pounds avoirdupois (Abyssinia) to 880 pounds (the great *cantar* of Aleppo). The *cantar* of Constantinople is 124.65 pounds (but the metric *cantar* or quintal of 110 pounds is displacing it), that of Smyrna 127.43 pounds.

**cantara** (kän'tā-rā), *n.* [< Sp. *cántara* = Pg. *cantara*, also *cantaro*, a liquid measure (see *def.*), < *cantara*, *cantaro* = It. *cantaro*, a jar or pithcer, < L. *cantharus*, a drinking-vessel: see *cantharus*.] In Spain and Portugal, same as *arroba*.

**cantata** (kan-tā'tā), *n.* [It., < *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing: see *cant*<sup>2</sup>.] Originally, a musical recitation of a short drama or story in verse by one person, without action, accompanied by a single instrument, and later with airs or melodies interspersed; now, a choral composition, either sacred in the manner of an oratorio, but shorter, or secular, as a lyric drama or story adapted to music, but not intended to be acted.

**Cantate** (kan-tā'tē), *n.* [L., 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *cantare*, sing: see *cant*<sup>2</sup>.] The ninety-eighth psalm, so called from the first words in Latin, *Cantate* (O sing), more fully *Cantate Domino* (Sing ye unto the Lord). It is appointed in the Book of Common Prayer to be used as a canticle after the first lesson at Evening Prayer, except when it is read in the ordinary course of the Psalter on the nineteenth day of the month. In the English book it is the alternate of the *Magnificat*. In the American book it has the *Bonum est confiteri* as its alternate, and is itself, since 1886, an alternate of the *Magnificat*.

**cantation** (kan-tā'shōn), *n.* [< L. *cantatio* (n), < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing: see *cant*<sup>2</sup>.] A singing. Cockeram.

**Cantatores** (kan-tā-tō-rēs), *n. pl.* [NL, pl. of L. *cantator*, singer, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing: see *cant*<sup>2</sup>.] In ornith., a group of passerine perching birds, more or less nearly co-extensive with *Passeres*, *Cantores*, or *Oscines*; the singing birds or songsters. In Macgillivray's system (1839), where the term is first technically used, the *Cantatores* are the fifth order of birds; the order as there constituted, however, is not exactly conforming with any now recognized group of birds, but includes some heterogeneous non-oscine forms.

**cantatory** (kan'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if \**cantatorius*, < *cantator*, singer: see *Cantatores*.] Of or pertaining to singing or to singers. Dr. S. Miller. [Rare.]

**cantatrice** (kan'tā-trēs; It. pron. kân-tā-trē'-che), *n.* [F. *cantatrice*, < It. *cantatrice*, < L. *cantatrix*, acc. of *cantatrix*, fem. of *cantator*, a singer: see *Cantatores*.] A female singer: applied especially to one who sings in opera or public concerts.

**cant-block** (kant'blok), *n.* A large block used in canting whales, that is, turning them over in flensing. E. H. Knight.

**cant-board** (kant'bōrd), *n.* A division made in the conveyor-box of a flour-bolt to separate different grades.

**cant-body** (kant'bod'i), *n.* In ship-building, the portion of a vessel which contains the cant-frames.

The square body ends and the *cant-body* commences just where the angles between the level lines and square stations in the half-breadth plan begin to deviate greatly from right angles, or where a difficulty is found in obtaining suitable timber owing to the bevelling required. Thearle, Naval Arch., § 54.

**cant-chisel** (kant'chiz'el), *n.* A large strong chisel having a rib and the basil on one side.

**cant-dog** (kant'dog), *n.* 1. A hand-spike with a hook. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]-2. Same as *cant-hook*, 1. [Local, U. S.]

Wade, with his *cant-dog*, threw the hawser hard against the stump. Holman Day, King Spruce, p. 314.

**canted** (kan'ted), *a.* [< *cant*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*.] 1. Having cants or angles: in arch., applied to pillars, turrets, or towers the plan of which is a polygon.—2. Tilted to one side.

**canteen** (kan-tēn'), *n.* [Also *cantine*; < F. *cantine*, < It. *cantina*, a cellar, cave, grotto, = Sp. *cantina*; dim. of It. Sp. *canto*, a side, corner, angle: see *cant*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A sort of sutler's shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, etc.; a place in a military reservation where alcoholic drinks are sold to enlisted men, by permission of the military authorities.

2. A vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor for drink. In the British army the canteen is a small vessel capable of containing 3 pints, which is carried by each soldier on the march, on foreign service, or in the field. In the United States army the regulation canteen is of tin, covered with a woolen fabric, is circular in shape, with sharp periphery and bulging sides like a double-convex lens, fitted with a cylindrical spout stopped by a cork, and holds about 3 pints; it is slung over the shoulder. A much larger kind, of the same materials, but with flat sides, and holding a gallon or more, is sometimes used, but not commonly carried on the person.

3. A square box, fitted up with compartments, in which British officers on foreign service pack a variety of articles, as spirit-bottles, tea and sugar, plates, knives, forks, etc.

**cantelt**, *n.* See *cantle*.

**canteloup**, **canteloup**, *n.* See *cantaloup*.

**canter**<sup>1</sup> (kan'tēr), *n.* [An abbr. of *Canterbury gallop*: see *gallop*.] 1. A moderate running pace of a horse; a moderate or easy gallop.

The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace. Youatt, The Horse, p. 547.

2. Figuratively, a brisk but easy movement of any kind; a running over or through; a run; a scamper.

A rapid *canter* in the "Times" over all the topics of the day. Sir J. Stephen.

To win in a *canter*, in horse-racing, to distance all the other horses so much that urging toward the end of the race is unnecessary; hence, figuratively, to overcome an opponent easily.

**canter**<sup>1</sup> (kan'tēr), *v.* [< *canter*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] *I.* *intrans.* 1. To move in a *canter*: said of horses.—2. To ride a cantering horse.

*II.* *trans.* To cause to *canter*.

**canter**<sup>2</sup> (kan'tēr), *n.* [< *cant*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who uses thieves' or beggars' cant; a rogue; a vagabond.

Jugglers and gypsies, all the sorts of *canters*, and colonies of beggars. B. Jonson.

Astrologers, soothsayers, *canters*, Gypsies, jugglers. Gault, Magastrom, 131. N. E. D.

2. One who talks cant, in any sense of the word; especially, a canting preacher; formerly a nickname of the Puritans.

You are the second part of the society of *canters*, outlaws to order and discipline, and the only privileged church-robbers of Christendom. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

On Whitsunday I went to the church (weh is a very false one), and heard one of the *canters*, who dismiss'd the assembly rudely and without any blessing. Evelyn, Diary, June 4, 1662.

The days when he [Lauderdale] was a *canter* and a rebel. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I. 213.

**canterbury** (kan'tēr-ber-i), *n.* [< *Canterbury* (a city of England), in AS. *Cantwara*, gen. and dat. *-byrig*, < *Cantwara*, gen. pl. of *Cantware*, people of Kent (< *Cant*, *Cent*, Kent, + *ware*, pl., inhabitants, related to *wer*, a man: see *wer*), + *burh*, city: see *borough*<sup>1</sup>, *bury*<sup>1</sup>.] A stand with divisions, for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, etc., usually made some-



what ornamental as a piece of furniture, and mounted on casters.

**canterbury-bell** (kan'tér-ber-i-bel'), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Campanula Trachelium*, given to it by Gerard because of its abundance about Canterbury, England. The common canterbury-bell of the gardens is *C. Medium*, a native of central Europe, of which there are several varieties. See cut under *Campanula*.

**Canterbury gallop.** See *gallop*.

**canterinet**, *a.* [ME. *canternye*, < L. *canterinus*, *cantherinus*, of a horse (*hordcum canterinum*, horse-barley, winter barley), < *canterius*, *cantherius*, a gelding.] Of a horse.—**Canterine barley**, horse-barley.

This moone is sowe eke *barly canternye*;  
Lande lene, or fatte, or drie, is for it digne.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

**cant-fall** (kant'fál), *n.* The fall rove through the cant-blocks at the mainmast-head of a whaler, forming a purchase for turning a whale over while flensing, or cutting off the blubber.

**cant-file** (kant'fil), *n.* A file the cutting faces of which form an obtuse angle. It is used for filing interior faces in machine-work, as of spanners or wrenches.

**cant-frames** (kant'frámz), *n. pl.* In ship-building, the frames or ribs of a ship which are near the extremities, and are canted away from the perpendicular.

**Cantharellus** (kan-tha-rel'us), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), dim. of L. *cantharus*, a drinking-cup (see *cantharus*), with ref. to the shape of the fungus; but prob. suggested by the F. *chanterelle*, a mushroom (*Agaricus cantharellus*, Linnaeus, 1753): see *chanterelle*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Agaricus*. The chanterelle, *Cantharellus cibaris*, is a well-known edible species.

**canthari**, *n.* Plural of *cantharus*.

**cantharid** (kan'tha-rid), *n.* [ME. *cantharide*, *cantharide* = F. *cantharide* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cantharida* = It. *cantharide*, < L. *cantharis* (-rid-): see *Cantharis*.] 1. Some worm-insect injurious to plants.

Beetes forto ale  
That dooth thi vynes harm let ale the file,  
The cantharide in roses that we se.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

2. A beetle of the genus *Cantharis* or group *Cantharides*; especially, *C. vesicatoria*. See cut under *Cantharis*.

**Cantharides** (kan-thar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cantharis* + -id-]. A family of coleopterous insects, the type of which is the genus *Cantharis*. Other genera are *Meloe* and *Mylabris*.

**cantharidal** (kan-thar'i-dal), *a.* [ < *cantharides*, 2, + -al-]. Pertaining to or of the nature of cantharides; composed of or treated with cantharidin.

**cantharidate** (kan-thar'i-dāt), *n.* [ < *cantharidic* + -ate-]. A salt of cantharidic acid.

**Cantharides** (kan-thar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cantharis* (-rid-), the Spanish fly; or F. pl. of *cantharide*: see *Cantharis*.] 1. In zool., a group of beetles containing the genus *Cantharis* and a number of closely related genera.—2. [i. c.] A medicinal preparation of Spanish flies, used for blistering and other purposes.

**cantharidian** (kan-tha-ri-d'ian), *a.* [ < L. *cantharis* (-rid-), the Spanish fly, + -ian-]. Pertaining to beetles of the genus *Cantharis*; made of cantharides.

Oh, how they fire the heart devout,  
Like cantharidian plasters. Burns, Holy Fair.

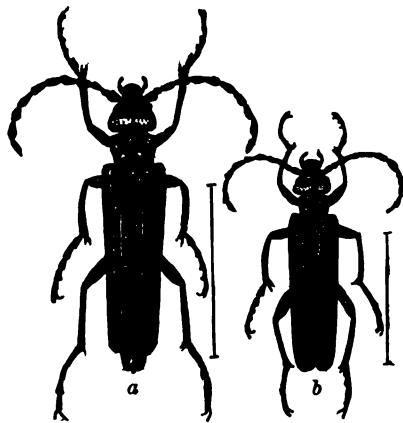
**cantharidic** (kan-tha-rid'ik), *a.* [ < *cantharid-in* + -ic-]. Pertaining to or derived from cantharidin.

**cantharidin**, **cantharidine** (kan-thar'i-din), *n.* [ < L. *cantharis* (-rid-), the Spanish fly, + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A peculiar poisonous substance (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) found in *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Spanish fly) and other insects, and causing vesication. It is a volatile crystalline body, very soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils. Cantharidin is even better prepared from *Mylabris cichorii* than from the Spanish fly, as the former insect contains less fat. It is only in solution that this substance possesses blistering powers.

**Cantharina** (kan-tha-ri'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cantharus*, 3, + -ina<sup>2</sup>.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Sparidae*, having more or less broad trenchant teeth in front of the jaws, no molars nor vomerine teeth, and the lower pectoral rays branched. The species are mostly vegetable-feeders. Also *Cantharine*, *Canthinari*.

**Cantharis** (kan'tha-ris), *n.* [L. (> E. *cantharid*, q. v.), < Gr. *kantharis*, a blistering fly, < *kántharos*, a kind of beetle. Cf. *cantharus*.] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects having the head separated

from the thorax by a neck; the type of the family *Cantharidae*. The best-known species is that which is called the *Spanish* or *blistering fly*, *C. vesicatoria*. This



Spanish Fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*).  
a, female; b, male. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

insect is 9 or 10 lines in length, of a shining green color mixed with azure. It has a nauseous smell, and is when bruised extensively used as the active element in vesicatory or blistering plasters. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. The flies are collected in Spain, Italy, Hungary, and southern Russia; the Russian ones are the largest and most esteemed.

2. [i. c.; pl. *cantharides* (kan-thar'i-dēz).] A member of the genus *Cantharis*.

**cantharus** (kan'tha-rus), *n.*; pl. *canthari* (-ri). [L. *cantharus* (ML. also *cantharum*, *cantarus*, *cantarius*, a tankard, > It. *cantaro* = Sp. *cántaro*, *cántara*: see *cantara*), a large drinking-cup with handles, a tankard, pot, also a kind of sea-fish, etc., < Gr. *kántharos*, a sea-fish, the sea-bream, a kind of beetle, etc., also a kind of drinking-cup, a tankard, a pot.] 1. In classical *antig.*, a wide-mouthed cup or vase, with a foot, and two handles rising above the rim. It was used especially for drinking wine.—2. [LL.] A fountain or cistern in the atrium or courtyard before ancient and some Oriental churches, where persons could wash before entering the church; a laver. Now generally called *phiale*.—3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Sparidae*. *C. griseus*, a British species, is known as the *black bream*, or *black sea-bream*. Cuvier, 1829.—4. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. Montfort, 1808.

**canthi**, *n.* Plural of *canthus*.

**canthitis** (kan-thi'tis), *n.* [NL., < *canthus* + -itis-]. Inflammation of one or both canthi of the eye.

**Canthon** (kan'thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kánthon*, a pack-ass, applied humorously in Aristophanes (Pax 82) to a beetle; cf. *kántharos*, a kind of beetle: see *cantharus*.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabaeidae*, containing dung-beetles resembling those of the genus *Copris* in having narrow epipleurae, hornless head and prothorax, and slender curved hind tibiae. *C. laevis* is a common United States species, black, and half an inch long.

**cant-hook** (kant'húk), *n.* 1. A wooden lever with an iron hook hinged at the end for canting or turning over heavy logs.—2. A sling with hooks, used to empty casks by raising and tipping them.

**canthoplastic** (kan-thō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in canthoplasty: as, a *canthoplastic* operation.

**canthoplasty** (kan'thō-plas-ti), *n.* [ < Gr. *kánthos*, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*), + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, form, mold.] The operation of slitting up the outer canthus, or corner of the eye, so as to enlarge the opening between the lids.

**canthus** (kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *canthi* (-thi). [NL., < Gr. *kánthos*, the corner of the eye: see *canthi*.] 1. The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids. The two canthi of the human eye are distinguished as the *outer*, *temporal*, or *lateral*, and the *inner*, *nasal*, or *medial*. In most animals the corresponding canthi are called the *posterior* and *anterior*.

2. In entom.: (a) One of the upper and



a, inner Canthus; b, outer Canthus.

lower or anterior and posterior extremities of the compound eyes of insects. (b) A corneous process of the clypeus, completely or partly dividing the compound eye. It is found in certain beetles, which thus appear to have four eyes.

**cantick**, **cantick**, *n.* [ < L. *canticum*, q. v.] A song.

[He] gave thanks unto God in some fine *canticks* made in praise of the Divine bounty.

*Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, l. 23.

**cantica**, *n.* Plural of *canticum*.

**cantick**, *n.* See *cantic*.

**cantick-quin** (kan'tik-quin), *n.* Same as *canting-coin*.

**canticle** (kan'ti-kl), *n.* [ < ME. *canticle*, < L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum* (> also AS. *cantie*), a song, < *cantus*, a singing, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*, *chant*.] 1. One of the non-metrical hymns recorded in the Bible as sung on some special occasion, and expressive of joy, thanksgiving, or confidence in God's help.—2. One of these hymns, or a composition of similar character, arranged for chanting, and so used in church service. Both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches use as canticles the songs of Moses (Ex. xv. 1-19 and Deut. xxxii. 1-43), Hannah (1 Sam. ii. 1-10), and Habakkuk (Ill. 2-19). In Isaiah the Roman Catholic Church has canticles taken from chapters xli. and xxxviii. (10-20), and the Greek from chapter xxvi. (9-20). The Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches all use the *Benedicite* as found in the third chapter of Daniel in the Septuagint and Vulgate, comprising verses 35-66 of the Song of the Three Holy Children in the English Apocrypha; the Greek Church also employs the preceding verses (3-34) as a separate canticle. The three taken from the gospels, and accordingly known as the *Evangelical Canticles* (namely, the *Magnificat*, the *Benedictus*, and the *Nunc Dimittis*), are also used by all the three churches just named. The *Te Deum* is accounted a canticle, although not found in the Bible. The English and American Books of Common Prayer also use certain psalms as canticles, namely, psalms lxvii. (*Drus Misereatur*), xcvi. (*Cantate*), and c. (*Ubi laetitia*), to which the American book adds xcii. (*Bonum est*) and ciii. (*Benedic*). Some writers also account the *Venite* (psalm xcvi.), the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and the *Trisagion* canticles.

Specifically.—3. [cap.] *pl.* The Songs, otherwise called the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon (LL. *Canticum Canticorum Salomonis*), one of the books of the Old Testament. Until the nineteenth century it was universally ascribed to Solomon, but some critics now think it of later date.

4. A division of a song or poem; a canto. *Spenser*.

**canticum** (kan'ti-kum), *n.*; pl. *cantica* (-kà). [L.: see *canticle*.] 1. In the ancient Roman drama, any passage sung by the actors; especially, in comedy, a solo accompanied by dancing and music.—2. [LL.] A canticle.—**Canticum Canticorum**, the Song of Songs, or Canticles.

**cantilate**, **cantilation**, etc. See *cantillate*, etc.

**cantiler**, *v. t.* An erroneous spelling of *cantile*.

**cantilena** (kan-ti-lē'nā), *n.* [= F. *cantilène* = Sp. *cantilena*, *cantilena* = Pg. *cantilena* = It. *cantilena*, < L. *cantilena*, a song, in classical use an old song, gossip, < *cantillare*, dim. of *cantare*, sing: see *cant*, *chant*.] 1. In medieval music: (a) A singing exercise or solfeggio. (b) A cantus firmus, or melody for church use.—2. In modern music, a ballad or light popular song.

**cantilever**, *n.* See *cantilever*.

**cantillate** (kan'ti-lāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [ < L. *cantillatus*, pp. of *cantillare*, sing low, hum, dim. of *cantare*, sing, chant: see *cant*.] To chant, intone, or recite in a half-singing style, as in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilate*. [Rare.]

**cantillation** (kan-ti-lā'shən), *n.* [ < L. as if \**cantillatio*(n-), < *cantillare*: see *cantillate*.] A chanting, intoning, or recitation in a half-singing style: especially used in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilation*. [Rare.]

**cantillatory** (kan'ti-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Chanted or arranged for chanting: as, *cantillatory* responses. Also spelled *cantilatory*.

**cantily** (kan'ti-li), *adv.* In a canty manner; cheerfully; lively. [Scotch.]

**cantine** (kan'tēn'), *n.* See *cafeen*.

**canting** (kan'ting), *a.* [Ppr. of *cant*, q. v.] 1. \*Affectedly or hypocritically pious; whining: as, a *canting* hypocrite; a *canting* tone of voice.

A pedant, canting preacher, and a quack,  
Are loud enough to break one ass's back.  
*Dryden*, Prol. to *Pilgrim*, l. 49.

2. In *her.*, allusive; descriptive of the bearer's name, estate, or the like. See *allusive arms*, under *arm*.—**Canting coat**, a coat of arms in which allusive bearings are used.

**canting-coin** (kan'ting-coin), *n.* A triangular wooden block with which a cask is chocked to keep it from rolling when stowed. Also called *cantick-quin*.

**cantingly** (kan'ting-li), *adv.* In a canting manner; whiningly; hypocritically.

**canting-wheel** (kan'ting-hwél), *n.* A star-wheel for an endless chain, the cogs having the corners cut off or canted. *E. H. Knight.*

**cantinière** (kan-té-nyâr'), *n.* [F., fem. of *cantiniere*, sutler, < *cantine*, a sutler's shop, a canteen: see *canteen*.] A female sutler to a regiment; a vivandière.

**cantino** (kan-té-nô), *n.* [It., < *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*, *chant*.] The treble string of a violin.

**\*cantiont** (kan'shon), *n.* [= F. *chanson* (see *chanson*), < L. *cantio* (n-), a song, < *canere*, pp. *cantus*, sing: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*, v.] A song; anything that is sung.

Singing a Cantion of Collins making.

*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, October, Glosse.

**cantile** (kan'til), *n.* [ME. *catel*, *cantil*, < OF. *catel* (F. *château*) = Pr. *catel*, a corner, a piece, bit (cf. Sp. *cantillo*, a little stone), < ML. *cantellus*, dim. of *cantus*, side, corner: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*.] Hence ult. *scantle*, *scantlet*, *scantling*, *q. v.* 1. A corner; fragment; piece; portion.

See how this river comes me cranking in,  
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,  
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantile out.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., III. 1.

The cantile of immortal cheese you carried with you?

*Fletcher (and another)*, *Queen of Corinth*, II. 4.

2. The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the hind bow. In the war-saddles of the middle ages, after the thirteenth century, the cantile was made high and strong enough to bear the weight and pressure of the person of the rider, who, when he put lance in rest to charge, stood up in the stirrups and braced himself against it.

**cantlet** (kan'til), *v. t.* [Cantile, *n.*] To cut into pieces; cut a piece out of.

The Duke of Lorraine was for cantling out some part of France, which lay next his territories.

*Dryden*, *Vind. of Duke of Guise*.

**cantlet** (kan'tlet), *n.* [Dim. of *cantile*, *n.* Cf. *scantlet*.] A corner; piece; fragment; a cantile.

Huge cantlets of his buckler strew the ground.

*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xii.

Thanks to his clasp-knife, he was able to appropriate a wing of fowl and a slice of ham; a cantlet of cold custard-pudding he thought would harmonize with these articles.

*Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xxxiii.

**cantling** (kan'tling), *n.* [Cant<sup>2</sup> + -ling<sup>1</sup>.] The lower course of bricks inclosing a brick-clamp.

**cantly**, *adv.* [Cant<sup>5</sup>, *a.*, + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] Boldly.

Then crie he full cantly the knights vpon.  
And the tyde men of Troy, with a tore steuyn,  
In hast for to hye to there heed prinse.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 6504.

**cant-molding** (kan'tmôl'ding), *n.* A molding with a beveled face.

**canto** (kan'tô), *n.* [Cf. It. *canto* (= Pg. Sp. *canto* = F. *chant*, > E. *chant*), < L. *cantus*, a song, < *canere*, sing: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*, *chant*.] 1. A part or division of a poem of some length: as, the six *cantos* of "The Lady of the Lake."—2. In music, the highest voice-part in concerted music; soprano.

**canto fermo** (kan'tô fêr'mô), [It., < ML. *cantus firmus*: L. *cantus*, song; *firmus*, firm: see *chant*, *canto*, and *firm*.] 1. Firm or fixed song; the ancient traditional vocal music of the Christian church: so called because, its form being settled and its use prescribed by ecclesiastical authority, it was not allowable to alter it in any manner. It was originally sung in unison, or in octaves only, and in its strictest form one note was assigned to each syllable of the words. After the third century it was allowable to add other parts in harmony with the *canto fermo*, which was then assigned to the tenor voice and sung without change, the other parts moving above and below it in counterpoint more or less free, the composer being at liberty to give to each syllable as many notes, and to arrange them in such manner as his taste and his ideas of harmony and fitness dictated. These additional parts, being more elaborate and ornamental than the *canto fermo*, were called, in contradistinction to it, *canto figurato*.

2. A theme or subject taken by a composer from the ancient *canto fermo* of the church, for contrapuntal treatment. The term is also technically applied to themes written in imitation of the ancient *canto fermo*, and treated contrapuntally. See *plain-song*.

**canto figurato** (kan'tô fig-ô-ra tô), [It., < ML. *cantus figuratus*: L. *cantus*, song; *figuratus*, figured, florid: see *chant*, *canto*, and *figured*.] Figured or florid song. See *canto fermo*.

**canton** (kan'ton), *n.* [= G. *canton* (but Swiss G. usually *ort*: see *ord*), < F. *canton* = Sp. *canton* = Pg. *cantão* = It. *cantone*, < ML. *canto* (n-) (also *cantonum*), a region, district, quarter of a city, also a squared stone, < *cantus* (> OF. *cant* = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*), a corner: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*.] 1.

An angle or corner; also, an angular space or nook.

In a *canton* of the wall, right against the North end of the Sepulchre, there is a cliff in the rock.

*Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 148.

2. A portion of space; a parcel of ground.

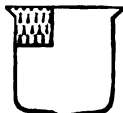
There are no grotesques in nature; not any thing framed to fill up empty *cantons*, and unnecessary spaces.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, I. 15.

3. A small district; a subdivision of a country. Specifically—(a) In Switzerland, one of the separate territorial members of the confederation, constituting a distinct state or government.

The *canton* of Unterwald consists only of villages and boroughs, although it is twenty-five miles in length and seventeen in breadth.

*J. Adams*, *Works*, IV. 316.



Argent, a Canton ermine.

The King gave us the armes of England to be borne in a *canton* in our armes.

*Keclyn*, *Diary*, Aug. 21, 1662.

5. A distinct part or division: as, the *cantons* of a painting or other representation, or of a flag.

A square piece or *canton* of the fish Tuny salted and condit.

*Holland*, *Pliny*, II. 434.

**\*canton<sup>1</sup>** (kan'ton), *v. t.* [= F. *cantonner*; from the noun.] 1. To divide into cantons or districts, as territory; divide into distinct portions; with *out*, to cut out and separate.

They *canton out* to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world.

*Locke*, *Conduct of Understanding*, § 1.

You shall hear how I have *canton'd out* the day.

*Mrs. Cantilire*, *Love at a Venture*, I.

2. To allot separate quarters to the different divisions or parts (usually regiments) of: as, to *canton* an army or a detachment. [In this sense pronounced kan-ton' and kan-tôn'.]

The practice of *cantoning* a body of soldiers near the plain where the kings are elected, has been adopted by several foreign powers for near a century.

*J. Adams*, *Works*, IV. 376.

**canton<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A variant of *canto*.

Write loyal *cantons* of contemned love,

And sing them loud even in the dead of night.

*Shak.*, T. N., I. 5.

**cantonal** (kan'ton-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *cantonal* (= Pr. *cantonal*), < *canton*: see *canton<sup>1</sup>*.] Pertaining to or consisting of a *canton* or cantons.

**Canton crape**. See *crape*.

**cantoné** (kan-ton-é), *a.* [F. *cantonné*, pp. of *cantonner*: see *canton<sup>1</sup>*, v.] In *her.*, same as *cantoné*, 1.

**cantoned** (kan'tond), *a.* [Cf. *canton<sup>1</sup>* + -ed<sup>2</sup>; after F. *cantonné*.] 1. In *her.*, between or surrounded by charges which occupy the corners: said of a cross when depicted of the full size of the field, as an honorable ordinary.—2. Furnished at the angles or sides with some projecting part: in *arch.*, applied to a building of which the corners are decorated with projecting pilasters or coins. The expression is more particularly employed in describing pillars such as those of the Renaissance style, which have a projecting shaft on each of their faces or on each of their angles.



1. Cantoned Building.

1. Hôtel de Ville, Arras, France.

2. College of the Sapienza, Rome.

**Canton flannel**. See *flannel*.

**cantonite** (kan'ton-it), *n.* [Cf. *Canton* (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] Copper sulphid (covellite) in cubic crystals, probably pseudomorphous, from the Canton mine in Georgia.

**cantonize** (kan'ton-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantonized*, ppr. *cantonizing*. [Cf. *canton<sup>1</sup>* + -ize.] To *canton* or divide into small districts.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation.

*Sir J. Davies*, *State of Ireland*.

**\*cantonnement** (kan'ton- or kan-ton'ment; in India, kan-tôn'ment), *n.* [Cf. F. *cantonnement*, <

*cantonner*, *canton*: see *canton<sup>1</sup>*, v.] 1. A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops; especially, in India, a permanent military station forming the nucleus of the European quarter of a city.

You find by degrees that an Indian station consists of two parts: the *cantonments* of the Europeans, the native city and bazaar.

*W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 180.

2. *pl.* The dwelling-places occupied by an army during any suspension of active operations in the field; the temporary shelter, other than that of tents, which an army may occasionally take, as when, during a season of excessive heat, the troops are distributed in villages, houses, etc., but so as not to be widely scattered; military quarters; specifically, the winter quarters of an army.

The troops lay principally in *cantonments* about the mouth of the Thames.

*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 89.

**cantoon** (kan-tôn'), *n.* A strong cotton cloth smooth on one side and corded on the other. See *corded*.

**cantor** (kan'tor), *n.* [L., a singer, < *canere*, sing: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*, v.] *Eccles.*, an officer whose duty is to lead the singing in a cathedral or in a collegiate or parish church; a precentor.

**cantoral** (kan'tô-ral), *a.* [Cf. *cantor* + -al.] Relating or pertaining to a cantor or precentor: as, a *cantoral* staff.

**Cantores** (kan-tô-rêz), *n. pl.* [L., *pl.* of *cantor*, a singer, < *canere*, sing: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*, v.] In Blyth's classification (1849), the fourth order of birds, including the restricted *Passerinae*, or the *Passerinae* of Cuvier divested of all their heterogeneous elements: it was thus equivalent to the order *Passeres* of modern naturalists. See *Cantatores*, *Oscines*, and *Passeres*.

**cantoris** (kan-tô-ri), *a.* [L., gen. of *cantor*, a singer: see *cantor*.] *Eccles.*, of or belonging to the cantor or precentor: as, the *cantoris* side of the choir, the side on the left or north of one facing the altar: opposed to the *decani* side.

**Cantor's theorem**. See *theorem*.

**cant-piece** (kan'tpês), *n.* In ship-building, one of the pieces of timber secured to the angles of fishes and sidetrees, to take the place of any piece that may prove deficient. *Weale*.

**\*cant-rail** (kan'trâl), *n.* 1. A triangular rail. *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng.].—2. A fire-pole. *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng.].—3. A timber running along the tops of the upright pieces in the sides of the body of a railway-carriage and supporting the roof and roof-sticks. [Eng.] Called in the United States a *plate*. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

**cantraip**, **cantrap**, *n.* See *cantrip*.

**cantred** (kan'tred), *n.* [Also *cantref*, *cantrev*, *kantry*; < ME. *candrede* (ML. *cantredus*, *candredus*, *cantaredus*), < W. *cantref*, a hundred (i. e., a district so called), < *cant* (= L. *centum* = E. *hundred*) + *tre*, also *tred*, *tre*, a dwelling-place, homestead, town.] A hundred; a territorial division containing a hundred townships.

The principal land measure [of Wales] was the *erw*, which seems to have contained about the same area as our English acre. Four *erws* constituted a *tyddyn* or tennement; 12,800 *erws* formed the territorial division called a *cymwd*, and about double that number a *cantref*.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 75.

**cantrip**, **cantrap** (kan'trip, -trap), *n.* [Sc., also written *cantraip*; origin unknown. According to one conjecture, < Icel. *gandr*, witchcraft, + *trapp*, tramping; according to another, < *cant<sup>2</sup>*, in sense of 'charm or incantation,' + Sc. *raip* = E. *rope*, a cord, and orig. meaning 'magic cord,' cords knotted in various ways figuring frequently in old spells or charms. Cf. *contraption*.] 1. A charm; a spell; an incantation. *Ramsay*.

And by some deev'lish *cantrip* slight

Each in its cauld hand held a light.

*Burns*, *Tam o' Shanter*.

2. A piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed; a trick.

As Waverley passed him, . . . approaching his stirrup, he bade "Tak' heed the auld Whig played him nae *cantrip*."

*Scott*, *Waverley*, xxix.

**cant-robin** (kan'trob'in), *n.* The burnet-rose,

*Rosa spinosissima*. [Scotch.]

**cant-spar** (kan'tspâr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small pole or spar fit for making a small mast or yard, a boom, or the like.

**cant-timber** (kan'tim'bër), *n.* In ship-building, one of the timbers at the end of a ship which rise obliquely from the keel. The pair at the stem (called *knight-heads*) form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit, and incline forward, while the pair at the stern incline aft.

**Cantuarian** (kan-tû-â-ri-an), *a.* [Cf. ML. *Cantuarus*, *Cantuarensis*, of Canterbury, < AS.

**Cantware**, pl., the inhabitants of Kent (or Canterbury): see *canterbury*.] Of or pertaining to Canterbury, especially as the archiepiscopal see of the primate of the Church of England.

**cantus** (kan'tus), *n.*; pl. *cantus*. [*L.*: see *chant*, *canto*.] A song or melody; especially, an ecclesiastical melody or style of music.—**Cantus Ambrosianus** (LL.), the style of church music instituted by Ambrose, the first style of plain-song (which see).—**Cantus ecclesiasticus** (ML.). (a) Church music in general. (b) Plain-song in particular. (c) A musical rendering of a liturgy, as contrasted with mere reading.—**Cantus figuratus** (ML.), figured plain-song, or counterpoint. See *canto figurato*.—**Cantus firmus** (ML.), the melody in plain-song (originally given to the tenor voice), or a melody taken as the theme or subject for contrapuntal composition. See *canto fermo*.—**Cantus Gregorianus** (ML.), the style of church music instituted by Gregory the Great, the second style of plain-song.—**Cantus mensurabilis** (ML.), measured or metrical melody, having all its notes commensurate in duration: invented about the twelfth century.—**Cantus planus** (ML.), plain-song.

**canty** (kan'ti), *a.* [North E. and Sc., also *cant*; < ME. *cant*, *kant*, spirited, bold: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*.] Lively; sprightly; cheerful: applied to persons and things.

Contented w' little and cantie w' mair. Burns, Song.

Then at her door the canty dame

Would sit, as any linnet gay.

Wordsworth, Goody Blake.

There were the ballie's wife, and the ballie's three daughters, and the ballie's grown-up son, and three or four stout, bushy eyebrowed, canty old Scotch fellows.

Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.

**Canuck, Kanuck** (ka-nuk'), *n.* and *a.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin.] *I. n.* A Canadian: a nickname in the United States.

*II. a.* Canadian.

**canula**, *n.* See *canula*.

**canut** (ka-nüt'), *n.* [*< NL. canutus*, specific name of the knot: see *knot<sup>2</sup>*.] A book-name of a sandpiper, the knot, *Tringa canutus*. See *knot<sup>2</sup>*. Edwards.

**cañutillo** (kān-yō-tāl'yō), *n.* [Sp. *cañutillo*, lit. a small pipe or tube, dim. of *cañuto*, a pipe, part of a cane from knot to knot, < *caño*, a pipe: see *cañon*.] In the United States of Colombia, one of the fine separate crystals of emerald found in that country.

The *cañutillos*, or the crystallized and more valuable stones. Encyc. Brit., VIII. 170.

**canvas** (kan'vas), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *canvesse*, *canmesse*, < ME. *canvas*, *kanvas*, *canevas* = D. *kanefas* = G. *cannevas*, *kannevas* = Sw. *kanfass* = Dan. *kannevas* = Russ. *kanva*, < OF. *canevas*, *caneveas*, also (in deriv.) \**canabas*, also assimilated *channevas*, *channevas*, *chanvenas*, mod. F. *cannevas* = Pr. *canabas* = Sp. *cañamazo* = Pg. *canhamago* = It. *canavaccio*, formerly also *canevaccio*, *cannevacchio*, *canapazzo*, *canvas*, hempen cloth, < ML. *cannervasium*, *canabacius*, prop. \**cannabaceum*, \**cannabaceus*, neut. or masc. of adj. *cannabaceus* (> OF. *chanevace*), of hemp, < L. *cannabis* = E. *hemp*: see *hemp*, *Cannabis*, and *aceous*. Hence *canvas*, *v.*, and *canvass*, *v.* and *n.*] *I. n.*; pl. *canvases*, sometimes *canvasses*. 1. A closely woven, heavy cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for any purpose for which strength and durability are required (formerly for clothing).

The fashion that . . . allows our gallants to wear fine laces upon *canvass* and buckram.

Boyle, Occas. Refl., Pref. 21.

Specifically—(a) Sail-cloth (which see). (b) A carefully woven fabric used as a surface or support for oil-painting. It is prepared by stretching it on long frames, and covering it with one or two coats of neutral-colored paint. Various kinds are known in trade.

2. Hence, an oil-painting.

Touch'd the *canvas* into life.

Addison, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. *Naut.*, cloth in sails, or sails in general: as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear.

In the north, her *canvas* flowing,

Rose a ship of France.

Tennyson, The Captain.

**Boll of canvas**. See *boll<sup>2</sup>*.—**Chess-board canvas**. See *chess-board*.—To be or live under *canvas*, to be or live in tents.—To give one the *canvas*, to receive the *canvas*, to dismiss a person, or to be dismissed: old phrases equivalent respectively to *to give one the sack* and *to get the sack*, said to be in allusion to the canvas used for mechanics' tool-bags.

Rid. If she would affect one of us, for my part I am indifferent.

Vent. So say I too, but to give us both the *canvas*!

Shirley, Hyde Park, l. 1.

*II. a.* Made of canvas.

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her *canvas* wings,  
Homage to thee and peace to all she brings.

Waller, To the King.

**canvas** (kan'vas), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canvassed* or *canvassed*, ppr. *canvassing* or *canvassing*. [*<*

*canvas*, *n.*] 1. To provide or cover with *canvas*.

The door had been nailed up and *canvassed* over.

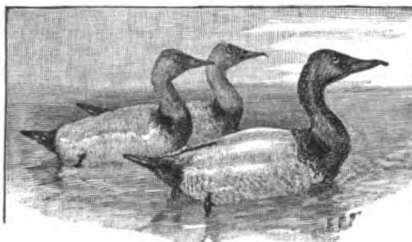
Dickens.

2*t.* To toss as in *canvas*; shake; take to task. I'll *canvas* thee between a pair of sheets.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4.

3. To sift; examine; discuss: in this sense now usually spelled *canvass* (which see).

**canvasback** (kan'vas-bak), *n.* A North American duck of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuligulinae*, the *Fuligula* (or *Aristonetta*) *vallisneria*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It is found in North America at large, breeding from the Northern States northward, and wintering in the Middle States and southward, being especially abundant in winter along the Atlantic coast, where it feeds much on



Canvasbacks (*Fuligula (Aristonetta) vallisneria*).

the wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis*, and is then in the best condition for the table. The name is derived from the color of the back, which is white, very finely vermiculated with narrow, zigzag, blackish bars or rows of dots. In general, the *canvasback* closely resembles the common pochard or redhead, *Fuligula ferina*, but the bill and head are differently shaped. The head is not coppery-red, as in the pochard, but dusky reddish-brown, and the size is greater.

**canvas-climber** (kan'vas-klī'mér), *n.* A sailor who goes aloft to handle sails. [Rare.]

From the ladder-tackle washes off

A *canvas-climber*. Shak., Pericles, IV. 1.

**canvas-cutter** (kan'vas-kut'ér), *n.* A machine for cutting *canvas*, cardboard, and other fabrics into strips.

**canvass** (kan'vas), *v.* [Formerly *canvas*, being merely a particular use of *canvas*, *v.* (cf. OF. *canabasser*, "to *canvas*, curiously to examine, search or sift out the depth of a matter"—Cotgrave), lit. sift as through *canvas*, this fabric in its coarser texture having been used as a sifting-cloth; < *canvas*, *n.* Cf. *bolt*, *v.*, sift, examine, of similar origin.] *I. trans.* 1. To examine; scrutinize.

The . . . merits of the petitioners are *canvassed* by the people. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xliii.

As if life offered nothing but a variety of diversions, and it was incumbent upon one who appreciated life at its true value to *canvass* that variety in the shortest space possible. J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 288.

Specifically—2. To sift or examine by way of discussion; discuss; debate.

An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass*.

Sir W. Hamilton.

To *canvass* with official breath

The future and its viewless things.

M. Arnold, A Wiah.

The very undue disposition of what is questionably called "good society" to *canvass* in an ill-natured manner the character and position of one who did not stoop to flatter its many vulgar fancies. Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 83.

3. To sift or investigate by inquiry; examine as to opinions, desires, or intentions; apply to or address for the purpose of influencing action, or of ascertaining a probable result: as, to *canvass* the people of a city with reference to an approaching election, for the promotion of a public undertaking, or the like.—4. To traverse for the purpose of inquiry or solicitation; apply to or address the inhabitants of with reference to prospective action: as, to *canvass* a district for votes, for subscriptions, etc.—5*t.* To shake; take to task. See *canvas*, *v. t.*, 2.

*II. intrans.* To solicit or go about soliciting votes, interest, orders, subscriptions, or the like: followed by *for*: as, to *canvass* for an office or preferment; to *canvass* for a friend; to *canvass* for a mercantile firm.

**canvass** (kan'vas), *n.* [*< canvass*, *v.*] 1. Examination; close inspection; scrutiny: as, a *canvass* of votes. Specifically—2. An examination or scrutiny of a body of men, in order to ascertain their opinions or their intentions, especially whether they will vote for or against a given measure or candidate; an estimate of the number of votes cast or to be cast for or against a candidate or bill: as, a *canvass* of the

legislature disclosed a majority of six in favor of the measure.—3. A seeking; solicitation; specifically, systematic solicitation for the votes and support of a district or of individuals by a candidate for office or by his friends.

No previous *canvass* was made for me.

Burke, Speech at Bristol, Nov. 8, 1774.

The fall campaign in this city has been begun already by the organization of a great anti-Tammany movement, with a general committee of twelve hundred and all the appliances of an active *canvass*. The Nation, XXVII. 18.

4. Discussion; debate.

Worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men. Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

**canvasser** (kan'vas-ér), *n.* 1. One who solicits votes, mercantile orders, etc.

As a *canvasser* he [Wharton] was irresistible.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., II.

2. One who examines the returns of votes cast for a public officer; a scrutineer.

**canvas-stretcher** (kan'vas-strech'ér), *n.* A wooden frame consisting of four strips mortised together, upon which *canvas* is stretched for artists to paint upon.

**canvas-work** (kan'vas-wérk), *n.* 1. Embroidery upon cloth over which *canvas* has been laid to guide the stitches, the threads of the *canvas* being then pulled out.—2. A kind of embroidery done in Berlin wool upon silk *canvas* with plush-stitch, which when completed has the appearance of velvet pile. Also called *raised canvas-work*. Dict. of Needlework.

**cany** (kā'ni), *a.* [*< canel<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Consisting or made of cane.

Of *Sericana*, where *Chineses* drive

With sails and wind their *cany* waggons light.

Milton, P. L., III. 439.

2. Abounding with canes: as, *cany* brakes.

**canyon**, *n.* and *v.* See *cañon*.

**canzon<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [*< It. canzona*, *canzone*, a song, ballad: see *canzone*.] A poem; a song.

Cannot the body weep without the eyes?

Yes, and frame deepest *canzons* of lament.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvii.

**canzona**, **canzone** (kān-zō'nā, -ne), *n.* [It., a song, ballad, ode, = F. *chanson* = E. *cantion*, < L. *cantio*(-), a song: see *chanson* and *cantion*.] 1. A particular variety of lyric poetry in the Italian style, and of Provençal origin, which closely resembled the madrigal. Grove.

The *Canzoniere* includes also a few political poems—a *canzone* to Italy, one supposed to be addressed to Cola di Rienzi, and several sonnets against the court of Avignon. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 504.

2. In music: (a) A setting of such poetry, differing from the madrigal in being less elaborate and artistic. (b) An instrumental piece resembling a madrigal.

**canzonet** (kan-zō-net'), *n.* [*< It. canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*: see *canzone*.] 1. A little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the aria of oratorio or opera.

The *canzonet* and roundelay.

Rogers, An Italian Song.

I amused the fair Discretion with some *canzonets*, and other toys, which could not but be ravishing to her inexperienced ears. Scott, Monastery, II. 96.

He drank a few cups of claret, and sang (to himself) a strophe or two of the *canzonettes* of the divine *Astrophel*. Scott, Monastery, II. 131.

Poor soul! I had a maid of honour once;  
She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,  
A rogue of *canzonets* and serenades.

Tennyson, The Princess, iv.

2. In music, a short concerted air; a madrigal.

**canzonette**, *n.* Same as *canzonet*.

**caouane**, **caouanne** (kā-wān'), *n.* [A F. spelling of a native W. Ind. name (NL. *caouana*).] A name of the loggerhead turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta* or *T. caouana*. J. E. Gray.

**caoutchin**, **cautchine** (kō'chin), *n.* [*< caoutchouc* + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>.] An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of *caoutchouc* at a high temperature. Also *caoutchoucine* and *caoutchoucine*.

**caoutchouc** (kō'chūk, Brit. kou'chuk), *n.* [= G. *caoutschuck*, < F. *caoutchouc*, formerly also *caoutchou*, < nat. S. Amer. name (Carib *cahuchu*, *Littre*).] 1. Same as *india-rubber* and *rubber*, I. 3. See also \**rubber*.—2. The hydrocarbon which occurs in the form of minute globules in the latex of many plants, especially those yielding rubber.—**Artificial caoutchouc**, a thick solution of glue to which sodium tungstate and hydrochloric acid are added. A precipitate of glue and tungstic acid is formed, which, when cool, can be made into sheets.—**Caoutchouc cement**. Same as *rubber cement*, (b). See *cement*.—**Mineral caoutchouc**. See *mineral*.—**Vulcanized caoutchouc**. See *vulcanization*.



**caoutchouc**, **caoutchoucine** (kə'ou-tsin), *n.*  
Same as **caoutchouin**.

**cap**<sup>1</sup> (kap), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *cappe*, < ME. *cappe*, *coppe*, *keppe*, < AS. *cæppe*, also *cappe*, = OFries. *kappe* = MD. *kappe*, D. *kap* = MLG. *LG. kappe* = OHG. *chappa*, MHG. *G. kappe* = Norw. *kappa* = Sw. *kappa* = Dan. *kappe* = OF. *cape*, F. *cape*, also *chape* (< ML. *cappa*), a cap, hood, cowl; parallel with (2) E. *cope*<sup>1</sup>, < ME. *cope*, earlier *cāpe*, < AS. \**cāpe* = Icel. *kāpa* = Norw. *kaapa* = Sw. *kāpa* = Dan. *kaabe* (< ML. *cāpa*); (3) E. *capel*, < ME. *cape*, < Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, a hood, cape, cloak; all < ML. *cappa*, also *cāpa*, a cape, a hooded cloak, a word of uncertain origin; said to be < L. *capere*, take, take in, "quia quasi totum capiat hominem," because it envelops, as it were, the whole person (Isidorus of Seville, 19, 31); by others referred to L. *caput*, head; but neither derivation is satisfactory. See *capel* and *cope*<sup>1</sup>, doublets of *cap*<sup>1</sup>, and the deriv. *chapel*, *chaplet*, *chaplain*, *chaperon*, etc.] 1. A covering for the head; a hood; now, especially, a head-covering or head-dress made of soft material and usually fitting more closely to the head than a hat. Men's caps are usually made of cloth, silk, or fur, are without a brim, except sometimes a peak in front, cover the crown or top of the head, and are worn as an outdoor covering. Women's caps are made of lace, muslin, ribbons, and other light materials, and sometimes cover both the back and sides of the head, as well as the top. They are worn as an indoor covering or ornament. Caps are in many cases made to serve, by their form, color, ornamentation, etc., as insignia of rank or dignity, or emblems of particular principles or occupations, as the ecclesiastical cap (see *biretta*), the cap of liberty (see *Phrygian cap*, below), the fool's cap, the nurse's cap, etc.

2. Anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use. Specifically—(a) In bot., the pileus of a mushroom. See *pileus*. (b) In ornith., the pileum or top of a bird's head, especially when in any way notable, as by special coloration. See *pileum*. (c) A percussion-cap. (d) An inner plate secured as a cover over the movement or "works" of some kinds of watches: now nearly disused. (e) Naut.: (1) A covering of metal or of tarred canvas for the end of a rope, to prevent fraying. (2) A large thick block of wood, strengthened by iron bands, and having a square and a round hole in it, used to confine the heel of one mast to the head of another above which it is erected. The square hole of the lower cap is fixed firmly on the tenon in the head of the lower mast, while the topmast traverses through the round hole. The topmast-cap is secured in the same way on the head of the topmast, the topgallantmast passing through the round hole. The bowsprit also is fitted with a cap, through which the jib-boom passes. (3) One of the square blocks of wood laid upon others on which the keel of a vessel rests in the process of building. (f) In bookbinding, the envelop of paper which the binder puts around the edges of a book-cover to protect it from injury while he is at work on other parts of the book. (g) In mach.: (1) The upper half of a journal-box: the lower half is called the *pillow*. E. H. Knight. (2) The tire or face of a glaze-wheel. (3) The terminal section of a pipe having a plug at the end. (4) The part connecting a pump-rod with a working-beam. (5) The band connecting the handstaff and swingel of a mill: the capling. (A) The movable top of the house of a windmill. (b) In carp., the uppermost of any assemblage of parts, as the lintel of a door or window-frame, a horizontal beam joining the heads of a row of piles, etc. (j) In mining, as sometimes used, any kind of rock beneath which miners expect or hope to find ore in paying quantities. Sometimes, though rarely, it is used for *outcrop*, especially when this is comparatively barren of ore. Any unproductive rock, whether it be a portion of a vein or not, may be called *cap* or *capping* if valuable ore is found beneath it. In such cases the lode might be said by some to be *capped*. (k) In coal-mining, the bluish halo of ignited gas appearing above and around the flame of a safety-lamp when a dangerous amount of fire-damp is present. Also called *blue-cap*. (l) In her., the figure of a cap used in charges, and as part of a crest or an accessory in a coat of arms, sometimes of very conventional shape.

3. [*foolscap*, orig. used with ref. to the old water-mark of the fool's cap and bells.] A name given, with distinctive qualifications, to several sizes of writing-paper. *Foolscap*, usually folded the narrow way, ranges from 12 × 15 to 12½ × 15½ inches. *Law cap*, folded the long way, is of the same size. *Fot cap* and *legal cap*, always flat or unfolded, are 13 × 16 inches. *Flat cap*, or *full cap*, is 14 × 17 inches. *Double cap* is 17 × 28 inches. In England pot is 12½ × 15½ inches, and foolscap or cap is 13½ × 16½ inches. *Exchange cap* is a thin, highly calendered paper of good quality, made of new stock, and used for printing bills of exchange, etc.

4. The head, chief, or top; the acme.

Thou art the cap of all the fools alive.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

5. Head, chief, or master. [Prov. Eng.]—6. An act of respect performed by uncovering the head.

Give a cap and make a leg in thanks.

Fuller.

7. A cap-sheaf (which see).—8. *pl.* Fungi. [Prov. Eng.]—9. A cape. See *cape*<sup>1</sup>.—A feather in one's cap. See *feather*.—Belt-rail cap. See *belt-rail*.—Black cap. (a) The cap worn by a judge when passing sentence of death. [British.] (b) The cap drawn over the head of a criminal immediately before he is hanged.—Cap copped, in her., a bycocket used as a bearing.—Cap in crown, in her., the cap within the rim or circle of the crown, and covering the head. Such caps are represented of different colors, which are mentioned

in the blazon.—Cap of a cannon, a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry. Also called an *apron*.—Cap of dignity. Same as *cap of maintenance*.

—Cap of estate. Same as *cap of maintenance*.—Cap of fence, any defensive head-dress; specifically, one quilted, stuffed, or lined with iron, or having plates of iron sewed between the thicknesses. See *coat of fence*, under *coat*.—Cap of liberty. See *Phrygian cap*, below.—Cap of mail. Same as *coif of mail* (which see, under *coif*).—Cap of maintenance. See *maintenance*.—Four-cornered cap, the square-topped cap worn in English and some American universities and public schools. The cap part is surmounted by a square flat board measuring about a foot diagonally across.—Phrygian cap, the pointed cap, with its apex turned over toward the front, commonly worn by some of the peoples of Asia Minor in classical times, and considered by the Greeks as a distinctive part of Oriental as contrasted with Hellenic costume. This form of cap is now received as the type of the cap of liberty. See cut under *bracca*.—Statute cap, a woolen cap enjoined to be worn by an English statute passed in 1571 in the interest of the cap-makers: as, "plain statute-caps," Shak., L. L. I., v. 2.—To set one's cap, to deceive, beguile, or cheat one.

Yit this maunciple sette here aller [= of them all] cappe. Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 588.

To set one's cap at or for, to use measures to gain the regard or affections of; aim to secure in marriage: said of a woman in regard to a man.

**cap**<sup>1</sup> (kap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping*. [*cap*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put a cap on; cover with or as with a cap, in any sense of that word; cover the head, top, end, or some particular part of: as, to cap a dunce at school; to cap (the nipple of) a gun.

The cloud-capp'd towers. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.  
Bones capped by a layer of hard cement.

Hampstead Heath is . . . formed of London clay capped by Lower Bagshot sand. Huxley, Physiology, p. 25.

The snow has capped yon distant hill. O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To complete; consummate; crown; bring to a climax; follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done: as, to cap a story with its moral; he capped this exploit by another still more audacious.—3. To puzzle. [North. Eng.]—4. To deprive of the cap.

As boys sometimes used to cap one another. Spenser, State of Ireland.

5. To salute by taking off the cap: as, to cap a proctor.

You would not cap the Pope's commissioner. Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

Capped quartz. See *quartz*.—Capped rail, an iron rail with a steel cap or tread. See *rail*.—To cap a rope (naut.), to cover the end of it with tarred canvas or metal.—To cap off, in glass-making, to detach (a cylinder of blown glass) by drawing a circle around the closed end.—To cap texts or proverbs, to quote texts or proverbs alternately in emulation or contest. See *to cap verses*, below.

I will cap that proverb with—There is flattery in friendship. Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

Henderson and th' other masses, Were sent to cap texts and put cases. S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1240.

To cap the climax, to go to the utmost limit in words or action; exceed expectation or belief: as, that story caps the climax; his conduct in this affair caps the climax of absurdity.

In due time the old gentleman capped the climax of his favors by dying a Christian death.

Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 445.

To cap verses, to quote alternately verses each beginning with the same letter with which the last ended. The capping of Latin verses is a common game in classical schools. No verse may be used twice, and no hesitation or delay is permitted; so that a moderate proficiency in the game supposes several thousand verses arranged in the memory alphabetically. If the correctness of a verse is challenged, the player who gave it must show where it occurs.

II. *intrans.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

Still capping, cringing, applauding—waiting at men's doors with all affability. Burton, Anat. of Mel.

**cap**<sup>2</sup> (kăp), *n.* [Same as *cap*<sup>1</sup> = E. *cup*, q. v.] A wooden bowl: as, a cap of porridge and milk. Also *caup*. [Scotch.]

**cap**<sup>3</sup> (kap), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping*. [*D. kapen* (= Sw. *kapa*), seize, catch, make prize of, as a privateer or pirate (> D. *kaap*, privateering); appar. < L. *capere*, take, seize, capture: see *capable*, *captive*, *capture*, etc. Hence *capers* and *cappers*<sup>3</sup>, v. 1. To arrest.

Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must cap you. Beau. and FL, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

Ralph has friends that will not suffer him to be capt for ten times so much. Beau. and FL, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

2. To seize; lay hold of violently; specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize; hence, to entrap or insnare. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

**cap**<sup>4</sup> (kap), *v.* i.; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping*. [Unassimilated form of *chap*<sup>1</sup>, *chop*<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] 1. To chap, as the hands.—2. To wrinkle.—3. To coagulate. [Prov. Eng.]

**cap**. An abbreviation (a) of *capital*<sup>1</sup>; (b) of Latin *caput* or *capitulum*, chapter; (c) in printing, of *capitalize*.

**capa** (kă'pă), *n.* [Sp., a cloak, cape: see *cape*<sup>1</sup>, *cap*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A Spanish cape or cloak.—2. A Cuban tobacco of fine quality, specially suited for the outsiders or wrappers of the best cigars.

**capability** (kă-pă-bil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* *capabilities* (-tiz). [*L. as if \*capabilita(-t)s*, < *capabilis*, capable: see *capable*.] The quality of being capable; ability to receive, or power to do; capacity of undergoing or of doing; capacity; ability; capableness.

There are nations in the East so enslaved by custom that they seem to have lost all power of change except the capability of being destroyed. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 105.

We have arrived at the stage where new capabilities are no longer imperiously demanded by the advancement of culture. Welsh, Eng. Lit., I. 290.

**capable** (kă'pă-bl), *a.* [*F. capable*, capable, able, sufficient, able to hold, < L. *capabilis*, comprehensible, susceptible (the modern senses in part coinciding with those of L. *capax*, capacious), < L. *capere*, take hold of, seize, hold, etc. (whence ult. a great number of E. words, as *capacious*, *capitious*, *captive* = *captif*, *capture*, *accept*, *except*, *intercept*, *precept*, *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*, *conception*, *deception*, etc., = Goth. *hafjan* = AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, lift, raise, orig. 'hold': see *heave*.] 1. Able to hold or contain; sufficiently capacious (for): followed by *of*.

The place chosen was the cathedral church, capable of about 400 persons. Lord Herbert.

2. Capacious; extensive; comprehensive: as, "a capable and wide revenge," Shak., Othello, iii. 3.—3. Able to receive; open to influences; impressible; receptive; susceptible; admitting: usually followed by *of*: as, capable of pain and grief; capable of long duration; capable of being colored or altered: sometimes used absolutely.

His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones, Would make them capable. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

If thou be'st capable of things serious, thou must know the king is full of grief. Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

To his capable ears Silence was music from the holy spheres. Keats, Endymion, ii.

We have no right to conclude, then, that the order of events is always capable of being explained. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 149.

4. Able to be received. [Rare.]

Lean upon a rush, The cicatrice and capable impressure Thy palm some moment keeps. Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

5. Fitted or deserving to receive: as, "capable of mercy," Lord Herbert.

That place in the world's account which he thinks his merit capable of. B. Jonson, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

6. Sufficiently able (to do something): as, a man capable of judging.

Every mind seems capable of entertaining a certain quantity of happiness which no institutions can increase, no circumstances alter, and entirely independent of fortune. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlv.

7. Having legal power or capacity: as, a bastard is not capable of inheriting an estate.

Loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means To make thee capable. Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

8. Possessing a good degree of intelligence or ability; qualified; able; competent: as, a capable judge; a capable instructor.

To be born rich and feeble is as bad a fate as to be born poor and capable. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 487.

= *syn.* 8. Qualified, fitted, adapted, efficient, clever, skilful, gifted, accomplished.

**capableness** (kă'pă-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capability; capacity.

**capably** (kă'pă-bli), *adv.* In a capable manner.

**capacify** (kă-pas'i-fi), *v.* t. [*L. capax* (capac-), capable, + *-fy*, q. v.] To qualify.

Wisdom capacifies us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all good things. Barrow, Sermons, I. 1.

**capacious** (kă-pă'shus), *a.* [*L. capax* (capac-), able to contain, able to contain much, wide, large, spacious, also capable, susceptible (< *capere*, hold, contain: see *capable*), + *-ous*. For the term, cf. *audacious*, *fallacious*.] 1. Capable of receiving or holding: as, a jar capacious of 20 gallons.—2. Capable of holding much; roomy; spacious: as, a capacious vessel; a capacious bay or harbor; a capacious mind or memory.

Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep, Capacious bed of waters. Milton, P. L., vii. 290.

The fancy which he [Edmund Burke] had in common with all mankind, and very probably in no eminent degree, in him was urged into unusual activity under the necessities of his *capacious* understanding.

*De Quincey, Rhetoric.*

3†. Disposed to receive or take comprehensive views (of).

For I write not to such translators, but to men *capacious* of the soul and genius of their authors, without which all their labour will be of no use but to disgrace themselves, and injure the author that falls into their slaughter-house.

*Dryden, Life of Lucian.*

**capaciously** (kā-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

**capaciousness** (kā-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capacious. (a) Wideness; largeness; extensiveness. (b) Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey: applied to the mind.

**capacitate** (kā-pas'i-tat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capacitated*, ppr. *capacitating*. [*< capacity + -ate*. Cf. the equiv. lt. *capacitare*, from an assumed L. \**capacitare*.] 1. To make capable; enable.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe these errors.

*Dryden.*

Specifically—2. To furnish with legal powers; qualify: as, to *capacitate* one for an office.

**capacitation** (kā-pas-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< capacitate + -ation*.] The act of making capable. [Rare.]

**capacity** (kā-pas'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *capacities* (-tiz). [*< F. capacité = Pr. capacitat = Sp. capacidad = Pg. capacidade = It. capacità, < L. capacitas (t-), < capax (capac-), able to contain: see capacious.*] 1. The power of receiving or containing; specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents.

Our globe is sailing on through space, like some huge ocean steamer, whose *capacity* for coal is strictly limited.

*R. D. Hitchcock, Address 48th Annu. Un. Theol. Sem.*

2. Receptivity; susceptibility to being passively affected in any way; power of receiving impressions, or of being acted upon.

Faculty . . . is properly limited to active power, and, therefore, is abusively applied to the mere passive affections of mind. *Capacity*, on the other hand, is more properly limited to these. Its primary signification, which is literally room for, as well as its employment, favors this; although it cannot be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense. Leibnitz, as far as I know, was the first who limited its psychological application to the passivities of mind. . . . The active [power] may be called *faculty*, and perhaps the passive might be called *capacity*, or receptivity.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, Bowen's Abridgment, viii.*

*Capacity* signifies greater passiveness or receptivity than . . . [power or faculty]. Hence it is more usually applied to that in the soul by which it does or can suffer, or to dormant and inert possibilities to be aroused to exertions of strength or skill, or to make striking advances through education and habit.

*N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 36.*

3. Active power; ability: as, mental *capacity*; the *capacity* of a substance to resist pressure.

Hate, and fear, and remorse, and crime have in them the *capacity* of stirring in us a horror of moral repugnance such as pagan art had no means of awakening.

*J. Caird.*

Man's *capacities* have never been measured.

*Thoreau, Walden, p. 12.*

Powhatan gave him Namontack his trusty servant, and one of a shrewd, subtil *capacite*.

*Quoted in Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 167.*

4. Ability in a moral or legal sense; legal qualification; legal power or right: as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate; A was present at the meeting in his *capacity* of director (that is, in virtue of his legal qualification as a director).

Over that, that the same Master and Wardens, and their successours, should be perpetuall and haue *capacite*.

*English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.*

He had been restored to his *capacity* of governing by renouncing the errors of Popery.

*Brougham.*

Hence—5. Character; profession; occupation; function.

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*.

*Swift.*

6†. A license; authorization.

They gave the monks leave to depart, and most of them, they said, desired *capacities* or licenses to depart to be granted to them, though some desired to be assigned to other places of religion.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., v.*

**Breathing capacity.** Same as *differential capacity*.—**Capacity for heat.** The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of any object one degree, being the product of its mass into its specific heat: sometimes expressed in terms of the amount of water which would be raised one degree by the heat in question.—**Capacity of a conductor, in elect.** the quantity of electricity required to raise its potential from zero to unity. The capacity of a sphere is proportional to its radius, and in the C. G. S. system of electrostatic units is numerically equal to its radius expressed in centimeters. The capacity is increased by proximity to a charge of an opposite kind, as is

shown by a condenser like the Leyden jar. The capacity of a condenser is proportional to the surface of the plates and to the dielectric constant or specific inductive capacity of the insulating medium, and inversely proportional to the distance between the plates. The unit of capacity is the farad, or, practically, the microfarad. See *farad*.—**Differential capacity, extreme differential capacity, or vital capacity,** the amount of air which can be expelled from the lungs by the greatest possible expiration after the greatest possible inspiration. It is usually about 214 cubic inches.—**Specific inductive capacity, or dielectric constant, in elect.** the ratio of the capacity of a condenser using the substance spoken of as a dielectric, to the capacity of a similar condenser using air as the dielectric.—**Standard measure of capacity.** See *measure*.—**Thermal capacity** of a body, in *thermodynamics*, the quantity of heat required to raise its temperature by one degree on the absolute thermodynamic scale; also, capacity for heat.

**capade** (ka-pād'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In hat-making, a bat. *E. H. Knight.*

**cap-a-pie** (kap-ā-pē'), *adv.* [Earlier also *cap-a-pe*, *cap-a-pee*, *capapee*, *cape-a-pe*; < OF. *de cap a pie*, from head to foot (now *de pied en cap*, from foot to head): *cap*, head (see *cape*); *pie*, pied, < L. *pes* (ped-) = E. foot, q. v.] From head to foot; all over. Also written *cap-d-pie*. See cuts under *armor*.

Arm'd at all points, exactly, *cap-a-pe*.

*Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.*

A yellow ointment, with which, after they [the Indians] have bathed, they anoint themselves *capapee*.

*Beverly, Virginia, iii. ¶ 42.*

Far from being disheartened, however, he was seen, armed *cap-a-pie*, on horseback from dawn to evening.

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 4.*

**caparison** (ka-par'i-son), *n.* [*< OF. caparason, caparason, F. caparaçon, < Sp. caparazón = Pg. caparazão, a cover for a saddle, a cover for a coach, a kind of aug. of capa, a cloak, cover, < ML. capa, cappa, a cape: see cap<sup>1</sup> and cape<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A cloth or covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially of a sumpter-horse or horse of state.

What cares he now for curb or pricking spur?

For rich *caparisons* or trapping gay?

*Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 286.*

Hence—2. Clothing, especially sumptuous clothing; equipment; outfit.

My heart groans

Beneath the gay *caparison*.

*Smollett, The Regicide, III. 4.*

**caparison** (ka-par'i-son), *v. t.* [*< caparison, n.*] 1. To cover with a caparison, as a horse.—2. To dress sumptuously; adorn with rich dress.

**caparisoned** (ka-par'i-sond), *p. a.* [Pp. of *caparison*, v.]



War-horse Caparisoned, from seal of Philip of Burgundy.

**parison, v.** 1. Covered with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse; decked; adorned.

The steeds, *caparison'd* with purple, stand

With golden trappings, glorious to behold.

*Dryden.*

2. In *her.*, harnessed: used of a horse when saddled and prepared for the field.—**Caparisoned ancient, in her.** covered with barding and housse.—**Caparisoned modern, in her.** having saddle, etc., like a modern cavalry charger.

**capcase** (kap'kās), *n.* A case for containing articles of apparel; a traveling-case or bag; also, a receptacle of any kind; a box, chest, or case. In the seventeenth century it seems to have become a receptacle for papers, etc.

A *capcase* for your linen and your plate.

*Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.*

Shut up in a silver *capcase*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 602.*

**cape<sup>1</sup>** (kāp), *n.* [*< ME. cape, < OF. cape, F. cape, also assimilated chape, = Fr. Sp. Pg. capa = It. cappa, a cloak, cape, < ML. cāpa, cappa, a cape, whence also by different channels E. cap<sup>1</sup> and cope<sup>1</sup>, which are thus doublets of cape<sup>1</sup>: see cap<sup>1</sup>, cope<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A circular covering for the shoulders and adjacent parts, either separate or attached to the top of a garment, as that of a gown or an overcoat.—2. A short circu-

lar garment hanging from the shoulders, worn for protection against the weather.—3. The coping of a wall. [North. Eng.]—4. pl. Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. [North. Eng.]

**cape<sup>2</sup>** (kāp), *n.* [*< F. cap, a cape, headland, head of a ship, also lit. a head, < It. capo = Sp. Pg. cabo, a cape, headland, end, extremity, It. also lit. a head, < L. caput, head: see caput, capital, etc.*] 1. A piece of land jutting into a sea or a lake beyond the adjoining coast-line.

—2. [*cap.*] A wine resembling sherry or canary, from the Cape of Good Hope.—**Cape ash.** See *ash*.—**Cape chestnut, jasmín, etc.** See the nouns.

**cape<sup>3</sup>** (kāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caped*, ppr. *caping*. [*< cape<sup>2</sup>, n., after the orig. F. cap, in sense of 'head of a ship'; cf. F. mettre le cap au nord (sud, etc.), bear north (south, etc.).*] Naut., to keep a course; head or point: as, how does she *cape*?

**cape<sup>3</sup>** (kāp), *n.* [ML., 2d pers. sing. pres. impv. of L. *capere*, take: see *capable*.] In England, a judicial trial, now abolished, used in proceedings by the king or a feudal lord to recover land on the default of a tenant: called *cape* from its initial word. The *cape magnum*, or *grand cape*, was the writ for possession when the tenant failed to appear. The *cape parvum*, or *petit cape*, was the shorter writ issued when the plaintiff prevailed after the tenant had appeared.

Grand *cape* lyeth before apparence, and *petit cape* after. . . . By the grand *cape* the tenant is summoned to answer to the default, and over to the demandant: *petit cape* summoneth the tenant to answer to the default only.

*Termes de la Ley. N. E. D.*

Replevyne of land upon a grand *cape*.

*Fraunce.*

**cape-a-pet**, *adv.* See *cap-a-pie*.

**cape-cloak**; (kāp'klōk), *n.* A cloak with a cape.

**caped** (kāp), *a.* [*< cape<sup>1</sup> + -ed*.] Furnished with a cape or tippet.

He [Lord Killmarnock] wears a *caped* riding coat, and has not even removed his laced hat.

*N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 422.*

**capell<sup>1</sup>, capel<sup>1</sup>, n.** [ME., also *capul*, etc., = Icel. *kapill*, < Gael. *capull* = Ir. *capull*, *capal*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal<sup>2</sup>* and *cheval*.] A horse.

And gaf hym *capeles* to hys cart.

*Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 333.*

Bothe hey and cart and eek his *caples* thre.

*Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 256.*

**capel<sup>2</sup>, caple<sup>2</sup>** (kā'pl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In mining, a wall of a lode: so called by Cornish miners, and chiefly when the country closely adjacent to the lode itself has been more or less altered by those chemical agencies under the influence of which the latter was formed. This alteration usually shows itself in a silicification and hardening of the rock. The capels are sometimes themselves so impregnated with metalliferous particles as to be worth working: in such cases they are usually recognized as forming a part of the lode. If barren of ore, they are considered as belonging to the country. At the Mary Ann wheel (or mine) in Cornwall, and perhaps in other mines, the capel is called the *cab*: it is there described as consisting of chalcidonic quartz, and is considered as being a part of the lode, although barren of ore. The word is rarely heard outside of Cornwall. In the United States *caping* takes its place to some extent.

**capel<sup>3</sup>** (kā'pl), *n.* [Cf. *cap<sup>1</sup>, n., 2, and capling*.] The horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail. [Prov. Eng.]

**capelan** (kap'e-lan), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Gadidae*, *Gadus minutus*, the poor.—2. Same as *caplin<sup>2</sup>*.

**capelin** (kap'e-lin), *n.* Same as *caplin<sup>2</sup>*.

**capeline, capelline** (kap'e-lin), *n.* [*< F. capeline = Sp. Pg. capellina = It. cappellina, < ME. capellina, capellina, cappilina, dim. of capella, itself a dim. of capa, cappa, a cap, hood: see cap<sup>1</sup>, cape<sup>1</sup>.*] A small skull-cap of iron worn by light-armed men, such as archers, in the middle ages. Also written *capelline, chapeline*.

**Capella** (ka-pel'ā), *n.* [L., a star so called, lit. a she-goat, dim. of *capra*, a she-goat: see *caper<sup>1</sup>*.] A star, the fifth in the heavens in order of brightness. It is situated on the left shoulder of Auriga, in front of the Great Bear, nearly on a line with the two northernmost of the seven stars forming Charles's Wain: and it is easily recognized by the proximity of "the Kids," three stars of the fourth magnitude forming an isosceles triangle. The spectrum of Capella is nearly the same as that of the sun. See cut under *Auriga*.

**capellan<sup>1</sup>** (kap'e-lan), *n.* [*< ML. capellanus: see chaplain*.] A chaplain; a curate of a chapel. *Fuller.*



Capeline, 13th century, placed upon the capelin but not attached to it. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

**capellet** (kap'e-let), *n.* [*< F. capelet, < LL. capelletum, capelletus, a little cap, dim. of capella, a cap, cape, hood, dim. of capa, cappa, a cap, cape: see cap<sup>1</sup>, cape<sup>1</sup>.*] A kind of swelling like a wen, growing on the back part of a horse's hock, or on the point of the elbow. Also written *capulet*.

**capellina** (kă-pe-lyē'nā), *n.* [*Sp., an iron helmet, the headpiece of a helmet: see capeline.*] In the patio process, the bell-shaped hood of copper or iron beneath which the amalgam is distilled. *E. Halse, Dict. of Mining. [Mex.]*

**capellina**, *n.* See *capeline*.

**capellmeister**, *n.* See *kapellmeister*.

**cape-merchant**, **cap-merchant**, *n.* [*An E. accom. of It. capo, head (see cape<sup>2</sup>), + mercante, merchant (see merchant).*] A master merchant. Specifically—(a) The purser or supercargo of a ship. (b) The chief manager of a trading expedition or of a factory.

Every of the petty marchants to shewe his reckoning to the *cape merchant*, when they, or any of them, shall be required. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 228.*

The president and Captain Martin's sickness compelled me to be *cape-merchant*. *Captain John Smith, Quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 23.*

**cap<sup>1</sup>** (kă'pēr), *v. i.* [*Short for equiv. capriole, formerly spelled capreall, < It. capriolare, caper, leap about as a goat or kid (capriola, < F. capriole, now cabriole, a caper, a capriole), < capriolo, a kid (as dim. of caprio, a roebuck, a wild goat), < L. capreolus, a kind of wild goat, dim. of (ML.) capreus, in fem. form caprea, a wild goat, prop. adj., < caper, m. (ML. also cabro(n)-), a he-goat, capra, f., a she-goat (> It. capro, m., capra, f., = Sp. cabrón, m., cabra, f., = Pg. cabro, m., cabra, f., = Pr. cabra, f., = F. cabri (< ML. capritus), m., OF. chevre, chievre, F. chèvre, f., > ult. E. cheveril, chevette, chevron, etc.). Cf. Gr. κάπρος, a boar; AS. hæfer = Icel. kafr, a buck, a he-goat. See capret, capriole.*] To leap; skip or jump; prance; spring; as, to *caper* about (as a lamb or a child); "making a roan horse *caper*," *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

He *capers*, he dances, he has eyes of youth.

*Shak., M. W. of W., III. 2.*

**cap<sup>1</sup>** (kă'pēr), *n.* [*< cap<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A leap; a skip or spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a kid or lamb, or a child; hence, a sportive or capricious action; a prank.

We that are true lovers run into strange *capers*.

*Shak., As you Like It, II. 4.*

To cut *capers*. See *cut*.

**cap<sup>2</sup>** (kă'pēr), *n.* [*Of the product, usually in pl. capers; ME. caperis, cappares, capperis, after L.; < F. capre, cappre, now capre = It. cappero (= Sp. Pg. with Ar. article alcaparra) = D. kapper = G. kaper = Dan. kapers = Sw. kapris, < L. capparis, < Gr. κάπρις, the caper-plant, a caper, < Ar. kabbār, qabbār = Pers. kabar, capers.*] A plant, *Capparis spinosa*, the buds of which (called *capers*) are much used as a condiment. The bush is a low shrub, growing on old walls, in fissures of rocks, or among rubbish, in the countries bordering the



Caper-bush (*Capparis spinosa*).

Mediterranean. The buds are collected and preserved in vinegar. In some parts of Italy the unripe fruit is employed in the same way. Also called *caper-bush* or *caper-tree*, and formerly *caper-tree*.

The *caper plant*, with its white-and-purple blossoms, flourishes among the piles of rubbish.

*B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 208.*

**Bean-caper** the *Zygophyllum Fabago*, the flower-buds of which are used as capers.—Wild *caper*, the *caper-spurge*, *Euphorbia Lathyrus*, whose immature capsules are used as a substitute for real capers.

**cap<sup>3</sup>** (kă'pēr), *n.* [= *G. kaper = F. capre, < D. kaper (= Dan. kaper = Sw. kapare), a privateer, < kapen = Sw. kapa (cf. G. kapern = Dan. kapre, from the noun), take, seize, make a prize of at sea: see cap<sup>3</sup>.*] *Naut.*, a light-armed vessel of the seventeenth century, used by the Dutch for privateering.

The trade into the Strait can neither be secured by our own convoys, nor by the French fleets in the Mediterranean, from the Dutch *capers*.

*Sir W. Temple, To the Duke of Ormond, Works, I. 122.*

**cap<sup>4</sup>** (kă'pēr), *n.* [*< L. caperatus, pp. of capere, wrinkle, draw together in wrinkles.*] To frown. *Coles, 1717.*

**caper-bush** (kă'pēr-būsh), *n.* Same as *cap<sup>2</sup>*. **capercaille**, **capercailzie** (ka-pēr-kāl'yē), *n.* [*A book-word of uncertain etym., and hence of unstable form; also written capercally, and formerly capercaille, -cayllie, -caille, -callie, -cali, -caly, -kally, -caley, -cail, -kailie, -cobber-kely; also capercailie, "capercailie or wilde horse" (Boece, tr., A. D. 1536), capercalyeane, and (with z repr. the old form of y, and properly pronounced y) capercailzie (A. D. 1621), -calze (said to have been first used A. D. 1578), -kailzei, etc.;*



Capercaille (*Tetrao urogallus*).

Latinized *capriculca*; a Sc. word of Gael. origin, the Gael. form being *capull-coille*, explained as the 'cock of the wood,' or lit. the 'horse of the wood' (appar., like the NL. name *urogallus*, 'ox-cock,' in ref. to its size), < *capull*, horse, or rather mare (see *cap<sup>1</sup>*), + *coille*, a wood, forest. But the Gael. form may be an accom. one, and the word is otherwise explained as < Gael. *cabhar*, a hawk, any old bird, + *coileach*, a cock. Cf. Gael. comp. *coileach-coille*, a wood-cock (*coille*, a wood); *coileach-dubh*, a black-cock (*dubh*, black); *coileach-fraoich*, a moor-cock or red-grouse cock (*fraoich*, heath, moor); *coileach-oidhe*, an owl, lit. night-cock (*oidhe*, night).] The Scotch name for the wood-grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe, the male sometimes weighing 12 to 13 pounds. It is most frequently found in the northern parts of the continent of Europe, Norway and Sweden being its favorite homes. For some time it was almost or wholly extinct in Great Britain; but it now again holds a place in the British fauna, and constitutes one of its greatest ornaments. The male is commonly called the *mountain-cock* or *cock-of-the-woods*.

**capercailzie**, *n.* Same as *capercaille*.

**caperclawt**, **caperclawt**, *v. t.* [*Erroneous forms of clapperclaw.*] To tear with the nails; clapperclaw; abuse.

He *caperclaweth* Beza very sore.

*Birch.*

**caper-cutting** (kă'pēr-kut'ing), *a.* Dancing in a frolicsome manner; flighty. *Beau. and Fl.* **caperdewaiet**, *n.* [*Origin unknown.*] The stocks.

I here engage myself to loose ye,

And free your heels from *caperdewies*.

*S. Butler, Hudibras, II. l. 831.*

**caperer** (kă'pēr-ēr), *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances frolicsomenly.

The nimble *caperer* on the cord.

*Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.*

**capercaillet** (ka-pēr-kāl'yē), *n.* Same as *capercaille*.

**caperlash** (kă'pēr-lash), *n.* [*E. dial.*] Abusive language. *Halliwel.* [*North. Eng.*]

**caperlonger** (kă'pēr-long'gér), *n.* [*< It. cappa longa (now lunga), pl. "cappelonghe, a kind of long skallops or cockles" (Florio): cappa, a cape; longa, lunga, fem. of longo, lungo, long: see cape<sup>1</sup> and long<sup>1</sup>.*] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pinnidae* or wing-shells, *Pinna pectinata*,

having a wedge-shaped shell gaping at the broad end: the largest of British bivalves. [*Local at Plymouth in England.*]

**capernoity** (kap-ēr-noi'ti), *a.* [*Also capernoity, -noitie, -nutie, -noited; formation uncertain.*] Crabbed; irritable; peevish. *Jamieson.* [*Scotch.*]

**capernoity** (kap-ēr-noi'ti), *n.* [*Cf. capernoity, a.*] The noddle. *Jamieson.* [*Scotch.*]

**caperont**, *n.* [*< It. caperone, aug. of capparo, caper.*] A kind of caper. See *extract*.

*Capperoni* [*It.*], a kind of great capers for salets, called *caperons*. *Florio.*

**caper-plant** (kă'pēr-plant), *n.* Same as *cap<sup>2</sup>*.

**capers** (kă'pēr), *n. pl.* The buds of the caper-plant. See *cap<sup>2</sup>*.

**caper-sauce** (kă'pēr-sās), *n.* A sauce seasoned with or containing capers: usually a white sauce.

**caper-spurge** (kă'pēr-spérj), *n.* A plant, *Euphorbia Lathyrus*, also called *wild caper*. See *cap<sup>2</sup>* and *spurge*.

**caper-tea** (kă'pēr-tē), *n.* A peculiar kind of black tea, with a knotty curled leaf, so named from its fancied resemblance to the caper.

**caper-tree** (kă'pēr-trē), *n.* The *Capparis nobilis*, a small tree of Australia, with a pulpy fruit of the size of a large orange.

**Capetian** (ka-pē'shian), *a.* [*After F. Capétien, < Capet.*] Pertaining or relating to the posterity of Hugh Capet, founder of the dynasty which succeeded the Frankish Carolingians on the throne of France (A. D. 987): as, the *Capetian* family or dynasty; *Capetian* documents. The succeeding royal houses (that of Valois, 1328, and that of Bourbon, 1589) being of the same blood, Capet was popularly considered their family name; hence Louis XVI. was arraigned before the National Convention under the name of Louis Capet.

**capeuna** (kap-e-ŭ'nā), *n.* [*Braz.*] A fish of the family *Hamulonidae*, *Hamulon trivittatum* or *quadrilineatum*. It has a more slender body and smaller mouth than most of its congeners, and the body has three or four distinct longitudinal golden streaks on the sides. It inhabits the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast. Also called *white grunt*.

**cape-weed** (kă'pē-wēd), *n.* 1. The archil lichen, *Rocella tinctoria*; so called from the Cape Verd islands, whence the article is exported. —2. In Australia, the *Cryptostemma calandula-cea*, a composite plant of South Africa (the Cape), allied to the marigold, which has become extensively naturalized in some districts.

**capful** (kap'fŭl), *n.* [*< cap<sup>1</sup> + -ful.*] As much as fills a cap; a small quantity.

There came a *capful* of grape right in our faces.

*W. H. Russell.*

A *capful* of wind (*naut.*), a moderate gale lasting only a short time.

I warrant you you were frightened, wa'n't you, last night, when it blew but a *capful* of wind.

*DeFoe, Robinson Crusoe.*

**caph**, **kaph** (kaf), *n.* [*Heb. kaph.*] An ancient Jewish liquid measure, equal to about 2½ pints. **cap<sup>1</sup>** (kaf'ār), *n.* [*Ar. khafar, road-guard, road-toll, < khafarah, defense, guard.*] 1. A post or station where money is collected from passengers for maintaining the security of the roads.

I and my horse swam separately ashore: at a small distance from thence was a *cap<sup>1</sup>*, or turnpike.

*Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. lvi.*

2. The tax so collected.

These *Caphars* are certain duties which Travellers are obliged to pay, at several passes upon the Road, to Officers, who attend in their appointed Stations to receive them. *Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 4.*

In the self same place a Temple was erected, . . . unto which the Arabians would not suffer us to ascend, . . . until we had payed the *cap<sup>1</sup>* they demanded.

*Sandys, Travels (1652), p. 135.*

**capias** (kă'pi-as), *n.* [*L., take (impv.), 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (an impv. use) of capere, take: see capable.*] In *law*, a writ in a civil action directing that the person of the defendant be taken into custody. The commonest kinds are the *capias ad respondendum* (take to answer), which is issued to arrest before judgment (this is the usual sense when the word *capias* is used alone), and the *capias ad satisfaciendum* (take to satisfy, usually abbreviated to *ca. sa.*), which is issued after judgment, for execution against the person. A *testatum capias* was a second or further writ, allowed in certain cases where the return of the first attested the absence of the defendant.

**capibara** (kap-i-bā'rā), *n.* [*Pg. capibara, copy-bara, < Tupi capiguara, 'grass-eater.' Cf. cabiai.*] The cabiai or water-cavy of South America, *Hydrochaerus capibara*, the largest living quadruped of the hystriocomorphic series of the simplicitent rodents; the only known representative of the family *Hydrochaeridae*. It is related to the *Caviidae*, but distinguished from them by certain cranial and dental characters. The animal is 3



or 4 feet long, has a massive body, a heavy flat head, broad obtuse muzzle, small eyes and ears, short stout legs with hoof-like claws, a mere stump of a tail, coarse pelage, and brownish coloration, and weighs about 100 pounds. It abounds in tropical rivers, and is especially common in



Capibara, or Water-cavy (*Hydrochærus capibara*).

Brazil and among the islands of the La Plata, living generally in small companies in the heavy vegetation of the banks, and on alarm taking to the water, in which it swims and dives with ease. It is mild and inoffensive in disposition, and is easily tamed. The flesh is edible. Also called *water-hog* and *water-pig*. Also written *capybara*, *capibar*, *capivara*.

In shaded nooks beneath the boughs, the *capybaras*, rabbits as large as sheep, went paddling sleepily round and round. Kingsley, *Westward Ho*, p. 356.

**capidgi** (kap'i-ji), *n.* [*Turk. qapji*, lit. a porter, doorkeeper, < *qapi*, door, gate.] An executioner in Turkey and Persia.

In Turkey and Persia, when the enemies of a great man have sufficient influence to procure a warrant for his death, a *capidgi* or executioner is despatched with it to the victim, who quietly submits to his fate.

T. H. Horne, *Introd. to Study of Holy Script*, III. 140.

**capillaceous** (kap-i-lā'shius), *a.* [*L. capillaceus*, hair-like, of hair, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] Hair-like in dimensions or appearance; capillary.

**capillaire** (kap-i-lār'), *n.* [*F.*, the maidenhair fern (= *E. capillary*, *n.*, 3), and a syrup made from it, < *LL. capillaris* (sc. *herba*, herb), maidenhair: see *capillary*.] 1. The maidenhair fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.—2. A kind of syrup prepared with maidenhair fern; also, by extension, any simple syrup, as of sugar or honey, flavored with orange-flowers or orange-flower water.

**capillament** (ka-pil'a-ment), *n.* [*L. capillamentum*, the hair, hairy fibers of plants, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] A filament or fine fiber; specifically, in *bot.*, the filament forming the stalk of the stamen; a small fine thread like a hair.

The solid capillaments of the nerves.

Bp. Berkeley, *Sirls*, § 224.

**capillarimeter** (kap'i-lā-rim'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *metrum*, measure.] A device for testing oils by the size of the drops which fall from a point of standard size under fixed conditions of temperature, etc.

**capillarity** (kap'i-lā-ri-nes or ka-pil'a-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being capillary; capillarity. [*Rare.*]

**capillarity** (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*L. capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being capillary; capillary attraction.

I was already perfectly familiar with the notion of a skin upon the surface of liquids, and I had been taught by means of it to work out problems in capillarity.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 147.

**capillary** (kap'i-lā-ri or ka-pil'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L. capillaris*, pertaining to the hair (*LL. herba capillaris*, maidenhair fern), < *capillus*, the hair, prop. of the head (for *capillus*), < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling hair: as, a *capillary* lotion; *capillary* fibers or threads.—2. Specifically, in *bot.*, resembling hair in the manner of growth: applied in this sense by Ray, Boerhaave, and other early botanists to ferns.

*Capillary* or capillaceous plants are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. Quincy.

3. Resembling a single hair; specifically, in *anat.*, having (as a tube) so small a bore that water cannot be poured into it, and will not run through it.—4. Pertaining to a capillary or to capillaries: as, *capillary* circulation.

The quickness with which a withered slip revives on being placed in water, shows us the part which *capillary* action plays. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 12.

5. Pertaining to the phenomena of the rise of fluids in tubes and chinks, and, more generally, to the collecting of liquids in drops,

their spreading over surfaces (as oil on water), and various other phenomena explicable proximately by surface-tension and ultimately by cohesion and adhesion, considered as forces acting at finite but insensible distances.—6. In *surg.*, linear: descriptive of a fracture of the skull without separation of the parts of the injured bones.—**Capillary antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints are long, slender, and very loosely articulated, the outer ones being generally a little longer; this is regarded as a modification of the clavate type.—**Capillary attraction**, *capillary repulsion, attraction or repulsion due to surface tension, that is, to the forces between the particles of the surface film of a liquid and between it and any body with which it is in contact. Floating bodies, as particles of sawdust, are drawn together and to the walls of the containing vessel by capillary attraction; two bodies, one of which is wet by the liquid while the other is not, repel each other. The rise of a liquid along the walls of a vessel wet by it and the elevation or depression of liquids in tubes are due to capillary action.—**Capillary bottle**, a bottle with a dropping-tube, used in preparing objects for the microscope.—**Capillary bronchitis**. See *bronchitis*.—**Capillary electrometer**. See *electro-capillary*.—**Capillary filter**, a simple water-filter, consisting of a cord of loose fiber, as a cotton candle-wick, one end of which is placed in the water, while the other end hangs over the edge of the vessel. The water is drawn through the cord by capillary action, without its impurities.—**Capillary repulsion**. See *capillary attraction*.—**Capillary tubes**, tubes with very small bores, of which the diameter is only a fraction of a centimeter. If a tube of this sort, open at both ends, is taken and one of its ends immersed in water, the water will rise within the tube to a sensible height above the surface of the water in the vessel, the height being inversely as the diameter of the bore; that is, the smaller the bore the greater the height. Different liquids rise in capillary tubes to different heights. The rise is explained by the action of cohesion as a force acting at insensible distances (hence called *capillary attraction*), which produces a tension of the superficial film of the liquid (see *surface-tension*) that exerts a pull upward where the surface is concave, as when the tube is moistened by the liquid (as glass or metal by water, alcohol, etc.), but a pressure downward where the surface is convex; consequently, those liquids which do not adhere to or wet the surface of the tube immersed in them stand lower within than without. Mercury, for example, is depressed in a glass tube, but rises in one of tin, to which it can adhere. The oil rises in the wick of a lamp or candle by this principle.—**Capillary vessels**, in *anat.*, the capillaries.*

**II. n.; pl. capillaries (-riz).** 1. A tube with a small bore. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) One of the minute blood-vessels which form a network between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins. They are formed of a single endothelial coat, and the finer ones may be no larger in diameter than is sufficient to allow the passage of a blood-corpuscle. (*b*) One of the minute lymphatic ducts. (*c*) One of the intercellular passages in the liver which unite to form the bile-ducts.—3. In *bot.*, a fern: especially applied to such ferns as grow like tufts of hair on walls. Sir T. Browne. See I., 2.

**capillation** (ka-pil-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. capillatio* (*n.*), prop. being hairy, < *capillus*, hairy, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] 1. A blood-vessel like a hair; a capillary. Sir T. Browne.—2. Hairiness; a making a thing hairy. Bailey, 1727.

**capillature** (ka-pil'a-tūr), *n.* [*L. capillatura*, the hair, esp. false hair, < *capillatus*, hairy: see *capillation*.] A bush of hair; frizzling of the hair. [*Rare.*]

**capilli** (ka-pil'i), *n. pl.* [*LL. (NL.)*, pl. of *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] In *entom.*, hairs on the upper part or front and vertex of an insect's head.

**capillifolious** (ka-pil-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [*L. capillus*, hair, + *folium*, leaf: see *folio*.] Having hair-like leaves.

**capilliform** (ka-pil'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. capillus*, hair, + *forma*, form.] In the shape or form of a hair or hairs: as, a *capilliform* fiber.

**capillitium** (kap-i-līsh'i-um), *n.* [*LL.*, the hair collectively, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The variously constituted intricate filamentous structure which together with the spores fills the spore-case in many of the genera of the *Myxomycetes*. (*b*) The stout hyphæ which are found at maturity in the spore-mass of some genera of *Gasteromycetes*, as *Lycoperdon*, *Geaster*, and *Bovista*.

**capillose** (kap'i-lōs), *a.* [*L. capillosus*, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] Hairy; abounding with hair.

**capirote** (kap'i-rōt), *n.* A name of the common blackcap warbler of Europe, *Sylvia atricapilla*.

**capistra**, *n.* Plural of *capistrum*.

**capistrate** (ka-pis'trāt), *a.* [*L. capistratus*, pp. of *capistrare*, tie with a halter, bind, fasten, < *capistrum*, a halter: see *capistrum*.] In *ornith.*, cowed or hooded; masked; having the

front of the head covered, as if by a mask, with marked color.

**capistrum** (ka-pis'trum), *n.*; pl. *capistra* (-trā). [*LL.*, a halter, a muzzle, a band, < *capere*, hold: see *capable*.] 1. A bandage worn by ancient flute-players to prevent the undue distention of the cheeks in blowing their instruments.—2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the head.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, the face of a bird; the part of the head about the bill, especially when distinguished in any way, as by a mask of color. Sundevall. (*b*) A mask of color enveloping more or less of the head like a hood, as in the hooded gull, *Larus capistratus*.

**capita**, *n.* Latin plural of *caput*.

**capitaine** (kap'i-tān), *n.* [*F. capitaine*, a captain.] A labroid fish, *Lachnolæmus maximus* or *falcatus*, better known as *hogfish*. See *cut under hogfish*.

**capital**<sup>1</sup> (kap'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. capital*, < *OF. and F. capital* (AS. *capitol*, in comp. *capitol-mæsse*, first mass) = *Pr. Sp. Pg. capital* = *It. capitale*, < *L. capitalis*, relating to the head, and hence to life, dangerous, capital, also chief, preëminent, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. *a.* 1. Relating to the head; situated on the head.

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise  
Expect with mortal pain. Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 383.

2. Used at the head or beginning, as of a sentence, line, or word. See *capital letters*, below.

—3. Affecting the head or life; incurring or involving the forfeiture of life; punishable with death: as, treason and murder are *capital* offenses or crimes; hence, fatal; most serious: as, a *capital* mistake.

By the laws of all kingdoms it is a *capital* crime to devise or purpose the death of the king.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

The law which made forgery *capital* in England was passed without the smallest reference to the state of society in India. Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

4. First in importance; chief; principal.

This had been

Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread  
All generations. Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 343.

Whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity. Is. Taylor.

The *capital* peculiarity of the eloquence of all times of revolution . . . is that the actions it persuades to are the highest and most heroic which men can do.

R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 173.

A ministry which has been once defeated on a *capital* question rarely recovers its moral force. Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, I.

5. Very good; excellent; first-class: as, a *capital* singer or player; a *capital* dinner; a *capital* fellow.

When the reading was over, nobody said *capital*, or even good, or even tolerable. T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. ii.

In a dirty little inn, ill-kept by friendly, simple people, I had a *capital* breakfast.

C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 52.

**Capital cross**. See *cross*.—**Capital letters** (*capital A, B, C*, etc.), in *writing and printing*, letters of a larger face than, and differing more or less in form from, the letters constituting the bulk of the text (small or lower-case letters), and corresponding in the main (especially in printing) to the majuscules of ancient inscriptions and manuscripts, which were wholly written in such letters: so called because used in headings, and at the beginning or head of sentences, lines of poetry, proper names, etc.—**Capital mannet**. See *manet*.—**Capital offense, crime, or felony**, a crime or offense which involves the penalty of death. All the more serious offenses against society were punishable with death until comparatively recent times (the number in England in Blackstone's time, without benefit of clergy, being 160); but now the only civil crimes generally treated as capital are murder, piracy, and treason, to which rape, arson, and one or two others are added in some countries or states.—**Capital stock**. See *capital*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, and *stock*.—**Syn.** 4. Leading, prominent, important, essential.—5. Prime, splendid, perfect.

**II. n.** 1. The city or town which is the official seat of government in a country, state, or province, or of justice in a county.—2. A capital letter (which see, under *I.*). Abbreviated *cap.*—**Rustic capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters differing from the square capitals. In that the lines are more free and the forms more slender and less angular.—**Square capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters in which the horizontal lines are carefully made at right angles with the vertical strokes. The forms are based on those of the lapidary inscriptions. The rustic and square capitals were used contemporaneously, and were generally superseded by the uncial characters as early as the sixth century.

**capital**<sup>2</sup> (kap'i-tal), *n.* [= *D. kapital* = *G. Dan. kapital* = *Sw. kapital*. < *F. capital* = *Sp. Pg. capital* = *It. capitale*, < *ML. capitale*, wealth, stock (whence also ult. the earlier *E.* forms *chattel* and *cattle*, *q. v.*), prop. neut. of *L. capitalis*, principal, chief: see *capital*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. In *polit. econ.*: (*a*) That part of the produce of industry which, in the form either of national or of in-

dividual wealth, is available for further production; an accumulation of the products of past labor capable of being used in the support of present or future labor. (b) All forms of wealth employed as means of further production; "that part of [a man's] wealth which he devotes to acquiring an income in the form of money, or, more generally, to acquisition . . . by means of trade." *Marshall, Principles of Economics* (3d ed.), p. 144. (c) The permanent fund of productive wealth. 'Capital' in this sense is contrasted with 'capital goods,' the concrete, perishable or imperishable objects in which it is embodied. (d) Material means of production owned by one person and used to produce goods for the market by means of the hired labor of other persons. This is the conception of Marx and the Marxian socialists.—2. Specifically, the wealth employed in carrying on a particular trade, manufacture, business, or undertaking; stock in trade; the actual estate, whether in money or property, which is owned and employed by an individual, firm, or corporation in business; also, capitalization. As commonly used to indicate financial resources, it implies ownership, and does not, without qualification, include borrowed money. With reference to a corporation, it is the aggregate of the sum subscribed and paid in, or secured to be paid in, by the shareholders, with the addition of all undivided gains or profits realized in the use and investment of those sums; or if losses have been incurred, then it is the residue after deducting such losses. See *stock*. 3. Figuratively, productive resources of any kind, whether physical or moral.—**Active capital.** See *active*.—**Circulating capital,** that part of capital which is consumed in, or assumes a new form by the effect of, a single use, or, having been once used, ceases to be directly available for the same service, as the raw materials used in the manufacture of any article.—**Fixed capital,** capital which is of a permanent character, and is available for more than a single use, as the buildings in which and the machinery by which articles are manufactured.

Capital which exists in any of these durable shapes, and the return to which is spread over a period of corresponding duration, is called *Fixed Capital*.

*J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. vi. § 1.*

To make capital of, to seize and use for the furtherance of private advantage or party purposes.

**capital<sup>3</sup>** (kap'i-tal), *n.* [*< ME. capitale, prop. \*capitel, = OF. chapitel, F. chapiteau = Pr. Sp. Pg. capitel = It. capitello = G. kapitäl, kapitäl = D. kapitael = Dan. kapitæl = Sw. kapitäl, < L. capitellum, the head of a column or pillar, also lit. a little head (see capitellum and cadet), dim. of caput (capit-), head: see capitäl, caput.*] 1. The head or uppermost member of anything. Specifically, in arch., the uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, which serves as the crown of the shaft,



Medieval Capital.—Abbey of Vézelay, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

and as a member of transition between it and the entablature, or other portion of the structure above the pillar. In classical architecture the different orders have their respective appropriate capitals; but in the Egyptian, Indian, Moorish, Byzantine, and medieval styles the capitals are endlessly diversified.

2. In *fort.*, the line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin.—3. The head of a still, a chimney, etc.—**Angular capital,** a term applied to the modern Ionic capital, which has four similar sides and all its volutes placed at an angle of 135° with the plane of the frieze. See *angle-capital*.—**Axis of the Ionic capital.** See *axis*.

**capital<sup>3</sup>** (kap'i-tal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized* or *capitalised*, ppr. *capitalizing* or *capitalising*. [*< capital<sup>3</sup>, n.*] To furnish or crown with a capital, as a pillar or column. [Rare.]

The white column capitalised with gilding.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Villette, ix.*

**capital<sup>4</sup>** (kap'i-tal), *n.* [*< ME. capitel, capille (partly < AS. capitul), also assimilated chapitel, chapille, chapitre, < OF. capille, chapille, chapitre, F. chapitre = Sp. capitulo = Pg. capitulo = It. capitolo = D. kappitel = G. kapitæl = Dan. kapitæl = Sw. capitel, < L. capitulum, a chapter, lit. a little head, dim. of caput (capit-), head: see caput, and cf. chapter, chapitre, doublets of capital<sup>4</sup>.*] A chapter or section of a book.

**capitalisation, capitalise.** See *capitalization, capitalize*.

**capitalism** (kap'i-tal-izm), *n.* [*< capital<sup>2</sup> + -ism.*] 1. The state of having capital or property; possession of capital.

The sense of capitalism sobered and dignified Paul de Florac.  
*Thackeray, Newcomes, xlv.*

2. The concentration or massing of capital in the hands of a few; also, the power or influence of large or combined capital.

Industry is carried on by the concentration of large sums of capital; it is there [in England] that capitalism has developed most largely, and has thus prepared the causes of its own destruction.  
*Orpen, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 209.*

The working-men find the journals out of sympathy with their aims and aspirations, and have learnt to regard them as hopelessly subservient to what they call capitalism.  
*N. A. Rev., CXLIH. 312.*

**capitalist** (kap'i-tal-ist), *n.* [*< capital<sup>2</sup> + -ist; = F. capitaliste.*] One who has capital; especially, a man of large property which is or may be employed in business.

I take the expenditure of the capitalist, not the value of the capital, as my standard. *Burke, A Regicide Peace.*

I wish to see workmen becoming by degrees their own capitalists.—shareholders in all the profits and all the advantages which capital confers. *Jevons, Social Reform, p. 119.*

**capitalistic** (kap'i-tal-ist'ik), *a.* [*< capitalist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to capital or capitalists; representing or carried on by capital or capitalists; founded on or believing in capitalism: as, *capitalistic* production; *capitalistic* opinions.

He [Lassalle] tells the workmen . . . that the great industrial centres are the germs of the future state, in which the *capitalistic* shall be superseded by the socialistic method of production. *G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 63.*

The characteristic feature of the *capitalistic* system of production is that industry is controlled by capitalists employing free wage-labour; that is, while the capitalist owns and controls the means of production, the free labourer has lost all ownership in land and capital and has nothing to depend on but his wage.  
*Encyc. Brit., XXII. 212.*

**capitalization<sup>1</sup>** (kap'i-tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< capitalize<sup>1</sup> + -ation.*] The use of capital letters at the beginning of words in writing or printing. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

**capitalization<sup>2</sup>** (kap'i-tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< capitalize<sup>2</sup> + -ation; = F. capitalisation.*] 1. The act of capitalizing. (a) The application of wealth as capital, especially in large amounts, to the purposes of trade, manufactures, etc.

Economics . . . is also the science of Capitalisation.

*Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 241.*

(b) The act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment. (c) Conversion into capital: as, the creditors consented to the *capitalization* of half their claims. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

2. The aggregate of capital stock, authorized or outstanding, of a corporation.

**capitalize<sup>1</sup>** (kap'i-tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized*, ppr. *capitalizing*. [*< capital<sup>1</sup> + -ize.*] To begin with a capital letter: as, to *capitalize* the first word of a sentence.

**capitalize<sup>2</sup>** (kap'i-tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized*, ppr. *capitalizing*. [*< capital<sup>2</sup> + -ize; = F. capitaliser.*] To convert into capital or into an equivalent capital sum. (a) To convert (wealth or other property) into capital which may be used for purposes of trade, manufactures, etc. (b) To compute or realize the present value of in money: applied to the conversion of a periodical payment for a definite or an indefinite length of time into a single payment or capital sum: as, to *capitalize* a pension; to *capitalize* rents. (c) To convert (floating debt) into stock or shares. Also spelled *capitalise*. (d) To issue shares of capital stock representing productive property, or a privilege through which an income may be obtained.

**capitally** (kap'i-tal-i), *adv.* 1. By the loss of one's head or life.

He was punished capitally.

*Bp. Patrick, Paraphrases and Com., Gen. xliii. 15.*

2. In a capital manner; in a preëminent degree; excellently; finely: as, she sang *capitally*.

Away here in the wild Balkan mountains, there is old Mr. Somebodyoff's son, . . . who talks English capitally.  
*J. Baker, Turkey, p. 221.*

**capitalness** (kap'i-tal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capital; preëminence. [Rare.]

**capitan-pasha, n.** See *captain-pasha*.

**capitata, n.** Plural of *capitatum*.

**capitate** (kap'i-tāt), *a.* [*< L. capitatus, having a head, < caput (capit-), head: see caput.*] 1. In bot., head-shaped, or collected in a head, as a dense terminal cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers; having a rounded head: as, a *capitate* stigma.—2. In ornith., having an enlarged extremity: as, the *capitate* feather of a peacock's tail.—3. In entom., suddenly enlarged at the end so as to form a ball or oval mass: applied to the antennæ of insects when this form is produced by several expanded terminal joints, as in most of the *Curculionidae*.

**capitation** (kap-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. capitation, poll-tax, < LL. capitatio(n-), the poll-tax, < L. caput (capit-), head: see caput.*] 1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons, as the inhabitants of a city.

"Baptize all nations" must signify all that it can signify, all that are reckoned in the *capitations* and accounts of a nation.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 127.*

2. A tax or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. *Sir T. Browne.* Also called a *capitation-tax*.

No *capitation* or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.  
*Const. of U. S.*

**Capitation grant,** a grant of so much per head; specifically, in Great Britain, a grant annually paid by government to schools on account of each pupil who passes a certain test examination, and to volunteer military companies on account of such members as reach the stage of "efficiency."

**capitatum** (kap-i-tā'tum), *n.*; pl. *capitata* (-tā). [*NL., neut. of L. capitatus, headed: see capitate.*] The large capitae bone of the carpus, more fully called *os capitatum*; the os magnum. See *cut* under *hand*.

**Capitella** (kap-i-tel'ä), *n.* [*NL., fem. dim. of L. caput (capit-), head: see caput.*] 1. The typical genus of the family *Capitellidae*: synonymous with *Lumbriconais*.—2. [*I. c.*] Plural of *capitellum*.

**capitellar** (kap-i-tel'är), *a.* [*< L. capitellum, a small head, the capital of a column, dim. of caput (capit-), head: see capitellum.*] Of or pertaining to a capitellum.

**capitellate** (kap-i-tel'ät), *a.* [*< NL. capitellatus, < L. capitellum, a little head: see capitellum.*] 1. In bot., growing in small heads.—2. Having a capitellum or capitulum.

**Capitellidae** (kap-i-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Capitella + -idae.*] A family of marine polychæteous annelids, typified by the genus *Capitella*, lacking parapodia, and having the vascular system reduced or wanting. Other genera of this family are *Notomastus* and *Dasybranchus*.

**capitelliform** (kap-i-tel'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. capitellum (see capitellum) + forma, form.*] Same as *capitulumform*.

**capitellum** (kap-i-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *capitella* (-ä). [*L., a small head, dim. of caput (capit-), head: see caput, capitäl, and cadet.*] 1. In anat.:

(a) The rounded convex articular eminence upon the distal extremity of the humerus (*capitellum humeri*), which is received in the cup-shaped head of the radius. (b) The head of a rib (*capitellum costæ*), as distinguished from the tuberculum or shoulder. Also called *capitulum*.—2. In zool., the tentacular portion of the body or the hydranth of a hydroid polyp; that part of the hydranth which bears tentacles and appears to be analogous to a head.

The aboral pole grows out into a stalk-like part, which carries the head, and is distinguished as the *capitellum* or hydranth.  
*Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 92.*

**Capitibranchia, Capitibranchiata** (kap'i-ti-brang'ki-ä, -brang'ki-ä'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see capitibranchiate.*] Same as *Cephalobranchia*.

**capitibranchiate** (kap'i-ti-brang'ki-ät), *a.* [*< NL. capitibranchiatus, also capitobranchiatus, < L. caput (capit-), head, + branchia, gills.*] Same as *cephalobranchiate*.

In the tubicolous *capito-branchiate* forms.

*Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 377.*

In some *capito-branchiate* Chætopods cartilage forms a skeletal support for the gill-plumes.

*Encyc. Brit., XVI. 676.*



Lower end of Left Human Humerus (front view).

a, internal epicondyle; b, external epicondyle; c, trochlea; d, capitellum.

**Capito** (kap'i-tō), *n.* [*L.*, a fish with a large head, prop. adj., large-headed, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] A genus of barbets, typical of the subfamily *Capitoninae* as restricted by G. R. Gray in 1841 to the American scansorial barbets or thickheads. The word was originally used in this connection by Vieillot in 1816; it was transferred



Peruvian Barbet (*Capito peruvianus*).

In 1820 by Temminck to the puff-birds, or American flsist-rostral barbets, of the family *Bucconidae*, and subsequently became, at the hands of other writers, a loose synonym of various genera of old- as well as new-world barbets, included in families known as *Megalaimidae*, *Capitonidae*, etc. Its proper and now current sense is that here indicated. See *barbet*<sup>2</sup>, *Bucconidae*, *Capitonidae*.

**Capitol** (kap'i-tol), *n.* [(*ME.* \**capitoile*, *capitoille*) = *F.* *capitole* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *capitolio*, < *L.* *capitolium*, < *caput* (*capit-*), the head: see *caput*.] 1. In Rome, and in Roman cities and colonies, the precinct and temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, the protector of the city. The Capitol at Rome, situated on the southwestern summit of the Capitoline hill, was the center of the official religion of the state. In it the cult of Juno and of Minerva was associated with that of Jupiter. It was three times destroyed by fire, and each time restored with augmented magnificence; the last edifice continued to exist, though despoiled, till about the tenth century. The whole of the Capitoline hill (originally Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius) was also called the Capitol; on the second of its two summits was the citadel. The modern Capitol, or museum of the Capitol, stands in the space between the summits. Meetings of the senate and other legislative bodies have been held in or on the Capitol in both ancient and modern times. Literary references or inscriptions prove the existence of a capitol on the model of that in Rome in more than twenty provincial cities of Italy, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and the East; and there can be no doubt that a similar foundation was established in every regularly constituted Roman colony. The Roman capitol of Toulouse, which has been more than once renewed, has been the chief seat of authority in that city from medieval times to the present day.

The cake-bakers, being returned to Lerné, went presently, before they did either eat or drink, to the Capitol, and there before their king, called Picrochole, . . . made their complaint, showing their panniers broken, their coats torn, etc.

*Rabelais* (tr. by Urquhart), *Gargantua*, xxvi.

2. In the United States, the edifice occupied by Congress at Washington; also, in the separate States, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions.

**Capitolian** (kap-i-tō'li-ān), *a.* Same as *Capitoline*.

**Capitoline** (kap'i-to-lin), *a.* [*L.* *Capitolinus*, < *Capitolium*, the Capitol.] Pertaining to any Roman Capitol, or to Jupiter the Protector, of whose worship the Capitol was the official seat; specifically, pertaining to the Capitol at Rome, or to the hill on which it stood: as, the *Capitoline Museum*.—**Capitoline games**, in ancient Rome, annual games originally instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls. They were re-instituted, after having fallen into disuse, by Domitian, and were thereafter celebrated every fifth year.

**Capitonidae** (kap-i-ton'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Capito* (*n-*) + *-idae*.] A family of non-passerine zygodactyl birds, the scansorial barbets, inhabiting the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Leading genera are *Pogonorrhynchus*, *Megalaima*, *Calorhynchus*, etc., of the old world, and *Capito* of the new. The family name is almost inextricably confused with *Bucconidae*. See *barbet*<sup>2</sup> and *Megalaimidae*, and cuts under *Capito* and *Pogonorrhynchus*.

**Capitoninae** (kap'i-tō-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Capito* (*n-*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Megalaimidae*, typified by the genus *Capito*; the thick-heads, or American scansorial barbets, confined to Central and South America, and represented by about 12 species of the genera *Capito* and *Tetragonops*. See cut under *Capito*.

**capitoline** (kap'i-tō-nin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Capitonidae* proper or *Capitoninae*.

**capitopedal** (kap'i-tō-ped'al), *a.* [*L.* *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the head and foot.

Right and left of the neck [in *Patella*] are seen a pair of minute oblong yellow bodies, which were originally described by Lankester as orifices possibly connected with the evacuation of the generative products. On account of their position they were termed by him the *capitopedal* orifices, being placed near the junction of head and foot. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 646.

**capitula**, *n.* Plural of *capitulum*.

**capitulant** (ka-pit'ū-lant), *n.* [*L.* *capitulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *capitulare*: see *capitulate*.] One who capitulates or surrenders. *Alison*, *Hist. Europe*.

**capitulante** (*Sp.* pron. kā-pē-tō-lān'te), *n.* [*Sp.*, prop. pp. of *capitular*, < *ML.* *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters: see *capitulate*.] A contractor. [Use in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

**capitular** (ka-pit'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *capitulaire* = *It.* *capitolare*, *a.* and *n.*, < *ML.* *capitulare*, pertaining to a chapter (cf. *L.L.* *capitulare*, neut., a poll-tax), < *L.* *capitulum*, a chapter (section of a book, or a council), lit. a little head: see *capitulum*, *chapter*, and *capital*<sup>4</sup>.] 1. *a.* 1. Belonging to a chapter, in any sense of that word. Also *capitulary*.

The next step would have been to impose monastic vows upon all the *capitular* clergy.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Hist. Norm. Conq.*, II. 301.

2. In *bot.*, growing in a capitulum or head. See *capitate*.—3. In *zool.* and *anat.*, pertaining to a capitulum.—**Capitular mass**. See *mass*<sup>1</sup>.—**Capitular process**, in *anat.*, a small process or prominence on a vertebra, with which the capitulum of a rib articulates; the articular facet for the head of a rib. See cuts under *atlas* and *cervical*.

II. *n.* 1. An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons.—2. *pl.* The body of laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne and other princes in general councils and assemblies of the people. They are so called because divided into chapters or sections.

That great legislator knew too well the importance attached by all mankind to local customs, to allow his imperial *capitulaires* to interfere, unnecessarily, with the *Frisian laws*. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, I. 22.



Capitol of the United States, Washington, D. C.

3. A member of a chapter.

Statutes which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members, or *capitulars*. *Aylife*, *Parergon*.

In the preceding senses also *capitulary*. 4. [*Sp.*, < *ML.*: see above.] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a regidor elected to the ayuntamiento or town council, as distinguished from one appointed by the executive authority.

**capitularly** (ka-pit'ū-lār-li), *adv.* In the form or manner of a chapter, as of a religious order.

The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met. *Swift*, To Mr. St. John.

**capitulary** (ka-pit'ū-lār-ri), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *capitular*, 1.

The *capitulary* acts of York Cathedral. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. § 35.

II. *n.*; *pl.* *capitularies* (-riz). Same as *capitular*, 1, 2, and 3.

More than one law was made, forbidding all Sunday labour, and this prohibition was reiterated by Charlemagne in his *Capitulaires*. *Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, II. 259.

**capitulate** (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *capitulated*, ppr. *capitulating*. [*L.* *capitulatus*, pp. of *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters, hence arrange conditions (esp. of surrender), < *L.* *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulum*, *capitular*, and *chapter*.] 1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles; hence, to draw up articles of agreement; arrange

terms of agreement; treat; also, to enter into an agreement; confederate.

Do not bid me  
Dismiss my soldiers, or *capitulate*  
Again with Rome's mechanics. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 2.

Percy, Northumberland,  
The archbishop's Grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer,  
*Capitulate* against us. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., III. 2.

He who took so hainously to be offer'd nineteen Propositions from the Parliament, *capitulates* heer with God almost in as many Articles. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xxv.

2. To surrender to an enemy on stipulated conditions. Used especially regarding an army or a garrison, when the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties.

Mondragon was determined not to yield at discretion, although very willing to *capitulate*.

*Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 528.

I am ashamed to think how easily we *capitulate* to badges and names, to large societies and dead institutions.

*Emerson*, *Self-reliance*.

**capitulate**, **capitulated** (ka-pit'ū-lāt, -lāt-ed), *a.* [*L.* *capitulatus*, < *L.* *capitulum*: see *capitulum*.] 1. Having a capitulum or knob. Specifically—2. In *bot.*, head-like: applied to the apothecium of a lichen when it is irregularly rounded or globular and seated on the apex of a stem-like portion of the thallus, as in *Cladonia*. *Lindsay*.

**capitulation** (ka-pit'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *D.* *kapitulatio* = *F.* *capitulation* (< *G.* *capitulatio* = *Dan.* *kapitulation*) = *Sp.* *capitulación* = *Pg.* *capitulação* = *It.* *capitolazione*, < *ML.* \**capitulatio* (*n-*) (cf. *capitulatio* (*n-*), an index of chapters), < *capitulare*, *capitulate*: see *capitulate*.] 1. An article or articles of agreement; formal agreement. [Rare.]

With special *capitulation* that neither the Scots nor the French shall reformat. *Bp. Burnet*, *Records*, No. 50, I. 2.

Specifically—2. The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions; also, the treaty or instrument containing the conditions of such a surrender.

My idea was, that all persons taken in war were to be deemed prisoners of war. That those who surrender on *capitulation* (or convention) are prisoners of war also.

*Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, I. 164.

3. (a) In the Holy Roman Empire, the contract or pledge entered into by the elected emperor, before receiving coronation, with the electors, in which the latter generally secured some concession as the price of their votes. (b) *pl.* (1) The name given by Europeans to those treaties and concessions of the early sultans of Turkey which secure to foreigners residing there rights of extraterritoriality, in continuation of similar privileges granted to foreign residents by the Byzantine empire.

These privileges are in general called *Capitulations*; not in the sense now usual of a surrender of right, for they were a free grant, but in the old sense of an agreement under heads and articles—"Capitula." The word was not unusual in such a sense in old French treaties and conventions, for we read of a "*Capitulation* and Contract of Marriage" between Dom Pedro of Portugal and the Princess Marie of Savoy.

*E. Schuyler*, *Amer. Diplomacy*, pp. 59, 60.

(2) Conventions formerly entered into by the Swiss cantons to regulate the employment of Swiss troops by the popes, the Netherlands, and the kings of Spain, Naples, and France.

**capitulator** (ka-pit'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L.* as if \**capitulator*, < *capitulare*: see *capitulate*.] One who capitulates.

**capitulatory** (ka-pit'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L.* *capitulatus* + *-ory*.] 1. Briefly stated; drawn up in heads or chapters.—2. Relating to or of the nature of a capitulation or surrender on conditions.

**capitule** (kap'i-tūl), *n.* [*L.* *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulum* and *chapter*.] 1. A chapter.

The contents of this *capitule* [are] by you much to be pondered. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 229.

2. In *bot.*, same as *capitulum*, 3.

**capituliform** (ka-pit'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*L.* *capitulum*, a little head, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a small head or capitulum. Also *capiteliform*.

**capitulum** (ka-pit'ū-lum), *n.*; *pl.* *capitula* (-lā). [*L.*, a small head, a capital or head of a column, a chapter, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, and cf. *capitellum*, *capitular*; see also *capital*<sup>4</sup>, *chapter*, *chapter*.] 1. In *anat.*, the head of a bone; especially, the head of a rib, as distinguished from its shoulder or tuberculum. Also called *capitellum*. See cut under *endoskeleton*.—2. In *Cirripedia*, specifically, the valves of the shell collectively, in-



closing more or less of the body of the animal, as distinguished from the peduncular part of the creature. When a peduncle exists, as in *Lepas*, it is the hinder part of the body which is inclosed in the capitulum.

3. In bot., a close head of sessile flowers, as in the *Compositae*; also, as used by some early botanists, the receptacle of various fungi; in mosses, a close, dense cluster of leaves. Also called *capitule*.—4. In entom.: (a) The enlarged terminal portion of the halter or poiser of a dipterous insect. (b) The enlarged terminal portion of the sucking mouth of a fly, formed by two suctorial flaps called *labella*. (c) The knob at the end of a capitate antenna.—5. One of the stalked spheroidal sporangia of certain mycetozoa.

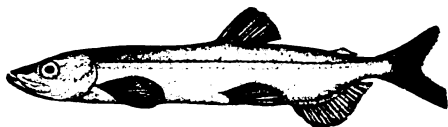
**capivara**, *n.* Same as *capibara*.

**capi** (ka-pē'vi), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

**caple<sup>1</sup>**, **caple<sup>2</sup>**. See *capell<sup>1</sup>*, *capel<sup>2</sup>*.

**caplin<sup>1</sup>** (kap'lin), *n.* [*< capl + dim. -lin.*] The cap or band of leather on a flail through which the thongs pass that connect the swingel to the staff. Also *capling*.

**caplin<sup>2</sup>** (kap'lin), *n.* [Also *capelin*, *caplan*, *capelan*, and, by corruption, *kibling*, *kibbling*; *< F. caplan*, *capelan*; origin unknown.] A fish, formerly referred to the *Salmonidae* under the name *Salmo articus*, now known as *Mallotus villosus*, and assigned to the smelt family, *Argentinidae*. It is 6 or 8 inches long, and resembles a smelt in appearance, but is more closely related to the



Caplin (*Mallotus villosus*).

eulachon or candle-fish, from which it differs chiefly in the broader many-rayed pectoral fins and the peculiar scales of the male. In that sex there is a raised band along the sides of the body above the lateral line, consisting of elongated imbricated scales with free projecting points, giving a villous appearance like the pile of velvet. The caplin occurs in immense shoals in all the northern seas, and is an important food-fish to the natives, though its chief use is as bait for cod.

**capling** (kap'ling), *n.* Same as *caplin<sup>1</sup>*.

**cap-merchant**, *n.* See *cape-merchant*.

**cap-money** (kap'mun'i), *n.* In fox-hunting, the money formerly paid to the huntsman on the death of the fox.

**capnomancy** (kap'nō-man-si), *n.* [= *F. capnomantie* (Cotgrave)] = *Sp. Pg. capnomancia*, *< Gr. καπνός*, smoke (akin to Lith. *kvapas*, vapor, = *L. vapor*, etc.: see *vapor*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

**capnomor**, **kapnomor** (kap'nō-mōr), *n.* [*< Gr. καπνός*, smoke, + *μοῖρα*, a part (or stem *\*μορ-*, *< μεῖρεσθαι*, divide, apportion, allot.)] A transparent, colorless, oil-like fluid (*C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>2</sub>*) obtained from the smoke of organic bodies or from the tar of wood.

**capo** (kā'pō), *n.* [*E. dial. var. of capell<sup>1</sup>*] A working-horse. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng. (Cheshire).]

**capoc**, **kapok** (kap'ok), *n.* [Malay *kāpoq*.] A fine short-stapled cotton of the East Indies, used chiefly to stuff cushions, line palanquins, etc.

**capocchia** (ka-pok'iā), *n.* [*It., fem. of capocchio*, dull, heavy, silly, lit. big-headed, aug. of *capo*, the head: see *cape<sup>2</sup>*.] The feminine form of *capocchio*, a fool: used coaxingly in the following passage.

Alas, poor wretch! a poor *capocchia*.

*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

**capocht**, *n.* and *v. t.* See *capouch*.

**capon** (kā'pon), *n.* [*< ME. capon*, *capun* (also assimilated *chapoun*, after *F. chapon*), *< AS. capūn* = *MD. kappoen*, *D. kapoen*, *kapuin* = *LG. Sw. Dan. kapun* = *MHG. kapūn*, *G. kapun* = *F. chapon* = *Pr. Sp. capon* = *Pg. capão* = *It. cappone*, *< L. capo(n-)* (also *capus*, *> OHG. chappo*, *MHG. kappe*) (*ML. also caponus*), *< Gr. κάπων*, a capon, prob. *< √ kar*, repr. by *καρτεν*, cut.] 1. A castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

Oh, a capon.

A bird of grace, an 't be thy will! I honour it.

*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

24. [Compare French *poulet*, a fowl, also a love-letter, a billet-doux.] A love-letter; a billet-doux.

O, thy letter, thy letter; he's a good friend of mine:

Stand aside, good bearer. Boyet, you can carve;

Break up this capon.

*Shak.*, I. L. L., iv. 1.

**Norfolk capon**, a red herring. [Local, Eng.]

**capon** (kā'pon), *v. t.* [= *G. kapunen* = *F. chaponner* = *Fr. caponar* = *It. capponare*; from the noun.] To make a capon of; caponize.

**caponett** (kā'pon-et), *n.* [*< capon + dim. -et<sup>2</sup>*.] A young capon.

**caponiere**, **caponniere** (kap-ō-nēr'), *n.* [*< F. caponnière* = *It. capponiera*, *< Sp. caponera*, a covered lodgment: see *capon*.] In fort.:

(a) A small bomb-proof or casemate with loopholed walls of wood, masonry, or metal, constructed in the ditch of a fortification at its middle point, to sweep the surface of the ditch in both directions and thus protect the fortification against assault. The roof is low enough to be protected against the assailants' artillery fire. A *demi-caponiere* is constructed at an angle, and sweeps the ditch in only one direction. (b) A passage-way across the ditch of a bastion fortification protected by infantry parapets. A *single caponiere* has a parapet on one side only, a *double caponiere* on both sides. (c) One of a series of bomb-proof arched structures for receiving cannon which fire through embrasures pierced in the front or mask-wall of the casemates: used for flanking ditches. *Mahan*.

**caponize** (kā'pon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caponized*, pp. *caponizing*. [*< capon + -ize*.] To make a capon of. Also spelled *caponise*.

**caponniere**, *n.* See *caponiere*.

**capon's-feather** (kā'ponz-feth'ēr), *n.* Same as *capon's-tail*.

**capon's-tail** (kā'ponz-tāl), *n.* 1. A species of valerian: so called from its spreading white flowers.—2. The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.—**Capon's-tail grass**, a species of fescue, *Festuca Myrurus*.

**caporlanite** (ka-pōr'shian-it), *n.* [*< Capor-ciano* (see def.) + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] A mineral related to, or perhaps identical with, laumontite, from Monte de Caporciano, Tuscany.

**capot** (ka-pot'), *n.* [*F.*, of uncertain origin, perhaps connected with *capote*: see *capote*.] A winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet. It counts 40.

**capot** (ka-pot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capotted*, pp. *capotting*. [*< capot, n.*] In the game of piquet, to win all the tricks from.

That last game I had with my sweet cousin I capotted her.

*Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

**capo tasto** (It. pron. kā'pō tās'tō). [*It. capo*, *< L. caput*, head (see *cape<sup>2</sup>*); *tasto*, key, touch, *< tastare*, touch, feel: see *taste*.] A contrivance attached to stringed instruments with frets, like the guitar, for the purpose of raising the pitch of all the strings at once. Also *capo di tasto*.

**capote** (ka-pōt'), *n.* [*F. capote*, *f.* (formerly also *capot*, *capot*, *m.*) (= *Sp. Pg. capote* = *It. cappotto*, *> Turk. qaput*, *gapud*), dim. of *cape*, a hood or cape: see *cape<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A large coarse cloak, properly with a hood. Specifically—(a) In some military uniforms, the regulation outer garment, consisting of a very long and full cloth coat. (b) An outer garment for women, made of camel or cloth, covering the person completely and reaching nearly to the ground. (c) An outer garment forming a usual part of the costume, and worn by both women and men, among many tribes of the Levant. It is made either of rough cloth or of skins retaining their hair.

She [an Albanian woman] went and put on a new capote, a sort of white frock coat, without sleeves, embroidered in bright colours down the seams, which showed her figure to advantage. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 211.

2. The hood or top of a wagon, as of a buggy, or any similar protection for a vehicle.

**capouch** (ka-pōsh'), *n.* [Also *capoch*, *capuche* = *G. kapuze* = *Dan. kabuds*; *< F. capuche*, also *capuce*, *< It. cappuccio*, *< ML. caputium*, *capitium*, *capuccium*, *cappuccium*, etc., a cowl or hood: see *caputium*.] A monk's hood or cowl; especially, a hood of peculiar pointed form worn by the Capuchin monks.

**capouch** (ka-pōsh'), *v. t.* [Also *capoch*, *capuche*; *< capouch, n.*] 1. To cover with a hood.

Between the cicada and that we call a grasshopper the differences are very many, for first, they are differently cullulated or capouched upon the head and back.

*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

2. To blind or hoodwink.

**cappadine** (kap'a-din), *n.* [*Cf. capiton*.] A sort of silk flock taken from the upper part of the silkworm's cocoon after the true silk has been wound off, used for shag in making rugs.

**Cappadocian** (kap-a-dō'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cappadocia + -an*.] 1. A. Pertaining to Cappadocia, an ancient province and kingdom of Asia Minor, now part of Asiatic Turkey.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cappadocia.

**Cappagh brown**. See *brown*.

**cap-paper** (kap'pā'pēr), *n.* 1. A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities.—2. A kind of writing-paper in large sheets. See *cap<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 3.

**capparid** (kap'a-rid), *n.* [*< Capparid (-rid-), q. v.*] In bot., a plant of the family *Capparidaceae*.

**Capparidaceae** (kap'a-ri-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Capparid (-rid-)* + *-aceae*.] A family of plants, chiefly shrubs or trees, nearly related to the *Brassicaceae*, from which they differ in having six or more stamens which are not tetradynamous, the pod without a partition and often stalked, and kidney-shaped seeds with a coiled embryo. They are natives chiefly of tropical and subtropical regions, and possess more or less acrid qualities. The principal genera are *Capparis* and *Cleome*. Some species of *Sinapistrum* and *Polanisia*, genera of this family, are cultivated for ornament. See cuts under *caper<sup>2</sup>* and *Cleome*.

**capparidaceous** (kap'a-ri-dā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the *Capparidaceae*.

**capparideous** (kap-a-rid'ē-us), *a.* Same as *capparidaceous*.

**Capparis** (kap'a-ris), *n.* [L., the caper-bush, the caper: see *caper<sup>2</sup>*.] A genus of shrubby plants, of tropical and warm regions, of which the most familiar species is the caper, *C. spinosa*. See *caper<sup>2</sup>*. The products of some species are used as irritants or as antispasmodics, and some tropical American species are said to be poisonous. The berries of *C. Sodata decidua*, which is abundant in tropical Africa, are used for food.

**cap-peak** (kap'pēk), *n.* The peak or stiff projecting front piece of some kinds of caps.

**capelline**, *n.* See *capeline*.

**capper<sup>1</sup>** (kap'ēr), *n.* [*< capl + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One whose business is the making or selling of caps. [Rare].—2. A tool for fitting percussion-caps to shells.

**capper<sup>2</sup>** (kap'ēr), *n.* A Scotch form of *cupper*, a cupbearer. See *cap<sup>2</sup>* and *cupper*.

**capper<sup>3</sup>** (kap'ēr), *v. t.* [*Cf. Dan. kapre* = *G. kapern*, seize; from the noun *caper<sup>3</sup>* (Dan. *kaper*, etc.) or freq. of the verb *cap<sup>3</sup>*, seize: see *cap<sup>3</sup>* and *caper<sup>3</sup>*.] To seize; lay hold of violently; specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize. [Scotch.]

**capper<sup>4</sup>** (kap'ēr), *n.* [Appar. *< cap<sup>3</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*, lit. 'seizer'; but in def. 1 perhaps associated with *attercap* = *attercop*, a spider, and in def. 2 perhaps a particular use, in allusion to 'the spider and the fly'.] 1. A spider.—2. A stool-pigeon in a gambling-house, or a person employed at auctions to raise bids deceptively. [Slang.]

**capperclaw**, *v. t.* See *caperclaw*.

**cappernoity**, *a.* See *capernoity*.

**cap-piece** (kap'pēs), *n.* In carp., a piece of timber covering the heads of a series of uprights or other vertical structure.

**capping-plane** (kap'ing-plān), *n.* In joinery, a plane used for working the upper surface of staircase-rails.

**cap-pot** (kap'pot), *n.* In glass-making, a crucible having a lid or cap.

**cap-pudding** (kap'pūd'ing), *n.* A pudding with a rounded top of currants, raisins, or the like: named from the fact that the top resembles a cap.

**Capra** (kā'prā), *n.* [L., a she-goat: see *caper<sup>1</sup>*.] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, of the family *Bovidae*, typical of the subfamily *Caprinae*, and typified by the common goat, *Capra hircus*. There are several other species, among them the ibexes, *Capra ibex*, *C. pyramica*, etc. See *goat*, and cuts under *agagrus* and *ibex*.

**caprantilopine** (kap-ran-til'ō-pin), *a.* [*< L. capra*, a she-goat, + *NL. antilopinus*: see *caper<sup>1</sup>* and *antilopine*.] Partaking of the characters of both a goat and an antelope; nemorhædine.

**caprate** (kap'rat), *n.* [*< capr(ic) + -ate<sup>1</sup>*.] A salt of capric acid.

**caprealit**, **caprelli**, *n.* Old forms of *capriole*.

**Caprella** (ka-prel'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. from *L. capra*, a she-goat: see *caper<sup>1</sup>*.] The typical genus of the family *Caprellidae*. *C. linearis* is a sluggish inhabitant of rocky tide-pools of the Atlantic coast of Europe, preying on various animals, as hydroids and polyzoans. See *mantis-shrimp* and *specter-shrimp*.

**Caprellidae** (ka-prel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Caprella + -idae*.] A family of edriophthalmous læmniopodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Caprella*, characterized by the attenuate form, the rudimentary abdomen, and the cervically placed anterior legs. Some of the forms are called *mantis-shrimps*, from their superficial resemblance to the insect known as *mantis*, and *specter-shrimps*, from their strange aspect.

The *Caprellidae* are long and slender forms with well-developed antennae and antennules. They live in salt water, walking around on submarine plants in a very deliberate manner, and progress by a doubling up of the body in about the same way that the measuring-worm does. The most common species on the Atlantic coast received its name (*Caprella geometrica*) from this habit.

*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 73.

**caprelline** (ka-prel'in), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caprellidae*.

**capreolt, capreolet**, *n.* [= *MF. capreole, capreolle, capriole*, a tendril, < *L. capreolus*: see *capreolus*.] 1. A roebuck or some other kind of deer.—2. A tendril; a capreolus.

**capreolary** (kap-rē-ō-lā-ri), *a.* [*< NL. capreolarius, < L. capreolus, a tendril: see capreolus.*] Same as *capreolate*, 2.

**capreolate** (kap-rē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< L. capreolus, a tendril (see capreolus), + -ate*.] 1. In bot., provided with tendrils.—2. In anat., resembling tendrils: applied to the spermatic vessels, or vasa capreolaria, from their twisted appearance.

**capreoli**, *n.* Plural of *capreolus*.  
**capreoline** (ka-prē-ō-lin), *a.* [*< Capreolus*, 3, + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the subgenus *Capreolus*; specifically, relating or akin to the roebuck.

**capreolus** (ka-prē-ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *capreoli* (-li). [*L. capreolus, ML. also capriole, a wild goat, roebuck, chamois, a tendril of a plant, dim. of \*capreus, fem. caprea, a wild goat: see caper<sup>1</sup> and capriole*.] 1. Same as *capreole*, 1. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. The tendril of a plant.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A subgenus of deer, including the roebuck, *Capreolus caprea*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

**capretti**, *n.* [*ME. (translating L. caprea in Vulgate), = OF. \*chevret, m., chevete, chevrette, a kid (as dim. of chevre, a goat), a wild goat, F. chevrette, f., a doe, roe (see chevrette), = It. capretto, m., capretta, f., < ML. capretus, m., \*capreta, f., equiv. to capreolus, capreola, a wild goat: see capreolus, caper<sup>1</sup>.*] A roebuck; a roe.

As capret and hert thou shalt etc. *Wyclif*, Deut. xii. 15.

A moost swift renner, as oon of the caprettis (var. *caprette*) that dwellen in wodis.

*Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] ii. 18.

**capric** (kap'rik), *a.* [*< L. caper, a goat: see caper<sup>1</sup>.*] Of or pertaining to a goat. Also *caprinic*.—**Capric acid**,  $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$ , a peculiar acid first discovered by Chevreul in the butter of cows' milk. It occurs also in goats' milk, in coconut-oil, and in several kinds of fusel-oil. It is crystalline, somewhat soluble in hot water, and has a faint goat-like smell when cold, which becomes more offensive on heating. Also called *rutic acid*.

**capriccio** (ka-prich'io), *n.* [*< It. capriccio: see caprice*.] 1. A caprice; a whim. Also *caprichio*.

Will this capriccio hold in thee, art sure?

*Shak.*, All's Well, II. 3.

Sometimes  
(In quite opposed capriccios) he climbs  
The hardest rocks and highest, every way  
Running their ridges. *Chapman*, *Homer's Hymns*.

2. A musical composition in a free, irregular, and often whimsical style: first applied to deviations from strict forms, like the fugue, especially when in quick tempo, but now extended to any fancifully irregular piece. Also *capricce*.

**capriccioso** (kă-prē-chiō'sō), *adv.* [*It., < capriccio, caprice: see capriccio, caprice, and capricious*.] In music, in a free, fantastic style.

**caprice** (ka-prēs'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also capriche, capritch, and caprichio, capriccio, after It.; < F. caprice, < It. capriccio = Sp. Pg. capricho, a caprice, whim; of disputed origin; usually, but without sufficient evidence, derived from It. caprio, a goat (as if orig. 'a goat-leap'). Cf. caper<sup>1</sup> and capriole*.] 1. A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion or humor, without apparent or adequate motive; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

I found the night as full of beauty as the day, when caprice led me from the brilliancy of St. Mark's.

*Howells*, *Venetian Life*, II.

2. The habit of acting according to varying impulses; capriciousness.

Everywhere I observe in the feminine mind something of beautiful caprice, a floral exuberance of that charming wilfulness which characterizes our dear human sisters, I fear through all worlds. *De Quincey*.

3. Same as *capriccio*, 2. = *syn.* 1. Vagary, humor, whim, crotchety.—2. Fickleness.

**caprichet, capritch, n.** [*See caprice*.] A caprice.

Shall a man fear capriches?

*Chapman*, *Gentleman Usher*, v. 1.

O hold, for pity, Sir,

I am too great a sufferer,  
Abus'd as you have been b' a witch,  
But conjur'd int' a worse caprich.  
*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, III. i. 310.

**caprichiot, n.** See *capriccio*, 1.

**capricious** (ka-prish'us), *a.* [*Formerly also capriccioso; = F. capricieux = Sp. Pg. caprichoso = It. capriccioso, capricious; from the noun: see caprice*.] Characterized by caprice; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to deviate from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; subject to change or irregularity: as, a man of a capricious temper.

Nor unnoted pass

The sycamore, capricious in attire,  
Now green, now tawny, and ere autumn yet  
Have chang'd the woods, in scarlet honours bright.

*Cowper*, *The Task*, i. 318.

The king, . . . under the influence of capricious passions, suddenly dissolved . . . parliament.

*Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 879.

A bud taken from any one of the branches, and grafted on another tree, produces either one of the pure kinds or a capricious tree producing the three kinds.

*Darwin*, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 267.

= *syn.* Freakish, unsteady, fanciful, whimsical, fitful, crotchety, uncertain.

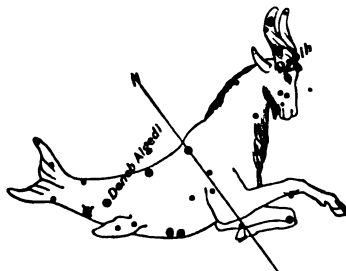
**capriciously** (ka-prish'us-li), *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically; irregularly.

The unskilled laborer has ceased to be at the mercy of a master; but the force that the master once applied to him capriciously is now applied to him instead by his whole social environment, and that not capriciously, but with the regularity of a natural law.

*W. H. Mallock*, *Social Equality*, p. 191.

**capriciousness** (ka-prish'us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being capricious; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion: as, "great capriciousness of taste," *Pennant*, *Brit. Zool.*, Class 4; "the capriciousness of a sickly heart," *Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 94.—2. Unsteadiness; liability to sudden changes; irregularity: as, the capriciousness of fortune.

**Capricorn** (kap'ri-körn), *n.* [= *F. Capricorne = It. Capricorno* (= *Sp. Pg. Capricornio*, after *ML. Capricornium*); < *L. Capricornus*, a zodiacal constellation (see def.) (> *ML. capricornium*, the winter solstice), lit. 'goat-horned' (and hence in *ML. capricornus*, a steinbok, ibex), < *caper* (*capr-*), goat, + *cornu* = *E. horn*. Cf. *Gr. αἰγόκερος*, goat-horned, the constellation Capricorn.] 1. An ancient zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius; also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice: represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore



The Constellation of Capricorn, according to ancient descriptions and figures.

part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. Its symbol is ♑.—2. [*i. e.*] An ibex; a steinbok.

He shew'd two heads and horns of the true capricorne, which animal, he told us, was frequently kill'd among the mountains. *Evelyn*, *Diary* (1646), p. 189.

**Capricorn beetles**, beetles of the family *Cerambycidae* (which see).—**Tropic of Capricorn**. See *tropic*.

**capricornify** (kap-ri-kôr-ni-fi), *v. t.* [*< capricorn* (with allusion to *horn*, *v.*) + *-ify*.] To horn; cuckold. [*Low*.]

**caprid** (kap'rid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Capridæ* or *Caprinae*; relating to a goat; hircine.

**Capridæ** (kap'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Capra + -idæ*.] The *Caprinae*, or goat tribe, elevated to the rank of a family of hollow-horned ruminants.

**Capridæ** (kap'ri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Caproidæ*.

**caprificate** (kap'ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprificated*, ppr. *caprificating*. [*< L. caprificatus, pp. of caprificare: see caprify*.] To ripen by caprification; caprify.

**caprification** (kap'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. caprificatio* (*n.*), < *caprificare: see caprify*.] A horticultural operation which consists in suspending branches of the wild fig (see *caprifig*) in the cultivated fig-trees and thus subjecting the fruit of the latter to the visits of an insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, which carries the pollen of the caprifig. The object of caprification is to produce seeds in the edible figs, and to induce them to set and come to

maturity.

**caprificus** (kap-ri-fi'kus), *n.* [*L.*, the wild fig-tree, lit. 'goat-fig,' < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *ficus*, fig: see *caper<sup>1</sup>* and *fig*.] The caprifig.

**caprifig** (kap'ri-fi), *n.* [*< L. caprificus, a wild fig, the second element being accorn. to E. fig: see caprificus*.] The uncultivated male form of the common fig, *Ficus Carica*, which is practically dioecious, though staminate and pistillate flowers are found upon the same tree. The fruit of the caprifig is hard and useless, but is the home of a small gnat-like gall-insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, which in escaping from the orifice covers itself with pollen and thus becomes a means for effecting the fertilization of the edible fig. See *caprification*.

**caprifoliet, caprifolyt** (kap'ri-fōl, -fō-li), *n.* [= *D. kamperfoelie = Dan. caprifolium = F. chèvrefeuille = It. caprifoglio, < ML. caprifolium*, woodbine, honeysuckle: see *caprifolium*.] Woodbine; honeysuckle.

There was a pleasant Arber, not by art  
But of the trees owne inclination made, . . .  
With wanton yvie twine entrayld athwart,  
And Eglantine and Caprifolie emong.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. vi. 44.

**Caprifoliaceæ** (kap-ri-fō-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Caprifolium + -aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, allied to the *Rubiaceæ*. It includes a number of erect or twining shrubs and herbaceous plants, comprising the honeysuckle, elder, viburnum, and snowberry. The family is characterized by opposite leaves without stipules, an inferior ovary, 4 or 5 stamens upon the tube of the regular or irregular corolla, and the fruit usually a berry or drupe. Many species are cultivated for ornament, but the family is otherwise of little value.

**caprifoliaceous** (kap-ri-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the *Caprifoliaceæ*.

**caprifolium** (kap-ri-fō-li-um), *n.* [*ML.*, woodbine, honeysuckle, lit. 'goat-leaf,' < *L. caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *folium*, leaf: see *caper<sup>1</sup>* and *foil*.] Sometimes erroneously explained as for \**caparifolium*, < *L. caparis, caper*, + *folium*, leaf, with ref. to the likeness of its leaf to that of the caper: see *caper<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. The woodbine or honeysuckle.—2. [*cap.*] A pre-Linnæan name for the genus of plants to which the honeysuckle belongs. See *Lonicera*.

**caprifolyt, n.** See *caprifole*.

**capriform** (kap'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a goat, or of something belonging to a goat; goat-like: as, capriform horns.

**caprify** (kap'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprificed*, ppr. *caprificing*. [*< ME. caprifien, < F. as if \*caprifier = Sp. caprihigar = Pg. caprificar, < L. caprificare, subject figs to the stinging of the gall-insect, < caprificus, the wild fig-tree: see caprificus*.] To subject to caprification (which see).

In Juyn, as sonne is hiest, to caprife

The fig-tree is, that is to signifie

The figges grene of caprifigtree rende

With tree made like a sawe on hem suspende.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

**caprigenous** (kap-rij'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. caprigenus, < caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *-genus*, -born: see *-genous*.] Produced by a goat; belonging to the goat kind.

**Caprimulgidæ** (kap-ri-mul'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Caprimulgus + -idæ*.] A family of fissirostral cypheliform non-passerine birds, of the conventional order *Picariæ*; the goatsuckers or night-jars. They are chiefly of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, have a broad, flattened head, large eyes and ears, and a very small bill with deeply cleft rictus generally provided with long bristles. They have very small feet, frequently of an abnormal number of phalanges, the hind toe being short and usually elevated, the front toes webbed at the base, and the middle claw usually pectinate. Their plumage is soft and lax, and the wings and tail are variable in development. There are about 14 genera and upward of 100 species, of the temperate and tropical portions of both hemispheres. They are divided into 4 subfamilies, *Podarginae*, *Steatornithinae*, *Nyctibinae*, and *Caprimulginae*.

**Caprimulginae** (kap'ri-mul'jī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Caprimulgus + -inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ*, including the true goatsuckers and night-jars. These birds are of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, insectivorous, and in temperate countries migratory; the young are downy at birth, contrary to the rule among *Altrices*. The *Caprimulginae* are very generally distributed in both hemispheres. *Caprimulgus*, the leading genus, is confined to the old world. Leading American genera are *Nyctidromus*, *Antrostomus*, and *Chordeiles*. See cuts under *Antrostomus* and *goatsucker*.

**caprimulginæ** (kap-ri-mul'jin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caprimulgidæ* or the genus *Caprimulgus*.

II. *n.* One of the *Caprimulgidæ*; a bird of the goatsucker family.

**Caprimulgus** (kap-ri-mul'gus), *n.* [L., a milk-er of goats; also a bird so called, the goat-sucker (see *goatsucker*); < *caper*, fem. *capra*, a goat, + *mulgere* = E. *milk*.] The typical and most extensive genus of goatsuckers, of the subfamily *Caprimulginae*, formerly conterminous with the family *Caprimulgidae*, but now commonly restricted to species strictly congeneric with the European goatsucker, night-jar, night-churr, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus*. In this acceptance of the genus, none of the species are American, the American whippoorwills, etc., being now usually included in the genus *Antrostomus*. There are upward of 30 species of *Caprimulgus* proper.

**caprin**, **caprine**<sup>2</sup> (kap'rin), *n.* [*capr*(ic) + *-in*<sup>2</sup>, *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A substance found in butter, which, with butyric and caproic, gives the butter its peculiar taste and odor. It is a compound of capric acid and glycerin, or a caprate of glycerin.

**Caprina** (ka-pri'nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. caprinus*, relating to a goat; in allusion to the shell, which resembles a goat's horn.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks of the Cretaceous period, by some regarded as a member of the *Rudistæ*, or family *Hippuritidae*, and by others as the type of a family *Caprinidae*.

**Caprinæ** (ka-pri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capra* + *-inæ*.] The goat tribe considered as a subfamily of *Bovideæ*, characterized by having horns which are subangular in section, curved backward, with an anterior rectilinear ridge continuous around the convex curve.

**caprine**<sup>1</sup> (kap'rin), *a.* [*L. caprinus*, < *caper* (*capr*-), a goat; see *caper*<sup>1</sup>.] Like a goat; hircine; pertaining to the *Caprinæ*.

Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, *caprine*.

*Bp. Gauden*, *Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, p. 236.

**caprine**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *caprin*.

**Caprinella** (kap-ri-nel'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Caprina*, *q. v.*] The typical genus of the family *Caprinellidae*.

**Caprinellidæ** (kap-ri-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprinella*. The typical forms have a subconvex right valve with a ligamental furrow on its convex side and a large hinge-tooth supported by an oblique plate, while the left valve is spiral and provided with two teeth, of which the anterior is borne on a plate that longitudinally traverses the umbonal cavity. By some the species are referred to the *Caprinidæ*, and by others to the *Chamidæ*. They lived during the Cretaceous epoch.

**caprinic** (ka-prin'ik), *a.* [*caprin* + *-ic*.] Same as *capric*.

**Caprinidæ** (ka-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprina* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprina*, to which different limits have been given. By some it is restricted to the genus *Caprina*; by others it is extended to embrace the genera *Caprina*, *Caprinella*, and *Caprotina*. All the species lived in the Cretaceous seas.

**capriole** (kap'ri-ol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *capriol*, *caprioll*, *capreall* (whence by abbr. *caper*: see *caper*<sup>1</sup>), also later *cabriole* (and *Sc. caprel*); = D. *capriool* = G. *capriole* = Sw. *kapriol* = Dan. *kapriole*, < F. *capriole* (16th century), now *cabriole* = Sp. *pg. cabriola*, < It. *capriola*, also *caeriola*, *cavriuola*, a caper, capriole, friar, leap, lit. a leap like that of a kid or goat, < *capriolo*, *carriolo*, m., *capriola*, *carriola*, f., a kid, a fawn (Florio), also, without dim. force, a wild goat, a roebuck, = Cat. *Pr. cabriol* = OF. *cheverol*, *cheverol*, F. *chevreuil*, m., OF. *chevrolle*, *chevreulle*, f., < L. *capreolus*, m., LL. *capreola*, f., ML. also *capreolus*, *capriola*, a wild goat, roebuck, roe: see *capreolus* and *caper*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. *capriot*, n., *caprioter*, v., *caper* (Cotgrave).] 1. A caper or leap, as in dancing; a sudden bound; a spring. [Archaic.]

With lofty turns and capriols in the ayre

Which with the lusty tunes accordeth faire.

*Sir J. Davies*, *Dancing*, st. 68.

His teeth doe caper whilst he eates his meat,  
His heeles doe caper whilst he takes his seate;  
His very soule, his intellectual,  
Is nothing but a mincing capreall.

*Marston*, *Scourge of Villanie*, xi.

Permitting no caprioles of fancy, but with scope enough  
for the outbreak of savage instincts.

*Hawthorne*, *Blithedale Romance*, ix.

2. In the *manège*, an upward spring or leap made by a horse without advancing, the hind legs being jerked out when at the height of the leap.—3. A kind of head-dress worn by women.

**capriole** (kap'ri-ol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprioled*, ppr. *caprioling*. [Early mod. E. also *capreall*, and by abbr. *caper* (see *caper*<sup>1</sup>); < F. *cabriolar* = Sp. *pg. cabriolar*, < It. *capriolare*, *caper*, leap; from the noun: see *capriole*, *n.*] To execute a capriole; leap; skip.

Far over the billowy sea of heads may be seen Rascality  
*caprioling* on horses from the royal stud.

*Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, I. vii. 10.

**capriped** (kap'ri-ped), *a.* [*L. capripes* (-ped-), < *caper* (*capr*-), a goat, + *pes* (ped-) = E. *foot*.] Having feet like those of a goat.

**capritch**, *n.* See *capriche*.

**caprizant** (kap'ri-zant), *a.* [*F. caprisant* = *pg. caprizante* = It. *caprizante*, < ML. *caprizan(t)-s*, ppr. of \**caprizare*, leap like a goat, < L. *caper*, a goat. Cf. *caprice*.] Leaping: used of the pulse when it seems to leap, an imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller one.

**caproate** (kap'rō-āt), *n.* [*capro*(ic) + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

**cap-rock** (kap'rok), *n.* In *lead-mining*, a stratum immediately under which the lead-bearing crevices begin to widen and become productive. [Lead regions of the upper Mississippi.]

**caproic** (ka-prō'ik), *a.* [*capro*-], assumed stem of *L. caper*, a goat, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a goat; derived from a goat. Also *capronic*.—**Caproic acid**,  $C_6H_{12}O_2$ , the sixth in the series of fatty acids, a clear mobile oil which together with capric acid may be prepared from butter, from coconut-oil, and from various other sources; its salts are termed *caprates*. It is a mobile fluid, colorless, inflammable, and has a very acid and penetrating taste.

**caproid** (kap'rō'id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caproidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Caproidæ*.

**Caproidæ** (ka-prō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capros* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Capros*, and related to the *Zenidæ*. They have a compressed body, projecting snout, very protractile upper jaw, ctenoid scales, and many vertebrae. The principal species is the *Capros aper* or boar-fish. Also *Capridæ*. See cut under *boar-fish*.

Both the *Zenidæ* and the *Caproidæ* exhibit a very singular mode of locomotion. This is to a large extent effected by a scarcely perceptible vibratory motion of the dorsal and anal fins, and they are thus enabled to steal upon their victims unnoticed. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 209.

**capromys** (kap-rō-mi'an), *n.* [*Capromys* + *-an*.] A rodent quadruped of the group represented by the genus *Capromys*.

**Capromys** (kap'rō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάπρος*, a wild boar (cf. *L. caper*, a goat; see *caper*<sup>1</sup>), + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of hystriocomorphic rodent mammals, of the family *Octodontidae* and subfamily *Echinomyiinae*, or hedgehog-rats, containing half a dozen species found in Cuba, Jamaica, Plana Key, and Little Swan Island. These rodents are popularly known as *hutias*.

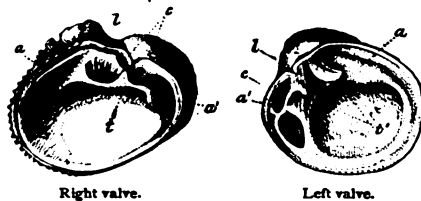
**caprone** (kap'rōn), *n.* [*capr*(ic) + *-one*.] A clear colorless oil obtained by the distillation of calcium caproate. It solidifies at a low temperature and melts at 14.6° C.

**capronic** (kap-rōn'ik), *a.* [*caprone* + *-ic*.] Same as *caproic*.

**Capros** (kap'ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάπρος*, a wild boar, also a sea-fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Carangidae*, or the type of a distinct family *Caproidæ*. *C. aper* is the boar-fish. *Lacépède*, 1804. See cut under *boar-fish*.

**Caprotina** (kap-rō-ti'nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *Caprotina*, a cognomen of Juno.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks, considered by some to be typical of a family *Caprotinidae*.

**Caprotinidæ** (kap-rō-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprotina* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprotina*. The valves are nearly alike in form, but dissimilar in sculpture,



Right valve. *Caprotina striata*.  
a, a', positions of adductor muscles; c, c', cartilage-pits; l, l', ligamental inflexions; f, f', teeth.

the right being striated or ribbed, and the left flat or convex with a marginal umbo. The interior is shown in the annexed cuts. The species have been referred variously to the families *Hippuritidae*, *Chamidae*, and *Caprinidae*; all are confined to the Cretaceous seas.

**Caprovis** (kap'rō-vis), *n.* [NL., < L. *caper*, a goat, + *avis*, a sheep, = E. *ewe*.] A subgenus of the genus *Ovis*, including several species of wild sheep, as the mouffon of Sardinia and Corsica and the argali of Asia. See cut under *argali*.

**caproyl** (kap'rō'il), *n.* [*capro*(ic) + *-yl*, < Gr. *ἴλη*, matter.] The radical ( $C_6H_{11}O$ ) of caproic acid and its derivatives.

**capryl** (kap'ril), *n.* [*capr*(ic) + *-yl*.] An organic radical ( $C_8H_{17}$ ) not existing in the free state, but found in a number of compounds.

**caprylic** (ka-pril'ik), *a.* [*capryl* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing the radical capryl,  $C_8H_{17}$ .—**Caprylic acid**,  $C_8H_{15}CO.OH$ , a volatile fatty acid found combined as an ether in cows' butter, and in much larger quantity in coconut-oil. At ordinary temperatures it is a liquid, soluble in boiling water.

**capsaicin** (kap-sā'i-sin), *n.* The crystalline active principle ( $C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$ ) of Spanish and Cayenne pepper.

**Capsaria** (kap-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-aria*.] A division of heteropterous insects containing broadly ovate forms. See *Capsidæ*.

**cap-screw** (kap'skrō), *n.* A screw-bolt used to fasten a smaller piece to a more massive one. Usually called a *tap-bolt*.

**cap-scuttle** (kap'skut'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a covering for a hatch made so as to fit over the outside of the coaming, to keep out water.

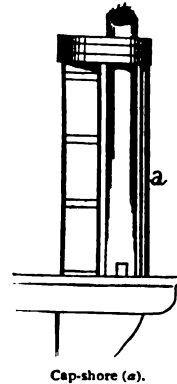
**Capsella** (kap-sel'ā), *n.* [L., a small box or coffer, dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *case*<sup>2</sup>.] A small genus of cruciferous plants; shepherd's-purse (which see).

**cap-sheaf** (kap'shēf'), *n.* 1. The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner. Hence—2. Figuratively, the summit; the extreme degree of anything; as, this letter is the *cap-sheaf* of his impudence.

Success in foreign commerce will be the *cap-sheaf*, the crowning glory, of Philadelphia.

*Buchanan*, in *Curtis*, II. 20.

**cap-shore** (kap'shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small spar supporting the forward edge of the cap of a lower mast.



Cap-shore (a).

**capsicin**, **capsicine** (kap'si-sin), *n.* [*Capicum* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>, *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the fruit of several species of the genus *Capicum*, appearing in colorless crystals and extremely acrid. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with acetic, nitric, and sulphuric acids.

**Capicum** (kap'si-kum), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the fruit), < L. *capsa*, a box: see *case*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A genus of herbaceous or shrubby South American plants, of the family *Solanaceæ*, with a wheel-shaped corolla, projecting and converging stamens, and a many-seeded berry. Many of the species are very extensively cultivated for their fruit, which contains an exceedingly pungent principle, capsaicin. The fruit or pod is fleshy and very variable in shape and color, sometimes inflated and as large as an orange. It is used for pickles, sauces, etc., and also in medicine as a valuable local and general stimulant. Cayenne or red pepper consists of the ground pods of various species, especially of *C. minimum*, the African or Guinea pepper, or spur-pepper, and of the common red pepper of the garden, *C. annuum*. The pods of both of these species are also known as *chilies*, and before they are ground as *pod peppers*. *C. baccatum* is the berry-bearing capicum, or bird-pepper, and *C. frutescens* is the goat-pepper. The cherry-pepper, *C. cerasiforme*, with small round fruit, is sometimes cultivated for ornament. The bell-pepper is a large-podded variety of *C. annuum*, of which there are many varieties, all commonly cultivated in the tropics of both hemispheres.



Red Pepper (*Capsicum annuum*).

2. [I. c.] A plant of this genus or its fruit.

**capsid** (kap'sid), *n.* One of the *Capsidæ*.

**Capsidæ** (kap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the series *Geocores* or land-bugs, typified by the genus *Capsus*, and founded by Westwood in 1840. It is of large extent, containing many small prettily colored species of convex form. The antennæ are long, often with the second joint thickened at the tip, and very slender terminal joints; the labrum is long; ocelli are wanting; the legs are long and slender, with 3-jointed tarsi sometimes provided with pulvilli. The females have a long slender ovipositor received in a slit under the abdomen. They are active bugs, and subsist on the juices of plants and trees; some are particularly fond of ripe fruit. Several groups, corresponding more or less nearly with *Capsidæ*, are called *Capsaria*, *Caprida*, *Caprina*, and *Caprini*.



**cap-sill** (kap'sil), *n.* The upper horizontal beam in the timber-framing of a bridge, viaduct, etc.  
**Capsina** (kap-si'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-ina*.] A group of heteropterous insects. See *Capsida*.

**capsize** (kap-siz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *capsized*, ppr. *capsizing*. [Origin unknown; the Dan. *lapsejse* is from E.] *I. intrans.* To turn over or upset: as, take care that the boat does not capsize.

The boat swept sheer over the dam with all on board, filling and capsizing instantly.

J. T. Tronbridge, *Coupon Bonds*, p. 299.

**II. trans.** 1. To upset; overturn (a boat or vessel).

What if carrying sail capsize the boat?

Byron, *Don Juan*, ix. 18.

2. To move (a hoghead or other vessel) forward by turning it alternately on the heads. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**capsize** (kap-siz'), *n.* [*capsize*, *v.*] An upset; an overturn.

**cap-square** (kap'skwär), *n.* In *gun.*, one of the strong plates of iron or brass which are fitted over the trunnions of a gun and secure it on the carriage. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

**capstan** (kap'stan), *n.* [Formerly also *capstane*, *capstand* (simulating *stand*), *capstern* (simulating *stern*), once *capstring* (simulating *string*), *capisten*, *caston* (dial. *capsal*, *q. v.*); = MD. *kapestant*, D. *kaapstander* (simulating *kaap-stander*, a lighthouse, < *kaap*, MD. *kape*, = E. *cape*², + *stander*, axletree, MD. *stander*, *standaerd*, a column, pillar, mill-post, standard, D. *standaard*, a banner, = E. *standard*) = G. *kabestan*, < F. *cabestan* = Pr. *cabestan*, < Sp. *cabestrante*, usually *cabrestante* (= Pg. *cabrestante*) (simulating *cabra*, a goat, an engine for throwing stones, + *estante*, a shelf, naut. a prop of a cross-beam, as adj. fixed, lit. standing, < L. *stan* (-t)s, ppr. of *stare*, stand), a capstan, prob. < *cabestrar*, < L. *capistrare*, tie with a halter, < *capistrum* (> Sp. *cabestro* = Pg. *cabestro* = It. *capestro* = Pr. *cabestre* = OF. *chevestre*, F. *chevêtre*), a halter, muzzle, band, < *capere*, hold: see *capistrum* and *capable*.] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights or applying power. It consists of an upright barrel, either smooth or having ribs called whelps, which are arranged about a spindle. Above the barrel is the capstan-head, which has holes to receive the ends of levers or bars by which the barrel is revolved. At the bottom of the barrel is a pawl-head, with paws to catch a ratchet-ring or pawl-rim, which is secured to the floor or platform. A capstan differs from a windlass in having a vertical instead of a horizontal axis. The capstan employed to draw coal from pits is usually called a *gin*, and when worked by horses a *whim-gin*. On board ship it is used for weighing the anchor, warping ship, etc.—Chinese *capstan*, a differential device for hoisting or hauling. It is the same as the differential windlass (which see, under *windlass*), except that its axis is vertical.—**Power-capstan**, a capstan in which, by the application of cog-wheels, great power may be gained at the expense of speed.—**Steam-capstan**, a capstan turned by a steam-engine.—**To come up with the capstan**, to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.—**To heave at the capstan**, to cause it to turn by pushing with the breast against the bars.—**To man the capstan**, to place the sailors at it in readiness to heave.—**To pawl the capstan**, to fix the paws so as to prevent the capstan from recoiling.—**To rig the capstan**, to prepare it for heaving by fixing the bars in the holes or otherwise.—**To surge the capstan**, to slacken the rope wound round upon it.



Capstan.  
a, capstan-head; b, barrel; c, pawl-rim and pawls; d, capstan-bar.

**capstan-bar** (kap'stan-bär), *n.* One of the levers, generally of wood, by which a capstan is turned.—**To swifter the capstan-bars**, to fasten a small rope round the outer ends of all the capstan-bars before heaving round, so that they cannot be accidentally unshipped.

**capstan-barrel**, *n.* See *capstan*.  
**capstanet**, *capstand*, *n.* See *capstan*.  
**capstern**, *n.* See *capstan*.  
**capstone** (kap'stön), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, the uppermost or finishing stone of a structure, as of a parapet, a turret, etc. Flat capstones, or flags, are often laid upon walls of bricks or small stones to protect the joints from infiltration of water, as well as to bind the structure together.

2. In *zool.*, a fossil echinite (sea-urchin) of the genus *Conulus*: so named from its resemblance to a cap.

**capstring**, *n.* See *capstan*.

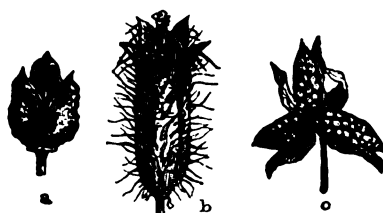
**capsula** (kap'sü-lä), *n.*; pl. *capsulae* (-lä). [L.] Same as *capsule*.

**capsulæscic** (kap'sü-lës'ik), *a.* [*L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-æsculus*, horse-chestnut (see *esculin*), + *-ic*.] Derived from capsules of the horse-chestnut.—**Capsulæscic acid**, an acid found in the capsules of horse-chestnuts.

**capsular** (kap'sü-lär), *a.* [*L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-ar*.] Hollow, like a chest or capsule; pertaining to or having the structure of a capsule.—**Capsular artery**, the middle suprarenal artery.—**Capsular ligament**, the ligament which surrounds every movable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag. See *diarthrosis*.—**Capsular vein**, the suprarenal vein.

**capsulary** (kap'sü-lä-ri), *a.* Same as *capsular*.  
**capsulate**, **capsulated** (kap'sü-lät, -lä-ted), *a.* [*capsule* + *-ate*.] Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box. Also *capsuled*.

**capsule** (kap'sül), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kapsel*, < F. *capsule* = Sp. Pg. It. *capsula*, < L. *capsula*, a small box or chest (cf. *capsella*), dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *case*².] 1. A small casing, envelop, covering, etc., natural or artificial, usually thin or membranous; a cover or container of some small object or quantity of matter. Specifically—2. In *bot.*, a dehiscent pod or seed-vessel, either membranous or woody, composed of



Capsules, after dehiscence.  
a, asphodel; b, prickly-poppy; c, violet.

two or more carpels, which at maturity becomes dry and opens by regular valves corresponding in number to the carpels, or twice as numerous. Sometimes applied to dry dehiscent fruits, the thecae of mosses, and formerly to the spore-cases of fungi.

3. In *chem.*: (a) A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them. (b) A small shallow vessel made of Berlin ware, platinum, etc., for evaporations, solutions, and the like.—4. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a membrane or ligament inclosing some part or organ as in a bag or sac; a saecular envelop or investment: as, the *capsule* of the crystalline lens of the eye; the *capsule* of a joint, as the hip.—5. In *anat.*, some part or organ likened to a capsule: as, the adrenal *capsules*.—6. In *Protozoa*, the included perforated test of a radiolarian.—7. In *entom.*, a horny case inclosing the eggs of an insect, as those of the cockroach. Also called *ootheca*.—8. A cap of thin metal, such as tin-foil, put over the mouth of a corked bottle to preserve the cork from drying. Wine of good quality when bottled was formerly sealed with wax upon the cork, but the use of the capsule is now almost universal, the grower's or dealer's name or device being commonly stamped upon it.

9. A small gelatinous case or envelop in which nauseous medicines are inclosed to be swallowed.—10. The shell of a metallic cartridge or of a fulminating tube.—**Adrenal capsule**, an adrenal (which see).—**Atrabiliary capsule**, the suprarenal capsule, or adrenal.—**Bonnet's capsule**, the posterior part of the tunica vaginalis of the eye, behind the point of perforation of the tendons of the muscles of the eyeballs.—**Bowman's capsule**, the capsule of a Malpighian body of the kidney.—**Capsule of Glisson**, the sheath of connective tissue enveloping the branches of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct as they ramify in the liver.—**Capsule of the kidney**, the smooth fibrous membrane closely investing the kidney, and forming its outer coat.—**Capsule of the lens**, the transparent, elastic, brittle, and structureless membrane inclosing the lens of the eye.—**Central capsule**, the capsule of a radiolarian.—**External capsule**, the layer of white nervous substance between the claustrum and the putamen of the brain.—**Internal capsule**, the layer of nerve-fibers passing upward in the brain from the crura cerebri to the cortex, between the caudate nucleus and the optic thalamus on the one side and the lenticular nucleus on the other.—**Marsupial capsule**, in *Polyzoa* (or *Bryozoa*), an individual of a colony serving only for the reception of ova.—**Nidamental capsule**, in *conch.*, a case in which the embryos of certain mollusks are contained.

The *nidamental capsules* [of the whelk, *Buccinum*] are aggregated in roundish masses which, when thrown ashore and drifted by the wind, resemble corallines. Each capsule contains five or six young.

S. P. Woodward, *Mollusca*, 2d ed., p. 219.

**Suprarenal capsule**, a small flattened body, somewhat glandular in appearance, but with no duct, which in many animals surmounts the kidney. Also called *suprarenal body* and *adrenal*. See cut under *kidney*.—**Urticating capsule**, a nematocyst, cnida, or thread-cell.

**capsuled** (kap'süld), *a.* Same as *capsulate*.

**capsuliferous** (kap'sü-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, bearing capsules.

**capsuligerous** (kap'sü-lij'e-rus), *a.* [*L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *gerere*, bear.] Same as *capsuliferous*.

**capsulitis** (kap'sü-li'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

**capsulogenous** (kap'sü-loj'e-nus), *a.* [*L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing a capsule: specifically applied to certain glands of earthworms, opening on the surface by papillae and supposed to assist in the secretion of the capsule or cocoon of those animals.

**capsulotomy** (kap'sü-lot'ö-mi), *n.* [*L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + MGr. *tomä*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, incision of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

**Capsus** (kap'sus), *n.* [NL.: said to be < Gr. *κάπτειν*, gulp down; cf. *κάψα*, a gulping down.] A genus of insects, typical of the family *Capsidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1803. As now restricted, it contains bugs usually of medium size and broadly ovate form, with moderate or narrow neck, perfect wings and hemelytra, and second antennal joint longest and clavate. *C. trifasciatus* is an example.

**capt** (kapt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cap*¹, *v.*] Overcome in argument.

**capt.** An abbreviation of *captain*.

**captain** (kap'tän), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. captain*, \**capitain*, *-ein*, *-eyn*, = D. *kapitein* = Dan. *kapitejn*, *kapitajn* = Sw. *kaptän*, < OF. *capitain*, *capitaine* (vernacular form *chevetaine*, > E. *chieftain*, *q. v.*), F. *capitaine* = Pr. *capitani* = Sp. *capitán* = Pg. *capitão* = It. *capitano*, < ML. *capitaneus*, *-anius*, *-anus*, a captain (also, and prop., an adj., principal, chief), < L. *caput* (*capit*), head: see *capital*¹, etc. Cf. *headman* and *hetman*.] *I. n.* 1. One who is at the head of or has authority over others; a chief; a leader; a commander, especially in military affairs. In the Bible the term is applied to a king or prince, to a general or commander of an army, to the governor of a province, etc.

*Captain of the host of the Lord.*

Jos. v. 14.

Anoint him to be captain over my people. 1 Sam. ix. 16.

Great Mars, the captain of us all.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

Great in council and great in war,

Foremost captain of his time.

Tennyson, *Duke of Wellington*.

More specifically—(a) In the army, the officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. (b) In the navy, an officer next in rank above a commander, and ranking in the United States service with a colonel, and in the British with a lieutenant-colonel, and after three years' service with a colonel, in the army. Officers of this grade in the British service were formerly designated *post-captains*. (c) The commander or master of a merchant vessel. (d) In some of the public schools of England, a title given to the senior scholar. (e) In *base-ball*, *rowing*, etc., the head or leader of the nine, the crew, or the body of players on one side. (f) In *mining*, the head man or superintendent of the mining operations; the person who directs and is responsible for the miners' work. As a title, often abbreviated *capt*.

2. A name commonly given, in the form *long-finned captain*, to the fish otherwise known as the lantern gurnard.—**Captain en pied**¹, a captain kept in pay, that is, not reformed. See *captain reformed*, below. E. Phillips, 1706.—**Captain of the poll**, in the University of Cambridge, England, the first in rank among those who graduate without honors, known as the *polloi* or *poll*.

There are also many men every year contending for the *Captaincy of the Poll*, some for the honor, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils afterwards.

C. A. Bristol, *English University*, p. 310.

**Captain reformed**¹, a captain who upon the reducing of forces lost his company, but was continued as captain, either as second to another or without a post. See *reformatio*. E. Phillips, 1706.—**Captains of tops**, **captains of the fore-castle**, **captains of the after-guard**, and **captains of the hold**, ratings of petty officers in the United States navy, whose duties are to superintend the men in their different departments.—**Fleet captain**, in the United States navy, an officer temporarily appointed by the Navy Department to act as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron. Also called *flag-captain*.

**II. † a.** [The orig. (ML.) use, but in E. later than the noun use.] 1. Of chief rank, excellence, or value; chief; principal.

Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,  
Or captain jewels in the carcanet. Shak., *Sonnets*, III.

2. Of commanding character; fitted to lead.

Why then women are more valiant  
That stay at home, if bearing carry it,  
And the ass more captain than the lion.

Shak., T. of A., iii. 5.

**captain** (kap'tān), *v. t.* [*< captain, n.*] To act as leader to; be captain over; command.

It was natural that men who *captained* or accompanied the exodus from existing forms and associations into the doubtful wilderness that led to the promised land should find more to their purpose in the Old Testament than in the New. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

**captaincy** (kap'tān-si), *n.* [*< captain + -cy.*] The rank, post, or commission of a captain.

**captaincy-general** (kap'tān-si-jen'e-rāl), *n.* [*< captaincy + general.* Cf. *Sp. capitania general.*] The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general; specifically, one of the military divisions of Spain. Also *captain-generalcy*.

**captainess** (kap'tān-es), *n.* [*< captain + -ess.* Cf. *chieftainess.*] A female commander. [Rare.]

Out! traitor! Absence! Darrest thou counsel me  
From my dear *Captainess* to run away?

*Sir P. Sidney*, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 547.

**captain-general** (kap'tān-jen'e-rāl), *n.* [*< captain + general.* Cf. *Sp. capitán general.*] The commander-in-chief of an army or of the militia; specifically, the commander of a military division in Spain.

The magnanimous and most illustrious . . . *captain-general* of the Grecian army, Agamemnon.

*Shak.*, T. and C., III. 3.

[The governor of Rhode Island is by title *captain-general* and commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State.]

**captain-generalcy** (kap'tān-jen'e-rāl-si), *n.* [*< captain-general + -cy.*] Same as *captaincy-general*.

**captain-lieutenant** (kap'tān-lū-ten'ant), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, an officer who, with the rank of captain and pay of a lieutenant, commanded a company or troop. The first or colonel's company of a regiment of infantry was commanded by a *captain-lieutenant*.

**captainly** (kap'tān-li), *a.* [*< captain + -ly.*] Pertaining to or befitting a captain.

**captain-pasha**, **captan-pacha** (kap'tān-, kap'-i-tan-pash'ā), *n.* [*< captain or captain (repr. Turk. *kapitan* or *kapudān* (*kapitan*, *kapudān*) -pashā) + pasha.* see *captain* and *pasha*.] Formerly, the colloquial title of the Turkish minister of marine, and of the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. Also written *capudan-pasha*.

**captainry** (kap'tān-ri), *n.* [*< F. capitainerie*, *< ML. capitaineria*, *captainship*, *< capitaneus*: see *captain*.] The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser*.

**captainship** (kap'tān-ship), *n.* [*< captain + -ship.*] 1. The office of captain, or of chief commander.

Therefore, so please thee to return with us,  
And of our Athens (thine and ours) to take  
The *captainship*.

*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

2. The command of a clan or government of a certain district; chieftainship.

To diminish the Irish lords he did abolish their . . .  
usurped *captainships*.

*Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

3. Skill as a captain or leader: as, he displayed good *captainship*.

**capital** (kap'tal), *n.* [*Pr.*, *< L. capitalis*, chief: see *capital*.] A medieval title of dignity and military authority in the south of France: as, the *Capital* de Buch fought on the English side in Gascony, etc., under Edward III.

**Capitantes** (kap-tan'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. capitān(-t)s*, ppr. of *capitare*, take, catch: see *captation*.] Same as *Raptores*. *A. E. Brehm*.

**captation** (kap'tā-shon), *n.* [*< L. captatio(n)-*, a reaching after something, *< capere*, pp. *captatus*, reach after, desire eagerly, allure, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize: see *capable*.] 1. The act or practice of gaining favor or applause by flattery or address. *Eikon Basilike*.

—2. A name given by Descartois to the opening stage of the hypnotic or mesmeric trance. Sometimes called *fascination*.

**caption** (kap'shon), *n.* [*< L. captio(n)-*, a taking, seizing, fraud, deceit, fallacy, *< capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable*.] 1. Seizure; capture; taking; catching. [Rare.]—2. Captious or specious arguments or caviling; the act of caviling or taking exception; sophism; quibble or quibbling.

It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. I beseech you, sir, to consider with what strange *captions* you have gone about to delude your king and country. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants, I. 2.

3. The act of taking or apprehending by a judicial process. [Rare.]—4. In law, a certificate stating the time and place of executing a commission in chancery, or of taking a deposition, or of the finding of an indictment, and the court or authority before which such act

was performed, and such other particulars as are necessary to render it legal and valid, written upon or attached to the document to which it relates.—5. The heading or title of a legal instrument or of a chapter, article, section, or page: as, the *caption* of Genesis i.; an editorial under the *caption* "A new Force in Politics." [U. S.]

—**Letters of caption**, in *Scots law*, a writ (now obsolete) issued at the instance of a creditor, commanding an officer to take and imprison a debtor or obligant till he pays the debt or performs the obligation. See *horning*.

—**Process caption**, in *Scots law*, a summary warrant of incarceration for the purpose of forcing back a process, that is, the documents or any document belonging to a lawsuit, which may have been unduly and contumaciously retained by the party whose receipt stands therefor in the court books.

**captious** (kap'shus), *a.* [*< F. capiteux = Pr. capcios = Sp. Pg. capcioso = It. capcioso*, *< L. captiosus*, deceptive, fallacious, sophistical, *< captio(n)-*, deception, fallacy, sophism: see *caption*. In def. 3 associated with *capacious* or *capable*, in the orig. sense 'taking': see *capacious*.] 1. Apt to notice and make much of unimportant faults or defects; disposed to find fault or raise objections; prone to cavil; difficult to please; faultfinding; touchy: as, a *captious* man.

A vulgar man is *captious* and jealous.

*Chesterfield*.

A *captious* skeptic in love, a slave to fretfulness and whim—who has no difficulties but of his own creating—is a subject more fit for ridicule than compassion.

*Sheridan*, The Rivals, IV. 3.

2. Proceeding from a faultfinding or caviling disposition; fitted to harass or perplex; censorious; carping; hence, insidious; crafty: as, a *captious* question.

*Captious* or fallacious ways of talking.

*Locke*.

With these modifications and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to *captious* obstruction, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1839 was much less destructive of executive discretion. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1880, p. 244.

3. Capable of receiving; capacious.

Yet, in this *captious* and intemperate sieve,  
I still pour in the waters of my love.

*Shak.*, All's Well, I. 3.

4. Alluring; plausible.—5. Noting a *captious* disposition. [Rare.]

Little *captious* short pipes . . . which . . . could be  
stuck in one corner of the mouth.

*Irving*, Knickerbocker, 134.

—**Syn.** 1. *Captious*, *Carping*, *Caviling*, faultfinding, hypercritical, crabbed, testy, pettish, splenetic, all express unamiable temper and behavior, with wrongheadedness. *Captious* expresses a disposition to catch at little or inoffensive things, and magnify them into great defects, affronts, etc. *Carping* is a strong word noting faultfinding that is both unreasonable and unceasing; it applies more to criticism on conduct, while *caviling* applies to objections to arguments, opinions, and the like: as, it is easier to *cavil* than to disprove. See *petulant*.

He frequently found fault, was *captious*, and seemed  
ready for an outbursting.

*Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 92.

Avoid the censures of the *carping* world.

*Shak.*, Rich. III., III. 5.

I write not to content each *cavilling* brain,  
But eyes of noblest spirits.

*Ford*, Ded. of Honour Triumphant.

**captiously** (kap'shus-li), *adv.* 1. In a *captious*, critical, or faultfinding manner.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing  
on one side, and apply distinctions on the other.

*Locke*.

2. So as to catch or ensnare; insinuatingly; *captivatingly*. [Rare.]

**captiousness** (kap'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being *captious*; disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

*Captiousness* is another fault opposite to civility.

*Locke*, Education, § 142.

**captivance**, *n.* [Also written *captiveness*; *< L. captivān(-t)s*, ppr. of *captivare*, take captive: see *captivate*, *v.*] Captivity.

At length he spyde whereas that wofull Squyre,  
Whom he had reawaked from *captivance*  
Of his strong foe, lay tumbled in the myre.

*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 45.

**captivate** (kap'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captivated*, ppr. *captivating*. [*< L. captivatus*, pp. of *captivare*, take captive, *< captivus*, captive: see *captive*, *a.* and *v.*] 1. To seize by force, as an enemy in war, or anything belonging to an enemy; capture; take captive.

The French king *captivated* to

The English monarch.

*Warner*, Albion's England, v. 23.

It does not institute a magnificent auction of finance, where *captivated* provinces come to general ransom, by bidding against each other.

*Burke*, Conciliation with America.

2. To bring into bondage; subdue; place in subjection.

Let us Christian men grant nothing contrary to the  
Scripture, but ever *captivate* our reason unto that.

*Fryth*, Works, p. 18.

He deserves to be a slave that is content to have the  
liberty of his will so *captivated*.

*Eikon Basilike*.

God uses not to *captivate* [a man] under a perpetual  
childhood of prescription, but trusts him with the gift of  
reason to be his own chooser. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 17.

3. To overpower and hold by excellence or beauty; charm or lure by any means; engage the regard, esteem, or affections of; fascinate.

Anon he rears upright, curvets and leaps,

As who should say "Lo, thus my strength is tried;

And this I do to *captivate* the eye."

*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, I. 281.

Wisdom so *captivates* him with her appearance that he  
gives himself up to her.

*Addison*, Guardian.

I was *captivated* with the beauty and retirement of the  
place.

*Steele*, Spectator, No. 514.

It is not merely what he [Chaucer] has to say, but even  
more the agreeable way he has of saying it, that *captivates*  
our attention and gives him an assured place in literature.

*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 280.

—**Syn.** 3. To enslave, enchant, lead captive, enamour, bewitch.

**captivate** (kap'ti-vāt), *a.* [*< L. captivatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Taken captive; made prisoner; fascinated; insinuated.

What though I be enthral'd? . . .

Tush! women have been *captivated* ere now.

*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., v. 2.

**captivating** (kap'ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* [*Prp. of captivate, v.*] Having power to engage the regard, esteem, or affections; winning; fascinating; bewitching.

Her understanding excellent, her mind improved, and  
her manners *captivating*.

*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 160.

**captivation** (kap-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [*< L. captivatio(n)-*, *< captivare*, take captive: see *captivate, v.*] The act of *captivating*; the state or condition of being *captivated*.

The *captivation* of our understanding.

*Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 21.

**captive** (kap'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier *E. caittif*, now with different sense (see *caittif*); = *F. captif*, fem. *captire*, OF. *chetif*, etc. (see *caittif*), = *Pr. captiu*, *caitiu* = OCat. *caitiu* = OSpr. *captivo*, Sp. *cautivo* = Pg. *cativo*, *captivo* = It. *cattivo*, *< L. captivus*, a captive, prop. adj., taken prisoner, *< capere*, pp. of *capere*, take, seize, capture, etc.: see *capable*.] I. *a.* 1. Made prisoner, as in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

When many times the *captive* Grecians fall,

Even in the fan and wind of your fair sword,

You bid them rise and live.

*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

The *captive* bird that sings within thy bow'r.

*Pope*, Summer, l. 48.

2. Bound or held by other than physical means, as by the ties of love or other passion; *captivated*.

My woman's heart

Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words.

*Shak.*, Rich. III., IV. 1.

3. Holding in confinement: as, *captive* chains. —**Captive** balloon. See *balloon*. — To take *captive*, to capture; make a prisoner of.

II. *n.* 1. One who is taken prisoner, especially a prisoner taken in war by an enemy; one taken and kept in confinement.

Like *captives* bound to a triumphant car.

*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., I. 1.

2. Figuratively, one who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence, by the lower passions of his own nature, or by the wiles of others; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love or any other passion.

Yet hath he been my *captive* and my slave,

And begg'd for that which thou unask'd shalt have.

*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, I. 101.

—**Syn.** 1. *Prisoner*, *Captive*. The word *prisoner* emphasizes the idea of restraint of liberty, but is not rhetorical or especially associated with feeling: the *prisoner* of war and the *prisoner* for crime may be shut up in a prison, kept by guards within defined limits, or given a restricted liberty on parole. The word *captive* suggests being completely in the power of another, whether confined or not; it has come to be a rhetorical word, suggesting helplessness and resulting unhappiness. Captured soldiers under guard are strictly *prisoners*, but are often and properly called *captives*. When we speak of a *captive* bird, we suggest its longing for liberty. The rights and interests of a *prisoner* are likely to be respected, but the *captive* may be abused or even sometimes sold into slavery. See *captivity*.

Come, Sleep: O Sleep! the certain knot of peace,

The bailing-place of wit, the balm of woe,

The poor man's wealth, the *prisoner's* release,

Th' indifferent judge between the high and low.

*Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella, st. 39.

Go, see the *captive* bartered as a slave!

Crushed till his high, heroic spirit bleeds.

*Rogers*, Pleasures of Memory, II.

**captive** (kap'tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captived*, ppr. *captiving*. [= *F. captiver* = *Pr. captivar* =

Sp. *cattivar* = Pg. *cattivar*, *cattivar* = It. *cattivar*, < L. *cattivar* (see *captive*, v.), < *cattivus*, captive: see *captive*, a. and n.] 1. To make captive; bring into subjection.

*Captive* eternally in yron mewes.

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 27.

2. To captivate; insnare. [Rare.]

Love now *captive* d his heart, which erst was free.

Ford, Honour Triumphant, I.

Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free.

Dryden, Epistles, III. 38.

She who *captived* Anthony,

The Serpent of old Nile.

R. H. Stoddard, Shakespeare.

**captivity** (kap-tiv'i-ti), n. [*< F. captivité = Pr. captivitat = Sp. cautividad = Pg. cativoiro = It. cattivita, < L. captivita(-s), < captivus, captive: see captive.*] 1. The state of being a prisoner, or of coming into the power of an enemy by force or the fortune of war.

And but for Owen Glendower had been king,

Who kept him in *captivity* till he died.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 2.

2. Subjection; the state of being under control; bondage; servitude.

Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ.

2 Cor. x. 5.

Thou hast led *captivity* captive.

Pa. lxviii. 18.

3. Captives collectively; a body of captives.

When God bringeth back the *captivity* of his people,

Jacob shall rejoice, and Israel shall be glad.

Pa. lili. 6.

= **Syn.** Imprisonment, Captivity, Confinement, Incarceration, Immurement. There is the same distinction between imprisonment and captivity as between prisoner and captive. (See *captive*.) Confinement is the most general word for being kept within bounds against one's will, as by force or sickness; we speak of solitary confinement, and, figuratively, of too great confinement (though voluntary) to one's books. Incarceration is the being put into a jail or prison; the word is rhetorical, suggesting ignominy, with narrow range and great safeguards against escape. Immurement, literally shutting within walls, is now freely figurative; in either sense it suggests depth of separation or seclusion from friends, home, or the world, and small likelihood of getting or coming out. (See *servitude* and *serv*.)

Even like a man new haled from the rack,

So fare my limbs with long imprisonment.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 5.

But made hereby obnoxious more

To all the miseries of life,

Life in *captivity*

Among inhuman foes. Milton, S. A., I. 108.

Though my person is in confinement, my mind can ex-patiate on ample and useful subjects with all the freedom imaginable.

S. Johnson, Life of Savage.

Enforced detention, incarceration within four walls, was another method of coercion which grew and gained favour under the feudal system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 747.

The chains of earth's immurement

Fell from Ianthe's Spirit.

Shelley, Queen Mab, I.

**captor** (kap'tor), n. [*< L. captor, < capere, pp. captus, take, capture: see capable, and cf. capture.*] One who captures or takes (a person or thing) by force, stratagem, or surprise; one who takes a prisoner or a prize.

**captorial** (kap-tō'ri-āl), a. [*< L. captor, one who takes (see captor), + -al.*] In *zool.*, adapted for taking, seizing, or holding; raptorial.

**capturable** (kap'tūr-ā-bl), a. [*< capture + -able.*] Capable of being captured; liable to capture. *Carlyle*.

**capture** (kap'tūr), n. [*< F. capture = Pr. Sp. Pg. captura = It. cattura, < L. captura, a taking, catching (of animals), < capere, pp. captus, take: see capable, captive.*] 1. The act of taking or seizing; seizure; arrest: as, the capture of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise, or stratagem; the capture of a criminal.

The capture of Alcibiades by his [Eadberht's] allies, the Picts, in 756, seemed to leave the rest of Strath-Clyde at his mercy.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 263.

2. The thing taken; a prize.

**capture** (kap'tūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. *captured*, ppr. *capturing*. [*< capture, n.*] 1. To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; take captive; make a prize or prisoner of: as, to capture a vessel or a fortress; to capture prisoners.

The absorption of animal matter from captured insects explains how *Drosophila* can flourish in extremely poor peaty soil.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 17.

2. To win by ingenuity or skill against resistance or competition: as, to capture a prize for marksmanship.

**Capuan** (kap'ū-an), a. and n. [*< Capua + -an.*] 1. a. Pertaining or relating to Capua, an ancient city of Campania in Italy.

To the enervating contagion of Capuan effeminacy historians have always attributed the want of success which subsequently attended the Carthaginian commander in his Italian campaigns. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 79.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Capua.

**capuccio** (ka-pūch'io), n. [*It., prop. cappuccio: see capouch, n.*] A capuchin or hood. *Spenser*.

**capucet, capuchet, n.** Same as *capouch*.

**Capuchin** (kap'ū-chin or kap-ō-shēn'), n. [*= F. capucin = Sp. capuchino = Pg. capuchinho, m., a monk, and F. capucine = Sp. capuchina = Pg. capuchinha, f., a nun, of the order of St. Francis, < It. cappuccino, a Franciscan monk, so called from the cowl he wore, dim. of cappuccio, a cowl, > F. capuche, capuce, > E. capuche, capouch: see capouch.*] 1. A member of a mendicant order of Franciscan monks, founded in Italy in 1528 by Matteo di Bassi, and named from the long pointed capouch or cowl which is the distinguishing mark of their dress. According to the statutes of the order, drawn up in 1529, the monks were to live by begging; they were not to use gold or silver or silk in the decoration of their altars, and the chalices were to be of pewter. The Capuchins are most numerous in Austria. In the United States they have convents in the dioceses of Green Bay, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, and New York. See *Franciscan*.

2. [*l. c.*] A variety of pigeon with a range of inverted feathers on the back of the head, like the cap or cowl of a monk.—3. [*l. c.*] A South American monkey, *Cebus capucinus*, having black on the head, like the hood or cowl of a Capuchin; hence, any sapajou or monkey of the genus *Cebus*. Also written *capucine*. See *cut under Cebina*.—4. [*l. c.*] One of the bald-headed fruit-crows of South America, *Gymnocephalus calvus*.—**Capuchin cross.** See *cross*.

**capuchin** (kap'ū-chin or kap-ū-shēn'), n. [*Prop. \*capuchon = Dan. capuchon, < F. capuchon, < capuche, a hood: see capouch, and cf. Capuchin.*] 1. A large loose hood worn by women in the eighteenth century.—2. A hooded cloak of the same period.

My aunt pulled off my uncle's shoes, and carefully wrapped his poor feet in her *capuchin*.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

**capucinade**, n. [*F., < capucin, Capuchin, + -ade, -ade.*] A Capuchin's tirade; a weak sermon or discourse.

It was a vague discourse, the rhetoric of an old professor, a mere *Capucinade*. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, VII. 4.

**capucine** (kap'ū-sin), n. [*< F. capucin (NL. capucinus), lit. a Capuchin monk: see Capuchin.*] Same as *capuchin*, 1.

**capucine** (kap'ū-sin), n. [*< F. capucine, nasturtium, also the color of its flower, < It. cappuccina, nasturtium (so called from the form of the corolla), < cappuccio, a hood: see capouch.*] A rich reddish-orange color; the color of the flower of the nasturtium.—**Capucine madder**, a madder lake of the above color.

**capudan-pasha** (kap'ū-dan-pash'a), n. Same as *captain-pasha*.

**capulit**, n. See *capel*.

**capulet** (kap'ū-let; F. pron. ka-pū-lā'), n. 1. A hood worn by the peasant women of the French slope of the Pyrenees. It is made of fine white or red cloth, sometimes bordered with black velvet.—2. Same as *capellet*.

**capulid** (kap'ū-lid), n. A gastropod of the family *Capulidae*.

**Capulidæ** (ka-pū'li-dē), n. pl. [*NL., < Capulus + -idæ.*] The subfamily *Capulinae* elevated to the rank of a family. *P. P. Carpenter*, 1861.

**Capulinae** (kap-ū'li-nē), n. pl. [*NL., < Capulus + -inae.*] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Capulus*. The animal closely resembles the slipper-impet, but the muscle is not fixed to any shelly support in the form of a cup or disk. The shell is irregularly conical, and more or less twisted at the apex.

**Capulus** (kap'ū-lus), n. [*NL., < L. capulus, a handle, also a sepulcher, tomb, < capere, hold, contain: see capable.*] A genus of pectinibranchiate gastropods with a pyramidal shell, belonging to the subfamily *Capulinae* and family *Calyptiridae*: synonymous with *Pileopsis*.

**caput** (kap'ut), n.; pl. *capita*, rarely *caputs* (-i-tā, -utz). [*L., the head, prob. = AS. heafod, E. head, q. v. Hence capitā<sup>1</sup>, capitā<sup>2</sup>, etc., captain, chief, chieftain, chef, chievel, achieve, etc.*] 1. In *anat.*, the head; the head or upper extremity of some part of the body.—2. An abbreviation of the phrase *caput senatus* (literally, head of the senate), a council or ruling body in the University of Cambridge, England.

Your *caputs*, and heads of colleges.

Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

3. In *Rom. law*, the standing before the law, or the personal status, of a citizen. A deprivation of liberty or civic rights, or a modification of family relation by adoption, etc., was termed *capitis diminutio*, which was characterized as *maxima*, *media*, or *minima*, according as it affected the first, second, or third of the elements above named.—**Caput coli**, the head of the colon; the cæcum.—**Caput cornu**, *caput posterioris*, the expanded extremity of the posterior horn of gray sub-

stance in the spinal cord.—**Caput gallinaginis**, the snipe's head; the crista urethrae (which see, under *urethra*).—**Caput medusæ**, the network of dilated veins radiating from the umbilicus, seen when the portal circulation is obstructed in the liver, as in cirrhosis, and this collateral circulation is developed in compensation.—**Caput mortuum**, literally, a dead head. (a) A fanciful term used by the old chemists to denote the residuum of chemicals when all their volatile matters had escaped; specifically, oxid of iron, which is the residue left when sulphate of iron is distilled at a red heat. Hence—(b) Anything from which all that rendered it valuable has been taken away.

"Everything of life and beauty," writes the critic, "has been extracted, and a *caput mortuum*—that is, Charles Kean's Mephistopheles—remains."

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 66.

**Caput obetipum spasticum**, spasm in the region of the external branch of the spinal accessory nerve; wryneck.—**Caput succedaneum**, an edematous swelling of the presenting portion of the scalp of the new-born.

**capital** (kap'ut-āl), a. [*Improp. < caput + -al; distinguished from the proper form capital.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to or situated on the head. [Rare.]

**caputia**, n. Plural of *caputium*.

**Caputiati** (ka-pū-shi-ā'ti), n. pl. [*ML., pl. of caputiatus, pp. of caputiare, cover the head with a hood, < caputium, prop. caputium, a hood, capouch: see caputium, capouch, n.*] A short-lived semi-political and communistic sect devoted to the Virgin Mary, which appeared in the interior of France about 1182: so called from their hood or capouch.

**caputium** (ka-pū-shi-um), n.; pl. *caputia* (-shi-ā). [*ML., also capucium, cappucium, cappuccium (after the Rom. forms, It. cappuccio, formerly also capuccio, = Sp. Pg. capucho = F. capuce, whence E. capuche, capouch, q. v.), also caputium, as if < L. caput (capit-), head (cf. cabbage<sup>1</sup>, cabbage<sup>2</sup>, caboché), but prop. < capā, cappa, a cape, hood, cowl: see cap<sup>1</sup>, cape<sup>1</sup>, cope<sup>1</sup>. Hence (from caputium) capouch, capuche, Capuchin, etc.*] 1. In general, a hood attached to a garment in ecclesiastical or other canonical costume, as the hood of a Bachelor of Arts, or of a fellow of an English university, or that attached to a monk's gown, a cope, or the like.—2. A short hooded cloak similar to the armillaus.

**capybara**, n. See *capibara*.

**car** (kär), n. [*Early mod. E. also carre, < ME. \*carre (also assimilated char, charre, charre, cf. charret, chariot), < OF. car, also carre (assimilated char, > F. char), = Pr. car = Sp. Pg. It. carro = D. kar = MLG. kare = OHG. karra, charra, charro, MHG. G. karre (also OHG. garra, garro, MHG. garre) = Icel. kerra = Dan. karre = Sw. kärre = Bohem. kára = Pol. kara = Lith. karas, < ML. carrus, m., carra, f., a wheeled vehicle, L. carrus, a two-wheeled vehicle for transporting burdens; of Celtic origin: Bret. karr, a chariot, = W. car, a raft, frame, drag, = OGael. car, a car, cart, or raft, = Ir. carr, a cart, drag, wagon; perhaps akin to L. carrus, a chariot, currere, run, Skt. √ char, move. Hence ult. carack (carick, carrick), career, cargo<sup>1</sup>, caricature, caroché, carriage, carry, carruca, cart, charge, charret, chariot, discharge, etc.] 1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance, especially one having only two wheels. (a) The two-wheeled passenger-conveyance much used in Ireland and specifically called a *jaunting-car*. (b) The low-set two-wheeled vehicle of burden used in many parts of Great Britain, especially for hogsheads and the like. (c) In Birmingham and other towns of England, a four-wheeled hackney-carriage, as distinguished from a *hansom*, which is called a *cab*.*

Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the wind,  
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street.

Byron, Childe Harold, III. 22.

2. A chariot of war, triumph, or pageantry; in poetic and figurative usage, any elaborate conveyance used in proceedings characterized by dignity, solemnity, or splendor: as, Phœbus's car; the car of Juggernaut; a triumphal car.

Let the bell be toll'd:  
And a reverent people behold  
The towering car, the sable steeds.

Tennyson, Duke of Wellington.

3. A vehicle running upon rails. See *horse-car, railway-car*. [*U. S.*]—4. The basket of a balloon, in which the aeronaut sits.—**Adhesion-car**. See *adhesion*.—**Aerial car**. See *aerial*.—**Bobtailed car**. See *bobtailed*.—**Cabin-car**, a conductor's car on a freight-train; a caboose.—**Drawing-room car**, a railroad passenger-car more luxurious in its appointments than an ordinary car. It generally contains arm-chairs, footstools, sofas, etc. Also called *parlor-car* and *palace-car*. [*U. S. and Canada.*]—**Irish jaunting-car**. See *jaunting-car*.—**Pneumatic car**, a car driven on rails or tramways by compressed air contained in reservoirs filled by means of air-pumps.—**Revolving car**, a cylindrical receptacle or car which revolves as it travels.—**The Northern Car**, a name for the constellation of the Great Bear, commonly known in England as *Charles's Wain*, and in the United States as the *Great Dipper*. See *cut under Ursa*.

**car** (kär), n. [*ME. ker, < Icel. karr, pl. kjörr, copse, brushwood (cf. kjarrmyrr; a marsh over-*



grown with brushwood: *mýrr* = E. *mire*), = Norw. *kjerr*, *kjarr*, a marsh, esp. a marsh overgrown with brushwood, = Sw. *kärr*, a marsh, fen, morass, moor, = Dan. *kar*, formerly *kjær*, a marsh, bog, thicket, pool. Cf. *carse*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A wood or grove, generally of alders, on a moist soil.—2. Any hollow place or marsh. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**car**<sup>3</sup> (*kär*), *a*. [Sc., also written *kar*, *ker*, *cair*, *caar*, *carry*, < ME. *car*, *kerre*, < Gael. *cuerr*, left, left-handed, awkward.] Left, as opposed to right.

In a knot, bi a clyffe, at the *kerre* side,  
Ther as the rogh rocher vn-rydely wat3 fallen,  
Thay ferden to the fyndyng, & frekez hem after.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1431.

**car**<sup>4</sup> (*kär*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carred*, ppr. *car-ring*. [E. dial., abbr. of *carry*.] To carry. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

**car**<sup>5</sup> (*kär*), *n*. [ < ME. \**car*, \**carre*, < AS. (ONorth.) *carr*, a rock, appar. < Gael. *carr*, a rocky shelf or projecting part of a rock. Cf. *cairn*.] A rock. [Prov. Eng.]

**car**. An abbreviation of *carat*.

**car**-. See *caer*-.

**Carabaya bark**. See *bark*<sup>2</sup>.

**Carabici** (*ka-rab'i-si*), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of \**Carabicus*, dim. of *Carabus*, *q. v.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adaphagous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, embracing the caraboid beetles.

**carabid** (*kar'a-bid*), *n*. A beetle of the family *Carabidae*; a caraboid; a ground-beetle.

**Carabidae** (*ka-rab'i-dé*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carabus* + *-ida*.] A family of *Coleoptera* or beetles whose metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture, reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxae, with the antennae 11-jointed, and the hind coxae movable and small. The antennae arise at the side of the head between the base of the mandibles and the eyes. The species are usually large and adorned with brilliant metallic colors, and are either wingless or have wings not adapted for flying. There are more than 6,000 known species, all of which are commonly called *ground-beetles*, varying from a very minute size up to 2 or 3 inches in length. The bombardier-beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*, belongs to this family. Other names of the caraboid group of insects are *Carabi*, *Carabici*, *Carabida*, *Carabini*, *Carabidae*, *Carabites*, *Carabidea*, *Carabides*, *Carabina*. See cuts under bombardier-beetle and ground-beetle.

**carabideous** (*kar-a-bid'ë-us*), *a*. [ < *Carabida* + *-eous*.] Of or pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carabidae*.

**carabidoid** (*ka-rab'i-doid*), *a*. Same as *caraboid*, 2.

**Carabinae** (*ka-a-bi'né*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carabus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Carabidae*, containing large handsome species whose mesosternal epimeron reaches the coxa, and whose middle coxal cavities are not entirely closed by the sterna.

**carabinet**, *n*. See *carbine*.

**carabineer**, *n*. See *carbineer*.

**caraboid** (*kar'a-boid*), *a. and n.* [ < Gr. *καρaboειδής*, like a carabus, < *καρβος*, a carabus, + *είδος*, form.] 1. *a*. 1. Of or pertaining to the genus *Carabus*; resembling a carabus.—2. Of or pertaining to the second larval stage of insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles, *Meloidae*. The caraboid stage succeeds the triunguline and precedes the scaraboid stage. Also *carabidoid*.

II. *n*. A member of the genus *Carabus*, or of the family *Carabidae*; a carabus.

**Carabus** (*kar'a-bus*), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *καρβος*, a horned beetle, also the sea-crawfish or spiny lobster (also a kind of light ship). See *caracul*.] 1. The typical genus of *Carabinae*, now restricted to species of medium or large size and handsome coloration, having the third antennal joint cylindrical, the labrum not furcate, the mandibles with no external setigerous puncture, the posterior coxae contiguous, and the anterior coxal cavities open behind. There are many species, especially in Europe, where the genus reaches its highest development. *C. serratus* is the commonest American species,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch long, black, with bluish edges of the prothorax and elytra, the latter being punctate.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus, or of the family *Carabidae*.—St. [l. c.] A caravel.

**caracul**, *n*. See *carack*.

**caracal** (*kar'a-kal*), *n*. [ < F. *caracal*, said to be < Turk. *qara qulag*: *qara*, black; *qulag*, ear.] A carnivorous digitigrade quadruped of the *Felidae*, or cat family, and genus *Lynx*, *L. caracal*, inhabiting portions of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is about the size of a fox, is of a uniform deep-brown or wine-red color above, ex-

cept a spot under each eye, and has tufts of long black hair which terminate the ears, whence its name. It possesses great strength and ferocity, and is sometimes used



Caracal (*Lynx caracal*).

in the chase of the smaller quadrupeds and of the larger kinds of birds. It has been supposed to be the lynx of the ancients, and is sometimes called *Persian lynx*. Also called *anak-el-ard*.

**caracara** (*kä-rä-kä-rä*), *n*. [Tupi *caracad*, from its hoarse cry.] The popular name of the hawks of the subfamily *Polyborinae* and genera *Polyborus*, *Phalcobonius*, *Senex*, *Mitrago*, *Ibycter*, and *Daptrius*, all of which are confined to America. The name is specially applicable to the species of *Polyborus*, of which there are several, as *P. cheriway*, *P. auduboni*, and *P. lutosus*, of the southern United States and warmer parts of America. These are large, vulture-like hawks, of terrestrial, ambulatory, not saltatory, habits, preying chiefly upon carrion. The head



Caracara (*Polyborus cheriway*).

and neck are extensively denuded; the legs and wings are comparatively long; the beak is toothless, with the cere ending vertically, the nostrils high up, linear, and oblique, with concealed tubercle. Though vulturine in general aspect and economy, the caracaras approach the typical falcons in some anatomical characters, as in the peculiar structure of the shoulder-joint, the extensively ossified nasal bones with central nasal tubercle, and the anterior keel of the palate. The common caracara is much variegated with white and black barring of the plumage, and is about 22 inches long. Also called *caraca* and *carrancha*.

**Caraccesque**, **Carraccesque** (*kär-ä-chesk'*), *a*. In art, resembling or characteristic of the Carracci or Carracci, Italian painters of the latter part of the sixteenth and the earlier part of the seventeenth century, founders of the eclectic or Bolognese school of painting.

**carack**, **carrack** (*kar'ak*), *n*. [Also written *carac*, *carick*, *carrick*, *carrock*, < ME. *caracke*, *carrik*; = D. *kraak* = G. *karacke*, *kracke*, < OF. *carraque*, F. *caraque* = Sp. Pg. *carraca* = It. *caracca*, < ML. *carraca*, *caraca* (also *caracata* (i. e., *carriata*) *navis*, 'laden ship'), prop. *carrica*, a ship of burden, < *carriare*, load a car, < L. *carrus*, a car: see *carl*, *caricature*, *cargo*, and *charge*.] A large round-built vessel of considerable depth, fitted for fighting as well as for burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies.

The Genuois comen in sundry wises  
Into this land with diuers marchandises  
In great Caracks, arrayed withouten lacke  
With cloth of gold. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.  
On corsair's galley, carack tall,  
And plundered Christian caraval. Whitier, Derne.

**caracol**<sup>1</sup> (*kar'a-kol*), *n*. Same as *caracole*, 2. **caracol**<sup>2</sup> (*kar'a-kol*), *n*. An obsolete form of *caracora*.

**caracole** (*kar'a-köl*), *n*. [Also written *caracol* (esp. in sense 2), < F. *caracole*, a caracole, a gambol, a spiral staircase, formerly *caracol*, a snail, < Sp. *caracol* = Cat. *caragol* = Pg. *caracol*, a snail, a winding staircase, a caracole, =

It. *caragolo*, also *caragnolo*, *caragnola*, a snail, winding stair, *caracollo*, a caracole, = OF. *caquerole*, F. dial. *coquerulle*, a snail. Origin uncertain; erroneously derived by the Spanish Academy from L. *cochlea*, *cochlea*, a snail, snail-shell: see *cochlea*.] 1. In the *manège*, a semi-round or half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or to the left.—2. In arch., a spiral staircase.

**caracole** (*kar'a-köl*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caracoled*, ppr. *caracoling*. [ < *caracole*, *n.*; = F. *caracoler* = Sp. *caracolear* = Pg. *caracolar* = It. *caracollare*.] 1. To move or advance in a series of caracoles; prance.

Prince John caracoled within the lists at the head of his jovial party. Scott, Ivanhoe, I. 92.

Gay youths, in rich brilliant dresses, caracole up to the carriages on fiery steeds.

J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, II. xxi.

2. To wheel, as cavalry.

**caracoli**, *n*. See *caracoly*.

**caracolite** (*kar'a-kö-lit*), *n*. [ < *Caracoles* (see def.) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A rare mineral from Caracoles, Chili, consisting of oxychlorid of lead and sulphate of sodium. It occurs in colorless orthorhombic crystals, which are hexagonal in aspect through twinning.

**caracolla** (*kar-a-kol'lä*), *n*. [NL.; also written, less prop., *carocola*; < Sp. *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole*.] 1. A snail of the family *Helicidae*, with the whorls of the shell flattened toward and keeled at the edges.—2t. [cap.] A genus of such land-snails.

**caracoly**, **caracoli** (*kar'a-kol-i*), *n*. [Origin unknown.] An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, of which an inferior kind of jewelry is made by the Caribs.

**caracora** (*kar-a-kö-rä*), *n*. [In various forms: Malay *karakora*.] A proa of Borneo and other islands of the East Indies.

**caract**<sup>1</sup>, *n*. [Also *charact*, < ME. *caract*, *carect*, < OF. *caract*, *charact*, *m.*, *caracte*, *carecte*, *karacte*, *carate*, *f.* (= Pr. *carecta*, *f.*), character, sign, mark, shortened from *caracter*, ME. *caracter*: see *character*.] 1. A distinctive mark, especially as indicating character or value.

They are men that set the *caract* and value upon things as they love them. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. Worth; value: by confusion with *carat*.

No, beauty, no; you are of too good *caract*

To be left so, without a guard.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

3. Estimate of character.

You do mistake

My *caract* of your friendship all this while,

Or at what rate I reckon your assistance.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, I. 1.

4. A formula of enchantment.

He shulde make his sacrifice

And rede his *caract* in the wise,

As she him taught.

Gower, Conf. Amant, II. 247.

Whan that a man

With his *carecte* him wolde enchaunte.

Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 57.

**caract**<sup>2</sup>, *n*. An obsolete form of *carat*.

A mark, being an ounce troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*. Cocker.

Diamonds, two whereof

Do double the twelfth *caract*. Cartwright.

**character**, *n*. An earlier form of *character*.

**Caradoc sandstone**. See *sandstone*.

**carafe**, **caraffe** (*ka-räf'*), *n*. [= D. *karaf* = G. *karaffe* = Dan. *karaffe*, *karaffel*, < F. *carafe*, < It. *caraffa* = Sp. Pg. *garrafa*, a vessel for cooling liquids, prob. < Ar. *ghiräf*, a vessel, < *gharafa*, draw, as water.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

**Caragana** (*kar-a-gä'nä*), *n*. [NL., < *caragan*, the name of the original species among the Mogul Tatars.] A genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, all Asiatic and chiefly Siberian, with feathery pale-green foliage and yellow flowers appearing in early spring. The species are all ornamental, and several are in cultivation.

**carageen**, *n*. See *carrageen*.

**caragenin**, *n*. See *carrageenin*.

**carageen**, *n*. See *carrageen*.

**caraint**, *n*. An obsolete form of *carrion*.

**caraipe** (*kä-rä-i-pä'*), *n*. [Tupi.] The pottery-tree of Pará, *Moquilea utilis*, the powdered bark of which is mixed with clay for making vessels for domestic use. Pottery thus made is capable of withstanding a high degree of heat.

**Carait**, *n*. See *Karait*.

**carajara**, **carajura** (*kar-a-jä'rä*, *-jō'rä*), *n*. [ < Tupi *carajuru*.] A red coloring matter obtained from *Arrabidaea Chica*. See *chico*.

**Caramania gum**. Same as *Barbary gum* (which see, under *gum*<sup>2</sup>).

**caramba** (ka-rám'bá), *n.* Same as *carambola*.  
**carambola** (ka-rám'bô-lâ), *n.* [Pg.: poss. of Malayan origin.] The acid fruit of the *Averrhoa carambola* of tropical Asia, which resembles the bilimbi, and is often cultivated. It is used for making tarts, etc.

**carambole** (kar-am-bôl'), *n.* [*F. carambole* = *Sp. Pg. It. carambola*; origin unknown. In E. now shortened to *carom*, *q. v.*] In *billiards*: (a) The red ball placed on the mark. (b) A carom (which see).

**carambole** (kar-am-bôl'), *v. i.* [*F. carambole* = *G. karambolieren* = *Dan. karambolere* = *Sp. carambolar* = *Pg. carambolar*], *carom*, [*carambole*, *carom* (in billiards). In E. now shortened to *carom*, *q. v.*] In *billiards*, to *carom*.

**caramel** (kar'a-mel), *n.* [*F. caramel*, burnt sugar, = *It. caramello* = *Sp. Pg. caramelo*, a lozenge, sugar-candy, prob. a corruption of *ML. calamellus* (mellitus), sugar-cane (also by simulation *canamella*, *cannamella*, and separately *cana mellis*, 'cane of honey'), *calamellus* being prop. dim. of *calamus*, a reed, cane: see *calamus*.] 1. Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar. When cane-sugar is heated in an oil or metal bath to between 210° and 220° C., it begins to assume a brown color of continually increasing depth, and when the tumeffaction has ceased the vessel contains a black substance to which the name of *caramel* has been given. It has a high luster, like anthracite, and dissolves readily in water, giving it a fine sepia tint. It contains caramelan, carameline, and other substances in varying proportions. It is used for giving a brown color to spirits, soups, gravies, etc. 2. A sweet, variously composed and flavored, but generally consisting of chocolate, sugar, and butter, and dark-colored.

Sometimes spelled *caramel*.

**caramelization** (kar-a-mel-i-zâ'shon), *n.* [*caramelize* + *-ation*.] The transformation of sugar into caramel.

**caramelize** (kar'a-mel-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caramelized*, ppr. *caramelizing*. [*caramel* + *-ize*.] To transform or convert into caramel: as, *caramelized sugar*.

**caramote** (kar'a-môt), *n.* [*F.*; cf. *Sp. caramuyo* = *Pg. caramuyo*, a kind of sea-snail, = *It. caramogio*, a dwarf, a shrimp.] A rather large species of shrimp, *Penaeus caramote*, common in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in great numbers and salted for exportation.

**carangid** (ka-ran'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidae*.

**Carangidae** (ka-ran'ji-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Caranx* (-rang-) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Caranx*, to which various limits have been assigned. (a) In Gunther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotobriformes*, with the skeleton firm, no bony stay for the preoperculum, teeth conical or triangular if present, the spinous portion of the dorsal present (sometimes rudimentary), the body compressed, oblong or elevated, with 10 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebrae. In this sense it has been used by most European ichthyologists since 1862. It includes fishes which have been distributed by others in the families *Carangidae*, *Pomatomidae*, *Plettidae*, *Zanclidae*, *Caproidae*, *Equulidae*, etc. (b) In Gill's system restricted to *Scombroidea* with 10 abdominal and from 14 to 16 caudal vertebrae, a short or atrophied first dorsal fin, second dorsal and anal long, opposite, and nearly alike, generally two anal spines detached and forming a finlet, and non-protractile jaws. These limits have been adopted by most recent American ichthyologists. It embraces numerous species of tropical fishes, the best-known of which are the cavalles, pompanos, and pilot-fish.

*Carangidae* is the family name for the fishes generally known as cavalley or crevalle, jack, pompano, scad, etc. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 186.

**carangine** (ka-ran'jin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caranginae* or *Carangidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the subfamily *Caranginae*.

**carangoid** (ka-rang'goid), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *Caranx* (-rang-) + *Gr. eidos*, shape.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the *Carangidae*.

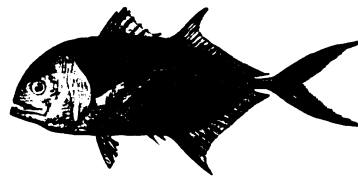
II. *n.* One of the *Carangidae*.

**caranna** (ka-ran'â), *n.* [Also *carana*, *caraña*, < *Sp. caraña*: from a native name.] A soft, greenish-brown, balsamic oleo-resin produced by the burseraceous trees *Protium Carana* and *P. altissimum*, natives of South America. It is exported in little masses, rolled up in leaves of flags. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a bitterish slightly pungent taste. It was formerly used in plasters.

**carantot**, *n.* Same as *coranto*.

Come, gallants, who'll run a *caranto*, or leape a *levalto*? *Marston*, The Fawne, II. 1.

**Caranx** (kar'anks), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. < *Sp. carangue*, *caranga*, a kind of flatfish in the West Indies.] The typical genus of the family *Carangidae*. *Caranx chrysos*, *C. hippos*, and *C. latus* are



Cavalley (*Caranx hippos*).

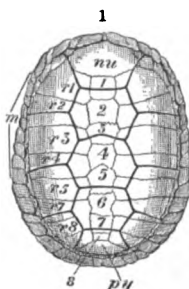
visitors to the coast of the United States, and are known as *cavalles*.

**Carapa** (kar'a-pâ), *n.* [*NL.* (*Pg. caraipa*, < *carai-pi*, a native Guiana name.) 1. A genus of tropical trees, of the family *Meliaceae*. A South American species, *C. Guianensis*, is a fine large tree, the bark of which is in repute as a febrifuge. Oil made from its seeds (called *carapa-oil* or *crab-oil*) is used for lamps. The wood, called *carapa-wood* or *crab-wood*, is light and takes a good polish: it is used for making furniture, and also for the spars of ships. The oil of the African species, *C. procera*, called *coondil*, *kundah*, or *tallicoon* oil, is used by the negroes for making soap and anointing their bodies, its taste being so bitter that it serves as a defense against bites of vermin. The oil of the South American *carapa* is used for the same purpose.

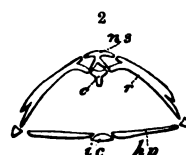
2. [*l. c.*] A tree belonging to this genus.

**carapace** (kar'a-päs), *n.* [Also *carapax*; < *F. carapace*, < *Cat. carabassa* = *Sp. carapacho* = *It. dial. caravazza*, a gourd: see *calabash*.]

1. The shell of a turtle or tortoise; specifically, the upper shell, the



1. Carapace of Tortoise (*Emys*), dorsal surface, outside. The heavy lines indicate the divisions of the epidermal plates or scutes forming the tortoise-shell; the light lines show the sutures of the bony plates underlying and supporting the shell. 1-8, expanded neural spines of vertebrae; 9-14, expanded costal plates of ribs; nm, nuchal plate; py, pygal plate; sm, series of marginal plates.



2. Cross-section of Carapace and Plastron of Tortoise. c, centrum of a vertebra; ns, its expanded neural spine; r, expanded rib, forming one mass with a lateral scute and ending at a marginal plate; ic, interclavicular scute, or entoplastron; ap, hyosternal scute, or epiplastron.

under shell being called the *plastron*. See also cut under *Chelonia*.—2. In *Mammalia*, the shell of an armadillo.—3. In *Cirripedia*, the multi-valvular shell, test, or case.—4. In higher *Crustacea*, the shield covering the cephalothorax, sometimes separable into a cephalostegite and an omostegite. See cut under *Apus*.—5. One of the many hard cases, tests, or shells which are likened to a *carapace*, as those of certain infusorians; a lorica.

**carapacial** (kar'a-pä'shal), *a.* [*c. carapace* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a *carapace*.

The lateral portions of the *carapacial* ridge, becoming deeper, are converted into branchiostegites, and the cavities which they overarch are the branchial chambers. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 217.

**carapax** (kar'a-paks), *n.* Same as *carapace*.  
**carap-oil** (kar'ap-oil), *n.* Oil obtained from *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*, 1.

**carassow**, *n.* See *curassow*.

**Carassius** (ka-ras'i-us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *F. carassin*, a carp: see *crucian*.] A genus of carps or cypprinoid fishes containing the common goldfish, *C. auratus*. See *goldfish*.

**carassow**, *n.* See *curassow*.

**carat, karat** (kar'at), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *\*caract* (simulating *caract*, *character*, a character, mark, stamp); = *D. karaat* = *G. karat* (MHG. *karät*, *garät*) = *Dan. Sw. karat*, < *F. carat* = *Pr. carat* = *It. carato* = *Sp. Pg. quilate*, OPG. *curate* = *Turk. Pers. qirät*, < *Ar. qirät*, *qirrat*, a carat, the twenty-fourth of an ounce, four barleycorns, also a pod, husk (= *LL. cerates*), < *Gr. keparion*, the fruit of the locust-tree, also, like *L. siliqua* (see *siliqua*), a weight, the carat, also and lit. a little horn, dim. of *kepas* (*kepar-*), a horn, akin to *E. horn*: see *cerato-* and *horn*.] 1†. An old weight equal to a scruple, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce troy.—2†. A unit of mass formerly used in various countries for weighing gold. It was generally the 24th part of a mark of gold, and was subdivided into 12 grains. It was commonly equal to about 150.5 troy grains.

Hence—3. A twenty-fourth part: specifically used in expressing the fineness of gold when used as jewelry. Thus, pure gold being considered as 24 carats fine, if two, six, or ten twenty-fourths of alloy (commonly copper or silver) is present, the gold is said to be 22, 18, or 14 carats fine, and so on. The gold used by

jewelers is seldom over 18 carats fine, except in wedding-rings, the standard fineness of which is 22 carats. Gold of 18 carats fine is almost invariably used in mounting diamonds, while 14-carat gold is said to be ordinarily used in the United States for gold chains, etc.

4. A unit of weight for precious stones, divided by jewelers into 4 grains, called *diamond-grains*, but equal to about 3½ troy grains, 151½ English carats being taken as equal to an ounce troy. In 1877 the weight of the carat was fixed by a syndicate of London, Paris, and Amsterdam jewelers at 206 milligrams, or 151.72 carats to the troy ounce. Under the translated form *κεράτιον*, or *ceratium*, *siliqua* was adopted by Constantine into the system of weights of the empire as ¼ of an ounce, equal to 189 milligrams. In Italy it remained as a part of the system of weights, in general with the same relation to the ounce and with nearly the same value. The Arabic *qirät* was the 24th part of the *mihkal*, and was subdivided sometimes into 4, sometimes into 3 grains, its value for gems being very nearly 3 grains troy. The Castilian carat, ¼ of a Castilian ounce, or 3.164 troy grains, was, like the rest of the Castilian system, adopted from the Arabs. From Spain this has passed to the rest of Europe and to America, with only small modifications, less than unlegalized units commonly undergo, under the name of the *Amsterdam* or *diamond carat*, which is usually divided into 64ths. Pearls are sold by the diamond-grain and not by the carat, while small baroque pearls, coral, rough garnets, and the inferior kinds of stones are sold by the ounce troy. The subdivisions of the carat are always expressed in fourths, eighths, sixteenths, etc.

Often abbreviated *car.* or *K.*

**carat** (kar'at), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *caract*; < *carat*, *caract*, *n.*] To try or refine (gold).

*Caratiare*, to touch or trie gold, to refine or make perfect, to *carat*. *Florio*.

**carate** (ka-rä'te), *n.* [S. Amer.] A cutaneous disease occurring in South America, which produces scarlet, brown, or blue blotches, especially on the face, hands, and feet.

**carat-goods** (kar'at-gûdz), *n. pl.* Parcels of diamonds which are of an average weight of about one carat each. *M. Bauer* (trans.), *Precious Stones*, p. 242.

**carau** (kä-rä-ô'), *n.* [Tupi *carau*, otherwise recorded as *corau*, *carao*, *cardo*.] A South American bird, the courlan. See *courlan* and *Aramus*.

**caravan** (kar'a-van or kar-a-van'), *n.* [= *D. karavaan* = *G. karavane* = *Dan. karavane* = *Sw. karavan*, < *F. caravane*, < *Sp. caravana* = *Pg. caravana* = *It. carovana* (ML. *caravanna*, *caravenna*, *carvanna*, *carvanus* = MGr. *καρβάριον*, NGr. *καρβάρι*) = *Turk. kârvân* (*kyârvân*) = *Ar. kairawân* = Hind. *kârwan*, < *Pers. kârvân*, *kârvân*, a caravan. Prob. orig. Pers., but by some considered orig. Ar.; cf. *Pers. kâr*, business, work, *Ar. kair*, trade, profession, *kirâ*, *kirwa*, hire, hiring. In sense 3 shortened to *van*: see *van*.] 1. A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, in many parts of Asia and Africa, who associate together that they may travel with greater security, especially through deserts or regions infested by robbers. Nearly all commerce in these countries was formerly carried on by caravans, using camels chiefly for transportation; and they are still numerous, though largely superseded by other methods.

Men who pass

In troop or caravan. *Milton*, P. R., I. 323.

Great caravans, formerly composed of Pagans, now of Mahometans, passed from west to east, in the same manner as in ancient times, to buy and disperse India goods through Africa. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 61.

2. Figuratively, any large number of persons traveling together, especially when moving slowly or with much baggage; poetically, any large number of persons, or even animals, considered as traveling together to a common destination.

Their airy caravan, high over seas

Flying. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 423.

When thy summons comes to join

The innumerable caravan, which moves

To that mysterious realm . . . of death.

*Eryant*, Thanatopsis.

3. A large covered carriage used for conveying passengers, or a company of people traveling together, or a traveling exhibition or show; hence, any large covered wagon or cart for travel or transport: often abbreviated to *van*.

Alike, gay widow, virgin, wife,

Ingenious to diversify dull life,

In coaches, chaises, caravans, and hays,

Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys.

*Cowper*, Retirement.

He had never seen such a fat boy in or out of a traveling caravan. *Dickens*, Pickwick, II. xxvi.

4†. A number of vessels or barks in company, or an expedition with such vessels.

Their galleys still spread over the Levant and came back victorious from their caravans, as their cruises against the Moslems were called. *Prescott*.

5†. A hood with hoops or springs of whalebone and an adjustable veil for the face. *Fairholt*.

**caravan-boiler** (kar'-a-van-boi'lér), *n.* An old form of steam-boiler, resembling a wagon.

**caravaneer** (kar'-a-van-ér'), *n.* [*< F. caravanier (= Sp. caravenero = Pg. caravaneiro), < caravan, caravan.*] One who leads the camels, etc., of a caravan.

**caravansary** (kar-a-van'sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *caravansaries (-ries)*. [*= F. caravanserai, -serail = It. caravanserai = Sp. caravanserrallo = Pg. caravansara = Turk. kervansaray = Hind. kârwan-sarâ, < Pers. kârwan-sarâ, < kârwan, caravan, + sarâ, a palace, a public edifice, an inn: see seraglio.*] In the East, a place appointed for receiving and lodging caravans; a kind of inn



Interior of Caravansary at Aleppo.

where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle. Here travelers find shelter and accommodations, but are obliged, if they have not brought their own supplies, to procure provisions and all necessities for both men and beasts at the neighboring bazaar. Also written *caravanserrai, caravansarra*.

It is a mere *caravansary*, fit for a man of genius to lodge in, but not to live in. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, l.

**caravel, carvel** (kar'-a-vel, kâr'vél), *n.* [*= D. karveel = G. krafeel, carvel = F. caravelle = It. caravella (> Turk. qaravella), < Sp. caravella, also carabela = Pg. caravela, a caravel, dim. of caraba = Pg. carava, also carebo, creco, a small vessel, < ML. carabus, a kind of boat, < Gr. κάραβος, a kind of light ship (NGr. καράβι); prob. a particular use of κάραβος, a beetle, a sea-crawfish: see Carabus.*] *Naut.*, the name of several kinds



Caravel, 15th century.

of vessels. One variety, used in Portugal, is a vessel of from 100 to 150 tons burden; another is a fishing-vessel of from 10 to 15 tons; and a third is a large Turkish ship of war. The name was also given to a small ship used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for long voyages. It was narrow at the poop and wide at the bow, and carried a double tower at its stern and a single one at its bows. It had four masts and a bowsprit, and the principal sails were lateen sails. Two of the vessels with which Columbus crossed the Atlantic and discovered America were of this description.

The king of Portugal minded to arme certaine Caruets to discover this Spicerie. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 217.

The armament consisted of two caravels, or light vessels without decks, and a third of larger burden.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 16.

The seas of our discovering over-roll  
Him and his gold: the traller caravel,  
With what was mine, came happily to the shore.  
Tennyson, Columbus.

**carawala** (kar-a-wā'lā), *n.* A venomous serpent of southern India and Ceylon, *Hypnale nepa*, a viviparous species of the viperine series.

**caraway** (kar'-a-wā), *n.* [Also written *carraway*, early mod. E. also *caroway*, < Sp. *alcarahueya*, *caraway*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *karwiya*, *karawiya*, caraway-seeds, caraway-plant, prob. < Gr. *károv*, caraway, > L. *carum*, NL. *carum* (> It. *caro* = Florio), cumin, caraway. Another form is E. dial. and Sc. *carvy*, *carvey*, < F. *carvi* = It. *carr* = D. *karwei* = MLG. *karwe*, G. *karre*, *karbe*, *karwei* = Dan. *karve*, < Sp. *carri*, short for *alcaravea* = Pg. *alcaravia*, variants of the forms before mentioned, or directly from the Ar. without the article.] 1. A biennial plant, *Carum Carvi* of the family *Apiaceæ*, having a parsnip-like tapering root, which when young is used as food, but has a very strong flavor. It is a

native of Europe and Asia, and is frequently cultivated for its fruit, or so-called seeds, which have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used as a carminative in medicine, and for flavoring cakes, etc., and a volatile oil is obtained from them by distillation. 2. A ranunculaceous plant of southern Europe, *Nigella sativa* or black caraway, the seeds of which are aromatic and used for the same purposes as common caraway. — 3. Collectively, the seeds of the caraway.

Blaundelle, or peppina, with caraway in confite.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

4t. A kind of sweet cake or comfit containing caraway-seeds.

Then cheese with fruit On the table set,  
With Blaketes or Carowayes, As you may get.  
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 343.

A dish of caraways.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

**caraynet**, *n.* An old form of *carrión*.

**carbamate** (kär'-ba-mät), *n.* [*< carbam(ico) + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*] A salt of carbamic acid.

**carbamic** (kär-bam'ik), *a.* [*< carb(onic) + am- (ide) + -ic.*] Relating to a substituted carbonic acid containing the amide radical  $\text{NH}_2$ . — **Carbamic acid**,  $\text{CONH}_2\text{OH}$ , an acid not known in the free state, but forming salts and others, as methyl carbamate,  $\text{CONH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ . Its ammonium salt occurs in commercial ammonium carbonate.

**carbamide** (kär'-ba-mid or -mid), *n.* [*< carb(on) + amide.*] 1. A compound identical with urea, having the formula  $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ . It is found in many of the animal juices, and occurs most abundantly in urine.

2. A general name for the derivatives of urea. **carbasotate** (kär-baz'ô-tät), *n.* [*< carbasot(ic) + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*] A salt formed by the union of carbasotic acid with a base.

**carbasotic** (kär-bä-zot'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + azote + -ic.*] Composed of or pertaining to carbon and azote. — **Carbasotic acid**,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{OH}$ , trinitrophenol or picric acid; a crystallizable acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol, indigo, and other animal and vegetable substances. It forms shining yellow crystals, sparingly soluble in cold water, and having an intensely bitter taste. It was largely used in dyeing, giving to silk which had been treated with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar a beautiful permanent yellow color. Used with indigo it gives various shades of green. Its salts explode violently when struck and it is now largely used in manufacturing smokeless powders.

**carberry** (kär'-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *carberries (-ies)*. The gooseberry. [North. Eng.]

**carbohydrate** (kär-bi'hydrät), *n.* Same as *carbohydrate*.

**carbide** (kär'-bid or -bid), *n.* [*< carb(on) + -ide<sup>1</sup>.*] A compound of carbon with a more electropositive element or radical.

**carbine** (kär'-bin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carbine*, *carabin*, *carbene*, a musketeer, < F. *carbin*, "a carbine or carbene [misprinted for *carbene*], an arquebuzier armed with a murrin and breastplate, and serving on horseback" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *carabin*, a surgeon's apprentice, earlier OF. *calabrin*, *calabrien*, orig. one who worked a war-engine, < *calabre*, a war-engine: see *calabre*.] In this sense obsolete, being replaced by *carbineer*.] A soldier armed with a carbine; a carbineer; a musketeer.

Nay, I knew,  
However he wheel'd about like a loose carbine,  
He would charge home at length like a brave gentleman.  
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 1.

**carbine** (kär'-bin), *n.* [Formerly also *carabine*, = D. *karabin* = G. *karabiner* = Dan. *karabin* = Sw. *karbin*, < F. *carabine*, < It. *carbina* = Sp. Pg. *carbina* (> Ar. *qarabina*, *qarbāna*), a carbine; from *carbine*.] 1. In the sixteenth century, a firearm; one of the many names given to the lighter form of harquebuse. — 2. In modern times, a short rifle, especially one adapted to the use of mounted troops.

**carbineer** (kär-bi-nér'), *n.* [= D. *karabinier* = Dan. *karabiner* = Sw. *karbinerare*, < F. *carabinier* (= Sp. *carabinero* = Pg. *carabineiro* = It. *carabiniere*, *carabino*), < *carabine*: see *carbine*.] A soldier armed with a carbine. Also formerly written *carabineer*.

**carbine-thimble** (kär'-bin-thim'bl), *n.* A stiff socket of leather fastened to a D-ring on the right side of a saddle, to hold the muzzle of a carbine.

**carbo** (kär'bō), *n.* [NL. (L.); so called from their coal-black color: see *carbon*.] A name of several black water-birds. (a) The black guillemot of the North Pacific, *Uria carbo*. (b) The common cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*. (c) [cap.] A genus of cormorants, giving name to the *Carbonida*. *Lael-pede*, 1800.

**carboclet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *carbuncle*. *Chaucer*.

**carbohydrate** (kär-bō-hi'drät), *n.* [*< carbon + hydrate.*] A general name for a group of

organic bodies, mostly of vegetable origin, which contain hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they form water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), that is, twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms, as starch, sugar, and cellulose. Also *carbhydrate*.

**carbohydrous** (kär-bō-hi'drus), *a.* [*< carbohydr(ate) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a carbohydrate.

Borodin . . . maintains . . . that the energy of the respiration in leafy shoots under constant external conditions is a function of the *carbohydrous* material which is present in the plant. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 393.

**carbulated** (kär'bō-lä-ted), *a.* [*< carbol(ic) + -ate<sup>2</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Impregnated with carbolic acid.

**carbolic** (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal. — **Carbolic acid**, a substance ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329° and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*. — **Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

**carbolicize** (kär'bō-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbolicized*, ppr. *carbolicizing*. [*< carbol-ic + -ize.*] To impregnate with carbolic acid. Also spelled *carbolicise*.

**carbouluria** (kär-bō-lū-ri-ä), *n.* [*< carbolic + Gr. ούρον, urine.*] A condition of the urine characterized by dark discoloration, symptomatic of poisoning by carbolic acid.

**carbon** (kär'-bon), *n.* [= F. *carbone* = Sp. *carbano* = Pg. *carbano* = It. *carbonio*, < NL. *carbo(n)*], carbon, mod. forms, in chem. sense; cf. F. *charbon* = Pr. *carb* = Sp. *carbón* = Pg. *carvão* = It. *carbone*, a coal, coal, older forms, in orig. sense; < L. *carbo(n)*, a coal, whether a glowing coal or a dead coal, charcoal.] 1. Chemical symbol, C; atomic weight, 12. An element found in nature in two distinct forms: the diamond, which is extremely hard, of high specific gravity (3.5), usually colorless and transparent, with brilliant adamantine luster, and crystallizes in octahedrons; and graphite, which is very soft, of low specific gravity (2), black and opaque, with metallic luster, and crystallizes in hexagonal plates. See *diamond* and *graphite*. Its physical properties vary greatly with its different forms. It is combustible, burning to carbonic acid ( $\text{CO}_2$ ). In combination it is universally distributed through the animal and vegetable kingdoms being a constituent of every living tissue. By the action of heat on such tissues, with partial or complete exclusion of air, carbon is procured in amorphous form more or less mixed with other matters. Such products are animal charcoal, lampblack, wood charcoal, coke, and gas-carbon. The number of its compounds with the other elements is endless; and at present more compounds of carbon are known, probably, than of all other elements taken together. It is present in the atmosphere as carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid gas, and in the same form in some mineral waters; it also appears in the salts called carbonates, as calcium carbonate in coral, in the shells of many sea-animals, in the common mineral calcite, including chalk, limestone, marble, etc., and as iron carbonate in the mineral siderite, etc.

2. The form of the diamond generally called *carbonado*; the black diamond. — 3. In *electric lighting*, a carbon-point (see below). — **Bisulphid of carbon**. See *bisulphid*. — **Carbon dioxide**. Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*). — **Carbon-points**, in *electric lighting*, two rods of very hard, compact carbon, between which the electric arc is formed, producing a light of great brilliancy. See *voltic arc*, under *arc*, and *electric light*, under *electric*. — **Carbon process**, in *photog.*, a process of producing photographic positive pictures in a pigment composed of carbon, in order to insure their permanency. The thin paper on which the impression from the negative is taken is coated with gelatin colored with the carbon pigment, and sensitized, usually with bichromate of potash. After exposure to light under the negative it is affixed face downward upon another sheet of paper, and is plunged with it into a hot-water bath, which detaches the first paper and leaves the gelatin film uncovered. The water dissolves those portions of the film which have not been rendered insoluble by the action of light through the transparent portions of the negative upon the sensitizing medium, and the more or less insoluble portions of the film form a positive picture, which is, however, reversed in its relations of right and left. If a second transfer of the film from its support, to restore these relations in the finished print, is required, the first transfer is not made to a paper surface, but to a sheet of glass, zinc, or caoutchouc. The same end may be accomplished without the second transfer, by stripping the negative film from the glass, and printing with its face outward, by reversing the right and left of the negative by the use of a prism, or by other de-



vice.—Carbon spar, a name given to several mineral carbonates, as carbonate of magnesium, of zinc, etc.—Carbon telephone, a form of telephone invented by Edison, in which the vibrations of the diaphragm of the mouth-piece produce, by variable pressure upon a piece of compressed carbon placed in the circuit, variations in the electric current which induce sonorous vibrations in the receiver.—Gas-carbon, a form of amorphous carbon which is produced in the retorts where coal is heated for the manufacture of illuminating gas. It forms an iron-gray deposit on the sides and upper part of the retort. It is extremely hard, and is a good conductor of heat and electricity. It is used in the preparation of carbon battery-plates, and also for the carbon-points used with the electric arc-light. Also called coal-gas charcoal and gas-graphite.

**carbena** (kär-bō'nā), *n.* [NL.: see *carbon*.] In *mining*, a mass of stanniferous rock, irregular in form, and not possessing the general character of a lode. Such a mass, however, is ordinarily subordinate to a lode in its immediate vicinity. The carbena is in some respects analogous to the "pipes" and "flats" of the North of England lead-mines. The carbena of the St. Ives lode in Cornwall, England, was one of the most remarkable of these occurrences, and one of the first to which this name was given. It was composed of feldspar, quartz, black tourmalin (schorl), tin ore (cassiterite), and some cupiferous ore. It also contained fluor-spar, which was not present in the lode itself.

**carbonaceous** (kär-bō-nā'shius), *a.* [*< carbon + -aceous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of carbon; containing carbon or coal matter.—Carbonaceous shale, a soft shaly rock through which coaly or bituminous matter is abundantly diffused in fine particles. Such shales are abundant in some parts of the United States, especially in the Devonian and Silurian series.

**carbonade** (kär-bō-nād'), *n.* [= G. Dan. *karbonade*, *< F. carbonade, carbonnade, < It. carbonata* (= Sp. *carbonada* = Pg. *carvonada*), *carbonade, < carbone* (= Sp. *carbón* = Pg. *carvão*), a coal: see *carbon*.] In *cookery*, a piece of meat, fowl, or game cut across, seasoned, and broiled; a chop. Also *carbonado*.

I will make thee slice the brawns of thy arms into carbonades, and eat them.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I, iv. 4.

If I come in his [way] willingly, let him make a carbonado of me.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Broil them on the coals

For carbonadoes.

Massinger, The Bondman, III. 3.

**carbonadet, carbonado**<sup>2</sup> (kär-bō-nād'-nā'dō), *v. t.* [*< carbonade, n.*] 1. To make a carbonade of; score across and grill.

Will he have a brace,  
Or but one partridge, or a short legged hen,  
Daintily carbonaded?

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, I. 1.

2. To cut or hack, as in fighting.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so carbonado your shanks.

Shak., Lear, II. 2.

With his keen-edged spear

He cut and carbonaded them.

Massinger, Picture, II. 1.

Who could surmise a man ever could rise

Who'd been thus carbonado'd, cut up, and dissected?

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 230.

**carbonado**<sup>1</sup> (kär-bō-nā'dō), *n.* [Sp., *< carbono*, carbon: see *carbon*.] Same as *bort*, 2.

**carbonado**<sup>2</sup> (kär-bō-nā'dō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *carbonade*.

**Carbonari**, *n.* Plural of *Carbonaro*.

**Carbonarism** (kär-bō-nā'rizm), *n.* [*< Carbonari + -ism*.] The principles, deeds, or cause of the Carbonari; sympathy with or support of them.

The determination, the self-forgetfulness, the audacity of the Nihilists, compared with whose conspiracies the plots of Carbonarism are merely child's play, are a fact so foreign to our nature that we can hardly understand it.

Orpen, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 196.

**Carbonaro** (kär-bō-nā'rō), *n.*; pl. *Carbonari* (-ri). [It., lit. (as *carbonajo*), a charcoal-burner, *< L. carbonarius*, a charcoal-burner, a collier, *< carbo(n)* (*> It. carbone*), coal, charcoal: see *carbon*.] One of the members of a secret political society called the *Carbonari*, formed in the kingdom of Naples during the reign of Murat (1808-14) by republicans and others dissatisfied with the French rule. They were originally refugees among the mountains of the Abruzzi provinces, and took their name from the mountain charcoal-burners. Their aim was to free their country from foreign domination. After having aided the Bourbons in the expulsion of the French, the organization spread over all Italy as the champions of the national liberal cause against the reactionary governments. At one time the Carbonari numbered several hundred thousand adherents. They were concerned in the various revolutions of the times until crushed out by the Austrian power in Italy. About 1820 they spread into France, and played an important part in French politics until the revolution of 1830.

Louis Napoleon began as a Carbonaro and conspirator, and narrowly escaped the fate which terminated the course of his elder brother and removed at least one rival out of his way.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 154.

**carbonatation** (kär-bō-nā-tā'shon), *n.* Same as *carbonation*.

**carbonate**<sup>1</sup> (kär-bō-nāt), *n.* [*< carbon(ic) + -ate*<sup>1</sup>; = *F. carbonate* = Sp. Pg. *carbonato*.] 1.

In *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base: as, calcium carbonate; copper carbonate.—2. *pl.* The common name in the Cordilleran mining region of ores consisting in large part of carbonate of lead, and usually containing silver. This is an important class of ores in Colorado and Utah.—3. Same as *carbonado* or *bort*. [Rare.]—Hard carbonates, salts containing carbonic acid with iron for a base; in *mining*, silicified carbonate ores of lead.—Soft carbonates, salts containing carbonic acid with a base of lead; earthy carbonate ores of lead.

**carbonate**<sup>2</sup> (kär-bō-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonated*, ppr. *carbonating*. [*< carbon(ic) + -ate*<sup>2</sup>; = *F. carbonater* = Sp. *carbonatar*.] To impregnate or saturate with carbonic acid.—Carbonated springs, springs of water impregnated with carbonic acid gas. They are common in volcanic countries.

**carbonation** (kär-bō-nā'shon), *n.* [*< carbonate*<sup>2</sup>; see *-ation*.] The act or process of causing combination with carbonic acid; specifically, a process of defecating beet-, sorghum-, or cane-juice by the addition of milk of lime, and subsequently precipitating the lime as carbonate by leading into the solution a stream of carbonic acid gas. Also *carbonatation*.

**carbon-black** (kär-bon-blak), *n.* A fine lamp-black used in making printing-inks and paints. It is made by directing the flames of gas-lamps, fed by natural gas from wells, against coal surfaces, and collecting by machinery the sooty deposit. It is almost pure carbon in a finely divided form.

**carbon-bronze** (kär-bon-bronz), *n.* An anti-friction alloy of which the principal constituent is copper. It was invented by Baldman and Weisman, and is used for journal-bearings, etc.

**carbon-button** (kär-bon-but'n), *n.* A small disk of carbon, usually of compressed lampblack, used in a form of telephone invented by Edison. The resistance which it offers to the passage of an electric current depends upon the pressure to which it is subjected, so that when it forms a part of a circuit of constant electromotive force the current strength will vary with variations of pressure on the disk. See *carbon telephone*, under *carbon*.

**Carbonic** (kär-bon'ik), *a.* [= *F. carbonique* = Sp. Pg. It. *carbonico*, *< NL. carbonicus*, *< carbo(n)*, carbon: see *carbon* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—Carbonic acid, CO<sub>2</sub>, more properly called *carbonic anhydride* or *carbon dioxide*, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, colorless, with pungent smell, 22 times as heavy as hydrogen, and existing in the atmosphere to the extent of 1 volume in 3,400. It is reduced to a liquid by high pressure and cooled; and it is obtained as a solid white substance by means of the intense cold produced by the sudden evaporation of the liquid when allowed to escape from pressure. It has a pleasant, acidulous, pungent taste, and aerated beverages of all kinds—beer, champagne, and carbonated mineral water—in part owe their refreshing qualities to its presence; for, though poisonous when taken into the lungs, it is harmless when taken into the stomach in moderate quantity. Dissolved in water, it forms a dibasic acid, CO(OH)<sub>2</sub>, whose salts, the carbonates, are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. It is incapable of maintaining combustion or animal life, acting as a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent. It is disengaged from fermenting liquors and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and is largely evolved from fissures in the earth, constituting the choke-damp of mines. From its weight it has a tendency to subside into low places, vaults, and wells, rendering some low-lying places, as the upas valley of Java, and many caves, uninhabitable. This gas is formed and given out during the respiration of animals, and in all ordinary combustion, from the oxidation of carbon in the fuel. It is evolved from the colored parts of the flowers of plants both by night and day, and from the green parts of plants during the night. In direct or diffuse daylight, plants absorb it energetically from the atmosphere through their leaves, and decompose it, assimilating the carbon, and returning most of the oxygen to the air.—Carbonic-acid engine. (a) A fire-engine from which water is ejected by the pressure of carbonic-acid gas, which is evolved in a chamber connected with the water-reservoir. (b) An engine which is moved by the expansive force of condensed carbonic acid.—Carbonic-acid water. See *aerated waters*, under *aerate*.—Carbonic or carbon monoxid, a substance (CO) obtained by allowing carbonic acid to pass over red-hot fragments of charcoal, contained in a tube of iron or porcelain, and also by several other processes. It is a colorless, inodorous gas, a little lighter than air, has neither acid nor alkaline properties, is very poisonous, and burns with a pale-blue flame. This substance is produced when a coal-fire burns with a smokeless flame, and the pale-blue flame produced by its combustion may often be observed playing over such a fire.

**Carbonidæ** (kär-bon'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Carbo(n)* + *-idæ*.] A name of the cormorant family. J. F. Brandt, 1839. See *Phalacrocoracide*.

**carboniferous** (kär-bō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. carbo(n)*, coal, *& ferre* = E. *bear*<sup>1</sup>.] Containing or yielding carbon or coal. In *geol.*, almost exclusively used in designating that assemblage of strata from which the coal of England, France, Germany, and the United States is for the most part obtained. The Carboniferous series of limestones, sandstones, and shales belongs to the later era of the Paleozoic age. It is overlain by the Permian rocks, which represent the closing era of the Paleozoic age, and is underlain by the Devonian. The Carboniferous, over large areas both in Europe and North Amer-

ica, is separable into three more or less distinct groups: the coal-measures, the millstone-grit, and the mountain limestone. The first of these three is a series of shales and clays, with which the coal-beds themselves are interstratified. This part of the series is sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and the number and thickness of the intercalated coal-beds differ greatly in different regions. The millstone-grit is a detrital rock ordinarily quite siliceous, and assuming all degrees of fineness, from that of a fine-grained gritstone to that of a coarse conglomerate. Its thickness varies greatly in various regions. The mountain limestone is a calcareous rock, often rich in fossils of marine origin, and sometimes having a thickness of over 3,000 feet. See *coal*, *coal-measures*, *millstone-grit*, and *mountain limestone* (under *limestone*). [In technical use, commonly with a capital.]

**carbonisation, carbonise**, etc. See *carbonization*, etc.

**carbonization** (kär-bō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*< carbonize* (see *-ation*); = *F. carbonisation* = Sp. *carbonización* = Pg. *carbonização*.] 1. The operation of converting wood or other organic substance into coal or charcoal. The volatile constituents are driven off by heat, and a more or less pure carbon remains behind. The term is also used for the slow transformation of wood into coal by natural processes.

2. Same as *carburization*.—3. Same as *carbonation*. Also spelled *carbonisation*.

**carbonization-bed** (kär-bō-ni-zā'shon-bed), *n.* In *charcoal-burning*, a rectangular wooden box, higher at the rear than at the front, containing wood covered with a layer of earth. It has a hearth at the front or lower end, and forms a kind of kiln; the fire gradually extends backward from the hearth, and the charcoal is withdrawn as fast as it is made.

**carbonize** (kär-bō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonized*, ppr. *carbonizing*. [*< carbon + -ize*; = *F. carboniser* = Sp. Pg. *carbonizar* = It. *carbonizzare*.] 1. To convert into carbon by partial combustion or the action of fire, or by other processes.—2. To cover with carbon (in the form of charcoal or lampblack).—3. To carburize.

Also spelled *carbonise*.

**Carbonizing-furnace**, an apparatus for carbonizing wood, disintegrating rocks, etc. E. H. Knight.

**carbonizer** (kär-bō-ni-zér), *n.* A tank of benzol or other hydrocarbon, through which air is passed to carry off an inflammable vapor. E. D. Also spelled *carboniser*.

**carbon-light** (kär-bon-lit), *n.* An electric arc-light.

**carbonohydrous** (kär-bō-nō-hi'drus), *a.* [*< carbon + hydr(ogen) + -ous*.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

**carbonometer** (kär-bō-nom'e-tér), *n.* [*< NL. carbo(n)*, carbon, *& L. metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the presence of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water.

**carbonous** (kär-bō-nus), *a.* [*< carbon + -ous*.] Pertaining to or containing carbon.—Carbonous oxid. Same as *carbonic oxid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

**carbon-paper** (kär-bō-nā'pēr), *n.* Paper faced with carbon or lampblack: used between two sheets of paper for the purpose of reproducing upon the lower sheet anything which may be written or drawn upon the upper sheet, or printed upon it by a type-writer.

**carbon-point** (kär-bō-n-point), *n.* See *carbon-points*, under *carbon*.

**carbon-print** (kär-bō-n-print), *n.* A photograph in permanent inks or colors. See *carbon process*, under *carbon*, and *woodburytype*.

**carbonyl** (kär-bō-n-il), *n.* [*< carbon + -yl*.] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula *+CO*.

**carborundum** (kär-bō-run'dum), *n.* Silicon carbide, a product of the electric furnace used as an abrasive material. The reaction of the furnace is SiO<sub>2</sub> + C<sub>3</sub> = SiC + 2CO.

**carbovinate** (kär-bō-vi'nāt), *n.* [*< NL. carbo(n)*, carbon, *& L. vin(um)*, wine (for 'alcohol'), *& -ate*<sup>1</sup>.] See *carbovinate of potassium*, under *potassium*.

**carboxyl** (kär-bok-sil), *n.* [*< carb(on) + ox(ygen) + -yl*.] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula COOH. It may be regarded as a compound radical made up of carbonyl (CO) and hydroxyl (OH). This carboxyl group (COOH) exists in all organic acids, its hydrogen being replaceable by a basic element or group, thus forming a salt, as acetic acid (CH<sub>3</sub>COOH), sodium acetate (CH<sub>3</sub>COONa), etc.

**carboy** (kär'boi), *n.* [Ult. *< Hind. Pers. qarāba*, a large flagon.] 1. A demijohn.

Six carboys of Isphahan Wine.  
Hanway, 1754, quot. in Yule  
(and Burnell's Glossary).

2. A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by an outside covering consisting either



Carboy.

of basketwork or of a wooden box: used chiefly for containing certain acids (such as vitriol or sulphuric acid) and other highly corrosive liquids likely to act chemically upon stoneware.

**car-brake** (kär'brāk), *n.* A brake used to arrest the motion of a railroad-car. When operated by hand, it comprises a brake-wheel, brake-shaft, brake-chain, brake-lever, and brake-shoe, with their various parts. (See *brake-shaft*, *brake-shoe*, and *brake-wheel*.) Where other than hand-power is used, the brake consists essentially of the shoe and lever and some means (as a coiled spring, steam, compressed air, or the pressure of the air acting in a vacuum) for developing power and applying it to operate the brake-lever. When all the brakes of a train are operated together by a single application of power, the apparatus is called a *continuous brake*. The most important forms of such brakes are the Westinghouse brake and the vacuum-brake. (See *air-brake*.) Some continuous brakes, as the improved Westinghouse, are operated by the breaking apart of the cars in the train, and are called *automatic* or *self-setting brakes*. See cut under *brake* 3.

**car-bumper** (kär'būm'pēr), *n.* A buffer.  
**carbuncle** (kär'būng-kl), *n.* [*ME. carbuncle*, *\*boncle*, also assimilated *charbuncle*, *-boncle*, *-bocle*, *-bucle*, *OF. carbuncle*, *-boucle*, assimilated *charbuncle*, *-bucle*, *-boucle*, *-bocle*, *scherbuncle*, *F. escarboucle* = *Pr. carbuncle*, *carbuncle* = *Sp. Pg. carbunclo* = *It. carbonchio* = *D. karbonkel* = *MHG. karbunkel*, also *karfunkel*, *G. karfunkel* (as if connected with *funke*, a spark) = *Dan. karfunkel* (prob. *< G.*) = *Sw. karbunkel*, *< L. carbunculus* (ML. also *carbunculus*, *carvuculus*), a gem, an inflamed tumor or boil, a disease of plants caused by hoar-frost, also lit. a little coal, dim. of *carbo* (-), a glowing coal: see *carbo*.] 1. A beautiful gem of a deep-red color, inclining to scarlet, found chiefly in the East Indies. When held up to the sun it loses its deep tinge, and becomes of the color of a burning coal. It was formerly believed to be capable of shining in darkness. The carbuncle of the ancients is believed to have been a garnet, some varieties of which still go by that name, though the name included also the ruby and the spinel.

2. In *pathol.*, a circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue, resulting in suppuration and sloughing, and having a tendency to extend itself, undermining the skin. It is somewhat similar to a boil, but more serious in its effects.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no carbuncle. Bacon.

3. In *her.*: (a) A charge or bearing generally consisting of 8 radiating staffs or scepters, 4 of which are vertical and horizontal and 4 diagonal or saltierwise, and supposed to represent the precious stone carbuncle. Also called *escarbuncle*. (b) The tincture red, when describing a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of blazoning by precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—4. A whelk or "toddy-blossom" on a drunkard's face.

**carbuncled** (kär'būng-kld), *a.* [*< carbuncle + -ed*.] 1. Set with carbuncles.

He has deserv'd it [armour], were it carbuncled like holy Phoebus' car. Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 8.

2. Afflicted with carbuncle, or having the color of a carbuncle; glowing like a carbuncle, as from drink: as, "a carbuncled face," Brome, *The Good Fellow*.

**carbuncular** (kär'būng'kū-lār), *a.* [*< L. carbunculus*, *carbuncle*, + *-ar*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.—**Carbuncular fever**. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

**carbunculate** (kär'būng'kū-lāt), *a.* Same as *carbuncular*.

**carbunculation** (kär'būng'kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. carbunculation(n)*, *< carbunculare*, pp. *carbunculus*, have a carbuncle, or (of plants) the disease called *carbuncle*: see *carbuncle*.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants by excessive heat or cold.

**carbunculine** (kär'būng'kū-lin), *a.* [*Cf. equiv. L. carbunculosus*, containing red sandstone, *< carbunculus*, red sandstone.] Containing red sandstone.

In sandy lande thal [chestnuts] stands if that it wepe Black erthe is apte, and londe carbunculynes And ragtoon all to rapt is for hem digne. Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

**carburett** (kär'bū-ret), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. carbureto*, *Pg. also carburo*, = *F. carbure*, *< NL. carbo*: see *carbo*.] Same as *carbide*.

**carburet** (kär'bū-ret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbureted*, *carburetted*, ppr. *carbureting*, *carburetted*. [*< carburet*, *n.*] Same as *carbure*.

**carbureted**, **carburetted** (kär'bū-ret-ed), *p. a.* [*Pp. of carburet*, *v.*] Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet or carbide: as, *carbureted hydrogen*.—**Heavy carbureted hydrogen**.

Same as *ethylene*.—**Light carbureted hydrogen**, a compound of carbon and hydrogen (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) which occurs in coal-mines (fire-damp) and about stagnant pools.

**carbureter**, **carburetor** (kär'bū-ret-ēr, -or), *n.* [*< carburet + -er*, -or.] 1. An apparatus for adding hydrocarbons to non-luminous or poor gases, for the purpose of producing an illuminating gas. This is effected by the addition of volatile hydrocarbons, or by placing material rich in hydrocarbons in the charge in the gas-retort, or by causing the gas to pass through liquid hydrocarbons to take up the more volatile vapors. Air-carbureters are of this last class. Various devices are employed to saturate the air with the vapor, but all are essentially alike.

2. A hydrocarbon used for this purpose.

The lightest distillates of American petroleum, Sherwood oil, or shale, have been investigated in regard to use as anaesthetics or as carbureters. Ure, *Dict.*, III. 399.

Also *carburetter*, *carburettor*.

**carburetted**, *p. a.* See *carbureted*.

**carburation**, **carburi**. See *carburation*, *carburi*.

**carburation** (kär'bū-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*< carburi* + *-ation*.] The process of adding carbon, especially to iron; any process which has as its chief result the increasing of the amount of carbon present in a metal. Thus, cement-steel is iron which has been changed to steel by being carburiized by the so-called cementation process. Also spelled *carburiation*.

**carburi** (kär'bū-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carburi*, ppr. *carburi*. [*< carbur* (et) + *-ize*.] To cause to unite with carbon or a hydrocarbon, as when the illuminating power of a gas is increased by mingling with it the vapor of volatile hydrocarbons. Also *carburi*, *carburi*. **carburiometer** (kär'bū-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< carbur* (et) + *-o-meter*, *< L. metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus invented by M. Coquillon for determining the amount of carbonic acid, hydrogen, etc., in gases contained in fuels. E. H. Knight.

**carbyle** (kär'bīl), *n.* [*< carb(om) + -yl*.] A name given by Magnus to the hydrocarbon ethylene when it acts as a basic radical, as carbyle sulphate, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(SO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

**carcajou** (kär-kā-zhō'), *n.* [*Can. F.*, *< Montagnais karkajou*, the wolverene. Cf. *kinkajou* and *quichatch*.] 1. The American wolverene, *Gulo luscus*.—2. Erroneously—(a) the American badger, *Taxidea americana*; (b) the cougar.

The wolverene has been confused not only with the lynx and cougar in early times, but also quite recently with the American badger, *Taxidea americana*. Thus F. Cuvier (supp. to Buffon, ed. 1831, I. 267) treats at length of "le carcajou ou blaireau américain," . . . to which he misconceives the name carcajou to belong. Coues, *Fur-bearing Animals*, p. 45.

**carcan** (kär'kan), *n.* [*< F. carcan*: see *carcanet*.] Same as *carcanet*.

**carcanet** (kär'ka-net), *n.* [Formerly also *carcanet*, sometimes *carquet* (with dim. -et or for \**carcant*), = *D. karkant*, *< OF. carcant*, *carcan*, *carchant*, *charchant*, *cherchant*, mod. *F. carcan* = *Pr. carcan* = *It. carcame* (ML. *carcanum*, *carchannum*), a collar of jewels, an iron collar; (1) perhaps, with suffix -ant (cf. *OF. carcaille*, a carcanet, with suffix -aille, = *E. -al*), *< OHG. querca* = *Ice. kverrk* = *Dan. kværk*, the throat: see *querken*.] (2) Less prob. ML. *carcanum* = *crango*, a collar, appar. *< OHG. crage*, *chrage*, throat, neck, MHG. *kragen*, throat, neck, collar, G. *kragen*, collar, cape, gorget, dial. neck: see *crag*.] (3) Some refer to Bret. *kerchen*, the bosom, breast, the circle of the neck, same as *kelchen*, collar, *< kelch*, a circle, circuit, akin to W. *celch*, round, encircling.] 1. A necklace or collar of jewels.

Jewels in the carcanet. Shak., *Sonnets*, III.  
About thy neck a carcanet is bound,  
Made of the Ruby, Pearl, and Diamond.

Then in the light's last glimmer Tristram show'd  
And swung the ruby carcanet. Herrick, *To Julia*.

Tennyson, *The Last Tournament*.

2. A circlet of gold and jewels worn as an ornament for the hair.

Curled hairs hung full of sparkling carcanets. Marston.

**carcara** (kär-kar'ā), *n.* Same as *caracara*.  
**carcase**, **carcase** (kär'kas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carcasse*, *carkass*, *carkis*, *< ME. carkes*, *carkeys*, *karkis*, *carcoys*: (1) *< OF. carcass*, *carcois*, also assimilated *charcois*, *charcos*, *charquois*, *charchois*, mod. *F. dial. carcois*, *charquois*, m., *OF. also carquasse*, mod. *F. carcasse*, f., *carcase*, skeleton, frame, *OF. also flesh*, = *Sp. carcasa* = *Pg. carcassa*, *carcass*, = *It. carcassa*, f., a shell, bomb, skeleton, hulk (ML. *carcasium*, *carcoisum*, a carcass; cf. *It. carcame*, a carcass—a corrupt form, or diff. word), associated with,

and perhaps derived from (as the 'shell' or 'case' left by the departed spirit), (2) *OF. carquois*, *carcois*, *carquois*, *F. carquois*, m., = *Sp. carcax* = *Pg. carcax* = *It. carcasso*, m. (ML. *carcaissum*; Croatian *karkash*), a quiver, prob. a corruption (appar. simulating initially *L. caro* (carn-), flesh; cf. *carriion*) of ML. *tarcasius*, MGr. *ταρκάσιον*, a quiver, = Turk. Hind. *tarkash*, *< Pers. tarkash*, a quiver.] 1. The dead body of an animal; a corpse: not now commonly applied to a dead human body, except in contempt. Whosoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together. Mat. xiv. 28.

Beside the path the unburi'd carcass lay. Bryant, *The Ages*, x.

2. The body of a living animal, especially of a large animal; in contempt, the human body.

To pamper his own carcass. South, *Sermons*, IV. 11.

3. Figuratively, the decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship.

The Goodwins . . . a very dangerous flat and fatal, where the carcasses of many a tall ship lie buried. Shak., *M. of V.*, III. 1.

Some ruinous bones . . . and stonie Reliques of the carcasses of more than four thousand Places and Cities. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 319.

4. The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament, as the timber-work of a house before it is lathed or plastered or the floors are laid, or the keel, ribs, etc., of a ship.—5. An iron case, shell, or hollow vessel filled with combustible and other substances, as gunpowder, saltpeter, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, etc., thrown from a mortar or howitzer, and intended to set fire to a building, ship, or wooden defense. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and is sometimes made to serve by its light as a guide in throwing shells. It is sometimes equipped with pistol-barrels loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them.—**Carcass-docking**, in building, a grated frame of timberwork which supports the boarding or floorboards above and the ceiling below.—**Carcass-roofing**, a grated frame of timberwork which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering.—**Carcass-saw**, a kind of tenon-saw, having a backing of metal bent over and hammered down to strengthen the back.

**Carcavelhos** (kär-kā-vāl'yōs), *n.* [*Pg.*, *< Carcavelhos*, a village in Portugal. Commoner forms in England are *calcaevella* and *calcavellos*.] A sweet wine grown in the district of the same name in Portugal.

**carcel** (kär-sel'), *n.* [See *Carcel lamp*.] A French unit of illuminating power, equal to the light emitted by a standard lamp with a flame 40 millimeters high and burning 42 grams of colza-oil an hour.

**carcelage** (kär'se-lāj), *n.* [*< OF. carcelage* = *Sp. carcelaje*, *carceraje* = *Pg. carceragem*, prison fees, incarceration, *< ML. carceragium*, equiv. to *carcerarium*, prison fees, *< L. carcer*, a prison.] Prison fees. E. Phillips, 1706.

**Carcel lamp** (kär-sel' lamp), [From the name of the inventor.] A lamp in which the oil is fed to the wick by means of a pump operated by clockwork, sometimes used in light-houses and as a domestic lamp.

**carceralt**, *a.* [*< L. carceralis*, *< carcer*, a prison, = Sicilian Gr. *καρκαριον*.] Of or belonging to a prison: as, "carceralt endurance," Foote.

**carceratet** (kär'se-rät), *v. t.* [*< L. carceratus*, pp. of *carcerare*, imprison, *< L. carcer*, prison: see *carceralt*. Cf. *incarcerate*.] To imprison; incarcerate.

**carcerular** (kär-ser'ū-lār), *a.* [*< carcerule* + *-ar*.] = *F. carcerulaire*.] Pertaining to or resembling a carcerule.

**carcerule** (kär'se-röl), *n.* [= *F. carcerule*, *< NL. carcerula*, dim. of *L. carcer*, a prison.] In bot.: (a) A now obsolete name for one of the component parts of a schizocarp (which see). (b) A dry indehiscent pericarp with several cells and many seeds.

**carchariidæ** (kär'ka-ri'ī-dē), *n.* A shark of the family *Carchariidæ* or *Galeorhinidæ*. Sir J. Richardson.

**Carcharias** (kär-kā'ri-as), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. karcharias*, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp or jagged teeth, *< κάρχαρος*, sharp, jagged.] 1. The typical genus of selachians of the family *Carchariidæ*.—2. Same as *Carcharinus*.

3. An early name of the genus *Odontaspis*. Rafinesque, 1810.

**carchariid** (kär-ka-ri'īd), *n.* A shark of the family *Carchariidæ*.

**Carchariidæ** (kär-ka-ri'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Carcharias* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, exemplified by the genus *Carcharias*,

to which different limits have been assigned by various ichthyologists. (a) In Günther's system of classification it is a family of *Selachioidei*, characterized by the nictitating membrane of the eye, the presence of an anal fin, and two developed dorsal fins. (b) By Jordan and Gilbert it was substituted for *Odonaspidae* (which see).

**Carchariinæ** (kär'-ka-ri-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcharias* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Carchariidæ*, having the teeth unicuspid, sharp-edged, smooth or serrate, and erect or oblique, and the snout produced longitudinally.

**Carcharinus** (kär'-ka-ri-'nus), *n.* [NL., < *L. carcharus*, a kind of shark or dogfish (cf. *Gr. kápxapias*, a kind of shark), < *Gr. kápxaros*, sharp, jagged. Cf. *Carcharias*.] A genus of



Blue Shark (*Carcharinus glaucus*).

sharks, of the family *Carchariidæ*, comprising some of the largest and most voracious of selachians. The blue shark is *C. glaucus*. Also *Carcharias*.

The genus *Carcharinus* embraces the blue sharks, the sharks of story. . . . The species of *Carcharinus* share with the species of *Carcharodon* the name man-eater sharks. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 82.

**carcharioid** (kär'-kar-i-oid), *a. and n.* [*Gr. kápxapias*, a kind of shark, + *eidōs*, shape.] 1. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Carchariidæ*.

II. *n.* A carchariid.

**Carcharodon** (kär'-kar-'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *carcharodont*.] A genus of man-eater sharks of enormous size and with serrate teeth, of the family *Lamnidae*. The only living species, *C. carcharias*, attains a length of 40 feet, and is found in all tropical and temperate seas. Teeth of extinct members of this genus indicate species of still more enormous dimensions.

**carcharodont** (kär'-kar-'ō-dont), *a.* [*Gr. carcharodon* (t), < *Gr. kápxarōdōn*, commonly *kápxarōdōn*, with sharp or jagged teeth, < *kápxaros*, sharp, jagged, + *ōdōn* (ōdōn-) = *E. tooth*.] 1. Having compressed trenchant teeth, like those of members of the genus *Carcharias*. —2. Having acute or pointed teeth: as, "all snakes are *carcharodont*," *Günther*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 432.

**carchesium** (kär'-kē'si-um), *n.* [L., < *Gr. kápxēson*, a drinking-cup, the masthead of a ship.] 1. *Pl. carchesia* (-ē). In classical antiq., a drinking-vase, resembling the cantharus, but having its bowl narrower in the middle than above and below, and its projecting handles strengthened by being connected with the bowl at about the level of the rim. Also *karcheson*. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidae*. The animalcules are associated in dendroid colonies. *C. polytimum* is an example.

In *Carchesium* the zooids are united in social tree-like clusters, but the muscle of the pedicle does not extend through the main trunk; the individuals can withdraw themselves to the point of branching of their stock, but the colony cannot withdraw itself from its position. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 45.

**carcini**, *n.* Plural of *carcinus*.

**Carcininae** (kär'-si-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcinus*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of crabs, of the family *Portunidae*, typified by the genus *Carcinus*. The carapace is but slightly if at all transverse, and the chelipeds are rather small. Its best-known representatives belong to the genera *Portunus*, *Carcinus*, and *Platyonchus*, which last includes the lady-crab of the United States. See cuts under *Carcinus* and *Platyonchus*.

**carcinoid** (kär'-si-noid), *a.* [= *F. carcinoides*, < *Gr. karkinos*, a crab, + *eidōs*, shape.] 1. Crab-like; specifically, pertaining to the *Carcinoida*. —2. Canceroid; carcinomorphous.

**Carcinoida** (kär'-si-noi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *carcinoid*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his *Branchiopoda*, incongruously composed of the zoëæ of various crustaceans, the genera *Nebalia*, *Cuma*, *Condylura*, and certain copepods, as *Cyclops*. [Not now in use.]

**carcinological** (kär'-si-nō-loj-i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. carcinologia* + *-ical*; = *Sp. carcinológico*.] Pertaining to carcinology.

**carcinologist** (kär'-si-nō-lō-jist), *n.* [*Gr. carcinologia* + *-ist*.] One versed in the science of carcinology.

The sanction of many eminent carcinologists.

*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 665.

**carcinology** (kär'-si-nō-lō-jī), *n.* [= *F. carcinologie* = *Sp. carcinología*, < *Gr. karkinos*, a crab

(= *L. cancer*: see *cancer*), + *-logia*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of zoology which relates to crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, etc. Also called *crustaceology* and *malacostracology*.

**carcinoma** (kär'-si-nō-mä), *n.*; *pl. carcinomata* (-mā-tä). [L. (also in accom. form *canceroma*, *cancroma*) (> *F. carcinome* = *Sp. Pg. It. carcinoma*), < *Gr. karkinos*, a cancer, < *karkinovōn*, affect with cancer, < *karkinos*, a crab, cancer: see *carcinus* and *cancer*.] A tumor which grows more or less rapidly, tends to break down and ulcerate in its later stages, propagates itself in neighboring or more distant parts, and after excision very frequently recurs; a cancer, in the stricter sense of that word. A carcinoma is characterized microscopically by trabeculae and nodular masses of cells of epithelial form and origin, running in a stroma of tissue of mesoblastic origin. Several types are distinguished: (1) flat-celled epithelioma; (2) cylinder-celled epithelioma; (3) simple carcinoma (carcinoma simplex), a variety of glandular carcinoma forming nodular tumors of considerable consistency; (4) carcinoma scirrhosum, or scirrhous cancer, a variety forming very hard nodules of almost the consistency of cartilage; (5) carcinoma gelatinosum, or cancer with colloid degeneration of the epithelial parts; colloid cancer; (6) carcinoma myxomatodes, or cancer with the stroma consisting of mucous tissue; (7) cylindroma carcinomatodes; (8) carcinoma gigantocellular; (9) melanocarcinoma. Certain pathologists exclude the epitheliomata from the carcinomata, and hold that the latter are not of epithelial origin, but are purely mesoblastic formation. Some, again, founding the definition of carcinomata entirely on anatomical features, independently of histogenetic considerations, include in them the sarcomata alveolaria. The softer carcinomata are as a rule the more rapidly fatal. The earlier a cancer is removed, the greater is the prolongation of life and the chance of escaping a return. See *cylindroma*, *epithelioma*, *sarcoma*. — **Alveolar carcinoma**. See *alveolar*.

**carcinomatous** (kär'-si-nō-mä-tus), *a.* [*Gr. carcinoma* (t) + *-ous*; = *F. carcinomateux* = *Pg. carcinomatoso*.] Pertaining to carcinoma; cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to become one.

**Carcinomorpha** (kär'-si-nō-mōr-fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. karkinos*, a crab, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification, the canceroid or carcinoid crustaceans, as crabs and crab-like, short-tailed, 10-footed, stalked-eyed crustaceans. It is nearly the same as *Brachyura* in an ordinary sense, but includes such forms as *Ranina*, *Homola*, and *Dromia*.

**carcinomorph** (kär'-si-nō-mōr-flk), *a.* [As *Carcinomorpha* + *-ic*.] Carcinoid or canceroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Carcinomorpha*.

**carcinophagous** (kär'-si-nōf-a-gus), *a.* [*Gr. karkinos*, a crab, + *φαγέιν*, eat.] Eating crabs and other crustaceans; cancerivorous.

**carcinus** (kär'-si-nus), *n.*; *pl. carcini* (-ni). [NL., < *Gr. karkinos*, a crab, cancer, = *L. cancer*: see *cancer*. Cf. *carcinoma*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a cancer or carcinoma. —2. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a ge-



Green Crab (*Carcinus maenas*).

nus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the shore-crabs. *C. maenas*, the green crab, is a very common British species of small size, much used for food.

**car-coupling** (kär'-kup-ling), *n.* An arrangement for connecting the cars of a railroad-train. See *coupling*.

**card**<sup>1</sup> (kär'd), *n.* [*ME. card* = *D. kaart* = *G. karte* = *Dan. kort*, a card, a map, = *Sw. kort*, a card, *karta*, a chart, < *F. carte*, a card, ticket, bill, map, chart, = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. carta*, < *ML. carta*, also *charta*, a card, paper, a writing, chart, charter, < *L. charta*, a leaf of paper, paper, a writing, a tablet, < *Gr. χάρτιν*, also *χάρτιν*, a leaf of paper, a separated layer of the papyrus-bark, any thin leaf or sheet, as of lead. See *chart*, a doublet of *card*<sup>1</sup>, and *cartel*, *charter*, etc.] 1. A paper; a writing; a chart; a map.

I have caused that your Lordship shall receive herewith a little *Mappe* or *Card* of the world.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 215.

The places are Modon and Coron, which are but twelve miles distant the one from the other; and do stand in our way to Scio, as you may plainly see by the card. *Campion*, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 53.

He is the card or calendar of gentry.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. A piece of thick paper or pasteboard prepared for various purposes. Specifically—(a) A piece of cardboard on which are various figures, spots, names, etc., used in playing games; especially, one of a set of 52 such pieces of cardboard (distinctly called *playing-cards*) arranged in 4 suits of 13, each suit consisting of 10 pieces on which are printed colored spots varying in number from 1 to 10, different in form in the different suits, and called spades, clubs, diamonds, and hearts, according to their shape, and 3 face-cards, called the king, queen, and knave or jack. The color of the spades and clubs is black; that of the diamonds and hearts, red. An additional card, the joker, is sometimes used in euchre. See *euchre*, *whist*, etc.

Sche seyd that ther wer non dysgyayngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysport, but pleyng at the tabyllys, and schesse, and cards. *Paston Letters* (ed. 1875), III. 314.

The European world is, I think, here at an end: there is surely no card left to play.

*Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, vi.

(b) A piece of cardboard on which is written or printed the name, or the name, address, etc., of the person presenting it, as in making a social visit, announcing the nature and place of one's business, etc. Cards intended for the former use are called *visiting-cards*, and for the latter *business cards*. (c) A paper on which the points of the compass are marked: used with a movable magnetic needle to form a compass. See *compass* and *compass-card*.

All the quarters that they know

I the shipman's card. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 3.

The card of goodness in your minds, that shews ye When ye sail false; the needle touch'd with honour. That through the blackest storm still points at happiness. *Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, III. 2.

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,  
Reason the card, but passion is the gale.

*Pope*, *Essay on Man*, II. 108.

(d) A piece of pasteboard or heavy note-paper on which is written or printed an invitation to a public or private entertainment, especially an invitation to or announcement of a wedding.

3. A short advertisement of one's business, or a personal statement of any kind, in a newspaper or other periodical.—4. Anything resembling a card in shape or use: as, a *card* of matches; "cards of yellow gingerbread," *R. T. Cooke*, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 393.—5. A frame filled with honeycomb; a sheet of honeycomb. *Phin*, *Diet. Apiculture*, p. 20.—6. A perforated sheet of cardboard or metal, used in a Jacquard loom as a guide for the threads in weaving a pattern.—7. An eccentric person, or any one who has some notable peculiarity; a character. [*Slang*.]

A card in our Northern parts signifies a brawling vagabond. *Goldsmith*, *Works* (ed. 1885), IV. 454.

Such an old card as this, so deep, so sly. *Dickens*.  
Commanding cards, in *whist* and other games, the best cards unplayed in their respective suits.—Cooling card<sup>1</sup>, probably, a card the playing of which is so decisive of the game as to cool the courage of the adversary; hence, figuratively, something to damp one's hopes or ardor. Other explanations are given.

There all is marr'd; there lies a cooling card.

*Shak.*, I *Hen. VI.*, v. 3.

These hot youths,

I fear, will find a cooling card.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Island Princess*, I. 3.

On the cards, publicly made known as likely to take place: said in reference to "events" in horse-racing, as inscribed or written down in proper form; hence, anything likely or possible to happen: as, it is quite on the cards that the ministry may go out.—To call a card. See *call*, v.—To speak by the card, to speak with precision, as from exact information.

We must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 1.

**card**<sup>1</sup> (kär'd), *v. i.* [*ME. \*carden* (in verbal *n. cardying*, *cardinge*, *cardying*); from the noun.] To play at cards.

**card**<sup>2</sup> (kär'd), *n.* [*ME. carde* = *D. kaarde* = *MLG. karde* = *OHG. kartā*, *chartā*, *MHG. karte*, *G. karde*, dial. *kardel*, *kartel* = *Dan. karte*, *karde* = *Sw. karda* (cf. *Icel. karri*) = *F. carde* = *Sp. Pg. carda* = *It. cardo*, a card (cf. *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. cardo*, a thistle; cf. *F. chardon*, a plant the head of which is used as a flax-comb, *G. kardendistel* (also *kardetschdistel*), the thistle which is used as a flax-comb: see *cardo*), < *ML. cardus*, a thistle, a card, for *L. carduus*, a thistle (used for carding), < *carère*, card; cf. *Gr. κείρειν*, shear, = *E. shear*.] 1. A brush with wire teeth, used in disentangling fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, and laying them parallel to one another preparatory to spinning. In hand-cards the wires are short and are passed slantingly through leather, which is then nailed upon a board. Two of these brushes are used, one in each hand, and in use are drawn past each other, the fibers being between them. In the carding-machine, which has superseded hand-carding, the cards are formed by hard-drawn wire staples, each furnishing two teeth, drawn through leather and bent at a certain angle. The material thus prepared is called *card-clothing*. See *carding-machine*.

2. A carding-machine.—3. A currycomb made from a piece of card-clothing.



**card**<sup>2</sup> (kârd), *v. t.* [*ME. carden* (= *D. kaarden* = *LG. kaarten* = *G. karden* = *Dan. karte, karte* = *Sw. karda* (cf. *Ice. karra*) = *F. carder* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. cardar* = *It. cardare*); < *card*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To comb or open, as wool, flax, hemp, etc., with a card, for the purpose of disentangling the fibers, cleansing from extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making fine and soft for spinning.

Go card and spin,  
And leave the business of the war to men.  
*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.*

Perhaps to card  
Wool for the Housewife's spindle.  
*Wordsworth, Michael.*

We don't card silk with comb that dresses wool.  
*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74.*

24. To mingle; mix; weaken or debase by mixing.

You card your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk, half small, half strong.  
*Greene, Quip for an Upset Courtier.*

The skipping king . . . carded his state.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.*

**Cardamine** (kâr-dam'i-nê), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *F. cardamine* = *Sp. cardamino* = *Pg. cardamina* = *It. cardamine*), < *L. cardamina*, < *Gr. καρδαμινή*, also *καρδαμική*, a cress-like herb, prop. adj. 'cress-like,' < *καρδαμιν*, a kind of cress, nasturtium, = *Skt. kardama*, a certain plant. Cf. *cardamom*.] A genus of annual or perennial pungent herbs, of the family *Brassicaceae*, natives of the cooler regions of the northern hemisphere, with leaves usually pinnate and racemes of white or purple flowers. It includes the cuckoo-flower or lady's smock (*C. pratensis*), bitter-cress (*C. amara*), and other species, the leaves of which are pleasantly pungent, are eaten as a salad, and have had a reputation as an antiscorbutic and purifier of the blood. The genus is sometimes made to include the toothwort, *Dentaria*.

**Cardamom** (kâr-da-môm), *n.* [*Also cardamum, and formerly cardamome, cardamon*; = *D. kardamom* = *MHG. kardaumuome, karduumuome, cardemome, G. kardamomen* (dim. *kardamumet*) = *Dan. kardemomme* = *Sw. kardemumma*, < *F. cardamome* (OF. *cardemoinne*) = *Sp. Pg. It. cardamomo* (Pg. also *cardamo*, *It. also cardamome*), < *L. cardamomum*, < *Gr. καρδαμῶνον*, *cardamom*, for *\*καρδαμῶνον*, < *καρδαμῶν*, a kind of cress, + *ῶνον*, a kind of Eastern spice-plant: see *Cardamine* and *Amomum*.] One of the capsules of different species of plants of the genera *Amomum* and *Elettaria*, of the family *Zingiberaceae*: generally used in the plural. These capsules are thin and filled with brown aromatic seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stomachic, as well as in making sauces, curries, and cordials, seasoning cakes, etc. The cardamoms of commerce are the product of *Elettaria cardamomum*, a native of the forests of southern India, where it is also cultivated, and of a larger-fruited variety of the same species found in Ceylon. The plant is reed-like, with large lanceolate leaves, and grows to the height of from 6 to 10 feet. Various other kinds are used in the East Indies and in China, chiefly the round or cluster cardamoms of Siam and Java, the fruit of *Amomum Cardamom*; the wild or bastard cardamoms of Siam, obtained from *A. zanthioides*; the Bengal cardamom, from *A. Subulatum*; the Javan, from *A. maximium*, etc.

**Cardan's rule.** See *rule*.

**Cardass** (kâr-das'), *n.* [= *G. kardetsche*, formerly *kartätsche*, < *F. cardasse*, < *It. cardasso*, also *aug. cardassone* (obs.) (cf. *Sp. carduza* = *Pg. carduça*), a card (to card wool with), < *cardo*, a card: see *card*<sup>2</sup>.] A card to card wool with.

**card-basket** (kârd'bâs'ket), *n.* An ornamental basket for holding visiting-cards which have been received.

**cardboard** (kârd'bôrd), *n.* A stiff kind of paper made by pasting together two or more thicknesses of paper, drying and pressing; a thin pasteboard.

**card-case** (kârd'kâs), *n.* A small pocket-case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding the visiting-cards of the bearer.

**card-catalogue** (kârd'kat'g-log), *n.* A catalogue, as of books in a library, in which the entries are made on separate cards, which are then arranged in order in boxes or drawers.

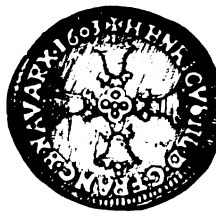
**card-clothing** (kârd'klô'wning), *n.* Wire card used to cover the cylinders and slats of a carding-machine and for other purposes. See *card*<sup>2</sup>.

**card-cutter** (kârd'kut'er), *n.* A machine or an instrument for trimming, squaring, and cutting cardboard.

**cardcut, cardicut** (kâr'de-kû), *n.* [*F. quart d'écu*: *quart*, fourth part (see *quart*); *de*, of; *écu*, shield, crown-piece, < OF. *escu* = *Sp. Escudo* = *It. scudo*, shield, kind of coin, < *L. scutum*, shield: see *scudo* and *escutcheon*.] A quarter-crown (*quart d'écu*), an old French sil-



Obverse.



Reverse.

Cardcut (quart d'écu) of Henry IV. of France, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ver coin. The weight of the specimen represented in the above cut is 146 grains.

You see this *cardcut*, the last and the only quintessence of fifty crowns. *Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.*

I could never yet finger one *cardcut* of her bounty.  
*Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, II. 1.*

A set of hilding fellows. . . . The bunch of them were not worth a *cardcut*. . . . *Scott.*

**cardel** (kâr'del), *n.* A hoghead containing 64 gallons, in use among whalers.

**Cardellina** (kâr-de-li'nä), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *Sp. cardelina* = *It. cardellino, carderino, cardello* (Florio), also *cardelletto*, goldfinch, thistlefinch), < *L. carduelis*, goldfinch (see *Carduelis*), + *-ina*.] A genus of beautiful American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidae* and subfamily *Setophaginae*; the rose fly-catching warblers. The bill is parine in shape and scarcely notched, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is short and even, and the plumage is richly colored. *C. amica* or *C. rubrifrons* is the red-fronted warbler; *C. rubra* is the rose warbler, entirely red with silvery auriculars; both are found in Texas and southward. *C. versicolor* inhabits Guatemala.

**carder**<sup>1</sup> (kâr'dêr), *n.* [*card*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who plays at cards; a gamester: as, "coggers, carders, diceers," *Bp. Woolton, Christian Manual, I. vi.*

**carder**<sup>2</sup> (kâr'dêr), *n.* [*card*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*.] = *D. kaardster* (suffix *-ster*) = *G. karder* = *F. cardcur* = *Pr. cardaire* = *Sp. cardador* = *It. cardatore*.] 1. One who or that which cards wool; specifically, the machine employed in carding wool.

The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.  
*Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 2.*

2. [*cap.*] One of an association of Irish rebels who tortured their victims by driving a wool- or flax-card into their backs and then dragging it down along the spine.

This shall a *Carder*, that a White-boy be;  
Feroocious leaders of atrocious bands. *Hood.*

**carder**<sup>3</sup> (kâr'dêr), *n.* [*E. dial.*, prob. a corruption of *caddow*, *q. v.*] A jackdaw. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**carder-bee, carding-bee** (kâr'dêr, kâr'ding-bê), *n.* A name given to several species of large bees of the genus *Bombus*, especially the European *Bombus muscorum*, from their habit of carding and plaiting the moss with which their nests are constructed. When building, the bees form a line from the nest to the moss which is to be used, all of them facing toward the moss. The first bee bites off some sprigs of moss, cards and rolls it with the jaws and feet, and passes it to the second, who further manipulates it before passing it to the third, and so on until the material reaches the nest, where other bees are employed in felting and plaiting the bits with wax into a dome-like form made to harmonize with the irregularities of the ground, so that it is hardly distinguishable. In the beginning of the year the bees work singly, each female starting a new colony.

**card-grinder** (kâr'd'grin'dêr), *n.* A machine for sharpening the teeth of the cards used in carding wool, flax, and cotton. See *card*<sup>2</sup>.

**cardia** (kâr'di-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (> *F. Sp. Pg. It. cardia*, the cardiac orifice), < *Gr. καρδιά* = *L. cor* (cord-) = *E. heart*, *q. v.*] 1. The heart. *Wilder.* — 2. The upper part of the stomach, where the esophagus or gullet enters it. See *cardiac*.

**cardiac** (kâr'di-ä), *a. and n.* [*In ME. cardiacle, n., q. v.*; = *F. cardiaque* = *Sp. cardiaco* = *Pg. It. cardiaco* = *E. heart*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart. — 2. Exciting action in the heart; having the quality of stimulating action in the circulatory system. Hence — 3. Cordial; producing strength and cheerfulness. — 4. Pertaining to the esophageal portion of the stomach: opposed to *pyloric*. — **Cardiac aorta.** See *aorta*. — **Cardiac arteries and veins,** the coronary arteries and veins of the heart. — **Cardiac asthma,** dyspnea due to imperfect action of the heart. — **Cardiac caecum,** the cardiac end of the stomach, when it is elongated and convoluted like a caecum, as in the blood-sucking bats, *Desmodilla*. — **Cardiac crisis,** an attack of angina pectoris and irregular pulse, especially such as occurs in the course of locomotor ataxia. — **Cardiac dullness,** the dullness of the sound produced by percussion over that part of the chest where the heart lies. The area of superficial dullness may be marked out by light percussion, and represents the space where the heart is uncovered by the lung. The

area of deep dullness, which marks the outlines of the heart itself, can be distinguished only by strong percussion.

**Cardiac ganglion.** See *ganglion*. — **Cardiac glands,** tubular glands of the mucous membrane of the stomach, most numerous in the cardiac region. The portion next the orifice, lined with epithelium like that of the surface of the gastric mucous membrane, is short, and two or more tubules open into it. These are lined with short, columnar, coarsely granular cells called principal or central cells, and between these and the basement membrane the so-called parietal cells are found. — **Cardiac line,** in *chironomy*, the line of the heart, which runs across the palm from the outer side toward the base of the first finger. — **Cardiac orifice,** the esophageal opening of the stomach. — **Cardiac passion,** an old name for heartburn. See *cardialgia*. — **Cardiac plate, cardiac ossicle,** a transverse arched calcification extending across the stomach in some crustaceans, as a carapace, and articulating at each end with a pterocardiac ossicle. See *cut* under *Astacidae*. — **Cardiac plexus,** the plexus formed by the anastomosis of pneumogastric and sympathetic and other nerves going to the heart. — **Cardiac sacs,** in echinoderms, radial dilatations or diverticula of the stomach, as of a starfish. Each may be more or less sacculated, and extend some way into the ray or arm to which it corresponds. — **Cardiac tube,** a primitive, rudimentary, or embryonic heart, in a simply tubular stage. — **Cardiac vessels,** the arteries and veins of the heart. — **Cardiac wheel,** in *mech.*, a heart-wheel; a cam-wheel in the form of a heart. See *heart-cam*. — **Middle cardiac nerve,** the largest of the three cardiac nerves, arising from the middle cervical sympathetic ganglion, and proceeding to the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus cardiacus magnus*.

**II. n.** A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.

**cardiacal** (kâr'di'ä-käl), *a.* Same as *cardiac*.

**cardiacet**, *n.* [*Appar.* < *Gr. καρδιακή*, fem. of *καρδιακός*, relating to the heart: see *cardiac*.] A heart-shaped precious stone. *Crabb.*

**Cardiaceæ** (kâr-di-ä'sê-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cardium* + *-aceæ*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth family of his testaceous acephals, approximately corresponding to the modern family *Cardiidae*. — 2. A superfamily of bivalve mollusks, formed for the families *Cardiidae*, *Adacnidae*, *Veniliidae*, and *Glossidae*.

**Cardiaceæ** (kâr-di-ä'sê-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cardium* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Cardiidae*.

**cardiaclet**, *n.* [*ME.*, with unorig. term. *-le*, < OF. *cardiaque*, *n.*, < *L. cardiacus*, having pain about the heart: see *cardiac*.] A pain about the heart. *Chaucer.*

**cardiac-pulmonic** (kâr'di-ä-k-pul-mon'ik), *a.* Same as *cardiopulmonary*.

**Cardiadeæ** (kâr-di-ä-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cardium* + *-adeæ*.] Same as *Cardiidae*.

**cardiagra** (kâr-di-ä-grä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. καρδιά*, = *E. heart*, + *ἄγρα*, a catching. Cf. *chiragra*, *podagra*.] In *pathol.*, pain or gout of the heart.

**cardiagraphy** (kâr-di-ä-grä-fi), *n.* A less correct form of *cardiography*, 1.

**cardialgia** (kâr-di-ä-l'j-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. καρδίαλγία*, heartburn, < *καρδία*, = *E. heart*, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, the heartburn; a burning sensation in the upper, left, or cardiac orifice of the stomach, rising into the esophagus, due to indigestion; gastralgia.

**cardialgy** (kâr-di-ä-l'ji), *n.* [= *F. cardialgie* = *Sp. Pg. It. cardialgia*, < *NL. cardialgia*, *q. v.*] Same as *cardialgia*.

**cardianastrophe** (kâr'di-ä-nas'trô-fê), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. καρδιά*, = *E. heart*, + *ἀναστροφή*, a turning back: see *anastrophe*.] A malformation in which the heart is placed upon the right instead of the left side.

**cardiasthma** (kâr-di-äst'mä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. καρδιά*, = *E. heart*, + *ἄσθμα*, asthma: see *asthma*.] In *pathol.*, dyspnea caused by disease of the heart; cardiac dyspnea.

**cardiastrophia** (kâr'di-ä-trô-fî-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. καρδιά*, = *E. heart*, + *ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment: see *atrophy*.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the heart.

**cardicentesis** (kâr'di-sen-tê'sis), *n.* Same as *cardiocentesis*.

**cardicut**, *n.* See *cardcut*.

**Cardiidæ** (kâr'di-dê), *n. pl.* Same as *Cardiidae*.

**cardiectasis** (kâr-di-ek'tä-sis), *n.* [*NL.* (> *F. cardiectasie*), < *Gr. καρδιά*, = *E. heart*, + *ἐκτασις*, stretching out, dilatation: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the heart.

**cardiform** (kâr'di-fôrm), *a.* [*ML. cardus*, a card (see *card*<sup>2</sup>), + *L. forma*, shape.] In *ichth.*, having the appearance of a card (see *card*<sup>2</sup>); having slender teeth closely set like those of a card.

**cardigan** (kâr'di-gan), *n.* [Named from the Earl of Cardigan (1797-1868).] A close-fitting knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat. Also called *cardigan jacket*.

**cardiid** (kâr'di-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cardiidae*.

**Cardiidae** (kär-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-idae*.] The family of cockles, typified by the genus *Cardium*. It is a group of siphonate headless mollusks or tracheate lamellibranchs, consisting of the cockles and their allies, having equivalent convex shells, with prominent umbones or beaks curved toward the hinge, which, viewed sidewise, give a heart-shaped figure. See *Cardium*. Other forms are *Cardiaceae*, *Cardiadeae*.

**Cardinal** (kär-di-nal), *a. and n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *cardinal* = D. *kardīnaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kardinal* (used only in comp.) = F. *cardinal* = Pr. *cardenal* = Sp. *cardinal* = Pg. *cardenal* = It. *cardinale*, important, chief, < L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, hence applied to that on which something turns or depends, important, principal, chief (cf. a somewhat similar use of E. *pivotal*). II. *n.* < ME. *cardinal*, *cardenal* (after OF.), late AS. *cardinal* = D. *kardīnaal* = MHG. *kardēnāl*, G. *kardinal* = Dan. Sw. *kardinal* = OF. *cardinal*, *cardenal*, F. *cardinal* = Pr. Sp. *cardenal* = Pg. *cardenal* = It. *cardinale* = Russ. *kardinalū*, < ML. *cardinalis*, a chief presbyter, a cardinal, from the adj.; < L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge; cf. Gr. *καρδία*, swing.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a hinge; noting that on which something else hinges or depends; hence, chief; fundamental; preëminent; of special importance: as, *cardinal* virtues or sins; the *cardinal* doctrines of a creed; the *cardinal* points.

These our virtues byeth y-cleped *cardinals*, nor thet hi byeth heghast among the virtues, huer of the yealde (old) floosles speke. *Ayembs of Iwot* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

Every man gradually learns an art of catching at the leading words, and the *cardinal* or hinge-joints of transition, which proclaim the general course of a writer's speculation. De Quincey, *Style*, I.

Even in societies like our own, there is maintained in the army the doctrine that insubordination is the *cardinal* offence. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 632.

2. In *conch.*, of or relating to the hinge of a bivalve shell: as, *cardinal* teeth.—3. In *entom.*, pertaining to the *cardo* or base of the maxilla, which is sometimes called the *cardinal* piece.—4. [See II., 3.] Of a rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet.—**Cardinal** abbot, priest, deacon. See II., 1.

—**Cardinal** finch, *cardinal* grosbeak. See *cardinal* finch.—**Cardinal** margin, the upper margin or hinge of a bivalve shell, containing the teeth.—**Cardinal** numbers, the numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, etc., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, etc., which are called *ordinal* numbers.

—**Cardinal** points. (a) In *geom.*, north and south, east and west, or the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical circle. (b) In *astron.*, the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith, and the nadir.—**Cardinal** redbird. See *cardinal* bird.—**Cardinal** signs, in *astron.*, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.—**Cardinal** tanager, a North American tanager of the genus *Piranga*, as the scarlet tanager or the summer redbird, *P. rubra* or *P. aestiva*: so called from the red color.—**Cardinal** teeth, the hinge-teeth of a bivalve close to the umbones, as distinguished from those further away, called the *lateral* teeth. See cut under *bivalve*.—**Cardinal** trilobes, a local English (Cornwall) name of sting-rays with two spines. See *trilobe*.—**Cardinal** virtues, the most important elements of good character; specifically, in *ancient philosophy*, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

As there are four *cardinal* virtues, upon which the whole frame of the court doth move, so are these the four *cardinal* properties, without which the body of compliment moveth not. B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

**Cardinal** winds, those which blow from the cardinal points.

II. *n.* 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the Sacred College, a body of ecclesiastics who rank in dignity next to the pope and act as his counselors in the government of the church. In case of a vacancy in the papal office they maintain order in the church and protect its interests till a new pope is elected by themselves from their own number. They are appointed by the pope, and are divided into three classes or orders, called in full *cardinal bishops* (6), *cardinal priests* (50), and *cardinal deacons* (14). A cardinal priest may be a bishop or an archbishop, and a cardinal deacon may be of any ecclesiastical grade below bishop. The college of cardinals is seldom full, vacancies nearly always existing. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutane or cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a low-crowned, broad-brimmed red hat (not actually worn), with two cords depending from it, one from either side, each having fifteen tassels at its extremity.

2. A cloak, originally of scarlet cloth, with a hood, much worn by women at the beginning of the eighteenth



Cardinal's Hat used heretically as part of the armorial achievement of a cardinal.

century: so named for its similarity in shape and color to one of the vestments of a cardinal. At a later period the material as well as the color varied. Malcolm, writing in 1807, says the cardinal was almost always of black silk richly laced. See *mozetta*.

Sir, I must take leave of my mistress; she has valuables of mine: besides, my *cardinal* and veil are in her room. Sheridan, *The Duenna*, I. 3.

3. A rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet: named from the color of the vestments of a cardinal.—4. A hot drink similar to bishop, but usually made with claret instead of port, of which bishop is compounded.—5. In *ornith.*: (a) A bird of the genus *Cardinalis* (which see), as the cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, and some related species, as *C. igneus* and others. (b) A name applied to several other crested finches of America, as the species of the genus *Paroaria*, and the *Gubernatrix cristatella*.—**Cardinal's** hat, in *her.* See *hat*, and cut above.—**Texas cardinal**, *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata*. See *Pyrrhuloxia*.

**cardinalate**<sup>1</sup> (kär-di-nal-āt), *n.* [= D. *kardīnaal* = F. *cardinalat* = Sp. *cardenalato* = Pg. *cardinalado*, *cardenalado* = It. *cardinalato*, < ML. *cardinalatus*, < *cardinalis*, a cardinal: see *cardinal* and *-ate*.] The office, rank, dignity, or incumbency of a cardinal. Also *cardinalship*.

An old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*. Sir R. L'Ettrange.

Beaufort had made the great mistake of his life in 1426, in accepting the *cardinalate*. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 657.

**cardinalate**<sup>2</sup> (kär-di-nal-āt), *v. t.* [< *cardinal*, *n.*, + *-ate*.] To make a cardinal of; raise to the office of cardinal. Bp. Hall.

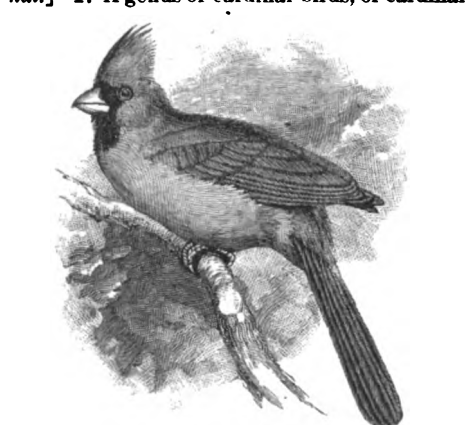
**cardinal-bird** (kär-di-nal-bērd), *n.* The cardinal, cardinal grosbeak, or cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidae*, called by Cuvier the *cardinal* finch. It is from 8 to 9 inches in length, and of a fine red color, including the bill, the female being duller in color than the male. Its face is black and the head crested. It is sometimes called the *Virginia* nightingale, on account of its song, and also *scarlet* grosbeak. It is common in many parts of the United States, especially in the south. The name is extended to other species of the genus *Cardinalis* and to some related genera. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 5. See cut under *Cardinalis*.

**cardinal-flower** (kär-di-nal-flou'ēr), *n.* The name commonly given to *Lobelia cardinalis*, because of its large, very showy, intensely red flowers: it is a native of North America, and is often cultivated in gardens. A similar species, *L. syphilitica*, with bright-blue flowers, is sometimes called *blue cardinal-flower*.

When fades the *cardinal-flower*, whose heart-red bloom Glows like a living coal upon the green Of the midsummer meadows.

R. W. Gilder, *An Autumn Meditation*.

**Cardinalis** (kär-di-nāl'is), *n.* [NL.: see *cardinal*.] 1. A genus of cardinal-birds, or cardinal



Cardinal-bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*).

grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidae*, having red as the chief color. The bill is stout, conical, and red, the wings are very short and rounded, and the tail is rounded and longer than the wings. It includes several species of the warmer parts of America. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 5, and *cardinal* bird.

2. [I. c.] In brachiopods, a muscle which opens the shell.

**cardinalial** (kär-di-nal-ial), *a.* [< *cardinal* + *-ial*. Cf. Sp. *cardenalicio* = Pg. *cardinalicio* = It. *cardinalizio*.] Of or pertaining to a cardinal; of the rank of a cardinal. [Rare.]

Raised him to the *cardinalial* dignity. Card. Wiseman, *Lives of the Last Four Popes*.

**cardinalize** (kär-di-nal-iz), *v. t.* [< *cardinal* + *-ize*; = F. *cardinaliser* = Sp. *cardenalizar*.] 1. To make a cardinal of. Sheldon. [Rare.]—2. To make cardinal in color. [Rare.]

Shrimps, lobsters, crabs, and cray-fishes, which are *cardinalized* with boiling. *Uryuhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, I. 39.

**cardinal-red** (kär-di-nal-red), *a.* Of a cardinal color.

**cardinalship** (kär-di-nal-ship), *n.* [< *cardinal* + *-ship*.] Same as *cardinalate*<sup>1</sup>. Bp. Hall.

**cardines**, *n.* Plural of *cardo*.

**carding**<sup>1</sup> (kär'ding), *n.* [< ME. *cardyng*; verbal *n.* of *card*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Card-playing.

Use not dyceing nor *carding*; the more yow use them the lease yow will be esteemed.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

My Lord is little at home, minds his *carding* and little else, takes little notice of any body. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 113.

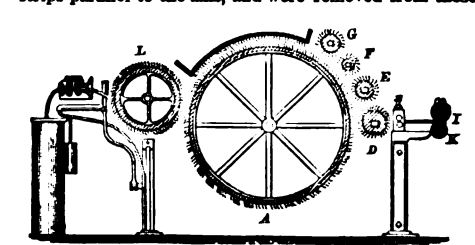
**carding**<sup>2</sup> (kär'ding), *n.* [< ME. *cardyng*; verbal *n.* of *card*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. The process of combing wool, flax, or cotton.—2. A loose roll of cotton or wool as it comes from a carding-machine: chiefly in the plural.

The motion thus communicated to the *carding* twisted it spirally; when twisted it was wound upon the spindle; another *carding* was attached to it, drawn out and twisted. A. Barlow, *Weaving*, p. 384.

**carding-bee**, *n.* See *carder-bee*.

**carding-engine** (kär'ding-en'jin), *n.* Same as *carding-machine*.

**carding-machine** (kär'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for carding fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to drawing and spinning. In the earlier carding-machines the fibers were fed by hand to a cylinder upon which card-cloth was laid in strips parallel to the axis, and were removed from these



Carding-machine.

A, main cylinder; B, C, E, F, G, toothed rollers; H, bearings; I, roller; L, toothed drum, or doffer.

strips by hand as they became full. In modern cotton-carding machines a loose roll of fibers, called a *lap*, is placed in guides and rests upon a roller, which as it revolves unwinds the lap and delivers it to the *feed-roll*, on passing through which it is seized by the card-teeth upon a small cylinder, called the *licker-in*, from which it is drawn by the teeth of the clothing of the main cylinder. Other small cylinders successively remove the fibers from and deliver them to the main cylinder. The tufts, tangles, or knots which are not loosened by the action of these cylinders project beyond the teeth of the main cylinder, and are caught by the teeth of a succession of wooden slats called *card-tops*, *top-cards*, or *top-flats*, from which they are cleared or stripped by hand or by mechanical devices. The fibers upon the main cylinder are laid parallel upon it, and are removed by means of the *doffer*, a cylinder moving in an opposite direction from the main cylinder and at a very much slower rate, and whose whole surface is covered by card-cloth. The cotton is stripped from the doffer in a thin continuous sheet of its full width, by means of a comb vibrating vertically in contact with the teeth of the doffer. This sheet of fibers is drawn together into a ribbon, traverses a funnel or trumpet, and is passed between successive pairs of rolls, which draw out and condense the silver, and finally deliver it into the can ready for the *drawing-frame*, where it is doubled and drawn preparatory to twisting or spinning. For fine work, the operation of carding is repeated. The preparatory card or cards are called *breakers*, and those machines on which the carding is completed are called *finishers*. The principle of the wool-carding machine is identical with that of the cotton-carding machine, and it is chiefly distinguished from the latter by a great number of small cylinders called *urckins*, which work in pairs and are called *workers* and *cleaners*. The worker is the larger of the two; it strips the wool from the large main cylinder, and is itself cleaned by the smaller cylinder or cleaner, which delivers the wool back to the main cylinder, when it is again seized by the next worker. Wool-fibers are oiled to facilitate carding and to prevent felting.

**cardio-**, [NL., etc., *cardio-*, sometimes less prop. *cardia-*, < Gr. *kapdia*, combining form of *kapdia* = E. *heart*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning heart.

**cardiocele** (kär-di-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *kapdia*, = E. *heart*, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

**cardiocentesis** (kär-di-ō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kapdia*, = E. *heart*, + *κέντρον*, a pricking, < *κεντρειν*, prick, puncture: see *center*.] In *therapeutics*, intentional puncture of the walls of the heart, as for the purpose of aspiration. Another form is *cardiocentesis*.

**cardiodynia** (kär-di-ō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kapdia*, = E. *heart*, + *δύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the heart.

**cardiognus**, *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kapdia*, = E. *heart*, + *ὄγμος*, a furrow.] In *pathol.*, *cardialgia*;

aneurism of the heart or aorta; dilatation of the heart; angina pectoris.

**cardiognostic**, *a.* [*Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *γινωσκτικός*, knowing.] Knowing the heart; knowing the secret thoughts of men. *Kersey*, 1708.

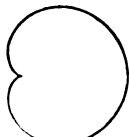
**cardiogram** (*kär'di-ō-gram*), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *γράφω*, a writing.] In *physiol.*, a tracing taken with the cardiograph from the beating of the heart.

**cardiograph** (*kär'di-ō-gráf*), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *γράφω*, write.] In *physiol.*, an apparatus for recording by a tracing the movements of the heart. It consists essentially of a device (as a hollow cup containing a spring pressed against the chest) for producing in an elastic diaphragm vibrations which correspond to the movements of the heart, these vibrations being recorded by means of a lever in a tracing upon a revolving cylinder. It was invented by Marey; in his original experiments he introduced hollow sounds ending in elastic ampullae into the auricles and ventricles of the heart of a horse.

**cardiography** (*kär-di-ōg-rä-fi*), *n.* [Also written (in sense 1) less correctly *cardiagraphy*; = *F. cardiographie*, and less correctly *cardiographie*, *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *γραφία*, *Gr. γράφω*, write.] 1. An anatomical description of the heart.—2. Examination with the cardiograph.

*Cardiography*, in which a tracing is obtained of the pulsations of the heart. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 193.

**cardioid**<sup>1</sup> (*kär'di-oid*), *n.* [*Gr. καρδιοειδής*, heart-shaped, *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *εἶδος*, form.] A curve which may be considered as the path of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on another circle of equal size.



**cardioid**<sup>2</sup> (*kär'di-oid*), *a.* [*Cardium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Cardioid*.

**Cardioides** (*kär-di-oi-dē-ēs*), *n.* [*pl.* *NL.*, *Cardium* + *-oides*.] A group of cardioid bivalves.

**cardio-inhibitory** (*kär'di-ō-in-hib'i-tō-ri*), *a.* [*Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *inhibitory*.] In *physiol.*, stopping the pulsations of the heart or diminishing their frequency and strength.

**cardiology** (*kär-di-ō-lō-jī*), *n.* [= *F. cardiologie* (cf. *Sp. Pg. cardiología*), *NL. cardiologia*, *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *λογία*, *Gr. λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a discourse or treatise on the heart; a scientific statement of the facts relating to the heart.

**cardiomalacia** (*kär'di-ō-mā-lā-shi-ä*), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *μαλακία*, softness, *Gr. μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, morbid softening of the muscular tissue of the heart, especially from obstruction of a branch of the coronary arteries.

**cardiometry** (*kär-di-ō-mē-trī*), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *anat.*, the process of ascertaining the dimensions of the heart without dissection, as by means of percussion or auscultation.

**cardiopalmus** (*kär'di-ō-pal-mus*), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *παλμός*, palpitation, quivering, *Gr. πάλλω*, poise, sway, swing, quiver.] In *pathol.*, palpitation of the heart.

**cardiopericarditis** (*kär'di-ō-per'i-kär-di-tis*), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium: see *pericardium*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the heart-muscle and pericardium.

**cardiopneumatic** (*kär'di-ō-nū-mat'ik*), *a.* [*Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *πνευματικός*, lung: see *pneumatic*.] Pertaining both to the heart and to the air of the lungs and air-passages; as, *cardiopneumatic* movement, the movement of the air in the air-passages by the beating of the heart.

**cardiopulmonary** (*kär'di-ō-pul'mō-nā-ri*), *a.* [*Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *L. pulmo(n)*, lung: see *pulmonary*.] Pertaining both to the heart and to the lungs. Also *cardiac-pulmonic*.

**cardiopyloric** (*kär'di-ō-pi-lor'ik*), *a.* [*Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *πυλός*, pylorus: see *pylorus*, *pyloric*.] Of or pertaining to the cardiac and pyloric portions of the stomach.—**Cardiopyloric muscle** (of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crawfish), one of a pair of muscles which pass, one on each side, beneath the lining of the stomach, from the cardiac to the pyloric osicles.

**cardiorhexis** (*kär'di-ō-rek'sis*), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *ρῆξις*, a breaking, rupture, *Gr. ρήγναι*, break.] Rupture of the heart.

**cardiostenosis** (*kär'di-ō-ste-nō-sis*), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *στενός*, a narrowing, *Gr. στενώνω*, make narrow, *Gr. στενός*, narrow.] A narrowing of the conus arteriosus of the heart.

**cardiotomy** (*kär-di-ōt'ō-mi*), *n.* [= *F. cardiologie*, *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] Dissection of the heart.

**cardiotromus** (*kär-di-ōt'rō-mus*), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *τρέμω* = *L. tremere*, tremble: see *tremble*.] In *pathol.*, fluttering of the heart, especially a slight degree of that affection.

**carditis** (*kär-di'tis*), *n.* [*NL.* (> *F. cardite*), *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart; myocarditis.

**Cardium** (*kär'di-um*), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. kardia* = *E. heart*, *q. v.*] The typical genus of the family *Cardiidae*, embracing the true cockles, of which the best-known species is the common edible one, *C. edule*. The large prickly cockle is *C. aculeatum*. In this genus the foot is largely developed, and used not only in progression, but also in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud. By some authors the *C. costatum* of Africa is considered as the type, while by others it is regarded as representing a distinct genus, *Tropidocardium*. See cut under *cockle*.

**card-maker** (*kär'd-mä'kér*), *n.* One who makes cards; specifically, one who makes cards for combing wool or flax.

Am not I Christopher Sly, old Sly's son, of Burton-heath; by birth a pedler, by education a card-maker, by transmutation a bear-herd, and now by present profession a tinker? *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., II.

**card-match** (*kär'd-mach*), *n.* One of the matches formerly made by dipping in melted sulphur (now in the usual preparation for friction-matches) a thin strip of wood in the form of a toothed card.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of these itinerant tradesmen, . . . and to take care in particular that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the vendors of card-matches. *Addison*, London Cries.

**cardo** (*kär'dō*), *n.*; *pl. cardines* (*-di-nēz*). [*L.*, a hinge: see *cardinal*.] 1. In *conch.*, the hinge of a bivalve shell.—2. In *entom.*, the basal joint of the maxilla, a narrow transverse piece, articulating with the lower side of the head. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Insecta*.—3. In *Myriapoda*, the distal or exterior one of two pieces of which the protomala or so-called mandible consists, the other piece being the stipes. See *protomala*, and cut under *epilabrum*. *A. S. Packard*.

**cardol** (*kär'dol*), *n.* [*NL.* (*ana*)*card(ium)*, *q. v.*, + *-ol*.] An oily liquid ( $C_{21}H_{36}O_2$ ) contained in the pericarp of the cashew-nut, *Anacardium occidentale*. It is a powerful blistering agent.

**cardoon, chardoon** (*kär-, ehär-dōn'*), *n.* [*ME. cardoun*, *OF. cardon*, *chardon*, *F. cardon* = *Sp. cardón*, *cardo*, *cardoon*, lit. thistle, < *ML. cardo(n)*, another form of *cardus*, *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*.] 1. A thistle.—2. The *Cynara Cardunculus*, a perennial plant belonging to the same genus as the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it. It is a native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Its thick fleshy stalks and the ribs of its leaves are blanched and eaten in Spain and France as a vegetable.

**cardophagus** (*kär-dof'ä-gus*), *n.*; *pl. cardophagi* (*-jī*). [*Gr. kardia* (= *L. carduus*), a thistle (see *card*), + *φαγν*, eat.] An eater of thistles; hence, a donkey. [Humorous.]

Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him all honest fellow *cardophagi*; long-eared messmates, recognize a brother donkey! *Thackeray*, *Virginians*, xix.

**card-party** (*kär'd-pär'ti*), *n.* A number of persons met for card-playing.

**card-player** (*kär'd-plä'er*), *n.* One who plays at games of cards.

**card-playing** (*kär'd-plä'ing*), *n.* Playing at games of cards.

**card-rack** (*kär'd-rak*), *n.* 1. A rack or frame for holding cards, especially visiting-cards.

The empty *card-rack* over the mantelpiece. *Thackeray*.  
2. A small shelf or case on the outside of a freight-car, used to hold the shipping directions. [*U. S.*]

**card-sharper** (*kär'd-shär'pér*), *n.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a business to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

**card-table** (*kär'd-tä'bl*), *n.* A table on which cards are played.

**card-tray** (*kär'd-trä*), *n.* A small salver for a servant to receive and deliver visiting-cards on.

**carduet**, *n.* [*ME. cardue*, < *L. carduus*, a thistle: see *card*.] A thistle.

The *cardue*, that is, a low erbe, and ful of thornes. *Wyclif*, 4 [2] *KL. xiv. 9* (Purv.).

**Carduelis** (*kär-dū-ē'lis*), *n.* [*L.*, the thistlefinch, goldfinch, < *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*.]

A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidae*, having as type *Fringilla carduelis*, the European goldfinch, now usually called *Carduelis elegans*. The limits of the genus vary greatly; to it are often referred the siskin, *Carduelis spinus*, and the canary, *C. canaria*. It has been extended to include the American goldfinches, now usually referred to *Chrysomitris* or *Astragalinus*. See *goldfinch*.

**Carduus** (*kär'dū-us*), *n.* [*L.*, a thistle: see *card*.] A genus of erect herbs, of the family *Asteraceæ*, including the true thistles, characterized by their prickly foliage and straight involucre bracts. There are about 250 species, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. The Canada thistle, *C. arvensis*, is one of the most pernicious of weeds. The genus has sometimes been united with the related genus *Cnicus* (which see).

**care** (*kär*), *n.* [*ME. care*, sorrow, anxiety, < *AS. cearu*, *caru*, sorrow, anxiety, grief, = *OS. kara*, lament, = *OHG. kara*, *chara*, lament (esp. in comp. *chara-sang*, a lament, *MHG. Kartao* (acc = *E. day*), also *Karrritac*, *G. Kar-*, *Charfreitag*, Good Friday, *MHG. Karwoche*, *G. Kar-*, *Char-woche*, Passion week; cf. *E. Care Sunday*, *Chare Thursday*), = *Goth. kara*, sorrow; cf. *Ice. kær*, complaint, murmur; akin to *OHG. qüeran*, sigh. The primary sense is that of inward grief, and the word is not connected, either in sense or form, with *L. cura*, care, of which the primary sense is pains or trouble bestowed upon something: see *cure*. Doublet *chare* (in *Chare Thursday*); deriv. *chary*, *q. v.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; affliction; pain; distress.

He was feeble and old,  
And with care and sorrow overcome.

*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 301.

Fro pointe to pointe I wol declare  
And writen of my woful care.

*Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, l. 44.

"Phoebus, that first fond art of medicine,"  
Quod she, "and coude in every wightes care  
Remede and rede, by herbes he knew fyne."

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, l. 690.

2. Concern; solicitude; anxiety; mental disturbance, unrest, or pain caused by the apprehension of evil or the pressure of many burdens.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,  
And where care lodges sleep will never lie.

*Shak.*, R. and J., II. 3.

If I have cares in my mind I come to the Zoo, and fancy they don't pass the gate.

*Thackeray*, Round about the Christmas Tree.

3. Attention or heed, with a view to safety or protection; a looking to something; caution; regard; watchfulness: as, take care of yourself.

I am mad indeed,  
And know not what I do. Yet have a care  
Of me in what thou dost.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, III. 2.

Want of Care does us more Damage than Want of Knowledge.  
*Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanack, 1758.

4. Charge or oversight, implying concern and endeavor to promote an aim or accomplish a purpose: as, he was under the care of a physician.

That which cometh upon me daily, the care of all the churches.

2 Cor. xi. 23.

In most cases the care of orthography was left to the printers.

*Southey*, *Life of Bunyan*, p. 40.

The musical theatre was very popular in Venice as early as the middle of the seventeenth century; and the care of the state for the drama existed from the first.

*Honells*, *Venetian Life*, v.

5. An object of concern or watchful regard and attention.

Is she thy care?

*Dryden*.

His first care is his dresse, the next his bodie, and in the vnting of these two lies his soule and his faculties.

*Bp. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A. Gallant.

**Extraordinary care, ordinary care.** See the adjectives.—**Take care**, be careful; beware.—**To have a care**. See *have*.—**To have the care of**, to have charge of. = *Syn. Care, Concern, Solicitude, Anxiety*. *Care* is the widest in its range of meaning; it may be with or without feeling, with or without action: as, the care of a garden. In its strongest sense, *care* is a painful burden of thought, perhaps from a multiplicity and constant pressure of things to be attended to: as, the child was a great care to her. *Concern* and *solicitude* are a step higher in intensity. *Concern* is often a regret for painful facts. *Care* and *concern* may represent the object of the thought and feeling; the others represent only the mental state: as, it shall be my chief concern. *Solicitude* is sometimes tenderer than concern, or is attended with more manifestation of feeling. *Anxiety* is the strongest of the four words; it is a restless dread of some evil. As compared with *solicitude*, it is more negative: as, *solicitude* to obtain preferment, to help a friend; *anxiety* to avoid an evil. We speak of care for an aged parent, concern for her comfort, *solicitude* to leave nothing undone for her welfare, *anxiety* as to the effect of an exposure to cold. (For *apprehension* and higher degrees of fear, see *alarm*.)

It was long since observed by Horace that no ship could leave care behind.

*Johnson*.



He [Sir Thomas More] thought any unusual degree of sorrow and concern improper on such an occasion [his death]; as had nothing in it which could defect or terrify him. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 349.

Can your solicitude alter the cause or unravel the intricacy of human events? Blair, *Sermons*.

Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man. W. Phillips, *Speeches*, Idols.

**care** (kār), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cared*, ppr. *caring*. [*< ME. caren, carien, be anxious, be grieved, < AS. cearian, be anxious, = OS. karōn, lament, complain, = OHG. karōn, charōn, complain, = Goth. karōn, be anxious; cf. Icel. kera = Sw. kára = Dan. kære, complain; from the noun.*] 1. To feel grief or sorrow; grieve. Ther ne ne schulen heo neuer karien ne awinken. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), I. 193.

Be ay of chier as light as lef on lynde,  
And let hem care and wepe and wryng and wayle.  
Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 1135.

2. To be anxious or solicitous; be concerned or interested: commonly with *about* or *for*.

Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? Mark iv. 38.

Our cause then must be intrusted to and conducted by its own undoubted friends, those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do *care* for the result. Lincoln, *Speech before Ill. State Convention*, 1858.

3. To be inclined or disposed; have a desire: often with *for*.

Not *caring* to observe the wind. Waller.

An author, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expense of another's reputation. Addison.

I will only say that one may find grandeur and consolation in a starlit night without *caring* to ask what it means, save grandeur and consolation. Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 376.

4. To have a liking or regard: with *for* before the object.—5. To be concerned so as to feel or express objection; feel an interest in opposing: chiefly with a negative: as, He says he is coming to see you. I don't *care*. Will you take something? I don't *care* if I do. [Colloq.] —To *care for*. (a) See 2. (b) Same as 3. (c) To look to; take care of; perform what is needed for the well-being or good condition of: as, the child was well *cared for*. (d) Same as 4.

**careaway**, *n.* A reckless fellow.

But [such] as yet remaine without eyther forecast or consideration of anything that may afterward turn them to benefit, playe the wanton yonkers and wilfull *Careaways*. Touchstone of *Complexions*, p. 99.

**care-cloth**, *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *carde clothe*, appar. for *carre cloth*: OF. *carre*, square, broad, *carré*, squared, square, mod. F. *carre*, a (square) side, *carré*, square.] A cloth held over the heads of a bride and bridegroom during the marriage ceremony as performed in England in the middle ages. See the extracts.

At the "Sanctus," both the bride and bridegroom knelt near the altar's foot; and then, if neither had been married before, over them a pall, or, as it used to be called, the *care-cloth*, was held at its four corners by as many clerics. Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. II. 173.

In the bridal mass, the York varied somewhat from the Sarum use: only two clerics held the *care-cloth*, and a blessing was bestowed by the priest with the chalice upon the newly married folk. Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. II. 175.

**care-crazed** (kār'krāzd), *a.* Crazed or maddened by care or trouble.

A *care-craz'd* mother to a many sons.

Shak., *Rich.* III., III. 7.

**carecti**, *n.* Same as *caracti*.

**careen** (kār-rēn'), *v.* [Formerly *carine*, < F. *caréner*, now *carénier* (= Sp. *carenar* = Pg. *querenar* = It. *carenare*), careen, < *carene*, *carine*, now *carène*, = It. *carena*, < L. *carina*, the keel of a ship: see *carina*.] I. *trans.* Naut., to cause (a ship) to lie over on one side for the purpose of examining, or of calking, repairing, cleansing, paying with pitch, or breasting the other side.

II. *intrans.* To lean to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

Sloops and schooners constantly come and go, *careening* in the wind, their white sails taking, if remote enough, a vague blue mantle from the delicate air. T. W. Higginson, *Oldport*, p. 199.

Such a severed block will be found by the geologist to have *careened*, one side or edge going down while the other came up. Science, III. 481.

\* **careen** (kār-rēn'), *n.* [*< careen, v.*] A slanting position in which a ship is placed, that the keel may be repaired.

They say there are as many Gallies and Galeasses of all sorts, belonging to St. Mark, either in Course, at Anchor, in Dock, or upon the *Careen*, as there be Days in the Year. Howell, *Letters*, I. i. 28.

And they say it [the galeas] is the self-same Vessel still, though often put upon the *Careen* and trimmed. Howell, *Letters*, I. i. 81.

**careenage** (kār-rē'nāj), *n.* [*< careen + -age*; after F. *carénage*.] 1. A place in which to careen a ship.

The scourings of slave-ships had been thrown out at the ports of debarkation to mix with the mud of creeks, *careenages*, and mangrove swamps. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 340.

2. The cost of careening. **career** (kār-rēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *careere*, *carreer*, *carrier*, *careire*, < F. *carrière*, now *carrière*, road, race-course, course, career, < OF. *carriere*, a road (= Pr. *carriera* = Sp. *carrera* = Pg. *carreira* = It. *carriera*, career), < *carier*, transport in a vehicle, carry: see *carry*.] 1. The ground on which a race is run; a race-course; hence, course; path; way.

They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same career. Sir P. Sidney.

2. A charge or run at full speed, as in justing.

Make a thrust at me, . . . come in upon the answer, control your point, and make a full career at the body. B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, I. 4.

Full merrily . . .

Hath this career been run. Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

Such combat should be made on horse,  
On foaming steed, in full career.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, iv. 31.

3. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding; a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life: as, "honour's fair career," Dryden.

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young career. Byron.

This pressing desire for careers is enforced by the preference for careers which are thought respectable. H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 29.

[Sometimes used absolutely to signify a definite or conspicuous career of some kind: as, a man with a career before him.]

4. In the *manège*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which to run the ring.—5. In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards. **career** (kār-rēr'), *v. i.* [*< career, n.*] To move or run rapidly, as if in a race or charge.

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *career*ing gaily over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears! Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 22.

Thus the night fled away, as if it were a winged steed, and he *career*ing on it. Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, xx.

**career**ing (kār-rēr'ing), *p. a.* In *her*., running, but placed bendwise on the field: said of a horse used as a bearing.

**careful** (kār'fūl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. careful, carful, < AS. cearful, carful, anxious, < cearu, anxiety, + full, full: see care and -ful, 1.*] I. *a.* 1. Full of care or grief; grieving; sorrowful.

This . . . wyl that careful wldue was. St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall) l. 465.

As the careful may crys and carpen atte gate,  
Bothe afyngred and a-thurst; and for chele quake. Piers Plowman (B), x. 58.

2. Full of care; anxious; solicitous. [Archaic.]

Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things. Luke x. 41.

Be not so careful, coz: your brother's well.

Shirley, *Maids' Revenge*, II. 4.

3. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; care-causing; painful.

Either loue, or sorrow, or both, did wring out of me than certain careful thoughtes of my good will towards him. Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 90.

By Him that rais'd me to this careful height  
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. Shak., *Rich.* III., I. 3.

4. Excited; eager; vehement.

Then was the King careful & keet for wrath  
For too bring that beards in baile for euer. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 671.

5. Attentive to aid, support, or protect; provident: formerly with *for*, now generally with *of*, before the object.

Thou hast been careful for us with all this care. 2 Ki. iv. 13.

Are God and Nature then at strife,  
That Nature lends such evil dreams?  
So careful of the type she seems,  
So careless of the single life.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, iv.

6. Giving good heed; watchful; cautious: as, be careful to maintain good works; be careful of your conversation.

Have you been careful of our noble prisoner,  
That he want nothing fitting for his greatness? Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, iv. 2.

A luckier or a bolder fisherman,  
A careful in peril did not breathe.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

7. Showing or done with care or attention: as, careful consideration. = Syn. 2. Concerned, disturbed,

troubled.—5. Provident, thoughtful, heedful.—6. Prudent, wary, etc. See list under *cautious*.

II. *n.* One full of care or sorrow.

Thus haue I ben his heraud here and in helle,  
And comforted many a careful that after his comynge wayten. Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 248.

**carefully** (kār'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. carfulli, carefulliche, etc., < AS. carfullice, < carful: see careful and -ly.*] 1. Sorrowfully.

Carfulli to the king criande sche saide (etc.). William of Palerne, l. 1347.

2. With care, anxiety, or solicitude; with painstaking.

He found no place of repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears. Heb. xii. 17.

3. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; cautiously; providently.

If thou carefully hearken unto the voice of the Lord. Deut. xv. 5.

**carefulness** (kār'fūl-nes), *n.* [*< ME. care-, carefulness, < AS. carfulnes, \*cearfulness, < cearful, careful, + -ness, -ness: see careful and -ness.*] 1. Anxiety; solicitude. [Archaic.]

Drink thy water with trembling and with carefulness. Ezek. xii. 18.

He had a particular carefulness in the knitting of his brows, and a kind of impatience in all his motions.

Addison, *The Political Upholsterer*.

2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil and providing for safety.

**care-killing** (kār'kil'ing), *a.* Destroying or preventing care; removing anxiety.

**careless** (kār'les), *a.* [*< ME. careles, < AS. carleds, \*carelds, without anxiety (= Icel. karulauss, quit, free), < caru, cearu, anxiety, + -less, -less: see care and -less.*] 1. Free from care or anxiety; hence, undisturbed; cheerful.

In blessed slumbers  
Of peaceful rest he careles rests in peace.

Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

Thus wisely careles, innocently gay,  
Cheerful he played.

Pope, *Epistle to Miss Blount*, l. 11.

The jocund voice  
Of insects chirping out their careles lives  
On these soft beds of thyme-besprinkled turf.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, III.

2. Giving no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful.

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more careles about her house. B. Jonson.

O ye gods,  
I know you careles, yet, behold, to you  
From childly wont and ancient use I call.

Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

3. Done or said without care; unconsidered: as, a careles act; a careles expression.

With such a careles force, and forceles care,  
As if that luck, in very spite of cunning,  
Bade him win all. Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 5.

He framed the careles rhyme.

Beattie, *The Minstrel*, II. 6.

4. Not receiving care; uncared for. [Rare.]

Their many wounds and carelesse harmes.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. iv. 38.

= Syn. 2 and 3. *Supine, Indolent*, etc. (see *listless*); in-cautious, thoughtless, remiss, forgetful, inconsiderate.

**carelessly** (kār'les-li), *adv.* In a careles manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

An ant and a grasshopper, walking together on a green,  
The one carelessly skipping, the other carefully prying  
What winter's provision was scattered in the way.

Greene, *Conceited Fable*.

**carelessness** (kār'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being careles; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

**care-lined** (kār'lind), *a.* Marked by care; having lines deepened by care or trouble, as the face.

That swells with antic and uneasy mirth  
The hollow, care-lined cheek. J. Baillie.

**carency** (kār'rēn-si), *n.* [= F. *carence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *carencia* = It. *carencia*, *carenzia*, < ML. *carentia*, < L. *caren(t)-s*, ppr. of *carēre*, want, be without. Cf. *carel*.] Want; lack; deficiency. Bp. Richardson.

**carene** (kār-rēn'), *n.* [*< ME. carene, carine, karine, karin* = MLG. *karene, karine*, < ML. *carēna*, a fast of forty days, Lent, corrupted (after the OF. form, and prob. by association with L. *carere*, want, lack, ML. *carentia*, want, penury: see *carency*) from *quadragesima*, equiv. to *quadragesima* (> OF. *careme*, F. *carême* = Pr. *quaresma*, *carema*, *carania*, *quaresme*, *quaresme* = Cat. *quaresma* = Sp. *cuaresma* = Pg. *quaresma* = It. *quaresima*), Lent, lit. (L.) fortieth, < L. *quadragesima*, forty: see *quadragesima*, *quarantine*.] A forty days' fast formerly imposed by

a bishop upon clergy or laity, or by an abbot upon monks. *Smith's Dict. Christ. Antiq.*

Also Pope Silvester grauntyd to all theym y<sup>e</sup> dayly gothe to the chyrche of Saint Peter the ij. part of alle his synnes releced, . . . and aboute this is grauntyd xxvij. C. yere of pardon, and the merytis of as many lentis or *karyne*.  
*Arnold's Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 146).

Here folow' the knowlege of what a *karyne* ya. It is too goo wulward and barfott vij. yere. Item, to fast on bred and watter the Fryday vij. yere. Item, in vij. yere not too slepe oon nyght there ne slepeth a nother. Item, in vij. yere not to com vndir noo couered place but yf it bee too here masse in the chyrche dore or porche. Item, in vij. yere not to ete nor dryncke out of noo vessel but in the same that he made hys auow in. Item, he that fulfilleth alle thes poyntis vij. yere during, dothe and wynnethe a *karyne*, that ys to sey a Lenton. Thus may a man haue a Rome gret pardon and soule helth.  
*Arnold's Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 150).

**carene**<sup>24</sup> (ka-rén'), *n.* [*L. carenum, caranum*, < Gr. *καρονος, καρνονος, κάρνονος*.] A sweet wine boiled down.

*Carene* is boyled nere

From three till two.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

**carentanet** (kar'en-tán), *n.* [*ML. quarentena, carentena*, also *carena*, an indulgence or exemption from the fast of forty days: see *carene*<sup>1</sup> and *quarantine*.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

**caress** (ka-res'), *n.* [*F. caresse*, < It. *carezza* = Sp. *caricia* = Pg. *caricias* (pl.), endearment, fondness, < *ML. caritia*, dearness, value, < *L. carus*, dear (whence also ult. E. *cheer*<sup>2</sup>, *charity*, *cherish*, q. v.), prob. orig. \**camrus* = Skt. *kamra*, beautiful, charming, < *√ kam*, love, desire, perhaps = *L. amare* (for \**camare*), love: see *amor*, etc. Cf. W. *caru*, love, = Ir. *caraim*, I love, *cara*, a friend.] An act of endearment; an expression of affection by touch, as by stroking or patting with the hand: as, "conjugal caresses," *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Chilling his caresses

By the coldness of her manners.

*Tennyson*, *Maud*, xx. 1.

**caress** (ka-res'), *v. t.* [*F. caresser* (= It. *carezzare*; cf. Sp. *a-cariciar* = Pg. *cariciar*, *a-cariciar*), < *caresse*, a caress.] 1. To bestow caresses upon; fondle.

*Caress'd* or chidden by the dainty hand.

*Tennyson*, *Sonnets* to a Coquette.

Hence—2. To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness.

*Caressed* at court and at both the universities.

*Baker*, *Charles II.*, an. 1683.

**caressing** (ka-res'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of caress*, v.] Treating with endearment; fondling; affectionate; fond: as, a *caressing* manner.

**caressingly** (ka-res'ing-li), *adv.* In a caressing manner.

**Care Sunday** (kär sun'dä), *n.* [*Care*, grief, + *Sunday*. Compare the similar G. *Char-*, *Karfreitag*, Good Friday. See *care*, *n.*] A provincial name for the fifth Sunday in Lent; Passion Sunday. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*] See *Carling*.

**caret**<sup>1</sup> (kär'et), *n.* [*L. caret*, there is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *carere*, want, lack: see *carency*.] A mark ( ^ ) used in writing, in correcting printers' proofs, etc., to indicate the proper place of something that is interlined or written in the margin.

**caret**<sup>2</sup> (kär'et), *n.* [*NL. caretta*, name of a turtle, < Sp. *careta*, a mask of pasteboard, a wire mask used by bee-keepers, dim. of *cara*, the face: see *cheer*<sup>1</sup>.] A name of the hawkbill sea-turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*.

**caretaker** (kär'tä'kär), *n.* One who takes care of something. Specifically—(a) One who is employed at a wharf, quay, or other exposed place, or in a building or on an estate during the absence of the owner, to look after goods or property of any kind. (b) A person put upon the premises of an insolvent to take care that none of the property is removed.

**care-tuned** (kär'tünd), *a.* Tuned or modulated by care or trouble; mournful.

More health and happiness betide my liege,

Than can my *care-tun'd* tongue deliver him.

*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, iii. 2.

**care-worn** (kär'wörn), *a.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety: as, he was weary and *care-worn*; a *care-worn* countenance.

And Philip's rosy face contracting grew

*Care-worn* and wan. *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

**Carex** (kä'reks), *n.* [*L.*, a sedge or rush.] 1. A vast genus of plants, of the family *Cyperaceæ*; the sedges. They are perennial, grass-like herbs, growing chiefly in wet places, with triangular solid culms and unisexual flowers aggregated in spikelets. The herb-ace is coarse and innutritious, and the genus is of comparatively little value. A variety of *C. acuta*, however,

which is abundant in some parts of Oregon, is remarkable for yielding an excellent quality of hay; and the roots of the sea-sedge, *C. arenaria*, found on the shores of the Baltic, are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Over 1,000 species are known, distributed all over the world, though they are rare in tropical regions.

2. [*L. c.*; < pl. *carices* (kä'ri-séz).] A plant of this genus.

A sand-bank covered with scanty herbage, and imperfectly bound together by bent-grass and *carices*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 631.

**careynet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *carriion*.

**carft**. A Middle English (Anglo-Saxon *cearf*) preterit of *kerven*, carve.

**carfax** (kär'faks), *n.* [*ME. carfax, carphaz, carfans*, corruptions of *carfoukes*, also *carfowgh*, < *OF. carrefourgs, carrefor, carrefour, quarrefour*, F. *carrefour* (whence also E. *carrefour*) = Pr. *carreforc*, < *ML. quadrifurcus*, having four forks, < *L. quatuor*, = E. *four*, + *furca*, > AS. *forc*, > E. *fork*.] A place where four (or more) roads or streets meet: now used only as the name of such a place, as in Oxford, England.

Then thei enbushsed hem a-gein a *carfowgh* of vj weyes.

*Merlin* (ed. Wheatley), ii. 278.

**carfoukes**, *n.* See *carfax*.

**carfuffle** (kär-fuf'l), *v. and n.* Same as *ow-fuffle*. [*Scotch.*]

**carga** (kär'gä), *n.* [*Sp.*, a load: see *cargo*<sup>1</sup> and *charge*, *n.*] A Spanish unit both of weight and of measure, varying in different places and for different commodities, but generally about 275 pounds avoirdupois as a weight and 43 gallons as a measure.

There are two kinds of *carga*—the "burro" or donkey *carga* of 150 lbs., and the "mule" *carga* of 300.

*L. Hamilton*, *Mex. Handbook*, p. 28.

**cargason** (kär'gä-zön), *n.* [*Also written cargason*; Sp. *cargazón* (> F. *cargaison*), a cargo, aug. of *cargo*, *carga*, a load: see *cargo*<sup>1</sup>.] A cargo.

The ship *Swan* was sailing home with a *cargazon* valued at £80,000.

*Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 42.

**cargesse**, *n.* Plural of *cargoese*.

**cargo**<sup>1</sup> (kär'gö), *n.*; pl. *cargoes* or *cargos* (-göz). [*Sp.*, also *carga*, a burden, load, freight, cargo (= Fg. *cargo*, a charge, office, *carga*, a burden, load, = It. *carico*, *carica*, also *carco*, = *OF. charge* (AF. \**carik*, *kark*, > ME. *kark*, *carik*: see *carik*), F. *charge*, a burden, etc., > E. *charge*, *n.*), < *cargar* = F. *charger*, load, > E. *charge*, *v.*: see *charge*.] 1. The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *inboard cargo*, in distinction from freight, such as horses and cattle, carried on deck. The term is usually applied to goods only, but in a less technical sense it may include persons.

Vessels from foreign countries have come into our ports and gone out again with the *cargoes* they brought.

*S. Adams*, in *Bancroft's Hist. Const.*, I. 457.

2. [*Appar. a slang use, perhaps of other origin. Cf. cargo*<sup>2</sup>.] A term of contempt applied to a man, usually explained as "bully" or "bravo": found only in the following passage.

Will the royal Augustus cast away a gentleman of worship, a captain and a commander, for a couple of condemned caltiff calumnious *cargos*?

*B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

To break out a cargo. See *break*.

**cargo**<sup>24</sup> (kär'gö), *interj.* [*Appar. a corruption of It. cancro*, a canker, used also, like E. *poz*, as an imprecation: see *canker*. Less prob. based on It. *coraggio*, courage, used as an encouraging exclamation: see *courage*.] An exclamation of surprise or contempt.

But *cargo*! my fiddlestick cannot play without rosin.

*Wülkins*, *Miseries of Enforced Marriage* (1607).

Twenty pound a year

For three good lives? *Cargo!* hal Trincalo!

*T. Tomkis* (?), *Albumazar*.

**cargo-block** (kär'gö-blok), *n.* A tackle for hoisting bales and packages, which disengages itself automatically.

**cargoese** (kär'gös), *n.*; pl. *cargoese* (-gös). [*Car-* (perhaps < Gael. *cir*, a cock's comb or crest) + *goose*.] The gaunt or great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cariacou** (kar'i-a-kö), *n.* [*Tupi cariacú*.] The native name of some kind of South American deer, extended to all American deer of the genus *Cariacus* (which see).

**Cariacus** (ka-ri'a-kus), *n.* [*NL.* (J. E. Gray), < *cariacou*.] The genus of deer (*Cervidae*) of which the Virginia or common white-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus*, is typical. It also includes the black-tail or mule-deer (*C. macrotis*), the Columbian deer (*C. columbianus*), and others, all of which are smaller than the stags (the genus *Cervus*) and otherwise different. See also cut under *mule-deer*.



Doe of the Virginia Deer (*Cariacus virginianus*).

**carlama, sirlema** (sär-i-ä'mä, sir-i-ä'mä), *n.*

[*Tupi carlama* (Brisson, *Maregrave*), later written *gariama*, *ceriema*, *sariama*, *seriema*.]

1. The native name of a grallatorial bird of South America, the *seriema*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of birds (Brisson, 1760), the type being the *seriema*, the *Palamedea cristata* (Linnaeus), *Microdactylus maregravii* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire), *Dicholophus cristatus* (Illiger), now usually called *Cariama cristata*: a bird of uncertain affinities, sometimes classed with cranes, sometimes with hawks, and again left by itself.

**Cariamidae** (kar-i-am'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bonaparte, 1850), < *Cariama* + *-idae*.] The family of birds formed for the reception of the *Cariama cristata*, or *seriema*. The form *Cariamina* (G. R. Gray, 1871) is found as a subfamily name. Besides the *seriema*, the family contains a related though quite distinct species, *Chunga burneikeri*. Also called *Dicholophidae*.

**cariamoid** (kar'i-a-moid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cariamidae*.

**Cariamoides** (kar'i-a-moi'dé-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cariama* + *-oides*.] A superfamily provided for the accommodation of the *Cariamidae*, upon the supposition that these birds are either crane-like hawks or hawk-like cranes.

**Carian** (kä'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*L. Caria* (Gr. *Καρία*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to the ancient kingdom and province of Caria, in the southwestern part of Asia Minor.

II. *n.* A native of Caria, or the language of the primitive people of Caria, who were dispossessed by the Greeks.

**cariated** (kä'ri-ä-ted), *a.* [*ML. cariatas*, pp. of *cariare*, < *L. carian* (*t*)-s, adj., decaying, rotten, < *caries*, decay: see *caries*.] Same as *carious*.

**Carib, Caribbee** (kar'ib, -i-bé), *n.* [*Sp. Pg. Caribe*, a Carib. See *cannibal*.] A member of any one of a group of tribes inhabiting certain portions of the northern part of South America and the Caribbean islands. — **Black Caribs**, descendants of the ancient Caribs and of negroes.

**Caribbean** (kar-i-bé'an), *a.* [*NL. Caribæus, Caribæus*; < *Caribbee* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Caribs or Caribbees, or to the Lesser Antilles, formerly inhabited by them, comprising the eastern and southern chains of the West Indies, or to the sea between the West Indies and the mainland of America. Also spelled *Carribbean*.—**Caribbean bark**. See *bark*<sup>2</sup>.

**Caribbee**, *n.* See *Carib*. Also spelled *Caribee, Carribbee*.

**caribe** (kä-ré'bä), *n.* [*Sp.*, a Carib, a cannibal: see *Carib* and *cannibal*.] The vernacular name of a very voracious South American fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, and other characins of the subfamily *Serrasalmoninae* (which see).

In some localities it is scarcely possible to catch fishes with the hook and line, as the fish hooked is immediately attacked by the *caribe* . . . and torn to pieces before it can be withdrawn from the water. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 134.

**Caribee**, *n.* See *Caribbee*.



Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

\***caribou, cariboo** (kar'i-bū), *n.* [Can. *F. caribou*; Micmac *kalibu*, pawer, scratcher.] The American woodland reindeer, *Rangifer caribou* or *R. tarandus*, inhabiting northerly North America as far as the limit of trees, where it is replaced by the barren-ground reindeer, to which the name is also extended. It is a variety of the reindeer, and has never been domesticated, but is an object of chase for the sake of its flesh.

**Carica** (kar'i-kā), *n.* [NL., a new use of *L. carica*, a kind of dry fig (sc. *figus*, fig), lit. Carian; fem. of *Caricus*, < *Caria* = see *Carian*.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Papayaceae*, consisting of about 20 species, which are natives of tropical America. The best-known is *C. Papaya*, the papaw (which see).—2. A kind of dry fig; a lanten fig. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**caricature** (kar'i-ka-tūr), *n.* [Formerly in It. form *caricatura* = *D. karikatur* = *G. caricatur*, *karikatur* = Dan. *Sw. karikatur*, < *F. caricature*, < It. *caricatura* (= Sp. *Pg. caricatura*), a satirical picture, < *caricare*, load, overload, exaggerate, = *F. charger*, load, > *E. charge*, q. v.] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties or favorable points are concealed or perverted and peculiarities or defects exaggerated, so as to make the person or thing represented ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.

Now and then, indeed, he [Dryden] seizes a very coarse and marked distinction, and gives us, not a likeness, but a strong caricature, in which a single peculiarity is protruded, and everything else neglected.

Macaulay, Dryden.

Perhaps a sketch drawn by an alien hand, in the best faith, might have an air of caricature.

Howells, Venetian Life, ix.

= *Syn. Caricature, Burlesque, Parody, Travesty*. The distinguishing mark of a caricature is that it absurdly exaggerates that which is characteristic, it may be by picture or by language. A burlesque renders its subject ludicrous by an incongruous manner of treating it, as by treating a grave subject lightly, or a light subject gravely. Burlesque may be intentional or not. A parody intentionally burlesques a literary composition, generally a poem, by imitating its form, style, or language. In a parody the characters are changed, while in a travesty they are retained, only the language being made absurd. (See *travesty*.) In a burlesque of a literary work the characters are generally changed into others which ludicrously suggest their originals.

**caricature** (kar'i-ka-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caricatured*, ppr. *caricaturing*. [*caricature*, *n.*; = *F. caricaturer* = *Sp. caricaturar*.] To make or draw a caricature of; represent in the manner of a caricature; burlesque.

Hogarth caricatured Churchill under the form of a canonical bear, with a club, and a pot of beer.

Walpole, Anecdotes, IV. iv.

So much easier it is to caricature life from our own sickly conception of it, than to paint it in its noble simplicity.  
Lowell, Among my Books, [1st ser., p. 376.]



Caricature-plant (*Grapto-phylloides*).

**caricature-plant** (kar'i-ka-tūr-plant), *n.* An acanthaceous plant of the Indian archipelago, *Grapto-phylloides hortense*: so called from the curious variegation of the leaves, which are often so lined as to present grotesque likenesses to the human profile.

**caricaturist** (kar'i-ka-tūr-ist), *n.* [*caricature* + *-ist*; = *F. caricaturiste* = *Sp. caricaturista*.] One who draws or writes caricatures; specifically, one who occupies himself with drawing pictorial caricatures.

**carices**, *n.* Plural of *carex*, 2.

**caricene, caricine** (kar'i-sin), *n.* [*Carica* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*, *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] A proteolytic ferment contained in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya-tree, *Carica Papaya*. Also called *papain* and *papayotin*.

**caricography** (kar-i-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [*L. carex* (*caric*), sedge, + *Gr. γραφειν*, writing, < *γραφειν*, write.] A description or an account of sedges of the genus *Carex*.

**caricologist** (kar-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [*\*caricology* (< *L. carex* (*caric*), sedge, + *Gr. λογία*, < *λογειν*, speak: see *-ology*) + *-ist*.] A botanist who especially studies plants of the genus *Carex*.

**caricous** (kar'i-kus), *a.* [*L. carica*, a kind of dry fig (see *Carica*), + *-ous*.] Resembling a fig: as, a *caricous* tumor.

**Carida** (kar'i-dā), *n. pl.* Same as *Caridea*.

**Caridea** (ka-rid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. καρίς* (*kapid*), a shrimp or prawn: see *Carides*.] A series or division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, containing the shrimps, prawns, etc. It is a large and varied group, characterized by the separation of the carapace from the mandibular and antennal segments, by the large basal scale of the antennae, and by only one or two pairs of chelate limbs. It corresponds to Latreille's *Caridea*, or fourth section of such crustaceans, and is divided into several modern families, as *Alpheidae*, *Crangonidae*, *Palaeonidae*, and *Penaeidae*.

**caridean** (ka-rid'ē-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridea*: caridomorphic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Caridea* or *Caridomorphia*.

**Carides** (kar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *\*Caris*, < *Gr. καρίς*, *pl. kapides*, later *kapides*, a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn.] A synonym of *Crustacea*. *Haeckel*.

**Carididae** (ka-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *\*Caris* (see *Carides*) + *-idae*.] In some systems of classification, a family of macrurous decapod crustaceans; the prawns and shrimps. It contains such genera as *Palaeon*, *Penaeus*, *Crangon*, *Pontonia*, *Alpheus*, and is continuous with *Caridea*.

**Caridomorpha** (kar'i-dō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. καρίς* (*kapid*), a shrimp or prawn, + *μορφή*, form, shape. See *Caridea*, *Carides*, etc.] A division of macrurous *Crustacea*; caridean crustaceans proper, as prawns and shrimps. *Huxley*.

**caridomorphic** (kar'i-dō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*Caridomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridomorpha*; caridean.

**caries** (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* [= *F. carie* = *Sp. caries* = *Pg. carie*, *caries* = It. *carie*, < *L. caries* (ML. also *caria*), decay, prop. a hard, dry decay, as of wood, bones, walls, etc.] 1. A destructive disease of bone, causing a friable condition and worm-eaten appearance, attended with suppuration. It is probable that several distinct pathological processes lead to this morbid condition.—2. A disease of the teeth, resulting in the disintegration of their substance and the formation of cavities. In man and carnivorous animals it is supposed to be caused by one of the bacteria, *Leptothrix buccalis*. See *Leptothrix*.—3. In bot., decay of the walls of the cells and vessels.

**carillon** (kar'i-lon), *n.* [*F. carillon*, formerly also *carrillon*, *quarillon* (Cotgrave) > It. *cariglione* (Florio) = *Pg. carrilhão* = ML. *carillonus*), a var. of OF. *carignon*, *carenon*, *quarregnon*, a chime of bells, a carillon, orig. appar. a set of four bells, being identical with OF. *carillon*, *carrillon*, *quarillon*, *karillon*, also *carignon*, *carrignon*, *carrinon*, *carenon*, *carrenon*, *carregnon*, *quarregnon*, etc., a square, a square of parchment, parchment or paper folded square, < ML. *quaternio* (n), a paper folded in four leaves, a quire (prop., as in LL. *quaternio* (n), a set of four), equiv. to *quaternum*, *quaternus*, *quaternum*, paper folded in four leaves, a quire, > OF. *quaer*, *quaier*, *quayer* (> *E. quire*), *cayer*, mod. *F. cahier*, < *L. quaterni*, four each, < *quater*, four times, < *quatuor* = *E. four*: see *quaternion*, a doublet of carillon, quire, and *cahier*, approximate doublets, and *quadrille*, *carrel*, etc., square, etc., related words.] 1. A set of stationary bells tuned so as to play regularly composed melodies, and sounded by the action of the hand upon a keyboard or by machinery. It differs from a chime or peal in that the bells are fixed instead of swinging, and are of greater number. The number of bells in a chime or peal never exceeds 12; a carillon often consists of 40 or 50. The carillons of the Netherlands were formerly famous, but the best are now found in England. The carillon of Antwerp cathedral consists of 60 bells; that of Bruges is much larger.

2. A small instrument furnished with bells, properly tuned, and with finger-keys like those of the pianoforte.—3. A simple air adapted to be performed on a set of bells.—4. The rapid ringing of several large bells at the same time, with no attempt to produce a tune or the effect of tolling.

\***carina** (ka-ri-nā), *n.*; *pl. carinae* (-nē). [*L.*, the keel of a boat: see *careen*.] 1. A keel. Specifically—(a) In bot., same as *keel*, 4. (b) In zool. and anat., a median, inferior part of a thing, like or likened to a keel: especially applied in ornithology to the keel of the breast-bone which most birds possess, such birds being called *carinate*, and constituting a prime division, *Carinatae*. See *carinate*.

2. An intermediate piece, between the tergum and the scutum, of the multivalve carapace of a cirriped, as a barnacle or an acorn-shell. See cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepas*.—*Carina fornicata*, the keel of the fornix, a median longitudinal ridge upon the under surface of that part of the brain.

**carinal** (ka-ri-nal), *a.* [*carina* + *-al*; = *F. carinal*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a carina.—2. In bot., having the keel or two lower petals of a flower enclosing the others: applied to a form of estivation which is peculiar to the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*.

**Carinaria** (kar-i-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. carina*, a keel; from the shape. See *careen*.] A genus of nucleobranchiate molluscous animals, of the order *Heteropoda*, referable to the family *Friolidae*, or *Pterotracheidae*, or made the type of a family *Carinariidae*. The visceral sac is a projecting accular mass, placed at the limit of the hinder region of the foot, covered with the mantle and a hat-shaped shell. The shells are known to collectors under the names of *Venus-slipper* and *glass-nautilus*. The gills are protected by a small and very delicate shell of glassy translucence. The animal itself is about 2 inches long, and is of oceanic habits. It is so transparent that the vital functions may be watched with the aid of a microscope.



*Carinaria cymbium*.

**carinarian** (kar-i-nā'ri-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidae*.

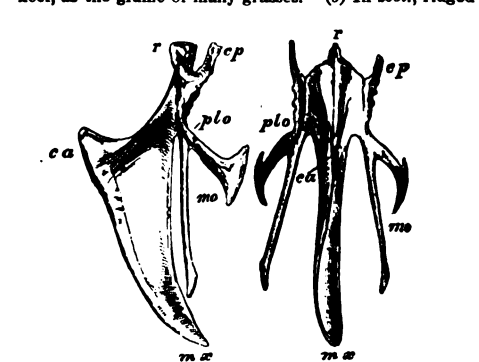
II. *n.* A member of the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidae*; a carinariid.

**carinariid** (kar-i-nā'ri-id), *n.* A heteropod of the family *Carinariidae*.

**Carinariidae** (kar-i-nā'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carinaria* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Heteropoda*, represented by the genera *Carinaria* and *Cardiopoda*. They have a greatly reduced visceral mass and a byaline shell, well-developed tentacles, projecting gills beneath the margin of the shell, and a prominent mesopodium or middle lobe of the foot, produced like a keel or vertical fin from the under surface of the body, whence the name. See cut under *Carinaria*.

**Carinatae** (kar-i-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. *pl.* of *L. carinatus*, keel-shaped: see *carinate*.] One of two prime divisions of birds instituted by Merrem in 1813; his *Aves carinatae*, including all birds then known to have a carinate sternum, as opposed to *Aves ratitae*, or "flat-breasted" birds, consisting of the struthious or ratite birds. The division was adopted in 1867 by Huxley, who ranged the class *Aves* in the three "orders" of *Saurura*, *Ratitae*, and *Carinatae*, and it is now generally current. The *Carinatae* include all ordinary birds (all living birds excepting the *Ratitae*). They have no teeth; a carinate sternum (see cut under *carinate*); few caudal vertebrae ending in a pygostyle; wings developed, and with rare exceptions fit for flight; metacarpals and metatarsals ankylosed; normally in adult life no free tarsal bones and only two free carpal bones; heterocelous or saddle-shaped vertebrae; the scapula and coracoid (with few exceptions) meeting at less than a right angle; and the furculum usually perfected. The *Carinatae* are made by Coues one of five subclasses of *Aves*.

**carinate** (kar'i-nāt), *a.* [*L. carinatus*, keel-shaped, pp. of *carinare*, furnish with a keel or shell, < *carina*, keel, shell, etc.: see *careen*.] Shaped like or furnished with a keel; keeled. Specifically—(a) In bot., having a longitudinal ridge like a keel, as the glume of many grasses. (b) In zool., ridged



Carinate Sternum of Common Fowl, side and front views, showing *ca*, the carina or keel characteristic of *Carinatae*, borne upon the lophosternum, which extends from *r*, the rostrum or manubrium, to *mo*, the middle xiphoid process or xiphisternum; *pl*, pleurosternum, bearing *cp*, the costal process; and *mo*, the bifurcated metosternum.

lengthwise beneath, as if keeled: specifically applied in ornithology to the keeled sternum of most birds, and to the birds possessing such a sternum.

**carinated** (kar'i-nāt-ed), *a.* Having a keel; keeled.

**carinet**, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *careen*.

**Carinella** (kar-i-nel'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. carina*, keel, vessel, shell, etc.: see *carina*, *careen*.] The typical genus of the family *Carinellidae*.

**Carinellidae** (kar-i-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carinella* + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchocoelous turbellarians, or nemertean worms, represented by the genus *Carinella*, having the lowest type of structure among the *Nemertea*. The family



typifies a prime division of the *Nemertea*, called *Palaeonemertea* (which see).

**cariniform** (ka-rin'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. carina, keel, + forma, shape.*] Carinate in form; having the shape or appearance of a carina or keel: specifically applied to the long, thin, sharp adipose fin of certain siluriform fishes.

**carinolateral** (ka-ri-nō-lat'e-ral), *a.* [*< L. carina, a keel, + latus, side: see lateral.*] In *Cirripedia*, lying on each side of the carina. See cut under *Balanus*.

On each side of the carina is a compartment termed *carino-lateral*. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 254.

**Carinthian** (ka-rin'thi-an), *a. and n.* [*< Carinthia + -an.*] *I. a.* Of or belonging to Carinthia, a crown-land and duchy of the Austrian empire lying to the east of the Tyrol and north-east of Italy: as, the *Carinthian Alps*.—**Carinthian process**, in *metal.*, a process in use in Carinthia for converting pig-iron into wrought-iron, the metal being treated in the form of thin disks which are worked into blooms, ready to be hammered out into bars.

*II. n.* A native or an inhabitant of Carinthia. **cariole** (kar'i-ōl), *n.* [= *Dan. kariol, < F. cariole, now carriole, = Pr. carriol, m., carriola, f., < It. carriola = Sp. carriola, a small vehicle, dim. of It. Sp. Pg. carro, a vehicle, car: see carl.* Hence by simulation *E. carryall.*] *1.* A small open carriage; a kind of calash.—*2.* A covered cart.

**caripops**, *n.* See *caryopsis*.

**cariosity** (kā-ri-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. cariosus, carious, + -ity.*] The state of being carious.

**carious** (kā-ri-us), *a.* [= *F. carieux = Sp. Pg. It. carioso, < L. cariosus, < caries, decay: see caries.*] *1.* Affected with caries; decayed or decaying, as a bone.—*2.* Having a corroded appearance: applied in entomology to surfaces which are thickly covered with deep and very irregular depressions, with jagged ridges between them, like a metal plate that has been exposed to a strong acid.

**cariousness** (kā-ri-us-nēs), *n.* Same as *cariosity*. **caritative** (kar'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. caritativo, < ML. caritativus, < L. carita(-)s, love, charity: see charity.*] Benevolent; beneficent; charitable. [Rare.]

Then follows the *caritative* principle, . . . the principle of brotherly love, as seen in voluntary action in behalf of others. *R. T. Ely, Past and Present of Pol. Econ.*, p. 58.

**car-jack** (kār'jak), *n.* A screw or hydraulic jack used in lifting cars or locomotives, or in replacing them on the track when derailed.

**carjacou**, *n.* See *cariacou*.

**carl** (kärk), *n.* [*< ME. carl, trouble, anxiety (the alleged AS. \*carc, \*cearc, \*be-carcan, \*be-cearcian are not found), < AF. \*carl, kark, a load, burden, weight, the unassibilated form of OF. charge, > ME. charge (which varies with cark in some instances), a load, burden; cf. cark, chark<sup>3</sup>, v., also charge and cargo. The W. carc, care, anxiety (> carous, solicitous), = Gael. carc, care, = Bret. karg, a load, burden, are prob. from E. or F. The resemblance to care, with which carl is alliteratively associated, is accidental.*] *1.* A load; a burden; a weight; specifically, an old measure of weight for wool, equal to the thirtieth part of a sarlap.—*2.* A burden of care; a state of anxious solicitude; care; concern; trouble; distress. [Archaic.]

Now I see that al the carl schal fallen on myn heed. Gamelyn, l. 754.

And what then follows all your carks and caring And self-affliction? Massinger, *Roman Actor*, II. 1. And at night the swart mechanic comes to drown his cark and care, Quaffing ale from pewter tankards, in the master's antique chair. Longfellow, *Nuremberg*.

**carl** (kärk), *v.* [*< cark, n.; < ME. carken, also charken, varying with chargen, load, burden, < AF. \*carker (in comp. sorkarker, surcharge, deskarker, discharge), unassibilated form of OF. charger, load: see cark, n., and charge, v.*] *I. trans.* *1.* To load; burden; load or oppress with grief, anxiety, or care; worry; perplex; vex. [Archaic.]

Carlid [var. charlid] wit care. *Cursor Mundí*, l. 23994. Thee nor carketh care nor slander.

Tennyson, *A Dirge*. *2.* To bring to be by care or anxiety; make by carking.

Care and cark himself one penny richer. South.

*II. † intrans.* To be full of care, anxious, solicitous, or concerned.

Carking and caring all that ever you can to gather goods and rake riches together. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 5.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and hoiting,—and I'm fain to cark and care. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, l. 3.

**\*carking** (kär'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cark, v.*] Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety: now scarcely used except in the phrase *carking care* or *cares*.

Thrice happy and ever to be envied little Burgh, . . . without vainglory, without riches, without learning, and all their train of carking cares.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 162. **carkled** (kär'kld), *a.* [E. dial.] Crumpled; wavy.

And the blades of grass that straightened to it turned their points a little way; . . . yet before their carkled edges bent more than a driven saw, down the water came again. R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, p. 118.

**carl** (kär'l), *n.* [*(1)* Early mod. E. and Sc. also *carle, < ME. carl, carle, < AS. carl, a man, churl, as a proper name Carl (after OHG.), in carles wain, 'the carl's or churl's wain,' now Charles's Wain (q. v., under wain), and (after Scand.) in comp., '-man,' in butse-carl, ship-man, hūs-carl, hūs-karl, 'house-carl,' one of the king's body-guard (= OFries. hūs-kerl, a man (vassal), = Icel. hūs-karl, a man (vassal), one of the king's body-guard), or 'male,' 'he-,' as in carl-man, ME. carman (Icel. karl-madr), a man (as opposed to a woman), \*carl-cat (North. E. carl-cat), a male cat, \*carl-fugel (= Icel. karl-fugl), a male bird (the last two forms in Somner, but not found in use), OD. kuerle, a man, husband, churl, fellow, D. karel, a fellow, = OHG. karl, karal, charl, charal, MHG. karl (OHG. also charlo, charle, MHG. charle, karle), a man, husband, G. (after LG.) kerk, a fellow, = Icel. karl, a man (as opposed to a woman), a churl, an old man (also in comp., 'male,' 'he-'), = Norw. Sw. Dan. karl, a man, fellow; used also as a proper name, AS. Carl, E. Carl, Karl (after G.) = D. Karel = Dan. Karl, Carl = Sw. Karl = OHG. Karl, Karal, MHG. Karl, Karel, Karle, G. Karl, Carl, whence (from OHG.) ML. Carlius, Carolus, Karlus, Karolus, Karulus, NL. Carolus, > It. Carlo = Sp. Pg. Carlos = OF. Karlus, F. Charles, > E. Charles (see carolus, carolin, Caroline, etc.); the same, but with diff. orig. vowel, as (2) MDG. kerle, LG. kerk, kerkel, kirk (> G. kerk) = OD. keerle, D. kerkel, a man, churl, fellow, = OFries. kerk (in comp. hūs-kerl, above mentioned), Fries. tzerl, tziel = AS. ceorl, a churl, E. churl, q. v.; appar., with formative -l, from a root \*kar, \*ker, and by some connected, doubtfully, with Skt. jara, a lover.] *1.* A man; a robust, strong, or hardy man; a fellow. [Now only poetical, or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]*

The mellers was a stout carl for the nones. Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 545.

Why sitt'st thou by that ruined hall, Thou aged carle so stern and gray? Scott.

*2.* A rustic; a boor; a clown; a churl.

Therein a cankered crabbed Carle does dwell, That has no skill of Court nor courtesie. Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. ix. 3.

It seems as if you had fallen asleep a carle, and awakened a gentleman. Scott, *Monastery*, l. 223.

*3.* Same as *carl-hemp*. [Scotch.]

**carl** (kär'l), *v. t.* [*< carl, n.*] To act like a churl.

They [old persons] carle many times as they sit, and talk to themselves; they are angry, waspish, displeased with themselves. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 132.

**carl-cat** (kär'l'kat), *n.* A male cat; a tomcat. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]

**carl-crab** (kär'l'krab), *n.* A local Scotch name of the male of the common black-clawed sea-crab, *Cancer pagurus*.

**carle**, *n. and v.* See *carl*.

**Carle**, *n.* Same as *caurale*.

**Carle Sunday** (kär'l sun'dä). See *Carling*<sup>1</sup>, 1, and *Care Sunday*.

**carlet** (kär'let), *n.* [*< F. carolet, a square file, a three-edged sword (> Sp. carrelet, a straight needle with a triangular point), dim. of OF. carrel, F. carreau, a square, tile, pane: see carrel<sup>2</sup> and quarrel<sup>2</sup>.*] A single-cut file with a triangular section, used by comb-makers.

**carl-hemp** (kär'l'hemp), *n.* Female hemp: so called because, from its greater coarseness and robustness, it was supposed to be the male. Come, firm Resolve, take thou the van, Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man! Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

**carlick** (kär'lik), *n.* [E. dial. form of *charlock*, q. v.] Same as *charlock*. [Local, Eng.]

**carlie** (kär'li), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *carl*.] *1.* A little carl.—*2.* A boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. Jamieson.

**carlin, carline**<sup>1</sup> (kär'lin), *n.* [Also *carling*, < Icel. karlinna, a woman, = Dan. kalling, prop. \*kalling, = Sw. kärrung, an old woman, a crone; cf. karl, a man: see carl.] An old woman; a contemptuous term for any woman. [Scotch.]

The carline she was stark and sture, She aff the hinges dang the dure. *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

**Carlina** (kär-li'nä), *n.* [NL. (> F. carline = Sp. It. carlina); so called, it is said, after the emperor *Charlemagne* (OHG. Karl), whose army, according to the doubtful story, was saved from a plague by the use of this root.] A genus of *Asteraceæ* differing from the true thistles in having the scales of the involucre scarious and colored. The species are all natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. The most common is the carline thistle, *C. vulgaris*, the scales of which are so hygroscopic that the heads are used as a natural weather-glass. The root of *C. acaulis*, also called carline thistle, had formerly a high reputation for medicinal virtues in various diseases.

**carline**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *carlin*.

**carline**<sup>2</sup> (kär'lin), *n.* [*< F. carlin, < It. carlino: see carlino.*] Same as *carlino*, 1.

**carline**<sup>3</sup> (kär'lin), *a. and n.* [*< F. carline, the thistle, so called: see Carlina.*] *I. a.* Belonging to the genus *Carlina*: as, the carline thistle.

*II. n.* A kind of thistle, *Carlina vulgaris* or *C. acaulis*. See *Carlina*.

**carline**<sup>4</sup>, **carling**<sup>2</sup> (kär'lin, -ling), *n.* [*< F. carlingue = Sp. Pg. carlinga = Russ. karlinsü; origin unknown.*] *1.* A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, and forming with the beams a framing for the deck-planks to rest upon.—*2.* A transverse iron or wooden bar placed across the top of a railroad-car from side to side to support the roof-boards. Sometimes called a *rafter*.—**Carline knees**. See *knee*.

**Carling**<sup>1</sup> (kär'ling), *n.* [Also *carline, carlin*: supposed by some to be connected with *Care Sunday*.] *1.* The Sunday before Palm Sunday; the fifth Sunday in Lent, commonly known as *Passion Sunday*. It was an old custom to eat a certain kind of peas on that day. Hence—*2.* [*i. c.*] *pl.* The peas eaten on *Passion Sunday*; "grey peas steeped all night in water, and fried next day in butter" (*Brockett*).

**carling**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *carline*<sup>4</sup>.

**Carling Sunday** (kär'ling sun'dä). Same as *Carling*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

**carlino** (kär-lē'nō), *n.* [It., also *carolino* (> F. Sp. carlin = Pg. carlim, carlino): named from the emperor Charles (It. Carlo: see carl) VI., in whose time the coin was first issued, about



Obverse.



Reverse.

Carlino of Pope Clement XIV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

1730.] *1.* An Italian silver coin formerly current in Naples, Sicily, and Rome. The Roman carlino here represented weighs nearly 43 grains. The value of the carlino of Rome was about 16 United States cents, of that of Naples 8, and of that of Sicily 4. Also called *carline*.

*2.* A Sardinian gold coin of Charles Emmanuel I. (1735), of the value of 120 lire, or about \$28.

**carlish** (kär'lish), *a.* [*< ME. carlish, karlishche, common; < carl + -ish<sup>1</sup>. Cf. churlish.*] Churlish. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Her father hath brought her a carlish knight, Sir John of the north country. Percy's *Reliques*, p. 88.

**carlishness** (kär'lish-nēs), *n.* Churlishness.

**Carlism** (kär'lizm), *n.* [*< F. Carlisme = Sp. Carlismo = It. Carlismo, < NL. \*Carlismus, < Carolus, Carolus (> F. Charles = Sp. Carlos = It. Carlo, Charles): see carl and -ism.*] The claims or opinions of, or devotion to, the Carlists of France, or of Spain. See *Carlism*.

**Carlist** (kär'list), *n. and a.* [*< F. Carlisme = Sp. Carlista = It. Carlista, < NL. \*Carlista, < Carolus, Carolus, Charles: see Carlism.*] *I. n.* *1.* Formerly, one of the partizans of Charles X. of France, and of the elder line of the French Bourbons, afterward called *Legitimists*.—*2.* A follower of the fortunes of Don Carlos de Bourbon, second son of Charles IV. of Spain; a supporter of the claims of Don Carlos, and of his successors of the same name, to the Spanish throne, based upon his asserted right of succession in 1833, in place of his niece Isabella II., which has caused several outbreaks of civil war.

*II. a.* Pertaining to Carlism, or to the Carlists.

**car-load** (kär'löd), *n.* The load carried, or that can be carried, by a car, especially a freight-car. As a unit of measure for freight it varies on different railroads from 24,000 to 100,000 pounds. The following are, approximately, the amounts of various commodities commonly designated by the word: salt, 75 barrels; flour, 150 barrels; corn, 300 bushels; wheat, 340 bushels.

**carlock** (kär'lok), *n.* [= *F. carlock*, < Russ. *karluk*.] A sort of isinglass obtained from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

**carlot** (kär'lot), *n.* [A dim. of *carl*, *q. v.*] A countryman; a churl; a clown.

The cottage . . .  
That the old carlot once was master of.  
*Shak.*, As you Like it, III. 5.

**Carlovingian** (kär-lō-vin'ji-an), *a. and n.* Same as *Carolingian*.

The Carlovingian dynasty ended and that of the Capets commenced.  
*Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 53.

**Carlsbad twins**. See *twin*.

**carl-tangle** (kär'l-tang'gl), *n.* Same as *cairn-tangle*. [*Scotch.*]

**Carludivica** (kär'lū-dō-vi'kä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Charles (Sp. *Carlos*) IV. of Spain and his consort, Maria Louisa (ML. *Ludovica*) of Parma.] 1. A small genus of palm-like plants, of the family *Cycanthaceae*. They are natives of tropical America, and are either stemless or have climbing stems which cling to the trunks of trees by aerial roots. The large fan-like leaves of *C. palmata* are the material of which the well-known Panama hats are made, each hat being plaited from a single leaf.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to a Panama hat. *Imp. Dict.*

**Carlylean, Carlyleian, a.** See *Carlylian*.

**Carlylese** (kär-li-lēs' or -lēz'), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Same as *Carlylian*.

2. *n.* Same as *Carlylism*, 1.

**Carlylian** (kär-li'li-an), *a.* Relating to or resembling the opinions or style of Thomas Carlyle, a noted Scotch writer (1795–1881). Also *Carlylean, Carlyleian*.

He [Thomas Hughes] is *Carlyleian* in his view, plus a deep and earnest faith in the people.  
*R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 104.

**Carlylism** (kär-li'lizm), *n.* 1. The style or a peculiarity of the style of Thomas Carlyle. It is characterized by conversational and irregular sentences and a copious diction abounding in metaphor and allusion. It is marked by the forced use of words, the coinage of uncouth terms to suit the purpose of the moment, and the introduction of many foreign idioms.

2. The leading ideas or teachings of Thomas Carlyle, who inculcated especially the importance of individual force of character, and men's need of rulers and leaders of strong character.

**carmagnole** (kär-ma-nyō'l'), *n.* [*F. carmagnole* (> Sp. *carmajola*), of uncertain origin, but prob. < *Carmagnola* in Piedmont.] 1. [*cap.*] A popular dance and song among republicans in the first French revolution.—2. A garment and costume worn in France during the revolution, and considered as identified with the revolutionary party. The name first became known in 1792 as that of the coat worn by the Marseillaise in Paris, and generally adopted by the revolutionists, having short clinging skirts, a broad collar and lapels, and several rows of buttons. It was afterward extended to a costume, comprising in addition large black woolen pantaloons, a red cap, and a tricolored girdle. The name of the song and dance was taken from that of the garment.

3. The wearer of such a dress; any violent revolutionist.—4. A bombastic report of the successes and glories of the French arms during the revolutionary wars; hence, any bombastic address or document.

**carman**<sup>1</sup> (kär'man), *n.*; pl. *carmen* (-men). A man who drives a car or cart.

The carmen and coachmen in the city streets, mutually look upon each other with ill-will.  
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

**carman**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ME., also *careman*, for \**carlman*, < AS. *carlman*, < Icel. *karlmadr*, a man, < *karl*, a man (male), < *madhr*, man (person). See *carl*, and cf. *carlin*.] A man.

Carefulle caremane, throw carpez to lowde.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 957.

**carme, carmylie** (kär'mē, kär-mē'li), *n.* [Also written *caramel* and *cormelle*, < Gael. *cairméal*, *carra-meille*, Ir. *carra-mhílis*.] The heath-pea, *Orobis tuberosus*. [*Scotch.*]

**Carmelite, a.** Same as *Carmelite*.

**Carmelite** (kär-mel-it), *n. and a.* [= Sp. Pg. *carmelita* = It. *carmelito* (*carmelitano*) (cf. *F. carme*: see *carmes*), < LL. *Carmelites*, fem. *Carmelitis*, < Gr. *Καρμυλίτις*, fem. *Καρμυλίτις*, an inhabitant of Mount Carmel (ML. *Carmelites*, a friar of the Carmelite order), < *Κάρμυλος*, L. *Carmelus*, Carmel.] 1. *n.* 1. A mendicant friar of the order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

This mountain, overlooking the bay of Acre in northwestern Palestine, has been from early times a resort for hermits, and in 1156 Berthold, a Calabrian monk, in obedience to a professed revelation from the prophet Elijah, built there a tower and a church and gathered around him about ten companions. From this small beginning arose the Carmelite order. According to an early rule, the monks were to live in separate cells, to abstain from meat, and to observe a strict fast from the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th) to Easter, Sundays being excepted. Owing to Mohammedan persecutions, the Carmelites abandoned Mount Carmel and established themselves in 1238 in Cyprus and elsewhere. In the sixteenth century St. Theresa, a Spanish lady of noble family, built a convent at Avila and established a discolored or reformed branch of the order, consisting of both monks and nuns, sometimes called *barefooted Carmelites*. The habit of the order is a cassock, scapular, and hood of brown color, and a white cloak, the hood covering the head and face and having holes for the eyes. There are convents of the order in the dioceses of New York, Leavenworth, Newark, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The three convents last named follow the rule of St. Theresa.

2. [*l. c.*] A variety of pear.—3. [*l. c.*] A woolen material similar to beige cloth.

II. *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.  
**Carmest, n. pl.** [ME., < OF. *carme*, pl. *carmes*, contr. of \**carmelite*.] Carmelite friars. *Rom. of the Rose*.

**carminate** (kär'mi-nāt), *n.* [*< carmin-ic + -ate*.] A salt of carminic acid.

**carminated** (kär'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [*< carmine + -ate* + *-ed*.] Mixed with or made of carmine: as, *carminated color*.—**Carminated lake**. See *lake*.

**carminative** (kär-min'a-tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. carminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *carminativo*, < NL. (A. D. 1622) *carminativus*, < \**carminare* (Sp. *carminar*), expel wind, prob. a particular use of L. *carminare*<sup>1</sup>, card, as wool, hence cleanse, < *carmin*<sup>1</sup> (*carmin*-), a card for wool, < *carere*, card (see *card*); or, less prob., of ML. *carminare*<sup>2</sup>, use incantations, charm, L. make verses, < *carmen*<sup>2</sup> (*carmin*-), a song, verse, incantation, charm.] 1. *a.* Expelling, or having the quality of expelling, wind from the alimentary canal.

II. *n.* A medicine which tends to expel wind, and to remedy colic and flatulence. Carminatives are chiefly obtained from the vegetable kingdom, the principal being ginger, cardamoms, aniseed, and caraway-seeds. Several of the essential oils are also used as carminatives, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, and juniper; also ardent spirits, especially in the form of aromatic tinctures.

—**Dalby's carminative**, a preparation used especially for children, for which the following is a common formula: oil of peppermint 1 part, oil of nutmeg 2, oil of aniseed 3, tincture of castor 30, tincture of asafoetida 15, compound tincture of cardamoms 30, peppermint-water 960.

**carmine** (kär'min or -min), *n.* [= D. *karmijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *karmín* = Russ. *karmín*, < F. *carmin* = It. *carminio*, < Sp. *carmin* (= Pg. *carmin*), a contr. form of *carmesin* (now *carmesin*, after the Ar. form) = Pg. *carmesim* = It. *carmesino* (also *cremisini*, *cremisino*) = OF. \**cramoisin*, *cramoisine* (> ME. *cramosin*, *cremosyn*, *crimisine*, *crimosin*, E. *crimson*, *q. v.*), F. *cramoisi* = G. *karmesin* = D. *karmezijn* = Dan. *karmesin* = Russ. *karmazín*, < ML. *carmesinus*, *kermesinus*, crimson, carmine, < *kermes* (Sp. *kermes*, also with Ar. art. *al-kermes*, *alquerme*), the cochineal insect (see *kermes*), < Ar. and Pers. *qirmizi*, crimson, *qirmiz*, crimson, < Skt. *krimijā*, produced by an insect, < *krimi*, a worm, an insect (= E. *worm*, *q. v.*), < *jan*, produce, = Gr. *γεν* = L. *gen* = AS. *cennan*, etc., produce: see *genus*, *generate*, etc., and *ken*<sup>2</sup>.]

1. The pure coloring matter or principle of cochineal, to which the formula  $C_{17}H_{13}O_{10}$  has been assigned. It forms a purple mass soluble in water.—2. That one of two or more lakes of different strengths prepared from the same coloring matter which contains the greatest proportion of coloring matter to the base, which is generally alumina. Specifically—3. A pigment made from cochineal. It is a transparent crimson of considerable luminosity and intense chroma. It is prepared from a decoction of cochineal, the coloring matter being precipitated by some aluminous salt, forming a lake.—**Burnt carmine**, a pigment obtained by partially charring carmine. It is a reddish purple of extreme richness.—**Carmine of indigo**, indigo carmine. See *indigo*.—**Carmine spar**. Same as *carminite*.

**carminic** (kär'min'ik), *a.* [*< carmine + -ic*.] In chem., pertaining to or derived from carmine, the coloring principle of cochineal.—**Carminic acid**,  $C_{17}H_{13}O_{10}$ , an acid found in the buds of some plants, but most abundantly in the cochineal insect. It forms a red amorphous mass, and with the alkalis produces carmine-colored salts.

**carminite** (kär'min-it), *n.* [*< carmine + -ite*.] An arseniate of iron and lead, occurring in clusters of needles having a carmine-red color. Also called *carmine spar*.

**carmot** (kär'mot), *n.* The name given by the alchemists to the matter of which they supposed the philosopher's stone to be constituted.

**carmyle, n.** See *carme*.

**carn** (kärn), *n.* [The proper Celtic (nom.) form of *cairn*, *q. v.*] A rock, or heap of rocks. See *cairn*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**carnadine** (kär'na-dēn), *n.* [Miswritten *carnadine*; < It. "carnadino, a carnation colour" (Florio), < L. as if \**carnatus* (see *carnation*), < *caro* (*carn*-), flesh. Cf. *incarnadine*.] Carnation, or something having that color.

The rosy-coloured carnadine.  
*Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, II. 2.

**carnage** (kär'nāj), *n.* [*< F. carnage* = Pr. *car-natge* = Sp. *carnaje* = Pg. *carnagem* = It. *carnaggio*, slaughter, butchery, < ML. *carnaticum*, a kind of tribute of animals, also prob. used, like its equiv. *carnatum*, in the additional sense of 'time when it is lawful to eat flesh' (> F. *charnage* = Pr. *carnatque* (cf. Sp. Pg. *carnal*), season when it is lawful to eat flesh; cf. ML. reflex *carnagium*, a dinner of flesh, < L. *caro* (*carn*-), flesh: see *carnal*.] 1. The flesh of slain animals; heaps of flesh, as in shambles.

His ample maw with human carnage filled.  
*Pope*, Odyssey, ix. 352.

2. The flesh that is given to dogs after the chase.—3. Great destruction of men or animals by bloody violence; slaughter; butchery; massacre.

In the carnage of Sedgemoor, or in the more fearful carnage of the Bloody Circuit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

Inspiring appetites which had tasted of blood with a relish for more unlicensed carnage.  
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

A battle was attempted by a large miscellaneous mass of students, peasantry, and burghers. It soon changed to a carnage, in which the victims were all on one side.  
*Molloy*, Dutch Republic, III. 89.

= Syn. 3. Butchery, etc. See *massacre, n.*

**carnage** (kär'nāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnaged*, ppr. *carnaging*. [*< carnage, n.*] To strew or cover with carnage or slaughtered bodies: as, "that carnaged plain," *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ix.

**carnal** (kär'nāl), *a.* [*< ME. carnal* = OF. *carnel*, F. *charnel* = Pr. *carne* = Sp. Pg. *carnal* = It. *carnale*, < L. *carnalis*, fleshy, of the flesh (ML., natural, of the same blood or descent), < *caro* (*carn*-), flesh of animals or man, also the pulp of fruits, also, fig., the body, = Umbrian *karne*, *karnus* (oblique cases) = Ir. *carna*, flesh, prob. orig. (like E. *meat*) 'what is divided (as food)', being the same as Umbrian *karn* = Oscan *carneis* (gen.), a part. From L. *carnalis* comes also E. *charnel*, *q. v.*] 1. Pertaining to the flesh; hence, flesh-eating; ravenous; bloody.

This carnal cur  
Preys on the issue of his mother's body.  
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. Of the same blood or descent; natural; kindred; german.

In the next territories adjoining doe inhabit two carnal brothers, dukes of the Tartars, namely, Burin and Cadan, the sons of Thyaday. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 66.

3. Pertaining to the flesh or the body, its passions and its appetites; fleshly; sensual; lustful; gross; impure.

Our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts.  
*Shak.*, Othello, I. 3.

Not sunk in carnal pleasure. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 593.

4. Not spiritual; merely human; not partaking of anything divine or holy; unregenerate; unsanctified.

The carnal mind is enmity against God. *Rom.* viii. 7.  
Meats and drinks, and divers washings, and carnal ordinances. *Heb.* ix. 10.

All appearances of mirth and pleasantry, which were looked upon as marks of a carnal mind.

*Addison*, Spectator, No. 494.

**Carnal knowledge**, sexual intercourse. = Syn. 3 and 4. See *worldly and sensual*.

**carnalism** (kär'nāl-izm), *n.* [*< carnal + -ism*.] Carnality; the indulgence of carnal appetites.

**carnalist** (kär'nāl-ist), *n.* [*< carnal + -ist*.] One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.

They are in a reprobate sense, mere carnalists, fleshly minded men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 633.

**carnalite** (kär'nāl-it), *n.* [*< carnal + -ite*.] A worldly-minded man; a carnalist. *Ant. Anderson*. [*Rare.*]

**carnality** (kär'nāl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *carnalities* (-tiz). [= OF. *carnaliteit*, F. *charnalité* = Sp. *carnalidat* = Pg. *carnalidade* = It. *carnalità*, -tade, -tate, < L. *carnalita* (-t)s, < *carnalis*, carnal: see *carnal*.] The state of being carnal; fleshliness; fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of them; sensuality; want of spirituality.

They wallow . . . in all the carnalities of the world.  
*South*, Sermons, I. x.

If the forms of the Ministry be grounded in the worldly degrees of authority, honour, temporal jurisdiction, we see it with our eyes it will turn the inward power and purity of the Gospel into the outward carnality of the law. Milton, Church-Government, l. 3.

**carnalize** (kär-nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnalized*, ppr. *carnalizing*. [*< carnal + -ize.*] To make carnal; debase to carnality. [Rare.]

A sensual and carnalized spirit.

J. Scott, Christian Life, l. § 2.

**carnallite** (kär-nal-it), *n.* [Named after Von Carnall, a Prussian mineralogist (1804-74).] A milk-white or pink-colored mineral obtained from the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of magnesium and potassium, containing small quantities of sodium, rubidium, cesium, and bromine.

**carnally** (kär-nal-i), *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; not spiritually.

The Apostle doth very fitly take the law . . . either spiritually or carnally, according to the differing sentiments of those to whom he wrote the epistles. R. Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull.

**carnal-minded** (kär-nal-min'ded), *a.* Having a carnal or fleshly mind; unspiritual.

**carnal-mindedness** (kär-nal-min'ded-nes), *n.* Carnality of mind.

Concupiscence and carnal-mindedness.

Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 3.

**carnardinet**, *n.* See *carnadine*.

**Carnaria** (kär-nä-ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. carnarius*, pertaining to flesh, *< caro (carn-)*, flesh: see *carnal*. Cf. *Carnassia*.] In Cuvier's system of classification as altered by his editors, the flesh-eaters or third order of mammals, containing not only the *Carnivora* proper, as now understood, but also the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and sundry carnivorous marsupials; the *carnassiers*. The marsupials were subsequently placed in a separate group, *Marsupialia*. Also called *Carnassia*. [Disused.]

**carnary** (kär-nä-ri), *n.* [Also written *carnarie*, *< ML. carnaria*, also *carnarium*, *< L. caro (carn-)*, flesh: see *carnal*.] A bone-house attached to a church or burial-place; a charnel-house.

**Carnassia** (kär-nas-i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., adapted from *F. carnassiers* (Cuvier), *carnivora* (see *carnassier*); afterward changed by his editors to *Carnaria*.] Same as *Carnaria*.

**carnassial** (kär-nas-i-äl), *a. and n.* [*< F. carnassière*, the sectorial tooth (orig. fem. (sc. dent, tooth) of *carnassier*, carnivorous: see *carnassier*), + *-al*.] *I. a.* Sectorial; adapted for cutting and tearing flesh: applied to the specialized trenchant or cutting molar or pre-molar of the *Carnivora*.

It . . . appears that the sectorial or *carnassial* teeth in the two jaws (of the dog) differ in their nature, the upper being the last premolar, the lower the anterior molar. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 357.

*II. n.* A sectorial tooth; the last upper pre-molar or first lower molar tooth of those *Carnivora* which have a typically carnivorous dentition, as the cat or dog. Owen.

**carnassier** (kär-nas-i-ä), *n.* [*F.*, a carnivorous mammal, *< carnassier*, fem. *carnassière*, formerly *carnacier*, *< Pr. carnacier* (see *Pr. carnacero* = *Pg. carniceiro*, carnivorous, fleshly, *< carnaza* (= *Sp. carnaza* = *Pg. carnaz, carnica*), flesh, *< L. caro (carn-)*, flesh: see *carnal*.] *1.* One of the *Carnaria*; a carnivorous mammal. See *Carnaria*.—*2.* [*< F. carnassière*: see *carnassial*.] A carnassial tooth.

**carnatet** (kär-nät), *a.* Invested with or embodied in flesh: same as the modern *incarnate*, which, however, is used in the following extract as if the *in-* were privative.

I fear nothing . . . that devil carnate or incarnate can fairly do against a virtue so established. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, v. 46.

**\*carnation**<sup>1</sup> (kär-nä-shön), *n.* [*< F. carnation*, *< It. carnagione*, flesh-color, also fleshiness, = *Sp. carnación* (cf. *Pg. encarnación*), flesh-color, *< L. carnatio(n-)*, fleshiness, *< caro (carn-)*, flesh: see *carnal*.] *1.* Flesh-color; pink.

Her complexion of the most dazzling carnation. Bulwer, Pelham.

*2.* In painting, the representation of flesh; the nude or undraped parts of a figure.—

*3.* In bot.: (*a*) The common name of the pink *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, a native of southern Europe, but cultivated from very ancient times for its fragrance and



Carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

beauty. Under cultivation, in place of the original lilac-purple of the wild state, it has assumed a wide variety of tints, and numberless combinations of form and color. These varieties are grouped by florists into three classes, viz., bizarres, flakes, and picotees. Also called *carnation pink*. (*b*) *Poinciana pulcherrima*, the Spanish carnation, a leguminous shrub with very showy flowers, often cultivated in tropical regions. Also formerly, by corruption, *coronation*.

Bring Coronations, and Sops in wine, Worne of Paramours. Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

**carnation**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [*< ME. carnacion*, short for *incarnation*: see *incarnation*.] Incarnation.

These beleuid not in vergyn Marie, Ne treuly in Cristes carnacione. Old Eng. Miscell., p. 216.

**carnationed** (kär-nä-shönd), *a.* [*< carnation + -ed*.] Having a color like carnation; pink. Lovelace.

**carnation-grass** (kär-nä-shön-gräs), *n.* Certain sedges, especially *Carex glauca* and *C. panicea*, so called from the resemblance of their leaves to those of the carnation.

**carnauba** (kär-nä-ö-bä), *n.* [*Pg.*] *1.* The Brazilian name of the palm *Copernicia cerifera*. See *Copernicia*.—*2.* The wax obtained from this palm.

**carneity** (kär-nē-i-ti), *n.* [*< L. carneus*, of flesh: see *carneous*.] Fleshiness. [Rare.]

**carnelet** (kär-nel), *n.* [*ME.*, also *kernelet*, *kirnel*, *kynrel*, *< OF. carnel*, later *carneau*, *F. crénneau* = *Pr. carnel* (*ML. reflex carnellus, quarnellus*), *< ML. crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A battlement; an embrasure; a loop-hole.

So harde sautes to the cite were geuen, That the komil kerneles were to clatered with engines. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2858.

And alle the walles beth of Wit, to holde Wil theroute; The carnelis beth of Cristendame, the kynde to saue. Piers Plowman (A), vl. 78.

**\*carnelian, cornelian** (kär-nē-lyan), *n.* [More correctly *cornelian* (changed to *carnelian* in simulation of *L. caro (carn-)*, flesh, *< F. coralline*, *< It. corallina* = *Pr. Pg. corallina* = *Sp. cornerina*, *carnelian*; *It.* also *corniola* (*> E. carneol*, *q. v.*); a dim. form, *< L. cornu* = *E. horn*; so called from its horny appearance; cf. *onyx*, which means lit. 'a finger-nail or claw'.] A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep-red, flesh-red, or reddish-white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and is used for seals, etc. The finest specimens come from Cambay (hence also called *Cambay stones*) and Surat, in India, where they are found as nodules of a blackish-olive color, in peculiar strata, 30 feet below the surface. The nodules, after two years' exposure to the sun, are boiled for two days, and thereby acquire the beautiful colors for which they are prized.

**carneol**, *n.* [= *D. karneol* = *G. karniol* = *Sw. Dan. karneol*, *< It. corniola*: see *carnelian*.] Carnelian. E. Phillips, 1706.

**Carneospungia** (kär-nē-ō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. carneus*, fleshy (see *carneous*), + *spongia*, a sponge.] Fleshy sponges: a class of *Porifera* contrasted with *Calcispongia*. It contains the multitude of sponges having as common characters a very thick mesoderm, a supply and drainage system like that of ordinary commercial sponges, the ectoderm and endoderm as in the *Leucones*, and the skeleton, when present, either ceratoid or siliceous, with its elements radiately or irregularly disposed. Most sponges belong to this class, which is divided by Hyatt into the orders *Haliarcioidea*, *Gummininae*, *Ceratoides*, *Cerato-Silicoides*, and *Silicoides*.

**carneospungian** (kär-nē-ō-spon'ji-an), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Fleshy, as a sponge; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carneospungia*.

*II. n.* One of the *Carneospungia*; a fleshy sponge.

**carneous** (kär-nē-us), *a.* [*< L. carneus*, of flesh, *< caro (carn-)*, flesh: see *carnal*, and cf. *carneous*.] *1.* Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh: as, "carneous fibres," Ray, Works of Creation, ii.—*2.* Flesh-colored; pink with a tinge of yellow.

**carney**<sup>1</sup> (kär-ni), *n.* [Prob. *< L. carneus*, fleshy: see *carneous*.] A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furrowed that they cannot eat.

**carney**<sup>2</sup> (kär-ni), *n.* [Also spelled *carny*; a slang word, of unknown origin.] Flattering, hypocritical talk; flattery. [Slang.]

**carney**<sup>3</sup> (kär-ni), *v.* [*< carney*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] *I. trans.* To insinuate one's self into the good graces of; flatter; wheedle. [Slang.]

*II. intrans.* To interlard one's discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of flattery or endearment. [Slang.]

**carnifex** (kär-ni-feks), *n.* [*L.*, also *carnufex*, *< caro (carn-)*, flesh (see *carnal*), + *facere*,

make.] *1.* A public executioner; a hangman; hence, as a term of abuse, a wretch.

Let the carnifexes scour their throats! Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

*2.* [*cap.*] In ornith.: (*a*) A genus of hawks: same as *Micrastur*. Lesson, 1842. [Not in use.] (*b*) A genus of birds: same as *Phanicerus*. Sundevall, 1835. [Not in use.]

**carnification** (kär-ni-fi-kä-shön), *n.* [*< F. carnification* = *Sp. carneficación*, *carnificación* = *Pg. carnificação* = *It. carnificazione*, *< L.* as if *\*carnificatio(n-)*, *< carnificare*, pp. *carnificatus*: see *carnify*.] The act of carnifying; in *pathol.*, a state of certain organs in which the tissue becomes changed so as to resemble that of fleshy parts. In the lungs it is equivalent either to the condition seen in atelectasis or to hepatization.

**carnify** (kär-ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnified*, ppr. *carnifying*. [*< F. carnifier* = *Sp. Pg. carnificar-se* (refl.) = *It. carnificare*, *< L. carnificare*, also *carnificare*, only in sense of 'behead', *< caro (carn-)*, flesh, + *facere*, make. See *carnifex*.] *1.* To form flesh; grow fleshy. [Rare.]

I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I carnify. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

*2.* In *pathol.*, to lose the normal structure and become fleshy. See *carnification*.

**carnin, carnine** (kär-nin), *n.* [*< L. caro (carn-)*, flesh (see *carnal*), + *-in*<sup>2</sup>, *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A substance ( $C_7H_8N_4O_3$ ) found in muscular tissue, and hence in the extract of meat. It is a white crystalline powder, not readily soluble in cold water. It forms a distinctly crystalline salt with hydrochloric acid.

**carnival** (kär-ni-val), *n.* [Formerly *carneval* = *D. karneval* = *Dan. Sw. G. karneval*, *< F. carnaval* = *Sp. Pg. carnaval*, *< It. carnevale*, *carnerale*, the last three days before Lent; understood in popular etymology as made up of *It. carne*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell, as if 'farewell, flesh!' but prob. a corruption of *ML. carnelevamen*, also *carnelevarium*, *carnilevaria*, *carnelvale*, Shrovetide, lit. the 'solace of the flesh,' permitted in anticipation of the Lenten fast, for *L. carnis levamen* (or *ML. levarium*): *carnis*, gen. of *caro*, flesh (see *carnal*); *levamen*, solace, lightening, *< levare*, lighten, *< levis*, light: see *alliterate*. The season was also called *carne-m-laxare*, 'flesh-relaxing,' *carniscapium*, 'flesh-taking,' *carnivora*, 'flesh-eating,' as well as *carniprivium*, 'flesh-privation,' prop. applied to the beginning of Lent.] *1.* The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries with public merriment and revelry, feasts, balls, operas, concerts, etc. Hence—*2.* Figuratively, feasting or revelry in general.

Love in the sacred halls Held carnival. Tennyson, Princess, vii.

**Carnival lace**, a variety of reticella lace made in Italy, Spain, and France during the sixteenth century.

**carnivalesque** (kär-ni-vä-lesk'), *a.* [*< carnival + -esque*; after *It. carnevolesco*.] Pertaining to or resembling a carnival; suitable to or in keeping with a carnival. [Rare.]

I ought fairly to confess that my last impression of the Carnival was altogether carnivalesque. H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 133.

**Carnivora** (kär-niv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] *1.* [*I. c.*] In general, carnivorous animals; animals that feed on flesh.—*2.* In Cuvier's system of classification, the carnivorous mammals proper; the *Carnaria* or *Carnassia* of Cuvier without the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and the carnivorous *Marsupialia*, forming the third family of his *Carnaria*, and divided into the tribes *Plantigrada*, *Digitigrada*, and *Amphibia* (or *Pinnigrada*, the seals, etc.). The term was long almost universally used in this sense, and is still current; but it is now usually superseded by *Fera* as an order of mammals, divided into *Fissipedia* and *Pinnipedia*, or terrestrial and amphibial carnivores. The technical characters of the order are given under *Fera* (which see).

*3.* In entom., in Latreille's system, the first family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, or beetles: synonymous with *Adephaga*.

**carnivoracity** (kär-ni-vō-ras-i-ti), *n.* [*< carnivorus*; the term. after *voracity*.] Greediness of appetite for flesh. Pope. [Rare.]

**Carnivores** (kär-niv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *L. carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] In ichth., a division of cyprinodont fishes. See *Cyprinodontida*.

**carnivorous** (kär-niv'ō-räl), *a.* [*< Carnivora + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Carnivora* or *Fera* (which see). B. G. Wilder, Amer. Neurol. Ass. Trans., 1882.



**carnivore** (kär-ni-vör), *n.* [= F. *carnivore*, < L. *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] A carnivorous animal; one of the *Carnivora*.

That the *carnivore* may live herbivores must die.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, p. 17.

**carnivory** (kär-ni-vor'i-ti), *n.* Same as *carnivorousness*. [Rare.]

**carnivorous** (kär-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *carnivore* = Sp. Pg. It. *carnivoro*, < L. *carnivorus*, flesh-eating, < *caro* (carn-), flesh (see *carnal*), + *vorare*, eat, devour.] 1. Eating or feeding on flesh; subsisting upon animal food: applied to animals which naturally seek animal food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, etc.; also to plants which feed upon insects, as the *Drosera* or sundew, the *Pinguicula*, the *Dionaea* or Venus's fly-trap, and the various pitcher-bearing plants.

Semper states that Dr. Holmgren has been able to transform the gizzard of a pigeon into a *carnivorous* stomach by feeding the bird on meat for a long time.

W. K. Brooks, *Law of Heredity*, p. 93.

2. Specifically—(a) In *mammal*, of or pertaining to the *Carnivora*; carnivoral; carnassial.

(b) In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Carnivora*; adephagous; predatory.—3. In *odontog.*, trenchant; sectorial; carnassial: as, a *carnivorous* molar or premolar.

**carnivorously** (kär-niv'ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a carnivorous manner.

**carnivorousness** (kär-niv'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being carnivorous or flesh-eating.

G. Arcangeli has observed the rise of temperature in several species of *Araceae*, but does not consider that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption of carnivorous habits in these plants. . . . It seems as if some other explanation than that of *carnivorousness* would have to be sought for.

*Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign*, 1883, p. 266.

**carnokt**, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter of corn.

Every sak [of coal] be tryed and provid to be and holde a *carnokt*; and the ij. sakkes to holde a quarter, whatsoevr the price be, vpon peyne of brennyng of the sakkes and parte of the colys.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

**carnose** (kär'nōs), *tr.* Same as *carnous*.

**carnosity** (kär-nos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *carnosities* (-tiz). [= F. *carnosité* = Pr. *carnositat* = Sp. *carnosidad* = Pg. *carnosidade* = It. *carnosità*, < ML. *carnositat* (t-s), fleshiness, < L. *carnosus*, fleshy: see *carnous*.] 1†. Fleshiness.

The olives, indeed, be very small there, and no bigger than capers; yet commended they are for their *carnosity*.

Holland.

2. A fleshy growth.

**Carnot's theorem.** See *theorem*.

**carnous** (kär'nus), *a.* [= F. *charneux* = Pr. *car-nos* = Sp. Pg. It. *carnoso*, < L. *carnosus*, fleshy, < *caro* (carn-), flesh: see *carnal*, and cf. *carnous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to flesh; fleshy: as, "carnous matter," Holland, tr. of Pliny, xv. 3.—2. In *bot.*, of a fleshy consistence: said of succulent leaves, stems, etc.

Also *carnose*.

**carn-tangle**, *n.* See *cairn-tangle*.

**carny**, *n.* and *v.* See *carney*².

**carosacht**, *n.* See *caroche*.

**carob** (kar'ob), *n.* [Also called *carob-tree*; = F. *caroube*, OF. *carobe* = Pr. *carobia*, < It. *carubo*, *carrubbio* = Sp. *garrobo*, *al-garrobo* = Pg. *alfarrobeira*, *carob-tree*; It. *carruba* = Sp. *garroba*, *al-garroba*, *garrofa* = Pg. *alfarroba*, *carob-bean*, St. John's bread; < Ar. *kharrub*, bean-pods.] The common English name of the plant *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia*.

The path led through a grove of carob trees, from which the beans known in Germany as St. John's bread are produced.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 42.

**carob-bean** (kar'ob-bēn), *n.* The pod or fruit of the carob; St. John's bread. See *Ceratonia*.

**carochet**, **caroacht** (ka-rōch'), *n.* [Also *caroch*, *caroce*, *carosse*; = MHG. *karrätsche*, *karrotsche*. *karrutsch*, *karrosche*, G. *karosse*, *karotze* = Dan. *karosse*, < OF. *caroche*, F. *carrosse* = Sp. dim. *carrocilla* and *carrocin* = Pg. *carroça*, dim. *carrocin*, < It. *carroccio*, *carrozza*, formerly also *carrocchia*, a carriage, < *carro*, a car: see *carl*.] This word seems to have helped to give a concrete sense to *carriage*, q. v.] A carriage or chariot; a coach: as, "coaches and *caroches*," Burton, *Anat. of Mel*.

His *caroches* shining with gold, and more bright than the chariot of the sun, wearing out the pavements.

Chapman and Shirley, *Chabot*, Admiral of France, iii.

The *caroches* of the Marquis of Rosny

Conducted him along to th' arsenal.

Chapman, *Byron's Tragedy*, v. 1.

Let the *caroch* go on, and 'tis his pleasure

You put out all your torches and depart.

Webster, *White Devil*, i. 2.

**carochet** (ka-rōch'), *a.* [*caroche* + -ed².] Placed in a *caroche*.

Old honour goes on crutches, beggary rides *carochet*.

Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, iii. 3.

**caroignet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *carrión*.

**carol** (kar'ol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carrol*, *carroll*, < ME. *carol*, *carolle*, *carole*, a dance, a song, < OF. *carole*, a kind of dance, also a carol or Christmas song (> ML. It. Sp. *carola*), < Bret. *koroll*, a dance, *korolla*, *korolli*, dance, move in cadence, = Corn. *carol*, a choir, concert, = W. *carol*, a carol, song, *caroli*, *carol*, *coroli*, dance, move in a circle, = Manx *carval*, a carol, = Gael. *carull*, *caireall*, harmony, melody: from the root seen in Gael. *car*, *cuir*, a turn, a bar of music, movement, = Ir. *car*, a turn, *cor*, a turn, music, circular motion, = W. *côr*, a circle, choir; and in E. *carl*, q. v.] 1†. A kind of circular dance.

For-thy wonderly thay woke, & the wyn dronken,

Daunsed ful dreghly wyth dere *carole*.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

Festes, instruments, *caroles*, daunces.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1073.

[It is often difficult to tell from the context whether *carol* is the dance or the song that seems to have been sung as an accompaniment to it; but in Chaucer it usually means simply the dance.]

2. A song, especially one expressive of joy; often, specifically, a joyous song or ballad in celebration of Christmas.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blees'd.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 2.

They heard her singing her last song,

Heard a *carol*, mournful, holy.

Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*, iv.

**carol** (kar'ol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caroled* or *carolled*, pp. *caroling* or *carolling*. [*carol*, < ME. *carolen*, < OF. *caroler* = Pr. *carolar* = It. *carolare*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To sing; warble; sing in joy or festivity.

Hark! how the cheerful birds do chaunt theyr lales,

And *caroll* of Loves praise.

Spenser, *Epithalamion*, l. 79.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing joyously.

Hovering swans, their throats releas'd

From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious.

Prior, *Second Hymn to Callimachus*.

2. To praise or celebrate in song.

The shepherds at their festivals

*Carol* her goodness.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 849.

**carol**², **carroll** (kar'ol), *n.* [*carol*, < ME. *karole*, a wreath, < ML. *carola*, a lattice, railing, inclosure, lit. 'a circle'; same word as *carola*, a dance: see *carol*¹.] 1. A ring of leaves or flowers; a garland; a wreath.

Scho putte ilke resche in other

And mad a *karole* in a stounde;

The ton [the tone, the one] bende touched the grounde

And the other scho helde on heigh.

Seven Sages, l. 2884.

2. In *arch.*: (a) A small closet or inclosure in which to sit and read. (b) A bay-window. *Oxford Glossary*.

Also written *carrel*, *carrell*, *carrall*.

**carola** (kar'ō-lā), *n.* [It., a dance, ring-dance: see *carol*¹.] A dance resembling the *carnagole*, popular in France during the revolution.

**caroli**, *n.* Plural of *carolus*.

**carolin** (kar'ō-lin), *n.* [*carolin*, < ML. *Carolinus*, adj., < *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*, and cf. *carlino*.] 1. A gold coin first issued in 1732 by Charles Philip, Elector of the Palatinate, and afterward



Obverse.



Reverse.

Carolins of Frederick of Württemberg, 1820, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

adopted in various parts of Germany. It was worth slightly less than the American half-eagle and a little more than the British sovereign. There were 24 carolins to the Cologne mark.

2. A Swedish gold coin, worth about two dollars.

**Carolina bark**, pink, etc. See the nouns.

**Caroline** (kar'ō-lin or -lin), *a.* [*carolin*, < ML. *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*, and cf. *carlino*.] Of or relating to a person named Carolus or Charles. Specifically—(a) Belonging to or characteristic of the times of Charles I. and II. of England: as, the *Caroline* divines.

He discovers that this venerable clergyman of the *Caroline* age had no idea of his own language.

The Churchman (New York), LII. 2.

(b) Same as *Carolingian*.

**Caroling**¹ (kar'ō-ling), *a.* Same as *Carolingian*.

**caroling**², **carolling** (kar'ol-ing), *n.* [*caroling*, < ME. *carolinge*, *carolynge*; verbal *n.* of *carol*¹, *r.*] The act of one who carols; a song of joy, praise, or devotion.

Ophelia's wild snatches and the sweet *carolings* of "As you like it."

Coleridge, *Lit. Remains*, I. 82.

**Carolingian** (kar'ō-lin'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Carlovingian*, after F. *Carlovingien*; = Sp. *Carlovingeo* = It. *Carolingio*, *Carlovingio*, *Carolino*, < ML. *Carolingi*, the successors of Charlemagne, < OHG. *Karling*, *Charling*, MHG. *Kärtinc*, *Kerline*, patronymic deriv. of *Karel*, *Karl*, Charles: see *carl* and -ing³.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Frankish royal and imperial family or dynasty which succeeded the Merovingians: so called from Charles Martel, duke of the Franks and mayor of the palace. Charles exercised royal power without the royal title. His son Pepin the Short deposed the last of the Merovingians and made himself king A. D. 751 or 752. Pepin's son Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, renewed the Western Empire by conquest, and was crowned emperor over Germany, France, and Italy in 800. The empire was subsequently divided into subordinate kingdoms, and was finally broken up in 888, though the title emperor was not at once abandoned. Carolingian kings continued to reign in Germany till 911 (Louis the Child), and in France till 987 (Louis V.).

II. *n.* A member or one of the sovereigns of the Carolingian family or dynasty.

**Carolinian** (kar'ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Carolina* + -ian.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carolinas, or to either of the two States of North and South Carolina.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of either North or South Carolina.

**carolino** (kar'ō-lē'nō), *n.* See *carlino*.

**Carollia** (kar'ō-lī-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small South American phyllostomine bats, connecting the genus

*Vampyrus* with *Glossophaga*. *C. brevicauda* so closely resembles species of *Glossophaga* as to have been often confounded with it.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Unite or Carolus of Charles I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**carolling**, *n.*

See *caroling*².

**carolus** (kar'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *caroli* (-li).

[ML. form of *Charles*: see *carl*.] The common name of a gold coin of Charles I. of England,

worth 20s., officially called the *unite*.

**carolwytse**, *adv.* [ME. *carolewytse*; < *carol*¹ + *wytse*².] In the manner of a carol.

After that they wentyn in cumpas Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas, And songyn, as it were, in *carolewytse*.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 201 (1st version).

**carom** (kar'om), *n.* [Short for *carambole*, *n.*, q. v.] In *billiards*, the hitting of two or three balls in succession by the cue-ball from one stroke of the cue: in Great Britain sometimes called *cannon*. Also spelled *carrrom*.

**carom** (kar'om), *v. i.* [*carom*, *n.*, or short for *carambole*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. In *billiards*, to make a carom (which see).—2. To strike or collide against a thing and then rebound or glance off again; cannon: usually with *on*, and common in racing slang: as, Eclipse *caromed* on High-flyer and injured his chance of winning.

Also spelled *carrrom*.

**caromet** (kar'ō-mel), *n.* See *caramel*.

**caromel**, *n.* A corruption of *carrrom*².

**caroon** (ka-rōn'), *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *caorunn*, the mountain-ash or rowan-tree, *caorunn*, *caorann*, and in simple form *caor*, the berry of the same, = Ir. *caor*, a berry, grape, > *caorthann*,

the mountain-ash.] A species of cherry. *Simmonds*. Also spelled *carroon*.

**carosse**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Same as *caroche*.

**carosse**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *kaross*.

**carotel**, **caroteel** (kar-ō-tel', -tél'), *n.* [Perh. < Ar. *qirāl*.] 1. An Oriental weight varying from 5 to 9 pounds.—2. In Eastern commerce, a bundle, generally of dried fruits, weighing about 7 hundredweight. A carotel of mace is 3 hundredweight.

**carotic** (ka-rō'tik), *a.* [= F. *carotique* = Sp. *carótico*, < Gr. *καρωτικός*, stupefying, < *καρπός*, stupor, torpor, heavy sleep; see *carus*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of stupor or carus.—2. Same as *carotid*.

**caroticotympanic** (ka-rō'ti-kō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* [*carotic* + *tympanic*.] In anat., pertaining to the carotid canal and the tympanum.

**carotid** (ka-rō'tid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *carotide*, *n.*, *carotidien*, *a.*, = Sp. *carótida*, *n.*, *carotídeo*, *a.*, = Pg. *carótidas*, *n. pl.*, = It. *carotidi*, *n. pl.*, < NL. *carotis*, *pl. carotides* (cf. ML. *carothæ*, *carotids*), < Gr. *καρωίς*, usually in *pl. καρωίδες*, the two great arteries of the neck, so called, it is said, from a belief that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels, < *καρπός*, *καρπών*, plunge into sleep, stupefy, < *καρός*, stupor; see *carotic*.] **I. n.** The principal artery of the neck of the higher vertebrates. There are usually two carotids, right and left, giving off few if any branches in the neck itself, but supplying the head. In man, the right carotid arises in common with the right subclavian from the innominate artery; the left arises directly from the arch of the aorta; both ascend the neck nearly vertically, but somewhat diverging from each other, in front of the spinal column and on each side of the trachea, inclosed with the pneumogastric nerve and internal jugular vein in the carotid sheath, and divide opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage into the internal and external carotids; up to this division the right and left carotids are termed the common carotids. The external carotids are the outer of the terminal branches of the common carotids, supplying mainly parts of the head outside the brain-cavity; their branches are the superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, internal maxillary, and temporal arteries. The internal carotids are the inner of the terminal branches of the common carotids, ascending deeply along the side of the neck and entering the cavity of the cranium through the carotid canal in the temporal bone, supplying the brain and associated structures. (See cuts under *embryo* and *lung*.) A similar arrangement of the carotids is substantially repeated in mammals. In birds the disposition of these arteries varies much, but in most cases there is but one carotid, the left, or sinistrocrotid. Also *carotis*.

**II. a.** Of or pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck: as, the carotid canal. Also *carotic*.—**Carotid arteries.** See **I.**—**Carotid canal**, the passage by which the internal carotid artery enters the cavity of the cranium; in man, a sinuous canal through the petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Carotid foramen.** See **foramen**.—**Carotid ganglion**, a small sympathetic ganglion occasionally found on the under surface of the internal carotid artery while in the carotid canal.—**Carotid gland**, in *embryol.*, the termination of the first or anterior primitive aortic arch, whence the internal and external carotids arise.—**Carotid groove**, the sigmoid groove on either side of the body of the sphenoid bone where the internal carotid artery and cavernous sinus lie. Also called *cavernous groove*.—**Carotid nerve.** (a) A branch of the glossopharyngeal which accompanies the internal carotid artery. (b) The large deep petrosal nerve. (c) The sympathetic nerve running up along the internal carotid artery from the first cervical ganglion.—**Carotid plexus**, the plexus of sympathetic fibers lying on the outer side of the internal carotid while in the carotid canal.—**Carotid sheath**, a membranous envelop sheathing the common carotid artery, internal jugular vein, and pneumogastric nerve.—**Carotid tubercle**, the prominent anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra, against which the common carotid artery may be compressed.—**Cerebral carotid artery.** Same as *internal carotid*. See **I.**

**carotidal** (ka-rō'ti-dal), *a.* Carotid. [Rare.]

**carotides**, *n.* Plural of *carotis*.

**carotin**, **carotine** (kar'ō-tin), *n.* [*L. carota*, carrot, + *-in*<sup>2</sup>, *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] The coloring matter of the carrot.

**carotis** (ka-rō'tis), *n.*; *pl. carotides* (ka-rō'ti-déz). [NL.: see *carotid*.] Same as *carotid*.

**carouge** (ka-rō'j'), *n.* [Appar. the F. form of a native name. F. *carouge* is otherwise a var. of *caroube*, carob; see *carob*.] Cuvier's name for a bird of his genus *Xanthornus*: applied to various American orioles, hangnests, or banana-birds of the family *Icteridae*, as the Baltimore bird and orchard-oriole.

**carousal**<sup>1</sup> (ka-rōu'zal), *n.* [*carouse* + *-al*; the form being suggested perhaps by the older word *carousal*<sup>2</sup>, *carousel*.] A feast or festival; a noisy drinking-bout or revel.

The swains were preparing for a carousal.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 43.

=**Syn.** *Revel*, *Carousal*, *Wassail*, *Spree*, *Debauch*, *Saturnalia*, *Orry* agree in expressing times of excess in drinking; some of them include other sensual pleasures. They are in the order of strength and consequent reprobation implied. A *revel* is accompanied with some drunkenness,

disorder, and noise. A *carousal* is by derivation a time of drinking deeply; it may be a bacchanalian feast, a noisy, unrestrained drinking-bout. *Wassail* is limited by its associations with the past so as to be chiefly poetic or to express deep drinking. *Spree* is considered a colloquial word, but seems likely to win recognition as a convenient word for a period of drunkenness which incites to wild and reckless action. *Debauch* is distinctively excess, having less reference now than formerly to eating, applying chiefly to gross lewdness or drunkenness, which is often prolonged. *Saturnalia*, like *wassail*, has historical associations; it is a strong word for license, noisy revelry, gross and continued debauchery. *Orry* is by derivation a secret nocturnal debauch, and by usage a time of joining in a wild or frantic abandonment to drunkenness or lust, or both—the extreme in that kind of misconduct. See *Jeast*.

O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should, with joy, pleasure, revel, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts!

*Shak.*, *Othello*, ii. 3.

The carousals in the castle-halls; the jollity of the banquet tables.

*I. D'Israeli*, *Curios. of Lit.*, IV. 322.

We did but talk you over, pledge you all

In *wassail*. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, Prol.

Fat Luxury, sick of the night's debauch,

Lay groaning. *Pollok*, *Course of Time*, vii. 66.

Among the dependencies of Athens seditions assumed a character more ferocious than even in France, during the reign of terror—the accursed *Saturnalia* of an accursed bondage.

*Macaulay*, *Mitford's Hist. Greece*, p. 188.

Amid its fair broad lands the abbey lay,

Sheltering dark orgies that were shame to tell.

*Bryant*, *The Ages*, xx.

**carousal**<sup>2</sup>, **carousel** (kar'ō-zal, -zel), *n.* [Prop. *carousel*, < F. *carrousel*, a tilt, tilting-match, < It. *carosello*, a form altered (by confusion with *carricello*, dim. of *carro*, a car, chariot) from *garosello*, a festival, a tournament, lit. a fight, quarrel, < *garosello*, quarrelsome, dim. from *garoso*, quarrelsome, < *gara*, strife, contention, perhaps another form of *guerra*, war, < OHG. *werro* = E. *war*, q. v.] 1. A tilting-match or similar pageant; military exercises; a tournament in which cavaliers executed various evolutions, sometimes intermingled with allegorical dances and scenic representations.

Before the crystal palace, where he dwells,

The armed angels hold their carousels.

*Marvell*, *Lachrymæ Musarum* (1650).

A royal carousal given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor Charles the Fourth.

*T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, I. 245.

Leaving out the warlike part of the carousals.

*Dryden*, *Pref. to Albion and Albanus*.

2. See *carrousel*, 2.

**carouse** (ka-rōuz', formerly ka-rōus'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carouse* and *garouse*; < OF. *carous*, later *carousse*, F. *carrouse*, a drinking-bout, = Sp. *caraos*, formerly *carauz*, drinking a full bumper to one's health, orig. an adv., < G. *garaus*, adv., quite out, all out, as substantive a finishing stroke (cf. *allaus*, E. *all out*, formerly used in the same way, of emptying a bumper), < *gar*, quite, completely (= E. *year*), + *aus* = E. *out*.] 1. A hearty drink or full draught of liquor: as, to quaff or drink *carouse*.

And here with a carouse after a blessing begins the feast.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 206.

A full carouse of sack.

*Davies*, *State of Ireland*.

With my poniard will I stab my flesh,

And quaff carouses to thee of my blood.

*Lust's Dominion*, i. 1.

The Prelats revell like Belshazzar with their full carouses

In Goblets and vessels of gold snatcht from Gods Temple.

*Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

2. A carousal; a noisy banquet.

The early feast and late carouse.

*Pope*.

=**Syn.** 2. See *carousal*<sup>1</sup>.

**carouse** (ka-rōuz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caroused*, ppr. *carousing*. [Early mod. E. also *carouse* and *garouse*; < OF. *caroussier*, drink, quaff, swill, < *carous*, a carouse: see the noun.] **I. intrans.** To drink freely and with jollity; revel noisily or intemperately.

"A health," quoth he, as if

He had been aboard, carousing to his mates

After a storm. *Shak.*, *T. of the 8.*, iii. 2.

Having all day caroused and banqueted.

*Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 1.

I said, O soul, make merry and carouse.

*Tennyson*, *Palace of Art*.

**II. t. trans.** To drink up; drink to the bottom.

He in that forest did death's cup carouse.

*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 646.

(Roderigo) To Desdemona hath to-night caroused

Potations pottle-deep. *Shak.*, *Othello*, ii. 3.

Homer, to whom the Muses did carouse

A great deep cup with heavenly nectar fill'd.

*Sir J. Davies*, *Dancing*.

**carousel**, *n.* See *carousal*<sup>2</sup> and *carrousel*.

**carouser** (ka-rōu'zér), *n.* [*carouse*, *v.*, + *-er*.] Formerly also *garouser*.] One who carouses; a

drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler or bacchanalian.

**carousingly** (ka-rōu'zing-li), *adv.* In a carousing manner.

**carp**<sup>1</sup> (kärp), *v.* [*ME. carpen*, speak, say, tell, < Icel. *karpa*, boast, brag (*karpr*, bragging), = Sw. dial. *karpa*, brag, boast, appar. the same as Sw. dial. *garpa* = Norw. *garpa*, brag, boast; cf. Icel. *garpr* = OSw. *garp* = Norw. *garp*, a warlike or boastful man, also a term applied in the middle ages to the Hanseatic traders in Sweden and Norway. The orig. sense 'speak' or 'talk' has taken in mod. use a sinister addition, 'talk censoriously,' appar. by association with the L. *carpere*, carp at, slander, calumniate, revile, also, figuratively, pluck, pick, crop, gather, tear off, pull in pieces, perhaps akin to Gr. *καρπός*, fruit (that which is gathered), and to E. *harvest*, q. v.] **I. intrans.** 1. To speak; tell.

When he told hade his tale tomy [leisurely] to the ende,

He enclinet the kyng, and carpit no more.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2448.

Now we leven Joseph, and of the kyng carpen.

*Joseph of Arimathe*, i. 175.

Hwen thu art on else, carpe toward Ihesu and sele thise wordes.

*Old Eng. Homilies*, 1st ser. (ed. Morris), p. 287.

I will now carp of kings.

*Percy MS.*

2. To talk; babble; chatter.

In felaweschipe wel cowde sche lawghe and carpe.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., i. 474.

Kepe thi knyfe both clene & scherpe,

And be not beay ferto kerpe.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

3. To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason or petulantly: used absolutely or followed by *at*.

Other of your insolent retinue

Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4.

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch

And at my actions carp and catch. *G. Herbert*.

**II. t. trans.** 1. To utter; speak.

With courage kene he carpes thes wordes.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1725.

Then our king full of courage carped these wordes.

*Percy MS.*

2. To blame; find fault with; chide.

Suspecting that Euphues would be carped of some curious Reader.

*Lyly*, *Euphues and his England*, p. 214.

My honest homely words were carped and censured.

*Dryden*.

**carp**<sup>1</sup> (kärp), *n.* [ME.: see *carp*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Speech; talk; conversation.

When non wolde kepe hym with carp he cozed ful hyge,

Ande rymed hym ful richley, & rygt hym to speke.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 307.

\* **carp**<sup>2</sup> (kärp), *n.* [*ME. carpe* (not found in AS.) = D. *karper* = OHG. *charpha*, *carfo*, MHG. *carphe*, *karpe*, G. *karpfen*, *karps* = Icel. *karfi* = Sw. *karp* = Dan. *karpe*; hence (from Teut.) ML. (LL.) *carpa* (> F. *carpe* = Pr. *es-carpa* = Sp. *Pg. It. carpa* = Wall. *crap*), later *carpo(n)*, *carpio(n)* (> It. *carpio*, *carpione*), and prob. Pol. *karp* = Serv. *karpa* = Russ. *karpü* = Bohem. *kapr* = Lett. *karpa*; also W. *carp*, Gael. *carbhanach*, a carp. Prob. an orig. Teut. word; if so, the other forms are borrowed.] 1.

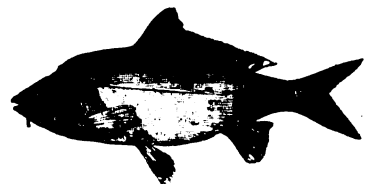
A teleostean fish of the family *Cyprinidae*, *Cyprinus carpio*. The normal form has a long compressed body,

large scales (35 to 39 being along the lateral line), a long dorsal with a strong serrate spine and 17 to 22 rays, a short anal with 3 simple and 5 branched rays, and 4 barbels upon the upper jaw. It is said to have been introduced into England in the fourteenth century. It is an excellent fish for ponds, as it breeds rapidly, grows to a large size, sometimes attaining the length of 4 feet, and lives for many years. In old age its scales become gray and white. There are numerous varieties, the most notable being (a) the normal form or *scale-carp* just described, (b) the *mirror-carp*, distinguished by very large scales below the dorsal,

above the anal, and in a median posterior row, and (c) the *leather-carp*, characterized by its almost or quite naked skin. The last two have long been the subjects of special culture, and have been widely distributed in the United States.

2. A fish related to the common carp. The best-known is the gold carp or goldfish, *Carassius auratus*. See cut under *goldfish*.

3. A name on the northeast coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.—4. An English name of the opah.—5.



Mirror-Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

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In the United States, a carp-sucker; a catostomid fish of the subfamily *Ictiobina* and genus *Carpion*.—**Norwegian carp**, a name of the *Sebastes marinus*.—**Prussian carp**, an English book-name of the *Carrasius vulgaris* or *gibelio*.

**carpadellium** (kär-pä-dē-li-um), *n.*; pl. *carpadellia* (-iā). [NL. (> F. *carpadelle*), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *ἀδελός*, not manifest: see *Adela*.] In bot., same as *cremocarp*.

**carpal** (kär-pal), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *carpalis*, < *carpus*, *q. v.*] *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to the carpus or wrist.—*2.* In entom., pertaining to the carpus or pterostigma of an insect's wing.—**Carpal angle**, in ornith., the bend of the wing; the salience formed at the wrist-joint or carpus when the wing is closed. It is an important point in descriptive ornithology, since the regular measurement, called "length of wing," or "the wing," is from the carpal angle to the end of the longest quill-feather.—**Carpal ossicles**. See *ossicle*.

*II. n.* Any one of the bones of the wrist or carpus; a carpale.

**carpale** (kär-pä-lä), *n.*; pl. *carpalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *carpalis*: see *carpal*.] *1.* Any bone of the carpus or wrist.—*2.* A bone of the distal row of the carpus, articulating directly with the metacarpal bones. See *carpus*.

**Carpathian** (kär-pä-thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the range of mountains in the northern and eastern parts of the Austrian empire, called the *Carpathians*, forming the northern and northeastern boundary of Hungary and inclosing Transylvania.

**carp-bream** (kärp-brēm), *n.* An English name of the bream when its color resembles that of the carp. *Day*.

**carpe diem** (kär-pē dī-em). [L., seize the day: *carpe*, 2d pers. pres. impv. of *carpere*, seize (see *carp*); *diem*, acc. of *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Enjoy the present day; take advantage of, or make the most of, the present: a maxim of the Epicureans.

**carpel** (kär-pel), *n.* [= F. *carpelle*, < NL. *carpellum*, dim., < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit: see *carp*.] In bot., a simple pistil, or one of the several members composing a compound pistil or fruit. In its most general sense it is that organ of a plant which bears ovules. A carpel is regarded as a modified leaf; hence the term *carphyl*, which has been proposed as a substitute. Also called *carpid* or *carpidium*.

**carpellary** (kär-pē-lä-ri), *a.* [NL. *carpellum*, carpel, + *-ary*; = F. *carpellaire*.] Belonging to or having some relation to a carpel.

These structures, which may be called *carpellary* leaves, show their relationship to ordinary foliage leaves in having pinnae toward their summits. *Beesey, Botany*, p. 400.

The *carpellary* leaves are the foliar structures of the flower which stand in the closest genetic and functional relationships to the ovules. They either produce and bear the ovules or are constructed so as to enclose them in a chamber. *Sachs, Botany* (trans.), p. 420.

**carpent** (kär-pent), *n.* [ME. *carpent*, < L. *carpentum*, a two-wheeled covered carriage, coach, or chariot, a cart, ML. also timber- or carpenter-work, framing (in this sense also *carpenta*, > F. *charpente*; cf. *carpenter*), prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. and Gael. *carbaid*, a carriage, chariot, litter, Ir. and OGael. *carb*, a basket, carriage, Ir. *carbha* = Gael. *carbha*, a chariot, a ship; perhaps akin to L. *corbis*, a basket.] A cart.

And for an acre lande, saithe Columelle, *Carpentes* XXIII is to telle. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 179.

**carpentet**, *n.* An erroneous form of *carpet*. *Laye carpentes* aboute the bedde, or wyndowes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

**carpentet** (kär-pen-ted), *a.* Carpeted.

**carpenter** (kär-pen-tēr), *n.* [ME. *carpenter*, < OF. *carpentier*, F. *carpentier* = Pr. *carpentier* = Sp. *carpintero* = Pg. *carpinteiro*, < It. *carpentiere*, < ML. *carpentarius*, a carpenter, L. a wagon-maker, carriage-maker, later also a coachman, prop. adj., pertaining to a carriage or cart, < L. *carpentum*, a two-wheeled carriage, coach, or chariot, a cart: see *carpent*.] *1.* An artificer who works in timber; one who executes by hand the woodwork of houses, ships, or similar constructions. The occupations of carpenter and joiner are often combined. See *joiner*.—*2.* An officer of a ship, whose duty it is to keep under supervision and maintain in order the frame of the ship and all the wooden fittings

about her.—**Carpenter's crew** (*naut.*), a set of men employed under the carpenter. See *2.*—**Carpenter's mate**, a petty officer of a vessel of war who assists the carpenter. See *2.*—**Carpenter's rule**, a graduated scale with slides, used to measure timber and cast up the contents of carpenters' work.

**carpenter** (kär-pen-tēr), *v. i.* [*< carpenter, n.*] To do carpenters' work; practise carpentry.

He varnished, he carpentered, he glued. *Jane Austen, Persuasion*, xl. Mr. Grimwig plants, fishes, and carpenters with great ardour. *Dickens, Oliver Twist*, liii.

**carpenter-bee** (kär-pen-tēr-bē), *n.* The common name of the different species of hymenopterous insects of the genus *Xylocopa*. One species, *X. violacea*, inhabits the south of Europe; in Asia, Africa, and America the species are numerous. They resemble common bumblebees in general appearance. They usually form their nests in pieces of half-rotten wood, cutting out various apartments for depositing their eggs. They have sharp-pointed triangular mandibles, well adapted to bore holes in wood.

**carpentering** (kär-pen-tēr-ing), *n.* [*< carpenter + -ing*.] The employment or work of a carpenter; carpentry.

**carpenter-moth** (kär-pen-tēr-mōth), *n.* A name given to certain large bombycid moths of the subfamily *Cossinae*. The larvae are wood-borers, and often do great damage to forest-trees. The larva of the locust carpenter-moth, *Prionoxystus robiniae* (Peck),

bore into the wood of the locust-tree, *Robinia*. It remains in the larval state three years, and attains a length of 2½ inches. It transforms to a pupa within a silk-lined cell in its burrow, and issues as a moth in the spring and summer. The European carpenter-moths are called *goat-moths* by English writers, on account of their characteristic odor.

**carpenter's-herb** (kär-pen-tēr-z-erb), *n.* The plant heal-all, *Prunella vulgaris*. Its corolla when seen in profile resembles a bill-hook, and, in accordance with the doctrine of signatures, the plant was believed to heal wounds from edged tools.

**carpentry** (kär-pen-tri), *n.* [ME. *carpentrie*, -tarye, < OF. *carpenterie*, F. *carpenterie* = Pr. *carpentaria* = Sp. *carpenteria*, *carpinteria* = Pg. *carpentaria* = It. *carpenteria*, < ML. *carpentaria*, a carpenter-shop, L. a carriage-maker's shop, prop. fem. of *carpentarius*, pertaining to a carriage or cart: see *carpent*.] *1.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining the timbers or woodwork of buildings and similar constructions by means of hand-tools.

Idealism is a hypothesis to account for nature by other principles than those of carpentry and chemistry. *Emerson, Misc.*, p. 56.

*2.* Carpenters' work; any work of the kind done by carpenters.

A handsome, panelled door, the most finished piece of carpentry in Silverado. *R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters*, p. 145.

**carper** (kär-pēr), *n.* [ME. *carpare*, a talker; < *carp* + *-er*.] *1.* A talker.—*2.* One who carps; a cavalier. *Shak.*

The carpers against feminine eccentricity. *Philadelphia Telegraph*, XL 1.

**carpet** (kär-pet), *n.* [ME. *carpette*, < OF. *carpite*, a carpet, a sort of cloth, F. *carpette*, a rug, = Sp. *carpeta*, a table-cover, = It. *carpita*, a rug, < ML. *carpita*, *carpeta*, a kind of thick woolen cloth, cf. *carpia* (> It. *carpia* = F. *charpie* (> E. *charpie*) = G. *scharpie*), lint, < L. *carpere*, pluck, pull in pieces: see *carp*.] *1.* A thick fabric, usually woven of wool, or of wool on a linen ground or back, and in more or less ornamental designs, used for covering floors, stairs, etc. Formerly the carpet (usually in a single

piece, like the Persian carpet) was also used (as it still is in the East) for covering beds, couches, tables, etc., and for hangings. (See *tapestry*.) The first woven carpets were produced in Egypt, Babylonia, Persia, and Hindustan, whence they were introduced into Europe, where they are supposed to have been first manufactured by the French in the reign of Henry IV., and next in England, at Mortlake in Surrey, in the reign of James I. The smaller carpets of the East are now commonly called *rugs*. See *rug*.

Wyndowes & cupbordes layde with carpettes and cuss-shyns. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

Cast on a feather-bed, and spread on the sheets Under a brace of your best Persian carpets. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady*, iv. 2.

A Carpet to cover the Table. *Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness*.

*2.* Especially, a covering of this material for a floor or stair, made of several widths sewed together and intended to cover all the floor-space of a room, as distinguished from a *rug*, which is usually woven in one piece of a definite shape (either oblong or square), and is designed to cover a part of the floor only.

Take care my house be handsome, And the new stools set out, and boughs and rushes, And flowers for the window, and the Turkey carpet. *Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb*, iv. 3.

*3.* Figuratively, anything used as a carpet, or serving the purpose of a carpet.

The grassy carpet of this plain. *Shak., Rich. II.*, iii. 3. To cover the wet earth with a thick carpet of fern. *Macaulay*.

**Aubusson carpet**, a carpet made at Aubusson in France. It is made in one piece, in the hand or needlework style of the Indian carpets, and is highly esteemed for the elegance of its designs and coloring.—**Axminster carpet**, a variety of Turkish carpet with a chain of flax or jute, and a woolen or worsted filling made into a pile: so named from the town of Axminster in Devonshire, England, where it was formerly manufactured.—**Brussels carpet**, a carpet of a kind originally made in Brussels, having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colors, which are raised in loops to form the pattern. In the ordinary Brussels carpet both the pattern and the ground are left with the loops uncut; in the imperial Brussels carpet the pattern is raised above the ground, and its loops are cut so as to form a pile, those of the ground being uncut.—**Chenille carpet**, a carpet in which the weft is of chenille instead of yarn. The pattern is dyed in the chenille itself, nothing showing at the surface of the carpet but the ends of the chenille fringe.—**Felt carpet**, a carpet in which the fibers are matted or felted together without spinning or weaving.—**Ingrain carpet**, a carpet made of wool dyed in the grain, or before it is manufactured. It is called *Scotch* or (in England) *Kidderminster*, from the place where it is made, and *two-ply* or *three-ply*, according to the number of wels composing the fabric.—**Paper carpet**, a floor-covering (plain or in imitation of ornamental woods) made of a hard and tenacious paper called *hecton*, which is made by subjecting the paper-pulp to the action of chlorid of zinc and then to strong pressure, by which means the product is rendered hard and tough like leather.—**Persian carpet**, a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined. The warp and weft are of linen or hemp, and the tufts of colored wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row according to the weaver's taste, no pattern being used. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to close the fabric.—**Pile carpet**, a carpet made in the same way as Brussels carpet, but having its loops cut, thus forming a pile or soft surface.—**Printed carpet**, a carpet dyed or printed in colors; it is either woven in undyed colors and printed like calico, or the yarn is dyed in sections, which are adjusted according to their future position in the fabric.—**Scotch carpet**. Same as *ingrain carpet*.—**To be on the carpet** (more commonly *on the tapis*: see below), literally, to be on the tablecloth or table, as for consideration; hence, to be under discussion; to be the subject of deliberation or of intended action: a translation of the French phrase *être sur le tapis* (*tapis*, table-cloth, carpet, etc.: see *tapestry*).—**Turkish or Turkey carpet**, a carpet similar to the Persian, distinguished by the selection of the tufts of colored wool according to the pattern followed, and the manner of their attachment to the back. The cutting of the yarn gives it the appearance of velvet.—**Venetian carpet**, a carpet with a warp or chain of worsted, generally arranged in different-colored stripes.—**Wilton carpet**, a variety of Brussels carpet in which the loops are cut open into an elastic velvet pile: so named from being made originally at Wilton in England.

**carpet** (kär-pet), *v. t.* [*< carpet, n.*] *1.* To cover with or as with a carpet; spread with carpets: as, to *carpet* a room.—*2.* To bring upon the carpet or under consideration; make a subject of investigation; hence, to reprimand; "haul over the coals."

**carpet-bag** (kär-pet-bag), *n.* and *a.* *I. n.* A traveling-bag made of carpeting on a frame; hence, by extension, a traveling-bag of any kind similarly formed.

*II. a.* Of or characteristic of carpet-baggers: as, *carpet-bag* government; *carpet-bag* politics. [U. S. slang.]

**carpet-bag** (kär-pet-bag), *v. i.* [*< carpet-bagger*.] To act or live in the manner of a carpet-bagger. [U. S. slang.]

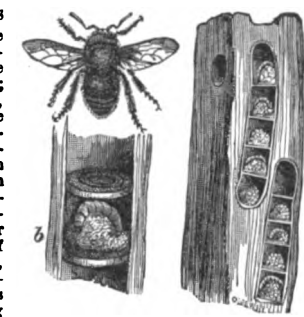
**carpet-bagger** (kär-pet-bag-ér), *n.* One who travels with a carpet-bag; specifically, a person who takes up his residence in a place, with no more property than he brings in a carpet-bag, with a view of making his way by enterprise.



a, flower of *Actaea*, with simple pistil; b, tricarpeal fruit of aconite.



Male Locust Carpenter-moth (*Prionoxystus robiniae*), natural size.



Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa violacea*), one half natural size. a, a piece of wood bored by the bee, showing grubs and food deposited in the cells; b, two cells on larger scale.



(at) In the western United States, a "wildcat" banker, that is, one who had no local abiding-place, and could not be found when wanted. (b) In the Southern States, after the civil war, a new-comer from the North: an opprobrious term applied properly to a class of adventurers who took advantage of the disorganized condition of political affairs in the earlier years of reconstruction to gain control of the public offices and to use their influence over the negro voters for their own selfish ends. The term was often extended to include any unpopular person of Northern origin living in the South.

A good deal of bitterness of feeling has been shown in all the conventions in regard to the presence, and great prominence as members, of what the Louisiana people call *carpet-baggers*—men, that is, who are new-comers in the country. *The Nation*, VI. 123 (1868).

**carpet-baggism** (kär'pet-bag'izm), *n.* [*< carpet-bag + -ism.*] Government by carpet-baggers; the practices or methods of carpet-baggers. See *carpet-bagger*, (b). [*U. S. slang.*]

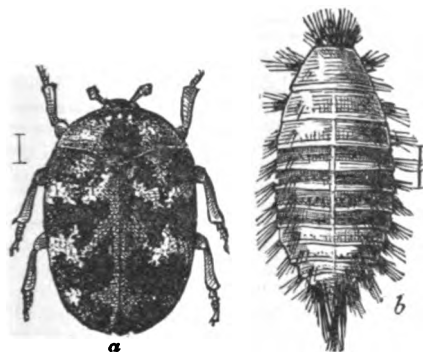
Whichever party is successful this year, the vile scandal known as *carpet-baggism* is doomed, and the states lately in rebellion are sure at last of being left to themselves.

*C. F. Adams*, quoted in *Merriam's Life of Bowles*, II. 196.

**carpet-beater** (kär'pet-bē'tēr), *n.* 1. A person employed in cleaning carpets by beating the dust out of them.—2. A carpet-cleaning machine. It consists usually of vibrating rods that shake the dust from the fabric, and revolving cylinders covered with brushes to complete the process.

**carpet-bedding** (kär'pet-bed'ing), *n.* In hort., a system of bedding in which neat dwarf-growing foliage-plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs. Also called *ribbon-bedding* in the United States.

**carpet-beetle** (kär'pet-bē'tl), *n.* A popular name of *Anthrenus scrophularia*, a beetle of the



Carpet-beetle (*Anthrenus scrophularia*). a, beetle; b, larva. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

family *Dermestidae*: so called from its destructiveness to carpets and other woolen fabrics. It was brought into the United States from Europe at a recent period. The beetle is about 3 millimeters in length, short-oval in form, moderately convex, and black; the under side is densely covered with white scales, while the upper side is beautifully variegated with patches of red and white scales. The larva is more elongate, dirty-white in color, and easily recognized from the tufts of rather long, stiff hair on the sides, and especially at the end of the body. The edges of carpets lying in dark places are especially liable to be damaged by these larvae. Also known as *buffalo-bug*. See *Anthrenus*.

**carpet-broom, carpet-brush** (kär'pet-bröm, -brush), *n.* A broom or brush for sweeping or cleaning carpets.

**carpet-dance** (kär'pet-dāns), *n.* A dance or a dancing-party of an easy and unceremonious character, the carpet not being lifted for the occasion, as for a ball. *Dickens*.

**carpet-friend** (kär'pet-frend), *n.* One whose friendship has no strength or sincerity.

*Max*. Shall I forsake you in my doubts?

*Acidus*. You must.

*Max*. I must not, nor I will not. Have I liv'd

Only to be a *carpet-friend*, for pleasure?

*Beau*. and *Fl.*, *Valentinian*, iv. 2.

**carpeting** (kär'pet-ing), *n.* [*< carpet, n., + -ing.*] Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

**carpet-knight** (kär'pet-nit), *n.* A person knighted on some ground other than that of military service or distinction; a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. So *Shakspeare* speaks of "a knight dubbed with unhacked rapier and on *carpet* consideration."

You are women,

Or, at the best, loose *carpet-knights*.

*Massinger*, *Maid of Honour*, II. 6.

His square-turned joints, and strength of limb,

Show'd him no *carpet-knight* so trim,

But, in close fight, a champion grim,

In camps a leader sage. *Scott*, *Marmion*, I. 5.

**carpet-monger** (kär'pet-mung'gēr), *n.* 1. A dealer in carpets.—2. One most at home on a carpet; a lover of ease and pleasure.

A whole book full of these quondam *carpet-mongers*, whose names yet run smoothly in the even road of a blank verse. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, v. 2.

**carpet-moth** (kär'pet-mōth), *n.* A name of sundry geometrid moths, from their variegated coloration.

**carpet-rod** (kär'pet-rod), *n.* One of the rods used to keep a stair-carpet in its place.

**carpet-snake** (kär'pet-snāk), *n.* A large Australian serpent, *Morelia variegata*, a kind of python or boa: so called from its variegated coloration.

**carpet-strainer** (kär'pet-strā'nēr), *n.* Same as *carpet-stretcher*.

**carpet-stretcher** (kär'pet-strech'ēr), *n.* A tool for stretching a carpet and holding it firmly while being tacked to the floor.

**carpet-sweeper** (kär'pet-swē'pēr), *n.* A mechanical sweeper or broom for cleaning carpets and collecting the dust in a closed pan. It is sometimes operated by means of a crank on the handle, but commonly a cylindrical brush is moved by the roller-wheels that support the apparatus on the floor, the pushing forward of the machine by the handle serving to keep it in operation.

**carpet-thread** (kär'pet-thred), *n.* A heavy, three-cord thread of linen with a soft satin-like finish, used for sewing breadths of carpet together.

**carpet-walk** (kär'pet-wāk), *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Erelyn*.

**carpet-way** (kär'pet-wā), *n.* A green way; a strip or border of greensward left round the margin of a plowed field. *Ray*.

**carpet-weed** (kär'pet-wēd), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Mollugo*, inconspicuous annuals, somewhat resembling plants of the genus *Galium* in their habit, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres. *M. verticillata* is most widely distributed.

**carpet-worsted** (kär'pet-würs'ted), *n.* A coarse kind of worsted sewing-thread, sold in balls. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**carpholite** (kär'fō-lit), *n.* [Also written *carpholite*; *< Gr. káppos*, a dry stalk, straw (*< káppos*, dry up, wither), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and manganese, occurring in delicate radiating tufts of a straw-yellow color at the Bohemian tin-mines.

**carphologia** (kär'fō-lō'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. káppologia*, a gathering of dry sticks (or bits of wool, etc.), *< káppos*, straw, dry sticks, bits of wool, etc., + *λέγειν*, gather, pluck.] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking at the bedclothes in sickness; *focicillation*.

**carphology** (kär-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. carphologie* = *Sp. carphologia* = *Pg. carphologia*, *< NL. carphologia*: see *carphologia*.] Same as *carphologia*.

**Carphophis** (kär'fō-fis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. káppos*, a small dry body, + *φίς*, a serpent.] A genus of small harmless worm-like serpents, of the family *Calamariidae*, containing the common worm-snake of the United States, *C. amana*, formerly called *Celuta amana*.

**carphosiderite** (kär'fō-sid'e-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. káppos*, straw, + *σίδηρος*, of iron, *< σίδηρος*, iron.] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in straw-yellow incrustations.

**carpi**, *n.* Plural of *carpus*.

**carpid** (kär'pid), *n.* [= *F. carpidie*, *< NL. carpidium*, *< Gr.* as if *\*kapridion*, dim. of *καπρός*, fruit.] Same as *carpel*.

**carpidium** (kär-pid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *carpidia* (-i). [NL.: see *carpid*.] Same as *carpel*.

**carpincho** (kär-pin'chō), *n.* [Native name in Uruguay.] A name of the giant water-cavy or capibara.

**carping** (kär'ping), *n.* [*< ME. carpinge*; verbal *n.* of *carp*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Speech; talk; conversation.

Ther *carpinge* comynliche of conceill arisith.

*Richard the Redeless*, I. 87.

When thou seest any man drynyng  
That taketh hede of thy *carpyng*,  
Soon a-non thou seece thy tale,  
Whethur he drynke wyne or Ale.

*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

2. The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable criticism or censure.

Those . . . *carpyngs* . . . made as to the passage through

the Red Sea. *C. Leslie*, *Short Method with Deists*.

**carping** (kär'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *carp*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Faultfinding; over-critical. = *Syn. Caviling*, etc. See *captious*.

**carpingly** (kär'ping-li), *adv.* In a carping manner; captiously.

**carpintero** (kär-pin-tā'rō), *n.* [*Sp. pájaro carpintero*, woodpecker, lit. 'carpenter-bird'; *carpintero real*, the ivory-billed woodpecker, lit. 'royal carpenter': see *carpenter*.] A name of several species of woodpeckers in the southwestern United States, from their tapping and

boring wood. One of the commonest species to which the name is given is the California woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus*; another is the Gila woodpecker, *Centurus uropygialis*.

**Carpinus** (kär-pi'nus), *n.* [L., hornbeam.] A small genus of trees or tall shrubs belonging to the *Betulaceæ*. The species have deciduous leaves, like those of the beech, and hard tough wood, and are natives of Europe, the Levant, and North America. The hornbeam of Europe, *C. Betulus*, and the hornbeam or blue beech of the United States, *C. Caroliniana*, are small trees with heavy, very hard, and strong wood, which is sometimes used for levers, the handles of tools, cogs, etc.

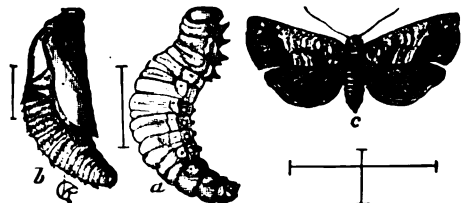
**carp-lice** (kär'lis), *n. pl.* A general name of the small parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice of the family *Argulidae*, forming with some authors a suborder *Branchiura*, by others referred to the *Branchiopoda*: so called because they infest carp or cyprinoid fishes.

**carpmeal**, *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. *carpet*.] A kind of coarse cloth formerly made in the north of England.

**carpo-**. [*< Gr. καρπο-*, combining form of *καρπός*, fruit: see *carp*<sup>1</sup>.] An element in certain compound words, meaning fruit.

**carpobalsamum** (kär-pō-bāl'sa-mum), *n.* [NL. (*> F. carpobalsame* = *Sp. Pg. It. carpobalsamo*), *< Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *βάλσαμον*, balsam.] 1. The dried fruit of *Balsamea Opobalsamum*, the bursaceous tree which yields balm of Gilead.—2. An aromatic volatile oil resembling oil of cloves, obtained from this fruit.

**Carpocapsa** (kär-pō-kap'sä), *n.* [NL. (*> Sp. carpocapsa*), *< Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *κάψις*, the act of devouring, *< κάπτειν*, gulp down, devour.] 1. A genus of tortricid moths, or lepidopterous



Jumping-seed Carpopaca (*C. saltitans*). a, larva; b, pupa; c, moth. (Cross and perpendicular lines show natural sizes.)

insects, of the family *Tortricidae*, whose larvae are highly destructive to fruit. *C. pomonana* or *pomonella* infests apples and pears wherever these are cultivated, depositing its eggs in the fruit as soon as it is set. Its larvae come to their full size in July, when the fruit is about two thirds grown, and then escape by boring their way to the outside. The larva of *C. saltitans* (West.), the jumping-seed carpopaca, infests the seed of a species of *Sebastiania*. When heat is applied, the motion of the larva within makes the seed jump; hence the name.

2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus.

**carpocephalum** (kär-pō-sef'a-lum), *n.*; pl. *carpocephala* (-lā). [NL., *< Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *Hepaticæ*, a cephalate structure upon which the spore-cases are borne.

*Carpocephalum* entire at margin, or nearly so.

*Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory*, II. 31.

**carpocerite** (kär-pos'e-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. καρπός*, the wrist, *carpus*, + *κέρα*, horn.] In *Crustacea*, that one of the joints of an antenna which is borne upon the ischiocerite.

**Carpocratian** (kär-pō-krā'shian), *n.* [= *F. Carpocratien*, *< Carpocrates*: see *def.*] A member of a sect of Gnostics of the second century, followers of Carpocrates or Carpocras of Alexandria. He taught the doctrine of metempsychosis and the preexistence of the soul, and maintained that the world was created by inferior spirits; that Jesus was the son of Joseph, and like other men, except that his soul was pure and steadfast; that he received from the Great First Cause special power to overcome the evils of the world through intimate recollection of his previous existence in an exalted state; and that in proportion as men attain to this recollection in their own case they are freed from the restraints of the moral law, faith and charity being the only necessary virtues.

**Carpodacus** (kär-pod'ä-kus), *n.* [NL. (J. J. Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *δάκος*, a bite, a sting, < *δάκναι*, bite.] An extensive genus of beautiful oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidae*; the purple finches or purple bull-



Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).

finches, species of which are found in both hemispheres. Some shade of red is the principal color of the males. The common European species is *C. erythrinus*; the common purple finch of the United States is *C. purpureus*; the burlin or house-finch of the southwestern United States is *C. frontalis*.

**Carpodectes** (kär-pō-dek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (O. Salvin, 1864), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *δέκτης*, a receiver, a beggar, < *δέχσθαι*, *δέκσθαι*, receive, take.] A genus of beautiful tropical American birds, of the subfamily *Cotinginae*, the type of which is *C. nitidus* of Costa Rica.

**carpogenic** (kär-pō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *-γενής*, producing (see *-genous*), + *-ic*.] In bot., fruit-producing: applied to a cell, or system of cells, in the red algae, which develops after fertilization into carpospores or indirectly gives rise to them.

**carpogenous** (kär-pōj'e-nus), *a.* [As *carpogeno* + *-ous*.] In bot., producing fruit: same as *carpogenic*.

One or more of the cells termed *carpogenous* cells divide. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 425.

**carpogon, carpogone** (kär'pō-gon, -gōn), *n.* Same as *carpogonium*.

**carpogonium** (kär-pō-gō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *carpogonia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gony*.] In bot., the cell in the female organ of the *Rhodophyceae* which is fertilized and gives rise, indirectly, to the carpospores. It is still further distinguished from similar bodies in other *Algae* by remaining in connection with its tissues and retaining the original cell-wall.

**carpelite** (kär'pō-lit), *n.* [= F. *carpolithe* = Sp. *carpolito* = Pg. *carpolithos*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil fruit. Also *carpolith*.

**carpological** (kär-pō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *carpology* + *-ical*. Cf. F. *carpologique* = Sp. *carpológico*.] Pertaining to carpology. *Baifour*.

I trust that in the sequel the critical botanist will excuse me for having neglected the strict terminology of carpological science, and made no distinction between seeds and fruits. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 603.

**carpologist** (kär-pol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *carpology* + *-ist*.] One who studies or treats of carpology.

**carpology** (kär-pol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *carpologie* = Sp. *carpología* = It. *carpologia*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That division of botany which relates to the structure of fruits in general.

**carpometaacarpal** (kär'pō-met-ä-kär'pal), *a.* [< *carpus* + *metacarpus* + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the carpus and to the metacarpus: as, the *carpometaacarpal* articulation.

**carpopedal** (kär-pō-ped'al), *a.* [= F. *carpopédal*, < NL. *carpus*, carpus, + L. *pes* (ped-) = E. *foot*.] Affecting both the hands (or wrists) and the feet.—**Carpopedal spasm.** (a) Spasm of the feet and hands, occurring in children in *laryngismus stridulus* and in other diseases. (b) *Laryngismus stridulus*. [Rare.] See *laryngismus*.

**Carpophaga** (kär-pōf'ä-gä), *n.* [NL. (P. J. Selby, 1835) (> Sp. *carpófago*), < Gr. *καρπός*, living on fruit, < *καρπός*, fruit, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] 1. A genus of fruit-pigeons, giving name to a subfamily *Carpophaginae*.—2. pl. A group of fruit-eating marsupial mammals, consisting chiefly of the phalangists or *Phalangistidae*. Owen, 1839.

**carpophagous** (kär-pōf'ä-gus), *a.* [< *Carpophaga* + *-ous*. Cf. F. *carpophage*, *carpophagous*.] Fruit-eating; frugivorous; specifically, of or pertaining (a) to the genus of pigeons of which *Carpophaga* is the type; (b) to the marsupial *Carpophaga*.

The typical group of the *carpophagous* marsupials is that of the *Phalangistidae* or phalangiers.

*Nicolson, Manual of Zool.*, p. 638.

**Carpophilus** (kär-pōf'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (F. *carphile*, a., fruit-loving), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidae*, having a bilobed labrum, 11-jointed antennae with a 3-jointed oval club, legs moderate, tibiae widening at tip, dilated tarsi, simple claws, and 2 or 3 dorsal segments beyond the elytra. *C. hemipterus* is a small species of wide geographical distribution.

**carphore** (kär'pō-för), *n.* [= F. *carphore* = Sp. *carpóforo*, < NL. *carpophorum*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] In bot., the prolongation of the floral axis which bears the carpels of some compound fruits, as in *Geranium* and many *Umbelliferae*. It is sometimes applied, but less properly, to any stipe supporting an ovary, as in the *Cappariaceae*.

**carphyl** (kär'pō-fl), *n.* [= F. *carphylle*, < NL. *carpophyllum*, < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit (see *carp*), + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In bot., same as *carpel*.

**carpodite** (kär-pōp'ō-dit), *n.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist, carpus, + *-πίτις* (pod-) = E. *foot*.] In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of a developed endopodite, between the meropodite and the propodite. *Milne-Edwards*. See cut under *endopodite*.

**carpoditic** (kär-pōp'ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *carpodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a carpodite. *Huxley*.

**carpospore** (kär'pō-spör), *n.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *σπόρά*, seed.] One of the spores in red algae (*Florideae*) that are produced in the cystocarp as a result of sexual fertilization.

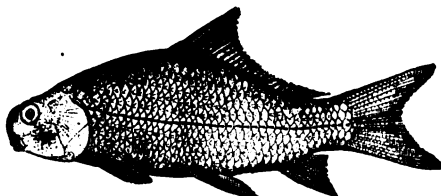
The cystocarpic spores, or *carpospores*, are always pyriform and undivided, and accompanied by paraphyses. *Farlow, Marine Algae*, p. 178.

**Carpospores** (kär-pō-spō-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *carpospore* + *-ae*.] In bot., a proposed division of thallophytes in which sexual reproduction takes place, the product of fertilization being a number of spores (carpospores or ascospores), usually within an envelop, the whole forming a sporocarp (cystocarp). It includes the *Florideae* among algae, and according to some authors the *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes* among fungi.

**carpostome** (kär'pō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In bot., a narrow opening formed in the cortex of the frond of some algae, by which the cystocarp discharges its spores.

The cystocarps discharge their spores through *carpostomes* or narrow canals formed in the cortex of the fronds. *Farlow, Marine Algae*, p. 144.

**carp-sucker** (kär'puk'sēr), *n.* A catostomid fish of the subfamily *Ictiobinae*, having a small



Carp-sucker (*Ictiobus carpio*).

mouth protractile downward, and narrow pharyngeal bones with numerous thin teeth. The species attain a large size, and abound in the Mississippi valley and Great Lake region; one, *Carpoides cyprinus*, also occurs in the Atlantic watershed. They superficially resemble the European carp, and are sometimes called *carp*; they are also known as *buffalo-fish*.

**carpus** (kär'pus), *n.*; pl. *carpi* (-pi). [NL. (> F. *carpe* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpo*), < Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist.] 1. The wrist, wrist-joint, or carpal articulation; the proximal segment of the manus or hand, corresponding to the tarsus of the foot; the joint by which the hand or distal division of the fore limb is connected with the forearm. Thus, in a horse, the so-called "knee" is the carpus.—2. Especially the carpal bones or carpalia, collectively considered; a number of small irregularly nodular bones intervening between the bones of the antebrachium and those

of the metacarpus, and constituting the proximal division of the skeleton of the manus or hand. In man the carpus consists of 8 bones in 2 rows of 4 each, viz.: In the proximal row from the radial to the ulnar side, the scaphoid, semi-lunar, cuneiform, and pisiform; in the distal row, the trapezium, trapezoid, magnum, and unciform. In other vertebrates the number of bones varies much; in birds the free carpals are normally reduced to two. See *hand*. 3. In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of the normally 7-jointed leg, between the meros and the propodos.—4. In *entom.*, a name sometimes applied to the pterostigma or colored spot on the anterior edge of the wings in many insects.



Right Carpus of a Chelonian (*Chelydra*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the carpal bones. R, radius; U, ulna. The proximal series are: r, radiale; u, ulnare; t, intermedium; c, centrale; t-s, the five carpalia, or distal carpals, known as carpalia I, carpalia II, etc.; t-v, the corresponding metacarpals.

**carquaise** (kär-kāz'), *n.* [F., also *carcaise*: see *carcass*.] An annealing-arch used in the manufacture of plate-glass. *E. H. Knight*.

**carquenett**, *n.* See *carcanet*.

**Carracesque**, *a.* See *Caraccesque*.

**carrack**, *n.* See *carack*.

**carrageen, carragheen** (kar'ā-gēn), *n.* [From *Carragheen*, near Waterford in Ireland, where it abounds.] A marine alga very common on rocks and stones on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a very variable weed, with a flat dichotomously branching frond of a deep purple-brown color and of a cartilaginous texture. When dried and exposed to sunlight it becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as *Irish moss*, and is used for making soups, blanc-mange, size, etc. Also spelled *carrageen*, *carraghen*, *carrigean*.

**carrageenin** (kar-ā-gē'nin), *n.* [< *carrageen* + *-in*.] The mucilaginous constituent of carrageen, represented by some chemists under the formula  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ , and, like starch, sugar, etc., appearing to be a carbohydrate. Also *caragenin*, *lichinin*.

**carragheen**, *n.* See *carrageen*.

**carrainet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *carrian*.

**carrallit**, *n.* An old form of *carrot*.

**Carrarese** (kar-ā-rēs' or -rēz'), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Carrara in Italy.

Obstacles were thrown in Michelangelo's way, and the hostility of the Carrarese workmen was excited against him. *C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture*, p. 276, note.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Carrara.

**carriati**, *n.* A former spelling of *carat*.

**carriaway**, *n.* See *caraway*.

**carriwitchet**, *n.* See *carriwitchet*.

**carre<sup>1</sup>, carre<sup>2</sup>**, etc. See *car<sup>1</sup>*, etc.

**carré** (ka-rā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *carrer*, make square: see *quadrate*.] A vegetable tracing-paper, in size 18 by 22 inches.

**carreau** (ka-rō'), *n.*; pl. *carreaux* (-rōz'). [F., < OF. *carrel*: see *carrel<sup>1</sup>*, *quarrel<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A dart; a quarrel.—2. An old French game, similar to bowls. *Strutt*.—3. A square of glass, especially a small one, used in ornamental glazing.

**carrel<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [OF. *carrel*, also *quarrel* (> ME. *quarrel*, E. *quarrel<sup>2</sup>*), later *carreau*, *quarreau*, F. *carreau* = Pr. *carrel* = OCat. *quadrel* = Sp. *cuadrillo* = It. *quadrillo*, < ML. *quadrillus*, a square tile, a dart: see *quarrel<sup>2</sup>*. Cf. *carlet*.] Same as *quarrel<sup>2</sup>*.

**carrel<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [Also *carrell*, *carell*; origin obscure.] A mixed fabric of silk and worsted used in the sixteenth century. *Fairholt*.

**carrel<sup>3</sup>** (kar'el), *n.* Same as *carol<sup>2</sup>*.

**carrelage** (kar'el-āj), *n.* [F., < OF. *carrel*, a square, pane (see *carrel<sup>1</sup>*), + *-age*.] Tiling in general; specifically, the decorated tiling in terra-cotta in use in the middle ages for floors and the like, and imitated in modern times. See *tile*, and *encaustic tile*, under *encaustic*.

**carrell<sup>1</sup>** (kar'el), *n.* Same as *carol<sup>2</sup>*.

**carriable** (kar'i-ā-bl), *a.* [< *carry* + *-able*.] Capable of being carried. *Sherwood*.

**carriage** (kar'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carriage*, < ME. *carriage*, burden, baggage, transport, < OF. *carriage*, *charriage*, mod. F. *charriage* (> Pg. *carruagem*, a carriage, cart, = It. *carrigato*, baggage; ML. *cariagium*, act or price of transporting), < *carier*, carry: see *carry*. The concrete sense of 'vehicle' is partly due to *caroche*, q. v.] 1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying.

Fill that thy spone, lest in the carriage

It went beside, while we were not commendable.

*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The carriage of sounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The Streets be appointed and set forth very commodious and handsome, both for carriage, and also against the winds.

*Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), li. 2. Specifically—2. The carrying of goods, persons, etc.; the business of transportation.

I then affirm that, if in time of war our business had the good fortune to increase, and at the same time a large, nay the largest proportion of carriage had been engrossed by neutral nations, it ought not in itself to have been considered as a circumstance of distress.

*Burke, Late State of Nation.*

3†. That which is carried; goods transported; load; burden; freight; baggage.

After those days we took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem.

David left his carriage in the hand of the keeper of the carriage.

The merchants of Constantinople advised me . . . to by uncoerced carter of mine own (such as the Russians carry their skins in), and to put all our carriages, which I would daylie take out, into them.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 94.

The coachman rashly driving on, Till coach and carriage both are quite o'orthrown.

*Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy*, iii. 1.

4. In Scots law, the service of a horse and cart.—5. The price or expense of carrying.

The carriage of letters will be very cheap.

*Addison, The Newspaper.*

6. That which is used for carrying or transporting, especially on or over a solid surface. (a) A wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of persons.

A landau drove up, a magnificent yellow carriage.

*Thackeray, Pendennis*, xxvi.

(b) A wheeled stand or support: commonly in composition: as, a gun-carriage, a block-carriage for mortars, etc. See gun-carriage.

Six 6-in. 44-ton broadside guns, mounted on Vauvasseur carriages.

*Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8895.

(c) Any part of a machine which carries another part: as, the carriage of a mule-spinner, a shafting, a type-writer, etc. (d) That part of the frame of the old hand printing-press which supported and carried the form of types on the bed (or coffin, as it was then called), in its movement to and from the platen or impressing surface. Hand-presses are now made without carriage-frames, and with ribs running in grooved rails. (e) In carp., the timber-frame which supports the steps of a wooden stair. (f) The straps or bands by which the sword was hung from the waist-belt in the sixteenth century. See *hanger*.

*Ham.* What call you the carriages? . . .

*Ostr.* The carriages, sir, are the hangers.

*Ham.* The phrase would be more german to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides. *Shak., Hamlet*, v. 2.

7†. The act of carrying or taking from an enemy; conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that by the carriage . . . of that the other cities would . . . be yielded.

*Knolles, Hist. Turks.*

8†. Tax; imposition.

By pryvey ravyens or by comune tributs or carriages.

*Chaucer, Boethius*, i. prose 4.

9. The manner of carrying or managing one's person; hence, behavior; conduct; deportment; manners.

A sad face, a reverend carriage, a slow tongue.

*Shak., T. N.*, iii. 4.

This afternoon Mr. Waith was with me, and did tell me much concerning the Chest, which I am resolved to look into; and I perceive he is sensible of Sir W. Batten's carriage; and is pleased to see any thing work against him.

*Pepys, Diary*, i. 308.

But, sir, your air is noble—something so liberal in your carriage, with so penetrating an eye, and so bewitching a smile!

*Sheridan, The Duenna*, li. 2.

10†. The act or manner of carrying out business; management.

The violent carriage of it Will clear, or end, the business.

*Shak., W. T.*, iii. 1.

They observed in the sachem much state, great command over his men, and marvellous wisdom in his answers and the carriage of the whole treaty.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England*, i. 229.

11†. Bearing; import; tenor; meaning.

The Hebrew text hath no other carriage.

*Time's Storehouse*, p. 112.

As, by the same cov'nant

And carriage of the article design'd,

His [moieties] fell to Hamlet. *Shak., Hamlet*, i. 1.

Well, now you know the carriage of the business,

Your constancy is all that is required.

*B. Jonson, Volpone*, iv. 2.

12. In equity practice, control or conduct. It implies the priority of right to go forward with a proceeding in the prosecution of which others also are interested.

The party which is entrusted with the execution of the *dedimus* is said to have the carriage of the commission, and if the first commission is lost by reason of the default or neglect of the party who had the carriage of it, the carriage of the second will be given to the adverse party.

*D. G. Lubé.*

13. A drain; a furrow cut for the purpose of carrying off water. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]—14. A customary dry measure used for lime, consisting of 64 heaped bushels.—Composite car-

riage, a railway-carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third: in use in England and on the continent of Europe.—Motor carriage, an automobile carriage.—Sea-coast carriage, a carriage for supporting heavy guns, used on the seaboard. These carriages are not used for transportation.—State carriage, the carriage of a prince or sovereign, used when he appears publicly in state.—*Syn. 9. Deportment, De-meanor, etc.* See *behavior*.

carriageable (kar'aj-a-bl), a. [*< carriage + -able*.] 1. Capable of being conveyed in a carriage or carriages.—2. Passable by carriages.

We drove on for some distance over an old Roman road, as carriageable as when it was built.

*Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 232.

carriage-bridge (kar'aj-brij), n. *Milit.*, a bridge made to be moved on wheels, for use in attacking fortifications.

carriage-company (kar'aj-kum'pa-ni), n. People who keep their carriages; persons wealthy enough to pay visits, etc., in their own carriages.

There is no phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as "seeing a great deal of carriage-company."

*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ix.

carriage† (kar'ajd), a. [*< carriage, n., 9, + -ed*.] Behaved; mannered. See *carriage*, 9.

A fine lady, . . . very well carriage† and mighty discreet.

*Pepys, Diary*, June 14, 1664.

carriage-free (kar'aj-fré), a. Free of charge for carriage.

carriage-guard (kar'aj-gärd), n. A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore wheel rubs when the carriage is turned.

carriage-lock (kar'aj-lok), n. A brake for a carriage. *E. H. Knight.*

carriage-piece (kar'aj-pés), n. In carp., one of the slanting pieces on which the steps of a wooden staircase are laid.

carriage-spring (kar'aj-spring), n. A spring fitted to the gearing of a carriage. The term is applied especially to fine springs used on light vehicles, as distinguished from wagon-springs and car-springs. When of metal they are usually classed as elliptical and C springs, the two kinds being combined and used in a great variety of ways. Wood is used for springs in the side-bar system of suspension and in the buckboard, and is sometimes combined in both cases with steel springs. See *side-bar* and *buckboard*.

carriageway (kar'aj-wä), n. The part of a road, street, or bridge intended to be used by wheeled vehicles; a roadway.

In 1845 the area of the carriage-way of the city was estimated at 418,000 square yards.

*Mayhew.*

carriboo, n. See *caribou*.

carrick<sup>1</sup> (kar'ik), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. The ball or block of wood used in the game of shinty.—2. The game of shinty. [*Scotch.*]

carrick<sup>2</sup> (kar'ik), n. See *carack*.

carrick-bend (kar'ik-bend), n. *Naut.*, a particular kind of knot for joining two cables or hawsers.

carrick-bitt (kar'ik-bit), n. *Naut.*, one of the bitts which support the windlass.

carried (kar'id), p. a. 1. So abstracted as to lose the power of attention to matters at hand.—2. In an impaired state of mind; not in full possession of one's mental powers, as an effect of fever.

He [David Deans] was heard to mutter something about national defections, right-hand extremes, and left-hand fallings-off; but, as May Hettly observed, his head was carried at the time.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xlix.

3. Elevated in mind; transported with joy or some other strong emotion; beside one's self. [Obsolete or Scotch in these uses.]

They lose their own souls, whilst covetously carried.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 593.

\* carrier<sup>1</sup> (kar'i-ér), n. [Early mod. E. also *carryer, carryar, carrier*, < ME. *caryare*; < *carry + -er*.] 1. One who or that which carries or conveys; in *pathol.*, a person in apparent health who harbors, without injury to himself, the germs of some infectious disease, as typhoid fever, cholera, or diphtheria, these germs being constantly given off in the excretions and liable to contaminate food or water and so cause disease in other persons. Also called *bacilli-carrier* and *bacteria-carrier*. Specifically—2. One who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons. The law distinguishes between *common carriers* and *private or special carriers*. One who carries not as a business, but only on occasion by special agreement, is termed a *private or special carrier*. One who holds himself out as a carrier, inviting the employment of the public generally, is a *common carrier*. He is bound to serve without favoritism all who desire to employ him, and is liable for the safety of goods intrusted to him, except by losses from the act of God or from public enemies, or unless special exemption has been agreed upon; and in respect to the safety of passengers carried he is liable for injuries which he

might have prevented by special care. The most familiar classes of common carriers are railroad companies, stage-coach proprietors, expressmen, truckmen, ship-owners, steamboat-lines, lightermen, and ferrymen. The special rules of liability which the law, for reasons of public policy, imposes on common carriers have not been applied in their full extent to the business of drovers, owners of tow-boats, log-drivers, and others who do not literally carry the property intrusted to them; nor are telegraph companies deemed common carriers in respect to the messages they transmit.

3. A carrier-pigeon.—4†. One who manages or arranges affairs.

A master of the duel, a carrier of the differences.

*B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.*

5. In *mach.*: (a) A piece of iron fixed by a set-screw on the end of a shaft or spindle to be turned in a lathe, or to a mandrel on which a round object is driven for the purpose of being turned; a lathe-dog. A projection in the center-chuck or face-plate drives the carrier around. (b) The distributing-roller of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.* (c) A roller between the drum and the feeding-rollers of a scribbling-machine, for spinning wool. *E. H. Knight.* (d) In a braiding-machine, a spool- or bobbin-holder which follows in a curved path intersecting the paths of other bobbins, and so lays up the thread into a braid. *E. H. Knight.* (e) A hoist, as the mold-carrier in sugar-works. (f) Part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun. See *carrier-ring*.—6. An oyster that will bear transportation well. [*U. S.*].—Barbary carrier. Same as *barb3*, 2.—Carrier's sauce, poor man's sauce. See *sauce*.

carrier<sup>2</sup>, n. and v. An old spelling of *career*.

carrier-bird (kar'i-ér-bérd), n. Same as *carrier-pigeon*.

As light as carrier-birds in air.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam*, xxv.

\* carrier-pigeon (kar'i-ér-pij'on), n. A pigeon of a particular breed trained to convey from one place to another written messages tied to the neck or wing, or more commonly to the leg. The destination of the message must be some point near the pigeon's home, whither it will fly back from any place to which it has been carried; hence it is also called the *homing-pigeon*. The distance from which it will return to its home, when in perfect condition, may be a thousand miles or more.

Prayer is Innocence's friend; and willingly fleeth incessant 'Twixt the earth and the sky, the carrier-pigeon of heaven.

*Longfellow, Children of the Lord's Supper.*

carrier-ring (kar'i-ér-ring), n. A steel ring for supporting the breech-screw of a steel field-piece when it is withdrawn from its position in the breech and is swung round to open the breech for loading.

The stops, which are fitted into the carrier-ring . . . and hold the plug when the carrier-ring is swung back.

*Report of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.*, 1884, p. 612.

carrier-shell (kar'i-ér-shel), n. A name of shells of the family *Phoridae*, as *Xenophora conchylophora*, given because they attach to themselves foreign bodies, as shells, stones, and corals. Also called *conchologist* and *mineralogist*.

carrikt, carriket, n. Middle English forms of *carack*.

carrion (kar'i-on), n. and a. [*< ME. carion, caryon*, also *caroin, caroyne, carayne, caraigne, caren*, etc., < OF. *caroigne, charoigne, carongne*, F. *carogne* = Pr. *caronha* = Sp. *carroña* = It. *carogna*, < ML. *caronia*, a carcass, < L. *caro*, flesh; see *carnal*.] 1. n. 1†. A dead body; a corpse; a carcass; flesh.

The chirche schal haue my careyne and kepe mi bones.

*Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 84.

They did eat the dead carrions and one another soon after.

*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a carrion lies.

*Sir W. Temple.*

Hence—2. A mere carcass: used of a living person, as a term of contempt.

That foolish carrion, Mistress Quickly.

*Shak., M. W. of W.*, iii. 3.

Yon island carrions, desperate of their bones, Ill-favour'dly become the morning field.

*Shak., Hen. V.*, iv. 2.

3. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.

As one

That smells a foul-flesh'd agaric in the holt, And deems it carrion of some woodland thing.

*Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*



Carrick-bend.



Carrier-shell (*Xenophora conchylophora*).



II.† a. Dead and putrefying, as a carcass.

*Carrion* men groaning for burial. *Shak.*, J. C., III. 1.

\* **carrion-beetle** (kar'i-on-bē'tl), *n.* A necrophagous coleopter; a beetle that feeds upon or deposits its eggs in carrion.

**carrion-crow** (kar'i-on-kro'), *n.* 1. The common crow of Europe, *Corvus corone*: so called because it often feeds on carrion. See cut under *crow*.—2. The urubu or black vulture of America, *Catharista atrata*, a common bird of the southern United States, resembling the turkey-buzzard, and feeding entirely upon carrion.—3. The common crow of America, *Corvus americanus*.—4. A name of the European rook, *Corvus frugilegus*.

**carrion-feeder** (kar'i-on-fē'dēr), *n.* An animal that feeds upon carrion: said especially of vultures and caracaras. *Darwin*.

**carrion-flower** (kar'i-on-flou'ēr), *n.* A name given to various plants the flowers of which have an offensive carrion-like odor, especially to species of the genus *Stapelia* and to *Smilax herbacea*.

**carrion-hawk** (kar'i-on-hāk), *n.* A hawk or other bird of prey that feeds upon carrion; one of the *Cathartidae* or *Polyborinae*, as a condor, turkey-vulture, or caracara. *Darwin*.

**carrion-vulture** (kar'i-on-vul'tūr), *n.* A vulture that feeds on carrion; especially, an American vulture of the family *Cathartidae*: as, "condors, like other carrion-vultures," *Darwin*.

\* **carritch** (kar'ieh), *n.* [Also written *caritch*, and in quasi-plural form *caritches*, a humorous perversion of *catechism*, *q. v.*] A catechism. [Scotch.]

**carriwitchet** (kar'i-wich-et), *n.* [Also spelled *carrawitchet*, *caruwitchet*, *carwichet*, prob., like *carritch*, a humorous perversion of *catechism*, *q. v.*] An absurd question; a quibble; a conundrum; a pun; a piece of jocular or facetiousness. [Obsolete or rare.]

A bare clinch will serve the turn; a *carwitchet*, a quarter-quibble, or a pun. *Dryden*, *The Wild Gallant*, I. 1.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, etc., besides *carwichets*, clenches, and quibbles. *Butler*.

Sir John had always his budget full of puns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets*. *Arbuthnot*.

Fun, pun, conundrum, *carriwitchet*.

*Garrick*, *Correspondence*, etc., II. 298.

**carro** (kär'ō), *n.* [It., prop. a cart-load: see *carl*.] A wine measure of Italy, varying from 130 United States gallons to nearly twice this volume.

**carroccio** (ka-roch'io), *n.* [It., a car, carriage, coach, aug. of *carro*, a car: see *caroche* and *carl*.] The car of war, on which the standard was borne into battle, peculiar to the Italian republics of the middle ages.

The *carroccio*, or "great car," that bore the standard of the commune, was a symbol of independence widely in use among the free cities of Italy. Its invention is ascribed to Eriberto, Archbishop of Milan in the eleventh century.

C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 110.

**carrock**, *n.* See *carack*.

**carroll**, *n.* See *caroll*, *carol*<sup>2</sup>.

**carrollite** (kar'ō-lit), *n.* [Cf. *Carroll* (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A sulphide of copper and cobalt obtained from Carroll county, Maryland.

**carron**, *n.* and *v.* See *carom*.

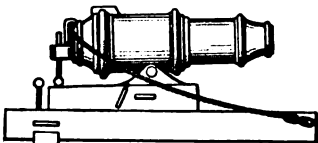
**carronade** (kar-ō-nād'), *n.* [Cf. *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made, + -ade<sup>1</sup>, as in *grenade*, etc.; hence *F. caronade* = Sp. *Pg. caronada*.] A short piece of ordnance having a large caliber and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar.

**carron-oil** (kar'ōn-oil), *n.* A limiment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water: so called from being much used for burns at the Carron Iron Works in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

**cartoon**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *caroon*.

**cartoon**<sup>2</sup> (ka-rōn'), *n.* [Also in corrupt form *carome*; prob. < OF. *carron*, *F. charron*, < ML. *caro(n)-* for \**carro(n)-*, a wagon-maker, cartwright, prob. also (like the similar *L. carpentarius*, a wagon-maker: see *carpenter*) a cart-driver, < *L. carrus*, a car, cart: see *carl*.] A license from the lord mayor of London to keep a cart. *Wharton*.

**carronet**, *n.* See *caroche*.



Carronade.

\* **carrot** (kar'ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carot*, *carote*; = G. *carotte*, *karotte*, < F. *carote*, now *carotte* = It. *carota*, < L. *carota*, prob. < Gr. *καρωτόν*, a carrot.] 1. The common name of plants of the umbelliferous genus *Daucus*, the best-known species, *D. Carota*, yielding in cultivation the vegetable of the same name. It is a native of Europe and northern Asia, and was used as a vegetable in early times. The wild carrot is the same species growing spontaneously in the fields, where it becomes a noxious weed with a small and tough white root. The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant. The native carrot of Australia is *D. brachiatus*. See cut under *Daucus*.

2. The tap-root of *Daucus Carota*, cultivated for the table and for cattle. There are numerous varieties, differing much in size and shape. The grated root is used in poultices for ulcers, and the juice for the coloring of butter.

3. A solid round piece of rock, cut out in a hole made by a machine-drill: called in the United States, and often in England, a *core*.—4. *pl.* Rolls of tobacco formed by placing the moist prepared leaves together in large handfuls, and winding about them grasses or strips of dry fibrous wood, thus partially consolidating the leaves, so that they require only to be ground, or rasped and sifted, to make the finest and purest snuff, called *rappee*.—5. *pl.* [From the resemblance of color.] Yellowish-red hair on a human being. [Slang.]—*Candy or Cretan carrot*, the *Athamanta Cretensis*, an umbelliferous species of the Levant, the seeds of which have properties similar to those of *Daucus Carota*.—*Deadly carrot*, the *Thapsia Garganica*, an umbellate of southern Europe, an acrid irritant, formerly used in plasters for the relief of rheumatic and other local pains.—*Oil of carrot*, a volatile oil, whose composition is not known with certainty, obtained in small quantity by distilling the roots of carrots with water.

\* **carrot** (kar'ot), *v. t.* [Cf. *carrot*, *n.*, the oil of carrot being one of the preparations used for this purpose.] Among furriers, to dress, as a pelt, by rubbing a preparation into it designed to preserve it from the ravages of insects.

Staple furs . . . dressed, *carroted*, and cut from the skin. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 837.

**carrotiness** (kar'ot-i-nes), *n.* [Cf. *carrot* + -ness.] The condition of being of a carrot or reddish-yellow color; especially, this condition of the hair.

**carrot-tree** (kar'ot-trē), *n.* A curious woody, umbelliferous plant, *Mclanoselinum edule*, found only upon the uninhabited islands lying southeast of Madeira, on high cliffs overhanging the sea. The roots are sometimes used for food in case of need by temporary sojourners upon the islands.

**carroty** (kar'ot-i), *a.* [Cf. *carrot* + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Like a carrot in color: an epithet given to yellowish or reddish hair.

**carrousel** (kar'ō-zel), *n.* [F.] 1. See *carousal*<sup>2</sup>, 1.—2. A merry-go-round (which see). Also written *carousal*, *carousel*.

**carrow**<sup>1</sup> (kar'ō), *n.* [Cf. Ir. and Gael. *carach*, cunning, deceitful, < *car*, a twist, turn, trick.] In Ireland, one who wandered about and made his living by cards and dice; a strolling gamester. *Spenser*.

**carrow**<sup>2</sup> (kar'ō), *n.* [Cf. *caruca*, *carue*.] An ancient Irish subdivision of land.

The Ceathran-hadh, *carrow* or quarter. *W. K. Sullivan*, O'Curry.

**cart-swallow**, *n.* See *car-swallow*.

**cartuca**, *n.* See *caruca*.

**cartucage**, *n.* See *carucage*.

**cartucate**, *n.* See *carucate*.

**carry** (kar'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *carried*, ppr. *carrying*. [Early mod. E. also *carrie*, *cary*, *carie*, < ME. *carien*, < OF. *carier*, *caroier* (> F. *charrier*, also *charroyer*) = Pr. *carregar* = OCat. *carrejar* = OSp. *carrear* = It. *carreggiare* (ML. *carriicare*, *carrie*, orig. transport in a vehicle, < L. *carrus* (> OF. *car*, etc.), a cart, car: see *carl*. Hence, from ML. *carriicare*, ult. E. *carriicate*, *carik*, *cargo*, *charge*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To bear or convey from a starting-point, or in going; take along or transport by the use of physical strength or means; move or cause to be moved along with one: as, to *carry* a cane in the hand, or goods in a ship.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away. *Pa.* xlix. 17.

They will *carry* their riches upon the shoulders of young asses. *Isa.* xxx. 6.

Nay, daughter, *carry* the wine in; we will drink within. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 1.

2. To be the means of conveying; serve as the vehicle of, or as a transporting or transmitting agency for: as, a ship or a wagon *carries* goods to market; the wind *carried* the ship out of her course; the atmosphere *carries* sounds.

Her own feet shall *carry* her afar off to sojourn. *Isa.* xlii. 7.

I must *carry* her word quickly. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., III. 5.

We shall probably not be far wrong in saying that the Thames *carries* down to the sea, every year, 14 million cubic feet of solid matter. *Huxley*, *Physiol.*, p. 148.

3. To lead or conduct in going; escort, urge, or drive along: as, to *carry* off a friend, or a squad of prisoners.

And he *carried* away all his cattle. *Gen.* xxi. 18.

Why hast thou dealt thus with us, to *carry* us forth out of Egypt? *Ex.* xiv. 11.

I *carried* him home to dinner with me. *Smollett*, *Roderick Random*, lxviii.

4. To lead or project in a specified direction, physically or mentally; direct or continue to or toward some point in space, time, or contemplation: as, to *carry* forward a line of survey, or an undertaking; he *carried* his history, or his readers, back to the remotest times; he *carried* his theory to its logical result.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*.

War was to be diverted from Greece by being *carried* into Asia. *Mitford*.

Nothing short of a miracle could *carry* far the improvements which have been attempted and in part begun. *Brougham*.

Like all beliefs found successful in one subject, it was *carried* over into another. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, I. 143.

Hence—5. To impel; drive: as, the gale *carried* the fleet out of its course.—6. To put or place forward; transfer to an advanced position or stage: as, to *carry* a case into court, or up to the supreme court; in adding, we set down the units and *carry* the tens (that is, transfer them to the next column in advance).—7. To conduct; manage: often with an indefinite *it*: as, to *carry* matters with a high hand; he *carried* it bravely: archaic, except with *on*: as, to *carry* on business. See phrases below.

Will the elephant Ajax *carry* it thus? *Shak.*, T. and C., II. 2.

We have *carried* the business nobly. *Middleton* (and others), *The Widow*, I. 2.

He being reconciled the day before, all things were *carried* very lovingly amongst all.

*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 91.

8. To bear to a consummation; conduct to a desired or a successful issue; gain or achieve by management: as, to *carry* a legislative measure, or an election; to *carry* out one's purpose.

I look by her means for a reformation, And such a one, and such a rare way *carried*, That all the world shall wonder at. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Valentinian*, I. 2.

You must either *carry* the Bill, or make it as clear as day that you have done all in your power to do so. *Sydney Smith*, *To the Countess Grey*.

9. To gain by effort or contest; gain possession or control of; succeed in gaining or taking; take or win from or as from an enemy; capture: as, to *carry* a fortress by assault; to *carry* a district in an election; to *carry* off a prize.

Gonsalvo, availing himself of these friendly dispositions, pushed forward his successes, *carrying* one stronghold after another. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 2.

The Republicans had *carried* the country upon an issue in which ethics were more distinctly and visibly mingled with politics than usual. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 157.

Hence—10. To succeed in electing: as, to *carry* a candidate. [Eng.]—11. To lead or draw mentally; transport, urge, or impel the mind of; influence to a course of action, thought, or feeling: as, the speaker *carried* his audience with him; his passion *carried* him away or astray; he was *carried* out of himself.

Why doth thine heart *carry* thee away? *Job* xv. 12.

Ill-nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in punishing others. *Locke*.

12. To bear up and support, whether in motion or at rest; move, hold, or sustain the mass or weight of: as, to *carry* the body gracefully; he *carries* his wounded arm in a sling; the bridge *carries* a permanent load of so many tons; the wall cannot *carry* such a weight.

To *carry* up the body faire, is decent, and doth shew A comely grace in any one, Where ever he doth goe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 295.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

13. To bear, or bear about, as a fixed or inherent accompaniment, physical or moral; hold as an appurtenance, quality, or characteristic: as, he *carries* a bullet in his body; his opinions *carry* great weight.

No man hath . . . an attain but he *carries* some stain of it. *Shak.*, T. and C., I. 2.

The name  
Of friend's too narrow for him, and I want  
A word that carries more divinity.  
*Shirley, Love's Cruelty, l. 1.*  
In some vegetables we see something that carries a kind  
of analogy to sense. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

14. To hold or bear the charge of; keep in possession or on hand for disposal or management: as, to carry a large stock of goods; to carry stocks or bonds for a customer.—15. Reflexively, to behave; demean; deport. [Now rare in this sense, *bear* being used instead.]

He carried himself so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious.  
*Clarendon.*

16. To hold or entertain as an opinion; uphold. Divers other foul errors were discovered, which had been secretly carried by way of inquiry, but after were maintained by Mrs. Hutchinson and others.  
*Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 304.*

17. To bear up under; endure; undergo.  
Is it in the power  
Of flesh and blood to carry this, and live?  
*Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.*

Carry arms (*milit.*), an order to a company or regiment directing the musket or rifle to be held in the right hand, the barrel nearly vertical and resting in the hollow of the shoulder with the guard to the front, the arm hanging its full length near the body, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard, the stock just under the hammer being grasped by the remaining fingers, with the little finger resting on the hammer.—To carry a bone in the mouth. See *bone*.—To carry a scent, in fox-hunting, to follow the scent.—To carry away. (a) *Naut.*, to break off; as, the ship has carried away her jib-boom (that is, has broken it off). Also said of a rope or chain parted by violence.

A spar is carried away when it is broken or disabled.  
*Quadrant, Boat-Saller's Manual, p. 244.*

(b) Figuratively, to transport; absorb the attention of; lead astray or beyond bounds: as, to be carried away by music; his passion carried him away.

Carried away by the delusions of fancy, I almost imagine myself surrounded by the shades of the departed, and holding sweet converse with the worthies of antiquity.  
*Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 146.*

To carry a weather helm (*naut.*), to keep the helm, or have it kept, as a ship, a little to the windward side in steering a straight course, close-hauled.—To carry coals, to bear injuries; put up with an affront.

Gregory, o' my word, we'll not carry coals.  
*Shak., R. and J., l. 1.*

To carry coals to Newcastle, to take things to a place where they already abound, Newcastle being in a great coal-producing region; hence, to perform unnecessary labor; lose one's labor.—To carry it off, to bear out; face through; brazen a thing out.—To carry off. (a) To remove to a distance. (b) To kill: as, to be carried off by sickness.

This was followed by a fit of sickness, which had like to have carried her off last winter.  
*Steele, Tatler, No. 96.*

To carry on, to manage or be engaged in; continue to prosecute; keep in progress: as, to carry on husbandry or war; to carry on a person's business in his absence.

They endeavored in the War time to have Printed Monthly Transactions or Memoirs after the manner of ours in London; but could not carry them on above two Volumes or Years, for without great Correspondence this can hardly be done.  
*Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 78.*

To carry one's bat, in cricket, not to be put out: said of that one of the last two batsmen on one side who, though not put out, has to cease playing when his partner is put out.—To carry out. (a) To bear from within.

When I have said good-night for evermore,  
And you see me carried out from the threshold of the door.  
*Tennyson, May Queen, ll.*

(b) To prosecute to the end; bring to a consummation; accomplish; finish; execute: as, he carried out his purpose.—To carry the day, to be successful against opposition; triumph, as or as if in battle.

In the mind of a mental pathologist the progress of spiritualism, with its revived thirst for miracles, might awaken unpleasant recollections of the second century—the eve of the era when St. Gregory Thaumaturgus carried the day against the protests of the Roman Huxleys and Carpenters.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII, 475.*

To carry the house (*theat.*), to gain enthusiastic applause from all parts of the house; gain the favor or approval of all present.—To carry the wind, in the manege, to toss the nose as high as the ears: said of a horse.—To carry the world before one, to meet with uninterrupted success; be very successful in spite of opposition.

Gentlemen with broad chests and ambitious intentions do sometimes disappoint their friends by failing to carry the world before them.  
*George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ll. 4.*

To carry through, to support to the end; sustain or keep from falling or failing; accomplish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a bearer; be employed in transportation.

A horse cannot fetch, but only carry.  
*Shak., T. G. of V., III, l. 1.*

2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to carry well; when he lowers his head too much, he is said to carry low.

3. To act as a conductor; be a guiding or impelling agent.

Those flames of lusts which have come from hell, and carry thither.  
*Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 68.*

4. To propel a missile; exert propelling force: as, a gun or mortar carries well or ill.

If any man impute these victories of ours to the long-bow, as carrying further, piercing more strongly, and quicker of discharge than the French crossbow; my answer is ready.  
*Raleigh, in Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 71.*

5. To behave or deport one's self.

He carried so mutinously and seditiously, as that he was for the same, and for his turbulent carriage towards both magistrates and ministers, in the presence of the court, sentenced to find sureties for his good behaviour.  
*N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 203.*

6. In falconry, to fly away with the quarry: said of a hawk.—7. In hunting, to run on ground or hoar frost which sticks to the feet, as a hare.—8. To ride.

Thus in peryl, & payne, & pyles ful harde,  
Bi contrary carrye; this knyzt, tyl kryst-masse euen.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 734.*

To carry on. (a) *Naut.*, to continue carrying a large spread of canvas.

A vessel close hauled could have shown no more than a single close-reefed sail; but as we were going before it [the wind], we could carry on.  
*R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 386.*

(b) To conduct one's self in a wild, frolicsome, or thoughtless manner; riot; frolic. [Colloq.]

Master Jeremy carried on so and laughed.  
*R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 380.*

To fetch and carry. See *fetch*.

carry (kär'i), n.; pl. carries (-iz). [*carry, v.*]

1. Land which separates navigable waters and across which a canoe or other boat must be carried; a detour around obstructions in a stream; a portage.—2. The act of carrying a canoe or boat and its freight over land separating navigable waters, or around obstructions in a stream.—3. The motion of the clouds as they are carried by the wind; the clouds themselves thus carried; cloud-drift. [Scotch.]

The carry is now brisk from the west.  
*Caledonian Mercury.*

Hence.—4. The firmament or sky. [Scotch.]

Mirk and rainy is the night,  
No a starn in a' the carry.  
*Tannahill.*

5. A wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—6. In falconry, the manner in which a hawk flies away with the quarry.—7. The position of a weapon when the military command to carry arms is complied with: as, to bring a rifle to the carry.—8. In golf, the distance from the spot from which a ball is driven to the place where it first alights. *W. Park, Jr.*

carryall (kär'i-äl), n. [Altered from *carriole*, simulating *carry + all*.] A light, covered, four-wheeled family carriage, with two seats, drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

carrying (kär'i-ing), a. and n. [Ppr. and verbal n. of *carry, v.*] I. a. 1. Bearing; conveying; supporting: as, the carrying capacity of a vessel.—2. Requiring or necessitating portage.

The waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between them, . . . were made common highways and forever free.  
*Bancroft, Hist. Const., II, 114.*

II. n. The act of bearing or conveying; the business of transportation.—Carrying-cloth. Same as *bearing-cloth*.—Carrying-trade, the trade or business of transporting goods, especially by water, from country to country, or from place to place.

carrying-on (kär'i-ing-on), n. 1. Frolicsome or riotous behavior: usually in the plural, *carrying-ons*. [Colloq.]—2. *Naut.*, the keeping of an excessive press of sail on a ship.

carry-tale (kär'i-täl), n. A tale-bearer.

Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight rany, . . . Told our intents before.  
*Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.*

carsackie (kär-sak'i), n. A coarse loose jacket with a waist-band, worn by workmen over their clothes; a jumper. [Scotch.]

carse<sup>1</sup>, n. An obsolete form of *cress*.

carse<sup>2</sup> (kärs), n. [Sc., formerly *kers*, *keras*; perhaps a pl. form of *car*, a bog or fen, low wet land: see *car*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *W. cors*, bog, fen, *corsen* = Bret. *cors*, *corsen*, bog-plant. The Gael. *cars*, *carse*, seems to be borrowed from Sc.] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile alluvial land along the side of a stream; the low-lying part of a valley that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds: as, the *carse* of Gowrie; the *carse* of Stirling. Corses are now regarded by geologists as raised beaches or terraces.

carse<sup>3</sup> (kärs), n. A dry measure formerly used in some parts of France.

car-seal (kär'säl), n. A clasp of soft metal designed to bind the ends of a wire passed through the lock of the door of a freight-car. By means

of a hand-tool the clasp is firmly joined to the ends of the wire, thus sealing the door, which cannot be opened without cutting the wire or breaking the seal.

car-spring (kär'spring), n. A spring serving to lessen the jar of a railroad-car. The devices used for this purpose are exceedingly numerous, consisting of elastic cushions, levers, or plates like ordinary carriage-springs, crimped plates, spiral and helical springs, etc.

car-standard (kär'stan'därd), n. In *her.*, a bearing representing a standard borne on a four-wheeled car. See *carroccio*.

car-starter (kär'stär'tär), n. 1. A device by which the momentum of a street-car in stopping is utilized to overcome its inertia in starting again: this is usually effected by means of springs.—2. One who gives the order or signal for starting a street-car or railway-train at a station; a car- or train-despatcher.

car-swallow, carr-swallow (kär'swol'ö), n. [Prob. < *car*<sup>2</sup>, a marshy place (where it always breeds), + *swallow*<sup>2</sup>.] A name of the black tern, *Sterna* or *Hydrochelidon fissipes*.

cart (kärt), n. [*ME. cart, kart*, < *AS. cræt*, transposed from \**cart*, = *D. krat, kret* = *Icel. kartr*; of Celtic origin: < *W. cart* = Gael. and *Ir. cairt*, a cart, dim. of *Ir. carr* = Gael. *car*, a cart: see *car*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *charret, chariot*.] 1. A car or chariot.

What the sonnes sonne . . .  
That highte Phetoun [Phæthon] wolde lede  
Algate his fader carte.  
*Chaucer, House of Fame, ll. 423.*

2. A two-wheeled vehicle, shorter and higher set than a car, usually for one horse and often without springs, for the conveyance of goods.

Provide some carts,  
And bring away the armour that is there.  
*Shak., Rich. II., II, 2.*

Packing all his goods in one poor cart.  
*Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.*

3. A cart-load. A cart of coals was formerly in England 8½ hundredweight by statute.—4. An open, two-wheeled pleasure carriage for one horse: as, a village cart, a dog-cart.—To put (or set) the cart before the horse, to reverse the proper order of (two) things.

Nowe, hitherto the chiefe care of governance hath bin to the land, being the meaneate; and to the bodie, being the better, very small; but to the mynde, being the best, none at all, which methinkes is playnely to sell the carts before the horse.

Quoted in Forewords to *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxiii.

Village cart, an uncovered two-wheeled carriage for one horse, with a low body and but one seat.—Whitechapel cart, a light two-wheeled spring-cart, such as is used by butchers, etc., for delivering goods to their customers: so named from being a style of vehicle originally much used about Whitechapel in London. Often called *chapel-cart*.

cart (kärt), v. [*ME. carten*, < *cart, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To carry or convey in a cart: as, to cart goods.

Thespiis was first, who, all besmeard with lee,  
Began this pleasure for posterity:  
And with his carted actors, and a song,  
Amus'd the people as he pass'd along.  
*Dryden, Art of Poetry, III, 496.*

2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

Thou shalt therefore bee taken out of thy proude Chariot, and bee carted.  
*Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 29.*

She chuckled when a bawd was carted.  
*Pope.*

II. *intrans.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught where you have occasion to cart much, but for winter ploughing.  
*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

cartaceous, a. See *chartaceous*.

cartage (kär'täj), n. [*cart + -age*.] 1. The act of carrying in a cart.—2. The price paid for carting.

cartaret (kär'tä-ret), n. [Appar. from the proper name *Carteret*.] A sleeping-cot. *Stephens*.

cart-aver (kär'tä-ver), n. A cart-horse. [Scotch.]

cart-body (kär'tod'i), n. [*ME. cartebod*; < *cart + body*.] That portion of a cart which rests on the axle, and contains or supports the burden.

cart-bote (kär'tböt), n. In *old Eng. law*, wood to which a tenant was entitled for making and repairing agricultural implements.

carte<sup>1</sup> (kärt), n. [*F.*, a card: see *car*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A bill of fare at a hotel or restaurant. See *à la carte*.—2. An abbreviation for *carte-de-visite*: usually called *card*.

carte<sup>2</sup> (kärt), n. [Also written *quarte*, < *F. quarte*: see *quart*.] The fourth in series of eight parries; also, a thrust; in fencing, a quick movement of the hilt of the sword to the left, the nails upward and the point of the sword toward the adversary's breast.

The mystery of *carte* and *tierce*.  
*Byron, Don Juan, xvi, 119.*

High *carte*, a thrust given inside the arm and aimed at the right breast, the wrist, in supination, raised about

three inches above the crown of the head, during the allongement of the right foot. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Low carte**, a thrust differing from high carte in that the wrist is raised only as high as the mouth, and the point aimed at the pit of the stomach. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

**carte blanche** (kär't blonsh). [F. = Sp. *carta blanca* = Pg. *carta branca* = It. *carta bianca*, lit. blank paper: see *card*<sup>1</sup> and *blanch*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A blank paper; specifically, a paper duly authenticated with signature, etc., and intrusted to a person to be filled up at his discretion; hence, figuratively, permission or authority in a particular matter, without condition or qualification; unrestricted power to act or decide.

Lord Grey was armed with . . . a *carte blanche* to create any number of peers necessary to insure its success. *Disraeli*, *Coningsby*, l. 2.

2. In the game of piquet, a hand without a king, queen, or knave.

**carte-de-visite** (kär't de-vi-zët'), n. [F., lit. a visiting-card: see *card*<sup>1</sup> and *visit*.] A photographic likeness mounted on a card, formerly of the size of a visiting-card. Also called *card-picture* and *card*.

A *carte-de-visite* portrait of the hon. member for Chelsea as he appears when addressing the House of Commons. *R. J. Hinton*, *Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 37.

**cartel** (kär'tel), n. [F. *cartel*, < It. *cartello* = Sp. Pg. *cartel*, < ML. *cartellus*, equiv. to *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, *carta*, a paper, a writing: see *card*<sup>1</sup>, *chart*, and *charter*.] 1. A writing or an agreement between states, especially when at war, as for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage.

A *cartel* for the exchange of prisoners had been a subject of negotiation. *Prescott*.

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat.

He is cowed at the very idea of a *cartel*, though it come but from a fool and a swine-herd. *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, xxv.

To the unknown libeller who had reflected on the origin of the Duddies, . . . Sir Philip Sydney, in the loftiest tone of chivalry, designed to send a *cartel* of defiance. *I. Disraeli*, *Amen*, of *Lit.*, II. 102.

Formerly also *chartel*.

**Cartel-ship**, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in communicating with an enemy.

**cartel** (kär'tel), v. t. [F. *cartel*, n.] To defy; challenge to a duel. Also *chartel*.

Come hither, you shall *chartel* him, I'll shew you a trick or two . . . you shall kill him with his pleasure. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, l. 4.

**carter** (kär'ter), n. [ME. *carter*, *cartere*; < *cart* + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A charioteer.

The *carters* overyiden with his carts.

*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1164.

2. A man who drives a cart, or one whose occupation is to drive a cart or transport goods in carts.

Let me be no assistant for a state, and keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2.

3. A kind of fish. See *whiff*.—4. A kind of insect. *Kennett*. (*Halliwel*.)

**Carteria** (kär-të-ri-ä), n. [NL., named after H. J. Carter of Bombay, who wrote on the natural history of the lac-insect (1861).] A genus of scale-insects, family *Coccidae*. The East Indian *C. lacca* is of great commercial value, yielding the lac which is used for making varnishes, sealing-wax, etc.

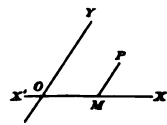
**carterly** (kär'tër-li), a. [F. *carter* + *-ly*<sup>1</sup>.] Rude, like a carter, or like a carter's occupation. [Rare.]

Aristippus a Philosopher, yet who more courtly? Diogenes a Philosopher, yet who more *carterly*? *Lyly*, *Euphues*, *Anat.* of Wit, p. 40.

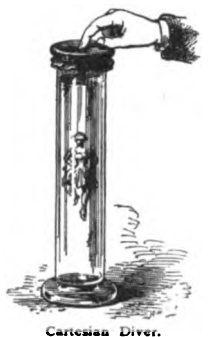
A *carterly* or churlish trick. *Cotgrave*.

**Cartesian** (kär-të-zian), a. and n. [F. *Cartésien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Cartesiano*, < *Cartesius*, Latinized form of *Cartes* in the name *Descartes* (*Des Cartes*), of which the first element is a removable prefix.] I. a. Pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes (1596-1650), to his philosophy, or to his geometrical method. In order to put philosophy on a sound basis, Descartes professed to begin by doubting all things. But the doubt, the thought, could not be doubted; hence the fundamental proposition of his philosophy, *Cogito, ergo sum* (I think, therefore I am). This proposition (which is not a syllogism nor any formal mode of inference) means that, recognizing the fact that I think, I am irresistibly led to believe and clearly to discern that I exist, without being able to account for the inference. According to Descartes, the consideration that the conception of a deity involves the conception of a reality surpassing my own leads to the irresistible belief and clear perception of the existence of a God. Also, since veracity is an attribute of God, all that is clearly and distinctly apprehended must be true. This is the so-called *Cartesian criterion of truth*. Substances, he taught, are of two radically different kinds: the *material*, which are extended and not conscious, and the *spiritual*, which are conscious and not extended—a doctrine which is called *Cartesian dualism*. The *Cartesian doctrine of divine assistance*, or *occasionalism*, which was not fully developed by Descartes himself, is that whenever the soul makes a vol-

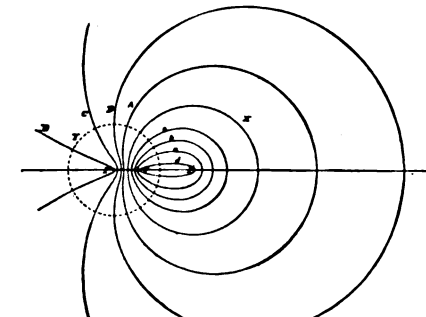
ition God intervenes to cause the corresponding motion of the body. He also taught that brutes are mere machines without consciousness (the *Cartesian automatism*), and that all space is filled with matter, which turns about in vortices, and so produces the motions of the heavenly bodies.—**Cartesian coordinates**, in *geom.*, the lines introduced (1637) by René Descartes for defining the positions of points in a plane. Two straight lines, OX and OY, are adopted arbitrarily as *axes of coordinates*, to which all positions are referred. Their point of intersection, O, is called the *origin of coordinates*. From any point, P, whose position is to be defined, a line, MP, is drawn parallel to OY, and meeting the axis OX in M. The length PM, or the *ordinate*, and the length OM, or the *abscissa*, being given, the position of P is determined; these lines are called the *Cartesian coordinates of the point P*. The term is sometimes extended to a similar system for three dimensions.—**Cartesian curve**. See II., 2.—**Cartesian devil**, *Cartesian diver*, or *bottle-imp*, a philosophical toy used to illustrate the principle of Archimedes, the law of equilibrium of submerged bodies, the transmission of pressure by fluids, etc. It consists of a hollow figure, usually in the fancied form of a demon, with a hole at some distance from the top. The figure is filled with air in the upper part and with water in the lower, and floats in a tall glass vessel of water covered air-tight with india-rubber or a piece of bladder. When this cover is pressed down, water enters the figure by the hole, compressing the air within. The figure consequently sinks, and does not rise again until the pressure is removed. Sometimes called the *Cartesian devil*.—**Cartesian geometry**, geometry treated by means of coordinates; analytical geometry. See *Cartesian coordinates*, above.—**Cartesian lens**, a lens so shaped that there is no spherical aberration; especially, a concavoconvex lens having one surface spherical and the other ellipsoidal. Such lenses were proposed by Descartes, but never successfully executed, and were shown later to be needless.—**Cartesian measure of force**, the measure of force as proportional to the velocity, founded on the observation that the same force is required to raise one pound two feet as to raise two pounds one foot. Owing to the confused notions of force of Descartes and his followers, it is impossible to say whether the principle as enunciated by them is correct or not; but its errors appear, at any rate, to have been corrected in the final development of the doctrine, though it is now superseded.—**Cartesian oval**, a curve, the locus of a point whose distances from two fixed points are connected by any given linear equa-



length OM, or the *abscissa*, being given, the position of P is determined; these lines are called the *Cartesian coordinates of the point P*. The term is sometimes extended to a similar system for three dimensions.—**Cartesian curve**. See II., 2.—**Cartesian devil**, *Cartesian diver*, or *bottle-imp*, a philosophical toy used to illustrate the principle of Archimedes, the law of equilibrium of submerged bodies, the transmission of pressure by fluids, etc. It consists of a hollow figure, usually in the fancied form of a demon, with a hole at some distance from the top. The figure is filled with air in the upper part and with water in the lower, and floats in a tall glass vessel of water covered air-tight with india-rubber or a piece of bladder. When this cover is pressed down, water enters the figure by the hole, compressing the air within. The figure consequently sinks, and does not rise again until the pressure is removed. Sometimes called the *Cartesian devil*.—**Cartesian geometry**, geometry treated by means of coordinates; analytical geometry. See *Cartesian coordinates*, above.—**Cartesian lens**, a lens so shaped that there is no spherical aberration; especially, a concavoconvex lens having one surface spherical and the other ellipsoidal. Such lenses were proposed by Descartes, but never successfully executed, and were shown later to be needless.—**Cartesian measure of force**, the measure of force as proportional to the velocity, founded on the observation that the same force is required to raise one pound two feet as to raise two pounds one foot. Owing to the confused notions of force of Descartes and his followers, it is impossible to say whether the principle as enunciated by them is correct or not; but its errors appear, at any rate, to have been corrected in the final development of the doctrine, though it is now superseded.—**Cartesian oval**, a curve, the locus of a point whose distances from two fixed points are connected by any given linear equa-



Cartesian Diver.

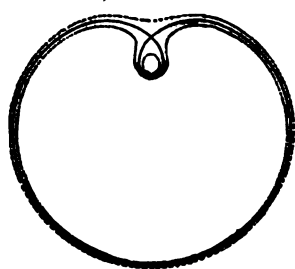


Confocal Cartesian Ovals.

F, F', F' are the foci; the ovals a and A form one quartic curve, likewise b and B, c and C, and d and D; x is the intermediate circle, y the orthogonal circle.

A Cartesian oval is a real branch of a Cartesian curve. These ovals were first imagined by Descartes in connection with the theory of optics.

II. n. 1. One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes; a follower of Descartes.—2. Any curve of the fourth order having two cusps on the absolute. There are three genera of Cartesianas. The first consists of curves of the sixth class, composed of a pair of Cartesian ovals, one inside the other. The second genus consists of curves of the fourth class, which are limacons.



Cartesians.

The full-line curve is a limaçon: without it and within the loop is a Cartesian of two ovals. On the other side of the limaçon is a Cartesian having only one real oval.

which may become a crunode. The third genus consists of the cardioid, which is a curve of the third class with a real cusp. Every Cartesian has a single bitangent.—**Twisted Cartesian**, a curve in space, the locus of a point whose distances from three fixed points are connected by two linear equations.

**Cartesianism** (kär-të-zian-izm), n. [F. *Cartésianisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Cartesianismo*: see *Cartesian* and *-ism*.] The philosophy of Descartes as set forth by him, and as further developed by his followers. See *Cartesian*, a.

**cartful** (kär't'ful), n. [F. *cart* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a cart will hold; a cart-load.

**Carthage bark**. See *bark*<sup>2</sup>.

**Carthaginian** (kär-tha-jin'i-an), a. and n. [After equiv. L. *Carthaginiensis*, < *Carthago* (*Carthagin-*), also *Karthago*, *Kartago* (Gr. *Καρθάγον*), Carthage.] I. a. Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city and state on the northern coast of Africa, near the modern Tunis, founded by the Phenicians of Tyre in the ninth century B. C. See *Punic*.—**Carthaginian faith**. See *faith*.

II. n. An inhabitant or a native of Carthage. **carthamic** (kär-tham'ik), a. [F. *carthamin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to carthamin: as, "*carthaminic acid*, a red colouring matter of safflower." *Ure*, *Dict.*, I. 660.

**carthamin**, **carthamine** (kär'tha-min), n. [F. *carthamin* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>, *-in*<sup>2</sup>; = F. *carthamine* = Sp. *carthamina*.] A preparation from safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*. In thin films it appears of a golden-green hue; against the light it appears red. It is used for surface coloring or dyeing. When repeatedly dissolved and precipitated it becomes safflower-carmin. Mixed with French chalk it forms rouge, which is used as a cosmetic.

**Carthamus** (kär'tha-mus), n. [NL. (> F. *carthame* = Sp. *cartamo* = Pg. It. *cartamo*), < Ar. *qurtum*, *qirtim*, < *qartama*, paint: so called because the flowers yield a fine color.] A small genus of annual plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. The best-known species is *C. tinctorius*, safflower or bastard saffron, extensively cultivated for its yellow flowers, which are employed in dyeing. See *safflower*.

**cart-horse** (kär't'hors), n. [ME. *carthors*, *carthors*, < AS. *cræthors*, < *cræt*, cart, + *hors*, horse.] A horse that draws a cart, or is intended or suitable for such work.

**Carthusian** (kär-thü-zian), n. and a. [= F. *Chartreux*, Sp. *Cartujo*, a., *Cartujo*, n., Pg. *Cartuzo*, It. *Certosano*, *Certosino*; cf. D. *Karthuizer*, G. *Karthäuser*, Dan. *Kartheuser*, < ML. *Cartusiensis*, also *Carturiensis*, *Cartunensis*, a Carthusian, < *Catorissium*, *Caturissium*, *Chartrouse*, name of the village near which the first Carthusian monastery was built.] I. n. 1. One of a contemplative order of monks founded in 1086 by St. Bruno near Grenoble in France: their monastery, La Grande Chartreuse, lies among mountains. They are noted for their austerity. They support themselves by manual labor, mendicancy being forbidden. Their habit is a haircloth shirt, a white tunic, and, when out of doors, a black cloak and a cowl. The order was introduced into England about 1180, and built the Charterhouse (corruption of *Chartreuse*, used as the generic name of any Carthusian monastery) in London in 1371. The monks of Chartreuse now derive a considerable revenue from the sale of the well-known cordial, of their invention, which bears the name of the monastery. (See *chartreuse*, 2.) The Carthusian nuns originated about 1230, and, with some modifications, follow the rules of the Carthusian monks. 2. A scholar of the Charterhouse in London. See *Charterhouse*.

Here [in the chapel of the Charterhouse] is the handsome memorial of the Carthusians slain in the wars, and on the walls is a commemorative tablet to Thackeray. *The Century*, XXVI. 834.

II. a. Pertaining to the order of monks above named.

**cartilage** (kär'ti-lāj), n. [F. *cartilage* = Pr. *cartilagin* = Sp. *cartilago* = Pg. *cartilagem* = It. *cartilagine*, < L. *cartilago* (*cartilaginis*), gristle; origin unknown.] A non-vascular animal tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group; gristle. Typical hyaline cartilage is a translucent substance, of firm elastic consistence, constructed of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance. Fibrocartilage differs in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated; it thus approaches ordinary connective tissue. Reticular, yellow, or elastic cartilage, as that constituting in man the epiglottis, the cornicula laryngis, the Eustachian tube, and gristly parts of the outer ear, contains interlacing elastic fibers in considerable quantity. In the two latter forms the homogeneous substance remains unchanged in the immediate vicinity of the cells, forming their hyaline capsules. Chondrin, a substance resembling gelatin, may be extracted from cartilage by boiling. Cartilage usually persists in parts of the skeleton of adult vertebrates, as on the articular ends of bones, in the thorax, and in various passages which require to be kept open, as the windpipe, nostrils, and ears.—**Alar cartilage**. See *alar*.—**Articular cartilage**, an incrustation of hyaline cartilage on the articular ends or surfaces of bones, not covered by perichondrium on its free surface, with a finely granular matrix and small cells, showing no tendency to ossify, its density, smoothness, and elasticity contributing to the free movement of the parts.—**Arytenoid cartilages**, two triangular pyramidal cartilages, seated, one on each side, on the summit of the posterior portion of the cricoid cartilage. To them are attached the posterior ends of the vocal cords.—**Cartilage of Wrisberg**, a small cartilage on either side in the aryteno-epiglottic fold. Also called *cuneiform cartilage*.—**Carti-**



**lages of Santorini**, the horns of the larynx, or cornicula laryngis, borne upon the arytenoid cartilages. — **Cellular cartilage**, a variety of cartilage of which the notochord chiefly consists, composed almost entirely of large cells with the intercellular matrix at a minimum. — **Circumferential cartilage**, an annular piece of fibrocartilage forming a rim around and deepening some articular cavity, as in the shoulder-joint or hip-joint. — **Connecting cartilage**, a kind of fibrocartilage occurring in joints of slight mobility or none, as the pubic symphysis, the sacroiliac synchondrosis, and the intervertebral articulations. — **Costal cartilage**, the piece of cartilage which prolongs the bony part of a rib to or toward the sternum; a hemaphysys; a sternal rib when unossified. In man all the ribs have costal cartilages; 7 of these reach the sternum, 8 are connected only with one another, and 2 form cartilaginous tips of the floating ribs. — **Cricoid cartilage**, the cricoid. — **Cuneiform cartilage**. Same as *cartilage of Wrisberg*. — **Dental cartilage**, the maxillary ridge (which see, under *maxillary*). — **Knifiform cartilage**, the xiphoid appendage of the sternum; the last segment of the sternum, or the xiphisternum when unossified, as in man. — **Fibrous cartilage**, cartilage mixed with inelastic white or elastic yellow fibrous tissue: usually called *fibrocartilage* (which see). — **Hyaline cartilage**, true or pure cartilage or gristle. It is of a pale-livid or pearly-bluish color, and consists of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance, that is, unmixed with fibrous tissue. The articular and costal cartilages, and the temporary cartilages of the fetal skeleton, are of this kind. — **Interarticular cartilage**, a meniscus; a cartilaginous discoidal, crescentic, annular, or otherwise shaped piece occurring free in the interior of certain joints, and consisting of fibrocartilage, such as the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint. In man interarticular cartilages occur in the temporomaxillary, sternoclavicular, acromioclavicular, ulnocarpal, and femorotibial articulations. — **Intraosseous cartilage**, a piece of interarticular cartilage. — **Meckel's cartilage**. See *Meckelian rod*, under *rod*. — **Palpebral cartilage**. Same as *tarsal cartilage*. — **Permanent cartilage**, that which remains unossified throughout life. — **Semilunar cartilage**, one of the pair of large, free, crescentic interarticular cartilages of the knee-joint. See cut under *knee*. — **Sesamoid cartilage**, one of several small lateral cartilages of the nose. — **Siphon-hinge cartilage**, in cephalopoda, one of two cartilaginous sockets on either side of the funnel, into which fleshy knobs of the mantle-skirt are fitted. — **Stratiform cartilage**, a layer of fibrocartilage in an osseous groove along which a tendon glides. — **Tarsal cartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage embedded in the eyelid, contributing to preserve its shape. Also called *palpebral cartilage*. — **Temporary cartilage**, that cartilage which is replaced by bone in the process of ossification.

**cartilage-bone** (kär'ti-lāj-bōn), *n.* Bone that is developed or preformed in cartilage, as distinguished from membrane-bone.

**Cartilagines** (kär'ti-lāj-i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of L. cartilagineus*: see *cartilaginous*.] The cartilaginous fishes. See *Chondropterygii*.

**cartilaginous** (kär'ti-lāj-i-nūs), *a.* [*L. cartilagineus*, of cartilage, < *cartilago*: see *cartilage*.] Same as *cartilaginous*.

**Cartilaginei** (kär'ti-lāj-i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. cartilago* (cartilage), cartilage: see *cartilage*.] An order of fishes having or supposed to have a cartilaginous skeleton: nearly the same as *Chondropterygii*.

**cartilagification** (kär'ti-lāj-i-ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. cartilagification*, < NL. as if *cartilagificatio* (*n.*), < *L. cartilago* (cartilage), cartilage, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The act or process of converting into cartilage; chondrification.

**cartilaginous** (kär'ti-lāj-i-nūs), *a.* [*L. cartilago* (cartilage), cartilage, + *-oid*.] Hard and gristly, like cartilage; cartilaginous in appearance or consistency.

A well-developed cartilaginous skeleton.

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 431.

**cartilaginous** (kär'ti-lāj-i-nūs), *a.* [= *F. cartilagineus* = *Pr. cartilagineus* = *Sp. Pg. It. cartilagineo*, < *L. cartilagineus*, full of cartilage, < *cartilago*, cartilage: see *cartilage*.] 1. Gristly; consisting of cartilage; being in the state or form of cartilage. — 2. In *ichth.*, having a gristly skeleton; chondropterygian: as, a *cartilaginous fish*. — 3. Like or likened to cartilage. Specifically: — (a) In *cutom.*, an epithet applied to a substance thicker than a membrane (but not so thick as to be termed *carneous*), somewhat transparent, flexible, and whitish. (b) In *bot.*, firm and tough; parchment-like, as the carpels of the apple. — **Cartilaginous branchial basket**. See *Marripobranchii*.

**cartisane** (kär'ti-zān), *n.* [F.] A small strip of parchment or vellum covered with thread of silk or gold, or the like, wound closely around it, used in the making of some old varieties of passement, guipure, or their imitations. See *passement* and *guipure*.

**Cartist** (kär'tist), *n.* [*Sp. Pg. carta*, charter, + *-ist*. Cf. *Chartist*.] A supporter of the constitutional charter in Spain or Portugal.

**cart-jade** (kär'tjäd), *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only to draw, a cart. *Sir P. Sidney*.

**cart-load** (kär'tlōd), *n.* [*ME. cartlode*; < *cart* + *load*.] A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it. It is an indefinite unit of weight.

**cartman** (kär'tman), *n.*; *pl. cartmen* (-men).

A carter; one engaged in carting.

**cartographer, cartographic, etc.** See *chartographer, etc.*

**cartomancy** (kär'tō-man-si), *n.* [= *F. cartomancie* = *Sp. Pg. cartomancia*, < *ML. carta*, a card, + *Gr. μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of playing-cards.

In *cartomancy*, the art of fortune-telling with packs of cards, there is a sort of nonsensical sense in such rules as that two queens mean friendship and four mean chattering, or that the knave of hearts prophesies a brave young man who will come into the family to be useful, unless his purpose be reversed by his card being upside down. E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, I. 114.

**carton** (kär'ton), *n.* [F.: see *cartoon*.] 1. A kind of thin pasteboard. — 2. A box made from such pasteboard. — 3. Same as *cartoon*. — 4. In *rifle practice*: (a) A white disk fixed on the bull's-eye of a target. It is of much smaller size than the bull's-eye, and is chiefly used in deciding ties and at a pool. (b) A shot striking the carton: as, to make two bull's-eyes and a *carton*.

**cartonnage** (kär'ton-āj), *n.* [F., < *carton*, pasteboard: see *cartoon*.] Pasteboard; boards such as are used in bookbinding. Specifically, in *Egyptology*, a thin layer or coat of a material of the nature of paper-pulp, applied over the body of the most costly mummies, painted over the face to represent the features of the dead, and otherwise ornamented elsewhere. The material was also used for mummy-cases.

The cartonnage of Queen Ahmes Nofretari is impressed in parts with a reticulated hexagonal pattern. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 192.

**carton-pâte** (F. pron. kär-tōn'pät'), *n.* [F., pasteboard: see *cartoon* and *pâte*.] Same as *carton-pierre*.

**carton-pierre** (F. pron. kär-tōn'piär'), *n.* [F., lit. stone pasteboard: see *cartoon* and *pier*.] Statuary pasteboard; a kind of papier-maché, made of a mixture of paper-pulp, bole, chalk, and animal glue, in imitation of stone or bronze. It is well adapted for molding, and is largely used for statuary and architectural decorations.

**cartoon** (kär-tōn'), *n.* [*F. carton*, < *It. cartone* = *Sp. carton* = *Pg. cartão*, < *ML. \*cartōn* (-n), pasteboard, a cartoon, aug. of *carta*, paper: see *card*.] 1. In *art*, a design of the same size as an intended decoration or pattern to be executed in fresco, mosaic, or tapestry, and transferred from the strong paper on which it is usually drawn either by cutting out the figure and outlining it on the surface to be decorated with a sharp point, or, in the case of a composition, by pricking, and pouncing with a bag of muslin filled with charcoal-dust. Colored cartoons intended to be woven in tapestry are cut in strips, placed under the web, and exactly copied by the weaver: the seven by Raphael, purchased by Charles I. of England, are well-known examples. 2. A picture, either a caricature or a symbolical composition, designed to advocate or attack some political or other idea of present interest or some prominent person: as, the *cartoons* of "Punch."

Sometimes written *carton*.

**cartoon** (kär-tōn'), *v. t.* [*cartoon*, *n.*] 1. In *painting*, to make a working design. See *cartoon*, *n.*, 1.

The quality of finish in poetic execution is of two kinds. The first and highest is that where the work has been all mentally cartooned, as it were, beforehand.

W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 410.

2. To caricature or ridicule by a cartoon; make the subject of a cartoon.

**cartoonist** (kär-tōn'ist), *n.* [*cartoon* + *-ist*.] An artist who draws cartoons.

The cartoonist first prepared his sketch on a small scale, then made his studies from nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 774.

**cartouche, cartouch** (kär'tōsh'), *n.* [In first sense formerly written *cartrage*, now *cartridge*, *q. v.*; = *D. kartets* = *G. kartuse*, *kartätsche* = *Dan. karteske* = *Sw. kartusch*, < *F. cartouche*, formerly *cartoche*, *cartuche*, = *Sp. cartucho* = *Pg. cartuzo* = *Turk. qartij* = *Ar. qartās* = *Hind. kartūs*, < *It. cartoccio*, a cartridge, an angular roll of paper, aug. of *carta*, paper: see *card*.] 1. A roll or case of paper holding a charge for a firearm; a cartridge. — 2. A cartridge-box (which see). — 3t. A case of wood bound about with marline, containing several iron balls of a pound each and about 400 musket-balls, to be fired from a cannon or howitzer. *Farrow, Mil. Encyc.* — 4. An oval or oblong figure on ancient Egyptian monuments and in papyri, containing groups of characters expressing the names or titles of royal personages and, rarely, of deities: a name given by Champollion. By extension it now commonly signifies both the inclosing ring and its contents. From a very early date. If not from the beginning, an Egyptian king at the moment of

coronation assumed, in addition to his family or personal name, an official, regal, or throne name, which took its place beside the former, generally preceding it, and thus gave occasion to a double cartouche. In imitation of the German *schilde* employed in a heraldic sense, the cartouche is in English sometimes styled a *shield* or *escutcheon*, or more often merely an *oval*.



Cartouche of Cleopatra.

Cartouche of Ramesses II.

Two names in an oblong inclosure called a *cartouche*. S. Sharpe, *Hist. Egypt*.

An elliptical curve, or oval, inclosing a name, always signified that the inclosed name was that of a king or queen; and Champollion gave it the name of *cartouche*, by which it is now called.

H. S. Osborn, *Ancient Egypt*, p. 21.

5. A painted, engraved, or sculptured ornament of irregular or fantastic form, inclosing a plain central space used as a field for inscriptions, etc. Such ornaments were much used during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to decorate wall-scotings and the title-pages of books.

6. In *her.*, a name given in England to the oval escutcheon often seen in Italian heraldry, and generally considered to be peculiar to ecclesiastics. Italian escutcheons are often egg-shaped; but the shield designated by the word *cartouche* has both ends equally curved, and therefore approximates to an ellipse.

**cartouset**, *n.* A variant of *cartouche*. *Bailey*, 1731.

**cartridge** (kär'trij), *n.* [Formerly *cartrage*, a corruption of *cartouche*, *q. v.*] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, serge, or other material, holding the exact charge of gunpowder, in the case of big guns, and of powder and bullet or shot for other firearms. — **Blank cartridge**, a cartridge without ball or shot. — **Blasting cartridge**. See *blasting-cartridge*. — **Center-fire cartridge**, a cartridge having the fulminate in an axial position instead of being about the periphery of the flanged capsule. Sometimes called *center-primed cartridge*. — **Lime cartridge**, a cartridge containing compressed lime, designed to act by its expansion when wet. — **Seminal or spermatic cartridge**, in cephalopoda. See *spermaphore*.



Center-fire Cartridge.

A, metallic case of copper or brass; B, bullet; C, primer; F, fulminate; P, powder.

**cartridge-bag** (kär'trij-bag), *n.* In *gun.*, a bag, made of serge or some similar material, containing the powder charge for a cannon.

**cartridge-belt** (kär'trij-belt), *n.* A belt worn about the waist or over the shoulder, having pockets or loops for cartridges.

**cartridge-block** (kär'trij-blok), *n.* A wooden block arranged to receive cartridges, and which can be secured to the gun in a convenient position for loading.

**cartridge-box** (kär'trij-boks), *n.* A portable case or box of leather, with cells for holding cartridges. Its use followed very closely on the introduction of the cartridge itself. It was certainly in use before 1677. *Planché*. — **Magazine cartridge-box**. See *magazine*.

**cartridge-capper** (kär'trij-kap'er), *n.* An implement used to place caps on center-fire cartridge-cases. It consists of a pivoted lever with a stud below, which presses the cap firmly into its seat.

**cartridge-case** (kär'trij-kās), *n.* 1. A cartridge-box. — 2. The tube in which the powder of a cartridge is contained. See *cartridge*.

**cartridge-gage** (kär'trij-gāj), *n.* 1. In *firearms*, a flat steel gage for verifying the dimensions of metallic ammunition for small arms. The gage is pierced with holes giving the maximum and minimum diameters of the head and body of the shell, and the diameter of the projectile; on the edges are cut profiles for verifying the length and form of the cartridge-case and the thickness of the head, the length and form of the bullet, and the number and position of the cannelures. 2. A gun-metal ring of the required size, with a handle, on which is stamped the nature and size of the cartridge. They were of two kinds: one for testing the diameter of the filled cartridge, the other for showing the length of the cartridge.

**cartridge-loader** (kär'trij-lō'dér), *n.* An apparatus for loading cartridge-shells.

**cartridge-paper** (kär'trij-pā'pér), *n.* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts, its rough surface being well adapted for

drawing and for other purposes, such as wall-paper.

**cartridge-pouch** (kär'trij-pouch), *n.* A leather pouch lined with sheepskin with the wool on, formerly used by mounted soldiers to carry metallic cartridges. It was attached to the waist-belt.

**cartridge-primer** (kär'trij-pri'mér), *n.* The percussion-cap used in firing metallic cartridges, set in a recess in the head of the shell. See *cartridge*.

**car-truck** (kär'truk), *n.* The wheeled carriage which supports a railroad-car. In Europe the pedestals for the axle-boxes are commonly attached to the body of the car. In the United States the car-body is supported upon two independent trucks placed beneath it. Each of these may have two, but usually four, and occasionally six wheels fixed upon revolving axles, whose journal-boxes vibrate vertically in pedestals secured to the framework of the truck. The bolster or cross-beam which directly supports the car-body is in the middle of the framework, and is suspended from it by equalizing bars and suspension-straps, in such a way as to distribute the weight upon all the wheels and allow for the sway, or freedom of motion, essential to easy riding. Springs and brake mechanism are attached to the truck. —Side bearings of a car-truck. See *bearing*.

**cart-saddle** (kär'tsad'l), *n.* The small saddle put upon the back of a draft-horse when harnessed. *Skeat*.

**cart-saddle†** (kär'tsad'l), *v. t.* [*< ME. cart-sadelen; from the noun.*] To harness; yoke.

Let cart-sadelen vr Commissarie; vr Cart he schal drawe. *Piers Plowman* (A), ll. 154.

**cart-tail** (kär'ttäl), *n.* The tail or back part of a cart.

If a poor Quaker was to be scourged at the cart-tail, . . . they waited in Dedham for orders from the metropolis. *Everett, Orations*, II. 183.

**cartulary**, *n.*; pl. *cartularies*. [*< ML. cartularium; see chartulary.*] See *chartulary*.

The Duke of Devonshire will publish at his own expense the *cartularies* of Furness Abbey. . . . *Cartularies* were the official records of monasteries. *The American*, VIII. 267.

**cartway** (kär'twä), *n.* [*< ME. cartway, cart-wei; < cart + way.*] A way along which carts or other wheeled vehicles may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a cart-way along the middle of them. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

**cartwright** (kär'trit), *n.* [*< ME. cartwright (spelled kartwryght), < cart + wright.*] An artificer who makes carts.

**caruaget**, *n.* [Also misread and miswritten *caruave*; but the *u* is prop. a vowel: see *carue*.] Same as *caruaga*.

**carucat, carruca†** (ka-rö'kü), *n.* [*ML., a plow, L. carruca, a four-wheeled carriage, < carrus, a car: see carl. Cf. carue.*] In ancient village communities in England—(a) A plow. (b) A plow-team of oxen, yoked four abreast.

Information from the same source [Statistical Account of Scotland] also explains the use of the word *carruca* for plough. For the construction of the word involves not 4 yoke of oxen, but 4 oxen yoked abreast, as are the horses in the *carruca* so often seen upon Roman coins. And the "statistical account" informs us that in some districts of Scotland in former times "the ploughs were drawn by 4 oxen or horses yoked abreast; one trod constantly upon the tilled surface, another went in the furrow, and two upon the stubble, or white land. The driver walked backwards, holding his cattle by halters, and taking care that each beast had its equal share in the draught." *Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community*, p. 63.

**carucage, carrucage** (kar'ö-käj), *n.* [*< ML. carucagium (for "carrucaticum"), also carruagium (after OF. carruage), < carruca, a plow: see caruca.*] A former tax on land or landholders, fixed at a specified sum on each carucate, or about 100 acres of land. It succeeded the Danegeld (which see).

The other remarkable matter of the year 1198 is the imposition of a *carucage*—a tax of five shillings on each carucate or hundred acres of land. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 150.

Also formerly *caruaga*.

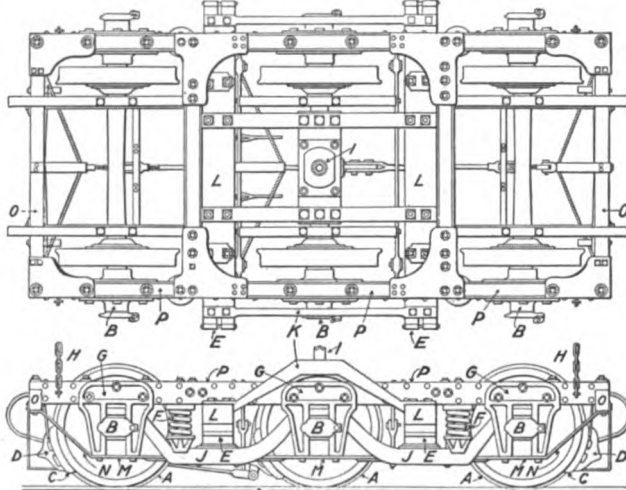
**carucate, carrucate** (kar'ö-kät), *n.* [*< ML. carucata, carrucata, < carruca, a plow: see caruca.*] Formerly, as much land as could be cultivated by one caruca: usually about 100 acres, but the quantity varied according to the nature of the soil and the practice of husbandry in different districts. Also *carue*.

A trace at least of the original reason of the varying contents and relations of the hide and virgate is to be

found in the Hundred Rolls, as, indeed, almost everywhere else, in the use of another word in the place of hide, when, instead of the anciently assessed hideage of a manor, its more modern actual taxable value is examined into and expressed. This new word is *carucate*—the land of a plough or plough team. *Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community*, p. 40.

**caruet** (kar'ö), *n.* [Later misread and miswritten *carue*; < ME. *carue*, < OF. *carue*, *caruee*, < ML. *carucata, carrucata*, a certain portion of land: see *carucate*.] A carucate (which see).

And a *Carue* of Land, *Carucata terre*, or a Hide of Land, *Hida terre* (which is all one), is not of any certain content, but as much as a Plough can plough in a Year, and therewith agrees *Lambard verbo Hyde*. And a *Carue* of Land may contain an House, Plough, Meadow, and Pasture, because by them the Ploughman and the Beasts of the Plough are maintained. *Anthony Lowe's Case* (1610), 9 Coke, 123, 124.



Side Elevation and Section of Sleeping-car Truck.  
A, flange of wheel; B, journal-box; C, brake-shoe; D, brake-head; E, bolster-spring; F, equalizing-bar spring; G, pedestal; H, check-chain; I, center-pin or king-pin; J, equalizing-bar; K, center-bearing inverted arch-bar; L, spring-beam; M, pedestal tie-bar; N, pedestal brace; O, end piece of truck-frame; P, wheel-piece.

And it was agreed that common way be appendant to a *Carue* of Land, . . . and so a *Carue* of Land consists of Land, Meadow, and Pasture, as it appears by Tirringham's case, 4 Coke, 37 b. *Mors v. Webb* (1652), 2 Brownlow (& Goldsborough), p. 297.

**Carum** (kä'rum), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κάρον, caraway: see caraway.*] A considerable genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferae*. The species are glabrous herbs with perennial fusiform edible roots, pinnate or more divided leaves, and white or yellow flowers. *C. Carui* is the caraway-plant, the fruit of which is the so-called caraway-seed. (See *caraway*.) Three species are found in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, the tuberous roots of which are an important article of food to the Indians.

**caruncle** (kar'ung-kl), *n.* [Also *caruncula*; = Sp. *carúncula* = Pg. *carúncula* = It. *caruncola*, < L. *caruncula*, a caruncle, dim. of *caro*, flesh: see *carnal*.] 1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. Specifically—2. In *ornith.*, a fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird, as the comb or one of the wattles of a hen.

It is especially important that the fresh colors of the [bird's] bill, cere, gums, eyes, and feet, or *caruncles*, or bare skin, if there be any, should be noted, as the colors of these parts all change after the preparation of a specimen. *C. F. Hall, Polar Exp.*, 1876, p. 654.

3. In *bot.*, a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed. Strictly, it is an outgrowth of the micropyle, or external orifice of the ovule.

4. In *entom.*, a naked, more or less rounded, fleshy elevation of the surface, especially on the body of a caterpillar or other insect-larva.—*Lacrymal caruncle*, a small, reddish, fleshy papilla at the inner canthus of the eye, filling the lacus lacrymalis, consisting of a cluster of follicles like the Meibomian, and covered with mucous membrane. See *cut under eye*.



Caruncle.  
Carunculate Seed of *Ricinus communis*, entire and cut longitudinally.

**caruncula** (ka-rung'kü-lä), *n.*; pl. *carunculae* (-lä). [*L.*] Same as *caruncle*.—*Carunculae myrtiformes*, the slight elevations on the margin of the vaginal orifice, the remains of the hymen.—*Caruncula mammillaris*, a small low eminence of gray matter between the external and internal roots of the olfactory nerve or tract. Also called *tuber olfactorium* or *olfactory tubercle*.—*Caruncula sublingualis*, a small papilla under the tongue, on either side of the frenum, on which Wharton's duct opens. Also called *caruncula salivaris*.

**caruncular** (ka-rung'kü-lär), *a.* [= Sp. *caruncular*, < L. *caruncula*: see *caruncle*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a caruncle.

**carunculate, carunculated** (ka-rung'kü-lät, -lä-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *carunculado*, < L. *carun-*

*cula*: see *caruncle*.] Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance; caruncular. **carunculoso** (ka-rung'kü-lus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *carunculoso*, < L. *caruncula*: see *caruncle*.] Caruncular; carunculate.

**carus** (kä'rus), *n.* [*NL. (> F. Pg. carus), < Gr. κάρος, heavy sleep, torpor, stupor.*] In *pathol.*, complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove; the last degree of coma.

**caruto** (ka-rö'tö), *n.* [*Sp. Amer. name of the plant.*] A beautiful dye of a bluish-black color, obtained from the fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the family *Rubiaceae*, a shrub of the West Indies and Guiana.

**carvacrol** (kär'vä-krol), *n.* [*< carvy (F. Sp. It. carvi), caraway, + L. acer (acr-), sharp, + -ol.*] A viscid oily substance, of a very disagreeable odor and strong taste, made from oil of caraway. In medicine it has been found serviceable in relieving toothache.

**carvage†** (kär'vāj), *n.* See *caruaga*. **carval** (kär'val), *n.* [*Manx, = E. carol, q. v.*] A song, carol, or ballad, especially one on a sacred subject, among the peasantry of the Isle of Man. Also *carvel*.

The Manx have a literature—a native vernacular Gaelic literature. . . . This literature consists of ballads on sacred subjects, which are called *carvals*. . . . It was formerly the custom in the Isle of Man for the young people who thought themselves endowed with the poetic gift to compose carols some time before Christmas, and to recite them in the parish churches. These pieces which were approved of by the clergy were subsequently chanted by their authors through their immediate neighbourhoods, both before and after the holy festival. Many of these songs have been handed down by writing to the present time. . . . The *carvals* are preserved in uncouth-looking, smoke-stained volumes, in low farm-houses and cottages situated in mountain gills and glens. *Quoted in Intro. to Kelly's Manx Grammar*, p. xiv.

**carve†** (kärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *carved*, old and poetical pp. *carven*, ppr. *carving*. [Early mod. E. also *kerre*, < ME. *kerren* (pret. sing. *carf*, *karf*), < AS. *ceorfan* (pret. *cearf*, pl. *cearfon*, pp. *corfen*), *carve*, *cut*, = OFries. *kerva* = D. *kerren*, *cut*, = OHG. \**kerban* (not recorded), MHG. G. *kerben*, notch, indent, = Icel. *kyrja* = Sw. *karfa*, *cut*, = Dan. *karve*, *cut*; prob. = Gr. γράφειν, write, orig. scratch: see *graphic*. *Carve* is the older word for 'cut'; in the general sense it is now displaced by *cut*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut with an edged tool or sharp instrument. [Obsolete or archaic.]

As a colour in clay cerues the forges [furrows]. *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), II. 1547.

Or they will buy his sheepe out of the cote, Or they will carven the shepherds throte. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, September.

My good blade carves the caques of men. *Tennyson, Sir Galahad*.

Specifically—2. To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table; divide by cutting, or, figuratively, by parceling out: as, to *carve* a fowl; to *carve* up an estate.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South*.

3. To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or a design; fashion by cutting: as, to *carve* a block of marble into a statue.

Carved with figures strange and sweet, All made out of the carver's brain. *Coleridge, Christabel*, I.

4. To produce by cutting; form by cutting or hewing; grave or engrave; sculpture: as, to *carve* an image; to *carve* a design in boxwood.

We carved not a line, we raised not a stone, But we left him alone with his glory. *Wolfe, Burial of Sir J. Moore*.

The names he loved to hear Have been carved for many a year On the tomb. *O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf*.

5. To decorate by carving; produce cut or sculptured designs upon: as, to *carve* a capital; to *carve* a cherry-stone.

The Stone that made the Canopy was five yards and three quarters square, and *carved* round with a handsome Cornish. *Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 21.

The *carven* cedarn doors. *Tennyson, Arabian Nights*.

Amid the *carven* gray stone-work of the cathedral. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas*, p. 5.

6. To mark as with carving.

A million wrinkles *carved* his skin.

*Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

**To carve out.** (a) To make or form by carving or parceling; cut out: as, to *carve out* a smaller estate from a larger one.

With his brandish'd steel . . .

*Carv'd out his passage. Shak., Macbeth, I. 3.*

The bright share *carved out* the furrow clean.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.*

(b) Figuratively, to achieve by exertion or skill: as, to *carve out* a career for one's self.

**II. intr.** 1. To exercise the trade of a carver; engrave or cut figures.—2. To cut up meat: as, to *carve* for all the guests.

And *carv* before his fader at the table.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 100.*

**To carve for one's self,** to do as one pleases; act independently.

Those up the river have *carved largely for themselves*, which . . . they will after repent, when they see what helps they have deprived themselves of.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 469.*

**carve<sup>2</sup>** (kär'v), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carved*, ppr. *carving*. [*E. dial.*; origin obscure.] To grow sour; curdle: said of cream. *Groose; Halliwell. [Cheshire, Eng.]*

**carve<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* See *carue*.

**carvell<sup>1</sup>** (kär'vel), *n.* [Contr. of *caravel*, *q. v.*] 1. See *caravel*.—2t. A jelly-fish.

The *carvel* is a sea-fome, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form.

*Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 26.*

3. A basket; also, a chicken-coop. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**carvel<sup>2</sup>** (kär'vel), *n.* See *carval*.

**carvel-built** (kär'vel-bilt), *a.* Built with the planks all flush and not overlapping: said of a ship or boat.

**carvel-joint** (kär'vel-joint), *n.* A flush joint; specifically, one between the planks or plates of a ship or boat.

**carvel-work** (kär'vel-werk), *n.* In *ship-building*, the putting together of the planking or plates with flush joints, as distinguished from *clinker-work*.

**carven<sup>1</sup>** (kär'vn), *Old and poetical past participle of carve.*

**carven<sup>2</sup>**, *v. t.* [*Spenser's* imitation of *ME. kerven*, inf., *carve*: see *carvel<sup>1</sup>*.] To cut; carve.

**carvene** (kär'ven), *n.* [*< carry* (F., etc., *carri*), *caraway*, + *-ene*.] An almost tasteless and odorless liquid (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>) found in oil of caraway.

**carver** (kär'ver), *n.* [*< ME. kerver*, *< kerven*, *carve*: see *carvel<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One who carves. (a) One who cuts up meat into portions for the table. (b) One who cuts ivory, wood, or the like in a decorative way; a sculptor.

The master painters and the *carvers* came.

*Dryden.*

(c) Figuratively, one who makes, shapes, or molds, in any sense.

Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way

To find out right with wrong.

*Shak., Rich. II., II. 3.*

2. A large table-knife used for carving meat.

**carving** (kär'ving), *n.* [*< ME. kerving*, verbal *n.* of *kerven*, *carve*: see *carvel<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. The act or art of carving. Specifically—2. A branch of sculpture consisting of work of decorative character rather than statuary or monumental relief.—3. A device or figure carved; a design produced by carving: as, a tomb ornamented with *carvings*.

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk

Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.

*Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, III. 59.*

4. In *coal-mining*, nearly the same as *cutting* (which see). [*Leicestershire, Eng.*]—**Carving-chisel.** See *chisel*.

**carving-fork** (kär'ving-förk), *n.* A large fork used to hold meat while it is being carved, and generally provided with a guard to prevent cutting the hand if the knife slips.

**carving-knife** (kär'ving-nif), *n.* A large knife used for carving meat at table.

**carving-lathe** (kär'ving-läth), *n.* A lathe adapted for the grooving, channeling, and ornamenting of columns, balusters, legs of tables, etc.

**carvist** (kär'vist), *n.* [*Etym. unknown*; hardly "a corruption of *carry-fist*" (from being carried on the hand), as usually guessed.] In *falconry*, a young hawk.

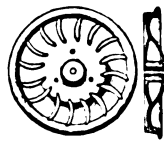
**carvol** (kär'vol), *n.* [*< carry* (F., etc., *carri*), *caraway*, + *-ol*.] A liquid (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O) of pleasant odor contained in oil of caraway.

**carvy** (kär'vi), *n.* [*< F. carri*, *caraway*: see *caraway*.] Caraway. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

**car-wheel** (kär'hwél), *n.* A wheel of a car, especially of a railroad-car. In railroad-cars the wheel

has a cylindrical tread and a flange projecting beyond the tread at its inner edge, to prevent derailment. A

coning of the tread or rim gives a greater diameter on the inner or flange side than at the outer edge, which diminishes slipping of wheels on rails of unequal length, as on curves.—**Paper car-wheel**, a car-wheel with a steel tire and a web of compressed paper between plates which are bolted to the hub and the tire. *E. H. Knight.*



Washburn Car-wheel; side elevation and diametric section.

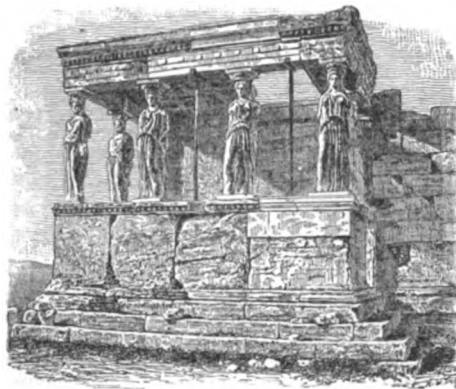
**carwhichet** (kär'hwich-et), *n.*

Same as *carriwitchet*.

**Carya** (kar'i-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kárya*, the walnut-tree, *< kárya*, prop. *kárya* *βασιλική* or *περσική*, royal (i. e., Persian) or Persian nuts (cf. *E. peach*), ult. *< Gr. περσικόν*, pl. of *káryon*, a nut (of any kind), prob. akin to *képas*, horn, *E. horn*, etc.] The name given by Nuttall, in 1818, to the genus *Hicoria* of Rafinesque, belonging to the family *Juglandaceæ*, and comprising the hickories and pecans. They are trees of eastern North America, with heavy, hard, and tough wood extensively used as fuel and in manufactures. The bark yields a yellow dye. There are about 15 species, of which the pecan (*Hicoria Pecan*) and the shagbark hickory (*H. ovata*) are familiar examples.

**caryatic** (kar-i-at'ik), *a.* [*< L. Caryates*, *Caryans*; in architectural sense, *< L. Caryatides*: see *caryatid*.] Pertaining to the Caryans (in this sense with a capital) or to caryatids: as, "Persian and Caryatic figures," *R. Stuart*.—**Caryatic order**, in *arch.*, an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures instead of columns.

**caryatid** (kar-i-at'id), *n. and a.* [= *F. caryatide*, *caryatide* = *Sp. caryatide* = *Pg. It. caryatide*, *< L. pl. Caryatides*, *< Gr. κάρυάτιδες*, caryatids (cf. *Kapvátiδες*, the priestesses of Artemis at Caryæ, pl. of *Kapvátiς*, a name of Artemis), lit. 'women of Caryæ,' *< Kápiat*, Caryæ, a place in Laconia, Greece, with a famous temple of Artemis. Cf. *atlantes*, *canephore*, 2, and *telamon*.] *I. n.*; pl. *caryatides*, *caryatides* (-idz, -idéz). In *arch.*, a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving as a column to support an entablature or to fill any other office of a column. Vitruvius relates that the city of Caryæ sided with the Persians after the



Caryatids. Porch of the Erechtheum at Athens.

battle of Thermopylæ, and that it was on this account sacked by the other Greeks, who took the women captive, and to perpetuate this event erected trophies in which figures of women dressed in the Caryatic manner were used to support entablatures. This story is probably imaginary, but no doubt the name and perhaps the idea of the caryatids were derived from Caryæ.

Two great statues, Art And Science, *Caryatids*, lifted up A weight of emblem. *Tennyson, Princess, IV.*

**II. a.** Pertaining to or of the form of a caryatid; caryatic.

**caryatidean** (kar'i-at-i-dé'an), *a.* [*< caryatid* + *-ean*.] Supported by caryatids.

This *Caryatidean* portico [of the Erechtheum] displays very clearly the arrangement of the ceiling.

*Encyc. Brit., II. 408.*

**caryatides**, *n.* Latin plural of *caryatid*.

**caryin**, **caryine** (kar'i-in), *n.* [*< Carya* + *-in*, *-ine*.] A crystalline principle found in the bark of *Hicoria* (*Carya*) *alba* (the mockernut or white-heart hickory), believed to be identical with quercitrin.

**caryinite** (kar-i-nit), *n.* [*< Gr. κάρυνος*, nut-brown, *< káryon*, a nut.] An arseniate of lead, manganese, and calcium, occurring massive, of a brown color, at the lead-mines of Långban.

**Caryoborus** (kar-i-ob'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. káryon*, nut, + *βορός*, eating.] A genus of rhynchophorous coleopters or weevils, of the family *Bruchidae*, differing from *Bruchus* by having the fore coxæ separated by the prosternum. *C.*

*arthriticus* is a species of the southern United States, infesting the palmetto.

**Caryobranchia** (kar'i-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. káryon*, a nut (nucleus), + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of gastropods: proposed as a substitute for *Nucleobranchiata* (which see): same as *Heteropoda*. *Menke, 1828; Swainson, 1839.*

**Caryocar** (ka-rí-ō-kär), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. káryon*, a nut (see *Carya*), + *κάρα*, head; the globose fruit is often as large as a child's head.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Caryocaraceæ*, consisting of 10 species of lofty trees, natives of tropical America. They produce good timber, and their fruits contain 3 or 4 large kidney-shaped seeds inclosed in an extremely hard woody shell, reddish-brown in color and covered with roundish protuberances. They are called *sourari-nuts* or *butternuts*, have a pleasant nutty flavor, and yield a bland oil. The chief source of these nuts is *C. nuciferum*, a tree frequently reaching the height of 100 feet, common in the forests of British Guiana, particularly on the banks of the rivers Essequibo and Berbice. Its flowers are large and of a deep purplish-red color.

**caryodinesis** (kar'í-ō-si-né'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. káryon*, a nut (nucleus), + *κίνησις*, movement, change: see *kinesis*.] In *embryol.*, the series of active changes taking place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. Also written *karyokinesis*.

**Caryophyllaceæ** (kar'í-ō-fil-lä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Caryophyllus* + *-aceæ*.] The name given by Reichenbach to the family *Silenaceæ*, the pink family, a group of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous herbs of wide distribution: they are known by the opposite leaves, the stems swollen at the joints, and the regular flowers, the petals of which are often clawed. The genera *Silene*, *Dianthus*, and *Lychnis* include many ornamental garden plants, the pink, carnation, and sweet-william; other genera, as *Arenaria*, *Al-sine*, and *Paronychia*, consist of inconspicuous weeds, as the chickweed, spurry, sandwort, etc.

**caryophyllaceous** (kar'í-ō-fil-lä'shius), *a.* [*< Caryophyllaceæ*.] Pertaining to the *Caryophyllaceæ*: especially applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx. Also *caryophyllous*, *caryophylleous*.

**Caryophyllæidæ** (kar'í-ō-fil-lä'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Caryophyllus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cestode platyhelminths, or tapeworms, characterized by having only one proglottis, the body elongated and unsegmented, the head-armature weak, consisting of a lobed fringe without hooks, and eight sinuous longitudinal canals of the excretory system.

**Caryophyllæus** (kar'í-ō-fil-lä'us), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1790), *< Caryophyllus*, *q. v.*] A genus of *Cestodea*, or tapeworms, the species of which are endoparasitic in cyprinoid fishes. It represents the simplest cestoid form, resembling a trematode in structure, having no trace of alimentary canal, but being furnished with a single set of hermaphrodite reproductive organs and a water-vascular system; the body is elongated, dilated, and lobate at one end, like a clove, whence the name. It is the typical genus of the family *Caryophyllæidæ*. *C. mutabilis* is found in the intestine of cyprinoid fishes. Originally *Caryophyllus*.

**caryophylleous** (kar'í-ō-fil-lä'us), *a.* Same as *caryophyllaceous*.

**caryophyllin**, **caryophylline** (kar'í-ō-fil'in), *n.* [*< Caryophyllus* + *-in*, *-ine*.] A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by treating them with alcohol.

**caryophylloid** (kar'í-ō-fil'oid), *n.* [*< Caryophyllus* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, having the form of the *Caryophyllus*; clove-shaped.

**caryophyllous** (kar'í-ō-fil'us), *a.* Same as *caryophyllaceous*.

**Caryophyllus** (kar'í-ō-fil'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κάρυφύλλον*, the clove-tree, lit. 'nut-leaf,' *< káryon*, a nut, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf. Hence ult., from the *Gr. κάρυφύλλον*, *E. gilliflower*, *q. v.*] 1. A genus established by Linnaeus in 1753 to include a single species, *C. aromaticus*, which furnishes the clove of commerce. About 120 species have since been described, nearly all of them under the generic name *Jambosa*, to which the clove has also been referred by many authors. 2. In *zool.*: (a) Same as *Caryophyllæus*, of which it is the original form. (b) A genus of erinoids: synonymous with *Eugeniocrinus*. *Scheuchzer*. Also *Caryophyllites*. *Knorr*.

**caryopsis** (kar-i-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (*> F. caryopse*), *< Gr. káryon*, a nut, + *ὄψις*, appearance, *< ὥς*, see: see *optic*.] In *bot.*, a small, one-celled,



Caryophyllaceous Flower (Dianthus).



one-seeded, dry, indehiscent fruit, in which the thin pericarp is adherent throughout to the thin seed-coat or testa, as in wheat and other cereal grains and grasses. Also *caryopsis*.

**Caryota** (kar-i-ō'tā), *n.* [NL. (*L.*, in Gr. sense) (> *F. caryote*), < Gr. *καρυώτης* *κοινός*, a palm with walnut-like fruit, lit. nut-like palm: *καρυώτης*, nut-like, < *καρύον*, a nut, walnut; *κοινός*, palm: see *phenix*.] A genus of large palms, natives of India and the Malay archipelago, with bipinnate leaves and wedge-shaped leaflets, strongly toothed at the extremity. The best-known species, *C. urens*, called the *bastard sago*, is a native of India, and is of great value. By severing the ends of the successive flowering stems a sweet sap is obtained, which is either boiled down into syrup and sugar, or made by fermentation into toddy, which yields arrack by distillation. The soft pith abounds in sago-like farina, which is made into bread or eaten as gruel. The outer part of the stem is hard, strong, and durable, and is much used for building and for agricultural implements; and the sheaths of the leaves yield a very strong fiber, known as *kittul fiber*, which is said to be indestructible.

**cast**, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*<sup>1</sup>.

**casa** (kā'sā), *n.* [*L.*, a cottage, hut, cabin, shed, ML. also a house in general (> It. Sp. Pg. *casa*, a house, = (as if < *L. neut. \*casum*) *F. chez*, in prep. *chez*, abbr. of *en chez*, = OSP. *en cas* = It. *in casa* or *a casa*, in the house (of), at (my, his, etc.) house, with); prob. akin to *castrum*, a castle, fort, pl. a camp (see *castrum*, *chester*), and to *cassis*, a helmet; orig. a cover or shelter; cf. Skt. *chhad*, cover, cover over. Hence ult. *casale*, *cassock*, *casula*, *chasuble*, etc.] A house.

**ca. sa.** In law, the usual abbreviation of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. See *capias*.

**casal** (kā'sāl), *a.* [*< case*<sup>1</sup>, 6, + *-al*.] In gram., of or belonging to case. [Rare.]

The *casal* termination of the Saxon possessive is *es* or *is*, as appears in such phrases as 'Godes sight', 'king's crown'.  
*J. M. McCulloch.*

**casale**, *n.* [*< It. casale*, a hamlet, village, formerly also a farm-house, manor-house, dairy, = Sp. Pg. *casal*, a farm-house, < ML. *casale*, also *casalis*, a farm-house, villa, hamlet, village, < *L. casa*, a house.] A hamlet; a village.

And Saturday in ye mornynge we landyd there, and wente to suche *casales* as we founde and refreshed vs.  
*Syr R. Guyforde, Pylgrymage*, p. 56.

**casarca** (ka-sär'kä), *n.* [NL., < Russ. *сачарка*, the sea-swallow.] A name, specific or generic (in this case with a capital), of the ruddy shel-drake, *Anas casarca* or *Casarca rutula*, a bird of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatinae*, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and Africa. As a generic term it includes several other species, as *C. tadornoides*, *C. variegata*, etc.

**casava**, **casave** (ka-sä'vä, -ve), *n.* See *cassava*.

**casbald**, *n.* [Late ME., also *casbalde*; origin uncertain.] A term of contempt. *York Plays*.

**casban** (kas'ban), *n.* A cotton fabric similar to jaconet, but stouter, sometimes having a glossy surface like satin, and used chiefly for linings.

**cascabel** (kas'ka-bel), *n.* [Sp., a little bell, the button at the breech of a cannon, also *casca-billo*, = Pg. Pr. *cascavel*; origin uncertain.]

That part of a cannon which is behind the base-ring, including the base and knob.

**cascade**<sup>1</sup> (kas-kād'), *n.* [*< F. cascade* = Sp. *cascada* = Pg. *cascata*, < It. *cascata*, a waterfall, < *cascare*, fall, appar. associated in thought with *L. cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall, but prob. (like Sp. *cascar*, break in pieces, beat, strike, = Pg. *cas-car*, strike) an extension of *L. casare*, *cassare*, variant of *quassare*, shake, shatter, shiver, freq. of *quater*, pp. *quassum*, shake: see *quash*, *concuss*, *discuss*, etc. Cf. *cascalho*, *cascarilla*, *cask*, *casque*, etc.] 1. A fall or flowing of water over a precipice or steep rocky declivity in a river or other stream; a waterfall, whether natural or artificial, but smaller than a cataract.

The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several cascades from one rock to another.  
*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. In *elect.*, a peculiar arrangement of Leyden jars in which the outer coating of the first jar which receives the charge is connected to the inner coating of the second, and so on.—3. A trimming of lace or other soft material, folded in a zigzag fashion so as to make a broken or irregular band, as down the front of a gown. *Dict. of Needlework*.—4. The falling water in the constellation Aquarius. See *Aquarius*.—**Charged or discharged in cascade**. See *battery*, 8. = Syn. 1. *Cascade*, *Cataract*. A cataract is greater than a cascade, but may not be so steep; one descent of water may be by several cascades, as in the quotation above from Addison. The distinguishing marks of a cataract are volume of water and rapidity of descent.

**cascade**<sup>1</sup> (kas-kād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading*. [*< cascade*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To form cascades; fall in cascades.

In the middle of a large octagon piece of water stands an obelisk of near seventy feet, for a Jet-d'Eau to cascade from the top of it. *Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, II. 218.

The town [of Sublaco] . . . is built on a kind of cone rising from the midst of a valley, . . . with a superb mountain horizon around it, and the green Anio cascading at its feet. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 271.

**cascade**<sup>2</sup> (kas-kād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading*. [Appar. a perverted use of *cascade*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. E. dial. *cast*, vomit.] To vomit. [Colloq.]

**cascalho** (kas-kāl'yō), *n.* [Pg. (= Sp. *cascajo*), pebbles, gravel, < *cascar*, strike, Sp. break in pieces, shatter: see *cascade*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and *cascarilla*, and as to meaning cf. *brash*<sup>1</sup>, *breccia*, *debris*.] Gravel, coarse or fine, mixed with more or less sand; detrital material in general; the material in which Brazilian diamonds are found, as also gold to some extent.

**cascan**, **cascane** (kas-kan', -kân'), *n.* [*F. cas-cane*.] In fort., a hole or cavity, resembling a well, made near a rampart, from which an underground gallery extends, or which serves to give vent to an enemy's mine and diminish its destructive effect.

**cascara amarga**, **sagrada**. See *bark*<sup>2</sup>.

**cascarilla** (kas-ka-ril'ä), *n.* [= *F. cascarille*, < Sp. *cascarilla* (= Pg. *cascarilha* = It. *cas-carilla*, *cascariglia*), dim. of *casarca*, bark, rind, peel, husk (cf. *casca*, husks, bark, *casco*, a skull, shard, helmet, cask, etc., > *E. cask*<sup>1</sup>), < *cas-car*, break, burst open: see *cascade*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and *cask*<sup>1</sup>.] The aromatic bitter bark of *Croton Eluteria*, a West Indian shrub or small tree belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceae*, and a native of the Bahama islands. It occurs in small thin fragments and brittle rolls like quills, and is used in medicine for its mild stimulating, tonic properties. Also called *Eluteria* or *sweetwood bark*.

**cascarillin**, **cascarilline** (kas-ka-ril'in), *n.* [*< cascarilla* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>, *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A white, crystalline, odorless, bitter substance (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained from *cascarilla*.

**caschrom** (kas'krom), *n.* [Also improp. written *gascrom*; Gael. *caschróm*, < *cas*, a foot, leg, shaft, haft, handle, + *cróm*, crooked: see *cromlech*.] A long pick with a cross-handle and projecting foot-piece; a foot-pick: used in the Scottish Highlands for digging in stony ground where no other instrument can be introduced.

**casco** (kas'kö), *n.* [Pg., prop. the keel or bottom of a ship, = Sp. *casco*, the hull of a ship; same as Pg. Sp. It. *casco*, helmet, casque, cask: see *cask*<sup>1</sup>, *casque*.] A boat of the Philippines, used



Cascarilla-plant (*Croton Eluteria*).  
a, male flower; b, female flower; c, fruit.



Casco of Manila.

chiefly on the river at Manila, almost rectangular in form, very flat and very durable, and much used for conveying cargoes to and from ships.

**case**<sup>1</sup> (käs), *n.* [*< ME. cas*, *caas*, *case*, < OF. *cas*, *F. cas* = Pr. *cas* = Pg. Sp. It. *caso*, circumstance, event, hap, chance, < *L. casus* (*casu-*), a falling, change, event, accident, misfortune, < *cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall (> also *cadent*, *cadence*, *chance*, *accident*, etc.): see *cadent*.] 1. Literally, that which happens or befalls. (a) *Hap*; contingency; event; chance.

Than he tolde hem alle worde for worde how the cas was be-fallen. *Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, III. 560.

Wisdom behouth to lete go and passe  
Which that men now night amend in no cas.  
*Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.)*, I. 6223.

(b) State; condition; state of circumstances.

Cumfoteth him in his caas, coueteth not his gooden.  
*Piers Plowman (A)*, VIII. 52.

Like Angels life was then mens happy case.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. vii. 16.

Tib. I come to have thee walk.  
*Ovid*. No, good Tibullus, I'm not now in case.

*B. Jonson, Poetaster*, I. 1.

They lay, therefore, all day on Saturday, in lamentable case, as before. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 177.

2. A particular determination of events or circumstances; a special state of things coming under a general description or rule.

The ceremonies attendant upon death and burial are nearly the same in the cases of men and women.  
*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, II. 284.

3. In *med.*, an instance of disease under or requiring medical treatment, or the series of occurrences or symptoms which characterize it: as, the doctor has many cases of fever in hand; the patient explained his case.—4. A state of things involving a question for discussion or decision.

Tell hym how the caas stant all as it is.  
*Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, III. 491.

*Acres*. I don't choose to mention names, but look on me as on a very ill-used gentleman.

*Sir Luc*. Pray, what is the case?  
*Sheridan, The Rivals*, III. 4.

The plainest case in many words entangling. *J. Baillie*.

Specifically—5. In law: (a) A cause or suit in court; any instance of litigation: as, the case was tried at the last term. In this sense case is nearly synonymous with *cause*, which is the more technical term. Case includes special proceedings, as well as actions at law, suits in equity, and criminal prosecutions; and it implies not only a controversy, but also legal proceedings. More loosely, however, it is used for cause of action: as, he has a good case.

This false judge . . . sat in his Consistorie,  
And gaf his doomes upon sondry cas.  
*Chaucer, Doctor's Tale*, I. 163.

Force a composition or wrangle out some broken Title,  
or breake the necke of the Case with a Prohibition.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 133.

(b) The state of facts or the presentation of evidence on which a party to litigation relies for his success, whether as plaintiff or defendant: as, in cross-examining plaintiff's witness, defendant has no right to go beyond the limits of the direct examination, for such inquiries are part of his own case. (c) Under American procedure, a document prepared by the appellant on an appeal, containing the evidence, or the substance of it, and the proceedings on the trial in the court below. It is intended to enable the appellate court to review the evidence and the facts, as well as to pass upon alleged errors of law, and in this differs from a *bill of exceptions*, which presents only alleged errors of law. Called specifically *case on appeal*.

6. In gram., in many languages, one of the forms having different offices in the sentence which together make up the inflection of a noun: as, the *nominative case*, that of the subject of the verb, as *he*, *dominus* (Latin); the *accusative* or *objective case*, as *him*, *dominum*; the *genitive* or *possessive case*, as *his* (John's), *domini*. These are the only cases in modern English, and the objective is not distinguished in form from the nominative except in a few pronouns. In addition to the three cases found in English, Greek and German have a dative, Latin has a dative, an ablative, and a vocative, and Sanskrit further an instrumental and a locative. The French has lost all case-distinction in nouns. Some languages, as the Finnish and Hungarian, have many more cases, even fifteen or twenty. All the cases but the nominative are called *oblique cases*.

7. A person who is peculiar or remarkable in any respect: as, a queer case; a hard case: sometimes used without qualification: as, he is a case. [Colloq.]

"Well, the General can tell you," says the hunter, glancing at that individual, "what a terrible hard case I've been."  
*W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 114.

8. In logic, a proposition stating a fact coming under a general rule; a subsumption.—**Action on the case**, in law, a general form of action (the phrase being originally equivalent to *action on the circumstances*) adopted to enlarge the legal remedies at a time when forms of action existed for trespasses with violence and for debts resting in bond, but no form had been provided for wrongs without violence, such as negligence, or oral or implied promise. It became the most widely used of all common-law forms, and equally applicable to consequential injury to the real or personal property and to the personal character of the party by whom it was brought.—**Amistad case**, a noted case in the courts of the United States, in which Spaniards claimed as their slaves negroes who had been kidnapped in Africa, and who while

being carried to Cuba (in 1839) rose against their captors, took possession of the vessel, and after changing her course were taken by a United States vessel off the American coast. The courts held that they were free, and not pirates or robbers. — **Bankers' case**, or **case of the bankers**, the petition of Horbridge and others to the barons of the exchequer in 1891 (14 How. St. Tr., 1) for the payment of certain annuities granted by Charles II. to repay money originally loaned to him on the security of the revenues. On appeal, the House of Lords decided that the grant was binding upon his successor, and continued a charge upon the revenue. — **Bates's case**, an English prosecution (1809) of a merchant, in which the claim of James I. to impose duties as a personal prerogative was sustained; a question afterward settled the other way under Cromwell. Also called the **case of the impositions**. — **Bradlaugh's case**, a prolonged controversy (1881-90) over the claim of Charles Bradlaugh (a) to take a seat in the House of Commons without taking the oath required of members, he declaring that he did not acknowledge or believe in its obligation; and later (b) to have the oath administered. Two notable legal decisions were reached in the course of the controversy: first, that courts cannot control the House in its administration of laws relating merely to its internal procedure, nor inquire into the propriety of a resolution restraining a member from doing in the House what he had a lawful right to do, and that action will not lie against the sergeant-at-arms for obeying such resolution; second, that a member who does not believe in a Supreme Being, and upon whom an oath is binding only as a promise, is incapable of taking the prescribed oath; and if he goes through the form of taking it by administering it to himself he is liable for violation of the act. — **Burr's case**, the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason against the United States, tried before Chief Justice Marshall in 1807. — **Calvin's case**, also called the **case of the postnati**, 1608 (2 How. St. Tr., 559; 7 Coke, 1), an action turning on questions of allegiance and native-born subjects. It was brought to recover lands by Robert Calvin against Richard and Nicholas Smith, to which defendants pleaded that the plaintiff was an alien, and incapable of bringing the action, because he was born in Scotland, though after the crown of England descended to James I., who was also king of Scotland. It was argued by lawyers and judges of the greatest renown, including Lord Bacon, Coke, Ellesmere, Yelverton, and Warburton, and was decided in favor of the plaintiff. — **Case agreed**, or **case stated**, in law, a statement of facts agreed on by the parties, or made by another court, to be submitted merely for decision of a point of law. — **Case law**. See *law*. — **Case of conscience**. See *conscience*. — **Case of the Caroline**. See *McLeod case*, below. — **Case of the claimant**. See *Tichborne case*, below. — **Case of the seven bishops**. See *bishop*. — **Case reserved**, case made, a statement presenting points of law reserved by the judge or parties for decision by the full court. — **Civil rights cases**. See *civil*. — **Clinton Bridge case**, an important litigation in the United States Supreme Court (1870), which established the doctrine by which railroad bridges may be said to have gained clear recognition of their rights of way in preference to the navigable waters crossed by them, through the power of Congress to regulate inter-state commerce. — **Criminal cases**. See *criminal*. — **Crown cases reserved**. See *crown*. — **Darnell's case**, a noted case in English constitutional law (1627), in which the imprisonment of Sir Thomas Darnell and four others, for refusing to subscribe to a forced loan, was sanctioned, the agitation resulting from which was followed by the granting of the Petition of Right. — **Dartmouth College case**, the leading American case (1819) on the vested rights of corporations, reported as *Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (4 Wheaton, 518), deciding that a corporate charter, even though it be a British charter granted before the revolution, cannot be materially altered by a State legislature, it being a contract within the meaning of the provision of the United States Constitution which deprives the States of the power to impair the obligation of a contract. — **Dr. Bonham's case**, an important decision upon English constitutional law, rendered in 1609, in the case of Thomas Bonham v. the College of Physicians (8 Coke, 107), for false imprisonment. It was held that an act of Parliament which is against common right and reason, or is impossible to be performed, is void by the common law; also, that where the power to commit to prison is vested by patent or act of Parliament in parties not being a court, their proceedings ought to be of record, and the facts upon which such power is exercised are traversable. — **Dred Scott case**, a case of great historical importance among the events which preceded the abolition of slavery in the United States, in which the Supreme Court held (in 1857) that a free negro of slave ancestry was not a citizen, and could not sue or be protected as such in the United States courts. The statement that the Africans in America had long been considered a subordinate race having "no rights which the white man is bound to respect," which was contained in the opinion of the chief justice, gained universal attention as a point of attack in the controversy about slavery. — **Five percent cases**, a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1884 (110 U. S., 471), holding that an act of Congress by which a percentage of the proceeds of land "sold by Congress" is reserved to certain public uses of a State does not include lands disposed of by the United States in satisfaction of military land warrants. — **General case**, in *math.*, that special state of things which is considered when, in studying an analytical expression, it is assumed that there is no peculiar relation between the constants denoted by letters. The general case may be very exceptional. Thus, in linear associative algebra, in the general case the vanishing of a product implies the vanishing of one of the factors, yet among the innumerable possible algebras there are but three in which such an inference is valid. — **Hampden's case**. See *case of ship-money*, under *ship-money*. — **In case**, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen that; supposing. — **Irreducible case**, in *math.*, the case in which a cubic equation has three real roots, when Cardan's method of solution involves imaginaries. — **Kendall's case**, a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1838), noted in American constitutional law, that the court may compel a cabinet officer to perform a ministerial duty. — **Knight case**, a decision by the United States Supreme Court in 1896, in which the E. C. Knight Co. and other companies subsidiary to the American Sugar Refining Co. were allowed to continue in

combination on the ground that they were manufacturers and not engaged in trade or commerce and were therefore outside the Antitrust Act of July 2, 1890. — **Kosuta's case**, the facts and resulting diplomatic correspondence (1833) by which the United States government maintained the claim that Martin Kosuta, a native of Hungary, was entitled to protection as an American citizen from seizure by the Austrian government while in Turkish jurisdiction, he having previously legally declared his intention to become an American citizen. — **Marbury's case**, a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1803), noted in American constitutional history, which established the power of that court to declare an act of Congress void for contravening the United States Constitution, and defined the extent to which members of the cabinet are amenable to the courts. — **McLeod case**, a controversy between the United States and Canada, arising out of the incident of the destruction of the American steamer *Caroline* by the Canadian authorities (1837), in the course of which a man was killed. McLeod was arrested as one of the attacking party, and was indicted (1841) in New York State for murder; but he proved an alibi, and was acquitted. Also called the **case of the Caroline**. — **Negro case**. See *Somerset's case*, below. — **Northern Securities case**, a leading decision, March 14, 1904, by the United States Supreme Court, wherein the Antitrust Act of July 2, 1890, was held to forbid the control of two competing railroads by a holding company, and such holding company (the Northern Securities Co.) was prohibited from acquiring further stock in such railroads and the exercise of voting or dividend rights on stock already held. — **Shelley's case**, the decision in 1881 (1 Coke, 89-109), by all the judges of England, of the case of Nicholas Wolfe against Henry Shelley, in ejectment, involving questions upon the law of common recovery. It is chiefly celebrated for a precise and clear statement by defendant's counsel of a previously well-established rule of law concerning the effect of the word "heirs" in certain conveyances, since known as the rule in Shelley's case. This rule, which is now regarded as a rule of interpretation rather than a rule of law, is to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man, which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions), either immediately or after the interpolation of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate; that is to say, not a gift to the heir, but a gift to the person first named of an estate of inheritance, such as his heir may take by descent. — **Somerset's case**, a famous habeas corpus case in England in 1772, before Lord Mansfield, brought on behalf of Thomas Somerset, a negro. It established the principle that a slave brought upon English soil became thereby free. Also called the *negro case*. — **Special case**, a statement of facts agreed to on behalf of two or more litigant parties, and submitted for the opinion of a court of justice as to the law bearing on the facts so stated. In Scots law, in civil jury cases, a special case differs from a special verdict only in this, that the special verdict is returned by the jury, whereas the special case is adjusted by the parties themselves, or by their counsel, and sets forth the special facts on which they are agreed without the evidence. — **Standard Oil case**, one brought in 1906 by the United States against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and sixty-two other corporations and seven individuals to dissolve the holding company or combination formed by them, known as the Standard Oil Trust, for the control of the output of petroleum and its products. The decision, May 15, 1911, found the Standard Oil Trust to be a combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce and directed its dissolution within six months. This decision of the Supreme Court is notable for its emphasis on the standard of reason in dealing with cases subject to the Antitrust Act of July 2, 1890. — **Taltarum's case**, a noted decision in 1473, establishing the power of a tenant in tail to convert the estate into a fee simple absolute by suffering a common recovery. — **Tennessee bond cases**, a name given to seventeen cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1885 (114 U. S. Sup. Ct., 683), wherein it was held that the statutory lien upon railroads created by act of the Tennessee Legislature, February 11, 1862, was for the benefit of the State, and not of the holders of State bonds issued under that act. — **Tichborne case**, also called the *case of the claimant*, the name given to the history and proceedings of Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, in his claim to be Sir Roger Tichborne, and heir to the estate and baronetcy of Tichborne in England (1868-74), which he prosecuted by suits in Chancery and in the Courts of Probate and of Common Pleas, and which culminated in his trial and sentence to fourteen years' imprisonment for perjury. The case is celebrated for the conflicting nature of the testimony as to his identity, and for the great public interest excited by it. — **Tobacco case**, a Supreme Court decision in a suit brought by the United States in 1907 against the American Tobacco Company, a combination of tobacco concerns having a capitalization of \$190,000,000, which consumed 45 per cent. of the tobacco made up in the country. The decision (May, 1911) found the combination unlawful under the Antitrust Act, and directed its dissolution. — **To put the case**, to suppose the event or a certain state of things; state a question, especially in a manner to invite decision. — **Tweed's case**, the proceedings against William M. Tweed and others, known as the Tweed Ring, for frauds perpetrated while they were municipal officers of New York, by which they obtained over six million dollars from the county of New York. In a civil case it was decided in 1874 that an action for money fraudulently obtained from a county could not be brought in the name of the people of the State. This was subsequently remedied by statute, and a judgment obtained. In a criminal case, Tweed was found guilty on twelve counts for similar offenses in one indictment, and was separately sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each, with the direction that service of one sentence should not begin until the completion of service on a prior sentence. After completing the term of his first sentence, a writ of habeas corpus was served on his jailer, and in 1875 it was decided that cumulative sentences in such cases were not lawful, and he was discharged, but he was immediately imprisoned in default of bail in preceding civil suits. Other minor decisions on questions of procedure are also included under

this term. — **Twynne's case**, the leading case in English law (1603) holding that a conveyance intended to defraud creditors is void as against them, if not taken in good faith and for valuable consideration. — **Tyrryl's case**, a noted decision in English law (1558), in which after Parliament, by the statute of uses, had thought to put an end to the holding of land in the name of one person to the use of another, the courts introduced the doctrine of a use upon a use, leading to the present law of trusts. — **Virginia coupon cases**, the generic name under which are known a number of suits determined by the United States Supreme Court in 1884, enforcing a Virginia statute which declared coupons on bonds of that State receivable in payment of State taxes, notwithstanding the repeal of that statute. — **Wheeling bridge case**, the case of *Pennsylvania v. Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co.*, decided by the United States Supreme Court (in 1851 and 1855), concerning a bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling, Virginia. After holding in 1851 (13 How., 518), by a divided court, that a bridge, though entirely within the jurisdiction of the State that authorized its construction, could be enjoined as a nuisance by the courts of the United States if it obstructed inter-state navigation, the court held in 1855 (18 How., 421), that Congress under the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States, may determine what shall or shall not be deemed an obstruction to navigation, and may declare a bridge, when erected, to be a lawful structure so as to avoid the effect of its having been judicially declared a nuisance. — **Wild's case**, an English decision, in 1590 (6 Co. Rep., 16 b), in the case of *Richardson v. Yardley*, in ejectment; so called because involving a devise to one Rowland Wild, which established the rule for the construction of wills known as the rule in Wild's case, viz., "that if A devises his lands to B and his children or issues, and he hath not any issue at the time of the devise, that the same is an estate tail." — **Syn.** Situation, condition, state, circumstances, plight, predicament.

**case**<sup>1</sup> (kās), v. i. [*case*<sup>1</sup>, n.] To put cases; bring forward propositions.

They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him.

Sir R. L'Ettrange.

**case**<sup>2</sup> (kās), n. [*ME. casse*, *kace* = *D. kas* = *G. kasso* = *Sw. kassa* = *Dan. kasse*, *OF. casse* (*F. casse*, a chase, *casse*, a case, also *chasse*, a chase, shrine) = *Pr. cayssa*, *caissa* = *Cat. capsa* = *Sp. caja*, obs. *caxa* = *Pg. caixa*, obs. *caxa* = *It. cassa*, *L. capsā*, a chest, box, receptacle, *capere*, receive, contain, hold: see *capable*, *capacious*. The same word, in later forms, appears as *cash*<sup>2</sup> and *chase*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. That which incloses or contains; a covering, box, or sheath: as, a case for knives; a case for books; a watch-case; a pillow-case. Specifically—2†. A quiver.

The arrows in the *cases*

Of the goddesses clatten faste and ryng.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1500.

3. The skin of an animal; in *her.*, the skin of a beast displayed with the head, feet, tail, etc. —4. The exterior portion of a building; an outer coating for walls.

The case of the holy house is nobly designed and executed by great masters.

Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

5. A box and its contents; hence, a quantity contained in a box. Specifically—(a) A pair; a set.

Pray thee, corporal, stay; the knocks are too hot; and for mine own part, I have not a case of lives.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 2.

(b) Among glaziers, 225 square feet of crown-glass; also, 120 feet of Newcastle or Normandy glass. —6. In *printing*, a shallow tray of wood divided by partitions into small boxes of different sizes, in which the characters of a font of printing-types are placed for the use of the compositor. The ordinary case is about 16 inches wide, 32 inches long, and has boxes 1 inch deep. Two forms of case are required for a full font of Roman type: the *upper case* (so called from its higher position on the inclined composing-frame), of 98 boxes, which contains the capitals, small capitals, reference-marks, fractions, and other types in small request; and the *lower case*, of 55 boxes of unequal size, which contains the small-text types, spaces, and points most frequently required. The cases and boxes are arranged so that the types oftenest used are most easily reached by the compositor. For music, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as for display or jobbing type, or for any font of printing-types that has more or fewer characters than those of Roman-text type, cases of special form are made. 7. In *bookbinding*, a book-cover made separately from the book it is intended to inclose. —8. A triangular sac or cavity in the right side of the nose and upper portion of the head of a sperm-whale, containing oil and spermaceti, which are together called head-matter. —9. In *milit. engin.*, a square or rectangular frame made from four pieces of plank joined at the corners, used (in juxtaposition to similar frames) to form a lining for a gallery or branch. —10. In *loam-molding*, the outer portion of a mold. Also called *cope*. —11. In *porcelain-making*, same as *saggar*. —12. *Milit.*, same as *case-shot*. —13. In *mining*, a fissure through which water finds its way into a mine. [Cornwall. Rarely used.] —14. The wooden frame in which a door is hung. Also called *casing*. —15. The wall surrounding a staircase. Also called *casing*.

—**Case-smoothing machine**, a machine for smoothing the cases or corners of books.—**Limp case**, or **flexible case**, in *bookbinding*, a case stretched over paper doublets instead of boards.—**To work at the case**, in *printing*, to set type by hand.

**case**<sup>2</sup> (kās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cased*, ppr. *casing*. [**< case**<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To cover or surround with a case; surround with any material that incloses or protects; incase.

To be cased up and hung by on the wall.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

The jewel is cas'd up from all men's eyes.

*Middleton*, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

Specifically—(a) In *arch.*, to face or cover (the outside wall of a building) with material of a better quality than that of the wall itself.

The wall [of the Hatym] is built of solid stone, about five feet in height and four in thickness, cased all over with white marble.

*Burckhardt*, in *Burton's El-Medina*, p. 374.

(b) In *plastering*, to plaster (as a house) with mortar on the outside, and strike a ruler laid on it while moist with the edge of a trowel, so as to mark it with lines resembling the joints of freestone. (c) In *glass-making*, to "plate" or cover (glass) with a layer of a different color. (d) In *bookbinding*, to cover with a case. See *case*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, 7.

After stitching, books which are to be cased up with uncut edges have their face and tail cut square by means of a trimming-machine. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 44.

2. In *printing*, to put into the proper compartments of compositors' cases; lay: as, to *case* a font of type.—3. To remove the case or skin of; uncase; skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox, ere we case him.

*Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6.

**Cased glass**, glass made in several layers, usually of different colors, by cutting through which to different depths an effect like that of cameo is produced. The ancient Roman glass of this kind was cut by hand in the manner of gem-cutting. The process in use at the present day consists in covering the outside of a colorless glass ball with a thin case of colored glass, and fusing the two together, repeating the operation as often as desired; the whole is then blown into the shape required before the cutting is done. Also called *cameo-glass*.—**Cased sash-frames**, sash-frames which have their interior vertical sides hollow to admit the weights which balance the sashes, and at the same time conceal them.

II. *intrans.* To cover one's self with something that constitutes a casing.

*Case ye*; on with your visors. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

**Casearia** (kās-ā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., named from J. Casearius, a Dutch botanist of the 17th century, and missionary to Cochin China.] The principal genus of the family *Flacourtiaceae*, including over 120 species of tropical trees or shrubs, chiefly American, of little value. The leaves and bark of some species have medicinal properties, and the fruit of some is used in India to poison fish.

**caseate**<sup>1</sup> (kās-sē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caseated*, ppr. *caseating*. [**< L. caseus**, cheese, + *-ate*<sup>2</sup>.] In *pathol.*, to undergo caseous degeneration; become like cheese.

**caseate**<sup>2</sup> (kās-sē-āt), *n.* [**< case**(*ic*) + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] In *chem.*, a salt resulting from the union of caseic acid with a base.

**caseation** (kās-sē-ā-shon), *n.* [**< caseate**<sup>1</sup> (see *-ation*); = *F. caseation* = *Sp. caseación* = *Pg. caseação* = *It. caseazione*.] 1. The coagulation of milk.—2. In *pathol.*, transformation into a dull cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

**case-bay** (kās'bā), *n.* In *carp.*, the space between a pair of girders in naked flooring.

**case-bearer** (kās'bār'er), *n.* A case-bearing larva.

**case-bearing** (kās'bār'ing), *a.* In *entom.*, provided with a case or covering: applied to certain larvæ, both aquatic and terrestrial, that conceal themselves within a case which they form, and from which they protrude the anterior portion of the body when moving about. See cuts under *Acrobasis* and *Coscinoptera*.

**case-binding** (kās'bin'ding), *n.* A form of bookbinding in which the finished case (including the back) is made apart from the book. The case is made first, and the sewed book is afterward inserted in it. The term *case-binding* in the United States is usually applied to cloth-bound books.

**case-bottle** (kās'bot'l), *n.* A bottle, often square in form, made so as to fit into a case with others.

**case-char** (kās'chār), *n.* A name of the common char, *Salmo salvelinus*, or *Salvelinus alpinus*.

**case-divinity** (kās'di-vin'i-ti), *n.* Casuistry. *Fuller*.

**case-ending** (kās'en'ding), *n.* In *gram.*, the letter or syllable added in inflected languages to the root or stem of a noun to indicate its case. See *case*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 6.

**caseified** (kās-sē-fid), *p. a.* [**< L. caseus**, cheese, + *-fy* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Cheesy in consistence or appearance.

**case-harden** (kās'hār'dn), *v. t.* To harden the outer part or surface of, as anything made of iron, by converting the iron into steel. See *case-hardening*.

**case-hardened** (kās'hār'dnd), *p. a.* 1. Having the outside hardened, as iron tools, etc.—2. Figuratively, not sensitive; having no sense of shame; indifferent to reproach or dishonor.

**case-hardening** (kās'hār'dning), *n.* In *metal.*, a rapid process of cementation, in which the surface of wrought-iron is converted into steel by heating the article to be treated in an iron box, in contact with some animal matter, such as bone, parings of horses' hoofs, or leather. This is done in a smith's forge, or in any suitable furnace.

**caseic** (kās-sē-ik), *a.* [**< L. caseus**, cheese, + *-ic*; = *F. caséique* = *Sp. caseico*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from cheese.—**Caseic acid**, an acid obtained from cheese.

**casein**, **caseine** (kās-sē-in), *n.* [**< L. caseus**, cheese, + *-in*<sup>2</sup>, *-ine*<sup>2</sup>; = *F. caséine* = *Sp. caseína*.] The chief nitrogenous ingredient of milk. It does not coagulate spontaneously, like fibrin, nor by heat, like albumen, but by the action of acids and of rennet. Cheese made from skimmed milk and well pressed is nearly pure coagulated casein. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, legumin, which occurs in many vegetables. Casein is one of the most important elements of animal nutrition as found in milk and leguminous plants. Its chemical constitution is not fully understood. It contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, a little sulphur, and about 15.5 per cent. of nitrogen. Also called *caseum*.—**Casein glue**, a glue made by dissolving casein in a strong solution of borax, used as a substitute for ordinary glue by bookbinders and joiners.

**case-knife** (kās'nif), *n.* 1. A knife carried in a case or sheath.

The poet, being resolved to save his heroine's honour, has so ordered it that the king always acts with a great case-knife stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself.

*Addison*, Travels in Italy.

2. An old name for a table-knife, still sometimes used.

**caseling** (kās'ling), *n.* [*E. dial.*, **< case**<sup>2</sup> + *-ling*.] The skin of a beast that has died by accident or violence. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Casella's anemometer**. See *Anemometer*.

**case-lock** (kās'lok), *n.* A box-lock fastened to the face of a door by screws.

**case-maker** (kās'mā'kēr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a maker of cases or covers for books.

**caseman** (kās'mān), *n.*; pl. *casemen* (-men). [**< case**<sup>2</sup> + *man*.] One who works at case or sets type; a compositor. [*Rare*.]

**casemate**<sup>1</sup> (kās'māt), *n.* [Formerly also *casamate*, *casamat* (after *It.*); = *D. kazemat* = *G. casematte*, *kasematte*, formerly *casamat* (after *It.*); = *Dan. kasematte* = *Sw. kasematt* = *Russ. kazematā*, *< F. casemate*, formerly also *chasmate*, = *It. casamatta* = *Sp. Pg. casamata* (ML. *casamatta*, for *\*casamatta*), a casemate; of uncertain formation: explained as (1) orig. *It.*, *< It. (Sp. Pg.) casa* (*< L. casa*), a house, a little house, + *matta*, fem. of *matto*, foolish, mad, weak, dial. also false, and dim, dark (as if 'false', 'dark', or 'concealed chamber'?)]; or (2) orig. *Sp.*, as if *casa de \*mata*, for *matanza*, 'a house of slaughter,' like the equiv. *E. slaughter-house*, a casemate (see quotations from Florio and Cotgrave), or the *G. mord-keller* ('murdering-cellar'), a casemate: *casa*, a house; *de* (*< L. de*), of; *matanza*, slaughter; *< mator* = *Pg. mator*, *< L. mactare*, slaughter: see *mactation*, *mactator*, *matador*.] 1. In *fort.*: (a) A vault of stone or brickwork, usually built in the thickness of the rampart of a fortress, and pierced in front with embrasures, through which artillery may be fired.

*Casamatta* [It.], a kinde of fortification called in English a *Casamat* or a slaughter house, and is a place built low under the wall or bulwarke, not arriving unto the height of the ditch, serving to skoure the ditch, annoying the enemy when he entreth into the ditch to skale the wall. *Florio* (1598).

*Casemate* [F.], a casemate in fortification: a murdering house placed in the ditch, to plague the assailants of a fortress. *Cotgrave*.

Each bastion was honeycombed with casemates and subterranean storehouses. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 151.

(b) A shell-proof vault of stone or brick designed to protect troops, ammunition, etc.

Take a garrison in of some two hundred, To beat those pioneers off, that carry a mine Would blow you up at last. Secure your casemates. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 1.

(c) An embrasure.

*Casemate* [F.], a case-mate; a loop, or loop-hole in a fortified wall. *Cotgrave*.

2. The armored bulkhead surrounding guns in iron-clad ships of war, and pierced with port-holes through which the guns are run out.—

**Barrack casemate**. See *barrack*.—**Defensible casemate**, a casemate having embrasures or loopholes.

**casemate**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An erroneous form of *casement*, (*c*).

**casemate-carriage** (kās'māt-kar'āj), *n.* A carriage used in mounting casemate-guns.

**casemated** (kās'mā-ted), *a.* [**< casemate**<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Furnished with a casemate or casemates.

**casemate-gun** (kās'māt-gun), *n.* A gun so placed as to be fired through the embrasure of a casemate.

**casemate-truck** (kās'māt-truk), *n.* A heavy low carriage mounted on three wheels, the forward wheel being pivoted to facilitate changes of direction: used for transporting cannon and ammunition within the galleries of permanent works.

**casement** (kās'- or kās'ment), *n.* [Short for *incasement*, *< OF. encasement*, later assimilated *encasement* (*> E. encasement*, *q. v.*), lit. a setting in or incasing: see *incase* and *-ment*.] In *arch.*: (a) A frame for glass, as forming a window or part of a window, and made to open by swinging on hinges which are generally affixed to a vertical side of the opening into which it is fitted.

I released  
The casement, and the light increased  
With freshness in the dawning east.  
*Tennyson*, The Two Voices.

(b) A compartment between the mullions of a window. (c) A deep hollow molding used chiefly in cornices, and similar to the scotia of classical or cavetto of Italian architecture. *Oxford Glossary*. Sometimes, erroneously, *casemate*.

**casemented** (kās'- or kās'men-ted), *a.* [**< casement** + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Having casements.

**caseous** (kās-sē-us), *a.* [**< L. caseus**, cheese, + *-ous*; = *F. caséux* = *Sp. Pg. caseoso* = *It. caci-oso*.] Pertaining to cheese; resembling or having the qualities of cheese.—**Caseous degeneration** or **transformation**, in *pathol.*, the transformation of a tissue into a dead, cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

**case-paper** (kās'pā'pēr), *n.* The outside quires of a ream. *E. H. Knight*. See *casse-paper*.

**caser** (kās'sēr), *n.* [**< case**<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who cases.

**case-rack** (kās'rak), *n.* In *printing*, a square upright frame of wood with parallel cleats, made to hold type-cases which are not in use. Most composing-stands have the lower part fitted up as a case-rack.

**casern** (ka-zern'), *n.* [= *D. kaserne* = *G. kaserno* = *Dan. kaserne* = *Sw. kasern*, *< F. caserne*, *< Pg. caserna* (= *Sp. caserna* = *It. caserna*, *> G. dial. kasarme*, *kasarm*), orig. appar. a room for four (cf. *E. quarters*), *< L. quaterna*, fem. of *quaternus*, pl. *quaterni*, four each, four together: see *quaternary*, *quaternion*, and cf. *carillon*, *quatre*.] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the ramparts; a barrack.

**case-shot** (kās'shot), *n.* 1. A collection of small projectiles, such as musket-balls, grape-shot, etc., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon. Also called *canister-shot*.

A continual storm, not of single bullets, but of chain-shot and case-shot. *Camden*.

2. In a more modern sense, a shrapnel-shell, that is, a spherical iron case inclosing powder and a number of bullets and exploded by a fuse. Also called *case*.

**caseum** (kās-sē-um), *n.* [NL., *< L. caseus*, cheese.] Same as *casein*.

**caseweel** (kās'wēd), *n.* [Formerly also *casse-weed*; **< case**<sup>2</sup> (= *cash*<sup>2</sup>, a money-box, a purse) + *weed*<sup>1</sup>.] A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

**case-work** (kās'wērk), *n.* 1. In *bookbinding*: (a) The making of cases or covers in which sewed books are bound. (b) A book glued on the back and stuck into a cover prepared beforehand to receive it.—2. In *printing*, typesetting; composition.

**case-worm** (kās'wērm), *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

**cash**<sup>1</sup> (kash), *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *cash*<sup>1</sup> (*q. v.*), **< ME. casen**, *< OF. casser*, discharge, cashier, = *Pg. cassar* (obs.) = *It. cassare*, annul, *< L. cassare*, bring to naught, destroy, annul, *< cassus*, empty, void. This is the same word as *quash*, annul (see *quash*<sup>2</sup>), but different from *quash*<sup>1</sup>, ult. *< L. quassare*, break: see *quash*<sup>1</sup>. *Cashier*<sup>1</sup> is also the same word, with *G. suffix*: see *cashier*<sup>1</sup>.] To discard; disband; cashier.



Cashing the greatest part of his land army, he only retained 1000 of the best soldiers.

Sir A. Gorges, in Purchas's Pilgrimage.

**cash**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [*< cash<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Disbandment.  
**cash**<sup>2</sup> (*cash*), *n.* [= *D. kas*, *cash*, also *box*, *chest*, = *Sw. kassa* = *Russ. kassa*, money, *< F. casse* (E. *-sh*, *< F. -sse*, cf. *quash*, *abolish*, etc.), a box, case, chest, money-box, counter, now a printer's case, a crucible: same word as *caisse*, a case, etc.: see *case*<sup>2</sup> and *chase*<sup>2</sup>, of which *cash*<sup>2</sup> is a doublet.] 1. A receptacle for money; a money-box.

Twenty thousand pounds are known to be in her cash.

Sir R. Winwood, Memorials, iii. 281.

This bank is properly a general cash where every one lodges his money.

Sir W. Temple, United Provinces, II.

2. Money; primarily, ready money; money on hand or at command.

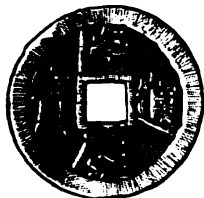
The real wealth of a nation, consisting in its labor and commodities, is to be estimated by the sign of that wealth—its circulating cash.

A. Hamilton, Works, I. 225.

**Hard cash.** (a) Hard money; coin; specie. (b) Money in hand; actual money, as distinguished from other property. = *Syn. 2.* See *money*.

**cash**<sup>2</sup> (*cash*), *v. t.* [*< cash<sup>2</sup>, n.*] 1. To turn into money, or to exchange for money: as, to cash a note or an order.—2. To pay money for: as, the paying teller of a bank *cashes* notes when presented.

**cash**<sup>3</sup> (*cash*), *n.* [An E. corruption of an E. Ind. word, Telugu and Canarese *kāsu*, Tamil



Chinese Cash of the reign Lung-K'ing (1567-73), the last but four of the Ming dynasty. (Size of the original.)

*kās*, a small copper coin, also coin-money in general. The Pg. *caixa*, a name applied to tin coins found by the Portuguese at Malacca in 1511, brought thither from the Malabar coast in India, is perhaps the same word, accom. to Pg. *caira*, a case, box, chest, also a cashier, = *E. cash*<sup>2</sup> = *case*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.] 1. The name given by foreigners to the only coin in use among the Chinese, and called by them *tsien* (pronounced *chen*). It is a round disk of copper alloy, with a square hole in the middle for convenience in stringing, and is of the value of one tenth to one fourteenth of a cent. The characters above and below the square hole indicate the reign in which the coin was cast; those on each side (reading from right to left) are called *fung pao*, and mean current coin, or money. A string of *cash* is a sum of 500 or 1,000 cash, according to locality, strung together, in divisions of 50 or 100. The name is also applied to a similar coin (called a *rin*) in circulation in Japan, one thousand being equal to a yen or dollar. 2. The name sometimes given by foreigners to a li (pronounced *lê*), or thousandth part of a Chinese liang or ounce.—3. A copper coin used for currency in Madras under the East India Company.—4. A coin of Pondicherry, having a value of one third of a cent.—5. A money of account in Sumatra, worth about 3 cents.

**cash**<sup>4</sup> (*cash*), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *coislighe*, Gael. *coisich*, a path, *< Ir. Gael. cos*, foot.] A prehistoric wooden road, resembling an American plank-road, or corduroy road. Roads of this kind have been found in Ireland in many localities, and in some cases are evidently connected with the crannogs.

**cash**<sup>5</sup> (*cash*), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *coal-mining*, soft shale or bind. [Scotland.]

**cash-account** (*cash'-a-kount'*), *n.* 1. An account of money received, paid, or on hand.—2. In *banking*, a credit given by a bank to an amount agreed upon to any individual or house of business on receipt of a bond with securities, generally two in number, for the repayment on demand of the sums actually advanced, with interest on each advance from the day on which it was made. Persons having such accounts draw upon them for whatever sums within their amount they have occasion for, repaying these advances as they find opportunity, but generally within short periods. Interest is charged only on the average balance which may be due to the bank. Also called *bank-credit* and *cash-credit*, *cash-account* being more especially a Scotch name. The system of granting such credits seems to have been initiated by the Scotch banks.

**cashaw** (*ka-shá'*), *n.* A name of the algarroba or honey-mesquite, *Prosopis juliflora*.

**cash-book** (*cash'-bük*), *n.* [*< cash*<sup>2</sup> + *book*; = *D. kasboek*.] A book in which is kept a register or an account of money received and paid.—*Petty cash-book*, a book in which small receipts and payments are entered.

**cash-box** (*cash'-boks*), *n.* A metal or wooden box for keeping money.

**cash-boy** (*cash'-boi*), *n.* A boy employed in a shop or store to carry the money received by salesmen from customers to a cashier and bring back the proper change.

**cash-carrier** (*kash'-kar'-i-er*), *n.* A device for conveying the money received at the counters of a shop or store to the cashier and returning the change. It usually consists of a car or receptacle traveling upon an overhead track or wire extending from the counters to a central office or desk. Another common form is that of a pneumatic tube.

**cash-credit** (*kash'-kred'-it*), *n.* Same as *cash-account*, 2.

**cash-day** (*kash'-dä*), *n.* A day on which cash is regularly paid; a pay-day or settling-day.

**cashier-box** (*kash'-er-boks*), *n.* [*< \*cashier* (perhaps *< F. casier*, a pigeonhole, case of pigeonholes, *< case*, *< L. casa*, a house) + *box*<sup>2</sup>.] A table used in the manufacture of glass. It is covered with coal-cinders, and on it the globe of glass is rested while the blowing-tube is disconnected and a rod attached to the other pole of the globe preparatory to the operation of flashing. E. H. Knight.

**cashew** (*ka-shö'*), *n.* [Also written *cadju* (= *F. cachou* in special sense, a sweetmeat: see *cachou*); = Pg. *caju* = *Sp. cayou* (E. also *acajou* = *G. acajou*, *acajunuss*, after *F. acajou à pommes*, the cashew-tree, *noir d'acajou*, the cashew-nut, by confusion with *acajou*, mahogany: see *acajou*<sup>1</sup>), *< Hind. kaju, kaju*, the cashew-nut.] 1. The *Anacardium occidentale* and its fruit. See *Anacardium* and *cashew-nut*.—2. Same as *cachou*.—**Cashew gum.** See *gum*.

**cashew-bird** (*ka-shö'-bërd*), *n.* The name given in Jamaica to one of the tanagers, the *Tana-*



Cashew-bird (*Spindalis nigricapilla*).

*gra zena* of Gosse, now *Spindalis nigricapilla*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Tanagridæ*, which feeds on the berries of the bully-tree.

**cashew-nut** (*ka-shö'-nut*), *n.* The kidney-shaped nut of the *Anacardium occidentale* (see *Anacardium*), consisting of a kernel inclosed in a very hard shell, which is borne upon a swollen pear-shaped edible stalk. The shell is composed of two hard layers, between which is contained an acid and almost caustic juice, producing on the skin a very painful and persistent vesicular eruption. This acid quality is removed by heat, and the kernel then becomes edible and is much esteemed, furnishing also a sweet oil.—**Oriental cashew-nut**, or *marking-nut*, a similar fruit of an allied tree of the East Indies, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. The juice becomes black on exposure, and is employed in marking cotton cloths and as a remedy for warts.

**cashew-tree** (*ka-shö'-trë*), *n.* The tree, *Anacardium occidentale*, producing the cashew-nut.

**Cashgar cloth.** Same as *putto*.

**cash-girl** (*kash'-gërl*), *n.* A girl who performs the same duties as a cash-boy.

**cashie** (*kash'-i*), *a.* [Sc.; cf. *Ice. karskr*, brisk, bold, hale, hearty, = *Sw. Dan. karsk*, hale, hearty.] 1. Luxuriant and succulent: applied to vegetables and shoots of trees.—2. Growing very rapidly; hence, delicate; unable to endure fatigue.—3. Flaccid; soft. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

**cashielawst**, *n.* [Sc.] An old Scotch instrument of torture, said to have been invented by the 'Master of Orkney' in 1596. Its action appears to have been forcibly to draw together the body and limbs of the victim, and hold him in this cramped position. *N. E. D.*

The three principal tortures that were habitually applied, were the pennywinkles, the boots, and the *cashielawst*.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 147.

**cashier**<sup>1</sup> (*kash'-ër*), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *casiero* (cf. *cash*<sup>1</sup> = *cas*<sup>1</sup>), *< D. casseren* = *G. cas-*

*sieren* = *Dan. kassere* = *Sw. kassera*, cast off, discharge, discard, cashier, annul, *< OF. cassier*, discharge, cashier, *> E. cash*<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] 1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust by annulling the commission by virtue of which it is held.

He had the insolence to cashier the captain of the lord-lieutenant's own body-guard.

Macaulay.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to dismiss or discard from service or from association.

The king that expelled the Tartars about two hundred years since, established this their present Politie, . . . cashiering all the ancient Nobilitie and Magistrates, that none is now great but the King.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

Your son, an't please you, sir, is new cashier'd younder, Cast from his mistress' favour.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 4.

They have already cashiered several of their followers as mutineers.

Addison.

3. To reject; put out of account; disregard. [Rare.]

Some cashier, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments.

Locke.

4. To abolish; do away with; get rid of.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**cashier**<sup>2</sup> (*kash'-ër*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *casheer*; = *D. kassier* = *G. kassierer*, *kassierer*, prop. *kassier*, = *Dan. kasserer* = *Sw. kassör*, *< F. caissier* (= *Sp. cajero* = *Pg. caixeiro* = *It. cassiere*), a cashier, *< caisse*, a money-box: see *cash*<sup>2</sup>, *case*<sup>2</sup>, and *-ier*, *-eer*.] 1. One who has charge of cash or money; one who superintends the routine monetary transactions of a bank or other commercial concern; a cash-keeper.—2. A money-box; a cash.

**cashierer** (*kash'-ër-ër*), *n.* One who cashiers, rejects, or discards: as, "a cashierer of monarchs," *Burke*.

**cash-keeper** (*kash'-kë'-për*), *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money and money-accounts; a cashier.

**cashmere** (*kash'-mër*), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *cachemere* (and with altered form and sense *casimire*, *cassimere*, *keracymere*, q. v.); = *F. cachemire* = *D. kashemire* = *G. Kaschmir* (-*schawls*) = *Dan. kasimir* = *Turk. qâzmir*, *cashmere*, so called because first made in *Cashmere* (*F. Cachemire*, *G. Kaschmir*), now commonly written *Kashmir*, repr. *Kashmir*, the native name (*Skt. Kaçmîra*), a state and valley in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab.] 1. *n.* A fine and soft woolen fabric used for dress-goods. It differs from merino in being twilled on one side only.

II. *a.* Made of the dress-fabric so named. —**Cashmere shawl**, or *India shawl*, a shawl originally made in the valley of *Cashmere*, and afterward in the Panjab, from the fine downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the wild goat of Tibet and the Himalayas. It is also known as the *camel's-hair shawl*, from the popular notion that the finest were formerly made of that material.

**cashmerette** (*kash'-më-ret'*), *n.* [Dim. of *cashmere*.] A textile fabric for women's dresses, made with a soft and glossy surface, in imitation of cashmere.

**Cashmerian** (*kash'-më'-ri-an*), *a.* [*< Cashmere* (see *cashmere*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to *Cashmere*, a valley and tributary state of India, in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab. Also spelled *Kashmirian*.

**cash-note** (*kash'-nôt*), *n.* A note for the payment of money.

**cashoo**, *n.* See *catechu*.

**cash-register** (*kash'-rej'-is-tër*), *n.* A cash-box comprising a mechanism for recording automatically the sums of money deposited in it.

**Casia**, *n.* See *Cassia*.

**casimiret**, *n.* See *cassimere*.

**casings** (*kä'-singz*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *case*<sup>2</sup>, v.] 1. The act or process expressed by the verb *case*. Specifically—(a) The process of blowing one piece of glass within another of a different color, while plastic, and then uniting them by firing. (b) In *bookbinding*, the operation of inserting the sewed sections of a book into its case or cover. The work of pasting down the cover-leaves, clearing out the waste, and pressing the book is a part of the process of casing.

2. A case; a covering; an inclosure. Specifically—(a) The framework around a door or window. Also called *case*. (b) A wooden tunnel for powder-hose in blasting. (c) A covering surrounding the smoke-stack or funnel of a steamboat to protect the deck from the heat. (d) The cast-iron body of a tubed or converted gun. (e) That portion of the wall of a blast-furnace which lies between the stuffing and the mantle. (f) In *mining*, the altered portion of the "country" not closely adjacent to the lode: almost the exact equivalent of the Cornish *capel* (which see). See also *jouge* and *setvage*. [Cordilleran mining region.]

**casings** (*kä'-singz*), *n. pl.* [E. dial., also *cassons*, *cazzons*, and formerly *caseng*, *< ME. casen* (also *casard*), cow-dung, prob. *< Dan. kase*, dung (*ko-*

**kase**, cow-dung.] Dried cow-dung, used for fuel. Also called *cow-blakes*. [North. Eng.]  
**\*casino** (ka-sé'nō), *n.* [It., a house, summer-house, gaming-house, dim. of *casa*, a house, < L. *casa*, a cottage, hut: see *casa*.] 1. A small country-house; a lodge; a summer-house or retreat.—2. A club-house or public room used for social meetings, gaming, dancing, music, etc.; a public dancing-saloon.

The times are such that one scarcely dares allude to that kind of company which thousands of our young men of Vanity Fair are frequenting every day, which nightly fills casinos and dancing-rooms. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*.

3. A game of cards, in which the players, two or more in number, strive to obtain as many cards as possible, especially certain cards of a counting value, as the ten of diamonds and two of spades. Tricks are taken by *pairing*, that is, by matching a card on the table with one in the hand; *combining*, or grouping together from the board, cards the number of pips on which equals the number on that played from the hand; and *building*, or combining cards on the board with one in the hand, the trick to be taken at the player's next turn. In this sense also spelled *casino*.—**Big or great casino**, the ten of diamonds, which in the game of casino counts two.—**Little or small casino**, the two of spades, which in the game of casino counts one.

**casq** (kask), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caske*, < F. *casque*, a cask, a helmet, = It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp. Pg. *casco*, a cask, wine-vat, also helmet, *casque*, hull, coat of an onion, shard, skull, < *cascar*, break in pieces, burst: see *casade*, *n.*, and *quash*.] 1. A close, water-tight vessel formed like a barrel with staves, headings, and hoops, and used for containing liquids or substances which may become liquid: a generic term comprehending the pipe, hoghead, butt, barrel, etc.—2. An irregular measure of capacity. A cask of almonds is 3 hundredweight; a cask of cloves, etc., 300 pounds; a cask of pilchards, 50 gallons. The name is also applied to various foreign measures of capacity, as the Russian *bochka*, the Polish *beczka*, etc.

3. In *dyeing*, an apparatus for steaming and thus fixing the colors of cloths which are printed with a mixture of dyestuffs and mordants. It consists of a hollow cylinder, within which the cloth is suspended, the steam being admitted to the interior of the drum.

4. A helmet. [In this sense now usually spelled *casque* (which see).]—**Bulged cask**, a cask swelling in the middle.—**Splayed cask**, a cask having a flaring or conical form.

**casq** (kask), *v. t.* [*casq*, *n.*] 1. To put into a cask.—2. To provide with or put on a casque or helmet.

Royally casked in a helme of steele.

*Marston*, Antonio and Melilla, I. v.

**casq** (kask), *n.* [An irreg. var. of *casq*, 1, a chest, appar. by confusion with *casq*.] A casket; a case or shell.

A jewel, lock'd into the woofull'st cask  
That ever did contain a thing of worth.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., III. 2.

Only the heart and soule is cleane, yet feares the tainture of this polluted cask, and would have passage (by thy revenging hand) from this loathsome prison and filthy trunk. *Speed*, *Hist. Great Britain* (1611), p. 379.

**casqet** (kask'et), *n.* See *casquet*.  
**casqet** (kask'et), *n.* [Formerly also *casquet* (cf. *casqet* = *casquet*), < late M.E. *casqet*, < OF. and F. *casquette* (= Pr. *caisseta* = Cat. *capseta* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, coffer, chest, dim. of *casse*, a chest, box, > E. *cash*, and, earlier, E. *case*: see *cash*, *case*.] 1. A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.

The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a *Casket*, loken. *English Gids* (E. E. T. S.), p. 379.

Here, catch this casket; it is worth the pains.

*Shak.*, M. of V., II. 6.

Caskets full of pardons. *Styve*, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

2. A fanciful name applied to a book consisting of a number of selected literary or musical pieces: as, a *casket* of literary gems. [Rare.]—3. A coffin, especially a costly one: used as a softened synonym of *coffin*. [U. S.]—4. A stalk or stem. [North. Eng.]

**casqet** (kask'et), *v. t.* [*casqet*, *n.*] To put into a little chest.

I have writ my letters, casketed my treasure.

*Shak.*, All's Well, II. 5.

The jewel safely casketed.

*Keats*.

**casqet** (kask'et), *n.* Same as *gasket*.

**casqnet**, *n.* A corruption of *casqet*.

**casmalos** (kas'ma-los), *n.* [Native.] A name of the long-billed crested black parrot, *Microglossus aterrimus*, of New Guinea.

**caspicawst**, **caspiclawst**, **caspielawst**, *n.* Same as *cashielawst*.

**casque** (kask), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *casq*, *caske*, < F. *casque*, a helmet, < It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp.

*casco*, a helmet, skull, etc.: see *casq*.] 1. A helmet of any kind. [Chiefly poetic.]

My good blade carves the casques of men,  
My tough lance thrusteth sure.

*Tennyson*, *Sir Galahad*.

2. In *zoöl.*, some process or formation on the head resembling a helmet; a *galea*. Especially applied in ornithology to the horn of the bill of the hornbills, and to the frontal boss or shield of various birds, as coots, gallinules, and sundry species of the family *Icteridae*. The head of the cassowary, *Casuarus galeatus*, offers a good example. See cut under *cassowary*.

**casquet** (kask'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *casqet* = D. *kasket* = G. *casquet* = Dan. *kaskjet*, a cap, < F. *casquet*, < It. *caschetto*, a little helmet, dim. of *casco*, a helmet: see *casq*, *casque*.] A head-piece without a movable vizor, worn in the sixteenth century and later.

**casquet** (kask'et), *n.* See *casque*.

**casquetel**, *n.* [F.]

dim. of *casque*.] A small steel cap or open helmet without beaver or vizor, but having a projecting umbril and overlapping plates behind for ease in throwing the head back.

**casq** (kask), *v. t.* [Older form of *casq*, q. v.] 1. To quash; defeat; annul.—2. To dismiss; cashier.

To *casq* all old and unfaithful bands.

*Raleigh*, *Arts of Empire*, p. 14.

**casq** (kask), *n.* [Contr. of *caddis*, as *case*-worm for *caddis*-worm.] A caddis-worm.

*Lumbrici* [It.], little *casques* [corrected *casques*, ed. 1611] or earth-worms. *Florio* (1598).

**casada**, **casado**, *n.* Same as *cassava*.

**Cassandra** (ka-san'drə), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cassandra*, < Gr. *Κασσάνδρα*, in Greek legend a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.] In bot., a name given by David Don in 1834 to the genus *Chamaedaphne* of Moench. It is an ericaceous monotype, the species, *C. calyculata*, being a low shrub of the cooler portions of the north temperate zone. It has coriaceous leaves (hence called *leatherleaf*) and small white flowers.

**casareep**, **casareepe** (kas-a-, kas-i-rēp'), *n.* [Of Carib origin: Galibi *casiripó* (Martius).] The inspissated juice of the cassava, an ingredient in the dish called 'pepper-pot.'

**casate** (kas'at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *casated*, pr. *casating*. [*L.* *casatus*, pp. of *casare*, annul, > E. *casq* = *casq* = *quash* = *cashier*: see these words.] To vacate, annul, or make void.

This opinion supersedes and *casates* the best medium we have. *Ray*, *Works of Creation*.

The laws must not so tolerate, as by conserving persons to destroy themselves, and the public benefit: but if there be cause for it, they must be *casated*.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 387.

**casation** (ka-sā'shōn), *n.* [*F.* *casation* = Sp. *casación* = Pg. *casação* = It. *casazione* (cf. D. *casatie*), < L. as if *\*casatio* (n-), < *casare*, annul, quash: see *casate*.] The act of annulling, reversing, or canceling; annulment. The Court of Cassation is the highest court of France, and receives appeals from all other courts.

The confederacy of nobles, too, was dissolved, having accomplished little, . . . and having lost all credit with the people by the formal *casation* of the compromise in consequence of the Accord of August.

*Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 38.

**casation** (ka-sā'shōn), *n.* In music, during the eighteenth century, a song or an instrumental piece similar to the serenade, intended for performance in the open air.

**cassava** (ka-sā'vā), *n.* [Formerly also *casava*, *casave*, *cassada*, *casado*; NL. *cassava*; < F. *casave*, < Sp. *casabe*, *casabe* = Pg. *cassave*, < Haytian *kasabi*.] 1. The name of several species of *Manihot*, a euphorbiaceous genus of stout herbs, extensively cultivated for food in tropical America and on the coast of Africa, from the tuberous roots of which cassava-bread, cassava-starch, and tapioca are made. The kinds that are chiefly used are *M. Manihot* (bitter cassava), *M. Alipi* (sweet cassava), and *M. Carthagensis*. Also known as *mandioc*, *manioc*, or *manioca*. See *mandioc* and *tapioca*.

2. The starch prepared from the roots of the



Branch of Cassava (*Manihot Manihot*).

**cassava-plant**. The roots, which are sometimes a yard in length, are grated, and the pulp is freed from its milky juice. This is done by means of sacks made of matting, which are filled and suspended from a beam, weights being attached to the lower end. The meal thus dried is often made immediately into bread by baking it in broad thin cakes. Starch is obtained by washing the meal in water and allowing the farinaceous portion to settle. This starch, when dried upon heated plates, is converted into tapioca. The juice itself, especially that from the bitter cassava, contains a considerable amount of hydrocyanic acid, and is very poisonous.

**cassava-wood** (ka-sā'vā-wūd), *n.* The *Turpinia occidentalis*, a staphyleaceous tree of the West Indies.

**casqet**, *v. t.* See *casq*.

**cassodoinet**, *n.* An old form of *chalcidony*.

**casseeeret**, *v. t.* An earlier form of *cashier*.

**Cassegrainian** (kas-e-grā'ni-an), *a.* Relating to one Cassegrain, who in 1672 described a new form of reflecting telescope essentially different from those of Newton and Gregory. There is a hole at the center of the large mirror (as in the Gregorian form), but the rays leaving that mirror, before coming to a focus, strike a small convex mirror, and are reflected through the hole to the eyepiece. The telescope is shorter than the Gregorian, the spherical aberration is partly eliminated, and the loss of light is about that of the Newtonian. The form of the surface of the large mirror should be paraboloidal, and that of the small convex mirror hyperboloidal. See *telescope*.

**Cassel brown, green**, etc. See the nouns.

**Casselmann's green**. See *green*.

**cassena** (ka-sē'nā), *n.* [Also *cassina*, NL. *Cassine*.] A name of the yaupon, *Ilex vomitoria*.

**cas-paper** (kas'pā'pēr), *n.* [= D. *kaspapier*; < *casse*, F. *casé*, broken, pp. of *casser*, break (see *casade*, *n.*, and *quash*), + *paper*.] Broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper set aside by the paper-maker.

**Casserian** (ka-sē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* See *Gasserian*.

**Casserole** (kas'ē-rōl), *n.* [= G. *kasserol* = Dan. *kasserolle* = It. *casseruola* = Pr. *casarola*, < F. *casserole*, a stew-pan (also dial. *castrole*, > G. dial. *kaströl*, *kaströlle* = Sw. *kastrull* = D. *kastrol*), dim. of OF. *casse* = Cat. *cassa* = It. *cazza* (ML. *caza*, *cazia*, *cazeola*, *catiola*), a crucible, ladle, = Sp. *cazo* = Pg. *caço*, a frying-pan, saucepan, < OHG. *chezzil* ('kazzi'), a kettle, with dim. *chezzil* = E. *kettle*, q. v.] 1. A stew-pan or saucepan. Hence—2. A dish prepared in such a pan; a sort of stew: as, a *casserole* of mutton.—3. A sort of cup made of rice, mashed potatoes, or the like, and browned in the oven, designed to contain some delicate and highly flavored dish.—4. Less properly, a rim or edging, as of rice, around the edge of a dish of stew, or the like.—5. A small handled dish, almost as deep as it is wide, made of porcelain, and holding from 5 to 20 ounces, used in chemical laboratories for evaporating solutions to dryness and for other purposes.



Casserole.

**casserole-fish** (kas'ē-rōl-fish), *n.* A Creole name of the horseshoe crab or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*: from its resemblance to a sauce-pan.

**cassette** (ka-set'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *caisseta* = Cat. *capseta* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, box: see *casqet*.] In the manufacture of chinaware, a utensil made of potters' clay with sand, in which the ware is baked. It is usually round, with a flat bottom. Also called *coffin*.

**cassatur breve** (ka-sē'tēr brē'vō), [L., let the brief be annulled: *cassatur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *casare*, annul; *breve*, a short writing: see *casate* and *brief*.] In old law, an entry on the record, made by a plaintiff who is met by a well-founded plea in abatement, whereby an end is put to the action, and he can begin anew.

**casseweed** (kas'wēd), *n.* An obsolete form of *cassweed*.

**Cassia** (kash'ia), *n.* [L., more correctly *casia*, < Gr. *κασία*, *κασία*, < Heb. *qetsi'oth*, *cassia*, a pl. form, < *qetsi'an*, *cassia-bark*, < *qatsa*, cut.] 1. A very large genus of leguminous herbs, shrubs, and trees, mostly of tropical or warm regions. They have abruptly pinnate leaves, nearly regular flowers, and distinct stamens with the anthers opening by pores. The leaves of several species constitute the well-known cathartic drug called *senna*. The purging *cassia*, *C. Fictula*, an ornamental tree of the old world, but frequently planted in tropical America, has very long cylindrical pods containing a sweetish pulp which is used in medicine as a mild laxative. The seeds of *C. occidentalis* are

used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, and are known as *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they contain no cal-



Flowers and Fruit of *Cassia fistula*.

fein. Some species furnish ornamental woods, and several are in cultivation, many having handsome foliage and conspicuous yellow flowers.

2. [l. c.] The cinnamon cassia, wild cassia, or cassia-bark. See *cassia-lignea*.—Clove cassia, the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, a little-known lauraceous tree of Brazil. It has a clove-like odor and the taste of cinnamon, and is used for mixing with other spices.

**cassia-buds** (kash'iā-budz), *n. pl.* The commercial name for the immature fruit of the Chinese tree which yields cassia-lignea. They are used as a spice.

**cassia-lignea** (kash'iā-lig'nē-ā), *n.* [NL., lit. ligneous or woody cassia: see *Cassia* and *lignea*.] Cassia-bark, or wild cassia, also known as Chinese cinnamon, a species of cinnamon obtained chiefly from the *Cinnamomum Cassia* of southern China. It closely resembles Ceylon cinnamon, and is used for the same purposes. Inferior kinds are largely exported from southern India, Sumatra, and other East Indian islands, the product of *C. iners* and other species.

**cassia-oil** (kash'iā-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from cassia-lignea, resembling oil of cinnamon.

**cassia-pulp** (kash'iā-pulp), *n.* The sweet pulp which exists in the pods of *Cassia fistula*. It is used in medicine as a mild purgative. See *Cassia*, 1.

**cassic** (kas'i-kan), *n.* [= *F. cassican*; < *Cassicus* + *-an*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Cassicus*. *Curier*.—2. An Australian and Papuan corvine bird of either of the genera *Gymnorhina* and *Strepera*; a piping-crow. See *Burita*, (c).

**Cassicinæ** (kas-i-si-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassicus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, typified by the genus *Cassicus*; the caccies. They have naked exposed nostrils and the mesorhinium expanded into a frontal shield.

**Cassicus** (kas'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760): see *Caccicus*, *caccique*.] See *Caccicus*.

**Cassida** (kas'i-dā), *n.* [NL., < *L. cassia* (*cassid-*), also *cassida*, a helmet.] A genus of mo-

Species of *Cassida* and allied forms are recognized by the excessively wide margins of the prothorax and elytra, and by the head being partly or wholly concealed beneath the forward margin of the prothorax, the whole insect thus presenting a flattened, roundish, scale-like aspect. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 314.

**Cassidæ** (kas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cassidulæ*.

**cassideous** (ka-sid'ē-us), *a.* [ < *L. cassia* (*cassid-*), a helmet, + *-eous*.] In bot., helmet-shaped, as the upper sepal in the genus *Aconitum*.

**cassidid** (kas'i-did), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cassidulæ*.

**Cassidulæ** (ka-sid'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassida* + *-ulæ*.] In entom., a family of phytophagous tetramerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, having a rounded body, whence the name of the group, *Cyclica*, in which they were formerly ranged. They are known as *tortoise-beetles* and *helmet-beetles*, the dilated thorax forming a sort of helmet covering the head. The genera and species are numerous. Also written *Cassidæ* and *Cassidiulæ*. See cut under *Cassida*.

**Cassidulæ** (ka-sid'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassia* (*Cassid-*) + *-ulæ*.] In conch., a group of gastropod mollusks, typified by the genus *Cassia*, formerly referred to the *Buccinidæ*, now forming a separate family; the helmet-shells, or cameos.

They are characterized by a generally thick heavy shell, with a short spire, a canalliculate aperture, a callous columellar lip, and both lips toothed or ribbed; and by a large head and foot, and a protrusile proboscis. The lingual ribbon has 7 rows of teeth; the median rows are transverse and multidentate, the inner lateral broad and multidentate, and the outer lateral unguiculate. The genera are *Cassia*, *Cassidaria*, and *Onicica*. Also written *Cassidiulæ*, *Cassidæ*. See *helmet-shell* and *cameo-shell*.

**Cassidina** (kas-i-dī-nā), *n.* [NL., < *L. cassia* (*cassid-*), a helmet, + *-ina*.] A genus of isopod crustaceans, the species of which are known as *shield-slaters*. *Edwards*, 1840.

**Cassidix** (kas'i-diks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson), appar. made out of a *F. \*cassidiques*, pl., < *L.* as if *\*cassidicus*, adj., < *cassia* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] 1. A genus of grackles, or American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, having thick bills and boat-shaped tails: same as *Scaphidurus* (Swainson, 1831). *R. P. Lesson*, 1831.—2. [l. c.] The specific name of the hornbill of Celebes, *Buceros cassidix*. *C. J. Temminck*, 1820.—3. A generic name of the same. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1849.

**cassidony** (kas'i-dō-ni), *n.* A corruption of *chalcidony*.

**cassidony** (kas'i-dō-ni), *n.* [A corruption of *L. stachas Sidonia*, the *stachas* of Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.] The popular name of the plant *Lavandula Stachas*, or French lavender.

**Cassidula** (ka-sid'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Humphreys, 1797), dim. of *L. cassia* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] 1. The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidæ*. Also *Cassidulus*; *Lamarck*, 1816.

—2. In conch., a genus of basomatophorous pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Auriculidæ*, having a squarish body-whorl, very short spire, and toothed lips. The species inhabit the sea-shores of the Indo-Pacific region. Also *Cassidulus*; *Latreille*, 1825.

**Cassidulidæ** (kas-i-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidula*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of exocyclic or petalostichous echinoderms, or irregular sea-urchins, known as *heart-urchins*, having a rounded or oval form, very fine spines, and no fascioles. It includes the subfamilies *Echinoneinæ* and *Nucleolinæ*.

**Cassidulidæ** (kas-i-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of proboscis-bearing pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cassidulus*. They are characterized by a long neck and small head, tentacles small and near the end of the head, and teeth on the lingual ribbon in 3 rows, the central moderately broad, and the lateral versatle and bidentate; the shell is pear-shaped or obconic, and with a produced canal. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas.

**Cassidulus** (ka-sid'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *L. cassia* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] 1. A name of a genus of



*Cassidulus auris-felis*.



Helmet-shell (*Cassia flammea*).

gastropods taken for the type of the family *Cassidulidæ*; synonymous with *Melongenæ*.—2. Same as *Cassidula*.

**cassinere** (kas'i-mēr), *n.* [Also *casimire*; corrupted to *kerseymere*, *q. v.*; = *D. kazimier* = *G. Dan. Sw. kusimir*, < *F. casimir*, prob. < *Sp. casimiro* = *Pg. casimira* = *It. casimiro*, > *Turk. qāzmir*, *cassimere*; ult. the same word as *cashmere*, *q. v.*] A woolen cloth 27 or 54 inches in width, used for men's wear; specifically, a plain, twilled, or figured cloth of the above description, used principally for suitings.

**cassina** (ka-si'nā), *n.* Same as *cassena*.

**cassine** (ka-sēn'), *n.* [F., < *It. casino*, a country-house, etc.: see *casino*.] A small house, especially in the open country; specifically, a house standing alone, where soldiers may lie hid or take a position.

**cassinette**, *n.* Same as *cassinette*.

**cassinette** (kas-i-net'), *n.* [= *G. cassinet*, *Sp. casinate*; a sort of dim. of *cassimere*.] A cloth made of a cotton warp and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk, used for waistcoats. Also called *kerseynette*. *E. H. Knight*.

**Cassinian** (ka-sin'i-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to a member of the Italian and French family Cassini, which produced four generations of astronomers, 1625–1845. Also *Cassinoid*.

If we wish the plane of motion to be of limited extent, we must make its boundary one of the Cassinian ellipses.

*Minchin*, *Uniplanar Kinemat-* (ica, VI. iii. 130.

**Cassinian oval**, or **Cassinian**, a bicircular quartic curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is constant. The Cartesian equation is  $(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^2 - 4a^2x^2 = m^4$ . If  $m^2 < a^2$ , the real curve consists of two ovals; if  $m^2 = a^2$ , it consists of one; and if  $m^2 = a^2$ , it becomes the lemniscate. Cassinians are curves of the eighth class (except the lemniscate, which is of the sixth), and have four stationary tangents to the absolute.

II. *n.* A Cassinian oval.

**cassinite** (kas'i-nit), *n.* [For *J. Cassin*.] A feldspar from Delaware county, Pennsylvania, containing several per cent. of baryta.

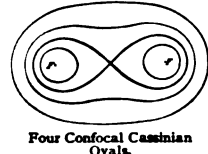
**cassino**, *n.* See *casino*, 3.

**cassinoid** (kas'i-noid), *n. and a.* [As *Cassinian* + *-oid*; = *F. cassinoide*.] 1. *n.* In math., a plane curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from a number of fixed points is constant; a logarithmic potential curve. See *Cassinian*.

II. *a.* [cap.] Same as *Cassinian*.

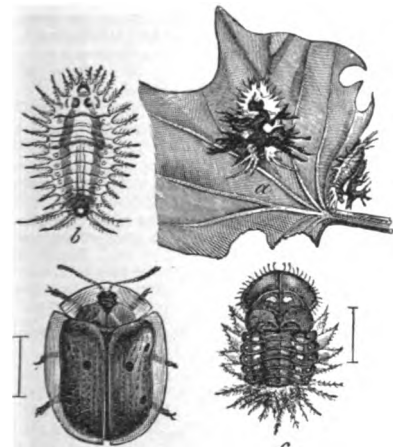
**Cassiopa** (ka-si'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < *L. Cassiope*, < *Gr. Κασσιόπη*, a fem. proper name. Cf. *Cassiopia*.] A small genus of ericaceous plants, low evergreen shrubs, resembling heaths, natives of alpine and arctic regions, chiefly of North America. *C. hypnoides*, of Labrador and Greenland and the mountains of New York and New England, is also a native of Lapland and arctic Siberia.

**Cassiopia** (kas'i'ō-pē'yā), *n.* [L., also written *Cassiopea*, *Cassiepeia*, *-pēa*, and *Cassiope* (> *F. Cassiope* = *Sp. Cassiopea* = *Pg. It. Cassiopea*), < *Gr. Κασσιόπεια*, *Κασσιόπεια*, and *Κασσιόπη*, in myth. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda; afterward placed



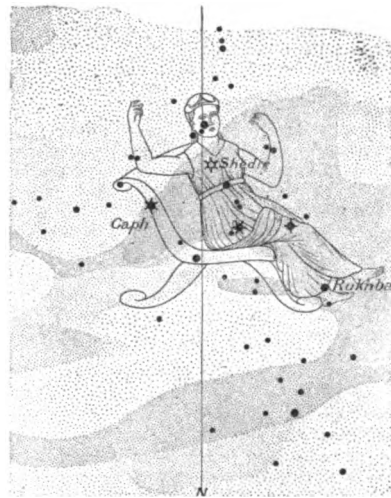
Four Confocal Cassinian Ovals.

*F, F'*, foci. Putting  $2a$  for the distance between them, the equations of the ovals represented are  $\sqrt{pp'} = 0.8a$ ,  $\sqrt{pp'} = a$  (the lemniscate, or figure-8 curve),  $\sqrt{pp'} = 1.2a$ ,  $\sqrt{pp'} = 1.5a$ .



Black-legged Tortoise-beetle (*Cassida nigripes*). *a*, larva; *b*, larva, cleaned and enlarged; *c*, pupa. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

nilicorn beetles, giving name to the family *Cassidulidæ*; the tortoise-beetles.



The Constellation Cassiopeia, according to the description of Ptolemy.



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He is the Faustus,  
That *casteth* figures and can conjure.  
*B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.*  
You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord,  
And summ'd the account of chance.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.*  
The mariner was left to creep along the coast, while the  
astronomer was *casting* nautivies.  
*Everett, Orations, I. 248.*  
**16. To bring forth abortively.**  
Thy ewes and thy she goats have not *cast* their young.  
*Gen. xxxi. 38.*  
**17. To found; form into a particular shape or  
object, as liquid metal, by pouring into a mold.**  
Whom I've power to melt,  
And *cast* in any mould. *B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.*  
**18. To form by founding; make by pouring  
molten matter into a mold.**  
Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it. *Ex. xxv. 12.*  
**19. In falconry, to place (a hawk) upon his  
perch.—20. To winnow (grain) by throwing  
in the air, or from one side of a barn or thresh-  
ing-floor to the other.—To be cast down, to be de-  
pressed or dejected.**  
Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul? *Ps. xlii. 5.*  
Tell your master not to be *cast down* by this.  
*Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.*  
**To cast a ballot.** See *ballot*.—**To cast a colt's tooth.**  
See *colt*.—**To cast a nativity.** See *nativity*.—**To cast  
anchor,** to moor a vessel by letting the anchor or anchors  
drop. See *anchor*.—**To cast a point of traverse, in  
navigation,** to prick down on a chart the point of the com-  
pass any land bears from you. *E. Phillips, 1708.*—**To cast  
aside,** to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.  
This poor gown I will not *cast aside*  
Until himself arise a living man,  
And bid me *cast* it. *Tennyson, Geraint.*  
**To cast away.** (a) To reject. *Lev. xxvi. 44.* (b) To  
throw away; lavish or waste by profusion; turn to no  
use: as, to *cast away* life; to *cast away* a golden oppor-  
tunity.  
She has *cast away* herself, it is to be fear'd,  
Against her uncle's will, nay, any consent,  
But out of a mere neglect, and spite to herself,  
Married suddenly without any advice.  
*Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.*  
(c) To wreck: as, the ship was *cast away* on the coast of  
Africa.  
*Cast away,* and sunk, on Goodwin Sands.  
*Shak., K. John, v. 5.*  
The last of November, saith May, we departed from La-  
guna in Hispaniola, and the seventeenth of December fol-  
lowing, we were *cast away* upon the North-west of the Ber-  
mudas. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 118.*  
**To cast behind the back.** See *back*.—**To cast by,** to  
reject; fling or throw by.—**To cast forth,** to throw out or  
reject, as from an inclosed place or confined space; emit  
or send out.  
He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Leb-  
anon. *Hos. xiv. 5.*  
**To cast in,** to throw into the bargain.  
Such an omniscient church we wish indeed;  
Twere worth both Testaments, *cast* in the creed.  
*Dryden, Religio Laici.*  
**To cast in one's lot with,** to share the fate or fortune  
of.—**To cast in the teeth of,** to upbraid with; charge  
or twit with.—**To cast lots.** See *lot*.—**To cast off.** (a)  
To discard or reject; drive away.  
The prince will, in the perfection of time,  
*Cast off* his followers. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.*  
He may *cast you off*, and with you his life.  
*Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.*  
(b) *Naut.*, to unlouse or let go: as, to *cast off* a vessel in  
low. (c) In *hunting*, to leave behind, as dogs; set loose  
or free.  
Away he scours, . . . *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*  
His falconer *cast off* one falcon after the heron, and the  
earl another. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 87.*  
(d) In *knitting*, to finish (the work) at any part by work-  
ing off the stitches, so that it remains firm and permanent.  
(e) In *printing*, to compute the space required for each  
column or division of, as a table, a piece of music, or the  
like, so that the matter furnished may properly fit the  
space at command.—**To cast off copy,** in *printing*, to  
compute the number of words in written copy, in order  
to find the space, or the number of pages, which the mat-  
ter will fill when in type.—**To cast on.** (a) To refer or  
reign to. *South.* (b) In *knitting*, to begin (the work) by  
putting the yarn, cotton, or the like upon the needles in  
loops or stitches.—**To cast out.** (a) To reject or turn out.  
Thy brat hath been *cast out*, . . .  
No father owning it. *Shak., W. T., iii. 2.*  
(b) To speak or give vent to. *Addison.*—**To cast the  
balance.** See *balance*.—**To cast the cavel or kevel.**  
See *cavel*.—**To cast the draperies,** in the *fine arts*, to  
dispose the folds of the garments with which the figures  
in a picture are clothed; dispose the main lines of a pic-  
ture generally.—**To cast the fly,** to angle with rod and  
artificial lure, in distinction from fishing with bait or a  
hand-line.—**To cast the lead,** to heave the lead. See  
*lead*.—**To cast up.** (a) To compute; reckon; calculate.  
*Casting up* the cost beforehand. *Dryden.*  
The Mindanians are no good Accountants; therefore  
the Chinese that live here, do *cast up* their Accounts for  
them. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 360.*  
Now *casting up* the Store, and finding sufficient till the  
next harvest, the fears of starving was abandoned.  
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 222.*  
(b) To eject; vomit.  
Their villany goes against my weak stomach, and there-  
fore I must *cast* it up. *Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2.*

*Cast up* the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*  
(c) To twit or upbraid with; recall to one's notice for the  
purpose of annoying; with to.  
Lady W.'s maid is always *casting up* to me how happy  
her lord and ladyship is. *Lever.*  
(d) To raise; throw up.  
Throws down one mountain to *cast up* a higher.  
*Shak., Pericles, I. 4.*  
Buried him in the ground, and *cast up* an high hill over  
him. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 87.*  
**To cast upon,** to refer to.  
If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should  
never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin  
and sin for ever. *South.*  
**To cast** (a person's) *water*, to examine urine in diagnos-  
ing a disease.  
If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*  
The *water* of my land, find her disease.  
*Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.*  
—*Syn. Fling, etc.* See *hurt*.  
**II. intrans. 1†. To throw; shoot.**  
At louers, lowpes, Archers had plente,  
To *cast*, draw, and shete, the difference to be  
That non worldly man myght no wyse it take.  
*Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1176.*  
**2†. To throw up; vomit.**  
These verses too, a poison on 'em! I cannot abide them,  
they make me ready to *cast*. *B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.*  
**3. To turn or revolve something in the mind;  
ponder; consider; scheme.**  
Hast thou *cast* how to accomplish it?  
*Marlowe, Edward II., v. 4.*  
The best way to represent to life the manifold use of  
friendship is to *cast* and see how many things there are  
which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon, Friendship.*  
This way and that I *cast* to save my friends. *Pope.*  
**4. To make calculations; sum up accounts.**  
Oh! who would *cast* and balance at a desk?  
*Tennyson, Audley Court.*  
**5. To warp; become twisted or distorted.**  
Stuff is said to *cast* or warp when . . . it alters its flat-  
ness or straightness. *J. Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.*  
**6. To lose color; fade.** [Scotch.]—**7. To re-  
ceive form or shape in a mold.**  
A mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run  
thin, so as to *cast* and mould. *Woodward, Fossils.*  
**8. Naut.: (a) To fall off or incline, so as to  
bring the side to the wind: applied particularly  
to a ship riding with her head to the wind  
when her anchor is first loosened in getting un-  
der way. (b) To tack; put about; wear ship.**  
I *cast* to seaward again to come with the island in the  
morning betimes.  
*Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35.*  
**9. In hunting, to search for the scent or trail of  
game.**  
In his work the foxhound is peculiar for dash, and for  
always being inclined to *cast* forwards, instinctively ap-  
pearing to be aware that the fox makes his point to some  
overt different from that in which he was found.  
*Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 62.*  
**10. Of bees, to swarm.** [Scotch.]—**11. Of  
the sky, to clear up.** [Scotch.]—**To cast about.**  
(a) *Naut.*, to tack; put about; wear ship.  
My pilot, having a son in one of those small vessels,  
entreated me to *cast about* towards them.  
*Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35.*  
(b) In *hunting*, to go about in different directions in order  
to discover a lost scent.  
But not a sign of them [the hares in the game of hare-  
and-hound] appears, so now . . . there is nothing for it  
but to *cast about* for the scent.  
*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 7.*  
(c) To consider; search in the mind for some contrivance  
by which to accomplish one's end; scheme.  
To *cast about* how to perform or obtain. *Bacon.*  
Let 's *cast about* a little, and consider.  
*Fletcher, Spanish Curate, II. 1.*  
Contrive and *cast about* how to bring such events to  
pass. *Bentley.*  
I . . . began to *cast about*, with my usual care and anxi-  
ety, for the means of obtaining feasible and safe meth-  
ods of repeating the famous journey to Palmyra.  
*Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. II.*  
**To cast back.** (a) To throw the memory back; refer to  
something past.  
You *cast back* for hundreds of years, and rake up every  
bit of pleasure I ever had in my life. *Mrs. Riddell.*  
(b) To return toward some ancestral type or character;  
show resemblance to a remote ancestor.—**To cast be-  
yond the moon,** to indulge in wild conjectures; conjec-  
ture.  
Bellaria, . . . marualling at such unaccustomed frownes,  
began to *cast beyond* the moone, and to enter into a 1000  
sundry thoughts, which way she should offend her hus-  
band. *Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time, 1588.*  
**To cast off.** (a) To loosen a boat from its connection  
with a pier, ship, or the like, and start it toward another  
place. (b) In *knitting*, to slip and bind the last loops from  
the needles, thus releasing the finished work from them;  
bind off.—**To cast on,** in *knitting*, to begin by slipping the  
loops or stitches on the needle.—**To cast out,** to  
quarrel; fall out. [Scotch.]—**To cast up,** to turn up or  
be forthcoming.  
Others may be Unionists . . . by fits and starts: . . .  
Unionists when nothing more exciting, or more showy,  
or more profitable, *casts up*. *R. Choate, Addresses, p. 442.*

**cast<sup>1</sup> (kást), p. a.** [Pp. of *cast<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. Thrown  
aside as useless; rejected; cast-off: as, *cast*  
clothes.  
He hath bought a pair of *cast* lips of Diana.  
*Shak., As you Like it, III. 4.*  
You never yet had a meal's meat from my table,  
Nor, as I remember, from my wardrobe  
Any *cast* suit.  
*Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, II. 3.*  
I deny not but that he may deserve for his pains a *cast*  
Doublet. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*  
**2. Condemned: as, "a cast criminal," South.—**  
**3†. Cashiered; discarded.**  
He's the son  
Of a poor *cast* captain, one Octavio.  
*Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 1.*  
**4. Faded in color.** [Scotch.]—**5. Made by  
founding or casting: as, cast-iron or -steel.**  
See *cast-iron*.—**6†. Rank; vile.**  
Neuer kyld no Kyng, ne no knight yet,  
That a-counted was kene, but with *cast* treson.  
*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 10448.*  
**\* Cast<sup>1</sup> (kást), n.** [*< cast<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of cast-  
ing. Specifically—(a) In *fishing*: (1) The act of throw-  
ing the line on the water. (2) The act of throwing a net.  
A fisherman stood on the beach, . . . the large square  
net, with its sinkers of lead, in his right hand, ready for a  
*cast*. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 41.*  
(b) In *hunting*, a search for the scent or trail of game.  
(c) *Naut.*, the act of heaving the lead.  
**2. The leader with flies attached, used in an-  
gling. Sportsman's Gazetteer.—3. A throw;  
the distance to which a thing may be thrown;  
reach; extent.**  
These other com ridings a softe pase till thei com as  
nygh as the *caste* of a ston. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 219.*  
Frome thena descendinge aboute a stones *caste*, we come  
to a place where our Sauyour Criste lefte Peter, James,  
and John. *Sir R. Guyford, Pygmyrmyge, p. 32.*  
Specifically—**4. A throw of dice; hence, a  
state of chance or hazard.**  
I have set my life upon a *cast*,  
And I will stand the hazard of the die.  
*Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.*  
If thou canst not fling what thou wouldst, play thy *cast*  
as well as thou canst. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 365.*  
In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*  
whether the army should march this way or that way?  
*South.*  
**5†. Occasion; opportunity.**  
The end whereof Ie keepe untill another *cast*.  
*Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 51.*  
**6†. A contrivance; plot; design.**  
The derke tresoun and the *castes* olde.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1610.*  
Hadde thei knowe the *cast* of the Kyng stern,  
They had kept well his cumme with careful dintes.  
*Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 146.*  
**7†. A stroke; a touch; a trick.**  
It hath been the *cast* of all traitors to pretend nothing  
against the king's person.  
*Latimer, 4th Sermon, bef. Edw. VI., 1549.*  
Another *cast* of their politicks was that of endeavouring  
to impeach an innocent lady. *Swift.*  
**8. Motion or turn (of the eye); direction, look,  
or glance; hence, a slight squint: as, to have  
a cast in one's eye.**  
They . . . let you see with one *cast* of an eye.  
*Addison, Ancient Medals.*  
**9. A twist or contortion.** [Scotch.]—**10.  
Bent; tendency.**  
There is such a mirthful *cast* in his behaviour, that he  
is rather beloved than esteemed. *Addison.*  
**11. Manner; outward appearance; air; mien;  
style.**  
New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*.  
*Sir J. Denham, To Sir R. Fanshaw.*  
**12. A tinge; a shade or trace; a slight color-  
ing, or a slight degree of a color: as, a cast of  
green.**  
The native hue of resolution  
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought.  
*Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.*  
There was a soft and pensive grace,  
A *cast* of thought upon her face,  
That suited well the forehead high,  
The eyelash dark, and downcast eye.  
*Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.*  
**13. That which is formed by founding; any-  
thing shaped in or as if in a mold while in  
a fluid or plastic state; a casting: often used  
figuratively.**  
Something of a neat *cast* of verse. *Pope, Letters.*  
Cunning *casts* in clay. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxx.*  
**14. An impression formed in a mold or matrix;  
in geol., the impression of an animal of a for-  
mer epoch left in soft earth which has become  
stone: as, a cast of a man's face taken in plas-  
ter; a cast of a trilobite.**  
At Valdivia there is some sandstone with imperfect  
*casts* of shells, which possibly may belong to the recent  
period. *Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 414.*

Hence—15. An impression in general; an imparted or derived appearance, character, or characteristic; stamp.

Weepst thou to take the cast  
Of those dead lineaments that near thee lie?  
Tennyson, Sonnets to a Coquette, III.

16. One of the worm-like coils of sand produced by the lugworm.—17. In founding: (a) A tube of wax fitted into a mold. (b) A hollow cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit in a mold for conveying metal. (c) A small brass funnel at one end of a mold for casting pipes, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. (d) The type or plate made from melted type-metal by a type-founder or stereotyper. (e) The act of founding or making printing-types or electroplates.—18. A mass of feathers, fur, bones, or other indigestible matters ejected from the stomach by a hawk or other bird of prey. Also called *casting*.

The coarser parts of the useless matters are probably rejected by the mouth, as a hawk or an owl rejects his casts.  
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 67.

And where the two contrived their daughter's good,  
Lies the hawk's cast, the mole has made his run.  
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

19. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned: as, the play was produced with a very strong cast.—20. An allowance; an amount given, as of food: as, a cast of hay for the horses.

I hope she'll be ruled in time, . . . and not be carried away with a cast of manchetts, a bottle of wine, or a custard.  
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, II. 3.

21. A couple; a pair: used especially of hawks.

It sprung  
From a mere trifle first, a cast of hawks,  
Whose made the swifter flight, whose could mount highest.  
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, II. 2.

Yonder's a cast of coach-mares of the gentleman's, the strangest cattle!  
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, II. 1.

22. Assistance; a lift; especially, a seat accorded a pedestrian or wayfarer in a vehicle or other conveyance for a part of the way.

We therefore bargained with the driver . . . to give us a cast to the next stage. Smollett, Roderick Random, XI.  
In literature, quotation is good only when the writer whom I follow . . . gives me a cast.  
Emerson, Quotation and Originality.

23. In beer-making, the amount of water used in preparing any given amount of beer, or in any stage of the process of brewing. The quantity of water in the mash-tun into which the crushed malt is thrown is the first cast; subsequent additions are the second cast, third cast, etc.

24. In apiculture, an after-swarm of bees led by a maiden queen.—25. Yield: applied to grain-crops. [Prov. Eng.]—26. Four, as a unit of tale in counting herrings, haddocks, oysters, etc., as being the number lifted at once (two in each hand). [Scotch.]—27. An irregular unit of capacity, about 8 gallons.—28a. A breed; race; species.—Bridling cast, a stirrup-cup; a parting drink.

Let's have a bridling cast before you go.  
Fill 's a new stoop. Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, II. 2.

Cast after cast, a method of raising excavated material from the bottom of a mine or other working, by shovelling it up from one platform to another.—Measuring cast, in a game, a cast or throw that requires to be measured, or that cannot be distinguished from another without measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw  
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo  
So far, but that the best are measuring casts,  
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. Waller.

Renal or urinary cast, a microscopic subcylindrical cast of a portion of a uriniferous tubule, found in the urine in renal disease. Hyaline, granular, fatty, epithelial, blood, and waxy-looking casts are distinguished.—The last cast. (a) The last throw of the dice; the last stake; the venturing of all that remains to one on one throw or one effort; the last chance.

So Euphues, which at the first increasing of our familiarity, was very zealous, is now at the last cast become most faithless.  
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 89.

Will you turn recreant at the last cast? Dryden.  
(b) The last gasp; the last extremity.

Where's this man now  
That has took all this care and pains for nothing?  
The use of him is at the last cast now.  
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, IV. 1.

Sir Thomas Bodley is even now at the last cast, and hath lain speechless and without knowledge since yesterday at noon.  
Letter dated 1612.

[Spenser uses utmost cast in the same sense.

Whereas he last  
Had left that couple nere their utmost cast.  
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 9.]

To make a cast, to search for the scent of game.

Notwithstanding the strong scent of the other, he often escapes the hounds, and then a cast has to be made.  
Encyc. Brit., XII. 396.

cast<sup>2</sup> (kást), n. The older English spelling of *caste*<sup>2</sup>.

cast. Contracted form of *casteth*, third person singular present tense of *cast*.

castaldy, n. [Also *castaldie* (Minshew), and improp. *castaldick* (Kersey), < ML. \**castaldia*, *gastaldia* (> It. *castaldia*), the office of a prefect or steward, < *castaldus*, *gastaldus* (> It. *castaldo*, dial. *gastaldo*), also *gastaldius*, *castaldio* (n-), *gastaldio* (n-) (> It. *castaldione*), a prefect, steward, prob. < Goth. \**gastalds*, in comp. striving to obtain or possess (possessing), < *gastaldan*, obtain, possess (cf. AS. *gæsteald*, an abode, dwelling), < *ga-* (see *ge-*) + \**staldan* = AS. *stenaldan*, possess.] Stewardship.

Castalia (kas-tā'li-ā), n. [NL.: see *Castalian*.]

1. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family Iridinidae, confined to the fresh waters of South America. The best-known species is *C. ambigua*. The genus was founded by Lamarck in 1819.—2. A genus of chetopodous annelids, of the family Hesionidae.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects.



Castalia ambigua.

Laporte, 1838.—4. A genus of lepidopterous insects. Boisduval, 1858.—5. In bot., see *Nymphæa*, 2.

Castalian (kas-tā'lian), a. [< L. *Castalis*, belonging to *Castalia*, Gr. *Καστάλια*, a mythical fountain of inspiration on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, whose waters had the power of inspiring those who drank them; perhaps akin to *κάβαρος*, L. *castus*, pure: see *caste*<sup>2</sup>.] Pertaining to *Castalia*.

Castanea (kas-tā'nē-ā), n. [L., the chestnut-tree, a chestnut: see *cheston*, *chestnut*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Fagaceæ*, consisting of trees or shrubs with straight-veined leaves and naked unisexual flowers, the male in catkins and the female solitary. The nuts are contained in a prickly 4-valved envelop. About 5 species are known, including the common chestnut, *C. dentata*, and the chinkapin, *C. pumila*. See cut under *chestnut*.

Castanella (kas-tā-nel'ā), n. [NL., < L. *castanea*, a chestnut, + dim. -ella.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Castanellidae*. *Castanellidæ* (kas-tā-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Castanella* + -idæ.] A family of triplyelean radiolarians with a fenestrated shell which is spherical, simple, and composed of solid rods, and has at one point a large principal opening, often armed with coronal spicules, and with or without radial spicules. It contains such genera as *Castanella*, *Castanidium*, etc.

castaneous (kas-tā'nē-us), a. [< L. as if \**castaneus*, < *castanea*, a chestnut: see *Castanea*.] Chestnut-colored; of a reddish or brownish-red color.

castanet (kas'tā-net), n. [= F. *castagnette*, < Sp. *castañeta* (= Pg. *castanheta*), a castanet, < *castaña* = Pg. *castanha*, < L. *castanea*, a chestnut; from the resemblance.] One of a pair of slightly concave spoon-shaped shells of ivory or hard wood, loosely fastened together at the base, and used (slung over the thumb) in beating time to music or dancing. Castanets are used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars, and are now widely introduced among other nations, with some variations of form.

Castanopsis (kas-tā-nop'-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *καστανός*, the chestnut-tree, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of shrubs and trees intermediate between the oak and chestnut, of a dozen species, natives of eastern Asia, with one or two species on the Pacific slope of North America. See *chinkapin*, 1.



Castanets.

castaway (kást'ā-wā), n. and a. [< *cast*, pp. of *cast*, v., + *away*.] I. n. 1. One who or that which has been cast away or lost; specifically, a shipwrecked or lost on an unfrequented coast, or a person shipwrecked on such a coast.

A castaway  
Upon the lonely rocks of life.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 331.

Hence—2. An outcast; a reprobate; one morally lost or ruined.

But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection; lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway. 1 Cor. IX. 27.

II. a. In or pertaining to the state of being a castaway; wrecked; ruined: as, a castaway ship.

We . . . only remember, at our castaway leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. Raleigh, Hist. of World.

cast-by (kást'bi), n. A discarded person or thing; a castaway. [Scotch.]

Who could tak interest in sic a cast-by as I am now?  
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, XX.

caste<sup>1</sup>, a. A Middle English variant of *chaste*.

caste<sup>2</sup> (kást), n. [Formerly *cast*, only recently \*as F. *caste*, < Pg. *casta* (> Sp. *casta*), breed, race, caste; first applied to the classes of the Hindus by the Portuguese, who were the earliest colonists in India; prop. fem. of *casto*, < L. *castus*, pure, > OF. *chaste*, E. *chaste*, q. v.] 1. One of the artificial divisions or social classes into which the Hindus are rigidly separated according to the religious law of Brahmanism, and of which the privileges or disabilities are transmitted by inheritance. The original castes were four in number: 1st, the Brahmins, or the sacerdotal caste; 2d, the Kshatriyas, modern Rajputs, or military caste; 3d, the Vaisyas, or husbandmen and merchants, who have now in many districts become merged in the second and fourth castes; 4th, the Sudras, or laborers and mechanics. The Brahmins are supposed to have sprung from the mouth of Brahma, the Kshatriyas from his arms, the Vaisyas from his belly and thighs, and the Sudras from his feet. The Brahman represents religion; the Kshatriya, war; the Vainya, commerce and wealth; and the Sudra, labor. There are many subdivisions of caste, and although the Sudras are degraded far below the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas, there are reckoned thirty-six subdivisions lower than the Sudras. Lowest of all are the Pariahs, who are supposed to be of no caste, and mere outcasts from humanity. Of the castes, the first three are the natural and gradually established divisions of the Aryan invaders and conquerors of India; the fourth was made up of the subjugated aborigines. The Sanskrit name for caste is *varna*, color, the different castes having been at first marked by differences of complexion, according to race, and in some degree according to occupation and consequent exposure. Besides the original castes, numerous mixed classes or castes have sprung up in the progress of time, and are dependent upon trade, occupation, or profession; in fact, the essential principle in the system of caste is the confining of employments to hereditary classes. Castes are, according to Indian social standards, either "high" or "low." The same term is also used of somewhat similar classes in other countries.

The system of caste involves the worst of all wrongs to humanity—that of hallowing evil by the authority and sanction of religion. Faiths of the World, p. 30.

To be subjugated by an inferior caste was a degradation beyond all other degradation. Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

Offensive as is the low-caste Indian, . . . I had rather see the lowest Pariahs of the low, than a single trim, smooth-faced, smooth-voiced, clever high-caste Hindoo on my lands or in my colony.

W. G. Palgrave, in Fortnightly Rev.

Hence—2. A division of society, or the principle of grading society, according to external conditions; a class or grade separated from others by differences of wealth, hereditary rank or privileges, or by profession or employment.

Where the operations became hereditary, a system of castes arose. This system has never been rigid in Western Europe, however, as it has been in India and other countries of the East.

D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 134.

Her manner had not that repose  
Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere.  
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

The spirit of caste morally tortures its victims with as much coolness as the Indian tortures his enemy.  
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 221.

To lose caste, to be degraded from the caste to which one belongs; lose social position.

castellan (kas'te-lan), n. [< ME. *castellain*, *castelain*, < OF. *castellain*, *chastelain*, F. *châtelain* (cf. *châtelaine*) = Pr. Sp. *castellan* = Cat. *castellà* = Pg. *castellão* = It. *castellano*, < ML. *castellanus*, keeper of a castle, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] A governor or constable of a castle. Also written *castellain*.

castellano (kas-tel-yā'nō), n. [Sp., an ancient Spanish coin, the fiftieth part of a mark of gold, etc., prop. adj., Castilian, Spanish. See *Castilian*.] An old Spanish gold coin; also, a weight for gold, equal to 71.07 grains.

castellany (kas'te-lā-ni), n.; pl. *castellanies* (-niz). [Same as *chatellany* (< F. *chatellenie*); = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *castellania*, < ML. *castellania*, < *castellanus*, a castellan: see *castellan*.] The jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship belonging to a castle, or the extent of its land and jurisdiction. Also called *chatellany*.

Earl Allan has within his castellany, or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one.

Kelham, Domesday Book, p. 147.

castellar (kas'te-lār), a. [< ML. as if \**castellaris*, < L. *castellum*, castle: see *castle*.] Belonging or pertaining to a castle.

Ancient castellar dungeons. Walpole, Letters, IV. 480.



**castellate** (kas'te-lăt), *n.* [*< ML. castellatum*, the precinct of a castle, *< L. castellum*, a castle.] A lordship or castellany.

Here we entered into the province of Candia, and the *castellate* of Kenurio.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. 249.

**castellated** (kas'te-lă-ted), *a.* [*< ML. castellatus*, pp. of *castellare*, furnish with turrets or battlements, fortify, *< L. castellum*, a castle; see *castle*.] 1. Furnished with turrets and battlements, like a castle; built in the style of a castle: as, a *castellated* mansion.

The room lay in a high turret of the *castellated* abbey.

Poe, Tales, I. 461.

2. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. Johnson.

**castellation** (kas-te-lă'shon), *n.* [*< ML. castellatio* (*n.*), *< castellare*: see *castellated*.] 1. The state of being castellated.—2. The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle, or of giving it the appearance of a castle by providing it with battlements, etc.

**castellet** (kas'te-let), *n.* [*< ME. castelet*, *< OF. castelet*, *F. châtelet* = *Pr. castelet* = *Sp. castillejo* = *Pg. castellejo*, *castelleto* = *It. castelletto*, *< ML. castelletum*, like *castellum*, dim. of *L. castellum*, a castle: see *castle* and *-et*.] A small castle; a peel-tower or other fortified residence too small to rank as a castle. Also written *castellet*. [Rare.]

**castelry**, *n.* See *castlery*.

**castent**, *n.* Obsolete past participle of *cast*.

Chaucer.

**caster** (kas'ter), *n.* [*< ME. castere*; *< cast*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who casts. (a) One who throws dice; a gambler.

The jovial *caster's* set, and seven's the nick,  
Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick.

Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(b) One who computes; a calculator; especially, a calculator of nativities.

In license of a deunour and of a fals castere he eyemeth that he knowith not. Wyclif, Prov. xxiii. 7 (Oxf.).

(c) One who assigns the parts of a play to the actors. (d) One who makes castings; a founder.

2. A vessel used to contain things in a powdered, liquid, or vaporous form, and to cast them out when needed; specifically, a bottle, vial, cruet, or other small vessel used to contain condiments for the table; also, a stand containing a set of such vessels. See *casting-bottle*, *peppercaster*, etc.

Thuribulus, a *caster* of cense.

A. S. and Old Eng. Vocab. (2d ed. Wright), col. 616, l. 21.

3. A small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a piece of furniture, in order to facilitate moving about without lifting. In this sense also improperly spelled *castor*.—4. A cloak. Dekker.—5. A horse sold out of a regiment as useless. [Anglo-Ind.]



Table-leg Caster, having antifriction rollers, c. c.

**-caster**. A suffix in place-names, appearing in several other forms, as *-cester*, *-chester*. See *chester*.

**caster-wheel** (kas'ter-hwël), *n.* A wheel which turns about an axis held in a stock, which itself turns on a pivot or vertical spindle placed at a considerable distance in front of the bearing-point of the face of the wheel: a construction which enables the wheel to swerve readily to either side of the line of draft. It is a very common attachment to agricultural implements, as plows, harvesters, etc.

**castetot**, *n.* A Middle English form of *chastity*.

**cast-gate** (kast'gät), *n.* In *founding*, the channel through which the metal is poured into a mold.

**castice** (kas'tis), *n.* [= *F. castice* = *Sp. castizo*, *< Pg. castiço*, prop. an adj., *castiço*, fem. *castiça*, of good birth, *< casta*, race, family: see *caste*.] A person of Portuguese parentage born and living in the East Indies. Compare *creole*. Also spelled *castees*.

**castification** (kas'ti-fi-kă'shon), *n.* [*< LL. as if \*castificatio* (*n.*), *< castificare*, pp. *castificatus*, purify, *< L. castus*, pure, chaste, + *-ficare*, *< facere*, make.] The process of making chaste; purification in a moral sense; chastity; purity.

Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and "*castifications* of the soul," as St. Peter's phrase is.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 708.

**castigate** (kas'ti-gät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castigated*, ppr. *castigating*. [*< L. castigatus*, pp. of *castigare*, purify, correct, chastise, *< castus*, pure (*> E. chaste*), + *agere*, do, make; cf. *pur-*

*gare* (*> E. purge*), *< purus*, pure, + *agere*. Older *E. forms from castigare are chasten and chastise*, q. v.] 1. To chastise; punish by stripes; correct or punish, in general.

If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on

To castigate thy pride, 't were well.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2. To subject to a severe and critical scrutiny; criticize for the purpose of correcting; emend: as, to *castigate* the text of an author.

He had adjusted and *castigated* the then Latin Vulgate.

Bentley, Letters, p. 237.

A *castigated* copy of it [a work of Cervantes] was printed by Arrieta. Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 122.

**castigation** (kas-ti-gă'shon), *n.* [*< castigare*: see *-ation*.] The act of castigating. (a) Punishment by whipping; correction; chastisement; discipline.

Violent events do not always argue the anger of God; even death itself is, to his servants, a fatherly *castigation*.

Bp. Hall, The Seduced Prophet.

The keenest *castigation* of her slanderers. Irving.

(b) Critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.

**castigator** (kas'ti-gă-tor), *n.* [= *Pr. castigador* = *Sp. Pg. castigador*, *< L. castigator*, *< castigare*: see *castigate*.] One who castigates or corrects.

**castigatory** (kas'ti-gă-tô-ri), *a. and n.* [*< L. castigatorius*, *< castigator*, a corrector: see *castigator*.] 1. *a.* Serving to castigate; tending to correction; corrective; punitive.

Penalties . . . either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary.

Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

II. *n.*; pl. *castigatories* (-riz). Something that serves to castigate; specifically, an apparatus formerly used in punishing scolds. Also called *ducking-stool* and *trebucket*.

**Castile soap**. See *soap*.

**Castilian** (kas-til'ian), *a. and n.* [= *F. Castillan* = *Pg. Castellano*, *< Sp. Castellano*, *< Castilla*, Castile; so called from the numerous forts (*castillos*: see *castle*) erected on the frontiers.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Castile (formerly written *Castille*), a former kingdom in the central part of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Old and New Castile.—**Castilian furnace**. See *furnace*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Castile.

**Castilla** (kas-til'ä), *n.* [NL., *< Sp. Castilla*, Castile: see *Castilian*.] A genus of plants, of two or three arboreal species, natives of tropical America, belonging to the family *Moraceæ*, and allied to the breadfruit. *C. elastica* is valuable as



Flowering Branch of *Castilla elastica*.

the source of the India-rubber of Central America. The milky juice of the tree is obtained by incisions in the bark, and is coagulated by the addition of alum or of a decoction of the moon-plant, *Calonyction Bona-nox*. A large tree is said to yield eight gallons of milk when first cut, each gallon making about two pounds of rubber.

**Castilleja** (kas-ti-lë'yä), *n.* [NL., *< Castillejo*, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of herbaceous plants, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, mostly perennials, natives of North America and Asia. There are about 45 species in the United States. Their yellow, purple, or scarlet flowers are in terminal spikes, with large colored bracts often more showy than the flowers. *C. coccinea*, the common species of the Atlantic States, is popularly known as *painted-cup*.

**casting** (käs'ting), *n.* [ME. *casting*; verbal *n.* of *cast*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act or process of founding.

It is no coining, sir.

It is but *casting*. B. Jonson, Alchemist, III. 2.

2. In the *fine arts*, the process of taking casts or impressions of statues, medals, etc., in clay, pitch, plaster, or fused metal.—3. That which has been cast, or formed by running melted metal into a mold of any desired form. When used without qualification, the word usually denotes a casting of iron.—4. Anything appearing as if cast in a mold; specifically, a string-shaped mass of earth voided by an earthworm; a worm-cast.

I resolved . . . to weigh all the *castings* thrown up within a given time in a measured space, instead of ascertaining the rate at which objects left on the surface were buried by worms. Darwin, The Earthworm.

5. Vomiting; vomit.

The hound turnyde agen to his *casting*.

Wychly, 2 Pet. II. 22.

6. Same as *cast*<sup>1</sup>, 18.—7. A purge consisting of pellets of hemp, cotton, feathers, or the like, given to hawks.

Ric. We have been used too long like hawks already.

Ubbald. We are not so high in our flesh now to need *casting*.

Massinger, The Picture, v. 1.

8. Contrivance; distribution; arrangement.

Distributio is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

9. In *sail-making*, the calculated dimensions and shape of each cloth in a sail.—10. Luck, as in *casting dice*.

Tai. I'd beasty *casting*, Jack.

Jack. O, abominable, sir! you had the scurviest hand. Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 2.

**Chilled casting**, a casting which has been chilled, either by casting it in contact with something which will rapidly conduct heat from it, as a cool iron mold, or by sudden cooling from high temperatures by exposure to air or water. The effect, in the case of iron, is to produce a surface of great hardness which will withstand wear. Such castings are used for many purposes, as for railroad car-wheels, rolls, anvils, jaws of crushing-machines, stamps, etc.—**Cliché casting**. See *cliché*.—**Compression casting**, a method of casting in molds of potters' clay, with sufficient pressure to force the metal into the most delicate tracery left by the pattern. It is used in casting stamps, letters and numbers for houses, house-builders' hardware, etc.—**Dry casting**, a method of casting in which the molds are made of sand and afterward dried.

**casting-bottle** (käs'ting-bot'l), *n.* A small vial for holding or for sprinkling perfumes; a *caster*. Also called *casting-glass*.

Enter Becco with a *casting-bottle*, sprinkling his hat and face, and a little looking-glass at his girdle, setting his countenance.

Ford, Fancies, I. 2.

Hasst thou no perfumes and sweet bags, or any handsome *casting bottles* of the newest mode?

Scott, Kenilworth, II. 6.

**casting-box** (käs'ting-boks), *n.* 1. In *founding*, a flask which holds the mold.—2. Probably, a small box used like a *casting-bottle*.

They have a chain,

My rings, my *casting-box* of gold, my purse too.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, III. 5.

**casting-glass** (käs'ting-gläs), *n.* Same as *casting-bottle*.

His civet and his *casting-glass*

Have help him to a place amongst the rest.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

**casting-ladle** (käs'ting-lă'dl), *n.* An iron ladle with handles, used to pour molten metal into a mold.

**casting-net** (käs'ting-net), *n.* A net which is cast and immediately drawn, in distinction from one which is set.

We Govern this War as an unskilful Man does a *Casting-Net*.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 116.

**casting-pit** (käs'ting-pit), *n.* The space in a foundry in which the molds are placed and the castings made. In Bessemer and open-hearth steel-works the *casting-pit* is the space utilized for casting the molten steel into the cast-iron ingot-molds. In modern practice these ingot-molds are carried on carefully covered iron cars, which are brought in at one end of the *casting-pit* and led out at the other end, on tracks, carrying the solidifying steel ingot.

**casting-pot** (käs'ting-pot), *n.* A pot or crucible of plumbago, fire-clay, or other material, in which metals or other fusible substances are melted.

**casting-press** (käs'ting-pres), *n.* A press in which metal is cast under pressure.

**casting-slab** (käs'ting-slab), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the slab or plate of a *casting-table*.

**casting-table** (käs'ting-tă'bl), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a table on which molten glass is poured in making plate-glass. Its top is a large polished plate of metal, commonly iron, having metal flanges of the same depth as the thickness of the glass, to keep the glass from running off at the sides. A massive copper cylinder extends entirely across the table, resting on the side flanges, and this, being set in motion, spreads the glass out into a sheet of uniform breadth and thickness.

**casting-vote** (käs'ting-vôt'), *n.* The vote of a presiding officer in an assembly or council, thrown to decide a question when the votes cast by the members are equally divided. If the presiding officer is a member of the body, he may give the *casting-vote*, although he has, by already voting as a member, created the tie or equal division. (Commonly written as two words.)

In the time of Hastings the Governor had only one vote in council, and, in case of an equal division, a *casting vote*.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

**casting-weight** (käs'ting-wät), *n.* A weight that turns the scale of a balance, or makes one side preponderate.

A man's true merit 'tis not hard to find;  
But each man's secret standard in his mind,  
That casting-weight pride adds to emptiness,  
This, who can gratify, for who can guess?  
Pope, *Prolog.* to *Satires*, l. 177.

\* **cast-iron** (kàs't'î'ern), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** Iron which has been cast, that is, melted and run into a mold in which it assumes the desired form. Most cast-iron is pig-iron which has been remelted in a cupola furnace; but some castings for special purposes are made by remelting in a reverberatory furnace, and occasionally direct from the blast-furnace. The iron made from ore by smelting in the blast-furnace is in fact cast-iron, and its properties are not altered by remelting, but it is commonly known as pig-iron, or simply as pig. See *foundry* and *iron*.

**II. a.** 1. Made of cast-iron: as, a *cast-iron* pot.—2. Having the qualities of or resembling cast-iron; hence, inflexible; unyielding: as, a *cast-iron* rule.

His [Spenser's] fine ear, abhorrent of barbarous dissonance, . . . made possible the transition from the cast-iron stiffness of "Ferrex and Porrex" to the Damascus pliancy of Fletcher and Shakespeare.  
Lowell, *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 361.

**cast-knitting** (kàs't'nit'ing), *n.* That kind of knitting in which the needle is passed through the mesh from the inside of the piece of hosiery which is being knitted, and the yarn with which the new mesh is made is held on the outside.

\* **castle** (kàs'l), *n.* [*ME. castel, castel*, a castle, village, < *AS. castel*, a village, = *D. kasteel* = *Icel. kastali* = *Sw. kastell* = *Dan. kastel* = *OF. castel, chastei*, *F. castel, château* (> *E. chateau*) = *Pr. castelh* = *Cat. castell* = *Sp. castillo* = *Pg. It. castello*, < *L. castellum*, a castle, fort, citadel, stronghold, dim. of *castrum*, a castle, fort, fortified place, usually in pl. *castra*, an encampment, a camp, a military station, a town of military origin (> *AS. ceaster*: see *-caster* and *chester*); connected with *casa*, a cottage, hut: see *casa*, *casino*, *cassock*, etc.] 1. A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortified residence; a fortress. Castles, in the sense of fortified residences, were an outgrowth or institution of feudalism, and were first brought to a high pitch of strength and completeness by the Normans. In England there were few



Castle of Coucy, Aisne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

or no castles, properly speaking, till the time of William the Conqueror, after which a great many were constructed on the Norman model. At first the donjon or keep was the only part of the castle of great strength, and the other buildings in connection with it were of a more or less temporary nature. In the thirteenth century, however, the design of the castle became more fully developed, and the keep formed only the central part of a group of buildings, all supporting one another, and mutually contributing to the strength and commodiousness of the whole. The cut shows the castle of Coucy, near Laon, France, built in the thirteenth century. In the foreground is the outer bailey or esplanade, fortified, and containing a chapel, stables, and other buildings. The outer entrance to this was formed by a barbican or antemural (see plan under *antemural*). *a* is the foss, 20 yards broad; *b*, the gate, approached by two swing-bridges, defended by two guard-rooms, and having a double portcullis within, giving entrance to vaulted guard-rooms with sleeping-apartments, etc., above; *c*, *d*, inner bailey or courtyard; *e*, covered buildings for the men defending the walls or curtains; *f*, apartments for the family, entered by the grand staircase; *g*, *h*, great hall, with storerooms and vaults below; *i*, donjon or keep (the chapel is seen behind it), the strongest part of the castle, with walls of immense thickness, suited to form the last retreat of the garrison. At *k* is a postern leading from the donjon and communicating with an outer postern, drawbridge, etc.; *l*, *m*, *n*, *o* are the chief towers flanking the outer walls.

At the foot of the Mount Syon is a faire *Castelle* and a strong, that the Soudan leet make.  
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 92.

Our castle's strength  
Will laugh a siege to scorn.  
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 5.

The house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for defence against injury and violence as for his repose.  
Sir E. Coke, *Reports*, *Semayne's Case*, v. fol. 91a.

2. In *her.*, a representation of two or more towers connected by curtains, often having a gateway in one of the curtains, and always embattled. When the towers are represented with the windows and the joints between the stones of colors different from that of the wall, they are said to be masoned or windowed *gules*, or, or the like. When the windows are shown of the color of the field, the castle is said to be *voided of the field*, or sometimes *ajouré*. The door is called the *port*; if it has a portcullis, this and its color are mentioned in the blazon.

3. The house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth: somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building.—4. A piece made in the form of a castle, donjon, or tower, used in the game of chess; the rook.

—5. A kind of helmet.—6. *Naut.*, a kind of fighting-tower formerly erected on war-galleys, etc., near the bow and stern, and called respectively *forecastle* and *aftercastle*. See cut under *cadenas*.—A castle in the air, or in Spain, a visionary project; a vague imagination of possible wealth, fame, happiness, or the like: a day-dream. (See below.) To build castles in Spain, to build castles in the air. (See below.) The origin of this phrase (which is traced back in French literature to the thirteenth century, and in English to the fourteenth) is doubtful. It has been attributed to the boasting by Spanish adventurers in France of their lordly residences, which existed only in their imaginations; and less probably to a supposed prohibition at some time against the erection of fortifications in Spain. Littré thinks the idea is simply that of an imaginary castle in any foreign country, other names having been similarly used, and that of Spain prevailing as most familiar; to which may be added that its real origin is probably to be found in the notion, always prevalent, of the attainment of great wealth through emigration or foreign adventure.

Thou shalt make castles thanne in Spayne,  
And dreame of joye, alle but in wayne.  
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2573.

To build (or make) castles in the air, to form schemes that have no practical foundation; entertain projects that cannot be carried out; indulge, either seriously or in mere play of the imagination, in pleasing day-dreams, especially of great wealth or power.

When I build castles in the aire.  
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, Author's Abstract.

I build great castles in the skies,  
... rear'd and raz'd yet without hands.  
E. of Stirling, *Sonnets*, vi.

We had no right to build castles in the air without any material for building, and have no ground for complaint when the airy fabric tumbles about our ears.  
H. N. Ozenham, *Short Studies*, p. 21.

=*Syn.* 1. See *fortification*. **castel** (kàs'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *castled*, ppr. *castling*. [*castel*, *n.*, 4.] In chess, to move the king from his own square two squares to the right or left, and bring the rook or castle to the square the king has passed over. Castling is allowed only when neither the king nor the castle has moved, when there is no piece between them, and when the king is not in check and does not, in castling, move over or to a square which is attacked by an enemy's man, that is, through or into check.

**castle-builder** (kàs'l-bil'dér), *n.* 1. One who builds castles.—2. Especially, one who builds castles in the air; a visionary; a day-dreamer.

I . . . am one of that species of men who are properly denominated *castle-builders*, who scorn to be beholden to the earth for a foundation. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 167.

**castle-building** (kàs'l-bil'ding), *n.* 1. The act of building castles.—2. Especially, building castles in the air; day-dreaming.

The pleasant languor, the dreamy tranquillity, the airy *castle-building* which in Asia stand in lieu of the vigorous, intensive, passionate life of Europe.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 23.

**castled** (kàs'ld), *a.* [*castle* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a castle or castles.

The castled crag of Drachenfels  
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine.  
Byron, *Childe Harold*, iii. 55.

**castle-garth** (kàs'l-gärth), *n.* The precincts of a castle; a castle-yard.

**castle-guard** (kàs'l-gärd), *n.* 1. The guard which defends a castle.—2. A feudal charge or duty due from a tenant to his lord, payable either in personal service in defending the lord's castle or by commutations in money in certain cases. Hence—3. The tenure or hold which such a tenant had on the land granted him by his lord.—4. The circuit around a castle subject to taxation for its maintenance.

Also called *castle-ward*.

**castlery**, **castelry** (kàs'l-ri, -tel-ri), *n.*; pl. *castleries*, *castelries* (-riz). [*OF. castellerie*, < *ML. castellaria*, equiv. to *castellania*: see *castel-*

*lany*.] 1. The government of a castle; tenure of a castle.

The said Robert and his heirs . . . are chief banner-bearers of London in fee, for the *castlery* which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city.  
Blount, *Ancient Tenures*, p. 116.

2. A domain or fief maintaining a castle.

**castle-stead** (kàs'l-sted), *n.* A castle and the buildings belonging to it.

**castlet** (kàs't'let), *n.* Same as *castellet*.

**castle-town** (kàs'l-toun), *n.* [*ME. casteltun*, < *castel*, castle, + *tun*, town.] The hamlet close by or under the walls or protection of a castle: hence *Castletown*, *Castleton*, the names of several towns and villages in Great Britain and Ireland.

**castle-ward** (kàs'l-wärd), *n.* Same as *castle-guard*.

**castlewick** (kàs'l-wik), *n.* The territory attached to or under the jurisdiction of a castle.

**castling** (kàs't'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*castl*, *v.*, l., 16, + dim. -*ling*.] **I. n.** An abortion.

We should rather rely on the urine of a *castling's* bladder.  
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

**II. a.** Abortive. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*.

**Castnia** (kàs't'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius, 1807).] The typical genus of moths of the family *Castniidae*.

**castnian** (kàs't'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. Castnia* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Castnia*.

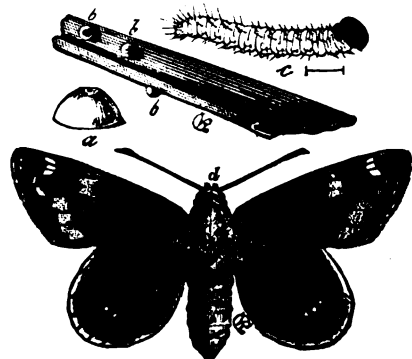
**II. n.** A member of the genus *Castnia* or family *Castniidae*.

**Castniidæ** (kàs't'ni-i-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Castnia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Lepidoptera*, comprising the moths which connect the sphinxes with the butterflies, typified by the genus *Castnia*. They are sometimes called *moth-sphinxes*.

**castnioid** (kàs't'ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Castnia* + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Resembling a moth of the genus *Castnia*: as, a *castnioid* butterfly.

**II. n.** A hesperian butterfly of the tribe *Castnioides*.

**Castnioides** (kàs't'ni-oi-dëz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Castnia* + *-oides*.] A tribe of hesperian lepidopterous insects combining in some respects the characters both of moths and of butterflies,



Yucca-borer (*Megathymus yuccæ*).  
*a*, egg, enlarged; *b*, *b*, eggs, natural size; *c*, larva, just hatched (line shows natural size); *d*, female moth.

but justly regarded as having most affinities with the latter. They are characterized by a small head, a very large abdomen, unarmed front tibiae, and very small spurs of the middle and hind tibiae. The tribe was typified by the yucca-borer, *Megathymus yuccæ*, formerly *Castnia yuccæ*.

**castock** (kàs'tok), *n.* Same as *custock*.

**cast-off**<sup>1</sup> (kàs't'ôf), *a.* [*cast*<sup>1</sup> (pp.) + *off*.] Laid aside; rejected: as, *cast-off* livery.

We are gathering up the old *cast-off* clothes of others intellectually above us, it is said.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 154.

**cast-off**<sup>2</sup> (kàs't'ôf), *n.* [*cast*<sup>1</sup> (inf.) + *off*.] 1. In *firearms*, the outward bend of a gun-stock, by which the line of sight is brought inward to meet the eye more readily.—2. In *printing*, the computation of the particular space to be allowed for each column or division of a table, a piece of music, or the like: as, to pass the *cast-off* (that is, to communicate to other compositors the result of such a computation).

**caston**, *n.* An obsolete form of *capstan*.

**castor**<sup>1</sup> (kàs'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. castor* = *It. castro*, *castore*, < *L. castor*, a beaver (for which the native *L.* is *fiber* = *E. beaver*<sup>1</sup>), < *Gr. kástor*, a beaver, a word of Eastern origin: cf. *Skt. kastûri*, > *Hind. Malay kastûri*, musk; *Pers. khâz*, a beaver.] **I. n.** 1. A beaver.—2. [*cap.*] Among French Canadians, one of the

party which called itself the national party, the beaver being the national emblem of Canada.— 3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of sciuromorphic rodent mammals, typical of the family *Castoridae*. The type and only living representative is the beaver, *Castor fiber*, of aquatic habits, having the feet 4-toed, the fore feet small, the hinder large, webbed, with the second toe double-clawed; the tail broad, flat, oval, naked, and scaly; and the body thick-set, especially behind. On each side, above and below, the incisors are 1, canines 0, premolars 1, and molars 3, making 20 teeth in all. The skull resembles that of the *Sciuridae*, but lacks postorbital processes. See *beaver*!.



Skull of Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

4. A beaver hat; by extension, a silk hat. I have always been known for the jaunty manner in which I wear my *castor*. Scott.

"Even so," replied the stranger, making diligent use of his triangular castor to produce a circulation in the close air of the woods. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, II.

5. A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats.

II. *a.* Made of beaver-skin or -fur, or of the cloth called beaver.

**castor**<sup>2</sup> (kas'tor), *n.* [Also called *castoreum*, of which *castor* is a shortened form; = *F. castoreum* = *Sp. castoreo* = *Pg. It. castoreo*, < *L. castoreum*, < *Gr. κάστωρ*, *castor*, a secretion of the beaver, < *κάστωρ*, the beaver: see *castor*!.] A reddish-brown substance consisting of the preputial follicles of the beaver and their contents, dried and prepared for commercial purposes. It has a strong, penetrating, enduring odor, and was formerly of high repute in medicine, but is now used chiefly by perfumers.

**castor**<sup>3</sup> (kas'tor), *n.* [Named from *Castor* in *Gr. myth.*: see *Castor and Pollux*.] A mineral found in the island of Elba associated with another called *pollux*. It is a silicate of aluminum and lithium, and probably a variety of *petalite*. It is colorless and transparent, with a glistening luster. Also called *castorite*.

**castor**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* See *caster*, 3.

**Castor and Pollux** (kas'tor and pol'uks). [Named from *Castor* (*Gr. Κάστωρ*) and *Pollux* (*Gr. Πόλυδης*), in *Gr. myth.* twin sons of Zeus or Jupiter, in the form of a swan, and Leda, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta; or produced from two eggs laid by her, one containing *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*, the other *Pollux* (or *Polydeuces*) and *Helen*; or all, according to Homer, children of Leda and Tyndareus, and hence called *Tyndaridae*. *Castor* and *Pollux* are jointly called the *Dioscuri*, sons of Zeus or Jupiter.]

1. In *astron.*, the constellation of the Twins, or Gemini, and also the zodiacal sign named from that constellation, although the latter has moved completely out of the former. *Castor*, a Geminorum, is a greenish star of the magnitude 1.6, the more northerly of the two that lie near together in the heads of the Twins. *Pollux*,  $\beta$  Geminorum, is a very yellow star of the magnitude 1.2, the more southerly of the same pair. See cut under *Gemini*.

2. An ancient classical name of the composit, or St. Elmo's fire.—3. [*l. c.*] The name given to two minerals found together in granite in the island of Elba. See the separate names.

**castorate** (kas'to-rāt), *n.* [*< castor(ic) + -ate*!.] In *chem.*, a salt produced from the combination of castoric acid with a salifiable base.

**castor-bean**, *n.* See *bean*!.

**castoreum** (kas-tō'rē-um), *n.* [*L.*] Same as *castor*!.

**castoric** (kas-tor'ik), *a.* [*< castor*<sup>2</sup> + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from *castoreum*: as, *castoric acid*.

**Castoridae** (kas-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castor*, 3, + *-idae*.] A family of sciuromorphic simplicit rodent quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Castor*, the beaver, its only living representative. There are, however, several fossil genera, as *Eucastor* and *Stenofiber*, and probably others. The tibia and fibula unite in old age, contrary to the rule in the sciurine series of rodents; the skull is massive, without postorbital processes; the dentition is powerful, with rootless or only late-rooting molars; clavicles are present; there is an accessory carpal ossicle; the salivary glands are enormous, and the stomach has a glandular appendage; the urogenital system opens into a cloaca, and the Weberian bodies are developed as a uterus masculinus; and large preputial glands or scent-bags secrete the substance known as *castor*. See *castor*! and *beaver*!.

**castorin, castorine**<sup>2</sup> (kas'to-rin), *n.* [*< castor*<sup>2</sup> + *-in*, *-ine*<sup>2</sup>: = *Sp. castorina*.] An animal principle obtained by boiling *castor* in six times

its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquid, from which the *castorin* is deposited.

**Castorina** (kas-to-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *LL. castorinus*, of the beaver, < *L. castor*: see *castor*!.] The beaver tribe: a family of rodent animals, comprising the beaver, the coypu, and the muskrat or musquash. [Not in use.]

**castorine**<sup>1</sup> (kas'to-rin), *n.* [= *F. castorine*, < *LL. castorinus*, of the beaver: see *Castorina*.] A cotton-velvet fabric.

**castorine**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *castorin*.

**castorite** (kas'to-rit), *n.* [*< castor*<sup>3</sup> + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *castor*<sup>3</sup>.

**Castoroides** (kas-to-ro'i-dēz), *n.* [NL. (J. W. Foster, 1838), < *Gr. κάστωρ*, *castor*, + *είδος*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Castoroididae*. There is but one species, *C. ohioensis*, the so-called fossil beaver of North America, which was of about the size of the black bear, and hence somewhat exceeded in size the capibara, the largest of living rodents. The skull alone was about a foot long. The known remains are all from Quaternary deposits, in localities from Texas and South Carolina to Michigan and New York.

**Castoroididae** (kas-to-ro'i-di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castoroides* + *-idae*.] A family of rodents, instituted for the reception of the genus *Castoroides*, related on the one hand to the *Castoridae* or beavers, and on the other to the chinchillas, cavies, and capibaras. Other genera, as *Amblyrhiza* and *Loxomylus*, are considered to be probably referable to this family. The skull resembles that of the *Castoridae*, but the dentition is entirely different, resembling that of chinchillas and capibaras.

**castor-oil** (kas'tor-oil'), *n.* [*< castor*<sup>2</sup> (from some supposed resemblance to that substance)



Castor-oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*).

+ *oil*.] The oil yielded by the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (the castor-oil plant), a native of India, but now distributed over all the warmer regions of the globe. The oil is obtained from the seeds by bruising them between rollers and then pressing them in hempen bags in a strong press. The oil that first comes away, called *cold-drawn castor-oil*, is reckoned the best; an inferior quality is obtained by heating or steaming the pressed seeds, and again subjecting them to pressure. The oil is afterward heated to the boiling-point, in order to separate the albumen and impurities. *Castor-oil* is used medicinally as a mild but efficient purgative. It is also used as a fixing agent in cotton-dyeing, especially in dyeing a Turkey-red color from madder. In its saponified state it is sold under various names, as *Turkey-red oil*, *alizerin oil*, *sulphated oil*, *soluble oil*, etc.—*Castor-oil plant*, the plant *Ricinus communis*, which produces *castor-oil*. It is often cultivated for ornament under the name of *Palma Christi*, grows to a height of 6 or 8 feet or more, with broad palmate leaves, and varies much in the color of its stem, leaves, etc.

**castory**<sup>1</sup> (kas'to-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. κάστωρ*, a certain color, neut. of *κάστωρ*, pertaining to the beaver, < *κάστωρ*, the beaver: see *castor*! and cf. *castor*!.] A color of an unknown shade.

As polish ivory  
Which cunning Craftsman hand hath overlayd  
With fayre vermilion or pure *Castory*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 41.

**castra**, *n.* Plural of *castrum*.

**castrametation** (kas'tra-mē-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. castrametation* = *Sp. castrametacion* = *Pg. castrametação* = *It. castrametazione*, < *ML. castrametatio(n)*, < *LL. castrametari*, pp. *castrametatus*, pitch a camp, < *L. castra*, a camp (see *castle*), + *metari*, measure.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

**castrate** (kas'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castrated*, ppr. *castrating*. [*< L. castratus*, pp. of *castrare* (> *OF. \*castrir*, \**castrer* (cf. *castr*, *castrated*), *F. châtrer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. castrar* = *It. castrare*), *castrate*, prune, curtail, expurgate; akin to *Skt. çastra*, a knife.] 1. To deprive of the testicles; geld; emasculate.—2. In bot., to deprive (a flower) of its anthers. Darwin.—3. To remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing; expurgate; destroy the strength or virility of; emasculate.

The following letter, which I have castrated in some places. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 179.

4. To take out a leaf or sheet from, and render imperfect; mutilate.

A castrated set of Holinshed's chronicles. Todd.

5. Figuratively, to take the vigor or spirit from; mortify.

Ye castrate the desires of the flesh, and shall obtain a more ample reward of grace in heaven.

T. Martin, *Marriage of Priests*, Sig. Y, l. b.

**castrate** (kas'trāt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. castrat*, *n.*, = *Sp. castrado*, *a.* and *n.*, = *Pg. castrado*, *n.*, = *It. castrato*, *n.*, < *L. castratus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Gelded; emasculated.—2. In bot., deprived of the anthers; anantherous: applied to stamens or flowers.

II. *n.* One who or that which has been castrated, gelded, or emasculated; a eunuch.

**castrator** (kas'trā-tēr), *n.* [= *F. châtreur* = *Sp. Pg. castrador* = *It. castratore*, < *LL. castrator*, < *L. castrare*: see *castrate*, *v.*] One who castrates.

**castrati**, *n.* Plural of *castrato*.

**castration** (kas-trā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. castracioun*, < *F. castration* = *Pr. castracio* = *Sp. castración* = *Pg. castração* = *It. castrazione*, < *L. castratio(n)*, < *castrare*, *castrate*: see *castrate*, *v.*] The act of castrating, or state of being castrated.

**castrato** (kas-trā'tō), *n.*; pl. *castrati* (-tē). [*It.*: see *castrate*, *a.* and *n.*] A male person emasculated during childhood for the purpose of preventing the change of voice which naturally occurs at puberty; an artificial or male soprano. The voice of such a person, after arriving at adult age, combines the high range and sweetness of the female with the power of the male voice.

**castrel**, *n.* Same as *kestrel*. Beau. and Ft.

**castrensiā** (kas-tren'shial), *a.* [*< L. castrēnsis* (> *Sp. Pg. It. castrēse*), pertaining to a camp, < *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp. Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

**castrensiān** (kas-tren'shian), *a.* Same as *castrensiā*. Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

**castril**, *n.* Same as *kestrel*.

**castrum** (kas'trum), *n.*; pl. *castra* (-trā). [*L.*, a castle, fort, fortress, a fortified town, in pl. *castra*, a camp; hence ult. *E. -caster*, *chester*, and (through dim. *castellum*) *castle*, *q. v.*] A Roman military camp. See *camp*<sup>2</sup>.

The ancient castle occupies the site of a Roman *castrum*. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 254.

**cast-shadow** (kast'shad'ō), *n.* In painting, a shadow cast by an object within the picture, and serving to bring it out against the objects behind it.

**cast-steel** (kast'stēl), *n.* Steel which has been rendered homogeneous by remelting in crucibles or pots: for this reason sometimes called *crucible* or *homogeneous steel*. This process was invented by Benjamin Huntsman (born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1704), and brought to perfection some time before 1770. Cast-steel is made by the melting of blister-steel, bar-iron, or puddled steel, with the addition of bar-iron, carbon, manganese ore, or spiegeleisen, in small quantities, according to the character of the steel desired to be produced. The finest cast-steel is made from Swedish bar-iron manufactured from ore practically free from sulphur and phosphorus. See *iron* and *steel*.

**casual** (kaz'ū-əl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. casuel*, < *F. casuel* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. casual* = *It. casuale*, < *LL. casualis*, of or by chance, < *L. casus* (*casu*), chance, accident, event, > *E. case*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] I. *a.* 1. Happening or coming to pass without (apparent) cause, without design on the part of the agent, in an unaccountable manner, or as a mere coincidence or accident; coming by chance; accidental; fortuitous; indeterminate: as, a *casual* encounter.

Any brother of this fraternity, that hath don hys dewteys well and trewly to the fraternite, come or fall to pouerte by the visitacion of god, or by *casuall* auntere, and hath not wher-of to leve, that he maye haue, every weke, of the almys. English Gids (E. E. T. 8.), p. 319.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.

Raleigh, *Hist. of World*.

He tells how *casual* bricks in airy climb  
Encountered *casual* cow-hair, *casual* lime.

H. and J. Smith, *Rejected Addresses*.



There is an expression, evidently not *casual* or accidental, but inserted with design. *D. Webster*, Oct. 12, 1832.

2. Occasional; coming at uncertain times, or without regularity, in distinction from *stated* or *regular*; incidental: as, *casual* expenses.

Is it a certain business or a *casual*?

*B. Johnson*, *Staple of News*, iii. 2.

The revenue of Ireland certain and *casual*.

*Sir J. Davies*, *State of Ireland*.

Any one may do a *casual* act of good nature.

*Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 53.

**Casual ejector**, in *law*, the name given to the defendant in the fictitious action of ejectment formerly allowed by the common law, where the real object of the action was to determine a title to land. To form the ground of such an action, the person laying claim to the land granted a lease of it to a fictitious person, usually designated John Doe, and an action was then brought in the name of John Doe against another fictitious person, usually designated Richard Roe (the casual ejector), who was stated to have illegally ejected John Doe from the land which he held on lease. The landholder was permitted to defend in place of Richard Roe, and thus the determination of the action involved the proving of the lessor's right to grant a lease. This fiction is now everywhere abolished. = *Syn.* 1. *Accidental*, *Chance*, etc. See *occasional*.

II. n. 1. A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in a workhouse or police-station, or who receives treatment in a hospital for an accidental injury.—2. A laborer or an artisan employed only irregularly. *Mayhew*.—**Casual ward**, the ward in a workhouse or a hospital where casuals are received.

**casualism** (kaz'ū-al-izm), n. [*casual* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all things are governed by chance or accident. [Rare.]

**casualist** (kaz'ū-al-ist), n. [*casual* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the doctrine of casualism.

**casuality** (kaz'ū-al-i-ti), n. [*casual* + *-ity*. Cf. *casualty*.] The quality of being casual.

**casually** (kaz'ū-al-i), adv. [*ME.* *casuelly*, < *casuel*: see *casual*.] In a casual manner; accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance: as, to meet a person *casually*; to remark *casually*.

Their gettings in this voyage, other commodities, & their towns, were *casually* consumed by fire.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 757.

That it might *casually* have been formed so.

*Bentley*, *Sermons*, v.

The squash-vines were clambering tumultuously upon an old wooden framework, set *casually* against the fence.

*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xvi.

**casualness** (kaz'ū-al-nes), n. [*casual* + *-ness*.] The state of being casual; casuality.

**casualty** (kaz'ū-al-ti), n.; pl. *casualties* (-tiz). [*ME.* *casuelte*, < *OF.* *\*casuelte*, *F.* *casualité* = *Sp.* *casualidad* = *Pg.* *casualidade* = *It.* *casualità*, < *ML.* *casualitas* (-*itas*), < *LL.* *casualis*, of chance, *casual*: see *casual*.] 1. Chance, or what happens by chance; accident; contingency.

Losses that befall them by mere *casualty*.

*Raleigh*, *Essays*.

There were some . . . who frankly stated their impression that the general scheme of things, and especially the *casualties* of trade, required you to hold a candle to the devil.

*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I. 170.

2. An unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in bodily injury or death; specifically, disability or loss of life in battle or military service from wounds, etc.: as, the *casualties* were very numerous.

The Colonel was, early in the day, disabled by a *casualty*.

*Emerson*, *Address, Soldiers' Monument*, Concord.

Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the *casualties* of the existing war, have already been made.

*Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 174.

3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.—**Casualty of wards**, the mials and duties due to the superiors in ward-holdings.—**Casualty ward**, the ward in a hospital in which patients suffering from casualties or accidents are treated.

**Casuarinidae** (kas'ū-ā-rī-i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Casuarinus* + *-idae*.] 1. A family of struthious birds, of the order or subelass *Ratitae*, having three toes, the wings rudimentary, and the after-shafts of the feathers highly developed. It is confined to the Australian and Papuan regions, and is divided into the *Casuarinæ* and the *Dromæinæ*, two sub-families which contain the cassowaries and the emus respectively. See cuts under *cassowary* and *emu*.

2. The *Casuarinæ* alone, elevated to the rank of a family, the emus in this case being separated as another family, *Dromæidae*.

**Casuarininae** (kas'ū-ā-rī-i-nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Casuarinus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Casuarinidae*, containing the cassowaries only, as distinguished from the emus, and coextensive with the genus *Casuarinus*.

**Casuarina** (kas'ū-ā-rī-nā), n. [*NL.*, < *casuarinus*, the cassowary; from the resemblance the branches bear to the feathers of that bird.] 1. A

genus of peculiar plants, of tropical India, Australia, and islands of the Malay archipelago, and constituting the family *Casuarinaceae*. They are jointed leafless trees and shrubs, very much like gigantic horsetails or equisetums. Some of the species afford wood of extreme hardness, as the forest oak of Australia, *C. suberosa*, etc., and the she-oak, *C. stricta*. See *beefwood*.

2. [*L. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**Casuarinaceae** (kas'ū-ā-rī-nā'sē-ē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Casuarina* + *-aceae*.] A family of plants, of which *Casuarina* is the typical and only genus.

**Casuarinus** (kas'ū-ā-rī-us), n. [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1735): see *cassowary*.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Casuarininae*; the cassowaries. About 12 different species are known, one of them being the *Struthio casuarinus* of Linnaeus, now known as the *Casuarina galeatus*, or *C. emeu*, of the island of Ceram in the Moluccas. *Emu* is said to be the native name of this species; but the bird now called *emu* belongs to a different genus (*Dromæus*) and subfamily. The common Australian cassowary is *C. australis*. *C. bicauculatus* inhabits New Guinea. *C. bennetti* is from New Britain. See *cassowary*.

**Casuaroidae** (kas'ū-ā-rōi-dē-ē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Casuarinus* + *-oidae*.] A superfamily of birds containing both the emus and the cassowaries: same as *Casuaridae*, 1.

**casuary** (kas'ū-ā-rī), n.; pl. *casuaries* (-riz). [*NL.* *casuarinus*: see *cassowary*.] A cassowary or an emu; any bird of either of the subfamilies *Casuarininae* and *Dromæinæ*. *P. L. Sclater*. [Rare.]

**casuist** (kaz'ū-ist), n. [*F.* *casuiste* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *casuista* (It. also *casista*), < *NL.* *casuista*, a casuist, < *L.* *casus*, a case.] 1. One versed in or using casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding conduct.

The judgment of any casuist or learned divine concerning the state of a man's soul is not sufficient to give him confidence.

*South*.

Those spiritual guardians, . . . the only casuists who could safely determine the doubtful line of duty.

*Prescott*, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, I. 17.

Hence—2. An over-subtle reasoner; a sophist.

To call a man a mere casuist means that he is at best a splitter of hairs; to call a chain of argument casuistical is a rather less unpolite way of saying that it is dishonest.

*H. N. Ozonham*, *Short Studies*, p. 91.

**casuist†** (kaz'ū-ist), v. t. [*casuist*, n.] To play the part of a casuist. *Milton*.

**casuistic, casuistical** (kaz'ū-is'tik, -ti-kal), a. [*casuist* + *-ic, -ical*; = *F.* *casuistique* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *casuístico*.] Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; relating to cases of conscience, or to doubts concerning conduct; hence, over-subtle; intellectually dishonest; sophistical.

**casuistically** (kaz'ū-is'ti-kal-i), adv. In a casuistic manner.

**casuistics** (kaz'ū-is'tiks), n. [*Pl.* of *casuistic*: see *-ics*.] Casuistry.

The question is raised in the *casuistics* of Mohammedan ritual, whether it is right to eat the flesh of the Nesnas.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 680.

**casuistry** (kaz'ū-ist-ri), n.; pl. *casuistries* (-riz). [*casuist* + *-ry*.] 1. In *ethics*, the solution of special problems of right and duty by the application of general ethical principles or theological dogmas; the answering of questions of conscience. In the history of Jewish and Christian theology, casuistry has often degenerated into hair-splitting and sophistical arguments, in which questions of right and wrong were construed to meet selfish aims.

All that philosophy of right and wrong which has become famous or infamous under the name of casuistry had its origin in the distinction between mortal and venial sin.

*Cambridge Essays*, 1856.

May he not have thought that he found there some stupendous exemplifications of what we read of, in books of casuistry, the "dialectics of conscience," as conflicts of duties?

*R. Choate*, *Addresses*, p. 329.

Hence—2. Over-subtle and dishonest reasoning; sophistry.

**casula** (kas'ū-lā), n. [*ML.* (> *E.* *casule*), dim. of *L.* *casa*, a house; cf. *cassock*, *chasuble*.] A priest's vestment; a chasuble.

**casulet**, n. [*ML.* *casula*, q. v.] A chasuble.

**casus belli** (kā'sus bel'i). [*L.*: *casus*, a case, matter; *belli*, gen. of *bellum*, war: see *case* and *bellicose*.] A matter or occasion of war; an excuse or a reason for declaring war: as, the right of search claimed by Great Britain constituted a *casus belli* in 1812.

**cat** (kat), n. [*ME.* *cat*, *catt*, *kat*, *katt*, < *AS.* *cat*, *cat* (only in glosses), m., = *OFries.* *katte*, f., = *MD.* *D. kater*, m., *MD.* *katte*, *D. kat*, f., = *MLG.* *kater*, m., *katte*, f., *LG.* *kater*, m., *katte*, f., = *MHG.* *kater*, *katero*, *G. kater*, m., *OHG.* *chazzā*, *cazzā*, *cazā*, *MHG.* *G. katze*, f., = *Icel.* *köttr*, m., *ketta*, f., = *Norw.* *katt*, m., *katta*, f., = *Sw.* *katt*,

m., *katta*, f., = *Dan.* *kat*, m., f. (not recorded in Goth.); cf. *W. cath* = *Corn.* *cath* = *Ir.* *cat* = *Gael.* *cat* = *Manx* *cayt* = *Bret.* *kaz*; *OBulg.* *ko-tel*, m., *ko-tika*, f., = *Bohem.* *kot*, *kocour*, m., *kote*, *kochka*, f., = *Pol.* *kot*, *koczor* = *Russ.* *ko-tū*, m., *koshka*, f., = *OPruss.* *catto* = *Lett.* *kakjis*; *Hung.* *kaczer* = *Finn.* *katti* = *Turk.* *qadi* = *Ar.* *qitt*, *quitt*, a cat; *Hind.* *katās*, a wildcat, polecat; *LGr.* *kárta*, f., *NGr.* *kára*, *yára*, f., *károç*, *yároç*, m.; *OF.* *F. chat*, m., *chatte*, f., = *Pr.* *cat*, m., *cata*, f., = *Cat.* *gat*, *cat*, m., *cata*, f., = *Sp.* *Pg.* *gato*, m., *gata*, f., = *It.* *gatto*, m., *gatta*, f., a cat; the oldest known forms being *L.*, namely, *LL.* *catus* (<*ātus* or <*ātus*: <*ātus* occurs in *Palladius*, about A. D. 350), m., *L.* *catta* (once in *Martial*), f., *ML.* *cattus*, m., *catta*, f., a cat (a domestic cat, as opposed to *felis*, prop. a wildcat: see *Felis*), a word found earlier in the dim. *catulus*, in common classical use in the extended sense of 'the young of an animal, a kitten, whelp, cub, pup,' etc. (of a cat, lion, tiger, panther, wolf, bear, hog, and esp. of a dog, being regarded in this sense as a dim. of *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*). The original source of the name is unknown. It is supposed, as the cat was first domesticated in Egypt, that the word arose there, and, being established in Italy, spread thence throughout Europe. Hence *kitten*, *killen*, *kittle*, q. v. In the naut. sense the word is found in most of the languages cited (cf. *D. Dan.* *kat*, naut. cat, *katblok*, cat-block, *D. katrol*, 'cat-roller,' pulley, etc.), and is generally regarded as a particular use of *cat*, the animal; cf. *dog* and *horse*, as applied to various mechanical contrivances. The connection is not obvious.] 1. A domesticated carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidae* and genus *Felis*, *F. domestica*. It is uncertain whether any animal now existing in a wild state is the ancestor of the domestic cat; probably it is descended from a cat originally domesticated in Egypt, though some regard the wildcat of Europe, *F. catus*, as the feral stock. The wildcat is much larger than the domestic cat, strong and ferocious, and very destructive to poultry, lambs, etc.

2. In general, any digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidae*, as the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, etc., especially (a) of the genus *Felis*, and more particularly one of the smaller species of this genus; and (b) of the short-tailed species of the genus *Lynx*.—3. A ferret. [*Prov. Eng.*—4. A gossip, meddlesome woman given to scandal and intrigue. [*Colloq.*—5. A catfish.—6. A whip: a contraction of *cat-o'-nine-tails*.—7. A double tripod having six feet: so called because it always lands on its feet, as a cat is proverbially said to do.—8. In the middle ages, a frame of heavy timber with projecting pins or teeth, hoisted up to the battlements, ready to be dropped upon assailants. Also called *prickly cat*.—9. A piece of wood tapering to a point at both ends, used in playing tip-cat.—10. The game of tip-cat. Also called *cat-and-dog*. In the midst of a game of cat.

*Bunyan*, *Grace Abounding*.

11. In *faro*, the occurrence of two cards of the same denomination out of the last three in the deck.—12. In *coal-mining*, a clunchy rock. See *clunch*. [*South Staffordshire, Eng.*—13. [Apparently in allusion to the sly and deceitful habits of the cat.] A mess of coarse meal, clay, etc., placed on dovecotes, to allure strangers. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*—14. In *plastering*, that portion of the first rough coat which fills the space between the laths, often projecting at the back, and serving to hold the plaster firmly to the walls.—15. The salt which crystallizes about stakes placed beneath the holes in the bottom of the troughs in which salt is put to drain.—16. [Perhaps a different word; cf. *Icel.* *kati*, a small vessel.] A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.—17. *Naut.*, a tackle used in hoisting an anchor from the hawse-hole to the cat-head.—A cat in the meal, a danger prepared and concealed: drawn from a fable of *Æsop*, in which a cat hides herself in meal to catch certain mice.—A cat in the pan, a falsehood given out as coming from one who did not originate it.—*Angora cat*, one of the finest varieties of the domestic cat, distinguished for its size and beautiful long silky hair. It was originally from Angora in Asia Minor. Also called *Perian cat*, and sometimes, erroneously, *Angola cat*.—*Blue cat*. (a) A Siberian cat, valued for its fur. (b) A name for the Maltese cat: so given from the blue-gray color of its fur. (c) A local name in the United States of the channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus*.—*Cat and dog*. See *cat-and-dog*.—*Cat of the Mediterranean*, a fish, the *Chimarra monstrosa*.—Enough to make a cat speak or laugh, something astonishing or out of the way.

Old liquor able to make a cat speak, and man dumb.

The Old and Young Courtier (Percy's Reliques).



these catacombs probably served to some extent as places of refuge and concealment for Christians during the earlier persecutions, the original idea of their construction was undoubtedly that they should be used only as burial-places. The length of the galleries in the Roman catacombs has been variously estimated at from 350 to 900 miles, and the number of bodies there interred is said to be over 6,000,000. Similar underground burial-places are found at Naples, Cairo, Paris, etc. Those of Paris are abandoned quarries extending under a large portion of the city, to which in 1788, when the intramural cemeteries of the city were condemned, the bones were removed.

**catagorolla** (kat'a-kō-rōl'g), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *katá*, against, + *corolla*, q. v.] A second corolla formed in a flower outside of and inclosing the primary corolla, thus producing a kind of "hose-in-hose" flower.

**catagoustics** (kat-a-kōs'tiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [*<* Gr. *katá*, against (with ref. to reflection), + *acoustics*. Cf. *F. catagoustique* = *Sp. catagoustica* = *Pg. It. catagoustica*.] That part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes; cataphonics.

**catagrotic** (kat-a-krot'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *katá*, down, + *κρότος*, a beating, knocking.] In *physiol.*, noting that form of pulse-tracing in which the secondary elevations appear on the descending portion of the curve.

**catadioptric, catadioptrical** (kat'a-di-op'trik, -tri-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *katá*, down, against (with ref. to reflection), + *dioptric*. Cf. *F. catadioptrique* = *Sp. catadióptrico* = *It. catadiottrico*.] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and the reflection of light.—**Catadioptric telescope**, a reflecting telescope.

**catadioptrics** (kat'a-di-op'triks), *n.* [Pl. of *catadioptric*: see *-ics*.] That branch of optics which embraces phenomena in which both the reflection and the refraction of light are involved.

**catadrome** (kat'a-drōm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κατάδρομος*, a race-course, < *κατάδραμειν* (second aor. associated with pres. *καταρτίζω*), run down, < *κατά*, down, + *δραμειν*, run. Cf. *hippodrome*.] 1. A race-course.—2. A machine like a crane, formerly used by builders for raising and lowering heavy weights.—3. A fish that goes down to the sea to spawn.

**catadromous** (ka-tad'rō-mus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κατάδρομος*, overrun (taken in the sense of 'running down'), < *κατά*, down, + *δραμειν*, run.] Running down; descending: applied to certain fishes which descend streams to the sea to spawn: opposed to *anadromous*.

The eel is . . . an example of a *catadromous* fish—that is, one descending from the fresh water into the sea to breed. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880, p. 372.

**catadupet** (kat'a-dūp), *n.* [*<* *F. catadupe*, *catadupe* = *Sp. Pg. It. catadupa*, a cataract, < *L. Catadupa*, the cataracts of the Nile, *Catadūpi*, those dwelling near, < Gr. *κατάδουποι*, a name given to the cataracts of the Nile, < *καταδουπειν*, fall with a loud, heavy sound, < *κατά*, down, + *δουπειν*, sound, < *δοῦπος*, a dull, heavy sound.] 1. A cataract or waterfall.

As to the *catadupes*, those high cataracts that fell with such a noise that they made the inhabitants deaf, I take all those accounts to be fabulous. *Pococke, Description of the East*, I. 122.

2. A person living near a cataract.

The Egyptian *catadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar to them. *A. Brewer (?)*, *Lingua*, III. 7.

**Catadysas** (ka-tad'i-sas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατάδυσις*, a dipping under water, setting, < *καταδύειν*, dip under water, go down, sink, < *κατά*, down, + *δύειν*, get into, dive.] The typical genus of the family *Catadysidae*. *C. pumilus* is an example.

**Catadysids** (kat-a-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catadysas* + *-idae*.] A family of spiders, represented by the genus *Catadysas*. They have the palpi inserted near the extremity of the maxilla, and the mandibular claw longitudinally directed, as in the *Theraphosidae*, but are said to have only two pulmonary sacs and otherwise to resemble the *Lycosidae*. The species are North American.

**catalfalco** (kat-a-fal'kō), *n.* Same as *catalfalque*.

**catalfalque** (kat'a-falk), *n.* [Also in *It. form catalfalco*; = *D. Dan. G. katalfalk* = *Russ. katalfalki*, < *F. catalfalque*, < *It. catalfalco*, a funeral canopy, stage, scaffold, = *Sp. Pg. catalfalco*, a funeral canopy, = *Pr. cadafalc* = *OF. escalfaut*, \**escalfat* (> *E. scaffold*), *F. échafaud* (*ML. catalfalus*, etc.), a scaffold: see *scaffold*, which is a doublet of *catalfalque*.] A stage or scaffolding, erected usually in the nave of a church, to support a coffin on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral. In the middle ages it was common to erect a canopy upon this, covering the coffin; the whole structure

was made somewhat to resemble an ecclesiastical edifice of the style then prevailing, and was allowed to remain for some little time after the ceremony. The modern catalfalque is generally without a canopy, and in Roman Catholic countries is surrounded by large tapers, which are burned during a day or two preceding the burial. The catalfalque is sometimes used as a hearse in carrying the body to the grave or tomb at a public or ceremonious funeral.

The tomb was a simple catalfalque, covered with the usual cloth. *R. F. Burton, El-Medinah*, p. 471.

**catagenesis** (kat-a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *katá*, down, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, creation by retrograde metamorphosis of energy. *E. D. Cope*.

**catagmatic** (kat-ag-mat'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. catagmatique* = *Sp. catagmático* = *Pg. catagmatico*, < Gr. *κατάγμα(τ-)*, a breakage, < *καταγνῖναι*, break in pieces, < *κατά* intensive + *ἀγνῖναι*, break.] 1. *a. in med.*, having the property of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured bones.

II. *n. in med.*, a remedy believed to promote the union of fractured parts. *Dunghison*. **catagmatical** (kat-ag-mat'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to catagmatics. *Coles*.

**catagraph** (kat'a-gráf), *n.* [*<* *L. catagrapha*, *n. pl.*, profile paintings, < Gr. *καταγραφή*, a drawing, outline, < *κατάγραφος*, drawn in outline, < *καταγράφειν*, draw in outline, write down, < *κατά*, down, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The first draft of a picture.—2. A profile.

**Cathayan, Cathaian** (ka-tā'an, -thā'an), *a. and n.* [*<* *Cathay*, formerly pronounced *Catay*, called *Kitai* by Marco Polo; said to be a Persian corruption of *Ki-tan*, the name of a Tatar tribe who ruled the northern part of China from A. D. 1118 to 1235, under the title of the *Kim*, or golden dynasty.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Cathay.

II. *n.* A native of Cathay (an early, and now only a poetic, name for China); a foreigner generally; hence, in old writers, an indiscriminate term of reproach.

I will not believe such a *Cathayan*, though the priest of the town commended him for a true man. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, II. 1.

**Catalan** (kat'a-lan), *a. and n.* [= *F. Catalan*, < *Sp. Catalan*, pertaining to *Cataluña*, Catalonia, < *Gothalandia*, the land of the Goths and Alans, who settled in it in the 5th century.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Catalonia, a former province of Spain (now a geographical division comprising several provinces), or to its inhabitants or language.—**Catalan forge or furnace**. See *furnace*.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Catalonia, Spain; especially, one belonging to the indigenous race or people of Catalonia, wherever found, as distinguished from other Spaniards.—2. The language of Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic Isles. It holds a position similar to the Provençal, to which it is closely related, Catalonia having been ruled by a line of French counts for several centuries before its union with Aragon in 1137. The language was early cultivated and had a considerable literature.

**catalectic** (kat-a-lek'tik), *a. and n.* [= *F. catalectique* = *Sp. catalectico* = *Pg. catalectico* = *It. catalettico*, < *LL. catalecticus*, < Gr. *κατάληκτικός*, leaving off, < *καταλήγειν*, leave off, < *κατά* intensive + *λήγειν*, leave off, cease.] 1. *a. in pros.* (a) Wanting part of the last foot: as, a *catalectic* line or verse: opposed to *acatalectic*. In the following couplet the second line is catalectic, the first acatalectic.

Tell me | nót, in | móurnful | númbers,  
Life is | bút an | empty | dream!

Verses consisting of feet of three or more syllables are described as *catalectic* in a syllable, a *disyllable*, or a *trisyllable*, according to the number of syllables in the last or incomplete foot.

If the first half of the line has its 12 short times, the second or *catalectic* part would seem to have but 11; but Aristoxenus, as we have seen, rejects the foot of 11 shorts as being unrhymical. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 105.

(b) In a wider sense, wanting part of a foot or measure: as, a *catalectic* colon; a verse doubly *catalectic*. See *brachycatalectic*, *dicatalectic*, *hypercatalectic*, and *procatalectic*.

II. *n.* A *catalectic* verse.

**catalecticant** (kat-a-lek'ti-kant), *n.* [*<* Gr. *καταλεκτών*, to be reckoned up or counted, verbal adj. of *καταλέγω*, lay down, pick out, count, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγω*, lay.] In *math.*, the invariant whose vanishing expresses that a quantity of order  $2n$  can be reduced to the sum of  $n$  powers of order  $2n$ . The *catalecticant* of the sextic

(a, b, c, d, e, f, g) (x, y)<sup>6</sup> is

a, b, c, d, e, f, g,

and those of other orders are formed in the same way.

**cataplexy** (kat'a-lep-si), *n.* [Also, as *LL.*, *cataplexis* (> *F. cataplexie* = *Sp. Pg. cataplexia* = *It. catalessia*), < Gr. *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing, < *καταλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *κατά*, down, + *λαμβάνειν* (√ \*λαβ), seize, take. Cf. *epilepsy*.] An affection, generally connected with hysteria, characterized by attacks resembling hysterical coma, with a peculiar muscular rigidity of the limbs; a similar abnormal state produced artificially in the healthy body in certain mesmeric states.

**cataplectic** (kat-a-lep'tik), *a. and n.* [= *F. cataplectique* = *Sp. catalectico* = *Pg. catalectico* = *It. catalettico*, < *LL. catalecticus*, < Gr. *κατάληπτικός*, < *κατάληψις*: see *cataplexy*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with cataplexy.

Silas's cataplectic fit occurred during the prayer-meeting. *George Eliot, Silas Marner*, I.

The young lady was able to execute [on the pianoforte], in the cataplectic state, what she apparently had not learned and could not execute when out of that state. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 450.

II. *n.* A person affected with cataplexy.

**cataplectiform** (kat-a-lep'ti-form), *a.* [*<* *LL. cataplexis* (-lept-) + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling cataplexy.

**cataplectize** (kat-a-lep'tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cataplectized*, ppr. *cataplectizing*. [*<* *cataplectic* + *-ize*.] To render cataplectic.

A most remarkable phenomenon may be observed in some instances: by merely opening one eye of the lethargic patient the corresponding side of the body is *cataplectized*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. 8., XLI. 783.

We read of priests being *cataplectized* at the altar in the attitude of elevating the sacrament. *Quoted in Fortnightly Rev.*, N. 8., XLI. 739.

**cataplectoid** (kat-a-lep'toid), *a.* [*<* *cataplexis* (-lept-) + *-oid*.] Resembling cataplexy.

**catalexia** (kat-a-lek'sis), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κατάληξις*, an ending, termination (in prosody as in def.), < *καταλήγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, incompleteness of the last foot or measure of a verse; in a wider sense, incompleteness of any foot in a verse. *Catalexis* is not the suppression of any rhythmical element, but the want of a corresponding syllable or syllables in the words to fill out a time (mora) or times necessary to the metrical completeness of the line. This space is filled out by a pause—in the quantitative poetry of the Greeks and Romans, either by a pause or by prolonging the preceding syllable.

Lines therefore will be so divided into feet that the ictus shall always fall on the first syllable of each foot, admitting anacrusis and *catalexis* wherever necessary. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 84.

**Catallacta** (kat-a-lak'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *\*κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλλάσσειν*, change, exchange: see *catallactics*.] A group of endoplastic *Protozoa*, the type of which is the genus *Magosphera*, established by Haeckel in 1871: now called *Catallactidæ* (which see). See out under *Magosphera*.

**catallactically** (kat-a-lak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [*<* *\*catallactis*, implied in *catallactics*, q. v.] In exchange; in return. [Rare.]

You may grow for your neighbour, at your liking, grapes or grapeshot; he will also *catallactically* grow grapes or grapeshot for you, and you will each reap what you have sown. *Ruskin, Unto this Last*, iv.

**catallactics** (kat-a-lak'tiks), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κατάλλακτικός*, easy to reconcile, but taken in its literal sense of 'changeable, having to do with exchange,' < *\*κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλλάσσειν*, change (money), exchange, also reconcile, < *κατά*, down, against, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος* = *L. alius*, other: see *else*.] A term proposed by Whately as a substitute for 'political economy.' In modern economics the term is sometimes used to designate a limited field of political economy, namely, the laws operative in an economy in which exchange is the predominant factor.

**Catallactidæ** (kat-a-lak'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catallacta* + *-idae*.] A family of pelagic polymastigote pantostomatous infusorians, corresponding to Haeckel's group of *Catallacta*, coherent in social clusters, with their anterior and exposed border clothed with long vibratile flagella, and with no distinct oral aperture.

**catalog** (kat'a-log), *n.* A recent spelling of *catalogue*.

**catalogue** (kat'a-log), *n.* [Also recently *catalog*; = *D. kataloog* = *G. katalog*, *katalog* = *Dan. Sw. katalog* = *Russ. katalogŭ*, < *F. catalogue* = *Pr. cathalogus* = *Sp. catálogo* = *Pg. It. catalogo*, < *LL. catalogus*, < Gr. *κατάλογος*, a list, register, < *καταλέγειν*, reckon up, tell at length, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγειν*, tell, say.] A list or register of separate items; an itemized statement or enumeration; specifically, a list or enumeration of the names of men or things, with added particulars, disposed in a certain order, generally alphabetical: as, a *catalogue* of the students



of a college, of the stars, or of a museum or a library. See *card-catalogue*.

Myself could show a *catalogue* of doubts, never yet imagined or questioned.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, l. 21.

She is to be added to the *catalogue* of republics, the inscription upon whose ruin is, "They were, but they are not."

*Story, Salem*, Sept. 18, 1828.

Ugly *catalogues* of sins and oaths and drunkenness and brutality.

*Froude, Sketches*, p. 47.

**Catalogue raisonné** (F., literally reasoned catalogue), a catalogue of books, paintings, or the like, classed according to their subjects, usually with more or less full comments or explanations. = *Syn. List, Catalogue*. *List* means a mere enumeration of individual persons or articles, while *catalogue* properly supposes some description, with the names in a certain order. Thus we speak of a subscription *list*, but of the *catalogue* of a museum or a library.

**catalogue** (kat'a-log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catalogued*, ppr. *cataloguing*. [*< catalogue*, *n.*; = F. *cataloguer*.] To make a catalogue of; enter in a catalogue.

It [Scripture] cannot, as it were, be mapped or its contents catalogued. *J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct.*

**cataloguer** (kat'a-log-er), *n.* [*< catalogue* + *-er*; = F. *catalogueur*.] One who arranges and prepares a catalogue, as of books, plants, stars, etc.

The supposed cases of disappearance [of stars] arose from *cataloguers* accidentally recording stars in positions where none existed. *Newcomb and Holden, Astron.*, p. 446.

**cataloguist** (kat'a-log-ist), *n.* [*< catalogue* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in making catalogues; a professional cataloguer. [Rare.]

Though not made by *cataloguists*, let me mention a somewhat similar mistake caused by a misleading title.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 106.

**cataloguize** (kat'a-log-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cataloguized*, ppr. *cataloguizing*. [*< catalogue* + *-ize*.] To insert or arrange in a catalogue; catalogue. [Rare.]

**Catalonian** (kat-a-lō'ni-an), *a.* [*< Catalonia* (Sp. *Cataluña*) + *-ian*. Cf. *Catalan*.] Of or pertaining to Catalonia. See *Catalan*.

**catapla** (ka-tal'pā), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: said to be from Creek *kutuhpa*, winged head.] 1. A tree of the genus *Catalpa*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of bignonaceous trees, with large simple leaves, terminal panicles of showy flowers, and long linear pods with winged seeds. The species *C. catalpa* and *C. speciosa* are natives of the United States, and are common in cultivation as ornamental trees. The wood is light and soft, but durable, and is much used for railroad-ties, fence-posts, etc. The bark is bitter, and has been employed as a vermifuge. Two similar species from China and Japan are occasionally cultivated. The other species are West Indian; one of these, *C. longissima*, is known as French oak, and its bark is rich in tannin.

**catalysis** (ka-tal'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *catalyses* (-sēz). [= F. *catalyse* = Sp. *catalisis*, *< NL. catalysis*, *< Gr. καταλύσις*, dissolution, *< καταλύναι*, dissolve, *< katá*, down, + *λύειν*, loose. Cf. *analysis*.] 1. Dissolution; destruction; degeneration; decay. [Rare or obsolete.]

Bad *catalysis* and declension of piety.

*Evangel.*

2. The causing or accelerating of a chemical change by contact or admixture with a substance which is itself not consumed or permanently affected by the chemical change. See *catalytic agent* and *catalytically*. Catalysis has been shown in many, but not all, cases to be due to the temporary formation of a compound between the catalyst and one of the reacting substances, which compound then reacts more readily than the original substance with the other reacting substance in such a way as to regenerate the catalyst and give rise to the ordinary product of the reaction. — *Negative catalysis*, the retardation of a chemical change by admixture with a substance which is itself not consumed or permanently affected thereby.

**catalysotype** (kat-a-lis'ō-tip), *n.* [Irreg. *< catalysis* + *type*.] In *photog.*, a calotype process in which iron iodide is used in the preparation of the paper, in place of potassium iodide.

**catalytic** (kat-a-lit'ik), *a.* [= F. *catalytique* = Sp. *catalítico*, *< Gr. καταλυτικός*, able to dissolve, *< καταλύω*, verbal adj. of *καταλύναι*, dissolve: see *catalysis* and *-ic*.] Giving rise to or characterized by catalysis. — *Catalytic agent*, a substance which produces or accelerates a chemical change without being itself consumed or permanently altered thereby. The most important classes of catalytic agents are: (1) solid contact agents, for example, finely divided platinum in causing the union of oxygen and sulphur dioxide gases or the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in solution; (2) carriers, or substances which are known to act by forming with one of the reacting substances an intermediate compound which then acts upon the other substance, regenerating the catalyst; (3) water, which even in minute amount often causes reactions to take place which do not occur at all between the dry substances, as the combustion of sodium in chlorine; (4) acids and bases in aqueous solution, which accelerate many hydration-reactions; (5) enzymes or unorganized ferments, each of which has a specific effect in causing the hydration, oxidation, reduction, splitting, or synthesis of some organic substance or group of substances.

**catalytical** (kat-a-lit'ik-al), *a.* Same as *catalytic*.

**catalytically** (kat-a-lit'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a catalytic manner; as a catalytic agent.

Platinum black . . . absorbs 800 times its volume of oxygen from the air, and in virtue thereof is a most active oxidizing agent; which, in general, acts *catalytically*, because the black, after having given up its oxygen to the oxidizable substance present, at once takes up a fresh supply from the atmosphere. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 191.

**catamaran** (kat'a-ma-ran'), *n.* [= F. *catamaran*, *< Hind. katamaran*, *< Malayalam kettamaram* (Tamil *kattumaram*), lit. 'tied logs,' *< ketta* (= Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese *kattu*, a binding, a bond, tie, *< kattu* (cerebral *tt*), bind) + *maram* = Tamil *maram*, a tree, wood, timber.] 1. A kind of float or raft used by various peoples. It consists usually of several pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece or pieces being longer than the others, and having one end turned up in the form of a bow. It is used on the coasts of Coromandel, and particularly at Madras, for conveying letters, messages, etc., through the surf to the shipping in the roads. Catamarans are also used in short navigations along the sea-shore in the West Indies, and on the coast of South America very large ones are employed. The name was also applied to the flat-bottomed fire-boats built by the English in 1804, and despatched, without success, against the French flotilla collected in Boulogne and neighboring harbors for the invasion of England.

2. Any craft with twin hulls, the inner faces of which are parallel to each other from stem to stern, and which is propelled either by sail or by steam. Sometimes shortened to *cat*.—3. A quarrelsome woman; a vixen; a scold: a humorous or arbitrary use, with allusion to *cat* or *catamount*. See *cat*, 4.

At his expense, you *catamaran*!

*Dickens.*

She was such an obstinate old *catamaran*.

*Macmillan's Mag.*

**catamenia** (kat-a-mē'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. καταμηνια*, prop. neut. pl. of *καταμήνιος*, monthly, *< katá*, according to, + *μήν*, a month, = L. *mensis*, a month (see *menstrues*), akin to E. *month*, *q. v.*] The monthly flowings of women; the menses.

**catamenial** (kat-a-mē'ni-al), *a.* [*< catamenia* + *-al*; = F. *cataménial*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the catamenia.

**Catametopa** (kat-a-met'ō-pā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. katá*, down, + *Metopa*, a genus of crustaceans.] In De Blainville's system of classification, one of four families of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the *Ocypodidae* in a broad sense: now called *Ocypodoidea* (which see). Also spelled *Catometopa*.

**catamite** (kat'a-mit), *n.* [*< F. catamite*, *< L. catamitus*, so called from *Catamitus*, -*meitus*, corrupt form of *Ganymedes*: see *Ganymede*.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

**catamount** (kat'a-moun't), *n.* [Also *catamountain*; for *cat o' moun't*, *cat o' mountain*: *a. o'*, for *of*, as in *akin*, *ancw*, *cat-o'-nine-tails*, *o'clock*, etc.: see *cat*, *a<sup>1</sup>*, *moun't*.] 1. The cat of the mountain; the European wildcat.—2. In *her.*, this animal when used as a bearing. It is generally represented nearly like a panther, and is always guardant, and therefore its position is not mentioned in the blazon. 3. In the United States and Canada: (a) A wildcat; a lynx; any species of the genus *Lynx*, which contains several large wildcats with short tails, penciled ears, and reddish or reddish-gray coloration, much variegated with lighter and darker markings, as the bay lynx, *Lynx rufus*, or the Canada lynx, *L. canadensis*. See *cut* under *Lynx*. (b) The cougar, puma, or mountain lion, *Felis concolor*. See *cougar*.

**catamountain** (kat'a-moun'tān), *n. and a.* I. n. Same as *catamount*.

The owl is abroad, the bat, and the toad,

And so is the *cat-a-mountain*.

*B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.*

The glaring *catamountain* and the quill-darting porcupine.

*Martinus Scriblerus.*

II. *a.* Like a wildcat; ferocious; wildly savage: as, "cat-a-mountain looks," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. [Rare.]

**catandromous** (kat-a-nad'rō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. katá*, down, + *ἀνδρομικός*, running up: see *anadromous*.] Passing at fixed intervals from salt water into fresh, and returning; applied to such fishes as the salmon and the shad. Also written *catandromous*.

**Catananche** (kat-a-nang'kē), *n.* [NL., prop. *\*Catananche*, *< L. catananche*, *< Gr. κατανάχη*, a plant of the vetch kind, from which love-potions (*ἐρωτικά κατανάχη*) were made, a particular use of *κατανάχη*, force, *< katá*, down, + *ἀνάγη*, compulsion, force, necessity.] A genus of cichoriaceous plants of southern Europe. The blue cupidea, *C. cerulea*, is cultivated for its flowers.

**cat-and-dog** (kat'and-dog'), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Quarrelsome, as a cat and a dog; disposed to disagree or fight; inharmonious: as, to lead a *cat-and-dog* life.

II. *n.* Same as *tip-cat*.

**catandromous** (ka-tan'drō-mus), *a.* See *cat-anadromous*.

**catapan** (kat-a-pan'), *n.* [F. *catapan*, etc., *< ML. catapanus*, *catipanus*, *< MGr. κατέπανος* = O Russ. *kotopanū* = O Serv. *kotopanī*, a catapan, a transposition of It. *capitano* (*> Turk. qapudān*, *qap-ūn*, etc.), ML. *capitanus*, a leader, captain: see *captain*.] A high official of the Byzantine empire; the governor of a south Italian province under the Greek emperors.

A late unsuccessful revolt against the Greek Catapan.

*C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xxx.

**catapasm** (kat'a-pazm), *n.* [= F. *catapasm* = Sp. *catapasma*, *< Gr. καταπάσμα*, powder, *< καταπάσσειν*, sprinkle over, *< katá*, down, over, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] A dry powder employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, etc.

**catapultic** (kat-a-pel'tik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. καταπελτικός*, pertaining to a catapult, *< καταπέλτης*, a catapult: see *catapult*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.

II. *n.* A catapult.

**catapetalous** (kat-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. katá*, against, + *πέταλον*, a leaf, mod. *a. petal*, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the petals united only through their cohesion to the base of a column of united stamens, as in the mallow.

**cataphasia** (kat-a-fā'zi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. katá*, down, + *φάσις*, a saying, speaking, *< φάναί*, speak; cf. *κατάφασις*, an affirmation.] In *pathol.*, a disturbance of speech in which the patient repeats the same word several times in answer to a question.

**cataphonic** (kat-a-fon'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. katá*, against, + *φωνή*, sound.] Of or pertaining to cataphonics.

**cataphonics** (kat-a-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *cataphonic*; = F. *cataphonique* = Sp. *catafónica*, *cataphonics*.] The theory of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics; catacoustics.

**cataphora** (ka-taf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (*> F. cataphora* = Sp. *catáfora*), *< Gr. καταφορά*, a lethargic attack, a bringing down, a fall, *< καταφέρειν*, bring down, *< katá*, down, + *φέρειν*, bring, bear, = E. *bear*.] In *pathol.*, a kind of lethargy or somnolency attended with short remissions or intervals of imperfect waking.

**cataphoric** (kat-a-for'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. καταφορικός*, violent, *< κατάφορος*, rushing down, *< καταφέρειν*, bring down: see *cataphora*.] Having the power to produce motion, as of a liquid, through a diaphragm in the phenomenon sometimes called electrical endosmose (see *endosmose*): said of an electric current.

**cataphract** (kat'a-frakt), *n. and a.* [= F. *cataphracte*, *< L. cataphracta*, -*tes*, *< Gr. καταφράκτης*, a coat of mail, *< κατάφρακτος*, mailed, protected, *< καταφράσσειν*, cover with mail, *< katá*, against, + *φράσσειν* (*√ φρακ*), fence in, protect.] I. *n.* 1. An ancient defensive armor composed of scales of metal or other material sewed to a garment of leather or stuff, and covering often the whole body and the limbs, but not the head, upon which a helmet of another material was placed. Horses were also covered with the same defensive armor. This dress was associated by Romans of the early empire with eastern nations, such as the Parthians and Sarmatians.

Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.

*Milton, S. A.*, l. 1619.

2. In *zool.*, the armor of plates or strong scales protecting some animals. *J. D. Dana.*

II. *a.* 1. Fenced in; provided with bulwarks or a protecting covering; covered; protected: as, a *cataphract* war-galley.—2. Same as *cataphracted*.

**Cataphracta** (kat-a-frak'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. cataphractus*, mailed: see *cataphract*.] In *herpet.*, a systematic name for the shield-reptiles. (a) In Latreille's classification, a division of reptiles composed of the chelonians and crocodilians. (b) In J. E. Gray's classification (1831), a large group or section of reptiles with the quadrate bone immovably united with the cranium and the body generally covered with angular embedded plates. It comprises the orders or groups *Emydosauri* (crocodilians), *Rhynchocephalia*, *Chelonina* (tortoises), and *Amphibenia*.

**cataphracted** (kat'a-frak-ted), *a.* [*< cataphract* + *-ed*.] In *zool.*, covered with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together, or with a thick hardened skin. Also *cataphract*.

**cataphracti** (kat-a-frak'ti), *n. pl.* [*L. cataphracti*, mailed soldiers, *pl. of cataphractus*, < *Gr. καταφρακτος*, mailed: see *cataphract*.] 1. A name given by the Romans to men wearing the cataphract; specifically, a body of troops introduced into the Roman army itself in the fourth century A. D., and forming at a later time perhaps the most formidable part of the Byzantine armies.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In Müller's and Günther's systems of classification: (a) A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed, and the body completely cuirassed by bony-keeled plates or scales. (b) The fourth group of *Triglidae*, with the body completely cuirassed by bony-keeled plates or scales, and having pyloric appendages in small or moderate number.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A family of plectognathous fishes: same as *Ostracionidae*. *Fitzinger*, 1873.

**cataphractic** (kat-a-frak'tik), *a.* [*< cataphract + -ic.*] Pertaining to a cataphract; resembling a cataphract.

**Cataphrygian** (kat-a-fri'i-an), *n.* [*< LL. Cataphryges*, *pl.* (< *Gr. κατά*, according to, + *Φρυγία*, Phrygia, the native country of Montanus), + *-ian*.] One of the ancient sect of heretics now commonly called *Montanists*. See *Montanist*.

**cataphyl** (kat-a-fil), *n.* Same as *cataphyllum*.

**cataphylla**, *n.* Plural of *cataphyllum*.

**cataphyllary** (kat-a-fil'a-ri), *a.* [*< cataphyllum + -ary*.] Of the nature of a cataphyllum.

The two most common forms of leaves are the scales or "cataphyllary leaves" and the foliage leaves.

*Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 193.

**cataphyllum** (kat-a-fil'um), *n.*; *pl. cataphylla* (-ä). [*NL.* (cf. *Gr. κατάφυλλον*, leafy), < *Gr. κατά*, down, upon, + *φυλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf.] In bot., one of the rudimentary leaves which precede a stage of growth, as the cotyledons of an embryo, the scales of a bud, the scales of a rhizome, etc. Also *cataphyl*.



Corn of Crocus with Cataphylls.

**cataphysic, cataphysical** (kat-a-fiz'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. κατά*, down, against, + *φύσις*, nature: see *physical*.] Contrary or opposed to nature: as, *cataphysical laws*.

**cataplast** (kat-a-plazm), *n.* [*= F. cataplasme* = *Sp. Pg. It. cataplasma*, < *L. cataplasma*, a plaster, poultice, < *Gr. κατάπλασμα*, poultice, < *καταπλάσσειν*, spread over, < *κατά*, down, + *πλάσσειν*, form, shape: see *plaster*.] In med., a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body; a poultice.

**cataplectic** (kat-a-plek'tik), *a.* [*= F. cataplectique*, < *Gr. καταπληκτικός*, fitted to strike, < *κατάπληκτος*, astonishing, lit. 'striking down,' verbal adj. of *καταπλάσσειν*, strike down: see *cataplexy* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to cataplexy; causing cataplexy. [Rare.]

The cataplectic effect of massive stimulation.

*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct., 1886.

**catapleite** (kat-a-plé'it), *n.* A silicate of zirconium and sodium, occurring in tabular hexagonal crystals of a yellowish-brown color.

**cataplexy** (kat-a-plek-si), *n.* [*= F. cataplexie*, < *NL. \*cataplexia*, < *Gr. καταπληξίς*, stricken, struck, < *καταπλάσσειν*, strike down, < *κατά*, down, + *πλάσσειν* (√ \*πληγ, \*πλავ), strike: see *pneumonia, plague*.] The temporary paralysis or immobilization exhibited in the hypnotic trance: first applied to animals.

A state which our ancestors called Sideration, and which we now call cataplexy. . . . This word was coined, I believe, by Preyer, and applied to the condition of hens staring at a chalk-line.

*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct., 1886, p. 143.

**catapotion, catapotium**, *n.* [*L. catapotium*, < *Gr. καταπότιον, κατάποτον*, a pill, orig. that which can be gulped down (cf. *κατάποσις*, deglutition), < *καταπίνειν*, gulp down, < *κατά*, down, + *πίνειν* (√ \*πι, \*πο), drink: see *potion*.] 1. A pill.

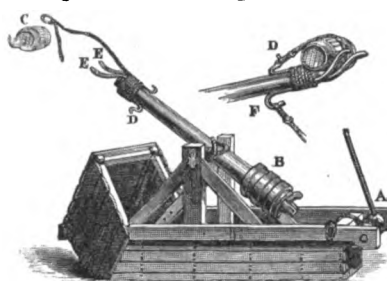
Here he began to taste the fragrant smack,  
The catapotion of heart-easing love.

*Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

2. Deglutition.

**catapucet** (kat-a-pūs), *n.* [*ME.*, also *catapus*, < *F. catapuce* = *Sp. Pg. catapucia* = *It. catapuzza*, spurge, prob. < *L. catapotium*: see *catapotion*.] The herb spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Chaucer*.

**\*catapult** (kat'a-pult), *n.* [*= F. catapulte* = *Sp. Pg. It. catapulta*, < *L. catapulta*, < *Gr. καταπέτης* (occasionally *-πάτης*), an engine for throwing stones, prob. < \*καταπάλλειν, throw down, in pass. *καταπάλλεσθαι*, leap down, < *κατά*, down, + *πάλλειν*, brandish, swing, hurl.]. 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military engine used to throw darts of great size, called *phalarica* or *trifurx*.



Catapult.

Its construction is nowhere explained with any fullness, and it is uncertain whether its action was that of a cross-bow or whether springs were the propelling power. By later authors the catapult and ballista seem to be confounded. In the middle ages the name is hardly used, except where a writer is evidently seeking to give a classical form to his composition. In the annexed cut, which represents a catapult of the later period when no distinction was made between it and the ballista, *F* is the end of a strong lever, which revolves on an axis and is held down by a windlass, *A*. At the extremity is a fork, *E*, with the prongs curving slightly upward so as to afford a bed for a barrel of combustible matter or a heavy missile confined by a rope with a loop at the end, the loop being passed through a hook, *D*. When the lever was released it bounded suddenly upward, the centrifugal force causing the loop *C* to slip off the hook, whereupon the barrel held on the fork was liberated and projected toward its object. *B* shows rings of iron, stone, or lead, intended to increase the rebound due to the stretched cables or other devices which furnished the propelling force.

Bring up the catapults, and shake the wall.

*Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 4.

All the bombards and catapults, and other engines of war, thundered furiously upon the city, doing great damage.

*Irving*, Granada, p. 409.

2. A small forked stick to each prong of which is attached an elastic band, generally provided with a piece of leather in the middle, used by boys for throwing small missiles, such as stones, peas, paper pellets, and the like.

**catapultic** (kat-a-pul'tik), *a.* [*< catapult + -ic*. Cf. *catapeltic*.] Pertaining to a catapult.

**catapultier** (kat'a-pul-tēr), *n.* [*< catapult + -ier*, as in *grenadier*, etc.] One who discharges missiles from a catapult. *C. Reade*.

**cataract** (kat'a-rakt), *n.* [*< ME. cataracte* = *F. cataracte* = *Pr. cataracta* = *Sp. Pg. catarata* = *It. cataratta* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. katarakt* = *Russ. katarakt*, < *L. cataracta*, also *catarracta* and *catarractes*, < *Gr. καταράκτης*, a waterfall, also a portuillius (as adj., down-rushing): either (1) < *καταρρηγνύναι* (second aor. *καταρρηγνύειν*), break down, in pass. rush down, < *κατά*, down, + *ρηγνύναι*, break; or (2), being also spelled *καταράκτης*, < *καταράσσειν*, dash down, break in pieces, fall headlong, < *κατά*, down, + *άράσσειν*, strike hard, dash in pieces.] 1. A descent of water over a steeply sloping but not perpendicular surface, as the cataracts of the Nile and the Orinoco; hence, especially in poetical use, any large waterfall, as that of the Niagara.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout!

*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

The tremendous cataracts of America thundering in their solitudes.

*Irving*.

2. Any furious rush or downpour of water.

The hollow ocean-ridges roaring into cataracts.

*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. A disease of the eye, characterized by opacity of the lens. It is produced in various ways, often as a senile change, being then a sclerosis of the lens. *Capular cataract*, so called, do not involve an opaqueness of the capsule of the lens itself, but of that part of the lens which is next to the capsule, or are due to a deposit of opaque matter externally upon the capsule. A *secondary cataract* is one due to an earlier disease of the eye. Cataracts are probably incurable except by surgical treatment. The lens is commonly entirely removed by an incision into the eye, or it is broken up with a fine needle and left to be absorbed.

Almost blind

With ever-growing cataract.

*Tennyson*, The Sisters.

4. In *fort.*, a herse.—5. A regulator for single-acting steam-engines, invented by Smeaton. *E. H. Knight*.—6. The plungeon, a kind of cormorant: so called because of its violent downward flight in seizing its prey. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—*Dissection of cataract*. See *dissection*. = *Syn.* 1. *Cascade*, *Cataract*. See *cascade*.

**cataractine** (kat-a-rak'tin), *a.* [*< cataract + -ine*.] Pertaining to a cataract or waterfall; giving rise to a fall of water. [Rare.]

The plain below these cataractine glaciers was piling up with the debris, while torrents of the melted rubbish found their way, foaming and muddy, to the sea, carrying gravel and rocks along with them. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., i. 334.

**cataractous** (kat'a-rak-tus), *a.* [*< cataract + -ous*.] Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

**cataract-spoon** (kat'a-rakt-spōn), *n.* A spoon or curette for removing the lens of the eye in operations for cataract.

**Catarhina**, *n. pl.* See *Catarrhina*.

**catarrhine**, *a.* and *n.* See *catarrhine*.

**Catarrhini** (kat-a-ri'nī), *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina*.

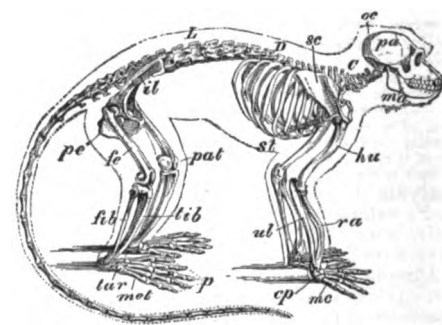
**cataria** (ka-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *LL. catus* (see *cat*) + *-aria*, *q. v.*] A name of the catnip, *Nepeta Cataria*.

**\*catarrh** (ka-tār'), *n.* [*= F. catarrhe* = *Pr. catarrhus* = *Sp. It. catarro*, < *L. catarrhus*, < *Gr. καταρροος*, a catarrh, lit. a flowing down, < *καταρρεῖν*, flow down, < *κατά*, down, + *ρρεῖν*, flow.] Inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the air-passages of the head and throat, with an exudation on its free surface containing mucin and epithelial cells, but not involving a destruction of the epithelial layer or the formation of patches of false membrane, as occurs in diphtheritic inflammation: as, *gastro catarrh*; vaginal *catarrh*.

**catarrhal** (ka-tā'ral), *a.* [*< catarrh + -al*; = *F. catarrhal* = *Sp. catarral* = *Pg. catarrhal* = *It. catarrale*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of catarrh; produced by or attending catarrh: as, a *catarrhal fever*. Also *catarrhous*.—*Catarrhal pneumonia*. Same as *bronchopneumonia*. See also *pneumonia*.

**catarrheous** (ka-tā'rē-us), *a.* [*< catarrh + -ous*; cf. *catarrhous*.] Same as *catarrhal*.

**Catarrhina, Catarrhina** (kat-a-ri'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κατά*, down, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, the nose.] A section of quadrumanous mammals, including those monkeys and apes which have the nos-



Skeleton and Outline of a Catarrhine Monkey (*Cercopithecus*).

*pa*, parietal; *oc*, occipital; *ma*, mandible; *C*, cervical vertebrae; *D*, dorsal vertebrae; *L*, lumbar vertebrae; *st*, sternum; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *ul*, ulna; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *il*, ilium; *ps*, pelvis; *f*, femur; *pat*, patella; *fib*, fibula; *tib*, tibia; *tar*, tarsus; *met*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

trils approximated, the aperture pointing downward, and the intervening septum narrow, as all the apes of the old world. The Barbary ape, gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, etc., are included in this section. Opposed to *Platyrrhina*. Also written *Catarrhini*, *Catarrhini*.

**catarrhine, catarrhine** (kat'a-rin or -rin), *a.* and *n.* [*< Catarrhina*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the monkeys classed as *Catarrhina*.

The catarrhine monkeys are restricted entirely to the Old World. *H. A. Nicholson*.

II. *n.* A monkey of the section *Catarrhina*.

**Catarrhini** (kat-a-ri'nī), *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina*.

**catarrhish** (ka-tā'rish), *a.* [*< catarrh + -ish*.] Like catarrh; catarrhal.

**catarrhous** (ka-tā'rus), *a.* Same as *catarrhal*.

**catasarca**, *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κατά*, upon, + *σάρκα*, acc. of *σάρξ*, skin.] Same as *anasarca*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**catasarca** (kat-a-sār'kä), *n.* [*< MGr. (τὸ) κατὰ σάρκα*, that which is κατὰ σάρκα, next the skin, inside or beneath the outer covering: see *catasarca*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner or lower altar-cloth, spread immediately upon the top of the altar, and covered by the ependytes, or outer altar-cloth.

At the angles of the mensa are placed four small pieces of cloth, symbolizing the four evangelists, called from them, and adorned with their respective emblems; over these the catasarka of silk or stuff is spread, having four strings or tassels at its extremity.

*J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 187.

Specifically—6. To intercept and seize (something approaching or passing, especially in the





air): as, to catch a ball.—7. To take captive, as in a snare or trap; take with a lure or bait; ensnare; entrap: as, to catch mice or birds; to catch fish: often used figuratively in this sense.

Vu to my disciplills will I go agayne,  
Kyndely to conforte tham  
That kacehid are in care. *York Plays*, p. 243.

They send unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words. *Mark* xii. 13.

I did eat a dish of mackarel, newly caught, for my breakfast. *Pepys, Diary*, i. 77.

This North American species [*Drosophila filiformis*] . . . catches, according to Mrs. Treat, an extraordinary number of small and large insects. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants*, p. 281.

8. To seize after pursuit or search; apprehend; arrest: as, to catch a thief or a runaway horse.

This year, I hope, my friends, I shall 'scape prison,  
For all your cares to catch me. *Fletcher, Beggars' Bush*, iv. 3.

9. To get; obtain; gain possession of; acquire. Therefore, lady, & it like you, lighten your chere;  
Comfort you kyndly, *kaches* sum rest. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3303.

No court might thei *kache*, the cuntrie was so playne. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2217.

This Kingdom was diuersly rent, euery one catching so much as his might could bestow on his ambition. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 281.

Torment myself to catch the English crown. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

10. To seize upon by attraction or impression; take and fix the attention of; hence, to gain influence over; captivate. You think you have caught me, lady; you think I melt now, like a dish of May-butter, and run all into brine and passion. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

The soothing arts that catch the fair. *Dryden*.

The fluency and the personal advantages of the young orator instantly caught the ear and the eye of his audience. *Macaulay, William Pitt*.

The gross and carnal temper in man is far more easily caught by power than by love. *Gladstone, Might of Right*, p. 60.

11. To seize or apprehend by the senses or the intellect: as, to catch sight of something. In an yll tyme  
Kaughtst thou in that craft cunning of happes. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1087.

Cleopatra, catching but the least noise of this, dies instantly. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

I caught a glimpse of his face. *Tennyson, Maud*, xlii.

Men remark figure: women always catch the expression. *Emerson, Misc.*, p. 338.

12. To get; receive. He that catcheth to him an yuel name,  
It is to him a foule fame. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Fight closer, or, good faith, you'll catch a blow. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The Church of Carnac by the strand  
Catches the westerling sun's last fires. *M. Arnold, Stanzas from Carnac*.

13. To be affected or influenced by; become affected by or infected with; take: as, to catch cold or the measles; to catch fire. A man takes mercury, goes out of doors and catches cold. *J. S. Mill, Logic*, iii. 5.

14. To entangle with or entrap in: as, she caught the fringe of her shawl on the door-knob.—15. To seize upon or attack; fasten upon; become communicated to: as, the fire caught the adjoining buildings.—16. To come on suddenly, unexpectedly, or accidentally: as, they were caught in the act.

We shall catch them at their sport;  
And our sudden coming there  
Will double all their mirth and chere. *Milton, Comus*, l. 963.

Catch me! (catch him! catch her!) an emphatic phrase meaning that there is no likelihood or possibility of one's doing something suggested: as, Will you lend him the money? Catch me! (Colloq.)—Catch the ten, a game of cards common in Scotland, so named from the desirability of catching the ten of trumps, which counts 10 and can be taken by any honor-card. The game resembles whist, except that the knave counts 11, the ace 4, the king 3, and the queen 2; it is played with 36 cards, all below the six-spot being thrown out, and 100 points make game.

—First catch your hare, a direction occurring in later editions of the well-known cookery-book attributed to Mrs. Glasse, and used as an aphorism to the effect that, before disposing of a thing, you ought to make sure of the possession of it. In reality the saying arose from a misprint, catch being an error for case, in the sense of to skin. Properly, therefore, the direction is, "First case (skin) your hare," etc. See case<sup>2</sup>, v. t.—To catch a crab. See crab<sup>1</sup>.—To catch a Tatar. See Tatar.—To catch hold of, to take or lay hold of.—To catch it, to get a scolding, a beating, or other unpleasant treatment or experience. [Colloq.]

We caught it, though, on reaching the Bay of Biscay, for we came in for the roll left by a big Atlantic storm. *E. Sartorius, In the Soudan*, p. 2.

To catch leavet, to take leave. Redell as swithe  
Ful curteisie of the couherde he caceen his leue. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), i. 353.

Thanne seiz thel no socour but sunder thanne thel moste;  
With clipping & kessing thel kaugt here leue. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1063.

To catch one a blow, to inflict a blow on one. [Colloq.]—To catch one on the hip, to get the advantage of one; get one under one's power. See hip<sup>1</sup>.—To catch out, in base-ball, cricket, and similar games, to put (the striker) out by catching a batted ball before it has touched the ground. See base-ball.—To catch up. (a) To take up suddenly; snatch up. I caught up a little garden-girl, . . . put a napkin in her hand, and made her my butler. *Lady Holland, Sydney Smith*, i. vii.

(b) To lift or raise to a higher elevation. I knew a man . . . caught up to the third heaven. *2 Cor.* xii. 2.

Her child was caught up unto God, and to his throne. *Rev.* xii. 5.

II. intrans. 1. To take hold with the hand or hands; grasp. Specifically—2. To act as catcher in the game of base-ball.—3. To acquire possession. Have is have, however men do catch. *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1.

4. To be entangled or impeded; become fixed; remain fast: as, his clothes caught in the briars; the lock catches. Don't open your mouth as wide as that, young man, or it'll catch so and not shut again some day. *Dickens, Our Mutual Friend*, iv. 16.

The little island has such a celebrity in travel and romance, that I feel my pen catching in the tatters of a threadbare theme. *Houelle, Venetian Life*, xiii.

5. To take proper hold so as to act: as, the bolt does not catch.—6. To be communicable or infectious; spread by or as if by infection. Does the sedition catch from man to man,  
And run among their ranks? *Addison, Cato*, ii. 6.

His eloquence caught like a flame,  
From zone to zone of the world. *Tennyson, Dead Prophet*.

7. To endeavor to lay hold of; be eager to get, use, or adopt: with at. Saucy lictors  
Will catch at us, like strumpets. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Now, like those that are sinking, they catch round at that which is likeliest to hold them up. *Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

He can receive no pleasure from a casual glimpse of Nature, but must catch at it as an object of instruction. *Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster*.

Catch as catch can, in wrestling, to grapple in any ordinary and legitimate manner.—To catch on, to apprehend; understand. [Slang, U. S.]—To catch up, to get to the same point (in place or in work); get even or abreast, usually by special effort, as in a race, a journey, study, etc.: absolute, or with with.

catch<sup>1</sup> (kach), n. [*catch*<sup>1</sup>, v. Cf. *chase*<sup>1</sup>, n.] 1†. The act of catching or seizing; seizure. She would faine the catch of Strephon flie. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, i.

Specifically—2. In base-ball and similar games, the catching and holding of a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground.—3. Anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a pawl, a spring-bolt for a door or lid, or any other contrivance employed in machinery for the purpose of stopping or checking certain movements.—4. A choking or stoppage of the breath. Heard the deep catches of his labouring breath. *Macmillan's Mag.*

5. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize. [Archaic.] Both of them lay upon the catch for a great action. *Addison, Ancient Medals*.

6. Anything caught; especially, a prize or booty; something valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; a gain or an advantage; often, colloquially, one desirable as a husband or wife on account of wealth or position. Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

She entered freely into the state of her affairs, asked his advice upon money matters, and fully proved to his satisfaction that, independent of her beauty, she would be a much greater catch than *Fan Vandersloosh*. *Marryat, Snarleyvow*, i. xx.

Specifically—7. In fishing, the quantity of fish taken: as, the catch on the Banks during the season. In order to arrive at a measure of the increase or decrease of the shad fisheries of the Atlantic coast rivers, it is necessary to compare the aggregate catch in the principal rivers. *Science*, vi., No. 145, Supp.

8. A snatch; a short interval of action. It has been writ by catches. *Locke*.

9. A hold; a grasp; a grip.—10†. A slight or partial recollection.

We retain a catch of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection. *Glanville, Scep. Sci.*

11. A trick; something by which one may be entrapped. To [too] Kynde, ne to Kepyng, and warre Knavis catches. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

12. In music, originally, an unaccompanied round for three or more voices, written as a continuous melody, not in score. Later, a round the words of which were so selected that it was possible, either by means of the pronunciation or by the interweaving of the words and phrases, to give to the different voices or parts ludicrous effects. *Grove*.

Shall we rouse the night-owl in a catch that will draw three souls out of one weaver? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

catch<sup>2</sup>, n. An obsolete form of *ketch*<sup>2</sup>. The fleet did sail, about 103 in all, besides small catches. *Pepys, Diary*, April 25, 1665.

catchable (kach'a-bl), a. [*catch*<sup>1</sup> + -able.] Capable of being caught. The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as catchable as the ignorance of a fool. *Lord Hallifax*.

catch-all (kach'ál), n. [*catch*<sup>1</sup> + obj. all.] 1. Something used as a general receptacle for odds and ends, as a table, bureau, chest, etc.; especially, a basket or bag provided for the purpose. [Colloq.]—2. A tool for recovering broken tools from a boring.

catch-bar (kach'bär), n. A bar which depresses the jacks of a knitting-machine.

catch-basin (kach'bä'sn), n. 1. A reservoir placed at the point of discharge of a pipe into a sewer, to retain matter which would not pass readily through the sewer. Such basins are arranged so that they can be emptied as often as is necessary.—2. A reservoir, especially for catching and retaining surface-drainage over large areas.

It may fairly be questioned . . . whether any extension of forests, or system of catch-basins or reservoirs, could possibly retain or mitigate to any considerable extent such general and overwhelming floods. *Science*, III. 372.

catch-bolt (kach'bölt), n. A door-bolt which is pressed backward as the door closes, but when the door is shut springs forward into a socket in the jamb.

catch-club (kach'klub), n. A club or society formed for singing catches, etc.

catch-drain (kach'drän), n. 1. A drain along the side of a canal or other conduit to catch the surplus water.—2. A drain running along sloping ground to catch and convey the water flowing over the surface. When a meadow is of considerable extent, and has an abrupt descent, the water is often stopped at intervals by catch-drains, so as to spread it over the adjoining surface.

catcher (kach'ér), n. [*ME. cachere*, a hunter; *catch* + -er<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *chaser*<sup>1</sup>.] 1†. A chaser; a hunter. Then these *catchers* that couthe cowedled hor houndez. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1139.

2. One who catches; that which catches, or in which anything is caught. That great catcher and devourer of souls. *South, Sermons*, x.

Specifically—(a) In base-ball and similar games, the player who stands behind the bat or home-base to catch the ball when pitched. See base-ball. (b) In mining: (1) An arrangement to prevent overwinding, or raising the cage too high as it comes out of the shaft. Also, in Leicestershire, England, the equivalent of *cage-shuts* (which see). (2) In general, any arrangement at the mouth of the shaft, or on the pump, by means of which accidents may be prevented in case a part of the machinery gives way. (c) *pl.* In ornith., the raptorial birds, or birds of prey: a term translating *Captantes*, one of the names of the order.

3†. One who sings catches. But where be my catchers? Come, a round, and so let us drink. *Brome, Jovial Crew*, iv.

catcherelt, n. [*ME. cacherel* (ML. reflex *cacharellus*), *cachen*, *catchen*, *catch*, + term. -erel, as in *cockerel*. Cf. *catchpoll*.] A catchpoll. *Wright*.

catch-feeder (kach'fē'dér), n. A ditch for irrigation.

catch-fly (kach'fi), n. The popular name of species of plants belonging to the genus *Silene*, and of *Viscaria Viscaria*, given on account of their glutinous stems, which sometimes retain small insects. The sleepy catch-fly is *Silene antirrhina*.

catch-hook (kach'hük), n. An iron bar with a hinged tongue, used in hauling large iron pipes. The hinged end is pushed into the bore of the pipe, and the tongue jams and is firmly held against its inner surface when the bar is pulled.

catching (kach'ing), p. a. [*Ppr.* of *catch*<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion; infectious.

'Tis time to give them physic, their diseases  
Are grown so catching. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII, i. 3.  
Your words are a grenadier's march to my heart! I be-  
lieve courage must be catching! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Captivating; charming; attracting: as, a  
catching melody; a catching manner.

That Rhetorick is best which is most seasonable and  
most catching. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 95.

3†. Acquisitive; greedy.

Thel'made be brought Iuella and alle othir richesse,  
and yaf it to hym to se whedir he wolde be couctouse and  
cachynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

**catching-bargain** (kach'ing-bär'gän), *n.* In  
law, a bargain made with the heir apparent or  
expectant of a succession for the purchase of  
his expectancy at an inadequate price.

**catch-land** (kach'land), *n.* Formerly, in Eng-  
land, land the tithes of which for any year fell  
to the minister who first claimed them for that  
year, because it was not known to which of two  
parishes the land belonged.

**catch-line** (kach'lin), *n.* In printing, a short  
line of small-sized type between two longer  
lines of larger displayed type.

**catch-match** (kach'mach), *n.* An agreement  
concluded hastily, so that one party is taken at  
a disadvantage.

**catch-meadow** (kach'med'ö), *n.* A meadow  
which is irrigated by water from a spring or  
rivulet on the declivity of a hill.

**catchment** (kach'ment), *n.* [*catch* + *ment*.]  
Drainage: rarely used except in the following  
phrases.—Area of catchment, among hydraulic engi-  
neers, the area the rainfall or drainage of which is to be  
made available for furnishing water at a desired point.—  
Catchment-basin. Same as drainage-basin.—Catch-  
ment-basin map, a map on which the watershed limit-  
ing the whole of each subdivision of any river-system is ac-  
curately laid down, so that the position and acreage of any  
particular area of catchment may be determined from it.

**cat-chop** (kät'chop), *n.* A species of fig-marig-  
old, *Mesembrianthemum felinum*, from the Cape  
of Good Hope.

**catchpenny** (kach'pen'i), *n.* and *a.* [*catch* +  
*obj. penny*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *catchpennies* (-iz). Some-  
thing of little value, adapted to attract popu-  
lar attention and thus secure a quick sale; any-  
thing externally attractive, made merely to sell.

You know already by the title, that it is no more than a  
catch-penny. *Goldsmith*, Letter to Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

The whole affair is a manifest catchpenny.  
*Hawthorne*, Main Street.

II. *a.* Made or got up to gain money; put  
forth merely to sell: as, a catchpenny pamphlet.

I call this the popular or utilitarian aspect, because it  
belongs to the catchpenny theory of human life according  
to which the value of a thing is just as much as it will  
bring. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 106.

**catchpole**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *catchpoll*.

**catchpole**<sup>2</sup> (kach'pöl), *n.* [*catch* (attrib.) +  
*pole*.] An implement formerly used for seiz-  
ing and securing a man who would otherwise  
be out of reach. It was carried by foot-soldiers in com-  
bats with horsemen, and later by civil officers in appre-  
hending criminals. The head, made of light metal bars,  
was provided with strong springs, so arranged as to hold  
firmly anything, as the neck or a limb of one pursued, over  
which it was forced.

**catchpole**<sup>3</sup> (kach'pöl), *n.* [*Sc.*, also *catchpule*,  
*catchpole*, < D. *kaatspel*, tennis (cf. *kaatsbal*,  
tennis-ball), < *kaats*, chase (= E. *chase*, *catch*),  
+ *spel*, game.] The game of tennis. [*Scotch*.]

**catchpoll** (kach'pöl), *n.* [*Also catchpole*, early  
mod. E. *catchpol*, < ME. *catchepoll*, *catchepol*, a  
bailiff, earlier a tax-gatherer, < OF. \**cacipol*,  
*chacipol*, *chacepol*, *chassipol* (ML. reflex *catche-  
polus*, *catchepollus*, *chacipollus*, *cacipulus*), also  
\**chacipolier*, *chassipolier*, a tax-gatherer (cf.  
*chassipolierie*, defined as a tribute paid by vas-  
sals to their lord for the privilege of asylum in  
his castle in time of war, ML. *chacipolieria*, the  
office and emoluments of a tax-gatherer); of  
uncertain formation, appar. < *cacier*, *cacher* (>  
ME. *chachen*, E. *catch*), *chacier* (> ME. *chacen*,  
E. *chase*), in the sense of 'catch, take,' or  
'chase, hunt,' + *pol*, of uncertain meaning.  
Usually explained as *catch* + *obj. poll*, the  
head; but the earliest sense known is 'tax-  
gatherer,' and *poll* as associated with 'tax' does  
not seem to occur in ME., and it is not found  
in any sense in OF. or ML. The W. *ceisbuel*, a  
bailiff, *catchpoll*, is prob. an accom. of the E.  
word. Cf. ME. *cacherel*, equiv. to *catchepol*.]  
1†. A tax-gatherer.

Mathews, thet wes *catchepol* [in orig. AS. text *collere*,  
toller, thene he iwende to god-spellere.  
Old. Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 97.

2. A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other  
person whose duty is to make arrests.

Saul sente *catchepollis* [L. *lictores*] for to take David.  
*Wyclif*, 1 Kl. xix. 20.

Quikliche cam a *catchepol* and craked a-two here legges.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 76.

Let not thy scores come robbe thy needy purse,  
Make not the *catchpol* rich by thine arrest.  
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, p. 67. (*Arber*.)

There shall be two Serjeants at Mace, of whom the first  
named serjeant at mace shall execute all writs, mandates,  
processes and such like within the said borough and lib-  
erties of the same, and shall be called the *Catchpole*, ac-  
cording to the name anciently given in that place to the  
same officer. *Municip. Corp. Reports*, 1833, p. 2651.

**catchup, ketchup** (kach'up, kech'up), *n.* [*Malay kechap* (D. spelling, *ketjap*).] A name  
common to several kinds of sauce much used  
with meat, fish, toasted cheese, etc. Also writ-  
ten *catsup, katsup*.—Mushroom *catchup*, a sauce  
made from the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*,  
by breaking the fungi into small pieces, salting, straining,  
spicing, and boiling.—Tomato *catchup*, a sauce made  
from tomatoes by straining them (after cutting and heat-  
ing) and then boiling with vinegar and spices.—Walnut  
*catchup*, a sauce made from unripe walnuts before the  
shell is hardened. They are beaten to a pulp, and the juice  
is separated by straining; salt, vinegar, and spices are  
added, and the whole is boiled.

**catchwater** (kach'wät'er), *n.* [*catch* + *obj.*  
*water*.] Same as *catchwork*.

**catchweed** (kach'wéd), *n.* [*catch* + *weed*.]  
A weed which readily catches hold of what  
comes in contact with it; cleavers.

**catchweight** (kach'wät), *n.* [*catch* + *weight*.]  
that is, the weight one has at the moment.] In  
horse-racing, a weight left to the option of the  
owner of a horse, who naturally puts up the  
lightest weight possible.

**catchweight** (kach'wät), *adv.* [*catchweight*,  
*n.*] In horse-racing, without being handicap-  
ped: as, to ride *catchweight*.

Come, I'll make this a match, if you like: you shall ride  
*catchweight*, which will be about 11 st. 7 lb. *Lawrence*.

**catchword** (kach'wörd), *n.* [*catch* + *word*.]  
1. In old writing and printing, a word of the  
text standing by itself in the right-hand corner  
of the bottom of a page, the same as the first  
word of the next page, to mark the connection  
or proper sequence. In old manuscript books a  
catchword was at first inserted only at the end of a sheet  
or quire (that is, the quantity folded together); in print-  
ing it was the practice until the nineteenth century to  
insert one at the foot of every page.

Catch-words to connect the quires date back to the 12th  
century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 144.

2. In the drama, the last word of a speaker,  
which serves to remind the one who is to follow  
him of what he is to say; a cue.—3. A word  
caught up and repeated for effect; a taking  
word or phrase used as a partisan cry or shib-  
boleth: as, the catchword of a political party.

The catch-words which thrilled our forefathers with  
emotion on one side or the other fall with hardly any  
meaning on our ears. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, v.

Liberty, fraternity, equality, are as much as ever the  
party catch-words. *Quarterly Rev.*

**catchwork** (kach'wörk), *n.* [*catch* + *work*.]  
An artificial watercourse or series of water-  
courses for irrigating such lands as lie on the  
declivities of hills; a catch-drain. Also called  
*catchwater*.

**catchy** (kach'i), *a.* Same as *catching*, 2.  
[Colloq.]

**cate** (kät), *n.* [By aphoresis from *acate*, q. v.]  
An article of food; a viand; more particularly,  
rich, luxurious, or dainty food; a delicacy; a  
dainty: a later form of *acate*: most commonly  
used in the plural. [Archaic or poetic.]

I had rather live  
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,  
Than feed on *cates*, and have him talk to me.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Not the ale, nor any other *cates* which poor Elspeth's  
stores afforded, could prevail on the Sub-Prior to break  
his fast. *Scott*, Monastery, i. 118.

That day a feast had been  
Held in high hall, and many a viand left,  
And many a costly *cate*.  
*Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**catechetic** (kat-ē-ket'ik), *a.* [= F. *catéchétique*,  
< Gr. *κατηχητικός*, < *κατηχητής*, an instructor, <  
*κατηχέω*, instruct, teach by word of mouth: see  
*catechize*.] Consisting of question and answer:  
applied to a method of teaching by means of  
questions put by the teacher and answered by  
the pupil, whether the questions are addressed to  
the understanding, as by Socrates in his  
dialogical method, or to the memory.

**catechetical** (kat-ē-ket'ik-al), *a.* Same as *cate-  
chetic*.

Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing.  
*Addison*, Spectator.

**Catechetical schools**, schools established in the early  
church for the instruction of catechumens.

**catechetically** (kat-ē-ket'ik-al-i), *adv.* In  
a catechetical manner; by question and an-  
swer.

**catechetics** (kat-ē-ket'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *cate-  
chetic*: see -ics.] The art or practice of teach-  
ing by means of question and answer. See  
\**catechetic*.

**catechin** (kat'ē-chin), *n.* [*< catechu* + -in.]  
A principle (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>9</sub> + 5H<sub>2</sub>O) extracted  
from catechu, having a snow-white silky ap-  
pearance, and crystallizing in fine needles.  
Also called *catechuic acid* and *catechuin*.

**catechisation, catechise**, etc. See *catechiza-  
tion*, etc.

**catechism** (kat'ē-kizm), *n.* [= F. *catéchisme*  
= Sp. *catecismo*, *catequismo* = Pg. *catechismo* =  
It. *catechismo*, *catecismo* = D. *catechismus* = G.  
*katechismus* = Dan. *katekismus* (cf. Sw. *kateches*),  
< LL. *catechismus*, < Gr. \**κατηχησμός*, < *κατηχέω*,  
*catechize*: see *catechize*.] 1. A form of instruc-  
tion by means of questions and answers, par-  
ticularly in the principles of religion.—2. An  
elementary book containing a summary of prin-  
ciples in any science or art, but especially in  
religion, reduced to the form of questions and  
answers, and sometimes with notes, explana-  
tions, and references to authorities. The follow-  
ing are the principal authoritative church catechisms: The  
*Lutheran*, prepared by Luther (1529), still in general use  
in the German Protestant churches; the *Generan*, pre-  
pared by Calvin (1536); the *Heidelberg*, published at Hel-  
delberg (1563), and still a recognized doctrinal standard in  
the Reformed (Dutch) Church; the *Anglican* (1549–1604),  
contained in the Book of Common Prayer and directed by  
rubric to be taught systematically to children; the *West-  
minster Assembly's*, in two forms, Shorter and Larger Cate-  
chisms (1647), in use in the Presbyterian and to some ex-  
tent in Congregational churches; the *Methodist* (United  
States, 1852), in three forms. The *Tridentine catechism*  
(1566) is a statement of doctrines prepared in obedience  
to a decree of the Council of Trent, and is of high though  
not absolute authority in the Roman Catholic Church, but  
is not intended for use in the instruction of children.  
The *Cracovian* and *Racovian catechisms* (1574, 1606) are  
Polish in origin and Socinian in doctrine. Numerous  
other catechisms have been prepared by individuals, but  
they possess no ecclesiastical authority.

**catechismal** (kat-ē-kiz'mäl), *a.* [*< catechism*  
+ -al.] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of a  
catechism; interrogatory; catechizing; cate-  
chetical.

Children hate to be bothered with questions, . . . and  
yet how we bore them with catechismal demands.  
*J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 124.

**catechist** (kat'ē-kist), *n.* [= F. *catéchiste* = Sp.  
*catequista* = Pg. It. *catechista*, < LL. *catechista*,  
< Gr. \**κατηχηστής*, < *κατηχέω*, *catechize*: see *cate-  
chize*.] One who instructs orally, or by ques-  
tion and answer; a catechizer; specifically, one  
appointed to instruct catechumens in the prin-  
ciples of religion as a preparation for baptism.  
This was a special function in the early church, as it has  
also been to some extent in later times; but catechists  
have never constituted a distinct ecclesiastical order.

The word *Catechist* implied . . . a function, not a class.  
*Smith*, Dict. Christ. Antiq.

In the absence of the regular clergyman the *catechist*  
conducts the service [at Godhavn, Greenland].  
*C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp., 1876, p. 54.

**catechistic, catechistical** (kat-ē-kis'tik, -ti-  
kal), *a.* [*< catechist* + -ic, -ical. Cf. F. *catéchis-  
tique* = Sp. *catequístico* = Pg. It. *catechistico*.]  
Pertaining to a catechist or a catechism; of a  
catechizing character.

Some of them are in the catechistical method.  
*Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 2.

**catechistically** (kat-ē-kis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a  
catechistic manner; by question and answer.

**catechization** (kat'ē-ki-zä'shon), *n.* [*< cate-  
chize* + -ation; = F. *catéchisation* = Pg. *cate-  
chização* = G. *katechisation*.] The act of cate-  
chizing; examination by questioning. Also  
spelled *catechisation*.

The catechisation of the man born blind.  
*Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, i. § 83.

**catechize** (kat'ē-kiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cate-  
chized*, ppr. *catechizing*. [= F. *catéchiser* = Pr.  
*catechizar* = Sp. *catequizar* = Pg. *catechizar* =  
It. *catechizzare* = D. *catechiseren* = G. *katechi-  
sieren* = Dan. *katekisere*, < LL. *catechizare*, *cate-  
chize*, < Gr. *κατηχέω*, *catechize*, a later ex-  
tended form of *κατηχέω*, *catechize*, instruct,  
teach by word of mouth, particularly in religion,  
also resound, < *κατά*, down, + *ἤχαι*, sound;  
cf. *ἤχῳ*, a sound, *ἤχῳ*, echo, > E. *echo*.] 1. To  
instruct orally by asking questions, receiving  
answers, and offering explanations and correc-  
tions; specifically, so to instruct on points of  
Christian doctrine.

Catechize gross ignorance.  
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

2. To question; interrogate, especially in a minute or impertinent manner; examine or try by questions.

I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet  
And catechized in every street. *Swift.*

Also spelled *catechise*.

**catechizet**, *n.* [*catechize*, *v.* Cf. *catechism*.] A catechism. [*Colloq.*]

They are carefull to instruct their children, that so when I come they might be ready to answer their *Catechize*.  
*T. Shepard*, *Clear Sunshine of the Gospel*, p. 27.

**catechizer** (kat'ē-kī-zēr), *n.* One who catechizes; one who instructs by question and answer, particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion. Also spelled *catechiser*.

**catechu** (kat'ē-chō), *n.* [NL. *catechu*, Sp. *catechu*, F. *cachou*, etc. (cf. *cutch*); Malay *kāchu*. Cf. Hind. *katthā*, *catechu*.] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruit of various plants. The true catechu, or cutch, of commerce is a dark-brown, hard, and brittle substance, extracted by decoction and evaporation from the wood of *Acacia catechu* and *A. sinua*, East Indian trees. It is one of the best astringents to be found in the materia medica, and is largely used in tanning, calico-printing, etc. *Pale* or *gambier catechu* is obtained from a rubiaceous climber, *Ouroparia gambier* (see *gambier*). A kind of catechu is also made from the nut of the betel-palm, *Areca catechu*, but it is not an article of commerce. An artificial catechu, serviceable in dyeing, is obtainable from mahogany and similar woods. Also *cashoo*.

**catechuic** (kat'ē-chō'ik), *a.* [*catechu* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from catechu.—*Catechuic acid*. Same as *catechin*.

**catechuin** (kat'ē-chō'in), *n.* [*catechu* + *-in*.] Same as *catechin*.

**catechumen** (kat'ē-kū'men), *n.* [(Cf. ME. *catecumeling*, simulating *cumeling*, a comer) = F. *catéchumène* = Sp. *catecúmeno* = Pg. *catechumeno* = It. *catecumenno*, < LL. *catechumenus*, < Gr. *κατηχούμενος*, one instructed, ppr. pass. of *κατηχέω*, instruct: see *catechize*.] 1. One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte. In the primitive church catechumens were the children of believing parents, or Jews or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands and the sign of the cross, were divided into two or more classes, and in public worship were dismissed or retired to an outer court of the church before the liturgical or communion service.

The heavens open, too, upon us; and the Holy Ghost descends, to sanctify the waters, and to hallow the catechumen. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 98.

The prayers of the church did not begin, in St. Austin's time, till the catechumens were dismissed. *Stillingfleet*.

Of these *Catechumens* there were two kinds, the Auditors, who had merely expressed a wish to become Christians, and the Competentes, who were thought worthy of holy Baptism. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, I. 209.

2. Figuratively, one who is beginning to acquire a knowledge of any doctrines or principles.

The same language is still held to the catechumens in Jacobitism. *Bolingbroke*, *To Windham*.

**catechumenal** (kat'ē-kū'me-nāl), *a.* [*catechumen* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a catechumen.

He had laid aside his white catechumenal robes. *C. C. Perkins*, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. liv.

**catechumenate** (kat'ē-kū'me-nāt), *n.* [*catechumen* + *-ate*.] = F. *catéchuménat* = Sp. *catecumenado* = Pg. *catechumenado*, -nato.] The state or condition of a catechumen.

**catechumenical** (kat'ē-kū'men'ikāl), *a.* [*catechumen* + *-ical*. Cf. Sp. *catecumenico*.] Belonging to catechumens; catechumenal.

**catechumenist** (kat'ē-kū'me-nist), *n.* [*catechumen* + *-ist*.] A catechumen. *Bp. Morton*.

**catégorema** (kat'ē-gō-rē-mā), *n.* [= F. *catégorie* = Sp. *catégorie*, < Gr. *κατηγορέω*, a predicate, < *κατὰ*, against, + *ἀγορεύω*, declaim, address an assembly, < *ἀγορά*, an assembly: see *agora*.] 1. In logic, a highest notion, especially one derived from the logical analysis of the forms of proposition. The word was introduced by Aristotle, who applies it to his ten predicaments, things said, or summa genera, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, where, when, posture or relative position of parts, habit or state. These are derived from such an analysis of the proposition as could be made before the developed study of grammar. The categories or highest intellectual concepts of Kant are: categories of quantity—unity, plurality, totality; categories of quality—reality, negation, limit between these; categories of relation—substance and accident, cause and effect, action and reaction; categories of modality—possibility, impossibility, actuality, non-actuality, necessity, non-necessity. Modern formal logic furnishes this list: (1) qualities, or singular characters; (2) simple relations, or dual characters; (3) complex relations, or plural characters. Many lists of categories have been given not founded on formal logic.

The categories, or forms and conditions of human understanding, though doubtless innate in the naturalist's sense of the term, that is inherited, are only the ways and facilities of the higher exercise of the faculty of reflection. *C. Wright*.

The categories are not instruments which the mind uses, but elements in a whole, or the stages in a complex process, which in its unity the mind is. *E. Caird*,  *Hegel*, p. 157.

2. A summum genus, or widest class.—3. Any very wide and distinctive class; any comprehensive division or class of persons or things.

Shakespeare is as much out of the category of eminent authors as he is out of the crowd. *Emerson*, *Shakespeare*.

**catelt**, *n.* Middle English form of *cattle*.

**catelectrode** (kat'ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [*Gr. κατὰ*, down, + *electrode*.] Faraday's name for the negative electrode or cathode of a voltaic battery. See *cathode* and *electrode*.

**catelectrotonic** (kat'ē-lek'trō-ton'ik), *a.* [*catelectrotonus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting catelectrotonus.

**catelectrotonus** (kat'ē-lek'trōt'ō-nus), *n.* [*cat(hode)* + *electrotonus*.] The changed physical and physiological condition in the neighborhood of the cathode when a constant electrical current is passed through a piece of nerve or muscle. Also *cathelectrotonus*. See *electrotonus*.

**catena** (ka-tē'nā), *n.*; pl. *catenæ* (-nē). [L., a chain, > ult. E. *chain*, q. v.] 1. A chain; a connected series of notions, arguments, or objects generally; a series of which each part or member has a close connection, like that of a link, with the preceding and following parts.

II. *n.* In logic, a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term.

**catégorematik** (kat'ē-gor-ē-mat'ikāl), *a.* Same as *catégorematik*.

**catégorematik** (kat'ē-gor-ē-mat'ikāl), *adv.* In a catégorematik manner; as a catégorematik.

**catégorique** (kat'ē-gor'ikāl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catégorique* = Sp. *catégorico* = Pg. It. *catégorico*, < LL. *catégoricus*, < Gr. *κατηγορικὸς*, < *κατήγορος*, a category: see *category* and *-ic*, *-ical*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category or the categories: opposed to *transcendental*.—2. Stated unconditionally; not limited to a hypothetical state of things: as, a *catégorique* proposition (that is, a simple, unconditional proposition).—3. Applicable to the actual circumstances; stating the fact; pertinent; positive; precise; clear: as, a *catégorique* answer (that is, an answer that clearly meets the question).—*Catégorique imperative*, the unconditional command of conscience.—*Catégorical syllogism*, a syllogism containing only catégorical propositions.

II. *n.* In logic, a proposition which affirms a thing absolutely and without any hypothesis. Catégoricals are subdivided into *pure* and *modal*. A *pure* catégorical asserts unconditionally and unreservedly: as, I live; man is mortal. A *modal* catégorical asserts with a qualification: as, the wisest man may possibly be mistaken; a prejudiced historian will probably misrepresent facts.

**catégoriquement** (kat'ē-gor'ikāl-i), *adv.* In a catégorical manner; absolutely; directly; expressly; positively: as, to affirm *catégoriquement*. **catégoricalness** (kat'ē-gor'ikāl-nes), *n.* The quality of being catégorical, positive, or absolute.

**catégorist** (kat'ē-gō-ris't), *n.* [*category* + *-ist*.] One who classifies or arranges in categories. *Emerson*.

**catégorization** (kat'ē-gor-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*catégorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of placing in a category or list; a classification. [Rare.]

**catégorize** (kat'ē-gō-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catégorized*, ppr. *catégorizing*. [*category* + *-ize*; = F. *catégoriser*.] To place in a category or list; classify. [Rare.]

**category** (kat'ē-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. *categories* (-riz). [= F. *catégorie* = Sp. *catégoría* = Pg. It. *catégoría*, < LL. *catégoría*, < Gr. *κατήγορία*, an accusation, charge, later also a predicate or predicable, usually, in Aristotle and later writers, a category, predicament, head of predicables, < *κατὰ*, against, + *ἀγορεύω*, declaim, address an assembly, < *ἀγορά*, an assembly: see *agora*.] 1. In logic, a highest notion, especially one derived from the logical analysis of the forms of proposition. The word was introduced by Aristotle, who applies it to his ten predicaments, things said, or summa genera, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, where, when, posture or relative position of parts, habit or state. These are derived from such an analysis of the proposition as could be made before the developed study of grammar. The categories or highest intellectual concepts of Kant are: categories of quantity—unity, plurality, totality; categories of quality—reality, negation, limit between these; categories of relation—substance and accident, cause and effect, action and reaction; categories of modality—possibility, impossibility, actuality, non-actuality, necessity, non-necessity. Modern formal logic furnishes this list: (1) qualities, or singular characters; (2) simple relations, or dual characters; (3) complex relations, or plural characters. Many lists of categories have been given not founded on formal logic.

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**catégorematik** (kat'ē-gor-ē-mat'ikāl), *a.* Same as *catégorematik*.

We possess therefore a *catena* of evidence reaching back continuously from the date of the Moabite stone to that of the stone tables of the law.

*Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, I. 139.

That great poem of aphoristic epigrams, the *Essay* on Man, that has never, perhaps, in any language been equalled as a *catena* of pithy wit and philosophic quotableness. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 287.

2. A methodized series of selections from different authors to elucidate a doctrine or a system of doctrines; specifically, such a set of quotations from the church fathers to assist in the study of Christian dogmatics or biblical exegesis: as, the *Catena Aurea* of St. Thomas Aquinas.—3. An Italian measure of length, a chain, equal in Naples to 52.07 feet, and in Palermo to 26.09 feet.

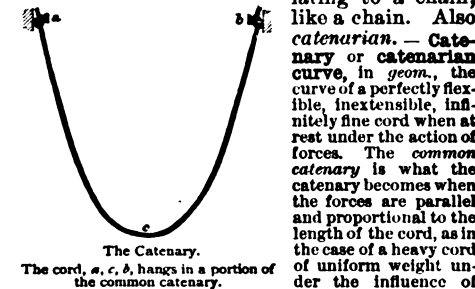
**Catenaria** (kat'ē-nā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *catenarius*: see *catenary*.] The typical genus of *Catenariidae*.

**catenarian** (kat'ē-nā-ri-an), *a.* [*catenary* + *-an*.] Same as *catenary*.

To say another word of the *catenarian* arch. . . . Its nature proves it to be in equilibrium in every point. *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, II. 416.

**Catenariidae** (kat'ē-nā-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catenaria* + *-idae*.] A family of *Chilostomata* with zoecium radiate, segmented, and each internode (except at a bifurcation) formed of a single zoecium. Also *Catenicellidae*.

**catenary** (kat'ē-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L. catenarius*, < *catena*, a chain: see *chain*.] I. *a.* Relating to a chain; like a chain. Also *catenarian*.—*Catenary* or *catenarian curve*, in *geom.*, the curve of a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely fine cord when at rest under the action of forces. The common *catenary* is what the *catenary* becomes when the forces are parallel and proportional to the length of the cord, as in the case of a heavy cord of uniform weight under the influence of gravitation. It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension-bridges.



II. *n.*; pl. *catenaries* (-riz). A catenary curve. **catenate** (kat'ē-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catenated*, ppr. *catenating*. [*L. catenatus*, pp. of *catenare*, chain, < *catena*, a chain: see *catena* and *chain*.] To chain, or connect in a series of links or ties; concatenate.

**catenate, catenated** (kat'ē-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [*L. catenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having the structure or appearance of a chain: applied in zoölogy to impressed lines which are broken at regular intervals, to double striae connected by numerous short lines, etc.

**catenation** (kat'ē-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *caténation*, < L. *catenatio* (-n-), < *catenare*: see *catenate*, *v.*] Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection; concatenation.

Which catenation or conserving union. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 5.

**Catenipora** (kat'ē-nip'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < L. *catena*, a chain, + *porus*, a pore.] Chain-coral, occurring fossil in Silurian and Devonian strata: so called from the chain-like arrangement of its pores or cells in transverse sections. Also called *Halysites*.

**Catenula** (ka-tē'nū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *catena*, a chain: see *chain*.] The typical genus of the family *Catenulida*. *C. lemna* is an example.

**catenulate** (ka-tē'nū-lāt), *a.* [*L. catenula*, dim. of *catena*, a chain. Cf. *catenate*.] 1. Consisting of little links or chains.—2. In bot., formed of parts united end to end, like the links of a chain.

**Catenulidae** (kat'ē-nū-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catenula* + *-idae*.] A family of aprocous rhabdoculous turbellarians, in which reproduction takes place asexually by transverse fission. The animals when incompletely separated swim about in chains, whence the name.

**cater** (kā'tēr), *v. i.* [By aphesis from *acater*, as *cate*, q. v., from *acate*: see *acater*, *acate*.] A caterer; a purveyor; an acater.

I am cook myself and mine own cater. *Fletcher*, *Women Pleased*.

[He] has but a cater's place on 't, and provides All for another's table. *Middleton*, *Women Beware Women*, III. 3.

**cater** (kā'tēr), *v. i.* [*acater*, *v. i.*] To make provision, as of food, entertainment, etc.; act

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as a purveyor: as, to cater to a depraved appetite.

And He that doth the ravens feed,  
Yea, providently caters for the sparrow,  
Be comfort to my age. *Shak.*, As you like it, II. 3.  
We have had a regular feed all round, and exult to think  
we need no catering for the morrow.

*Kane*, Sec. Grian. Exp., II. 90.  
**cater<sup>2</sup>** (kă'tēr), *n.* [*Also quater*; < *F. quatre*,  
< *L. quatuor* = *E. four*: see *four*, and *quater*,  
*quaternary*, etc.] The four-spot of cards or dice.

**cater<sup>2</sup>** (kă'tēr), *v. t.* [*Also cater<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*] To cut di-  
agonally. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

**cateran** (kat'ēr-an), *n.* [*Sc.*, < *Gael. ceathair-  
neach*, a soldier, = *Ir. ceatharnach*, a soldier (>  
*E. kern*, which is thus the same word as *cateran*,  
< *Gael.* and *Ir. cath*, battle, = *AS. heathu*,  
battle.)] 1. A kern; a Highland or Irish ir-  
regular soldier.—2. A Highland freebooter or  
reaver. [*Scotch.*]

**cater-cornered** (kă'tēr-kōr'nērd), *a.* [*Also cater<sup>2</sup>*,  
*n.*, + *corner* + -ed.] Diagonal; set diagonally.  
[*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

**cater-cousin** (kă'tēr-kuz'n), *n.* [*Also written*  
*quater*, *quatre-cousin*; perhaps < *cater<sup>2</sup>*, *F.*  
*quatre*, four (fourth), + *cousin*.] A cousin; a  
remote relation; hence, a friend.

His master and he . . . are scarce cater-cousins.  
*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, II. 2.

**cater-cousinship** (kă'tēr-kuz'n-shīp), *n.* [*Also*  
*cater-cousin* + -ship.] The state of being  
cater-cousins, or of being distantly related.

Thank Heaven he [the second-rate Englishman] is not  
the only specimen of cater-cousinship from the dear old  
Mother Island that is shown to us!  
*Lovell*, Study Windows, p. 69.

**caterer** (kă'tēr-ēr), *n.* A provider or purveyor  
of food or provisions; one who provides for any  
want or desire.

That [sect] called Chenesia is the principall: whose  
Priests doe feed on Horse-flesh. Such Horses as are unfit  
for service, their Caterers doe buy and fat for their palates.  
*Sandys*, Travels, p. 96.

**cateress** (kă'tēr-es), *n.* [*Also cater<sup>1</sup>* + -ess.] A  
woman who caters; a female provider.

She, good cateress,  
Means her provision only to the good.  
*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 764.

**caterfoil**, *n.* Same as *quatrefoil*.

**caterpillar** (kat'ēr-pil-ār), *n.* [*Early mod. E.*  
\*also *caterpiller*, *caterpiller*, < *ME. \*caterpeler*,  
found only once, in the abbr. form *caterpel*, <  
*OF. \*cattepeleure* or a similar form represented  
by *mod. Guernsey dial. catte-pelaeure*, a wood-  
louse, a weevil, otherwise by the assimilated  
forms *OF. chatpeleuse*, *chatepeleuse*, *chattepe-  
leuse*, *chatepeleuse*, *chattepeleuse*, also *chatepluc*,  
a caterpillar, also a weevil, a mite, *mod. dial.*  
(Picard) *capeluse*, *capeluche*, *caplure*, *carplure*,  
(Norm.) *carplouse*, (Bret.) *chapeleuse*; appar.  
(by popular etymology) 'hairy cat' (*OF. \*pelos*,  
*pelous*, fem. *pelouse*, < *L. pilosus*, hairy: see  
*pilous*), but prob. orig. 'pill-cat,' < *OF. catte*,  
assimilated *chatte*, *mod. F. chatte*, *f.*, a cat, +  
*\*peleure*, *pilleure*, *pilleuse* (Palsgrave), *F. dial.*  
*piture*, *pélure*, a pill, < *L. pilula*, > also *E. pill*:  
'cat' being a fanciful name applied to the  
caterpillar (cf. *It. dial. gatta*, *gattola*, a cater-  
pillar, < *gatto*, a cat; *G. dial. (Swiss) tsefels-  
katz* (lit. devil's cat), a caterpillar; *F. chenille*,  
a caterpillar (see *chenille*), < *L. canicula*, a little  
dog), and 'pill' having reference to its rolling  
itself up in a little ball (cf. *E. pill-bug* and *pill-  
beetle*).] 1. Properly, the larva of a lepidop-  
terous insect, but also applied to the larvæ of  
other insects, such as members of the family  
*Tenthredinidae*, or saw-flies. Caterpillars are produced  
immediately from the egg; they are furnished with three  
pairs of true feet and a number of fleshy abdominal legs  
named *prolegs*, and have the shape and appearance of a  
worm. The old idea of Swammerdam that the pupa and  
imago are already concealed under the skin of the cater-  
pillar is only partially founded in truth. The pupal skin  
is formed from the hypodermis of the larva, and the mus-  
cles contract and change its form. The larval skin is then  
thrown off, and the insect remains quiescent for some time,  
the imago or perfect insect forming beneath the pupal en-  
velop. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent  
vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. See *larva*.

2. A cockchafer. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3t. An envi-  
ous person who does mischief without provo-  
cation. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4t. One who preys  
upon the substance of another; an extortioner.

They that be the children of this world, as . . . extor-  
tioners, . . . caterpillars, usurers, think you they come to  
God's storehouse?  
*Latimer*.

5. The popular name of plants of the genus  
*Scorpiurus*.—**Caterpillar point-lace**. (a) A needle-  
made lace produced in Italy during the seventeenth  
century, and named from the resemblance of the sprig which  
formed its pattern to the bodies of caterpillars. (b) A  
light fabric spun by caterpillars in the process of eating  
food spread for them upon a smooth stone, while they

avoid the oil with which a pattern has been drawn upon  
it; this so-called lace is of remarkable lightness, a square  
yard weighing only 4½ grains. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**caterpillar-catcher** (kat'ēr-pil-ār-kach'ēr), *n.*  
A bird of the family *Campophagidae*. Also called  
*caterpillar-eater*, *caterpillar-hunter*, and *cuckoo-  
shrike*.

**caterpillar-eater** (kat'ēr-pil-ār-ē'tēr), *n.* 1. A  
name given to the larvæ of certain ichneumon-  
flies, from their being bred in the bodies of cat-  
erpillars and eating their way out.—2. Same as  
*caterpillar-catcher*.

**caterpillar-fungus** (kat'ēr-pil-ār-fung'gus), *n.*  
A fungus of the genus *Cordyceps*, which grows  
upon the larvæ of insects. See *Cordyceps*.

**caterpillar-hunter** (kat'ēr-pil-ār-hun'tēr), *n.*  
Same as *caterpillar-catcher*.

**cater-point**, *n.* The number four at dice.  
*Kersey*, 1708.

**caters** (kă'tērz), *n. pl.* [*Also written quaters*,  
< *F. quatre*, four: see *cater<sup>2</sup>*.] The collective  
name of the changes which can be rung upon  
nine bells: so called because four pairs of bells  
change places in the order of sounding every  
time a change is rung.

**caterwaul** (kat'ēr-wāl), *v. i.* [*A var. of earlier*  
*caterwaw*, after *waul*: see *caterwaw* and *waul*.]  
To cry as cats under the influence of the sex-  
ual instinct; make a disagreeable howling or  
screeching.

The very cats caterwauled more horribly and pertina-  
ciously there than I ever heard elsewhere.  
*Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

**caterwauling** (kat'ēr-wā-ling), *n.* [*Verbal n.*  
of *caterwaul*, *v.*] The crying of cats; a howling  
or screeching.

What a caterwauling do you keep here!  
*Shak.*, *T. N.*, II. 3.

**caterwaw**, *v. i.* [*ME. caterwawen*, < *cater* (cf.  
*D. kater*, *m.*, a cat; cf. also *caterpillar*) for *cat*  
(see *cat*) + *wawen*, howl, waul; an imitative  
word: see *waul* and *caterwaul*.] Same as *cater-  
waul*.

**caterwawed**, *n.* [*ME. (appar. a pp., but*  
really a verbal noun), < *caterwaw*, *q. v.*] Cater-  
wauling.

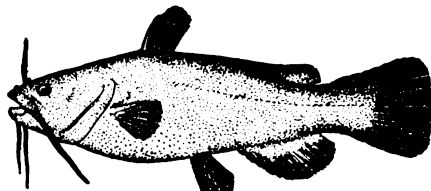
But forth she [the cat] wol, er any day be dawed,  
To shewe hir skyn and gon a caterwawed.  
*Chaucer*, *Prolog.* to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 354.

**caterer** (kă'tēr-i), *n.* [*By apheresis from aca-*  
*tery*, *q. v.*] The office concerned with the supply  
of the provisions of a royal household.

**cat-eyed** (kat'id), *a.* Having eyes like a cat;  
hence, seeing well in the dark.

**cat-fail** (kat'fāl), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope which,  
being rove in the cat-block and cat-head, forms  
the tackle for heaving up the anchor from the  
water's edge to the cat-head. Also called *cat-  
tackle fall*. See *cut* under *cat-head*.

**catfish** (kat'fish), *n.* [*Also cat + fish.*] 1. A  
name of the wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*, from  
its dentition and its ferocity when caught.  
See *wolf-fish*.—2. A name generally given in  
the United States to species of the family *Sil-  
uridae*, which when taken out of the water  
emit a sound like the purring of a cat. The  
North American species are robust fusiform fishes with  
8 barbels, a short dorsal with a strong pointed spine in  
front, a posterior adipose fin, and a moderate anal. They  
have been referred to five genera, *Amiurus*, *Ictalurus*,  
*Leptosteus*, *Silurides*, and *Noturus*. The species of the  
first three are of some economical importance, and contrib-  
ute considerably to the food of the poorer classes at least.  
The most common in the eastern streams are the *A. nebu-  
losus* and *A. catus*, and in the west the *A. melas*. The



Catfish (*Amiurus melas*).

largest are the *A. nigricans* of the great lakes and the *A.*  
*penderous* of the Mississippi, the latter sometimes attain-  
ing a weight of 100 pounds. The most esteemed is the *I.*  
*punctatus* of the great lakes and the Mississippi valley,  
recognizable by its slender head and forked tail. The  
name has been also extended to similar fishes in various  
parts of the world, and even to species of different but  
related families.

3. A name given in some parts of England to  
the weever, *Trachinus draco*.—4. A local Eng-  
lish name of the scyllioid shark, *Catulus catu-  
lus*.—5. A local English name of the torsk,  
*Brosme brosme*.—6. A name in New Zealand  
for fishes of the family *Uranoscopidae*, espe-  
cially the *Ichthyoscopus monopterygius*.

**cat-foot** (kat'fūt), *n.* A short, round foot, hav-  
ing the toes arched and the knuckles high.

**cat-footed** (kat'fūt'ed), *a.* 1. Having feet like  
a cat's; specifically, in *zoöl.*, digitigrade, with  
sharp, retractile claws, as a cat; *eluropodous*.  
*J. E. Gray*.—2. Noiseless; quiet; stealthy.

I stole from court  
With Cyril and with Florian, unperceived,  
Cat-footed thro' the town. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, l.

**cat-gold** (kat'gōld), *n.* A variety of mica of a  
yellowish color. The name is sometimes ap-  
plied to iron pyrites.

**catgut** (kat'gut), *n.* [*Appar.* < *cat* + *gut* (cf.  
equiv. *catling*, 2); but, as catgut does not seem  
ever to have been prepared from cats' intes-  
tines, the word is supposed to stand for 'kitgut'  
(cf. equiv. *kitstring*), by confusion of *kit* (a  
little cat, with *kit*², a fiddle).] 1. The intestines  
of sheep (sometimes of the horse, the ass, or  
the mule), dried and twisted, used for strings  
of musical instruments and for other purposes;  
a string of this kind.—2. A sort of linen or  
canvas with wide interstices.—3. (a) A name  
for one of the olive seaweeds, *Chorda filum*,  
which is allied to *Laminaria*. (b) The plant  
*Cracca Virginiana*: so called on account of its  
long, slender, and very tough roots.

**catgut-scraper** (kat'gut-skra'pēr), *n.* A deri-  
sive name for a violinist; a fiddler.

**Cath.** An abbreviation of *Catholic*.

**cath-** A form of *cat-* for *cata-* before the aspi-  
rate, occurring in words of Greek origin.

**Catha** (kath'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Ar. kat*, *khat*.] A  
genus of plants, belonging to the family *Cela-  
straceæ*, mostly natives of Africa. The most inter-  
esting species of the genus is *C. edulis*, cultivated by the  
Arabs, and known as *khat* or *katfa*. It is a shrub growing  
to about 10 feet in height, with smooth leaves of an ellip-  
tical form about 2 inches in length by 1 inch in width.  
The leaves and twigs are used in the preparation of a bever-  
age possessing properties analogous to those of tea and  
coffee. The use of *khat* is of great antiquity, having pre-  
ceded that of coffee, and it forms a considerable article of  
commerce among the Arabs.

**cathag** (kat'ach), *n.* [*Gael. cathag*, a daw, jack-  
daw.] A name for the jackdaw, *Corvus mone-  
dula*. [*Macgillivray*.] [*Scotch.*]

**Catharian**, *a.* and *n.* See *Catharin*.

**cat-hammed** (kat'hamd), *a.* Having hams like  
those of a cat: applied especially to horses.

[*Prov. Eng.*]

**Cathari** (kath'ā-rī), *n. pl.* [*ML. Catharus*, a  
puritan, < *Gr. καθάρως*, pure.] An appellation  
of different early and medieval religious sects;  
the Catharists. See *Catharist*.

**Catharian** (ka-thā'ri-an), *n.* A Catharist.

**Catharina**, *n. pl.* Same as *Catharrhina*.

**catharine-wheel** (kath'ā-rin-hwēl), *n.* [So  
called from *St. Catharine* of Alexandria, who  
is represented with a wheel, in allusion to her  
martyrdom.] 1. In *arch.*, a window, or com-  
partment of a window, of a circular form, with  
radiating divisions or spokes. See *rose-window*.

—2. In *her.*, a wheel with sharp hooks project-  
ing from the tire, supposed to represent the  
wheel upon which *St. Catharine* suffered mar-  
tyrdom.—3. A kind of firework having a spiral  
tube which revolves as the fire issues from it;  
a pin-wheel.—4. In *embroidery*, a round hole  
in muslin or other material filled by twisted or  
braided threads radiating like the spokes of a  
wheel.

Also spelled *catherine-wheel*.

**catharism** (kath'ā-rizm), *n.* [*Gr. καθάρισμός*, a  
cleansing, < *καθαρίζω*, cleanse: see *catharize*.]  
The process of making a surface chemically  
clean.

**Catharist** (kath'ā-rist), *n.* [= *F. cathariste*, <  
*ML. cathariste*, *pl.*, < *Gr. καθάρως*, pure: see *ca-  
thartic*.] Literally, a puritan; one who pre-  
tends to more purity than others possess: used  
as a distinctive ecclesiastical name. This name  
has been specifically applied to or used by several bodies  
of sectaries at various periods, and especially the Novatians  
in the third century, and the antiscismatical sects (Abbi-  
genses, etc.) in the south of France and Piedmont in the  
twelfth century. They differed considerably among them-  
selves in doctrine and in the degree of their opposition to  
the Church of Rome, but agreed in denying its supreme  
authority.

**Catharista** (kath'ā-ris'tā), *n.* [*NL.* (Vieil-  
lot, 1816), < *Gr.* as if *\*καθαρίστρις*, < *καθαρίζω*,  
cleanse: see *catharize*.] A genus of American  
vultures, of the family *Cathartidae*, the type of  
which is the black vulture or carrion-crow, *C.*  
*atrata*.

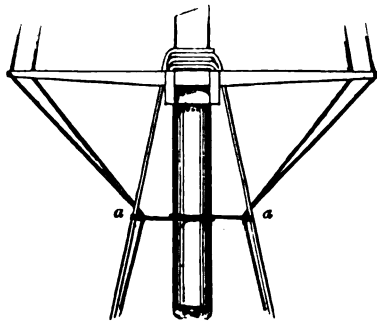
**catharization** (kath'ā-rī-zā'shon), *n.* [*Also*  
*catharize* + -ation.] The act of cleansing; the  
process of making chemically clean.

**catharize** (kath'ā-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catha-  
rized*, ppr. *catharizing*. [*Gr. καθαρίζω*, cleanse,

[*καθαρός*, clean, pure: see *cathartic*.] To render absolutely clean, as a glass vessel, by the use of solvents.

**catharma** (ka-thär'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καθάρμα*, refuse, residuum, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purge: see *cathartic*.] In *med.*, excrement; anything purged from the body, naturally or by art.

**cat-harpin**, **cat-harping** (kat'här'pin, -ping), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, one of the short



Cat-harpins, *a. a.*

ropes or (now more commonly) iron cramps used to bind in the shrouds at the masthead, so that the yards may be braced up sharply.

Our ship was nothing but a mass of hides, from the cat-harpins to the water's edge.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 264.

**catharsis** (ka-thär'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καθάρσις*, purification, purgation, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purify: see *cathartic*.] In *med.*, a natural or artificial purgation of any passage, especially the bowels. Also called *apocatharsis*.

**cathartate** (ka-thär'tät), *n.* [*cathart(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt of cathartic acid.

**Cathartes** (ka-thär'téz), *n.* [NL. (> F. *catharte*), < Gr. *καθάρτις*, a cleanser, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse: see *cathartic*.] A genus of American



Turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*).

vultures, giving name to the family *Cathartidae*. Formerly applied to all the species indiscriminately; now usually restricted to the turkey-buzzard, *C. aura*, and its immediate congeners.

**cathartic** (ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cathartique*, < Gr. *καθαρτικός*, cleansing, purgative, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purify, < *καθαρός*, pure, clean, akin to *L. castus*, pure, > E. *chaste*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Purgative; purifying. In medicine often restricted to the second grade of purgation, *laxative* being used for the first, and *drastic* for the third. Also *apocathartic*.

The civil virtues—wisdom, courage, temperance, and justice—are retained; but higher than these are placed the purifying or *cathartic* virtues, by which the soul emancipates itself from subjection to sense.

G. P. Fisher, *Begin. of Christianity*, p. 179.

2. Pertaining to or derived from cathartin.—**Cathartic acid**, a glucoside of weak acid character, black and uncrystallizable. It is the active purgative principle of senna.

II. *n.* A cathartic medicine; a purge; a purgative.

**cathartical** (ka-thär'ti-kəl), *a.* Same as *cathartic*.

**cathartically** (ka-thär'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.

**catharticalness** (ka-thär'ti-kəl-nes), *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

**Cathartidae** (ka-thär'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-idae*.] A family of vultures, of the order *Raptores* and suborder *Cathartides*. They are confined to America, and chiefly inhabit its warmer parts. The Andean condor (*Sarcocathartes gryphus*), the Californian condor (*Pseudogryphus californianus*), the king-vulture (*Sarcocathartes papa*), the turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*), and the carrion-crow (*Catharista atrata*) are the leading species. They are characterized by hav-

ing the head and part of the neck more or less completely bare of feathers, and sometimes caruncular; the eyes flush with the side of the head and without superciliary shield; the plumage somber in color; the wings long and ample; the tail moderate; the plumage without shafts; two carotids and a large crop; the beak toothless, contracted in the continuity, with large perforate nostrils; the index-digit clawed; the oil-gland tuftless; no syrinx nor ceca; and diurnal habits and gressorial gait. They subsist entirely on carrion. See cut under *Cathartes*.

**Cathartides** (ka-thär'ti-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-ides*.] A superfamily or suborder of raptorial birds, conterminous with the family *Cathartidae*; the American vultures.

**Cathartinae** (kath-är-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-inae*.] The American vultures as a subfamily of the family *Cathartidae*. [Not in use.]

**cathartogenic** (ka-thär-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*cathart-ic* + *-genic*, < L. *√\*gen*, produce.] Derived from cathartic acid.—**Cathartogenic acid**, a yellowish-brown powder produced from cathartic acid by boiling with acids.

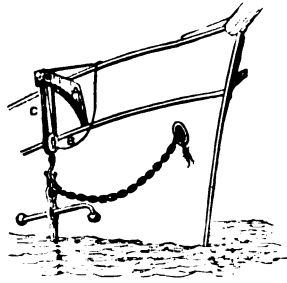
**cathartomannit** (ka-thär-tō-man'it), *n.* [*cathart-ic* + *mannia*.] A peculiar non-fermentable crystalline saccharine principle found in senna.

**Catharus** (kath'a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *καθαρός*, clear, pure, clean: see *cathartic*.] A genus of thrushes, of the family *Turdidae*, containing a number of species peculiar to the warmer parts of America. *C. melphene* is an example.

**cat-haws** (kat'ház), *n. pl.* The fruit of the whitethorn. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

**cat-head** (kat'hed), *n.* 1. A large timber or heavy iron beam projecting from each bow of a ship, and having sheaves in its outer end.

Its use is to afford a support by which to lift the anchor after it has been raised to the water's edge by the chain. The inner end of the cat-head, which is fastened to the ship's beam or frame, is called the *cat-tail*.



A, Cat-head; B, Cat-block; C, Cat-fall.

We pulled a long, heavy, silent pull, and . . . the anchor came to the cat-head pretty slowly.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 128.

2. In *mining*, a small capstan.—3. Nodular or ball ironstone. [North. Eng.]

The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat-heads*, seem to consist of a sort of ironstone. *Woodward, Fossils*.

**Cat-head stopper** (*naut.*), a piece of rope or chain by which the anchor is hung at the cat-head. Also called *cat-stopper*.

**cathead** (kat'hed), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to attach to the cat-head.

**cathedra** (kath-ē-drē or ka-thē'drē), *n.*; *pl. cathedrae* (-drē). [= Sp. *cátedra* = Pg. *cathedra* = It. *cattedra* = D. G. Dan. *kathedr* = Sw. *kateder*, < L. (ML.) *cathedra*, < Gr. *καθίσθα*, a seat, bench, pulpit, < *κατά*, down, + *ίσθα*, a seat, < *ἵσθαι* (√\**ēd*) = L. *sedere* = E. *sit*, q. v. Hence (from L. *cathedra*, through F.) E. *chair* and *chaire*; see *chair*. Cf. *cathedral*.] 1. The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese. Formerly the bishop's throne or cathedra was generally situated at the east end of the apse, behind the altar, and was often approached by a flight of steps; but it is now almost universally placed on one side of the choir, usually the south side.

That of St. Peter's at Rome is especially honored as reputed to have been the chair of St. Peter, and it is now inclosed in a bronze covering.

Hence—2. The official chair of any one entitled or professing to teach with authority, as a professor.—*Ex cathedra*, literally, from the chair; hence, with authority; authoritatively.

**cathedral** (ka-thē'dral), *a.* and *n.* [First in the phrase *cathedral church* (so in ME.), translating ML. *ecclesia cathedralis*, a church containing the bishop's throne: L. *ecclesia*, an assembly, ML. a church; ML. *cathedralis*, adj.,

the bishop's throne, also applied to the cathedral church itself: see *cathedra*.] I. *a.* 1. Containing a bishop's seat, or used especially for episcopal services; serving or adapted for use as a cathedral: as, a *cathedral church*.

The parish church of those days has become the *cathedral church* of the new diocese of Newcastle.

Churchman (New York), Dec. 17, 1887.

2. Pertaining to a cathedral; connected with or suggesting a cathedral; characteristic of cathedrals: as, a *cathedral service*; *cathedral music*; the *cathedral walks* of a forest.

Huge *cathedral* fronts of every age, Grave, florid, stern, as far as eye could see.

Tennyson, *Sea Drama*.

3. Emanating from or relating to a chair of office or official position; hence, having or displaying authority; authoritative.

Hood an ass in rev'rend purple, So you can hide his two ambitious ears, And he shall pass for a *cathedral* doctor.

B. Jonson.

A writer must be enviably confident of his own perceptive inerrancy, thus to set up, with scornful air and *cathedral* dogmatism, his individual aversion and approbation as criteria for the decisions of his fellow-beings.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 193.

**Cathedral beard**, a style of beard worn by clergymen in the sixteenth century in England, long, full, and flowing on the breast. *Fairholt*.—**Cathedral church**. See II.—**Cathedral music**, music composed to suit the form of service used in cathedrals.

II. *n.* The principal church in a diocese, which is specially the church of the bishop: so called from the fact that it contains the episcopal chair or cathedra. Many cathedrals, particularly the French and Italian, furnish the most magnificent examples of the architecture of the middle ages. Those in England are among the most interesting, though, unlike the continental cathedrals, they were designed originally, almost without exception, not as metropolitan, but as monastic churches. The cut shows the arrangement of the various parts in Wells cathedral, one of the most beautiful in England. For the official establishment of a cathedral, see

*chapter*, 2.

**cathedralic** (kath-ē-dral'ik), *a.* [*cathedral* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a cathedral.

**cathedrated**, (kath'ē-drā-ted), *a.* [*cathedral* + *-ed*.] Pertaining to a cathedral.

**cathedratus**, placed in the cathedra, < *cathedra*: see *cathedra*.] Pertaining to or vested in the chair or office of a teacher.

With the *cathedrated* authority of a prelector or public reader. *Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People*, p. 385.

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**cathetal** (kath'e-tal), *a.* [*< cathetus + -al.*] Relating to a cathetus.

**catheter** (kath'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. cathéter* = *Sp. catéter* = *Pg. catheter* = *It. catetere* = *D. G. Dan. katheter* = *Sw. kateter*, *< LL. catheter*, *< Gr. καθήρ*, a catheter, a plug, *< καθήρ*, let down, perpendicular, *< καθήρ*, send down, let down, thrust in, *< καθήρ*, down, + *ήρ*, send, caus. of *ήρ* = *L. ire*, go: see *go*.] In *surg.*: (a) A tubular instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to draw off the urine when its discharge is arrested by disease or accident. (b) A tube for introduction into other canals: as, a Eustachian catheter. — **Catheter-gage**, a plate having graduated perforations forming measures of the diameters of catheters.

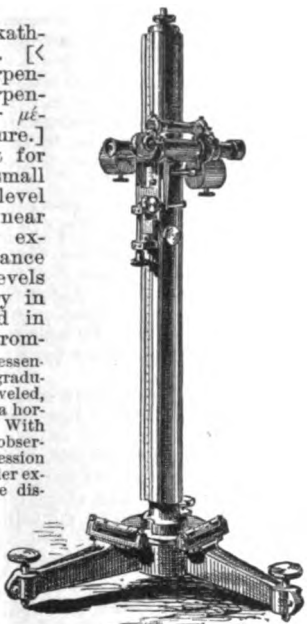
**catheterism** (kath'e-tēr-izm), *n.* [= *F. cathétérisme* = *Sp. cateterismo* = *Pg. catheterismo*, *< LL. catheterismus*, *< Gr. καθήρ*, a putting in of the catheter, *< καθήρ*, catheter.] The operation of using a catheter; catheterization.

**catheterization** (kath'e-tēr-i-zā-shon), *n.* [*< catheterize + -ation.*] The passing of a catheter through or into a canal or cavity.

**catheterize** (kath'e-tēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. catheterized, ppr. catheterizing. [= *F. cathétérise* = *Sp. cateterizar*, *< Gr. καθήρ*, catheter (implied in *καθήρ*, catheterism): see *catheter* and *-ize*.] To operate on with a catheter.

**catheti**, *n.* Plural of *cathetus*.

**cathetometer** (kath'e-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. καθήρ*, perpendicular, a perpendicular line, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring small differences of level between two near points, as, for example, the distance between the levels of the mercury in the cistern and in the tube of a barometer. It consists essentially of a vertical graduated rod carefully leveled, upon which slides a horizontal telescope. With the telescope the observer sights in succession the two objects under examination, and the distance on the graduated rod traversed by the telescope is the measure of the difference of height between the two objects. As constructed for the physicist, with numerous arrangements to insure accuracy, the cathetometer is an instrument of a high degree of accuracy.



Cathetometer.

**cathetus** (kath'e-tus), *n.*; pl. *oatheti* (-tī). [*L.*, *< Gr. καθήρ*, perpendicular, a perpendicular line: see *catheter*.] 1. In *geom.*, a line falling perpendicularly on another line or a surface, as the two sides of a right-angled triangle. — 2. In *arch.*: (a) A perpendicular line supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. (b) The axis or middle line of the Ionic volute.

**cathism** (kath'izm), *n.* Same as *cathisma*.

**cathisma** (ka-thiz'm), *n.*; pl. *cathismata* (-mā-tā). [*< Gr. κάθισμα*, a portion of the psalter (see *def.*), a seat, the seat, *< καθίζω*, sit down, *< καθήρ*, down, + *ίζω*, sit, akin to *ἐξέθαι* = *L. sedere* = *E. sit*: see *sit*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) A portion of the psalter, containing from three to eleven (usually about eight) psalms. The 119th psalm constitutes a single cathisma. There are altogether twenty cathismata, and each is subdivided into three stases. See *stasis* and *psalter*. (b) A troparion or short hymn used as a response at certain points in the offices.

The Greeks rarely sit in church: the *cathismata* are therefore pauses for rest; and are longer than the usual troparia. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 844.

**cathodal** (kath'ō-dal), *a.* [*< Gr. καθόδος*, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-al*.] 1. In *bot.*, lower; on the side furthest from the summit. [*Rare*.] — 2. [*< cathode + -al*.] Pertaining to the cathode.

\* Also spelled *kathodal*.

**cathode** (kath'ōd), *n.* [*< Gr. καθόδος*, a going down, a way down, *< καθήρ*, down, + *όδός*, way.] The negative pole of an electrolytic cell, elec-

tric battery, electric discharge, etc.: opposed to *anode* or *anode*. — **Cathode rays**. See *ray*.

**catholic** (ka-thod'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. καθόλος*, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-ic*.] Proceeding downward: applied to the efferent course of action of the nervous influence. *G. S. Hall*. Also spelled *katholic*. [*Rare*.]

**cathodograph** (ka-thō'dō-grāf), *n.* [*< cathode + Gr. γράφω*, write.] A photograph taken with the X-rays. See *ray*.

**cat-hole** (kat'hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two small holes astern above the gun-room ports, for the passage of a hawser or cable in heaving astern.

**catholic** (kath'ō-lik), *a. and n.* [Not found in ME. or earlier (in AS. the ML. *catholicus* is translated *geledful* or *geledfulic*, i. e., believing, faithful, orthodox); = *D. catholijk*, *katholijk*, *katholiek*, *katholisch* = *G. katholisch*, *adj.*, *katholik*, *n.*, = *Dan. katholsk*, *katholik*, = *Sw. katolsk*, *katolik*, = *F. catholique* = *Pr. catolic* = *Sp. católico* = *Pg. catolico* = *It. cattolico* (= *Russ. katolikū*, *n.*, *katolicheskii*, *adj.*, = *Turk. qatolik*, *n.*), *< L. catholicus*, universal, general (neut. pl. *catholica*, all things together, the universe), in LL. and ML. esp. eccles., general, common, that is, as applied to the church (*catholica ecclesia*) or to the faith (*catholica fides*), orthodox (in ML. commonly used synonymously with *Christianus*, Christian); *< Gr. καθολικός*, general, universal (ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία, the universal church), *< καθόλου*, *adv.*, on the whole, in general, also as *adj.*, general, universal, prop. two words, *καθ' ὅλου*: *καθ'* for *κατ'*, for *κατά*, according to; *ὅλου*, gen. of *ὅλος*, whole, = *L. sol-idus*.] *E. solid*: see *cata-*, *holo-*, and *solid*.] 1. *a.* 1. Universal; embracing all; wide-extending.

If you, my son, should now prevaricate,  
And to your own particular lusts employ  
A great and catholic a bliss, be sure  
A curse will follow. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, II. 1.

2. Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; free from prejudice; liberal; possessing a mind that appreciates all truth, or a spirit that appreciates all that is good.

With these exceptions I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unexclud-  
*Lamb*, Books and Reading.

There were few departments into which the catholic and humane principles of Stoicism were not in some degree carried. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 315.

3. In *theol.*: (a) Originally, intended for all parts of the inhabited world; not confined to one nation, like the Jewish religion, but fitted to include members of all human races: applied to the Christian religion and church.

*Catholic* in Greek signifies universal: and the Christian Church was so call'd, as consisting of all Nations to whom the Gospel was to be preach'd, in contradistinction to the Jewish Church, which consisted for the most part of Jews only. *Milton*, True Religion.

(b) [*cap.*] Constituting, conforming to, or in harmony with the visible church, which extended throughout the whole Roman empire and adjacent countries, possessed a common organization and a system of intercommunion, and regulated disputed questions by ecumenical councils, as distinguished from local sects, whether heretical or simply schismatic, but especially from those which did not accept the decrees of ecumenical councils: as, the *Catholic Church*; the *Catholic faith*. In this sense it is regularly applied to the ancient historical church, its faith and organization down to the time of the great schism between the sees of Rome and Constantinople: as, a *Catholic* bishop or synod, as distinguished from a Nestorian or Jacobite prelate or council.

The impurity of heretics made them [the Church of Christ] add another name to this [Christian], viz., that of *catholic*; which was, as it were, their surname or characteristic, to distinguish them from all sects, who, though they had party names, yet sometimes sheltered themselves under the common name of Christians. *Bingham*, Antiq., I. i. § 7.

The test of *Catholic* doctrine, the maintenance of which distinguishes the *Catholic* Church in any place from heretical or schismatical communions, has been described as that which has been taught always, everywhere, by all. *Blunt*, Theol. Dict. (Episcopal).

(c) [*cap.*] Historically derived from the ancient undivided church before the great schism, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as recognized by the Greek or Eastern Church. The official title of that church is, The Holy Orthodox *Catholic* Apostolic Oriental Church (ἡ ἁγία ὀρθόδοξος καθολικὴ ἀποστολικὴ ὀριαντική ἐκκλησία). (d) [*cap.*] Claiming unbroken descent (through the apostolic succession) from and conformity to the order and doctrine of the ancient undivided church, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as received by both the Greek and the Latin Church. In this sense the word *Catholic* is applied by Anglican writers to their own com-

munion. (e) [*cap.*] Claiming to possess exclusively the notes or characteristics of the one, only, true, and universal church—unity, visibility, indefectibility, succession, universality, and sanctity: used in this sense, with these qualifications, only by the Church of Rome, as applicable only to itself and its adherents, and to their faith and organization; often qualified, especially by those not acknowledging these claims, by prefixing the word *Roman*. (f) More specifically, an epithet distinguishing the faith of the universal Christian church from those opinions which are peculiar to special sects. (g) A designation of certain of the epistles in the New Testament which are addressed to believers generally and not to a particular church. The catholic epistles are James, Peter I. and II., John I., and Jude. John II. and III. are also usually included. (h) Belonging as property to the church at large, as distinguished from a parish or a monastic order: in ancient ecclesiastical literature used to designate certain church buildings, as a bishop's church in contrast with a parish church, or a parish church which was open to all in distinction from monastic churches. — **Catholic apostolate**. See *apostolate*. — **Catholic Apostolic Church**. See *Irvingite*. — **Catholic creditor**, in *Scots law*, a creditor whose debt is secured over several subjects, or over all the subjects belonging to his debtor. — **Catholic Majesty**, a title or style assumed by the kings and queens of Spain. It was conferred by the pope as a recognition of devotion to the Roman Catholic religion, and was first given to the Asturian prince Alfonso I., about the middle of the eighth century.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A member of the universal Christian church. — 2. [*cap.*] A member of the Roman Catholic Church. — 3. Same as *catholicos*.

The orthodox monarchs of Georgia and Abkhazia each supported his own *Catholic*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 9.

**Catholic Emancipation Act**, an English statute of 1829 (10 Geo. IV., c. 7), repealing former laws which imposed disabilities upon Roman Catholics, and allowing them (except priests) to sit in Parliament, and to hold civil and military offices with certain exceptions. The measure was urged with special reference to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. — **Old Catholics**. (a) The name used by a small body of believers in Jansenism in Holland, with an archiepiscopal see in Utrecht. They have continued since 1723 to recognize the authority of the pope by sending him notice of each new election of a bishop, which he always disregards. (b) A reform party in the Roman Catholic Church, founded after the proclamation of, and in opposition to, the dogma of papal infallibility proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870. A schism with the Roman Catholic Church was not intended, but it resulted; the leaders were excommunicated and new congregations formed. No bishop having joined the movement, the ordination of a bishop was obtained from the Old Catholic bishop of Deventer in Holland. Old Catholics have departed in few respects from their former ecclesiastical customs as Roman Catholics. Auricular confession and fasting are, however, voluntary with them, and priests are allowed to marry. Mass is permitted to be said in the vernacular. They are found chiefly in Germany and in Switzerland, where they call themselves *Christian Catholics*. — **Roman Catholic Relief Acts**, a series of English statutes removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics: as, 1829 (10 Geo. IV., c. 7), permitting them to sit in Parliament and to hold offices, with certain exceptions; 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 102), enabling their clergymen to celebrate marriages between Protestants, etc., extended to Scotland in 1834 (4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 28); 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 28), abolishing a certain oath as a qualification for Irish voters; 1844 (7 and 8 Vict., c. 102) and 1846 (9 and 10 Vict., c. 59), repealing statutes against them; 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 62), abolishing the declaration against transubstantiation, etc., and (*id.*, c. 75) making all subjects eligible to the office of lord chancellor of Ireland. The term also includes the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868 (which see, under *oath*).

**catholicali** (ka-thol'i-kal), *a.* [*< catholic + -al.*] Catholic.

The Potent Kyng of Kyngis all  
Preserue all Prencis *Catholicall*.  
*Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), I. 540.

**catholicate** (ka-thol'i-kāt), *n.* [*< ML. catholicatus*, *< catholicus*, the prelate so called: see *catholicos* and *-ate*.] The region under the jurisdiction of a catholicos: as, the *catholicate* of Ethiopia.

It is certain that, in the vast *Catholicate* of Chaldaea, monarchs were sometimes invested with the priestly dignity. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 114.

**Catholicise**, *v.* See *Catholicize*.

**catholicism** (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* [= *F. catholicisme* = *Sp. catolicismo* = *Pg. catholicismo* = *It. cattolicesimo* = *D. catholicismus* = *G. katholicesmus*, *< NL. catholicismus*: see *catholic* and *-ism*.] 1. Same as *catholicity*, 1 and 2.

Not an infallible testimony of the *catholicism* of the doctrine. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, II., Int.

2. [*cap.*] Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic faith: as, a convert to *Catholicism*.

**catholicity** (kath'ō-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*< catholic + -ity*; = *F. catholicité*.] 1. The quality of being



catholic or universal; catholic character or position; universality: as, the *catholicity* of a doctrine. Also sometimes *catholicism*.

An appeal to the *catholicity* of the church in proof that its doctrines are true. *J. H. Newman*, *Occ. Sermon*, p. 118.

The wide range of support given to the institution [Edinburgh Infirmary] only corresponds to the *catholicity* of the charity it dispenses. *Scotsman*.

2. The quality of being catholic or liberal-minded; freedom from prejudices or narrow-mindedness: as, the *catholicity* of one's taste for literature. Also sometimes *catholicism*.—3. [*cap.*] The Roman Catholic Church, or its doctrines and usages.

**Catholicize** (ka-thol'i-ize), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Catholicized*, ppr. *Catholicizing*. [*< Catholic + -ize.*] I. *intrans.* To become a Catholic. [*Rare.*] II. *trans.* To convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

Also spelled *Catholicise*.

**catholicly** (kath'q-lik-li), *adv.* In a catholic manner; universally. [*Rare.*]

That marriage is indissoluble is not *catholicly* true.

*Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

**catholicness** (kath'q-lik-nes), *n.* Universality; catholicity.

One may judge of the *catholicness* which Romanists brag of. *Brevint*, *Saul and Samuel* at Endor, p. 10.

**catholic** (ka-thol'i-son), *n.* [= *F. catholic*, *con*, *< ML. catholicus*, *catholicum*, a universal remedy, also a general or comprehensive work, as a dictionary, *< Gr. καθολικός* (sc. *ἰαμα*, remedy), neut. of *καθολικός*, universal: see *catholic*.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea; specifically, a kind of soft purgative electuary so called.

**catholicos, catholicus** (ka-thol'i-kos, -kus), *n.* [*ML.*, usually *catholicus*, *< MGr. καθολικός*, a procurator, a prelate (see *def.*), prop. adj., *Gr. καθολικός*, general, universal: see *catholic*.] 1. In the later Roman empire, a receiver-general or deputy-receiver in a civil diocese.—2. *Eccl.*, in Oriental countries: (a) A primate having under him metropolitans, but himself subject to a patriarch. (b) The head of an independent or schismatic communion. The general force of the title seems to have been that of a superintendent-general of missions or of churches on and beyond the borders of the Roman empire. It is also the title of the head of the Armenian Church, and has been used by the Jacobites, and for the metran of Ethiopia (Abyssinia). See *maphrian*. Also called *catholia*.

**cathood** (kat'hūd), *n.* [*< cat + -hood.*] The state of being a cat. [*Rare.*]

Decidedly my kitten should never attain to *cathood*.

*Southey*, *Doctor*, xxv.

**cat-hook** (kat'hūk), *n.* *Naut.*, the hook of a cat-block.

**cathoscope** (kath'q-skōp), *n.* [*< catho(de) + -scope*, as in *telescope*.] A machine for exhibiting the optical effects of the X-rays. It comprises a fluoroscope, a vacuum-tube, batteries, etc.

**cat-ice** (kat'is), *n.* A very thin layer of ice from under which the water has receded.

**Catilinarian** (kat'i-li-nā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Catiliniarius*, *< Catilina*, a proper name, orig. dim. adj., *< catus*, sharp, shrewd, cunning.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Catiline (died 62 B. C.), a Roman conspirator: as, the *Catilinarian* war.

II. *n.* One who resembles or imitates Catiline.

**Catilinism** (kat'i-li-nizm), *n.* [*< Catiline + -ism.*] The practices or principles of Catiline, the Roman conspirator, or practices and principles resembling his; conspiracy.

**cat-in-clover** (kat'in-klo'vēr), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*, which has the foliage of a clover and claw-shaped pods.

**cation, kation** (kat'i-on), *n.* [*< Gr. κατιών*, going down, ppr. of *κατεῖναι*, go down, *< κατά*, down, + *εἶναι*, go: see *go*.] The name given by Faraday to the element or elements of an electrolyte which in electrochemical decompositions appear at the negative pole or cathode. See *ion*.

**catkin** (kat'kin), *n.* [*< MD. katteken = G. kätzchen*, catkin, lit. a little cat (cf. *D. katje*, *F. chat* and *chaton*, *E. cattail*, catkin), in allusion to its resemblance to a cat's tail: as *cat* + dim. *-kin*. Cf. *cattling*, 3.] In bot., a scaly spike of unisexual flowers, usually deciduous after flowering or fruiting, as in the willow and birch; an ament. Also called *cattail*.



Catkins of Birch (*Betula pumila*). a, male; b, female.

And from the alder's crown

Swing the long *catkins* brown.

*C. Thaxter*, *March*.

**cat-lap** (kat'lap), *n.* A thin, poor beverage (usually tea), fit only to give to cats.

**cat-like** (kat'lik), *a.* [*< cat + like.*] Like a cat; feline; watchful; stealthy.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,

Lay couching, head on ground, with *catlike* watch.

*Shak.*, As you like it, iv. 3.

**catling** (kat'ling), *n.* [*< cat + dim. -ling*. Cf. *kittling*.] 1. A little cat; a kitten.

For never cat nor *catling* I shall find,

But mew shall they in Pluto's palace blind.

*Drummond*, *Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow*.

2†. Catgut; the string of a lute, violin, etc.

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not; but, I am sure, none, unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on.

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iii. 3.

3. The down or moss which grows about certain trees and resembles the hair of a cat. *Harris*.—4. A double-edged knife used by surgeons for dismembering. Also *catlin*.

**catlinite** (kat'li-nit), *n.* [After George Catlin, an American traveler.] A red clay-stone used by the North American Indians for making pipes. It is allied to agalmatolite, but is rather a rock than a mineral species. It is obtained from Pipestone county in southwestern Minnesota.

**catmullion** (kat'mal-i-son), *n.* [Appar. *< cat + mullion*: a place cursed by the cat because it keeps the food out of his reach!] A cupboard near the chimney in which dried beef and provisions are kept. *Grose*; *Halliwel*. [*North. Eng.*]

**catmint** (kat'mint), *n.* [Formerly *cat's mint*, *ME. kattes minte*; the alleged *AS. cates mint* (Somner) is not authenticated; *< cat + mint*? = *Dan. kattemynt* = *Sw. kattmynta*.] A plant of the genus *Nepeta*, *N. Cataria*: so called because cats are fond of it. It is stimulant and slightly tonic, and is a domestic remedy for various ailments. Malabar catmint is *Antismelas Malabarica*, a similar labiate, used by the natives of India as a tonic and febrifuge. Also *catnip*.

**cat-nap** (kat'nap), *n.* A short light sleep; a brief nap.

The anecdotes told of Brougham, Napoleon, and others, who are said to have slept but four or five hours out of the twenty-four, but who, we suspect, took a good many *cat-naps* in the day-time, have done much harm.

*W. Mathews*, *Getting on in the World*, p. 267.

**catnar** (kat'när), *n.* A class of sweet wines, both red and white, produced in Moldavia. Also spelled *cotnar*.

A cup of our own Moldavia fine,

*Cotnar*, for instance, green as May sorrel,

And rosy with sweet *Browning*.

**catnip** (kat'nip), *n.* [Prob. *< cat + nep*. Some have suggested a perversion of *catmint*.] A common name in the United States for catmint (*Nepeta cataria*).

**cat-nut** (kat'nūt), *n.* The round tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum*.

**Catoblepas** (ka-tob'le-pas), *n.* [*NL.* (Hamilton Smith, 1827), *< L. catoblepas* (Pliny), *< Gr. κατωβλέπων*, also *κατωβλέπων*, *-βλέπων* (with ppr. suffix), name of an African animal, perhaps the gnu, lit. 'down-looker', *< κάτω*, adv., down (*< καρά*, prep., down: see *cata*), + *βλέπω*, look.] A genus of ruminating quadrupeds, with large soft muzzle, and horns bent down and again turned up. It belongs to the antelope subfamily, and contains the gnu of South Africa: same as *Connochates*. See *cut* under *gnu*.

**catocathartic** (kat'q-ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. κάτω*, down, + *καθαρτικός*, cathartic.] I. *a.* Purging downward, or producing alvine discharges.

II. *n.* A purging medicine; a cathartic.

**catochei, catochust**, *n.* [*< Gr. κατοχή, κάτοχος*, catochei, lit. a holding down or fast, *< κατέχειν*, hold down, *< καρά*, down, + *έχειν*, hold.] A variety of catalepsy in which the body is kept rigid.

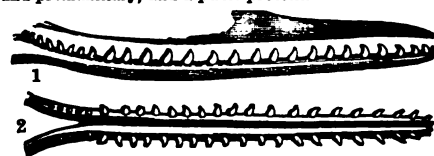
**Catodon** (kat'q-don), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1735): see *catodont*.] 1. A genus of cetaceans; the sperm-whales: so called from having under teeth only, or teeth only in the lower jaw: now superseded by *Physeter*. The sperm-whale or cachalot, formerly *Physeter catodon*, or *Catodon macrocephalus*, is now usually called *Physeter macrocephalus*.

2. A genus of ophiurians, giving name to the *Catodontia*. *Duméril* and *Bibron*, 1844.

**catodont** (kat'q-dont), *a.* [*< NL. catodon(t)*, *< Gr. κάτω*, down, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = *E. tooth*.] Having teeth in the lower jaw only, as a serpent or a cetacean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Catodontia*, *Catodontidae*, or *Physeteridae*.

**Catodonts** (kat'q-dont'z), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Catodon(t)*, 2, + *-a2*.] In *herpet.*, a suborder of *Ophidia*, continuous with the family *Steno-*

*stomidae*. It includes anguiostomatous serpents having the opisthotic bone intercalated in the cranial walls, no ectopterygoid bone, the maxillary fixed to the prefrontal and premaxillary, and a pubis present.



Catodont Dentition of *Physeter macrocephalus*. 1. Side view of lower jaw, with portion of upper jaw. 2. Top view of lower jaw.

**Catodontidae** (kat'q-dont'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Catodon(t)*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of cetaceans, named from the genus *Catodon*, now usually called *Physeteridae*; the sperm-whales or cachalots.

**Catometopa** (kat'q-met'q-pā), *n. pl.* Same as *Catametopa*.

**cat-o'-mountain** (kat'q-moun'tān), *n.* Same as *catamount*.

And in thy wrath, a nursing cat-o'-mountain

Is calm as her babe's sleep compared with thee!

*Halleck*, *Red Jacket*.

**Catonian** (kā-tō'ni-an), *a.* [*< L. Catonianus*, *< Cato(n)*, a Roman cognomen, *catus*, sagacious, wise, shrewd.] Pertaining to or resembling either Cato the censor (died 149 B. C.) or Cato Uticensis (95-46 B. C.), Romans, both remarkable for severity of manners and morals; hence, grave; severe; inflexible.

**cat-o'-nine-tails** (kat'q-nin'tālz), *n.* 1. A nautical and sometimes military instrument of punishment, generally consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used to flog offenders on the bare back. Also called *cat*.

I'll tell you what—if I was to sit on a court-martial against such a fellow as you, . . . you should have the *cat o' nine tails*, and be forced to run the gauntlet, from Coxheath to Warley Common. *Sheridan*, *The Camp*, l. 1.

2. Same as *cattail*, 1.

**catoose** (ka-tōs'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *F. cartouche*, a roll of paper, etc.: see *cartouche*, *cartridge*.] In *her.*, an ornamental scroll with which any ordinary or bearing may be decorated.

**catoosed** (ka-tōst'), *a.* [*< catoose + -ed2*.] Decorated with catooses. See *cross catoosed*, under *cross*.

**Catopsilia** (kat-op-sil'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Hübner, 1816), *< Gr. κάτω*, downward, + *ψύλος*, smooth.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidae* and subfamily *Pierinae*, containing many showy species, mostly yellow and of large size. *C. philea*, a golden and orange species, expands 4 or 5 inches; it inhabits tropical America. *C. eubule*, a citron-yellow species, is found from Canada to Patagonia.

**catoptr** (ka-top'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. κάτοπτρον*, a mirror, *< κατῶν*, stem of fut. of *καθάρω*, look down, look upon, *< καρά*, down, + *ὀράω*, see, in part supplied from *φῶς*, see, *> E. optic*, etc.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. Also *catoptron*.

**catoptric** (ka-top'trik), *a.* [= *F. catoptrique* = *Sp. catoptrico* = *Pg. catoptrico*; *< Gr. κατατρικός*, of or in a mirror, *< κάτοπτρον*, a mirror: see *catoptr* and *-ic*.] Relating to the branch of optics called catoptrics; pertaining to incident and reflected light.

In his dedication to the Prince he (Myles Davies) professes "to represent writers and writings in a *catoptrick* view."

*I. D'Israeli*, *Calani*, of Auth., l. 51.

**Catoptric distula**, a box with several sides lined with mirrors, so as to reflect and multiply images of any object placed in it. *E. H. Knight*.—**Catoptric dial**, a dial that shows the hours by means of a mirror adjusted to reflect the solar rays upward to the ceiling of a room on which the hour-lines are delineated.—**Catoptric light**, in a light-



Catoptric Light. Horizontal sectional view, showing but one tier of reflectors. n, n, chandelier; q, fixed shaft in center to support the whole; o, o, reflectors, and p, p, fountains of their lamps.

house, a form of light in which reflectors are employed instead of the usual arrangement of lenses and prisms.—**Catoptric telescope**, a telescope which exhibits objects by reflection. More commonly called *reflecting telescope*.

**catoptrical** (ka-top'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *catoptric*.

**catoptrically** (ka-top'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a catoptric manner; by reflection.

**catoptrics** (ka-top'triks), *n.* [Pl. of *catoptric*; see *-ics*. Cf. *It. catottrica*, etc.] That branch of the science of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light, and particularly the principles of reflection from mirrors or polished surfaces.

**catoptromancy** (ka-top'trō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. κάτοπτρον*, a mirror (see *catoptr*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] A species of divination among the ancients, performed by letting down a mirror into water for a sick person to look at his face in it. If the countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favorable.

**catoptron** (ka-top'tron), *n.* Same as *catoptr*.

**catostome** (ka-tos'tōm), *n.* [*Gr. κατόστωμος*, a fish of the family *Catostomidae*. Also *catastome*.

**Catostomi** (ka-tos'tō-mi), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Catostomus*.] A tribe of cyprinoid fishes: same as the family *Catostomidae*. Also *Catostomi*.

**catostomid** (ka-tos'tō-mid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Catostomidae*. II. *n.* A fish of the family *Catostomidae*. Also *catastomid*.

**Catostomidae** (ka-tos'tō-mi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Catostomus + -idae*.] A family of eventognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Catostomus*, having the margin of the upper jaw formed at the sides by the supramaxillary, numerous pharyngeal teeth, and two basal branchiostyles. The species are mostly peculiar to North America, and are popularly known as *suckers*, *carp*, *buffalo-fish*, etc. The family is by some authors divided into three subfamilies, *Catostominae*, *Cyprinodontinae*, and *Tetodoninae*. Also *Catostomidae*.

**Catostomina** (ka-tos'tō-mi-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Catostomus + -ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinidae*, having the air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion, not inclosed in an osseous capsule, and the pharyngeal teeth in a single series, and extremely numerous and closely set. Also *Catostomina*.

**Catostominae** (ka-tos'tō-mi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Catostomus + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidae* with the dorsal fin short. Most of the representatives of the family belong to it, and are known in the United States chiefly as *suckers* and *mullet* or *mullet-suckers*. Also *Catostominae*.

**catostomine** (ka-tos'tō-min), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Catostominae*. II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Catostominae*. Also *catostomine*.

**catostomoid** (ka-tos'tō-moid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Catostomus*, *q. v.*, + *Gr. εἶδος*, shape.] I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Catostomidae*. II. *n.* A fish of the family *Catostomidae*. Also *catostomoid*.

**Catostomus** (ka-tos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κάτω*, down, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of eventognathous fishes, giving name to the family *Catostomidae*. By Lesueur and the old authors it was made to embrace all the *Catostomidae*, but it was gradually restricted, and is now generally limited to the species like the *C. commersoni* or common sucker of the United States. Also *Catostomus*.

**catotretous** (ka-tot'rē-tus), *a.* [*< NL. catotretus*, *< Gr. κάτω*, down, + *τρῆσις*, verbal adj. of *τρῆσις*, perforate.] In *zool.*, having inferior or ventral apertures; hypostomous, as an infusorian.

**cat-owl** (kat'oul), *n.* A name of the large horned owls of the genus *Bubo*, as the great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus*: so called from their physiognomy. See *out* under *Bubo*.

**cat-pipe** (kat'pip), *n.* 1. A catcall.—2. Figuratively, one who uses a cat-pipe or catcall.

**cat-rake** (kat'rāk), *n.* A ratchet-drill. *E. H. Knight*.

**cat-rig** (kat'rig), *n.* *Naut.*, a rig consisting of a single mast, stepped very near the stem, and a sail laced to a gaff and



Cat-boat.

boom and managed in the same manner as the mainsail of a sloop. The cat-rig is the typical rig of small American sail-boats.

**cat-rigged**<sup>1</sup> (kat'rigd), *a.* Having the cat-rig.

**cat-rigged**<sup>2</sup> (kat'rigd), *a.* Ridged; badly creased, as linen. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cat-rope** (kat'rōp), *n.* Same as *cat-back rope*. See *cat-back*.

**cat-rush** (kat'rush), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *Equisetum*.

**catryt**, *n.* Same as *catery*.

**cat-salt** (kat'salt), *n.* A sort of beautifully granulated salt formed from the bitter or leach-brine used for making hard soap.

**cat's-brains** (kats'brānz), *n. pl.* Sandstones traversed in every direction by little branching veins of calcite. [*Eng.*]

**cat's-claw** (kats'klā), *n.* 1. A name given in the West Indies (*a*) to the *Bignonia Unguis-cati*, a climbing vine with claw-shaped tendrils, and (*b*) to the *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*, on account of its curved pod.—2. In western Texas, a name of several species of *Acacia* with hooked thorns, as *A. Greggii* and *A. Wrightii*.

**cat's-cradle** (kats'krādī), *n.* A children's game in which one player stretches a looped cord over the fingers of both hands in a symmetrical figure, and the other player has to insert his fingers and remove it in such a way as to produce a different figure. Also called *cratch-cradle* and *scratch-cradle*.

**cat's-ear** (kats'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Hypochaeris*, weedy chicory-like composites of Europe: so called from the shape of the leaves. The name is also applied to *Antennaria dioica*.

**cat's-eye** (kats'i), *n.* 1. A variety of quartz, very hard and semi-transparent, and from certain points exhibiting a yellowish opalescent radiation or chatoyant appearance, whence the name. Also called *sunstone*. The same name is also given to other gems exhibiting like chatoyant effects, more especially to chrysoberyl, which is sometimes called the true cat's-eye. 2. A species of the plant scabious, *Scabiosa stellata*.

**cat's-foot** (kats'fūt), *n.* A name sometimes given to ground-ivy or gill, from the shape of its leaves, and to any species of *Antennaria*, from its soft flower-heads.

**cat-shark** (kat'shārk), *n.* A shark of the family *Carchariidae*, *Triakis semifasciatus*, occurring along the coast of California.

**cat's-head** (kats'hed), *n.* 1. The Newbury apple.—2. A nodule of hard gritstone in shale. [*Leinster, Ireland*.]—**Cat's-head hammer** or *aledge*. Same as *bully-head*.

**cat-ship** (kat'ship), *n.* A ship with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.

**cat-silver** (kat'sil'vēr), *n.* [= *Sw. kattsilfver*.] A name sometimes given to a variety of silvery mica.

**Catakill** (kats'kil), *a.* In *geol.*, noting a local upper division of the Devonian series, characterized by the red sandstone of eastern New York and the Appalachian region.

**catskin** (kat'skin), *n.* [= *Icel. kattskinn* = *Dan. katteskind*.] The fur or furry pelt of the cat. This is often dyed in imitation of costly furs, and in the Netherlands and elsewhere cats are bred for the sake of their fur, which is an article of commerce. The fur of the wild cat of Hungary is prettily mottled, and is used without dyeing.

**cat's-milk** (kats'milk), *n.* A plant, the *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Also called *sun-spurge* and *wartweed* or *wartwort*.

**catsot** (kat'sō), *n.* [*< It. cazzo* (pron. kät'sō), an obscene term of contempt, also used as an exclamation.] A base fellow; a rogue; a cheat.

These be our nimble-spirited catsot, that have their easions at pleasure.

*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 1.

**cat's-paw**, **catpaw** (kats'pā), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A light air perceived in a calm by a slight rippling of the surface of the water.

We were now in the calm latitudes, the equatorial belt of baffling cat's-paws and glassy seas.

*W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart*, I.

(*b*) A peculiar twist or hitch in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on.

When the mate came to shake the catpaw out of the downhaul, and we began to boom-end the sail, it shook the ship to her center.

*R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 387.

2. One whom another makes use of to accomplish his designs; a person used by another to serve his purposes and to bear the consequences of his acts; a dupe: as, to make a person one's *cat's-paw*. An allusion to the story of the monkey which, to save its own paw, used the paw of the cat to draw the roasted chestnuts out of the fire.

They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *cat's-paw*. But now the chestnut is taken from the embers, and the monkey is coming in for the benefit of the cat's subservience. *London Times*.

He refrained from denouncing the speculators whose witless *cat's-paw* he claimed to have been.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 408.

3. In *bot.*, same as *cat's-foot*.—4. In *bookbinding*, the mark made on the covers or edges of a book by a sponge containing color or staining-fluid.

**cat's-purr** (kats'pēr), *n.* In *pathol.*, a peculiar purring thrill or sound heard in auscultation of the chest.

**cat-squirrel** (kat'skwur'el), *n.* 1. A name of the fox-squirrel. [*Local, eastern U. S.*]—2. A name of the ring-tailed bassaria, *Bassariscus astuta*. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

**cat's-tail** (kats'tāl), *n.* 1. Same as *cattail*, 1.—2. A name for the plant *Equisetum arvense* and other species of that genus.—3. Same as *cirrus cloud*. See *cloud*.—**Cat's-tail grass**, in Europe, the common name of the grasses belonging to the genus *Phleum*, because of their dense spikes of flowers. Also called *cattail*. See *Phleum*.

**cat-stane** (kat'stān), *n.* [*Sc.*, appar. *< cat + stane* = *E. stone*; but the first element is uncertain, being referred by some to Gael. *cath*, a battle (see *cateran*).] 1. A conical cairn or monolith found in various parts of Scotland, and supposed to mark the locality of a battle.—2. One of the upright stones which support a grate, there being one on each side. "The term is said to originate from this being the favorite seat of the cat" (*Jamieson*).

**cat-stick** (kat'stik), *n.* A stick or flat bat employed in playing tip-cat.

Prithee, lay up my cat and cat-stick safe.

*Middleton, Women Beware Women*, I. 2.

He could not stay to make my legs too, but was driven To clap a pair of cat-sticks to my knees.

*Beau. and Fl., Captain*, II. 1.

**cat-stopper** (kat'stop'er), *n.* Same as *cat-head stopper* (which see, under *cat-head*).

**catsup** (kat'sup), *n.* Same as *catchup*.

**cat-tackle** (kat'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, tackle used for raising the anchor to the cat-head.—**Cat-tackle fall**. Same as *cat-fall*.

**cattail** (kat'tāl), *n.* [*< cat + tail*.] 1. The common name of the tall reed-like aquatic plant *Typha latifolia*: so called from its long cylindrical furry spikes: often popularly called *bulrush* and *cat-o-nine-tails*. Also *cat's-tail*.—2. Same as *cat's-tail grass* (which see, under *cat's-tail*).—3. Same as *cattin*.—4. *Naut.*, that end of a cat-head which is fastened to the ship's frame. [*Properly cat-tail*.]

**catter** (kat'ēr), *v. i.* To thrive. *Grose; Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cattery** (kat'ē-ri), *n.; pl. catteries* (-riz). [*< cat + -ery*. Cf. *piggery*, *camelry*, *ferriery*, *pinery*, etc.] A place for the keeping and breeding of cats. *Southey*. [*Rare*.]

**cat-thrasher** (kat'thrash'ēr), *n.* A clupeoid fish, *Clupeaestivalis*. [*Maine, U. S.*]

**cattimandoo** (kat-i-man'dō), *n.* [*Telugu kattimandu*, the plant.] A kind of gum obtained in the East Indies from an angular columnar species of *Euphorbia*, *E. Cattimandoo*. It is used as a cement and in medicine.

**cattish** (kat'ish), *a.* [*< cat + -ish*.] Having the qualities or ways of a cat; cat-like; feline.

The cattish race.

*Drummond, Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow*.

**cattle** (kat'l), *n. sing. and pl.* [*< ME. catel, katel*, assimilated *chatel* (> *chattel*, *q. v.*), property, capital, = *MLG. katel, katele*, < *OF. catel, katel*, assimilated *chatel, chateil, chapel, chatal, chatal, chetel, chatei*, etc., = *Sp. caudal* (cf. *Pg. caudal*, *a.*, abundant), < *ML. capitale, capitale*, capital, property, goods (*virum capitale*, live stock, cattle), whence *mod. E. capital*, *q. v.* Thus *cattle* = *chatel* = *capital*.] 1. Property; goods; chattels; stock: in this sense now only in the form *chattel* (which see).

His thythes payede he ful fayre and wel,

Bothe of his owne swinke, and his catel.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 540.

2. Live stock; domestic quadrupeds which serve for tillage or other labor, or as food for man. The term may include horses, asses, camels, all the varieties of domesticated beasts of the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, goats, and even swine. In this general sense it is used in the Scriptures. In common use, however, the word is restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind. In the language of the stable it means horses.

The first distinction made of live stock from other property was to call the former quick cattle.

*Sir J. Harington, Epig.* l. 91.

They must have other *cattle*, as horses to draw their plough, and for carriage of things to markets.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

In a guarantee of drafts against shipments, *cattle* may include swine.

Decatur Bank v. St. Louis Bank, 21 Wall., 294.

It was well known that Lord Steepleton Kildare had lately ridden from Simla to Umballa one night and back the next day, ninety-two miles each way, with constant change of *cattle*. F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, p. 254.

3. Human beings: in contempt or ridicule.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. Shak., As you Like It, III. 2.

Last year, a lad hence by his parents sent With other *cattle* to the city went.

Swift, To Mr. Congreve.

Neat *cattle*. See *neat*.

**cattle-feeder** (kat'l-fē'dēr), *n.* A device for supplying feed in regulated quantities to racks or mangers.

**cattle-guard** (kat'l-gārd), *n.* A device to prevent cattle from straying along a railroad-track at a highway-crossing.

**cattle-heron** (kat'l-her'ōn), *n.* A book-name of the small herons of the genus *Bubulcus*, as *B. ibis*. See *heron*.

**cattle-pen** (kat'l-pen), *n.* A pen or inclosure for cattle.

**cattle-plague** (kat'l-plāg), *n.* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest (which see).

**cattle-range** (kat'l-rānj), *n.* An uninclosed tract of land over which cattle may range and graze.

**cattle-run** (kat'l-run), *n.* A wide extent of grazing-ground. [U. S. and the British colonies.]

**cattle-show** (kat'l-shō), *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, with a view to the promotion of their improvement and increase: in the United States usually combined with a sort of agricultural fair.

**cattle-stall** (kat'l-stāl), *n.* An arrangement other than a halter or tie for securing cattle to their racks or mangers. E. H. Knight.

**Cattleya** (kat'lē-ā), *n.* [NL.; named after William Cattley, an English collector of plants.] A genus of highly ornamental epiphytic orchids, natives of tropical America from Mexico to Brazil. Many of the species are highly prized by orchid-growers, and their flowers are among the largest and handsomest of the order.

**catty** (kat'i), *n.*; pl. *catties* (-iz). [Malay *kāṭṭā*, a "pound," of varying weight. See *caddy*.] The name given by foreigners to the Chinese *kin* or pound. The value of the catty was fixed by the East India Company in 1770 at 1½ pounds avoirdupois. The usual Chinese weight is 1.325 pounds; that fixed by the Chinese custom-house in 1858 is 1.3316 pounds; that of the royal mint at Peking is 1.348 pounds. The name is also given to other weights, as the Burmese catty of 1½ Troy pounds and the Siamese of 2½ Troy pounds.

Iron ores sufficient to smelt ten *catties* of tin.

Jour. of Anthropol. Inst., XV. 238.

**Catullian** (ka-tul'i-an), *a.* [L. *Catullianus*, < *Catullus*, a proper name.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Roman lyrical poet Catullus, celebrated for his amatory verses and the elegance of his style; resembling the style or works of Catullus.

Herrick, the most *Catullian* of poets since Catullus.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 341.

**Caturidae** (ka-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caturus* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct amioid ganoid fishes of the Oolitic and Cretaceous periods, having a persistent notochord, but the vertebrae partially ossified, a homocercal tail, fins with fulcra, and small, pointed teeth in a single row.

**Caturus** (ka-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1834), < Gr. *katá*, down, + *ovpá*, tail.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Caturidae*.

**catyogle** (kat'i-ō-gl), *n.* [Also *katogle*; < Sw. *kattugla*, < *katt*, = E. *catt*, + *ugla* = E. *owl*.] A name in Shetland of the eagle-owl, *Bubo maximus*.

**Caucasian** (kă-kă'shian or kă-kash'ian), *a.* and *n.* [ML. *Caucasianus* (L. *Caucasius*, < Gr. *Kavkásios*, < MGr. *Kavkasiavós*, pl. *Kavkasiavoi*, inhabitants of Caucasus, < Gr. *Kákaos*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Caucasus, a range of mountains between Asia and Europe; specifically, appellative of one of the races into which Blumenbach divided the human family. See II.

II. *n.* In Blumenbach's ethnological system, the highest type of the human family, including all Europeans except the Lapps and Finns, the inhabitants of western Asia (including part of India), and those of northern Africa.

**cauchiet**, *n.* See *causeway*.

**Cauchy's formula**. See *formula*.

**caucion**, *n.* An obsolete form of *caution*.

**caucus** (kă'kus), *n.* [This word originated in Boston, Massachusetts. According to a com-

mon account it is a corruption of *calkers' meeting*, a term said to have been applied in derision by the Tories to meetings of citizens, among whom were calkers and ropemakers, held to protest against the aggressions of the royal troops, and especially against the "Boston Massacre" of March 5th, 1770. But such a corruption and forgetfulness of the orig. meaning of a word so familiar as *calkers* is improbable, and, moreover, the word *caucus* occurs at least 7 years earlier, in the following passage in the diary of John Adams: "Feb. . . ., 1763—This day I learned that the *Caucus Club* meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston (militia) regiment." This indicates the origin of the term *caucus*, as a private meeting for political purposes, in the name of a club of that nature, called the "*Caucus Club*." A club is mentioned in 1760 as "the New and Grand *Corcas*," in distinction from "the old and true *Corcas*" (Boston-Gazette and Country Journal, suppl., May 5, 1760). The name is prob. Algonkin, answering to the Virginian form *car-caw-wasough*, mentioned by Captain John Smith (Wks., repr. 1884, pp. 51 and 347) as the name of the "Elders" of the "Chickahamians" or "Chickahamians" of Virginia (cf. *cockarouse*).] 1. In U. S. politics:

(a) A local meeting of the voters of a party to nominate candidates for local offices, or to elect delegates to a convention for the nomination of more important officers. In the latter sense, caucuses are now generally called *primaries*. Admission to a party caucus is generally open only to known and registered members of the party. (b) A similar congressional, legislative, or other gathering of leading members of a party for conference as to party measures and policy. Candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States were nominated by party caucuses of members of Congress from 1800 to 1824.

More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town, where all the ship business is carried on, used to meet, make a *caucus*, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power.

Gordon, Hist. of the Revolution (1788), I. 365.

A *caucus* (excuse the slang of politics) was held, as I am informed, by the delegations [of three Western States] for the purpose of recommending some character to the President [for Judge of Supreme Court].

John Randolph, quoted in H. Adams, p. 210.

Hence—2. Any meeting of managers or of interested persons for the purpose of deciding upon a line of policy, an arrangement of business, etc., to be brought before a larger meeting, as a convention.—3. In Eng. politics, a large local committee of voters for the management of all electioneering business of its party: called the *Birmingham system*, from its introduction at Birmingham about 1880.

**caucus** (kă'kus), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caucused* or *caucussed*, ppr. *caucusing* or *caucussing*. [L. *caucus*, *n.*] To meet in caucus; come together and confer.

They, too, had conferred or *caucused* and had decided. Philadelphia Times, No. 2894, p. 2.

**caud** (kád), *a.* A dialectal form (like *cauld*) of *cold*.

**cauda** (kă'dā), *n.*; pl. *caudæ* (-dē). [L., also written *coda* (see *coda*), a tail.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a tail or tail-like appendage.—2. In *bot.*, a tail-like appendage.—*Cauda equina* (mare's tail), the leash of nerves, chiefly lumbar or sacral and coccygeal, in which the spinal cord terminates, excepting, usually, the terminal filament of the cord itself: so called from the great length of these nerves, and the appearance their roots present within the spinal column.—*Cauda galli*, a term applied in American geology to one of the lower Devonian formations, characterized by the *Cauda galli* fish of eastern New York: so called in allusion to a common fossil of this name (literally, cock's tail) having a feathery form and supposed to be a seaweed. Same as *Esopus grit*.—*Cauda helcis*, the inferior and posterior portion of the helix of the external ear.—*Cauda navicularis*, a boat-shaped tail. See *boat-shaped*.—*Cauda striati*, the tail or narrow posterior part of the caudate nucleus of the brain. Also called *surcingle*.

**caudad** (kă'dad), *adv.* [L. *cauda*, tail, + *-ad*, to: see *-ad*.] Toward the tail; backward in the long axis of the body; in the opposite direction from cephalad. It is downward in man, backward in most animals, but is used without reference to the posture of the body, and said of any part of the body: thus, in man, the mouth is *caudad* with respect to the nostrils; the lower eyelid is *caudad* with respect to the upper one.

**caudæ**, *n.* Plural of *cauda*.

**caudal** (kă'dal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *caudal* = *It. codale*, < NL. *caudalis*, < L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or situated near the tail; having the nature or appearance of a tail. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, having a position or relation toward the tail when compared with some other part: the opposite of *cephalic* (which see). Thus, the neck is a *caudal* part of the body with reference to the head.

See *caudad*.—3. In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the end of the abdomen: as, a *caudal* style; a *caudal* spot.—*Caudal fin*, the tail-fin, or that at the posterior end of the body. See cut under *fin*.—*Caudal flexure*. See *flexure*.

II. *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, the caudal fin of a fish.—2. In *anat.*, a caudal or coccygeal vertebra.

Abbreviated *cd.* in ichthyological formulas.

**caudalis** (kă-dă'lis), *n.*; pl. *caudales* (-lēs). [NL.: see *caudad*.] In *ichth.*, the caudal fin. Günther, 1859.

**Caudata** (kă-dă'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *caudatus*: see *caudate*.] In *herpet.*, the tailed or urodele batrachians: same as *Urodela*: opposed to *Ecaudata* or *Anura*. Oppel, 1811.

**caudatal** (kă-dă'tal), *a.* [L. *caudatus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the caudatum of the brain.

**caudate** (kă'dāt), *a.* [L. *caudatus*, < L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] 1. Having a tail.—2.

Having a tail-like appendage. (a) In *bot.*, applied to seeds or other organs which have such an appendage. (b) In *entom.*, having a long, tail-like process on the margin, as the posterior wings of many *Lepidoptera*.—*Caudate lobe of the liver*, in *human anat.*, the lobus caudatus, a small elevated band of hepatic substance continued from the under surface of the right lobe to the base of the Spiegelian lobe.—*Caudate nucleus*, in *anat.*, the caudatum or nucleus caudatus, the upper gray ganglion of the corpus striatum, projecting into the lateral ventricle and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule.

**caudated** (kă'dā-ted), *a.* Same as *caudate*.

**caudation** (kă-dā'shon), *n.* [L. *caudatus* + *-ion*.] The condition of having a tail.

He really suspected premature *caudation* had been inflicted on him for his crimes.

C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, lxxvi.

**caudatum** (kă-dā'tum), *n.* [NL., neut. (sc. L. *corpus*, body) of *caudatus*: see *caudate*.] The caudate nucleus of the striatum or striate body of the brain; a part of this ganglion distinguished from the lenticular.

**caudex** (kă'deks), *n.*; pl. *caudices*, *caudexes* (-disēs, -dek-sēs). [L., later *codex*, the stem of a tree: see *codex* and *coda*.] In *bot.*: (a) The main axis of a plant, including both stem and root. (b) As used by early writers, the stem of a tree: hence applied particularly to stems bearing the remains or scars of leaf-stalks, as palms, etc. (c) The woody or thickened base of a herbaceous perennial.—*Caudex cerebri*, the middle trunk-like portion of the brain, comprising the corpora striata, the thalamencephalon, the mesencephalon, the pons, and the medulla oblongata.

**caudicle** (kă'di-kl), *n.* [= F. *caudicule*, < NL. *caudicula*, dim. of L. *caudex* (*caudic*): see *caudex*.] In *bot.*, the stalk attached to the pollen-masses of orchidaceous plants.

**caudicula** (kă-dik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *caudiculae* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *caudicle*.

**caudiduct** (kă'di-dukt), *v. t.* [L. *cauda*, tail, + *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, draw: see *duct*.] To draw toward the tail; retroduct; carry backward or caudad.

Secure the arm *caudiducted*, so as to stretch the muscles. Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 231.

**Caudisona** (kă-dis'ō-nā), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. *cauda*, tail, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*.] A genus of rattlesnakes: same as *Crotalus* or *Crotalophorus*.

**caudisnant** (kă-dis'ō-nant), *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail, + *sonant* (-t-), ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sound*, *v.*] Making a noise with the tail, as a rattlesnake. [Rare.]

**cauditrunk** (kă'di-trunk), *n.* [L. *cauda*, tail, + *truncus*, trunk.] In fishes and pisciform mammals, the combination of the trunk or abdominal portion and the caudal portion, including all the body behind the head. Gill.

**caudle** (kă'dl), *n.* [ME. *caudel*, < OF. *caudel*, *chaudel* (F. *chaudeau*), a warm drink, dim. from *\*caud*, *caut*, *chaud*, *chauf*, *chald* (F. *chaud*, dial. *caud*), warm (cf. Sp. *caldo*, broth, ML. *calidum*, a warm drink). < L. *calidus*, *caldus*, warm, hot: see *calid*, and cf. *caldron*.] A kind of warm drink made of wine or ale mixed with bread, sugar, and spices, and sometimes eggs, given to sick persons, to a woman in childbed, and her visitors.

Wan ich am ded, make me a *caudel*.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 561.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like.

Wiseman, Surgery.

Hark ye, master Holly-top, your wits are gone on wool-gathering; comfort yourself with a *caudle*; thatch your brain-sick noodle with a woolen night-cap.

Scott, Abbot, I. 230.

**Hempen caudle**. See *hempen*.

**caudle** (kă'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caudled*, ppr. *caudling*. [L. *caudale*, *n.*] 1. To make into *caudle*.—2. To serve as a *caudle* for; refresh, comfort, or make warm, as with *caudle*.



Will the cold brook,  
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste,  
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

**caudle-cup** (ká'dl-kup), *n.* A vessel or cup for holding caudle. A caudle-cup and a set of apostlespoons formerly constituted the sponsor's gift to the child at a christening.

Still in Llewellyn Hall the jests resound,  
For now the *caudle-cup* is circling there;  
Now, glad at heart, the gossip breathe their prayer,  
And, crowding, stop the cradle to admire.  
Rogers, Human Life.

**Caudle lecture.** See *lecture*.

**caudotibial** (ká-dō-tib'i-ál), *a.* [*< NL. caudotibialis, q. v.*] Pertaining to or connecting the caudal portion of the body, or the tail, with the lower leg or tibia: as, a *caudotibial muscle*.

**caudotibialis** (ká'dō-tib-i-ál's), *n.*; pl. *caudotibiales* (-lēz). [*NL. < L. cauda, tail, + tibia, shin-bone (cf. tibialis, belonging to the shin-bone): see cauda, tibia, tibial.*] A muscle which in some animals, as seals, connects the tibia with the anterior caudal vertebra, and is considered to replace the semi-membranosus and semi-tendinosus muscles.

**caudula** (ká'dū-lā), *n.*; pl. *caudulae* (-lē). [*NL., dim. of L. cauda, a tail: see cauda.*] In entom., a little tail-like process of a margin.

**cauf** (káf), *n.* [A corruption of *corf* for *corb*, a basket: see *corf* and *corb*.] 1. A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.—2. Same as *corb*, 1.—3. In *mining*, same as *corf*.

Also spelled *cauf*.

**caufe** (ká'f), *n.* Same as *coffe*.

**cauf-ward** (káf'wárd), *n.* Same as *calf-ward*.

**caught** (kát), *Preterit and past participle of catch*.

**cauk** (kák), *n.* [*E. dial. and Sc. unassibilated form of chalk, q. v.*] 1. Chalk; limestone. Also spelled *cauk*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]—2. An English miners' name for sulphate of baryta or heavy-spar.

**cauk** (kák), *v. t.* [*ME. cauken: see calk*.] 1.

To tread, as a cock.—2. To calk. See *calk*.

**cauk** (kák), *n.* See *calk*.

**cauker** (ká'kér), *n.* [*Sc., also written cauker and caukler. Origin uncertain; perhaps < Icel. kalkr = Sw. Dan. kalk, a cup, < L. calix, > E. chalice, q. v.*] 1. A dram; any small quantity of spirits to be drunk. [*Slang.*]

Take a *cauker*? . . . No? Tak' a drap o' kindness yet for auld langyne.  
Kingsey, Alton Locke, xxi.

2. An astonishing falsehood; a lie. [*Slang.*]

I also took care that she should never afterwards be able to charge me with having told her a real *cauker*.  
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxi.

**cauker** (ká'kér), *n.* Same as *calk*.

**caulking** (ká'king), *n.* In *joinery*, a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint used to fasten cross-timbers together: employed in fitting down the beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. *E. H. Knight*.

**cauky** (ká'ki), *a.* [*< cauk* + *-y*.] Pertaining to cauk; like cauk. Also spelled *cauky*.

**caul** (kál), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also call; < ME. calle, kalle also kelle, > E. kell, q. v.*] < *OF. cale*, a kind of cap; of Celtic origin: cf. *Ir. calla* = *OGael. call*, a veil, hood, akin to *L. cella*, a cell: see *cal-loi*, *calotte*, and *cell*.] 1. In the middle ages, and down to the seventeenth century—(a) A net for confining the hair, worn by women.

The proudest of hem alle,  
That werith on a coverchief or a *caul*.  
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 162.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,  
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound.  
Dryden, Æneid, vii.

(b) More rarely, a head-dress like a flat turban.—2. Any kind of small net; a net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread.  
N. Grew, Museum.

The very spider weaves her *cauls* with more art and cunning to entrap the fly.  
Middleton, Mad World, l. 1.

3. A popular name for a membrane investing the viscera, such as the peritoneum or part of it, or the pericardium.

The *caul* that is above the liver. Ex. xxix. 13.  
The *caul* of their heart. Hos. xiii. 8.  
The reins and the *caul*. Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

4. In *anat.*, the great or gastrocolic omentum; the large loose fold of peritoneum which hangs like an apron in the abdominal cavity in front of the intestines, depending from the stomach and transverse colon.—5. A portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, which

sometimes encompasses the head of a child when born. This *caul* was (and still is by some) supposed to betoken great prosperity for the person born with it, and to be an infallible preservative against drowning, as well as to impart the gift of eloquence. During the eighteenth century seamen often gave from \$50 to \$150 for a *caul*.

You were born with a *caul* on your head.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, l. 1.

**caul** (kál), *n.* [*< F. cale, a wedge, of uncertain origin; perhaps < G. keil, a wedge, < OHG. chil = Icel. keilir, a wedge.*] A form used in gluing veneers to curved surfaces. It is shaped to the exact curve or form of the piece to be veneered, and is clamped against the veneer until the glue has set.

**caul** (kál), *n.* [*ME. caule, < L. caulis, a stalk, stem: see caulis and cole*.] 1. A stalk; stem.

An easy wyne a man to make stronge,  
Take leef, or roote, or *caule* of malowe agrest,  
And boyle it, keat it so thynne wyne amonge.  
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

2. A cabbage.

**cauld** (kald), *a. and n.* A form representing the Scotch pronunciation of *cold*.

**cauld** (kald), *n.* [Also written *caul*, a dam-head; as a verb in the expression "caul the bank" of a river, that is, lay a bed of loose stones from the channel backward (Jamieson). Origin obscure.] A dam in a river or other stream; a weir. [*Scotch.*]

**cauldrife** (kald'rif), *a.* [= *coldrife, q. v.*] 1. Chilly; cold; susceptible to cold.—2. Without animation: as, a *cauldrife sermon*. [*Scotch.*]

**cauldron**, *n.* See *caldron*.

**Caulerpa** (ká-lér'pá), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. καυρός (= L. caulis: see caulis), a stalk, + ἵππευ, creep.*] A large genus of green single-celled algae, peculiar to warm climates, and much eaten by sea-turtles.

**caules**, *n.* Plural of *caulis*.

**caulescent** (ká-lés'ent), *a.* [= *F. caulescent, < L. caulis, a stalk (see caulis), + -escent, as in adolescent, etc.*] In *bot.*, having an obvious stem rising above the ground. Also *cauliferous*.

**caulicle** (ká'li-kl), *n.* [= *F. caulicule, < L. cauliculus, also colliculus, dim. of caulis, a stalk: see caulis.*] In *bot.*, a little or rudimentary stem: applied to the initial stem (more frequently but incorrectly called the *radicle*) in the embryo, to distinguish it from the cotyledons. Also *caulicule* and *cauliculus*.

**caulicole** (ká'li-köl), *n.* Same as *cauliculus*, 1.

**caulicolous** (ká-lik'ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. caulis, a stalk (see caulis), + colere, inhabit.*] Growing or living upon a stem: as, a *caulicolous fungus*.

**cauliculata** (ká-lik'ū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of LL. cauliculatus: see cauliculate.*] A systematic name for the black or antipatharian corals: synonymous with *Antipatharia*. Edwards and Haime, 1850.

**cauliculate** (ká-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< LL. cauliculatus, furnished with a stem, < L. cauliculus: see caulicle.*] Pertaining to or having the characters or quality of the *Cauliculata*; antipatharian, as a coral.

**caulicule** (ká'li-kül), *n.* Same as *cauliculus*.

**cauliculus** (ká-lik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cauliculi* (-li).

\*[*L., dim. of caulis, a stalk: see caulis.*] 1. In *arch.*, one of the lesser branches or leaves in the typical Corinthian capital, springing from the caules or main stalks which support the volutes. They are sometimes confounded with the main stalks from which they spring, or with the helices in the middle of the sides of the capital. Also *cauliculus*, *caulicole*, and *caulicle*.

2. In *bot.*, same as *caulicle*.

**cauliferous** (ká-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= *F. caulifère, < L. caulis, a stalk, + ferre = E. bear*.] In *bot.*, same as *caulescent*.

**cauliflower** (ká'li-flou-ér), *n.* [Earlier *colliflower, colliflory, colieflore, cole florie*, modified, in imitation of *E. cole<sup>2</sup>, L. caulis*, and *E. flower*, from the *F.* name *choux floris* or *fleuris* (Cotgrave): *choux*, pl. of *chou* = *E. cole*, cabbage, < *L. caulis*, a cabbage, orig. a stalk (see *cole<sup>2</sup>, caulis*); *floris, fleuris*, pp. pl. of *florir*, later

*fleurir*, flourish: see *flourish*. The present *F.* form is *choufleur* = *Sp. coliflor* = *Pg. couveflor* = *It. cavol fiore*, lit. 'cole-flower': see *cole<sup>2</sup>* and *flower*.] A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea*, or cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a vegetable.—**Cauliflower excrescence**, epithelial cancer of the mouth of the uterus.—**Cauliflower wig**. See *wig*.

**cauliform** (ká'li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. caulis, a stalk, + forma, form.*] In *bot.*, having the form of a stem.

**cauligenous** (ká-lij'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. caulis, a stalk, + -genus, -producing, -borne: see -genous.*] In *bot.*, borne upon the stem.

**caulinary** (ká'li-nā-ri), *a.* [*< cauline + -ary; = F. caulinaire = Sp. caulinario.*] In *bot.*, belonging to the stem: specifically applied to stipules which are attached to the stem and free from the base of the petiole.

**cauline** (ká'lin), *a.* [*< L. as if \*caulinus, < Gr. καυλινός, < καυρός, a stalk, stem: see caulis.*] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a stem: as, *cauline leaves*.

When fibro-vascular bundles are formed in the stem having no connection with the leaves, they are termed by Nageli *cauline bundles*. Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 134.

**caulis** (ká'lis), *n.*; pl. *caules* (-lēz). [*L., also colis (> E. cole<sup>2</sup>, q. v.), < Gr. καυτός, a stalk, a stem.*] 1. In *arch.*, one of the main stalks or leaves which spring from between the acanthus-leaves of the second row on each side of the typical Corinthian capital, and are carried up to support the volutes at the angles. Compare *cauliculus*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, the stem of a plant.

**caulk**, *v. t.* See *calk*.

**caulker**, *n.* See *calker*.

**caulker**, *n.* See *calker*.

**caulking**, *n.* See *calking*.

**caulking**, *n.* See *calking*.

**caulocarpic** (ká-lō-kár'pik), *a.* [As *caulocarpous* + *-ic*.] Same as *caulocarpous*.

**caulocarpous** (ká-lō-kár'pus), *a.* [= *F. caulocarpe, < Gr. καυλός (= L. caulis), a stem, + καρπός, fruit.*] In *bot.*, bearing fruit repeatedly upon the same stem: applied to such plants as have perennial stems.

**caulome** (ká'lōm), *n.* [*< Gr. καυλός, a stem: see caulis and cole<sup>2</sup>.*] In *bot.*, the stem or stem-like portion of a plant; the stem-structure or axis.

**caulophyllin** (ká-lō-fil'in), *n.* [*< Caulophyllum + -in*.] A resinous substance precipitated by water from the tincture of the plant *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

**Caulophyllum** (ká-lō-fil'um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. καυλός (= L. caulis), stem, stalk, + φύλλον = L. folium, leaf.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Berberidaceæ*, including one North American and two Asiatic species, perennial tuberous-rooted herbs, bearing usually a single leaf and a raceme of flowers, succeeded by blue berries. The American species, *C. thalictroides*, known as *blue cohosh*, is reputed to have medicinal properties.

**Caulopteris** (ká-lop'te-ris), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. καυλός, a stem, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather.*] One of the generic names given by paleobotanists to fragments of the trunks of fossil tree-ferns, the outer surface of which is characterized by four or more longitudinal rows of oval or roundish impressions or foliar scars. Each scar contains a linear cicatrix concentrically disposed either in horseshoe form, with the ends curved inward, or a complete ellipse, the upper portion of which surrounds a transverse trace somewhat like an inverted U. These inner scars mark the exit of the vascular bands of the petioles. *Caulopteris* is distantly related to the *Marattiaceæ*. It is characteristic of the Carboniferous, especially the higher coal-measures.

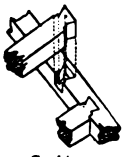
**cauma** (ká'mā), *n.* [*LL., < Gr. καίμα, heat: see calm*.] In *med.*, heat; inflammation; fever: a word formerly used in the designation of various diseases, especially those exhibiting inflammation and fever, as *cauma pleuritis*, pleurisy; *cauma podagricum*, gout; but also *cauma hæmorrhagicum*, so-called active hemorrhage.

**caumatic** (ká-mat'ik), *a.* [*< cauma(-) + -ic.*] In *med.*, of the nature of *cauma*.

**caunter, caunter-lode** (kán'tér, -lōd), *n.* [*Dial. var. of counter(-lode).*] Same as *counter-lode*.

**caup** (káp), *v. t.* [*E. dial. var. of cheap, v., after Icel. kaup, buy or sell, bargain, = D. koopen, buy, etc.: see cheap, v.*] To exchange. [*North. Eng.*]

There is a wonderful sameness about the diet on board a smack, but the quantity consumed is prodigious. It certainly is sometimes a little varied by *kauping*, or exchanging on board of passing ships, and occasional parcels by the carrier. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 166.



Caulking.



Detail of Corinthian Capital.

A, caulis; B, cauliculus.

**caup**<sup>2</sup> (kâp), *n.* [Same as *cap*<sup>2</sup>, *q. v.*] A cup or wooden bowl. [Scotch.]

**caup**<sup>3</sup> (kâp), *n.* and *v.* See *coup*<sup>1</sup>.

**cauponat** (kâ'pō-nât), *v. t.* [*L. cauponatus*, pp. of *cauponari*, traffic, < *caupo*(*n*), a petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper. See *cheap*.] To keep a victualing-house or an inn; hence, to engage in petty trafficking; huckster.

**cauponation** (kâ'pō-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. as if* \**cauponatio*(*n*), < *cauponatus*: see *cauponate*.] Low trafficking; huckstering.

Better it were to have a deformity in preaching, so that some would preach the truth of God, and that which is to be preached, without *cauponation* and adulteration of the word, . . . than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance.

*Latimer, Sermons and Remains*, ii. 347.

I shall now trace and expose their corruptions and *cauponations* of the gospel. *Bentley.*

**cauponize** (kâ'pō-niz), *v. t.* [*L. cauponari*] + *-ize*. See *cauponate*.] To sell wine or victuals.

The rich rogues who *cauponized* to the armies in Germany. *Warburton, To Hurd, Letters*, clxxi.

**caurale** (kâ'râl), *n.* A name of the sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*. Also called *carle*.

**Caurus** (kâ'rus), *n.* [*L. also Corus*, the north-west wind; prob. for \**scaurus* = Goth. *skūra*, a storm (*skūra windis*, a storm of wind), = AS. *scūr*, *E. shower*; related to *L. obscurus*, obscure: see *shower* and *obscure*.] The classical name of the northwest wind, which in Italy is a stormy one.

A swifte wynde that heyhte *Chorus*.

*Chaucer, Boethius*, l. meter 3.

The ground by piercing *Caurus* sear'd.

*Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, st. 76.

**causable** (kâ'zā-bl), *a.* [*L. causā + -able*.] Capable of being caused, produced, or effected.

For that may be miraculously effected in one which is naturally *causable* in another.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iii. 21.

\***causal** (kâ'zāl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Pr. Sp. Pg. causal* = *It. causale*, < *L. causalis*, < *causa*, cause: see *cause*, *n.*] *I. a. 1.* Constituting or being a cause; producing effects or results; causative; creative: as, *causal* energy.

In quietness yield thy soul to the *causal* soul.

*Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 20.

**2.** Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

*Causal* propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words, as . . . that . . . because. *Watts, Logic.*

**Causal definition**, a definition which expresses the causes essential to the existence of the thing defined.

**II. n.** In *gram.*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

**causalgia** (kâ-zāl'ji-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kausōs*, burning, + *älgos*, pain.] In *pathol.*, an intense burning pain.

**causality** (kâ-zāl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *causalities* (-tiz). [= *F. causalité* = *Sp. causalidad* = *Pg. causalidade* = *It. causalità*, < *L. as if* \**causalitas*, < *causalis*, causal: see *causal*.] *1.* That which constitutes a cause; the activity of causing; the character of an event as causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**2.** The relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause; the law or principle that nothing can happen or come into existence without a cause. See *law of causation*, under *causation*.

Although, then, the law of *causality* permits us to say that for every given event there is a series of events from which it must follow, it does not permit us to say what these events are. *Adamson, Philos. of Kant.*

**3.** In *phren.*, the faculty, localized in an organ or division of the brain, to which is attributed the tracing of effects to their causes.—**Principle of causality.** See *law of causation*, under *causation*.

**causally** (kâ-zāl-i), *adv.* As a cause; according to the order of causes; by tracing effects to causes. *Sir T. Browne.*

The world of experience must be for intelligence a system of things *causally* connected. *Adamson, Philos. of Kant.*

He was appressed *causally* and efficiently by God, yet proximately and intermediately by the presents. . . laid before him. *Chalmers, Posth. Works*, l. 22.

**causation** (kâ-zā'shon), *n.* [*L. causatio*, *v.*, + *-ation*; = *F. causation*.] *L. causatio*(*n*) has only the deflected sense of 'a pretext, excuse,' *ML.* also 'controversy,' < *causari*, plead, pretend: see *cause*, *v.*] The act of causing or producing; the principle of causality; the relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause.

In contemplating the series of causes which are themselves the effects of other causes, we are necessarily led to assume a Supreme Cause in the order of *causation*, as we assume a First Cause in the order of succession.

*Whewell, Nov. Org. Renovatum*, III. x. § 7.

Physics knows nothing of *causation* except that it is the invariable and unconditional sequence of one event upon another.

*J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos.*, l. 127.

An adequate consciousness of *causation* yields the irresistible belief that from the most serious to the most trivial actions of men in society there must flow consequences which, quite apart from legal agency, conduce to well-being or ill-being in greater or smaller degree.

*H. Spencer, Data of Ethics*, § 19.

**Law of causation**, or **principle of causality**, the law or doctrine that every event is the result or sequel of some previous event or events, without which it could not have taken place, and which being present it must take place.

**causationism** (kâ-zā'shon-izm), *n.* [*L. causatio + -ism*.] The theory or law of causation. See *causation*.

**causationist** (kâ-zā'shon-ist), *n.* [*L. causatio + -ist*.] A believer in the law of causation.

All successful men have agreed in one thing,—they were *causationists*. They believed that things went not by luck, but by law. *Emerson, Power.*

**causative** (kâ'zā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. causatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. causativo*, < *L. causativus*, causative, pertaining to a lawsuit, accusative, < *causa*, cause: see *cause*, *n.*] *I. a. 1.* Effective as a cause or an agent; causal.

The notion of a Deity doth expressly signify a being . . . potential or *causative* of all beings beside itself.

*Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed*, l.

**2.** In *gram.*, expressing causation: as, a *causative* verb: for example, to fell (cause to fall), to set (cause to sit); the *causative* conjugation of a verb, such as is common in Sanskrit. Also sometimes applied to the case by which cause is expressed, as the Latin ablative.

**II. n.** A form of verb or noun having causative value.

**causatively** (kâ'zā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a causative manner.

**causativity** (kâ-zā-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*L. causative + -ity*.] The state or quality of being causative.

**causator** (kâ-zā'tor), *n.* [*Cf. ML. causator*, a party to a suit; < *L. causare*, cause.] One who causes or produces an effect.

The invisible condition of the first *causator*.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

\***cause** (kâz), *n.* [*ME. cause*, < *OF. cause*, also *cose*, a cause, a thing (*F. cause*, a cause, *chose*, a thing: see *chose*<sup>2</sup>), = *Pr. causa* = *Sp. It. causa*, *cosa* = *Pg. causa*, *cousa*, *coisa*, < *L. causa*, also spelled *caussa*, a cause, reason, in *ML.* also a thing; origin uncertain. See *accuse*, *excuse*.] *1.* That by the power of which an event or thing is; a principle from which an effect arises; that upon which something depends per se; in general, anything which stands to something else in a real relation analogous to the mental relation of the antecedent to the consequent of a conditional proposition. Nominalist philosophers commonly hold that every effect is the result not of one but of many causes (see *total cause*, below); but the usual doctrine is that the effect is an abstract element of a thing or event, while the cause is an abstract element of an antecedent event. Four kinds of causes are recognized by Aristotelians: the *material*, *formal*, *efficient*, and *final cause*. *Material cause* is that which gives being to the thing, the matter by the determination of which it is constituted; *formal cause*, that which gives the thing its characteristics, the form or determination by which the matter becomes the thing; *efficient cause*, an external cause preceding its effect in time, and distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the end or *final cause* in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done; *final cause*, an external cause following after that which it determines (called the *means*), the end for which the effect exists. Other divisions of causes are as follows: *subordinate* or *second cause*, one which is itself caused by something else; *first cause*, that which is not caused by anything else; *proximate* or *immediate cause*, one between which and the effect no other cause intervenes, or, in *law*, that from which the effect might be expected to follow without the concurrence of any unusual circumstances; *remote cause*, the opposite of *proximate cause*; *total cause*, the aggregate of all the antecedents which suffice to bring about the event; *partial cause*, something which tends to bring about an effect, but only in conjunction with other causes; *emanative cause*, that which by its mere existence determines the effect; *active cause*, that which brings about the effect by an action or operation, termed the *causation*; *immanent cause*, that which brings about some effect within itself, as the mind calling up an image; *transient cause*, that whose effect lies outside itself; *free cause*, that which is self-determined and free to act or not act: opposed to *necessary cause*; *principal cause*, that upon which the effect mainly depends; *instrumental cause*, a cause subservient to the principal cause. The above are the chief distinctions of the Aristotelians. The physicians, following Galen, recognized three kinds of causes, the *procatartetic*, *progenital*, and *synectic*. The *procatartetic cause* is an antecedent condition of things outside of the princi-

pal cause, facilitating the production of the effect; the *progenital cause* is that within the principal cause which either predisposes or directly excites it to action; and the *synectic*, *containing*, or *continent cause* is the essence of the disease itself considered as the cause of the symptoms; thus typhoid fever might be referred to as the *continent cause* of other-stools or a quickened pulse. Other varieties are the *occasional cause* (see *occasionalism*); *moral cause*, the person inciting the agent to action; *objective cause*, the ideas which excite the imagination of the agent; and *sufficient cause*, one which suffices to bring about the effect (see *sufficient reason*, under *reason*).

In virtue of his character as knowing, therefore, we are entitled to say that man is, according to a certain well-defined meaning of the term, a *free cause*.

*T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 74.

**Cause** is the condensed expression of the factors of any phenomenon, the effect being the fact itself.

*G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind*, II. v. § 19.

Of these two senses of the word *cause*, viz., that which brings a thing to be, and that on which a thing under given circumstances follows, the former is that of which our experience is the earlier and more intimate, being suggested to us by our consciousness of willing and doing. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent*, p. 66.

Specifically—**2.** An antecedent upon which an effect follows according to a law of nature; an efficient cause. The common conception of a cause, as producing an effect similar to itself at a later time and without essential reference to any third factor, is at variance with the established principles of mechanics. Two successive positions of a system must be known, in addition to the law of the force, before a position can be predicted; but the common idea of a cause is that of a single antecedent determining a consequent of the same nature. Moreover, the action of a force is strictly contemporaneous with it and comes to an end with it; and no known law of nature coordinates events separated by an interval of time.

**3.** The reason or motive for mental action or decision; ground for action in general.

I have full *cause* of weeping; but this heart Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws, Or ere I'll weep. *Shak., Lear*, II. 4.

This was the only Funeral Feast that ever I was at among them, and they gave me *cause* to remember it. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. l. 92.

**4.** In *law*, a legal proceeding between adverse parties; a case for judicial decision. See *case*<sup>1</sup>, 5.

Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut.* l. 16.

Remember every *cause* Stands not on eloquence, but stands on laws. *Story, Advice to a Young Lawyer.*

**5.** In a general sense, any subject of question or debate; a subject of special interest or concern; business; affair.

What counsel give you in this weighty *cause*?

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, III. l. 1.

The *cause* craves haste. *Shak., Lucrece*, l. 1295.

I think of her whose gentle tongue All plaint in her own *cause* contrroll'd.

*M. Arnold, A Southern Night.*

**6.** Advantage; interest; sake.

I did it not for his *cause* that had done the wrong. *2 Cor. vii.* 12.

**7.** That side of a question which an individual or party takes up; that object to which the efforts of a person or party are directed.

They never fall who die

In a great *cause*. *Byron, Marino Faliero*, II. 2.

A *cause* which is vigorous after centuries of defeat is a *cause* baffled but not hopeless, beaten but not subdued.

*G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind*, I. l. § 7.

**Cause of action**, in *law*, the situation or state of facts which entitles a party to sustain an action; a right of recovery.—**Country cause**, in *Eng. legal practice*, a suit against a defendant residing more than twenty miles from London.—**Degrading causes**, in *geol.* See *degrading*.—**Entitled in the cause**. See *entitle*.—**Fallacy of false cause**. See *fallacy*.—**For cause**, for a legally sufficient reason: as, some officers are not removable except *for cause* (used in contradistinction to *at pleasure*).—**Matrimonial causes**. See *matrimonial*.—**Onerous cause**. See *onerous*.—**Probable cause** (used with reference to criminal prosecutions), such a state of facts and circumstances as would lead a man of ordinary caution and prudence, acting conscientiously, impartially, reasonably, and without prejudice, upon the facts within his knowledge, to believe that the person accused is guilty.—**The First Cause**, God. See *def.* 1, above.—**To make common cause with**, to join with for the attainment of some object; side with strongly; aid and support.

She found I was a devil and no man,—

Made common *cause* with those who found as much.

*Browning, Ring and Book*, l. 618.

To show *cause*, to present a reason: as, an order of court requiring a person to show *cause* why he should not be punished for contempt.—**Town cause**, in *Eng. legal practice*, a suit against a defendant residing not more than twenty miles from London.

**cause** (kâz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caused*, ppr. *causing*. [*ME. causen* = *F. causer* = *Sp. Pg. causar* = *It. causare*, cause (cf. *L. causari*, give as a reason, pretend, *ML. causare*, litigate, plead, > *F. causer*, etc., talk: see *causeuse*); from the noun: see *cause*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To act as a cause or agent in producing; effect; bring about; be the occasion of.

They caused great joy unto all the brethren. Acts xv. 3.  
You cannot guess who caused your father's death.  
Shak., Rich. III., II. 2.

July does not cause August, though it invariably precedes it.  
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 154.

2. To make; force; compel: with an infinitive after the object: as, the storm caused him to seek shelter.

I will cause him to fall by the sword. 2 Ki. xix. 7.  
And so ever on Sarasin cometh by that Sepulchre he cast a stoune ther at with grett violence and Dispite by cause the seyd Absolon pursued hys father, king David, and cause hym to flee.  
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

II. *trans.* To show cause; give reasons.

But he, to shifte their curious request,  
Gan causen why she could not come in place.  
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 28.

causeful† (kâz'fûl), *a.* [*< cause + -ful, l.*] Having a real or sufficient cause. Spenser.

Wall thyself! and wall with causeful tears.  
Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550.

causeless (kâz'les), *a.* [*< cause + -less, l.*] 1. Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncreated.

Reach the Almighty's sacred throne,  
And make his causeless power the cause of all things known.  
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

2. Without just ground, reason, or motive: as, causeless hatred; causeless fear.

Your causeless hate to me I hope is buried.  
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, I. 2.

Causeless wars that never had an aim.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 332.

causeless† (kâz'les), *adv.* Without cause. Chaucer.

causelessly (kâz'les-li), *adv.* In a causeless manner; without cause or reason.

Carelessly and causelessly neglect it.  
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, x. § 4.

causelessness (kâz'les-nes), *n.* [*< causeless + -ness, l.*] The state of being causeless.

causer (kâ'zér), *n.* One who or that which causes; the agent or act by which an effect is produced.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths  
Of these Plantagenets . . .  
As blameful as the executioner?  
Shak., Rich. III., I. 2.

causense (kô-zèz'), *n.* [*F.*, prop. fem. of *causeur*, talkative, a talker, *< causer*, talk: see *cause*, *v. t.*] A small sofa or settee for two persons.

causeway, causey (kâz'wâ, kâ'zi), *n.* [*Prop. causway (the form causeway, < ME. caucewey, cawcy wey (Prompt. Parv.), being a popular perversion, in simulation of way, a road), early mod. E. also causay, coasay, < ME. cauci, kauce, cawse, cawsee, also cauchie, cauchie, < OF. \*caucie, cauchie, cauchie, cauchie, F. chausée = Pr. caussada = Sp. calzada, < ML. calceata, rarely calciata (also calcea, calceia, after the OF. form), a paved road (sc. L. via, a way, road; cf. E. street, ult. < L. strata (sc. L. via), a paved road), prop. fem. of \*calceatus, \*calciatus, pp. of \*calceare, calciare, pave, make a road or causeway (Pg. calçar, pave; cf. OF. cauchier, cauchier, traverse a road), < L. calx (calc-, calci-), limestone, lime, chalk, the verb having reference to the use of broken limestone, and, appar. in a more general application, of any broken stone, or of gravel (cf. L. dim. calculus, a pebble, gravel, calculosus, calculous, gravelly), or less prob. to the use of lime or mortar, in making such roads: see *calc*, *chalk*, *calculus*. The verb is by some identified with L. calceare, also calciare (> OF. cauchier, caucher, caucer, F. chausser = Pr. caussar = Sp. calzar = Pg. calçar = It. calzare), shoe, provide with shoes, < L. calceus, a shoe: see *calceate*. Causeway, being now known to be a false form, is beginning to be avoided by some writers.] 1. A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, fascines, or the like, serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, over shallow water, or along the top of an embankment.*

At the foote of the castell was the maras, depe on alle sides, and ther-to was noon entre saf a littill cawchis that was narowe and straites of half a myle of lengthe.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 380.

Such are the making and repaying of Bridges, Causeways, Conduits to conuey water to their Hospitals or Temples.  
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 297.

It is strange to see the chargeable pavements and causeways in the avenues and entrances of towns abroad beyond the seas.

Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

The other way Satan went down  
The causey to hell-gate. Milton, P. L., x. 415.

A narrow girdle of rough stones and crag,  
A rude and natural causeway, interposed  
Between the water and a winding slope  
Of copse and thicket.

Wordsworth, Naming of Places, iv.

The old and ponderous trunks of prostrate trees  
That lead from knoll to knoll a causey rude.  
Bryant, Entrance to a Wood.

2. A sidewalk, or path at the side of a street or road raised above the carriage-way.—*Crown of the causey.* See *crown*.—*Giant's Causeway*, a promontory of columnar basalt covering large flat areas on the coast of Antrim, in the north of Ireland, where the formations are finely displayed in the close-fitting hexagonal pillars, distinctly marked, and varying in diameter from 15 to 20 inches, with a height of 20 feet in some places. See *basalt*.

causeway, causey (kâz'wâ, kâ'zi), *v. t.* [*< causeway, causey, n.*] To provide with a causeway; pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone.

The white worn stones which causewayed the middle of the path.  
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

causey, *n.* and *v.* See *causeway*.

causia (kâ'siâ), *n.* [*< Gr. kausia, < kalô, kaisô, l.*] A broad-brimmed felt hat, with a very low crown, or sometimes no distinct crown, forming part of the national costume of the ancient Macedonians and of related peoples, as the Illyrians. It was worn by kings, dyed purple and surrounded by a white or gold embroidered diadem in the form of a narrow band, of which the fringed ends hung down at the back.

The kausia . . . had a very broad brim and a very low crown, and belonged to the Macedonian, Ætolian, Illyrian, and also perhaps Thessalian costume.  
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 338.

causid (kâ'sid), *n.* A snake of the family Causidae.

Causidae (kâ'si-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Causus + -idae, l.*] A family of solenoglyph Ophidia, typified by the genus *Causus*, having the maxillary bone not excavated, the poison-fang grooved in front, and a postfrontal bone present. The genera besides *Causus* are *Heterophis* and *Dinodipsas*. They are venomous serpents, most nearly related to the *Viperidae* or *Vipers*.

causidical (kâ'sid-i-kal), *a.* [*< LL. causidicalis, < L. causidicus, an advocate or pleader, < causa, a cause, + dicere, say, l.*] Pertaining to an advocate, or to pleading or the defense of suits.

causont, *n.* Same as *cazezon*.

caustic (kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. caustique* = *\*Sp. caustico* = *Pg. caustico* = *It. caustico*, < *L. causticus*, < *Gr. kausitikós*, caustic, corrosive, capable of burning, < *kauōtós*, verbal adv. of *kaiōv*, burn: see *calm*, *cauma*, *causus*, and cf. *encaustic*.] 1. *a.* 1. Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the tissue of animal substances. See *causticity*.—2. Figuratively, severely critical or sarcastic; cutting: as, a caustic remark.

Let their humour be never so caustic.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.  
Those illusions of fancy which were at length dispelled by the caustic satire of Cervantes.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Caustic alcohol, barley, etc. See the nouns.—*Caustic curve*, in math. See II. 3.—*Caustic potash*, potassium hydrate, KOH, a hard, white, brittle substance, easily soluble in water and deliquescent in air. It is a strong base, forming stable crystalline compounds with all acids. It is a powerful caustic, quickly destroying animal and vegetable tissue. Caustic potash is used in medicine as a cautery, and in numerous ways in the arts, as a detergent, as a base for making salts of potash, and in the manufacture of soap.—*Caustic soda*, sodium hydrate, NaOH, a white, brittle solid, having much the same chemical and physical properties as caustic potash, and similar uses in the arts. The soaps made with caustic soda are hard; those made with caustic potash are soft.—*Syn.* 2. Stinging, pungent, acrid, sarcastic.

II. *n.* 1. In med., any substance which burns, corrodes, or disorganizes the tissues of animal structures; an escharotic.—2. Figuratively, something pungent or severely critical or sarcastic. See *causticity*.

Your hottest causticks. B. Jonson, Elegy on Lady Pawlet.

When we can endure the caustics and correctives of our spiritual guides, in those things in which we are most apt to please ourselves, then our obedience is regular and humble.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

3. In math., an envelop of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected or refracted by a surface or a curve. Caustics are consequently of two kinds, *catacaustics* and *diacaustics*, the former being caustics by reflection and the latter caustics by refraction.—*Lunar caustic*, a name given to silver nitrate when cast into sticks for the use of surgeons, etc. See *nitrate*.—*Secondary caustic*, the orthogonal trajectory of the reflected or refracted rays; an involute of a plane caustic.—*Vienna caustic*, a mixture of potassium hydrate and lime in equal proportions, forming a powder used in medicine as a caustic, and milder than potassium hydrate alone.

caustical (kâs'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *caustic*. [Rare.]

caustically (kâs'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner: as, to say something caustically.

causticity (kâs-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*< caustic + -ity; = F. causticité = Sp. causticidad = Pg. causticidade = It. causticità, l.*] 1. The property of being caustic, that is, of corroding or disorganizing animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances so as to destroy the tissue; corrosiveness. This property belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts.—2. Figuratively, severity of language; pungency; sarcasm.

He was a master in all the arts of ridicule; and his inexhaustible spirit only required some permanent subject to have rivalled the causticity of Swift.

I. D'Israeli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 218.

I shall be sorry to miss his pungent speech. I know it will be all sense for the Church, and all causticity for Schism.  
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xviii.

He had, besides, a ready causticity of tongue.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 7.

causticness† (kâs'tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being caustic; causticity.

caustify (kâs'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caustified*, ppr. *caustifying*. [*< caustic: see -fy, l.*] To render caustic; convert into caustic. For example, soda ash or carbonate of soda is caustified by boiling with milk of lime, which removes the carbonic acid and converts the sodium into caustic soda.

causus (kâ'sus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. kausos, burning heat, causus, < kaiōv, burn, Cf. cauma, l.*] 1. In med., a highly ardent fever.—2. [*cap.*] In herpet., the typical genus of *Causidae*. J. Wagler.

cautel† (kâ'tel), *n.* [= *Sc. cautele*, < *ME. cautel*, *cautele*, < *OF. cautèle* = *F. cautèle* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. cautela*, < *L. cautela*, caution, precaution, *cautus*, pp. of *cavere*, take heed: see *caution*.] 1. Caution; wariness; prudence.

But in all things this cautel they use, that a less pleasure hinder not a bigger; and that the pleasure be no cause of displeasure, which they think to follow of necessity, if the pleasure be unhesitant.  
Robinson, tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, II. 7.

2. Subtlety; craftiness; cunning; deceit; fraud. Thus goure cautell to the comoune hath combed you all.  
Richard the Reddeless, I. 78.

No soll, nor cautel, doth beemtrich

The virtue of his will. Shak., Hamlet, I. 3.

3. Eccles., a detailed caution or written direction concerning the proper manner of celebrating the holy communion.

cautely†, *adv.* [*ME. cautely; < cautel + -ly, l.*] Cautiously.

Make a crye, and cautely thou call.

York Plays, p. 323.

cautelous† (kâ'te-lus), *a.* [*< ME. cautelous = F. cauteleux = Pr. cauteleos = Sp. Pg. cauteloso, < ML. cautelosus, < L. cautela: see cautel and -ous, l.*] 1. Cautious; wary; provident: as, "cautelous though young," Drayton, Queen Margaret.

Mar. Danger stands sentinel:

Then I'll retire.

Ger. We must be cautelous.

Middleton, Family of Love, II. 4.

My stock being small, no marvel 'twas soon wasted; But you, without the least doubt or suspicion, If cautelous, may make bold with your master's.

Masinger, City Madam, II. 1.

Swear priests, and cowards, and men cautelous,  
Old feeble carions, and such suffering souls  
That welcome wrongs. Shak., J. C., II. 1.

2. Cunning; treacherous; wily.

They are (for the most part) soe cautelous and wylie-headed, specially being men of soe small experience and practize in lawe matters, that you would wonder whence they borrowe such subtilties and slye shifts.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

cautelously† (kâ'te-lus-li), *adv.* 1. Cautiously; warily.—2. Cunningly; slyly; craftily.

cautelousness† (kâ'te-lus-nes), *n.* Cautiousness; prudence.

These two great Christian virtues, cautelousness, repentance.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 254.

cauter† (kâ'tér), *n.* [*LL., < Gr. kaurîp, a searing-iron, < kaiōv, burn, l.*] A searing-iron. Minshew.

cauterant (kâ'tér-ant), *n.* [For *\*cauteriant*, < *ML. cauterian(t)-s*, ppr. of *cauteriare*, *cauterize*: see *cauterize*.] A cautery; a caustic.

cauterisation, cauterise. See *cauterization*, *cauterize*.

cauterism (kâ'tér-izm), *n.* [*< cautery + -ism. Cf. cauterize, l.*] The application of a cautery.

cauterization (kâ'tér-i-zā-shon), *n.* [*< cauterize + -ation; = F. cauterisation = Pr. cauterizacio = Sp. cauterización = Pg. cauterização = It. cauterizzazione, l.*] 1. In surg., the act of cauterizing or searing some morbid part by the application of a hot iron, or of caustics, etc.—2. The effect of the application of a cautery or caustic.

Also spelled *cauterisation*.



**cauterize** (kă'tēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cauterized*, ppr. *cauterizing*. [= F. *cautériser* = Pr. *cauterisar* = Sp. Pg. *cauterizar* = It. *cauterizzare*, < ML. *cauterizare*, also *cauteriare*, < Gr. *καυτήριον*, *cauterize*, < *καυτήριον*, a searing-iron: see *cautery*.] 1. To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, or with caustics, as morbid flesh.

Fugitive slaves are marked and cauterized with burning irons.

The flame from the pistol had been so close that it had actually cauterized the wound inflicted by the ball.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 539.

2. To sear, in a figurative sense.

They have cauterized consciences.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 196.

The more cauterized our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, I. 603.

\* Also spelled *cauterise*.

**cautery** (kă'tēr-i), *n.*; pl. *cauterics* (-iz). [= F. *cautère* = Pr. *cauteri* = Sp. Pg. It. *cauterio*, < L. *cauterium*, < Gr. *καυτήριον*, a branding-iron, a brand, dim. of *καυτήριον*, a branding-iron, a burner: see *cauter*.] 1. A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic substances that burn, corrode, or destroy the solid parts of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is termed *actual cautery*; that by caustic medicines, *potential cautery*.

His discourses, like Jonathan's arrows, may shoot short, or shoot over, but not wound where they should, nor open those humours that need a lancet or a cautery.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 586.

The mad bite

Must have the cautery.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. 4.

2. The instrument or drug employed in cauterizing. — **Corrigan's cautery**. Same as *Corrigan's button* (which see, under *button*). — **Galvanic cautery**, an instrument for cauterizing which is heated by the passage through it of an electric current.

**cautery-electrode** (kă'tēr-i-ē-lek'trôd), *n.* A name applied to any of the various forms of wires and bands of platinum which constitute the heated and cauterizing part of a galvanic cautery.

**cauterizing-iron** (kă'ting-i-ern), *n.* [Appar. short for *cauterizing- or cauterizing-iron*. See *cauter*.] A searing-iron. E. H. Knight.

**caution** (kă'shon), *n.* [*ME. caucion, caucoun* (def. 7) = F. *caution* = Pr. *cautio* = Sp. *caución* = Pg. *caução* = It. *cauzione* (cf. D. *cautie* = G. *caution* = Dan. Sw. *caution*, chiefly in legal senses), < L. *cautio*(-n-), *caution*, precaution, security, bond, warranty, < *cautus*, pp. of *caere*, be on one's guard, take heed, look out, beware, ult. = AS. *secawian*, look at, behold, E. *show*: see *show*.] 1. Prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to probable and possible results, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid failure or disaster.

In the afternoon we walked out to see the City. But we thought fit, before we enter'd, to get License of the Governour and to proceed with all caution.

Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 134.

The first thing I did at Alexandria was to pace round the walls, and take the bearings; which I did with so much caution, that I thought I could only have been observed by the Janizary that attended me.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 3.

2. Anything intended or serving to induce wariness; a warning given either by word of mouth or in any other way; monitory advice.

In way of caution, I must tell you,  
You do not understand yourself so clearly  
As it behooves my daughter and your honor.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 3.

Indulge, my son, the cautions of the wise.

Pope, Odyssey, xxiii. 114.

3†. Provision or security against something; provident care; precaution.

In despite of all the rules and cautions of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. In recent Eng. law, a written warning or caveat filed with the registrar of land-titles against dealings with the land without notice to the cautioner, or person who files the warning. — 5. Security; guaranty; pledge; bail. [Now confined to Scotch law.]

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient caution that the war should be prosecuted. Clarendon.

6. A person who gives security; a surety; a cautioner. [Scotch, and generally pronounced kă'shon, as also in sense 5.]

The King of Spain now offers himself for Caution, for putting in Execution what is stipulated in behalf of the Roman Catholics throughout his Majesty of Great-Britain's Dominions.

Howell, Letters, I. lii. 21.

7†. Bond; bill.

Take thi caution, and sitte down soone and write fifti.

Wyclif, Luke xvi. 6.

8. Something to excite alarm or astonishment; something extraordinary: absolutely or with some fanciful addition: as, the way they scattered was a caution to snakes. [Slang.] — **Bond of caution**. See *bond* 1. = *Syn* 1. Forethought, forecast, heed, vigilance, watchfulness, circumspection. — 2. Admonition.

**caution** (kă'shon), *v. t.* [*caution*, *n.*] To give notice of danger to; warn; exhort to take heed.

You cautioned me against their charms.

Swift.

**cautionary** (kă'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*caution* + *-ary*; = F. *cautionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *caucionar*.] 1. *a.* 1. Containing a caution, or warning to avoid danger: as, cautionary advice.

You will see that these ways are made cautionary enough.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

Waved his unoccupied hand with a cautionary gesture to his companions.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 148.

2. Given as a pledge or in security.

Has the enemy no cautionary towns and seaports, to give us for securing trade?

Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

**Cautionary town**, a town the control and revenues of which are granted by the government to a foreign power to secure the payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation; notably, certain strongholds in the Netherlands which were thus pledged to the English crown in the time of Elizabeth, particularly the cities of Flushing, Briel, and Rammekeens.

And it is resolved that it [a benevolence raised for the crown in Devon] shall only be employed for the payment of his debts, as namely for Ireland, the Navy, and the Cautionary Towns in the Low Countries; and so, leaving the carriage of this business to your discretions and wisdoms, we bid you heartily farewell.

Letter from the Lords in Council of James I.

By the treaty of peace between James and Philip III., although the king had declared himself bound by the treaties made by Elizabeth to deliver up the cautionary towns to no one but the United States, he promised Spain to allow those States a reasonable time to make peace with the Archdukes.

Motley, John of Barneveld, II. 67.

II. *n.* Same as *cautionry*.

**cautioner** (kă'shon-er), *n.* 1. One who cautions or advises. — 2. In recent Eng. law, one who files a caution with the registrar of land-titles. See *caution*, *n.*, 4.—3. [Generally pronounced kă'shon-er.] In Scots law, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

**cautionize** (kă'shon-iz), *v. t.* [*caution* + *-ize*.] To promote caution in; make prudent; place under security or guaranty.

The captain of the Janissaries rose and slew the Bulgar, and gave his daughter in marriage to one Aslan Begh . . . of a bordering province, to cautionize that part.

Continuation of Knolles, 1414 (Ord MS.).

**caution-money** (kă'shon-mun'i), *n.* Money deposited as security; specifically, a sum paid as security by a student on his matriculation in an English university.

The genteel amusements of a young man of fashion in a silver tankard or his caution money ought not, in any wise, to be considered as part of his education.

Remarks on the Expense of Education, 1788.

**cautionry** (kă'shon-ri), *n.* [*caution* + *-ry*.] In Scots law, the act of giving security for another; the promise or contract of one, not for himself, but for another. Also written *cautionary*.

**cautious** (kă'shus), *a.* [*caution*, on type of *ambitious*, < *ambition*, etc.; the older E. adj. was *cautelous*, *q. v.*, and the L. adj. is *cautus*, prop. pp. of *caere*, take heed. See *caution*.] 1. Possessing or exhibiting caution; attentive to probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; watchful: as, a cautious general; a cautious advance.

These same cautious and quick-sighted gentlemen.

Bentley, Sermons, II.

Like most men of cautious tempers and prosperous fortunes, he had a strong disposition to support whatever existed.

Macaulay.

2. With of before the object of caution: wary in regard to the risks of; afraid or heedful of the dangers involved in.

Having one Man surprized once by some Spaniards lying there in ambush, and carried off by them to Panama, we were after that more cautious of Straggling.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 177.

By night he fled, and at midnight return'd  
From compassing the earth; cautious of day.

Milton, P. L., IX. 59.

3†. Over-prudent; timorous; timid.

You shall be received at a postern-door, if you be not cautious, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young.

Massey.

=*Syn*. Prudent, careful, wary, vigilant, heedful, thoughtful, scrupulous.

**cautiously** (kă'shus-li), *adv.* In a cautious manner; with caution; warily.

Then know how fickle common lovers are:  
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believed;  
For few there are but have been once deceived.

Dryden.

Entering the new chamber cautiously,  
The glory of great heaps of gold could see.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

**cautiousness** (kă'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.

**cautor** (kă'tor), *n.* [*L. cautor*, one who is on his guard or is wary, also one who is security or bail, < *caere*, be on one's guard, etc.: see *caution*.] A cautioner. [Rare.]

A caution means that a sale cannot be effected without notice to the cautor and opportunity of objection.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 201.

**cauzi**, *n.* See *cazi*.

**cava**<sup>1</sup> (kă'vā), *n.*; pl. *cavæ* (-vê). [NL., fem. (sc. *vena*, vein) of L. *cavus*: see *caval* and *vein*.] A caval vein; one of the *venæ cavæ*. See *caval*, *n.*

The division of the heart into which these *cavæ* open.

Huxley.

**cava**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Plural of *cavum*.

**cava**<sup>3</sup>, **kawa** (kă'vā, -wā), *n.* The Polynesian name of an intoxicating beverage prepared from the shrub *Piper methysticum*.

**cavæ**, *n.* Plural of *caval*.

**caval** (kă'val), *a.* and *n.* [*L. cavus*, hollow (see *cave*), + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. In anat., hollow and comparatively large: as, a caval sinus. Specifically—2. Pertaining to the *cavæ*. See *vena* and *cava<sup>1</sup>.*

II. *n.* A cava, or caval vein; either one of the two largest veins of the body, emptying blood into the right auricle of the heart. In man these veins are commonly called *superior* and *inferior cavæ*, or *vena cava superior* and *inferior*; their more general names are *precaval* and *postcaval*. See these words, and cuts under *heart* and *lung*.

**cavalcade** (kav-al-kād'), *n.* [*F. cavalcade*, < It. *cavalcata* (= Pr. *cavalcada* = Sp. *cabalgada*, *cabalgata* = Pg. *cavalcada*), a troop of horsemen, < *cavalcare*, ride, < *cavallo*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*<sup>2</sup>, *capell*, *cavalry*, *chevalier*, *chivalry*, and cf. *chevachie*, a doublet of *cavalcade*.] A procession or train, as of persons on horseback or in carriages.

We went from Sienna, desirous of being present at the cavalcade of the new Pope Innocent X., who had not yet made the grand procession to St. John de Laterano.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 2, 1644.

Onward came the cavalcade, illuminated by two hundred thick waxen torches, in the hands of as many horsemen.

Scott, Kenilworth, II. 117.

He [King James] made a progress through his kingdom, escorted by long cavalcades of gentlemen from one lordly mansion to another.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

**cavalcade** (kav-al-kād'), *v. i.* [*ca cavalcade*, *n.*] To ride in or form part of a procession.

He would have done his noble friend better service than cavalcading with him to Oxford.

North, Examen, p. 112.

**cavalerot** (kav-a-lër'ô), *n.* [Also *cavaliero*, repr. Sp. *cavallero*, now *caballero*: see *cavalier*.] A cavalier; a gay military man; a gallant.

I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 8.

**cavalier** (kav-a-lër'), *n.* and *a.* [Also formerly *cavalero* and *cavaliero*, after Sp. or It.; = D. *kavalier* = G. *cavalier* = Dan. *kaval* = Sw. *kavaljer* = Ar. *kewālir*, < F. *cavalier* = Pr. *cavalier*, < It. *cavaliere* = Sp. *caballero* = Pg. *cavalleiro*, *cavalleiro* = F. *chevalier* (> E. *chevalier*), < ML. *caballarius*, a horseman, knight, < LL. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*<sup>2</sup>, *cavalcade*, etc., and *chevalier*.] I. *n.* 1. A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.

Nineteen French marquesses and a hundred Spanish cavaliers.

Tatler, No. 260.

Hence—2. One who has the spirit or bearing of a knight; especially, a bold, reckless, and gay fellow.

Who is he . . . that will not follow  
These cull'd and choice-drawn cavaliers to France?

Shak., Hen. V., III. (cho.).

3. [cap.] The appellation given to the partizans of Charles I. of England in his contest with Parliament.

During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and *Roundheads*. They were subsequently called *Tories* and *Whigs*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

4. A man attending on or escorting a woman, or acting as her partner in dancing; a gallant; a beau.

I'll take a dance, said I; so stay you here. A sunburnt daughter of Labour rose up from the group to meet me as I advanced towards them. . . . We want a cavalier, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them.—And a cavalier ye shall have, said I, taking hold of both of them.

Storne.

5. In *medial fort.*, a mound defended by walls and the like, raised so as to command the neighboring ramparts; hence, in *modern fort.*,

a raised work commonly situated within the bastion, but sometimes placed in the gorges, or on the middle of the curtain. It is 10 or 12 feet higher than the rest of the works, and is used to command all the adjacent works and the surrounding country. It is designed chiefly to bring a plunging fire to bear on the assailants' works exterior to the enceinte.

6. In the *manège*, one who understands horsemanship; a skilled or practised rider.—**Cavalier battery.** See *battery*.

II. a. 1†. Knightly; brave; warlike.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier. *Suckling.*

2. Gay; sprightly; easy; offhand; frank; careless.

The plodding, persevering, scrupulous accuracy of the one, and the easy, cavalier verbal fluency of the other, form a complete contrast. *Hazlitt.*

3. Haughty; disdainful; supercilious: as, a rude and cavalier answer.

Here's the house: He knock at the door.—What, shall I do't in the cavalier humour, with, Whose within there, ho! or in the Puritan humour, with, By your leave, good brother? *Heywood, If you know not Me, II.*

4. [*cap.*] Belonging or relating to the party of Charles I. of England.

'Tis an old Cavalier family. *Disraeli, Coningsby, III. 3.*

**cavalier** (kav-a-lēr'), v. i. [*< cavalier, n.*] To act as a cavalier; ape the manners of a cavalier; carry one's self in a disdainful or high-handed fashion: sometimes followed by *it*: as, to try to cavalier it over one's associates.

An old drunken, cavaliering butler.

*Scott, Old Mortality, I.*

**cavalierish** (kav-a-lēr'ish), a. [*< cavalier + -ish*]. Of or belonging to a cavalier, or to the party of Charles I. of England.

The cavalierish party. *Ludlow, Memoirs, II. 168.*

The land is full of discontents, & the Cavalierish party doth still expect a day & mournful hopes of a Revolution. Quoted in *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 259.*

**cavalierism** (kav-a-lēr'izm), n. [*< cavalier + -ism*]. The practice or principles of cavaliers. *Scott.*

**cavalierly** (kav-a-lēr'li), adv. In a cavalier manner; arrogantly; disdainfully; superciliously.

He has treated our opinion a little too cavalierly.

*Junius, Letters.*

I protest I do not understand all this; . . . you treat me very cavalierly. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, IV.*

Those who cavalierly reject the Theory of Evolution, as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 377.*

**cavalierness** (kav-a-lēr'nes), n. [*< cavalier, a., + -ness*]. The quality of being cavalier; arrogance; a disdainful manner. [*Rare.*]

**cavalierot**, n. [Intended for *It. cavaliere*: see *cavalier*]. A cavalier; a gallant.

Then this brave cavaliero

Is openly baffled in his mistress' sight,

And dares not fight himself.

*Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, I. 2.*

It occurred to him [the author] that the more serious scenes of his narrative might be relieved by the humour of a cavaliero of the age of Queen Elizabeth.

*Scott, Monastery, Int.*

**cavallard** (kav-al-yārd'), n. [*< Sp. caballada, a drove of horses, < caballo, a horse: see cabal<sup>2</sup>.*] A name in some parts of the western United States for a drove of horses or mules. Also *cavayard*.

**cavalleria** (kā-vāl-yā-rē-ā), n. [*Sp. cab(r)alleria*]. A measure of land, equal to 33.1 acres, being a little less than the Castilian *sugada*. The Mexican cavalleria is 131 acres.

**cavalli**, n. See *cavally*.

**cavallo** (It. pron. kā-vāl'lo), n. [*It., lit. a horse: see cabal<sup>2</sup>, capel<sup>1</sup>.*] A Neapolitan coin, equal to about 1/4 of a United States cent.

**cavally, cavalli** (ka-val'i), n.; pl. *cavallies, cavallis* (-iz). [*Also cavalle, and crevally, crevalle, < Sp. caballa (= Pg. cavalla), a horse-mackerel, < caballo = Pg. cavallho, a horse: see cabal<sup>2</sup>.*] A fish of the genus *Caranx*. See *Caranx* and *horse-mackerel*.

The cavalli has a pointed head and snout, with moderately large conical and pointed teeth.

*Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 392.*

**cavalott**, n. [Origin obscure.] An old form of cannon made of wrought-iron, and firing a charge consisting of one pound of lead bullets.

**cavalry** (kav'al-ri), n. [Formerly *cavallerie*, < *F. cavallerie*, now *cavalerie*, < *It. cavalleria*, cavalry, knighthood (= *Sp. caballeria* = *Pg. cavallaria* = *OF. chevalerie*, > *E. chivalry*), < *cavaliere*, a horseman, knight: see *cavalier*]. A class of soldiers who march and fight on horseback; that part of an army, or of any military

force, which consists of troops that serve on horseback, as distinguished from infantry, or foot-soldiers. Their efficacy and general importance arise from their adaptation to rapid movements, thus enabling a commander to avail himself of decisive opportunities, as in the exposure of weak points in the enemy's lines, or the occurrence of disorder in his ranks. They are also employed for intercepting the enemy's supplies, furnishing detachments and escorts, procuring intelligence, protecting the center or wings of an army, or covering a retreat. The uses of cavalry, however, are necessarily limited by the nature of the ground. Modern cavalry consists of two grand classes, *heavy* and *light* (distinguished by weight of men, horses, and equipments), which are susceptible of subdivision according to the service required, as *cuirassiers, dragoons, lancers, husars*, etc.

**cavalryman** (kav'al-ri-man), n.; pl. *cavalrymen* (-men). A soldier trained to fight on horseback; a member of a cavalry regiment.

Each cavalryman had been required to start with ten pounds of grain for his horse. *The Century, XXVIII. 138.*

**cavan** (ka-van'), n. Same as *caban*.

**cavas**, n. See *carass*.

**cavassina** (kav-a-si'nā), n. A fish of the family *Carangidae*, *Seriola dorsalis*; a kind of amber-fish. [*California.*]

**cavass, kavass** (ka-vas'), n. [*Turk. qawas, qawās (kawas, karwās).*] 1. An armed and uniformed attendant attached to the suite of a person of distinction in Turkey.

Their *cavass* brought up a native who told them that Gholbaschi was only about three leagues off, and offered to guide them. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 813.*

2†. A Turkish police-officer.

Also *cavass, cavass, kawass*.

**cavasson**, n. See *carezon*.

**cavate** (kā-vāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cavated*, ppr. *cavating*. [*< L. cavatus, pp. of cavare, make hollow, < cavus, hollow: see cavel<sup>1</sup>.*] To make hollow; dig out; excavate. [*Rare.*]

**cavatina** (kā-vā-tē'nā), n. [*It., > F. cavatine.*] In music, a melody of simpler character than the aria, and without a second part and a da capo or return part. The term is occasionally applied, however, to airs of any kind.

**cavation** (kā-vā'shon), n. [*< It. cavazione, < L. cavatio(n-), an excavation, < cavare: see cavate.*] 1. The act of hollowing or excavating; specifically, in arch., the digging or excavating of the earth for the foundation of a building; the trench or excavation so dug. In the specific use also spelled *cavazion*.—2. In fencing, a method of evading a low thrust by drawing the haunch backward, thus withdrawing the abdomen and chest from the reach of the adversary's weapon. *Rolando (ed. Forsyth).*

**cavazion**, n. A form of cavation, 1, occurring in Phillips' and other early dictionaries.

**cave** (kāv), n. [*< ME. care, < OF. care, caive, a cave (var. cage, a cage, > E. cage), = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. cava, < L. cavea, a cave, also a cage, < cavus, hollow (neut. cavum, a cave), akin to Gr. κίαν, a hole (cf. Gr. κωίος, orig. \*καίιος (†), hollow, = L. calum, orig. \*cavilum, the sky: see ceil, n., celestial, etc.), < κίαν, κείν, conceive, swell, orig. contain. Hence cavern, cage, concave, excavate, etc.] 1. A hollow place in the earth; especially, a natural cavity of considerable size, extending more or less horizontally into a hill or mountain; a cavern; a den. Some caves are formed by the erosive action of shore waves; of these the most famous is Fingal's Cave in Staffa, on the west coast of Scotland, the entrance to which is formed by columnar ranges of basalt supporting an arch 60 feet high and 33 feet wide. Some, as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which incloses an extent of about 40 miles of subterranean windings, result from the solvent action of underground water in limestone rocks; these are celebrated for their great extent and subterranean waters, or for their stalactites and stalagmites. Some are found in volcanic rocks, where the roof of a narrow lava flow remains after the molten core of the flow has run out. Shallow caves or "rock houses" are formed where a weak stratum is worn out beneath a roof of harder rock. Many caves are of interest to the geologist and archaeologist from the occurrence in them of osseous remains of animals of the Pleistocene period, or for the evidence their clay floors and rudely sculptured walls, and the implements found in them, offer of the presence of prehistoric man.*

And Lot went up out of Zoar, . . . and he dwelt in a cave, he and his two daughters. *Gen. xix. 30.*

2. A cellar; a subterranean chamber. [*Obsolete or local.*]

But now there stoneth neuer a house, but oonly two Towres and certayne caves under the ground.

*Sir R. Cuyfforde, Fylgrynage, p. 16.*

3†. Any hollow place or part; a cavity.

The cave of the ear.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. The ash-pit of a glass-furnace.—5. [*cap.*] A name given to a party in the British Parliament who seceded from the Liberals on the reform bill introduced by them in 1866. See *Adullamite*. Hence—6. Any small faction of seceders or dissidents in Parliament.

**cave<sup>1</sup>** (kāv), v.; pret. and pp. *caved*, ppr. *caving*. [*< cave, n.; = F. caver = Pr. Sp. Pg. cavar = It. cavare, < L. cavare, make hollow, hollow out, excavate, < cavus, hollow: see cavel<sup>1</sup>, n., from which the E. verb is in part directly derived. In def. II., 2, as in the phrase cave in, the verb, though now completely identified with cave<sup>1</sup>, v., with ref. to the noun cave<sup>1</sup>, is in its origin an accommodation of the dial. calve, calve in, < calf, a detached mass of earth: see calve, v., 2, and calf<sup>1</sup>, n., 7, 8, 9.] I. trans. To make hollow; hollow out.*

The mouldred earth had cav'd the banke.

*Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 33.*

II. intrans. 1. To dwell in a cave. [*Rare.*]

It may be heard at court that such as we

Cave here, hunt here, are outlaws.

*Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2.*

2. To fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit: absolutely, or with *in*: as, the earth began to cave.—3. Figuratively, to break down; yield; give up; submit; knock under: absolutely, or with *in*: as, at this he caved. [*Slang.*]

A puppy, three weeks old, joins the chase with heart and soul, but caves in at about fifty yards, and sits him down to bark. *H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxviii.*

**cave<sup>2</sup>, kave** (kāv), v.; pret. and pp. *caved*, *kaved*, ppr. *caving*, *kaving*. [*See also keave, kere, < ME. caven, keren, < Norw. kava, throw, toss, snatch, move the hands as in scattering, stirring, rowing, etc., also kaava, snatch, stir, shake (cf. kafsja in similar sense), appar. a particular use of or confused with kava = Icel. kafa, dip, dive, swim, plunge, tr. dip, plunge, refl. dip, dive, impers. sink, founder, also der. keffa, < Norw. kav, a dive, plunge, the sea, the deep, also stir, agitation, quick motion of the hands, = Icel. kaf, a dive, a plunge, poet. the deep, the sea. Hence cave<sup>2</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To toss or pitch: as, to cave hay.—2. To toss in a threatening or haughty manner: as, to cave the horns (said of horned cattle); to cave the head.—3. To clean (threshed grain) by tossing or raking (it) on a barn-floor or a threshing-floor. [*Old and prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.*]*

And nygh it make a place high, plain, and pure,

When nede is therto cave upon this corne,

This wol availle, and make it longe endure.

*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.*

II.† intrans. 1. To move; rush.

I . . . blushed [looked] on the burgh as I forth dreued [hastened]

Bygonde the brok for me warde keued.

*Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), I. 979.*

2. To sink; be plunged or buried.

Thou wynnez ouer this water to weue,

Er moete thou ceue to other counsayl,

Thy corse in clot not calder [colder] keue.

*Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), I. 318.*

**cave<sup>2</sup>, kave** (kāv), n. [*< cave<sup>2</sup>, kave, v.*] A toss, as of the head. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

**cavea** (kā-vē-ā), n.; pl. *caveas* (-ē). [*L., a cage: see cage, cavel<sup>1</sup>.*] Among the ancient Romans: (a) A cage or den for wild beasts, etc.; literally, any cavity or hollow place. (b) In general, the auditorium of a theater or amphitheater: so called from its concave form, and by analogy with the similar application by the Greeks of the word κοίλω, a hollow.

A very rude low wall divides the cavea, cut entirely out of the side of the hill, from the orchestra below, partly formed on made ground, and another runs across where the stage should be.

*Athenaeum, No. 3084, p. 751.*

[By synecdoche, the word cavea was often used to denote the whole theater or amphitheater.]

**caveach** (ka-vēch'), n. [*< Sp. Pg. escabeche, pickle for fish.*] Mackerel, or other fish, cut up, salted, spiced, fried, and packed in a



Cavea.—Odeum of Regilla, Athens.

jar: a method employed in the West Indies. **caveach** (ka-vēch'), v. t. [*caveach*, n.] To make caveach of.

**caves**, n. Plural of *cavea*.

**caveat** (kā'vē-at), n. [L., let him beware; 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *cavere*, beware, take heed: see *caution*.] 1. In law, a notice filed or noted in a public office to prevent some proceeding being had except after warning to the caveator, or person making the caveat: as, a caveat filed with the probate court against the probate of a will. A caveat filed in the United States Patent Office by one who is engaged upon an invention entitles him to notice of any application for a patent for an interfering invention during one year, while he is perfecting his own.

2. Figuratively, intimation of caution; warning; admonition; hint.

Let our hands take this caveat also, if the enemy retire, not to make any long pursuit after him.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 63.

To give a Caveat to all parents, how they might bring their children up in virtue.

Livy, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 122.

In the midst of his prosperity, let him remember that caveat of Moses, "Beware that he do not forget the Lord his God."

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

**caveat** (kā'vē-at), v. i. [*caveat*, n.] 1. To enter a caveat.—2. In fencing, to shift the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other.

**caveator** (kā'vē-ā-tor), n. [*caveat* + -or.] One who enters a caveat.

**cave-bear** (kā'v-bār), n. A fossil bear, *Ursus spelæus*, of the Quaternary epoch, contemporary with man in the caves of Europe.

**cave-cricket** (kā'v'krik'et), n. A cricket of the genus *Hadenæus*, inhabiting caverns. S. H. Scudder.

**cave-dweller** (kā'v-dwel'er), n. 1. One who dwells in a cave; a troglodyte; specifically, a member of the prehistoric race of men who dwelt in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals. Many of the caves which they inhabited contain their rude implements and sculptured drawings, together with animal and sometimes human bones, in superimposed layers, separated by limestone or other deposits. See *bone-cave*. Also called *caveman*.

Our knowledge of primitive man in Europe, during the paleolithic age, is mainly confined to what has been learned in regard to the life and habits of the so-called cave-dwellers.

Science, III. 439.

2. pl. [*cap*.] A name given to the Bohemian Brethren (which see, under *Bohemian*), because they hid in caves to escape persecution.

**cave-fish** (kā'v-fish), n. A fish of the family *Amblyopsidae* that inhabits caves. There are several species, all viviparous, some of them blind, inhabiting cave-streams of the southern and western United States, as *Amblyopsis spelæus* and *Typhlichthys subterraneus*. *Chologaster papillifer*, *C. agassizii*, and *C. cornutus*, of the same family, are found in open ditches in South Carolina. See cut under *Amblyopsis*.

**cave-hyena** (kā'v-hi-ē'nā), n. A species of fossil hyena, *Hyæna spelæus*, remains of which occur in bone-caves.

**cave-keeper** (kā'v-kē'pēr), n. One who lives in a cave. [Rare.]

I thought I was a cave-keeper,

And cook to honest creatures.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

**cave-keeping** (kā'v-kē'ping), a. Dwelling in a cave; hidden. [Rare.]

In men, as in a rough-grown grove, remain

Cave-keeping evils that obscurely sleep.

Shak., Lucrece, I. 1250.

**cavell**, **cavill**, **kevel**, **kevil** (kav'el, -il, kev'-el, -il), n. [Also written *kavel*, and formerly assimilated *chevil*; < ME. \**cavel* (not recorded in this sense, but see *cavel*), *kevel*, *kevil*, a cleat, clamp, gag, < (1) Icel. *kefli*, a piece of wood, a stick, a gag, a cylinder, a mangle (also in comp. *rúnkefli*, a rune-staff), = Norw. *kjeve*, a round stick, cylinder, roller, rolling-pin, gag, = Sw. dim. *käfting*, a small roundish billet; (2) Icel. *käfti*, a piece, a bit, a buoy for a cable or net (*medhalkäfti*, a sword-hilt), = Norw. *kavle*, a roller, cylinder, rolling-pin, gag, *kavl*, a buoy for a cable or net, = Sw. *käfte*, a roller, cylinder, roller of a mangle, hilt, = MD. D. *kavel* = MLG. LG. *kavel* = G. *kabel*, lot, part, share (whence E. *cavel*), orig. a stick or rune-staff used in casting lots.] 1. A bit for a horse.

In *kevil* and bridel [*in freno et camo*] their chekes strait.

Pa. xxxi. 9 (ME. version).

2. A gag.

Hwan Grim him [Havelok] hanede faste bounden,

And stithen in an eld cloth wounden,

A kevel of clutes ful unwraste [soul]

That he [ne] moucte speke ne fnaste [breathe].

Havelok, I. 545.

3. *Naut.*, a large cleat of wood or iron to which sheets, tacks, or braces are belayed. Also *che-*

*vil*. E. Phillips, 1706.—4. A stone-masons' ax, with a flat face for knocking off projecting angular points, and a pointed peen for reducing a surface to the desired form; a jeddung-ax.—To cast the *cavel*, to throw the hammer.

**cavel**, **cavil**, **kevel**, **kevil** (kav'el, -il, kev'-el, -il), n. [*cavel*, pl. *caftis*, < MD. D. *kavel* = MLG. LG. *kavel* = G. *kabel*, lot, part, share: see *cavel*.] 1. Originally, the stick or rune-staff used in casting lots; a lot: as, to cast *cavels*.

O we cuist *cavels* us amang.

William Gutsemann (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

2. A part or share; lot.

No one, not being a brother of the gild, shall buy wool, hides, or skins, to sell again, or shall cut cloths, save stranger-merchants in the course of trade. Such a one shall have neither Lot nor *Cavil* with any brother.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

3. A parcel or allotment of land. [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

**cave-lion** (kā'v-li'on), n. A lion the remains of which occur in European bone-caves. It is closely related to if not identical with the living lion, *Felis leo*.

**caveman** (kā'v-man), n.; pl. *cavemen* (-men). Same as *cave-dweller*, 1.

The bones and implements of the *Cave-men* are found in association with remains of the reindeer and bison, the arctic fox, the mammoth, and the woolly rhinoceros.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 45.

**cavendish** (kav'en-dish), n. [From the proper name *Cavendish*.] Tobacco which has been softened, pressed into quadrangular cakes, and sweetened with syrup or molasses, for chewing or smoking. Also called *negro-head*.—Cut *cavendish*, *cavendish* tobacco cut into small shreds.

**cave-pika** (kā'v-pi'kä), n. A kind of pika or calling-hare, fossil remains of which are found in bone-caves. See *Lagomys*.

**caver** (kā'v-er), n. [Uncertain.] 1. A person stealing ore from the mines in Derbyshire, England, and punishable in the barmote or miners' court.—2. An officer belonging to the Derbyshire mines.

**caver**, **kaver** (kav'er), n. A gentle breeze. [West coast of Scotland.]

**cavern** (kav'ern), n. [= F. *caverne* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *caverna*, < L. *caverna*, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*.] A large natural cavity under the surface of the earth; a cave; a den.

Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough

To mask thy monstrous visage? Shak., J. C., II. 1.

The oracular caverns of darkness.

Longfellow, Evangeline, II. 3.

**cavern** (kav'ern), v. t. [*cavern*, n.] To hollow out; form like a cave by excavating: with out.

But I find the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled far better for comfort and for use than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and *caverned* out by grumbling, discontented people.

Emerson, Considerations by the Way.

**cavernalt** (kav'er-nal), a. [*cavern* + -al.] Cavernous. *Faber*.

**caverned** (kav'ernd), a. [*cavern*, n., + -ed.] 1. Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns; formed like a cavern: as, "the *cavern'd* ground," Philips.

Beneath the *caverned* cliff they fall.

Scott, Marion, vi. 19.

2. Inhabiting or found in a cavern: as, "*cavern'd* hermit," Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 42; "*caverned* gems," Hemans, A Tale of the Fourteenth Century.

**cavernicolous** (kav-er-nik'ō-lus), a. [*caverna*, *cavern*, < *colere*, dwell in, inhabit.] Inhabiting caverns; dwelling in caves.

**cavernose** (kav'er-nōs), a. Same as *cavernous*. M. C. Cooke.

**cavernous** (kav'er-nus), a. [= F. *cavernoux* = Pr. *cavernos* = Sp. Pg. It. *cavernoso*, < L. *cavernosus*, < *caverna*, a cavern.] 1. Formed into a cavern or caverns; containing caverns; hence, deeply hollowed out; deep-set: as, *cavernous* mountains or rocks, *cavernous* eyes.—2. Filled with small cavities, as a sponge; reticulated; honeycombed. Applied in anatomy to vessels or vascular structures in which the blood-vessels are traversed by numerous trabeculae dividing them up, or in which they form frequent and close anastomoses with one another. In either case a structure of sponge-like texture is produced.—**Cavernous bodies** (*corpora cavernosa*), the highly vascular and nervous fibrocellular structures which compose the greater part of the erectile tissue of the penis and of the clitoris, the rest being known as the *spongy body*.—**Cavernous groove**, in *anat.*, the carotid groove (which see, under *carotid*).—**Cavernous nerves**, nerves coming from the prostatic plexus, and distributed to the erectile or cavernous tissue of the penis.—**Cavernous rale**, a gurgling rale sometimes heard in auscultation over a pulmonary cavity of considerable size, especially in inspiration, when the cavity is partly filled with liquid, through which the air bubbles as it enters.—**Cavernous**

**respiration**, the respiratory sounds sometimes heard in auscultation over a cavity in a lung. The inspiration is blowing, neither vesicular nor tubular in quality, and lower in pitch than tubular breathing; the expiration is of the same quality as the inspiration, but lower in pitch.—**Cavernous sinus**, a venous sinus of the cranial cavity, lying on the side of the body of the sphenoid bone. It receives the ophthalmic vein in front, and communicates with the cavernous sinus of the other side through the transverse and circular sinuses.—**Cavernous texture**, in *geol.*, that texture of aggregated compound rocks which is characterized by the presence of numerous small cavities, as in lava.—**Cavernous tissue**, the substance of the cavernous bodies of the penis and clitoris.—**Cavernous whisper**, in auscultation, whispering resonance as modified by transmission through a cavity, characterized by a non-tubular blowing quality of low pitch.

**Cavernulariæ** (kav'er-nū-lar'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cavernularia*, the typical genus (< L. *cavernula* (see *cavernule*) + -aria), + -iæ.] A family of veretillous pennatuloid polyps with long calcareous bodies.

**cavernule** (kav'er-nūl), n. [*cavernula*, dim. of *caverna*, a cavern.] A small cavity.

**cavernulous** (ka-vēr-nū-lus), a. [*cavernule* + -ous.] Full of little cavities; alveolar: as, *cavernulous* metal.

**cavesson**, n. See *cavezon*.

**cave-swallow** (kā'v-swol'ō), n. A West Indian swallow, *Hirundo paciloma*, which affixes its nest of mud to the roofs and walls of caves.

**cave-tiger** (kā'v-ti'gēr), n. A species of fossil tiger or jaguar, *Felis spelæus*, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America.

**cavetto** (ka-vet'ō), n. [It., dim. of *cavo*, hollow: see *cave*.] 1. In *arch.*, a hollow member, or round concave molding, containing at least the quadrant of a circle, used in cornices, between the tori of bases, etc.—2. In *decorative art*, a hollow or recessed pattern: the reverse of *relief* and *rilievo*.—In *cavetto*, said of any design stamped or impressed, and differing from *intaglio* in not being incised as with a sharp instrument. Thus, a design impressed in tiles, clay, or plaster is properly said to be in *cavetto*. The field may also be recessed, with a device in relief upon it, as in the style of work known as *cavetto-rilievo*; in this case the field is said to be in *cavetto*.

A design in relief was impressed upon them, leaving the ornamental pattern in *cavetto*.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 412.

**cavey**, n. See *cavie*.

**cavezon**, **cavesson** (kav'e-zōn, -sōn), n. [Formerly also *cavasson*; < F. *cavesson*, *caveçon*, < It. *cavezzone*, aug. of *cavezza*, a halter, = OF. *chevece*, neck, = Pr. *cabeissa*, wig, = Sp. *cabeza* = Pg. *cabeça*, head, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*, and cf. *cabeça*.] A sort of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, in order to facilitate breaking him. Also called *causson*.

**Cavia** (kā'vi-ä), n. [NL. from Galibi *cabiai*.] The typical genus of the family *Caviidae* and subfamily *Caviinae*, containing the *cavies* proper, as the guinea-pig. See *cavy*, *Caviidae*.

**cavian** (kā'vi-an), a. and n. [= F. *cavien*; < *Cavia* + -an.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Cavia* or the family *Caviidae*.

II. n. One of the *cavies*; a *caviid*.

**caviar**, **caviare** (kav-i-är' or ka-vēr'), n. [Also formerly *caviary*; = D. *kaviaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *kaviar*, < F. *caviar*, formerly *caviat*, < It. *caviiale*, formerly also *caviaro*, = Sp. *caviar*, *caviar*, *cabial*, sausage made with caviar, = Pg. *caviar*, *caviat*, *caviar* (ML. *caviarium*, NGr. *καβιάρι*), < Turk. *haryār*, caviar; said to be of Tatar origin. The Russ. name is *ikra*.] A preparation for the table of the roe of certain large fish preserved by salting. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, *sevruga*, and beluga. Caviar was regarded as a delicacy too refined to be appreciated by the vulgar taste; hence Shakspeare's application of the word to a play which the vulgar could not relish.

'Twas *caviars* to the general.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

A pill of *caviary* now and then,

Which breeds cholera adust.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, III. 2.

The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians and called *caviars*.

N. Grev, Museum.

Hark ye! a rasher of bacon, on thy life! and some pickled sturgeon, and sour krcut and *caviar*, and good strong cheese.

Landor, Peter the Great.

**caviary**, n. Same as *caviar*.

**cavicorn** (kav'i-körn), a. and n. [*NL. cavicornis*, < L. *cavus*, hollow (see *cave*), + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. a. Hollow-horned, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cavicornia*.

II. n. A hollow-horned ruminant; specifically, one of the *Cavicornia*.



**Cavicornia** (kav-i-kôr'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of *cavicornis*: see *cavicorn*.] The hollow-horned ruminants considered as a family or other zoological group of mammals, contrasting with the solid-horned ruminants, or deer, *Cervidae*. The *Cavicornia* are the oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes; and the group is exactly continuous with *Bovidae* in the now current extended sense of the latter term. The horns are permanent and two or four in number, appear in both sexes or in the male only, and consist of a sheath of horn upon a bony core formed by a process of the frontal bone. The pronghorn of North America, *Antilocapra americana*, is anomalous, having horns of this description and being thus truly cavicorn, yet shedding its horns annually like a deer.

**Cavidae** (kav'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idae*.] Same as *Caviidae*.

**cavie**<sup>1</sup>, **cavey** (kâ'vi), *n.* [Sc., = D. *kerie* = G. *käfig*, *käfe*, OHG. *cheria*, < ML. *cavia* for *L. cæva*, a cage, a cave: see *cave*<sup>1</sup> and *cage*.] A hencoop.

Ahint the chicken *cavie*. Burns, Jolly Beggars.

**cavie**<sup>2</sup> (kâ'vi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cavied*, ppr. *cavying*. [Sc.: see *cave*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. To rear or prance, as a horse.—2. To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step. Jamieson. See *cave*<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.*, 2.

**cavild** (kav'i-id), *n.* A rodent of the family *Caviidae*.

**Caviidae** (ka-vi'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idae*.] A family of hystricomorphic simplici-dent mammals, of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, peculiar to South America; the *cavies*. Excluding the capibara as type of a separate family *Hydrochæridæ*, the *Caviidae* are characterized by comparatively short incisors and by other dental and cranial peculiarities, imperfect clavicles (commonly said to be wanting), very short or rudimentary tail, uncleft upper lip, and 4-toed fore feet and 3-toed hind feet, both ending in somewhat hoof-like claws. The leading genera are *Cavia* and *Dolichotis*. See *cavy*. Also, less correctly, *Caviidae*, *Caviidæ*.

**Caviinæ** (kav-i-i'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Caviidae*, containing the *cavies* proper, when the giant *cavy* or capibara is retained in the family: equivalent to *Caviidæ* without the genus *Hydrochærus*.

**cavine** (kav'i-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *cavies* or *Caviidae*.

**cavill**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *cave*<sup>1</sup>.

**cavill**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *cave*<sup>2</sup>.

**cavill**<sup>3</sup> (kav'il), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caviled* or *cavilled*, ppr. *caviling* or *cavilling*. [< OF. *caviller* = Sp. *cavilar* = Pg. *cavillar* = It. *cavillare*, < L. *cavillari*, jeer, mock, quibble, cavil, < *cavilla*, also *cavillum*, a jeering, scoffing.] I. *intrans.* To raise captious and frivolous objections; find fault without good reason; carp: frequently followed by *at*.

But in the way of bargain, mark ye me,  
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 1.

Let's fight it out, and not stand cavilling thus.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 1.

He says much that many may dispute,  
And cavil at with ease, but none refuse.

Conquer, Truth.

II. *trans.* To receive or treat with objections; find fault with.

Wilt thou enjoy the good,  
Then cavil the conditions? Milton, P. L., x. 759.

**cavill**<sup>3</sup> (kav'il), *n.* [< *cavill*<sup>3</sup>, *v.* Cf. L. *cavilla*, *n.*] A captious or frivolous objection; an exception taken for the sake of argument; a carping argument.

That's but a cavil; he is old, I young.

Shak., T. of the 8., II. 1.

The *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief.

South.

I cannot enlarge on every point which brings conviction to my own mind, nor answer at length every *cavil* or even every serious argument.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 131.

**caviler**, **caviller** (kav'il-êr), *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a carping disputant.

Socrates held all philosophers *cavilers* and madmen.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 167.

The candour which Horace shows is that which distinguishes a critic from a *caviller*.

Addison, Guardian.

**caviling**, **cavilling** (kav'il-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cavill*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] The act of raising captious and frivolous objections; an objection of a captious nature: as, "*cavillings* and menacings," Jer. Taylor (T), Art. Handsomeness, p. 66.

**caviling**, **cavilling** (kav'il-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cavill*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] Raising frivolous objections; fault-finding. = *syn.* *carping*, etc. See *captious*.

**cavilingly**, **cavillingly** (kav'il-ing-li), *adv.* In a caviling manner.

**cavillation**<sup>1</sup> (kav-i-lâ'shon), *n.* [ME. *cavillation*, *cavilacion*, < OF. *cavillation*, *cavillation* = F. *cavillation* = Pr. *cavilhatio* = Sp. *cavilación*

= Pg. *cavillação* = It. *cavillazione*, < L. *cavillatio* (*n.*), < *cavillari*, pp. *cavillatus*: see *cavill*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] The act or practice of caviling or raising captious objections; a caviling or quibbling objection or criticism.

Withouten fraude or cavillation.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 428.

Who should doe thus, I confesse, should requite the objections made against Poets, with like *cavillations* against Philosophers.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Parma signified his consent to make use of that treaty as a basis, "provided always it were interpreted healthily, and not dislocated by *cavillations* and sinister interpretations."

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 420.

**caviller**, **cavilling**, etc. See *caviler*, etc.

**cavilous**, **cavillous** (kav'il-us), *a.* [< L. *cavillosus*, < *cavilla*: see *cavill*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] Captious; apt to object or criticize without good reason; quibbling. *Ayliffe*. [Rare.]

**cavilously**, **cavillously** (kav'il-us-li), *adv.* In a cavilous or carping manner; captiously: as, "*cavilously* urged," Milton, Art. of Peace with Irish. [Rare.]

**cavilousness**, **cavillousness** (kav'il-us-nês), *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections. [Rare.]

**cavin** (kav'in), *n.* [< F. *cavin*, < *cave*, < L. *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*<sup>1</sup>, *cage*.] *Milit.*, a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place.

**caving-rake** (kâ'ving-râk), *n.* [< *caving* + *rake*.] In *agri.*, a rake for separating the chaff or cavings from grain spread out on a barn-floor or a threshing-floor. [Prov. Eng.]

**cavings** (kâ'vingz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *caving*, verbal *n.* of *cave*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The short broken straw separated from threshed grain by means of the *caving*- or *barn-rake*; chaff. [Prov. Eng.]

**Cavitaria** (kav-i-tâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *\*cavitarius*: see *cavitary*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a group of intestinal worms, one of the divisions of *Entozoa*; the *Cælomintha* of Owen. See *cavitary*, *a.*, 2.

**cavitary** (kav'i-tâ-ri), *a. and n.* [< NL. *\*cavitarius*, < L. as if *\*cavitas*: see *cavity* + *-ary*.] I. *a.* 1. Hollow; cavil; cavernous; having a cavity; specifically, in *biol.*, cælomatous; of or pertaining to the cæloema, or the perivisceral space or body-cavity; having a body-cavity.

Certain portions of the hollow *cavitary* system, which forms the luminal passages, are converted into contractile vessels by the development of muscles in their walls.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 51.

2. Having an enteric cavity or intestinal tract; enteric; intestinal. Formerly specifically applied to the cavitaries, or certain intestinal parasitic worms (intestinal in the sense of having an intestine of their own, not as inhabiting the intestines of other animals), as the threadworms or *Nematoidæ*, as distinguished from the anenteric worms, as the tapeworms and flukes, which have no intestinal cavity.

II. *n.* A worm or entozoön having an intestinal canal in a distinct abdominal cavity; one of the *Cavitaria*.

**cavities** (kav'i-tid), *a.* [< *cavity* + *-ed*.] Having cavities; specifically, having an intestinal cavity; cavitary, as the nematoid worms or *cavitaries*. Owen.

**cavity** (kav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *cavities* (-tiz). [< F. *cavité* = Sp. *cavidad* = Pg. *cavidade* = It. *cavità*, < L. as if *\*cavitas*, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a body: as, the abdominal *cavity*; the thoracic *cavity*; the *cavity* of the mouth.—2t. The state of being hollow; hollowness.

The *cavity* or hollowness of the place.

Goodwin, Works, III. 565.

**Amniotic cavity**. See *amniotic*.—**Arachnoid cavity**, an old name for the subdural space.—**Axial cavity**, **branchial cavity**, **buccal cavity**. See the adjectives.—**Cleavage cavity**. See *cleavage*.—**Consonating cavities**. See *consonating*.—**Digital cavity**, **hemal cavity**, **medullary cavity**, etc. See the adjectives.

**caviluna-wood** (kav-i-ô'nâ-wûd), *n.* A species of rosewood obtained from *Dalbergia nigra*, a tall leguminous tree of Brazil.

**Cavolinia** (kav-ô-lin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist.] The typical genus of the family *Cavoliniidæ*: synonymous with *Hyalea*. *C. tridentata* is an example.

**cavoliniid** (kav-ô-lin'i-id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Cavoliniidæ*.

**Cavoliniidæ** (kav'ô-li-ni'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1842), < *Cavolinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods with large lobate fins, an abdominal branchial pouch, no operculigerous lobe, three rows of teeth, the lateral unciform, and an



*Cavoliniid tridentata*.

inoperculate non-spiral symmetrical shell: synonymous with *Hyaleida*.

**cavolinite** (kav-ô-lé'nit), *n.* [< *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist, + *-ite*.] Same as *nephelite*.

**cavo-rilievo** (kâ'vô-rê-lyâ'vô), *n.* [It., < *cavo*, hollow, + *rilievo*, relief: see *cave*<sup>1</sup> and *relief*. Cf. *alto-rilievo*, *basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*.] In *sculp.*, a kind of relief in which the highest surface is level with the plane of the original stone, which is left around the outlines of the design. Sculpture of this kind is much employed in the decoration of the walls of Egyptian temples. Also written *cavo-relievo*, and also called *cælanaglyphic sculpture*.

Porphyritic monoliths, skillfully filled in *cavo-rilievo* with symbolic groups. Enycy. Amer., I. 281.

**cavort** (ka-vôrt'), *v. i.* [Said to be a corruption of *curvet*.] 1. To curvet; prance about: said of a horse. Hence.—2. To bustle about nimbly or eagerly: said of a person. [Amer. slang.]

They [the soldiers] have *cavorted* about the suburbs in sufficient numbers to pillage with impunity.

Richmond Dispatch, copied in N. Y. Herald, June 9, 1862.

**cavum** (kâ'vum), *n.*; pl. *cava* (-vâ). [L., neut. of *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*<sup>1</sup>.] In *anat.*, a hollow; the cavity of any organ: chiefly used with reference to the cavities or sinuses of the heart, with a Latin adjective.

In all Reptilia, except crocodiles, there is but one ventricular cavity (of the heart), though it may be divided more or less distinctly into a *cavum venosum* and a *cavum arteriosum*. . . . The aortic arches and the pulmonary artery all arise from the *cavum venosum*, or a special subdivision of that cavity called the *cavum pulmonale*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 88.

**cavy** (kâ'vi), *n.*; pl. *cavies* (-viz). [See *Cavia*.]

A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Caviidae*. There are several species, of which the guinea-pig, *C. cobaya*, is the best known.—**Giant cavy**, or **water-cavy**, the capibara (which see).—**Mountain cavy**, *Cavia boliviensis*.—**Patagonian cavy**, or *mara*, *Dolichotis patagonica*.—**Restless cavy**, *Cavia apera*.—**Rock-cavy**, *Cavia rupestris*, of Brazil.—**Southern cavy**, *Cavia australis*.

**caw**<sup>1</sup>, **kaw** (kâ), *v. i.* [Formerly also *kaa*; imitative of the sound. Similar imitative forms occur in many and diverse languages to express the cry of or as a name for the crow and other corvine birds. Cf. *croak*, and see *caddow*, *coel*, *chough*, and *daw*.] To cry like a crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw.

Like a jackdaw, that when he lights upon  
A dainty morsel, *kaa's* and makes his brag.

Chapman, All Fools, III. 1.

The building rook 'll *caw* from the windy tall elm-tree,  
And the tufted plover pipe along the fallow lea.

Tennyson, May Queen, II.

**caw**<sup>1</sup>, **kaw** (kâ), *n.* [< *caw*<sup>1</sup>, *kaw*, *v.*] The cry of the crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw.

**caw**<sup>2</sup> (kâ), *v. t.* [Sc., = *ca*.] To drive: as, to *caw* a nail; to *caw* cattle to market. Often abbreviated to *ca*. [Scotch.]-To *caw* one's hogs to the hill, to snore.

**cawass**, *n.* See *cavass*.

**cawchiet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway*.

**cawf**, *n.* See *cauf*.

**cawk**, *n.* See *cauk*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

**cawker** (kâ'kêr), *n.* Same as *cauk*<sup>3</sup>.

**cawky**, *a.* See *cauky*.

**cawl**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An old spelling of *cawl*.

**cawney**, **cawny** (kâ'ni), *n.* [Tamil *kāni*, property, < *kan*, see.] An East Indian measure of land, varying slightly according to locality. In the Madras presidency it is equal to 1.322 acres.

**cawquaw** (kâ'kwâ), *n.* [From a Cree name.] The urson, or Canadian porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatum*, whose spines are often used for ornamentation by the Indians. Its chief food consists of living bark, which it strips from the branches as cleanly as if a sharp knife had been used. It begins with the highest branches and eats its way regularly down. One cawquaw will destroy a hundred trees in a single season. See *cut* under *porcupine*.

**caxo**, **caxon**<sup>1</sup> (kak'sô, -son), *n.* [< Sp. *cajón*, formerly *caxon*, a chest (= Pg. *caixão* = F. *caisson* = It. *caassone*: see *caisson* and *caisson*), aug. of *caja*, formerly *caxa* = Pg. *caixa*, a chest, = E. *case*<sup>2</sup>, *q. v.*] A chest of burnt and ground ores. McElrath, Com. Dict.

**caxon**<sup>2</sup> (kak'son), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old cant term for a wig.

He had two wigs, both pedantic, but of different omen. The one serene, smiling, fresh powdered, betokening a mild day. The other, an old, discoloured, unkempt, angry *caxon*, denoting frequent and bloody execution.

Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

**Caxton** (kaks'ton), *n.* The name applied to any book printed by William Caxton (died 1491 or 1492), originally an English merchant in the Netherlands, who in advanced age learned the art of printing and introduced it into England. The Caxtons are all in black-letter. The "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye," translated from the French and printed by Caxton either at Bruges or Cologne, probably in 1474,

is considered the earliest specimen of typography in the English language. "The Game and Playe of the Chess," printed by him in 1474-5, was the second English book printed, and "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," printed by him at Westminster in 1477, was probably the first work printed in England. The list of known publications printed by him from 1474 to 1490 includes seventy-one titles. Some of them were translated by himself from the French and Dutch.



A Device of William Caxton. W. C. represent the initials of his name. The rude form of the figures 74, in the center, is supposed to mean the year 1474, when he began as a printer. The small letters, *x*, *c*, are interpreted by some as *Santa Colonia* (Cologne, the city alleged as the one in which he was taught printing); by others as *rigillum Caxtonii*, the seal of Caxton. (From Hansard's "Typographia.")

**cay** (kā), *n.* [*Sp. cayo*; *E.* usually written *key*: see *key*<sup>3</sup>, *quay*.] Same as *key*<sup>3</sup>. [*Rare*.]

Its harbour is formed by a long *cay*, called Hog Island, which stretches for three miles from east to west, about half a mile from the shore.

Fortnightly Rev. N. 8, XXXIX. 176.

**caya** (kā'yā), *n.* [*Native name*.] A kind of satinwood obtained from San Domingo.

**cayagium**, *n.* [*ML.*] In *old Eng. law*, a toll or duty exacted by the king for landing goods at a quay.

**Cayenne pepper**. See *pepper*.

**Cayleyan** (kā'lē-an), *n.* [*Cayley* (see def.) \*+ -an.] In *math.*, a curve of the sixth order and third class, invented by the English mathematician Arthur Cayley (1853), and called by him the *pippian*. It is the envelop of the pairs of right lines which constitute polar conics relative to any cubic curve.

**Cayley's theorem**. See *theorem*.

**cayman** (kā'man), *n.* [*Sp. caimán* = Pg. *caimão* = *F. caiman*; probably from the Carib name.] A name applied popularly to crocodilians of the West Indies and South America, but properly only to such species as *Caiman palpebrosus* and *C. trigonatus* (Cuvier). See *alligator*.

**caynard**, *kaynard*, *n.* [*ME.*] A wretch; a rascal; a good-for-nothing.

**cayote** (kā-yō'te), *n.* Same as *coyote*.

**caytivel**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *cattiff*.

**cayuse** (kā-yō's), *n.* [From the *Cayuse* Indians of Oregon.] An Indian pony or small horse; specifically, an Indian pony of the breed in use among the Cayuse Indians of the northern Rocky Mountains. [Northwestern U. S.]

With one last wicked shake of the head the wiry *cayuse* breaks into his easy lope, and away go horse and rider. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 190.

A common Indian pony is called a *cayuse*, one of the few terms which stock-men have inherited from the tribes. It has come to be used in a depreciative sense, being applied to any poor, broken-down jade. *L. Swinburne*.

**cazi**, *cauzi* (kā'zi), *n.* [Various written *cauzy*, *cauzee*, *kazy*, *qazee*, etc., more precisely *kāzi*, Hind. dial. *kāzī*, repr. Turk. *qadī*, *qāzī*, Ar. *qadī* (palatal *d*, resembling *z*), a judge, the source also of *E. kadī* and *alcalde*, *q. v.*] One of two high officers of the Turkish government who preside in the high court of Moslem sacred law at Constantinople, and are the next in authority to the sheikh ul Islam, who is the chief religious and doctrinal authority.

**casimi** (ka-zē'mi), *n.* [Perhaps of Ar. origin: cf. Ar. *qalb*, heart, *shams*, sun.] In *astrology*, the heart of the sun; the part of the zodiac within 17 minutes of the center of the sun.

**casique** (ka-zēk'), *n.* See *cacique*.

**cazo** (Sp. pron. kā'thō), *n.* [*Sp.*, of Teut. origin, from same ult. source as *E. kettle*: see *casserole* and *kettle*.] A copper vessel or caldron in which ores of silver are treated in the hot process.

**cazzon** (kaz'ōn), *n.* Same as *casings*.

**Cb**. The chemical symbol for *columbium*.

**C. B.** An abbreviation of *Companion of the Bath*. See *bath*<sup>1</sup>.

**C. C.** An abbreviation of *County Commissioner* and of *County Court*.

**C. C. P.** An abbreviation of *Court of Common Pleas*.

**Cd**. The chemical symbol for *cadmium*.

**cd**. In *anat.*, an abbreviation used in vertebral formulas for *caudal*, or *coccygeal*: as, *cd. 12* (that is, 12 caudal vertebrae).

**-ce<sup>1</sup>**. [*ME.* -*s*, -*es*, < *AS.* -*es*: see -*s*<sup>1</sup> and -*es*<sup>1</sup>.] A disguised modern spelling of the genitive suffix -*s*<sup>1</sup>, -*es*<sup>1</sup>, as used adverbially in *hence*, *thence*, *whence*, *once*, *twice*, *thrice*: erroneously spelled -*ce* in conformity with that termination in words of French origin. See -*ce*<sup>2</sup>, -*ce*<sup>3</sup>, and -*ce*<sup>4</sup>.

**-ce<sup>2</sup>**. [*ME.* -*s*, -*es*: see -*s*<sup>2</sup>, -*es*<sup>2</sup>.] A disguised spelling (a) of original final -*s* (of the root) in

*ice*, *advice*, *device*, etc., and the plurals *lice*, *mice*, or (b) of the original plural suffix -*s*<sup>2</sup>, -*es*<sup>2</sup>, in *dice*, *pence*: erroneously spelled -*ce* in conformity with that termination in words of French origin. See -*ce*<sup>3</sup>, etc.

**-ce<sup>3</sup>**. [*ME.* -*ce*, often -*se*, < *OF.* -*ce*, < *L.* -*tius*, -*tia*, -*tium*, or -*cus*, -*cia*, -*cium*, as in *tertius*, *tertium*, *justitia*, *solatium*, etc.] The terminal element of many words derived through French from Latin, as in *tierce*, *justice*, *solace*, *absence*, etc., occurring especially in the suffixes -*ace*, -*ice*, -*ance* (which see). See also -*cy*.

**-ce<sup>4</sup>**. A termination of other origin than as above, particularly in *fence*, *defence*, *offence*, *pretence*, *expence*, etc. The first remains unchanged; the last is now always and the others are frequently, according to their etymology (-*ense*, < *F.* -*ense*, < *L.* -*ensae*), spelled with *s*.

**Ce**. The chemical symbol for *cerium*.

**\*C. E.** An abbreviation of *Civil Engineer*.

**Cean** (sē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *Ceus*, pertaining to *Cea* (Gr. *Kiós*, later *Kia*), now *Zia*, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Simonides.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Grecian island of Ceos: specifically applied to the poet Simonides, born in Ceos in the sixth century B. C.

*II. n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ceos.

**Ceanothus** (sē-ā-nō'thus), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *κεάνθος*, a name applied by Theophrastus to a kind of thistle.] A genus of rhamnaceous shrubs, natives of North America, and especially of California. They are free bloomers, and some species are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The leaves of the common species of the Atlantic States, *C. americanus*, known as *New Jersey tea* or *red-root*, have been used as a substitute for tea. The root is a useful astringent and furnishes a reddish dye. The blue myrtle of California, *C. thyrsiflorus*, becomes a small tree.

**cease** (sēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ceased*, ppr. *ceasing*. [*ME.* *ceesen*, *cesen* (also *cessen*, *sessen*, whence obs. *cess*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*), < *OF.* *cesser*, *F.* *cesser* = *Pr. cessar*, *sessar* = *Sp. cessar* = Pg. *cessar* = *It. cessare*, < *L. cessare*, loiter, go slowly, cease, freq. of *cedere*, pp. *cessus*, go away, withdraw, yield: see *cede*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To stop moving, acting, or speaking; leave off; give over; desist; come to rest: followed by *from* before a noun: as, *cease from anger*, *labor*, *strife*.

He walketh round about from place to place and *cease*th not. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

We *cease* to grieve, *cease* to be fortune's slaves, Nay, *cease* to die by dying. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 2. The lives of all who *cease* from combat, spare. *Dryden*. The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labors. *Bp. Sprat*.

2. To come to an end; terminate; become extinct; pass away: as, the wonder *ceases*; the storm has *ceased*.

For natural affection soone doth *cease*, And quenched is with Cupids greater flame. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 2.

I would make the remembrance of them to *cease* from among men. *Deut.* xxii. 28.

The inhabitants of the villages *ceased*, they *ceased* in Israel. *Judges* v. 7.

Preaching in the first sense of the word *ceas'd* as soon as ever the Gospels were written. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 91.

*II. trans.* To put a stop to; put an end to; bring to an end: as, *cease* your clamor; he *ceased* debate. [Now chiefly used with reference to self-restraining or self-limiting action.]

And in the Gulfe aforeyde, Seynt Elyne kest on of the holy nayles in to the see to *cease* the tempest. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 57.

I go thus from thee, and will never *cease* My vengeance till I find thy heart at peace. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, III. 2.

But he, her fears to *cease*, Sent down the meek-eyed Peace. *Milton*, *Nativity*, l. 45.

**cease<sup>1</sup>** (sēs), *n.* [*Ce* *cease*, *v.*] Cessation; extinction; failure.

The *cease* of majesty Dies not alone; but, like a gulf, doth draw What's near it with it. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 3.

**ceaseless** (sēs'les), *a.* [*Ce* *cease* + -less.] 1. Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; that never stops or intermits; unending; never ceasing.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold. *Milton*, *P. L.*, IV. 679.

Wearying with *ceaseless* prayers the gods above. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 318.

The victim of *ceaseless* intrigues, who neither comprehended his position, nor that of their country. *Disraeli*, *Coningsby*, II. 1.

2. Endless; enduring forever: as, the *ceaseless* joys of heaven.

Thou *ceaseless* lackey to eternity. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 967.

**ceaselessly** (sēs'les-li), *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.

Flowers Still blooming *ceaselessly*. *Drummond*, *The Fairest Fair*.

**ceaselessness** (sēs'les-nes), *n.* [*Ce* *ceaseless* + -ness.] 1. The state or condition of being ceaseless, or without cessation or intermission; incessancy.—2. The state or condition of enduring forever; endlessness.

**cebadilla**, *n.* See *cevadilla*.

**cebelli**, *n.* In *music*, a melody for the lute or violin in quadruple rhythm and in phrases of four bars each, distinguished by more or less alternation of very high and very low notes.

**cebid** (seb'id), *n.* A monkey of the family *Cebidae*.

**Cebidæ** (seb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cebus* + -idæ.] A family of new-world monkeys, the platyrrhine simians, distinguished by their dentition from the old-world monkeys, having one premolar more on each side of each jaw than the latter, or 36 teeth in all. The nose is flattened and has a broad septum, thus rendering the nostrils proportionally discrete; the bony meatus of the external ear is reduced to an annular tympanic bone; the thumb is undeveloped, or not perfectly appposable; the tail in most cases is prehensile; and both cheek-pouches and ischial callosities are absent. In current usage all American *Quadrumanæ* except the marmosets, or *Midae*, are included in the *Cebidæ*. They are divided into the subfamilies *Mycetinae*, *Cebinae*, *Nyctipithecinæ*, and *Pithecinæ*. There are eleven living genera, and the species are numerous.

**cebidichthyid** (seb-i-dik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cebidichthyidae*.

**Cebidichthyidæ** (seb'i-dik'thi-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cebidichthys* + -idæ.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Cebidichthys*. The only species, *C. violaceus*, belongs to the superfamily *Blennioidea*, and has an elongated body with numerous vertebrae, the dorsal fin divided into spinous and soft portions, no ventrals, and pyloric caeca. The species is Californian.

**Cebidichthyinae** (seb-i-dik'thi-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cebidichthys* + -inae.] A subfamily of fishes, represented by the genus *Cebidichthys*, referred to the family *Blenniidae*: same as *Cebidichthyidae*.

**Cebidichthys** (seb-i-dik'this), *n.* [*NL.* (W. O. Ayres, 1856), < Gr. *κεβός*, a monkey (see *Cebus*), + *ἰχθῆρ*, a fish.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cebidichthyidae*: so called because the face was supposed to resemble a monkey's.

**Cebinae** (sē-bi'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cebus* + -inae.] The typical subfamily of *Cebidæ*, containing the prehensile-tailed monkeys of America. They have the hyoid bone and associate structures moderate (thus excluding the *Mycetinae* or howlers); the incisors not



Capucine Monkey (*Cebus capucinus*).

proclivous; the posterior cerebral lobes overlapping the cerebellum; and the cerebral convolutions well marked. The genera are *Cebus*, *Sapajou* (or *Ateles*), *Eriodes* (or *Brachyteles*), and *Lagothrix*.

**Cebilepyrinae** (seb-lep-i-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1837), < *Cebilepyris* + -inae.] A subfamily of birds, the caterpillar-hunters: a loose synonym of *Campophaginae*.

**ceblepyrine** (seb-lep'i-rin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cebilepyrinae*; campophagine.

**Cebilepyris** (seb-lep'i-ris), *n.* [*NL.* (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *κεβλήπυρις*, the redcap, redpoll, a bird, < *κεβλή*, contr. of *κεφαλή*, head, + *πύρις* = *E. fire*.] A generic name given by Cuvier to the birds he called caterpillar-hunters: a loose synonym of *Campophaga*, sometimes still employed for some section of that large genus. Also written *Cebilepyris*, *Cebilepyrus*.

**Cebrio** (seb'ri-ō), *n.* [*NL.*] The typical genus of the family *Cebriionidae*, having the labrum separate from the front, and the fore tibiae entire. *C. bicolor* inhabits the southern United States.

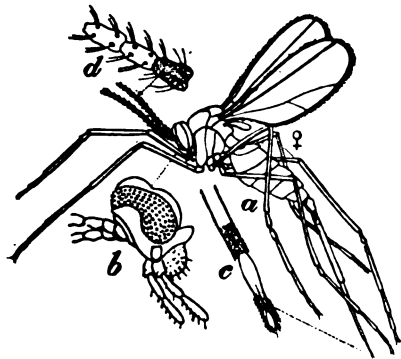
**Cecrionidae** (seb-ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cecrion* (n) + *-idae*.] A family of malacodermatous pentamerous coleopterous insects, related to the *Elatridae* (which see), but having six abdominal segments, well-developed tibial spurs, anterior tibiae expanded at the apex, and the labrum close to the front.

**Cebus** (sé'bus), *n.* [NL. (Erxleben, 1777), < Gr. *κηβος*, also *κηβος*, a long-tailed monkey: see *ape*.] The typical genus of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Cebinae*, containing the ordinary prehensile-tailed and thumb South American monkeys. The monkeys carried about by organ-grinders generally belong to this genus. See cut under *Cebinae*.

**cecal, cecally.** See *cecal, cecally*.

**cecinth, n.** See *sequin*.

**Cecidomyia** (ses'i-dō-mi'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Meizen, 1803), < Gr. *κηκίς* (*κηκίς*), a gallnut (produced by the oozing of sap from punctures made by insects; cf. *κηκίς*, juice, *κηκίς*, gush forth), + *μύια*, a fly.] A genus of nemocerous *Diptera*, or small two-winged flies, typical of the family *Cecidomyiidae*, containing such as the Hessian-fly, *C. destructor*, noted for the ravages of its larvae upon wheat in the United States and Europe. The genus comprises a vast number of minute, slender-bodied midges, which are of special interest on account of their



Clover seed Midge (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*).

a, female fly, highly magnified; b, c, d, head, tip of ovipositor, and antennal joints, on still larger scale.

mode of life, the peculiar structure exhibited in the larva, and the economic importance attached to several species. In most cases the female lays her eggs in the stems, leaves, or buds of various plants, producing gall-like excrescences of various forms, inhabited by the larva. These are subcylindrical, legless grubs, mostly of a reddish or yellow color, and are furnished on the ventral side of the thoracic joints with a corneous plate, usually forked, called the breast-bone. Some species, however, do not produce galls, and among these the most familiar are the Hessian-fly and the clover-seed midge, *C. leguminicola* (Linn.), which latter infests the seeds of clover, causing great damage in the more northern parts of the United States. See also cut under *fly*.

**cecidiomyian** (ses'i-dō-mi'i-an), *a. and n.* [*Cecidomyia* + *-an*.] I. a. Gall-making, as a fly of the family *Cecidomyiidae*; or of pertaining to this family of insects.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Cecidomyia*; a cecidiomyiid.

**cecidiomyiid** (ses'i-dō-mi'i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Cecidomyiidae*.

**Cecidomyiidae** (ses'i-dō-mi'i-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cecidomyia* + *-idae*.] The family of nemocerous dipterous insects of which the genus *Cecidomyia* is the type; the gall-gnats. They are mostly gall-makers, producing excrescences by piercing soft vegetation with their ovipositors and laying their eggs in the punctures.

**cecidiomyioidous** (ses'i-dō-mi-i-i-dus), *a.* [*Cecidomyiidae* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or produced by the *Cecidomyiidae* or gall-flies: as, a cecidiomyioidous gall.

**Cecilia, Cecilia, etc.** See *Cecilia, etc.*

**cecils** (sé'silz), *n. pl.* [Appar. from the name *Cecil*.] In *cooking*, minced meat, crumbs of bread, onions, chopped parsley, etc., with seasoning, made up into balls and fried.

**cecily** (sé'si- or ses'i-ti), *n.* [Also *cecily*, after the L.; < F. *cecilie* = Pr. *cecitat*, *ceguet* = Sp. *cegueta* (cf. Pg. *cegueira*) = It. *cecità*, < L. *cecitas*, blindness, < *cæcus*, blind: see *cæcum*.] Blindness. [Now rare.]

There is in them [moles] no *cecily*, yet more than a cecity. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 18.

Here [in Arabia], as in Egypt, a blind Muezzin is preferred, and many ridiculous stories are told about men who for years have counterfeited *cecily* to live in idleness. R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 383.

**cecograph** (sé'kō-gráf), *n.* [*F. cécographe*, < L. *cæcus*, blind, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A writing-machine for the blind. E. H. Knight.

**cecomorph** (sé'kō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Cecomorphæ*.

**Cecomorphæ** (sé-kō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *κηξ* (*κηξ*), var. *καίξ*, *καίξ*, *κηξ* (see *Ceyr*), a sea-bird, perhaps the tern or gannet, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily group of palmiped schizognathous carinate birds, including the short-winged, long-winged, and tube-nosed swimming and diving birds of the current orders *Pygopodes*, *Longipennes*, and *Tubinares*, or the *Alcidae*, *Colymbidae*, *Podicipedidae*, *Procellariidae*, and *Laridae*.

**cecomorphic** (sé-kō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*Cecomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of the *Cecomorphæ*; of or pertaining to the *Cecomorphæ*.

**Cecropia** (sé-kro'pi-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *Cecrops*.]

1. A genus of beautiful tropical American trees, with milky juice, of the family *Moraceæ*. *C. peltata*, the trumpet-tree, is remarkable for its hollow stem and branches, the former being made by the Indians into a kind of drum and the latter into wind-instruments. The light porous wood is used by them for procuring fire by friction. The inner bark is fibrous and strong, and is used for cordage.

2. [*i. e.*] In *entom.*, a moth, *Samia cecropia*.

**Cecrops** (sé'krops), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), after *Cecrops*, the mythical founder and first king of Athens.] A genus of siphonostomous crustaceans, of the family *Caligidae*, parasitic upon the skin or gills of marine fishes. *C. latreillei* is an example.

**cecum, n.** See *cæcum*.

**cecutyency** (sé-kū'shen-si), *n.* [*C. cecutyen* (t-s), ppr. of *cecutyen*, be blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] Cloudiness of sight; partial blindness or tendency to blindness. See first extract under *cecily*.

**cedant arma togæ.** [L., from a Latin poem quoted by Cicero: *cedant, 3d pers. pl. pres. subj. of cedere*, yield; *arma*, arms; *togæ*, dat. of *toga*, a gown: see *cede*, *arm*, and *toga*.] Literally, let arms yield to the gown; that is, let war give way to peace, and military operations to peaceful pursuits: it was used as the motto of Wyoming before it became a State.

**cedar** (sé'där), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *ceder*, < ME. *ceder*, < OF. *cedre*, F. *cèdre* = Pr. *cedre* = Sp. Pg. It. *cedro* = AS. *ceder* (also in comp. *ceder-beam*, *ceder-tree*, *cedar-tree*) = D. *ceder* = MHG. *cēder*, *zēder*, G. *ceder*, *zeder* = Sw. Dan. *ceder* = Bohem. *cedr* = Pol. *cedr*, *cedar*, < L. *cedrus* = Russ. *kedrū*, *cedar*, = Pol. *kedler*, *kieder*, a kind of larch, < Gr. *κέδρος*, a cedar-tree. Theophrastus uses the word both for the *Cedrus Libani* of Syria and (as also prob. Homer) for the juniper (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*).] I. *n.* 1. A tree of the coniferous genus *Cedrus*, of which three species are known. The most noted is the cedar of Lebanon, *C. Libani*, native among the mountains of Syria, Asia Minor, and Cyprus. On Lebanon itself there still remains a grove of about 400 trees, some of them exceeding 40 feet in girth. The other



Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus Atlantica*).

representatives of the genus are the Atlas cedar, *C. Atlantica*, a native of Algeria, and the deodar or Himalayan cedar, *C. Deodara*. In their native forests they are of very slow growth, and form hard, durable timber.

They have taken cedars from Lebanon to make masts for their ships. Ezek. xxvii. 5.

Under the covert of some ancient oak Or cedar to defend him from the dew. Milton, P. B., l. 306.

2. The name given, usually with qualifying terms, to various coniferous trees, chiefly North American, and of genera nearly allied to *Cedrus*. The white cedar of the eastern United States is the *Chamaecyparis thyoides*, of swamps near the coast, and also

the arbor-vita, *Thuja occidentalis*; on the Pacific coast it is the *Libocedrus decurrens* (also known as *bastard*, *just*, or *incense cedar*), and also *Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*, the Port Orford or Oregon cedar. The red cedar is usually the *Juniperus Virginiana*, the odoriferous wood of which is often called *penicel-cedar*, from its extensive use in the manufacture of lead-pencils; west of the Rocky Mountains the red cedar is the *Thuja plicata*, also called *canoe-cedar*. The cedar of Bermuda and Barbados is *Juniperus Bermudiana*; the Japan cedar, *Cryptomeria Japonica*. The stinking cedars of the United States are species of *Tunonia*. The Himalayan cedar is the *Juniperus excelsa*; its wood resembles that of the penicel-cedar, but is harder, and has less of its peculiar odor. Washington cedar is the big-tree of California, *Sequoia Washingtoniana*. The wood of most of these trees is soft, fine-grained, of a reddish color, and often fragrant.

3. A name popularly given in tropical regions to a considerable number of trees, mostly of the family *Meliaceæ*, in no way related to the preceding. That known variously as the West Indian cedar, the bastard or sweet-scented Barbados cedar, the Jamaica red cedar, and the Spanish, Havana, or Honduras cedar is the *Cedrela odorata*. The cedar of India and New South Wales is *Toona* (*Cedrela Toona* of Roxburgh); the red cedar of India, *Soyimila febrifuga*; and the bastard cedar of India, *Melia Azedarach*. (See *azedarach*.) The white cedar of Australia is a variety of *M. Azedarach*. Among trees of other groups, the bastard cedar of the West Indies is *Guazuma tomentosa* or *G. guazuma*; the white cedar of Guiana, *Protium altissimum*; the white cedar of Dominica, *Tecoma leucocylon*; and the red cedar of Australia, *Flindersia Australis*. In India the name *red cedar* is sometimes given to the euphorbiaceous *Buchonia trifoliata*.

4. The wood of the cedar-tree (*Cedrus*), or (with or without a qualifying term) of any kind of tree called a cedar.

The wisest man  
Feasted the woman wisest then in halls  
Of Lebanonian cedar. Tennyson, *Princess*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar: as, a cedar twig.

He shall uncover the cedar work. Zeph. ii. 14.

**cedar-apple** (sé'där-ap'1), *n.* A fungus belonging to the genus *Gymnosporangium*. Species of this genus are parasitic upon cedar-trees. Some of them form globular distortions with appendages, and develop into yellow gelatinous masses during the spring rains. Also called *cedar-ball*. See *Gymnosporangium*.

**cedar-bird** (sé'där-bërd), *n.* The popular name of the common American wax-wing, *Ampelis cedrorum* or *Bombycilla carolinensis*; so called in the United States from its fondness for juniper-berries, the fruit of *Juniperus Virginiana*, commonly called cedar. Also called *cedar-lark*. See *Ampelis* and *waxwing*.

**cedared** (sé'därd), *a.* [*cedar* + *-ed*.] Covered or furnished with cedars: as, a cedared mountain-slope.

We did not explore the Malahoodus far, but left the other birch to thread its cedared solitudes, while we turned back to try our fortunes in the larger stream. Lowell,  *Fireside Travels*, p. 140.

**cedar-gum** (sé'där-gum), *n.* A yellow, transparent, fragrant resin obtained from *Callitris arborea*, a coniferous tree of the mountains of South Africa. It is used in making varnish, and in preparing plasters and various medicinal articles.

**cedar-lark** (sé'där-lärk), *n.* Same as *cedar-bird*.

**cedarn** (sé'därn), *a.* [*cedar* + *-n* for *-en*, as in *oaken*, etc.] Of cedar; made of cedar.

West winds, with musky wing,  
About the cedarn alleys fling  
Nard and cassia's balmy smells. Milton, *Comus*, l. 990.

The carved cedarn doors. Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

**cedar-tree** (sé'där-trē), *n.* Specifically, a tree of the genus *Cedrus*; also (with or without a qualifying term), a tree of any of the genera known as cedars. See *cedar*.

**cedar-wood** (sé'där-wüd), *n.* 1. The wood of the cedar, in any use of the name.—2. A wood or assemblage of cedar-trees.

Thou wert born, on a summer morn,  
A mile beneath the cedar-wood. Tennyson, *Eleonore*.

**Cedar-wood oil**, an aromatic oil distilled from the wood of the *Cedrela odorata*.

**cede** (sēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ceded*, ppr. *ceding*. [= OF. *ceder*, F. *céder* = Pr. *cedar* = Sp. Pg. *ceder* = It. *cedere*, < L. *cedere* (pp. *cessus*), intr. go. withdraw, pass away, yield, tr. yield, grant, give up: related to *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*, etc. L. *cedere* is the ult. source of many E. words, as *cede*, *accede*, *concede*, *exceed*, pre-



*cede, proceed, recede, secede, abscise, access, etc., cession, accession, concession, etc., cease, decess, antecedent, decedent, etc., ancestor, antecessor, predecessor, etc.* 1. *Intrans.* 1. To yield; give way; submit.—2. To pass; be transferred; lapse. [Archaic or obsolete in both senses.]

This fertile glebe, this fair domain,  
Had well-nigh ceded to the slothful hands  
Of monks libidinous. *Shenstone, Ruined Abbey.*

II. *trans.* 1. To yield or formally resign and surrender to another; relinquish and transfer; give up; make over: as, to *cede* a fortress, province, or country by treaty.

Of course, Galicia was not to be ceded in this summary manner. *H. S. Edwards, Polish Captivity, II. II.*

The people must *cede* to the government some of their rights. *Jay.*

2. To yield; grant. [Rare.]

Back rode we to my father's camp, and found  
He thrice had sent a herald to the gates,  
To learn if Ida yet would *cede* our claim.  
*Tennyson, Princess.*

—*Syn.* To transfer, deliver, convey, grant.

**cedent** (sē'dent), *a.* [*L. ceden(t)-s*, ppr. of *cedere*, yield: see *cede*.] Yielding; giving way. See extract under *cessionary*. [Rare.]

**cedilla** (sē-dil'ā), *n.* [= *F. cédille*, < *Sp. cedilla*, now *zedilla* = *Pg. cedilha* = *It. zediglia*, the mark cedilla, the letter *c* with this mark, orig. *cz*, dim. of *Sp. ceda*, now *zeda*, etc., < *L. zeta*, *Gr. ζῆτα*, the *Gr* name of *z*: see *z*, *zed*, *zeta*. The character *ç* is thus a contraction of *cz*, a former mode of indicating that *c* had the sound of *s* in certain positions; thus, *F. leçon*, now *leçon* (> *E. lesson*).] A mark placed under the letter *c* (thus, *ç*), especially in French and Portuguese, and formerly in Spanish, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, to indicate that it is to be sounded like *s*, and not like *k*, as it usually is before those vowels.

**cedrate**, **cedrat** (sē'drāt, -drat), *n.* [*F. cédrat* = *It. cedrato*, < *cedro*, the citron (prop. \**citro*, confused in form with *cedro*, cedar), < *L. citrus*, citron: see *Citrus*, *citron*.] The citron, *Citrus medica*.

**cedratit** (se-drā'ti), *n.* [*It. cedrato*, lime, lime-tree, lime-water: see *cedrate*.] A perfume derived from the citron.

If we get any nearer still to the torrid zone, I shall pique myself on sending you a present of *cedrat* and orange-flower water. *Walpole, Letters, II. 199.*

**Cedrela** (sed-rē-lā), *n.* [NL., shortened from *L. cedrelate*, < *Gr. κεδρελάριον*, a cedar fir-tree, < *κέδρος*, a cedar, + *ἐλάριον*, the silver fir.] A genus of plants, of the family *Meliaceae*, allied to the mahogany, and consisting of large trees, natives of the tropics. The principal species of tropical America is the Spanish cedar, *C. odorata*, a valuable timber-tree. All parts of the tree are bitter, the bark being employed as a febrifuge. The wood, which is handsome and fragrant, is extensively used in the manufacture of cigar-boxes and for ornamental work. See *cedar*, 3.

**cedrelaceous** (sed-rē-lā'shius), *a.* [*Cedrela* + *-aceous*.] In bot., resembling or related to *Cedrela*. same as *meliaceous*.

**cedrene** (sē'drēn), *n.* [*L. cedrus*, cedar, + *-ene*.] In chem., a volatile hydrocarbon (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>) found in the oil of red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*.—**Cedrene camphor**. See *camphor*.

**cedrin**, **cedrine**<sup>2</sup> (sē'drin), *n.* [*Cedr(on)* + *-in*, *-ine*.] A neutral crystallizable body yielded to alcohol by the cedron after it has been exhausted by ether. The crystals resemble silky needles. It is intensely and persistently bitter, and is regarded by some as the active principle of the fruit.

**cedrine**<sup>1</sup> (sē'drin), *a.* [*L. cedrinus*, < *Gr. κέδρινος*, of cedar, < *κέδρος*, cedar: see *cedar*, and cf. *cedarn*.] Belonging to or resembling cedar. *Johnson.*

**cedrine**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *cedrin*.

**cedrium** (sē'dri-um), *n.* [*L.*, cedar-oil, < *Gr. κέδριον* (also *κεδρέλαιον*), cedar-oil, < *κέδρος*, cedar: see *cedar*.] The pitch of the cedar-tree, *Cedrus*. It is rubbed on woollens to preserve them from moths, and was one of the ingredients used by the ancient Egyptians in embalming.

**cedrol** (sē'drol), *n.* [NL., < *L. cedrus*, cedar: see *cedar*.] A solid crystalline compound distilled from the oil of cedar-wood.

**cedron** (sē'dron), *n.* [NL., < *L. cedrus*, cedar, + *-on*.] The seed of the tree *Simaba Cedron*, of the family *Simaroubaceae*, a native of the United States of Colombia. The fruit is a pear-shaped drupe, of the size of a lemon, containing a single large seed, which, like other parts of the tree, is very bitter. In its native country this seed is used as a remedy for serpent-bites, hydrophobia, and intermittent fever. Its qualities are supposed to depend on the presence of the principle cedrin.

**Cedrus** (sē'drus), *n.* [*L.*: see *cedar*.] A genus of coniferous trees closely allied to the larch,

which they resemble in having the leaves growing in tufts or bunches, but from which they are distinguished by being evergreen (the leaves not falling in autumn), and by the form of the cones. It includes only three species, the *C. Libani*, or cedar of Lebanon; *C. Deodara*, or deodar; and *C. Atlantica*, or Atlas cedar. See *cedar*, 1.

**cedryt** (sē'dri), *a.* [For \**cedary*, < *cedar* + *-y*.] Resembling cedar; cedrine.

*Cedry* colour.

*Evelyn, Sylva, II. III. § 2.*

\***cedula** (sed'ū-lā, *Sp. pron. thā'dō-lā*), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *E. cedule*, schedule: see *schedule*.] A name sometimes used for certain securities issued by one of the South American governments.

**cedulet**, *n.* [*OF. cedule*: see *schedule*.] An obsolete form of *schedule*. *Cotgrave.*

**ceduoust**, *a.* [*L. ceduus*, fit for cutting, < *cedere*, cut.] Fit to be felled.

Greater and more ceduous, fruticant, and shrubby.

*Evelyn, Sylva, Int.*

**ceel**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* and *v.* See *ceil*.

**ceel**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *seal*<sup>2</sup>.

**ceel**<sup>3</sup>, *v.* See *seel*.

**ceiba** (sā'i-bā, *Sp. pron. thā'i-bā*), *n.* [*Sp. ceiba*, Amer. *Sp. seiba*; a Haytian word.] Any one of the silk-cotton trees, particularly *Bombax Ceiba* and *Ceiba pentandra*.

**ceilt**, *n.* [Early mod. *E. cele, seele*, late *ME. cele, cyll, syll, syle*; associated with the verb (see *ceil*, *v.*), but supposed to have meant orig. 'canopy,' < *OF. ciel* = *Pr. cel* = *Cat. cel* = *Sp. cielo* = *Pg. ceo* = *It. cielo*, heaven, a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., < *L. celum*, less prop. *celum* (ML. also *celum*), OL. also *cel*, L. and LL. also *celus*, the sky, heaven, in ML. also a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., perhaps orig. \**canilum* = (*Gr. κοῖλος*, dial. *κόιλος*, *κοῖλος*, *κοῖλος*, orig. \**κοφίλος*, hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*<sup>1</sup>, *cage*, and (*from L. celum*) *celest*, *celestial*, etc., and (*from Gr. κοῖλος*) *celia*, *celo*, etc.] The noun *cele*, earlier *cele*, *seele*, *cyll, syll*, seems to have been confused with *sill, syll*, AS. *syl*, the base of a door or window; cf. *Sc. cyle, syle*, the foot of a rafter, a rafter, North. Eng. *syles*, the principal rafters of a building.] A canopy of state.

The chamber was hanged of red and of blew, and in it was a *cyll* of state of cloth of gold.

*Fyancells of Margaret.*

In this wise the king shall ride opyn heded undre a *seele* of cloth of gold baudekin, with four staves gilt.  
*Rulland Papers* (Camden Soc.), p. 5.

And seek to your soverane, semely on *syll*.

*Gawan and Gologras.*

**ceil**, **ciel** (sēl), *v. t.* [(1) Early mod. *E. ceel, seel, seile, syle*, prop. to canopy or provide with a canopy or hangings, < *ceil, ciel, cele, seele, cyll, syle*, a canopy (see the noun), but confused in sense and spelling with another verb, (2) *ME. ceelen, celen, selen*, wainscot, cover the sides or roof of a room with carved or embossed work, lit. emboss, < *L. celare* (ML. also written *celare*, engrave in relief upon metals or ivory, carve, emboss, later also embroider, < *celum*, a chisel, burin, graver, < *cedere*, cut, hew; and perhaps with (3) *ME. seelen, selen*, < *OF. seeler*, *F. sceller*, < *L. sigillare*, ornament with figures or images, < *sigillum*, a seal, pl. little figures or images: see *seal*<sup>2</sup>. The first two verbs are merged in definitions 2 and 3. From the second are derived *celature*, *celure*, q. v.] 1†. To canopy; provide with a canopy or hangings.

All the tente within was *syled* with clothe of gold and blew velvet.

*Hall, Henry VIII., p. 32.*

2. To overlay or cover the interior upper surface of (a room or building) with wood, plaster, cloth, or other material. See *ceiling*, 2. Formerly with special reference to ornamental hangings, or, as in the first quotation, to carved woodwork, either on the roof or the sides of a room: in the latter use, same as definition 3.

*Ceelym* with *syllure*, celo.

*Prompt. Parv., p. 661.*

These walls shal be *celyd* with cyprusse. The rofe shal be *celed* vautreseye and with cheker work.

*Horman, Vulgaria* (Way).

And the greater house he *celied* with fir-tree.

2 Chron. III. 5.

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?

*Decay of Christian Piety.*

3†. To wainscot; also, by extension, to floor.

*Lambriesser* [F.], to wainscot, *seel*; fret, embow.

*Cotgrave.*

*Plancher* [F.], to plank or floor with planks, to *seel* with boards.

*Cotgrave.*

**ceiled** (sēld), *p. a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *ceiled*, *ceeled*, *seeled*, *syled*; pp. of *ceil*, *v.*] 1†. Canopied. See *ceil*, *v.*, 1.—2. Provided with a ceiling.

The place itself [a kitchen] is weird and terrible, low-ceiled, with the stone hearth built far out into the room, and the melodramatic implements of Venetian cookery dangling tragically from the wall.

*Hovells, Venetian Life, VII.*

3†. Wainscoted.

**ceiling**, **cieling** (sē'ling), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *ceeling*, *seeling*, earlier *cyling*, *siling*, *syling*; verbal *n.* of *ceil*, *v.*] 1†. A canopy; hangings; properly, hangings overhead, but by extension also side-hangings; tapestry.

The French kyng caused the lorde of Countay to stande secretly behynde a *cieling* or a hangyng in his chamber.

*Hall, Edward IV., p. 43.*

And now the thickened sky  
Like a dark ceiling stood.

*Milton, P. L., xi. 742.*

2. The interior overhead surface of an apartment, usually formed of a lining of some kind affixed to the under side of joists supporting the floor above, or to rafters; the horizontal or curved surface of an interior, opposite the floor. In ordinary modern buildings it is usually finished with or formed of lath-and-plaster work.—3. Wainscoting; wainscot. [Now only prov. Eng.]

*Lambrie* [F.], wainscot, *seeling*; also a fretted or embowed *seeling*.

*Cotgrave.*

*Menuiserie* [F.], *cieling*, wainscoting, joiners work.

*Cotgrave.*

4. The lining of planks on the inside of a ship's frame.—**Ceiling-joists**, small beams to which the ceiling of a room is attached. They are mortised into the sides of the binding-joists, nailed to the under side of these joists, or suspended from them with straps.—**Coffer-work ceiling**, a ceiling divided into ornamental panels or soffits; a coffered ceiling. See cut under *coffer*.—**Compartment ceiling**, in arch., a ceiling divided into panels, which are usually surrounded by moldings.—**Groined ceiling**, **groined vaulting**. See *groin* and *vaulting*.

**ceilinged** (sē'lingd), *a.* [*Ceiling* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a ceiling.

The low-ceilinged room was full of shadows.

*F. W. Robinson.*

**ceint**, *n.* [*ME. ceinte*, < *OF. ceinte*, *cinte* = *Pr. cintha* = *Sp. Pg. It. cinta*, < *ML. cincta*, also (after Rom.) *cinta*, fem., also *cinctum*, neut., a girdle, < *L. cincta*, fem. (*cinctum*, neut.) of *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, gird: see *cincture*.] A girdle. *Chaucer*; *Gower*.

**ceinture**, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. ceinture*, later *ceinture*, mod. *F. ceinture*, < *L. cinctura*, a girdle: see *cincture*.] Same as *ceint*.

**celadet**, *n.* [*F. celade*, < *It. celata* (cf. *celate*): see *sallet*<sup>2</sup>.] An old spelling of *sallet*<sup>2</sup>, a helmet.

\***celadon** (sel'a-don), *n.* and *a.* [*F. celadon*, a sea-green color, also a sentimental lover: so called from *Celadon*, the sentimental hero of a once popular romance, "L'Astrée," by Honoré d'Urfé (died 1625), < *L. Celadon*, in Ovid, a companion of Phineus, also one of the Lapithæ, < *Gr. κελάδων*, roaring (used as the name of a river), < *κελάειν*, *κελαδεῖν*, sound, roar, shout, *κέλαδος*, a noise, shout.] 1. *n.* A pale and rather grayish green color occurring especially in porcelain and enameled earthenware. The shades are numerous. In Oriental wares the celadon glaze is often cracked; and the Japanese and Chinese porcelain decorated in this way, without other ornamentation, is particularly esteemed. It is also one of the favorite colors of the porcelain of Sévres. Compare *sea-green*.

To all the markets of the world  
These porcelain leaves are wafted on,—  
Light yellow leaves with spots and stains  
Of violet and of crimson dye, . . .  
And beautiful with celadon.

*Longfellow, Kéramos.*

II. *a.* Having the color celadon.

\***celandine** (sel'an-din), *n.* [Formerly *celadine*, < *ME. celidone*, *celydon*, *celydown*, *seladony*, etc., < *OF. celidone*, *F. chélidone* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. It. celidonia*, < *L. chelidonia* (NL. *chelidonium*), < *Gr. χελιδόνιον*, swallowwort, < *χελιδών* (-δων) = *L. hirundo* (-n-), a swallow: see *Chelidon*, *Hirundo*.]

1. The *Chelidonium majus*, a papaveraceous plant of Europe, naturalized in the United States, having glaucous foliage, bright-yellow flowers, and acrid yellow juice, which is sometimes employed as a purgative and as a remedy for warts. To distinguish it from the following plant, it is often called the *greater celandine*.—2. The pilewort, *Ficaria vicia*, called in England the *lesser* or *small celandine*.

There is a flower, the *Lesser Celandine*,  
That shrinks like many more from cold and rain;  
And the first moment that the sun may shine,  
Bright as the sun himself, 'tis out again!

*Wordsworth, A Lesson.*

**Tree-celandine**, a cultivated species of *Bocconia* from the West Indies. *B. frutescens*.

**celantes** (sē-lan'tēz), *n.* In logic, the mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of

sylogism, having the major premise and conclusion universal negatives and the minor premise a universal affirmative. It is the same argument as *camenes* (which see), but with transposed premises. Five of the letters of the word are significant: *c* signifies reduction to *celarent* and *s* the simple conversion of the conclusion, while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *mood*<sup>2</sup>.

**celarent** (sē-lā'rent), *n.* In logic, the mnemonic name of a mood of the first figure of syllogism. Its major premise is a universal negative, its minor a universal affirmative, and its conclusion a universal negative proposition. For example: No one enslaved by his appetites is free; every sensualist is enslaved by his appetites; therefore, no sensualist is free. See *mood*<sup>2</sup>.

**Celastraceæ** (sel-as-trā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Celastrus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous plants, consisting of shrubs or trees of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the *Rhamnaceæ*, from which they differ especially in having the stamens opposite to the sepals, and in the arillate seeds. The most prominent genera are *Celastrus* and *Euonymus*, the staff-tree and spindle-tree (which see).

**celastraceous** (sel-as-trā'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to the family *Celastraceæ*.

**celastrin, celastine** (sē-las'trin), *n.* [*Celastrus* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>, *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the Abyssinian *Celastrus serratus*.

**Celastrus** (sē-las'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κηλίστρον*, *κηλίστρος*, commonly *κηλίστρον*, an evergreen tree, privet or holly.] A genus of shrubby climbers or trees, of the family *Celastraceæ*, natives of America and of the mountains of India, China, Japan, and parts of Africa: commonly called *staff-trees*. The common species of the United States, *C. scandens*, known as *climbing bitterwort* or *sea-work*, has a very ornamental fruit, the orange-colored capsules disclosing on dehiscence reddish-brown seeds coated with a scarlet aril.

**celatet**, *n.* [*It. celata*: see *sallet*<sup>2</sup>; cf. *celade*.] An old spelling of *sallet*, a helmet.

**celature** (sel'ā-tūr), *n.* [*L. celatura*, < *celare*, pp. *celatus*, carve, engrave, emboss: see *ceil*, *v.* Doublet, *celure*, *q. v.*] 1. The act or art of engraving, chasing, or embossing metals. — 2. Engraved, chased, or embossed decoration on metal.

They admitted, even in the utensils of the church, some *celatures* and engravings.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 206.

**-cele**. [*Gr. κήλη*, Attic *κήλη*, a tumor.] The final element in many medical terms, signifying a tumor: as, bronchocele, varicocele.

**celebrable** (sel'ē-brā-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *celebrable*, F. *célébrable* = Pg. *celebravel* = It. *celebrabile*, < L. *celebrabilis*, < *celebrare*: see *celebrate*.] That may be, or is proper to be, celebrated. [Rare.]

Hercules is *celebrable* for his hard travail. Chaucer.

**celebrant** (sel'ē-brant), *n.* [= F. *célébrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *celebrante*, < L. *celebrans* (t-s), ppr. of *celebrare*: see *celebrate*.] One who celebrates; specifically, in the Roman and Anglican churches, the chief officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the eucharist, as distinguished from his assistants.

**celebrate** (sel'ē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *celebrated*, ppr. *celebrating*. [*L. celebratus*, pp. of *celebrare* (> F. *célébrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *celebrar* = It. *celebrare*), frequent, go to in great numbers, celebrate, honor, praise, < *celeber*, also *celebris*, frequented, populous.] 1. To make known, especially with honor or praise; extol; glorify.

For the grave cannot praise thee, death cannot celebrate thee. Isa. xxxviii. 18.

The Songs of Sion . . . were . . . psalms and pieces of poetry that . . . celebrated the Supreme Being.

Addison, Spectator, No. 406.

To celebrate the golden prime  
Of good Haroun Alraschid.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The reproach so often brought against the literature of classic times, that the great poets of Greece and Rome never celebrate the praises of natural scenery, does not lie at the door of the Persian bards.

N. A. Rev., CXL. 330.

2. To commemorate or honor with demonstrations of joy, sorrow, respect, etc.: as, to *celebrate* a birthday or other anniversary; to *celebrate* a victory.

From even unto even shall ye celebrate your sabbath. Lev. xxiii. 32.

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes  
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,  
The bird of dawning singeth all night long.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

3. To perform solemnly or with appropriate rites and ceremonies: as, to *celebrate* mass; to *celebrate* a marriage or a public funeral.

Yet there, my queen,  
We'll celebrate their nuptials. Shak., Pericles, v. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. To laud, magnify, glorify. — 2, 3. *Keep, Observe, Solemnize, Celebrate, Commemorate.* *Keep* is an idiomatic word for *observe*: as, to *keep* the Sabbath; to *keep* Lent or feast-days. To *observe* is to pay regard to, in a reverent and especially a religious way. (See *observance*.) We speak of *observing* the Sabbath, of *observing* the wishes of one's father. To *solemnize* is to celebrate religiously. To *celebrate* is to mark, distinguish, or perform with joy and honor: as, to *celebrate* an anniversary; to *celebrate* a marriage. To *commemorate* is to keep in memory public and solemn acts: as, to *commemorate* the resurrection by *observing* Easter.

The holiest of all holidays are those  
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart.  
Longfellow, Holidays.

With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies,  
Which I have seen thee careful to observe.  
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

And when your honours mean to solemnize  
The bargain of your faith, I do beseech you,  
Even at that time I may be married too.  
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

On theatres of turf, in homely state,  
Old plays they act, old feasts they celebrate.  
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 286.

Sir, we are assembled to *commemorate* the establishment of great public principles of liberty.

D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

**celebrated** (sel'ē-brā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *celebrate*, *v.*] Having celebrity; distinguished; mentioned with praise or honor; famous; well-known.

The *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. Addison.

=**Syn.** *Noted, Renowned, etc.* See *famous*.

**celebratedness** (sel'ē-brā-ted-nes), *n.* [*< celebrate* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being celebrated. Scott. [Rare.]

**celebrater, celebrator** (sel'ē-brā-tēr, -tōr), *n.* One who celebrates.

I am really more a well-wisher to your felicity, than a celebrator of your beauty.

Pope, To Mrs. A. Fermor on her Marriage.

**celebration** (sel'ē-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *célébration* = Sp. *celebración* = Pg. *celebração* = It. *celebrazione*, < L. *celebratio* (n-), a numerous assemblage, a festival, a praising, < *celebrare*: see *celebrate*.] 1. The act of celebrating. (a) The act of praising or extolling; commemoration; commendation; honor or distinction bestowed, whether by songs and eulogies or by rites and ceremonies.

His memory deserving a particular celebration.

Lord Clarendon.

(b) The act of performing or observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies: as, the celebration of a marriage; the celebration of mass.

Celebration of mass is equivalent to offering mass.

Cath. Dict.

2. That which is done to celebrate anything; a commemorative, honorific, or distinguishing ceremony, observance, or performance: as, to arrange for or hold a *celebration*; the ode is a *celebration* of victory.

What time we will a celebration keep  
According to my birth. Shak., T. N., iv. 2.

**celebrator**, *n.* See *celebrater*.

**celebrity** (sē-leb'ri-ti), *a.* [*< L. celebris*, celebrated, + *-us*.] Famous; renowned. *Strype*. **celebrity** (sē-leb'ri-us-li), *adv.* With praise or renown. [Rare.]

**celebrionness** (sē-leb'ri-us-nes), *n.* Fame; renown. [Rare.]

**celebrity** (sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *celebrities* (-tiz). [= F. *célébrité* = Pr. *celebritat* = Sp. *celebridad* = Pg. *celebridade* = It. *celebrità*, < L. *celebritas*, a multitude, fame, renown, < *celeber*: see *celebrate*.] 1. The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; distinction: as, the *celebrity* of George Washington; the *celebrity* of Homer or of the Iliad.

An event of great celebrity in the history of astronomy. Whewell.

Egypt has lost the *celebrity* which it enjoyed in ancient times for its fine linen.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 3.

2. A celebrated person or (very rarely) thing: as, a *celebrity* at the bar or in the church; what are the *celebrities* of this town? — 3t. Celebration.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. Bacon.

**celebroust** (sel'ē-brus), *a.* [*< L. ceber*, celebrated, + *-ous*; cf. F. *célébre* = Sp. *célebre* = Pg. It. *celebre*.] Celebrated.

**celemin** (Sp. pron. thel-ā-mēn'), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *celamim*, *selamim*.] 1. Same as *almud*. — 2. A Spanish measure of land, equal to 48 square *estadales*, or about one eighth of an acre.

**celeomorph** (sel'ē-ō-mōrf), *n.* A celeomorphic bird, as a woodpecker.

**Celeomorphæ** (sel'ē-ō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Celeus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.]

The woodpeckers as a superfamily of birds of desmognathous affinities but uncertain morphological position, the group being defined with special reference to its peculiarities of palatal structure, and comprehending only the families *Picidae* and *Iyngidae*. Also called *Sauromathæ*.

**celeomorphic** (sel'ē-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Celeomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pictorial; of or pertaining to the *Celeomorphæ*.

**celer<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar<sup>1</sup>*.

**celer<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *celure*.

**celerert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cellarer*. **celeres** (sel'ē-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *celer*, swift: see *celerity*.] 1. In Rom. antiq., a body of knights or horsemen of the patrician order, numbering originally, according to tradition, 300, first organized by Romulus, 100 being selected, 10 from each curia, from each of the three tribes. Their commander was, from the time of Tullus Hostilius, the second officer of the state. Their number was gradually increased, and at the close of the dynasty of the Tarquins they were merged in the equites. The title was resumed under Augustus by the knights, as the body-guard of the emperor.

2t. [*cap.*] An old division of domestic dogs, including swift-footed kinds, of which the greyhound is the type: distinguished from *Sagaces* and *Pugnaces*.

**celeriac** (sē-ler'i-ak), *n.* [*< celery* + *-ac*.] A variety of celery raised, especially on the continent of Europe, for the root, which is enlarged like a turnip. Also called *turnip-rooted celery*. See *celery*.

**celerity** (sē-ler'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *célérité* = Pr. *celeritat* = Sp. *celeridad* = Pg. *celeridade* = It. *celerità*, < L. *celeritas* (t-s), < *celer*, swift, quick, akin to Gr. *κέρως*, a racer, Skt. *√ kal*, drive, urge on.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; quickness; speed.

No less celerity than that of thought.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

When things are once come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. Bacon, Delays.

The bigness, the density, and the celerity of the body moved. Sir K. Digby.

The tidings were borne with the usual celerity of evil news. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

=**Syn.** *Velocity, Swiftness, etc.* See *quickness*.

**celery** (sel'e-ri), *n.* [Prop. with initial *s*, as in early mod. E. *selery*, *sellery*; = D. *selderij* = G. *sellerie*, *selleri* = Dan. Sw. *selleri*, < F. *céleri*, < It. *dial. celeri*, It. *sedano*, *celery*, < L. *selino*, *parsley*, < Gr. *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley, in MGR. and NGR. *celery*. See *parsley*, ult. < Gr. *περσέλιον*, rock-parsley.] An umbelliferous plant, *Apium graveolens*, a native of Europe, and long cultivated in gardens for the use of the table. The green leaves and stalks are used as an ingredient in soups, but ordinarily the stems are blanched. There are many varieties in cultivation, the stems blanching pink, yellow, or white. See *celeric*.

**celest<sup>1</sup>** (sē-lest'), *a.* [*< F. céleste* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *celest*, < L. *caelestis*, of heaven, of the sky, < *caelum*, heaven: see *ceil*, *n.* Cf. *celestial*.] Heavenly; celestial.

To drynke of this, of waters first and best,  
Licoure of grace above, a thyng celest.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 17.

**celeste** (sē-lest'), *a.* [An abbrev. of F. *bleu céleste*, sky-blue: see *blue* and *celest*.] In *ceram.*, sky-blue.

**celestial** (sē-les'tial), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. celestial*, *celestiall*, < OF. *celestial*, *celestiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *celestial* = It. *caelestiale*, < L. *caelestis*, of heaven, < *caelum*, heaven: see *celest*, *ceil*, *n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven: as, the *celestial* globe; "the twelve *celestial* signs," Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

So to glorifie God, the author of time and light, which the darkened conceits of the Heathens ascribed to the Planets and bodies *caelestiall*, calling the moneths by their names. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

2. Heavenly; belonging or relating to, or characteristic of, heaven; dwelling in heaven; hence, of superior excellence, delight, purity, etc.: as, a *celestial* being; *celestial* felicity.

Thys lady hym saide that it myght not bee,  
Hit please ne wold the king *celestiall*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3795.

Desire of power, on earth a vicious weed,  
Yet sprung from high is of *celestial* seed:  
In God 'tis glory; and when men aspire,  
'Tis but a spark too much of heavenly fire.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 305.

Thus far, nations have drawn their weapons from the earthly armories of Force, unmindful of these others of *celestial* temper from the house of Love.

Sumner, Orations, I. 104.

**Celestial crown**, in *her.*, a bearing resembling the antique crown, and having each of its rays charged with a

star at the point.—Celestial globe, magic, etc. See the nouns.—The Celestial Empire, a common name for China, probably due to the Chinese custom of speaking of the reigning dynasty as *Tien-chao*, or Heavenly Dynasty, a designation based on doubt on the claim of the founder of each successive dynasty to have received the command of Heaven to punish and supersede a line of wicked rulers, and his successors thus becoming *Tien-tsu*, or Sons of Heaven.

## II. n. 1. An inhabitant of heaven.

The unknown celestial. Pope, *Odyssey*, l. 168.

2. [cap.] A popular name for a native of China, the "Celestial Empire."

celestialize (sē-les'ti-ā-iz), v. t. [*< celestial + -ize.*] To make celestial. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

celestially (sē-les'ti-ā-i), adv. In a celestial or heavenly manner.

celestialness (sē-les'ti-ā-nes), n. [*< celestial + -ness.*] The quality of being celestial.

celestify (sē-les'ti-fī), v. t. [*< OF. celestifier*, make heavenly or divine, *< L. caelestis*, heavenly (see *celest*), + *-ficare*, *< facere*, make; see *-fy.*] To communicate something of a heavenly nature to; make heavenly. [Rare.]

Heaven but earth celestified, and earth but heaven terrestrial. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 13.

celestina (sel-es-ti'nā), n. [*< L. caelestinus*, heavenly; see *Celestine*.] Same as *bifara*.

Celestine (sel'es-tin), n. [*< L. Caëstinus*, pertaining to *Caëstius*, a proper name; lit. heavenly, *< caelestis*: see *celestial*.] 1. An adherent of Pelagianism: so called from *Caëstius*, one of the early supporters of Pelagius.—2. One of an order of Benedictine monks, now nearly extinct, so named when their founder became pope as Celestine V. in 1294. He was Pietro Angelerio, and was known as Pietro da Murrona, from the mountain he inhabited as a hermit, whence the monks (organized about 1254) were originally called Murronians. The brethren rise two hours after midnight to say matins, eat no flesh, fast often, and wear a white gown and a black capouch and scapular. For several centuries the Celestines were very numerous and prosperous, especially in Italy and France.

3. A member of an extinct order of Franciscan hermits.

Celestinian (sel-es-tin'i-an), n. Same as *Celestine*.

celestite (sel'es-tit), n. [*< L. caelestis*, of heaven (see *celest*), + *-ite*.] In mineral, native strontium sulphate. It is found in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of barite in form, also massive and fibrous. The color is white, or a delicate blue (whence the name). It occurs finely crystallized in Sicily, with native sulphur, at many other localities in Europe, and in America on Strontian Island in Lake Erie, at Lockport in New York, etc. Also *celestin*, *celestine*, *celestin*, *celestine*.

celestitude (sē-les'ti-tūd), n. [*< L. caelestis*, *celestis*, of or pertaining to the heavens, + *-tude*, on the analogy of *altitude*.] Celestial Highness. [Humorous.]

Would your Celestitude [King of Ava] believe it! Lander, *Works*, I. 492.

Celeus (sel'ē-us), n. [NL. (Boie, 1831), *< Gr. κελός*, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*.] A genus of South American woodpeckers, containing such as *C. flavus* and *C. flavescens* of Brazil. It gives name to the *Celeomorphæ*.

celia, n. See *celia*.

celiac, coeliac (sē'li-ak), a. [*< L. coeliacus*, *< Gr. κοιλιακός*, *< κοίλη*, the belly, *< κοίλος*, hollow.]

1. Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen; abdominal or ventricular. Now chiefly used in the phrase *celiac axis*.—2. Same as *celian*.—3. In med., an old term applied, in the phrase *celiac passion*, to a flux or diarrhea.—*Celiac axis*. See *axis*.—*Celiac canal*, in crinoids, a continuation of the coeloma or body-cavity into the arms, separated by a transverse partition from the subtentacular canal, as in species of *Antedon* or *Comatula*.

celiadelphus, n. See *celiadelphus*.

celiagra, n. See *celiagra*.

celialgia, n. See *celialgia*.

celian, a. See *celian*.

celibacy (sel'i-bā-si), n. [*< celibate*: see *-acy*.] The state of being celibate or unmarried; a single life; voluntary abstention from marriage: as, the *celibacy* of the clergy.

(St. Patrick) informs us that his father was a Deacon, and his grandfather a Priest—a sufficient proof that the *Celibacy*, which Rome now enforces on her Clergy in Ireland, was no part of Ecclesiastical discipline in the age and country of Ireland's Apostle.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, *Church of Ireland*, p. 32.

A Monk (Ra'hib) must have submitted to a long trial of his patience and piety, and made a vow of *celibacy*, before his admission into the monastic order.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 316.

No part of the old system had been more detested by the Reformers than the honours paid to *celibacy*.

celibatarian (sel'i-bā-tā-ri-an), n. [*< celibate + -arian*.] Same as *celibate*, 2.

celibate (sel'i-bāt), n. and a. [= F. *célibat* = Sp. Pg. It. *celibato*, *< L. caelibatus*, celibacy, a single life, *< caelebs* (*caelib-*), unmarried: see *caelebs*.] 1. n. 1. A single life; celibacy.

The forced *celibate* of the English clergy.

Bp. Hall, *Honour of Married Clergy*, p. 312.

He . . . preferreth holy *celibate* before the estate of marriage. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 273.

2. One who adheres to or practises celibacy; a bachelor, especially a confirmed bachelor.

II. a. Unmarried; single: as, a *celibate* life.

celibate (sel'i-bāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. *celibated*, ppr. *celibating*. [*< celibate*, n.] To lead a single life. *Fortnightly Rev.*

celibatist (sel'i-bā-tist), n. [*< celibate + -ist*.] One who lives unmarried; a celibate. [Rare.]

celibian (sē-lib'i-an), a. [Also spelled *celibian*, *< L. caelebs*, *caelebs*, a bachelor, + *-ian*.] Unmarried; celibate. [Rare.]

celidography (sel-i-dog'ra-fī), n. [*< Gr. κηλίς* (*κηλιδ-*), a spot, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A description of the spots on the disk of the sun or on planets.

celine, a. See *celine*.

cell (sel), n. [*< ME. celle*, *selle* = D. *cel* = G. *zelle*, *zelle* = Dan. *celle* = Sw. *cell*, *< OF. celle*, mod. F. *celle* = Pr. *cella* = Sp. *celda* = Pg. *cella* = It. *cella*, *< L. cella*, a small room, a hut, barn, granary (NL., in anatomy, biology, etc., a cell), = AS. *heall*, E. *hall*, a room, house, etc., = Gr. *καία*, a hut, barn, granary, = Skt. *kal*, *qālā*, a hut, house, room, stable (cf. *qarana*, a shed, hut, as adj. protecting), and related to L. *celare* = AS. *helan*, cover, conceal, = Skt. *\*gar*, *\*qal*, cover, protect: see *hall*, *hele*, *hole*, and *conceal*.] 1. A small or close apartment, as in a convent or a prison.

It was more dark and lone that vault,

Than the worst dungeon cell.

Scott, *Marmion*, II. 17.

2. A small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage; a hut.

Then did religion in a lazy cell,

In empty airy contemplations dwell.

Sir J. Denham.

In cottages and lowly cells

True piety neglected dwells.

Somerville, *Epitaph upon H. Lumber*.

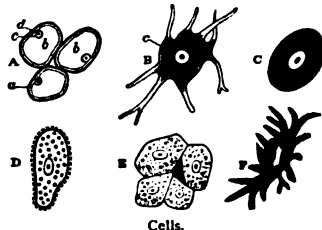
3. In *eccl. hist.*, a dependent religious house founded on the estate of an abbey under the jurisdiction of the abbot of the mother church. About the middle of the eleventh century, owing to the creation of a new dignity (the prior, in the abbey of Cluny), such establishments received the designation of *priories*. Walcott, *Sacred Archaeology*.

This lord was keepere of the *celle*.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 172.

A place called Woodkirk, where there was a *cell* of Austin Friars, in dependence on the great house of St. Oswald at Nostel. A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 35.

4. In arch. See *cella*, 1.—5. In *biol.*: (a) The fundamental form-element of every organized body. It is a bioplasmic mass of protoplasm, varying in size and shape, generally of microscopic dimensions, capable under proper conditions of performing the functions of sensation, nutrition, reproduction, and automatic or spontaneous motion, and constituting in itself an entire organism, or being capable of entering into the structure of one. Such a cell as a rule has a nucleus, and is usually also provided with a wall or definite boundary; but neither cell-nucleus nor cell-wall necessarily enters into its structure. In ultimate morphological analysis, all organized tissue is resolvable into cells or cell-products. See *protoplasm*, and *cell theory*, below. (b) Specifically, a nucleated capsulated form-element of any structure or tissue; one of the independent protoplasmic bodies which build up an animal fab-



A, a few cells from the chorda dorsalis of the lamprey; a, cell-wall; b, cell-contents; c, nucleus; d, nucleolus; e, multipolar nerve-cell (with many processes) from human spinal cord; f, nucleus and nucleolus; g, an oval nerve-cell; d, cartilage-cell; e, hepatic or liver cells; f, pigmentary cell, from skin of frog. (All magnified.)

ric; a body consisting of cell-substance, cell-wall, and cell-nucleus: as, bone-cells, cartilage-cells, muscle-cells, nerve-cells, fat-cells, cells of connective tissue, of mucous and serous membrane, etc., of the blood, lymph, etc. This is the usual character of cells in animals, and is the ordinary technical anatomical sense of the word.

If a single cell, under appropriate conditions, becomes a man in the space of a few years, there can surely be no difficulty in understanding how, under appropriate conditions, a cell may in the course of untold millions of years give origin to the human race.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 118.

However complicated one of the higher animals or plants may be, it begins its separate existence under the form of a nucleated cell. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 19.

(c) In *Polyzoa*, one of the cases or cups of the ectocyst or exoskeleton of a polyzoarium, containing an individual zooid or polypid. See cuts under *Plumatella* and *Polyzoa*.—6. In *anat.* and *zool.*, some little cavity, compartment, camera, or hollow place; a cella or cellula; a vesicle; a capsule; a follicle; a corpuscle, etc.: as, the cells of honeycomb; the cells (not osteoblasts) of cancellous bone-tissue; the cells (compartments, not form-elements) of cellular or connective tissue; the cells, or cancelli, of the reticulated structure of an insect's wing (that is, the spaces between the nervures or veins); the cells of a foraminiferous or radiolarian shell; the cells (ventricles, cavities) of the brain; specifically, in *entom.*, the basal inclosed space of the wing of a lepidopterous insect, bounded by the subcostal and median veins, which are joined exteriorly.—7. A division of the brain as the seat or abode of a particular faculty. [Poetical.]

Manye [mania]

Engendered of humour malencolyk

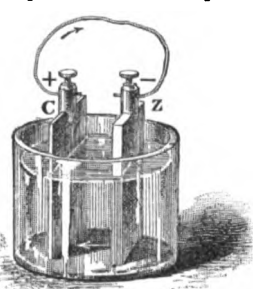
Byforen in his *celle* fantastyk.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 518.

Mine eyes he closed, but open left the cell

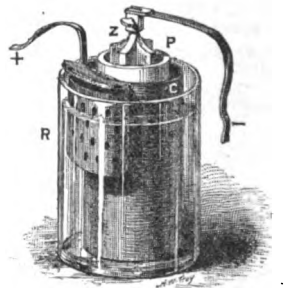
Of fancy, my internal sight. Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 469.

8. In *elect.*, a single jar or element of a voltaic battery. A simple cell ordinarily consists of plates of two different metals joined by a wire and immersed in a liquid (called the exciting liquid) which acts chemically upon one plate; this, the positive or generating plate, at the expense of which the electrical current is maintained, is usually zinc; the negative plate is often copper, but may be platinum, carbon, silver, etc. The exciting liquid is commonly dilute sulphuric acid, but solutions of sal ammoniac, common salt, etc., are also used. The current flows through the liquid from the positive plate (zinc) to the copper, and through the wire from the positive pole to the negative pole. (See figure.)



Simple Voltaic Cell.  
C, copper plate; Z, zinc plate.

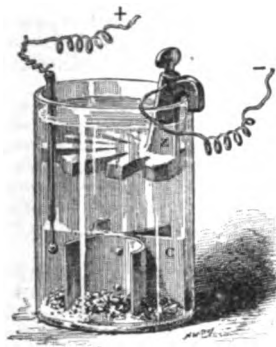
nized carbon, as in the *Walker cell*. It is more effectively prevented in a *two-fluid cell* by the addition of a second liquid (the depolarizing liquid), with which the hydrogen combines chemically. In the *Grenet cell*, or *bottle-cell*, bichromate of potash is mixed with the sulphuric acid (being hence called a *bichromate cell*) in a vessel of bottle form, and the zinc and carbon are immersed in them; the zinc, however, is raised out of the liquid when the cell is not in use. Practically, the depolarizing liquid is usually separated from the exciting liquid, as in the *compound cell*. One of the best of these is the *Daniell cell*, which consists of a zinc plate immersed in dilute sulphuric acid contained in a porous vessel, outside of which is a perforated copper plate surrounded by a solution of copper sulphate. The action is as follows: The reaction between the zinc and sulphuric acid produces zinc sulphate and hydrogen; the latter, however, instead of collecting on the copper plate, unites with the copper sulphate, forming sulphuric acid and metallic copper. The former goes to keep up the supply of acid in the inner vessel, and the latter is deposited on the copper plate. The consumption of copper sulphate is made good by a supply of crystals in a receptacle at the top. A modified form of the Daniell cell is the *gravity cell*, in which the porous vessel is done away with, and the two liquids are separated by their specific gravities; the copper sulphate surrounds the copper plate at the bottom, and the zinc sulphate the zinc plate at the top. This is the form of cell most used for telegraphic purposes in the United States. Other forms of the compound cell are the *Grove*, in which platinum and nitro



Daniell Cell.  
Z, zinc plate; P, porous vessel; C, copper plate; R, receptacle for crystals of copper sulphate.



acid take the place of the copper and copper sulphate of the Daniell; the Bunsen, which is like the Grove except in the use of carbon instead of platinum; and there are many others.



Gravity Cell.  
C, copper plate; Z, zinc plate.

its strength, and hence is especially valuable for intermittent use; it has also the advantage that there is no waste of the zinc by local action when not in use. The silver-chloride cell, as devised by De la Rue, consists of zinc acted upon by sal ammoniac and a rod of silver surrounded by a cylinder of silver chloride. The Latimer-Clark standard cell consists of zinc and pure mercury separated by a paste made from sulphates of zinc and mercury; when suitably arranged it maintains a very constant electromotive force, and hence has been used as a standard.

9. A structure of wrought iron, consisting usually of four plates riveted to angle-irons.

—10. A small frame or box employed to hold or inclose a microscopic object.—11. One of the water-tight compartments into which the space between the inner and outer shells of a war-vessel, or other metal ship, is divided.

**Adelomorphous cells.** Same as *principal cells*.—**Alar cells.** See *alar*.—**Amoeboid cell, amoebiform cell,** a cell which has no determinate form, or which is capable of executing amoeboid movements, and so of changing its form, and even of moving about, like an amoeba.

Corpuscles of chyle and lymph are of this character; so likewise are the white corpuscles of the blood.—**Antipodal cells.** See *antipodal*.—**Apical cell.** See *apical*.—**Beaker-cells.** Same as *goblet-cells*.—**Beale's ganglion-cells,** the bipolar cells of the abdominal sympathetic nerve of the frog, in which one process is coiled spirally around the other.—**Cell family,** a row or group of unicellular plants which have originated from a parent cell and still remain attached; a colony.—**Cells of Purkinje,** large branching cells in the cerebellar cortex.—**Cell theory,** the doctrine that the bodies of all animals and plants consist either of a cell or of a number of cells and their products, and that all cells proceed from cells, as expressed in the phrase *omnis cellula e cellula*; a doctrine foreshadowed by Kaspar Friedrich Wolff, who died in 1794, and by Karl Ernst von Baer (born 1792); it was established in botany by Schleiden in 1838, and in zoology by Theodor Schwann about 1839. Its complete form, including the ovum as a simple cell also, is the basis of the present state of the biological sciences.—**Chalice-cells.** Same as *goblet-cells*.—**Collared cell,** a cell one end of which has a raised rim or border, like a collar, as that of a collar-bearing monad, or choanoflagellate infusorian.—**Condemned cell.** See *condemned*.—**Daughter-cell.** See *mother-cell*, below.

—**Deiters's cells,** certain cells intimately connected with the external hair-cells of the cochlea; also, the cells of the neuroglia: sometimes applied to the large cells of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, which give off Deiters's processes. Named from Deiters, a German anatomist (1834-63).—**Electrolytic cell,** a name sometimes given to the vessel in which a liquid is placed for electrolysis.—**Flagellate cell,** a cell with only one flagellum.—**Goblet-cells,** columnar epithelial cells in which the free end is distended with mucus, so that the cell presents the form of a goblet. Also called *chalice*- or *beaker-cells*.—**Granule-cell.** See *granule*.—**Gustatory cells.** See *gustatory*.—**Hair-cells,** in anat., cells having on their upper surfaces very fine hair-like processes, lying on the outer (external hair-cells) or inner (internal hair-cells) side of the rods of Corti (which see, under *rod*).—**Indifferent cells or tissues,** cells or tissues not differentiated into any of the definite permanent forms.—**Langerhans' cell,** a certain peculiar structure embedded in the epithelium, in which the nerve-fibers terminate.—**Laticed cells.** See *cambiiform*.—**Mother-cell,** a cell which multiplies itself by the division of its protoplasmic contents and the secretion of a wall of cellulose about each portion. The new cells are called *daughter-cells*.—**Peacemaker cell.** See *cambiiform*.—**Peacemaker cell,** a plane linkage discovered by Lieut. Peacemaker in 1864, which first

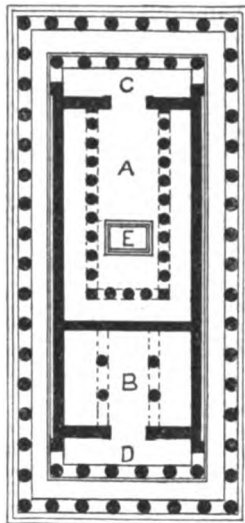
solved the celebrated problem of parallel motion. It is composed of two long links of equal length, pivoted together at one end and at the other pivoted to the opposite angles of a rhombus composed of four equal and shorter links. For use, the junction, A, of the two long links is fixed in position, and an extra link, BC, is attached to the angle of the rhombus nearest to A. The other end, B, of the extra link is fixed in position, usually at a distance from A equal to BC. In this case, when BC turns about B as a center, the vertex, E, of the rhombus most distant from A will describe a right line. The production of this effect by link-work alone had been much sought after since the invention of the steam-engine.—**Principal cells,** the central cells of the cardiac glands of the stomach. Also called *adlomorphous cells*.—**Selenium cell.** See *resistance and photophone*.

**cell (sel), v. t. [*cell, n.*]** To shut up in a cell; place in a cell. [*Rare.*]

**cella (sel'ä), n.; pl. cellæ (-ä).** [*L.: see cell, n.*]

1. The room or chamber which formed the nucleus of an ancient Greek or Roman temple and contained the image of the deity, as distinguished from the additional rooms, porticos, etc., often combined with the cella to form the complete temple. The word is now often applied to the corresponding part of the temples of other peoples, as of the ancient Egyptians. Also *cell*.

The next class of temples, called pseudo-peripteral (or those in which the cella occupies the whole of the after part), are generally more modern, certainly more completely Roman, than these last. . . . But the finest specimen now remaining to us, the so-called Maison Carrée at Nîmes, which is indeed one of the most elegant temples of the Roman world, owing probably a great deal of its beauty to the taste of the Grecian colonists long settled in its neighborhood. It is hexastyle, with 11 columns in the flanks, 3 of which stand free and belong to the portico; the remaining 8 are attached to the walls of the cella.



Plan of the Parthenon.  
A, cella; B, episthodomus (or Parthenon); C, pronaos; D, epinaos (or opisthodomus); E, site of the statue of Athena.

It is hexastyle, with 11 columns in the flanks, 3 of which stand free and belong to the portico; the remaining 8 are attached to the walls of the cella.

Ferguson, Hist. Architecture, I. 307.

The front of the cella includes a small open peristyle, with two composite Corinthian columns at the entrance, making, with those of the outer colonnade, eighteen columns standing.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 296.

2. [*NL.*] In anat., biol., and zool., a cell; a cellula. [*Rare.*]—**Cella media,** in anat., the central part of the lateral ventricles of the brain, from which the cornua proceed.

**cell-animal (sel'an'i-mäl), n.** A cell as an individual animal or organism; an animal that is a single cell, or a number of cells not histologically differentiated.

**cellar<sup>1</sup> (sel'är), n.** [*Early mod. E. celler, < ME. celler, celer, < OF. celer, F. cellier = Pr. celier = Cat. celler = Pg. celleiro = It. celliere = D. kelder = OHG. chellari, MHG. kelre, keller, G. keller = Icel. kjallari = Sw. källare = Dan. kjælder, < L. cellarium, a pantry, prop. neut. of cellarius, pertaining to a cell, < cella: see cell, n.* In the comp. saltcellar, q. v., -cellar is of different origin.] 1. A room under a house or other building, either wholly or partly under ground, not adapted for habitation, but for the storage of provisions, wine, lumber, fuel, etc. In some of the overcrowded parts of large towns, however, cellars are converted into habitations for people of the poorest classes.

By nygte sette it in a soft cleer elr, or ellis inia coold celer. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

She's brought them down to yon cellar, She brought them fifty steps and three. The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

24. A receptacle or case for bottles. Run for the cellar of strong waters quickly. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III. 1.

His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give me a cellar of waters of her own distilling. Pepys, Diary, April 1, 1668.

**cellar<sup>2</sup> (sel'är), a.** [*< L. cellarius, pertaining to a cell: see cellar<sup>1</sup>.*] Of or pertaining to a cell; cellarar: as, cellar walls. [*Rare.*]

**cellar<sup>3</sup>, n.** See *celure*.

**cellarage (sel'är-ä), n.** [*< cellar<sup>1</sup> + -age.*] 1. The space occupied by a cellar or cellars; a cellar or cellars collectively.

Come on—you hear this fellow in the cellarage—Consent to swear. Shak., Hamlet, I. 5.

2. Room or storage in a cellar.—3. A charge for storage in a cellar.

**cellar-book (sel'är-bük), n.** A book containing details regarding the wines or other liquors received into and given out from a wine-cellar; a book kept by a butler showing the general state of the wine-cellar.

Here he checked the housekeeper's account, and overhauled the butler's cellar-book. Thackeray.

**cellarer (sel'är-är), n.** [*< ME. celerer, celerere, < OF. celerier, F. cellier = Pr. cellarier = OCat. cellerer = Sp. cillerero = Pg. cellereiro, celerreiro = It. cellerajo, cellerario (ML. cellarius, cellerarius), < L. cellarius, a steward, butler, < cellarium, a pantry: see cellar<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in a chapter who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of the distribution of bread, wine, and money to canons on account of their attendance in the choir.

The cellarer was a sly old fellow with a thin grey beard, and looked as if he could tell a good story of an evening over a flagon of good wine. R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 347.

2. Same as *cellarman*.—3. One who keeps wine- or spirit-cellars; a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant.

Also *cellarist*.

**cellaret (sel'är-et), n.** [*< cellar<sup>1</sup> + dim. -et.*] A case for holding bottles or decanters, as of wine, cordials, etc., sometimes also several liqueur-glasses.

**cellar-flap (sel'är-flap), n.** A wooden lifting door covering the descent to a cellar. [*U. S.*]

**Cellaria (se-lä'ri-ä), n.** [*NL., fem. of L. cellarius, < cella, a chamber, cell: see cell, n.*] The typical genus of the family Cellariidae.

**Cellariidae (se-lä'ri-i-dē), n. pl.** [*NL., < Cellaria + -idae.*] A family of gymnomematous chelostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus Cellaria. Also Cellariade.

**cellaring (sel'är-ing), n.** [*< cellar<sup>1</sup> + -ing.*] 1. A range or system of cellars; cellarage.

Ah! how blessed should I be to live with you in a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful sporting country, with attached and detached offices, roomy cellaring, and commodious attics. Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, III. 4.

2. The act or practice of storing goods in cellars.

**cellarino (It. pron. chel-lä-rē-nō), n.** [*It.*] In the Roman or Renaissance Tuscan and Doric orders of architecture, the neck or necking beneath the ovolo of the capital.

**cellarist (sel'är-ist), n.** [*< cellar<sup>1</sup> + -ist.*] Same as *cellarer*.

**cellarman (sel'är-man), n.; pl. cellarman (-men).** A person employed in a wine-cellar; a butler; also, a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant. Also called *cellarer*.

**cellarous (sel'är-us), a.** [*< cellar<sup>1</sup> + -ous.*] Belonging to or connected with a cellar; subterranean; excavated. [*Rare.*]

Certain cellarous steps. Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, IX.

**cellar-rat (sel'är-rat), n.** A contemptuous name for a custom-house officer employed in looking after the storage of imported goods.

There was to be a standing army kept up in time of peace: custom-house officers, tide-waiters, and cellar-rats. J. B. McMaster, People of the United States, I. 461.

**cellar-snail (sel'är-snäl), n.** A land-snail, *Hyalina cellaria*, of the family Vitrinidae and subfamily Zonitina, having a small, depressed, polished shell: so called from being found in cellars. It is a European species which has been introduced into the United States, and is common in the Atlantic seaport towns.

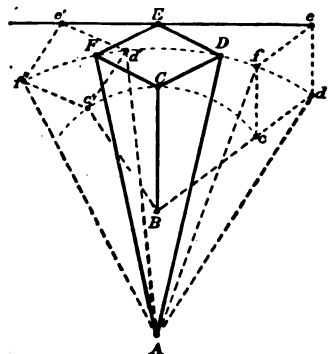
**cell-capsule (sel'kap'sül), n.** A thick cell-wall or readily separable cell-membrane.

When such membranes attain a certain degree of thickness and independence as regards the body of the cell, they are known as *cell-capsules*. Frey, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 83.

**celled (seld), a.** [*< cell + -ed.*] Having a cell or cells; composed of a cell or cells; cellular: used separately or in compounds: as, a *celled* organ; one-*celled*; many-*celled*.

**cell-enamel (sel'e-nam'el), n.** Cloisonné enamel. [*Rare.*]

**Cellepora (se-lep'ō-rä), n.** [*NL., better Cellipora, < NL. cella, a cell, + L. porus, a passage: see pore.*] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family Celleporidae, having a median avicularium behind the posterior lip of the mouth of the cell. Also *Cellipora*.



Peacemaker Cell.  
CD, DE, EF, FC, AF, AD, BC, are stiff bars jointed at A, C, D, E, F. A and B are fixed in position at a distance equal to BC, and there is a pencil at E. As C turns about B, describing the arc *cc'*, the point E describes the right line *EE'*; *cd* and *cd'* are two positions of CDEF.

**Celleporidae** (sel-e-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellepora* + *-idae*.] A family of chlostomatous polyzoans with zoecia urceolate, erect or sub-erect, irregularly heaped together, and often forming several superimposed layers.

**Celleporina** (sel'e-pō-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellepora* + *-ina*.] A superfamily group of chlostomatous polyzoans, having the zoecium calcareous, rhomboid or oval, and a terminal mouth. It contains the families *Celleporidae* and *Keteleporidae*. *Claus*.

**celler**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*<sup>1</sup>.

**celler**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *celure*.

**cellerert** (sel'ér-ér), *n.* Older form of *cellarer*.

**celliferous** (se-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *cella*, a cell, + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>, + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing cells.

**celliform** (sel'i-fōrm), *a.* [*<* NL. *cella*, a cell, + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the form but not the morphological nature of a cell.

**Cellipora** (se-lip'ō-rā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Cellepora*.

**cellist** (chel'ist), *n.* An abbreviated form of *violincellist*; often written 'cellist.

**Cellite** (sel'it), *n.* [*F. Cellite* = *Sp. Celito*, < *ML. Cellita*, pl., < *L. cella*, a cell.] Same as *Lollard*, 1.

**cell-membrane** (sel'mem-brān), *n.* In *biol.*, the investing membrane or wall of a cell.

A distinct, independent pellicle, separable from the cell-body, and known as the *cell-membrane*.

*Frey, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 64.*

**cell-mouth** (sel'mouth), *n.* The oral opening of a unicellular animal; a cytostome.

**cello** (chel'ō), *n.* An abbreviation of *violincello*: often written 'cello.

**cell-parasite** (sel'par'a-sit), *n.* An extremely minute parasite which lives within a single cell of the tissues of its host, as a coccidium.

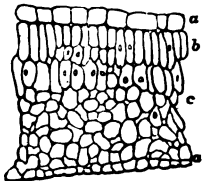
**cell-parasitism** (sel'par'a-si-tizm), *n.* Intracellular parasitism; parasitic life within a cell.

**cell-sap** (sel'sap), *n.* Fluid or semi-fluid cell-substance; fluidic protoplasm.

**cell-substance** (sel'sub'stāns), *n.* The protoplasm composing the body of a cell; cytoplasm as distinguished from the nucleus.

**cellula** (sel'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. cellulae* (-lā). [NL. use of *L. cellula*, a small storeroom, dim. of *cella*, a cell, storeroom: see *cell*, *n.*] A little cell; a cellulose.

**cellular** (sel'ū-lār), *a. and n.* [*<* *F. cellulaire* = *Sp. celular* = *Pg. celular* = *It. cellulare*, < *NL. cellularis*, < *L. (NL.) cellula*: see *cellula*, *cell.*] *I. a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling cells; pertaining to a cell or to cells: as, *cellular structure*; a *cellular appearance*.



Cellular Structure.

Section of Leaf of the Apple. *aa*, epidermal cells; *b*, palisade cells; *c*, spongy parenchyma; *d*, *e*, cellular tissue of the leaf.

A very good example of such a cellular parenchyma is to be found in the substance known as Rice-paper.

*W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 351.*

**Cellular beam.** See *beam*.—**Cellular cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Cellular system.** In *bot.*, that portion of the structure of plants which is composed of fundamental cellular

tissue, or parenchyma, in distinction from the fibrovascular and epidermal systems.—**Cellular theory.** See *cell theory* (which see, under *cell*).—**Cellular tissue.** In plants, parenchyma (which see).—**Cellular tissue, cellular membrane.** In animals, areolar tissue (which see, under *areolar*). See *cell* and *tissue*.

**II. n.** In *bot.*, a plant having no spiral vessels. *Lindley*.

**Cellulares** (sel-ū-lā-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of cellularis*: see *cellular*.] 1. A name given by A. P. de Candolle to that portion of the vegetable kingdom which consists of the non-vascular cryptogamous plants, including the liverworts, mosses, lichens, etc. [Obsolete.]—2. All multicellular plants, as distinguished from non-cellular or unicellular forms.

**Cellularia** (sel-ū-lā-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier), *neut. pl. of cellularis*, *cellular*: see *cellular*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of the *Corallifera*, defined as having each polyp adhering to a horny or calcareous cell with thin walls, and no apparent connection with one another except by a very thin epidermis or by pores in the walls of the cells. [Not in use.]—2. [Used as a singular.] The typical genus of the family *Cellulariidae*. *C. peachi* is an example.

**Cellulariidae** (sel'ū-lā-rī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellularia*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of chlostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cellu-*

*laria*. The polyzoary is erect, jointed, phytoid, dichotomously branched, with zoecia alternate and all facing the same way, the apertures large, oval, and membranous, and the avicularia, when present, sessile, and either lateral or anterior. Also *Cellulariadae*, *Cellulariadae*.

**Cellularina** (sel'ū-lā-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellularia*, 2, + *-ina*.] A superfamily group of chlostomatous polyzoans, having the zoecium corneous and infundibulate. It contains the families *Etidea*, *Cellulariidae*, and *Bicellulariidae*.

**cellulated** (sel'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*<* *cellula* + *-ate*<sup>2</sup> + *-ed*.] Having a cellular structure.

**cellule** (sel'ūl), *n.* [*= F. cellule* = *It. cellula*, < *L. (NL.) cellula*: see *cellula*.] A little cell. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, one of the little spaces, surrounded by veins, on the wing of an insect, especially of the *Neuroptera* and *Pseudoneuroptera*. (b) In *bot.*, one of the cells which constitute the areolar structure of a moss, or of a leaf or similar vegetable organ.

**Cellulicolæ** (sel'ū-lik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cellula*, *q. v.*, + *L. colere*, inhabit: see *cult.*] A group of spiders, of the order *Pulmonaria*, which form their nests in slits beneath the bark of trees, in the cavities of stones and rocks, or in burrows in the ground. [Not in use.]

**Cellulifera** (sel'ū-lif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *neut. pl. of celluliferus*: see *celluliferous*.] A systematic name of the polyzoans or moss-animalcules.

**celluliferous** (sel'ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*= F. cellulifere*, < *NL. celluliferus*, < *cellula*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>.] Bearing or producing little cells; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cellulifera*.

**celluline** (sel'ū-lin), *n. and a.* [*<* *cellula* + *-inc*.] Same as *cellulose*<sup>2</sup>.

**cellulitis** (sel'ū-lit'is), *n.* [NL., < *cellula*, *q. v.*, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cellular or connective tissue, especially in its looser forms.

**celluloid** (sel'ū-loid), *n.* [*<* *cellulose*<sup>2</sup> + *-oid*.] A substance made of gun cotton, camphor, and some other ingredients, imitating ivory, or, when colored, tortoise-shell, coral, amber, malachite, etc. Many articles, useful and ornamental, are manufactured from it.

**cellulose**<sup>1</sup> (sel'ū-lōs), *a.* [*<* NL. as if *\*cellulosus*, < *cellula*, *q. v.*] Containing cells.

**cellulose**<sup>2</sup> (sel'ū-lōs), *n. and a.* [*<* *cellula* + *-ose*.] 1. *n.* In *bot.*, the essential constituent of the primary wall-membrane of all cells, a secretion from the contained protoplasm, isomeric with starch in its composition, and allied to starch, sugar, and inulin. It rarely or never exists in a simple condition unaltered by coloring or mineral matters, etc.; and with age it becomes largely transformed into lignin, suberin, or mucilage. Cotton and the bleached fiber of flax and hemp are nearly pure cellulose, and in some filter-paper it is almost chemically pure. Cellulose is remarkable for its insolubility, being dissolved without change only by an ammoniacal solution of oxalic acid, from which it may be again precipitated. Under the action of concentrated or boiling acids, or of caustic alkalis, many different products are obtained, according to the method of treatment. It is changed to glucose by long boiling with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid; a substance resembling parchment is obtained by treating unsized paper with cold sulphuric acid; strong nitric acid, or a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, converts forms of cellulose into gun cotton, etc. In its unchanged condition it is not colored by iodine except usually with a faint yellowish tint, which becomes a bright blue on the addition of strong sulphuric acid. Cellulose is also said to exist in the tunics of *Acididia* and in other invertebrates.—**Starch-cellulose**, the delicate skeleton of cellulose which remains when starch-granules are dissolved in saliva or pepsin.

**II. a.** Formed of cellulose.

**cellulosic** (sel'ū-lō'sik), *a.* [*<* *cellulose*<sup>2</sup> + *-ic*.] Of or relating to cellulose; produced by or made of cellulose: as, "cellulosic fermentation," *Nineteenth Century*.

**celori**, *n.* Same as *celure*.

**Celosia** (sē-lō'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κήλεος*, burning, later κήλός, dry, < *καίειν*, burn; from the burned appearance of the flowers of some species.] A genus of plants, of the family *Amarantaceae*, for the most part tropical.

The cockscomb common in cultivation is *C. cristata*; but the cultivated form of this plant, with a broad flattened stem and a terminal crest, is very unlike its natural condition, being a monstrosity formed by the union or fasciation of the branches.

**celostomy** (sē-lostō'mi), *n.* [*<* *Gr. κοίλοστομία*, < *κοίλος*, hollow (see *ceil*, *n.*), + *στόμα*, the mouth.] The act of speaking with a hollow voice.



Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*).

**celotomy** (sē-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [*= F. célotomie* = *Sp. celotomía*, < *Gr. κηλοτομία*, < *κήλη*, a tumor, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνω* (√ *\*tau*), cut.] In *surg.*: (a) The operation of cutting the constriction in strangulated hernia. (b) An operation formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia. (c) Castration.

**celstude** (sel'si-tūd), *n.* [ME. *celstude*, < OF. *celstude* = *Sp. celstude* = *Pg. celstude* = *It. celstidine*, < *L. celstudo* (-tudin-), a lofty bearing, later a title equiv. to 'Highness,' < *celsus*, raised high, lofty, pp. of *\*cellere*, rise high, in comp. *excellere*, etc.: see *excel*, *excelsior*.] 1. Height; elevation; altitude.—2. Highness; excellency: sometimes used humorously.

Honor to the . . . and to thy *celstude*.

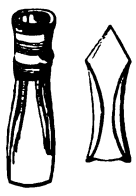
*Court of Love, l. 611.*

In most lamentable forme complaineth to your . . . *celstude*, your distressed orators. *Marston, The Fawne, v.*

**Celsius thermometer.** Same as *centigrade thermometer* (which see, under *centigrade*).

**Celt**<sup>1</sup>, *Kelt* (selt, kelt), *n.* [*F. Celte* = *Sp. Pg. It. Celta*, usually in pl., < *L. Celte*, pl., sing. *\*Celta*, < *Gr. Κέλται* (sing. *\*Κέλτης*), earlier *Κελτοί* (sing. *\*Κέλτος*), a name at first vaguely applied to a Western people, afterward the regular designation of the Celtic race. Origin unknown; perhaps akin to the equiv. *L. Galli*, the 'Gauls,' and to the Celtic *Gael*, *q. v.* The *W. Celtiad* (as if 'a dweller in coverts,' < *celt*, a covert, shelter, < *celu*, hide, conceal, < *L. celare*, hide: see *cell* and *conceal*), a *Celt*, *Gael*, *Celtich* and *Coiltich*, pl., Celts, are prob. due to the *L. Celta*. The reg. Eng. spelling is *Celt* and the reg. Eng. pron. *selt*; but the spelling *Kelt*, after *G. Kelt*, *Gr. Κέλται*, *W. Celtiad* (pron. *kel'ti-ad*), is preferred by some recent writers.] A member of one of the peoples speaking languages akin to those of Wales, Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, and Brittany, and constituting a branch or principal division of the Indo-European family. Formerly these peoples occupied, partly or wholly, France, Spain, northern Italy, the western parts of Germany, and the British Islands. Of the remaining Celtic languages and peoples there are two chief divisions, viz., the *Gadhelic*, comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and the Manx, and the *Cymric*, comprising the Welsh and Bretons; the *Cornish*, of Cornwall, related to the latter, is only recently extinct.

**celt**<sup>2</sup> (selt), *n.* [ML. NL. *celtes*, *celt.*] In *archæol.*, an implement or weapon widely used among primitive and uncivilized races, and having the general form of a chisel or an ax-blade. In the eighteenth century the name was given to the stone and bronze implements of this general shape, without careful consideration of their probable uses. The stone celts are all of a form more or less closely resembling the head of a hatchet, differing only in being sometimes flatter and with a longer cutting edge, sometimes of a section nearly circular, pointed at one end, and coming abruptly to an edge at the other. The bronze celts, the forms of which are very varied, may be divided into three principal classes: First, chisel-shaped blades without sockets, but with raised rims on each side forming a pair of grooves, apparently intended to retain a wooden handle fitted on in the direction of the length of the blade; these may be considered as spades intended for agricultural labor. Second, chisel-shaped blades, having a deep socket at the end opposite the cutting edge, and usually fitted with a loop or pierced ear on one side. Third, blades, also with a socket, but shorter and broader; these, which have often been called ax-heads, are thought rather to be ferrules for the butt-end of spear-shafts and the like, the edge enabling them to be driven into the ground. See *amgarn*, *yaeltab*, *pot-celt*, and *socket-celt*.



Celts.

**Celtiberian** (sel-ti-bē-ri-an), *a. and n.* [*<* *L. Celtiberi* (Gr. *Κελτιβηρες*), the inhabitants of *Celtiberia*, < *Celta*, the Celts, + *Iberi*, the Iberians, the supposed original inhabitants of Spain.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, an ancient people of Spain formed by a union of Celts and Iberians.

**II. n.** A member of the dominant race of ancient Celtiberia, a region in central Spain.

**Celtic, Keltic** (sel', kel'tik), *a. and n.* [*<* *L. Celticus* (Gr. *Κελτικός*), < *Celte*, Gr. *Κέλται*: see *Celt*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language: as, *Celtic tribes*; *Celtic tongues*; *Celtic customs*; of *Celtic origin*.—**Celtic monuments.** See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic*.—**Celtic pipe.** See *fairy pipes*.—**Celtic pottery.** See *pottery*.

**II. n.** The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts, including Welsh, Armorican, Breton, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

**Celticism, Kelticism** (sel', kel'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. The manners and customs of the Celts.—2. A Celtic idiom or mode of expression. Also *Celtism*, *Keltism*.

**Celticize, Kelticize** (sel'-, kel-'ti-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Celticized, Kelticized*, ppr. *Celticizing, Kelticizing*. [*< Celtic, Keltic, + -ize.*] To render Celtic.

The Norse element in the upper end of the island has been thoroughly Celticized in speech and social habits. *The American*, IX. 101.

**Celtis** (sel-'tis), *n.* [NL., *< L. celtis*, an African species of lotus.] A genus of trees of over 60 species, of the family *Ulmaceae*, nearly related to the elm, but bearing a small fleshy edible drupe instead of a winged samara. *C. australis*, the nettle-tree or tree-lotus, is a native of the Mediterranean region. The principal American species is *C. occidentalis*, the hackberry. Several species occur in northern Asia. See *nettle-tree* and *hackberry*.

**Celtish, Keltish** (sel'-, kel-'tish), *a.* [*< Celt, Kelt, + -ish.*] Celtic. [Rare.]

**Celtism, Keltism** (sel'-, kel-'tizm), *n.* [*< Celt, Kelt, + -ism.*] Same as *Celticism*.

**Celtist, Keltist** (sel'-, kel-'tist), *n.* [*< Celt, Kelt, + -ist.*] One engaged or versed in the study of Celtic language, literature, antiquities, etc.

**Celtomania, Keltomania** (sel-, kel-'tō-mā-ni-ä), *n.* [= *F. celtomanie*, *< L. Celtæ* (see *Celt*) + *mania*, madness.] A strong tendency to exaggerate the antiquity and importance of Celtic civilization, language, and literature, and to derive the words of various languages from Celtic originals.

**Celto-Roman** (sel-'tō-rō-man), *a.* Relating to the mixed population of Celts and Romans in southern and western Europe.

**celuret, celeret, celleret**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *celur* (also *cilleret, cilery*, *q. v.*), *< ME. celure, cyture, seler, sylure*, *< OF. \*celeüre*, *< L. celatura*, ML. also *celatura* (*> ME. celature*: see *celature*) and *celura*, carving in relief, later sculptured or painted decoration, *< celare*, ML. also *celare*, carve in relief, later of other ornamental work, *< celum*, a chisel, graver, *< cadere*, cut: connected with *ceil*, *n.* and *v.*, and *ceiling*, in which are confused the notions of ornamental carving or vaulted work (ult. *< L. celum*, a chisel) and ornamental hanging or canopy (ult. *< L. celum*, the sky): see *ceil* and *ceiling*.] 1. Carved work in relief; sculptured decoration for the walls or ceiling of a room; wainscoting.

*Sylure of valle* [var., of a walle] or of a nother thyngne, *celatura, celamen*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 456.

2. A canopy; a ceiling.

Vnder a *celur* of sylke with dayntethis digite.

*Anturs of Arthur*, st. 27.

Hur bede was off assure,  
With testur and celure,  
With a byrgt bordure  
Compassyd ful clene. *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1474.

**celured, a.** [*< ME. \*celured, sylured*; *< celure* + *-ed*.] Celled; canopied.

**cembalist** (sem-'bā-list), *n.* [*< cembalo* + *-ist*.] A performer upon a cembalo, usually a harpsichord or a pianoforte.

**cembalo** (sem-'bā-lō), *n.* [It., orig. a cymbal: see *cymbal*.] 1. A musical instrument of the harp family; a dulcimer. Formerly a general name for many instruments having several wire strings which were struck with hammers. The term doubtless is derived from the bell-like tone thus produced.

2. Such an instrument played by means of keys or digitals; a harpsichord, and, later, a pianoforte or organ keyboard: short for *clavicembalo*.

**cement** (sē-'ment' or sem-'ent), *n.* [Early mod. E., and later also *ciment*, *< ME. ciment, cymment, symment*, *< OF. ciment, cement*, *F. ciment* = *Sp. Pg. It. cemento*, cement, *< L. cæmentum*, a rough stone, rubble, chippings of stone, prop. contr. from *\*cædimentum*, *< cadere*, cut. The noun is prop. pronounced, as being of ME. origin, sem-'ent (formerly, in the spelling *ciment*, sim-'ent); but the pron. sē-'ment', after the verb, is now more common.] 1. Any composition which at one temperature or one degree of moisture is plastic and at another is tenacious. Cements are used for uniting materials of the same kind or of different kinds, or for forming smooth and impervious surfaces or coatings. The term properly includes papier-maché, gums, glues, mucilages, limes, mortars, and a great number of compounds of such nature as to admit of their assuming, under certain conditions, sticky, tenacious, or stone-like consistency. Cements are divided into classes, according to their use, as *glass-cement*, etc. The materials forming the cement are mixed with water, acids, oils, etc., to a paste, and applied to the surfaces to be joined together or coated, and then dried; or, either wet or dry, are applied hot, or are applied and then heated, when they become hard and tenacious. This hardening is called the "setting" of the cement. The cements in use in the arts are exceedingly numerous, and are composed of a great variety of materials.

This hadden tiles for stoons, and towgh clay for symment. *Wyclif*, Gen. xi. 3.

This symment, bryk, stoon, clay togeder drie,  
And knytte into oon til noon humoure be therin.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Specifically—2. A kind of mortar which sets or hardens under water: hence often called *hydraulic cement*. It is, however, often used in superior masonry not intended to be covered by water. There are two kinds of cement, *Portland* and *natural-rock cement*. Portland cement (named from its resemblance in color to Portland stone) is an artificial mixture, based on chemical analysis, of limestone and clay, or marl and chalk, shale and limestone, etc. Natural-rock cement is made from an argillaceous limestone which has the proper composition. In Europe cements are also made from volcanic ashes, and are called *trass* or *pozzuolana*. Much of the cement used in the United States is that known as *Rosendale*. See *cement-stone*.

3. A name sometimes given by placer and hydraulic miners to any rather firmly compacted mass of detrital auriferous material. Usually, however, the application of the word is limited to detrital material of volcanic origin, consisting of fragmentary substances mixed with ashes and caused to cohere somewhat firmly by pressure, or by silicious or calcareous matter.

4. In *anat.*, the cortical substance which forms the outer crust of a tooth from the point where the enamel terminates to the apex of the root, resembling bone in anatomical structure and chemical composition. Also called *cementum*. See cut under *tooth*.

As age advances, the *cement* increases in thickness, and gives rise to those bony growths, or exostoses, so common in the teeth of the aged. *Il. Gray*, *Anat.*

5. In *zool.*, a substance which cements or glues, as the secretion by which a barnacle adheres.

—6. Figuratively, bond of union; that which firmly unites persons or interests.

Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the *cement* of all societies. *Dryden*, *Character of Polybius*.

Friendship! mysterious *cement* of the soul!

Sweet'ner of life! and solder of society. *Blair*, *The Grave*, l. 88.

7. A compound made of pitch, brick-dust, plaster of Paris, etc., used by chasers and other artificers to put under their work that it may lie solid and firm, for the better receiving of the impression made by the punches and other tools. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Amber cement**, a solution of hard copal in pure ether, of the consistency of castor-oil. *E. H. Knight*.—**Armenian cement**. See *Armenian*.—**Bituminous cement**. See *bituminous*.—**Cement-substance**, the sparse intercellular substance of endothelium which stains with nitrate of silver.—**Chalcedony cement**, a cement composed of one volume of burnt chalcedony, one volume of lime, and two volumes of white sand. It has a glaze like polished marble.—**Glycerin cement**, a cement made of glycerin and litharge, used for metals and for packing joints. It is useful for galvanoplastic purposes, as it reproduces a surface very delicately and accurately.—**Hydraulic cement**. See 2.—**Iron cement**, a cement used for luting the sockets and spigots or flanges of cast-iron pipes, and for calking the seams of steam-boiler plates. It consists of sal ammoniac, sulphur, and finely pulverized castings or borings made into a paste.—**Portland cement**. See *Portland cement*.

8.—**Royal cement**, a composition consisting of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 2 parts of common salt, and 4 parts of potter's earth or powdered bricks, the whole moistened with urine, and used in the cementation or purifying of gold. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Rubber cement**. (a) Clean caoutchouc triturated with a small quantity of sulphur and dissolved in benzine or some other hydrocarbon. It is used for covering cloth of which boots, shoes, coats, belting, etc., are made. (b) A cement for securing rubber rings or plates to metal or wood. It consists of a solution of shellac in ten times its own weight of strong ammonia, left for a considerable time to soften without heat. Also called *caoutchouc cement*. *E. H. Knight*.

**cement** (sē-'ment'), *v.* [*< ME. \*cemen ten* (in verbal *n. cemen tyng*) = *F. cimenter* = *Sp. Pg. cimentar* = *It. cimentare* (cf. ML. *cimentare*, build); from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To unite by cement, as by mortar which hardens, or by other matter that produces cohesion of bodies. The gates, that Kyng Alisandre leet make of grete Stones and passynge huge, wel symmented and made stronge for the maystrie. *Manderlye*, *Travels*, p. 268.

2. Figuratively, to unite morally or socially in close or firm union.

The fear of us

May cement their divisions. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 1.

Beverend sirs,

Think on your ancient friendship, cemented

With so much blood. *Fletcher* (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, v. 3.

No lovers in romance ever cemented a more instantane-

ous friendship. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xiv.

**Cemented gravel**, gravel caused to cohere by infiltrated calcareous or siliceous matter, or by the effect of such infiltration combined with that of pressure.

**II. intrans.** To unite or become solid; unite and cohere.

They [the parts of a wound] will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharpe*, *Surgery*.

**cemental** (sē-'men-tal), *a.* [*< cement* + *-al*.] Of or belonging to cement, as of a tooth: as, *cemental tubes*. *Owen*.

**\*cementation** (sem-en-tā-'shon), *n.* [*< cement* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of cementing; the act of uniting by an adhesive substance.—2. A metallurgical process in which two substances are heated in contact for the purpose of effecting some important chemical change in one of them. Iron may be carburized or decarburized by cementation. Thus, bar-iron, embedded in charcoal-powder and exposed to a temperature above redness, is gradually converted into steel, and in this way steel was formerly made in large quantity. This is carburization by cementation. Again, if cast-iron be embedded in the powder of red hematite and kept for some time at a red heat, it is decarburized, and acquires a considerable degree of malleability. This is the method in use for producing what is known as *malleable cast-iron*. Malleable iron is also converted into steel by keeping it immersed in molten pig-iron. This is a very ancient process, and is a kind of cementation. Silver is also separated from gold by cementation with salt and with potassium nitrate. These last methods of separation of the two precious metals are also very ancient, but are now nearly obsolete. See *case-hardening*.

**cementation-box** (sem-en-tā-'shon-boks), *n.* The box of wrought-iron in which case-hardening is effected. See *case-hardening*.

**cementatory** (sē-'men-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< cement* + *-atory*.] Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

**cement-copper** (sē-'ment-'kop-er), *n.* Copper precipitated from solution by iron.

**cement-duct** (sē-'ment-'dukt), *n.* The duct of a cement-gland of a cirriped. *Darwin*. See second cut under *Balanus*.

**cementer** (sē-'men-ter), *n.* A person or thing that cements.

Language, the great instrument and *cementer* of society. *Locke*.

**\*cement-gland** (sē-'ment-'gland), *n.* The gland which secretes the cement of a cirriped. *Darwin*. See *cement*, *n.*, 5.

**cementing-furnace** (sē-'men-'ting-fēr-'nās), *n.* A furnace used in the process of cementation.

**cementing-oven** (sē-'men-'ting-uv-'n), *n.* An oven used for the same purpose as the cementing-furnace.

**cementitious** (sem-en-'tish-'us), *a.* [*< L. cæmentitius*, prop. *cæmenticius*, pertaining to quarried stones, *< cæmentum*: see *cement*, *n.*] Pertaining to cement; having the property of cementing; of the nature of cement.

A small quantity of lime, starch, or other *cementitious* substance is added. *Sci. Amer.*, July 19, 1884.

**cement-mill** (sē-'ment-'mil), *n.* A mill for crushing the stony concretions from which a form of cement is obtained.

**cement-stone** (sē-'ment-'stōn), *n.* Any rock which is capable of furnishing cement when properly treated. Much of the rock used in the United States for cement comes from the uppermost strata of the Upper Silurian system, and the product takes the name of *Rosendale cement* from the town of Rosendale in Ulster county, New York, where it is chiefly worked. The rock which furnishes cement is a more or less impure limestone, or mixture of carbonate of lime with sand and clay. Pure limestone will not make a mortar which will set under water; but some magnesian limestones have hydraulic properties. The theory of the hydraulicity of cement is not clearly understood, although much has been written in regard to it. Also *cement-rock*.

**cementum** (sē-'men-'tum), *n.* [NL., prop. *cæmentum*: see *cement*.] In *anat.*, same as *cement*, 4.

**cemeterial** (sem-ē-'tē-ri-al), *a.* [*< cemetery* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a cemetery: as, "cemeterial cells," *Sir T. Browne*, *Urn-Burial*, iii. [Rare.]

Though we decline (says Dr. Browne, in his *Urn-burial*) the religious Consideration, yet in *cemeterial* and narrower burying Places, to avoid Confusion and cross Position, a certain Posture were to be admitted.

*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 52.

**cemetery** (sem-ē-'ter-i), *n.*; pl. *cemeteries* (-iz). [Also formerly *centerie*, *centry*, *< ME. \*cemetry*, *sematory*, *< OF. cemetiere*, *F. cimetière* = *Pr. cemeteri* = *Sp. cimiterio* = *Pg. cemiterio* = *It. cimeterio*, *< LL. cæmeterium*, ML. also *cemeterium*, *< Gr. κοιμητήριον*, a sleeping-room, a sleeping-place, in eccles. writers a cemetery, *< κοιμᾶν*, put to sleep, pass. fall asleep, *< κοιμάσθαι*, lie down, related to *L. quies*, rest: see *quiet*.] A place set apart for interment; a graveyard; specifically, a burial-ground not attached to any church; a necropolis: as, to be interred in a public cemetery.

In the holy grounde called the *semetory*,

Harde by the place where kyng Arthur was founde.

*Joseph of Arimathe* (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

**cenanthy** (se-nan-'thi), *n.* [*< Gr. κενός*, empty, + *άνθος*, flower.] In bot., the entire suppression of stamens and pistils within the perianth.

**cenatical** (sē-'nat-i-kal), *a.* [*< L. cenaticus* (*< cena*, dinner, supper: see *cenation*) + *-al*.] Relating to dinner or supper. [Rare.]



**cenation, cenation** (sē-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. cenatio* (n-), *< cenare*, pp. *cenatus*, dine, eat, *< cēna* (also improp. *cēna, cēna*), *OL. cēsna* = Umbrian *cēna*, dinner, supper, the principal meal of the Romans.] The act of dining or supping. *Sir T. Browne*. Also *cenation*. [Rare.]

**cenatory** (sen'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. cenatorius*, *< cenare*, dine: see *cenation*.] Pertaining to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 6.

**cenchri**, *n.* Plural of *cenchrus*.

**Cenchrina** (seng-kri'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Cenchrus* + *-ina*<sup>2</sup>.] A group of American venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidae*, taking name from the genus *Cenchrus*.

**Cenchrus** (seng'kris), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. κενχρίς*, also *κενχρίς, κένχρος, κενχρίνης*, a serpent with millet-like protuberances, *< κένχρος*, a kind of millet (*Holcus sorghum*).] In *herpet.*: (a) A genus of tropical American venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidae*. (b) [*L. c.*] The specific name of some serpent, as a boa. See *aboma*.

**cenchrus** (seng'krus), *n.*; *pl. cenchri* (-kri). [*NL.*, *< Gr. κένχρος*, a kind of millet, anything in small grain.] In *entom.*, one of two small (often white) points situated superiorly and laterally on the metathorax, especially noticeable in certain saw-flies.

**celandt, cendalet, cendelt**, *n.* See *sendal*.

**cenegildt**, *n.* [An old law form, intended for AS. *\*cyngild*, *< cyn* (ME. *kin*, rarely *ken*), *kin*, + *gild*, payment: see *kin* and *yield*.] In old law, an expiatory mulct exacted from one who had killed another and paid to the kindred of the deceased.

**ceno**<sup>1</sup>. [*NL. L. ceno*, *< Gr. κενός*, empty.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning empty, as in *cenotaph*.

**ceno**<sup>2</sup>. [*NL. ceno*, prop., as *LL. ceno*, *< Gr. κοινός*, common.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning common, as in *cenobite*, etc. For words not found under this form, see *ceno*.

**ceno**<sup>3</sup>. [*NL. ceno*, *ceno*, *< Gr. καινός*, new, fresh, recent. The *NL.* spelling is prop. *ceno*, the *E. prop. ceno*.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, chiefly scientific, meaning new, recent. For words not found under this form, see *ceno*.

**Cenobita, Cenobita** (sen-ō-bi'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, (prop. *Ceno*), *< LL. cenobita*, a hermit: see *cenobite*.] A genus of hermit-crabs, of the family *Paguridae* or giving name to the family *Cenobitidae*. *C. rugosa* is an example.

**cenobite, cenobite** (sen'ō-bit), *n.* [= *F. céno-bite* = *Sp. Pg. It. cenobita*, *< LL. cenobita*, *< cenobium*, a convent, monastery, *< Gr. κοινόβιον*, a convent, neut. of *κοινός*, living in common, *< κοινός*, common, + *βίος*, life.] 1. One of a religious order living in a convent or in community; a monk: opposed to *anchorite* or *hermit* (one who lives in solitude).

He pushed his quarrels to the death, yet prayed

The saints as fervently on bended knees

As ever shaven *cenobite*. *Bryant*, *Knight's Epitaph*.

2. A social bee. *Shuckard*.

**cenobitic, cenobitic** (sen-ō-bit'ik), *a.* [*< cenobite*, *cenobite*, + *-ic*; = *F. cenobitique*, etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cenobite, or to cenobitism.

The other [instance] is in the *cenobitic* life of the first Christians and apostles: they had all things in common, which was that state of nature in which men lived charitably and without injustice.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Great Exemplar*, Pref., p. 15.

The second stage of monasticism was *cenobitic* or cloister life, a substitution of the social for the solitary form of devotion. *Stills*, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 336.

2. Living in community, as men belonging to a convent.

**cenobitical, cenobitical** (sen-ō-bit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cenobitic*.

Religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical*. *Stillingfleet*.

**Cenobitidae, Cenobitidae** (sen-ō-bit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (prop. *Ceno*), *< Cenobita*, *Cenobita*, + *-idae*.] A family of hermit-crabs, resembling the *Paguridae*, but with long antennulae and of terrestrial habits. It consists of the genera *Cenobita* and *Birgus*.

**cenobitism, cenobitism** (sen'ō-bi-tizm), *n.* [*< cenobite*, *cenobite*, + *-ism*.] The state of being a cenobite; the principles or practices of cenobites. *Milman*.

**cenobium**, *n.* See *cenobium*.

**cenoby** (sen'ō-bi), *n.* [*< LL. cenobium*: see *cenobite*.] A place where persons live in community. *Sir G. Buck*.

**Cenogæa, Cenogæan**. See *Canogæa, Cænogæan*.

**cenogamous, cænogamous** (sē-nog'a-mus), *a.* [*< cenogamy, cænogamy*, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or characterized by *cenogamy*.

**cenogamy, cænogamy** (sē-nog'a-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. κοινός*, common, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The state of having husbands or wives in common; a community of husbands or wives, such as exists among certain primitive tribes.

**cenogonous** (sē-nog'ō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. κοινός*, common, + *γόνος*, generation.] In *entom.*, a term applied to certain insects which are oviparous at one season of the year and ovoviviparous or viviparous at another, as the *Aphides*.

**cenosity** (sē-nos'i-ti), *n.* [*< LL. cénosita* (-), *< L. cénosus*, filthy, *< cænium*, dirt, filth.] Filthiness. [Rare.]

**cenosphæra** (sen-ō-sfē'rā), *n.*; *pl. cenosphærae* (-rē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. κενός*, empty, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A protozoan lattice-sphere; the spherical skeleton developed in certain radiolarians.

**cenotaph** (sen'ō-tāf), *n.* [= *F. cénotaphe* = *Sp. It. cenotafio* = *Pg. cenotaphio*, *< L. cenotaphium*, *< Gr. κενόταφιον*, an empty tomb, *< κενός*, empty, + *τάφος*, a tomb.] An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

A *cenotaph* his name and title kept.

*Dryden*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, xii. 3.

Perhaps this building (tomb of Zechariah) should properly be called a *cenotaph*, as it is perfectly solid, and no cave or sepulchral vault has been found beneath it.

*J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 356.

**cenotaphy** (sen'ō-tāf-i), *n.* Same as *cenotaph*.

**Cenozoic, a. See *Cænozoic*.**

**cens** (*F. pron. sōns*), *n.* [*F.*, *< L. census*: see *cense*<sup>1</sup>, *census*.] In *French-Canadian law*, an annual payment by a tenant to the seignior or lord, in recognition of his superiority.

**cense**<sup>1</sup> (sens), *n.* [*< OF. cens, cense*, mod. *F. cens* = *Sp. Pg. It. censo*, rent, rate, tax, *< L. census*, a registering and rating of persons and property, a census, registered property, wealth: see *census*.] 1. A public rate or tax.

The *cense* or rates of Christendom are raised since ten times, yes, twenty times told. *Bacon*.

2. A census; an enumeration.

The number of gruffs which sprung at one time in and about her walls, in a famous *cense* that was made, amounted to above three millions.

*Howell*, *Dodona's Grove* (ed. 1640), p. 73.

3. Condition as to property; rank.

A man whose state and *cense* . . . you are familiar with. *B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

**cense**<sup>2</sup> (sens), *v.*; pret. and pp. *censed*, ppr. *censing*. [*< ME. censen, censen*, by aphesis for *encensen*, *incense*: see *incense*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To perfume with odors from burning gums and spices; burn incense before or about.

*Censing* the wives of the parish fete.

*Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 155.

The Saffi sing, and *cense* his altars round. *Dryden*.

II. *intrans.* To burn incense.

Where the devil is resident, that he may prevail, up with all superstition and idolatry, — *censing*, painting of images, candles, palms, ashes, holy water, and new service of men's inventing; as though man could invent a better way to honour God with, than God himself hath appointed. *Latimer*, *Sermon of the Plough*.

He *censeth*: the

boy strews flowers.

*B. Jonson*, *Every*

[Man out of his

(Humour, li. 2.

**cense**<sup>2</sup> (sens), *n.*

[*< ME. cense*,

*cens*, by aph-

esis for *encense*,

incense: see *in-*

*cense*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] In-

cense.

The smel of thi

clothingus as the

smel of *cens*.

*Wyclif*, *Cant. iv.*

(li. 11) (Oxf.).

**cense-money**

(sens'mun-i), *n.*

Money paid as

tax. See *cen-*

*sens*, *n.*, 5.

**censer**<sup>1</sup> (sen'

sēr), *n.* [*< ME.*

*censer*, *senser*, by

aphesis for *en-*

*censer*, *< OF. en-*

*censer*, *encensier*

= *Sp. incensario*

= *It. incensiere*, *< ML. incensarium* (also *incensorium*, *> F. encensoir*), *< incensare*, burn incense: see *incense*<sup>2</sup>, and cf. *cense*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A vessel in which incense is burned before an altar. Censers are now usually made of metal in the shape of a cup with a perforated cover, and contain burning charcoal or other material capable of producing sufficient heat to burn the fragrant gums used as incense. The censer is swung in the hand by chains. In ancient Roman usage incense was carried to the altar in a square box called an *acerra*, from which it was taken and sprinkled on the flame. A similar practice prevailed among the Greeks. The ecclesiastical term for a censer is *thurible*. The only distinct biblical precepts regarding the use of the censer are found in Num. iv. 14 and Lev. xvi. 12. According to Bingham, neither incense nor censers were used in the Christian church during the first three centuries. They are now used in the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and in some Anglican and other churches.

There be also iij grett *Sensurs* of gold as hys as the Chalys ys. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 11.

Antonius gave piety in his money, like a lady with a censer before an altar. *Peacham*, *Complait Gentleman*.

Like two streams of incense free

From one censer, in one shrine.

*Tennyson*, *Eleonora*.

2†. A fire-pan in which perfumes were burned to sweeten the atmosphere, having its lid perforated, and sometimes decorated with figures and designs in open-work.

And other two after hem with *sensers* soone,

Set with riche stones; and a viole of sence.

*Joseph of Arimathea* (E. E. T. 8.), p. 10.

**censer**<sup>2</sup> (sen'sēr), *n.* [*< censel* + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who formerly paid *cense-money*. See *censure*, *n.*, 5.

**censior** (sen'shon), *n.* [*< L. censio* (n-), *< censere*, value, tax: see *census*.] A rate, tax, or assessment. *Bp. Hall*.

**censitaire** (*F. pron. sōn-si-tār*'), *n.* [*F.*, a copyholder, *< ML. \*censitarius*, *< L. census*, tax: see *cens*, *cense*<sup>1</sup>, *census*.] In *French-Canadian law*, a tenant holding under a seignior by virtue of payment of *cens*.

**censo** (*Sp. pron. then'sō*), *n.* [*Sp.*: see *cense*<sup>1</sup>.] In *Spanish-American law*, a ground-rent; an annuity charged upon specific property; the right to a periodical payment out of a particular fund or estate.

**censor** (sen'sor), *n.* [*L.* (*> Gr. κίρσορ*), a Roman magistrate, a rigid judge of morals, *< censere*, pp. *census*, tax, assess, value, judge, consider, etc.] 1. One of two superior magistrates of ancient Rome, who in the latter half of the fifth century B. C. succeeded to certain powers which had before been exercised by the consuls. Their functions included:—(a) the keeping of a register (census) of all Roman citizens, with the amount of their property, for the ends of taxation, and for the classification of the citizens according to their possessions, from the rank of senator down; (b) the disciplinary control of manners and morals, in which their power was absolute, both in sumptuary matters and in the degradation of any citizen from his proper class for reasons affecting the moral or material welfare of the state, or in the imposition of fines at will upon those deemed by them to be offenders; (c) the practical administration of the public finances, including the control under the senate of both direct and indirect taxation, the determining of the expenditures of the state other than fixed charges, the letting of public contracts, and the supreme direction of public works. The magistracy of the censors was interrupted at the time of the civil wars, and under Augustus and succeeding emperors was reestablished at various times, but with greatly diminished powers.

2. An officer empowered to examine manuscripts, books, pamphlets, plays, etc., intended for publication or public performance, in order to see that they contain nothing heretical, immoral, or subversive of the established order of government. See *censorship*. Formerly called *licensor*.

The oldest mandate for appointing a book censor is, as far as I know at present, that issued by Berthold, Archbishop of Mentz, in the year 1486.

*Beckmann*, quoted in *Introduct.* to *Hales's ed. of Milton's* (*Areopagitica*, p. xvii).

3. One who censures, blames, or reproves; one addicted to censure or faultfinding; one who assumes the functions of a critic.

Ill-natur'd *censors* of the present age. *Roscommon*.

Let me tell my youthful *censor* that the necessities of that time required something very different from what others then suggested. *Burke*.

4. (a) In old universities, the title of certain masters chosen by the nations to visit the colleges and reform the administration, discipline, and instruction. (b) In the university of Cambridge, a college officer whose duties are similar to those of dean; at Christ Church, Oxford, one of two fellows having similar functions, called *senior* and *junior censor*.—5. In China, one of a body of officials stationed at Peking, under the presidency of a Chinese and a Manchū, who are charged with the duty of inspect-



Censer, 13th century. (From *Violet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français."*)

ing the affairs of the empire, and, if need be, of censuring any of the officials, and even the emperor himself, for any act which they consider illegal, extravagant, or unjust. They are called the "eyes and ears" of the emperor.—**Council of censors**, a council provided for by the Constitution of Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790, and by that of Vermont from 1790 to 1870, to be elected once in seven years, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of State officers and into violations of the Constitution.

**censorate** (sen'sor-āt), *n.* [*< censor + -ate*.] A body of censors; specifically, in China, the college of censors stationed at Peking. See *censor*, 5.

**censorial** (sen-sō'ri-āl), *a.* [*< censor + -ial*; = *F. censorial*.] 1. Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals: as, the *censorial* office in ancient Rome.

The authority of the Senate, the dignity of the equestrian order, and the manners of the people in general, were guarded, and in a great measure preserved, by the integrity and strict exercise of the *censorial* power. *J. Adams, Works, IV. 535.*

2. Full of censure; censorious; severe: as, "censorial declamation," *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iv. 6.* [Rare.]

**censorian** (sen-sō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. censorius (< censor, censor) + -an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to a censor; censorial.

The *censorian* power. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 64.*

II. *n.* A censor; a critic.

But thus it is when petty priscians  
Will needs step up to be censorians. *Marston, Satires, iv.*

**censorious** (sen-sō'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. censorius, pertaining to a censor, < censor: see censor.*] 1. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in commenting on others or on their actions, manners, writings, etc.; captious; carping: as, a *censorious* critic.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbours. *Watts, Improvement of Mind.*

2. Implying or expressing censure: as, *censorious* remarks.

My imperfections, which have no help but the shrine of your glorious Name to be sheltered from *censorious* condemnation. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 58.*

**censoriously** (sen-sō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a censorious manner.

It is often said, *censoriously*, to be a great advantage possessed by the clergy, that no one can answer them. *Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 152.*

**censoriousness** (sen-sō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being censorious or faultfinding; disposition to blame or condemn; the habit of censoring or severely criticizing.

*Censoriousness* and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

**censorship** (sen'sor-ship), *n.* [*< censor + -ship*.] The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.—**Censorship of the press**, a regulation which formerly prevailed in most countries of Europe, and is still in force in some, according to which manuscripts, printed books, pamphlets, plays, and newspapers are examined by officials, civil or ecclesiastical, appointed for the purpose, who are empowered to prevent publication or suppress any parts of the text if they find anything in such books or writings obnoxious to the prevailing political or religious system. A general censorship of the press was established by the Roman Catholic Church as early as 1515, and is still enforced so far as its authority extends. In England there were "licensors" of books, who were for the most part bishops; a general system of censorship, established by a decree of the Star Chamber in 1637, remained in force during the civil war, and was confirmed by act of Parliament in 1643. Against this act Milton protested in his "Areopagitica": a speech for the liberty of Unlicensed Printing. The censorship, or license system, was abolished in England in 1694. In France a general censorship of the press existed from the introduction of printing till 1793, when it was abolished; and it has since been several times restored with various ameliorations and again abolished, finally in 1830, though a modified censorship of newspapers was afterward established and still exists. In Russia there is a very rigid censorship of the press. In Spain the censorship was abolished by the Constitution of 1837. In Germany, after great vicissitudes, the censorship has remained abolished since 1848. There is no authoritative censorship in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, or Belgium, but penalties are imposed upon those who offend through the press. In the United States the press is, and always has been, absolutely free from any form of political or ecclesiastical censorship.

**censual** (sen'shō-āl), *a.* [= *F. censuel* = *Sp. censual* = *Pg. censual* = *It. censuale*, *< L. censu-ālis*, *< census, census*.] Relating to or containing a census.

A *censual* roll or book. *Sir W. Temple, Int. to Hist. Eng., II. 574 (Ord MS.).*

**censurable** (sen'shō-r-ā-bl), *a.* [*< censure, v., + -able*.] Deserving censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible: as, a *censurable* person; *censurable* conduct or writings.

**cenſurableness** (sen'shō-r-ā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being censurable or blamable; fitness to be censured.

This, and divers others, are alike in their *cenſurableness* by the unskilful, be it divinity, physic, poetry, etc. *Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 493.*

**cenſurably** (sen'shō-r-ā-bli), *adv.* In a censurable manner; in a manner worthy of blame.

**cenſural** (sen'shō-r-āl), *a.* [*< censure, n., 5, + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a censure, valuation, or assessment: as, a *cenſural* book or roll. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

**censure** (sen'shōr), *n.* [= *F. censure* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. censura* = *D. censuur* = *G. Dan. Sw. censur*, *< L. censura*, the office of a censor, a judgment, opinion, a severe judgment, in ML. also tax, assessment, *< censere*, judge, etc.: see *censor*, and cf. *censel*.] 1. Judgment; opinion. Take each man's *censure*, but reserve thy judgment. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 3.*

Your charitable *censures* I beseech. *Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, I. 2.*

This work and myself I humbly present to your approved *censure*, it being the utmost of my wishes to have your honourable self my weighty and perspicuous comment. *Webster, Ded. to Duchess of Malin.*

2. Judicial sentence; formal condemnation.

To you, lord governor,  
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;  
The time, the place, the torture. *Shak., Othello, v. 2.*

3. *Eccles.*, a penalty imposed upon an offender. It may consist in public rebuke or in temporary or permanent suspension from communion or from office. See *discipline*.

The time being expired that Mr. John Lyford's *censure* was to take place, he was so far from answering their hopes by amendment, as he had doubled his evil. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 122.*

4. The act of criticizing, especially of finding fault; criticism; expression of blame or disapprobation; faultfinding; condemnation; animadversion.

What ever the actions of Princes are, they are liable to the *censures* of the people. *Stillington, Sermons, I. vii. (1670).*

To 'scape my *censure*, not expect my praise.  
*Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 113.*

In minds unstrengthened by right culture there is a perverse belief that they can only raise themselves by lowering whatever stands beside them. Therefore, when all the world turned critical before the schoolmaster was well abroad, *censure*, that simply meant expression of opinion, with a sense even of some admitted value to be ascertained, came to mean chiefly or only condemnation. *J. Morley.*

5. A custom which formerly prevailed in several manors in Cornwall and Devonshire, England, by which all the inhabitants above the age of sixteen were summoned to swear fealty to the lord of the manor, to pay eleven pence per poll, and a penny a year ever after as censemone or common fine. The persons thus sworn were called *censers*. *E. Phillips, 1706.*—**Abolition from censures**. See *abolition*.—**Syn. 4.** *Admonition, Monition*, etc. (see *admonition*), stricture, reprobation, disapproval, reflection, dispraise, reproval.

**censure** (sen'shōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *censured*, ppr. *censuring*. [*< censure, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To estimate; reckon; regard; consider.

Should I say more, you well might *censure* me  
(What yet I never was) a flatterer.  
*Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, I. 2.*

But Scalinger *censureth* our Syllys to be counterfeit. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.*

2. To judge; adjudge; pass judgment on; sentence.

*Censure* me in your wisdom, and awake your senses, that you may the better judge. *Shak., J. C., III. 2.*

Quoth Roberto, I took you rather for a Gentleman of great lulling, for if by outward habite men should be *censured*, I tell you, you would be taken for a substantial man. *Greene, Groats-worth of Wit.*

Some were *censured* to the whipping post, some burned in the hand, but two were condemned to die. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 154.*

3. *Eccles.*, to discipline by public rebuke, etc. See *censure, n.*, 3.—4. To criticize, especially adversely; find fault with and condemn; blame; express disapprobation of: as, to *censure* a man, or his manners or conduct; to *censure* a book.

Shee is a maine derider to her capative of those that are not her Preachers, and *censures* all Sermons but had ones. *Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee Precise Hypocrite.*

We laugh at vanity oftener than we *censure* pride. *Buckminster.*

Clarendon *censures* the continental governments with great bitterness for not interfering in our internal dissensions. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

**Syn. 4.** *Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand, Censure, Remonstrate with, Expostulate with, Reproach, chide, reprehend, take to task, rate, berate, scold, upbraid, lecture.* To *reprove* is to admonish with disapprobation. To *reprove* is to reprove strongly or sharply. To *reprimand* is to reprove

officially; it is the act of one having authority. To *censure* is to express an unfavorable opinion; it is less personal than the previous terms. *Remonstrate with* and *expostulate with* are more argumentative and imply more of advice than either *reprove* or *censure*; they also apply only to acts now taking place or about to take place, while *censure* applies only to what is past. To *reproach* a person is to lay blame upon him in direct address, and with feeling, to endeavor to shame him with what he has done. The words advance in the degree of likelihood that the person *reproved*, etc., does not admit the fault for which he is taken to task. See the distinction of corresponding nouns under *admonition*.

II. *trans.* To pass an opinion, especially a severe opinion; judge: followed by *of* or *on*.

Amongst the rest that *censured* of her curious fauours, there was one Signor Bernardo. *Greene, Never too Late (Dyce ed.), Int., p. xli.*

'Tis a passing shame,  
That I, unworthy body as I am,  
Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shak., T. G. of V., I. 2.*

**censurer** (sen'shōr-ēr), *n.* One who censures.

A statesman, who is possessed of real merit, should look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics. *Adison.*

**census** (sen'sus), *n.* [*L.*, a registering and rating of persons and property, a census, a censor's list, registered property, wealth, *< censere*, tax, rate, assess. Cf. *censel*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) A registered statement of the particulars of a citizen's property for the purposes of taxation. (b) An enumeration and register of the Roman citizens in their appropriate classes, with reference to tribe, family, children, slaves, freedmen, etc. (c) The drawing up of such a register. See *censor*, 1.—2. In modern times, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country, with details of sex and age, family, occupation, possessions, etc. A census has been taken by the United States once in ten years, beginning with 1790; and many of the States take an intermediate census. The first actual enumeration of the peoples of England and Scotland was made in 1801. Since then a census, including Ireland, has been taken every ten years. In some countries a census is taken at intervals of three, five, or six years.

By the first census, taken in 1790—three years after the call—the population of the United States amounted to 3,944,563. *Calhoun, Works, I. 170.*

**census-paper** (sen'sus-pā'pēr), *n.* A schedule or form left with the head of each household on an occasion of taking the census, to be filled up with the names, ages, occupations, etc., of all the members of the household, and to be given up to the enumerators on the statutory day.

**cent** (sent), *n.* [*< ME. cent, < OF. cent, F. cent* = *Sp. ciento* = *Pg. It. cento*, *< L. centum* = *AS. hund, hund-red, E. hund-red, q. v.*] 1. A hundred.

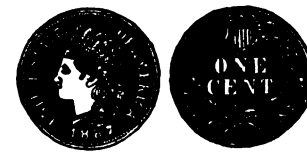
And brought with hem many stout cent  
Of greet lordynges. *Otavian, I. 1463.*

2. [*Cf. centavo, centime.*] The hundredth part of a dollar, a rupee, or a florin; especially, in the United States, a coin of copper, or copper and nickel,

whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar, or about the same as an English half-penny. Other dollars are divided in the same way, as the Spanish dollar, duro, or plastre, though not in Spain; also, the Dutch florin and the East Indian rupee in Ceylon and the Mauritius. Abbreviated *c.* or *ct.*

3. An old superficial measure of Belgium, the hundredth part of the bonnier. *Simmons.*

4. An old game at cards: so called "because 100 was the game" (*Nares*). Also spelled *sant* and *saint*.—**Bar cent**, in the early federal coinage of the United States, a cent the reverse of which was simply



United States Cent, size of the original.

marked with horizontal bars.—**Link cent**, a cent coined by the United States in 1793, the reverse of which bore a circular device of a chain of thirteen links.

**cent**. An abbreviation of Latin *centum*, a hundred: used in *per cent.* for *per centum* (in or by the hundred): as, interest at 10 *per cent.*; fifty *per cent.* of the population.



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**centage** (sen'tāj), *n.* [*< cent + -age. Cf. percentage.*] Rate by the cent or hundred; percentage. [Rare.]

**cental** (sen'tal), *a. and n.* [*< L. centum, = E. hundred, + -al.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred; reckoning or proceeding by the hundred.

*II. n.* A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, used at Liverpool for corn, and to some extent adopted in the trade and commerce of Great Britain.

**centaur** (sen'târ), *n.* [*< L. centaurus, < Gr. κένταυρος; of uncertain origin.*] *1.* In *Gr. myth.*, a monster, half man and half horse, descended from Ixion and Nophele, the cloud. The myth is probably of Eastern origin. The centaurs, supposed to have inhabited Thessaly, were rude and savage beings, embodying the destructive and ungovernable forces of nature. Chiron, the wise instructor of Achilles, and Pholus, the friend of Hercules, were beneficent centaurs. In art the centaur was originally represented as a complete man, to whose body were attached, behind, the barrel and hind quarters of a horse; later this ungainly combination was abandoned, and was universally replaced by the form in which the human



Centaur.—Museo Capitolino, Rome.

body to the waist took the place of the head and neck of the horse. Examples of the primitive type of centaur survive on archaic painted vases, in a few small bronzes, terra-cottas, etc., among the reliefs from the temple of Asos, and in certain wall-paintings.

Come, come, be every one officious  
To make this banquet, which I wish may prove  
More stern and bloody than the Centaurs' feast.  
*Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.*

*2. [cap.]* The constellation Centaurus.—*3.* In *her.* See *sagittary*.

**Centauria** (sen-tā'rē-ā), *n.* [*NL., < ML. centauria, for L. centaureum, -ion, < Gr. κενταύριον, -ιον, centaury, < κένταυρος, centaur: its medicinal properties were said to have been discovered by the centaur Chiron.*] *1.* A large genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*, allied to the thistles. The species are annual or perennial herbs, with alternate leaves and single heads, all the florets of which are tubular. They are found in Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa, with a single species in the United States, and two or three in Chile. The annuals, *C. Cyanus* (corn-bluebottle), *C. moenchii* (purple or white sultan), and *C. Ambergol* (yellow sultan), are sometimes cultivated in gardens, as are also some perennials, especially for their foliage; but the species in general are of very little importance, and many are mere weeds.

*2. [l. c.]* A plant of this genus.

**centauress** (sen'tā-res), *n.* [*< centaur + -ess.*] A female centaur.

His [Zeuxis's] picture of a centauress suckling her young, the spectators of which forgot the painter in the subject.  
*Encyc. Brit., II. 363.*

**centaurian** (sen-tā'ri-an), *a.* [*< centaur + -ian.*] Pertaining to a centaur. *C. O. Muller, Manual of Archæol.*

**centauriet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *centaury*.

**centaurize** (sen'tā-riz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *centaurized*, ppr. *centaurizing*. [*< centaur + -ize.*] To act like a centaur; make a brute of one's self. *Young.* [Rare.]

**centauromachia** (sen-tā'rō-mak'i-ā), *n.* [*L.*] Same as *centauromachy*.

The seventeen known antique illustrations of this centauromachia.

*J. T. Clarke, Archæol. Investigations at Asos, 1881, p. 108.*

**centauromachy** (sen-tā-rom'ā-ki), *n.* [*< L. Centauromachia, name of a poem, < Gr. κενταύρομαχία, < κένταυρος, centaur, + μάχη, fight, contest.*] In art and archæol., a contest in which centaurs take part; especially, a fight between centaurs and men; in *Gr. myth.*, a battle between Hercules and the centaurs, or between the Lapithæ, aided by the Athenians, and the centaurs.

**Centaurus** (sen-tā'rus), *n.* [*L.: see centaur.*] An ancient southern constellation, situated between Argus and Scorpio, pictured to represent a centaur holding a Bacchic wand. Its brightest star, α Centauri, is the third brightest in the heavens, being somewhat brighter than Arcturus. It is the nearest of the fixed stars as yet ascertained, its parallax being 0.75", and its distance 4.3 light-years. Its second star, β, a white

star, is about as bright as Betelgeuse, and is reckoned the eleventh in the heavens in order of brightness. These two stars are situated near each other on the parallel of



The Constellation Centaurus.

60° south, a little east of the Southern Cross. Centaurus has, besides, two stars of the second magnitude and seven of the third, and is a splendid constellation.

**centaury** (sen'tā-ri), *n.* [*< ME. centaurie, century, < L. centuria: see Centaurea.*] The popular name of various plants, chiefly of the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. The greater centaury of the old herbaria was a gentianaceous plant, *Blackstonia perfoliata*, and the lesser centaury was *Centaurium Centaureum*. In the United States the name is given to a species of the genus *Sabbatia*.

**centavo** (Sp. pron. thān-tā'vō), *n.* [*Sp., < L. centum, a hundred: see hundred.*] A cent, or hundredth part of a dollar or peso, in Chile, Paraguay, Venezuela, Manila, etc.

**centen** (then-tān'), *n.* [*Sp. centén, < L. centeni, pl., a hundred each: see centenary.*] A Spanish gold coin, the doblon de Isabella, first struck in 1854, and worth \$5.30 in United States currency.

**centenaar** (sen'te-nār), *n.* [*D., = G. Dan. Sw. centner, < L. centenarius, of a hundred: see centenary, centner, and cf. cantar and quintal, all ult. identical.*] The Amsterdam hundredweight or quintal, equal to 109 pounds avoirdupois. See *centner*.

**centenarian** (sen-te-nā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [= *F. centenaire = Sp. Pg. It. centenario, < L. centenarius: see centenary and -an.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a centenary, or to a person one hundred years old.

*II. n.* A person a hundred years old or older.

These [census] lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the "revision," from the new-born babe to the centenarian, are duly inscribed.  
*D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 123.*

**centenarianism** (sen-te-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< centenarian + -ism.*] The condition or state of living to the age of one hundred years or more.

Facts concerning centenarianism are still more abundant in the nineteenth century [than in the eighteenth].  
*Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 100.*

**centenarii**, *n.* Plural of *centenarius*.

**centenarius** (sen-te-nā'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. centenarius: see centenary.*] Belonging to a hundred years. [Rare.]

**centenarius** (sen-te-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *centenarii* (-i). [*ML., < L. centenarius, consisting of a hundred: see centenary.*] In the Salic and other Teutonic legal systems, the president of the court of the hundred.

The centenarius or thunginus of the Frank law was the elected head of his hundred, and exercised his jurisdiction in company with the king's sacbaro.  
*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.*

**centenary** (sen'te-nā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< L. centenarius, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred, < centeni, a hundred each, distributive adj., < centum = E. hundred: see cent, and cf. centenaar, centner, cantar, and quintal, all ult. < L. centenarius.*] In popular use *centenary*, by confusion with *centennial*, is usually regarded as connoting a hundred years. *I. a.* Relating to or consisting of a hundred; relating to a period of a hundred years; recurring once in every hundred years: as, a *centenary* festival or celebration.

*Centenary* solemnities which occurred but once in a hundred years.  
*Fuller.*

*II. n.*; pl. *centenaries* (-riz). *1.* The space of a hundred years.

One inch of decrease in the growth of men for every centenary.  
*Hakewill, Apology, p. 49.*

What I call by this name has grown up in the last century—a word I may use to signify the hundred years now ending. *De Morgan, in Correspondent of Oct. 28, 1895.*

*2.* The commemoration or celebration of the hundredth anniversary of any event, as the birth

of a great man: as, the *centenary* of Burns; the *centenary* of the Constitution of the United States. [Now the usual meaning.]—*3.* A centenarian.

*Centenaries*, he thought, must have been ravens and tortoises.  
*Southey, Doctor, cxxxii.*

**centenier**, *n.* [*< F. centenier = Pr. centenier, a centurion, < ML. centenarius, a centurion, a minor judge: see centenary.*] One of a division containing a hundred.

They are an hundred chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed *centeniers* or *centurians*.  
*Time's Storehouse.*

**centennial** (sen-ten'i-al), *a. and n.* [*< ML. centennis, a hundred years old, < L. centum, = E. hundred, + annus, a year: see cent and annual. Cf. biennial.*] *I. a.* *1.* Consisting of or lasting a hundred years; completing a hundred years: as, a *centennial* epoch; the *centennial* year.

To her alone I rais'd my strain,  
On her centennial day.  
*Mason, Palinodia, Ode x.*

*2.* Existing for a century or more. [Poetical.]

That opened through long lines  
Of sacred ilex and centennial pines. *Longfellow.*

*3.* Happening every hundred years; relating to or marking a centenary: as, a *centennial* celebration.

*II. n.* The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred a hundred years before: as, the *centennial* of American independence. [Recent (1876).]

**centennially** (sen-ten'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in every hundred years: as, to celebrate an event *centennially*.

**center**, *centre* (sen'tèr), *n.* [*Centre* is the regular spelling in England; early mod. E. usually *center*, but also *centre*, < OF. *centre*, *F. centre* = *Pr. centre* = *Sp. Pg. It. centro* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. centrum, < L. centrum, < Gr. κέντρον, any sharp point, a goad, spur, peg, pin, quill, the stationary point of a pair of compasses, hence the center of a circle, < κέντρον, prick, goad.*] *1.* That point from which all the points of a circumference or of the superficies of a sphere are equally distant: in a regular figure or body the center is a point so situated with reference to the circumscribed circle or sphere.—*2.* The middle point or part of any surface or solid.

The market-place,  
The middle centre of this cursed town.  
*Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 2.*

From the centre all round to the sea,  
I am lord of the fowl and the brute. *Cowper.*

The center of the glacier, like that of a river, moves more rapidly than the sides. *Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 61.*

*3.* The fixed point once supposed to exist in the middle of the universe. In the ancient astronomy this was the earth, or more strictly its middle point, either of which was therefore often called simply the center by the older poets.

I will find  
Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeed  
Within the centre. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.*

Is there a justice,  
Or thunder, my Octavio, and he  
Not sunk unto the centre?  
*Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 2.*

*4.* In *her.*, the middle point, whether of the whole field or of the chief or base.

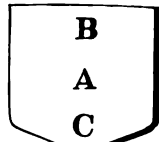
Thus, in the illustration, *A* is the center of the shield, or the fesse-point, *B* is the middle chief-point, *C* is the middle base-point, and all three are called centers.

*5.* One of the points of the two lathe-spindles on which an object to be turned is placed, distinguished as the *front* or *live* center, on the spindle of the head-stock, and the *dead* center, on that of the tail-stock; also, one of two similar points for holding an object to be operated on by some other machine, as a planing-machine, and enabling the object to be turned round on its axis.—*6.* A point of concentration or diffusion; the nucleus about which or into which things are collected or from which they diverge or emerge: as, a *center* of attraction; a *center* of power.

These institutions collected all authority into one centre, kings, nobles, and people.  
*J. Adams.*

The centre of a world's desire.  
*Tennyson, in Memoriam, lxi.*

*7.* The central object; the principal point; the point of chief interest: as, the *center* of a diplomatic negotiation.—*8. Milit.*: (*a*) In an army, the body of troops occupying the middle place in the line, between the wings. (*b*) In a fleet, the division between the van and rear of the



Heraldic Center.  
*A*, center of the shield, or fesse-point; *B*, middle chief-point; *C*, middle base-point.



line of battle, or between the weather and lee divisions in the order of sailing.—9. In *marksmanship*: (a) The part of a target next the bull's-eye. Hence—(b) A shot striking the target within the circle or square next the bull's-eye.

—10. The title given to the leaders of the organization of Fenians. The *head center* is at the head of the whole, and he has under him various subordinates named *district centers*, etc.

11. In the French and some other legislative assemblies, the name given to the group of deputies who hold moderate views, intermediate between the *Right*, or conservatives, and the *Left*, of which the extreme is the radical party. In the German Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag the *Center* consists of the Ultramontane party. [Usually with a capital letter.]

12. (a) The mean position of a figure or system: as, the *center* of mass or of inertia. (See below.) (b) A point such that, if the whole mass considered were concentrated there, some important result would remain unchanged: as, the *center* of gravity.—*Center* of a *bastron*. See *bastron*.

—*Center* of a *curve*, formerly, the point where two diameters concur; now, a point such that every radius vector from it to the curve is accompanied by an equal and opposite one.—*Center* of a *dial*, the point from which the hour-lines radiate.—*Center* of a *door*, the pivots on which the door turns.—*Center* of a *flat pencil*, of rays, the point from which the lines of the pencil radiate.—*Center* of an *involution*, a point, O, such that, if A and B be any pair of corresponding points of the involution, OA × OB is constant.—*Center* of a *sheaf*, the point through which all the lines or planes of the sheaf pass.—*Center* of *attraction*, an attracting point, whether fixed or movable.—*Center* of *buoyancy*. Same as *center* of *displacement*.—*Center* of *cavity*, a metacenter (which see).—*Center* of *collineation*. Same as *center* of *perspective*.—*Center* of *conversion*. See *conversion*.—*Center* of *curvature* of a plane curve at any point, or *center* of *absolute curvature* of a twisted curve, the center of the osculating circle.

—*Center* of *displacement* or of *buoyancy*, the center of mass of the water displaced by a ship or other floating body.—*Center* of *effort*, a point on the sails of a vessel the impingement upon which of the whole force of the wind produces the same effect as that caused by the wind when uniformly distributed on the system of sails. Also called *center-velic* and *velic point*.—*Center* of *equilibrium*, of bodies immersed in a fluid, a point such that, if the system were suspended from it, the whole would remain in equilibrium.—*Center* of *figure*, a point whose distance from every plane equals the average distance of the whole figure from the same plane.—*Center* of *force*, an attracting or repelling point.—*Center* of *friction*, of a body resting on a base and turning round a vertical axis, a point on the base at such a distance from the axis of rotation that, if the mass of the body were concentrated there while it continued to revolve about the same axis, the retardation would be the same as in the actual case.—*Center* of *gravity*, a point such that, if the whole mass of the body were concentrated there, the attraction of gravity would remain unchanged. Originally and still often used for *center* of *mass* and for *center* of *figure*.—*Center* of *gyration*. See *gyration*.—*Center* of *homology*. Same as *center* of *perspective*.—*Center* of *inertia*, that point in a body which is so situated that the force requisite for producing motion in the body, or bringing it to rest, is equivalent to a single force applied at this point. It is coincident with the *center* of *mass*.—*Center* of *magnitude*, that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids this point coincides with the *center* of *gravity*.—*Center* of *mass*, of a material system, a point whose distance from every plane is equal to the average distance of the whole mass from the same plane. This is commonly, but inconveniently, called the *center* of *gravity* (which see, above).—*Center* of *mean distances*, of points on a right line, such a point on the line that the algebraic sum of its distances from the former points vanishes.—*Center* of *motion*, a point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it.—*Center* of *oscillation*, a point in a pendulum such that, if the whole mass of the pendulum were concentrated there, the time of oscillation would remain unchanged. It coincides with the *center* of *percussion*.—*Center* of *oscillation*. See *oscillation*.—*Center* of *percussion*, of a body rotating about an axis, a point such that, if part of the mass were concentrated there and the remainder on the axis, the statical moment of the weight and the moment of inertia would be the same as in the actual case.—*Center* of *perspective*, the point which is collinear with every pair of corresponding points of two figures in perspective. Also called *center* of *collineation* and *center* of *homology*.—*Center* of *principal curvature*, of a surface, the centers of the maximum or minimum osculating circles at any point.—*Center* of *projection*, a point from which are projected right lines to every point of a figure, and planes to every line of the figure.—*Center* of *resistance*, of a joint, the point where the resultant stress traverses the joint.—*Center* of *similarity* or *similitude*, of two loci, a point from which the radii vectors to the two loci in the same direction are in a constant ratio: the vertex of a cone of which two similar and similarly placed figures are sections.—*Center* of *spherical curvature*, the center of the osculating sphere of a twisted curve.—*Center* of *stress* or of *pressure*, in any surface, the point where the resultant stress traverses the surface.—*Center* of *symmetry*, a point which bisects the distance between any two corresponding points of a figure having the requisite kind of symmetry.—*Center* of the *harmonic mean*. See *harmonic*.—*Equation of the center*. See *equation*.—*General center*, the old name for that which is now called the *center* of a *curve*.—*Harmonic center* of the *n*th order. See *harmonic*.—*Instantaneous center* of *rolling*, the point of contact.—*Nervous centers*. See *nervous*.—*Phonocamptic center*, a virtual focus of sound.—*Surface of centers*, the locus of the centers of principal curvature of a given surface. = *Syn. Midst*, etc. See *middle*, *n*.

**center<sup>1</sup>, centre<sup>1</sup>** (sen'tér), *v.*; pret. and pp. *centered* or *centred*, ppr. *centering* or *centring*. [*< center<sup>1</sup>, centre<sup>1</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To place on a center; fix on a central point.

One foot he *centered*, and the other turn'd  
Round through the vast profundity obscure.

Milton, P. L., vii. 228.

2. To collect to a point.

Thy joys are *centered* all in me alone.

Prior.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be placed in a center or in the middle.

As God in heaven  
Is *centre*, yet extends to all; so thou [earth],  
*Centring*, receiv'st from all those orbs.

Milton, P. L., ix. 109.

2. To meet or be collected in one point; be concentrated or united in or about a focus, literally or figuratively.

Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone.

Dryden.

Life's choicest blessings *centre* all in home.

Cowper.

Religion is not an exclusive impulse. It does not grow from an emotion that is *centered* wholly upon God and seeks no other object.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 6.

**center<sup>2</sup>, centre<sup>2</sup>** (sen'tér), *n.* [Also formerly *centry*; a modification, in simulation of *center<sup>1</sup>* (with which the word is now confused), of the earlier *cintre*, *centre*, < ME. *cynter*, < OF. *cintre*, F. *cintre*, "a centry or mould for an arch, the frame of wood whereon it is built, and whereby it is upheld in building" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *cintre*, center, centering, an arch, semicircle (ML. *cintrum*, *cintorium*), = Cat. *cindria* = Sp. *cimbra*, formerly also *cimbria*, = It. *centina*, a center, centering, frame for arch-work; from the verb, F. *cintrer* = Sp. *cimbrar* = It. *centinare*, arch, < ML. "cincturare, girdle, inclose as with a girdle, < *cinctura*, OF. *ceinture*, *cinture*, a girdle: see *ceinture*, *cinture*. By the confusion with *center<sup>1</sup>* (L. *centrum*), and for other reasons, the word has suffered unusual changes of form. Cf. *centering<sup>2</sup>*.] An arched frame on which the arch of a bridge or any vaulted work is supported during its construction: same as *centering<sup>2</sup>*.

*Cynter* or (read of) *masunry* [var. *cynt* of *masunry*], *clintorium*.

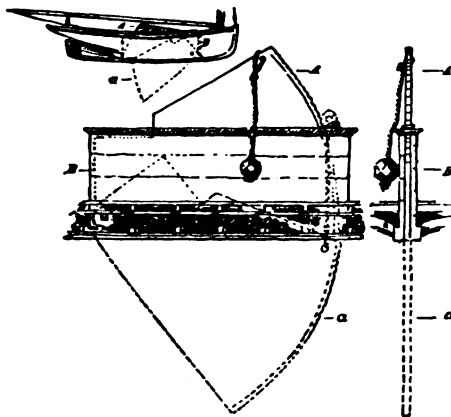
Prompt. Par., p. 78.

**center-bar** (sen'tér-bär), *n.* In a drilling- or boring-machine, an arbor to which the cutting-tools are made fast; a boring-bar.

**center-bit** (sen'tér-bit), *n.* A carpenter's boring-tool, having a central point or gimlet and two wings, called a scribe, or vertical cutting edge for severing the fibers in a circular path, and a router, which cuts horizontally and removes the wood within the circle of the scribe. See *bit*, 5.—*Ping center-bit*, a wood-boring bit used to enlarge a hole already bored. A plug takes the place of the gimlet-point of the bit and serves as a guide for the tool. It is used to enlarge holes in order to countersink the head of a screw-bolt.

**center-block** (sen'tér-blok), *n.* A wooden block put under the center-plate of a car-truck to raise it to the required height.

**center-board** (sen'tér-bórd), *n.* A shifting keel passing through a slot in a boat's bottom and swinging on a pin at the forward lower corner. It is capable of being hoisted or lowered in a vertical casing or well. When lowered below the boat's bottom, it acts as a projecting keel; and when triced up



A, center-board up; a, center-board down; B, center-board trunk.

by a tackle at the after end, it is completely housed within the boat, reducing her draft to that of the keel proper. In England often called *drop-keel*. The center-board is a characteristic feature of the racing-craft of the United States, constituting a peculiar type in yachts and cat-boats.

**center-chisel** (sen'tér-chiz'el), *n.* A cold-chisel with a sharp point, used for marking the center of work in boring metals.

**center-chuck** (sen'tér-chuk), *n.* A chuck which can be screwed on the mandrel of a lathe, and has a hardened steel cone or center fixed in it; also, a projecting arm or driver.

**center-drill** (sen'tér-dril), *n.* A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centers.

**center-fire** (sen'tér-fir), *a.* Having the primer or fulminate in the center of the base: opposed to *rim-fire*: used of cartridges. Also *central-fire*.



Center-gage.

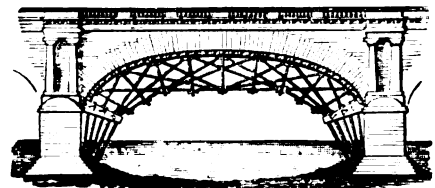
**center-gage** (sen'tér-gāj), *n.* A guide or gage used in centering work in a lathe.

At A is shown the manner of gaging the angle to which a lathe-center should be turned; at B, the angle to which a screw-thread cutting-tool should be ground; and at C, the correctness of the angle of a screw-thread already cut.

**center-guide** (sen'tér-gid), *n.* A channel or course for guiding the chain of a differential pulley.

**centering<sup>1</sup>, centring<sup>1</sup>** (sen'tér-ing, -tring), *n.* [*< center<sup>1</sup>, centre<sup>1</sup>, + -ing<sup>1</sup>*.] The act of focusing; specifically, the operation of bringing the centers of a set of lenses into line.

**centering<sup>2</sup>, centring<sup>2</sup>** (sen'tér-ing, -tring), *n.* [*< center<sup>2</sup>, centre<sup>2</sup>, + -ing<sup>1</sup>*.] The framing of timber by which an arch, as of a bridge or any vaulted work, is supported during its erection. The centering of a bridge, like that of any other arch or vault, serves to keep the stones or voussoirs in position



Centering, Waterloo Bridge, London.

till they are keyed in, that is, fixed by the placing of the requisite number of stones in the center. The construction of the centering is a matter demanding the utmost care of the architect or builder. The removal of the wooden framework is called *striking the centering*, and on this being done what is called the settlement of the arch takes place, the central voussoirs sinking a little, and those in the flanks rising. Also *center*, *centre*, and formerly *cintre*, *cintre*.

If a framework for the *centring* of the dome were to be built up from the ground, they stood aghast at the quantity of timber required for it.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 244.

**Common centering**, centering without a truss, but with merely a tie-beam.

**centering-tool** (sen'tér-ing-töl), *n.* A tool with a trumpet-shaped mouth into which the end of a shaft may be inserted, and the axis of which is occupied by a drill or punch, which may be driven forward to drill or punch a hole in the exact axial center of the shaft.

**center-lathe** (sen'tér-lāth), *n.* 1. A lathe in which the work is supported on centers, one, called the *front* or *live center*, on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock, and the other, called the *back* or *dead center*, on the axis in the tail-stock, the latter being adjustable.—2. A lathe having two posts from which centers project and hold the work. It is driven by a band making one or more turns about it, and secured at its ends to a spring-bar above the lathe and a treadle below it. Also called *pole-lathe*.

**center-mold** (sen'tér-möld), *n.* A templet used in making circular stucco ornaments. It is pivoted at the center of the proposed figure and swept round over the plastic material, thus forming a figure according to the pattern used.

**centerpiece** (sen'tér-pēs), *n.* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or center of something, as of a table, ceiling, or mantelshelf, or between other ornaments.

**center-pin** (sen'tér-pin), *n.* The pivot on which the needle of a compass oscillates.

**center-plate** (sen'tér-plāt), *n.* A circular pressed-steel plate at the center of the bolster of a car-truck, which supports the weight of the car-body and holds the king-pin in place. See *car-truck*.—*Body center-plate*. See *body*.—*Center-plate block*. See *block*.

**center-punch** (sen'tér-punch), *n.* A tool consisting of a small piece of steel with a hardened point at one end, used for making an indentation, such as to mark the center of a hole to be drilled or a circle to be struck, or as a center of revolution in a lathe. Also called *dot-punch* and *prick-punch*.

**center-rail** (sen'tér-rāi), *n.* In railways and tramways, a rail placed between the ordinary

**rails in a track.** It is used on inclined planes for the ascent or descent of steep grades, in connection with special wheels on the locomotive.

**center-saw** (sen'tér-sá), *n.* A machine for splitting logs into bolts for ax-handles, spokes, etc.

**center-second** (sen'tér-sek'ond), *a.* Having the second hand mounted on the central arbor: applied to a watch, clock, or other timepiece so constructed.

**center-table** (sen'tér-tā'bl), *n.* A table placed or intended to be placed in the center of a room; specifically, a parlor or drawing-room table.

A book . . . for the student, and . . . more likely to find its place on the library-shelf than the *center-table*.  
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 276.

**center-tools** (sen'tér-tōlz), *n. pl.* The tools used by bookbinders for the decoration of the centers of ornamented squares.

**center-valve** (sen'tér-valv), *n.* A four-way gas-cock or distributor, used to distribute the gas to the purifiers.

**center-velic** (sen'tér-vē'lik), *n.* Same as *center of effort* (which see, under *center*).

**centesimal** (sen-tes'i-mal), *a. and n.* [*L. centesimus*, hundredth (ordinal of *centum*, a hundred: see *cent*, and cf. *centime*), + *-al*.] *I. a.* 1. Hundredth: as, a *centesimal* part.—2. By the hundred: as "centesimal increase." Sir T. Browne, *Tracts*, p. 40.—*Centesimal division* of the circle, a division of the circumference into 400 equal parts. Each centesimal degree is the hundredth part of the quadrant, and is divided into *centesimal minutes*, and each of these into *centesimal seconds*.

*II. n.* In *arith.*, a hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in dividing by ten.

The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot.

Arbutnot, *Ancient Coins*.

**centesimally** (sen-tes'i-mal-i), *adv.* By hundredths; in or into a hundred parts.

The great French tables of logarithms of numbers, sines and tangents, and natural sines, called *Tables du Cadastre*, in which the quadrant was divided *centesimally*.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 413.

**centesimate** (sen-tes'i-māt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. centesimated, ppr. centesimating.* [*L. centesimatus*, pp. of *centesimare*, take out the hundredth for punishment, < *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*. Cf. *decimate*.] To pick out one in a hundred of; inflict the punishment of centesimation upon. De Quincey.

**centesimation** (sen-tes-i-mā'shon), *n.* [*L. as if "centesimatio(n)"*, < *centesimare*, take out the hundredth for punishment: see *centesimate*. Cf. *decimation*.] The punishment of one man in a hundred, as in cases of mutiny or wide-spread desertion from an army.

Sometimes the criminals were decimated by lot, as appears in Polybius, Tacitus, Plutarch, Julius Capitolinus, who also mentions a *centesimation*.

Jer. Taylor, *Ductor Dubitantium*, II. 122.

**centesimo** (It. pron. chen-tes'e-mō; Sp. then-tes'e-mō), *n.* [It. and Sp., < *L. centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] 1. In the monetary system of Italy, the hundredth part of a lira; in that of Spain, the hundredth of a peseta; in both equal to the French centime, the hundredth part of a franc, or about one fifth of a United States cent.—2. A money of account in some South American countries, about equal to a United States cent. In the Argentine Republic and Uruguay it is the hundredth part of a peso; in Peru, of a sol.

**centesmit**, *n.* [*L. centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*. Cf. *centime*.] The hundredth part of a thing, as of an integer. E. Phillips, 1706.

**Centetes** (sen-tē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. κεντητής, one who pierces, < κεντείν, pierce, prick: see *center*.] The typical genus of the family *Centetidae*, having long, highly specialized canines in both jaws, no external tail, and the pelage spiny. It contains the tenrec, or Madagascan groundhog or hedgehog, *C. ecaudatus*, which is from 12 to 16 inches long, and is one of the largest animals of the order. The genus has often been referred to the family *Erinaceidae*.

**centetid** (sen-tet'id), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidae*.

**Centetidae** (sen-tet'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centetes* + *-idae*.] A family of Madagascan mammals, of the order *Insectivora*; the tenrecs or Madagascan groundhogs or hedgehogs. They have a squat form, rudimentary tail, and spines in the pelage; the skull is cylindric and without interorbital constriction, zygomatic arches, or postorbital processes. There are several genera, all confined to Madagascar and related to the West Indian *Solenodontidae*.

**Centetinae** (sen-te-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centetes* + *-inae*.] The centetids as a subfamily of *Erinaceidae*. Also *Centetina*.

**centiare** (sen'ti-ār; F. pron. son-ti-ār'), *n.* [F., < *L. centum*, a hundred, + *area*: see *are*, *n.*] A square meter; the hundredth part of the French are, equal to 1.19 square yards.

**centicipitous** (sen-ti-sip'i-tus), *a.* [*L. centiceps* (centicipit-), hundred-headed, < *centum*, a hundred, + *caput*, a head.] Having a hundred heads. Smart. [Rare.]

**centifidous** (sen-tif'i-dus), *a.* [*L. centifidus*, < *centum*, a hundred, + *findere* (√ "fid"), cleave, = *E. bite*.] Divided into a hundred parts. [Rare.]

**centifolious** (sen-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [*L. "centifolius* (in fem. *centifolia* (sc. *rosa*), a hundred-leaved rose), < *centum*, a hundred, + *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves. Johnson. [Rare.]

**centigrade** (sen'ti-grād), *a.* [*F. centigrade* = Sp. *centigrado* = Pg. *it. centigrado*, < *L. centum*, a hundred, + *gradus*, a degree: see *grade*.] 1. Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts: often placed after the noun which it qualifies, like *trov*, *avoirdupois*, etc.—2. Pertaining to the scale which is divided into a hundred degrees: as, a *centigrade* degree.

Its abbreviation is *C.*: as, 35° *C.*

**Centigrade thermometer**, a thermometer introduced by Celsius, and universally used by physicians, which divides the interval between the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water into one hundred equal parts called degrees. Since the zero of the centigrade thermometer is at the melting-point of ice, which corresponds to the 32°-point of Fahrenheit, and the boiling-point of the Fahrenheit scale is 212°, one hundred degrees centigrade equal one hundred and eighty degrees Fahrenheit, or 1° *C.* = 1.8° *F.* To convert a temperature of the Fahrenheit scale to centigrade, subtract 32, on account of the difference in the zero points, and multiply the remainder by  $\frac{5}{9}$ . To reduce centigrade temperatures to Fahrenheit, multiply by  $\frac{9}{5}$  and add 32 to the product. The centigrade thermometer is the established household instrument in France and the other Latin countries, and it is rapidly superseding the Réaumur thermometer for common as well as scientific purposes in Germany.

**centigram** (sen'ti-gram), *n.* [= Sp. *centigramo* = Pg. *it. centigrammo*, < *F. centigramme*, < *L. centum*, a hundred, + *F. gramme*: see *gram*.] A measure of weight in the metric system, the hundredth part of a gram, or 0.15432 grain troy. See *gram*. Also spelled *centigramme*.

**centiliter** (sen'ti-lē-tēr), *n.* [= Sp. *centilitro* = Pg. *it. centilitro*, < *F. centilitre*, < *L. centum*, a hundred, + *F. litro*: see *liter*.] A liquid measure in the metric system, the hundredth part of a liter, a little more than three fifths of a cubic inch. Also spelled *centilitre*.

**centillion** (sen-til'ion), *n.* In the French enumeration, used in the United States, the hundredth power of 1000: in England the hundredth power of 1,000,000.

**centiloquy** (sen-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [= Sp. *centiloquio* = Pg. *centiloquio*, < *L. centum*, a hundred, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *soliloquy*.] A hundred sayings: as, the *Centiloquy* of Ptolemy, a work containing a hundred astrological aphorisms.

Burton.

**centime** (F. pron. son-tēm'), *n.* [F.; < *L. centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] In the French system of coinage, the hundredth part of a franc, or about one fifth of a United States cent. Its abbreviation is *c.* Coins of a single centime have been struck in copper and bronze, though little used. There are also coins of 2, 3, 5, and 10 centimes.

**centimeter** (sen'ti-mē-tēr), *n.* [= Sp. *centimetro* = Pg. *it. centimetro*, < *F. centimètre*, < *L. centum*, a hundred, + *F. mètre*, a meter: see *meter*.] In the metric system, a measure of length, the hundredth part of a meter, equal to 0.3937+ of an English inch: that is, one inch equals 2.54 centimeters, as nearly as possible. Also spelled *centimetre*, and abbreviated *cm.*—**Centimeter-gram-second system**, a system of physical units introduced in 1874, in which the centimeter is taken as the fundamental unit of length, the gram of mass, and the mean solar second of time. In this system the dyne is the unit of force, the erg of work, etc. See *unit*. It is abbreviated to *c. g. s. system*.

**centinelt**, *n.* A former spelling of *sentinel*.

**centiped**, **centipede** (sen'ti-ped, -pēd), *n.* [*L. centipeda* or *centipeda*, a worm (also called *millepeda* or *multipeda*), < *centum*, a hundred, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] The popular name of an articulated arthropod animal of the class *Myriapoda* and order *Chilopoda*: so called from having many legs (indefinitely called a hun-

dred), there being a pair to each segment or somite of the body. Species of the temperate countries are mostly small and quite harmless, but in tropical regions some of the centipeds attain great size and are very poisonous, as those of the genus *Scorpipendra*, which are sometimes nearly a foot long.—**House centiped**. See *Scutigera*.

**centipedal** (sen'ti-ped-al), *a.* [*L. centiped + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the centipeds.

**centnar** (sent'när), *n.* [Pol., = *G. centner*, etc., < *L. centenarius*: see *centner*.] The Polish centner, equal to 89.4 pounds avoirdupois.

**centner** (sent'nēr), *n.* [= *G. Dan. Sw. centner* = *D. centenar* = *Pol. centnar*, < *L. centenarius*: see *centenary*.] 1. In *metal.* and *assaying*, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller parts. Metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each being equal to one pound, calling the whole a *centner*; the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half-ounces, the half-ounce into two quarters, and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights; with them a centner is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned.

2. A common name in many European countries for a hundredweight. It is now fixed at 50 kilos or 110.23 pounds avoirdupois throughout Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland. The centner was generally 100 local pounds; but this was not always the case. Thus, the Cassel light centner was 108 light pounds, or 111.1 pounds avoirdupois; the old Prussian centner was usually 110 pounds, or 118.3 pounds avoirdupois; the Hamburg centner was 112 pounds, or 119.6 pounds avoirdupois; and the Bremen centner was 116 pounds, or 127.5 pounds avoirdupois. The Austrian centner is 123.47 pounds avoirdupois. See *centenaar*, *centar*, and *quintal*. The British cental has also been called *centner*. The Liverpool corn measure of 100 lb., called a *centner*, he proposes as the unit of measure.

Standard (London), March 30, 1881.

**cento** (sen'tō), *n.* [= *F. centon* = Sp. *centón* = Pg. *centões* = *It. centone*, < *L. cento(n-)*, patchwork, a cento, prob. for "centro(n-)", < Gr. κέντρον, patchwork, a cento, < κέντρον, a pin, point, etc.: see *center*.] 1. A patchwork.

His apparel is a *cento*, or the ruins of ten fashions.

Shirley, *Witty Fair One*, II. 2.

It is a mere *cento* of blunders.

Jefferson, *Correspondence*, I. 190.

Hence—2. In *music* and *literature*, a composition made up of selections from the works of various authors or composers; a pasticcio; a medley.

I have laboriously collected this *Centio* out of divers writers. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader, p. 20.

It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *centio*. Camden, *Remains*.

A *centio* primarily signifies a cloak made of patches. In poetry it denotes a work wholly composed of verses or passages promiscuously taken from other authors, only disposed in a new form or order, so as to compose a new work and a new meaning. Ausonius has laid down the rules to be observed in composing *centos*. The pieces may be taken either from the same poet, or from several, and the verses may be either taken entire, or divided into two, one half to be connected with another half taken elsewhere, but two verses are never to be taken together.

I. D'Israeli, *Curios. of Lit.*, I. 392.

**centoculated** (sen-tok'ū-lā-tēd), *a.* [*L. centoculus*, having a hundred eyes (< *L. centum*, a hundred, + *oculus*, eye), + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Having a hundred eyes.

**centoist** (sen'tō-ist), *n.* [*L. cento + -ist*.] One who compiles *centos*; a compiler. Edinburgh Rev. [Rare.]

**centoni**, *n.* [F.: see *cento*.] A patched coat. Coles, 1717.

**centone** (It. pron. chen-tō'ne), *n.* [It., < *L. cento(n-)*, a cento: see *cento*.] A musical cento.

**centonism** (sen'tō-nizm), *n.* [*L. cento(n-)*, cento, + *-ism*.] The practice of constructing *centos*, or making compilations from various authors. Hallam. [Rare.]

**centonizing** (sen'tō-ni-zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of "centonize", < *ML. centonizare*, < *L. cento(n-)*: see *cento*.] The practice of compiling; specifically, in *music*, the practice of adapting songs to music already known. [Rare.]

**centra**, *n.* Plural of *centrum*.

**centrad** (sen'trad), *adv.* [*L. centrum*, center, + *-ad*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, to or toward the center; from the periphery or surface to the center or an interior part.

**centradiaphanes** (sen'tra-di-af'ā-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, center, + ἀ-priv., + διαφανής, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] In *pathol.*, catarract caused by opacity of the central portion of the crystalline lens of the eye.

**central** (sen'tral), *a.* [= *F. Pr. Sp. Pg. central* = *It. centrale*, < *L. centralis*, < *centrum*: see *cen-*



Centiped (Scorpipendra barbonica).



Obverse.



Reverse.

Centime of Napoleon III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ter¹.] 1. Pertaining to or constituting the center: as, the *central* point of a circle; a *central* country of Europe.

Palmyra, *central* in the desert, . . . fell.

Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

2. Nuclear in constitution or principle; constituting that from which other related things proceed, or upon which they depend: as, the *central* facts of history; a *central* idea.

The ducal palace of Venice contains the three elements in exactly equal proportions—the Roman, Lombard, and Arab. It is the *central* building of the world.

Ruskin, Stones of Venice, I. 17.

The Roman dominion is the *central* fact in the history of the world. . . . Rome is the lake in which all the streams of older history lose themselves, and out of which all the streams of later history flow.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 312.

3. Passing through or near the center or middle; median: as, a *central* line; the New York *Central* Railroad.—*Central artery and vein of retina*, the artery and vein passing in the optic nerve to the middle of the optic papilla, where they subdivide.—*Central canal*. See *canal*.—*Central capsule*. See *capsule*.—*Central eclipse*, an eclipse, total or annular, in which the centers of the sun and moon, or of the moon and earth's shadow, coincide.—*Central ellipsoid*. See *ellipsoid*.—*Central force*, in mech., a force of attraction or repulsion.—*Central ligament*, the filum terminale of the spinal cord.—*Central lobe of the brain*, the island of Reil; that part of the superolateral of the cerebral hemisphere which lies deeply within the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius. It is triangular in shape, and consists of 5 or 6 straight gyri.—*Central projection*, a representation in perspective.

\**centrale* (sen-trā'lē), n.; pl. *centralia* (-li-ā). [NL., neut. of L. *centralis*, central: see *central*.] A bone situated in the middle of the typical carpus and tarsus of the higher *Vertebrata*, between the proximal and distal rows of carpal and tarsal bones. It is often wanting. See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.

*centralisation*, *centralise*, etc. See *centralization*, etc.

*centralism* (sen-trā'lizm), n. [*central* + *-ism*.] Centralizing tendency or tendencies; the principle of centralization, especially in regard to political and governmental influence and control.

It is the true mission of Democracy to resist *centralism* and the absorption of unconstitutional powers by the President and Congress. J. Buchanan, in Curtis, II. 23.

*centralist* (sen-trā'list), n. [*central* + *-ist*; = Sp. *centralista*.] One who favors or promotes political centralization, or the control of all the functions of government by a central authority.

\**centrality* (sen-trā'li-ti), n. [*central* + *-ity*.] The quality of being central.

*centralization* (sen-trā'i-zā'shōn), n. [*centralize* + *-ation*; = F. *centralisation* = Sp. *centralización* = Pg. *centralização* = It. *centralizzazione*.] 1. The act of centralizing or bringing to one center: as, the *centralization* of commerce in a city; the *centralization* of control, as in stock companies.

The *centralization* of labour in cities has assisted the birth of the trade-union and the co-operative society, which are among the best agencies for diffusing wealth.

Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 404.

While his [Charlemagne's] policy of *centralization* was abandoned as impossible, the civilizing influences of his rule and his example were never forgotten.

Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 97.

Specifically—2. In *politics*, the concentration of administrative power in the central government at the expense of local self-government.

The Constitution raises a powerful barrier against the tide of *centralization* which threatens to engulf our liberties.

New Princeton Rev., II. 137.

Also spelled *centralisation*.

*centralize* (sen-trā'liz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *centralized*, ppr. *centralizing*. [*central* + *-ize*; = F. *centraliser* = Sp. Pg. *centralizar* = It. *centralizzare*.] To draw to a central point; bring to a center; render central; concentrate in some particular part as an actual or a conventional center: generally applied to the process of transferring local administration to the central government. Also spelled *centralise*.

The first task of a modern despot is to *centralize* to the highest point, to bring every department of thought and action under a system of police regulation, and, above all, to impose his shackling tyranny upon the human mind.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 475.

*centralized* (sen-trā'izd), p. a. [Pp. of *centralize*, v.] Centered in one point or on the authority of one person, party, etc.; vested in a central authority. Also spelled *centralised*.

Spain is not, and never has been, one of those *centralized* countries in which the capture of the capital implies the subjugation of the nation. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

Bad as the old poor-law was in many of its aspects, it gave a far greater freedom to those who had to work its provisions than the present *centralized* system allows.

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 280.

*centralizer* (sen-trā'i-zēr), n. One who *centralizes* or is in favor of administrative *centralization*. Also spelled *centraliser*.

If Calhoun had become President he would in all probability have been as strong a *centralizer* as Jefferson.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 360.

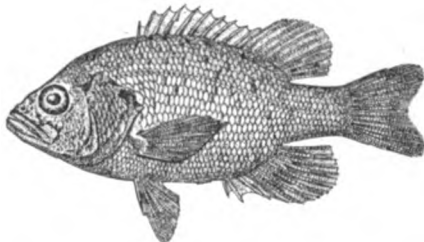
*centrally* (sen-trā'i), adv. In a central manner or position; with regard to the center; along a central line: as, to be *centrally* situated; to flow *centrally*, as a river through a region of country.

*centralness* (sen-trā'nes), n. [*central* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being central; centrality.

*Centranthus* (sen-trān'thus), n. [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, a spur (see *center*), + άνθος, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the family *Valerianaceae*, distinguished from the true valerian by having a spur to the corolla and a single stamen. The species are perennial smooth herbs, with white or red flowers. *C. ruber* (spur valerian) is a sweet-scented plant from southern Europe, often cultivated for ornament.

*centrarchid* (sen-trā'r'kid), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Centrarchidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Centrarchidae*. *Centrarchus* (sen-trā'r'ki-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Centrarchus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centrarchus*, containing the forms known as *sunfish*, *rock-bass*, and *black-bass*, all of which are inhabitants of the United States. The *Chamobryttus gu-*



Warmouth (*Chamobryttus gulosus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

*lorus* is abundant in the southern streams, where it is known as the *warmouth*. They are all fresh-water fishes, with compressed oval body, continuous lateral line concurrent with the back, head of moderate size with nostrils normally double and scaly cheeks and gill-covers, the operculum ending in a colored lobe or point, a long dorsal fin usually with 10 spines and 10 rays, and the anal fin opposite the soft part of the dorsal. There are 10 genera and nearly 50 species.

*Centrarchinae* (sen-trā'r'ki-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Centrarchus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of centrarchoid fishes, including those of a compressed ovate form, and with the dorsal and anal fins nearly equally developed and obliquely opposite each other. It embraces only the genera *Centrarchus* and *Pomoxys*, of which the former is a southern United States type and the latter common to the southern and western United States.

*centrarchine* (sen-trā'r'kin), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining or relating to the *Centrarchinae* or *Centrarchidae*.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily *Centrarchinae*. *centrarchoid* (sen-trā'r'koid), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or resembling the *Centrarchidae*.

II. n. A fish belonging to or resembling the *Centrarchidae*.

*Centrarchus* (sen-trā'r'kus), n. [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, spine, + άρχος, rectum (anus).] A genus of percoid fishes, typical of the family *Centrarchidae*, having many spines in the anal fin, whence the name.

*centration* (sen-trā'shōn), n. [*L.* as if \**centration*(n-), < *centrum*, center: see *center*.] Centering; location at the center. Dr. H. More.

\**centraxonal* (sen-trāk-sō'ni-āl), a. [*Gr.* κέντρον, center, + άξων, axis, + *-ial*.] Having a median axial line; having the center of the body definable by a line: the correlative of *monaxonal* and *stauraxonal*. Encyc. Brit.

*centre*<sup>1</sup>, n. and v. See *center*<sup>1</sup>.

*centre*<sup>2</sup>, n. See *center*<sup>2</sup>.

*centrify* (sen-trē'i-ti), n. [*L.* *centrum*, center, + *-ify*.] The state of being a center, as of attraction or action, or of being situated in a center; centrality.

In everything compost,

Each part of th' essence its *centrity*

Keeps to itself; it shrinks not to a nullity.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. II. 20.

\**centric* (sen'trik), a. and n. [= Sp. It. *centrico*, < NL. *centricus*, < Gr. κεντρικός, of or from the center, < κέντρον, center: see *center*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *central*.] I. a. 1. *Centric*; basic; fundamental. [Rare.]

Some that have deeper digg'd Love's mine than I,  
Say, where his *centric* happiness doth lie.

Donne, Love's Alchemy.

2. Originating at or connected with a central point: as, a *centric* nervous disease (that is, one depending on a brain-lesion, for example, as contrasted with a peripheral disease affecting the nerves in their course).

II.† n. A circle the center of which is the same as that of the earth.

The sphere

With *centric* and eccentric scribbled o'er.

Milton, P. L., viii. 83.

*central* (sen'tri-kāl), a. Same as *centric*.

The popular fervour of the drama had now a *central* attraction; a place of social resort, with a facility of admission, was now opened.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 171.

*centrically* (sen'tri-kāl-i), adv. In a *centric* position; centrally. [Rare.]

The city of Herat is . . . very *centrically* situated, great lines of communication radiating from it in all directions.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 713.

*centricity* (sen'tri-kāl-i-ti), n. The quality or state of being situated in a central position.

*centricipital* (sen-tri-sip'i-tāl), a. [*L.* *centrum*, center, + *caput* (in comp. *-cipit*), head, + *-al*.] Situated in the middle part, region, or segment of the head, between the sincipital and occipital portions; of or pertaining to the *centriciput*; parietal, as a cranial segment.

His [Carus's] three principal cranial vertebrae correspond to the three cerebral masses, and are the occipital, *centricipital*, and sincipital.

S. Kneeland, Jr., Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

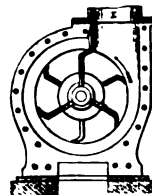
*centriciput* (sen-tris'i-put), n. [For *centricaput*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *caput*, head.] In anat., the mid-head, between the sinciput and the occiput, or fore-head and hind-head; a part of the head, or segment of the skull, corresponding to the mesencephalon, and constituting the second cranial segment counting from behind forward. See *centricipital*.

*centricity* (sen-tris'i-ti), n. [*centric* + *-ity*.] The state of being centric; centricity.

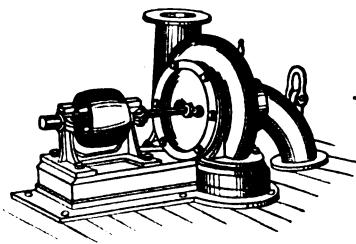
\**centrifugal* (sen-trif'ū-gāl), a. and n. [Cf. F. *centrifuge* = Sp. *centrifugo* = Pg. It. *centrifugo*; < NL. *centrifugus*, < L. *centrum*, the center, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugacious*, *fugue*, etc.] I. a. 1. Flying off or proceeding from a center; radiating or sent outward from a focus or central point: opposed to *centripetal*: as, *centrifugal* force or energy; *centrifugal* rays or spokes.—2. Operating by radial action; producing effects by centrifugal force: as, a *centrifugal* filter, pump, or machine. (See phrases below.)—3. In *psychol.*, moving from the brain to the periphery.—*Centrifugal drier*, *centrifugal drill*. See the nouns.

—*Centrifugal filter*, a filter having a hollow, perforated, rotary cylinder in which a saturated substance can be placed. When the cylinder is revolved rapidly, the fluid contained in the substance to be filtered is forced by centrifugal action through the perforations.—*Centrifugal force*. See *force*.—*Centrifugal gun*, a kind of machine-cannon having a chambered disk revolving very rapidly, from which balls are discharged by centrifugal force. [Not in use.]—*Centrifugal inflorescence*, a form of inflorescence, otherwise called *definite* or *determinate*, in which the central axis is terminated by a flower-bud, which is the first to open, the lower or outer ones following in succession. The elder and valerian furnish examples.

—*Centrifugal machine*, a name given to many machines for raising water, ventilating mines, drying yarn, clothes, sugar, etc. In centrifugal drying-machines the material is placed in a cylinder of wire gauze, the rapid rotation of which causes the water (or in the case of sugar the molasses) to fly off by centrifugal action.—*Centrifugal pump*, a rotary pump in which water is raised by centrifugal action, by means of a fan-wheel operating directly upon the mass of water.



Section of Gwynne's Centrifugal Pump.—The wheel rotates in the direction of the arrow, and delivers the water upward into the eduction-pipe, L.



Centrifugal Pump, exterior view.

There are numerous devices for the application of this principle.—*Centrifugal radicle*, in bot., an embryonic radicle turned away from the center of the seed.—*Centrifugal sugar*, a trade-name for sugar prepared in a centrifugal machine.



**II. n. 1. pl.** Sugars made in a centrifugal machine.

*Centrifugals* [ranged in price] from 4½ for "seconds" to 6½ cents. *The Century*, XXXV. 119.

**2. A centrifugal machine.**

Next the "masses cut" falls into the "centrifugals," which are small drums holding about 120 pounds of sugar. *The Century*, XXXV. 114.

**centrifugally** (sen-trif'ū-gal-i), *adv.* In a centrifugal manner; from the center outward.

At some perihelion of the planet . . . the tidal swell would be lifted bodily from connection with the central mass and move *centrifugally* to such distance that a state of equilibrium would be reached.

*Winchell*, *World-Life*, p. 213.

**centrifugence** (sen-trif'ū-jens), *n.* [*< centrifug(al) + -ence*. The strict form would be "*centrifugence*."] A tendency to fly off from the center; centrifugal force or tendency.

**centrimanent** (sen-trim'a-nent), *a.* [*< L. centrum*, center, + *manen(-t)s*, ppr. of *manere*, remain.] Remaining in the center, especially in the brain.

**Centrina** (sen-tri'na), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of sharks, taken as the type of a family *Centrinidae*.

**centring<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* See *centering<sup>1</sup>*.

**centring<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *centering<sup>2</sup>*.

**Centrinidae** (sen-trin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Centrina + -idae*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Centrina*: same as *Spinacidae*. *Lowe*, 1843.

**centripetal** (sen-trip'e-tal), *a.* [*Cf. F. centripète = Sp. centripeto = Pg. It. centripeto*; *< NL. centripetus*, *< L. centrum*, center, + *petere*, seek, move toward.] 1. Tending or moving toward the center: opposed to *centrifugal*.—

2. Progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its center: as, the *centripetal* calcification of a bone. *Owen*.—**Centripetal force.** See *force*.—**Centripetal inflorescence**, a form of inflorescence, otherwise called *acropetal*, in which the lower or outer flowers are the first to open, as in spikes, racemes, umbels, the heads of composites, etc.—**Centripetal press**, a device for applying pressure in an inward direction in radial lines.—**Centripetal pump**, a rotary pump in which revolving blades collect the water and draw it to the axis, where it enters the discharge-tube.—**Centripetal radicle**, in *bot.*, an embryonic radicle turned toward the center of the seed.—**Centripetal railway**, a railway having a single bearing-rail to support the car, with side rails and wheels to steady it.

**centripetalism** (sen-trip'e-tal-izm), *n.* [*< centripetal + -ism*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal motion or tendency.

The plague of *centripetalism* is a curse which has come to us [New Zealand] across the seas from older countries. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 409.

**centripetally** (sen-trip'e-tal-i), *adv.* In a centripetal manner; with tendency toward a center; by centripetal force.

Cartilaginous process ascending from the cartilaginous margin of the disc *centripetally* in the outer surface of the jelly-like disc. *E. R. Lankester*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 562.

**centripetence, centripetency** (sen-trip'e-tens, -ten-si), *n.* [*< L. centrum*, center, + *peten(-t)s*, pp. of *petere*, seek, + *-ence, -ency*. See *centripetal*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal force or tendency.

The *centripetence* augments the centrifugence. We balance one man with his opposite, and the health of the state depends on the see-saw. *Emerson*, *Uses of Great Men*.

**centriscid** (sen-tris'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Centriscidae*.

**Centriscidae** (sen-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Centriscus + -idae*.] 1. A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Centriscus*, having a short ovate body with bony plates in front and on the back, the mouth drawn out into a long tubular snout, a small spinous dorsal fin, and the ventrals near the middle of the abdomen with a spine and 7 rays each. These fishes are variously known as *sea-snipe*, *snipe-fishes*, and *woodcock-fishes*, in consequence of the length of the beak. The body is compressed, and covered with small rough scales; there is no lateral line; bony strips are found on the side of the back, sometimes confluent into a shield, and other bony strips occur on the margin of the thorax and abdomen. There are no teeth. The gill-openings are wide, and the branchiostegals are 4 in number. Of the two dorsal fins, the first bears 4 to 7 spines, the second of which is very long and strong, and the soft dorsal is of moderate size, like the anal; the pectorals are short; the caudal is emarginate, and its middle rays are not produced. The family is also and more properly called *Macrorhamphidae*.

2. A family extended to include not only the true *Centriscidae*, but also the *Amphisilidae*.

**centrisciform** (sen-tris'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. centrisciformis*, *< Centriscus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Shaped like a fish of the genus *Centriscus*; of or pertaining to the *Centrisciformes*.

**Centrisciformes** (sen-tris-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of centrisciformis*: see *centrisciform*.] In Günther's system of classification, the thirteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*, character-

ized by two dorsal fins with short spines, the soft anal of moderate extent, and the ventrals truly abdominal and imperfectly developed.

**Centriscus** (sen-tris'kus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κεντρικός*, a kind of fish, dim. of *κέντρον*, a spine, spur: see *center<sup>1</sup>*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Centriscidae*. *C. scolopax* is the trumpet-fish, bellows-fish, snipe-fish, or sea-snipe of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, now called *Macrorhamphus scolopax*.

**Centrist** (sen'trist), *n.* [*< center<sup>1</sup> + -ist*.] In the political history of France or Germany, one of the members of a so-called Center party.

**centro-**. In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *centrum* or Greek *κέντρον*, center, also spine.

**centro-acinal** (sen-trō-as'i-nal), *a.* In *anat.*, in the center of an acinus: applied specifically to certain spindle-shaped shells found in the middle of the acini of the pancreas and in some other glands.

**centro-acinar** (sen-trō-as'i-nār), *a.* Same as *centro-acinal*.

**centrobaric** (sen-trō-bar'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κέντρον*, the center, + *βάρος*, weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the method of finding it.—**Centrobaric body**, a body which attracts as if its whole mass were concentrated in a point, its center of gravity.

If the action of terrestrial or other gravity on a rigid body is reducible to a single force in a line passing always through one point fixed relatively to the body, whatever be its position relatively to the earth or other attracting mass, that point is called its center of gravity, and the body is called a *centrobaric body*.

*Thomson and Tait*, *Nat. Phil.*, § 534.

**Centrobaric method**, a method of measuring the extent of a surface or the contents of a solid by means of certain relations subsisting between the center of inertia (or gravity) of a line and surfaces generated by it, and between the center of inertia of a plane surface and solids generated by it.

**centrobarical**, *a.* [Formerly also *centrobarycal* (*E. Phillips*, 1706); as *centrobaric* + *-al*.] An obsolete form of *centrobaric*.

**Centrocercus** (sen-trō-sēr'kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), *< Gr. κέντρον*, point, center, + *κέρκος*, tail.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the



Sage-cock, or Cock-of-the-plains (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).

*Tetraonidae* or grouse family, the typical and only species of which is the great sage-cock or cock-of-the-plains of western America, *C. urophasianus*. The genus is so named from the stiff, narrowly acuminate tail-feathers, which are 20 in number and equal or exceed the length of the wing. The neck is susceptible of enormous inflation by means of air-sacs beneath the skin, which when distended is extensively naked, and forms an irregular bulging mass surmounted by a fringe of filamentous feathers, several inches long, springing from a mass of erect white feathers, and covered below with a solid set of sharp, white, horny feathers like fish-scales. The tarsus is feathered to the toes, and the gizzard is only slightly muscular.

**centrodorsal** (sen-trō-dōr'sal), *a. and n.* [*< L. centrum*, center, + *dorsum*, back, + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Central and dorsal or aboral: applied to the central ossicle of the stem of crinoids, as members of the genus *Comatula*.

The centre of the skeleton is constituted by a large *centro-dorsal* ossicle. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 600.

2. *n.* In crinoids, a *centrodorsal* ossicle which unites the skeleton of the stalk with the body.

**centrodorsally** (sen-trō-dōr'sal-i), *adv.* In a *centrodorsal* position or relation.

**Centrogonida** (sen-trō-gōn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κέντρον*, center, + *γωνία*, generation, + *-ida*.] An order of degraded suctorial crustaceans, represented by such genera as *Sacculina* and *Peltogaster*. Also called *Suctorior* and *Rhizocephala*.

**centroid** (sen'troid), *n.* [*< Gr. κέντρον*, center, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *math.*, the center of mass. See *center<sup>1</sup>*.

**centrolecithal** (sen-trō-les'i-thal), *a.* [*< Gr. κέντρον*, center, + *λέκιθος*, yolk of an egg, + *-al*.]

In *embryol.*, having the food-yolk (deutoplasm) central in position, surrounded by peripheral protoplasm.

The food yolk may . . . have a central position. In such *centrolecithal* eggs the segmentation is confined to the periphery. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 112.

**Centrolepis** (sen-trō-lē'pis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κέντρον*, point, + *λεπίς*, scale.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the family *Centrolepidaceae*. They are small tufted plants, mostly annuals, with linear-filiform radical leaves. There are about 20 species, natives of Australia and Tasmania, with one in eastern Asia.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Egerton*, 1843.

**centrolinead** (sen-trō-lin'ē-ad), *n.* [*< L. centrum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-ad<sup>3</sup>*.] An instrument for drawing lines converging toward a point, though the point be inaccessible.

**centrolineal** (sen-trō-lin'ē-al), *a. and n.* [*< L. centrum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Converging to a center.

2. *n.* Same as *centrolinead*.

**Centrolophinae** (sen'trō-lō-fi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Centrolophus + -inae*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Stromateidae*, typified by the genus *Centrolophus*. They have complex elongated gill-rakers extending backward from the epibranchials of the last branchial arch, 11 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebrae, protractile premaxillaries, and normally developed ventral fins persistent through life.

**centrolophine** (sen-trol'ō-fin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Centrolophinae*.

2. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Centrolophinae*.

**Centrolophus** (sen-trol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κέντρον*, spine, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Centrolophinae*, including the blackfish of England, *Centrolophus niger*. This fish is chiefly of a black color; the vent is advanced in position, the ventral fin is small, and the anal is half as long as the dorsal.

**centronel**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *centinel*, for *sentinel*.

**Centroniæ** (sen-trō'ni-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κέντρον*, a point, spine.] A large group of animals, the radiates, zoophytes, or coelenterates: an inexact synonym of *Radiata*.

**Centronotidae** (sen-trō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Centronotus + -idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Centronotus*: same as *Pholididae*.

**Centronotus** (sen-trō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κέντρον*, spine, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of fishes with the entire dorsal fin composed of spines, typical of the *Centronotidae*. Now *Pholis*.

**Centrophanes** (sen-trof'ā-nēs), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), *< Gr. κέντρον*, a goad, sting, spur, + *φανής*, evident, *< φαίνω*, appear.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringilidae*, inhabiting northerly parts of both hemispheres: so called from the long, straight, spur-like hind claw. The Lapland longspur, *C. lapponicus*, common to Europe, Asia, and America, is the type-spe-



Lapland Longspur (*Centrophanes lapponicus*).

cies. Others are *C. ornatus*, the chestnut-collared lark-bunting, and *C. pictus*, the painted lark-bunting, both of North America.

**centropipedon** (sen-trō-pip'e-don), *n.*; *pl. centropipeda* (-dē). [NL., *prop. "centrepipedon"*, *< Gr. κέντρον*, center, + *ἐπίπεδος*, level, plane, superficial, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *πέδος*, ground. *Cf. parallelopipedon*.] In *morphology*, a complicated form, in which the poles of at least the dorsoventral axis are unlike, and in which the body is thus defined not with reference to a line, but to a median plane. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

**centropipedonal** (sen'trō-pi-ped'ō-nal), *a.* [*< centropipedon + -al*.] Having the morphological form of a centropipedon.

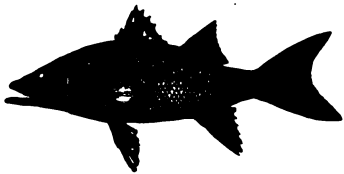
**Centropodinae** (sen'trō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Centropus* (-pod-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of picarian birds, of the family *Cuculidae*; the coucals or spurred cuckoos: so called from the long, straight hind claw. They include many species of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies, some of them also known as *pheasant-cuckoos*. Also *Centropodinae*.

**centropomid** (sen-trō-pō'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Centropomidae*.

**Centropomidae** (sen-trō-pō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centropomus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centropomus*, peculiar to the tropical and subtropical waters of America. They have an elongate body with distinct lateral line continued on to the caudal fin, small ctenoid scales, separate dorsal fins, of which the first has 7 or 8 spines, the third being the longest, short anal fin with 3 spines, and forked caudal.

**centropomoid** (sen-trō-pō'moid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Centropomidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Centropomidae*. **Centropomus** (sen-trō-pō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. κέντρον, spine, + πύμα, lid, cover, i. e., operculum.] A genus of fishes, typical of



Robalo (*Centropomus undecimalis*).

the family *Centropomidae*, having a long preopercular spine, whence the name. It includes a number of species of moderate size found in the tropical American seas, known as snooks and robalos, and esteemed for food.

**Centropristes** (sen-trō-pris'tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, a spine, sting, + πρίστος, a large fish, supposed to be (as in early NL.) the saw-fish.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidae*, containing the sea-basses, such as *C. striatus*, *C. ocyurus*, and *C. philadelphicus*.

**Centropus** (sen-trō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. κέντρον, a spur, + ποῦς (pod-) = *E. foot*.] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Centropodinae*: in a restricted sense, covering only the African coucals, like *C. senegalensis*; in other usages, more or less nearly the same as the subfamily *Centropodinae*.

**centrostigma** (sen-trō-stig'mā), *n.*; *pl. centro-stigmata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, center, + στίγμα, a point, spot.] In morphology, a form or body of which all the axes radiate from a central point; a protaxonal organism which is defined by its central point.

**centrostigmatic** (sen-trō-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [As *centrostigma* (-t-) + *-ic*.] Consisting of a centro-stigma; definable as to figure by a center: said of protaxonal figures only.

**centrosurface** (sen-trō-sēr'fās), *n.* [< *L. centrum*, center, + *surface*.] In geom., the locus of centers of principal curvature of a surface.

**centrotriane** (sen-trō-tri-ā'nē), *n.* [< Gr. κέντρον, spine, + τρίαῖνα, a three-pronged fish-spear, a trident: see *triane*.] A kind of sponge-spicule having the form of a cladose rhabdus or triene, whose cladome arises from the middle of the rhabdome. *W. J. Sollas*.

The shaft may also become trifid at both ends, amphitriene, and the resulting rays all bifurcate, or the cladome may arise from the centre of the rhabdome, *centrotriane*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**centrotylote** (sen-trot'i-lōt), *a.* [< Gr. κέντρον, spine, + τυλός, knobbed, < τυλόν, make knob-by, < τυλός, a knot, knob.] Swollen in the middle: a term applied by Sollas to a form of sponge-spicule which is an oxyaster of two rays produced from a central swelling: as, "a *centrotylote microxea*," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**centrum** (sen'trum), *n.*; *pl. centra* (-trā). [L., < Gr. κέντρον, center: see *center*.] 1. A center. Specifically—2. [NL.] In anat.: (a) The body of a vertebra; the solid piece to which the arches and some other parts are or may be attached. Morphologically, however, the centrum is not exactly what is ordinarily called the body of a vertebra; for the latter usually includes the bases of the neural arches, from which the centrum proper is separated for a period by the neuro-central suture. See cuts under *cervical*, *dorsal*, and *endodivision*. (b) The basis or fundamental portion of one of the cranial segments, regarded as analogous to vertebrae. Thus, the basioccipital is the centrum of the occipital segment of the skull. —*Centrum ovale*, the large white central mass displayed by removing the upper portions of the cerebral hemispheres at the level of the corpus callosum. Also called *centrum ovale majus* and *centrum ovale of Vieussens*. —*Centrum ovale minus*, the white central mass of the cerebral hemispheres as displayed by a transverse cut at any level. Also called *centrum ovale of Vicq-d'Azyr*.

**centry**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete variant of *center*<sup>2</sup>.

**centry**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A contracted form of *centery*.

**centry**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* A former spelling of *centry*.

The *centry's* box.

Gay, *Trivia*, II. 298.

**centum** (sen'tum), *n.* [L., = *E. hundred*: see *cent*, *hundred*.] A hundred: used in the phrase *per centum*, by the hundred.

**centumpondium** (sen-tum-pōn'di-um), *n.*; *pl. centumpondia* (-ā). [L., < *centum*, a hundred, + *pondus*, weight.] The ancient Roman hundredweight, equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois.

**centumvir** (sen-tum'ver), *n.*; *pl. centumvirs*, *centumviri* (-vēr-s, -vi-ri). [L. *centumviri*, prop. separately *centum viri*, < *centum* (= AS. *hund*, *E. hund-red*, *q. v.*) + *vir*, *pl. of vir* = AS. *wer*, a man.] In ancient Rome, one of a body of 105 (called in round numbers 100) judges, 3 from each of the 35 tribes, appointed to decide common causes among the people. The office of the centumvir was annual, the presidency of the tribunal belonging to the pretor. The court sat in the Julian basilica, in four sections, each presided over by a decemvir or an ex-questor. Under the empire their number was increased to 180, or perhaps more.

**centumviral** (sen-tum'vei-ral), *a.* [< L. *centumviralis*, < *centumviri*: see *centumvir*.] Pertaining to the centumvirs.

**centumvirate** (sen-tum'vei-rāt), *n.* [< L. *centumviri* + *-ate*.] 1. The office or dignity of a centumvir.—2. Any body of a hundred men.

Finding food and raiment all that term for a centumvirate of the profession. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, II. 198.

**centumviri**, *n.* Latin plural of *centumvir*.

**centuple** (sen'tū-pl), *a.* [< F. *centuple* = Sp. *centuplo* = Pg. It. *centuplo*, < L. *centuplus*, hundred-fold, < *centum*, a hundred, + *-plus* (= Gr. *-πλος*), a multiplicative suffix, related to *plus*, more, and ult. to *E. full*.] A hundred-fold greater; multiplied by a hundred.

I wish his strength were centuple.

*Masinger*, *Unnatural Combat*, I. 1.

**centuple** (sen'tū-pl), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. centupled*, *ppr. centupling*. [< *centuple*, *a.*] To make a hundred times more; multiply by a hundred.

**centuplicate** (sen-tū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. centuplicated*, *ppr. centuplicating*. [< L. *centuplicatus*, *pp. of centuplicare*, increase a hundred-fold, < *centuplex* (*centuplio*), a hundred-fold, < *centum*, a hundred, + *plicare*, fold.] To multiply a hundred times; centuple.

I performed the civilities you enjoined me to your friends, who return you the like centuplicated.

*Howell*, *Letters*, iv. 2.

**centuply** (sen'tū-pli), *v. t.* [< L. *centuplicare*: see *centuplicate*.] To centuple.

Though my wants

Were centuplied upon myself, I could be patient.

*Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, I. 2.

**centuria** (sen-tū'ri-ā), *n.*; *pl. centuriae* (-ā). [L.: see *century*.] An ancient Roman measure of land, said to have been originally 100 times the quantity Romulus distributed to each citizen, and equal to 200 jugera: but it seems to have varied from 50 to 400 jugera. See *jugerum*.

**centurial** (sen-tū'ri-āl), *a.* [< L. *centuriālis*, < *centuria*, a century: see *century*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a century or centuries; existing for a century or centuries of years.

Quadrangles mossy with centurial associations.

*Lovell*, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 70.

2. Consisting of or regulated by centuries; arranged by or divided into hundreds, or hundreds of years: as, a *centurial* organization of troops; a *centurial* history.

The centurial plan, which prevailed from Flaccus to Moabheim, is an improvement [on the purely chronological or annalistic method of writing history].

*Schaff*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 4.

3. Occurring once in a century or a hundred years; centennial: as, a *centurial* sermon. [Rare.]—4. Completing a century.

Every year of which the number is divisible by four without a remainder is a leap-year, excepting the *centurial* years, which are only leap-years when divisible by four after omitting the two ciphers. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 667.

**Centurial stones**, boundary-stones; stones marking the limits of an old Roman century or allotment of land. See *century*<sup>1</sup>, 2 (c).

**centuriatet** (sen-tū'ri-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *centuriatus*, *pp. of centuriare*, divide into hundreds, < *centuria*, a hundred: see *century*.] To divide into centuries or hundreds.

**centuriatet** (sen-tū'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *centuriatus*, *pp.*: see the verb.] Divided into or consisting of centuries or hundreds: as, *centuriate* assemblies. *Holland*.

**centuriation** (sen-tū'ri-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *centuriatio* (-n-), < *centuriare*, divide into centuries: see *centuriate*, *v.*] The custom of dividing land into centuries. See *century*<sup>1</sup>, 2 (c).

It is obvious that formal centuriation in straight lines and rectangular divisions, by the Agrimensores, produced something entirely different from the open field system as we have found it in England.

*Seeborn*, *Eng. VII. Community*, p. 277.

**centuriator** (sen-tū'ri-ā-tor), *n.* [NL. (> F. *centuriateur* = Pg. *centuriador*), < L. *centuriare*, divide into hundreds: see *centuriate*, *v.*] One of the writers of the Protestant ecclesiastical history known as the *Centuries of Magdeburg*. Also *centurist*.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

**centuried** (sen'tū-ri-d), *a.* [< *century* + *-ed*.] Lasting for a century or centuries; centurial.

His centuried alliance to those hearers frank

With joy he broke. *C. De Kay*, *Vision of Nimrod*, II.

**Centurio** (sen-tū'ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842): see *centurion*.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, notable in its family for the absence of a distinct nose-leaf, but having various extraordinary excrescences upon the face, which produce a most grotesque physiognomy. *C. senex* is the type.

**centurion** (sen-tū'ri-on), *n.* [ME. *centurion* = F. *centurion* = Sp. *centurión* = Pg. *centurião* = It. *centurione*, < L. *centurio* (-n-), < *centuria*, a company of a hundred: see *century*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry. The centurion was appointed by the commander-in-chief, and corresponded to the captain in modern military service.

**centurist** (sen'tū-ris-t), *n.* [< *century*<sup>1</sup> + *-ist*.] Same as *centuriator*.

**Centurus** (sen-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), prop. *Centurus*, < Gr. κέντρον, a spine, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of banded woodpeckers of



Centurus senex.



Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*).

the warmer parts of America, of which the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*, is the type: so called from the acute tail-feathers. They are also known as *zebra-woodpeckers*, from the transversely striped plumage.

**century**<sup>1</sup> (sen'tū-ri), *n.*; *pl. centuries* (-riz). [< F. *centurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *centuria*, < L. *centuria*, an assemblage or division consisting of a hundred units, as a company of a hundred soldiers, a division of the people, etc. (not in the sense of 'a hundred years,' for which *saeculum* was used: see *secular*), < *centum* = *E. hundred*.] 1. In a general sense, a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number.

And when  
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,  
And on it said a century of prayers,  
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh.

*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

How many of the *century* of graduates sent forth from our famous University every year . . . are able to read with moderate relish and understanding one of the Tusculan Disputations?

*Dr. J. Brown*, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 44.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) A division of the people (originally so called, probably, with reference to the approximate number of its members, though there was no fixed limit), instituted by Servius Tullius, formed with reference to taxation and to the election of magistrates and enactment of laws. All the citizens were divided into classes according to their wealth, and each of the classes was divided into from 10 to 40 senior and junior centuries, according to age. In all 193 or 194. Each century had one vote in the *comitia centuriata*, the wealthier classes voting first and generally controlling the others. (b) A subdivision of the legion, corresponding to a modern military company of infantry, and consisting nominally of a hundred men. Prior to the rule of Marius the century was half of a manipulus, and contained normally 100 men, each century having in addition 20 light-armed troops. After the military reform of Marius the old distinctions of arms in the legion were abolished; the century was still the half

of the maniple, but its normal quota of men was increased. Under the empire the regular force of the century was 110 men. See *legion*.

*Mac.* Know you what store of the prætorian soldiers Sejanus holds about him for his guard?

*Lac.* I cannot tell the number; but I think Three centuries.

*B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 3.*

(c) An allotment of land of varying size; especially, the area of land allotted to soldiers in a conquered country.—3. A period of one hundred years, reckoned from any starting-point: as, a *century* of national independence; a *century* of oppression. Specifically, one of a number of hundred-year periods, reckoned either forward or backward from some recognized era. Thus the *first century* of the Christian era began with the year A. D. 1 and extended to the end of the year 100; the *third century* began with 201 and ended with 300; and the *eighteenth century* began with 1701 and ended with 1800, the year completing the hundred-year period in each instance giving name to the century. When used absolutely, without explanatory adjunct of any kind, the centuries of the Christian era are always meant. The centuries before Christ are reckoned backward in their order from the Christian era, and those after Christ are reckoned forward: as, the *fourth century* B. C. (from 301 B. C. backward to 400).

One crash, the death-hymn of the perfect tree,  
Declares the close of its green century.

*Emerson, Woodnotes, i.*

**Centuries of Magdeburg**, a title given to an ecclesiastical history of the first 1,300 years of the Christian era, in which the records of each century occupy a volume, compiled by a number of Protestants at Magdeburg. It was published at Basel, 1560–74.

**century<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *century*.

**century-plant** (sen-tū-ri-plant), *n.* A name given to various long-lived species of *Agave*, which were formerly supposed to flower only after the lapse of a century. See *Agave*.

**centussis** (sen-tus'sis), *n.* [L., < *centum*, a hundred, + *as* (ass-), an as.] An ancient Roman unit of weight, consisting of 100 asses. See *as*.

**ceorlt**, *n.* [The AS. original of E. *churl*, q. v.] A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons; a *churl*.

**-ceous**. An adjective termination of Latin origin. See *-aceous*.

**cepa** (sē'pā), *n.* [L., also written *cæpa*, *cepe*, *cæpe*, an onion, > F. *oignon*, > E. *cive*, q. v.] The common onion, the *Allium Cepa* of botanists.

**cepaceous** (sē-pā'shius), *a.* [*Cepa* + *-aceous*.] Alliaceous; having the odor of onions.

**cepevorous** (sē-pev'ō-rus), *a.* [Prop. \**cepiovorous*, < L. *cepa*, *cepe*, an onion, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Feeding on onions. [Rare.]

**Cephaelis** (sef-a-ē'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶλεν* (√ \*ἐλ), compress.] A name given by Swartz to *Evea*, a genus of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*, including about 150 species of shrubs or perennial herbs, natives of tropical regions, chiefly in America. Their flowers grow in close involucre heads. The most interesting species is *Evea Ipecacuanha*, which yields the ipecacuanha-root of the druggists. It is found in shady woods in Brazil. The root has a characteristic ringed structure. See *ipecacuanha*.



*Evea Ipecacuanha.*

**cephal-**. See *cephalo-*.

**Cephalacanthidae** (sef'a-la-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalacanthus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cephalacanthus*: a synonym of *Dactylopteridae*.

**Cephalacanthus** (sef'a-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine.] A genus of fishes: a synonym of *Dactylopterus*. *C. volitans* is the flying-fish, flying-robins, or bat-fish.

**cephalad** (sef'a-lad), *adv.* [*Cephalad*, head, + *-ad*.] In *anat.*, toward the head; forward in the long axis of the body; in the opposite direction from caudad. In man it is upward, and in most animals forward; but in any case it is used without reference to the posture of the body. Thus, the carotid arteries run *cephalad* from the chest; the cerebrum is situated *cephalad* of the cerebellum; the fundus of the bladder is *cephalad* with reference to its neck.

**cephalaea** (sef-a-lē'ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κεφαλαία*, a persistent headache, prop. fem. of *κεφαλαίος*, of the head, < *κεφαλή*, head.] In *pathol.*, headache, especially one of those forms of headache which do not seem to be part of some more general disorder, and which do not exhibit the typical features of neuralgia or of megrim.

**cephalæmatoma** (sef-a-lē-ma-tō'mā), *n.*; *pl. cephalæmatomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *αἷμα* (-), blood, + *-oma*.] A swelling

formed in new-born children by an effusion of blood—(a) between the aponeurotic structures of the cranium and the pericranium; (b) between the pericranium and the skull; or (c) between the dura mater and the skull. Also *cephalhematoma* and *cephalohematoma*.

**cephalagra** (sef-a-lag'rā), *n.* [*Cephalagra*, head, + *ἀγρᾶ*, a catching; cf. *chiragra*, *podagra*.] Severe pain in the head; especially, gout in the head.

**cephalalgia** (sef-a-lal'ji-ā), *n.* [L., also *cephalalgia*, < Gr. *κεφαλαλγία*, later also *κεφαλαργία*, headache, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἀλγος*, pain, ache.] In *pathol.*, headache. Also called *cephalalgia*, *encephalalgia*.

**cephalalgic** (sef-a-lal'jik), *a. and n.* [*Cephalalgicus*, < Gr. *κεφαλαλγικός*, < *κεφαλαλγία*: see *cephalalgia*.] *I. a.* Relating to cephalalgia or headache.

*II. n.* A medicine for headache.

**cephalalgia** (sef-a-lal'ji), *n.* [*Cephalalgia* = Sp. *cefalalgia* = Pg. *cefalalgia* = It. *cefalalgia*, *cefalgia*, < L. *cephalalgia*: see *cephalalgia*.] Same as *cephalalgia*.

**cephalanthium** (sef-a-lan'thi-um), *n.*; *pl. cephalanthia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἀνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, the head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.

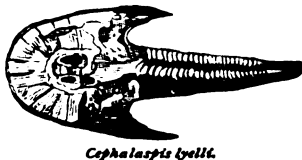
**Cephalanthus** (sef-a-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἀνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the family *Rubiaceæ*. The species are shrubs, with small white flowers densely aggregated in spherical peduncled heads. The best-known species is *C. occidentalis*, the button-bush of North America.

**Cephalaspidae**, *n. pl.* See *Cephalaspididae*.

**Cephalaspidea** (sef'a-las-pid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalaspis* (-pid-) + *-eae*.] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of a cephalic disk distinct from the back. It comprises the *Bullidae* and related families.

**Cephalaspididae**, *Cephalaspidae* (sef'a-las-pid'ē-dē, sef-a-las'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalaspis* (-pid-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil fishes, of which the genus *Cephalaspis* is typical.

**Cephalaspis** (sef-a-las'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of fossil fishes, typical of the family *Cephalaspididae*. The very large head which characterizes these fishes bears a close resemblance in shape to a saddle-knife, and is covered with a buckler prolonged backward into a point on either side. They are known as *buckler-fishes* or *buckler-heads*. *C. lyelli* is a common species.



*Cephalaspis lyelli.*

**Cephalata** (sef-a-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalatus*: see *cephalate*.] A prime division of mollusks, including those with a head, generally provided with tentacles, eyes, and a mouth armed with jaws, as gastropods, pteropods, and cephalopods: same as *Cephalophora*, 1, or *Encephala*: the opposite of *Acephala*. [Not now in use.]

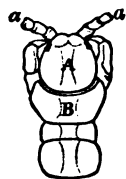
**cephalate** (sef'a-lāt), *a. and n.* [*Cephalatus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] *I. a.* Having a head, as a mollusk; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalata*.

*II. n.* A mollusk having a head; specifically, one of the *Cephalata*.

**cephaletron** (sef-a-lē'tron), *n.*; *pl. cephaletra* (-trā). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἔτρον*, the abdomen.] Owen's name (1872) of the head, cephalon, or anterior division of the body of some crustaceans, as the king-crab: correlated with *thoracetron* and *pleon*.

**cephalhematoma**, *n.*; *pl. cephalhematomata*. Same as *cephalæmatoma*.

**cephalic** (se-fal'ik or sef'a-lik), *a. and n.* [= F. *céphalique* = Sp. *cefálico* = Pg. *cefálico* = It. *cefalico*, < L. *cephalicus*, < Gr. *κεφαλικός*, of or for the head, < *κεφαλή*, dial. *κεφαλῆ*, *κεβλή*, head, prob. not connected with L. *caput*, head, or AS. *hefdod*. E. head, or, it appears, with AS. (poet.) *hafela*, *hafala*, *heafola*, the head, but perhaps connected with *gable*<sup>1</sup>: see *caput*, *head*, *gable*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the head in any way.—2. Situated or directed toward the head; connected



Head of a Centiped (*Scolopendra*), showing cephalic segment, A, followed by basilar segment, B; a, a, antennae.

with or constituting the front or fore part of a body or organ: opposed to *caudad*: as, the *cephalic* surface of the liver or diaphragm; the *cephalic* end of a vertebra; the *cephalic* segment of a centiped.

Now that the extended study of comparative anatomy and embryonic development is largely applied to the elucidation of the human structure, it is very desirable that descriptive terms should be sought which may without ambiguity indicate position and relation in the organism at once in man and [other] animals. Such terms as *cephalic* and *caudad*, dorsal and ventral, are of this class, and ought, whenever this may be done consistently with sufficient clearness of description, to take the place of those which are only applicable to the peculiar attitude of the human body.

*Quain, Anat., I. 6.*

**Cephalic aura**, peculiar sensations, referred to the head, preceding epileptic or hysterical attacks.—**Cephalic enteron**, the cephalic portion of the enteron; so much of the alimentary canal as is in the head.—**Cephalic flexure**, (a) In *Arthropoda*, the upward inclination of the longitudinal axis of the cephalic sternites in respect to the same axis of the thoracic sternites. (b) In *human anat.*, the bending of the head of the embryo forward or downward upon the trunk.—**Cephalic ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Cephalic index**, in *craniom.*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the skull multiplied by 100. It varies from 62 to 98 or 99; in pathological cases, from 62 to 106.

Those people who possess crania with a *cephalic index* of 80 and above are called *brachycephali*; those with a lower index are *dolichocephali*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 420.*

**Cephalic medicines**, remedies for disorders of the head.—**Cephalic shield**, in trilobites, the large buckler which surrounds and protects the head and extends over all the body in front of the thorax. See *Trilobites* and *Limulus*.

**Cephalic souffle**, a blowing murmur which may be heard on auscultation of the head in some anemic states, as well as in some cases of aneurism of an artery of the head.—**Cephalic vein**, a large superficial vein on the front of the arm, running from the elbow to the shoulder: so named because the ancients used to open it as a remedy for disorders of the head.—**Cephalic version**, in *obstet.*, the operation of turning the fetus in the uterus in such a manner that the head is made to present at the os uteri: distinguished from *podalic version*.

*II. n.* A remedy for headache or other disorders in the head.

**cephalical†** (se-fal'ik-al), *a.* Same as *cephalic*.

When I had passed the superficial parts, and digged a little more than skin-deep into the Mineral of *Cephalical Motion*, I came to the Muscles, the Instruments of voluntary motion.

*Quoted in F. Warner's Physical Expression, p. 524.*

**Cephalinae** (sef-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of plectognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Cephalus*: synonymous with *Molidae*.

**cephalis** (sef'a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, a little head, a capital, dim. of *κεφαλή*, head.] A lattice-head in the skeleton of certain radiolarians of the group *Monopylea*; a simple sub-spherical lattice-shell, inclosing the central capsule and standing in connection with it at the basal pole of its main axis.

**cephalistic** (sef-a-lis'tik), *a.* [*Cephalistic*, head, + *-istic*.] Same as *cephalic*. [Rare.]

There is a cranium, the *cephalistic* head-quarters of sensation. *Is. Taylor.*

**cephalitis** (sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

**cephalization** (sef'a-lī-zā'shōn), *n.* [*Cephalize* + *-ation*.] In *biol.*, a term first used by J. D. Dana to denote a tendency in the development of animals to localization of important parts in the neighborhood of the head, as by the transfer of locomotive members or limbs to or near to the head (in decapod crustaceans, for example), or the concentration of plastic force in parts composing the head, or subserving cephalic functions. It is accomplished in various ways: by the transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series; by participation of anterior locomotive organs in cephalic functions; by increased abbreviation, condensation, and perfection of structure anteriorly, with the opposite qualifications posteriorly; or by the uprising of the cephalic end, till at last the body becomes vertical.

**cephalize** (sef'a-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cephalized*, ppr. *cephalizing*. [*Cephalize* + *-ize*.] To make or render cephalic; favor or cause cephalization in or of: as, to *cephalize* legs of a crustacean by modifying them into mouth-parts; to *cephalize* the nervous system by developing a brain.

**cephalized** (sef'a-līz), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cephalize*, v.] Exhibiting cephalization; having the head and anterior members of the body well developed or well distinguished.

**cephalo-**. [NL., etc., *cephalo-*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning the head, referring to the head, skull, or brain. Also *cephal-*, before a vowel.

**Cephalobranchia**, *Cephalobranchiata* (sef'a-lō-brang'ki-ā, -brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr.



**κεφαλή**, head, + **βράγχια**, gills.] An order of *Annelida* with cephalic branchiae, including the sedentary or tubicolous polychaetous annelids. They are worm-like marine animals, for the most part protected by a tube; have distinct sexes and a segmented body; respire by branchiae situated on or near the head; and undergo metamorphosis, the embryo being free-swimming and ciliate. The tubes are usually secreted by the animals themselves, and in some cases have been mistaken for the shells of mollusks; they may be either calcareous or membranous, or composed of grains of sand agglutinated together, and are either free or adherent to some fixed foreign body, but not organically attached to the animals inhabiting them. To this order belong such families as *Amphiclenidae*, *Terebellidae*, *Sabellidae*, and *Serpulidae*. Also called *Capitibranchia*, *Capitibranchiata*, *Capitobranchia*, *Capitobranchiata*. See *Sedentaria* and *Tubicolae*.

**cephalobranchiate** (sef'-a-lō-brang'-ki-āt), *a.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **βράγχια**, gills, + **-αίτι**.] Having tufts of external gills on or near the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalobranchia*. Also *capitibranchiate*, *capitobranchiate*.

**cephalocaudal** (sef'-a-lō-kā'-dal), *a.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **καυδά**, the tail, + **-άλ**.] In *anat.*, same as *cephalocercal*.

**cephalocoele** (sef'-a-lō-sēl), *n.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **κήλη**, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of more or less of the cranial contents through an abnormal opening in the cranial walls; hernia of the brain.

**cephalocercal** (sef'-a-lō-sēr'-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **κέρκος**, tail, + **-άλ**.] In *anat.*, extending from head to tail; applied to the long axis of the body. Also *cephalocaudal*.

**cephalochord** (sef'-a-lō-kōrd), *n.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **χορδή**, string, cord, chord.] In *embryol.*, the cephalic or intracranial portion of the chorda dorsalis of the embryo; correlated with *notochord* and *urochord*.

**Cephalochorda** (sef'-a-lō-kōr'-dā), *n. pl.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **χορδή**, string, cord, chord.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to the lancelets (*Amphioxus*) considered as a prime division of *Vertebrata*, contrasted on one hand with *Urochorda* (tunicates or ascidians), on another with *Hemichorda* (acorn-worms), and also with *Craniota* (all other vertebrates collectively).

**cephalochordal** (sef'-a-lō-kōr'-dal), *a.* [*<* *cephalochord* + **-άλ**.] 1. Of or pertaining to the cephalochord.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Cephalochorda*.

**cephalocone** (sef'-a-lō-kōn), *n.* Same as *cephaloconus*.

**cephaloconi**, *n.* Plural of *cephaloconus*.  
**cephaloconic** (sef'-a-lō-kōn'-ik), *a.* [*<* *cephalocone* + **-ic**.] Of or pertaining to a cephaloconus.  
**cephaloconus** (sef'-a-lō-kō'-nus), *n.*; *pl.* *cephaloconi* (-nī). [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **κωνος**, a wedge, cone.] In pteropods, a process on the head in addition to the superior tentacles. Also *cephalocone*.

**cephalodia**, *n.* Plural of *cephalodium*.  
**cephalodiferous** (sef'-a-lō-di-fer'-us), *a.* [*<* NL. *cephalodium* + **L. ferre** = **E. bear**.] Bearing cephalodia.

**cephalodine** (sef'-a-lō-din), *a.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλῶδης**, like a head (see *cephalodium*), + **-ινεῖ**.] In *bot.*, forming a head. *R. Browne*.

**cephalodium** (sef'-a-lō-di-um), *n.*; *pl.* *cephalodia* (-ā). [*<* NL. *<* Gr. **κεφαλῶδης**, like a head, *<* **κεφαλή**, head, + **εἶδος**, form.] In *bot.*, an orbicular granular concretion which occurs on the thallus of lichens, and in which gonidia are localized.

**cephalodynia** (sef'-a-lō-din'-i-gē), *n.* [*<* NL. *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **δύνη**, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the head; cephalalgia; myalgia in the muscles of the head.

**cephalogenesis** (sef'-a-lō-jen'-e-sis), *n.* [*<* NL. *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **γένεσις**, generation.] The formation or development of the head or brain.

**cephalogenetic** (sef'-a-lō-jē-net'-ik), *a.* [*<* *cephalogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalogenesis.

**cephalography** (sef'-a-lō-g'ra-fī), *n.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **-γραφία**, *<* **γράφειν**, write.] A description of the head. *Dunghison*.

**cephalohematoma** (sef'-a-lō-hem-a-tō'-mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cephalohematomata* (-mā-tā). Same as *cephalamatoma*.

**cephalohumeral** (sef'-a-lō-hū-mē-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [*<* NL. *cephalohumeralis*, *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **L. humerus**, prop. *umerus*, the humerus.] 1. *a.* Connecting the head with the fore limb: as, the *cephalohumeral* muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of some animals connecting the skull with the fore limb; the *cephalohumeralis*.

**cephalohumeralis** (sef'-a-lō-hū-mē-rā'-lis), *n.*; *pl.* *cephalohumerales* (-lēz). [*<* NL., adj. as *n.*: see *cephalohumeral*.] In *anat.*, a large muscle of some animals, as the horse, representing the clavicular portions of the human sternocleidomastoid and deltoid combined.

**cephaloid** (sef'-a-lōid), *a.* [= *F. céphaloïde* = *Sp. cefaloide*, *<* Gr. **κεφαλοειδής**, *<* **κεφαλή**, head, + **ειδός**, form.] Shaped like or resembling the head.

**Cephaloidea** (sef'-a-lō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL. *<* *Cephaloon* + **-idae**.] A family of heteromorous *Coleoptera* with the anterior coxal cavities open behind, and the head strongly constricted at the base, prolonged behind, and gradually narrowed.

**cephalology** (sef'-a-lōl'-ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **-λογία**, *<* **λέγειν**, speak: see **-ology**.] A treatise on the head.

**Cephalolophus** (sef'-a-lōl'-ō-fus), *n.* Same as *Cephalophus*.

**cephaloma** (sef'-a-lō-mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cephalomata* (-mā-tā). [*<* NL. (from its resemblance to brain substance), *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **-μα**.] In *pathol.*, a soft carcinoma.

**cephalomeningitis** (sef'-a-lō-men-in-jī'tis), *n.* [*<* NL. *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **NL. meningitis**, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the membranes of the brain; distinguished from *spinal meningitis*.

**cephalometer** (sef'-a-lōm'-e-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **μέτρον**, a measure.] 1. An instrument formerly used for measuring the fetal head during parturition.—2. An instrument for measuring the various angles of the skull; a craniometer.

**cephalometric** (sef'-a-lō-met'-rik), *a.* [*<* *cephalometry* + **-ic**.] Pertaining to cephalometry.

**cephalometry** (sef'-a-lōm'-e-trī), *n.* [= *F. céphalométrie*: see *cephalometer*.] Measurement of the head.

**Cephalonian** (sef'-a-lō-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Cephalonia (the ancient Cephalenia), the largest of the Ionian islands, now belonging to the kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cephalonia.

**cephalonmancy** (sef'-a-lōn'-ō-man-si), *n.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **μανα**, an ass, + **μαντεία**, divination.] A kind of divination formerly practised in detecting guilt. Lighted coals having been placed on the head of an ass, prayers were recited, and the names of suspected persons pronounced at random. The one whose name happened to be called at the moment that the ass brayed with pain was presumed to be guilty.

**cephalont** (sef'-a-lōnt), *n.* [*<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **ὄν** (*ōn*), being, ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *ens* and *bel*.] In *zool.*, the phase or stage of a septate or dicystid gregarine in which the anterior cyst or protomere bears an epimerite: the opposite condition is called *sporont*.

**Cephaloon** (sef'-a-lō-on), *n.* [*<* NL. (Newman, 1838), *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **ὄων** = **L. ovum**, an egg.] The typical genus of the family *Cephaloidea*.

**cephalo-orbital** (sef'-a-lō-ōr'-bi-tāl), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the head and to the orbits.—**Cephalo-orbital index**, the ratio of the cubic contents of the two orbits taken together to the cubic contents of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100.

**Cephalopeltina** (sef'-a-lō-pel-ti'-nā), *n. pl.* [*<* NL. *<* *Cephalopeltis* + **-ina**.] A group of amphibienians, typified by the genus *Cephalopeltis*, named by Gray for species having the head depressed and covered above by a flat and slender nail-like shield, either simple or transversely divided. It included a few African and South American species.

**Cephalopeltis** (sef'-a-lō-pel'-tis), *n.* [*<* NL. *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **πέλις**, a shield.] The typical genus of *Cephalopeltina*, including amphibienians with a shield-like plate on the head.

**cephalopharyngeal** (sef'-a-lō-fa-rin'-jē-āl), *a.* [*<* *cephalopharyngeus* + **-al**.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the head or skull and to the pharynx: as, a *cephalopharyngeal* muscle.

**cephalopharyngeus** (sef'-a-lō-fa-rin'-jē-us), *n.*; *pl.* *cephalopharyngii* (-jī-i). [*<* NL. *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **φάρυγξ**, pharynx.] 1. The superior constrictor of the pharynx.—2. A muscle, occasionally found in man, springing from the base of the skull, and inserted among the fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

**Cephalophina** (sef'-a-lō-fī-nē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL. *<* *Cephalophus* + **-ina**.] A subfamily of African antelopes, represented chiefly by the genus *Cephalophus*.

**cephalophine** (se-fal'-ō-fīn), *a.* Tufted on the poll, as an antelope; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalophina*.

**Cephalophora** (sef'-a-lōf'-ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*<* NL., neut. *pl.* of *cephalophorus*: see *cephalophorous*.]

1. A division of mollusks, including those which have a head: synonymous with *Cephalata*. *De Blainville*, 1817.—2. One of the three classes of *Mollusca*, the other two being *Acephala* and *Cephalopoda*. It is divided into the subclasses *Scaphiopoda*, *Gastropoda*, and *Pteropoda*.

**cephalophoran** (sef'-a-lōf'-ō-ran), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the *Cephalophora*.

II. *a.* Same as *cephalophorous*.

**cephalophore** (se-fal'-ō-fōr), *n.* [*<* NL. *Cephalophora*.] A cephalophoran.

**cephalophorous** (sef'-a-lōf'-ō-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *cephalophorus*, *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **φόρος**, *<* **φέρειν** = **E. bear**.] 1. Having a head, as a cephalate mollusk.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalophora*.

There are various reasons for supposing that this ancestry [of the lamellibranch] is to be found in the stock of the cephalophorous mollusca.

*Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins*, III. 37.

Also *cephalophoran*.

**cephalophragm** (se-fal'-ō-fram), *n.* [*<* NL. *cephalophragma*, *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **φράγμα**, division: see *phragma*.] A Y-shaped internal partition which divides the head of some insects, as certain orthopterans, into an anterior and a posterior chamber.

**cephalophragma** (sef'-a-lō-frag'-mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cephalophragmata* (-mā-tā). [*<* NL.] Same as *cephalophragm*.

**cephalophragmatic** (sef'-a-lō-frag-mat'-ik), *a.* [*<* *cephalophragma* + **-ic**.] Forming a partition or diaphragm in the head, as of some insects; of or pertaining to a cephalophragm.

**Cephalophus** (se-fal'-ō-fus), *n.* [*<* NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), contr. from *Cephalolophus*; so called from the tuft of hair on the head; *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **λόφος**, a crest.] An extensive genus of African antelopes, with short conical



Duyker, or Impon (*Cephalophus mergens*).

horns set far back, a large muzzle, and a crested poll. It contains such species as the duyker or impon, *C. mergens*; the roodebok or redbuck, *C. natalensis*; and the philantomba, coquetoon, and many others, which are much hunted for their hides and flesh. Also written more correctly *Cephalolophus*, and incorrectly *Cephalopus*.

**cephalopod** (sef'-a-lō-pod or se-fal'-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Cephalopoda*. Also *cephalopodan*, *cephalopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the class *Cephalopoda*. Also *cephalopodan*, *cephalopode*.

**Cephalopoda** (sef'-a-lōp'-ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*<* NL. *<* Gr. **κεφαλή**, head, + **πούς** (*pod-*) = **E. foot**.] A class of the *Mollusca*, the highest in organization in that division of the animal kingdom, characterized by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head. They are divided into two sections, *Tetrabranchiata* and *Dibranchiata*. The nautilus and the fossil genera *Orthoceras*, *Ammonites*, *Goniatites*, etc., belong to the *Tetrabranchiata*, in which the animal has an external shell. The *dibranchiate* group includes the argonaut, the octopus or eight-armed cuttlefish, and the ten-armed forms, as the calanaries, the fossil belemnites, etc. The shell is in all these internal, in some rudimentary, but the female argonauts develop an egg-case as a sort of external papery shell. The fossil *Cephalopoda* are multitudinous. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *Tetrabranchiata*.

**cephalopodan** (sef'-a-lōp'-ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Cephalopoda* + **-an**.] Same as *cephalopod* and *cephalopodous*.

**cephalopode** (sef'-a-lō-pōd or se-fal'-ō-pōd), *n.* Same as *cephalopod*.

**cephalopodic** (sef'-a-lō-pōd'-ik), *a.* [*<* *cephalopod* + **-ic**.] Same as *cephalopod*.

**cephalopodous** (sef'-a-lōp'-ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopoda*.

The apparent resemblances between the *cephalopodous* and the vertebrate eye are merely superficial and disappear on detailed comparison. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 462.

**Cephaloptera** (sef-a-lop'te-rā), *n.* [NL. (Risso, 1826), fem. of *cephalopterus*: see *cephalopterous*.] The typical genus of the family *Cephalopteridae*: so called from having a pair of projections like horns upon the head. Also *Cephalopterus*.

**Cephaloptera** (sef-a-lop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cephaloptera*.] Same as *Cephalopteridae*. Müller and Henle, 1841.

**cephalopterid** (sef-a-lop'te-rid), *n.* A selachian of the family *Cephalopteridae*.

**Cephalopteridae** (sef-a-lop'te-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephaloptera* + *-idae*.] A family of oblique-mouthed fishes, of the group *Batoidei*, or rays, typified by the genus *Cephaloptera*. They have very broad, laterally pointed, wing-like pectorals, distinct cephalic fins, subterminal mouth, and fine teeth in one or both jaws, or none at all. The largest of the rays belong to this family, and among them is the devil-fish, *Manta birostris*, of the American seas.

**cephalopteroid** (sef-a-lop'te-roid), *a. and n.* [*Cephaloptera* (*Cephalopterus*, 2) + *-oid*.] 1. A. Resembling or pertaining to the *Cephalopteridae*.

II. *n.* A cephalopterid.

**cephalopterous** (sef-a-lop'te-rus), *a.* [*Cephalopterus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the head alate; provided with wing-like cephalic appendages; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopteridae*.

**Cephalopterus** (sef-a-lop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1809): see *cephalopterous*.] 1. A remarkable genus of South American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Cotingidae* and subfamily *Gymnoderinae*, including those fruit-crows which are known as umbrella-birds: so called from their singular crests. There are three species, *C. ornatus*, *C. penduliger*, and *C. glaberrimus*. They are related to the bell-birds or arapungas.

2. Same as *Cephaloptera*.

**cephalorachidian** (sef-a-lō-ra-kid'i-an), *a.* [*Cephalus*, head, + *ράχis* (*rachis*), spine, + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the head and spine.

**cephalostegite** (sef-a-lōs'te-jit), *n.* [*Cephalus*, head, + *στέγος*, a roof, + *-ite*.] In *Crustacea*, that part of the carapace which covers the head; an anterior division of the carapace, in any way distinguished from the posterior division, or omostegite. See *Apus*, 2, and *Daphnia*.

**cephalot**, **cephalote** (sef-a-lōt, -lōt), *n.* [*Cephalotus*, headed, with a head, < *κεφαλή*, head.] A yellow, elastic, fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, obtained from the brain. It is probably cerebrin in an impure state. Also *cerebrot*.

**Cephalotaxus** (sef-a-lō-tak'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τάξος* (< *L. taxus*), a yew-tree.] A genus of coniferous trees, resembling and nearly related to the yew, but with clustered inflorescence and large plum-like fruit. There are four species, of China and Japan, two of which attain a height of about 10 feet, and the others of 50 and 60 feet. They are sometimes planted for ornament, and are easy of cultivation.

**cephalote**, *n.* See *cephalot*.

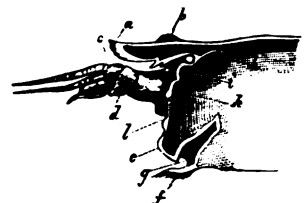
**cephalotheca** (sef-a-lō-thē'kē), *n.*; *pl. cephalothecae* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the head-case, or that part of the integument of an insect-pupa which covers the head.

**cephalothecal** (sef-a-lō-thē'kal), *a.* [*cephalotheca* + *-al*.] Casing or sheathing the head; having the character of a cephalotheca.

**cephalothoracic** (sef-a-lō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*Cephalothorax* (-rac-) + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated on the cephalothorax.—**Cephalothoracic** scutum or shield, the plate covering the cephalothorax. See cut under *Euryptera*.

**cephalothorax** (sef-a-lō-thō'raks), *n.* [= F. *cephalothorax*, < NL. *cephalothorax*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate: see *thorax*.] The

anterior division of the body in arthropods, as crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, etc., consisting of the head and thorax blended together. The term is also applied to the entire anterior division of the body of members of the genus *Limulus*, by those who hold the view of its morphology thus implied.



Anterior part of Cephalothorax of the Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), in vertical longitudinal section.

a, rostrum; b, ophthalmite; c, antennule; d, antennae; e, labrum; f, metastoma; g, mouth; h, procephalic process; i, ophthalmic sternite; k, antennary sternite; l, antennary sternite, or epistoma.

**Cephalothricidae**, **Cephalothrichidae** (sef-a-lō-thris'i-dē, -thrik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Cephalothricidae*, < *Cephalothrix* (-trich-) + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchocelous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Cephalothrix*, having an indistinct head elongated and pointed, and no cephalic slits or lateral organs. Also *Cephalothricidae*.

**Cephalothrix** (sef-a-lōth'riks), *n.* [NL. (*Cephalothrix*), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *θρίξ* (*trich*), hair.] The typical genus of the family *Cephalothricidae* or *Cephalothrichidae*. *C. bioculata* is an example. Also *Cephalotrix*.

**cephalotome** (sef-a-lō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *céphalotome*, < Gr. *κεφαλότομος*, cutting (off) the head, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut.] In *obstet.*, an instrument for cutting into the fetal head as a preliminary to its forcible compression in order to facilitate delivery.

**cephalotomy** (sef-a-lōt'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *céphalotomie* = Sp. *cefalotomía*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut: see *anatomy*, and cf. *cephalotome*.] 1. In *anat.*, the dissection or opening of the head.—2. In *obstet.*, the act or practice of operating with the cephalotome.

**cephalotribe** (sef-a-lō-trib), *n.* [= F. *céphalotribe*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τρίβειν*, bruise.] In *obstet.*, an instrument for crushing the head of the infant in the womb in cases of difficult delivery. It consists of a strong forceps, with a powerful screw, by which the blades are forcibly pressed together so as to crush anything that is between them.

**Cephalotrichidae** (sef-a-lō-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* The correct form for *Cephalothricidae*, *Cephalothrichidae*.

**cephalotripsy** (sef-a-lō-trip-si), *n.* [*Cephalus*, head, + *τρίψις*, a rubbing, bruising, < *τρίβειν*, rub, bruise.] In *obstet.*, the use of, or the act of operating with, the cephalotribe; the operation of crushing the head of the fetus in the womb to facilitate delivery. *Dunglison*.

**Cephalotrix** (sef-a-lōt'riks), *n.* Same as *Cephalothrix*.

**cephalotroch** (sef-a-lō-trok), *n.* [*Cephalotrochum*, neut. of *cephalotrochus*: see *cephalotrochous*.] In *zool.*, the preoral or cephalic division of a trochosphere (which see), as distinguished from the postoral branchiotroch: thus, the velum of an embryonic mollusk in the veliger stage is a cephalotroch.

**Cephalotrocha** (sef-a-lōt'rō-kē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalotrochus*: see *cephalotrochous*.] A group of polychaetous annelids, the ciliated free-swimming larvae of which have a row of cilia in front of the mouth at some distance from the anterior end of the body, as the larva of *Polynoe*. *Claus*.

**cephalotrochal** (sef-a-lōt'rō-kal), *a.* [*cephalotroch* + *-al*.] Having a cephalic circle of cilia; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cephalotroch.

**cephalotrochic** (sef-a-lō-trok'ik), *a.* [*cephalotroch* + *-ic*.] Same as *cephalotrochal*: as, the cephalotrochic tufts of *Rotifera*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI, 4.

**cephalotrochous** (sef-a-lōt'rō-kus), *a.* [*Cephalotrochus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τροχός*, a wheel, a round cake: see *trochee*.] Having a cephalic circle of cilia; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalotrocha*.

**Cephalotus** (sef-a-lō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, < *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of plants of a somewhat

anomalous structure, type of a distinct family, *Cephalotaceae*. Only one species is known, *C. follicularis* (the Australian pitcher-plant), a curious herb with radical leaves, of which some are elliptic and entire, but others are altered into pitchers with a thickened notched rim, closed with lids like the true pitcher-plants, *Nepenthes*. The small white flowers are borne on a long spike. The generic name has reference to the capitate hairs which cover the base of the calyx.

**cephalous** (sef-a-lus), *a.* [*Cephalus*, head.] 1. Having a head: opposed to *acephalous*.—2. Pertaining to or resembling the *Cephalata*: as, the cephalous *Mollusca*.

**Cephalus** (sef-a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Shaw, about 1804), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] A ge-



Australian Pitcher-plant (*Cephalotus follicularis*).

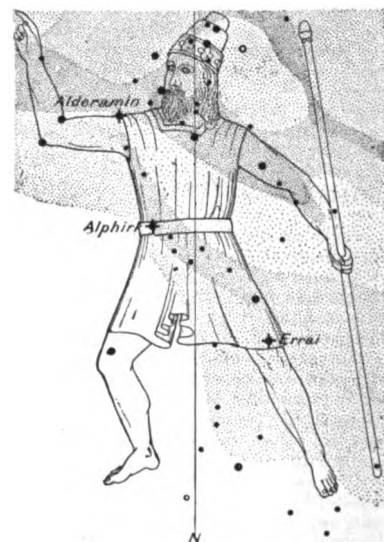
nus of plectognathous fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (1) Originally proposed by Shaw (in 1804) for the same species previously called by Cuvier *Mola*, and by Bloch and Schneider *Orthogoriscus*. (2) Later used by Ranzani (in 1837) for the typical species of *Mola*, but a monstrosity specimen of the species. (3) Subsequently restricted by Swainson (in 1839) to the species typical of the genus now called *Ranzania*. In the last sense it became the basis of the subfamily *Cephalinae* of the family *Dalatiidae* in Swainson's classification of fishes.

**Cephea** (sē'fē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Péron and Lesson, 1809): see *Cepheus*.] A genus of discophorous hydrozoans, of the order *Rhizostomea* and family *Cepheidae*. See cut under *Discophora*.

**cephoid** (sē'fē-id), *n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cepheidae*.

**Cepheidae** (se-fē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephea* + *-idae*.] The family of hydrozoans represented by the genus *Cephea*. Subsequently the family was reduced to the rank of a subfamily, which was named, from the associate genus (*Polyrhiza*) of *Cephea*, *Polyrhizidae*, and referred to the family *Poromyidae*. *Haeckel*, 1879, 1880.

**Cepheus** (sē'fūs), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Κηφείος*, in myth, a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus,



The Constellation Cepheus.

placed with these three among the stars.] 1. One of the ancient northern constellations, preceding Cassiopeia. It is figured to represent the Ethiopian king Cepheus wearing a tiara and having his arms somewhat extended. Its brightest stars are of the third magnitude.

2. A genus of moss-mites, or acarids of the family *Oribatida*. *Koch*, 1835.

**Cepola** (sep'ō-lā), *n.* [NL. (in ref. to the resemblance of the fish to the leaves of the plant), < ML. *cepola*, also *cepula*, a little onion, dim. of *L. cepa*: see *cepa* and *cibol*.] The typical genus of the family *Cepolidae*, instituted by Linnaeus in 1766. A species of this genus is *C. rubescens*, found on the British coast, and known in England by the names *red band-fish* and *red snake-fish*.

**cepolid** (sep'ō-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cepolidae*.

**Cepolidae** (se-pol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cepola* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cepola*, to which varying limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. In Günther's system of classification the *Cepolidae* form a family of his *Acanthopterygii bienniiformes*, and are characterized by the elongated band-like body, which is much compressed; by the absence of a bony stay for the preoperculum; and by the thoracic position of the ventral fins, which are composed of a spine and five soft rays. The species are called *ribbon-fish*, *band-fish*, and sometimes *snake-fish*, in allusion to their elongated and attenuated form. Some other forms of the family name are *Cepolids*, *Cepolidia*, and *Cepolini*.

**cepoloid** (sep'ō-loid), *a. and n.* [*Cepola* + *-oid*.] 1. A. Resembling or pertaining to the *Cepolidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Cepolidae*; a cepolid.

**Cepphi** (sep'fi), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cephus*, q. v.] A group of diving birds: an inexact synonym of *Pygopodes* or *Urinatores*.

**cepphic** (sep'fik), *a.* [*Cephus*, a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel; hence, a feather-brained simpleton, a booby: see *Cephus*.] Very light; trifling. [Rare.]

**Cephus** (sep'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέφαρος*, a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel.] In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of diving birds, the loons: sy-

nonymous with *Colymbus* or *Urinator*. Moehring, 1752. (b) A genus of *Alcidae* founded by P. S. Pallas in 1769, now commonly called *Uria*; the black guillemots. There are several species, inhabiting the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and Arctic oceans. The common black guillemot is *C. grylle*; the pigeon-guillemot is *C. columba*; the sooty guillemot is *C. carbo*. (c) A genus of altricial gallatorial birds, the umbrettes: now called *Scoptes*. J. Wagler, 1827.

**cera** (sē'ra), n. [L., wax: see *cere*.] Same as *cere*.

**cera-** See *cerato-*.

**Cerabanchia** (ser-a-brang'ki-ā), n. pl. Same as *Ceratobranchia*.

**ceraceous** (sē-rā'shius), a. [*NL.* *ceraceus*, < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] In bot., waxy: applied to bodies which have the texture and color of new wax, as the pollen-masses of many orchids.

**cerago** (sē-rā'gō), n. [*NL.*, < L. *cera*, wax.] Bee-bread, a substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees as food.

**cerain** (sē'ra-in), n. [*L.* *cera*, wax, + *-in*. Cf. *cerrin*.] That portion of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and is not saponified by potash.

**ceral** (sē'ral), a. [*cera* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to wax or to the *cere*.

**cerambycid** (se-ram'bi-sid), n. A beetle of the family *Cerambycidae*.

**Cerambycidae** (se-ram-bis'i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Cerambyx* (-byc-) + *-idae*.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*, with antennae having a diffused sensitive surface, the tarsi generally dilated and spongy beneath, the submentum not pedunculate, the antennae usually long or greatly developed, frequently inserted upon frontal prominences, the front often vertical, large and quadrate, and the tibial spurs distinct.

**Cerambycinae** (se-ram-bi-si'nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Cerambyx* (-byc-) + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Cerambycidae*, in which the prothorax is not margined, the palpi are not acutely pointed, and the fore tibiae are without grooves on the inner side.

**cerambycine** (se-ram'bi-sin), a. Of or pertaining to the *Cerambycinae* or *Cerambycidae*.

**Cerambycini** (se-ram-bi-si'ni), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Cerambyx* (-byc-) + *-ini*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a prime division of longicorn beetles, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Cerambycidae*.

**Cerambyx** (se-ram'bi-ks), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *κεράμυξ*, a kind of horned beetle, perhaps < *κέρατος*, a beetle, with simulation of *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of longicorn beetles, typical of the family *Cerambycidae*, formerly of great extent, but now restricted to the typical musk-beetles.

**ceramia**, n. Plural of *ceramium*, 2.

**Ceramiales** (se-rā-mi-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Ceramium* + *-ales*.] A family of the red seaweeds.

**ceramic**, **keramic** (se-, ke-ram'ik), a. [= F. *céramique* = Sp. *cerámico* = Pg. It. *ceramico*, < *NL.* *ceramicus*, < Gr. *κεραμικός*, < *κέρατος*, potters' clay, a piece of pottery, jar, etc.] Of or belonging to pottery or to the fictile arts; pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain, stoneware, earthenware, and terra-cotta: as, *ceramic* decoration.

**ceramics**, **keramics** (se-, ke-ram'iks), n. [Pl. of *ceramic*, *keramic*: see *-ics*.] The fictile arts collectively; the art or industry of making jars, vases, etc., from clay which is molded and baked; also, collectively, the things so made. See *ceramic*.

**ceramidium** (ser-a-mid'i-um), n.; pl. *ceramidia* (-ē). [*NL.*, < Gr. *κεραμίδιον*, dim. of *κεραμικός*, a vase, a tile, < *κέρατος*, potters' clay, pottery: see *ceramic*.] In bot., an ovate or urn-shaped conceptacle found in certain algae, having an apical pore and containing a tuft of pear-shaped spores arising from the base. Harvey.

**Ceramium** (se-rā-mi'ē-ē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Ceramium* + *-ia*.] A large tribe of red seaweeds, consisting of single-branched filaments form-

ing corticating cells only at the nodes. The spores are external, surrounded by a gelatinous envelop. See *Ceramiales*.

**ceramioid** (se-ram'i-oid), a. [*Ceramium* + *-oid*.] Having the character or appearance of algae of the tribe *Ceramiales*.

**ceramist** (ser'a-mist), n. [*Ceram-* + *-ist*.] A person devoted to the ceramic art, whether as a manufacturer, a designer and decorator, or as a student or connoisseur.

Archeologists, *ceramists*, musicians. Science, IX. 534.

**Ceramium** (se-rā'mi-um), n. [*NL.* (so called from the incurved tips of the forked filaments, which resemble the handles of a pitcher), < Gr. *κεράμιον*, a jar or pitcher, dim. of *κέρατος*, potters' clay, pottery, a jar.] 1. A large genus of delicate red seaweeds, typical of the tribe *Ceramiales*. The plant consists of branching filaments, each having a single row of cells and a cortical band at the nodes. The tips of the filaments are incurved. In some species, as the common *Ceramium rubrum*, the cortical layer may extend throughout.

2. [*L.* c.; pl. *ceramia* (-ē).] An ancient liquid measure. In Egypt under the Ptolemies it was equal to the artab, or 39.4 liters; later, to the cube of a Roman cubit, or 88.6 liters. In Greece the name was used for the Roman amphora.

**ceramographic** (ser'a-mō-graf'ik), a. [*Ceram-* + *-ic*; = F. *céramographique* = Sp. *ceramográfico*.] Pertaining to *ceramography*.

**ceramography** (ser-a-mog'ra-fi), n. [= F. *céramographie*, < Gr. *κέραμος*, pottery, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The study of ceramics; a description of ceramic ware, as of porcelain or terra-cotta. 2. Decoration of fictile ware, as pottery, porcelain, etc.

Painting, or rather colouring, as it would be more properly described in its earliest phase, in which it was entirely subservient to architecture and *ceramography*, is said to have been first elevated to an art by Cleantes of Corinth. Encyc. Brit., II. 363.

There is no progress and no promise in Cyprian *ceramography*; it would seem to have mechanically reproduced the same patterns, century after century. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 227.

**Ceraphron** (ser'a-fron), n. [*NL.*, said to be < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn (antenna), + *ἀφρων*, senseless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φρον*, mind.] A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidae*, of minute size and parasitic habits. Some of them prey on injurious insects. *C. pusillus* lives on the larvae of bark-boring beetles. It is calculated that not more than one in ten escapes these enemies. *C. carpenteri* deposits its eggs in female plant-lice. About 60 species are described.

**Ceraphroninae** (ser'a-frō-ni'nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Ceraphron* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidae*, typified by the genus *Ceraphron*, and characterized by the two-spurred front tibiae.

**Cerapus** (ser'a-pus), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *ποιος* = E. *foot*.] A genus of amphipod crustaceans which live in a tube, like the caddis-worms among insects; the caddis-shrimps. They belong to the family *Corophiidae*. *C. tubularis* is a species which is found among surlularians on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

**cerargyrite** (se-rār'ji-rīt), n. [*Gr.* *κέρας*, horn, + *ἀργυρίτης*, of silver, < *ἀργυρος*, silver.] Native silver chlorid, a mineral occurring crystallized in cubes, also more commonly massive. When fused it looks like horn, and is so scilicet that it may be cut with a knife. The color is nearly white when fresh, but on exposure to the light it darkens and becomes brown. It is an important ore of silver. Also called *horn-silver*.

**ceras** (ser'as), n.; pl. *cerata* (-ā-tā). [*NL.*, < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, akin to L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, and the source of *carat*: see *horn*, *carat*, *cerato-*, etc.] In zool., a horn, or a horn-like part, process, or organ; specifically, one of the dorsal papillae or false gills of a pygobranchiate or notobranchiate mollusk, as a sea-slug.

These diverticula extend usually one into each of the dorsal papillae or *cerata* when these are present.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 659.

**cerasin** (ser'a-sin), n. [= F. *cérasine* = Sp. *cerasina*, < *NL.* *cerasina*, < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree: see *Cerasus*, *cherry*.] A kind of gum which exudes from cherry-trees and plum-trees. It is distinguished from gum arabic by being insoluble in cold water.

**cerasine** (ser'a-sin), a. [*Gr.* *κέρας*, horn, + *-ine*.] In mineral., horny; corneous. Often *kerasine*.

**cerasinous** (se-ras'i-nus), a. [*L.* *cerasinus*, < Gr. *κεράσινος*, pertaining to the cherry, < *κέρατος*, cherry: see *Cerasus*, *cherry*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing *cerasin*. 2. Cherry-colored; deep-red. [Rare.]

**cerasite** (ser'a-sit), n. [*L.* *cerasus*, a cherry-tree, + *-ite*.] A cherry-like petrification.

**cerastes** (se-ras'tēz), n. [= F. *céaste* = Sp. *cerasta*, *ceraste*, *cerastes* = Pg. It. *cerasta*, < L.

*cerastes*, < Gr. *κεράστis*, a horned serpent, prop. adj., horned, < *κέρας*, horn: see *ceras*, *cerato-*.] 1. Some horned viper.

*Cerastes* horn'd, hydrus, and elope drear. Milton, P. L., x. 525.

2. [cap.] [*NL.* (Laurenti, 1768).] A genus of very venomous African and Indian serpents,



Horned Viper (*Cerastes vipera* or *hasselquisti*).

the horned vipers, of the suborder *Solenoglypha* and family *Viperidae*, having a horn over each eye, and the tail distinct from the body. *C. vipera* or *hasselquisti* is the horned viper of northern Africa, a species known to the ancients.

**Cerastium** (se-ras'ti-um), n. [*NL.* (so called from the horn-shaped capsules of many of the species), < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of plants, of the family *Silenaceae*, consisting of pubescent herbs with small leaves and white flowers, the petals bifid, and the cylindrical capsules,



Branch of Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Cerastium longipedunculatum*), with flower and dehiscent capsule on larger scale. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

often curved, opening regularly by twice as many teeth as there are styles. The species, known as *mouse-ear chickweed* and *field-chickweed*, are numerous and widely distributed, but are of no economic value. A few are cultivated for ornament, and several are very common weeds in all temperate and cool regions.

**Cerasus** (ser'a-sus), n. [*NL.*, < L. *cerasus*, < Gr. *κεράσιος*, the cherry-tree: see *cherry*.] The generic name given by Linnaeus to the cherries and their allies, now considered to belong to the genus *Prunus*. See *cherry*.

**cerata**, n. Plural of *ceras*.

**cerate** (sē'rāt), a. and n. [*L.* *ceratus*, pp. of *cerare*, wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] I. a. In ornith., cored; having a *cere*.

II. n. [*L.* *ceratum*, prop. neut. of *ceratus*, pp.] A thick ointment composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally for various medical purposes. — *Simple cerate*. Same as *ceratum*. — *Turner's cerate*, *cerate* composed of prepared calamin, yellow wax, and olive-oil.

**cerate** (ser'āt), n. [*Gr.* *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn: see *ceras*.] Chlorid of silver; horn-silver. See *cerargyrite*. Also *kerate*.

**cerated** (sē'rā-ted), a. [*L.* *ceratus*, pp. of *cerare*, cover with wax: see *cerate*.] Covered with wax.

**cerathea** (ser-a-thē'hā), n. [*NL.*] Same as *ceratotheca*.

**ceratia**, n. Plural of *ceratium*, 1.

**Ceratiaceae** (se-rā-ti-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Ceratium* + *-aceae*.] A family of *Myxomycetes*, characterized by the fused and exosporous plasmodium. Same as *Ceratiomycaceae*.

**ceratiaceous** (se-rā-ti-ā'shius), a. Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiaceae*.

**Ceratias** (se-rā'ti-as), n. [*NL.* (Kröyer, 1845), < L. *ceratias*, < Gr. *κεφαρίας*, < *κέρας* (*kepar-*), a horn.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Ceratidae*.

**ceratid** (se-rā'ti-id), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Ceratidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Ceratidae*.



**Ceratidae** (ser-a-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratis* + *-idae*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of pediculate fishes, with the branchial apertures in or behind the inferior axillae of the pectoral fins, the anterior dorsal rays superior, mouth opening more or less upward, lower jaw generally projecting beyond or closing in front



*Ceratias holbüllii*.

of the upper, and pseudobranchia with three actinosts. It is one of the most characteristic of the deep-sea types of fishes, and unusual variation occurs among its representatives.

**ceratin, ceratine**<sup>3</sup> (ser'a-tin), *n.* [*Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *-in<sup>2</sup>*, *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] The proper substance of horn or horny tissue; the organic substance of the ceratina, entering largely into the composition of epithelial or cuticular structures, as horns, hoofs, nails, etc. Also *keratin, keratine*.

**ceratina** (se-rat'i-nā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κεράτινος*, of horn, < *κέρας* (keras-), horn: see *ceras*.] 1. In *anat.*, the horn-plate or horn-layer of the skin; the epidermis or cuticle: in the most general sense including all epidermal parts or structures, as horns, nails, hoofs, claws, etc.—2. [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of bees, family *Apidae* and subfamily *Dasygastrinae*. *C. dupla* is an example. *Latreille*, 1804. (b) A genus of arachnids. *Menge*, 1867.

**ceratine**<sup>1</sup> (ser'a-tin), *a.* [*Gr. κεράτινος*, of horn, < *κέρας* (keras-), horn.] Epidermal; cuticular; consisting of or pertaining to ceratina.

**ceratine**<sup>2</sup> (ser'a-tin), *a.* [= *F. cératine*, < *L. ceratina*, < *Gr. κεράτινος*, the name of a sophistical dilemma (the Horns) celebrated among ancient rhetoricians, < *κεράτινος*, of a horn, < *κέρας* (keras-), horn. The dilemma is thus stated: in *Greek*, *Εἴ τι οὐκ ἀπέβαλες, τοῦτο ἔχεις κέρατα δὲ οὐκ ἀπέβαλες κέρατα ἄρα ἔχεις* (Diogenes Laertius, 7, 187); in *Latin*: *Quod non perdidisti, habes; cornua non perdidisti; habes igitur cornua* (Gellius, 18, 2, 8); that is: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns.] Sophistical; fallaciously subtle. [Rare.]

*Cerateine*, horny, as *ceratine arguments*, horny and subtle arguments. *Phillips*.

**ceratine**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* See *ceratin*.

**ceratoid** (se-rat'i-oid), *a. and n.* [*Ceratis* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Ceratiidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ceratiidae*.

**ceratite** (ser'a-tit), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Ceratites*.

**Ceratites** (ser-a-ti'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Haan, 1825), < *Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *-ites*.] 1. A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, characteristic of the Triassic formation, and typical of the family *Ceratiidae*. The sutures have lobes ending in a few small denticulations, and similar but entire saddles. *C. nodosus* is an example.

2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidae*. *MacLeay*, 1829.

**Ceratiidae** (ser-a-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratis*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ceratis*. The last chamber of the shell is short, the lobes are finely denticulated, the denticulations being shallow and subequal, and the saddles are generally simple and rounded. The surface of the shell is ribbed and tuberculated. The species lived during the Permian and Triassic epochs.

**ceratitoid** (ser-a-ti'toid), *a.* [*Ceratis*, 1, + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Ceratiidae* or of *Ceratis*.

**ceratium** (se-rā'shium), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κεράτιον*, dim. of *κέρας* (keras-), horn: see *ceras*.] 1. Pl. *ceratia* (-shiā). In *bot.*, a capsule like that of

*Hyecoum*, which is slender, one-celled, and two-valved, and resembles an ordinary silique, but does not possess a septum.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of flagellate infusorians, related to *Peridinium*, by some referred to a family *Peridinidae*. *C. tripos* is an example: so called from the three processes besides the flagellum. *F. von Paula Schrank*, 1793.

**cerato-** [NL., etc., also by contr. *cera-*, *cerao-*, *cero-* (and irreg. *ceras-*, *ceri-*, *cerio-*), in some words also or more commonly with initial *k*, *kerato-*, etc., before a vowel *cerat-*, *cer-*, *kerat-*, < *Gr. κερατο-* (rarely also *κερο-*), combining form of *κέρας* (keras-), horn, a horn: see *ceras*.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning horn, or a part likened to a horn. See the following words.

**ceratoblast** (ser'a-tō-blást), *n.* [*Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A spongioblast (which see). Also *keratoblast*.

The spongioblasts of Schultze, which should, we think, be styled *keratoblasts*.

*Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 83.

**Ceratobranchia** (ser'a-tō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the branchiae cylindrical, fusiform, or club-shaped, whence the name. Also *Cerabranchia*.

**ceratobranchial** (ser'a-tō-brang'ki-āl), *a. and n.* [*Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-āl*.] 1. *a.* Noting the principal and median piece of a branchial arch in fishes.

II. *n.* 1. In Owen's nomenclature of the parts of a hyoid bone, that bone which, in vertebrates below mammals, is borne upon the end of the hypobranchial, and in a bird for instance, forms the terminal portion of the greater cornu of the hyoid, the hypobranchial and ceratobranchial together forming the so-called thyrohyal, which curves up behind the skull. In fishes it contains on its convex margin most of the gill-filaments, and on the concave one most of the rakers. Now called *epibranchial*.

2. In later nomenclature, same as the *apophyal* of some authors and the *hypobranchial* of Owen.

**ceratobranchiate** (ser'a-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*Ceratobranchia* + *-atē*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ceratobranchia*.

**ceratocele** (ser'a-tō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the cornea, or protrusion of the membrane of Descemet, with more or less of the inner corneal layers, through an opening in the outer corneal layers. Also *keratocele*.

**ceratocricoid** (ser'a-tō-kri'koid), *a. and n.* [*Ceratocricoides*.] 1. *a.* In *anat.*, connected with the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage and with the cricoid ring.

II. *n.* An occasional muscle of the human larynx, connected with the posterior crico-arytenoid muscle, passing from the cricoid ring to the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. Also *keratocricoid*.

**ceratocricoides** (ser'a-tō-kri-koi'dē-us), *n.; pl. ceratocricoides* (-ī). [NL., < *cerato-* + *cricoides*.] The ceratocricoid muscle. Also *keratocricoides*.

**Ceratoda** (ser-a-tō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. κερατώδης*: see *ceratode*.] The horny or fibrous sponges; the *Ceratospungia* or *Fibrospongia*. See *Ceratoidae*. Also written *Keratoda*.

**ceratode** (ser'a-tōd), *n.* [*Gr. κερατώδης*, contr. of *κερατωδής*, horn-like, < *κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *είδος*, form.] The horny or fibrous skeletal substance of sponges. Also *ceratose*, *keratode*.

We have heard that *keratode* was found in the invaginations of the ectoderm [of certain sponges].

*Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 82.

**Ceratodidae** (ser-a-tōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratodus* + *-idae*.] A family of dipnoans, or so-called mudfish, characterized by possessing but one lung, and so considered to represent a suborder, *Monopneumonia*, of the order *Dipnoi*. Also called, more correctly, *Ceratodontidae*.

**ceratodon** (se-rat'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *ὄδον* (ōdon-) = *E. tooth*.] 1. An old name of the narwhal: so called from the horn-like tusk.—2. [*cap.*] The genus of narwhals: now called *Monodon*. *Brisson*, 1756; *Illiger*, 1811.

**ceratodont** (se-rat'ō-dont), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Having the characters of the *Ceratodontidae*.



*Ceratium tripos*, greatly magnified.

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Ceratodus* or family *Ceratodontidae*.

**ceratodontid** (ser'a-tō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ceratodontidae*.

**Ceratodontidae** (ser'a-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratodus* (-odont-) + *-idae*.] A family of dipnoous fishes, represented by the genus *Ceratodus*. See *Ceratodontidae*.

**ceratodus** (se-rat'ō-dus), *a.* [*Gr. ceratode* + *-ous*.] Consisting of ceratode; ceratofibrous, as the skeleton of a sponge.

**Ceratodus** (ser'a-tō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < *Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *ὄδον* (ōdon-) = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Ceratodontidae*: so called from the horn-like ridges of the teeth. *Ceratodus* is extinct. *Neoceratodus forsteri* is the barramunda of Australia. It is from 3 to 6 feet long, and its body is covered with cycloid scales. The head is wide and bony, the dorsal and anal fins are confluent with the caudal, and the pectoral and ventral paddle-like, but pointed at the ends. The dentition is especially characteristic; in each jaw is a lateral molar with transverse ridges diverging outward, and in advance of the palatal ones are incisor-like teeth. The family is remarkable for its antiquity, having survived from the Triassic and Jurassic periods to the present time. In the early ages the group was widely distributed, but it is now represented by only two fresh-water species in Australia.

**ceratofibrous** (ser'a-tō-fi'brus), *a.* [*Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *fibrous*.] Consisting of horny fibers, as the skeleton of most sponges.

**ceratogenous** (ser-a-toj'ō-nus), *a.* [*Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *γεν-*: see *-genous*.] Producing horn or a horny substance: as, *ceratogenous* cells. Also *keratogenous*.

**ceratoglobus** (ser'a-tō-glō'b-us), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *L. globus*, ball.] Same as *buphthalmos*.

**ceratoglossal** (ser'a-tō-glos'al), *a. and n.* [As *ceratoglossus* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and to the tongue: specifically said of the *ceratoglossus*.

II. *n.* The *ceratoglossus*.

**ceratoglossus** (ser'a-tō-glos'us), *n.; pl. ceratoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < *Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] In *anat.*, that portion of the hyoglossus which arises from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone in man. It is sometimes described as a distinct muscle. *Albinus*.

**ceratohyal** (ser'a-tō-hi'al), *a. and n.* [*Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *E. hy(oid)* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or noting (a) certain lateral portions of the hyoid skeletal arch; (b) the smaller and anterior cornu of the hyoid bone in man.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (a) In mammals, including man, the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone; that by which the bone is slung to the skull, situated at the junction of the greater cornu or thyrohyal with the body of the bone or basihyal. *Flower*. See cut under *skull*. (b) In birds, the corresponding part of the hyoid bone, which, however, does not connect the bone with the skull, and is borne upon the glossohyal, not the basihyal: it is always small, often wanting. (c) In *ornith.*, formerly, the bone of the compound hyoid, now known as the *epibranchial*; that bone which is borne upon the apophyal (of former nomenclature, now the *ceratobranchial*), and forms the terminal portion of the greater cornu. *Macgillivray*. (d) In fishes, the chief element of the branchiostegal arch, which bears most of the branchiostegal rays.

**Ceratohyla** (ser'a-tō-hi'lā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *Hyla*.] A genus of arciferous salient batrachians, of the family *Hemiphractidae*, having a well-ossified skull developing horn-like processes, whence the name. *C. bubalus* is an example.

**ceratohyoid** (ser'a-tō-hi'oid), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ceratohyoides*, < *Gr. κέρας* (keras-), horn, + *NL. hyoides*: see *hyoid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the horns of the hyoid bone: as, a *ceratohyoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The *ceratohyoides*.

**ceratohyoides** (ser'a-tō-hi-oi'dē-us), *n.; pl. ceratohyoides* (-ī). [NL.: see *ceratohyoid*.] A muscle connecting the hyoid and branchial arches of some of the lower vertebrates, as reptiles of the genus *Menobranchius*.

**ceratoid** (ser'a-toid), *a.* [= *F. cératide*, < *Gr. κερατωδής*, horn-like: see *ceratode*.] 1. Horn-like; horny.—2. Fibrous or horny, as a sponge; specifically, belonging to the *Ceratoidae*.

Also *keratoid*.

**Ceratoidae** (ser-a-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. κερατωδής*, horn-like: see *ceratode*.] The horny sponges or *Ceratoda*; in *Hyatt's* system, the third order of the second class, *Carneospungia*,



*Ceratites nodosus*.

of the *Porifera* or sponges; the true horny sponges, whose skeleton consists of ceratode, forming a network in the mesoderm. They are the only sponges of practical importance and commercial value. They are usually found on rocky ground or coral-reefs at a depth of not more than 75 fathoms. Also *Keratoidae*.

**ceratomandibular** (ser'a-tō-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* [NL. *ceratomandibularis*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *LL. mandibula*, a mandible.] Pertaining both to a portion of the hyoid bone and to the mandible: as, the *ceratomandibular* muscle of reptiles.

**ceratome** (ser'a-tōm), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn (cornea), + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *taimeiv*, cut.] An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction of the lens. Also *keratome*.

**Ceratonia** (ser-a-tō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κερατώνια*, also *κεραρία*, the carob-tree (so called from the horn-shaped pods), < *κέρας* (*kepas*), a horn.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cesalpiniaceae*, remarkable from the fact that the flowers lack the corolla. The only species is *C. Siliqua*, a native of the countries skirting the Mediterranean. The pods, often called locust-beans, are supposed by some to have been the food of John the Baptist in the wilderness. They contain a sweet nutri-



Branch of Carob-tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*), with flower and fruit.

tious pulp, are extensively used for feeding animals, and are sometimes seen in fruiterers' shops.

**Ceratonota** (ser'a-tō-nō'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ceratonotus*: see *ceratonotus*.] A division of non-palliate or nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the ctenidia atrophied and replaced by cerata which serve as gills, as the sea-slugs of the family *Eolidae*.

**ceratonotal** (ser'a-tō-nō'tal), *a.* [As *ceratonotus* + *-al*.] Having cerata or false gills on the back; notobranchiate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ceratonota*.

**ceratonotus** (ser'a-tō-nō'tus), *a.* [NL. *ceratonotus*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), a horn, + *νότος*, back.] Same as *ceratonotal*.

**ceratonyxis** (ser'a-tō-nik'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *νύξ*, a puncturing.] In *surg.*, the operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the corner of the eye and breaking up the opaque mass. Also *keratonyxis*.

**Ceratophrys** (ser-a-tof'ris), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *ὄφρις* = *E. brow*.] A genus of arciferous salient batrachians, of the family *Cystignathidae*, containing toads with a horn-like process over the eye, whence the name. The Brazilian *C. frys* is an example.

**Ceratophthalma** (ser'a-tof-thal'mā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *ὄφθαλμος*, eye.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his phyllopodous branchiopods, equivalent to the modern families *Branchiopoda* and *Estheriidae*, of the order *Phyllo-poda*. Properly *Ceratophthalmata*.

**Ceratophyllaceae** (ser'a-tō-fil-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratophyllum* + *-aceae*.] A family of plants, containing one genus with three species, the best known being the hornwort (*C. demersum*). It is a slender aquatic herb, with whorled, finely dissected, rigid leaves, and small, solitary, monococious flowers, without calyx or corolla. It is common in pools or slow streams over a great part of the world.



Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*).

**Ceratophyllum** (ser'a-tō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), a horn, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*,

a leaf.] The type and sole genus of the family *Ceratophyllaceae*.

**Ceratophyta** (ser'a-tō-fī'tā), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. *Keratophyta*—Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *φύτον*, a plant.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a tribe of corticate *Coralifera*, having an interior fibrous axis resembling horn in substance and texture. It includes such genera as *Antipathes* and *Gorgonia*.

**ceratophyte** (ser'a-tō-fit), *n.* A member of the *Ceratophyta*. Also *keratophyte*.

**ceratoplastic** (ser'a-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [NL. < *ceratoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of ceratoplasty. Also *keratoplastic*.

**ceratoplasty** (ser'a-tō-plas-ti), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the artificial restoration of the cornea by replacing it by one taken from an animal. Also spelled *keratoplasty*.

**Ceratoptera** (ser-a-tōp'te-rā), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1837), < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *πτερόν*, wing or fin.] A genus of rays with cephalic fins developed as horn-like appendages toward the front of the head, typical of a group *Ceratopterina*.

**Ceratopteris** (ser-a-tōp'te-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratoptera* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Myliobatidae*, characterized by the very small size of the teeth and the development of cephalic fins, forming a pair of separated appendages of the head in front of the snout: synonymous with *Cephalopteridae*.

**Ceratorrhina** (ser'a-tō-rī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828, in the form *Ceratorrhyncha*), < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), a horn, + *ῥίς*, *rhis*, nose.] 1. A genus of auks, of the family *Alcidae*: so called from the large deciduous horn which surmounts the base of the bill. The type and only species is the rhinoceros auk, *C. monocerata*, of the northern Pacific ocean. Also *Ceratorrhyncha*, *Cerorhyncha*, *Cerorhina*, *Cerorhyncha*, *Cerorhinea*.

2. [Spelled *Ceratorrhina*.] A genus of coleopterous insects. Westwood, 1843.

**Ceratorrhyncha** (ser'a-tō-ring'kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *ῥίς*, *rhis*, snout.] Same as *Ceratorrhina*, 1. Bonaparte, 1828.

**Ceratornis** (ser-a-tōr'nīs), *n.* Same as *Cerionis*.

**Ceratosa** (ser-a-tō'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ceratosus*: see *ceratosus*.] 1. The horny or fibrous sponges; the *Ceratoda*. Also *Keratosa*. Bowerbank.—2. As restricted by Lendenfeld, a suborder of sponges, of the order *Cornucup-spongia*, supported by a skeleton of spongin (exceptionally without any skeleton at all), the fiber without spicules proper, but with or without foreign bodies. In this sense it is composed of the families *Spongiidae*, *Aplysiniidae*, *Hirciniidae*, *Spongiellidae*, *Aplysillidae*, and *Hali-sarcidae*. Also *Keratosa*.

**ceratose** (ser'a-tōs), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *ceratosus*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *-osus*: see *-ose*.] 1. *a.* Horny.

When the living matter is removed from a *Ceratosa* sponge a network of elastic horny fibres, the skeleton of the animal, remains behind. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII 428.

II. *n.* Same as *ceratode*.

Also *keratose*.

**ceratosilicious** (ser'a-tō-sil-i-sh'ius), *a.* [NL. < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), a horn, + *L. siliceus*, silicious.] Containing or composed of mixed horny fibers and silicious spicules, as a sponge. Also *keratosilicious*.

**ceratosilicoid** (ser'a-tō-sil-i-koid), *a.* [As *ceratosilicious* + *-oid*.] Same as *ceratosilicious*. Also *keratosilicoid*.

**Ceratosilicoidea** (ser'a-tō-sil-i-koi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerato* (*idea*) + *Silicoidea*.] An order or other group of sponges, intermediate between the *Ceratoidea* on the one hand and the *Silicoidea* on the other; the siliciferous sponges. They have skeletons of mixed ceratose fibers and silicious spicules. Most sponges are of this character. Also *Keratosilicoidea*.

**Ceratospungia** (ser'a-tō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), a horn, + *σπύγγος*, a sponge.] In Claus's system of classification, the second order of the class *Spongiae*; the horny sponges, for the most part branched or with massive sponge-stocks, with a framework of horny fibers in which grains of siliceous sand are embedded. Also *Keratospungia*.

**ceratospungian** (ser'a-tō-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratospungia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ceratospungia*.

**ceratostoma** (ser-a-tōs'tō-mā), *n.*; *pl. ceratostomata* (ser'a-tō-s'tō-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), a horn, + *στόμα*, a mouth.] 1. In *bot.*,

a peritheciium with an elongated neck, occurring in certain fungi.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi.

**ceratotheca** (ser'a-tō-thē'kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, an antenna-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers and shows the outline of the antenna. Kirby and Spence called it *ceratheca*.

**ceratothecal** (ser'a-tō-thē'kal), *a.* [NL. < *ceratotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a *ceratotheca*; casing antennae.

**ceratotome** (se-rat'ō-tōm), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *taimeiv*, cut.] In *surg.*, a kind of scalpel used in operations for cataract for making incisions in the cornea. Also *keratotome*.

**ceratotomy** (ser-a-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*, and cf. *ceratome*.] In *surg.*, an incision in the cornea. Also *keratotomy*.

**ceratum** (sē-rā'tum), *n.* [L.: see *cerate*, *n.*] The pharmacopoeial name for simple cerate, consisting of 30 parts of white wax and 70 of lard; ceratum adipis.

**ceranic** (se-rā'nik), *a.* [NL. < Gr. *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt, thunder and lightning, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or accompanied by thunder and lightning.

**ceranics** (se-rā'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *ceranic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of natural philosophy which investigates the laws and describes the phenomena of heat and electricity. [Rare.]

**ceranite** (se-rā'nit), *n.* [= *F. ceranite*, < Gr. *κεραυνίτης* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), a kind of precious stone, lit. a thunder-stone, < *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt.] Same as *belemnite*.

**ceranoscope** (se-rā'nō-skōp), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *κεραυνωσκόπια*, the observation of thunder and lightning in divination, < *κεραυνός*, thunder and lightning, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus or instrument used in the mysteries of the ancients to imitate thunder and lightning.

**Cerbera** (sēr-bē-rā), *n.* [NL., after the fabled dog *Cerberus*, in allusion to the poisonous qualities of the trees.] An apocynaceous genus of small trees, consisting of five maritime species of tropical Asia and Polynesia. The best known species are *Cerbera Odollam* and *C. manghas*. The seeds of all the species are emetic and poisonous.

**Cerberean** (sēr-bē-rē-an), *a.* [Also *Cerberian*, < *L. Cerbereus*, pertaining to *Cerberus*.] Relating to or resembling *Cerberus*.

A cry of hell hounds never ceasing bark'd

With wide *Cerberean* mouths full loud.

Milton, P. L., II. 655.

**cerberin, cerberine** (sēr-bē-rin), *n.* [Cf. *Cerbera* + *-in*, *-ine*.] A glucoside,  $C_{27}H_{40}O_8$ , found in *Cerbera Odollam*.

**Cerberus** (sēr-bē-rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Κέρβερος*.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the watch-dog of the infernal regions, the offspring of the giant Typhon and the serpent-woman Echidna. He is usually represented with three heads, with the tail of a serpent, and with serpents round his neck. 2. [NL.] In *herpet.*, a genus of East Indian serpents, related to the pythons, having the head entirely covered with small scales.—3. A constellation of Hevelius, formed out of four small stars of the constellation Hercules, and now obsolete.



Cerberus.—Antique bronze.

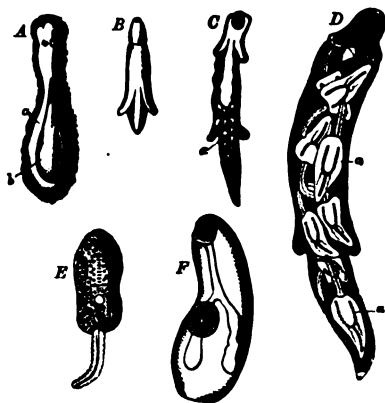
**cerca** (sēr'kā), *n.*; *pl. cercae* (-sē). [NL.] An incorrect form of *cercus*.

**cercal** (sēr'kal), *a.* [NL. < *cercus* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the tail; caudal; coccygeal. [Little used.] Specifically.—2. Of or pertaining to the cerci of an insect.

**cercar**, *n.* See *sircar*.

**cercaria** (sēr-kā'ri-ā), *n.*; *pl. cercariae* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κέρκος*, the tail of a beast: see *cercus*.] In *zool.*, the second larval stage of a trematoid worm or fluke, named by O. F. Müller in 1786 as a genus of infusorians. It is a tadpole-like body, which becomes encysted and gives rise to the sexual forms. The cycle of forms is: 1. distoma, parent form; 2. redia; 3. cercaria; 4. encysted cercaria; 5. distoma. The larva are chiefly found in the bodies of mollusks, and the adults in vertebrate animals, as birds. See *redia*, *Distoma*.

The *Redia* . . . has a mouth and a simple caecal intestine, but no other organ. In its cavity a process of internal gemination takes place, giving rise to bodies resem-



Embryonic and Larval Forms (Redia and Cercaria) of Trematoda, all highly magnified. A. *Monostomum mutabile*, the ciliated embryo, *a*, including the zooid, *b*, which is represented free at B. C. redia, or King's yellow worm of *Distoma pacificum*, containing germs (*a*) of other rediae. D. redia, containing cercariae, *a*, *a*. E. cercaria. F. the distoma resulting from the cercaria.

bling the parent in shape, but destitute of reproductive organs, and furnished with long tails, by which they are propelled. These creatures, called *Cercariae*, escape by bursting through the Redia, and, after a free-swimming existence, penetrate the body of some other animal, their tails dropping off. They then become encysted, and . . . assume the adult form. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 179.

**Cercariadæ** (sér-kā-rī'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercaria* (see *cercaria*) + *-adæ*.] A family of worms, named from the supposed genus *Cercaria*.

**cercarian** (sér-kā-rī-an), *a. and n.* [*cercaria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of cercarians.

II. *n.* A trematoid worm or fluke in its second larval stage. See *cercaria*.

**cercariform** (sér-kār'i-fōrm), *a.* [*cercaria* + *L. forma*, shape.] Like or likened to a cercaria: as, the *cercariform* larva of a trematoid. Huxley.

**cercell**, *n.* [*F. cercelle*, also *sarcelle*, < *ML. cir-cella*, a teal, found also in various other forms, appar. ult. < *L. querquedula*, a teal: see *querquedula*.] A teal. Coles, 1717.

**cercet**, *v. and n.* A Middle English form of *search*.

**cercneis** (sérk-nē'is), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κερκνής*, contr. *κερκνής*, also transposed *κερκνής*, etc., the kestrel.] An old name of some small hawk of Europe, sometimes generically applied to the group of which the kestrel, *Falco* (or *Tinnunculus*) *alaudarius*, is the type.

**cerchnus** (sérk-nus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κέρχνος*, roughness, hoarseness, < *κέρχνο*, rough, hoarse.] In *pathol.*, noisy respiration; hoarseness of voice.

**cerci**, *n.* Plural of *cercus*.

**Cercidiphyllum** (sér'si-di-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (so called because the leaves resemble those of the Judas-tree), < *Gr. κερκίς*, Judas-tree (see *Cercis*), + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of trees of the family *Trochodendraceae*. Two species are known, natives of Japan, of which *C. japonicum* has been introduced into cultivation. It has cordate leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

**Cercis** (sér'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κερκίς*, a kind of poplar (according to others, the Judas-tree), so called from its rustling motion; < *κερκίς*, a shuttle.] A small genus of trees or shrubs, belonging to the family *Cæsalpiniaceae*. They have simple, broad, generally cordate leaves, and rose-colored flowers, appearing before the leaves. The best-known species in the old world is *C. Siliquastrum*, commonly called the Judas-tree, from the tradition that it was upon a tree of this sort, standing near Jerusalem, that Judas Iscariot hanged himself. It is common on the shores of Asia Minor and in all the East. *C. Canadensis*, of the United States, is known as the *red-bud*.

**cerclet**, *n. and v.* The older English form of *circle*.

**cercle** (sér'klā), *a.* [*F.*, circled, pp. of *cerclet*, circle.] 1. In *her.*, crowned, or surrounded by a crown, wreath, or the like.—2. Ornamented with circles, as a jug or bottle: most commonly applied to vessels decorated with circles drawn around them by a brush or point held stationary while the vessel is revolved on the potters' wheel.

**Cercocarpus** (sér-kō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the long and caudate achenes), < *Gr. κέρκος*, tail, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A rosaceous genus of shrubs or small trees of the western United States and northern Mexico. There are four or five species, with thick evergreen leaves and hard, heavy, dark-colored wood. *C. ledifolius* attains the greatest size, and is known as *mountain mahogany*.

**Cercocebidæ** (sér-kō-seb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercocebus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monkeys, named from the genus *Cercocebus*.

**Cercocebus** (sér-kō-sē'bus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κέρκος*, a tail, + *κῆβος*, an ape: see *Cebus*.] A genus of long-tailed Asiatic and African monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidae*, with large cheek-pouches and ischial callosities: formerly often included in the genus *Cercopithecus*, but more nearly related to the macaques. It includes the malbrouk or dog-tailed monkey, and the mangabeys and green monkeys. Species of this genus are frequent inmates of menageries, and are remarkable for their suppleness and agility.

**Cercolabes** (sér-kol'ā-bēz), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Brandt, 1835), < *Gr. κέρκος*, a tail, + *λαμβάνειν* (√ *λαμβάνω*, seize.)] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, typical of the subfamily *Cercolabinae*. *C. prehensilis* is the South American prehensile-tailed porcupine, or coendoo. The name is a synonym of both *Sphingurus* and *Syntherisma*.

**Cercolabidæ** (sér-kō-lab'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercolabes* + *-idæ*.] The American or arboricole porcupines considered as a family of rodents, including the North American tree-porcupines of the genus *Erethizon*, as well as the prehensile-tailed *Cercolabinae*. See cut under *porcupine*. Also called *Syntherisma* (Gervais, 1852).

**Cercolabine** (sér-kō-lā-bī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercolabes* + *-inæ*.] A South American subfamily of rodents, the prehensile-tailed porcupines, of the family *Hystricidae*, typified by the genus *Cercolabes*. Also called *Sphingurinae*.

**cercolabine** (sér-kol'ā-bin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Seizing or holding with the tail; prehensile-tailed; of or pertaining to the *Cercolabinae*.

II. *n.* A porcupine of the subfamily *Cercolabinae*.

**Cercoleptes** (sér-kō-lep'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < *Gr. κέρκος*, tail, + *λήπτω*, one who takes, < *λαμβάνειν*, take.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cercoleptidae*, containing the kinkajou, *C. caudicolumbus*. See cut under *kinkajou*.

**Cercoleptidæ** (sér-kō-lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercoleptes* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous mammals, of the aretoid series of the order *Fera*, related to the *Procyonidae* or raccoons, and to the *Bassaridæ*. They have well-developed auditory bullae with a short bony floor in the auditory meatus; short, blunt paracipital processes; a very stout mandible with high coronoid process and extensive symphysis; 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 2 molars, above and below on each side, the last upper premolar and first lower molar tuberculous; the snout short and declivous; the tail long and somewhat prehensile; and the alisphenoid canal wanting. The only genus is *Cercoleptes*. See *kinkajou*. Also, erroneously, *Cercoleptidæ*.

**Cercoleptinae** (sér-kō-lep-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercoleptes* + *-inæ*.] The *Cercoleptidae* regarded as a subfamily of *Procyonidae*. Also *Cercoleptina*.

**cercomonad** (sér-kōm'ō-nad), *n.* A member of the genus *Cercomonas*; one of the *Cercomonadidae*.

**cercomonadid** (sér-kō-mon'ā-did), *n.* A member of the *Cercomonadidae*.

**Cercomonadidæ** (sér'kō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercomonas* (-nad-) + *-idæ*.] A family of monomastigote flagellate *Infusoria*, named by Saville Kent from the genus *Cercomonas*. These animalcules are naked, either free-swimming or adherent, with no distinct oral aperture, one terminal vibratile flagellum, and a permanent or temporary caudal filament. There are several genera, species of which inhabit both fresh and salt infusions. The many species of *Bodo* are parasites in the intestines of various animals, *B. hominis* being found in the dejections of persons suffering from cholera and typhoid fever.

**Cercomonas** (sér-kōm'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1841), < *Gr. κέρκος*, tail, + *μονάς*, unit: see *monad*.] A genus of flagellate infusorians, of the family *Monadidae*, having a long caudal filament: sometimes made the type of a family *Cercomonadidae*. *C. intestinalis* is an example.

**cercomyd** (sér'kō-mid), *n.* [Prop. *cercomyid*, < *Cercomys* + *-id*.] An animal of the genus *Cercomys*. E. Blyth.

**Cercomys** (sér'kō-mis), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1829), < *Gr. κέρκος*, tail, + *μῦς* = *E. mouse*.] A genus of South American rodents, of the family *Octodontidae* and subfamily *Echinomyinae*. *C. cuculularius* of Brazil is curiously similar to the common house-rat, having a long scaly tail and no spines in the pelage.

**Cercopidæ** (sér-kop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercopis* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Hemiptera*, founded by Leach in 1818 upon the Fabrician genus *Cercopis*, characterized by prominent front of head, two conspicuous ocelli, six-sided or trapezoidal prothorax truncate in front, membranous apical area and thick or leathery basal area of wing-covers, stout legs, and one or two stout teeth on hind tibiae. It is a very extensive and wide-spread family, including several genera and numerous species known as *cuckoo-spits* and *frog-hoppers*.

**Cercopis** (sér-kō'pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < *Gr. κέρκωψ* (*κερκωψ*), a long-tailed mon-

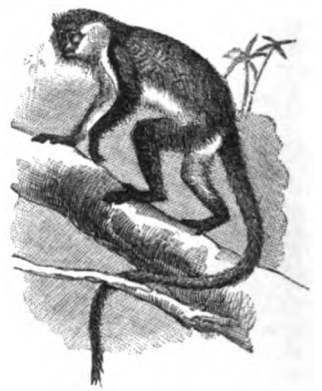
key, one of a fabled race of men-monkeys, < *κέρκος*, tail, + *ὤψ*, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Cercopidæ*.

**Cercopithecidæ** (sér'kō-pi-thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercopithecus* + *-idæ*.] A family of old-world catarrhine quadrumanous quadrupeds, taking name from the genus *Cercopithecus*. Now usually called *Cynopithecidae*.

**cercopithecoid** (sér'kō-pi-thē'koid), *a. and n.* [*Cercopithecus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the family *Cercopithecidae*; belonging to that group of catarrhine *Quadrumana* which contains the tailed monkeys of the old world.

II. *n.* One of the *Cercopithecidae*.

**Cercopithecus** (sér'kō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Brünnich, 1772), < *L. cercopithecus*, < *Gr. κερκοπίθηκος*, a long-tailed ape, < *κέρκος*, a tail, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of African monkeys, with long tails, well-developed thumbs, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. The species are very agile, and are of often prettily variegated. Among them is the mona monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*. See cut under *Catarrhina*.



Mona Monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*).

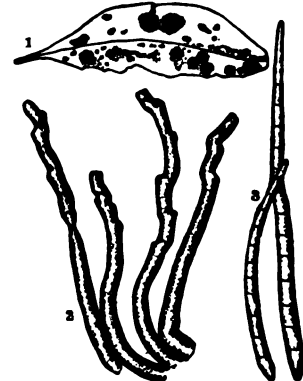
**cercopoda** (sér-kop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. κέρκος*, tail, + *ποδ* (πόδ-) = *E. foot*.] The jointed anal appendages of certain insects and crustaceans, such as those of the genus *Apus*.

**Cercosaura** (sér-kō-sā'rā), *n.* Same as *Cercosaurus*.

**Cercosauridæ** (sér-kō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclosaurian lizards, taking name from the genus *Cercosaurus*.

**Cercosaurus** (sér-kō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1838), < *Gr. κέρκος*, tail, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Eublepharidae*, or made the type of a family *Cercosauridae*. There are several species, all South American. *C. paucicaudatus* inhabits the Andes of Ecuador. *C. rhombifer* is about 7 inches long, of a brownish-gray color. Also *Cercosaura*.

**Cercospora** (sér-kōs'pō-rā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κέρκος*, tail, + *σπορά*, seed.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, growing mostly on living leaves, producing dark-colored erect hyphae, which emerge in clusters from the stomates of the leaf, and bear at their tips elongated septate spores (conidia). Some of the species are injurious to cultivated plants.



*Cercospora* *Reeds*, parasitic on mignonette-leaves. (From "American Florist.") 1, infested leaf, natural size; 2, fertile hyphae, which bear easily deciduous conidia at the nodules; 3, conidia.

**cercus** (sér'-kus), *n.; pl. cerci* (-sī). [NL., < *Gr. κέρκος*, the tail of a beast (*οὐρά* being the generic word), used also of birds, etc.] 1. In *entom.*, one of the feelers which project from the hinder parts of some insects; one of the more or less antenniform appendages of some insects, the anal limbs or anal forceps (also called *anal cerci*), usually jointed, as in the cockroach. The cerci resemble the antennae of the same insects. In *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera* they are inarticulate and greatly aborted. See cuts under *Amara* and *Blattida*.

2. In *anat.*, a bristle or bristle-like structure.

—3. [cap. (Latreille, 1796).] A genus of elavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidae*. It is easily recognized by the combination of the following characters: claws without distinct tooth at base; elytra margined and with distinct epipleurae. The species are all of small size and occur on flowers.

**Cerdale** (sér'dā-lē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κερδαλή*, a fox-skin, fem. contr. of *κερδαλέος*, of the fox, wily,



unning, < *αἶδος*, gain.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cerdalidae*.

**Cerdalidae** (sēr-dal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerdale* + *-idae*.] In some systems of classification, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cerdale*, embracing eel-like lyeodoid forms with small slit-like gill-apertures and anisocercal tail. *Cerdale* and *Microdesmus* are western American genera.

**Cerdonian** (sēr-dō-ni-an), *n.* A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, deriving its name from Cerdo, a Syrian teacher, who held that there were two first causes, one good and one evil, and that one was not subject or inferior to the other. The evil principle is revealed by the law and the prophets, and known to men as the Creator of the world, the good principle being the unknown Father of Jesus Christ. The system of Cerdo was very similar to that of Marcion, his pupil. See *Marcionite*.

**Cerdonist** (sēr-dō-nist), *n.* Same as *Cerdonian*.  
**cere** (sēr), *v. t.* [F. *cire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cera*, wax, < L. *cera*, wax, = Gr. *κρός*, wax, = W. *cyr* = Corn. *coir* = Ir. and Gael. *ceir*, wax.] 1. Wax. — 2. In *ornith.*: (a) Properly, a fleshy cutaneous or membranous, sometimes feathered, covering of the base of the upper mandible of a bird, as of all birds of prey and parrots: so called from its waxy appearance. It differs from the rest of the sheath of the bill in texture, and usually shows a plain line of demarcation. When such a structure is present, the nostrils are always pierced in its substance, or at least open at its edge. When feathered, as in sundry parrots, it appears to be wanting, but its presence is recognized by the opening of the nostrils among the feathers which grow upon it. (b) A bare space about the base of the upper mandible, or a fleshy prominence in that situation, or a distinct part of the covering of the upper mandible, though of the same texture as the rest.

A sort of false cere occurs in some water-birds, as the jaegers or skua-gulls. . . . The tumid nasal skin of pigeons is sometimes called a cere; but the term had better be restricted to the birds first above named.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 102.

Also *cera* and *ceroma*.

**cere** (sēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cered*, ppr. *cering*. [Early mod. E. also *cear*, *sear*; = F. *cirer* (Sp. Pg. *en-cerar* = It. *in-cerare*) < L. *cerare*, cover with wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*, and cf. *cerement*.] To wax, or cover with wax, or with a cerecloth.

Then was the body bowelled [i. e., disembowelled], embawmed and *cered*.  
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

Let the silent years  
Be closed and *cered* over their memory,  
As yon mute marble where their corpses lie.  
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

**cereal** (sēr-rē-al), *a. and n.* [= F. *céréale* = Sp. Pg. *cereal* = It. *cereale*, cereal, < L. *Cerealis*, pertaining to *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture: see *Ceres*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to edible grain; producing farinaceous seeds suitable for food. — *Cereal grasses*, grasses which produce edible grain.

II. *n.* A gramineous plant cultivated for the use of its farinaceous seeds as food; any one of the annual grain-plants, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, millet, or maize.

**Cerealia** (sēr-rē-ā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Cerealis*, pertaining to *Ceres*: see *cereal*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, festivals in honor of the goddess *Ceres*. — 2. A systematic name of those *Gramineae*, or grasses, which produce edible grains; the cereals.

**Cerealian** (sēr-rē-ā'li-an), *a.* [ < L. *Cerealis* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Ceres* or to the *Cerealia*: as, *Cerealian* worship.

**cerealin**, **cerealine** (sēr-rē-ā'lin), *n.* [ < *cereal* + *-in*, *-ine*.] A nitrogenous substance obtained from bran, closely resembling diastase in its power of transforming starch into dextrin, sugar, and lactic acid.

**cerealioust** (sēr-rē-ā'li-us), *a.* [ < L. *Cerealis* (see *cereal*) + *-ous*.] Cereal.

The Greek word "spermata," generally expressing seeds, may signify any edulous or cereaceous grains.  
Sir T. Browne, Tracts, p. 16.

**Cereanthida**, **Cereanthus**, etc. See *Cerianthida*, etc.

**cerebell**, *n.* [ < L. *cerebellum*: see *cerebellum*.] The cerebellum. *Derham*.

**cerebella**, *n.* Plural of *cerebellum*.

**cerebellar** (sēr-ē-bel'ār), *a.* [ < *cerebellum* + *-ar*.] Pertaining or relating to the cerebellum. — *Cerebellar fossa*, *ganglion*, etc. See the nouns.

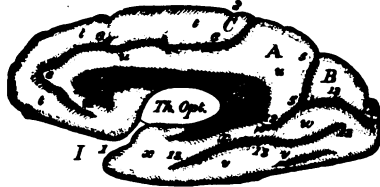
**cerebellitis** (sēr-ē-bel'i'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cerebellum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebellum.

**cerebellospinal** (sēr-ē-bel-ō-spī'nal), *a.* [ < L. *cerebellum*, a small brain, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] Pertaining to both the cerebellum and the spinal cord.

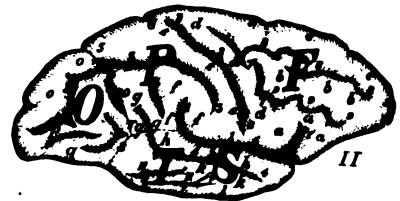
**cerebellous** (sēr-ē-bel'us), *a.* [ < *cerebellum* + *-ous*.] Relating to the cerebellum, especially to its vessels. [Rare.]

**cerebellum** (sēr-ē-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *cerebella* (-ā). [= F. *cervelle* = Pr. *cervela*, *servela* (< L. *cerebella*, pl.) = Sp. *cerebello* = Pg. It. *cerebello*, < L. (NL.) *cerebellum*, a small brain, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] 1. The little brain or hind-brain of a vertebrate animal; a lobe of the brain developed on the dorsal side of the cerebrospinal axis, between the corpora quadrigemina in front and the medulla oblongata behind, and forming part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. The pons Varolii is the corresponding ventral portion of the cerebrospinal axis, and these two parts together are sometimes called the *encephalon*. In man the cerebellum is a well-developed mass, having an average weight of about 5½ ounces, occupying the inferior occipital fossa, and separated from the posterior portions of the cerebral hemispheres above by the tentorium. A median portion or vermis and two lateral hemispheres are distinguished, and these are divided by transverse clefts into thin, closely packed laminae. The cerebellum has three pairs of peduncles by which it is connected with the rest of the brain: the superior peduncles, which join it with the cerebrum; the middle peduncles, which pass down on either side to form the pons Varolii; and the inferior peduncles or restiform bodies, which connect it with the medulla oblongata. The surface of the laminae is of gray matter, while the interior is white, so that a section at right angles to the lamellae presents a foliaceous appearance, which has received the name of *arbor-vitæ*. There are other masses of gray matter within, namely, the corpus dentatum, nucleus emboliformis, nucleus globosus, and nucleus fastigii. (See *corpus* and *nucleus*.) The cerebellum seems to be principally concerned with the coordination of voluntary movements. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*. 2. In *Insecta*, the subesophageal ganglion, situated in the lower part of the head, and connected with the supra-esophageal ganglion or cerebrum by two nerve-chords surrounding the gullet. [Rare.] — *Digastric lobe of the cerebellum*, a lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side, on the lower surface, lying outside of the tonsil. Also called *lobus biverter* or *bicentral* lobe, and *lobus cuneiformis*. — *Ganglion of the cerebellum*. Same as *corpus dentatum*, (a) (which see, under *corpus*). — *Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum*, a continuous fissure which separates the cerebellum into upper and lower portions. It begins in front at the middle peduncles, and extends around the outer and posterior border of each hemisphere. — *Incisura cerebelli anterior*, the anterior median notch of the cerebellum, into which the corpora quadrigemina are received. — *Incisura cerebelli posterior*, the median notch on the posterior outline of the cerebellum, formed by the projection of the cerebellar hemispheres beyond the vermis. — *Ventricle of the cerebellum*, the fourth ventricle or epicrue, a space between the medulla and pons in front and the cerebellum behind.

**cerebral** (sēr-ē-bral), *a. and n.* [= F. *cérébral* = Sp. Pg. *cerebral* = It. *cerebrale*, < NL. *cerebralis*, < L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the brain of a vertebrate animal, whether to the whole brain or to the brain proper or cerebrum. — 2. Pertaining to the anterior or preoral ganglia of the nervous system in invertebrate animals, regarded as the analogue or homologue of the vertebrate brain. These ganglia are commonly connected with the rest of the nervous system by an esophageal ring, or commissural fibers encircling the anterior part of the alimentary canal. See *esophageal ring*, under *esophageal*. — *Cerebral carotid artery*. Same as *internal carotid*. See *carotid*, *n.* — *Cerebral ganglia*, in any invertebrate, ganglia of the nervous system situated in the head, or a part of the body considered as the head. — *Cerebral hemisphere*, one of the two lateral halves forming the prosencephalon, or cerebrum in its most restricted sense. In man the cerebral hemispheres are highly developed, overlapping the cerebellum behind and the olfactory lobes in front, and the surface is highly convoluted with gyri and sulci. Each hemisphere is primarily divided into frontal, parietal, temporosphenoidal, and occipital lobes. The two hemispheres are connected with each other by the corpus callosum or great white commissure, and with the cerebellum by the pons below. They consist chiefly of white matter invested with gray matter, and contain ganglia of the latter in the interior. See



I. Inner or Median Surface of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.



II. Outer Convex Surface of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.

Letters indicate convolutions, or gyri; numbers, fissures, or sulci. A, quadrate lobule, or præcuneus; B, cuneus; C, paracentral lobule, being the extension of the anterior and posterior central convolutions on to the median surface; F, frontal lobe, separated from the parietal lobe by the central fissure, a, a, a, O, occipital lobe; P, parietal lobe; T, S, temporosphenoidal lobe; Th, Opt., thalamus opticus; X, corpus callosum; X', genu, or anterior extremity, and Z, splenium, or posterior extremity, of corpus callosum.

1, Sylvian fissure; 1', anterior branch of Sylvian fissure; 2, central fissure, or fissure of Rolando; 3, intr. parietal fissure; 4, first temporosphenoidal fissure, or parallel fissure; 5, parieto-occipital fissure; 6, callosomarginal fissure; 7, precentral fissure; 8, superior frontal fissure; 9, inferior frontal fissure; 10, anterior occipital fissure; 11, inferior temporosphenoidal fissure; 12, calcarine fissure; 13, collateral fissure.

a, inferior frontal convolution; b, middle frontal convolution; c, superior frontal convolution; d, anterior central or ascending frontal convolution; e, posterior central or ascending parietal convolution; f, supramarginal convolution; g, angular convolution; h, superior or first temporosphenoidal convolution; i, middle or second temporosphenoidal convolution; j, inferior or third temporosphenoidal convolution; m, first annectant or bridging convolution; n, second annectant or bridging convolution; o, superior occipital convolution; p, middle occipital convolution; q, inferior occipital convolution; r, third annectant convolution; s, fourth annectant convolution; t, marginal convolution; u, gyrus foveatus, or callosal convolution; v, lobulus fusiformis, or external occipitotemporal convolution; w, lobulus lingualis, or median occipitotemporal convolution; x, uncinata gyrus.

*brain*. — **Cerebral index**, the ratio of the transverse to the anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100. — **Cerebral letters**, in *philol.*, a name often used for certain consonants which occur especially in the Sanskrit alphabet, and are formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and placing its under surface against the roof of the mouth: an improper translation of the Sanskrit term *mūrdhanya*, literally, 'head-sounds', cephalics (from *mūrdhan*, the head, skull). They are also called *lingual* or *acuminal letters*. — **Cerebral localization**. See *localization*.

— **Cerebral macula**, blotches of red following on slight irritation of the skin, extending beyond the area irritated, and persisting for several minutes. They have been observed in a variety of nervous affections. Also called by the French name *taches cérébrales*. — **Cerebral vesicles**, anterior, middle, and posterior, the three primitive hollow dilatations of the embryonic brain; the brain-bladders. — **Primitive cerebral cleft**. See *cleft*.  
Vertebrate Embryo (chicken, third day of incubation), showing 1, a, 3, first, second, and third cerebral vesicles; 2, vesicle of the third ventricle; 3, numerous proto-vertebrae; 4, heart; 5, eye; 6, ear; 7, visceral arches and clefts; 8, m, anterior and posterior folds of amnion, not yet united over the body.

II. *n.* A cerebral sound or letter. See I.

**cerebralism** (sēr-ē-bral-izm), *n.* [ < *cerebral* + *-ism*.] In *psychol.*, the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

*Cerebralism* professes to be a science of the brain and its functions, both vital and psychical, . . . the more exact and comprehensive knowledge of the brain on which the cerebralists build. N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 41.

**cerebralist** (sēr-ē-bral-ist), *n.* [ < *cerebral* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebralism.

**cerebralization** (sēr-ē-bral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [ < *cerebralize* + *-ation*.] In *philol.*, enunciation by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate.

**cerebralize** (sēr-ē-bral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerebralized*, ppr. *cerebralizing*. [ < *cerebral* + *-ize*.] To pronounce as a cerebral, that is, by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate; treat, consider, or mark as a cerebral.

**cerebrasthenia** (sēr-ē-bras-thē-ni'ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + NL. *asthenia*, q. v.] Nervous debility of the brain.

**cerebrasthenic** (sēr-ē-bras-thē-nik), *a.* [ < *cerebrasthenia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resulting from, or affected with cerebrasthenia: as, *cerebrasthenic* insanity.

**cerebrate** (sēr-ē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerebrated*, ppr. *cerebrating*. [ < *cerebrum* + *-ate*.] To have the brain in action; exhibit brain-action. Also *cerebrize*.

The mind is never wholly idle and never fully under control; in response to external or internal suggestions we are always *cerebrating*. N. A. Rea.

**cerebration** (sēr-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [ < *cerebrate*: see *cerebrate*.] Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

This principle of action was expounded by Dr. Carpenter under the designation of "unconscious cerebration" in the fourth edition of his "Human Physiology," published

early in 1853—some months before any of the phenomena developed themselves to the explanation of which we now deem it applicable, and it has of late been frequently referred to under that name. The lectures of Sir W. Hamilton not having then been published, none but his own pupils were aware that the doctrine of "unconscious cerebration" is really the same as that which had long previously been expounded by him as "latent thought." *Quarterly Rev.*

**Cerebratulus** (ser-ē-brat'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *cerebrum* + pp. suffix *-at-* (see *cerebrate*) + dim. *-ulus*.] A notable genus of nemertean worms. *C. ingens* is an enormous species, sometimes from 10 to 12 feet long and over an inch thick, of flattened form and pale color, found under stones on sandy bottoms. *C. rosea* is a similar but smaller, more rounded, and reddish species found in like places.

**cerebric** (ser-ē-brik), *a.* [Cerebrum + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the brain; cerebral.

The English naturalists defined identity as a *cerebric* habit. *The American*, VI. 410.

**Cerebric acid**, a substance extracted by ether from the brain, after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. It is probably cerebrin in an impure state.

**cerebriform** (se-reb'ri-fōrm), *a.* [Cerebrum, the brain, + *forma*, form.] Brain-shaped.

**cerebriformly** (se-reb'ri-fōrm-li), *adv.* In such a way as to resemble the brain: as, a *cerebriformly* plicate surface. [Rare.]

**cerebrin, cerebrine**<sup>2</sup> (ser'ē-brin), *n.* [Cerebrum + *-in*, *-ine*.] A normal decomposition product, C<sub>70</sub>H<sub>140</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>13</sub>, of protagon. It may be obtained from nerve tissue, the yolk of birds' eggs, leucocytes, etc. Pure cerebrin is a crystalline powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in acetic ether, benzene, and boiling alcohol.

**cerebrine**<sup>1</sup> (ser'ē-brin), *a.* [Cerebrum + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the brain; cerebral.

**cerebrine**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *cerebrin*.

**cerebritis** (ser-ē-brī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cerebrum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebrum; encephalitis.

**cerebrize** (ser'ē-briz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cerebrized*, ppr. *cerebrizing*. [Cerebrum + *-ize*.] Same as *cerebrate*.

The normal process of *cerebrizing*. *Science*, X. 260.

**cerebro-**. In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *cerebrum*, the brain, or, in its New Latin modified sense, a part of the brain, as distinguished from *cerebellum*.

**cerebroganglion** (ser'ē-brō-gang'gli-on), *n.* [NL., < *L. cerebrum*, the brain, + NL. *ganglion*.] In *invertebrata*, the cerebral or preoral ganglion, when simple; when composite, one of the ganglia of which the cerebrum consists.

**cerebroganglionic** (ser'ē-brō-gang'gli-on'ik), *a.* [Cerebroganglion + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cerebroganglion.

**cerebroid** (ser'ē-broid), *a.* [Cerebrum + *-oid*.] Resembling the cerebrum.

**cerebromedullary** (ser'ē-brō-mē-dul'a-ri), *a.* [Cerebrum + *medulla* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; cerebrospinal.—**Cerebromedullary tube**, in *embryol.*, the embryonal tube of inverted epiblast from which the whole cerebrospinal axis is developed.

**cerebroparietal** (ser'ē-brō-pā-ri'e-tal), *a.* [Cerebrum + *parietes* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, connecting the cerebrum or cerebral ganglia with the parietes: as, a *cerebroparietal* muscle or ligament.

**cerebropathy** (ser'ē-brō-pā'thi), *n.* [Cerebrum, the brain, + Gr. *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a hypochondriacal condition, approaching insanity, which sometimes supervenes in persons whose brains have been overtaxed. *Dun-glison*.

**cerebropedal** (ser'ē-brō-ped'al), *a.* [Cerebrum + *pedal*.] In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to both the cerebral and the pedal nervous ganglia.

**cerebrophysiology** (ser'ē-brō-fiz-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Cerebrum + *physiology*.] The physiology of the cerebrum.

**cerebropleurovisceral** (ser'ē-brō-plō-rō-vis'e-ral), *a.* [Cerebrum + *pleura* + *viscera* + *-al*.] Representing the cerebral, pleural, and visceral ganglia, as a single pair of ganglia in some mollusks. [Rare.]

The typical pedal ganglia . . . are joined to the *cerebropleurovisceral* ganglia by connectives. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 603.

**cerebrorachidian** (ser'ē-brō-rā-kid'i-an), *a.* [Cerebrum + *rachis* (rachid-) + *-ian*.] Same as *cerebrospinal*.

**cerebrose, cerebrous** (ser'ē-brōs, -brus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *cerebroso*, < *L. cerebrosus*, brain-sick, hot-brained, mad, < *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] In *pathol.*, brain-sick; mad; headstrong; passionate. [Rare.]

**cerebrosensorial** (ser'ē-brō-sen-sō'ri-al), *a.* [Cerebrum + *sensorium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the brain and to sensation.

**cerebrosity** (ser-ē-brōs'i-ti), *n.* [NL. < *cerebro-sita* (t-), < *L. cerebrosus*, hotheaded: see *cerebrose*.] Hotheadedness; brain-sickness. [Rare.]

**cerebrospinal** (ser'ē-brō-spi'nal), *a.* [Cerebrum, the brain, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; consisting of the brain and spinal cord; cerebromedullary: as, the *cerebrospinal* system. Also *cerebroarachidian*.—**Cerebrospinal axis**, the brain and spinal cord taken together.—**Cerebrospinal canal**. See *canal*.—**Cerebrospinal fluid**, a fluid between the arachnoid and the pia mater membranes investing the brain and spinal cord.—**Cerebrospinal meningitis**, inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord.—**Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, a malignant zymotic, non-contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the cranial and spinal meninges, the appearance in many cases of small red or purplish spots called petechiae, and profound general disturbance showing itself in many ways. Also called *spotted fever*.

**cerebrot** (ser'ē-brot), *n.* [Cerebrum.] Same as *cephalot*.

**cerebrous, a.** See *cerebrose*.

**cerebrovisceral** (ser'ē-brō-vis'e-ral), *a.* [Cerebrum + *viscera* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cerebral and visceral nervous ganglia of mollusks: as, a *cerebrovisceral* commissure.

**cerebrum** (ser'ē-brum), *n.*; pl. *cerebra* (-brā). [L. (NL.), the brain, prob. akin to Gr. *κῆρα*, the head (see *cheer*), to *κράνιον*, cranium, and to A.S. *hærnes*: see *harns*. Cf. *cerebellum*.] 1. The entire brain; the encephalon.—2. That portion of the brain which lies in front of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. This is the ordinary meaning of the term in human anatomy, the cerebrum in this use comprising the prosencephalon or cerebral hemispheres and the olfactory lobes, the thalamencephalon or optic thalami and other parts about the third ventricle, and the mesencephalon, consisting of the corpora quadrigemina above and the crura cerebri below. See cuts under *brain, corpus, and cerebral*.

The cerebrum is generally recognized as the chief organ of mind; and mind, in its ordinary acceptance, means more especially a comparatively intricate co-ordination in time—the consciousness of a creature "looking before and after," and using past experiences to regulate future conduct. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 22, note.

3. The two cerebral hemispheres taken together, with the olfactory lobes; the prosencephalon. See *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral*.—4. In insects, the supra-esophageal ganglion, formed by the union of several ganglia in the upper part of the head, and often called the *brain*.—5. In invertebrates generally, the principal nervous ganglion or ganglia of the head.—**Cerebrum Jovis** (literally, Jupiter's brain), a name given by old chemists to burnt tartar.—**Cerebrum parvum**, the little brain; the cerebellum.—**Cistern of the cerebrum**. See *cistern*.—**Testudo cerebri** (literally, the tortoise of the brain), a name of the fornix: so called because it seems to support or bear up the cerebrum, as a tortoise was fabled to support the world.

**cerecloth** (sēr'klōth), *n.* [Cere + *cloth*.] A linen or other cloth saturated or coated with wax in such a way as to be proof against moisture, used as an under-cover for an altar, as a wrapping or bandage in medical treatment, etc., and especially (in this case also called *cerement*) as a wrapper for a corpse.

It [lead] were too gross  
To rib her *cerecloth* in the obscure grave.

*Shak.*, M. of V., II. 7.

His honourable head  
Seal'd up in salves and *cerecloths*, like a packet,  
And so sent over to an hospital.

*Fletcher*, *Mad Lover*, I. 1.

So to bed, and there had a *cere-cloth* laid to my foot, but in great pain all night long.

*Peppys*, *Diary*, III. 191.

**Antiseptic cerecloth**, cloth or thin calico saturated with solid paraffin, to which oil, wax, and carbolic acid are added, used for the treatment of wounds. *Dun-glison*.

**cereclothed**, *a.* Wrapped in a cerecloth. *Sir T. Browne*.

**cerectomy** (se-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [C. Gr. *κέρας*, horn (cornea), + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the excision of the outer layers of the cornea. Also *kerectomy*.

**cered** (sērd), *a.* [C. ME. *cered*; < *cere* + *-ed*.] 1. Wax.

*Cered* pokets, sal peter, vitriole.  
*Chaucer*, *Prok to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 255.

2. In *ornith.*, having a cere; cerate.  
**cerement** (sēr'ment), *n.* [F. *cerement* (Cotgrave), a waxing, a dressing or covering with wax, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. Cloth dipped in melted wax and used in wrapping dead bodies when they are embalmed; hence, any grave-cloth; in the plural, grave-clothes in general.

Let me not burst in ignorance! but tell,  
Why thy canoniz'd bones, hearsed in death,  
Have burst their *cerements*! *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 4.

A *cerement* from the grave. *Mrs. Browning*.

2. The under-cover of an altar-slab.

**ceremonial** (ser-ē-mō'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cérémonial* = Sp. Pg. *ceremonial* = It. *ceremoniale*, < LL. *cerimonia*, < L. *cerimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony* and *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites; ritual; pertaining to or consisting in the observance of set forms or formalities.

The ceremonial rites of marriage.

*Shak.*, T. of the 8., III. 2.

It is certain that books, in any language, will tend to encourage a diction too remote from the style of spoken idiom; whilst the greater solemnity and the more ceremonial costume of regular literature must often demand such a non-idiomatic diction, upon mere principles of good taste.

*De Quincey*, *Style*, I.

Daily intercourse among the lowest savages, whose small loose groups, scarcely to be called social, are without political or religious regulation, is under a considerable amount of ceremonial regulation.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 343.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion: as, the *ceremonial* law, as distinguished from the *moral* law.

There is no elaborate imitation of classical antiquity, no scrupulous purity, none of the ceremonial cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical Pharisees. *Macaulay*.

3. Observant of forms; precise in manners; formal: as, "the dull, ceremonial track," *Dryden*. [*Ceremonious* is now used in this sense.]

Very magnificent and ceremonial in his outward comportment. *Sir E. Sandys*, *State of Religion*.

= Syn. 1. *Ceremonious*, *Formal*, etc. See *ceremonious*.

II. *n.* 1. A system of rites or ceremonies enjoined by law or established by custom, as in religious worship, social intercourse, etc.; rites, formalities, or requirements of etiquette, to be observed on any special occasion.

I have known my friend Sir Roger's dinner almost cold before the company could adjust the ceremonial, and be prevailed upon to sit down. *Addison*, *Country Manners*.

The next year saw me advanced to the trust and power of adjusting the ceremonial of an assembly.

*Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 100.

The forever-fickle creeds and ceremonials of the parochial corners which we who dwell in them sublimely call The World. *Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 172.

Specifically—2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic Church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

**ceremonialism** (ser-ē-mō'ni-al-izm), *n.* [Cerebrum + *-ism*.] Adherence to or fondness for ceremony; ritualism.

In India, as elsewhere, we find an elaborate and debasing ceremonialism taking the place of a spiritual religion. *Faiths of the World*, p. 27.

**ceremoniality** (ser-ē-mō'ni-al'i-ti), *n.* [Cerebrum + *-ity*.] Ceremonial character.

The whole ceremoniality of it is confessedly gone.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Ductor Dubitantium*, I. 287.

**ceremonially** (ser-ē-mō'ni-al-i), *adv.* In a ceremonial manner; as regards prescribed or recognized rites and ceremonies: as, a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful.

**ceremonialness** (ser-ē-mō'ni-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonial.

**ceremonious** (ser-ē-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *cérémonieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ceremonioso*, < LL. *cerimonia*, < L. *cerimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony* and *-ous*.] 1. Consisting of or relating to outward forms and rites; conformable to prescribed ceremony. [In this sense *ceremonial* is now used.]

God was . . . tender of the shell and ceremonious part of his worship. *South*.

2. Full of ceremony or formality; marked by solemnity of manner or method.

O, the sacrifice!

How ceremonious, solemn, and unearthly

It was i' the offering! *Shak.*, W. T., III. 1.

They [the Puritans] rejected with contempt the ceremonial homage which other sects substituted for the pure worship of the soul. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

3. According to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios; characterized by more elaborate forms of politeness than are commonly used between intimate acquaintances; formal in manner or method: as, *ceremonious* phrases. *Addison*.

Then let us take a ceremonious leave,  
And loving farewell, of our several friends.

*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, I. 3.

In her own circle, it was regarded as by no means improper for kinsfolk to visit one another without invitation, or preliminary and ceremonious warning.

*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, iv.

Very reverend and godly he [Winthrop] truly was, and a respect not merely ceremonious, but personal, a respect that savors of love, shows itself in the letters addressed to him. *Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 246.

4. Observant of conventional forms; fond of using ceremony; punctilious as to outward observances and ceremonies.

You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,  
Too ceremonious and traditional.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 1.

**ceremonious**, *ceremonious*, *formal*. *Ceremonious*, full of ceremony, fond of ceremony; *ceremonial*, consisting in or having the nature of ceremony, or bearing upon ceremonies: as, *ceremonious* manners, persons; *ceremonial* law, rites, uncleanness. *Formal* differs from *ceremonious* in that a *formal* person tries too hard to conform to rule in his whole bearing as well as in his bearing toward others, while a *ceremonious* person magnifies too much the conventional rules of social intercourse; thus both are opposed to *natural*, *formal* to *easy*, and *ceremonious* to *heartily* or *friendly*.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, *ceremonious*, and reserved. Addison.

The Roman *ceremonial* worship was very elaborate and minute, applying to every part of daily life.

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, viii. § 3.

Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* nature. Bacon, Ceremonies and Respects.

**ceremoniously** (ser-ē-mō-ni-us-ly), *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms: as, to treat a person *ceremoniously*.

After this great work of reconciling the kingdom was done most *ceremoniously* in the parliament.

Styke, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

**ceremoniousness** (ser-ē-mō-ni-us-ness), *n.* The quality of being ceremonious; the practice of much ceremony; formality: as, *ceremoniousness* of manners.

**ceremony** (ser-ē-mō-ni), *n.*; *pl.* *ceremonies* (-niz). [*ME. ceremonie* = *D. G. ceremonie* = *Dan. Sw. ceremoni*, < *OF. ceremonie*, *F. cérémonie* = *Pr. ceremonia*, *cerimonia* = *Sp. Pg. ceremonia* = *It. cerimonía*, *cerimonia*, *cerimonia*, < *L. cerimonia* or *ceremonia*, later often *cerimonia*, sacredness, reverence, a sacred rite; perhaps akin to *Skt. karman*, action, work, < *√ kar*, do; cf. *L. creare*, create, etc.: see *create* and *Ceres*.]

1. A religious observance; a solemn rite.

Bring her up to th' high altar, that she may

The sacred ceremonies there partake.

Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 216.

There I heard them in the darkness, at the mystical ceremony,

Loosely robed in flying raiment, sang the terrible prophetesses. Tennyson, Beadsmen.

2. The formalities observed on some solemn or important public or state occasion in order to render it more imposing or impressive: as, the ceremony of crowning a king, or of laying a foundation-stone; the ceremony of inaugurating the President of the United States.

A coarser place,

Where pomp and ceremonies ended not,

Where greatness was shut out, and highness well forgot.

Dryden, Fables.

3. A usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; a punctilious adherence to conventional forms; punctilio.

When love begins to sicken and decay,

It useth an enforced ceremony.

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith.

Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

She made little ceremony in discovering her contempt of a coxcomb.

Swift, Death of Stella.

All ceremonies are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. Chesterfield.

I met the janissary Aga going out from him [the Bey], and a number of soldiers at the door. As I did not know him, I passed him without ceremony, which is not usual for any person to do. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 37.

4. A ceremonial symbol or decoration.

No ceremony that to great ones' looks

Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,

The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,

Become them with one half so good a grace

As mercy does. Shak., M. for M., II. 2.

Disrobe the images,

If you do find them deck'd with ceremonies.

Shak., J. C., I. 1.

5. A rite from which omens are drawn.

For he is superstitious grown of late;

Quite from the main opinion he held once

Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies.

Shak., J. C., II. 1.

**Master of ceremonies**. (a) A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion; specifically, an officer of the royal household of England who superintends the reception of ambassadors. (b) An officer in many European cathedrals whose business it is to see that all the ceremonies, vestments, etc., peculiar to each season and festival are observed in the choir.—**Military ceremonies**, stated military exercises, such as guard-mounting, inspections, parades, reviews, funeral escorts and honors, color escorts, etc.—**Syn.** 1. *Formal*, *Ceremony*, *Rite*, *Observance*. *Form* is the most general of these words; it is impossible to join in worship without the use of some forms, however simple; we speak of legal forms, etc. *Ceremony* is a broader word than *rite*, in that a *rite* is always solemn and either an act of religion or suggestive of it, as marriage-rites, the rites of initiation, while *ceremony* goes so far as to cover forms of politeness. A *rite* is generally a prescribed or customary form, while a *ceremony* may be improvised for an occasion: as, the ceremony of laying a corner-stone or opening a new bridge. *Observance* is primarily a compliance with a requirement, as in religion, where the word was applied to the act of compliance; as, the observance of the sabbath.

Heavy persecution shall arise

On all who in the worship persevere  
Of spirit and truth; the rest, far greater part,  
Will deem in outward rites and specious forms  
Religion satisfied. Milton, P. L., xii. 584.

Nay, my lords, ceremony was but devised at first  
To set a gloss on faint deeds, hollow welcomes,  
Recanting goodness, sorry ere 'tis shown;  
But where there is true friendship, there needs none.

Shak., T. of A., I. 2.

Little as we should look for such an origin, we meet with facts suggesting that fasting as a religious rite is a sequence of funeral rites.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 140.

With the [Hebrews'] advance from the pre-pastoral state, there was probably some divergence from their original observances of burial and sacrifice.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 138.

**ceremony**, *v. t.* [*ceremony*, *n.*] To confirm or join by a ceremony. [*Rare.*]

Or if thy vows be past, and Hymen's bands

Have ceremonied your unequal hands,

Annul, at least avoid, thy lawless act.

Quarles, Emblema, v. 8.

**Cereopaine** (sē-rē-op-si-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cereopsis* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Anatidae*, represented by the genus *Cereopsis*. G. R. Gray, 1840.

**Cereopsis** (sē-rē-op-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. cereus*, waxen, < *cera*, wax (> *E. cere*, q. v.), + *Gr. ops*, appearance.] 1. A genus of Australian geese, of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anserinae*, having a small and extensively membranous bill, and notably long legs, bare above the suffrago. They are so named from the remarkable size of their cere. There is but one species, *C. novaehollandiae*, sometimes called the *pyron-geese*. It has been made the type of a subfamily *Cereopinae*.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects.—3. A genus of coelenterates.

**cereous** (sē-rē-us), *a.* [*L. cereus*, of wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*, *Cereus*, *cerge*.] Waxen; like wax. [*Rare.*]

What is worth his observation goes into his cereous

blows. Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, II. 5.

**Ceres** (sē-rēz), *n.* [*L.*, the goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of grain; prob. from the root of *create*, create: see *create*. Cf. *ceremony*.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the name given by the Romans to the Greek goddess Demeter, whose worship they adopted with some subordinate differences. She was the mother of Proserpine and, according to some phases of the myth, of Bacchus. She was the goddess of the earth in its capacity of bringing forth fruits, especially watching over the growth of grain (whence the adjective *cerealis*). The Romans celebrated in her honor the festival of the Cerealia. Ceres

was always represented fully draped. Her attributes were ears of corn and poppies, and on her head she sometimes wore a corn-measure. Her sacrifices consisted of pigs and cows.

2. An asteroid discovered by Piazzi at Palermo, Sicily, in 1801. It is the first discovered of the telescopic planets or asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Its diameter is about 500 miles, and, when brightest, it presents the appearance of a star of between the seventh and eighth magnitudes.

**ceresin**, **ceresine** (sē-rē-sin), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. cera*, wax, + *-in*, *-ine*.] A white waxy substance consisting of a mixture of paraffins prepared from the mineral ozocerite, and used as an adulterant of and substitute for beeswax.

**Cereus** (sē-rē-us), *n.* [*NL.* (so called from the resemblance of some species to a wax torch), < *L. cereus*, a wax candle, orig. an adj., of wax: see *cereous*, *cerge*, *cere*.] 1. A large genus of cactaceous plants, of the tropical and warm regions of America, including 120 species, 8 of which are found in the United States. They are oval or columnar plants, with spiny ribs or angles, large tubular funnel-form flowers, and small black exalbuminous seeds. They vary greatly in form and habit, the columnar species being either erect or climbing, and the flowers are often very large, as in the night-blooming cereus group, *C. grandiflorus*, *C. macdonaldii*, etc., which is well known in cultivation. Among the species longest and best known in European cultivation is the South American *C. hexagonus*. The most remarkable species are those with tall columnar stems, from 25 to 50 feet high, found chiefly in northwestern Mexico and Arizona, some of

them bearing large edible fruit. The best-known of this group is the giant cactus, *C. giganteus*, of Arizona. See cuts under *Cactaceae*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Cereus*.—3. In *zool.*, a genus of sea-anemones, of the family *Actiniidae*.

**cerevis** (ser-ē-vis), *n.* [*L. cerevisia*, beer.] The small cap worn by members of students' societies in German universities. It is a low cloth cylinder, too small to fit the head; the society's monogram is usually embroidered on the crown.

**cerevisia**, *n.* See *cerevisia*.

**cerevisial** (ser-ē-vis-i-āl), *a.* [See *cerevisia*.] Of or pertaining to beer.

**cerevisious**, *a.* Same as *cerevisial*.

**cerfoil**, *n.* See *chervil*.

**cerge**, **serge** (sērj), *n.* [*ME. cerge*, *serge*, *serge*, *F. cierge* = *Pr. ceri* = *Sp. Pg. cirio* = *It. cerio*, *ceri*, now *cero*, < *L. cereus*, a wax candle, taper, prop. adj., of wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cereous* and *cere*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a large wax candle burned before the altar.

**Ceria** (sē-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. irreg. < *Gr. κέρια*, horn.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidae*, having elongate antennae with a terminal style.—2. [*l. c.*] An old name of some cestoid worm.

**cerialt**, *a.* An obsolete form of *cerrial*.

**ceriama** (ser-i-ā-mā), *n.* Same as *seriema*.

**Cerianthes** (ser-i-an-thē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cerianthus* + *-ea*.] A group of *Actiniaria*, with numerous unpaired septa and a single ventral esophageal groove. The septa are longest on the ventral side, and gradually diminish toward the dorsal aspect; the two septa attached to the bottom of the esophageal groove (directive septa) are remarkably small, and are distinguished in this way from the other ventral septa. Also *Ceranthia*.

**Cerianthidae** (ser-i-an-thi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cerianthus* + *-ida*.] A family of malacodermatous actinozoans, represented by the genus *Cerianthus*. It contains hermaphrodite forms of sea-anemones, the skin of which secretes a glutinous mass filled with nematocysts or a kind of membrane. Also *Ceranthidae*.

**Cerianthus** (ser-i-an-thus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κέρια*, a horn, mod. tentacle, + *άνθος*, a flower. The allusion seems to be to the circles of tentacles.] A remarkable genus of hexamerous *Anthozoa*, having two circlets of numerous tentacles, one immediately around the mouth, the other on the margin of the disk, and one pair of the diametral folds of the mouth much longer than the other and produced as far as the pedal pore usually found on the apex of the elongated conical foot. The larva at one stage is tetramerous, with four mesenteries. The genus is typical of the family *Cerianthidae*, and belongs to the same order (*Malacodermata*) as the sea-anemones. Also *Ceranthus*.

**ceric** (sē-rik), *a.* [*cerium* + *-ic*.] Containing cerium as a quadrivalent element: as, *ceric* oxid, *CeO<sub>2</sub>*.

**ceriferous** (sē-rif-ē-rus), *a.* [*L. cera*, wax, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing wax.

**cerin**, **cerine** (sē-rin), *n.* [*L. cera*, wax, + *-in*, *-ine*.] 1. The name given to that portion of beeswax (from 70 to 80 per cent. of the whole) which is soluble in alcohol. That part of cerin which is not saponified by potash was formerly called *ceratin*. Probably cerin is merely impure cerotic acid.

2. A waxy substance extracted from grated cork by digestion in alcohol.—3. An ore of cerium, a variety of the mineral allanite.

**Cerinthian** (sē-rin-thi-an), *n.* One of a sect of early heretics, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew believed to have been born before the crucifixion, and one of the first heresiarchs in the church. The Gospel of John is by some supposed to have been written against his system, which was a mixture of Judaism and Gnosticism.

**Ceriopora** (ser-i-op-ō-rā), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. irreg. < *Gr. κέρια*, horn, + *πόρος*, a passage.] The typical genus of the family *Ceroporidae*.

**Ceroporidae** (ser-i-ō-por-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ceripora* + *-ida*.] A family of cyclostomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolamata*.

**Cerionis** (ser-i-ō-ris), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1837), irreg. < *Gr. κέρια*, horn, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidae*, the tragopans or satyrs, of which there are several species, as *C. satyra* and *C. melanoccephala* of the Himalayas, *C. temminckii* and *C. caboti* of China. More correctly *Ceratornis*.

**ceriph**, *n.* See *serif*.

**Ceriphasia** (ser-i-fā-si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Cerithium* + *Gr. φάσις*, aspect.] The typical genus of the *Ceriphasidae*. More correctly *Ceriphasis*. Swainson, 1840.

**Ceriphasidae** (ser-i-fā-si-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ceriphasia* + *-ida*.] A family of fresh-water



Ceres.—Wall-painting from Pompeii, Museo Nazionale, Naples.



**gastropods**, typified by the genus *Ceriphasia*. The species are closely related to the *Melanidae*, but the margin of the mantle is entire, and the females are oviparous. The shell varies from an elongate turreted to a sub-globular form. The operculum is subapical. About 600 species have been described, all of which are inhabitants of North America and the West Indies.

**Ceriphasis** (se-rif'ā-sis), *n.* Same as *Ceriphasia*.

**cerise** (se-rēz'), *n.* and *a.* [F., < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree: see *cherry*.] *I. n.* Cherry color.

*II. a.* Cherry-colored.

**cerite**<sup>1</sup> (sē'rit), *n.* [*< cer(ium) + -ite*.] A rare mineral, a hydrated silicate of cerium, of a pale rose-red or clove-brown color, and having a dull resinous luster, occurring only in an abandoned copper-mine at Riddarhyttan in Sweden. It is the chief source of cerium, and is the mineral from which that metal was first obtained. It contains also lanthanum and didymium.

**cerite**<sup>2</sup> (sē'rit), *n.* [*< Ceritium, Cerithium, q. v.*] A gastropod of the genus *Cerithium* or family *Cerithiidae*.

**Cerithiidae** (ser-i-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerithium + -idae*.] A family of holostomatous tænioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, or sea-snails, typified by the genus *Cerithium*, to which different limits have been assigned; the club-shells. As now generally understood, it includes mollusks with a short muzzle, eyes on short pedicels connate with the slender tentacles, and with shells elongate, turreted and having a short, wide anterior spout to the aperture or a sinuous anterior margin. The species are very numerous and mostly of small size. They are generally distributed, but most abundant in tropical seas. Also written *Cerithiadae*. See cut under *Cerithioid*.

**cerithioid** (se-rith'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cerithium + -oid*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Cerithium*.

*II. n.* One of the *Cerithiidae*.

**cerithiopsis** (se-rith-i-op'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cerithiopsidae*.

**Cerithiopsidae** (se-rith-i-op'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerithiopsis + -idae*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Cerithiopsis*. They have shells very similar to those of the *Cerithiidae*, but the animal has a retractile proboscis. The few species are mostly confined to the northern seas.

**Cerithiopsis** (se-rith-i-op'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Cerithium + Gr. ὄψις, aspect*.] The typical genus of the family *Cerithiopsidae*.

**Cerithium** (se-rith'i-um), *n.* [NL., also *Cerithium*; a modification of Gr. *κεράτιον*, a little horn, dim. of *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of club-shells of the family *Cerithiidae*. The species are numerous. *C. obtusum* is an example.

**cerium** (sē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., named by Berzelius in 1803 from the planet *Ceres*.] Chemical symbol, Ce; atomic weight, 140.25; specific gravity, 6.7. A metal discovered in 1803 by Klaproth, Hisinger, and Berzelius independently. It is a metal of steel-gray color and luster, moderately hard, malleable and ductile, gradually tarnishing in moist air. It does not occur native, but exists in combination in the mineral cerite, in which it was first found, as also in allanite, gadolinite, and some others.



Club-shell (*Cerithium obtusum*).

**Cermatia** (sēr-mā'ti-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρμα* (-), a slice, a mite, a small coin, < *κείρειν*, shear: see *shear*.] The typical genus of the family *Cermatiidae*, having large faceted eyes: synonymous with *Scutigera*. *C. or S. coleoptrata* of Europe is an example. *C. forceps* is a common species of the middle and southern United States.

**Cermatiidae** (sēr-ma-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cermatia + -idae*.] A family of chilopod myriapods or centipedes, represented by the genus *Cermatia*. The filiform antennae are at least as long as the body; the legs are long, and increase in length from before backward; and the free tærga are few. They have faceted eyes instead of ocelli. Also called *Scutigera*.

**cern** (sēr'n), *v. t.* [Abbreviation of *concern*.] To concern.

What *cerns* it you if I wear pearl and gold?

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

**cernet**, *n.* [ME., < OF. and F. *cerne*, a circle, ring, compass, < L. *circinus*, a pair of compasses, < Gr. *κίρκινος*, a circle, < *κίρκος*, a circle: see *circus*, *circle*.] A circle; a ring; a magic circle.

She a-roos softly, and made a *cerne* with hir wymples all a-boute the bush and all a-boute Merlin.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 681.

**cernuous** (sēr'nū-us), *a.* [*< L. cernuus*, stooping or bending forward.] Drooping; hanging;

having the apex curved or bent down: specifically, in *bot.*, noting less inclination than *pendulous*; in *entom.*, said of the head when it is bent down so as to form a right angle with the thorax, as in the crickets.

**cero** (sē'rō), *n.* [*< Sp. sierra*, saw, sawfish.] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus regalis*, with elongated body and of silvery color relieved by a broken brownish band along the side, above and below which are numerous brownish spots, the anterior portion of the spinous dorsal fin being black. It is closely related to the well-known Spanish mackerel, but reaches a much larger size, sometimes weighing 20 pounds.

**cerograph** (sē'rō-graf), *n.* [See *cerography*.] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colors; an encaustic painting.

**cerographic, cerographical** (sē'rō-graf'ik, -ikal), *a.* [*< cerography + -ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to cerography.

**cerographist** (sē-rōg'rā-fist), *n.* [*< cerography + -ist*.] One who is versed in or who practises cerography.

**cerography** (sē-rōg'rā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. κηρογραφία*, encaustic painting, < *κηρογραφέειν*, paint with wax, < *κηρός*, wax, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art or act of writing or engraving on wax.—2. Wax-painting; encaustic painting.

**cerolein** (sē'rō-lē-in), *n.* [*< L. cera*, wax, + *-ol + -in*.] A substance obtained from beeswax by treating the wax with boiling alcohol. It is very soft, dissolves readily in cold alcohol and ether, and is acid to litmus. It is probably a mixture of fatty bodies.

**cerolite** (sē'rō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κηρός*, wax, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrous magnesium silicate, occurring in reniform masses with conchoidal fracture. Also *kerolite*.

**ceroma** (sē'rō-mā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κήρωμα*, a wax tablet, a wax salve, < *κηρός*, wax: see *cere*.] 1. In *class. antiq.*, an unguent used by wrestlers.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *cere*.

**ceromancy** (sē'rō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. κηρός*, wax, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination from the forms assumed by drops of melted wax let fall into water.

**ceromel** (sē'rō-mel), *n.* [*< L. cera* (= Gr. *κηρός*), wax, + *mel* = Gr. *μέλι*, honey.] An ointment composed of 1 part of yellow wax and from 2 to 4 parts of made honey: used in India and other tropical countries as an application for wounds and ulcers.

**caroon, n.** See *seroon*.

**ceropharyx** (sē-rof'ē-rā-ri), *n.* [A mixed form, = F. *ceroferaire* = Sp. Pg. *ceroferrario*, < ML. *ceroferrarius*, also corruptly *ceroferragius*, an acolyte who carried candles (neut. *ceroferrarium*, *ceroferrale*, *ceroferrum*, a stand to hold candles), < L. *cera*, wax, *ceruus*, a wax candle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*<sup>1</sup>; or < Gr. *κηρός*, wax, pl. *κηροί*, wax tapers, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*<sup>1</sup>. See *cere*, *ceruus*.] 1. *Eccles.*, an acolyte; one who carries candles in religious processions. *Fuller*.—2. A stand to hold candles.

**ceroplastic** (sē'rō-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. κηροπλαστικός*, modeling in wax (fem. ἡ κηροπλαστική, the art), < *κηροπλαστος*, molded in wax, < *κηρός*, wax, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, verbal adj. *πλάστος*: see *plastic*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the art of modeling in wax; modeled in wax.

*II. n.* The art of modeling or of forming models in wax. It probably originated in Egypt and Persia, where wax was used in embalming. The Greeks derived it from the Egyptians and applied it to portraiture in the time of Alexander the Great. The Romans decorated the vestibules of their houses with wax busts of their ancestors.

**cerosin, cerosine** (sē'rō-sin), *n.* [*< Gr. κηρός*, wax (with unusual retention of nom. case-ending -ος; cf. *kerosene*), + *-in*, *-ine*.] A wax-like substance forming a white or grayish-green coating on some species of sugar-cane. When purified, it yields fine light pearly scales.

**Cerostoma** (sē-ros'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of moths, the caterpillars of one species of which, *C. xylo-stella*, the turnip diamond-back moth, are very destructive to turnip-crops by eating the leaves. These caterpillars are about half an inch long, green in color, and tapering to both ends. This species is now called *Plutella crucifera*.

**cerotate** (sē'rō-tāt), *n.* [*< cerot(ic) + -ate*.] A salt of cerotic acid.

**cerotet** (sē'rōt), *n.* [*< Gr. κηρωτή*, a salve, cerate, fem. of *κηρωτός*, covered with wax (= L. *cerātum*, a cerate), < *κηρός*, wax: see *cere*.] Same as *cerate*.

**cerotic** (sē-rot'ik), *a.* [*< cerote + -ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from beeswax.—**Carotic acid**, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>52</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, a fatty acid existing in the free state in beeswax,

and combined with ceryl as an ester in Chinese wax. It crystallizes from alcohol in delicate needles.

**Ceroxylon** (sē-rok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of tree-palms, natives of South America. They have pinnate leaves and small berries with one hard seed. The wax-palm of South America, *C. andicola*, is one of the tallest of American



Wax-palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*).

palms, reaching a height of over 150 feet, and often grows on the mountains at the limit of perpetual snow. A secretion consisting of two parts of resin and one part of wax is produced in great abundance on the stem, and is also exuded from the leaves, each tree yielding on an average 25 pounds. It is used with tallow in candle-making. The genus has also been named *Frartea*.

**cerial** (ser'i-al), *a.* [*< ME. cerial* (see first extract), prop. *cerreal*, < L. *cerreus*, of or pertaining to the *ceruus*, the Turkey oak: see *cerrie*.] Pertaining to the *cerrie* or bitter oak.

A corone of a grene ok *cerial*

Upon hir heed was set ful faire and meete.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1432.

Chaplets green of *cerial* oak.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 230.

**cerrie** (ser'is), *n.* [NL., improp. form of L. *ceruus*, a kind of oak, the Turkey oak.] The European bitter oak, *Quercus Cerris*.

**cert** (sért), *adv.* [*< ME. cert*, < OF. *cert*, < L. *certo*, *certe*, *adv.*, < *certus*, certain: see *certain*, and cf. *certes*.] Certainly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

So hy ben delited in that art

That wery ne ben hy neuere, *cert*.

King Alisaunder, l. 5802.

For *cert*, for *certain*; certainly. [Scotch.]

**certain** (sér'tān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *certain*, *certain*, < ME. *certain*, *-tāyn*, *certein*, *-teyn*, *-ten*, etc., < OF. *certain*, *certein*, F. *certain* = Pr. *certan* = OSp. It. *certano*, < ML. *\*certanus*, extended form of L. *certus* (> Sp. *cierto* = Pg. *certo* = Pr. *cert* = OF. *cert*: see *cert*, *certes*), fixed, determined, of the same origin as *cretus*, pp. of *cernere*, separate, perceive, decide, = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate, decide, akin to Icel. *skilja*, separate: see *skill*. From the same L. source come also *ascertain*, *concern*, *decern*, *decree*, *discern*; from the Gr., *critic*, *diacritic*, etc.] *I. a.* 1. Fixed; determinate; definite; specified; prescribed; settled beforehand: as in the phrase "at a time certain."

All the brethren and sistren paen a *certain* somme of seluer to legthe of Trinite.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The people shall go out and gather a *certain* rate every day.

Ex. xvi. 4.

In France a person is compelled to make a *certain* distribution of his property among his children. *Brougham*.

2. Indefinite in the sense of not being specifically named; known but not described: applied to one or more real individual objects or characters, as distinguished from a class of objects or an order of characters; coming under particular observation, but undefined, as to kind, number, quantity, duration, etc.; some particular: as, a lady of a *certain* age.

Therby in the rokkes be *certaine* Causes where the apostelles hyd theym in the tyme of the passyon of our Lorde.

Sir R. Gylfiorde, Fylgrymage, p. 34.

We returnyd to the Mounte Syon to reffresch us and ther restyd us for a *Certain* tyme.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 34.

Then came a *certain* poor widow.

Mark xii. 42.

The priests and monks concluded the interview with *certain* religious services. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 145.

About everything he wrote there was a *certain* natural grace and decorum.

Macaulay.

[Formerly some was occasionally used before *certain* in this sense with a plural noun.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to reform  
Some *certain* edicts, and some strait decrees.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.]

3. Some (known but unspecified): followed by *of*.

*Certain* also of your own poets have said. Acts xvii. 28.  
The count of Cifuentes followed, with *certain* of the  
chivalry of Seville. Irving, Granada, p. 85.

4. Established as true or sure; placed beyond  
doubt; positively ascertained and known; un-  
questionable; indisputable.

'Tis most *certain* your husband's coming.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Virtue, that directs our ways  
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise.

Dryden.

It is *certain* that, when Murat and Poncet were returned  
from Abyssinia, there was a missionary of the minor friars  
who arrived in Ethiopia, had an audience of the king, and  
wrote a letter in his name to the pope.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 521.

This is the earliest *certain* mention of the place.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 45.

5. Capable of being depended on; trustworthy.

Nothing so *certain* as your anchors.

Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

What they say, is *certain*: but an oath they hate no  
less than perjury.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 146.

6. Unfailing; unerring; sure; positive: as, a  
*certain* remedy for rheumatism.

Such little arts are the *certain* and infallible tokens of  
a superficial mind.

Steele, Tatler, No. 138.

7. Assured; free from doubt regarding: used  
absolutely, or with *of*, and formerly sometimes  
with *on*.

And, brethren, I myself am *certain* of you, that also ye  
ben full of love.

Wyclif, Rom. xv. 14.

Be certain what you do, sir; lest your justice  
Prove violence.

Shak., W. T., II. 1.

I am *certain* on't.

Shak., A. and C., II. 2.

A prophet *certain* of my prophecy.

Tennyson, Geraint.

8. Sure: with an infinitive: as, he is *certain* to  
be there to-morrow.

Were it fire.

And that fire *certain* to consume this body,

If Caesar sent, I would go.

Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iv. 2.

—*Syn.* 4. Undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, in-  
dubitable, indisputable, incontrovertible, inevitable.—7.  
*Sure, Positive, Certain, Confident, etc.* (see *confident*); un-  
hesitating, undoubting.

II.† n. 1. A definite but unstated quantity.

Of unces a *certain* [a certain number of ounces].

Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 223.

2. Certainty.

Whereof the *certain* no man knoweth.

Gower, Conf. Amant. (ed. Pauli), I. x.

In this massacre, about 70 thousand Romans and their  
associates in the places above-mentioned, of a *certain*,  
lost their lives.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, prayers said daily at  
mass for specified persons, as for the members  
of a guild unable to keep a priest of its own,  
but who paid so much to a church to have a  
daily remembrance. Also *certain*.

A *certain* consisted of saying, for certain persons, every  
day, at or after Mass, those same prayers which by the  
use of Sursum each parish priest was enjoined to put up to  
God, on Sundays, for all souls departed.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 127.

For *certain*, certainly; of a certainty: now only colloquial;  
as, I do not know for *certain*. [A phrase still current.]

For *certain*,

This is of purpose laid by some that hate me.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

In *certain*, with certainty; with assurance. Chaucer.

To know in *certain* ho fourged and wrought  
Rotal lesigne[n], the noble castell.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 134.

In good *certain*, certainly; beyond all doubt.

In good *certain*, madam, it makes you look most heavenly.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

*certain*† (sér'tân), *adv.* [*<* ME. *certain*, *-tāyn*,  
*etc.*, *adj.* *adv.*] Certainly; assuredly.

And elles *certain* were thei to blame.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 375.

'Tis *certain* so; — the Prince woos for himself.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 1.

*certainly* (sér'tân-li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *certainly*,  
*certainliche*, *etc.*; *<* *certain* + *-ly*.] With cer-  
tainty; without doubt or question; in truth and  
fact; without fail; inevitably; assuredly; un-  
doubtedly; unquestionably; of a certainty.

He said, I will *certainly* return unto thee. Gen. xviii. 10.

For *certainly* he that hathe a liltle there of upon him,  
it helethe him of the fallayne Evely.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

The discontented Whigs were, not perhaps in number,  
but *certainly* in ability, experience, and weight, by far  
the most important part of the Opposition.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

*certainness* (sér'tân-nes), *n.* Same as *certainly*.

*certainly* (sér'tân-ti), *n.*; pl. *certainities* (-tiz).

\*[*<* ME. *certeinte*, *certeynte*, *<* OF. *certaineite* (=

Pr. *certanelat* = OSP. *certanedad*, *<* *certain*,  
*certain*.] 1. The quality or fact of being cer-  
tain, fixed, determinate, or sure; the posses-  
sion, as by a judgment or proposition, of cer-  
tain marks which place it in the class of true  
propositions; exemption from failure or lia-  
bility to fail; infallibility; inevitability: as,  
the *certainly* of an event, or of the success of a  
remedy.

Nature assureth us by never-failing experience, and reason  
by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the  
earth have neither *certainly* nor durability.

Raleigh, Hist. World, I. 54.

The *certainly* of punishment is the truest security  
against crimes.

Amea.

Certitude is a mental state: *certainly* is a quality of  
propositions.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 331.

2. A clearly established fact, truth, or state;  
that which is positively ascertained, demon-  
strated, or intuitively known, or which cannot  
be questioned.

Know for a *certainly* that the Lord your God will no  
more drive out any of these nations.

Josh. xiii. 13.

I speak from *certainities*.

Shak., Cor., I. 2.

But I have little *certainity* to say of him.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 81.

*Certainities* are uninteresting and sating.

Landor.

3. That which is sure to be or occur; an assured  
event or result; an unerring forecast.

An event had happened in the north which had changed  
the whole fortune of the war [the American revolution],  
and made the triumph of the Revolution a *certainity*.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

4. Full assurance of mind; exemption from  
doubt; certitude.

Such sober *certainity* of waking bliss,

I never heard till now. Milton, Comus, l. 263.

I therefore share Augustine's repugnance to Probabil-  
ity as the sole goal of human truth-search, and believe  
with him that the human reason is destined to attain posi-  
tive indubitable certainty.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 358.

*Certainity* is not in sensation, though sensation is so con-  
stantly our means of acquiring it. *Certainity* belongs to  
thought and to thought only. Self-conscious, reflective  
thought is then our ultimate and absolute criterion.

Milner, Nature and Thought, p. 46.

5†. Same as *certain*, 3.

The vicary of the forsayde chirche of seynt Clement  
schal haue liij. s. and liij. d. for his *certeyntes* of messes.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

*Demonstrative* (or *derivative*) *certainity*, that which  
is produced by demonstration: opposed to *intuitive cer-  
tainity*.—*Empirical certainty*, *certainity* founded on ex-  
perience.—*Esthetic certainty*. See *esthetic*.—*Imme-  
diate certainty*, the *certainity* of what is undemonstra-  
ble.—*Intuitive certainty*, *certainity* depending upon  
intuition.—*Moral certainty*, a probability sufficiently  
strong to justify action upon it: as, there is a *moral cer-  
tainity* that the sun will rise to-morrow.—*Principle of  
certainty*, in logic, the formula "A is A," whatever logi-  
cal term A may be; the principle of identity.—*Rational  
certainty*, *certainity* founded on reason.—*Subjective  
certainty*, firm confidence in a belief.

*certes* (sér'tēz), *adv.* [*<* ME. *certes*, *certez*, *cer-  
tis*, *certys*, *<* OF. *certes*, *F. certes* (prop. fem. pl.,  
as in phrase *à certes*, *par certes*) = Pr. OSP. *cer-  
tas*, *<* L. *certas*, fem. acc. pl. of *certus*, *certain*:  
see *cert*, *certain*.] Certainly; in truth; verily.

But therof *certes* nedid nocht haue doute,  
All redy was made a place ful solad.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 863.

Owe! *certes*! what I am worthely wroughte with wry-  
schlip, i-wys!

York Plays, p. 4.

*Certes*, Madame, ye have great cause of plaint.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 52.

*Certhia* (sér'thi-ā), *n.* [NL., formerly also *cer-  
thias*, *certhius* (Gesner, 1555), *<* Gr. *κέρτιος*, a lit-  
tle bird, the common tree-creeper.] 1. An old  
Linnean genus of birds, of indefinite charac-  
ter, containing many small slender-billed spe-  
cies later referred to different families and or-  
ders.—2. As now restricted, the typical genus  
of the small family *Certhiidae*. The type is the  
common tree-creeper of Europe, Asia, and  
America, *C. familiaris*. See *creeper*, 4 (a).

*Certhidea* (sér'thi-dē), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould,  
1837), *<* *Certhia* + *-idea*.] A genus of remark-  
able fringilline birds, peculiar to the Galapagos  
islands, and related to *Cactornis*, *Camarhynchus*,  
and *Geospiza*. The type-species is *C. olivacea*.

*Certhiidae* (sér'thi-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Certhia*  
+ *-idae*.] A family of tenuous oscine passerine  
birds, typified by the genus *Certhia*; the  
creepers, properly so called. It is a small group  
of about a dozen species and four or five genera, falling  
into two sections, commonly called subfamilies, one  
of which, *Tichodrominae*, contains the wall-creeper and some  
others, and the other, *Certhiinae*, the typical tree-creeper  
of the genus *Certhia* and its immediate allies. Also written  
*Certhiades*.

*Certhiinae* (sér'thi-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Certhia*,  
2, + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the family  
*Certhiidae*.

*Certhilauda* (sér'thi-lā'dā), *n.* [NL. (Swain-  
son, 1827), prop. \**Certhialauda*, *<* *Certhia* +  
*Audauda*, q. v.] A genus of larks, chiefly Afri-  
can, of the family *Alaudidae*, the type of which  
is *C. capensis* of South Africa. There are sev-  
eral other species.

*Certhiola* (sér'thi-ō-lā), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall,  
1835), dim. of *Certhia*, q. v.] A genus of honey-  
creepers, of the family *Certhiidae*, containing  
about 15 species or varieties, chiefly of the West  
Indies. The bill is but little shorter than the head, stout  
at the base, but curved and rapidly tapering to the acute  
tip; the rictus is without bristles; the wings are long; and  
the tail is short and rounded. *C. faveola* is a leading spe-  
cies. *C. bahamensis*, the Bahaman honey-creeper, occurs  
in Florida.

*Certhiomorphus* (sér'thi-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL.,  
*<* *Certhia* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's  
system of classification, the fourth cohort  
of laminiplanter oscine passerine birds, contain-  
ing the tree-creeper, nuthatches, and some  
others: synonymous with *Scansores* of the same  
author.

*certie*, *certy* (sér'ti), *n.* [Due to ME. *certis*, *cer-  
tes*, certainly; see *certes* and *cert*.] A word used  
only in the phrases by *my certie*, *my certie*, a  
kind of oath, equivalent to *by my faith*, *by my  
conscience*, or in good troth. [Scotch.]

My *certie*! few ever wrought for siccan a day's wage.

Scott.

\**certificate* (sér'tif-i-kāt), *n.* [= F. *certificat* =  
Sp. Pg. *certificado* = It. *certificato*, *<* ML. *certifi-  
catus*, pp. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] 1.

In a general sense, a written testimony to the  
truth of something; a paper written in order to  
serve as evidence of a matter of fact.

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly be-  
fore company.

Addison.

I wrote a simple *certificate*, explaining who he was and  
whence he came. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 28.

2. In a more particular sense, a statement  
written and signed (usually by some public of-  
ficer), but not necessarily nor usually sworn to,  
which is by law made evidence of the truth of  
the facts stated, for all or for certain purposes.

Such are, for example, a *certificate of discharge*, issued by  
a bankruptcy court to show that a bankrupt has been duly  
released from his debts; a *certificate of naturalization*, is-  
sued by the proper court to show that the holder has been  
duly made a citizen; a *certificate of registry*, issued by a  
custom-house collector to show that a vessel has complied  
with the navigation laws. A *certificate* is the usual mode  
of evidencing those acts of ministerial and executive offi-  
cers which are done for the benefit of particular persons  
who may desire to possess evidence of them independently  
of official record.—*Allotment certificate*. See *allot-*

*ment*.—*Certificate lands*, in Pennsylvania, in the period  
succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the western  
portion of the State which might be bought with the cer-  
tificates which the soldiers of that State in the revolution-  
ary army had received in lieu of pay.—*Certificate of  
deposit*, a written acknowledgment of a bank that it has  
received from the person named a sum of money as a de-  
posit.—*Certificate of origin*, a British custom-house  
document required from importers of cocoa, coffee, spir-  
its, and sugar imported from any British colony, to cer-  
tify the place of production of the commodity in question.—  
*Clearing-house certificate*. See *clearing-house*.—*Con-*

*tinuous-service certificate*. See *continuous*.—*Gold  
and silver certificates*, certificates issued by the United  
States government, circulating as money, on the security  
of gold deposited with the government for the purpose, or of  
silver coin belonging to itself. The smallest denomination  
of the former is twenty dollars, and of the latter one dollar.

*certificate* (sér'tif-i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.  
*certificated*, ppr. *certificating*. [*<* *certificate*, *n.*]

1. To give a certificate to, as to one who has  
passed an examination; furnish with a certifi-  
cate: as, to *certificate* the captain of a vessel.  
[In this sense used chiefly in the past partici-  
ple.]

By the 12th of Queen Anne, it was further enacted, that  
neither the servants nor apprentices of such *certificated*  
man should gain any settlement in the parish where he  
resided under such certificate.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x.

The teacher, a gentleman, was *certificated* for one of the  
lower grades.

Jour. of Education, XIV. 345.

2. To attest, certify, or vouch for by certifi-  
cate: as, to *certificate* a fact.

*certification* (sér'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *certifica-  
tion* = Sp. *certificación* = Pg. *certificação* = It. *certificazione*,  
*<* ML. *certificatio* (n), *<* *certificare*, pp. *certificatus*, certify: see *certify*.]

1. The act of certifying or informing; notifi-  
cation of a fact.

Of the whiche ridings that other knight had *certifica-  
cion*.

Gesta Romanorum (ed. Hertridge), p. 174.

He was served with a new order to appear, . . . with  
this *certification*, that if he appeared not they would pro-  
ceed.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, II.

2. A making sure or certain; certain information; means of knowing.

There can be no certification how they stand.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 219.

3. An explicit or formal notice; specifically, in law, a certificate attesting the truth of some statement or event; the return to a writ.—4. The writing on the face of a check by which it is certified. See *certify*.

**certifier** (sér'ti-fi-ér), *n.* One who certifies or assures.

**certify** (sér'ti-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *certified*, ppr. *certifying*. [*< ME. certifen, < OF. certifier, certifier, F. certifier = Pr. Sp. Pg. certificar = It. certificare, < ML. certificare, certify, < L. certus, certain, + ficare, < facere, make: see certain and -fy.*] I. *trans.* 1. To assure or make certain (of); give certain information to; tell positively: applied to persons, and followed by *of* before the thing told about, or by *that* before a verb and its nominative: as, I *certified* you of the fact.

And returne to telle how Merlin departed from the kynge Arthur, and how he *certified* the kynge Ban and his wif of dyuers dremes that thei hadden mette.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 416.

In a journey, to *certify* you all,  
An hundred knights of this said contré  
Distroed and slain, put to death mortall.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4068.

We sent and *certified* the king. Ezra iv. 14.

I go to *certify* her, Talbot's here. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 3.  
You are so good, 'tis a shame to scold at you; but you never till now *certified* me that you were at Casa Ambrosio.

Gray, Letters, I. 128.

2. To give certain information of; make clear, definite, or certain; vouch for: applied to things.

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour.

Hainmond, Fundamentals.

The disease and deformity around us *certify* the infraction of natural, intellectual, and moral laws.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 228.

3. To testify to or vouch for in writing; make a declaration of in writing under hand, or hand and seal; make known or establish as a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded.

Blackstone.

**Certified check**, a check which has been recognized by a competent officer of a bank as a valid appropriation of the amount of money specified therein to the payee, and bearing the evidence of such recognition.—To *certify* a check, to acknowledge in writing upon it that the bank on which it is drawn has funds of the drawer sufficient to pay it. This is done by writing across the face of the check the name of the officer deputed by the bank for that purpose, and the word "good," or any customary equivalent; when done by authority of the bank this has the same effect as the acceptance of a bill of exchange, binding the bank to pay the amount of the check, whether in funds of the drawer or not.

II. *intrans.* To testify; declare the truth; make a certification or certificate. [Rare.]

And thei seide that thei were with Julius Cezar, Emperour of Rome, and ledde to hym that sauage man that thei hadde founded in the foreste, for to *certifie* of a vision that was shewed hym slepinge.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 426.

The trial by certificate is allowed in such cases where the evidence of the person *certifying* is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute.

Blackstone, Commentaries, III. xxii. 8.

**certiorari** (sér'shi-ô-râ-ri), *n.* [*< LL. certiorari, be informed of, inf. pass. of certiorare, inform, lit. make more certain, < L. certior, compar. of certus, certain: see certain.*] In law, a writ issuing from a superior court to call up the record of a proceeding in an inferior court or before any body or officer exercising judicial power, that it may be tried or reviewed in the superior court. This writ is usually obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial in the inferior court or body. It is now to a great extent superseded by the appeal.

**certiorate** (sér'shi-ô-rât), *v. t.* [*< LL. certioratus, pp. of certiorare, inform: see certiorari.*] To inform; assure.

As I am this instant *certiorated* from the court at White-hall.

Scott, Peveril, xli.

**certitude** (sér'ti-tüd), *n.* [= *F. certitude = Pr. sertetut = Cat. certitud = Sp. certitud = It. certitudine, < ML. certitudo (-din-), < L. certus, certain: see certain.*] Certainty; complete assurance; freedom from doubt.

The world . . .  
Hath really neither joy, nor light, nor love,  
Nor *certitude*, nor peace, nor help for pain.

M. Arnold.

*Certitude*, as I have said, is the perception of a truth with the perception that it is a truth.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 187.

**cert-money** (sért'mun-i), *n.* [*< ME. cert (see cert) + money.*] In old Eng. law, head-money,

paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes to the hundred.

**certosa** (cher-tô'sâ), *n.* [*It.; cf. Carthusian.*] A monastery of Carthusian monks, especially in Italy. The most celebrated is the great establishment near Pavia in Lombardy, founded by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, first duke of Milan, in 1396, the decorations of which are of extraordinary architectural richness.

**certosina-work** (cher-tô-sê'nâ-wêrk), *n.* [*It. certosina (< certosina, a convent of Carthusian monks) + work.*] An inlay of wood and other materials, usually light upon dark, as ivory, satinwood, and the like on walnut or other dark wood. Compare *tarsia*.

**certy**, *n.* See *certie*.

**cerulet**, *a.* [*< L. ceruleus, dark-blue: see ceruleous.*] Cerulean. Also spelled *cerule*.

Then gan the shepherd gather into one  
His stragling Goates, and drave them to a foord,  
Whose *cerule* streames, rombling in fible stone,  
Crept under mosse as greene as any goord.

Spenser, Virgils Gnat.

The bark,  
That silently adown the *cerule* stream  
Glides with swift saila. J. Dyer, The Fleecce, II.

**cerulean** (sê-rô'lê-an), *a.* [*< L. ceruleus (see ceruleous) + -an.*] Sky-colored; clear light-blue; blue. Also spelled *cerulean*.

It stands like the *cerulean* arch we see,  
Majestic in its own simplicity.

Couper, Truth, I. 28.

Blue — blue — as if that sky let fall  
A flower from its *cerulean* wall.

Bryant, Fringed Gentian.

**Cerulean blue**. See *blue*.—**Cerulean warbler**, *Dendroica cerulea*, a small insectivorous migratory bird of North America, 4½ inches long, belonging to the family *Sylvioidae* or *Mniotiltidae*, of an azure-blue color varied with black and white.

**ceruleated** (sê-rô'lê-â-ted), *a.* [*< L. ceruleus (see ceruleous) + -ate + -ed.*] Painted blue. Also spelled *ceruleated*. [Rare.]

**cerulein** (sê-rô'lê-in), *n.* [*< L. ceruleus (see ceruleous) + -in.*] 1. Same as *azulene*.—2. A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating gallein with strong sulphuric acid. It is mostly used in dyeing or printing cotton fabrics, although applicable to wool and silk. It produces fast olive-green shades. Sometimes called *anthracene green*.

**ceruleous** (sê-rô'lê-us), *a.* [*< L. ceruleus, poet. also cerulus, dark-blue, dark-green, dark-colored; perhaps for "calulus, < calum, the sky: see coil, celest.*] Cerulean. Also spelled *ceruleous*.

This *ceruleous* or blue-coloured sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament.

Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 8 b.

**cerulescent** (sê-rô-les-ênt), *a.* [*< cerule + -escent.*] Somewhat blue; approaching in color to blue. Also spelled *cerulescent*.

**ceruleum** (sê-rô'lê-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. ceruleum*, neut. of *ceruleus*, blue: see *ceruleous*.] A blue pigment, consisting of stannate of protoxide of cobalt, mixed with stannic acid and sulphate of lime. *Ure, Dict.* Also spelled *ceruleum*.

**cerulific** (sê-rô-lif'ik), *a.* [*< L. ceruleus (see ceruleous) + -ficus, < facere, make.*] Of or producing a blue or sky-blue color. Also spelled *cerulific*. [Rare.]

The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are . . . separated one from another.

N. Greu, Cosmologia Sacra, II. 2.

**cerumen** (sê-rô'mên), *n.* [NL., < *L. cera*, wax: see *cere*.] Ear-wax; the wax-like substance secreted by numerous glands situated in the external meatus of the ear. It is a mixture mainly of fats and soaps, with some coloring matter. It acts as a lubricant, and by its peculiar bitterness is supposed to prevent the entrance of insects.

**ceruminous**, *a.* See *ceruminous*.

**ceruminiferous** (sê-rô-mi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. cerumen (-min-) + L. ferre, = E. bear<sup>1</sup>, + -ous.*] Producing cerumen.

**ceruminiparous** (sê-rô-mi-nip'a-rus), *a.* [*< NL. cerumen (-min-) + parere, bring forth, + -ous.*] Same as *ceruminiferous*.

**ceruminous** (sê-rô'mi-nus), *a.* [*< cerumen (-min-) + -ous.*] Relating to or containing cerumen. Also written *cerumenous*.—**Ceruminous glands**. See *gland*.

**Cerura** (se-rô-râ), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. kêpaç*, horn, +

*oipâ*, tail.] A genus of arctiid moths: so called from the extensible anal appendages of the larvae. The species are known as puss-moths; *C. vinula*, which feeds on the willow, poplar, and other trees, is an example. See *puss-moth*.

**ceruse** (sê-rôs), *n.* [*< ME. ceruse, < OF. ceruse, F. ceruse = Pr. cerusa = Sp. Pg. cerusa = It. cerussa, < L. cerussa, white lead, prob. < cera, wax: see cere.*] White lead; a mixture or compound of hydrate and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar. It is much used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse, but in this case it is generally called *cerusite*.

Ther was quykilver, litarge, ne bremstoon,  
Boras, *ceruse*, ne oille of tartre noon,  
Ne oyment that wolde clense and lyte,  
That him mighte helpen of his welkes white.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 629.

Lend me your scarlet, lady. 'Tis the sun  
Hath giv'n some little taint unto the *ceruse*.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 1.

Your ladyship looks pale;

But I, your doctor, have a *ceruse* for you.

Masinger, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

**Ceruse of antimony**, a white oxide of antimony, which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed.

**ceruse** (sê-rôs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerused*, ppr. *cerusing*. [*< ceruse, n.*] To wash with ceruse; apply ceruse to as a cosmetic.

Here's a colour!

What lady's cheek, though *cerus'd* o'er, comes near it?  
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

**cerusite**, **cerusite** (sê-rô-sit), *n.* [*< ceruse (L. cerussa) + -ite.*] A native carbonate of lead, PbCO<sub>3</sub>; a common lead ore, found in England, Siberia, the Harz, etc., often in conjunction with galena or sulphide of lead. It occurs crystallized, fine granular, or earthy. Its color is white, yellowish, or grayish, and its luster adamantine. It is often derived from the decomposition of galena. Sometimes called *ceruse*.

**cervelat**, **cervelati**, *n.* [*F. cervelat, a kind of sausage, whence ult. E. saveloy, q. v.*] 1. A kind of sausage. See *saveloy*.—2. An obsolete musical instrument of the clarinet kind, producing tones similar to those of the bassoon.

**Cervantist** (sêr-van'tist), *n.* [*< Cervantes + -ist.*] A student of the works of Cervantes (1547-1616), a Spanish novelist, author of "Don Quixote."

Mr. Gibson's versions of the almost forgotten dramatic and lyrical works of the author of "Don Quixote" have won the applause of all true *Cervantists*, both in England and in Spain.

Athenaeum, No. 3077, p. 499.

**cervantite** (sêr-van'tit), *n.* [*< Cervantes, a locality in Spanish Galicia, + -ite.*] A native oxide of antimony of a white to yellow color, occurring in acicular crystallizations or massive.

**cervelat**, *n.* See *cervelat*.

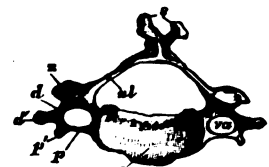
**cervelière** (sêr-ve-liâr'), *n.* [*< OF. cervelière, cervelière, < cerveau, cervelle, the brain: see cerebellum.*] A skull-cap of steel, worn by medieval foot-soldiers. See *coif*, 3 (c).

**cervical** (sêr'vi-kal), *a. and n.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. cervical = It. cervicale, < L. "cervicalis (only as neut. n. cervical, cervicale, a pillow or bolster), < cervix (cervic-), the neck.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the neck: as, the *cervical* nerves; *cervical* vessels; *cervical* vertebrae.—2. In *med.*, pertaining to the cervix or neck of the uterus: as, *cervical* endometritis.—3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the cervix, scroff, or back of the neck, or to the

auchenium, just behind the nape of the neck: as, a *cervical* collar.—**Cervical fold**, in *Crustacea*, a depression on the sides of the body, representing the union of the maxillary with the maxillipedary segments. It represents the neck of such an animal, or the demarcation between the head and the thorax, and contains the scaphognathite, an appendage of the second maxilla.—**Cervical ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Cervical groove**, in *Crustacea*, an impression on the carapace parallel with the cervical fold.—**Cervical sclerites**, in *entom.*, small chitinous pieces in the membrane which connects the head of an insect with the body. *Huxley*. See cut under *Insecta*.

II. *n.* A cervical part or organ; especially, a cervical vertebra.

**Cervicapra** (sêr-vi-kap'râ), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < *Cervus* + *Capra*.] A genus of African



Third Human Cervical Vertebra.  
c, centrum; s, bifid neural spine;  
n<sup>l</sup>, neural lamina; d, diapophysis  
proper, being the posterior or tubercular transverse process; p, parapophysis, being the anterior or capitular transverse process; s', s', so-called tubercles; s'', s'', prezygapophysis; cw, vertebral foramen.



Puss-moth (*Cerura scitiscrypta*), natural size.



antelopes, including such species as the bohor, *C. bohor*, and the isabelline antelope, *C. isabellina*: used synonymously with *Kobus*. See cut under *bohor*.

**Cervicaprinæ** (sēr'vi-kā-pri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervicapra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of African antelopes, including such genera as *Cervicapra*, *Kobus*, *Neotragus*, etc.

**cervicaprine** (sēr-vi-kāp'rin), *a.* Combining characters of the deer and the goat; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cervicaprinæ*.

**cervices**, *n.* Plural of *cervix*.

**cervicardiac** (sēr'vi-si-kār'di-ak), *a.* [ < L. *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *Gr. kardia* = E. heart.] Pertaining both to the neck and the heart.—**Cervicardiac nerves**, several branches from the cervical portion of the pneumogastric nerve to the cardiac plexus.

**cervicide** (sēr'vi-sid), *n.* [ < L. *cervus*, a deer, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cadere*, kill.] The killing of deer: as, "a wanton cervicide," *B. Taylor*. [Rare.]

**cervicplex** (sēr'vi-si-pleks), *n.* [ < L. *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *plexus*, q. v.] In anat., the cervical plexus of nerves. See *plexus*. [Rare.]

**cervicispinal** (sēr'vi-si-spi'nāl), *a.* [ < L. *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*. Cf. *spinal*.] Of or pertaining to the cervical region of the spinal column, or to vertebrae of the neck.

**cervicitis** (sēr'vi-si'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (cervic-) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the neck (cervix) of the uterus.

**cervicobrachial** (sēr'vi-kō-brā'ki-āl), *a.* [ < L. *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *brachium*, arm, + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the arm.

**Cervicobranchia** (sēr'vi-kō-brāng'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *branchia*, gills.] A suborder of heteroglossate scutibranchiate gastropods, with lamellar gills in a single row on the side of the gill-cavity at the back of the neck, and the shell conical and symmetrical. It was framed by Gray for the families *Tecuridae*, *Lepetidae*, and *Gadinidae*. [Not in use.]

**Cervicobranchiata** (sēr'vi-kō-brāng'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cervicobranchiatus*: see *cervicobranchiate*.] In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of *Mollusca* forming a subclass, *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, and including two families, *Retifera* and *Branchifera*. [Not in use.]

**cervicobranchiate** (sēr'vi-kō-brāng'ki-āt), *a.* [ < NL. *cervicobranchiatus*, < L. *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + NL. *branchia*, gills.] Having cervical branchiae or gills; of or pertaining to the *Cervicobranchia* or *Cervicobranchiata*.

**cervicodynia** (sēr'vi-kō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *Gr. ödün*, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia or cramp of the neck.

**cervicofacial** (sēr'vi-kō-fā'shi-āl), *a.* [ < L. *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *facies*, face, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to both the neck and the face: as, the *cervicofacial* division of the facial nerve.

**cervico-occipital** (sēr'vi-kō-ok-sip'i-tāl), *a.* [ < L. *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *occiput* (occipit-) + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the back of the head.

**cervico-orbicular** (sēr'vi-kō-ör-bik'ü-lär), *a.* [ < NL. *cervico-orbicularis*, q. v.] Connecting the cervix with an orbicular muscle: specifically applied to the *cervico-orbicularis*.

**cervico-orbicularis** (sēr'vi-kō-ör-bik'ü-lä'ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *orbicularis*: see *orbicular*.] A muscle of the hedgehog, connecting the cervical fascia with the anterior dorsal part of the orbicularis panniculi, the sphincter action of which it assists in counteracting.

**cervicorn** (sēr'vi-körn), *a.* [ < L. *cervus*, a deer, + *cornu* = E. horn.] Branching like the antlers of a deer.

This type . . . being sometimes globular, sometimes stellate, sometimes *cervicorn*.

W. B. Carpenter, *Microa*, § 478.

**cerviculate** (sēr-vik'ü-lät), *a.* [ < L. *cervicula*, a little neck, dim. of *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, forming a slender neck: applied to the prothorax when it is unusually long and cylindrical, as in certain *Hymenoptera* and *Neuroptera*.

**cervid** (sēr'vid), *n.* A ruminant of the family *Cervidae*, as a deer.

**Cervidæ** (sēr'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ungulate artiodactyl ruminant mammals; the deer tribe. It is characterized by a polycotyledonary placenta and a fourfold stomach; a skull with the auditory bulla but little produced downward, and applied only to the inner surface of the paroccipital process; a styloid process directed downward be-

tween the bulla and the paroccipital, and not inclosed in a fold of the bulla; a palatine axis nearly parallel with the occipitophenoid axis; and diversiform horns, generally present in the male sex only, solid, caducous, usually branched, and known as antlers. The family formerly included the small deer-like animals of the genus *Traquettia*, but these are now regarded as a separate family. The *Cervidæ* are divided into the *Cervinæ*, the *Cervulinæ*, and the *Moschinæ*, or the deer proper, muntjacs, and musk-deer. The leading genera are *Alces*, *Rangifer*, *Dama*, *Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus*, *Cervulus*, *Moschus*, and *Hydropotes*, represented by such animals as the elk or moose, the reindeer, cariboo, wapiti, stag, roebuck, fallow-deer, muntjac, musk-deer, etc. The *Cervidæ* are first found fossil in the Miocene.

**Cervinæ** (sēr'vi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *cervine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cervidæ*, having horns in one or both sexes, and the canine teeth small or wanting, characters distinguishing the typical deer from the muntjacs (*Cervulinæ*) and the musk-deer (*Moschinæ*).

**cervine** (sēr'vin), *a.* [ < L. *cervinus*, < *cervus*, a deer: see *Cervus*.] 1. Pertaining to deer, or animals of the family *Cervidæ*.—2. Of a deep-tawny or fawn color; dun.—*Cervine anoplothera*. See *Dichobune*.

**cervisia, cerevisia** (sēr-sēr-ē-vis'i-ā), *n.* [L., also *cervesia*, beer: a word of Gallic origin.] Beer.

**cervix** (sēr'viks), *n.*; *pl. cervices* (-vi-sēz). [L., the neck.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) The neck; the constricted part of the body between the head and the chest. [Little used.] (b) The back of the neck; the scruff of the neck, regarded either as to its surface or its deep parts. (c) That part of a rib which is situated between its head and shoulder; the neck of a rib, between the capitulum and the tuberculum. (d) In *entom.*, the upper part of the occiput or back of the head, over the occipital foramen, and adjoining the vertex. (e) Part of an organ likened to a neck: as, the *cervix* of the womb or bladder.—2†. In *bot.*, a rhizome or rootstock.—*Cervix cornu*, or *cervix cornu posterioris*, the constricted part of the posterior horn of gray substance in the spinal cord.—*Cervix glandis*, the constriction behind the corona glandis of the penis.—*Cervix uteri*, the neck of the womb; the narrower and lower part of the uterus, nearly an inch in length.—*Cervix vesicæ*, the neck of the bladder.

**Cervulinæ** (sēr-vü-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of small deer, of the family *Cervidæ*; the muntjacs, having horns and enlarged tusk-like canine teeth in the male. See *muntjac*.

**cervuline** (sēr'vü-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Cervulinæ* or muntjacs.

**Cervulus** (sēr'vü-lus), *n.* [NL. (cf. LL. *cervulus*, a little chevaux-de-frise), dim. of L. *cervus*, a deer (also a chevaux-de-frise).] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cervulinæ*; the muntjacs.

**Cervus** (sēr'vus), *n.* [L., a stag, a deer, = AS. *heoro-t*, E. *hart*: see *hart*.] The typical genus of the family *Cervidæ* and subfamily *Cervinæ*: formerly coextensive with the family, but now restricted to such species as the stag or red-deer of Europe (*C. elaphus*), the wapiti or elk of America (*C. canadensis*), and their immediate congeners.

**Ceryl** (sēr'il), *n.* [ < L. *cera*, wax, + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, an organic radical (C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>55</sub>) found in combination in beeswax.

**Ceryle** (sēr'il-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < *Gr. kerpilos*, a sea-bird of the halcyon kind.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ*



Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).

and subfamily *Alcedinidæ*, of which the type is *C. rudis* of Africa and Europe. The species are, however, mostly American, and are such as the common belted kingfisher of North America, *C. alcyon*, together with a number of smaller kinds, as *C. americana*.

**cerylic** (sēr-il'ik), *a.* [ < *ceryl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing ceryl: as, *cerylic alcohol*.

**Cesare** (sē'zā-rē), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism, consisting of three universal propositions, the major premise and conclusion being negative and the minor premise being affirmative: as, No false religion produces good moral results; all kinds of Christianity produce good moral results; therefore, no kind of Christianity is a false religion. Five of the six letters composing the word *Cesare* are significant. *C* means that the mood is reducible to *celarent*; *e*, that the major premise is a universal negative; *a*, that this premise is simply converted in the reduction; *a*, that the minor premise is a universal affirmative; *e*, that the conclusion is a universal negative. See *barbara* and *mood*.<sup>2</sup>

**Cesarean, Cesarian**, *a.* See *Cæsarean*.

**Cesarowitch** (sē-zar'ō-vich), *n.* Same as *Czarevitch*.

**cease**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

**cease**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *scize*.

**ceasious**, *a.* See *caesious*.

**cespitatæ** (ses'pi-tāt), *v. i.* [ < ML. *cespitatus*, pp. of *cespitare*, prop. *cespitare*, stumble, < L. *caespes* (*caespit*), turf.] To stumble. *Colles*, 1717.

**cespitiuous** (ses-pi-tish'us), *a.* [ < L. *caespitiuus*, < *caespes* (*caespit*), turf.] Made of turf; turfy: as, *cespitiuous* ramparts. *Gough*. [Rare.] **cespitose, caespitose** (ses'pi-tōs), *a.* [ < L. as if *\*caespitosus*, for which occurs *cesposus*, < *caespes* (*caespit*), a turf or sod.] 1. In *bot.*, growing in low tufty patches.—2. In *entom.*, matted; tangled: applied to a surface when it is thickly covered with long and irregularly commingled hairs.

Also *cespitous*.

**cespitously, caespitously** (ses'pi-tōs-li), *adv.* In a *cespitose* manner.

Filaments . . . *cespitously* aggregated into a sort of thallus. H. C. Wood, *Fresh-water Algae*, p. 61.

**cespitous** (ses'pi-tus), *a.* Same as *cespitose*.

A *cespitous* or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet or matting. Martyn.

**cespitulose** (ses-pit'ü-lōs), *a.* [ < NL. as if *\*caespitulosus*, < L. *caespes* (*caespit*), turf.] In *bot.*, growing in small tufts.

**cess**<sup>1</sup> (ses), *v. i.* [ < ME. *cessen*, *sessen*, another form of *cesen* (*cesen*) (whence the usual mod. form *cease*), < OF. *cesser*, < L. *cessare*, *cease*: see *cease*.] 1. To cease.

O nature, *cess*. Shak., *All's Well*, v. 2.

2. To neglect a legal duty. *Cowell*.

**cess**<sup>2</sup> (ses), *v. t.* [A misspelling of *sess*, *v.*, short for *assess*.] To impose a tax upon; assess.

A man of two thousand a year is not *cessed* at so many weapons as he has on. B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, iv. 2.

The English garrisons *cessed* and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin. Froude, *Hist. Eng.*, II. vii.

**cess**<sup>2</sup> (ses), *n.* [A misspelling of *sess*, *n.*; from the verb: see *cess<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. A rate or tax; a public imposition.*

*Cess* is none other but that which your selfe called imposition, but it is in a kind perhaps unacquainted unto you. For there are *cesses* of sundrye sortes; one is, the cessing of souldiours upon the countrey.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

2. In Scotland, the land-tax; a permanent tax fixed at £47,954 per annum, to be levied out of the land-rent of Scotland forever, subject, however, to a power of redemption.—3†. Estimation; measure.

The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1.

**cess**<sup>3</sup> (ses), *n.* [Perhaps a contraction of *success*.] Luck: used chiefly in the imprecation *bad cess to you* (it, them, etc.). [Irish.]

**cessant** (ses'ant), *a.* [ < L. *cessan(t)-s*, ppr. of *cessare*, *cease*: see *cess*, *cease*.] Resting; discontinuing motion or action; inactive; dormant.

**cessation** (se-sā'shōn), *n.* [ < L. *cessatio(n)-*, < *cessare*, pp. *cessatus*, *cease*: see *cess*<sup>1</sup>, *cease*.] 1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; discontinuance of motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. Sir J. Haywood.

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politics. Addison, *Freeholder*.

2†. An armistice.—*Syn.* 1. *Pause*, *Stay*, etc. See *stop*, *n.*

**cessavit** (se-sā'vit), *n.* [L., he has ceased; 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *cessare*, *cease*: see *cess*<sup>1</sup>, *cease*.] In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ given by statute to recover lands when the tenant or occupier had ceased for two years to perform the service which constituted the condition of his tenure, and had not sufficient goods

or chattels to be distrained, or when the tenant had so inclosed the land that the lord could not come upon it to distrain. This writ was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., xxvii.

**cesso<sup>1</sup>t, cesse<sup>2</sup>t.** See *cess<sup>1</sup>*, *cess<sup>2</sup>*.

**cesser** (ses'er), *n.* [*< OF. cesser, a ceasing, < cesser, cease: see cease.*] In law, a ceasing; a neglect to perform services or make payment for two years. See *cessavit*.

**cessibility** (ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< cessible: see -bility.*] The quality of giving way or yielding without resistance. *Sir K. Digby.*

**cessible** (ses'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. cessible, transferable, < L. cessus, pp. of cedere, yield, cede: see cede and -ible.*] Giving way; liable to give way; yielding.

If the parts of the stricken body be so easily *cessible* as without difficulty a stroke can divide them. *Sir K. Digby.*

**cessio bonorum** (sesh'io bō-nō'rūm). [*L.: cessio, yielding; bonorum, gen. of bona, goods: see cession and bona.*] The surrender of one's assets; in *Scots law*, a yielding or surrender of property or goods, a legal proceeding by which a debtor is entitled to be free from imprisonment, if innocent of fraud, on surrendering his whole means and estate to his creditors. Any property accumulated after this surrender is, however, liable to attachment so long as the debt is not wholly paid off.

**cession** (sesh'on), *n.* [= *F. cession = Sp. cesión = Pg. cessão = It. cessione, < L. cessio(n-), a yielding, < cessus, pp. of cedere, yield, give way, cede: see cede.*] 1. The act of yielding or giving way; concession.

For excusations, *cessions*, modesty itself, well governed, are but arts of ostentation. *Bacon, Vain Glory.*

No wise man ever lost anything by *cession*.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 253.*

**2. A yielding to physical force or impulse.**

If there be a mere yielding or *cession* [in a body struck] it produceth no sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**3. The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering, as territory, property, or rights; a giving up, resignation, or surrender.**

A *cession* of Flanders to that crown [France] in exchange for other provinces. *Sir W. Temple.*

The *cession* of her claims on the earldom of Angus by Lady Margaret had won to Darnley's side the powerful and dangerous Earl of Morton, and had alienated from Murray the kindred houses of Ruthven and Lindsay.

*Froude, Hist. Eng., II. ix.*

**4. In civil law, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors to avoid imprisonment. See *cessio bonorum*.—5. Eccles., the leaving of one benefice in consequence of accepting another, the incumbent not having a dispensation entitling him to hold both.**

**cessionary** (sesh'on-ā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. cessionnaire = Sp. cesionario = Pg. It. cessionario, < ML. cessionarius, < L. cessio(n-): see cession.*] **I. a.** Giving up; yielding.—**Cessionary bankrupt**, one who has surrendered his estate to be divided among his creditors.

**II. n.; pl. cessionaries (-riz).** In *Rom. law*, one to whom property has been assigned or conveyed; a transferee, assignee, or grantee.

The parties, cedent and *cessionary*, appeared before the magistrate; the *cessionary*, taking the position of plaintiff, declared the thing his in quinary right.

*Encyc. Brit., XX. 690.*

**cessment** (ses'ment), *n.* [*< cess<sup>2</sup> + -ment.*] An assessment or tax.

**cessor** (ses'or), *n.* [*< OF. as if \*cessour, < L. cessator, < cessare, pp. cessatus, cease, be inactive: see cess<sup>1</sup>, cease.*] In *Eng. law*, formerly, one who neglected for two years to perform the service by which he held lands, so that he incurred the danger of the writ of *cessavit*. See *cessavit*.

**cessor** (ses'or), *n.* [A misspelling of \**cessor*, short for *assessor: see cess<sup>2</sup>.*] An assessor or taxer.

**cess-pipe** (ses'pip), *n.* A pipe for carrying off drainage from cesspools, sinks, or drains.

**cesspit** (ses'pit), *n.* [*< cess (in cesspool) + pit<sup>1</sup>.*] Same as *cesspool*. [*Rare.*]

Of the deposit of such refuse in *cesspits* and privy-pits. *Premature Death, p. 88.*

**cesspool** (ses'pöl), *n.* [The orig. and correct spelling is *seespool*; *E. dial. seespool, < E. dial. suss, soss, a puddle, hog-wash, anything foul or muddy, a dirty mess (< Gael. sos, any unseemly mixture of food, a coarse mess), + E. pool<sup>1</sup>.*] **1.** A sunk chamber, cistern, or well in a drain or privy, to receive the sediment or filth.—**2.** Figuratively, any foul or fetid receptacle.

The *cess-pool* of agio, now in a time of paper-money, works with a vivacity unexampled, unimagined.

*Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 1.*

**cest** (sest), *n.* [*< L. cestus, a girdle: see cestus<sup>1</sup>.*] A lady's girdle. *Collins. [Rare and poetical.]*

**cesti, n.** Plural of *cestus<sup>1</sup>*.

**Cestidae** (ses'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cestum + -idae.*] A family of ctenophorans, constituting the order *Teniatia*, of which *Cestum* is the typical and only genus. See cut under *Cestum*.

**Cestoda** (ses-tō'dā), *n. pl.* [*NL., var. of Cestodea, q. v.*] Same as *Cestodea*.

**cestode** (ses'tōd), *a. and n.* Same as *cestoid*.

**cestoid** (ses'tōid), *a. and n.* **I. a. 1.** In general, of or pertaining to the *Cestodea*; being or resembling a tapeworm; tæniate.—**2.** More particularly, applied to the adult in distinction from the cystic state of a tænia, not cysticercoid nor hydatid, as a tapeworm.

The tape-worms are rarely met with in both the cystic and *cestoid* conditions in the same animal.

*Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 186.*

Also *cestoideous*.

**II. n.** One of the *Cestodea*. Also called *cestoid*.

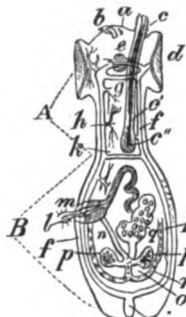


Diagram of Structure of a Cestoid Worm with one joint, magnified.

*A*, head and neck; *B*, a segment of the body or attached proglottis; *a*, rostellum; *b*, rostellar spines, as of a tænia; *c*, *c*, *c*, spinose eversible proboscis, as of *Tetrarhynchus*; *d*, sucker or bothrium; *e*, ganglion; *f*, *g*, lateral and circular water-vessels; *h*, ramifications, and *A*, anastomosing trunk of these vessels; *i*, contractile vacuole; *l*, genital vestibule; *m*, penis and vas deferens; *n*, vagina; *o*, common cavity and interior seminal vesicle; *p*, ovary; *q*, uterus; *r*, vitellarian duct.

the joints or proglottides being merely hermaphroditic reproductive organs budded from the head. The embryo is called a *proscœlex*, and at a later stage a *scolex*; in the encysted state the animals are known as *hydatids*. The chain of reproductive segments is the *strobila*. There are several families of cestoids, as the *Tæniidae*, *Dibothriidae*, *Diphylloidae*, *Tetraphyllidae*, *Tetrarhynchidae*, and *Caryophyllidae*. Also called *Cestoda*.

**cestoidean** (ses-toi'dē-an), *n.* Same as *cestoid*.

**cestoideous** (ses-toi'dē-us), *a.* Same as *cestoid*.

**ceston**, *n.* [*< OF. ceston, < L. cestus, a girdle: see cestus<sup>1</sup>.*] Same as *cestus<sup>1</sup>*.

The Paphian queen (The flood Eurotas passing) laid aside Her glass, her *ceston*, and her amorous graces.

*Chapman, Caesar and Pompey, II. 1.*

This, this that beauteous *ceston* is Of lovers' many-coloured bilis.

*B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.*

**cestra, n.** Plural of *cestrum<sup>2</sup>*.

**Cestraciidae** (ses-trā-si'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cestracion + -idae.*] A family of sharks: same as *Cestraciontidae* and *Heterodontidae*.

**Cestracion** (ses-trā'si-on), *n.* [*NL. (Cuvier, 1817, from Klein, 1742), < Gr. κέστρον, a weapon.*]

**1.** A generic name originally employed for the hammer-headed sharks: synonymous with *Sphyrna*. *Klein, 1742.*—**2.** A generic name of the Port Jackson sharks, giving name to the family *Cestraciontidae*: synonymous with *Heterodontus*.

**cestraciont** (ses-trā'si-ont), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Cestraciontidae*.

**II. n.** A shark of the family *Cestraciontidae*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

**Cestraciontes** (ses-trā-si-on'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Cestracion(-t-).*] Same as *Cestraciontidae*. *Agassiz, 1833.*

**Cestraciontidae** (ses-trā-si-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cestracion(-t-) + -idae.*] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Selachioidei*, having an anal fin and two dorsal fins, of which the first is opposite the space between the pectoral and ventral fins, and the second opposite that between the ventral and anal fins. The nasal and buccal cavities are confluent; the teeth are of several kinds, the molars being arranged in oblique rows which vary in form and character, and form the basis of the division into genera; there is no nictitating membrane. It contains the Port Jackson shark. See *shark*. Also called *Heterodontidae*.

**cestraphoran** (ses-traf'ō-ran), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Cestraphori*; *cestraciont*.

**II. n.** A member of the *Cestraphori*; a *cestraciont*.

**Cestraphori** (ses-traf'ō-ri), *n. pl.* [*NL. (R. Owen, 1866), < Gr. κέστρον, a weapon, + -φόρος,*

*< φέρω = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] A group of selachians, including the living *Cestraciontidae* and sundry fossil sharks, such as those whose remains chiefly furnish the fossils known as *ichthyodolulites*. In Owen's system the group was defined as a suborder of *Plagiosomi* having obtuse back teeth and spines in front of each dorsal fin. [Not in use.]

**Cestrian** (ses'tri-an), *n.* [*< Cestria, Latinized form of Chester: see Chester.*] An inhabitant of Chester, England.

The good *Cestrians* may boast of their walls, without a shadow of that mental reservation on grounds of modern ease which is so often the tax paid by the picturesque.

*H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 8.*

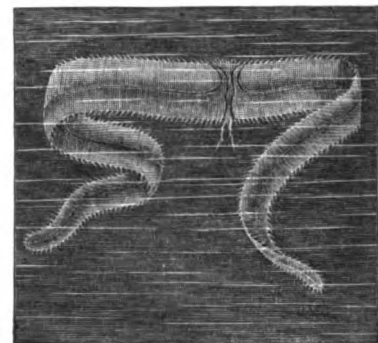
**cestront, n.** A corrupt form of *cistern*.

**Cestrum** (ses'trum), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κέστρον, betony.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Solanaceae*, natives of tropical America. They have funnel-shaped, yellow, fragrant flowers, and a few species are common in conservatories.

**cestrum** (ses'trum), *n.; pl. cestra (-trā).* [*L., also cestron, < Gr. κέστρον, a graving-tool used in encaustic painting, < κεντείν, prick, puncture: see cestus<sup>1</sup>.*] An implement formerly used in encaustic painting. It was of metal and of various forms. When heated and passed near the surface of the painting, it fused the wax and set the color.

**cestui, cestuy** (ses'twi), *n.* [*OF., he, that one, ult. < L. ecce, lo, ML. \*isti-hic, dat. of \*iste-hic, < L. iste, that (man), + hic, this.*] He; a person. Used in law expressions such as the following: *cestui que trust*, the person who is entitled to the benefit of a trust; the beneficiary; *cestui que use*, the person who is entitled to a use (see *use*); *cestui que vie*, the person for whose life any lands, tenements, or hereditaments may be held.

**Cestum** (ses'tum), *n.* [*NL., < L. cestus, a girdle.*] The typical and only genus of tæniate cteno-



Venus's girdle (*Cestum veneris*).

phorans constituting the family *Cestidae*. They have a ribbon-like body without oral lobes, and two tentacles near the mouth; each half of the ctenophoral system is represented by four very long canals. *Cestum veneris*, Venus's girdle, the common Mediterranean species, is a gelatinous ribbon-like organism several feet long and about two inches across; it exhibits phosphorescence. Also *Cestus*.

**cestus** (ses'tus), *n.; pl. cesti (-ti).* [*L.; also improp. written cestus; < Gr. κέστρον, a girdle, prop. adj., stitched, embroidered (sc. ἱμάς, a strap, girdle), < κεντείν, prick, stitch.*] **1.** In *Gr. and Rom. antiqu.*, a girdle of any kind, whether worn by men or by women; particularly, the Greek girdle for confining the tunic, and specifically the girdle or zone of Venus, which was said to be decorated with everything that could awaken love.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison, Spectator.*

**2.** [*NL.*] In *zool.*: (a) A ctenophoran; one of the *Cestidae*. (b) [*cap.*] Same as *Cestum*.

**cestus** (ses'tus), *n.; pl. cestus, cestus.* [*L., prop. castus, a boxer's glove, < cadere, strike.*] Among the Greeks and Romans,

a kind of boxing-glove or gauntlet, consisting of stout leather thongs or straps, often loaded with lead or iron, fastened on the hands and arms of boxers (call-



Various forms of Cestus.

ed *cestuarii*) to render their blows more effective. At first the cestus was worn reaching no higher than the wrist, but it was afterward extended to the elbows, was more heavily weighted, and became, particularly among the Romans, a terrible weapon.

**cestuy**, *n.* See *cestus*.

**cestvaen** (kest'vā-en or -vān), *n.* Same as *cist*².

**cesura**, *cesura* (sē-zū'rā), *n.*; pl. *cesuras*, *cesurae* (-rāz, -rē). [= *F. cesure* = *Sp. Pg. It. cesura* = *D. caesur* = *G. cäsür* = *Dan. cæsür*, < *L. cæsura*, lit. a cutting, < *cadere*, pp. *caesus*, cut.] In *pros.*, a division made in a line by the termination of a word, especially when this coincides with a pause in delivery or recitation. Strictly, *cesura* is the division made by the termination of a word within a foot, the division occasioned by the concurrence of the end of a word with the end of a foot being called *dieresis*. This distinction of terms is not, however, generally observed in treating of modern poetry. A *masculine cesura* is one which immediately follows a syllable bearing the ictus or metrical accent; a *feminine cesura* is one which succeeds a metrically unaccented syllable. A *cesura* is called *trithemimeral*, *penthemimeral*, or *hepthemimeral*, according as it occurs in the middle of the second, third, or fourth foot. In the dactylic hexameter the *cesura* after the first of the two short syllables of the dactyl is called the *trochaic cesura* or *cesura after the trochee* (of the second, third, or fourth foot, as the case may be). In the same kind of verse a division at the end of the fourth foot is called a *bucolic cesura*, more accurately a *bucolic dieresis*. In the following examples the *cesura* is marked by a dagger (†), the *dieresis* by a parallel (||). Thus, in the lines of English heroic verse (iambic pentapody) given below there is a *dieresis* after the third foot of the first line, and a *cesura* in the fourth and third feet of the second and third lines respectively.

Before | the hills | appear'd, | or foun | tain flow'd,  
Thou with | Éter | nal Wis | dom † didst | converse,  
Wisdom | thy sis | ter, † and | with her | didst | play.

Milton, P. L., vii. 8.

A *cesura* occurs in the fourth foot of this iambic hexapody (trimeter):

To death's | bēnūm | ming ō | pūm † ās | mý ōn | lý cūre.  
Milton, S. A., l. 630.

The remaining examples show different *cesuras* in the dactylic hexameter. One of the most usual is the *penthemimeral*: as,

Naught but trá | dition rē | máins † of thé | beautiful |  
village of | Grand-Pré. Longfellow, Evangeline, Int.

The trochaic *cesura* of the third foot is also very frequent: as,

This is thé | fórest pri | méval, † Thé | múrmúring | pines  
And thé | hémlöcka. Longfellow, Evangeline, Int.

An example of the *bucolic cesura* (*dieresis*) combined (as is frequent) with the *penthemimeral* is:

We our | cōuntry | fý, † thōu, | Tityrus, | stretched In thé |  
| shādōw. Longfellow, tr. of Virgil's Eclogue, l.

The *hepthemimeral* is generally preceded by a *trithemimeral* as secondary *cesura*: as,

Bearded with | mósa, † and In | gárments | grēen, † Indis-  
| tinct In thé | twíllight. Longfellow, Evangeline, Int.

**cesural**, *cesural* (sē-zū'ral), *a.* [*< cesura*, *cesura*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a *cesura*.

It is but a *cesural* pause, and anon the curtain lifts.

D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

**cesure**, *n.* [*Cf. F. cesure*, cutting, section, now *cesure*, *cesura*, < *L. cæsura*: see *cesura*.] Same as *cesura*.

Vulgar languages that want  
Words, and sweetness, and are scant  
Of true measure,  
Tyrant rhyme hath so abused,  
That they long since have refused  
Other *cesure*.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, xlvi.

**cesuric**, *cesuric* (sē-zū'rik), *a.* [*< cesura*, *cesura*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by *cesura* or pause.

The great goal before the poet is to compel the listener to expect his *cesuric* effects. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 202.

**Ceta** (sē'tā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, prop. *Cete* or *Cetca*, < *Gr. κῆτα*, contr. *κῆτη*: see *Cete*³.] Same as *Cete*³.

**Cetacea** (sē-tā'sē-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Blumenbach, 1799), neut. pl. of *cetaceus*: see *cetaceous*.] 1. Formerly, the systematic name of animals of the whale kind in general, including the sirenians or herbivorous cetaceans and the cetaceans proper: same as *Cetomorpha*.—2. Same as *Cete*³, 1.

**cetacean** (sē-tā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cetacea* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the whale, or to the *Cetacea*.

II. *n.* An animal of the order *Cete*; a whale, or one of the whale kind.—Herbivorous cetaceans. See *herbivorous*.

**cetaceous** (sē-tā'shius), *a.* [= *Sp. cetáceo* = *Pg. It. cetaceo*, < *NL. cetaceus*, < *L. cetus*, < *Gr. κῆτος*, a whale: see *Cete*² and *Cete*³.] Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the *Cetacea* or whale kind.

**cetaceum** (sē-tā'sē-um), *n.* [*NL.*, neut. of *cetaceus*: see *cetaceous*.] An oily, semi-transparent

crystalline matter obtained from the cavity of the cranium of spermaceti and other whales.

**catate** (sē'tāt), *n.* [*< cet(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cetate acid.

**cete**¹ (sēt), *n.* [*< L. cætus*, an assembly, gathering: see *coitus*.] A company; a number together: said of badgers. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

**cete**² (sēt), *n.* [*< L. cetus*, < *Gr. κῆτος*, a whale: see *cetus*, and *cf. Cete*³.] A whale.

**Cete**³ (sē'tē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. κῆτη*, uncontr. *κῆτα*, pl. of *κῆτος*, any sea-monster or large fish, particularly a whale: see *cetus*, and *cf. Cete*², *Cetacea*.] 1. An order of monodelphian *Mammalia*, superorder *Eucabillia*, containing the true cetaceans, as whales, dolphins, etc. It is naturally divisible into three suborders: the *Zeuglodontes*, mostly extinct; the *Denticete*, or toothed cetaceans, as the sperm whales, dolphins, and porpoises; and the *Myticete*, or whalebone whales. The genera and species are very numerous, and are arranged under 10 families. The *Cete* are characterized by having the pelvis and hind limbs more or less completely atrophied; a fish-like body, specialized for aquatic progression, and ending in a horizontal tail or flukes; short fore limbs like fins or flippers, one at least of the digits having more than 3 phalanges; the neck usually short; and a greater or less number of the cervical vertebrae ankylosed together. The dentition is monophyodont, and the teeth are conic or compressed when present. Also *Ceta*, *Cetacea*.

2. In some systems of zoölogical classification, a suborder of *Cetomorpha*. Also *Ceta*.

**cetene** (sē'tēn), *n.* [For *cetylene*, < *cetyl* + *-ene*.] A colorless, oily, liquid hydrocarbon (C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>32</sub>) obtained from cetyl alcohol. Also called *cetylene*.

**Cetosauros**, *n.* See *Cetiosaurus*.

**ceterach** (set'e-rak), *n.* [= *F. cétérac* = *It. cetracca*, < *ML. ceterach* = *MGr. κηραχ*; of Eastern origin.] The scaly fern or milkwaste, *Ceterach Ceterach*, a native of Europe and western Asia.

**ceteris paribus** (set'e-ris par'i-bus), [*L. ceteris*, abl. pl. of *ceterum*, neut. of *ceterus*, other; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *par*.] Literally, other things being equal; being evenly matched in other respects; other conditions corresponding, etc.: as, *ceteris paribus*, a large man is generally stronger than a small one.

**cetawaleet**, *n.* An obsolete name of zedoary. *Chaucer*.

**cetic** (sē'tik), *a.* [*< L. cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the whale.—*Cetic acid*, an acid produced, according to Heintz, in very small quantity in the saponification of spermaceti. It crystallizes in nacreous scales, grouped in stars, melting at 53.5° C.

**ceticide** (sē'ti-sid), *n.* [*< L. cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-cida*, a killer, < *cadere*, kill.] A whale-killer. *Southey*. [Rare.]

**cetin**, *cetine (sē'tin), *n.* [*< L. cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-in*², *-ine*².] The fatty crystallizable matter which forms the essential part of spermaceti.*

**cetin-elaid** (sē'tin-e-lā'ik), *a.* Derived from *cetin-elaine*.—*Cetin-elaid acid*, a fatty acid obtained from *cetin-elaine* by saponification with an alkali. It resembles but is distinct from oleic acid. *U. S. Disp.*, p. 396.

**cetin-elaine** (sē'tin-e-lā'in), *n.* A fat dissolved by alcohol from spermaceti, and obtained by evaporating the alcoholic solution.

**cetiosaurian** (sē'ti-ō-sā'ri-an), *n.* [*< Cetiosaurus*, *Cf. saurian*.] A member of the genus *Cetiosaurus*.

**Cetiosaurus**, *Cetiosaurus* (sē'ti-, sē'tē-ō-sā'-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κῆτιος*, of sea-monsters, monstrous (< *κῆτος*, a sea-monster, a whale: see *cetus*), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of gigantic fossil dinosaurian reptiles, the species of which attained a length of from 60 to 70 feet, found in the Oölite and Wealden formations.

**cetochilid** (sē-tō-kil'id), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cetochilidae*.

**Cetochilidae** (sē-tō-kil'i-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Cetochilus* + *-idae*.] A family of copepods, taking name from the genus *Cetochilus*.

**Cetochilus** (sē-tō-kil'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κῆτος*, a whale, + *χίλος*, fodder, forage.] A genus of copepod crustaceans, typical of a family *Cetochilidae*, or referred to a family *Calanidae*: so called because a species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms a principal part of the food of whales.

**cetological** (sē-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< cetology* + *-ical*: see *logical*.] Pertaining to cetology.

**cetologist** (sē-tōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*< cetology* + *-ist*.] One versed in cetology.

**cetology** (sē-tōl'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. κῆτος*, a whale, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The description or natural history of cetaceous animals.

**Cetomorpha** (sē-tō-mōr'fā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. κῆτος*, a whale, + *μορφή*, form.] A series of whale-

like mammals, including the *Sirenia*, or herbivorous cetaceans, as they were formerly called (the manatee, halibore, dugong, etc.), with the *Cete* or *Cetacea* proper, as the whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc.

**cetomorph** (sē-tō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*As Cetomorpha* + *-ic*.] Formed like a whale; having cetacean structure or affinities; of or pertaining to the *Cetomorpha*.

**Cetonia** (sē-tō-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, referred to the *Scarabaeidae*, and made type of a subfamily *Cetoniinae*, or furnishing the name of a distinct family *Cetoniidae*. *C. aurata* is the rose-beetle or rose-chaffer.

**cetonian** (sē-tō-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cetonia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cetoniinae*.

II. *n.* A scarabæoid beetle of the subfamily *Cetoniinae*.

**Cetoniidae** (sē-tō-ni-i-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Cetonia* + *-idae*.] The subfamily *Cetoniinae* elevated to the rank of a family. Also written *Cetoniade*.

**Cetoniinae** (sē-tō-ni-i-nē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Cetonia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the *Scarabaeidae*, typified by the genus *Cetonia*; a group of beautiful beetles, the floral beetles, living among plants and flowers. They have short 10-jointed antennae, the last three joints being elongated and lamelliform. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the colors with which many of them are adorned. The typical genus is *Cetonia*.

The sub-family *Cetoniinae* is often treated as a distinct family: it is differentiated chiefly by the position of the mesothoracic epimera. *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 141.

**cetorhinid** (sē-tō-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Cetorhinidae*.

**Cetorhinidae** (sē-tō-rin-i-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Cetorhinus* + *-idae*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Cetorhinus*. The teeth are excessively small; the branchiae have long fringes; the five branchial apertures are extremely cleft, almost girdling the neck, and the eyes are very small. The only certain species is the basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*.

**cetorhinoid** (sē-tō-ri'noid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cetorhinus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of or resembling the *Cetorhinidae*.

II. *n.* A cetorhinid.

**Cetorhinus** (sē-tō-ri'nus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κῆτος*, a whale, + *ρῖν*, a shark with a rough skin used like shagreen for polishing wood, etc., lit. a file or rasp.] The typical genus of sharks of the family *Cetorhinidae*, containing a species of great size, approaching a whale in dimensions, whence the name. This is the basking-shark, *C. maximus*, which attains a length of 30 feet. See cut under *basking-shark*.

**cetotolite** (sē-tōt'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κῆτος*, a whale, + *τολίς* (τόλις), an ear, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name of certain fossil cetaceous ear-bones, occurring in such profusion in the Upper Tertiary formation, as the red crag of Suffolk, England, that superphosphate of potash is prepared from them on an extensive scale, and used as manure for land. The ear-bones are the tympanic and petrosal, a characteristic and very durable part of the skull of cetaceans, readily detached from the rest.

**cetrarate** (sē-trā'rāt), *n.* [*< cetrar(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A compound formed by the combination of cetraric acid with another substance.—*Ammonium cetrarate*, a compound of cetraric acid with ammonia.

**Cetraria** (sē-trā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (so called from the shape of the apothecia), < *L. cetra*, better *cetra*, a short Spanish shield, prob. of Hispanic origin.] A genus of lichens, related to

*Lecidea*. They have a rigid, erect, and branching brown thallus, with lateral apothecia. The best-known species is *C. Islandica*, or Iceland moss, which is abundant in high northern latitudes and found in many other parts of the globe. It has a slightly bitter taste, and when wet becomes soft and mucilaginous. Boiling water extracts a large proportion of lichenin or lichen-starch, which is a modification of cellulose.

Iceland moss had repute formerly as a remedy in pulmonary complaints, and is still used as a mild mucilaginous tonic and as a nutritious article of diet.



Rose-beetle (*Cetonia aurata*).  
Vertical line shows natural size.



Cetraria.



**cetrariaform** (sê-tră'ri-fôrm), *a.* [*< NL. Cetraria + L. forma, shape.*] Like plants of the genus *Cetraria*. Also **cetrarioid**.

**cetraric** (sê-trar'ik), *a.* [*< Cetraria + -ic.*] Relating or pertaining to the genus *Cetraria*; existing in or derived from plants of the genus *Cetraria*, as Iceland moss, *C. Islandica*.—**Cetraric acid**, a crystallizable acid constituting the bitter principle of the lichen *Cetraria*. *Lindsay.*

**cetrarin, cetrarine** (sê-tră'rin), *n.* [*< Cetraria + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>.*] A vegetable substance extracted by alcohol from several lichens, as *Cetraria Islandica* (Iceland moss) and *Sticta pulmonacea*. It forms a fine white powder, very bitter to the taste.

**cetrarioid** (sê-tră'ri-oid), *a.* [*< Cetraria + -oid.*] Same as **cetrariaform**.

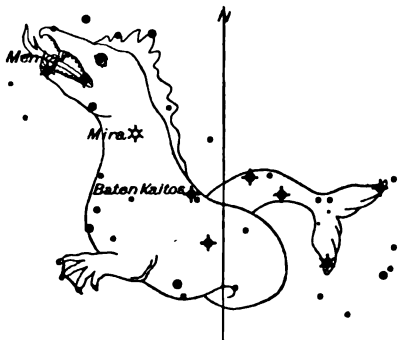
**Cettia** (set'i-ġ), *n.* [*NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < Cetti, a proper name.*] One of the most remark-



Bush-warbler (*Cettia cetti*).

able and anomalous genera of passerine birds, having only ten rectrices. There are about 10 European and Asiatic species, the best-known of which is *Cettia cetti*, or Cetti's bush-warbler, found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also called *Horeites*, *Horornis*, *Neornis*, *Herbivox*, and *Urosphena*.

**cetus** (sê'tus), *n.* [*L., < Gr. κῆτος, any sea-monster or large fish, especially a whale; as a constellation, the Whale. Hence cet<sup>2</sup>, Cete<sup>3</sup>, Cetacea, etc.*] 1. A whale.—2. [*cap.*] A southern constellation, the Whale, west of Orion.



The Constellation Cetus.—From Ptolemy's description.

It was anciently pictured as some kind of marine animal, possibly a seal.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of whales. *Brisson, 1756.*

**cetyl, cetylic** (sê'til), *n.* [*< L. cetus, a whale (see cetus), + -yl.*] An alcoholic radical (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>33</sub>) supposed to exist in a series of compounds obtained from spermaceti and beeswax.

**cetylene** (sê'ti-lēn), *n.* Same as **cetene**.

**cetylic** (sê'til'ik), *a.* [*< cetyl + -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing cetyl: as, **cetylic alcohol**.

**Ceutorhynchus** (sū-thō-ring'kus), *n.* [*NL., irreg. < Gr. κείναι, hide, bury (= E. hide<sup>1</sup>), + ρύγχος, snout.*] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidae* or weevils. The larvae are very destructive to the turnip. *C. assimilis* is the turnip-seed weevil; *C. contractus*, the charlock weevil; *C. pleurostigma*, the turnip-gall weevil. Also *Ceutorhynchus*.

**cevadilla** (sê-vad'ik), *a.* [*Abbr. form of cevadillo, q. v.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to cevadilla.—2. Existing in or derived from cevadilla: as, **cevadilic acid**.—**Cevadilic acid**, a volatile fatty acid obtained from *Schenocaulon officinale* (*Veratrum Sabadilla*). It appears in needle-like crystals. Also called **cevadilic acid** and **methylecrotonic acid**.

**cevadilla, cebadilla** (sev-, seb-a-dil'ġ), *n.* [= *F. cevadille*, *< Sp. cevadilla*, usually *cebadilla*, = *Pg. cevadilha* (*NL. sabadilla*), *cevadilla*, dim. of *Sp. cevada*, usually *cebada*, = *Pg. cevada* = *Cat. civada* = *Pr. civada*, barley; *< Pg. cavar* = *Sp. cobar*, feed, *< L. cibare*, feed, *< cibus*, food.] The

seeds of *Schenocaulon officinale*, a bulbous liliaceous plant of Mexico and Central America, with long grass-like leaves. The seeds have a bitter acrid taste, are poisonous to dogs and cats, and have been used as a remedy in various complaints. They are now chiefly used as a source of veratrin. Also *sabadilla*.

**cevadillic** (sev-a-dil'ik), *a.* [*< cevadilla + -ic.*] Same as **cevadilic**.

**cevadillin, cevadilline** (sev-a-dil'in), *n.* [*< cevadilla + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>.*] An uncrystallizable alkaloid (C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>53</sub>NO<sub>8</sub>) obtained from cevadilla.

**cevadine, cevadin** (sev-a-din), *n.* [*As cevadilic + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>.*] A crystallizable alkaloid (C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>49</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>) obtained from cevadilla.

**Ceva's theorem**. See **theorem**.

**cevin, cevine** (sê'vin), *n.* [*< cev(adin) + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>.*] A decomposition product (C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>43</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>) of cevadin.

**ceylanite** (sê-lan'it), *n.* [*F., = E. ceylonite.*] See **ceylonite**.

**Ceylonese** (sê-lon-ēs' or -ēz'), *a. and n.* [*< Ceylon, otherwise written Zeylan, F. Ceylan, etc., + -ese.*] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to Ceylon, a large island lying to the south of Hindustan, now a colony of Great Britain.

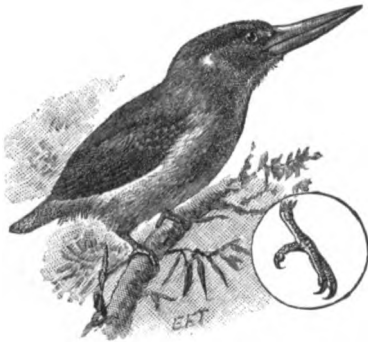
2. *n. sing. and pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Ceylon; specifically, a member or members of the principal native race of Ceylon. See **Singhalese**.

Also **Cingalese**, **Singhalese**, and **Sinhalese**.

**ceylonite** (sê-lon'it), *n.* [*< Ceylon + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A dark-colored ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon. Also **candite**, **ceylanite**, **zeylanite**.

**Ceylon moss, stone**, etc. See the nouns.

**Ceyx** (sê'iks), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κῆψ, also κηνῆς, kēnēs, κῆς, a sea-bird, perhaps the tern or gannet. Cf. Cecomorphæ.*] In **ornith.**, a genus of



*Ceyx melanura*.

kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidae* and subfamily *Dacelotinae*, characterized by having only three developed toes. The type is *C. tridactyla*. There are several species in India and the East Indies.

**cf.** [*Contr. of L. confer, impv. of conferre, compare, collate: see confer, collate.*] A contraction of the Latin *confer*, compare.

**C. G.** An abbreviation (*a*) of **commissary-general**, and (*b*) of **consul-general**.

**c. g. s.** The usual abbreviation of **centimeter-gram-second** (which see, under **centimeter**): as, the *c. g. s.* system of physical units.

**ch.** [(1) *< ME. ch* initial, *ch, cch*, later *tch*, medial (in earlier ME. never final, being in its origin due to a following *e* or *i*), *< AS. c* (orig. or inflexive), followed by vowel *e* (*æ, ea, ed*), *t*, or *y*, the *c* in such case being usually pronounced as a palatalized *k*, as in *ceaster*, *E. chester*, *cist*, *E. chest*, *cild*, *E. child*, *wicce*, *E. witch*, *hwylce* (*hwylce*), *E. which*, etc. (2) *< ME. ch* initial, *ch*, rarely *cch* (or later *tch*) medial (see above), *< OF. ch* (pron. as mod. *E. ch*, *i. e.*, *tsh*, but in mod. *F.* simply *sh*: see below), *< L. c*, under conditions like those mentioned above. (3) *< mod. F. ch*, pron. *sh*. (4) *< L.*, etc., *< Gr. χ*, an aspirated form of *κ*, *L. c*, whence the *L.* spelling *ch*. (5) *Sc.*, var. *gh*, repr. *ME. gh, h, g*, *AS. h*, etc., or *Gael.* or other forms of this palatal sound, like *G. ch*, aspirated form of orig. *c* or *k*, as in *G. krachen* = *AS. cearcian*, *E. crack*, etc. (6) In *Skt. Hind.*, etc., see **def.**] A common English digraph, of various origin and pronunciation. In native English words it is always pronounced *tsh*, being a compound sound consisting of a *t* produced at the *sh*-point, followed by an *sh* in intimate union, so that the sound is commonly regarded as one, and in so many languages, as in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Russian, etc., provided with a simple character. In Spanish it is denoted by *ch* as in English, but the symbol is regarded and named (*che*, pronounced *chā*) as a single character in separate alphabetical place. *Ch = tsh* is the surd correlate of *j = dzh*. (See *j*.) The digraph *ch* occurs—(1) in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, being in such words usually initial, as in *child*, *chose*,

*chest*, etc., but sometimes final, as in *each*, *such*, *which*, but then usually in the combination *tch* (see *tch*); (2) in words of old French origin, as in *chair*, *change*, *chase*, *chamber*, etc.; (3) in words of modern French origin, in which it has the modern French sound, *sh*, as in *chaise*, *champagne*, and in some of older French origin, with original *ch*-sound, assimilated to modern *sh*, as in *champaign*, *chivalry*, etc.; (4) in words of Greek origin, representing the Greek *χ*, as in *chorus*, *chyle*, etc., being in older words of this origin often a modern substitution for Middle English, Old French, Middle Latin, etc., *c* or *k*, as in *Christian*, *chameleon*, *chamomile*, *alchemy*, *chirurgian*, etc.; (5) in Scotch words, as *loch*, in which the *ch* is a guttural spirant or fricative uttered through the narrowed throat, like the German *ch* in *doch*, *ach*, etc.; (6) in words of Sanskrit, Hindustani, etc., origin, in which *ch* has the same sound as in English. So in words of Spanish and Portuguese origin, as *chinech*, *chinchilla*, and in Russian and other Slavic words, in which the spelling *tch, tsh*, or (as in German) *tsh* is often employed for the single original Russian or Slavic character. See **assibilation**.

**ch.** An abbreviation (*a*) of **chapter**, and (*b*) of **church**.

**C. H.** An abbreviation (*a*) of **court-house**, very common in the southern United States, and as far north as southern Pennsylvania, as a part of town-names: as, Spottsylvania *C. H.*; and (*b*) of **custom-house**.

**cha** (chā), *n.* [*Chinese ch'a, ts'a, etc., tea: see tea.*] The Chinese word for *tea*.—**Cha sse**, a tea-expert; a tea-taster.

**chabasie** (kab'a-si), *n.* Same as **chabazite**.

**chabazite, chabasite** (kab'a-zit, -sit), *n.* [*< Gr. χαβαζίτης, one of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem Περι λίθων ("About stones"), ascribed to Orpheus (Webster's Dict.).*] A mineral of the zeolite group which occurs in rhombohedral crystals of a white or flesh-red color. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium. A reddish variety from Nova Scotia is called *acacidite*; a yellowish variety from the neighborhood of Baltimore, Maryland, has been called *haydenite*.

**Chablis** (sha-blē'), *n.* A dry white French wine of excellent quality, taking its name from the town of Chablis, near Auxerre, in the department of Yonne.

**chabouk, chabuk** (chā'būk), *n.* [*Also written chabuck, repr. Pers. and Urdu chābuk, a whip.*] A horsewhip: often used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

Drag forward that Fakir, and cut his robe into tatters on his back with your chabouk.

Scott, Surgeon's Daughter, xiv.

**Ohaca** (kā'kġ), *n.* [*NL., from native E. Ind. name.*] 1. The typical genus of the family **Chacidae**.—2. [*i. c.*] A fish of this genus. Also **chaka**.

**chacot, v. and n.** A former spelling of **chase**.

**chachalaca** (chā-chā-lā'kġ), *n.* [*Nahuatl chachalaca.*] The Texan guan, *Ortalis vetula maccoilli*; a gallinaceous bird of the family **Cracidae** and subfamily **Penelopinae**, the only representative of the family in the United States. It is 23 inches long and 26 in extent of wings, of a dark-olive color, brightening to lustrous green on the tail, and changing to plumbeous on the head; the lower parts are of a dingy, undefinable color. It is easily domesticated, and is said to be sometimes used as a game-fowl. It inhabits the valley of the Rio Grande and thence southward. The name is variously spelled, the orthography here given being the usual one.

**chacid** (kā'sid), *n.* A fish of the family **Chacidae**.

**Chacidae** (kā'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Chaca + -idae.*] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus **Chaca**. The head and front of the body are much depressed; the true dorsal fin is short and anterior; the adipose is replaced by a rayed dorsal, which is confluent with the caudal; the true anal is short, and there is a second anal corresponding to the second dorsal and also confluent with the caudal; each pectoral fin has a strong spine, and the ventrals are moderately far back. The family is represented by an Indian fresh-water fish, *Chaca lophioides*. By most ichthyologists the species is referred to the family **Siluridae**, and variously regarded as representative of a subfamily (**Chacinae**), a group (**Chacina**), or a cohort (**Chacini**).

**Chacina** (kā-si'nġ), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Chaca + -ina<sup>2</sup>.*] In Günther's system of classification, a group of **Siluridae homalopterae**, having the gill-membranes confluent with the skin of the broad isthmus, the dorsal and anal fins divided into two portions, the anterior portion of the former with a strong spine, the posterior and the anal united with the caudal, and the ventrals six-rayed. The group is the same as the family **Chacidae**.

**Chacinae** (kā-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Chaca + -inae.*] The **Chacidae** considered as a subfamily of **Siluridae**: same as **Chacidae**.

**Chacini** (kā-si'ni), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Chaca + -ini.*] In Bleeker's system of classification, a cohort of the family **Siluridae**: same as **Chacidae**.

**chack**<sup>1</sup> (chak), *v. t.* [*Sc.; cf. chook<sup>3</sup>, chuck<sup>3</sup>, and check<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. To bruise, nip, or pinch by jamming or squeezing accidentally: as, to **chack** one's finger in shutting a door.—2. To cut by a sud-

den stroke.—3. To take hold of suddenly.—4. In the *manège*, to jerk or toss (the head), as a horse, in order to slacken the strain of the bridle. **chack**<sup>2</sup> (chak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A slight repast; luncheon; a snack: as, "a *chack* of dinner," *Gait*. Also *check*, *chatt*. [Scotch.]—**Family chack**, a family dinner; a dinner or luncheon *en famille*, or without special preparation or formality.

He seasoned this dismissal by a kind and hospitable invitation, "to come back and take part o' his *family-chack*, at ane preceesely." *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xlv.

**chack**<sup>3</sup>, **chacker**, **chack-bird** (chak, chak'ér, chak'berd), *n.* [Sc. *chack*, also *check*, and comp. *stone-chacker*, *-checker*, the wheatear, also the stonechat; var. of *chat*<sup>2</sup>.] Local British names of the wheatear, *Saxicola ananthe*. *Montagu*. **chack**<sup>4</sup> (chak), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *check*. **chackle** (chak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chackled*, ppr. *chackling*. [Var. of *chatter*; cf. *chack*<sup>1</sup>, *chat*<sup>1</sup>.] To chatter. [Prov. Eng.]

**chackstone** (chak'stôn), *n.* A jackstone. [Eng.] **chacma** (chak'mä), *n.* The Hottentot name of a South African baboon, *Cynocephalus porcellus*. **chaco** (chak'ô), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of an unctuous earth found at La Paz, Bolivia, which is made into pats and eaten with chocolate.

**chaconne**, **chacane** (sha-kon', -kôn'), *n.* [*F. chaconne* = *It. ciacanna*, < *Sp. chacona*, a dance, an air.] 1. An old dance or saraband, probably of Moorish or Spanish origin.—2. A musical composition in the movement of such a dance, in slow tempo, usually in triple rhythm, and properly consisting of a series of variations upon a ground-bass of eight bars' length. It closely resembles the passacaglia.

**chacura** (cha-kô'rô), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of *Bucco chacura*, a South American barbet or puff-bird, barred above with brown and black, having two black stripes on each side of the head and a very stout red beak.

**chad**<sup>1</sup> (chad), *n.* 1†. An obsolete form of *shad*.—2. The name in Cornwall, England, of the young of the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

**chad**<sup>2</sup> (chad), *n.* [Compare *chat*<sup>4</sup>.] 1. Gravel; small stones which form the bed of a river. *E. D. D.*—2. Dry, husky fragments found among food. [Prov. Eng. in both senses, usually in plural.]

**chadam** (chad'am), *n.* [E. Ind.] An imaginary money of account in some parts of Asia, representing 25 cowries, or 2½ mills. *Simmonds*.

**chadar**, *n.* See *chudder*.

**chaddy** (chad'i), *a.* [*chad*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, + *-y*.] Made of imperfectly sifted meal: said of bread. [Prov.]

**chadlock** (chad'lok), *n.* A dialectal variant of *charlock*.

**chad-penny** (chad'pen'i), *n.* A contribution made at Whitsunday to aid in keeping in repair Lichfield cathedral, England, which is dedicated to St. Chad. [Local, Eng.]

**channichthyid** (kē-nik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Channichthyidae*.

**Channichthyidae** (kē-nik'thi-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Channichthys* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Channichthys*, and including those *Nototothenoidea* which have the snout produced and spatuliform, the body mostly naked, and two dorsal fins, the first of which is short and the second long. The few species known are confined to the antarctic seas.

**Channichthys** (kē-nik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Gr. χαίειν*, gape, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Channichthyidae*.

**chænopsid** (kē-nop'sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chænopsidae*.

**Chænopsidae** (kē-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chænopsis* + *-idae*.] A family of blennioid fishes, represented by the genus *Chænopsis*. The body is elongated, compressed, and naked; the head elongated and with the postocular region much developed; the branchiostegal membrane conspicuous externally and free from the throat; the dorsal fin long, with the anterior rays inarticulate and the remainder articulate; and the ventrals a little in advance of the pectorals and having two or three rays. The only known species is the *Chænopsis ocellatus*, a rare fish of the Caribbean sea.

**Chænopsis** (kē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), irreg. < *Gr. χαίειν*, yawn, + *ὄψις*, look, face.] The typical genus of the family *Chænopsidae*.

**Cherophyllum** (kē-rô-fil'um), *n.* [NL., in *L. charephyllum* (usually *carefolium*), > ult. *E. chervil*, < *Gr. χαίρεψλλον*, chervil: see *chervil*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Apiaceae*, consisting of about 30 species, natives of the northern hemisphere. The more common European species are popularly called *chervil* (which see).

**chæta** (kē'tā), *n.*; pl. *chætæ* (-tē). [NL., < *Gr. χαιτή*, long, loose, flowing hair, a horse's mane, etc.] In *zool.*, a bristle; a seta: used chiefly in composition.

**Chætetes** (kē-tē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χαιτή*, hair (NL. *chæta*, bristle).] The typical genus of fossil corals of the family *Chætetidae*. Also *Chætites*.

**Chætetidae** (kē-tē'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætetes* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil tabulate corals occurring in several geological formations, from the Silurian to the Cretaceous. Also *Chætetida*.

**Chætifera** (kē-tif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætiferus*: see *chætiferous*, and cf. *Chætophora*<sup>1</sup>.] An ordinal or other group of gephyreans which have *chætæ* or setæ. They are characterized by having two strong ventral bristles, the mouth at the base of the proboscis, and the anus terminal. The group contains the families *Echiuridae* and *Bonelliidae*, and is distinguished from *Achæta*. Also called *Armata*.

**Chætiferi** (kē-tif'e-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chætiferus*: see *chætiferous*.] Same as *Chætifera*. **chætiferous** (kē-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. chætiferus*, < *chæta*, q. v., + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *chætophorous*.] Bearing *chætæ* or bristles; setiferous or setigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chætifera*.

**Chætites** (kē'ti-tēz), *n.* Same as *Chætetes*.

**Chætetidae** (kē-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chætetidae*.

**Chætocercus** (kē-tō-sēr'kus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χαιτή*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *κέρκος*, tail.] 1. A genus of humming-birds. *G. R. Gray*, 1853.—2. A genus or subgenus of kangaroo-rats, of the family *Dasyuridae* and subfamily *Dasyurinae* or *Phascogalinae*. It is detached from *Phascogale* on account of the crested compressed tail and the lack of one lower premolar tooth. *C. cristicauda* is the type. *Kreft*, 1898.

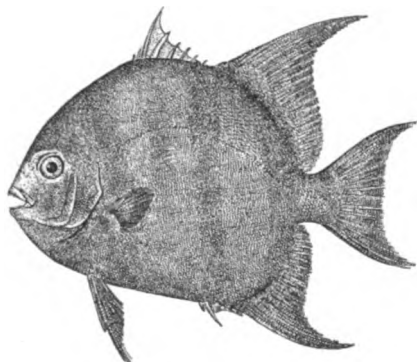
**Chætoderma** (kē-tō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χαιτή*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. A genus of supposed gephyrean worms having minute calcified spines in the integument, whence the name: now regarded as a genus of gastropodous mollusks, and made the type of an order *Chætodermata*. *Loren*, 1845.—2. [Used as a plural.] Same as *Chætodermata*. *Lankester*, *Encyc. Brit.*

**Chætodermata** (kē-tō-dēr'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chætoderma* (-t-).] An order of shell-less isopodous gastropods, represented by the genus *Chætoderma*.

**Chætodermatidae** (kē'tō-dēr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætoderma* (-t-) + *-idae*.] The family of gastropods which is represented by the genus *Chætoderma*. The body is vermiform and subcylindrical, with a swelling at each end, the anterior oral and the posterior anal; the intestine has a hepatic sac; there are two anal branchiae; and there is a median, strong, chitinous pharyngeal tooth, corresponding to the radula of typical gastropods. The only known species is the *Chætoderma nitidulum* of the European seas.

**chætodermatus** (kē-tō-dēr'mā-tus), *a.* [*< Chætoderma* (-t-) + *-ous*.] Having a *chætiferous* integument; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chætodermata*.

**Chætodipterus** (kē-tō-dip'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < *Chæto* (don) + *Gr. διπτερος*, two-finned: so named because it was considered to be like *Chætodon*, but distinguished by having two dorsal fins.]



Moonfish, or Porgy (*Chætodipterus faber*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

A genus of *chætodontoid* fishes, of the family *Ephippidae*. *C. faber* is a species of the Atlantic coast of North America, locally known as the moonfish and porgy (but very different from the porgy of New York). *C. zonatus* is a species of the Pacific coast.

**Chætodon** (kē'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χαιτή*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *ὄδον* (ōdōn) = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family

*Chætodontidae*: so named from the slender bristle-like character of the teeth, which are closely crowded together. To it have been referred at times not only all the *Chætodontidae*, but some other forms little related to it. By most late writers it is restricted to such species as *C. capistratus* and *C. lunula*.

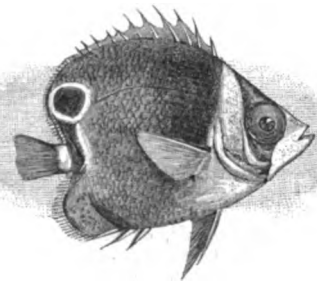
**Chætodontidae** (kē-tō-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chætodontida* as used by former writers. *Swainson*, 1839.

**chætodont** (kē'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Chætodontoidæ* or *Chætodontidae*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

II. *n.* Same as *chætodontid*.

**chætodontid** (kē'tō-dont'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chætodontidae*.

**Chætodontidae** (kē-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian or spiny-finned fishes, typified by the genus *Chætodon*, of varying limits with different writers. By former writers it was used for a group corresponding to that called by many ichthyologists *Squa-*



Chatodon lunula.

*mipinnes*. By late ichthyologists it is restricted to *Chætodontoidæ*, with a single entire dorsal fin, branchial apertures confluent below, and the post-temporal bones undivided and articulating by a single process with the cranium. It includes numerous tropical sea-fishes of rather small or moderate size, most of which frequent coral reefs. They are generally remarkable for the contrast and beauty of their colors.

**Chætodontina** (kē'tō-don-ti-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon* (-t-) + *-ina*<sup>2</sup>.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Squamipinnes*, characterized by the absence of palatine and vomerine teeth: nearly the same as the family *Chætodontidae* of recent authors.

**chætodontoid** (kē-tō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Chætodontidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Chætodontoidæ*.

**Chætodontoidæ** (kē'tō-don-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon* (-t-) + *-oidæ*.] A superfamily of *chætodont* fishes. It contains several families, having peculiarly modified vertebrae and basioccipital bone, vertically extended lamellar upper pharyngeal bones, and a much compressed body with its integument encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins.

**chætognath** (kē'tog'nath), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chætognatha*; *chætognathous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Chætognatha*.

**Chætognatha** (kē'tog'nā-thā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætognathus*: see *chætognathous*.] A group of transparent animals consisting of the family *Sagittidae*, the affinities of which are still undetermined. They resemble the nematoid worms and oligochaetous annelids in structure, while their mode of development is peculiar, presenting some points of resemblance to that of brachiopods and echinoderms. The group is now made a separate class of the branch *Vermea*.

**chætognathous** (kē'tog'nā-thus), *a.* [*< NL. chætognathus*, < *Gr. χαιτή*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chætognatha*.

**Chætomium** (kē-tō'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χαιτή*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle).] A genus of ascomycetous fungi which grow upon paper (sometimes in books), straw, and similar substances, frequently producing red or yellow spots. The fructification consists of superficially borne perithecia, clothed with hairs or minute bristles and containing asci and spores. The asci are very delicate, and are easily ruptured, so that only the spores are commonly seen.

**Chætonotus** (kē-tō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χαιτή*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *νῶτος*, the back.] A genus of minute aquatic worm-like animals of uncertain position, referred by Ehrenberg to the rotifers, by Dujardin to the infusorians; and they are placed by some writers with *Ichthyidium* in the order of oligochaetous annelids, and by others with *Ichthyidium* and some related genera in a separate class *Gastrotricha*.

**Chætophora**<sup>1</sup> (kē-tof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætophorus*: see *chætophorous*.] In *zool.*, a division of annelids including those which

move by means of setigerous feet or parapodia, or by suckorial disks, as the oligochaetous and polychaetous forms of worms, and the suckorial forms, or leeches. The group is nearly equivalent to the class *Annelida* in the usual acceptance of that term.

**Chatophora** (kē-tof'ō-rā), n. [NL., fem. sing. of *chatophorus*: see *chatophorous*.] In bot., the principal genus of the *Chatophoraceae*.

**Chatophoraceae** (kē-tof'ō-rā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Chatophora* + *-aceae*.] A family of filamentous green fresh-water or rarely terrestrial algae, belonging to the *Chlorophyceae*, and characterized by bristle-like tips on terminal appendages. *Chatophora* is the principal genus, and *C. elegans* a common species.

**chatophorous** (kē-tof'ō-rus), a. [NL. *chatophorus* (cf. *chatiferous*), < Gr. *χαίρῃ*, mane (NL. *chaeta*, bristle), + *φόρος*, < *φέρω* = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.] Bearing bristles; setigerous or setiferous; chatiferous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chatophora*.

**chatopod** (kē-tō-pod), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Chatopoda*. Also *chatopodous*. II. n. An annelid or worm of the order *Chatopoda*.

**Chatopoda** (kē-top'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *χαίρῃ*, mane (NL. *chaeta*, bristle), + *ποὺς* (pod-) = E. foot.] 1. In some systems of zoological classification, a prime division or branch of a phylum of the animal kingdom called *Appendiculata*, consisting of two classes, *Oligochaeta* and *Polychaeta*: in this sense contrasted with *Kotifera* (alone) and *Gnathopoda* (*Arthropoda* indiscriminately). E. R. Lankester. [Little used.]—2. Ordinarily, an order or subclass of the class *Annelida*, with dorsal branchiae and non-suckorial mouth. They are marine worm-like annelids not distinctly segmented, and with tubular setigerous feet or parapodia, whence the name. There is a metamorphosis in most forms, and the sexes are generally distinct. This order is a large and important group of about 20 families, which has received many names, and to which varying limits have been assigned; it is now usually divided into *Oligochaeta* and *Polychaeta*.

**chatopodous** (kē-top'ō-dus), a. [NL. < *Chatopoda* + *-ous*.] Same as *chatopod*.

**Chatops** (kē'tops), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *χαίρῃ*, mane (NL. *chaeta*, bristle), + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] A notable genus of turdoid passerine birds of Africa: so called from the bristly rictus which they possess. *C. frenatus* is an example.

**Chatopteridae** (kē-top-ter'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Chatopterus*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of annelids, usually referred to the order *Chatopoda*, sometimes to the *Cephalobranchia*. The body is elongated and segmented into several dissimilar regions; the dorsal appendages of the middle segments are alate and often lobate, and they usually have 2 or 4 very long tentacular cirri. The animals live in parchment-like tubes.

**Chatopterus** (kē-top'te-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *χαίρῃ*, mane (NL. *chaeta*, bristle), + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Chatopteridae*. *C. pergamentaceus* is a West Indian species.—2. A genus of lutianoid fishes.

**Chatosoma** (kē-tō-sō'mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *χαίρῃ*, mane (NL. *chaeta*, bristle), + *σώμα*, body.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Chatosomidae*, having a double row of short knobbed rods on the ventral surface in front of the anus.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

**Chatosomidae** (kē-tō-sō'mi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Chatosoma*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of marine worms of uncertain position, usually referred to the order *Nematoidea*, and considered to have relationship with the *Chatognatha* (*Sagitta*).

**Chatospira** (kē-tō-spi'rā), n. [NL. (Lachmann, 1856), < Gr. *χαίρῃ*, mane (NL. *chaeta*, bristle), + *σπείρα*, a coil, spire.] A genus of heterotrichous infusorians, of the group of the stentors or trumpet-animalcules, having a slender, spirally twisted, ribbon-like extension of the anterior region, and a lateral hyaline expansion along the peristome. It includes sedentary loricate infusorians, the zooids of which are not attached to the sheath, as *C. muelleri*.

**Chatura** (kē-tū'rā), n. [NL. (Stephens, 1825), < Gr. *χαίρῃ*, mane (NL. *chaeta*, bristle), + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of swifts, of the

family *Cypselidae*; the spine-tailed swifts: so called because the shafts of the tail-feathers project beyond the webs in a hard, sharp point



Chimney-swift (*Chaturus pelagica*).

or mucro. There are many species, the best-known of which is the common black chimney-swift of the United States, *Chaturus pelagica*.

2. A genus of gastrotrichous *Nematorhyncha*.—3. A genus of dipterous insects. *Macquart*, 1851.—4. A genus of protozoans.

**Chaturinae** (kē-tū-rī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Chatura*, 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of non-passerine fissirostral birds, of the family *Cypselidae* or swifts; the spine-tailed swifts, differing from the typical swifts or *Cypselinae* in having the normal ratio of the phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5). The genera are *Chatura*, *Collocalia*, *Dendrochelidon*, *Cypseloides*, and *Nephacetes*.

**chaturine** (kē-tū'rin), a. Spine-tailed, as a swift; of or pertaining to the *Chaturinae*.

**chafe** (chāf), v.; pret. and pp. *chafed*, ppr. *chafing*. [ME. *chaufen*, warm, heat, < OF. *chauffer*, F. *chauffer*, warm, = Pr. *calfar*, < L. *calefacere*, make warm, < *calere*, be warm, + *facere*, make. Cf. *calefacient*, *calefy*, and see *chaff*.] I. trans. 1†. To heat; make warm.

That the flame upbends  
The celles forto chere and *chaufe* olotte.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To excite heat in or make warm by friction; stimulate to warmth by rubbing, as with the hands: as, to *chafe* the limbs.

At last, recovering hart, he does begin  
To rubb her temples, and to *chaufe* her chin.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

Fain would I go to *chafe* his paly lips  
With twenty thousand kisses.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

But she . . . laid his head upon her lap,  
And loosed the shatter'd casque, and *chafed* his hands.  
*Tennyson*, *Morte d'Arthur*.

3. To fret and wear by friction; abrade; especially, abrade (the skin) by rubbing; make sore by rubbing; gall: as, the coarse garments *chafed* his skin.

The ground for anchorage is of the very best kind, and without coral, which last *chafes* the cables all over the Red Sea.  
*Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, I. 310.

Two slips of parchment . . . she sewed round it to prevent its being *chafed*.  
*Scott*.

The opposite hill, which hems in this romantic valley, and, like a heavy yoke, *chafes* the neck of the Aar.  
*Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, iii. 2.

4. To irritate; annoy; vex; gall; make angry. These foughten full harde, that sore were *chafed* with wrath oon a-gein a-nother.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,  
When she for thy repeal was suppliant,  
That to cloose prison he commanded her.  
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Nay—yet it *chafes* me that I could not bend  
One will; nor tame and tutor with mine eye  
That dull cold-blooded Caesar. *Tennyson*, *Fair Women*.

5. To stimulate, as by pungent odors; perfume. [Rare.]

Whose scent so *chafed* the neighbour air, that you  
Would surely swear Arabick spices grew. *Suckling*.

6†. To animate; revive; inspirit; encourage. That he wolde . . .  
cherlich hem alle with his cher, & *chaufen* her Ioye.  
*Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 128.

=Syn. 3. To rub, wear.—4. To gall, vex, irritate, heat, ruffle, exasperate.

II. intrans. 1†. To be or become heated.

The day began to *chaufe*, and the sonne was risen right high as a-boute the houre of pryme, and the duate began to rise right thikke.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 283.

2. To be fretted and worn by rubbing: as, the cable *chafed* against a rock.—3. To be irritated or annoyed; fret; fume.

And take no care  
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspires are.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Strode about in the chamber,  
*Chafing* and choking with rage; like cords were the veins  
on his temples. *Longfellow*, *Miles Standish*, iv.

4. To be in violent agitation; rage or boil; dash, as in anger; fret.

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with her shores.  
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

She too is strong, and might not *chafe* in vain  
Against them. *Bryant*, *The Ages*, st. 34.

**chafe** (chāf), n. [Chafe, v.] 1. Heat excited by friction. [Rare.]—2. An irritated mental condition arising from continued provocation or annoyance; heated impatience or anger, especially under restraint or a sense of injury; a fretful tendency or state; vexation.

But she, in *chafe*, him from her lap did shove.  
*Sir P. Sidney*, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 511.

Stalking with less unconscionable strides,  
And lower looks, but in a sultry *chafe*.  
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1244.

**chafer**<sup>1</sup> (chā'fēr), n. [ME. \**chafer*, < AS. *ceafor*, *ceafor*, a beetle (tr. of L. *bruchus*: see *Bruchus*), = D. *kever* = OS. *kever* (gloss.) = OHG. *chevar*, *chevaro*, MHG. *kever*, *kefere*, G. *käfer*, a chafer; root uncertain; cf. MHG. *kijēn*, *kijfen*, gnaw.] A name commonly given to several species of lamellicorn beetles, *Scarabaeidae*. The melancholy rose-chafer, *Euphoria melancholica*, a familiar example, feeds upon flowers or upon the sap exuded from wounded trees, but in the autumn, and especially in dry seasons, not infrequently attacks and injures ripe fruit of all descriptions, as grapes, figs, and cotton-bolls. The European cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*, is in habit and position the analogue of the American May-beetle or June-bug.



Melancholy Rose-chafer (*Euphoria melancholica*), natural size.

**chafer**<sup>2</sup> (chā'fēr), n. [Chafe, v.] 1. One who or that which chafes.—2†. A vessel for heating water, food, etc.; a chafing-dish.

Water in *chafer* for laydyes fre.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

*Chafours*, to make whote a thyng, as water, calefac-torium.  
*Prompt. Parv.*

Hence—3†. Any dish or pan. [Rare.]

A *chafer* of water to cool the ends of the iron.  
*Baker*, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 1541.

4. A small portable furnace; a chauffer. E. H. Knight. Also *chaffer*.

**chafery** (chā'fēr-i), n. [Early mod. E. also *chaferie*, < F. (OF.) *chaufferie*, a forge, < *chauffer*, OF. *chaufier*, heat: see *chafe*, v.] A sort of blacksmiths' forge formerly used in manufacturing iron in England, for reheating the blooms intended to be drawn out into bars.

**chafe-wax** (chāf'waks), n. [Chafe, heat, + obj. *wax*.] Cf. equiv. F. *chauffe-cire*.] Formerly, in England, an officer in chancery who prepared the wax for the sealing of writs and other documents about to be issued. Also written *chaff-wax*.

**chafeweed** (chāf'wēd), n. A name for *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* and related plants. [Eng.]

**chaff**<sup>1</sup> (chāf), n. [= Sc. *caff*, < ME. *chaf*, *caff*, < AS. *ceaf* = D. *kaf*, > MHG. *kaf*, G. *kaff*, *chaff*, prob. akin to OHG. *cheva*, MHG. \**keve*, G. *käse*, pod, husk, G. dial. (Swiss) *kefen* (also *kifel*, Bav. *kif-erbes*), green peas in the pod; cf. MHG. *kefach*, pods collectively.] 1. The glumes or husks of wheat, oats, or other grain and grasses, especially when separated from the seed by threshing and winnowing.

Ley hem [pomgranates] feire in *chaf* that never oon other  
Touche, and ther that beeth save ynough.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind  
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaf*.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Straw cut small for the food of cattle.—3. Figuratively, paltry refuse; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind.

Here es cury un-clene, carle, be my trowthe,  
*Caffe* of creatours alle, thow cursed wriche!  
*Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1064.

Gods defend us!  
We are *chaff* before their fury else.  
*Fletcher*, *Valentinian*, v. 4.

Not meddling with the dirt and *chaff* of nature.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Elder Brother*, ii. 1.

4. In bot., the scales or bracts which subtend the individual flowers in the heads of many *Compositae*.—5. A name among fishermen for the finer kinds of seaweed.

**chaff**<sup>2</sup> (chāf), v. [A dial. form of *chafe*, preserving the older sound of the *a* (namely *ā*), as also in *chaff-wax* for *chafe-wax*: see *chafe*, v. t., 4.] I. trans. To assail with sarcastic banter or railery; banter; make game of; ridicule; tease; quiz; worry. [Colloq.]

Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him. *Thackeray*.  
=Syn. See *taunt*.

II. intrans. To use bantering or ironical language by way of ridicule, teasing, or quizzing. [Colloq.]



**chaff**<sup>2</sup> (cháf), *n.* [*< chaff*<sup>2</sup>, *v.* Cf. *chafe*, *n.*, 2.] Banter; sarcastic or teasing raillery.

In banter, in repartee, in *chaff*, the almost constant trait is some display of relative superiority—the detection of a weakness, a mistake, an absurdity, on the part of another. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 534.

**chaffaret**, **chaffart**, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *chaffer*<sup>1</sup>.

**chaff-cutter**, **chaff-engine** (cháf'kut'ér, -en'-jin), *n.* An agricultural machine for cutting up hay, straw, etc., as food for cattle. See *chaff*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**chaffer**<sup>1</sup> (cháf'ér), *n.* [*< ME. chaffere, chaffare, chaffar, cheffare*, earlier *chapsare, cheapfare*, bargaining, trade, merchandise (= *Ice. kaup-för*, a journey), *< cheap, chep*, a bargain, trade, + *fare*, a going, journey, doing, affair, business: see *cheap*, *n.*, and *fare*, *n.*] 1. Merchandise; wares; goods; traffic.

No regratour ne go owt of towne for to engross the *chaffare*, vpon payne for to be forty dayes in the kynge's pryson. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

But these Marchandes with their shippes great,  
And such *chaffare* as they bye and get  
By the weyes, must needs take on hand  
By the coasts to passe of our England.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 188.

2. Bargaining; haggling in buying and selling. **chaffer**<sup>1</sup> (cháf'ér), *v.* [*< ME. chaffaren, cheffaren*, bargain, negotiate, *< chaffare*, etc., bargaining, trade: see *chaffer*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To buy or sell; trade or deal in.

Where is the fayre flocke thou was wont to leade?  
Or beue they *chaffred*, or at mischefe dead?  
*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

2. To exchange; bandy.

Approching nigh, he never staied to greet,  
Ne *chaffar* words. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. v. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To treat about a purchase or contract; bargain; haggle: as, to *chaffer* with a fishwoman or a hackman.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the public fair,  
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,  
Where bishoprics and sinecures are sold.  
*Dryden*, *Character of a Good Parson*, l. 70.

2. To talk much and idly; chatter: as, "the *chaffering* sparrow," *Mrs. Browning*.

**chaffer**<sup>2</sup> (cháf'ér), *n.* Same as *chaffer*<sup>2</sup>, 4.

**chaffer**<sup>3</sup> (cháf'ér), *n.* [*< chaff*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who employs chaff or light raillery. [*Colloq.*]

She was considered the best *chaffer* on the road; not one of them could stand against her tongue. *Mayhew*.

**chafferer** (cháf'ér-ér), *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

**chaffering** (cháf'ér-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of chaffer*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Bargaining; trading.—2. Wordy talk and haggling.

Long ere heat of noon,  
From byre or field the kine were brought; the sheep  
Are penned in cotes; the *chaffering* is begun.  
*Wordsworth*, *Prelude*, viii.

If the Florentines had laid aside their niggardly *chaffering* about the price, they might have diverted the storm.  
*J. Adams*, *Works*, IV. 119.

**chaffery**<sup>1</sup> (cháf'ér-i), *n.* [*< chaffer*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Traffic; buying and selling.

**chaff-flower** (cháf'flou'ér), *n.* The *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate weed with chaffy flowers, common in warm regions.

**chaff-halter** (cháf'hál'tér), *n.* A bridle with double reins used by women.

**chaffinch** (cháf'inch), *n.* [*< ME. chaffynche*, var. *caffynche*: so called from its delighting in *chaff*, or rather in grain (so the ML. name *furfurio*, also *furfuris*, *< L. furfur*, bran); *< chaff*<sup>1</sup> +

spring to the middle of summer. The plumage of the male is very pretty. Chaffinches are useful in destroying aphids and caterpillars, though they injure various kinds of garden-plants. In winter they feed mostly on seeds. Also called *chaffy*, *beech-finch*, *horse-finch*, *shell-apple*, *shelly*, *trink*, *spunk*, *pink*, etc.

2. A name of the Australian birds of the genus *Chloëbia*, as *C. gouldia*.

**chaffless** (cháf'les), *a.* [*< chaff*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Without chaff; free from worthless matter, rubbish, or refuse. [*Rare.*]

The gods made you,  
Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, I. 7.

**chaffo** (cháf'ó), *v.* [*E. dial.*, var. of *chavel*, *q. v.*] To chew. *Grose*.

**chaffron** (cháf'ron), *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

**chaffs** (cháf's), *n. pl.* [*Var. of chafis*: see *chafis*.] The jaws; jaw-bones; chops. [*North. Eng.*]

**chaff-seed** (cháf'séd), *n.* The *Schwalbea Americana*, a scrophulariaceous plant with yellowish flowers, allied to the eyebright, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States: so called from its loose thin seed-coats.

**chaff-wax** (cháf'waks), *n.* Same as *chafe-wax*.

**chaffweed** (cháf'wéd), *n.* [*< chaff*<sup>1</sup> + *weed*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small annual primulaceous plant, *Centunculus minimus*, widely distributed throughout Europe and America.—2. Same as *chafe-weed*.

**chaffy**<sup>1</sup> (cháf'i), *a.* [*< chaff*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Like chaff; full of chaff.

*Chaffy* grain beneath the thresher's flail. *Coleridge*.

2. In bot., furnished with chaff, as the receptacle in some compound flowers; paleaceous.—3. Figuratively, light; frivolous; unstable.

A very thief in love, a *chaffy* lord,  
Nor worth the name of villain!  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 1.

Slight and *chaffy* opinion. *Glanville*, *Van. of Dogmat.*, xv.

**chaffy**<sup>2</sup> (cháf'i), *a.* [*< chaff*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Given to chaffing; bantering; ironical. [*Rare.*]

The time is off-hand, *chaffy*, and must be taken in its mood. *Stedman*, *Viet. Poets*, p. 24.

**chaffy**<sup>3</sup> (cháf'i), *n.* [*Dim. of chaffinch*.] A chaffinch. *Macgillivray*.

**chafing-board** (cháf'ing-bórd), *n.* *Naut.*, a batten fastened upon the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing.

**chafing-check** (cháf'ing-chek), *n.* *Naut.*, a cleat containing a sheave, sometimes fastened on the after side of topgallant yard-arms for reeving the royal-sheets.

**chafing-dish** (cháf'ing-dish), *n.* 1. A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.—2. A dish fitted with such a vessel for hot coals, or with lamps or the like beneath, and having a cover, used for cooking food or keeping it hot.

**chafing-gear** (cháf'ing-gér), *n.* *Naut.*, mats or other soft substances fastened on the rigging, spars, etc., to prevent chafing.

Wherever any of the numberless ropes or the yards are chafing or wearing upon the rigging, there *chafing-gear*, as it is called, must be put on. This *chafing-gear* consists of worming, parcelling, roundings, battens, and service of all kinds—rope-yarns, spun-yarn, marline, and seizing-stuffs. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 15.

**chafing-plate** (cháf'ing-plát), *n.* In *mech.*, any metal guard or plate put between two parts moving one upon the other: as, the bolster *chafing-plate* of a car-truck.

**chaffron**, *n.* See *chamfron*.

**chaff** (cháf't), *n.* [*North. E. and Sc.*, also *cheft*, usually in *pl. chafis, chefts*, corruptly *chaffs*, *< ME. chaf, chafte*, *< Ice. kjaptr, kjöptr* (*pt* pron. as *ft*) = *Sw. käft* = *Dan. kjæft*, the jaw, with formative -t, connected with *Dan. kjæve*, the jaw, with *OS. kajfos*, *pl.* = *AS. ceafst*, *pl. ceafstas*. *ME. chavel, chawl, chowl, chole*, now *jowl*: see *chavel* = *chawl* = *chowl* = *jowl*, and *cf. chaw*<sup>2</sup> = *jaw*. The form *chaf* is in general use corrupted to *chap*, *chop*: see *chap*<sup>2</sup>, *chop*<sup>3</sup>.] A jaw.

**chagant**, *n.* [*ML. chaganus, caganus*, etc., ult. *< Pers. khān*.] An obsolete form of *khān*<sup>1</sup>.

For *Chagan* is not a proper name, but a Princely title, which in those parts and the Countries adjoining is still continued. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 397.

**chagigah** (ha-gē'gā), *n.* [*Heb.*] The voluntary sacrifices offered by the Jews with the paschal lamb at the passover. It is supposed by some that in the time of Christ they were offered on the morning following the sacrifice of the paschal lamb. *Strauss*.

**chagrin**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [*F. chagrin*, a kind of leather, shagreen: see *chagrin*<sup>2</sup> and *shagreen*.] See *shagreen*.

**chagrin**<sup>2</sup> (sha-grin' or sha-grén'), *n.* [*Formerly sometimes shagreen*, a spelling now confined to the other sense; *< F. chagrin*, grief, sorrow,

formerly (*OF. chagrin*) vexation, melancholy; prob. a metaphorical use of *chagrin*, a kind of roughened leather (*chagrin*<sup>1</sup>, *shagreen*), sometimes used (it is supposed) for rasping wood, and hence taken as a type of corroding care. Cf. *It. dial.* (*Genoese*) *sagrinà*, gnaw, *sagrinàse*, consume one's self with anger; *It. limare*, file, gnaw, fret. Similar turns of thought are seen in similar uses of *E. corrode*, *gnaw*, *nag*<sup>1</sup>, *fret*<sup>1</sup>.] Mental disquiet and pain from the failure of aims or plans, want of appreciation, mistakes, etc.; mortification; vexation.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*,  
That single act gives half the world the spleen.  
*Pope*, *R. of the L.*, iv. 77.

= *Syn.* Vexation, etc. See *mortification*.

**chagrin**<sup>3</sup> (sha-grin' or sha-grén'), *v. t.* [*< F. chagriner*; from the noun.] To excite a feeling of chagrin in; vex; mortify.

O! trifling head and fickle heart,  
*Chagrined* at whatsoever thou art.  
*T. Warton*, *Progress of Discontent*.

**chagul** (chä'göl), *n.* [*Hind. chāgul*.] In the East Indies, a canteen, usually made of leather, used for carrying drinking-water.

**chai-mui** (chī'mü-i or -mä), *n.* [*Chinese*.] A game played at dinner-parties and convivial gatherings in China. It is played by two persons, who, while looking each other steadily in the face, simultaneously extend a hand showing some or none of the fingers, crying out at the same time the probable number of fingers thus stretched out by both. The unsuccessful guesser has to drink a cup of wine as a forfeit. It is the same as the Italian game of *mora*, with some differences of method.

Every person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars who shall utter Shouts or Cries or make other Noises while playing the game known as *Chai-Mui*, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 6 a. m.

*Hong Kong Ordinance*, No. 2, of 1872 (quoted in [Giles's Glossary of Reference]).

**chain** (chān), *n.* [*< ME. chaine, chayne, chaine, cheyne*, *< OF. chaine, chaene*, *F. chaîne* = *Pr. Sp. cadena* = *Pg. cadea* = *It. catena* = *MD. ketene*, *D. keten*, *ketting* = *MLG. kedene, kede*, *LG. kede* = *OHG. chetinna, chetina* (*> Sloven. ketina*), *MHG. ketene*, *G. kette* = *Ice.* (*mod.*) *kedhja* = *Sw. kedja*, *ked* = *Dan. kjæde* = *W. cadwyn, cadwen*, a chain, *< L. catena*, a chain: see *catena*, *catenary*, etc., and *cf. chignon*.] 1. A connected series of links of metal or other material, serving the purposes of a band, cord, rope,

or cable in connecting, confining, restraining, supporting, drawing, transmitting mechanical power, etc., or for ornamental purposes. In heraldry the chain, as a bearing, may be borne in a single piece bend-wise, fesse-wise, or the like, or in a cross or saltier, or in a more elaborate arrangement. It is sometimes represented flat, like a bar or ribbon invected or indented on the edge, and pierced with holes.

gitt there schewethe in the Roche ther, as the Irene *Cheynes* were festned, that Andromade a gret Geant was bounden with, and put in Presoun before Noes Flode.  
*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 30.

2. Figuratively, that which binds, confines, restrains, fetters, or draws; specifically, in the plural, fetters; bonds; bondage; slavery: as, bound by the chains of evil habit.

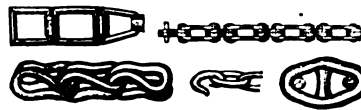
The melting voice through mazes running,  
Untwisting all the chains that tie  
The hidden soul of harmony.  
*Milton*, *L'Allegro*, l. 143.

3. In *surv.*, a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, each 7.92 inches (see *Gunter's chain*, below), or, as commonly in the United States, one foot, in length.—4. In *weaving*, the warp-threads of a web: so called because they form a long series of links or loops.

—5. A series of things, material or immaterial, linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession; a concatenation or coördinate sequence: as, a chain of causes, events, or arguments; a chain of evidence; a chain of mountains or of fortifications.

Nothing is so apt to break even the bravest spirits as a continual chain of oppressions.  
*Swift*, *Conduct of the Allies*.

6. In *chem.*, a group of atoms of the same kind assumed to be joined to one another by chemical force without the intervention of atoms of a different kind.—7. *pl. Naut.*, strong bars or plates of iron bolted at the lower end to the



Different forms of Chains.

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Chaffinch (*Fringilla caelebs*).

*finch*.] 1. A common European bird of the genus *Fringilla*, *F. caelebs*, whose pleasant short and oft-repeated song is heard from early

ship's side, and at the upper end secured to the iron straps of the wooden blocks called deadeyes, by which the shrouds supporting the masts are extended. Formerly, instead of bars, chains were used; hence the name. Same as *chain-plates*.—**Albert chain**, a short chain attaching a watch to a buttonhole, where it is secured by a bar or hook: named (1849) from Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria.—**Alderman in chains**. See *alderman*.—**Angular chain-belt**. See *angular*.—**Chain-belt**. See *belt*.—**Chain cable**. See *cable*, 2.—**Chain harrow**. See *harrow*.—**Chain-mall**. See *mail*.—**Chain of locks**, in canal navigation, a series of locks contiguous one to another, the upper gate of one forming the lower gate of the one next above it.—**Chain of reasoning**, a series of arguments of which each one after the first uses as a premise the conclusion of the one that precedes it, or such that the conclusion of each is a premise of that which precedes it.—**Endless chain**. See *endless*.—**Gunter's chain**, the chain formerly in common use for measuring land. It has a length of 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles of 6½ yards each, and is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. 100,000 square links make 1 acre.—**To back a chain**. See *back*.—**Syn**. See *shackle*.

**chain** (chān), *v. t.* [*ME. chaynen, cheyenen*, etc.; from the noun.] 1. To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains: as, to *chain* floating logs together; to *chain* a dog; to *chain* prisoners.

A chayne for chayne a boke, by the geste of Mawte Kent.  
*English Gilds* (E. K. T. S.), p. 320.

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for slaves.  
*Knolles, Hist. Turke.*

2. Figuratively—(a) To unite firmly; link.

In this vow [I] do *chain* my soul to thine.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

(b) To hold by superior force, moral or physical; keep in bondage or slavery; enthrall; enslave.

And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,  
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?  
*Pope, Essay on Man*, iv. 147.

I am *chained* to Time, and cannot thence depart.  
*Shelley, Adonais*, xxvi.

(c) To restrain; hold in check; control.

He could stay swift diseases in old days,  
*Chain* madmen by the music of his lyre.  
*M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna*, i. 1.

3. To block up or obstruct with a chain, as a passage or the entrance to a harbor.

**chain-ball** (chān'bāl), *n.* Same as *chain-shot*.

**chain-bearer** (chān'bār'ēr), *n.* A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chain-man.

**chain-bit** (chān'bit), *n.* A bridle-bit in which the mouthpiece is a chain.

**chain-boat** (chān'bōt), *n.* Same as *anchor-hoy*.

**chain-bolt** (chān'bōlt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, one of the large bolts by which the chain-plates are fastened to a vessel's sides. Also called *chain-plate bolt*.—2. A door-bolt which is held or drawn by a chain.

**chain-bond** (chān'bōnd), *n.* In *arch.*, a bond formed by building an iron chain, a bar, or a heavy scantling into the masonry. Hoop-iron is often used, since it is so thin that it does not disturb the joints.

**chain-bridge** (chān'brij), *n.* A suspension-bridge in which the roadway is suspended by chains instead of by wire cables. See *bridge*¹.

**chain-chest** (chān'chest), *n.* *Naut.*, a locker in the channels for the storage of wash-deck gear. *Luce, Seamanship*, p. 4.

**chain-coral** (chān'kor'al), *n.* A kind of fossil coral, *Catenipora escharoides*.

**chain-coupling** (chān'kup'ling), *n.* 1. A supplementary coupling between railroad-cars, etc., used for security in case the main coupling should accidentally give way or become unfastened.—2. A hook or other device attached to the end of a chain for the purpose of connecting it with another chain or of fastening it to any object.

**chain-fern** (chān'fēr), *n.* The common name of ferns of the genus *Woodwardia*, from the chain-like rows formed by the fruit-dots on each side of the midrib and midveins, and parallel to them.

**chain-gang** (chān'gang), *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together, as during outdoor labor or while in transit.

I'd take my place with a *chain-gang*, and eat Norfolk Island biscuit.  
*Lever.*

**chain-gear** (chān'gēr), *n.* A device for transmitting motion by means of a chain that engages the cogs or sprockets of a wheel.

**chain-grate** (chān'grāt), *n.* A feeding-device for furnaces. The fuel is placed in a hopper, and is slowly carried forward by an endless apron formed of cross-bars attached at each end to moving chains. These bars form the grate. The motion is so timed that when the fuel reaches the rear of the fire-box all combustible

matter has been consumed, and the ashes are thrown off by the downward motion of the grate-apron as it returns in its circuit.

**chain-guard** (chān'gärd), *n.* In *watch-making*, a mechanism, provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch from being overwound. *E. H. Knight.*

**chain-hook** (chān'hök), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, an iron rod, with a handling-eye at one end and a hook at the other, for hauling the chain cables about.—2. A hook which grips a link of a chain cable and serves as a cable-stopper.—3. In *surg.*, a light chain with hooks attached, used for retracting the parts in dissecting.

**chain-knot** (chān'not), *n.* 1. A series of loops on a cord, in which each loop successively locks the one above it, and the last loop is secured by passing the cord itself through it.—2. A knot used in splicing the loop-stitch in certain sewing-machines.

**chainless** (chān'les), *a.* [*< chain + less.*] Having no chains; incapable of being chained or bound down.

Eternal spirit of the *chainless* mind.  
*Byron, Sonnet on Chillon.*

**chainlet** (chān'let), *n.* [*< chain + dim. -let.*] A little chain.

The spurs and ringing *chainlets* sound. *Scott.*

**chain-lightning** (chān'lit'ning), *n.* Lightning visible in the form of wavy or broken lines.

**chain-locker, chain-well** (chān'lok'ēr, -wel), *n.* *Naut.*, a receptacle below deck for the chain cable. The deck-pipe, through which the chain passes, is made of iron. Small vessels have frequently a movable box on deck for this purpose.

**chain-loom** (chān'lōm), *n.* A loom in which patterns upon a chain control the harnesses, as distinguished from one governed by cams or by a Jacquard attachment. *E. H. Knight.*

**chainman** (chān'man), *n.*; pl. *chainmen* (-men). A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chain-bearer.

**chain-molding** (chān'mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*,



Chain-molding.—From St. William's Chapel, York, England.

a species of molding cut to represent a chain. It occurs in the Romanesque style.

**chain-pier** (chān'pēr), *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

**chain-pin** (chān'pin), *n.* An iron pin used by surveyors for marking the length of a chain; a measuring-pin.

**chain-pipe** (chān'pip), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron pipe or casing in the deck of a ship through which the chain cable is led.

**chain-plate** (chān'plāt), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the iron plates used for securing the shrouds of the lower rigging to a vessel's sides. Also called *channel-plate*. See *chain*, 7.—**Chain-plate bolt**. Same as *chain-bolt*, 1.

**chain-pulley** (chān'pūl'i), *n.* A pulley having depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links or alternate links of a chain which passes over it and gives motion to or receives motion from it. *E. H. Knight.*

**chain-pump** (chān'pūmp), *n.* A form of pump employing an endless chain, armed at intervals with buckets or with flat valves or disks, to raise water for short distances. The chain is carried over two sprocket-wheels, one of them submerged, and turns with them. If buckets are used, the water is lifted in them by turning the upper wheel, each bucket discharging its load as it passes over the wheel. When valves or disks are employed, the chain passes upward through a tube, which discharges the water forced into it by the disks.

**chain-rule** (chān'röl), *n.* A rule of arithmetic, by which, when a succession or chain of equivalents is given, the last of each being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalence is established between numbers of the first and last kind mentioned.

**chain-saw** (chān'sā), *n.* A surgical saw, consisting of a chain the links of which have a serrated edge, used in amputations between small bones on account of its adjustability.

**chain-shot** (chān'shot), *n.* Two balls or halves of a ball connected by a chain, chiefly used in old naval ordnance to cut down the masts or spars of vessels or to destroy the shrouds and rigging. It is not used with modern ordnance.



Chain-shot.

In heraldry it is represented in various fantastic ways. Also called *chain-ball*.

Thy's argument, though it bee leane'd against Poetrie, yet is it indeed a *chain-shot* against all learning.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

**chainsmith** (chān'smith), *n.* One who makes chains.

**chain-snake** (chān'snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Ophibolus getulus*: so called from the concatenation of its bold black and white markings.

**chain-stitch** (chān'stich), *n.* A stitch used in various kinds of ornamental needlework, in ordinary sewing (in contrast with the *lock-stitch*) by some sewing-machines, and as the characteristic method in tambour-work. To form chain-stitches in sewing, a loop is made on the right side of the stuff, and the thread, being passed backward through the stuff, is brought out again in the middle of this loop, and then pulled tight; another loop is then formed; and so on. In tambour-work the fabric itself is formed by such stitches made with a crochet-hook.—**Chain-stitch embroidery**, embroidery done with a chain-stitch, whether with a needle or a hook. Some of the most ancient embroidery is of this character, and the stitch has been in use in all periods.

**chain-stopper** (chān'stop'ēr), *n.* A device for holding a chain cable or keeping it from running out too rapidly.

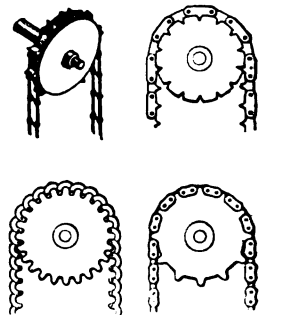
**chain-syllogism** (chān'sil'ō-jizm), *n.* A sorites. It is a complex syllogism or argumentation having more than two premises and capable of being analyzed into a series of true syllogisms: as, Bucephalus is a horse; a horse is a quadruped; a quadruped is an animal; an animal is a substance; therefore, Bucephalus is a substance. Also called *complex syllogism*. See *sorites*.

**chain-timber** (chān'tim'bér), *n.* Same as *bond-timber*.

**chain-wale** (chān'wāl), *n.* [*< chain + wale*¹; usually contr. to *channel*², *q. v.*] *Naut.*, a channel. See *channel*².

**chain-well**, *n.* See *chain-locker*.

**chain-wheel** (chān'hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel having sprockets or teeth which catch the links of a chain, used for transmitting power.



Chain-wheels for transmitting power.

—2. An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power. It consists of a bucket-chain which passes over a pulley and through a pipe of such a size that the buckets very nearly fill its section. The water flows into the pipe at the upper end, and, descending, carries the buckets with it, thus setting the whole chain and therefore the pulley in motion. This wheel is also known as *Lamollère's* piston-wheel, the application having been first made by a French mechanician of that name.

**chainwise** (chān'wiz), *adv.* [*< chain + wise.*] Connected in a sequence, like the links of a chain.

**chain-work** (chān'wérk), *n.* 1. A style of textile fabric consisting of a succession of loops, used in hosiery and tambour-work. *E. H. Knight.* See *chain-stitch*.—2. In *decorative art*: (a) An ornament of chains meeting one another and interlinking, so as to form a sort of net. (b) Any carved or embossed work resembling intersecting links or overlapping chains.

Wreaths of *chain work*, for the chapters which were upon the top of the pillars. *1 Ki. vii. 17.*

**Chair** (chär), *n.* [*< ME. chaire, chaire, chaire, chaire, chaire, etc., < OF. chaire, chaire, F. chaire, < L. cathedra* (with reg. F. suppression of medial consonants *th* and *d*), a chair, a throne, < Gr. καθέδρα, a chair, seat: see *cathedra*. Cf. *chaise*, a doublet of *chair*.] 1. A seat having a back, and sometimes arms, intended for the accommodation of one person. Chairs are usually movable, and made of wood, cane, or other light material, but are sometimes fixed, and sometimes made of stone or metal. The seats are usually and the backs frequently made of some soft material, often upholstered.

The Jewes setten him in a *Chayers* and cladde him in a Mantelle.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 14.  
2. A seat of office or authority: as, the *chair* of a judge, a professor, the presiding officer of a meeting or an assembly, etc. Hence—(a) The



Common form of Chain-pump.

office itself; especially, the office of a professor; a professorship; as, to hold the chair of logic or divinity; to found a chair in a university. [In the medieval universities the lecturer alone sat in a chair, and the hearers on the benches.]

The chairs of justice  
Supplied with worthy men. *Shak.*, Cor., III. 3.

Nor does it follow, even when a chair is founded in connection with a well-known institution, that it has either a salary or an occupant. *O. W. Holmes*, *Med. Essays*, p. 87. (b) The incumbent of a seat of authority; a professor or the like; now, specifically, the chairman or presiding officer of an assemblage; as, to address or support the chair.

Let our universities, my Lord, no longer remain thus silent. . . . Let it not be said, your *Chaires* take no notice of a more pernicious plot than any that yet has alarmed us. *Keelyn*, To the Bishop of Oxford.

3. One of four conventions connected with the eisteddfod of Wales, in which bardic matters are discussed and disciples trained in preparation for the great gorsedd or assembly.

The great day of the Eisteddfod is the chair day — usually the third or last day — the grand event of the Eisteddfod being the adjudication on the chair subject and the chairing and investiture of the fortunate winner. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 702.

#### 4. A sedan-chair.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,  
And view with scorn two pages and a chair.  
*Pope*, R. of the L., l. 46.

5. A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a chaise; a gig.

'Een kings might quit their state to share  
Contentment and a one-horse chair.  
*T. Warton*, *Phaeton*.

6. One of the iron blocks forming a kind of clutch by which, according to a common English system, the rails in a railroad are supported and secured to the sleepers or ties. A joint-chair is a chair that secures the connection of two rails at their ends. — *Bath chair*, an invalid's chair on wheels, intended to be pushed along by an attendant: so called from Bath in England, where invalids are conveyed to the springs in such chairs. — *Cane chair*. See *cane*. — *Chair of St. Peter*, the see of Rome, or the office of the papacy: so called from the tradition that St. Peter was the first bishop of Rome, and hence the founder of the papacy. — *Chair of state*, a throne; the seat or dignity of any chief executive: as, Washington was unanimously called to the chair of state. — *Curule chair*. See *curule*. — *Easy chair*. See *easy-chair*. — *Folding chair*, a chair having the seat, legs, and back hinged and jointed in various ways, so that it can be folded up into a small space when not in use; a camp-chair; also, a sea-chair. — *Oculist's chair*. See *oculist*. — *St. Peter's Chair*, the name of two Roman Catholic festivals, held on February 22d and January 18th, in celebration of St. Peter's traditional founding of the episcopacies of Antioch and of Rome on those dates respectively. — *Windsor chair*, (a) A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood. He got up from his large wooden-seated *windsor-chair*. *Dickens*.

(b) A sort of low wheeled carriage.

**chair** (châr), *v. t.* [*< chair, n.*] 1. To place or carry in a chair; especially, carry publicly in a chair in triumph.

The day the member was chaired several men in Coningsby's rooms were talking over their triumph. *Dunbar*, *Coningsby*, v. 2.

2. To place in a chair of office; install; enthrone.

He took a big, grizzled, docile-looking fellow patronizingly by the arm . . . and chaired him on a large cylinder-head. *T. Winthrop*, *Love and Skates*.

**chair-bearer** (châr'bâr'ér), *n.* Same as *chairman*, 2.

**chair-bed** (châr'bed), *n.* Same as *bed-chair*.

**chair-bolt** (châr'bôlt), *n.* A screw-bolt used for fastening a railroad-chair to the sleeper or tie. [Seldom used in the United States.]

**chair-days** (châr'dâz), *n. pl.* The evening of life; the time of repose for old age. [Poetical and rare.]

In thy reverence, and thy chair-days, thus  
To die in rufian battle. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

**chairman** (châr'man), *n.*; *pl. chairmen* (-men).

1. The presiding officer of an assembly, association, company, committee, or public meeting. — 2. One who assists in carrying a sedan-chair. *Prior*. Also called *chair-bearer*.

**chairmanship** (châr'man-ship), *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer, as of a committee or board; the performance of the duties of a chairman.

A great meeting was held in the Town Hall, under Mr. Carter's chairmanship. *R. J. Hinton*, *Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 94.

**chair-organ** (châr'ôr'gan), *n.* The original name of the 'choir-organ': but the form is now obsolete.

**chair-rail** (châr'râl), *n.* In *carp.*, a board or plate of wood fastened to a wall at the proper height to prevent the plastering from being injured by the backs of chairs.

**chair-web** (châr'web), *n.* A scroll-saw. *E. H. Knight*.

**\*chaise** (shâz), *n.* [*F.*; a variant of *chaire*, a chair: see *chair*. In the 16th century the Parisians in many words substituted the sound of *z* for that of *r*, and in this case, as a distinct meaning was attached to each form, the modification was adopted as a new word.] 1. Properly, a two-wheeled carriage for two persons, drawn by one horse, and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down. In dialectal speech often *shay*. — 2. A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage drawn by two or more horses.

Within the low-wheel'd chaise,  
Her mother trundled to the gate  
Behind the dappled grays.  
*Tennyson*, *Talking Oak*.

3. [*< F. chaise*, a chair, from the representation on the coin of the king seated on his throne.] A French gold coin first issued by Louis IX. in the thirteenth century. It was equal to about three United States gold dollars. The specimen illustrated weighs about 73 grains. Chaises were also coined in England in the reign of Edward III.

**chaiseil**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *chaysel*, *cheisel*, *cheyssel*, *< OF. chaisel*, *chaisil*, *chensil*, also *chamsil* (*> ME. chaunsil*), assimilated forms of *cainsil*, *camsil* = *Pr. cansil*, *camsil*, *< ML. camisile*, *< camisa*, a shirt, *camis*: see *camis* and *chemise*.] A fine linen used in the middle ages.

**chaitya** (chit'yâ), *n.* [*Skt. chaitya*, any large tree in a village held in peculiar sanctity, an altar, a monument, a Buddhist temple.] Among Buddhists, a place or an object deserving of worship or reverence. Specifically — (a) A place rendered sacred by association with a Buddha, such as the spot where he was born, or attained Buddhahood, or entered into Nirvana, etc. (b) A relic belonging to a Buddha, such as a tooth, his girdle, alms-bowl, etc. (c) A temple, pagoda, dagoba, shrine, etc., erected in honor of a Buddha or an Arhat, or to contain relics.

**chaja** (châ'jâ), *n.* A name of the crested screamer, *Chauna chavaria*. Also *chaha*.

**chaka** (châ'kâ), *n.* Same as *chaca*, 2.

**chaki** (châ'ki), *n.* Cotton and silk piece-goods made in Egypt.

**chalandre**, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*. **chalastix** (ka-las'tik), *a. and n.* [= *F. chalastique*, *< Gr. χαλαστικός*, making supple, laxative, *< χαλαρός*, verbal adj. of *χαλῶν*, let down, loosen, relax, slacken.] I. *a.* Having the property of removing stiffness in the fibers of the body; relaxing; emollient.

II. *f. n.* A relaxing or emollient medicine; also, a laxative.

**chalaza** (ka-lâ'zâ), *n.*; *pl. chalazæ* (-zê). [*< NL. chalaza*, *< Gr. χάλαια*, hail, a hailstone, a pimple, a tubercle.] 1. In *bot.*, that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus. It is the true base of the seed, but corresponds to the hilum or scar only in some cases. — 2. In *zool.*, one of the two albuminous twisted cords which bind the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell, and keep it near the middle as it floats in the albumen, so that the cicatrix or germinating point is always uppermost, and consequently nearest the source of heat during the process of incubation. — 3. Same as *chalazion*.

**chalazal** (ka-lâ'zâl), *a.* [*< chalaza* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chalaza; containing the chalaza.

**chalaze** (ka-lâz'), *n.* [= *F. chalaze*, *< NL. chalaza*: see *chalaza*.] A chalaza.

**chalazix**, *n.* Plural of *chalazion*.

**chalaziferous** (kal-a-zif'ê-rus), *a.* [= *F. chalazifère*, *< NL. chalaza*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing chalazæ: applied to the layers of condensed albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg, which when twisted into strings form the chalazæ.

The first deposit upon the yolk-ball consists of a layer of dense and somewhat tenacious albumen, called the *chala-*

*ziferous* membrane. . . . As the egg is urged along by the peristaltic action of the tube (oviduct), it acquires a rotation about the axis of the tube; the successive layers of soft albumen it receives are deposited somewhat spirally; and the *chalaziferous* membrane is drawn out into threads at opposite poles of the egg.

*Coues*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 222.

**chalazion**, *chalazium* (ka-lâ'zi-on, -um), *n.*; *pl. chalazias* (-â). [*NL.*, *< Gr. χάλαιον*, dim. of *χάλαια*, a sty: see *chalaza*.] In *pathol.*, a transparent swelling on the eyelid, due to inflammation of a Meibomian gland with obstruction of its duct. Also *chalaza*.

**chalcantite** (kal-kan'thit), *n.* [*< L. chalcantum* (*< Gr. χάλκανθον*, a solution of blue vitriol, sulphate of copper, *< χαλκός*, copper, + *άνθος*, a flower; cf. the origin of *copperas*) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] Native copper sulphate or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanosite*.

**Chalcedonian**<sup>1</sup> (kal-sê-dô'ni-an), *a.* [*< L. Chalcedonius* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Chalcedon, a city of Bithynia, opposite Constantinople, or to the council held there and its teachings. — **Chalcedonian Council**, the fourth ecumenical council, held at Chalcedon A. D. 451, which condemned Eutychianism, and gave distinct expression to the doctrine of the inseparable union, without mutation or confusion, of two perfect and complete natures, divine and human, in the one person of Christ. A portion of this council attempted to confer high privileges on the see of Constantinople, and to put it nearly on an equality with the see of Rome. The act was reversed by Pope Leo.

**chalcedonian**<sup>2</sup> (kal-sê-dô'ni-an), *a.* Same as *chalcedonic*.

**chalcedonic** (kal-sê-don'ik), *a.* [*< chalcedony* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the nature or appearance of chalcedony. Also spelled *calcedonic*.

Many pines [fossils] have wood well preserved; others are completely silicified and *chalcedonic*. *Science*, IV. 73.

**chalcedonous** (kal-sed'ô-nus), *a.* [*< chalcedony* + *-ous*.] Having the character or appearance of chalcedony.

**chalcedony** (kal-sed'ô-ni or kal'sê-dô-ni), *n.* [Altered, with immediate ref. to the *L.*, from *ME. calcidoine*, *cassidoine*, *cassidony* (*> E. cassidony*), *< OF. calcidoine*, *F. calcidoine* = *Sp. It. calcedonia* = *Pg. chalcedonia*, *< L. chalcedonius* (prop. adj. 'of Chalcedon'), *chalcedony*, *< Gr. χαλκιδών*, a precious stone found at Chalcedon, Χαλκιδών, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor nearly opposite to Byzantium or Constantinople.] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling in color milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque with veins, circles, or spots. It is used in jewelry. There are several varieties, as common chalcedony, chrysoprase, sard, and sardonyx. Also called *white agate*. Also spelled *calcedony*. See cut under *botryoid*.

Above was had a knightly armed kyng,  
Off *cassidony* well formed and made.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4510.

**Chalcedony cement**. See *cement*.

**chalcedonyx** (kal-sed'ô-niks), *n.* [*< chalcedony* + *onyx*.] A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate. Also *calcedonyx*.

**chalchihuitl** (chal-chi-ô-étl'), *n.* [Also *chalchihuite*: Nahuatl.] Properly jade; also a bluish-green turquoise found in New Mexico. **chalcid** (kal'sid), *a. and n.* Same as *chalcidian*<sup>2</sup> and *chalcidian*<sup>3</sup>.

**Chalcidæ** (kal'si-dê), *n. pl.* Same as *Chalcididae*<sup>1</sup>.

**Chalcidea** (kal-sid'ê-â), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Chalcis*<sup>2</sup> (*Chalcid*) + *-ea*.] A small group of existing *Lacertilia*.

**Chalcides** (kal'si-dêz), *n.* [*NL.*, taken as sing., prop. pl. of *L. chalcis*, *< Gr. χαλκίς*, a kind of lizard: see *Chalcis*<sup>2</sup>.] The typical genus of lizards of the family *Chalcididae*.

**Chalcidian**<sup>1</sup> (kal-sid'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Chalcis* (*Chalcid*), *Gr. Χαλκίς* (*Χαλκιδ*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Chalcis, the chief city of the Greek island sometimes called Egriop and Negropont, but now bearing its ancient name Eubœa.

The alphabet used by the Romans is identical with that of the *Chalcidian* colonies in southern Italy and Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 125.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Chalcis. **chalcidian**<sup>2</sup> (kal-sid'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Chalcis*<sup>1</sup> (*Chalcid*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the insects called *Chalcididae*. See *Chalcididae*<sup>1</sup>.

The male insect is unknown, two insects mistaken for it being, according to Planchon, parasitic hymenoptera of the *chalcidian* group, living in the kermes grains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 49.

II. *n.* An insect of the family *Chalcididae*. Also *chalcid*.



**chalcidian**<sup>3</sup> (kal-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Chal-*  
*cides + -ian.*] *I. a.* Belonging to or having the  
characters of the lizards called *Chalcididae*. See  
*Chalcididae*<sup>2</sup>.

*II. n.* A lizard of the family *Chalcididae*.  
Also *chalcid*.

**Chalcidic** (kal-sid'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to  
the district of Chalcidice, on the coast of an-  
cient Macedonia.

**chalcidica**, *n.* Plural of *chalcidicum*.

**Chalcidici** (kal-sid'i-si), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chal-*  
*cides, q. v.*] In Oppel's system (1811), a family  
of squamate saurians, containing the chalcid or  
chalcidiform lizards.

**chalcidicum** (kal-sid'i-kum), *n.*; *pl. chalcidica*  
(-kă). [L., prop. neut. of *Chalcidicus*, *< Gr. Χαλ-*  
*κιδικός*, belonging to Chalcis, *< Χαλκίς, L. Chal-*  
*cis*, a Greek city: see *Chalcis*<sup>2</sup>.] A portico, or  
a hall supported by columns, or any addition of  
like character connected with an ancient ba-  
silica; hence, a similar addition to a Christian  
church.

Beyond the aisles there is an additional aisle of annexed  
buildings or *chalcidica*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 414.

**Chalcididae**<sup>1</sup> (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chal-*  
*cis*<sup>1</sup> (*Chalcid*) + *-idae*.] In *entom.*, a large fam-  
ily of pupivorous spiciferous hymenopterous  
insects, typified by the genus *Chalcis*, composed  
mainly of minute species most of which are  
parasitic on the larvæ or eggs of other insects.  
Some of them attack other parasites of the same or related  
families. The female chalcid, like the ichneumon-fly, de-  
posits her eggs on the larva or egg which she infests, some-  
times on the surface, sometimes beneath it, and often  
many together. The larvæ which emerge feed on the egg  
or on the soft parts of the infested larva; the latter is  
unable to complete its transformations, and eventually  
dies, when the chalcid emerges either as a perfect insect or  
as a larva, in the latter case sometimes spinning a rough  
cocoon in which to pass the pupa state. The *Chalcididae*  
in their perfect state have usually hard and often brilliant-  
ly metallic bodies, from which the typical genus, *Chalcis*,  
takes its name; the antennæ are elbowed; the ovipositor  
issues before the tip of the abdomen; the pronotum does  
not reach the tegulae; and the wings are almost devoid of  
veins. Many species are yet undescribed. Also *Chalcidæ*.

**Chalcididae**<sup>2</sup> (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chal-*  
*cides + -idae*.] In *herpet.*, a family of lizards,  
typified by the genus *Chalcides*, to which dif-  
ferent limits have been assigned. (a) By some it  
is extended to include leptoglossate lizards having a dis-  
tinct lateral fold, hidden ears, very short limbs, and an elon-  
gated body. The species are tropical American. (b) By  
others the species are referred to the family *Tiuidæ*.

**chalcidiform**<sup>1</sup> (kal-sid'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Chal-*  
*cis*<sup>1</sup> (*Chalcid*) + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the  
appearance of an insect of the family *Chal-*  
*cididae*.

**chalcidiform**<sup>2</sup> (kal-sid'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Chal-*  
*cides + L. forma*, shape.] Having the ap-  
pearance of a lizard of the family *Chalcididae*.

**chalcidine** (kal'si-din), *a.* [*< Chal-cides + -ine*.] Belonging to or having the characters of liz-  
ards of the family *Chalcididae*; like a chalcid  
lizard.

**Chalcis**<sup>1</sup> (kal'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χαλκός*, cop-  
per: see *Chalcis*<sup>2</sup>.] In *entom.*, the  
typical genus of the great parasitic  
family *Chalcididae*, of the order  
*Hymenoptera*. It was founded by Fa-  
bricius in 1787. The insects of this genus  
are parasites, and are characterized by their  
swollen hind thighs and sessile abdomen.  
They infest many injurious insects, and  
transform within the bodies of their hosts  
without spinning a cocoon. *Chalcis albi-*  
*frons* (Walsh) belongs to the closely allied  
genus *Spilochalcis*.



*Chalcis albi-*  
*frons*.  
(Line shows  
natural size.)

**Chalcis**<sup>2</sup> (kal'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χαλκίς*, a kind  
of lizard, also called *χαλκιδική* (*σαύρα χαλκιδική*),  
i. e., Chalcidian lizard—Dioscorides, also *ζιγνίς*  
and *σῆψ*; named from *Χαλκίς*, Chalcis, a city in  
Eubœa, or more prob. (as also *Χαλκίς*, Chalcis)  
*< χαλκός*, copper.] A genus of lizards, originally  
identical with *Chalcides*, but by some modern  
herpetologists limited to such teioid lizards as  
are by others referred to the genus *Cophias*.

**chalcites** (kal-si'tēz), *n.* [L., copper ore, a  
precious stone of a copper color, *< Gr. χαλκίτις*,  
containing copper (*λίθος χαλκίτις*, copper ore),  
rock-alum, etc., *< χαλκός*, copper.] Sulphate  
of copper.

**Chalcochloris** (kal-kō-klē'ris), *n.* [NL. (Mi-  
vart, 1867), *< Gr. χαλκός*, copper, + *χλωρός*, green-  
ish-yellow.] Same as *Amblysomus*.

**chalcocite** (kal'kō-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκός*, cop-  
per, + *-c-* inserted, + *-ite*.] A native copper  
sulphid (Cu<sub>2</sub>S), a mineral of a lead-gray to black  
color and metallic luster. It is commonly massive,  
but is also found in fine crystals, frequently hexagonal  
in form from twinning. It is an important ore of copper.  
Also called *chalcocin*, *copper-glance*, and in Cornwall *red-*  
*ruthite*, from the locality Redruth, where it occurs.

**chalcodite** (kal'kō-dit), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκώδης*,  
contr. of *χαλκοειδής*, like copper (*< χαλκός*, cop-  
per, + *εἶδος*, form), + *-ite*.] A variety of the  
iron silicate stilpnomelane, occurring in scaly  
velvety coatings of a brass-like luster.

**chalcograph** (kal'kō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκός*,  
copper, + *γράφειν*, write, grave; cf. NGr. *χαλκο-*  
*γράφος*, an engraver (orig. formed to translate  
'printer').] An engraving on copper or brass.

**chalcographer** (kal-kog'ra-tēr), *n.* [*< chalcog-*  
*raphy + -er*.] An engraver on brass or cop-  
per. Also *chalcographist*.

**chalcographic**, **chalcographical** (kal-kō-graf'-  
ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< chalcography + -ic, -ical*.] Of or  
pertaining to chalcography: as, *chalcographic*  
artists.

**chalcographist** (kal-kog'ra-fist), *n.* [*< chalcog-*  
*raphy + -ist*.] Same as *chalcographer*.

**chalcography** (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκός*,  
copper, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write, grave.] The  
art of engraving on copper or steel plates.  
Commonly called *line-engraving*, because it is chiefly by  
combinations of lines, simple or crossed, that the engraver  
imitates textures, etc.

**chalcomenite** (kal-kō-mē'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκός*,  
copper, + *μηνή*, = *E. moon*, + *-ite*.] A hy-  
drous copper selenite, occurring in monoclinic  
crystals of a bright-blue color.

**chalcomorphyte** (kal-kō-mōr'fit), *n.* [A bad  
spelling of *calcomorphite*: *< L. calx*, lime, +  
*Gr. μορφή*, form.] A hydrous calcium silicate  
found in minute hexagonal crystals in the lava  
of Nieder-Mendig in the Eifel.

**chalcofanite** (kal-kof'a-nit), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκός*,  
copper, + *-φανής* (*< φαίνειν*, appear) + *-ite*.] A  
hydrous oxid of manganese and zinc, occur-  
ing in druses of minute tabular crystals of a  
bluish-black color and metallic luster at Stir-  
ling Hill in New Jersey. It assumes a bronze  
color when heated before the blowpipe, whence  
the name.

**chalcopyllite** (kal-kō-fl'it), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκός*,  
copper, + *φυλλον*, a leaf, + *-ite*.] A hydrous  
copper arsenate, occurring in thin tabular  
crystals or foliated masses of a bright-green  
color. Also called *copper mica*.

**chalcopryite** (kal-kop'i-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκός*,  
copper, + *πυρίτης*, *q. v.*] Copper pyrites, or yel-  
low copper ore. It is a sulphid of copper and iron,  
and occurs in tetragonal crystals or more commonly massive.  
It has a bright brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic  
luster on the fresh fracture. It is readily distinguished  
from pyrite, or iron pyrites, by its deeper color and inferior  
hardness.

**chalcosiderite** (kal-kō-sid'e-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκός*,  
copper, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron: see *sider-*  
*ite*.] A hydrous phosphate of iron and copper,  
occurring in crystalline aggregates of a siskin-  
green color.

**chalcostibite** (kal-kōs'ti-bit), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκός*,  
copper, + *στίβη*, antimony (see *stibium* and *an-*  
*timony*), + *-ite*.] A sulphid of antimony and  
copper, of a lead-gray color. Also called *wolfs-*  
*bergite*.

**chalcotrichite** (kal-kot'ri-kit), *n.* [*< Gr. χαλκός*,  
copper, + *τριχίς* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-ite*.] A variety  
of cuprite or red oxid of copper, occurring in  
capillary crystals.

**Chaldeism** (kal'dē-izm), *n.* A combined sci-  
ence of astronomy and magic attributed to the  
Chaldeans: out of it probably grew astrology,  
to which the term is often extended.

*Chaldeism* and *Magism* appear . . . mixed up together.  
*C. O. Müller*, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 248.

**Chaldaic** (kal-dā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Chaldaicus*,  
*< Gr. Χαλδαίος*, *< Χαλδαία*, Chaldea, prop. fem. of  
*Χαλδαίος*, Chaldean.] *I. a.* Same as *Chaldean*.

*II. n.* The language or dialect of the Chal-  
deans, one of the two dialects or branches of  
the Aramaic, Syriac being the other.  
Also *Chaldee*.

**Chaldaism** (kal'dā-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. Χαλδαισμός*,  
*< Χαλδαίσις*, follow the Chaldeans, *< Χαλδαίος*,  
Chaldean.] An idiom or a peculiarity of the  
Chaldee dialect.

**Chaldean** (kal-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Chaldea + -an*;  
see *Chaldaic*.] *I. a.* Relating or pertaining to  
Chaldea, the rich plain of southern Babylonia:  
the name *Chaldea* was also often applied to  
the whole of that country, from the dominance  
of the Chaldean race over it for a long period.  
It was in Chaldea that the important Mesopotamian civil-  
ization was developed from the primitive Accadian. Also  
*Chaldaean*, *Chaldaic*, and *Chaldee*.—**Chaldean art**,  
the earliest development of Accadian or Mesopotamian art,  
from which the later art of Babylon and Assyria was di-  
rectly derived. Though still imperfectly known, this art  
clearly contains the germs of all the later developments  
from it, including the substructural mounds, terraced tem-  
ples of brick, enamels, use of bright colors, and engraved  
gems. Such stone sculptures as have been found, par-

ticularly those excavated from 1877 to 1881 from the  
mound of Tello in southern Chaldea, indicate a much less  
conventional conception of the human form, and much



Chaldean Art.—Sculptured head from Tello, in the Louvre Museum.

more artistic promise, than was fulfilled in this branch  
of art by the Babylonian and Assyrian sculptors.—**Chal-**  
**dean cycle**. See *cycle*.—**Chaldean era**. See *era*.

*II. n. 1.* An inhabitant of Chaldea; spe-  
cifically, a member of the Semitic race from  
whom Chaldea took its name, who were cele-  
brated as warriors, astrologers, magicians, etc.,  
and constituted the priestly caste of Babylo-  
nia. Hence—*2.* In the Bible, sometimes, an  
astrologer, soothsayer, or fortune-teller.

**Chaldee** (kal'dē), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Chaldaeus*, *< Gr. Χαλδαίος*, Chaldean.] *I. a.* Same as *Chaldean*.  
—**Chaldee language**. See *Chaldaic, n.*—**Chaldee Par-**  
**aphrase**, commentaries, called by the Jews *Targums*,  
made for those Jews who spoke the Chaldee language and  
did not understand Hebrew.

*II. n. 1.* Same as *Chaldean, 1.*—*2.* Same as  
*Chaldaic*.

**chaldier**<sup>1</sup> (châl'dēr), *n.* [*< OF. \*chaudiere*, *cau-*  
*dier*, *F. chaudière* = *Pr. caudiera* = *Sp. caldera*  
= *Pg. caldeira* = *It. caldaja*, *caldara*, *< L. (LL.*  
*ML.) caldaria*, a kettle for hot water: see *chal-*  
*dron*<sup>1</sup>, *caldron*.] *1.* A caldron. [North Eng.]  
—*2.* The Scotch form of *chaldron*<sup>1</sup>. The Scotch  
chaldier was nearly 12 quarters Winchester  
measure, or 16 bolls of corn.

**chaldier**<sup>2</sup> (châl'dēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.]  
*Naut.*, a rudder-band or gudgeon. [Eng.]

**chaldier**<sup>3</sup> (châl'dēr), *n.* Same as *chaldrick*.

**chaldern**<sup>1</sup> (châl'dern), *n.* Same as *chaudron*.

**chaldee**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* [*< Chaldee* (*pl. Chaldees*), *q. v.*,  
with allusion to magic. See *Chaldeism*.] To  
trick; injure by trickery. Also *caldee*. [Old  
slang.]

**chaldrick** (châl'drik), *n.* [E. dial., also *chal-*  
*der*; origin obscure.] A name in the Orkney  
islands for the oyster-catcher, *Hamatopus o-*  
*stralegus*. *Montagu*.

**chaldron**<sup>1</sup> (châl'dron), *n.* [Assibilated form of  
*caldron*, *< OF. \*chaldron*, *F. chaudron*, a kettle:  
see *chaldier*<sup>1</sup> and *caldron*.] A dry measure equal  
to four quarters or 32 bushels; as a mea-  
sure of coals equal, by a statute of Charles II.,  
to 36 coal bushels, or 254 hundredweight. The  
Newcastle chaldron is 52½ or 53 hundredweight. In Amer-  
ican ports the weight is very various, but the ordinary  
weight in the United States is 26½ hundredweight.

**chaldron**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *chaudron*.

**chalet** (sha-lā'), *n.* [F., *< Swiss chalet*, prop.  
\*a little castle, *< ML. castelletum*, *> E. castellet*,  
*castlet*, *q. v.*] *1.* A hut or cabin in which cat-  
tle and herdsmen are housed for the night on  
the Swiss mountains.

*Chalets* are summer huts for the Swiss herdsmen.  
*Wordsworth*.

Hence—*2.* A dwelling-house of the Swiss peas-  
antry similarly constructed, that is, low, with  
very wide eaves, and with the roof weighted  
down with large stones to secure it against  
the mountain winds.—*3.* A country residence  
built in the general style of a Swiss mountain  
cottage, but generally of ornamental character.  
—**Chalet-horn**, a horn used by Swiss mountaineers  
in calling together their herds or flocks.

**chalice** (chal'is), *n.* [*< ME. chalice*, also *calice*,  
*< OF. \*chalice*, *calice*, mod. *F. calice* = *Pr. calitz*  
= *Sp. caliz* = *Pg. calis*, *caliz* = *It. calice* = *AS.*  
*calic* = *OS. kelik* = *D. kēk* = *OHG. keliuh*, *kelih*,  
*MHG. G. kelch* = *Icel. kálkr* = *Dan. kalk*, *< L.*  
*calix* (*calic-*), a cup, = *Skt. kalapa*, a cup, water-  
pot; cf. *Gr. κύλιξ*, a cup: see *caliz* and *calyz*.]  
*1.* A drinking-cup or -bowl.

This even-handed justice  
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice  
To our own lips. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 7.

Tulips, dark purple and cream-color, burning scarlet and  
deep maroon, held their gay chalices up to catch the dew.  
*R. T. Cooke*, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 59.

2. The cup in which the wine is administered in the celebration of the eucharist or Lord's supper. It is now generally made of silver, gilt inside; but gold chalices are not infrequent, while less costly materials have been used at all periods. The rubrics of the Roman Catholic Church require the chalice to be of gold or silver. The shape of the chalice varies very greatly; but in general the foot is wide-spreading, and a knob is introduced in the stem, sometimes half-way up, sometimes nearer the bowl, the object being to prevent all chance of spilling the consecrated wine, the knob affording a firm hold for the hand.



Chalice, from Treasury in Mayence Cathedral.

There is a grete *chales* of fyne gold of curious werke, set with many precious stones.

Sir R. Guy[ford], *Pylgrymage*, p. 7.

**Mixed chalice**, in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches (except the Armenian), and in many Anglican churches: (a) The wine mingled with a little water for use at the eucharist. (b) The custom or rite of adding water to the eucharistic wine. See *krasia*.

**chalice-case** (chal'is-kās), *n.* A permanent cover for the chalice, whether made of a textile fabric like a bag, or in the form of a cylindrical box.

**chalice-cells** (chal'is-selz), *n. pl.* See *goblet-cells*, under *cell*.

**chaliced** (chal'ist), *a.* [*< chalice + -ed.*] Having a cup, as a flower.

*Chalic'd flowers.* Shak., *Cymbeline*, II. 3 (song).

**chalice-pall** (chal'is-pāl), *n.* In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a piece of cardboard about eight inches square, covered with linen, or with silk on top and lawn underneath, placed before and after celebration upon the paten.

**chalice-spoon** (chal'is-spōn), *n.* 1. A spoon with a perforated bowl for removing insects or other impurities from the chalice.—2. A spoon for measuring out the water to be mixed with the eucharistic wine.

**chalice-veil** (chal'is-vāl), *n.* 1. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a piece of silk, varying in color according to the ecclesiastical season, used, over the chalice-pall, to cover the paten and chalice at certain times during the celebration of the mass or holy communion.—2. In the Anglican Church, a piece of linen or lawn used to cover the chalice and paten after the communion of the people.

**Chalicomys** (ka-lik'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χάλις* (*chalix*), pebble, gravel, + *mys* = *E. mouse*.] A genus of fossil rodents related to the beavers: synonymous with *Stenoe fiber*.

**chalicosis** (kal-i-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χάλις* (*chalix*), gravel, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of silicious particles, as by stone-cutters. These particles are taken up into the tissues of the lungs, and are apt to produce more or less inflammation, in the form of bronchitis or diffuse pneumonia.

**chalicotheriid** (kal'i-kō-thē'ri-id), *n.* A mammal of the family *Chalicotheriidae*.

**Chalicotheriidae** (kal'i-kō-thē'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chalicotherium + -idae*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl ungulates, typified by the genus *Chalicotherium*. They were large quadrupeds, with the upper molar teeth surmounted by subequal crescentoid crests separated by an external ridge, and with the lower molars surmounted by crescents; the upper premolars were different from the molars, and had each only one internal cusp; the anterior feet had 4 digits and the posterior 3. The species were quite numerous during the Eocene period, and a few lived till the Pliocene.

**chalicotherioid** (kal'i-kō-thē'ri-oid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Chalicotheriidae*.

II. *n.* A chalicotheriid.

**Chalicotherioidea** (kal'i-kō-thē'ri-oi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chalicotherium + -oidea*.] A superfamily of ungulate quadrupeds, established for the reception of the family *Chalicotheriidae* and related forms.

**Chalicotherium** (kal'i-kō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), *< Gr. χάλις* (*chalix*), gravel, rubble, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, *< θήρ*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the extinct family *Chalicotheriidae*, remains of which occur in the Pliocene formation of Europe, Asia, and America.

**chalfate** (kā'li-fāt), *n.* Same as *califate*.

**chalil** (ha-lē'l), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument, probably a direct flute or flageolet, though possibly having a reed like a clarinet. The word is translated "pipe" in both the authorized and the revised versions of the Bible.

**Chalina** (ka-li'nā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χαλινός*, a bridle, bit, strap, thong, = Skt. *khalinas*, *khalinas*, a bridle-bit.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chalinidae*.

**Chalinea** (ka-lin'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chalina + -ea*.] A general name of the siliciferous sponges. *Claus*.

**Chalinidae** (ka-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chalina + -idae*.] A family of *Fibrospongiae* or fibrous sponges, represented by the genus *Chalina*.

**Chalininae** (kal-i-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chalina + -inae*.] A group of sponges, typified by the genus *Chalina*, having a considerable quantity of spongin in the form of distinct horny fibers containing spicules. It is referred by some to the family *Homoraphidae* of Ridley and Dendy.

**chalinoid** (kal'i-noid), *a.* [*< Chalina + -oid*.] Resembling a sponge of the genus *Chalina*; as, "a true *chalinoid* larva," A. Hyatt.

**Chalinopsidae** (kal-i-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chalinopsis + -idae*.] A family of *Fibrospongiae* or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Chalinopsis*.

**Chalinopsis** (kal-i-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Oscar Schmidt, 1870), *< Gr. χαλινός*, a bridle, a strap, + *opsis*, appearance.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chalinopsidae*.

**Chalinorhaphinae** (kal'i-nō-ra-fi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chalinorhaphis + -inae*.] A group of sponges, represented by the genus *Chalinorhaphis*. *Lendenfeld*.

**Chalinorhaphis** (kal-i-nor'ā-fis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χαλινός*, a bridle, a strap, + *ραψίς*, a needle, *< ράπτειν*, sew.] The typical genus of *Chalinorhaphinae*, having many large spicules axially situated. *Lendenfeld*.

**chalk** (chāk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaulk*, *< ME. chalk*, *< AS. cealc*, chalk, lime, = D. *kalk* = OHG. *chalc*, MHG. *kale* (*kalk*-), G. *kalk*, *kalk* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *kalk* = F. *chaux* = Pr. *calz*, *caus* = Sp. Pg. *cal* = It. *calce* = Ir. Gael. *caile* = W. *caleh*, lime, *< L. calx* (*cale*-), limestone, lime, chalk; see *calx* and *calc*, and cf. *calcareous*, *causery*, etc.] 1. In *geol.*, a soft white rock, consisting almost entirely of carbonate of lime in a pulverulent or only slightly consolidated state, and readily soiling the fingers when handled. It is seen, when examined through the microscope, to be made up in large part of minute fragments of the shells of *Foraminifera*, mollusks, and echinoderms, and also of spicules of sponges. It does not exactly resemble any deep-sea deposit at present known to be in process of formation. This rock is a very important and conspicuous formation on the south coast of England (which on account of the whiteness of its cliffs is poetically styled Albion) and in the north of France. Under the city of London it has a thickness of from 600 to 800 feet. The chalk gives its name to the so-called Cretaceous formation. It has a limited distribution in other parts of the world, but the best known localities are the Paris and London basins. Chalk, being a nearly pure carbonate of lime in a pulverized condition, is an article of great commercial importance, and is used in a large number of operations. For such purposes it is crushed and levigated. One of its principal uses is for whitening walls, or whitewashing. It is not used with oil, as it has no body with that vehicle; but, on account of its being very much cheaper than lead paint, it supersedes that article to a great extent. There are many names for the various preparations of chalk, as *whiting*, *Spanish white*, *Paris white*, etc. Chalk is not a desirable material for ordinary mortar, but it is used to some extent as one of the ingredients of hydraulic cement. See *cement*, 2.

2. A piece of prepared chalk used for marking on a dark surface.—3. A point scored in a game: so called from its being recorded with chalk. [Local and prov. Eng.]

One chalk or score is reckoned for every fair pin; and the game of skittles consists in obtaining thirty-one chalks precisely. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 366.

4. An account. See *to chalk up*, below.

"I tell you, we can't and won't trust you. Your drunk-dad has run up a long chalk already. Look there, I guess you know enough to count twelve;—twelve gallons he owes now." *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, I. 6.

A long chalk, a long way; many degrees. To beat one by a long chalk or long chalks is to beat him by a long way, or to excel him in a high degree: in allusion to the custom of making marks, as in a score, with chalk, or to the marking of distances by lines drawn with chalk. [Colloq.]

Sir Alured's steed was by long chalks the best Of the party, and very soon distanced the rest. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 294.

Hence—Not by a long chalk, not on any account; not by any means; not at all.—Black chalk. (a) Slate sufficiently colored by carbonaceous particles to answer the purpose of black-lead in pencils for coarse work, such as marking stone. [Eng.] (b) A preparation of ivory-black and fine clay.—Chalk for cheese, an inferior article for a good one; one thing for another.

Lo! how they feignen chalk for cheese.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, Prol.

**Chalk style**, in engraving. See *stippling*.—French chalk, scaly talc; a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales of a pearly-white or grayish col-

or, much used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth, and for removing grease-spots.—Red chalk, or ruddle, a natural clay containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of the protoxide and carbonate of iron.—Spanish chalk, a variety of steatite or soapstone obtained from Aragon in Spain.—To know chalk from cheese, to have one's wits about one; know a poor or spurious article from a good or genuine one.—To walk one's chalks, to go away; leave unceremoniously. [Slang.]

Cut his stick, and walked his chalks, and is off to London. *Kingsley*.

To walk the chalk, to keep in a straight line; to submit to strict discipline.

chalk (chāk), *v. t.* [*< chalk, n.* Cf. *calc*.] 1. To rub or mark with chalk.

Some two or three yards off I'll chalk a line. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, II. 3.

2. To manure with chalk.

In Dorsetshire the land is usually chalked once in twenty years. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 372.

3. Figuratively, to make chalky-white; blanch; make pale.

Fear

Stared in her eyes, and chalk'd her face, and wing'd Her transit to the throne. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, IV.

4. To mark; trace out; describe: from the use of chalk in marking lines.

It is you that have chalk'd forth the way Which brought us hither! *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1.

To chalk out, (a) To sketch, as a plan of work or of operations, roughly, or in general outlines; mark out.

I knew all this before, sir;

I chalk'd him out his way. *Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, III. 3.

This is indeed a very pretty career that has been chalked out for you. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xx.

(b) In Scotland, to mark the door of a burgh tenant with chalk, an old mode of notice to quit, which is still competent.—To chalk up, to charge; put down to one's account: in allusion to the old custom, prevalent especially among publicans and milk-sellers, of writing a score in chalk on a door or wall.

She has chalked up twenty shillings already, and swears she will chalk no more. *Chapman*, *May-Day*, I. 2.

**chalk-box** (chāk'boks), *n.* A box containing powdered chalk, in which public dancers and acrobats rub the soles of their feet to prevent them from slipping.

**chalk-cutter** (chāk'kut'er), *n.* A man who digs chalk.

**chalkiness** (chāk'ki-nes), *n.* [*< chalky + -ness*.] The state of being chalky.

**chalk-line** (chāk'lin), *n.* 1. A light cord rubbed with chalk and stretched over a surface to mark a straight line. When stretched, it is pulled upward and allowed to spring down by its elasticity, and thus marks a line of chalk on the surface, to serve as a guide, as for a needle or a saw.

2. A vulgar name of the small green heron of the United States, *Butorides virescens*: so called in allusion to the white excrement voided when the bird starts to fly.

**chalk-pit** (chāk'pit), *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

**chalkstone** (chāk'stōn), *n.* [*< ME. chalkston*, *< AS. cealc-stān*, calculus (= Dan. *kalksten* = Sw. *kalksten*), *< cealc*, lime, + *stān*, stone: see *chalk* and *stone*.] 1. In *med.*, a concretion, for the most part of sodium urate, deposited in the tissues and joints, especially of the ears, hands, and feet, of persons affected with gout.—2. A lump of chalk.

Goth, walketh forth, and brynges us a chalkstoon.

Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 196.

When he maketh all the stones of the altar as chalk-stones that are beaten in sunder, the groves and images shall not stand up. *Is.* xviii. 9.

**chalky** (chāk'ki), *a.* [*< chalk + -y*.] 1. Consisting of or containing chalk: as, "thy chalky cliffs," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.—2. Resembling chalk in any way: as, a chalky taste; a chalky fracture.

As deposited from the cyanide bath just described, the surface of the precipitated silver has a mat or dead appearance, which is well described as chalky.

Wahl, *Galvanoplastic Manipulations*, p. 304.

**challenge** (chal'enj), *n.* [*< ME. chalenge*, assimilated form of *calenge*, *calange*, an accusation, claim, *< OF. chalenge*, *chalonge*, assimilated form of *calenge*, *calonge* = It. *calogna*, an accusation, claim, dispute, *< L. calumnia*, a false accusation (in ML. also an action upon a claim), *> E. calumny*, q. v. Thus *challenge* is a doublet of *calumny*.] 1†. Accusation; charge.

Then muste make thy challenge agens God.

Bp. Peacock, *Repressor*, I. iii. 162.

But she that wrongfull challenge soone assoyled, And shew'd that she had not that Lady left (As they suppos'd), but her had to her liking left. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 36.

2†. A claim or demand; pretension.

Accept the title thou usurp'st,  
Of benefit proceeding from our king,  
And not of any challenge of desert.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

3. A summons or invitation to a duel; a calling upon one to engage in single combat, as for the vindication of the challenger's honor; a defiance.

Bene. Shall I speak a word in your ear?  
Claud. God bless me from a challenge!

Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

Hence—4. An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind: as, a challenge to a rubber at whist; a challenge to a public debate; "a challenge to controversy," Goldsmith.—5. The letter or message containing the summons to a combat or contest.

Here's the challenge, read it; I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in't.

Shak., T. N., III. 4.

6. *Milit.*, the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any one who approaches his post.—7. In hunting, the opening cry of hounds on first finding the scent of their game.—8. A calling in question; an exception taken, as to the tenability of a proposition, or a person's right to do something or to hold something.

Rather assume thy right in silence and de facto than voice it with claims and challenges. Bacon, Great Place.

9. In law, an objection to a juror; the claim of a party that a certain juror shall not sit in the cause. The right of challenge is given in both civil and criminal trials, for certain reasons which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The challenge may extend either to the whole panel or body of jurors, called a challenge to the array, or only to particular jurors, called a challenge to the polls. Both of these challenges are subdivided into principal challenges (or challenges for principal cause) and challenges to the favor. A principal challenge is a challenge which alleges a fact of such a nature that, if proved, the juror is disqualified as a matter of law, without inquiring whether he is actually impartial: as, that one or more of the jury are returned at the nomination of the other party, or are nearly related to the other party. A challenge to the favor consists in the allegation by the party of a cause that might probably bias, and the raising of the question whether the juror is in fact impartial: as, a statement that a juror has already formed an opinion, or is prejudiced against the party. A peremptory challenge, allowed by statute in many jurisdictions, is a challenge of jurors, to a limited number, to be taken without showing any cause at all.

I do believe . . .

You are mine enemy: and make my challenge,  
You shall not be my judge. Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4.

challenge (chal'enj), v.; pret. and pp. *challenged*, ppr. *challenging*. [*ME. chalengien*, accuse, claim, < *OF. chalengier*, *chalongier*, etc., = *It. calognare*, < *L. calumniari*; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To accuse; call to answer; censure.

The next day the two Kings with their people came aboard vs, but brought nothing according to promise; so that Ensigne Saluage challenged Nemenacus the breach of three promises.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 62.

Dishonour'd thus and challenged of wrongs.

Shak., Tit. And., I. 2.

2. To lay claim to; demand as due or as a right: as, the Supreme Being challenges our reverence and homage.

"Charite," quod he, "ne chaffareth noughe, ne chalengeth, ne craueth!"

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 160.

Mortals can challenge not a ray, by right,

Yet do expect the whole of Cynthia's light.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The Pope challenges all Churches to be under him, the King and the two Arch-Bishops challenge all the Church of England to be under them. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 57.

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juha?

That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,

And challenge better terms. Addison, Cato, I. 3.

In this night of death I challenge the promise of thy word!

Whittier, Swan Song of Parson Avery.

3. To call, invite, or summon to single combat or duel.

Whoso'er gainsays King Edward's right,

By this I challenge him to single fight.

[Throws down his gauntlet.]

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV. 7.

4. To call to a contest; call into opposing activity; invite to a trial; defy: as, to challenge a man to prove what he asserts (implying defiance).

Thus formed for speed, he challenges the wind,

And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. Dryden.

All within us that is bad challenges the bad in our brother; distrust engenders distrust. Sumner, Orations, I.

5. To take exception to; object to (a person or thing); call in question: as, to challenge the accuracy of a statement. Specifically—

6. In law, to object or take exception to, as a juror or jury panel. See *challenge*, n., 9.—7. *Milit.*, to demand the countersign from: as, a

sentry is bound to challenge every person appearing near his post. See *challenge*, n., 6.

II. *intrans.* In hunting, to whimper or cry when the scent of game is first discovered: said of a hound.

challengeable (chal'en-jā-bl), a. [*ME. chalangeable*; < *challenge* + *-able*.] Capable of being challenged, or called to an account.

A chartre is challengeable byfor a chief iustice.

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 296.

How lords are challengeable by their vassals.

J. Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 30.

challengee (chal'en-jē'), n. [*challenge* + *-ee*.] One who receives a challenge. [Rare.]

The challenger and challengee,

Or, with your Spaniard, your provocador

And provocado, have their several courses.

B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, III. 1.

challenger (chal'en-jēr), n. [*ME. chalengere*; < *challenge* + *-er*.] 1. One who challenges or defies another to a duel or contest of any kind.

Ros. Have you challenged Charles the wrestler?

Or. No, fair princess; he is the general challenger.

Shak., As you Like it, I. 2.

The impious challenger of Pow'r divine

Was now to learn that Heav'n, though slow to wrath,

Is never with impunity defied. Couper, The Task, vi.

2. An objector; one who calls in question.—3. A claimant; one who demands something as of right.

Earnest challengers there are of trial, by some publick disputation. Hooker.

Challengeria (chal'en-jē'ri-ā), n. [*NL.* (Wyllie Thomson, 1877), < *Challenger*, an English vessel in which a voyage of scientific research and exploration was made in 1873-76.] The typical genus of triptyleans of the family Challengeriidae.

Challengeriidae (chal'en-jēr'i-dā), n. pl. [*NL.*, as *Challenger-ia* + *-idae*.] An order of triptyleans having a monothalamous shell richly sculptured and filled with a nucleated sarcode.

A group of extremely minute forms, "approaching, but in many important points differing from the Radiolarians," has been brought to light by the "Challenger" expedition. They have received the ordinal name of Challengeriidae. Pascoe, Zool. Class., p. 10.

Challengeriidae (chal'en-jē'ri-'i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Challenger-ia* + *-idae*.] A family of triptyleans having single-chambered shells, with porous glass-like walls, and very fine, perfectly regular, hexagonal pores varying greatly in form. Genera of this family are *Challengeria*, *Gazellietta*, and *Porcupinia*.

challis (shal'i), n. [Also *challi*, *chally*, *chalist*; origin undetermined.] A name originally given to a choice fabric of silk and wool first manufactured at Norwich, England, about 1832. It was thin, soft, fine, and without gloss. The name is now applied to a fabric resembling mullin-de-laine, a light all-wool material, woven without twill, and either plain or figured. French challis is sometimes made with a glossy finish resembling that of alpaca.

chalont, chalount, n. [*ME.*; the orig. form of *shalloon*, q. v.] A blanket or other form of bed-covering.

Also, non of the Citee ne shal don werche [work] qwylyte ne chalouns hy-thoute the wallen of the Citee, vp-on payne to lese that good. English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 350.

A bed

With shetes and with chalons faire y-spread.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 220.

chalumeau (shal-ū-mō'), n. [*F. chalumeau*, < *OF. chalemel* = *Pr. calamel*, *caramel*, *calmeilh* = *Sp. caramillo* (also *F. dial. \*calumet*, > *E. calumet*, q. v.), < *ML. calamellus*; also in fem. form, *OF. chalemelle* (> *Pg. charamela* = *It. cennamella*), < *ML. calamella*, also *calamula* (also *OF. chalemie*, > *MHG. schalemie*, *G. schalmei* = *Dan. skalmeje* = *ME. shalmie*, later *shalme*, *shaume*, mod. *E. shawm* (*ML. reflex scalmeia*), < *L.* as if *\*calamia*), a pipe, flute, flageolet, < *LL. calamellus*, a little pipe or reed, dim. of *L. calamus*, a pipe, a reed: see *calamus*, and cf. *shawm*.] 1. An obsolete musical instrument, probably of the clarinet class. See *shawm*.—2. The lowest portion or register of the scale of the clarinet and of the basset-horn.

chaly (cha'li), n. An old copper coin of Ceylon, equal to about one fourth of a United States cent.

Chalybeate (kā-lib'ē-an), a. [*Cf. L. chalybeius*, of steel; < *Chalybes*: see def., and cf. *chalybean*.] Pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor famed as workers in iron and steel; similar to the work or products of the Chalybes: as, "Chalybean tempered steel," Milton, S. A., I. 133.

chalybeate (kā-lib'ē-an), n. [*NL. chalybeus*, < *L. chalybs*: see *chalybeate*.] A bird of Para-

dise of the genus *Chalybeus* or *Mamoodia*; a manucode.

chalybeate (kā-lib'ē-āt), a. and n. [*NL. \*chalybeatus*, < *L. chalybs*, < *Gr. χάλυξ* (*chalux*), steel, so called from the *Χάλυξ*, Chalybes: see *Chalybean*.] 1. a. 1. Qualified by the presence of iron: applied to a medicine containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron, or holding iron in solution. Chalybeate springs exist in many parts of the world. The iron is generally present in the form of carbonate, and is held in solution by the carbonic acid contained in the water; on exposure to the air the carbonic acid escapes and the iron is partly precipitated.

2. Relating to or characteristic of a spring or medicine containing iron: as, a chalybeate taste; chalybeate effects.—3. Steel-blue; chalybeous.

II. n. A mineral water or other liquid impregnated with iron.

chalybeous (kā-lib'ē-us), a. [*L. chalybeus*, of steel, < *chalybs*, < *Gr. χάλυξ* (*chalux*), steel: see *chalybeate*.] Of a steel-blue color; very dark blue with a metallic luster.

chalybite (kal'i-bit), n. [*L. chalybs* (*chalyb*), steel (see *chalybeate*), + *-ite*.] Native iron protocarbonate, FeCO<sub>3</sub>. Also called *spathic* or *sparry iron ore*, or *siderite*. See *siderite*.

cham<sup>1</sup>, v. An older form of *champ*.

cham<sup>2</sup>, a. [Assibilated form of *cam*.] Awry; cam. [North. Eng.]

cham<sup>3</sup> (kam), n. A former spelling of *khan*.

I will . . . fetch you a hair off the great Cham's beard. Shak., Much Ado, II. 1.

In Tartary I freed the Cham,

Last June, from his huge swarm of gnats.

Browning, Pied Piper, vi.

Ohama (kā'mā), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. χαίμα*, gape: see *chasm*.] 1. A generic name formerly used for bivalve shells of different kinds, but now restricted to typical species of the family *Chamidae*. Also spelled *Cama*. See cut under *Chamidae*.—2. [*I. c.*] A shell of the genus *Chama* in its widest sense: as, the giant *chama*, a species of the family *Tridacnidae*.

Ohamacea, Ohamaceæ (ka-mā'sē-ā, -ē), n. pl. [*NL.* (*Chamacea*, Lamarck, 1809; *Chamacea*, Menke, 1828), < *Chama* + *-acea*, *-aceæ*.] A family of conchiferous mollusks, including and represented by the genus *Chama* and others. It is essentially the same as *Chamidae*, but various heterogeneous genera were likewise referred to it by old authors. Also written *Camacea*. [Not in use.]

chamacean (ka-mā'sē-an), a. and n. [*Chamacea* + *-an*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the *Chamacea*.

II. n. A gaping cockle; one of the *Chamacea*.

Ohamade (kam'a-dē), n. pl. See *Chamidae*.

chamade (sha-mād'), n. [*F.*, < *It. chiamata* (= *Sp. llamada* = *Pg. chamada*), a calling, < *chiamare* (= *Sp. llamar* = *Pg. chamar*, *clamar* = *OF. clamer*, *clamer*, > *E. claim*), < *L. clamare*, call out: see *claim*.] *Milit.*, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

They beat the chamade and sent us carte blanche.

Addison.

At length Signora Mencis, seeing me repulsed and ready to raise the siege, beat the chamade, and we agreed upon a capitulation. Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, VIII. 10.

Chamæa (ka-mē'ā), n. [*NL.* (W. Gambel, 1847), < *Gr. χαμαι* (= *L. humi*), on the ground: see *chameleon* and *humus*.] A genus of North American oscine passerine birds, the wren-tits,



Wren-tit (*Chama fasciata*).

combining certain characteristics of wrens and titmice. It is the type of a family *Chamæidae*, having the plumage extremely lax and soft; rounded wings much shorter than the long, narrow, graduated tail; 10 primary feathers, the sixth being the longest; tarsal scutella obsolete; feet as in *Paridae*; and the bill much shorter than the head, with scaled linear nostrils and bristled gape. There is but one species, *C. fasciata*, of California. See *wren-tit*.



**chamaecephalic** (kam'ē-se-fal'ik or kam-ē-sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< chamaecephaly + -ic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting chamaecephaly.

**chamaecephaly** (kam-ē-sef'a-li), *n.* [*< Gr. χαμαι, on the ground, low, + κεφαλή, head.*] In *ethnol.*, a formation or development of the skull the vertical index of which is 70 or less: opposed to *hypsiccephalic*.

**Chamaecyparis** (kam-ē-sip'a-ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χαμαι, on the ground, + κυπάρισσος, cypress.*] A genus of large coniferous timber-trees, represented in the eastern United States by the white cedar (*C. thyoides*), on the Pacific coast by the yellow or Sitka cypress (*C. Nootkatensis*) and the Port Orford cedar (*C. Lawsoniana*), and by four or five species in Japan and eastern Asia. The wood of most of the species is light, hard, and very durable, with an agreeable resinous odor, and is used for many purposes. Several of the species are frequently planted for ornament. The genus is nearly related to *Thuys* and *Cupressus* (in which the species are often included), differing from the former in its globose cone of peltate scales, and from the latter in its flattened two-ranked foliage and in the thin scales of the cone and the smaller number of seeds.

**chamaeform** (kam-ē-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. chama + L. forma, shape.*] Having the form of or related to a chama; chamaecaeon.

**Chamaeidae** (ka-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chamaea + -idae.*] A family established by Baird in 1864 for the reception of the genus *Chamaea*. Also written *Chamaeada*.

**Chamaeidae** (ka-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Chamidae*.  
**chamaeleo** (ka-mē'lē-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *chameleon*.] 1. Same as *chameleon*.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Chameleon*, 2.

**chameleon** (ka-mē'lē-on), *n.* [L., a chameleon: see *Chamaeleon*.] 1. See *Chameleon*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chamaeleontidae*, containing the chameleons. See *chameleon*.—3. A name given by Theophrastus and other early writers to certain plants, because their leaves change color frequently. The black chameleon is believed to have been *Broteroa corymbosa*, a thistle-like plant of the Mediterranean region. The white chameleon was *Carlina gummifera*. The roots of both contain an acrid resin and were used medicinally.

**Chamaeleonida** (ka-mē'lē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chamaeleon + -ida.*] In Huxley's system of classification, one of the major divisions of the *Lacertilia*, distinguished from all the *Cionocrania* by the absence of the columella and of an interorbital septum, and from all known lizards by the disunion of the pterygoid and quadrate bones: same as *Rhiptoglossa*. In several respects the *Chamaeleonida* may be contrasted with all other *Lacertilia*. There is but one family. Also *Chamaeleonida*. See *Chamaeleontidae* and *Chamaeleon*, 2.

**Chamaeleonidae** (ka-mē'lē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chamaeleontidae*.

**chamaeleontid** (ka-mē'lē-on'tid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Chamaeleontidae*.

**Chamaeleontidae** (ka-mē'lē-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chamaeleon(t) + -idae.*] The family represented by the genus *Chamaeleon*, having, besides the characters of the major group *Chamaeleonida*, numerous other cranial characters. The structure of the carpus, tarsus, and digits is very singular; the tail is prehensile; there is no tympanum; the skin is soft, tuberculated, and of changing hues; the tongue is remarkable for its extreme extensibility, and is sheathed at the base, club-shaped and viscose at the end. All but 3 of the 81 species are confined to Africa and Madagascar. They are generally referred to 3 genera, *Chamaeleon*, *Brookeia*, and *Rhampholeon*. Also *Chamaeleonidae*, *Chamaeleonida*. See *chameleon*.

**Chamaepelia** (kam'ē-pē-lī'ā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), *< Gr. χαμαι, on the ground, + πέλεα, the wild pigeon, rock-pigeon, stock-dove, < πέλας, dark, dusky, ash-colored.*] A genus of very small ground-doves of the warmer parts of America; the dwarf doves. The type is *C. passerina*, the common dwarf ground-dove of the southern United States; there are several others. The genus is now often called *Columbigallina*. See cut under *ground-dove*.

**Chamaerops** (ka-mē'rops), *n.* [L., *< Gr. χαμαι, on the ground, + ῥοψ, a bush, shrub.*] A genus of palms, consisting of dwarf trees with fan-shaped leaves borne on prickly petioles and bearing a small berry-like fruit with one seed. Only two species are known, natives of the Mediterranean region, *C. humilis* being the only native European palm.

**Chamaesaura** (kam-ē-sā'rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χαμαι, on the ground, + σαύρα, a lizard.*] A genus of South African lacertilians, of the family *Zonuridae*, containing the snake-lizard, *C. anguina*, having only rudimentary limbs and little distinction between tail and body.

**Chamaesauridae** (kam-ē-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chamaesaura + -idae.*] A family of leptoglos-

sate lizards, represented by the genus *Chamaesaura*. The species have rounded sides, with similar scales on back and sides, rudimentary limbs, and a serpentine body. By most modern herpetologists they are associated with the *Zonuridae*.

**chamar** (chā-mār'), *n.* [Also *chumar*: Hind. *chamār*, Beng. *chāmār*, etc., *< Skt. charmakāra*, a worker in skins, *< charman*, a skin, pelt, + *kāra*, making, doing, *< √ kar*, make, do.] A member of a low Indian caste, the nominal occupation of which is shoemaking.

**chamar** (chā-mār'), *n.* [E. Ind.; cf. Beng. and Marathi *chāmara*, the tail of an ox used as a fly-flap.] 1. A fan of feathers or similar material used in the East Indies as one of the insignia of royalty, and also in temples.—2. A fly-flap.

**chamarre** (sha-mār'), *n.* [OF.] A loose outer garment for men, worn in Europe in the early part of the sixteenth century, and preceding the cassock. It is said by some to have been purely ornamental, not cut in solid cloth, but made of strips or bands of velvet or silk held together by galoon.

*Chamarre*, a loose and light gown (and less properly, a cloak), that may be worn a swash or akari-wise; also a studded garment. Cotgrave.

**chamaylei**, *n.* A Middle English form of *camel*.

**chamber** (chām'ber), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *\*chawber*, Sc. *chalmer*, etc.; *< ME. chamber, chambre, chaumbre, < OF. chambre, cambre, mod. F. chambre = Pr. cambra = Sp. Pg. camara = It. camera = D. kamer = OHG. chamara, MHG. kamere, kamer, G. kammer = Dan. kammer = Sw. kammare*, a chamber, room, *< ML. camera*, a chamber, room, *< L. camera, camara*, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, *< Gr. καμάρω*, anything with an arched cover, a covered carriage or boat, a vaulted chamber, a vault: see *camera* and *camber*.] 1. A room of a dwelling-house; an apartment; specifically, a sleeping-apartment; a bedroom.

And beside the Welles, he had lets make faire Halles and faire Chambers, depeynted all with Gold and Azure. Mandeville, Travels, p. 278.

The chamber where the good man meets his fate is privileged beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven. Young, Night Thoughts, ll. 633.

High in her chamber up a tower to the east. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. *pl. (a)* A room or rooms where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business; especially, any place out of court (usually a room set apart for this purpose) where a judge may dispose of questions of procedure of a class not sufficiently important to be heard and argued in court, or too urgent to await a term of court: distinctively called *judges' chambers*. (b) Furnished rooms hired for residence in the house of another; lodgings: as, "a bachelor life in chambers," *Thackeray*.—3. A place where an assembly meets: as, a legislative chamber, ecclesiastical chamber, privy chamber, etc.—4. The assembly itself; sometimes, specifically, one of the branches of a legislative assembly: as, the New York Chamber of Commerce; a meeting of the legislative chamber.

That no brewer breke it, upon payne of xl. s., forfeitable to the chambers of the Tounne. English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

In the Imperial chamber this vulgar answer is not admitted. Aylife, Parergon.

5. A compartment or inclosed space; a hollow or cavity: as, the chambers of the eye (see below); the chamber of a furnace.

The chambers in the bathes may be wrought As cisterne is. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

And all the secret of the Spring Moved in the chambers of the blood. Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlii.

Specifically—(a) In *hydraulic engin.*: (1) The space between the gates of a canal-lock. (2) The part of a pump in which the bucket of a plunger works. (b) *Milit.*: (1) That part of a barrel at the breech of a firearm or piece of ordnance, which is enlarged to receive the charge or cartridge; also, a receptacle for a cartridge in the cylinder of a revolver or of a breech-loading gun. (2) An underground cavity or mine for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and dry. Distinctively called *powder-chamber* and *bomb-chamber*. (c) The indentation in an axle-box, designed to hold the lubricant. (d) That part of a mold containing the exterior part of a casting and covering the core in hollow castings. (e) In *anat.*: (1) A cavity representing the urogenital sinus of the embryo undifferentiated into a prostatic and bulbous urethra. (2) See *chambers of the eye*, below. (f) In *conch.*: (1) The interval between the septa of the camerated shell of a cephalopod, such as species of *Nautilus* or *Ammonites*, as well as the portion of the shell in which the animal rests. (2) A cavity separated from another or the main part of the interior of the shell by a septum. (g) In *coal-mining*, same as *breast* or *room*. See *breast*. [Pennsylvania.]

6. A short piece of ordnance without a carriage and standing on its breech, formerly used chiefly for rejoicings and theatrical purposes.

For the close of this their honourable entertainment, a peal of chambers. Middleton, Entertainment at Opening of New River.

A gallant peal of chambers gave a period to the entertainment. Howell, Londonopolis, p. 11.

7. A bedroom utensil, used for containing urine; a chamber-pot.—**Branchial chamber**. See *branchial*.—**Chamber of Agriculture**. See *agriculture*.—**Chamber of assurance**. (a) A company organized in France for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance. (b) A court in the Netherlands where cases relating to insurance are tried.—**Chamber of commerce**, a voluntary association of the merchants and traders of a city or town for the protection and promotion of their commercial interests. See *board of trade*, under *trade*.—**Chamber of Deputies**. See *deputy*.—**Chambers of Rhetoric**, the literary guilds that flourished in the Netherlands during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They were medieval in taste, middle-class in tone and ideas, and famous for their wealth and influence. The Amsterdam guild, known as the "Eg-lantine," was the most celebrated.—**Chambers of the eye**, the space between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, called the *anterior chamber*, and the space between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystalline lens, called the *posterior chamber*, both spaces being filled with the aqueous humor. See cut under *eye*.—**Chambers of the king**, the ports or havens of England: so called in old records. E. Phillips, 1706.—**Ciliated chambers**. See *ciliated*.—**Clerk of the chamber**. See *clerk*.—**Drying-chamber**, a hot closet for drying printed stuffs. It has a series of rollers near the top and bottom of the room, and over these the cloth passes, after which it goes to the folding-room.—**Judges' chambers**. See 2 (a), above.—**Star Chamber**. See *star-chamber*.—**To sit at chambers**, to despatch summary business in chambers: said of a judge.

**chamber** (chām'ber), *v.* [*< chamber, n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To reside in or occupy a chamber.—2. To fit snugly, as layers of buckshot in the barrel of a gun or in a cartridge. See *extract* under *II*, 3.

**II. trans.** 1. To shut up in or as in a chamber. The best blood chamber'd in his bosom. Shak., Rich. II., l. 1.

Thy cold pale figure, Which we have commision'd but to chamber up In melancholy dust. Shirley, Witty Fair One, v. 3.

2. To furnish with a chamber, as the barrel of a breech-loading firearm. Guns are often chambered in order to enlarge the rear portion of the bore, so as to increase the powder-capacity behind the projectile.

3. To fit into the barrel of a gun or into a cartridge, as buckshot. One should be careful to chamber the buckshot at the choke of the gun, and to choose the size that most nearly chambers. Forest and Stream, XXII, 225.

**chamber-council** (chām'ber-koun'sil), *n.* Private or secret council. I have trusted thee, Camillo, With all the nearest things to my heart, as well My chamber-council. Shak., W. T., l. 1.

**chamber-counsel** (chām'ber-koun'sel), *n.* Same as *chamber-counselor*.

**chamber-counselor** (chām'ber-koun'sel-qr), *n.* A counselor or person learned in the law who gives opinions in private, and does not advocate causes in court.

**chamber-deacon, chamberdekint**, *n.* [ME. *chambre deacon, chaumberdeakyn*, etc.; *< chamber + deacon*.] 1. In the University of Oxford, a student not living in a scholars' hall, but rooming with others; especially, one of certain mendicant students banished by a statute of Henry V.

A certain sort of scholars called *chamberdekens*, no other, as it seems, than Irish beggars, who, in the habit of poor scholars, would often disturb the peace of the university, live under no government of principals, keep up for the most part in the day, and in the night-time go abroad to commit spoils and manslaughter, lurk about in taverns and houses of ill-report, commit burglaries and such like. Anthony à Wood.

2. A chamberlain attendant upon a nobleman or other person while at court.

**\*chambered** (chām'bèrd), *a.* [*< chamber, n., + -ed*.] 1. Divided into compartments by walls or partitions. And every chambered cell Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell. O. W. Holmes, The Chambered Nautilus.

Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to compound ovaries in which the placentas project inward but do not meet in the axis, as in the poppy.

2. Provided with a chamber for gunpowder: said of cannon.—**Chambered shells**, a name invented as a vernacular equivalent for the family *Calyptraeidae*. Adams, 1854.

**chamberer** (chām'bèr-ër), *n.* [*< ME. chambrere, chambrere, < OF. chamberere, fem. chambrerie, < chambre, chamber.*] 1. One who frequents ladies' chambers; especially, one who intrigues; a gallant. Haply, for I am black, And have not those soft parts of conversation That chamberers have. Shak., Othello, III, 3.

## 2. A mistress; a concubine.

I ne held me never digne in no manere  
To be your wif, ne yet your chamberere.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 766.

Abraham hadde another sone Ysmael, that he gat upon  
Agar his Chamberere.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 102.

## 3. One who attends in a chamber; a groom of a chamber; a chamberlain.

There parfit treuthe and pouere herte is and pacience of  
tonge,

There is Charitee, the chief chaumberere for god hymself!

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 100.

## 4. A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

Ladies faire, with their gentelwomen chamberers also.

Arnold's Chronicle, fol. 193.

**chamber-fellow** (chām'bér-fel'ō), *n.* One who occupies the same apartment with another.

**chamber-gage** (chām'bér-gāj), *n.* An instrument used to verify the form and dimensions of the chambers of small arms and of cannon.

**chamber-hangings** (chām'bér-hang'ingz), *n. pl.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

**chambering** (chām'bér-ing), *n.* 1. Same as *cameration*, 2.

The chambering of the test does not express a corresponding cell-segmentation of the protoplasm.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 346.

## 2†. Lewd, dissolute behavior.

Let us walk honestly, . . . not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness.

Rom. xiii. 13.

**chamber-kiln** (chām'bér-kil), *n.* A brick- or tile-kiln having chambers or compartments, sometimes so arranged that they can be heated successively.

**chamberlain** (chām'bér-lān), *n.* [Formerly *chamberlin*, < ME. *chamberlayn*, -*laine*, -*leyn*, -*lein*, etc., once *chaumberling*, < OF. *chambreleyn*, *chambreleyn*, later *chamberlain*, F. *chambellan* (after ML. *cambellanus*) = Pr. *camarlenc* = Sp. *camarlengo* = Pg. *camerlengo* = It. *camarlingo*, *camerlengo*, *camerlingo* (> F. *camerlingue*), < ML. *camarlingus*, *camerlingus*, *camerlengus* (also *camerlingus*, *camerlanus*, *cambellanus*, after OF.), < OHG. *chamarling*, -*ling*, MHG. *kemerling*, G. *kämmerling* (= D. *kammerling*), < OHG. *chamara*, G. *kammer* (= F. *chambre*, E. *chamber*, q. v., < L. *camera*), *chamber*, + -*ling* = E. -*ling*!; see *chamber* and -*ling*!.] 1. A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers. Specifically—(a) An attendant, sometimes a male, sometimes a female, at an inn; a head waiter or upper chambermaid, or a person discharging duties analogous to those of such attendants.

Think'st thou

That the bleak air, thy boisterous chamberlain,  
Will put thy shirt on warm? Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

I had . . . as lieve the chamberlaine of the White Horse  
had called me up to bed.

Peele, Old Wives' Tale, l. 1.

(b) An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman. The lord great chamberlain of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. His functions, always important, have varied in different reigns. The duties which now devolve upon him are the robing and attending on the king at his coronation; the care of the ancient palace of Westminster; the provision of furniture for the houses of Parliament, and for Westminster Hall when used on great occasions; and attending upon peers at their creation, and upon bishops when they perform their homage. The office is now jointly held by the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby de Eresby, and the honors are enjoyed in each alternate reign by each family successively. The office of lord chamberlain of the household, generally called simply the lord chamberlain, is quite distinct from that of the lord great chamberlain, and is charged with the administration. This officer has the control of all parts of the household (except the ladies of the queen's bedchamber) which are not under the direction of the lord steward, the groom of the stole, or the master of the horse. The king's (queen's) chaplains, physicians, surgeons, etc., as well as the royal tradesmen, are in his appointment; the companies of actors at the royal theaters are under his regulation; and he is also the licenser of plays. He has under him a vice-chamberlain.

As likewise, divers others made their Claims: Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, to have the Office of Chamberlain, and to pour out Water for the King to wash.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.

2. Originally, the keeper of the treasure-chamber; hence, a receiver of rents and revenues; a treasurer: as, the chamberlain of a corporation. The name is given in some of the larger cities and towns both of Great Britain and of the United States to the treasurer or officer who has charge of the moneys of the municipal corporations.

Erastus the chamberlain of the city saluteth you.

Rom. xvi. 23.

The Chamberlain receives all the rents and dues belonging to the corporation, except those received for charities, and makes all payments. He attends on the admission of freemen, and examines the evidence. The property of the corporation is under his care and superintendence.

Municip. Corp. Reports (1835), p. 2464.

**chamberlainship** (chām'bér-lān-ship), *n.* [*chamberlain* + -*ship*.] The office or dignity of a chamberlain.

The profits of his chamberlainship being moderate, . . . he had eked it out a little with some practice in his original profession.

Scott, Abbot, II. 78.

**chamberlet** (chām'bér-let), *n.* [*chamber* + dim. -*let*.] A small chamber, as one of the divisions of the test of a foraminiferous animal-cule.

The principal chambers are subdivided into chamberlets, as in Orbiculina.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 376.

Thus, . . . If we compare Orbitolites with Cycloclypeus, we recognize the same plan of growth in each, the chamberlets being arranged in concentric rings around the primordial chamber.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 461.

**chamberleted, chamberletted** (chām'bér-let-ed), *a.* [*chamberlet* + -*ed*.] Divided into or supplied with chamberlets or small chambers.

The division of the chamber-segments of the body into chamberletted sub-segments.

Amer. Jour. Sci., CLX. 328.

**chamber-lye** (chām'bér-li), *n.* [Also *chamber-lye*; < *chamber* + *lye*.] Urine. Shak.

**chambermaid** (chām'bér-mād), *n.* 1†. A maid or female servant who dresses a lady and waits on her in her own room; a lady's-maid.

Whereas they [the chaplains] petition to be freed from any obligation to marry the chamber-maid, we can by no means assent to it; the Abigail, by immemorial custom, being a deodand, and belonging to holy Church.

Reply to Ladies and Bachelors' Petition, 1694

(Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

2. A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning the rooms.

Readers are respectfully requested to notice that Mrs.

Fratchett was not a waitress, but a chambermaid.

Dickens, Somebody's Luggage.

3. A theatrical name for an actress who plays the more broadly comic parts; a soubrette.

In sprightly parts, in genteel comedy, in all chamber-maids, in melodramatic characters, especially where pantomimic action was needed, she [Mrs. Charles Kemble] was excellent.

Doran, Annals of the Stage, II. 282.

**chamber-master** (chām'bér-mās'tér), *n.* A shoemaker who makes up his own material at home, and disposes of it to the shops. Mayhew.

**chamber-music** (chām'bér-mū'zik), *n.* Music, either instrumental or vocal, which is especially suited for performance in a small room: opposed to *concert-music*, and also to *church music* and *operatic music*. The term is commonly applied to concerted music for solo instruments, such as string quartets, etc. It was first used early in the seventeenth century to designate all music not adapted to the uses of the church or the theater. Originally, therefore, it included concert-music.

**chamber-organ** (chām'bér-ōr'gan), *n.* A small portable organ; a cabinet organ, or one designed for use in a small room, public or private.

**chamber-piece** (chām'bér-pēs), *n.* In *her.*, a short cannon or mortar, represented either mounted or dismounted. See *chamber*, 6.

**chamber-pot** (chām'bér-pot), *n.* A vessel for urine, used in bedrooms.

**chamber-practice** (chām'bér-prak'tis), *n.* The practice of a chamber-counselor.

S. had the reputation . . . of excellent discernment in the chamber practice of the law.

Lamb, Old Benchers.

**chamber-story** (chām'bér-stō'ri), *n.* The story or one of the stories of a house appropriated for bedrooms. Gwilt.

**Chambertin** (F. pron. shōn-ber-tān'), *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [F.: see *def.*] A red wine made in Burgundy, in the department of Côte-d'Or, and named from the vineyard of Chambertin, of about 60 acres, near Dijon, on the celebrated hillside which gives the name to the department. The wine ranks among the first six or seven of Burgundy, and therefore among the chief red wines of the world.

The chambertin with yellow seal.

Thackeray, Bouillabaisse.

We will try a bottle of the Chambertin to-day, Vincent.

Bulwer, Pelham,

[xxviii.]

**chamblett**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *camlet*. Beau.

and Fl.

**chambranie** (shām-brān'),

*n.* [F.; etym.

uncertain.] In

arch., a structural

feature, often ornament-

al, inclosing the

sides and top of

a doorway, win-

dow, fireplace,

or similar open-

ing. The top

piece or beam is



Chambranie.

North door of the Erechtheum, Athens.

called the *traverse*, and the two side pieces or posts are called the *ascendants*.

**chambray** (shām'brā), *n.* [Cf. *cambric*.] A kind of gingham in plain colors with linen finish, used for women's gowns. E. H. Knight.

**chambrel** (kam'brel), *n.* A variant of *gambrel*.

**chameck** (cha-mek'), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian monkey of the genus *Ateles* and family *Cebidae*. The head is round and small; the limbs are long and slender; and the thumb of the fore hands is wanting. It is a very gentle creature, and susceptible of a high degree of training. The length of the body is about 20 inches, and of the tail over 2 feet.

**chameleo**, *n.* See *chamaleo*.

**chameleon** (ka-mē'lē-ōn), *n.* [The mod. spelling \**chameleon*, sometimes *chamaleon*, imitates the L. (like *chamomile* for *camomile*); early mod. E. *cameleon*, *camelon*, < ME. *camelion*, < L. *chamaleon* (= Ar. Pers. *qalamūn*), < Gr. *χαμαιλέων*, lit. 'ground-lion,' that is, low or dwarf lion, < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *λέων*, lion.] 1. A lizard-like reptile of the family *Chamaeleontidae*, having a naked body, a prehensile tail, feet suited for grasping branches, and the eye covered by a single circular eyelid with an aperture in the center. There are about 68 species, of which the best-known is *Chameleon vulgaris*, a native of Africa, extending into Asia and the south of Europe. Its body is 6 or 7 inches long, and the tail 5 inches. The skin is cold to the



Chameleon (*Chamaeleo vulgaris*).

touch, and contains small grains or eminences which are of a bluish-gray color in the shade, but in the light of the sun all parts of the body become of a grayish-brown or tawny color. The extraordinary faculty which the chameleon possesses of changing its color, in accordance with that of the objects by which it is surrounded or with its temper when disturbed, is due to the presence of clear or pigment-bearing contractile cells placed at various depths in the skin, their contractions and dilatations being under the control of the nervous system. Its power of fasting and habit of inflating itself gave rise to the fable that it lives on air. It is in reality insectivorous, its tongue, which is long and covered with a viscid saliva, being darted at its prey and securing it when touched.

Snakes that cast your coats for new,  
Chameleons that alter hue,

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, tit. 1.

The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives  
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.

Dryden.

As a lover or chameleon

Grows like what it looks upon.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

2. In the southern United States and West Indies, a true lizard of the family *Anolis* or *Iguanidae*. Also *chamaleo*.—3. [*cap.*] A constellation invented by Bayer, situated beneath the feet of the Centaur.—**Chameleon mineral**, a name formerly given to a mass produced by fusing oxide of manganese with niter or potash, and consisting essentially of the manganate of potassa. It is readily converted into the reddish-purple permanganate, and also into salts having manganese as the base and possessing no strong color. When dissolved in water it assumes a variety of colors, passing rapidly from green to blue, purple, and red.

**Chamaeleonida, Chamaeleonidae**, etc. See *Chamaeleonida*, etc.

**chameleonize** (ka-mē'lē-ōn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chameleonized*, ppr. *chameleonizing*. [*chameleon* + -*ize*.] To change into various colors. Bailey. [Rare.]

**chamelott**, *n.* Same as *camlet*. Spenser.

**chamfer** (chām'fēr), *n.* [Also *chamfret*, early \*mod. E. *chamfre*, *chanfer*, < OF. *chamfrein*, *chamfrain*, F. *chanfrein* (= Sp. *chafán*), a chamfer; origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *chanfrein*, a chamfron: see *chamfron*.] 1. In *carp.*, a groove or furrow.—2. A bevel or slope; the corner of anything originally right-angled cut away so as to make an angle with the sides which form it. Also *chamfering*.

**chamfer** (chām'fēr), *v. t.* [*chamfer*, *n.*] 1. In *carp.*, to cut a furrow in; flute; channel.—2. To cut or grind in a sloping manner, as the edge of anything square, so as to form a bevel.

**chamfered** (cham'fêrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *chamfer*, *v.*] Grooved; furrowed; figuratively, wrinkled.

But oft, when ye count you freed from fears,  
Comes the breme Winter with chamfered browes.  
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

**chamfering** (cham'fêr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *chamfer*, *v.*] Same as *chamfer*, 2.

The roof . . . is exceeding beautiful, . . . vaulted with very sumptuous frettings or chamferings.  
Coryat, Crudities, I. 31.

**chamfret**, *v.* [See *chamfer*.] Same as *chamfer*.

**chamfretting** (cham'fret-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *chamfret*, *v.*] The splay of a window, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

**chamfron** (cham'fron), *n.* [OF. *chanfrain*; *F. chanfrein*; origin uncertain.] The defensive armor of the front part of the head of a war-horse. In the fifteenth century, when bards had attained their greatest development, it was fitted with earpieces covering the horse's ears, and protected the whole head between the eyes and as far down as the nostrils. It was often fitted with a spike or boss between the eyes. Also *chanfrin*, *chaftron*, *chaffron*, *chamfrin*, *chanfron*. See cuts under *armor* (fig. 2) and *bard*.

**chamid** (kam'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Chamidae*.

**Chamidae** (kam'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chama* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Chama*. They have a thick, irregular, inequivalve shell, with strong hinge-teeth, two in one



Right and Left Valves of *Chama macrophylla*.

valve and one in the other; an external hinge-ligament; siphonal orifices far apart; and united mantle-margins, leaving but a small opening for the foot. The species occur in tropical seas of both hemispheres, attached usually by one of the umbones to some support. Also *Chamada* and *Chamaide*.

**chamisal** (châ-mi-sâl'), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < *chamiso*.] A dense growth of the Californian chamiso; a chaparral.

**chamiso** (châ-mê-sô), *n.* [Mex. Sp.; cf. Sp. *chamiza*, a kind of wild cane or reed; Pg. *chamiza*, a small rope made of matweed.] A plant of the genus *Adenostoma*, of the family *Rosaceæ*. The species are evergreen shrubs with clustered, short, rigid, awl-shaped leaves, and numerous small white flowers borne in dense racemose panicles, sometimes very fragrant. There are two species, natives of California, which clothe the great areas of the dry coast-ranges and foothills with a dense and sometimes almost impenetrable chaparral, called locally *chamisal*. Ordinarily these shrubs grow in scattered clumps from 4 to 8 feet high, but sometimes much higher.

**chamlett**, *n.* An obsolete form of *camlet*.

**chamois** (sham'wo or sham'i), *n.* [Also spelled, \*esp. in second sense, *shamoy* and *shammy*; < *F. chamois* = Pr. *camous* = Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza* = Pg. *camuça*, *camurça* = It. *camozza*, *f.*, *camoscio*, *m.*, < OHG. \**gamuz*, *gamz*, MHG. *gamz*, G. *gemse*, > D. *gens* = Dan. *gemse*, *chamois*: see *gemsbok*. Cf. Pg. *gamo*, fallow-deer, perhaps < Goth. \**gama*, akin to OHG. \**gamuz*, *gamz*, etc.] 1. A species of goat-like or caprine antelope, *Rupicapra*



Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*).

*tragus*, formerly *Antelope rupicapra*, inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and western Asia. Its size is about that of a well-grown goat, and it is so agile that it can clear at a bound crevices 16 or 18 feet wide. The chamois is one of the most wary of antelopes, and possesses the power of scenting man at an almost incredible distance, so that the hunting of it is an occupation of extreme difficulty and much danger. Its skin is made into a soft leather.

2. A kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil: so called because first prepared from the skin of the chamois.

In recent times it has been largely used for warm underclothing. See *wash-leather*.

**chamoisite** (sham'oi-zit), *n.* [Chamoison (see def.) + *-ite*.] A hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium, occurring in greenish-gray to black compact or oolitic masses. It forms beds in the limestone at Chamoison, near Ardon in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, and has been used as an iron ore.

**chamolet**, *n.* Same as *camlet*.

Natolia affording great store of Chamolets and Grogerams; made about Augra, . . . before such time as the goats were destroyed by the late Rebels.  
Sandys, Travels, p. 12.

**chamomile**, *n.* See *camomile*.

**champ**<sup>1</sup> (champ), *v.* [Sometimes pron. and written *chomp*; a later form of early mod. *E. cham*, *chew* (prob. used in ME., but not found), of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. dial. *kämsa*, *chew* with difficulty.] 1. *trans.* 1. To bite repeatedly and impatiently, as a horse his bit.

But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,  
Champing his iron curb.  
Milton, P. L., iv. 859.

2. To bite into small pieces; *crunch*; *chew*; *munch*: sometimes followed by *up*.

After dinner came a fellow who ate live charcoal, glowingly ignited, quenching them in his mouth, and then champing and swallowing them down.  
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 2, 1684.

1. . . *champed up* the remaining part of the pipe.  
Steele, Spectator, No. 431.

And champing golden grain, the horses stood  
Hard by their chariots.  
Tennyson, Iliad, viii. 560.

3. To pound; crush; mash: as, to *champ* potatoes. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To perform the action of biting repeatedly and impatiently: generally followed by *on* or *upon*.

Champing as though his cud had troubled him.  
Sir P. Sidney.

The noble animal, . . . arching his stately neck, *champed* on the silver bits which restrained him.  
Scott, Kenilworth, II. 117.

**champ**<sup>1</sup> (champ), *n.* [Champ<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of biting repeatedly, as a horse on his bit.

Byron.—2. Mashed potatoes. [Scotch.]

**champ**<sup>2</sup>, **champe** (champ), *n.* [F. *champ*, a field: see *camp*.] A field. Specifically—(a) In arch., a field or ground on which carving is raised. Oxford Glossary. (b) In her., the field of a shield or banner.

Key the atward hadde brought the grete baner wherof the *champe* was white as snowe, and the dragon was a-boue the crosse, flor thus comanded Merlin.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 575.

(c) In lace-making: (1) The ground upon which the pattern is embroidered or applied. (2) The filling of brides or links between the figures of the pattern of lace that has no ground or bottom.

**champ**<sup>3</sup> (champ), *n.* [Hind. *champak*: see *champak*.] A valuable timber, the product of *Michelia excelsa*, a tall magnoliaceous tree of the eastern Himalaya. It is soft but very durable, and is of an olive-brown color.

**champac**, *n.* See *champak*.

**champagne** (sham-pân'), *n.* [Formerly also \**champaigne*, *champaign*, < *F. champaigne*, so named from the former province of Champagne, lit., like It. *campagna*, a campaign, or flat open country: see *champaign* and *campaign*.]

1. The effervescent or so-called sparkling wine made within the limits of the old province of Champagne in northeastern France, chiefly in the region about Reims, Épernay, Avize, Ay, and Pierry, in the department of Marne. The vineyards are all situated within a district about twenty miles long, from Reims on the north to Vertus on the south, and are generally classed as "of the Hill" (*montagne*) and "of the River," namely, along the Marne; but great quantities of new wine are brought from other regions, and each manufacturer makes a mixture or blend according to his own system, to produce the brand of wine known by his name. The effervescence is artificially produced, and is of the nature of an arrested or incomplete fermentation. The greater or less sweetness of the wine is produced by the addition of a liqueur consisting of sugar-candy dissolved in old wine; the different degrees of sweetness are indicated by the terms *sec*, 'dry', *doux*, 'sweet', and *brut*, which last term, denoting originally the new or unmanipulated wine, is now used for the manufactured wines having from 1 to 3 per cent. of liqueur. The sweeter wines are generally the more effervescent.

As is the wit it gives, the gay *Champagne*.  
Thomson, The Seasons, Autumn.

2. Effervescent wine, wherever made: as, Swiss *champagne*; California *champagne*.—*Champagne brandies*, the French brandies most in repute of the cognac class. These are, in general, classified as *grandes champagnes* and *finer champagnes*. The *grandes champagnes* are distilled from the wine produced in a level district called Champagne, in the department of Charente, west of Angoulême and south of Cognac. The *finer champagnes* are the product of a blending of the brandies produced in this and neighboring regions of southwestern France with alcohols derived from grain or from beetroots, the two kinds of alcohol giving rise to distinct flavors in the brandy. An inferior grade, known as *petite champagne*, is made from grapes grown in the southern

part of the district.—*Champagne rosé*, champagne having a slightly pink or ruddy tint. This color is usually produced by the addition of a little red wine.—*Still champagne*, properly, non-effervescent wine made in Champagne, of which the best-known is *sillery sec*; improperly, slightly effervescent champagne, as distinguished from the *grand mousseux* or frothing variety.—*Tisane de Champagne*. See *tisane*.

**champaign** (sham-pân'; formerly *cham-pân'*), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *champaign*, *champaigne*, and by corruption *champion*, *champion*, < ME. *champeyne*, < OF. *champaigne*, assimilated form of *campagne* = It. *campagna*, a flat open country: see *campaign*.] I. *n.* A flat open country.

In place eke hoots and drie,  
In *champeyne* eke, and nygh the sees brynke  
Betyme upon thi werk in vynes hie.  
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

The Canaanites, which dwell in the *champaign* over against Gilgal.  
Deut. xi. 30.

The mountaines [of Cephalonia] intermixed with profitable vallies, and the woods with *champaign*.  
Sandys, Travels, p. 4.

Many miles of Woodlands and *champaign*, which he divided into several Hundreds.  
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

And river-sunder'd *champaign* clothed with corn.  
Many a vale  
Tennyson, Enone.

II. *a.* Level; open.

The whole Countrey is plaine and *champaign*, and few hills in it.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 248.

A wide, *champaign* country filled with herds and flocks.  
Addison.

**champak**, **champac** (cham'pak), *n.* [NL. *chamapa*; < Skt. *champakā*, > Beng. *champakā*, Hind. *champak*.] A beautiful Indian tree, *Michelia Champaca*, of the family *Magnoliaceæ*, held in high esteem by Brahmans and Buddhists, and planted about their temples. Images of Buddha are made of its wood, which is olive-colored or dark-brown and often beautifully mottled, takes a fine polish, and is much prized for furniture. Its flowers are of a beautiful golden color and very fragrant, their perfume being much celebrated in Hindu poetry. They are worn in the hair by the native women.

The wandering airs they faint  
On the dark, the silent stream—  
The *champak* odours fall,  
Like sweet thoughts in a dream.  
Shelley, Indian Serenade.

**champarty**, *n.* See *champerty*.

**champe**, *n.* See *champ*<sup>2</sup>.

**champer** (cham'pêr), *n.* One who champs.

**champert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *champerty*.

**champertor** (cham'pêr-tôr), *n.* [OF. *champarteur*, < *champion*: see *champion*.] In law, one who is guilty of *champerty*.

**champertous** (cham'pêr-tus), *a.* Of the nature of *champerty*.

**champerty** (cham'pêr-ti), *n.* [Also *champarty*, *champert* (obs.), < ME. *champartie*, *champertie*, *champerty*, also a partnership in power, < OF. *champart*, < ML. *campipars* (also *campartum*, *campartagium*), i. e., *campi pars*, lit. part of the field, a certain portion of the crop exacted by the lord: *campi*, gen. of *L. campus*, field; *L. pars*, a part: see *camp*<sup>2</sup> and *part*.] 1. In law, a species of maintenance, being a bargain which a person not otherwise interested makes with a plaintiff or defendant to receive a share of the land or other matter in suit in the event of success, the champertor carrying on or assisting to carry on the party's suit or defense at his own expense; the purchase of a suit or the right of suing. *Champerty* is a punishable offense by common law, and in some jurisdictions by statute.

Foreyn attornes to be admitted and sworn in lyke wise, truly to execute ther office as the lawe requirith wout mayntenance, or *champertye*, or consellynge ther clients to use any fals accyonis.  
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

The practice of *champerty* was common, whereby the lawyer did his work in consideration of a percentage on the sum which was at last forcibly collected.  
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 382.

2. A partnership in power.

Also written *champion*.

**champion**<sup>1</sup>, **champion**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. Same as *champaign*.—2. One who lives in or farms the open fields.

During the 15th century . . . the extensive wastes which covered a large part of England began to be enclosed, to the consequent disturbance of a number of squatters (called at the time *champions*, from *champs*) who had settled on them, and derived a not very sufficient subsistence from feeding a few animals on the commons.  
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 264.

II. *a.* Same as *champaign*.

**champignon** (sham-pin'yon), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *campignuolo*), a mushroom, < ML. as if \**campinius*, for LL. *campanius*, *campaneus*, equiv. to



*L. campestris*, of the field, < *campus*, *F. champ*, etc., field: see *camp*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *camperknows*.] A mushroom: the French name for mushrooms in general, but in England applied only to the *Marasmius* (or *Agaricus*) *oreades*, an edible species growing in fairy rings.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,  
Secure for you, himself *champion*s eats. *Dryden*.

\***champion**<sup>1</sup> (*cham'pi-on*), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. champion*, -*iun*, -*ioun*, < *OF. champion*, -*iun*, *campion* (> *D. kampioen*), *F. champion* = *Sp. campeón* = *Pg. campeão* = *It. campione*, < *ML. campio* (-*n*), a champion, combatant in a duel, < *campus*, a battle, duel (cf. *AS. cempa*, *ME. kempo* (= *OHG. chemphio*, *chempho*, *MHG. kempfe*, *G. kämpfe* = *Dan. kæmpe* = *Sw. kämpe* = *Icel. kappi*), a warrior, champion, < *camp*, fight): see *camp*<sup>1</sup> and *camp*<sup>2</sup>.] *I. n.* 1. One who undertakes to defend any cause; especially, one who engages in combat or contention in behalf of another, or in any representative capacity: as, the *champion* of an army or of a party; a *champion* for the truth, or of innocence.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowell*.

The statutes of our state  
Allow, in case of accusations,  
A *champion* to defend a lady's truth.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, l. 3.

But choose a *champion* from the Persian lords  
To fight our *champion* Sohrab, man to man.  
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. More generally, a hero; a brave warrior.

Renown'd  
For hardy and undoubted *champions*.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

3. One who holds first place as a prize-fighter, runner, rower, sculler, golfer, or the like, and is ready to maintain it by meeting all comers.—*Champion of the king*, a person whose office it is at the coronation of a king in England to ride armed into Westminster Hall while the king is at dinner there, and by the proclamation of a herald to make challenge to this effect, "that if any man should deny the king's title to the crown, he was ready to defend it in single combat." This ceremony was last performed at the coronation of George IV., in 1821, but the office, which has been held by a family named Dymocke since 1577, still exists.—*Champions' game*. See *billiards*.

*II. a.* 1. First among all competitors or contestants: as, a *champion* oarsman. Hence—2. By extension, of the first rank or highest excellence in any respect; unexcelled. [Colloq.] **champion**<sup>1</sup> (*cham'pi-on*), *v. t.* [*< champion*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To maintain or support by contest or advocacy; act as champion for.

Come, fate, into the list,  
And *champion* me to the utterance!  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

*Championed* or *unchampioned*, thou diest by the stake or fagot.  
*Scott*, Ivanhoe, II. 201.

The safety of the nation will one day, and ere long, demand that universal education shall be made compulsory. Does any friend of education believe that this reform will be *championed* by the Democratic party?

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 504.

**champion**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *a.* See *champion*.  
**championess** (*cham'pi-on-es*), *n.* [*< champion*<sup>1</sup> + *-ess*.] A female champion. *Dryden*. [Rare.]  
**championship** (*cham'pi-on-ship*), *n.* [*< champion*<sup>1</sup> + *-ship*.] The state or honor of being a champion.

**Champlain** (*sham-plān'*), *a.* [*< Lake Champlain*, bordering on New York, Vermont, and Canada.] In *Amer. geol.*, a term first employed by Emmons, and recently revived, to designate the Lower Silurian series of New York State. Later suggested by Dana as the name of a division of the superficial (Post-tertiary) deposits of northeastern North America, connected in origin, according to the prevalent glacial theories (see *glacial*), with the melting of the great ice-sheet which once extended over that region. This application of the term has become general, but it is without the sanction of priority, and there is a disposition at present to abandon it in favor of the earlier meaning.

Large bodies of water, discharged across the land, levelled down the detritus that had formed below or in the under part of the ice. This remodelled drift has been called the *Champlain* group. *Geikie*, 1885.

**champlevé** (*sham-plē-vā'*), *a.* and *n.* [*F.*, pp. of *champlever*, < *champ*, surface, + *lever*, lift: see *champ*<sup>2</sup>, *camp*<sup>2</sup>, and *lever*.] *I. a.* Having the ground originally cast with depressions, or engraved or cut out, or lowered: said of a kind of enameling upon metal, of which the hollows are filled with the enamel pastes, which are afterward fired. *Champlevé* enamel can be recognized by the unbroken surface of the metal divisions or parting-strips, and generally by their varying widths: whereas a surface of cloisonné enamel shows parting-strips of uniform width, and with solutions of continuity. *Champlevé* enamel is in common use in Europe and America for jewelry, but is more rare in the decorative work of China and Japan.

*II. n.* The art or method of producing such work in enamel: as, a plaque in *champlevé*.

In *champlevé* the enamelling substance is applied to the surface of the gold as ornamental details, and is "fired" in a muffle or furnace under the eye of the enameller. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 679.

**chant**, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*.

**chana** (*chā'nā*), *n.* An East Indian name for the chick-pea or gram, *Cicer arietinum*.

**chance** (*chāns*), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *chaunce*, < *ME. chance*, *chaunce*, *cheance*, *cheaunce* = *MHG. schanze*, *schants*, < *OF. cheance*, *chaance*, *F. chance*, chance, hazard, risk, luck, = *Pr. cazensa* = *It. cadenza*, < *ML. cadentia*, that which falls out, esp. favorably (particularly used in dice-playing), < *L. cadēn(-t)-s*, ppr. of *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *cadence*, *cadenza*, and *casel*.] *I. n.* 1. Fall; falling.

The date is go, the nightes *chaunce*  
Hath derked all the brights sonne.  
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 307.

2. A throw of dice; the number turned up by a die.

Seven is my *chaunce*, and thyn is clink and treye.  
*Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 191.

Also next thys place ys an Auter wher the Crucifyers  
Devydyd hys Clothes by *Chaunce* of the Dyce.  
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 42.

The very dice obey him,  
And in our sports my better cunning faints  
Under his *chance*.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., II. 3.

Hence—3. Risk; hazard; a balanced possibility of gain or loss, particularly in gaming; uncertainty.

There is a divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity,  
*chance*, or death.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1.

And I another,  
So weary with disasters, tugg'd with fortune,  
That I would set my life on any *chance*,  
To mend it, or be rid on't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, III. 1.

Gambling and usury are also prohibited, and all games  
of *chance*.  
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 114.

4. A contingent or unexpected event; an event which might or might not befall.

For ill *chance* me fell unfortunately  
At my firste gynnynge and commencement.  
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3976.

Then we shall know that it was not his hand that smote  
us; it was a *chance* that happened to us. *I Sam.* vi. 9.

Had I but died an hour before this *chance*,  
I had liv'd a blessed time. *Shak.*, Macbeth, II. 3.

I am very glad that the *chances* of life have brought us  
two hundred miles nearer together.  
*Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

Many a *chance* the years beget.  
*Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

5. Vicissitude; contingent or unexpected events in a series or collectively.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;  
... but time and *chance* happeneth to them all.  
*Eccl.* ix. 11.

6. Luck; fortune; that which happens to or befalls one.

Than gan the *chance* to chaunge fro hem that hadde  
the better. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 406.

Yit will I sue this matter faithfully  
Whills I may live, what ever be my *chance*;  
And if it happe that in my trouthe I dye,  
That deeth shal not doo me noo displeaunce.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

Prithce, go hence;  
Or I shall show the cinders of my spirits  
Through the ashes of my *chance*.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Tell them your *chance*, and bring them back again  
Into this wood.  
*Greene*, Alphonsus, II.

7. Opportunity; a favorable contingency: as, now is your *chance*.

And some one day, some wondrous *chance* appears,  
Which happened not in centuries of years.  
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 825.

They [Roman shipmen] had learned that men who lived  
on the western coast of Spain had no real chance of daily  
hearing the sun hiss as his fiery ball sank into the waters of  
the giant stream. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 106.

8. Probability; the proportion of events favorable to a hypothesis out of all those which may occur: as, the *chances* are against your succeeding.

No more *chance* of a Whig administration than of a thaw  
in Zembla. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, II.

A single occurrence opposed to our general experience  
would tell for very little in our calculation of the *chances*.  
*Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

An urn has two white balls and five black ones: there are  
seven equally likely drawings, two white; therefore the  
*chance* or probability of drawing a white ball is two-sevenths.  
*De Morgan*.

9. Fortuity; especially, the absence of a cause necessitating an event, or the absence of any known reason why an event should turn out one way rather than another, spoken of as if it were a real agency; the variability of an

event under given general conditions, viewed as a real agency.

So we profess  
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies  
Of every wind that blows. *Shak.*, W. T., IV. 3.

If *chance* will have me king, why, *chance* may crown me.  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 3.

Next him, high arbiter,  
*Chance* governs all. *Milton*, P. L., II. 910.

It is strictly and philosophically true in nature and reason  
that there is no such thing as *chance* or accident.  
*Clarke*, Sermons, I. xcvi.

The Bible takes quite as strong ground as the physicist  
on the side of law. The weather is not with it a matter  
of *chance*, or the sport of capricious demons. God ar-  
ranged it all far back in the work of creation.  
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 60.

The amount of a nation's savings is no affair of *chance*; it  
is governed much more by commercial reasons than is some-  
times supposed. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 334.

*Chance* is a term by which we express the irregularities  
in phenomena, disregarding their uniformities.  
*G. H. Lewes*, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 90.

**Absolute chance**, the (supposed) spontaneous occurrence  
of events undetermined by any general law or by any free  
volition. According to Aristotle, events may come about in  
three ways: first, by necessity or an external compulsion;  
second, by nature, or the development of an inward germi-  
nal tendency; and third, by chance, without any deter-  
mining cause or principle whatever, by lawless, sporadic  
originality.—**By chance**, without design; accidentally.

As I happened by *chance* upon mount Gilboa, behold,  
Saul leaned upon his spear. *2 Sam.* I. 6.

But those great actions others do by *chance*;  
Are, like your beauty, your inheritance.  
*Dryden*, Epistles, IV. 21.

'Tis hard if all is false that I advance;  
A fool must now and then be right by *chance*.  
*Cowper*, Conversation.

**Even chance**, probability equally balanced for and  
against an event.—**Main chance**, the chance or probabili-  
ty of most importance or greatest advantage; hence, the  
end or stake to be kept most in view; the chief personal  
advantage.

That habit of forethought for the *main chance* grew  
with his years, and finally placed him in the first line of  
millionaires in America. *W. Barroes*, Oregon, p. 59.

He has made his money by looking after the *main*  
*chance*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 25.

**Theory or doctrine of chances**. See *probability*.—**To**  
**take one's chance**, to accept the risks incident to an un-  
dertaking or venture.

*II. a.* Resulting from or due to chance; cas-  
ual; unexpected: as, a *chance* remark; a *chance*  
customer.

They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden*.

= *Syn.* *Casual*, *Fortuitous*, etc. See *accidental*.

**chance** (*chāns*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chanced*, ppr.  
*chancing*. [*< chance*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To hap-  
pen; fall out; come or arrive without design  
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pen; fall out; come or arrive without design  
or expectation.

They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden*.

**chancel**, *L. cancelli*, pl., a grating, latticework: see *cancel*.] 1. *Eccles.*, the inclosed space in a church surrounding the altar, and railed off from the choir; the sanctuary. In small churches having no separate choir the altar-rails (and in some churches the screen or latticework) divide the chancel immediately from the body of the church. In a wider sense the words *chancel* and *choir* are sometimes used to include both the sanctuary and the choir proper. In Greek churches the *bema* answers to the chancel or sanctuary, and the *iconostasis* (as the choir does not intervene between sanctuary and nave) corresponds in some measure to both altar-rails and rood-screen, to the former as separating the altar from the rest of the church, and to the latter as constituting a marked boundary to the nave.

2. An inclosed space railed off in courts of judicature.

**chancellor**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chancellor*. **chanceless** (*chans'les*), *a.* [*< chance + -less.*] Without chance or opportunity; hopeless; unavailing: as, a *chanceless* struggle. [Rare.]

**chancellery** (*chân'sel-ē-ri*), *n.*; pl. *chancelleries* (-riz). 1. The office or position of a chancellor; a chancellor's court or office, with its officials.—2. The office of a court secretary or notary.

**chancellor** (*chân'sel-qr*), *n.* [*< ME. chancellor, chancelier, chausnelier* (always with one *l*), *< OF. chancelier, -lier, F. chancelier = Pr. cancellier, chancelier = Cat. caceiler = OSp. canceller, canceller, Sp. cancelario = Pg. canceller, cancellario = It. cancelliere = D. kanselier = MLG. kenselere = OHG. chancilari, chenzilari, MHG. kancelere, G. kansler = Dan. Sw. kansler = Icel. kansellari, kansleri = Russ. kansleru, < ML. cancellarius, a chancellor, orig. (LL.) an officer in charge of records, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, and acted as an intermediary between the suitors and the judge; < *L. cancelli*, a latticed railing: see *cancel* and *cancel*, and cf. *chancery*.] 1. Originally, under the later Roman emperors, a doorkeeper or usher, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, to keep off the crowd and to introduce such persons as were entitled to pass inside. Later and naturally he became a sort of intermediary between petitioners and the judges, and arranged about their business. In the Eastern Empire, the Roman-German empire, and the kingdoms established on the ruins of the Roman empire, this intermediary doorkeeper became a notary or scribe on whom devolved the duty of preparing and sealing all important documents, such as charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown; hence he became keeper of the great seal, and in consequence of the influence of his position his office came to be one of the most important. From the Roman empire the ecclesiastical court at Rome introduced the office, and the chancery at the Vatican was repeated throughout the several bishoprics, where each diocese, and frequently each of the great monastic houses, had its chancellor. Hence—2. A secretary; a notary.*

One Gilbert Peck, his [the Duke of Buckingham's] chancellor. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, l. 1.

3. In Great Britain: (a) The highest judicial officer of the crown, law adviser of the ministry, and keeper of the great seal: more fully designated *lord high chancellor*. He is a cabinet minister and privy councillor by virtue of his office, and prolocutor of the House of Lords by prescription, and ranks next after the princes of the blood and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The writs for the convocation of Parliament are issued by him. To him belongs the appointment of all justices of the peace, and he is the patron of all livings of the crown under the value of twenty marks in the king's books; he is keeper of the sovereign's conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the High Court of Chancery, now called the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court. There is also a lord high chancellor in Ireland at the head of the equity system of that country, and Scotland had a chancellor until the treaty of union with England in 1707. (b) An officer, officially styled *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*, who presides in person or by deputy over the courts of law and equity in the duchy of Lancaster. He is usually a cabinet minister, and seldom a lawyer. (c) The finance minister of the British government, more fully styled *chancellor of the exchequer*. He is invariably a member of the House of Commons (that division of the legislature having the sole right of laying taxes and originating money bills) and also of the cabinet. The chancellor of the exchequer was formerly a judge *ex officio* in the equity department of the Court of Exchequer, taking precedence of all the barons; but when the equitable jurisdiction of this court was transferred by 5 Vict. v. to the Court of Chancery his judicial functions became obsolete. (d) In the jury system of Scotland, the preses or foreman of a jury, who announces the verdict when it is a verbal one, and who, when it is in writing, hands it in and indorses it, in the name of the jury, along with the clerk of the court.—4. In France: (a) The chief officer of the crown, charged with the custody of the great seal, the administration of justice, and the duty of presiding over the councils of the king. The

office was abolished in 1790, revived in name by Napoleon I., and finally abolished in 1848.

(b) The chief officer of the palace of a queen or prince. (c) A secretary, especially of an embassy or a consulate.—5. In the new German empire, the president of the Federal Council, who is also charged with the supreme direction, under the emperor, of all imperial affairs.—6. The chief officer, next to the honorary head, of a military or honorable order, who guards its seal, administers its property, and preserves its records: as, the *chancellor* of the Order of the Garter.—7. *Eccles.*: (a) An officer learned in canon law, who acts as vicar-general to a bishop, holds his courts, and directs and advises him in all matters of ecclesiastical law, and is the keeper of his seals. More fully styled *chancellor of a bishop* or of a *diocese*. (b) An officer belonging to a cathedral, who arranges the celebration of religious services, hears lessons, lectures in theology, writes letters of the chapter, applies the seal, keeps the books, etc.—8. The titular head of a university, from whom all degrees are supposed to emanate. The chancellor was originally the notary of the chapter of the cathedral. But nobody could preach without the authorization of the bishop; and the pope as the chief of the bishops undertook to regulate this authorization. He made the chancellors of certain cathedrals his deputies for this purpose, and thus they alone could grant the degree of master of theology, the highest of the university, which carried with it the right to preach. The chancellors seldom took an active part in the government of the university. In Great Britain the office is now a merely honorary one, and is usually held by a nobleman or some statesman of eminence. The duties of the chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge are usually discharged by a vice-chancellor. There is an officer with similar functions in several of the colleges of the United States.

9. In Delaware, New Jersey, and some others of the United States, a judge of the Court of Chancery or Equity. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee there are district chancellors chosen by popular vote.—10. In *Scrip.*, a master of the decrees, or president of the council. *Ezra* iv. 8.

**chancellorship** (*chân'sel-qr-ship*), *n.* [*< chancellor + -ship.*] The office or dignity of a chancellor; the period during which a chancellor holds office.

**chancel-rail** (*chân'sel-rāl*), *n.* The rail which separates the chancel or sanctuary of a church from the choir, or where there is no choir, from the nave.

**chancel-screen** (*chân'sel-skrēn*), *n.* The screen or railing separating the chancel from the body of the church. It is often richly carved and adorned.

**chancel-table** (*chân'sel-tā'bl*), *n.* A communion-table within the chancel.

**chancely** (*châns'li*), *adv.* [*< ME. \*chauncely, chauselich; < chance + -ly.*] By chance; accidentally.

And [if it] be so that any debat *chauncelich* falle among any of hem, that god defende, they beyng in debat shul shawe and come the cause of her debat to the wardens of the forsaide brotherhede. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

**chance-medley** (*châns'med'li*), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. In law, accident or casualty not purely accidental: (a) Originally, a casual affray or riot, accompanied with violence, and without deliberate or preconceived malice. (b) The killing of another in self-defense, upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter.

The prisoner pleaded inadvertency; and the jury were going to bring it in *chance-medley*, had not several witnesses been produced against the said Elizabeth Makebate, that she was an old offender.

*Addison*, *Cases of False Delicacy*. May he cut a collier's throat with his razor, by *chance-medley*, and yet be hanged for't.

*B. Jonson*, *Epicene*, III. 2. 2. A haphazard mixture; a fortuitous combination.

Wherefore they are no twain, but one flesh; this is true in the general right of marriage, but not in the *chance-medley* of every particular match.

*Milton*, *Tetrachordon* (Ord MS.). Who there will court thy friendship, with what views, And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose, . . . Is all *chance-medley*, and unknown to me.

*Cropper*, *Tirocinium*.

II. *a.* Haphazard.

The Moors' line was broken by the shock, squadron after squadron was thrown into confusion, Moors and Christians were intermingled, until the field became one scene of desperate *chance-medley* fighting.

*Irrving*, *Moorish Chronicles*, p. 73.

**chancery** (*chân'ser*), *v. t.* [Formed from *chancery*.] To adjust according to principles of equity, as would be done by a court of chancery: as, to *chancer* a forfeiture. *Mass. Prov. Laws*.

**chancery** (*chân'ser-ri*), *n.* [Contr. from earlier \**chancelry*, *chancelery*, *< ME. chancelerie, chancelerie*, *< OF. chancelerie, F. chancelerie = Pr. cancellaria = Cat. cancellaria = Sp. cancellaria* (*cancellaria*, the papal chancery) = *Pg. cancellaria = It. cancelleria = D. kanselarij = G. kanslei, kanslei = Dan. kanselli = Sw. kansli = Russ. kanssellariya, kansselyariya, < ML. cancellaria, a chancery court, orig. the record-office of a chancellor: see *chancellor*.] 1. The office of a chancellor, notary, or secretary, where the records are kept and official documents are prepared, sealed, and despatched.*

As soon as the day and place of session were fixed, the writs of summons were prepared in the royal chancery and issued under the great seal. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 739.

That class of clerks of the King's chapel or chancery who had so large a share in the administration of the kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, *Hist. Norm. Conq.*, V. 98.

2. In England, formerly, the highest court of justice next to Parliament, presided over by the lord chancellor, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice. It once consisted of two distinct tribunals—one ordinary, or legal; the other extraordinary, or a court of equity.

3. In Scotland, an office in the general register-house at Edinburgh, in which are recorded charters, patents of dignities, gifts of office, remissions, legitimations, and all other writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. Also *chancellery*.—4. In the United States, a court of equity. See *equity*.—5. In *pugilism*, the position of a boxer's head when it is under his adversary's arm, so that it may be held and pommelled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively: in the phrase *in chancery*. So called because of its supposed resemblance to the position of a suitor among the chancery lawyers. (Slang.)—In *chancery*. (a) In litigation, as an estate, in a court of equity. (b) In an awkward predicament. (Slang.) (c) See 5, above.—Inns of chancery. See *inn*.—Master in chancery. See *master*.—Ward in chancery. See *ward*.

**chançon** (*F. pron. shôn-sôn'*), *n.* See *chançon*.

**chancre** (*shang'kér*), *n.* [*F. : see canker.*] A sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of syphilitic poison. Chancres are of two kinds: (1) the true chancre, consisting of an ulcer with a hard indurated base, occurring at the point of infection; the initial lesion of syphilis; (2) the soft chancre. See *chancroid*.

**chancrelle** (*shang'krel*), *n.* Same as *chancroid*. **chancroid** (*shang'kroid*), *a.* and *n.* [*< chancre + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Resembling a chancre.

II. *n.* A virulent ulcer, almost always situated on the genitals, and communicated in sexual intercourse by contact of its pus, usually with a breach of surface. It does not infect the system, though it often gives rise to suppurating inguinal lymphadenitis. It is the *chancre* of German authors. Also called *local, soft, non-indurating, non-infecting, or simple chancre, venereal sore, and chancrelle*.

**chancroidal** (*shang-kroi'dal*), *a.* [*< chancroid + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chancroid.

**chancrous** (*shang'krus*), *a.* [*< chancre + -ous.*] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

**chancy** (*chân'si*), *a.* [*< chance + -y.*] 1. Uncertain; changeful. [Rare or colloq.]

By a roundabout course even a gentleman may make of himself a *chancy* personage, raising an uncertainty as to what he may do next.

*George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xxviii.

2. Fortunate; lucky; propitious; foreboding good. applied to either persons or things, and generally used with a negative in the sense of uncanny: thus, persons suspected of possessing magical arts are regarded as *not* (or *no*) *chancy*. [Scotch.]—3. Favorable; safe: as, a *chancy* wind; generally used with a negative: as, *not chancy* (that is, dangerous). [Scotch.]

**chandala**, **chandaul** (*chan-dā'lä, -dāl'*), *n.* [Hind. *chandāl*, Skt. *candāla*.] In India, a person of mixed caste, whose touch, breath, or presence is a pollution; theoretically, one sprung from a Sudra father and a Brahman mother; an outcast. *Wilson*. The chandalas are the scavengers and executioners of India, and, like lepers, live in separate villages.

**chandelier** (*shan-de-lér'*), *n.* [*< F. chandelier = Pr. candelier, candelar = Sp. candelero = Pg. candeiro, candieiro = It. candeliere = D. kandelaar, < ML. candellarius, m., candalaria, f., a candlestick, < L. candela, a candle: see *candle*. Cf. *chandler*, which is the older E. form.] 1. A branched cluster of lights suspended from a ceiling by means of a tubular rod (as is usual when gas is used), or by a chain or other device. Originally the word signified a candlestick, then a cluster of candlesticks; finally the distinction became established between a candelabrum, which is a standard, and a chandelier, which is a pendant. Compare *tuster*.*

2. In fort., a movable shield of posts or fascines to cover sappers.—3†. A candlestick.

**chandelier-tree** (shan-de-lér'trē), *n.* The *Pandanus candelabrum* of tropical Africa: so named on account of its mode of branching.

**chandla** (chand'lā), *n.* [Hind. *chāndla*, < *chānd*, the moon.] In India, a small circular ornament worn by women on the forehead, between the eyes. It may be of metal or fine stone, or merely a mark made with an unguent or cosmetic.

**chandler** (chand'lér), *n.* [ME. *chandelier*, *chaundeler*, a candle-seller, candle-maker, candlestick, < OF. *chandelier*, a candle-maker, also a candlestick, F. *chandelier* = Pr. *candelier* = OSp. *candelero* = It. *candelajo*, < ML. *candelarius*, a candle-maker, also, as well as in fem. *candelaria*, a candlestick, orig. adj., < L. *candela*, a candle: see *candle*. The term *tallow-chandler* would orig. signify a person who sold candles made of tallow, as opposed to those made of wax, but *chandler* came to mean 'dealer' in general: hence *ship-chandler*, q. v.] 1†. An officer in a household who supplied and took care of candles, etc.

Now speke I wylle a lyttle whyle  
Of tho chandeler, with-outen gyle,  
That torches and tortes and preketes con make,  
Perchours, smale candel, I vnder-take;  
Of wax these candels alle that brennen.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

The sack that thou hast drunken me would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest chandler's in Europe. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., iii. 3.

2. One who makes or sells candles; a huckster; a retailer of provisions.

*Pizzagnolo*, a retailer, a regrater or huckster of all manner of victuals, as our chandlers be or our fruterers. *Florio*.

3. In composition, a dealer; a merchant: the particular application being determined by the other element of the compound: as, *tallow-chandler*, *ship-chandler*, *corn-chandler*, etc.—4†. A candlestick. See *chandelier*.

**chandlerly** (chand'lér-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaundlerly*; < *chandler* + *-ly*.] Pertaining to a chandler. [Rare.]

To be taxt by the poul, to be scaont's our head money, our tuppences in their *Chaundlerly* Shop-book of Easter. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

**chandlery** (chand'lér-i), *n.*; pl. *chandleries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *chaundlery*, contr. *chaundry* (see *chandry*); < *chandler* + *-ery*.] 1. The commodities sold by a chandler.—2. A chandler's warehouse.—3. A store-room for candles.

The serjeant of the *chandlery* was ready at the same chamber door to deliver the tapers. *Styrie*, *Memorials*, Edw. VI., an. 1557.

**chandoo** (chan-dō'), *n.* [Hind. *chāṇḍū*.] Opium prepared for smoking.

**chandry** (chan'dri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *chaundry*, *chaundrie*, contr. of *chandlery*. Cf. *chancery* for *\*chancelry*.] A place where candles are kept.

One of the said groomes of the privy chamber to carry to the *chaundrie* all the remaine of morters, torches, quarries, pricketts, wholly and intirely, withoute imbeselling or purloyning any parte thereof.

Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index.

Torches from the *chandry*.

*B. Jonson*, *Masque of Augusta*.

**chanet**, *n.* Another form of *chan*, now *khan*.  
Thanne entren men azen in to the Lond of the grete Chan. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 211.

**chanfreint**, *n.* Same as *chanfron*.

**chanfrin** (chan'frin), *n.* [See *chanfron*.] 1. The fore part of a horse's head.—2. Same as *chanfron*.

**chanfron** (chan'fron), *n.* Same as *chanfron*.  
**chang**<sup>1</sup> (chang), *n.* [E. dial., an imitative word; cf. *chank*<sup>1</sup>, *chanter*<sup>1</sup>, and *clang*.] The humming noise of the conversation of a great number of persons, or the singing of birds.

Then doubly sweet the laverock sang,  
Wi' smiling sweets the cowslips sprang,  
And all the grove in gladsome chang  
Their joy confessed.

*J. Stagg*, *Cumberland Ballads*.

**chang**<sup>2</sup> (chang), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 *chih* (called by foreigners *feet*), or about 11½ English feet. See *\*chih*.

**change** (chānj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *changed*, ppr. *changing*. [Early mod. E. also *chaunge*, < ME. *changen*, *chaungen*, < OF. *changier*, *changer*, F. *changer* = Pr. *cambiar*, *camjar* = Sp. *cam-*

*biar* = It. *cambiare*, *cangiare*, < ML. *cambiare*, extended form of LL. *cambire*, *change*, *exchange*; whence also *cambial*<sup>1</sup>, *cambium*<sup>1</sup>, etc. The form *change* is in part an abbr. of *exchange*: see *exchange*.] I. *trans.* 1. To substitute another thing or things for; shift; cause to be replaced by another: as, to *change* the clothes, or one suit of clothes for another; to *change* one's position.

Be clean, and *change* your garments. Gen. xxiv. 2.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that for another without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South*.

Sancho Panza am I, unless I was *changed* in the cradle.

*Cervantes*, *Don Quixote* (trans.), II. ii. 13.

Specifically—2. To give or procure an equivalent for in smaller parts of like kind; make or get *change* for: said of money: as, to *change* a bank-note (that is, to give or receive coins or smaller notes in exchange for it).

He called me aside, and requested I would *change* him a twenty-pound bill. *Goldsmith*.

Here, my honest Rowley, here, get me this *changed* directly, and take a hundred pounds of it immediately to old Stanley. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

3. To give and take reciprocally; barter; *exchange*.

Amintor, we have not enjoy'd our friendship of late, For we were wont to *change* our souls in talk.

*Beau*, and *Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, iii. 2.

Those thousands with whom thou wouldst not . . . *change* thy fortune and condition.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*.

Here stood a wretch, prepared to *change*

His soul's redemption for revenge.

*Scott*, *Rokeby*, iii. 9.

But if you speak with him that was my son,

Or *change* a word with her he calls his wife,

My home is none of yours. *Tennyson*, *Dora*.

4. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; alter or make different; vary in external form or in essence: as, to *change* the color or shape of a thing; to *change* countenance.

With charmes & enchantments she *chaunged* my sone

In-to a wilde werwolf. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4104.

Can the Ethiopian *change* his skin, or the leopard his spots? *Jer.* xlii. 23.

Changes will befall, and friends may part,

But distance only cannot *change* the heart.

*Couper*, *Epique to J. Hill*.

5. To render acid or tainted; turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity: as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* milk.—To *change* a horse, or to *change* hand, in the *manège*, to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right or from the right to the left.—To *change* color. See *color*.—To *change* facet, to blush.—To *change* hands. See *hand*.—To *change* one's coat. See *coat*.—To *change* one's mind, to alter one's opinions, plans, or purposes.—To *change* one's tune. See *tune*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be altered; undergo variation; be partially or wholly transformed: as, men sometimes *change* for the better, often for the worse.

And thus Descendyd we come to the botome of the Vale of Josaphat and begynnyth the Vale of Siloe, And they both be but on vale, but the name *Chaungeth*.

*Torkington*, *Diaries of Eng. Travell*, p. 27.

I am the Lord, I *change* not. *Mal.* iii. 6.

The face of brightest heaven had *changed*

To grateful twilight. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 644.

All things must *change*

To something new, to something strange.

*Longfellow*, *Kéramos*.

2. To pass from one phase to another, as the moon: as, the moon will *change* on Friday.—3. To become acid or tainted, as milk.

**change** (chānj), *n.* [ME. *change*, *chaunge*, < OF. *change*, *canje*, F. *change* = Pr. *canje*, *cambi* = Sp. Pg. It. *cambio*, It. also *cangio* (obs.), < ML. *cambium*, *change*; from the verb. In some senses, as 9, 10, 11, short for *exchange*, q. v.] 1. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; a passing from one state or form to another: as, a *change* of countenance or of aspect; a *change* of habits or principles.

Your thoughts are woven

With thousand *changes* in one subtle web,

And worn so by you. *Beau*, and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, iii. 2.

Whatever lies

In earth, or flits in air, or fills the skies,

All suffer *change*, and we, that are of soul

And body mixed, are members of the whole.

*Dryden*, *Pythagorean Philos.*, i. 672.

2. Specifically—(a) The passing from life to death; death.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come.

*Job* xiv. 14.

She labour'd to compose herself for the blessed *change* which she now expected. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, 1636.

(b) In *vocalics*, the mutation of the male voice at puberty, whereby the soprano or alto of the boy is replaced by the tenor or bass of the man. (c) In *harmony*, a modulation or transition from one key or tonality to another.—3. Variation or variableness in general; the quality or condition of being unstable; instability; transition; alteration: as, all things are subject to *change*; *change* is the central fact of existence.

*Change* threatens them [existing institutions], modifies them, eventually destroys them; hence to *change* they are uniformly opposed. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 373.

4. A passing from one thing to another in succession; the supplanting of one thing by another in succession: as, a *change* of seasons or of climate; a *change* of scene.

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair. *Dryden*.

*Change* was life to them.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 163.

Men stupefy themselves by staying all day in their shops or counting-rooms. Every human being needs a *change*, and God has meant that a part of our life shall be spent out of doors. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 121.

5. The beginning of a new monthly revolution; the passing from one phase to another: as, a *change* of the moon (see below).—6. Alteration in the order of a series; permutation; specifically, in *bell-ringing*, any arrangement or sequence of the bells of a peal other than the diatonic. See *change-ringing*.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing.

*Holder*, *Elem. of Speech*.

7. Variety; novelty.

The mind

Of desultory man, studious of *change*,

And pleased with novelty.

*Cowper*, *Task*, The Sofa, i. 506.

Perhaps you would like a kidney instead of a devil? It would be a little *change*. *Disraeli*, *Henrietta Temple*, xx.

8. That which makes a variety or may be substituted for another: as, "thirty *change* of garments," Judges xiv. 12, 13.—9. Money of the lower denominations given in exchange for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises. *Swift*.

10. The balance of money returned after deducting the price of a purchase from the sum tendered in payment.—11. A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions: in this sense an abbreviation of *exchange*, and often now written *'change*.

The bar, the bench, the *'change*, the schools, and the pulpit, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiarists. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

A country-fellow distinguishes himself as much in the church-yard as a citizen does upon the *Change*, the whole parish-politics being generally discussed in that place either after sermon or before the bell rings.

*Addison*, *Sir Roger at Church*.

12†. Exchange: as, "maintained the *change* of words," *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

Give us a prince of blood . . .

In *change* of him. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iii. 3.

13. A public house; a *change-house*. [Scotch.]

They call an ale-house a *change*, and think a man of good family suffers no diminution of his gentility to keep it. *Burl.*

14†. A round in dancing.

In our measure vouchsafe but one *change*.

*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

15†. In *hunting*, the mistaking of a stag met by chance for the one pursued. *Kersey*, 1708.—**Book of changes**, one of the five classics of the Chinese. It is called *Yü-king* by the Chinese, and consists of 64 short essays, based on 64 hexagrams, and embodies, or is supposed to embody, a system of moral, social, and political philosophy. (See *hexagram*.) The text is supposed to have been composed by Wán Wang, about 1150 B. C. It is accompanied by commentaries called the "ten wings," said to have been added by Confucius.—**Change of life**, the constitutional disturbance attending the final cessation in females of the menstrual discharge and the power of child-bearing. It occurs between the fortieth and fiftieth years of life. Also called *climacteric epoch* and *menopause*.

In the most healthily constituted individuals the *change of life* expresses itself by some loss of vigour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 102.

**Change of the moon**, the coming of the moon to quadrature or opposition with the sun: also used more generally to include the coming of a new moon.—**Change-ratio**, the number by which a certain quantity must be multiplied to change it from a system involving one set of units to another involving a different set: thus, a velocity expressed in miles per hour may be reduced to feet per second by multiplying it by the *change-ratio*  $\frac{5280}{3600}$  or  $\frac{22}{15}$ .—**Chemical change**. See *chemical*.—**Crops and changes**. See *chop*.—**Secular change**, a *change* requiring many years to run its course.—To *put the change* on or upon, to trick; mislead; deceive; humbug.

I have *put the change* upon her that she may be otherwise employed. *Congreve*, *Double Dealer*, v. 17.



You cannot put the change on me so easy as you think, for I have lived among the quick-stirring spirits of the age too long to swallow chaff for grain.

Scott, Kenilworth, I. 32.

To ring changes or the changes on, to repeat in every possible order or form.

He could have amazed the listener, . . . and have astounded him by ringing changes upon Almugea, Cazimil, etc.

Southey, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

Who never once would let the matter rest  
From that night forward, but rang changes still  
On this . . . and that.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 39.

To ring the changes, to go through the various permutations in ringing a chime of bells. See 6, above. = *Syn.* 1 and 3. Variety, modification, deviation, transformation, mutation, transition, vicissitude, innovation, novelty, transmutation, revolution, reverse.

**changeability** (chān'ja-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*ME.* *changeablete*, < *OF.* *changeable*, < *changeable*, *changeable*: see *-bility*.] Liability to change; changeableness. *Addison*.

**changeable** (chān'ja-bl), *a.* [*ME.* *changeable*, *changeable*, < *F.* *changeable*, *OF.* *canjable* (= *Sp.* *cambiabile* = *It.* *cambiabile*), < *changer*, *change*: see *change*, *v.*, and *-able*.] 1. Liable to change; subject to alteration or variation; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable: as, a person of a changeable mind.

A changeable and temporal effect.

Raleigh, Hist. of World, Pref.

As I am a man, I must be changeable. *Dryden*.

2. Having the quality of varying in color or external appearance: as, changeable silk; the changeable chameleon.

Now . . . the tailor make thy doublet of changeable taffata, for thy mind is a very opal! *Shak.*, T. N., II. 4.

**Changeable chant**. See *chant*. = *Syn.* 1. Unstable, uncertain, wavering, vacillating.

**changeableness** (chān'ja-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability.

The changeableness or immutability of them.

Hooker, Eccles. Pol., III. § 10.

**changeably** (chān'ja-bli), *adv.* In a changeable manner; inconstantly.

**changeful** (chān'jūl), *a.* [*change*, *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration or variation.

As changefull as the Moone. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

Fickle as a changeful dream. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 30.

**changefully** (chān'jūl-i), *adv.* In a changeful manner.

**changefulness** (chān'jūl-nes), *n.* [*change*, *n.* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being changeful.

The reconciliation of its [the human form's] balance with its changefulness. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, p. 175.

**change-house** (chān'jūs), *n.* An ale-house; a public house. [*Scotch*.]

Ye'll dowie down to yon change-house,

And drink till the day be dawing.

Duke of Athol's Nourice (Child's Ballads, VIII. 231).

**changeless** (chān'jes), *a.* [*change* + *-less*.] Constant; not admitting alteration or variation; steadfast.

That chill, changeless brow, . . .

Where cold Obstruction's apathy

Appeals the gazing mourner's heart.

The stream ran down

The green slope to the sea-side brown,

Singing its changeless song.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 140.

**changelessness** (chān'jes-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being changeless.

The Chinese idea of the Infinite was that of changelessness. *Education*, III. 560.

**changeling** (chān'jīng), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod.* *E.* also *chaungeling*; < *change* + *dim.-ling*.] 1. A child left or taken in the place of another; especially, in popular superstition, a strange, stupid, ugly child left by the fairies in place of a beautiful or charming child that they have stolen away.

Her base Elfin brood there for thee left:  
Such men do Chaungelings call, so chaung'd by Faeries theft.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 65.

Thou art a changeling to him, a mere gipsy,

And this the noble body.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, IV. 2.

2. Figuratively, anything changed for or put in the place of another, or the act of so changing.

I . . . folded the writ up in form of the other,

Subscrib'd it; gave 't the impression; plac'd it safely,

The changeling never known. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

Fickle changelings and poor discontents,

Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news

Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

I will play the changeling;

I'll change myself into a thousand shapes,

To court our brave spectators.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, II. 1.

**II. a. 1. Exchanged**: specifically applied to a child fancied to have been exchanged for another by the fairies.

I do but beg a little changeling boy.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.

2. Given to change; inconstant; fickle: as, "studiously changeling," *Boyle*, Works, I. 35.

Away, thou changeling motley humourist.

Donne, Satires.

**changement** (chān'jēnt), *n.* [*change* + *-ment*.] Change; variation. [*Rare*.]

More enticing from the variety of changements they admit of.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 47.

**changer** (chān'jēr), *n.* [*ME.* *changer*, *chaunger* (a money-changer) (after *OF.* *cangeour*, *chongeour*, *chaunjur*, *F.* *changeur* = *Pr.* *cambiaire*, *cambiaire*, *cambiador*, *camjador* = *Sp.* *pag. cambiador* = *It.* *cambiatore*, < *ML.* *cambiator*), < *change*, *change*.] 1. One who changes or alters the form of anything.

Changer of all things, yet immutable,

Before and after all, the first and last.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, II. 40.

2. One who is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.

He drove them all out of the temple, . . . and poured out the changers' money.

John II. 15.

3. One given to change; one who is inconstant or fickle.

**change-ringing** (chān'jīng'īng), *n.* The art of ringing a peal of bells in a regularly varying order, so that all the possible combinations may be made.

**changerwife** (chān'jēr-wif), *n.* An itinerant female huckster. [*North. Eng.*]

**change-wheel** (chān'hwēl), *n.* One of a set of cog-wheels having varying numbers of teeth of the same pitch, used to vary the angular velocity of the feed-mechanism of a machine in any required degree. Every lathe for cutting screws, etc., is provided with such a set of wheels, by means of which screws of different pitch can be cut.

**changing** (chān'jīng), *p. a.* [*Pr. of change*, *v.*] Variable; unsettled; inconstant; fickle.

One Julia, that his changing thoughts forget,

Would better fit his chamber. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., IV. 4.

**changing-house** (chān'jīng-hūs), *n.* The room or building in which miners dress and undress before going to or after returning from the mine.

**changingly** (chān'jīng-li), *adv.* Alternately. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Chanina** (ka-ni'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Chanos* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the seventh group of *Clupeidae*. The mouth is small, anterior, transverse, and toothless; the intermaxillary is juxtaposed to the upper edge of the maxillary; the abdomen is flat; and the gill-membranes are entirely united. The group is coextensive with the family *Chanoitae*.

**chank** (chāngk), *n.* [*E. dial.*; perhaps ult. imitative, like *chough*. Cf. *chank*.] The chough, or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. *Montagu*. [*Local, British.*]

**chank** (chāngk), *n.* [*Hind.* *chank*, more correctly *chank*, < *Skt.* *chankha*, a conch-shell: see *conch*.] The most generally known species of the family *Turbinellidae*, *Turbinella pyrum*.

It has a top-like shell with a long slender canal, and under the epidermis is marked by revolving lines suggesting bars of music. It is especially sought for about Ceylon, in the gulf of Manar, and other places, in water about two fathoms deep, and is obtained by diving. It is also found fossilized in extensive beds. The chank is the sacred shell of the Hindus, and the god Vishnu is represented with one in his hand. It is also the emblem of the kingdom of Travancore. Sinistral or left-handed shells are held in high estimation and are rare. Much use is also made of chank-shells for ornamental purposes, and they are sewed into narrow rings or bracelets called bangles, and worn as ornaments by the Hindu women. The shells are also used as horns, and they were formerly employed by Indian warriors as trumpets.

**chank-shell** (chāngk'shel), *n.* Same as *chank*.

**Channa** (kan'ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Gronovius, 1763), < *Gr.* *χάννα*, gape: see *chasm*.] A genus of ophiocephaloid fishes destitute of ventral fins, whose name has been taken as a component of the name *Channiformes*.

**channel** (chan'el), *n.* [*Early mod.* *E.* also *chanel*, < *ME.* *chanel*, *chanelle*, < *OF.* *chanel*, assimilated form of *canal* (> *ME.* *canal*, mod. *E.* *canal* and *kennel*), < *L.* *canalis*, a water-pipe, canal, > *E.* *canal*: see *canal*, *canal*, and *kennel*, which are thus doublets of *channel*.] 1.

The bed of a stream of water; the hollow or course in which a stream flows.

It is not so easy . . . to change the channel, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. The deeper part of a river, or of an estuary, bay, etc., where the current flows, or which is most convenient for the track of a ship.—3. As specifically applied in certain cases: (a) A part of the sea constituting a passageway between a continent and an island, or between two islands; a strait: as, the English channel, between France and England, leading to the strait of Dover; St. George's channel, between Great Britain and Ireland, leading to the Irish sea; the Mozambique channel. (b) A wide arm of the sea extending a considerable distance inland: as, Bristol channel in England.—4. That by which something passes or is transmitted; means of passing, conveying, transmitting, reaching, or gaining: as, the news was conveyed to us by different channels; channels of influence.

This reputation [of being a Fakir] opened me, privately, a channel for purchasing many Arabic manuscripts.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 25.

He has neither friends nor enemies, but values men only as channels of power. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. The trough used to conduct molten metal from a furnace to the molds.—6. A furrow or groove.

My face was lined

With channels, such as suffering leaves behind.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, IV. 29.

Specifically—(a) The cut or depression in the sole of a shoe in which the thread is sunk. (b) A groove cut in a stone in the line

along which it is to be split. (c) In arch., one of a series of shallow vertical curved furrows, of elliptical section, of which each is separated from that adjoining only by a sharp edge or arista. The channel is distinguished from the *fute*, of which the section is an arc of a circle, and is a characteristic feature of shafts of the Doric order.

7. The wind-pipe; the throat.

Marlowe, (Hillicell.)—8. The hollow between the two nether jaw-bones of a horse, where the tongue is lodged.—Channel-stone. (a) A stone used for forming gutters in paving. (b) The stone used in the game of curling; a curling-stone. [*Scotch*.]

**channel** (chan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *channelled* or *channelled*, ppr. *channeling* or *channeling*. [*channel*, *n.*] To form or cut a channel or channels in; to groove.

No more shall trenching war channel her fields.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 1.

The hideous red rags have covered even the four columns of the baldacchino, columns fluted and channelled in various ways and supporting pointed arches.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 180.

**channel** (chan'el), *n.* [A corruption of *chain-wale*, *q. v.* Cf. *gunnel* for *gunwale*.] In ship-building, a plank of considerable thickness

bolted edgewise to a vessel's side, nearly abreast of a mast, and serving to extend the shrouds of the lower rigging and keep them clear of the gunwale, the chain-plates being carried through notches on its outer edge. Also called *chain-wale* and *channel-board*.

**channel** (chan'el), *n.* [Also *chaner*, *chaners*; perhaps a particular use of *channel*, the bed of a river.] Gravel. [*Scotch*.]

**channel-bass** (chan'el-bās), *n.* A scienoid fish, *Sciaenops ocellata*, the redfish.

**channelbill** (chan'el-bil), *n.* The Australian giant cuckoo, *Scythrops nova-hollandiae*. Also called *hornbill* cuckoo.

**channel-board** (chan'el-bōrd), *n.* Same as *channel*.

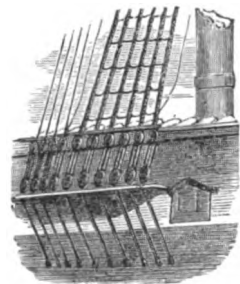
**channel-bonet** (chan'el-bōn), *n.* [Also *channel-bone*, < *channel* (channel, 4) + *bone*.] The collar-bone or clavicle.



Channels.—Archaic Doric Capital, Temple of Asos.



Chank (*Turbinella pyrum*).



Shrouds extended on the Channel.

Hilt [her neck] was white, smother, streght, and pure flatte, Withouten hole, or canel-boon, As by seminge, hadde she noon.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 942.

*Chianicola* [It., < L. *clavicula*], the chanellbone of the throte, the neckbone or carboune. Florio.

**channel-cat** (chan'el-kat), *n.* A name common in the United States to several species of catfish: so called from being found in the channels of rivers. (a) The *Ictalurus punctatus*, a slender, small-headed, fork-tailed species, abounding in the larger western and southern streams, attaining a weight of from 5 to 10 pounds, and generally esteemed for the table. (b) The *Ambloplites albidus*, a robust large-headed species, with an emarginate caudal fin, and of a light color, common in the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers.

**channel-duck** (chan'el-duk), *n.* See *duck*<sup>2</sup>.  
**channeled**, **channeled** (chan'el-d), *a.* [*< channel<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>*]. 1. Having one or more channels; worn into channels; grooved longitudinally; fluted.

Torrents, and loud impetuous Cataracts,  
Roll down the lofty mountain's channeled sides.  
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. In bot., hollowed out; trough-like; canaliculate: applied to petioles, leaves, etc.—3. In entom., canaliculate; having a central longitudinal furrow.

**channeler**, **channeller** (chan'el-er), *n.* A machine used in quarrying for cutting grooves or channels in the rock.

**channel-goose** (chan'el-gös), *n.* The solan-goose or white gannet, *Sula bassana*: so called from its frequenting the channel between England and Ireland. See cut under *gannet*.

**channeling**, **channelling** (chan'el-ing), *n.* [*< channel<sup>1</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>*]. 1. A system of channels or gutters.

All parts of the premises [a tannery] should be firmly and evenly paved with appropriate materials, and duly sloped to good channelling, and well drained throughout.  
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 309.

2. In arch., channels or grooves, taken collectively: as, the channeling of the Doric column. See *channel<sup>1</sup>*, 6 (c).

**channeling-machine** (chan'el-ing-mä-shén'), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting grooves or channels in quarrying stone.—2. A machine for cutting channels in the soles of shoes and boots, into which the thread is sunk.

**channel-iron** (chan'el-i-ern), *n.* 1. A form of angle-iron having two flanges, both placed on the same side of the web.—2. A hook to support a gutter.

**channel-leaved** (chan'el-léft), *a.* In bot., having leaves folded together, so as to resemble a channel. Loudon.

**channelled**, etc. See *channeled*, etc.

**channelly** (chan'el-i), *a.* [*< channel<sup>3</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*]. Gravelly. [Scotch.]

**channel-plate** (chan'el-plät), *n.* [*< channel<sup>2</sup> + plate*]. Same as *chain-plate*.

**channel-wale** (chan'el-wäl), *n.* A strake between the ports of the gun-deck and the upper deck of a large war-vessel.

**chanter<sup>1</sup>** (chan'ér), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *chanter<sup>2</sup>*]. To fret; grumble; complain.

The cock doth crow, the day doth daw,  
The channerin' worm doth chide.  
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

**chanter<sup>2</sup>**, **channers** (chan'ér, -érz), *n.* [Var. of *chanter<sup>3</sup>*, q. v.] Gravel. [Scotch.]

**chantery** (chan'ér-i), *a.* [*< chanter<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*]. Gravelly. [Scotch.]

**channeft**, *v. t.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *change* or *challenge*]. 1. To exchange. Halliwell.—2. To challenge. Grose.

**chanoid** (kä'noid), *n. and a.* I. *n.* A fish of the family *Chanoidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to fishes of the family *Chanoidæ*.

**Chanoidæ** (kä-nō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chanos + -idæ*]. A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Chanos*. It embraces *Chyc-oidea* with subfusiform body, small adherent scales, distinct lateral line, premaxillaries joined to the upper edge of the maxillaries, and gill-membranes broadly connected, but free. Although containing only two Pacific-ocean species, it is a well-marked group.

**chanont** *n.* An obsolete form of *canon*<sup>2</sup>.

I demede hym soun chanon for to be.

Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 573.

**Chanos** (kä'nos), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. *χά-νος*, the open mouth, < *χαίρειν* (√ \**χα-*), gape, yawn: see *chasm*]. A genus of clupeoid fishes, which represents the family *Chanoidæ*. These fishes somewhat resemble herrings; they have the mouth small and toothless, the abdomen flattened below, and the gill-membranes united below the isthmus. Two species are known, one of which has an unusually wide range, being found in the Gulf of California, in the Red Sea, and in several intermediate regions. *C. chanos* or milk-fish

is common in the Pacific ocean, is highly esteemed for the table, and sometimes attains a length of about 4 feet.

**chanount**, *n.* An obsolete form of *canon*<sup>2</sup>.

**chanson** (shan'son; F. pron. shon-sôn'), *n.* [F., < OF. *cançon*, *chançon*, *chançon* = Pr. *canço*, *chanço* = Sp. *cançon*, Sp. *canción* = Pg. *canção* = It. *canzone*, < L. *cantio*(-n), a song: see *canton* and *canzone*]. A song. (a) Originally, a short poem in a simple, natural style, in stanzas called couplets, each usually accompanied by a refrain, intended to be sung. (b) Later, any short lyric poem, and the music to which it is set.

The first row of the pious chanson will show you more.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

These [Christmas carols] were festal chansons for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 142.

Gentle poet, would that thou hadst some chanson or courtly compliment.

Dieraci, Vivian Grey, vii.

**chansonnette** (shan-sō-net'), *n.* [F., < OF. *chançonnette* (= Pr. *cançoneta*, *chansoneta* = Pg. *cançoneta* = It. *canzonetta*), < *chançon*: see *chanson*, *canzonet*, etc.] A little song.

**chant** (chânt), *v.* [*< ME. chanten*, *chaunten*, < OF. *canter*, *chanter*, F. *chanter* = Pr. *cantar*, *chantar* = Sp. Pg. *cantar* = It. *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing. freq. of *canere*, sing: see *cant<sup>2</sup>*]. I. *trans.* 1. To sing; warble; utter with a melodious voice.

The chearefull birds of sundry kynd

Doe chaunt sweet musick. Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 8.

2. To celebrate in song: as, to chant the praises of Jehovah.

Wherein is the so chanted fountain of Arethusa.

Sandys, Travels, p. 188.

One would chant the history

Of that great race, which is to be.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

3. To sing, as in the church service, in a style between air and recitative. See *chant*, *n.*

The chanted prayer of men, now low, now loud,

Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 97.

To chant a horse, to advertise it by qualities which on trial are found wanting. [Slang.]

Jack Firebrace and Tom Humboldt of Spotsylvania was here this morning chanting horses with 'em.

Thackeray, The Virginians.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sing; make melody with the voice.

That chant to the sound of the viol. Amos vi. 5.

2. To sing psalms, canticles, etc., as in the church service, after the manner of a chant.—

3. To go in full cry: said of hounds.

**chant** (chânt), *n.* [*< chant*, *v.* Cf. F. *chant* = Pr. *cant*, *chant* = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*, < L. *cantus*, song: see *canto*]. A vocal melody; a song; especially, now, one that is solemn, slow, or monotonous.

A pleasant grove,

With chant of tuneful birds resounding loud.

Milton, P. R., II. 290.

Specifically—(a) A melody composed in the Ambrosian or Gregorian style, following one of the ecclesiastical modes, having often a note for each syllable, and without a strict rhythmic structure: sometimes called a *tone*; when used in contrapuntal composition, called a *canto fermo*. (b) A Gregorian melody, usually of ancient origin, intended to be used with a prose text in several verses, several syllables in each verse being recited or intoned upon a single note. A Gregorian chant of this kind has five parts: the intonation, the first dominant or reciting-note, the mediation, the second dominant or reciting-note, and the ending or cadence. (c) A short composition in seven measures, the first and fourth of which contain but one note, whose time-value may be extended at will so as to accompany several syllables or words, while the remaining measures are sung in strict rhythm: commonly called an *Anglican chant*, because most extensively used in the services of the Anglican Church for the canticles and the psalms. An Anglican chant consists of two parts, the first of three and the second of four measures; each half begins with a reciting-note and ends with a cadence; the first cadence is also called the *mediation*. A *double chant* is equal in length to two typical or single chants, that is, contains fourteen measures, four reciting-notes, etc. The distribution of the words of a text for use with a chant is called *pointing* (which see). The Anglican chant is probably a modernized form of the Gregorian, without an intonation, having the mediation and cadence made strictly rhythmic, and following the modern ideas of tonality and harmony. (d) Any short composition one or more of whose notes may be extended at will so as to accompany several syllables or words.

Formerly also spelled *chaunt*.

**Ambrosian chant.** See *Ambrosian*<sup>2</sup>.—**Changeable chant**, a chant that can be sung in either the major or minor mode.—**Free chant**, a form of recitative for the psalms and canticles, invented by John Crowley, an Englishman. It consists of two chords only to each hemistich of the words. See above.

**chantablet** (chân'ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *chauntable*, < L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung: see *chant* and *-able*, and *cantabile*]. Worthy to be sung.

Chauntable weren to me thil iustestynge.

Wyclif, Pa. cxviii. [cxix.] 54.

**chantant** (chân'tant; F. pron. shôn-ton'), *a. and n.* [F., ppr. of *chanter*, sing: see *chant*, *v.*] I. *a.* Singing. [Rare.]—**Café chantant.** See *café*.

II. *n.* Instrumental music of an easy, smooth, and singing style. Moore. [Rare.]

**chanterpleure**, *n.* [ME. *chanterpleure*, < OF. *chanterpleure*, *chanterpleure*, *chanterpleure*, *t.*, lamentation, mourning, the chanting of the office of the dead, prop. 'she who sings and weeps,' the name of a famous poem of the 13th century (also called *Pleurechante*), addressed to those who sing in this world but will weep in the next (cf. *chanterpleure*, *m.*, the singer who started the tune in the songs sung in comedies); hence, with the notion of 'weeper,' the latter application to a gardener's water-pot, and, as in mod. F., to a funnel, tap, outlet, vent; < *chanter* (< L. *cantare*), sing, + *pleurer*, *plurer*, mod. F. *pleurer* (< L. *plorare*), weep.] 1. Alternate singing and weeping. See etymology.

I fare as doth the song of chanterpleure;

For now I playn, and now I pley.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 323.

2. In arch., a narrow vertical hole or slit in a wall, to let the overflow of a stream or any other water that may collect pass through.

**chanter<sup>1</sup>** (chân'tér), *n.* [Also *chantor*, *chaunter*, early mod. E. *chaunter*, < ME. *chantour*, < OF. *chantur*, F. *chanteur* = Pr. *cantaire*, *chantaire*, *cantador*, *chantador* = Sp. *cantador* = It. *cantatore*, < L. *cantator*, a singer, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*: see *chant*, *v.*] 1. One who chants; a singer, minstrel, or songster.

Yon curious chanters of the wood,

That warble forth dame Nature's lays.

Sir H. Wotton, To the Queen of Bohemia.

2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry; a cantor.

The rulers of the choir, or, as they are now called, *chanters*, were arrayed in silken copes and furred amices, and bore each one a staff of beautiful workmanship in his hand. Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. II. 168.

3. One who chants, sings, or sounds the praise of anything, especially with the design to deceive: as, a horse-chanter (a fraudulent horse-dealer at country fairs). [Slang.]

"Oh, him!" replied Neddy: "he's nothing exactly. He was a horse-chanter; he's a leg now."

Dickens, Pickwick, II. xiv.

4. A street-vender of ballads or other broadsides, who sings or bawls the contents of his papers. [Slang.]—5. In bagpipes, the pipe with finger-holes on which the melody is played.—6. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

**chanter<sup>2</sup>** (chân'tér), *v. t. and i.* [E. dial., also *chanter*, *chounter*; cf. *chanter<sup>1</sup>*, *chooner*; partly imitative, but perhaps with ref. to *chant*, *q. v.*] To mutter. [Prov. Eng.]

**chanterelle** (shân'tér-el'), *n.* [*< F. chanterelle*, a treble string, the first string, a decoy-bird (> E. *chantrel*), also a mushroom, in OF. also a treble bell, a small bell for a chime (whence, in ref. to the shape, the later application to a mushroom) (= Sp. *cantarella*, treble string, a mushroom, = It. *cantarella*, a treble string, a young frog, a bird-call (Florio), now a call-bird), < *chanter*, sing: see *chant*, *v.* See *Cantharellus*].

1. The shortest or highest string of a musical instrument of the violin or the lute class; the string on which the melody or chant is usually played; especially, the E-string of the violin.—2. An edible mushroom, *Cantharellus cibarius*, resembling *Agaricus*. It is of a bright-orange color and has a fragrant fruity smell. Also *chanterelle* and *chantarella*.

**chanteriet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *chantry*.  
**chanteriship** (chân'tér-ship), *n.* [*< chanter<sup>1</sup> + -ship*]. The office or dignity of a chanter, or chief singer of a chantry. Blackstone.

**chantery**, *n.* [*< ME. chaunterye*; by aphorism from *enchantery* (prob. after OF. *chanterie*, singing: see *chantry*): see *enchantery*]. Enchantment.

How that lady bright

To a warm [worm] was dyght

Thorough krait of chaunterye.

Lybeaus Diaconus, l. 2056.

**chantey** (chân'ti), *n.* [Cf. *chant*, *n.*] See *shanty*.

Then give us one of the old chantey. . . . Why, the mere sound of those old songs takes me back forty years.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, III.

**chanticleer** (chân'ti-klér), *n.* [Also *acom. chant-it-clear* (B. Jonson), < ME. *chanteclere*, *chauntecler*, < OF. *Chantecler*, the name of the cock in the epic of Renart (Reynard the Fox), <



Chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

**chanter**, sing. + *cler*, clear: so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing: see *chant*, *v.*, and *clear*, *a.*] 1. A cock: a quasi-proper name used like *regnard*, *bruin*, and other similar appellatives.

This chauntecleer his wynges gan to bete  
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 501.

The feathered songster, chanticleer,  
Hath wound his bugle-horn;  
And tells the early villager  
The coming of the morn.

Chatterton, Bristowe Tragedie.

2. A local English name of the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus draco*.

**chantie**, *n.* See *chanty*.

**chantilly lace, porcelain**. See the nouns.

**chant-it-clear**, *n.* [See *chanticleer*.] An adapted form of *chanticleer*. [Rare.]

Brave chant-it-clear, his noble heart was done,  
His comb was cut. B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

**chantilate** (chant'lāt), *n.* [OF. *chanlette*, F. *chanlate*, *chanlatte*, a little gutter, in pl. gutter-tiles on a roof (cf. ML. *canaleta*, a funnel), dim. of *chanel*, gutter, channel: see *channel*.] In arch., a piece of wood fastened at the end of rafters and projecting beyond the wall, to support several rows of slates or tiles, so placed as to prevent rain-water from trickling down the face of the wall. [Goilt.]

**chantment**, *n.* [ME. *chantement*, *chaumentent*; by aphoresis from *enchantment*, *q. v.*] Enchantment.

The halp hym naght hys armys,  
Hys chaumentent ne hys charnyys.  
Lybeaus Disconus, l. 1000.

**chantont**, *n.* [OF. \**chanton*, appar. assimilated form of *canton*, a corner: see *canton*.] A piece of armor in use at the end of the thirteenth century, perhaps the ailette.

**chantrel**, *n.* [F. *chanterelle*, a decoy-bird: see *chanterelle*.] A decoy-partridge. [Howell. (Halliwell).]

**chantress** (chān'tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chauntress*, < *chanter* + *-ess*, after OF. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chanteor*, a singer.] A female singer.

Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,  
I woo, to hear thy even-song.  
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 63.

**chantry** (chān'tri), *n.*; pl. *chantries* (-triz). [ME. *chanterie*, *chaunterie*, < OF. *chanterie*, *chaunterie*, later *chanterie*, a chantry (as in defs.), also singing (> Sp. *chantria*, precentorship, ML. *cantaria*, a benefice or chapel for saying mass), < OF. *chanter*, L. *cantare*, etc., sing, ML. say mass: see *chant*, *v.*] 1. A church or chapel which in former times was endowed with lands or other revenue for the maintenance of one or more priests to sing or say mass daily for the soul of the donor or for the souls of persons named by him. Chantries were often attached to or formed a part of parish churches, generally containing the tomb of the founder, and many such still exist in England; but they were more frequently connected with abbeys and monasteries.

And ran to Londone, unto Seynte Poules,  
To seeken him a chaunterie for soules.  
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 511.

I have built  
Two chantries, where the sad and solemn priests  
Sing still for Richard's soul. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. A chapel attached to a church, in which minor services for prayer, singing, etc., Sunday-school meetings, and the like are held.

**chanty, chantie** (chān'ti), *n.* A chamber-pot. [Scotch.]

**chaology** (kā-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάος*, chaos, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on chaos. [Rare.]

**chaomancy** (kā-ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *χάος*, chaos (applied by Paracelsus to the atmosphere), + *μαντία*, divination.] Divination by means of the atmosphere or by aerial visions.

**chaos** (kā'os), *n.* [= F. Pg. *chaos* = Sp. It. *caos* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *chaos* = Russ. *khaos*, < L. *chaos*, < Gr. *χάος*, empty space, abyss, chaos (cf. *χάσμα*, a yawning hollow, abyss, chasm, E. *chasm*), < √ \**χα* in *χαίρειν*, gape, yawn, akin to L. *hiscere*, gape, *hiare*, gape, and to E. *yawn*: see *chasm*, *hiatus*, and *yawn*.] 1. A vacant space or chasm; empty, immeasurable space.

Between us and you there is fixed a great chaos.  
Rheims N. T., Luke xvi. 26.

Death keeps suicides shivering in Chaos . . . until the allotted dying hour they vainly tried to anticipate comes around.  
Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xlii.

2. The confused or formless elementary state, not fully existing, in which the universe is sup-

posed to have been latent before the order, uniformities, or laws of nature had been developed or created: the opposite of *cosmos*.

All being a rude and unformed Chaos, Tain (say they) framed and settled the Heauen and Earth.

Purphas, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

Where eldest Night  
And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold  
Eternal anarchy. Milton, P. L., II. 895.

3. A confused mixture of parts or elements; confusion; disorder.

Chaos of thought and passion, all confused.  
Pope, Essay on Man, II. 13.

Trieste has ever since remained Austrian in allegiance, save during the chaos of the days of the elder Buonaparte.  
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 77.

4. In the language of the alchemists, the atmosphere: first so used by Paracelsus. = *syn.* 3. *Anarchy*, *Chaos*. See *anarchy*.

**chaotic** (kā-ot'ik), *a.* [Irreg., < *cha-os* + *-otic*, as in *erotic*, *demotic*, etc.; = D. G. *chaotisch* = Dan. Sw. *kaotisk* = F. *chaotique* = Sp. *caótico*.] Resembling or of the nature of chaos; confused; without order.

The chaotic tumult of his mind. Disraeli.

Opinions were still in a state of chaotic anarchy, intermingling, separating, advancing, receding.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The "Drama of Exile" . . . is a chaotic mass, from which dazzling lustres break out.  
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 123.

**chaotically** (kā-ot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chaotic state or manner; in utter confusion.

**chao-ting** (chou'ting'), *n.* [Chin., < *chao*, morning, + *ting*, hall. Cf. *choiei*.] In China, the hall of audience; the court; hence, by metonymy, the emperor.

**chaoucha** (chou chä), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

**chap** (chap), *v.*; pret. *chapped*, pp. *chapped* and *chapt*, ppr. *chapping*. [ME. *chappen*, cleave, crack, a variant of *choppen*, cut, chop. *Chap*<sup>1</sup> and *chop*<sup>1</sup> are now partly differentiated in use. See *chop*<sup>1</sup> and *chip*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to cleave, split, crack, or break in clefts: used of the effect of extreme cold followed by heat on exposed parts of the body, as the hands and lips, and sometimes of similar effects produced in any way on the surface of the earth, wood, etc. Also *chop*.

My legs they fold, my fingers ar chappyd.  
Touneley Mysteries, p. 98.

Like a table, . . . not rough, wrinkled, gaping, or chapt.  
B. Jonson.

The voluminous sleeves were pinned up, showing a pair of wasted arms, chapped with cold and mottled with bruises.  
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 150.

2. To strike, especially with a hammer or the like; beat. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To crack; open in slits, clefts, or fissures: as, the earth *chaps*; the hands *chap*. Also *chop*.—2. To knock, as at a door; strike, as a clock. [Scotch.]

O whae is this at my bowder door,  
That chaps sae late, or kens the gin?  
Brinton (Child's Ballads, III. 221).

**chap**<sup>1</sup> (chap), *n.* [Chap<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A fissure, cleft, crack, or chink, as in the surface of the earth or in the hands or feet: also used figuratively. Also *chop*.

There were many clefts and chaps in our counsel.  
Fuller.

What chaps are made in it [the earth] are filled up again.  
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. A stroke of any kind; a blow; a knock; especially, a tap or rap, as on a door, to draw attention. Also *chapp*. [Scotch.]

**chap**<sup>2</sup>, **chop**<sup>3</sup> (chop), *n.* [Alwas written *chop* in the third sense given below; usually, in lit. sense, in the pl., *chaps*, *chops*; a Southern E. corruption (appar. in simulation of *chap*<sup>1</sup>, *chop*<sup>1</sup>) of Northern E. *chafis*, the jaws: see *chaf*.] 1. The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw: commonly in the plural.

He, mistaking the weapon, lays me over the chaps with his club-flat. Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, III. 2.

His chaps were all besmeared with crimson blood.  
Cowley, Pyramus and Thisbe.

The Crocodiles the country people do often take in pitfalls, and grappling their chaps together with an iron, bring them alive unto Cairo. Sandys, Travels, p. 79.

2. A jaw of a vise or clamp.—3. *pl.* The mouth or entrance of a channel: as, the *chops* of the English channel. Sometimes applied to the capes at the mouth of a bay or harbor: as, the *East Chop* and *West Chop* of Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard.

**chap**<sup>3</sup> (chap), *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*, *q. v.* For the second sense, cf. the similar use of *customer*, and formerly of *merchant*; cf. also G.

*kunde*, a customer, purchaser, chapman, fellow, chap.] 1. A buyer; a chapman.

If you want to sell, here is your chap. Steele.

2. A fellow; a man or a boy: used familiarly, like *fellow*, and usually with a qualifying adjective, *old*, *young*, *little*, *poor*, etc., and loosely, much as the word *fellow* is.

Poor old chap, . . . poor old Joey, he was a first-rater.  
G. A. Sala, The late Mr. D.

**chap**<sup>4</sup> (chap), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *chapped*, ppr. *chapping*. [ME. *chappen*, *chapien*, var. of *chepen*, *chepien*, E. *cheap*: see *chop*<sup>2</sup> and *cheap*, *v.*, and cf. *chap-book*, *chapman*, *chappfare*, etc.] To buy or sell; trade: a variant of *chop*<sup>2</sup> and *cheap* (which see).

**chap**<sup>5</sup> (chap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chapped*, ppr. *chapping*. [Sc., also *chaupen*, appar. a particular use of *chap*<sup>4</sup> = *chop*<sup>2</sup>, bargain, or of *chap*<sup>1</sup>, strike (a bargain).] 1. To choose; choose definitely; select and claim: as, I *chap* this.—2. To fix definitely; accept and agree to as binding; hold to (a proposal, or the terms of a bargain): as, I *chap* that; I *chap* (or *chaps*) you. [Scotch in both senses, and in common use among children during play.]

**chap**. An abbreviation of *chapter*.

**chapapote** (Sp. pron. chā-pā-pō'tā), *n.* [Cuban Sp., < (f) Sp. *chapar*, cover, coat, plate, + *pote*, jar, pot.] A kind of asphalt or bitumen brought from Cuba. Also called *Mexican asphalt*.

Bitumen is likewise found in Cuba, and is brought into commerce under the name of *chapapote*, or Mexican asphalt.  
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 189.

**chaparral** (chap-ä-räl'), *n.* [Sp., < *chaparro* (*chaparra*), an evergreen oak, said to be < Basque *achaparra*, < \**acha*, \**atza* for *aitza*, rock, stone, + *abarra*, an evergreen oak.] 1. A close growth, more or less extensive, of low evergreen oaks.—2. Any very dense thicket of low thorny shrubs which exclusively occupy the ground; sometimes, a thick growth of cacti. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

Even the low, thorny *chaparral* was thick with pea-like blossom.  
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado squatters, p. 208.

**chaparral-cock** (chap-ä-räl'kok), *n.* The ground-cuckoo, road-runner, or *paisano*; a large terrestrial bird of the family *Cuculidae*,



Chaparral-cock (*Geococcyx californianus*).

the *Geococcyx californianus*, a common species of the southwestern United States. See *Geococcyx*.

**chapati**, *n.* See *chupatty*.

**chap-book** (chap'būk), *n.* [Chap for *chapman* + *book*.] One of a class of tracts upon homely and miscellaneous subjects which at one time formed the chief popular literature of Great Britain and the American colonies. They consisted of lives of heroes, martyrs, and wonderful personages, stories of roguery and broad humor, of giants, ghosts, witches, and dreams, histories in verse, songs and ballads, theological tracts, etc. They emanated principally from the provincial press, and were hawked about the country by chapmen or peddlers.

Such a dream-dictionary as servant-maids still buy in penny *chap-books* at the fair.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 111.

No *chap-book* was so poor and rude as not to have one or two prints, however inartistic.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 481.

**chape** (chāp), *n.* [ME. *chape*, sheath of a sword, etc., < OF. *chape*, a catch, hook, chape, cope, assimilated form of *cape*, > E. *cape*<sup>1</sup> and *cope*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] 1. A metal tip or case serving to strengthen the end of a scabbard.

A whittle with a silver chape.

Greene, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.  
The whole theoric of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

2. A similar protection for the end of a strap or belt.—3. In *bronze-casting*, the outer shell or case of the mold, sometimes consisting of a



sort of composition which is applied upon the wax, and sometimes of an outer covering or jacket of plaster in which the pieces of the earthen mold are held together.—4. A barrel containing another barrel which holds gunpowder. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—5. That part of an object by which it is attached to something else, as the sliding loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scarbboard is secured, or the back-piece by which a buckle is fixed to a strap or a garment.—6. The end of a bridle-rein where it is buckled to the bit.—7. Among hunters, the tip of a fox's tail. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**chapel** (cháp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chaped*, ppr. *chaping*. [*< ME. chapen; from the noun.*] To furnish with chapes.

Here knyfes were i-chaped nat with bras.

*Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 366.

**chapeau** (sha-pō'), *n.*; pl. *chapeaux* (-pōz'). [*F.*, *< OF. chapel = Pr. chapel = Sp. capelo = Pg. chapeo = It. cappello, < ML. capellus, a head-dress, hat, dim. of capa, cappa, a hood: see cap<sup>1</sup>, capel<sup>1</sup>, cope<sup>1</sup>. Cf. chapel, chaplet<sup>1</sup>.]* A hat: used in English to denote a plumed hat forming part of an official costume or uniform. Specifically, in the United States army, a military hat pointed in front and behind, which may be folded flat and carried under the arm, worn by officers of the staff corps and departments.—**Chapeau bras**, a hat meant to be carried under the arm, and commonly so carried in the eighteenth century, when first introduced, at the time that large and warm wigs were in use.—**Chapeau de poil**, a beaver hat.

It was a *chapeau de poil* [a fur hat], a mark of some distinction in those days, and which gave name to Rubens's famous picture, now in Sir Robert Peel's collection, of a lady in a beaver hat, or "*chapeau de poil*." This having been corrupted into *chapeau de paille* [a straw hat] has led to much ignorant conjecture. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 230, note.

**Chapeau Montanbyn**. (a) A certain kind of hat worn in the sixteenth century. (b) A steel cap or helmet, without vizor, worn in the fifteenth century. It was undoubtedly a variety of the chapel-de-fer.

**chaped** (cháp'd), *a.* In her., same as *chappé*.  
**chapel** (cháp'el), *n.* [*< ME. chapel, chapelle, < OF. chapel, capele, F. chapelle = Pr. capella = Sp. capilla = Pg. capella = It. capella = D. kapel = OHG. chapelra, MHG. kapelle, kappelle, G. kapelle = Dan. kapel = Sw. kapell = Icel. kapella, < ML. capella, a chapel, sanctuary for relics, canopy, hood (fem.); cf. capellus, mase., a hood: see chapeau*], dim. of *capa, cappa*, a hood, cope (> *E. cap<sup>1</sup>, cape<sup>1</sup>, cope<sup>1</sup>*). The particular sense 'chapel' of *ML. capella* is said to be an extension of the sense 'canopy,' referring to the canopy or covering of the altar when mass was said; traditionally, *capella* was the sanctuary in which was preserved the *cappa* or hat of St. Martin. Hence ult. *chaplain*.] 1. A subordinate place of worship forming an addition to or

2. A separate building subsidiary to a parish church: as, a parochial *chapel*; a free *chapel*.—3. A small independent church-edifice devoted to special services.

There ben many Oratories, *Chapelles*, and Heremytages, where Heremytes weren wont to dwellle.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.

4. A place of worship connected with a royal palace, a private house, or a corporation, as a university or college.—5. In Scotland and Ireland, any Roman Catholic church or place of worship.—6. An Anglican church, usually small, anywhere on the continent of Europe.—7. A place of worship used by non-conformists in England; a meeting-house. [*Eng.*—8. In printing: (a) A printing-house; a printers' workshop: said to be so designated because printing was first carried on in England, by Caxton, in a chapel attached to Westminster Abbey.

Every Printing-house is by custom of time out of mind called a *Chapel*; and all the workmen that belong to it are members of the Chapel; and the oldest freeman is father of the Chapel. I suppose the style was originally conferred upon it by the courtesy of some great churchman or men, doubtless when chapels were in more veneration.

*J. Mozon*, Mechanick Exercises, p. 356.

(b) The collective body of journeymen printers in a printing-house. In Great Britain it has been customary for the chapel to be permanently organized, under the presidency of the "father of the chapel," for mutual benefit, the regulation of work, the maintenance of order, etc. The chapel of a large establishment in the United States is also sometimes organized, under a chairman, for similar purposes.

9. A choir of singers or an orchestra attached to a nobleman's or ecclesiastic's establishment or a prince's court.

When the bishope is come thedir, his *chapel* there to syng, and the bishope to geve them his blissayng, and then he and all his *chapel* to be serued there with brede and wyne.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

**Apical chapel**. See *apical*.—**Chapel of ease**, in England and Scotland, a subordinate church established for the ease and accommodation of those parishioners who live too far away to be able to attend the parish church: in Scotland commonly called a *quoad sacra* church. See *parish*.

The "Garden" is the most elaborate part of the mosque. Little can be said in its praise by day, when it bears the same relation to a second-rate church in Rome as an English *chapel-of-ease* to Westminster Abbey.

*R. F. Burton*, El-Medina and Meccah, p. 201.

**Chapel royal**, a place of worship specially designated in connection with the court of a Christian monarch: a chapel attached to a royal palace, as at St. James's Palace and at Windsor in England.—**Chapel-text**, a type like church-text in general appearance, but with more floriation in the capital letters.—**Dean of the chapel royal**. See *dean*.—**Free chapel**, in England, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel.—**Gentleman of the chapel royal**. See *gentleman*.—**Mission chapel**, a place for missionary services, either in a foreign country or at home, in the latter case often established and maintained by a particular church for the supply of a destitute part of a city.—**To call a chapel**, to summon a meeting of the journeymen printers of a particular printing-house. See above, 8(b).

**chapel** (cháp'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chapeled* or *chapelled*, ppr. *chapelng* or *chapelldng*. [*< chap-el, n.*] 1. To deposit or bury in a chapel; enshrine. [*Rare.*]

Give us the bones

Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them.

*Fletcher* (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, l. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to turn (a ship) completely about in a light breeze of wind, when close-hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before.

**chapel-cart** (cháp'el-kärt), *n.* An abbreviation of *Whitechapel cart* (which see, under *cart*).  
**chapel-clerk** (cháp'el-klérk), *n.* In certain colleges, an official who sees that the proper lessons from the Bible are read each day in the chapel, and that they are read by the duly appointed students. In some colleges he marks each day upon a list the names of those who attend.

**chapel-de-fer** (sha-pel'dé-fer'), *n.* [*F.*: *chapel*, now *chapeau*, a cap; *de*, of; *fer*, *< L. ferrum*, iron: see *chapeau* and *ferrum*.] In medieval times—(a) An iron skull-cap: sometimes popularly called *chaplet*. See *coif*, 3, and *secret*. (b) A helmet having nearly the form of an ordinary hat, that is, having a brim surrounding a more or less well-defined crown. It was worn over a coif of mail, or (in the fifteenth century) was adjusted to an elaborate couvre-nuque and gorgerin, or even a beaver of steel, so that the head was covered as completely with forged iron as in the vizored basinet or the armet.

**chapeless** (cháp'les), *a.* [*< chape + -less.*] Without a chape: said of a scabbard worn out and battered, exposing the point of the sword.

An old rusty sword, . . . with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., III. 2.

**chapelet** (chap'el-et), *n.* [*< F. chapelet*, a stirrup-leather, a chaplet: see *chaplet<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A pair of stirrup-leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle.—2. In *hydraul. engin.*, a dredging or water-raising machine, consisting of a chain provided with buckets or with pallets traversing in a trough.—3. A metallic chuck or bonnet for holding one end of a cannon in the turning-lathe.—4. In *founding*, a device for holding the core of a mold in position; a grain; specifically, a mass of wrought-iron with projecting arms, used to center the core-barrel in making gun-castings, with the breech downward, when the Rodman method of cooling is employed.

Also *chaplet*, *chapellet*.

**chapelene** (chap'el-in), *n.* Same as *capeline*.  
**chapelage** (chap'el-áj), *n.* [*< chapel + -age.*] The precincts or immediate vicinity of a chapel.

**chapellany** (chap'el-ā-ni), *n.*; pl. *chapellanies* (-niz). [*< F. chapellenie = Sp. capellania = Pg. capellanía, < ML. capellanía, chaplaincy, < capellanus, chaplain: see chaplain.*] A chapel subject to a more important church; an ecclesiastical foundation subordinate to some other. [*Ayliffe.*]

**chapellet** (chap'el-et), *n.* See *chapelet*.

**chapel-master** (chap'el-más'tér), *n.* [*Lit. trans. of G. kapellmeister.*] Same as *kapellmeister*.

**chapelry** (chap'el-ri), *n.*; pl. *chapelries* (-riz). [*< chapel + -ry, after OF. chapelerie, < ML. capellaria, < capella, a chapel: see chapel.*] The nominal or legal territorial district assigned to a chapel dependent on a mother church; the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

His abode

In a dependent *chapelry* that lies

Behind yon hill, a poor and rugged wild.

*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

In 1650, the *chapelry* of Newchurch alone contained 300 families, and was then declared by the Inquisition fit to become a parish. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 47.

**Chaperon** (sháp'e-rōn), *n.* [*F.*, aug. of *chape*, a hood: see *chape*.] 1. A hood: a name given to hoods of various shapes at different times.

My factors' wives

Wear *chaperons* of velvet.

*Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, l. 1.

The Executioner stands by, clad in a close dark garment, his head and face cover'd with a *Chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look thro'.

*Howell*, Letters, l. v. 42.

Specifically—2. A hood or cap worn by the Knights of the Garter when in full dress. *Camden*.—3. A small shield containing crests, initials, etc., formerly placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals. Also written *chaperonne*.—4. Formerly, one who attended a lady to public places as a guide or protector; a duenna; now, more especially, a married woman who, in accordance with the rules of etiquette, accompanies a young unmarried woman to public places or social entertainments.

Our heroine's entrée into life could not take place till after three or four days had been spent in learning what was mostly worn, and her *chaperon* was provided with a dress of the newest fashion.

*Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 7.

5. In *entom.*, the clypeus of the head of an insect; the part which supports the labrum or upper lip; the nasus; the epistoma.

The denomination of *chaperon* being equivocal, I have changed it to epistoma; it supports the labrum.

*Latreille*, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom (trans., ed. 1849), p. 473.

**chaperon** (sháp'e-rōn), *v. t.* [*< chaperon, n.*] To attend (an unmarried girl or woman) in public: said of an older woman or a married woman.

Fortunately Lady Bell Finlay, whom I had promised to *chaperon*, sent to excuse herself.

*Mrs. H. More*.

**chaperonage** (sháp'e-rōn-áj), *n.* [*< chaperon + -age.*] The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

Under the unrivalled *chaperonage* of the Countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder.

*Dierckx*, Young Duke, l. 2.

**chaperonne** (sháp'e-rōn), *n.* [*Fem. form of chaperon, q. v.*] Same as *chaperon*, 3.

**chaperoon**, *n.* Same as *chaperon*, 1.

**chapewet**, *n.* Same as *chapeau*, *chapel-de-fer*.

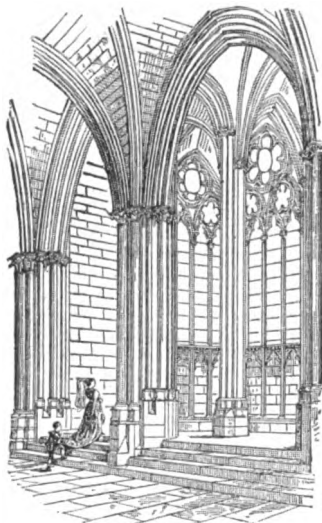
**chapfallen** (chop'fáln), *a.* [*< chap<sup>2</sup>, = chop<sup>3</sup>, + fallen, pp. of fall.*] Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced; chagrined.

Whate'er they seem, or howsoe'er they carry it,

Till they be *chap-fallen*, and their tongues at peace,

Nail'd in their combs sure, I'll ne'er believe 'em.

*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.



Choir Chapel, 14th century.—Cathedral of Mantes, France.  
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

a part of a large church or a cathedral, but separately dedicated, and devoted to special services. A chapel is often a recess with an altar in an aisle of a church, usually dedicated to the Virgin or to some saint: as, the Lady *chapel*; St. Cuthbert's *chapel*, etc. See also cut under *cathedral*.

And fyrst at the procedyng owte of the seyd *Chapell* of ower blissyd lady, They shewyd on to vs that ther the hye Auler ys of the same *Chapell*, ys the very self place wher our Savyor Crist aftry hys Resurreccion fyrst apperyd vnto hys blissyd mother, And seyd, Salve Sancta Parens.

*Torkington*, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

Where God hath a temple, the Devil will have a *chapel*.

*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., III. 4.

They be indeed a couple of *chap-fallen* cura.

*B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.*

Where be your gibes now? . . . Not one now, to mock your own jeering? quite *chap-fallen*? *Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.*  
Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lips,  
Alas! how *chapfallen* now! *Blair, The Grave.*

**chapin**, *n.* Same as *chopine*.

*Chapins*, or high patins richly silver'd or gilt. *Howell.*

**chapineyt**, *n.* Same as *chopine*.

**chapter**<sup>1</sup> (*chap'i-tēr*), *n.* [ME. *\*chapitre*, *chapytur*, < OF. *chapitre*, variant of *chapille* (> ME. *chapille*), < L. *capitulum*, a chapter, also a capital: see *chapter*.] The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. See *capital*<sup>3</sup>.  
Some . . . do alise from quarrye the *chapters*.  
*Stanyhurst.*

He overlaid their *chapters* and their fillets with gold.  
*Ex. xxxvi. 38.*

**chapter**<sup>2</sup>, **chapitre** (*chap'i-tēr*), *n.* [The earlier form of *chapter*, *q. v.*] In law: (a) A summary of matters to be inquired of by, or presented before, justices in eyre, justices of assize, or justices of the peace. (b) Articles delivered either orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. *Wharton.*

**chapterlet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chapter*.

Of the commodities of Pruce, and High Dutch men, and Easterlinga. The fifth *Chapterlet*.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 192.*

**chapitral** (*chap'i-tral*), *a.* [< F. *chapitre*, *chapter*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chapter; *chapitral*. *Brougham.*

**chapitre**, *n.* See *chapter*<sup>2</sup>.

**chaplain** (*chap'lān*), *n.* [< ME. *chapelayn*, *chapelayn*, earlier *capelēin* (late AS. *capellane*, after ML.), < OF. *chapelain*, F. *chapelain* = Pr. *capelan* = Sp. *capellán* = Pg. *capellão* = It. *capellano* = D. *kapelaan* = G. *kapellan* = Dan. *Sw. kapellan*, < ML. *capellanus*, < *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*.] 1. An ecclesiastic attached to a chapel; especially, one officiating in the private chapel of a king or nobleman, or other person of wealth or distinction. Forty-eight clerymen of the Church of England hold office as chaplains of the sovereign in England, and are entitled *chaplains in ordinary*, four of them being in attendance each month. There are six chaplains in Scotland, clergymen of the Church of Scotland, but their only duty is to conduct prayers at the election of Scottish representative peers.

Ther by Also ys a parte of a stone upon the which Seynt John Evangeliste sayd often Masse be fore that blyssyd lady as her *Chapleyn* affyr the assencion of ower lordie.  
*Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 35.*

2. An ecclesiastic who renders service to one authorized to employ such assistance, as to an archbishop, or to a family; a confessor.—3. A clergyman who occupies an official position, and performs certain religious functions, in the army or navy, in a legislative or other public body, in a charitable institution, or the like: as, the *chaplain* of the House of Representatives.—4. A private secretary to the lady superior of a convent.

Another nonne with hire hadde she

That was hire *chapeleyn*.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 164.*

**Auxiliary chaplain**, an assistant to a parish priest.—**Cathedral chaplain**, formerly, an ecclesiastic appointed to perform the functions of a non-resident canon, a practice checked by the Council of Trent.—**Episcopal chaplain**, an ecclesiastic who officiates in the chapel of a bishop, and who now generally serves as the private secretary of the bishop.

**chaplaincy** (*chap'lān-si*), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-cy*.] The office, post, station, or incumbency of a chaplain.

The *chaplaincy* was refused to me and given to Dr. Lambert.  
*Swift, Letters.*

He [Maurice] held at the same time the *chaplaincy* of Lincoln's Inn.  
*Encyc. Brit., XV. 638.*

**chaplainry** (*chap'lān-ri*), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-ry*.] Same as *chaplaincy*.

**chaplainship** (*chap'lān-ship*), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-ship*.] The office or post of a chaplain.

The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship* where they bring grace to his good cheer.  
*Milton, Colasterion.*

The *chaplainship* of Chelsea Hospital. *Macaulay.*

**chaplet**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *chaple*, *chapple*, *chaisple*, *chapel*, *caple*, a felling of timber, the violent shock of battle, carnage, < *chapler*, *chappeler*, *chappeller*, *chabler*, *capeler*, strike violently, cut down, cut to pieces, fight with, mod. F. *chapeler*, chip or rasp bread, F. dial. *chapler*, *chapler*, *chapier*, *chapla*, cut to pieces, < ML. *capulare*, cut, cut off, cut up, perhaps an accom. freq. of *cappare*, *coppare*, *copare*, cut, chop, of Teut. origin: see *chop*.] The violent shock of battle; battle; carnage.

The two kynges were remounted, and than be-gan the *chaple* full dolorouse and crewell and full mortal.  
*Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 389.*

**chapless** (*chop'les*), *a.* [< *chap*<sup>2</sup> + *-less*.]

Lacking the lower jaw. [Rare.]

Yellow *chapless* skulls.

*Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.*

**chaplet**<sup>1</sup> (*chap'let*), *n.* [< ME. *chapelet*, < OF. *chapelet*, F. *chapelet*, head-dress, a wreath, dim. of *chapel*, a head-dress, > F. *chapeau*: see *chapeau*. Cf. *chapelet*.] 1. A wreath, as of natural flowers, worn on the head, especially as a mark of festivity or distinction.

An odorous *chaplet* of sweet summer buds.

*Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.*

Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear.

*Suckling.*

Her loose locks a *chaplet* pale

Of whitest roses bound. *Scott, L. of L. M., v. 17.*

2. In the middle ages, a circlet of gold or other precious material, more or less ornamented, worn by both men and women.

Of fyn orfayrs hadde she eke

A *chaplet*.

*Rom. of the Rose, l. 563.*

3. In *her*, any garland or wreath, whether of leaves alone, as of laurel or oak, or of flowers. The wreath must be described at length in the blazon. A *chaplet* of roses should have four roses only at equal distances from one another, the rest of the wreath being composed of leaves.

4. Any head-dress; a hood or cap.

He hadde a grete beerde and a longe that covered all his breste and was all white, and a *chaplet* of cotton vpon his hede, and clothed in a robe of blakke, and for age helde hym by the sadill bowe.  
*Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 294.*

5. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers; a rosary, but strictly only a third of the beads of a rosary.

Her *chaplet* of beads and her missal.

*Longfellow.*

The rosary is divided into three parts, each consisting of five decades, and known as a corona or *chaplet*.

*Cath. Dict.*

6. Anything resembling in form a string of beads.

The *collogonidia* pass into *chaplets*.

*E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 74.*

7. Same as *chapel-de-fer*, (*a.*)—8. In *arch.*, a small round molding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, or some similar design.—9. The tuft or crest of feathers on a fowl's head.—10. In *oyster-culture*, a row of shells or other objects suspended on wire to collect the spat.—11. Same as *chapelet* in any of its senses.

**chaplet**<sup>1</sup> (*chap'let*), *v. t.* [< *chaplet*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To crown or adorn with a chaplet.

His forehead *chapleted* green with wreathy hop.

*Browning, Flight of the Duchess.*

**chaplet**<sup>2</sup> (*chap'let*), *n.* [Dim. of *chapel*; cf. ML. *capelleta*.] A small chapel or shrine.

That is the *chaplet* where that image of your false god . . . was enshrined or dwelt. *Hammond, On Acts vii. 43.*

**chapman** (*chap'man*), *n.*; *pl.* *chapmen* (-men). [ME. *chapman*, *chepman*, < AS. *ceapman*, also in unlauted forms *cēpe*, *cype*, *cyp-man* (= OFries. *kāpman*, *kōpman* = D. *koopman* = OHG. *choufman*, MHG. *koufman*, G. *kaufmann* = Icel. *kaup-madr* = Sw. *köpmān* = Dan. *kjøbmand*), a buyer or seller, a merchant, < *ceap*, a bargain, trade, + *man*, man: see *cheap*, *n.* (and cf. *chap*<sup>4</sup>, *v.*), and *man*. Hence, by abbr., *chap*<sup>3</sup>, *q. v.*] 1. A merchant; a trader; a dealer.

Ther wore *chapmen* i-chose the chaffare to preise.

*Piers Plowman (A), v. 174.*

A companye of *chapmen* riche.

*Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 37.*

Fair Diomed, you do as *chapmen* do,

Dispraise the thing that you desire to buy.

*Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.*

2. An itinerant merchant; a peddler.

When *chapman* billies leave the street.

*Burns, Tam o' Shanter, l. 1.*

Not like a petty *chapman*, by retails, but like a great marchant, by wholesale. *Marston, Dutch Courtesan, l. 2.*

The rest of the trade of the country was in the hands of the *chapman*, or salesman, who journeyed from hall to hall.  
*J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 322.*

**chapmanhood**<sup>1</sup> (*chap'man-hūd*), *n.* [ME. *chapmanhode*, < *chapman* + *-hode*, *hood*.] The condition of a chapman or tradesman; mercantile business; trade.

**chapmanry**<sup>1</sup> (*chap'man-ri*), *n.* [ME. *chapmanrye*; < *chapman* + *-ry*.] Trade; business; custom. *Catholicum Anglicum, 1483.*

He is moderate in his prices, . . . which gets him much *chapmanry*. *Document, dated 1691 (Archæol., XII. 191).*

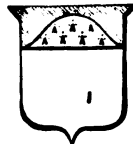
**chapmanware**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [ME., < *chapman* + *ware*<sup>2</sup>.] Merchandise. *Catholicum Anglicum, 1483.*

**chap-money** (*chap'mun'i*), *n.* [< *chap*<sup>4</sup> + *-money*.] A sum abated or given back by a seller on receiving payment. [Prov. Eng.]

**chapote** (*chä-pō'tä*), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The Mexican name for the black persimmon, *Brayodendron Texanum*.

**chapournated** (*sha-pör'nä-ted*), *a.* [< *chapourn* (*et*) + *-ate*<sup>2</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] In *her*, charged with a chapournet: said of the escutcheon or ordinary upon which the chapournet is charged.

**chapournet** (*sha-pör'net*), *n.* [A corruption of F. *chaperonnet*, dim. of *chaperon*, a hood: see *chaperon*.] In *her*, a bearing consisting of a part cut off from an ordinary, as the chief, and bounded by a curved line, as if in partial resemblance of a hood. Thus, the illustration shows argent on a chief vert, a chapournet ermine.—**Chapournet crested**, in *her*, a chapournet having in the middle a secondary or minor curve also convex. It is explained as the representation of a hood worn over a helmet-crest, which causes it to rise in the middle.—**Chapournet reversed**, in *her*, a chapournet with the convex curve downward. It is sometimes charged upon the field directly, and then resembles the hood of a cloak or cope hanging down the back.



Argent on a Chief vert, a Chapournet ermine.

**chappet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chape*.

**chappé** (*sha-pä'*), *a.* [F., < *chappe*, *chape*, a chape: see *chape*.] In *her*, having a chape or boterol: said of the scabbard of the sword, the tincture being mentioned: as, a sword scabbarded red, *chappé* or. Also *chappé*.

**chapple** (*chap'i*), *n.* See *chappy*<sup>2</sup>.

**chappin** (*chap'in*), *n.* A Scotch form of *chopin*.

**chapping**<sup>1</sup> (*chap'ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *chap*<sup>1</sup>.] Ground full of chinks and crevices, arising from drought. *Halliwel.*

**chappy**<sup>1</sup> (*chap'i*), *a.* [< *chap*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Full of chaps; cleft. Also written *choppy*. *Shak.*

**chappy**<sup>2</sup>, **chapple** (*chap'i*), *n.* A familiar or affected diminutive of *chap*<sup>3</sup>.

**chapras** (*cha-präs'*), *n.* [Hind. *chaprās*, a plate worn on a belt as a mark of office; the badge of a peon.] Same as *chuprassy*.

**chapt**. Another spelling of *chapped*, past participle of *chap*<sup>1</sup>.

**chapter** (*chap'tēr*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chapiter*, occasionally *chapitle*, < ME. *chapiter*, *chapiture*, *chapitre*, < OF. *chapitre* (F. *chapitre*) for *\*chapille*, *capille*, < L. *capitulum*, a chapter of a book, in ML. also a synod or council, dim. of *caput* (*capit*), a head: see *chapter*<sup>2</sup>, *capital*<sup>4</sup>, which are doublets of *chapter*.] 1. A division or section, usually numbered, of a book or treatise: as, Genesis contains fifty *chapters*. Abbreviated *c.*, *ch.*, or *chap*.

Of the whiche sepulchre is wryten more largely at the begynnynge of this *chaptre*.

*Sir R. Guyforde, Pygrymage, p. 27.*

2. The council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends and other ecclesiastics attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean.

The archbishop [of York] too, since Becket's death, has been under a cloud, so the *chapter* is at sixes and sevens.  
*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 149.*

3. An assembly of the monks in a monastery, or of those in a province, or of the entire order.

Summoned to Lindisfarne, she came,  
There with Saint Cuthbert's Abbot old,  
And Tynemouth's Prioress, to hold  
A *chapter* of Saint Benedict.

*Scott, Marmion, II. 4.*

It was and is the common practice of monks to assemble every morning to hear a chapter of the rule read, and for other purposes. Both the meeting itself and the place of meeting gradually obtained the name of *Capitulum* or *chapter* from this practice. The assembly of the monks of one monastery being thus designated "the *chapter*," it is easy to understand that assemblies of all the monks in any province, or of the whole order, came to be called "provincial" or "general" *chapters*. A general *chapter*, in the case of most of the orders, is held once in three years. *Cath. Dict.*

4. The place in which the business of the chapter of a cathedral or monastery is conducted; a chapter-house.—5. A name given to the meetings of certain organized orders and societies: as, to hold a *chapter* of the Garter, or of the College of Arms.—6. A branch of some society or brotherhood, usually consisting of the members resident in one locality: as, the grand *chapter* of the royal order of Kilwinning; a *chapter* of a college fraternity.—7. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe*.—**Chapter of accidents**. (a) A series of chances; chance in general.

Let us trust to time and the *chapter* of accidents.

*Smollett.*

Leaving everything to the day and the *chapter* of accidents.

*Keatings, Travels, I. 180.*

(b) A series of mishaps; a succession of mischances.

The *chapter* of knowledge is a very short, but the *chapter* of accidents is a very long one.

*Lord Chesterfield, Letter to S. Dayrolles, Feb. 16, 1753.*

To read (one) a *chapter*, to reprove (one) earnestly; reprimand.—To the end of the *chapter*, thoroughly; to

the end; wholly; entirely; to the close, as of life or of a course of action.

**chapter** (chap'tér), *v. t.* [*< chapter, n., after F. chapitre (< chapitre), reprimand in presence of the whole chapter, censure: see chapter, n.*] 1. To bring to book; tax with a fault; correct; censure.

He more than once arraigns him for the Inconstancy of his judgment, and *chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head. Dryden, *Char. of Polybius*.

2. To arrange or divide into chapters, as a literary composition. [Rare.]

**chapteral** (chap'tér-al), *a.* [*< chapter + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a chapter of a religious body, an order, or a society.

There was held at Dijon only one out of the twenty-three chapters [Order of the Golden Fleece] which took place before the Papal authority dispensed altogether with the obligation of *chapteral* elections. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 81.

**chapter-house** (chap'tér-hous), *n.* [*< ME. chapitre-hous, also chapitel-hous; < chapter + house.*] A building attached to a cathedral or religious house in which the chapter meets for the transaction of business. Chapter-houses are of different forms, some being parallelograms, some octagonal, and others decagonal. Many have a vestibule, and crypts are frequently found under them, chapter-houses serving not unfrequently as burial-places for clerical dignitaries. Many are among the most notable monuments of medieval architecture. See cut under *cathedral*.

That mighty Abbe, whose *chapter-house* plays so great a part in the growth of the restored freedom of England. *E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, II. 333.

In 1352 the *chapterhouse* is regarded as the chamber of the commons. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* (2d ed.), § 749.

**chapter-lands** (chap'tér-landz), *n. pl.* Lands belonging to the chapter of a cathedral, etc.

**Chaptalia** (chap'ti-à), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837); from a native name.] A genus of drongoshrakes, of the family *Dicranidae*. The tall is forked and has only 10 rectrices; the plumage has a scaly or spangled appearance, due to the metallic luster of the tips of the feathers; and dense frontal plumules are extended on the base of the upper mandible. There are several species, as *C. aenea*, *C. malayensis*, and *C. brauniana*, ranging throughout India, Burma, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Formosa. Also called *Prepopotus* (Hodgson, 1844) and *Entomolutes* (Sundevall, 1852).

**chaptrel** (chap'trel), *n.* [Dim. of *chapiter*.] The capital of a pillar or pilaster which supports an arch: more commonly called *impost*.

**chapwoman** (chap'wüm'-an), *n.*; *pl.* *chapwomen* (-wüm'-en). [*< chap, as in chapman, + woman.*] A woman who buys and sells; a female trader. *Massinger*. [Rare.]

**char<sup>1</sup>, chare<sup>1</sup>** (chär, chär), *n.* [*< ME. char, charr, cher, cherre, pl. charres, cherres, also chare, chere, pl. chares, cheres (the form chare being due rather to the verb form chare), a particular time, a particular thing to do, also, rarely, a turn or turning, < AS. cerr, cierr, cyrr, m., a particular time, a particular thing to do, an affair (with short vowel), but orig. long, cërr, = MD. D. keer, m., a turn, circuit, tour, time, = MLG. kere, LG. kër, f., a turn, direction, = OHG. chër, MHG. kër, m., also OHG. chëra, MHG. kere, f., G. kehr, f., a turn, turning, direction; not found in Scand. or Gothic. See char<sup>1</sup>, chare<sup>1</sup>, v.* In the sense of 'a particular thing to do, a job,' the word exists also in the form *choor*, formerly also spelled *choar*, with a var. *choor*, also spelled *chewer*, early mod. E. *chewre*, pointing to a ME. \**chore* or \**chöre*. See *chore<sup>1</sup>*, *n.* Hence in comp. *ajar* for \**achar*; cf. *char<sup>6</sup>*.] 1. A turn.

Thanne he maketh therto *char*.

*Bestiary*, I. 643 (Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris).

2. A particular time.

The thriddle time riht also, and [the] feorthie *cherre*, & te vifte *cherre*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 36.

3. A motion; an act.

Bote as thou [thou] bere me aboute, ne migst I do the leste *char*.

*Debate of Body and Soul*, I. 157 (Latin Poems attrib. to Walter Mapes, ed. Wright, p. 334).

While thou holdes mete in monthes, be *war*

To drynke, that is un-honest *char*,

And also fysike for-bedes hit,

And sais thou may be choket at that byt.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

4. [In this use regularly, in the U. S., *chore*: see etym.] A particular thing to do; a single piece of work; a job; in the plural, miscellaneous jobs; work done by the day. See *chore<sup>1</sup>*.

For beof ne for bakoun, ne for swich stor of house,

Unnethe [hardly] wolde eny don a *char*.

*Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 341.

And drowge his awerde prively,  
That the childre were not war  
Ar he had done that *char*.

*Cursor Mundi*. (Halliwell.)

The maid that milks,  
And does the meanest *chares*.

*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

Intellectual ability is not so common or so unimportant a gift that it should be allowed to run to waste upon mere handicrafts and *chares*. Huxley, *Universities*.

**char<sup>1</sup>, chare<sup>1</sup>** (chär, chär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *charred, chared*, ppr. *charring, charing*. [*< ME. charren, cherren, also charen, cheren, < AS. cerren, cierran, cyrran, orig. cërran, turn, return, = OFries. kera = MD. keren, D. keeren = LG. kërren = OHG. chëran, chëren, kërren, këren, chëran, chëren, MHG. kërren, G. kehren, turn, return: see char<sup>1</sup>, chare<sup>1</sup>, n.* For the senses cf. *turn* and *wend*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To turn; give another direction to.

Satenas [Satan] our wai will *charre*;

Forthi behouus us be waire

That we ga bi na wrange sties.

*Metrical Homilies*, p. 62.

2. To lead or drive.

The lorde hym *charred* to a chambre.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 850.

Take good eyd to our corn

And *chare* away the crowe.

*Cowenry Mysteries*, p. 325.

3. To stop or turn back: in this sense only *chare*. [North. Eng.]

*Charym*, or geyneopyyn [var. *agen stondyn*], slisto.

*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 70.

4. [See *char<sup>1</sup>, chare<sup>1</sup>, n.*, 4, and cf. *chore<sup>1</sup>, v.*] To do; perform; execute; also, to do chores or odd jobs of work, especially of housework.

All's *char'd* when he is gone.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn; return.

He *charde* agein sone eft in to Rome.

*Layamon*, III. 182.

2. To go; wele.

Tharvone anan to hire *cherde*

Thrusche and throstele.

*Owl and Nightingale*, I. 166.

Leue askede hem hom to faren

With wises and childre thethen [thence] *charen*.

*Genesis* and *Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1611.

3. [In this sense usually *chare*.] To work in the house of another by the day; do chares or chores; do small jobs.

"Mother gooc out *charing*, sir," replied the girl.

*Thackeray*, *The Curate's Walk*.

**char<sup>2</sup>** (chär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, ppr. *charring*. [Due to *char* in charcoal, rather than to *char<sup>1</sup>*, ME. *charren*, turn, return, which does not occur in ME. in a sense connected with that of *char<sup>2</sup>*. See *char<sup>2</sup>* and *charcoal*.] 1. To burn or reduce to charcoal.

A way of *charring* sea-coal wherein it is in about three hours or less . . . brought to charcoal.

*Boyle*, *Works*, II. 141.

2. To burn the surface of more or less: as, to *char* the inside of a barrel (a process regularly employed for some purposes); the timbers were badly *charred*. = *syn.* See *scorch*.

**char<sup>2</sup>** (chär), *n.* [See *char<sup>2</sup>, v.*, and *charcoal*.] Charcoal.

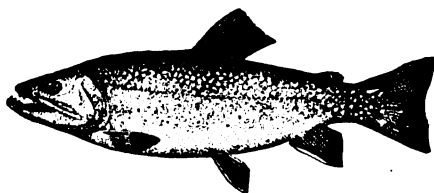
The sun itself will become cold as a cinder, dead as a burned-out *char*. H. W. Warren, *Astronomy*, p. 21.

A filter is a big iron drum containing ten thousand pounds of animal bone-black. The "*char*" must be washed with hot water every two days and dried in a kiln.

*The Century*, XXXV. 113.

**char<sup>3</sup>** (chär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, ppr. *charring*. [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *char<sup>1</sup>* or *char<sup>2</sup>*.] In *building*, to hew; work, as stone. *Oxford Glossary*.

**char<sup>4</sup>** (chär), *n.* [Formerly also written *charr*, *chare*, < Gael. *ceara* = Ir. *cear*, red, blood-colored; cf. Gael. and Ir. *cear*, blood. The W. name is *torgoch*, lit. red-bellied, < *tor*, belly, + *coch*, red.] A fish of the family *Salmonidae* and



Char, or American Brook-trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

genus *Salvelinus*. All the species were formerly ranged in the genus *Salmo*, and several fishes which are properly chars are called salmon or trout. There is but

one generally recognized species in Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus*, the common red char, formerly called *Salmo umbla*, of which the so-called Windermere char and the Welsh torgoch or redbelly are by most considered to be varieties. It inhabits clear cold waters of Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, and Great Britain. The American char nearest the European is known as the *Rangleley lake* (in Maine) trout, *Salvelinus quassa*. The Floeberg char of arctic America is *S. arcturus*. The common American brook-trout, *S. fontinalis*, is also a char. Chars are among the most beautiful and delicious of the salmon family. They are distinguished from the true trouts by having the vomer boat-shaped and without teeth in its shaft. The colors also are characteristic.

**char<sup>4</sup>, chare<sup>4</sup>**, *n.* [ME., also *charre*, an assimilated form of *car<sup>1</sup>*, q. v.] A car; a chariot.

About his *char* ther wenten white alauna.

*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1290.

[She] passes owte of the pallese with alle hir price maydenys.

Towarde Chestyre in a *charre* thay chese hir the wayes.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3917.

Therby also, not ferre frome Jordan, is the place where Elyas the prophete was rayssed into heuyn in a golde *chare*.

*Sir R. Guy[r]forde*, *Fylgrymage*, p. 42.

**char<sup>6</sup>** (chär), *adv.* and *a.* [Short for \**achar* for *ajar*: see *ajar*.] *Ajar*. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

**char<sup>7</sup>** (chär), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of F. *char*, a car, wagon.] An old wine-measure. In Geneva it was about 145 United States gallons.

**char<sup>8</sup>** (chär), *n.* [E. Ind.] An island or sand-bank formed in a stream.

The great Indian rivers, therefore, not only supply new ground by depositing *chars* or islands in their beds, etc.

W. W. Hunter, *The Indian Empire*, p. 44.

The gradual formation of *chars* and bars of sand in the upper part of its [the Brahmaputra's] course has diverted the main volume of water into the present channel of the Jamuna. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 255.

**Chara<sup>1</sup>** (kä'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαρά*, delight, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice.] 1. A genus of cellular cryptogamous plants, natural order *Characeae* (which see). They grow in pools and slow streams, rooting in the ground and growing erect. Some species, as *Chara foetida*, when taken out of the water emit a very disagreeable odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen. They occur all over the world, but chiefly in temperate countries.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.

**Chara<sup>2</sup>** (kä'rä), *n.*

The name of the southernmost of the two hounds in the constellation Canes Venatici.

**char-à-bancs** (shär-ä-bon'), *n.* [F. *char-à-bancs*: *char*, a car; *à*, with; *bancs*, benches: see *car<sup>1</sup>*, *bank<sup>1</sup>*, and *bench*.]

A long and light vehicle furnished with transverse seats, and generally open at the sides or inclosed with curtains. Sometimes *charabanc*.

We were met by a sort of *char-à-bancs*, or American wagon, with three seats, one behind the other, all facing the horses. *Lady Brassey*, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, I. xiv.

**Characeae** (kä-rä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chara* + *-aceae*.] A small group of submerged chlorophyll-bearing cryptogamous plants, nearly related to the algae and consisting of slender-jointed stems which bear whorls of leaves at regular intervals. The leaves bear leaflets and the organs of fructification. The antheridia are spherical bodies composed externally of eight triangular shield-shaped segments, inclosing a great number of filaments. In each joint or cell of the latter is produced one antherozoid coiled spirally. The carpogonium consists of a central cell which, after fertilization, becomes the fruit and is inclosed by 5 cells twisted spirally around it. The species are usually grouped in two families, each containing two genera. In the *Charaeae*, represented by *Chara*, the stem and leaves are sometimes covered with a cortical layer of cells and are sometimes naked. The leaves are in whorls of from 6 to 12, and the leaflets are always one-celled. In *Nitelleae*, represented by *Nitella*, the stems are never corticated, and the leaflets are in whorls of from 5 to 8, and often more than one-celled. The circulation of the protoplasm is easily observed in the cells of many *Characeae*. Several species are incrustated with lime and are very brittle.

**characeous** (kä-rä'shi-us), *a.* In bot., belonging to or resembling the *Characeae*.

**characin** (kar'a-sin), *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidae*.

**Characinæ** (kar-a-si'në), *n. pl.* Same as *Characinine*.

**characine** (kar'a-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Characinine* or *Characinidæ*.

**characinid** (ka-ras'i-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidae*.



**Characinidae** (kar-a-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Characinus* + *-idae*.] A family of plecostomoid fishes, typified by the genus *Characinus*. The body is scaly; the head is naked; the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries in the middle and the maxillaries laterally; the pyloric appendages are more or less numerous; and the air-bladder is divided transversely into two portions. An adipose fin is generally developed, and there are no pseudobranchiae. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of Africa and tropical America, and are very numerous.

**Characininae** (kar'a-si-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Characinus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of characinoïd fishes to which different limits have been assigned. Also *Characinae*.

**characinoïd** (kar'a-si-noid), *a. and n.* [*Characinus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Characinidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidae*.

**Characinus** (kar-a-si'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. *χάρας* (*charak*), a sea-fish, perhaps the rud; a particular use of *χάρας*, a pointed stake, < *χαράσσειν*, make sharp or pointed. See *character*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Characinidae*.

**character** (kar'akt), *n.* [A restored spelling of ME. *caract*, *caracte*, *caract*, a mark, < OF. *caracte*, *carate* = Pr. *caractā*, shortened from L. *character*: see *character*.] A character; a distinctive mark.

Even so may Angelo,  
In all his dressings, *characta*, titles, forms,  
Be an arch-villain. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

**character** (kar'ak-tēr), *n.* [*ME. caractere* (usually shortened *caract*, a mark: see *character*) = F. *caractère* = Sp. *carácter* = Pg. *carácter*, *character* = It. *carattere* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *karakter*, < L. *character*, < Gr. *χαρακτήρ*, *prop.*, an instrument for marking or graving, commonly a mark engraved or impressed, a figure, any distinctive mark, a personal feature, peculiar nature or character, < *χαράσσειν*, furrow, scratch, engrave.] 1. A mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to communicate thought, as in the formation of words; a letter, figure, or sign.

He [Dante] is the very man . . . who has read the dusky characters on the portal within which there is no hope.

*Macaulay*, Milton.

She looked into an illuminated countenance, whose characters were all beaming, though the page itself was dusk.

*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxvii.

Hence—2. The peculiar form or style of letters used by a particular person; handwriting; any system of written, engraved, or printed symbols employed by a particular race or nation of people to record or communicate thought: as, the Greek *character*; the Runic *character*; the Hebrew *character*.

Alas, Malvollo, this is not my writing,  
Though, I confess, much like the *character*.

*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

Another letter you must frame for me  
Instantly, in your lady's *character*.  
To such a purpose as I'll tell thee straight.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

I will have his name

Formed in some mystic *character*.

*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

He . . . made notes of all that I told him, in the quaint character used by the Mughrebins, or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient Cufic.

*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

3†. A cipher.

For Sir H. Bennet's love is come to the height, and his confidence, that he hath given my Lord a *character*, and will oblige my Lord to correspond with him.

*Pepys*, Diary, II. 148.

4. A distinguishing mark or characteristic; any one of the properties or qualities which serve to distinguish one person or thing from others; a peculiarity by which a thing may be recognized, described, and classified. In modern English *character* is the most general designation for that which an abstract noun denotes.

I will not name him,

Nor give you any *character* to know him.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 3.

Fear and sorrow are the true characters and inseparable companions of most melancholy.

*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 109.

The bandages and draperies of the grave still imparted their *character* to the figure.

*Poe*, Tales, I. 467.

The importance, for classification, of trifling characters, mainly depends on their being correlated with several other characters of more or less importance.

*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 367.

5. The combination of properties, qualities, or peculiarities which distinguishes one person or thing, or one group of persons or things, from others; specifically, the sum of the inherited

and acquired ethical traits which give to a person his moral individuality.

A *character*, or that which distinguishes one man from all others, cannot be supposed to consist of one particular virtue, or vice, or passion only; but it is a composition of qualities which are not contrary to one another in the same person.

*Dryden*, Criticism in Tragedy.

A *character* is only formed through a man's conscious presentation to himself of objects as his good, as that in which his self-satisfaction is to be found.

*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 108.

6. The moral qualities assigned to a person by repute; the estimate attached to an individual by the community in which he lives; good or bad reputation; standing: as, a *character* for veracity or mendacity.

The people of Alexandria have a very bad *character*, especially the military men, and among them particularly the janizaries.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 10.

*Character* is the slow-spreading influence of opinion arising from the deportment of a man in society.

*Erskine*.

Specifically—7. Good qualities, or the reputation of possessing them; good reputation: as, a man of worth and *character*.

They are tenacious of reputation with a vengeance; for they don't choose any body should have a *character* but themselves!

*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, II. 1.

There was a certain shyness about his greeting, quite different from his usual frank volubility, that did not, however, impress us as any accession of *character*.

*Bret Harte*, Argonauts, p. 169.

8. The qualities, course of action, or rôle appropriate to a given person, station in life, profession, etc.

The missionaries came here at first under the *character* of physicians.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 77.

'Twould not be out of *character*, if you went in your own carriage.

*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, III. 1.

9. Strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind: as, a man with a great deal of *character*.

To put it in a single word, I think that his [Dryden's] qualities and faculties were in that rare combination which makes *character*. This gave flavor to whatever he wrote—a very rare quality.

*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 78.

10. An account or statement of the qualities or peculiarities of a person or thing; specifically, an oral or a written statement with regard to the standing or qualifications of any one, as a servant or an employee.

It was your *character* that first commended

Him to my thoughts. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, II. 3.

Mr. Selden was a Person whom no *Character* can flatter, or transmit in any Expressions equal to his Merit and Virtue.

*Clarendon*, Autobiog. (ed. 1759), p. 16.

11. A person; a personage: as, the noble *characters* of ancient history; a disreputable *character*; specifically, one of the persons represented in a drama, or in fiction.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero . . . must outshine the rest of all the *characters*.

*Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

The friendship of distinguished *characters*.

*Roscoe*.

I went down to the Turkish houses, to cultivate the acquaintance of a singular *character* I met on board the steamer.

*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

12. A person of marked peculiarities; an odd person: used absolutely: as, he was a *character*.—13†. A stamp or representation; type. [Rare.]

And thou, in thy black shape and blacker actions,

Being hell's perfect *character*, art delighted

To do what I, though infinitely wicked,

Tremble to hear. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, IV. 1.

Arabic characters, arrow-headed or cuneiform characters, baptismal character, epistolographic characters, etc. See the adjectives. — *Character-actor*.

See *actor*. — *Character of scales and keys*, in music, the peculiar quality or individuality that is thought to inhere in certain scales and keys. Thus, keys having sharps in the signature are thought to be brighter and stronger than those having flats; and certain moods are said to be more appropriately expressed by certain keys than by others.

The existence of such differences, except so far as they result from the inequality of the voice or an accidental or traditional irregularity of tuning, is denied by many musicians. — *Derivative character*, a character that is deducible from another. — *Generic character*, a mark distinguishing genera. — *Musical characters*, the conventional forms or marks used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, etc. — *Real character*, a graphical sign which signifies something directly and ideographically, and not phonetically or by representing a spoken word or speech; also, a complete system of such signs serving as a written language. — *Specific character*, a specific difference; a mark distinguishing species. — *Syn. 4. Characteristic*, *Attribute*, etc. See *quality*. — 5. Disposition, turn, bent, constitution.

**character** (kar'ak-tēr, formerly ka-rak'tēr), *v. t.* [*< character*, *n.*] 1. To engrave; inscribe; write.

Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

The laws of marriage *character'd* in gold

Upon the blanch'd tablets of her heart.

*Tennyson*, Isobel.

2†. To ascribe a certain character to; characterize; describe.

She's far from what I *character'd*.

*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, v. 1.

Thuanus . . . thus *charactereth* the Con-Waldenses.

*Fuller*, Holy War, p. 145.

3. To give expression to, as mental qualities to the countenance. [Rare.]

Such mingled passions *character'd* his face

Of fierce and terrible benevolence

That I did tremble as I looked on him. *Southey*.

**charactered** (kar'ak-tēr'd), *a.* [*< character* + *-ed*.] Having a character. *Tennyson*.

**characterially** (kar'ak-tēr-i-ā-l-i), *adv.* Characteristically. *Halliwel-Phillipps*.

**characterisation, characterize**. See *characterization, characterize*.

**characterism** (kar'ak-tēr-izm), *n.* [= F. *caractérisme*, < L. *characterismus*, < Gr. *χαρακτήρις*, a characterizing, < *χαρακτίζειν*, characterize: see *characterize*.] 1. A distinctive character; a characteristic.

The *characterism* of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should.

*Bp. Hall*, Characters.

Simplicity in discourse, and ingenuity in all pretences and transactions, became the *characterisms* of christian men.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

2†. A description of the character or peculiarities of a person or thing; a characterization.

Some short *Characterisms* of the chief Actors.

*B. Jonson*, The New Inn, Dramatis Personæ.

**characteristic** (kar'ak-tēr-is'tik), *a. and n.* [= F. *caractéristique* = Sp. *característico* = Pg. *característico* = It. *caratteristico* = D. *karakteristiek* = Sw. *karakteristisk* (cf. G. *karakteristisch* = Dan. *karakteristisk*), < Gr. *χαρακτηριστικός*, < *χαρακτίζειν*, designate, characterize: see *characterize*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, constituting, or indicating the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive: as, a *characteristic* distinction; with *characteristic* generosity, he emptied his purse.

I saw the mouldering ruin of an abbey overrun with ivy, and the taper spire of a village church rising from the brow of a neighboring hill—all were *characteristic* of England.

*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 23.

2. Relative to a characteristic or characteristics in sense II., 2 (b) or (c). — *Characteristic angle of a curve*, in geom., a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypotenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line. — *Characteristic formula*, in math., a formula expressing how many of an *i*-way spread of figures satisfy any *i*-fold condition, the formula being of the form shown under II., 2 (b). — *Characteristic function of a moving system*. See *function*. — *Characteristic letter, characteristic sound*, in gram., the last letter or sound of the stem, to which the termination must be accommodated, thus determining or characterizing the inflection of the word. Also called the *characteristic character, or stem-character*. — *Characteristic number*, the number of characteristics of a given spread of figures, for a condition of a given dimensionality. — *Characteristic piece*, in music, a composition intended to depict or suggest a definite scene, event, object, or quality, as Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony. — *Characteristic problem*, the problem of determining the characteristic numbers of a given spread of figures. — *Characteristic tone*, in music: (a) The seventh tone of the scale: so called because it specially emphasizes the supremacy of the tonic or key-note; the leading-tone. (b) In any key, that tone by which it is distinguished from the most nearly related keys, as the F♯ that distinguishes the key of G from that of C.

II. *n.* 1. That which serves to characterize, or which constitutes or indicates the character; anything that distinguishes one person or thing or place from another; a distinctive feature.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer in a manner superior to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristic* which distinguishes him from all others.

*Pope*.

It is a *characteristic* of wisdom not to do desperate things.

*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 11.

To become crystallized, fixed in opinion and mode of thought, is to lose the great *characteristic* of life, by which it is distinguished from inanimate nature: the power of adapting itself to circumstances.

*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

2. In math.: (a) [NL. *characteristica*, which was used in this sense by Henry Briggs in 1628.] The integer part of an artificial or Briggsian logarithm. See *logarithm*. (b) A number, one of a set of numbers,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ , etc., referring to an *i*-way spread of figures of a given kind, and such that the number of these figures which satisfy any *i*-fold condition is equal to  $a\mu + b\nu + \dots$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ , etc., are whole numbers depending upon the nature of this condition. This definition, given by Schubert in 1879, is a

generalization of that given by Chasles in 1864. (c) Any number related in a remarkable way to a figure: a use of the term not allowed by careful writers. (d) A number referring to a higher singularity of an algebraical curve or surface, and expressing how many simple singularities of a given kind it replaces. (e) The rational integral function (in its lowest terms) whose vanishing expresses the satisfaction of the condition of which it is the characteristic.—3. In *philol.* See *characteristic letter or sound*, above. — **Characteristic of a cubic**, in *geom.*, the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points. — **Characteristics of dynamo-electric or magneto-electric machines or apparatus**, curves showing the performance of the machine or apparatus under different conditions of operation. The quantities which are plotted against each other usually are: terminal voltage, induced voltage, total current, field current, electrical and mechanical power input or output, speed. *External characteristic* is the relation between current output and terminal volts, *internal characteristic* the relation between current output and induced volts of a machine. — **Syn.** 1. *Character, attribute*, etc. See *quality*.

**characteristical** (kar'ak-tēr-is'ti-kāl), *a.* Same as *characteristic*. [Rare.]

But the general beauty of them all is, that they [Sir Philip Sidney's sonnets] are so perfectly *characteristical*.  
Lamb, *Elia*, p. 360.

**characteristically** (kar'ak-tēr-is'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In a characteristic manner; in a manner that expresses the character; distinctively.

Each of us looks at the world in his own way, and does not know that perhaps it is *characteristically* his own.  
J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 361.

**characteristicalness** (kar'ak-tēr-is'ti-kāl-nes), *n.* [*< characteristic + -ness*.] The state or quality of being characteristic.

**characterization** (kar'ak-tēr-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< characterize + -ation*.] The act of characterizing; representation or description of salient qualities or characteristics, as by an actor, painter, writer, or speaker. Also spelled *characterisation*.

"Society" in this representative town of the Pacific Coast is somewhat difficult of *characterization*.  
S. Bowles, in *Merriam*, II. 7.

**characterize** (kar'ak-tēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *characterized*, ppr. *characterizing*. [= *F. caractériser* = *Sp. Pg. caracterizar* = *It. caratterizzare* = *D. karakteriseren* = *G. karakterisieren* = *Dan. karakterisere* = *Sw. karakterisera* < *ML. characterizare*, < *Gr. χαρακτρίζειν*, designate by a characteristic mark, < *χαρακτῆρ*, a mark, character: see *character*.] 1. To impart a special stamp or character to; constitute a characteristic or the characteristics of; stamp or distinguish; mark; denote.

A spirit of philosophy and toleration . . . now seems to *characterize* the age.  
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 2.

2. To describe the character or give an account of the qualities of; describe by distinguishing qualities.

One of that species of women whom you have *characterized* under the name of Jilt. *Spectator*, No. 401.

Under the name of Tamerlane he intended to *characterize* King William. *Johnson*, *Life of Rowe*.

3†. To engrave, stamp, or imprint. [Rare.]

Sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul.  
Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

Also spelled *characterise*.  
= *Syn.* 2. To mark, designate.

**characterized** (kar'ak-tēr-izd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *characterize*, *v.*] Stamped with a specific character or constitution; having characteristic or typical qualities.

The coast presents a coarse red sandstone, which continues well *characterized* as far as Cape Saumarez.  
Kane, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, I. 46.

**characterless** (kar'ak-tēr-les), *a.* [*< character + -less*.] 1. Lacking a definite or positive character; commonplace; uninteresting; weak.

He [Shakespeare] viewed with the prophetic eye of genius the old play or the old story, and at once discovered all its capabilities; . . . its *characterless* personages he was confident that he could quicken with breath and action.  
I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 188.

2†. Unrecorded, as in history.

Mighty states *characterless* are graced  
To dusty nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., III. 2.

**characterlessness** (kar'ak-tēr-les-nes), *n.* [*< characterless + -ness*.] The state or quality of being without a well-marked character, or distinctive features or marks.

**character-monger** (kar'ak-tēr-mung'gēr), *n.* One given to criticizing the actions and characters of other people; a gossip. [Rare.]

She was his [Johnson's] pet, his dear love, . . . his little *character-monger*.  
Macaulay, *Madame D'Arbly*.

**character** (kar'ak-tēr-i), *n.* [*< character + -y*.] 1. That which constitutes or indicates character; that in anything which indicates its qualities; a character or characteristic.

Here is a shell; 'tis pearly blank to me,  
Nor marked with any sign or *character*. *Keats*.

2. The act or art of characterizing; characterization by means of words or representation.

Faeries use flowers for their *character*.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

A third sort bestowed their time in drawing out the true lineaments of every virtue and vice, so lively that who saw the medals might know the face: which art they significantly termed *character*. *Ep. Hall*, *Characters*.

**charade** (sha-rād'), *n.* [*F.*; a mod. word of unknown origin.] An enigma whose solution is a word of two or more syllables, each of which is separately significant in sound, and which, as well as the whole word, must be discovered from a dialogue or description in which it is used, or from dramatic representation.

*Charades* and riddles as at Christmas.  
*Tennyson*, *Prol. to Princess*.

**charadrian** (ka-rad'ri-an), *a.* Same as *charadriine*.

**Charadriidae** (ka-rā-dri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *-idae*.] A family of precocial pressirostral gallatorial birds, of the order *Limicolæ*; a group of small limicoline wading birds, or shore-birds, comprising the plovers and certain plover-like forms, related within family limits to the genus *Charadrius*. It is a large and important cosmopolitan group of nearly 100 species. Its limits are, however, unsettled, several genera being sometimes made types of distinct families. Also *Charadriadae*.

**Charadriiformes** (ka-rad'ri-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *L. forma*, form.] In Garrod's arrangement, one of four orders of homalonotous birds, including the pigeons, plovers, cranes, gulls, etc. They are distinguished by the schizorhinal structure of the nasal bones.

**Charadriinae** (ka-rad'ri-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Charadriidae*, including the true plovers. Normally they have but 3 toes; the tarsal reticulate, and longer than the toes, which usually have basal webbing; the tibiae naked below; the wings long and acute; and the tail short, generally even, and composed of 12 feathers. The bill is typically pressirostral, is not longer than the head, and is shaped somewhat like that of a pigeon. The group contains several genera and perhaps 60 species, of all parts of the world.

**charadriine, charadriine** (ka-rad'ri-in, -ri-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Charadriinae*; resembling a plover; pluvialine. Also *charadrian, charadrioid, charadrioid*.

**charadrioid** (ka-rad'ri-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Charadrius* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Charadriidae*. Also *charadrioid*.

II. *n.* A bird of the family *Charadriidae*.  
**charadriomorph** (ka-rad'ri-ō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Charadriomorphæ*.

**Charadriomorphæ** (ka-rad'ri-ō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Charadrius* + *Gr. μορφή*, form.] A group of birds including the plovers and snipes; the limicoline waders or *Limicolæ*; a superfamily of schizognathous carinate birds, nearly equivalent to the pressirostral and longirostral gallatorial precocial birds. They have an elongated and comparatively slender rostrum; prominent basipterygoid processes; lamellar, concavoconvex maxillopalatines; the angle of the mandible recurved; the hallux small or absent; and the crus bare above the suffrago. The group includes the *Charadriidae*, *Scolopacidae*, and related families.

**charadriomorphie** (ka-rad'ri-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Charadriomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Plover-like; charadriine; pluvialine; specifically, having the characters of the *Charadriomorphæ*.

**Charadrius** (ka-rad'ri-us), *n.* [NL., a mod. application of *L. charadrius*, < *Gr. χαραδρίος*, a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts, supposed to be the stone-curlew, < *χαραδρία*, a ravine, cleft, gully.] The typical genus of the family *Charadriidae* and subfamily *Charadriinae*. Formerly it was more extensive than the family now is, but it has been variously restricted, and is now usually confined to certain spotted three-toed species, like the common golden plover of Europe, *C. pluvialis*. See cut under *plover*.

**charadrioid** (ka-rad'ri-oid), *a.* Same as *charadriine* and *charadrioid*.

**charas**, *n.* Same as *churrus*.

**charboclet, charbonclet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *carbuncle*.

The tempull is styret all with tryet clothes,  
Bassons of bright gold, & other brode vessel,  
Chaundlers full chefe, & charbokill stones,  
And other Eches full Rife that we may rad haue.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 8170.

**charbon** (shär'bon), *n.* [*F.*, lit. a coal; see *carbon*.] 1. A little black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner-tooth of a horse is gone.—2. In *pathol.*, anthrax; malignant pustule. See *anthrax*.

His labors upon *charbon* (splenic fever or malignant pustule) had been suggested by my studies.  
*Pasteur* (trans.), *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 801.

**Charbon de garance**, a substance obtained from madder by heating it with strong sulphuric acid, converting it into a black mass, which on being heated yields a sublimate of orange crystals of alizarin.

**charbunclet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *carbuncle*.  
**charcoal** (chär'köl), *n.* [Early mod. *E. charcole*, also *charke-cole* (see below), < *ME. charcole, charkole*, \**chark-cole*, on its face a compound of *charken*, mod. *E. chark<sup>1</sup>*, creak, crack (*chark<sup>1</sup>* being ult. a var. of *crack<sup>1</sup>*), + *cole*, coal (like *MD. krick-kool*, later *krik-kool*, pl. *krick-kolen*, charcoal, < *kricken*, = *E. crick, creak*, + *kool* = *E. coal*), the verb being used attributively, in qualification of the noun, with ref. to the creaking or clinking of the coals in their friction against one another (cf. *clinker*, a cinder, named for a like reason; cf. also *E. dial. chark, cherk*, a cinder, a piece of charcoal, prob. due to the compound), or to their cracking or crackling in the fire: see *chark<sup>1</sup>* and *coal*. But the original form was prob. \**chalk-cole*, \**chalkole* (pron. chäl'köl), the dissimilation of the sequent *ts* and popular etym. producing the form *charkole*. The word *chalk*, esp. in its northern form *calk* (*colk, cowl, coke*, etc.), was often applied to various light and porous stones, and in the dial. form *coke* has become the name of a form of mineral coal similarly produced by smothered combustion: see *coke*. Hence, from *charcoal* analyzed as *chark* + *coal* (early mod. *E. charke-cole*, as above), but without recognition of the orig. sense of *chark* (*chark<sup>1</sup>*), the new verb *chark<sup>2</sup>* and the noun *chark<sup>2</sup>* (which cannot be derived directly from *chark<sup>1</sup>*); or, from *charcoal* analyzed as *char* + *coal*, the new verb *char<sup>2</sup>* and the noun *char<sup>2</sup>* equiv. to *chark<sup>2</sup>*, and now the usual form: see *chark<sup>2</sup>*, *char<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. Coal made by subjecting wood to a process of smothered combustion; more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral substances which have been subjected to smothered combustion. Wood-charcoal is used as fuel and in the manufacture of gunpowder, and, from its power of absorbing gases, as a disinfectant and also as a filter. The different kinds of charcoal are employed for many purposes in the arts.

A cheyer by-fore the chemne ther *charcole* brenned  
Wats graythed for syr Gawan.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 875.

She burned no less through the cinders of too kinde affection than the logge dooth with the help of *charke-coales*.  
*Tell-truth* (1593, New Shak. Soc.), p. 80.

2. A pencil of charcoal, used by artists.—**Animal charcoal**. Same as *bone-black*.—**Coal-gas charcoal**. Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).—**Fossil or mineral charcoal**. See *mother-of-coal*, under *coal*.—**Molded charcoal**, an artificial fuel made of charcoal-refuse and coal-tar, molded into cylinders, dried, and carbonized.

**charcoal-black** (chär'köl-blak'), *n.* A black pigment prepared from vine-twigs, almond-shells, and peach-stones.

**charcoal-burner** (chär'köl-bēr'nēr), *n.* A man employed in the manufacture of charcoal.

**charcoal-drawing** (chär'köl-drā'ing), *n.* 1. A picture or drawing executed with crayons of charcoal.—2. The art of producing drawings with charcoal.

This art of *charcoal-drawing*, which now occupies a very high position in the opinion of artists as an independent means of expression, is a most curious example of what may be called promotion amongst the graphic arts.  
*Hamerton*, *Graphic Arts*, p. 157.

**charcoal-furnace** (chär'köl-fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace used in the preparation of charcoal. The furnace used for wood has a large chamber which is completely filled with the wood, with air-passages distributed about it, and with provision for regulating the supply of air.

**charcoal-iron** (chär'köl-i'érn), *n.* A superior quality of pig-iron made with the use of charcoal as a fuel.

**charcoal-paper** (chär'köl-pā'pēr), *n.* An uncalendered paper with a soft texture and a tooth, used in charcoal-drawing. It is made in various tints.

**charcoal-pencil** (chär'köl-pen'sil), *n.* A crayon consisting of a charred twig of willow, or of sawdust from willow-, lime-, or poplar-wood, pressed in a mold, dried in the air, and charred in a retort.

**charcoal-pit** (chär'köl-pit), *n.* A charcoal-furnace in the form of a pit, usually conical in shape. It is made by piling up wood and covering it with earth and sod.

**charcoal-plates** (chär'köl-pläts), *n. pl.* The name given to the best quality of tin-plates, made from charcoal-iron. An inferior quality of tin-plates is made from coke-iron.

**charcoal-tree** (chär'köl-trê), *n.* An urticaceous tree of India, *Trema orientalis*, allied to the elm.

**Charcot's crystals, disease.** See *crystal, disease*. **chard<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chart* or its doublet *card<sup>1</sup>*.

**chard<sup>2</sup>** (chärd), *n.* [*F. charde, carde* (cf. *chardon*, *< F. chardon*, *< L. carduus*, a thistle or artichoke: see *card<sup>2</sup>*)] A leaf of artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*, blanched by depriving it of light.—**Beet-chards**, the leaf-stalks and midribs of a variety of beet, *Beta vulgaris*, in which these parts are greatly developed. Often called *Swiss chard*.

**chardoon**, *n.* See *cardoos*.

**chard<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* and *v.* See *char<sup>1</sup>*.

**chard<sup>2</sup>** (chär), *n.* [Also *chorc*; perhaps a particular use of *chard<sup>1</sup>*, *char<sup>1</sup>*, a turn: see *char<sup>1</sup>*.] A narrow lane or passage between houses in a town. [North. Eng.]

**chard<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* See *chard<sup>2</sup>*.

**charette**, *n.* [Early mod. E., *< ME. charet, charette*, *< OF. charrette, charete* (= *Pr. Sp. Pg. carreta* = *It. carretta*), *< ML. carreta*, a two-wheeled car, dim. of *L. carrus*, chariot: see *car<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A wheeled vehicle: a carriage, cart, or wagon.

Riché charrettes . . . furnished with diverse ancient old lades. *Cranmer*.

2. A war-chariot.

**Chare Thursday.** A mistake for *Sheer Thursday*.

**charewoman**, *n.* See *charwoman*.

**charework**, *n.* See *charwork*.

**charfron** (shär'fron), *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

**charge** (chärj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *charged*, ppr. *\*charging*. [*< ME. chargen*, rarely *charchen*, *< OF. charger, chargier*, *F. charger*, load (also, without assimilation, *OF. carlier*, *AF. \*carker* (in comp.), *> ME. carken*, load, burden, mod. *E. cark*), = *Pr. Sp. cargar* = *Pg. carregar* = *It. caricare*, *< ML. caricare, caricare*, load (a car), *< L. carrus*, a car, wagon: see *car<sup>1</sup>*. Hence also (*< ML. caricare*) *E. cark*, *cargo*, *carack* = *carick* = *carriack*, *caricature*, etc., and in comp. *discharge*, *surcharge*: see these words, and cf. *charge*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put a load or burden on or in; fill, cover, or occupy with something to be retained, supported, carried, etc.; burden; load: as, to *charge* a furnace, a gun, a Leyden jar, etc.; to *charge* an oven; to *charge* the mind with a principle or a message.

They ran to the cliff and cried to their company aboard the Flemings to come to their succour; but finding the boat *charged* with Flemings, yielded themselves and the place. *Raleigh*, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 16.

Unluckily, the pistols were left *charged*.

*Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, v. 2.

The table stood before him, *charged* with food.

*M. Arnold*, *Sohrab and Rustum*.

A body when electrified is said to be *charged*.

*S. P. Thompson*, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 8.

For cutting the facets, the laps are *charged* with fine washed emery. *Byrne*, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 75.

2. Figuratively, to fill or burden with some emotion.

What a sigh is there! the heart is sorely *charged*. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 1.

3†. To subject to a charge or financial burden.

And gif eny hows is more worth than an other, be hit *y-charged* to hys worthy [worth].

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 357.

*Fal.* Good Master Brook, I desire more acquaintance of you.

*Ford.* Good Sir John, I sue for yours: not to *charge* you; for I must let you understand I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are.

*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, II. 2.

4. To impute or register as a debt; place on the debit side of an account: as, the goods were *charged* to him.—5. (a) To fix or ask as a price; require in exchange: as, to *charge* \$5 a ton for coal. (b) To fix or set down at a price named; sell at a given rate: as, to *charge* coal at \$5 a ton.—6. To hold liable for payment; enter a debit against: as, *A charged B* for the goods.—7. To accuse: followed by *with* before the thing of which one is accused: as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.

In all this Job sinned not nor *charged* God foolishly. *Job* I. 22.

If he did that wrong you *charge* him *with*, His angel broke his heart. *Tennyson*, *Sea Dreams*.

8. To lay to one's charge; impute; ascribe the responsibility of: with a thing for the object, and *on*, *upon*, *to*, or *against* before the person or thing to which something is imputed: as, I *charge* the guilt of this *on* you; the accident must be *charged* *to* or *against* his own carelessness.

What he *charges* in defect of Piety, Charity, and Morality, hath bin also *charg'd* by Papists upon the best reformed Churches. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, ix.

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free, *Charge* all their woes on absolute decree. *Pope*, *Iliad*, I. 161.

9. To intrust; commission: with *with*.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph *with* them, and he served them. *Gen.* xl. 4.

Hee *charges* you at first meeting *with* all his secrets, and on better acquaintance grows more reserv'd.

*Bp. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Weake Man.

The dean was *charged* *with* the government of a greater number of youths of high connections and of great hopes than could then be found in any other college. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

10. To command; enjoin; instruct; urge earnestly; exhort; adjure: with a person or thing as object.

And he straitly *charged* them that they should not make him known. *Mark* III. 12.

Satan, avoid! I *charge* thee, tempt me not!

*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, iv. 3.

The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary.

*Shak.*, *Rich.* III., iv. 1.

Weep not, but speak, I *charge* you on obedience;

Your father *charges* you. *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, III. 3.

11. To give directions to; instruct authoritatively: as, to *charge* a jury.

In Hathaway's case, 1702, Chief-Justice Holt, in *charging* the jury, expresses no disbelief in the possibility of witchcraft, and the indictment implies its existence. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 236.

12. To call to account; challenge.

*Charge* us there upon intergatories,

And we will answer all things faithfully. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, v. 1.

13. To bear down upon; make an onset on; fall on; attack by rushing violently against.

Lord Clifford, and Lord Stafford, all abreast,

*Charg'd* our main battle's front. *Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, I. 1.

14. To put into the position of attack, as the spear in the rest.—15†. To value; think much of; make account of.

We loue nought his lede, ne his land nowther;

Ne *charge* nought his chatering, though he chide euer.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1981.

**Charge bayonets!** the order given to infantry soldiers to lower the muskets with fixed bayonets into the position of attack = *Syn. 7* and *8*. *Accuse*, *Charge*, *Indict*, etc. (see *accuse*); *Attribute*, *Ascribe*, *Refer*, etc. (see *attribute*).

II. *trans.* 1†. To import; signify; be important.

I passe al that which *chargeth* nought to say.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, III. 1576.

2†. To take to heart; be concerned or troubled.

Eau *chargide* littl that he hadde seid the right of the firste genndrid child. *Wyclif*, *Gen.* xxv. 34.

3. To place the price of a thing to one's debit; ask payment; make a demand: as, I will not *charge* for this.—4. To make an onset; rush to an attack.

*Charge*, Chester, *charge!* On, Stanley, on!

Were the last words of Marmion. *Scott*, *Marmion*, vi. 32.

I have been at his right hand many a day when he was *charging* upon ruin full gallop. *Dickens*.

5. To lie down in obedience to a command; said of dogs: commonly used in the imperative.

—**Charging order**, an order obtained under English statutes by a judgment creditor to have his claim made a charge on the stock of the debtor in any public company or funds.—**Charging part** (of a bill in equity), the part alleging either evidence or matters in anticipation of the defense, or to which the complainant wishes the defendant's answer.

**charge** (chärj), *n.* [*< ME. charge*, *< OF. charge*, *carge*, *F. charge* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. carga* = *It. carica* (ML. *\*carica, carga*), *l.*, a load (also without assimilation, *OF. (AF.) \*carc, kark*, *> ME. cark*, a load, anxiety, mod. *E. cark*, anxiety), = *Sp. cargo* (*> E. cargo*), a load, = *Pg. cargo*, a charge, office, = *It. carico, carco*, a load, etc. (see *car-go*); from the verb.] 1. A load; a weight; a burden: used either literally or figuratively.

Of fruit it [the tree] bore so ripe a *charge*

That alle men it might fede. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, I. 137.

It is noo worship, but a *charge*, lordship to taaste.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

'Tis a great *charge* to come under one body's hand.

*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, I. 4.

2. The quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, etc., is in-

tended to receive and fitted to hold, or what it actually contains as a load. Specifically—(a) The amount of ore, flux, and fuel, in due proportion, to be fed into a furnace at any one time. (b) In *elect.*, the quantity of static electricity distributed over the surface of a body, as a prime conductor or Leyden jar. The *charge* of a body may be either free to pass off to another body (as the earth) with which it is connected, or bound by the inductive action of a neighboring *charge* of an opposite kind. See *induction*.

If a hollow closed conducting body be *charged*, however highly, with electricity, the whole of the *charge* is found upon the outside surface, and none whatever on the inside. *J. E. H. Gordon*, *Elect. and Mag.*, I. 15.

Hence—3†. The case or tube used to contain the *charge* of a gun; a cartridge-case.

Souldiers . . . levied in the Lowe Countries, . . . called by the general name of Wallownes, have used to hang about their neckes upon a baudrick or border, or at their girdles, certain pipes, which they call *charges*, of copper and tin, . . . which they thinke in skirmish to be the most ready way. Quoted in *Grose's Military Antiq.*, II. 294, note.

4. In England, a quantity of lead of somewhat uncertain amount, but supposed to be 36 pigs, each pig containing 6 stone of 12 pounds each.

—5. A unit of weight used in Brabant up to 1820, being 400 Brabant pounds, equal to 414 pounds avoirdupois.—6. A corn-measure used in southern France. The old *charge* of Marseilles was 154.8 liters; the new *charge* (still used, and also at Nice) is 159.98 liters, or 4½ United States bushels. In other places the *charge* varied, being generally less than at Marseilles. Thus, at Tarascon it was only 1.6 bushels, but at Toulon it is said to have exceeded 13 bushels. The *charge* of oil at Montpellier was 48½ United States gallons.

7. A pecuniary burden, encumbrance, tax, or lien; cost; expense.

Mouths without hands; maintained at vast expense.

In peace a *charge*, in war a weak defence. *Dryden*, *Cym.* and *Iph.*, I. 402.

From his excellent learning, and some relation he had to St R. Browne, I bore his *charges* Unto England. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Feb. 1, 1662.

He had been at a considerable *charge* in white gloves, periwigs, and snuff-boxes.

*Addison*, *Trial of Ladies' Quarrels*.

8. That which constitutes debt in commercial transactions; the sum payable as the price of anything bought or any service rendered; an entry; the debit side of an account.—9. A duty enjoined upon or intrusted to one; care; custody; oversight.

I gave my brother Hanani . . . *charge* over Jerusalem. *Neh.* vii. 2.

He inquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Knolles*, *Hist. Turke*.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*. *Fairfax*.

10. Anything committed to another's custody, care, concern, or management; hence, specifically, a parish or congregation committed to the spiritual care of a pastor: as, he removed to a new *charge*.

He hath shook hands with time; his funeral urn Shall be my *charge*. *Ford*, *Broken Heart*, v. 2.

Sure you have injur'd Her, and Phylax too;

For she's my *Charge*, and you shall find it so. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, II. 121.

He will enter on a system of regular pastoral visiting among his *charge*—will explore his field to its utmost limits. *W. M. Baker*, *New Timothy*, p. 324.

11†. Heed; attention. *Chaucer*.

To doe this to any purpose, will require both *charge*, patience and experience.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 85.

12†. A matter of importance, or for consideration; importance; value.

To him that meneth wel, it were no *charge*.

*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1429.

Because . . . the sayd Chest is of *charge*, we desire you to haue a speciaall regard vnto it.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 341.

13. An order; an injunction; a mandate; a command.

This Prince [Richard I.] not favouring the Jews, as his Father had done, had given a strict *Charge*, that no Jew should be admitted to be a Spectator of the Solemnity.

*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 62.

14. (a) An address delivered by a bishop to the clergy of his diocese, or in ordination services by a clergyman to the candidate receiving ordination, or to the congregation or church receiving him as pastor; also, any similar address delivered for the purpose of giving special instructions or advice.

The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy.

*Dryden*.

(b) An address delivered by a judge to a jury at the close of a trial, instructing them as to the legal points, the weight of evidence, etc., affecting their verdict in the case: as, the judge's *charge* bore hard upon the prisoner.—



**15.** In *Scots law*: (a) The command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, as to enter an heir. (b) The messenger's copy of service requiring the person to obey the order of the letters, or generally to implement the decree of a court: as, a *charge* on letters of horning, or a *charge* against a superior.—**16.** What is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; imputation; accusation.

We need not put new matter to his *charge*.

The *charge* of confounding together very different classes of phenomena.

**17.** *Milit.*, an impetuous attack upon the enemy, made with the view of fighting him at close quarters and routing him by the onset.

The English and Dutch were thrice repulsed with great slaughter, and returned thrice to the *charge*.

O the wild *charge* they made!

Tennyson, *Charge of the Light Brigade*.

**18.** An order or a signal to make such an attack: as, the trumpeters sounded the *charge*.

Gives the hot *charge* and bids them do their liking.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 434.

**19.** The position of a weapon held in readiness for attack or encounter.

Their armed staves in *charge*. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

**20.** In *her.*, a bearing, or any figure borne or represented on an escutcheon, whether on the field or on an ordinary. The ancient charges were far more simple than the modern, and this is so generally the case that the age of an achievement may almost be known by its relative simplicity; thus a shield simply divided into a few large parts, that is, charged with ordinaries and subordinaries only, is generally older than one charged with mullets, allions, and the like; and a shield having only these is generally older than one having more pictorial representations.

**21.** Of dogs: (a) The act of lying down. (b) The word of command given to a dog to lie down.—**22.** In *farriery*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.—*Charge and discharge*, a method of taking accounts in chancery, the complainant delivering his account of charges to the master, and the defendant his discharge, objections, or counterclaim.—*Charge and specifications*, a general allegation of guilt of an offense, followed by details of particular instances of its commission.—*Conjoined or conjunct charges*, in *her.*, charges in arms borne linked together.—*Free charge*, in *elect.*, a charge on an isolated surface not under the influence of a charge of opposite polarity.

—*General charge, general special charge*. See *general*.—*Outward charges* (*naut.*), the pilotage or other charges incurred by a vessel on leaving port.—*Syn.* 17. *Attack, Assault*, etc. See *onset*.

**chargeability** (chär-jä-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*chargeable*: see *-bility*.] The quality or condition of being chargeable; capability of being charged; chargeableness.

There is nothing in the Union *Chargeability* Act to undo the mischief that has been done.

W. L. Newman, *Quest. for Ref. Parl.*, 112.

**chargeable** (chär-jä-bl), *a.* [*charge* + *-able*. Cf. *OF. chargeable, charachable*, etc.] 1. Capable of being charged. (a) Capable of being or liable to be set, laid, or imposed: as, a duty *chargeable* on sugar. (b) Subject to a charge or tax: as, sugar *chargeable* with a duty.

The town is an inseparable part of the State, and *chargeable* with many State duties, and unless properly governed may cause mischief to the commonwealth at large.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX, 509.

(c) Capable of being laid to one's charge; that may be imputed to one.

Some fault *chargeable* upon him.

South.

His failure, though partly *chargeable* on himself, was less so than on circumstances beyond his control.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 15.

(d) Subject to accusation; liable to be accused.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral.

Spectator.

He complies with the terms of the conditions accepted by him, and is not *chargeable* with bad faith.

Contemporary Rev., L. 16.

**24.** Expensive; costly; causing expense, and hence burdensome.

Whereof ensued greates troubles, longe and *chargeable* suites.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

Small boates be neither verie *chargeable* in making, nor verie oft in great leopordie.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 65.

That we might not be *chargeable* to any of you.

2 Thes. iii. 8.

A bloody and *chargeable* civil war.

Burke.

**34.** Weighty; involving care and trouble.

Charles was at that time letted with *chargeable* business.

Fabyan.

**chargeableness** (chär-jä-bl-nes), *n.* [*chargeable* + *-ness*.] 1. Liability to a charge or charges; capability of being charged.—**24.**

Expensiveness; cost; costliness. *Whitlock; Boyle.*

**chargeably** (chär-jä-bli), *adv.* Expensively; at great cost. *Ascham.*

**chargeant**, *a.* [ME., < OF. *chargeant*, ppr. of *charger*, load: see *charge*, v.] Burdensome.

A gret multitude of peple, ful *chargeant*, and ful anoyous.

Chaucer, *Meibeu.*

**charged** (chärjd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *charge*, v.] 1.

In *her.*: (a) Bearing a charge: as, a fesse charged with three roses. (b) Serving as a charge: as, three roses charged upon a fesse.—

**2.** Overcharged or exaggerated. [Rare.]

**chargé d'affaires** (shär-zhä' da-fär'), *p.* [*chargés d'affaires* (shär-zhä' da-fär'). [F., lit. charged with affairs: *chargé*, pp. of *charger*, charge; *de*, < L. *de*, of, with; *affaire*, affair: see *charge*, v., and *affair*.] 1. One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior, the ambassador or minister.—**2.** An envoy to a state to which a diplomatist of a higher grade is not sent.

Chargés d'affaires of this class constitute the third grade of foreign ministers, and are not accredited to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs. See *ambassador*.

**chargeful** (chärj'fūl), *a.* [*charge*, *n.*, + *-ful*, l.] Expensive; costly.

Here's the note

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;

The fineness of the gold, and *chargeful* fashion.

Shak., *C. of E.*, iv. 1.

**charge-house** (chärj'hous), *n.* A schoolhouse.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house*?

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 1.

**chargeless** (chärj'les), *a.* [*charge* + *-less*.]

1. Free from charge or burden.—**24.** Not expensive; free from expense.

A place both more publick, roomy, and *chargeless*.

Bp. Hall, *Hard Measure*.

**chargeoust** (chär'jus), *a.* [ME., < OF. *chargeouz*, < *charge*: see *charge*, *n.*] Costly; expensive; burdensome.

And when I was among you and had need I was *chargeoust* to no man.

Wyclif, 2 Cor. xi. 9.

**charger**<sup>1</sup> (chär'jēr), *n.* [*charge* + *-er*.] 1.

One who or that which charges.—**2.** A war-horse.

Some who on battle *charger* prance.

Byron, *The Giaour*.

He rode a noble white *charger*, whose burnished caparisons dazzled the eye with their splendor.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 19.

**3.** In *mining*, an implement for charging horizontal bore-holes with powder.—**4.** In *gun.*, a contrivance for measuring and placing in a gun a certain quantity or charge of powder or shot.

**charger**<sup>2</sup> (chär'jēr), *n.* [*ME. chargeour, charioure, chargere*, < *chargen*, load; with F. suffix. Cf. *OF. chargeoire, cherjouere*, a sort of trap, an instrument used in loading guns, *chargeor*, a place for loading vessels; < *charger*, load: see *charge*, v.] 1. A large flat dish or platter.

He swoopps alle this season with sevene knave childe, Choppid in a *chargeor* of chalker whytt sylver.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

And she, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger*.

Mat. xiv. 8.

I was that cheef *chargeour*,

I bar flesh for folkes feste;

Iheu crist vre sauour

He fedeth bothe lest and meste.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

**2.** A large flat vessel for the wort in brewing.

N. E. D.

**charger-pit** (chär'jēr-pit), *n.* *Milit.*, a shelter-pit to cover the horse of a mounted officer when exposed to the enemy's fire. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encyc.*

**charge-sheet** (chärj'shēt), *n.* A paper kept at a police-station to receive each night the names of the persons arrested or taken into custody, with the nature of the accusation and the name of the accuser in each case; a blotter. [Eng.]

**chargéship** (shär-zhä'ship), *n.* [*chargé* + *-ship*.] The office of a *chargé d'affaires*.

**charily** (chär'i-li), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; warily; sparingly; frugally.

Whose provident arm else but God's did bring to nought the power-undermining, which was carried so warily and *charily*?

Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 316.

**Charina** (ka-rī'nä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1849).] 1. A genus of boa-like serpents, typical of the family *Charinidae*.—**2.** [l. c.] A member of this genus; specifically, *Charina plumbea*, an American species.

**chariness** (chär'i-nes), *n.* [*chary* + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being chary; caution; care;

frugality; sparingness; parsimony; disposition to withhold or refrain from bestowing.—**24.** Nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, ii. 1.

**charinid** (kar'i-nid), *n.* A snake of the family *Charinidae*.

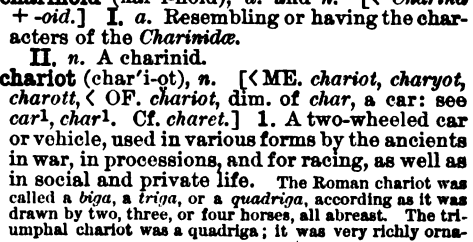
**Charinidae** (ka-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charina* + *-idae*.] A family of peropodous serpents with toothless premaxillaries, and without post-frontal, superorbital, or coronoid bones. Only one species, the *Charina plumbea* of California and Mexico, is known.

**Charinina** (kar-i-ni'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charina* + *-ina*.] A group or subfamily referred to the *Boidae*, represented by the genus *Charina*: same as *Charinidae*.

**charinoid** (kar'i-noid), *a. and n.* [*Charina* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Charinidae*.

II. *n.* A charinid.

**chariot** (char'i-qt), *n.* [*ME. chariot, charyot, charott*, < OF. *chariot*, dim. of *char*, a car: see *carl*, *charl*. Cf. *charet*.] 1. A two-wheeled car or vehicle, used in various forms by the ancients in war, in processions, and for racing, as well as in social and private life. The Roman chariot was called a *biga*, a *triga*, or a *quadriga*, according as it was drawn by two, three, or four horses, all abreast. The triumphal chariot was a quadriga; it was very richly orna-



Greek Chariot.  
Pelops and Hippodameia.—From a red-figured vase.

mented, and sometimes made of ivory. Greek and Roman chariots for war and racing were usually closed in front and open behind, and without seats. The war-chariots of the ancient Persians and Britons were armed with weapons like scythe-blades or sickles projecting from the hubs, and are hence called *scythe-chariots*.

And also such another *Charyot*, with such Hoostes, ordeynd and arrayd, gon with the Emperre, upon another syde.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 242.

Thy grand captain Antony Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and Put garlands on thy head. Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 1.

**2.** In modern times: (a) A somewhat indefinite name for a more or less stately four-wheeled carriage.

All this while Queen Mary had contented her self to be Queen by Proclamation; but now that things were something settled, she proceeds to her Coronation; for, on the last of September, she rode in her *Chariot* thro' London towards Westminster.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 317.

(b) A pleasure-carriage, of different forms. The lady charged the boy to remember, as a means of identifying the expected green *chariot*, that it would have a coachman with a gold-laced hat on the box.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, vi.

**chariot** (char'i-qt), *v.* [*Chariot*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To convey in a chariot. [Rare.]

An angel . . . all in flames ascended, . . . As in a fiery column *charioting* His godlike presence.

Milton, *S. A.*, l. 27.

O thou

Who *chariotest* to their dark wintry bed

The winged seeds. Shelley, *To the West Wind*, l.

II. *intrans.* To ride in a chariot.

**chariotee** (char'i-q-tē'), *n.* [*Chariot* + *-ee*.] A small light pleasure-chariot, with two seats and four wheels.

**charioteer** (char'i-q-tēr'), *n.* [*Chariot* + *-eer*; a modification of *ME. charieter, -ere*, after *OF. charretier*, a charioteer.] 1. One who drives or directs a chariot.

Mounted combatants and *charioteers*.

Conquer, *Iliad*, xxiii. 165.

**2.** [cap.] The constellation Auriga (which see).—**3.** A serranoid fish, *Dulus auriga*, having a filamentous dorsal spine like a coach-whip. It is a rare Brazilian and Caribbean sea-fish. Also called *coachman*.

**charioteer** (char'i-q-tēr'), *v. i.* [*Charioteer*, *n.*] To drive a chariot, or as if in a chariot; act the part of a charioteer. [Poetical.]

To *charioteer* with wings on high,

And to rein in the tempests of the sky.

Southey, *Ode to Astronomy*.

**charioteering** (char'i-q-tēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *charioteer*, *v.*] The act or art of driving a chariot.

Good *charioteering* is exhibited, not by furious lashing of the horses, but by judicious management of the reins.

**chariot-man** (char'i-ot-man), *n.* The driver of a chariot.

He said to his *chariot man*, Turn thine hand, that thou mayest carry me out of the host.

**chariot-race** (char'i-ot-rās), *n.* A race with chariots; an ancient sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

**charism** (kar'izm), *n.* [*Gr.* χάρισμα, a gift, < χάρις, favor, gratify, give, < χαίρειν, rejoice, be glad, akin to *L. gratus*, pleasant, *gratia*, grace: see *grateful* and *grace*.] *Eccles.*, a special spiritual gift or power divinely conferred, as on the early Christians. These gifts were of two classes, the gift of healing and the gift of teaching, the latter again being of two kinds, the gift of prophecy and the gift of tongues. Such gifts have been claimed in later ages by certain teachers and sects in the church, as the Montanists and the Irvingites, and in recent times by some of those who practise the so-called faith-cure.

They [spiritual gifts] are called *charisma* or gifts of grace, as distinguished from, though not opposed to, natural endowments. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 45.

**charisma** (ka-riz'mā), *n.*; pl. *charismata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*] Same as *charism*.

Schleiermacher was accustomed to say of Bleek that he possessed a special *charisma* for the science of "Introduction."

As yet the church constitution was not determined by the idea of office alone, that of *charismata* (spiritual gifts) still having wider scope alongside of the other.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 675.

**charitable** (char'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*ME.* *charitable*, < *OF.* *charitable*, *F.* *charitable* = *It.* *caritatevole*, < *ML.* *caritabilis*, *caritabilis*, irreg. < *L. caritas* (-t-s), charity: see *charity*.] Pertaining to or characterized by charity. (a) Disposed to exhibit charity; disposed to supply the wants of others; benevolent and kind; beneficent.

She was so *charitable* and so pitous  
She wolde wepe if that she sawe a mous  
Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde.

A man may bestow great sums on the poor and indigent without being *charitable*, and may be *charitable* when he is not able to bestow anything.

(b) Pertaining to almsgiving or relief of the poor; springing from charity, or intended for charity; as, a *charitable* enterprise; a *charitable* institution.

How shall we then wish . . . to live our lives over again in order to fill every moment with *charitable* offices!

(c) Lenient in judging of others; not harsh; favorable; as, a *charitable* judgment of one's conduct.

Those temporizing proceedings to some may seeme too *charitable*, to such a daily daring treacherous people.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 230.

**Charitable Trusts Acts**, English statutes establishing a board for the control of the administration of charities and for regulating them: one in 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 137), another in 1855 (18 and 19 Vict., c. 124), and another in 1890 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 136).—**Charitable uses**, in law, uses such as will sustain a gift or bequest as a charity. See *charity*, 8.—**Charitable Uses Act**, an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 9), amending the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses. It makes such conveyances valid even if the deed is not intended, or if it contains reservations to the donor, or if, in cases of copy-holds, etc., there is no deed.—*Syn.* Generous, indulgent.

**charitableness** (char'i-tā-bl-nes), *n.* [*Charitable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being charitable; the disposition to be charitable; the exercise of charity.

A less mistaken *charitableness*.

He seemed to me, by his faith and by his *charitableness*, to include in his soul some grains of the golden age.

**charitably** (char'i-tā-bli), *adv.* 1. In a charitable manner; liberally; beneficently.

How can they *charitably* dispose of anything, when blood is their argument?

2. Indulgently; considerately; kindly; with leniency in judgment; as, to be *charitably* disposed toward all men.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,  
And *charitably* let the dull be vain.

*Pope, Essay on Criticism*, I. 597.

**charitative** (char'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*After* Sp. Pg. *It.* *caritativo*, < *ML.* *caritativus*, < *L. caritas* (-t-s), charity: see *charity* and *-ive*.] Arising from or influenced by charity; charitable.

*Charitative* considerations, a respect to which was strictly had in all the doctor's writings.

**charitous**, *a.* [*ME.* *charitous*, < *ML.* *caritosus*, < *L. caritas*: see *charity*.] Charitable.

To him that wroughte charite  
He was ayeinward charitous,  
And to pite he was pitous.

*Gower, Conf. Amant.*, I. 172.

**charity** (char'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *charities* (-tiz). [*Early* mod. E. also *charite*, < *ME.* *charite*, < *OF.* *charite*, *chariteit*, *chariteit*, *F.* *charité* (*OF.* also in vernacular form *cherte*, > *ME.* *cherte*) = *Pr.* *caritat* = *Sp.* *caridad* = *Pg.* *caridade* = *It.* *carità*, < *L. caritas* (-t-s), dearness, love, in *LL.* esp. Christian love, benevolence, charity, < *cārus*, dear, prob. orig. \**camrus*, related to *amare* (orig. \**camare*?), love: see *amor*, and see *cheer* (obs.), the orig. adj. accompanying *charity*.] 1. In New Testament usage, love, in its highest and broadest manifestation.

Neither death, neither life, . . . neither noon other creature mai departe us fro the *charite* of God that is in jest crist our lord.

This I think *charity*, to love God for himself, and our neighbour for God. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, II. 14.

Our whole practical duty in religion is contained in *charite*, or the love of God and our neighbour.

2. In a general sense, the good affections men ought to feel toward one another; good will.

First Gent. But, I faith, dost thou think my lady was never in love?

Sec. Gent. I rather think she was ever in love; in perfect *charity*, I mean, with all the world.

I would the great world grew like thee,  
Who grewst not alone in power  
And knowledge, but by year and hour  
In reverence and in *charity*.

Specifically—3. Benevolence; liberality in relieving the wants of others; philanthropy.

And it ys callyd so be cause Duke Philipp of Burgone byldyd it of hys grett *Charite* to Recceyve Pylgryms therin.

She is a poor wench, and I took her in  
Upon mere *charity*.

But the active, habitual, and detailed *charity* of private persons, which is so conspicuous a feature in all Christian societies, was scarcely known in antiquity, and there are not more than two or three moralists who have noticed it.

4. Any act of kindness or benevolence; a good deed in behalf of another; as, it would be a *charity* to refrain from criticizing him.

At one of those pillars an arch is turned, and an earthen vase is placed under it; which, by some *charity*, is kept full of Nile water, for the benefit of travellers.

Specifically—5. Alms; anything bestowed gratuitously on a person or persons in need.

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her *charity* in her distress.

It was not in dress, nor feasting, nor promiscuous *charities* that his chief expenses lay.

Let us realize that this country, the last found, is the great *charity* of God to the human race.

6. Liberality or allowance in judging others and their actions; a disposition inclined to favorable judgments.

The highest exercise of *charity* is *charity* towards the uncharitable.

7. A charitable institution; a foundation for the relief of a certain class of persons by alms, education, or care; especially, a hospital.

A patron of some thirty *charities*.

8. In law, a gift in trust for promoting the welfare of the community or of mankind at large, or some indefinite part of it, as an endowment for a public hospital, school, church, or library, as distinguished from a gift which, being for the benefit of particular persons, gives them a right to its enjoyment.

Early in the history of English law, the chancellors established the rule that informalities and illegalities which by the common law would invalidate a private trust should not be allowed to defeat a public charity, and that therefore chancery should intervene to prevent the heirs or next of kin from defeating such a gift, should appoint a trustee if none existed, and, if any of the directions of the founder were impracticable, should supply others approximate thereto. The most familiar application of the rule is in the doctrine that the prohibition against perpetuities does not affect a charity. (See *perpetuity*.)

The question what constitutes a charity within this rule has been the subject of much litigation.—**Brothers of Charity**. (a) A religious order founded by St. John of God at Seville in Spain about 1540, and extended over Spain and France, now having about 100 houses. (b) An order founded by Cardinal Rosmini-Serbati, in Italy, in 1823. It has a number of houses in England.—**Charity commissioner**. See *commissioner*.—**Knights of Christian Charity**. See *knight*.—**Sisters of Charity**, nuns who minister to and instruct the poor and nurse the sick; specifically, a congregation with annual vows founded by Vincent de Paul in France about 1633, and since widely spread; also, a congregation with perpetual vows founded at Dublin in Ireland in 1815, by Mrs. Mary Frances Aikenhead, distinctively called the *Irish Sisters of Charity*.—*Syn.* Liberality, Generosity, etc. (see *beneficence*), indulgence, forbearance.

**charity-boy** (char'i-ti-boi), *n.* A boy brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

**charity-child** (char'i-ti-child), *n.* A child brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

**charity-girl** (char'i-ti-gèrl), *n.* A girl brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

**charity-school** (char'i-ti-skùl), *n.* A school maintained by voluntary contributions or bequests, for educating, and in many cases for lodging, feeding, and clothing, poor children.

**charivari** (shar-i-var'i), *n.* [*Also*, in U. S., *chiravari*, *chivaree*, < *F.* *charivari*, < *OF.* *chalivari*, *caribari*, *calivali* = *Pr.* *caravil* (*ML.* *carivarium*, *charavarium*, *charavaria*, *charavallum*, *chalvaricum*, *chalvaritum*, etc.); cf. *G. krawall*; orig. form uncertain, the word being, like others supposed to be imitative, fancifully varied.] A mock serenade, with kettles, horns, etc., intended as an annoyance or insult. Serenades of this sort were formerly inflicted in France upon newly married couples and upon politically unpopular persons, and are still occasionally heard in the United States, where they are also known as *callithumpian concerts*.

We . . . played a *charivari* with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, xvii.

There is a respectable difference . . . between a mob and a *charivari*.

**chark**<sup>1</sup> (chärk), *v. t.* [*ME.* *charcken*, *chercken*, *chorken*, < *AS.* *cearcian*, creak, crack (e. g., as the teeth when gnashed together); a var., by transposition, of *cracian*, crack; an imitative word: see *crack*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *chirk*. Cf. *chark*<sup>2</sup>, *charcoal*.]

1. To creak; crack; emit a creaking sound. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

Y schal *charke* vndur zou, as a wayn chargid with hel charkith.

*Charkyn*, as a carte or barow or othyr thyngye lyke, arguo; alii dicunt stridere.

*Charkyn*, or *chorkyn*, or *fracchyn*, as newe cartes or plowys, strideo.

2. To crack open; chap; chop. [Prov. Eng.]

**chark**<sup>2</sup> (chärk), *v. t.* [*Chark* = *char* (taken to mean 'char') + *coal*; but orig. < *chark*, creak, + *coal*: see *charcoal*, and cf. *chark*<sup>2</sup>, of similar origin.]

1. To subject to a process of smothered combustion, for the production of charcoal; char. See *char*<sup>2</sup>, which is the usual word.

Oh, if this coale could be so *charked* as to make from melt out of the stone!

If it flames not out, *charke* him to a coal.

Like wood *charked* for the smith.

2. [Appar. a particular use of the preceding; cf. *burn*<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.*, I, 7.] To expose (new ale) to the air in an open vessel until it acquires a degree of acidity and therewith becomes clearer and sourer, fit for drinking.

**charka** (chär'kä), *n.* [*Russ.*, lit. a glass (= *Lith.* *cherka*, a glass), dim. of *chara* = *Pol.* *czara*, a cup.] A Russian liquid measure, a little smaller than a gill. It was formerly one eighty-eighth of a wedro, but since 1818 is one one-hundredth of a wedro, or 0.135 United States quart.

**charker** (chär'kér), *n.* [*cf.* *chark* (cf. *chirk*) + *-er*.] A cricketer. [Scotch.]

**charlatan** (shär-la-tan), *n.* [*After* Sp. Pg. *It.* *ciarlatano* = *It.* *ciarlatano*, a quack, < *It.* *ciarlare* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *charlar*, prate, chatter, jabber, gabble, prob. an alteration (originating in Sp.) of *It.* *parlare* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *parlar* = *F.* *parler*, talk: see *parle*, *parley*.] One who pretends to knowledge, skill, importance, etc., which he does not possess; a pretender; a quack, mountebank, or empiric.

Saltimbancos, Quacksalvers, and *Charlatans* deceive them [the people] in lower degrees.

The grand old name of gentleman,  
Defamed by every *charlatan*,  
And sold'd with all ignoble use.

**charlatanic** (shär-la-tan'ik), *a.* [*After* Sp. Pg. *It.* *ciarlatano* = *It.* *ciarlatano*, a quack, < *It.* *ciarlare* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *charlar*, prate, chatter, jabber, gabble, prob. an alteration (originating in Sp.) of *It.* *parlare* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *parlar* = *F.* *parler*, talk: see *parle*, *parley*.] One who pretends to knowledge, skill, importance, etc., which he does not possess; a pretender; a quack, mountebank, or empiric.

**charlatanical** (shär-la-tan'i-kal), *a.* Same as *charlatanic*.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy.

**charlatanically** (shär-la-tan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *charlatanic* manner; like a *charlatan*.

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**charlatanism** (shär'la-tan-izm), *n.* [*< F. charlatanisme = Sp. Pg. charlatanismo = It. ciarlatanismo: see charlatan and -ism.*] The conduct or practices of a charlatan; quackery; charlatanism.

Not the least of the benefits likely to follow the better diffusion of physiological and sanitary information will be the protection of the community from the numberless impostures of charlatanism.

*Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 373.*

**charlatanry** (shär'la-tan-ri), *n.* [*< F. charlatanerie = Sp. charlataneria = Pg. charlataneria = It. ciarlataneria: see charlatan and -ry.*] The practices of a charlatan; fraudulent or impudent pretension to knowledge or skill; quackery. Formerly written *charlatanery*.

Henley was a charlatan and a knave; but in all his charlatanerie and his knavery he indulged the reveries of genius.

*I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, p. 100.*

To expose pretentious charlatanism is sometimes the unpleasant duty of the reviewer.

*Lovell, Study Windows, p. 373.*

**Charles's law.** See *law*.

**Charles's Wain.** See *wain*.

**charlett**, *n.* [*ME., also charlyt; origin obscure.*] A sort of omelet or custard. According to one recipe, it was made of milk colored with saffron, mingled with minced boiled pork and beaten eggs, boiled, stirred with mixed with ale.

**Charley** (chär'li), *n.* A slang name for a watchman under the old patrol system in England; given, it is said, because Charles I. in 1640 extended and improved the patrol system of London.

The physicians being called in, as some do call in the Charleys to quell internal riot when all the mischief is done, they prescribed for him air.

*Jon Bee, Ess. on Samuel Foote, p. cixl.*

Bludyer, a brave and athletic man, would often give a loose to his spirits of an evening, and mill a Charley or two, as the phrase then was.

*Thackeray, Sketches in London (Friendship).*

**charlin** (chär'lin), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A dowel.

**charlock** (chär'lok), *n.* [*E. dial. carlock, carlick, kerlock, kellock, kedlock, kilik; < ME. carlock, < AS. cerlic (twice), charlock.*] A common name of the wild mustard, *Brassica Sinapistrum*, a common pest in grain-fields. Also written *carlick*.

In either hand he bore

What dazzled all, and shone far-off as shames

A field of charlock in the sudden sun

Between two showers, a cloth of palest gold.

*Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

**Jointed or white charlock.** *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. **charlotte** (shär'lot), *n.* [*F., a marmalade of apples covered with pieces of toasted bread; a particular use of the proper name Charlotte, fem. of Charlot: see carl.*] A dish made of fruit or cream with gelatin, sugar, eggs, water, and flavoring, served in a mold of cake.—**Charlotte russe** (French *russe*, Russian), whipped cream prepared and served similarly.

**charly-mufti** (chär'li-muf'ti), *n.* [A humorous name; appar. *< Charley, Charlie*, dim. of *Charles*, a proper name (see *carl*), + *mufti*, civilian dress.] A name of the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Maegillivray*. [*Eng.*] **charm**<sup>1</sup> (chärm), *n.* [*< ME. charme, < OF. charme, F. charme, a charm, enchantment, < L. carmen, a song, poem, charm, OL. casmen, a song, akin to camena, OL. casmena, a muse, Goth. hazjan = AS. herian, praise, Skt. çans, praise.*] 1. A melody; a song.

Favourable times did us afford

Free libertie to chaunt our charms at will.

*Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 244.*

2. Anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet, a spell, or some mystic observance or act.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure.

*Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.*

Hast thou a charm to stay the morning star

In his steep course?

*Coleridge, Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni.*

And still o'er many a neighboring door

She saw the horseshoe's curv'd charm.

*Whittier, Witch's Daughter.*

Hence—3. A trinket, such as a locket, seal, etc., worn especially on a watch-guard.—4. An irresistible power to please and attract, or something which possesses this power; fascination; allurements; attraction.

All the charms of love.

*Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.*

If a fair skin, fine eyes, teeth of ivory, with a lovely bloom, and a delicate shape—if these, with a heavenly voice, and a world of grace, are not charms, I know not what you call beautiful.

*Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.*

Charm is the glory which makes

Song of the poet divine;

Love is the fountain of charm!

*M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.*

=*Syn.* 2. Spell, enchantment, witchery, magic.

**charm**<sup>1</sup> (chärm), *v.* [*< late ME. charmen, < F. charmer, < LL. carminare, enchant, L. make verses; from the noun.*] 1. To subdue, control, or bind, as if by incantation or magical influence; soothe, allay, or appease.

No witchcraft charm thee!

*Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).*

Music the fiercest grief can charm.

*Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 118.*

2. To fortify or make invulnerable with charms.

I bear a charmed life, which must not yield

To one of woman born.

*Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.*

3. To give exquisite pleasure to; fascinate; enchant.

They, on their mirth and dance

Intent, with jocund music charm his ear.

*Milton, P. L., l. 787.*

If the first opening page so charms the sight,

Think how the unfolded volume will delight!

*Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 108.*

4. To affect by or as if by magic or supernatural influences: as, to charm a serpent out of his hole or into a stupor; to charm away one's grief; to charm the wind into silence.—5. To play upon; produce musical sounds from.

Charming his oaten pipe unto his peres.

*Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 5.*

Here we our slender pypes may safely charm.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.*

=*Syn.* 1, 2, and 3. Fascinate, etc. (see *enchant*), delight, transport, bewitch, ravish, enrapture, captivate.

**II. intrans.** 1. To produce the effect of a charm; work with magic power; act as a charm or spell.

No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm.

*Shak., Hamlet, l. 1.*

2. To give delight; be highly pleasing.

We went back to the Abbey and sat on,

So much the gathering darkness charmed.

*Tennyson, The Princess, Conclusion.*

3. To give forth musical sounds.

And all the while harmonious airs were heard,

Of chiming strings or charming pipes.

*Milton, P. R., ii. 363.*

**charm**<sup>2</sup> (chärm), *n.* [Also *chirm* and *churm* (commonly *chirm*, *q. v.*), *< ME. chirme, < AS. ciern, cirm, cyrm, noise, clamor, < cirman, cyrman, cry out, shout, clamor, = MD. kermen, karmen, cry out, lament.* The form *charm* for the murmuring or clamoring of birds is still in dial. use, but in literary use is appar. merged in *charm*<sup>1</sup>, with ref. to the orig. sense 'a song': see *charm*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The confused low murmuring of a flock of birds; *chirm*.

With charm of earliest birds.

*Milton, P. L., iv. 642.*

2. In *hawking*, a company: said of goldfinches.

A charm of goldfinches.

*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.*

**charmel** (kär'mel), *n.* [*Heb.*] A garden, an orchard, or a park. [The word is found only in the Douay version of Isa. xxix. 17.]

**charmer** (chär'mër), *n.* [*< ME. charmer; < charm*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] 1. One who charms, or has power to charm. (a) One who uses or has the power of enchantment, or some similar power.

There shall not be found among you . . . an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits.

*Deut. xviii. 10, 11.*

(b) One who delights and attracts the affections.

Oh, you heavenly charmers,

What things you make of us!

*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.*

How happy could I be with either,

Were t'other dear charmer away.

*Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.*

2. One who plays upon a musical instrument; a musician.

**charmeresse** (chär'mër-ess), *n.* [*ME. charmeresse; < charmer* + *-ess*.] An enchantress. [*Rare.*]

Phitonisses (Pythonesses), charmeresses,

Olde wchyes, sorceresses.

*Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1261.*

**charmfül** (chärm'fül), *a.* [*< charm*<sup>1</sup> + *-ful*.] 1. Abounding with charms or melodies; charming; melodious. [*Rare.*]

And with him bid his charmfül lyre to bring.

*Cowley, Davids, l.*

**charming** (chär'ming), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of charm*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Having the effect of a charm; fascinating; enchanting; hence, pleasing in the highest degree; delightful.

To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge.

*Sir T. Browne, Christ Mor., iii. 12.*

Harmony divine

So smoothes her charming tones, that God's own ear

Listens delighted.

*Milton, P. L., v. 620.*

He saw her charming, but he saw not half

The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd.

*Thomson, Autumn, l. 229.*

=*Syn.* Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, delightful, lovely.

**charmingly** (chär'ming-li), *adv.* In a charming manner; delightfully.

She smiled very charmingly, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld.

*Addison.*

**charmingness** (chär'ming-ness), *n.* [*< charming* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being charming; the power to please.

**charmless** (chärm'les), *a.* [*< charm*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Destitute of charms; unattractive. [*Rare.*]

Saw my mistress, . . . who is grown a little charmless.

*Swift, To Stella, Sept. 10, 1710.*

**churn** (chärn), *n.* A dialectal form of *churn*.

*Grose, [North. Eng.]*

**churn-curdle** (chärn'kér'dl), *n.* A churn-staff.

*Grose, [North. Eng.]*

**charnecot**, **charnicot** (chär'nē-kō, -ni-kō), *n.* [*Prob. from Charneco, a village near Lisbon.*] A kind of sweet Portuguese wine.

Here's a cup of Charnecot.

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 2.*

Where no old Charnico is, nor no anachores.

*Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii.*

**charnel** (chär'nel), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. charnelle, < OF. charnel, carnal, < ML. carnale, a charnel, neut. of carnalis, > OF. carnal, charnel, adj., of flesh (see carnal) (OF. and F. also charnier, < ML. carnarium, a charnel), < L. caro (carn-), flesh. Cf. AS. fæschus, lit. 'flesh-house,' a charnel.] I. *n.* A common repository for dead bodies; a place for the indiscriminate or close deposit of the remains, and especially of the bones, of the dead; a charnel-house. [*Now little used separately.*]*

In charnel atte chircche cherles ben yuel to knowe,

Or a knigte fram a knaue; there knowe this in thin herte.

*Piers Plouman (B), vi. 50.*

Toward the East, an 100 Pas, is the Charnelle of the Hospitalle of seynt John, where men weren wont to putte the Bones of dede men.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 94.*

I have made my bed

In charnels and on coffins, where black Death

Keeps record of the trophies won from thee.

*Shelley, Alastor.*

Where the extinguished Spartans still are free,

In their proud charnel of Thermopylæ.

*Byron, Childe Harold.*

**II. a.** Containing or designed to contain flesh or dead bodies.

Those thick and gloomy shadows damp,

Often seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres.

*Milton, Comus, l. 471.*

All stood together on the deck,

For a charnel dungeon sifter.

*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.*

**charnel-house** (chär'nel-hous), *n.* A place, usually under or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited; formerly, and still in parts of Brittany, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a churchyard, over which the bones of the dead were laid after the flesh was consumed.

**charnicot**, *n.* See *charnecot*.

**char-oven** (chär'uv'n), *n.* A furnace for charring turf.

**charpie** (shär'pi), *n.* [*F., orig. pp. of OF. charpir, tear out, pick to pieces, = It. carpire, seize, < L. carpere, seize: see carp*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *carpet*.] A form of lint made by completely raveling pieces of old linen or by tearing them into very narrow strips.

**charpoy** (chär'poi), *n.* [*Repr. Hind. chārpāi, lit. four-footed, < chār (< Skt. chatur = E. four) + pāi; cf. Skt. pad, foot (= E. foot); thus charpoy = (L.) quadruped = (Gr.) tetrapod = (E.) four-foot-ed.*] In India, a pallet-bed; the common portable bedstead of the natives, adopted by Europeans. It consists of a light frame with four legs, the support for the mattress being provided by bands of webbing, or tapes, which cross from side to side of the frame.

In one corner of this court, stretched on a charpoy, lay a young man of slight figure and small stature.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, ii. 58.*

**charqui** (chär'kē), *n.* [*Quichua charqui, charki, from which the E. term jerked (beef) is derived.*] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips about an inch thick and dried by exposure to the sun.

**charri**, *n.* See *char*<sup>4</sup>.

**charras**, *n.* See *churras*.

**charre**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *char*<sup>4</sup>.

**charre**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *char*<sup>5</sup>.

**charrière** (sha-ri-är'), *n.* [*F., from a proper name Charrière.*] In *anat.*, a small scalpel employed for fine dissection.

**charry** (chär'i), *a.* [*< char*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.



**\*chart** (chärt), *n.* [*< F. charte, a charter, partly < OF. chartre, a charter (see charter), and partly (as the assimilated form of the older carte) < ML. carta, L. charta, a paper, map, card, etc.: see card<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A map; a draft or projection on paper of some part of the earth's surface; specifically, a hydrographical or marine map showing the coasts, islands, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of the compass, soundings or depth of water, etc., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages.

The examiner will find on *charts* drawn more than a century ago, with bearings and leading-marks, many of the rocks supposed to be recent discoveries.

*Smyth, The Mediterranean.*

2. A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form: as, a historical *chart*; a genealogical *chart*; a *chart* of the kings of England.—3. A written deed or charter.

In old *charts* we find the words *Angli* and *Anglici* contradistinguished to *Franci*.

*Brady, Intro. to Old Eng. Hist., Gloss., p. 11.*

**Conical, globular, gnomonic, isocylindric, parallellogrammatic, polyconic, sinusoidal, stereographic, etc., chart.** See *projection*.—**Mercator's chart** (named from Gerardus Mercator, a Flemish cartographer, 1512-94), a chart on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant; the parallels of latitude are straight lines, the distance between which increases from the equator toward either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius. See *projection*.—**Plane chart**, a representation of some part of the surface of the globe in which the meridians are supposed to be parallel to one another, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude everywhere equal to one another.—**Ptolemaic chart.** See *projection*.—**Selenographic chart**, a map of the moon.—**Topographic chart**, a chart showing the topography of a particular place or a small part of the earth's surface.—**Syn. Chart, Map.** As the words are commonly used, a *chart* is a draft of some navigable water with its connected land-surface; a *map* is a draft of some portion of land with its connected water-surface, either as a separate work or as a division of a general geographical atlas.

**chart** (chärt), *v.* [*< chart, n.*] **I. trans.** To lay down or delineate on a chart or map; map out: as, to *chart* a coast.

What ails us, who are sound,  
That we should mimic this raw fool the world,  
Which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks and whites?  
*Tennyson, Walking to the Mill.*

In *charting* rainfall records, which depend so largely upon the location of gauges and the local topography.

*Science, VII. 256.*

## II. intrans. To make charts.

The rapid rotation of this planet . . . makes it imperative that the work both of observing and *charting* should be very hastily performed. *Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 874.*

**\*charta** (kär'tä), *n.*; pl. *chartas* (-täs). [*L.: see card<sup>1</sup>, chart, carte<sup>1</sup>.*] Literally, a paper or parchment; a charter. See *chart*.—**Magna Charta** (or *Magna Carta Libertatum*) of England, signed and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 15th, 1215. Its most important articles are those which provide that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or proceeded against, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or in accordance with the law of the land, and that no scutage or aid shall be imposed in the kingdom (except certain feudal dues from tenants of the crown), unless by the common council of the kingdom. The remaining and greater part of the charter is directed against abuses of the king's power as feudal superior. The charter granted by Henry III. is only a confirmation of that of his father, King John. Hence—(b) A general term for any fundamental constitution which guarantees personal rights and civil privileges.

**chartaceous** (kär-tä'shius), *a.* [*< L. chartaceus, < charta, paper: see card<sup>1</sup>.*] Papery; resembling writing-paper. Also spelled *cartaceous*.

**charta**, *n.* Plural of *charta*.

**chartelt**, *n.* See *cartel*.

**charter** (chär'tér), *n.* [*< ME. chartre, chartere, < OF. chartre, carte, < L. chartula, a little paper or writing (in ML., a charter, etc., equiv. to charta), dim. of charta, a paper, charter, etc.: see chart and card<sup>1</sup>.*] For the ending *-ter*, ult. [*< L. -tula, cf. chapter*.] 1. A written instrument, expressed in formal terms and formally executed, given as evidence of a grant, contract, etc.; any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights and privileges. In modern use the name is ordinarily applied only to government grants of powers or privileges of a permanent or continuous nature, such as incorporation, territorial dominion, or jurisdiction. As between private persons it is also loosely applied to deeds and instruments under seal for the conveyance of lands; a title-deed. *Royal charters* are such as are granted by sovereigns in conveying certain rights and privileges to their subjects, such as the Great Charter granted by King John (see *Magna Charta*, under *charta*), and charters granted by various sovereigns to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions; somewhat similar to which are charters granted by the state or legislature to banks and other companies or associations, etc. In *Scots law* a charter is the evidence of a grant of heri-

table property made under the feudal condition that the grantee shall annually pay a sum of money or perform certain services to the grantor, and it must be in the form of a written deed. The most common charters are feu charters. (See *feu*.) In *American law* a charter is a written grant from the sovereign power conferring rights or privileges upon a municipality or other corporation. The term is generally applied to the statute, letters patent, or articles of association sanctioned by statute, creating a corporation, as a city, college, stock-company, benevolent society, or social club.

Let the danger light  
Upon your charter, and your city's freedom.  
*Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.*

Christianity, in its miracles and doctrines, is the very charter and pledge which I need of this elevation of the Human Soul.  
*Channing, Perfect Life, p. 249.*

2. Privilege; immunity; exemption. [Rare.]

I gyf gow chartre of pes, and zoure cheefe maydens.  
*Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3069.*

I must have liberty  
Withal, as large a charter as the wind,  
To blow on whom I please.  
*Shak., As you Like it, II. 7.*

3. In *com.*: (a) The letting or hiring of a ship by special contract: as, a ship is offered for sale or charter. (b) The limits or terms of such a contract. (c) The written instrument embodying the terms of the contract.—4. In *Eng. politics*, a sort of claim of rights, or document embodying the demands or principles of the Chartists. See *Chartist*.—**Bank-charter Act.** See *bank*.—**Blank charter**, a document given to the agents of the crown in the reign of Richard II., with power to fill it up as they pleased; hence, figuratively, liberty to do as one pleases; complete freedom of action.—**Charter member**, a member of a club, or other chartered organization, whose name is mentioned in its charter as one of its founders.—**Charter of confirmation.** See *confirmation*.—**Charter of the Forest**, an English statute of 1297 (25 Edw. I.), which restored lands, not of the royal domain, that had been taken by former kings for forests. It also affected the administration of the forest laws.—**Dongan charter**, a charter for the city of New York granted by Thomas Dongan, "Lieutenant-Governor and Vice-Admiral of New York and its dependencies," under James II. of England, dated April 27th, 1684. It remained in force until 1730. An early charter of the city of Albany, by the same authority, is known by the same name.—**Great Charter.** See *Magna Charta*, under *charta*.—**Montgomery Charter**, a charter granted to the city of New York by John Montgomery, "Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Province of New York and the Province of New Jersey and territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same," under George II., dated January 15th, 1730. It succeeded the Dongan charter, and was not essentially changed until 1831.—**Open charter**, in *Scots law*, a charter from the crown, or from a subject, containing a precept of sasine which has not been executed.—**Original charter**, in *Scots law*, a charter which is granted first to the vassal by the superior.

**charter** (chär'tér), *v. t.* [*< charter, n.*] 1. To hire or let by charter, as a ship. See *charter-party*.—2. To establish by charter: as, to *charter* a bank.

**charterable** (chär'tér-ä-bl), *a.* [*< charter, v., + -able*.] Capable of being, or in a condition to be, chartered or hired, as a ship.

**charterage** (chär'tér-äj), *n.* [*< charter + -age*.] The act or practice of chartering vessels.

**Charter-boy** (chär'tér-boi), *n.* In England, a boy educated in the Charterhouse. See *Charterhouse*.

**Charter-brother** (chär'tér-bruw'hér), *n.* One of the inmates and pensioners of the Charterhouse in London.

**chartered** (chär'térd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *charter, v.*] 1. Hired or let by charter-party, as a ship.—2. Invested with privileges by or as if by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,  
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still.  
*Shak., Hen. V., I. 1.*

It can hardly be supposed that the smaller *chartered* cities whose privileges were modelled on those of London would follow these changes. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.*

3. Granted or secured by charter: as, *chartered* liberties or privileges; *chartered* power.

Speculations regarding the sufficiency of *chartered* rights.  
*Palfrey.*

**\*charterer** (chär'tér-ér), *n.* 1. One who charters; particularly, in *com.*, one who hires a ship by charter-party.—2. A freeholder. [Prov. Eng. (Cheshire).]

**Charterhouse** (chär'tér-hous), *n.* [Corruption perhaps of *F. Chartreuse*, a Carthusian monastery, formed from the name of a waste and savage valley said to have been anciently called *Chartrousse*, in Dauphiné, in which the first monastery of the Carthusians, la Grande Chartreuse, was founded. See *Carthusian*.] A charitable institution or hospital and celebrated public school in London, founded in 1611 by Sir Thomas Sutton. It maintains eighty poor brothers (chiefly soldiers and merchants), and forty-four scholars, "the sons of poor gentlemen to whom the charge of education is too onerous." The reputation of its educational department (now at Godalming in Surrey) attracts a large

number of other pupils. The house was originally a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371.

**Charterist** (chär'tér-ist), *n.* [*< charter + -ist*.] Same as *Chartist*. *Gent. Mag.*

**charter-land** (chär'tér-land), *n.* Land held by charter or in socage; bookland.

**charter-master** (chär'tér-mäs'tér), *n.* In the midland districts of England, a contractor who undertakes to raise coal from the mines at a stated price.

**charter-party** (chär'tér-pär'ti), *n.* [*< F. charte partie*, lit. a divided charter, with reference to the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors: *charte*, a charter; *partie*, fem. of *parti*, pp. of *partir*, divide: see *chart*, *part*, *v.*, and *party*.] In *com.*, a written agreement by which a ship-owner lets a vessel to another person, usually for the conveyance of cargo, either retaining control of the vessel or surrendering it to the charterer. It usually contains stipulations concerning the places of loading and delivering, the freight payable, the number of lay-days, and the rate of demurrage.

**Chartism** (chär'tizm), *n.* [*< chart (F. charte), charter, + -ism*.] The political principles and opinions of the Chartists.

**Chartist** (chär'tist), *n.* and *a.* [*< chart (F. charte), charter, + -ist*.] **I. n.** One of a body of political reformers (chiefly working men) that sprang up in England about the year 1838. The Chartists advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, the abolition of the property qualification for a seat in Parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members of Parliament, and vote by ballot, all of which they demanded as constituting the people's charter. The members of the extreme section of the party, which favored an appeal to arms or popular risings if the charter could not be obtained by legitimate means, were called *physical-force men*. The Chartists disappeared as a party after 1849. Also *Charterist*.

The attempt to apply the law of supply and demand to human labour, as rigorously as to cotton, coal, and mere commodities, had brought on in France the French revolution; in this country Luddite riots, *Chartists*, and rick-burnings.  
*R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 117.*

**II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Chartists; connected with Chartism.

The distress of the labouring class was manifested in England by bread-riots, by threatening *Chartist* processions, and by demands for help addressed to Parliament.  
*Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 263.*

The *Chartist* movement represented one wing of that activity [the Reform agitation], and the more popular or radical one. *R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 58.*

**chartless** (chärt'les), *a.* [*< chart + -less*.] Not charted, or not provided with a chart; hence, without a guide or guidance: as, a *chartless* rover.

**cartographer, cartographer** (kär-tog'ra-fér), *n.* [*< cartography, cartography, + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who prepares or compiles maps or charts, either from existing geographical materials or from investigation or description.

I write this letter to explain the problem of the Tangle, which has puzzled Livingstone and so many explorers, and indeed so many able *cartographers*. *H. M. Stanley.*

Far in the distance rose . . . Saker Bair, a great aye-nite mountain, which seems to have done something to offend *cartographers*, for although it rises to a height of 8,000 feet above the sea, it is not noticed in most maps.  
*J. Baker, Turkey, p. 200.*

**cartographic, cartographic** (kär-tog'gräf'ik), *a.* [*< cartography, cartography, + -ic*.] Pertaining to cartography.

In particular, we may notice the careful delineation of the vast basin of the Amazon, as showing a considerable advance in *cartographic* certainty.

*Saturday Rev., July 23, 1864.*

**cartographical, cartographical** (kär-tog'gräf'i-käl), *a.* Same as *cartographic*.

**cartographically, cartographically** (kär-tog'gräf'i-käl-i), *adv.* In a *cartographic* manner; by cartography.

**cartography, cartography** (kär-tog'gräf-i), *n.* [*< L. charta (or ML. carta), a map, + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write*.] The art or practice of drawing maps or charts.

Undoubtedly Miletus was the birthplace of *cartography*.  
*Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 160, note.*

**chartomancy** (kär'tō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. χάρτης, a leaf of paper (see card<sup>1</sup>), + μαντεία, divination*.] Divination or fortune-telling by means of cards or written papers.

**chartometer** (kär-tom'e-tér), *n.* [*< L. charta (ML. carta), a map, + metrum, a measure*.] An instrument for measuring distances on maps and charts.

**\*chartreuse** (shär-tréz'), *n.* [*F.: see Charterhouse*.] 1. [*cap.*] A monastery of Carthusian monks, especially in France. The Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble in Dauphiné, is the most famous and the earliest of the order.

2. A highly esteemed tonic cordial, obtained by the distillation of various aromatic plants, espe-

cially nettles, growing on the Alps. It derives its name from the celebrated monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, in France, where it is made.—**Chartreuse pottery**, an enameled pottery made in the neighborhood of Bordeaux in the early part of the eighteenth century, for the use of the Carthusian monastery in that neighborhood. It resembles the finer pottery of Rouen, and especially that of Nevers.

**chart-room** (chärt'röm), *n.* The apartment in a ship (steamer or sailing vessel) in which the charts, maps, instruments, etc., are kept.

**chartulary** (kär'tū-lā-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *chartularies* (-riz). [*<* ML. *chartularius*, *cartularius*, in second sense from ML. *chartularium*, *cartularium*: masc. and neut. respectively of adj. *chartularius*, *cartularius*, *<* *chartula*, a charter, record: see *charter*.] 1. An officer in the ancient Latin Church who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature.—2. A record or an account-book of the temporal possessions of a monastery.

The *chartulary* or *leger-book* of some adjacent monasteries. *Blackstone*.

The *chartulary* of Winchester Abbey, compiled early in the 12th century, and containing numerous documents of the time before the Conquest, is in the British Museum. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 253.

3. The room in which such records are kept.—4. The officer who had the records in charge. Also spelled *cartulary*.

**charwoman, charewoman** (chär'-, chär'wum'-an), *n.*; *pl.* *charwomen, charewomen* (-wim'en). [*<* *char*<sup>1</sup>, *chare*<sup>1</sup>, + *woman*.] A woman hired to do chares or odd work, or to work by the day.

There is a *chare-woman* in the house, his nurse, An Irish woman, I took in a beggar. *B. Jonson*, *New Inn*, ii. 1.

**charwork, charework** (chär'-, chär'wèrk), *n.* [*<* *char*<sup>1</sup>, *chare*<sup>1</sup>, + *work*.] In England, chares or odd work; work, usually menial, done by the job or by the day.

She, harvest done, to *char-work* did aspire; Meat, drink, and twopenny were her daily hire. *Dryden*, *tr.* from Theocritus.

**chary** (chär'i), *a.* [*<* ME. *charig*, *<* AS. *cearig*, full of care or sorrow, sad (= OS. *karig* = OHG. *charag*, full of care or sorrow, = MLG. *karich*, *karch*, *kerch*, shrewd, sparing), *<* *cearu*, care, sorrow. *Chary* is thus the assimilated adj. of *care*: see *care*, and cf. *Chare Thursday*.] 1. Careful; disposed to cherish with care; cautious: often with *of*.

I send you my humble Thanks for the curious Sea-chest of Glasses you pleased to bestow on me, which I shall be very *chary* to keep as a Monument of your Love. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. v. 10.

His rising reputation made him more *chary* of his fame. *Jeffrey*.

2. Sparing; not lavish; not disposed to give freely; frugal: absolute or with *of*: as, *chary of compliments*; *chary of favors*.

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough, If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 3.

Prodigal of all brain-labour he, *Chariot* of sleep, and wine, and exercise. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

Nature of sameness is so *chary*. *Lowell*, *Nomades*.

**Charybdeæ** (kar-ib-dē'ä), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *Charibdis*, *q. v.*] The typical genus of aculephs of the family *Charybdeidae*. *C. marsupialis* is an example.

**charybdeid** (kar-ib-dē'id), *n.* An aculeph of the family *Charybdeidae*.

**Charybdeidae** (kar-ib-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Charybdeæ* + *-idae*.] A family of four-rayed aculephs. They have a 4-sided pouch-like form, an undivided marginal membrane or velarium, containing prolongations of the gastrovascular system, 4 lobe-like vertical appendages of the margin of the disk, 4 covered sense-organs, and 4 vascular pouches separated by narrow partitions. They represent a suborder *Marsupialida* (or *Loophora*). Also written *Charybdeida*.

**Charybdis** (ka-rib'dis), *n.* [L., *<* Gr. *Χάρυβδις*; etym. uncertain.] See *Scylla*.

**chasable** (chä'sa-bl), *a.* [*<* ME. *chaceable* (cf. OF. *\*chacable*, *cacharle*, adapted for hunting); *<* *chase*<sup>1</sup> + *-able*.] Capable of being chased or hunted; fit for the chase. Also spelled *chaseable*. [Rare.]

Of bestes which ben *chaceable*. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*

**chasbow**, *n.* See *chese-bowl*.

**chase<sup>1</sup> (chäs), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *chased*, *ppr.* *chasing*. [*<* Also formerly spelled *chace*, *<* ME. *chacen*, *chacen*, *<* OF. *chacier* (F. *chasser*), *chase*, assimilated form of *cacier*, *cachier*, *>* ME. *cacchen*, E. *catch*, which is thus a doublet of *chase*: see *catch*<sup>1</sup>. Hence in comp. (in OF.) *purchase*, *q. v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To pursue for the purpose of capturing or killing, as game; hunt.**

Like to the *chaced* wild bore The houndes when he feleth sore. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, III. 228.

Mine enemies *chased* me sore, like a bird. *Lam.* iii. 52.

*Rose*  
To *chase* the deer at five. *Tennyson*, *Talking Oak*.  
They saw the swallow *chase* high up in air  
The circling gnats.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 352.

2. To pursue for any purpose; follow earnestly, especially with hostile intent; drive off by pursuing: as, to *chase* an enemy.

But another, that had to Name Elphy, *chaced* him out of the Coutree, and made him Soudan. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 37.

'Tis a meritorious fair design  
To *chase* injustice with revengeful arms;  
Knights, by their oaths, should right poor ladies' harm. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 1693.

The following morn had *chased* away  
The flying stars, and light restored the day. *Dryden*.

Life is a running shade, with fettered hands,  
That *chases* phantoms over shifting sands. *O. W. Holmes*, *The Old Player*.

3. To pursue; continue.

And shortly forth this tale for to *chase*.  
*Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 338.

**II. intrans.** 1. To pursue; follow in pursuit.

To *chase*  
At Love in scorn. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, l. 908.

Specifically—2. Of a hunting-dog, to leave a point for the purpose of pursuing the game.—

3. To move briskly or steadily along; hasten: as, the dog kept *chasing* ahead of us.

Comynge fro a cuntre that men called Leric; To a Iustes in Iherusalem he *chaced* away faste. *Pierre Plowman* (B), xvii. 61.

\***chase<sup>1</sup> (chäs), *n.* [*<* Also formerly spelled *chace*, *<* ME. *chace*, *chase*, *chas*, *<* OF. *chace*, *cace*, F. *chasse* = Pr. *cassa* = Sp. *caza* = Pg. *caça* = It. *caccia*, *chase*, the chase; from the verb: see *chase<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *catch*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. Pursuit for the purpose of obtaining, capturing, or killing; specifically, hunting: as, to be fond of the *chase*; beasts of the *chase*.***

In the contre of Canterbury meist plente of fisch is,  
And meist *chase* of aboute Salesbury of wyld bestes. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 6.

The *chase* I sing; hounds and their various breeds. *Somerville*, *The Chase*, l. 1.

2. Pursuit, as of one's desires; eager efforts to attain or obtain: as, the *chase* of pleasure, profit, fame, etc.

What subtle and unpeaceable designs he then had in *chace*, his own *Letters* discover. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xviii.

Mad *chase* of fame. *Dryden*, *tr.* of Juvenal's *Satires*.

3. That which is pursued or hunted. Specifically—(a) Game which is pursued.

Like some poor exiled wretch,  
The frightened *Chase* leaves her late dear abodes. *Somerville*, *The Chase*, ii. 178.

(b) A vessel pursued by another: as, the *chase* outalled us.

4. The body of men pursuing game.

The kynge Agreys wente in to his Clite disconfted,  
for the *chace* left of hym for to fight with the kynge vrien and his peple. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 239.

5. An open piece of ground or other place reserved for animals to be hunted as game, and belonging to a private proprietor: properly differing from a forest, in that the latter is not private property and is invested with privileges, and from a park, in that the latter is inclosed. [Eng.]

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, agisters, &c.; whereas a *chase* or park hath only keepers or woodwards. *Howell*.

6†. In the game of tennis, the place of second impact of a ball, which the opponent has not returned, and beyond which (that is, nearer the wall), on changing sides, he must strike his ball or lose a point.—7. In *old Eng. law*, a franchise authorizing a subject to whom it was granted to hunt.—Beasts of the *chase*, in *Eng. law*, properly, the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe; but in a common sense, all wild beasts of venery and hunting.—**Knights of the Chase**. See *knights*.—To give *chase*, to pursue: absolute or followed by *to* with an object: as, the squadron immediately *gave chase* to the enemy's fleet.—

**Wild-goose chase**, the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise. According to Dyce, the name *wild-goose chase* was applied to a kind of horse-race, in which two horses were started together, the rider who gained the lead forcing the other to follow him wherever he chose to go. = *Syn.* 5. *Park*, *Woods*, etc. See *forest*.

\***chase<sup>2</sup> (chäs), *n.* [*<* OF. *chasse*, F. *chasse*, a frame, a shrine, assimilated form of OF. *casse* (F. *caisse*), a box, chest, *>* E. *case*<sup>2</sup>: see *case*<sup>2</sup>, of which *chase*<sup>2</sup> is a doublet.] 1. In *printing*, a square and open framework of iron, in which forms of type**

are secured by furniture and quoins for moving and for working on the press. For large forms of type, chases are made with crossing and movable center-bars, to give greater strength.

2. The part of a gun between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle, or, in modern guns in which the muzzle has no swell, the whole of that part of the gun which is in front of the trunnions.—3. A groove cut in any object: as, the *chase* of a water-wheel; a *chase* in the face of a wall of masonry; the *chase* or groove for the arrow in a crossbow.—4. In *ship-building*, that kind of joint by which the overlapping joints of clincher-built boats are gradually converted at the stem and stern into flush joints, as in carvel-built boats.—5. The circular trough of a cider-mill, in which the apples are placed to be crushed by a revolving stone called the runner.—6. A trench made to receive drain-tiles.

**chase<sup>3</sup> (chäs), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *chased*, *ppr.* *chasing*. [Shortened from *enchase*, *q. v.*] 1. To decorate (metal-work, especially work in the precious metals) by tooling of any kind on the exterior. It is usual to support the metal, when thin, upon a slightly yielding substance; thus in the case of a hollow vessel the interior is filled with pitch before the chasing is begun.**

2. To cut so as to make into a screw; cut, as the thread of a screw.

**chaseable**, *a.* See *chasable*.

**chase-gun** (chäs'gun), *n.* In war-ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased; a chaser.

**chase-mortise** (chäs'mór'tis), *n.* A mode of securing a ceiling-joint to a binding-joint, so that their lower surfaces shall be flush. The end of the ceiling-joint has a tenon which is let into a mortise in the binding-joint. Also called *gully-mortise*. *E. H. Knight*.

**chase-port** (chäs'pört), *n.* The porthole at the bow or the stern of a vessel, through which the *chase-gun* is fired.

\***chaser<sup>1</sup> (chäs'ér), *n.* [*<* ME. *chasur*, a hunter (horse), *<* OF. *chaceour*, *chaceur* (F. *chasseur*), a hunter, *<* *chacier*, hunt: see *chase<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *-er*1. Cf. *chasseur*.] 1. One who chases; a pursuer; a hunter; a driver.—2. *Naut.*: (a) A vessel which pursues another. (b) A chase-gun; a gun on a vessel mounted especially for service when in chase or being chased: called a *bow-chaser* when pointed from the bow, and a *stern-chaser* when from the stern.—3. A short strap used to keep the curtain of a carriage in place when it is rolled up.***

\***chaser<sup>2</sup> (chäs'ér), *n.* [*<* *chase<sup>3</sup> + *-er*1.] 1. One who chases or enchases; an enchaser.***

All the tools and appliances of professional *chasers*. *The American*, VII. 120.

2. A hand-tool of steel used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws; the tool used as the cutting instrument in a chasing-lathe.

**chase-ring** (chäs'ring), *n.* A band placed around a piece of ordnance near the muzzle.

**chasible** (chäs'i-bl), *n.* See *chasuble*.

**Chasidean** (kas-i-dē'an), *n.* Same as *Assidean*.

**chasing** (chäs'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *chase<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] The art of engraving designs on metallic surfaces with a chisel or a burin. See *to-reutics*.—**Flat chasing**, a method of ornamenting silverware with a punching-tool which forms the design by dots or lines.*

**chasing-chisel** (chäs'ing-chiz'el), *n.* One of the tools used in chasing. See *chase<sup>3</sup>.*

**chasing-hammer** (chäs'ing-ham'er), *n.* The implement, usually a wooden mallet, used by the chaser to strike upon the butt of the chasing-tool.

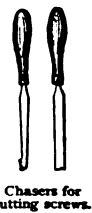
**chasing-lathe** (chäs'ing-lāth), *n.* A lathe adapted to cut screws.

**chasing-staff**, *n.* A weapon or an instrument of offense: apparently the same as *catchpole*<sup>2</sup>. *Grose*.

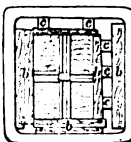
**chasing-tool** (chäs'ing-töl), *n.* A tool used in chasing. Such tools are either punches, gravers, or chisel-shaped tools with blunt edges; they are applied by being held in contact with the metal and struck lightly with a hammer or mallet.

**Chaslesian** (shäl'zi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the French geometer Michel Chasles (1793–1880).—**Chaslesian shell**, an infinitely thin shell of homogeneous matter, coinciding with an equipotential surface and having a thickness everywhere proportional to the attraction.

**chasm** (kazm), *n.* [*<* L. *chasma*, *<* Gr. *χάσμα*, a yawning hollow, gulf, chasm, any wide space or expanse (cf. *χάσμα*, a yawning), *<* *χάινω* in *χάκειν*, *χαίειν*, yawn: see *chaos*.] 1. An open-



Chasers for cutting screws.



Printers' Chase.

*a*, frame; *b*, *d*, *h*, furniture of wood or metal; *c*, *e*, *g*, quoins

ing made by disruption or erosion, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a cleft; a fissure; a gap; especially, a wide and deep cleft.

That deep romantic *chasm* which slanted down the green hill. *Coleridge*.

The little elves of *chasm* and cleft.

*Tennyson, Guinevere.*

Hence—2. An interruption; a hiatus; any marked breach of continuity.

There is a whole chapter wanting here, and a *chasm* of ten pages made in the book by it.

*Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.*

There are great *chasms* in his facts.

*Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 66.*

The bloody *chasm*, a rhetorical phrase used for some time after the civil war of 1861-65 to designate the division between the North and the South produced by the war. [U. S.]

**chasma** (kaz'mä), *n.* [L.: see *chasm*.] 1†. A *chasm*. *Dr. H. More.—2.* In *pathol.*, an attack of yawning; a succession of yawns.

**chasmed** (kazmd), *a.* [*chasm* + -ed.] Having a gap or *chasm*: as, a *chasmed* hill. [Rare.]

**chasmogamy** (kaz-mog'a-mi), *n.* [*Gr. χάσμα*, opening, *chasm*, + γάμος, marriage.] In bot., the opening of the perianth at the maturity of the flower: distinguished from *clitogamy*, in which fertilization is effected while the flower remains closed.

**Chasmorhynchus** (kas-mō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820, in the improper form *Casmarhynchus*), *Gr. χάσμα*, a yawning, + ῥιγχος, snout, beak.] A genus of fruit-crows of South America, of the family *Cotingidae*, including the bell-birds, *averanos*, or *arapungas*, of which there are several species, as *C. variegatus*, *C. nudicollis*, *C. niveus*, and *C. tricarunculatus*. See cut under *arapunga*.

**chasmy** (kaz'mi), *a.* [*chasm* + -y.] Abounding with *chasms*. [Rare.]

The *chasmy* torrent's foam-lit bed.

*Wordsworth.*

**chasselas** (shás-lä'), *n.* [From *Chasselas*, a village near Mâcon, France, where a fine variety is grown.] A white grape, highly esteemed for the table.

**chasse-marée** (shás-má-rä'), *n.* [F., *chasser*, chase, + *marée* (> *It. marea*), tide, ult. < *L. mare*, sea: see *merc*.] *marine*. See *chase*.] A French shallow or coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged and with two or three masts.

**chassepot** (shás-pō), *n.* [F., after *Chassepot*, the inventor, born 1833.] The breech-loading rifle officially introduced into the French army in 1866-68.

**chasseur** (shá-sér'), *n.* [F., a huntsman, < *chasser*, hunt, chase: see *chase*.] *v.*, and *chaser*.] 1. A huntsman.—2. A soldier. Specifically—(a) In the eighteenth century, a soldier chosen with others to form a company of light troops attached to a battalion. (b) In modern times, one of a body of light troops designed for rapid movements, especially in pursuit of an enemy. In the French army there are both mounted and foot *chasseurs*.

3. A domestic in the households of persons of rank in Europe, who wears a huntsman's or a semi-military livery, and performs the duties of a footman.

The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival.

*Irving.*

\***chassis** (shá'sé), *n.*; pl. *chassis* (shá'séz). [*Fr. chassis*, < *chasse*, a frame.] A traversing frame or movable railway, on which the carriages of guns move backward and forward in action.

**chaste** (chäst), *a.* [*ME. chaste*, *chast*, < *OF. chaste*, *caste*, *F. chaste* = *Pr. cast* = *Sp. Pg. It. casto*, < *L. castus*, chaste, pure, for \**castus*, akin to *Gr. καθάρος*, Dor. καθάρως, pure: see *cathartic*; cf. *Skt. suddha*, pure, pp., < √ *śudh* or *śudh*, purify.] 1. Possessing chastity or sexual purity; continent; virtuous; pure.

That they may teach the young women to love their children, to be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home. Tit. ii. 4, 6.

Early, bright, transient, *chaste* as morning dew, She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven.

*Young, Night Thoughts, v. 600.*

2†. Celibate; unmarried.

Blessed be God that I have wedded fyve:

Welcome the sixte when that ever he shal!

Forsothe I nyl not kepe me *chast* in al.

*Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 46.*

3. Free from obscenity or impurity: as, *chaste* conversation.—4. In a figurative sense: (a) As applied to language and literary style, free from uncouth or equivocal words and phrases, and from affected or extravagant expressions; not affected or grandiloquent.

That great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.*

(b) In art, free from meretricious ornament or affectation; severely simple.

Her thick brown hair . . . seemed to drape her head with a covering as *chaste* and formal as the veil of a nun.

*H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 205.*

**Chaste week**, the week beginning with Quinquagesima Sunday: so named from the injunction to observe strict continence at this time. Also called *Cleaning week*. = *Syn. 4*. Simple, classic, refined.

**chastet**, *v. t.* [*ME. chasten*, *chastien*, *chastyen*, often (without inf. suffix -en) *chasty*, *chasti*, < *OF. chastier*, *castier*, *F. châtier* = *Pr. castiar*, *chastiar* = *Sp. Pg. castigar* = *It. castigare* (also introduced as an ecclesiastical word into early Teut., OHG. *chestigon*, MHG. *kestigen*, *kastigen*, G. *kasteien* = *D. kastijden*), < *L. castigare*, make pure, chasten, chastise: see *castigate* and *chastise*, and cf. *chasten*.] 1. To chasten; discipline; punish; chastise. See *chasten* and *chastise*, which have taken the place of this verb.

The said William un-lawfulli *chasted* hym, in brusyng of his arme and broke his heddi.

*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.*

I ne herde never in my lyve

Old man *chasty* zong wyt.

*Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 1664.*

By the whelp *chasted* is the leoun.

*Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 483.*

2. To reduce to submission; tame.

They were the firste that *chasted* hors and ladde hem with brydels. *Trevisa*, tr. Higden's Polychronicon, II. 357.

3. To bring or keep under control; restrain, as the passions.

Luke nowe for charitee, thou *chasty* thy lypes, That the no wordes eschape, whate so be tydes;

Luke that presante be priste, and presse hym bott lytill.

*Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1019.*

With loue and awe thi wyfe thou *chasty*,

And late feyre wordes be thi zerd [yard, rod].

*Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 53.*

**chaste-eyed** (chäst'id), *a.* Having *chaste* or modest eyes.

The oak-crown'd sisters and their *chaste-eyed* queen.

*Collins, Ode on the Passions.*

**chastelain**, *n.* [*ME.*, also spelled *charlajn*, etc., *chasteleyn*, < *OF. chastelain*, *cartelein*, *m.*, *chastelaine*, *f.*, mod. *F. châtelain*, *m.*, *châteline*, *f.*: see *châteline*.] A castellan; a castellan's wife: with reference to the rank.

Now am I knyght, now *chastelene*.

*Rom. of the Rose, l. 6330.*

**chastelet**, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. chastelet*, dim. of *chastel*, a castle: see *castle*, *castellet*.] A castle.

The eridome of enuye and wratthe togideres, With the *chastelet* of cheast and chatering-oute-of-resoun.

*Piers Plowman (B), li. 84.*

**chastely** (chäst'li), *adv.* [*ME. chastliche*, < *chaste* + *-liche*, -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In a *chaste* manner. (a) With sexual purity; purely. (b) Without obscenity; decently. (c) Without barbarisms or uncouth phrases; tastefully: as, a composition *chastely* written.

The style (Bryant's) always pure, clear, and forcible, and often *chastely* elegant.

*D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 171.*

(d) Without meretricious ornament; not gaudily: as, a picture *chastely* designed.

**chasten** (chäs'an), *v. t.* [*ME. chaste*, *a.*, + -en<sup>1</sup>. See *chaste*, *v.*, and *chastise*.] 1. To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil; correct; chastise; punish: formerly of corporal punishment, but now, chiefly with a moral reference, of disciplinary affliction. [Now rarely or never used for *chastise* in a physical sense.]

If he commit iniquity, I will *chasten* him with the rod of men.

*2 Sam. vii. 14.*

As many as I love, I rebuke and *chasten*.

*Rev. iii. 19.*

And fear not, Enid, I should fall upon him, Who love you, Prince, with something of the love Wherewith we love the Heaven that *chastens* us.

*Tennyson, Gerald.*

2. To purify by discipline, as the taste; refine; make *chaste*: as, to *chasten* the imagination, the taste, or one's style.

They [classics] *chasten* and enlarge the mind and excite to noble actions.

*Layard.*

It is certainly the duty of every one who has a good telescope, a sharp eye, and a *chastened* imagination, to watch them [the rings of Saturn] carefully, and set down exactly what he sees.

*Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 66.*

= *Syn. 1*. Punish, etc. See *chastise*.

**chastener**, *n.* See *chasten*.

**chastener** (chäs'nér), *n.* One who or that which *chastens*.

In our day, the great *chastener* and corrector of all investigation, and of the whole business of inference from the known to the unknown, is scientific inquiry into the facts of nature.

*Maine, Village Communities, p. 327.*

**chasteness** (chäst'nes), *n.* [*ME. chaste* + -ness.] The state or quality of being *chaste*.

**chastening** (chäs'ning), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of chasten*.] Corrective by means of punishment or discipline.

The father's *chastening* hand.

*Rowe.*

The tyrant is altered, by a *chastening* affliction, into a pensive moralist.

*Macaulay, Dryden.*

**chaste-tree** (chäst'tré), *n.* The *Vitex Agnus-castus*. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

**chastiet**, *v. t.* See *chaste*.

**chastisable** (chas-ti'zä-bl), *a.* [*ME. chastise* + -able.] Deserving chastisement. *Sherwood*. [Rare.]

**chastise** (chas-tiz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chastised*, ppr. *chastising*. [*ME. chastisen*, an extended form with suffix -isen, -ise, of *chastien*, *chasten*: see *chaste*, *v.*, and cf. *chasten*.] 1. To inflict pain upon by stripes, blows, or otherwise, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty; punish for the purpose of amending; correct or reclaim by punishment.

Let the wives keepe their husbands secrets, or else let them be *chastised*, and kept in house and bed, till they be better.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 257.*

How fine my master is! I am afraid

He will *chastise* me.

*Shak., Tempest, v. 1.*

Heaven is not always angry when he strikes,

But most *chastises* those whom most he likes.

*Pomfret, To his Friend in Affliction.*

2†. To discipline; instruct; correct the errors or faults of.

And so attē the begynning a man ought to lerne his daughters with good ensamples, younge as dede the quene Proues of Hongrie, that faire and goodly *chastised* and taught her daughters, as it [is] contēned in her boke.

*Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 2.*

3†. To reduce to submission; tame.

Thilke men *chastised* and tēmede hors firste with bridels.

*Trevisa*, tr. Higden's Polychronicon, l. 187.

4. To restrain or refine by discipline; free from faults or excesses. [In this sense now *chasten*.]

Behold the beauty of her person *chastised* by the innocence of her thoughts.

*Steele, Spectator, No. 4.*

The gay social sense, by decency *chastised*.

*Thomson.*

= *Syn. 1*. Punish, *Chasten*, *Chastise*. To *punish* is primarily and chiefly to inflict pain upon, as a retribution for misdeeds, the notion of improving the offender being absent or quite subordinate. *Chasten*, on the other hand, implies that the reformation of the offender is the aim of the punishment inflicted. The word is not now often used of human acts; it is a biblical word for the providential discipline of man: as, "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*" (Heb. xii. 6); and such expressions as "the *chastening* influence of sorrow" are in use. *Chastise* is a dignified word for corporal punishment, combining in nearly equal degrees the notions of desert and correction.

The spirits perverse

With easy intercourse pass to and fro

To tempt or *punish* mortals.

*Milton, P. L., li. 1082.*

That good God who *chastens* whom he loves.

*Southey, Madoc, i. iii. 163.*

Under whose warrant I impeach thy wrong,

And by whose help I mean to *chastise* it.

*Shak., K. John, li. 1.*

**chastisement** (chas'tiz-ment), *n.* [*ME. chastisement*; < *chastise* + -ment.] Correction; punishment; pain or suffering inflicted for punishment and correction.

I have borne *chastisement*, I will not offend any more.

*Job xxxiv. 31.*

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,

On equal terms to give him *chastisement*?

*Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.*

**chastiser** (chas-ti'zér), *n.* One who *chastises*; a punisher; a corrector.

A *chastiser* of too big a confidence.

*Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 3.*

**chastity** (chas'ti-ti), *n.* [*ME. chastite*, *chastete*, < *OF. chastet*, *chastete*, *F. chasteté* = *Pr. castitat*, *castetat* = *Sp. castidad* = *Pg. castidade* = *It. castità*, < *L. castita*(-t)s, < *castus*, *chaste*: see *chaste*, *a.*] 1. The state or quality of being *chaste*; the state of being guiltless of unlawful sexual intercourse; sexual purity.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow . . .

To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*!

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.*

2†. Celibacy; the unmarried state.

I schal for evermore,

Enforth my might, thi trewe servaunt be,

And holden werre alway with *chastite*.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1373.*

The forenamed church . . . was wont to be occupied of old time by married men and hereditary succession; the Lateran Council held at that time [A. D. 1215] preventing it, by imposing *chastity* upon all clerks and rectors of churches.

"De Statu *Blagbornshire*," quoted in Baines, Hist. Lan-

[cashire, II. 2.]

3. Abstinence from lawful indulgence of sexual intercourse; continence due to a religious motive. [Rare.]

*Chastity* is either abstinence or continence; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons.

*Jer. Taylor.*

4. Freedom from obscenity, depravity, or impurity, as in thought, language, or life; moral purity.

That *chastity* of honour which felt a stain like a wound.

*Burke, Rev. in France.*



5. Purity and simplicity of style in writing.—  
6. In art, freedom from meretricious ornament or affectation.

Again, at a coronation, what can be more displeasing to a philosophic taste than a pretended *chastity* of ornament, at war with the very purposes of a solemnity essentially magnificent?  
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

[In the last two senses *chasteness* is more commonly used.]

**chaston**, *n.* [OF. *chaston*, F. *chaton*, the bezel of a ring, = It. *castone*: OHG. *chasto*, G. *kasten*, chest.] The broad part of a ring in which the stone is set; the collet. *N. E. D.*

**chasty**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *chaste*.  
**chasuble** (chas'ū-bl), *n.* [Also written *chasible*, *chesible*; < ME. *chesible*, *chesuble*, etc., < OF. \**chasible*, *chasuble*, F. *chasuble* (= Sp. *casulla*; cf. MHG. *kasugle*, *kasuckel*, D. *kasuifel*), < ML. *casubula*, *casubla*, equiv. to *casula*, a mantle, a chasuble, lit. a little house (cf. It. *casupola*, a shanty), dim. of L. *casa*, a house: see *casa*. Cf. *casula* and *cassock*, of the same ult. origin.] Eccles., a sleeveless vestment, originally circular in outline, but in medieval and modern use of an elliptical shape, or modified from this so as to be nearly rectangular, and provided with an aperture in the center through which to pass the head. It is worn so as to fall in front and at the back of the wearer to an equal or nearly equal distance, showing only one of its halves at a time. The chasuble is the principal vestment worn by a priest when celebrating the mass or holy communion, and is put on over the alb. It is held to represent the seamless coat of Christ, or charity symbolized by it. The material is usually rich stuff—silk, brocade, or velvet. In its oldest form it was very full and long, reaching nearly to the feet. The medieval or elliptical form, which is sometimes worn in Roman Catholic churches, reaches below the knees, and is generally ornamented with a Y-cross. The shape common-



Embroidered Chasuble, in the Cathedral of Siena (late 16th century).

ly worn in the Roman Catholic Church, however, does not reach much below the hips, and is nearly rectangular at the back, the part which falls in front being cut away at the sides so as not to impede the movement of the arms, and the two parts are frequently united merely by straps at the shoulders. The chasuble generally has a pillar or vertical stripe at the front, a Y-cross or Latin cross on the back, or on both front and back, and sometimes an edging on both sides. These ornaments are added in a different material with gold or other embroidery, and are known as the *orphreys* of the chasuble. Among the different names of the chasuble, *penula*, identifying it with the ancient Roman garment of that name, is probably the oldest. The same word occurs also in various Greek forms. It is translated "cloak" in 2 Tim. iv. 13, and is the accepted name for the chasuble in the Greek Church, generally in the form *phelonion*. The name *plaveta* has also been in use from early times, and is still the term preferred in the official use of the Roman Catholic Church. The *amphibatus*, worn at one time in Gaul, seems to have been similar to or identical with the chasuble. In England the name *vestment* was in use at the time of the Reformation, both for the chasuble alone and for the chasuble with its subsidiary vestments or adjuncts, the stole, amice, and maniple. The use of the chasuble in Anglican churches continued long after the Reformation, and is maintained by certain of them (on authority claimed from the Ornaments rubric) at the present day. It is also worn in the Greek Church. See *ornament*.

And ye, lovely ladies, with goure longe fynghes,  
That ge han silke and sendal to sowe, whan tyme is,  
Chesibles for chapelleyne cherches to honoure.  
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 12.

**chat<sup>1</sup>** (chat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chatted*, ppr. *chatting*. [Late ME. *chatte*, a shortened form, appar. taken as the base, of *chatter*, *q. v.* Reduplicated *chitchat*, *q. v.*] **I. intrans.** To converse in a familiar manner; talk without form or ceremony.

But what a fool am I, to chat with you,  
When I should bid good-morrow to my bride.  
Shak., T. of the S., III. 2.

To chat awhile on their adventures passed. Dryden.

Sir Launcelot at her side  
Laughed and chatted, bending over,  
Half her friend and all her lover.

T. B. Aldrich, The Queen's Ride.

**II. trans.** To talk of; converse about.

Your prattling nurse  
Into a rupture lets her baby cry,  
While she chats him. Shak., Cor., II. 1.

**\*chat<sup>1</sup>** (chat), *n.* [Late ME. *chat*, *v.*] 1. Free, informal speech; familiar conversation.

O, how I long to have some chat with her!  
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

2. Idle talk; chatter.

This bald unjointed chat of his, my lord,  
I answered indirectly. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3.

=Syn. See *prattle*, *n.*

**chat<sup>2</sup>** (chat), *n.* [Late ME. *chat*, with reference to their chattering cries. Cf. *chatterer*, 2, and *chack<sup>3</sup>*.] A name of several different birds. (a) Any bird of the family *Saxicolidae*, as a stonechat, whinchat, or wheatear. There are many species, chiefly African. (b) Specifically, the yellow-breasted chat of the United States, an oscine passerine bird, *Icteria virens*.



Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*).

of the family *Mniotiltidae*. It is about 7½ inches long, green above, white below, has a golden-yellow breast, and is remarkable for the volubility and mimicry of its song, as well as for the evolutions which the male performs on the wing during the mating season.

**chat<sup>3</sup>** (chat), *n.* [Late ME. *chat*, a cat, also a catkin, < OF. *chat*, a cat (cf. *chaton*, *chatton*, a catkin); see *cat<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *catkin*, *catling*.] 1. A cat. See *cat<sup>1</sup>*.

The fry chat he slouze withoute more  
And of Archadie the cruel tushy bore.  
MS. Digby, 230. (Halliwell.)

2. A catkin.

The long Peper comethe first, whan the Lef begynneth  
to come; and it is lyche the *Chattes* of Haselle, that  
comethe before the Lef, and it hangethe lowe.  
Manderille, Travels, p. 168.

3. A key or samara of the ash or maple.  
[Prov. Eng.]

**chat<sup>4</sup>** (chat), *n.* [A particular use of *chat<sup>3</sup>*, a catkin, or a var. of *chit<sup>1</sup>*, a little twig, a child, etc.: see *chit<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A twig; a little stick; a fragment.—2. A child. [Prov. Eng.]—**Chat potatoes**, small potatoes.

**château** (sha-tō'), *n.*; pl. *châteaux* (-tōz'). [F., < OF. *chastel*, *castel*, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] A castle; a manor-house; a large and stately residence, usually in the country: chiefly with reference to France or southern Europe. The word is very frequent in French use in local names. Such names are often attached to wines. See phrases below.—**Château Chignon**, a red wine made in the department of Nièvre, France.—**Château en Espagne**. Same as *castle* in Spain. See *castle*.—**Château Haut-Brion**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the district of Haut-Médoc. It is often classed in the first grade of Bordeaux red wines, or may be considered as the first of the second grade.—**Château Lafitte**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of Pauillac, in the district of Médoc. It belongs to the first grade of Bordeaux red wines.—**Château La Rose**, a red Bordeaux wine, the first growth of the La Rose wines (which see, under *wine*). It is usually considered a wine of the second grade, but the vintage of some years ranks with the first.—**Château La Tour**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of St.-Lambert, in the district of Médoc. It is one of the first grades of Bordeaux red wines, and ranks after Château Lafitte and Château Margaux.—**Château La Tour Blanche**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. It ranks with Château Suduiraut, being second only to Château Yquem.—**Château Margaux**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of Margaux. It is one of the first grade of Bordeaux red wines, ranking either first of all or second only to Château Lafitte.—**Château Suduiraut**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac.—**Château Yquem**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. It is considered the chief of the white wines of Bordeaux commonly called Sauternes.

**châtelain** (shat'e-lān), *n.* [F. *châtelain*, < OF. *chastelain*, < ML. *castellanus*: see *castellan*.] 1. A castellan.—2. In France, formerly, a territorial lord who had the right of possessing a castle.

The *châtelaines* and mayors [of Neuchâtel], who preside in the several courts of justice, are also of his [the king's] nomination.  
J. Adams, Works, IV. 376.

**châtelaine** (shat'e-lān), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *chastelaine*, < ME. *chasteleyne*, < OF. *chastelaine*,

F. *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain*: see *châtelain* and *castellan*.] **I. n.** 1. A female castellan; the lady of the castle or château. See *châtelain*.—2. A chain, or group of chains, worn by castellans, by which the keys of a castle were suspended from the girdle; hence, a similar modern device for suspending watch-keys, seals, trinkets, etc.; and so, by extension, the trinkets themselves.

**II. a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a châtelaine: as, a *châtelaine* watch.

**châtelet**, *n.* [F. *châtelet*: see *chalet* and *castellet*, *castlet*.] A little castle.

**chatellany** (shat'e-lā-ni), *n.*; pl. *chatellanies* (-niz). [F. *châtellenie*, < ML. *castellania*: see *castellany*.] Same as *castellany*.

This princely republic [Neuchâtel] is divided into four *chatellanies* and fifteen mayories.  
J. Adams, Works, IV. 375.

**chathamite** (chat'am-it), *n.* [Chatham (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of chloranthite, from Chatham, in the State of Connecticut.

**chat<sup>1</sup>** (cha-tō'), *n.* [Appar. a native South American name, assimilated to F. *chat*, a cat.] A name of the *Felis mitis*, a small spotted South American cat.

**Chatoëssina** (kat'ō-e-sī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chatoëssus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the second group of *Clupidae*, having the mouth transverse and inferior, narrow, and toothless, the upper jaw overlapping the lower, and the abdomen serrated: a synonym of *Dorosomidae* (which see).

**chatoëssine** (kat'ō-es'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chatoëssina*.

**Chatoëssus** (kat'ō-es'us), *n.* [NL.; also written *Chatoëssus*, -*esus*; appar. erroneously formed < Gr. *χατεις*, fem. *χατρισσα*, with a long mane, < *χαίρη*, long flowing hair, a mane: see *chata*.] A genus of isospondylous fishes, of the family *Dorosomidae* or gizzard-shads. See *Dorosoma*.

**chaton** (F. pron. sha-tōn'), *n.* [F., < OF. *chaston*, *caston* = It. *castone* (ML. *chasto*), bezel, prob. < OHG. *chasto*, MHG. *G. kasten*, a box, chest, also applied to a bezel: see *chest<sup>1</sup>*.] The head or top of a ring; the part which receives a stone, device, or ornament of any kind; also, the whole top, including the stone or seal. See *bezel*.

The double-headed axe is also engraved on the famous *chaton* of the ring discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mykenae.  
A. H. Sayce, Pref. to Schliemann's Troja, p. 20.

The intaglio on the oval *chaton* of the other gold ring presents an equally strange subject.  
C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 269.

**chatoyancy** (sha-toi'an-si), *n.* [Late ME. *chatoyant*: see *ancy*.] The quality of being chatoyant.

**chatoyant** (sha-toi'ant; F. pron. sha-two-yōn'), *a.* and *n.* [F. *chatoyant*, ppr. of *chatoyer*, change luster like the eye of a cat, < *chat*, cat: see *cat<sup>1</sup>*.] **I. a.** Changing in luster or color, like a cat's eye in the dark.

Deluded little wretch, . . . going to your first party, . . . now for the first time swimming into the frothy, *chatoyant*, sparkling, undulating sea of laces and satins, and white-armed, flower-crowned maidens.  
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

**II. n.** A kind of hard stone or gem having when cut and polished a chatoyant luster; cat's-eye.

**chatoyement** (sha-toi'ment), *n.* [F. *chatoie-ment*, < *chatoyer*: see *chatoyant*.] Exhibition of changeable colors, or changeableness of color, as in a mineral; play of colors.

**chatra** (chat'rā), *n.* Same as *chattah*.

**chat-roller** (chat'rō'lér), *n.* An ore-crushing machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, for grinding roasted ore. E. H. Knight.

**chatsome** (chat'sum), *a.* [Late ME. *chat<sup>1</sup>* + *-some*.] Chatty; full of gossip. Mackay.

**chatt** (chat), *n.* Same as *chack<sup>2</sup>*.

**chattah** (chat'hā), *n.* [Hind. *chhātā*, also *chhātā*, *chhatra*, < Skt. *chhattra*, < √ *chhad*, cover.] In India, an umbrella. See *umbrella*. Also *chatra*.

**chattation** (cha-tā'shon), *n.* [Late ME. *chat<sup>1</sup>* + *-ation*.] Chat; idle talk; gossip. Mmc. D'Arblay.

**chattel** (chat'el or -l), *n.* [Late ME. *chattel*, *chetal* (with pl. *chateus*, *chateus*, *chateux*, after OF.), < OF. *chattel*, assimilated form of *cattel* (> ME. *cattel*), cattle, goods, property: see *cattle* and *capit<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. Property; wealth; goods; stock. See *cattle*, 1.

Alwher with *chattel* mon mai l'ue cheape [anywhere with wealth one may buy love].

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), p. 271.

To dealen his feder [father's] *chattel* to needful.

Ancien Ricle, p. 224.

2. An article of personal property; a movable: usually in the plural, goods; movable assets.

In law the term includes also (for most purposes, at least) any interest in land other than an estate for life or of inheritance.

Godes and *chateaux*. *English Gilds* (E. R. T. S.), p. 53.

Honour's a lease for lives to come,  
And cannot be extended from  
The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattel*  
Not to be forfeited in battle.

S. Butler, Hudibras.

No wiser than their mothers, household stuff,  
Live *chattels*. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Are flesh and blood a ware?  
Are heart and soul a *chattel*?

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 215.

**Chattel mortgage**, a transfer of chattels from one person, usually a debtor, to another, usually his creditor, on condition that it is to be void on the future payment of a sum of money, or in some other specified contingency, and that in the mean time, and usually also only until some default or danger intervenes, the transferor may retain the possession of the property.—**Chattel personal**, an article of tangible personal property, such as an animal, furniture, grain, etc., including evidences of debt. Chattels personal are usually spoken of simply as chattels, or tautologically as *goods and chattels*.—**Chattel real**, or **chattel interest**, an estate in land other than one for life or of inheritance, as a lease for years.—**Chattel vegetable**, a designation sometimes applied to trees when severed from the ground, to the fruit and produce of trees when severed from the body of the tree, and to emblements.—*Syn. Effects, Goods, etc.* See *property*.

**chattel** (chat'el or -l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chattelled* or *chattellied*, ppr. *chattelling* or *chattellizing*. [*< chattel, n.*] To regard as a chattel; reduce to the condition of a chattel. [Rare.]

**chattelism** (chat'el-izm or -l-izm), *n.* [*< chattel + -ism.*] 1. The condition of holding chattels.—2. The state of being a chattel.

**chattelise** (chat'el-iz or -l-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chattelized*, ppr. *chattelizing*. [*< chattel + -ize.*] To consider or class as a chattel or chattels; reduce to the rank of a chattel.

This system of *chattelized* humanity (negro slavery) rested upon that false relation of arbitrary power upon the one side, and dependence and helplessness on the other, which is the life of every form of oppression.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 251.

**chatter** (chat'ér), *v.* [*< ME. chateren, chateren, chatteren, chatter*, with a dim. form *chiteren* (*> E. chitter<sup>1</sup>*; cf. *chitchat*), appar. an imitative variation of a form *\*cwiteren, \*quiteren*, mod. E. *quitter* = Sc. *quhitter*, twitter, = Sw. *qvittera* = Dan. *kvittere*, twitter, chirp, = D. *kwetteren*, chatter, warble: prob. a variation of what is prop. a freq. form connected with AS. *cweathan*, say, speak: see *bequeath* and *quoth*, and cf. *twitter*. Shortened to *chat<sup>1</sup>*, *q. v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a succession of quick, shrill, inarticulate sounds, as a magpie or a monkey.

Sparrow is a *cheaterinde* bird, *cheatereth* ever ant chirm-eth.

Andren Riddle, p. 152.

Thou *chatterest* so doth on [an] Irish preost.

Owl and Nightingale, l. 322.

Apes that moe and *chatter* at me. Shak., Tempest, II. 2.  
Yes: they are Birds, and let them sing, they're Birds, and let them *chatter*.

Constantine and Arcté (Child's Ballads, l. 309).

2. To make a rapid rattling noise, as the teeth, from cold or fright.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me *chatter*.

Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Oh! what's the matter? what's the matter?

What is't that ails young Harry Gill?

That evermore his teeth they *chatter*,

*Chatter, chatter, chatter still!*

Wordsworth, Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

3. To talk thoughtlessly, idly, or rapidly; jabber; gabble.

How we *chattered* like two church daws!

Browning, A Lover's Quarrel.

People still *chatter* about the mythical exploits of Tell, but hardly any one has heard of this little piece of successful resistance to oppression, done only twelve years back.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 237.

4. To argue.

If Wrathe wrastel with the pore he hath the worse ende;  
For if they bothe pleyne the pore is but feeble,  
And if he chyde or *chatre* hym chieuth the worse.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 226.

5. To jar, so as to form a series of nicks or notches, as a cutting-tool.

If a tool for use in a slide rest is too keen for its allotted duty, the only resort under ordinary circumstances is, that it will jar or *chatter* (that is, tremble and cut numerous indentations in the work).

J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 152.

II. *trans.* To utter as one who or that which chatters: as, to *chatter* nonsense.

Their service consisted in precipitate and very irreverent *chattering* of certain Prayers and Hymns to our blessed Saviour and to the blessed Virgin.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

Your birds of knowledge that, in dusky air,

*Chatter* fatuently. Dryden.

They *chatter'd* trifles at the door.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

**chatter** (chat'ér), *n.* [*< chatter, v.*] 1. A succession of quick, shrill, inarticulate sounds, especially if discordant or jarring, like those uttered by a magpie or a monkey; rapid and imperfectly articulated utterance.

The mimic ape began his *chatter*.

Swift, The Beasts' Confession.

2. The noise made by the teeth striking together repeatedly and rapidly, as under the influence of cold or fright.—3. Idle or foolish talk.

The murmuring multitude beneath me, on whom his spasmodic *chatter* fell like a wet blanket.

Wendell Phillips, Speeches and Lectures, p. 61.

—*Syn.* 3. See *prattle, n.*

**chatteration** (chat'e-rá'shon), *n.* [*< chatter + -ation.*] The act of chattering; the disposition or habit of talking much. Johnson. [Colloq.]

**chatter-basket** (chat'er-bás'ket), *n.* A prattling child. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**chatterbox** (chat'er-boks), *n.* One who talks incessantly: applied chiefly to children.

**chatterer** (chat'er-ér), *n.* 1. One who chatters; a prater; an idle talker.—2. The popular name of birds of the genus *Ampelis* in the most restricted sense, or *Bombycilla*. The Bohemian chatterer is *A. garrulus*; the chatterer of Carolina, or cedar-bird, *A. cedrorum*; the chatterer of Japan, *A. phœnicopterus*. The name is sometimes given to some related birds. See cut under *wavering*.

**chatterster**, *n.* [ME. *chaterestre*; *< chatter + -ster.*] One who chatters; a chatterer.

Site nu stille, *chaterestre!*

Owl and Nightingale, l. 655.

**chatter-water** (chat'er-wá'tér), *n.* [With allusion to tea-party gossiping.] Tea. [Prov. Eng.]

**chatter-y** (chat'er-i), *n.* [*< chat<sup>1</sup> + -y*, or *< chatter + -y*. Cf. *chattation*.] Chat; idle talk; light conversation.

Easy and cheerful *chatter-y*.

Mme. D'Arblay.

**chat-thrush** (chat'thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Cossyphus*.

**chattiness** (chat'i-nes), *n.* [*< chatty + -ness.*] The quality or state of being chatty; talkativeness.

**chattocks** (chat'òks), *n. pl.* [*< chat<sup>4</sup> + dim. -ock-s.*] Refuse wood, left in making fagots. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

**chatty<sup>1</sup>** (chat'i), *a.* [*< chat<sup>1</sup>, n., + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Given to free conversation or chatting; talkative.

As *chatty* as your parrot.

Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, l. 35.

He found her as handsome as she had been last year; as good-natured, and as unaffected, though not quite so *chatty*.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 287.

2. Conversational and entertaining in style; unconventional; easy: as, a *chatty* letter.

**chatty<sup>2</sup>** (chat'i), *n.*; pl. *chatties* (-iz). [Hindi *chāṭī*.] In India, an earthen pot, nearly spherical in shape, used for carrying water and other liquids.

**chat-wood** (chat'wùd), *n.* Little sticks; fuel. E. Phillips, 1706.

**chau** (chou), *n.* A unit of weight in Cochinchina, equal to three fifths of a grain troy.

**Chaucerism** (chá'sér-izm), *n.* [*< Chaucer + -ism.*] A word or an expression peculiar to or characteristic of the writings of Chaucer (about 1340–1400).

Thus I should question the employment of such *Chaucerisms*, to use Ben Jonson's phrase.

Trench, Study of Words, p. 154.

**chaud-medley** (shód'med'li), *n.* [Also *chaud-melee, chaud-mille*; *< OF. chaude, hot* (*< L. calidus*: see *calid*), + *medlee*, fight: see *medley, mellay, mêlée*.] In law, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion: a word often erroneously used as synonymous with *chance-medley*. Mozley and Whitely.

**chaud-millet**, *n.* See *chaud-medley*. E. Phillips, 1706.

**chaudron<sup>1</sup>, chaldron<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaudron, chawdron, chawtherne* (not found in ME.), *< OF. chaudun, chaudin, caudun, caldun* (ML. *calduna*); *< MLG. kaldüne, koldüne, kallüne*, usually in pl. *kaldunen*, etc., LG. *kaldunen, koldunen* = MHG. *kaldüne, pl. kaldünen*, G. *kaldunen* (*> Dan. kaldun*), entrails, guts (=*Pol. and Little Russ. kaldun* (barred *l*), belly, paunch, = Bohem. *kaldoun*, entrails, = Croatian *kalduni*, lungs); perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. W. *colud-dyn*, gut, bowel, *coludd*, guts, bowels.] Entrails.

Add thereto a tiger's *chaudron*. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Lapet. Sheep-heads will stay with thee?

Gal. Yea, sir, or *chaudrons*.

Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, III. 2.

**chaufet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *chafe*.

**chauffer, chauffer** (shá'fèr), *n.* [*< F. chauffer*, heat, make hot (see *chafe*); or *< F. chauffour*, a lime-kiln, *< chaur*, lime (see *chalk, calx<sup>1</sup>*), + *four*, oven, furnace.] In *chem.*, a small furnace, a cylindrical box of sheet-iron, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom. See *chafer<sup>2</sup>, 4*.

**chauffeur** (shō-fèr'), *n.* [F., fireman, stoker.] The driver of an automobile.

**chauf-daw** (chák'dá), *n.* [*< chauf<sup>1</sup>, = chough, + daw<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *caddow*.] A local British name for the chough or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.

**chaunt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *jowl*.

**chauldron<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* Same as *chaudron*.

**Chaulelasmus** (ká-le-las'mus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1838), *< Gr. χάλυξ*, as in *Chaulelasmus*, *q. v.*, + *lasmus*, a (metal) plate.] A genus of *Anatinae* or fresh-water ducks; the gadwalls: so



Gray Duck, or Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus streperus*).

called from the prominent lamellæ of the bill. The common gadwall is *C. streperus*; another species, *C. couesi*, inhabits the Fanning Islands in Polynesia. Also called *Chaulelasmus*.

**Chaulelasmus** (ká-li'ō-don), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χαυλιόδων, χαυλιόδους* (-ódon-), with outstanding teeth: see *Chaulelasmus*.] Same as *Chaulelasmus*, l.

**chaulelodont** (ká-li'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chaulelodontidae*.

II. *a.* A fish of the family *Chaulelodontidae*. Jordan and Gilbert.

**Chaulelodontidae** (ká-li'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chaulelodon* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of in-omous fishes, typified by the genus *Chaulelodon*. They have an elongated body covered with thin deciduous scales; the head compressed; the mouth deep, its upper margin bounded by the intermaxillaries mesially and the supramaxillaries laterally; no barbels or pseudobranchiae; and the dorsal fin anterior. The few species are deep-sea fishes with phosphorescent eye-like spots in rows along the lower or under surface of the body.

**Chaulelodon** (ká-li'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χαυλιόδων, also χαυλιόδων* (-ódon-), with outstanding teeth or tusks, *< χαυλ-* (*< appar. χαίρειν* (*χ<sup>2</sup>* χα), yawn, gape: see *chaos, chasm*) + *ódon*, Ionic *ódon* (*ódon*-), = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of fishes with a few very large exerted anterior teeth, typical of the family *Chaulelodontidae*. Also called *Chaulelodon*.—2. Same as *Chaulelasmus*.

**chaumugra, chaumagra** (chál-mug'grá, -má'grá), *n.* [E. Ind.] A handsome East Indian bixaceous tree, *Gynocardia odorata*, with fragrant flowers and a large fruit resembling a shaddock. The seeds yield an oil that has long been highly valued in India and China as a remedy for leprosy and other skin-diseases, rheumatism, etc.; for leprosy it has been considered a specific.

**chaun** (chám), *n.* [See *chawn*.] Same as *chawn*. [Prov. Eng.]

**chaumontelle** (shō-moñ-tel'), *n.* [F.] A fine pear which is much grown and attains a large size in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and in the southern parts of England.

**chaunt**, *v.* and *n.* See *chawn*.

**Chaunacidae** (ká-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chaunax* (Chaunac-) + *-idae*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Chaunax*: same as *Chaunacinae*.

**Chaunacinae** (ká-na-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chaunax* (Chaunac-) + *-inae*.] In Gill's system, a subfamily of *Antennariidae*, typified by the genus *Chaunax*, with cuboid head, only a rostral spine or tentacle, and low soft dorsal fin.

**Chaunax** (ká'naks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Chaunacinae*.

**chauncel<sup>1</sup>, chauncelert<sup>1</sup>**. Obsolete forms of *chancel, chancellor*.

**chaundert<sup>1</sup>, chaundelert<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *chandler*.

**chaundry**, *n.* See *chandry*.  
**chaunget**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *change*.  
**chaungelingt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *change-ling*.

**chaunlet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chandler*.  
**chaunti**, *v.* and *n.* See *chant*.  
**chaunter**, *n.* See *chanter*<sup>1</sup>.  
**chauntress**, *n.* See *chantress*.

**chauntry**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chantry*.  
**chaup** (cháp), *n.* [= *chap*<sup>1</sup>, 2. Cf. *caup*<sup>3</sup> = *coup*<sup>1</sup>.] A Scotch form of *chap*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**chauro**, **chauros** (chä-ö'rö, -rös), *n.* [Mex.] Same as *churro*.

**chaus**<sup>1</sup> (chous), *n.* [Also written *chiaus*, *chiaous*, and more recently *chaoush*, repr. Turk. *chäush*, an interpreter, a messenger: see *chouse*.] Same as *chouse*, 1.

**chaus**<sup>2</sup> (kä'us), *n.* [NL., appar. from a native name.] 1. The marsh-lynx, *Felis chaus*, inhabiting portions of Asia and Africa.—2. [cap.] A generic name of the aquatic lynxes resembling the above: as, *Chaus libycus*, the Libyan chaus, and *C. caffer*, the Kafir cat. They live on birds or small quadrupeds, on which they spring like the domestic cat. They are somewhat larger than the cat, have the peculiarity of being fond of the water, and are excellent swimmers.

**chaussée** (shö-sä'), *n.* [F., abbr. of *rez de chaussée*, the ground floor: *rez*, on a level with, level (= *ras*, close-shaven, < *L. rasus*, pp. of *radere*, shave: see *rased*, *rased*); *de*, of; *chaussée*, an embankment, a road: see *causeway*.] A causeway; a highway.

**chausses** (shö'sez; F. pron. shös), *n. pl.* [F. *chausse*, pl. *chausses*, = Pr. *calsa*, *caussa* = Cat. *calas* = Sp. *calea* = Pg. *calças* = It. *calzo*, *calza*, < *L. calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*, *v.*, and cf. *calsons*.] 1. Formerly, the clothing of the legs and feet and of the body below the waist.—2. In medieval armor, the defensive covering of the legs, used before the introduction of cuisses and leg-pieces of plate-armor. The chausses of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were either of linked mail or made not unlike the gambeson; in either case the defensive part did not cover the lower portion of the body and the back of the thighs, for this would have interfered with the seat on the saddle, but was attached to a sort of short breeches of linen, leather, or other similar material. See first cut (fig. 1) under *armor*.

**chausson**, *n.* [F. *chausson* (= It. *calzone*, in pl. *calzoni* (see *calsons*), < *chausse*, hose: see *chausses*.] In medieval armor: (a) The covering for the foot: a general term, applied as well to the solleret (which see) as to the stocking of chain-mail of the early middle ages. (b) A secondary or additional leg-piece, as the leather garment covering the thigh, whether over the chausses of mail or replacing them for the convenience of the seat on the saddle; also, a similar garment of gamboused work. Hewitt.

**chauvin** (F. pron. shö-vän'), *n.* [F., said to be "after a soldier named Nicolas Chauvin, so enthusiastically devoted to Napoleon I., and so demonstrative in his manifestations of his adoration of him, that his comrades turned him into ridicule." The name *Chauvin* is the same as *Calvin*: see *Calvinism*.] One of those veterans of the first French empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed the most unbounded admiration of his person and his acts; hence, any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm, or by passionate and unreasonable devotion to any cause.

**chauvinism** (shö'vi-nizm), *n.* [Cf. *chauvin* + *-ism*, after F. *chauvinisme*.] The sentiments of a chauvin; enthusiastic, unreflecting devotion to any cause; especially, absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.

Sir, I have no sympathy with *chauvinism* of any kind, but, surely, of all kinds that is the worst which obtrudes pitiful national jealousies and rivalries into the realm of science. *Huxley*, Address at Harvey Tricentenary, p. 397.

**chauvinist** (shö'vi-nist), *n.* [Cf. *chauvin* + *-ist*.] A person imbued with chauvinism; a chauvin.

During the Crimean War they [the Slavophiles] were known to be among the extreme *Chauvinists* who urged the necessity of planting the Greek cross on the desecrated dome of St. Sophia in Constantinople, and hoped to see the Emperor proclaimed "Pan-Slavonic Tsar." *D. M. Wallace*, *Russia*, p. 411.

The Russian *Chauvinists* were flattered by seeing that the "true German Baron," which Bismarck affected to be, followed with much closer attention than any of his colleagues the new liberal movement in our [Russia's] Press and literature. Translated in *Love's Bismarck*, I. 244.

**chauvinistic** (shö-vi-nis'tik), *a.* [Cf. *chauvinist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by chauvinism; fanatically devoted to any cause.

Considerations which are not advanced in anything like a *chauvinistic spirit*. *Athenaeum*, No. 3076, p. 470.

The somewhat threatening attitude of France toward Italy—or rather the possibility of France relapsing into her *chauvinistic* proclivities, as soon as she is freed from the German incubus. *The Nation*, Sept. 14, 1871, p. 171.

**chavel**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaff*<sup>1</sup>.  
**chavel** (chav'el), *n.* [(1) < ME. *chavel*, *charyl*, < AS. *ceaf*, pl. *ceafas*, = OS. *kaf*, pl. *kafōs*, jaw, = MLG. *kavel*, *kovel*, jaw, gums, palate; with formative -l (and equiv. to Icel. *kjaptr*, *kjöptr* (pt. pron. as ft) = Norw. *kjeft*, *kjæft*, *kjept*, *kjæft* = Sw. *käft* = Dan. *kjæft* > E. *chaff*, *chap*<sup>2</sup>, *chop*<sup>3</sup>), jaw, with formative -t; cf. MLG. *kiwe*, *kewe*, jaw of a fish, gill, = OHG. *chiwa*, *cheva*, *chiwe*, MHG. *chewe*, also *kiwel*, also OHG. *chouwe*, MHG. *chouwe*, *kouwe*, *kouwe*, jaw, the cavity of the mouth, = MD. *kouwe*, the cavity of the mouth; with formatives as mentioned, and change of *w* to *v* or *f*, < AS. *ceðwan* (pret. *ceðw*), ME. *cheven*, E. *chew* = OHG. *chiuwan*, MHG. *kiuwen*, G. *kauen*, etc., chew: see *chew*, and cf. *chaw*<sup>1</sup>, *chaw*<sup>2</sup>. With these words are confused in part the forms and senses of (2) D. *kevel*, gum, = MHG. *kivel*, *kietel*, *kiefel*, also *kiver*, G. *kiefer* (with formative -el or -er), jaw, gill, also MHG. *kieffe*, gill, G. *kiefe*, jaw, gill, = LG. *kiffe*, jaw, *keve*, gill, = Dan. *kjæve*, jaw, prop. from the verb represented by MHG. *kifen*, *kiffen*, gnaw, chew: see *chaser*<sup>1</sup>. The ME. form *chavel*, commonly in pl. *chaveles* (written *chaveles*), passed over into the forms *chawle*, *chawel*, *chawle*, *choul*, *chowle*, whence mod. E. *jowl*. To the same form through *chawel* is due in part the mod. E. *chaw*<sup>2</sup> = jaw: see *chaw*<sup>2</sup>, *jaw*, and *jowl*, and cf. *chap*<sup>2</sup>, *chop*<sup>3</sup>, *chaff*.] The jaw; especially, the jaw of a beast.

He struck the dragon in at the chavyl,  
That it come out at the navyl.  
*Ywaine and Gawain*, l. 1901.  
I seek [var. *shook*] tham be the berdes sua [var. *so*]  
That I thair chafles [var. *chavelis*, *chawles*, *chaulis*] raus  
[reft, var. *i-teraste*] in tua [var. *two*].  
*Cursor Mundi*, l. 7510.

**chavel** (chav'el), *v. t.* [Also *chawel*; < *chavel*, *n.*, with ref. to *chaw*<sup>1</sup>, *chew*: see *chavel*, *n.*, *chaw*<sup>1</sup>, *chew*.] To chew. [Prov. Eng.]

**chavel-bonet**, *n.* [ME. *chavyl-bon*; < *chavel* + *bone*.] A jaw-bone.

With this *chavyl-bon* I xal [shall] the ale.  
*Cowenry Mysteries*, p. 37.

**chavender** (chav'en-dér), *n.* [See *cheven*.] The fish otherwise called the *chub* or *cheven*.

The bream, the cap, the chub and *chavender*,  
And many more that in fresh waters are.  
*John Denny*, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 167.  
These are a choice bait for the chub or *chavender*.  
*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*.

**Chavica** (kav'i-kä), *n.* [NL., from the name of the plants in the South Sea islands.] A genus of climbing shrubs, of the family *Piperaceae*, containing 5 species. The genus is closely related to *Piper*, and has been united with it by some authors.

**chavicha** (chav'i-chä), *n.* [Russ. *chavycha*.] The king-salmon or quinnat, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*. Also *tshawytscha*, *choweecha*, *choucha*, and *tsavicha*.

**chavide** (cha-vis'ik), *a.* [Cf. *Chavica* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Chavica*.—*Chavide acid*, an acid found in pepper, and forming when extracted from it an amorphous resinous mass.

**chavidin**, **chavicine** (chav'i-sin), *n.* [Cf. *Chavica* + *-in*, *-ine*.] An organic principle analogous to piperine, found in pepper.

**chavish**<sup>1</sup> (chav'ish), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *chatter*.] A confused chattering; a chattering, prattling, or murmuring noise. [Prov. Eng.]

**chavish**<sup>2</sup> (chav'ish), *a.* [E. dial.] Peevish; fretful. [Prov. Eng.]

**chaw**<sup>1</sup> (chä), *v.* [A var. of *chew*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. Same as *chew*, 1. [Now only dialectal or vulgar.]

I am in love: revenge is now the cud  
That I do chaw.  
*Fletcher (and another)*, *Queen of Corinth*, iv. 1.  
[Love] swallows us and never chaws; . . .  
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.  
*Donne*, *The Broken Heart*.

2t. Same as *chew*, 2.  
*Chawing vengeance all the way I went.*  
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 29.

**Chawed up**, demolished; badly discomfited. [U. S. slang.]

II. *intrans.* To be sulky. [Prov. Eng.]  
**chaw**<sup>1</sup> (chä), *n.* [Cf. *chaw*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew, especially of tobacco; a quid. [Vulgar.]

**chaw**<sup>2</sup> (chä), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *chawe*; now *jaw*, q. v.] The jaw.

The *chaws* and the nape of the necke.  
*Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xxiii. 2.

[This form occurred twice in the original edition (1611) of the authorized version of the Scriptures (Ezek. xxix. 4, xxxviii. 4), but in modern editions has been changed.]  
**chaw-bacon** (chä'bä'kn), *n.* [Cf. *chaw*<sup>1</sup> + obj. *bacon*.] A country lout; a bumpkin. [Colloq., Eng.]

The *chawbacons*, hundreds of whom were the Earl's tenants, raised a shout. *Savage*, *Reuben Medlicott*, li. 10.

**chaw-bonet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *jaw-bone*.  
**chawcerst**, *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *chaussure* or OF. *chaussure*, shoes, foot-gear, < *chausser*, shoe: see *chausses*.] Shoes.

**chawdron**, *n.* See *chaudron*.

**chawel**, *n.* Same as *chavel*.

**chawel**, *v. t.* Same as *chavel*.

**chawlt**, *n.* A contracted form of *chavel*. See *chavel*, *n.*, and *jowl*.

**chawmt**, *v.* and *n.* See *chawn*.

**chawnt** (chän), *v.* [Early mod. E. also written *chaun*, *chawne*, *choan*, *choane*, and erroneously *chawm*, *chawme*; perhaps for *jawn*, a dial. form of *yawn*, q. v. (cf. *chaw*<sup>2</sup>, obs. form of *jaw*, and *chawl*, *chaul*, obs. forms of *jowl*); or perhaps (through *choan*) ult. < ME. *chinen* (pret. *chon*), < AS. *cinan* (pret. *cän*), chine, gape: see *chine*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *shone* (pron. *shön* or *shon*), ult. < AS. *scän*, pret. of *scinan*, shine.] I. *intrans.* To gape; open; yawn. *Sherwood*.

II. *trans.* To cause to yawn; to open.

O thou all-bearing earth, . . .  
O chawne thy breast,  
And let me sink into thee.  
*Marrston*, *Antonio and Melida*, I, iii. 1.

**chawn** (chän), *n.* [Also written *chawn* (and erroneously *chawm*, *chawm*); from the verb.] A gape; a gap.

The sun, with its mighty heat, so parched and filled it with chops and *chawns*.  
*Bp. Craft*, *On Burnett's Theory of the Earth*, p. 113.

*Fendass* [F.], a cleft, rift, chop, *choane*. *Cotgrave*.

**chay**<sup>1</sup>, **shay** (shä), *n.* [A false sing. for the supposed pl. *chaise*.] A chaise. [Colloq.]

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss shay?  
*O. W. Holmes*, *The Deacon's Masterpiece*.

**chay**<sup>2</sup>, **chaya-root** (chä, chä'ä-röt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

**chayer**, *n.* A Middle English form of *chair*.

**chayote** (chä-yö'tä), *n.* [Sp., < Nahuatl *chayotl*.] The fruit of *Chayota edulis*, a cucurbitaceous plant. It is eaten as a vegetable. Also *cheyote*.

**chaysel**, *n.* See *chaisel*.

**cheap** (chēp), *v.* [Also (chiefly dial.) *chap*, *chop* (see *chap*<sup>2</sup>, *chop*<sup>2</sup>); < ME. *chepen*, *cheapien*, *chapien*, < AS. *ceðpian*, traffic, trade, buy or sell, buy, bribe (ge-*ceðpian*, buy) (also *cýpan*, sell), = OS. *kōpōn* = OFries. *kāpia* = D. *kopen* = MLG. *kōpen*, LG. *kopen* = OHG. *choufōn*, *coufōn*, *koufōn*, *choufen*, *coufen*, *koufen*, MHG. *koufen*, *koufen*, traffic, trade, buy or sell, G. *kaufen*, buy (G. *ver-kaufen* = OS. *far-kōpon*, sell), = Icel. *kaupa*, trade, bargain, = Sw. *köpa* = Dan. *kjøbe*, buy, = Goth. *kaupōn*, traffic, trade (cf. OBUG. *kupiti* = Serv. *kupiti* = Bohem. *kou-piti* = Pol. *kupić* = Russ. *kupiti*; Hung. *kupecsk*, buy; Finn. *kappata*, trade; from Teut.), in form appar. from the noun (AS. *ceðp*, etc.: see *cheap*, *n.*), but the verb is found earlier and is appar. not orig. Teut., but derived at an early period, through the traffic with Italy, < L. *cauponari*, traffic, trade, < *caupo*(*n*), also *copo*(*n*), later also *cupo*(*n*), a petty tradesman, a huckster, an innkeeper (> OHG. *choufo*, a tradesman, trader, merchant); cf. *caupōna*, a female huckster, a landlady, *caupōna*, a retail shop, a tavern, inn; cf. Gr. *káπηλος*, a huckster, *καπηλείων*, drive a petty trade, *καπηλεία*, retail trade, *καπηλείον*, a tavern. According to Grimm and others, the verb (Goth. *kaupōn*) is connected with Goth. *kaupaþjan*, strike, with ref. to striking a bargain, orig. make an agreement by striking hands. But the Goth. *kaupaþjan* means 'strike' only in the sense of 'buffet, slap', in assault, and has no cognates (in that form and sense) in the other tongues. The figure of 'striking' a bargain or agreement occurs in Latin (*fedus ferire* or *percute*) and in AS. (*wedd sledn*, as a translation of the Latin), but appar. not otherwise in the early Teut. The verb *cheap* is now superseded by *cheaper*, q. v. See *cheap*, *n.*, *chaffer*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *intrans.* To trade; traffic; bargain; chaffer; ask the price of goods; cheapen goods.

Were I worth all the wone of wynnmen aynde,  
& all the wele of the worlde were in my houe,  
I schulde *cheper* & chose, to cheue [obtain] me a lord.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1271.

I see you come to *cheap* and not to buy.  
*Heywood*, *Edw. IV.*, p. 66. (*Hallivell*.)



**II. trans.** 1. To bargain for; chaffer for; ask the price of; offer a price for; cheapen.

Who so *chepe*d my chaffare chiden I wolde,  
But he proferd to paye a peny or twayne  
More than it was worth.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 380.

**2. To buy; purchase.**

Such chaffare I *chepe* at the chapitre.

*Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 150.

As a spaynel sche wol on him lepe,  
Til that sche fynde som man hir to *chepe*.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog* to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 268.

**3. To sell.**

Ancre [anchorese] that is cheapild, heo *cheape*th hire  
soule [to] the chepmen of helle. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 418.

**cheap** (chēp), *n.* [*< ME. chepe, chepe, cheap, cheap*, trade, traffic, bargain, price, *< AS. cēap, trade, traffic, price, also cattle (cf. fee), = OS. kōp = OFries. kōp = D. koop = MLG. kōp, LG. koop = OHG. chouf, couf, kouf, MHG. kouf, G. kauf, trade, traffic, bargain, purchase, = Icel. kaup = Sw. köp = Dan. kjøb, bargain, purchase; from the verb: see cheap, *v.* Hence in comp. *chapsale*, now *chaffer*, *chapman*, also abbr. *chap*. In *ME.* the noun is esp. common in the phrases *god cheap*, early mod. *E. good cheap* (= *D. good koop* = *LG. göd kōp* = *North Fries. göd kōp* = *Icel. gött kaup* = *Sw. gödt köp* = *Dan. godt kjøb*), lit., like *F. bon marché*, a good price or bargain; and *gret cheap*, early mod. *E. great cheap*, a great bargain, whence by abbr. *cheap*, *a., q. v.*] 1. Trade; traffic; chaffer; chaffering.*

Al for on [one] y wolde yeve threo withoute *chepe*.

*Spec. of Lyr. Poetry* (ed. Wright), p. 30.

**2. A market; a market-place:** in this sense extant in several place-names, as *Chapside* and *Eastcheap* in London, *Chepstow*, etc.

The Walbrook, then and for centuries to come a broad river-channel, . . . deep enough to float the small boats used in the traffic up from the Thames to the very edge of the *Cheap*, or market-place.

*J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 438.

**3. Price.**

Heo was a cheuse, hire *cheap* was the wree.

*Layamon*, l. 17.

*Cheap*, *precium*.

*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 72.

To no man schuld hyt be sold

Half swych a *chepe*. *Octavian*, l. 819.

**4. A low price; a bargain:** especially in the phrases *good cheap* and *great cheap* (see below). — **5. Cheapness; lowness of price; abundance of supply.**

Of plente and of grette famyne.

Of *chepe*, of derthe.

*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 1974.

**Good cheap** (see etymology), literally, good bargain or price, or (as in *great cheap*) market or trade, with reference to the abundance of the supply. (a) An abundant supply; cheapness.

The god ger was icome and god *chepe* of corn.

*Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 341.

(b) In abundant supply; at a low price; cheap: used adjectively or adverbially. [Now simply *cheap*. See *cheap*, *a.*]

I wille that my brothre William haue the landes and rentys *better chepe* than any othir man, by a resonable some.

*Wills and Inventories* (ed. Tymms), p. 63.

Victuals shall be so *good cheap* upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case. 2 *Esd.* xvi. 21.

But here's one can sell you Freedom *better cheap*.

*Congress*, *Old Batchelor*, v. 14.

The planters put away most of their goods within a small matter as *good cheap* as they pay for yt.

*Trelawny Papers*, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 406.

**Great cheap** (see etymology), and compare *good cheap*, literally, great or large market-trade. (a) An abundant supply; cheapness.

Greet pres at market makith deer chaffare,

And to *gret cheap* is holden at litel pris.

*Chaucer*, *Prolog* to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 522.

Men han *gret plente* and *gret cheap* of all wyne and vitailles.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 208.

(b) In abundant supply; at a low price; cheap.

Clothes of Gold and of Sylk ben *gretter cheap* there a *gret del*, than ben Clothes of Wolle. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 233.

**cheap** (chēp), *a.* [Short for *good cheap*: see under *cheap*, *n.*] 1. Rated at a low price or cost; purchasable or obtainable at a low price or cost, either as compared with the usual price or cost, or with the real value, or, more vaguely, with the price of other things; relatively inexpensive.

It is *cheaper* to hire the labour of freemen than to compel the labour of slaves.

*Bacon*.

The *cheap* defence of nations [chivalry], the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise, is gone.

*Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

The modern *cheap* and fertile press, with all its translations, has done little to bring us nearer to the heroic writers of antiquity.

*Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 109.

**2. Of small intrinsic value or esteem; common; commonplace; mean; costing little effort to obtain, practise, influence, etc.: as, to make one's self cheap.**

So common hackneyed in the eyes of men,  
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company.

*Shak.*, I *Hen.* IV., iii. 2.

That low, *cheap*, unreasonable, and inexcusable vice of customary swearing. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), l. 208.

Be admonished by what you already see, not to strike leagues of friendship with *cheap* persons, where no friendship can be.

*Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 195.

The Count had lounged somewhat too long in Rome, Made himself *cheap*.

*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, l. 54.

**3. Getting off cheaply, or without losing much (or so much as one deserves): as, to be cheap o't.** [Scotch.]

If he loses by us a'thegither, he is e'en *cheap* o't, he can spare it brawly.

*Scott*.

**Cheap Jack**, *cheap John*, a traveling hawk; a seller of cheap articles; a chapman; one who sells by Dutch auction.

Of all the callings ill used in Great Britain, the *Cheap Jack* calling is the worst used.

*Dickens*, *Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions*.

**cheapen** (chē'pn), *v. t.* [*< cheap*, *v. or a., + -en*. In the first sense it supersedes the orig. verb *cheap*, *q. v.*] 1. To ask the price of; chaffer or bargain for. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

I *cheapened* sprats.

*B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, iv. 1.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,  
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy.

*Swift*, *A City Shower*.

**2. To beat down the price of.**

I *cheapen* all she buys, and hear the curse  
Of honest tradesmen for my niggard-purse.

*Crabbe*, *Works*, v. 54.

**3. To reduce in price or cost; make cheaper:** as, to *cheapen* the cost of production; to *cheapen* the necessities of life.

Oridizing and combustible agents to *cheapen* the cost and modify the force of the explosive. *Science*, IV. 14.

**4. To lessen the value of; depreciate or belittle; make too common:** as, to *cheapen* one's self by being too officious.

I find my proffered love has *cheapened* me. *Dryden*.

Here might the red-bird come his plumes to cool,  
And court the flower that *cheapens* his array.

*Emerson*, *The Rhodora*.

**cheapener** (chēp'nēr), *n.* One who cheapens, in any sense.

**cheaping**, *n.* [*< ME. chepinge, < AS. cyping, cēpung*, trade, business, market-place, verbal *n.* of *cypian, cēpian*, trade: see *cheap*, *v.*] A market; a market-place.

He meynetene his men to morthre myne hewen,  
Forstalleth my feyres and fleteth in my *cheppinge*.

*Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 56.

Wait gif any welgh comes wending alone,  
Other chertl other child fro *cheppinge* or feyre.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1882.

**cheaply** (chēp'li), *adv.* 1. In a cheap manner; at a small price; at a low cost: as, "*cheaply* bought." *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 7.

Thoughts that great hearts once broke for, we  
Breathe *cheaply* in the common air. *Lowell*, *Massaccio*.

No fear lest praise should make us proud!  
We know how *cheaply* that is won;

The idle homage of the crowd  
Is proof of tasks as idly done.

*O. W. Holmes*, *St. Anthony the Reformer*.

**2. At a low estimate of value; as of little value or importance; with depreciation or disesteem.**

There have appeared already among Roman Catholics symptoms of a tendency to hold *cheaply* by Holy Scripture, as being comparatively unimportant to them, who have the authority of an infallible Church, forgetting that the authority of the Church depends upon Holy Scripture.

*Pusey*, *Eirenicon*, p. 94.

**cheapness** (chēp'nes), *n.* [*< cheap* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being cheap; lowness in price or value.

**cheat**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cheer*<sup>1</sup>. **cheasoun**, *n.* [*ME. chesoun*, by aphesis for *enchesoun*: see *encheson*.] Encheson; occasion.

We [the devils] schulen ordeyne bi oon assent  
A priuey counsell al of tresoun,  
And clayme ihesu [Jesus] for oure rent:  
For that he is kinde [nature] of man, it is good *chesoun*.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

**cheat**<sup>1</sup> (chēt), *n.* [*< ME. chete*, a clipped form of *eschete*, an escheat: see *eschet*, *n.* In senses 2-6, the noun is from the verb *cheat*.] 1. An escheat; an unexpected acquisition; a windfall.

Thorw gowre lawe, as I leue I lese many *chetes*;  
Mede ouer-maistrieth lawe and moche treuthe leteth.

*Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 175.

And yet, the taking off these vessels was not the best and goodliest *cheat* of their victory; but this passed all, that with one light skirmish they became lords of all the sea along those coasts.

*Holland*.

**2. A fraud committed by deception; a trick; an imposition; an imposture.**

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*.

*Dryden*, *Aurongoze*, iv. 1.

The pretence of public good is a *cheat* that will ever pass.

*Sir W. Temple*.

Nothing dies but the *cheats* of time.

*Whittier*, *The Preacher*.

In law, a fraud is punishable as a cheat only (1) when it deprives another of property (thus, fraudulently inducing a marriage is not termed a cheat); (2) when it is not such as to amount to a felony (for then it is more severely punishable); and (3) when it is effected by some practice or method, other than mere words, which affects or may affect numbers of persons or the public at large, such as the use of false weights.

**3. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices; a swindler.**

No man will trust a known *cheat*.

*South*.

**4. A game at cards, in which the cards are played face downward, the player stating the value of the card he plays (which must always be one higher than that played by the previous player), and being subjected to a penalty if he is discovered stating it wrongly.—5. Anything which deceives or is intended to deceive; an illusion; a false shirt-front; a waistcoat ornamental in front but plain behind.—Syn. 2. Deceit, deception, fraud, delusion, artifice, guile, finesse, stratagem.**

**cheat**<sup>1</sup> (chēt), *v.* [*< ME. cheten*, confiscate, seize as an escheat, a clipped form of *escheten*, escheat: see *eschet*, *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *cheat*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* The sense of 'defraud,' which does not occur until the latter part of the 16th century, arose from the unscrupulous actions of the *escheteers*, the officers appointed to look after escheats: see *eschetor*, *cheater*.] **I. trans.** 1. To confiscate; escheat.

*Chetyn*, *confiscor*, *fisco*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 73.

**2. To deceive and defraud; impose upon; trick: followed by of or out of before the thing of which one is defrauded.**

A sorcerer that by his cunning hath *cheated* me  
Of the island. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 2.

To thee, dear schoolboy, whom my lay  
Has *cheated* of thy hour of play,  
Light task, and merry holiday!

*Scott*, *Marmion*, l'Envoi.

Another is *cheating* the sick of a few last gasps, as he sits  
To pebble a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.

*Tennyson*, *Maud*, l. 11.

**3. To mislead; deceive.**

Power to *cheat* the eye with bleat illusion.

*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 155.

Are dim uncertain shapes that *cheat* the sight.

*Bryant*, *Journey of Life*.

**4. To elude or escape.**

A fancy pregnant with resource and scheme  
To *cheat* the sadness of a rainy day.

*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, vii.

We an easier way to *cheat* our pains have found.

*M. Arnold*, *Empedocles on Etna*.

**5. To win or acquire by cheating: as, to cheat an estate from one. Cowley.—6. To effect or accomplish by cheating: as, to cheat one's way through the world; to cheat one into a misplaced sympathy.**

Selfishness finds out a satisfactory reason why it may do what it wills — collects and distorts, exaggerates and suppresses, so as ultimately to *cheat* itself into the desired conclusion.

*H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 179.

**To cheat the gallows**, to escape the punishment due to a capital crime; escape the gallows though deserving hanging.

The greatest thief that ever *cheated* the gallows. *Dickens*.

—**Syn. 2.** To cozen, gull, chouse, fool, outwit, circumvent, beguile, dupe, inveigle.

**II. intrans.** To act dishonestly; practise fraud or trickery: as, he *cheats* at cards.

**cheat**<sup>2</sup> (chēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] See second and third extracts under *cheat-bread*.

**cheat**<sup>3</sup> (chēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thing: usually with a distinctive word: as, a cackling *cheat*, a fowl; *belly-cheat*, an apron. [Old slang.]

**cheatable** (chē'ta-bl), *a.* [*< cheat*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being cheated; easily cheated.

**cheatableness** (chē'ta-bl-nes), *n.* [*< cheatable* + *-ness*.] Liability to be cheated.

Not faith but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of the heart.

*Hammond*, *Works*, iv. 554.

**cheat-bread**<sup>1</sup> (chēt'bred), *n.* [*< ME. chetbred*.] A kind of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet.

Manchet and *chet bred* he shall take,  
Tho pantere assaies that hit be bake.

*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

*Pain roussel* [F.], *cheat* or bootied bread; household bread, made of wheat and rie mingled.

*Cotgrave*.

There were two kinds of *cheat-bread*, the best of fine cheat, mentioned in *Ord. and Reg.*, p. 301, and the coarse cheat, ravelled bread, ib. 307. The second sort was, as Harrison [p. 168] expressly tells us, "used in the halls of the nobilitie and gentrie onelle. . . ." "The second is the cheat or wheaten bread, so named because the colour therof resembleth the grale or yellowish wheat, being cleane and well dressed, and out of this is the coarsest of the bran taken."

*Hallivell*.

**cheatee** (chē-tō'), *n.* [*< cheat<sup>1</sup> + -ee<sup>1</sup>.*] One who is cheated. [Rare.]

Believe me, credit none; for in this city  
No dwellers are but cheaters and cheatees.  
*T. Tombs (?)*, *Albumazar*, v. 1.

\***cheater** (chē-tēr'), *n.* [*< ME. chetour* (spelled *chetoure*—Prompt. Parv.), *< OF. eschetour, escheiteur*, an escheater: see *escheater*. In the 2d sense, *< cheat<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, + *-er<sup>1</sup>*, the two forms and senses being mingled: see *cheat<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. An escheater.

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, l. 8.

2. One who cheats; a cheat.

Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks.  
*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, l. 2.

That old bald cheater, Time. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, l. 1.

**cheatery** (chē-tēr-i'), *n.* [*< cheat<sup>1</sup> + -ery.*] Fraud; imposition; deception. [Colloq.]

**cheating** (chē-ting'), *p. a.* [*Pr. of cheat<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. Disposed to cheat or associated with cheating; fraudulent; dishonest: applied to persons.

To haggle like a cheating housewife.  
*Froude*, *Hist. Eng.*, viii.

2. False; deceptive; made or fitted to defraud: applied to things.

His cheating yardwand. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, l. 13.

**cheatingly** (chē-ting-li'), *adv.* In a cheating manner.

**cheat-loaf** (chēt-lōf'), *n.* A loaf of cheat-bread. Passing away the time with a *cheat loaf* and a bombard of broken beer. *B. Jonson*, *Masque of Augurs*.

*Chough.* Why is it called the *Cheat-loaf*?  
*Col.'s Fr.* This house was sometimes a baker's, sir, that served the court, where the bread is called *cheat*.

*Middleton and Rowley*, *A Fair Quarrel*, iv. 1.

**Chebacco-boat** (shē-bak'ō-bōt'), *n.* [Origin obscure: said to be from *Chebacco*, given as the name of Essex, Massachusetts, where these boats were built. Poss. *< Pg. zabeco*.] A type of vessel formerly much employed in the Newfoundland fisheries. See *pinkie*.

**chebbo** (keb'bō'), *n.* An old Venetian measure of length, equal to 4½ Venetian feet, or 61.6 English inches.

**chebec, chebek** (shē'bek'), *n.* Same as *zebec*. **chechinguamin**, *n.* An early form of *chinkapin*. *Kersey*, 1708.

\***check<sup>1</sup>** (chek'), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. chek, chekke*, a check at chess, also as an exclamation, *check!*, any sudden stop, repulse, defeat, *< OF. eschec, eschech, eschac, echech, achec, eschaic, etc.*, *F. échec*, a check at chess, repulse, defeat, *pl. échecs*, chess, = *Pr. escac* = *Sp. jaque* = *Pg. zaque* = *It. scacco* (ML. *scacci*, *pl.*, chess) = *D. schaak* = *OHG. schāh*, MHG. *G. schach* = *Icel. skák* = *Sw. schäck* = *Dan. schak*, *< Pers. shāh*, a king, the principal piece in the game of chess: see *shah*. The literal sense of *check!* is 'king!' implying that the king is in danger (see *chess<sup>1</sup>*). In sense 8 *check* is rather an abbreviation of *checker*, a square on a chess-board, prop. the chess-board itself (see *checker<sup>1</sup>*). The later senses are chiefly from the verb. In sense 13 *check* is in England also written *cheque*, in imitation of *eschequer*, with which it is remotely connected.] I. *n.* 1. In chess, an exposure of the king to a direct attack from an opposing piece, as a result either of a move made by this piece or of the removal of a piece that interposed. Warning of such an attack must be given to the player whose king is in danger by the word *check!* If the king cannot be protected, he is "checkmated." The king cannot be moved into a position in which he will be in check. See *chess<sup>1</sup>*.

The fair'st jewel that our hopes can deck,  
Is so to play our game 't' avoid your check.  
*Middleton*, *Prod. to Game at Chess*.

2. A hostile movement; an attack; hence, disaster.

This is a chapel of meschaunce, that *chekke* hit by-tyde!  
Hit is the corsedest kyrk that euer I com inne.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2195.

He watȝ mayster of his men & myzty him seluen,  
The cheȝ of his cheualrye his *chekke* to make,  
He brek the barres as bylyue, & the burg after.  
*Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ll. 1238.

3. A reprimand; rebuke; censure; slight.

So we are sensible of a check,  
But in a brow, that saucily controls  
Our actions. *Shirley* (and *Fletcher*?), *Coronation*.  
Let me implore your majesty not to give  
His highness any check for worthless me.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, iii. 1.

4. The act or means of checking or restraining; a stop; hindrance; restraint; obstruction.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith,  
The check of their consciences much breaketh their spirit.  
*Sir J. Hayward*.

I have no remorse, and little fear,  
Which are, I think, the checks of other men.  
*Shelley*, *The Cenci*, l. 1.  
No check, no stay, this streamlet fears:  
How merrily it goes. *Wordsworth*.

Climate plays an important part in determining the average numbers of a species, and periodical seasons of extreme cold or drought seem to be the most effective of all checks. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 75.

5. A means of detecting or exposing error; an obstruction to the effect or acceptance of anything erroneous: as, one author serves as a *check* upon another in seeking the truth; a *check* upon the accuracy of a computation or an experiment.

—6. In *falconry*, the act of a hawk when she forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, magpies, or other birds that cross her in her flight: as, the hawk made a *check*, or flew at or on *check*.

Hence—7. Base game, such as rooks, small birds, etc.—8. A pattern of squares of alternating colors. Properly a check should have no divisions between the squares more than a thin boundary line; that is, it should resemble the ordinary chess-board. See *plaid*. Hence—9. A fabric having such a pattern.

10. A mark put against names or items on going over a list, to indicate that they have been verified, compared, or otherwise examined.

11. Any counter-register used as a security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank-note, a corresponding indenture, etc.; a counterfoil.

12. A token, usually in the form of a written or printed slip of paper or a stamped piece of metal, given as a means of identification, as to a railroad-passenger to identify his baggage, or (by a conductor) as a substitute for his ticket, or to a person leaving a theater with the intention of returning, as a means of showing his right to admission on his return and of identifying his seat. Checks for baggage are generally of brass and in duplicate, one being attached to the piece of baggage checked and the other given to the owner.

13. A written order for money drawn on a bank or private banker or bank-cashier, payable to a person named, or to his order, or to bearer. In legal effect it is a bill of exchange. [In England commonly spelled *cheque*.]—14. A roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants. Also called *check-roll*, *checker-roll*.—15. Same as *check-rein*.

—16. A pad on the back part of a pianoforte-key, which catches the head of the hammer as it falls and prevents it from rebounding.—17. In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of the strata. See *fault*.—18. An alphabetic sound produced with complete stoppage of the current of breath; a mute.—**Certified check**. See *certify*.—**Clerk of the check**. (a) In the household of the British sovereign, an officer who has the control of the yeomen of the guard and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, etc. (b) In the British royal dockyards, an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed in the public service at the port where he is stationed.—**Crossed check**. In Great Britain, a bank-check having the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof (usually "& Co.") written between two parallel lines across its face. In this form it is *crossed generally*, and can be used only by paying it into some bank. When the name of a bank is inserted before the words "& Co.," the check is *crossed specially*, and can be used only by paying it into that bank, drawing against it by ordinary check if need be. Sometimes the words "not negotiable" are added. The object of this proceeding is to facilitate the tracing of checks if lost when sent by mail.—**Crossed Checks Act**, an English statute of 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 81), which introduced "non-negotiable" checks, that is to say, instruments which are freely negotiable, but to which a bona-fide holder for value does not acquire a new and independent title, but can have only such title as his transferor had. A thief or finder can have no title, and therefore cannot convey one. *Byles on Bills*, 7th ed., 26.—**Recoll-check**, any device used to check the recoil of a piece of ordnance, such as hydraulic, pneumatic, or rubber buffers, friction-plates, friction-clamps, spiral or other springs, check-ropes, etc.—**To certify a check**. See *certify*.—**To take check**, to take offense. [Rare.]

Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects  
Take check, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?  
*Dryden*.

II. *a.* Ornamented with a checkered pattern; checkered: as, a *check shirt*.

\***check<sup>1</sup>** (chek'), *v.* [*< ME. chekken*, offer check (at chess: in other senses mod.); cf. *OF. eschequier, eschequier*, play chess, check, checkmate, later also *eschequer*, mark with checks; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. In chess, to place (one's adversary's king) in danger by a direct attack from any piece. See *check<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 1. The word is sometimes used of similar attacks upon other important pieces, as the queen.

2. To stop suddenly or forcibly; curb; restrain.

Gently he raised her—and the while  
Checked with a glance the circle's smile.  
*Scott*, *L. of the L.*, vi. 27.

The spoiler came, yet paused, as though  
So meek a victim checked his arm.  
*Barham*, *On the Death of a Daughter*.  
Said the good nuns would check her gadding tongue.  
*Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

3. *Naut.*: (a) To ease off (a little of a rope which is too tightly strained). (b) To stop or regulate the motion of, as a cable when it is running out too violently.—4. To restrain by rebuke; chide or reprove.

Richard—with his eye brimful of tears,  
Then check'd and rated by Northumberland—  
Did speak these words. *Shak.*, *2 Hen. IV.*, iii. 1.

Some men in the Fair, that were more observing and less prejudiced than the rest, began to *check* and blame the baser sort, for their continual abuses done by them to the Men. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 156.

5. To mark in checks or small squares.—6. To compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy; control by a counter-register; test the accuracy of by comparison with vouchers or a duplicate: as, to *check* an account.—7. To note with a mark as having been examined, or for some other purpose; mark off from a list after examination or verification: as, to *check* the items of a bill; to *check* the names on a voting-list.—8. To attach a check to, for the purpose of identification: as, to *check* baggage.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a stop; stop; pause: generally with *at*.

And she, that dar'd all dangers to possess him,  
Will check at nothing to revenge the loss  
Of what she held so dear. *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, v. 2.

The miller perceived his wheel to *check* on the sudden, which made him look out, and so he found the child sitting up to the waist in the shallow water beneath the mill.  
*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 326.

2. To clash or interfere.

They do best, who if they cannot but admit love, and . . . sever it wholly from their serious affairs and actions of life; for if it *check* once with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon*, *Of Love*.

3. To exercise a check.

I'll avoid his presence,  
It checks too strong upon me. *Dryden*.

4. In *falconry*, to forsake the prey and follow small birds, as a hawk: with *at*.

Flatterers are kites  
That check at sparrows.  
*Chapman*, *Busby D'Ambois*, iii. 1.

Like the haggard, *check* at every feather  
That comes before his eye. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, iii. 1.

5. To split, crack, or seam in seasoning or drying, or by becoming too dry, as timber, painted or varnished surfaces, and the like.

**check<sup>2</sup>** (chek'), *n.* Same as *check*, 2 (f).

**check<sup>3</sup>** (chek'), *n.* Same as *check<sup>2</sup>*. [Scotch.]

**check-book** (chek'būk'), *n.* A book containing blank checks on a bank or banker, or on the cashier of a business establishment. The check-forms are commonly so printed that opposite each one there is a stub which is left in the book when the check is detached and on which the date and amount of the check and the name of the payee may be entered, for the purpose of keeping an account of the transaction.

**check-bridge** (chek'brij'), *n.* See *bridge<sup>1</sup>*.

**check-chain** (chek'chān'), *n.* A chain connecting the body of a car to its truck, and designed to keep the latter from swinging transversely to the track if the wheels leave the rails.

**check-clerk** (chek'klérk'), *n.* A clerk whose business it is to check the accounts of others, their time of attendance at work, etc.

**check-cord** (chek'kórd'), *n.* 1. A long cord attached to the collar of a hunting-dog to bring him to a sudden stop at the word of command from the trainer.—2. In a carriage or other vehicle, a cord to be pulled as a signal; a check-string.

**checked** (chekt'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of check<sup>1</sup>, v.*, for *checker<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *check<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 8.] Checkered or variegated. *Spenser*.

Bring rich carnations, flower-de-luces, lilies,  
The *chequed* and purple-ringed daffodillies.  
*B. Jonson*, *Pan's Anniversary*.

**check-end** (chek'end'), *n.* An ornamental device often printed on the end of a bank-check, draft, or money-order, intended to make counterfeiting difficult and its detection easy. The check is sometimes irregularly torn or cut through the check-end, and will accordingly fit exactly the part left, while the counterfeit will not.

\***checker<sup>1</sup>** (chek'ér'), *n.* [Also written in England *chequer*, a recent and imperfect "restoration" of the F. form; *< ME. cheker, chekker, chekkere*, a chess-board, the exchequer, shortened from *eschequer*, the exchequer, *< AF. eschequer, eschequier*, OF. *eschequier, eschequier, eschiquier, eschaker*, a chess-board, hence the checkered cloth on which accounts were calcu-

lated, a court of revenue, exchequer, F. *échi-quier* = Pr. *escaquier* = It. *scacchiere*, < ML. *scaccarium*, *scaccarium*, a chess-board, a court of revenue, exchequer, < *scacci*, chess: see *check*<sup>1</sup>, n., and cf. *exchequer*, a doublet of *checker*.] 1†. A checker-board; a chess-board. See *checker-board*.

A checker he fond bi a cheire. Sir Tristrem, l. 20.

Than Guynebens hym-self made with his owne handes  
a Chekier of golde and Ivory half parted.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 362.

2†. The game of chess.

Many games were begonnien the grete for to solas.  
The checker was chollys there chosen the first,  
The draughtes, the dyse.  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 162.

3. pl. A game played with twenty-four pieces or men on a board divided into sixty-four checks or squares. Each of the two players is provided with twelve pieces, which are placed on alternate squares on the first three rows on one of two opposite sides of the board. The men are moved forward diagonally to the right or left one square at a time, or over an opposing piece if there is an empty space beyond it on the same diagonal; in the latter case the man thus "jumped" is "taken"—that is, removed from the board. Two or more pieces can be taken at once if similarly exposed, with one intervening empty square between each pair into which the adversary can "jump." The object of each player is to capture all his opponent's men, or to hem them in so that they cannot move. When a player succeeds in moving a piece to the further end of the board (the crown-head or king-row), that piece is crowned or becomes a "king," and has the power to move or capture diagonally backward or forward. In Polish checkers there are one hundred squares on the board, and forty counters; the men can move in taking either backward or forward, and kings can move the whole length of the board on the diagonals when no pieces intervene. Also called *draughts*.

4. A piece or man in the game of checkers.—

5†. A treasury; a court or bureau of revenue; an exchequer (which see).

Somme seruen the kynge and hus seluer tellen,  
In the checkers and the chancelerie chengynge hus dettes,  
Of wardes and of wardemotes, waynes and stragys.  
Piers Plowman (C), l. 91.

Tribute that the swain floods render,  
Into her chequer.  
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

6†. A check-roll or list.

It ys ordeyned at this present yeld, how be it euery  
citizein of the old checker pay at this tyme but vij. d., and  
euery citezein of the newe checker but xij. d., etc.  
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 406.

Item, that the citezeins of the old checker & of the newe,  
ther payment at this yelde be no precedent, etc.  
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7. One of the squares of a checkered pattern; the pattern itself.

Now in a plentious Orchard planted rare  
With vn-graft trees, in checker, round, and square.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

8. One of a number of spots giving to a surface a checkered appearance.

The late afternoon light was gilding the monstrosous jars  
and suspending golden checkers among the golden-fruited  
leaves.  
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 191.

9. pl. In arch., stones in the facings of walls which have all their joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking of joints, thus presenting the appearance of checker-work.—10†. An inn the sign-board of which was marked with checkers, probably to announce that draughts and backgammon were played within. Several houses marked with signs of this kind have been exhumed in Pompeii. [Commonly in the plural.]

Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, sir,  
Only last night a-drinking at the Chequers,  
This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were  
Torn in a scuffle.  
Canning, Knife-Grinder.

Anallagmatic checker. See *anallagmatic*.—Checker-type, printing-type made to illustrate the game of checkers.

checker<sup>1</sup> (chek'ér), v. t. [Also written *chequer*; < *checker*<sup>1</sup>, n.] 1. To mark or decorate with squares of alternate color, like a checker-board; mark with different colors.

The gray-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,  
Checkering the eastern clouds with streaks of light.  
Shak., R. and J., II. 3.

2. Figuratively, to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events; diversify; impart variety to; give a character of both good and evil or happiness and unhappiness to.

Our minds are, as it were, chequered with truth and falsehood.  
Addison, Spectator, No. 237.

Happy the man who sees a God employ'd  
In all the good and ill that checker life!  
Conger, The Task, II.

checker<sup>2</sup> (chek'ér), n. [< *check*<sup>1</sup>, v., + -er<sup>1</sup>.] One who checks, in any sense of the word.

checkerberry (chek'ér-bér'i), n.; pl. *checkerberries* (-iz). [Also *chequerberry*, *chickaberry*; < *checker* (origin uncertain; cf. *checker-tree*) + *berry*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small creeping plant, the *Mitchella repens*, growing in North America.—2. The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

Our American plant *Gaultheria* is called in some sections Wintergreen, in others *Chequerberry*.  
T. Hill, True Order of Studies, p. 81.

checker-board (chek'ér-börd), n. A board divided into sixty-four small squares, thirty-two of one color and thirty-two of another, and arranged so that no two of the same color are side by side, on which checkers and chess are played. Also called *draught-board*, *chess-board*.

checkered (chek'érd), p. a. [< *checker*<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>3</sup>.] 1. Marked with squares or checkers, like a checker-board; exhibiting squares of different colors; hence, broken into different colors or into lights and shadows.

When the merry bells ring round,  
And the jocund rebecks sound  
To many a youth, and many a maid,  
Dancing in the chequer'd shade.  
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 96.

2. Figuratively, variegated with different qualities, scenes, or events; crossed with good and bad fortune.

A checkered day of sunshine and of showers,  
Fading to twilight and dark night at last.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 42.

The struggles of his curiously checkered early life . . . furnish the materials of a biography possessing all the interest of a romance.  
Everett, Orations, II. 2.

checker-roll (chek'ér-röl), n. [Also *check-roll*.] Same as *check*<sup>1</sup>, 14.

checker-tree, chequer-tree (chek'ér-tré), n. [Said to be < *checker* (< *cheke*, old form of *choke*), equiv. to *choker*, + *tree*: so called from the extreme austerity of the immature fruit.] A name in some parts of England of the service-tree, *Sorbus domestica*.

checkerwise (chek'ér-wiz), adv. [< *checker*<sup>1</sup> + -wise.] In the form of checkers; of checkered pattern. Also spelled *chequerwise*.

I observed the bars both of iron and brass they make  
*chequerwise* to put before their windows, were of very good  
workmanship.  
Pococke, Description of the East, l. 39.

checkerwork (chek'ér-wérk), n. Any pattern of which the general effect is that of alternating squares of different colors. The word *plaid* is generally limited to textile fabrics and what may be considered imitations of them, as in color-printing on paper; but *checkerwork* is somewhat more general. Thus, a pattern of metal chains crossing one another at equal intervals would be called *checkerwork* or *checkered pattern*. Also used figuratively. Also spelled *chequerwork*.

Nets of checker-work and wreaths of chain-work for the chapters which were upon the top of the pillars.  
1 Ki. vii. 17.

How strange a chequer-work of Providence is the life of man!  
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

A chequer-work of beam and shade.  
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

check-hook (chek'hók), n. 1. A device for arresting too rapid motion in any form of hoisting apparatus.—2. In a harness, a hook on the saddle for holding the end of the check-rein.

checking (chek'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *check*<sup>1</sup>, v. t., 5.] Lines engraved on certain portions of a gun-stock, enabling one to grasp it more surely.

check-key (chek'ké), n. A latch-key. [Great Britain.]

checklatoun, n. Same as *ciclatoun*.

checkle (chek'li), v. i.; pret. and pp. *checked*, ppr. *checking*. [Var. of *chackle*, or *cackle*. Cf. *chuckle*.] To cackle; talk noisily; scold. [Prov. Eng.]

checkless (chek'les), a. [< *check*<sup>1</sup> + -less.] Incapable of being checked or restrained.

The hollow murmur of the checkless winds  
Shall groan again.  
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, IV. 5.

check-line (chek'lin), n. Same as *check-rein*.

checking (chek'ling), n. [Verbal n. of *checkle*, v.] Cackling; noisy talking.

check-list (chek'list), n. 1. An alphabetical or systematic list of names of persons or things, intended for purposes of reference, registration, comparison, or verification: as, a *check-list* of birds; the Smithsonian *check-list* of shells. Specifically—2. In U. S. politics, a list of all the qualified voters in a town, ward, or voting precinct, on which, in order to prevent frauds at elections, primary meetings, or caucuses, the names of voters may be checked or marked as they vote. Also called *hand-list*.

The use of the *check-list* as a protection against fraud was voted, but was almost ignored; although twelve hundred votes were cast, only a hundred and twenty names were checked.  
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 107.

check-lock (chek'lok), n. A lock of which the bolts do not themselves fasten the door, but hold the bolts which do secure it.

checkmate (chek'mät), n. [< ME. *chekmate*, *chekmat*, < OF. *eschec et mat*, *echec et mat*, later *eschequemat*, F. *échec et mat* = Pr. *escac mat* = Sp. *jaque y mate* = Pg. *xaque e mate* (the conjunction *et* = *y* = *e*, and, being intrusive) = It. *scaccomatto* = D. *schaakmat* = G. *schachmatt* = Dan. *schakmat* = Sw. *schackmatt*, < Pers. *shāh-mat*, *checkmate*, lit. the king is helpless, < *shāh*, king, + *māt*, helpless: see *check*<sup>1</sup>, n., and *mate*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. In chess, originally, an exclamatory sentence, literally, 'the king is helpless': said of the opponent's king when he is in check, and cannot be released from it; hence, the position of being unable to escape from a check. This position brings the game to a close, since the capture of the checkmated king at the next move is inevitable. See *chess*<sup>1</sup>.

Shal noon housebonde seyn to me "chek mat."  
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 754.

Therwith Fortune seyde chek here,  
And mate in the myd point of the chekkere.  
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 658.

Hence—2. Figuratively, defeat; overthrow.

Love they him called that gave me *checkmate*,  
But better mought they have beote him Hate.  
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

checkmate (chek'mät), v. t.; pret. and pp. *checkmated*, ppr. *checkmating*. [< ME. *chekmaten*; < *chekmate*, n.] 1. In chess, to put in check (an opponent's king), so that he cannot be released. See *checkmate*, n., 1.—2. Figuratively, to defeat; thwart; frustrate; baffle.

'Tis not your active wit or language,  
Nor your grave politic wisdoms, lords, shall dare  
To check-mate and control my just commands.  
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, IV. 3.

check-nut (chek'nüt), n. In *mach.*, a nut used as a stop for adjusting the length of a screw, or to prevent the turning of the main nut when once properly adjusted.

check-rail (chek'räl), n. In railroads, a contrivance at the crossing from one line of rails to another, or at a siding, for allowing trains to run on to or move into the other line or siding.

check-rein (chek'rän), n. 1. A short rein joining the bit of one of a span of horses to the driving-rein of the other.—2. A short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to keep the horse's head up. See cut under *harness*.

Also called *check* and *check-line*.

check-roll (chek'röl), n. Same as *check*<sup>1</sup>, 14.

He take a survey of the checkroll of my servants.  
Marston, Antonio and Melida, I., v. 1.

check-rope (chek'röp), n. In *gun.*, a strong rope employed to diminish the recoil of a gun by increasing the frictional resistances. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

check-rower (chek'rö'er), n. An attachment fitted to a corn-planter to cause the seed to drop at regular intervals.

check-stop (chek'stop), n. A device used in deep-sea dredging to prevent the breakage of the dredge-line in case the dredge fouls on the bottom.

check-strap (chek'strap), n. 1. In a harness, a strap passing between the fore legs of the horse and connecting the collar with the belly-band, designed to prevent the collar from riding up when the horse backs. See cut under *harness*.—2. In an omnibus or other vehicle, a strap to be pulled as a signal for stopping.

check-string (chek'string), n. A string in a coach or public conveyance by pulling which an occupant may call the attention of the driver.

check-taker (chek'tä'kér), n. An official at a theater, concert-hall, etc., who receives the checks or tickets given by the money-taker.

check-valve (chek'valv), n. A valve placed in a receiving- or supply-pipe to prevent the backward flow of a liquid. Thus, the check-valve of a steam-boller prevents the pressure of the steam from forcing the water out of the boiler.

To prevent all the water and steam in the boiler from escaping in case of accident to either the feed-pipe or pump, another valve, . . . called a *check-valve*, is placed between the feed-pipe and the boiler.  
Forney, Locomotive, p. 117.

Alarm check-valve. See *alarm*.  
checky (chek'i), a. [Also written *chequy*, *chequey*, formerly *checkie*; < OF. *escheque*, pp. of *eschequer*, *check*: see *check*<sup>1</sup>, v.] In *her.*, divided



by transverse lines vertically and horizontally into equal parts or squares, alternately of different tinctures, like a chess-board. On ordinaries a checky field should consist of at least three ranges of square pieces.

**Oheddar cheese.** See *cheese*<sup>1</sup>.

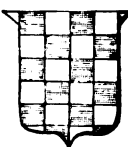
**chee, n.** See *chi*.

**cheecha** (chē'chā), n. [Native name.] A gecko-lizard of Ceylon, *Hemidactylus frenatus*.

**cheechee** (chē'chi), n. 1. In India, a nickname for the half-castes or Eurasians, probably in allusion to their mincing pronunciation.—2. The mincing speech of the half-castes.

**cheeft**, n. An obsolete spelling of *chief*.

**cheek** (chēk), n. [*ME. cheke, cheoke, choke*, < *AS. ceice*, also *ceoce*, *ONorth. ceica*, Mercian *ceke* = *OFries. keke* = *MLG. kake, keke*, *LG. keek, kek*, *cheek*, = *MD. kake, D. kaak*, *cheek*, *jaw*, = *Sw. kāk*, *jaw*. Origin uncertain; in one view derived from *AS. cōwan*, etc., *chew* (see *chew*, and cf. *chavel*, *jaw*, *chapt*, *chap*<sup>2</sup> = *chop*<sup>3</sup>, *jaw*, and ult. *jowl*, from the same source), but the mode of formation is not clear.] 1. Either of the two sides of the face below the eyes.



Checky argent and azure.

Human cheeks,  
Channels for tears.  
Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, li. 31.

2. Something regarded as resembling the human cheek in form or position; one of two pieces, as of an instrument, apparatus, framework, etc., which form corresponding sides or which are double and alike. Specifically—(a) In *founding*, one of the side-parts of a flask consisting of more than two parts. (b) In *mining*, one of the walls of a vein. [*North. Eng.*] (c) One of the sides of an embrasure. (d) One of the jaws of a vise. (e) One of the expanded sides of the eye of a hammer, designed to give a better hold to the handle. A hammer so made is said to be in *cheek*. (f) One of the side-pieces of a gun-carriage, on which the trunnions immediately rest. See cut under *gun-carriage*. (g) One of the shears or bed-bars of a lathe, on which the puppets rest. (h) One of the side-pieces of a window-frame. (i) One of the projections on the side of a mast, on which the trestle-trees rest. (j) The solid part of a timber on the side of a mortise. (k) One of the branches of a bridle-bit. (l) In the *manège*, that portion of the bit outside of the horse's mouth. Also called *cheek*. (m) One of the sides of a pillow-block, which hold the boxing. (n) One of the standards or supports, arranged in pairs, of the copperplate printing-press and many similar machines. (o) The handle of a balance or pair of scales. *E. Phillips*, 1706. (p) One of two or more projecting, buttress-like pieces of a wall.

The gatehouse presents two lateral cheeks of wall projecting on either side of the bridge and thus forming a covered way. *G. T. Clark*, *Military Architecture*, li. 52.

(q) The miter-sill of a lock-gate. (r) *Naut.*, one of the pieces of a block which form the sides of the shell.

3†. A cheek-bone; a jaw-bone.

A thousand men he slow eek with his hond,  
And had no wepen but an asses chek.  
*Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, l. 48.

4. In *entom.*, the gena, or that part of an insect's head which lies between the eye and the mouth-cavity. This region sometimes becomes very prominent, as in certain of the *Diptera*.—5. The edible portion of the large seaclam, *Mastra solidissima*. [*Cape Cod.*]—6. Cool confidence; brazen-faced impudence; an impudent or self-confident manner: as, he has plenty of *cheek*. [*Colloq. or vulgar.*]

"You don't know how willing she may be to overlook everything that is past."  
"If she were, I am not fit to go near her. I couldn't have the cheek to try."  
*W. Black*, *Princess of Thule*.

7. Share; portion; allowance. [*Eng. colloq. or vulgar.*]

I remember the time when I have drunk to my own cheek above two quarts between dinner and breakfast.  
*Trollope*.

**Cheek by jowl**, with cheeks close together; exceedingly intimate.

We are your honest neighbours, the cobbler, smith, and botcher, that have so often sat snoring cheek by jowl with your signory in rug at midnight.

*Fletcher (and another)*, *Love's Cure*, li. 1.  
Sit thee down, and have no shame,  
Cheek by jowl, and knee by knee:  
What care I for any name?  
What for order or degree?  
*Tennyson*, *Vision of Sin*.

**Cheeks and ears**, a head-dress worn in England in the seventeenth century.

**cheek** (chēk), v. t. [*cheek*, n.] 1†. To bring up to the cheek.

His pike cheek'd, to guard the tun  
He must not taste.  
*Cotton*, *Epistles*.

2. To face; confront in a bold or impudent manner; assail with impudent or insulting language. [*Slang.*]

What does he come here *cheeking* us for?  
[Sometimes with an indefinite *it* for the object.]

They . . . persuaded me to go and beg with them, but I couldn't *cheek* it.

Just you *cheek* it out and say it was a bet.  
*The Century*, XXVIII. 549.]

**cheek-band** (chēk'band), n. 1. Part of a head-dress passing under the chin and covering the cheeks. The head-dress of women in the thirteenth century in Europe consisted of a broad band or folded kerchief passing from the top of the head to the chin, and covering both cheeks, over which was worn the veil, and sometimes a round cap. Also called *chin-band*.

2. Same as *cheek-strap*.

**cheek-blade** (chēk'blād), n. The cheek-bone. [*Scotch.*]

**cheek-block** (chēk'blok), n. A pulley attached to the side of an object which itself forms one cheek of the pulley-block, the other being formed by the strap or piece which secures the block.

*Cheek-blocks* are half shells which bolt against a mast or spar.  
*Qualtrough*, *Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 13.

**cheek-bone** (chēk'bōn), n. [*ME. chekebon, chekbone*, etc., < *AS. cēacbān* (= *D. kaakbeen*), < *ceace*, *cheek*, + *bān*, *bone*.] 1. The malar bone, forming the prominence below the outer angle of the eye. Persons, or races, in whom this bone is specially prominent are said to have "high cheek-bones." It also becomes prominent in emaciated or hollow-cheeked persons, from the absorption of the fat of the soft parts of the cheek. See cuts under *orbit* and *skull*.

2. The superior maxillary or upper jaw-bone, forming most of the bony basis of the upper jaw.

**cheek-lap**, n. [*ME.*] A jaw.

A cokedril, . . . a beast of foure feete, hauynge the nether *cheeklap* vnmeuable, and meynynge the ouere.

*Wyclif*, *Lev. xi. 29* (*Oxf.*).

A founden cheekboon, that is, the *cheeklap* of an ass.  
*Wyclif*, *Judges xv. 15* (*Oxf.*).

\***cheek-piece** (chēk'pēs), n. 1. A part of anything forming a cheek, or a piece intended to pass over or cover a cheek. Specifically—2. In *armor*, that part of a defensive head-covering which defends the cheeks. (a) The fixed wing, forming one piece with the skull-piece, or firmly riveted to it, separated by the eye-opening from the nasal, such as are common in representations of Greek warriors and in medieval helmets before 1250. (b) A movable plate, such as was attached to the Roman legionary helmet by a hinge, or a strap covered with scales of metal, serving as a chin-strap while also protecting the cheek. In modern cavalry helmets the chin-strap answers this purpose.

**cheek-pouch** (chēk'pouch), n. A special dilatation of the skin or of the skin and mucous membrane of the cheek, forming a pouch or bag outside the teeth, in many animals, as monkeys, squirrels, and various other rodents. An external *cheek-pouch* is a reduplication of the skin of the cheeks, entirely outside the mouth, lined with fur, forming a bag, as in the rodents of the family *Geomysidae* (which see). In the case of ordinary *cheek-pouches*, the entrance is in the cavity of the mouth; but the opening of external *cheek-pouches* is entirely outside the mouth.

**cheek-strap** (chēk'strap), n. In *saddlery*, a strap of a bridle or head-stall passing down the side of a horse's head. Also called *cheek-band*.

**cheek-tooth** (chēk'tōth), n. A molar tooth or grinder. [*Rare.*]

He hath the *cheek-teeth* of a great lion.  
*Joel* i. 6.

**cheeky** (chē'ki), a. [*cheek*, n., 6, + *-y*.] Impudent; brazen-faced; presumptuous; self-confident: as, he is a *cheeky* little fellow. [*Colloq. or vulgar.*]

"You will find, Sir," said Leo, "that these men in this here hut are a rougher lot than you think for; very like they'll be *cheeky*." *H. Kingsley*, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxvi.

**cheela**<sup>1</sup>, **chela**<sup>2</sup> (chā'lā), n. [*Hind. chēla*, a pupil, a disciple, a slave brought up in the house.] A pupil; a disciple of a guru.

**cheela**<sup>2</sup> (chē'lā), n. [*E. Ind.*] The name of a spotted Indian eagle, *Spilornis cheela*.

**chelaship** (chē'lā-ship), n. [*cheela*<sup>1</sup> + *-ship*.] The state, quality, or condition of a cheela. Also *chelaship*.

**cheep** (chēp), v. [*Cf. chip*<sup>2</sup>, *chipper*<sup>3</sup>, *chipping-bird*; also *cheet* and *peep*, all ult. imitative of a thin crisp sound.] *I. intrans.* To peep, as a chick; chirp; squeak; creak; make a sound resembling "cheep."

The maxim of the Douglasses, that it was "better to hear the lark sing than the mouse *cheep*," hence, was adopted by every border chief. *Scott*.

In a minute we were ahead of the brig with our tow-ropes taut, and our oars *cheeping* bravely as they ground against the thole-pins.  
*W. C. Russell*, *Sailor's Sweetheart*, xvi.

**II. trans.** To utter in a chirping or peeping tone; pipe; chirp.

O swallow, swallow, if I could follow, and light  
Upon her lattice, I would pipe and trill,  
And *cheep* and twitter twenty million loves.  
*Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

They [birds] *cheep* a good-morning to one another in soft, cheerful voices.  
*The Century*, XXVI. 437.

**cheep** (chēp), n. [*cheep*, v.] A squeak, as of a mouse; a chirp; hence, a creak.

Come, screw the pegs in tuneful *cheep*. *Burns*.

**cheeper** (chē'pēr), n. One who or that which *cheeps*, as a young chick; specifically, among sportsmen, the young of the grouse and some other game-birds.

**cheer**<sup>1</sup> (chēr), n. [*Early mod. E. also cheer*; < *ME. chere*, the face, look, demeanor, also, occasionally (*glad* or *fair* being understood), friendly reception or entertainment, < *OF. chere, chiere*, *F. chère* (> *It. cera*) = *Pr. Sp. Pg. cara*, the face, look, < *ML. cara*, the face, < *Gr. kapa*, the head, = *Skt. giras*, the head, akin to *L. cerebrum*, the brain. See *cerebrum*.] 1†. The face; countenance.

In the swoot of thi *chere*, or face [*cheer*, *Purv.*] thou shalt ete thi brode.  
*Wyclif*, *Gen. iii. 19* (*Oxf.*).

But he that king with eyen wrothe,  
His *chere* awailward for me caste.  
*Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, l. 46.

2†. Look; demeanor.

And he lowted his lege with a low *chere*,  
And grauntid to go with a goode wille.  
*Destruction of Troy* (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 1778.

Ech rackle dede and ech unbrideled *chere*.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 429.

3. Expression of countenance, as noting the state of feeling. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Be symple of *chiere*, cast nat thyn ye [eye] aside,  
Agens the post lete nat thy bak abyde.  
*Babees Book* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 26.

Our dole more deadly looks than dying;  
Balms and gums, and heavy *cheers*,  
Sacred vials fill'd with tears,  
And clamours through the wild air flying!  
*Fletcher (and another)*, *Two Noble Kinsmen*, l. 5.  
A moment changed that lady's *cheer*,  
Gush'd to her eye the unbidden tear.  
*Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, iv. 22.

4. State or temper of the mind as indicated by expression or demeanor; state of feeling or spirits.

Son, be of good *cheer*: thy sins be forgiven thee.  
*Mat. ix. 2*.  
He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*  
Enlighten'd, and their languished hope revived.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 496.

5. A state of gladness or joy; gaiety; animation.

I have not that alacrity of spirit.  
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

Naked I go and void of *cheer*. *Tennyson*, *Two Voices*.

6. That which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; entertainment; provisions for a feast; viands; fare.

We return'd to London, having been treated with all sorts of *cheere* and noble freedom by that most religious and virtuous lady.  
*Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 22, 1686.

The Tonguineers in general are very free to their Visitants, treating them with the best *cheer* they are able to procure.  
*Dampier*, *Voyages*, li. i. 83.

7. A shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or acclamation.

Welcome her, thundering *cheer* of the street!  
*Tennyson*, *Welcome to Alexandra*.  
Loud was the *cheer* which, full and clear, swept round the silent bay.  
*Whittier*, *Cassandra Southwick*.

8. Fortune; luck; also, report; tidings.

What *cheer*? *Shak.*, *Tempest*, l. 1.  
Shipmet, what *cheer*? *Dickens*, *Dombey and Son*.  
To do or make (one) *cheert*, to entertain (one) in a friendly manner.

Thy honourable queue doth him *cheere*.  
*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 2451.

To make good *cheert*, to make entertainment; be festive; be cheerful.

And array the to make gode *chere*, and to yeve grete yettes.  
*Merlin* (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 60.

**cheer**<sup>1</sup> (chēr), v. [*ME. cheren*, < *chere*, *cheer*: see the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To dispel despondency, sorrow, or apathy from; cause to rejoice; gladden; make cheerful: often with *up*.

*Cheer* thy heart, and be not thou dismayed.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

I'll minister all cordials now to you,  
Because I'll *cheer* you up, sir.  
*Middleton*, *Women Beware Women*, li. 1.  
Sing, little bird! thy note shall *cheer*  
The sadness of the dying year.  
*O. W. Holmes*, *An Old-Year Song*.

2†. To cure; recover.

Achilles thurgh chaunse was *cherit* of his wond.  
*Destruction of Troy* (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 10416.

3. To incite; encourage.

Here's the heart that triumphs in their death,  
And *cheers* these hands that slew thy sire and brother,  
To execute the like upon thyself.  
*Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, li. 4.

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled.  
*Dryden*, *Theodore and Honora*, l. 123.

4. To salute with shouts of joy or cheers; applaud: as, to *cheer* a public speaker. = *syn.* 1. To inspire, comfort, console, solace, enliven, animate, exhilarate.

*II. intrans.* 1†. To be in any state or temper of mind; fare.

How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica? *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iii. 5.

2. To grow cheerful; cast off gloom or despondency; become glad or joyous: often with *up*.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers up*. *Philips*.

Come Annie, come, *cheer up* before I go.

*Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

3. To utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy.

And even the ranks of Tuscany  
Could scarce forbear to *cheer*.

*Macaulay*, *Horatius*, st. 60.

4. To fare; prosper.

If thou *cheer* well to thy supper,

Of mine thou takes no care.

*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

*cheer*<sup>2</sup>, *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *cheere*, *chere*, < *OF.* *cher*, *chier*, *F.* *cher* = *Pr. car* = *Sp.* *car*, *It.* *caro*, < *L.* *carus*, dear, loved, loving, precious, costly: see *caress*, *cherish*, and *charity*.] *I. a.* 1. Dear; loved.

Archilagon, the choise knight, was *chere* to his fader,

The noble Duke Nestor, that noyet full sore.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 10664.

A lond more *chere* to thee of alle.

*Wyclif*, *Wisdom*, xii. 7 (Oxf.).

2. Worthy; fit.

The *chere* men of lond.

*Robert of Gloucester* (ed. Hearne), p. 166.

He *chese* hym a *chere* man, the charge for to beire.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1772.

*II. n.* A dear one; a friend.

Then Achilles to that *chere* [Telephus, his companion] cholisly can say.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5286.

*cheer*<sup>3</sup>, *n.* English dialectal and former literary form of *chair*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet* (folio ed., 1623).

*cheer*<sup>4</sup> (*chêr*), *n.* [Native name.] A name of Wallich's pheasant, *Phasianus wallichi*.

The *cheer* . . . is a native of the western Himalahs

to the borders of Nepal. . . . The *cheer* is a local species,

dwelling at from 4000 to 8000 feet of elevation and haunt-

ing grassy hills covered with oak and pine.

*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 221.

*cheerer* (*chêr'êr*), *n.* 1. One who gives cheer or utters cheers; one who or that which gladdens.

Thou *cheerer* of our days.

*Wotton*, *Hymn on the Birth of Prince Charles*.

2. A glass of spirit and warm water. [*Prov. Eng.*]

*cheerful* (*chêr'fûl*), *a.* [*< cheer*, *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] 1. Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; lively: said of persons.

You do look, my son, in a mov'd sort,

As if you were dismay'd: be *cheerful*, sir.

*Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1.

True plety is *cheerful* as the day,

Will weep indeed and heave a plying groan

For others' woes, but smiles upon her own.

*Cowper*, *Truth*, 1. 177.

2. Cordially willing; genial in action; hearty; ungrudging.

God loveth a *cheerful* giver. 2 Cor. ix. 7.

A *cheerful*-giving hand, as I think, madam,

Requires a heart as *cheerful*.

*Fletcher*, *The Pilgrim*, 1. 1.

3. Characterized by or expressive of good spirits; associated with agreeable feelings; lively; animated: as, *cheerful* songs.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance.

*Prov.* xv. 13.

If what you sent me last be the product of your melancholy, what may I not expect from your more *cheerful* hours?

A man he seems of *cheerful* yesterdays

And confident to-morrows.

*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, vii.

4. Promoting or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial: as, the *cheerful* sun; a *cheerful* fire.

In the afternoon to St. Lawrence's church, a new and

*cheerful* pile. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, May 28, 1682.

He now hears with pain

New oysters cry'd, nor sighs for *cheerful* ale.

*J. Phillips*, *Splendid Shilling*.

= *syn.* *Lightsome*, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, jocund, jolly, buoyant. See *cheery*.

*cheerfully* (*chêr'fûl-i*), *adv.* In a cheerful manner. (a) With pleasure, animation, or good spirits. (b) With alacrity or willingness; readily.

The Corporal did not approve of the orders, but most *cheerfully* obeyed them. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, ix. 20.

*cheerfulness* (*chêr'fûl-nes*), *n.* [*< cheerful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being cheerful. (a) A state of moderate joy or gaiety.

Health is the condition of wisdom, and the sign is *cheerfulness*—an open and noble temper. *Emerson*, *Success*.

(b) Alacrity; readiness; geniality.

He that sheweth mercy, with *cheerfulness*. *Rom.* xii. 8.

= *syn.* *Mirth*, *Cheerfulness*, etc. See *mirth*.

*cheerily* (*chêr'i-li*), *adv.* In a cheery manner; with cheerfulness; with good spirits; heartily: as, to set to work *cheerily*.

Come, *cheerily*, boys, about our business.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Little French Lawyer*.

*cheeriness* (*chêr'i-nes*), *n.* [*< cheery* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being cheery; cheerfulness; gaiety and good humor: as, his *cheeriness* was constant.

He [Bryant] fills the mind with the breezy *cheeriness* of springtime. *D. J. Hill*, *Bryant*, p. 203.

*cheering* (*chêr'ing*), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of cheer*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Imparting joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating: as, *cheering* news.

The sacred sun . . . diffused his *cheering* ray. *Pope*.

*cheerfully* (*chêr'ing-li*), *adv.* In a cheering manner.

*cheerishness* (*chêr'ish-nes*), *n.* [*< \*cheerish* (not used; *< cheer*<sup>1</sup> + *-ish*) + *-ness*.] Cheerfulness. [Rare.]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*. *Milton*, *Divorce*.

*cheerless* (*chêr'les*), *a.* [*< cheer*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of anything to enliven or animate the spirits.

All's *cheerless*, dark, and deadly. *Shak.*, *Lear*, v. 3.

*cheerlessly* (*chêr'les-li*), *adv.* In a cheerless manner; dolefully.

The loneliness of the situation, the night, the uncertainty cloaking the object of his coming, all affected him *cheerlessly*. *L. Wallace*, *Ben-Hur*, p. 400.

*cheerlessness* (*chêr'les-nes*), *n.* [*< cheerless* + *-ness*.] The state of being cheerless.

*cheerly*<sup>1</sup> (*chêr'li*), *a.* [*< cheer*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*.] Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

Hurdles to weave, and *cheerly* shelters raise.

*Dyer*, *The Fleecy*, 1.

Their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter.

*Ray*, *Wisdom of God*.

*cheerly*<sup>1</sup> (*chêr'li*), *adv.* [*< cheerly*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] Cheerily; cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

Lusty, young, and *cheerly* drawing breath.

*Shak.*, *Rich.* II, 1. 3.

*cheerly*<sup>2</sup>, *adv.* [*< ME.* *cherli*, *cherliche*, *cherlich*; < *cheer*<sup>2</sup> + *-ly*.] 1. Lovingly; tenderly.

The *cherli* ful *cherli* that child took in his arms.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 62.

And Achilles the choise kyng *cherly* he prayit,

To let the lord haue his lyfe for lewte of hym,

That woundit was wickedly to the wale dede.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5265.

2. Worthy; fitly.

*Cherlich* [var. *cherlich*] as a cheuteyn his chambre to holden. *Piers Plouman's Crde* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 582.

*cheerup*<sup>1</sup> (*chêr'up*), *v. t.* [*For cheer up*; suggested by *chirrup*, which in turn is sometimes changed to *cheerup*: see *cheerup*<sup>2</sup> and *chirp*<sup>1</sup>.] To make cheerful; enliven. [Rare.]

To drink a *cheeruping* cup. *Smollett*, *Humphrey Clinker*.

*cheerup*<sup>2</sup> (*chêr'up*), *v. t.* [*A variation of chirrup*, ult. of *chirp*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.* Cf. *cheerup*<sup>1</sup>.] To chirrup; chirp.

*cheery* (*chêr'i*), *a.* [*< cheer*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] 1. Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; gay; sprightly; jocund: as, a *cheery* tone of voice; always *cheery* and in good humor.

They were set in their places, and were a little *cheery* after their journey. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 315.

And though you be weary,

We'll make your heart *cheery*

And welcome our Charlie

And his loyal train.

*Jacobite Song*, Come o'er the Stream, Charlie.

On what I've seen or pondered, sad or *cheery*.

*Byron*, *Don Juan*, xiv. 11.

2. Having power to make gay; promoting cheerfulness; enlivening.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl.

*Gay*, *Shepherd's Week*, Friday, 1. 9.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the *cheery* expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xiii.

One [painting] is constrained, sad, depressing, autumnal; the other free, *cheery*, summer-like.

*T. Hill*, *True Order of Studies*, p. 136.

= *syn.* *Cheerful*, *Cheery*. When *cheerful* means producing cheer, it is only by what seems distinct metonymy, as in such phrases as 'the cheerful beams of the sun,' 'a cheerful fire.' *Cheery* is coming into increasing use, representing cheerfulness in its more active forms or manifestations, and especially that cheerfulness which is contagious.

What then so *cheerful* as the holly-tree?

*Southey*, *The Holly-Tree*.

It was like a north-west wind in summer to get your *cheery* little letter of interest and memory.

*S. Boucles*, in *Merriam*, II. 431.

*cheest*. Preterit of *cheese*<sup>1</sup>, the common Middle English form of *choose*.

And *chees* hire of his owen auctoritie. *Chaucer*.

\**cheese*<sup>1</sup> (*chêz*), *n.* [*< ME.* *chese*, < *AS.* *cēse*, *cýse*, also *cýsa* = *OS.* *kāsi*, *kiesi* = *OFries.* *tzise* = *D.* *kaas* = *MLG.* *kēse*, *L.G.* *kese* = *OHG.* *chāsi*, *MHG.* *kase*, *G.* *kāse* = *Sp.* *queso* = *Pg.* *queijo* = *It.* *cacio* (also prob. = *Ir.* *cais* = *Gael.* *caise* = *W.* *caws*), cheese, < *L.* *caseus*, *ML.* *castus*, cheese. See *casein*, etc. The Scand. word is different: *Ice.* *ostr* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *ost*, cheese.] 1. The curd or casein of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mold. All the acids separate the cheese from the whey; neutral salts, and likewise all earthy and metallic salts, produce the same effect; but rennet, which is made by macerating in water a piece of the last stomach of a calf, salted and dried for this purpose, is most efficient. The flowers of the *Galium verum*, or yellow lady's-bed-straw, and the juice of the fig-tree very readily coagulate milk. There are many kinds of cheese, which differ from one another according to the quality of the milk employed and the mode of preparation. *Soft cheeses*, such as *cream-cheese*, *Bath* and *Yorkshire cheese*, will not keep long. *Hard cheeses*, as *Cheshire*, *Gloucester*, *Cheddar*, *Parmesan*, and *Dutch*, can be kept a long time. There is also an intermediate class, as *Gruyère*, *Stilton*, etc. Cheese is composed of from 30 to 60 per cent. of water, 20 to 35 per cent. of casein, 30 to 40 per cent. of fat, and 4 to 6 per cent. of mineral matter.

2. A mass of pomace or ground apples pressed together in a cider-press.—3. The inflated appearance of a gown or petticoat resulting from whirling round and making a low courtesy, supposed to resemble a large cheese; hence, a low courtesy.

What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making *cheeses*! that is, whirling round . . . until the petticoat is inflated like a balloon and then sinking into a courtesy. *De Quincey*, *Autobiog. Sketches*, vi.

It was such a deep ceremonial curtsy as you never see at present. She and her sister both made these *cheeses* in compliment to the new-comer, and with much stately agility. *Thackeray*, *Virginians*, xxi.

4. *pl.* Same as *cheese-cake*, 3.—*Banbury cheese*, a cheese formerly made at Banbury, England, and supposed to be dry, with a thick rind. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, 1. 1.—*Brickbat cheese*, a cheese made chiefly in Wiltshire, England, of new milk and cream, and sold in square pieces.—*Brie cheese*, a soft, salted, white cream-cheese made in the region about the city of Meaux, in the district of Brie, France.—*Camembert cheese*, a rich sweet cream-cheese of a yellowish color, made in the region about the village of Camembert in Normandy.—*Chalk for cheese*. See *chalk*.—*Cheddar cheese*, a rich fine-flavored cheese made at Cheddar in Somersetshire, England.—*Cottage cheese*, a preparation of pressed curds, made without rennet, and served with salt or sugar and cream. Also called *Dutch cheese*, *pot-cheese*, and *smear-case* (Dutch *smear-kaas*). [*U. S.*]—*Cream-cheese*. (a) A cheese of soft, buttery consistency, such as the *Brie* and *Neufchâtel* cheeses. (b) Same as *cottage cheese*.—*Dunlop cheese*, a cheese made in Ayrshire, Scotland.—*Dutch cheese*. (a) A small, hard cheese, made in globular molds from skimmed milk. The outside is colored red with a preparation of madder. (b) Same as *cottage cheese*.—*Filled cheese*, a trade-name for adulterated cheese.—*Gloucestershire cheese*, a rich mild variety of cheese, of two qualities, *single* and *double*, the former containing half and the latter all the cream of the milk.—*Groaning cheese*, a cheese forming part of the blithemest or entertainment provided at the birth and christening of a child.

It is customary at Oxford to cut what we in the North call the *Groaning Cheese* in the Middle when the Child is born, and so, by degrees, form with it a large Kind of Ring, through which the Child is passed on the Christening Day. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 403.

*Gruyère cheese*, a kind of cheese made in the Jura region of both Switzerland and France, and also among the *Vosges* mountains, so called from *Gruyère*, canton of Fribourg, Switzerland. The curd is pressed in large and comparatively shallow cylindrical molds, and while in the mold is heavily salted during a month or more. The cheese is intermediate between the hard and the soft cheeses, is of a pale-yellowish color, and is traversed by abundant air-bubbles and passages.—*Limburger cheese*, a cheese made at Herve, near Limburg in Belgium, and imitated in the United States. It is eaten in a state of putrefaction.—*Lincolnshire cheese*, a small soft cheese made of new milk and cream.—*Neufchâtel cheese*, cream thickened by heat and then pressed in a small mold, made at Neufchâtel-en-Bray in Normandy. It is esteemed a great delicacy.—*Parmesan cheese*, a hard, dry, grainy, and high-flavored Italian cheese colored with saffron. A considerable degree of heat is used in its manufacture.—*Pineapple cheese*, a hard yellow cheese molded into somewhat the form of a pineapple.—*Pont l'Évêque cheese*, an esteemed soft cream-cheese of much the character of *Neufchâtel* cheese, made about Pont l'Évêque in Normandy.—*Pot-cheese*. Same as *cottage cheese*.—*Roquefort cheese*, a French cheese made at Roquefort in Guienne, from the milk of ewes. When sufficiently dried and compacted the cheeses are placed in a recess of a deep cavern in the limestone rock at Roquefort, in which the temperature is always about 40° F. While in the cave the cheeses are salted, and the mold which forms upon them is scraped off from time to time, passing successively in color, in the course of about 40 days, from white through blue to a reddish tint, when the cheese is ready for use.—*Sage or green cheese*, cheese colored by means of sage or other leaves. In Scotland lovage-seeds are also added.—*Slipcoat cheese*, a rich variety of cheese made from milk

warm from the cow; it resembles white butter. *Simmonds*.—*Stilton cheese*, a solid, rich, white English cheese, originally made at Stilton in Huntingdonshire, but now made chiefly in Leicestershire.

**cheese<sup>2</sup>** (chēz), *n.* [Appar., through Anglo-Ind. or, less prob., Gipsy use, <Hind. (<Pers.) *chiz*, a thing, anything.] The thing; the correct or proper thing; the finished or perfect thing: always with the definite article. [Slang.]

Some years ago the maahers of the day indulged in a slang expression by speaking of what pleased them as "being quite the cheese." A friend who had just returned from India after forty years' absence from England used this phrase to me, prefacing his remarks by the words "as we should say in India," and was not a little astonished to learn that the Hindustani word *chiz*, thing, had taken root for a season in England.

*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 446.

**cheesebowl** (chēz'bōl), *n.* [*ME. chesbolle, chesbolle*, poppy, appar. < *chese*, cheese, + *bolle*, bowl, as if named from the likeness of the capsule in shape to a round cheese; but the formation is uncertain.] The poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*, etc. Also *chasbow*.

The violet her fainting head declin'd

Beneath a sleeping *cheasbow*. *Drummond*, 1791.

**cheese-cake** (chēz'kāk), *n.* [*ME. chese-cake* (cf. *D. kaasboek*), < *chese*, cheese, + *cake*.] 1. A cake or tart, originally filled with cheese, now with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, butter, eggs, etc.—2. A small cake or tart made with a variety of ingredients: as, lemon *cheese-cake*, apple *cheese-cake*, etc.

As soon as the tarts and *cheesecakes* made their appearance, he quitted his seat and stood aloof.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, III.

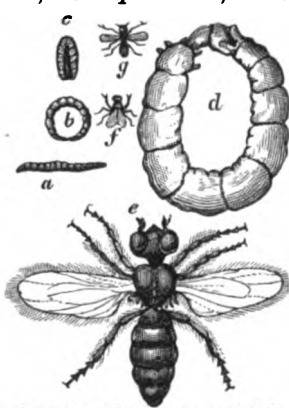
3. *pl.* A child's name for the immature fruit of the common mallow, *Malva rotundifolia*, on account of its shape, which is somewhat like that of a round, flat cheese. Also *cheeses*.

**cheese-cement** (chēz'sē-ment'), *n.* A kind of glue, probably casein and an alkaline carbonate, used for mending broken glass and crockery, joining wood that is exposed to the wet, etc.

**cheese-cloth** (chēz'klōth), *n.* A coarse cotton fabric of an open texture, used in cheese-making for wrapping the cheese. It is also used for other purposes, as for a ground for embroidery, etc., and, when made with a finer texture, for women's gowns.

**cheese-fat** (chēz'fat), *n.* Same as *cheese-vat*. *Scott*.

**cheese-fly** (chēz'fī), *n.* A small black dipterous insect bred in cheese, the *Piophilæ casei*, of the family *Muscidae*,



Cheese-fly and Cheese-hopper (*Piophilæ casei*).  
a, maggot, extended; b, c, same, in leaping positions; d, e, hopper and fly, magnified; f, fly, natural size, with wings expanded and folded.

to which the house-fly, blow-fly, etc., belong. It has a very extensible ovipositor, which it can sink to a great depth in the cracks of cheese, where it lays its eggs. The maggot, well known as the *cheese-hopper*, is furnished with two horny claw-shaped mandibles, which it uses both for digging into the cheese and for moving itself, having no feet. It has two pairs of spiracles, one pair near the head and the other near the tail, so that when one is obstructed the other can be used. In leaping it first brings itself into the form of a circle, and then by a jerk projects itself from twenty to thirty times its own length.

**cheese-hoop** (chēz'hōp), *n.* A wooden cylinder in which curds are pressed to drive out the whey.

**cheese-hopper** (chēz'hōp'ēr), *n.* The maggot of the cheese-fly. Also called *cheese-maggot*.

**cheese-knife** (chēz'nif), *n.* 1. A wooden spatula used to break down the curd in the process of cheese-making.—2. A curved knife or scoop used to cut cheese at the table.

**cheeselip, cheeselep** (chēz'lip, -lep), *n.* [Also *cheeslip, cheeslip*; < *ME. cheslepe, cheslippe*, < *AS. cyslybb, cyslyb* (= *OD. kaeslibbe, D. kaasleb* = *OHG. chesiluppa, MHG. kieseluppe, G. käseluppe, käsluppe, käselipp*), rennet, < *cysse*, cheese, + *lybb*, a drug, poison, = *OHG. luppa*, deadly juice, = *Icel. lyf*, medicine, = *Goth. lufja*, poison. Cf. *Dan. ostlōbe*, rennet, < *ost*, cheese, + *lōbe*, rennet.] 1. Rennet.—2. The dried stomach of an animal, used to curdle milk.—3. The hog-louse. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cheese-maggot** (chēz'mag'gt), *n.* Same as *cheese-hopper*.

**cheese-maker** (chēz'mā'kēr), *n.* The *Withania coagulans*, a solanaceous shrub of Afghanistan and northern India, the fruit of which has the property of coagulating milk, and is employed instead of rennet, the latter being objectionable to the natives on religious grounds.

**cheese-mite** (chēz'mit), *n.* A mite of the family *Acaridae* and subfamily *Tyroglyphinae*, *Tyroglyphus* (formerly *Acarus*) *siro*. It occurs not only in cheese, but in flour, when it is known as the *flour-mite*, and in milk, when it is called the *milk-mite*.

**cheese-mold** (chēz'mōld), *n.* A mold or form in which cheese is pressed.

**cheesemonger** (chēz'mung'gēr), *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

**cheese-pale** (chēz'pāl), *n.* A sharp instrument of a semicircular concave form, like a small scoop, for piercing cheese to sample it. Also called *cheese-scoop* and *cheese-taster*.

**cheese-paring** (chēz'pār'ing), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* A paring of the rind of cheese.—2. Hence, figuratively, a mean or parsimonious disposition or practice.

II. *a.* Meantly economical; parsimonious: as, *cheese-paring* economy.

**cheese-press** (chēz'pres), *n.* A press for expelling the whey from curds in cheese-making. The curds are placed in a cheese-hoop and this is put in the press. In one form of press a vacuum is created below the cheese-hoop, and the pressure of the atmosphere drives the whey out. In more common forms, screws, toggle-joints, and other devices are used to obtain pressure.

**cheese-rennet** (chēz'ren'et), *n.* [*< cheese + rennet*. Cf. *AS. cys-gerunn*, rennet.] A name given to the yellow lady's-bedstraw, *Galium verum*, used for coagulating milk. See *cheese*, 1. Also called *cheese-running*.

**cheese-room** (chēz'rōm), *n.* [*< cheese + room* in *mushroom*.] The common name in some parts of England of the horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*.

**cheese-running** (chēz'run'ing), *n.* Same as *cheese-rennet*.

**cheese-scoop** (chēz'skōp), *n.* Same as *cheese-pale*.

**cheese-taster** (chēz'tās'tēr), *n.* Same as *cheese-pale*.

**cheese-toaster** (chēz'tōs'tēr), *n.* 1. A fork, broach, or other contrivance for toasting cheese before a fire. Hence—2. A sword. [Slang.]

With a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet, for all his golden *cheese-toaster*.

*Smollett*, *Humphrey Clinker*, I. 128.

I'll drive my *cheese-toaster* through his body.

*Thackeray*, *Virginians*, x.

**cheese-turner** (chēz'tēr'nēr), *n.* A shelf upon which cheeses are placed while ripening, and so arranged that by turning it they can be inverted.

**cheese-vat** (chēz'vat), *n.* [Also written *cheese-fat*, and formerly, by corruption, *cheesford*; < *ME. chesefat*, < *AS. cyssefat* (= *OS. kiesefat* (-vat) = *D. kaasvat* = *MLG. keesevat*, *LG. kēsāt*, *kēsēfat* = *G. käsefass*), < *cysse*, cheese, + *fat*, fat, vat: see *fat* and *vat*.] The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

**cheesiness** (chē'zi-nes), *n.* [*< cheesy + -ness*.] The quality of being cheesy, or resembling cheese in consistence, taste, or odor.

**cheesy** (chē'zi), *a.* [*< cheese + -y*.] Having the consistence, taste, odor, etc., of cheese; resembling cheese in any respect; caseous.—*Cheesy degeneration* or *transformation*, caseous degeneration (which see, under *caseous*).

**cheet** (chēt), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *cheep*.] To chatter or chirrup.

**cheeta, cheetah**, *n.* See *cheetah*.

**cheetal** (chē'tal), *n.* [Hind. *chital*.] The common spotted deer of India, *Cervus axis*.

**chief<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English variant of *chief*.

**chief<sup>2</sup>** (shēf), *n.* [F. *chef*, head: see *chief*.] 1. A head or chief; specifically, a head cook in a large household, etc.—2. A reliquary in the shape of a human head with or without the shoulders, either standing alone or placed upon a substructure or base, formerly made to receive the whole or a portion of the head of a saint or martyr. Chiefs were commonly made of metal, as copper, fashioned by the repoussé process, gilded, chased, and otherwise ornamented; but they were sometimes carved in wood and covered with thin plates of silver or gold. See cut in next column.—*Chief d'attaque*, the leader of an orchestra (first violin) or of a chorus.—*Chief d'orchestra*, (a) The leader of an orchestra. (b) The director or conductor of an orchestra.

**chef-d'œuvre** (shē-dē'vr), *n.*; *pl. chefs-d'œuvre* (shē-dē'vr). [F., a trial-piece, a masterpiece: *chef*, head; *de*, < *L. de*, of; *œuvre*, < *OF. oeuvre*,



Silver Chef in the cathedral of Florence, containing part of the skull of Saint Zenobius. By Andrea di Ardito, 1330.

*ovre*, < *L. opera*, work: see *chief*, *urel*, and *manœuvre, manure*.] A masterpiece; a superlatively fine work in art, literature, etc.

The contest of Ajax and Ulysses, for the arms of Achilles, in one of the latter Books of the *Metamorphoses*, is a *chef-d'œuvre* of rhetoric, considering its metrical form.

*De Quincey*, *Rhetoric*.

**chief<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *chief*.

**chefford** (chēf'ōrd), *n.* A dry measure formerly used at Archangel, equal to about two United States bushels.

**cheft** (cheft), *n.* Same as *chast*.

**chego** (chēg'ō), *n.* A unit of weight for pearls in Goa. It seems to be from an eighth to a quarter of a carat.

**chegoe** (chēg'ō), *n.* Same as *chigoe*.

**chen**, *n.* See *chih*.

**Chellanthus** (kī-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χείλος*, a lip, + *άνθος*, a flower; in allusion to the form of the indusium.] A genus of ferns having roundish sori at or near the ends of the veins, each sorus being covered by an indusium formed from the reflexed margin of the frond. The genus includes more than fifty species, widely distributed in tropical and temperate zones, the greater number growing in the warmer parts of North and South America.

**chello**. See *chilo*.

**cheir** (kir), *n.* A shortened form of *Cheiranthus*. The wild cheir is the wallflower, *C. Cheiri*.

**Cheiranthus** (kī-ran'thus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χείρ*, a hand, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ*, consisting of pubescent herbs or small shrubs with large yellow or purple sweet-scented flowers. The wallflower, *C. Cheiri*, is the best-known species.

**cheiro**. See *chiro*.

**chekt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *check*.

**cheke<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *check*.

**cheke<sup>2</sup>**, *v.* An obsolete form of *choke*.

**chekeful**, *a.* An obsolete form of *choke-full*.

**chekelatoun**, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

**chekelaw**, *a.* See *chokelew*.

**cheke-matet**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *checkmate*.

**cheken** (chēk'en), *n.* The Chilean name of a myrtaceous shrub, *Eugenia Cheken*, the bark of which is astringent and is sometimes used as a remedy in catarrh.

**chekeri**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *checker*.

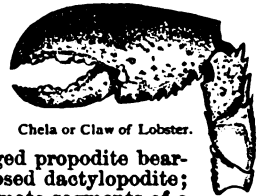
**cheki** (chē-kē'), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish unit of weight, probably derived from the Roman pound. Careful determinations at different dates have given the following values in grains troy: 1767, 4,933; 1797, 4,942; 1801, 4,963; 1821, 4,960. It now weighs from 4,942 to 4,943 grains troy, or about 3204 grams.

**chekiet**, *a.* An obsolete form of *checky*.

**chekmak** (chēk'mak), *n.* A Turkish fabric of mixed silk and cotton, with golden threads interwoven.

**chela<sup>1</sup>** (kē'lā), *n.*; *pl. chelæ* (-lē). [NL., < *Gr. χηλή*, a claw, hoof.]

1. The pair of pincers or nippers, or the so-called claw, which terminates some of the limbs of most *Crustacea*, as crabs and lobsters, formed by an enlarged propodite bearing a movably apposed dactylopodite; the last and penultimate segments of a chelate limb or cheliped so modified as to constitute a prehensile organ like a pair of pincers. [Rare.]



Chela or Claw of Lobster.



A three-jointed appendage, the second joint of which is prolonged in such a manner as to form with the third a pincer or *chela*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 229.

2. The similar nipper- or pincer-like claw terminating the chelicera of an arachnid, as a scorpion. In these two senses also *chela*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of cyprinoid fishes.

*chela*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *cheela*.

*chelandret*, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.  
*chelaship*, *n.* See *cheelaship*.

*chelate* (kē'lāt), *a.* [*< NL. chelatus, < chela, q. v.*] Having a chela; terminated by a chela or forceps-joint.

By being *chelate*, that is, by having the posterior distal angle of the propodite produced so as to equal the dactylopodite in length, and thus constitute a sort of opposable finger for it. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 270.

*Chelate joint or appendage*, in entom., one which can be turned back on the supporting part, as the unguis or claws of certain insects.

*chelaundret*, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.  
*cheldi*, *v. i.* [*ME. chelden, < AS. \*cealdian*, also in comp. *æcealdian*, become cold, *< ceald*, cold; see *cold*, *a.* and *v.*] To become cold; chill.

Rymenbild him gan biheld.

Hire heorte bigan to chelde.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1148.

*chele*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *chill*.

*chele*<sup>2</sup> (kē'lē), *n.* Same as *chela*<sup>1</sup>, l. and 2.

*chelerythra* (kel-e-rith'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL., as chelerythrin + -ia*.] Chelerythrin.

*chelerythrin, chelerythrine* (kel-e-rith'rin), *n.* [*< Chelidonium + Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>*.] An alkaloid (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>) found in the plants *Chelidonium majus*, *Glaucium luteum*, and *Sanguinaria canadensis*. It is difficultly soluble in alcohol and ether.

*chelicera* (kē-lis'e-rā), *n.*; pl. *chelicerae* (-rē). [*NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw, + κέρα, a horn*.] 1.

One of the anterior pair of appendages of a scorpion; a short, three-jointed organ ending in a prehensile claw. See cut under *scorpion*.—2. The corresponding organ in a spider, which terminates in a sharp joint folding down on the preceding one like the blade of a pocket-knife on the handle, and having at its extremity the opening of a poison-gland. This gland is not found in the chelicerae of the scorpions. These organs are supposed by some naturalists to be the homologues of the antennae of insects, but others believe that they correspond to the mandibles.

In the Arachnida these antennae are converted into mouth organs; in the Scorpions and Spiders they are known as *chelicerae*.

*Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 244.

Also in English form *chelicere*.

*cheliceral* (kē-lis'e-rāl), *a.* [*< chelicera + -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a chelicera, or prehensile claw.

The two palpi are developed from the pedipalpal portion of the proboscis; two horny hooks from the *cheliceral* portion; and, finally, the hinder pair of thoracic limbs is added. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 331.

*chelicere* (kel'i-sēr), *n.* Same as *chelicera*.

*chelicinite* (ke-lik'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. χέλις, a tortoise, + ιχθυς, track, + -ite<sup>2</sup>*.] The fossilized impression of a chelonian.

*Chelididae*, *n. pl.* See *Chelydidae*.

*chelidon* (kel'i-don), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, also (in allusion to the forking of the swallow's tail) the frog in the hollow of a horse's foot, a hollow above the bend of the elbow, etc.; = L. hirundo(-n), a swallow*.] 1. In *anat.*, the hollow at the bend of the elbow.—2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of swallows, the type of which is the common European house-swallow, *Chelidon urbica*. *Boie*, 1822.

*chelidonia* (kel-i-dō-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Chelidonium*.] Same as *chelidonia*.

*chelidonic* (kel-i-don'ik), *a.* [*< Chelidonium + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Chelidonium* or celandine; existing in or derived from celandine.—*Chelidonic acid*, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, an acid obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. It crystallizes in silky needles.

*chelidonine* (ke-lid'ō-nin), *n.* [*< Chelidonium + -ine<sup>2</sup>*.] An alkaloid (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>5</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O) obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. Also *chelidonia*.

*chelidoninic* (kel'i-dō-nin'ik), *a.* [*Irreg. < chelidonia + -ic*.] Derived from plants of the genus *Chelidonium*.—*Chelidoninic acid*, an acid found in *Chelidonium majus*, crystallizing in white rhomboidal prisms.

*Chelidonium* (kel-i-dō-ni-um), *n.* [*NL.: see celandine*.] A papaveraceous genus of plants, of only two species, of Europe and Asia. *C. majus* is the common celandine. See *celandine*.

*chelidonize* (kel'i-don-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chelidonized*, ppr. *chelidonizing*. [*< Gr. χελιδονίζειν, sing the "swallow-song" (χελιδόνισμα), < χελιδών, a swallow: see chelidon*.] To sing the "swallow-song"; go from house to house singing and soliciting gifts: a custom among boys in ancient Greece about the time when the swallows returned. [*Rare*.]

*Chelidonomorpha* (kel-i-dō-nō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, + μορφή, form*.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the swallows, considered as a superfamily group of one family, *Hirundinidae*: synonymous with *Longipennae* of the same author.

*Chelidoptera* (kel-i-dop'te-rā), *n.* [*NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, + πτερόν, a wing*.] A notable genus of American fissirostral barbets or puff-birds, of the family



Smaller Swallow-wing (*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*).

*Bucconidae*, similar to *Monasa* (which see), but with a short square tail, comparatively longer wings, and smaller, slenderer bill. There are two species, *C. tenebrosa* and *C. brasiliensis*, known as the smaller and the larger swallow-wing.

*chelidoxanthin, chelidoxanthine* (kel'i-dok-san'thin), *n.* [*< Chelidonium + Gr. δξ-ις, sharp, + άνθος, flower, + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>*.] A neutral bitter principle, crystallizing in small yellow needles, obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*.

*Chelidridae* (ke-lid'ri-dē), *n. pl.* An improper spelling of *Chelydridae*.

*chelifer* (kel'i-fēr), *n.* [*NL. chelifer, < chela<sup>1</sup>, q. v., + L. ferro = E. bear<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One of the *Cheliferidae*; a false scorpion.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of pseudoscorpions, typical of the family *Cheliferidae*, including book-scorpions with two eyes, as *C. cancris*, a small species often found in musty old books.

*Cheliferidae* (kel-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Chelifer, 2, + -idae*.] A family of pseudoscorpions, or false scorpions, of the order *Cheliferida* or *Pseudoscorpiones*, typified by the genus *Chelifer*. They are minute harmless forms resembling a scorpion in front, but with a body flat and rounded behind and destitute of a tail. They live in moist dark places, and feed chiefly on mites and wood-lice.

*Cheliferidae* (kel'i-fe-rid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Chelifer, 2, + -idae*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, containing the false scorpions or pseudoscorpions, having the abdomen segmented, indistinctly separated from the cephalothorax, and without the appendage with its poisonous sting which characterizes the true scorpions. The maxillary palpi or pedipalps are longer than the thoracic limbs, and end in a chela or pincer-like prehensile claw. There are two families, the *Obisidae* with four eyes, and the *Cheliferidae* with two eyes. The order includes the book-scorpions. Generally called *Pseudoscorpiones*.

Like the Spiders the *Cheliferidae* are provided with silk-glands, and unlike the Scorpions, which they externally resemble, they have neither a postabdomen nor poison-glands. They breathe by tracheae. These Arachnida are of small size, and are found chiefly in caverns and damp places in temperate countries. *Pascoe, Zool. Class.*, p. 95.

*cheliferous* (kē-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*As chelifer + -ous*.] Having chelae: said of the chelate limbs of crustaceans, and of animals which have chelae.—*Cheliferous abdomen*, one furnished at the apex with strong and thick forceps, somewhat resembling the great claw of a scorpion.—*Cheliferous slaters*, the cursorial isopod crustaceans of the genus *Tanais*.

*cheliform* (kē-li'fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. chela<sup>1</sup>, q. v., + L. forma, form*.] Having the form of a chela, cheliped, or chelicera; like the great claw of a lobster or crab; pincer-like.

*Chelingo, chelinga*, *n.* [*F. chelinguo: poss. of Ar. origin*.] Same as *masoola-boat*.

*cheliped* (kē-li-ped), *n.* [*< NL. chela<sup>1</sup>, q. v., + L. pes (ped-) = E. foot*.] One of the large specialized chelate limbs of a crustacean, as the great claw of a lobster, modified to form a prehensile rather than a natatorial organ. See *chela*<sup>1</sup>.

*chelis*<sup>1</sup> (kē'lis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw: see cheloid<sup>2</sup>*.] Same as *cheloid*<sup>2</sup>.

*chelis*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An erroneous form of *kelis*.

*Chelodina* (kel-ō-dī'nā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. χέλις, a tortoise, + δεινός, terrible, mighty, large*.] A genus of turtles, related to *Chelys*, typical of the group *Chelodines* (which see). *C. longicollis* is an example.

*chelodine* (kel-ō-din), *n.* [*< Chelodina*.] A turtle or river-tortoise of Australia, of the genus *Chelodina*. The long-necked chelodine, *C. longicollis*, has a long, flexible, non-retractile neck, and a flat, narrow, pointed head. It is an active species, traversing rapidly the rivers and pools in which it lives.

*Chelodines* (kel-ō-dī'nēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., irreg. < Chelodina. Cf. chelodine*.] In *zool.*, a name given by Huxley to a subdivision of *Emydeae*, in which the pelvis is fixed to the carapace and plastron, the neck bends sideways, and the head cannot be completely withdrawn beneath the carapace. Same as *Pleurodira*.

*cheloid*<sup>1</sup> (kē'loid), *a.* [*< Gr. χέλις, a tortoise, + εἶδος, form*.] But cf. *chelydoid*.] Same as *chelydoid*.

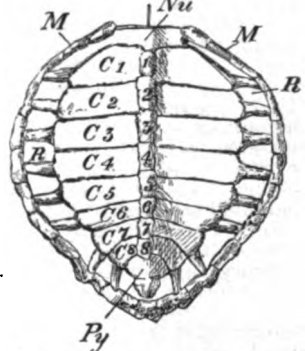
*cheloid*<sup>2</sup> (kē'loid), *n.* [*< Gr. χηλή, a claw, hoof, + εἶδος, form; according to some, < χέλις, a tortoise; cf. cheloid<sup>1</sup>*.] Also written *keloid*, for *F. keloides*, after *kelis*, as if *< Gr. κήλη, a tumor*.] A raised fibrous tumor (fibroma) of the skin, with spurred contours, apt to return in its site if cut out, but not dangerous. Also called *Alibert's cheloid*, *Alibert's cheloma*, *chelis*, and formerly sometimes *cancroid*.—*Addison's cheloid*, a misnomer for *Addison's kelis*. See *kelis*.

*cheloma* (kē-lō'mā), *n.*; pl. *chelomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw, + -oma*.] See *cheloid*<sup>2</sup>. Same as *cheloid*<sup>2</sup>.

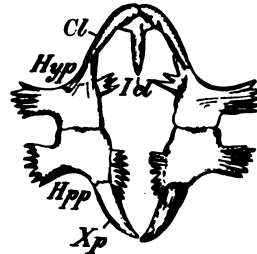
*Chelone* (ke-lō'nē), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise*.] 1. A genus of turtles; the green turtles, such as *Chelone midas*, and the hawk's-bill or tortoise-shell turtle, *Chelone imbricata*. Also written *Chelonia*. See cut under *Chelonidae*.—2. In *bot.*, a small genus of scrophulariaceous perennial plants, in which the corolla is inflated, arched, and nearly closed, so as to resemble the head of a tortoise, whence the name: related to *Pentstemon*. The species are natives of the United States, and the most common one, *C. glabra*, is occasionally cultivated and popularly known as *snake-head* or *turtle-head*.

*Chelonae* (ke-lō'nē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Fleming, 1822)*.] Same as *Chelonidae*, 1.

*Chelonis* (ke-lō'nī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise. Cf. Chelys*.] 1. The *Testudinata* or shield-reptiles; the turtles and tortoises; an order of *Reptilia*, in which the body is inclosed in a shell consisting of a carapace and a plastron, from between which the head, tail, and four limbs protrude. These animals have the bones of the skull united to such a degree that the quadrates and pterygoids form part of the same mass as the rest; there are no teeth, the jaws being incased in horn and forming a beak; the eyes are provided with eyelids; and a sacrum is developed. In consequence of the formation of the shell, the cervical and caudal regions are the only movable parts of the spinal column; the dorsal vertebrae are devoid of transverse processes; the ribs are not



Carapace of *Chelone midas*, dorsal view.  
1-8, neural plates; C1-C8, costal plates; R, R, ribs; M, M, marginal plates; Nu, nuchal plate; Py, one of the two pygal plates.



Plastron of *Chelone midas*.

Cl, clavicle, epiplastron, or episternum; Cl, interclavicle, entoplastron, or entosternum; Hyp, hypoplastron or hyosternum; Hyp, hypoplastron or hyosternum; Xp, xiphoplastron or xiphisternum.

movable upon the vertebrae; and the union of the vertebrae and ribs by means of superficial bony plates almost always forms the carapace or upper shell, the lower shell or plastron being composed of dermal bones, usually 9 in number, 1 median, and 4 lateral and paired. Tortoise-shell is the peculiar epidermal or exoskeletal integument of the bony case. The lungs extend into the abdominal cavity with the other viscera. The *Chelonis* are generally sluggish, cold-blooded animals, very tenacious of life, and able to pass

long periods without food. Some, however, are quite active. They are oviparous. Most of the species are carnivorous and predatory, but the true land-tortoises are mainly herbivorous. There are over 200 species, among them a few gigantic ones, as the tortoises of the Galapagos and Mascarene islands: one of the fossil species is said to have been about 20 feet long. The living genera are very numerous. The *Chelonia* are variously subdivided. They were formerly generally distributed among four families, the club-footed land-tortoises, the related fresh-water tortoises, the soft tortoises, and the sea-turtles. Huxley called these four groups *Testudinæ*, *Emyda*, *Trionychidae*, and *Euereta*. These groups have, however, been long discarded, and the species are now segregated among many families which have been variously combined. Most of the species of the southern hemisphere belong to a peculiar old-fashioned group, the pleurodirous, while those of the northern are cryptodirous. Also *Chelonides*, *Chelonii*.

2. [Used as a singular.] Same as *Chelone*, 1. **chelonian** (ke-lō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Chelonia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Chelonia*; testudinate.

II. *n.* One of the *Chelonia* or *Testudinata*; a turtle or tortoise.

**chelonid**, **chelonid** (kel'ō-nid, ke-lō'ni-id), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Chelonidae*.

**Chelonidae**, **Chelonidae** (ke-lon'i-dē, kel-ō-ni'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chelone*, *Chelonia*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of marine *Chelonia*, having the fore limbs longer than the hind, and converted into paddles or flippers for swimming by the union and webbing of the digits; the sea-turtles, or turtles proper. Its type is the genus *Chelone* or *Chelonia*, containing the green turtle (*C. midas*) and the

the most destructive crustaceans, owing to its immense numbers, though it is of diminutive size, being only about a third of an inch long.

**Cheluridae** (kē-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chelura* + *-idae*.] A family of amphipods, represented by the genus *Chelura*, having several of the abdominal segments united, and much modified abdominal limbs; the wood-shrimps. They bore tunnels beneath the surface of submerged wood, and are nearly as destructive to timber as the ship-worm.

**chely** (kē'li), *n.* An obsolete form of *chela*, 1 and 2.

It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely* or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not properly their leg, but a part of apprehension.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 5.

**Chelydæ** (kel'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidae*.

**Chelydidae** (ke-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (properly *Chelydæ*), *< Chelys* + *-idae*.] A family of pleurodirous *Chelonia*, typified by the genus *Chelys*. The head is not completely retractile, and is much depressed; it has very large temporal muscles, and is covered with soft skin, which on the beak takes the form of broad, fleshy lips. The matamata, *Chelys matamata*, is the representative of the family. Also *Chelydæ*, *Chelydæ*.

**chelydoid** (kel'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [Properly *chelyoid*, *< Chelys* + *-oid*. Cf. *cheloid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chelydidae*. Also *chelyoid*, *cheloid*. II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Chelydidae*.

It may be seen from this list that no *Chelydoid* passes northward beyond the Isthmus of Panama.

Günther, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 471.

**Chelydra** (kel'i-drā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χελύδρα*, an amphibious serpent, also a kind of tortoise.] The typical genus of the family *Chelydridæ*. *C. serpentina* is the common snapper or snapping-turtle of America. Also *Chelonura*. See cut under *alligator-terrapin*.

**Chelydradæ** (ke-lid'ra-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chelydra* + *-adæ*.] A group of cryptodirous tortoises in Gray's system, including the *Chelydridæ* and the *Cinosternidæ* of other authors.

**Chelydridæ** (ke-lid'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chelydra* + *-idae*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Chelydra*, having a long tail, large non-retractile head, and a long neck. It embraces the two largest fresh-water chelonians of the United States, the snapping-turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) and the alligator-turtle (*Macrochelys lacertina*). Also spelled, improperly, *Chelydridæ*.

**Chelydrinæ** (kel-i-dri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chelydra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises, typified by the genus *Chelydra*: same as the family *Chelydridæ*.

**chelydroid** (kel'i-droid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Chelydra* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chelydridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Chelydridæ*.

**chelydron** (kel'i-dron), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χελύδρον*: see *Chelydra*.] A turtle of the genus *Chelydra* or some related genus; an alligator-tortoise.

**Chelyetes** (ke-li'e-tēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χελυς*, a tortoise, + (*τ*) *της*, a kinsman, neighbor.] The typical genus of mites of the family *Chelyetidae*.

**Chelyetidae** (kel-i-et'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chelyetes* + *-idae*.] A family of mites, with the skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in a soft skin, stigmata near the rostrum, and legs of five joints, the first pair being tactile organs. They are remarkable for the enormously developed palpi and sharp rostrum, well suited for plunging into the body of their victims, upon whose juices they subsist. The family contains predatory species, such as *Chelyetes parasitivorax*, *C. heteropalpus*, etc., which it has been shown are strictly parasitic, although with a form of parasitism not contemplated in Van Beneden's classification, namely, a parasitism beneficial to the host, as the guest lives upon other parasites which are injurious to the host. *Michael*.

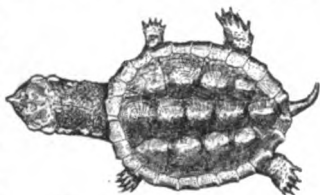
**Chelyidæ** (ke-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidae*.

**chelyngel**, *n.* An old form of *keeling*.

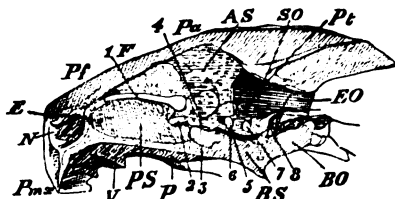
**chelyoid** (kel'i-oid), *n.* The proper form of *chelydoid*.

**Chelyoidæ** (kel-i-oi'dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidae*.

**chelys** (kel'is), *n.* [*< Gr. χελυς*, a tortoise, a lyre, the constellation Lyra. Cf. *Chelone*.] 1. The ancient Greek lyre: so called because first made of tortoise-shell. — 2. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a lute or viol. — 3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tortoises, the type of the family *Chelydidae*, containing only one species, *C. matamata* or *C. fimbriata*. See *matamata*, and out under *Chelydidae*.



Matamata (*Chelys matamata*).



Longitudinal Section of Skull of Turtle (*Chelone midas*), showing outline of brain in situ, with 1-8, first eight cranial nerves, and the following bones: RO, basioccipital; FO, exoccipital; SO, supraoccipital; BS, basiphenoid; PS, presphenoid; AS, alisphenoid; Pt, pterygoid; Pa, enormously expansive parietal; F, frontal; P, prefrontal; E, ethmoid; N, nasal; Pmx, premaxilla; V, vomer; P, palatine.

hawk's-bill turtle (*C. imbricata*). Another leading form is the loggerhead, *Couana* (or *Thalassochelys*) *caretta*. Formerly the *Dermatochelys* (or *Sphargis*) *coriacea* was referred by some to the family, but it has long been universally isolated as the representative of a very distinct family (*Dermatochelydidae* or *Sphargididae*), and even suborder (*Atheca*). The members of the family are confined to tropical or warm seas, and are especially abundant in the Gulf of Mexico. The group is the same as *Euereta* (which see). See *turtle*.

**Chelonides** (ke-lon'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), *< Chelone*.] Same as *Chelonia*, 1.

**Chelonii** (ke-lō'ni-i), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *Chelonia*, 1.—2. A suborder of *Testudinata*, comprising all the land and fresh-water forms. *Oppel*; *Agassiz*.

**Chelonidae**, *n. pl.* See *Chelonidae*.

**chelonite** (kel'ō-nit), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χελώνη*, a tortoise, + *-ite*.] A name of certain fossil sea-urchins of the family *Cidaridae*.

**Chelonobatrachia** (ke-lō'nō-ba-trā'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. χελώνη*, tortoise, + *βάτραχος*, a frog.] Same as *Anura*. 2.

**chelonography** (kel-ō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. χελώνη*, a tortoise, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A treatise on turtles; a description of chelonians.

**chelonologist** (kel-ō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< chelonology* + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of the chelonians.

**chelonology** (kel-ō-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. χελώνη*, a tortoise, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which relates to the chelonians or tortoises.

**Chelonura** (kel-ō-nū'rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χελώνη*, tortoise, + *ουρά*, tail.] Same as *Chelydra*.

**Chelophora** (kē-lof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. χηλή*, a hoof, claw, talon, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, *< φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] A series of deciduate mammals with a zonary placenta, consisting of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracidae*. The word is scarcely used, except to distinguish these two orders collectively from the *Carnivora*, all three forming the *Zonoplacentalia*.

**Chelsea porcelain**. See *porcelain*.

**Chelura** (kē-lū'rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χηλή*, claw, + *ουρά*, tail.] A genus of amphipod crustaceans, typical of the family *Cheluridae* or wood-shrimps. *C. terebrans* gnaws into submerged wood, and is one of



Boring Amphipod (*Chelura terebrans*), magnified. (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

**cheme** (kē'mē), *n.* [LL. *cheme*, ML. *chema*, a measure for liquids, L. *chema* (Pliny), a gaping mussel, *< Gr. χῆμα*, a yawning, a shell, a cockle, a measure, *< χῆμα* in *χάσκειν*, *χαίνειν*, gape: see *chasm*, *chaos*.] A Roman weight, equal to about 35 grains troy.

**chemic** (kem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also recently *chemick*, early mod. *E. chimic*, *chimick*, *chymic*, *chymick*; after *F. chimique* = *Sp. químico* = *Pg. It. chimico*, *< ML. \*chemicus*, *\*chymicus*, *< chimia*, chemistry: see *chemy*, *alchemy*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to chemistry (or, formerly, to alchemy): same as *chemical*, but now used chiefly in poetry.

Analysis is carried into everything. Even Deity is subjected to *chemic* tests. *Lovell*, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 102.

The wicked broth  
Confused the *chemic* labour of the blood.  
*Tennyson*, *Lucretius*.

2. Imitative; adulterated; not the genuine thing. See *alchemy*, 3.

World, thou'rt a traitor; thou hast stamp'd thy base  
And *chymic* metal with great *Cæsar's* face.  
*Quarles*, *Emblems*, II. 5.

II. *n.* 1. A chemist or an alchemist.

*Chimicho* [It.], a *chimicke* or an alchemist. *Florida*.

2. In bleaching, a dilute solution of chlorid of lime.

Chloride of lime is generally termed *chemick* in the dye-house. . . . There is the danger of rotting the cloth when very strong *chemick* is employed.

*W. Crookes*, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 49.

**Blue chemic**. Same as *chemic blue* (which see, under *blue*, *n.*).

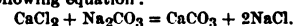
**chemic** (kem'ik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chemicked*, ppr. *chemickening*. [*< chemic*, *n.*, 2.] In bleaching, to steep, as cotton goods, in a dilute solution of chlorid of lime in stone vats, the liquor being pumped up and strained through the goods until the action is complete.

**Chemical** (kem'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *chymical*; *< chemic* + *-al*. See *chemistry*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to chemistry: as, a *chemical* experiment. — 2. Pertaining to the phenomena with which chemistry deals and to the laws by which they are regulated; accordant with the laws of chemistry.

Not only do worms aid indirectly in the *chemical* disintegration of rocks, but there is good reason to believe that they likewise act in a direct and mechanical manner on the smaller particles. *Darwin*, *Vegetable Mould*, p. 246.

Also *chemic*.

**Chemical acetication**. See *acetication*. — **Chemical action**. See *action*. — **Chemical affinity**, **elective affinity**, names formerly used for chemical force, and implying a property inherent in atoms of selecting other atoms with which to unite, or of preferring one combination to another. — **Chemical analysis**, the resolution of complex bodies into their elements. It is either qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative analysis consists in the determination of the component parts merely as respects their nature, and without regard to their relative proportions. Quantitative analysis consists in the determination of the relative proportions of the components. — **Chemical black bronze**. See *black bronze*. — **Chemical change**, as distinguished from *physical change*, a change which destroys the identity of the substance affected. A physical change is manifested without loss of identity by the substance. Thus, a mass of copper may be reduced to fine particles, drawn into wire, melted and cast into ingots or charged with electricity, without losing its identity as copper. But if copper is put into nitric acid, it dissolves and is converted into another substance, copper nitrate. The copper, in consequence, has lost its identity, and has undergone a chemical change. — **Chemical combination**, the intimate union by chemical force of two or more elements or compounds to form a new compound differing in properties from either of its constituent bodies. It differs from *mechanical mixture* in that each element of a chemical combination has a certain fixed and invariable combining proportion, whereas a mixture of substances can be made with varying amounts of its ingredients. In a mechanical mixture the particles of each of its ingredients can usually be identified and separated by mechanical means; in a chemical combination the constituents are so blended that they cannot be identified. Thus, if chlorine and hydrogen gas are mixed in any desired proportion, the chlorine in the mixture will be evident by its characteristic color and odor. But if this mechanical mixture is exposed to strong light, a chemical combination takes place rapidly between the two gases, with evolution of heat. They combine, however, only in exactly equal volumes, and if an excess of either is present it remains uncombined. In the new compound, hydrochloric acid, chlorine cannot be detected by either color or smell, nor be isolated except by chemical means. — **Chemical decomposition**, the separation by chemical force of the component parts of bodies from one another, or the resolution of bodies into their elements. — **Chemical equation**, a symbolic expression used to represent a chemical reaction. The reagents, or bodies which enter into the reaction, form the left-hand member of the equation, and the results of the reaction form the right-hand member. Thus, the fact that calcium chlorid and sodium carbonate when brought together in solution react on each other, forming calcium carbonate and sodium chlorid, is expressed by the following equation:



This is a true equation in the algebraic sense, because the value of the two members is the same. Since matter is indestructible, nothing is lost in the reaction, and the weights of calcium chlorid and sodium carbonate which reacted must be precisely the same as the combined

weights of the resultant calcium carbonate and sodium chloride.—**Chemical equivalent, extinguisher, ferment, fire-engine, etc.** See the nouns.—**Chemical force**, the force which binds together the atoms in a molecule, and causes chemical changes when dissimilar molecules are brought within the sphere of its action under proper conditions.—**Chemical formula**, a symbolic expression used to represent the composition of a substance. In the formulas now generally adopted by chemists each elementary substance is indicated by the first letter or letters of its name, called its chemical symbol; and to express the compounds of the elements, their symbols are arranged together, each denoting a single atom, and small numbers are written after a symbol and a little below (sometimes, and formerly always, above) the line, indicating how many atoms of the element exist in the compound. Thus, H means 1 atom of hydrogen; H<sub>2</sub>O means 2 atoms of hydrogen united with 1 of oxygen, forming the compound water; KHO means 1 atom of potassium (kalium), 1 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen, forming the compound potassium hydrate; and so on. If a number is placed at the beginning of the formula, it multiplies the entire formula like an algebraic coefficient; thus, 2H<sub>2</sub>O means 2 parts or 2 molecules of water. So, too, a small number placed after a parenthesis multiplies the portion included; thus, Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> denotes 3 atoms of calcium combined with 2 equivalents of the radical PO<sub>4</sub>, forming tricalcium phosphate or bone phosphate. Chemical formulas are of two kinds, *empirical* and *rational*. An empirical formula expresses simply the relative number of atoms of the elements present; a rational formula expresses not only the relative number of atoms, but also some conception of the mode of union of the atoms, the groups of radicals contained in the substance, the class to which it belongs, etc. Thus, the empirical formula of acetic acid is C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Its rational formula (CH<sub>3</sub>CO.OH) indicates that it may be regarded as made up of the radicals methyl (CH<sub>3</sub>), carbonyl (CO), and hydroxyl (OH), and so suggests to the chemist many of its properties and reactions. See *graphic formula*, under *graphic*.—**Chemical harmonicon, hygrometer**. See the nouns.—**Chemical kinetics**, the science which treats of the phenomena of bodies or systems of bodies when chemically active.—**Chemical match**. See *match*.—**Chemical paper**, paper used or suitable for use in the operations of chemistry, as litmus paper, etc.—**Chemical rays of the spectrum**. See *spectrum*.—**Chemical statics**, the science which treats of the phenomena exhibited by chemical bodies or systems of bodies in equilibrium.

**II. n.** A substance produced by a chemical process; a chemical agent prepared for scientific or economic use: as, the manufacture of chemicals.

**chemicalized** (kem'i-kald), *a.* [**< chemical, n., + -ized.**] Treated or impregnated with chemicals. [Rare.]

Washing compounds and soap recommended to be used in cold water . . . are highly chemicalized.

Harper's Mag., LXIX. 3.

**chemically** (kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chemical manner; according to chemical principles; in a chemical sense; by a chemical process or operation: as, a chemically active substance; a surface chemically clean.

**chemick, a. and n.** See *chemic*.

**chemico-algebraic** (kem'i-kō-al-jē-brā'ik), *a.* Relating at once to the modern theory of chemistry (valency, bonds, etc.) and to the algebraic theory of invariants and other concomitants.

**chemico-electric** (kem'i-kō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Noting electrical phenomena attended by chemical changes, or having a chemical relation.

**chemicogalvanic** (kem'i-kō-gal-van'ik), *a.* Same as *chemico-electric*.

**chemicograph** (kem'i-kō-grāf), *n.* [**< NL. chemicus, chemic, + Gr. γράφω, write.**] A diagram representing the constitution of a chemical substance by means of bonds connecting symbols of the atoms. See *bond*, 11.

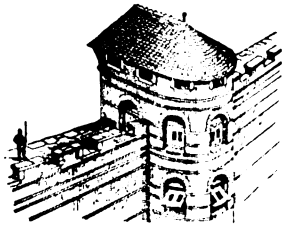
**chemicotechnical** (kem'i-kō-tek'ni-kal), *a.* Related to or depending on technical applications of chemical science: as, the chemicotechnical industries.

**chemics** (kem'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *chemic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Sp. *química* = Pg. It. *chimica* (< NL. \**chimica*), chemics, chemistry, prop. fem. of the adj.: see *chemic, a. and n.*] Chemistry; chemical phenomena. [Rare.]

The laws of Gravitation, Statics, Acoustics, *Chemics*, etc., etc., . . . these are all reducible to numerical language. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 310.

**chemiglyphic** (kem-i-glif'ik), *a.* [**< chemi(c) + Gr. γράφω, engrave, + -ic.**] Engraved by chemical action.

**chemin-de-ronde** (F. pron. shé-man dè-rond'), *n.* [F.: *chemin*, road, way; *de*, of; *ronde*, round.] In medieval milit. arch., a continuous footway upon the top of the ramparts, protected by the



Chemin-de-ronde. Visigothic wall, Carcassonne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

battlements, and affording means of communication between towers and bastions. In the earlier castles the system of defense adopted involved almost complete separation of each tower or post from the others, and the *chemin-de-ronde* was intercepted by each of these; this caused the loss of many fortresses, a sudden attack often shutting up the defenders in their isolated posts. The castles of the fourteenth century were free from this defect, the *chemin-de-ronde* becoming spacious and uninterrupted, so that the garrison could be massed readily at any point.

**Chemise** (shē-mēz'), *n.* [**< F. chemise, < LL. camisia, ML. camisa**, a shirt, a thin dress; see *camis*, which is the older form, with the more general sense.] 1. A shift or undergarment worn by women; a smock.—2. A short, loose-fitting gown worn by women in the early part of the nineteenth century.—3. In fort.: (a) A wall built parallel to and outside of the main wall of a fortress, or concentric with and surrounding a tower, intended to prevent the approach of sappers to the foot of the main defense. A postern in the latter provides for the access of defenders to the chemise and of their retreat in case it is stormed. (b) The space between the chemise-wall and the main work which it protects, sometimes covered with a penthouse roof.—4. A sleeve or an envelop of sheet-iron placed on a mandrel to receive the coils of steel ribbon used in making shot-gun barrels. In the Belgian barrels this sleeve remains to hold the coils in place upon the withdrawal of the mandrel.

**5t.** Any covering or envelop, especially one of flexible material, as the parchment bag in which seals of wax were inclosed.—**Fire-chemise**, a piece of linen cloth steeped in a composition of petroleum, camphor, and other combustible matters, formerly used at sea to fire an enemy's vessel.—**Rectal chemise**, an instrument for tamponing the rectum. It consists of a large catheter, the end of which is passed through the middle of one or more pieces of cloth, and fastened. It is then introduced into the rectum, and the space between the catheter and its envelop is packed with pledgets of cotton.

**chemisette** (shem-i-zet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *chemise*.] 1. A garment for covering the neck, made of some light fabric, as lace, muslin, or cambric, and worn under a waist, especially under one cut low at the throat.—2. In medieval fort., a chemise covering a very small part of the main wall.

**chemism** (kem'izm), *n.* [**< chem(ical) + -ism.**] Chemical power, influence, or effects.

The animal organism transfers solar heat and the chemism of the food (protoplasm) to correlated amounts of heat, motion, electricity, light (phosphorescence), and nerve-force. E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 190.

**chemist** (kem'ist), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *chymist* (= F. *chimiste* = Sp. *quimista*, etc.); short for *alchemist*, *alchemy*: see *alchemist*, and cf. *chemic, n.*] 1t. An alchemist.

The starving chemist in his golden views  
Supremely blest. Pope, Essay on Man, ll. 269.

2. A person versed in chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations, or who is engaged in the operations of applied chemistry.—3. Loosely, one who deals in drugs and medicines.—**Chemist and druggist**, in Great Britain, one who is registered as such under the act of July 31st, 1868, relating to the sale of poisons. Chemists and druggists are eligible as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, but are not entitled to a place on the register as pharmaceutical chemists.—**Pharmaceutical chemist**, a person acquainted with the chemistry of drugs; one engaged in the practice of chemistry in its relation to pharmacy; in Great Britain, a person who, after passing an examination in Latin, botany, materia medica, and pharmaceutical and general chemistry, with other cognate subjects, is registered as such by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

**chemicalist** (ke-mis'ti-kal), *a.* [**< chemist + -ic-al.**] Relating to chemistry. Burton.

**chemistry** (kem'is-tri), *n.* [Also recently *chymistry*, by aphoresis for earlier *alchemy*, *alchemy*; now regarded as **< chemist + -ry**: see *chemist*, *alchemy*, and *alchemy*. Other names for the science are *chemics* and *chymy*: see these words.] The science of the different kinds of matter, and their mutual relations so far as these depend upon such difference in kind. It regards all substances as made up of atoms (see *atom*) which are indivisible and have certain unchanging properties. An elementary substance consists of atoms or groups of chemically united atoms of the same kind; a compound substance, of groups of chemically united atoms of two or more different kinds. All compound substances, and most elementary ones, consist of definite groups of chemically united atoms which are called *molecules*. Each molecule has exactly the same chemical composition and properties as the whole mass of the substance, and is the smallest mass into which the substance can be divided without losing its identity. The laws, causes, and effects of changes in the kind, and the number and arrangement, of atoms within the molecule are the subject-matter of the science. See *chemical*.—**Agricultural chemistry**. See *agricultural*.—**Analytical chemistry**. See *analytical*.—**Applied chemistry**. Same as *practical chemistry*.—**Medical chemistry**, that depart-

ment of chemistry which has direct and intimate relations to the medical art, including physiological and pharmaceutical chemistry.—**Metallurgical chemistry**. See *metallurgic*.—**Organic chemistry**, formerly defined as the chemistry of those substances which are the products of vital force, which are produced by organized beings, but cannot be artificially prepared; but since many of them have been prepared in the laboratory from inorganic materials, the term has lost its original meaning, and is now applied to the chemistry of all the carbon compounds.—**Physiological chemistry**, the chemistry of the tissues and functions of animals and plants.—**Practical chemistry**, the application of chemical laws to the arts; the preparation of chemical compounds, their analysis, and their use in arts and manufactures. Also called *applied chemistry*.—**Theoretical chemistry**, the study of the general laws governing chemical action, and of their bearing on the theories of matter.—**Thermal chemistry**, or **thermo-chemistry**, treats of the phenomena and laws of the development and disappearance of heat induced by chemical reactions.

**chemitype** (kem'i-tip), *n.* [**< chemi(cal) + type.**] A process for obtaining casts in relief from engravings. A polished zinc plate is covered with an etching-ground, on which the design is etched with a point and bitten in with dilute aqua fortis. The etching-ground is then removed, and every particle of the acid well cleaned off. The plate is covered with filings of a fusible metal, and heated until the metal has melted and filled the engraving. When cold it is scraped away to the level of the zinc plate in such a manner that none of it remains except what has entered the engraved lines. The plate is next submitted to the action of a weak solution of muriatic acid; and, as the one of these metals is negative and the other positive, the zinc alone is eaten away by the acid, so that the fusible metal which has entered the hollows of the engraving is left in relief, and may be printed from in a press. Chemitype is particularly adapted for the production of maps.

**chemitypy** (kem'i-ti-pi), *n.* Same as *chemitype*.  
**chemolysis** (ke-mol'i-sis), *n.* [**< chem(ic) + Gr. λύσις, solution, < λύνω, solve.**] The analysis or separation of a compound into its constituent parts by chemical means; chemical analysis.

**chemolytic** (kem-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [As *chemolysis* (-lyt-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to chemolysis, or chemical analysis.

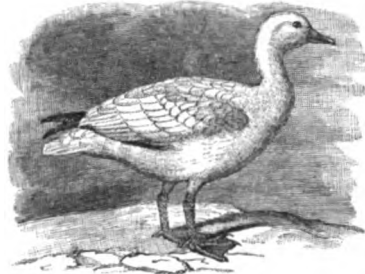
**chemosis** (kē-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χημωσις, "an affection of the eyes, when the cornea swells like a cockle-shell (χημή)."] Liddell and Scott.] In *pathol.*, infiltration, usually inflammatory, of the conjunctiva and of the cellular tissue connecting it with the eyeball, in which the conjunctiva rises up around the cornea.

**chemosmosis** (kem-os-mō'sis), *n.* [**< chem(ic) + osmosis.**] Chemical action transmitted through an intervening membrane, as parchment, paper, etc.

**chemosmotic** (kem-os-mot'ik), *a.* [As *chemosmosis* (-mot-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to chemosmosis.

**chemy** (kem'i), *n.* [= F. *chimie* = Sp. *quimia* = G. *chemie*, etc., chemistry, < ML. *chimia*, alchemy, the same, without the prefix (orig. art.), as *alchimia*, alchemy: see *alchemy*. Cf. *chemics* and *chemistry*.] Chemistry. Dr. G. Cheyne. [Rare.]

**Chen** (ken), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < Gr. χήν = L. *anser* = E. *goose*, q. v.] A genus of *Anserinae*; the snow-geese. The lamellae of the bill are conspicuous by reason of the divergence of the edges of



Snow-goose (*Chen hyperboreus*).

the mandibles, and the plumage is generally white, with black tips on the wings. *C. hyperboreus* inhabits northern regions of both hemispheres.

**chena** (chē-nā), *n.* [Hind.] A fresh-water fish of the family *Ophiocephalidae*, *Ophiocephalus striatus*, found especially in swamps and grassy tanks in India. It attains a length of 3 feet or more.

**chenar-tree, n.** See *chinar-tree*.  
**chendi** (chen'di), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a drink made of the fermented juice of the date-palm. Simmonds.

**chenet, n.** An obsolete form of *chine*.

**chenevixite** (shen'e-vik-sit), *n.* [After the British chemist and mineralogist Richard Chenevix (1774-1830).] An arseniate of copper and iron, occurring massive, of a dark-green color.

**cheng** (shung), *n.* Same as *sung*.



**\*chenille** (she-nēl'), *n.* [F., lit. a caterpillar (= *Pr. canilha*), prob. < L. *canicula*, a little dog, dim. of *canis* (> F. *chien*), a dog. Cf. *caterpillar*.] 1. A soft, velvety cord of silk or worsted, used in embroidery and for fringes and other ornamental parts of women's dresses, etc.—2. A name for *Dasya elegans*, one of the red marine algae, order *Floridales*. See *Dasya*.

A beautiful species [*Dasya elegans*], known to lady collectors by the name of *chenille*, at once recognized by its long, cylindrical, branching fronds, densely fringed with fine lake-colored filaments. *Farlow, Marine Algae*, p. 177.

**Chenille carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Chenille cloth**, a fabric made with a fringed silken thread used as the weft in combination with wool or cotton. A fur-like surface is thus produced, whence the name.—**Chenille embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which chenille is used like thread or braid, either laid upon the surface, as in couching, or drawn through the material with the needle; in the latter case a canvas with large meshes, or perforated cardboard, is commonly used. The chenille used for the purpose is finer than the ordinary kinds.—**Chenille lace**, a kind of lace made in France in the eighteenth century, with a ground of silk net and the pattern outlined with fine chenille.—**Chenille-needle**, a needle with a very large eye and a sharp point, used for making chenille embroidery.—**Chenille rolio**, a twisted silk chenille stiffened by wire, used as an edging for glass shades and for different ornaments. It is also made into a soft cylindrical cord used in rich fringes.

**chenomorph** (kē-nō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Chenomorpha*.

**Chenomorphae** (kē-nō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *χην*, = E. *goose*, + *μορφή*, form.] The duck tribe considered as a prime division of desmognathous carinate birds having the same technical characters as, and being continuous with, the family *Anatidae*.

**chenomorphie** (kē-nō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*Chenomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chenomorphae*; anserine or anatine; lamellirostral.

**chenopod** (kē-nō-pod), *n.* A plant of the family *Chenopodiaceae*.

**Chenopodiaceae** (kē-nō-pō-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chenopodium* + *-aceae*.] A large family of dicotyledonous plants containing about 75 genera and 550 species of more or less succulent herbs or shrubs, for the most part peculiar to maritime or saline localities and to dry desert regions. It is extensively represented in the alkaline regions of central Asia and western America, and includes most of the so-called greasewoods of America. It furnishes the beet and mangel-wurzel, the spinach, and the garden-cress. Some of the succulent species contain large quantities of alkaline salts; some possess aromatic and medicinal qualities; and some are cosmopolitan weeds. The principal genera are *Chenopodium*, *Atriplex*, *Dandia*, and *Salsola*.

**chenopodiaceous** (kē-nō-pō-di-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the family *Chenopodiaceae*.

**Chenopodiidae** (kē-nō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chenopus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Chenopus*: synonymous with *Aporrhaidae*.

**Chenopodium** (kē-nō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χην* = E. *goose* + *ποδ* (pod-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of plants of the family *Chenopodiaceae*. It is widely distributed in temperate regions, and includes various common weeds, known as *goosefoot*, *pigweed*, *good-King-Henry*, etc., frequently eaten as greens when young. Some aromatic species are used in medicine, as the Jerusalem oak (*C. Botrys*) and wormseed (*C. anthelminticum*). Some species, as *C. ambrosioides*, are characterized by a very strong and unpleasant odor. *C. Quinoa* is extensively cultivated in parts of South America for its seeds, which are an article of food. The genus is sometimes made to include the species now generally referred to *Ribitum*, having densely clustered flowers with a calyx which becomes fleshy and colored in fruit.

**Chenopsis** (kē-nop'is), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *χην* = E. *goose*, + *οψις*, aspect, appearance.] A genus of swans, belonging to the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Cygninae*. *C. atratus* is the well-known black swan of Australia. Also written *Chenopsis*. See *swan*.

**Chenopus** (kē-nō'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χην* = E. *goose*, + *ποδ* (pod-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Chenopodiidae*: same as *Aporrhais*.

**Chenorhamphus** (kē-nō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *χαίνα*, gape, + *ρῆμφος*, beak, bill.] Same as *Anastomus*, 1.

**Chenot process.** See *process*.

**cheoh**, *n.* See *chih*.

**chep<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cheap*.

**chep<sup>2</sup>** (chep), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *chape*.] The part of a plow on which the share is placed. *Halliuell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**chepet**, *v. and n.* A Middle English form of *cheap*.

**chepinget**, *n.* Same as *cheaping*.

**chepster** (chep'stēr), *n.* [E. dial., < *cheep*, Sc. *cheip*, *chepe*, chirp, peep, as a bird, + *-ster*.] A local British name of the starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. *Montagu*.

**cheque**, *n.* See *check*<sup>1</sup>, 13.

**chequer** (chek'ēr), *n. and v.* A more recent spelling (in England) of *checker*<sup>1</sup>.

**chequerberry**, *n.* See *checkerberry*.

**chequer-tree**, *n.* See *checker-tree*.

**chequey**, *a.* See *checky*.

**chequint**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sequin*.

**chequy**, *a.* See *checky*.

**cherassi** (che-ras'i), *n.* A kind of gold medal struck in Persia for distribution on the occasion of a coronation, and often used as a coin. The value varies from \$1 to \$7.

**cherch<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *church*.

**cherchert**, *n.* See *kercher*, *kerchief*. *Wright*.

**cheret**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cheer*<sup>1</sup> and *cheer*<sup>2</sup>.

**chereliche<sup>1</sup>**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *cheerily*<sup>2</sup>.

**chericet**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cherish*.

**cherif**, *n.* A French spelling of *sherif*.

**cherimoya** (cher-i-moi'ā), *n.* [Also *cherimoyer*, *chirimoya*: from the native (Quichua) name. F. *cherimolier*.] The fruit of *Anona Cherimolia*, a native of Peru. It is a heart-shaped fruit, with a scaly exterior and numerous seeds buried in a pulp. It is as much esteemed in the western parts of South America as the custard-apple, to which it bears a strong resemblance, is in the West Indies.

**cherisauncet**, *n.* An error for *cheviseance*.

**cherish** (cher'ish), *v. t.* [*ME. cherischen*, *cheriscen*, *chericen*, < OF. *cheris*, stem of certain forms of *cherir*, F. *cherir* (*cheriss*-), hold dear, cherish, < *cher*, < L. *carus*, dear: see *cheer*<sup>2</sup>, *charity*, and *caress*.] 1. To hold as dear; treat with tenderness and affection; foster; nurture; support and encourage; shelter fondly; nurse; caress. We were gentle among you, even as a nurse cherisheth her children. 1 *Theo. II. 7*. No man ever yet hated his own flesh; but nourisheth and cherisheth it, even as the Lord the Church. *Eph. v. 29*. And undre that tylie alle Kynges and Lordes cherisschen hem the more with giftes and alle thing. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 238.

You that do abet him in this kind,  
Cherish rebellion, and are rebels all.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, II. 3.  
For what doth cherish weeds, but gentle air?  
*Shak.*, 3 *Hen. VI.*, II. 6.  
2. To indulge and encourage in the mind; harbor; cling to: as, to cherish forgiveness; to cherish revenge.  
His valour . . .  
Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds,  
Even in the bosom of our adversaries.  
*Shak.*, 1 *Hen. IV.*, v. 6.  
To cherish virtue and humanity. *Burke, Rev. in France*.  
Am I mad, that I should cherish that which bears but bitter fruit?  
I will pluck it from my bosom, tho' my heart be at the root.  
*Tennyson, Locksley Hall*.

3†. To give physical comfort or pleasure to; invigorate; strengthen; warm; hence, to provide for; entertain hospitably. Wherefore his servants said unto him, Let there be sought for my lord the king a young virgin: and let her stand before the king, and let her cherish him, and let her lie in thy bosom, that my lord the king may get heat. 1 *KL. I. 2*. They burn sweet gums and spices or perfumes, and pleasant smells, and sprinkle about sweet ointments and waters, yea, they leave nothing undone that maketh for the cherishing of the company. *Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 5.

= *Syn. Foster, Cherish, Harbor*. "To foster is to sustain and nourish with care and effort. To cherish is to hold and treat as dear. To harbor is to provide with shelter and protection, so as to give opportunity for working to something that might be and often ought to be excluded." *Angus, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue*, p. 378.

**cherisher** (cher'ish-ēr), *n.* One who cherishes; a supporter; an encourager; an entertainer. He that comforts my wife is the cherisher of my flesh and blood. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, I. 3.

He [Pepys] was universally beloved . . . a very great cherisher of learned men of whom he had the conversation. *Evelyn, Diary*, May 26, 1703.

**cherishingly** (cher'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

**cherishment** (cher'ish-ment), *n.* [*cherish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of giving physical comfort or pleasure. Those parts neere (and perhaps vnder) the Pole are habitable, the continuance of the Sunnes presence in their Summer heating and warming with liuely cherishment all Creatures. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 741.

2. Encouragement; support. [Rare.] One onelle lives, her ages ornament,  
And myrrour of her Makers majestie,  
That with rich bountie, and deare cherishment,  
Supports the praise of noble Poësie.  
*Spenser, Tears of the Muses*.

**cherislyt**, *adv.* [ME., < *cherisen*, cherish, + *-ly*, -ly<sup>2</sup>; equiv. to *cheerly*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.] Dearly.

Raymound full cherisly was hold also.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 5388.

**cherkt**, *v. i.* See *chirk*<sup>1</sup>.

**cherlt**, *cherlisht*. Middle English forms of *churl*, *churlish*.

**chermany** (chēr'ma-ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the southern United States, a variety of the game of base-ball. *The Century*.

**chermes** (kēr'mēz), *n.* [NL.: see *kermes*.] 1†.

An old spelling of *kermes*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.]



*Chermes abieticola*. (Cross shows natural size.)

A genus of bark-lice, of the family *Aphididae*, species of which affect firs and larches.

*Chermes* affords an example of heterogamy in that two different oviparous generations follow one another: a slender and winged summer generation, and an apterous generation which is found in autumn and spring and lives through the winter. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), II. 543.

**Chermesinae** (kēr-me-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chermes*, 2, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of bark-lice, of the family *Aphididae*, typified by the genus *Chermes*, having only two discoidal veins on the fore wings, and the antennae usually 5-jointed, but exceptionally 3-jointed. It consists of minute forms usually black or yellow, including the vine-pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*.

**chermesine** (kēr'me-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chermesinae*.

**chernia** (chār'nā), *n.* [Sp. Pg.] A name adopted from the Portuguese and Spanish for various species of serranoid fishes. (a) *Polyprion cernium*, generally called *stone-bass* or *wreck-fish*. Also *chernie*. (b) *Epinephelus morio*, better known as the *red grouper*.

**cherne** (chēr'ne), *n.* [Same as *chernia*.] A local (Madeira) name of the stone-bass. See *chernia*, (a).

**Chernes** (kēr'nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χερνής*, a day-laborer, as adj. poor, needy.] A genus of two-eyed book-scorpions, of the family *Cheliferidae*, or giving name to a family *Chernetidae*.

**chernetid** (kēr'ne-tid), *n.* A false scorpion of the family *Chernetidae*.

**Chernetidae** (kēr-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chernes* (*Chernet*-) + *-idae*.] A family of false scorpions, of the order *Pseudoscorpiones* or *Cheliferidea*. It is restricted to the book-scorpions with two eyes, in which case it is synonymous with *Cheliferidae*, or contains the four-eyed forms also, and is then coextensive with the order.

**chernette** (chēr-net'), *n.* [Dim. of *cherne*.] A young cherne.

**chernozem** (chēr'nō-zem), *n.* [Also written *tchernozem*; repr. Russ. *chernozem*, < *chernui*, black, + *zemiya*, earth, land.] The local name of a black earth of extraordinary fertility, covering at least 100,000,000 acres, from the Carpathian to the Ural mountains, to the depth of from 4 to 20 feet, and yielding an almost unlimited succession of similar crops without preparation. It consists chiefly of silica with a little alumina, lime, and oxid of iron, and about 7 per cent. of vegetable mold, of which 2.45 is nitrogen gas. The nitrogen and other organic matter are no doubt the cause of its fertility.

**cheroot** (she-rōt'), *n.* [Also spelled *sheroot*, *sharute*; = Pg. *charuto*, a cigar, tobacco-leaves, < Hind. *churūt*, a cigar, < Tamil *shurutu*, Malayalam *churutu*, a roll (of tobacco).] A kind of cigar not pointed at either end, and commonly thicker at one end than at the other. Cheroots were first made at Manila. The valleys of Luzon . . . send us more cheroots than spices. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen*, p. 179.

**ché-root** (shā'rōt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

**cherry<sup>1</sup>** (cher'i), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. \*also *chery*, *cherie*, < ME. *chery*, *chere*, in comp. *cheri*, *chiri* (pl. *cherys*, *cheries*, *chiries*), a new singular developed from the supposed pl. \**cheris*, \**chiris*, < AS. *ciris*, *cyrs* (in *ciris-beam*, *cyrs-treow*, cherry-tree) = D. *kers*, *kerse* = MLG. *kerse*, *kars*, *kas* (= *bere*) = OHG. *chirsa*, MHG. *kirse*, *kerse*, *kersche*, G. *kirsche* = Dan. *kirse* (-bar) = Sw. *kers* (-bär) = F. *cerise* = Pr. *serisia*, *cereira* = Cat. *cirera* = Sp. *cereza* = Pg. *cereja* = It. *ciriegia*, *ciligie* = Wall. *cirishu*, a cherry (cf. F. *cerisier* = Pr. *serier* = Cat. *cirer*, *cirerer* = Sp. *cerezo* = Pg. *cerejeira* = It. *ciriegio*, *ciligio* = Wall. *cireshu*, a cherry-tree), < ML. *cerasea*, *cerasia*, < MGr. *κερασα*, *κερασία*, the cherry-tree, < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree, *cerasus*, *cerasum*, a cherry (= Ar. *keraz* = Turk. *kıráz*), < Gr. *κεραός*, a cherry-tree, *κεράσιον*, a cherry, cherry-tree, < *κέρας*, a horn, prob. with reference to



He, when we least deserv'd, sent out a gentle gale, and message of peace from the wings of those his Cherubins, that fanned his Mercy-seat.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.*

Whose face is paradise, but fenc'd from sin,  
For God in either eye hath plac'd a cherubin.

*Dryden, To the Duchess of Ormond.*

**II. a.** Cherubic; angelic: as, "her cherubin look," *Shak., T. of A., IV. 3.*

**cherubin**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Obsolete plural of *cherub*.

**cherup** (cher'up), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cheruped* or *cherupped*, ppr. *cheruping* or *cherupping*. [A form of *chirrup* for *chirp*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *cheerup*<sup>2</sup>.] **I. intrans.** To chirp or chirrup: as, "cherupping birds," *Drayton*.

**II. trans.** To excite or urge on by chirruping. [Rare.]

He *cherups* briak his ear-erecting steed.

*Cowper, Task, III. 9.*

**cherup** (cher'up), *n.* [*< cherup, v.*] A chirp or chirrup. [Collog.]

**chervise** (chér'vis), *n.* A fine kind of tallow imported into Turkey from the ports of the Black Sea for use in cookery.

**\*chervil** (chér'vil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chervel*, *< ME. chervelle*, *< AS. cerfille* = *D. kervel* = *MLG. kervelde* = *OHG. chervola*, *-ella*, *-illa*, *MHG. kervele*, *kervel*, *G. kerbel* = *Icel. kerfill* = *Sw. kyrfvel* = *Dan. kjörvel* = *OF. chersuel*, *F. cerfeuil* = *Sp. cerafolio* = *Pg. cerefolio* = *It. cerfoglio*, *< L. cærefolium*, *ML. also cærefolium*, *cerfolium*, prop., as in *NL. cherophyllum*, *< Gr. χαίρεφύλλον*, *chervil*, *< χαίρειν*, rejoice, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf: with reference to the pleasant odor of the leaves.] **1.** A garden pot-herb, *Anthriscus Cerefolium*, belonging to the family *Apiaceæ*. The bur or hemlock chervil is *A. vulgaris*; the wild or cow chervil, *A. sylvestris*. Both are natives of Europe.—**2.** A name of several other plants of different genera.—**Needle chervil**, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, a corn-field weed like chervil, but with slender-beaked fruit.—**Rough chervil**, *Cherophyllum temulum*.—**Sweet chervil**, or *sweet cicely*, *Myrrhis odorata*, an aromatic and stimulant umbellifer formerly used as a pot-herb.

**chesabiet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *chasuble*.

**chesballe**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Same as *cheesebowl*.

**chesballe**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *chibol*, *cibol*. See *cibol*.

**chesel**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *choose*.

**chesel**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *chesse*<sup>1</sup>.

**Cheshire cat**. See *cat*<sup>1</sup>.

**chesiblet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *chasuble*.

**chesil**, *n.* See *chisel*<sup>1</sup>.

**cheslip** (ches'lip), *n.* Same as *cheeselip*.

**chesnut**, *n.* See *chestnut*.

**chesont**, *chesount*, *n.* See *cheason*, *encheson*.

**chesse**<sup>1</sup> (ches), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chesse*, *\*chesse*, *< ME. ches*, *chesse*, *< OF. esches*, *eschas*, *eschecs*, plural of *eschec*, *eschac*, *check*; *F. pl. échecs*, *chesse*, = *It. scacchi* (*ML. scacci*), *pl.* = *D. schaak* = *G. schach* = *Dan. schak* = *Sw. schack* = *Icel. skák*, *chesse*, ult. *< Pers. sháh*, king: see *check*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and *shah*.] A very ancient game played by two persons or parties with thirty-two pieces on a checkered board divided into sixty-four squares. The squares are alternately light and dark, and in beginning a game the board must be so

of each are placed a bishop, a knight, and a rook, in this order. The pieces move according to certain laws over unoccupied squares, the knight alone being free from this latter restriction (see below). The king moves one square in any direction (except into check); the queen in any direction and to any distance along the rows of squares, and also along the diagonals; the rooks or castles in any direction along the files or ranks of squares; the bishops (of which there is one on each color) in any direction along the diagonals of the color on which they are originally placed; the knights one square on one row and then two squares on the row at right angles to it (or two squares and then one) in any direction, without reference to interposing pieces; and the pawns one square ahead on the files. A piece is taken by removing it from the board and placing the capturing piece in its place. In taking, each piece makes some one of its ordinary moves, except the pawn, which takes by moving one square forward on a diagonal; the knight alone can take by jumping over an intervening piece. The object of the game is to capture the king of the opposing party; and this is effected by an attack so planned that it is impossible, either by moving the opposing king or by interposing another piece, to prevent him from being taken on the next move—that is, by placing the opposing king in a check from which he cannot escape. (See *check*<sup>1</sup>, *checkmate*, and *stalemate*.) The squares of the board are commonly numbered along the files, forward from either party, from the principal pieces placed upon them at the beginning of a game: as, the queen's rook's square (abbreviated *Q. R. sq.*), queen's rook's second square (*Q. R. 2*), etc.

Four and twenty ladies fair

Were playing at the chess.

*The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

*Chess* has been known to the Chinese for many centuries under a form not very unlike our own game. The board has 64 squares, is played with 16 men on each side, the two at the corners having equal power, and the next two (called horses) having a move equivalent to that of our knight. The chief differences are that the Chinese adversaries are separated by a river, over which some pieces cannot pass, while the "King" is confined to a square of nine moves only; and that the pieces are placed upon the intersections of the lines forming the board, instead of on the squares.

*Giles, Glossary of Reference, p. 38.*

The origin of the game of *chess* is lost in obscurity, a fact which has rather invited than repelled learned speculations on the subject. The invention of the pastime has been variously ascribed to the Greeks, Romans, Babylonians, Scythians, Egyptians, Jews, Persians, Chinese, Hindus, Arabians, Araucanians, Castilians, Irish, and Welsh.

*Encyc. Brit., V. 596.*

**Chess-type**, printing-type made to illustrate the game of chess.

**\*chesse**<sup>2</sup> (ches), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *cheat*<sup>2</sup>.] The common name in the United States of several species of *Bromus*, especially *B. secalinus*, which bears some resemblance to oats, and is frequently more or less abundant as a weed in wheat-fields. Also called *cheat*.

**chesse**<sup>3</sup> (ches), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *chessex*, and see *chess-tree*.] Appar. a corruption of *chestnut*; cf. *Sp. castañuelas*, *chesse-trees*, *< castaña*, *chestnut*.] One of the planks forming the roadway of a military bridge. The chesses lie upon the balks, which are longitudinal timbers resting upon the bateaux or pontoons.

The chesses or planks which form the roadway should be made of a shorter length for a bridge which is designed for light traffic than for one which is designed for heavy traffic.

*Encyc. Brit., XIX. 468.*

**chesse**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chase*<sup>1</sup>.

Perchance that they may tak the *chesse*,  
Ere they come to the stones.

*Battle of Balinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 222).

**chesse**<sup>5</sup>, *n.* Obsolete form of *jess*.

**chesse-applet** (ches'ap'l), *n.* An old name for *Sorbus Aria*.

**chess-board** (ches'bôrd), *n.* The board used in the game of chess; a checker-board.

Cards are dealt, and chess-boards brought  
To ease the pain of coward thought.

*Prior, Alma, III.*

**Chess-board canvas**, a thick cotton canvas used as a foundation for embroidery, and divided into squares, like a chess-board, in alternating patterns.

**chessel** (ches'el), *n.* [Also *cheswell*, *chessil*: appar. *< cheese* + *well*. *N. E. D.*] A mold or vat in which cheese is formed.

**chesses** (ches'ez), *n. pl.* [See *chess*<sup>2</sup>.] A species of peony, *Pæonia officinalis*, naturalized in England.

**chessex** (ches'eks), *n.* Same as *chess*<sup>3</sup>.

**chessman** (ches'man), *n.*; *pl. chessmen* (-men). [*< chess*<sup>1</sup> + *man*.] One of the pieces used in the game of chess.

**chessner** (ches'nér), *n.* [*< chess*<sup>1</sup> + *-n* + *-er*. Cf. *citiner*.] A chess-player.

Yonder's my game, which, like a politic chessner,  
I must not seem to see.

*Middleton, Game at Chess, IV.*

**chessom** (ches'um), *a.* [Also *chessome*: origin obscure.] Mellow, soft, free from stones, as soil.

The tender chessom and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**chess-player** (ches'plá'ér), *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

**chess-rook** (ches'rúk), *n.* In *her.*, a representation of the rook or castle in the game of chess,

used as a bearing. It is a modern bearing, and is drawn in various fantastic ways.

**chess-tree** (ches'trē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a beam of wood formerly bolted to the side of a ship abaft the fore-chains, to which the main-tack was hauled down.

**Chessy copper**. See *copper*.

**chessylite** (ches'i-lit), *n.* [*< Chessy-les-Mines*, a town near Lyons in France, where the mineral occurs, + *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] Same as *Chessy copper* (which see, under *copper*).

**chest**<sup>1</sup> (chest), *n.* [Also dial. and early mod. E. *chist*; *< ME. chest*, *chist*, *cheste*, *chiste*, assimilated forms of *kist* (North. E. and Sc. *kist*), a box, coffin, ark, *< AS. cist*, *cyst*, *cest*, a box, coffin, = *OFries. kiste* = *D. kist*, *kast* = *OHG. kista*, *MHG. G. kiste* = *Dan. kiste* = *Sw. Icel. kista*, *< L. cista*, *< Gr. κίστη*, a box, chest. Hence also (from *L.*) *cist*<sup>1</sup>, *cist*<sup>2</sup>.] **1.** A box, properly one of considerable size, made of wood, iron, or other material, with a hinged lid, used as a depository for treasure, papers of record, clothing, or other articles.

Ye *ad chest* to be locked with three several lockes at the least, wch shal be kept by three of the said feoffees.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Specifically—**2.** In *com.*, a box-shaped case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, opium, etc., are packed for transit. Hence—

**3.** The quantity such a case contains; a customary but uncertain measure of capacity for a few commodities: as, a *chest* of isinglass is 3½ hundredweight; a *chest* of cochineal is 1½ hundredweight.—**4.** A coffin.

He is now deed and nayled in his chest.

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Clerk's Tale, l. 29.*

When Darius in hope of treasure opened the sepulchre of Semiramis, he found a *chist* which being opened, a venomous pestilence issued.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 66.*

**5.** The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax (which see).—**Bridal chest**, an ornamental box or coffer made to contain the robes and laces of a bride, either brought with her as a part of her outfit or presented by the bridegroom. See *cassone*.—**Chest of drawers**. See *drawer*.—**Chest of viola**, a set of instruments of the viol kind, comprising two trebles, two tenors, and two basses; primarily, the case in which they were kept, the name being transferred to the viols themselves.—**Middle chest**, the front chest on the body of an artillery caisson, so called from its position between the rear chest on the body and the chest on the limber.—**Seaman's chest**, the wooden box usually forming all the luggage of a sailor in the merchant service. It is fitted with one or more tills, and is usually long and very narrow, the back sloping or battering a little, so that the cover is narrower than the bottom, in order that the chest may fit against the ship's side in the fore-castle.

**chest**<sup>1</sup> (chest), *v. t.* [*< chest*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] **1.** To deposit in a chest; hoard. [Rare.]—**2.** To place in a coffin.

We *chested* our late commander.

*E. Terry, Voyage to East Indies* (1655), p. 41.

**chest**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ME., also *cheast*, *< AS. cedst*, also (without the formative -t) *ceds* = *OFries. kase*, strife, contention.] Debate; quarrel; strife; enmity.

Holy wryt telleth

What *cheste*, and meschaunce to the children of Israel,  
Ful on hem that free were thorwe two false prelates.

*Piers Plowman* (C), l. 106.

The sinne of contumelle or strif and *cheste*.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

**chest-bellows** (chest'bel'ôz), *n.* A piston-bellows.

**\*chested** (ches'ted), *a.* [*< chest*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Having a chest (of a specified kind): used chiefly in composition: as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

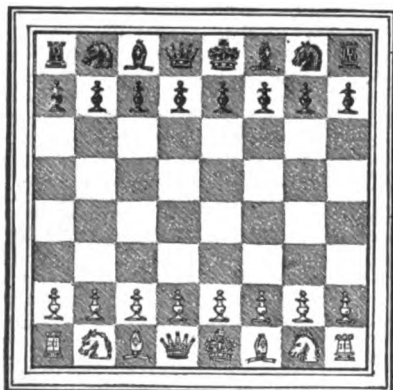
**chesteinet**, *n.* See *chesten*.

**chestent**, *n.* [Early mod. E., *< ME. chesten*, *chesteine*, *chesteigne*, *cheston*, *chestan*, *chasten*, *chastein*, *chestein*, *chasteyn*, etc., also unassimilated *kesteyn*, *casteyn*, *castany* (after *L.*); (a) partly *< AS. cisten-bedm*, *cyst-bedm*, also *cystel*, = *OHG. chistinna*, *kestinna*, *MHG. kestene*, *kesten*, *G. dial. keste*, *MHG. also kastänie*, *kastänie*, *G. kastanie* = *D. kastanje* = *Dan. Sw. kastanje*, a chestnut; and (b) partly *< OF. chataigne*, *chataigne*, *castaigne*, *F. châtaigne* = *Pr. castanha*, *castagna* = *Cat. castanya* = *Sp. castaña* = *Pg. castanha* = *It. castagna*, *chestnut*; *< L. castanea*, *ML. also castania*, *castenia*, a chestnut, the chestnut-tree, *< Gr. κάστανος*, a chestnut, usually in *pl. κάστανος*, *καράνα*, *καράνα*, *καράνα*, *καράνα*, a chestnut-tree), also prop. *κάνα*, *καράνα*, or *κάνα*, *καράνα* or *καράνα*, nuts of Castana, *< Κάστανος*, *Καράνα*, a city in Pontus where chestnut-trees abounded. Hence *chesten-nut*, contr. *chestnut*, *q. v.*] **1.** A chestnut.—**2.** The chestnut-tree.

*Chasten* wol uppe of plauntes that alone

Upgrowe, or of his seedes multiple.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.



Chess-board, with pieces in position.

placed that the square at the right-hand corner is a light one. The vertical rows of squares are called *files*, those which run from right to left, *ranks* or *lines*, and those (of the same color) which run obliquely, *diagonals*. Each party has sixteen pieces, differently colored to distinguish those of one side from those of the other, viz., a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles, placed on the squares of the end line of the board, and eight pawns placed on the next line in front. The king and queen are placed on the two middle squares, the queen on her own color (light or dark), and by the side



And there ben grete Forestes of Chesteynes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 307.

**chesten-nutt**, *n.* See **chestnut**.

**chester** (ches'ter), *n.* [As a suffix in place-names, *-chester*, *-cester*, *-caster*, disguised *-ter*; < ME. *chestre*, a town, a city, as suffix *-chestre*, *-cestre*, *-castre*, < AS. *ceaster*, a town or city, chiefly in place-names, either in comp. or preceded by the independent gen. of the distinctive name (see def.). This is one of the few words recognized as inherited from the Roman invaders of Britain (see *street*): < L. *castra*, a camp, a military station, hence in AS. a town: see *castrum*, *castle*.] Originally, a town; now, the proper name of several towns and cities in England and the United States, the most ancient being *Chester* [ME. *Chestre*, AS. *Cæster*], the capital of Cheshire [Chester-shire, AS. *Cæsterscir*], on the river Dee, in England. The term more frequently occurs as a suffix (*-chester*, *-cester*, *-caster*, *-ter*) in place-names: as, *Colchester* [ME. *Col-chestre*, AS. *Colne-ceaster*], on the river Colne; *Cirencester* [ME. *Cireceastre*, AS. *Cirenceaster*], the station of Ciren (Corinium); *Exeter* [ME. *Eceastre*, etc., AS. *Ezanceaster*, *Ezacester*], on the river Exe [AS. *Eza*]; *Doncaster*, on the river Don, etc.

**chesterfield** (ches'ter-fēld), *n.* A kind of topcoat, named after the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield.

**Chesterfieldian** (ches'ter-fēl'di-an), *a.* [Characteristic of the Earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773), an English courtier and politician distinguished for the elegance of his manners, and as the author of a series of letters addressed to his son containing maxims of conduct, together with many suggestions as to manners.]

Few young people, it has been truthfully said, can lay themselves out to please after the Chesterfieldian method, without making themselves offensive or ridiculous to persons of any discernment.

W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 157.

**chesterlite** (ches'ter-lit), *n.* [Characteristic of the Earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773), an English courtier and politician distinguished for the elegance of his manners, and as the author of a series of letters addressed to his son containing maxims of conduct, together with many suggestions as to manners.]

**chest** (ches't), *n.* [Characteristic of the Earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773), an English courtier and politician distinguished for the elegance of his manners, and as the author of a series of letters addressed to his son containing maxims of conduct, together with many suggestions as to manners.]

**chest-founder** (chest'foun'dér), *n.* Chest-founding.

**chest-founded** (chest'foun'dérd), *a.* Suffering from chest-founding: said of a horse.

**chest-founding** (chest'foun'dér-ing), *n.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest and fore legs in horses, impeding both respiration and the motion of the limbs.

**chest-lock** (chest'lok), *n.* A mortise-lock inserted vertically into the body of a box or chest. The plate which is set into the under side of the lid has a staple or staples, into which the bolt enters by a horizontal movement. E. H. Knight.

**chest-measure** (chest'mezh'ūr), *n.* The greatest girth of the chest.

**chest-measurer** (chest'mezh'ūr-ér), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the mobility of the chest by its expansion and contraction; a form of stethometer.

**chestnut** (ches'nūt), *n.* and *a.* [Contr. of earlier *chesten-nut* (prop. applied to the nut, the tree being also called in ME. *chesten-tree*, or simply *chesten*), < *chesten*, *q. v.*, + *nut*.] 1. *n.* 1. The fruit of trees of the genus *Castanea*. See 2. The chestnuts of commerce known as *Spanish* or *sweet chestnuts* are obtained from Spain and Italy, and are larger though less sweet than the American variety.

2. *Castanea vesca*, of the family *Fagaceæ*, a native of western Asia and southern Europe, and also *C. dentata*, of the eastern United States. They are stately trees, attaining a height of from 80 to 100 feet, bearing staminate flowers in long slender

aments, and nuts inclosed two or three together in a globose prickly envelop called the bur. The wood is light, soft, coarse-grained, and brittle; it is largely used in cabinet-making, and for railway-ties, fencing, etc. The young wood is more elastic, and is used for hoops and similar purposes.

3. A name given to certain trees or plants of other genera, and to their fruit. See below.—4. The color of a chestnut; a reddish-brown color.

Ros. His hair is of a good colour.  
Crl. An excellent colour; your chestnut was ever the only colour. Shak. As you like it, III. 4.

5. In *farriery*, the bur or horny wart-like excrescence on the inner side of a horse's leg.—6. [In allusion to a stale or worm-eaten chestnut.] (a) An old joke; a trite jest; a stale pun or anecdote; a "Joe Miller." (b) A worn-out phrase or catchword; a phrase or expression serious in form and intent, but which has ceased, through futile repetition, to command interest or respect. [U. S. newspaper slang.]

**Cape chestnut**, the *Calodendron capense*, a large ornamental rutaceous tree of southern Africa.—**Earth-chestnut**, the earthnut.—**Horse-chestnut**, the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. See *Æsculus*.—**Moreton Bay chestnut**, of Queensland, the seed of the *Castanospermum australe*, which somewhat resembles the chestnut in flavor.—**Tahiti chestnut**, the fruit of *Inocarpus edulis*, a leguminous tree of the islands of the Pacific.—**Wild chestnut**, of Cape Colony, the seed of *Brabejum stellatum*, which is eaten and used as a substitute for coffee. (See also *water-chestnut*.)

II. *a.* Of the color of a chestnut; of a reddish-brown color; castaneous.

His chestnut curls clustered over his open brow. Disraeli, Coningsby, I. 1.

Also spelled *chestnut*.

**Chestnut-brown**. See *brown*.

**chestnut-bur** (ches'nūt-bēr), *n.* The bur or prickly envelop of a chestnut.

**chestnut-coal** (ches'nūt-kōl), *n.* A size of anthracite coal small enough to pass through a square mesh of an inch to an inch and an eighth in size, but too large to pass through a mesh of five eighths or one half of an inch. It is known in the trade as *No. 5 coal*.

**cheston**, *n.* See *chesten*.

**cheston**, *n.* [Perhaps a use of *chesten*, *cheston*, etc., a chestnut-tree; from some resemblance.] A kind of plum.

**chest-register** (chest'rej'is-tēr), *n.* In music, the lower portion of the compass of both male and female voices, which most easily arouses sympathetic vibration in the cavity of the chest or thorax.

**chest-saw** (chest'sā), *n.* A kind of hand-saw without a back. E. H. Knight.

**chest-tone** (chest'tōn), *n.* Same as *chest-voice*.

**chest-trap**, *n.* A kind of box or trap used to take polecats, fitches, and the like vermin. Kersey, 1708.

**chest-voice** (chest'vois), *n.* A tone of the voice which arouses sympathetic vibration in the chest or thorax. Also called *chest-tone*. See *head-voice*.

**chestworm**, *n.* A pill-milleped or wood-louse.

**chesuble**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chasuble*.

**chet** (chet), *n.* [Assimilated var. of *kit*. Cf. *chat*, a cat.] A kitten. [Prov. Eng.]

**chetah**, *cheeta*, *cheetah* (chē'tā), *n.* [Hind. *chitā*, the hunting-leopard; cf. *chital*, *chitta*, Skt. *chitra*, spotted, variegated, < Skt. *√ chit*, look at, perceive. Cf. *chint*, from the same ult. source.] The native name of the guepard or hunting-leopard of India, *Felis jubata*, now

seen, its keeper turns its head in the proper direction and removes the hood; the chetah slips from the car, and, approaching its prey in a stealthy manner, springs on it at one bound.

**chettik** (chet'ik), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Java, the *Stychnos Tieuté*, and the poison obtained from it, called *upas tieuté*, which is the principal ingredient of an arrow-poison.

**Chettusia** (ke-tū'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839); also written *Chetusia*, *Chatusia*, the last appar. based on Gr. *χαιτη*, long, flowing hair, a mane: see *cheta*.] A genus of plovers, of the subfamily *Charadriinae*; the spur-winged plovers. The wing is armed with a horny tubercle or



Spur-winged Plover (*Chettusia gregaria*).

spine, sometimes rudimentary; the base of the bill in most species is wattled; and the toes are four in number. There are about 15 species, all inhabitants of the old world, and chiefly of warm countries. Those with the spines and wattles best developed constitute the section *Lobivanellus*. The type of the genus is *C. gregaria*.

**chetverik** (chet've-rik'), *n.* [Russ. *chetverikū*, < *chetvero*: see *chetvert*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 garnetees, or 4 *chetvertkas*, or 1/2 *chetvert*, and fixed by a ukase of 1835 at the volume of 64 Russian pounds of water at 62° F., or 1601.22 cubic inches, equal to about 3 United States pecks. It was previously about 25.8 liters. The old measures of Novgorod, Pskov, etc., were at least half as large again. Also written *tschetverik*, *tschetverik* [G.], *tschetverika*.

**chetvert** (chet'vert'), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertū*, prop. a quarter, a fourth part, < *chetvero* = L. *quatuor* = E. *four*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 *chetveriks*. Also written *tschetvert*, *tschetvert* [G.].

**chetvertak** (chet'ver-tak), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertakū*, < *chetvertū*, fourth, quarter, < *chetvero*: see *chetvert*.] A Russian silver coin, worth 24 copecks, or about 12 cents. Also written *tschetvertak* [G.], *tschetverka*.

**chetvertka** (chet'vert-kä), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertka*, < *chetvertū*, fourth: see *chetvertak*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to 1/2 *chetverik*. Also written *tschetvertka* [G.], etc.

**chevachie**, *n.* [ME., also *chirachie*, *chivache*, *chevache*, < OF. *chevauchee*, *-chie*, *chivaichee*, < *chevaucher*, ride on horseback, < *cheval*, a horse. See *cavalcade*, which is a doublet.] An expedition on horseback or with cavalry; in a wider sense, any military expedition. Chaucer.

Ye knowe well that we heue loate in this *chyachie* that we have made vpon the kynge Arthur. Meritt (E. E. T. S.), II. 173.

**chevalet**, *n.* Same as *chiefage*.

**cheval** (shē-val'), *n.*; pl. *chevaux* (-vō'). [Now \*as mere F., in early mod. E. *cheval*, < F. *cheval*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*, *capel*.] In the sense of support or frame, cf. *easel* and *clothes-horse*. Hence *chevalief*, and ult. *chivalry*, etc.] 1. A horse.—2. In composition, a support or frame: as, a *cheval-glass*.—3. A *cheval* (*milit.*), a straddle; on both sides simultaneously; in such a manner as to command any intermediate space. Troops are arranged *à cheval* when they command two roads, as the British army at Waterloo, which, being posted at their junction, commanded the road between Charleroi and Brussels and that to Mons.

The Western Powers will assuredly never permit Russia to place herself *à cheval* between the Ottoman Empire and Persia. London Times.

**cheval-de-frise** (shē-val'dē-frēz'), *n.* 1. Same as *chevaux-de-frise*.—2. A kind of trimming in a pattern of radiating and crossing straight lines.

**chevalement** (shē-val'mōn), *n.* [F., < *chevalier*, prop. bear up, < *cheval*, a horse, prop: see *cheval*.] In arch., a prop, usually consisting of a shaft of timber with a head formed of one or more pieces placed transversely to distribute the pressure. It is used to support temporarily portions of an edifice of which the lower parts are being rebuilt or are undergoing repairs or modifications of such character as to affect their stability.

**chevalet** (shēv'a-lā), *n.* [F., dim. of *cheval*, a horse, prop: see *cheval*.] The bridge of a violin, pianoforte, or other stringed instrument.



Flowering Branch and Nut of Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).



Chetah (*Gueparda jubata*).

*Gueparda jubata* or *Cynelurus jubatus*, a large spotted cat, somewhat like a dog in shape, with long legs, non-retractile claws, and the upper sectorial tooth without an internal lobe. It is the type of the subfamily *Guepardinae*. It is called *jubata* (maned or crested) from the short mane-like crest of hairs passing from the back of the head to the shoulders. When used for hunting, it is hooded and transported on a car. When a herd of deer or other game is

**cheval-glass** (shé-val'glás), *n.* A looking-glass mounted so as to swing in a frame, which may move on wheels or rollers, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

Mr. Scaley . . . walking up to one of the *cheval-glasses*, gave it a hard poke in the centre with his stick.

*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, xxi.

\***chevalier** (shév-g-lér'), *n.* [*ME. chivaler, chevalere*, < *OF. chevalier*, mod. *F. chevalier*, a horseman, knight, cavalier: see *cavalier*, which is a doublet.] 1. A horseman; a knight; a cavalier; a gallant soldier.

Knyghtis, I comaunde, who to dule drawes,  
Thas churles as *cheveleres* ye chastise and chase,  
And drede ge no doute.

Mount, *chevaliers*! to arms! *Shak.*, *K. John*, II. 1.

The French *chevaliers*, after they had broken their lances, came to handy blows.

*Time's Storehouse*.

2. A cadet in the old French nobility: a courtesy title.

It was rumoured that a young gentleman of French extraction, the *Chevalier de Magny*, equerry to the reigning duke, . . . was the intended of the rich Countess Ida.

*Thackeray, Barry Lyndon*, xi.

3. A member or knight of an honorable order, especially one who holds the lowest rank in such an order when there are more ranks than one: as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor. The word in this sense is not used as a title of address. Compare *cavalier*.—4. In *her.*, an armed knight, usually mounted. If mounted, the blazon should state the fact.—5*t.* In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the greenishank, redshank, and other birds of the genus *Totanus*. Also called *gambet* and *horseman*.—*Chevalier d'industrie* (*F.*, knight of industry), a man who lives by his wits; a swindler; a sharper.

**chevalry**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chivalry*.

**cheval-screen** (shé-val'skrén), *n.* A screen mounted in a frame, having a broad base for its support, and therein differing from a folding screen. See *screen*.

**chevaster** (shé-vas'tér), *n.* Same as *chevestre*.

**chevauchement** (shé-vosh-moh'), *n.* [*F.*, < *chevaucher*, ride on horseback, < *cheval*, a horse: see *chevalie*, *cheval*.] In *surg.*, the riding of one bone over another after fracture, giving rise to shortening of the limb.

**chevaux**, *n.* Plural of *cheval*.

**chevaux-de-frise** (shé-vó-dé-fréz'), *n. pl.* [*F.*, lit. Friesland horses: *chevaux*, pl. of *cheval*, horse; *de*, of; *Frise*, Friesland: said to have been first employed at a siege of Groningen, in ancient Friesland, against the enemy's cavalry.] Pieces of timber traversed with spikes of iron, or of wood pointed with iron, 5 or 6 feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, etc. A similar contrivance is placed on the top of a wall to prevent persons from climbing over it. Also *cheval-de-frise*. See *caltrop*.



Chevaux-de-frise.

These staircases received light from sundry windows placed at some distance above the floor, and looking into a gravelled area bounded by a high brick wall, with iron *chevaux-de-frise* at the top.

*Dickens*.

The impassable mud below bristled with *chevaux de frise* of the dwarf palmetto.

*G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days*, p. 180.

**chevet**, *v.* See *chieve*.

**chevelé** (shév-e-lā'), *a.* [*F.*, < *L. capillatus*, hairy: see *chevelure*.] In *her.*, streaming with rays: said of a comet or blazing-star.

**chevelure** (shév'e-lür), *n.* [*F.*, head of hair, < *OF. cheveleure* = *It. capellatura*, < *L. capillatura*, hair, esp. false hair, < *capillatus*, hairy, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] 1. A head of hair.—2. A periwig; a peruke.—3. In *astron.*, the coma or nebulous part of a comet or other nebulous body.

**cheven** (shév'en), *n.* [Formerly also *chevin*; also *chevenden*, *chavender*, *q. v.*; < *OF. chevesne, cheviniau*, *F. chevin, chovanne*, a chub, prob. < *chef*, head: see *chief*.] An old name of the chub. Also *chiven*, *chiving*.

Go to the same hole in which I caught my Chub, where, in most hot days, you will find a dozen or twenty *Chevens* floating near the top of the water.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler*, p. 68.

**chevenden** (shév'en-den), *n.* [See *cheven*, *chavender*.] A local English name of the chub.

**cheventeint**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chief-tain*.

**chevert**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *chiver*, now *shiver*, tremble. See *shiver*<sup>2</sup>.

Achilles at the choise men *chevert* for anger.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 9370.

**cheverelt**, **cheverilt** (shév'er-el, -il), *n.* and *a.* [*OF. cheverel*, *F. cheveau*, a kid, dim. of *chevre*, *F. chèvre*, < *L. capra*, a goat: see *caper*<sup>1</sup>, *capriole*, and cf. *chevron*.] 1. *n.* 1. A kid.

He hath a conscience like a *cheverel's* skin. *Ray*.

2. Kid leather, used especially for gloves in the middle ages and later.

Here's a wit of *cheverel*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad! *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, II. 4.

3. Any flexible leather similar to kid.

II. *a.* 1. Made of kid leather.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward!

*Shak.*, *T. N.*, III. 1.

2. Figuratively, pliable; yielding.

Your soft *cheveril* conscience. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 3.

No tough hides limiting our *cheveril* minds.

*Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France*, I.

**cheverilizer** (shév'er-il-iz), *v. t.* [*OF. cheveril* + *-ize*.] To make as pliable as kid leather.

I appeal to your own, though never so much *cheverilized*, consciences, my good calumniators.

*Ep. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 23.

**cheveron**, *n.* See *chevron*.

**cheveronny** (shév-g-rón'i), *a.* [Accom. of *chevroné*, < *F. chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *chevron*.] In *her.*, divided into several equal parts by lines having the direction of the chevron: said of an escutcheon. Also written *chevronny*.

**chevesaillet**, **chevesail**, *n.* [*ME. chevesaile*, < *OF. chevesaille, cheveçaille*, neck-band, < *chevece*, the neck, = *Sp. cabeza* = *Pg. cabeça*, the head: see *cabeça*.] An ornamental collar, either a necklace or more probably the collar of a gown or upper garment, which when opened exposed the bosom. It is described as richly adorned.

*Rom. of the Rose*.

**chevestre**, **chevêtre** (shé-ves'tér, shé-vā'tr), *n.* [*OF. chevestre*, *F. chevêtre*, a bandage, < *L. capitrum*: see *capistrum*.] In *surg.*, a bandage for the head, used in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. Also written *chevaster*.

**chevet** (shé-vā'), *n.* [*F.*, apse, head of a bed, dim. of *chef*, head: see *chief*.] 1. The eastern extremity or the termination of the apse, both exterior and interior, of a church, with the chapels, aisles, etc., if present, immediately connected with it.

The *chevet* . . . is an apse, always enclosed by an open screen of columns on the ground-floor, and opening into an aisle, which again always opens into three or more apsidal chapels.

*J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch.*, I. 475.

2. A small block or coin sometimes used for giving the proper elevation to a mortar in firing.

**chevetaint**, *n.* A Middle English form of *chief-tain*.

**chevêtre**, *n.* See *chevestre*.

**chevey**, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy*.

**chevicit**, *v. t.* See *chevisse*.

**chevilt**, *n.* Same as *cavell*. 3. *Kersey*, 1708.

**cheville** (shé-vél'), *n.* [*F. cheville* = *Pr. ca-villa* = *Sp. cabilla* = *Pg. cavilha*, a peg, pin, bolt, = *It. caviglia* (also *caviglio*), a peg, pin, < *L. clavícula*, a small key, bar, bolt, > *E. clavicle*, *q. v.*] The peg to which a string of a violin, guitar, or other stringed instrument is attached.

**chevint**, *n.* See *cheven*.

**Cheviot** (shév'i-qt), *n.* 1. A sheep of a breed so called from the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland. Cheviots are noted for their large carcasses and valuable wool, qualities which, combined with a hardness second only to that of the black-faced breed, make them the most valuable race of mountain sheep in Great Britain. The fleece weighs from 8 to 4 pounds, and the carcass of ewes varies from 12 to 16 pounds per quarter, that of wethers from 16 to 20 pounds.

2. [*I. c.*] A loosely woven woollen cloth made from coarse wool, as that of the Cheviot sheep.

**chevisance**, *n.* [*ME. chevisance*, -aunce, etc., < *OF. chevisance, chevisance*, < *chevir*, come to an end, perform, prevail, < *chef*, head, extremity, end: see *chieve*<sup>1</sup>, *achieve*, and *chief*.] 1. Accomplishment; achievement; result; outcome.

Whan Henry herd telle this of that gode *chevisance*.

*Langtoft's Chron.* (ed. Hearne), p. 106.

2. Means.

Almesdede shal make a *chevisance*

T' exclude by grace the rigour of vengeance.

*Lydgate, Minor Poems*, p. 77.

3. A bargain; negotiation for a loan; a loan.

And tellth hir that chaffar is so deere

That needes most he make a *chevisance*.

*Chaucer, Shipman's Tale*, I. 328.

Eschaunges and *chevisances* with suche chaffare I dele,  
And lene folke that lese wol a lyppe at euery noble.

*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 249.

4. Profit; gain.

Right as a thefe maketh his *chevisance*,

And robbeth mennes goodes about

In wode and felde. *Gower, Conf. Amant.*, II. 382.

5. In *law*: (a) A making of contracts; agreement. (b) An unlawful agreement or contract. (c) An agreement or a composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.

**cheviset**, **chevisht**, *v. t.* [Also written *chevice*; *ME. chevisen, chevesen, chevyschen, chevessen*, < *OF. chevissa*, stem of certain parts of *chevir*, accomplish, obtain, etc.: see *chieve*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *chevisance*.] 1. To get; provide.

*Chevysen* (var. *chevyschen, chevessen*) or purteyn, provide.

*Prompt. Paro.*, p. 74.

Thot thou haue *chevessed* thee a chylde, . . .  
For it is gotten of a god, thy gilt is the lasse.

*Alexander of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), I. 966.

2. To care for; help.

Your honour and your emperise,  
Negh ded for drede, ne can her not *chevisen*.

*Chaucer, Complaint of Mars*, I. 289.

**chevrette** (shév-ret'), *n.* [*F.*, doe, roe, trivet, shrimp, dim. of *chevre*, a goat: see *cheverel*.] A machine used for raising guns or mortars upon their carriages.

\***chevron**, **cheveron** (shév'ron, -g-rón), *n.* [*F. chevron*, *OF. chevron* = *Pr. cabrion* = *Sp. cabrio*, a rafter, a chevron, < *ML. capro(n)*, a rafter, < *L. caper*, capra, a goat; rafters being appar. so named because they are reared on end like butting goats; cf. *capreoli*, props, stays, lit. goats: see *capriole*, *caper*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. In *her.*, one of the honorable ordinaries. It is supposed to represent two rafters, as of a roof, leaning against each other at the top; but it may more properly be described as the lower half of a salient completed to a point at the top. The two arms of the chevron rest upon the sinister and dexter bases of the field, and are joined in the center. It occupies one fifth of the surface of the field.

2. A variety of fret ornament common in Norman and other Romanesque architecture. When systematically repeated it forms a *chevron-molding*. Also called *zigzag*, *chevron-work*, and *dancette*.

3. *Milit.*, a badge consisting of stripes meeting at an angle, worn on the coat-sleeves of non-commissioned officers, above the elbow. The number of stripes indicates the rank of the bearer: as, for a sergeant-major, three bars and an arc; for a quartermaster-sergeant, three bars and a tie of three bars; for a sergeant, three bars; for a corporal, two bars.

4. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a chevron-bone (which see).—*Chevron* couched, in *her.*, a chevron lying sideways, its two ends being turned to one side of the field.—*Chevron* in chief, in *her.*, a chevron out of its usual place, and set very high in the field.

**chevron-bone** (shév'ron-bón), *n.* One of a pair of bones which form a subvertebral V-shaped

arch beneath the spinal column of many animals, especially in the caudal region. This arch is regarded by some as a hemal arch, by others as homologous with an intercentrum (which see). The series of such bones forms a canal in which blood-vessels may run.

**chevroné** (shév-ro-nā'), *a.* [*F. chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *cheveronny* and *chevron*.] In *her.*, charged with several chevrons, separated one from another by the field.

**chevroned** (shév'rond), *a.* [*OF. chevron* + *-ed*.] 1. Decorated or covered with chevrons, or with chevron-like ornamentations; marked with zigzag lines or stripes.

Watchet cloth of silver *chevroned* all over with lace.

*B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen*.

2. In *her.*, same as *chevroné*.

Two *Chevron-bones* in profile (*ch*, *ch*), and one showing front view.

arch beneath the spinal column of many animals, especially in the caudal region. This arch is regarded by some as a hemal arch, by others as homologous with an intercentrum (which see). The series of such bones forms a canal in which blood-vessels may run.

**chevroné** (shév-ro-nā'), *a.* [*F. chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *cheveronny* and *chevron*.] In *her.*, charged with several chevrons, separated one from another by the field.

**chevroned** (shév'rond), *a.* [*OF. chevron* + *-ed*.] 1. Decorated or covered with chevrons, or with chevron-like ornamentations; marked with zigzag lines or stripes.

Watchet cloth of silver *chevroned* all over with lace.

*B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen*.

2. In *her.*, same as *chevroné*.

**chevronel** (shév'ró-nel), *n.* [Dim. of *chevron*.]

In *her.*, a bearing like the chevron, but of only half its width; a half-chevron. See *chevronny*.

**chevron-molding** (shév'ró-n-mól'ding), *n.* See *chevron*, 2.

**chevronny** (shév'ró-n'i), *a.* Same as *chevronny*.

**chevronways** (shév'ró-n-wáz), *adv.* Same as *chevronwise*.

**chevronwise** (shév'ró-n-wíz), *adv.* [*< chevron + -wise*.] In *her.*, divided by lines having the direction of a chevron.

**chevron-work** (shév'ró-n-wérk), *n.* In *arch.*, see *chevron*, 2.

**chevrotain** (shév'ró-tán), *n.* [Also formerly *chevrotin*; *< F. chevrotain*, *< OF. chevrot*, dim. of *chevre*, *< L. capra*, a goat: see *caper*.] A name of the napu and other species of hornless pygmy deer of the genus *Tragulus*, resembling the musk-deer and often confused with it, but belonging to a different family, *Tragulidae*.

**chevrotin** (shév'ró-tin), *n.* Same as *chevrotain*.

The chevrotin, or little guinea deer, which is the least of all cloven-footed quadrupeds, and perhaps the most beautiful. Goldsmith, *Animated Nature*, II. 56.

**chevy, chivy** (chév'i, chiv'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chevied, chevied*, rpr. *chevying, chevying*. [Also written *chevey, chivey, chivry*; origin obscure. See first extract.] To chase about or hunt from place to place; throw or pitch about; worry. [Slang.]

*Chivry* is a common English word, meaning to goad, drive, vex, hunt, or throw as it were here and there. It is purely Gypsy. Chiv in Romany means anything sharp-pointed, as a dagger or goad, or knife. The old Gypsy word chiv, among its numerous meanings, has exactly that of casting, throwing, pitching, and driving. C. G. Leland.

One poor fellow was chevied about among the casks in the store for about ten minutes. London Times.

A gleaming green body that might have passed for a huge wedge of emerald, and that I reckoned to be a dolphin, which kept pace with us to the windward in the wake of a timid, lovely prey it was chevying. W. C. Russell, *Jack's Courtship*, xlv.

**chevy, chivy** (chév'i, chiv'i), *n.* [*< chevy, chivy, v.*] A halloo; a shout; a cheer. [Slang.]

**chevynt**, *n.* See *cheven*.

**chew** (chō), *v.* [Early mod. E. and mod. colloq. \*and dial. also *chaw*; *< ME. chewen, cheowen*, *< AS. cēowan* (pret. *cēow*, pl. *cūowon*, pp. *cōwen*) = D. *kauwen* = MLG. *keuwen* = OHG. *chiuwan*, MHG. *kiuuen*, G. *kauen*, prob. (with change of *c* to *t*, cf. *crane* = Icel. *trani*, etc.) = Icel. *tyggja* = Sw. *tugga* = Dan. *tygge*, *chew*, = Russ. *zhevat* = Bulg. *zivat*, *chew*. Cf. *chavel, chawl, chowl, jowl*.] *I. trans.* 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate, as food, preparatory to swallowing and digestion.

And while the flesh was yet between their teeth, ere it was chewed, the wrath of the Lord was kindled against the people. Num. xi. 33.

2. Figuratively, to ruminate on in the thoughts; meditate on.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. Bacon, *Studies*.

To chew the cud, to ruminate; figuratively, to meditate.

These shall ye not eat of them that chew the cud, or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof. Lev. xi. 4.

*-Syn.* 1. Bite, Gnaw, etc. See eat.

*II. intrans.* 1. To perform the act of biting and grinding with the teeth; champ; ruminate. Specifically—2. To press or grind tobacco between the teeth for the sake of its flavor or stimulating effects. [Colloq.]—3. Figuratively, to meditate; reflect.

Till then, my noble friend, chew upon this. Shak., *J. C.*, i. 2.

Let 'em rest there, And chew upon their miseries. Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, III. 3.

Old politicians chew on wisdom past. Pope, *Moral Essays*, i. 223.

**chew** (chō), *n.* [*< chew, v.*] That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at one time; especially, a quid of tobacco.

**chewagh** (chē-wā'), *n.* [Chinook.] The Dolly Varden trout, *Salvelinus malma*: so called in British Columbia.

**chewer** (chō'er), *n.* One who chews; specifically, one in the habit of chewing tobacco.

**chewet** (chō'et), *n.* [Perhaps formed from *chew*.] A kind of pie made from chopped substances.

*Chewettes* were small pies of chopped-up livers of pigs, hens, and capons, fried in grease, mixed with hard eggs and ginger, and then fried or baked. Beebe Book (E. E. T. S.), note, p. 287.

Bottles of wine, *chewets*, and currant-custards. Middleton, *The Witch*, II. 1.

**chewet** (chō'et), *n.* [*< F. chouette*, an owl, a daw, dim. of *OF. choue, choe*, an owl, prob. *<*

MHG. *chouch* = E. *chough*: see *chough* and *coe*.] An impertinent chatterer.

Peace, *chevet*, peace. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

**chewing-ball** (chō'ing-bál), *n.* A medicinal ball or bolus administered to a horse to promote or restore its appetite.

**chewing-gum** (chō'ing-gum), *n.* See *gum*.<sup>2</sup>

**chewink** (chē-wingk'), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note.] A name of the towhee bunting, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, a fringilline bird of the United States. Also called *ground-robin* and *marsh-robin*. [Local, U. S.]

During the first week of the month [May] I heard the whippoorwill, the brown thrasher, the vee, the wood-pewee, the *chewink*, and other birds. Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 340.

**chew-stick** (chō'stik), *n.* A twig of *Gouania Domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice.

*Chewstick*, the branches and sticks of *Gouania Domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice. Simmonds, *Dict. Trade*.

**cheyote**, *n.* Same as *chayote*.

**cheyotilla** (chā-yō-tel'yā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of *cheyote*.] A cucurbitaceous plant of Mexico, *Hamburia Mexicana*, bearing a four-seeded spiny fruit of the size of an orange, which at maturity bursts suddenly and throws the seeds to a considerable distance.

**chi** (kī), *n.* The twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet, X, x, corresponding to the English *ch*.

**chia** (chē'ā), *n.* [Sp. *chia*, the lime-leafed sage, *Salvia tiliaefolia*.] The name among the Indians of Mexico and Arizona of several species of *Salvia*, especially *S. Columbaria*, the seeds of which are used for making a pleasant mucilaginous drink, and also as food.

**Chian** (ki'an), *a.* [*< L. Chius* (Gr. *Xios*), pertaining to *Chios*, *Chios*, *Chius*, Gr. *Xios*, *Chios*, now *Scio*.] Pertaining to *Chios*, an island in the Aegean sea, now belonging to Turkey.

That blind bard, who on the Chian strand . . . Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea. Coleridge, *Fancy in Nubibus*.

**Chian earth**, a dense compact kind of earth from *Chios*, used anciently in medicine as an astringent and as a cosmetic.—*Chian* or *Cyprus turpentine*, turpentine procured from the *Pistacia Terebinthus*. It is of the consistence of honey, clear, and yellowish-white.

**Chianti** (kē-an'ti), *n.* [It.] Properly, a red wine of Tuscany, grown in the region between Siena and Arezzo; as used in Great Britain and the United States, any dry red wine of Tuscany, or any Italian wine of different color which has a similar flavor.

**chiarist**, *n.* See *chouse*.

**chiaroscuro** (kiā'ros-kō'rist), *n.* and *a.* [*< chiaro* + *-scuro*.] *I. n.* An artist who draws in chiaroscuro.

The most perfect discipline is that of the colourists; for they see and draw everything, while the *chiaroscuro* must leave much indeterminate in mystery or invisible in gloom. Ruskin, *Lectures on Art*, § 159.

*II. a.* Executed in chiaroscuro, or by a *chiaroscuro*. Ruskin, *Lectures on Art*, § 160.

**chiaroscuro, chiaro-oscuro** (kiā'ros-kō'rō, kiā'rō-ōs-kō'rō), *n.* and *a.* [It. (= *F. clair-obscur*, *> E. clair-obscur*), lit. clear-obscur: *chiaro*, *> L. clarus*, clear; *oscuro*, *< L. obscurus*, obscure: see *clear*, *a.*, and *obscur*.] *I. n.* 1. Light and shade; specifically, the general distribution of light and shade in a picture, whether painted, drawn, or engraved—that is, the combined effect of all its lights, shadows, and reflections. Strictly speaking, however, every object on which light strikes has its own *chiaroscuro*.

According to the common acceptance of the term in the language of Art, *chiaro-oscuro* means not only the mutable effects produced by light and shade, but also the permanent differences in brightness and darkness. Fairholt, *Dict. of Art*.

[Vase-painters] abetained, as a rule, in their designs from all combinations and groupings which could not be expressed without more *chiaroscuro* than was compatible with their simple monochrome outlines. C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 386.

2. A drawing in black and white.—3. A method of printing engravings from several blocks representing lighter and darker shades, used especially in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; also, an engraving so printed.

Between 1722 and 1724, Kirkall published by subscription twelve *chiaroscuro* engraved by himself, chiefly after designs by old Italian masters. In these *chiaroscuro* the outlines and the darker parts of the figures are printed from copper-plates, and the sepia-coloured tints are afterward impressed from wood blocks. Chatto, *Wood Engraving*, p. 451.

*II. a.* Of or pertaining to light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving.

The Greek or *Chiaroscuro* school . . . is directed primarily to the attainment of the power of representing form by pure contrast of light and shade. Ruskin, *Lectures on Art*, § 159.

Also *clair-obscur*, *claire-obscur*.

**chiasm** (ki'azm), *n.* [*< NL. chiasma*, *< Gr. χιάσμα*, two lines crossed, *< χιάζω*, marked with two lines crossed as in the letter X, *χ*, *< χι*, the letter X, *χ*, *chi*, represented by *L. ch*, in form by *L. X*, *x*. Cf. *decussate*.] In *anat.*, a decussation or intersection; specifically, the decussation of the optic nerves which occurs in nearly all vertebrates. See second cut under *brain*.

The optic chiasm doubtless is a sign of some kind of sympathetic relation between the two eyes; but whether this necessarily reaches the degree which produces corresponding points is uncertain. Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 262.

**chiasma** (ki-az'mā), *n.*; pl. *chiasmata* (-mā-tā). [NL.] Same as *chiasm*.

**Chiasmodon, Chiasmodus** (ki-as'mō-don, -dus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χιάσμα*, two lines placed crosswise (see *chiasm*), + *ὄδον* (Ionic), *ὄδον* (*ὄδον*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fishes, constituting the family *Chiasmodontidae*, noted for



Black Swallower (*Chiasmodon niger*).

voracity and for the enormous distensibility of their stomach and integuments, which permits them to swallow fishes larger than themselves. *C. niger*, the black swallower, is the only known species.

**chiasmodontid** (ki-as'mō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chiasmodontidae*.

**Chiasmodontidae** (ki-as'mō-don'ti-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Chiasmodon* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by *Chiasmodon*, its only genus. They have an elongated subcylindric or slightly tapering form; subconic head; deeply cleft mouth reaching beyond the eyes, with numerous long, sharp, and in part movable teeth; naked skin; two dorsal fins; anal fin like the second dorsal; and thoracic ventral fins. Only one species is known, *Chiasmodon niger*, a deep-sea fish of wide distribution in the Atlantic ocean. See *black swallower*, under *swallower*.

**Chiasmodon**, *n.* See *Chiasmodon*.

**chiasmus** (ki-as'mus), *n.* [*< Gr. χιάσμα*, *< χιάζω*, mark with two cross-lines: see *chiasm*.] In *rhet.*, the arrangement of repeated, parallel, or contrasted words or phrases in two pairs, the second of which reverses the order of the first: as, do not live to eat, but eat to live; or as in the following quotation:

The children ought not to lay up for the parents, but the parents for the children. 2 Cor. xii. 14.

**chiastic** (ki-as'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. χιαστικός*, arranged diagonally (verbal adj. of *χιάζω*: see *chiasm*, *chiasmus*), + *-ic*.] In *rhet.*, of the nature of *chiasmus*.

Noticeable in Ballast is the *chiastic* arrangement citus modo modo tardus incessus, which found few imitators. Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 503.

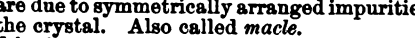
**chiastolite** (ki-as'tō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. χιαστικός*, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of andalusite, peculiar in the tessellated appearance which it presents when cut transversely and polished. The dark portions are due to symmetrically arranged impurities in the crystal. Also called *maclé*.

**Chiastoneura** (ki-as-tō-nū'rā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. χιαστικός*, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + *νεύρον*, nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, including the two series of the *Zeugobranchia* and the *Anisobranchia*. The former are represented by such genera as *Fissurella* and *Haliotis*, the latter by *Patella*, *Trochus*, *Littorina*, etc.

**chiastoneural** (ki-as-tō-nū'rāl), *a.* [*< Chiastoneura* + *-al*.] Same as *chiastoneurous*.

**chiastoneura** (ki-as-tō-nū'rūs), *a.* [*< Chiastoneura* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chiastoneura*.

**chiastre** (ki-as'tēr), *n.* [F. form, *< Gr. χιαστικός*, arranged diagonally: see *chiastic*.] In *surg.*, a



Sections of a Crystal of Chiastolite.

lated appearance which it presents when cut transversely and polished. The dark portions are due to symmetrically arranged impurities in the crystal. Also called *maclé*.

**Chiastoneura** (ki-as-tō-nū'rā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. χιαστικός*, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + *νεύρον*, nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, including the two series of the *Zeugobranchia* and the *Anisobranchia*. The former are represented by such genera as *Fissurella* and *Haliotis*, the latter by *Patella*, *Trochus*, *Littorina*, etc.

**chiastoneural** (ki-as-tō-nū'rāl), *a.* [*< Chiastoneura* + *-al*.] Same as *chiastoneurous*.

**chiastoneura** (ki-as-tō-nū'rūs), *a.* [*< Chiastoneura* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chiastoneura*.

**chiastre** (ki-as'tēr), *n.* [F. form, *< Gr. χιαστικός*, arranged diagonally: see *chiastic*.] In *surg.*, a



bandage shaped like a cross or the Greek letter X, used for stopping hemorrhage from the temporal artery.

**chianst**, *n.* See *chouse*.

**chibalt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cibol*.  
**chibe** (*chib*), *n.* [*Cf. chise<sup>2</sup>, cive*, with related *cibol*, *cibol*.] A variant of *chive<sup>2</sup>*.

**chibia** (*chib'i-ā*), *n.* [The native E. Ind. name.] 1. An East Indian drongo-shrike of the family *Dicruridae*: called *Corvus hottentotus* by Linnæus.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of drongo-shrikes. *Hodgson*, 1837.

**chibolt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cibol*.  
**chibouk**, *n.* [*chibuk* (*chi-bōk'*), *n.* [*Cf. Turk. chibug*, > Pers. *chibug*, a pipe.] A Turkish pipe having a stiff stem 4 or 5 feet long, usually wound with silk or other thread, which is sometimes wet to cool the smoke by evaporation. The mouthpiece is usually of amber, but sometimes of glass; the bowl usually of baked clay, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top, like the flower of the morning-glory. It is customary in smoking to rest the bowl upon a small tray of wood or brass.

The long *chibouques* dissolving cloud supply,  
While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy.  
*Byron*, *Corsair*, II. 2.

Once a Wahhab stood in front of us, and by pointing with his finger and other insulting gestures, showed his hatred to the *chibouque*, in which I was peacefully indulging.  
*R. F. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 349.

**chic** (*shik*), *a.* and *n.* [A French word, usually explained from *G. geschick*, aptness, skill, address, *geschickt*, apt, clever, < *schicken*, adapt (one's self), bring about, caus. of *ge-schehen*, happen; otherwise referred to OF. *chic*, small: see *chicane*.] I. *a.* Stylish; effective in style.

II. *n.* 1. In the *fine arts*, the faculty of producing effective works with rapidity and ease; cleverness and skill combined with great facility.

To use *chic*, in artistic parlance, is to produce effects by means of the imagination and by means of analogy—as, for instance, to create from one model's face a dozen of different ages, or by a few skillful strokes to transform the cloth garment on the model into a fur one on the paper or canvas, or to make a straw hat over into a beaver.

*The Century*, XXV. 575.

2. Parisian elegance and fashionableness combined with originality: said of fashion or of style in dress.—3. Adroitness; cunning; knowingness.

**chica<sup>1</sup>** (*chē'kā*), *n.* Same as *chico*.

**chica<sup>2</sup>** (*chē'kā*), *n.* [OSp.; *cf. Sp. chico*, fem. *chica*, little.] An old Spanish dance, said to have been introduced by the Moors, and to be the source of the fandango, the chaconne, the cachucha, the bolero, etc.

**chicalote** (*chē-kā-lō'tā*), *n.* [Mex. Sp.; < Nahuatl *chicalotl*.] A species of prickly-poppy, *Argemone platyceras*.

**chicane** (*shi-kān'*), *n.* [*Cf. F. chicane*, trickery, sharp practice, caviling, wrangling, < *chicaner*, use trickery, cavil, quibble, wrangle, pettifog, prob. < OF. *chic*, small, little (*de chic à chic*, from little to little); as a noun, a little piece, finesse, subtlety; = Cat. *chic* = Sp. *chico*, small, little. *Cf. chic<sup>2</sup>*.] According to some, *chicane* meant the game of mall, then a dispute in that or other games, and then sharp practice in lawsuits; < ML. *\*zicanum*, < MGr. *τῑκάνιον*, < Pers. *chaugān*, a club or bat used in polo: see def. 2.] 1. The art of gaining an advantage by the use of evasive stratagems or petty or unfair tricks and artifices; trickery; sophistry; chicanery.

He strove to lengthen the campaign,  
And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior*.

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*. *Arbutnot*, John Bull.

You, a born coward, try a coward's arms,  
Trick and *chicane*.

*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, I. 184.

2. A game similar to pall-mall, played on foot, in Languedoc and elsewhere, with a long-handled mallet and a ball of hard wood. It is played in an open field, like polo.

**chicane** (*shi-kān'*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chicaned*, ppr. *chicaning*. [*Cf. F. chicaner*, use trickery; see *chicane*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To use *chicane*; employ shifts, tricks, or artifices. [Rare.]

Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the motives. *Chesterfield*.

II. *trans.* To treat with *chicane*; deceive; cheat; bamboozle.

The "strong hand" of the Bonapartist government did its utmost to *chicane* those whose ideas were not acceptable in high places. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 53.

**chicaner** (*shi-kā'nēr*), *n.* [*Cf. chicane*, *v.*, + *-er*, after *F. chicaner*.] One who employs *chicane*

or *chicanery*; a sophisticated or tricky opponent or disputant.

This is the way to distinguish . . . a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke*.

**chicanery** (*shi-kā'nēr-i*), *n.*; pl. *chicaneries* (-iz). [*Cf. F. chicanerie*, < *chicaner*, use trickery; see *chicane*, *v.*] *Chicane*; mean or petty artifices; trickery; sophistry.

Manors got by rapine and *chicanery*.  
*Lamb*, *Popular Fallacies*, II.

Men who, by legal *chicanery*, cheat others out of their property.  
*H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 249.

= *Syn.* Quibbling, stratagem, duplicity.  
**chicarie** (*chik'a-rik*), *n.* [Imitative.] A name of the bird *Streptopelia interpres*, or turnstone.

The names *Chicarie* and *Chickling* have reference to their rasping notes.  
*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 164.

**chicory**, *n.* See *chicory*.

**chich<sup>1</sup>** (*chik*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cich*; < ME. *chiche*, < OF. *chiche*, F. *chiche* (*pois chiche*), chick-pea, = It. *cece* = Pr. *cezer* = Sp. Pg. *chicharo* = OHG. *chihhira*, MHG. G. *kicher* (*cf. D. sisererwt*, Pg. *cizirāo*), < L. *cicer*, the chick, chick-pea.] A dwarf pea: same as *chick-pea*.

Her either *chiche* is sown in this moone,  
Ther aler is molst, and lande is ronke and stepe.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

*Chiches* and the other pulses.  
*B. Googe*, *Husbandrie*, fol. 18 b.

Him that buys *chiches* blanched.  
*B. Jonson*, *Horace's Art of Poetry*.

**chich<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *chiche*, also *chinche*, *chince*, < OF. *chiche* (masc. prop. *chic*), F. *chiche*, niggardly, miserable, mean, lit. 'small' (see *chicane*), = Sp. *chico*, small. *Cf. It. cica*, nothing, < L. *ciccus*, a trifle, a thing of no value.] I. *a.* Niggardly; sparing. *Chaucer*.

II. *n.* A miser; a niggard.  
For ther is vch mon payed in-lliche,  
Whether lyttel other much be hys reward,  
For the gentyl cheuentayn is no *chiche*.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 604.

**chich<sup>3</sup>**, *v.* [ME. *chichen*, assibilated form of *chicken*, *chick*, a var. of *chuck*: see *chick<sup>2</sup>*, *chuck<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *intrans.* To chuck; cluck, as a hen.

II. *trans.* To call by clucking, as a hen her young.

She [the hen] clocketh hem, but when she fynt a corne,  
She *chicheth* hem and loith it hem before.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

**chicha** (*chē'chā*), *n.* [Amer. Sp.: Taino *chicha*, Quichua *chica*, Galibi *huici*.] A fermented drink made from maize, or cane-sugar, etc.

**chicheree** (*chich'e-rē*), *n.* [Imitative.] A name of the gray kingbird or petchary flycatcher, *Tyrannus dominicensis*, a clamatorial passerine bird of the family *Tyrannidae*. See *petchary*.

Nearly akin to the King-bird is the Petchary or *Chicheree*, . . . one of the most characteristic and conspicuous birds of the West Indies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 81.

**chichling** (*chich'ling*), *n.* [*Cf. chick<sup>1</sup> + -ling*; now commonly *chickling*.] Same as *chickling<sup>2</sup>*.

**chichling-vetch** (*chich'ling-vech*), *n.* Same as *chickling<sup>3</sup>*.

**chick<sup>1</sup>** (*chik*), *n.* [*Cf. ME. \*chikke*, *chike*, short for *chiken*: see *chicken<sup>1</sup>*, of which *chick* is now regarded as a dim. form.] A chicken; particularly, the young of the domestic hen, and of some other birds, as partridges. At exhibitions of poultry, a specimen less than one year old, whether cockerel or pullet, is termed a *chick*. When over one year old, the chick becomes a *fowl*. See *chicken<sup>1</sup>*.

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt,  
nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it.  
*Sir M. Hale*.

**chick<sup>2</sup>** (*chik*), *v.* 1. [ME. *chicken*, also assibilated *chichen* (see *chick<sup>3</sup>*), a variation of *chuck*: see *chuck<sup>1</sup>*. Prob. mentally associated with *chick<sup>1</sup>*, which is ult. from the same imitative root.] To peep; cheep; make the characteristic cry of a young chick.

*Chykky* (var. *chycle*), as *hennys byrdys* (var. *henne byrdes*), pipio, pululo.  
*Chykkyng* (var. *chikkyng*) or *wyppynge* (var. *syppynge*, *yeppynge*) of yonge byrdys, pupulatus, pupulacio.  
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

**chick<sup>3</sup>** (*chik*), *v.* 1. [*Cf. ME. chicken* (*chykkyn*, *Prompt. Parv.*), sprout, prob. a variant of \**chinken*, related to *chinen*, *chine*, *chink*, crack: see *chine<sup>1</sup>*, *chink<sup>1</sup>*. Appar. not connected with *chick<sup>1</sup>*, but *cf. L. pullulare*, sprout, < *pullulus*, a chick, a sprout, dim. of *pullus*, a young fowl (see *pullet*). The resemblance to *chit<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, sprout, would thus be accidental; but there may have been some association of thought between the two words.] 1. To sprout, as seed in the ground; vegetate.

*Chykky*, as corne, or *spyrty*, or *sp[r]owtyn*, pullo (pululo).  
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

2. To crack. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**chick<sup>3</sup>** (*chik*), *n.* [*Cf. chick<sup>3</sup>, v.* *Cf. chink<sup>1</sup>, n.*] A crack; a flaw. [Prov. Eng.]

**chick<sup>4</sup>** (*chik*), *n.* [Also *cheek*; Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *chig*.] In India, a screen or curtain made of thin slips of bamboo with very narrow openings between them, allowing the admission of air and light, while excluding the view from the outside: it is hung in doorways and windows, both in houses and tents, and is the original of a kind of blind or shade now common in Europe and America.

Glass is dear, and scarcely purchasable; . . . therefore their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with *cheeks*, or *latises*.

*Fryer*, *A New Account of East India and Persia*.

**chick<sup>5</sup>** (*chik*), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name for the thick juice of the poppy, three pounds of which will make about one pound of opium.

**chick<sup>6</sup>** (*chik*), *n.* An abbreviated form of *chicken*.

**chickaberry** (*chik'a-ber'i*), *n.* A corruption of *checkerberry*. [U. S.]

**chickabiddy** (*chik'a-bid'i*), *n.*; pl. *chickabiddies* (-iz). [*Cf. chick<sup>1</sup> + -a + biddy*.] A young chicken: also used as a pet name for children. Also *chuckabiddy*. [Colloq.]

**chickadee** (*chik'a-dē*), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's usual call-note.] The popular name of



Chickadee, or Blackcap (*Parus atricapillus*).

the American black-capped titmouse, *Parus atricapillus*, and related species. The chickadees are small birds from 4½ to 5½ inches long, leaden-gray above and whitish below. They have a black cap and black throat.

**chickaree** (*chik'a-rē*), *n.* [Imitative of the squirrel's cry.] A popular name of the American red squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius*, which inhabits



Chickaree, or Red Squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*).

British America and the northerly parts of the United States. It is a small species, about 7 inches long, with a tail of about the same length: the ears are tufted, the back is reddish, and the sides have a black stripe. The name is also extended to some subspecies of the same section of the genus *Sciurus*.

**Chickasaw plum**. See *plum*.

**chickchack** (*chik'chak*), *n.* [Imitative. *Cf. gecko*.] A gecko lizard, *Ptyodactylus gecko*. *Collingwood*.

**chicken** (*chik'en*), *n.* [Same as *chequin*, *sequin*.] In India, a sum of four rupees. Often shortened to *chick*. *Yule and Burnell*.

**chicken<sup>1</sup>** (*chik'en*), *n.* [*Cf. ME. chicken*, *chekin* (also shortened *chike*, > mod. *chick*: see *chick<sup>1</sup>*), < AS. *cicen* for \**cycen* (= D. *kuiken*, *kieken* = LG. *küken* = G. dial. *küchen*; *cf. equiv. G. küchlein* and E. *chickling<sup>1</sup>*), neut., a chicken, in form dim. of *coc*, *cocc*, a cock, but in sense more general: see *cock<sup>1</sup>*. *Cf. ME. chicken*, peep, cheep, as young chickens: see *chick<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. The young of the domestic hen: in this sense now less exact than *chick*.—2. A domestic or barn-yard fowl, especially one less than a year old.—3. The young of some birds other than the domestic

hen.—4. A common name of (a) the pin-nated grouse or prairie-head (prairie-chicken), *Cupidonia cupido* (see cut under *Cupidonia*), and of (b) the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediocetes phasianellus*. [Local, U. S.]—5. A person of tender years; a child: sometimes used as a term of endearment, or with a negative (*no chicken*), in satirical implication of mature years.

Why, now you are my chicken and my dear.

Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

Stella is no chicken.

Swift, Stella's Birthday, 1720.

6. A name applied with a qualifying adjective to various fishes, as in the north of Ireland to the *Atherina presbyter*, called the *Portaferry chicken*.—7. A kind of turtle whose shell is used in commerce.—*Blue Hen's Chicken*, a slang name for a resident of the State of Delaware, said to have arisen from the members of a Delaware regiment distinguished in the revolution being so called on account of the famous game-cocks raised by their colonel (Caldwell) from a breed of blue hens.—*Chicken cholera*. See *cholera*, 3.—*Chicken hazard*. See *hazard*.—*Mother Carey's chicken*, a name given by sailors to the stormy petrel and other small oceanic species of petrel.—*Pharaoh's chicken*. See *Egyptian culture*, under *culture*.—To count one's chickens before they are hatched, to anticipate too confidently the obtaining or doing of something that one may never receive or be able to do. [Colloq.]

**chicken<sup>2</sup>, chickun** (chik'en, -un), *n.* [*<* Hind. *chikan*, *<* Pers. *chakin*, embroidery. Cf. *chikan-doz*.] Embroidery, especially embroidery upon muslin. [Anglo-Indian.]—*Chicken walla*, an itinerant dealer in embroidered handkerchiefs and the like. *Yule and Burnell*. [India.]

**chicken-bird** (chik'en-bêrd), *n.* [Prob. for \**chicklingbird*, *<* *chickling*, ppr. of *chick<sup>2</sup>* (cf. *chicoric* and *chickling<sup>1</sup>*), + *bird<sup>1</sup>*.] A name of the turnstone, *Streptilas interpres*. [New Eng.]

**chicken-breasted** (chik'en-bres'ted), *a.* Having that form of chest in which the costal cartilages are carried inward and the sternum is thrown forward, so that the thorax resembles somewhat that of a carinate bird. In pathology it is characteristic of rickets.

**chicken-feeder** (chik'en-fê'dér), *n.* Same as *spinetto*.

**chicken-halibut** (chik'en-hol'i-but), *n.* A small halibut, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds.

**chicken-hawk** (chik'en-hâk), *n.* Same as *hen-hawk*.

**chicken-heart** (chik'en-hârt), *n.* A coward.

These flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such piddlers, and such chicken-hearts.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, li. 2.

**chicken-hearted** (chik'en-hârt'ed), *a.* Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly.

He was himself so chicken-hearted a man.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 205.

**chicken-pox** (chik'en-poks), *n.* A mild contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children; varicella.

**chicken's-meat** (chik'en-z-mê't), *n.* [Prop. *chickens' meat*; *<* ME. *chiknemete*, *chicnemete*, later also *chekynmete*, *chekynmette*, *<* AS. *cicena mete*, lit. 'chickens' food': *cicena*, gen. pl. of *cicen*, chicken; *mete*, food: see *chicken<sup>1</sup>* and *meat*.] 1. Chickweed.—2. The endive.—3. Dross corn. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

**chicken-snake** (chik'en-snâk), *n.* A popular name of certain American snakes, as *Coluber quadrivittatus* and *Ophibolus eximius*. *Baird and Girard*, 1853.

**chicken-tortoise** (chik'en-tôr'tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Clemmyidae*, *Chrysemys reticulata*, with dark-brown head and neck marked by narrow yellow lines, and a dusky yellow throat traversed by three yellow streaks. A streak from each nostril extends along the sides of the neck. The shell is generally about 9 or 10 inches long. They are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially in North Carolina.

**chickenweed**, *n.* See *chickweed*, 1.

**chickera**, *n.* See *chikara<sup>2</sup>*.

**chickberry** (chik'êr-ber'i), *n.* Same as *checkerberry*.

**chicket** (chik'et), *a.* Cheerful. [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

Here's a nice chicket woman.

E. D. D.

**chick-house** (chik'hous), *n.* [*<* *chick<sup>4</sup>* + *house*.] In India, a light structure of chicks, or slips of bamboo, used for the protection of plants unable to bear full exposure to the heat and dry winds.

**chickling<sup>1</sup>** (chik'ling), *n.* [*<* *chick<sup>1</sup>* + *ling<sup>1</sup>*; = Icel. *kyklingr*, *kjüklíng* = Sw. *kyckling*, dial. *köklíng*, *kjüklíng* = Dan. *kylling*; cf. G. *küchlein*: see *chicken<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A small chick or chick-

en.—2. [Cf. *chicoric*.] A name of the bird *Streptilas interpres*, or turnstone.

**chickling<sup>2</sup>** (chik'ling), *n.* [An accom. of *chickling*, in imitation of *chickling<sup>1</sup>*, *chick<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *chick-pea*.] A vetch or pea, *Lathyrus sativus*, extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed, which is eaten like the chick-pea, and is said to be of superior quality. Also called *chickling*, *chickling-vetch*, *chickling-vetch*.

**chickore** (chi-kôr'), *n.* [Hind. *chakor*, *<* Skt. *chakora*.] The hill-partridge of India, *Caccabis chukar*. It is found all over the Himalayas from Cashmere to Nepal, not extending to Sikkim, and prefers rocky hill to scrub jungle. The hen lays from 10 to 15 eggs. *Fallon*. Also *chuckore*.

At a little distance beyond the bridge we heard a covey of chickore, or hill-partridge, in full conversation down the valley.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 163.

**chick-pea** (chik'pê), *n.* [For *chick-pea* (see *chick<sup>1</sup>*); accom. to *chick<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *chickweed*.] The popular name of the plant *Cicer arietinum*. It grows wild around the shores of the Mediterranean and in many parts of the East, producing a short puffy pod, containing one or generally two small netted seeds with two



Chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*).

swellings on one side. It is much used in oils in Spain, is an important article in French cookery, and has been cultivated from a very early period in the warmer regions of the old world. When roasted it is the common parched pulse of the East. The plant contains much acid oxalate of potash, and is covered with glandular acid hairs. Also called *chick*.

**chickstone** (chik'stôn), *n.* [For \**checkstone* or \**chackstone*, transposition of *stonechack*, *stonechack*: see *chack<sup>3</sup>*, *stonechack*, and *stonechat*.] A name for the bird *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubicola*, or *stonechat*. *Montagu*. [Eng.]

**chickun**, *n.* See *chicken<sup>2</sup>*.

**chickweed** (chik'wêd), *n.* [*<* *chick<sup>1</sup>* + *weed<sup>1</sup>*.] \*In Scotland it is often called *chickennwort* or *chuckenwort*. Cf. *chicken's-meat*.] 1. The popular name of *Alsine media*, a common weed in cultivated and waste grounds, flowering throughout the year. It has a procumbent more or less hairy stem, with ovate pointed leaves, and many small white flowers. It is much used for feeding cage-birds, which are very fond of both leaves and seeds. Also called *chickennweed*.

2. A name of several plants of other genera.—*Forked chickweed*, the *Alychya dichotoma*.—*Indian chickweed*, the carpetweed, *Mollugo verticillata*.—*Jagged chickweed*, *Holosteum umbellatum*.—*Mouse-ear chickweed*, the popular name of various species of *Cerastium*.—*Red chickweed*, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.—*Silver chickweed*, the *Paranuchia argyrocoma*: so called from its silvery stipules.—*Wintergreen chickweed*, the common name of *Trientalis europæa*. (See also *water-chickweed*.)

**chickwit**, *n.* Same as *chigwit*.

**chicle-gum** (chik'l-gum), *n.* An elastic gum obtained from the naseberry, *Sapota zapotilla*, a sapotaceous tree of tropical America. It is used as a masticatory.

**chico** (chê'kô), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. An orange-red coloring matter obtained by the Indians from the leaves of *Arrabidaea chica*, which grows on the banks of the Meta and the Orinoco, and is employed by them, like arnotto, to dye their bodies. It is also used in the United States to produce red and orange shades on cotton and wool, the process followed being similar to that for arnotto. *Calvert*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 291.

2. A fermented liquor or beer derived from Indian corn, mashed in hot water, used by the natives of Chili.

Also *chica*, *chicha*.

**chicoriaceous** (chik-ô-ri-â'shius), *a.* [*<* *chicor(y)* + *-aceous*, after *cichoriaceous*.] Same as *cichoriaceous*.

**chicory** (chik'ô-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cichory* and *cykory*, and, by corruption, *succory*

(see *succory*), which is still used; = D. *chicorei* = G. *cichorie* = Dan. *cikorie*, *<* F. *chicorée*, *cichorée* = Sp. *achicoria*

= Pg. *chicorea* = It.

*cicorea*, *<* L. *cichorium*,

*cichorea*, *<* Gr. *κίχρον*,

also *κίχρον*, better *κί-*

*χονα*, *κίχονα*, pl., *chic-*

*ory*.] The popular

name of *Cichorium Inty-*

*bus*, a composite plant

common in waste places,

found throughout Eu-

rope and Asia as far as

India, and naturalized

in the United States.

It has a fleshy tapering root,

a stem from 1 to 3 feet high,

with spreading branches and

lobed and coarsely toothed

leaves. The flowers are bright-

blue. The roots are exten-

sively employed as a substi-

tute for coffee, or to mix with

coffee, being roasted and

ground for this purpose. Chic-

ory is also cultivated as

feed for cattle, and the blanched leaves are sometimes

used as a salad. Also spelled *chicory*.

**chide** (chid), *v.*; pret. *chid* (formerly *chode*),

pp. *chidden*, *chid*, ppr. *chiding*. [*<* ME. *chiden*

(weak verb, pret. *chidde*, pp. *chid*, *chidde*, the

much later pret. *chode* and pp. *chidden* being

due to the analogy of verbs like *ride*, *rode*, *rid-*

*den*, cf. *hide<sup>1</sup>*, also a weak verb), *<* AS. *cidan*

(weak verb, pret. *ciddle*, pp. *cided*, *cidd*), *chide*,

blame (with dat.), intr. quarrel; connections

unknown.] I. *trans.* 1. To reprove; rebuke;

reprimand; find fault with; blame; scold; as,

to *chide* one for his faults; to *chide* one for his

delay.

Almost *chide* God for making you that countenance you

are. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iv. 1.

But Kirk was only *chid* for it; and it was said that he

had a particular order for some military executions, so

that he could only be *chid* for the manner of it.

*Br. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1655.

2. To find fault about; blame; reproach: ap-

plied to things: as, to *chide* one's own folly.

'Tis not because the ring they ride,

And Lindsey at the ring rides well,

But that my sire the wine will *chide*,

If 'tis not fill'd by Rosabelle.

*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

3. To strike by way of punishment or admoni-

tion.

Caressed or *chidden* by the slender hand.

*Tennyson*, Sonnets, vii.

4. To drive or impel by chiding.

How churlishly I *chid* Lucetta hence!

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., I. 2.

With loud screams

*Chiding* his mate back to her nest.

*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

5. Figuratively, to fret; chafe.

Clipped in with the sea

That *chides* the banks of England.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., III. 1.

= *Syn.* To blame, censure, reproach, upbraid, reprimand.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scold; find fault; contend

in words of anger; wrangle; grumble; clamor.

I lyken the to a sow, for thou arte ever *chiding* at

met. *Palgrave*, p. 611.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban.

*Gen.* xxxi. 36.

Incredible number of partridges, like to those of Scio,

here run on the rocks, and file *chiding* about the vine-

yards. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 22.

2. Figuratively, to make a clamorous or mur-

muring noise.

Yet my duty,

As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,

Should the approach of this wild river break,

And stand unshaken yours. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., III. 2.

3. To bay, as hounds in full cry.

**chide** (chid), *n.* [*<* ME. *chide*, *<* AS. *gecid*,

contention, *<* *cidan*, *chide*, contend: see *chide*,

r.] 1. A reproof; a rebuke. *Bunyan*.—2. A

murmuring, complaining, or brawling sound.

[Rare.]

Nor bleating mountains, nor the *chide* of streams,

And hum of bees. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1267.

**chider** (chî'dér), *n.* [*<* ME. *chider*, *chyder*; *<*

*chide* + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who chides, scolds, clamors,

or rebukes.

Men most enquire . . .

Wher sche be wys, or sobre, or dronkelewe, . . .

A *chyder* [var. *chidester*, Tyrwhitt], or a wastour of thy

good. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 291.

Whether any be brawlers, slanderers, *chiders*, scolders,

and sowers of discord between one and another.

*Abp. Cranmer*, Articles of Visitation.

**chideress**, *n.* [ME. *chideresse*; *<* *chider* + *-ess*.]

A woman who chides; a scold.

An angry wight, a *chideresse*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 150.



Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*).

**chidester**, *n.* [ME., < *chide* + *-ster*; a var. of *chider*, where see first extract.] A female scold. *Chaucer*.

**chiding** (chí'ding), *n.* [*ME. chiding*, < *AS. cidung*, verbal *n.* of *cidan*, *chide*: see *chide*, *v.*] 1. The act of reproving, rebuking, berating, or scolding; utterance of reproof or reproach.

And churlish chiding of the winter's wind.  
*Shak.*, As you like it, II. 1.

You see us friends now,  
Heartily friends, and no more chiding, gentlemen.  
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, IV. 7.

2. A murmuring or brawling noise.  
The chidings of the headlong brook.  
*Mallet*, A Fragment.

3. In hunting, the sound made by hounds in full cry; baying.

They bay'd the bear  
With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear  
Such gallant chiding. *Shak.*, M. N. D., IV. 1.

**chidingly** (chí'ding-li), *adv.* In a scolding or wrangling manner.

**chief** (chéf), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. cheef*, *chefe*, *chef*, rarely *chief*, head, head man, = *Sp. jefe* = *Pg. chefe*, < *OF. chef*, *chief*, *F. chef* = *Sp. Pg. cabo* = *It. capo*, < *L. caput*, head: see *caput*, *capital*, and cf. *cape*, a doublet of *chief*.] 1. *n.* 1. A head; the head or upper part of anything.

In the *chefe* of the choise halle, chosen for the kyng  
Was a grounde vp graild with greis [steps] of Marbill.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1663.

Where bene the nosegayes that she dight for thee?  
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chefe*?  
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

2. The person highest in authority; the head or head man. Specifically—(a) A military commander; the person who leads an army.

And David said, Whosoever smiteth the Jebusites first  
shall be *chief* and captain. 1 Chron. XI. 6.

Such *chiefs*, as each an army seemed alone. *Dryden*.

(b) A principal, leader, or director in general; especially, the hereditary or the chosen head of a clan or tribe: used as a title particularly for the heads of Scottish Highland clans, and for the controlling or governing heads of uncivilized or semi-civilized tribes.

Hail to the *chief* who in triumph advances!  
*Scott*, L. of the L., II. 19.

In Tonga it is supposed that only the *chiefs* have souls.  
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 99.

(c) The principal officer of a bureau or division of the civil service, or of an editorial staff, newspaper office, mercantile establishment, or other organized body.

3. The principal or most important part or portion; the bulk or larger part of one thing or of many.

The people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the *chief*  
of the things which should have been utterly destroyed.  
1 Sam. XV. 21.

The *chief* of my conversation.  
*Hervey*, Meditations, I. 129.

4. In *her.*, the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, cut off horizontally by a straight line, and containing properly a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon. It is one of the honorable ordinaries, and is commonly considered as divided into dexter, sinister, and middle, the charges upon it being thus blazoned.

5. The prime; the most important part.

In the *chief* of his youth, he was taken from school into the court, and there passed all his time in much trouble and business.  
*Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, I.

In *chief* [*ME. in chief*, in *chef*, < *OF. en chef*, < *L. (ML.) in capite*.] (a) At the head; in the principal or highest position or office: as, the commander-in-*chief*. (b) In *her.*, charged upon the upper part of the shield: a term generally used when the chief itself is not indicated. (c) Directly: said of land tenure: as, to hold land in *chief* (to hold it directly from the sovereign by honorable personal services). (d) In direct or original procedure: as, an examination in *chief*. See *examination*.—*Little chief hare*. See *Lagomys* and *pika*.—*Per chief*, in *her.*, divided by the horizontal line which separates the chief from the rest of the field. Thus, an escutcheon may be blazoned as *per chief argent and gules*; but this form is rare, it being usual to say *gules a chief argent*.—*Syn.* 2. *Chief*, *Chieftain*, *Commander*, *Leader*, *Head*. *Chief*, literally the head, is applied to one who occupies the highest rank in military or civil matters: as, an Indian *chief*; a military *chief*; the *chief* of a department in the civil service; a party *chief*. *Chieftain* is now mostly poetic, and is sometimes used in prose where the leadership is peculiarly suggestive of the past: as, a Highland *chieftain*. A *commander* is one who issues commands to a body or organization of a military or naval character, or has authority over it: as, the *commander* of the army in the East; the *commander* of the Asiatic squadron. A *leader* is the head of a party or faction, or one who conducts some special undertaking, perhaps actually going at the head: as, the *leader* of the House of Commons; the *leader* of the Conservative or Republican party; the *leader* of the storming party or forlorn hope; a *leader* of fashion. *Head* is applied to the chief of a tribe or family or profession: as, the *head* of the house of Cavendish; the *head* of the church; the *head* of the bar.



Argent a Chief  
Gules.

The Governor, together with the Arab *chiefs* and about twenty of their men, came up to my room.

*O'Donovan*, Merv. x.  
The pibroch sounds, the bands advance,  
The broad-swords gleam, the banners dance,  
Obedient to the *Chieftain's* glance.

*Scott*, L. of the L., IV. 8.  
Bid our commanders lead their charges off  
A little from this ground. *Shak.*, J. C., IV. 2.

Let a people's voice . . .  
Attest their great commander's claim.  
*Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington, VI.

Each [member of Clan Chattan] as he was led to the gallows . . . was offered a pardon if he would reveal the hiding-place of his *Chief*, but . . . no sort of punishment could induce them to be guilty of treachery to their leader.

*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.  
There arises first a temporary and then a permanent military head, who passes insensibly into a political head.  
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

II. a. 1. Highest in office, authority, rank, or estimation; placed above the rest; principal: as, a *chief* priest; the *chief* butler. [*Chief* is not now regarded as admitting of degrees of comparison, but formerly the superlative *chiefest* was often used.]

Our kyng which we hild moste *chefe* vs among  
Litell hath fro hym defended our wrong.  
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4421.

Doeg, an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen.  
1 Sam. XXI. 7.

Among the *chief* rulers also many believed on him.  
John XII. 42.

Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son.  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 2.

Hence—2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; such that others (things, persons, particulars of any kind) are by comparison inferior or subordinate; most important; leading; main; most conspicuous.

He was he (you say veray certainly),  
That euer there was mooste *chef* of goodnesse.  
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 5802.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass.  
Exra IX. 2.

From this *chief* cause these idle praises spring,  
That themes so easy few forbear to sing.  
*Crabbe*, The Village.

3. Intimate; near; close. [In this sense obsolete except in Scotland, where it is still used: as, they are very *chief* wi' ane another.]

He [Rab] came limping up, and laid his great jaws in her lap: from that moment they were *chief*, as she said, James finding him mansuete and civil when he returned.

*Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.  
**Chief baron**. See *baron*, 2.—**Chief burgess**. See *burgess*, 4.—**Chief cone**. See *cone*.—**Chief constructor**, *engineer*, *justice*, *magistrate*, etc. See the nouns.—**Chief tangent**. See *tangent*.—**Chief tenant**, or *tenant in capite*. See *capite*.—**Syn.** 2. First, paramount, supreme, cardinal, capital, prime, vital, especial, essential, great, grand.

**chief** (chéf), *adv.* [*< chief, a.*] Chiefly. *Thomson*. [Rare.]

**chiefager** (chéf'áj), *n.* [Also written *chevage*, < *OF. chevage*, < *chef*, head: see *chief* and *-age*.] A tribute by the head; a poll-tax.

**chiefdom** (chéf'dum), *n.* [*< chief* + *-dom*.] Sovereignty. [Rare.]

Zephyrus, . . . being in love with her [Chloris], . . . gave her for a dowrie the *chiefdom* and sovereignty of all flowers and green herbs.

*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April, Gloss.

**chiefery** (chéf'e-ri), *n.* [*< chief* + *-ry*.] A body of chiefs; chiefs taken collectively. *Holland*.

**chiefess** (chéf'es), *n.* [*< chief* + *-ess*.] A female chief. *Carver*. [Rare.]

Upon the mat sat, or reclined, several *chiefesses*.  
*C. W. Stoddard*, South-Sea Idylls, p. 289.

**chief-justice** (chéf'jus-tis-ship), *n.* The office or incumbency of a chief justice.

**chiefless** (chéf'les), *a.* [*< chief* + *-less*.] Without a chief or leader.

*Chiefless* armies. *Pope*, Dunciad, IV. 617.

**chieflet** (chéf'let), *n.* [*< chief* + *dim. -let*.] A petty chief. [Rare.]

**chiefly** (chéf'li), *a.* [*< chief, n.,* + *-ly*.] Of or pertaining to a chief; proper to a chief.

The habitual existence of chieftainship, and the establishment of *chiefly* authority by war.  
*H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 76.

Inside the house are priceless treasures, rare Maori weapons of jade, long heirlooms in *chiefly* families.  
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 419.

**chiefly** (chéf'li), *adv.* [*< chief, a.,* + *-ly*.] 1. Principally; above all; in the first place; eminently.

And *chiefly* thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer  
Before all temples the upright heart and pure.  
*Milton*, P. L., I. 17.

2. For the most part; mostly: as, his estates were *chiefly* situated in Scotland.

The vices of the administration must be *chiefly* ascribed to the weakness of the king and to the levity and violence of the favorite.  
*Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

The causes of this change lie *chiefly* (the Venetians would be apt to tell you wholly) in the implacable anger, the inconsolable discontent, with which the people regard their present political condition. *Hovell*, Venetian Life, I.

=*Syn.* Mainly, especially, eminently, primarily.

**chief-rent** (chéf'rent), *n.* Same as *quit-rent*.

**chiefriet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chiefry*.

**chiefry** (chéf'ri), *n.* [*< chief* + *-ry*, formerly *-rie*.] 1. A rent or duty paid to the lord paramount.

My purpose is to rate the rents of all those landes of her Majesty in such sorte, unto those Englishmen which shall take them, as they may be well able to live thereupon, to yield her Majesty reasonable *cheverye*.  
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. The landed property of a chief or lord; a domain.

When . . . the eldest son had once taken the place of his uncle as the heir to the humbler chieftaincies, he doubtless also obtained that portion of land attached to the Signory or *Chiefry* which went without partition to the Tanaist. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 204.

**chiefship** (chéf'ship), *n.* [*< chief* + *-ship*.] The office or rank of chief.

In many tribes the *chiefship* was prudently made hereditary through the female line. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

**chieftain** (chéf'tán), *n.* [*< ME. chieftain*, *chefe-tain*, *chevetain*, *cheventain*, etc., < *OF. chevetaine*, < *ML. capitaneus*, whence also ult. *E. captain*, which is thus a doublet of *chieftain*: see *captain*.] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.

A *chieftain*, to the Highlands bound,  
Cries, "Boatman, do not tarry."  
*Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

It [the tribe] is of sufficient size and importance to constitute a political unit, and possibly at its apex is one of the numerous *chieftains* whom the Irish records call Kings. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 92.

=*Syn.* Commander, Leader, etc. See *chief*.

**chieftaincy** (chéf'tán-si), *n.* [*< chieftain* + *-cy*.] The rank, dignity, or office of a chieftain.

The laird of Raaras has sometimes disputed the *chieftaincy* of the clan with Macleod of Skie.  
*Johnson*, Letter to Mrs. Thrale.

**chieftainess** (chéf'tán-es), *n.* [*< chieftain* + *-ess*.] A female chieftain. [Rare.]

**chieftainry** (chéf'tán-ri), *n.* [*< chieftain* + *-ry*.] Chieftainship.

**chieftainship** (chéf'tán-ship), *n.* [*< chieftain* + *-ship*.] The office or rank of a chieftain; chiefship.

The tribal *chieftainship* and the religious organization of the Druids were both of them inherited from antiquity. *Froude*, Caesar, p. 218.

**chiefly** (chéf'ti), *n.* [*< chief* + *-ty*, equiv. to *-ship*.] Headship; authority.

A Bishop is a minister of God, unto whom with permanent continuance there is given . . . a power of *chiefly* in government over Presbyters as well as Laymen, a power to be by way of jurisdiction a Pastor even to Pastors themselves. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, VII. 2.

**chiel** (chél), *n.* [*Sc.*, also *child*, = *E. child*, which was also formerly applied to a young man: see *child*, 8, *child*.] A young man; a fellow: used in either a good or a bad sense. [Scotch.]

Burdly *chiefs* an' clever hizzies. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

**chievance**, *n.* [*< ME. chevance*, gain, < *OF. chevance*, *F. chevance* (> *It. cianza*, *civanzo*; *ML. chevancia*), gain, < *chevir*, attain: see *chieve*. Cf. *chievance*.] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted as discount.

Against unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon*.

**chieve**, *v.* [*< ME. cheven*, < *OF. chevir*, come to an end, make an end, bring to an end, compound, < *chef*, head, extremity, end: see *chief*, and cf. *achieve*, *chevise*, *chevish*, *cheviseance*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To come to an end.

Yvel mote he *cheve*!  
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 214.

2. To come to a head; grow; prosper; succeed; speed; thrive.

"Allas," said syr Arthure, "so lange have I lyffede,  
Hade I wytene of this, wele had we *chevede*."  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 899.

Sette hem southwarde sonner wol thai preve,  
Septentrion wol make hem latter *cheve*.  
*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

3. To hasten.

Hee graythed [prepared] hym a greate oste grym to be-  
holde,  
And *cheved* forth, with the childe what chaunce so be-  
tide.  
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), I. 78.

Foul *chieve* himt, foul fall him; ill betide him; may he have foul fortune, or ill speed.

II. *trans.* To bring to an end; accomplish; achieve; do.



I shall plainly do your commendement,  
What-somever cost it for to cheue  
Sin it pleaseth yow me it commaunde to hent.  
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

**chieve**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *chire*<sup>2</sup>.  
**chiff-chaff** (chif'chaf), *n.* [Also called *chipp-chop*, and with humorous variation *choice-and-cheap*; imitative of its note.] A common Euro-



Chiff-chaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

pean bird of the subfamily *Sylvinae* or warblers, the *Sylvia hippolais* (Latham), *S. rufa* (Bechstein), now *Phylloscopus rufus*; a near relative of the willow-warbler and wood-warbler, which it much resembles.

The little *chiff-chaff* in the pine woods.

The Century, [XXVII. 779.

**chiff-chaff** (chif'chaf), *v. i.* [See *chiff-chaff*, *n.*] To utter the notes of the chiff-chaff. [Rare.]  
**chiffon** (shif'on; *F.* pron. shê-fôn'), *n.* [*F.*, a rag or scrap, a bit of old stuff, < *chiffe*, a rag, flimsy stuff.] 1. A bit of feminine finery; something used by women purely for adornment.

The love of *chiffons* ingrained in the female mind is amply satisfied on every opportunity by elaborate descriptions of the toilettes of Court beauties, singers, and dancers. *The Spectator*, No. 8018, p. 588.

2. A thin gauze.

**chiffonnier** (shi-fon'ia), *n.* [*F.* *chiffonier*, a rag-picker, a kind of cabinet, < *chiffon*, a rag, scrap; see *chiffon*.] 1. Properly, a small cabinet with drawers; in general, any ornamental piece of furniture used for containing ornaments and curiosities. It differs from an *étagère* in being closed, having drawers or doors instead of open shelves.

2. A case of drawers resembling a bureau, but higher in proportion to its width and less often provided with a mirror.—3. A rag-picker: in this sense used by English writers merely as a French word, with a feminine *chiffonnière*.

**chiffon-work** (shif'on-wérk), *n.* A variety of patchwork in which very small pieces of silk, etc., are used. A solid material forms the foundation, and the scraps of silk, velvet, etc., are sewed upon the surface in various patterns.

**chiffre** (shê'fr), *n.* [*F.*, a figure, cipher; see *cipher*.] In music, a figure used to denote the harmony, as in figured bass.

**chig** (chig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chigged*, ppr. *chigging*. [A var. of *chew*. The guttural occurs in some of the cognate forms; see *chew*, *v.*] 1. To chew.—2. To ruminate upon. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**chig** (chig), *n.* [*Chig*, *v.*] A chew; a quid. [Prov. Eng.]

**chigga**, **chiggre** (chig'gä, -ér), *n.* See *chigoe*.  
**chignon** (*F.* pron. shê'nyôn), *n.* [*F.*, a chignon, prop. the nape of the neck, < *OF.* *chaignon* (> also *F.* *chaïnon*, a link), < *chaine*, *F.* *chaîne*, a chain; see *chain*.] A woman's hair gathered behind the head, or at the nape of the neck, in a roll or mass; specifically, such a roll when made very large, as by arranging the hair over a cushion. Chignons have been made with false hair as a separate article of trade.

She had a small blue eye, a massive *chignon* of yellow hair, and a mouth at once broad and comely. *H. James, Jr.*, *Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 53.

**Chignon-fungus**, a microscopic organism of doubtful nature, sometimes found upon false hair. *Amer. Nat.*, l. 379.

**chigo** (chig'ô), *n.* [Also written *chigoe*, *chegoe*, *chigga*, *chiggre*, *jigger*, etc.; = *F.* *chique*, < Galibi *chico*, in Pg. spelling *rique*.]

A very curious insect of the order *Siphonaptera*, or fleas, and family *Pulex*, or *Sarcopeylla penetrans*, closely resembling the



Chigo (*Sarcopeylla penetrans*).  
1. Anterior part of female before development of eggs (magnified); 2. a. rudimentary wings; 3. male (natural size); 3. female, full of eggs (natural size), as taken from a human; 4. male (magnified).

common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America. The female burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and soon acquires the size of a pea, its abdomen becoming distended with eggs. If these eggs remain to be hatched beneath the skin, great irritation and even troublesome sores result. The insect must be extracted entire, and with great care, as soon as its presence is indicated by a slight itching. See *jigger*, 2.

**chigre** (chig'er), *n.* Same as *chigoe*.

**chigwitt** (chig'wit), *n.* [Amer. Ind.; cf. Algonkin *squeteague*.] An obsolete name of the squeteague or weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis*. *Harriott*, 1590. Also *chickwit*.

**chih** (chê), *n.* [Chinese *ch'ih*.] A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 Chinese tsun or inches, and to 11.9 to 14.1 English inches. Also written *chee*, *chē*, and *chik*, the last representing the Cantonese pronunciation of the word.

**chi-heen**, *n.* See *chih-hien*.

**chih-fu**, **chih-foo** (chê'fô'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'he who knows the fu or department,' < *chih*, know, + *fu*, prefecture, department.] In China, the official in charge of a prefecture or department; a prefect, having general supervision of all the civil business of the hien comprising his prefecture. See *fu*.

**chih-hien**, **chi-heen** (chê'hien'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'he who knows the district,' < *chih*, know, + *hien*, an administrative district.] In China, an official in charge of a hien or administrative district: in consular and diplomatic documents commonly styled *district magistrate*. He is responsible for the peace and order of his district, and has summary jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. All transfers of land must be stamped with his seal. Also written *chih-hien*.

**chikandosi** (chik-an-dô'zi), *n.* [Hind. *chikan-dosi*, embroidery, < *chikandoz*, an embroiderer, < Pers. *chakindûz*, an embroiderer, < *chakin* (> Hind. *chikan*, embroidery: see *chicken* 2) + *dûkhtan*, sew.] In India, hand-embroidery in muslin. *Whitworth*.

**chikara**<sup>1</sup> (chi-kä'rä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of a small four-horned goat-like antelope of Bengal, *Antelope chikara* of Hardwicke, or *Tetracerus quadricornis*. Also called *chowsingha*.

**chikara**<sup>2</sup>, **chickera** (chik'a-rä, -ä-rä), *n.* [Hind. *chikara*.] A Hindu musical instrument of the violin class, having four or five horsehair strings.

**chikary**, *n.* See *shikaree*.

**chiket**, *n.* A Middle English form of *chick*<sup>1</sup>.

**chikie**, *n.* A name given in Alaska to the glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*. *H. W. Elliott*.

**chiksa** (chik'sä), *n.* [Hind. *chiksa*.] The East Indian name of a fragrant powder composed of sandal-wood, benzoin, and other ingredients; a kind of sachet-powder.

**chilacayote** (chil-ä-kä-yô'tä), *n.* [Nahuatl *chichic*, bitter, + *ayotli*, gourd.] See the supplement.

**chilam** (chê'lam), *n.* [Hind. *chilam*.] Same as *chillum*.

**chilblain** (chil'blän), *n.* [*Chill* + *blain*.] A blain or sore produced by cold; an erythematous condition of the hands or feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration; erythema; pernio.

My feet are full of *chilblains* with travelling. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 2.

**chilblain** (chil'blän), *v. t.* [*Chilblain*, *n.*] To afflict with chilblains; produce chilblains in: as, my feet were *chilblained*.

**child** (child), *n.*; pl. *children* (chil'dren), formerly (and still dialectally) *childer* (-dêr). [= Sc. *child*, *chiel*, *q. v.*; < ME. *child*, *childe* (the latter form being prop. dat.), pl. *childre*, *childere*, *childer*, also extended with second pl. suffix -en, *children*, *childeren*, and even with a third pl. suffix -e, *childrene*, *childerne*, < AS. *cild*, pl. *cild*, also *cildru* and *cildra*, a child; prob. a modification of \**cind* = OS. OFries. MD. D. *kind* = MLG. *kint*, *kind*, LG. *kind* = OHG. MHG. *kind*, G. *kind*, a child, akin to Icel. *kundur*, son, and Goth. *kunds* = AS. -*cund*, an adj. suffix meaning lit. 'born (of)'; all orig. from pp. of √ \**kun*, \**kan*, seen in E. *ken*<sup>2</sup>, *kin*<sup>1</sup>, *kind*, *king*, etc. see *ken*<sup>2</sup>, *kin*<sup>1</sup>, *kind*, *can*<sup>1</sup>, *genus*, *genesis*, etc. The modification of Teut. *kind* to AS. *cild* may have been due to the influence of Goth. *kilthei*, the womb; cf. *inkiltho*, with child.] 1. A male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents; a son or daughter: used in direct reference to the parentage of the person spoken of, without regard to sex.

And Jephthah came to Mizpeh unto his house, and, behold, his daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances; and she was his only *child*. *Judges* xi. 34.

Charles II. of Spain was sinking rapidly to the grave, leaving no *child* to inherit his vast dominions, and there were three rival claimants for the succession.

*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., l. 2. A descendant more remote than the first degree; a descendant, however remote: as, the *children* of Israel.—3. pl. The inhabitants of a country: as, "the *children* of Seir," 2 Chron. xxv. 11.—4. Specifically, a very young person; one not old enough to dispense with maternal aid and care. See *childhood*.

When I was a *child*, I spake as a *child*, I understood as a *child*, I thought as a *child*: but when I became a man, I put away childish things. 1 Cor. xiii. 11.

5. Figuratively, a childish man or woman; one who resembles a child in lack of knowledge, experience, or judgment.—6. In general, anything regarded as the offspring or product of something which is specified; product; result: as, disease is the *child* of intemperance; *children* of darkness.

Be a *child* o' the time. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 7. I talk of dreams, Which are the *children* of an idle brain. *Shak.*, R. and J., I. 4.

Our annals are full of splendid instances of the success attending such personal effort to further the progress of the struggling *child* of poverty and even of shame. *The Century*, XXX. 277.

7. A girl. [Prov. Eng.]

A barne, a very pretty barne! A boy or a *child*, I wonder? *Shak.*, W. T., III. 3.

8. [Now spelled archaically *childe*, as sometimes in ME. This particular use of *child* occurs in late ME. ballads; the best-known modern instance of it is in Byron's "Childe Harold." Cf. a similar use of Sp. Pg. *infante*.] In old and poetical usage, a noble youth; a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honor of knighthood; a squire: also applied to a knight.

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire, Under his club with wary boldness went. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 16.

*Childe* Rowland to the dark tower came. *Shak.*, Lear, III. 4.

9. A person in general.

And he was moche and seemly, and ther-to the beste shapen *childe* to have sought though eny reame. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 264.

A mery *child* he [the parish clerk] was, so God me save. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 139.

A *chief's* amang ye takin' notes. *Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

**Child-bishop**. See *boy-bishop*, under *boy*<sup>1</sup>.—**Children of Light**, a name assumed by the early Quakers, from John xii. 36, etc. *Rev. Orby Shipley*.—**Child's play**, a trivial matter of any kind; anything easily accomplished or surmounted.

No *child's play* was it—nor is it! *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 7.

**Natural child**. (a) One who is actually the child of the supposed parent, whether born in wedlock or not; distinguished from the spurious offspring of adultery, which, though it may be reputed to be, is not the child of the other spouse. (b) More especially, an illegitimate child; one who is actually the child but not the lawful issue of the suggested parent.—**Parish child**, a child brought up at the expense of a parish; a pauper child.—**To get with child**, to render pregnant.—**To go with child**, to be pregnant.—**With child**, in a state of pregnancy.—**Syn. pl.** Offspring, issue, progeny.

**child**<sup>2</sup> (child), *v.* [*Chil*, *n.* < ME. *childen* (tr. and intr.), < AS. \**cildian* (inferred from *cildung*, its verbal noun, E. *childing*), < *cild*, child. Cf. OHG. *chindôn*, MHG. *kinden*, G. *kinden*, *kindeln* (= D. *kindern*), bear a child (< *kind*, a child), remotely allied to E. *kindle*<sup>2</sup>, < *kind*, nature.] I. *intrans.* To produce children; bring forth offspring.

They were two harlots and dwelled together in one house, and it chanced within two daies they *childed* both. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

II. *trans.* To bring forth as a child.

That yere *childed* she the secunde sonne truly. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1193. A little mayde, the which ye *childed*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 17.

**childage**<sup>2</sup> (chil'däjä), *n.* [*Chil* + *-age* (or less prob. *age*?). Cf. *nonage*.] Childhood; infancy.

For in your very *childage* there appeared in you a certain strange and marvellous towardness. *J. Ussell*, On John, Pref.

**child-bearing** (chil'd'bär'ing), *n.* [*Chil*, *n.* < ME. *childering*; < *child* + *bearing*, verbal n. of *bear*<sup>1</sup>.] The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *childbearing*. *Addison*.

**child-bearing** (chil'd'bär'ing), *a.* [*Chil* + *bearing*, ppr. of *bear*<sup>1</sup>.] Bearing or producing children.

**childbed** (chil'd'bed), *n.* [*Chil*, *n.* < ME. *childbed*; < *child* + *bed*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. OHG. *chintpetti*, G. *kindbett*.] Literally, the bed in which a woman gives birth to a child; hence, the act of bringing forth a child.

or the state of being in labor; parturition: as, "women in *child-bed*," *Arbutnot*, *Aliments*.

Queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower.

**childbirth** (child'berth), *n.* [*< child + birth*]. The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor: as, "pains of *child-birth*," *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*.

**child-crow** (child'krō'ing), *n.* In *pathol.*, a nervous affection resulting in spasm of the muscles closing the glottis; laryngismus stridulus.

**child**, *n.* See *child*, 8.

**childed** (child'ed), *a.* [*< child, n., + -ed*]. Provided with or having a child or children.

How light and portable my pain seems now,  
When that, which makes me bend, makes the king bow;  
He *childed*, as I father'd! *Shak.*, *Lear*, III. 6.

**childer** (child'ēr), *n. pl.* The older plural of *child*. [Now only dialectal.]

They ere lyke vn-to the *childer* that ryunes affire but-  
tyflies. *Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

**Childermas** (child'ēr-mas), *n.* [*< ME. "childermesse"*, *< AS. cilda mæsse (-dag)*: *cilda*, also *cildra*, gen. pl. of *cild*, child; *mæsse*, mass: see *child* and *mass*]. The popular name of Holy Innocents' day, a feast-day observed in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the 28th of December in commemoration of the slaughter of the children in and near Bethlehem by order of Herod soon after the birth of Christ, as narrated in *Mat. ii. 16-18*. Also *Childermas day*.

So according to them [monks], it is very unlucky to begin any Work upon *Childermas*.

*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 211.

**child-great** (child'grāt), *a.* Pregnant. *Syl-vester*.

**childhood** (child'hūd), *n.* [*< ME. childhood*, *-hode*, *-hade*, *-hede*, *< AS. cildhād* (cf. OHG. *kindheit*, G. *kindheit* = D. *kindshheit*), *< cild*, child, + *hād*, state: see *child* and *-hood*]. The state of being a child, or the time during which a person is termed a child; the time from birth to puberty; in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to boyhood or girlhood; the period during which constant maternal care continues to be needed.

A very clere fontayne, . . . where of blessyd Lady was  
wont many tymes to washe y<sup>e</sup> clothes of our blessyd  
Sauour in his *childhode*.

*Sir R. Guyford*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 34.

The *childhood* shows the man,  
As morning shows the day. *Milton*, *P. R.*, iv. 220.

**childing** (child'ing), *n.* [*< ME. childinge*, *< AS. cildung*, verbal *n.* of *\*cildian*, ME. *children*, E. *child*: see *child*, *v.*]. Child-bearing.

Thilke ymage  
Which the goddesse of *childing* is,  
And cleped was by name *Ysis*.  
*Gower*, *Conf. Amant*, II. 69.

**childing** (child'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of child, v.*]. 1. Bearing children; with child; pregnant.

Many a *childing* mother then,  
And new-born baby died.

*Southey*, *Battle of Blenheim*.

2. Figuratively, productive; fruitful: as, "the *childing* autumn," *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, II. 2. [Rare and archaic in both uses.]—*Childing* *cudweed*. See *cudweed*.

**childish** (child'ish), *a.* [*< ME. childish*, *< AS. cildisc* (cf. OS. *kindisc* = MD. *kintisch*, D. *kindisch* = MLG. *kindesch*, LG. *kindisch*, OHG. *chindisc*, MHG. *kindisch*, *kindesch*, G. *kindisch*), *childish*, *< cild*, child, + *-isc*: see *child* and *-ish*]. 1. Of or belonging to a child or to childhood: as, "sweet *childish* days," *Wordsworth*, *To a Butterfly*.

"What is *Charite*?" quod I tho, "a *childish* thinge," he  
selde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 145.

2. Like or characteristic of a child or what is peculiar to childhood; especially, in disparaging use, trifling, puerile, silly, weak, etc.: as, *childish* amusements; *childish* fear.

A *childish* waste of philosophic pains. *Cowper*.

= *Syn.* *Childlike*, *Infantile*, etc. See *childlike*. **childishly** (child'ish-li), *adv.* In a childish manner; like a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

**childish-minded** (child'ish-min'ded), *a.* Of a childlike disposition; artless; simple.

**childish-mindedness** (child'ish-min'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being childish-minded; extreme simplicity. *Bacon*.

**childishness** (child'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childish; puerility; simplicity; weakness of intellect: most frequently used in a disparaging sense.

Speak thou, boy:  
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more  
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 3.

**child-killing** (child'kil'ing), *n.* Infanticide. **child-learn** (child'lérnt), *a.* Learned when a child. [Rare.]

By silly superstition's *child-learn* fears. *J. Baillie*.

**childless** (child'les), *a.* [*< ME. childles*; *< child* + *-less*. Cf. *childrenless*]. Destitute of children or offspring.

*Childless* thou art, *childless* remain.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 989.

The *childless* mother went to seek her child.  
*Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

**childlessness** (child'les-nes), *n.* [*< childless* + *-ness*]. The state of being without children.

**childlike** (child'lik), *a.* [*< child + like*, *a.* Cf. *childly*]. Resembling a child or that which is proper to childhood; becoming to or characteristic of a child; hence, submissive, dutiful, trustful, artless, inexperienced, etc.

*Childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker*.

There is something pathetic in the patient content with which Italians work, partly because the ways of the people are so *childlike* and simple in many things.

*Houelle*, *Venetian Life*, xx.

= *Syn.* *Childlike*, *Childish*, *Infantile*, *Infantine*. *Childlike* and *childish* express that which is characteristic of a child, the former applying to that which is worthy of approbation, or at least does not merit disapproval, and the latter usually to that which is not: as, a *childlike* freedom from guile; a *childish* petulance. To express that which belongs to the period of childhood, without qualifying it as good or bad, *child* or *childhood* is often used in composition: as, *child-toll*, *childhood-days*. *Infantile* and *infantine* are applied to the first stages of childhood; no clear distinction between them has yet been established. See *youthful*.

Let any one ask himself what would be his thought if, in a state of *child-like* ignorance, he were to pass some spot and to hear repeated a shout which he uttered.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 58.

It is, therefore, true, as has been said, that antiquity is the real infancy of man: it is then that he is immature, ignorant, wayward, *childish*. *Sumner*, *Orations*, I. 62.

We cannot, it is true, follow with entire comprehension all the steps of evolution of the *infantile* and *childish* powers. *W. D. Whitney*, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, II.

The peculiar simplicity [of the old Tuscan language] gives even to the most forcible reasoning and the most brilliant wit an *infantine* air. *Macaulay*, *Macchiavelli*.

**childlikeness** (child'lik-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childlike; simplicity; artlessness.

It sets forth *childlikeness* itself as one of the things with which none of us can dispense. *The American*, VII. 164.

**childly** (child'li), *a.* [*< ME. childly*, *childli*, *< AS. cildlic* (cf. MLG. *kindlich* = OHG. *chintlih*, G. *kindlich* = D. *kinderlijk*), *< cild*, child, + *-lic*: see *child* and *-ly*]. Like a child; childlike; acquired or learned when a child. [Rare.]

A *childly* way with children, and a laugh  
Ring like proven golden coinage true.

*Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

There be who love not Nature, souls forlorn, . . .  
Not such the little child, nor such the youth  
Who has not done his *childly* nature wrong.

*R. H. Stoddard*, *Carmen Naturæ Triumphale*.

**childness** (child'nes), *n.* [*< child* + *-ness*, irreg. suffixed to a noun]. Childish humor or playfulness; sportive gaiety of a child.

He . . . with his varying *childness*, cures in me  
Thoughts that would thicken my blood. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2.

**children**, *n.* Plural of *child*.

**childrenite** (child'rēn-īt), *n.* [Named after J. G. *Children*, an English mineralogist (1777-1852).] A hydrous phosphate of aluminum and iron, with a little manganese, occurring in small brown implanted crystals at Tavistock in Devonshire, and at a few other localities. Eosphorite (which see) is a related mineral.

**childrenless**, *a.* [ME. *childrenles*; *< children* + *-less*]. Childless.

**childship** (child'ship), *n.* [*< child* + *-ship*]. The condition of being a child; the relationship implied in the word *child*.

**child-wife** (child'wif), *n.* 1. A very young wife.—2. A woman who has borne children.

But the law selfe doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the band of the law, when it sayeth in the third booke of Moses, entitled *Leuiticus*: If a woman have conceived and borne a manchild, &c.

*Paraphrase of Erasmus* (1548).

**childwit**, *n.* [*< child* + *wit*]. A fine or penalty imposed for getting a bondwoman unlawfully with child.

**chile** (chil'e), *n.* [Sp.] See *chilli*.

**chilenite** (chil'e-nīt), *n.* [Sp. *Chileño*, *Chilian*, + *-ite*]. A silver-white massive mineral from Copiapó in Chili, consisting of silver and bismuth.

**chilli** (chil'i), *n.* See *chilli*.

**chiliad** (kil'i-ad), *n.* [*< L. chīlias* (*chiliad-*), *< Gr. χίλις* (*chiliad-*), a thousand in the aggregate, *< χίλιοι*, dial. *χέλιοι*, *χέλιοι*, *χήλιοι*, pl., a thousand, perhaps = Skt. *sahasra*, a thousand. See *kilo-*]. 1. A thousand; the numbers from one multiple of a thousand to the next.

The logarithms of so many *chiliads* of absolute numbers.

*Brands and Coz.*

Specifically—2. The period of a thousand years.

We make cycles and periods of years; as, decades, centuries, *chiliads*. *Holder*, *Time*.

The Arabian race planted their colonies with the Mosaic worship in Palestine and the Mysteries in Phœnicia, and after *chiliads* of years commissioned the destroyers to go over those lands like locusts to consume and eradicate the product of their own planting.

*A. Wilder*, *Knight's Anc. Art and Myth*, 1876, p. xxvii.

**chiliadron**, **chiliadron** (kil'i-a-dron, -hē'dron), *n.* [A more correct form would be *\*chiliēdron*; *< Gr. χίλιαι*, a thousand, + *έδρα*, a seat, base, *< έξ-εδραι* = E. *sit*]. In *geom.*, a solid having a thousand sides. [Rare.]

If a man speaks of a *chiliadron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke*.

**chiliagon** (kil'i-a-gon), *n.* [*< Gr. χιλιάγωνος*, with a thousand angles, *< χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *γωνία*, an angle]. A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

**chiliadron**, *n.* See *chiliadron*.

**Chilian** (chil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Chili* + *-an*. Cf. Sp. *Chileno*, *Chilian*]. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Chili or to its inhabitants: as, a *Chilian* manufacture.—*Chilian* pine. See *pine*.—*Chilian* snail. *Chilina puelcha*. See *Chilina*, *Chiliniidae*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Chili, a South American republic lying between the Pacific ocean and the watershed of the Andes, and west of the Argentine Republic.

**chiliarch** (kil'i-ark), *n.* [*< L. chiliarches*, *-archus*, *< Gr. χιλιάρχης*, *-archos*, *< χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *αρχω*, rule, *αρχός*, a leader]. The military commander or chief of a thousand men; specifically, an ancient Greek military officer of varying rank; in the modern Greek army, a colonel. **chiliarchy** (kil'i-ark-ki), *n.*; pl. *chiliarchies* (-kiz). [*< Gr. χιλιάρχια*, *< χιλιάρχος*, a chiliarch: see *chiliarch*]. A body consisting of a thousand men.

The *chiliarchies* . . . or regiments . . . of the Lamb.

*Dr. H. More*, *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 196.

**chiliasm** (kil'i-azm), *n.* [*< Gr. χιλιασμός*, the doctrine of the millennium, *< χιλιάς*, be a thousand years old, *< χίλιοι*, a thousand]. The doctrine, suggested by the 20th chapter of Revelation, of a visible and corporeal government of Christ and the saints on earth in the last days, continuing for a thousand years, preceded by a first resurrection of the righteous only, and succeeded by a final struggle between good and evil, a second resurrection, and the last judgment. See *millenarianism*.

**chiliast** (kil'i-as't), *n.* [*< Gr. χιλιασταί*, pl., *< χιλιάς*, be a thousand years old: see *chiliasm*]. A believer in the chiliasm; a millenarian.

**chiliastic** (kil-i-as'tik), *a.* [*< chiliast* + *-ic*]. Relating to the chiliasm or millennium; millenarian.

**chilifactive**, *a.* See *chylifactive*.

**Chilina** (ki-lī'nā), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1828), *< Chili* (see *Chilian*) + *-ina*]. A genus of pond-snails, referred to the family *Limnæidae*, or made typical of a family *Chiliniidae* (which see).

**chilindret**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cylinder*.

**chilind** (kil'i-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Chiliniidae*.

**Chiliniidae** (ki-līn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chilina* + *-idae*]. A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, with wide flattened tentacles, eyes sessile on the hinder surfaces of the tentacles, no jaw, peculiar lingual teeth (the median small, cuspidate, the marginal pectiniform or palmate, with an external superior prolongation), and a spiral shell with rapidly increasing whorls and a plicated columella. The species are peculiar to the fresh waters of South America.

**chill**<sup>1</sup> (chil'), *n.* and *a.* [*< (1) ME. chil*, *chile* (rare), *< AS. ciele*, *cele*, *cyle*, *n.*, cold, coldness, orig. *\*cali*, *< calan* (= Icel. *kala*), be cold, whence also *cōl*, E. *cool*, and *ceald*, E. *cold*, *q. v.*; mixed with (2) ME. *chēle*, *< AS. cēle*, *n.*, cold, coldness (= OHG. *chulo*, MHG. *küle*, G. *kühle*, coolness, = Dan.



Chilian Snail (*Chilina puelcha*).

*köle*, coolness, = Sw. *kyla*, a chill; Icel. *kylr*, a gust of cold air, may go with either form, < *cöl*, adj., cool, < *calan*, be cold: see *cool* and *cold*. The D. *kil*, a., MD. *kilde*, n., chill, belong to *cold*.] I. n. 1. A sudden or intense sensation of cold; especially, such a sensation accompanied with shivering or shaking, as a result of exposure to the cold or as the precursor or accompaniment of certain fevers; a cold fit; rigor.

A sort of *chill* about his precordia and head.

Derham, Physico-Theology.

A *chill* affects different men in an indefinite manner, according to their state of body or constitution, causing coughs or colds, rheumatism, or inflammations of various organs.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 24.

2. A degree of cold; that condition of the atmosphere or of any object which produces the sensation of cold; coldness such as that caused by the proximity of ice; chilliness: as, there is a *chill* in the air.—3. Figuratively, a feeling as of coldness produced by anything that discourages, annoys, or offends; a depressing influence; a check to warmth of feeling, as to sympathy or enthusiasm.

The early *chill* of poverty never left my bones. *Sheil*.

4. A metal mold in which certain kinds of iron-castings, as car-wheels, are made. The surfaces in contact with the mold are hardened by sudden chilling.—5. In painting, dullness or dimness in a picture.—Chills and fever, fever and ague; intermittent fever: sometimes simply *chills*. [Local, U. S.]

II. a. [An adj. use of the noun, not found in ME.; the old adjectives are *cool* and *cold*.] 1. Cold; tending to cause shivering: as, the *chill* air of night. See *chilly*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

Noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill*.

Milton, Arcades, l. 49.

2. Experiencing cold; shivering with cold.

The many will be too *chill* and tender, and they'll be for the flowery way, that leads to the broad gate and the great fire. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rome*.

3. Figuratively—(a) Depressing; dispiriting; discouraging.

*Chill* penury repressed their noble rage,

And froze the genial current of the soul. *Gray*, Elegy.

(b) Distant; formal; not warm, hearty, or affectionate: as, a *chill* reception. See *chilly*<sup>1</sup>, 4. (c) Insensible in death. [Rare.]

He is *chill* to praise or blame.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

\**chill*<sup>1</sup> (chil), v. [*<* ME. *chillen*, be cold, become cold, < AS. *\*cylhan* or *\*cylan*, only in twice-occurring comp. pp. pl. *for-cillede*, chilled (= Sw. *kyla* = Dan. *köle*, make cold, chill), < *cyle*, n., chill, cold: see *chill*<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To be cold; shiver with cold. [Rare.]—2. To become cold rapidly or suddenly.

He that ruffeth in his sables . . . is more ready to *chill* for cold than the poor labouring man.

Homily Against Excess of Apparel.

II. *trans.* 1. To affect with cold; make chilly; strike or blast with severe cold.

Age has not yet

So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,

But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryden*.

The hearth, except when winter *chilled* the day,

With aspen boughs, and flowers, and fennel gay. *Goldsmith*, Deserted Village.

She spoke in a low voice that *chilled* his blood,

So worn and far away it seemed. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 300.

2. Figuratively, to check in enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discourage; dispirit; depress.

Alas, poor boy!—the natural effect

Of love by absence *chill'd* into respect.

Cowper, Tirocinium.

Chilling his caresses

By the coldness of her manners. *Tennyson*, Maud, xx. 1.

Ere visions have been *chilled* to truth,

And hopes are washed away in tears. *O. W. Holmes*, From a Bachelor's Private Journal.

3. In metal, to reduce suddenly in temperature, as a mass of molten iron, so as to harden it by causing a change of crystallization at or near the surface. See *casting*.—4. To remove the chill from, as liquor, by warming it. [Prov. Eng.]—Chilled casting. See *casting*.—Chilled shot, armor-piercing projectiles made by pouring molten iron into cast-iron molds. The head or point only is brought into contact with the cast-iron and thus chilled, the body of the shot being surrounded by sand.—Chilled varnish, in painting, the varnish of a picture on the surface of which the cloudiness or dimness called blooming appears.—Chilled wheel, a car-wheel the tread of which has been chilled in casting.

*chill*<sup>2</sup> (chil), n. [E. dial. (Cornish).] A lamp peculiar to Cornwall and the extreme west of

England, consisting of an open saucer bent up on four sides so as to leave at the corners depressed spouts or gutters for holding wicks. Such lamps are made of earthenware or of metal, and are often fitted with a hanging support.

*chiller* (chil'er), n. One who or that which chills.

*chill-hardening* (chil'härd'ning), n. A mode of tempering steel cutting instruments by exposing them, when heated to redness, to a blast of cold air. *E. H. Knight*.

\**chilli* (chil'i), n.; pl. *chillies* (-iz). [Also *chili*, *chilly*, *chile*. Nahuatl *chilli* (Molina, 1570). The word has been mistakenly referred to a South American and to an Asiatic origin.] The pod or fruit of *Capsicum annuum* or Guinea pepper.

*chilliness* (chil'i-nes), n. [*<* *chilly* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chilly. (a) A sensation of shivering; a painful or disagreeable feeling of coldness.

A *chilliness* or shivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot*.

(b) A degree of cold that causes shivering: as, the *chilliness* of the wind. (c) Lack of cordiality; coldness; intentional reserve or distance: as, the *chilliness* of his welcome.

*chillingly* (chil'ing-li), adv. In a chilling manner; coldly.

*chilli-pepper* (chil'i-pep'er), n. Same as *chilli*. See *chilli* and *pepper*.

*chillish* (chil'ish), a. [*<* *chill* + *-ish*.] Somewhat chilly; chilly.

*chillness* (chil'nes), n. [*<* *chill*, a., + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chill or chilled.

(a) The feeling of sudden coolness or coldness; chilliness.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into the shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon*.

(b) An unpleasant degree of coldness: as, the *chillness* of the air.

Also spelled *chilness*.

*chillo* (chil'ö), n. [*<* Sp. *chillas*, pl. of *chilla*, a cotton fabric, adj. *chillon*, showy, tawdry (of colors).] A colored cotton fabric manufactured in England for the African trade.

*chillum* (chil'um), n. [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chilam*.] The part of a prepared hookah which contains the tobacco and fire, used by itself by poor people who cannot afford the luxury of a hookah. *Fallon*. Also *chilam*.

*chillumchee* (chil'um-chee), n. [Hind. *chilamchi*, a metal wash-basin, < *chilam*: see *chillum*.] A brass or copper basin for washing the hands.

A *chillumchee* of water, sans soap, was provided.

Mason, Command of Sir C. Napier.

*chilly*<sup>1</sup> (chil'i), a. [*<* *chill*<sup>1</sup>, n., + *-y*.] 1. Experiencing the sensation of chilliness; chilled.

I'm as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost.

Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iv. 1.

2. Producing the sensation of cold; chilling; especially, so cold as to produce the sensation of shivering.

By vicinity to the *chilly* tops of the Alps.

Sir H. Wotton.

3. Cold; chill.

A *chilly* sweat bedews

My shuddering limbs. *J. Phillips*.

4. Wanting zeal, animation, or heartiness; indifferent; cold; frigid: as, a *chilly* reception.

*chilly*<sup>2</sup> (chil'i), adv. [*<* *chill*<sup>1</sup>, a., + *-ly*.] In a chill or chilly manner; coldly; with coldness.

*chilly*<sup>3</sup>, n. See *chilli*.

*chilo-* [NL. *chilo-*, < Gr. *χείλος*, lip.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'lip.' Sometimes written *cheilo-*.

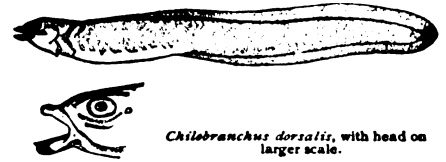
*chiloangioscope* (ki-lö-an'ji-ö-sköp), n. [*<* Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *αγγείον*, vessel, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus designed by Dr. Hütter for observing microscopically the circulation of the blood in the human under lip.

*chilobranchid* (ki-lö-brang'kid), n. A fish of the family *Chilobranchidae*.

*Chilobranchidae* (ki-lö-brang'ki-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Chilobranchus* + *-idae*.] A family of symbranchious fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chilobranchus*, and embracing those *Symbranchia* which have an eel-like form, a short abdomen, a long tail, and the anus advanced considerably in front of the middle of the abdomen. Two species are known as inhabitants of the Australasian seas.

*Chilobranchina* (ki'lö-brang-ki'na), n. pl. [NL., < *Chilobranchus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Symbranchidae*, having the vent in the anterior half of the length: same as the family *Chilobranchidae*.

*Chilobranchus* (ki-lö-brang'kus), n. [NL. (Sir J. Richardson, 1845, in the form *Chilobranchus*), < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of



*Chilobranchus dorsalis*, with head on larger scale.

fishes whose branchial apertures are close together below, and are surrounded by a lip-like margin. In some systems they represent a family *Chilobranchidae*.

*chilodipterid* (ki-lö-dip'te-rid), n. A fish of the family *Chilodipteridae*.

*Chilodipteridae* (ki'lö-dip-ter'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Chilodipterus* + *-idae*.] A family of percoid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Chilodipterus*: synonymous with *Apogonidae*.

*Chilodipterus* (ki-lö-dip'te-rus), n. [NL. (Lacépède, 1802, in the form *Chilodipterus*), < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *διπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A genus of fishes, having two distinct dorsal fins and somewhat fleshy lips. They inhabit the Pacific and Indian oceans, and are typical of the family *Chilodipteridae*.

*Chilodon* (ki'lö-don), n. [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1834), < *χείλος*, lip, + *ὄδον*, Ionic for *ὀδὴς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Chlamydodontidae*. *C. cucullulus* is a common form both of fresh and salt water, having a flattened subovate body laterally deflected in front, the ventral cilia disposed in parallel lines, and the pharynx encircled by rod-like teeth.

*chilognath* (ki'log-nath), a. and n. I. a. Same as *chilognathous*.

II. n. One of the *Chilognatha*; a chilognathous myriapod; a milleped or thousand-legs.

*Chilognatha* (ki-log'na-thä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *chilognathus*: see *chilognathous*.] An order of the class *Myriapoda*; the myriapods or millepedes proper, or thousand-legs. They have a cylindrical or subcylindrical segmented body with a hard crustaceous integument, and 2 pairs of legs to each segment or somite (excepting certain anterior ones); no foot-jaws; and a 4-lobed plate behind the mandibles, which are without palpi. The antennae rarely have more than 7 joints. The genital openings are on the coxal joint of the second pair of legs. They are sluggish animals, living on decomposing animal and vegetable matters, and depositing their eggs in the ground. They have the appearance of hard round worms with numberless legs, and some can roll themselves up in a ball, circle, or spiral, like some of the wood-lice. There are several families, with numerous genera and species. *Diplopoda* is a synonymous term. The term is contrasted with *Chilopoda*. Also written *Chelognatha*. See cut under *milleped*.

*chilognathan* (ki-log'na-thän), n. [*<* *chilognath* + *-an*.] A chilognath or milleped.

*chilognathiform* (ki-log-nath'i-förm), a. [*<* NL. *Chilognatha* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling the *Chilognatha* in form. Chilognathiform larvae are long and cylindrical, with a distinct head, and several pairs of prolegs in addition to the thoracic legs. This is the commonest type in the *Lepidoptera*, and is found also in the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidae*.

*chilognathomorphous* (ki-log-nath-ö-mör'fus), a. [*<* NL. *Chilognatha* + Gr. *μορφή*, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilognathiform*.

*chilognathous* (ki-log'na-thus), a. [*<* NL. *Chilognatha*, < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilognatha*; having the characters of a chilognath; milleped. Also *chilognath*.

*chiloma* (ki-lö-mä), n.; pl. *chilomata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χέλαμα*, a lip, rim, < *χείλον*, surround with a lip or rim, < *χείλος*, a lip.] In *zoöl.*, the upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when tumid and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel.

*Chilomonadidae* (ki'lö-mö-nad'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Chilomonas* (-nad-) + *-idae*.] A family of animalcules. They are free-swimming or temporarily adherent and filiciliate, with the oral aperture conspicuously developed, giving to the anterior border a bilabiate or excavate appearance, and one of the two flagella convolute and adherent. They inhabit salt and fresh water.

*Chilomonas* (ki-lom'ö-nas), n. [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *μονάς*, a unit (monad), < *μόνος*, one.] The typical genus of the family *Chilomonadidae*.

*Chilonycteris* (ki-lö-nik'te-ri-s), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray), < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Lobostominae*, containing several South American species with the nose simple and the chin appendaged. They differ from *Mormops* in the depression of the skull, the basiscranial axis being nearly in line with the facial.





Head of *Chilonycteris subspinosus*, slightly enlarged.

**chiloplasty** (ki-lō-plas-ti), *n.* [*Gr.* *χειλος*, a lip, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, the operation of supplying deficiencies of the lip by transplanting to it a sufficient quantity of the healthy surrounding surface.

**chilopod** (ki-lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *chilopodous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Chilopoda*; a centiped. Also *chilopodan*.

**Chilopoda** (ki-lōp-ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilopodus*: see *chilopodous*.] An order of the class *Myriapoda*; the centipeds, or hundred-legs. They are myriapods of elongated and usually flattened form, and submembranous or somewhat coriaceous integument, with only one pair of appendages to each somite of the many-jointed body. The two anterior pairs of legs are modified into foot-jaws or maxillipeds (whence the name); the long antennae have 14 or more joints; each mandible has a palpiform appendage; and the second pair of foot-jaws are perforated for the passage of a poisonous secretion. The *Chilopoda* are for the most part very active, voracious, and predaceous, and the bite of the larger species of centipeds is highly poisonous. There are three or four families, several genera, and numerous species. Also called *Syngnatha*. The term is contrasted with *Chilognatha*. See cuts under *centiped* and *basilar*.

**chilopodan** (ki-lōp-ō-dan), *n.* [*Chilopod* + *-an*.] Same as *chilopod*.

**chilopodiform** (ki-lō-pod-i-fōrm), *a.* [*Chilopoda* + *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling a centiped in shape; scolopendriform: specifically, in *entom.*, applied to certain butterfly-larvæ which are long and flattened, and have lateral appendages on their bodies resembling the legs of a centiped.

**chilopodomorphous** (ki-lō-pod-ō-mōr-fus), *a.* [*Chilopoda* + *Gr.* *μορφή*, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilopodiform*. Kirby and Spence. [Rare.]

**chilopodous** (ki-lōp-ō-dus), *a.* [*Chilopoda*, *Gr.* *χειλος*, lip, + *ποῖς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilopoda*; having the characters of a chilopod; centiped. Also *chilopod*.

**Chilostomata** (ki-lō-stōm-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilostomatus*: see *chilostomatous*.] A suborder or an order of infundibulate or gymnomelamatus marine *Polyzoa*, containing those which have the cell-opening or mouth provided with a movable lip or operculum (whence the name), and usually avicularia and vibracula: opposed to *Cyclostomata*. The families and genera are numerous. The group is sometimes divided into two, *Articulata* and *Inarticulata*; or into four, *Cellularina*, *Flustrina*, *Escharina*, and *Celleporina*.

**chilostomatous** (ki-lō-stōm-ā-tus), *a.* [*Chilostomata*, *Gr.* *χειλος*, lip, + *στόμα* (*-r-*), mouth.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilostomata*; possessing the characteristics of the *Chilostomata*; having the mouth furnished with a movable lip. Also *chilostomous*.

**Chilostomella** (ki-lō-stō-mel-ē), *n.* [NL. (Reuss, 1861), *Gr.* *χειλος*, lip, + *στόμα*, mouth, + (*L.*) *dim. -ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Chilostomellidae*.

**Chilostomellidae** (ki-lō-stō-mel-ē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Chilostomella* + *-idae*.] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Chilostomella*, with the test calcareous, finely perforate, and polythalamous; segments which follow one another from the same end of the long axis, or alternately at the two ends, or in cycles of three, more or less embracing; and an aperture in the form of a curved slit at the end or margin of the final segment.

**Chilostomellidae** (ki-lō-stōm-ē-lid-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Chilostomella* + *-idae*.] The *Chilostomellidae* advanced to the rank of an order. Brady.

**chilostomous** (ki-lōs-tō-mus), *a.* Same as *chilostomatous*.

**Chiltern Hundreds.** See *hundred*, *n.*

**chilver** (chil-vēr), *n.* [*ME.* *\*chilver*, *Gr.* *χίλβη* (in comp. *chilfor-lamb*, a ewe-lamb) = *OHG.* *chilburra*, *MHG.* *kilbere*, a ewe-lamb, *G.* dial. (Swiss) *kilber*, a young ram: see *calv*.] 1. A ewe-lamb; a ewe, properly one year old. — 2. Ewe mutton. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**Chimæra**<sup>1</sup> (ki-mē-rā), *n.* [See *chimera*.] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A less usual spelling of *chimera*. — 2. [NL.] In *zool.*: (*a*) A genus of fishes of strange aspect, representing the family *Chimæridæ*. Linnæus, 1766. (*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. Poli, 1791. (*c*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. (*d*) A genus of fossil organisms of uncertain character. Hitchcock, 1858.

**chimæra**<sup>2</sup> (shi-mē-rā), *n.* Same as *chimere*. **chimerid**, **chimerid** (ki-mē-rīd), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Chimæridæ*; chimeroid. A *chimerid* fish new to the western Atlantic. Science, IV. 466.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Chimæridæ*. **Chimæridæ** (ki-mēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Chimæra*<sup>1</sup>, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of holocephalous fishes, represented by the genus *Chimæra*. The body is elongate; the pectoral fins are broad; there is an



*Chimæra affinis*.

anterior dorsal fin above the pectorals; the mouth is inferior; the dental organs are confluent into two pairs of laminae in the upper jaw and into one pair in the lower; and there are no spiracles. The males have a peculiar prehensile organ on the upper part of the snout.

**chimeroid**, **chimeroid** (ki-mē-rōid), *a.* and *n.* [*Chimæra*<sup>1</sup>, 2 (*a*), + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Relating to or like the *Chimæridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Chimæra* or family *Chimæridæ*.

**Chimaphila** (ki-maf-i-lā), *n.* [NL., *Gr.* *χειμα*, winter, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of low, evergreen perennial plants of the family *Pyrolaceæ*, with shining leaves on a short stem, and a raceme of fragrant flowers. There are three species in North America and one in Japan; and the common pipalaw or prince's-pine, *C. umbellata*, is also found in Europe. The leaves are used medicinally as a diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and are especially efficacious in dropsy and scrofula.

**chimaphilin** (ki-maf-i-lin), *n.* [*Chimaphila* + *-in*.] A substance found in the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*. It appears in yellow acicular crystals, tasteless and odorless.

**chimb**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* An obsolete form of *chime*<sup>1</sup>.

**chimb**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *v.* See *chime*<sup>2</sup>.

**chimb**<sup>1</sup> (chim-bli), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chimbled*, ppr. *chimbbling*. [*E. dial.* also *chumble*, appar. for *\*chemple*, *\*chample*, freq. of *champ*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] To crumble into small fragments. Mackay.

**chimb**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* [*ME.*, *Chel. kimbla*, truss up; cf. *kimbill*, a bundle.] To cover.

That other [lady] with a gorgon watz gered over the swyre [neck]. Chymbled over hir blake chyn with mylk-quyte vayles. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 958.

**chimb**<sup>1</sup> (chim-bli), *n.* A dialectal form of *chimney*.

**chime**<sup>1</sup> (chīm), *n.* [*ME.* *chimbe*, *chymbe*, *chime*, *chim*, a cymbal, a bell, shortened (prob. through the accom. form *chime-belle*, *chymme-belle*, as if *chimbe* + *belle*, bell) from *\*chimb* (cf. *OF.* *\*chimbe*, *chinde*, for *\*chimbale*, *cimbale*, and so *ML.* *cimba* for *cymbalum*), *AS.* *cimbal*, *cimbala*, a cymbal, *L.* *cymbalum*, a cymbal, in *ML.* (with a fem. form, *cymbala*) also a bell. The same *L.* word, through *OF.* *cimbale*, *ME.* *cimbale*, *cymbale*, is the source of *mod.* *E. cymbal*: see *cymbal*.] 1. A cymbal; probably also a bell.

*Chymme belle* [var. *chyme*], *cimbalum*. Prompt. Parv., p. 75.

As a *chymbe* [var. *chime*, *chim*] or brasen belle That nouthen con vnderstand ny telle What tokeneth her owne soun. Cursor Mundi, I. 12193.

His *chymbe* belle he doth rynge And doth dasche gret laborynge. King Alisaunder, I. 1862.

2. A set of bells (regularly five to twelve) tuned to a musical scale: called *chimes*, or a *chime* of bells. When the bells are stationary, and are struck by hammers instead of tongues, the set is more properly called a *carillon*. Carillons sometimes consist of from 40 to 50 bells, the smaller bells rising in chromatic succession, while the larger are generally limited to such fundamental bases as the tonic, dominant, and subdominant. Wires or bars are occasionally used instead of bells.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight, Master Shallow. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2.

With their strange, unearthly changes, rang the melancholy *chimes*. Longfellow, Belfry of Bruges.

3. The harmonious sound of bells, or (rarely) of musical instruments.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings; . . . But, being play'd upon before your time, Hell only danceth at so harsh a *chime*. Shak., Pericles, I. 1.

Instruments that made melodious *chime*. Milton, P. L., xi. 559.

4. An arrangement of bells and strikers in an organ, musical box, clock, etc. — 5. Correspondence of sounds in general; rarely, proportion or harmonious relation: as, "*chimes* of verses," Cowley.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme, The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. Dryden, Cym. and Iph.

**chime**<sup>1</sup> (chīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chimed*, ppr. *chiming*. [Early mod. *E.* also *chimb*, *ME.* *chimb*, *chimen*, sound as a bell, *chimb*, *chime*, a bell: see *chime*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. *Sw.* *kimba*, ring (an alarm-bell), toll, = *Dan.* *kime*, ring, *chime*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To ring as a bell; jingle; jangle. Chymyn, or chenky (chink) with bellies, tintillo. Prompt. Parv., p. 75.

The sely tonge may well ryng and *chime*. Chaucer, Prolog. to Reeve's Tale, I. 42.

2. To ring as bells in unison; sound in consonance, rhythm, or harmony; give out harmonious sounds; accord.

The song of those who *chime* for ever, After the chiming of the eternal spheres. Keats.

3. To agree; suit; harmonize: absolutely or with *with*.

Set her sad will no less to *chime* with his. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

There is nothing eccentric, that will not fall into the general aim of the plan, and *chime* with it. Bushnell, Nature and the Supernatural, p. 396.

To *chime* in *with*, to be in harmony with; share or take part in approvingly.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse. Arbutnot, John Bull.

Everything *chimed* in with such a humor. Irving.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to sound harmoniously, as a set of bells; strike with or move to measure.

With lifted arms they order every blow, And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, IV. 252.

2. To utter harmoniously; recite with rhythmic flow.

Let simple Wordsworth *chime* his childlike verse. Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

**\*chime**<sup>2</sup>, **chimb**<sup>2</sup> (chīm), *n.* [Also by alteration *chime*; *ME.* *chymbe*, *edge*, *brim*, prob. *AS.* *\*cime* or *\*cimbe*, in comp. *cim-stān* (*stān*, stone), the base of a column (an unauthenticated form in Somner), = *MD.* *kime*, *kinme*, *kieme*, *D.* *kim*, the chime of a cask, border, brim, horizon, = *MLG.* *kimme*, *chime*, *brim*, *horizon*, *LG.* *kimm*, *G.* *kimme*, *edge*, *border*, *kimm*, *horizon*, = *Sw.* *kim*, *chime* of a cask, cf. *Norw.* *kime*, a strip; cf. *AS.* *chimb*, a joining, = *G.* *kimung*, edging, looming, mirage, = *Dan.* *kiming*, *kimming*, *horizon*.] 1. The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head or bottom.

And when ye sette a pype on broche, do thus: set it fourer fynger brede aboute ye nether *chyme* vpwardes aslaunte; and than shall ye lyes neker a-ryse. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

She had a false deck, which was rough and oily, and cut up in every direction by the *chimes* of oil casks. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 244.

2. In *ship-building*, that part of the waterway or thick plank at the side left above the deck and hollowed out to form a watercourse.

**chime**<sup>2</sup>, **chimb**<sup>2</sup> (chīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chimed*, *chimb*, ppr. *chiming*, *chimb*. [*Chime*<sup>2</sup>, *chimb*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] *Naut.*, to make a *chime* or *chimb* in.

**chime-barrel** (chim-bar-el), *n.* A revolving barrel or cylinder so fitted with pegs or knobs as to operate the levers by which a *chime* or *carillon* is played.

**chime-bell**, *n.* See *chime*<sup>1</sup>.

**chimer** (chi-mēr), *n.* One who *chimes*.

**chimera**<sup>1</sup>, **chimæra**<sup>1</sup> (ki-mē-rā), *n.* [As an *E.* word now usually *chimera*, formerly often *chimæra*, *chymæra*; = *D.* *chimera* = *G.* *chimære* = *Dan.* *chimære* = *Sw.* *chimär* = *F.* *chimère* = *Sp.* *quimera* = *Pg.* *quimera*, *chimera* = *It.* *chimera*, a chimera, a vain fancy, *L.* *Chimæra*, *Gr.* *Χίμαιρα*, a fabled monster (see *def. 1*), supposed to have been orig. a personification of the snow or winter (the name being formally identical with *χιμαίρα*, a she-goat, fem. form of *χιμαίρος*, a goat, lit. a winterling, i. e., a yearling), *Gr.* *χίμος*, winter (cf. *δυσχίμος*, very wintry), = *Skt.* *hima*, winter; cf. *χειμών*, winter, *χειμα*, wintry weather, *χίον*, snow, *L.* *hiems*, winter, *biemus* (contr. of *\*bhimus*), of two winters or years.

The sense 'yearling,' as applied to a goat or sheep, appears in G. dial. *einwinter*, a one-winter-old goat, and in E. *wether*, a ram, = L. *vitulus*, a calf. > E. *veal*: see *wether* and *veal*. Cf. Icel. *gymbr*, mod. *gimbr*, a yearling ewe-lamb, *gymbr-lamb* (= Dan. *gimmer*, *gimmerlam* = Sw. *gimmer*), > E. dial. and Sc. *gimmer* or *gimmer-lamb*: see *gimmer* 2.] 1. [cap.] In Gr. myth., a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body, according to the Iliad, was that of a lion, the middle that of a goat,



Chimera.—Lycian terra-cotta, British Museum.

and the hinder that of a dragon, or which, according to Hesiod, had three heads, one of each of these animals: supposed by the ancients to represent a volcanic mountain of that name in Lycia, the top of which was said to be the resort of lions, the middle that of goats, and the foot that of serpents. The Chimera, a symbol of storms and other destructive natural forces, was overcome and slain by the solar hero Bellerophon.

Gorgons, and hydras, and *chimeras* dire.  
Milton, P. L., II. 623.

Hence—2. In ornamental art, etc., a fantastic assemblage of animal forms so combined as to produce a single complete but unnatural design.

He did not indeed produce correct representations of human nature; but he ceased to daub such monstrous *chimeras* as those which abound in his earlier pieces.  
Macaulay, Dryden.

3. An absurd or impossible creature of the imagination; a vain or idle fancy; a fantastic conceit.

We forged a sevenfold story. Kind? what kind?  
Chimeras, crotchets, Christmas solecisms,  
Seven-headed monsters only made to kill  
Time by the fire in winter.  
Tennyson, Prol. to Princess.

All contributed to stimulate the appetite for the incredible *chimeras* of chivalry. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 18.

What a wonderful gauge of his own value as a scientific critic does he afford, by whom we are informed that phrenology is a great science, and psychology a *chimera*.  
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 155.

**chimera**<sup>2</sup> (shi-mě'ră), n. Same as *chimere*.

**chimere** (shi-mě'r'), n. [One of the forms of *simar*, q. v.] The outer robe worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are usually attached. In the English Church the chimere, which until the accession of Elizabeth was of scarlet silk, is now of black satin. During episcopal convocations and when the sovereign attends Parliament, however, the color is scarlet. English prelates of the Roman Catholic Church wear chimeres of purple silk; cardinals, of scarlet. Also *chimera*, *chimmar*.

Fox has some well-known pleasantries on Hooper, when he preached before the King, feeling like a strange player in the scarlet *chimere* (which now is of black silk), the white rochet, and the barett, or "square mathematical cap, dividing the world into four parts," which he wore, "though his head was round."

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii., note.

**chimeric** (ki-mě'r'ik), a. [*chimera* + *-ic*; = F. *chimérique* = Sp. *químérico* = Pg. *chimerico* = It. *chimerico*.] Same as *chimerical*.

**chimerical** (ki-mě'r'i-kal), a. [*chimeric* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a chimera; wholly imaginary; unreal; fantastic.

Chimerical fancies, fit for a shorn head.

Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy.

I cannot think that Persons of such a *Chimerical* Existence are proper Actors in an Epic Poem.

Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

2. Incapable of realization; fantastically imaginative; preposterous; as, *chimerical* ideas, notions, projects, or fancies.

Think not . . . that there is anything *chimerical* in such an attempt.  
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxiv.

All wise statesmen have agreed to . . . reject as *chimerical* all notions of a public interest of the community distinct from the interest of the component parts.

Macaulay, Miltford's Hist. Greece.

3. Given to or entertaining chimeras or fantastic ideas or projects: as, a *chimerical* enthusiast; the work of a *chimerical* brain. = *Syn.* Wild, unfounded, vain, fantastic, delusive, visionary, utopian.

**chimerically** (ki-mě'r'i-kal-i), adv. In a chimerical manner; wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

**chimerid**, a. and n. See *chimerid*.

**chimerize** (ki-mě'r'iz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *chimerized*, ppr. *chimerizing*. [*chimera* + *-ize*.] To entertain, raise, or create chimeras or wild fancies. [Rare.]

Sophistical dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow imaginative scholars.  
Boccacini (trans.), 1628, p. 226.

**chimeroid**, a. and n. See *chimeroid*.

**chimict**, **chimical**, etc. Obsolete forms of *chemic*, *chemical*, etc.

**chiminaget**, n. [OF., < *chemin*, F. *chemin*, a way, road.] In old law, a toll for passage through a forest.

**chiming-machine** (chi'ming-mā-shēn'), n. A machine consisting of a drum with projecting pins, which is turned by a crank, thus pulling the ropes of a chime of bells in such a way as to produce tunes mechanically.

**chimist**, **chimistry**. Obsolete forms of *chemist*, *chemistry*.

**chimla** (chim'lā), n. A Scotch form of *chimney*. — *Chimla-lug*, *chimla-neuk*, *chimla-cheek*, the chimney-side; the hearth.

While frosty winds blow in the drift,  
Ben to the *chimla-lug*.

Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

**chimlay**, **chimley**, **chimli** (chim'lā, -li), n. Dialectal forms of *chimney*.

**chimmar** (shi-mär'), n. Same as *chimere*.

**chimming** (chim'ing), n. In mining, same as *tossing*.

**chimney** (chim'ni), n.; pl. *chimneys*, formerly *chimnies* (-niz). [Cf. dial. *chimlay*, *chimley*, *chimli*, *chimly*, *chimbly*, *chimbler*, etc.; < ME. *chimny*, *chymney*, *chimne*, *chymency*, *chimnee*, *chimey*, etc., a fireplace, furnace, < OF. *cheminee*, *chimenee*, F. *cheminée* = It. *camminata* = OHG. *cheminata*, MHG. *kemenāte* (MHG. also *kamin*, *kemin*, G. *kamin* = Dan. *kamin* = Russ. *kaminū* = Pol. *komin*, < L. *caminus*), < ML. *caminata*, a fireplace, prop. (sc. *camera*) a room with a fireplace, < L. *caminus*, a hearth, furnace, stove, flue, < Gr. *καμνος*, an oven, furnace.] 1t. A fireplace or hearth.

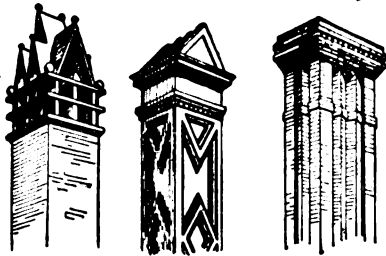
When Gawain entred the halle, as ye harde, his moder lay in a chamber by a *chimney* wherynne was a grete here, and she was right pensif for her brother the kynge Arthur.  
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 182.

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god is crept into every man's chimney. Raleigh, Hist. World.

2t. A furnace; a forge. Chaucer.

And his feet like to latoun [brass] as in a brenning *chymney*.  
Wyclif, Rev. I. 15.

3. A vertical structure containing a passage or main flue by which the smoke of a fire or furnace escapes to the open air, or other vapors are carried off; in a steam-engine, the funnel. When several chimneys are carried up together, the mass is called a *stack of chimneys*, or a *chimney-stack*. The part of the chimney carried above the roof for discharging the smoke is the *chimney-shaft*, and the upper part of the shaft is the *chimney-top* or *head*. Chimneys are commonly built of brick or stone. (The manner in which a chimney and fireplace are often connected, and the names of the different parts, are shown in the cut under *throat*.) The chimneys of some kinds of factories, as chemical



1. Fifteenth century, Strasbourg. 2. Sixteenth century, Château de Chambord, France. 3. Modern, New York.

works, are built to a great height, sometimes several hundred feet, and often as independent structures. They are designed not only to secure a very strong draft, but for the diffusion in the upper air of deleterious fumes, drawn into them through connecting flues.

Item, that no *chimneys* of tre [wood] ner thached houses, be suffred wȝyn the cȝte. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

4. Anything resembling a chimney. (a) A glass cylinder surrounding the flame of a lamp to promote combustion and keep the flame steady. (b) In mining, a rich portion of a vein, especially when it has considerable vertical extension. The ore in a vein is said to occur "in chimneys" when the rich portions are somewhat continuous and have a definite direction. If there are several such chimneys, they are expected to be, and occasionally are, roughly parallel with one another. A chimney of ore may be a *bonanza*, if large and rich enough; but the latter term carries no idea of expected regularity, while *chimney* does. (c) A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*. (d) A small tube that passes through the cap of certain stopped pipes in an organ. — *Draft of a chimney*. See *draft*. — *To hovel a chimney*. See *hovel*, v. t.

**chimney-board** (chim'ni-bōrd), n. Same as *fireboard*.

**chimney-can** (chim'ni-kan), n. Same as *chimney-pot*.

**chimney-cap** (chim'ni-kap), n. 1. An abacus or cornice forming a crowning termination for a chimney.—2. A rotary device, moved by the wind, which facilitates the escape of smoke from a chimney by turning the exit-aperture away from the wind; a cowl.

**chimney-corner** (chim'ni-kōr'nēr), n. The corner of a fireplace, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fireplace; hence, the fire-side, or a place near the fire.

That [rectitude] the zealot stigmatizes as a sterile *chimney-corner* philosophy. Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

If it was difficult to read the eleven commandments by the light of a pine-knot, it was not difficult to get the sweet spirit of them from the countenance of the serene mother knitting in the *chimney-corner*.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 13.

**chimneyed** (chim'nid), a. [*chimney* + *-ed*.] Having a chimney or chimneys; furnished with chimneys.

Where chimney'd roofs the steep ridge cope.

There smoked an ancient town. J. Baillie.

**chimney-head** (chim'ni-hed), n. Same as *chimney-top*.

Lo! as great Sol scatters his first fire-handful, tipping the hills and *chimney-heads* with gold, Hersault is at great Nature's feet.  
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iv. 4.

**chimney-hook** (chim'ni-hūk), n. A hook, hanging from the back-bar or crane, for holding pots and kettles over an open fire.

**chimney-jack** (chim'ni-jak), n. A movable cowl or wind-shelter placed on top of a chimney to assist the draft; a chimney-cap.

**chimney-jamb** (chim'ni-jam), n. One of the two vertical sides of a fireplace-opening.

**chimney-money** (chim'ni-mun'ē), n. A crown duty formerly paid in England for each chimney in a house. Also called *hearth-money*.

The business of buying off the *Chimney-money* is passed in the House: and so the King to be satisfied some other way, and the King supplied with the money raised by this purchasing off of the chimnies. Pepys, Diary, II. 476.

**chimney-piece** (chim'ni-pēs), n. 1. The architectural facing or ornamental work over and around a fireplace; a mantel or mantelpiece.—2t. A picture or other work of art placed over a fireplace as an ornament.

The chimney-piece, chaste Dian, bathing.

Shak., Cymb., II. 4.

**chimney-pot** (chim'ni-pot), n. A nearly cylindrical pipe of earthenware, brick, or sheet-metal placed on the top of a chimney to increase the draft and prevent smoking. Also called *chimney-can*.

What tiles and chimney-pots

About their heads are flying!

William Pitt, The Sailor's Consolation.

**Chimney-pot hat**. See *hat*.

**chimney-shaft** (chim'ni-shāft), n. That part of a chimney which is carried above the roof of the building of which it forms a part. See *chimney*, 3.

**chimney-stack** (chim'ni-stak), n. A group of chimneys carried up together.

**chimney-stalk** (chim'ni-stāk), n. A very tall chimney, such as is commonly connected with factories. See *chimney*, 3.

**chimney-swallow** (chim'ni-swol'ō), n. 1. The *Hirundo rustica*, one of the most common European species of swallow.—2. In the United States, a species of swift, *Chatura pelagica* or *pelagica*. Also *chimney-swift*. See cut under *Chatura*.

**chimney-sweep**, **chimney-sweeper** (chim'ni-swēp, -swē'pēr), n. 1. One whose occupation is the sweeping of chimneys, in order to rid them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

Golden lads and girls all must,

As chimney-sweepers, come to dust.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. An apparatus for cleaning chimneys.—3. The smut of wheat, *Ustilago carbo*. [Local, Eng.]

**chimney-swift** (chim'ni-swift), n. Same as *chimney-swallow*, 2. See *swift*, n., and *Chatura*.

**chimney-top** (chim'ni-top), n. 1. The top of a chimney. Also called *chimney-head*.—2. An organ-pipe having a small open tube in the middle of the top plate, the effect of which is to sharpen the note. The same effect is sometimes produced in stopped wooden pipes by boring a little hole through the tonpion.

**chimney-valve** (chim'ni-valv), n. A device for ventilating an apartment by means of the upward draft in the chimney.

**chimney-work** (chim'ni-wērk), n. In mining, a system of working the thick beds of clay ironstone by first working out the bottom

beds, and then the higher ones, the miners standing on the fallen debris. It is much like the bell-work of Derbyshire. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

**Chimonanthus** (ki-mō-nan'thus), *n.* [NL. (in allusion to their time of flowering), < Gr. *χειμῶν*, winter (< *χειμα*, wintry weather; cf. *χίον*, snow, = L. *hiems*, winter), + *άνθος*, a flower.] A genus of shrubs, of the family *Calycanthaceae*, consisting of two species. *C. præcox*, a native of Japan, and popularly called *Japan allspice* or *winter-flower*, was introduced into England in 1766, and is a great favorite because of its sweet-scented flowers, which open in early winter. The other species has but recently been discovered in China.

**chimpanzee** (chim-pan' zē or -pan-zē'), *n.* [Also written *chimpansee*, and formerly *chimpanza*; = F. Pg. *chimpanzé* = Sp. *chimpancé*; from the native Angola name.] A large West African ape, *Troglodytes* (or *Anthropopithecus* or *Mimetes) niger*, belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, of the family *Simiidae* and suborder *Anthropoidea*, with dark blackish-brown hair, flesh-colored hands and feet, arms reaching to the knee, and very large ears, and like the orang in having the hair on its forearm



Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*).

turned backward, but differing from it in having an additional dorsal vertebra and a thirteenth pair of ribs. In its organization and form it presents a close resemblance to man. The structure of its lower extremities enables it to walk erect better than most of the apes, although its habits are in reality arboreal, and when on the ground it usually goes on all-fours. It feeds on fruits and nuts, lives in small societies, and constructs a sort of nest among the branches of trees. The height of a full-grown male chimpanzee is about four feet. This animal is most nearly related to the gorilla.

**chimpings** (chim'pingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; cf. *chimbles* and *champs*.] Grits; rough-ground oatmeal. *Grose; Halliwell.*

**chimy** (shim'i), *n.* [E. dial., also *shimmy*, < F. *chemise*; see *chemise* and *camis*.] A smock; shift. [Prov. Eng.]

**chin** (chin), *n.* [ME. *chin*, < AS. *cin*, \**cinn* = OS. *kinni* = OFries. *kin*, *ken* = OD. *kinne*, D. *kin* = MLG. *kinne*, *kin*, LG. *kinn* = OHG. *chinni*, MHG. *kinne*, *kin*, G. *kinn*, the chin, also in comp. the cheek or jaw, = Icel. *kinn* = Sw. Dan. *kind* = Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek, = L. *gena* = Bret. *gen*, the cheek, = W. *gen*, the chin, = Gr. *γενυς*, the chin, the jaw, also the edge of an ax (> *γενεον*, the chin, jaw, cheek, also the beard), = Skt. *hanu*, the jaw.] 1. The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw in man, or a corresponding part in other animals.

If you did wear a beard upon your chin,  
I'd shake it on this quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

2. In *zool.*, the mentum.—3. In *Rotifera*, a ciliated muscular part or process just below the mouth.—To wag one's chin, to talk; especially, to talk rapidly, tediously, or with little sense; jabber. [Colloq.]

**chin** (chin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chinned*, ppr. *chinning*. [Chin, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To talk.

II. *trans.* To talk to, especially with assurance or impudence. [Slang in both uses.]

**china** (chi'nā), *n.* [Short for *chinaware*, where *china* is the European name (*China*) of the country (called by its own people *Chung Kwōh*, the Middle Kingdom or Country, or *Chung Hwa Kwōh*, the Central Flowery Country) used attributively. Cf. Sp. *china*, *chinaware*, China silk, china-root; Hind. Pers. *chini*, china.] The common name of porcelain and of porcelain-ware. See *porcelain*.—*Blue china*, specifically, Chinese porcelain decorated with blue laid on the paste before the glazing. Also called *Nankin porcelain* and *blue and white*. See *porcelain*.—*Clobbered china*. See *clobber*.

**china-ale** (chi'nā-āl), *n.* A drink composed of ale flavored with china-root and bruised coriander-seed, added before fermentation. An imitation of this was made by beer flavored after fermentation with spice, lemon-peel, and sugar. *Bickerdyke.*

**China aster, bark, blue, etc.** See the nouns.

**china-clay** (chi'nā-klā), *n.* Clay suited for the manufacture of chinaware or porcelain. See *kaolin*.

**china-grass** (chi'nā-grās), *n.* The *Bahmeria nivea*, which yields the rhea-or ramie-fiber. See *Bahmeria* and *grass-cloth*.

**Chinaman** (chi'nā-man), *n.*; pl. *Chinamen* (-men). [Chin + man.] A native of China, or a man of Chinese origin.

The *Chinaman* can live and accumulate a surplus where a Caucasian would starve. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 522.

**chinaman** (chi'nā-man), *n.*; pl. *chinamen* (-men). [Chin(ware) + man.] A manufacturer of china.

For some time the manufactory was successful and employed 300 hands; but before long one of the partners died, and the survivor, "John Crowther, chinaman," was gazetted bankrupt in 1763, and the whole stock was sold off. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 641.

**chinaman's-hat** (chi'nā-manz-hat), *n.* A collectors' name for a shell of the family *Calyptorhiza*, *Calyptorhiza sinensis*.

**chinampa** (chi-nam'pā), *n.* [Nahuatl *chinampan*, < *chinamitl*, inclosure among reeds, + *-pan*.] A floating garden, of the kind once common on the Mexican lakes. The plants were rafts covered with earth.

*Chinampas* or floating gardens of mud heaped on rafts of reeds and brush, which in later times were so remarkable a feature of Mexico. *E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 209.

**chinar** (chi-nār'), *n.* Same as *chinar-tree*.

**china-root** (chi'nā-rōt), *n.* 1. The root or rhizome of the *Smilax China*, a climbing shrubby plant, a native of eastern India, China, and Japan. It is closely allied to *sarsaparilla*, and was formerly much esteemed for the purposes for which the latter drug is now used. The tuberous roots of several species of *smilax* of the United States and tropical America have been used as a substitute, and are sometimes called *American* or *bastard china-root*. In Jamaica the name is given to *Cissus sicyoides*.

2. *Galangal*.

**chinar-tree** (chi-nār-trē), *n.* [Hind. *chinar* (< Pers. *chenār*), the plane-tree, + *tree*.] The Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis*. Also spelled *chenar-tree*.

Like a *chenar-tree* grove, when winter throws  
O'er all its tufted heads his feathering snows.  
*Moore, Lalla Rookh*, Ded.

**china-shell** (chi'nā-shel), *n.* A collectors' name of the *Orulium ovum*, given in allusion to the white porcelain-like surface of the shell. See *Orulium*.

**china-shop** (chi'nā-shop), *n.* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, etc., are sold.—A bull in a china-shop, a person who commits great destruction or does great harm through ignorance, carelessness, or blind rage: from a story of a runaway bull breaking into a china-shop and smashing its contents in his furious movements.

Now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease, and have at everything, like the bull in the china-shop.  
*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, xviii.

**china-stone** (chi'nā-stōn), *n.* 1. An old name for kaolin or porcelain-clay.—2. A stone found in Cornwall, and used for the making of porcelain. It is a partially decomposed granitic rock having still more quartz, mica, etc., than the kaolin of China.

**china-token** (chi'nā-tō'kn), *n.* A small piece of porcelain or fine earthenware upon which is inscribed the promise to pay a sum of money, or some similar memorandum: used in pottery and porcelain-factories in the intercourse between the workmen and their employers. Those of the Worcester Porcelain Company are small flat disks with the letters W. P. C. on one side and the promise or agreement on the other. *Jewitt.*

**china-tree** (chi'nā-trē), *n.* The pride-of-India, *Melia Azedarach*, a native of India, widely cultivated in warm countries for shade.

Shaded by china-trees, in the midst of luxuriant gardens,  
Stood the houses of planters, with negro-cabins and dove-cots.  
*Longfellow, Evangeline*, ii. 2.

**Wild china-tree**, the soapberry, *Sapindus marginatus*, a native of northern Mexico, the West Indies, and adjacent United States: so called from its resemblance to the cultivated china-tree.

**chinaware** (chi'nā-wār), *n.* [Chin + ware.] Porcelain-ware. See *china*.

**china-withe** (chi'nā-with), *n.* In Jamaica, the plant *Smilax celastroides*.

**chin-band** (chin'band), *n.* Any portion of apparel passing under the chin, whether for protection or to hold the head-dress in place. Specifically—(a) Same as *cheek-band*, 1. (b) In armor, the strap or series of metal plates that holds the helmet on the head, passing under the chin. Also called *chin-piece*. **chincapin**, *n.* See *chinkapin*.

**chincery**, *n.* Same as *chinchery*.

**chinch**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chince*; < ME. *chinche*, *chynche*, var. of *chiche*, < OF. *chiche*, niggard, mean, miserly: see *chick*<sup>2</sup>.] I. *a.* Same as *chick*<sup>2</sup>.

II. *n.* Same as *chick*<sup>2</sup>.

**chinch**<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.* [ME. *chinchen*; from the adj.] To be niggardly.

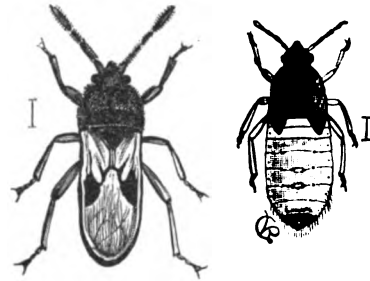
*Chynchyn*, or sparyn mekylle, perparcus. *Prompt. Parv.*

**chinch**<sup>2</sup> (chinch), *n.* [Also improp. *chintz*; < Sp. Pg. *chinche* = It. *cinice*, < L. *cimex* (*cimic*), a bug: see *Cimex*.] 1. Same as *chinch-bug*, 1.—2. The common bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*.

**chinch**<sup>1</sup> (chin'chā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American rodent quadruped, *Lagidium cuvieri*. See *Lagidium*.

**chinch**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *chinch*<sup>2</sup>.

**chinch-bug** (chinch'bug), *n.* 1. The popular name of certain fetid American hemipterous insects of the genus *Blissus*, somewhat resem-



Chinch-bug and Pupa (*Blissus leucopterus*).  
(Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

bling the bedbug, very destructive to wheat, maize, etc., in the southern and western United States. Also *chinch*, *chink-bug*.—2. The bedbug.

**chinch**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* See *chinch*<sup>1</sup>.

**chinch**<sup>2</sup>, *chinch<sup>2</sup> (chin'che, -chā), *n.* [NL. *chinche*, *chinch*, *chinga*, applied to the skunk; perhaps a native Amer. name, but cf. Sp. Pg. *chinche*, a bedbug: see *chinch*<sup>2</sup>.] A name of the common American skunk, *Mephitis mephitis*. Also *cinche*.*

**chinchery**, *n.* [ME. *chynchyr*, *chynchare*; < *chinch*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*.] A niggard.

**chinchery**, *n.* [ME. *chincherie*, *chynchery*; < *chinch*, a niggard: see *chinch*, *chinch*<sup>1</sup>.] Niggardliness. *Chaucer.*

**chinchilla** (chin-chil'ā), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *chinchilla*; app. dim. of *chince*, bug. *N. E. D.*] 1. A small South American rodent quadruped of the genus *Chinchilla*, especially *C. lanigera*; a



Chinchilla lanigera.

**pika-squirrel**. The common chinchilla is 9 or 10 inches long, with large rounded ears, long hind legs, 5 toes on the fore feet, a long bushy tail, and beautifully fine pearly-gray pelage, in great repute in furriery.

2. Some related animal of the family *Chinchillidae*: as, Cuvier's *chinchilla* (*Lagidium cuvieri*).

—3. [cap.] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chinchillidae*: synonymous with *Eriomys*.

—4. The fur of these animals, which is used for tippets, muffs, linings to cloaks, pelisses, etc.—5. A thick heavy cloth for women's winter cloaks, with a long napped surface rolled into little tufts, in imitation of chinchilla fur.

**chinchillid** (chin-chil'id), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Chinchillidae*.

**Chinchillidae** (chin-chil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chinchilla*, 3, + *-idae*.] A family of the hystericomorph series of simplicitent rodents, confined to South America, and related to the caviæ. It contains the genera *Lagotomus*, *Lagidium*, and *Chinchilla*, or the viscachas and the chinchillas. See cuts under *chinchilla* and *viscachas*.

**Chinchillina** (chin-chi-li'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chinchilla*, 3, + *-ina*.] A group of rodents corresponding to the family *Chinchillidae*.

**chinchirg-iron**, *n.* [Appar. asibilated form of \**chinking-iron*: see *chinking-iron*.] An iron used in calking chinks.



Also take good hede of your wyne euery nyght with a candell, bothe rede wyne and swete wyne, & loke they reboyle nor leke not, & washe y<sup>e</sup> pype hedes euery nyght with colde water, & loke ye haue a chynchyng yron, addes, and lynen clothes, yf nedc be.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 267.

**Ohinchona** (chin-chō'ng), n. Same as *Cinchona*.  
**chin-cloth** (chin'klōth), n. A sort of muffler worn by women in the time of Charles I.

**chin-clout** (chin'klout), n. Same as *chin-cloth*.

There hangs the lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a chinclout.

Middleton, *Mad World*, III. 3.

**chin-cough** (chin'kōf), n. [For \**chink-cough*, < *chink*<sup>2</sup>, + *cough*. See *kink*<sup>2</sup> and *kink-host*.] Same as *whooping-cough*.

It shall ne'er be said in our country

Thou didst o' th' chin-cough. Fletcher, *Bonduca*.

She ran to the assistance of the good man, rubbed his forehead, and clapped him on the back, as is practised with children when they have the *chin-cough*.

Smollett, tr. of *Gill Blas*, II. 1.

**chine**<sup>1</sup> (chin), v. [ME. *chinen*, *chynen* (pret. *chon*), < AS. *cinan*, in comp. *tō-cinan* (*tō*, E. *to*<sup>2</sup>, apart), split, crack, chink, = OS. *kinan* = MD. *D. kenen*, split, germinate, sprout, dawn, = OHG. *kinan*, *chinen*, MHG. *kinen*, split, germinate, sprout, = Goth. *keinan*, germinate, sprout, in comp. *us-keinan*, sprout, grow; with present-formative -n, from the Teut. √ \**ki*, in Goth. \**kijan*, ppr. *kijans*, in comp. *us-kijan*, sprout, grow, whence also ult. OS. *kimo* = OHG. *chimo*, MHG. *kime*, G. *keim*, a sprout, shoot, bud, germ (> G. *keimen*, sprout, germinate), and OHG. \**chidi*, \**kidi* (in comp. *frum-kidi*), MHG. *kide*, G. dial. *keid* = OS. *kith* = AS. *cith*, E. *chit*, a sprout, shoot: see *chit*<sup>1</sup>; perhaps ult. connected with the root of *kin*, *kind*, etc.: see *kin*<sup>1</sup>, *kind*<sup>1</sup>, *ken*<sup>2</sup>.] I. *intrans.* To split open; crack; chink; chap.

Thet gles ne breketh ne *chineth* and the sunne *schineth* ther thurh.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), p. 83.

Druize drinkeles was his tonge

His lippen to clouen and *chyned*.

Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 142.

Now brik is maade of white erthe, or rubrike,

Or cley, for that is made in somer heete

To sone is drie, an ferto *chyn* is like.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

II. *trans.* To split; crack; burst; lay open.

And grown [read *grouen*, gnaw] bothe gras and ston

Tho that deth her hert *chon*.

Rom. of Arthur and Merlin, I. 7763.

*Chyne* that samon. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

So deadly it imprest,

That quite it *chynd* his backe behind the sell.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 13.

**chine**<sup>1</sup> (chin), n. [ME. *chine*, *chyne*, *chene*, < AS. *cinu*, also *cine* (not \**cine*), = MD. *kene*, D. *keen*, a chink, rift, crack, D. also a germ; from the verb: see *chine<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. A crack; chink; rift; cleft; crevice; fissure.*

My culuer [dove] in the holla of the ston, in the *chyme* of a ston wal.

Wyolf, *Cant.* II. 14 (Oxf.).

There was somtyme in the myddel of Rome a greet *chene* in the erthe.

Trevies, I. 233.

In a *chine* of the Roch made he entry,

For gret doubte had of Gafrayes uolens.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4343.

2. A ravine or large fissure in a cliff: a term especially common in the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, England: as, Black-gang *chine*.

**chine**<sup>2</sup> (chin), n. [ME. *chine*, *chyne*, < OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, the spine, = Pr. *esquina*, *esquena* = Sp. *esquena* = It. *schiena*, the chine, backbone, < OHG. *skinā*, MHG. *schino*, the shinbone, a needle, G. *schiene*, shin, shinbone, splint, = AS. *scina*, E. *shin*, q. v.] 1. The backbone or spine: now commonly used, only of an animal.

Arthur smote hym a-gein so sore that he perced the shelde and the haubreke that the shafts shewed thorough the *chyme* be-hynde an arme lengthe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 222.

These eightene thankegiulnes are for the eightene bones in the *chine* or backe-bone, which must in saying hereof be bended.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 197.

They shew us the bone or rib of a wild toare said to have been kill'd by Sir Guy, but which I take to be the *chine* of a whale.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 3, 1654.

At this presents her with the tusk head

And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread.

Dryden, *Meleager and Atalanta*, I. 217.

2. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

I do honour a *chine* of beef, I do reverence a loin of veal.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, III. 2.

I learned from him that he had killed eight fat hogs for this season, that he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours. Addison, *Sir Roger in Town*.

3. Figuratively, a ridge of land.

Northwards . . . is Jebel Ohod; a hill somewhat beyond Ohod; these are the last ribs of the vast primitive

and granitic *chine* that, extending from Lebanon to near Aden, and from Aden again to Muscat, fringes the Arabian trapezium.

R. F. Burton, *El-Mednah*, p. 231.

The *chine* of highland, whereon we stood, curved to the right and left of us.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, p. 99.

**Mourning of the chine.** See *mourning*.—To *mose* in the *chine*. See *mose*.

**chine**<sup>2</sup> (chin), v. t.; pret. and pp. *chined*, ppr. *chining*. [From *chine<sup>1</sup>, n.] To cut through the backbone or into *chine*-pieces.*

*Chine* or slit him [the chub] through the middle.

Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 67.

**chine**<sup>3</sup> (chin), n. [A corruption of *chimb*<sup>2</sup> = *chine*<sup>2</sup>, by confusion with *chine*<sup>1</sup> or *chine*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. An erroneous form for *chime* (of a cask).

The old and mouldy casks had rotted away at their *chines*.

The American, VI. 206.

2. A part of a ship. See *chine*<sup>2</sup>, 2.

**chiné** (shē-nā'), a. [F., prop. pp. of *chiner*, color, dye, orig. in Chinese fashion, < *Chine*, China.] Literally, colored in Chinese fashion: applied to fabrics in which the warp is dyed in different colors, so that a mottled effect is produced, or in which a double thread, formed of two smaller threads of different colors twisted together, is used to produce a similar mottled or speckled appearance. Figured *chiné* silks have a plain ground, but the flowers and bouquets forming the pattern have an indistinct and cloudy appearance, produced by the breaking of minute particles of color into one another.

**chined** (chind), a. [From *chine*<sup>2</sup> + -ed.] Back-boned: used in composition: as, "steel-chined rascals," Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, v. 1.

**Chinese** (chī-nē'), n. [From *Chine*, adj. as noun, sing. and pl., and as pl. regarded as \**Chinees*, as if from a sing. *Chinee*. So *aborigine* has been developed from the L. pl. *aborigines*; and *cherry*, *sherry*, etc., from singulars in -s taken for plurals.] A Chinaman. [Colloq.]

For ways that are dark,

And for tricks that are vain,

The heathen *Chinese* is peculiar.

Bret Harte, *Plain Language from Truthful James*.

**chine-hoop** (chin'hōp), n. The last hoop at the end of a cask.

**Chinese** (chī-nēs' or -nēz'), a. and n. [From *China* + -ese; = F. *chinois* = Sp. *chino* = Pg. *chinez* = G. *chinesisch*, etc.] I. a. Of or pertaining to China. —Chinese Art. See *art*. —Chinese art, the art of China; one of the chief branches of Oriental art. Chinese architecture makes extensive use of the bamboo; and its forms and methods of construction, even in brick and stone, are



Chinese Art.—The Fuhkien Temple, Ningpo.

largely influenced by this material. The roofs are usually tiled, and have characteristically a hollow dip, as if copied from the form of a tent. When rectangular, the lower corners are sharply turned up. Roofs in several projecting tiers, one over the other, are usual in temples and towers. The tiling of the roofs is often glazed in various colors, and the walls are frequently incrustured with porcelain tiles, and sometimes with marble slabs. The porcelain tower or *ta* of Nanking, destroyed in 1853, was a building of this nature; it was 200 feet high, had 9 stories, and was surmounted by an iron spire or finial. The *pa-lou*, or carved memorial gateway, is another feature of Chinese architecture. A peculiarity of Chinese building is the practice of beginning with the roof, which is supported on posts, and the walls are then built beneath it. Chinese drawing and painting are often of great delicacy, but show no knowledge of perspective. In the decorative branches of art, much of the work of the Chinese is of high merit. Their small bronzes, and carvings in wood and ivory, are of great technical excellence, and as makers and decorators of porcelains they are unsurpassed. They are fond of the grotesque, and are very successful in decorative treatment of it, as, for instance, in their favorite carved and painted figures of dragons and kindred fantas-

tic creations.—Chinese blue, capstan, classics, cross-bow, duck, fire, lantern, wax, white, yellow, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. *sing.* and *pl.* (plural also formerly *Chinesees*). A native or natives of China; specifically, a member or members of the principal indigenous race of China proper, as distinguished from other Mongoloids, such as the Manchus, the race ruling the Chinese Empire from 1644 to 1912.

The barren plains

Of Sericana, where *Chinesees* drive

With sails and wind their cany waggons light.

Milton, *P. L.*, III. 439.

We have seen them [writers of fiction] appared in the castan of a Persian, and the aliken robe of a *Chinese*, and are prepared to suspect their real character under every disguise.

Scott, *Monastery*, I. 36.

2. The language of China. It is a monosyllabic tongue, and on this ground is generally classed with the other languages of the same character in southeastern Asia, in Further India and the Himalayas, as constituting the monosyllabic family. It exists in many dialects, of which the so-called Mandarin is the leading and official one. It is composed of only about 500 words, as we should distinguish them in writing, all of them ending in a vowel-sound or in a nasal, although some of the dialects still retain final mutes, lost in Mandarin. This small body of words, however, is raised to 1,500 by differences of the tone of utterance, as rising, falling, even, abrupt, and so on. The language is without inflection, and even without distinction of parts of speech; but words are classed as "full" or "empty," according as they are used with their full meaning or as auxiliaries in forming phrases: like our *will* and *have* in "I will it," "they have it," on the one hand, and in "they will have seen it," on the other. Chinese records go back to about 2000 B. C., and the literature is immense and varied. The mode of writing is by signs that represent each a single word in one of its senses or in a certain set of senses. The signs are of ideographic or hieroglyphic origin; but the greater part of them at present are compound, and many contain a phonetic element along with an ideographic. They number in the dictionaries about 40,000; but only the smaller part of these are in current and familiar use. They are written in perpendicular columns, and the columns follow one another from right to left. The language and mode of writing have been carried to the neighboring nations that have received their culture from China, especially Japan, Corea, and Annam, and have been more or less borrowed or adopted by such nations.

**chingle** (ching'gl), n. [A dial. variant of *shingle*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.] 1. Gravel free from dirt; shingle (which see).—2. In coal-mining, a portion of the coal-seam stowed away in the goaves to help in supporting the roof of the mine. [Scotch.]

**chingly** (ching'gli), a. A variant of *shingly*.

Scott.

**Chinian**, a. [From *China* + -ian.] Same as *Chinese*.

Of Jewes I remember not the mention of them in any

Chinian relation. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 408.

**chining** (chī'ning), n. [Verbal n. of *chine*<sup>1</sup>, v.] A chine; a crack.

Ther as *chyning*, clifte or scathe is.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

**chin-jerk** (chin'jerk), n. The spasmodic contraction of the muscles which close the jaws when the lower jaw is suddenly and involuntarily depressed, as by a blow on something resting on the lower teeth. Also called *jaw-jerk*.

**chink**<sup>1</sup> (chingk), n. [An extension, with -k, of ME. *chine*, < AS. *cinu*, *cine*, a crack, chine, chink: see *chine*<sup>1</sup>, n.] A crack; a cleft, rent, or fissure of greater length than breadth; a gap: as, the *chinks* of a wall.

Yet is this glimpse of this bright shining Sun comfortable throw this *chinks* and key-hole of our bodily prison.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 3.

Looked at in reference to this globe, an earthquake is no more than a *chink* that opens in a garden walk of a dry day in summer.

Theodore Parker, *Ten Sermons*.

**chink**<sup>1</sup> (chingk), v. [Not found in ME. except as in *chine*: see *chink*<sup>1</sup>, n., and cf. *chinese*. Cf. *chine*<sup>1</sup>, v.] I. *intrans.* To crack; split; gape.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to open or part and form a fissure; make *chinks* in.

The skin of that great body is chopped and *chinked* with drought.

By. Hall, *Seasonable Sermons*, p. 15.

Here they rode singly in a green twilight *chinked* with golden lights.

The Century, XXXI. 73.

2. To fill up *chinks* in: as, to *chink* a wall or a pavement.

The intervals between the beds being *chinked* with stones of the minutest thinness.

L. H. Morgan, *Amer. Ethnol.*, p. 157.

3. To put into a *chink* or *chinks*: as, to *chink* in mortar.

**chink**<sup>2</sup> (chingk), v. [From ME. \**chinken*, *chenken*, an imitative word, a var. of *clinken*, E. *clink*: see *clink*, and cf. *jingle* (practically = \**chinkle*, freq. of *chink*<sup>2</sup>), *tinkle*, etc.] I. *intrans.* To make a fine sharp sound, as that produced by the collision of small pieces of metal.

Chymyn, or *chenken* wythe bellis [var. *clinks* bell], tin-

tillo. Prompt. Parv., p. 75.

Not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards. Swift.

**II. trans.** To cause to emit a sharp, clear metallic sound, as by shaking coins together.

He *chinks* his purse and takes his seat of state.  
Pope, *Dunciad*, II. 197.

**chink<sup>2</sup>** (chingk), *n.* [*< chink<sup>2</sup>, v.*] 1. A short, sharp, clear metallic sound.

Half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate *chink*. Burke, *Rev. in France*.

The *chink* of the dropt half-penny no more consoles their forlorn bereavement. Lamb, *Decay of Beggars*.

2. Coin: so called from its metallic ring. [Vulgar.]

The keeping of an inn:  
Where every jovial tinker, for his *chink*,  
May cry, Mine host! B. Jonson, *New Inn*, I. 1.

**chink<sup>3</sup>** (chingk), *n.* [Prop. imitative, like the equiv. *pink*, *finch*, *spink*. Cf. *chink<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. The chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schanicaulus*.

**chink<sup>4</sup>** (chingk), *n.* [Assibilated form of *kink<sup>2</sup>*, q. v. Cf. *chin-cough*.] A fit, as of coughing or laughing.

Here my lord and lady took such a *chink* of laughing that it was some time before they could recover.

Brooke, *Fool of Quality*, I. 35.

His [the rector's] kind face was all agape with broad smiles, and the boys around him were in *chinks* of laughing.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Cranford*, Ix.

**chink<sup>5</sup>**, *n.* [A var., perhaps a misprint, of *chinch<sup>2</sup>*.] An obsolete form of *chinch<sup>2</sup>*.

Theod. I thank you, hostess.

Pray you, will you shew me in?

Hostess. Yes, marry, will I, sir;

And pray that not a flea or a *chink* vex you.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, I. 1.

**chinka** (ching'kă), *n.* [E. Ind.] A suspension-bridge with a single cable, often made of stout grass, used in the East Indies. From the cable a moving seat, shaped like an ox-yoke, is slung for the passenger.

**chinkapin, chincapin** (ching'ka-pin), *n.* [Also *chinquapin*, *chincamen*, *chechingamen*: of Amer. Ind. origin (cf. Delaware *chinquâ*, great).] 1. The dwarf chestnut of the United States, *Castanea pumila*, a shrub or tree, ranging from Pennsylvania to Texas, and bearing a nut similar to that of the chestnut, but smaller and solitary in the bur.

They [the Virginians] have . . . many goodly groves of *Chincamen* trees, that have husks like a chestnut, and are good meat either raw or boiled.

S. Clarke, *Plantations of the English in America* (1670), p. 12.

2. On the Pacific coast of the United States, the *Castanopsis chrysophylla*, a tree or shrub of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains. This is more nearly allied to the oak than to the chestnut, though the small nut, which is not edible and does not mature till the second year, is inclosed in a similar spiny bur. See *water-chinkapin*.

3. The nut of *Castanea pumila*.

Of their Chestnuts and *Chechingamens* boyled 4 houres, they make broth and bread for their chiefe men.

Capt. John Smith, *Works* (ed. Arber), p. 58.

*Chinkapins* have a taste something like a chestnut, and grow in a husk or bur, being of the same sort of substance, but not so big as an acorn. They grow upon large bushes, some about as high as the common apple trees in England, and either in the high or low, but always barren ground.

Beverley, *Virginia*, II. ¶ 14.

**chink-bug** (chingk'bug), *n.* A corrupt form of *chinch-bug*.

**chinkerst** (ching'kêrz), *n. pl.* [*< chink<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup> + -st*. Cf. *chink<sup>2</sup>, n.*, 2.] Coins; money. [Slang.]

Are men like us to be entrapped and sold

And see no money down, Sir Hurly-Burly? . . .

So let us see your *chinkers*.

Sir H. Taylor, *Ph. van Artevelde*, II., III. 1.

**chinking** (ching'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *chink<sup>1</sup>*, v.] 1. The process of filling the interstices between the logs of log houses preparatory to plastering them over with clay. The double process is known as *chinking* and *daubing*.—2. The material used for filling chinks.

The interstices of the log wall were "chinked," the *chinking* being large chips and small slabs . . . and the daubing yellow clay. Carlton, *The New Purchase*, I. 61.

**chinky** (ching'ki), *a.* [*< chink<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in clefts or crevices.

Plaster thou the *chinky* hives with clay.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, IV. 63.

**chinned** (chind), *a.* [*< chin + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Having a chin of the kind specified: as, double-*chinned*.

Like a faire yong prince,

First downe *chinned*. Chapman, *Iliad*, xxiv. 307.

**chinoline** (ki-noi'din), *n.* [*< NL. china*, var. of *quina* (see *quinine*), + *-oid + -ine<sup>2</sup>*.] An amorphous dark-brown brittle substance, obtained in the manufacture of quinine by precipitating the brown mother-liquors with ammonia, and consisting chiefly of the remaining amorphous alkaloids. It is used as a substitute for quinine.

**chinoline** (kin'ô-lin), *n.* [*< NL. china*, quinine (see *quinine*), + *-ol + -ine<sup>2</sup>*.] An artificial alkaloid, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N, which is obtained by distilling quinine or cinchonine with potash, or synthetically from aniline and nitrobenzene by treatment with sulphuric acid and glycerin. It is a colorless liquid with a penetrating odor, is a powerful antiseptic, and has been used in medicine as an antiperiodic in intermittent fevers. Also spelled *quinoline*.

**Chinook** (chi-nûk'), *n.* [Amer. Ind. tribal name.] 1. A jargon of Indian, French, and English used in communicating with the native tribes in British America, and now employed, especially on the northwestern Pacific coast, not only between the whites and the Indians, but also between the Indians of tribes having different languages. It is similar in character to "Pidgin English," being made of native and foreign words grossly corrupted and often fancifully used. For example, the Chinook name for a male "Indian" is *sivash*, from the French *sauvage*; an Englishman is a *King George man*; a Boston man is a person from the United States; and clouds are *smock* (English *smoke*).

All words in Chinook are very much aspirated, gutturalized, sputtered, and swallowed.

T. Winthrop, *Canoe and Saddle*.

2. [I. c.] The name given to the warm, dry wind which blows at intervals down the slopes of the Rocky mountains. In the winter and early spring it causes a very rapid disappearance of the snow. It is similar to the foehn of Switzerland. It may be a west wind in Montana, or a descending easterly wind in Oregon or Washington or Idaho.—Wet Chinook, a warm moist southwest wind on the Pacific coast of Washington and Oregon, spoken of as blowing over the country of the Chinook Indians at the mouth of the Columbia river. Amer. Met. Jour., III. 1887.

**chin-piece** (chin'pēs), *n.* Same as *chin-band*, (b).

**chinquapin**, *n.* See *chinkapin*.

**chinquis** (chin'kwis), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the peacock-pheasant of the East Indies, *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*, having two spurs on each tarsus, and beautiful ocelli on the feathers of the back and tail. See *Polyplectron*.

**chin-scab** (chin'skab), *n.* A disease in sheep, called by shepherds *dartars*.

**chinese** (chins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chinsed*, ppr. *chinsing*. [Appar. for \**chinch*, < ME. \**chinnen* (which appears in *chinsing-iron* for *chinsing-iron*); an assibilated form of *chink<sup>1</sup>*, v., 2.] *Naut.*, to talk temporarily, as the seams of a ship, by forcing in the oakum with a chisel or the point of a knife.

The ends and edges are *chinsed* or lightly caulked.

Thearle, *Naval Architecture*, § 230.

**chinsing-iron** (chin'sing-i'ern), *n.* [Earlier *chinsing-iron*, ME. *chynchyng-yr-on*; < \**chinsing*, *chinsing*, verbal *n.* of \**chinch*, *chinsed*, + *iron*.] An edged tool or chisel used to *chinsed* the seams of a vessel.

**chin-strap** (chin'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter. E. H. Knight.

**chintz**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chintz<sup>1</sup>*.

**chintz<sup>1</sup>**, *chints* (chints), *n.* [Formerly also *chint*, < Hind. *chhint*, *chintz*, also *chhit* = Beng. *chhit*, *chintz*, a spot (cerebral *t*), > D. *sits*, G. *sitz*, *chintz*; cf. Hind. *chitra*, spotted, also *chintz*, < Skt. *chitra*, spotted, variegated, bright, < √ *chit*, perceive, look at. Cf. *chetah*.] Cotton cloth printed with flowers or other patterns in different colors, and now generally glazed. Its production was formerly confined to the East Indies, but it is now largely manufactured in Europe, especially in Great Britain, where the glazed kind is also frequently called *furniture-print*, from its extensive use in covering furniture, etc.

Let a charming *chintz* and Brussels lace  
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.  
Pope, *Moral Essays*, I. 248.

**Chints braid**, a cotton galloon printed with a small pattern in colors.—**Chintz style**. Same as *nadder style* (which see, under *nadder*).

**chintz<sup>2</sup>** (chints), *n.* A corruption of *chinch<sup>2</sup>*.

**chin-whelk, chin-welk** (chin'hwelk, -welk), *n.* Same as *sycosis*.

**Chiococca** (ki-ô-kok'g), *n.* [NL., prop. \**Chionococca* (a translation of E. *snowberry*, q. v.), < Gr. *χίων*, snow (see *chimera*), + *κόκκος*, a berry; in allusion to the white color of the berries.] A genus of tropical plants, of the family *Rubiaceae*, consisting of small, often climbing shrubs, natives of America, with funnel-shaped yellowish flowers. The fruit is a white berry with two seeds. The plants possess purgative and emetic properties, and the root of *C. racemosa*, known as *cahinca-root*, has been of repute as a diuretic.

**chiolite** (ki'ô-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. χίων*, snow, + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare fluoid of aluminium and sodium, occurring in snow-white tetragonal crystals near Miask, in the government of Ufa, Russia.

**Chion** (ki'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χίων*, snow: see *chimera*, *hiemal*, etc.] A genus of longicorn

beetles, of the group *Cerambyci*, characterized by the rounded cavities of the front coxae, an acutely triangular scutellum, a lateral spine, but no dorsal callosities on the thorax, and elytra and thighs spinose at the tip. One of the North American species constituting this genus, *C. cinctus* (Drury), is very variable in size and color, but is usually brownish-gray, and is covered with short whitish-gray hair, each wing-case having an oblique ochre-colored band. Sometimes the beetle is uniformly brownish-yellow. It is very abundant in the eastern parts of the United States, its larva tunnelling in the solid wood of hickory-trees. *Practical Entomologist*, I. 30.



Banded Hickory-borer  
(*Chion cinctus*), natural  
size.

**Chionanthus** (ki-ô-nan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χίων*, snow, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A genus of low trees or shrubs, belonging to the family *Oleaceae*; natives of eastern North America and eastern Asia. The principal species is *C. Virginica*, the fringe-tree of the United States. See *fringe-tree*.

**Chionididae** (ki-ô-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* (*Chionid-*) + *-idae*.] A remarkable family of wading birds, related both to the plovers and to the gulls, in some respects near the oystercatchers, and in some systems ranged with the lark-plovers, *Thinocoridae*, in a superfamily *Chionoideae*; the sheathbills. See *sheathbill*.

**Chionine** (ki-ô-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* + *-inae*.] The only subfamily of the *Chionididae*. G. R. Gray, 1841.

**Chionis** (ki-ô'nis), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1788), < Gr. *χίων*, snow.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Chionididae*. *C. alba* inhabits the Falklands and some other antarctic islands, is snow-white in color, and as large as a small chicken. *C. minor* is a smaller and perfectly distinct species inhabiting Kerguelen Island in the Indian ocean. The term is synonymous with *Vaginakis* and *Colorhampus*. See *sheathbill*.

**Chionoideae** (ki-ô-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* + *-oideae*.] A superfamily of birds, in which the *Thinocoridae* are included with the *Chionididae*.

**chionomorph** (ki-on'ô-môrf), *n.* One of the *Chionomorphae*; a sheathbill.

**Chionomorphæ** (ki-ô-nô-môrf'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues and Kidder, 1876), < *Chionis* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The sheathbills, or *Chionididae*, as a superfamily of birds.

**chionomorphie** (ki-ô-nô-môrf'fik), *a.* [*< Chionomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chionomorphæ*.

**chip<sup>1</sup>** (chip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, ppr. *chipping*. [*< ME. chippen*, *chyppen*, cut into small pieces (not in AS.) (= D. *kippen*, pick out, hatch, MD. strike, knock, cut (> G. *kippen*, clip money), = MLG. *kippen*, hatch out, = OSw. *kippa*, chop), derived with reg. vowel-change from *chop*; but the forms and senses are partly mixed with those of other verbs: see *chop<sup>1</sup>* and *chip<sup>1</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut into small pieces or chips; diminish or disfigure by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces; hack away. See *chipping*.

*Chyppe* the breed at ones, for our gastes be come.  
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), II. 71.

There are two doors, and to each a single *chipped* and battered marble step. G. W. Cable, *Old Creole Days*, p. 3.

2. In *poker*, *faro*, and other games at cards, to bet; lay a wager: as, to *chip* five dollars (that is, to stake chips representing five dollars).

II. *intrans.* 1. To break or fly off in small pieces, as the glazing in pottery.—2. In *poker*, to bet a chip: as, I *chip*.—3. To carp; gibe; sneer.

In wordys men weren never so wyce  
As now, to *chyppe* at wordys of reason.  
MS. *Canab. Ff.* ii. 36, fol. 33. (Halliwell.)

To *chip in*, to put in chips, as into the pool in gambling; hence, to contribute; supply one's share or part: as, they all *chipped in* to buy it. [Slang.]

**chip<sup>1</sup>** (chip), *n.* [*< ME. chip*, *chippe*, *chyppe*, a chip (AS. *cyp*, *cyppe*, a stock, post (L. *stipes*), occurring in glosses, is a different word, < L. *cippus*: see *cippus*); from the verb.] 1. A small fragment of wood, stone, or other substance, separated from a body by a blow of an instrument, particularly a cutting instrument, as an ax, an adz, or a chisel.

Full ofte he heweth up so highe,  
Tat *chippes* fallen in his eye.  
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, I. 108.

2. Wood, coarse straw, palm-leaves, or similar material split into thin slips and made by weaving into hats and bonnets.

The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, and *chip* hats. Smollett, *Humphrey Clinker*.

3. Anything dried up and deprived of strength and character.

He was . . . a chip, weak water-gruel, a tame rabbit. *Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman*, ill. 1.

Specifically—4. The dried dung of the American bison; a buffalo-chip. [Colloq.]—5. *Naut.*, the quadrant-shaped piece of wood attached to the end of the log-line. See *log*.

Had it not been for the sea from aft which sent the chip home, and threw her continually off her course, the log would have shown her to have been going somewhat faster. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 388.

6. One of the small disks or counters used in poker and some other games at cards, usually of ivory or bone, sometimes marked to represent sums of money.—7. A carpenter: commonly in the plural. [*Naut. slang.*]—8. A small wedge-shaped piece of ivory used in rough-tuning a piano.—A chip of the old block, a familiar phrase applied to a child or an adult who, either in person or in disposition and character, resembles his father.

"Yes, yes, Chuffey; Jonas is a chip of the old block. It's a very old block now, Chuffey," said the old man. *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, xviii.

**chip<sup>2</sup>** (chip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, ppr. *chipping*. [Imitative; cf. *cheep*, and see *chip<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*, *chip-bird*, *chipper<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*, *chipmunk*, etc.] To utter a short, dry, crisp sound, as a bird or a bat; *cheep*; *chirp*.—**Chipping sparrow**. See *nest column*. **chip<sup>2</sup>** (chip), *n.* [*< chip<sup>2</sup>, v.*] The cry of the bat. **chip-ax** (chip'aks), *n.* A small ax used to chip a block or timber to nearly the shape to which it is to be dressed.

**chip-bird** (chip'bërd), *n.* A popular name of the *Spizella socialis* or *domestica*, a small fringilline bird of North America, very common and familiar in most parts of the United States. It is about 6 inches long, has a reddish cap, streaked back, and plain grayish under parts; builds a neat hair-lined nest in bushes, and lays greenish eggs with dark spots. Also called *hair-bird*, *chipping-bird*, *chipping sparrow*, and *chippy*.

**chip-breaker** (chip'brä'kër), *n.* 1. A metal plate placed at the front of the bit of a carpenter's plane, to bend up the chip and prevent the splitting of the board.—2. In a matching-machine, a piece fastened to the side cutter-head frame, to break off the chips and thus prevent the edge of the board from splitting.

**chip-chop<sup>1</sup>** (chip'chop), *a.* [Reduplication of *chop<sup>1</sup>*.] Broken; unmusical. [Rare.]

The sweet Italian and the chip-chop Dutch. *John Taylor*.

**chip-chop<sup>2</sup>** (chip'chop), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note; cf. *chip<sup>2</sup>*, *cheep*, and *chiff-chaff*.] A name of the chiff-chaff. *Montagu*.

**chipmonk**, *n.* Same as *chipmunk*.

**chipmunk** (chip'mungk), *n.* [Also *chipmonk*, *chipmuck*, *chipmuk*, variants (perhaps due to association with *chip<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*) of *chitmunk*, *< Chippewa achitamón*, in a former vocabulary (1791) *chelatmon*, the red squirrel.] A small squirrel, *Tamias striatus* (and other species); the *hacker*; the *chipping squirrel*. The common chipmunk is a small striped species, about 6 inches long, with the tail 4 inches; it is reddish-brown in the upper parts, and has two white stripes and four black ones on the sides. It is very abundant in eastern North America.



Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*).

**chipper<sup>1</sup>** (chip'ër), *n.* [*< chip<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *chopper<sup>1</sup>*.] One who or that which chips or cuts.

Ye must have three pantry knives, one knife to square trenchour louses, an other to be a chipper. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

**chipper<sup>2</sup>** (chip'ër), *v. i.* [*E. dial.*, freq. of *chip<sup>2</sup>*, *q. v.*] To chip; *chirp*; *chirrup*.

**chipper<sup>3</sup>** (chip'ër), *a.* [Assimilated form of *E. dial. kipper*, lively, brisk; see *kipper<sup>2</sup>*.] Active; cheerful; lively; brisk; pert. [Colloq., U. S.]

He turned up at last all alive, and chipper as a skunk-blackbird. *H. B. Stone, Oldtown*, p. 37.

**chipping** (chip'ing), *n.* [*< ME. chippinge*; verbal *n.* of *chip<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. The act of cutting or knocking off in small pieces. It is an operation frequently resorted to with cast-iron when it is taken from the mold, in order to remove the dark rind or outside crust, which is harder than the rest and would destroy the file. The operation is performed with the chipping-chisel.

2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of pottery and porcelain.—3. A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument or by a blow; a fragment.

They dung their land with the chippings of a sort of soft stone. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

**chipping-bird** (chip'ing-bërd), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*.

**chipping-chisel** (chip'ing-chiz'el), *n.* The chisel employed in the operation of chipping; a cold-chisel having a face somewhat convex, and an angle of about 80°. See *chipping*, 1.

**chipping-machine** (chip'ing-ma-shën'), *n.* A planing-machine used for cutting dyewoods into chips. *E. H. Knight*.

**chipping-piece** (chip'ing-pës), *n.* In *founding*: (a) An elevated cast or forged surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools. (b) The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron framing, when intended to be rested against another piece.

**chipping sparrow** (chip'ing spar'ô), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*.

**chipping squirrel** (chip'ing skwur'el), *n.* Same as *chipmunk*.

**chipping-up** (chip'ing-up'), *n.* The process of rough-tuning a piano with a chip.

**chippy<sup>1</sup>** (chip'i), *a.* [*< chip<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] Abounding in chips; produced by chips.

Here my chilled veins are warmed by chippy fires. *Savage, The Wanderer*, 1.

**chippy<sup>2</sup>** (chip'i), *n.*; pl. *chippies* (-iz). [*< chip<sup>2</sup> + dim.-y<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A familiar name of the chip-bird.—2. A female gamin; a young prostitute. [Slang.]

**chir** (chër), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The *Pinus longifolia*, a large pine-tree of the northwestern Himalayas. The wood is not durable; but the tree yields a larger amount of resin than any other of the Himalayan pines.

The chir, or three-leaved Himalayan pine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 155.

**chir-**. See *chiro-*.

**chira** (chë'rä), *n.* Same as *chiru*.

**Chiracanthus** (ki-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [*< Gr. χείρ, the hand, + ἀκανθα, a thorn.*] 1. A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation, covered with small brightly enameled scales, and having all its fins armed with defensive spines. It abounds at Gamrie, in Banffshire, Scotland, and other localities in Great Britain.—2. A genus of nematoid worms or threadworms, entirely covered with spines. *C. hispidum* is an example. Also *Chiracanthus*.

**chiragon** (ki'ra-gon), *n.* [*< Gr. χείρ, the hand, + ἄγων, ppr. of ἄγω, lead, drive: see act, n.*] A writing-machine for the blind; a cecograph. *E. H. Knight*.

**chiragra** (ki-rag'rä or ki'ra-grä), *n.* [*< L. chiragra, < Gr. χείρα, χείρ, the hand, + ἀγρ, seizure. Cf. podagra.*] Gout in the hand. **chiragic**, **chiragical** (ki-rag'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [*< L. chiragricus, < Gr. χείραγρικός, < χείρα, chiragra.*] Pertaining to or having gout in the hand; of the nature of chiragra.

**Chiranthodendron** (ki-ran-thō-den'drë-s), *n.* pl. [*< N.L., < Chiranthodendron (< Gr. χείρ, hand, + ἄνθος, flower, + δένδρον, tree) + -ace.*] A disused name for a somewhat anomalous group of sterculiaceae plants comprising the two monotypic genera *Fremontodendron*, of California, and *Chiranthodendron*, of Mexico. They are now regarded as constituting the tribe *Fremontieae* of the family *Sterculiaceae*.

**chiravari** (chir-a-var'i), *n.* See *charivari*.

**chirchet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *church*.

**Chirella** (ki-rel'ä), *n.* [*< Gr. χείρ, the hand.*] The typical genus of *Chirellidae*. *Leidenfeld*.

**Chirellidae** (ki-rel'i-dë), *n. pl.* [*< Chirella + -idae.*] A family of sponges, named by Leidenfeld from the genus *Chirella*: same as *Spirastrellidae* of Ridley and Dendy.

**chiretta** (chi-ret'ä), *n.* [Hindi *chiraitä*, *chiraita*, a species of gentian, and the bitter derived from it.] An East Indian bitter derived from the dried stems of *Sweritia Chirata*, a gentianaceous plant from the north of India. It is very similar in its properties to gentian, and is used medicinally for similar purposes, especially in India, where it is much valued. Several other species of *Sweritia* and allied genera are known in India by the same name and have the same virtues.

**chirid** (ki'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chiridae*.

**Chiridae** (ki'ri-dë), *n. pl.* [*< Chirus + -idae.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chirus*, to which different limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. In

Gill's system it includes those *Cottoidea* which have the dorsal elongated, consisting of nearly equal acanthopterous and arthropterous portions, a long anal (about equal to the arthropterous dorsal), well-developed thoracic ventrals, compressed head, lateral eyes, branchial apertures extensive, but with the membranes more or less united, an antrorsiform compressed body, and a moderate number of vertebrae.

**Chiridota** (ki-ri-dö'tä), *n.* [*< NL.*] Same as *Chirodota*. *Wiegmann*, 1836.

**chiriet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cherry<sup>1</sup>*.

**chirimoya**, *n.* Same as *cherimoyer*.

**Chirinae** (ki-ri'në), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Chirus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Chiridae*, typified by the genus *Chirus*, with the anal spines obsolete or reduced to one, the head blunt forward, and the preopercle entire.

**chirk<sup>1</sup>** (chërk), *v. i.* [*< ME. chirken* (in the second sense with a var. *chirpen*, > mod. *E. chirp<sup>1</sup>*, appar. regarded as directly imitative (= *G. dial. zirken, schirken, chirp*), but in form a variant of *charken* (*cherken, chorken*, *E. dial. chark*), creak, < *AS. cearcian*, creak, crack, metathesis of *cracian*, > *E. crack*: see *chark<sup>1</sup>*, *crack*, and cf. *chirp<sup>1</sup>*, *chirm*, *chirr*.] 1. To creak; shriek; groan.

Al ful of chirkyng was that sory place. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale* (ed. Skeat), l. 1146.

2. To make a noise, as a bird; *chirp*.

And kiste hire swete and chirkeith [var. *chiristeth*] as a sparwe. *Chaucer, Summoner's Tale*, l. 96.

Also spelled *cherk*.

**chirk<sup>2</sup>** (chërk), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *chirp*; cf. *chirk<sup>1</sup>*, *v.* Cf. *chirp<sup>2</sup>*.] To be or become cheerful. [Colloq., New Eng.]

To chirk up, to cheer up.

**chirk<sup>2</sup>** (chërk), *a.* Lively; cheerful; pert; in good spirits. [Colloq., New Eng.]

She was just as chirk and chipper as a wren, a-wearin' her little sun-bunnet, and goin' a-huckleberryin'. *H. B. Stone, Oldtown*, p. 34.

**chirm** (chërm), *v.* [Also *charm* (see *charm<sup>2</sup>*), formerly written *cherm*, *churm*, < *ME. chirmen*, < *AS. cirman, cyrman* (= *MD. MLG. kermen, karmen*), cry out, shout, make a loud noise; cf. *cirm*, *cyrm*, clamor, noise. See *charm<sup>2</sup>*, and cf. *chirk<sup>1</sup>*, *chirp<sup>1</sup>*, and *chirr*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To chirp as a bird.

The bird chirms as it is whistled to. *Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Grammar* (1623), p. 506.

Now listening to the chirming of the birds. *W. W. Story, He and She*, p. 1.

2. To emit a mournful sound, as birds collected together before a storm.

II. *trans.* To utter as with a chirp.

**chirm** (chërm), *n.* [Also *charm*, formerly written *cherm*, *churm*, < *ME. chirm*, *chym*, < *AS. cirm*, *cyrm*, clamor, noise: see the verb.] 1. Clamor; confused noise.

The churms of a thousand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*, p. 186.

2. Specifically, the mournful sound emitted before a storm by birds collected together.

**chiro**, **chairo**. [*L., NL., etc., chiro*, before a vowel *chir*, *NL.* sometimes less prop. *chairo*, < *Gr. χείρ*, before a vowel *χείρ*, combining form of *χείρ* = *OL. hīr*, the hand.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'hand,' 'the hand.'

**Chirocentri** (ki-rō-sen'tri), *n. pl.* [*< NL., pl. of Chirocentrus.*] A group of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Chirocentridae*.

**chirocentrid** (ki-rō-sen'trid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chirocentridae*.

**Chirocentridae** (ki-rō-sen'tri-dë), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Chirocentrus + -idae.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Chirocentrus*. The body is covered with thin deciduous scales; the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially, and by the maxillaries laterally (both bones being firmly united by juxtaposition); the opercular apparatus is complete; the dorsal fin belongs to the caudal portion of the vertebral column; the intestine is short, the nuchous membrane forming a spiral fold; and there are no pyloric appendages. Also *Chirocentri*.

**Chirocentrodon** (ki-rō-sen'trō-don), *n.* [*< NL.*] A genus of fishes founded by Günther in 1868.

**chirocentroid** (ki-rō-sen'troid), *a. and n.* [*< Chirocentrus + -oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chirocentridae*.

II. *n.* A *chirocentrid*.

**Chirocentroides** (ki-rō-sen'troi-dë-i), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Bleeker, 1859), < Chirocentrus + -oides.*] In Bleeker's system, a family of the herring order, associated with two others in a tribe called *Pseudoclupeini*: same as *Chirocentridae*.

**Pseudoclupeini**: same as *Chirocentridae*. **Chirocentrus** (ki-rō-sen'trus), *n.* [*< Gr. χείρ, hand, + κέντρον, spine, center.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chirocentridae*. It is so named from a lanceolate process of the pectoral fin. *C. dorsalis*, the only species known, is a large her-



ring-like fish occurring in the Indian ocean and eastward to Japanese waters.

**Chirocephalus** (ki-rō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *Branchipus*.

**Chirocolus** (ki-rōk'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κόλος*, docket, curtal.] A genus of Brazilian lizards, having the hind feet 5-toed, and the fore feet 4-toed with a rudimentary thumb. *C. imbricatus* is an example. It is synonymous with *Heterodactylus*, and belongs to the family *Tetridae*, though sometimes made type of a family *Chirocolidae*.

**Chirodota** (ki-rōd'ō-tā), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829).] A genus of apneumonous or apodous holothurians, of the family *Synaptidae*, having the skin studded with rows of small tubercles bearing calcareous wheel-shaped bodies. *C. violacea* is an example. Also *Chiridota*.

**chirogale** (ki-rō-gāl), *n.* An animal of the genus *Chirogaleus*.

**Chirogaleus** (ki-rō-gā'lē-us), *n.* [NL. (Commerçon), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γάλη*, *γάλη*, a weasel, *γάλας*, a kind of shark.] A genus of lemurs,



Brown Mouse-lemur (*Chirogaleus mitis*).

including the small species known as dwarf makis or mouse-lemurs. *C. mitis* is the brown mouse-lemur of Madagascar.

**Chirogidae** (ki-rōj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiroz* (*Chirog*) + *-idae*.] A family of extinct monotreme animals, typified by the genus *Chiroz*. They were of small size, and had in the upper jaw on each side about 3 quadrituberculate or trituberculate premolars and 2 molars with many tubercles in two or three imperfect longitudinal rows. Only one species has been described, from the Upper Jurassic of North America.

**chirognomic** (ki-rōg-nom'ik), *a.* [*< chirognomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from chirognomy.

**chirognomy** (ki-rōg-nō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *γνῶμη*, understanding: see *gnome*.] A so-called art or science which professes to judge of mental character from the form and markings or lines of the hand; palmistry. = *Syn. Chirognomy*, *Chiromancy*. These are technically two departments of palmistry: the former is the pretended art or science of determining an individual's character from the hand, the latter the attempt to foretell from the appearance of the hand what is likely to befall one.

**chirograph** (ki-rō-grāf), *n.* [= *F. chirographe* = *Sp. quirógrafo* = *Pg. chirographo* = *It. chirografo*, < *L. chirographus* (-um, -on), < Gr. *χείρ*, *γράφω*, *m.*, also *χειρόγραφον*, neut., a handwriting, a deed or bond, prop. adj., written with the hand, < *χείρ*, hand, + *γράφω*, write.] A deed which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment with a space between, in which was written a word or words, or the capital letters of the alphabet, through which the parchment was cut and one part given to each party, so that the correspondence of the two might be easily shown. This practice was retained in England for the forms of agreement called *fees of land* until such agreements were abolished, in 1833.

**chirographer** (ki-rōg'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< chirography* + *-er*.] 1. One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing; a writer; a transcriber.

Thus passeth it from this office to the chirographer's, to be engrossed. Bacon, Office of Alienation.

2. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. Also *chirographist*.—**Chirographer of fines**, in old Eng. law, an officer in the Common Pleas who engrossed fines of land. See *chirograph*.

**chirographic, chirographical** (ki-rō-graf'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [*< chirography* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to chirography.

**chirographist** (ki-rōg'ra-fist), *n.* [*< chirography* + *-ist*.] Same as *chirographer*, 2.

Let the chirographists behold his palm. Arbuthnot, Pope.

**chirographosopic** (ki-rō-graf-ō-sōf'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. χειρόγραφον*, handwriting (see *chirograph*), + *σοφός*, wise, + *-ic*.] An expert in chirography; a judge of handwriting. Kingsley. [Rare.]

**chirography** (ki-rōg'ra-fi), *n.* [= *Sp. quirografía* = *Pg. chirographia*, < Gr. as if *\*χειρογραφία*, < *χειρόγραφος*, handwriting, written with the hand: see *chirograph*.] 1. The art of writing; handwriting.—2. A particular or individual style of handwriting.—3. The art of telling fortunes by examining the hand.

**chirogymnast** (ki-rō-jim'nast), *n.* [= *F. chirogymnaste*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γυμναστής*, a gymnast.] Any mechanical apparatus for strengthening the muscles of the hand for pianoforte or organ-playing; especially, a set of rings attached by springs to a cross-bar.

**chiroid** (ki'roid), *a. and n.* [*< Chirus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Chirus*; belonging to the family *Chiridae*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Chirus* or family *Chiridae*.

**Chirolepis** (ki-rōl'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1833), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation, with minute scales and greatly developed pectoral and ventral fins, generally referred to the family *Palaeoniscidae*. Also *Chirolepis*.

**chirologia** (ki-rō-lō'ji-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *chirology*.

**chirological** (ki-rō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

**chirologist** (ki-rō-lō'jist), *n.* [*< chirology* + *-ist*.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

**chirology** (ki-rōl'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. chirologie* = *Sp. quirologia* = *Pg. chirologia*, < NL. *chirologia*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art or practice of using the manual alphabet—that is, of communicating thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers, as by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute*. Also *chirologia*.

**chiromachy** (ki-rōm'a-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. χειρομαχία*, hand-labor (lit. hand-fighting), < *χείρ*, *μάχος*, fighting with the hand, < *χείρ*, hand, + *μάχη*, fight.] A hand-to-hand fight. Gauden. [Rare.]

**chiromancer** (ki-rō-man-sēr), *n.* [*< chiromancy* + *-er*.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting their hands. Also *chirromant*, *chiromantist*.

The practical chiromancer wields a power the subtlest and, be it added, the most dangerous of which the world has heard. N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 528.

**chiromancy** (ki-rō-man-si), *n.* [*< F. chiromancie* = *Sp. quironancia* = *Pg. chiromancia* = *It. chiromanzia*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *chiromant*.] Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell the future of a person by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand; palmistry practised with reference to the future; also, palmistry in general.

The thumb, in chiromancy, we give Venus.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

*Chiromancy* traces in the markings of the palm a line of fortune and a line of life, finds proof of melancholy in the intersections on the saturnine mount, presages sorrow and death from black spots in the finger-nails, and at last, having exhausted the powers of this childish symbolism, it completes its system by details of which the absurdity is no longer relieved by even an ideal sense.

E. B. Tylor, Prin. Culture, I. 118.

= *Syn. Chiromancy*, *Chiromancy*. See *chirognomy*.

**chiromant** (ki-rō-mant), *n.* [*< Gr. χειρομαντής*, < *χείρ*, hand, + *μαντής*, divination.] Same as *chiromancer*.

**chiromantic, chiromantical** (ki-rō-man'tik, -ti-kāl), *a.* [As *chiromant* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or practising chiromancy, or divination by the hand.

With what equity chiromantical conjecturers decry these decussions in the lines and mounts of the hand! Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus.

**chiromantist** (ki-rō-man-tist), *n.* [As *chiromant* + *-ist*.] Same as *chiromancer*.

**Chiromeles** (ki-rō-mē'lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *L. mēles*, a badger.] A remarkable genus of molossid bats, containing one Indo-Malayan species, *C. torquatus*, of large size, having a nearly naked body, a large gular pouch secreting an offensive sebaceous substance, and singular cutaneous nursing-pouches containing

the mammae. The dental formula is 1 incisor, 1 canine, and 3 molars in each half jaw; and 1 premolar in each half upper and 2 premolars in each half under jaw.

**Chiromyidae** (ki-rō-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiromys* + *-idae*.] A family of lemuroid quadrupeds or *Prosimiae*, represented by the genus *Chiromys*: in current usage, but a synonym of *Daubentonidae* (which see). Also *Chiromyidae*, *Chiromyidae*, *Chiromyidae*.

**Chiromyini** (ki-rō-mi-i-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiromys* + *-ini*.] A group of lemuroid quadrupeds, corresponding to the family *Chiromyidae*.

**Chiromys** (ki-rō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μῦς* = *E. mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Chiromyidae*, containing the aye-aye (which see). It is the current name of the genus, but is a synonym of the prior *Daubentonia*. Also *Chiromys*.

**Chironectes** (ki-rō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *νέκτης*, a swimmer, < *νέχω*, swim.] 1. A genus of marsupial mammals, of the family *Didelphyidae*, containing the yapok or water-opossum of South America, *C. variegatus* or *C. yapok*. Illiger, 1811.—2. A genus of pediculate fishes: same as *Antennarius*. Cuvier, 1817. Also *Chironectes*.

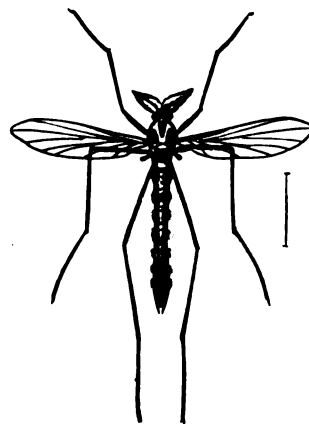
**Chironectidae** (ki-rō-nek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chironectes*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Chironectes*: synonymous with *Antennariidae*. Swainson, 1839.

**chironomer** (ki-rōn'ō-mēr), *n.* [*< chironomy* + *-er*.] A teacher of chironomy or gesticulation.

**chironomic** (ki-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [*< chironomy* + *-ic*.] Relating to chironomy or the art of gesticulation.

**Chironomidae** (ki-rō-nom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chironomus* + *-idae*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Chironomus*. They resemble gnats, and the group is sometimes called *Culiciformes*. The larvae live in water, moist earth, and rotten wood, and have four tracheal vesicles and a circlet of anal setae. There are many genera and about 800 species. They have no ocelli; the antennae are plumose, especially in the males; there is no transverse thoracic suture; and the costal vein ends near the tip of the wing. They greatly resemble mosquitoes, but as a rule do not bite. They may be observed in early spring in swarms often of immense extent.

**Chironomus** (ki-rōn'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen), so called in allusion to the symmetrical manner



Midge (*Chironomus plumosus*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

in which these insects spread out their feet when they are at rest; < Gr. *χειρόνομος*, one who moves the hands in gesticulation: see *chironomy*.] An extensive genus of dipterous insects, formerly referred to the family *Tipulidae*, or crane-flies, but now forming the type of the family *Chironomidae*. The species frequent marshy places and resemble gnats. The blood-worm, used for bait, is the larva of *C. plumosus*. *C. oceanus* is a common New England species. Also *Chironomus*.

**chironomy** (ki-rōn'ō-mi), *n.* [= *F. chironomie* = *Sp. quironomia* = *Pg. chironomia*, < *L. chironomia*, < Gr. *χειρονομία*, gesticulation, pantomime, < *χείρ*, hand, + *νόμος*, *māgē*, manage, use: see *nome*.] 1. The science which treats of the rules of pantomimic gesticulation or of significant gesture. Specifically.—2. The art of indicating a melody to a choir by motions of the hands, instead of by printed or written notes. This method of conducting was common in the early Western Church.

**chironym** (ki-rō-nim), *n.* [*< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name: see *onym*.] A manuscript-name of an animal or of a plant; an unpublished name. Coues, The Auk, I. 321. [Rare.]

**chiroplase** (ki-rō-plāz), *n.* Same as *chiroplast*. **chiroplast** (ki-rō-plāst), *n.* [*< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *πλάστω*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form. Cf. *χειρόπλαστος*, formed by hand.] An apparatus

invented by J. B. Logier in London, about 1810, for training the hands of beginners in piano-forte-playing. It consisted of complex arrangements to sustain and guide the wrist and the fingers. A simplification of the machine, invented by Kalkbrenner in 1818, is still in occasional use.

**chiropod** (ki-rō-pod), *n.* [*< NL. \*Chiropus*, *pl. Chiro-poda*, *< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *ποῖς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] One of the *Chiro-poda*; a mammal with hands, or feet resembling hands.

**Chiro-poda** (ki-rō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl. of \*Chiropus*: see *chiro-pod*.] Hand-footed mammals: a name given by Ogilby to an artificial group of the *Mammalia* containing those whose limbs terminate in hands, or feet that may be used as hands. They are divided into *Bimana*, *Quadrupoda*, and *Pedimana* or 'foot-handed' animals, such as some of the monkeys, the lemurs, and the opossums. [Not in use.]

**chiro-podist** (ki-rō-pō-dist), *n.* [*< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *ποῖς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*, + *-ist*.] One who treats diseases or malformations of the hands or feet; especially, a surgeon for the feet, hands, and nails; a cutter or extractor of corns and callosities; a corn-doctor.

**chiro-podous** (ki-rō-pō-dus), *a.* [As *chiro-pod* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chiro-poda*; having feet like hands; hand-footed.

**chiro-pody** (ki-rō-pō-di), *n.* [*< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *ποῖς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*. Cf. *chiro-podist*.] The art of treating diseases, callosities, or excrescences of the hands and feet.

**chiro-pompholyx** (ki-rō-pōm-fō-likes), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *πομπή*, a bubble (blister), *< πομπή*, a blister.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease affecting the hands and sometimes the feet, characterized by itching and burning followed by the appearance of vesicles on the fingers and palms. It chiefly affects women, and has a strong tendency to recur.

**chiropter** (ki-rō-pē-ter), *n.* A mammal of the order *Chiroptera*; a bat.

**Chiroptera** (ki-rō-pē-tē-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Blumenbach, 1799), neut. *pl. of chiropterus*, wing-handed: see *chiropterus*.] The bats; an order of ineducabilian placental mammals, having the fore limbs modified for true flight by the enormous development of the manus or hand, upon the elongated and divaricated metacarpal and phalangeal bones of which a wing-membrane is spread out and connected with the sides of the body and with the hind limbs. The forearm is also elongated, and consists of a long, slender, curved radius, with a rudimentary ulna often ankylosed at one end; the thumb is short and has a claw; the second digit is also clawed in *Pteropoda*; the hind limbs are peculiarly rotated outward so that the knee is directed backward, and connected together by an intermembral membrane, which also incloses a part or the whole of the tail, and is supported in part by a peculiar tarsal process, the calcar (which is occasionally wanting). The order is also characterized by a discoid deciduate placenta. The teeth are heterodont and diphyodont, consisting of specialized incisors, canines, premolars, and molars, 38 or fewer in number; the body is furry; the wings are more or less naked; the penis pendent; the testes inguinal or abdominal; the mammae thoracic; and the cerebral hemispheres smooth and small, leaving the cerebellum exposed. The *Chiroptera* are extremely modified *Insectivora* whose organization is adapted for flight; they are among the most volitant and aerial of all creatures, being scarcely able to move except on the wing. Most of the bats are insectivorous or carnivorous, but some are frugivorous. The order is divided into the *Megachiroptera* or *Frugivora*, and the *Microchiroptera* or *Animalivora*. The number of species is about 600, of which those of the microchiropteran family *Vespertilionidae* constitute considerably more than one third (about 150); the macrochiropterans, frugivorous bats, or *Pteropodidae*, are about 70 in number. The order is nearly cosmopolitan, being absent only from arctic and antarctic regions, but is most numerously represented in the tropical regions of both hemispheres; the fruit-eating bats are not found in America. See *bat*. Also *Chiroptera*.

**chiropteran** (ki-rō-pē-tē-ran), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chiroptera*. II. *n.* A chiropter; a bat.

**chiropterus** (ki-rō-pē-tē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. chiropterus*, wing-handed, *< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E. feather*. Cf. *Chiroptera*.] Wing-handed, as a bat; specifically, belonging to the *Chiroptera*; having the characters of a chiropter or bat.

Dr. G. E. Dobson pointed out that many of the most characteristic species of the *chiropterus* fauna of Australia have their nearest allies not in the Oriental but in the Ethiopian region. *Science*, IV. 261.

**chiropterygian** (ki-rō-pē-tē-rij'i-an), *a.* [*< chiropterygium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chiropterygium.

**chiropterygious** (ki-rō-pē-tē-rij'i-us), *a.* [*< chiropterygium* + *-ous*.] Same as *chiropterygian*.

**chiropterygium** (ki-rō-pē-tē-rij'i-um), *n.* [*pl. chiropterygia* (-ia). *NL.*, *< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *πτερυγία* (*pterygia*), wing (*< πτερόν* = *E. feather*),

+ *NL. -ium*.] The fore limb or anterior member of a vertebrate animal developed in a hand-like manner, or having the same morphological elements as a hand: contrasted with *ichthyopterygium*.

**chiro-sophical** (ki-rō-sōf'i-kal), *a.* [*< chiro-sophy* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to chiro-sophy; chirognomic or chiromantic.

**chiro-sophist** (ki-rō-sōf'ist), *n.* [*< chiro-sophy* + *-ist*. Cf. *sophist*.] One versed in chiro-sophy; a palmist; a chiromancer.

**chiro-sophy** (ki-rō-sōf'i), *n.* [*< Gr. χειρόσοφος*, skilled with the hands, *< χείρ*, hand, + *σοφός*, wise.] Knowledge of a person's character and probable future asserted to be derived from inspection of the hand; the so-called science of palmistry; chirognomy or chiromancy. Also spelled *cheirosophy*.

The author seeks to divorce *chiro-sophy* from all association with astrology and other studies of the kind, and to bring it to the test of truth. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 528.

**Chirotes** (ki-rō-tēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Duméril and Bibron) (*cf. Gr. χειρώτης*, verbal adj. of *χειροῖν*, subdue), *< Gr. χείρ*, the hand.] The typical genus of the family *Chirotidae*. *C. canaliculatus* is a species of subterranean habits, like the other amphibienoids, about the thickness of the little finger, and 8 or 10 inches long. It is a native of Mexico. Also *Chirotes*.

**chiroteuthid** (ki-rō-tū'thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Chiroteuthidae*.

**Chiroteuthidæ** (ki-rō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, for *\*Chiroteuthididae*, *< Chiroteuthis* (-thid-) + *-idæ*.] A family of teuthidoid decacerocephalopoda, typified by the genus *Chiroteuthis*. They have free arms; lacrymal sinuses; a small siphon destitute of valve or dorsal bridle, and no nuchal or auditory crests; very elongated clavigerous arms, tipped with a spoon-shaped organ opening backward and with rows of angular small suckers; a swollen bulb on a long pedicel on the club; the buccal membrane 7-angled; and 6 buccal aquiferous openings.

**Chiroteuthis** (ki-rō-tū'this), *n.* [*NL.* (D'Orbigny), *< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *τεῦθις*, a squid.] A genus of cephalopoda, typical of the family *Chiroteuthidae*.

**chirotheca** (ki-rō-thē'kē), *n.* [*pl. chirothecæ* (-sē). *ML.*, *< Gr. χείρ*, hand, + *θήκη*, the case.] 1. The episcopal glove. See *glove*.—2. In armor, a gauntlet, either the early glove of chain-mail or the later elaborate one of wrought steel.

**Chirotidæ** (ki-rō-ti'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (J. E. Gray, 1840), *< Chirotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphibienoid lizards, characterized by the presence of a small pair of fore limbs. It is typified by the genus *Chirotes*.

**chirotony** (ki-rōt'ō-ni), *n.* [= *F. chirotonie*, *< Gr. χειρο-tonia*, an extending of the hands, *< χείρ*, hand, + *τείνω*, stretch: see *tone*, *tension*, etc.] In *Gr. antiq.*, voting by show of hands. *Gladstone*, *Gleanings*, III. 262.

**Chirox** (ki'rōks), *n.* [*NL.* (so called from the cross-shaped fissure of the crowns of the pre-molar teeth), *< Gr. χί*, the letter X (a cross), + *ρῶξ* (*rowx*), a cleft, fissure, *< ρήγναι* (*√'ράν*), break.] A genus of extinct mammals, typical of the family *Chirogidae*. *E. D. Cope*.

**chirp** (chērp), *v.* [*< ME. chirpen, chyren* (= *G. zirpen, schirpen*), chirp, an imitative word, a variation of *chirken*: see *chirk*<sup>1</sup>, and *cf. cheep, chip*<sup>2</sup>, etc. Lengthened forms are *chirrup*<sup>1</sup>, *cheerup*<sup>2</sup>: see these words, and *chirr*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a short, sharp, cheery sound, as is done by small birds and various insects.

A mocking-bird perching on a chimney-top . . . was carolling, whistling, mewing, chirping, screaming, and trilling with the ecstasy of a whole May in his throat. *G. W. Cable*, *Old Creole Days*, p. 231.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds expressive of satisfaction or pleasure.

How would he chirp and expand over a muffin! *Lamb*, *South-Sea House*.

II. *trans.* To sound or utter in a chirping manner. [Rare.]

That she might sound  
Her mother's counsels, in whose joyful ear  
She chirps the favor Herod offered her. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, III. 182.

Whilst happier birds can spread their nimble wing  
From shrubs to cedars, and there chirp and sing,  
In choice of raptures, the harmonious story  
Of man's redemption and his Maker's glory. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, v. 10.

**chirp** (chērp), *n.* [*< chirp*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A short, sharp, cheerful note, as of certain birds and insects.

I hear a chirp of birds. *Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, cxix.

**chirp** (chērp), *v. i.* [*Cf. chirp*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, *cheerup*<sup>1</sup>, and *chirk*<sup>2</sup>.] To cheer; enliven: known only in the present participle.

The chirping and moderate bottle. *B. Jonson*.

He takes his chirping pint, and cracks his jokes. *Pope*, *Moral Essays*, III. 358.

**chirper** (chēr'pēr), *n.* A bird or an insect that chirps; one who chirps or is cheerful.

The chirper . . . begins his notes in the middle of March. *Gilbert White*, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, xvi.

**chirpingly** (chēr'ping-li), *adv.* In a chirping manner.

**chirpy** (chēr'pi), *a.* [*< chirp*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Inclined to chirp; full of chirping; hence, figuratively, lively; cheerful; talkative. [Colloq.]

They were as steady as clocks and chirpy as crickets, indulging in many a jest whenever the attention of our friends behind was slackened. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 252.

**chirr** (chēr), *v. i.* [Also written *chirre*, *churro* (ME. not found, but *cf. chirk*<sup>1</sup> and *chirp*<sup>1</sup>), *< AS. ceorran*, murmur, complain, = OHG. *kerran*, *cherran*, *queran*, MHG. *kerren* (strong verb), cry, murmur, grumble (*cf. MD. karien, koeren, koerien*, D. *kirren*, coo, moan, = late MHG. G. *kirren* = Dan. *kurre*, coo; *cf. also* MHG. *gerren*, *gurren*, *garren*, G. *girren*, coo: deriv. forms showing imitative variation); prob. orig. (Teut.) *\*kerran* = L. *garrire* (for *\*garrare*), talk, chatter (see *garrulous*); *cf. Gr. γῆρυς*, speech, Skt. *gir*, the voice: see *call*<sup>1</sup>. From the same root are *chirk*<sup>1</sup>, *chirp*<sup>1</sup>, etc.] 1. To murmur or coo as a pigeon.—2. To utter a tremulous, rattling sound; make a shrill jarring noise, such as that made by the cricket or cicada; chirp.

The chirring grasshopper. *Herrick*.  
Not a cricket chirr'd. *Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, xcv.

**chirrup** (chir'up), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chirruped* or *chirrupt*, ppr. *chirruping*. [A lengthened form of *chirp*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *cherup*, *cheerup*<sup>2</sup>.] To chirp.

The cricket chirrups in the hearth. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, viii.  
And whitt, whitt, whitt, in the bush beside me chirrupt the nightingale. *Tennyson*, *The Grandmother*, st. 10.

**chirrup** (chir'up), *n.* [*< chirrup*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A chirp.

The sparrow's chirrup on the roof. *Tennyson*, *Mariana*.

**chirrup** (chir'up), *v. t.* [Same as *cheerup*<sup>1</sup>, mixed with *chirrup*<sup>1</sup> = *cheerup*<sup>2</sup>.] To quicken, enliven, or animate, as by making a chirping sound; cherup: as, to *chirrup* one's horses.

**chirrupy** (chir'up-i), *a.* [*< chirrup*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] Cheerful; lively; chirpy.

**chirt** (chērt), *v. t.* [Also written *chert*; *cf. jert*, *jerk*.] To squeeze; press out suddenly.

**chirt** (chērt), *n.* [*< chirt*, *v.*] 1. A squeeze.—2. A squirt, or a squeeze through the teeth.

With c we spill the aspiration, turning it into an Italian chirt; as, charlie, cherrie.

*A. Hume*, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

**chiru** (chir'ū), *n.* [*Hind. (Tibetan) chiru*.] A kind of antelope of western Tibet; a species of the genus *Pantholops*. Also *chira*.

**chirurg** (ki-rēr'jon), *n.* [This word, in early mod. E. also *chirurgion*, now made to conform, as to its first syllable, in spelling with the mod. F. *chirurgien*, and in spelling and pronunciation with mod. E. words (as *chirography*, etc.) having the same ult. Gr. element *chir-*, would be reg. *\*cirurgeon* (pron. si-rēr'jon), *< ME. cirurgien, cirurgian, sirurgien* (once miswritten *corurgien*), *< OF. cirurgien*, mod. F. (conforming with the L. spelling) *chirurgien* = Fr. *chirurgien* (after F.) = Sp. *cirujano* = Pg. *cirurgião*, *< ML. as if \*chirurgianus*, *\*cirurgianus* (with suffix -anus: see -an, -eon), equiv. to the common ML. *chirurgicus*, *chirurgicus* (> It. *chirurgo, ci-roico* (Florio, Veneroni), a surgeon, now only adj., *chirurgico*: see *chirurgic*), a *chirurgieon*, surgeon, prop. adj., *< LL. chirurgicus*, adj. (*< Gr. χειρουργικός*, surgical (see *chirurgic*), *< L. chirurgus*, ML. also *cirurgus*, a *chirurgieon*, surgeon, *< Gr. χειρουργός*, a *chirurgieon*, surgeon, an operating medical man, prop. adj., working or doing by hand, practising a handicraft, *< χείρ*, the hand, + *εργον*, work, *\*εργεν*, *v.*, work, = *E. work*, *q. v.* The ME. *chirurgien, sirurgien*, was more common in the contracted form *surgien, surgen, surjon* (AF. *cyrogen, sirogen, surgien*, etc.), whence the usual mod. form *surgeon*: see *surgeon*, and *cf. chirurgery, surgery, chirurgical, surgical*, etc.] A surgeon. [Archaic.]

The loss  
Of a tooth pulled out by his chirurgeon. *Massinger*, *Believe as you List*, I. 2.

**chirurgeon** (ki-rēr'jon-li), *adv.* [*< chirurg + *-ly*.] In the manner of a chirurgeon or surgeon. *Shak.**

**chirurgery** (ki-rēr'je-ri), *n.* [In mod. use a reversion (with the initial spelling and pronunciation as in *chirurgeon*) to the orig. form of *surgery*, namely ME. *\*cirurgerie* (found, however, only in the contracted form *surgerie*), *<*

OF. *chirurgie*, a rare form (with the term conformed to that of nouns in *-erie*, E. *-ery*, as in *popery*, etc.) of *chirurgie*, *sirurgery*, later and mod. F. *chirurgie* = Pr. *chirurgia* = Sp. *cirugia* = Pg. *cirurgia* = It. *chirurgia*, now *chirurgia* = D. G. *chirurgie* = Dan. *kirurgi* = Sw. *chirurgi* (= mod. E. as if *\*chirurgy*), < LL. *chirurgia*, ML. also *chirurgia*, *chirurgery*, surgery, in L. a violent remedy, < Gr. *χειρουργία*, the art or practice of surgery, any handicraft, a working by hand, < *χειρουργός*, working by hand, as noun a surgeon, surgeon; see *chirurgion*, and cf. *surgery* and *surgeonry*.] Surgery. [Archaic.]

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. Sir P. Sidney.

The garden and beehive are all her physic and *chirurgery*. Quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 82.

The disease of the nation was organic, and not functional, and the rough *chirurgery* of war was its only remedy. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 83.

**chirurgic** (ki-rér'jik), *a.* [= F. *chirurgique* = Sp. *quirúrgico* = Pg. *cirurgico* = It. *chirurgico* (formerly *cirurgico*, *ciroico*, n.), < LL. *chirurgicus*, ML. also *chirurgicus*, surgical, < Gr. *χειρουργικός*, of or for surgery or handicraft, surgical, manual, < *χειρουργία*, surgery, handicraft; see *chirurgery* and *chirurgion*, and cf. *surgical*.] 1. Manual; relating to work done by the hand. Sp. Wilkins.—2. Surgical. [Archaic.]

**chirurgical** (ki-rér'ji-kal), *a.* [*< chirurgic + -al*; = F. *chirurgical*. Cf. *surgical*.] Chirurgical; surgical; as, "chirurgical lore," Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi. [Archaic.]

**Chirus** (ki'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chiridae*, or referred to the *Triglidae*.

**chisel**, **chessil** (chiz'el, chéz'il), *n.* [E. dial., also *chissel*, *chessil*; < ME. *chisel*, *chesel*, *chessil*, < AS. *coesel*, *cysel*, *cisil* (= OD. *kesel*, *kjisel*, D. *kiesel* (in comp.) = OHG. *chisel*, MHG. *kisel*, G. *kiesel* = Dan. *Sw. kisel* (in comp.)), gravel; dim. of simpler form, MHG. *kis*, G. *kies* = Dan. *kis*, gravel; cf. D. *kei*, flint, gravel. See *chessom*.] 1. Gravel.

As sond in the see dothe ebbe and flowe  
Hath *chessels* many innumerable.  
Coventry Mysteries, p. 56.

2. Bran; coarse flour; the coarser part of bran or flour; generally in the plural. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**chisel** (chiz'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chisel*; < ME. *chisel*, *chysel*, *chesel*, also *schesselle*, < OF. *ciel*, F. *ciseau* = Sp. *cincel* = Pg. *cinzel* = It. *cesello*, a chisel; cf. ML. *ciellus*, forceps, *scisselum*, a chisel (as if connected with L. *scindere*, cut; so *scissors*, q. v.), prob. for *\*cesellus*, a dim. form based on L. *caesus*, in comp. *-cisus*, pp. of *caedere*, cut. Cf. *scissors*.] A tool consisting of a blade, commonly flat, but sometimes concavoconvex, having a beveled or sloping cutting edge at one extremity and a handle at the other, designed to cut under the impulse of a blow from a mallet, or under pressure of the hand or in a lathe. In common use it is a paring, gouging, splitting, or cutting-out instrument, and in the lathe it performs many different kinds of turning, according to the shape of the cutting edge. Chisels are usually named from their shape or use, as *chaining-chisel*, *ice-chisel*, *dental chisel*, *pruning-chisel*, *turning-chisel*, etc.

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs as if, not a chisel had hewn them, out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroked them in oil. Sir H. Wotton.

**Boasting-chisel**, a broad chisel used to dress roughly the surface of stone.—**Calking-chisel**, a chisel with a short bevel, used for closing seams between iron plates.—**Carving-chisel**, a chisel with an oblique edge, having a bevel on each side.—**Chisel in martelino**, a boasting-chisel with steel points, employed in working marble.—**Cold chisel**. See *cold-chisel*.—**Corner-chisel**, a chisel with two edges projecting rectangularly from a corner. It is used for cutting mortise-corners.—**Cross-cut chisel**, a chisel with a narrow cutting edge, used to make a groove in metal where it is to be broken.—**Dental chisel**, a chisel for excavating cavities in teeth or for cutting teeth to prepare them for filling.—**Diamond-point chisel**, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely. E. H. Knight.—**Dog-leg chisel**, a chisel with a crooked shank, used to smooth the bottoms of grooves.—**Driving-chisel**, a chisel having a slope or bevel on each face.—**Entering-chisel**. Same as *spoon-chisel*.—**Mortise-lock chisel**, a chisel of a peculiar shape adapted for pulling out the wood in making the holes in door-styles to receive the locks.—**Round-nosed chisel**, in *marble-working*, a kind of file the serrated end of which is bent over; a riffer. It is used to sink and even the surface of marble.—**Spoon-chisel**, a bent chisel with a bevel on each side, used by sculptors. Also called *entering-chisel*.

**chisel** (chiz'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chiseled* or *chisselled*, ppr. *chiseling* or *chisseling*. [*< chisel*², *n.*] 1. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; as, to *chisel* marble.

One or two of them [the columns] are none the better for being new *chisselled* in modern times. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 252.

2. To make by cutting or engraving with a chisel; as, to *chisel* a statue from stone.—3. Figuratively, to cut close, as in a bargain; gouge; cheat; as, to *chisel* one out of his share. [Slang.]

I don't suppose any one ever had lower motives than the Duchess when she *chisselled* me about Silverbridge.

A. Trollope, The Prime Minister, xl.  
**chisel-draft** (chiz'el-draft), *n.* The dressed edge of a stone, which serves as a guide in cutting the rest.

**chiseled**, **chisselled** (chiz'eld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *chisel*, *v.*] Worked with a chisel, or as with a chisel; clear-cut; statuesque.

The delicate and *chiseled* beauty of the student's features. Bulwer, Eugene Aram, iii. 17.

**chiselmanship** (chiz'el-man-ship), *n.* The work of a stone-cutter; carving. [Rare.]

No climbing plant was permitted to defile this elaborate piece of *chiselmanship*. Peacock, Ralf Skirland (1870), i. 86.

**chisel-point** (chiz'el-point), *n.* A point shaped like a chisel; as, the *chisel-point* of a rose-nail.

**chisel-shaped** (chiz'el-shapt), *a.* Shaped like a chisel; in *entom.*, specifically applied to the mandibles when they are curved at the tip and truncate, with a cutting edge turned inward. Also called *scalpriform*.

**chisel-tooth** (chiz'el-tōth), *n.* The scalpriform perennial incisor of a rodent: so called because the cutting edge is beveled sharp like a chisel.

**Chisleu** (kis'lū), *n.* [Heb. *Chisleu*.] The ninth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical and the third of the civil year, answering to parts of November and December.

**chisley** (chiz'li), *a.* [*< chisel*¹ + *-ey*¹ = *-y*¹.] Having a sandy and clayey character; containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles: said of soils.

**Chismobranchiata** (kis-mō-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Schismobranchiata*.

**chissel**, *n.* See *chisel*¹.

**chit**¹ (chit), *n.* [A dial. variant of *\*chith*, which is a variant of *\*chithe* (otherwise *chivel*, q. v.), ME. *chithe*, < AS. *cith* (= OS. *kith* = OHG. *\*chidi*, *\*kidi*, MHG. *kide*, G. dial. *keid*), a shoot, sprout, sprig, germ, seed; from Teut. *\*ki*, sprout, germinate; see *chinel*¹, and cf. *chit*².] 1. The germ or embryo of a seed. See cut under *wheat*. The *chit* or sprit at the root end. Mortimer, Husbandry.

At the other [end of the wheat-berry] is the *chit*, or germ, which contains the germinal principle. The Century, XXXII. 41.

2. A pimple; a wart.  
**chit**¹ (chit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chitted*, ppr. *chitting*. [*< chit*¹, *n.* Cf. *chick*³, *v.*] To sprout; shoot, as a seed or plant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after being thrown forth. Mortimer, Husbandry.

**chit**² (chit), *n.* [*< ME. chitte*, a young animal, whelp, = LG. *kittē* = G. *kitze*, *kiece*, a kitten; appar. a dim. of *cat*¹: see *cat*¹, and cf. *kitt*¹, *kitten*, *killing*, and *chat*³, and cf. L. *catulus*, a whelp, dim. of *catus*, a cat.] 1. A young animal; a whelp.

There hadde diche the yrehoun [urchin], and nurshede out litte *chittes* [L. *emutrit catule*]. Wyclif, Is. xxxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

Specifically.—2. A young cat; a kitten. E. Phillips, 1706.—3. A child or babe; a pert young person, especially a girl. [Colloq.]

A squealing *chit*. Tattler, No. 89.

My girl moved with so much grace and vivacity, that my wife could not avoid discovering the pride of her heart, by assuring me that, though the little *chit* did it so cleverly, all the steps were stolen from herself. Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

**chit**³, *n.* [Also written *chitt*, appar. a var. of *chat*².] A kind of bird. Archaeologia, XIII. 350.

**chit**⁴ (chit), *n.* [Cf. *chit*¹ and *chinel*¹.] An instrument for clearing lathe.

**chit**⁵, *v.* A Middle English contraction of *chideth*. Chaucer.

**chit**⁶, **chitty**³ (chit, chit'i), *n.* [Also *chites* and *chittah*; < Hind. *chitthi*, abbrev. *chit*, Beng. *chit*, etc., a note or letter, also Hind. *chitthā*, Beng. *chitā*, etc., a memorandum, rough note, or account.] In the East Indies, China, Japan, etc., a note or letter; a short writing of any kind, as a letter of recommendation, a note of indebtedness, an order, a pass, etc. The form *chitty* is not in use in China and Japan.

I paid off all my other servants; . . . gave them all *chittys* or notes describing their virtues and services. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 46.

**chital** (ché'ti'), *n.* [Chinese, < *chi*, govern, + *tai*, a title of respect given to officers.] A Chinese governor-general or viceroy. See *tsung-tuh*.

**chital** (chit'al), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *chittul*, < Hind. *chital*, spotted, a spotted snake, *chitāl*, a spotted deer. Cf. *chitra*.] 1. A venomous water-snake or sea-serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, of the East Indian seas.—2. The Indian spotted deer, *Axis maculata*.

**chitarah** (chit'a-rā), *n.* [Turk.] A silk and cotton fabric manufactured in Turkey. McElrath, Com. Dict.

**chit-book** (chit'būk), *n.* In India, and among foreigners in China, Japan, etc., a memorandum-book in which chits, notes, or parcels sent by messenger are registered, with a space for the initials or signature of the receiver as proof of delivery; a delivery-book sent with chits.

**chit-chat** (chit'chat), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *chat*¹, q. v., imitative of continual talking; cf. Hind. *kich kich*, *kach kach*, chit-chat, gossip.] Familiar or careless talk or conversation; prattle; gossip.

Nothing can be more unlike than the inflated finical rhapsodies of Shaftesbury and the plain, natural *chit-chat* of Temple. Lamb, Genteel Style in Writing.

This *chit-chat* is to yourself only, . . . and must only be read to Sally, and not spoken of to any body else. Franklin, Life, p. 428.

The common *chit-chat* of the town. Tattler, No. 197.

**chitin**, **chitine** (ki'tin), *n.* [*< Gr. χιτών*, a tunic, + *-in*², *-ine*².] The name given by Odiér to the organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of *Crustacea*, and which may be obtained by exhausting the wing-cases of May-beetles or June-bugs with water, alcohol, ether, acetic acid, and boiling alkalis. The residue retains the form of the wing-cases. It is solid, transparent, and of horny aspect. Its composition is regarded as being C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>12</sub> (?). Also called *entomolin*.

**chitinization** (ki'ti-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*< \*chitinise* (in *chitinized*) + *-ation*.] 1. Conversion into chitin; the act or process of being chitinized.—2. The state of being chitinized; hardness of the integuments resulting from the presence of chitin.

Also spelled *chitinisation*.

**chitinized** (ki'ti-ni-zd), *a.* [*< chitin* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Become chitinous; made into chitin; hardened by the deposition of chitin; chitinous. Also spelled *chitinised*.

Those [muscles] of the body and limbs are often attached by chitinized tendons to the parts which they have to move. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 223.

**chitino-arenaceous** (ki'ti-nō-ar-ē-nā'shius), *a.* Resembling chitin and sand; as, the *chitino-arenaceous* test of miliolites.

**chitino-calcareous** (ki'ti-nō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* Chitinous and chalky; composed of a substance resembling chitin mixed with calcareous matter: said of the tests of some infusorians.

**chitino-genous** (ki'ti-nōj-e-nus), *a.* [*< chitin* + *-genous*.] Producing chitin: as, a *chitino-genous* organ.

**chitinous** (ki'ti-nus), *a.* [*< chitin* + *-ous*.] 1. Consisting of or having the nature of chitin.

When the *chitinous* textures of insects are to be thus mounted, they must be first softened by steeping in Oil of Turpentine. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 210.

2. Containing chitin in greater or less proportion: in the articulate animals, applied to any definitely hardened part of the integument.

**chitlin** (chit'lin), *n.* [For *\*chitling*, < *\*chit* for *chat*⁴ + *-ling*¹.] A small piece; a fragment. Robb. [Local.]

**chitling** (chit'ling), *n.* Same as *chitterling*, 1. Hot corn-pones, with *chitlings*.

Mark Twain, A Tramp Abroad, xlix.

**chiton** (ki'ton), *n.* [*< Gr. χιτών*, a tunic, prob. of Eastern origin.] 1. A tunic; a usual garment of both men and women among the ancient Greeks. The chiton was essentially an undergarment, though very frequently the only garment worn, and was made in widely different styles; either very short, and commonly confined at the waist by a belt, or falling in voluminous folds to the feet; and either sleeveless or, especially after the Persian wars, with short or long sleeves. The materials used were various, and either plain white or colored and embroidered.

These figures are all draped in a *chiton*, or tunic, falling to the feet, and with sleeves as far as the elbows, over which is a mantle wound round the body. C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 76.

2. In *zool.*: (a) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chitonidae* (which see). In the older systems it was used for all the *Chitonidae* or *Polyplocophora*, but in recent systems it is restricted to a small group of species. (b) A member of the genus *Chiton* or family *Chitonidae*.—**Dorian chiton**, the form of tunic typical among branches of the Dorian race, but not confined to them. In its characteristic form it was a rectangular piece of woollen stuff, sleeveless, fastened on the shoulders with buckles, usually worn with a belt, more or less open on the right side, and extending to about the middle of the thigh. See cut under *Artemis*.—**Ionian chiton**, the



form of tunic typical among the Ionians. It was voluminous, usually made of fine linen, either with or without sleeves of various form, and fell in numerous folds from the shoulders to the feet. It was very commonly so long that it was necessary, in order to keep it from trailing on the ground, to pull it up through a girdle at the waist,



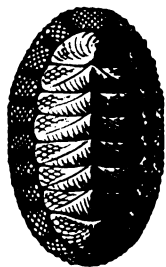
Ionian Chiton.—Tanagra figurine, Berlin Museum.

or to fold it over toward the outside at the top, so that a portion hung down from the shoulders to the waist, forming a double covering. (See *diplodion*.) The Ionian chiton was the form worn by the women of Athens.

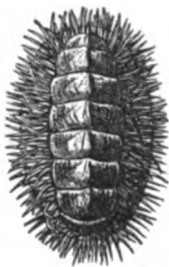
**Ohitonacea** (ki-tō-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiton*, 2 (a), + *-acea*.] Same as *Chitonidae*.

**chitonid** (ki'tō-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Chitonidae*.

**Chitonidae** (ki-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1837), < *Chiton*, 2 (a), + *-idae*.] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the chitons, the anomalous character of which has caused them to be classed as a suborder, *Polyplocophora*, or as a group of a higher grade, *Amphomæa*.



*Chiton squamatus*.



*Chiton spinosus*.

They differ from all other mollusks in having a bilaterally symmetrical body covered with a number (in typical forms 8) of separate overlapping plates or valves, thus exhibiting the nearest approach to the vermiform or articulated type of structure. There are no eyes and no tentacles, and the gills and kidneys are paired. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world adhering to rocks like limpets. The leading genera are *Chiton* and *Cryptoplax*. Also called *Chitonacea*.

**chitra** (chit'rā), *n.* [Hind., < Skt. *chitra*, bright, variegated, spotted, < √ *chit*, look at, notice. Cf. *chital*, *chintz*, *chetah*.] 1. The spotted hog-deer of India. Also spelled *chitra*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of turtles, of the family *Trionychidae*. *C. indica* is an enormous species, weighing sometimes 140 pounds, found in the Ganges and other rivers.

**Chitridæ** (chit'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chitra*, 2, + *-idae*.] In Gray's system of classification, a family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Chitra*, containing a few southern Asiatic and African forms usually referred to *Trionychidae*. The margin of the disk is expanded, flexible, and without any bones; the head is depressed; the eyes are near the end of the beak; the skull is oblong and thin, with a forehead longer than the face; and the palate is flat. Preferably written *Chitridæ*.

**chittack** (chit'ak), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian weight about equal to 1 ounce, 17 pennyweights, 12 grains troy, in the Bengal bazaars, used as a liquid measure.

**chittagong** (chit'a-gong), *n.* [Chittagong, a district and town of eastern India.] A variety of domestic fowl, of large size, belonging to the Malayan type.

**chittagong-wood** (chit'a-gong-wūd), *n.* The wood of *Chukrasia tabularis*, a fine meliaceous tree of India and Burma. It is close-grained, light-colored, and elegantly veined, and is much used for cabinet-work. Some other woods receive the same name.

**chittah** (chit'ā), *n.* Same as *chit*.

**chittam-wood** (chit'am-wūd), *n.* The American smoke-tree, *Cotinus cotinoides*, which has soft light wood of a rich orange color. It is used as material for fences, and yields a clear orange dye.

**chitter**<sup>1</sup> (chit'er), *v. i.* [ME. *chiteren*, chatter, chirp as a bird, an imitative variation of *chateren*, chatter: see *chatter*, and cf. *twitter*.] To chirp; twitter.

Any swale *chitteryng* on a berne.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 72.  
Though he crye to Cryst thanne with kene wille, I leue  
His ledne [voice] be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes *chit-eryng*.  
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 253.

I *chitter*, chirp, and syng.

Rendall, Flowers of Epigrams.

**chitter**<sup>2</sup> (chit'er), *v. i.* [Prob. a modification of *chatter* through the influence of *shiver*, formerly *chicer*; the teeth are said to *chatter* when one *shivers* with cold. Cf. *chitter*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To shiver; shake, as with cold. Ramsay.—2. To chatter. [Scotch in both senses.]

**chitter**<sup>3</sup> (chit'er), *n.* [Cf. *chit*<sup>4</sup>.] 1. In coal-mining, a seam of coal separated from another by a thin band of shale or clay. [Leicestershire, Eng.].—2. A thin stratum of clay ironstone. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

**chitterling** (chit'er-ling), *n.* [Also contr. *chitling* (cf. E. dial. *chitters*, part of the entrails of a goose); < ME. *chitterlinge*, spelled *chytyrlyng*, *chytyrlyng*, prob. allied to Sc. *kite* = LG. *küt*, *küte*, belly: see *kite*<sup>3</sup>. Cf. G. *kutlein*, entrails; Goth. *kutlus*, belly.] 1. In cookery, part of the frill-like small intestine, as of swine, fried for food; also, a kind of sausage: generally used in the plural. Also *chilling*.

His warped ear hung o'er the strings,

Which was but souse to *chitterlings*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, l. ii. 20.

2†. The frill to the breast of a shirt.

Of an Italian waist, we make an English petycoate; of  
a French ruffe, an English *chitterling*.  
Gascogne, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

**chittra**, *n.* See *chitra*, 1.

**chittul**, *n.* See *chital*.

**chitty**<sup>1</sup> (chit'i), *a.* [Cf. *chit*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] 1. Full of chits or sprouts.—2†. Afflicted with warts or pimples.

**chitty**<sup>2</sup> (chit'i), *a.* [Cf. *chit*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] Childish; like a pert young girl.

**chitty**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* See *chit*<sup>3</sup>.

**chitty-faced**, *a.* See *chitty-faced*<sup>2</sup>.

**chitty-faced**<sup>1</sup> (chit'i-fāst), *a.* [Cf. *chitty*<sup>1</sup>, 2, + *face* + *-ed*.] Pimpily-faced.

**chitty-faced**<sup>2</sup>, **chitty-face** (chit'i-fāst, -fās), *a.* [Appar. < *chitty*<sup>2</sup> + *face*, *face*.] Having a childish face; baby-faced.

The peaking, *chitty-face* page.

Manning, Virgin-Martyr, li. 1.

**chivachet, chivachiet**, *n.* See *chevachie*.

**chival**, *n.* See *cheval*.

**chivalresque** (shiv'al-resk'), *a.* [Cf. *chevaleresque* (= Cat. *caballeresco* = Sp. *caballeresco* = It. *cavalleresco*), < *chevalerie*, chivalry, + *-esque*.] Pertaining or relating to chivalry; characterized by chivalry; chivalrous.

Some warrior in a *chivalresque* romance.

Mme. D'Arbly, Diary, vii. 169.

Nicholas has been called the Don Quixote of Autocracy; ... failure and mishap could not shake his faith in his ideal, and made no change in his honest, stubborn nature, which was as loyal and *chivalresque* as that of the ill-fated knight of La Mancha.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 438.

**chivalric** (shiv'al-rik), *a.* [Cf. *chivalry* + *-ic*.] Partaking of the character of chivalry; chivalrous; knightly.

His [De Puy's] mind [was] naturally of a *chivalric* and warlike bent.  
Porter, Hist. Knights of Malta.

**chivalrous** (shiv'al-rus), *a.* [Cf. ME. *chivalrous*, *chivalerous*, *chevalrous*, < OF. *\*chevaleros*, *chevalereux* (= Pr. *cavalleros* = Sp. *caballeroso* = Pg. *cavaleiroso*), knightly, < *chevalier*, knight: see *chevalier* and *chivalry*.] 1. Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry.

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. Spenser, F. Q.

A fourth [in Milton's catalogue of names] brings before us the splendid phantoms of *chivalrous* romance, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses.  
Macaulay, Milton.

2. Having the high qualities characteristic or supposed to be characteristic of chivalry; having or exhibiting high courage; knightly; gallant, magnanimous, etc.

No *chivalrus* chifitan may chere hym.

York Plays, p. 321.

The most puissant and *chivalrous* prince that ever appeared since Alexander the Great.

Ep. Lowth, To Warburton.

**chivalrouly** (shiv'al-rus-li), *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.

**chivalrouness** (shiv'al-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being chivalrous; nobility of spirit; magnanimity; gallantry.

**chivalry** (shiv'al-ri), *n.* [The pronunciation of this word and *chivalrous*, etc., prop. with initial *ch* (i. e., *tsh*), has been altered to suit the mod. F. *chevalier*, etc. (with initial *sh*); < ME. *chivalrie*, *chevalrie*, < OF. *chevalerie*, F. *chevalerie* (= Pr. *cavalaria*, *cavalayria* = Sp. *caballeria* = Pg. *caballaria* = It. *cavalleria*, > F. *cavalerie*, > E. *cavalry*, q. v.), knighthood, horsemanship, < *chevalier*, a horseman, < *cheval*, a horse: see *cheval*, *chevalier*, and *cavalier*.] 1. Knighthood; the medieval system of military privileges, with its peculiar honorary titles and aristocratic limitations of honorable position to the possessors of those titles, founded upon the several degrees of military service rendered on horseback. See *knight*.

The age of *Chivalry* has gone. An age of Humanity has come. The Horse, whose importance, more than human, gave the name to that early period of gallantry and war, now yields his foremost place to Man.

Sumner, Orations, I. 196.

*Chivalry* [may be considered] as embodying the Middle-Age conception of the ideal life of the only class outside the clergy who had any real power, the knights.

Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., xii.

2. That which pertains to knighthood; the usages and customs pertaining to the order of knighthood; the ideal qualifications of a knight, collectively, as courtesy, generosity, valor, and dexterity in arms; the ideal of knighthood.

For hym be-hoveth to be of soche *chivalrie*, and so a-venturous, that he come by hym-self and enquire after the seint Graal that my feire daughter kepeth.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 520.

The glory of our Troy doth this day lie

On his fair worth, and single *chivalry*.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

The *chivalry*

That dares the right, and disregards alike

The yea and nay o' the world.

Browning, King and Book, II. 202.

3†. A knightly adventure, exploit, or mode of action.

Thei haue doon many feire *chivalries* and yoven many grete strokes, that thei ought to be comended and preised of all the world that thei-er heren speke.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 209.

Acts more dangerous, but less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*.

Sir P. Sidney.

4. An order or a body of knights; knights or warriors collectively; any company of illustrious warriors.

Thei of the town loste the pray and theire horse, and the moste parte of theire *chivalrie*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 536.

The Red-sea coast, whose waves o'erthrow

Buairis and his Memphian *chivalry*.

Milton, P. L., l. 307.

Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,

And charge with all thy *chivalry*.

Campbell, Hohenlinden.

5. In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service—that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to the lord. See *knight-service* and *tenure*.—Court of *Chivalry*, a court established by Edward III. of England, of which the lord high constable and the earl marshal of England were joint judges. When both judges were present, it took cognizance of criminal cases, generally in a summary manner; when held before the earl marshal alone, it was merely a court of honor. It is now in abeyance, except as represented in the Herald's College by the earl marshal's court.—Guardian in *chivalry*. See *guardian*.

**chive**<sup>1</sup> (chiv), *n.* [Also *chyve*, *chieve*, *erron*, *shive*. A dial. variant of *\*chithe*, ME. *chithe*, AS. *cith* = OS. *kith* = OHG. *kidi*, a young shoot, a sprout: see *chit*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A piece cut off.

Give me a *chive* of your bread, my love,

A bottle of your wine.

The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 290).

2. In bot., the filament which supports the anther of a flower; a stamen. Ray.

**chive**<sup>2</sup> (chiv), *n.* Same as *cive*.

**chive-garlic** (chiv'gär'lik), *n.* Same as *cive*.

**chiven**, *n.* Same as *cheven*.

**chiver** (chiv'er), *v. i.* Scotch and older English form of *shiver*<sup>2</sup>.

**chivey**, *v. and n.* See *chery*.

**chiviatite** (chiv'i-a-tit), *n.* [Cf. *Chiviat* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper, from Chiviat in Peru.

**chiving** (chiv'ing), *n.* Same as *cheven*.

**chivy**, *v. and n.* See *chery*.

**chizzelt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chisel*<sup>1</sup>.

**Ohladni's figures**. See *nodal*.

**chladnite** (klad'nit), *n.* [E. F. F. *Chladni* (1756–1827), a German writer on acoustics and on meteors, + *-ite*.] A variety of enstatite, consisting of pure magnesium silicate, and occurring in the meteorite of Bishopville, South Carolina, which fell in March, 1843.

**chlæna** (klæ'næ), *n.*; pl. *chlænæ* (-næ). [*Gr. χλαίνα* = *L. læna*, a cloak, mantle: see *læna*.] In *anc. Gr.* costume, a warm shaggy mantle of wool, protecting the wearer from cold and rain. It was equivalent to the Roman *læna* (which see).

**Ohlæntidæ** (klæ-ni'î-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlænus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Chlænus*. Kirby, 1837.

**Ohlænus** (klæ'ni-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of *adephagous* beetles, referred to the family *Carabidæ*, or made the type of a family *Chlænidæ*. They are of medium size and usually purplish or of greenish bronzed color, and have an odor like that of morocco leather. *C. sericeus* and *C. tomentosus* are two species of the United States.

**chlamydate** (klam'i-dät), *a.* [*L. chlamys* (*chlamyd-*), a mantle (see *chlamys*), + *-atæ*.] Provided with a mantle or pallium, as a mollusk; palliate: the opposite of *achlamydate*.

The *chlamydate* Branchiostegopods are usually provided with branchiæ, which either take the form of numerous lamellæ, or of two plume-like organs, sometimes reduced to one functional gill and a rudiment of the second. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 437.

**chlamydeous** (kla-mid'ê-us), *a.* [*Gr. χλαμυδ* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle (envelop), + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the floral envelop of a plant.

**chlamydes**, *n.* Plural of *chlamys*.

**Ohlamydoconcha** (klam'i-dô-kong'kæ), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χλαμυδ* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle, + *κογχή*, shell.] The typical genus of the family *Chlamydoconchidæ*. The only known species is *C. orcutti*, of California. W. H. Dall, 1884.

**Ohlamydoconchidæ** (klam'i-dô-kong'ki-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydoconcha* + *-idæ*.] A family of *pelecypods* or *lamellibranchs*, based on the genus *Chlamydoconcha*, having the shell rudimentary and internal, and without muscular or pallial impressions, adductors, hinge, or teeth. Also *Chlamydoconchæ*. W. H. Dall, 1884.

**Ohlamydochera** (klam-i-dô'ê-ræ), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), first used in the *contr. form* *Chlamydera* (J. Gould, 1840); < *Gr. χλαμυδ* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle, + *δέρη*, neck.] A genus of *osine* passerine birds of Australia, of the family *Oriolidæ* and subfamily *Ptilonorhynchina*; the spotted bower-birds. There are four species, *C. maculata*, *guttata*, *nuchalis*, and *cerviniventris*.

**Ohlamyodon** (kla-mid'ô-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1835), < *Gr. χλαμυδ* (*χλαμυδ-*), a mantle, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδών* (*ὀδών-*) = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of *Chlamydonotidæ*, having the body rounded behind and a distinct annular border of the restricted ciliate area. *C. mnemosyne* is a species which inhabits salt water.

**Ohlamydonotidæ** (klam'i-dô-don'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *hypotrichous* ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Chlamydonotus*. They are free-swimming animals of ovate form, with convex dorsal and flattened ventral surface, and with elastic or indurated cuticle, more or less completely clothed on the ventral aspect with fine vibratile cilia. The oral aperture opens on the ventral surface, and is succeeded by a tubular pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a cylindrical bundle of corneous rods or by a simple horny tube. There is no style appendage or fascicle of caudal setæ at the posterior extremity.

**Ohlamydochoridæ** (klam'i-dô-for'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydochorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *armadillos*, represented by the genus *Chlamydochorus*. The cephalic and dorsal portions of the carapace are continuous, the entire upper surface of the animal being covered with a buckler of numerous similar zones widening to near the end, the hinder part of the body appearing as if truncate and covered with a special armature or pelvic buckler of plates concentrically arranged around the tail, which is small, and curved under and partly connected with the pelvis. The feet are as in other *armadillos*, especially the *xenurines*; the head is broad, and the ears are small and far apart. These are the smallest known *armadillos*, *C. truncatus* being only about 6 inches long.

**Ohlamydochorus** (klam-i-dô'ê-rus), *n.* [NL., first used in the *contr. form* *Chlamyphorus* (Richard Harlan, 1825), < *Gr. χλαμυδ* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, + *φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] The typical and only genus of *armadillos* of the family *Chlamydochoridæ*; the *pichiagios*, or truncated *armadillos*, of which there are two species, *C. truncatus* and *C. retusus*, inhabiting the Argentine Republic and also Bolivia. See *pichiagio*.

**Ohlamydosaurus** (klam'i-dô-sæ'rus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Gr. χλαμυδ* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, + *σαύρος*, a lizard.] A genus of *strobilosaurian* *acrodont* *lacertilians*, of the family *Agamidæ*, natives of Australia; the *frill-lizards*. *C. kingi* has a curious crenated membrane-like ruff or tippet round its neck, which lies back in plaits upon the body when the animal is tranquil, but which is elevated when it is irritated or frightened. Its head is large in proportion to its body. A full-grown specimen is about 3 feet in length. See cut under *frill-lizard*.

**chlamydoselachian** (klam'i-dô-se-læ'ki-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

**Ohlamydoselachidæ** (klam'i-dô-se-lak'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydoselachus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *selachians*, typified by the genus *Chlamydoselachus*, having an extremely long slender form, like an eel, six gill-slits, a broad opercular fold continued across the throat, a wide terminal mouth, no nictitating membrane, and one dorsal fin situated opposite the anal, behind the ventrals.

**Ohlamydoselachus** (klam'i-dô-sel'a-kus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χλαμυδ* (*χλαμυδ-*), cloak, + *σέλαχος*, any cartilaginous fish, a shark.] The typical genus of *selachians* of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*. *C. anguineus* is a remarkable species of Japan, having an eel-like body 6 feet long and scarcely 4 inches thick.

**chlamydospore** (klam'i-dô-spôr), *n.* [*Gr. χλαμυδ* (*χλαμυδ-*), mantle, + *σπορά*, seed, = *E. spore*.] 1. The reproductive organ in some fungi: so called on account of its being invested by two very distinct envelopes. In the common *Mucor* *chlamydospores* are formed by the condensation and transformation of the protoplasm in or at the ends of the mycelial thread. 2. In *zoöl.*, a coated or covered spore; a spore with its own investment: opposed to *gymnospore*.

Each spore . . . has its own protective envelope, . . . [and] is distinguished as a *chlamydospore*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 837.

**Ohlamyphorus** (kla-mif'ê-rus), *n.* See *Chlamyphorus*.

**chlamys** (klä'mis), *n.*; pl. *chlamydes* (-mi-dêz). [*L.*, < *Gr. χλαμυδ* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, mantle.]

1. In *anc. Gr. costume*, a form of mantle which left both arms free, worn especially by equestrians, hunters, and travelers, and by soldiers. The *chlamys*, which was much smaller than the *himation*, consisted of an oblong piece of stuff having three straight sides and one long side curved outward. It was worn by bringing the two ends of the straight side opposite the curved side together around the neck, and fastening them with a buckle or fibula. The buckle was pulled around to the front, to either shoulder, or to the back, to suit the convenience of the wearer. The extremities of the curved side were weighted so as to hang vertically; and when the *chlamys* was caught together on one shoulder, as it was commonly worn, these hanging ends were likened to wings by the old writers. The paludamentum of the later Roman emperors was called *chlamys* by the Greeks.

The *chlamys* (in the sculptures of the Mausoleum) floating behind the Amazon on horseback adds to its simplicity a massiveness of fold and general form beyond anything to be seen in similarly floating drapery on the other elaps.

A. S. Murray,  
[Greek Sculpture,  
ture, II. 299.]

2. A purple cope; one of the pontifical vestments. — 3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*:

(a) A genus of *phytophagous* beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ* or *Cryptoccephalidæ*, covered with tuberosities, having the prothorax grooved to receive the short antennæ, and the legs compressed and retractile into cavities. The larvae live in sacs or cases made of their own excrement. The North American species are few in number and of small size.

The species generally have metallic coloration, sometimes dull; some of them, including our commonest species, *Chlamys plicata*, so closely resemble a piece of caterpillar's dung that birds would not pick them from a leaf. The eggs of *C. plicata* are borne upon short peduncles, and . . . before they are protected by a coating of excrement or secretion by the female, they are greedily sought for and devoured by the males.

*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 322.

(b) A genus of *bivalve* mollusks: synonymous with *Pecten*. Bolton, 1798; Megerle, 1830.

**chlanis** (klä'nis), *n.*; pl. *chlanides* (-ni-dêz). [*Gr. χλανίς*, a mantle. Cf. *chlæna*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a small mantle of light stuff, apparently a small *chlæna*, worn by women.

**Chlidonia** (kli-dô'ni-ê), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χλιδών*, an ornament, bracelet or anklet.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Chlidoniidæ*. — 2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of *lepidopterous* insects. Hübner, 1816. (b) A genus of *hymenopterous* insects. Schaeffer, 1838.

**Chlidoniidæ** (kli-dô'ni-ê-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlidonia*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of *chilostoma-*

tous *polyzoans*, with *zoecium* composed of upright, free, segmented stems, springing from a stolonate network. From the segments, after the first bifurcation, arise lateral branches, consisting of chains of *zoecia* springing from the back near the summit.

**chloanthite** (klô-an'thit), *n.* [*Gr. χλοανθής*, budding, turning green.] A nickel arsenid, occurring in tin-white to steel-gray isometric crystals and masses, closely allied to the cobalt arsenid *smaltite*.

**chloasma** (klô-az'mæ), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* as if *\*χλόασμα*, < *χλόα*, to become green, < *χλόη*, verdure, grass: see *chlor-*, *chlorin*, etc.] Literally, greenness; in *pathol.*, a name for a cutaneous affection characterized by patches of a yellow or yellowish-brown color, the pityriasis versicolor, occurring most frequently on the neck, breast, abdomen, and groin. The name is also applied less definitely to a number of brownish discolorations.

**Chloëphaga** (klô-ef'a-gæ), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1838), < *Gr. χλοοφάγος*, grass-eating, < *χλόη*, verdure, grass, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of South American *geese*, of the subfamily *Anserina* and the family *Anatidæ*, containing such species as the Magellanic goose, *C. magellanica*. There are about 6 species.

**chlor-**, **chloro-**. [NL., etc., *chlor-*, *chloro-*, < *Gr. χλωρός*, contr. of *χλωρός*, pale-green, like young grass, yellowish-green, greenish-yellow, < *χλόη*, verdure, young grass or corn, greens, vegetables, *χλωρός*, contr. *χλωρός*, a yellowish-green color, pale green, paleness, = *L. helvus*, light yellow, = *Skt. hari*, yellow, = *E. yellow*, *q. v.*] An element in modern scientific compound words (*chloro-* before consonants), meaning 'green' or 'greenish' or 'yellowish-green' (see *etymology*). In some words it represents English *chlorin*.

**chloracetate** (klô-ras'e-tât), *n.* [*Gr. chloracetic* (*ic*) + *-atæ*.] A salt of *chloracetic acid*.

**chloracetic** (klô-ra-set'ik), *a.* [*Gr. chlor(in)* + *acetic*.] Derived from *chlorin* and *acetic acid*. — **Chloracetic acid**, an acid produced by the substitution of one, two, or three atoms of *chlorin* for hydrogen in *acetic acid*. It combines with bases, forming *chloracetates*.

**chloragogic** (klô-ra-gô'jik), *a.* [*Gr. χλωρός*, pale-green, + *ἀγωγή*, a leading, conducting, < *άγειν*, lead.] A term applied to certain peculiarly modified perivisceral cells of some annelids, as earthworms, developed in connection with the intestines, the nephridia, etc.

The distribution of the *chloragogic* cells is indicated by the dotting on the terminal section of the nephridium. Beddard, *Trans. Zool. Soc.*, 1886, XII. 68.

**chloral** (klô'ral), *n.* [*Gr. chlor(in)* + *alcohol*.] A colorless mobile liquid ( $\text{CCl}_3\text{CHO}$ ), having an agreeable pungent smell and biting taste, first prepared by Liebig from *chlorin* and *alcohol*, afterward by Städeler by the action of *chlorin* on *starch*. The hydrate of chloral ( $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH(OH)}_2$ ), as now prepared, is a white crystalline substance having a pungent odor and an acid taste. In contact with *alkalis* it separates into *chloroform* and *formic acid*. In medicine it is used as a hypnotic, and in doses of from 15 to 30 grains usually produces calm sleep, which lasts for several hours, and is not followed by unpleasant effects, such as frequently attend the use of *morphine*. In overdoses it paralyzes the nerve-centers, arresting respiration and the action of the heart, and causes death. When used continuously it may produce very serious effects on the system.

**chloralism** (klô'ral-izm), *n.* [*Gr. chloral* + *-ism*.] 1. The habit or practice of using *chloral*. — 2. A diseased state of the system marked by varying symptoms arising from the incautious or habitual use of *chloral*. In extreme cases it is marked by moral degradation similar to that which characterizes *alcoholism*.

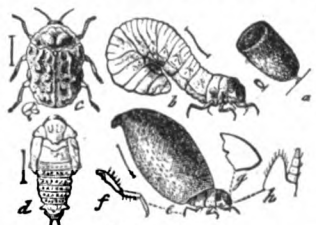
**chloralist** (klô'ral-ist), *n.* [*Gr. chloral* + *-ist*.] One addicted to the use of *chloral*.

**chloralize** (klô'ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloralized*, ppr. *chloralizing*. [*Gr. chloral* + *-ize*.] To affect with *chloral*; bring under the influence of *chloral*.

**chloraloin** (klô'ral'ô-in), *n.* [*Gr. χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *αλόη*, aloes, + *-in*.] A yellow non-crystalline substance derived from *barbaloin* by replacing three hydrogen atoms with *chlorin*. Same as *trichloraloin*.

**chloralum** (klô'ral-um), *n.* [*Gr. chlor(id)* + *alum(inium)*.] An antiseptic preparation containing *aluminium chlorid*, prepared by treating slightly roasted *porcelain* clay with crude *muratic acid*. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 162.

**chloranil**, **chloranile** (klô'ran-il), *n.* [*Gr. chlor(in)* + *anil(ine)*.] A compound ( $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_2$ ) produced by the action of *chlorin* on *aniline*, *phenol*, *salicin*, and other allied bodies. It forms pale-yellow pearly scales. By dissolving it in *caustic potash*, *potassium chloranilate* is formed.



*Chlamys plicata*.  
a, egg; b, larva taken from the case; c, beetle; d, pupa; e, larva in case; f, g, h, leg, mandible, and maxilla of larva. (Lines show natural sizes.)

**chloranilic** (klō-rā-nī'lik), *a.* [*< chloranil + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from chloranil. — **Chloranilic acid**,  $C_6Cl_2O_2(OH)_2$ , an acid derived from chloranil by the action upon it of mineral acids. It forms red shining scales.

**Chloranthus** (klō-ran'thus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A genus of shrubs and perennial herbs, type of the family *Chloranthaceae*, and including about a dozen Asiatic species. They possess bitter, aromatic, and tonic properties, and *C. officinalis* especially is employed in Java in the treatment of fevers, etc.

**chloranthus** (klō-ran-thi), *n.* [*< Gr. χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *άνθος*, a flower.] Same as *chlorosis*, 2 (*b*).

**chlorastrolite** (klō-ras'trō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, pale-green, + *αστρον*, a star, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An impure variety of compact prehnite, forming nodules in the amygdaloid of Isle Royale, Lake Superior. It has a delicate green color and radiated or stellate structure, and takes a high polish.

**chlorate** (klō-rāt), *n.* [*< chloric + -ate*.] A salt of chloric acid. The chlorates are closely analogous to the nitrates. They are decomposed by a red heat, nearly all of them being converted into metallic chlorides, with evolution of pure oxygen. They deflagrate with inflammable substances with such facility that an explosion is produced by slight causes. The chlorates of sodium and potassium are used in medicine.

**chlore** (klōr), *v. t.* [*< chlor(in)*.] In *dyeing*, to subject to the action or influence of chlorin. See *extract*.

Steam *chloring* consists in passing the goods first through a very weak solution of bleaching-powder, and immediately after through a large tank filled with steam; the moist heat sets the chlorine (hypochlorous acid) free, and thereby causes the oxidation of the small quantity of coloring matter adhering to the white portions of the fabric. *W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 810.

**chlorotic** (klō-ret'ik), *a.* Same as *chloritic*.  
**chlorhydric** (klōr-hī'drik), *a.* [*< chlor(in) + hydr(ogen) + -ic.*] Same as *hydrochloric*.

**chloric** (klō'rik), *a.* [*< chlor(in) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorin; specifically, containing chlorin in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds. — **Chloric acid**, a colorless syrupy liquid ( $HClO_3$ ) having a very acid reaction, produced by decomposing barium chlorate by means of sulphuric acid. It is an unstable body, easily decomposed, but forms salts which are comparatively stable. — **Chloric ether**. (a) Ethyl chlorid, a volatile liquid ( $C_2H_5Cl$ ) obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product. It is also termed *hydrochloric ether*. (b) A name given to spirits of chloroform, consisting of chloroform 1 part, alcohol 9 parts. *U. S. P.*

**chlorid, chloride** (klō'rid, -rid or -rid), *n.* [*< chlor(in) + -id, -ide*.] 1. A binary compound of chlorin with another element. Formerly called *muriate*. — 2. In *mining*, the common name throughout the Cordilleran region of ores which contain silver chlorid, or horn-silver (cerargyrite), in valuable amount.

**chloridate** (klō'ri-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloridated*, ppr. *chloridating*. [*< chlorid + -ate*.] Same as *chloridize*, 2.

**chloride**, *n.* See *chlorid*.

**chloridic** (klō'rid'ik), *a.* [*< chlorid + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chlorid.

**chloridize** (klō'ri-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloridized*, ppr. *chloridizing*. [*< chlorid + -ize*.]

1. In *metal*, to convert into a chlorid: a common metallurgical treatment of silver ores, effected by roasting them with salt. — 2. In *photog.*, to cover with a chlorid, specifically with chlorid of silver, for the purpose of rendering sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun. Also *chloridate*.

**chlorimeter, chlorimetric**, etc. See *chlorometer*, etc.

**chlorine** (klō'rin), *n.* [*< Gr. χλωρός*, greenish-yellow (see *chlor*), + *-ίνη*, *-ine*.] Chemical symbol, Cl; atomic weight, 35.46. An elementary gaseous substance contained in common salt, from which it is liberated by the action of sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide. Chlorine has a yellowish-green color and a peculiar smell, and irritates the nostrils very violently when inhaled, as also the trachea and lungs. It exercises a corrosive action upon organic tissues. It is not combustible, though it supports the combustion of many bodies, and indeed spontaneously burns several. In combination with other elements it forms chlorides, which serve most important uses in many manufacturing processes. It can be liquefied by cold and pressure. It is one of the most powerful bleaching agents, this property belonging to it through its strong affinity for hydrogen. Hence in the manufacture of bleaching-powder (chlorid of lime) it is used in immense quantities. When applied to moistened colored fabrics, it acts by decomposing the moisture present, the oxygen of which then destroys the coloring matter of the material. It is a valuable disinfectant when it can be conveniently applied, as in the form of chlorid of lime. See *calc. chlorata*, under *calc.* — Chlorin process, in *metal*, a process extensively used for separating gold from silver. It is based upon the fact that gold at

a red heat has no affinity for chlorin, the chlorid of gold being reduced to the metallic state by heat alone, while this is not true of the metals with which the gold is usually alloyed.

**chlorinate** (klō'ri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorinated*, ppr. *chlorinating*. [*< chlorin + -ate*.] Same as *chlorinize*.

**chlorinated** (klō'ri-nāt-ed), *a.* [Pp. of *chlorinate*, *v.*] In *chem.*, containing one or more equivalents of chlorin.

**chlorination** (klō'ri-nā'shon), *n.* [*< chlorinate: see -ation.*] The act or process of subjecting to the action of chlorin. — **Chlorination process**, in *metal*, a method of separating gold from quartz and other impurities or gangue of ores which was invented by Plattner and introduced in Germany in 1851. The process is based upon the power possessed by chlorin gas of transforming metallic gold into a chlorid, in which condition it can easily be dissolved out by water, and afterward precipitated.

**chlorine**, *n.* See *chlorin*.

**chlorinise** (klō'ri-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorinized*, ppr. *chlorinizing*. [*< chlorin + -ize*.] To combine or otherwise treat with chlorin. Also *chlorinate*, *chlorize*.

Bequerel preferred to *chlorinize* the plate by immersion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 834.

**chloriodic** (klō'ri-od'ik), *a.* [*< chlor(in) + iodine + -ic.*] Compounded of chlorin and iodine.

**chloriodine** (klō'ri-ō-din), *n.* [*< chlor(in) + iodine.*] A compound of chlorin and iodine.

**chloris** (klō'ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χλωρίς* (in Aristotle), a bird, yellow underneath, about the size of a lark, perhaps the yellow wagtail, *< χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] 1. An Aristotelian name of some small greenish bird; subsequently applied, both generically and specifically, to the European greenfinch, *Chloris* of Moehring, 1752, *Loxia chloris* of Linnaeus, 1766, now usually called *Ligurinus chloris*. — 2. [cap.] A genus of warblers: synonymous with *Parula*. *Boie*, 1826.

**chlorisatic** (klō'ri-sat'ik), *a.* [*< chlorisat(in) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or producing chlorisatin: as, *chlorisatic acid*.

**chlorisatin** (klō'ris'ā-tin), *n.* [*< (penta)chlor(id) + isatin.*] A substitution product ( $C_8H_4ClNO$ ) prepared by the action of chlorin on indigo or isatin. It forms orange-yellow transparent crystals of bitter taste, scarcely soluble in cold water.

**chlorite** (klō'rit), *n.* [*< L. chloritis*, *< Gr. χλωρις* (sc. λίθος, stone), a grass-green stone, *< χλωρός*, grass-green. In chem. sense, of modification (*< chlor(ous) + -ite*), but of same ult. elements.] 1. The name of a group of minerals, most of which have a grass-green to olive-green color, and a micaceous structure. Some varieties are massive, consisting of fine scales; others are granular. They are hydrous silicates of aluminium, ferrous iron, and magnesium.

2. In *chem.*, a salt of chlorous acid. The chlorites are remarkable for their strong bleaching and oxidizing properties. — **Chlorite slate**, a rock with slaty or schistose structure, consisting of chlorite, granular or in scales, with a little quartz and feldspar.

**chloritic** (klō'rit'ik), *a.* [*< chlorite, 1, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorite: as, *chloritic sand*. Also *chloritic*.

**chloritoid** (klō'ri-toid), *n.* [*< chlorite, 1, + -oid.*] A member of the chlorite group of minerals, of a dark-gray to green or black color.

**chlorize** (klō'riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorized*, ppr. *chlorizing*. [*< chlor(in) + -ize*.] Same as *chlorinize*.

**chloro**. See *chlor*.

**chlorocalcite** (klō-rō-kāl'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *L. calx (calc)*, limestone, + *-ite*. Cf. *calcite*.] Calcium chlorid, found in cubic crystals in the Vesuvian lava.

**chlorocarbonic, chlorocarbonous** (klō'rō-kār-bon'ik, klō'rō-kār'bō-nus), *a.* [*< chlor(in) + carbon-ic, -ous.*] Consisting of a compound of chlorin and carbonic oxid ( $COCl_2$ ), formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays.

**chlorochrous** (klō'rō-krus), *a.* [*< Gr. χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *χρῶς*, color.] Having a green color.

**chlorocyanic** (klō'rō-si-an'ik), *a.* [*< chlor(in) + cyan(ogen) + -ic.*] Consisting of chlorin and cyanogen combined: as, *chlorocyanic acid*.

**chlorodyne** (klō'rō-din), *n.* [*< chloro(form) + (ano)dyne.*] A powerful anodyne remedy, varying somewhat in composition, but containing morphine, chloroform, prussic acid, and extract of Indian hemp, flavored with sugar and peppermint.

**chloroform** (klō'rō-fōrm), *n.* [*< chlor(in) + form(y)*.] Trichloromethane, or formyl trichlorid

( $CHCl_3$ ); a volatile colorless liquid, of an agreeable sweetish taste and fragrant smell, and having the specific gravity 1.526. It is prepared by cautiously distilling together a mixture of acetone, water, and chlorid of lime or bleaching-powder. Its chief use is in medicine as an anesthetic in diseases attended with great pain, in surgical operations, and in childbirth. For this purpose its vapor is inhaled. The inhalation of chloroform first produces slight intoxication; then, frequently, slight muscular contractions, unquiescence, and dreaming; then loss of voluntary motion, consciousness, and sensibility, the patient appearing as if sound asleep; and at last, if too much is given, death by failure of the heart or respiration. When skillfully administered, in proper cases, it is a safe anesthetic. Chloroform is slightly inferior to ether in point of safety, but is quicker in its action and not so apt to produce vomiting, so that for certain cases it is preferred. It is a powerful solvent, dissolving resins, wax, iodine, etc., as well as strychnine and other alkaloids. — **Gelatinized chloroform**, chloroform shaken with white of egg until it gelatinizes.

**chloroform** (klō'rō-fōrm), *v. t.* [*< chloroform, n.*] To subject to the influence of chloroform; administer chloroform to, for the purpose of inducing anæsthesia, unconsciousness, or death.

**chloroformic** (klō-rō-fōr'mik), *a.* [*< chloroform + -ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or obtained by means of chloroform.

The *chloroformic* and other extracts yielded crystals. *Sci. Amer. Suppl.*, p. 8708.

It [nitrobenzene] is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but when agitated with water, it is in great part separated from its ethereal and chloroformic solutions. *A. S. Taylor, Med. Jour.*, p. 154.

**chloroformization** (klō'rō-fōr-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [*< chloroform + -ize + -ation.*] 1. The act of administering chloroform as an anesthetic.

During etherization the warnings of danger are much more evident and more prolonged than during chloroformization. *Encyc. Amer.*, I. 219.

2. In *med.*, the aggregate of anesthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform.

**chlorofucine** (klō'rō-fū'sin), *n.* [*< Gr. χλωρός*, pale-green, + *L. fucus*, red, rouge, + *-ine*.] A clear yellow-green coloring matter in plants, belonging to the chlorophyll group and closely resembling in its properties the blue and yellow chlorophyll pigments, but showing a different spectrum. *Sachs*.

**chlorogenate** (klō'rō-jen'āt), *n.* [*< chlorogen(ic) + -ate*.] A salt of chlorogenic acid.

**chlorogenic** (klō'rō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *-γενής*, -producing (see *-gen*), + *-ic*.] Noting an acid of doubtful identity.

**chlorogenine** (klō-roj'e-nin), *n.* [*< chlorogen(ic) + -ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from the Australian plant *Alstonia constricta*, having the composition  $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4 + 3H_2O$ . It is a strong base. The salts are mostly amorphous.

**chlorohydric** (klō'rō-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *hydrochloric*.

**chloroid** (klō'roid), *a.* [*< chlor(in) + -oid*. Cf. *Gr. χλωροειδής*, of a greenish look.] Resembling chlorin in action or qualities: as, the *chloroid* pole of a galvanic battery. See *chlorous pole*, under *chlorous*.

**chlorolentic** (klō'rō-lū'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *λενικός*, white, + *-ite*.] Same as *chloroplastid*.

**chloroma** (klō'rō-mā), *n.*; pl. *chloromata* (-mā-tā). [NL., *< Gr. χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *-ομα*.] In *pathol.*, a sarcoma or fleshy tumor of a greenish color, occurring usually in the periosteum of the skull.

**chloromelanite** (klō'rō-mel'ā-nit), *n.* [*< Gr. χλωρός*, pale-green, + *μέλας* (melas), black, + *-ite*.] A dark-green or nearly black variety of jadeite, peculiar in containing some iron replacing part of the alumina, and in having a higher specific gravity. Stone hatchets of this material have been found among the remains of the lake-dwellers in the lake of Neuchâtel.

**chlorometer** (klō-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< chlor(id) + L. metrum, a measure.*] An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of a substance, as chlorid of lime or chlorid of potash. Also *chlorimeter*.

**chlorometric** (klō-rō-met'rik), *a.* [*< chlorometry + -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained by chlorometry. Also *chlorimetric*.

**chlorometry** (klō-rom'e-tri), *n.* [As *chlorometer + -y*.] The process for testing the decoloring power of any combination of chlorin, but especially of the commercial articles, the chlorids of lime, potash, and soda. Also *chlorimetry*.

**chloropal** (klō'rō-pal), *n.* [*< Gr. χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *οπαλ*.] A hydrated silicate of iron, of a conchoidal fracture and earthy structure, and varying from yellow to green in color.

**Chloropeltidea** (klō'rō-pel-tid'ē-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Chloropeltis + -idea*.] In Stein's system (1878),



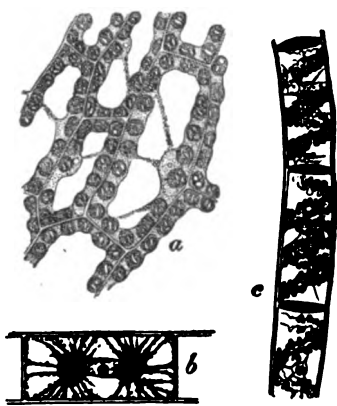
a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Chloropeltis*, *Cryptoglena*, and *Phacus*.

**Chloropeltis** (klō-rō-pel'tis), *n.* [NL. (F. Stein, 1878), < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *πέλη*, a shield.] The typical genus of the family *Chloropeltidae*, related to *Phacus* (which see), but differing by the presence of a conical anterior prolongation, perforated at the apex by the oral aperture. *P. ovum* and *P. hispidula* are species of this genus.

**chlorophæsite** (klō-rō-fē'it), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *φαῖς*, dusky, blackish, + *-ite*.] A hydrous iron silicate sometimes found in amygdaloidal trap-rocks. It is translucent and of a green color when newly broken, but soon becomes black and opaque. Also spelled *chlorophæte*.

**chlorophane** (klō-rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *φανής*, evident, < *φαίνεω*, show.] 1. A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated. — 2. A greenish-yellow coloring matter contained in the retina of the eye.

**chlorophyl, chlorophyll** (klō-rō-fl), *n.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum*, < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf.] The green coloring matter of plants. It is this pigment which gives the color to chloroplastids. Chloroplastids occur in the green parts of all plants, and are rarely found in cells that are not exposed to the light. In some of the lower cryptogamic plants the chlorophyl permeates and colors the whole protoplasmic mass; in others the chlorophyl is restricted to specialized masses of protoplasm in the form of bands or stellate bodies. Ordinarily, however, the chlorophyl is restricted to the small lenticular or discoid masses of protoplasm embedded in the cytoplasm, known as the chloroplastids. The chloroplastids, with the aid of light, split up carbon dioxide and water, and with the evolution of some oxygen recombine their elements in a series of stages to produce starch and



a. Chloroplasts in the leaf of a moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*). b. Stellate chlorophyll bodies in a cell of an alga (*Zygnema stellatum*). c. Spiral bands of chlorophyll in cells of an alga (*Spirogyra longata*). (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

other carbohydrate compounds. The chlorophyl pigment may be extracted from the plastids by alcohol and other solvents, and appears when dry as a green resin-like powder. In solution it may be separated into four portions, one of a blue-green color (cyanophyl), the other three of an orange or yellow color (carotin, *a* and *β*, and anthophyl). The change of color in leaves in autumn is due to the breaking up and various transformations of this pigment. In the etiolation or blanching of plants by exclusion of light they lose their color and finally become merged in the protoplasm, from which they are again developed by exposure to light and warmth.

**chlorophyllaceous** (klō-rō-fl-lā'shius), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-aceous*.] 1. In bot., of the nature of or containing chlorophyl. — 2. In zool., having green endochrome: as, the *chlorophyllaceous* series of infusorians. *S. Kent*.

Also *chlorophylliferous*, *chlorophylligerous*, *chlorophyllous*.

**chlorophyllan** (klō-rō-fl'an), *n.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-an*.] In bot., a substance obtained in the form of green crystals by the evaporation of a purified solution of chlorophyll pigment in alcohol.

**chlorophyllian** (klō-rō-fl'i-an), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to chlorophyl; containing chlorophyl: as, "*chlorophyllian* cells," *Allman*.

**chlorophylliferous** (klō-rō-fl-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorophyllaceous*.

**chlorophylligenous** (klō-rō-fl-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + *L. -genus*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] Producing or produced by chlorophyl; dependent upon the action or presence of chlorophyl.

**chlorophylligerous** (klō-rō-fl-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + *L. gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorophyllaceous*.

**chlorophyllite** (klō-rō-fl'it), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*.] A green micaceous mineral from Unity in the State of Maine, allied to fahlunite.

**chlorophylloid** (klō-rō-fl'oid), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-oid*.] Resembling chlorophyl.

**chlorophyllous** (klō-rō-fl'us), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorophyllaceous*.

These cells contain very little or no chlorophyllous protoplasm. *H. C. Wood*, *Fresh-water Algae*, p. 23.

**chloropicrin** (klō-rō-pik'rin), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *πικρός*, sharp, pungent, + *-in*.] A pungent colorless liquid (CNO<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>), the vapor of which attacks the eyes powerfully. It is prepared by the action of bleaching powder on picric acid or of nitric acid on chloral. Also called *nitrochloroform*.

**chloroplastid** (klō-rō-plas'tid), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *πλάστος*, verbal *n.* of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, + *-id*.] In bot., a rounded protoplasmic body impregnated with chlorophyl.

**chloroplatinic** (klō-rō-pla-tin'ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *platin(um)* + *-ic*.] Compounded of chlorin and platinum. — **Chloroplatinic acid**, H<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub>, an acid, usually called *platinum chlorid*, obtained by dissolving platinum in aqua regia, and evaporating this solution till all nitric acid is expelled. It crystallizes in brownish-red prisms which are very deliquescent. It forms double salts by replacement of its hydrogen by metals, and is largely used in laboratories as a reagent.

**Chlorops** (klō-rōps), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *ὤψ*, the eye.] A genus of dichotous dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidae*. *C. lineata* is an example. See *corn-fly*.

**Chloropsis** (klō-rōp'sis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1826), < Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *ὤψ*, view.] An extensive genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Timeliidae* and subfamily *Brachypodinae*; the green bulbuls. The numerous species range throughout southern Asia and to the Philippines. The genus is usually called *Phyllornis* (which see).

**Chloroscombrinae** (klō-rō-skōm-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chloroscombrus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Carangidae*, represented by the genus *Chloroscombrus*. The premaxillaries are protractile; the pectoral fins long and falcate; the anal fin like the second dorsal and longer than the abdomen; the maxillary with a supplemental bone; the body much compressed; the back and abdomen trenchant; and the dorsal outline less strongly curved than the ventral. Two wide-ranging species are known.

**chloroscombrine** (klō-rō-skōm'brin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chloroscombrinae*.

2. *n.* A carangoid fish of the subfamily *Chloroscombrinae*.

**Chloroscombrus** (klō-rō-skōm'brus), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1858), < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *σκόμβρος*, a scomber: see *scomber*.] The typical genus of *Chloroscombrinae*.

**chlorosis** (klō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *-osis*. Cf. Gr. *χλωρότης*, greenness, paleness.] 1. The greenishness, a peculiar form of anemia or bloodlessness which affects young women at or near the period of puberty. It is characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, amenorrhea, weakness, languor, palpitation, dyspepsia, depraved appetite, etc.

2. In bot.: (*a*) Etiolation. The term is sometimes limited to the blanching which occasionally occurs in plants from lack of iron, an element which is found to be essential to the formation and green color of chlorophyll granules. (*b*) A transformation of the ordinarily colored parts of a flower into green leaf-like or sepal-like organs, as in what are known as "green roses." Also called *chloranth*. — **Egyptian chlorosis**, a disease caused by the presence of a nematoid worm, *Dochmius duodenalis*, in the small intestines.

**chlorosperm** (klō-rō-spērm), *n.* An alga belonging to the group *Chlorospermeae*.

**chlorospermatus** (klō-rō-spēr'ma-tus), *a.* [< *chlorosperm(at)* + *-ous*.] Resembling or belonging to the algal group *Chlorospermeae*. Also *chlorospermous*.

**Chlorospermeae** (klō-rō-spēr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ae*.] A systematic name given by Harvey to the algae which have grass-green fronds. Under the more recent system of classification they are distributed among several classes, the larger number being referred to the *Chlorophyceae*.

**chlorospermous** (klō-rō-spēr'mus), *a.* [< *chlorosperm* + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorospermatus*.

On the arrangement of the Families and the Genera of *Chlorospermous* Algae. *H. C. Wood*, *Fresh-water Algae*, p. 240.

**Chlorosporea** (klō-rō-spō-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *σπός*, seed, + *-ea*.] One of the suborders of algae, belonging to the order *Zoosporae*. They are green plants, membranous or filamentous, propagated, so far as known, by zoospores, of

which there are frequently two kinds, macrozoospores with four and microzoospores with two terminal cilia. See *Zoosporae*.

**chlorosporous** (klō-rōs-pō-rus), *a.* [< *Chlorosporea* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or having the characters of the group of green algae, *Chlorosporae*.

**chlorotic** (klō-rōt'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, greenness, paleness (see *chlorosis*), + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to chlorosis: as, *chlorotic* affections. — 2. Affected by chlorosis.

The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotic* nuna. *Battle*.

**chlorotile** (klō-rō-til), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *τίλος*, down.] A hydrous copper arseniate, occurring in capillary crystals of a bright-green color.

**chlorous** (klō-rus), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing chlorin; specifically, containing chlorin in larger proportion than chloric compounds: as, *chlorous* acid; *chlorous* acid. — **Chlorous acid**, HClO<sub>2</sub>, an acid which has not yet been obtained in a state of purity, but which probably may exist in aqueous solution. It is a very unstable acid, forming more stable salts called *chlorites*. Potassium chlorite seems to be produced by the interaction of potassium hydroxide and chlorine peroxide (ClO<sub>2</sub>). — **Chlorous pole**, the negative pole of a voltaic battery: so called from the fact of its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chloria. The positive pole, according to the same method, is termed the *zincous* or *zincoid pole*. Also called *chloroid pole*.

**chloruret** (klō-rō-ret), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-uret*.] A compound of chlorin: now called *chlorid*.

**chlorureted, chloruretted** (klō-rō-ret-ed), *a.* [< *chloruret* + *-ed*.] Impregnated with chlorin.

**chlorydric, a.** Same as *hydrochloric*.

**cho** (chō), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese itinerary measure of which 36 equal one ri or 2.44 English miles. One square cho equals 2.45 acres.

**choak** (chōk), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *choke*.

**choak-full, a.** See *choke-full*.

**choana** (kō'a-nā), *n.*; *pl. choanae* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *χόανη*, a funnel, a funnel-shaped hollow (in the brain), connected with *χόανος*, a melting-pot, also a funnel, < *χεῖν*, pour, akin to *L. fundere*, pour (see *found* and *fuse*), and to *E. gush*.] In anat., a funnel or funnel-like opening; an infundibulum. Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* The posterior nares. (*b*) The peculiar collar or choanoid rim around the flagellum of a choanate or choanoflagellate infusorian.

**choanate** (kō'a-nāt), *a.* [< *choana* + *-ate*.] Provided with a choana or infundibulum; specifically, collared or collar-bearing, as certain animalcules.

**choanite** (kō'a-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *choanites*, < Gr. *χόανη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *-ites*: see *-ite*.] A spongiiform fossil zoophyte of the Chalk, of the genus *Choanites*, familiarly called *petrified anemone*, from having the radiating appearance of a sea-anemone.

**choanocytal** (kō'a-nō-sī'tal), *a.* [< *choanocyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a choanocyte; composed or consisting of choanocytes.

Vosmaer recognized as the physiological cause of Sycon an extension of the choanocytal layer.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 427.

**choanocyte** (kō'a-nō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χόανη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *κύτος*, a cavity, a cell.] One of the collared and flagellated monadiform cells of sponges: so called from their great resemblance to choanoflagellate infusorians. Such cells form layers lining the flagellated endodermal chambers of sponges.

In Tetracellulida, and probably in many other sponges—certainly some—the collars of contiguous choanocytes coalesce at their margins so as to produce a fenestrated membrane, which forms a second inner lining to the flagellated chamber. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

**Choanoflagellata** (kō'a-nō-flaj-e-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. James Clark, 1871), neut. *pl.* of *choanoflagellatus*: see *choanoflagellate*.] The collar-bearing flagellate infusorians; a group or order of animalcules, exceedingly minute, highly variable in form, but usually exhibiting in their most normal and characteristic phase a symmetrically ovate, pyriform, or clavate outline. A single long lash-like flagellum is produced from the center of the anterior border, the base of which is embraced by a delicate hyaline, extensible and retractile, collar-like expansion of the body-sarcod. The collar in its extended condition is infundibuliform or wineglass-shaped, and when contracted is subcylindrical or conical, exhibiting in its expanded state a distinct circulating current or cyclosis of its finely granular substance. The ingestive area is discoidal, food-substances being brought in contact with the expanded collar through the vibratory action of the flagellum. They are first carried up the outside and then down the inside of this structure with the circulating sarcod-current, and are finally received into the substance of the body anywhere within the circular area circumscribed by its base. Fecal or waste products are discharged at any point within the same discoidal space. These animalcules have a distinct spheroidal endoplast,

with a contained endoplastule and two or more contractile vesicles, usually conspicuous. They inhabit salt and fresh water, and increase by longitudinal or transverse fission, and by encystment and subdivision of the entire body into apical elements. The principal genera are *Codopsis*, *Codonopsis*, *Salpingoeca*, *Dinobryon*, and *Autophrys*. Also called *Flagellata discoetomata*, and by Dörsing *Tri-choetomata*.

**choanoflagellate** (kō'a-nō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [*<* NL. *choanoflagellatus*, *<* *choana*, *q. v.*, + *flagellatus*: see *flagellate*.] Collared and flagellate, as certain infusorians; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Choanoflagellata*.

**choanoid** (kō'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* NL. *choanoides*, *<* Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *είδος*, form.] *I. a.* Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform: specifically applied to the choanoides, a muscle of the eyeball of many animals.

The eye [of the porpoise] has a thick sclerotic, and there is a choanoid muscle. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 349.

**II. n.** The choanoid muscle, or choanoides. **choanoides** (kō'a-nōi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *choanoides* (-ī). [*<* NL.: see *choanoid*.] A muscle of the eye of many animals, as the horse, serving as a compressor and retractor of the eyeball: so called from its funnel-like shape.

**choanophorous** (kō'a-nōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *choana*, *q. v.*, + L. *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Collar-bearing or choanate, as certain infusorians.

**choanosomal** (kō'a-nō-sō-mal), *a.* [*<* *choanosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the choanosome of a sponge; characterized by the presence of choanocytes, as a subdermal part of the body of a sponge.

Lipogastrosis . . . may be produced by the growing together of the roots of the choanosomal folds, thus reducing the paragastric cavity to a labyrinth of canals, which may easily be confounded with the usual form of excurrent canals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 410.

**choanosome** (kō'a-nō-sōm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *σώμα*, body.] The inner part or region of the body of a sponge which is characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers or cavities lined with a layer of choanocytes; the choanocytal portion of a sponge.

With the appearance of subdermal chambers the sponge becomes differentiated into two almost independent regions, an outer or ectosome and an inner or choanosome, which is characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

**choar**, *n.* See *chorel*.

**choaty** (chō'ti), *a.* [*<* E. dial. Cf. *shoat*.] Chubby; fat: applied to infants.

**chobdar** (chob'dār), *n.* [*<* Hind. *chobdār*, lit. stick-bearer, *<* *chob*, a stick, drumstick, mace, + *dār*, bearer.] In British India, a superior class of footman; an attendant who carries a mace or staff before an officer of rank. The chobdars in the suite of the viceroys of India and other high officials, such as the judges of the high courts, carry a staff ornamented with silver. Also *chopdar*, *chubdar*.

**chock<sup>1</sup>** (chok), *v.* A variant of *chokel<sup>1</sup>*. *Grose*. [*<* Prov. Eng.]

**chock<sup>2</sup>** (chok), *adv.* [Due to *chock* in *chock-full* = *choke-full*, *q. v.*] Entirely; fully; as far as possible: used in the nautical phrases *chock aft*, *chock home*, etc.

**chock<sup>3</sup>** (chok), *v. t.* [With var. *chuck<sup>3</sup>*, *q. v.*; orig. a var. of *shock<sup>1</sup>*, appar. associated also with *chok<sup>1</sup>* = *chokel<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *chokel<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, and *chokel<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] 1. An obsolete variant of *shock*.—2. To throw with a quick motion; toss; pitch: same as *chuck<sup>3</sup>*, 2.

In the tavern in his cups doth roar,  
Chocking his crown. *Drayton*, *Agincourt*.

**\*chok<sup>4</sup>** (chok), *n.* [Also *choket*, *choakt*, also *chuck<sup>4</sup>*, *q. v.*; ME. *\*choque*, *\*chuque*, *<* OF. *choque*, *chouque*, *chugue* (Picard *choke*, Walloon *choque*, Norm. *chouque*, ML. *choca*). = It. *ciocco*, a block of wood, a log, a stump; origin unknown.] 1. A block or piece of wood or other material, more or less wedge-shaped when specially prepared, used to prevent movement, as by insertion behind the props of a ship's cradle, under the sides of a boat on deck, under the wheels of a carriage, etc.—2. In *ship-building*, a block of approximately triangular shape, used to unite the head and heel of consecutive timbers.—3. *Naut.*, a block having horn-shaped projections extending partly over a recess in the middle, in which a cable or hawser is placed while being hauled in or on: called distinctively a *warping-chock*.—4. In *coal-mining*, a pillar built of short square blocks of wood from 2½ to 6 feet long, laid crosswise, two and two, so as to form a strong support for the roof: used especially in long-wall working. This kind of support has the advantage of being easily knocked apart for removal. Also called *nog*, *cog*, and *clog-pack*.—**Chocks**

**of the rudder** (*naut.*), cleats of timber or iron fastened to the stern of a ship on each side of the rudder, to support it when put hard over either way. See *anchor-chock*.

**\*chok<sup>4</sup>** (chok), *v.* [*<* *chok<sup>4</sup>*, *n.* See *chok<sup>4</sup>*, *n.*, and cf. *chok<sup>1</sup>*.] *I. trans.* *Naut.*, to secure by putting a chock into or under: as, to *chock* the timbers of a ship; to *chock* a cask.

**II. intrans.** To fill up a cavity like a chock.

The wood-work . . . exactly *chocketh* into the joints. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, Cambridgeshire.

**chock-a-block** (chok'a-blok), *a.* [*<* *chok<sup>4</sup>* + *a* (vaguely used) + *block<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. *Naut.*, jammed: said of a tackle when the blocks are hauled close together.—2. Crowded; crammed full: as, the meeting-hall was *chock-a-block*. [*Colloq.*]

**chock-a-block** (chok'a-blok), *adv.* [*<* *chock-a-block*, *a.*] *Naut.*, so as to be drawn or hauled close together, in such a manner as to hinder or prevent motion.

By hauling the reef-tackles *chock-a-block* we took the strain from the other earings, and passing the close-reef earing, and knotting the points carefully, we succeeded in setting the sail close-reefed.

*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 254.

**chock-and-block** (chok'and-blok), *a.* and *adv.* Same as *chock-a-block*.

**chock-block** (chok'blok), *n.* A device for preventing the movement of the traveling wheels of a portable machine while the machinery is in motion; a chock.

**chock-full**, *a.* See *choke-full*.

**chockling** (chok'ling), *n.* [*<* E. dial. Cf. *chok<sup>1</sup>* = *chokel<sup>1</sup>*.] Hectoring; scolding.

**choco**, *n.* Same as *cheyote*.

**chocolate** (chok'ō-lāt), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *Dan.*

*\*chokolade* = G. *chocolade* = Sw. *chocolad* = F. *chocolat* = It. *cioccolata*, *<* Sp. Pg. *chocolate*, *<* Nahuatl *chocolatl*, chocolate: of unknown formation.] *I. n.* 1. The solid or plastic mass produced by grinding to fineness the kernels of the roasted seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, without removing any of the fat.—2. The same product to which have been added sugar and various flavoring substances.—3. Some modification of the above, such as *confectioner's chocolate*, which is more finely ground and has had more cacao-butter added to it; *milk chocolate*, to which has been added a certain amount of condensed milk.—4. The beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.

**II. a.** 1. Having the color of chocolate; of a dark reddish-brown color: as, *chocolate cloth*.—2. Made of or flavored with chocolate: as, *chocolate cake* or *ice-cream*.—**Chocolate lead**, a pigment composed of oxide of lead calcined with about one third of oxide of copper, the whole being reduced to a uniform tint by levigation.

**chocolate-house** (chok'ō-lāt-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in which chocolate is sold.

Lisander has been twice a day at the chocolate-house. *Tatler*.

**chocolate-root** (chok'ō-lāt-rōt), *n.* See *Geum*.

**chocolate-tree** (chok'ō-lāt-trē), *n.* The *Theobroma cacao*. See *cacao*.

**chodet**, *n.* An obsolete preterit of *chide*.

**chenix** (kē'niks), *n.*; pl. *chenices* (-ni-sēz). [*<* Gr. *χοίνις*.] A Greek dry measure, mentioned by Homer, and originally the daily ration of a man, but varying from a quart to over a quart and a half. In the ruins of Flaviopolis, in Phrygia, has been found a marble block having cylindrical wells marked with the names of different Greek measures. Of these the chenix appears to have contained 1.5 liters. This seems to have been about the capacity of the Æginetan, Boottian, and Pontic measures. The Attic chenix, however, according to various approximate statements of the relation of Attic to Roman measures, must have contained about 1 liter, or half a Babylonian kab; and this is probably the measure mentioned in the New Testament (Rev. vi. 6). In Egypt the Ptolemaic system had a chenix, which appears to have equaled 0.8 liter. The chenix of Heraclea in Italy is surmised to have been 0.7 liter.

**Chærodia** (kē-rō'di-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1849), *<* Gr. *χοίρος*, a pig, swine, + *είδος*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a division of his *Brochata*, including the swine and their allies, as the hippopotamus and tapir. The division corresponds closely (chiefly differing in including *Hyrax*) with the non-ruminant division of the *Artiodactyla* of later naturalists.

**chærodian** (kē-rō'di-an), *a.* [*<* *Chærodia* + *-an*.] Swine-like; suilline; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chærodia*.

**chærogryl** (kē-rō-gril), *n.* [*<* Gr. *χοίρος*, a hog, + *γρύλος*, a pig.] A name of the *Hyrax sinaiticus*. See *Hyrax*.

**Chæropina** (kē-rō-pi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Chærops* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the second group of *Labridæ*, having a dorsal fin with 20 rays, 13 of which are spinous, and the lateral teeth more or less confu-

ent into an obtuse osseous ridge, while the anterior remain free and conical.

**Chærops** (kē'rops), *n.* [NL. (Rüppel, 1852), *<* Gr. *χοίρος*, a pig, + *ὄψις*, aspect, features.] A genus of labroid fishes, typical of the group *Chæropina*.

**Chæropsinæ** (kē-rop-si-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Chæropsis*, *l.*, + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Hippopotamidae*, represented by the genus *Chæropsis*. The skull is convex between the orbits, the frontal sinus well developed, and the orbits depressed below the level of the forehead and incomplete behind. The small hippopotamus of eastern Africa, *Chæropsis liberiensis*, is the type.

**chæropsine** (kē-rop-sin), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to the *Chæropsinæ*.

**II. n.** A species of the *Chæropsinæ*.

**Chæropsis** (kē-rop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1853), *<* Gr. *χοίρος*, a pig, + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] 1. A genus of *Hippopotamidae*, typical of the subfamily *Chæropsinæ*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles. *Thomson*, 1860.

**Chæropus** (kē-rō-pus), *n.* [NL. (*Chæropus*, Ogilby, 1838), *<* Gr. *χοίρος*, pig, + *πους*, foot.] A genus of bandicoots, family *Peramelidae*, notable for the disproportionate development of the hind limbs and the reduction of the lateral



Bandicoot (*Chæropus castanotis*).

digits of both the fore and the hind feet, the former having but two functional toes, and the latter consisting mainly of an enormous fourth toe. The only species known is *C. castanotis* (erroneously described as *C. eaudatus*), an animal about the size of a rat, found in the interior of Australia.

**chogset** (chog'set), *n.* [Also *chogsett*; *<* Mass. *chokchohkest*, spotted.] A local name in New England of the cunner or blue-perch, *Tautoglabrus adspersus*.

**choice** (chois), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chois*, *<* ME. *chois*, *choise*, *choys*, *<* OF. *chois*, F. *choir*, a choice, *<* *choisir*, *coisir*, F. *choisir* = Pr. *chausir*, *causir* (> Sp. *\*cosir* = OPG. *cosuir* = OIt. *ciausire*), also in comp., Pr. *cascuir* = OCat. *scoisir* (*es*, *s*, *<* L. *ex*), choose; of Teut. origin: ult. *<* Goth. *kausan*, prove, test, *<* *kiusan*, choose, = E. *choose*, *q. v.*] *I. n.* 1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred, or of adopting one course of action in preference to others; selection; election.

And there he put vs to the *choys* of thysse foresayd . . . *J. J. wayes*, *awayng* [showing] to vs the dangers of lothe, as is before rehearsed. *Sir R. Gylforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 60.

Ye know how that a good while ago God made *chois* among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe. *Acts* xv. 7.

2. The power of choosing; option.

Neuertheles, he yaf hym tre *choys* to do what he wolde, for yef he wolde he myght yelde god his parte, en to the feende his also. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 14.

The moral universe includes nothing but the exercise of *choice*: all else is machinery.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 301.

The *choice* lay between an amended confederacy and the new constitution. *Bancroft*, *Hist. Const.*, II. 5.

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference. [*Rare*.]

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms; it is a pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon*, *Apophthegma*.

4. The person or thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others.

I am sorry . . . Your *choice* is not so rich in worth as beauty. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 1.

The lady, gracious prince, may be hath settled Affection on some former *choice*. *Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, II. 3.

5. The best part of anything; a select portion or assortment. There all the grete of the Grekyas, & the grym knyghtys, And the chose of hor chualry, was charyt to lenge [linger]. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6863.

A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits . . . Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shak.*, *K. John*, II. 1.

6. A variety of preferable or valuable things.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books. *Hooker.*

**Hobson's choice**, a proverbial expression denoting a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have had its origin in the practice of a carrier and innkeeper at Cambridge, England, named Hobson, who let horses and coaches, and obliged each customer to take in his turn that horse which stood nearest the stable-door.

Where to elect there is but one,  
Tis Hobson's choice; take that or none.

*T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 326.*

**Of choice**, select; distinguished; of worth or value: as, men of choice.—To make choice of, to choose; select; separate and take in preference.

He made choice of wise and discreet Men to be his Counsellors. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 52.*

=Syn. Preference, Election, etc. See option.

**II. a. 1.** Carefully selected; well chosen: as, a choice epithet.

Choice word and measured phrase,  
Above the reach of ordinary men.

*Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 14.*

**2.** Worthy of being preferred; select; notable; precious.

Er this day was done, or droghe to the night,  
All chaungeth the clere of this choise maidon.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8171.*

The choice and master spirits of this age.

*Shak., J. C., III. 1.*

Thus in a sea of folly toss'd,  
My choicest hours of life are lost.

*Swift.*

A written word is the choicest of relics.

*Thoreau, Walden, p. 111.*

**3.** Careful; frugal; chary; preserving or using with care, as valuable: with of.

He that is choice of his time will also be choice of his company, and choice of his actions. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.*

**4t.** Noble; excellent.

There the greeks hade grymly ben girl vnto dethe,  
Hade not Achilles ben cheualrous & choise of his dedis.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5248.*

=Syn. 2. Costly, exquisite, uncommon, rare, excellent.—3. Sparing.

**choice-drawn** (chois'drân), *a.* Selected with particular care. [Rare.]

Who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd  
With one appearing hair, that will not follow  
These cull'd and choice-drawn cavaliers to France?

*Shak., Hen. V., III. (cho.).*

**choiceful** (chois'fûl), *a.* [*< choice + -ful, l.*] 1. Offering a choice; varied: as, "choiceful plenty." *Sylvester, Colonies, p. 681.*—2. Making many choices; fitful; changeable; fickle.

His choiceful sense with every change doth fit. *Spenser.*

**choiceless** (chois'les), *a.* [*< choice + -less.*] Not having the power of choosing; destitute of free will. *Hammond.* [Rare.]

**choicely** (chois'li), *adv.* [*< M.E. choisly, choisli, < chois, adj., + -ly, -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with judicious choice.

A band of men,  
Collected choicely, from each county some.

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.*

**2.** In an eminent degree.

Old fashioned poetry, but choicely good.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler, l. 4.*

**3.** With great care; carefully: as, a thing choicely preserved.

**choiceness** (chois'nes), *n.* [*< choice + -ness.*] The quality of being choice. (a) Justness of discrimination; nicety: as, "choiceness of phrase." *B. Johnson, Discoveries.* (b) Particular value or worth; excellence: as, the choiceness of wine.

Plants . . . for their choiceness preserved in pots.

*Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.*

**choice-note** (chois'nôt), *n.* In vocal music, one of several notes of different pitch or value, printed together upon the staff, in order that the singer may take that one which is best adapted to his voice.

**choile** (choil), *v. t.* To overreach. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

**choir** (kwîr), *n.* [A corrupt spelling of *quire*<sup>1</sup>, "restored" to *choir* (without a change of pronunciation) in the latter part of the 16th century, in imperfect imitation of *F. chœur* or the orig. *L. chorus*: see *quire*<sup>1</sup> and *chorus*.] 1. Any company of singers.

He asked, but all the heavenly quire stood mute.

*Milton, P. L., III. 217.*

**2.** An organized company of singers. (a) Especially, such a company employed in church service.

The choir,  
With all the choicest music of the kingdom,  
Together sung Te Deum. *Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 1.*

Then let the pealing organ blow  
To the full-voiced quire below.

*Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 161.*

The choir have not one common-metre hymn to drag them down to the people in the pews below.

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 157.*

(b) A choral society, especially one that performs sacred music. In eight-part music a chorus is divided into first

and second choirs. (c) In the *Anglican Church*, an official body consisting of the minor canons, the choral vicars, and the choristers connected with a cathedral, whose function is to perform the daily choral service. Such a choir is divided into two sections, called *decant* and *cantoris*, sitting on the right and left sides respectively; of these the *decant* side forms the leading or principal section. See *cantoris, decant*.

**3.** That part of a church which is, or is considered as, appropriated for the use of the singers. In churches of fully developed plan, that part between the nave and the apse which is reserved for canons, priests, monks, and choristers during divine service. In cruciform churches the choir usually begins at the transepts and occupies the head of the cross, including the



Choir of Amiens Cathedral, France.

altar (see cut under *cathedral*); but sometimes, especially in monastic churches, it extends beyond the transepts, thus encroaching upon the nave. In churches without transepts the choir is similarly placed. In medieval examples, especially after 1250, it was usually surrounded by an ornamental barrier or grating (see *choir-screen*), and separated from the nave by a rood-screen. See *chancel*.

The rich stream

Of lords and ladies, having brought the queen

To a prepar'd place in the choir, fell off

A distance from her. *Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 1.*

**4.** A company; a band, originally of persons dancing to music: loosely applied to an assembly for any ceremonial purpose.

We, that are of purer fire,  
Imitate the starry quire,  
Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,  
Lead in swift round the months and years.

*Milton, Comus, l. 112.*

And high-born Howard, more majestic sire,  
With fool of quality, completes the quire.

*Pope, Dunciad, l. 298.*

How often have I led thy sportive choir

With tuneless pipe beside the murmuring Loire.

*Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 243.*

Formerly and still occasionally *quire*.

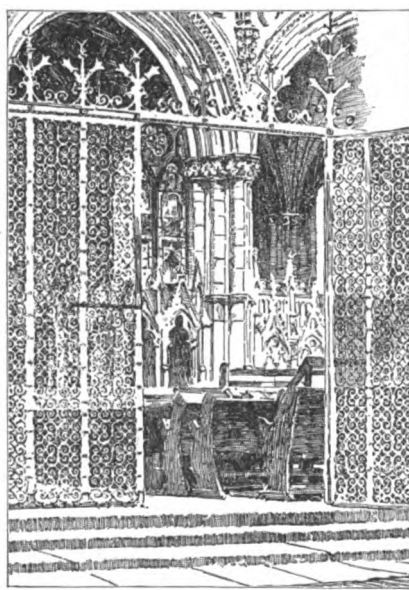
**choir** (kwîr), *v. t. and t.* [*< choir for quire, n.; same as quire*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] To sing in company.

On either side [of the Virgin], round the steps of the throne, is a crowd of *choiring* angels. *Farrar.*

**choir-boy** (kwîr'boi), *n.* A member of a boy-choir; a boy who sings in a choir.

**choiristert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chorister*.

**choir-office** (kwîr'of'is), *n.* 1. Same as *choir-service*, l.—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, any one of the seven canonical hours.—3. The breviary-office. *Lee, Eccl. Terms.*



Choir-screen, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

**choir-organ** (kwîr'ôr'gan), *n.* In large organs, the third principal section of the instrument, of less power than the great organ, and containing stops specially suited for choir accompaniment. Once called the *chair-organ*; occasionally, also, the *positive organ*.

**choir-pitch** (kwîr'pîch), *n.* The ancient church-pitch of Germany, said to be about one tone higher than the concert-pitch.

**choir-ruler** (kwîr'rû'lér), *n.* *Eccl.*, one of the church officers who preside, in place of the precentor, over the singing of the psalms on the more important festivals. The choir-rulers wear copes, and are two or four in number, according to the rank of the festival.

Until a late period, even if they do not still, several churches on the continent put staves into the hands of the choir-rulers, as is still practised in Belgium.

*Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 204.*

**choir-screen** (kwîr'skrên), *n.* An ornamental screen of wood, stone, or metal, often in open-work, dividing the choir or chancel of a church from the aisles or the ambulatory, usually in such a manner as not to obstruct sight or sound, but sometimes a solid wall cutting off all view of the floor of the choir from the aisles. See cut in preceding column.

**choir-service** (kwîr'sér'vis), *n.* 1. The service of singing performed by a choir. Also called *choir-office*.—2. A service or an office chanted or recited in the choir of a church. *Lee, Eccl. Terms.*

**choir-tippet** (kwîr'tîp'et), *n.* A scarf or hood worn as a protection against cold or drafts by the clergy officiating in the choir of a church. See *amice*<sup>2</sup>.

**choke**<sup>1</sup> (chôk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *choked*, ppr. *choking*. [Also until recently spelled *choak*; dial. *chock* (see *chock*<sup>1</sup>); < M.E. *choken, cheken, choke*, < A.S. *\*ceocian* (in comp. *â-ceocian*: see *achoke*) = Icel. *koka*, gulp (cf. *kok*, the gullet, esp. of birds: see *chokes*); prob. orig. imitative of the guttural or gurgling sounds uttered by one who is choking, and so akin to *chuck*<sup>1</sup>, *chuckle*<sup>1</sup>, *cackle*, *cough*, *kink*<sup>2</sup>, all ult. imitative words containing a repeated guttural: see these words.] **I. trans.** 1. To stop the breath of by preventing access of air to the windpipe; suffocate; stifle.

And the herd ran violently down a steep place, . . . and were choked in the sea. *Mark v. 13.*

Specifically—2. To deprive of the power of breathing, either temporarily or permanently, by stricture of or obstruction in the windpipe; constrict or stop up the windpipe of so as to hinder or prevent breathing; strangle.

With eager feeding food doth *choke* the feeder.

*Shak., Rich. II., II. 1.*

We can almost fancy that we see and hear the great English debater . . . choked by the rushing multitude of his words. *Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.*

**3.** To stop by filling; obstruct; block up: often with *up*: as, to *choke up* the entrance of a harbor or any passage.

The vines and the mulberry-trees, the food of the silk-worm whose endless cocoons *choke up* the market-place, witness to the richness of the land.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 48.*

**4.** To hinder by obstruction or impediments; overpower, hinder, or check the growth, expansion, or progress of; stifle; smother.

And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up and choked them. *Mat. xiii. 7.*

Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window light.

*Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul.*

**5.** To suppress or stifle.

Confess thee freely of thy sin;

For to deny each article with oath

Cannot remove, nor *choke*, the strong conception

That I do groan withal. *Shak., Othello, v. 2.*

**6.** To offend greatly; revolt. [Rare.]

I was *choked* at this word.

*Swift.*

**7.** Same as *choke-bore*.

**II. intrans.** 1. To stifle or suffocate, as by obstruction and pressure in hastily swallowing food, or by irritation of the air-passages when fluids are accidentally admitted there.

Who eats with too much speed may hap to *choak*.

*Heywood, Dialogues, p. 323.*

**2.** To be checked as if by choking; stick.

The words *choked* in his throat.

*Scott.*

**choke**<sup>1</sup> (chôk), *n.* [*< choke*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The constriction of the bore of a choke-bored gun.—2. The neck or portion of a rocket where the stick is attached.—3. The tie at the end of a cartridge.

**choke**<sup>2</sup> (chôk), *n.* [The last syllable of *artichoke*.] The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.



**choke<sup>3</sup>, chok** (chōk, chok), *n.* [Also written *chok*, repr. Hind. *chok*, a square, market-place.] In India, an open place or wide street, in the middle of a city, where the market is held. *Yule and Burnell*.

The sows at once galloped into the *choke*, or principal street, which is very narrow and tortuous.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 352.*

**choke-bail** (chōk'bāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Non-allowance of bail, as in an unbailable action.

Sue him at common law:  
Arrest him on an action of *choke-bail*.  
*E. Johnson, Magnetick Lady, v. 3.*

II. *a.* Not bailable; not admitting of bail.

*Bailiff.* We arrest you in the King's name. . . .  
*Widow.* How? how? in a *chokebail* action?

*Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 3.*

**chokeberry** (chōk'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *chokeberries* (-iz). A low roseaceous shrub of North America, *Aronia arbutifolia*, or its very astringent berry-like fruit.

**choke-bore** (chōk'bōr), *v. t.* To bore (a gun-barrel) in such a manner that the diameter of the bore shall be a little less near the muzzle than at some point back of it other than the chamber, in order to concentrate the charge (of shot) when the gun is fired. Also *choke*.

**choke-bore** (chōk'bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is slightly constricted near the muzzle.

My duck-gun, the No. 10 *choke-bore*, is a very strong and close-shooting piece. *T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 55.*

**choke-cherry** (chōk'cher'i), *n.* 1. The popular name of an American species of wild cherry, *Prunus Virginiana*, remarkable for the astringency of its fruit.—2. In *mining*, choke-damp; after-damp. [Local, Eng.]

**choke-damp** (chōk'damp), *n.* In coal-mining, same as *black-damp*.

**chokedar** (chō'ke-dār), *n.* Same as *chokidar*.  
**choke-full, chock-full** (chōk'fūl, chōk'fūl'), *a.* [Also *chuck-full*, and until recently *choak-full*; < ME. *chokkefulle*, *chekefulle*, *chekkefulle*, < *choken*, *cheken*, *E. choke<sup>1</sup>* (= *chock<sup>1</sup>*), & full<sup>1</sup>. Hence the adv. *chock<sup>2</sup>*, and cf. *chock<sup>4</sup>*.] Full to the utmost; full to the point of choking or obstructing.

Charottes *chokkefulle* [var. *chekkefulle*] charegyde with goldie. *Morte Arthure, I. 1552.*

We filled the skins *choak-full*.

In short, to use the last-named and much respected lady's own expression, the house was *choke-full* to the very attics. *Barkham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 21.*

**chokelewt**, *a.* [ME., also *chekelew*, *cheklew*, < *choken*, *cheken*, *choke*, & *lew*, as in *drunkeluw*. Cf. *drunkeluw*.] Choking; strangling.  
Unto stethes beware hem of hempen lane.  
For stethes is medid [meeded] with a *chekeluw* [var. *chokelew*, *cheklew*] bane.  
*Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 106.*

**chokelling**, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *choking*.

**choke-pear** (chōk'pār), *n.* 1. A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste. Hence—2. Anything that stops the mouth; an unanswerable argument; an aspersion or a sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.

He gaue him a *choke-pear* to stoppe his breath, replying as followeth. *Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 321.*  
Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.*

**choke-plum** (chōk'plum), *n.* A plum resembling in its effects the *choke-pear*. *Heywood*.  
**choker** (chō'kēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which chokes; that which induces a feeling of strangulation; something difficult to swallow.

He had left a glass of water just tasted. I finished it. It was a *choker*. *Thackeray, Dr. Birch.*

2. That which puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered. *Johnson*. [Colloq.]—3. A neckcloth: as, "a white *choker*," *Thackeray, Book of Snobs*. [Colloq.]—4. In *milit. engin.*, a chain with wooden staves attached to the ends, employed to compress and measure the circumference of fascines.

**chokes** (chōks), *n. pl.* [= Sc. *chouks*; prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *kok*, the gullet: see *choke<sup>1</sup>, v.*] The throat. *Halliwel*. [Local, Eng.]  
**choke-strap** (chōk'strap), *n.* Same as *check-strap*.

**chokeweed** (chōk'wēd), *n.* A name given to several weeds of different genera, either because they choke the growth of other plants, or because when swallowed they produce a sensation of choking. *Imp. Dict.*

**chokewort** (chōk'wērt), *n.* Same as *chokeweed*. *John Taylor*.

**chokey**, *n.* See *choky<sup>2</sup>*.  
**chokidar** (chō'ki-dār), *n.* [Hind. *chaukidār*, a watchman, policeman, < *chauki*, watching,

watch, guard, & -dār, holding.] In India, a gate-keeper, watchman, or policeman; usually, a private watchman. Also written *chokhadar*, *chokedar*, *chokeedar*, *chowkeydar*.

And the Day following, the *Chocadars*, or Souldiers, were removed from before our gates.

*Orington, Voyage to Surat (1689).*

Simon must start for the nearest police-station, to get some *Chowkeydars* to watch the carriage.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 138.*

**choking** (chō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *choke<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. Causing suffocation; tending to choke or suffocate.

No solicitations could induce him, on a hot day and in a high wind, to move out of the *choking* cloud of dust which overhung the line of march. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.*

2. Obstructed or indistinct in utterance; gasping: as, to speak with a *choking* voice.

**choky<sup>1</sup>** (chō'ki), *a.* [Less prop. *chokey*; < *choke<sup>1</sup>* & -y<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Tending to choke or suffocate: as, the air of the room was quite *choky*.—2. Inclined to choke, as with emotion.

The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*. *Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4.*

**choky<sup>2</sup>, chokey** (chō'ki), *n.* [Hind. *chauki*, watch, guard.] 1. A prison; a lockup; also, a customs- or toll-station; a palanquin-station.—2. The act of watching or guarding.

**chol-, cholo-**. [NL., etc., repr. Gr. *cholē* (rarely *cholōs*), bile, gall, = L. *fel* = E. *gall*.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*cholo-* before a consonant, meaning 'bile.')

**cholæmia** (ko-lē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *cholē*, bile, & *aima*, blood.] The accumulation of the constituents of the bile in the blood. Also spelled *cholemia*.

**cholæmic** (ko-lē'mik), *a.* [ < *cholæmia* & -ic.] Pertaining to cholæmia; characterized or caused by cholæmia: as, *cholæmic* convulsions. Also spelled *cholemie*.

**Cholæpus** (kō-lē'pus), *n.* See *Cholopus*.

**cholagogic** (kol-a-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [ < Gr. *cholagōgōs*, carrying off bile, see *cholagogue*, & -ic.] 1. *a.* Promoting the flow of bile.

II. *n.* A cholagogue.

**cholagogue** (kol'a-gog), *n.* [= F. *cholagogue* = Sp. *lt. colagogo* = Pg. *cholagogo*, < Gr. *cholagōgōs*, carrying off bile, < *cholē*, bile, & *agōgōs*, leading, < *agōv*, lead: see *act. n.*] A substance which promotes a flow of bile, by increasing its secretion, by facilitating the flow from the gall-bladder into the duodenum, or by quickening peristalsis, and so hurrying the bile through the intestines before it or its constituents are absorbed.

**cholalic** (ko-lal'ik), *a.* Same as *choliel*.  
**cholangiottis** (ko-lan'ji-ō-i'tis), *n.* [ < Gr. *cholē*, bile, & *angion*, a vessel, cell, duct (see *angio-*), & -itis.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bile-ducts.

**chola-plant** (kō'lā-plant), *n.* The chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

**cholate** (kol'ät), *n.* [ < *chol(ie)* & -ate<sup>1</sup>.] A salt formed by the union of cholic acid with a base.

**choleate** (kol'ē-ät), *n.* [ < *chole(ie)* & -ate<sup>1</sup>.] A salt formed by the union of choleic acid with a base.

**cholecyst** (kol'ē-sist), *n.* [ < NL. *cholecystis*, < Gr. *cholē*, bile, gall, & *cystis*, bladder.] The gall-bladder. Also *cholecystis*.

**cholecystenterostomy** (kol'ē-sis-ten-tē-rostō-mi), *n.* [ < Gr. *cholē*, bile, & *cystis*, bladder, & *entera*, intestines, & *stoma*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the reestablishment, by an operation, of the connection between the gall-bladder and duodenum when the common gall-duct has become closed. *Med. News, Jan. 10, 1885.*

**cholecystic** (kol'ē-sis'tik), *a.* [ < *cholecyst* & -ic.] Of or pertaining to the cholecyst or gall-bladder.

**cholecystitis** (kol'ē-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cholecyst*.

**cholecystitis, cholocystitis** (kol'ē-, kol'ō-sis-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cholecystis*, *cholocystis*, & -itis.] Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

**cholecystotomy** (kol'ē-sis-tōt'ō-mi), *n.* [ < Gr. *cholē*, bile, & *cystis*, bladder, & *tomē*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *taíneiv*, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, incision of the gall-bladder, as for the purpose of removing gallstones.

**choledoch** (kol'ē-dok), *a.* [ < NL. *choledochus*, < Gr. *cholēdochos*, containing bile, < *cholē*, bile, & *dechōsai*, receive, contain.] Conveying bile: as, the common *choledoch* duct.

**choledochous** (ko-lēd'ō-kus), *a.* [As *choledoch* & -ous.] Conveying bile: applied to the bile-duct (ductus choledochus) of the liver.

**choledography** (kol'ē-dog'rā-fī), *n.* [An erroneous form, appar. due to confusion with Gr.

*χοληδόχος*, containing bile (see *choledoch*); the proper form would be *\*cholography*, < Gr. *cholē*, bile, & *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] An account of what relates to the bile, as its composition, secretion, etc.

**choledology** (kol'ē-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [An erroneous form, prop. *\*chology*, < Gr. *cholē*, bile, & *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *choledography*.] Knowledge of what relates to the bile.

**choleic** (kol'ē-ik), *a.* [ < Gr. *cholē*, bile, & -ic.] The reg. form *choleic* has a different application.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from bile.—**Choleic acid**, an acid,  $C_{24}H_{42}O_6$ , resulting on decomposition of the biliary acids of ox bile, together with cholic acid. It has also been found in human bile, and is possibly identical with deoxycholic acid.

**cholein** (kol'ē-in), *n.* [ < *chole(ie)* & -in<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *choline*.

**cholemesis, cholemesia** (ko-lēm'e-sis, kol-e-mē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *cholē*, bile, & *εμεσις*, vomiting, < *εμεν*, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of bile.

**cholæmia, cholemie**. See *cholæmia, cholæmie*.

**choler** (kol'ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *choller* (spelled with *ch* in imitation of the L.), earlier *coler*, < ME. *coler*, *colere*, *colre*, < OF. *colere*, F. *colère* = Pr. *colera* = Sp. *colera* = It. *colera*, anger, bile, < L. *cholera*, bile, a bilious ailment, < Gr. *cholēpa*, a bilious ailment, cholera, < *cholē* = L. *fel* = E. *gall*, bile: see *gall*.] Cf. *cholera*, of which *choler* is a doublet.] 1. The bile. [Anger was formerly supposed to be produced by excess or disturbance of this fluid.]

Anger or wrath is the boiling of the blood about the heart, through the stirring up of *choler*. *Blundeville*.

My Father, named Richard, was of a sanguine complexion, mixed with a dash of *choler*. *Evelyn, Diary (1623), p. 3.*

Hence—2. Anger; wrath; irascibility.

Throw cold water on thy *choler*. *Shak., M. W. of W., II. 3.*

Stay not within the bounds Marsilius holds;  
Lest, little brooking these unfitting braves,  
My *choler* overleap the law of arms.

*Greene, Orlando Furioso.*

\*=Syn. 2. Anger, Vexation, Indignation, etc. See *anger*.

**cholera** (kol'ē-rä), *n.* [ < L. *cholera*, bile, a bilious ailment, < Gr. *cholēpa*, a bilious ailment, cholera, < *cholē*, gall, bile, anger: see *choler*.] 1. An infectious and often rapidly fatal disease, prevailing epidemically, generally preceded by a diarrhea, and marked by violent purging of watery stools with flocculent particles suspended in them ("rice-water stools"), vomiting, cramps, especially in the legs and abdominal walls, and profound collapse: specifically termed *Asiatic cholera*. In cholera, as in typhoid fever, the specific microbe (comma bacillus, *Spirillum cholerae asiaticum*) is spread through the agency of water contaminated with the unsterilized discharges from the bowels or bladder of the sick. It is destroyed by boiling. Food may also be infected with germs carried on the feet of flies. The period of incubation is short, from a few hours to two or three days. Cholera is endemic in India, and at different periods it has swept as an epidemic with great violence over Asia and (since 1829) over Europe and America. In 1891 601,603 deaths are said to have been caused by cholera in India.

2. An acute disorder of the digestive organs, not epidemic, marked by vomiting, purging, colic, and cramps in the legs and abdominal walls, with considerable exhaustion, mostly confined to the hotter months, and frequently due to errors of diet: specifically called *sporadic cholera* and *cholera nostras*.—3. A destructive infectious disease of fowls, characterized by a yellow or green diarrhea, with an offensive odor, and great weakness and speedy death. It is held to be caused by a bacterium, and is promoted by uncleanliness. Usually called *chicken-cholera* or *fowl-cholera*.—**Algid cholera**. See *algid*.—**Cholera infantum** (infants' cholera), a term somewhat loosely applied to threatening cases of enterocolitis or sporadic cholera in infants.—**Cholera morbus** (cholera disease), a term popularly applied to sporadic and occasionally to Asiatic cholera.—**Hog-cholera**, a specific highly contagious fever of swine, attended by inflammation of the lungs, stomach, intestines, and other organs, usually diarrhea, frequently cough, and extravasations of blood in the skin and mucous membranes. It is caused by a motile bacillus (*hog-cholera bacillus*). Also called *infectious pneumo-enteritis*, *swine-plague*, *erysipelas malignum*, and *intestinal fever of swine*.

**choleraic** (kol'ē-rä'ik), *a.* [ < *cholera* & -ic.] The reg. form *choleric* has a different use.] Pertaining or relating to cholera; affected or characterized by, due to, or causing cholera: as, *choleraic* exhalations or patients; the *choleraic* voice; *choleraic* miasmata.

**choleric<sup>1</sup>** (kol'ē-rik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *colerick*, < ME. *colerik*, *colrik*, bilious, < OF. *colérique*, F. *colérique* = Pr. *coleric* = Sp. *colérico* = Pg. *colérico* = It. *collerico*, < L. *cholericus*, bilious, < Gr. *cholēpukōs*, of or like cholera, < *cholēpa*, cholera: see *choler*, *cholera*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Abounding with *choler* or bile; bilious.

Our two great poets being so different in their temper, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatic and melancholic. *Dryden*.

He had something of the *choleric* complexion of his countrymen stamped on his visage. *Lamb*, *South-Sea House*.

2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; angry: as, a *choleric* temper.

When the guide perceived it, he grew so extreme *choleric* that he threatened Mr. I. H. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 34.

Sir Robert is *choleric* enough, but then, as he is provoked without cause, he is appeased without reason. *Foot*, *The Bankrupt*, I.

3. Indicating or expressing anger; prompted by anger; angry: as, a *choleric* speech.

That in the captain's but a *choleric* word,  
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy.

*Shak.*, *M. for M.*, II. 2.

—*Syn.* 2. Testy, touchy, peppery, irritable.

II. *n.* A person of a bilious or choleric temperament.

The dyewal . . . him assyleth stranglakeast [strongilest] thane [the] *colrik* mild ire and discord.

*Ayenbite of Inwyrt*, p. 157.

\**choleric*<sup>2</sup> (kol'ē-rik), *n.* [*cholera* + *-ic*. Cf. *choleric*<sup>1</sup>.] A person suffering from cholera. [Rare.]

The commission tried to make the autopsy of a *choleric* whom I saw in the penal establishment of San Miguel. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. IV. (1885), p. 680.

*cholericly* (kol'ē-rik-li), *adv.* [*choleric*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] In a choleric manner. [Rare.]

*cholericness* (kol'ē-rik-nes), *n.* [*choleric*<sup>1</sup> + *-ness*.] Irascibility; anger; peevishness. [Rare.]

Contentiousness and *cholericness*.

*Bp. Gauden*, *Anti-Baal Berith*, p. 128.

*cholericform* (kol'ē-ri-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. choleric-forme*, < *L. cholera* + *forma*, form.] Resembling cholera; of the nature of cholera: as, *cholericform* diarrhea.

*cholericine* (kol'ē-rin), *n.* [*cholera* + *-ine*<sup>1</sup>; = *F. cholérine* = *Sp. colerina*, etc.] 1. The diarrhea which commonly precedes the severe symptoms in an attack of Asiatic cholera, or which occurs during the prevalence of cholera in cases where no further symptoms are developed. These cases may be considered abortive cases of cholera.—2*t.* A name formerly used to designate the morbid agent of Asiatic cholera.

*cholericization* (kol'ē-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*\*cholericize* (< *cholera* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] Inoculation with cholera, or with cholera in a modified form, as a prophylactic measure.

*cholericoid* (kol'ē-roid), *a.* [*cholera* + *-oid*. Cf. *Gr. χολερώδης*, of same sense and formation.] Resembling cholera.

*cholericophobia* (kol'ē-rō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [*Gr. χολέρα*, cholera, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβέσθαι*, fear.] An extreme or morbid dread of cholera. [Rare.]

*cholericophone* (kol'ē-rō-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. χολέρα*, cholera, + *φωνή*, voice.] The faint, plaintive, hoarse or squeaking voice characteristic of choleraic patients in the stage of collapse; choleraic voice (*vox cholericus*).

*cholesterin*, *cholesterine* (kol-es-tē'ā-rin), *n.* Erroneous forms of *cholesterin*.

*cholesteatoma* (kol-es-tē-ā-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *cholesteatomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. χολή*, bile, + *στέρμα* (*stērma*), tallow, fat, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, an endothelioma in which the cells, closely packed in concentric layers, form glistening, pearl-like bodies.

*cholesteræmia* (kol-es-tē-rē'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *cholester* (in) + *Gr. αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid increase of cholesterol in the blood. Also *cholesteremia*.

\**cholesteric* (kol-es-ter'ik), *a.* [*cholester* (in) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cholesterol, or obtained from it.—*Cholesteric acid*,  $C_{26}H_{44}O_7$ , an acid obtained by boiling cholesterol with nitric acid. It is in crystals of a yellowish-white color.

*cholesterin*, *cholesterine* (kol-es'tē-rin), *n.* [= *F. cholestérine* = *Sp. colesterina*, < *Gr. χολή*, bile, + *στερεός*, solid, + *-in*<sup>2</sup>, *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A substance ( $C_{26}H_{44}O$ ) crystallizing in leaflets, with a mother-of-pearl luster and a fatty feel. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is probably a monovalent alcohol. It occurs in the blood and brain, in the yolk of eggs, and in the seeds and buds of plants, but most abundantly in the bile, and especially in biliary calculi, which frequently consist wholly of cholesterol. By treating wool-fat with boiling alcohol there is obtained an alcoholic solution of cholesterol and ischolesterin. Also *cholesterin*, *cholesterine*.

*cholia* (chō'li-ā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A small coasting-vessel used by the natives of the Coromandel coast. Sometimes spelled *choolia*. *De Colange*.

*choliamb* (kō'li-amb), *n.* [*L. choliambus*, < *Gr. χολιαμβός*, lame iambus, < *χολός*, lame, limping, + *ιαμβός*, iambus.] In *pros.*, a variety of iambic

trimeter with a trochee as the sixth foot instead of the regular iambus. This irregularity produces a kind of limp or halt in the rhythm. Greek and Latin poets used it chiefly in pieces characterized by humorous invective. See *scansion*.

*choliambic* (kō-li-āmb'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. χολιαμβικός*, < *χολιαμβός*, choliamb: see *choliamb* and *-ic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or composed of choliambes.

II. *n.* Same as *choliamb*.

*cholic*<sup>1</sup> (kol'ik), *a.* [*Gr. χολή*, bile, + *-ic*. Cf. *choleic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from bile. Also *cholalic*.—*Cholic acid*, an acid found in the contents of the intestines and in the excrement.

*cholic*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *colic*.

*choline* (kol'in), *n.* [*Gr. χολή*, bile, + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A basic substance ( $C_5H_{15}NO_2$ ) which is widely distributed in the animal organism, but is most abundant in the bile, in the brain (as a constituent of lecithin), and in the yolk of eggs. It is very deliquescent, and is not poisonous.

*cholo* (chō'lō), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A child of mixed Spanish and Peruvian Indian parentage.

The *cholo*, the descendant of the alliances of the Spaniards with the Inca Indians. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 15.

*cholo-*. See *chol-*.

*cholochrome* (kol'ō-krōm), *n.* [*Gr. χολή*, bile, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A general term for bile-pigments of every kind. See *bile-pigment*.

*cholocyst*, *cholocystenterostomy*, etc. See *cholecyst*, etc.

*Chologaster* (kō-lō-gas'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. χολός*, lame, defective, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of cave-fishes, of the family *Amblyopsidae*, having eyes and colored integument, contrary to the rule in this family. There are several species in the southern United States, as *C. papillifer*.

*choloïdic* (kol'ō-id'ik), *a.* [*Gr. χολή*, bile, + *-id*<sup>1</sup> + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from bile: as, *choloïdic acid*.

*chololithiasis* (kol'ō-li-thi'ā-sis), *n.* [*As chololith* (ic) + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, that condition of the body in which gallstones are produced; the chololithic diathesis.

*chololithic* (kol'ō-lith'ik), *a.* [*Gr. χολή*, bile, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gallstones or their formation.

*cholocephalin* (kol'ō-fē'in), *n.* [*Gr. χολή*, bile, + *φαίος*, dusky, brown, + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *biliphaein*.

*Cholopodinae* (kō'lopō-dī'nē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Cholopus* (-pod-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Bradyopodidae*, typified by the genus *Cholopus*, containing the two-toed sloths.

*Cholopodine* (kō-lop'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cholopodinae*.

II. *n.* A sloth of the subfamily *Cholopodinae*.

*Cholopus* (kō'lop-us), *n.* [*NL.*, orig. by Illiger, 1811, in improper form *Cholepus*, *Cholepus*; < *Gr. χολός*, lame-footed, < *χολός*, lame, halt, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] A genus of



Unau, or Two-toed Sloth (*Cholopus didactylus*).

tardigrade edentate mammals, or sloths, of the family *Bradyopodidae*, including the unau or two-toed sloth, *C. didactylus*, of South America.

*chologis* (kō-lō'sis), *n.* [*Gr. χολή*, bile, + *-osis*.] A disease characterized by a perversion of the secretion of bile.

\**choultry*, *choultry* (chōl'tri), *n.*; pl. *choultryes*, *choultryes* (-triz). [Repr. Malayalam *chāwātī*, *chāwātī* = Telugu and Canarese *chāwādī* (cerebral *t* or *d*), *chawari* = Marathi *chāwari*, a caravansary, an inn.] 1. In southern India, a large shed used as a village hall or assembly.—2. A khan or caravansary for the resting of travelers, usually consisting of a square court surrounded by low buildings. In some choultryes provisions are sold, and in others distributed gratis, especially to Brahmans and religious mendicants.

Dr. Buchanan [1800] was struck with the . . . *choultryes* which had been built for the accommodation of travelers by rich native merchants of Madras.

*J. T. Wheeler*, *Short Hist. Ind.*, p. 408.

*choluria* (kō-lū'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. χολή*, bile, + *ουρον*, urine, + *-ia*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of bile-pigment and bile-salts in the urine.

*chomer* (kō'mēr), *n.* A Hebrew measure; a homer (which see).

*chomp* (chomp), *v.* A dialectal variant of *champl*. *Grose*.

*Chondestes* (kon-des'tēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1827); said to be (irreg.) < *Gr. χόνδρος*, grits, groats (grain, seed), + *εσθίειν*, eat.] A genus of fringilline birds of North America, the lark-



Lark-finch (*Chondestes grammacus*).

finches, having a long, graduated, party-colored tail, and the head much striped. There is but one species, the common lark-finch of the western United States, *C. grammacus*.

*chondr-*, *chondro-*. [*NL.*, etc., repr. *Gr. χόνδρος*, groats, grain, lump, cartilage, gristle.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*chondro-* before a consonant), usually meaning 'cartilage.'

*Chondracanthidae* (kon-dra-kan'thi-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Chondracanthus* + *-idae*.] A family of parasitic lernaeoid crustaceans, or fish-lice, represented by the genus *Chondracanthus*. They have an elongated and often not distinctly segmented body furnished with retrorse spines, the abdomen reduced to a mere stump, the anterior pair of pleopods represented by blind lobes, other swimming-feet wanting, falcate mandibles, and no suckorial proboscis. The male is much smaller than the female, being a stunted pyriform object, carried about by the female, often in pairs, in her vulva, or attached to other portions of her body. See *Epriza*.

*Chondracanthus* (kon-dra-kan'thus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine.] A genus of lernaeoid parasitic crustaceans, or fish-lice, typical of the family *Chondracanthidae*, having the body covered with short reflexed spines. *C. zeii* is a parasite on the gills of the dory; *C. gibbosus* infests the angler; *C. cornutus* is found on the flat-fish. *Lernentoma* is a synonym.

*chondral* (kon'dral), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-al*.] Cartilaginous; pertaining to or consisting of cartilage or a cartilage, especially a costal cartilage: used chiefly in combination: as, *interchondral*, *costochondral*.

*chondralgia* (kon-dral'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of a cartilage.

*chondrarsenite* (kon-drār'se-nīt), *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος*, grits (grain), + *arsenite*.] An arseniate of manganese, occurring in small yellow grains with a conchoidal fracture.

*chondrenchymatous* (kon-dreng-kim'ā-tus), *a.* [*Gr. chondrenchyme* (-chymat-) + *-ous*.] Having the character of chondrenchyme; containing or consisting of chondrenchyme.

*chondrenchyme* (kon-dreng'kim), *n.* [*Gr. χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἐγχυμα*, infusion.] A tissue resembling cartilage which occurs in some sponges, as in the cortex of the *Corticidae*. *W. J. Sollas*.

*chondri*, *n.* Plural of *chondrus*.

*chondrification* (kon'dri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*Gr. chondrify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act or process of chondrifying or of being converted into cartilage; the state of being chondrified.

The processes of *chondrification* and ossification often proceed with but little respect for the pre-existing divisions. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 258.

*chondrify* (kon'dri-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chondrified*, ppr. *chondrifying*. [*Gr. χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-fy*.] I. *trans.* To convert into cartilage.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into cartilage; become cartilaginous.

After the elements of the *chondrifying* cranium have run into each other, the inclosed ear-organs, by their copious growth, . . . trespass on neighbouring territories. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 708.

**chondrigen** (kon'dri-jen), *n.* [*< chondr(in) + -gen.*] The substance of the hyaline cartilage which yields chondrin on boiling with water. It is insoluble in cold water. Also *chondrogen*.

**chondrigenous** (kon-drij'e-nus), *a.* [*< chondr(in) + -genous.*] Yielding chondrin; pertaining to unhardened cartilage: distinguished from *collagenous*, which refers to the hardened tissue.

Cartilage, . . . the *chondrigenous* basis or ground-substance which many considerations show to be a product or katabasis of protoplasm. *M. Foster, Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 20.

**chondrigrucos** (kon-dri-glō'kōs), *n.* [*< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + glucos.*] A substance having a sweet taste and reducing properties like those of glucose, which is formed when cartilage is boiled with dilute mineral acids.

**Chondrilla** (kon-dril'ā), *n.* [NL. (Oscar Schmidt, 1862), dim. of *Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage.*] In *zool.*, the typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrillidae*, having stellate silicious bodies in the cortex.

**Chondrillidae** (kon-dril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chondrilla + -idae.*] A family of *Myxospongiae*, or gelatinous sponges, having no fibrous skeleton.

**chondrin**, **chondrine** (kon'drin), *n.* [*< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>; = F. chondrine.*] A name formerly given to the glutinous material which may be obtained from cartilage on boiling with water, and which gelatinizes on cooling. It is essentially impure gelatin, consisting of common gluten and the water-soluble alkali salts of chondroitin-sulphuric acid.

**chondrite**<sup>1</sup> (kon'drit), *n.* [*< Gr. χόνδριτης, made of groats or coarse meal, + χόνδρος, groats, grain, cartilage.*] A common class of meteoric stones, characterized by large numbers of rather minute spherical crystalline grains.

**chondrite**<sup>2</sup> (kon'drit), *n.* [See *Chondrites.*] A fossil plant of the genus *Chondrites*.

**Chondrites** (kon-dri'tēz), *n.* [*< Chondrus, 3, + -ites.*] A genus of fossil seaweeds ranging from the Cambrian to the Tertiary: the older forms are problematical.

**chondritic** (kon-drit'ik), *a.* [*< chondrite<sup>1</sup> + -ic.*] Having the peculiar granulated structure characteristic of chondrite.

**chondritis** (kon-dri'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cartilage.

Diseases which attack the laryngeal cartilages, or framework of the larynx, as perichondritis and chondritis. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 160.

**chondro-** See *chondr-*.

**chondrocrania**, *n.* Plural of *chondrocranium*.

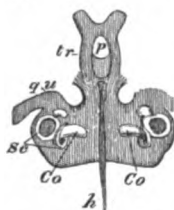
**chondrocranial** (kon-drō-kra'ni-al), *a.* [*< chondrocranium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a chondrocranium, in any sense.

**chondrocranium** (kon-drō-kra'ni-um), *n.*; *pl. chondrocrania* (-ā). [*< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + κρανιον, skull: see cranium.*] 1. A cartilaginous skull; a skull permanently cartilaginous, as that of many fishes.—2. The cartilaginous as distinguished from the membranous portions of an embryonic skull, which may eventually become entirely bony; that portion of an osseous skull which is preformed in cartilage. At an early stage this consists largely of the basilar plate or parachordal cartilage. See *Esox*, *Acipenser*, and *parachordal*.

3. In *ichth.*, the persistent cartilaginous portion of the cranium occurring in many osseous fishes, such as the salmonids, subjacent to the bones.

**Chondrodendron** (kon-drō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + δένδρον, tree.*] A small genus of tall climbing menispermaceous shrubs with large leaves, natives of Peru and Brazil. The root of *C. tomentosum* is the true pareira brava, a drug formerly of great repute in complaints of the bladder. See *pareira*.

**chondrodite** (kon'drō-dit), *n.* [*< Gr. χόνδρωδης, granular (see chondroid), + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A mineral often occurring in embedded grains of a yellow to red color, and also in perfect crystals. It is a fluosilicate of iron and magnesium. Humite and clinohumite are closely related minerals, differing in crystalline form. Also called *brucite*. See *humite*.



Chondrocranium, or Cartilaginous Skull of Chick, 6th day of incubation.

A, anterior end of notochord, embedded in the parachordal cartilage which forms the basilar plate, bifurcating to form the trabeculae, *tr*, which inclose the pituitary space, *P*, then into a bifurcated ethmoidomeric plate; *Co*, rudiments of cochlea; *Sc*, rudiment of semicircular canal; *qu*, quadrate cartilage.

**chondroganoid** (kon-drō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chondroganoidea*.

II. *n.* A fish of the superorder *Chondroganoidea*.

Also *chondroganoidean*.

**Chondroganoidea** (kon'drō-ga-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + Ganoidea, q. v.*] In Gill's system of classification, a division or superorder of ganoid fishes, containing those which have a cartilaginous skeleton, such as the sturgeons and many fossil forms. The living representatives are referable to the orders *Chondrostei* and *Selachostomi*.

**chondroganoidean** (kon'drō-ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *chondroganoidea*.

**chondrogen** (kon'drō-jen), *n.* [*< chondr(in) + -gen.*] Same as *chondrigen*.

**chondrogenesis** (kon-drō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + γένεσις, generation.*] The formation or development of cartilage. Also *chondrogeny*.

**chondrogenetic** (kon'drō-je-net'ik), *a.* [*< chondrogenesis, after genetic.*] Forming or producing cartilage; of or pertaining to chondrogenesis: as, a *chondrogenetic* process or result.

**chondrogenous** (kon-drō-jē-nus), *a.* [*< chondrogeny + -ous.*] Same as *chondrogenetic*.

**chondrogeny** (kon-drō-jē-ni), *n.* [*< NL. \*chondrogenia, < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + γένεω, see -geny.*] Same as *chondrogenesis*.

**chondroglossal** (kon-drō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [*< chondroglossus + -al.*] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the tongue.

II. *n.* The chondroglossus.

**chondroglossus** (kon-drō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + γλῶσσα, tongue.*] In *anat.*, that part of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

**Chondrograda** (kon-drog'ra-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + L. grādi, step, go.*] A division of the siphonophorous hydrozoans, including such forms as *Felella*, *Porpita*, etc., as distinguished from the *Physograda*.

**chondrograde** (kon'drō-grād), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chondrograda*.

**chondrographic** (kon-drō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< chondrography + -ic.*] Descriptive of cartilage; specifically, of or pertaining to chondrography.

**chondrography** (kon-drog'ra-fī), *n.* [= *F. chondrographie, < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + γράφω, write.*] A scientific description of the cartilages.

**chondroid** (kon'droid), *a.* [*< Gr. \*χόνδρωειδής, contr. χόνδρῶδης, cartilaginous, < χόνδρος, cartilage, + εἶδος, form.*] Cartilaginous; resembling cartilage.

**chondrologic** (kon-drō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< chondrology + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to chondrology.

**chondrology** (kon-drol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. chondrologie, < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.*] The science or knowledge of cartilages.

**chondroma** (kon-drō-mā), *n.*; *pl. chondromata* (-mā-tā). [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + -oma.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor which consists essentially of cartilage. Also called *enchondroma*.

**chondromatous** (kon-drom'a-tus), *a.* [*< chondroma + -ous.*] Pertaining to a chondroma; enchondromatous.

**chondrometer** (kon-drom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. χόνδρος, grain, groats, + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument resembling a steelyard for weighing grain.

**chondropharyngæus** (kon-drō-far-in-jē'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + NL. pharyngæus, < Gr. φάρυγξ, throat: see pharynx.*] That portion of the middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. Also *chondropharyngeus*.

**chondropharyngeal** (kon'drō-fa-rin-jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< chondropharyngæus + -al.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the pharynx.

II. *n.* The chondropharyngæus.

**Chondrophora** (kon-drof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *chondrophorus*: see *chondrophorus*.] A section of decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell horny. Most living cephalopods are of this character. The name is contrasted with *Calciophora*.

**chondrophorous** (kon-drof'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL. chondrophorus, < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + φέρο, < φέρω = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] Of or pertaining to the *Chondrophora*.

**chondropterygian** (kon-drop-tē-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Gristly-finned; having a cartilaginous skeleton; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondropterygii*. Also *chondropterygians*.

II. *n.* One of the *Chondropterygii*.

**Chondropterygii** (kon-drop-tē-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + πτερυγιον, fin, dim. of πτερυξ, a wing, < πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather.*] A group of fishes to which different values and limits have been assigned. (a) In Artedi's and other early systems, an order including all the fish-like vertebrates without distinct rays in the fins—that is, the selachians as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (b) In Cuvier's system, the second series of the class *Pisces* or fishes, contrasting with the osseous fishes, having the skeleton essentially cartilaginous and the cranial sutures. The families of this series include the sturgeon, shark, ray, and lamprey. Also called *Cartilagines*. (c) In Günther's system, a subclass of fishes, including all the selachians, characterized by a cartilaginous skeleton; skull without sutures; a body with medial and paired fins, of which the hinder are abdominal; caudal fin with produced upper lobe; gills attached to the skin by the outer margin, with several intervening gill-openings (rarely one gill-opening only); no gill-covers; no air-bladder; three series of valves in the bulbous arteriosus; optic nerves commissurally united and not decussating; and prehensile organs attached to the ventral fins of the males.—**Chondropterygii branchialis fixis**, in Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Chondropterygii*, having fixed branchiae or gills adherent by the external edge in such a manner that the water escapes through as many holes pierced in the skin as there are intervals between the branchiae, or at least with these holes terminating in a common duct through which the water is ejected.

**chondropterygious** (kon-drop-tē-rij'i-us), *a.* Same as *chondropterygian*.

**chondros** (kon'dros), *n.* See *chondrus*, 2.

**chondrosarcoma** (kon'drō-sār-kō-mā), *n.*; *pl. chondrosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + σάρκωμα, sarcoma.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of cartilaginous and sarcomatous tissue.

**chondrosarcomatous** (kon'drō-sār-kom'a-tus), *a.* [*< chondrosarcoma + -ous.*] In *pathol.*, gristly or fleshy, as a tumor; specifically, of or pertaining to a chondrosarcoma.

**Chondrosia** (kon-drō-si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage.*] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrosiidae*.

**Chondrosiidae** (kon-drō-si-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chondrosia + -idae.*] A family of oligosilicene sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiae*, having no flesh-spicules, typified by the genus *Chondrosia*. Also *Chondrosiidae*. Lendenfeld, 1887.

**chondrosis** (kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + -osis.*] The formation of cartilage.

**Chondrospongiae** (kon-drō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + σπόγγος, sponge.*] In Lendenfeld's system of classification (1887), the third order of sponges, an order of his subclass *Silicea*, in which there is a tough mesodermal substance or gristly mesoglossa, usually with isolated spicules of the tetraxon or monaxon type. It comprises the lithistids, tetractinellids, some of the monactinellids, and most of the *Myxospongiae* of authors in general.

**chondrospongian** (kon-drō-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Gristly, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondrospongiae*.

II. *n.* A sponge of the order *Chondrospongiae*.

**Chondrostei** (kon-dros'tē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *chondrosteus*: see *chondrosteus*.] 1. In Müller's system of classification (1845), an order of ganoid fishes, characterized by the skeleton being partly cartilaginous, partly bony, and the skin naked or provided with osseous bucklers.—2. In Cope's system of classification, a primary division of actinopteron fishes, with an entire series of basilar segments of the abdominal ventral fins, and with no branchiostegal rays and no pterotic bone: synonymous with *Chondroganoidea*.

**Chondrosteidae** (kon-dros-tē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Chondrosteus + -idae.*] A family of fossil chondrosteous fishes, represented by the genus *Chondrosteus*.

**Chondrosteosaurus** (kon-dros'tē-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + σαύρος, lizard.*] A genus of fossil dinosaurian reptiles of colossal size, from the Cretaceous strata of Europe and America.

**chondrosteous** (kon-dros'tē-us), *a.* [*< NL. chondrosteus, < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + σαύρος, bone.*] Having a cartilaginous skeleton, as a sturgeon or other member of the *Chondrostei*.

**Chondrosteus** (kon-dros'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1843): see *chondrosteus*.] A genus of fossil sturgeon-like fishes, made the type of a separate family *Chondrosteidae*.

**Chondrostoma** (kon-dros'tō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), *< Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + στόμα,*



mouth.] The typical genus of *Chondrostominae*, containing Eurasiatic cyprinoids with a horny or gristly sheath of the lips, whence the name.

**Chondrostomi** (kon-dros'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Chondrostomae*.] Same as *Chondrostominae*.

**Chondrostominae** (kon-dros-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrostoma* + *-inae*.] In Jordan's system of classification, a subfamily of cyprinoid fishes, with the air-bladder next to the roof of the abdominal cavity, the dorsal fin short and spineless, and the pharyngeal teeth uniserial. It embraces a number of American genera, only one of which, *Acerchilus*, is closely related to the typical European species of the subfamily.

**chondrostomine** (kon-dros'tō-min), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chondrostominae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Chondrostominae*.

**chondrotome** (kon'drō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr.* χόνδρος, cartilage, + *τομή*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, a knife specially adapted for cutting cartilages. It is a stout, strong kind of scalpel, with the blade and file-like handle usually of steel and in one piece. Also called *cartilage-knife*.

**chondrotomy** (kon-drot'ō-mī), *n.* [= *F.* *chondrotomie* = *Sp.* *condrotomia*, < *Gr.* χόνδρος, cartilage, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] 1. In *surg.*, the cutting of a cartilage.—2. In *anat.*, a dissection of cartilages.

**chondrule** (kon'drūl), *n.* [*NL.* \**chondrulus*, dim. of *chondrus*, cartilage: see *chondrus*.] A term proposed as an English equivalent of *chondrus*, 1.

**chondrus** (kon'drus), *n.*; *pl.* *chondri* (-dri). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* χόνδρος, groats, grain, lump, cartilage, gristle.] 1. A rounded mass, or spherule, consisting of a single crystal of some mineral, or of an aggregate of several crystalline fragments of different minerals, often more or less mingled with a glassy base. Such forms are found in various meteorites, sometimes constituting nearly the whole of the mass, sometimes only a small portion of it. This peculiar structure is designated as *chondritic*, and each individual spherule as a *chondrus*. Such *chondri* are usually smaller than a pea. They are generally considered to be drops of matter solidified from a molten condition.

2. A cartilage, particularly the ensiform cartilage. Also spelled *chondros*.—3. [*cap.*] In *bot.*, a genus of seaweeds, including the *Chondrus crispus* (Irish moss or carrageen), which furnishes a nutritious gelatinous matter.—4. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a genus of pupiform gastropods. *Cuvier*, 1817.

**chone** (kōn), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* χώνη, contr. of *χόανη*, a funnel: see *choana*.] The cortical dome of a sponge. See *extract*.

In many sponges the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or ectochone from an inner or endochone, the whole structure being a *chone*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

**chonerhinid** (kon-e-rin'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chonerhinidae*.

**Chonerhinidae** (kon-e-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Chonerhinus* + *-idae*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, with the frontals separated from the supra-occipital by the intervention of the post-frontals, which are much enlarged and assume a quadrangular form. The ethmoid is little prominent to view and very short; the vertebrae are in increased number (12 abdominal and 17 caudal); the head is wide or has a blunt, wide snout; and the dorsal and anal fins are long and multiradial. The few species are peculiar to the rivers of southern Asia.

**Chonerhinus** (kon-e-rī'nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Bleeker, 1865), irreg. < *Gr.* χώνη, contr. of *χόανη*, a funnel, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, nose.] The typical genus of the family *Chonerhinidae*.

**choochkie** (chōch'ki), *n.* [*Alaskan*.] The native name in Alaska of the least or knob-billed auklet, *Simorhynchus pusillus*. *H. W. Elliott*.

**choor** (chōr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *choer*, 1, *char*.

**choory** (chō'ri), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *chooried*, *ppr.* *choorying*. [*< choor, n.*] To work; *char*. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**choosable** (chō'zā-bl), *a.* [*< choose* + *-able*.] Capable of being or proper to be chosen; having desirable qualities; desirable.

**choosableness** (chō'zā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being choosable. [*Rare*.]

The true source of the nobleness and choosableness of all things. *Ruskin*, *Modern Painters*, IV. xvii. § 8.

**choose** (chōz), *v.*; *pret.* *chose*, *pp.* *chosen* (*chose* now obsolete or vulgar), *ppr.* *choosing*. [Until recently often *chuse*; < *ME.* *chesen*, *chesen*, occasionally *chusen* (*pret.* *cheas*, *ches*, *checa*, *pl.* *churen*, *chosen*, *pp.* *coren*, *chosen*), < *AS.* *ccōsan*,

(*pret.* *ceds*, *pl.* *curon*, *pp.* *coren*) = *OS.* *kiosan* = *OFries.* *kiasa* = *D.* *kiesen* = *OHG.* *chiosan*, *MHG.* *G. kiesen* = *Icel.* *kjisa* = *Sw.* *kāra* (in comp. *ut-kāra*, elect) = *Dan.* *kaare* = *Goth.* *kiasan*, choose, also prove, test (> *kaugjan*, prove, test), = *L.* *gustare*, taste (> *gust*), = *Gr.* *γεύειν* for \**yeiseiv*, taste, = *Skt.* *√ jush*, relish, enjoy. Hence *cost*, and, through *F.*, *choice*, *q. v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To select from two or more; make a choice of in preference to another or others, or to something else.

The kerver at the boards, after the King is passed it, may *chese* for hymself one dyshe or two, that plentie is among. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 325, note.

My soul chooseth strangling, and death rather than life. *Job* vii. 15.

Choose not alone a proper mate,  
But proper time to marry.

*Copper*, *Pairing Time Anticipated*.

2. To prefer and decide: with an infinitive as object: as, he chose to make the attack.

Because he *ches* in that Lond, rather than in any others, there to suffer his Paasoun and his Deth.

*Manderill*, *Travels*, p. 2.

Every age is as good as the people who live in it choose to make it. *Lowell*, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 157.

3. To prefer to have; be inclined or have a preference for.

The landlady now returned to know if we did not choose a more genteel apartment. *Goldsmith*.

=*Syn.* 1. *Choose*, *Prefer*, *Elect*, *Select*, fix upon, pitch upon, adopt. *Choose* is the most general of these words, but always represents an act of the will: it is the taking of one or some where all are not wanted or cannot be had. *Choice* may be founded upon preference or modified by necessity. *Prefer* represents a verdict of the judgment or a state of the inclination: it emphasizes more than does *choose* the leaving of the rest: he who *prefers* apples to oranges will *choose* apples when he has the opportunity of choice; one may by inclination *prefer* to work at night, but, on grounds of health, *choose* to work only by day. *Elect* has an exact use in theology; its principal use otherwise is to express the choice of persons, by ballot or otherwise, for office, membership in societies, etc.: as, to be *elected* alderman or treasurer, to *elect* certain studies in a college is to *choose* them formally. *Select* represents a careful, discriminating choice.

He called unto him his disciples, and of them he chose twelve. *Luke* vi. 13.

But wild ambition loves to slide, not stand,  
And fortune's ice *prefers* to virtue's land.

*Dryden*, *Abd. and Achit.*, I. 198.

We have with special soul  
*Elected* him our absence to supply.

*Shak.*, *M. for M.*, I. 1.

We are as much informed of a writer's genius by what he *selects* as by what he originates.

*Emerson*, *Quotation and Originality*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To elect; make a choice; decide.

*Boyet*. And who is your deer?  
*Ros.* If we choose by the horns, yourself.

*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iv. 1.

They had only to choose between implicit obedience and open rebellion. *Prescott*.

2. To prefer; desire; wish.—3. To have one's choice; do as one pleases.

An you will not have me, choose. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 2.

*Boy*. They will trust you for no more drink.  
*Mer.* Will they not? let 'em choose.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, iv. 5.

4. To direct one's steps; choose one's way.

He ful chauncely hatz chosen to the cheif gate,  
That brogt bremly the burne to the bryge ende.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 778.

Towardez Chartris they chose these cheualous knyghtez.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1619.

Cannot choose but, cannot do otherwise than. See *cannot but*, under *but*, *conj.*

I cannot choose but weep, to think they should lay him  
In the cold ground. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

**chooser** (chō'zēr), *n.* [*< choose* + *-er*. Cf. *ME.* *chesere*, with fem. *cheserese*, < *chesen*, choose.]

One who chooses; one who has the power or right of choosing.

So far forth as herself might be her chooser.

*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 6.

We cannot be  
choosers, sir, in our own destiny.

*Middleton* (and others), *The Widow*, v. 1.

Should the worm be chooser?—the clay withstand  
The shaping will of the potter's hand?

*Whittier*, *The Preacher*.

**choosingly** (chō'zing-li), *adv.* [*< choosing*, *ppr.* of *choose*, *v.*, + *-ly*.] By choosing; by choice or preference. [*Rare*.]

That I may do all thy will cheerfully, *choosingly*, humbly, confidently, and continually.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 63.

**choosing-stick** (chō'zing-stik), *n.* A divining-rod. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**chop** (chop), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *chopped*, *ppr.* *chopping*. [Orig. identical with *chap*, which is now partly differentiated in use, though dial. (Sc.) like *chop* in all senses (see *chap*); (1)

< *ME.* *choppen*, *chappen*, chop, cut, strike, chap

(not found in *AS.*), = *MD.* *koppen*, cut off (the head or top of), lop, poll, amputate, *kappen*, *D.* *kappen* (> *G.* *kappen*), chop, cut, hew, mince, lop, poll, = *MLG.* *koppen* (> *G.* *koppen*), lop, poll, = *Dan.* *kappe*, cut, poll, = *Sw.* *kappa*, cut; appar. an orig. verb, meaning 'chop, cut with a sudden blow,' mixed in form and senses with several verbs of other origin: (2) *MD.* *koppen* (= *MLG.* *koppen* = *G.* *köpfen*), poll, lop, < *kop* (= *G.* *kopf* = *E.* *cap*), head, top (see *cap*); (3) *MD.* *D.* *MLG.* *koppen* = *E.* *cup*, bleed (see *cup*); (4) *MD.* *kappen* (= *G.* *kappen*), poll (cf. *G.* *kappen*, cap, hood) < *kap* = *G.* *kappe* = *E.* *cap* (see *cap*); (5) *ML.* *cap-pare*, *coppare*, *copare*, cut, poll, partly from the above, but partly a reflex of *OF.* *couper* (> *ME.* *coupen*, *caupen*), cut, strike: see *coupl*, *caup*. Prob. not connected with *Goth.* *kaupathan*, strike, slap, or, as supposed (through an assumed root \**skap*), with *Gr.* *κόπτειν*, cut, *κόπτω*, a capon (see *capon*), and *OBulg.* *skopiti* = *Russ.* *skopiti* = *Serv.* *shkopiti* = *Pol.* *skopić*, castrate, > *OBulg.* *skopitsi* = *Russ.* *skopetsi* = *Serv.* *shkopats*, a eunuch, = *Pol.* *Bohem.* *skop* (> *G.* *schöpf*), a gelded ram, a mutton. Hence *chip*, *q. v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut with a quick blow of a sharp instrument, as an ax; sever with a sudden stroke, or a succession of such strokes; cut in pieces by repeated strokes; fell; hew; hack; mince: as, to chop off a limb; to chop down a tree; to chop wood or straw; to chop meat.

Many chivalrous Achilles *chop* to deth:  
All his wedis were wete of thaire wan blode!

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 5999.

Chop off his head; something we will determine.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, III. 1.

2. To snap up; gobble.

You are for making a hasty meal and for chopping up your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden*.

3. To flog. [*Prov. Eng.*].—4. To put in. [*Prov. Eng.*].—5. To cause to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand or face: in this sense more commonly written *chap*.

See *chap*, *v.*, I. 1.—To chop a fox (see 2, above), in fox-hunting, to seize him before he has had time to escape from cover: said of a hound.—To chop up, to cut in or into pieces. = *Syn.* *Split*, *Cleave*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use a cutting instrument, as a cleaver or an ax, with a heavy stroke: as, to spend the day in chopping.—2. To strike (at); catch (at); do something with a sudden, unexpected motion, like that of a blow. *Bacon*.

He chops at the shadow and loses the substance.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. To cut in; come in suddenly in interruption.

Some scornful jest or other chops between me  
And my desire. *Fletcher*, *Wildgoose Chase*, I. 2.

4. To utter words suddenly; interrupt by remarking: with in or out: as, he chopped in with a question. See phrases below.—5. To crack; open in long slits: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*, *v.*, II. 1.—To chop in, to thrust in suddenly; interrupt.

You're running greedily, like a hound to his breakfast,  
That chops in head and all, to beguile his fellows.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Wit at several Weapons*, iv. 2.

This covetous fellow would not tarry till all the sermon was done, but interrupted the sermon, even suddenly chopping in.

*Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

To chop in with, to cut in with (some remark); interrupt with.—To chop out with, to give vent or expression to suddenly; bring out suddenly; whip out.

Thou wilt chop out with them unseasonably,  
When I desire 'em not.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 2.

\***chop** (chop), *n.* [*< ME.* *chap*, a stroke, blow; from the verb.] 1. A cutting or severing blow; a stroke, especially with some sharp instrument.

Than Achilles with a chop chaunset to sle  
Philles, a fre kyng, with his fyn strenght.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 7701.

2. A slice of mutton, lamb, veal, or pork, usually cut from the loin, and containing the rib.

Long chops are cut through loin and flank. *Roasted chops* are cut from the flank, without bone. See *mutton-chop*.

And hence this halo lives about  
The waiter's hands, that reach  
To each his perfect pint of stout,  
His proper chop to each.

*Tennyson*, *Will Waterproof*.

3. Figuratively, a 'slice'; a contribution or forced payment. [*Rare*.]

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, yet Empson would have cut another chop out of him if the king had not died. *Bacon*.

4. In *milling*, the product of the first crushing or breaking of the wheat in making flour by the

modern processes.—5. A crack, cleft, or chink: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*<sup>1</sup>, n., 1.

The filling of the *chops* of bowls by laying them in water. *Bacon*.

**chop<sup>2</sup>** (chop), v.; pret. and pp. *chopped*, ppr. *chopping*. [A var. of *chap*<sup>4</sup> = *cheap*, v. (cf. ME. *cofen*, buy, < D. *koopen*, buy): see *cheap*, v., and *cope*<sup>2</sup>; cf. *caup*<sup>1</sup>. From the sense of 'barter' comes naturally the sense of 'exchange,' and hence 'turn'; but there seems to have been confusion of this word with *chop*<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1†. To barter; truck.—2. To exchange; substitute, as one thing for another; swap.

This is not to put down Prelaty; this is but to *chop* an Episcopacy. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 87.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

To *chop logic*, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods.

Nay, stand not *chopping logic*; in, I pray. *Chapman*, *All Fools*, l. 1.

A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can *chop logic* by mode and figure. *Smollett*, *Humphrey Clinker*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To bargain; chaffer; higggle.

What young thing of my years would endure To have her husband in another country, Within a month after she is married, *Chopping* for rotten raisins? *Beau*, and *Fl.*, *Captain*, l. 2.

2†. To bandy words; dispute.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge. *Bacon*, *Of Judicature*.

Peace, varlet, dost *chop* with me? *Chapman*, *Widow's Tears*, v. 5.

3. To turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly: as, the wind *chopped* or *chopped* about.

O who would trust this world, or prize what's in it, That gives and takes, and *chops* and changes ev'ry minute? *Quarles*, *Emblems*, l. 9.

**chop<sup>3</sup>** (chop), n. [*< chop<sup>2</sup>*, v.] A turn of fortune; change; vicissitude. Also *chap*.—*Chops* and *changes*, vicissitudes; ups and downs.

There be odd *chops* and *changes* in this here world, for certain. *Marryat*, *Snarleyvow*, II. II.

**chop<sup>3</sup>** (chop), n. [Var. of *chap<sup>2</sup>*, q. v.] A jaw: usually in the plural, the jaws; the entrance to a harbor. See *chap<sup>2</sup>*.

**chop<sup>4</sup>** (chop), n. [*< Hind. chhāp*, stamp, seal, print, copy, impression.] 1. In India, China, etc.: (a) An official mark on weights and measures to show their accuracy. (b) A custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been passed; a permit or clearance.

The Governor or his Deputy gives his *Chop* or Pass to all Vessels that go up or down; not so much as a Boat being suffered to proceed without it. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. 16.

2. In China, brand; quality: as, silk or tea of the first *chop*. Hence the colloquial phrase *first chop*, first rate.—3. A lot of tea to which a common mark or brand is affixed; a brand of tea. A *chop* may contain a few chests or a large number.

The English merchants in Shanghai best know how many *chops* of tea they obtain from the district every year. *W. H. Medhurst*, *Interior of China*, p. 150.

**chow-chow chop**. See *chow-chow*.—The *grand chop*, the port clearance granted by the Chinese customs when all duties have been paid and all the port regulations complied with. Also called the *red chop*, from the large vermilion seal upon it.

**chopa**, **choppa** (chō'pā, chop'pā), n.; pl. *chopæ*, *choppæ* (-pē). [ML.] A loose upper garment worn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

**chop-boat** (chop'bōt), n. In China, a licensed lighter or cargo-boat, for the conveyance of goods to and from vessels in the harbor.

**chop-cherry** (chop'cher'i), n. [*< chop<sup>1</sup>*, v., + obj. *cherry*<sup>1</sup>.] A game in which a cherry hung by a thread is snatched for with the teeth. *Herrick*.

**chop-church**, n. [*< chop<sup>2</sup>* + obj. *church*. Cf. dial. *chap-church*, a parish church.] A secular priest who gained money by exchanging his benefice. *Halliwel*.

**chopdar**, n. Same as *chobdar*.

**chop-dollar** (chop'dol'ār), n. and a. [*< chop<sup>4</sup>* + *dollar*.] I. n. In China, Malacca, Burma, and Siam, a dollar bearing an impressed private mark as a guaranty of genuineness. It was formerly the custom in Hongkong and the treaty ports of China for each firm to stamp in this way all coin passing through its hands.

II. a. Having the appearance of a dollar covered with chops or marks: applied to the face when deeply pitted with smallpox.

**chope** (chōp), n. A mug or tankard having the sides slightly inclined in a conical form.

**chopfallen**, a. See *chapfallen*.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip, Alas! how *chop* all's now! *Blair*, *The Grava*.

**chop-house** (chop'hous), n. An eating-house where the serving of chops and steaks is made a specialty.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in public a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Spectator*.

**chopin**, **choppin** (chop'in), n. [*< ME. chopyn*, < OF. *chopine*, a liquid measure; cf. *chope*, a beer-glass, < MD. *schoppe*, *schuppe*, *schoppe*, a scoop, shovel, D. *schop*, a shovel, = LG. *schoppen*, > G. *schoppen*, a scoop, a pint, chopin; cf. *schöpfen*, empty: see *scoop*.] 1. A Scotch liquid measure now abolished, equal to 52.1017 cubic inches (half a Scotch pint), or about nine tenths of a United States (old wine) quart.—2. An old English measure equal to half a pint.

They sold victuals by false measures, called *choppins* in deceit of the people. *Archives of the City of London*, A. D. 1370, in *Riley's* *Memorials of London*, p. 347.

3. A measure of liquids used in France before the establishment of the metric system, and varying in value according to locality, that of Paris being equal to 0.4656 liter, or rather more than four fifths of an imperial pint. The name is now given to the demi-liter, which is a little more than the old measure.

Sextario is as a *chopyn* of Paris. *Wyclif*, 3 Kl. vii. 26 (gloss).

4. A vessel, usually a canetto or jug of stoneware, holding about a chopin.

**chopine** (chop'in or cho-pēn'), n. [Formerly also written *choppine*, *choppin*, *choppine*, *chopping*, and (as if It.) *cioppino*, later (after Sp.) *chapin*, *chapine*, = OF. *chapin*, *chapin*, < Sp. *chapin*, *chapito*, = Pg. *chapim*, a chopine, a clog with a cork sole, perhaps < Sp. *chapa*, a thin plate.] A very high clog or patten, of Oriental origin, in some cases resembling a short stilt, formerly worn by women under their shoes to elevate them from the ground. Evelyn calls them "wooden scaffolds." *Coryat* (1611)



says some he had seen at Venice were half a yard high (the women graduating their height in accordance with their rank), so that the wearers required support to prevent them from falling. They were first imported from Turkey into Venice, and thence into England, and were covered with leather of various colors, some being curiously painted, and some gilt. The name came to be applied to the shoe or slipper and clog combined.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a *chopine*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2.

The noblemen stalking with their lady on *choppines*; these are high-heeled shoes particularly affected by these proud dames, or, as some say, invented to keep them at home, it being very difficult to walk with them. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, June, 1645.

**chop-logic** (chop'loj'ik), n. [*< chop<sup>2</sup>*, v., + obj. *logic*.] 1. An argumentative, disputatious person.

How now! how now, *chop-logic*! what is this? *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, III. 5.

2. Disputation; arguing; hair-splitting; over-subtle reasoning: used contemptuously.

Your *chop-logic* hath no great subtilty. *Greene*, *Thieves Falling Out* (*Harl. Misc.*, VIII. 385).

**chopness** (chop'nes), n. [Possibly a corrupted form, repr. D. *schop*, a shovel (*schoppen*, spades in cards): see *chopin*, *shove*, *shovel*. Also possibly fictitious.] See the extract.

Getting a *chopness* (a thing like a spade) and digging. *Goody Two-Shoes*.

**chop-nut** (chop'nūt), n. The Calabar or ordeal bean, the seed of a leguminous twiner, *Physostigma venenosum*, of Guinea. See *Calabar bean*, under *bean*.

**choppa**, n. See *chopa*.

**chopper<sup>1</sup>** (chop'ēr), n. [*< chop<sup>1</sup>* + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who or that which chops; specifically, a butchers' cleaver.—2. A hand-tool used for thinning out rows of young plants.

**chopper<sup>2</sup>**, n. [In form identical with preceding, but with ref. to *chopping<sup>1</sup>*.] A stout, lusty child; a bouncer. [Colloq.]

The last prayer I made Was nine-year old last Bartholomew-tide; 'twould have been *chopper* an 't had liv'd till this time. *Middleton*, *No Wit like a Woman's*, II. 2.

**chopper<sup>3</sup>** (chop'ēr), n. [*< chop<sup>3</sup>* + -er<sup>1</sup>.] A cheek of bacon. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**chopper-cot** (chop'ēr-kot), n. [*< Hind. chhapar-khat*, < *chhapar*, a thatched roof, a shed, + *khat*, a bedstead.] In India, a bedstead with curtains.

Bedsteads are much more common than in *Puraniya*. The best are called *Palang* or *Chhapar Khat*; . . . they have curtains. *C. Buchanan*, *Eastern India*, II.

**choppin**, n. See *chopin*.

**chopping<sup>1</sup>** (chop'ing), p. a. [*Ppr. of chop<sup>1</sup>*, v. The sense 'stout, plump,' arises from the old sense 'strike.' Cf. a similar use of *bouncing*.] Stout; lusty; plump; bouncing. [Colloq.]

How say you now, gossip, Is 't not a *chopping* girl? *Middleton*, *Chaste Maid*, III. 5.

The fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton*.

**chopping<sup>2</sup>** (chop'ing), p. a. [*Ppr. of chop<sup>1</sup>*, v. (see *chopping<sup>1</sup>*), in reference to the up and down movement, but also associated with *chop<sup>2</sup>*, change, vary.] Running in short, irregular, broken, and interrupted waves, such as those caused by the wind blowing in a direction opposite to that of a strong current, or by the combination of different systems of waves: as, a *chopping* sea. Also *choppy*.

And let no man lose heart, and abandon a good scheme, because he meets *chopping* seas and cross winds at the outset. *Guthrie*.

**chopping<sup>3</sup>** (chop'ing), n. A corruption of *chopine*.

**chopping-block** (chop'ing-blok), n. A block on which anything is laid to be chopped.

**chopping-board** (chop'ing-bōrd), n. A board on which anything is placed to be chopped.

**chopping-knife** (chop'ing-nif), n. A knife, usually curved and with a cross-handle, for mincing meat and other food.

**chopping-mill** (chop'ing-mil), n. A mill in which grain is coarsely ground as feed for cattle.

**chopping-note** (chop'ing-nōt), n. A note in the song of the nightingale. See extract.

The *chopping-note* is a low-pitched and abrupt note, sounding like "chop, chop," uttered several times in quick succession, and is intermediate in quality between the truly musical and the simply noisy tones of the nightingale. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 87.

**chopping-tray** (chop'ing-trā), n. A wooden tray in which meat, vegetables, etc., are placed to be minced.

**choppy<sup>1</sup>** (chop'i), a. [*< chop<sup>1</sup>* + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Full of clefts or cracks; chapped; wrinkled.

Each at once her *choppy* finger laying Upon her skinny lips. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 2.

**choppy<sup>2</sup>** (chop'i), a. [*< chop<sup>2</sup>* + -y<sup>1</sup>; substituted for *chopping<sup>2</sup>*.] Same as *chopping<sup>2</sup>*.

**chop-sticks** (chop'stik), n. pl. [*< chop* (redupl. *chop-chop*, quickly), a corruption of *cup*, the Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *kih*, quick, + E. *stick*. In Chinese these sticks are called *kwaï-tze*, < *kwaï*, quick, + *tze*, an individualizing formative particle.] Small sticks of wood or ivory resembling lead pencils, but generally longer and slightly tapering, used by the Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans in eating, instead of knives and forks. They are used in pairs, held between the thumb and the first and second fingers. Called *hashi* by the Japanese.



The meal concluded with an enormous lacquer box of rice, from which all our bowls were filled, the rice being thence conveyed to our mouths by means of *chop-sticks*. *Lady Brassey*, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xix.

**choquette** (sho-ket'), n. [F., < *choquer*, strike, knock: see *shock<sup>2</sup>*.] In *silk-culture*, a cocoon in which the worm has died before finishing its work.

**chor**, n. See *cor<sup>4</sup>*.

**choragi**, n. Plural of *choragus*.

**choragic** (kō-raj'ik), a. [*< Gr. χοραγικός, χορηγικός*, < *χοραγός, χορηγός*: see *choragus* and -ic.] Pertaining to or connected with a *choragus*, or the liturgy called a *choragy*.

The *choragic* victory of Lysikrates occurred B. C. 335. *A. S. Murray*, *Greek Sculpture*, II. 330, note.

**Choragic monument**, in *Gr. antiqu.*, a small temple or shrine erected in honor of Bacchus by the successful *choragus* in a Dionysiac festival, upon which was displayed the bronze tripod received as a prize by the *choragus*, together with inscriptions usually giving the date, the play or plays represented, and the names of the performers. *Choragic* monuments were sometimes further ornamented by works of the most renowned artists, such as *Praxiteles*. In Athens a street called the *Street of Tripods* was lined with these monuments, of which a beau-



Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens.

tiful example, the monument of Lysicrates, dating from 335-4 B. C., survives, and is one of the earliest authentic examples of the Corinthian order.

**choragus, choregus** (kō-rā'-, kō-rē'-gus), *n.*; pl. *choragi, choregi* (-ji). [*< L. choragus, < Gr. χορηγός, Doric and Attic χορηγός, a leader of the chorus, < χορός, chorus, + ἡγεῖσθαι, lead.*] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, the leader or superintendent of a chorus; the superintendent of a theatrical representation at Athens. One choragus from each tribe had to provide at his own expense for the equipment and instruction of the choruses for tragedies and comedies on the occasion of various religious festivals. He was chosen by election, and the office, though very onerous, was held to be one of great honor.

2. Hence, figuratively, any conductor or leader, as of an entertainment or festival.

God, who is the great *Choragus* and Master of the scenes of life and death, was not pleased then to draw the curtains.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 78.

Petrarch was the first *choragus* of that sentimental dance which so long led young folks away from the realities of life, like the piper of Hamelin.

*Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 155.

3. [*ML.*] *Eccles.*, an officer who superintends the musical details of divine service. The name and office are still retained in the University of Oxford. *F. G. Lee.*

**choragy, choregy** (kō-rā'-ji, -ē'-ji), *n.* [*< L. as if \*choragia, choregia, < Gr. χορηγία, < χορηγός, χορηγός, a choragus: see choragus.*] In ancient Athens, the office and ceremonial duties, or liturgy, of a choragus.

**chorah** (chō-rā), *n.* A long straight knife used by the Afghans. *Whitworth.*

**choral** (kō-rā), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. choral* = *Sp. Pg. coral* = *It. corale*, *< ML. choralis*, *< L. chorus*, chorus, choir: see *chorus*, choir.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a chorus or a choir; performed in rhythmic concert, as music or dancing.

Soft tunings, intermix'd with voice  
Choral or unison. *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 599.

A star that with the choral starry dance  
Join'd not. *Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

2. In music, specifically, pertaining to or designed for concerted vocal, as distinguished from instrumental, performance: as, Mendelssohn's *choral* works.

The wild and barbaric melody which gives so striking an effect to the *choral* passages. *Macaulay.*

**Choral notes**, the square characters, or *nota quadrata*, used in early Christian music to represent the tones of melodies to be sung.—**Choral service**, a church service which is musically rendered, principally by the choir.—**Choral vicar**. See *vicar choral*, under *vicar*.

II. *n.* 1. A simple musical composition in harmony, suited for performance by a chorus. Often written *chorale*.—2. A tune written or arranged for a sacred hymn or psalm; specifically, such a tune written in the style of the hymn-tunes of the early Protestant churches, both Lutheran and Reformed, having a plain melody, a strong harmony, and a stately rhythm.—3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, any part of the service which is sung by the whole choir (cantus choralis), generally consisting of a part of the ancient church music (cantus firmus), sung in unison, or more frequently sung by the tenor, while a greater freedom is allowed in the parts.

**choral-book** (kō-rā'-būk), *n.* A collection of chorals or hymn-tunes.

**chorale**, *n.* See *choral*, 1.

**choraleon** (kō-rā'-lē-on), *n.* [*< choral + -eon, as in melodeon.*] A musical instrument of the organ kind, having metal pipes, invented in

Warsaw in 1825: so called because intended to accompany choral singing in churches. Also called *æolodion*, *æolodicon*, and *æolomelodicon*.

**choralist** (kō-rā'-list), *n.* [*< choral + -ist.*] 1. A singer or composer of choral music.—2. A member of a church choir.

**chorally** (kō-rā'-li), *adv.* In the manner of a chorus; so as to be adapted to a choir.

**choraula** (kō-rā'-lā), *n.*; pl. *choraulæ* (-lē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. χορῶς, chorus, choir, + αὐλή, > L. aula, hall.*] In some European churches, (a) the hall or room in which choir-boys rehearse; (b) a space behind the high altar where certain liturgical exercises are sung.

**chord** (kōrd), *n.* [Same word as *cord* (and sometimes, and formerly regularly, so spelled; but the spelling *chord*, after the *L.*, is now conventionally preferred for the technical senses given below); *< L. chorda*, *< Gr. χορδή, the string of a musical instrument: see cord*.] 1. A string; a cord. Specifically—2. The string of a musical instrument.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords  
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. A musical tone.—4. In music, the simultaneous sounding of three or more tones; specifically, the sounding of three or more tones that are concordant with one another. A common chord or triad consists of any tone with its third and fifth.



Musical Chords.

1. Major. 2. Minor. 3. Augmented. 4. Diminished. 5. Of the seventh. 6. Of the ninth. 7. Imperfect. 8. Inverted. 9. Relative. 10. Equivocal.

A major chord is one having a major third and a perfect fifth; a minor chord, one having a minor third and a perfect fifth; a diminished chord, one having a minor third and a diminished fifth; and an augmented chord, one having a major third and an augmented fifth. Diminished and augmented chords are also called *anomalous*. A chord of the seventh, or seventh-chord, consists of any tone with its third, fifth, and seventh; a chord of the ninth contains also the ninth. (See *ninth*.) The tones of a chord are arranged for analysis at intervals of a third from one another; and when so arranged, the lowest tone is called the root of the chord. When all the tones of the chord are not present, it is *imperfect* or *incomplete*; when the tones are so arranged that the root is not the lowest, the chord is *inverted*. Inverted chords are known by the numerals indicating the intervals between the lowest tone and the others: as, chords of the sixth, of the fourth and sixth, of the fifth and sixth, of the second, etc. The tonic or fundamental chord is the triad whose root is the tonic or key-note; the dominant or leading chord, that whose root is the dominant (fifth tone of the scale); the subdominant chord, that whose root is the subdominant (fourth tone of the scale), etc. Chords are related or relative to each other when they contain common tones. A transient chord is one used to connect two keys or tonalities, and containing tones foreign to both. An equivocal chord is one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones.

Hence—5. Harmony, as of color.

The sweet and solemn harmony of purple with various greens—the same, by the by, to which the hills of Scotland owe their best loveliness—remained a favourite chord of colour with the Venetians. *Ruskin.*

6. In *geom.*, that part of a straight line which is comprised between two of its intersections with a curve; specifically, the straight line which joins the extremities of an arc of a circle.

The great Piazza in Siena . . . is in the shape of a shallow horse-shoe. . . or, better, of a bow, in which the high facade of the Palazzo Pubblico forms the chord, and everything else the arc.

*H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches*, p. 254.

7. A main horizontal member of a bridge-truss. When at the upper side, it is a *top chord*, and is in compression; when at the lower edge, it is a *lower chord*, and is in tension.

8. In *anat.*, a cord; a chorda; especially, the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. See *chorda*.—**Broken chords**. See *broken*.—**Chord of an angle**, the chord of the intercepted arc of a circle of unit radius having its center at the vertex of the angle.—**Chord of curvature**, that chord of the osculating circle of a curve which, from the point of contact, passes through the origin of coordinates.—**Chords of contact**, of two circles, chords joining the points of tangency of two common tangents of the two circles.—**Chords of Willis**, numerous fibrous bands extending across the lumen of the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain.—**Chromatic chord**. See *chromatic*.—**Common chord**, a chord join-

ing the intersections of two or more circles.—**Consonant, derivative, diatonic**, etc., chords. See the adjectives.

**chord** (kōrd), *v.* [*< chord, n. Cf. cord*.] 1. *trans.* To furnish with chords or strings, as a musical instrument. [Rare.]

When Jubal struck the chorded shell.

*Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* In music, to sound harmoniously or concordantly.

**chorda** (kōr-dā), *n.*; pl. *chordæ* (-dē). [*L.*, a string, etc., with mod. (*NL.*) scientific applications: see *chord*, *cord*.] 1. In *anat.*: (a) A tendon. (b) A filament of nerve. (c) The notochord.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of olive-brown marine algae of the family *Laminariaceæ*. They have long, slender, hollow, cylindrical fronds, which in the common species, *Chorda filum*, sometimes attain a length of 12 feet, with a diameter of a quarter of an inch. The surface is covered with a cortical layer of cuneate-clavate cells. Only unilocular sporangia are known. They are sometimes called *catgut* and *sea-lace*.—**Chorda caudalis**, the urochord.—**Chorda dorsalis**, the notochord.—**Chorda Ferrenti**, the vocal corda.—**Chorda tendinea**, the tendinous cords fastened to the free edge of the auriculoventricular valves of the heart, and attaching them loosely to the inner wall of the ventricles. They prevent these valves from being driven back into the auricles during the ventricular systole.—**Chordæ vocales**, the vocal cords (which see, under *cord*).—**Chorda magna**, the tendo Achillis.—**Chorda transversa**, the oblique or round ligament running from the tubercle at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna to the radius a little below the bicipital tuberosity.—**Chorda tympani**, the tympanic cord, a branch of the facial or seventh cranial nerve, which traverses the tympanic cavity, and joins the gustatory or lingual nerve.—**Chorda vertebralis**, the notochord.

**chorda-animal** (kōr-dā-an-i-māl), *n.* A chordonium.

**chordæ**, *n.* Plural of *chorda*.

**chordal** (kōr-dāl), *a.* [*< L. chorda, a chord, + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a chord; specifically, of or pertaining to the chorda dorsalis or notochord of a vertebrate.—**Chordal sheath**, the investment of the notochord; the perichord.—**Chordal tissue**, the substance of the notochord; the peculiar cartilaginous tissue known as cellular cartilage.

**Chordaria** (kōr-dā'-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. χορδή, dim. of χορδή = L. chorda, a cord: see chord, cord*.] The representative genus of the family *Chordariaceæ*. It has fronds tough and elastic, and the cortical filaments adhere closely to one another.

**Chordariaceæ** (kōr-dā-ri-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Chordaria + -aceæ.*] A family of olive-green algae, with cylindrical, filamentous, branching fronds. The frond has an axis of slender longitudinal cells, surrounded by a cortex of short, densely packed filaments perpendicular to the axis. The sporangia are borne among the cortical filaments or formed directly from them.

**chordariaceous** (kōr-dā-ri-ā'-shius), *a.* [*< Chordaria + -aceous.*] Resembling *Chordaria*.

**Chordata** (kōr-dā'-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *chordatus*: see *chordate*.] A primary division or subkingdom of the animal kingdom, containing all animals which have or have had a notochord, thus including (a) the true vertebrates (also called *Craniota*), (b) the leptocephalians, or *Cephalochorda*, and (c) the tunicates, or *Urochorda*.

**chordate** (kōr-dāt), *a.* [*< NL. chordatus, having a chord or cord (spinal cord, notochord), < L. chorda, a chord: see chord.*] Having the characters of the *Chordata*; pertaining to or resembling the *Chordata*: as, a *chordate* animal.

**chordaulodion** (kōr-dā-lō'-di-on), *n.* [*< Gr. χορδή, a string, + αὐλός, a pipe, + ᾠδή, song.*] A composite musical instrument, containing both strings and pipes, invented in 1812 by Kaufmann at Dresden; a kind of orchestrion.

**chordee** (kōr-dē'), *n.* [*< F. chorée, < NL. chordata, fem. of chordatus: see chordate.*] A painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved. It attends gonorrhea, and usually occurs at night.

**Chordeiles** (kōr-dī'-lēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1831), emended *Chordediles*, more prop. \**Chordodiles*, -us (so called in allusion to its nocturnal note), *< Gr. χορδή, the chord of a lyre or harp, + δειλν, evening.*] A genus of American glabrostrous *Caprimulginae*, having long pointed wings which extend beyond the forked tail. The type is the long-winged goatsucker, night-hawk, bull-bat, or pyramidal of the United States, *C. virginianus* or *C. popetue*. There are several other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.

**chordel** (kōr-dēl), *n.* [*< chord + dim. -el.*] A plane curve every point of which terminates an arc which originates in a fixed line, is described with a fixed point as a center, and subtends a given length the same number of times as a chord.

**chordometer** (kōr-dom'-e-tēr), *n.* [*< L. chorda (= Gr. χορδή), a string, + Gr. μέτρον, a mea-*



sure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of strings.

**Chordonia** (kôr-dô'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *chordonium*, *q. v.*] A hypothetical group of worm-like animals, of which the chordonium is the type or common parent-form, and of which the tunicate *Appendicularia* or any caudate ascidian larva is an extant representative, distinguished primarily by the possession of a notochord in the form of a urochord, and supposed to be the immediate progenitors of the ascidians and vertebrates. *Haeckel*.

**chordonium** (kôr-dô'ni-um), *n.*; *pl.* *chordonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *χορδή*, string, chord, cord: see *chord*, *cord*.] A name given by Haeckel to a hypothetical worm which he supposed to have been among the common parent-forms of ascidians and vertebrates.

**chordotonal** (kôr-dô-tô'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *χορδή*, chord, + *τόνος*, tone, + *-al*.] Responsive to the vibrations or tones of sound: applied to certain organs or parts of insects and spiders.

These [sense-organs in the legs of spiders] are thought to be analogous to the chordotonal organs of insects. *T. Gill*.

**chore**<sup>1</sup> (chôr), *n.* [Also written *choar* and dial. *choor*, formerly *chere*, a var. of *chare*, *char*: see *char*<sup>1</sup>, *chare*<sup>1</sup>.] A char, chare, or small job; a task; especially, a piece of minor domestic work, as about a house or barn, of regular or frequent recurrence: generally in the plural. [Now U. S.]

Here's two *choures* chew'd: when Wisdom is employ'd,  
Tis ever thus. *Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure*, III. 2.

Meanwhile we did our nightly *choures*,—  
Brought in the wood from out of doors,  
Littered the stalls, and from the mows  
Raked down the herd's-grass for the cows. *Whittier, Snow-Bound*.

Now that is the wisdom of a man, in every instance of his labor, to hitch his wagon to a star, and see his *chore* done by the gods themselves. *Emerson, Civilization*.

The Yankee boy of those times was wont to have a regular set of *choures* to do, such as cutting and bringing in wood, making fire, and the like. *G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles*, I. 17.

**chore**<sup>1</sup> (chôr), *v.* Same as *char*<sup>1</sup>, 5.

**chore**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [See *chare*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *chare*<sup>2</sup>.

**chore**<sup>3</sup> (kôr), *n.* [< L. *chorus*: see *choir*.] A chorus; a choir. *B. Jonson*.

**chorea** (kô-rê'ä), *n.* [= F. *chorée* = Sp. *corea* = Pg. *chorea* = It. *corea*, < L. *chorea*, *chorea*, < Gr. *χορεία*, a dance, prop. fem. of *χορεύς*, belonging to a dance or chorus: see *choreus*.] 1. A nervous disease, usually occurring before puberty, marked by irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs and of the face and trunk, which, however, cease in sleep. Its morbid anatomy is undetermined. Also called *St. Vitus's dance*.—2. [cap.] [NL., < In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Haldeman*, 1847.

**choreal** (kô-rê'al), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of chorea; characteristic of chorea: as, *choreal movements*.—2. Affected with chorea.

Many students are interested in being told that a case is one of true epilepsy, . . . who have never tried to form a clear conception of the sort of movements they can see in a *choreal* child. *Millican, Morbid Germs*, p. 24.

**choree** (kô-rê), *n.* [= F. *chorée* = Sp. *corea* = Pg. *chorea* = It. *corea*, < L. *chorea*: see *choreus*.] In *pros.*, same as *trochee*. The word *choree* (*choreus*, *χορεύς*) was used by the earlier classical writers on metrics as identical with *trochee*, to designate both the foot now called *trochee* (—) and its resolved form the *tribrach* (— — —), but more frequently the latter. Cicero and Quintilian call the *trochee* (—) *choreus*, and the *tribrach* (— — —) *trochaeus*. Later writers use the names *trochaeus* and *tribrachys* exclusively for the feet still known by those names. *Choree* or *choreus* in modern usage is simply a rare name for *trochee* (—). Also called *choreus*.

**choregi**, *n.* Plural of *choregus*.

**choreographic**, **choreographical**, *a.* See *choreographic*<sup>2</sup>.

**choreography**, *n.* See *chorography*<sup>2</sup>.

**choregus**, *n.* See *choragus*. [Rare.]

He [Socrates] is the *choregus* of Greek free-thought. *J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics*, I. 181.

**choregy** (kôr-ê-jî), *n.* [= F. *chorégie*, < Gr. *χορηγία*, < *χορηγός*, choreagus: see *choragus*, *choregus*.] Same as *choragy*. *Grote*.

**chorei**, *n.* Plural of *choreus*.

**choreic** (kô-rê'ik), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-ic*; = F. *choreïque*.] Pertaining to chorea; affected with chorea: as, a *choreic patient*.

The upper and lower extremities present the greatest mass of the *choreic* movements. *F. Warner, Physical Expression*, p. 115.

**choreiform** (kô-rê'fôrm), *a.* [< L. *chorea* + *forma*, shape, form.] Resembling chorea; choreoid: as, *choreiform movements*.

**choreoid** (kô-rê'oid), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-oid*.] Resembling chorea or what occurs in chorea; choreiform.

**choreomania** (kô-rê-ô-mä'ni-ä), *n.* [< L. *chorea* + *mania*, madness.] Same as *choromania*.

**chorepiscopal** (kô-rê-pis'kô-pal), *a.* [< *chorepiscopus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a chorepiscopus.

They were allowed the name, and honour, and sometime the execution of offices *chorepiscopali*. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 198.

**chorepiscopus** (kô-rê-pis'kô-pus), *n.*; *pl.* *chorepiscopi* (-pi). [LL. (> F. *chorévêque* = Sp. *corepiscopo* = Pg. *chorebispo* = It. *corepiscopo*), < Gr. *χωρεπίσκοπος*, < *χώρα*, place, + *ἐπίσκοπος*, bishop: see *bishop*.] One of a class of clergy, in rank between bishops proper and presbyters, introduced in the latter part of the third century to aid in the episcopal supervision of the country districts of enlarged dioceses. Roman Catholic authorities hold that they were not bishops, but priests intrusted with special power; while others regard them as truly bishops, though of inferior dignity and limited authority. It is probable that both these views are historically correct, but apply to different periods.

**choreus** (kô-rê'us), *n.*; *pl.* *chorei* (-i). [L., < Gr. *χορεύς*, pertaining to a dance or chorus, a meter so called, < *χορός*, a dance: see *chorus*.] In *pros.*, same as *trochee*.

**choria**, *n.* Plural of *chorion*.

**choriamb** (kô-ri-amb), *n.* [Also, as L., *choriambus*, < Gr. *χοριαμβός*, < *χορεύς*, *choreus*, + *ιαμβός*, *iambus*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot of four syllables, the first and fourth of which are long, the second and third short, the ictus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (— — — — or — — — —). The genuine *choriamb* has a magnitude of six times or more (a hexasemic); and as four of these constitute the thesis and two the arsis, or vice versa, it belongs to the diplasic class of feet. Genuine *choriambs* are rare. Apparent *choriambs* are catalectic dactylic dipodies (— — — — —), either of genuine dactyls, as at the end of a pentameter, or of cyclic dactyls, as in *Asclepiadic* and other *logaeic* verses. Anapestic lines analyzed as dactylic series with anacrusis show similar forms. The *choriamb* takes its name from its apparent composition from a *choree* (*trochee*) and an *iambus*.

**choriambi**, *n.* Plural of *choriambus*.

**choriambic** (kô-ri-am'bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *choriambicus*, < Gr. *χοριαμβικός*, < *χοριαμβός*, *choriamb*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to, constituting, or consisting of *choriambs*: as, a *choriambic* foot, verse, or movement.

II. *a.* A foot constituting a *choriamb*, or a verse consisting of *choriambs*.

**choriambus** (kô-ri-am'bus), *n.*; *pl.* *choriambi* (-bi). Same as *choriamb*.

**choric** (kô-rik), *a.* [= F. *chorique* = It. *corico*, < L. *choricus* = Gr. *χορικός*, pertaining to a chorus, < *χορός*, chorus: see *chorus*.] Of or pertaining to a chorus; specifically, fitted for the use of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama: as, *choric* meters, poems, or compositions (that is, the more elaborate as opposed to the simpler meters, etc.). See *chorus*, 1 (b).

The *choric* spirit is here. . . . The *choric* responses of the last dialogue form a resonant climax to the whole. *Sedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 388.

**chorioblastosis** (kô-ri-ô-blas-tô'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *χορίον*, membrane (corium), + *βλάστης*, germ, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a name given by Aussenitz to a deviation from normal growth in the corium or true skin, as, for example, a granuloma, a fibroma, or a case of atrophy.

**choriocapillaris** (kô-ri-ô-kap-i-lä'ris), *a.* used as *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χορίον*, a membrane (choroid), + L. *capillaris*, capillary.] The inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye, formed largely of capillaries: an abbreviation of the phrase *membrana* or *tunica choriocapillaris*. Also called *tunica Ruyschiana* and *tunica vasculosa Halleri*.

**chorion** (kô-ri-on), *n.*; *pl.* *choria* (-ä). [NL. (> F. Sp. Pg. *chorion* = It. *corio*), < Gr. *χορίον*, fetal membrane, any membrane. Cf. *corium*.] 1. In *anat.*, the outermost fetal envelop; the external membrane which invests the embryo, forming in the higher vertebrates the outer layer of the bag of waters, and contributing to the formation of the placenta. With reference to the embryo, it occupies the relation of the original vitelline membrane or cell-wall of the ovum.

2. By analogy.—(a) The *membrana putaminis* or egg-pod of those eggs which have calcareous shells. [Rare.] (b) The external investment of the ovum of an insect, derived from the epithelial layer of the oviduct.—*Chorion frondosum*, the tufted or shaggy part of the chorion, which composes the fetal placenta.—*Chorion laeve*, the smooth part of the chorion, which does not enter into the composition of the placenta.

**chorionic** (kô-ri-on'ik), *a.* [< *chorion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chorion: as, the *chorionic* membrane; *chorionic villi*.

It [the "diffused placenta"] is probably a primitive condition, from which most of the others are derived, although its existence must presuppose the absence of the umbilical vesicle as a constituent of the *chorionic* wall. *W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 370.

**chorioretinitis** (kô-ri-ô-ret-i-ni'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χορίον*, membrane (choroid), + L. *retina*, retina, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye and the retina. Also called *choroidoretinitis* and *retinochoroiditis*.

**choripetalous** (kô-ri-pet'ä-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς*, asunder, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having the petals unconnected: equivalent to *polyptalous*.

**choriphyllous** (kô-ri-fl'us), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς*, asunder, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves (petals and sepals): applied to a perianth.

**chorisepalous** (kô-ri-sep'ä-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς*, asunder, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals distinct.

**chorisis** (kô-ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χωρίζω*, a separation, < *χωρίζω*, separate, sever, < *χωρίς*, apart, asunder.] In *bot.*, the multiplication, by congenital division, of an organ which is ordinarily entire. It is usually restricted to the stamens and carpels of the flower, and may be either collateral, when the parts are side by side, as in the stamens of *Birkulla*, or, more rarely, transverse. Also called *chorization*.

**chorisma** (kô-riz'mä), *n.*; *pl.* *chorismata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χωρίσμα*, a separated space, < *χωρίζω*, separate, part, < *χωρίς*, apart.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a separating; a separation; a distinction of parts or things.

**chorist** (kô-rist), *n.* [= D. *korist* = G. *chorist*, *korist* = Dan. *korist*, < F. *choriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *corista*, < ML. *chorista* (also *chorialis*), < L. *chorus*, choir: see *chorus*, and cf. *chorister*.] A singer in a choir. [Rare.]

Behold the great *chorist* of the angelical quire. *Parthenia Sacra* (1633), p. 150.

**choristate** (kô-ris'tät), *a.* [< Gr. *χωριστός*, separable, separate (< *χωρίζω*, separate: see *chorisis*), + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] In *bot.*, increased in number by *chorisis*; affected with *chorisis*.

**chorister** (kôr-is'tër), *n.* [< *chorist* + *-er*. Cf. *quistier*, after *quiere*.] 1. A singer in a choir or chorus; specifically, a male member of a church choir.

The *Choristers* the joyous Anthem sing. *Spenser, Epithalamion*, l. 221.

Sometimes there are on the cathedral foundation minor canons, and always precentors, lay vicars, and *choristers*. *A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed*, x.

2. In some churches, a choir-leader or precentor; one who leads the singing of the choir or the congregation.—3. A singer in general: as, the feathered *choristers*.

The new-born phoenix takes his way;  
Of airy *choristers* a numerous train  
Attend his progress. *Dryden*.

**Choristes** (kô-ris'têz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστής*, separate (*χωριστός*, one who separates): see *choristate*.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Choristidae*.

**choristic** (kô-ris'tik), *a.* [< *chorist* + *-ic*.] Belonging to a choir; *choric*; *choral*. [Rare.]

**Choristida** (kô-ris'ti-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός*, separate, separable (see *choristate*), + *-ida*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, an order of *Tetractinellida*, contrasted with the order *Lithistida*, and defined as tetractinellid sponges with quadriradiate or triene spicules which are never consolidated into a rigid network.

**Choristidæ** (kô-ris'ti-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Choristes* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosobranchiate gastropods with a thick short head, a large retractile pharynx, and well-developed jaws. They have an odontophore, with three rows of rachidian teeth, on each side a row of broad bilobed inner lateral teeth, and two rows of small hook-shaped outer lateral teeth. They have also small posterior tentacles and frontal tentacles, united by a fold. The shell is heliciform and provided with a paucispiral operculum. The family was constituted from a living and fossil species of the North Atlantic.

**choristidan** (kô-ris'ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Choristida*.

II. *n.* A sponge of the order *Choristida*.

**choristopod** (kô-ris'tô-pod), *n.* One of the *Choristopoda*; a choristopodous crustacean. *J. D. Dana*.

**Choristopoda** (kô-ris-top'ô-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός*, separate (see *choristate*), + *ποῦς* (pod-) = E. *foot*.] In Dana's classification, an order of *edriophthalmous* crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the amphipods and isopods together, and divided into three groups.

**choristopodous** (kō-ris-top'ō-dus), *a.* [*< Choristopoda + -ous.*] Having the feet separated in series, as in the choristopods; specifically, having the characters of the *Choristopoda*.

**chorization** (kō-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*< Gr. χωρίζω, separate, + -ation: see chorisis.*] Same as *chorisis*.

**chorl<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *churl*.

**chorl<sup>2</sup>** (chōrl), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] The angle at the junction of the blade of a pocket-knife with the square shank which forms the joint. *E. H. Knight.*

**chorobates** (kō-rob'ā-tēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. χωροβάτης, a surveyors' level* (cf. *χωροβάτης, survey, measure by paces*), *< χωρος, land, + βάτης, verbal adj. of βαίνω, go, = E. come.*] An instrument, similar in principle to the common carpenter's level, used to determine the slope of an aqueduct and the levels of the country through which it passes.

**chorodidascales** (kō-rō-di-das'ka-lus), *n.*; pl. *chorodidascales* (-li). [*< Gr. χοροδιδάσκαλος, < χορός, dance, chorus, + δίδασκαλος, teacher, < δίδασκειν, teach: see didactic.*] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, the professional or actual trainer of the chorus (sometimes the poet himself), as distinguished from the *choragus*, by whom he was employed.

**chorograph** (kō-rō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. χωρογράφος, describing countries, < χωρος, a place, region, country, + γράφω, write.*] An instrument invented by Professor W. Wallace of Edinburgh, to construct by mechanical means two similar triangles on two given straight lines, their angles being given. It is especially useful in marine surveying.

**chorographer** (kō-rog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< chorography + -er.*] One skilled in chorography; a person who describes or makes a map of a particular region or country; specifically, one who investigates the locality of places mentioned by ancient writers and endeavors to identify their true situation.

Camden and other chorographers. *Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.*

**chorographic<sup>1</sup>, chorographical** (kō-rō-gráf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. χωρογραφικός, < χωρογραφία: see chorography.*] Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of a particular region, country, or locality; laying down or marking the bounds of a particular country or locality, as a map.

I have added a chorographical description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh, Hist. World, I. iii. § 15.*

The "Poly-orbion" is a chorographical description of England and Wales; an amalgamation of antiquarianism, of topography, and of history; materials not the most ductile for the creations of poetry.

*I. D'Iraedi, Amen. of Lit., II. 248.*

**chorographic<sup>2</sup>, choreographic** (kō-rō-, kō-rē-gráf'ik), *a.* [= *F. chorographique = Sp. coreográfico = Pg. choreográfico; as chorography<sup>2</sup> + -ic.*] Pertaining to the notation of dancing. See *chorography<sup>2</sup>*. Also *chorographical, choregraphical*.

**chorographically** (kō-rō-gráf'ik-i), *adv.* In a chorographic manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

**chorography<sup>1</sup>** (kō-rog'ra-fī), *n.* [= *F. chorographie = Sp. corografía = Pg. chorographia = It. corografia, < L. chorographia, < Gr. χωρογραφία, < χωρος, place, region, country, + γράφω, write.*] The systematic study or description of the natural features of particular regions, countries, or districts; especially, the identification of places mentioned by ancient writers.

I have . . . seen several countries, beheld the nature of their climes, the chorography of their provinces. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 8.*

**chorography<sup>2</sup>, choreography** (kō-rog'-, kō-reg'-ra-fī), *n.* [= *F. chorégraphie = Sp. coreografía = Pg. choreographia = It. coreografia, < Gr. χορός, dance, chorus (the forms in chore-, coreo-, < Gr. χορεύω, a dance: see chorea), + -γραφία, < γράφω, write.*] A system of signs or of notation used to indicate movements, etc., in dancing.

Among the antiquities of this subject [dancing] chorography, or orchestography, the art of dancing notation, deserves a place. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 800.*

**choroid** (kō'roid), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. χοροειδής, corrupt form of χοροειδής, like a membrane, < χορός, membrane, chorion, + εἶδος, form.*] *I. a.* Membranous, as a chorion; like or likened to the chorion, as an investing part or tunic: in *anat.*, applied to several delicate, highly vascular membranes which invest certain parts, and to associated structures. — **Choroid coat, choroid membrane**, of the eye. See *II.* — **Choroid fissure**. Same as *choroidal fissure*. — **Choroid gland**, a non-glandular, vascular, erectile, crescent-shaped body about the entrance of the optic nerve in the eye of a fish.

The branches of the [pseudobranchia or] rete mirabile unite again into the ophthalmic artery, which pierces the sclerotic, and breaks up into another rete mirabile, the *choroid gland*, before being finally distributed.

*Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 140.*

**Choroid muscle**, the ciliary muscle. — **Choroid plexuses**, three pairs of vascular fringes projecting into the lateral, third, and fourth ventricles of the brain. — **Choroid vein**. (a) A small vein in the lateral ventricle of either side of the brain, lying on the outer side of the choroid plexus. It unites with the vein of the corpus striatum to form the vena Galeni. (b) The vena Galeni.

*II. n.* A delicate, highly vascular membrane forming one of the coats or tunics of the eyeball, lining the sclerotic, and lying between it and the retina, with which it is in contact by its inner surface. It is plaited in front to form the ciliary processes, ends in the ciliary ligament, and is of a dark-brown or blackish color from the abundance of pigment. Also called *choroidea*, and *choroid coat or membrane*. See *cut under eye*.

**choroidal** (kō'roi-dal), *a.* [*< choroid + -al.*] Same as *choroid*. — **Choroidal fissure**, in *embryol.*, a lateral cleft of the secondary optic vesicle. Through it the tissue of the vitreous body is originally continuous with the rest of the mesoblastic tissue outside.

Through this gap, which afterwards receives the name of the *choroidal fissure*, a way is open from the mesoblastic tissue . . . into the interior of the cavity of the cup. *M. Foster, Embryology, I. vi. 187.*

**choroidea** (kō-roi'dē-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *choroid*.] Same as *choroid*.

**choroiditis** (kō-roi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< choroid + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.

**choroidiritis** (kō-roi'dō-i-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< choroid + iris + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid and iris.

**choroidoretinitis** (kō-roi'dō-ret-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< choroid + retina + -itis.*] Same as *chorioretinitis*.

**chorok** (chō'rok), *n.* [Native name.] The Siberian polecat, *Putorius sibiricus*.

**chorological** (kō-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< chorology + -ical.*] Of or pertaining to chorology; specifically, zoogeographical and phytogeographical; pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals and plants; faunal and floral.

The great and interesting series of chorological phenomena, since they can only be explained by the Theory of Descent, must also be considered as important inductive data of the latter.

*Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 114.*

**chorologist** (kō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< chorology + -ist.*] One versed in chorology; a student of zoölogy and botany with special reference to geographical distribution.

**Chorology** (kō-rol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. χωρος, place, country, + λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.*]

*1.* The science of describing localities; chorography. — *2.* The science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals; zoögeography and phytogeography. It includes the consideration not only of the habitats of species, but also the subject of faunal and floral areas, and the mapping of the earth's surface into zoölogical and botanical regions characterized by the fauna and flora.

**choromania** (kō-rō-mā-nī-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. χορός, dance, + μανία, madness.*] The dancing mania. See *dancing*, in supplement. Also *choreomania*.

**Chorometry** (kō-rom'ē-trī), *n.* [*< Gr. χωρομετρία, land-surveying, < χωρος, place, region, + μέτρον, measure.*] The art of measuring or surveying land; surveying.

**choroy** (chō'roi), *n.* The name of a Chilian parakeet, *Henicognathus leptorhynchus*.

**chorus** (kō'rus), *n.* [*< L. chorus, < Gr. χορός, a dance accompanied with song, a band of singers and dancers, a chorus; prob. orig. a dance within an inclosure, or rather the inclosure itself; cf. χορός, an inclosure, hedge, = L. hortus, garden, = E. yard.*] For the earlier *E.* and the *Rom.*, etc., forms, see *quire* and *choir*. *1.* A dance. (a) Specifically, in the *anc. Gr. drama*. — (1) A dance performed by a number of persons in a ring, in honor of Bacchus, accompanied by the singing of the sacred dithyrambic odes. From this simple rite was developed the Greek drama. (2) In continuation of the early tradition, a company of persons, represented as of age, sex, and estate appropriate to the play, who took part through their leader, the coryphæus, with the actors in the dialogue of a drama, and sang their sentiments at stated intervals when no actor was on the stage. The chorus occupied in the theater a position between the stage and the auditorium, and moved or danced in appropriate rhythm around the sacred thymele or altar of Bacchus, which stood in the middle of the area allotted to the chorus. See *theater*. (b) In *English drama*, an imitation of the ancient Greek chorus; in the Elizabethan drama, the actor (sometimes several) who speaks the prologue and also explains what is supposed to have occurred in the lapse of time between acts of the play.

*Ham.* This is one Lucianus, nephew to the king. *Oph.* You are as good as a chorus, my lord.

*Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.*

(c) One of the songs executed by the chorus. — *2.* In *music*: (a) A company of singers, espe-

cially an organized company, such as singers in a church or a choral society. (b) In an oratorio, opera, or concert, the general company of singers, as distinguished from the soloists. (c) A part of a song in which the listeners join with the singer; a refrain; also, any recurring refrain or burden. (d) A musical composition intended to be sung in harmony by a company of singers, usually by four voices. A *double chorus* is for eight voices. (e) The compound or mixture stops of an organ. (f) In the tenth century, an instrument, probably the bagpipe. (g) In the fifteenth century, the drone of a bagpipe or of the accompaniment strings of the crowd. (h) Formerly, in Scotland, a loud trumpet. — *3.* A union of voices or sounds, or a company of persons, resembling a chorus.

O you chorus of indolent reviewers.

*Tennyson, Hecateasylabica.*

*4. [cap.]* [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray.* — **Cyclic chorus**, in ancient Greece, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes: so called because the performers danced around the altar of Bacchus in a circle. See *1 (a)*, above.

**chorus** (kō'rus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chorused* or *chorused*, ppr. *chorusing* or *chorussing*. [*< chorus, n.*] *1.* To sing or join in the chorus of; as, to *chorus* a song. — *2.* To exclaim or call out in concert.

"Oh, do let the Swiper go in," *chorus* the boys.

*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby.*

**chorus-master** (kō'rus-mās'tēr), *n.* *1.* The principal singer of a chorus. — *2.* The trainer or conductor of a chorus. [Rare.]

**chose<sup>1</sup>** (chōz). Preterit and old past participle of *choose*.

**chose<sup>2</sup>** (shōz), *n.* [F., a thing, *< OF. cose, cosa = Pr. Sp. cosa = Pg. coisa, cosa = It. cosa, < ML. cosa, causa, LL. causa, a thing, a peculiar use of L. causa, cause: see cause.* Cf. *quelque chose, keckshoes, kickshaws.*] In *law*, an article of personal property, or a personal right; a thing. — *Chose in action*, an incorporeal right enforceable by action; a right to recover a sum of money or a thing from another person in a court of justice. — *Chose in possession*, a chattel personal other than a mere evidence of debt or obligation. — *Chose local*, a piece of property annexed to a place, as a mill or the like. — *Chose transitory*, a piece of movable property.

**chosen** (chō'zn), *p. a.* [Fp. of *choose, v.*] Pick- ed; choice; select.

His chosen captains also are drowned in the Red sea.

*Ex. xv. 4.*

She, questionless, with her sweet harmony

And other chosen attractions, would allure.

*Shak., Pericles, v. 1.*

Your lordship's thoughts are always just, your numbers harmonious, your words chosen, your expressions strong and manly.

*Dryden, Essay on the Æneid.*

**Chosen freeholders**. See *freeholder*.

**choosing<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [ME., *< chosen + -ing<sup>1</sup>.*] One chosen.

When he to pin himselfen did

For his choosings on rod tree.

*MS. Cott. Vespas. (A), III. fol. 10. (Halliwell.)*

**chotel** (cho-tā'), *n.* [Chino-Jap. (= Chin. *chao-tung*), lit. morning hall (in allusion to the custom of ministers having audience with their sovereign in the morning), *< cho* (= Chin. *chao*), morning, + *tei* (= Chin. *ting*), hall.] In Japan, the hall of audience; the court; hence, by metonymy, the emperor.

**Chouan** (shō'an; F. pron. shō-on'), *n.* [F., after the nickname of Jean Cottereau, the original leader of the party. *Chouan* (dial. *chouhan, chauhau*, etc.; now corruptly *chat-huant*, as if 'hooting cat') means 'screech-owl'; cf. *OF. choue, a daw, > dim. chouette, > E. chevet: see chevet<sup>2</sup> and chough.*] A member of a body of insurgent royalists of Brittany and the west of France, consisting almost entirely of peasants, who rose in 1792 against the French republic, and carried on a guerrilla warfare of great bitterness. They were not repressed till 1800, and even after that occasional insurrections occurred down to the first years of the reign of Louis Philippe (1830-48).

**Chouannerie** (shō-an'e-rē; F. pron. shō-on-rē'), *n.* [F., *< Chouan.*] The insurrection of the Chouans, and also the body of persons engaged in it.

**choucari** (chō-kā'ri), *n.* [Of unascertained native origin.] A bird of the genus *Graucalus* (Cuvier). The name was originally applied to birds now classed under different genera, as to the Australian bower-birds of the genus *Ptilonorhynchus*, etc.

**chough** (chuf), *n.* [*< ME. choughe, choze, early ME. cheo, < AS. cēo, appar. orig. \*cōh, \*cōh, a chough* (cf. *OF. choc, choue, dim. chouette, chouquette*, also dial. *choquar* (Cotgrave), a chough, a daw, whence prob. *Sp. chova, a chough, choya, a jackdaw: see chevet<sup>2</sup> and Chouan; cf. It.*

*ciagola*, a chough); a variant, with a final guttural, of ME. *ca*, *ka*, *co*, *ko*, *koo*, *kowe*, etc., early mod. E. *coe* (see *coe*<sup>1</sup> and *caddow*), both forms being orig. imitative of cawing; see *caw*<sup>1</sup>.] An oscine passerine bird of the family *Corvidae*,



Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*).

the red-legged or Cornish crow, *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, of a black color, with red feet and beak. It is of very extensive though irregular distribution. Though a corvine bird, it has some relationship with the starlings. Also called, specifically, *Cornish chough*. There are other species, natives of Australia, Java, etc. Palgrave applies the name to a young crow.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,  
Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 6.

A kind of choughs,  
Or thievish daws, sir.

*Cornish chough*. (a) See above. (b) In *her.*, same as *aylet*. It was at one time confined as a bearing to Cornish families.

*chouicha* (chō'i-chā), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

*chouk*, *n.* See *chokes*.

*choult*, *n.* A Middle English form of *jowl*.

*choultry*, *n.* See *choultry*.

*choups* (chōps), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] Hips; the fruit of briers. [North. Eng.]

*chourie*, *n.* See *chourie*.

*chourika* (chōrt'kā), *n.* 1. A native name of a kind of partridge, *Tetrao gallus caspius*, inhabiting mountainous regions in Russia and Siberia. —2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of such partridges: synonymous with *Tetrao gallus*. *Motschoulsky*, 1839.

*chous* (kōs or kous), *n.* [Gr. *χοῖς* (> LL. *chus*), < *χοῖν*, pour, akin to E. *gush*: see *alchemy*.] 1. In *Gr. archaeol.*, a vase similar in form to the oinochoē, but larger, used to dip the mixed wine and water from the crater in order to fill the smaller pouring-vessels. —2. An ancient Attic measure of capacity, containing 12 cotyles or the twelfth part of a metretres, and equivalent to 3.283 liters, or 2.8 quartas. The chous was the equivalent of the Roman congius. *Daremberg et Saglio*; *Reinach*, *Manuel de Philologie*, 1883.

*chouse* (chous), *n.* [Also spelled *chiaus*, *chaus* (also *chiaous*, after F. *chiaour*), repr. Turk. *chā'ush*, *chaush*, an interpreter, messenger, etc., < Ar. *khawās* (> Hind. *khawās*, an attendant, etc., lit. grandees, nobles), prop. pl. of *khās* (s repr. letter *sād*), noble. In senses 2, 3, and 4, the noun is from the verb.] 1. A Turkish interpreter, messenger, or attendant.

*Dapper*. What do you think of me,  
That I am a *Chiaus*?

*Face*. What's that?

*Dapper*. The Turk was here —

As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?

*B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, i. 2.

Accompanied with a *chaus* of the court.  
*Hakluyt*.

The *chaush* is a person of great authority in certain things; he is a kind of living firman, before whom everyone makes way. *R. Curzon*, *Monast. in the Levant*, p. 9.

2. A trick; a sham; an imposition. *Johnson*.

[Rare.] —3. An impostor; a cheat.

This is the gentleman, and he's no *chiaus*.

*B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*.

4. One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.

Sillier than a sottish *chouse*.

*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, III. III. 531.

*chouse* (chous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *choused* (*choust*), ppr. *chousing*. [Formerly also *chouse*; < *chouse*, *n.*; lit., act like a chouse (in allusion to a Turkish interpreter or chouse who, in 1609, swindled some of the London merchants trading with Turkey out of a large sum of money).] To cheat; trick; swindle: often followed by *of* or *out of*: as, to *chouse* one out of his money.

You shall *chouse* him out of horses, clothes, and money, and I'll wink at it.

*Dryden*, *Wild Gallant*, II. 1.

The Portugalls have *choused* us, it seems, in the Island of Bombay, in the East Indys; for after a great charge of our fleets being sent thither with full commission from the King of Portugal to receive it, the Governour, by some pretence or other, will not deliver it to Sir Abraham Shipman, sent from the King, nor to my Lord of Marlborough.

*Pepys*, *Diary*, I. 420.

*chousingha* (chou'sing-hä), *n.* Same as *chikara*<sup>1</sup>.

*chout*<sup>1</sup> (chout), *n.* [E. dial.] A frolic or merry-making. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

*chout*<sup>2</sup> (chout), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chauth* for *chauthā*, a fourth part of the revenue, < Skt. *chaturtha* = E. *fourth*, q. v.] In the East Indies, a fourth part of the clear revenue, extorted by the Mahrattas; hence, extortion; blackmail.

Sivaji the Mahratta . . . organized a regular system of blackmail, known for more than a quarter of a century afterwards as the Mahratta *chout*.

*J. T. Wheeler*, *Short Hist. Ind.*, p. 175.

*choux*, *n.* [Prob. < F. *chou*, cabbage, on account of its shape.] A name in the seventeenth century of the chignon.

*chovy* (chō'vi), *n.*; pl. *chovies* (-viz). [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The popular name of a British beetle, *Phyllopertha horticola*.

*chow*<sup>1</sup> (chō), *v. t. and i.* [Var. of *chew*, *chaw*<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] To chew. [Prov. Eng.]

*chow*<sup>2</sup> (chou), *n.* [Var. of *chaw*<sup>2</sup> for *jaw*; or, with usual loss of final -l, abbr. from *chow* for *jowl*, q. v.] The jowl: used only in the phrase "cheek for *chow*" (that is, cheek by jowl). [Scotch.]

*chow*<sup>3</sup> (chou), *v. i.* [E. dial. Cf. *chower*.] To grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

*chow*<sup>4</sup> (chou), *n.* [Chinese.] A word forming part of the names of many places in China, indicating either a prefecture or district of the second rank or the chief city of such a district: thus, Ning-hai-*chow* may mean either the district of Ning-hai or the city of Ning-hai. Sometimes spelled *chao*, *chau*, and *choo*.

*chow*<sup>5</sup> (chou), *n.* [Hind. *chau* (chiefly in comp.), var. of *chār*, < Skt. *chatur* = E. *four*.] 1. A unit of weight in Bombay, used for gold and silver, and equal to three tenths of a troy grain. —2. A unit of the nature of the square of a mass, used in the East Indies in the valuation of pearls. A Madras *chow* is 48 square grains troy, a Bombay *chow* 15.7 square grains.

*chow-chow* (chou'chou), *a. and n.* [Pigeon English.] 1. *a.* Mixed; miscellaneous; broken. — *Chow-chow box*, a Japanese lacquered picnic or luncheon-box, with spaces for bottles, and trays or drawers for the various edibles, chop-sticks, etc., frequently richly decorated. — *Chow-chow cargo*, an assorted cargo. — *Chow-chow chop*, the lot of smaller miscellaneous packages sent off in the last lighter or cargo-boat to a vessel loading in a roadstead or harbor. — *Chow-chow shop*, a general shop; a variety shop. — *Chow-chow water*, short, irregular waves, such as those made by the paddles or propeller of a steamer, the meeting of currents in a river, etc.

II. *n.* 1. Food of any kind, but especially Chinese food, which is usually broken or cut up in the course of cooking into pieces suitable for being eaten with chop-sticks. —2. A preserve made in southern China, of odds and ends of orange-peel, ginger, bamboo, pumelo-rind, syrup, etc. —3. A mixed pickle made with mustard in the East Indies, and imitated elsewhere.

*chowder* (chou'dér), *n.* [Probably a variant of *chauder*, < F. *chaudière*, a caldron: see *chalders*, *caldron*.] "In the fishing-villages of Brittany *faire la chaudière* is to provide a caldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and biscuit with some savory condiments—a 'hodge-podge' contributed by the fishermen themselves, each of whom in return receives his share of the prepared dish. The French would seem to have carried this practice to America." *N. and Q.* 1. A dish of fish or clams boiled with biscuits or crackers, pork, potatoes, onions, etc., and variously seasoned. It is common among the fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland and in New England. —2. A picnic party, especially at the sea-shore, at which the main dish is chowder. See def. 1.

A *chowder* was given a few weeks ago at the head of our little bay.

*The Century*, XXVIII. 655.

3. A fish-seller. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.] *chowder* (chou'dér), *v. t.* [*< chowder*, *n.*] To make a chowder of: as, to *chowder* fish. [American.]

*chowder-beer* (chou'dér-bēr), *n.* A beverage made in the west of England and in Newfoundland by boiling twigs of black spruce in water and mixing the product with molasses.

*chowiecha* (chou'ê-chā), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

*chower* (chou'ér), *v. t.* [*Cf. chow*<sup>3</sup>, *chower*.] To grumble; scold.

But when the crabbed nurse  
Begins to chide and *chower*  
With heavie heart I take my course  
To seawards from the towre.

*Turberville*, tr. of Ovid (1567), fol. 122. (*Halliwel*.)

*chowli*, *n.* An old form of *jowl*. See *chavel*.

*chowlee* (chou'lē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chaulāi*, *chaula*.] An East Indian name of the cow-pea, which is extensively cultivated for food in the tropics of the old world.

*chowpatty*, *n.* Same as *chupatty*.

*chowrie*, *n.* See *chowry*.

*chowry* (chou'ri), *n.*; pl. *chowries* (-riz). [Repr. Hind. *chaurri*, Beng. *chāmara*, Skt. *chāmara*.] In the East Indies, a whisk or brush used to drive off flies, often made of the bushy tail of the Tibetan yak set in a decorated handle, and in this form one of the ensigns of ancient Asiatic royalty. Also spelled *chourie*, *chowrie*.

*chowset*, *n. and v.* See *chouse*.

*chower*<sup>1</sup> (chou'tér), *v. t.* [E. dial.; cf. *chow*<sup>3</sup> and *chower*.] To grumble or mutter like a forward child. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

*choy-root* (choi'rōt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

*chrematistic* (krē-ma-tis'tik), *a. and n.* [= F. *chrématistique*, < Gr. *χρηματιστικός*, pertaining to business or money-making, < *χρηματιστής*, a man of business, < *χρηματίζω*, transact business, < *χρῆμα* (-τ-), a thing, pl. *χρήματα*, property, wealth, money, < *χρῆσθαι*, use.] 1. *a.* Relating or pertaining to finance or the science of wealth. [Rare.]

I am not the least versed in the *chrematistic* art, as an old friend of mine called it. I know not how to get a shilling, nor how to keep it in my pocket if I had it.

*Fielding*, *Amelia*, ix. 5.

II. *n.* Same as *chrematistics*.

*chrematistics* (krē-ma-tis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *chrematistic*: see -ics.] The science of wealth: a name given by some writers to the science of political economy, or, in a more restricted sense, to that portion of the science which relates to the management and regulation of wealth and property.

*chreotechnics* (krē-ō-tek'niks), *n.* [*< Gr. χρεῖος*, useful, + *τέχνη*, art: see *technic*.] The useful arts; specifically, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. [Rare.]

*chrestomathic*, *chrestomathical* (kres-tō-math'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< chrestomathy* + -ic, -ical.] Relating to a chrestomathy.

*chrestomathy* (kres-tom'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *chrestomathies* (-thiz). [= F. *chrestomathie*, < Gr. *χρηστομαθία*, desire of learning, a book of selections (of 'things worth knowing'), < *χρηστικός*, desirous of learning, < *χρηστός*, good, worthy, useful (verbal adj. of *χρῆσθαι*, use), + *μαθῆναι*, learn: see *mathematics*.] A collection of extracts and choice pieces, especially from a foreign language, with notes of explanation and instruction: as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy*.

*Chrisis*, *n.* See *Chrysis*.

*chrisam* (krizm), *n.* [Also *chrisom*, early mod. E. also *chrisme*, *crisme*, *chrisome*, *crisome*; < ME. *crisme*, *crysme*, *crisome*, *crisome*, *chrisam* (oil), < AS. *crisma*, *chrisam* (oil or vesture), = OHG. *chrismo*, *chrisamo*, *chresamo*, MHG. *crisme*, *kresenie*, *crisem*, *kresem*, G. *chrisam*, *chrisam* (oil) (ME. also *creime*, *creym*, < OF. *creime*, *chresme*, F. *chrême* = Pr. Sp. It. *crisma* = Pg. *chrisma*), < LL. *chrisma*, *chrisam* (oil), < Gr. *χρίσμα*, an unguent, unction, < *χρίω*, rub, graze, besmear, anoint: see *Christ*. The form *chrisom* is archaic; *chrisam* is now preferred in technical and literary use.] 1. *Eccles.*: (a) A sacred ointment, consecrated by a bishop, used in the rites of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and coronation, in the consecration of churches, altar-stones, and chalices, and in blessing the baptismal water. In the Roman Catholic Church it consists of a mixture of oil and balsam, and in the Eastern Church of oil, wine, and various aromatics. Its use in baptism was continued in the Anglican Church for a short time after the Reformation. The name is sometimes applied to consecrated oil generally, including the oil of catechumens and the oil of the sick. See *oil*.



To kille a crownde kyng with *krysome* enoyntede!  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 9447.  
 The *chrism*, . . . as in the Latin Church, is consecrated by the Bishop on Maundy Thursday; though its preparation is commenced on the Monday in Holy Week.  
*J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 909.

The bishop . . . poured out the holy oil and *chrism* and burned incense upon it [a stone slab] at the middle and four corners.  
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 246.

(b) The rite of confirmation. [Rare.]

Their baptism in all respects was as frustrate as their *chrism*, for the manner of those times was in confirming to use anointing.  
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 68.

(c) Same as *chrismal*, (d).

Upon the anointed head of the newly baptized child was put a piece of fine white linen, known in those days as the *chrismal* or *chrisme*, to be worn, like the king's "coffe," both day and night, for a whole week.  
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 485, note.

(d) The baptismal vesture; a white garment formerly given to the newly baptized as a symbol of the new robe of righteousness given to the saints: in this sense commonly *chrism*.

When there are many to be baptized, this order of demanding, baptizing, putting on the *chrisme*, and anointing, shall be used severally with every child.  
*Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

2. In general, that with which one is anointed, or the act of anointing.

I wait—but she lingers, and ah! so long!  
 It was not so in the years gone by,  
 When she touched my lips with *chrism* of song.  
*T. B. Aldrich*, Flight of the Goddess.

3†. A *chrism*-child.

The boy surely, I ever said, was to any man's thinking a very *chrisme*.  
*Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

**chrism** (kriz'm), v. t. [Also *chrism*; < ME. *crisomen* (cf. ML. *chrismare*), anoint with *chrism*, < *crisme*, *crisme*, *chrism* (oil): see *chrism*, n.] To anoint with *chrism*.

And crowne hym kyndly with *krysome* hondes,  
 With his ceptre, as sovereignty and lorde.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3186.

**chrisma** (kriz'mä), n.; pl. *chrismata* (-mä-tä). [ML., also *chrismus*: see *chrism* and *Christ*.] The monogram, X, of the name *Christ*, made up of the first two letters of the Greek *Χριστός*. See *labarum*.

**chrismal** (kriz'mäl), a. and n. [< ML. *chrismalis*, < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] I. a. Pertaining to or of the nature of *chrism*.

Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil.  
*Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 316.

II. n. In the early church: (a) The vessel or flask in which the consecrated oil or *chrism* was contained. (b) A vessel for the reservation of the consecrated host. (c) A cloth used to cover relics. (d) [Cf. F. *chrêmeau*.] The white cloth bound upon the head of one newly baptized, after the unction with *chrism*, for the purpose of retaining the *chrism* upon the head during the week. Also *chrism*.

**chrismarium** (kriz-mä'ri-um), n.; pl. *chrismaria* (-ä). [ML., < LL. *chrisma*, *chrism*.] Same as *chrismatory*.

**chrismata**, n. Plural of *chrisma*.

**chrismatin**, **chrismatine** (kriz-mä-tin), n. [< Gr. *χρίσμα* (-r-), an unguent (see *chrism*), + *-inē*, -inē<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *hatchettin*, 2.

**chrismation** (kriz-mä'shon), n. [< ML. *chrismatio* (-n-), < *chrismare*, pp. *chrismatus*, anoint with *chrism*, < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] In the early church, and in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, unction with *chrism* or holy oil, either of persons, as in baptism and confirmation, or of things, especially in consecrating the water for baptism.

The order [of baptism] of James of Serug is singular in prescribing three *chrismations* of the water.  
*J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 971.

**chrismatory** (kriz-mä-tō-ri), n.; pl. *chrismatories* (-riz). [< ML. *chrismatorium*, < *chrismare*: see *chrismation*.] A receptacle for the *chrism*, or holy oil, used in the services of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches. Also *chrismarium*.

The word is sometimes translated *lentacula*, a *chrismatory* or *cruet*, a vessel to contain oil.  
*Smith*, Portrait of Old Age, p. 215.

**chrism-child**, **chrism-child** (kriz'm-, kriz'om-child), n. [Early mod. E. also *crisme-child*, *chrism-child*; < *chrism*, *chrism*, + *child*.] A child who dies within a month after baptism: so called from the custom of burying it in its white baptismal garment, or *chrismal*; hence, any innocent or very young child.



Chrismatory.

As undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrism* child to smile.  
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying.

Pist. Falstaff he is dead. . . .  
 Quick. 'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *chrism* child.  
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 8.

In England, if a child dies within the first month of its life, it is called a *chrism* child; whence the title in the London bills of mortality. *De Quincey*, *Essenes*, Note No. 6.

**chrismert**, **chrismert**, n. [< *chrism*, *chrism*, + *-ert*.] A *chrism*-child.

A *chrismert* ye chelde of Henry Jenkynso', bu[r]ied.  
*Registers of Holy Cross, Canterbury*.

**Chrysochloris**, n. See *Chrysochloris*.

**chrisolitet**, n. See *chrysolite*.

**chrism** (kriz'om), n. See *chrism*.

**Christ** (krist), n. [< ME. *Crīst*, < AS. *Crīst* (orig. with long *i*, *Crīst*) = OFries. *Crīst* = D. *Christus* = MLG. *Krist*, *Kerst*, *Karst*, *Kirst* = OHG. *Christ*, *Krist*, MHG. *Christ*, *Krist*, G. *Christus* = Icel. *Kristr* = Sw. *Krist* (now *Christus*) = Dan. *Krist* (now *Kristus*) = Goth. *Christus* = F. *Christ* = Pr. *Christ*, *Crīst* = Sp. *It. Cristo* = Pg. *Christo* (the spelling with *ch* for *c*, and the forms *Christus*, *Kristus*, being in mod. imitation of the L.), < L. *Christus*, < Gr. *Χριστός*, prop. an adj., anointed (δ *χριστός*, the anointed), verbal adj. of *χρίω*, rub, graze, besmear, anoint, = Skt. *√ghar*, grind, rub, scratch (cf. *√ghar*, sprinkle, *ghrita*, clarified butter: see *ghee*), = L. *friare*, crumble, *fricare*, rub: see *friable* and *fricative*.] The Anointed: a title of Jesus of Nazareth, synonymous with, and the Greek translation of, *Messiah*, originally used with the definite article strictly as a title, the *Christ* (that is, the Anointed), but from an early period used without the article as a part of the proper name *Jesus Christ*. See *anointed*.

And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the *Christ*, the Son of the living God.  
*Mat.* xvi. 16.

Then charged he his disciples that they should tell no man that he was *Jesus the Christ*.  
*Mat.* xvi. 20.

Paul, a servant of *Jesus Christ*, called to be an apostle.  
*Rom.* i. 1.

Paul, an apostle (not of men, neither by man, but by *Jesus Christ*, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead).  
*Gal.* i. 1.

Brothers of *Christ*. See *Christadelphian*.—*Christ's Book*. See book.—*Disciples of Christ*. See *disciple*.—*Knights of the Order of Christ*. See *order*.

**Christadelphian** (kris-tä-del'fian), n. [Also, incorrectly, *Christodelphian*; < Gr. *χριστάδελφος*, in brotherhood with *Christ*, < *Χριστός*, *Christ*, + *ἀδελφός*, brother: see *adelphos*.] A member of a small religious sect which originated in the United States, but now also exists in England and elsewhere. The doctrines of the sect include a peculiar theory of the Trinity, the attainment of immortality by believers only, the annihilation of the wicked, the denial of infant baptism, and a peculiar view of the millennium. Their churches are called *ecclesias*. Also called *Brothers of Christ* and *Thomasites*.

**crystal**, n. An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

**Christ-child** (krist'child), n. 1. *Christ* when a child: used only with the definite article.—2. A picture or image of *Christ* in his childhood.—3. A reappearance, in a vision or otherwise, of *Christ* in the form of a child. Among the Germans the *Christ-child* bears the same relation to the festivities of Christmas as that borne elsewhere by Saint Nicholas.

Frau Goetzenberger many a time spoke of her Christmas tree, and of the marvelous things which the *Christ-child* would lay beneath it.  
*Mary Howitt*, Madame Goetzenberger's Christmas Eve, iii.

**christ-cross** (kris'krōs), n. [Also written *cris-cross*, *criss-cross*, for *Christ's cross* (ME. *Crīstes cross*).] 1. The mark of the cross cut, printed, or stamped on any object. It was sometimes placed on a dial for the figure XII—that is, as the sign of 12 o'clock.

Fall to your business roundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *christ-cross* of noon.  
*Puritan*, iv. 2. (*Nares*.)

2. The beginning and end; the Alpha and Omega: probably from the sign of the cross being prefixed and appended to serious literary undertakings, inscriptions on sepulchral monuments, etc. See *christcross-row*.

*Christ's cross* is the *cris-cross* of all our happiness.  
*Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 12.

**christcross-row** (kris'krōs-rō), n. [Early mod. E. also *chriss-cross-row*; so called from the cross set before the alphabet. Cf. Sp. *Crístus*, the cross marked at the beginning of the alphabet, the alphabet itself.] The alphabet; the A B C; a horn-book.

Truths to be learned before ever a letter in the *Christian's Christcross-row*.  
*Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 527.

They never drew  
 A look or motion of intelligence  
 From infant-conning of the *Christ-cross-row*.  
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

**Christdom** (kris'dum), n. [< *Christ* + *-dom*.] The rule or service of *Christ*. [Rare.]

They know the grief of men without its wisdom;  
 They sink in man's despair without its calm;  
 Are slaves, without the liberty in *Christdom*.  
*Mrs. Browning*, Cry of the Children.

**Christe eleison** (kris'tē e-lā'i-son). [ML., repr. Gr. *Χριστὲ ἐλέησον*: *Χριστὲ*, voc. of *Χριστός*, *Christ*; *ἐλέησον*, aor. impv. of *ἐλεειν*, have mercy or pity, < *ἐλεος*, pity.] Literally, *Christ have mercy*. This Greek phrase is used untranslated as an invocation in Latin litany, preceded and followed by *Kyrie eleison*, each of the three invocations being pronounced thrice. (See *kyrie*.) It is not used in the Greek Church.

**Christen**, a. and n. Earlier form of *Christian*.  
**christen** (kris'n), v. t. [E. dial. also *kersen*, \*early mod. E. also rarely *christian* (cf. *Christian*); < ME. *cristenen*, *cristnen*, < AS. *cristenian* (= MLG. *kristenen*, *kerstenen*, *karstenen* = Icel. *kristna* = Sw. *kristna* = Dan. *kristne*), make a *Christian*, baptize, < *cristena*, a *Christian*: see *Christen*, a. and n., and *Christian*.] 1. To baptize into the *Christian* church.

He hated *Christene* Men; and zit he was *cristned*, but he forsoke his Law, and became a Renegade.  
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 84.

To *christen*; baptize; because at baptism the person receiving that sacrament is made, as the catechism teaches, a member of *Christ*.  
*Hook*, Church Dict.

Specifically—2. To baptize under a newly conferred name, especially in infancy; baptize and name as an infant.

She will shortly be to *christen*;  
 And papa has made the offer,  
 I shall have the naming of her.  
*Mary Lamb*, Choosing a Name.

These young ladies—not supposed to have been actually *christened* by the names applied to them, though always so called in the family.  
*Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii.

3. In general, to name; denominate; give a name to.

*Christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium.  
*Bp. Burnet*.

Cunn. But how came this clown to be call'd Pompey first?  
*Sir Greg.* Push, one Goodman Caesar, a pumpmaker, *kersen'd* him.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at several Weapons, iii. 1.

4†. To *Christianize*.

At Rhodes, at Cyprus, and on other grounds  
*Christen'd* and heathen.  
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

I am most certain this is the first example in England since it was first *christened*.  
*Jer. Taylor*, Extempore Prayer.

**Christendom** (kris'n-dum), n. [< ME. *cristendom*, *Christianity*, baptism, the *Christian* world, < AS. *cristendōm* (= OFries. *kristendōm*, *kerstendōm* = D. *christendōm* = MLG. *kristendōm* = MHG. *kristentuom*, G. *christenthum* = Icel. *kristindóm* = Sw. Dan. *kristendóm*), *Christianity*, < *cristen*, *Christian*, + *-dōm*: see *christen*, *Christian*, and *-dom*.] 1†. The profession of faith in *Christ* by baptism; hence, adoption of faith in *Christ*; personal *Christianity*; baptism.

The Emperor hym asked how he ther-of sholde be sure, and he selde he wolde hym assure by his *cristyngdome*.  
*Merrin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

This struck such fear, that straight his *Christendome* The King receives, and many with the King.  
*Panshaw's Luslad*, x. 116.

O! I have been at gude church-door,  
 An' I've got *christendom*.  
*Tam-a-Lane* (Child's Ballads, i. 261).

This . . . cannot be denied . . . by any man that would not have his *christendom* suspected.  
*Jer. Taylor*, Episcopacy Asserted, § 19.

2. The part of the world in which the *Christian* religion predominates; the *Christian* world.

We were also now passed ye londes of the Infideles, as of Turkes and Sarrazyns, and were comen into the londes of *Christendome*, whiche also increased our joye and gladnesse right moche.  
*Sir R. Guyford*, Pylgrymage, p. 74.

Important as outposts on the verge of *Christendom*.  
*Milman*, Hist. of Lat. Christianity.

3. The whole body of *Christians*.

If there had been no Fryers, *Christendome* might have continu'd quiet, and things remain'd at a stay.  
*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 51.

4†. [L. c.] The name received at baptism; hence, any name or epithet.

With a world  
 Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms*.  
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

**christening** (kris'n-ing or kris'ning), n. [Verbal n. of *christen*, v.] The ceremony of baptism, especially as accompanied by the giving of the name to the infant baptized, followed by family festivities.

Thence . . . to Kate Joyce's *christening*, where much company and good service of sweetmeats.  
*Pepys*, Diary, July 11, 1663.

**Christhood** (kris'thūd), *n.* [*< Christ + -hood.*] The condition of being the Christ or Messiah. **Christian**<sup>1</sup> (kris'ti-ān), *a.* and *n.* [A mod. substitution (after *L. christianus*) for early mod. *E. Christen*, *Cristen*, *< ME. cristen*, *cresten* (later and rarely *Christien*), *< AS. cristen* = *OS. kris-ten* = *OFries. kristen*, *kersten* = *D. kristen*, *kersten* = *Icel. kristinn* = *Sw. Dan. kristen*, *adj.*, Christian; as a noun, early mod. *E. Christen*, *Cristen*, *< ME. cristeno*, *cristen*, *< AS. cristena*, also *cristen* = *OFries. kristena*, *kerstena* = *D. kristen* = *MLG. kristen*, *kersten*, *karsten*, *kirsten* = *MHG. kristene*, *kristen*, *G. christ*, a Christian; from the *adj.*, the Teut. forms (*AS. cristen*, etc.) having the accom. term. -*en* (see *christen*); = *OF. christien*, *chrestien*, *F. chrétien* = *Sp. It. cristiano* = *Pg. cristão*, *< L. christianus*, *adj.* and *n.*, *< Gr. χριστιανός*, orig. as a noun, a Christian, later also as an *adj.*, Christian, *< Χριστός*, Christ: see *Christ*.] **1.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or derived from Christ or his teachings: as, the *Christian* religion.—**2.** Received into the body of the church of Christ; acting in the manner, or having the spiritual character, proper to a follower of Christ: as, a *Christian* man.

Nawther circumciset sothly in sort with the Jewes,  
Ne comyn with *cristen* men, ne on *Criste* leuy;  
But barly, as thal borne were, bydon thal stille;  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4327.

**3.** Having adopted or believing in the religion of Christ: as, a *Christian* nation; a *Christian* community.

In the Church of England the people were never admitted to the choice of a bishop from its first becoming *Christian* to this very day.

*Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted.*

**4.** In accord with or exhibiting the spirit of the teachings of Christ: as, *Christian* conduct.—**5.** Ecclesiastical.

The jurisdiction as to tithes was similarly a debateable land between the two jurisdictions: the title to the ownership, as in questions of advowson and presentation, belonging to the secular courts, and the process of recovery belonging to the court *Christian*.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist.* (2d ed.), § 722.

**Christian Brothers**, the common designation of the Brethren of the Christian Schools (which see, under *brother*).—**Christian Catholics**. See *Old Catholics*, under *Catholic*.—**Christian Connection**. See II., 5 (a).—**Christian era**, the era of the birth of Christ, from which chronology is reckoned in Christian countries. See *era*.—**Christian name**, the name given when one is baptized or christened: hence, the personal as distinguished from the family name; especially, the individual name or names by which a person is usually called.—**Christian Science**, a system of religious teaching, based on the Scriptures, which originated with the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy about 1865. Its most notable application is in the professed cure of disease by mental and spiritual means.—**Christian socialism** and **socialist**. See *socialism* and *socialist*.—**Knights of Christian Charity**. See *knight*.

**II. n.** **1.** A believer in and follower of Jesus Christ; a member of a Christian church. This word occurs but three times in the New Testament, and then under circumstances which justify the conclusion that it was originally coined as a sneering appellation by the enemies of Christianity. The names employed by the followers of Christ in the apostolic church to designate themselves were *disciples*, *followers*, *believers*, *brethren*, and *saints*.

And the disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch.  
*Acts* xi. 26.

Then Agrippa said unto Paul, almost thou persuadest me to be a *Christian*.  
*Acts* xvi. 23.

Yet if any man suffer as a *Christian*, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf.  
*1 Pet.* iv. 16.

**2.** Specifically, one who possesses the spiritual character proper to a follower of Christ; one who exemplifies in his life the teachings of Christ.

O it is the penitent, the reformed, the lowly, the watchful, the self-denying and holy soul, that is the *Christian*! Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

**3.** A member of a nation which, as a whole, has adopted some form of Christianity: opposed to *pagan*, *Moslem*, and *Jew*.—**4.** A civilized human being, as distinguished from a savage or a brute. [Colloq., Eng.]—**5.** (Generally pronounced, distinctively, kris'ti-ān.) (a) A member of an American sect which arose between 1793 and 1804 among the Methodists of North Carolina, the Baptists of Vermont, and the Presbyterians of Kentucky and Tennessee. These bodies, at first unknown to each other, severally rejected all names but that of *Christians*, and were soon organized into a common denomination, now known collectively as the *Christian Connection*. They have no formulated creed, but are generally Unitarians in doctrine and Baptists in practice, and their government is congregational. They have a general quadrennial conference, and number about 100,000. (b) A member of a religious sect, properly designated *disciples* of

Christ (which see, under *disciple*).—**6.** A member of Christ's College, Cambridge, or of Christ Church, Oxford.—**Bible Christian**. See *Bible*.—**Christians of St. John**. See *Mandaeans*.—**Christians of St. Thomas**, the members of a community of Nestorians settled on the Malabar coast of India since the early part of the sixth century, or longer, who profess to have derived their Christianity from the apostle St. Thomas. In 1599 they were compelled by the Portuguese to submit to the papal see, but not long afterward the greater part of them restored the independence of their church. They retain many ancient customs, use the Syriac language in their liturgy, and are said now to be Monophysites.—**New Christians**, a name given to those Moors and Jews who in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Spain, to avoid persecution, publicly professed conversion to Christianity and conformed to the church, while still retaining more or less attachment to their former religious faith and ritual.

The *New Christians*, as they were called, formed a kind of distinct and intermediate class of believers.

*Milman, Hist. Jews*, III. 307.

**christian**<sup>1</sup> (kris'ti-ān), *v. t.* [*< Christian*, *n.*; substituted for earlier *christen*, *cristen*: see *christen*, *v.*] To baptize. *Fulke*.

**christian**<sup>2</sup> (kris'ti-ān), *n.* [After a Danish king, *Christian*, *Kristian*.] A gold coin first struck in 1775 by Christian VII. of Denmark as duke of Holstein, of the value of a pistole, or about \$4.12. Also *christian d'or*.

**christiana** (kris-ti-ā'nā), *n.* An old Swedish silver coin, worth about 14 cents.

**christian d'or**. See *christian*<sup>2</sup>.

**Christianization**, **Christianise**. See *Christianization*, *Christianize*.

**Christianism**<sup>1</sup> (kris'ti-ān-izm), *n.* [*< F. christianisme* = *Pr. cristianisme* = *Sp. cristianismo* = *Pg. cristianismo* = *It. cristianesimo*, *cristianismo*, *< L. christianismus*, *< Gr. χριστιανισμός*, Christianity, *< χριστιανίζω* (*LL. christianizare*), profess one's self a Christian: see *Christianize*.] **1.** The Christian religion.

That I may not seem, rather forcibly, to break out of Platonism into *Christianism*.

*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.*

Herein the worst of Kings, professing *Christianism*, have by far exceeded him. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, I.

**2.** The nations professing Christianity; Christendom. *Johnson*.

**Christianite** (kris'ti-ān-iti), *n.* **1.** [After Prince Christian Frederik of Denmark.] A variety of the feldspar anorthite, from the Monte Somma on Vesuvius.—**2.** [After Christian VIII. of Denmark.] A name sometimes given to the zeolite phillipsite.

**Christianity** (kris-ti-ān'i-ti), *n.* [An alteration toward the *LL.* form of the earlier mod. *E. cristenty*, *< ME. cristiente*, *cristianitee*, *cristy-ante*, *cristante*, *< OF. crestiente*, *crestiente*, *F. chrétienté* = *Pr. chrestiantat*, *arstiantad* = *Cat. cristiandat* = *Sp. cristiandat* = *Pg. cristiandade* = *It. cristianità*, *< LL. christianitas* (*-tās*, *< christianus*, Christian: see *Christian*<sup>1</sup> and *-ity*.)] **1.** The religion founded by Jesus Christ. Christianity may be regarded as divisible into—(a) *Historical Christianity*, the facts and principles stated in the New Testament, especially those concerning the life, sufferings, death, resurrection, ascension, and nature of Jesus, together with the subsequent development of the Christian church, and the gradual embodiment in society of the principles inculcated by it.

A candid but rational inquiry into the progress and establishment of *Christianity* may be considered as a very essential part of the history of the Roman Empire.

*Gibbon, Decline and Fall*, xv.

(b) *Dogmatic Christianity*, the systems of theological doctrine founded on the New Testament. These systems differ with different churches, sects, and schools.

Engelhard's method finds . . . the second period, that of synthetic talent, employed in constructing *Christianity* as a universal system, marked by two tendencies, the scholastic and mystic. *Shedd, Hist. of Christ. Doct.*, VI. 38.

(c) *Vital Christianity*, the spirit manifested by Jesus Christ in his life, and which he commanded his followers to imitate.

Every one who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *Christianity*. *Addison*.

*Christianity* is a soul-power—an invisible immutable power in the world. *H. W. Beecher, Sermons*, I. 388.

**2†.** The body of Christian believers.

To Walsy fled the *christianitee*

Of olde Britons.

*Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale*, l. 446.

**3†.** The Christian or civilized world; Christendom.

Ther neuer was no better in *cristiantie*.

*Nugae Poet.*, p. 57.

**4.** Conformity to the teachings of Christ in life and conduct. [Rare.]—**Evidences of Christianity**, also called *evidences of revealed religion*, or simply *evidences*, the proofs of the divine origin of Christianity. They are classified as *external* and *internal* evidences. The former are again chiefly two, the argument from prophecies and the argument from miracles; the latter is the argument from the character of Christ and of his teachings. From the adaptation of Christianity to the needs of man, and from the history of its effects in the world. The

term does not include the proofs of the existence of a Divine Being.—**Muscular Christianity**, a phrase used to denote a healthy, robust, and cheerful religion, one that leads a person to take an active part in life, and does not frown upon harmless enjoyments, as opposed to a religion which is more contemplative, and neglects to a great extent the present life. Hence also the phrase *muscular Christian*. See *muscular*.

**Christianization** (kris'ti-ān-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< Christianize + -ation.*] The act or process of converting to Christianity. Also spelled *Christianisation*.

The policy of *Christianization* and civilization broke the Normans themselves into two parties.

*J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng.*, p. 372.

**Christianize** (kris'ti-ān-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Christianized*, ppr. *Christianizing*. [= *F. christianiser* = *Sp. cristianizar* = *Pg. cristianizar*, *< LL. christianizare*, make Christian, earlier profess Christianity, *< Gr. χριστιανίζω*, profess Christianity, *< χριστιανός*, a Christian: see *Christian*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. trans.** **1.** To make Christian; convert to Christianity: as, to *Christianize* the heathen.—**2.** To imbue with Christian principles.

*Christianized philosophers.*

*Is. Taylor.*

**II.† intrans.** To follow or profess Christianity; to approach the character of a Christian. [Rare.]

Where Prester Iohn (though part he Judaez)

Doth in some sort devoutly *Christianize*.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The Colonies.

Also spelled *Christianise*.

**Christianly** (kris'ti-ān-li), *a.* [*< Christian*, *n.*, + *-ly*. Cf. *OFries. kerstenlik*.] Christian-like; becoming or befitting a Christian. [Rare.]

Neither is it safe, or warie, or indeed *Christianly*, that the French King, of a different Faith, should afford our nearest Allies as good protection as we.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, II.

Father he hight and he was in the parish; a *Christianly* plainness  
Clothed from his head to his feet the old man of seventy winters.

*Longfellow, tr. of Children of the Lord's Supper.*

**Christianly** (kris'ti-ān-li), *adv.* [*< ME. cristenly*, *< AS. \*cristenlice* (= *OHG. cristanlihho*, *MHG. kristenliche*), *< cristen*, Christian, + *-lice*: see *Christian*<sup>1</sup> and *-ly*.] In a Christian manner; in a manner consistent with the principles of the Christian religion or the profession of that religion. [Rare.]

Every man *christianly* instructed.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, I.

**Christianness** (kris'ti-ān-nes), *n.* [*< Christian*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being in consonance with the doctrines of Christianity. [Rare.]

It is very . . . unreasonable . . . to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason.

*Hammond, Of Conscience*, § 26.

**Christianography**<sup>†</sup> (kris-ti-ān-og'rā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. χριστιανός*, a Christian, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφω*, write.] A description of Christian nations.

**Chresticolist** (kris-tik'ō-list), *n.* [*< ML. Chresticola* (*< L. Chrestus*, Christ, + *colere*, worship) + *-ist*.] A worshiper of Christ. *Ogilvie*. [Rare.]

**Christless** (krist'les), *a.* [*< Christ* + *-less*.] Without Christ; having no faith in Christ; unchristian.

A million horrible bellowing echoes broke

From the red-ribb'd hollow behind the wood,

And thunder'd up into Heaven the *Christless* code,

That must have life for a blow.

*Tennyson, Maud*, xxiii. 1.

**Christliness** (krist'li-nes), *n.* [*< Christly* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being Christly.

Yet the *Christliness* of a principle is no certain safeguard against unwisdom in its application.

*New Princeton Rev.*, I. 38.

**Christly** (krist'li), *a.* [*< Christ* + *-ly*. Cf. *AS. cristlic* = *D. cristelijck* = *G. christlich* = *Dan. kristelig* = *Sw. kristlig*. Cf. *Christianly*, *a.*] Christ-like.

And so it comes to pass that a *Christly* life is also man's true language.

*Boardman, Creative Week*, p. 213.

**Christmas** (kris'mas), *n.* [*< ME. Cristmas*, *Cristmes*, *Cristemas*, *Crīstesmesse* (not in *AS.*) (= *MD. kerstmisse*, *D. kersmis* = *MLG. kerstemesse*), i. e., *Crīstes masse*, Christ's mass or holy day: see *Christ* and *mass*.] **1.** The festival of the Christian church observed annually in memory of the birth of Christ. The festival properly begins with the evening of the 24th day of December, called *Christmas eve*, and continues until Epiphany, on the 6th of January, the whole period being called *Christmas-tide*; but it is more particularly observed on the 25th of December, which is called *Christmas day* or simply *Christmas*. In the Roman, Greek, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches Christmas is observed as a religious festival with special services. Its celebration was formerly forbidden by the Puritans, but Christmas day is now generally observed throughout Christendom by religious services, by

public and social festivities, by the interchange of gifts between relatives and friends, and by the distributing of food and clothing among the poor. In most Christian communities Christmas is a legal holiday.

The faste not on the Saturday, no time of the geer, but it be Cristemasse even or Estre even.

*Manderley, Travels*, p. 19.

Canons were made by several councils to oblige men to receive the Holy Communion three times a year at least, viz.: at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

*Wheatley*, III. of Book of Common Prayer.

2. Christmas day, the 25th day of December.

Christmas has come once more—the day devoted by the large majority of Christians to the commemoration of the Nativity of the Saviour. *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 215.

3. [I. c.] The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, from its use for decoration on Christmas day.—Christmas block, a Christmas log (which see, below).

To lay a Log of Wood upon the Fire, which they termed a Yule-Clog, or Christmas-Block.

*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 155.

Christmas box. (a) Originally, a money-box with a slit through which coin could be dropped, carried by prentices, porters, and others at Christmas-time for the reception of presents of money; hence, a Christmas gift, especially of money. [Eng.]

By the Lord Harry, I shall be undone here with Christmas-boxes. The rogues at the coffee-house have raised their tax, every one giving a crown, and I gave mine for shame, besides a great many half-crowns to great men's porters. *Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, Dec. 26, 1710.

(b) A box of presents at Christmas.—Christmas card, a card variously ornamented with designs, plain or colored, sent as a token of remembrance at Christmas, and usually bearing a Christmas legend or words of Christmas greeting.—Christmas carol, a carol suitable for Christmas; a song or hymn sung in celebration of the nativity of Christ.—Christmas fern, *Polystichum acrostichoides*, a fern having simply pinnate fronds of firm texture, which remain green through the winter and may be gathered at any time.—Christmas fish, a name of an American plaice or flat-fish, *Lyopsetta putnami*: so called in New England from the time of its appearance in the harbors.—Christmas flower. Same as Christmas rose.—Christmas log, a large log of wood, which in old times formed the back-log of the fire at Christmas; the yule log.—Christmas lord or prince, the lord of misrule (which see, under lord).

As he hath wrought him, 'tis the finest fellow  
That e'er was Christmas-lord; he carries it  
So truly to the life, as though he were  
One of the plot to gull himself.

*Fletcher (and another)*, *Noble Gentleman*, II. 1.

Christmas rose, a plant, *Helleborus niger*, so called from its open rose-like flower, which blossoms during the winter months. Also called Christmas flower. See *Helleborus*.—Christmas tree, a small evergreen tree or large branch, upon which at Christmas presents, ornaments, and lights are hung, as the occasion of a festive gathering.

Christmas-tide (kris'mas-tid), n. The season of Christmas.

Christocentric (kris-tō-sen'trik), a. [*L. Christus*, Christ, + *centrum*, center, + *-ic*.] Having Christ as a center; regarding Christ as the center of history or of the universe.

The ever-increasing number of lives of Christ strengthens the Christocentric character of modern theology.

*Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 46.

The essentially Christocentric character of his view of the universe gave him (Servetus) an almost unique place in the history of religious thought.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 685.

christofia (kris-tō'fi-ā), n. A tonic made of white wine and sugar, seasoned with cinnamon, cloves, and bitter almonds. *De Colange*.

Christolatry (kris-tol'a-tri), n. [*Gr. Χριστός*, Christ, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of Christ regarded as a kind of idolatry.

Christological (kris-tō-loj'i-kal), a. [*Christology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to Christology.

The Christological conceptions and formulas which occur in the book (Apocalypse) are not always consistent.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 499.

Christology (kris-tol'ō-jī), n. [= *F. christologie*, *Gr. Χριστός*, Christ, + *-λογία*, *λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] 1. That branch of theology which treats of the person and character of Jesus Christ.

That part of divinity which I make bold to call Christology in displaying the great mystery of godliness, God the Son manifested in human flesh.

*B. Oley*, Preface to Works of Thomas Jackson.

The Trinity and Christology, the two hardest problems and most comprehensive dogmas of theology, are intimately connected. *Schaff*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, III. § 135.

2. Sometimes, less accurately, doctrine concerning Christ's office and work.

Christolyte (kris'tō-lit), n. [*Gr. Χριστός*, Christ, + *λύσις*, verbal adj. of *λύω*, loose.] One of a sect of Christians of the sixth century who held that when Christ descended into hades he left both his body and soul there, and rose with his divine nature alone.

christomt, n. See *chiasm*.

Christophany (kris-tof'a-ni), n.; pl. *Christophanies* (-niz). [= *F. christophanie*, *Gr. Χριστός*, Christ, + *φάνια*, *φαίνω*, show, appear.] An appearance or manifestation of Christ to men

after his death, as recorded in John xx. and elsewhere in the New Testament.

The Christophanies resemble in some respects the theophanies of the Old Testament, which were granted only to few believers, yet for the general benefit.

*Schaff*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 19.

christopher (kris'tō-fēr), n. [*ME. Cristofre*, in def. 2.] 1. See *herb-christopher*.—2. A brooch, badge, pilgrim's sign, or the like, bearing a figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ.

A Cristofre on his breast of silver schene.

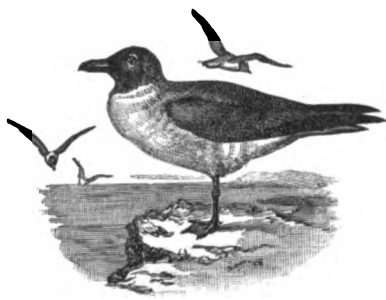
*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 115.

christophite (kris'tō-fit), n. [*Christoph* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A brilliant black variety of spalerite or zinc blende from the St. Christoph mine, at Breitenbrunn in Saxony. It is peculiar in containing a considerable quantity of iron.

Christ's-thorn (krist's'thörn), n. The *Paliurus Paliurus*, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe: so named from a belief that the crown of thorns placed upon the head of Christ was made of it. See *Paliurus*.

Christ-tide (krist'tid), n. [*Christ* + *tide*. Cf. *Christmas-tide*.] Christmas. *B. Jonson*.

Chroicocephalus (krō'i-kō-sef'ā-lus), n. [*NL.* (T. C. Eytton, 1836), *Gr. χρωικός*, colored (*χρῶς*, color), + *κεφαλή*, head. Later "emended" *Chroocephalus*, and also *Chrocephalus*.] A genus of gulls (the hooded gulls), of the family *Laridae* and subfamily *Larinae*, including many medium-sized and small species which have, when adult and in the breeding season, the



Hooded Gull (*Chroicocephalus atricilla*).

head enveloped in a dark or blackish hood or capistrum. *C. ridibundus* is the common laughing-gull of Europe; *C. atricilla*, *C. frankini*, and *C. philadelphia* are abundant North American species.

chroma (krō'mā), n. [*L.*, *Gr. χρώμα*; see *chromatic*.] 1. In music: (a) In Greek music, a modification of the usual diatonic scale. (b) The sign by which a note is raised or lowered a semitone; a sharp, ♯, or a flat, b. (c) An eighth-note or quaver, ♪. See *croma*. (d) A semitone or half-step, whether large or small. See *semitone*.—2. In rhet., a figure of speech which consists in speaking so as not to offend the hearer. *Crabb*.—3. The degree of departure of a color-sensation from that of white or gray; the intensity of distinctive hue; color-intensity.—4. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In entom., a genus of lepidopterous insects. *J. E. Gray*, 1832.—*Chroma duplex*. (a) A sixteenth-note, or semiquaver, ♪. (b) A double sharp, ×, or double flat, ♭.

chromameter (krō-mam'e-tēr), n. [*F. chromamètre*, *Gr. χρώμα*, chroma, + *μέτρον*, measure; see *meter*.] An adjustable monochord invented at Paris in 1827 as a help to the tuning of pianofortes. Its scale was chromatic, whence its name.

chromascope (krō'mā-skōp), n. [*Irreg.* *Gr. χρώμα*, color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for showing certain optical effects of color.

chromate (krō'māt), n. [*Chrom(ie)* + *-ate*.] A salt of chromic acid. The chromates are strong oxidizing agents, and have brilliant colors. The chromate and especially the bichromate of potassium are much used in dyeing and in the manufacture of chromate of lead, which is the pigment chrome-yellow.

chromatic (krō-mat'ik), a. and n. [= *F. chromatique* = *Sp. cromático* = *Pg. chromatico* = *It. cromatico*, *L. chromatiscus*, *Gr. χρωματικός*, relating to color, *χρώμα*(-r-), color, complexion, prop. the skin, surface, *χρῶς*, *χρῶσθαι*, touch the surface, tinge, color, *χρῶς*, *χρῶα*, skin, surface, complexion, color; cf. *χρῶς* in same senses.] I. a. 1. Relating to or of the nature of color.

Good colour depends greatly on what may be called the chromatic composition of the picture.

*Rood*, *Modern Chromatics*, p. 816.

2. In music: (a) Involving tones foreign to the normal tonality of a scale, a harmony, or a

piece; not diatonic. (b) Involving the use of the black notes on the keyboard, or of sharps and flats on the staff.—Chromatic aberration. See *aberration*, 4.—Chromatic alteration of a tone, the elevation or depression of its pitch by a semitone. Such an alteration is indicated by the chromatic signs, or accidentals, ♯, ♭, and ♮.—Chromatic attachment, an apparatus which can be attached to some forms of printing-presses for putting different colors of printing-ink, always in stripes or bands, on one inking-roller, for the purpose of printing from types or plates in several colors at one impression.—Chromatic chord or melody, a chord or melody containing tones foreign to the diatonic tonality of the piece.—Chromatic harmony, harmony consisting of chromatic chords.—Chromatic instrument, a musical instrument constructed so as to produce a chromatic scale, as a chromatic harp or a chromatic horn.—Chromatic intensity, the intensity of the chroma of a color-sensation. See *chroma*, 3.—Chromatic interval, an augmented or diminished interval.—Chromatic printing, a rainbow-like blending or shading of different colors, effected by an operation of printing alone or by a combination of printing and stenciling.—Chromatic printing-press, a printing-press which prints at one impression two or more colors, usually in stripes or bands. See *chromatic attachment*, above.—Chromatic scale, in music, a scale of twelve semitones, which in modern music are made equal to one another. It may be written:



Chromatic type, printing-type divided into two or more parts or sections, each part or section made for printing in a separate color, but forming in combination a perfect letter in two or more colors.

II. n. In music, a note affected by an accidental.

chromatical (krō-mat'i-kal), a. Same as chromatic.

Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called chromatical delygheth, enlargeth and joyeth the heart. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 486.

chromatically (krō-mat'i-kal-i), adv. In a chromatic manner.

chromatics (krō-mat'iks), n. [*Pl.* of *chromatic*; see *-ics*.] The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of colors and colored bodies.

chromatin (krō'mā-tin), n. [*Gr. χρώμα*(-r-), color, + *-in*.] That portion of the nucleus of both animal and vegetable cells which is readily stained with various dyes. Chemically considered, chromatin is probably represented by the nucleic acid radicles of the nucleins, a view which would satisfactorily account for the basophilic tendencies of the substance, that is, the marked affinity for basic dyes. The chromatin forms a complicated network within the body of the nucleus, and is intimately concerned in the process of cellular reproduction. The nuclear chromosomes are essentially composed of this substance. *Achromatin* is the opposite of chromatin. It is found in the interspaces of the chromatin network and is slightly oxyphilic.

chromatism (krō'mā-tizm), n. [*Gr. χρωματισμός*, coloring, *χρωματίζω*, color, *χρώμα*(-r-), color; see *chromatic*.] 1. Chromatic aberration.—2. Natural coloring.—3. In bot., the assumption by leaves, or other normally green parts of a plant, of colors similar to those of the petals; unnatural coloration of plants or their leaves.

chromatize (krō'mā-tiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *chromatized*, ppr. *chromatizing*. [*Chromate* + *-ize*. Cf. *Gr. χρωματίζω*, color, dye, *χρώμα*(-r-), color; see *chromatic*.] To impregnate with a chromate.—Chromatized gelatin, a cement for glass consisting of 1 part gelatin and 5 parts of a 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. solution of bichromate of potassium.

chromato-, chromo-. [*Gr. χρωμα-*, combining form of *χρώμα* (*χρωμα-*), color; see *chromatic*.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'color.'

chromatogenous (krō-mā-toj'e-nus), a. [*Gr. χρώμα*(-r-), color, + *-γενής*, producing; see *-gen*, *-genous*.] Generating or forming color.

chromatograph (krō'mā-tōj'grāf), n. [*Gr. χρώμα*(-r-), color, + *γράφω*, write.] An instrument used to produce different shades of color by the simultaneous rotation of colored segments.

chromatography (krō-mā-tog'ra-fi), n. [*Gr. χρώμα*(-r-), color, + *-γραφία*, *γράφω*, write.] A treatise on colors.



**chromatology** (krō-ma-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + λογία, < λέγειν, discourse; see -ology.*] The science of or a treatise on colors: as, vegetable **chromatology**.

**chromatometer** (krō-ma-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + μέτρον, a measure.*] A scale for measuring or discriminating colors.

And thus . . . the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact **chromatometer**.  
*Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 341.*

**chromatopathia** (krō'ma-tō-path'i-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + πάθος, disease.*] In *pathol.*, pigmentary disease of the skin; chromatosis.

**chromatopathic** (krō'ma-tō-path'ik), *a.* [*< chromatopathia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with chromatopathia.

**chromatophore** (krō'ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [*< Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + φέρω, bearing, < φέρειν = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One of the pigment-cells in animals.

The pigment [in the lizard] encroaches upon the epidermis, occupying the interstices between its cells, so that the dermal **chromatophores** are well-nigh hidden.  
*Mind, IX. 418.*

Outaneous structures called **chromatophores**, which are little sacs containing pigment of various colors, and each with an aperture, which when open allows the color contained to appear, and when closed conceals it. It is by the various contractions of these sacs that the chameleon effects those changes of color for which it is celebrated.  
*Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 438.*

It is to the successive expansion and contraction of these **chromatophores** that the Cephalopoda owe the peculiar play of "shot" colors, which pass like blazes over their surface in the living state. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 445.*

2. In *Actinozoa*, one of the brightly colored bead-like bodies in the oral disk of some species, as *Actinia mesembryanthemum*. They are diverticula of the body-wall; their surface is composed of close-set bacilli, beneath which is a layer of strongly refracting spherules, then a layer of similarly refracting cones, adjacent to which are ganglion-cells and nerve-plexuses. These marginal bodies are supposed to be sense-organs.

3. In *bot.*, a general term applied to those bodies in the cytoplasm of plant-cells which are concerned in the formation of starch. It includes chloroplastids, chromoplastids, and leucoplastids. Same as *plastid*, 2.

**chromatophorous** (krō-ma-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + φέρω, bearing, < φέρειν = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Having chromatophores.—2. Containing pigment; of the nature of a chromatophore.

**chromatopseudopsis** (krō'ma-tō-sū-dop'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + ψευδής, false, + ὄψις, vision.*] In *pathol.*, color-blindness.

**chromatopsia** (krō-ma-top'si-ā), *n.* [*< NL.: see chromatopsy.*] In *pathol.*, colored vision; an abnormal state in which sensations of color arise independently of external causes, or things are seen unnaturally colored, as when objects appear yellow after taking santonin. Also *chromopsia*, *chroōpsia*.

**chromatopsy** (krō'ma-top-si), *n.* [*< NL. chromatopsia, < Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + ὄψις, vision.*] Englisht form of *chromatopsia*.

**chromatoscope** (krō'ma-tō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument for compounding colors by combining the light reflected from different colored surfaces.

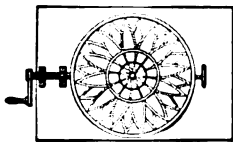
**chromatosis** (krō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + ὄσις.*] In *pathol.*, a deviation from the normal pigmentation of a part: applied especially to the skin.

**chromatosphere** (krō'ma-tō-sfēr), *n.* [*< Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + σφαῖρα, sphere.*] Same as *chromosphere*. [Rare.]

In contact with the photosphere is what resembles a sheet of scarlet fire. . . . This is the chromosphere (or **chromatosphere** if one is fastidious as to the proper formation of a Greek derivation).  
*C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 180.*

**chromatospheric** (krō'ma-tō-sfēr'ik), *a.* [*< chromatosphere + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the chromatosphere or chromosphere: as, "chromatospheric matter," *H. W. Warren, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 87.*

**chromatope**, **chromotrope** (krō'ma-trōp, -mō-trōp), *n.* [Short for "chromatotrope," *< Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn.*] 1. An arrangement in a magic lantern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs painted on two circular glasses, which are made to rotate in opposite directions by the turning of a crank.  
 2. A toy, consisting of a disk on which are painted circular arcs of bright colors in pairs, so placed that when the disk is made



Chromatope.

to revolve rapidly streams of color seem to flow to or from the center.

**chromaturia** (krō-ma-tū-rī-ā), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. χρωμα(τ-), color, + οὔρον, urine.*] In *pathol.*, the secretion of urine of an abnormal color.

**chromatype**, **chromatypy**. See *chromotype*, *chromotypy*.

**chrome** (krōm), *n.* [*< chromium.*] Chromium. — **Oxford chrome**, an oxid of iron used in oil and water-color painting. Also called *Oxford ochre* (which see, under *ocher*).

**chrome** (krōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chromed*, ppr. *chroming*. [*< chrome, n.*] In *dyeing*, to subject to a bath of bichromate of potash.

To *chrome* the wool. *Manuf. Rev., XX. 240.*

**chrome-alum** (krōm'al'um), *n.* A crystallizable double salt ( $K_2SO_4 + Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 24H_2O$ ) formed of the sulphates of chromium and potassium: a by-product in the manufacture of artificial alizarin, used in *dyeing* and *calico-printing*.

**chrome-black** (krōm'blak), *n.* A certain color produced in *dyeing* cotton or wool. See *black*.

**chrome-color** (krōm'kul'or), *n.* A color prepared from some of the salts of chromium.

**chrome-green** (krōm'grēn), *n.* A pigment made by mixing chrome-yellow with Prussian blue. The depth of the resulting green color depends on the proportion of blue added.

**chromeidoscope** (krō-mi'dō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. χρώμα, color, + ἰδός, shape, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] Same as *debuscope*.

**chrome-iron** (krōm'ī'ēr-n), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

**chrome-ironstone** (krōm'ī'ēr-n-stōn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

**chrome-mica** (krōm'mi'kā), *n.* Same as *fuchsite*.

**chrome-ocher** (krōm'ō'kēr), *n.* An impure clayey material containing some chromium oxid, and hence of a bright-green color. It is sometimes used as a pigment.

**chrome-orange** (krōm'or'ānj), *n.* A bright-yellow pigment, consisting of lead chromate.

**chrome-oxid** (krōm'ok sid), *n.* Same as *chromic oxid* (which see, under *chromic*).

**chrome-red** (krōm'red), *n.* A bright-red pigment consisting of the basic chromate of lead.

**chrome-yellow** (krōm'yel'ō), *n.* A yellow pigment of which there are various shades, from lemon to deep orange, all composed of chromates of lead. Their color is very pure and brilliant.

**chromhidrosis** (krōm-hi-drō'sis), *n.* Same as *chromidrosis*.

**chromic** (krōm'ik), *a.* [*< chrome + -ic.*] Pertaining to chrome or chromium, or obtained from it.—**Chromic acid**,  $H_2CrO_4$ , an acid which forms a large number of colored salts, the most important of which are potassium chromate and bichromate. See *chromate*.—**Chromic iron**. Same as *chromite*.—**Chromic oxid**, more properly *chromic hydroxid*,  $Cr_2O_3(OH)_3$ , a pigment known as *Guignet's green*, prepared by heating bichromate of potash with borax and lixiviating the resulting mass. Also called *chrome-oxid*.

**chromid** (krōm'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidae*.

**Ohromidæ** (krom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Chromis (Chromid-) + -idæ.*] Same as *Chromides*. See *Chromis*.

**Ohromides** (krom'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [*< NL., pl. of Chromis. Cf. Chromidae.*] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Acanthopterygii pharyngognathi* with no pseudobranchiæ: synonymous with *Cichlidae*. Also *Chromidae*, *Chromidæ*.

**chromidia**, *n.* Plural of *chromidium*.

**chromidian** (krō-mid'i-ān), *n.* [*< Chromidæ + -ian.*] A fish of the family *Chromidae*; a cichlid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

**chromidid** (krom'i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidæ*.

**Ohromididæ** (krō-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chromidæ*.

**Ohromidinae** (krom-i-di'nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Chromis (Chromid-) + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Chromidae*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal fin much larger than the soft.

**chromidium** (krō-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chromidia* (-ē). [*< NL., < Gr. χρώμα, color, + dim. -idium.*] In *lichenology*, an algal cell in a lichen thallus: a term proposed by Sitenberger: same as *gonidium*.

**chromidoid** (krom'i-doid), *a. and n.* [*< Chromis (Chromid-) + -oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromidæ* or *Chromides*.

II. *n.* A chromidid or chromid.

**chromidrosis** (krō-mi-drō'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. χρώμα, color, + ἰδρός, sweat, + -osis.*] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored sweat. Also written *chromhidrosis*.

**chromiferous** (krō-mif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. chromium + L. ferre, = E. bear<sup>1</sup>, + -ous.*] Containing chromium: as, a *chromiferous* garnet.

**chroming** (krō'ming), *n.* [*< chrome + -ing<sup>1</sup>.*] The process of subjecting fabrics, in certain processes in *dyeing*, to a bath of bichromate of potash.

*Chroming*, *i. e.*, passing through a bath of bichromate acidified with sulphuric acid.

*Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 148.*

*Chroming*, either hot or cold, in bichromate at 1 lb. salt to 20 gallons of water after steaming, accomplishes the complete fixing of the colour. *Ure, Dict., IV. 328.*

**chromiometer** (krō-mi-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. χρώμα, color, + μέτρον, measure.*] An apparatus for testing water by its optical purity, consisting essentially of a glass tube filled with water, through which light is seen by reflection.

**chromiont** (krō-mi-on), *n.* Same as *chromium*.

**Chromis** (krō'mis), *n.* [*< NL., < L. chromis, < Gr. χρώμης, a kind of sea-fish.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chromidae*, or referred to the family *Cichlidae*. (a) Originally instituted by Cuvier in 1817, for the Mediterranean *C. chromis*. It was thus identical with the genus afterward called *Helias*, and a representative of the family *Pomacentridæ*. (b) Subsequently extended to embrace also sundry African and South American fresh-water fishes. (c) It was later restricted to certain African species, of which the bold is one. It has been used in this sense by some modern ichthyologists, and taken as a type of a family *Chromidae* or *Chromides*; but others properly restrict the name to the original type and its congeners, belonging to the family *Pomacentridæ*, accepting the name *Tilapia* for the African forms, and referring the latter genus to the family *Cichlidae*.

**chromism** (krō'mizm), *n.* [*< Gr. χρώμα, color, + -ism. Cf. chromatism.*] Same as *chromatism*, 2.

**chromito** (krō'mit), *n.* [*< chrom(ium) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*]

Native iron chromite ( $FeCr_2O_4$ ), occurring massive and in octahedral crystals of a black color. This, the most important ore of chromium, is chiefly obtained from the Shetland Islands, Norway, California, and the Ural mountains. Also called *chrome-iron*, *chrome-ironstone*, and *chromic iron*.

**chromium** (krō'mi-um), *n.* [*< NL. (from the beautiful colors of its compounds), < Gr. χρώμα, color, + -ium.*] Chemical symbol, Cr; atomic weight, 51.1; specific gravity, 6.9. An element, one of the metals, in the compact form whiter and more lustrous than iron, intensely hard, brittle, and less fusible than platinum. It oxidizes slowly in the air, but burns vividly in oxygen. Hot hydrochloric or sulphuric acid dissolves it; strong nitric acid does not affect it. Chromium does not occur native. It is found in the mineral crocoite or crocoisite (lead chromate), and as a sulphid in daubreelite; it occurs also in some meteoric iron, and the fine green color which makes the emerald valuable is believed to be due to chromium; but the most abundant ore of chromium is chromite or chrome-ironstone. Among its most important compounds are the oxid or sesquioxid ( $Cr_2O_3$ ), which occurs native in chrome-ocher and chromite. It is a dull-green powder when made artificially by reduction of the chromate, and is used extensively for imparting a green color to porcelain and enamel, and somewhat as a pigment, in the form of oxyhydroxid, under the name of *Guignet's green*. *Potassium bichromate* ( $K_2Cr_2O_7$ ) is the salt from which most salts of chromium are prepared. It forms scarlet-red crystals, which dissolve in water, making a red solution. It is largely used in *dyeing* and *calico-printing* and as an oxidizing agent; also in the carbon or other processes of photographic printing, and in a form of voltaic cell called the bichromate cell. See *cell*, 8. It is an active poison.—**Transparent oxid of chromium**, a pigment used by artists, composed of a hydrated oxid of chromium. It differs but little from *Guignet's green*.

**chromo** (krō'mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *chromolithograph*.

**chromo-**. See *chromato-*.

**chromocrinia** (krō-mō-krin'i-ā), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. χρώμα, color, + κρῖνεν, separate (secrete).*] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored matter, as by the skin. See *chromidrosis*.

**chromocyclograph** (krō'mō-si'klō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. χρώμα, color, + κύκλος, a circle, cycle (series), + γράφειν, write.*] A colored picture printed from a series of blocks, each bearing its separate color.

**chromogen** (krō'mō-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. χρώμα, color, + -γενής, producing; see -gen.*] The coloring matter of plants.

**chromogenic** (krō-mō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< chromogen + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to chromogen.—2. Producing color.—**Chromogenic bacteria**, those bacteria which produce some color or pigment characteristic of the species. Thus, *Bacillus prodigiosus* upon starchy substances produces blood-red spots, *Sarcina lutea* produces chrome-yellow, and *S. aurantiaca* an orange-color.

**chromogenous** (krō-mō-jē-nus), *a.* [*< chromogen + -ous.*] Same as *chromogenic*, 2.

**chromograph** (krō'mō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. χρώμα, color, + γράφειν, write.*] Same as *hctograph*.

**chromoid** (krō'moid), *a. and n.* [*< Chromis + -oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidae*.

**chromoleucite** (krō-mō-lū'sīt), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + λευκός, white, + -ίτης*] Same as *chromoplastid*.

**chromolith** (krō-mō-lith'ik), *a.* [*chromolithograph + -ic*. Cf. *chromolithographic*.] Relating to a chromolithograph; executed in chromolithography.

An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed *chromolith*.  
*Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (1844), I. 22.

**chromolithograph** (krō-mō-lith'ō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + lithograph*.] A picture or print obtained by the process of chromolithography. Often abbreviated to *chromo*.

**chromolithograph** (krō-mō-lith'ō-gráf), *v. t.* [*chromolithograph + -n*.] To produce by means of chromolithography.

**chromolithographer** (krō'mō-li-thog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who practises chromolithography.

**chromolithographic** (krō-mō-lith'ō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*chromolithography + -ic*. Cf. *chromolithic*.] Pertaining to or executed in chromolithography.

A very considerable degree of fidelity and naturalness in the representation of flowers is already secured by the *chromo-lithographic* process. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 502.

**chromolithography** (krō'mō-li-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + lithography*.] A method of producing colored lithographic pictures by the use of a number of prepared lithographic stones. The general outline and the outline of each of the tints in the picture to be reproduced are first traced, and then transferred to the first stone, or keystone, by the ordinary methods of lithography, or the design is drawn directly on the keystone. For the coarser kinds of color-printing the outlines of the design are made upon zinc or aluminium plates with pen or brush, and thence transferred to the stone. From the keystone, which bears the skeleton design, the outlines of each tint are separately transferred to as many other stones as there are colors in the picture. The first impression, taken by the printer from the keystone, gives the outlines of the picture, the second, taken from another stone, all the yellow tints, the third all the reds, and so on until all the colors needed are given. Before each successive impression the sheets are adjusted to a nicety, in order that the colors may not overlap one another. This adjustment is called the *register*. After the printing is completed the sheets are sometimes passed through an embossing-press, to give them a canvas-like surface.

**chromophan** (krō'mō-fan), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + φαίνω (√\*φαν), appear*.] The coloring matter of the inner segments of the cones of the retina of certain animals. Three varieties have been described, chlorophan, rhodophan, and xanthophan.

**chromophilous** (krō-mōf'i-lus), *a.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + φίλος, loving*.] Fond of color; specifically, in *embryol.*, *hematol.*, and *histol.*, having a special affinity for stains, or readily becoming colored, as the chromatin of the cell nucleus: the opposite of *achromophilous*.

**chromophorous** (krō-mōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + φέρω, to bear*.] Bearing or producing color.

The groups which cause the colour of a compound are known as *chromophorous* or colour-bearing groups. *Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 28.

**chromophotograph** (krō-mō-fō'tō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + photograph*.] A picture produced by the process of chromophotography.

*Chromo-photographs* . . . leave nothing to be desired when executed with taste. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 516.

**chromophotography** (krō'mō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + photography*.] Photography in colors.

**chromoplastid** (krō-mō-plas'tid), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form (see plastic), + -ιδ*.] In *bot.*, a granule inclosed in protoplasm, resembling a chlorophyll granule, but of some other color than green. The colors of flowers and fruits are largely due to their presence. Also called *chromoleucite*.

**chromopsia** (krō-mop'si-ä), *n.* [*NL. (> E. chromopsy)*, *Gr. χρώμα, color, + ὄψις, sight*.] Same as *chromatopsia*.

**chromopsy** (krō'mop-si), *n.* English form of *chromopsia*.

**chromosphere** (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + σφαῖρα, a sphere*.] A scarlet, gaseous envelop of irregular depth and surface ("like a prairie on fire," *Langley*), surrounding the sun above the photosphere and reversing-layer. It is composed mainly of hydrogen, helium, and calcium vapor, but at the base other metallic vapors often appear. From it, and composed of the same substances, ascend here and there the enormous cloud-like formations called *solar prominences*. These and the chromosphere itself are invisible to direct vision with eye or telescope, except for a few seconds during a total eclipse, but can be observed with the spectroscopic whenever the sun is shining.

**Stellar chromosphere**, the gaseous envelop supposed to surround a star.

**chromospheric** (krō-mō-sfēr'ik), *a.* [*chromosphere + -ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the chromosphere: as, the *chromospheric* spectrum.

Here and there great masses of the *chromospheric* matter rise high above the general level like clouds of flames, and are then known as prominences or protuberances.

C. A. Young, *The Sun*, p. 17.

**chromostroboscope** (krō-mō-strō'bō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + στροφή, a twisting, a whirling* (*Gr. στρέφω, twist, turn: see strophe*), + σκοπεῖν, view.] A scientific toy illustrating the persistence of visual impressions by the rapid rotation of variously colored designs.

**chromotrope**, *n.* See *chromatrope*.

**chromotype**, **chromatype** (krō'mō-tīp, -mā-tīp), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + τύπος, type*.] 1. A photo-engraving process for producing images adapted for hand-coloring. The image is printed from a rather thin negative upon a gelatin film sensitized with bichromate of potassium. The film after development is transferred to a sheet of paper. The process is employed chiefly for copying botanical specimens and engravings.

2. A picture produced by this process.—3. A sheet of printed matter from types or engraved blocks where a number of forms are used, each one with an ink of a different color, as in chromolithography (which see).

**chromotypic** (krō-mō-tīp'ik), *a.* [*chromotype + -ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of chromotype.

Another point in the (heliotype) process is the adaptation of it to *chromotypic* printing.

*Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 272.

**chromotypography** (krō'mō-tī-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + typography*.] Typography in colors; the art of printing with type in various colors.

**chromotypy**, **chromatypy** (krō'mō-tī-pi, -mā-tī-pi), *n.* [See *chromotype*.] In *photog.*, the chromotype process. See *chromotype*, 1.

**chromous** (krō'mus), *a.* [*Gr. χρομ(ισμ) + -ous*.] Pertaining to or containing chromium; containing more chromium than chromic compounds.

**chromoxylography** (krō'mō-zī-log'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + zylography*.] The art or process of printing wood-engravings in various colors.

*Chromo-zylography*, effected by a series of blocks printed in succession, was comparatively late, and, like the simpler art, it was derived from China.

*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 108.

**chromulet**, **chromylet**, *n.* [*Gr. χρώμα, color, + ὑλη, matter: see -yl*.] The coloring matter of plants, especially of petals, etc.

**chronic** (krō'n'ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = *F. chronique*; cf. *Sp. crónico* = *Pg. crónico* = *It. cronico* (= *D. G. chronisch* = *Dan. Sw. kronisk*), *L. chronicus*, *Gr. χρονικός*, *Gr. χρόνος*, time, of uncertain origin. II. *n.* = *ME. cronike, cronique, cronique* (= *D. kronijk* = *OHG. kronike, cronike, cronick*, *MHG. G. chronica, chronik* = *Dan. krō-nike* = *Sw. krōnika*), *OF. cronique, F. chronique* = *Pr. cronica* = *Sp. crónica* = *Pg. cronica* = *It. cronica*, *L. chronica*, sing., orig. pl., *Gr. χρονικά*, annals, neut. pl. of *χρονικός*, relating to time. Cf. *chronicle*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to time; having reference to time. [Rare.] Specifically—2. Continuing a long time; inveterate or of long continuance, as a disease; hence, mild as to intensity and slow as to progress: in *pathol.*, opposed to *acute*.

Some pathologists have invented a third epithet, viz., sub-acute, intending to designate thereby cases which hold an equivocal rank, which are neither decidedly acute nor plainly chronic. *Watson, Lectures*, viii.

The disturbance which warfare works, though slight compared with the chronic misery which it inflicted in earlier times, is now beginning to be regarded as unendurable. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist*, p. 209.

Also, rarely, *chronical*.

II. *n.* A chronicle.

He in a *chronique* saunty mighte it write.

*Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 387.

The *Cronike* doth treteth this bresfy,  
More further wold go, mater finde might I.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5718.

The best *chronique* that can be now compiled.

*L. Addison, Descrip. of West Barbary*.

**chronica**, *n.* Plural of *chronicon*.

**chronical** (krō'n'i-kal), *a.* [*chronic + -al*.] Same as *chronic*. [Rare.]

A *chronical* distemper is of length, as dropsies, asthmas, and the like.

**chronically** (krō'n'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chronic manner; hence, continually; perpetually; always: as, a *chronically* discontented man.

Observe the emotions kept awake in each savage tribe, *chronically* hostile to neighbouring tribes.

*H. Spencer, Data of Ethics*, p. 86.

**chronicity** (krō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [*chronic + -ity*; = *F. chronicité* = *It. cronicità*.] The state or quality of being chronic or of long continuance; permanence.

The diagnosis [in inversion of the uterus] has to be made under the two different circumstances of recent occurrence and *chronicity*. *R. Barnes, Dis. of Women*, p. 625.

**chronicle** (krō'n'i-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cronicle*, *ME. cronicle* (with meaningless term. -le, as in *principle, syllable*) for *cronike, cronique*, a chronicle: see *chronic*, *n.*] 1. A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history; especially, a bare or simple record of occurrences in their order of time.

So fynden thei in here Scriptures and in here *Cronycles*. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 53.

*Irish chronicles* which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser, State of Ireland*.

I dare swear he never saw a book except the *Chronicle* chain'd in his Father's Hall.

*Mrs. Centlivre, Stolen Heiress*, II.

2. Figuratively, anything that records, contains, conveys, or suggests history.

Europe was rich in the accumulated treasures of age. Her very ruins told the history of times gone by, and every mouldering stone was a *chronicle*.

*Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 15.

Also *chronicon*.

= *Syn. 1. History, Chronicle, Annals, etc. (see history)*; register, record, diary, journal, narrative, story.

**chronicle** (krō'n'i-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chronicled*, ppr. *chronicling*. [*ME. croniclen*, *Gr. χρονικε*: see *chronicle*, *n.*] To record in a chronicle; narrate; register as history.

To suckle fools, and *chronicle* small beer.

*Shak., Othello*, II. 1.

In seeking to interpret the past history of the earth as *chronicled* in the rocks, we must use the present economy of nature as our guide. *Geikie, Geol. Sketches*, II. 27.

= *Syn. Register, etc. See record, v.*

**chronicler** (krō'n'i-klēr), *n.* [*ME. croniclere*, *Gr. χρονικε*: see *chronicle*, *v.*] A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time.

After my death I wish no other herald. . . .

But such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith.

*Shak., Hen. VIII.*, IV. 2.

If it were not that both the *chroniclers* and the statute book assert the novel character of the abuse [collection of benevolences], we might . . . be tempted to doubt whether the charge of innovation brought against Edward IV. were true. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 373.

**chroniclist** (krō'n'i-klist), *n.* [*Gr. χρονικε + -ist*.] A chronicler. *Shelton*. [Rare.]

**chronicon** (krō'n'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *chronica* (-kē). [*NL.*, *Gr. χρονικόν*, neut. sing. of *χρονικός*: see *chronic*.] Same as *chronicle*.

The present abbot . . . has published a *chronicon* of the abbey. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. II. 241.

**chronique** (krō'n'ik), *n.* See *chronic*, *n.*

**chronisporē** (krō'n'is-pōr), *n.* A contracted form of *chronizoöspore*.

**chronizoöspore** (krō'n-i-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [*Gr. χρόνος*, late (of time), + ζῶον, an animal, + σπορά, seed.] A name given to minute zoöspores (microzoögonidia) which are produced at times in the cells of the water-net *Hydrodictyon*, a cell producing from 30,000 to 100,000: so called because they rest for several weeks or months before developing.

**chronō-** [*L.*, etc., *chrōno-*, *Gr. χρόνος*, time.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'time.'

**chronobarometer** (krō'n'ō-ba-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. χρόνος*, time, + *barometer*.] A clock having a mercurial barometer for its pendulum, and used to show by its gain or loss the mean height of the barometer.

**chronogram** (krō'n'ō-gram), *n.* [= *F. chronogramme*, *Gr. χρόνος*, time, + γράμμα, a letter or writing, *Gr. γράφω*, write. Cf. *chronograph*.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by the numeral letters contained in it, each letter being counted according to its independent value, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632: "ChrīstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs" (C + I + V + D + V + X + I + V + M + V—that is, 100 + 1 + 5 + 500 + 5 + 10 + 1 + 5 + 1000 + 5 = 1632).

There is another near relation of the anagrams and acrostics, which is commonly called a *chronogram*. This kind of wit appears very often on many modern medals, especially those of Germany, when they represent in the inscription the year in which they were coined.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 60.

That [motto used] on the occasion of the splendid creation of fourteen serjeants in 1680 was an ingenious *chronogram* alluding to the restoration of Charles II., "aDest CaroLVs MagnVs." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 50.

**chronogrammatic**, **chronogrammatical** (krōn'ō-gra-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< chronogram, after grammatic, etc.; = F. chronogrammaticue.*] Belonging to a chronogram; containing or of the nature of a chronogram; as, "a *chronogrammatical* verse," *Howell*.

**chronogramatically** (krōn'ō-gra-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chronogram.

**chronogrammatist** (krōn'ō-gra-mat'is-tist), *n.* [*< chronogram, after epigrammatist, etc.*] A writer of chronograms.

**chronograph** (krōn'ō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. χρόνος, χρόνος, recording events (see chronography), lit. recording time, < χρόνος, time, + γράφειν, write.*] 1. A chronogram.—2. An instrument for recording the exact instant in which an event occurs. The most important instrument of this kind is the astronomical chronograph, the parts of which are: (a) a train of clockwork, regulated, not by an ordinary escapement, but in such a way as to move with a continuous and equable motion, and carry forward a sheet or ribbon of paper; (b) a pen which draws a continuous line upon the paper, and is so attached to the armature of an electromagnet that whenever the electric current is broken (or made) for an instant a jog is produced in the line drawn by the pen. The electromagnet is put into one circuit with a clock or chronograph which breaks (or makes) the circuit for an instant at every second, or other convenient interval, and also with an observing-key, which, on being pressed (at the moment the observation is taken) produces the same effect. The result is that jogs appear upon the line drawn by the pen at every second, and also every time the key is touched; and the relative distances of these jogs, which can be accurately measured, give the time of the observation correct to a fifth of a second. The name *chronograph* is also applied to various kinds of watches so contrived that when a button is pressed the second-hand stops, or one of two second-hands stops, or the second-hand leaves a dot of ink upon the dial.

3. An instrument for measuring a small interval of time. The simplest instrument of this description consists of a tuning-fork carrying at the end of one of its prongs a bit of quill, which scratches a wavy line upon a moving piece of blackened paper. At the beginning and at the end of the interval to be measured an induction-spark is made to pass through the paper close to the marking-point. Two little dots are thus made, and the number of waves and fractions of a wave between them gives the interval of time expressed in terms of the period of vibration of the fork as a unit.—*Boulegé's chronograph*, an instrument by means of which a small interval of time is determined by measuring the space described by a falling body during the interval. It is the instrument most used for obtaining initial velocities. *Bastforth's chronograph* is also used for this purpose.

**chronographer** (krōn'ō-grá-fēr), *n.* [*< chronography + -er.*] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronicler.

Our monkish and succeeding *chronographers*.  
*Selden*, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.  
Even Westminster had long ago had her *chronographer*, and far away in furthest Wales, Geoffrey, the Monmouth man, was making men open their eyes very wide indeed with tales.  
*Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 313.

**chronographic** (krōn'ō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< chronograph + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the chronograph, or to its use in noting time; as, the *chronographic* method of recording the transit of a star.

When properly controlled, this chronoscope measures the time as accurately as any of the *chronographic* methods which have been proposed.  
*Mind*, XI. 221.

**chronography** (krōn'ō-grá-fī), *n.* [= *F. chronographie* = *Sp. cronografía* = *Pg. cronographia* = *It. cronografia*, < *Gr. χρόνος, χρόνος, recording times and events, a chronographer* (> *L. chronographus*), < *χρόνος, time, + γράφειν, write.*] The description or investigation of past events, with reference to the time of their occurrence; chronology. [Rare.]

**chronologer** (krōn'ō-lō-jēr), *n.* [*< chronology + -er.*] One versed in chronology; one who investigates or records the dates of past events and transactions. Also *chronologist*.

[Rome] was built but seven hundred fifty three years before Christ, as . . . most of the best *Chronologists* do record.  
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 143.

**chronologic** (krōn'ō-lōj'ik), *a.* [*< chronology + -ic; = F. chronologique.*] Same as *chronological*. [Rare.]

**chronological** (krōn'ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [As *chronologic + -al.*] Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time: as, a *chronological* table or narrative; a *chronological* arrangement of works of art.—*Chronological column*. See *column*, 1.

**chronologically** (krōn'ō-lōj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or the rules of chronology; with regard to the true order of events; as regards chronology.

**chronologist** (krōn'ō-lōj'is-tist), *n.* [*< chronology + -ist; = F. chronologiste.*] Same as *chronologer*.

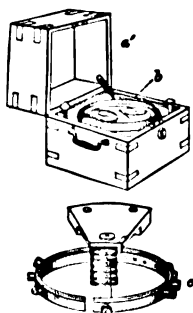
**chronologize** (krōn'ō-lōj'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chronologized*, ppr. *chronologizing*. [*< chronology + -ize.*] To arrange in historical order, as events with their dates.

The numerous and contradictory guesses (they deserve no better name) of the Greeks themselves in the attempt to *chronologize* their mythical narratives.

*Grote*, Hist. Greece, II. 54.

**chronology** (krōn'ō-lōj'ij), *n.*; pl. *chronologies* (-ijz). [= *F. chronologie* = *Sp. cronologia* = *Pg. cronologia* = *It. cronologia*, < *Gr. as if \*χρόνος, χρόνος, time, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.*] The science of time. (a) The method of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon. (b) A special system by which such measurement is effected. (c) The science of ascertaining the true historical order of past events and their exact dates. (d) A particular statement of the supposed proper order of certain past events: as, the *chronology* of the Greeks.—*Astronomical* or *mathematical chronology*, the astronomical part of chronology.

**chronometer** (krōn'ō-mē'tēr), *n.* [= *F. chronomètre* = *Sp. cronómetro* = *Pg. cronometro* = *It. cronometro*, < *Gr. χρόνος, time, + μέτρον, measure.*] 1. Any instrument that measures time, or divides time into equal portions, or is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial.—2. Specifically, a time-keeper of great accuracy designed to be used for determining the longitude at sea, or for any other purpose where a very exact measurement of time is required. The marine chronometer differs from the ordinary watch in the principle of its escapement, which is so constructed that the balance is free from



Chronometer.  
a, a, box and lid; b, chronometer suspended in gimbals; c, chronometer-balance.

the wheels during the greater part of its vibration, and also in being fitted with a compensation adjustment, calculated to prevent the expansion and contraction of the metal by the action of heat and cold from affecting its movements. The balance-spring of the chronometer is helical, that of the watch spiral. The pocket-chronometer does not differ in appearance from a watch, except that it is somewhat larger.

3. An instrument intended to set the pace and rhythm for a piece of music; a metronome.—*Solar chronometer*, a sun-dial adapted to show solar time.

**chronometric**, **chronometrical** (krōn'ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [*< chronometer + -ic, -ical.* Cf. *F. chronométrique*, etc.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of chronometry.—2. Pertaining to the chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

The discovery of the different expansibilities of metals by heat gave us the means of correcting our *chronometrical* measurements of astronomical periods.

*H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 142.

**Chronometric governor**, a device to render the mean velocity of an engine uniform, by means of some kind of time-measurer set to work at a prescribed and equable rate.

**chronometry** (krōn'ō-mē'trī), *n.* [*< chronometer + -y; = F. chronométrie*, etc.] The art or process of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

In this recognition of the *chronometry* of organic process, there is unquestionably great promise for the future.  
*E. H. Clarke*, Sex in Education, p. 120.

**chronopher** (krōn'ō-fēr), *n.* [*< Gr. χρόνος, time, + φέρειν = E. bear.*] Gr. analogies would require \**chronopher*. An instrument for transmitting records of time (as by a standard clock), by means of electricity, to distant points.

**chronoscope** (krōn'ō-skōp), *n.* [= *F. chronoscope* = *It. cronoscopo*, < *Gr. χρόνος, time, + σκοπεῖν, observe.*] 1. An instrument for measuring extremely short intervals of time. Specifically—2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles. The most general arrangement consists of a series of screens through which a ball is made to pass, the rupture of each screen breaking for a moment the continuity of an electric current, which acts upon the recording strip of a chronograph (which see).—*Hipp's chronoscope*, a time-measuring instrument, consisting of a train of wheels, moved by a weight, with two dials having hands the wheelwork moving which is thrown in and out of gear with the main train by the action of a clutch worked by an electromagnet. The hands, at first stationary, are thrown into gear by the initial event of the period to be measured, and move until, at the final event, they are thrown out of gear and arrested by the clutch. The distance which they have traveled over the dials measures the interval between the two events.

**chronoscopy** (krōn'ō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< chronoscope + -y; = F. chronoscopie.*] The art or process of measuring the duration of short-lived phenomena; the use of a chronoscope.

The later *chronoscopy* has warranted the possibility of determining the educability of the nervous system to a punctual obedience.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 433.

**chronostea**, *n.* Plural of *chronosteon*.  
**chronosteal** (krōn'ō-stē'al), *a.* [*< chronosteon + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the chronosteon: as, *chronosteal* elements.

The human *chronosteal* bones, though completely fused in adult life, differ among themselves in origin, development, structure, position, relation, and function.  
*Coues*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 19.

**chronosteon** (krōn'ō-stē-on), *n.*; pl. *chronosteas* (-ē). [NL. (*Coues*, 1882), < *Gr. χρόνος, time* (in allusion to *L. tempus*, time, also temple of the head: see *temple*, *temporal*), + *δέρων, bone*.] The temporal bone, or os temporis, of human anatomy, morphologically considered to be composed of a number of separate and different bones.

To begin with, the term "temporal bone" is obviously objectionable, as applied to that group of bones called temporal. We will substitute the single word *chronosteon*. . . . The *chronosteon* is seen to unite the two great offices of auditory sense organ and suspensorium of the facial segments.  
*Coues*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 18, 24.

**chronothermometer** (krōn'ō-thēr-mōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. χρόνος, time, + θερμόμετρον, thermometer.*] A chronometer with an uncompensated or anti-compensated balance-wheel, used to show the mean temperature.

**Chroocephalus**, *n.* Same as *Chroicocephalus*.

**Chroococcaceæ** (krō'ō-kō-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chroococcus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of blue-green algae, belonging to the class *Schizophyceæ*. They are microscopic unicellular plants, spherical to cylindrical in shape, and solitary or united in families, often by means of an enveloping jelly. They occur in both fresh and salt water.

**Chroococcus** (krō'ō-kōk'us), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χροά, χροά, color, + κόκκος, berry.*] A genus of algae, typical of the *Chroococcaceæ*, characterized by globose, oval, or (from pressure) angular cells, without a gelatinous envelop, and existing singly or in free families. They grow in moist places.

**chroolepoid** (krō-ol'e-poid), *a.* [*< Gr. χροά, χροά, color, + λεπτός, scale, + εἶδος, form.*] In *lichenol.*, consisting of minute yellow scales. [Rare.]

**chroopsis** (krō-op'si-ē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. χροά, χροά, color, + ὄψις, view.*] Same as *chromatopsia*.

**chrotic** (krō'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. χροός (χρω-), the skin, + -ic.*] Pertaining to the skin.

**chrotta** (krō'tā), *n.*; pl. *chrottas* (-ē). [ML.] An ancient musical instrument. See *crowd* and *cruth*.

**Chrozophora** (krō-zōf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., prop. \**Chrosophora*, < *χρῶς, color, the color of the skin, orig. skin* (cf. *χρῶς, tinge*), + *-φόρος, < φέρειν = E. bear*.] A small genus of low-growing annual or perennial plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. The best-known species is *C. tinctoria*, a small, prostrate, hoary annual, with slender cylindrical stems and drooping fruit, composed of three blackish rough cells. It is a native of warm places in the south of Europe, and produces a deep-purple dye called *turnsole*.

**chrys-**. See *chryso-*.

**chrysal**, **chrysal**, *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *archery*, a kind of pinch or crack in a bow. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.

**chrysalid** (kris'a-lid), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. chrysalide* = *Sp. crisálida* = *Pg. chrysalida* = *It. crisálide*, < NL. *chrysalis*, q. v.] 1. *n.* Same as *chrysalis*. 2. *a.* Relating to a chrysalis. *Harris*.

**chrysalidan** (kris-sal'i-dan), *n.* Same as *chrysalis*.

**chrysalis** (kris'a-lis), *n.*; pl. *chrysalides* (kris-sal'i-dēz). [NL., < *L. chrysalis*, < *Gr. χρυσάλλις (-αλίς)*, the gold-colored sheath of butterflies, etc., < *χρῶς, gold*. Cf. *L. aurelia*, *chrysalis*, < *aurum, gold*.] A form which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they abandon the larval or caterpillar state and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state; specifically, the pupa of a butterfly.



a, Chrysalis of the Philenor Swallow-tail, shaded back view; b, same, lateral outline; c, Chrysalis of the Archippus Butterfly, lateral view.

In the chrysalis form the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility, and exist without nutriment for a length of time varying with the species and season. During this period an elaboration is going on in the interior of the chrysalis, giving to the organs of the future animal their proper development before it breaks its envelop.



The form of the case of the chrysalis varies with different families and orders. Those of most lepidopterous insects are inclosed in a somewhat horny membranous case, and generally of a more or less angular form, pointed at the abdominal end and sometimes at both ends. Before the caterpillar undergoes its transformation into this state it often spins for itself a silken cocoon, within which the chrysalis is concealed. In most of the *Coleoptera* the legs of the chrysalis are in distinct sheaths; in the *Lepidoptera* they are not distinct; in the locust tribe, and many other insects, the chrysalis resembles the perfect insect, and differs from the latter principally in not having the wings complete. Also called *chrysalid*, *chrysalidan*, *nymph*, *pupa*, and formerly *aurelia*.

**chrysalis-shell** (kris'-a-lis-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the genus *Pupa* or family *Pupidae*.

**chrysamine** (kris-am'in), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + amine.*] A name of two different derivatives (chrysamine G and chrysamine R) of salicylic acid, each containing the tetrazo group. Both are direct cotton-colors, and both produce shades of yellow, those from chrysamine R being the more red in character.

**chrysaniline** (kri-san'i-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + aniline.*] A very beautiful yellow dye, obtained by submitting the residue from which rosaniline has been extracted to a current of steam. A quantity of the base passes into solution, and if nitric acid is added to it chrysaniline is precipitated in the form of a nitrate, not easily soluble.

**chrysanisic** (kris-a-nis'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + anisic.*] Used only in the following phrase.—**Chrysanisic acid**,  $C_7H_5N_3O_8$ , an acid forming golden-yellow crystals, used in the preparation of certain aniline dyes.

**chrysanthemum** (kri-san'thē-mum), *n.* [= *F. chrysanthème* = *Sp. It. crisantemo* = *Pg. chrysantemo*, *< L. chrysanthemum*, *< Gr. χρυσάνθεμον, lit. 'golden flower,' < χρυσός, gold, + άνθεμον, flower.*] 1. A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A large genus of composite plants, chiefly natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. The generic name is now rarely appropriate, as only a small number have yellow flowers. The perennial chrysanthemum of the gardens, *C. Sinense* or *Indicum*, a native of China and Japan, has developed under cultivation a great diversity of handsome and remarkable varieties. It ranks as the national flower of



*Chrysanthemum frutescens.*

Japan, where special attention is paid to its cultivation and variation, and where an open 16-petaled chrysanthemum is the imperial emblem. Several other species are frequently cultivated for ornament, as *C. frutescens*, *C. roseum*, etc. The genus includes the common feverfew (*C. Parthenium*), the corn-marigold of Europe (*C. segetum*), and the whiteweed or oxeye daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*).

**chrysarobin** (kri-sar'-ō-bin), *n.* [*< NL. chrysarobinum*, *< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ar(ar)oba, orig. a native (E. Ind.) name for the bark of a leguminous tree.*] 1. Same as *Goa powder* (which see, under *powder*).—2. A supposed chemical principle, the chief constituent and active medicinal principle of Goa powder.

**chrysarobinum** (kris'-ar-ō-bi-num), *n.* [*NL. : see chrysarobin.*] A mixture of proximate principles extracted from Goa powder, formerly mistaken for chrysophanic acid. It is used in certain skin-diseases.

**chryselephantine** (kris'-el-e-fan'tin), *a.* [= *F. chryselephantine*, *< Gr. χρυσόελεφαντινος, of gold and ivory, < χρυσός, gold, + έλεφας, ivory, elephant, < έλεφάντινος, of ivory: see elephant.*] Composed of gold and ivory: specifically, in ancient art, applied to statues overlaid with plates of gold and ivory. Such a statue was built up upon a wooden core or frame, braced and sustained by rods of metal. When the sculptor had completed his model, the flesh-surface of a cast taken from it was marked off into sections. These were separated from one another, and reproduced in ivory plates, which were eventually fastened on or fitted into the surface of the wooden core. The draperies also were divided into sections and reproduced in gold, gold of different tints often being introduced, and were fitted upon the statue like a garment. The gold por-

tions were sometimes made removable, as in the great statue of Athena by Phidias in the Parthenon at Athens; in that case they were regarded as a reserve fund available to the state in time of need.

The proportions of the whole building (the Parthenon) itself were again adjusted to the scale of the *chryselephantine* statue of Pallas Athena which it contained.

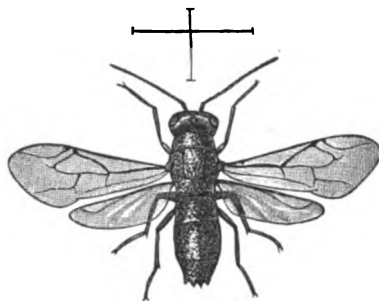
*C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 33.*

**Chrysemys** (kris'e-mis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + έμεις or έμεις (έμυδ-), the fresh-water tortoise.*] A genus of fresh-water turtles or terrapins, of the family *Emydidae*. The painted turtle, *Chrysemys picta*, is one of the best-known chelonians of the United States, abounding in ponds and slow streams from Canada to Mexico.

**chrysene** (kris'en), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + -ene.*] A hydrocarbon ( $C_{18}H_{12}$ ) found in coal-tar. It melts at 482° F., and is only slightly soluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphide. It crystallizes in leaflets which have a violet fluorescence.

**chrysid** (kris'id), *n.* One of the *Chrysididae*.

**Chrysididae** (kri-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Chrysis + -idae.*] A family of tubuliferous hyme-



Ruby-tailed Fly (*Chrysis nitidula*). (Cross shows natural size.)

nopterous insects, having the posterior abdominal segments retractile and the under side of the abdomen concave, and provided with a tubular membranous ovipositor of a single piece. They are richly colored insects, very active in the hottest sunshine, and capable of rolling themselves up into a ball. They are solitary and parasitic, depositing their eggs in the nests of other *Hymenoptera*, especially of the fossorial wasps. There are several genera and many species.

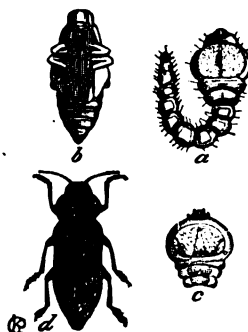
**Chrysis** (kri'sis), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1766), < Gr. χρυσός, a vessel of gold, a gold-broidered dress, < χρυσός, gold.*] The typical genus of the family *Chrysididae*, containing the gold-wasps or ruby-tailed flies, handsomely colored with metallic hues. *C. ignita* is the best-known species; it has the hind thorax and legs rich blue or green, and the abdomen coppery red. Also spelled, improperly, *Chrisis*.

**chryso-** [*NL. (before a vowel, chrysa-), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, a word of uncertain origin and relations.*] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'gold.'

**Ohrysoalanus** (kris-ō-bal'-a-nus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + βάλανος, an acorn.*] A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, with simple entire coriaceous leaves, small white flowers, a basal style, and a fleshy one-seeded fruit. There are three species, natives of Africa and America. The cocoa-plum, *C. Icaco*, is found throughout tropical America and in southern Florida. Its fruit is edible, resembling a plum, and is used as a preserve. *C. oblongifolius* also occurs in Florida.

**chrysoberyl** (kris'-ō-ber-il), *n.* [*< L. chrysoberyllus, < Gr. χρυσόβηρυλλος, beryl with a tinge of gold color, < χρυσός, gold, + βήρυλλος, beryl.*] A mineral of a yellowish-green to emerald-green color, sometimes red by transmitted light, an aluminate of glucinum. It is found in rolled pebbles in Brazil and Ceylon; in fine crystals (variety alexandrite) in the Ural; and in granite at Haddam, Connecticut, and elsewhere in the United States. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and some varieties are employed in jewelry, the kind called *cat's-eye*, which presents an opalescent play of light, being especially admired. The variety alexandrite, having an emerald-green color by reflected and a columbine-red by transmitted light, is also prized as a gem. Also called *cymophane*.

**Chrysobothris** (kris-ō-both'ris), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + βόθρος, a pit, trough.*] A genus of buprestid beetles, containing numerous species, of oblong depressed form and on the upper side usually brown-



Flat-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Chrysobothris femorata*).  
a, larva, dorsal view; b, pupa; c, swollen thoracic joints of larva, from beneath; d, beetle. (Natural size.)

ish-green, roughened by shallow pits of brighter metallic color. The larvae are elongate, cylindrical, legless grubs of a whitish color, which tunnel under the bark of trees, and are easily recognized by the enormous size of the first thoracic joint, which is rounded at the sides and flattened above and beneath. Two very abundant North American species are *C. dentipes*, which infests pine-trees, and *C. femorata*, which affects various deciduous trees, and by preference orchard-trees. Its larva is the well-known flat-headed apple-tree borer of orchardists.

**Ohrysochlora** (kris-ō-klō'rā), *n.* [*NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow.*] A genus of dipterous insects of a golden-green color, whose larvae live in cows' dung.

**chrysochlore**<sup>1</sup> (kris'-ō-klōr), *n.* [*< Chrysochlore, q. v.*] An animal of the family *Chrysochloridae*; a Cape mole.

**chrysochlore**<sup>2</sup> (kris'-ō-klōr), *n.* [*< Chrysochlora, q. v.*] A dipterous insect of the genus *Chrysochlora*.

**chrysochloridid** (kris-ō-klō'ri-did), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Chrysochloridae*.

**Chrysochlorididae** (kris'-ō-klō'rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Chrysochloris (-rid-) + -idae.*] A family of mole-like fossorial mammals, of the order *Insectivora*; the gold-moles or Cape moles of South Africa. They are related to the Madagascan centetids, but not specially to the true *Talpidae*. They have a dense, soft, lustrous pelage; a cuneiform skull, with no interorbital constriction or postorbital processes; zygomatics completed and tympanics bullate; no pubic symphysis; the tibia and flula ankylosed; the limbs very short; the fore feet with large strong claws for digging; the ears small and concealed; no tail visible externally; and the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. There are two genera, *Chrysochloris* and *Chalcochloris* (or *Amblysomus*), distinguished by their dentition.

**Ohrysochloris** (kris-ō-klō'ris), *n.* [*NL. (Lacépède, 1799), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow.*] The typical genus of the family *Chrysochloridae*, having 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each side of each jaw: so called from the brilliant metallic luster of the fur, which glances from gold to green and



Gold-mole (*Chrysochloris aureus*).

violet. *C. aureus* is the Cape chrysochlore or gold-mole. Also spelled, improperly, *Chrisochloris*.

**chrysochrous** (kris'-ō-krus), *a.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold-colored, < χρυσός, gold, + χρῶς, color.*] Of a golden-yellow color.

**chrysocolla** (kris-ō-kol'ā), *n.* [*NL. (> F. chryso-colla = *Sp. crisocola* = *It. crisocola*, < Gr. χρυσόκολλα, gold-solder, < χρυσός, gold, + κόλλα, glue.)*] 1. A silicate of the protoxide of copper, of a bluish-green to sky-blue color, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies.—2. Borax: so called in the sixteenth century because it was used in soldering gold.

**chrysocollet**, *n.* Same as *chrysocolla*, 1.

Now, as with Gold grows in the self-same Mine  
Much *Chryso-colla*, and also Silver fine:  
So supreme Honor, and Wealth (matcht by none)  
Second the Wisdom of great Salomon.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.*

**chrysocracy** (kri-sok'-ra-si), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + -κρατία, rule.*] *< κρατειν, rule.*] The power or rule of gold or wealth. [Rare.]

That extraordinary hybrid or mule between democracy and *chryso-cracy*, a native-born New England serving-man.  
*O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, ix.*

**chrysogonidium** (kris'-ō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; [*pl. chrysogonidia (-ia).*] [*NL., < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + γόνος, seed, + dim. -ιδιον.*] In *lichenology*, a gonidium which contains orange-colored granules.

**chrysograph** (kris'-ō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + γραφή, a writing, < γράφειν, write.*] A manuscript the letters of which are executed in gold, or in gold and silver.

**chrysography** (kri-sog'-ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. chrysographie* = *Sp. crisografía*, *< ML. chrysographia*, *< Gr. χρυσογραφία, < χρυσός, gold, + γραφή, write.*] 1. The art of writing in letters of gold, practised by the writers of manuscripts in the early middle ages.—2. The writing itself thus executed.—3. In *Gr. antiqu.*, the art of

embroidering in gold, of inlaying other metals with gold, and the like.

**chrysoïd** (kris'oid), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσοειδής, like gold, < χρυσός, gold, + εἶδος, form.] A name for Farmer's alloys, which resemble gold. They are composed of copper, aluminium, and silver.

**chrysoidine** (kri-soi'din), *n.* [*As* *chrysoïd* + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochlorid of diaminooazobenzene. It consists of dark-violet crystals soluble in water. It dyes orange-color on silk and cotton.

**chrysoin** (kris'oin), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *resorcinol yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).

**chrysopleic** (kris-ō-lep'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + λεπίς, scale, + -ic.] Resembling golden scales.—**Chrysopleic acid**, another name for *picric acid*.

**chrysolin** (kris'ō-lin), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + *L.* oleum, oil, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A coal-tar color of the phthalein group, used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of benzyl-fluorescein. It produces a yellow color, similar to that of turmeric, on silk, cotton, and wool.

**chrysolite** (kris'ō-lit), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *chrisolite*, *crisolite*, < *ME.* *crisolite* (also *crisolitus*) = *Dan.* *krysolit*, < *OF.* *crisolite*, *F.* *chrysolithe* = *Pr.* *crisolit* = *Sp.* *crisolito* = *Pg.* *chrysolitho* = *It.* *crisolito* = *G.* *chrysolith*, < *L.* *chrysolithos*, < *Gr.* χρυσόλιθος, a bright-yellow stone, perhaps a topaz, < χρυσός, gold, + λίθος, stone.] A silicate of magnesium and iron, commonly of a yellow or green color, and varying from transparent to translucent. Very fine specimens are found in Egypt and Brazil, but it is not of high repute as a jeweler's stone. It is common in certain volcanic rocks, like basalt, and is also a constituent of many meteorites. It is readily altered to the hydrous magnesium silicate serpentine, and many extensive beds of serpentine have been shown to have had this origin. The chrysolite group of minerals includes a number of orthosilicates having the same general composition and the same crystalline form as chrysolite, as ferrosilite (Fe<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>), fayalite (FeSiO<sub>4</sub>), and tephrolite (Mn<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>). Also called *olivine*, and by the French *peridot*.

**chrysolith** (kris'ō-lith), *n.* [*L.* *chrysolithos*: see *chrysolite*.] Same as *chrysolite*.

**chrysolitic** (kris'ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *chrysolite* + -ic.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing chrysolite.

**chrysology** (kri-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F.* *chrysologia* = *Sp.* *crisologia*, < *Gr.* as if \**χρυσολογία*, < χρυσόλογος, speaking of gold, < χρυσός, gold, + λέγω, speak: see -ology.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. *Brande*. [*Rare.*]

**Chrysolophus** (kri-sol'ō-fus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* χρυσόλοφος, with golden crest, < χρυσός, gold, + λόφος, crest.] In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of magnificent pheasants, of the family *Phasianidae*, including the golden and Amherstian pheasants, *C. pictus* and *C. amherstiae*, of the most gorgeous and varied colors, crested, and with a frill on the neck. *J. E. Gray*, 1834. (b) A genus of South American flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*. *Swainson*, 1837.

**chrysomagnet** (kris-ō-mag'-net), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + *E.* *magnet*.] A magnet which attracts gold. *Addison*.

**Chrysomela** (kris-ō-mē'lā), *n.* [*NL.* (with ref. to *Gr.* χρυσόμυλον, a term of endearment, lit. a little golden beetle or cockchafer, < χρυσός, gold, + μυλόν, a cockchafer), < *Gr.* χρυσόμυλον, gold-apple, a quince, < χρυσός, gold, + μήλον, an apple.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Chrysomelidae*.

**chrysomelid** (kris-ō-mel'id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Chrysomelidae*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Chrysomelidae*.

**Chrysomelidae** (kris-ō-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Chrysomela* + -idae.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera* or beetles. Their tarsi are generally dilated and spongy beneath; the submentum is not punctulate; the antennae are of moderate length or short, are not inserted upon frontal prominences, and have diffused sensitive surfaces; the pronotum is most frequently margined; and tibial spurs are usually wanting. The species are very numerous, and are commonly known as *leaf-beetles*.

**chrysomelideous** (kris-ō-me-lid'ē-us), *a.* [*Chrysomelidae* + -eous.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chrysomelidae*.

**chrysomitra** (kris-ō-mit'rā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* χρυσόμιτρος, with a golden girdle, < χρυσός, gold, + μίτρον, belt, girdle.] In *zool.*, the mature sexual medusiform individual of a physophoran hydrozoan of the family *Veellidae* (which

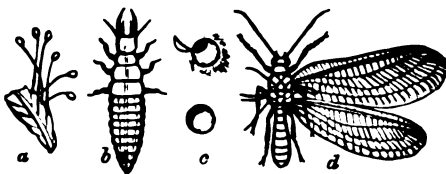
see), detached from the polyp-stock, and in this state mistaken for a different genus.

**Chrysomitris** (kris-ō-mit'ris), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* χρυσόμιτρος (in Aristotle), a kind of bird, according to Sundevall the goldfinch, < χρυσός, gold, + -μιτρος, of uncertain meaning.] An Aristotelian name of some small yellowish bird that feeds upon thistles, perhaps the goldfinch, taken by Boie in 1828 as the name of a genus of fringilline birds, including the linnet or siskin (*C. spinus*), and later extended to a number of American linnets, as the pine-finch (*C. pinus*), the American goldfinch (*C. tristis*), etc., having an acutely conic bill, pointed wings, and short forked tail. See cut under *goldfinch*.

**Chrysomonadidae** (kris'ō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Chrysomonas* (-nad-) + -idae.] A large family of dimastigote eustomatous flagellate infusorians, named from the genus *Chrysomonas*. The endoplasm includes a pair of lateral olive or yellow pigmentary bands, and the flagella are normally two, of similar or diverse form, though there is only one flagellum in *Chrysomonas*. The family as composed by Kent includes several families of other authors.

**Chrysomonas** (kri-som'ō-nas), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + μονάς (μονάδ-), a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysomonadidae*. It contains soft and plastic animalcules with a single flagellum and no distinct pharynx.

**Chrysopa** (kri-sō'pā), *n.* [*NL.* (Leach, 1817); cf. *Gr.* χρυσώψ, gold-colored, < χρυσός, gold, + ὤψ, eye, face. Cf. *Chrysops*.] A genus of the neuropterous family *Chrysopidae*, characterized by having no ocelli, wings entire, antennae bristle-shaped, and labrum entire; the lace-wing flies. The eggs are laid upon long foot-stalks, and the larvae are carnivorous, feeding upon plant-



Lace-wing Fly (*Chrysopa floricollis*). a, eggs; b, larva; c, cocoon; d, imago with left wings omitted. (All natural size.)

lice and other small insects. *C. oculata* is the common species of the eastern United States, and is often mentioned as a beneficial insect in articles upon economic entomology.

**Chrysopelea** (kris'ō-pe-lē'ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Boie), < *Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + πέλεος for πελός, livid, dark, < πέλος, πελός, dark-colored, dusky, prob. akin to *L. pallidus*, > ult. *E. pale*, q. v.] A genus of colubrine serpents, of the family *Dendrophidae*. *C. orna* is a beautiful tree-snake of southern Asia and the East Indies.

**chrysophan** (kris'ō-fan), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσόφανής, shining or showing like gold, < χρυσός, gold, + φανής, < φαίνω, show, appear.] An orange-colored bitter substance, a glucoside, found in rhubarb, resolvable into chrysophanic acid and glucose.

**chrysophanic** (kris-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [*Chrysophan* + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from chrysophan.—**Chrysophanic acid**, a yellow crystalline coloring matter obtained from the roots of several species of *Rumex*. It also occurs in the bark of *Cassia bijuga*, and in the thallus of some lichens. Also called *rhein*, *rheinic acid*, and *rhubarbarin*.

**Chrysophanus** (kri-sof'a-nus), *n.* A widespread genus of lycenid butterflies. But one species, *C. thoe* Boisduval, occurs in the United States. It is found only in the more eastern States.

**chrysophilite** (kri-sof'i-lit), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσόφιλος, gold-loving (< χρυσός, gold, + φίλος, loving), + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A lover of gold. [*Rare.*]

The seeing, touching, and handling pleasures of the old chrysophilites. *Lamb*, Ben Jonson.

**chrysophyl** (kris'ō-fil), *n.* [*NL.* *chrysophyllum* (cf. *Chrysophyllum*), < *Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + φύλλον = *L. folium*, leaf.] The bright golden-yellow coloring matter separable from an alcoholic solution of the green chlorophyll pigment of plants.

**Chrysophyllum** (kris-ō-fil'um), *n.* [*NL.* (so called from the golden color of the under side of their leaves), < *Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + φύλλον = *L. folium*, leaf.] A genus of trees of tropical America, of the family *Sapotaceae*, with milky juice, and beautiful leaves covered below with golden hairs. Some are cultivated as foliage-plants. *C. Canino* produces a delicious fruit called the star-apple. *Achras glycyphleia* (*Chrysophyllum glycyphleum* of Casaretto) is an abundant ornamental tree of the West Indies.

**chrysopraxe** (kris'ō-prāz), *n.* [*ME.* *crisoprase*,

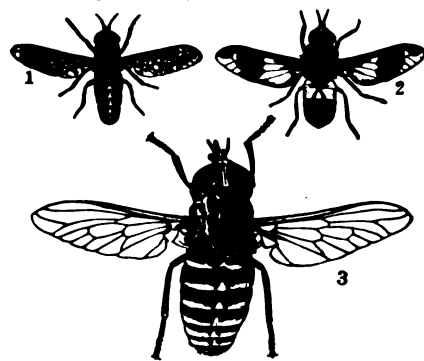
-pase, -passus, -prassus = *D. G.* *chrysopras*, < *OF.* *crisopace*, *F.* *chrysopraxe* = *Sp.* *crisoprassa* = *Pg.* *chrysopraso*, *chrysoprasio* = *It.* *crisopazzo*, < *L.* *chrysoprasus*, < *Gr.* χρυσόπρασος, < χρυσός, gold, + πράσον, a leek: see *prassum*.] A variety of chalcedony commonly apple-green in color and often extremely beautiful, so that it is much esteemed in jewelry. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent, and of a hardness little inferior to that of flint.

"A draught of wine with powdered *chrysopraxe*."

*O. W. Holmes*, *The Mysterious Illness*.

**chrysoprasus** (kri-sop'ra-zus), *n.* [*L.*: see *chrysopraxe*.] Same as *chrysopraxe*. *Rev.* xxi. 19, 20.

**Chrysops** (kri'sops), *n.* [*NL.* (Meigen, 1803), irreg. < *Gr.* χρυσόψ, with golden eyes (cf. χρυσώψ, gold-colored), < χρυσός, gold, + ὤψ, eye. Cf. *Chrysopa*.] A genus of hexachæteous dip-



2. Female of Common Cleg (*Chrysops caecutiens*). 1 and 3. Other species of the same family. (All natural size.)

terous insects, of the family *Tabanidae* or gadflies; the elegs. These flies are great blood-suckers, very troublesome to horses and cattle, and even to man. Their larvae are supposed to live under ground. The name of the genus is derived from the sparkling golden eyes. *C. caecutiens* is the common cleg of Europe.

**chrysorhamnin** (kris-ō-ram'nin), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + ῥάμνος, a prickly shrub (see *Rhamnus*), + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A name given to the yellow coloring matter existing in French berries. See *berry*<sup>1</sup> and *Rhamnus*.

Kane distinguishes two coloring matters (in French berries), which he calls respectively *chrysorhamnine* and *ranthorhamnine*. *O'Neill*, *Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 76.

**chrysosperm** (kris'ō-spér'm), *n.* [(Cf. *Gr.* χρυσόσπερμον, a kind of seedum) < *Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + σπέρμα, seed.] A means of producing gold. *B. Jonson*. [*Rare.*]

**chrysotannin** (kris-ō-tan'in), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + *tannin*.] A name of a group of coloring matters in plants, pale-yellow or even colorless, which when oxidized give rise to the various brown substances that cause many of the characteristic tints of autumnal foliage. *Sachs*.

**chrysotile**

(kris'ō-til), *n.*

[< *Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + τίλος, down, in pl. the hair of the eyebrows.] The

delicately fibrous variety of the mineral serpentine. It includes much that is called

amiantus and asbestos.

**Chrysotis** (kri-sō'tis), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1837), < *Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + ὄτις (ὄτ-) = *E.* *ear*.]

A genus of South American parrots, the amazons, having numerous species, as *C. amazonica* and *C. aestiva*.

**chrysotolidine** (kris'ō-tō-lū'i-din), *n.* [*Gr.* χρυσός, golden, + *toluidine*.] One of the aniline colors (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>), a yellow base related to toluidine. It is formed, together with other bases, as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline and fuchsine.

**chrysura** (kris'ūr), *n.* [*NL.* *chrysurus*, specific name of *Trochilus chrysurus*, a hummingbird with a golden tail, < *Gr.* χρυσός, gold, + οὐρά, tail.] A hummingbird with a golden-green tail; a hummingbird belonging to any one of several species which together constitute a subgenus variously called *Chrysura* and *Chrysura*.



Amazon (*Chrysotis aestiva*).

**Onthonascidia** (thō-na-sid'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χθών*, the earth, + NL. *Ascidia*, *q. v.*] The ascidians proper, or true ascidians, as distinguished from the salps.

**chthonian** (thō'ni-an), *a.* [*< Gr. χθόνιος*, adj., < *χθών* (*χθον-*), the ground, earth.] 1. Of or relating to the under world; subterranean.

The divine beings who in the historic ages of Greece were the heads and representatives of chthonian worship were Demeter and Persephone. *Keary*, *Prim. Belief*, p. 217.

To Hecate dogs were offered, also honey and black she-lamb, as black victims were offered to other Chthonian deities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 609.

2. Springing from the earth.

**chthonic** (thō'nīk), *a.* [*< Gr. χθών*, the ground, earth (see *chthonian*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the under world.

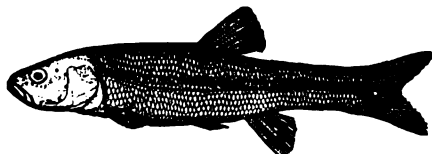
The chthonic divinity was essentially a god of the regions under the earth; at first of the dark home of the seed, later on of the still darker home of the dead. *Keary*, *Prim. Belief*, p. 215, foot-note.

**chthonophagia, chthonophagy** (thōn-ō-fā'ji-g, thō-nōf'a-jī), *n.* [NL. *chthonophagia*, < Gr. *χθών*, earth, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, a morbid propensity for eating dirt; cachexia Africana.

**Chuana** (chū-an'ā), *n.* Same as *Bantu*.

**chub** (chub), *n.* [Assimilated form of *cub*, a lump, heap, mass, and of *cob* in similar senses (see *cub*<sup>2</sup>, *cob*<sup>2</sup>), < ME. *\*cubbe* in dim. *cubbel*, a block to which an animal is tethered (cf. E. dial. *kibble*, a stick, Sc. *kibbling*, a cudgel), < Icel. *kubbr*, *kumbr*, a block, stump (Haldorsen), also in comp. *tré-kubbr*, *-kumbr*, a log (*tré* = E. *tree*), = Norw. *kubb*, *kubbe*, a block, stump, log, = Sw. *kubb*, a block, log; perhaps connected with the verb, Icel. Norw. Sw. dial. *kubba* (> ME. *coben*: see *cob*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*), hew, chop, lop. Cf. *chump*, *chunk*, *club*, *clump*, *knob*, *knub*, *nub*, *stub*, *stump*, words associated in form and sense, though of different origin. With *chub* as applied to a person or an animal, cf. *cob*<sup>2</sup> as similarly applied.] 1. One who is short and plump; a chubby person.

Good plump-cheek chub. *Marston*, *What you Will*, II. 1. 2†. A jolt-head or clownish fellow. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—3. A name of various fishes. (a) The common name in England of the *Leuciscus* or *Squalius cephalus*, a fish of the family *Cyprinidae*. It has a thick fus-



Chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*).

form shape, broad blunt head, 2 rows of pharyngeal teeth, moderate-sized scales, and the dorsal and anal fins have generally each 11 rays. The head and back are greenish-gray, grading into silvery on the sides and whitish on the belly. It reaches occasionally a weight of about 5 pounds, is common in European streams, and is a rather popular game-fish, although inferior as food. (b) A name in Idaho and Utah of a cyprinoid fish, much like the European chub, *Leuciscus* or *Squalius lineatus*. It is a market-fish, but little esteemed. (c) A name in various parts of the United States of a cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus atromaculatus*; the fall-fish. (d) A local name in the United States of a catostomid fish of the genus *Erimyzon*; the chub-sucker (which see). (e) A local name in Bermuda of a salt-water pimelepteroide fish, *Kyphosus bosci*. It is there quite an important food-fish. See cut under *Pimelepteroide*. (f) A local name in the United States of a sciaenoid fish, *Licentostomus xanthurus*; the ladyfette. (g) A local name in New Jersey of a labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*; the tautog.

**chubbed** (chub'ed or chubd), *a.* [*< chub* + *-ed*.] Cf. *chubby*. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

**chubbedness** (chub'ed-nes), *n.* Chubbiness. [Rare.]

**chubbiness** (chub'i-nes), *n.* [*< chubby* + *-ness*.] The state of being chubby.

**chubby** (chub'i), *a.* [*< chub* + *-y*; = Sw. dial. *kubbug*, fat, plump, chubby. Cf. *chuffy*<sup>2</sup> and *chubbed*.] Round and plump.

Round chubby faces and high cheek-bones. *Cook*, *Voyages*, VI. iv. 9.

Then came a chubby child and sought relief, Sobbing in all the impotence of grief. *Crabbe*.

**chub-cheeked** (chub'chēkt), *a.* Having full or chubby cheeks.

**chubdar** (chub'dār), *n.* Same as *chobdar*.

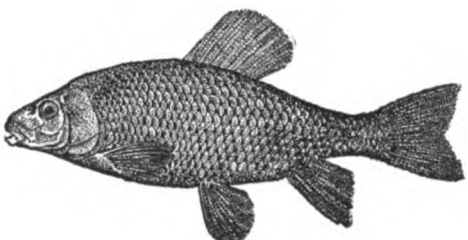
**chub-faced** (chub'fāst), *a.* Having a plump round face.

I never saw a fool lean: the chub-faced top Shines sleek. *Marston*, *Antonio's Revenge*.

**chub-mackerel** (chub'mak'e-rel), *n.* The *Scomber japonicus*, a small mackerel, distinguished by the development of an air-bladder and by its color, which is blue, relieved by

about 20 wavy blackish streaks extending to just below the lateral line.

**chub-sucker** (chub'suk'er), *n.* A catostomine fish, *Erimyzon sucetta*, with the air-bladder divided into two parts and no lateral line. It attains a maximum length of about 10 inches. In the breeding season the male develops conspicuous tubercles on each



Chub-sucker (*Erimyzon sucetta*).  
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

side of the snout; it is otherwise subject to considerable variation, according to size, sex, and locality. It occurs in still fresh waters from Canada to Florida and Texas, and westward to the Rocky Mountains, and is everywhere abundant in suitable localities.

**chuck**<sup>1</sup> (chuk), *v.* [*< ME. chukken*; imitative, like *cluck* = *clock*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.* Hence freq. *chuckle*<sup>1</sup>, *cackle*, etc., and ult. *cock*<sup>1</sup>; cf. also *chock*<sup>1</sup> and *choke*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. intrans.* 1. To make a low guttural sound, as hens and cocks and some other birds in calling their mates or young; cluck.

He [the cock] chucketh when he hath a corn i-founde. *Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 361.

2†. To laugh with quiet satisfaction; chuckle.

Who would not chuck to see such pleasing sport? *Marston*, *Satires*, l.

I have got  
A seat to sit at ease here, in mine inn,  
To see the comedy; and laugh, and chuck  
At the variety and throng of humours.  
*B. Jonson*, *New Inn*, l. 1.

*II. trans.* To call with chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,  
To chuck his wives together. *Dryden*, *Cock and Fox*.

**chuck**<sup>1</sup> (chuk), *n.* [*< chuck*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A low guttural sound, like the call of a hen to her young.

He made the chuck four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Sir W. Temple*.

**chuck**<sup>1</sup> (chuk), *interj.* [See *chuck*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* and *n.*] An utterance, generally repeated, used by a person to call chickens, pigs, or other animals, as when they are to be fed.

**chuck**<sup>2</sup> (chuk), *n.* [A var. of *chick*<sup>1</sup>, prob. through influence of *chuck*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A hen. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A term of endearment.

Pray you, chuck, come hither. *Shak.*, *Othello*, iv. 2.

**chuck**<sup>3</sup> (chuk), *v. t.* [A var. of *chock*<sup>3</sup>, *q. v.*] 1. To pat playfully; give a gentle or familiar blow to.

Come, chuck the infant under the chin. *Congreve*.

2. To throw or impel, with a quick motion, a short distance; pitch: as, chuck the beggar a copper; he was chucked into the street. [Colloq.]

And no boy . . . on our farm durst ever get into a saddle, because they all knew the master would chuck them out. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, p. 87.

England now  
Is but a ball chuck'd between France and Spain,  
His in whose hand she drops. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, III. 1.

**chuck**<sup>3</sup> (chuk), *n.* [*< chuck*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] 1. A gentle or playful blow or tap, as under the chin.

He gave the sleeping Neddy a chuck under the chin, which cut his tongue. *Jon Bee*, *Essay on Samuel Foote*, p. xxxi.

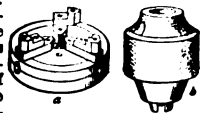
2. A toss, as with the fingers; a short throw. [Colloq.]

**chuck**<sup>4</sup> (chuk), *n.* [Of uncertain and prob. various origin; in the sense of 'block,' cf. *chunk*<sup>1</sup> (and *chub*, *chump*, etc.), also *cock*<sup>3</sup>, a heap; in the sense of 'sea-shell,' cf. *chack*<sup>1</sup> and *cockle*<sup>2</sup>. In the mechanical uses also *chock*, and associated with *chuck*<sup>3</sup>, *chock*<sup>3</sup>, to throw, and prob. also with *chock*<sup>1</sup>, *choke*<sup>1</sup>: see *chuck*<sup>3</sup>, *chock*<sup>3</sup>, *chock*<sup>2</sup>, *chock*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A block; "a great chip," *Halliwel*.

[Prov. Eng.]—2. A sea-shell. [North. Eng.]—3. A pebble or small stone.—4. *pl.* In Scotland, a common game among children, in which five pebbles (or sometimes small shells) are thrown up and caught on the back of the hand, or one is thrown up, and before it is caught as it falls the others are picked up, or placed in ones, twos, threes, or fours. Sometimes called *chuckies*. See *jackstone*.—5. In turnery, a block or other appendage to a lathe to fix the work

for the purpose of turning it into any desired form. It is a general term including all those contrivances which serve to connect the material to be operated upon to the mandrel of the lathe.

A simple chuck is one which is capable of communicating only the motion round a determinate axis which it receives itself. A combination chuck is one by means of which the axis of the work can be changed at pleasure; such are eccentric chucks, oval chucks, segment, geometric chucks, etc.



A combination lathe-chuck; A drill-chuck.

6. The part of a beef that lies between the neck and the shoulder-blade: used as a roast.

—**Arbor-chuck**, a chuck in the form of a mandrel or axis, on which a ring, wheel, collar, or similar work is secured to be turned.—**Bicycle chuck**, a contrivance by which two rigidly connected points are forced to move on the circumferences of two fixed circles.—**Eccentric chuck**, a lathe-chuck with an attachment for throwing its center out of line with the center of the lathe, and thus causing the figure cut by the lathe to assume various degrees of eccentricity. See *rose-engine*.—**Expanding chuck**, a chuck with adjustable jaws to admit of its grasping objects of different sizes.—**Oval chuck**, a chuck designed for oval or elliptic turning. It consists of three parts: the chuck proper, a alder, and an eccentric circle. It is attached to the puppet of the lathe, and imparts a sliding motion to the work. Also called *elliptic chuck*.—**Reverse-jaw chuck**, a chuck the jaw of which can be reversed, so as to allow it to hold by either the interior or the exterior of the work.—**Screw-cutting chuck**, a lathe-chuck used in cutting screw-threads on rods or screw-blanks.

**chuck**<sup>4</sup> (chuk), *v. t.* [*< chuck*<sup>4</sup>, *n.*] To fix in a lathe by means of a chuck.

**chuck**<sup>5</sup> (chuk), *n.* [A var. of *chack*<sup>3</sup>.] A local British name of the chuck. See *chack*<sup>3</sup>.

**chuck**<sup>6</sup> (chuk), *n.* A dialectal form of *cheek*.

**chuck**<sup>7</sup> (chuk), *n.* [A clipped form of *wood-chuck*.] A woodchuck. [Colloq., U. S.]

**chuckabiddy** (chuk'a-bid'i), *n.* Same as *chickabiddy*.

**chuck-a-by** (chuk'a-bi), *n.* [Cf. *chuck*<sup>2</sup> and *lullaby*.] A term of endearment.

**chucker** (chuk'er), *n.* A frozen oyster. [New Jersey, U. S.]

**chuck-farthing** (chuk'fär'faring), *n.* [*< chuck*<sup>3</sup> + obj. *farthing*.] A play in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole.

He lost his money at chuck-farthing, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot*, *John Bull*.

*Chuck-farthing* [was] played by the boys at the commencement of the last century; it probably bore some analogy to pitch and hustle. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 498.

**chuck-full**, *a.* See *choke-full*.

**chuckle**<sup>1</sup> (chuk'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *chuck*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A hen or chicken.—2. A term of endearment.

**chuckle**<sup>2</sup> (chuk'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *chuck*<sup>4</sup>, 3.] 1. A chuck; a jackstone.—2. *pl.* See *chuck*<sup>4</sup>, 4.

**chuckle-stane, chuckle-stone** (chuk'i-stān, -stōn), *n.* [Sc., < *chuckle*<sup>2</sup> + *stane* = E. *stone*.] A pebble such as children use in the game called chucks or chuckies in Scotland; a jackstone. See *chuck*<sup>4</sup>, 4.

**chucking-machine** (chuk'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine-lathe in which there is substituted for the ordinary tailstock a head containing a number of tool-spindles, any one of which, by a revolution or some rocking or sliding motion of the head, can be brought at will into action upon the piece of work. A succession of operations upon the work can thus be effected without removing it from the lathe.

**chuck-lathe** (chuk'lāth), *n.* A lathe in which the work is gripped or held by a socket attached to the revolving mandrel of the headstock. This form is used for turning a large variety of useful and ornamental objects, such as cups, spoons, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

**chuckle**<sup>1</sup> (chuk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Freq. of *chuck*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To make a clucking sound, as a hen.

It clattered here, it chuckled there,  
It stirred the old wife's mettle. *Tennyson*, *The Goose*.

2. To laugh in a suppressed, covert, or sly manner; express inward satisfaction, derision, or exultation by subdued laughter.

The fellow rubbed his great hands and chuckled. *Bulwer*, *Pelham*, xxiii.

Sweet her chuckling laugh did ring,  
As down amid the flowery grass  
He set her. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 38.

*II. trans.* 1†. To call by chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

If these birds are within distance, here's that will chuckle 'em together. *Dryden*.

2. To utter as a chuckle. [Rare.]

At thy chuckled note,  
Thou twinkling bird,  
The fairy fancies range. *Tennyson*, *Early Spring*.



**chuckle<sup>1</sup>** (chuk'1), *n.* [*< chuckle<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The call of a hen to her young; a cluck.—2. A sly suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, or the like; hence, any similar sound. The Jew rubbed his hands with a *chuckle*.  
*Dickens, Oliver Twist, ix.*

With melodious *chuckle* in the strings  
Of her lorn voice.  
*Keats, Isabella and the Pot of Basil, st. 62.*

**chuckle<sup>2</sup>** (chuk'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [*Freq. of chuck<sup>3</sup>, v.*] To chuck under the chin; fondle.

Your confessor, . . . he must *chuckle* you.  
*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

**chuckle<sup>3</sup>** (chuk'1), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [*Appar. freq. of chuck<sup>3</sup>, v.*] In sense of 'shake.' To rock upon its center while rotating, as the runner of a grinding-mill. **chuckle-head** (chuk'1-hed), *n.* A large or thick head; hence, a dunce; a numskull. [*Colloq.*]

Is not he much handomer, and better built, than that great *chuckle-head*?  
*Smollett, Roderick Random, iii.*

**chuckle-headed** (chuk'1-hed'ed), *a.* [*Appar. < chuck<sup>4</sup>, a block.*] Having a chuckle-head; thick-headed; stupid. [*Colloq.*]

**chuckler** (chuk'lér), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind., also shek-lar, repr. Tamil and Malayalam shakkili, shakkiliyan, also pron. chakkili.*] In India, a member of a very low caste of tanners or cobblers; colloquially, a shoemaker.

A large number of Portuguese descendants work at the trade, and many *chucklers* from India.  
*U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 620.*

**chuckore** (chuk'ór), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. chakor.*] Same as *chickore*.

**chuck-roast** (chuk'róast'), *n.* A roast cut from the chuck. See *chuck<sup>4</sup>, n.*, 6.

**chuck-will's-widow** (chuk'wilz-wid'ó), *n.* [*A fanciful imitation of the bird's cry.*] The great goatsucker of Carolina, *Antrostomus carolinensis*, a fissirostral caprimulgine bird, with short rounded wings, long rounded tail, small feet and bill, the latter garnished with long rictal bristles giving off lateral filaments, and dark, much variegated coloration. It resembles the whippoorwill and belongs to the same genus, but is much larger (about 12 inches long and 2 feet in extent of wings) and otherwise quite distinct. See cut under *Antrostomus*.

**chud<sup>1</sup>** (chud), *v. t.* [*Origin obscure. Cf. cud and chew.*] To champ; bite. *Stafford.*

**chudda, chuddah** (chud'á), *n.* Same as *chudder*.

**chudder** (chud'ér), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind., also chudda, chuddah; < Hind. chādar, in popular speech chaddar, a sheet, table-cloth, coverlet, mantle, cloak, shawl, < Pers. chādar, a sheet, a pavilion.*] 1. In India, a square piece of cloth of any kind; especially, the ample sheet commonly worn as a mantle by women in Bengal; also, the cloth spread over a Mohammedan tomb. *Yule and Burnell.*—2. The name given in Europe to the plain shawls of Cashmere and other parts of India, made originally at Rampoor, of Tibetan wool, of uniform color, without pattern except a stripe slightly marked by alternate twilling, and, if embroidered, having the embroidery of the same color as the ground. They are made white, fawn-colored, of an Oriental red, and of other colors.—3. The material of which these shawls are made.

**Chudi** (chō'di), *n.* [*Also spelled Tchudi, Tschudi, and Anglicized Tchood, repr. Russ. Chudi.*] A name applied by the Russians to the Finnic races in the northwest of Russia. It has now acquired a more general application, and is used to designate the group of peoples of which the Finns, the Estonians, the Livonians, and the Laplanders are members.

**Chudic** (chō'dik), *a.* [*Also spelled Tchudic, Tschudic; < Chudi + -ic. Cf. Russ. Chudskii, adj.*] Of or pertaining to the Chudi; specifically, designating that group of tongues spoken by the Finns, Estonians, Livonians, and Laplanders.

**chuf<sup>1</sup>** (chō'et), *n.* See *chewet<sup>2</sup>*.

**chufa** (chō'fá), *n.* [*Sp.*] A species of sedge, *Cyperus asculentus*, the tuberous roots of which are used as a vegetable in the south of Europe.

**chuff<sup>1</sup>** (chuf), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. chuffe, choffe, a boor; origin unknown; cf. chub, 2.*] 1. A coarse, heavy, dull fellow; a surly or churlish person; an avacious old fellow.

No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here!

*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.*

A wretched hob-nalled *chuff*, whose recreation is reading of almanacks.

*B. Jonson, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.*

If Anthony be so wealthy a *chuff* as report speaks him, he may prove the philosopher's stone to me.

*Scott, Kenilworth, i. iii.*

*II. a. Surly; churlish; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]*

**chuff<sup>2</sup>** (chuf), *n.* [*Cf. chub, chubby, and chuck<sup>6</sup>.*] A cheek puffed with fat.

**chuff<sup>3</sup>** (chuf), *a.* [*Cf. chuff<sup>2</sup>, n., and chubby.*] Chuffy; plump. *Holland.*

**chuffert**, *n.* Same as *chuff<sup>1</sup>*.

**chuffily** (chuf'i-li), *adv.* In a chuffy manner; rudely; surly; clownishly.

John answered *chuffily*. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.*

**chuffiness<sup>1</sup>** (chuf'i-nes), *n.* [*< chuff<sup>1</sup> + -ness.*] Surliness; churlishness; boorishness.

In spite of the *chuffiness* of his appearance and churlishness of his speech.  
*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee.*

**chuffiness<sup>2</sup>** (chuf'i-nes), *n.* [*< chuff<sup>2</sup> + -ness.*] Chubbiness; plumpness.

**chuffy<sup>1</sup>** (chuf'i), *a.* [*< chuff<sup>1</sup>, n., + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Blunt; clownish; surly; rude.

**chuffy<sup>2</sup>** (chuf'i), *a.* [*< chuff<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>. Cf. chubby.*] Fat, plump, or round, especially in the cheeks; chubby.—*Chuffy brick*, a brick which is puffed out by the escape of rarefied air or steam in the process of burning.

**chug** (chug), *n.* [*Sc.*] A short sudden tug or pull.

**chug** (chug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chugged*, ppr. *chugging*. [*< chug, n.*] To take fish by gaffing them through holes cut in the ice.

**chugger** (chug'ér), *n.* One who practises chugging.

**chugging** (chug'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of chug, v.*] The practice or art of taking fish by gaffing them through holes cut in the ice.

**chulan** (chō'lan), *n.* [*Chinese, < chu, pearl, pearly, + lan, a name given to orchideous plants like Epidendrum, etc., and to other gay and fragrant flowers growing on a single peduncle or alternately on a spikelet.*] A Chinese plant, *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, of the family *Chloranthaceae*, the spikes of the flowers of which are used to scent tea.

**chulariose** (chō-lā'ri-ös), *n.* Same as *fructose*. *U. S. Dispensatory, p. 1256.*

**chuller, choller** (chul', chol'ér), *n.* [*Sc.*] 1. A double chin.—2. *pl.* The gills of a fish.—3. *pl.* The wattles of a domestic fowl.

**chum<sup>1</sup>** (chum), *n.* [*Origin unknown. Dr. Johnson calls it "a term used in the universities"; perhaps slang.*] 1. One who lodges or resides in the same chamber or rooms with another; a room-mate: especially applied to college students.

The students were friends and *chums*, a word so nearly obsolete, that it may be proper, perhaps, to explain it as meaning "chamber-fellows."  
*Southey (1826), quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 129.*

I remember a capital discourse pronounced by my *chum*, Stetson, on the science of osteology.

*Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 44.*

Hence—2. An intimate companion; a crony.

[He] was wont to spend an hour or two in the evenings among them and such of their *chums* as used to drop into the shop.  
*The American, XII. 175.*

**chum<sup>1</sup>** (chum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chummed*, ppr. *chumming*. [*< chum<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. *intrans.* To occupy the same room or chambers with another; be the *chum* of some one.

Wits forced to *chum* with common sense. *Churchill.*

*II. trans.* 1. To put into the same room or rooms with another; put into common quarters. You'll be *chummed* on somebody to-morrow, and then you'll be all snug and comfortable.

*Dickens, Pickwick, II. xii.*

2. Formerly, in some English prisons, to receive, as a new inmate, by a rough ceremony of initiation, beating him with staves, etc., and making him pay an entrance-fee, the whole being accompanied by masquerading and music: sometimes used with *up*.

Mr. Weale, the Poor-Law Commissioner, . . . they were going to *chum* him up, but he paid the half-crown? No; I don't think they would have *chummed* him.

*Brand's Pop. Antiq. (Bohn Antiq. Lib.), 1849, II. 452.*

**chum<sup>2</sup>** (chum), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A bait, consisting usually of pieces of some oily fish, as the menhaden, commonly employed in the capture of bluefish. It is used for baiting the hooks, and is also thrown into the water in large quantities to attract the fish. [*U. S.*]

**chum<sup>3</sup>** (chum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chummed*, ppr. *chumming*. [*< chum<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To fish with *chum*. [*U. S.*]

*Chumming* is much more sport, the fish then being captured with rod and reel, from a boat at anchor in a tide-way or channel. The hook is baited with a large piece of menhaden, and particles of the same are chopped up by the boatmen and thrown over to entice the school to the place.  
*Forest and Stream, XIX. 363.*

**chum<sup>3</sup>** (chum), *n.* [*Cf. chump, chunk, chuck<sup>4</sup>;* the sense agrees with *chuck<sup>4</sup>, 5.*] In *ceram.*,

a block over which the plastic clay is spread, to be pressed in a hollow mold. See *thrown ware*, under *thrown*.

**chum<sup>4</sup>** (chum), *n.* [*Appar. a native Samoyed name.*] A tent; a dwelling.

In April, 1883, the Samoyede Hametz crossed the island [Novaia Zemlia] to the south-east coast and found Samoyede *chums*.  
*Science, III. 18.*

**chumar** (chu-mär'), *n.* See *chamar<sup>1</sup>*.

**chummage** (chum'äi), *n.* [*< chum<sup>1</sup> + -age.*] A \*charge for that which one has in common with a *chum*.

The regular *chummage* is two-and-sixpence. Will you take three bob?  
*Dickens, Pickwick, II. xiv.*

**chummy** (chum'i), *a.* [*< chum<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Companionable; sociable; intimate: as, I found him very *chummy*. [*Colloq.*]

**chump** (chump), *n.* [*Prob. a nasalized var. of chub; cf. Icel. kumbr for kubbir, a block: see chub, and cf. chunk.*] 1. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.—2. A stupid fellow. [*Slang.*]

**chump-end** (chump'end), *n.* In *cooking*, the thicker end of a loin of veal or mutton; hence, any thick end.

Biddy . . . distributed three defaced Bibles (shaped as if they had been unskillfully cut off the *chump-end* of something).  
*Dickens, Great Expectations, x.*

**chumplish** (chum'pish), *a.* [*< chump + -ish<sup>1</sup>. Cf. blockish.*] Boorish; sullen; rough.

With *chumplish* looks, hard words, and secret nips.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 391.*

**chumship** (chum'ship), *n.* [*< chum<sup>1</sup> + -ship.*] The state of being a *chum*, or of occupying the same chambers with another; close intimacy. *De Quincey. [Rare.]*

**chunam** (chō-nam'), *n.* [*Repr. Tamil chunnam = Hind. chūnā, lime, < Skt. chūrna, meal, powder.*] 1. In the East Indies, prepared lime. Specifically—(a) The lime made from shells or coral and chewed with the areca-nut and the betel-leaf.

*Chinam* is Lime made of Cockle-shells or Limestone; and *Pawn* is the Leaf of a Tree.

*Orington, Voyage to Suratt (1689).*

(b) A common name for plaster of quicklime and sand, the finest kinds of which are susceptible of a very high polish. *Whitworth.*

They [small pagodas] are of brick, covered with *chunam*, and are rather effective in the distance, but on nearer approach turn out to be equalled enough, though massive and strong. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 198.*

2. A weight for gold in northern India, equal to 6 troy grains.

**chunam** (chō-nam'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chunammed*, ppr. *chunamming*. [*< chunam, n.*] To plaster with *chunam*.

**chundoo, chundoor** (chun-dō', -dōr'), *n.* A Ceylonese dry measure, equal to about half a pint. Oil, milk, and glue are also sold by it.

**Chunga** (chung'gā), *n.* [*NL., from a native name.*] A genus of birds, of the family *Carinamidae*, of which Burmeister's carinam, *Chunga burmeisteri*, is the type.

**chunk<sup>1</sup>** (chungk), *n.* [*Prop. a dial. word, a variation of chump or chub, appar. through influence of hunk, hunch.*] 1. A short thick piece, as of wood.—2. A person or a beast that is small, but thick-set and strong: as, a *chunk* of a boy; a *chunk* of a horse. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

I rode an all-fired smart *chunk* of a pony.  
*New York Spirit of the Times.*

For sale, 4 Morgan *chunks*. *Boston Herald, Aug. 12, 1897.*

**chunk<sup>2</sup>, chunke** (chungk, chung'kē), *n.* [*Also chunky, chungke, tchungkee; Amer. Ind. (Catawba?).*] A game formerly much played by the southeastern tribes of North American Indians, consisting in rolling a disk of stone along a prepared course, and immediately sliding after it a pole with a crooked end in such a way that the stone might lie in the crook of the pole when the two came to rest.

It has been supposed, and apparently with very good reason, that these areas were chiefly devoted to the practice of this favorite game, and that instead of calling them *chunk-yards*, we ought properly to denominate them *chungks-yards*.

*C. C. Jones, Antiq. of Southern Indians, p. 345.*

**chunkhead** (chungk'hed), *n.* [*< chunk<sup>1</sup> + head.*] A local name of the copperhead snake. [*U. S.*]

**chunky** (chung'ki), *a.* [*< chunk<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Disproportionately thick or stout; appearing like a *chunk*: as, a *chunky* boy or horse. [*U. S.*]

They found the Ominaks with their chief in company, a short *chunky* fellow, who proffered the accustomed hospitalities of his tent in true knightly style.

*Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 124.*

**chunk-yard** (chungk'yård), *n.* A place where the game of *chunk* is played. See *chunk<sup>2</sup>*.

**chunner** (chun'ér), *v. i.* See *chunter*.

**chunter** (chun'tér), *v. i.* [E. dial., also *chunder*, *chunner*, *chooner*, *chounter*. Cf. *chanter*<sup>1</sup>, *chanter*<sup>2</sup>.] To grumble; mutter; complain.

**chupah** (chó'pá), *n.* [Native term.] A measure of capacity equal in Sumatra to 63 cubic inches, in Penang to 68 cubic inches, and in the Philippines to about two thirds of a pint.

**chuparosa** (chó-pá-ró'sá), *n.* [Sp., < *chupar*, suck, extract the juice of (prob. < ML. *pulpare*, eat, < L. *pulpa*, the fleshy part, the pulp, as of fruit, etc.: see *pulp*), + *rosa* = E. *rose*. Other Sp. names for humming-birds are *chupa-flores* (flores, flowers), *chupa-miel* (miel, honey), *chupa-mirtos* (mirtos, myrtles), *chupa-romeros* (romeros, rosemaries).] A name given to various Californian species of humming-birds.

**chupatty** (chu-pat'ti), *n.*; pl. *chupatties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chapāṭi*, *chapātā*.] In India, an unleavened cake of bread (generally of coarse wheaten meal), patted flat with the hand and baked upon a griddle: the usual form of native bread, and the staple food of upper India. *Yule and Burnell*. Also spelled *chapati*, *chowpatty*, *chupaty*.

Bread was represented by the eastern scone; but it was of superior flavor and far better than the ill-famed *Chapati* of India. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 477.

In some parts of the country *chupatties* or cakes were circulated in a mysterious manner from village to village. *J. T. Wheeler*, *Short Hist. India*, p. 628.

The khitmutgar tells us there is griddle morghle, and eggs, and bacon, and tea, and beer, and jam for breakfast, and plenty of hot *chupatties*.

*W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 150.

**chuprassy** (chu-pras'i), *n.*; pl. *chuprassies* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., also *chuprassae*, < Hind. *chaprāsī*, a messenger, beadle, orderly, peon, < *chaprās*, a plate worn on the belt as a badge of office, a corruption of *chap o rāst*, left and right: *chap*, left; *o*, and; *rāst*, right.] In India, especially in Bengal, an office-messenger bearing a plate on which is inscribed the name of the office to which he is attached. Also called *chapras*.

Lord William sent over a *chuprassae* to say we were not ready to receive him.

*W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II. 203.

**\*church** (chérch), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *chirche*, *cherche*, *churche*, also *chireche*, etc. (North. ME. *kirke*, > Sc. *kirk*, after Scand.), < AS. *circe*, *cyrc*, *cirice*, *cyrice* = OS. *kirika*, *kerika* = OFries. *kerke*, *zerke* = D. *kerk* = MLG. *kerke*, LG. *kerke*, *karke* = OHG. *chirihha*, *chircha*, also *chilihha*, *chilcha*, MHG. G. *kirche*, dial. *chilche*, = Icel. *kirkja* = Sw. *kyrka* = Dan. *kirke* (cf. ML. *kyrica*, *kyrrica*, *kirrika*, *kirrica*, *kirchia*, in MHG. and MLG. glosses), a church (building), the church (of believers), borrowed, prob. through an unrecorded Goth. \**kyreika*, from LG. *kupiakón*, a church (later *kuplach*, fem., a church, earlier (sc. *kyépa* the Lord's day), lit. (sc. *ópa*) the Lord's house, neut. of *kupakós*, belonging to the Lord (in common Gr. 'belonging to a lord or master'), < *kúpos*, the Lord, a particular application in eccles. writers of the common Gr. *kúpos*, lord, master, guardian, prop. adj. *kúpos*, having power or authority, dominant (cf. *kúpos* (neut.), might, power, authority), < \**kúpos* (= Skt. *kūra*, strong, a hero, = Zend *kūra*, strong), < √\**ku*, swell (in *kúev*, *kúev*, be pregnant, *kykós* (= L. *incien* (t-s), pregnant, *kúpa*, a (swelling) wave (see *cyme*), etc.), = Skt. *kū*, swell, grow.] I. *n.* 1. An edifice or place of assemblage specifically set apart for Christian worship.

The pouere men of the parishe of seynt Austyn begunnen (a) gyldre, in helpe and amendeement of here pouere parish *chirche*. *English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

The assertions of some of the earlier Christian writers . . . that the Christians had neither temples, altars, nor images . . . should, it would appear, be understood not literally, for there is positive evidence of the existence of churches in the 3d century.

*Smith*, *Dict. of Christ. Antiq.*, I. 366.

2. An edifice dedicated to any other kind of religious worship; a temple. [Rare.]

Ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of churches nor yet blasphemers of your goddess. Acts xix. 37.

3. The visible and organic body of Christian believers, especially as accepting the ecumenical creeds of Christendom and as exhibiting a historic continuity of organized life.

The great Church principle, that God has one Church, the mystical body of His Son—that this Church is, by its very nature, a visible organized body, and yet that all the members of this Church are assumed to be in God's favour and grace, or to have once been in it—this great Church principle pervades the Apostolic Epistles, to the total exclusion of any counter principle.

*M. F. Sadler*, *Church Doctrine*, Bible Truth, III. § 2.

4. The invisible and inorganic community of all those who acknowledge a supreme allegiance to Jesus Christ as their Lord and Master.

We believe that the Church of Christ invisible and spiritual comprises all true believers.

*Congregational Creed* (1838).

I would wish to live and die for the assertion of this truth, that the Universal Church is just as much a reality as any particular nation is. *F. D. Maurice*, *Biog.*, I. 186.

5. A particular division of the whole body of Christians possessing the same or similar symbols of doctrine and forms of worship, and united by a common name and history; a Christian denomination: as, the Presbyterian Church; the Church of England; the Church of Rome.

We insist that Christians do certainly become members of particular Churches—such as the Roman, Anglican, or Gallican—by outward profession, yet do not become true members of the Holy Catholic Church, which we believe, unless they are sanctified by the inward gift of grace, and are united to Christ, the Head, by the bond of the Spirit.

*Davenant*, *Determinations*, II. 474.

6. The organized body of Christians belonging to the same city, diocese, province, country, or nation: as, the church at Corinth; the Syrian church; in a wider sense, a body of Christians bearing a designation derived from their geographical situation, obedience to a local see, or affiliation with a national ecclesiastical organization: as, the Eastern Church; the Western Church; the Roman Church; the Anglican Church.—7. A body of Christians worshipping in a particular church edifice or constituting one congregation.

There stands poor Lewis, say, at the desk, delivering to his make-believe church his make-believe sermon of ten minutes.

*W. M. Baker*, *New Timothy*, p. 15.

8. The clerical profession.

A fellow of very kind feeling who has gone into the Church since.

*Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, I.

9. Ecclesiastical authority or power, in contradistinction to the civil power, or the power of the state.

The same criminal may be absolved by the Church and condemned by the State; absolved or pardoned by the State, yet censured by the Church.

*Lealie*.

10. By extension, some religious body not Christian, especially the Jewish: as, the Jewish church.

This is he that was in the church in the wilderness with the angel which spake to him in the mount Sina.

Acts vii. 38.

[What constitutes a Christian church according to the Scriptures is a question on which Christian denominations widely differ. The three principal views may be distinguished as the Roman Catholic, the Protestant ecclesiastical, and the voluntary. According to Roman Catholic theologians, the church is a visible and organic body, divinely constituted, possessing "Unity, Visibility, Indefectibility, Succession from the Apostles, Universality, and Sanctity." (Faith of Catholics, I. 9), and united to its visible head on earth, the Bishop of Rome. According to the Anglican and Protestant ecclesiastical view, the church of Christ is "a permanent visible society" (*Wordsworth* on Mat. xvi. 18), divinely compacted, governed, and equipped, and having definite ends, a definite policy, and a historic continuity. (The Church Cyclopedia.) According to the voluntary conception, a church is a society of persons professing faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of men, and organized in allegiance to him for Christian work and worship, including the administration of the sacraments which he has appointed. (*R. W. Dale*, *Manual of Congr. Principles*, Comp. West. Conf., xxxv; *Thirty-nine Art.*, xix.) The second view is held by many, perhaps a majority, in the Episcopal, Lutheran, and other hierarchical denominations; the last by a majority of those in the non-hierarchical denominations, including the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.]—*Advocate of the church*. See *advocate*.—*Anglican Church*, *Broad Church*. See the adjectives.—*Church militant*, the church on earth, as engaged in a warfare with the world, the flesh, and the devil, or the combined powers of temptation and unrighteousness: in distinction from the church triumphant in heaven.—*Church of England*, the national and established church in England; the Anglican Church in England and the British colonies, in some of which it has been disestablished. The Church of England claims continuity with that branch of the Catholic Church which existed in England before the Reformation. In the first half of the sixteenth century, under Henry VIII., the spiritual supremacy and jurisdiction of the Pope were abolished; the sovereign was declared to be the head of the church in a sense explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-nine Articles; and a close union of church and state, known as the establishment of the church, took place. The clergy of the Church of England are composed of three orders, namely, bishops, who are appointed by the crown (see *congr. d'élire*, under *congr.*), priests or presbyters, and deacons. There are also two archbishops, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, the former being the primate of England. Twenty-four of the bishops and the two archbishops sit and vote in the House of Lords. Its chief ecclesiastical body is the Convocation. See *convocation* and *episcopal*.—*Church of God*, the title assumed by a denomination popularly called, from their founder, *Winebrenerians*. See *Winebrenerian*.—*Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints*. See *Mormon*.—*Church of the Disciples*. See *disciple*.—*Church of the New Jerusalem*. See *Sveinborgian*.—*Church triumphant*, the collective body of saints now glorified in heaven, or in the epoch of their final victory.

—*Collegiate church*, *conventual church*. See the adjectives.—*Eastern Church*. Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—*Established church*, or *state church*, an ecclesiastical organization established and in part supported by a state as an authorized exponent of the Christian religion. Thus, the Episcopal Church is established in England and Wales, the Presbyterian in Scotland, the Evangelical in Prussia, the Roman Catholic in Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc. In some countries of Europe, as France, all or many of the principal religious organizations receive state support. In the United States the church is entirely disestablished from all relations to the state.

—*Fathers of the church*. See *father*.—*Free Church*, *Gallican Church*, *High Church*. See the adjectives.—*Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel*, a free evangelical church organized in 1873 in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. It is entirely independent of the state, and comprised in 1882 twenty-two parishes, with a membership of about 12,000.—*Irish Church Act*. See *disestablishment*.—*Low Church*. See *low*.—*Mother church*, the oldest or original church; a church from which other churches have had their origin or derive their authority. Hence—(a) The metropolitan church of a diocese. (b) The cathedral, or bishop's church, in distinction from the parish churches committed to simple presbyters. (c) A title given to the Roman Catholic Church by its adherents.—*Quoad sacra church*. Same as *chapel of ease* (which see, under *chapel*).—*Relief Church*. See *relief*.—*The seven churches*. See *seven*.—*Trustee Churches Act*, an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 10) which relates to the transfer of church property in Ireland.—*Western Church*, the historical or Catholic Church in the countries belonging to the Western Roman Empire or in those adjacent on the north; the Latin or, in a more especial sense, the Roman Catholic Church; used by Anglican writers as including that church also: opposed to the *Eastern or Greek Church*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical: as, church politics; a church movement; church architecture.—*Church banner*, a banner made and used exclusively for ceremonial purposes connected with the church. In the middle ages, and when national ensigns were less distinctive than now, church banners were often borne before an army; in fact, there is no positive distinction between a consecrated banner like the old French oriflamme and a church banner. In modern times the church banner is borne only in church processions, whether within or without the edifice.—*Church bench*, a seat or bench in the porch of a church.—*Church brief*. See *brief*, *n.*, 2 (d).—*Church burial*, burial according to the rites of the church.—*Church cadence*, in music, the cadence formed by the subdominant and the tonic chords; a plagal cadence: so called because very common in medieval church music, and still retained in "Amen."—*Church court*, a court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes; a presbytery, synod, or general assembly.—*Church judiciary*, an ecclesiastical court or body exercising judicial powers.—*Church living*, a benefice in an established church.—*Church modes*, in music, the modes or scales first authorized for church use by Bishop Ambrose in the fourth century, and by Pope Gregory the Great in the seventh century. See *mode*.—*Church music*. (a) Music used in a church service, including hymns, chants, anthems, and organ pieces. (b) Music, vocal or instrumental, in the style actually used in church services.—*Church plurality*, the possession of more than one living by a clergyman. *Milton*.—*Church service*, (a) The religious service performed in a church. (b) The order of public worship, especially in the Anglican Church. (c) A book containing the calendar, order of Morning and Evening Prayer, Litany, Collects, Epistles and Gospels, Communion Office, and Psalter, taken from the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of all the Scripture Lessons.—*Church text*, in printing, a slender and tall form of black-letter, so called because it is frequently used in ecclesiastical work.

## This is Church Cert.

**church** (chérch), *v. t.* [ME. *chirchen*, < *chircho*: see *church*, *n.*] 1. In the Anglican Church, to perform with or for (any one) the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

He had christened my son and *churched* my wife in our own house, as before noticed. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Jan. 1, 1653.

It was the ancient usage of the Church of England for women to come veiled who came to be *churched*. *Wheatly*, *Illus.* of Book of Common Prayer.

2. To accompany in attending church on some special occasion, as that on which a bride first goes to church after marriage: as, the bride was *churched* last Sunday; to *church* a newly elected town council. [Scotch.]—*Churching of women*, a title popularly given to a liturgical form of thanksgiving for women after childbirth. The practice, borrowed from the Jewish church, is common to all liturgical churches.

**church-ale** (chérch'al), *n.* [ME. \**cherche-ale*; < *church* + *ale*.] 1. A strong ale of good quality brewed especially for a church festival, and broached only on the day of the feast in question.—2. A convivial meeting on the occasion of a church festival, at which the ale specially brewed was served.

The *Church-ales*, called also *Easter-ales*, and *Whitsun-ales*, from their being sometimes held on Easter-Sunday, and on Whit-Sunday, or on some of the holidays that followed them, certainly originated from the wakes.

*Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 471.

For the *church-ale* two young men of the parish are yearly chosen by their last foregoers to be wardens, who, dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to

bestow. This they employ in brewing, baking, and other scates, against Whitsuntide, upon which holidays the neighbours meet at the church-house, and there merrily feed on their own victuals, contributing some petty portion to the stock, which by many smalls groweth to a meetly greatness: for there is entertained a kind of emulation between these wardens, who, by his graciousness in gathering, and good husbandry in expending, can best advance the church's profit. *R. Carver.*

3. A custom of collecting contributions of malt from the parishioners, with which a quantity of ale was brewed, and sold for the payment of church expenses: used in this later sense about or soon after the time of Magna Charta. *Stubbs.*

**church-bred** (chèrch'bred), *a.* Educated in, or for the service of, the church. *Cowper.*

**church-bug** (chèrch'bug), *n.* A land isopod crustacean, the common wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus*: so called because often found in churches.

**churchdom** (chèrch'dum), *n.* [*< church + -dom.*] The government, jurisdiction, or authority of the church. [*Rare.*]

Whatsoever church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new churchdom.

*Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ix.*

**church-due** (chèrch'dū), *n.* An assessment on members of a church for paying its expenses.

Nothing did he dislike more heartily than this collecting of church-dues, nothing did he do more faithfully.

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 24.*

**churcheset**, *n.* [*Also churset, cherset, and (by misreading of a cherset) acheret (ML. chersctum, circsetum), for ME. \*churcheset, < AS. ciric, cyric-scat, a payment to the church, usually of corn or other provisions, < ciric, church, + scat, payment. A different word from, but confused with, church-scot, q. v.] A certain measure of corn anciently given to the church on St. Martin's day. *Selden.**

**church-gang**, *n.* [*< ME. chircgong, chyrche-gong (= OFries. kerkgung = D. kerkgang = G. kirchgang = Icel. kirkjaganga = Sw. kyrkogång = Dan. kirkegang), < chircche, etc., church, + gang, gong, going: see church and gang. Cf. church-going<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Church-going; attendance at church.

Sum . . . don for the dede [dead] chircche-gong, Elmesse-gifte and messe-song. *Gen. and Ex., i. 2465.*

2. A going to church to return thanks after delivery from danger; especially, the churching of women. See *church, v., 1.*

**church-garth** (chèrch'gärth), *n.* [*< church + garth. Cf. churchyard.*] A churchyard.

**church-goer** (chèrch'gō'ër), *n.* One who attends church.

**church-going<sup>1</sup>** (chèrch'gō'ing), *a.* [*< church + going, ppr. of go.*] Habitually attending church: as, he is not a church-going man; the church-going classes.

**church-going<sup>2</sup>** (chèrch'gō'ing), *n. and a.* [*< church + going, verbal n. of go. In older E. church-gang, q. v.] I. n.* The act or practice of going to church.

II. *a.* Giving notice to go to church; summoning to church.

The sound of the church-going bell  
These valleys and rocks never heard.

*Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.*

**church-hawt** (chèrch'hā), *n.* [*< ME. cherche-hawe, chircchawe, < chircche, church, + hawe, hedge: see church and haw<sup>1</sup>.*] A churchyard.

In field, in chircch, or in chircchawe.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

He was war, withouten doute,  
Of the fir in the chircchawe.

*Seven Sages, l. 2624.*

Also al they what somewer byen [be] whiche violently drawn out of cherchehawe any fugitif thider fled for occur or which y<sup>t</sup> forboden him necessary lifode.

*Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 175).*

**church-hayt** (chèrch'hā), *n.* [*< ME. chyrche-haye, chirccheie for \*chirccheie, < chircche, church, + haye, hay, hedge: see church and hay<sup>2</sup>.*] A churchyard; a church-haw.

**church-house** (chèrch'hous), *n.* 1. In England, in mediæval times, and as revived in the present century, a parish building used for various purposes of business or entertainment.

No one until quite recently seems to have been aware that the church-house was a building which, if not always, was at least commonly attached to the parish church. Its uses were varied; indeed, it would seem to have been the public room of the parish, which could, with the consent of the churchwardens, be used for any purpose that the needs of the parish rendered necessary. One function it discharged, and that pretty frequently, was that of a hall in which the church-ales could be held.

*N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 119.*

2†. A building in which to rest, keep warm, eat lunch, etc., between the services of the church on Sunday; a Sabbath-day house. [*U. S.*]

**churchhill**, *n.* [Named after John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722).] A broad straw hat worn by the ladies of London in the reign of Queen Anne.

**churchism** (chèrch'izm), *n.* [*< church + -ism.*] Strict adherence to the forms, principles, or discipline of some church, especially a state church.

**churchite** (chèrch'it), *n.* [After the English mineralogist A. H. Church.] A rare phosphate of cerium and calcium, occurring in fan-like aggregates of light-gray crystals, in Cornwall, England.

**church-land** (chèrch'land), *n.* [*< ME. chircch-land (= OS. kirkland = Icel. kirkjaland); < church + land.*] Land belonging to a church, benefice, or religious house; land vested in an ecclesiastical body.

**churchless** (chèrch'les), *a.* [*< church + -less.*] Without a church; not attached or belonging to any church.

**church-like** (chèrch'lik), *a.* [*< church + like, a. Cf. churchly.*] 1. Becoming or befitting the church or a churchman.

Whose church-like humours fit not for a crown.

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 1.*

2. Resembling a church.

**churchliness** (chèrch'li-nes), *n.* [*< churchly + -ness.*] The state or quality of being churchly.

Its [Epistle to Ephesians] churchliness is rooted and grounded in Christliness, and has no sense whatever if separated from this root. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.*

**churchling** (chèrch'ling), *n.* [*< church + -ling.*] A mere churchman; a bigoted churchman. *A. Wilder. [Rare.]*

**church-litten** (chèrch'lit'n), *n.* [*< ME. chircchlyttoun; < church + litten.*] A churchyard. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**church-loaf** (chèrch'lōf), *n.* Before the Reformation in England, bread blessed by the priest after mass and distributed to the people. This was not a part of the eucharistic sacrifice, the bread being common leavened bread made in loaves.

**churchly** (chèrch'li), *a.* [*< ME. \*chirccheli, < AS. ciriclic, ciriclic (= G. kirchlich), < ciric, church, + -lic: see church and -ly.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to the church, or to its government, forms, or ceremonies; ecclesiastical.

Ephesians is the most churchly book of the New Testament.

*Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.*

2. Devoted to, or inclined to attach great importance to, the order and ritual of a particular section of the Christian church.

His mission to teach churchly Christianity.

*The American, VI. 7.*

3. In accordance with ecclesiastical standards or ceremonies; appropriate for a church: as, a churchly building; churchly music, etc.

**churchman** (chèrch'man), *n.*; pl. *churchmen* (-men). [Not in ME. or AS.] 1. An ecclesiastic; a clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.

What, cardinal, is your priesthood grown peremptory? . . .

*Churchmen so hot? Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ll. 1.*

It is a curious fact, that amongst [Marshall Saxe's army's] officers, one of the most conspicuous and successful was by profession a Churchman. *Lucky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.*

2. An adherent of the church; specifically, in England, a member of the Church of England, as distinguished from a dissenter; in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as distinguished from a member of any other church.

My friend Sir Roger, being a good churchman, has beautified the inside of his church with several texts of his own choosing.

*Addison, Sir Roger at Church.*

**churchmanlike** (chèrch'man-lik), *a.* Like a churchman; belonging to or befitting a churchman.

There might in the lower orders be much envy and jealousy of those who rose from their ranks to the height of churchmanlike dignity.

*Milman, Latin Christianity, xii. 1.*

**churchmanly** (chèrch'man-li), *a.* [*< churchman + -ly.*] Churchmanlike. [*Rare.*]

**churchmanship** (chèrch'man-ship), *n.* [*< churchman + -ship.*] The state of being a churchman.

**church-member** (chèrch'mem'bër), *n.* A member of a church; one in communion with and belonging to a church.

**church-membership** (chèrch'mem'bër-ship), *n.* 1. Membership in a church.—2. The collective body of members of a church.

Unity in the fundamental articles of faith was always strictly insisted upon as one necessary condition of church-membership. *Waterland, Fundamentals, Works, VIII. 90.*

**church-mouse** (chèrch'mous'), *n.* A mouse supposed to live in a church, where there is nothing for it to eat; hence the proverbial saying, "poor as a church-mouse."

**church-outed** (chèrch'ou'ted), *a.* [*< church + outed, pp. of out, v.*] Excommunicated from the church.

Howsoever thus Church-outed by the Prelate, hence may appear the right I have to meddle in these matters, as before the necessity and constraint appear'd.

*Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.*

**church-owl** (chèrch'oul), *n.* A name for the barn-owl, *Aluco flammeus*, from its often nesting in belfries or steeples.

**church-quack** (chèrch'kwak), *n.* A clerical impostor. *Cowper. [Rare.]*

**church-rate** (chèrch'rät), *n.* In England, a rate raised, by resolution of a majority of the parishioners in vestry assembled, from the occupiers of land and houses within a parish, for the purpose of maintaining the church and its services. In 1868 an act was passed abolishing compulsory church-rates, except such as, under that name, were applicable to secular purposes.

He [Matthew Arnold] regards the desire to get Church-rates abolished and certain restrictions on marriage removed as proving undue belief in machinery among Dissenters.

*H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 237.*

**churchreeve** (chèrch'rëv), *n.* [*< ME. chircchereve, < chircche, church, + reeve, reeve, a steward: see church and reeve.*] In the passage below, which is awkwardly worded, *chircchereves* refers to guilty officers of the church, but is taken by some for 'church-robbing' (ME. *reveren*, reave, rob).] A reeve or steward of a church; a churchwarden.

An Erchedekene . . .  
That boldly did excecucoun  
In punyshynge of fornicacioun,  
Of chircchereves, and of tementes,  
Of contractes, and of lakke of sacramentes.

*Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 7.*

**church-scot** (chèrch'skot), *n.* [*< church + scot.*] The AS. word was *ciric-sceat*, *circ-sceat*, < *ciric*, church, + *sceat*, money, a certain piece of money, a diff. word from *scot*, q. v. See *churcheset*.] 1. Formerly, in England, customary obligations paid to the parish priest, exemption from which was sometimes purchased.

[Knut] also charges them to see all churchscot and Romescot fully cleared.

*Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 18.*

2. A service due to the lord of the manor from a tenant of church-lands. *O. Shipley.*

**churchship** (chèrch'ship), *n.* [*< church + -ship.*] The state of being or existence as a church.

The Jews were his own also by right of churchship.

*South, Sermon on St. John.*

**church-town** (chèrch'town), *n.* [*< church + town; = Sc. kirk-town. Cf. ME. chercch-town, < AS. ciric-tūn, a churchyard: see church and town.*] 1†. A churchyard.—2. The village in which the parish church is situated.

**church-wake** (chèrch'wāk), *n.* [*< church + wakel. Cf. AS. ciric-wæcce.*] The anniversary feast of the dedication of a church.

**churchwarden** (chèrch'wār'dn), *n.* [*< ME. chircchewardein, kirkewardein; < church + warden. Cf. AS. ciric-weard, < ciric, church, + weard, E. ward, a keeper.*] 1. In the Anglican Church, an officer whose business it is to look after the secular affairs of the church, and who in England is the legal representative of the parish.

Churchwardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, to enforce proper and orderly behavior during divine service, and in England to fix the church-rates. For these and many other purposes, including in England some of a strictly secular character, they possess corporate powers. There are usually two churchwardens to each parish, but by custom there may be only one. By a canon of the Church of England, joint consent of minister and parish should attend the choice of churchwardens. If they cannot agree, the minister names one and the parishioners the other. In some cases the parish has a right by custom to choose both. In the United States churchwardens are always elected, but have duties similar to the above. In colonial times, in most of the middle and southern colonies, they had civil duties in connection with the local government of the parish.

2. A long clay pipe. [*Eng.*]

3. A shag or cormorant. *Grose. [Prov. Eng.]*

**churchwardenship** (chèrch'wār'dn-ship), *n.* [*< churchwarden + -ship.*] The office of a churchwarden.

**churchway** (chèrch'wā), *n.* A road which leads to a church; a pathway through a churchyard.

Every one [grave] lets forth his sprite,  
In the church-way paths to glide.

*Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.*

**churchwoman** (chèrch'wum'wān), *n.*; pl. *churchwomen* (-wim'wān). A female member of the church, specifically of the Anglican Church.



**church-work** (chérch'wérk), *n.* [= *Sc. kirk-work*, < *ME. kirchewerk*; < *church* + *work*.] Work on or in a church, or in connection with a church; work in behalf of a church, or of the church generally; hence, proverbially, slow work.

This siege was church-work, and therefore went on slowly. *Fuller*, *Holy War*, p. 111.

**church-writ** (chérch'rit), *n.* A writ from an ecclesiastical court. *Wycheley*.

**churchy** (chér'chi), *a.* [*< church* + *-y*.] Pertaining to the church or to ecclesiasticism; given to or supporting ecclesiasticism: as, very churchy in tastes or language. [*Colloq.*]

One of the seceders pitifully explained the position of the controversy when he said that he and his fellows were leaving the Kirk of Scotland, not because she was too churchy, but because she was not churchy enough.

*J. McCarthy*, *Hist. Own Times*, x.

**churchyard** (chérch'yárd), *n.* [= *Sc. kirkyard*, < *ME. kirchegeard*, -*gerd*, < late *AS. "cyricgeard, cyrcieard* (the earlier term being *ME. cherch-toun*, < *AS. ciric-tūn*: see *church-town*) (= *Icel. kirkjagard* = *Sw. kyrkogård* = *Dan. kirkegaard*), < *cyric*, *cirice*, *church*, + *geard*, *yard*: see *church* and *yard*?]. Cf. *equiv. D. kerkhof* = *G. kirchhof*.] The ground or yard adjoining a church; especially, such a piece of ground used for burial; hence, any graveyard belonging to a church.

Provided alle wyse, that yf the citezens dwelling wryn the church yordes, or fraunchises aloynyng to this, the citee, be priuyleged as citezen deneyn.

*English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

Like graves 't the holy churchyard.

*Shak.*, *Cor.*, III. 3.

I give five hundred pounds to buy a church-yard, A spacious church-yard, to lay thieves and knaves in.

*Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, iv. 5.

**Churchyard beetle**, *Blaps mortisaria*. See *Blaps*.

**churia** (chö'ri-ä), *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*] A Mexican name of the chaparral-cock or ground-cuckoo, *Geococcyx californianus*.

**churl** (chér'l), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. churl*, usually *cherl*, *cheorl*, < *AS. ceorl*, a man, husband, free-man of the lowest rank, *churl*, = *OFries. kerl* (in comp. *hüskerl*), mod. *Fries. tzerl, tziel* = *OD. keerle*, *D. kerel*, a man, *churl*, fellow, = *MLG. kerle*, *LG. kerl, kerel, kirl* (> *G. kerl*), a man, fellow, *churl*: see *carl*.] *I. n.* 1. A rustic; a peasant; a countryman or laborer.

It was not framed for village churls, But for high dames and mighty carls.

*Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, Int.

Specifically—2. In *early Eng. hist.*, one of the lowest class of freemen; one who held land from or worked on the estate of his lord.

The word *Churl* has come to be a word of moral reprobation. . . . But in the primary meaning of the words, *Eorl* and *Ceorl* form an exhaustive division of the free members of the state. The *Ceorl* is the simple freeman, the mere unit in the army or in the assembly.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, I. 55.

3. A coarse, rude, surly, sullen, or ill-tempered person.

The churl's courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood.

*Sir P. Sidney*.

The churl in spirit, howe'er he veil His want in forms for fashion's sake, Will let his coltish nature break At seasons thro' the gilded pale.

*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, cxi.

4. A miser; a niggard.

The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the churl said to be bountiful.

*Isa. xxii. 5.*

When a few words will rescue misery out of her distress, I hate the man who can be a churl of them.

*Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 15.

*II. a. Churlish. Ford.*

**churlish** (chér'lish), *a.* [*< ME. cherlish, -isch*, of the rank of a churl, rustic, rude, < *AS. ceorl-isc, cierrisc, cyrrisc*, of the rank of a churl, < *ceorl*, *churl*, + *-isc*: see *churl* and *-ish*.] 1. Like or pertaining to a churl. (a) Rude; ill-bred; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; uncivil.

Ill-nurtured, crooked, churlish, harsh in voice.

*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 134.

But that which troubleth me most is my churlish carriage to him when he was under his distress.

*Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 235.

Much like uncourteous, unthankful, and churlish guests, which, when they have with good and dainty meat well filled their bellies, depart home, giving no thanks to the feast maker.

*Sir T. More*, *Utopia*, Ded., p. 14.

(b) Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious; niggardly.

My master is of churlish disposition, And little reckes to find the way to heaven By doing deeds of hospitality.

*Shak.*, *As you Like It*, II. 4.

Hence—2. Of things, unpliant; unyielding; unmanageable.

Take it [iron] out of the furnace, and it grows hard again; nay, worse, churlish and unmanageable.

*Abp. Saneroft*, *Sermons*.

Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansions tread, And force a churlish soil for scanty bread.

*Goldsmith*, *Traveller*, l. 163.

= *Syn. Clownish, Loutish*, etc. See *doorish*.

**churlishly** (chér'lish-ly), *adv.* In a churlish manner; rudely; roughly.

**churlishness** (chér'lish-ness), *n.* [*< churlish* + *-ness*.] The quality of being churlish; rudeness of manners or temper; surliness; indisposition to kindness or courtesy; niggardliness.

Small need to bless Or curse your sordid churlishness, Because methinks, without fresh curse, Each day that comes shall still be worse Than the past day.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 72.

**churl's-head** (chér'z'héd), *n.* An old name for the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*, from its rough hairy involucre.

**churl's-treacle** (chér'z-tré'kl), *n.* An old name for garlic, from its being regarded as a treacle (theriac) or antidote for the bite of animals.

**churly** (chér'li), *a.* [*< ME. cherlich*, < *AS. ceorlic* for *ceorlic*, < *ceorl*, *churl*, + *-lic*: see *churl* and *-ly*.] Churlish. [*Rare.*]

The churliest of the churls.

*Longfellow*.

**churmt**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chirm*.

**churn** (chérn), *n.* [*< ME. cherne, chirne*, also *\*kyrn* (> *Sc. kirn*), < *AS. cyrin* (once, glossed *sinum*) (*\*cyren*, *\*ceren*, not authenticated), a churn, = *D. kern*, *karn* = *Icel. kirna* = *Sw. kärna*, *OSw. kerna*, = *Dan. kjærne*, a churn: see the verb.] A vessel in which cream or milk

is agitated for the purpose of separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter. Churns are of various kinds. The older forms consist of a dasher moving vertically in a cask shaped like the frustum of a cone. The more modern kinds have revolving dashers within cylindrical vessels, either upright or horizontal. In some forms the vessels themselves are moved in various ways to dash the contents about.

Rise, ye carle coopers, frae making o' kirms and tubs.

*Pray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 118).

Her awkward flat did ne'er employ the churn.

*Gay*, *Pastorals*.

**Atmospheric churn**. See *atmospheric*.

**churn** (chérn), *v.* [*North. E. and Sc. kern, kirn*; < *ME. chernen, chirnen* (*AS. \*cyran, \*cernan*, not authenticated) = *D. kernen, karnen* = *G. kernen* (perhaps from *D.*) = *Icel. kirna* = *Sw. kärna*, *OSw. kerna*, = *Dan. kjærne*, *churn*, *curdle*; appar. from the noun. Some erroneously take the verb to be earlier than the noun, assuming it meant orig. 'extract the kernel or essence,' as if < *Icel. kjarni* = *Sw. kärna* = *Dan. kjærne* = *D. kern* = *OHG. kerno*, *MHG. kerne*, *kern*, *G. kern*, a kernel, the pith, marrow, essence, related, through *E. corn*, with *E. kernel*: see *corn* and *kernel*.] *I. trans.* 1. To stir or agitate in order to make into butter: as, to churn cream.—2. To make by the agitation of cream: as, to churn butter.—3. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom rose.

*Addison*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, III.

The muddy river, churned into yellowish buttery foam.

*W. H. Russell*.

*II. intrans.* To perform the act of churning, or an act resembling it.

Are you not he, That frights the maidens of the villagery; Skim milk; and sometimes labour in the quern, And bootless make the breathless housewife churn?

*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, II. 1.

There are who cry "Beware the Boar," and pass determined by Those dreadful tusks, those little peering eyes And churning chaps, are tokens to the wise.

*Crabbe*, *The Borough*.

**churn-drill** (chérn'dril), *n.* A drill which is worked by hand, and not struck with a hammer; a "jumper": so called from the similarity of the motion made in using it to that made in using the old-fashioned upright churn.

**churning** (chér'ning), *n.* [*Verbal n. of churn*, *v.*] 1. The act of operating a churn.—2. The motion of a churn, or a motion which resembles that of a churn.—3. As much butter as is made at one time.

**churn-jumper** (chérn'jum'pér), *n.* In *stone-working*, an iron bar 7 or 8 feet long, with a steel bit at each end, used as a drill. It is worked by two men with a spring-rod and line.

**churn-milk** (chérn'milk), *n.* Same as *butter-milk*.

**churn-owl** (chérn'oul), *n.* [*Prob. for churr-owl*: cf. *chirr* and *jarr*.] A local British name of the European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*.

**churn-staff** (chérn'stáf), *n.* 1. A staff with a flat disk at one end, used in churning by hand in an upright churn.—2. A name of the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, from its straight stem spreading into a flat top.

**churr**, *v. i.* See *chirr*.

**churr** (chér), *n.* [*Prob. ult. imitative. See chirr.*] A name for the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray*.

**churro** (chú'ró), *n.* [*Sp. churro*, coarse-wooled, a coarse-wooled sheep.] The coarse-wooled Mexican sheep, used extensively in crossing with the merino, in Texas, northern Mexico, California, etc.

**churrus, charras** (chur'us, char'as), *n.* [*Also written cherrus*, repr. *Hind. charas*.] The East Indian name of the resin which exudes from the Indian hemp, *Cannabis Indica*. See *Cannabis*, *hashish*, and *bhang*.

**churr-worm** (chér'wérn), *n.* A local name for the fan-cricket or mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. [*Eng.*]

**chusite** (chö'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. χους*, a melting.] An altered chrysolite from the basalt of Limburg in Baden.

**chuss** (chus), *n.* [*Origin obscure; perhaps Amer. Ind.*] The squirrel-hake, *Urophycis chuss*, a gadoid fish. The name was current during the revolutionary war, according to Dr. Schoepf, but is now obsolete. [*New York.*]

**chute** (shöt), *n.* [*< F. chute*, a fall, *OF. cheute*, *cheoite* = *Pr. cazuta* = *Sp. caída* = *Pg. caída*, *cahida*, fall, ruin, *queda*, fall, declivity, descent, = *It. caduta*, a fall, a falling, orig. fem. of *ML. \*cadutus* (> *OF. cheut*, *F. chu* = *It. caduto*), *\*caditus* (> *Sp. Pg. caído*), later popular pp. of *L. cadere* (pp. *casus*), fall: see *cadent*, *case*, and cf. *casade*.] *Chute* coincides in pronunciation and sense with *shoot*, *n.*, < *shoot*, *v.*; but the two words are independent of each other.] 1. An inclined trough or tube along which things can slide from a higher to a lower level; a shoot.

Near the centre of the room is a chute, lined with plate-glass (so as to be readily kept clean), and passing direct to the furnace below.

*Science*, III. 351.

2. A waterfall or rapid; a fall over which timber is floated.—3. An opening in a dam through which to float timber.—4. In Louisiana and along the Mississippi, a bayou or side channel; also, a narrow passage between two islands, or between an island and the shore.

Now through rushing chutes, among green islands, where plume-like Cotton trees nodded their shadowy crests.

*Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, II. 2.

5. In mining. See *shoot*.

**chutney** (chut'ni), *n.* [*Also written chutnee*, < *Hind. chatni*.] In the East Indies, a condiment compounded of sweets and acids. Ripe fruit (mangoes, tamarinds, coconuts, raisins, etc.), spices, sour herbs, cayenne, and lime-juice are the ordinary ingredients. They are pounded and boiled together, and either used immediately, as with curries or stews, or bottled.

**chuva** (chö'vā), *n.* The South American name of a kind of spider-monkey, of a brown color.

**chylaceous** (ki-lā'shius), *a.* [*< chyle* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

**chylaqueous** (ki-lā'kwē-us), *a.* [*< NL. chylus*, chyle, + *agua*, water. Cf. *aqueous*.] Composed of water containing corpuscles resembling the white corpuscles found in chyle, lymph, and blood in being nucleated and in exhibiting amoeboid movements.

The corpuscles are nucleated cells, which exhibit amoeboid movements; and the fluid so obviously represents the blood of the higher animals that I know not why the preposterous name of *chylaqueous* fluid should have been invented for that which is in no sense chyle, though, like other fluids of the living body, it contains a good deal of water.

*Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 480.

**chyle** (kil), *n.* [*Also, formerly, chile*; = *F. chyle* = *Sp. quilo* = *Pg. chilo* = *It. chilo*, < *NL. chylus*, chyle, *LL.* the extracted juice of a plant, < *Gr. χυλος*, juice, moisture, chyle, < *χειν* (χ' \*χv), pour, connected with *E. gush*. Cf. *chyme*.] 1. A milky fluid found in the lacteals during the process of digestion. It contains emulsified fat and other products of digestion, as well as chyle-corpuscles, fibrin-factors, and other proteids.

2. The liquid contents of the small intestine before absorption.

**chyle-bladder** (kil'blad'ér), *n.* The dilatation at the beginning of the thoracic duct which receives the lacteals from the intestine; the cis-

tern or receptacle of the chyle; the reservoir of Pecquet.

**chyle-corpuscle** (kil'kôr'pus-l), *n.* One of the floating cells of the chyle. They are indistinguishable from white blood-corpuscles, and are doubtless derived from the lymphoid tissue of the intestine, from the solitary glands and Peyer's patches of the intestine, and from the mesenteric glands.

**chyle-intestine** (kil'in-tës'tin), *n.* The dilated mid-gut of crustaceans.

**chyle-stomach** (kil'stum'ak), *n.* An anteriorly or mesially dilated portion of the mid-gut of crustaceans.

**chylification** (ki-li- or kil-i-fak'shon), *n.* [*< NL. chylus, chyle, + L. factio(n)-, < facere, pp. factus, make. Cf. chylify.*] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

**chylifactive** (ki-li- or kil-i-fak'tiv), *a.* [*< NL. chylus, chyle, + \*factivus, < L. facere, pp. factus, make.*] Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle; chylificatory; chylific. Also spelled *chilifactive*.

**chyliferous** (ki-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= *F. chylifere* = *Sp. quilifero* = *Pg. chylifero* = *It. chilifero*, *< NL. chylus, chyle, + L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. Same as *chylifactive*.—2. Containing or conveying chyle.

**chylific** (ki-lif'ik), *a.* [*< NL. chylus, chyle, + L. -ficus, < facere, make.*] Making or converting into chyle; chylipoietic; applied to those portions of the alimentary canal in which food is chylified.—**Chylific ventricle**, in insects, the last or posterior stomach, generally called the *ventriculus* (which see).

In the *chylific ventricle*, the muscular layers and the basement membrane are disposed much as before.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 355.

**chylification** (ki'li- or kil'i-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [*< chylify* (see *-fy* and *-ation*); = *F. chylification* = *Sp. quilificación* = *Pg. chylificação* = *It. chilificazione*.] The operation of the digestive, absorptive, and circulatory processes concerned in the formation and absorption of chyle from food. Also called *chylolysis*.

**chylificatory** (ki-lif'ikä-tö-ri), *a.* [*< chylify*, after other words in *-atory*.] Making chyle; chylifactive.

**chylify** (ki'li-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chylified*, ppr. *chylifying*. [*< NL. chylus, chyle, + -fy*; = *F. chylifier* = *Sp. quilificar*, etc.] *I. trans.* To convert into chyle.

*II. intrans.* To be converted into chyle.

**chylocyst** (ki'lö-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. χυλός, juice, chyle, + κύστις, bladder.*] In *anat.*, the chyle-bladder, or receptaculum chyli; the reservoir of Pecquet.

**chylocystic** (ki'lö-sis'tik), *a.* [*< chylocyst + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the chylocyst.

**chylogaster** (ki'lö-gas'tër), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. χυλός, chyle, + γαστήρ, stomach.*] A part of the intestinal tube where chyle is elaborated; an anterior portion of the small intestine; the duodenum. [Rare.]

**chylogastric** (ki'lö-gas'trik), *a.* [*< chylogaster + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the chylogaster.

**chylopoietic** (ki'lö-pö-ët'ik), *a.* Same as *chylipoietic*.

**chylipoietic** (ki'lö- or kil'ö-pö-ët'ik), *a.* [= *Sp. quilopoyético*, *< Gr. χυλός, chyle, + ποιητικός, < ποιεῖν, make: see poetic.*] Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of chyle; chylifactive: as, the *chylipoietic* organs.

**chylolysis** (ki'lö'sis), *n.* [*< NL. < F. chylose* = *Sp. quilosis* = *It. chilosis*, *< Gr. χύλωσις, a converting into juice, < χυλόν, convert into juice, < χυλός, juice: see chyle.*] Same as *chylification*.

**chylous** (ki'lus), *a.* [= *F. chyleux* = *Sp. quiloso* = *Pg. chyloso* = *It. chiloso*, *< NL. chylus, < chylus, chyle.*] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle.

**chyluria** (ki-lü'ri-ä), *n.* [*< NL. < F. chylurie*, *< Gr. χυλός* (see *chyle*) + *ούρον, urine.*] A pathological condition characterized by the passage of a milky urine, which often coagulates on standing. The color is due to a large amount of emulsified fat. Blood is often present in greater or less quantity, so that the condition is sometimes called *chylous hematuria*. It appears to be caused by the presence of a microscopic nematoid entozoon (*Filaria sanguinis hominis*) in the blood. It occurs almost exclusively in the warmer countries.

**chymet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chime*.

**chyme** (kim), *n.* [= *F. chyme* = *Sp. quimo* = *Pg. chimo* = *It. chimo*, *< LL. chymus*, *< Gr. χυμός, juice, chyle, in most senses equiv. to χυλός, both 'chyle' and 'juice,' < χεῖν, pour: see chyle, and cf. alchemy.*] Food as it passes out of the stomach after gastric digestion, and before it

has been acted on by the pancreatic, hepatic, and intestinal secretions.

**chyme**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *chime*<sup>1</sup>.

**chyme-mass** (kim'mäs), *n.* In *Protozoa*, same as *endoplasm*.

**chymenet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chimney*.

**chymeret**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chimere*.

**chymict**, **chymical**, etc. Obsolete forms of *chemic, chemical*, etc.

**chymiferous** (ki-mif'e-rus), *a.* [*< LL. chymus, chyme, + L. ferre, = E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Conveying or containing chyme.

**chymification** (ki'mi-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [*< chymify* (see *-fy* and *-ation*); = *F. chymification* = *Sp. quimificación* = *Pg. chymificação* = *It. chymificazione*.] The process of becoming or of forming chyme; conversion of food into chyme.

**chymify** (ki'mi-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chymified*, ppr. *chymifying*. [*< LL. chymus, chyme, + -fy*; = *F. chymifier* = *Sp. quimificar*, etc.] *I. trans.* To form into chyme.

*II. intrans.* To be converted into chyme.

**chymist** (ki-mis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< chymist* = *chemist + -ic-al*.] Chemical. Burton.

**chymod** (kim'od), *n.* [*< chym-ic + od, q. v.*] Chemical od; the odie force of chemism. Von Reichenbach. See *od*.

**chymosis** (ki-mö'sis), *n.* Same as *chemosis*.

**chymous** (ki'mus), *a.* [*< chyme*<sup>1</sup> + *-ous*.] Pertaining to chyme.

**chynchet**, *a.* See *chinch*<sup>1</sup>.

**chymeter** (ki-om'e-tër), *n.* [*< Gr. χυμ (root of χεῖν, pour) + μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument for measuring the volume of a liquid by the amount expelled by a piston moving in a tube containing the liquid, the quantity being indicated by a graduation on the piston.

**Chytridiaceæ** (ki-trid-i-ä'së-ä), *n. pl.* [*< Chytridium + -aceæ*.] A family of microscopic fungi, very simple in structure, usually with little or no mycelium, and reproduced chiefly by zoöspores. They are commonly parasitic on water-plants, especially algae; but those belonging to the genus *Synchytrium* inhabit the epidermal cells of land-plants.

**chytridiaceous** (ki-trid-i-ä'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Chytridiaceæ*.

The genus *Rhizophydium* was established by Schenk for chytridiaceous parasites, whose spores escape by one or more apertures. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh*, XXXII, 593.

**chytridial** (ki-trid-i-al), *a.* [*< Chytridium + -al*.] Having the characters of the family *Chytridiaceæ* or of the genus *Chytridium*, or belonging to that genus.

Parasitic chytridial growths.

*Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh*, XXXII, 591.

**Chytridium** (ki-trid-i-um), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. χυτρίδιον, a small pot, < χύτρα, χύτρος, an earthen pot.*] The typical genus of the family *Chytridiaceæ*.

**ciacconetta** (chä-kon-net'tä), *n.* [*It., dim. of ciaccona, a chaconne: see chaconne.*] A little chaconne.

**cibaria**, *n.* Plural of *cibarium*. See *ciborium*.

**cibarial** (si-bä'ri-al), *a.* [As *cibarian* + *-al*.] Same as *cibarian*.—**Cibarial apparatus** or organs, the trophi or organs of the mouth.

**cibarian** (si-bä'ri-an), *a.* [*< L. cibarius, pertaining to food* (see *cibarius*), + *-an*. Cf. *F. cibaire*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to or characterized by the structure of the organs of the mouth.—**Cibarian system**, a system of classification, first proposed by Fabricius, in which all the arthropods were arranged in conformity with the structure of the trophi. The same term has been applied to various systems founded on the mouth-parts.

The success of De Geer's system probably induced Fabricius to construct his *cibarian system* grounded upon the characters of the Trophi alone.

Westwood, *Introd. to Mod. Class. of Insects*, I, 21.

**cibarious** (si-bä'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. cibarius, pertaining to food, < cibus, food.*] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

**cibarium** (si-bä'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cibaria* (-ä). An erroneous form of *ciborium*.

**cibation** (si-bä'shon), *n.* [= *F. cibation* (only in chem. sense) = *It. cibazione*, *< L. cibatio(n)-*, a feeding, *< cibare, pp. cibatus, feed, < cibus, food*.] 1. In *alchemy*, the act of adding to the matter in preparation fresh substances, to supply the waste of evaporation, etc.: the seventh process in alchemy.—2. In *physiol.*, the act of taking food, particularly the more solid kinds.

—3. Any chemical operation that gives a substance consistency and solidity.

**cibol** (sib'ol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cicol*, also and earlier *chibol*, *chibbol*, *chibbal* (cf. *cive, chive*), *< ME. chibolle, chebole, chesbolle, schybolle*, *< F. ciboule* = *Pr. cebula, sive* = *Sp.*

*cebolla* = *Pg. cebola* = *It. cipolla* = *LG. sipolle, sipel* = *OHG. zwibollo, zwivolle*, *MHG. sibolle, zwibolle, zwippel, zwifel, zwulle*, *G. zwiebel* (> *Dan. svibel*, flower-bulb), *< ML. cepula, cepola, cepulla*, corruptly *sipula*, dim. of *L. cepa, cepa, cepe, cepe*, an onion (> *LL. capulla*, a bed of onions): see *cepa, cive, chive*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum*.

*Chibolles* and *cheruelles* and ripe *chiries* many, And profred Peres this present to please with hunger.

Piers Plouman (B), vi, 296.

Ye eating brascals, Whose gods are beef and brewis! whose braves angers Do execution upon these and chibbale!

Fletcher, *Bonduca*, l. 2.

2. Another plant of the same genus, *A. fistulosum*, sometimes called the Welsh onion, a native of Asia, but cultivated in various parts of Europe, its fistulous leaves being used in cooking like those of the shallot.

**ciboria**, *n.* Plural of *ciborium*.

**ciborio** (si-bö'ri-ö), *n.* [*It.*] Same as *ciborium*.

On the altar a most rich ciborio of brasse with a statue of St. Agnes in Oriental alabaster.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 12, 1644.

[*ML. < F. ciboire* = *Pr. cibori* = *Pg. It. ciborio*, *< L. ciborium*, a drinking-vessel, *< Gr. κιβώριον*, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean, a cup made of it or like it; cf. κιβώριος, with dim. κιβώριον, a wooden box, chest.] 1. A permanent canopy erected over a high altar; a baldachin.

Over the Altar, and supported on four shafts, hung the canopy, baldachin, or ciborium.

J. M. Neale, *Eastern*

[Church, l. 184.]

2. Any vessel designed to contain the consecrated bread or sacred wafers for the eucharist. (a) A metal pyx, especially one having the form of a chalice with a dome-shaped cover.

Returning I steeped into y<sup>e</sup> grand Jesuites, who had this high day expos'd their Cibarium, made all of solid gold and Imagerie, a piece of infinite cost.

Evelyn, *Diary*, June 4, 1651.

(b) A larger receptacle, often of marble, supported on a high stand raised over the altar or elsewhere, containing the pyx or the wafers themselves. (c) A sort of ambry or cupboard in the wall used for the same purpose.

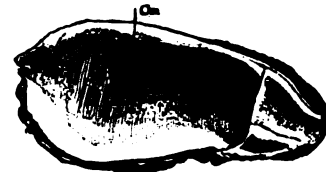
3. [*NL.*] In *conch.*, the glossy impression on the inside of the valves of shells where the adductor muscles of the mollusk have been attached; the muscular impression or cicatrix. Those bivalves which have but one ciborium on each shell are called *monomyarian*; those with two, *dimyarian*. [Rarely used.]

**ciboul**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cibol*.

**cicada** (si-kä'dä), *n.*; pl. *cicadas* or *cicadæ* (-däz, -dä). [Also *cicala* (after *It.*); = *F. cigale* = *Pr. cicala* = *Sp. Pg. cigarra* = *It. cigala, cicala*, *< L. cicada* (*ML. also cicala*), the cicada or tree-cricket. In *Gr.* called *τεττις*.] 1. A popular name of many insects belonging to different orders, *Hemiptera* and *Orthoptera*, which make a rhythmic creaking or chirping noise; a locust, grasshopper, or cricket. In this sense the word has no definite zoölogical significance.—2. [*NL.*] In *zool.*: (a) [*cap.*] The typical genus of homopterous hemipterous insects of the family *Cicadidae*. They are of comparatively large size, and the males have drums within the basal part of the abdomen with which a shrilling noise is made. The adult females deposit their eggs in the twigs of trees. The adolescent life of these insects is passed underground. *C. orni* is the south European species; *C. hematodes* occurs in Germany, England, etc.; *C. septendecim* is the American periodical cicada or seventeen-year locust, and there are several other species in the United States. (b) Any species of the genus *Cicada*: in America commonly called *locust*, a name shared by many orthopterous insects, as grasshoppers. See *cut* under *Cicadidae*.



Ciborium, 13th century, Treasury of Sens Cathedral, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



Shell of an Oyster (*Ostrea virginica*), showing *cm*, the Ciborium or muscular impression.

the mollusk have been attached; the muscular impression or cicatrix. Those bivalves which have but one ciborium on each shell are called *monomyarian*; those with two, *dimyarian*. [Rarely used.]

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**Cicadaria** (sik-a-dā'ri-ā), *n.* Same as *Cicadaria*.  
**Cicadaria** (sik-a-dā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicada*, 2 (a), + *-aria*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of homopterous Hemiptera, approximately equivalent to the suborder Homoptera as now restricted, including the several modern families of *Cicadidae*, *Fulgoridae*, *Cixidae*, etc.

**Cicadella**, **Cicadellina** (sik-a-del'ā, sik'a-de-li'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of *L. cicada*: see *cicada*.] A group of homopterous hemipterous insects, distinguishing the frog-hoppers or tree-hoppers, such as the *Cercopinae*, from the cicadas proper. [Not in use.]

**Cicadellidae** (sik-a-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicadella* + *-idae*.] A large group of homopterous insects, considered as a family: approximately the same as *Cicadella*, including several families, as *Jassidae*, *Ledridae*, *Cercopidae*, etc.

**Cicadellina**, *n. pl.* See *Cicadella*.  
**Cicadidae** (si-kad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicada*, 2 (a), + *-idae*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cicadas proper: a group formerly of great extent, now restricted to forms

of a different color from the rest of the surface: specifically said of the sculpture of insects.

Also *cicatriscate*, *cicatrose*.  
**cicatricula** (sik-a-trik'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. cicatriculae* (-lā). [L. (> F. *cicatrice*), dim. of *cicatrix* (*cicatrice*), a scar.] The germinating or formative point in the yolk of an egg. It is also called the *tread*, appearing as a small but very apparent disk on the upper side of the yolk, and is the germ-yolk proper as distinguished from the food-yolk of a meroblastic egg. It is that portion from which alone the embryo is formed. Even in fresh-laid eggs it has already reached the stage of a morula by segmentation of the vitellus. Also *cicatrice*.

Within the shell, and suspended in the white of the egg, is the rounded yellow mass of the yolk, and on one side of the yolk is a small round patch, the *cicatricula* (Lat. diminutive of *cicatrix*, a scar). Though apparently homogeneous, the microscope shows that the *cicatricula* is made up of minute nucleated cells.

Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 225.

**cicatriscant**, *n.* and *a.* See *cicatriscant*.  
**cicatriscate** (sik'a-tri-zāt), *a.* [For \**cicatriscate*, < *cicatriscate* + *-ate*.] Same as *cicatricose*.  
**cicatriscation**, *cicatriscate*. See *cicatriscation*, *cicatriscate*.

**cicatriscive** (sik'a-tri-siv), *a.* [For \**cicatriscive*, < *cicatriscate* + *-ive*.] Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.  
**cicatrix** (si-kā'triks), *n.*; *pl. cicatrices* (sik-a-tri'séz). [L.: see *cicatrice*.] 1. A cicatrice or scar.—2. In *conch.*, the impression or mark of the muscular or ligamentous attachment in a bivalve shell; the *cicatrix*.—3. In *entom.*, a small, roughened, or depressed space on a surface, resembling a scar.—4. In *bot.*, the mark of attachment of a seed or leaf.

**cicatriscant** (sik'a-tri-zant), *n.* and *a.* [After F. *cicatriscant* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatriscante*, etc.), pr. of *cicatriscant*: see *cicatriscate*.] 1. *n.* That which cicatriscates; a medicine or an application that promotes the formation of a cicatrice.  
 II. *a.* Tending to form a cicatrice; showing a tendency to heal; cicatriscive.

Also spelled *cicatriscant*.  
**cicatriscation** (sik'a-tri-zā'shon), *n.* [After F. *cicatriscation* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatriscación*, etc.), < *cicatriscant*: see *cicatriscate*.] The process of healing (as a wound) or forming a cicatrice, or cicatriscation.

Also spelled *cicatriscation*.  
**cicatriscation** (sik'a-tri-zā'shon), *n.* [After F. *cicatriscation* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatriscación*, etc.), < *cicatriscant*: see *cicatriscate*.] The process of healing (as a wound) or forming a cicatrice, or cicatriscation. Also spelled *cicatriscation*.  
 (Coughing). . . hindering the conglutination and cicatriscation of the vein. Harvey.

**cicatriscate** (sik'a-triz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cicatriscated*, pr. *cicatriscating*. [< *cicatriscate* + *-ize*; after F. *cicatriscate* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatriscar* = It. *cicatriscare*), < *cicatrice*: see *cicatrice*.] 1. *trans.* To induce the formation of a cicatrice on; heal up (a wound).  
 II. *intrans.* To form a cicatrice in healing; skin over; as, the wound *cicatriscated*.

Also spelled *cicatriscate*.  
**cicatriscose** (sik'a-trōs), *a.* [< *cicatriscate* + *-ose*. Cf. *L. cicatriscosus*.] Same as *cicatriscose*.

**cicely** (sis'e-li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cisley*; a corrupt form of *seseli*, q. v.] A popular name of several umbelliferous plants. See *Seseli*.—*Rough cicely*, *Torilis Anthriscus*.—*Sweet cicely*, (a) *Myrrhis odorata*. Also called *sweet chervil*. (b) In North America, the species of *Washingtonia*.—*Wild cicely*, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

**Cicer** (si'sér), *n.* [L., > ult. E. *chichl*, a chick-pea, vetch: see *chichl*.] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the vetch, consisting of annual or perennial herbs, natives of central Asia and of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. See *chick-pea*.

**cicerone** (sis-e-rō'nē; It. pron. chē-chā-rō'ne), *n.*; *pl. ciceroni* (-nē). [It., a particular application, in allusion to the loquacity of guides, of the name *Cicerone*, < *L. Cicero* (n-), the celebrated Roman orator.] In Italy, one who acts as a guide in exhibiting and explaining antiquities, curiosities, etc.; hence, in general, one who explains the interesting features or associations or the curiosities of a place; a guide.

I must own to you it surprised me to see my *cicerone* so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity. Addison, *Ancient Medals*, 1.

**Ciceronian** (sis-e-rō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *L. Ciceronianus*, < *Cicero* (n-), Cicero.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Cicero (Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106–43 B. C., often called *Tully*), the Roman orator, or his orations and writings.

As for his (Maimbourg's) style, it is rather *Ciceronian*—copious, florid, and figurative—than succinct.

Dryden, *Post. to Hist. of League*.  
 His delivery of the commonest matters of fact was *Ciceronian*. Lamb, *My First Play*.

II. *n.* A student or an imitator of Cicero.

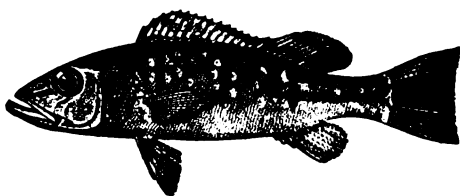
Let the best *Ciceronian* in Italy read Tullius familiar epistles adulescently over, and I believe he shall find small difference for the Latin tongue, either in propriety of words or framing of the stile, betwixt Tullius and those that write unto him. Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 150.

**Ciceronianism** (sis-e-rō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Ciceronian* + *-ism*.] The manner or style of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or form of expression.

**Ciceronianist** (sis-e-rō'ni-an-ist), *n.* [< *Ciceronian* + *-ist*.] An imitator, especially an affected imitator, of Cicero.

Men threw themselves into the new world of thought thus revealed with an eager avidity that left little leisure for that elaborate polishing of periods which had been the delight of the *Ciceronianists*. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 342.

**Cichla** (sik'lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίχλη*, a bird like the thrush (*Turdus*), also a sea-fish (*Labrus*).] 1. A genus of fishes inhabiting the fresh wa-



*Cichla ocellaris*.

ters of South America, and typical of the family *Cichlidae*. Schneider, 1801.—2. A genus of birds. Wagler, 1827.

**cichlid** (sik'lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cichlidae*.  
**Cichlidae** (sik'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cichla*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cichla*: formerly known as *Chromides*, *Chromidae*, or *Chromididae*. They have an oblong or somewhat elongated body, moderate cycloid or ctenoid scales, interrupted or deflected lateral line, compressed head, terminal mouth, toothless palate, single nostrils, united lower pharyngeal bones, and four complete rows of gills; the dorsal is long, and its spinous portion forms the greater part of it, while its soft portion and that of the anal are opposite and equal. The species are mostly confined to the fresh waters of tropical Africa and America, but a few are found in Palestine, and one in Texas. They take care of their young, and have considerable superficial resemblance to the centrarchids or sunfishes of the United States. Nearly 150 species are known.

**cichlingi**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chichling*.  
**cichloid** (sik'loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cichla*, 1, + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cichlidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cichlidae*.

**Cichlomorphæ** (sik-lō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κίχλη*, a bird like the thrush (*Turdus*), and *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the first and highest group or cohort of birds, embracing eight superfamily groups or phalanges, and approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* or denticrostral *Oscines* of authors in general: one of the six cohorts of this author's *Oscines laminipalantes*.

**cichlomorphie** (sik-lō-mōr'fik), *a.* [< *Cichlomorphæ* + *-ie*.] Resembling a thrush in structure; turdiform or turdoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cichlomorphæ*.

**Cichoriaceæ** (si-kō-rī-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cichorium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, closely related to the *Asteraceæ*, but differing in having milky juice and only perfect flowers, all with ligulate corollas. There are about 65 genera and 1400 species, widely distributed. The family includes the chicory, endive, lettuce, salsify, dandelion, etc.

**cichoriaceous** (si-kō-rī-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Cichoriaceæ*.

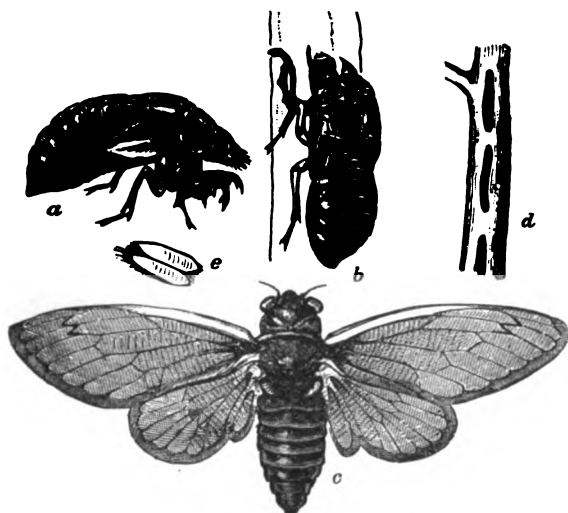
**Cichorium** (si-kō'ri-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κίχριον*, > E. *chichory*, *chicory*, and *succory*, q. v.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Cichoriaceæ*. There are 8 species, of which the most familiar are the common chicory (*C. Intybus*) and endive (*C. Endivia*) of gardeners. See *chicory* and *endive*.

**chichory** (sik'ō-ri), *n.* A former spelling of *chicory*.

**cichpeat**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chick-pea*.

**cicindel** (si-sin'del), *n.* [< *Cicindela*.] A beetle of the family *Cicindelidae*; a tiger-beetle.

**Cicindela** (sis-in-dē'lā), *n.* [NL., < *L. cicindela*, a glow-worm, redupl. of *candela*, a candle: see *candle*.] A genus of the family *Cicindelidae*, or tiger-beetles. Its technical characters are contiguous posterior coxae, large prominent eyes, and maxillary palpi with the third joint shorter than the fourth. From their elegance of form, as well as beauty and brilliancy of



Periodical Cicada (*Cicada septendecim*).

a, pupa; b, cast pupa-shell; c, imago; d, punctured twig; e, two eggs. (a, b, and c natural size; d and e enlarged.)

closely related to the genus *Cicada*. As characterized by Westwood in 1840, the *Cicadidae* have heavy subconical bodies, blunt head, prominent eyes, ridged epistoma, setiform antennae socketed beneath the edge of the vertex, large mesothorax, scale-like metathorax, elliptical wing-covers of parchment-like consistency, short stout legs, bristly hind tibiae, and large fluted stridulating organs at the base of the abdomen. It is a widely distributed family, well represented in the United States. One species, the seventeen-year locust or periodical cicada, is noted for its length of life underground.

**cicala** (si-kā'lā), *n.* [It., < *L. cicada*: see *cicada*.] A cicada.

At eve a dry cicala sung.

Tennyson, *Mariana in the South*.

**cicatrice** (sik'a-tris), *n.* [< ME. *cicatrice*, < F. *cicatrice* = Sp. Pg. *cicatríz* = It. *cicatrice*, < *L. cicatrix* (*cicatrice*), a scar.] 1. A scar; a seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed: also extended to scars on the bark of trees. See *cicatrix*.

Thus graffe under the rynde a bough or tree,  
 There cicatrice is noon but plaine and clene.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

One Captain Spurio with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. Shak., *All's Well*, II. 1.

2. Mark; impression. [Rare.]

Lean upon a rush,

The cicatrice and capable Impressure  
 Thy palm some moment keeps.

Shak., *As you Like It*, III. 5.

3. A cicatrix, in any sense.

**cicatrice**, *n.* Plural of *cicatrix*.

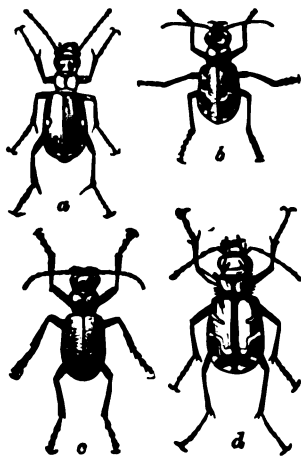
**cicatricial** (sik-a-trish'al), *a.* [< *cicatrice* + *-al*; = F. *cicatriciel*, etc.] Pertaining to, marked by, or forming a cicatrice or scar: as, a *cicatricial* process.—**Cicatricial tissue**, a form of tissue closely resembling ordinary dense connective tissue, into which the granulation tissue filling up and repairing wounds and other losses of substance becomes converted.

**cicatrice** (sik'a-tri-kl), *n.* 1. Same as *cicatricula*.—2. In *bot.*: (a) The hilum of a seed. (b) The scar left by a fallen leaf. [Rare.]

**cicatricose** (sik'a-tri-kōs), *a.* [< *L. cicatrix* (*cicatrice*), a scar, + *-ose*.] 1. Covered with scars.—2. In *entom.*, having elevated spots like scars



coloring, the numerous species of this genus have always been great favorites with collectors, although, on account of their variability of color and sculpture, they are very difficult to distinguish. They are among the most predaceous beetles, being excellent runners and quick on the wing. Their larvae live in cylindrical holes in the ground; they are whitish grubs, with a large flat head, the first thoracic joint being furnished with a large corneous plate, and the ninth abdominal joint having on the dorsal side two curved hooks. The four species figured are characteristic examples.



Tiger-beetles.

a, *Cicindela sexguttata*; b, *C. repanda*; c, *C. splendida*; d, *C. vulgaris*. (All natural size.)

**Cicindeletæ** (sis-in-del'e-tā), n. pl. [NL., < *L. cicindela*, a glow-worm, + Gr. *ετης*, a kinsman, neighbor. Cf. *Cicindela*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adephagous pentamerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, embracing the tiger-beetles and their allies.

**Cicindelidæ** (sis-in-del'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cicindela* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous *Coleoptera* or beetles, commonly called *tiger-beetles* and *sparklers*. The typical genus is *Cicindela*. The metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxae, which are small and mobile; and the antennæ are 11-jointed, and inserted on the front above the base of the mandibles. The species are found in every quarter of the globe. They have very prominent eyes, very strong mandibles, are armed with strong teeth, and are remarkable for the beauty of their colors. See *Cicindela*.

**Cicindelinae** (si-sin-dē-lī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cicindela* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the *Cicindelidæ*; the tiger-beetles proper.

**cicindelina** (si-sin-dē-līn), a. Pertaining to or having the nature of the genus *Cicindela* or subfamily *Cicindelinae*.

**cicinnal** (si-sin'al), a. Same as *cincinnati*.

**Cicinnurus**, n. See *Cincinnati*.

**cicinnus** (si-sin'us), n. Same as *cincinnati*.

**cicisbeism** (si-sis'bē-izm), n. [*cicisbeo* + *-ism*; = *F. sigisbéisme*.] The practice of acting as, or the custom of having, a *cicisbeo*; the practice of dangle about women.

The enormous wickedness and utter paganism of the Borgias and Medici seem almost respectable when compared with the reign of *cicisbeism* and Jesuitry.

*Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 737.

**cicisbeo** (si-sis'bē-ō; It. pron. chē-chēs-bā'ō), n.; pl. *cicisbeos* (-ōz), It. *cicisbei* (-ē). [It. (> *F. cicisbée, sigisbée*), said to be < *F. chiche*, small, little, + *beau*, beautiful.] 1. In Italy, since the seventeenth century, the name given to a professed gallant and attendant of a married woman; one who dangles about women.

*Lady T.* You know I admit you as a lover no farther than fashion sanctions.

*Joseph S. True*—a mere platonic *cicisbeo*—what every wife is entitled to. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, II. 2.

2. A bow of silk or ribbon with long pendant ends attached to a walking-stick, the hilt of a sword, or the handle of a fan. *Smollett*.

**ciclaton, ciclatoun, n.** [In Spenser, after Chaucer, *checlaton, shecklaton, schecklaton*; ME. *ciclatoun, ciclatun, cyclatoun, syclatoun, cyclatoun, sykelatoun*, once *checlatoun*, < OF. *ciclaton, ciclatun, chichlaton, ciglaton, siglaton, singlaton, songlaton, segleton* (> Sp. *ciclatón*), a kind of mantle or robe, also, at least in AF. (as alone in ME.), a rich fabric (see def.), < Ar. *siglātūn, sigillātūn*, also *sigillāt, sijillāt* (Pers. *saqald, sigald, suqlāt*), a kind of stuff, orig. figured, < ML. *sigillatus*, figured, marked with a seal: see *sigillate*. From the same source is *scarlet*. The word has hitherto been referred to, and partly confused with, the ML. *cyclas* (acc. *cycladem*), *ciclas, ciclade, ciclades, cicladis*, a kind of mantle, also a rich fabric (see def.), < *L. cyclas*, acc. *cyclada* (in Propertius), < Gr. *κυκλάς*, a mantle worn chiefly by women, adorned with a border of purple or gold, with ref. to which, or to its circular form (cf. *E. circular*, a cloak), it received its name, < Gr. *κυκλός*, round, circular,

< *κύκλος*, round: see *cyclas* and *cycle*.] 1. A costly fabric used in the middle ages for men's and women's robes or mantles, and also for leggings, housings, banners, tents, etc. It was sometimes, perhaps generally, of silk, often woven with gold; it is found explained as *pannus aureus*, cloth of gold. From the diversity of its use, the term seems to have been applied to any rich-looking fabric.

His heer, his berd, was lyk saffroun,  
That to his girdel raughte adoun;  
His shoon of cordewane.  
Of Brugges were his hosen brown,  
His robe was of ciclatoun,  
That coste many a jane.

Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 23.

Ther was many gonfanoun  
Of gold, sendel, and ciclatoun.  
King *Alisaunder* (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, I. 85), l. 1363.

Off silk, cendale, and syclatoun  
Was the emperours pavyloun.  
Rich. *Coer de Lion* (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, II. 90).

2. A mantle or robe worn by men and women, apparently of the fabric called by the same name. [But this sense belongs properly only to the French and Spanish *ciclaton*; it is not established in English. The word is erroneously explained and used in the following passages by Spenser:]

The quilted leather Jacke is old English; for it was the proper weede of the horse-man, as ye may reade in Chaucer, where he describeth Sir Thopas his apparrell and armour, when he went to fight agaynst the Gyant, in his robe of *shecklaton*, which *shecklaton* is that kind of quilted leather with which they used to embroder theyr Irish jackets.

But in a Jacket, quilted richly rare  
Upon *shecklaton*, he was straungely dight.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 43.]

**Ciconia** (si-kō-nī-ā), n. [NL., < *L. ciconia*, a stork, dial. *conia*, prob. redupl. from *canere*, sing, cry. Cf. *E. hen*, from same root.] The typical genus of storks of the family *Ciconiidae*. The best-known species are the common white and black storks of Europe, *C. alba* and *C. nigra*. See *stork*, and cut under *Ciconiidae*.

**ciconian** (si-kō-nī-ān), a. [*Ciconia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or consisting of storks: as, "the fierce *ciconian* train," Pope, tr. of *Odyssey*, ix. 68. [Rare.]

**Ciconiidae** (sik-ō-nī-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Ciconia* + *-idæ*.] A family of large altricial grallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Pelargi* (which see); the storks. The bill is longer than the head, stout at the base, not grooved, tapering to the straight, recurved, or decurved tip; the nostrils are pierced directly in the substance of the bill and are without nasal scales; the legs are reticulate, and bare above the suffrago; the hallux is not completely insistent; and the claws are not acute. The family contains about 12 species.

White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

cies, representing nearly as many modern genera, chiefly of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. It includes the storks proper, the marabous, open-bills, jabirus, wood-ibises, etc. Also written *Ciconidæ*, *Ciconiidae*.

**ciconiiform** (si-kō-nī-fōrm), a. [*CNL. ciconiiformis*, < *L. ciconia*, stork, + *forma*, form.] Having or pertaining to the form or structure of the *Ciconiidae*; like or likened to a stork.

Garrod and Forbes suggest a *ciconiiform* origin for the Tubinares.

A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 47, note.

**Ciconiiformes** (si-kō-nī-fōrméz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *ciconiiformis*: see *ciconiiform*.] In Garrod's arrangement, the third division of homologonotous birds, including several modern orders, as storks, herons, pelicans, vultures, hawks, and owls. It is not a recognized group in ornithology.

**Ciconiinae** (si-kō-nī-i-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Ciconia* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the *Ciconiidae*, containing the true storks, marabous, and jabirus, as distinguished from the open-bills and wood-ibises. The bill is straight or recurved; the nostrils are nearly lateral; the toes are short; the hallux is not insistent; and the claws are broad, flat, and blunt, like nails. *Ciconia*, *Mycteria*, and *Lep-tophtilus* are the leading genera. Also *Ciconinae*.

**ciconine** (si-kō-nī-in), a. Of or pertaining to the *Ciconiinae*; ciconine.

**ciconine** (sik'ō-nin), a. [*CNL. ciconinus*, of the stork, < *ciconia*, a stork: see *Ciconia*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ciconiidae*; having the characters of storks; ciconiiform; pelargic.

**cicurate** (sik'ū-rāt), v. t. [*CNL. cicuratus*, pp. of *cicurare*, make tame, < *cicur*, tame.] To tame; reclaim from wildness.

Even after carnal conversion, poysons may yet retain some portions of their natures; yet are they so refracted, *cicurate*, and subdued, as not to make good their first and destructive malignities.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 17.

**cicuration** (sik'ū-rā-shon), n. [*CNL. as if "cicuration(n)", < cicurare, tame: see cicurate*.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

Ray.

**Cicuta** (si-kū'tā), n. [L., > It. Sp. Pg. *cicuta* = Pr. *cicuda* = F. *cigué*, hemlock.] A genus of apiaceous plants, containing four or five species, one European and three or four American. They are tall, perennial, glabrous herbs, with divided leaves, and compound, many-rayed umbels of white flowers. *C. virosa* and the common American species, *C. maculata*, are popularly called *water-hemlock* or *corbane*. The roots of all are a deadly poison. Most of the species may be recognized by the peculiar venation of the leaves, the main side-veins running to the notches instead of to the ends of the teeth. See *hemlock*.

**cicute**, n. Water-hemlock. See *Cicuta*.

**cicutine** (si-kū'tin), n. [*CNL. as if "Cicuta" + -in*.] A volatile alkaloid found in *Cicuta virosa*, the water-hemlock.

**Cid** (sid), n. [Sp., < Ar. *seid, seiid*, lord, *el seid* (Sp. *el Cid*, 'the Cid'), the lord or chief.]

A chief; a commander: a title applied in Spanish literature to Ruy or Roderigo Diaz, count of Bivar, a dauntless champion of the Christian religion and of the old Spanish monarchy against the Moors in the eleventh century. He received this title from the Moors against whom he fought, while from his countrymen he received that of *el Campeador*, the champion; and the two were combined in the form *el Cid Campeador*, the lord champion.

The title of *Cid* . . . is often said to have come to him from the remarkable circumstance that five Moorish kings or chiefs acknowledged him in one battle as their *Seid*, or their lord and conqueror.

*Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, I. 12.

**cidares**, n. Plural of *cidaris*.

**Cidaria** (si-dā'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. *κιδάρις*, a Persian head-dress. See *Cidaris*, 2.]

A genus of moths of the family *Geometridæ*: synonym of *Gypsochroa*. Characterized by having oblique bands with acute angles across the front wings. The larvae are true geometers or loopers. *C. (Eustroma) diversilinata*, formerly placed in *Cidaria*, feeds on the grape-vine.

**cidarid** (sid'a-rid), n. One of the *Cidaridæ* or *Cidaridæ*; a desmoticous or regular sea-urchin, as distinguished from a heart-urchin or shield-urchin.

**Cidaridæ** (si-dar'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cidaris* (*Cidarid*), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of desmoticous endocyclical or regular sea-urchins, with very narrow ambulacra and broad interambulacral spaces, large perforated tubercles, club-shaped spines, no oral branchiae, and no sphaeridia. They have the shell rounded, unclosed auricles, entire peristome, and ten anal plates. The typical genus is *Cidaris*.

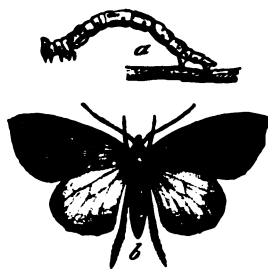
**Cidaridea** (sid-a-rid'ē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Cidaris* (*Cidarid*), 2, + *-ea*.] A superfamily or ordinal group of *Echinoidea*; the regular endocyclical or desmoticous sea-urchins, having the mouth and anus centric, two rows of ambulacra and of interambulacra alternating with one another, and teeth and masticatory apparatus. It is equivalent to the order *Endocyclica* of some authors, and includes the families *Cidaridæ*, *Echinidæ*, *Echinometridæ*, and others.

**cidaris** (sid'a-ris), n.; pl. *cidares* (-rēz). [L., < Gr. *κιδάρις*, a turban, tiara; of Pers. origin.] 1. (a) An ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persian kings.

On his [the Persian king's] head was set a *Cidaris* or Tiara; this was a kind of Cap or Turban, not like a felt of wool, but of diuers peeces of cloth sowed together.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 361.

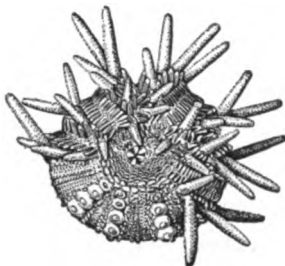
(b) The head-dress of the high priest of the Jews. (c) A low-crowned episcopal miter. *F. G. Lee*. Also written *kidaris*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cidaridæ*. The



*Cidaria (Eustroma) diversilinata*, natural size. a, larva; b, moth.

species are mostly of warm seas. *C. tribuloides* is found on the Atlantic coast. A British species found in Shetland is *C. papillata*, called the *piper-urchin*, from some fancied resemblance of its globular body and spines to a bagpipe.

**cidarite** (sid'ar-it), n. [*Cidaritis*, 2, + *-ite*]. A fossil representative of the genus *Cidaritis*, or some similar echinoid, found in the Carboniferous limestone and upward. Many cidarites are of large size, and are furnished with long and often curiously ornamented spines. See *Cidaritis*.



*Cidaritis tribuloides*, viewed from the apical side. The spines are removed from one interambulacral area and one half of another.

**cider** (si'dér), n. [Early mod. E. also *cyder*, *sider*, *syder*, < ME. *cidre*, *cyder*, *sider*, *syder*, *cyther*, *syther*, *sythir*, etc. (also *sicer*, *siser*, etc., after L.), < OF. *sidre*, *cidere*, F. *cidre* = Sp. *sídra*, OSP. *sizra* = Pg. *cidra* = It. *cidro*, *sidro*, *cider*, < L. *sicera*, < Gr. *σίκερα*, < Heb. *shékár* (= Ar. *sakar*), strong drink, < *shákár*, be intoxicated.] 1. A strong liquor.

He schall not drinke wyn ne *sydyr* [A. V., strong drink]. Wyclif, Luke i. 15.

2. Formerly, any liquor made of the juice of fruits; now, the expressed juice of apples, either before or after fermentation.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country.

Bacon.  
A flask of *cider* from his father's vats,  
Prime, which I knew. Tenneyson, Audley Court.

**Cider Act**, an English statute of 1703 (3 Geo. III., c. 12), imposing additional and heavy taxes upon wine, vinegar, cider, perry, etc. It caused great agitation in the country. — **Hard cider**, fermented cider; cider that has lost its sweetness from fermentation. — **Sweet cider**, cider before fermentation, or cider in which fermentation has been prevented. — **Water cider**, a weak cider made by adding to the apples, after the first pressing, one half their weight of water, and expressing the liquor a second time.

**cider-brandy** (si'dér-bran'dj), n. A sort of brandy distilled from cider. In the United States also called *apple-jack* and *apple-brandy*.  
**ciderist** (si'dér-ist), n. [*cider* + *-ist*]. A maker of cider. Mortimer.

**ciderkin** (si'dér-kin), n. [*cider* + dim. *-kin*]. An old name for liquor made from the refuse of apples after the juice had been pressed out for cider.

*Ciderkin* is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. Mortimer.

**cider-mill** (si'dér-mil), n. A mill for crushing apples to make cider; an establishment where cider is made.

**cider-press** (si'dér-pres), n. A press used in extracting cider from crushed or ground apples.

**cider-tree** (si'dér-tré), n. The swamp gum-tree of Australia, *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, the sap of which is occasionally made into a kind of cider.

**cider-vinegar** (si'dér-vin'gär), n. A vinegar made by the acetification of cider.

**ci-devant** (sè-dè-von'), a. [F., former; prop. adv., formerly, before: *ci*, contr. from *ici*, here, < L. *ecce*, lo, + *hic*, this; *devant*, OF. *davant*, prop. *d'avant*, < *de*, of, + *avant*, before: see *avant*, *avant!*.] Former; late; ex-: applied to a person with reference to an office or a position which he no longer occupies.

The *ci-devant* commander. Quarterly Rev.

Much they marvelled to see the wealth of the *ci-devant* blacksmith,  
All his domains and his herds, and his patriarchal demeanour. Longfellow, Evangeline, ll. 3.

**cidron**, n. An obsolete variant of *citron*.

**O. I. E.** An abbreviation of *Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire*, an Anglo-Indian order of knighthood instituted on January 1st, 1878.

**cielt**, **cieledt**, etc. See *ceil*, etc.

**ciénaga** (thè-ä-nä-gä), n. [Sp. *ciénaga*, a quagmire (cf. *cenagal*, a quagmire), < *ciéno*, mud, mire, < L. *cœnum*, mud, mire, filth.] A swamp or swale: a Spanish word used in Arizona and New Mexico, and to some extent in California and Texas. Sometimes written *ciénega*.

**cierge** (sérj), n. [F.: see *cerge*.] Same as *cerge*.  
**cigar** (si-gär'), n. [= D. *sigaar* = G. *cigarre* = Dan. Sw. *cigar*, < F. *cigare*, < Sp. *cigarro* = Pg. It. *cigarro*, a cigar, orig. a kind of tobacco grown in Cuba.] A cylindrical roll of tobacco for smoking, pointed at one end for insertion into the mouth and cut at the other for lighting. It is made of the leaves of the tobacco-plant divested of the

stems and enveloped tightly in a wrapper of the same material. A cigar of tapering form, but not pointed at either end, is called a *cheroot*. Also written, improperly, *segar*.

**cigar-bundler** (si-gär'bun'dlér), n. A clamping-press for packing cigars in bundles.

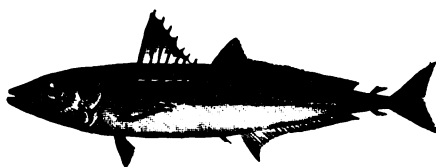
**cigar-case** (si-gär'käs), n. A pocket-case for holding cigars.

**cigarette** (sig-a-ret'), n. [*F. cigarette*, dim. of *cigare*, a cigar.] A small cigar made of finely cut tobacco rolled up in an envelop of tobacco, corn-husk, or thin paper, generally rice-paper, so as to form a cylinder open at both ends.

**cigarette-filler** (sig-a-ret'fíl'ér), n. A device for filling the envelop of a cigarette with tobacco.

**cigarette-paper** (sig-a-ret'pá'pér), n. Thin paper, commonly rice-paper, used for the wrappers of the fine-cut tobacco which forms the filling of cigarettes.

**cigar-fish** (si-gär'fish), n. A carangoid fish, *Decapterus punctatus*, having a thick fusiform shape somewhat resembling that of a cigar. It has rays of the dorsal and anal fins detached and developed as pin-



Cigar-fish (*Decapterus punctatus*).  
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

nules, and a row of blackish dots along the sides. It is an inhabitant of the Caribbean sea and the neighboring coast of the United States, and abounds at Bermuda, where it is of some importance as a food-fish. Also round-robin.

**cigar-holder** (si-gär'höl'dér), n. A mouth-piece or tube, often of ivory or amber, used to hold a cigar. Also, rarely, *cigar-tube*.

**cigar-plant** (si-gär'plánt), n. *Parsonia ignea*, a native of Mexico, having a bright-scarlet tubular corolla tipped with black and white, well known in cultivation.

**cigar-press** (si-gär'pres), n. A press used to compress cigars preparatory to packing.

**cigar-tree** (si-gär'tré), n. A name of the catalpa, from the shape of its pods.

**cigar-tube** (si-gär'tüb), n. Same as *cigar-holder*.

**cigninota** (sig-ni-nó'tä), n. [NL., prop. \**cygni-nota*, < L. *cygnus*, swan, + *nota*, mark.] Same as *swan-mark*.

**cillery**, **cilleryt**, n. [*\*ciler*, \**ciller*, for *celer*, *celler*<sup>2</sup>, *celure*, sculptured work in relief, ornamental carving or other decoration: see *celure*.] Ornamental carving around the head of a pillar; a volute.

*Voluta* [It. = E. *volute*], that in the head or chapter of a pillar which sticketh out or hangeth over in manner of a writhen circle or curled tuft, being a kind of work of leaves or some such deulse turned diuers and sundrie wayes; carvers and painters call it *draperie* or *cillerie*. Florio.

*Draperie* [F.], . . . a flourishing with leaves and flowers in wood, or stone, used especially on the heads of pillars, and teamed by our workmen *draperie* or *cillery*. Cotgrave.

**cilia**, n. Plural of *cilium*.

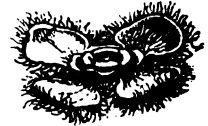
**ciliary** (sil'i-ä-ri), a. [= F. *ciliaire*, < NL. *ciliaris*, < L. *cilium*, an eyelid: see *cilium*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling cilia; hair-like; filamentous; specifically, belonging to the eyelids: as, the *ciliary* feathers of birds (that is, feathers situated on the edges of the eyelids).—2. Furnished with cilia; ciliated.—3. Pertaining to cilia; characteristic of cilia; done by cilia: as, *ciliary* action; *ciliary* motion.—4. Related, associated, or connected in some way with the eye; situated in or about the eye: applied to various delicate anatomical structures. — **Ciliary arteries**, numerous small branches of the ophthalmic artery, which supply the interior and other parts of the eyeball. They are divided into three sets, long, short, and anterior. — **Ciliary body**. (a) That part of the choroid coat of the eye which lies in front of the ora serrata, including the ciliary muscle and ciliary processes, but not the iris. By some restricted to that part of the choroid coat which lies in front of the orbiculus ciliaris. Also called *corpus ciliare*. (b) In the eye of a cephalopod, a thickening of the epithelium on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the connective tissue which invests the ciliary muscle and extends to the crystalline lens. Also called *corpus epitheliale*. — **Ciliary canal**. See *canal*. — **Ciliary ganglion**. See *ganglion*. — **Ciliary ligament**, an elastic structure surrounding the iris, and connecting the external and middle tunics of the eyeball. See cut under *eye*. — **Ciliary motion**, **ciliary movement**, the motion of cilia which produces the locomotion of the bodies of which they are a part, as in the ciliated protozoans, or maintains a current over the ciliated surface, as in the ciliated air-passages of man. — **Ciliary muscle**, a muscle attached to the choroid coat of the eyeball. Its contraction draws upon the ciliary processes, affects the shape of the crystalline lens, and is the chief agent in the accommodation or adjust-

ment of the eye to vision at different distances. See cut under *eye*. — **Ciliary muscle** of *Biolan*, a small separate fasciculus of the orbicular palpebrarum, running in the free margin of the eyelid, inside the eyelashes. — **Ciliary nerves**, long and short, ultimate branches of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve, and of the ciliary ganglion, supplying the ciliary muscle and the iris. — **Ciliary neuralgia**, neuralgia extending over the brow and down the side of the nose, attributed to irritation of the ciliary nerves. — **Ciliary processes**, plaits and folds of the choroid connected with corresponding foldings of the suspensory ligament of the lens of the eye, circularly disposed around the lens behind the iris. They are some 60 or 80 in number. See cut under *eye*. — **Ciliary zone**, the ring or zone marked out by the ciliary processes.

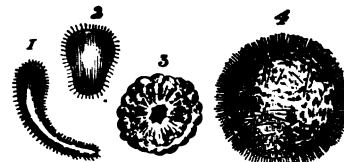
**Ciliata** (sil-i-ä'tä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliatus*, having cilia: see *ciliate*.] 1. The ciliated infusorians; a major group of *Infusoria*, as distinguished from the *Flagellata* and the *Tentaculifera*, characterized by the possession of organs of locomotion and prehension in the shape of numerous vibratile cilia, more or less completely clothing the body. The cilia are variously modified as setae, styles, or uncini, and membraniform expansions are occasionally found; but the *Ciliata* are devoid of the special supplementary lash-like appendages called flagella. They are usually asymmetrical animals of a high grade of organization in their class, the simplest of them being differentiated into an endosarc and ectosarc with an endoplastic and contractile vacuole, while most, if not all, show an oral region where food is ingested, whence an esophageal depression leads into the endosarc; and there is also, usually, an aboral or anal area through which the refuse of digestion is evacuated. The families are numerous, and have been divided by Stein into the groups *Holotricha*, *Heterotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*, according to the character of the cilia and their disposition upon the body of the animal. *Paramecium* and *Vorticella* are common examples of the *Ciliata*.

2. A branch of *Platyhelminia*, consisting of two classes, *Planaria* and *Nemertina*, as together distinguished from a branch *Suctorina*: an incorrect synonym of *Nemertodea* (which see). E. B. Lankester. [Little used.]

**ciliate**, **ciliated** (sil'i-ät, -ä-ted), a. [*NL. ciliatus* (cf. ML. *ciliatus*, with beautiful eyelids), < L. (NL.) *cilium*: see *cilium*, and cf. *Ciliata*.] Furnished with cilia; bearing cilia. (a) In bot., marginally fringed with hairs, as leaves, petals, etc.; having motile appendages, as reproductive bodies of many crypto-



Ciliate Flower.



1, 2. Ciliated embryos of common red coral (*Corallium rubrum*). 3. Ciliated chamber of a fresh-water sponge (*Spongilla*). 4. Free-swimming ciliated embryo of a sponge. (All highly magnified.)

gams. (b) In anat. and zool., furnished with cilia, in any sense; ciliary: as, *ciliated cells*; a *ciliated embryo*.

The groups of *ciliated cells* thus produced . . . form by their aggregation discoid bodies.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 241.

(c) In entom., provided with a row of even, fine, rather stiff, and often curved hairs; fringed: as, a *ciliated margin*. — **Ciliated chambers**, in sponges, various local dilations of the inhalant canals, to which the endodermic cells, at first forming a continuous layer, are finally restricted. Now usually and more accurately called *flagellated chambers*. See *Leucocoe*, and cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*. — **Ciliated groove**, in ascidians, a grooved region of the body connected with a nerve-center and provided with flagella, supposed to be a sense-organ, probably olfactory. — **Ciliated infusorians**, the *Ciliata*. — **Ciliated tracts**, in ascidians, clefts beset with cilia, situated about the entrance to the respiratory chamber, and leading thence to the esophagus or the vicinity of the great nervous ganglion, or ending in the ciliated groove (which see, above). = *Syn. Ciliate* and *ciliated* are used interchangeably, but the former is more common in botany, the latter in zoology.

**ciliately** (sil'i-ät-li), adv. In a ciliate manner.  
**ciliation** (sil-i-ä'shon), n. [*NL. as if \*ciliatio(n)-*, < *ciliatus*: see *ciliate*.] 1. The state of being ciliated.

This general *ciliation* is only found during the most indifferent condition of the larva.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 201.

2. An assemblage or supply of cilia.—3. In entom., the fine hairs of a ciliated margin.

**cilice** (sil'is), n. [*F. cilice* = Pr. *cilici* = Sp. Pg. *cilicio* = It. *cilicio*, < L. *cilicium*, a coarse cloth of goats' hair: see *cilicious*, *cilicium*.] Same as *cilicium*.

Then I must doff this bristly *cilice*. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

**Cilician**, n. Plural of *cilicium*.  
**Cilician** (si-lish'an), a. and n. [*L. Cilicia* (< Gr. *Κίλικία*) + *-an*.] 1. a. In anc. geog., of or pertaining to Cilicia, a country on the southeastern coast of Asia Minor, having on the east

passes through Mount Amanus into Syria, one of which was called the *Cilician Gates*.

The worship of Mithras became known to the Romans through the *Cilician pirates* captured by Pompey about 70 B. C.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 531.

## II. n. An inhabitant of Cilicia.

**cilicous** (si-lish'us), *a.* [*< L. cilicium, < Gr. κίλικιον, a coarse cloth made orig. of Cilician goats' hair, neut. of Κίλικιος (L. Cilicius), (Cilician, < Κίλικια, L. Cilicia, a country in Asia Minor.) Made or consisting of hair.*

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cilicous* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his [John the Baptist's] life.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, v. 15.

**cilicium** (si-lish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cilicia* (-i). [*L., a coarse cloth of goats' hair: see cilicous and cilice.*] In the early and medieval church, an undergarment or shirt of haircloth, worn next the skin by monks or others as a means of mortifying the flesh without ostentation; a hair shirt. Also *cilice*.

**ciliella** (sil-i-el'ä), *n.*; pl. *ciliellæ* (-æ). [*NL., dim. of L. (NL.) cilium, eyelid (cilium): see cilium. Cf. ciliola.*] In entom., a fringe.

**ciliferous** (sil-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. ciliferus, < L. (NL.) cilium (see cilium) + ferre = E. bear.*] Provided with or bearing cilia; ciliated.

**ciliform** (sil'i-i-förm), *a.* [*< L. (NL.) cilium (see cilium) + forma, form.*] Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender: specifically applied to the teeth of certain fishes when numerous and all equally fine, as those of the perch.

**Ciliobrachiata** (sil'i-ö-brak-i-ä'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of ciliobrachiatus: see ciliobrachiatus. Cf. Brachiata.*] The moss-animalcules; the polyzoans or bryozoans, as a class of "polyps" provided with vibratile cilia: a synonym of *Polyzoa*. [Not in use.]

**ciliobrachiata** (sil'i-ö-brä'ki-ät or -brak'i-ät), *a.* [*< NL. ciliobrachiatus, < L. (NL.) cilium (see cilium) + brachium, the arm.*] In zool., having the brachia or arms furnished with cilia, as in *Polyzoa*; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ciliobrachiata*.

**Cilioflagellata** (sil'i-ö-flaj-e-lä'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of cilioflagellatus: see cilioflagellate. Cf. Flagellata.*] An order of free-swimming animalcules, with locomotive appendages consisting of one or more lash-like flagella, a supplementary more or less highly developed ciliary system, and the oral aperture usually distinct; the cilioflagellate infusorians. As instituted by Claparede and Lachmann (1858-60), the order included only the *Peridiniidae*. As constituted by Saville Kent, it consists of the families *Heteromastixidae*, *Mallomonadidae*, and *Trichomonadidae*, besides the *Peridiniidae*. It corresponds to the *Mastigophora trichomonadata* of Dicing. It has been since named by Bütschli *Dinoflagellata* (which see).

**cilioflagellate** (sil'i-ö-flaj'e-lät), *a.* [*< NL. cilioflagellatus, < L. (NL.) cilium (see cilium) + flagellum, a whip, etc.: see flagellum.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cilioflagellata*.

**Ciliograda** (sil'i-ö-grä'dä), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of ciliogradus: see ciliograda.*] De Blainville's name for the *Ctenophora*.

**ciliograde** (sil'i-ö-gräd), *a. and n.* [*< NL. ciliogradus, < L. (NL.) cilium (see cilium) + gradi, walk.*] *I. a.* Moving by means of cilia.

*II. n.* One of the *Ciliograda*; a ctenophoran.

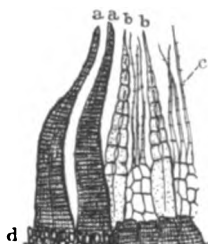
**ciliola** (sil-i'ö-lä), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of ciliolum (> F. ciliolle), dim. of cilium: see cilium. Cf. ciliella.*] In mosses, the slender hair-like processes sometimes occurring between the teeth of the inner peristome. Also called *cilia*. See cut under *cilium*.

**ciliospinal** (sil'i-ö-spi'näl), *a.* [*< cili(ary) + spinal.*] Pertaining to the ciliary region of the eyeball and to the spinal cord.—**Ciliospinal center**, the center for dilatation of the pupil in the lower cervical and upper thoracic portions of the spinal cord.

**cilium** (sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cilia* (-i). [*NL. (> F. cil = Pr. cil, silh = Sp. ceja = It. ciglio), a particular use of L. cilium, an eyelid, lit. a cover, akin to celare, cover, conceal.*] *1.* In anat., one of the hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; an eyelash.—*2.* One of the minute, generally microscopic, hair-like processes of a cell or other part or organ of the body, or of an entire organism, permanently growing upon and projecting from a free surface, capable of active vibratile or ciliary movement, producing currents in surrounding media, as air or water, and thus serving as organs of ingestion or egestion, prehension, locomotion, etc. In the higher animals cilia are very characteristic of the free surface of various tissues, as mucous membrane, the epithelial cells of which are ciliated. In such cases the cilia have in the individual

cells precisely the same action as in the numberless microscopic animals of which they are highly characteristic, as infusorians, radiolarians, polyzoans, rotifers, and the embryonic or larval stages of very many other invertebrates. Cilia are distinguished by their permanency from the various temporary processes which resemble them, such as pseudopodia, and by their minuteness and activity from the similar but usually larger special processes known as flagella, vibracula, etc.; but the distinction is not absolute. The peculiar vibratile action of cilia is termed *ciliary motion*. See cuts under *blastocoele*, *Paramecium*, and *Volvoxella*.

*3.* In bot.: (*a.*) In mosses, one of the hair-like processes within the peristome. (*b.*) One of the microscopic hair-like vibratile appendages by which zoospores and antherozoids move. They are frequently two in number and vibrate with great rapidity, producing locomotion. [In all senses generally used in the plural.]—*4.* In entom., a hairset with others; a fringe, like eyelashes, generally on the leg or margins of the wings of insects.



*Cilia.*—Portion of peristome of the moss *Hypnum squarrosum*, highly magnified.  
*a, b.*, two outer teeth; *c, d.*, two inner segments; *e.*, cilia; *f.*, annulus.

**cilleryt**, *n.* See *cilery*.

**cillo** (sil'ö), *n.* [*NL., prob. (like F. ciller, wink, cil, eyelid) < L. cilium, an eyelid: see cilium.*] In pathol., a constant spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid. Sometimes called *life's-blood*.

**cilosis** (sil'ö'sis), *n.* [*NL., as cillo + -osis.*] Same as *cillo*.

**cillotic** (sil-lot'ik), *a.* [*< cilosis (cillo-) + -ic.*] Affected with cilosis or cillo.

**cima**, *n.* See *cyme*.

**cimar**, *n.* See *cimar*.

**cimarrón** (thē-mä-rōn'), *n.* [*Sp. cimarrón, wild, unruly. < cima, < ML. cima, the top of a mountain, summit. Hence E. maroon, q. v.*] A Spanish-American name of the bighorn or Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana*. [Southwestern U. S.]

**cimbal** (sim'bal), *n.* [*Prob. a corruption of sinnet, q. v. Cf. It. ciambella, a little cake.*] A kind of confection.

**Cimbex** (sim'bek), *n.* [*NL. (Olivier, 1790). A genus of insects, of the hymenopterous family Tenthredinidae, characterized by antennæ consisting of 5 joints preceding the club, which consists of 2 joints soldered together; obtuse spurs; the anterior tarsi of male spined beneath; a narrow labrum; wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, first submarginal cells with 2 recurrent nervures, and lanceolate cell with a straight cross-line. This is an important genus, comprising some of the largest saw-flies. C. americana feeds upon the elm, and occasionally defoliates large trees.*

**cimbria** (sim'bi-ä), *n.*; pl. *cimbriæ* (-æ). [*NL., appar. an error for cimbra, < Sp. cimbra, cimbria = Cat. cindria = F. cintré, > E. cinter, center<sup>2</sup>, an arched frame, orig. a cincture: see cinter, center<sup>2</sup>.*] *1.* In arch., a fillet, list, band, or cincture. *Guilt.*—*2.* In anat., a slender white band crossing the ventral surface of the crus cerebri, forming a distinct ridge in certain animals, as the cat.

**cimbial** (sim'bi-äl), *a.* [*< cimbria + -al.*] Pertaining to the cimbria.

**Cimbrian** (sim'bri-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Cimber (Cimbri), a Cimbrian, + -an.*] *I. a.* Same as *Cimbric*.

*II. n. 1.* One of the Cimbri; an inhabitant of Cimbria.—*2.* Same as *Cimbric*.

**Cimbric** (sim'brik), *a. and n.* [*< L. Cimbricus, < Cimbri (see def.).*] *I. a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, an ancient people of central Europe, of uncertain local habitation and ethnographical position. They pushed into the Roman provinces in 113 B. C., and in company with the Teutons and Gauls engaged with and defeated Roman armies in southern Gaul and elsewhere (the most notable defeat being that of Cæpio and Mallius in 105 B. C.) until 101 B. C., when they were defeated and virtually exterminated by Marius on the Raudian Fields in northern Italy. The peninsula of Jutland was named from them the *Cimbric Chersonese*.

*II. n. The language of the Cimbri.*

**cimella**, *n.* Plural of *cimelium*.

**cimeliarch**, *n.* [*< LL. cimeliarcha, < LGr. κειμήλιον, treasure, + ἀρχή, rule.*] *1.* A warden or keeper of valuable objects belonging to a church.—*2.* The apartment in ancient churches where the plate and vestments were deposited; the treasure-chamber of a church.

**cimelium** (si-mē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *cimelia* (-i). [*ML., commonly in pl. cimelia (in E. sometimes used as sing.), < Gr. κειμήλιον, a treasure, neut. of κειμήλιος, treasured up, stored up, < κειόμαι, lie.*] A precious or costly possession; a treasure; especially, an article of plate, a costly robe, vestment, etc., in an imperial or royal treasury, or in the treasury attached to a church, or one of the more valuable objects of art or antiquity in a museum or archaeological collection: in the plural, a collection of such objects; a treasury. [The plural form is sometimes used as a singular in the collective sense.]

The monsters of porcelain which compose the *cimelia* of the days of the Duchess of Portland.

*Art Journal*, VII, 210.

**ciment**, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *cement*.

**cimeter**, *n.* See *simitar*.

**cimex** (si'meks), *n.* [*L., a bug, > Sp. chinche, > E. chinch<sup>2</sup>, q. v. Cf. cimiss.*] *1.* Pl. *cimices* (sim'i-séz). A bug, as a bedbug.—*2.* [cap.] [*NL.*] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, typical of the family *Cimicidae*. *Cimex lectularius* is the bedbug. See *bug*<sup>2</sup>, *2*.

**cimicid** (si-mis'ik), *a.* [*< L. cimex (cimic-), a bug (see cimex), + -ic.*] Belonging to or derived from bugs of the genus *Cimex*.—**Cimicid acid**, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, an acid forming yellowish crystals, and having a feeble but characteristic smell and taste, prepared from a species of *Cimex*.

**cimicid** (sim'i-sid), *n.* A bug of the family *Cimicidae*.

**Cimicidæ** (si-mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cimex (Cimic-) + -idæ.*] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, named from the genus *Cimex*. It is divided into two subfamilies, *Anthocorina* and *Cimicina*. Also called *Acanthiidae*.

**Cimicifuga** (sim-i-sif'ū-gā), *n.* [*NL., < L. cimex (cimic-), bug, + fugare, drive away, caus. of fugere, flee: see fugitive.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, closely allied to *Actæa*; the bugworts or bugbanes. The species are perennial herbs, natives of Europe, Siberia, and North America. The European *C. foetida* is very fetid, and is used for driving away vermin. The American black snake-root is *C. racemosa*, the root of which is used as a remedy in rheumatism, chorea, dropsy, chronic bronchitis, etc.

**cimicifugin** (sim-i-sif'ū-jin), *n.* [*< Cimicifuga + -in<sup>2</sup>.*] An impure resin obtained from *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

**Cimicina** (sim-i-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cimex (Cimic-) + -inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Cimicidæ*, represented by the common bedbug.

**cimicine** (sim'i-sin), *n.* [*< L. cimex (cimic-) + -ine<sup>2</sup>.*] The substance which emits the very disagreeable odor used as a means of defense by the bedbug and many other *Hemiptera*. It is a fluid which is secreted by glands in the metathorax, and in some species can be ejected to a considerable distance.

**cimier** (sē-mi-ä), *n.* [*F., a crest, a buttock (of beef).*] *1.* The crest of a helmet; specifically, the ornamental crest of a medieval helmet. See *heaume*. This French word is used to distinguish the medieval crest from the crests of the helmets of classical antiquity, Oriental nations, etc.

*2.* In her., the ornament, consisting of a helmet with lambequins, which surmounts some escutcheons.

**cimiss**, *n.* [*< F. as if \*cimice (OF. cime) = It. cimice, < L. cimex (cimio-): see cimex.*] The bedbug. See *cimex*.

**cimiteri**, *n.* See *simitar*.

**Cimmerian** (si-mē'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Cimmerius (Gr. Κιμύριος), pertaining to the Cimmerii, Gr. Κιμύριοι.*] *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a mythical people mentioned by Homer as dwelling "beyond the ocean-stream, where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns." Later writers sought to localize them, and accordingly placed them in Italy, near the Avernus, or in Spain, or in the Tauric Chersonese, and represented them as dwelling in perpetual darkness, so that the expression *Cimmerian darkness* (*Cimmeria tenebræ*) became proverbial. See *3*.

*Hence—2.* Very dark; obscure; gloomy.

There, under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,  
As ragged as thy locks,  
In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell.

*Milton, L'Allegro*, l. 10.

*3.* Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a nomadic people of antiquity dwelling in the Crimea, near the sea of Azof, and in the country of the lower Volga, and perhaps, from some vague knowledge, the original of the mythical Cimmerii.

*II. n.* One of the Cimmerii, in either the mythical or the historical application of that name.

Our bark  
Reached the far confines of Oceanus.  
There lies the land, and there the people dwell,  
Of the Cimmerians, in eternal cloud  
And darkness.

*Bryant, Odyssey*, xl.



**cimolia** (si-mō'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *cimolia* (sc. *oreta*, clay, or *terra*, earth), < Gr. *κίμωλια* (sc. γῆ, earth), prop. adj., fem. of *Κίμωλιος* (L. *Cimolius*), of *Κίμωλος* (L. *Cimolus*), an island of the Cyclades, now *Kimolo* or *Argentiera*.] *Cimolite*. *Holland*.

**cimolian** (si-mō'li-an), *a.* [*cimolia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to *cimolite*.

**Cimoliornis** (si-mō-li-ōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίμωλια* (see *cimolia*) + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil animals, so called because found in *cimolite*. This fossil, from the Chalk of Maidstone, was supposed by Owen to be a bird, and was named *C. diomedea*, but was afterward identified by Bowerbank with a pterodactyl, *Pterodactylus giganteus*.

**cimolite** (sim'ō-lit), *n.* [*cimolia* + *-ite*²; = *F. cimolite*.] A species of clay, or hydrous silicate of aluminium, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammatory diseases. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, and molds into a fine powder. It is useful for taking spots from cloth.

**cinaperi**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cinnabar*.

Great quantile of quicksilver and of *Cinaperi*.

*Hakuyt's Voyages*, II. 229.

**cinquant, cincateri**, *n.* [*F. cinquante*, < L. *quinquaginta*, fifty, < *quinque*, five; see *cinque*.] A man fifty years old. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cinch** (sineh), *n.* [*Sp. cincha*, *f.*, a girth, girdle, < L. *cingula*, ML. also *cingla*, *f.*, *cingulum*, neut., > E. *cingle*, a girdle: see *cingle*.] A saddle-girth made of leather, canvas, or woven horse-hair. [Western U. S.]

The two ends of the tough cordage which constitute the *cinch* terminate in long, narrow strips of leather, called *látigos* (Spanish, thongs), which connect the *cinches* with the saddle and are run through an iron ring, called . . . the *látigo* ring, . . . and then tied by a series of complicated turns and knots known only to the craft. *L. Swinburne*.

**cinch** (sineh), *v.* [*< cinch, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To gird with a cinch.—2. To gird or bind firmly; put the screws on; coerce. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To tighten the cinch: used with *up*.

At Giles's ranch, on the divide, the party halted to *cinch up*. *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 732.

**cinche**, *n.* Same as *chinche*².

**cinchomeric** (sin-kō-me-rō'ik), *a.* Noting a dibasic acid,  $C_7H_5O_4N$ , related to pyridine, obtained by the action of  $HNO_3$  upon cinchonine. It forms small needles in clusters.

**Cinchona** (sin-kō'nā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), for *Chinchona*, so called after the Countess of *Chinchon* (Sp. *Chinchon*, a town in Spain near Madrid), vice-queen of Peru, who in 1638 was cured of fever by the use of cinchona bark, and who assisted in making the remedy known. The NL. name according to the Sp. would prop. be *Chinchona* (pron. chin-chō'nā), but it rarely appears in that form, being adapted in form and pron. to L. analogies.] 1. A genus of evergreen trees, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the Andes from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia, growing chiefly on the eastern slopes at an average altitude of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. They are the source of Peruvian or cinchona bark and of quinine. There are about 40 species, but the cinchona barks of commerce are produced by about a dozen. The barks used in pharmacy are chiefly of three kinds: *loxa*, crown, or pale cinchona bark, the ordinary Peruvian bark, afforded by *C. officinalis*; *callaya* or

bian or Cartagena bark, from *C. lancifolia* and *C. cordifolia*; Pitayo bark, from *C. Pitayensis*; gray, Lima, or Huancabaco bark, from *C. Peruviana* and other species; and Cusco bark, from *C. pubescens*. The British and Dutch governments have done much to promote the cultivation of the more important species, and extensive plantations have been successfully established in the Himalayas and in Ceylon, Java, and Jamaica. Cinchona bark is most valuable as a remedy in fevers and as a general tonic; but the alkaloids obtainable from the bark have in practice largely taken the place of the bark itself. Of these the most abundant and the one in most common use is quinine. Others equally valuable are quinadin, cinchonine, and cinchonidine. The amount of alkaloids yielded by the bark is very variable, from a very small percentage to as much as 12 per cent., of which from one third to three fourths is quinine. 2. [*f. c.*] The medicinal bark of the species of *Cinchona*.—**African cinchona**, the bark of species of the rubaceous genus *Sarcoccephalus*, from western Africa. Also called *doundaki*.

**cinchonaceous** (sin-kō-nā'shius), *a.* [*< Cinchona* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining or allied to the genus *Cinchona*.

**cinchonamine** (sin-kō'nā-min), *n.* [*< cinchona*, 2, + *amine*.] An alkaloid ( $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$ ) obtained from a variety of euprea bark, the product of *Remijia Purdieana*.

**cinchonate** (sin-kō-nāt), *n.* [*< cinchon(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cinchonic acid; a quinate.

**cinchona-tree** (sin-kō-nā-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Cinchona*.

**cinchonla** (sin-kō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < *cinchona*, 2.] Same as *cinchonine*.

**cinchonic** (sin-kō'nīk), *a.* [*< cinchona*, 2, + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to cinchona; derived from or having the properties of cinchona: as, *cinchonic acid*. Also *quinic*, *kinic*.

**cinchonidine** (sin-kō'nī-dīn), *n.* [*< cinchonic* + *-ine*².] An artificial alkaloid derived from cinchonine and isomeric with it.

**cinchonidia** (sin-kō-nīdī-ā), *n.* [*< cinchona*, 2, + *-idī* + *-ia*¹.] Same as *cinchonidine*.

**cinchonidina** (sin-kō-nī-dī-nā), *n.* Same as *cinchonidine*.

**cinchonidine** (sin-kō'nī-dīn), *n.* [*< cinchona*, 2, + *-idī* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid of cinchona bark, especially abundant in the red bark, and isomeric with cinchonine. It is used in medicine in the form of the sulphate for the same purposes as quinine, but is a less powerful antiperiodic.

**cinchonine** (sin-kō'nīn), *n.* [*< cinchona*, 2, + *-ine*².] An alkaloid ( $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$ ) obtained from the bark of several species of *Cinchona*. It crystallizes in white prisms, which are odorless, not so bitter as quinine, with which it is generally associated, and soluble in alcohol, but not in water. With acids it forms crystallizable salts. Its medicinal effects are like those of quinine, but milder. Also called *cinchona*.

**cinchoninic** (sin-kō'nīnīk), *a.* [*< cinchonine* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, existing in or derived from cinchonine: as, *cinchoninic acid*.

**cinchonism** (sin-kō'nīzm), *n.* [*< cinchona*, 2, + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a disturbed condition of the system, characterized by excessive buzzing in the ears, the result of overdoses of cinchona or quinine.

The condition here called *cinchonism* is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing, or some kind of tinnitus, in the ears.

*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on Physic*, lxxxvi.

**cinchonize** (sin-kō'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cinchonized*, prp. *cinchonizing*. [*< cinchona*, 2, + *-ize*.] In *med.*, to bring under the influence of the cinchona alkaloids; administer large doses of cinchona or quinine to.

**cinchotannic** (sin-kō-tān'ik), *a.* [*< cincho(nine)* + *tann(in)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cinchonine and tannin.—**Cinchotannic acid**, a form of tannic acid found in the cinchona barks.

**cinchotenine** (sin-kōt'e-nīn), *n.* A basic nitrogenous principle, derived from cinchonine by the action of potassium permanganate.

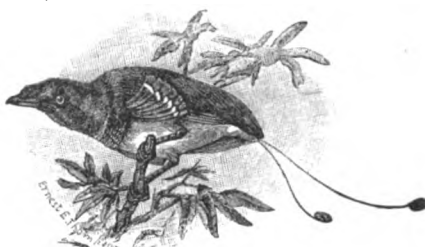
**cinchovatin** (sin-kō-vā'tin), *n.* [*< cincho(nine)* + *v(inum)*, wine, + *-ate*¹ + *-in*².] Same as *aricin*.

**Cincian law**. See *law*.

**cincinnal** (sin-sin'al), *a.* [*< cincinnus* + *-al*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, resembling or related to *cincinnus*; scorpioid. Also *cicinnal*.

**Cincinnati group**. See *group*.

**Cincinnurus** (sin-si-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818, in the form *Cincinnurus*), < L. *cincinnus*, a curl (see *cincinnus*), + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of birds of Paradise, of the family *Paradisæidæ* and subfamily *Paradisæinæ*, having the two middle tail-feathers long-exserted in the form of naked wiry shafts coiled at the end into a scorpioid or cincinnal racket which bears vanes, whence the name. The only species is *C. regius*, the manucoe or king bird of Paradise, which is 6½ inches long, with the middle tail-feathers about as long. The male is chiefly of a crimson or flaming orange color, varied with iridescent green. The species inhabits New Guinea and several neighboring islands, including Saluwatti, the Aru islands, Misol, and Joble.



King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinnurus regius*).

**cincinnus** (sin-sin'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cincinnus* = (perhaps) < Gr. *κίκιννος*, curled hair. Cf. *cirrus*.] In *bot.*, a form of definite inflorescence in which the successive axes arise alternately to the right and left of the preceding one, in distinction from the *bostryx*, in which the suppression is all on one side; a uniparous scorpioid cyme. Also *cicinnus*.

**cinclid** (sing'klid), *n.* A member of the family *Cinclidae*; a water-ouzel.

**Cinclidae** (sing'kli-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinclus*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of turdid oscine passerine birds, the dippers or water-ouzels, remarkable among land-birds for their aquatic habits. They spend much of their time in the water, through which element they fly with ease. They have a stout thick-set body; very short tail of 12 rectrices; short rounded wings of 10 primaries, the first of which is spuri-



American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*).

ous; the tarsl booted; the bill shorter than the head, slender, nearly straight, with convex gonyes; the linear nostrils partly overhung by feathers; and no rectal bristles. It is a small group, having the single genus *Cinclus* and about 12 species, inhabiting clear mountain streams of most parts of the world.

**cinclides**, *n.* Plural of *cinclis*.

**Cincline** (sing'kli'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinclus*, 1 (in sense 2, < *Cinclus*, 2), + *-ina*.] 1. The dippers or water-ouzels rated as a subfamily of *Turdidae* or of some other group of birds.—2. The turnstones as a subfamily of *Hamatopodidae*. *G. R. Gray*, 1841. See *Streptilas*.

**cinclis** (sing'klis), *n.*; pl. *cinclides* (-kli-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *κίγκλις*, pl. *κίγκλιδες*, a latticed gate.]

An aperture in the wall of the somatic cavity of some actinozoans, as sea-anemones, for the emission of craspedota and acontia.

**Cinclosoma** (sing-klō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1825), < Gr. *κίγκλος*, water-ouzel (see *Cinclus*), + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of Australian birds of uncertain affinities, usually ranged with *Crateropus*. It includes four species, *C. punctatum*, *castanonotum*, *cinnamomeum*, and *castaneothorax*. They are sometimes called *ground-thrushes*.

**Cinclus** (sing'klus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίγκλος*, a certain bird, according to some a kind of wagtail or water-ouzel.] 1. The typical and only genus of birds of the family *Cinclidae* or water-ouzels. The European species is *C. aquaticus*, the North American is *C. mexicanus*. *Bechstein*, 1802. See cut under *Cinclidae*.—2. A name given by *G. R. Gray* (after Moehring, 1752) to a genus of wading birds, the turnstones, usually called *Streptilas* (which see).

**cinctoplanula** (sing-klō-plan'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *cinctoplanulae* (-lē). [NL., < L. *cinctus*, girdled, + NL. (LL.) *planula*: see *planula*.] In *zool.*, a girdled planula; the peculiar collared embryo of sponges, or the embryonic stage of a sponge when it resembles a choanoflagellate infusorian.

The gastrula [of certain sponges] evidently occupies a stage between that of the amphiblastula, or the parenchymula when that is present, and the *cinctoplanula* or girdled planula.

*Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XXIII. 81.

**cinctoplanular** (sing-klō-plan'ū-lār), *a.* [As *cinctoplanula* + *-ar*.] Collared, as the embryo



Flowering branch of *Cinchona Callisaya*, with single flower on larger scale.

yellow cinchona bark, from *C. Callisaya*; and red cinchona bark, from *C. succirubra*. Several other barks are used exclusively in the manufacture of quinine, as the Colom-



of a sponge; having the character of a cinctoplanula.

**cincture** (sing'k'tūr), *n.* [= F. *ceinture* = Pr. *centura* = It. *cintura* (Sp. *cintura*, the waist, formerly a girdle, = Pg. *cintura*, the waist), < L. *cinctura*, a girdle, < *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, gird, surround. Cf. *ceint*, *ceinture*, *center* = *cinter*, and see *cinch*, *cingle*, etc.] 1. A belt, girdle, or band worn round the body or round a part of it.

Now happy he whose cloak and cincture can  
Hold out this tempest. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.  
Like one that shuddered, she unbound  
The cincture from beneath her breast.

*Coleridge*, *Christabel*, l.

Specifically—2. The girdle used to confine a clergyman's cassock, usually of the color of the cassock and made of silk or serge.

Stepped from the crowd a ghostly wight,  
In azure gown, and cincture white.

*Scott*, *Marmion*, iv. 18.

Hence—3. Something resembling a belt or girdle.

Round all the daz'd Zodiac which throws  
His spangled Cincture o'r the slippery Spheres  
To keep in order and gird up the Years.

*J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, iii. 69.

4. That which encompasses or incloses; inclosure; barrier; circuit; fence.

The court and prison being within the cincture of one wall.

*Bacon*, *Hen.* VII.

5. In *arch.*, a raised ring or a list around a column.—*Humeral cincture*, in *tech.*, a belt of bones bearing the pectoral fin of a fish, by some considered homologous with the scapular arch, by others with the humerus.

**cinctured** (sing'k'tūrd), *a.* [*cincture* + -ed.] Girded with a cincture; girdled.

Their feather-cinctured chiefs and dusky loves.

*Gray*, *Progress of Poesy*.

His movements were watched by hundreds of natives, . . . an exceedingly tall race, almost naked, . . . the women cinctured with a woof of painted feathers or a deerskin apron.

*Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, i. 34.

**cinder** (sin'dér), *n.* [*ME. cinder*, *sinder* (spelled *cyndyr*, *syndyr* in *Prompt. Parv.*, 1440, perhaps the earliest *ME.* authority for the word), prob. < AS. *sinder*, scoria, dross of iron, = Icel. *sindr* = Sw. *sinder*, slag or dross from a forge, = Dan. *sinder*, a spark of ignited iron, a cinder, = D. *sintels*, cinders, coke, = OHG. *sinter*, MHG. *G. sinter*, dross of iron, scale (> E. *sinter*, *q. v.*); origin uncertain. The spelling and sense of the E. word have been affected by F. *cinde*, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cinereaceous*.] 1. A piece or mass of any substance that has been partially consumed or calcined by heat and then quenched: as, the *cinder* of a forge.—2. A small live coal among ashes; an ember. [Rare or obsolete.]

I shall show the cinders of my spirits  
Through the ashes of my chance.

*Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

3. *pl.* The mass of ashes, with small fragments of unconsumed coal interspersed, which remains after imperfect combustion, or after a fire has gone out. (See *cokel*.)—4. *pl.* In *geol.*, coarse ash or scoriae thrown out of volcanos. (See *ash*.) This material when solidified becomes tuff or tufa.—5. One of the scales thrown off by iron when it is worked by the blacksmith.

There is in smiths' cinders, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

6. In *metal.*, slag, especially that produced in making pig-iron in the blast-furnace.—7. Any strong liquor, as brandy, whisky, sherry, etc., mixed with a weaker beverage, as soda-water, lemonade, water, etc., to fortify it; a "stick." [Slang.]

**cinder-bed** (sin'dér-bed), *n.* A quarrymen's name for a stratum of the upper Purbeck series, almost wholly composed of oyster-shells, and named from its loose structure. It is a marine bed lying among fresh-water deposits.

**cinder-cone** (sin'dér-kōn), *n.* A formation resulting from the deposition of successive eruptions of fine material, ash, lapilli, and scoriae, from a volcano.

**cinder-fall** (sin'dér-fāl), *n.* The dam over which the slag from the cinder-notch of a furnace flows.

**cinder-frame** (sin'dér-frām), *n.* In locomotive engines, a frame of wirework placed below the stack to arrest the ascent of large pieces of burning coke; a spark-arrester. [Eng.]

**cindering**, **cindring** (sin'dér-ing, -dring), *a.* [*cinder* + -ing.] Reducing to cinders. [Rare.]

Sword and cindring flame. *Gascoigne* (1587).

**cinder-notch** (sin'dér-noch), *n.* In *metal.*, an aperture in the side of a blast-furnace through which the slag or cinder is tapped.

**cinderous**, **cindroust** (sin'dér-us, -drus), *a.* [*cinder* + -ous.] Pertaining to or like cinder; slaggy.

Metals by heat well purified and cleans'd,  
Or of a certain sharp and cindrous humour.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas*, p. 450.

**cinder-path** (sin'dér-pāth), *n.* A path or way laid with cinders instead of gravel.

There was a broad cinder-path diagonally crossing a field.

*Mrs. Gaskell*.

**cinder-pig** (sin'dér-pig), *n.* Pig-iron made from ores mixed with cinder. See *bulldog*, 6.

**cinder-sifter** (sin'dér-sif'tēr), *n.* One who or that which sifts cinders; specifically, a perforated shovel or sieve for sifting ashes or dust from cinders.

**cinder-tub** (sin'dér-tub), *n.* A shallow iron truck with movable sides into which the slag of a furnace flows from the cinder-fall.

**cinder-wench** (sin'dér-wench), *n.* A cinder-woman.

In the black form of cinder-wench she came.  
*Gay*, *Trivia*, ii. 131.

**cinder-woman** (sin'dér-wūm'an), *n.* A woman whose occupation it is to rake for cinders in heaps of ashes. [Eng.]

**cinder-wool** (sin'dér-wūl), *n.* A fibrous glass obtained by the action of a jet of air or steam upon molten slag as it flows from a blast-furnace. More commonly called *mineral wool*.

**cindery** (sin'dér-i), *a.* [*cinder* + -y.] Resembling cinders; containing cinders, or composed of them; scoriaceous.

**cindring**, *a.* See *cindering*.

**cindroust**, *a.* See *cinderous*.

**cinfection** (sin-ē-fak'shōn), *n.* [*ML. cinfection* (n-), < L. *cinfection*, turned to ashes, < *cinis*, ashes, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make. Cf. *cinify*.] The act or process of reducing to ashes. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cinify**, *v. t.* [*L. cinis*, ashes, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make. Cf. *cinfection*.] To reduce to ashes. *Coles*, 1717.

**cinematic**, **cinematical**, etc. Same as *kinematic*, etc.

**cinematograph** (sin-ē-mat'ō-grāf), *n.* See *vitascopes*.

**cinenchyma** (si-neng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίνημα*, move, + *ἐν χυμῷ*, infusion, < *ἐν*, in, + *χυμῷ*, pour, in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*, + *χυμῷ*, pour.] In bot., tissue consisting of irregularly branching and anastomosing vessels, and containing a milky or yellow juice.

The latex of *Euphorbia phosphorea* exhibits movements which have given origin to the name *cinenchyma* applied to laticiferous tissue by some authors. *Encyc. Brit.*, iv. 87.

**cinenchymatous** (sin-eng-kim'ā-tus), *a.* [*cinenchyma* (t-) + -ous.] Pertaining to or composed of cinenchyma; containing latex or elaborated sap; laticiferous.

**cinereaceous** (sin-ē-rā'shi-us), *a.* [*L. cinereaceus*, ashy, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes (esp. common in reference to the ashes of a corpse that has been burned), = Gr. *κόκκις*, dust, ashes; cf. *Skt. kana* (lingual *n*), a small grain, as of dust or rice. Cf. *cinder*.] Of ashes; ashy; cinereous.

**Cineraria** (sin-ē-rā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (so called from the soft white down which covers the surface of the leaves), < L. *cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes: see *cinerary*.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceae*, consisting of herbs



Cineraria of the Gardens (*Senecio cruentus*).

or small shrubs, with small heads of yellow flowers. They are chiefly found in South Africa. Several species formerly included in this genus have been transferred to other genera.

2. [*l. c.*] A name given by florists to plants of the genus *Senecio*, derived by cultivation from *S. cruentus* (formerly *Cineraria cruenta*), a native of Teneriffe in the Canary islands. They have white or purple flowers. See cut in preceding column.

**cinerarium** (sin-ē-rā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. cineraria* (-ā). [*L.*: see *cinerary*.] In *archæol.*, a niche in the wall of a tomb designed to receive a cinerary urn; hence, any niche in the wall of a tomb, even when large enough to receive a sarcophagus. Ancient tombs were often provided with cineraria in three or even all of their side walls.

**cinerary** (sin-ē-rā'ri), *a.* [*L. cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes, neut. *cinerarium*, a receptacle for the ashes of the dead, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cinereaceous*.] Of or pertaining to ashes; containing ashes. — **Cinerary urn**, a sepulchral urn in which are deposited the ashes of a cremated corpse.

There were also many niches for cinerary urns.  
*B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Sahara*, [cen, p. 281.]



Cinerary Urn.  
(From a columbarium near Rome.)

**cineration** (sin-ē-rā'shōn), *n.* [*ML.* as if \**cineratio* (n-), < *cineratus*, reduced to ashes, pp. of \**cinerare*, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cinereaceous*.] The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion; incineration.

**cinerea** (si-nē-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cinereus*, ashy: see *cinereous*.] Gray or cellular nerve-tissue, as distinguished from white or fibrous nerve-tissue; the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord.

**cinereal** (si-nē-rē-āl), *a.* [*cinerea* + -al.] Pertaining to the cinerea of the brain.

**cinereous** (si-nē-rē-us), *a.* [*L. cinereus*, ashy, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cinereaceous*.] Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood; dark opaque gray; ash-gray.

Pale cinereous earthen vessels.  
*Lathrop*, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 124.

**cinereous** (sin-ē-res'ent), *a.* [*LL. cinerescens* (t-s), ppr. of *cinerescere*, turn into ashes, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cinereaceous*.] Turning gray or ash-colored; becoming cinereous; somewhat ashy-gray.

**cineritious** (sin-ē-rish'us), *a.* [*L. cineritius*, more correctly *cinericus*, like ashes, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cinereaceous*.] Having the color or consistence of ashes; ash-gray: specifically applied, in *anat.*, to the cinerea or gray nerve-tissue as distinguished from white: as, the *cineritious* or cortical substance of the brain; a *cineritious* ganglion.— **Cineritious tubercle**, in *anat.*: (a) The tuber cinereum. See *tuber*. (b) The tuberculum cinereum of Rolando. See *tuberculum*.

**cinerulent** (si-ner'ō-lent), *a.* [*L. cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes (see *cinereaceous*), + -ulent, as in *pulcerulent*, etc.] Full of ashes. *Bailey*, 1731.

**Cingalese**, **Singhalese** (sing-gā-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the island of Ceylon, or to its principal native race. See *Ceylonese*.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A member or members of the principal native race of Ceylon; the primitive races of Ceylon collectively.—2. The language of the people of Ceylon.

Also *Sinhalese*.

**cingle** (sing'gl), *n.* [= D. *singel* = F. *sangle*, OF. *cengle*, = Sp. *cincha* (> E. *cinch*, *q. v.*) = Pg. *cilha* = It. *cinghia*, *cinghia*, < L. *cingula* (ML. also *cingla*), f. (cf. Sp. *cincho*, also later *cingulo* = Pg. *cingulo* = It. *cingolo*, < L. *cingulum*, neut.), a girdle, < *cingere*, gird. Cf. *ceint*, *ceinture*, *cincture*, and *surcingle*.] A girth. See *surcingle*.

**cingle** (sing'gl), *v. t.* [*cingle*, *n.*] To girdle; gird.

*Cenghiare, cinghiare* [It.], to girt or cingle a horse.

*Florio.*

**cingula**, *n.* Plural of *cingulum*.

**cingulate** (sing'gū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. cingulatus, < L. cingula, cingulum, a girdle: see cingle, n., cingulum.*] In *entom.*, surrounded by one or more colored bands: used especially in describing the thorax or abdomen.

\***cingulum** (sing'gū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cingula* (-lā). [*L. (ML. NL.): see cingle.*] 1. [*ML., > Sp. cingulo = Pg. cingulo = It. cingolo.*] *Eccles.*, the girdle with which the alb of a priest is gathered in at the waist.—2. [*NL.*] In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) A girdle, belt, or zone; also, the waist; some part constricted as if girdled. Specifically—(1) The neck of a tooth, or the constriction separating the crown from the fang.

A band of dental substance (termed the *cingulum*) may surround the tooth, and even in man's own order (Primates) may develop small accessory cusps which project downwards external to the two outer of the four principal cusps.

*Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 264.*

(2) One of the zones of the carapace of an armadillo. (b) A longitudinal bundle of white fibers in the gyrus fornicatus, arising from below the genu of the corpus callosum in front, and extending down behind into the gyrus hippocampi. (c) In *entom.*, a belt-like mark; a transverse band of color. *Say.*—3. [*NL.*] In annelids, same as *clitellum*.—4. [*NL.*] In *pathol.*, herpes zoster, or shingles.

**Ciniflo** (sin'i-flō), *n.* [*NL. (Blackwall), < L. ciniflo(u), a hair-curler, < (f) cinis, ashes, + flare = E. blow.*] A genus of spiders, of the family *Agelenidae* or giving name to the family *Ciniflonidae*. *C. ferox*, a very voracious species, is a type of the genus.

**Ciniflonidae** (sin-i-flon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Ciniflo(u) + -idae.*] A family of spiders, typified by the genus *Ciniflo*, characterized by the peculiar spinnerets. Several species are common in England, living in crevices of rocks and walls, etc., or under leaves or old bark, and weaving nets of a most elaborate description, connected with their retreat by means of a tunnel, through which the animal darts when it feels the vibration of an insect in the web. By most arachnologists the typical species are referred to the family *Agelenidae*.

**Cinixyinae** (si-nik-si-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cinixys + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Testudinidae*, proposed



*Cinixys belliana.*

for the genus *Cinixys*. All the species are African. Also *Kinixyina*.

**Cinixys** (si-nik'sis), *n.* [*NL. (Wagler, 1830), orig. written Kinixys (Bell, 1815), as if < Gr. κινύσσειν (kinvvy-), waver or sway to and fro, extended form of κινέειν, move: see kinetic.*] A remarkable African genus of chelonians, of the family *Testudinidae* or land-tortoises, and constituting a proposed subfamily *Cinixyinae*, having the carapace mobile at the sides above the inguinal plates.

**cinik**, *n.* See *cinque*. *Chaucer.*

**cinkefollet**, *n.* See *cinquefoil*.

**cinnabar** (sin'a-bär), *n.* [*Early mod. E. cinabar, cinaber, cinober, cinoper (ME. cynoper); = D. cinaber, < F. cinabre = Pr. cinobri, cynobre = Sp. Pg. cinabrio = It. cinabro, formerly also cenabrio, = MHG. zinober, G. zinnober = Dan. cinnober = Sw. cinober, < L. cinnabaris, < Gr. κιννάβαρι, also κιννάβαρις and κιννάβαρι, cinnabar, vermilion; of Eastern origin: cf. Pers. zinjār, zinjār = Hind. shangarf, cinnabar.*] 1. Red sulphid of mercury. *Native cinnabar* is a compact, very heavy mineral, sometimes finely crystallized, but more generally massive, occurring in Spain, Hungary, Chili, Mexico, California, Japan, etc.; it is the principal and most valuable ore of the mercury of commerce, which is prepared from it by sublimation. *Artificial cinnabar*, prepared by subliming a mixture of mercury and sulphur, is an amorphous powder, brighter than the native cinnabar; it is used as a pigment, and is more usually called *vermilion*. *Hepatic cinnabar* is an impure variety of a liver-brown color and submetallic luster.

2. A red resinous juice obtained from an East Indian tree, *Calamus Draco*, formerly used as an astringent; dragon's-blood.—**Cinnabar lacquer.** See *lacquer*.—**Inflammable cinnabar.** Same as *ultralite*.

**cinnabar-green** (sin'a-bär-grēn), *n.* A name sometimes given to chrome-green, especially in Germany. It contains no cinnabar or mercury.

**cinnabaric** (sin-a-bär'ik), *a.* [*< cinnabar + -ic.*] Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar or containing it: as, *cinnabaric sand*.

**cinnabarine** (sin'a-bär-in), *a.* [*< cinnabar + -ine.*] Cf. *Gr. κιννάβαρις*, like cinnabar, < *κιννάβαρι*: see *cinnabar*.] Same as *cinnabaric*.

**cinnamate** (sin'a-māt), *n.* [*< cinnam(ic) + -ate.*] A salt of cinnamic acid.

**cinnamene** (sin'a-mēn), *n.* [*< cinnam(on) + -ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>) produced by the polymerization of acetylene, and from benzene and other hydrocarbons at high temperatures. It may thus often be detected in coal-tar. It occurs naturally in storax. It is a mobile liquid having an agreeable smell. Also called *cinnamole* and *styrolene*.

**cinnamic** (sin'a-mik), *a.* [*< cinnam(on) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from cinnamon. Also *cinnamomic*.—**Cinnamic acid**, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, an acid found in storax, balsam of Tolu, and other resinous bodies. It crystallizes in fine needles, is odorless, and is soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Oil of cinnamon is mostly an aldehyde of this acid.

**cinnamole** (sin'a-möl), *n.* [*< cinnam(on) + -ole.*] Same as *cinnamene*.

**cinnamomeous** (sin-a-mō'mē-us), *a.* [*< L. cinnamomum, cinnamon, + -eous.*] Cinnamon-colored: as, the *cinnamomeous* humming-bird.

**cinnamomic** (sin-a-mom'ik), *a.* [*< Cinnamomum + -ic.*] Same as *cinnamic*.

**Cinnamomum** (sin-a-mō'mum), *n.* [*L.: see cinnamon.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Lauraceae*, natives of tropical Asia and the Polynesian islands. They have ribbed evergreen leaves, and a 6-cleft calyx with 9 stamens in 3 rows; each anther has 4 cells, which open by valves inwardly except in the outer row. All the species possess an aromatic volatile oil. See *cinnamon*, *camphor*, and *cassia-lignea*.

\***cinnamon** (sin'a-mōn), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. also cinamon, dial. sinament, etc.; < ME. cinamome, cynamum, synamum, etc., = OF. cinamome = Pr. cinamomi = Sp. Pg. cinamomo = It. cinnamomo = OHG. sinamin, MHG. zinemin, zinment, G. zimmet, < L. cinnamomum, also cinnamum and cinnamon, ML. also cinamonium, < Gr. κιννάμωμον, also κιννάμωμον and κινναυον, < Heb. qinnāmōn, cinnamon, prob. connected with qāneh, a reed, a cane; so cannel<sup>2</sup>, cinnamon, ult. < ML. canella, cannella, dim. of cana, canna, cane: see canel<sup>1</sup>.] I. 1. A tree of the genus *Cinnamomum*, especially *C. Zeylanicum*. This*



*Cinnamon (Cinnamomum Zeylanicum).*

tree is cultivated for its bark in Ceylon, Sumatra, and Borneo, and on the Malabar coast. It is sometimes confounded with *C. Cassia*, which yields the Chinese cinnamon or common cassia-lignea (which see).

2. The inner bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*. It is stripped from the branches, and in drying takes the form of rolls called *quills*, the smaller quills being introduced as they are drying into the larger ones. The true cinnamon is a grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell and moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is used in medicine for its cordial and carminative properties, and is one of the best restorative spices. The bark of *C. Cassia*, being cheaper, is often substituted for true cinnamon, but it is thicker, coarser, and less delicate in flavor.

Then take powder of *Synamome*, & temper hit with red wyne.

*Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.*

The Islands are fertile of Clones, Nutmegs, Mace and Cinnamon.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 214.*

*Sinament and Ginger, Nutmegs and Cloves,*

*And that gave me my jolly red nose.*

*Raenscroft, Deuteromela, Song No. 7 (1609).*

**Black cinnamon**, of Jamaica, *Pimenta acris*.—**Oil of cinnamon**, an oil obtained from the bark and leaves of different trees of the genus *Cinnamomum*. It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O, mixed with various resins.—**White cinnamon**, or *wild cinnamon*, of the West Indies. See *Canella*.

II. *a.* Of the color of cinnamon; light reddish-brown.—**Cinnamon bear**, the cinnamon-colored variety of the common black bear of North America, *Ursus americanus*.

**cinnamon-brown** (sin'a-mōn-broun), *n.* Same as *phenylene brown* (which see, under *brown*).

**cinnamon-fern** (sin'a-mōn-fēr-n), *n.* The *Osmunda cinnamomea*: so called from the cinnamon-colored sporangia which cover the fertile fronds.

**cinnamon-oil** (sin'a-mōn-oil), *n.* Same as *oil of cinnamon* (which see, under *cinnamon*).

**cinnamon-stone** (sin'a-mōn-stōn), *n.* A variety of garnet, found in Ceylon and elsewhere, of a cinnamon, hyacinth-red, yellowish-brown, or honey-yellow color, sometimes used in jewelry. Also called *essonite*, *hessonite*.

**cinnamon-suet** (sin'a-mōn-sū'et), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from the ripe fruit of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*.

**cinnamon-water** (sin'a-mōn-wā'tēr), *n.* A medicinal beverage made from cinnamon-oil and water.

**cinnamyl** (sin'a-mil), *n.* [*< cinnam(ic) + -yl.*] The radical (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>CO) supposed to exist in cinnamic acid.—**Cinnamyl cinnamate**, styracin.

**Cinnyrid** (sin'i-rid), *n.* A bird of the family *Cinnyridae*.

**Cinnyridae** (si-nir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cinnyris + -idae.*] A family of birds, named from the genus *Cinnyris*. The name has been made to cover a multitude of dissimilar forms, and is now disused. It is properly a synonym of *Nectarinidae* (which see), as applied to the sun-birds.

**Cinnyrimorphae** (sin'i-ri-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cinnyris + Gr. μορφή, form.*] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of oscine passerine birds with long extensible tongue, whence they are also called *Tublingues*. It is composed of five families of the birds commonly known as *sun-birds* and *honey-suckers*, belonging to the genera *Drepanis*, *Meliphaga*, *Nectarinia*, *Cinnyris*, and their allies.

**cinnyrimorphic** (sin'i-ri-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Cinnyrimorphae + -ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinnyrimorphae*.

**Cinnyris** (sin'i-ris), *n.* [*NL. (G. Cuvier, 1817), said to be < Gr. κιννρίς, a small bird.*] An extensive genus of small tenuirostral passerine birds of Africa, of brilliant and varied hues; the sun-birds. The name has been used in different senses, but is properly a synonym of *Nectarinia*.

**cinopert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cinnabar*. *B. Jonson.*

**cinosternid** (sin-ō-stēr'nid), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cinosternidae*.

**Cinosternidae** (sin-ō-stēr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cinosternum + -idae.*] A family of fresh-water turtles, typified by the genus *Cinosternum*. They have the carapace and plastron united by suture, no intersternal bone, no intergular scuta, and no mesosternal bone. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of North and South America. Most of them emit a strong musky odor, and some are therefore called *stink-turtles*, *stinkpots*, and *muak-turtles*. Also written *Cinosternidae*.

**cinosternoid** (sin-ō-stēr'noid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cinosternum + -oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinosternidae*.

II. *n.* A cinosternid.

**Cinosternum** (sin-ō-stēr'num), *n.* [*NL. (Spix, 1824), irreg. < Gr. κινέειν, move, + στέρνον, breast-bone.*] A genus of small fresh-water turtles,



*Cinosternum pennsylvanicum.*

giving name to the family *Cinosternidae*. *C. pennsylvanicum* is a common mud-turtle of many parts of the United States. Also written *Cinosternon*, *Kinosternon*.

**cinqufoil** (singk'foil), *n.* Same as *cinquefoil*.

**cing-trou** (singk'trō), *n.* [*F., < cing, five, + trou, hole.*] In *lace-making*, a form of mesh in which large openings are set alternately in quincunx, the material which separates them being pierced with very small holes so placed as to surround the large ones.

**cinquain** (sing-kān'), *n.* [*F., < cing, five: see cinque.*] In old military evolutions, an order of battle governing the drawing up of five battalions so as to constitute three lines—that is, a van, main body, and reserve.

**cinque** (singk), *n.* [*<* ME. *cinq*, *<* OF. *cinc*, F. *cinq* = Sp. *cinco* = It. *cinque*, five, *<* L. *quinque* = E. *five*, *q. v.*] 1. A group of five objects, or five units treated as one: used in certain games.

These five *cinques*, or these 25 round spots, in arms do signify numbers.

*F. Potter*, Interpretation of the Number 666.

2. *pl.* The changes which may be rung on a chime of eleven bells: so called because five pairs of bells change places in the order of ringing every time a change is rung.—**Barons of the Cinque Ports.** See *baron*.—**Cinque Ports**, originally, five ports or havens on the southern shore of England, toward France, namely, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were afterward added Winchelsea and Rye, together with a number of subordinate places. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defense of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing in case of war a certain number of ships at their own expense. The very ancient office of warden of the Cinque Ports is still maintained, with some of its ancient powers.

**cinque-centist** (ching-kwe-chen'tist), *n.* [*<* It. *cinquecentista*, *<* *cinquecento*: see *cinque-cento* and *-ist*.] 1. A writer or an artist of the sixteenth century; one who imitates the sixteenth-century style. See *cinque-cento*.

Careful observation and the reading of Lanzi convinced me that all the great Italian artists, including the *cinquecentists*, had grown from a training of patient self-restraint, imposed by masters who had never indulged their hands in uncertainty and dash. *Contemporary Rec.*, XLIX, 477.

2. A student of or authority on the period known as the *cinque-cento*.

**cinque-cento** (ching-kwe-chen'tō), *n.* and *a.* [It. *cinquecento*, lit. 500 (*<* *cinque*, five (see *cinque*), + *cento*, *<* L. *centum* = E. *hundred*, *q. v.*), but used as a contraction of *mille cinquecento*, 1500, with ref. to the century (1501-1600) in which the revival took place.] I. *n.* The sixteenth century, with reference to Italy, and especially with reference to the fine arts of that period.



Cinque-cento Work.—Pedestal of the Perseus by Cellini, Florence.

art and architecture characteristic of the attempt at purification of style and reversion to classical forms which attained full development in Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century; also often loosely applied to ornament of the sixteenth century in general, properly included in the term *renaissance*.

What is given the student as next to Raphael's work? *Cinque-cento* ornament generally. *Ruskin*.

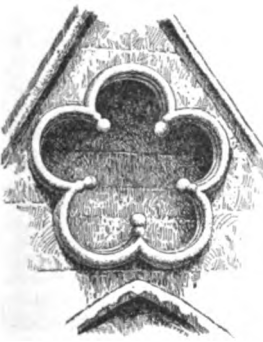
2. Living in the sixteenth century.

The process of casting as it was understood and practiced by the *Cinque-Cento* medallists is also here described. *Numism. Chron.*, 8d ser., 1, 278.

**cinquefoil** (singk'foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cinkefoile*, *<* It. *cinquefoglie*, *cinquefoglio*, *<* *cinque*, five, + *foglio*, leaf: see *cinque* and *foil*.] Cf. *F. quintefeuille*, and see *quincifoliate*.] 1. An ornament in the Pointed style of architecture, consisting of five cuspidated divisions. This form is frequently introduced in circular windows, bosses, rosettes, etc. See *foil*.—

2. The common name of several species of plants of the genus *Potentilla*, from their quinate leaves. Also called *five-finger*. See *Potentilla*.—

3. In *her.*, a five-leaved clover,



Cinquefoil.—Southeast porch, Lincoln Cathedral, England.

as having a bearing. It is represented conventionally as having a round leaf at the intersection of the five stems, and also as a figure with five lobes about a small circle forming the center.

Also spelled *cincofoil*.

**cinque-pace** (singk'päs), *n.* An old French dance, distinguished by a movement of five steps.

Wooling, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*: . . . then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he sink into his grave. *Shak.*, Much Ado, II, 1.

**cinque-port**, *n.* [*<* F. *cinq*, five, + *porte*, gate, port. Cf. *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.] A sort of fishing-net: so called from the five entrances into it. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cinque-spotted** (singk'spot'ed), *a.* Having five spots.

On her left breast  
A mole *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops  
I the bottom of a cowslip. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, II, 2.

**cinquième** (F. pron. sang-kiäm'), *n.* [F., lit. fifth, *<* *cinq*, five.] A coin of Louis XV. of France, the fifth part of an *écu*, or the quarter of a United States dollar.

**cinquino** (It. pron. ching-kwé'nō), *n.* [It., *<* *cinque*, five: see *cinque*.] An old Neapolitan money of account, the fortieth part of a ducat of the realm, being about an English penny.

**cintret**, *cintret*, *n.* See *center*².

**Cinura** (si-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κινούρης*, shaking the tail, *<* *κινέω*, move, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A group of thysanurous insects, in some systems of classification a suborder of the order *Thysanura*, containing apterous ametabolous insects with peculiar mouth-parts, abortive or imperfect abdominal legs, and long abdominal appendages (whence the name). They are known as *bristletails*, and are of the genera *Campodea*, *Japyx*, *Lepisma*, etc., commonly ranged in three families, each being a type genus. See *cut* under *Campodea*.

**cinurous** (si-nū'rūs), *a.* [*<* *Cinura* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinura*.

**cloid** (si'ō-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Cioidea*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Cioidea*.

**Cioidea** (si'ō-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cis* + *-idea*.] A family of serricorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Cis*. The ventral segments are normally free, the tarsi are 4-jointed, and the antennae are generally clavate, sometimes flabellate. Some of the species have clavicorn characteristics. Also called *Cinidae*. See *cut* under *Cis*.

**cion**¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*. *Howell*.

**cion**² (si'on), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula.] The uvula.

**-cion**. [ME. *-cion*, *-ciun*, *-cioun*, *-tion*, *-tiun*, *-tioun*: see *-tion*.] An obsolete spelling of the termination *-tion*. In *coercion*, *epinicion*, *internecion*, *suspicion*, the *c* belongs to the root.

**cionitis** (si'ō-ni'tis), *n.* [NL. (*>* F. *cionite*), *<* Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uvula.

**Cionocrania** (si'ō-nō-krä'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, a column, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium*. Cf. Gr. *κρονόκρανον*, *κρόνον*, the capital of a column.] Literally, column-skulls: a systematic name applied to the principal group of *Lacertilia*, from the fact that they possess a columella or column-bone of the skull. See *Cyclodus*. Also *Kionocrania*. [Rarely used.]

The great majority of existing *Lacertilia* belong to the procraean *Kionocrania*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 196.

**Cionocrania amphicolia**, a division of *Cionocrania* containing those *Lacertilia* which have amphicolian vertebrae, as the *Ascalabota*, *Rhynchocephala*, *Homosauria*, and *Protosauria*.—**Cionocrania procraea**, a division of *Cionocrania* containing those *Lacertilia* which have procraean vertebrae, being all the *Cionocrania* excepting those above named.

**cionocranial** (si'ō-nō-krä'ni-äl), *a.* [As *Cionocrania* + *-al*.] Having a column-skull, as a lizard; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cionocrania*. Also *kionocranial*.

**cionorrhaphia** (si'ō-nō-rä'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *ραφή*, a sewing, *<* *ράπτω*, sew.] Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

**cionotome** (si-on'ō-tōm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *τομή*, cutting, *<* *τέμνω*, *ταμίω*, cut.] A surgical instrument for excising a portion of the uvula.

**cionotomy** (si'ō-not'ō-mi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the operation of excising a part of the uvula.

**Cionus** (si'ō-nūs), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798), *<* Gr. *κίων*, a pillar.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidae* or weevils. *C. verbasci* is a globular species found on mullein and other scrophulariaceous plants.

**ciperst**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cypress*, gauze, crape.

Why, doost thinke I cannot mourne, unlesse I weare my hat in *cipers* like an aldermans heire? *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, III, 1.

**ciper-tunnelt**, *n.* An erroneous form of *cipher-tunnel*.

**cipher** (si'fēr), *n.* [Also *cypher*, early mod. E. also *cifer*, *cifre*, *<* ME. *\*cifre*, *cifre* = D. *cijfer* = Dan. *siffer* = Sw. *sifra*, *<* OF. *cifre*, F. *chiffre* (*>* Sw. *chiffer*) = Sp. Pg. *cifra* = It. *cifra*, *cifera* = MHG. *zifer*, *ziffer*, G. *ziffer*, a number, a sign, *<* ML. *cifra*, *zifera*, the figure 0, *pl.* *cifra*, the Arabic numerals (also applied to any occult characters), also (by association with *zephyrus*, *zephyr*) *zephyrum* (*>* It. *zefiro*, contr. *zero*, *>* Sp. Pg. *zero* = F. *zéro*, *>* E. *zero*, *q. v.*); *<* Ar. *sifr*, *sefr*, a cipher, lit. empty, nothing, *<* *safura*, be empty.] 1. In *arith.* and *alg.*, a character of the form 0, which by itself is the symbol of nought or null quantity, but when used in certain relations with other figures or symbols increases or diminishes their relative value according to its position. Thus, in whole numbers, a cipher when placed at the right hand of a figure increases its value tenfold, as 1, 10; in decimal fractions, when placed at the left hand of a figure, it divides the value of that figure by ten, as, 1, one tenth, .01, one hundredth, etc.; as an exponent it reduces the value of the expression whose exponent it is to unity, as  $x^0 = 1$ , etc.

2. Figuratively, something of no value, consequence, or power; especially, a person of no weight, influence, usefulness, or decided character.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,  
To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record,  
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., II, 2.

Our minister at the court of London is a *cipher*.  
S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II, 270.

Here he was a mere *cipher*, there he was lord of the ascendant. *Ireing*.

3. A written character in general, especially a numeral character.

This wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

4. (a) A combination of letters, as the initials of a name, in one complex device, engraved, stamped, or written on something, as on a seal, plate, coach, tomb, picture, etc.; a literal device. See *monogram*. (b) In *her.*, such a combination of letters borne upon a small escutcheon or cartouche, and substituted in an achievement of arms of a woman for the crest, which appears only in those of men.—5. A secret or disguised manner of writing; any method of conveying a hidden meaning by writing, whether by means of an arbitrary use of characters or combinations understood only by the persons concerned, or by a conventional significance attached to words conveying a different meaning to one not in the secret; cryptography.

*Zifera* or nota furtiva, secret marks for the hiding of the writer's mind from others, save him to whom he writes it. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 251.

I write you freely, without the cover of *cipher*.  
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II, 389.

6. Anything written in cipher; a cryptogram.

—7. The key to a cipher or secret mode of writing.

**cipher** (si'fēr), *v.* [*<* *cipher*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use figures; practise arithmetic by means of numerical figures or notation.

'Twas certain he could write and *cipher* too.  
Goldsmith, Deserted Village, l. 208.

2. In fox-hunting, to hunt carefully about in search of a lost trail: said of a dog. [New Eng.]—3. To run on three legs: said of a dog. [Kentucky].—4. Of an organ-pipe, to sound independently of the action of the player, in consequence of some mechanical derangement in the organ.

II. *trans.* [Cf. *decipher*.] 1. To reckon in figures: cast up; make out in detail, as or as if by ciphering: generally with *up* or *out*, and often used figuratively: as, to *cipher* or *cipher up* the cost of an undertaking; to *cipher out* the proper method of proceeding. [Chiefly colloq.]—2. To write in occult characters.

The characters of gravity and wisdom *ciphered* in your aged face. *Gough*, Strange Discovery. (Nares.)

3. To designate or express by a sign; characterize.

Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive,  
To *cipher* me how fondly I did dote. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 207.

4. To decipher.

The illiterate, that know not how  
To *cipher* what is writ in learned books. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 811.

**cipherer** (sī'fēr-ēr), *n.* 1. One who ciphers; one who performs arithmetical processes.—2. One skilled in writing in cipher.

The Chancellor sallied forth with his Sovereign to do the diplomatic work of the campaign at the head of a devoted band of privy-councillors, secretaries, *cipherers*, newspaper-hacks, couriers, and cooks. *Lowe, Bismarck, I. 526.*

**cipherhood** (sī'fēr-hūd), *n.* [*cipher* + *-hood*.] The state of being a cipher; insignificance; nothingness. [Rare.]

Therefore God, to confute him and bring him to his native *cipherhood*, threatened to bring a sword against him. *Goodwin, Works, V. 443.*

**ciphering** (sī'fēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cipher*, *v.*] 1. The act of using figures, as in arithmetic.—2. The sounding of an organ-pipe, in consequence of some mechanical derangement or misadjustment, independently of the action of the player.

**ciphering-book** (sī'fēr-ing-būk), *n.* A book in which to solve arithmetical problems or enter them when worked.

**ciphering-slate** (sī'fēr-ing-slāt), *n.* A slate on which to work arithmetical problems.

**cipher-key** (sī'fēr-kē), *n.* A key to a system of writing in cipher.

**cipher-tunnel** (sī'fēr-tun'el), *n.* A mock chimney; a chimney built merely for outward show.

The device of *cypher-tunnels* or mock chimneys merely for uniformity of building. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 46.*

**ciphus**, *n.* See *scyphus*.

**cipolin** (sip'ō-lin), *n.* [= *F. cipolin*, < *It. cipolino*, a granular limestone (so called from its being veined or stratified like an onion), < *ci-polla*, an onion: see *cibol*.] Same as *ci-pollino*.

**ci-pollino** (sip'ō-lē'nō; *It. pron. chē-pōl-lē'nō*), *n.* [*It.*: see *ci-polin*.] In *geol.*, a granular limestone containing mica.—*Italian ci-pollino*, marble or gypsum having a thinly laminated and concretionary structure, resembling that of the onion.

**cippus** (sip'us), *n.*; pl. *cippi* (-i). [*L.* (> *F. cipe*), also *cipus*, a stake, post, pillar, perhaps akin to *scipio*, a staff, and that prob. to *Gr. σκῆπτρον*, a scepter.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a post or pillar, or even a large stake, of wood or stone, used for forming a palisade (for which purpose tree-trunks stripped of their branches were commonly used), or as a mark or monument; specifically, such a monument marking a grave or a sacred place. The *cipus* was either cylindrical or square, and sometimes had a base and a capital, and more or less sculptured ornament. Many *cippi* bear the inscription *S. T. T. L. (Sit tibi terra levis*, May the earth be light to thee); but many other forms of inscription appear. *Cippi* were also used to display decrees of the senate and other public notices.



Roman Funeral Cippus, British Museum.

2. In *Rom. milit. hist.*, a palisade for military purposes.

**circ** (sēr'k), *n.* [*L. circus*, a circle: see *circus*, *circue*.] A prehistoric stone circle.

*Circs* of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. i.*

**circ.** An abbreviation of *circa*.

**circa** (sēr'kā), *adv.* [*L.*, *adv.* and *prep.*, about, around, equiv. to *circum*, about: see *circum-*.] About; at or near a date given, when the exact time is not known: as, *circa* A. D. 500. Abbreviated *circ.*, *ca.*, or *c.*

**Circean**, *a.* See *Circean*.

**Circaetus** (sēr-kā'e-tus), *n.* [*NL.* (Vieillot, 1816), < *Gr. κῆρυξ*, a kind of hawk flying in circles (see *circus*), + *αἰτός*, an eagle.] A genus of small eagles or large hawks with the tarsi partly feathered, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, the head crested with lanceolate feathers, and the wing more than half as long again as the tail. The type is *C. gallicus*, a European species, otherwise known as *Aquila brachydactyla*.

**circar**, *n.* See *sircar*.

**Circassian** (sēr-kash'ian), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Circassien*, < *Circassia*, a Latinized form (*F. Circassie*) of the Russian name *Zemlya Cherkessov*, lit. the land of the *Cherkessians*; *zemlya*, land; *Cherkessov*, gen. pl. of *Cherkess*, a *Circassian*, > *G. Tcherkesse*, a *Circassian*, *Tscherkessien*, *Circassia*, *E.* also *Cherkesses*, pl. The *Circassians* call

themselves *Adighe*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting *Circassia*, a district of Russia (until 1864 an independent territory) situated on the northern slope of the Caucasus, and bordering on the Black Sea.

*II. n. 1.* A native or an inhabitant of *Circassia*; specifically, one of the native race of *Circassia*, distinguished for the fine physical formation of its members, especially its women.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *circassienne*.

**circassienne** (sēr-kas-i-en'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. (*sc. étoffe* = *E. stuff*) of *Circassien*: see *Circassian*. But the name is arbitrarily given.] A variety of light cashmere made of silk and mohair.

**Circe** (sēr'sē), *n.* [*A NL. use of L. Circe*, < *Gr. Κίρκη*, *Circe*, a sorceress. See *Circean*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, the type of which is *C. latirostris* of Mexico. *J. Gould, 1861.*—2. In *conch.*, a genus of siphonate bivalves, of the family *Cyprinidae*, containing such species as *C. corrugata*. *Schumacher, 1817.*—3. A genus of *Trachymedusa*: synonymous with *Trachynema* (which see).—*Circe's cup*. See *cup*.

**Circeadæ**, *n. pl.* See *Circeidæ*.

**Circean**, **Circean** (sēr-sē'an), *a.* [*L. Circeanus*, < *Gr. Κίρκαιος*, pertaining to *Circe*, < *Κίρκη*, *L. Circe*: see *def.*] Pertaining to *Circe*, in Greek mythology a beautiful sorceress, who is represented by Homer as having converted the companions of Ulysses into swine by means of an enchanted beverage; hence, fascinating but brutifying; infatuating and depraving: as, a *Circean draught*.

Many sober English men not sufficiently awake to consider this, like men enchanted with the *Circean* cup of servitude, will not be held back from running their heads into the Yoke of Bondage. *Milton, Eikonoklastes, xlii.*

**Circeidæ**, **Circeadæ** (sēr-sē'i-dē, -a-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. \**Circeidæ*, < *Circe*, 3, + *-idæ*, *-adæ*.] A family of *Trachymedusa*, represented by and taking name from the genus *Circe*. See *Trachymedusa*.

**circensial** (sēr-sen'shial), *a.* Same as *circensian*.

**circensian** (sēr-sen'shian), *a.* [*L. circenses* (*sc. ludii*), games of the circus, pl. of *circensis*, *a.*, < *circus*: see *circus*.] Pertaining to or taking place in the circus in Rome, where athletic games of various kinds were practised, as chariot-races, running, wrestling, combats, etc. *Circensian* games took place in connection with the frequent public festivals.

**Circinæ** (sēr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Circus*, 4, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hawks, of the family *Falconidae*, the harriers, having an incomplete

facial disk and large ear-parts, as in some owls, a weak toothless bill, and lengthened wings, tail, and legs: a small group represented by the genus *Circus* and its subdivisions, containing 15 or 20 species, of various parts of the world.

**circinal** (sēr'si-nal), *a.* [*L. circinus* (see *circinate*, *v.*) + *-al*.] 1. In *bot.*, rolled spirally downward. See *circinate*, *a.*—2. In *entom.*, rolled spirally backward and inward: applied to the proboscis of a haustellate insect, as a butterfly.

**circinater** (sēr'si-nāt), *v. t. or i.* [*L. circinatus*, pp. of *circinare*, make round, < *circinus*, < *Gr. κῆρυξ*, a pair of compasses, < *κῆρυξ* = *L. circus*, a circle, ring: see *circle*, *circus*, and (*ult.* < *L. circinus*) *cerne*.] To make a circle (upon) with a pair of compasses. *Bailey.*



Marsh-hawk, or Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*).

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**circinate** (sēr'si-nāt), *a.* [*L. circinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Circular or ring-shaped: as, a *circinate* eruption:

specifically, in *bot.*, applied to that mode of veneration or foliation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex toward the base, like a shepherd's crook, as in the fronds of ferns and the leaves of the sundew; but the term is also sometimes used when the coil simply forms a ring.



*a.* Inflorescence of forget-me-not; *b.* young fronds of a fern.

The veneration . . . of the ferns and cycads is *circinate*. *Lindley, Introd. to Botany.*

**circinately** (sēr'si-nāt-li), *adv.* In a *circinate* manner, form, or arrangement.

*Circinately* or fasciately convolute. *Il. C. Wood, Fresh-water Algae, p. 40.*

**circination** (sēr-si-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. circinatio(n)*, circumference, orbit, < *circinare*, pp. *circinatus*, make round: see *circinate*, *v.*] 1. The state of being *circinate*.—2*t.* A circling or turning round. *Bailey.*

**circinlet**, *n.* A misspelling of *surcingle*.

**Circinus** (sēr'si-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. circinus*, a pair of compasses: see *circinate*, *v.*] The Compasses, a small southern constellation made by Lacaille in 1752.

**circle** (sēr'kl), *n.* [The spelling with *i* is due to mod. imitation of the Latin; < *ME. cercle*, *sercle*, < *OF. cercle*, *F. cercle* = *Pr. cercle*, *sercle* = *Sp. círculo* = *Pg. círculo* = *It. circolo*, also *cerchio*, = *AS. circul*, *circol* = *D. Sw. Dan. cirkel* = *OHG. zirkil*, *MHG. G. zirkel*, < *L. circulus*, a circle (in nearly all senses), dim. of *circus* = *Gr. κῆρυξ*, usually *κῆρυξ*, a circle, a ring (perhaps = *AS. hring*, *E. ring*, *q. v.*): see *circus*.] 1. In *elementary geom.*, a plane figure whose periphery is everywhere equally distant from a point within it, the center; in *modern geom.*, the periphery of such a figure; a circumference.—2. A circular formation or arrangement; a circle; a ring: as, a *circle* of stones or of lights.

On hir heed she hadde a *cerle* of goode bright abyngne. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 430.*

3. A round body; a sphere; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth. *Isa. xl. 22.*

4*t.* Circuit; course.

The sun in his *sercle sette vpo lofte*; All clerit the course, clensit the aire. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7632.*

I went my winter *circle thro'* my district, Rochester & other places. *Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 14, 1666.*

5. Compass; inclosure.

In the circle of this forest. *Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.* Certainly there is no happiness within this circle of flesh. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 44.*

6. Something conceived as analogous to a circle; specifically, a number of persons intimately related to a central interest, person, or event; hence, a number of persons associated by any tie; a coterie; a set: as, a *circle* of ideas; to move in the higher circles of society; the circles of fashion; the family circle.

As his name gradually became known the circle of his acquaintance widened. *Macaulay.*

In private circles, indeed, he [Sunderland] was in the habit of talking with profane contempt of the most sacred things. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.*

7. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated.

Thus in a circle runs the peasant's pain, And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, II. 554.*

8. A complete system, involving several subordinate divisions: as, the circle of the sciences.

When he has gone thus far, he has shown you the whole circle of his accomplishments.

*Addison, The Man of the Town.* [Rare.]

Has he given the lye In circle or oblique, or semi-circle, Or direct parallel? You must challenge him. *Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, IV. 1.*

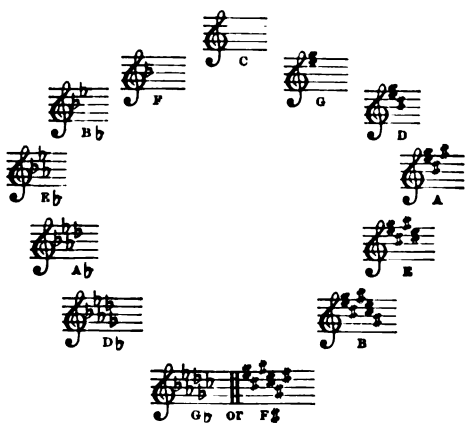
10. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, in which two or more unproved statements, or their equivalents, are used to prove each other: often called a *vicious circle*, or *argument in a*



**circle**.—11. The English equivalent of the name given in some countries, as in Germany, to certain administrative divisions.—12. In *astron.* and *geod.*, a piece of metal or glass with lines engraved upon it so as to form graduations dividing the circumference of a circle into equal parts; hence, any instrument of which such a graduated circle forms the part that is most important or most difficult to make.—13. A small shuttle made in the form of a horseshoe, and moving in a circular path. It is a French improvement on the simple swivel, and is used in tissue-weaving to form figures on the surface of a fabric.

The small shuttles called *circles* are an elaborate substitute for the simple swivel, over which they have certain advantages.

*A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 184.  
**Addendum-circle**. See *addendum*.—**Altitude and azimuth circle**, an altazimuth; a telescope moving upon a vertical and a horizontal axis, both being provided with circles.—**Antarctic circle**, *arctic circle*. See the adjectives.—**Argument in a circle**. See def. 10, above.—**Auxiliary circle**. See *auxiliary*.—**Asimuth circles**. See *azimuth*.—**Blind circle**. See *blind*.—**Brocard circle** (named from the discoverer, the French mathematician Captain H. Brocard), a circle whose diameter goes from the symmedian point to the circumcenter of any triangle. It passes also through the 2 Brocard points and those 3 intersections of the straight lines joining these to the triangle's vertices which are on the three lines through the symmedian point parallel to the sides of the original triangle. Also called *seven-point circle*.—**Circle in definition** (*circulus in definitione*), a fault of a definition consisting in introducing a word or conception which can be understood only when the word or conception to be defined is understood.—**Circle of aberration**. See *aberration*.—**Circle of altitude**. Same as *altimucantur*.—**Circle of Apis**, a period of 25 years used in ancient Egypt in connection with the worship of Osiris.—**Circle of convergence**. See *convergence*.—**Circle of curvature**, the osculating circle at any point of a curve.—**Circle of declination**, a great circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the equator.—**Circle of dissipation**. See *dissipation*.—**Circle of glory**, in *her.*, a sort of crown made by rays, leaving a circular open space in the middle.—**Circle of higher order**, a curve which passes more than twice through the circular points at infinity.—**Circle of inversion**. See *inversion*.—**Circle of keys**, in *music*, an arrangement of keys or tonalities in the order of their closest relationship—that is, each key-note being the dominant (fifth) or subdominant (fourth)



F is the subdominant of C; Bb is the subdominant of F; etc. G is the dominant of C; D is the dominant of G; etc.

of the one before it. The circle is perfect in the tempered scale of the pianoforte, but not strictly so in theoretical acoustics. The theoretical error,  $\frac{1}{12}$ , is called a *Pythagorean comma*, and is approximately represented as  $\frac{1}{12}$ .—**Circle of latitude**. (a) In *astron.*, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. Upon such circles celestial latitudes are measured. (b) In *geog.*, a small circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth; a circle of the globe parallel to the equator; more usually called a *parallel of latitude*.—**Circle of least confusion**. See *confusion*.—**Circle of perpetual apparition**. See *apparition*.—**Circle of perpetual occultation**. See *occultation*.—**Circle of the empire**, an administrative division of the Roman German Empire.—**Circle of the sphere**, a circle described on the sphere of the earth or the heavens. The equator, the ecliptic, the meridians, and the parallels of latitude are all circles of the sphere. A great circle of the sphere is one the plane of which passes through the center of the earth, as the equator.—**Circle of Ulioa**, a luminous ring or white rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather.—**Circle of Willis**, the circle of arteries at the base of the brain formed by the posterior cerebral, the posterior communicating, the internal carotid, the anterior cerebral, and the anterior communicating arteries.—**Circle parade**, or the *parade of circle*, in *fencing*, a method of parrying by wheeling the foil closely and rapidly round from right to left, to throw off the adversary's weapon from the center of attack. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Coaxial circles**, a system of circles having one line of centers and one radial axis.—**Cotes's properties of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the English mathematician Roger Cotes, 1682-1716), the two theorems that, given a circle of radius R and a point P at a distance r from the center c, if, starting with the intersection of Pc with the circumference, we divide the

latter into n equal parts, then the continued product of the distances of P from the n points so obtained is equal to  $\pm (R^2 - r^2)$ , and the continued product of the distances of P from the middle points of the n arcs is  $R^2 + r^2$ .—**De Moivre's property of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the Franco-English mathematician Abraham de Moivre, 1667-1754), the theorem that, if the circumference of a circle of radius R is divided into n equal parts, and P be any point at a distance r from the center c, then the continued product of the squares of the distances of P from the n points on the circumference is  $R^{2n} - 2r^2 R^{2n-2} \cos n\theta + r^{2n}$ , where  $\theta$  is the angle between Pc and the radius to one of the points of division of the circumference.

—**Diametral circle**. See *diametral*.—**Diffraction circles**, small circles round the well-defined image of a star as seen in a telescope under favorable circumstances.—**Diffusion circles**. See *diffusion*.—**Directing circle**. See *gabion*.—**Director circle**, in *geom.*, the locus of the intersection of two tangents to a conic cutting each other at right angles.—**Diurnal circle**, a circle described by a star or other point in the heavens, in its apparent diurnal revolution about the earth, or, in reality, in the rotation of the earth upon its axis.—**Druidical circles**. See *druidical*.—**Fairy circle**. See *fairy*.—**Galactic circle**. See *galactic*.—**Great circle**, a circle on a sphere the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere.—**Hourly circle**, or *hour-circle*. (a) In artificial globes, a small brass circle fixed to the north pole, divided into 24 parts of 15 each, corresponding to the 24 hours of the day, and furnished with an index to point them out. (b) A line showing the hour on a sun-dial. (c) A circle of declination; referred to as the *two-hour circle*, etc., especially as the *six-hour circle*.—**Knights of the Golden Circle**. See *knights*.—**Mural circle**, a transit-circle attached to a wall instead of being mounted between two pillars.—**Nine-point circle**, a circle drawn through the middle points of the sides of a triangle, the feet of the perpendiculars let fall on the sides from the vertices, and the middle points of the lines from the common intersection of these perpendiculars to the vertices.—**Oblique circle**. See *oblique*.—**On the circle**, in *com.*, a phrase used of bills or similar obligations maturing or successively falling due in the course of business. [Eng.]—**Osculating circle**, a circle having a higher order of contact with a curve at a given point than any other circle, and passing through at least three consecutive points of the curve. See *osculation*.—**Polar circle**. See *polar*.—**Radical axis of two circles**. See *axis*.—**Reflecting circle**, an instrument constructed upon the principle of the sextant, but carrying two verniers.—**Repeating circle**, an instrument so arranged that successive measures of the same angle are mechanically added together upon a graduated circle: a mode of construction formerly much employed with a view of eliminating the errors of graduation.—**Secondary circle**, a great circle of a sphere perpendicular to another regarded as primary.—**Seven-point circle**. Same as *Brocard circle* (which see, above).—**To square the circle**. (a) To construct a square of the same area as a given circle, with ruler and compasses alone. (b) To state in exact arithmetical terms the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. Both problems are recognized by mathematicians as insoluble.—**Vanishing circle**, a great circle of the heavens in which a number of parallel planes meet or appear to meet.—**Vertical circle**, an instrument used in geodesy, consisting of a theodolite provided with a very accurate circle attached to its horizontal axis, for the purpose of measuring angular elevations.—**Vicious circle**, in *logic*, an argumentation in a circle. See def. 10, above.

**circle** (sér'kl), v.; pret. and pp. *circled*, ppr. *circling*. [*ME. cercien*, < *OF. cercier* = *Pr. cerciar* = *Sp. Pg. circular* = *It. circolare*, also *cerciare*, = *G. zirkeln* = *Sw. cirkla* = *Dan. cirkle*, < *LL. circulare*, make circular, encircle, < *L. circulus*, circle: see *circle*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To encircle; encompass; surround; inclose.

Where should I stay? To what end should I hope?  
Am I not circled round with misery?

*Fletcher (and another)*, Sea Voyage, l. 1.

We may find fault with the rich valleys of Thasus, because they are circled by sharp mountains.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), l. 439.

Circled with the glow Elysian  
Of thine exulting vision. *Lowell*, To the Future.

2. To move around; revolve around. [Rare.]

Drake's old ship at Deptford may sooner circle the world again. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, l. 2.

3. To make to move in a circle or to revolve.

The acrobat went about to market and fair, *circling* knives and balls adroitly through his hands.

*Welsh*, English Literature, l. 70.

To circle in, to confine; keep together by encircling or inclosing. *Sir K. Digby*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move in a round or circle; circulate; revolve or turn circularly.

Full well the busy whisper *circling* round  
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.

*Goldsmith*, Deserted Village, l. 203.

Each *circling* wheel a wreath of flowers entwines.

*Dr. E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden.

Her mate . . . with short uneasy sweeps  
Circles above his eyry.

*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To form a circle; assume or have the form of a circle.

The forme of this City is in maner round with S. strong wals, *circuling* the one within the other.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, l. 479.

Impenetrable, impaled with *circling* fire.

*Milton*, P. L., ll. 647.

Peers who *circled* round the king.

*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 24.

**circle-cutter** (sér'kl-kut'é), n. A tool used by opticians to cut circles in thin glass.

**circled** (sér'kld), a. [*< circle*, n., + *-ed*]. 1. Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,  
That monthly changes in her circled orb.

*Shak.*, R. and J., ll. 2.

Like a cat's splendid circled eyes. *A. C. Scrinburne*, *Fellase*.

2. In *her.*, surrounded by rays of light forming a sort of halo.

**circle-iron** (sér'kl-í-ern), n. 1. A hollow punch for cutting circular blanks, wafers, etc.—2. The fifth wheel in a carriage; a horizontal circle of iron between the fore axle and the body.

*E. H. Knight*.

**circler** (sér'klér), n. [*< circle* + *-er*]; in sense 2, a translation of Horace's *scriptor cyclicus*: see *cyclic* and *circular*, a., 5.] 1. One who circles or goes around anything.

Neptune, *circler* of the earth. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xlii. 42.

2. A cyclic poet. See *cyclic* and *circular*, 5.

Nor so begin, as did that *circler* late:  
I sing a noble war and Priam's fate.

*B. Jonson*, Art of Poetry.

**circle-reading** (sér'kl-rē'ding), n. The reading of a graduated circle in a mathematical instrument.

The mean of the results from the four microscopes is called the *circle-reading*. *Newcomb*, *Astronomy*, p. 156.

**circle-squarer** (sér'kl-skwar'é), n. A person who devotes himself to attempts to solve one of the two impossible problems of squaring the circle, namely: 1st, by means of a ruler and compasses only to construct a square of the same area as a given circle; 2d, to express exactly the ratio of the circumference to the diameter by a decimal or fraction.

**circlet** (sér'klet), n. [*< circle* + *dim. -et*]. 1. A little circle; a ring-shaped ornament or article of dress, especially for the head; a chaplet; a head-band.

Her faire lockes in rich *circlet* be enrold.

*Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 5.

Certain Ladies or Countesses, with plain *circlets* of gold,  
without flowers. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 1.

2. An orb or a disk-shaped body.

Till Hesperus displayed  
His golden *circlet* in the western shade.

*Pope*, *Odyssey*.

3. A circular piece of wood put under a dish at table. [Prov. Eng.]

**circlewise** (sér'kl-wiz), adv. [*< circle* + *-wise*]. In a circle.

*Circlewise* sit they, with bound locks  
And foreheads garlanded.

*D. G. Rossetti*, The Blessed Damsel.

**circline** (sér'klin), n. [*< circle* + *-ine*]. A broad sash used to confine a cassock at the waist: more commonly called a *cincture*.

**circling-boy** (sér'kling-boi), n. A ruffian; a roaring blade; a bully.

One Val Cutting that helps Jordan to roar, a *circling-boy*.

*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

Those lawless ruffians, who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of Mohawks, Roarers, *Circling-boys*, Twillies, Blades, Tityre-tus's, Oatmeals, etc., infested the streets almost with impunity, from the days of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.

*Dyce*, in *Ford's Sun's Darling*, l. 1.

**circly** (sér'kli), a. [*< circle* + *-ly*]. Having the form of a circle. *Hulot*. [Rare.]

**circondario** (It. pron. chér-kon-dá-rē-ō), n. [It., < *circondare* = *Sp. circular* = *Pg. circumdar*, < *L. circumdare*, surround, inclose, < *circum*, around, + *dare*, put.] In Italy, a district; a subdivision of a province.

Faenza, a city of Italy, at the head of a *circondario* in the province of Ravenna. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 846.

**Circoporidae** (sér-kō-por-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Circoporus* + *-idae*]. A family of triplyleans with a fenestrated shell which is spherical, subspherical, or polyhedric in shape. Sometimes the shell is composed of reticulated plates; it always has one large principal opening and several detached porous areas, and usually hollow radial apicules. Leading genera are *Circoporus*, *Porostephanus*, and *Porospathis*.

**Circoporus** (sér-kop'ō-rus), n. [NL., < *L. circus* (Gr. *κίρκος*), a circle, + *porus* (Gr. *πόρος*), a passage.] The typical genus of triplyleans of the family *Circoporidae*.

**circovarian** (sér-kō-vā-ri-an), a. [*< L. circus*, a circle, + *NL. ovarium*, ovary.] Surrounding an ovary: specifically said of certain plates or ossicles encircling the ovary of cystic crinoids. [Rare.]

**circuit** (sér'kit), n. [*< ME. circuit*, < *OF. circuit*, F. *circuit* = *Pr. circuit* = *Sp. circuito* = *Pg. It. circuito*, < *L. circuitus*, a going round, < *circuire* or *circumire*, pp. *circuitus*, go around, < *circum*, around (see *circum-*), + *ire* = *Gr. ίέναι* = *Skt. √ i*, go: see *go*]. 1. The act of

moving or passing around; a circular movement, progress, or journey; a revolution.

His [Jupiter's] periodical circuit round the sun.  
Watte, *Improvement of Mind*.

The two men who carried the pigs continued to walk round me all the time, making at least a dozen circuits.  
Cook, *Voyages*, VI. iii. 11.

2. A boundary-line encompassing any object; the distance round any space, whether circular or of other form; circumference; limit; compass.

That Tour, with the Cytee, was of 25 Myle in *circuit* of the Wales.  
Stow, *Description of England*.

The circuit or compass of Ireland is 1800 miles.

We are now within the circuit of the ancient colony.  
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 69.

3†. That which encircles; a ring or circlet.

The golden circuit on my head,  
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

4. The space inclosed in a circle or within certain limits.

That the comyns may have knowleche of hur comyn grounde and of the *circuit* of ther fraunchese.  
English *Gilde* (E. E. T. S.), p. 370.

And shook his plumes, that heavenly fragrance fill'd  
The circuit wide.  
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 287.

All the pomp that fills  
The circuit of the summer hills. Bryant, *June*.

5. The journey of a judge or other person from one place to another for the purpose of holding court or performing other stated duties.

He went from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places.  
1 Sam. vii. 16.

6. The district or territory in which any business involving periodical journeys from place to place is carried on; the places visited. Specifically

—7. The district or portion of country in which the same judge or judges hold courts for the trial of questions of fact. The circuits of England and Wales (of which there are seven fixed by order in Council) are now constituted as follows: the *home circuit*, or *southeastern circuit*, includes Hertford, Chelmsford, Lewes, Maidstone, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Ipswich (and Bury St. Edmunds), Guilford, and Norwich; the *midland circuit*, Bedford, Aylesbury, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, Oakham, Warwick Division, and Birmingham Division; the *northern circuit*, Carlisle, Appleby, Lancaster, Manchester, and Liverpool; the *northeastern circuit*, Durham, Newcastle, York, and Leeds; the *Oxford circuit*, Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester; the *western circuit*, general assizes, Winchester, Devizes (alternately with Salisbury), Dorchester, Exeter, Bodmin, Taunton (alternately with Wells), and Bristol; the *North Wales circuit*, Welshpool (alternately with Newtown), Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Ruthin, Mold, and Chester Castle; and *South Wales circuit*, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Carmarthen, Swansea or Cardiff, Brecon, and Presteigne. Ireland is divided into six circuits; and Scotland, exclusive of the Lothians, is divided into three circuits, each presided over by two judges of the High Court of Judiciary, or Supreme Criminal Court. The circuits of the United States Courts of Appeals are now as follows: *first circuit*, the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; *second circuit*, the districts of Vermont, Connecticut, and New York (northern, southern, eastern, and western); *third circuit*, the districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania (eastern, middle, and western), and Delaware; *fourth circuit*, the districts of Maryland, North Carolina (eastern and western), South Carolina (eastern and western), West Virginia (northern and southern), and Virginia (eastern and western); *fifth circuit*, the districts of Georgia (northern and southern), Florida (northern and southern), Alabama (southern, northern, and middle), Mississippi (northern and southern), Louisiana (eastern and western), and Texas (eastern, western, northern, and southern); *sixth circuit*, the districts of Ohio (northern and southern), Michigan (eastern and western), Kentucky (eastern and western), and Tennessee (eastern, middle, and western); *seventh circuit*, the districts of Indiana, Illinois (northern, southern, and eastern), and Wisconsin (eastern and western); *eighth circuit*, the districts of Minnesota, Iowa (northern and southern), Missouri (eastern and western), Kansas, Arkansas (eastern and western), Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, Oklahoma (eastern and western), and Utah; *ninth circuit*, the districts of California (northern and southern), Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Washington (eastern and western), Arizona, Alaska, (heard in San Francisco), and Hawaii.

Hence—8. A circuit court (see below).—9. In the *Meth. Ch.*, the district assigned to an itinerant preacher.

The societies of Methodism—each of these consisting of one or more "classes"—were themselves grouped into circuits, each of which was placed under the care of one or more of Wesley's Conference preachers.  
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 188.

10. A number of theaters controlled by one manager.—11. The name given by foreigners in China to a subdivision of a province, containing two or more fu or prefectures, under the control of an official styled a Tao-tai.—12.

The path, consisting of conducting substances, through which an electric current flows.

In electric lighting or power distribution, the circuit consists of the generator or dynamo, the transmission and distribution lines, and the motors or lamps; in telegraphy the earth forms part of the circuit. When the path of the current is completely made, so that the electricity is free to flow, the circuit is said to be *made*, *completed*, or *closed*; if interrupted at any point, it is *broken* or *opened*. A magnetic circuit is the path through which the magnetic flux passes: it is closed when consisting only of iron or other magnetic materials, open when containing an air-gap.

13. A roundabout argument or statement; circumlocution. [Rare.]

Thou hast used no circuit of words. Huloet.

14. In logic, the extension of a term. See *extension*.—15. In math., a closed path on a surface.—Circuit court, the court held by a judge in circuit.

—Commissioner of the Circuit Court. See *commissioner*.—Independent circuits, in math., circuits which cannot by continuous change be made to coincide.—Reducible circuit, in math., a circuit which by continuous change can be made to shrink up into a point: opposed to irreducible circuit.—To make a circuit, to take a roundabout road; to go out of the direct road.—To ride circuit, or the circuit. (a) To ride or drive from place to place, accompanying a circuit court: said of judges or lawyers.

(b) In the *Meth. Ch.*, to go the rounds of a circuit as an itinerant preacher.—United States circuit courts, federal courts held in the several judicial circuits (see def. 7). These courts have original jurisdiction in criminal cases, and in civil cases involving \$600 or more, and until the establishment of the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1891 had appellate jurisdiction.

circuit (sér'kit), *v.* [*< circuit*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To revolve about or go around in. [Rare.]

Geryon, having circuted the air.  
T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 246.

II. *intrans.* To move in a circle or circuit; go around. [Rare.]

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless  
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep.  
Quick circuiting. J. Phillips.

\*circuit-breaker (sér'kit-brá'kér), *n.* A device for automatically opening an electric circuit, either at regular intervals, or to protect the circuit from excessive currents, or from reverse currents, or to open it if the current falls below a certain value; a device for opening an electric power circuit while current is flowing, either automatically or by hand. See *switch*.

circuit-closer (sér'kit-clō'sér), *n.* A device for closing an electrical circuit. The most common form is the telegraphic (Morse) key. A disk having intervals upon the rim covered with insulating material is also used for certain purposes. A spring resting on the disk closes the circuit when by the revolution of the disk it is brought in contact with the parts not protected by the insulating material.

\*circuiteer (sér'ki-tēr'), *n.* [*< circuit* + *-eer*.] One who moves in or travels a circuit. [Rare.]

Like your fellow-circuiteer the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens.  
Pope, *To Mr. — on the Circuit*.

circuiteer (sér'ki-tēr'), *v. i.* [*< circuiteer*, *n.*] To go on a circuit. [Rare.]

We find the originals of our present iron railways in those wooden railways which Roger North, when circuiting with his brother Lord North, noted as existing at Newcastle.  
S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, III. 64.

circuiter (sér'kit-ér), *n.* [*< circuit* + *-er*.] One who goes on a circuit; a circuit judge. [Rare.]

The thieves condemned by any circuiter.  
Whitlock, *Manners of Eng. People*, p. 513.

\*circuition (sér-kū-ish'on), *n.* [*< L. circutio(n)-, circumitio(n)-, < circuire, circumire, go round; see circuit, n.*] 1. The act of going round. Bp. Pearson.—2. Circumlocution. [Rare in both uses.]

Intricate circutions of discourse. Hooker, *Ecl. Pol.*, v. 9.

circuitous (sér-kū'i-tus), *a.* [*< ML. circuitosus, < L. circuitus, a circuit; see circuit, n.*] Going round in a circuit; not direct; roundabout: as, a circuitous road or course; "circuitous means," Burke.

His army marched by a circuitous path, near six miles in length.  
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

circuitously (sér-kū'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a circuitous manner.

circuitousness (sér-kū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality, state, or condition of being circuitous or roundabout; circuituity: as, the circuitousness of the route led to delay.

circuit-rider (sér'kit-rí'dér), *n.* In the *Meth. Ch.*, one who rides a circuit; a minister who supplies the several stations which constitute a circuit, preaching at each successively.

He was accustomed to preach twice every week-day and three times on every Sunday, after the laborious manner of the circuit-rider of his time.  
E. Eggleston, *Circuit-Rider*, xlii.

circuitry (sér-kū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *circuitries* (-tiz). [*< L. circuitus, a circuit; see circuit, n.*] 1. A going round; movement in a circle or circuit.

The deer lies dead eight good miles from the spot where the tufters first roused him, although the circuitries of the chase have made us travel over far more ground than the point measurement shows. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 514.

Hence—2. A roundabout manner of moving or acting; departure from the nearest or straightest way or line: as, the circuituity and delay of justice.—3. A tendency to assume a circular form; the state of being circular.

The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant is circuituity.

T. Whately, *Modern Gardening*, p. 67.

4†. Compass; extent; circuit.

A dominion of much more large and ample circuities than the same whiche he was Lorde of before.

Udall, tr. of Erasmus's *Apophthegms*, p. 220.

Circuituity of action, in law, the indirectness of successive actions by different persons, when an action by the first person in the series directly against the last might afford relief with equal justice.

circulable (sér'kū-lá-bl), *a.* [*< circul(ate), v., + -able*.] Capable of being circulated.

circulant (sér'kū-lant), *n.* [*< L. circulan(t)-s, ppr. of circulari, form a circle; see circulate*.] In math., a determinant having all the elements of the principal diagonal equal, and those of every row the same as those of any other cyclically transposed.—Skew circulant, a determinant which differs from a circulant as above defined only in having the signs of all the elements on one side of the principal diagonal changed.

\*circular (sér'kū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. circulaire* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. circular* = *It. circolare*, < *LL. circularis*, < *L. circulus*, a circle: see *circle, n.*, and *-ar*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the form of a circle; round.

The frame thereof seemed partly circular, And part triangular. Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 22.

2. Moving in or forming a circle, circuit, or round; returning to the starting-point: as, circular motion.—3. Related to the circle: as, circular points. See below.—4. Figuratively, passing through a round or circuit of events or experiences; successive in order and recurrent. [Rare.]

The life of man is a perpetual war, In misery and sorrow circular.

Saunders, *Book of Job*, p. 12.

5. Adhering to a certain cycle of legends; cyclic: applied to certain poets. See *cyclic*. [Rare.]

Had Virgil been a circular poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? Dennis.

6. Intended for circulation among certain persons. See *circular letter*, below.

The first thing we did was to settle the forme of a circular letter to the Governors of all his Majesty's Plantations and Territories in the West Indies and Islands thereof.  
Evelyn, *Diary*, May 26, 1671.

7†. Complete; perfect.

The King and Queen's court, which is circular And perfect. B. Jonson, *Love's Welcome at Bolsover*.

In this, sister,  
Your wisdom is not circular.

Massinger, *Emperor of the East*, III. 1.

How shall I then begin, or where conclude,  
To draw a fame so truly circular?

Dryden, *Death of Cromwell*, I. 18.

8†. Roundabout; circuitous; circumlocutory.

If you knew well my heart, you would not be So circular.

Middleton and Rowley, *Fair Quarrel*, II. 2.

Circular arc, in math., an arc of a circle.—Circular canon, in music. See *canon*.—Circular cone. See *cone*.—Circular constant, in math., the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.—Circular cubic, in math., a cubic curve passing through the two circular points at infinity.—Circular file. See *file*.—Circular function, in math., a simply periodic function having a real period; the sine, cosine, secant, cosecant, tangent, or cotangent of an angle.—Circular insanity, insanity in which there are distinct periods of exaltation and depression alternating with each other, with or without the interposition of periods of lucidity.—Circular instruments, astronomical or nautical instruments for measuring angles in which the graduation extends round the whole circumference of a circle, or to 360°; for instance, a mural circle.—Circular letter, a letter conveying information or instructions of common interest to a number of persons, either in a single copy to be passed from hand to hand, or addressed in independent copies to all those concerned. See *II.*, 1.—Circular line, in math., a line tangent to the absolute, or passing through one of the circular points.—Circular loom, a loom in which the shuttle moves continuously in a circular race through warps arranged in a circle.—Circular measure. See *measure*.—Circular micrometer. See *annular micrometer*, under *micrometer*.—Circular note, one of a number of notes or letters of credit, each for the same sum, furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad. Along with the note the traveler receives "a letter of indication," bearing the names of certain foreign bankers who will cash the note or notes on presentation, on which letter he is required to write his name. On presentation the foreign banker can demand a view of the "letter of indication," and by requiring the presenter to write his name in his presence can compare the signature thus made with that in the letter, and so far satisfy himself whether the pre-

center is really the person entitled to receive the money. — **Circular number**, in *math.*, a number the powers of which are expressed by numbers the last figure in which is the number itself. Thus, 5 and 6 are circular numbers, because  $5^2=25$ ,  $6^2=36$ ,  $5^3=125$ ,  $6^3=216$ , etc. — **Circular plane**, in *math.*, a plane tangent to the absolute. — **Circular points at infinity**, in *math.*, two fictitious points in every plane through which every circle in that plane is conceived to pass. See *absolute*, n., 2. — **Circular polarization**. See *polarization*. — **Circular sailing**, the method of sailing on the arc of a great circle. See *sailing*. — **Circular saw**. See *saw*. — **Circular sinus**, in *anat.*, a venous ring lying in the sella turcica, and connecting the right and left cavernous sinuses. — **Circular system**, in *nat. hist.*, a name sometimes given to the culinary systems of classification used by MacLeay and by Swainson. See *quinary*. — **Napier's circular parts**, in *math.*, five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle. They are the legs, the complement of the hypotenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. If any one part is called the *middle* part, the two next to it are the *adjacent* parts, and the other two the *opposite*. Napier's rules for the circular parts serve for the solution of all cases of right-angled spherical triangles.

**II. n. 1.** A letter, notice, or printed paper containing information, or an announcement, or a request, etc., intended for general circulation or for circulation among a particular class or circle of persons; a circular letter; as, a business circular; a diplomatic circular. The Government loudly proclaims to Europe reforms for Poland. It informs the various Courts of them by diplomatic circulars. H. S. Edwards, *Polish Captivity*, II. 1. 2. [Cf. *cyclas*, *cyclaton*.] A kind of long cape or sleeveless cloak worn by women: as, a fur circular. **circularity** (sér'kū-lar'i-ti), n. [Cf. *ML. circularitas*, < *LL. circularis*, circular: see *circular*.] The state or quality of being circular; a circular form or space: as, "the circularity of the heavens," Sir T. Browne. **circularize** (sér'kū-lar-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *circularized*, ppr. *circularizing*. [Cf. *circular + -ize*.] To make circular. **circularity** (sér'kū-lar-li), adv. In a circle; in a circular manner; in the form of a circle; so as to return to the starting-point.

Trade, which, like blood, should circularly flow. Dryden. And then for fruit, the best way is to have walls built circularly one within another. Pepys, *Diary*, II. 417.

A ray of light polarized in a plane is equivalent to two rays polarized circularly. Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 577.

**circularity** (sér'kū-lā-ri), a. [Cf. *LL. circularis*: see *circular*.] Circular. **circulate** (sér'kū-lāt), v.; pret. and pp. *circulated*, ppr. *circulating*. [Cf. *LL. circulus*, pp. of *circulare*, make circular, encircle, a later collateral form of *L. circulari*, form a circle (of men) around one's self, < *circulus*, a circle: see *circle*, n. and r.] **I. trans.** 1. To travel round; make a circuit of.

They sente out their shallops againe with 10 of their principall men, & some sea men, upon further discovery, intending to circulate that deepe bay of Cap-codd. Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 83.

His head hath been intoxicated by circulating the earth. Bp. Croft, *On Burnet's Theory of the Earth*, Pref. 2. To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; spread; disseminate: as, to circulate a report; to circulate bills of credit.

Circulate the money of the great among the ingenious, and from them to the lower rank of people, and encourage arts and sciences. Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 11. 277.

One tract, written with such boldness and acrimony that no printer dared to put it in type, was widely circulated in manuscript. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

**II. intrans.** 1. To move in a circle or circuit; move or pass through a circuit back to the starting-point: as, the blood circulates in the body; the bottle circulated about the table.

Our knowledge, like our blood, must circulate. Sir J. Denham, *Progress of Learning*.

2. To be diffused or distributed; pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand: as, air circulates in a building; money circulates in the country; the report circulated throughout the city.

The whisper'd tales that circulate about. Crabbe, *Lady Barbara*.

**Circulating capital**, decimal, library, medium, etc. See the nouns. — **Circulating element**, in *math.*, a function  $Aq$  of two whole numbers  $a$  and  $q$ , such that  $Aq=1$  if  $q$  is exactly divisible by  $a$ , and  $Aq=0$  if there is a remainder. — **Circulating function**. Same as *circulator*, 3.

**circulate** (sér'kū-lāt), n. [Cf. *LL. circulus*, pp.: see the verb.] A circulating decimal.

**circulation** (sér'kū-lā'shon), n. [= *F. circulation* = *Sp. circulación* = *It. circolazione*, < *L. circulatio*(n), a circular course (as of a planet), < *circulari*: see *circulate*, v.] 1. The act of circulating or moving in a circle

or circuit; movement in such a manner as to go forth and return to the starting-point: as, the circulation of the blood (see phrases below).

— 2. The act or state of being diffused or distributed; the act of passing from point to point or from person to person; diffusion: as, the circulation of sap in a tree; the circulation of money; the circulation of a piece of news.

The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular circulation. Huxwell.

Thus the endless circulations of the divine charity nourish man. Emerson, *Nature*.

3. The extent to which a thing circulates or is diffused or distributed: as, the circulation of the two periodicals was about 300,000 copies. — 4. A repetition of a series of things or events in the same order.

For the sins of war thou seest fit to deny us the blessings of peace, and to keep us in a circulation of miseries. Eikon Basilike.

5. The amount of coin, notes, bills, etc., in actual use as currency: as, the circulation of the national banks.

It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper circulation. Burke.

6. In *chem.*, the repeated vaporization and condensation of a substance in distillation. — 7. In *math.*, the amount of flow round a closed path or circuit; the line-integral round a closed curve of the component velocity of a fluid along the curve. — **Circulation of the blood**, the passage of the blood from the heart into the arteries, from them into the veins, and through the veins back to the heart. The blood passes from the right auricle to the right ventricle, and from the right ventricle by the pulmonary artery to the capillaries of the lungs, where it gives off carbon dioxide and takes up oxygen. From the capillaries of the lungs it returns to the heart, and flows into the left auricle through the four pulmonary veins; thence it goes to the left ventricle, and thence by the aorta to distribute itself over the body. Passing from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, it returns to the right auricle through the superior and inferior vena cava. The blood-vessels form a continuous system without visible pores; but there is continual leakage of the blood-plasma into the tissues, as well as passage of oxygen through the walls of the vessels; and while there is some reentrance of substances from the tissues into the blood, there is also provided in the lymphatic vessels a system of drains which takes up from the tissues the leakage from the blood-vessels, changed as it is by all that it has received from and given up to the tissues. These lymphatics pour their contents into the thoracic duct, which discharges into the veins at the union of the veins from the head and neck on the left side; except that the lymphatics from the right side of the head and the right arm and shoulder empty into the veins at the corresponding point on the right side. The velocity of the circulation is greatest as it leaves the heart, diminishes as it proceeds to the capillaries, and increases as it comes back to the heart again in the great veins. It is estimated as from 15 to 20 inches per second in the aorta, on the average, and in the capillaries as .02 to .03 of an inch per second. The time for the complete circuit in man is a little less than half a minute. The tension of the blood in the human aorta is probably between 6.90 and 7.87 inches of mercury above the atmospheric pressure. It diminishes continuously in the arteries, capillaries, and veins, and in the large venous trunks near the heart, as the subclavian, becomes slightly less than the atmospheric pressure, and is called *negative*. The circulation of the blood was first correctly described and fully established by Harvey (1628); but the exact way in which the blood passed from the arteries to the veins was unknown until Malpighi discovered the capillaries (1661). In the mean time the main features of the lymphatic system had been worked out by Bartholin and others. The determination of blood pressures and velocities and the functions of the vasomotor nerves has been the work almost entirely of the present century. — **Collateral circulation**, in *physiol.*, the passage of the blood from one part to another of the same system of vessels by collateral communicating channels. It is much more frequent in the veins than in the arteries.

**circulative** (sér'kū-lā-tiv), a. [Cf. *circulate*, v., + *-ive*.] Circulating; causing circulation. **Cole-ridge**. [Rare.]

**circulator** (sér'kū-lā-tor), n. [Cf. *NL. circulator*; cf. *L. circulator*, a peddler, later a mountebank, quack, *ML.* a public crier, < *circulari*, collect people around one's self: see *circulate*, v.] 1. One who or that which circulates: specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction. See *decimal*. — 2. A juggler; a mountebank; one who goes about showing tricks.

These new Gnosticks, . . . a kind of Gipsy-Christians, or a race of Circulators, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 200.

3. A function of two whole numbers, a variable,  $q$ , and a period,  $a$ , of the form

$$A_0 a q + A_1 a q - 1 + \dots A_a - 1 a q - a + 1,$$

where  $a_q$ , etc., are circulating elements, and  $A_0$ , etc., are numerical coefficients. Also called *circulating function*. — **Prime circulator**, a circulator whose numerical coefficients satisfy the following equations for every value of  $b$  which exactly divides the period  $a$ :

$$A_0 + A_b + \dots A_{a-b} = 0$$

$$A_1 + A_{b+1} + \dots A_{a-b+1} = 0$$

$$A_2 + A_{b+2} + \dots A_{a-b+2} = 0, \text{ etc.}$$

**circulatorious** (sér'kū-lā-tō-ri-us), a. [Cf. *L. circulatorius*: see *circulatory*.] Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house.

*Circulatorious* jugglers. Barrow, *Sermons*, II. ix.

**circulatory** (sér'kū-lā-tō-ri), a. and n. [= *F. circulatoire* = *Sp. Pg. circulatorio* = *It. circolatorio*, *circulatory*, < *L. circulatorius* (which, however, has only the special sense of 'relating to a mountebank'), < *circulator*: see *circulator*.] **I. a. 1.** Moving over or through a circuit.

Borde's circulatory peregrinations, in the quality of a quack doctor. T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 7d.

2. Pertaining to circulation, as of the blood: as, the circulatory vessels.

In the circulatory system [of the blood], pressure has doubtless played an important part.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 355.

Warming should not be continued after the circulatory action [of the air] has commenced.

J. Constantine, *Pract. Ventilation*, p. 29.

**Circulatory letter**, a circular letter or circular. *Johnson*.

**II. n.** pl. *circulatories* (-riz). In *old chem.*, a glass vessel in which a fluid was submitted to the process of circulation. Several kinds were in use, but the two chiefly used were called the *pelican* or *blind alembic* and the *diota*. E. Phillips, 1706.

**circulet** (sér'kū-let), n. [Cf. *L. circulus* (see *circle*) + *dim. -et*.] A circlet. *Spenser*.

**circuli**, n. Plural of *circulus*.

**circulinet** (sér'kū-lin), a. [Cf. *L. circulus* (see *circle*) + *-ine*.] Moving in a circle; circular; circulatory.

With motion circuline

Let turn about.

Dr. H. More, *Psychathanasia*, III. II. 33.

**circulus** (sér'kū-lus), n.; pl. *circuli* (-li). [*L.* (ML., NL.): see *circle*.] 1. A circle. Specifically — 2. A time-signature in early music. In the form of a complete circle, it denoted triple time; in that of an arc only, double time.

3. A glass-makers' tool for cutting off the necks of glass vessels. E. Phillips, 1706. — 4. In *anat.*, a circle; a ring: especially applied to vascular structures. — 5. The head-band of a miter. Since miters in the middle ages were commonly made of stuff, either embroidered or plain, and not stiffened in any other way than by a lining of buckram or similar material, the circulus was an important feature; in very rich miters it becomes the auriphrigium. — **Circulus articulari vasculosus**, the vascular circle of a joint; the vascular border of the synovial membrane about an articular cartilage. — **Circulus cephalicus** (cephalic circle), in *ichth.*, the arterial circle formed beneath the base of the skull.

The anterior branchial vein gives off, at its dorsal termination, a considerable carotid trunk, which passes forward under the base of the skull; and this is united with its fellow by a transverse branch — so that a complete arterial circle, the *circulus cephalicus*, is formed. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 140.

**Circulus in arguendo**. Same as *argumentum in a circle*. See *circle*, n., 10. — **Circulus in definiendo**. Same as *circle in definition* (which see, under *circle*). — **Circulus major**, **circulus minor**, the greater and lesser vascular rings around the pupil of the eye. — **Circulus tonsillaris**, a plexus of small branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve over the tonsil. — **Circulus venosus**, a venous vascular ring around the base of the nipple of the mammary gland. — **Circulus Willisii**, the circle of Willis (which see, under *circle*).

**circum-**. [= *F. circum-*, *circon-*, *circum-* = *Sp. circun-*, *circum-* = *Pg. circun-* = *It. circon-*, *circo-*, *circun-*, *circu-*, *circum-*, *circum-*, < *L. circum-*, before a vowel usually *circu-*, combining form of *circum*, adv. and prep., around, about, orig. acc. of *circus*, a circle, ring: see *circus* and *circle*. Cf. *G. rings*, around (< *ring* = *E. ring*<sup>1</sup>), and *E. around*, *round*<sup>2</sup>, adv. and prep.] A pre-

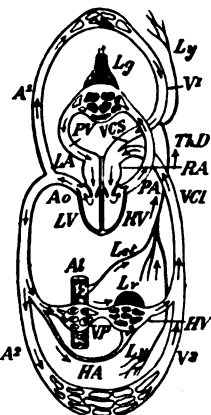


Diagram of the Human Heart and Vessels, showing the course of the Circulation, viewed from behind, so that the proper left of the observer corresponds with the left side of the heart in the diagram.

*LA*, left auricle; *LV*, left ventricle; *AO*, aorta; *A1*, arteries to upper part of the body; *A2*, arteries to lower part of the body; *HA*, hepatic artery, which supplies the liver with part of its blood; *V1*, veins of the upper part of the body; *V2*, veins of the lower part of the body; *VP*, vena porta; *HV*, hepatic vein; *VCI*, inferior vena cava; *VCS*, superior vena cava; *RA*, right auricle; *RV*, right ventricle; *PA*, pulmonary artery; *PL*, lungs; *PLV*, pulmonary vein; *LC*, lacteals; *LY*, lymphatics; *TAD*, thoracic duct; *AL*, alimentary canal; *LI*, liver. The arrows indicate the course of the blood, lymph, and chyle. The vessels which contain arterial blood have dark contours, while those which carry venous blood have light contours.

fix of Latin origin, meaning 'round about,' 'in a circle,' 'on all sides': frequent in compounds taken from the Latin, or formed in English or other modern tongues. Many such compounds are merely occasional. Only the principal ones are entered in this dictionary.

**circumaggeration** (sér-kum-aj-e-rā'shən), *n.* [*L.* as if *\*circumaggeratio(n)-*, < *circumaggerare*, pp. *circumaggeratus*, heap up around, < *circum*, around, + *aggerare*, heap, < *agger*, heap: see *agger*.] A heaping up round about.

**circumagitate** (sér-kum-aj-i-tāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *circum- + agitare*.] To agitate or move about on all sides or in all directions. [Rare.]

God hath . . . given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the fiery matter to *circumagitate* and roll. *Jer. Taylor, Sermons*, iii. 177 (Ord MS.).

**circumagitation** (sér-kum-aj-i-tā'shən), *n.* [*L.* *circumagitate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumagitating; the state or condition of being circumagitated. [Rare.]

A visible *circumagitation* of a white snowy substance. *Gregory, Econ. of Nature*, i. 139 (Ord MS.).

**circumambagious** (sér-kum-am-bā'jus), *a.* [*L.* *circum*, around, + *ambages*: see *ambage*.] Indirect; not going straight to the point; roundabout. *Southey*. [Rare.]

**circumambieney** (sér-kum-am-bi-en-si), *n.* [*L.* *circumambient*: see *-ency*.] The state or quality of being circumambient; the act of surrounding or encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto . . . the *circumambieney* which conformeth it.

**circumambient** (sér-kum-am-bi-ent), *a.* [*L.* *circum- + ambient*. Cf. *It. circumambiente*.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the pronotum when the anterior angles are elongated in curved processes which form a circle above the head, overlapping in front.

The *circumambient* air. *Houell, Letters*, i. l. 28.

The *circumambient* heaven.

**circumambulate** (sér-kum-am-bū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circumambulated*, ppr. *circumambulating*. [*L.* *circumambulus*, pp. of *circumambulare*, walk around, < *L. circum*, around, + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] *I. intrans.* To walk round or about.

Persons that *circumambulated* with their box and needles. *Wood, Athens Oxon.*

**II. trans.** To go round; search through.

Why should he *circumambulate* the vocabulary for another couplet? *Seward, Letters*, i. 346.

**circumambulation** (sér-kum-am-bū-lā'shən), *n.* [*L.* *circumambulare*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumambulating or walking round or about.

A perambulation and *circumambulation* of the terraqueous Globe. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, p. 103.

Passing into the mosque, he should repair to the "Black Stone," touch it with his right hand, kiss it, and commence his *circumambulation*. *R. F. Burton, El-Medina*, p. 407.

**circumambulator** (sér-kum-am-bū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L.* *circumambulare* + *-or*.] One who circumambulates or walks about.

Still he was determined to obtain the palm of being the first *circumambulator* of the earth.

*Jefferson, Correspondence*, II. 162.

**circumanal** (sér-kum-ā-nal), *a.* [*L.* *circum*, about, + *anus*, anus, + *-al*.] Situated about the anus; periproctous.

**circumarea** (sér-kum-ā-rē-ā), *n.* [*L.* *circum*, about, around, + *area*, area.] In *math.*, the area of a circumscribed circle.

**circumbendibus** (sér-kum-ben'di-bus), *n.* [*L.* *circum*, around, + *E. bendi*, jocularly treated as if it were Latin, and put in the form of a dative or ablative plural (case-suffix *-ibus*).] A roundabout way; a circumlocution. [Jocose.]

The periphrasis, which the moderns call the *circumbendibus*. *Martinus Scriblerus*.

I then introduced them to the gibbet on Heavy-Tree Heath; and from that, with a *circumbendibus*, I fairly lodged them in the horse-pond at the bottom of the garden. *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, v.

If you have no foundation of knowledge, or habit of thought, to work upon, what chance have you of persuading a hungry man that a capitalist is not a thief "with a *circumbendibus*?" *Huxley, Lay Sermons*, p. 37.

**Circumcellion** (sér-kum-sel'ion), *n.*; pl. *Circumcellions*, *Circumcelliones* (-ionz, -sel-i-ō'nēz). [= *F. Circuncellion*, < *LL. Circumcellio(n)-*, < *L. circum*, around, + *cella*, cell; also called in *ML. Circellio(n)-*, *Circellio(n)-*, as if directly < *L. circellus*, dim. of *circulus* (> *ML. Circulio*), a circle: see *circle* and *circulus*.] 1. One of a party of Donatists in northern Africa, chiefly peasants,

in the fourth and fifth centuries: so called because they wandered about in bands from place to place. They persistently courted death, wantonly insulting pagans and challenging all they met to kill them, looking upon such a death as a martyrdom. They supported themselves by plunder, and committed so many acts of violence, aggravated by their religious differences from the orthodox, that soldiery often had to be employed against them. They were not entirely extinct till about the close of the fifth century.

If I take this ring with me, some of Heraclian's *Circumcellions* will assuredly knock my brains out for the sake of it. *Kingley, Hypatia*, viii.

2. In the fourth and succeeding centuries, in various places, a vagabond monk, acknowledging no regularly constituted ecclesiastical authority.

**circumcenter** (sér-kum-sen'ter), *n.* [*L. circum*, about, around, + *centrum*, center.] In *math.*, the center of a circumscribed circle. Thus, the circumcenter of a triangle is the center of the circle circumscribed about it.

**circumcentral** (sér-kum-sen'tral), *a.* [As *circumcenter* + *-al*.] In *math.*: (a) Situated about or directed toward a common center. (b) Related to the center of a circumscribed circle.

**circumcidet** (sér-kum-sid), *v. t.* [*ME. circumciden*, -siden (Wyclif), = *Pr. circumcir* = *F. circumcirre* = *Sp. circumcidar* = *Pg. circumcidar* = *It. circumcidere*, < *L. circumcidere*: see *circumcise*.] To circumcise.

There was oure Lord *circumcided*. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 86.

**circumcinct**, *a.* [*L. circumcinctus*, pp. of *circumcingere*, gird around, < *circum*, around, + *cingere*, gird.] Girt about. *Coles*, 1717.

**circumcircle** (sér-kum-sér'kl), *n.* [*L. circum*, about, around, + *circulus*, circle.] In *math.*, a circumscribed circle.

**circumcise** (sér-kum-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumcised*, ppr. *circumcising*. [*ME. circumcisen*, -sisen, < *L. circumcisus*, pp. of *circumcidere* (> *E. circumcide*), cut around, cut off, < *circum*, around, + *cadere*, cut.] Literally, to cut round about; specifically, to perform the act or rite of circumcision on: as, to *circumcise* a child; also occasionally in Scripture, metaphorically, to purify from sin.

Kest askes [ashes] on thaire [fig-trees] *circumcised* roots. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

*Circumcise* yourselves to the Lord, and take away the foreskins of your heart, ye men of Judah and inhabitants of Jerusalem. *Jer. iv. 4.*

In whom also ye are *circumcised* with the circumcision made without hands, in putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ. *Col. ii. 11.*

**circumcised** (sér-kum-sizd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumcise*, *v.*] 1. Having been subjected to the rite or operation of circumcision; by extension, Jewish.—2. In *lichenology*, divided from the thallus by a distinct fissure: applied to an apothecium.

**circumciser** (sér-kum-si-zér), *n.* One who performs circumcision.

Having gained a competent skill and experience, they set up for *circumcisers*.

*L. Addison, State of the Jews*, p. 61.

**circumcision** (sér-kum-sizh'on), *n.* [*ME. circumcisioun*, -cisiun, -sicion = *F. circumcisioun* = *Pr. circumcisió* = *Sp. circumcisión* = *Pg. circumcissão* = *It. circumcissione*, < *LL. circumcisió(n)-*, < *L. circumcidere*: see *circumcise*.] 1. The act of circumcising, or cutting off the foreskin or prepuce of males, or the performance of an analogous operation on females, as a religious rite, or in accordance with a custom founded on belief in the prophylactic value of the operation. The circumcision of males is recorded in the Old Testament as divinely enjoined on Abraham and his descendants, and is required by the Mosaic law. It is still practised among the Jews, the Christians of Abyssinia, the Mohammedans, and a number of semi-barbarous tribes.

A race . . . Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain. *Milton, P. R.*, iii. 425.

2. As metaphorically used in Scripture, spiritual purification.

He is a Jew, which is one inwardly; and *circumcision* is that of the heart. In the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God. *Rom. ii. 29.*

3. *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches, a festival observed on the octave of Christmas day (that is, the first day of January), in honor of the circumcision of Christ.—The *circumcision*, in the Scriptures: (a) The Hebrew nation. They that were of the *circumcision* contended with him [Peter]. *Acts xi. 2.*

(b) Those spiritually purified and elevated.

We are the *circumcision*, which worship God in the spirit, . . . and have no confidence in the flesh. *Phil. iii. 3.*

**circumclasion** (sér-kum-klō'shən), *n.* [*L.* as if *\*circumclasio(n)-*, < *circumcludere*, pp. *circumclusus*, inclose on all sides, < *circum*, around, + *cludere*, cludere, close: see *close*.] The act of inclosing on all sides.

**circumcone** (sér-kum-kōn), *n.* [*L. circum*, about, around, + *conus*, a cone.] In *math.*, a surface, the locus of tangents through a fixed point to a given surface. The locus is said to be a circumcone of the latter surface.

**circumconic** (sér-kum-kōn'ik), *n.* [*L. circum- + conic*.] In *math.*, a circumscribing conic.

**circumcubic** (sér-kum-kū'bi), *n.* [*L. circum- + cubic*.] In *math.*, a circumscribing cubic.

**circumcursion** (sér-kum-kēr-sā'shən), *n.* [*L.* as if *\*circumcursio(n)-*, < *circumcursare*, pp. *circumcursatus*, run about, < *circum*, about, + *cursare*, freq. of *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *course*.] 1. The act of running about.—2. Rambling language. [Rare.]

The address . . . was but a factious *circumcursion*. *Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy*.

**circumdate**, *v. t.* [*L. circumdatus*, pp. of *circumdare*, put around, surround, < *circum*, around, + *dare*, put: see *date*.] To compass about. *Coles*, 1717.

**circumdate**, *a.* [= *It. circondato*, < *L. circumdatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Surrounded.

O pleasant olyue with grace *circumdate*! O lemyng lawynpe, in light passyng nature! How greatly is thy name glorificate! *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

**circumdenudation** (sér-kum-dē-nū-dā'shən), *n.* [*L. circum- + denudation*.] In *geol.*, erosion of such a character that isolated hills are left as the result of the denuding or erosive action. Such eminences usually owe their origin to the fact that the material of which they are composed is harder and better able to withstand the action of the weather than that of the strata by which they were originally surrounded. [Little used.]

**circumduce** (sér-kum-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumduced*, ppr. *circumducing*. [*L. circumducere*: see *circumduct*.] In *Scots law*, same as *circumduct*, 4.

**circumduct** (sér-kum-duk't'), *v. t.* [*L. circumductus*, pp. of *circumducere*, lead around, < *circum*, around, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] 1. To lead around or about. Specifically.—2. In *anat.*, to move (a limb) around an imaginary axis in such manner that it describes a conical figure, the distal extremity moving in a circle while the proximal extremity is fixed.

A limb is . . . *circumducted* when it is made to describe a conical surface by rotation round an imaginary axis.

*Huxley and Youmans, Physiol.*, § 216.

3. In *old Eng. law*, to contravene; nullify. *Ayliffe*.—4. In *Scots law*, to declare (the term for leading a proof) elapsed: as, the judge *circumducted* the term. Also *circumduce*.

**circumduction** (sér-kum-duk'shən), *n.* [= *F. circonduction*, now *circumduction*, < *L. circumductio(n)-*, < *circumducere*, lead around: see *circumduct*.] 1. A leading about. [Rare.]

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker*.

2. In *anat.*, the act of circumducting a limb. See *circumduct*, 2.—3. In *old Eng. law*, an annulling; cancellation. *Ayliffe*.—**Circumduction of the term**, in *Scots law*, the sentence of a judge, declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof or doing some other judicial act, and precluding the party from bringing forward any further evidence.

**circumductory** (sér-kum-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [*L. circumduct + -ory*.] Of or pertaining to circumduction: as, *circumductory* movements of the arm.

**circumesophageal** (sér-kum-ē-sō-fā'jē-āl), *a.* [*L. circum*, around, + *NL. esophagus*, esophagus, + *-al*.] Surrounding the esophagus. Also spelled *circumoesophageal*.

The *circum-esophageal* commissures prove that the ventral ganglia have become more dorsal in position.

*Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 349.

**Circumesophageal nerves**, those nerves which surround the gullet in many invertebrates, entering into the composition of the esophageal ring.—**Circumesophageal plate**, in holothurians, as the genus *Synapta*, one of the numerous calcareous pieces which form a hard ring around the gullet, into some of which the longitudinal muscles of the perisome are inserted, and through notches or perforations of which pass the ambulacral nerves from the circumesophageal ring. See cut under *Synapta*.—**Circumesophageal ring**, the nervous collar, composed of certain ganglia and their commissures, which surrounds the gullet of many invertebrates, as mollusks, arthropods, etc. Often called simply *esophageal ring*.

**circumfer** (sér-kum-fér'), *v. t.* [*L. circumferre*, bear around: see *circumferent*.] To limit; keep within bounds.

In philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are *circumferred* to nature, or are reflected or reverted upon himself. *Bacon*.



**circumference** (sér-kum'fē-rēns), *n.* [*ME. circumference*, *< OF. circonferēce*, *F. circonférence* = *Pr. circumferēnsa* = *Sp. circunferēcia* = *Pg. circumferēcia* = *It. circonferēcia*, *< LL. circumferētia*, *circumference*, *< L. circumferēn(t)-s*, *surrounding*: see *circumferent*. Cf. *periphery*.] 1. The line that bounds a circle; by extension, the bounding line of any regular plane curvilinear figure; a periphery: as, the circumference of a circle or an ellipse. The circumference of a sphere is that of a great circle of the sphere.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent circumference.

Newton, *Opticks*.

Hence—2. Loosely, any bounding line: as, the circumference of a city.—3. The space included in a circle; anything circular in form. [*Rare.*]

His ponderous shield . . .  
Behind him cast; the broad circumference  
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 236.

4. A going about; circumlocation. [*Rare.*]

Come, we spend time in a vain circumference.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, iv. 3.

**circumference†** (sér-kum'fē-rēns), *v. t.* [*< circumference, n.*] To include in a circular or spherical space.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included onely in itself, or circumferenced by its surface.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 2.

**circumferent** (sér-kum'fē-rēnt), *a.* [*< L. circumferēn(t)-s*, *ppr. of circumferre*, *carry or move around*, *< circum, around*, + *ferre* = *Gr. φέρω* = *E. bear*.] Surrounding; encircling; specifically, of or pertaining to a circumference.

This is soft and pliant to your arm  
In a circumferent flexure.

Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, iv. 1.

The round year  
In her circumferent arms will fold us all.

Middleton and Rowley, *World Tost at Tennis*, Ind.

To bring out the general perfectness of the great curve and circumferent stateliness of the whole tree.

Ruskin, *Elem. of Drawing*, p. 195.

\***circumferential** (sér-kum'fē-rēn'shal), *a.* [= *Sp. circunferencial* = *It. circonferenziale*, *< ML. \*circumferentialis* (in neut. *circumferentiale*, *circumference*; cf. *circumferentialiter*, *adv.*), *< LL. circumferētia*, *circumference*: see *circumference*, *n.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to the circumference; situated in the circumference; surrounding.

In many Composite and Umbelliferae, and in some other plants, the circumferential flowers have their corollas much more developed than those of the centre.

Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 129.

The spaces between the rays are in great part filled up by the circumferential network.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 502.

A circumferential velocity of 24 feet per minute.

Sci. Amer., LIV. 22.

2. Indirect; circuitous.

He preferred death in a direct line before a circumferential passage thereunto.

Fuller, *Worthies*, III. 406.

**Circumferential cartilage**. See *cartilage*.

**circumferentially** (sér-kum'fē-rēn'shal-i), *adv.*

In a circumferential manner; around, in, or as regards the circumference.

In some of the earlier patterns of Siemens' machines the cores of the drum are of wood, overspun with iron wire circumferentially before receiving the longitudinal windings.

S. P. Thompson, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 134.

Circumferentially corrugated wrought iron and steel tubes.

London Engineer, Dec. 31, 1886.

**circumferentor** (sér-kum'fē-rēn'tōr), *n.* [*Irreg. < circumferent + -or.*] 1. An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles. It consists of a graduated brass circle and an index, all of one piece, and carrying a magnetic needle suspended above the center of the circle. The index being directed to an object, the angle which it makes with the magnetic meridian is noted. The index is then directed to the second object, and the angle it makes with the same meridian observed in like manner. The difference or sum (as the case may be) of the two observed angles gives the angle between the two objects.

Brande and Cox, Also called *circumventor* and *land-compass*.

2. A device for measuring the length of the tire of a wheel, consisting of a wheel of known circumference, which is rolled over the tire.

**circumflant** (sér-kum'flant), *a.* [*< L. circumflant(t)-s*, *ppr. of circumflare*, *blow around*, *< circum, around*, + *flare* = *E. blow*.] Blowing around: as, "circumflant air." Evelyn.

**circumflect** (sér-kum'flect'), *v. t.* [= *It. circonflettere*, *< L. circumflectere*, *bend around*, *< circum, around*, + *flectere*, *bend*: see *flection*.] 1. To bend around.—2. To place the circumflex accent on; circumflex.

**circumflexion**, **circumflexion** (sér-kum'flek'shōn), *n.* [= *Pg. circumflexão* = *It. circonflexione*, *< LL. circumflectio(n)-s*, *< L. circumflectere*, *bend around*: see *circumflect*.] 1. The act of circumflecting. (a) The act of bending into a curved form, or of bending around something else. (b) The act of marking with the circumflex accent. 2. A turning; a winding about; a circuit.

To go by his power and omniscience, is a far quicker way than by the circumflections of Nature and second causes.

Feltham, *Resolves*, ii. 33.

**circumflex** (sér-kum'fleks), *a.* and *n.* [= *G. Dan. Sw. circumflex* = *F. circonflexe* = *Pr. circumflec* = *Sp. circumflejo* = *Pg. circumflecto* = *It. circonflesso*, *< L. circumflectus*, *bent round*, *pp. of circumflectere*: see *circumflect*.] 1. *a.* 1. Moved or turned round. Swift. [*Rare.*]—2. Curved; winding about: used in anatomy in the specific description of several parts. See below.—3. Pronounced with or indicating the tone called circumflex.—4. Marked with the circumflex sign designating such pronunciation.

—**Circumflex artery**. (a) Of the arm, one of two branches, anterior and posterior, of the axillary artery, which wind round the neck of the humerus. (b) Of the thigh, one of two branches, anterior and posterior, of the profunda femoris artery, supplying muscles of the thigh.—**Circumflex iliac artery**. See *iliac*.—**Circumflex muscle of the palate**. Same as *circumflexus*, (*a.*)—**Circumflex nerve**, the axillary nerve, a branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, arising in common with the musculospiral nerve, supplying muscles and other parts about the shoulder.

II. *n.* 1. A certain accent or tone of voice in the utterance of a syllable, consisting in a higher or acute tone followed by a lower or grave tone within the same syllable. This tone is recognized as belonging to certain syllables in Greek, in Latin, and in Sanskrit; in the first two languages it is limited to long vowels.

2. The sign used to mark a vowel so accented. It is theoretically made by combining the sign for acute tone and that for grave, and has various forms, as  $\wedge$ , or  $\sim$ , or  $\frown$ .

3. The same mark ( $\wedge$ ,  $\sim$ ,  $\frown$ ) used as the sign of a long vowel in certain languages, and as a diacritical mark in phonetic notation.—4. In elocution, a combined rising and falling or falling and rising inflection on a word or syllable, to express surprise, mockery, etc.

**circumflex** (sér-kum'fleks), *v. t.* [*< circumflex, n.*] 1. To pronounce with the accent or intonation called the circumflex.—2. To mark or designate with the sign of such accentuation.

**circumflexion**, *n.* See *circumflection*.

**circumflexus** (sér-kum'flek'sus), *n.* [*NL. < L. circumflectus*, *bent around*: see *circumflect*, *a.*] In anat.: (a) The tensor palati, a muscle of the palate which serves to stretch it; the circumflex muscle of the palate. (b) The circumflex nerve (which see, under *circumflex*).

**circumfluence** (sér-kum'flō-ēns), *n.* [*< circumfluent* (see *-ence*); = *Pg. circumfluencia* = *It. circonfluēzia*.] A flowing around on all sides; an inclosure as by water.

**circumfluent** (sér-kum'flō-ēnt), *a.* [= *Pg. circumfluente*, *< L. circumfluen(t)-s*, *ppr. of circumfluere*, *flow around*, *< circum, around*, + *fluere*, *flow*.] Flowing around; surrounding as a fluid.

**circumfluous** (sér-kum'flō-us), *a.* [*< L. circumfluus*, *flowing around*, *< circumfluere*, *flow around*: see *circumfluent*.] Flowing around; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent.

Built on circumfluous waters calm.

Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 270.

**circumflux** (sér-kum'fluks), *n.* [*< L. circum, around*, + *flux*: see *flux*.] In elect., the product of the total number of conductor-turns on the armature of a dynamo or motor into a current carried by it. *Standard Elect. Dict.*

**circumforanean** (sér'kum-fō-rā'nē-ān), *a.* Same as *circumforaneous*.

**circumforaneous** (sér'kum-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= *Pg. circumforaneo*, *< L. circumforaneus*, *about the market-place*, *< circum, about*, + *forum*, *market-place*: see *forum*.] Going about, as from market-place to market-place; walking or wandering from house to house; vagrant; vagabond.

Not borrowed from *circumforaneous* rogues and gipsies.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 68.

**circumfulgent** (sér-kum'ful'jēnt), *a.* [*< L. circumfulgens*, *ppr. of circumfulgere* (*> It. circonfulgere*), *shine around*, *< circum, around*, + *fulgere*, *shine*: see *fulgent*.] Shining around; shining widely.

**circumfuse** (sér-kum'fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumfused*, *ppr. circumfusing*. [*< L. circumfusus*, *pp. of circumfundere*, *< circum, around*, + *fundere*, *pour*: see *fuse*.] To pour around; spread about; suffuse.

Appeared a face all circumfused with light.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Blackness*.

Even forms and substances are circumfused

By that transparent veil [poesy] with light divine.

Wordsworth, *Prelude*, v.

**circumfusile** (sér-kum-fū'z'il), *a.* [*< L. circum, around*, + *fusilis*, *fusile*. Cf. *circumfuse*.] Capable of being poured or spread around. [*Rare.*]

Artist divine, whose skillful hands infold

The victim's horn with circumfusile gold.

Pope, *Odyssey*, III. 541.

**circumfusion** (sér-kum-fū'zhōn), *n.* [*< LL. circumfusio(n)-s*, *< L. circumfundere*: see *circumfuse*.] The act of circumfusing, or pouring or spreading around; the state of being poured around. Swift.

**circumgestation** (sér'kum-jēs-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. as if \*circumgestatio(n)-s*, *< circumgestare*, *pp. circumgestatus*, *carry around*, *< circum, around*, + *gestare*, *freq. of gerere*, *carry*.] The act of carrying around or about.

Circumgestation of the eucharist.

Jer. Taylor, *Diss. from Popery*, l. § 11.

**circumgyrate** (sér-kum-jī'rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circumgyrated*, *ppr. circumgyrating*. [*< ML. circumgyratus*, *pp. of circumgyrare*, *turn around*: see *circumgyre*, and cf. *gyrate*.] 1. trans. To cause to roll or turn round.

Vessels curled, circumgyrated, and complicated together.

Ray, *Works of Creation*.

II. *intrans.* To roll or turn round; revolve.

**circumgyration** (sér'kum-jī-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< circumgyrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumgyrating; rolling or revolving.

The heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and circumgyration.

Howell, *Foreign Travel*, p. 11.

**circumgyratory** (sér-kum-jī'rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< circumgyrate* + *-ory*.] Revolving; rotatory; turning over and over.

That functionary, however, had not failed: during his circumgyratory movements, to bestow a thought upon the important object of securing the epistle.

Poe, *Tales*, I. 5.

**circumgyret** (sér-kum-jī'r'), *v. i.* [*< ML. circumgyrare*, *-gyrare*, *< L. circum, around*, + *gyrare*, *turn around*: see *gyre*, *v.*, and cf. *circumgyrate*.] To circumgyrate; move circuitously.

A sweet river, which after 20 miles circumgyring, or

playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 48.

**circumincession** (sér'kum-in-sesh'ōn), *n.* [*< ML. circumincesso(n)-s*, *< L. circum, around*, + *incesso*, *a going, a walking*, *< incedere*, *pp. incesso*, *go unto or against*, *< in, unto*, + *cedere*, *go*: see *cession*, and cf. *incession*.] In *theol.*, the reciprocal existence in one another of the three persons in the Godhead.

A callow student of theology confesses that he is fairly

gravelled by the hypostatic circumincession.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 38.

**circuminsular** (sér-kum-in'sū-lār), *a.* [*< L. circum, around*, + *insula*, *island* (see *isle*), + *-ar*.] Surrounding an island; specifically, in anat., surrounding the so-called island of Reil in the brain.

**circumition** (sér-kum-ish'ōn), *n.* [*< L. circumitio(n)-s*, *circuitio(n)-s*, *a going around*: see *circuition*.] A going about; the act of going round. Bailey.

**circumjacence**, **circumjacency** (sér-kum-jā'sēns, -sen-si), *n.* [*< circumjacent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] 1. The state or condition of being circumjacent.—2. That which is circumjacent.

All the mongrel curs of the circumjacencies yelp, yelp,

yelp, at their heels.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, iv. 16.

**circumjacent** (sér-kum-jā'sēnt), *a.* [= *F. circumjacent* = *Pg. circumjacente*, *< L. circumjacen(t)-s*, *ppr. of circumjacere*, *lie around*, *< circum, around*, + *jacere*, *lie*.] Lying about; bordering on every side.

We had an entire prospect of y<sup>e</sup> whole city, which lies

in shape of a theatre upon the sea brink, with all the

circumjacent islands.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 31, 1645.

The Euxine . . . made dreadful havoc on the circum-

ja-cent coasts.

A. Drummond, *Travels through Germany*, p. 132.

A large extent of circumjacent country . . . was annexed to each city.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, Int.

**circumjovial** (sér-kum-jō'vi-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. circum, around*, + *Jovis*, *gen. of Jupiter* (see *Jove*, *jovial*), + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Surrounding or moving about the planet Jupiter.

II. *n.* One of the planet Jupiter's moons or

satellites. Derham.

**circumligation** (sér'kum-li-gā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. as if \*circumligatio(n)-s*, *< circumligare*, *pp. circumligatus*, *bind around*, *< circum, around*, + *ligare*, *bind*.] 1. A binding or tying about. E. Phillips, 1706.—2. The bond with which anything is encompassed. Johnson.

**circumlitition** (sér-kum-līsh'ōn), *n.* [*L. circumlitio* (-n-), a smearing over, < *circumlinere*, pp. *circumlitus*, smear, stick, or spread all over, < *circum*, around, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*.] In *classical antiq.*, the practice and method of tinting as applied to the surface of marble statues. See *encaustic* and *polychromy*.

**circumlittoral** (sér-kum-lit'ō-rāl), *a.* [*L. circum*, around, + *litus* (litor-), shore, adj. *littoralis* (incorrectly *littus*, *littoralis*): see *littoral*.] Adjacent to the shore-line; extending along the shore: specifically applied to one of the zones into which some naturalists have divided the sea-bottom according to the depth of water covering each. In regard to depth the circumlittoral is the fourth zone, reckoning from the deepest or abyssal.

**circumlocution** (sér-kum-lō-kū'shōn), *n.* [= *OF. circonloquution*, *F. circonlocution* = *Fr. circumlocutio* = *Sp. circumlocución* = *Pg. circumlocução* = *It. circonlocuzione*, < *L. circumlocutio* (-n-) (tr. Gr. *περίφρασις*, *periphrasis*), < (*LL.*) *circumloqui*, speak roundabout, use circumlocution, < *circum*, around, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] A roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement; particularly, a studied indirectness or evasiveness of language in speaking or writing.

A maker [of verses] will seem to use circumlocution to set forth any thing pleasantly and figuratively, yet no lesse plaine to a ripe reader, then if it were named expressly. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 162.

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by circumlocution. *Swift*.

The circumlocutions which are substituted for technical phrases are clear, neat, and exact. *Macaulay, Dryden*.

**Circumlocution Office**, a name used by Dickens in "Little Dorrit" as that of a department of government, to ridicule roundabout official methods and the resulting delays. The Circumlocution Office is there said to be the chief of "public departments, in the art of perceiving how not to do it." Hence the phrase (with or without capitals) is often applied to official methods that seem indirect or unnecessarily slow. = *Syn. Periphrasis*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

**circumlocutional** (sér-kum-lō-kū'shōn-āl), *a.* [*L. circumlocution* + *-al*.] Characterized by circumlocution; circuitous or indirect in language; periphrastic.

**circumlocutionary** (sér-kum-lō-kū'shōn-ā-ri), *a.* [*L. circumlocution* + *-ary*.] Circumlocutional; roundabout; periphrastic.

The fashionable rhetoric of philosophical liberalism is as incomprehensible to him [the Russian peasant] as the flowery circumlocutionary style of an Oriental scribe would be to a keen city merchant. *D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 500.

**Circumlocutionary** euphemisms for things which, though natural, are rarely named. *T. Inman, Symbolism, Int.*, p. xlii.

**circumlocutionist** (sér-kum-lō-kū'shōn-ist), *n.* [*L. circumlocution* + *-ist*.] One who uses circumlocution; a roundabout, indirect, or evasive talker. *Gentleman's Magazine*. [Rare.]

**circumlocutionize** (sér-kum-lō-kū'shōn-iz), *v. t.* [*L. circumlocution* + *-ize*.] To use circumlocution. [Rare.]

If we want to say, "It was clearly meant as an insult, but he didn't choose to revere it," we must circumlocutionize with four extra words—"to take any notice of it," or at least with two—"to take it up." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 450.

**circumlocutory** (sér-kum-lō-kū'shōn-tō-ri), *a.* [*As circumlocutio* (-n-) + *-ory*.] Exhibiting circumlocution; periphrastic.

A diffused and circumlocutory manner of expressing a common idea. *Martinus Scriberius*.

**circummeridian** (sér-kum-mē-rīd'ī-an), *a.* [*L. circum* + *meridian*.] Situated near or about the meridian; relating to what is near the meridian.

On the 23d [of October, 1871], *circum-meridian* observations of Jupiter were made. *C. F. Hall, Polar Exp.* (1876), p. 168.

**circummigration** (sér-kum-mī-grā'shōn), *n.* [*L. circum* + *migratio* (-n-).] The act of wandering about; migration from place to place. [Rare.]

Till in their ever-widening progress, and round of unconscious circummigration, they distribute the seeds of harmony over half a parish. *Lamb, Elia*.

**circummore** (sér-kum-mūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circummored*, ppr. *circummoreing*. [*L. circum*, around, + *LL. murare*, pp. *muratus*, wall: see *mure*, *v.* Cf. *Pg. circummurado*, pp.] To wall about; encompass with a wall. [Rare.]

He hath a garden circummured with brick. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iv. 1.

**circumnavigable** (sér-kum-nav'ī-gā-bl), *a.* [*L. circumnavigare*, after *navigable*. Cf. *Pg. circumnavegavel*.] Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round: as, the earth is *circumnavigable*.

**circumnavigate** (sér-kum-nav'ī-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumnavigated*, ppr. *circumnavigating*. [*L. circumnavigatus*, pp. of *circumnavigare* (> *Pg. circumnavegar*), sail around, < *circum*, around, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] To sail round; pass round by water: as, to *circumnavigate* the globe.

Having circumnavigated the whole earth. *Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk*.

**circumnavigation** (sér-kum-nav'ī-gā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. circonnavigation*, now *circumnavigation*, = *Sp. circumnavigación* = *Pg. circumnavegação* = *It. circonnavigazione*, < *NL. \*circumnavigatio* (-n-), < *L. circumnavigare*, circumnavigate: see *circumnavigate*.] The act of sailing round the earth, or any body of land or water.

**circumnavigator** (sér-kum-nav'ī-gā-tōr), *n.* [= *Pg. circumnavegador*, < *NL. \*circumnavigator*: see *circumnavigate*, and cf. *navigator*.] One who circumnavigates or sails round a body of land or water: generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe.

Magellan's honour of being the first circumnavigator has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake. *Guthrie, Gram.* of Geog.

**circumnuclear** (sér-kum-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [*L. circum*, around, + *nucleus*, a nut, kernel (nucleus), + *-ar*.] Surrounding a nucleus.

The independent expulsion of a more or less considerable mass of circumnuclear protoplasm. *Micros. Science*, XXVI. 594.

**circumnutate** (sér-kum-nū'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumnutated*, ppr. *circumnutating*. [*L. circum*, around, + *nutatus*, pp. of *nutare*, nod, freq. of *\*nuere*, nod: see *nutant*.] To nod or turn about; specifically, in *bot.*, to move about in a more or less circular or elliptical path: said of the apex of a stem and of other organs of a plant. See *circumnutation*.

It will be shown that apparently every growing part of every plant is continually circumnutating, though often on a small scale. *Darwin, Movement in Plants*, Int., p. 3.

**circumnutation** (sér-kum-nū'tā'shōn), *n.* [*L. circumnutare*: see *-ation*.] A nodding or inclining round about; specifically, in *bot.*, the continuous motion of some part of a plant, as the apex of the stem, a tendril, etc., in which it describes irregular elliptical or circular figures. While describing such figures, the apex often travels in a zigzag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles of motion.

On the whole, we may at present conclude that increased growth first on one side, and then on the other, is a secondary effect, and that the increased turgescence of the cells, together with the extensibility of their walls, is the primary cause of the movement of circumnutation. *Darwin, Movement in Plants*, Int., p. 2.

**circumocular** (sér-kum-ok'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. circum*, about, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*.] Surrounding the eye; orbital: as, *circumocular* prominence.

**circumsophageal**, *a.* See *circumsophageal*.

**circumoral** (sér-kum-ō-rāl), *a.* [*L. circum*, around, + *os* (or-), mouth, + *-al*.] Surrounding the mouth; situated about the mouth.

In the Crinoids the circumoral suckers acquire the function of tentacles. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 200.

**Circumoral ambulacral vessel**. See *ambulacral*.

**circumparallelogram** (sér-kum-par-ā-lē'lō-gram), *n.* [*L. circum* + *parallelogram*.] In *math.*, a circumscribed parallelogram.

**circumpentagon** (sér-kum-pen'tā-gon), *n.* [*L. circum* + *pentagon*.] A circumscribed pentagon.

**circumplexion** (sér-kum-plek'shōn), *n.* [*L. circumplexus*, pp. of *circumplectere*, dep. *circumplecti*, clasp around, < *circum*, around, + *plectere*, plecti, bend, turn: see *plexus*.] 1. A folding round.—2. Something folded or twined about; a cineture; a girdle.

It was after his fall that he [man] made himself a fig-leaf circumplexion. *Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 53.

3. An entangling circumstance; a complication; an embarrassing surrounding.

*Circumplexions* and environments. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 827.

**circumplication** (sér-kum-pli-kā'shōn), *n.* [*L. as if \*circumplectio* (-n-), < *circumplecare*, pp. *circumplectus*, wind or fold around, < *circum*, around, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*, and cf. *complication*.] 1. A folding, rolling, or winding about; the state of being inwrapped. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

**circumpolar** (sér-kum-pō'lār), *a.* [*L. circum*, around, + *polus*, pole: see *pole*, *polar*.] Surrounding one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens: as, a *circumpolar* sea; *circumpolar* stars.

The moon to-morrow will be for twelve hours above the horizon, and so nearly *circumpolar* afterward as to justify me in the attempt to reach the Esquimaux hunting-ground about Cape Alexander. *Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, I. 448.

**Circumpolar star**, a star near the pole; a star which revolves round the pole without setting.

**circumpolygon** (sér-kum-pō'l'i-gon), *n.* [*L. circum* + *polygon*.] A circumscribed polygon.

**circumposition** (sér-kum-pō-zish'ōn), *n.* [*L. circumpositio* (-n-), < *L. circumponere*, pp. *circumpositum*, set or place around, < *circum*, around, + *ponere*, place: see *position*.] The act of placing round about; the state of being so placed.

When a plant is too high or its habit does not conveniently admit of its being layered, it may often be increased by what is called *circumposition*, the soil being carried up to the branch operated on. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 235.

**circumpressure** (sér-kum-presh'ūr), *n.* [*L. circum* + *pressure*.] Pressure on all sides. [Rare.]

**circumradius** (sér-kum-rā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *circumradii* (-i). [*L. circum* + *radius*.] In *math.*, the radius of a circumscribed circle.

**circumrasion** (sér-kum-rā'shōn), *n.* [*L. circumrasio* (-n-), < *circumradere*, pp. *circumrasus*, scrape around, < *circum*, around, + *radere*, shave, scrape: see *rase*.] The act of shaving or paring round. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

**circumrenal** (sér-kum-rē-nāl), *a.* [*L. circum*, around, + *ren* (only in pl. *renes*), kidney, + *-al*: see *reins* and *renal*.] Situated near or lying about the kidneys; perinephric.

**circumrotary** (sér-kum-rō'tā-ri), *a.* [*L. circum* + *rotary*. Cf. *circumrotate*.] Turning, rolling, or whirling about. Also *circumrotatory*.

**circumrotate** (sér-kum-rō'tāt), *v. t.* [*L. circumrotatus*, pp. of *circumrotare*, turn round in a circle, < *circum*, around, + *rotare*, turn round: see *rotate*.] To revolve or rotate.

**circumrotation** (sér-kum-rō'tā'shōn), *n.* [*L. circumrotare*: see *-ation*.] 1. The act of rotating or revolving, as a wheel or a planet; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.—2. A single rotation of a rotating body. *Johnson*.

**circumrotatory** (sér-kum-rō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *circumrotary*.

A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground. *Shenstone*.

**circumsail** (sér-kum-sāl'), *v. t.* [*L. circum* + *sail*.] To circumnavigate. [Rare.]

*Circumsailed* the earth. *Warner, Albion's England*, xi. 63.

**circumscissile** (sér-kum-sis'il), *a.* [*L. circumscissilis*, < *L. circumscissus*, pp. of *circumscindere*, cut about: see *scissile*.] In *bot.*, opening or divided by a transverse circular line: applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*),



Circumscissile Pod of Pimpernel.

henbane, and monkeypot, the fruit in such cases being called a *pyxidium*.

**circumscribable** (sér-kum-skri'ba-bl), *a.* [*L. circumscribere* + *-able*.] Capable of being circumscribed.

**circumscribe** (sér-kum-skrib'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumscribed*, ppr. *circumscribing*. [*ME. circumscribe* = *F. circonscrire* = *Sp. circunscribir* = *Pg. circunscrever* = *It. circonscrivere*, < *L. circumscribere*, draw a line around, limit, < *circum*, around, + *scribere*, write, draw: see *scribe*, *script*, etc., and cf. *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, *prescribe*, *proscribe*, *subscribe*, etc.] 1. To write or inscribe around. *Ashmole*. [Rare.]—2. To mark out certain bounds or limits for; inclose within certain limits; limit; bound; confine; restrain.

Old Simeon did comprehend and circumscribe in his arms him that filled all the world. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 65.

That mass of flesh that circumscribes me limits not my mind. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, ii. 11.

The sage . . . Has seen eternal order circumscribe And bound the motions of eternal change. *Bryant, The Fountain*.

3. In *geom.*, to draw around so as to touch at as many points as possible. A curve is said to be circumscribed about a polygon when it passes through every vertex of the latter; a multilateral figure is said to circumscribe or be circumscribed about a curve when its every side is tangent to the curve. The term is also applied similarly to surfaces. Thus, a cone circumscribes a surface only if every side of it is tangent to that surface.

**circumscribed** (sér-kum-skribd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumscribe*, *v.*] Inclosed within certain limits.

its, narrow, as applied to the mind: specifically, in *pathol.*, applied to tumors whose bases are well defined and distinct from the surrounding parts.

**circumscriber** (sēr-kum-skri'bēr), *n.* One who or that which circumscribes.

**circumscription** (sēr-kum-skript), *a.* [= *F. circumscribit* = *Pg. circumscribit* = *It. circumscribit*, < *L. circumscribitus*, pp. of *circumscribere*, *circumscribere*: see *circumscribe*.] Circumscribed; limited. [Rare.]

These results seem clearly to show that the notion of small *circumscribed* areas [in the brain], each one of which performs certain definite functions, must be abandoned. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 140.

**circumscribable** (sēr-kum-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [*L. circumscribitus*, pp. of *circumscribere* (see *circumscribe*), + *-i-ble*.] Capable of being circumscribed, limited, or confined.

He that sits on high and never sleeps,  
Nor in one place is circumscribable.

*Marlowe, Tamburlaine*, II., li. 2.

**circumscription** (sēr-kum-skrip'shŋn), *n.* [= *F. circumscription* = *Sp. circumscripción* = *Pg. circumscripção* = *It. circunscripzione*, < *L. circumscripŋtio* (n-), < *circumscribere*, pp. *circumscribitus*, *circumscribere*: see *circumscribe*.] 1. A writing around; a circular inscription.

The *circumscription*, cut likewise upon brass, is much defaced. *Ashmole, Berkshire*, I. 142.

2. The act of circumscribing or the state of being circumscribed; the act of bounding, setting, or defining; limitation; restraint; confinement: as, the *circumscription* of arbitrary power.

I would not my unhouse'd free condition  
Put into circumscription and confine.

*Shak., Othello*, I. 2.

3. The exterior line which marks the form of a figure or body; periphery: as, the *circumscription* of a leaf.

**circumscriptive** (sēr-kum-skrip'tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. circumscriptivo* = *Pg. circumscriptivo*, < *L. circumscribitus*, pp. of *circumscribere*: see *circumscribe* and *-ive*.] 1. Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; bringing under certain limits or limitations. *Milton*.—2. Forming or coincident with the superficies of a body. [Rare.]

Such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eaglestone, is properly called the figure. *N. Greiv.*

**circumscriptively** (sēr-kum-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a circumscriptive or limited manner or sense. [Rare.]—2. In such a manner as to occupy space and prevent other bodies from occupying it: as, a body is situated where it is *circumscriptively*.

The nature of a soul is not to be *circumscriptively* in place. *Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 231.

**circumscripŋtly** (sēr-kum-skript-li), *adv.* Narrowly; in a slavishly literal sense. [Rare.]

These words taken *circumscripŋtly* . . . are just as much against plain equity and the mercy of religion as these words of "Take, eat, this is my body," elementally understood, are against nature and sense.

*Milton, Divorce*, li. 15.

**circumseated** (sēr-kum-sē'ted), *p. a.* [*L. circum-* + *sedat*.] Seated around. *Clifton*. [Rare.]

**circumsept** (sēr-kum-sept'), *v. t.* [*L. circumseptus*, pp. of *circumsepere*, < *circum*, around, + *sepere*, sapire, hedge in, < *sepes*, *sepēs*, a hedge: see *septum*.] To hedge in; inclose; surround.

So that here we stand like sheep in a fold *circumsepted* and compassed between our enemies and our doubtful friends. *Hall, Rich. III.*, an. 3.

**circumsepted** (sēr-kum-sep'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumsept*, *v.*] Hedged about: in *entom.*, applied to the wings when the nervures are so arranged that the outer ones accompany and strengthen the margin all round, as in certain *Diptera*.

**circumsolar** (sēr-kum-sō'lār), *a.* [*L. circum-* + *sol*, sun, + *-ar*.] Surrounding the sun; situated about the sun.

It has not been proved, however, that meteorites move in *circumsolar* orbits. *Ure, Dict.*, I. 30.

The intense illumination of the *circumsolar* region of our atmosphere masks, under ordinary circumstances, the red prominences. They are quenched, as it were, by excess of light. *Tyndall, Light and Electricity*, p. 83.

**circumspect** (sēr-kum-spekt), *a.* [= *F. circumspect* = *Sp. circumspecto* = *Pg. circumspecto* = *It. circospetto*, < *L. circumspectus*, prudent, pp. of *circumspicere*, look around, be cautious, take heed, < *circum*, around, + *specere*, look: see *spec-*, *spy*.] Literally, looking about on all sides;

hence, examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination; watchful on all sides; cautious; wary.

You rulers and officers, be wise and *circumspect*, look to your charge, and see you do your duties.

*Latimer, Sermon of the Plough*.

High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*.

*Shak., Rich. III.*, iv. 2.

You know I have many enemies. . . . It is, therefore, the more necessary for you to be extremely *circumspect* in all your behavior, that no advantage may be given to their malevolence. *B. Franklin, Autobiog.*, p. 346.

**circumspect** (sēr-kum-spekt'), *v. t.* [*L. circumspectare*, look around attentively, freq. of *circumspicere*: see *circumspect*, *a.*] To look on all sides of; examine carefully; scrutinize. [Rare.]

To *circumspect* and note daily all defects.

*Newcourt, Repertorium*, p. 233.

**circumspection** (sēr-kum-spek'shŋn), *n.* [= *F. circumspection* = *Sp. circunspección* = *Pg. circumspección* = *It. circospezione*, < *L. circumspectio* (n-), < *circumspicere*, look around: see *circumspect*, *a.*] Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to natural or probable consequences, with a view to ascertain the correct or safe course of conduct or to avoid undesirable results; watchfulness; wariness; caution: as, "aly *circumspection*," *Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 537.

He shook his head, and observed that an affair of this sort demanded the utmost *circumspection*.

*Goldsmith, Vicar*, xli.

The active, energetic man, loving activity for its own sake, . . . wants the delicate *circumspection* of another man who does not love activity for its own sake, but is energetic only at the spur of his special ends.

*A. Bain, Corr. Forces*.

=*Syn.* Vigilance, thoughtfulness, forecast, deliberation. **circumspectionist** (sēr-kum-spek'shŋn), *a.* [*L. circumspectio* + *-ous*, as *ambitious* from *ambition*.] Circumspect; vigilant; cautious. *Monmouth*.

**circumspective** (sēr-kum-spek'tiv), *a.* [*L. circumspectus*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Literally, looking about in every direction; hence, cautious; careful of consequences; wary; vigilant. [Rare.]

All sly, slow things, with *circumspective* eyes. *Pope, Essay on Man*, iv. 226.

**circumspectively** (sēr-kum-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a circumspective manner. *Foxe*. [Rare.]

**circumspectly** (sēr-kum-spekt-li), *adv.* In a circumspect manner; cautiously; prudently.

See then that ye walk *circumspectly*, not as fools, but as wise. *Eph. v.* 15.

Then judge yourself and prove your man,  
As *circumspectly* as you can. *Cowper, Friendship*.

**circumspectness** (sēr-kum-spekt-nes), *n.* [*L. circumspectus*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being circumspect; caution; circumspection; prudence.

**circumspectious** (sēr-kum-spik'ŋ-us), *a.* [*L. as* if *\*circumspicius*, < *circumspicere*, look around: see *circumspect*, *a.* Cf. *conspiciuous*.] So situated as to be seen on all sides. [Rare.]

God shall, like the air, be *circumspectious* round about him. *Feltham, Resolves*, I. 98.

**circumstance** (sēr-kum-stans), *n.* [*L. ME. circumstance*, -stance = *F. circonstance* = *Pr. Pg. circumstantia* = *Sp. circunstancia* = *It. circostanza*, < *L. circumstantia*, a standing around, a state, condition, attribute, circumstance (tr. Gr. *περίστασις*), < *circumstan* (t-s), surrounding: see *circumstant*.] 1. A fact related to another fact and modifying or throwing light upon its meaning, significance, importance, etc., without affecting its essential nature; something attending, appendant, or relative; something incidental; an accidental or unessential accompaniment; especially, some fact which gives rise to a certain presumption or tends to afford evidence.

He that is truly dedicate to war  
Hath no self-love; nor he that loves himself  
Hath not essentially, but by circumstance,  
The name of valour. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, v. 2.

If circumstances lead me, I will find  
Where truth is hid. *Shak., Hamlet*, li. 2.

Come, do not hunt,  
And labour so about for circumstance,  
To make him guilty, whom you have foredoomed.

*B. Jonson, Sejanus*, iii. 1.

They beheld me with all the marks and circumstances of wonder. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, li. 2.

Inward essence and outward circumstances. *J. Caird*.

2. A particular or detail; a matter of small consequence: as, that is a mere *circumstance* compared to what followed.

To use too many *circumstances* ere one come to the matter is wearisome. *Bacon, Of Discourse*.

3. Collectively, detail; minuteness; specification of particulars.

With *circumstance* and oaths, so to deny  
This chail. *Shak., C. of E.*, v. 1.

What need this *circumstance*? pray you, be direct.  
*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, li. 1.

With all *circumstance* they tell us when and who first  
set foot upon this island. *Milton*.

4. A ceremonious accompaniment; a formality required by law or custom; more specifically, in a concrete sense, adjuncts of pomp and ceremony; ceremonies; display.

And it was well don to hertis plesance,  
The Ausoys loged wel with all *circumstance*.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2016.

All quality,  
Pride, pomp, and *circumstances* of glorious war.

*Shak., Othello*, iii. 3.

We set him vpon a rug, and then brought our Governour to him with Drums and Trumpets; where after some *circumstances*, for they vse few compliments, we treated of peace with them.

*Capt. John Smith, True Travels*, li. 226.

The aged Harper's soul awoke!  
Then would he sing achievements high,  
And *circumstance* of chivalry.

*Scott, L. of L. M.*, vi., Epilogue.

5. The surroundings, rarely of a thing, generally of a person; existing condition or state of things; facts external to a person considered as helping or, more especially, as hindering his designs, or as inducing him to act in a certain way; predicament, unforeseen or unprovided for; a person's worldly estate, or condition of wealth or poverty; fortune; means: generally in the plural.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*. *Bacon*.

Every man knows his own *circumstances* best.

*Steele, Tatler*, No. 25.

Who does the best his *circumstance* allows,  
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.

*Young, Night Thoughts*, li. 91.

I am the very slave of *circumstance*  
And impulse—borne away with every breath!

*Byron, Sardanapalus*, iv. 1.

Now, the time for seeing the young women of a Grecian city, all congregated under the happiest *circumstances* of display, was in their local festivals. *De Quincey, Homer*, I.

His *circumstances* are more affluent than ever. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, iii.

6. Event; occurrence; incident.

Conquerors weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history. *Addison*.

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination. *Addison, Spectator*.

**Easy circumstances**, moderate wealth.—**Narrow circumstances**, respectable poverty.—**Not a circumstance to**, nothing in comparison with. [*U. S.*] = *Syn.* 1. Incident, Occurrence, etc. See event.

**circumstance** (sēr-kum-stans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumstanced*, ppr. *circumstancing*. [*L. circumstance*, *n.*] 1. To place in a particular situation or condition with regard to attending facts or incidents: only in the past participle: as, he was so *circumstanced* that he could not accept.

Another miscarriage of the like nature, more odiously *circumstanced*, was also discovered. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial*, p. 122.

In one so *circumstanced* it cannot be supposed that such a trifle . . . would be much resented. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 91.

2. To control or guide by circumstances: only in the following passage.

Cas. 'Tis but a little way that I can bring you,  
For I attend here; but I'll see you soon.

*Bian.* 'Tis very good: I must be *circumstanced*.  
*Shak., Othello*, iii. 4.

3. To furnish or dress out with incidents and details; add circumstances to. [Rare.]

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and *circumstanced* them after his own manner.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 351.

**circumstant** (sēr-kum-stant), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. circunstante* = *Pg. circunstante* = *It. circostante*, < *L. circumstant* (t-s), ppr. of *circumstare*, surround, stand around, < *circum*, around, + *stare*, stand. Hence *circumstance*.] 1. *a.* Surrounding.

All *circumstant* bodies.  
*Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul*.

A fair candlestick, bearing a goodly and bright taper, which sends forth light to all the house, but round about itself there is a shadow and *circumstant* darkness.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 237.

II. *n.* A bystander; a spectator.

When these *circumstants* shall but live to see  
The time that I prevaricate from thee.

*Herrick, Hesperides*, p. 82.

**circumstantiable** (sér-kum-stan'shi-á-bl), *a.* [*< circumstanti(ate), v., + -able.*] Capable of being circumstantiated. *Jer. Taylor.*

**circumstantial** (sér-kum-stan'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. circonstanciel* = *Sp. circunstancial* = *Pg. circunstancial*, *< L.* as if *\*circumstantialis*, *< circumstantia*, circumstance: see *circumstance, n.*] *I. a.* 1. Attending; incidental; casual; sustaining a minor or less important relation.

This is an attempt to separate what is substantial and material from what is circumstantial and useless in history. *Goldsmith, The Martial Review, Pref.*

All that is merely circumstantial shall be subordinated to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Caird.*

2. Consisting in, pertaining to, or derived from circumstances or particular incidents: as, *circumstantial evidence*.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under circumstantial variety. *Paley.*

Strangers, whether wrecked and clinging to a raft, or duly escorted and accompanied by portmanteaus, have always had a circumstantial fascination for the virgin mind, against which native merit has urged itself in vain. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 129.*

3. Abounding with circumstances; exhibiting or stating all the circumstances; minute; particular; detailed: as, a *circumstantial account* or recital.

All the rest the prisoner himself confirmed by a more circumstantial account. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxi.*

**Circumstantial evidence**, evidence from more or less relevant circumstances or incidents bearing upon a case under consideration, as distinguished from direct testimony. Such evidence may either be quite inadequate to establish the fact, or constitute by logical inference the strongest proof of its existence. = *Syn. 3. Particular, etc. See minute, a.*

**II. n.** Something incidental and of subordinate importance; an accident or incident; a circumstance: opposed to an *essential*.

To study thy preceptive will, to understand even the niceties and circumstantialities of my duty. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 73.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from his own in the circumstantialities before one that differs from it in the essentials? *Addison, Freeholder.*

**circumstantiality** (sér-kum-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *circumstantialities* (-tiz). [*< circumstantial + -ity.*] 1. The quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fullness of detail: as, the *circumstantiality* of a story or description.

From the circumstantiality . . . [of Homer's account of killing a wild goat], it is evident that some honour attached to the sportman who had succeeded in such a capture. *De Quincey, Homer, II.*

2. A circumstance; a particular detail.

The deep impression of so memorable a tragedy had carried into popular remembrance vast numbers of specialities and circumstantialities. *De Quincey, Homer, III.*

**circumstantially** (sér-kum-stan'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In regard to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. [*Rare.*]

Of the fancy and intellect the powers are only circumstantially different. *Glennville, Scep. Sci.*

2. Minutely; exactly; with every circumstance or particular.

To set down somewhat circumstantially not only the events but the manner of my trials. *Boyle, Works, II. 470.*

**circumstantiate** (sér-kum-stan'shi-át), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumstantiated*, ppr. *circumstantiating*. [*< NL.* as if *\*circumstantiatus*, pp. of *\*circumstantiare*, *< L. circumstantia*, circumstance: see *circumstance, n.*, and *-ate*.] 1. To place in particular circumstances; invest with particular conditions, accidents, or adjuncts. [*Rare.*]

If the act were otherwise circumstantiated, it might will that freely which now it wills reluctantly. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. [*Rare.*]

A number infinitely superior and the best circumstantiated are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

3. To confirm by circumstances; establish circumstantially. [The prevalent use of the word.]

Neither will time permit to circumstantiate these particulars. *Hargrave.*

4. To describe circumstantially; give full or minute details regarding. [*Rare.*]

De Foe is the only author known who has so plausibly circumstantiated his false historical records as to make them pass for genuine, even with literary men and critics. *De Quincey, Homer, III.*

**circumstantiate** (sér-kum-stan'shi-át), *a.* [*< NL. \*circumstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Circumstantial.

God . . . also does distinguish us by the proportions and circumstantial applications of his grace to every singular capacity. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 49.*

**circumstantiation** (sér-kum-stan-shi-á'shön), *n.* [*< circumstantiate, v.: see -ation.*] The act of circumstantiating, or investing with circumstantial and plausible adjuncts.

By inventing such little circumstantiations of any character or incident as seem, by their apparent inertness of effect, to verify themselves. *De Quincey, Homer, III.*

**circumstantly** (sér'kum-stant-li), *adv.* [*< circumstant (with ref. to circumstance) + -ly*.] Circumstantially; exactly.

A gentleman . . . cuttes asunder certain partes of the wild beaste in a certain order very circumstantly. *Chaloner, Fraise of Folie.*

**circumterrestrial** (sér'kum-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [*< L. circum*, around, + *terra*, earth: see *terrestrial*.] Around the earth; being or dwelling around the earth. *Hallywell. [Rare.]*

**circumtorsion** (sér-kum-tōr'shön), *n.* [*< circum + torsion.*] A torsional stress; an elastic force tending to make a bar, fiber, etc., untwist itself.

**circumtriangle** (sér'kum-tri'ang-gl), *n.* [*< circum + triangle.*] In math., a circumscribed triangle.

**circumtropical** (sér-kum-trop'i-kal), *a.* [*< circum + tropic + -al.*] Surrounding the tropics; adjacent to tropical regions.

The total number of species of coral in the circumtropical seas must be very great; in the Red Sea alone, 120 kinds, according to Ehrenberg, have been observed. *Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 87.*

**circumundulate** (sér-kum-un'dū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< circum + undulate, v.*] To flow round, as waves. [*Rare.*]

**circumvallate** (sér-kum-val'ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumvallated*, ppr. *circumvallating*. [*< L. circumvallatus*, pp. of *circumvallare* (> *It. circumvallare* = *Sp. circumvalar* = *Pg. circumvalar*), wall around, *< circum*, around, + *vallare*, wall, fortify with a rampart, *< vallum*, wall, rampart: see *wall*.] To surround with or as with a rampart or fortified lines. *Johnson.*

**circumvallate** (sér-kum-val'ät), *a.* [*< L. circumvallatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Walled in; surrounded by or as by a parapet.—**Circumvallate papillae**, large papillae, 7 to 12 in number, on the back part of the tongue. They are of the shape of a truncated cone, and are surrounded by an annular depression (fossa) and elevation (vallum). Also called *calyciform papillae*.

**circumvallation** (sér'kum-val-lä'shön), *n.* [= *F. circonvallation* = *Sp. circonvallación* = *Pg. circonvallação* = *It. circonvallazione*, *< NL. \*circumvallatio(n)-*, *< L. circumvallare*, wall around: see *circumvallate, v.*] In fort., the art or act of throwing up fortifications about a place, either for defense or attack; the line of works so formed. Specifically—(a) A line of works thrown up to protect an investing or besieging army from attacks in the rear. (b) A line of field-works consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army.

3 August, at night, we rode about the lines of circumvallation, the Generl being then in the field. *Beelyn, Diary, 1641.*

The wall of circumvallation round Paris, and the places by which we are to be let out and in, are nearly completed. *Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 224.*

The besieging forces closed round [the place] . . . on every side, and the lines of circumvallation were rapidly formed. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.*

**circumvection** (sér-kum-vek'shön), *n.* [*< L. circumvectio(n)-*, *< circumvectus*, pp. of *\*circumvehere*, carry around, dep. *circumrehi*, ride around, *< circum*, around, + *vehere*, carry, move: see *vehicle*, and cf. *convection*, etc.] A carrying about. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

**circumvent** (sér-kum-vent'), *v. t.* [*< L. circumventus*, pp. of *circumvenire* (> *F. circonvénir* = *Sp. circunvenir* (obs.) = *It. circonvénire*, come around, encompass, beset, deceive, cheat, *< circum*, around, + *venire* = *E. come*.] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; defeat or get the better of by cunning; get around; outwit; overreach: as, to circumvent one's enemies.

It might be the pate of a politician, . . . one that could circumvent God, might it not? *Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.*

Circumvented thus by fraud. *Milton, P. L., III. 152.*

With a commonplace capacity, and with a narrow political education, he intended to circumvent the most profound statesman of his age. *Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 530.*

= *Syn. See cheat*.

**circumvention** (sér-kum-ven'shön), *n.* [= *F. circonvención* = *Sp. circonvención* = *It. circonvenzione*, *< LL. circumventio(n)-*, *< L. circumvenire*, circumvent: see *circumvent*.] 1. The act of circumventing; the act of outwitting or overreaching; deception; fraud; stratagem.

They stuff their Prisons, but with men committed rather by circumvention, than any just cause. *Milton, Hist. Eng., III.*

2. Means of circumventing. *Shak. [Rare.]*

—3. In *Scots law*, an act of fraud or deceit.

**circumventive** (sér-kum-ven'tiv), *a.* [*< circumvent + -ive.*] Tending or designed to circumvent; deceiving by artifices; outwitting; deluding.

**circumventor** (sér-kum-ven'tör), *n.* [*< LL. circumventor*, *< L. circumvenire*, circumvent: see *circumvent*.] 1. One who circumvents, or gains his purpose by cunning or wiles; a plotter or schemer.

Your majesty now of late hath found . . . the said Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, . . . to be the most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and circumventor against your most royal person. *Sp. Burnet, Records, III. 16.*

2. Same as *circumferentor*, 1.

**circumversion** (sér-kum-vēr'shön), *n.* [*< L. circumversio(n)-*, *< circumvertere*, pp. *circumversus*, turn around, *< circum*, around, + *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*.] A turning about. *Holland. [Rare.]*

**circumvest** (sér-kum-vest'), *v. t.* [*< L. circumvestire*, clothe or cover over, *< circum*, around, + *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*, *invest*, etc.] To cover round, as with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found, And mad'st the deep to circumvest it round. *Sir II. Wotton, Poems.*

**circumvolation** (sér'kum-vō-lä'shön), *n.* [*< L.* as if *\*circumvolatio(n)-*, *< circumvolare*, pp. *circumvolatus*, fly around, *< circum*, around, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The act of flying about. [*Rare.*]

**circumvolution** (sér'kum-vō-lū'shön), *n.* [= *F. circonvolution* = *Sp. circonvolución* = *Pg. circonvolução* = *It. circonvoluzione*, *< L.* as if *\*circumvolutio(n)-*, *< circumvolvere*, pp. *circumvolutus*, roll around: see *circumvolve*.] 1. The act of rolling around.

Stable, without circumvolution; Eternal rest. *Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. II. 36.*

2. The state of being rolled around or wound into a roll.

The twisting of the guts is really either a circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One of the windings of a thing wound or twisted; a convolution. [*Rare.*]—4. Figuratively, a winding; a roundabout method of procedure.

He had neither time nor temper for sentimental circumvolutions. *Disraeli, Coningsby, VI. 2.*

Never did a monarch hold so steadfastly to a deadly purpose, or proceed so languidly and with so much circumvolution to his goal. *Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 102.*

**circumvolve** (sér-kum-volv'), *v.* [= *It. circonvolgere*, *< L. circumvolvere*, roll around, *< circum*, around, + *volvere*, roll: see *volition*.] *I. trans.* To turn or cause to roll about; cause to revolve.

Whene'er we circumvolve our eyes. *Herriek, On Fletcher's Incomparable Plays.*

To ascribe to each sphere an Intelligence to circumvolve it were unphilosophical. *Glennville, Scep. Sci.*

**II. intrans.** To roll around; revolve. *E. Darwin.*

**circumvolvencet** (sér-kum-vol'vens), *n.* [*< circumvolve + -ence.*] Circumvolution; revolution.

See the piled floors of the sky, and their furniture, clouds, circumvolvence, contest, and war. *H. Jennings, Rosicrucians, p. 75.*

**circus** (sér'kus), *n.* [= *F. cirque* = *Sp. Pg. It. circo* = *D. G. Sw. circus* = *Dan. cirkus*, *< L. circus*, a circle, ring (in this sense commonly *circulus*: see *circle*), a circus (see def. 1), a race-course, = *Gr. κῖρκος*, later *κῖρκος*, a ring, a circle, also, after the *L.*, a circus. Hence (from *L. circus*) ult. *E. circ, circle, circum-, circulate, cirque, encircle*, etc., and *search*, q. v.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a large, oblong, roofless inclosure, used especially for horse- and chariot-races. It was rounded at one end, and had at the other the barriers or starting-places for the horses. The course passed round a low central wall, called the *spina*, which reached nearly from end to end, and was surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another for the accommodation of the spectators. It was essentially an adaptation of the Greek hippodrome, but was used also, like the amphitheater, for gladiatorial contests, combats with wild beasts, etc.

This broken circus, where the rock-weeds climb. Flaunting with yellow blossoms, and defy The gods to whom its walls were piled so high. *Bryant, Ruins of Italica (trans.).*

2. In modern times, a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment; the company of performers in such a place, with their equipage; the entertainment given.



A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses* which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses.

Sir P. Sidney.

They must have something to eat, and the *circus* shows to look at.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 1.

3. In England, the space formed at the intersection of two streets by making the buildings at the angles concave, so as to give the intervening space the form of a circle: as, Oxford Circus, Regent Circus, in London.—4. An inclosed space of any kind; a circuit.

The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall.

Byron, Lament of Tasso.

Subsequently to this event [the eruption of a volcano] considerable dislocations have taken place, and an oval *circus* has been formed by subsidence.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, 1. 46.

5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In ornith., a genus of diurnal birds of prey, the harriers, typical of the subfamily *Circiinae* (which see). *C. cyaneus* is the common harrier of Europe; *C. hudsonius* is the North American marsh-hawk; and there are sundry other species.—*Circus* movements, in *pathol.*, movements in a circle, the result of some unilateral lesions of the base of the brain.

*cire perdue* (F. pron. sêr per-dû'), [*F.*, lit. lost wax: *cire*, < L. *cera*, wax; *perdue*, fem. of *perdu*, pp. of *perdre*, < L. *perdere*, lose: see *cere*, n., and *perdu*.] A method of casting bronze by making a model in wax and inclosing it in plaster, melting the wax out of the plaster, and then using the latter as a mold for the bronze.

*circet*, n. See *circue*.

*cirl* (sêrl), n. [*NL.* *cirlus*, < It. *zirlo*, whistling (of a thrush), < *zirrare*, whistle (like a thrush), = Sp. *chirlar* = Pg. *chilar*, twitter.] Same as *cirl-bunting*. [Rare, except in composition.]

*cirl-bunting* (sêrl 'bun'ting), n. [*< cirl + bunting*.] A bird of the family *Fringillidae* and genus *Emberiza*, the *E. cirlus*, a common European species. Also written as two words, *cirl bunting*.



Cirl-bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).

*circue* (sêrk), n. [Early mod. E. also *cirke*; < F. *circue*, < L. *circus*: see *circus*, and cf. *circ.*] 1. A circus. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Although the *Cirques* were generally consecrated unto Neptune, yet it seemeth that the Sunne had a speciall interest in this.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 232.

See, the *Cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple noda.

Pope, Dunciad, lll. 107.

2. A circle; specifically, a circle regarded as inclosing any space or surrounding any object or group of objects. [Obsolete or poetical.]

When we saw our old acquaintance would not stay aboard vs as before for hostage, but did what they could to draw vs into a narrow cirque, we exchanged one Owen Griffin with them for a young fellow of theirs.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 111.

Like a dismal *Cirque*

Of Druid stones upon a forlorn moor.

Keats, Hyperion, 1.

3. Same as *comb*².

*circue-couchant* (sirk 'kô'shant), a. Lying coiled up or in a circle. [A poetical coinage.]

He found a palpitating snake,

Bright, and *circue-couchant* in a dusky brake.

Keats, Lamia.

*cirrate* (sir'ât), a. [*< L.* *cirratus*, curled, having ringlets, < *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] Having cirri or a cirrus; cirriferous or cirrigerous.—*Cirrate antennae*, antennae in which each joint has one or more long, curved, or curled processes, which are generally fringed with fine hairs: a modification of the pectinate type.

*cirrated* (sir'â-ted), a. [*< cirrate + -ed*.] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; curled like a cirrus; cirrose.

*cirrh-* For words beginning thus, not found under this form, see *cirr-*.

*cirrhonosis* (si-rôn'ô-sus), n. [*< Gr.* *κῆρρός*, tawny, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, a diseased condition of a fetus, characterized by a yellow appearance of the pleura, peritoneum, etc.

*cirrhosis* (si-rô'sis), n. [*NL.* (> F. *cirrhose*), < Gr. *κῆρρός*, tawny, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, chronic inflammation of interstitial connective tissue, especially of the liver. The name is derived from the yellow appearance of the liver when in this condition, but it may be applied to the same state exhibited in other organs.

*cirrhotic* (si-rot'ik), a. [*< cirrhosis*: see *-otic*.] Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

*cirri*, n. Plural of *cirrus*.

*cirribranch* (sir'i-brangk), a. and n. [*< L.* *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *branchia*, gills.] I. a. Having cirrous gills: applied to the tooth-shells.

II. n. One of the *Cirribranchiata*.

Also *cirribranchiate*.

*Cirribranchiata* (sir-i-brang-ki-â'tä), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *cirribranchiatus*: see *cirribranchiate*.] An order of scaphopodous mollusks, having the oral extremity surmounted by filiform tentacles. It was proposed for the family *Dentaliidae* (which see), or tooth-shells. Also *Cirribranchia*, *Cirribranchia*, *Cirribranchia*, *Cirribranchia*, etc.

*cirribranchiate* (sir-i-brang'ki-ät), a. and n. [*< NL.* *cirribranchiatus*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *NL.* *branchiatus*, having gills, branchiate: see *cirribranch* and *branchiate*.] Same as *cirribranch*.

*cirriferos* (si-rif'e-rus), a. [*< L.* *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; cirrigerous.

*cirriform* (sir'i-fôrm), a. [= F. *cirriforme*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *forma*, form.] Formed like a tendril; curly, as a cirrus.

*cirrigerous* (si-rij'e-rus), a. [*< L.* *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing cirri or a cirrus; cirrate; cirriferous.

The . . . peristomial somite is *cirrigerous*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 206.

*cirrigrade* (sir'i-gräd), a. and n. [*< L.* *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *gradis*, go,] I. a. Moving by means of tendril-like appendages: as, *cirrigrade Acalepha*. Carpenter.

II. n. That which moves by means of cirri.

R. Owen.

*cirriped*, *cirripede* (sir'i-ped, -péd), a. and n. [= F. *cirripede*, < NL. *cirripes* (-ped-), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *pes* (-ped-) = E. *foot*.] I. a. Having feet like cirri; specifically, pertaining to the *Cirripedia*. Also *cirripodous*.

II. n. One of the *Cirripedia*.

Certain hermaphrodite *cirripedes* are aided in their reproduction by a whole cluster of what I have called complementary males, which differ wonderfully from the ordinary hermaphrodite form.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 275.

Also *cirriped*, *cirripede*, *cirripod*, *cirripode*, *cirripode*, *cirripode*.

*Cirripeda* (si-rip'e-dä), n. pl. An improper form of *Cirripedia*.

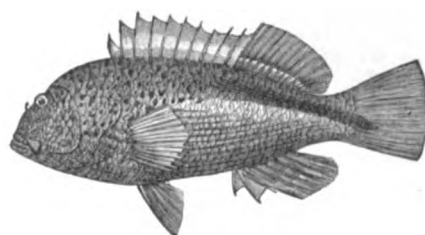
*cirripede*, a. and n. See *cirriped*.

*Cirripedia* (sir-i-pê'di-ä), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *cirripes* (-ped-): see *cirriped*.] A subclass of low parasitic entomostracous crustaceans; the barnacles and acorn-shells. They have a multivalvular shell or carapace, and a mantle. The abdomen is rudimentary or obsolete; the feet are in the form of cirri (whence the name) and normally 6 in number; the sexes are mostly united, or, if distinct, the male is a minute parasite of the female; and the young are free, but the adults are affixed by the head to some foreign body, either by a long peduncle exerted from the shell, or often by a short process inclosed in the shell. These singularly metamorphosed and disguised crustaceans become degraded by parasitism as they mature, the free young being altogether more highly organized than the fixed adults. They are usually divided into three orders, *Thoracica*, *Abdominalia*, and *Apoda*, to which a fourth, *Rhizocephala*, is sometimes added. Also *Cirripedia*, *Cirripoda*, *Cirripoda*, *Cirripoda*, *Cirripoda*, etc. See also cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepas*.

*Cirrites* (si-rit'êz), n. [*NL.* (Oken, 1816), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *-ites*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cirritidae*. Also *Cirrhites* (originally *Cirrhites*). Lacépède, 1803.

*cirritid* (sir'i-tid), n. A fish of the family *Cirritidae*. Also *cirritid*.

*Cirritidae* (si-rit'i-dê), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Cirrites* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cirrites*, to which different limits have been ascribed. They have perfect ventral fins, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a continuous lateral line, the lower rays of the pectoral fins unbranched, and neither treacherous teeth nor molars in the jaws. The species are confined to the Pacific ocean, and some are important food-fishes. The family has been divided into the subfamilies *Cirritinae*, *Chilodactylinae*, *Chironeminae*, and *Haplodactylinae*. Also *Cirritidae*.



*Cirroteuthis forsteri*.

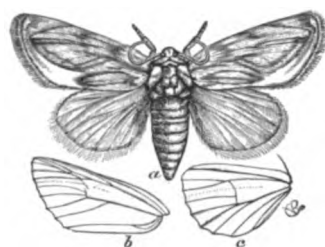
*Cirrobranchiata*, n. pl. See *Cirribranchiata*.

*cirro-cumulus* (sir-ô-kû'mû-lus), n. [*< L.* *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.]

A form of cloud having the delicacy of the cirrus and the form of the cumulus. See *cloud*¹, 1.

*Cirrodermaria* (sir'ô-dêr-mä'ri-ä), n. pl. [*NL.* (De Blainville), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-aria*.] The echinoderms.

*Cirrophanus* (si-rof'ä-nus), n. [*NL.*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. *φάνος*, light, bright.] A genus of noctuid moths, founded by Grote in 1872 on a single species, *C. triangulifer*. In general appearance it resembles the *Actiidae*. The wings are long, the primaries blunted, the secondaries small; the



*Cirrophanus triangulifer*, natural size.

a, female moth; b, primary, and c, secondary, showing venation.

thorax is square with a central crest; the abdomen is stout; the antennae are stout, simple, and with thickened scape; the head is held forward; the labial palpi are free and projected; the front tibiae have a simple superior terminal claw; and the ovipositor is simple and exsertile. The genus belongs to the *Noctuidae*. The larva is unknown. Also *Cirrophanus*.

*cirropod*, *cirropode* (sir'ô-pod, -pôd), a. and n. [*< L.* *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. *ποῦς* (pod-) = E. *foot*.] See *cirriped*.

*cirropodous* (si-rop'ô-dus), a. [*< cirropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *cirriped*.

*cirrose* (sir'ôs), a. [*< NL.* *cirrosus*, < L. *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] 1. In bot.: (a) Having a cirrus or tendril: specifically applied to a leaf tipped with a tendril, or, in mosses, with a very narrow or hair-like sinuous point. (b) Resembling tendrils, or coiling like them.—2. In ornith., having the head tufted with slender, usually curly, plumes. *Coues*.—3. In entom., bearing one or more slender bunches of curved or curled hairs, as the antennae of certain longicorn beetles.

Also written *cirrous*, *cirrhose*, *cirrhous*.

*cirrostromatous* (sir'ô-stom'ä-tus), a. Same as *cirrostromatus*.

*Cirrostromi* (si-ros'tô-mi), n. pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *cirrostromus*: see *cirrostromatus*.] One of the many names applied to the acranial vertebrates (*Pharyngobranchia*, *Leptocardia*, or *Acrania*) represented by the genus *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*, the lancelets: so named from the cirri surrounding the mouth.

*Cirrostromidae* (sir'ô-stom'i-dê), n. pl. [As *Cirrostromi* + *-idae*.] Same as *Cirrostromi*.

*cirrostromous* (si-ros'tô-mus), a. [*< NL.* *cirrostromus*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] Having cirri around the mouth; specifically, having the characters of the *Cirrostromi*. Also *cirrostromatus*.

*cirro-stratus* (sir-ô-strä'tus), n. [*< L.* *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *stratus*, spread flat: see *stratum*.] A form of cloud having the delicacy of the cirrus and the form of the stratus. See *cloud*¹, 1.

*cirroteuthid* (sir-ô-tû'thid), n. A cephalopod of the family *Cirroteuthidae*. Also *cirroteuthid*.

*Cirroteuthidae* (sir-ô-tû'thi-dê), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Cirroteuthis* + *-idae*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Cirroteuthis*, with a rather long body, provided with short lateral fins (one on each side), supported by internal cartilage, and arms united nearly to the tips by a broad umbrellar web. Also *Cirroteuthidae*.

*Cirroteuthis* (sir-ô-tû'this), n. [*NL.*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. *τεuthίς*, a squid.] A ge-



Larval Cirripede.

A. Nauplius-form of larva of *Balanus balanoides* on leaving the egg. B. Attached pupa (following locomotive pupal stage) of *Lepas australis*: n, antennary apodemes; r, gut-forming gland with cement-duct running to the antenna.

nus of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Cirrotenuthidae*, characterized by an unpaired oviduct, the right one being aborted. Also *Cirrotenuthis*.

**cirrous** (sir'us), *a.* Same as *cirrose*.

**cirrus** (sir'us), *n.*; pl. *cirri* (-i). [= *F. cirre* in bot. \*and zool. senses, *cirrus* in sense 3, < *L. cirrus*, a curl or tuft of hair, tuft or crest of feathers,



Cirri.—Branch of Passion-flower.

arm of a polyp, filament of a plant, a fringe, in NL. also a tendril, a filament of an animal, a form of cloud, etc. (see *defa.*); perhaps related to *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] 1. In bot., a tendril; a long thread-like organ by which certain plants climb.—2. In zool.: (a) In *Cirripedia*, one of the curved multi-articulate filaments alternately protruded and retracted with a sweeping motion from the shell or carapace of a cirriped, as an acorn-shell (*Balanus*) or barnacle (*Lepas*). They are the thoracic appendages or feet of the animal, each representing an endopodite and an exopodite, borne upon a protopodite. See cut under *barnacle*. (b) In *Crinoidea*, one of the branched filaments given off from the joints of the stem. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (c) In *conch.*, one of the cirrose branches of the *Cirribranchiata* or tooth-shells. (d) In *ichth.*: (1) One of the cirrose filaments surrounding the mouth of a lancelet. (2) A barbel in sundry fishes. (e) In *ornith.*, a tuft of curly plumes on the head. (f) In *Vermes*, the protrusible cirrose terminal portion of the vas deferens of a trematoid or cestoid worm; a kind of penis.

This *cirrus* is frequently beset with spines which are directed backwards, and serves as a copulatory organ. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), 1. 329.

(g) One of the filamentous appendages of the parapodia in chaetopodous annelids, which may be larger than the parapodia, or even replace them when atrophied. (h) In *entom.*, a tuft of curled hairs such as are often seen on the legs and antennae of insects. (i) Some other cirrose part or organ, as the long flattened modification of ordinary cilia upon the peristomial region of many ciliate *Infusoria*. (j) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *Sowerby*, 1818.—3. A light fleecy cloud, formed at a great height in the atmosphere. See *cloud*, 1. Also called *curl-cloud*. Often abbreviated *c.*—**Cirrus-sac**, *cirrus-sac*, a pouch which contains the coiled cirrus of a trematoid or cestoid worm, whence the organ may be protruded.

**Cirsium** (sér'si-um), *n.* [NL. (*L. cirsion*, Pliny), < Gr. *κίρσιον*, a kind of thistle said to cure the varicocele, < *κίρσος*, varicocele, varix: see *cir-sos*.] De Candolle's generic name for a group of thistles now included in *Carduus* (which see).

**cirsocele** (sér'sō-sēl), *n.* [= *F. cirsocele*, < Gr. *κίρσος*, varicocele, < *κίρσος*, a tumor.] A varicocele. Also, erroneously, *cirsocele*.

**cirsoid** (sér'soid), *a.* [*< Gr. κίρσος*, varicocele, < *εἶδος*, form.] Caused or characterized by an enlargement of a blood-vessel.—**Cirsoid aneurism**, a tumor formed by an elongated coiled or tortuous sacculated artery. It is most frequent in the smaller arteries, especially in the temporal and occipital.

**cirsomphalos** (sér-som'fa-los), *n.* [NL. (> *F. cirsomphale*), < Gr. *κίρσος*, varicocele, < *ὄμφαλος*, navel.] In *pathol.*, a varicose condition around the navel.

**cirsophthalmia** (sér-sof-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίρσος*, varicocele, < *ὄφθαλμος*, eye.] In *pathol.*, a varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels.

**cirsophthalmia** (sér-sof-thal'mi), *n.* [= *F. cirsophthalmie*.] Same as *cirsophthalmia*.

**cirso** (sér'sos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίρσος*, enlargement of a vein, varicocele.] In *pathol.*, a varix, or dilated vein. [Not in use.]

**cirsotome** (sér'sō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. κίρσος*, varicocele, varix, < *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνω*, *ταμίνω*, cut: see *anatomy*.] A surgical instrument used to extirpate a varicose vein.

**cirsotomy** (sér-sot'ō-mi), *n.* [= *F. cirsotomie*, < NL. *cirsotomia*, < Gr. *κίρσος*, varicocele, varix,

+ *MGr. τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the removal of a varix with a knife.

**Cis** (sis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1798), < Gr. *κίς*, a worm in wood or grain.] A genus of xylophagous coleopterous insects, giving name to a family *Cioidea* or *Cisidae*. Some are minute beetles which infest the various species of *Boleti* or mushrooms. The larvae of others do much harm to books, furniture, wood of houses, etc., by piercing them with small holes. Those which perforate books are particularly known as *book-worms*.



*Cis briarmatus*, female. (Line shows natural size.)

**cis-** [L. *cis*, prep., on this side, as prefix in *Cis-alpinus*, *Cis-montanus*, *Cis-rhenanus*, *Cis-tiberis*, adj., on this side of the Alps, the mountains, the Rhine, the Tiber; compar. *citer*, adj., on this side, abl. fem. *citrā*, as adv. and prep., equiv. to *cis*; from pronominal stem *ci-*, this.] A prefix of Latin origin, signifying 'on this side of,' forming adjectives with names of rivers, mountains, etc. In compounds of Roman origin Rome was considered as the point of departure, as in *cisalpine*, etc.; in modern formations the point of departure varies with the circumstances, as *cisatlantic*, on this side (whether American or European) of the Atlantic. Opposed to *trans* (which see).

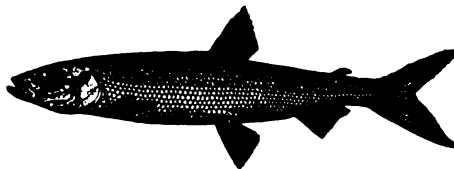
**cisalpine** (sis-al'pin), *a.* [= *F. cisalpin*, < *L. Cis-alpinus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *Alpes*, Alps, adj. *Alpinus*, alpine.] Situated on this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south of the Alps: opposed to *transalpine*.—**Cisalpine Republic**, the state formed by Napoleon Bonaparte in northern Italy in 1797, including the previously formed Cispadane and Transpadane Republics south and north of the Po, with Milan for its capital. It was abolished in 1799 and restored in 1800, and under the empire constituted the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

**cisatlantic** (sis-at-lan'tik), *a.* [*< cis-* + *Atlantic*.] Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the Atlantic ocean.

I mean only to suggest a doubt . . . whether nature has enlisted herself as a *cis-* or *trans-Atlantic* partisan. *Jefferson*, *Notes on Virginia* (1787), p. 107.

The two voices were pitched in an unforbidden key, and equally native to our *Cisatlantic* air. *H. James, Jr.*, *Passionate Pilgrim*, 1.

**cisco** (sis'kō), *n.* [Algonkin.] A name of sundry species of whitefish, of the genus *Argyrosomus*. *A. artedii*, also called *lake-herring*, is the largest and most important of the American species; it is more elongate than the rest, with relatively larger mouth and projecting lower jaw. The cisco of Lake Michigan, *A. hoyi*, is the smallest, most slender, and handsomest of the



Cisco (*Argyrosomus hoyi*).

(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

American whitefish, being rarely over 10 inches long and of a silvery luster. It appears simultaneously with the shad-fish.

In the small lakes around Lake Michigan . . . the cisco has long been established. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 149.

**ciseler** (séz'lér), *n.* [F., < *ciseler*, carve, chase: see *ciselure*.] A chaser; especially, an artist in bronze and ormolu metal-work for furniture, etc.

The famous *ciseler* Goutlière. *Cat. Spec. Exhib. S. K.*, 1862, No. 826.

**ciselure** (séz'lür), *n.* [F., < *ciseler*, chisel, carve, chase, < *ciseau*, OF. *cisel*, a chisel: see *cisel*.] 1. The art or operation of chasing.—2. The chasing upon a piece of metal-work.

**Cisidæ** (sis'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cioidea*. *Leach*, 1819.

**Cisleithan** (sis-lī'than), *a.* [*< cis-* + *Leitha*: see *def.*] This side of the Leitha, a river flowing partly along the boundary between Hungary and the archduchy of Austria: applied to that division of the Austro-Hungarian empire having its seat in Vienna. See *Austrian*.

**Cisleu**, *n.* Same as *Chisleu*.

**cisley**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cicely*.

**cismatan** (sis'ma-tan), *n.* The seeds of the *Cassia absus*, obtained from central Africa, and used in Egypt in the preparation of remedies for ophthalmia. *De Colange*.

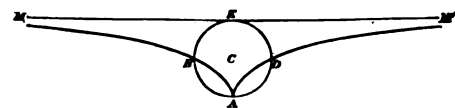
**cismontane** (sis-mon'tān), *a.* [= *F. cismontain*, < *L. cis-montanus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *mont-*, mountain, adj. *montanus*: see *mountain*.] Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the mountain; specifically, on the northern side of the Alps with special reference to the relation of the peoples north of Italy to the sea of Rome): opposed to *ultramontane*.

**cispadane** (sis-pā'dān), *a.* [*< L. cis*, on this side, + *Padus*, the river Po, adj. *Padanus*.] Situated on this side of the Po, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south side.—**Cispadane Republic**, a republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte out of the dominions of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, and modeled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Transpadane Republic in the new Cisalpine Republic.

**cis-saharic** (sis-sā-har'ik), *a.* [*< L. cis*, on this side, + *Sahara* (see *def.*).] In *zoogeog.*, situated on this side of the great African desert, from a European standpoint; north of the desert of Sahara.

**Cissampelos** (si-sam'pe-los), *n.* [NL. (so called because it climbs like the ivy, and has fruit like the vine), < Gr. *κισσός*, ivy, + *ἀμπελος*, a vine.] A genus of climbing plants, of the family *Menispermaceæ*, of which there are nearly 20 species, of tropical America and southern Africa. The velvet-leaf, *C. Pareira* of South America, yields the spurious pareira brava.

**cissing** (sis'ing), *n.* The process of wetting a surface to be grained with a sponge moistened with beer and then rubbing it with whiting, in order that the colors which are mixed with beer may adhere. *E. A. Davidson*, *House Painting*. **cissoid** (sis'oid), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. κισσοειδής*, like ivy, < *κισσός*, ivy, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. *n.* A curve of the third order and third class, having a cusp at the origin and a point of inflection at infinity.



The Cissoid of Diocles.

*MM'*, the inflexional asymptote; *ABED*, the generating circle, the center being at *C*; *BD*, a diameter of this circle.

It was invented by one Diocles, a geometer of the second century B. C., with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. Its equation is  $x^3 = y^2(a - x)$ . In the cissoid of Diocles the generating curve is a circle; a point *A* is assumed on this circle, and a tangent *MM'* through the opposite extremity of the diameter drawn from *A*; then the property of the

curve is that if from *A* any oblique line be drawn to *MM'*, the segment of this line between the circle and its tangent is equal to the segment between *A* and the cissoid. But the name has sometimes been given in later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.

**cissoid and Sistroid Angles.** *DFD'* and *FEF'* are two arcs of curves. The angular space *CAC'* is a cissoid angle, and *GBG'* is a sistroid angle.

curve is that if from *A* any oblique line be drawn to *MM'*, the segment of this line between the circle and its tangent is equal to the segment between *A* and the cissoid. But the name has sometimes been given in later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.

**II. a.** Included between the concave sides of two intersecting curves: as, a *cissoid* angle. **cissoidal** (sis'oi- or si-soi'dal), *a.* [*< cissoid* + *-al*.] Resembling the cissoid of Diocles: applied to mechanical curves partaking of that character.

**cissorium**, *n.* See *scissorium*.

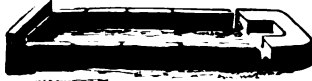
**Cissus** (sis'us), *n.* [NL. (so called in reference to their scrambling roots), < Gr. *κισσός*, *Attic κισσός*, ivy.] A genus of plants, of the family *Vitaceæ*, nearly allied to the grape (*Vitis*), and united with it by some authorities. It differs chiefly in having but 4 petals, which usually expand before falling, and in the 4-lobed disk at the base of the ovary. The fruit is rarely edible. There are over 250 species, mostly found within the tropics, and usually climbing by tendrils.

**cist**<sup>1</sup> (sist), *n.* [= *F. ciste* (= AS. *cest*, > E. *chest*), < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a chest: see *chest*, and cf. *cist*.] A case; a chest; a basket. Specifically, in *archæol.*: (a) One of the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries, or a chest or box used in various religious ceremonies of like character. (b) A box, usually of bronze, used in the toilet. Several beautiful cists ornamented with elaborate designs, both in relief and incised, have been found in the parts of Italy anciently called Magna Græcia and Etruria.



Ficorini Cist (Etruscan), 3d century B. C.—Kircherian Museum, Rome.

**cist**<sup>2</sup>, **kist**<sup>2</sup> (sist, kist), *n.* [*< W. cist* (pron. kist), *< L. cista*, *< Gr. κίστη*, a chest: see *cist*<sup>1</sup> and *chest*<sup>1</sup>.] A place of interment belonging to an early or prehistoric period, and consisting of a stone chest formed in general of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their edges, and covered by similar flat stones, or sometimes in rocky districts hewn in the rock itself. Cists of the former kind are found in barrows or mounds, inclosing bones. Also called *cistvaen*, *ceatvaen*, and *kistvaen*.



Cist.

Scarce an old English barrow, or *cist*, happens to be opened, but some ornament or another made of crystal is found. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, i. 293.

**cist**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* See *cyst*.

**Cistaceæ** (sis-tā'se-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cistus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous herbs or low shrubs with entire leaves and crumpled, generally ephemeral, showy flowers. The principal genera are *Cistus* and *Adiantum*, commonly called *rock-rose*. Most of the species are natives of the Mediterranean region. See cut under *Cistus*.

**cistaceous** (sis-tā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Cistaceæ*.

**cistal** (sis'tal), *a.* [*< Cistus* + *-al*.] Related to the *Cistaceæ*: applied by Lindley to one of his alliances of plants including the *Crucifera*, *Capparidaceæ*, *Resedaceæ*, and *Cistaceæ*.

**Cistella** (sis-tē'lā), *n.* Same as *Cistella*, 3.

**cistellid** (sis'te-lid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cistellidae*.

**cistella** (sis-tel'ē), *n.; pl. cistellæ* (-ē). [L. (NL.), dim. of *cista*, a box: see *cist*<sup>1</sup>, *chest*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. In *bot.*, the capsular shield of some lichens.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of brachiopods, of the family *Terebratulidae*. *J. E. Gray*, 1853.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Cistellidae*. *C. ceramboides* and *C. sulphurea* are examples. Also *Cistella*.

**Cistellidæ** (sis-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cistella*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromorous *Coleoptera*, with anterior coxal cavities closed behind, and tarsal claws pectinate, typified by the genus *Cistella*.

**Cistercian** (sis-tēr'shian), *n.* [*< F. Cistercien*, *< ML. \*Cistercianus*, *< Cistercium*, Latinized form of *F. Cîteaux* (see *def.*).] A member of an order of monks and nuns which takes its name from its original convent, Cîteaux (Cistercium), near Dijon, in France, where the society was founded in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme, under the rule of St. Benedict. They led a contemplative and very ascetic life, and, having emancipated themselves from the oversight of the bishops, formed a sort of religious republic, under the government of a high council of twenty-five members, the abbot of Cîteaux being president. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux (founded 1115), was the most celebrated member of the order, and is regarded as its second founder. Its discipline was afterward greatly relaxed, and several times reformed. From the Cistercians emanated the barefooted monks or Feuillants in France, the nuns of Port-Royal, and the monks of La Trappe. The French revolution reduced the Cistercians to a few convents in Belgium, Austria, Poland, and the Saxon part of Upper Lusatia. They wear a white cassock with a black scapular, but when officiating are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves and a hood of the same color. The Cistercians have abbeys in the United States at Gettysburg in Kentucky, and near Dubuque in Iowa.

**cistern** (sis'tern), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cisterne* and corruptly *cestron*; *< ME. cisterne*, *< OF. cisterne*, *F. citerne* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. cisterna* = *G. Dan. cisterne* = *Sw. cistern*, *< L. cisterna*, a reservoir for water, *< cista*, a box, chest: see *cist*<sup>1</sup>, *chest*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A natural or artificial receptacle or reservoir for holding or storing water or other fluid, most commonly consisting of mason-work sunk in the ground, but sometimes constructed of wood and placed on the tops of houses.

Our intercession, then,  
Must be to him that makes the camp a *cestron*  
Brimm'd with the blood of men.  
*Fletcher (and another)*, *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 1.

My people have . . . forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out *cisterna*. *Jer. ii. 13.*

A *cistern* containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was enpitted to his Majesty's health.  
*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xxi.

2†. A vessel made of lead to hold a stock of water for household uses; also, one made of silver, copper, or other metal, to put bottles or glasses in. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—3. The vessel inclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, and containing the injection-water.

*E. H. Knight*.—4. The receptacle into which glass is ladled from the pots to be poured on the table in making plate-glass, or in casting glass; a cuvette. *E. H. Knight*.—5. In *decorative art*: (a) A large vessel, generally of pottery or porcelain, shallow in proportion to its length and breadth, and usually oval in plan. (b) A tank or receptacle for water, usually hung upon the wall, and serving to give water, by a spigot or tap, for use in washing, etc.: often of faience or of copper, and a very decorative object.

Compare *fountain* in this sense.—6. In *anat.*, a reservoir or receptacle of some natural fluid of the body.—**Cistern of Pecquet** (*cisterna Pecqueti*), in *anat.*, the receptacle of the chyle.—**Cistern of the cerebrum** (*cisterna cerebri*), the fourth ventricle of the brain. = *Syn.* See *well*.

**cistic**, *a.* See *cystic*.

**Cisticola** (sis-tik'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., *< cistus*, *q. v.*, + *L. colere*, inhabit.] An extensive genus of small warbler-like birds, widely dispersed in the old world. It is of uncertain limits and systematic position, but is commonly placed in the family *Troglodytidae*, and contains many species related to the European *C. schaniicola* or *C. euraitana*, often distributed in the genera *Drymeca*, *Prinia*, etc. It was formerly the specific name of the European species *Sylvia cisticola*, made generic by J. J. Kaup in 1829.

**cistome** (sis'tōm), *n.* [Appar. for *\*cistostome*, *< Gr. κίστη*, box, chest, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, the lining membrane of the intercellular space into which the stoma of a leaf opens, or the space itself. [Rare.]

**cistophore** (sis'tō-for), *n.* [*< NL. cistophorum*, *< Gr. κιστοφόρος*, carrying a chest: see *cistophorus*.] In *bot.*, the stipe supporting the fruit in certain fungi.

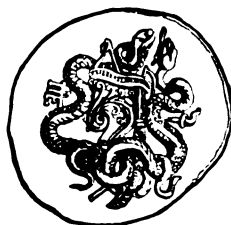
**cistophori**, *n.* Plural of *cistophorus*.

**cistophoric** (sis-tō-for'ik), *a.* [*< cistophorus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a *cistophorus*. *B. V. Head*.

**cistophorus** (sis-tof'ō-rus), *n.; pl. cistophori (-ri). [*< Gr. κιστοφόρος*, carrying a chest; as a noun, a coin bearing on the obverse a figure of a cist or casket; *< κίστη*, chest, + *-φόρος*, *< φέρειν* = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>.] A Greek silver coin, weighing on the average something over 193 grains, first issued by the kings of Pergamum, probably in*



Obverse.



Reverse.

Cistophorus of Pergamum, British Museum. (Size of original.)

the second century B. C., for circulation in their dominions in western Asia Minor.

In Asia Minor the chief silver coinage consisted of the famous *Cistophori*.

*B. V. Head*, *Historia Numorum*, Int., p. lxi.

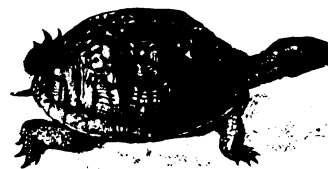
**Cistothorus** (sis-toth'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), *< cistus* + *Gr. ὄρεον*, 2d aor. of *ὀρέω*, leap, spring, rush.] A genus of American marsh-wrens, of the family *Troglodytidae*, containing such species as the short-billed marsh-wren, *C. stellaris*, of the United States.

**cistudinid** (sis-tū'di-nid), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cistudinidae*.

**Cistudinidae** (sis-tū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cistudo* (-din-) + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Cistudo*, having the plastron united to the carapace by a ligamentous lateral suture, and also divided transversely into two movable portions. It includes all the box-tortoises, of which one genus, *Emys*, is European, and another, *Cistudo*, American.

**Cistudinina** (sis-tū-di-ni'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cistudo* (-din-) + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Emydoidæ*, including forms with scarcely webbed feet and perfectly closing plastron. It includes only the typical box-tortoises or of related to the genus *Cistudo*, the genus *Emys* being referred to another subfamily called by Agassiz *Emydoidæ*. Also *Cistudininae*. *Agassiz*.

**Cistudo** (sis-tū'dō), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), for *\*Cistitesto*, *< L. cista*, a box, chest, + *testudo*, a tortoise: see *Testudo*.] A genus of box-tortoises, typical of the family *Cistudinidae*, which have the plastron hinged, so that the shell can be made to close upon and entirely conceal the animal. *C. carolina* is the common box-turtle of the United States.

Box-tortoise (*Cistudo carolina*).

**cistula** (sis'tū-lā), *n.; pl. cistulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *cista*, a box, chest: see *cist*<sup>1</sup>, *chest*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small cist; specifically, a reliquary of the shape of a box or casket.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclostomidae*. *Humphrey*, 1797. (b) A genus of reptiles. *Say*, 1825.—**Catoptric cistula**. See *catoptric*.

**Cistulea** (sis-tū'lē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cistula*, 2 (a), + *-ea*.] A group of cyclostomoid shells: same as *Cistulinae*.

**Cistulinae** (sis-tū-li-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cistula*, 2 (a), + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomida*, typified by the genus *Cistula*. The numerous species are inhabitants of tropical America, and chiefly of the West Indian islands.

**cistula** (sis'tū), *n.* [= *F. ciste* = *Sp. Pg. cisto* = *It. cisto*, *cistio*, *< NL. cistus* (*L. cisthos*), *< Gr. κίστος*, also *κίσθος*, or *κίσθος*, the rock-rose.] 1. A rock-rose; a plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2.

Rock-rose (*Cistus creticus*).

[*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants of many species, belonging to the family *Cistaceæ*, natives of Europe, or of the countries bordering the Mediterranean; the rock-roses. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. Gum ladanum is obtained from *C. creticus*, *C. ladaniferus* (called the gum-cistus), and other species.—**Ground-cistus**, a dwarf rhododendron-like plant, *Rhododaphne Chamæcistus*, a handsome alpine shrub of Switzerland.

**cistvaen**, **kistvaen** (kist'vā-en or -vān), *n.* [*< W. cistvaen* (*f* pron. as *E. v*), a cist, *< cist* (*< L. cista*), a chest, + *maen*, a stone.] Same as *cist*<sup>2</sup>.

**cit** (sit), *n.* [Abbr. of *citizen*.] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city; especially, a cockney of London: used in disparagement. [Colloq.]

The *cits* of London and the boors of Middlesex. *Johnson*, *Thoughts on the late Trans. in Falkland Islands*.

Paulo is a citizen, and Avaro a *cit*. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 25.

**citable** (si'ta-bl), *a.* [*< cite* + *-able*; = *F. Sp. citable*.] Capable of being cited or quoted.

**citadel** (sit'a-del), *n.* [= *D. citadel* = *G. citadelle* = *Dan. citadel*, *< F. citadelle*, *< It. cittadella* = *Sp. ciudadella* = *Pg. cidadella*, *< ML. civitadella*, also *cittadella* (after *Rom.*), a citadel, orig. a small town, dim. of *L. civitas* (-s), *> It. cittade*, *cittate*, now *città*, = *Sp. ciudad*, etc., a city: see *city*.] 1. A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final refuge and point of defense: frequently used figuratively.

All our moralities are but our outworks, our Christianity is our citadel. *Donne*, *Letters*, lix.

I go one step further, and reach the very citadel of controversy. *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 278.

The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal  
Troas and Ilion's column'd citadel,  
The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, *Ænona*.

2. Any strongly fortified post.

By force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sir P. Sidney*.

They [the Northmen in England] pitched their palisades and threw up their moated *citadels*.

*G. T. Clark*, *Military Architecture*, i. ii. = *Syn.* 1. See *fortification*.





All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside.

Const. of U. S., 14th Amendment.

**5. A private person, as opposed to a civil official or a soldier:** as, a police officer in citizen's dress.—**Natural-born citizen**, one who is a member of a state or nation by virtue of birth. Whether it is necessary to this that the father should be a citizen is disputed; those jurists who follow the doctrine of national character prevailing in continental Europe hold that it is; American jurists generally hold that it is not. The English courts, while holding that a child born within the allegiance and jurisdiction is a natural-born British subject irrespective of alien parentage, held also, after much conflict of opinion, and in disregard of abstract consistency, that a child born in a foreign country of British parents was also a natural-born British subject. The American rule is that a child born and remaining within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States is a citizen, and within its allegiance and protection, irrespective of the birth or nationality of its parents.—**Naturalized citizen**, one of foreign birth who has become a citizen by adoption or naturalization, as distinguished from a native-born or natural-born citizen.

**II.† a. Having the qualities of a citizen;** town-bred; effeminate. [Rare.]

But not so citizen a wanton, as  
To seem to die, ere sick.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

**citizeness** (sit' i-zn-es), n. [*citizen* + *-ess*; made to represent *F. citoyenne*, fem. of *citoyen*, citizen: see *citizen*.] A female citizen.

"Good day, citizeness."

"Good day, citizen."

This mode of address was now prescribed by decree.

Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 5.

**citizenize** (sit' i-zn-iz), v. t. [*citizen* + *-ize*.] To make a citizen of, whether of foreign or native birth; naturalize. [Rare.]

Talleyrand was citizenized in Pennsylvania when there in the form of an emigrant.

T. Pickering.

In 1843 Congress passed a law declaring them [Stock-bridge Indians] civilized, Christianized, and citizenized.

New York Evangelist, March 25, 1869.

**citizenry** (sit' i-zn-ri), n. [*citizen* + *-ry*.] The general body of citizens; the inhabitants of a city as opposed to country people, or the mass of people in common life as opposed to the military, etc.

The salutary checks and pauses to the high and rushing tide of greasy citizenry.

Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

No Spanish soldiery nor citizenry showed the least disposition to join him.

Carlyle, Life of Sterling, xiii.

**citizenship** (sit' i-zn-ship), n. [*citizen* + *-ship*.] The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen. See *citizen*.

Our citizenship, as saith the apostle, is in heaven.

Bp. Horne, Occasional Sermons, p. 158.

It is possible for a person, without renouncing his country, or expatriating himself, to have the privileges of citizenship in a second country, although he cannot sustain the same obligations to both.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter.

[Law, § 66.]

**citole**, n. [*ME. citole* = *MHG. zītōle*, *zītōl*, < *OF. citole*, *citōle*, *sitole* = *Pr. citola* = *OSp. cītola* (ML. *ciola*), < *L. cithara*, *cithern*: see *cithara*, *cithern*.] A small dulcimer used in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.



Citole.—From a drawing in the British Museum.

**citoler**, n. [*OF. citoleur*, < *OSp. citolero*], < *citoler*, play on the citole, < *citole*, citole.] One who plays on the citole.

**citraconic** (sit-ra-kon'ik), a. [*Citr(us)* + *Acon(itum)* + *-ic*.] Derived from or relating to plants of the genera *Citrus* and *Aconitum*.—**Citraconic acid**,  $C_8H_8O_4$ , a bibasic acid forming deliquescent crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter taste. It is prepared from citric acid, and is also called *pyrocitric acid*.

**citramalic** (sit-rā-mal'ik), a. [*Citr(ic)* + *-a-* + *malic*.] Composed of citric and malic acids. **citrate** (sit'rāt), n. [*Citr(ic)* + *-ate*]; = *F. citrate* = *Sp. Pg. citrato* (NL. *citratum*).] In chem., a salt of citric acid.

**citrean** (sit'rē-an), a. [*L. citreus* (see *citreous*) + *-an*.] Same as *citrine*, 1.

**citrene** (sit'rēn), n. [*Citr(ic)* + *-ene*.] A terpene ( $C_{10}H_{16}$ ) found in the oil of lemon. It is a colorless liquid, of agreeable odor, and combines directly with hydrochloric acid to form a crystalline compound.

**citreous** (sit'rē-us), a. [*L. citreus*, of or pertaining to the citron-tree, < *citrus*: see *citrus*.] Of a lemon-yellow color; citrine.

**citric** (sit'rik), a. [= *F. citrique* = *Sp. cítrico* = *Pg. It. citrico*, < NL. *citricus*, < *L. citrus*, citron-tree: see *citrus*, *citron*, and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from lemons or citrons.—**Citric acid**,

$C_6H_8O_7$ , an acid contained in many fruits, but in the largest quantity in lemons and lemons, lemon-juice yielding from 6 to 7 percent. It is colorless, inodorous, and extremely sharp in its taste, and crystallizes in rhombic prisms, readily soluble in water. It is used as a discharge in calico-printing, and as a substitute for lemon in making saline draughts.

**citril** (sit'ril), n. [Appar. a corruption of *citrine* or *citron*; cf. *citral*, and the specific name *citrinella*: see *citrine*, *citron*.] A common fringilline bird of southern Europe, also called *citril-finch*, *Fringilla* or *Chrysomitris citrinella*: so called from the color of its breast.

**citril-finch** (sit'ril-finch), n. Same as *citril*. **citration** (sit-ri-nā'shon), n. [*ME. citrina-cion*, < ML. *citrinacio* (-n-), < \**citrinare*, < *citri-nus*, citrine: see *citrine*.] The process of becoming citrine in color; the state of being so colored. Also *citronation*.

Eck of our maters encorporing,

And of our silver citracionun.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 818.

**citrine** (sit'rin), a. and n. [*ME. citrine*, < *OF. citrin* = *Sp. citrino*, *citrino* = *Pg. It. citrino*, < ML. *citrinus*, lemon-colored, < *L. citrus*, a lemon or citron: see *citrus*.] 1. a. 1. Of a lemon-color; yellow or greenish-yellow; specifically, of a color differing from yellow only in its greatly reduced chroma and somewhat reduced luminosity. Also *citrean*, *citrinous*.

Over against the West was a dull citrine glare, like the smoke that overhangs a battle-field on a sunlit day.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 204.

2. Pertaining to the genus *Citrus*; having the characters of or resembling the citron, lemon, lime, or orange.—**Citrine lake**. Same as *brown pink* (which see, under *brown*).—**Citrine ointment**, the common name of an ointment made of nitrate of mercury. It consists of 3 parts of mercury, 7 of nitric acid, and 33 of lard. *U. S. Pharmacopœia*.

II. n. 1. Citron-color. See *extract*.

*Citrine*, or the colour of the citron, is the first of the tertiary class of colours, or ultimate compounds of the primary triad, yellow, red, and blue; in which yellow is the archetypal or predominating colour, and blue the extreme subordinate. *Field, Chromatography*, p. 310.

2. A yellow pellucid variety of quartz. *Dana*. **Citrinella** (sit-ri-nel'ā), n. [NL. (Kaup, 1829), dim. of ML. *citrinus*, citrine, yellow: see *citrine*, and cf. *citril*.] 1. A genus of old-world emberizine birds, of the family *Fringillidae*, containing the yellowhammer, the curl-bunting, the ortolan, etc.—2. A name given by Bonaparte (1838) to a genus of birds of which the citril is the type. See *citril*.

**citrinous** (sit'ri-nus), a. [*Citrine* + *-ous*.] Same as *citrine*, 1.

**citrometer** (sit-trom'e-tēr), n. [*Citr(ic)* + *L. metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the amount of citric acid contained in the juice of limes or lemons. *Spon, Encyclopædia*.

**citron** (sit'ron), n. [Early mod. E. also *cidron*; < *F. citron* = *It. citrone*, *cedrone* (Florio) = *D. citroen* = *G. citrone* = *Dan. Sw. citron*, < ML. *citro* (-n-), aug. of *L. citrus*, the citron-tree; cf. *citreum* (sc. *malum*, apple), a citron, < Gr. *κίτρον*, a citron, > *κίτρον*, also *κίτριν*, *κίτριν*, the citron-tree; perh. an Asiatic word. Cf. *citrus*, *citretree*.] 1. The fruit of the citron-tree, a variety of *Citrus medica*, distinguished from the lemon by the absence of an umbo at the summit and by its very thick rind. The rind is candied and used in confections and pastries. The fingered citron is a variety in which the fruit is curiously divided into large finger-like lobes.

2. The citron-tree, *Citrus medica*.—3. A round and nearly solid variety of the watermelon, *Citrullus Citrullus*, with white and almost flavorless flesh, sometimes used as a preserve.—4. Same as *citron-water*.

Drinking citron with his Grace.

Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot, Misc., IV. 222.

**citronation** (sit-rō-nā'shon), n. [*Citron(ize)* + *-ation*.] Same as *citration*.

**citronella** (sit-rō-nel'ā), n. [NL., < ML. *citro* (-n-), citron, < dim. *-ella*.] A fragrant grass, *Andropogon Nardus*, extensively cultivated in Ceylon and Singapore for an oil (citronella-oil) which is obtained from it. The oil is esteemed in India as a remedy for rheumatism, and is used in Europe and America by soap-makers and perfumers.

**citronize**, v. i. [*Citron* + *-ize*.] To become citrine in color.

Eight, nine, ten days hence,

He will be silver potato; then three days

Before he citronize. *B. Jonson, Alchemist*, iii. 2.

**citron-tree** (sit'ron-trē), n. [*Citron* + *tree*. Cf. *ME. citre-tree*, *cytyr-tree*.] The tree, *Citrus medica*, which produces the citron. It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from 5 to 15 feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves.

**citron-water** (sit'ron-wā'tēr), n. A liquor distilled from the rind of citrons. Also *citron*.

Like citron waters matrons' cheeks inflame.

Pope, R. of the L., iv. 69.

**citron-wood** (sit'ron-wūd), n. The wood of the *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a cypress-like tree of Algeria. The stems are frequently burned off by the Arabs, and the roots consequently become large and knotted, producing an intricately mottled grain, much valued in cabinet-work. Different kinds of it are known as *tiger-wood* and *panther-wood*. Also called *arar-wood*. See *Callitris*.

**citron-yellow** (sit'ron-yel'ō), n. A pigment composed of chromate of zinc, of a bright pale-lemon color, of little strength, and not very permanent.

**citru** (sit'ru), n. [*F. citrouille*, formerly also *citruille*, a pumpkin, < *It. citriuolo*, *ceitriuolo*, a cucumber, < *L. citrus*, the citron-tree: see *citrus*.] The watermelon, *Citrullus Citrullus*. Also *citruille*.

**Citrullus** (si-trul'us), n. [NL. (so called from the color of the fruit when cut), < *F. citrouille*, a pumpkin: see *citru*.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, comprising four species. *C. Colocynthis* yields the well-known cathartic drug called *colocynth*. *C. Citrullus* is the watermelon. The two other species are found in South Africa. See *cut* under *colocynth*.

**Citrus** (sit'rus), n. [= *Sp. Pg. cidra* = *It. cedro*, < *L. citrus*, the citron-tree: see *citron*.]

1. A genus of small trees, of the family *Rutaceæ*, with pinnate but apparently simple coriaceous and punctate leaves upon usually winged petioles. The flowers are white and fragrant, with numerous stamens united by their filaments into several irregular bundles. The fruit is pulpy, with a spongy rind. To this genus belong the orange, *C. Aurantium*; the kumquat, *C. Japonica*; the shaddock and pumelo, *C. decumana*; the lemon and citron, *C. medica*; and the lime, which probably originated from *C. Hydriz*. 2. [*L. c.*] Any tree or fruit of the genus *Citrus*.

**citrus-tree** (sit'rus-trē), n. [In earlier form *citer-tree*, q. v.] Any tree of the genus *Citrus*.

**Citta** (sit'tā), n. Same as *Pitta*.

**citurn**, n. See *citern*.

**citurn-head**, n. An empty-headed person.

Shall brainlesse citurne heads, each jobernole

Pocket the very genius of thy soule?

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Prol.

**city** (sit'i), n. and a. [Early mod. E. cite; < *ME. cite*, *citee*, < *OF. cite*, *citet*, *citeit*, *F. cité* = *Pr. ciu*, *ciutat*, *ciueitat*, *ciptat* = *Cat. ciutat* = *Sp. ciudad* = *Pg. cidade* = *It. cittate*, *cittade*, now *città* (also in place-names *civita*) = *Wall. cctate* = *Albanian kjioutet*, *kjioutete*, < *L. civita* (-t-), the condition of a citizen, the body of citizens, the state, later a city, < *civis*, OL. *civis*, a citizen, prob. akin to AS. *hio*, family (see *hind*), perhaps connected with *quies* (> *E. quiet*), rest, and with Gr. *κίεσθαι*, lie down, rest, Skt. *√ci*, lie down: see *quiet* and *cemetery*. Hence (from *L. civitas* (-t-)) ult. *E. citadel*, and (from *civis*) *civic*, *civil*, *civility*, *civilize*, etc.] 1. n.; pl. *cities* (-iz). 1. A large and important town; any large town holding an important position in the state in which it is situated. In the United States a city is properly an incorporated municipality, usually governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The number of inhabitants required to constitute a city is commonly over 10,000; but it differs greatly in different States, some (especially in the west) having incorporated cities of fewer than 3,000 inhabitants. In Great Britain the term is applied in a narrower sense to a town corporate which is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church. The word is often used, like *town*, in opposition to *country*.

And who so had be thence a myle or twayn,

Vppon the feld to loke or cast his le,

It shuld hym seme a town or a Citee.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1981.

In the United States nearly all cities have come from the growth and expansion of villages, with such occasional cases of coalescence as that of Boston with Roxbury and Charlestown.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 64.

2. The inhabitants of a city, collectively.

I do suspect I have done some offence,

That seems disgracious in the city's eye.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

**City of Refuge**. (a) Any one of six cities, three on the east of the river Jordan (established by Moses), and three on the west (established by Joshua), to which those persons who had inadvertently slain a human creature might flee for refuge. They were Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan on the east, and Hebron, Shechem, and Kadesh on the west. (b) Medina in Arabia, where Mohan-med took refuge when driven by conspirators from Mecca, his native city, A. D. 622.—**Free city or town**, a city or town having its own government and laws, independently of the country with whose territory it is immediately connected—that is, forming a state by itself. The towns of the Hanseatic league in Germany and northern Europe, in the middle ages, were generally free; some of those in Germany were also called *imperial cities*, as members of the German empire. The only free cities remaining are Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, which since 1871 have been so (reign members of the present German empire. Frank rt-on-the-Main was a free city till 1866, when it was annexed to Prussia.—**Holy city**. See *holy*.—**The City of London**, that part of

London, the metropolis of England, which constituted the original city. It lies on the north bank of the Thames, extending from Temple Bar on the west to the Tower on the east, and as far north as Finsbury. It covers an area of 668 acres, constitutes a county in itself (see *county*), and is governed by a lord mayor, elected by the trade guilds, 26 aldermen holding office for life, elected by the wards, and a common council of 200 members. The great business and commercial interests of London are chiefly centered in this district.

**II. a. 1.** Pertaining to a city; urban: as, a city feast; city manners; "city wives," *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., iii. 7.

A city clerk, but gently born. *Tennyson*, *Sea Dreams*.  
2. Pertaining to the class of tradespeople, as opposed to people of birth. [Eng.]

My new city-dame, send me what you promised me for consideration, and mayest thou prove a lady.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Woman-Hater*, v. 3.

**City article**, in English newspapers, the editorial summary of the commercial or financial news of the day, and remarks upon it. — **City court**, in the United States, a municipal court, or a court whose jurisdiction is coextensive with a city. — **City editor**, in Great Britain, the editor on the staff of a newspaper whose duty it is to superintend the preparation of the city or financial article; in the United States, the editor who superintends the collection and classification of local news. — **City flat-cap**, formerly, a cap with a flat top, sometimes of cloth, sometimes of knitted wool, worn especially by citizens of London. The modern muffin-cap is derived from it. Also called *statute cap*. — **City item**, in American newspapers, an item of local or city news, as distinguished from foreign or general news. — **City man**. (a) A man engaged in business in that part of London which is called "the City." (b) One engaged in mercantile pursuits, as distinguished from one whose interests are landed, agricultural, or professional; a business man. [Eng.]

He had made his mark in the mercantile world as a thoroughly representative City-man.  
*T. W. Higginson*, *Eng. Statesmen*, p. 350.

**City sword**, a sword worn by gentlemen in the city, that is, in private life, as distinguished from the sword used in war. See *sword*, *rapier*, and *small sword* (under *sword*). — **City ward**, a watchman, or the watchmen collectively, of a city. *Palfaz*.

**cityward** (sit'i-wārd), *adv.* [*< city + ward.*] Toward the city; in the direction of the city.

Look cityward and see the trains flying.  
*The Century*, XXVI, 823.

**Civaistic**, *a.* See *Sivaistic*.

**cive** (siv'), *n.* [Also *cive*<sup>2</sup>, *q. v.*; usually in pl. *cives*; *< F. cive*, *< L. cepa*, *cepa*, also *cepe*, *cepe*, an onion.] A small bulbous garden-plant, *Allium Schenoprasum*, of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated as a pot-herb. Also *chive*, *chire-garlic*.

**civory**, *severyt*, *n.* [A corruption of *cibory*, *civory*, Anglicized forms of *ciborium*.] In arch.: (a) A bay or compartment in a vaulted roof. (b) A compartment or division of scaffolding. *Oxford Glossary*.

**civet**<sup>1</sup> (siv'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sivet*, *zivet*, *< F. civette* = *G. zibeth*, *< It. cibetto*, *zibetto*, formerly also *guibetto* (NL. *civetta*), *< MGR. ζιβέτιον*, *civet*, *ζιβέτις*, *civet-cat* (NGR. *ζιβέτις*), *< Ar. zabbād*, *zubbād* = Pers. *zabād*, the froth of milk or water, *civet*.] 1. The secretion of the anal glands of the civet-cats, used in perfumery, etc. It is an unctuous resinous substance, of an aromatic odor like musk or ambergris, of the consistence of butter or honey, of a pale-yellowish color, and contains a volatile oil to which it owes its smell, together with resin, fat, mucus, and extractive matters. *Civet* is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shak.*, As you like it, iii. 2.

I cannot talk with civet in the room.  
*Coeper*, *Conversation*.

2. (a) The civet-cat. (b) *pl.* The animals of the genus *Viverra* or family *Viverridae*.

**civet**<sup>2</sup> (siv'et), *v. t.* [*< civet*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To scent with civet; perfume.

Fops at all corners, ladylike in mien,  
Civeted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.  
*Coeper*, *Tirocinium*, l. 830.

**civet**<sup>2</sup> (siv'et), *n.* [*F. civet* (so called from the civets with which it is flavored), *< cive*, *cive*.] A stew, usually of rabbit or hare, flavored with onion, civet, garlic, or the like.

**civet-cat** (siv'et-kat), *n.* 1. The animal from which civet is obtained; a carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridae* and genus *Viverra*, having well-developed anal glands se-

creting civet. There are several species, the best-known of which is that of northern Africa, *V. civetta*, about 2 feet long, of a yellowish-gray color, and marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It is kept in confinement, especially in Abyssinia, the principal seat of the civet trade, for the sake of the secretion, which is taken from the bag twice a week, a dram being a large yield. When thus kept they are fed on raw flesh with the view of increasing the quantity of civet.

2. *pl.* The civets; the animals of the family *Viverridae*, as the genets, ichneumons, and many others. — **American civet-cat**, *Bassaris astuta*. See *Bassaris*. — **Civet-cat fruit**, the durian. See *Durio*.

**Civetta** (si-vet'a), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).] A genus of civet-cats. See *Viverra*.

**civic** (siv'ik), *a.* [= *F. civique* = *Sp. civico* = *Pg. It. civico*, *< L. civicus*, *< civis*, a citizen; see *city*.] Pertaining to a city or to citizenship; relating to civil life or affairs.

In the civic acceptance of the word, I am a merchant.  
*T. Hook*, *Gilbert Gurney*, iii. 2.

At civic revel and pomp and game.  
*Tennyson*, *Duke of Wellington*, vi.

A candid examination will show that the Christian civilisations have been as inferior to the Pagan ones in civic and intellectual virtues as they have been superior to them in the virtues of humanity and of chastity.  
*Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, II. 148.

**Civic crown, garland, or wreath**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a crown or garland of oak-leaves bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

The commonwealth owes him a civic garland.  
*B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, v. 4.

Many a civic wreath they won,  
The youthful sire and the gray-haired son.  
*O. W. Holmes*, *Dorothy Q.*

**civil** (siv'i-kal), *a.* [*< civic + -al.*] Civic. *Sir T. Browne*.

**civics** (siv'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of civic*: see *-ics*.] The science of civil government; the principles of government in their application to society.

**civiere** (siv'i-är'), *n.* [*< F. civiere* = *It. dial. civiera*, *civiera*, *< civeo*, *civea*, a barrow or sledge, perhaps *< ML. canoeohum*, a barrow in which to convey filth, *< L. canum*, prop. *cenum*, filth, + *vehere*, carry.] 1. A small hand-barrow carried by two men. — 2. A litter used by artillery. *Wilhelm*, *Mil. Diet.*

**civil** (siv'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. *civil*; = *D. civil* = *G. Dan. Sw. civil*, *< F. civil* = *Sp. Pg. civil* (*Pg. also civel*, *civil* (law), also rustic) = *It. civile*, *< L. civilis*, belonging to a citizen, civic, political, urbane, courteous, civil, *< civis*, a citizen; see *city*.] 1. Pertaining to the state in general; pertaining to organized society as represented by government.

Besides the gifts wherewith he was enriched, and the civil authority wherewith he was dignified.  
*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 64.

Where the Parliament sits, there inseparably sits the King, there the Laws, there our Oaths, and whatsoever can be civil in Religion.  
*Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, xix.

2. Specifically, relating to the commonwealth as secularly organized for purposes of peace: opposed to *ecclesiastical*, *military*, or *naval*; relating to the citizen in his relations to the commonwealth as thus organized, or to his fellow-citizens: as, civil rights; or, in particular, relating to property and other rights maintainable in law at the owner's suit: opposed to *criminal*: as, civil actions, civil courts, civil remedies.

Christ himself was a great observer of the Civil power, and did many things only justifiable because the State required it.  
*Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 88.

3. Reduced to order, rule, and government; not in a condition of anarchy; controlled by a regular administration; exhibiting some refinement of customs and manners; not savage or wild; civilized: as, civil life; civil society.

It is but even the other day since England grew to be civil.  
*Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

Men that are civil do lead their lives after one common law, appointing them what to do.  
*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, I. § 15.

Is 't fit such ragamuffins as these are,  
Should bear the name of friends, and furnish out  
A civil house? *Beau. and Fl.*, *Scornful Lady*, iv. 2.

4. Intestine; not foreign: as, civil war.

The whole Land with civil broils was rent into five Kingdoms, long time waging Warr each on other.  
*Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, l.

5. Courteous; obliging; well bred; affable; often, merely or formally polite; not discourteous.

These of all other we found most civil to give intertainment.  
*Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, I. 113.

Sir Luc. Begin now — "Sir," —  
Acres. That's too civil by half.  
*Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, III. 4.

A civil man now is one observant of slight external courtesies in the mutual intercourse between man and man; a civil man once was one who fulfilled all the duties and obligations flowing from his position as a "civis."  
*Abp. Trevelyan*, *Gloss. Eng. Words*, p. 36.

6. Characteristic of a citizen, as opposed to a courtier, soldier, etc.; not gay or showy; sober; grave; somber.

A civil habit

Off covers a good man; and you may meet,  
In person of a merchant, with a soul  
As resolute and free, and all ways worthy  
As else in any file of mankind.

*Fletcher*, *Beggars Bush*, II. 3.

Come, civil night,  
Thou sober-suited matron, all in black.  
*Shak.*, *R. and J.*, III. 2.

That fourteen yard of satin give my woman,  
I do not like the color, 'tis too civil.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Woman-Prize*, III. 3.

**Civil action**. See *action*, 8. — **Civil architecture, corporation**. See the nouns. — **Civil crown**. Same as *civil crown* (which see, under *civic*). — **Civil damage act, civil damage law**, the name commonly given to a statute adopted, in varying forms, in a number of the United States, making the seller of intoxicating liquor liable civilly in damages to those injured by the intoxicated person, including his family, if their means of support are impaired by his intoxication. — **Civil day, death, engineering, etc.** See the nouns. — **Civil law**. (a) That part of the laws of a state or nation which concerns the civil power as distinguished from the military power and foreign relations, and regulates within the territorial jurisdiction the rights of persons and property, except when superseded by the military power in time of war. (b) More specifically, the municipal law of the Roman empire, the phrase *jus civile* (civil law) being used in Roman law for those rules and principles of law which were thought to be peculiar to the Roman people, in contradistinction to those which were supposed to be common to all nations (*jus gentium*). By English and American legal authors *civil law* is now commonly used to signify the whole system of Roman law, of which the principal source is the collection made by the Emperor Justinian, consisting of the Digest, Code, and Novellæ Constitutions. Sometimes the term is also applied to the unwritten law of the principal nations of continental Europe, especially of Germany, which is based on the Roman law. Some authors speak in the latter case of *modern civil law*. The civil law is the basis also of the law of Scotland, Spanish America, Louisiana, and Quebec. — **Civil liberty**, natural liberty so far restrained by human laws (and so far only) as is necessary and expedient for the public good. *Minor*. — **Civil list**, the sum annually allowed to the sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the support of his (or her) household and the dignity of the crown. This sum has been fixed by statute (1 Vict., c. 2) at £385,000, as follows: For her Majesty's privy purse, £80,000; salaries of her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,200; expenses of her Majesty's household, £172,500; royal bounty, alms, and special services, £13,200; and unappropriated moneys, £8,040. Besides this, £1,200 per annum is allowed for pensions. — **Civil marriage**. See *marriage*. — **Civil Rights Act**, an act of the United States Congress of 1875 (18 Stat., 335), forbidding the exclusion of any person from the enjoyment of inns, public conveyances, theaters, etc., on account of race or color. — **Civil Rights Bill**, an act of the United States Congress of 1866 (14 Stat., 27), conferring citizenship upon all persons born in the United States, not subjects of other powers, "of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery." It specially affected the recently emancipated slaves. — **Civil rights cases**, the name by which the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in *Strader v. West Virginia*, 1879 (100 U. S., 308), and five other cases, 1883 (109 U. S., 3), are frequently referred to, which discuss the effect of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States upon the legal status of freedmen. — **Civil servant**, an official of a government not belonging to either its military or its naval forces: especially applied to such an official in British India.

Every one holding a post under the Government [of Great Britain] that is not a legal, military, or naval post, is called a civil servant, from the Prime Minister down to a penny postman. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, *How we are Governed*, p. 165.

**Civil service**, the executive branch of the public service, as distinguished from the military, naval, legislative, and judicial. — **Civil-service Act**. (a) A United States statute of 1871, authorizing the President to prescribe rules for entrance into the civil service. It aimed to base admission upon fitness only, regardless of party association. (b) An act of 1883, providing for competitive examinations and the suppression of political assessments. The President prescribed rules in 1888, 1896, and 1903. Civil-service acts (or laws) exist in many States and municipalities. — **Civil-service Commissioners**, a body appointed to superintend the examination of candidates for appointments in the civil service. — **Civil state**, the whole body of the citizens who are not included in the military, naval, and ecclesiastical bodies. — **Civil war**, war between different sections of one country, or between differing factions of one people. — **Civil year**. See *year*. — **Covenanted civil service**, that branch of the East Indian civil service whose members enter a special department, and are entitled to regular promotion and a pension after serving a specified number of years, and who cannot resign without permission. They were also called *civilians*. — **Uncovenanted civil service**, a branch of the East Indian civil service whose members (Europeans or natives) are subject to no entrance examination, are not entitled to promotion or a pension on retiring, and may resign their office at pleasure. = *Syn.* 5. *Courteous, Urbane*, etc. See *polite*.

**civilian** (si-vil'yan), *n. and a.* [*< ME. civilian*, *< L. civilis*, *civil*: see *civil*.] 1. *n.* One who is skilled in the Roman or civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law.

Elizabeth caused an inquiry to be instituted before a commission of privy councillors and civilians.  
*Hallam*, *Const. Hist.*, I. III.

By civilian is meant in English (1) one who professes and practises the civil law, as opposed to the common, or municipal, law of England; (2) one who teaches or expounds this civil law; (3) one who studies it.

*De Quincy*, quoted in *N. E. D.*



Civet-c. (*Viverra civetta*).

## 2. A student of the civil law at a university.

He kept his name in the college books and changed his commoner's gown for that of a *civilian*.

*Graves, Shenstone.*

3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical; especially, a non-military inhabitant of a garrisoned town.—4. One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *justitia civilis* of his own. *Abp. Trench.*

The mere naturalist or *civilian*, by whom I mean such an one as lives upon dogs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed. *D. Rogers.*

5. A covenanted civil servant in British India.

II. A. Pertaining to or characteristic of a civilian.

To the *civilian* mind it might seem that, when a king writes up an inscription to record his buildings, he wishes that inscription to be read of all men for all time.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 296.*

**civilisable, civilisation, etc.** See *civilizable, civilization, etc.*

**civilist** (siv'i-list), *n.* [*< ML. civilista, < L. civilis, civil: see civil.*] A civilian, or person versed in the civil law. *Warburton.*

**civility** (si-vil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. civilities* (-tiz). [*< ME. civylite, citizenship, < OF. civilté, F. civilté = Sp. civilidad = Pg. civilidade = It. civiltà, civiltà, civility, < L. civilis(-t)s, the art of government, politics, also courtesy, < civilis, civil: see civil and -ity.*] 1. Citizenship.

I with moche summe gat this *civylite*.

*Wyclif, Acts xxii. 28.*

2. The state of being civilized; redemption from barbarity; civilization. See first extract under *civilization*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 134.*

Reducing Heathen people to *civiltie* and true Religion, bringeth honour to the King of Heaven.

*Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 59.*

They (Malayans) are civil enough, engaged thereto by Trade: for the more Trade, the more *civility*; and on the contrary, the less Trade the more barbarity and inhumanity.

*Dampier, Voyages, II. 115.*

Another step in *civility* is the change from war, hunting, and pasturage to agriculture.

*Emerson, Civilization.*

3. Relation to the civil law rather than to religion.

If there were nothing in marriage but meer *civility*, the magistrate might be meet to be employed in this service.

*Ep. Hall, Conscience, III. 10.*

4. Good breeding; politeness, or an act of politeness; courtesy; kind attention: as, to show one many *civilities*.

A man has manners;

A gentleman, *civility* and breeding.

*Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, IV. 2.*

The insolent *civility* of a proud man.

*Chesterfield.*

I also received many *civilities* from the French merchants.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. 85.*

**civilizable** (siv'i-li-zə-bl), *a.* [*< civilize + -able; = F. civilisable = Pg. civilizable.*] Capable of being civilized. Also spelled *civilisable*.

**civilization** (siv'i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< civilize + -ation; = F. civilisation = Sp. civilización = Pg. civilização = D. civilisatie = G. Dan. Sw. civilisation.*] 1. The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being reclaimed from the rudeness of savage life, and advanced in arts and learning.

I asked him (Johnson) if "humiliating" was a good word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but he did not know it to be legitimate English. He would not admit *civilization*, but only "civility."

*Boncell, Johnson.*

The entire structure of *civilization* is founded upon the belief that it is a good thing to cultivate intellectual and material capacities, even at the cost of certain moral evils which we are often able accurately to foresee.

*Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 118.*

2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil. Also spelled *civilisation*.

**civilize** (siv'i-liz), *v.*; *pret. and pp. civilized, prp. civilizing.* [*< civil + -ize; = F. civiliser = Sp. Pg. civilizar = It. civilizzare = D. civiliseren = G. civilisiren = Dan. civilisere = Sw. civilisera.*] I. *trans.* 1. To reclaim from a savage or semi-barbarous state; introduce order and civic organization among; refine and enlighten; elevate in social and individual life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,  
To *civilize* and to instruct the North.

*Waller.*

Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society.

*Quincy.*

I am conscious that life has been trying to *civilize* me for now seventy years with what seem to me very inadequate results.

*Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.*

2. To make subject to a civil instead of a criminal process.—3. To place under civil, as op-

posed to military, control; transfer from military to civil control.

II. *trans.* To behave civilly or with propriety. [Rare.]

I *civilize*, lest that I seem obscene:

But Lord (Thou know'st) I am vouchsafed, vnclean.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.*

Rightly, who had seen him so often come to beg a guinea of Sir C. Williams, and Bathurst, at whose father's he had lived for victuals, understood that dignity as little, and pulled themselves chairs; on which he *civilized*.

*Walpole, Letters, II. 163.*

Also *civilise*.

**civilisee** (siv-i-li-zē'), *n.* [*< civilize + -ee.*] One who is civilized, or is in process of civilization.

The creature that Whitman terms the *civilisee*.

*The Century, XXVI. 933.*

**civilizer** (siv'i-li-zēr), *n.* One who or that which civilizes. Also spelled *civiliser*.

To nations at a certain stage of their life, which may be called the formative or receptive stage, commerce has always proved the great *civilizer*.

*Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 416.*

**civilly** (siv'i-li), *adv.* In a civil manner. (a) In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of members of the community at large; especially, in a secular manner, as opposed to ecclesiastically.

If you ask which is the better of these two, *Civility* the Gentleman of Blood, Morally the Gentleman by Creation may be the better.

*Selden, Table-Talk, p. 52.*

That a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing—for this is *civility* to live—is not possible.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I.*

It (the state in France) made, for instance, the marriage of priests invalid *civilly*.

*H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 398.*

(b) In a manner relating to private rights: opposed to criminally.

That accusation which is publick is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured, or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment.

*Aylife, Parergon.*

(c) Not naturally, but by law: as, a man *civilly* dead. (d) Politely; considerately; gently; with due decorum; courtously.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead.

*Dryden, Pref. to Fables.*

(e) Without gaudy colors or finery; soberly.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*.

*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

**civil-suited** (siv'il-sū'ted), *a.* Somberly arrayed.

*Civil-suited* Morn, . . .

Not trick'd and froun'd as she was wont

With the Attick boy to hunt.

But kercheff in a comely cloud.

*Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 122.*

**civism** (siv'izm), *n.* [*< F. civisme, < L. civis, a citizen, + F. -isme, -ism.*] Good citizenship; devotion to one's country or city: a word of late French origin, more restricted in meaning than *patriotism*. *Dyer, See incivism.*

**civvity**, *n.* [Early mod. E. *civitie* (cf. *city*, early mod. E. *ctie*), *< L. civita(-t)s, a city: see city.*] A city.

An ancient *civitie*. *Stanislaus, Descrip. of Ireland.*

**civolt**, *n.* See *cibol*.

**cizart**, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *scissor*.

**cizars, cizerst**, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *scissors*.

**O. J.** An abbreviation of *chief justice*.

**Cl.** The chemical symbol of *chlorin*.

**clabbert** (klab'ēr), *n.* [See *bonnyclabber*.] Same as *bonnyclabber*.

**clabber** (klab'ēr), *v. i.* [*< clabber, n.*] To become thick in the process of souring: said of milk.

**clach** (klach'), *n.* [Gael.: see *clachan*.] Same as *clachan*, 1.

**clachan** (klach'an), *n.* [Gael., *< clach, pl. clachan*, a stone; orig., it is supposed, *clachan* meant 'a stone circle for sacred or sepulchral uses.' In Scotland, a small village or hamlet, especially one clustering around a parish church.

The *clachan* yill [ale] had made me canty.

*Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.*

Yonder are the lights in the *Clachan* of Aberfoyle.

*Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.*

One of those *clachan* carlins who keep alive among the Scottish peasantry traditions and sentiments.

*Galt, Sir A. Wylie, I.*

\***clack** (klak), *v.* [= *Sc. clake, claik, < ME. clacken, clakken, claken* (not found in AS., but see below, and cf. *clatter* and *crack*) = MD. *klacken, clack, crack, whack, shake, D. klakken, clack, crack* (> OF. *clacquer, clacquer, clack, clap, clatter, F. clacquer, clap* in applause: see *claque*), = MLG. *klaken, cluck* (as a hen), = Icel. *klaka, twitter, chatter* (as a bird), wrangle, dispute, = Norw. *klakka, strike, knock*; cf. MLG. *klacken, LG.*

*klakken*, throw or daub on, as clay, mud, or other soft mass, = OHG. *clacchan, clacchan, klecken, crack* with a noise, cause to burst, MHG. *klechen, klecken, crack* or burst with a noise, also as in *ti. klecken* and *klecksen*, daub, smear; all being secondary forms of an assumed verb, agreeing nearly with *click*, *q. v.*: AS. as if "*clacan*, *pret. \*clace*, *pp. \*clacen*, whence also AS. *claccian*, E. *clock* and *cluck*, make the peculiar noise of the hen, = OHG. *chlochôn, chlochôn, claccôn, strike, knock*, whence also ult. E. *clock*: see *click, clock*, *cluck*, *cluck*. The words are all more or less imitative; cf. G. *klack, klacks*, interj., slap!; Ir. Gael. *clac*, make a din; Gr. *κλάω*, scream, bark, clack, rattle. The series *clack, click*, nasalized *clank, clang, clink*, with the related *clock*, *cluck*, and further *clap*, *clatter, clash*, and *crack, crash*, with their numerous cognates, though of various historical origin, may be regarded as ult. imitative variations of a common root.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a quick sharp noise, or a succession of sharp sounds, as by striking or cracking; crack; rattle; snap.

The palace bang'd, and buzz'd, and clack'd,  
And all the long-pent stream of life  
Dash'd downward in a cataract.

*Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.*

The clacking loom  
Not long within the homestead still did stand.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.*

2. To utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness; let the tongue run or rattle.

Talk discretely, let not thy tongue go *clack* in an outrage.  
*Rhodes, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.*

Let thy tongue not *clack* as a mille.  
*Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 109.*  
But ah! the more the white goose laid,  
It *clack'd* and cackled louder.  
*Tennyson, The Goose.*

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to make a sharp, short, snapping sound; rattle; clap: as, to *clack* two pieces of wood together.—2. To speak without thought; rattle out.

Unwielded custom makes them *clack* out anything their heedless fancy springs.  
*Eltham, Resolves, i. 4.*

\***clack** (klak), *n.* [*< ME. clakke, clack* (of a mill), = MD. *klack, a crack, cracking*, = MHG. *klac (klack-), a crack, crash, loud threatening sound*, = Sw. *kläck, a sudden alarm*; cf. OF. *clac*, a clacket, clacker, clapper, F. *claque, a claque*; from the verb: see *clack, v.*] 1. A sharp, repeated, rattling sound; clatter: as, the *clack* of a mill.—2. In a grist-mill: (a) That part of the mill that strikes the hopper, to move or shake it, for discharging its contents.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,  
And mark the *clack*, how justly it will sound.

*Betterton.*

(b) A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in the hopper. *Johnson*.—3. A valve of a pump.—4. A ball-valve connected with the boiler of a locomotive. See *ball-valve* and *clack-box*, 2.—5. A kind of small windmill with a clapper, set on the top of a pole to frighten away birds. Also called *clack-mill*, and formerly *clacket*.—6. Continual talk; prattle; gossip; tattle.

A woman's *clack*, if I have skill,

Sounds somewhat like a thrower's mill. *Swift.*

The *clack* of tongues, and confusion of voices in this new assembly, was so very great, that the goddess was forced to command silence several times.

*Addison, Vision of Justice.*

Weakness runs never to this, but always to unthinking *clack* and rattle.

*Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 18.*

**clack-box** (klak'boks), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, the box in which a clack-valve works.—2. In a locomotive, a box fitted to the boiler in which a ball-valve is placed to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water from reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing water against it; the water then passes into the boiler, but is prevented from returning by the instant fall of the ball.

3. The tongue. [Prov. Eng.]  
**clack-dish** (klak'dish), *n.* A beggar's dish or receptacle for money, fitted with a lid so arranged as to produce when agitated a clatter upon the edge of the vessel. Its use was abandoned in the seventeenth century, and it was succeeded by the alms-pot. Also called *clap-dish*.

His use was, to put a ducat in her *clack-dish*.

*Shak., M. for M., III. 2.*

Can you think I get my living by a bell and a *clack-dish*?

*Middleton, Family of Love, IV. 2.*

**clack-door** (klak'dör), *n.* A plate of iron or brass covering an aperture in the side of a clack-box. It is attached by screws, and can be removed to give access to the valve-seat or recess into which the valve fits.

**clacker** (klak'ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which clacks; the clack of a mill; the clapper.

This they find by the noise of those boat mills; their clackers beat much slower.

Sir H. Blount, *Voyage to the Levant*, p. 18.

2. A rattle used to frighten birds. See *clack*, *n.*, 5.

**clackett**, *n.* [*clack* + *dim. -et*.] Same as *clack*, 5.

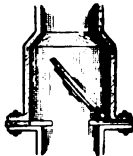
**clack-geese** (klak'gēs), *n.* [See also *clack-geese*, *clack*.] Same as *barnacle*, 1.

**clack-mill** (klak'mil), *n.* Same as *clack*, 5.

**clack-piece** (klak'pēs), *n.* The casting in which a clack-door is placed, and which forms the valve-chamber. See *clack-door* and *clack*, 4.

**clack-seat** (klak'sēt), *n.* In a locomotive, one of the two recesses in each pump into which the clacks fit.

**clack-valve** (klak'valv), *n.* A valve with a single flap, hinged at one edge, and consisting of a plate of leather a little larger than the valve-aperture, used in pumps. The leather plate is strengthened above by a plate of iron a little larger than the opening, and below by another iron plate a little smaller than the opening. The diameter of the valve-box is generally one half more than that of the valve-opening. Also called *clapper*.



Clack-valve.

**clad** (klad), [*ME. clad, cled, cladd*, contr. from *clathed*, earlier form of *clothed*: see *clothe*.] Preterit and past participle of *clothe*.

**clad** (klad), *v. t.* [*Var. of clothe, clathe*, after *clad*, pret. and pp.] To clothe.

What, shall I clad me like a country maid?

Greene, *James IV.*, iii. 3.

**cladanthus** (kla-dan'thus), *n.*; pl. *cladanthi* (-thi). [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a shoot, branch (see *cladus*), + *άνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] In mosses, a flower terminating a lateral branch.

**cladding** (klad'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of clad*, *v.* Cf. *clothing*.] Clothing; clothes. [*Rare*.]

There were countless lords and ladies of high degree in claddings of past centuries.

*New York Tribune*, March 27, 1885.

**cladenchyma** (kla-deng'ki-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion, < *ἐγχέειν*, infuse, pour in, < *ἐν*, = *E. in*, + *χεῖν*, pour; cf. *E. gush*.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of branching cells.

**claggy** (klaj'i), *a.* [*Assibilated form of claggy* (q. v.) = *cledgy*, q. v.] Stiff; tenacious; cledgy. [*Rare*.]

**cladi**, *n.* Plural of *cladus*, 1.

**cladine** (klad'in), *a.* [*Cladus* + *-ine*.] Same as *cladose*. *W. J. Sollas*.

**Cladobanchia** (klad-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A small superfamily of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous, plumose, or ramose branchiae, whence the name.

**cladobanchiate** (klad-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*Cladobanchia* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to the *Cladobanchia*.

**Cladocarpus** (klad-ō-kär'pi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *cladocarpus*: see *cladocarpus*.] One of the three groups into which the true mosses, *Bryaceae*, are divided. They are characterized by having the capsules borne at the ends of short lateral branches. The group includes the *Fontinaceae*, or aquatic mosses.

**cladocarpous** (klad-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a shoot, a branch, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit terminal upon short lateral branchlets: as, *cladocarpous* mosses. Also *cladogenous*.

**Cladocera** (kla-dos'g-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *cladocerus*: see *cladocerus*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his *Branchiopoda lophopoda*, equivalent to the *Daphnides* of Strauss or the *Daphniacea* of others. The section included such genera as *Latona*, *Sida*, and *Polypheusus*, and was practically equivalent to the following group of the same name.

2. An order of *Entomostraca* or a suborder of *Phyllopoda*, comprising the small crustaceans known as water-fleas, abounding in fresh water. They are very prolific, produce ephippial eggs, molt frequently, are more or less transparent, have a bivalvular carapace hinged on the back, a single large eye, from 4 to 6 foliaceous feet bearing branchiae, and large ramose or branched antennae (whence the name) acting as swimming organs. Leading families are *Daphniidae*, *Polyphemidae*, *Lepididae*, and *Sididae*. Also *Cladocercata*.

**cladoceros** (kla-dos'e-rus), *a.* [*NL.* *cladocerus*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *κέρας* = *E. horn*.] Having branched or ramose antennae; specifically, pertaining to the *Cladocera*.

**Cladodactyla** (klad-ō-dak'ti-lä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of dendrochirotonous pedate holothurians: so called from the much-branched tentacular processes. *C. crocea* is a saffron-colored species inhabiting the southern seas. *Brandt*.

**cladode**, **cladodium** (klad'ōd, kla-dō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *cladodes*, *cladodia* (-ōdz, -ä). [*NL.* *cladodium*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, with many branches, lit. branch-like, < *κλάδος*, a branch (cf. *dim. κλάδιον*, a branchlet), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a leaf-like flattened branch or peduncle, as in *Ruscus* and some species of *Phyllanthus*. Also *cladophyl*.

**cladodont** (klad'ō-dont), *a.* [*Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *ὀδόντος* (odont-) = *E. tooth*.] Same as *hyodont*.

**Cladodus** (klad'ō-dus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *δοῖς* = *E. tooth*.] A genus of fossil selachian fishes of the Carboniferous period, having teeth of the kind called cladodont or hyodont. *Agassiz*, 1843.

**cladogenous** (kla-doj'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *cladocarpous*.

**cladome** (klad'ōm), *n.* [*Gr. κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus* and *-oma*.] The branching arms or rays of a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type, collectively considered. Each branch of the cladome is a cladus.

The secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or cladome of the spicule.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**Cladonema** (klad-ō-nē'mā), *n.* [*NL.* (Dujardin, 1843), < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *νήμα*, a thread, < *νέω*, spin.] The typical genus of *Cladonemidae*, having branched or cladose tentacles, whence the name.

**Cladonemidæ** (klad-ō-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cladonema* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Anthomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cladonema*, having branched tentacles, 4 or 8 simple or branched radial canals, and 4 or 8 gastral gonads. The medusæ bud on polyp-colonies which contain alimentary zooids or gastrozooids, together with scattered capitate tentacles.

**Cladonia** (kla-dō'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος* (κλάδον), a branch, < *κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus*.] A genus of lichens, representative of the family *Cladoniaceae*. The apothecia are mostly capitate, variously colored (not black), and borne on the vertical portion of the thallus (podetium). The latter is either simple, and often cup-shaped or funnel-shaped, or very much branched. The branching is shown in the reindeer-moss, *Cladonia rangiferina*. See *reindeer-moss*.

**cladonic** (kla-don'ik), *a.* [*Cladonia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the genus *Cladonia*.—**Cladonic acid**, an acid obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina*.

**Cladoniæ** (klad-ō-ni'ē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cladonia*.] A family of lichens, having two forms of thallus, primary and secondary. The former is horizontal, crustaceous, foliose, or warting; the latter (*podetium*) is vertical and bears the apothecia. Now *Cladoniaceæ*.

**cladonieine** (klad-ō-ni'ē-in), *a.* [*Cladoniæ* + *-ine*.] Belonging to or having the characters of the family *Cladoniaceæ*.

**cladonine** (kla-dō'ni-in), *a.* [*Cladonia* + *-ine*.] Belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Cladonia*.

**cladonioid** (kla-dō'ni-oid), *a.* [*Cladonia* + *-oid*.] Resembling lichens of the genus *Cladonia*.

*Cladonioid* variation of the parmeliaceous thallus.

*E. Tuckerman*, *Genera Lichenum*, p. 6.

**Cladophora** (kla-dof'ō-rä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = *E. bear*.]

1. In *bot.*, a large genus of green algæ, belonging to the multicellular *Chlorophyceæ*. It consists of firm, not gelatinous filaments, which branch throughout. The species grow in fresh or salt water, on rocks, and in tide-pools and ditches, usually in tufts, sometimes forming layers.



Cladophora nuda, with branched filament magnified.

2. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834. (b) A genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

**cladophyl**, **cladophyll** (klad'ō-fil), *n.* [*Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf.] Same as *cladode*.

**cladopsis** (klad-op-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *πῶσις*, a fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *bot.*, the annual falling of leafy twigs instead of individual leaves, such as takes place in many of the cypress family.

**cladose** (klä'dös), *a.* [*NL.* *cladus*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus*.] Branched or ramose, as a sponge-spicule: as, a *cladose* rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas*. Also *cladine*.

**Cladosporium** (klad-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having subdecumbent, intricately branched, olivaceous hyphae, and typically uniseptate conidia.

**Cladotrich** (klad'ō-thriks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *τριχ*, a hair.] A genus of bacteria growing in the form of filaments, and especially characterized by what is called *false branching*—that is, the formation of a filament by the side of another, which, soon diverging, gives the appearance of branching. *Cladotrich dichotoma* is a common species, occurring in stagnant or running water and wet soil, containing much organic matter, especially when putrefying.

**Cladrastis** (kla-dras'tis), *n.* [*NL.* (Rafinesque), irreg. < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, + *θραστός*, brittle.] A genus of trees belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*. It contains two species, one of which, *C. lutea*, is the yellow-wood of Kentucky and Tennessee. It is cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree; the wood is very hard, heavy, strong, of a bright-yellow color changing to brown, and yields a yellow dye.

**cladus** (klä'dus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλάδος*, a branch, a young slip or shoot, prob. < *κλάν*, break.] 1. Pl. *cladi* (-di). One of the secondary arms, rays, or branches of a ramose sponge-spicule, which collectively form the cladome. *W. J. Sollas*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects.

**clæs** (kläz), *n. pl.* [Also written *clais*, *clase*, formerly *clayis*, etc.; contr. of *ME. clathes*, clothes.] Clothes. [*Scotch*.]

**clag** (klag), *n.* [*North. E. and Sc.*: see *clog* and *clay*.] 1. A clot; a mass of sticky or adhesive matter: as, a *clag* of mud on one's shoe.—2. A clog, encumbrance, or burden, as on property. **clag** (klag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clagged*, pp. *clagging*. [*North. E. and Sc.*: see *clog*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To clog; encumber with something adhesive, as clay.

Thoutt read a satire or a sonnet now,

Clagging their airy humour.

Marston, *What you Will*, iv. 1.

**II. intrans.** To stick or adhere. *Brockett*. **clag** (klag), *n.* [*Gael. clag*, a bell: see *clock*.] A portable bell used by the early Scotch Christians, apparently in the service of the mass, and also carried before the host when taken out of the church, and before a dead body when carried to the grave.

**claggy** (klaj'i), *a.* [See also *cladgy*, *cledgy*, q. v.], < *clag* + *-y*. Cf. *clayey*.] Sticky; adhesive. [*Great Britain*.]

**clak**, **clak-geese** (kläk, kläk'gēs), *n.* Same as *clack-geese*.

**claim** (klām), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *claime*, *clame*, < *ME. claimen*, *climen*, *clamen*, < *OF. claimer*, *cleimer*, *clamer*, call, cry out, claim, challenge, = *Sp. llamar*, formerly *clamar*, = *Pg. clamar* = *It. chiamare*, call, name, send for, *clamare*, speak loud, bawl, < *L. clamare*, call, cry out, connected with *calare*, call (see *calends*), = *Gr. καλέειν*, call, convoke. From the same *L.* verb come *clamar*, *acclaim*, *declaim*, *exclaim*, *proclaim*, *reclaim*, etc.; and *class*, *calendar*, *ecclesiastic*, etc., are related.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To call; call out; cry out.

And afre that, where that evere thei gon, ever more thei cleymen for Mynstralle of the grete Chane.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 238.

"Is that soth," saide william, "mi swete lady hendre [gentle]?"

Cloymeth he after clothes for cristes lous in heusen!"

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 4481.



2. To be entitled to a thing; have a right; derive a right; especially, to derive a right by descent.

Howbeit they would hold up this Salique law,  
To bar your highness *claiming* from the female.  
Shak., Hen. V., 1. 2.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. Locke.

3. To assert a claim; put forward a claim.—4. To assert a belief or an opinion; maintain; assert. [A common use, regarded by many as inelegant.]

And in the light of clearest evidence,  
Perceives Him acting in the present tense;—  
Not, as some *claim*, once acting but now not.  
A. Coles, The Microcosm.

## II. trans. 1†. To proclaim.

"Trewly, frende," seide the kynge, "in good prison hath he you sette that to me hath you sente, for I *clayme* you quyte [quit: see *quit-claim*]; but ye shall telle me youre name."  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 686.

2†. To call or name.

And that in so gret honoures put be  
That aither of thaim *claymed* is a kynge.  
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1675.

3. To ask or demand by virtue of a right or asserted right to the possession of the thing demanded, or of authority to demand it; demand as a right or as due; assert a right to: as, to *claim* obedience or respect; to *claim* an estate by descent; to *claim* payment: with *from* or *of* before the person on whom the claim is made.

And, look, when I am king, *claim* thou of me  
The earldom of Hereford. Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, nobody can *claim* that obedience but he that can show his right. Locke.

Earth, that nourished thee, shall *claim*  
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again.  
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

The Bible surely accords with the highest science when it *claims* the vegetable kingdom, with all its wonders, as a product of Almighty power.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 108.

4. To hold or maintain as a fact or as true; assert as a fact, or as one's own belief or opinion: as, I *claim* that he is right. [Considered by many an inelegant use.]

The firste fader and foundour of gentillesse [i. e., Christ],  
What man that *claymeth* gentyl for to be,  
Moste folowe his tra. Chaucer, Gentillesse, 1. 2.

He never made known his history, and *claimed* he had no relation living. Boston Transcript, Feb. 7, 1876.

\*=Syn. 3. Request, Beg, etc. See ask.  
**claim**<sup>1</sup> (klām), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *claime*, *clame*, < ME. *claime*, *clame*, *clayme*, < OF. *claim*, *clam* = Pr. *clam* (ML. *clameum*), a challenge, = Pg. *clama* (obs.), a protest; from the verb.] 1†. A cry; a call, as for aid.

I cald, but no man answerd to my *clame*.  
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 11.

2. A demand of a right or alleged right; a calling on another for something due or asserted to be due: as, a *claim* of wages for services.

The King of Prussia lays in his *claim* for Neufchatel, as he did for the principality of Orange.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

A Prince of Wales, what between public *claims* and social *claims*, finds little time for reading, after the period of childhood; that is, at any period when he can comprehend a great poet. De Quincey, Style, iv.

3. A right to claim or demand; a just title to something in one's own possession or in the possession or at the disposal of another.

Don Christopher, in a long catalogue of virtues which he possessed to a very eminent degree, had not the smallest *claim* to that of patience, so very necessary to those that command armies. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 185.

A thousand *claims* to reverence closed

In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.

Tennyson, To the Queen.

The past has no *claim* to infallibility any more than the present. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 22.

4. The thing claimed or demanded; specifically, a piece of public land which a squatter or settler marks out for himself with the intention of purchasing it when the government offers it for sale: as, he staked out a *claim*. Hence—5. A piece of land obtained in this manner; specifically, in *mining*, the portion of mineral ground held by an individual or an association in accordance with the local mining-laws of the district. These laws usually require that a certain amount of work be done, or money expended, in order to prevent the claim from being forfeited. Claims may also be made for water-rights, for mining purposes, adjacent to streams. [Cordilleran mining region.]—**Alabama claims**, certain claims of the United States against Great Britain for damages inflicted on American shipping during the civil war by privateers built, equipped, and supplied in England, and sent out from British ports to prey on American commerce. The most famous of these

privateers was the Alabama (at first called the "290"), built at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, in 1862. At the close of the war claims for damages were presented, and referred by the treaty of Washington (July 4th, 1871) to arbitrators, who met at Geneva in 1872. Their decision, rendered September 14th, known as the Geneva award, asserted the responsible negligence of the British government, allowed the chief claims for direct damages, and awarded \$15,500,000 to the United States, which was paid by Great Britain, and apportioned among the claimants.—**Claim in a service**, in Scots law, a petition addressed by the heir to the sheriff, in which he states his relationship to the deceased, and prays to be served heir to him.—**Continual claim**, in law, a claim that is reiterated from time to time in order that it may not be deemed abandoned.—**Court of Claims**. See court.—**Timber claim**, the right or assertion of right (under the acts of Congress to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies) on the part of one who has planted and maintained the requisite number of acres of timber on public lands devoid of timber, and maintained them for a term of years, to have a grant of the quarter section or other smaller tract containing his plantation.—**To lay claim to**, to demand as a right or rightful possession.

**claim**<sup>2</sup> (klām), *v. t.* [E. dial., also *clame*, < ME. *\*clamen*, *\*cleimen* (cf. adj. *claimous*, ME. *claymou*), var. (after Icel. Norw. *kleima*) of *clemen*, mod. dial. *cleam*, q. v. Cf. *glaim*.] 1. To stick; paste: as, to *claim* up an advertisement. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To clog; overload. [Prov. Eng.] **claimable** (klā'ma-bl), *a.* [*\*claim*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-able*. Cf. OF. *claimable*, *clameable*.] Capable of being claimed or demanded as due: as, wages not *claimable* after dismissal.

**claimant** (klā'mant), *n.* [*\*OF. claimant*, *claman*, a claimant (prop. ppr.), < L. *claman*(t)-s, ppr. of *clamare*, cry out, > OF. *claimer*, *clamer*, cry out, *claim*: see *claim*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *claman*.] 1. A person who claims; one who demands anything as his right.

A wise man will . . . know that it is the part of prudence to face every *claimant*, and pay every just demand on your time, your talents, or your heart.

Emerson, Compensation.

2. In admiralty proceedings, a person admitted to defend an action in rem brought against goods to which he claims a right.

**claimer** (klā'mēr), *n.* A claimant; one who demands something as his due. [Rare.]

Till an agreement was made and the value of the ground paid to the *claimer*.

Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng., p. 286.

**claimless** (klām'les), *a.* [*\*claim*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no claim. [Rare.]

**claim-notice** (klām'nō'tis), *n.* In the regions of the United States on the Pacific coast, a notification posted by a miner or other settler upon a piece of public land, declaring his occupancy or intended occupancy thereof.

**clairvoyance** (klār-vōi'ans), *n.* [After *clairvoyance* (q. v.); < F. *clair* (< OF. *cler*, > E. *clear*), clear, + *audience*, hearing: see *clear* and *audience*.] 1. The supposed power of hearing in a mesmeric trance sounds which are not audible to the ear in the natural waking state; a supposed power of hearing analogous to the power of clairvoyance.

Trances, visions, clairvoyance, *clairaudience*.  
Brevier, Two Worlds, p. 142.

2. An exercise of this power.

The hallucinations, or clairvoyances, or *clairaudiences*, or presentiments, that our "Intelligence and veracity" can muster. N. A. Rev., CXLI. 256.

**clairaudient** (klār-ā'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [After *clairvoyant* (q. v.); < F. *clair*, clear, + *\*audient*, < L. *audient*(t)-s, hearing: see *clairaudience*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of clairaudience.

The *clairaudient* interconsciousness of friends a thousand miles apart. N. A. Rev., CXLI. 261.

II. *n.* One supposed to have the power of clairaudience.

**claire-cole**, **clear-cole** (klār'-, klēr'kōl), *n.* [The latter form partly Englished; < F. *clair*, = E. *clear*, + *cole*, glue or size, < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue.]

1. In *painting*, a preparation of size put on an absorbent surface to prevent the sinking in of subsequent coats of oil-paint.—2. In *gilding*, a coating of size over which gold-leaf is to be applied.

**clair-obscure** (klār'ob-skūr'), *n.* [Also *claire-obscure*; < F. *clair-obscure* = It. *chiaroscuro*: see *chiaroscuro*.] Same as *chiaroscuro*.

As masters in the *claire obscure*  
With various light your eyes allure.  
Prior, Alma, II. 25.

**clairvoyance** (klār-vōi'ans), *n.* [F., < *clairvoyant*: see *clairvoyant*.] 1. A power attributed to persons in the hypnotic state, by which they are supposed to discern objects concealed from sight, and to see what is happening at a distance.

*Clairvoyance*, which sees into things without opening them.  
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, I.

Hence—2. Sagacity; penetration; quick intuitive knowledge of things.

**clairvoyant** (klār-vōi'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *clara voyant*; < F. *clairvoyant*, lit. clear-seeing, but peculiarly used in mesmerism, < *clair*, = E. *clear*, + *voyant*, ppr. of *voir*, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the supposed faculty of clairvoyance, or of seeing or perceiving things not discernible by the senses.

I am *clara voyant*. Villiers, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), iii. 1.

As I reached up to lower the awning overhead, I had a *clairvoyant* consciousness that some one was watching me from below. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 145.

II. *n.* A person possessing or supposed to possess the power of clairvoyance.

Alberti . . . became in the end neither a great artist like Raphael, nor a great discoverer like Galileo, but rather a *clairvoyant* to whom the miracles of nature and of art lie open. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 247.

**clairvoyante** (klār-vōi'ant), *n.* [F., fem. of *clairvoyant*: see *clairvoyant*.] A female clairvoyant. [Rare.]

**claise** (klāz), *n. pl.* A variant of Scotch *claes*.  
**clath** (klāth), *n.* [Sc., = E. *cloth*, q. v.] 1. Cloth.

Has clad a score f' their last *clath*.  
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. *pl.* Clothes. See *clothes*, *claes*.

**claity** (klā'ti), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clarty*.] Dirty. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

**clake**<sup>1</sup> (klāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *claked*, ppr. *claking*. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *clack*.

**clake**<sup>2</sup> (klāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *claked*, ppr. *claking*. [E. dial. Cf. *clatch*<sup>1</sup>.] To scratch. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

**clake-goose** (klāk'gōs), *n.* Same as *clack-goose*.

**clam**<sup>1</sup> (klam), *n.* [(1) Also *clamm*; < ME. *\*clam*, *\*clamme*, < AS. *clam*, *clom* (clamm-, clomm-), *m.*, a band, bond, chain, fetter, in *pl.* *clamm*, *clommas*, fetters, confinement, = MD. *clamme*, a clamp, hook, grapple, = MLG. *klamme*, LG. *klemme*, a clamp, hook, = OHG. *clamma*, MHG. *klamme*, *klamm*, a constriction, a narrow pass, G. dial. *klamm*, a spasm of the throat, a narrow pass (cf. MHG. *chlemme*, *klemme*, G. *klemme*, a clamp, vise, a pinch, a narrow pass, dial. locked jaw), = Dan. *klamme*, a clamp, cramp, cramp-iron (also *klem*, force, *klemme*, a clamp, press, pinch, strait), = Sw. *klämna*, a press, = Norw. *klemb*, force, pressure, *klemba*, a clamp, press; cf. (2) MHG. *klamere*, *klamer*, clamp, hook, G. *klammer*, a clamp, clamp-iron, brace, clincher, bracket, = Dan. *klammer*, a clamp, cramp, cramp-iron (Sw. Dan. *klammer*, brackets, < G.); and (3) MHG. *klamber*, *klamper*, G. dial. *klamper* = Norw. *klemb*, *klemb* = Icel. *klömbr*, a clamp, vise (cf. E. *clammer*); with other similar forms, all derived, with various formatives, in connection with the verbs *clam*<sup>1</sup> and *clém*<sup>1</sup>, and with the closely related and in part identical verb *clamp*<sup>1</sup>, from the pret. *\*klam* (AS. *\*clam*) of an assumed orig. verb, Teut. (Goth.) *\*kliman* (AS. *\*climman*), press or adhere together, stick, to which are also referred *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *clém*<sup>2</sup> = *clcam* = *clcam*<sup>2</sup> (all more or less mixed with *clam*<sup>1</sup>), *clcam*, *clamber*, *climb*, *climp*<sup>1</sup>, etc. *Clam*<sup>1</sup> in ordinary use has been superseded by *clamp*<sup>1</sup>, q. v. With *clam*, *clamp*, compare *cram*, *cramp*, which belong to a different group, but agree closely in sense, and may be regarded as variations of the same orig. base.] 1. A clamp (see *clamp*<sup>1</sup>); in plural, forceps, pincers. Specifically—(a) A clamp or vise of wood used by carpenters, etc. (b) Same as *clamp*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (c). (c) Pincers or nippers of iron used in castrating horses, bulls, etc. [Scotch.] (d) A kind of forceps or pincers with long wooden handles, with which farmers pull up weeds. [Prov. Eng.] (e) A kind of forceps used in weighing gold. [Scotch.] (f) See the extract.

In the year 1818, Sir John Ross, in command of H. M. S. "Isabella," on a voyage of discovery for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, invented a machine "for taking up soundings from the bottom of any fathomable depth," which he called a "deep-sea *clamm*." A large pair of forceps were kept asunder by a bolt, and the instrument was so contrived that on the bolt striking the ground, a heavy iron weight slipped down a spindle and closed the forceps, which retained within them a considerable quantity of the bottom, whether sand, mud, or small stones.

Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 209.

2. A stick laid across a stream of water to serve as a bridge. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A rat-trap. [Prov. Eng.]

**clam**<sup>1</sup> (klam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Chiefly dial., in part denominative of *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and in part a var. of *clém*<sup>1</sup> (AS. *\*climman*, etc.: see *clém*<sup>1</sup>) as the factitive of the orig. verb which is the common source

of *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, and *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *clem*<sup>2</sup>, *clem*<sup>3</sup>, *clem*, *clain*<sup>2</sup>, *clom*, etc.: see these words. Cf. *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* I. *trans.* 1. To press together; compress; pinch.—2. To clog up; close by pressure; shut.—3. To castrate, as a bull or ram, by compression.—4. To rumple; crease.—5. To snatch.—6. To pinch with hunger; emaciate; starve.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stick close.—2. To grope or grasp ineffectually. [Scotch.]—3. To die of hunger; starve.

In reality we are *clamm*ing and very near starved to death. Arnold, *Cotton Famine*, p. 224.

[In all senses obsolete or provincial.]

**clam**<sup>2</sup> (klam), *a.* [Sc. also *clem* (see *clem*<sup>3</sup>); < ME. *clam* = MD. *D. klam*, clammy, moist, = MLG. *klam*, close, fast, rigid, oppressed, discouraged, = MHG. *chlam*, *klam*, close, small, weak, G. *klamm*, narrow, close, scarce, clammy (also MHG. *klemm*, close, G. dial. *klemm*, close, scarce), = Dan. *klam*, clammy, damp; of like origin with *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, namely, from the pret. \**klam* of the orig. verb \**kliman*, press or adhere together, stick: see *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Sticky; viscous; clammy (which see).

*Clam*, or *cleyמוש* [see *clamous*], glutinosus, viscosus. Prompt. Parv., p. 79.

A *clam* pitchle ray shot from that Centrall Night. Dr. H. More, *Sleep of the Soul*, III. 83.

2. Moist; thawing, as ice.—3. Vile; mean; unworthy.

In vile and *clam* covettise of men.

Wyclif, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), III. 29.

**clam**<sup>2</sup> (klam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamm*ing. [Chiefly dial., in part from *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, and in part a var. of *clame*<sup>2</sup>, *clame*<sup>2</sup>, which is a var. of *clem*<sup>2</sup>, *clem*, *q. v.*; in meaning and form mixed with and ult. related to *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *clem*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To smear; daub; clog with glutinous or viscous matter.

He spitte in the erthe, and made clay of the spitting, and *clamm*de cley on his eyen.

Wyclif, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), II. 93.

2. To stick; glue.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they clogged and *clamm*d themselves till there was no getting out again. Sir R. L'Esperance.

II. *intrans.* To be glutinous; be cold and moist; be clammy.

A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy, Hangs on my brows and *clams* upon my limbs.

Dryden, *Amphitryon*, III. 1.

**clam**<sup>2</sup> (klam), *n.* [< *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *a.* and *v.*] Clamminess; the state or quality of having or conveying a cold moist feeling. [Rare.]

Corruption and the *clam* of death.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. v. 5.

**clam**<sup>3</sup> (klam), *n.* [Also formerly *clomp*; being a particular use (prob. through *clam-shell*, *clomp-shell*, that is, orig., a shell like a clam or vise) of *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 1., or the equiv. *clamp*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, with ref. to the closed 'jaws' of this shell-fish. Said by some to have ref. to 'the firmness with which some clams adhere to rocks'; but clams do not adhere to rocks.] A name given in different localities to different bivalve mollusks. Thus, in England, about the mouth of the river Helford, it is given to the piddock, *Pholas dactylus*; in New York and neighboring States, to *Venus mercenaria*, *Mya arenaria* being known as the *soft clam* or *long clam*; in Massachusetts, to *Mya arenaria*, *Venus mercenaria* being designated as the *hard clam* or *round clam*; in many parts of the interior United States, to any species of *Unionidae* or mussels; along the Pacific coast of the United States, to species of *Tapes* and *Saxidomus*; and, with qualifying prefixes, to various other species. The giant clam is *Tridacna gigas*; the thorny clam is *Chama laevis*, etc.

They scattered up & down . . . by y<sup>e</sup> water side, wher they could find ground nuts & *clames*.

W. Bradford, *Hist. Plymouth Plantation*, II. 130.

**Bear's-paw clam**, *Hippopus maculatus*, a large heavy bivalve of the family *Tridacnidae*. See *Hippopus*.

**clam**<sup>4</sup> (klam), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *klem*, a tolling. The E. word is usually associated with *clamor*, *q. v.* See *clam*<sup>4</sup>, *v.*] A ringing of all the bells of a chime simultaneously; a clamor; a clangor. [Prov. Eng.]

**clam**<sup>4</sup> (klam), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamm*ing. [Cf. Dan. *klemte* = Sw. *klämta*, chime, toll. See the noun.] 1. To sound all the bells in a chime simultaneously.—2. See extract. [Prov. Eng.]

*Clam*, to muffle a bell. See Waldron's *Sad Shepherd*, p. 167. According to some, to ring a bell irregularly or out of time. Halliwell.

**clam**<sup>5</sup> (klam), *n.* Same as *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, 1.

**clam**<sup>6</sup>, An obsolete variant of *clamb*, old preterit of *climb*.

**clamancet**, *n.* [ME., < ML. *clamantia*, claim, < L. *clamant* (*-is*), ppr. of *clamare*, claim: see *clamant* and *claim*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Claim.

**clamancy** (klam'an-si), *n.* [< *clamant*: see *-cy*.] Urgency; urgency arising from necessity. [Scotch.]

**clamant** (klam'ant), *a.* [= OF. *claimant*, *clamant* (see *claimant*) = Pg. *clamante*, < L. *clamant* (*-is*), ppr. of *clamare*, cry: see *claim*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *claimant*.] 1. Crying; beseeching. [Poetical.]

A train of *clamant* children dear.

Thomson, *Autumn*, I. 350.

"Behold!" This *clamant* word

Broke through the careful silence.

Keats, *Endymion*, II.

2. Urgent; calling for prompt attention or relief, etc.; crying: as, a very *clamant* case.

The combat was merely preliminary to something greater even if less *clamant*—the contest over the American university question. New Princeton Rev., I. 145.

3. Crying for punishment or vengeance; highly aggravated. [Scotch.]

**clamant** (kla-mā'shon), *n.* [= It. *clamazione*, < ML. *clamatio* (*-n*), < L. *clamare*, pp. *clamatus*, cry out: see *clamant* and *claim*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The act of crying out.

Their iterated *clamations*.

Sir T. Browne.

**Clamatores** (klam-a-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *clamator*, one who cries out, < *clamare*, pp. *clamatus*, cry out: see *claim*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. In Cabanis's classification (1842), an order of insectivorous birds, consisting of a majority of those non-oscine forms which had been called *Picariæ* by Nitzsch, having ten primaries, the first of them well developed, and the feet neither zygodactyl nor anisodactyl. It was an artificial assemblage, and is now recognized, if at all, only in a modified sense. The name was adapted from Andreas Wagner (1841).

2†. The gallinaceous birds, or *Gallinæ*: so called from the crowing or clamoring of the males, especially as instanced in domestic poultry.

**clamatorial** (klam-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *Clamatores* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Clamatores*.

**clambt.** Obsolete strong preterit of *climb*.

Chaucer.

**clam-bake** (klam'bāk), *n.* A repast consisting chiefly of clams baked in a hole in the ground on a layer of stones previously heated, the hole being covered with seaweed, etc., during the process, usually as an accompaniment of a picnic at the sea-shore; hence, a picnic of which such a repast is the principal feature. [U. S.]

Mya arenaria, the clam par excellence, which figures so largely in the celebrated New England *clam-bake*, is found in all the northern seas of the world.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 280.

**clambent.** Middle English preterit plural of *climb*.

**clamber** (klam'bēr), *v.* [Formerly also *clammer* (E. dial. *clammus*, < ME. *clambren*, *clambren*, climb, also heap closely together (not in AS.; perhaps Scand.), = MLG. *klempern*, LG. *klempern*, *klemmern*, climb, = Icel. *klembra*, *klembra* = Norw. *klembra*, pinch closely together, *clamp*, = Sw. dial. *klammra* = Dan. *klamre*, grasp firmly, = G. *klammern*, dial. *klampfern*, *klampfern*, MHG. *klemberen*, *klampferen*, *clamp*; in part from the noun represented by Icel. *klömbr* (gen. *klambrar*) = Dan. *klammer* = G. *klammer*, dial. *klampfer*, *klampfer*, an extended form of the noun seen in E. *clamp*<sup>1</sup>, *clamp*<sup>1</sup>, with freq. *climb*. The related words are somewhat confused.] I. *intrans.* To climb, especially with difficulty or by using both hands and feet, as in ascending a steep mountain: often used figuratively.

Lord, who shall ascend to thy tabernacle, and dwell in thy holy hill? David does not mean that there is no possibility of ascending thither, or dwelling there, though it be hard *clambering* thither, and hard holding there.

Donne, *Sermons*, x.

We *clambered* over the broken stones cumbering the entrance.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 50.

I turned and *clambered* up

The rivulet's murmuring path.

Bryant, *Sella*.

II. *trans.* To ascend by climbing; climb with difficulty. [Now rare.]

*Clambering* the walls to eye him.

Shak., *Cor.*, II. 1.

**clamber** (klam'bēr), *n.* [< *clamber*, *v.*] The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty.

Moore.

**clamber-clownt**, *n.* A drink similar to cup, made of ale or beer, in use in the eighteenth century.

**clamber-skull** (klam'bēr-skul), *n.* Very strong ale. [Prov. Eng.]

**clam-cod** (klam'kod), *n.* See *cod*<sup>2</sup>.

**clam-cracker** (klam'krak'ēr), *n.* A selachian of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Rhinoptera quadri-*

*loba*: so called at Savannah, Georgia, where it molests the oyster-beds.

**clame**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *claim*<sup>1</sup>.

**clame**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* See *claim*<sup>2</sup>.

**clamentes** (klā-men'tēz), *n.* See *camenes*.

**clamjamfery** (klam-jam'fē-ri), *n.* Same as *clanjamfrie*.

**clamm**, *n.* See *clam*<sup>1</sup>.

**clamm**<sup>1</sup> (klam'as), *v. i.* [Cf. *clamber*.] To climb. [Prov. Eng.]

**clamm**<sup>2</sup> (klam'as), *n.* [Cf. *clamor*.] A noise; a clamor. [Prov. Eng.]

**clammer**<sup>1</sup> (klam'ēr), *v.* An obsolete form of *clamber*.

**clammer**<sup>2</sup> (klam'ēr), *n.* [< *clam*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*.] Otherwise for *clammer*.] A forceps, like a pair of tongs, used in deep-sea soundings to obtain specimens from the bottom of the sea. The jaws are closed by means of a weight. Also called *clam*, *clam-tongs*. See *clam*<sup>1</sup>, I (f).

**clammer**<sup>3</sup> (klam'ēr), *n.* [< *clam*<sup>3</sup> + *-er*.] One whose business is the digging and sale of clams. [Local, U. S.]

**clammily** (klam'i-li), *adv.* In a clammy manner.

Wipe those poor lips of hers

Oozing so *clammily*. Hood, *Bridge of Sighs*.

**clamminess** (klam'i-nes), *n.* [< *clammy* + *-ness*.] The state of being clammy. (a) Viscous quality or feel; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glew.

Moxon.

(b) The state of being cold and moist to the touch.

**clamm**ing (klam'ing), *n.* [< *clam*<sup>3</sup> + *-ing*.] The search for and gathering of clams.

**clamm**ing-machine (klam'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which an engraved and hardened die (intaglio) is made to rotate in contact with a soft steel mill, in order to make a cameo impression upon it. The mill is used to indent copper rollers for calico-printing. E. H. Knight.

**clammy** (klam'i), *a.* [Extended form of earlier *clam*, with same sense: see *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*] 1. Viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Hence—2. Cold and moist with a sticky feel.

Closed was his eye, and clench'd his *clammy* hand.

Crabbe, *Works*, I. 119.

Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread.

Dryden.

Under the grass, with the *clammy* clay,

Lie in darkness the last year's flowers.

Bryant, *The New and the Old*.

**Clammy cherry.** See *cherry*<sup>1</sup>.

**clamor**, **clamour** (klam'or), *n.* [< ME. *clamour*, < OF. *clamour*, *clamar*, *clamor*, F. *clameur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *clamor* = It. *clamore*, < L. *clamor* (*clamo*-), an outcry, < *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A great outcry; vociferation; exclamation made by a loud voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices.

After, rising with great joy and *clamour*, they sing a prayer of prayse in hope hereof.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 197.

The bitter *clamour* of two eager tongues.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, I. 1.

Interpreted it, with its multitudinous echoes and reverberations, as the *clamor* of the fens and night hags.

Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, xi.

2. Any loud and continued noise.

Do but start

An echo with the *clamour* of thy drum.

Shak., *K. John*, v. 2.

Loud Arno's boisterous *clamours*.

Addison.

3. Figuratively, loud complaint or urgent demand; an expression of strong dissatisfaction or desire.

Because his galyottes and offycers made suche *clamours* for vytayles.

Sir R. Guylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 70.

A violent *clamour* was . . . raised against the king by the priests of Debra Libanos, as having forsaken the religious principles of his predecessors.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 533.

=Syn. Hubbub, uproar, noise, din, ado.

**clamor**, **clamour** (klam'or), *v.* [< *clamor*, *clamour*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To utter in a loud voice; shout.

Melissa *clamour*'d, "Flee the death."

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

2†. To make a great noise with; cause to sound loudly or tumultuously: used in an inverted sense in the following passage.

*Clamour* your tongues, and not a word more.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 3.

3†. To stun with noise; salute with noise.

And let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribulations manner; for that is to *clamour* councils, not to inform them.

Bacon, *Counsel*.

At sight of him, the people with a shout  
 Lifted the air, clamouring their god with praise.

Milton, S. A., l. 1621.

To clamor bellst, to sound all the bells in a chime together. Warburton.

II. intrans. 1. To utter loud sounds or outcries; vociferate.

The London sparrows far and nigh  
 Clamor together suddenly.

D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

2. To make importunate complaints or demands: as, to clamor for admittance.

The Hans not only complained, but clamoured loudly for breach of their ancient Privileges.

Huwell, Letters, l. vi. 3.

clamorer, clamourer (klam'gr-er), n. One who clamors.

clamorist, clamourist (klam'gr-ist), n. [*clamor*, *clamour*, + *-ist*.] Same as clamorer. T. Hook. [Rare.]

clamorous (klam'gr-us), a. [= Sp. Pg. It. *clamoroso*, < ML. *clamosus*, for L. *clamosus* (> F. *clameur*), < *clamor*, clamor: see *clamor*, n.] 1. Making a clamor or outcry; noisy; vociferous; loud; resounding.

The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots.

Shak., M. N. D., ll. 3.

And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous smack,  
 That, at the parting, all the church did echo.

Shak., T. of the S., ill. 2.

Infants clam'rous, whether pleas'd or pain'd.

Cowper, The Task, l. 232.

With a gesture he awed into silence

All that clamorous throng.

Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 4.

2. Urgent or importunate in complaints or demands.—3. Figuratively, crying out, as for retribution or punishment; heinous; flagrant.

Men do not arise to great crimes on the sudden, but by degrees of carelessness to lesser impieties, and then to clamorous sins.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 283.

clamorously (klam'gr-us-li), adv. In a clamorous manner; with loud noise or words.

The old women heightened the general gloom by clamorously bewailing their fate.

Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 438.

clamorousness (klam'gr-us-nes), n. The state or quality of being clamorous.

clamorousome (klam'gr-us-um), a. [Also spelled (dial.) *clammersome*; < *clamor* + *-some*.] Greedy; rapacious; contentious. Brockett.

[Prov. Eng.]

clamour, clamourer, etc. See *clamor*, etc.

clamp<sup>1</sup> (klamp), n. [First in early mod. E. \**(taking in part the place of the earlier clam<sup>1</sup>)*, after MD. *klampe*, a clamp, hook, tenon, grapple, brace, D. *klamp*, a clamp, cleat, = MLG. *klampe*, a hook, clasp, = G. dial. (Bav. and Austrian) *klampfe*, G. (after LG.) *klampe* = Dan. *klampe* = Sw. *klamp* (prob. after D.), a clamp, cleat (cf. MLG. *klampe* = East Fries. *klampe*, a bridge over a ditch); practically an extension or variant of the older *clam<sup>1</sup>*, q. v., but in form as if from the pret. of the verb represented by MHG. *klimpfen* (pret. *klampf*, pp. *geklumpfen*), draw, press, or hold fast together, which may be regarded as an extension of the orig. Teut. (Goth.) \**kliman* (AS. \**climman*), pret. \**klam*, press or adhere together, whence also *clam<sup>1</sup>*, q. v. The forms derived from or related to *clamp<sup>1</sup>* are numerous: see *clam<sup>1</sup>*, *clam<sup>2</sup>*, etc., *clamp<sup>2</sup>*, *clamp<sup>3</sup>*, etc., *climb*, *clamber*, etc. Cf. also *clip<sup>1</sup>*.]

1. An instrument of wood, metal, or other rigid material, used to hold anything, or to hold or fasten two or more things together by pressure so as to keep them in the same relative position.

Specifically—(a) In joinery: (1) An instrument of wood or metal used for holding glued pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens. (2) A piece of wood fixed to another with a mortise and tenon, or groove

and tongue, so that the fibers of the piece thus fixed cross those of the other and thereby prevent it from casting or warping. (b) Naut.: (1) A thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side used to sustain the ends of the beams. (2) Any plate of iron made to turn or open and shut so as to confine a spar or boom. (c) In leather-manuf., a wooden bench-screw with two cheeks, used to hold the leather securely while it is stoned or slicked. (d) A metallic piece and binding-screw, shaped somewhat like a stirrup, used to hold one of the elements of a battery and complete the electric connection. (e) pl. A sort of strong pinners used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails. Also *clams*.

2. The hinged plates over the trunnions of a gun: generally called *cap-squares*.—3. One of a pair of movable cheeks of lead or copper covering the jaws of a vise, and enabling it to grasp without bruising.—4. In bot., in the mycelium of fungi, a nearly semicircular cellular protuberance, like a short branch, which springs from one cell of a filament close to a

transverse wall, and is closely applied to the lateral wall of the adjoining cell. Each cell coalesces with the clamp, and thus an open passage is formed between the two cells. Also called *clamp-cell*.—5. pl. Andirons. [Prov. Eng.]—Binding-screw clamp. See *binding-screw*.—Collar and clamp. See *collar*.—Geometrical clamp, a clamp which depends solely on the rigidity of matter and not on friction.—Horsehoe clamp, in ship-building, an iron strap for attaching the gripe and forefoot.—Molders' clamp, in foundry, a frame for holding together firmly the parts of a flask, so that the metal may safely be poured into the mold.

clamp<sup>1</sup> (klamp), v. t. [= D. *klampen*, etc.; from the noun. See *clam<sup>1</sup>*, v.] To fasten with a clamp or clamps; fix a clamp on.

The strong oak chest heavily clamped with iron, screwed to the floor.

G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

clamp<sup>2</sup> (klamp), n. [Cf. D. and LG. *klamp*, a heap; cf. *clam<sup>1</sup>*, *clam<sup>3</sup>*, and *clam<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A stack of bricks laid up for burning, in such a manner as to leave spaces between them for the access of the fire, and imperviously inclosed: called a *brick-clamp*, in distinction from a *brick-kiln*.

The name of *clamp* is also applied to a pile of bricks arranged for burning in the usual way, and encased with a thin wall of burned bricks and daubed over with mud to retain the heat.

C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., p. 58.

2. A pile of ore for roasting, or of coal for coking.—3. A mound of earth lined with straw thrown up over potatoes, beets, turnips, etc., to keep them through the winter. [Prov. Eng.]

—4. A large fire made of underwood. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A heap of peat or turf for fuel. [Prov. Eng.]

clamp<sup>2</sup> (klamp), v. t. [*clam<sup>2</sup>*, n.] 1. To burn (bricks) in a clamp. See *clam<sup>2</sup>*, n., 1.

The bricks are not burned in kilns as with us, but are clamped.

C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., p. 57.

2. To cover (potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.) with earth for winter keeping. [Prov. Eng.]

clamp<sup>3</sup> (klamp), n. An obsolete form of *clam<sup>3</sup>*.

Clam or clamp, a kind of shell-fish. Josselyn (1672).

clamp<sup>4</sup> (klamp), v. i. [Appar. imitative; cf. *clank*, *clump<sup>2</sup>*, *tramp*.] To tread heavily; tramp.

The policeman with clamping feet. Thackeray.

clamp<sup>4</sup> (klamp), n. [*clam<sup>4</sup>*, v.] A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp.

clamp<sup>5</sup> (klamp), v. t. [Perhaps a particular use of *clam<sup>1</sup>*, v.] 1. To make or mend in a clumsy manner; patch.—2. To patch or tramp up (a charge or an accusation). [Scotch.]

clamp-cell (klamp'sel), n. Same as *clam<sup>1</sup>*, 4.

clamp-connection (klamp'kq-nek'shon), n. In bot., the connection formed between two cells by a clamp-cell.

clamp-coupling (klamp'kup'ling), n. A device for uniting the ends of a shaft by means of conical binding-sleeves, which by longitudinal motion wedge themselves between the shaft-ends and an outer cylinder, thus binding the whole together.

clamp-dog (klamp'dog), n. A clamp which serves as a connection between a piece which is to be turned and the face-plate or spindle of a lathe, compelling the work to partake of the motion of the head-spindle.

clammer (klam'per), n. A contrivance consisting of a frame of iron having sharp prongs on the lower part, fastened to the sole of the shoe or boot, to prevent slipping on the ice. Also called *crawler*, and in the United States *calk*.

clamping (klam'ping), n. [Verbal n. of *clamp<sup>2</sup>*, v.] The process of burning bricks in a clamp.

The process called *clamping* so common, and practised largely both in this country and in some parts of Great Britain remote from London. . . . is usually a method of burning bricks by placing them in a temporary kiln, the walls of which are generally built of "green" or unburned bricks.

C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., p. 57.

clamp-iron (klamp'ir-n), n. One of several irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling. Imp. Dict.

clamp-kiln (klam'kil), n. [Also *clam<sup>1</sup>-kill*; < *clam<sup>2</sup>* + *kiln*.] A kiln built of sods for burning lime.

clamp-nail (klam'nāl), n. A short, stout, large-headed nail for fastening clamps in ships.

clamp-screw (klam'skrō), n. A tool used by joiners to hold

work to the table, or to secure two pieces together.

clam-scraper (klam'skrā'pēr), n. Same as *drag-rake*.

clam-shell (klam'shel), n. 1. The shell of a clam.—2. The mouth, or the lip. [Vulgar, New Eng.]

You don't feel much like speakin',  
 When if you let your clam-shells gape, a quart of tar will leak in.

Lowell, Biglow Papers.

3. A hinged, two-leaved self-loading scoop used in dredges, coal-, ore-, and ash-loaders, and hoisting machinery. See *dredge*.

clam-tongs (klam'tongz), n. pl. An instrument used for gathering clams. See *clammer<sup>2</sup>* and *tongs*.

clam-worm (klam'wērm), n. A species of *Nereis*, especially *N. limbata*, found in association with the soft clam, *Mya arenaria*. One species, *N. virens*, is a large sea-worm from 18 to 20 inches long, of a dull bluish-green color tinted with iridescent hues. Clam-worms burrow in the sand, are very voracious, and are much used for bait. [New Jersey and New Eng. coast.]

clan (klan), n. [*Gael. clann*, < Ir. *clann*, *cland*, offspring, children, descendants, a tribe, clan, prob. through W. *plant*, offspring, children, < L. *planta*, offshoot, sprout, scion, slip, in later L. a plant: see *plant*, of which *clan* is thus a doublet.] 1. A race; a family; a tribe; an association of persons under a chieftain; especially, such a family or tribe among the Highlanders of Scotland. The clan is a tribal form of social and political organization based upon kinship of the members. The chief features of the system are (1) the leadership of a chief, regarded as representing a common ancestor, and (2) the possession of land partly undivided as the common domain of the clan, and partly divided as the separate property of its members and their heirs, the clan being the heir of a member who dies leaving no son. It prevailed in early times in Germany and Ireland, and until recently in Scotland, and to some extent in other countries. Thus, among the Highlanders a clan consisted of the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief, who represented the common ancestor, and who was revered and served by the clansmen with the blind devotion of children. The clans did not, however, acknowledge the principle of primogeniture, often raising to the chieftainship a brother or an uncle of a deceased chief. The name of the clan was generally that of the original progenitor with the prefix *Mac* (son). There are few traces of this institution now remaining.

Each trained to arms since life began,  
 Owning no tie but to his clan.

Scott, L. of the L., ill. 24.

We find the Tribe or Clan, including a number of persons, in theory of kin to it, yet in fact connected with it only by common dependence on the chief.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 69.

2. Figuratively, a clique, sect, set, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit, and supposed to have a spirit of exclusiveness toward others.

Partridge, and the rest of his clan, may hoot me for a cheat, if I fall in any single particular.

Swift.

=Syn. 1. *Tribe*, *Race*, etc. See *people*.

clanculari (klang'kü-lär), a. [*L. clancularius*, secret, clandestine, < *clanculum*, secretly, a dim. form, < *clam*, secretly: see *clandestine*.] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed.

Not allowing to himself any reserve of carnal pleasure, no clancular lust, no private oppressions, no secret covetousness.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 83d.

clancularly† (klang'kü-lär-li), adv. Privately; secretly.

Judgements should not be administered clancularly, in dark corners, but in open court.

Barrow, Sermons, ll. xx.

clandestine (klan-des'tin), a. [= D. *clandestin*, < F. *clandestin* = Sp. Pg. It. *clandestino*, < L. *clandestinus*, secret, < *clam* (OL. *calam*, *calim*), secretly, from root of *celare* = AS. *helan*, hide (see *conceal*); the second element is uncertain.] Secret; private; hidden; furtive; withdrawn from public view: generally implying craft, deception, or evil design.

They, in a clandestine and secret manner, collect and snatch fire, as it were by stealth, from the chariot of the Sun.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ll., Expl.

It is the worst clandestine marriage, when God is not invited to it.

Fuller, Holy State, p. 207.

Clandestine marriage. (a) A marriage contracted without the due observance of the ceremonies which the law has prescribed. By the law of Scotland clandestine marriages are valid, by that of England void; the law in the United States varies. (b) Any secret marriage, but especially one contracted in defiance of the will of parents or guardians. =Syn. *Latent*, *Covert*, etc. See *secret*.

clandestinely (klan-des'tin-li), adv. In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; furtively.

This Trick [pouring water on a cargo of cloves] they use whenever they dispose of any clandestinely.

Dampier, Voyages, l. 318.

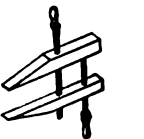
clandestineness (klan-des'tin-nes), n. The state or quality of being clandestine; secrecy; a state of concealment.



Cabinet-maker's Clamp.



Clamp-dog.



Clamp-screws.

**clandestinity** (klan-des-tin'i-ti), *n.* [*< clandestine + -ity*; = *F. clandestinité*.] Clandestineness; secrecy. [Rare.]

Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult.

*Stillington*, Speech in 1682.

Clandestinity, in what manner soever aimed at, may be considered as evidentiary of fear.

*Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, v. 10.

**clang** (klang), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS.; = OHG. *chlang*, MHG. *klanc* (*klang-*, also *klank-*), G. *klang* = Sw. Dan. *klang*, sound, clang, ring, clink; in form from the pret. of the verb represented by OHG. *chlingan* (pret. *chlang*), MHG. G. *klingen* (pret. *klang*) = MLG. *klingen* = Icel. *klíngja*, clang, ring, clink, a verb parallel to MHG. G. *klinken* = MLG. *klinken* = MD. D. *klinken* = E. *clink*: see *clink*. Cf. L. *clangor*, clang, clangor, Gr. *κλαγγή*, a clang, clash, rattle, from the verb; L. *clangere*, LL. also *clingere*, make a loud sound, clang, = Gr. *κλάζειν* (perf. *κέκλαγγα*), scream, bark, clash, rattle. All ult. imitative, the forms in Teut. agreeing with *clang* being mixed with those agreeing with *clank* and *clink*, and further associated through imitative variation with numerous similar forms: see *clink*, *clank*, *click*, *clack*, etc.] 1. A loud, sharp, resonant, and metallic sound; a clangor; as, the clang of arms; the clang of bells; the clang of hammers.

Loud larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets' clang.  
*Shak.*, T. of the 8., i. 2.

At every stride Red Rowan made,  
I wot the Kinmont's alms [trons] play'd clang.  
*Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 66).

The haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mews' clang.  
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 835.

The drawbridge dropped with a surly clang.  
*Lovell*, Sir Launfal.

2. [G. *klang*.] The quality of a musical sound; the respect in which a tone of one instrument differs from the same tone struck on another; timbre. See *extract*.

An assemblage of tones, such as we obtain when the fundamental tone and the harmonics of a string sound together, is called by the Germans a *Klang*. May we not employ the English word *clang* to denote the same thing, and thus give the term a precise scientific meaning akin to its popular one?  
*Tyndall*, Sound, p. 118.

**clang** (klang), *v.* [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb; cf. L. *clangere*, clang, = Gr. *κλάζειν* (perf. *κέκλαγγα*), scream, bark, clash, clang: see *clang*, *n.*, and *clank*, *clack*, etc.] I. *intrans.* To give out a clang; resound.

Above the wood which grides and clangs.  
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

She looks across the harbor-bar  
To see the white gulls fly;  
His greeting from the Northern sea  
Is in their clanging cry.  
*Whittier*, Amy Wentworth.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to sound with a clang.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous  
Their mystick dance, and clang'd their sounding arms.  
*Prior*.

2. To cause the name of to resound; celebrate with clangor.

"The crane," I said, "may chatter of the crane,  
The dove may murmur of the dove, but I  
An eagle clang an eagle to the sphere."  
*Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

**clang-color** (klang'kul'or), *n.* Same as *clang-tint*.

**clangor** (klang'gor or klang'or), *n.* [Also sometimes *clangour*; = *F. clangueur* = Pg. *clangor* = It. *clangore*, < L. *clangor*, a sound, clang, < *clangere*, clang: see *clang*.] A sharp, metallic, ringing sound; resonant, clanging sound; clang; clamorous noise; shrill outcry.

And hear the trumpet's clangour pierce the sky.  
*Dryden*.

Not without clangour, complaint, subsequent criminal trials, and official persons dying of heartbreak.  
*Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 9.

Night after night the geese came lumbering in the dark with a clangor and a whistling of wings, even after the ground was covered with snow.  
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 267.

The drum rolls loud,—the bugle fills  
The summer air with clangor.  
*Whittier*, Our River.

The clamor and the clangor of the bells.  
*Poe*, The Bells.

**clangor** (klang'gor or klang'or), *v. i.* [Also sometimes *clangour*; < *clangor*, *n.*] To make a clangor; clang; clank; resound.

All steeples are clangouring.  
*Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 4.

**clangorous** (klang'go-rus or klang'o-rus), *a.* [*< ML. clangorosus*, < L. *clangor*: see *clangor*.]

Making or producing clangor; having a hard, metallic, or ringing sound.

Who would have thought that the clangorous noise of a smith's hammers should have given the first rise to music?  
*Spectator*, No. 834.

To serve in Vulcan's clangorous smithy.  
*Lovell*, Hymn to my Fire.

**clangour**, *n.* and *v.* See *clangor*.

**clangoust**, *a.* [*< clang + -ous*. Cf. OF. *clangeux*.] Making a clanging noise.

Harsh and clangous throats.  
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

**clang-tint** (klang'tint), *n.* [*< clang + tint*, after G. *klang-farbe*, lit. sound-color.] The timbre or quality of a compound musical tone, due to the relative number and intensity of the harmonics present in it; acoustic color. See *clang*, *n.*, 2, *harmonic*, and *quality*. Also called *clang-color*.

Could the pure fundamental tones of these instruments [clarinet, flute, and violin] be detached, they would be undistinguishable from each other; but the different admixture of overtones in the different instruments renders their *clang-tints* diverse, and therefore distinguishable.  
*Tyndall*, Sound, p. 127.

**Clangula** (klang'gū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), dim. of Gr. *κλαγγή*, a clang, clangor, as the screaming of birds, confused cries, etc.: see *clang*.] A genus of sea-ducks or Fuliginæ, containing the garrots or goldeneyes. *C. clangula* is the common goldeneye; *C. barrovi* is Barrow's goldeneye or the Rocky Mountain garrot. The American buffhead, *Bucephala albeola*, and some other species, are often placed in this genus.

**clanjamfrie**, **clanjamfry** (klan-jam'fri), *n.* [Sc., variously written *clanjamphry*, *frie*, etc.; appar. a loose compound of *clam*, *clem*, mean, low, worthless, + *jampf* or *jampher*, be idle.] Persons collectively who are regarded with contempt; a mob; ragtag and bobtail.

A gang of play-actors came.—They were the first of that *clanjamfry* who had ever been in the parish.  
*Galt*.

I only knew the whole *clanjamfry* of them were there.  
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, ix.

**clank** (klangk), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS.; = MD. D. *klank* = MHG. *klanke*, a ringing sound; in form from the pret. (\**klank*) of the verb represented by MD. D. MHG. G. *klinken* = E. *clink*, and parallel to *clang*, similarly related to OHG. *chlingan*, MHG. G. *MLG. D. klingen*: see *clink*, and cf. *clang*, *n.* and *v.* Phonetically, *clank* and *clink* may be regarded as nasalized forms of *clack* and *click*; as imitative verbs they belong to an extensive group of more or less imitative words of similar phonetic form: see *clack*, *click*, *clang*, *clash*, *clatter*, *clap*, etc.] A sharp, hard, metallic sound; as, the clank of chains or fetters.

You mark him by the crashing bough,  
And by his corselet's sullen clank,  
And by the stones spurned from the bank.  
*Scott*, Rokeby, li. 14.

**clank** (klangk), *v.* [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb, a variation of *clink*, *v.*: see *clank*, *n.*, and cf. *clink*, *clang*, *n.* and *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to sound with a clank; as, to clank chains. See the noun.

Officers and their staffs in full uniform clanking their spurs and jingling their sabres.  
*W. H. Russell*, Crimean War, vi.

2†. To give a ringing blow to.

He clanked Piercy over the head,  
A deep wound and a sair.  
*Auld Maitland* (Child's Ballads, VI. 228).

II. *intrans.* To sound with or give out a clank.

He smote his hand  
Against his breast, his heavy mailed hand,  
That the hard iron corselet clank'd aloud.  
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

**clanker** (klang'kér), *n.* [E. dial.; appar. < *clank + -er*.] A beating; a chastisement. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

**clannish** (klan'ish), *a.* [*< clan + -ish*.] 1. Pertaining to a clan; closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

The vision of the whole race passing out of its state of clannish division, as the children of Israel themselves had done in the time of Moses, and becoming fit to receive a universal constitution, this is great.  
*J. R. Seelye*, Nat. Religion, p. 213.

2. Imbued with the prejudices, feelings, sentiments, etc., peculiar to clans; somewhat narrow or restricted in range of social interest and feeling.

**clannishly** (klan'ish-li), *adv.* In a clannish manner.

**clannishness** (klan'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clannish.

**clanship** (klan'ship), *n.* [*< clan + -ship*.] A state of union as in a family or clan; association under a chieftain.

The habits of the Highlanders, not singly, but in small groups, as if they loved society or clanship.  
*Pennant*, Tour in Scotland.

**clansman** (klanz'man), *n.*; pl. *clansmen* (-men). A member of a clan.

Loud a hundred clansmen raise  
Their voices in their chieftain's praise.  
*Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 18.

**clap** (klap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clapped* or *clapt*, ppr. *clapping*. [*< ME. clappen*, < AS. *clappian* (rare) = OFries. *klappa*, *kloppa* = D. *klappen* = MLG. LG. *klappen* (> G. *klappen*) = Icel. Sw. *klappa* = Dan. *klappe* = OHG. *chlapfôn*, MHG. *klaffen*, clap, strike with a noise, in MLG., etc., also to talk much, gabble, chatter; cf. It. *chiappare*, strike, catch; Gæol. *clabar*, a mill-clapper, *clabaire*, a loud talker. Prob. ult. imitative: cf. *clack*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with a quick, sharp motion; slap; pat, as with the palm of the open hand or some flat object; as, to clap one on the shoulder.

The hande that clappyd the vndyr the ere.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

Claps her pale cheek, till clapping makes it red.  
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 468.

Have you never seen a citizen on a cold morning clapping his sides, and walking . . . before his shop?  
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, ix. 1.

Hence—2. To fondle by patting.

Clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks.  
*Tennyson*, Dora.

3. To push forcibly; move together; shut hastily; followed by *to*: as, to clap to the door or gate.—4. To place or put, especially by a hasty or sudden motion: as, to clap the hand to the mouth; to clap spurs to a horse.

The boodies were clapped on both sides of his body, through which there were driven many great nails.  
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 187.

Then trip to his Lodging, clap on a Hood and Scarf, and a Mask, slap into a Hackney-Coach and drive hither to the Door again in a trice!  
*Congreve*, Way of the World, I. 8.

If she rejects this proposal, clap her under lock and key.  
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

5. To strike, knock, or slap together, as the hands, or against the body, as wings, with a sharp, abrupt sound.

Men maken hem [sc. the foules, alle of gold] dauncen and syngen, clappinge here wenges togydere.  
*Mandeville* (ed. Halliwell), p. 219.

O clap your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph.  
*Ps.* xlviii. 1.

The crested bird  
That claps his wings at dawn.  
*Tennyson*, Fair Women.

Hence—6. To manifest approbation of by striking the hands together; applaud by clapping the hands.

Wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which clapped its performance on the stage.  
*Dryden*, Ded. of Spanish Friar.

7†. To utter noisily.

Alle that thou herest thou shalt telle,  
And clappe it out, as doth a belle.  
*Gower*, Conf. Amant, II. 282.

To clap eyes on, to look at; see. [Colloq.]

Nicest girl I ever clapped eyes on.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 607.

To clap hands, to clasp or join hands with another, in token of the conclusion of an agreement.

So clap hands and a bargain.  
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

To clap hold of (or on), to seize roughly and suddenly.

But here my Guide, his wings soft oars to spare,  
On the moon's lower horn clapt hold, and whirl'd  
Me up.  
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 100.

To clap up. (a) To make or arrange hastily; patch up; as, to clap up a peace.

Was ever match clapt'd up so suddenly?  
*Shak.*, T. of the 8., ii. 1.

(b) To imprison, especially without formality or delay.

Clap him up,  
And, if I live, I'll find a strange death for him.  
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To strike or knock, as at a door.

This somnour clappeth at the widows gate.  
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 283.

2. To come together suddenly with a sharp noise; close with a bang; slam; clack.

And thal [mouths] clappe shall full clene, & neuer vnclouse after.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 807.

The doors around me clapt.  
*Dryden*.



There rose a noise of striking clocks,  
And feet that ran, and doors that clapt.  
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

3. To applaud, as by clapping the hands together.—4†. To chatter; prattle or prate continually or noisily.

This monk, he clappeth loude.

Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 15.

5. To begin or set to work with alacrity and briskness.

Truly, sir, I would desire you to clap into your prayers;  
for, look you, the warrant's come. Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

**clap**<sup>1</sup> (klap), *n.* [*ME. clap, clappe* = *D. klap* = *LG. klap* (> *G. klapp*) = *Ice. Sw. klapp* = *Dan. klap* = *OHG. klaph*, *MHG. klappf*, *G. klaff*, a striking with a noise; from the verb.] 1. A sudden sharp sound produced by a collision; a bang; a slap; a slam.

Give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.

Swift, Advice to Servants, General Directions.

Hence—2. A burst or peal, as of thunder.

Horrible claps of thunder, and flashes of lightning,  
voices and earthquakes. Haverhill, Apology.

3. A striking together, as of the hands or of a bird's wings; especially, a striking of the hands together, to express applause.

Men, with wives, and boys,

Whose shouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea.

Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

4. A clapping; applause expressed by clapping. [Now colloq.]

He sometimes lets the audience begin the clap of themselves, and at the conclusion of their applause rattles it with a single thwack. Addison, Trunkmaker at the Play.

He was saluted, on his first appearance, with a general clap; by which I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.

Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 6.

5†. Noise of any kind, especially idle chatter.

Stynt thi clappe. Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 36.

His lewde [ignorant] clappe, of which I sett no prys.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

6. A sudden blow, motion, or act: generally in the phrase *at a clap* (which see, below).—7. A touch or pat with the open hand: as, he put her off with a kiss and a clap. [Scotch and New England.]—8. In falconry, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. E. Phillips, 1706.—9. Same as *clapper*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (d).—At a clap, at one blow; all at once; suddenly.

What, fifty of my followers at a clap! Shak., Lear, i. 4.

They are for hazarding all for God at a clap, and I am for taking all advantage to secure my life and estate.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 165.

**clap**<sup>2</sup> (klap), *n.* [*Cf. D. klapoor*, < *OF. clapoier*, a venereal sore.] Gonorrhea.

**clap**<sup>3</sup> (klap), *v. t.* [*< clap*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To infect with venereal poison. [Rare.]

**clapboard** (klap'börd; colloq. klab'örd), *n.* [Also formerly *clabörd*, *clauboard*, *cloboard*; < *clap*<sup>1</sup> + *board*. Compare obs. *clapholt*, < *LG. klappholt* = *D. klaphout* = *G. klappholz*, cut pieces of wood, clapboard.] 1. A long thin board, usually about 6 or 8 inches wide, used in covering the outside walls of a wooden building. See *siding*.

Mr. Oldham had a small house near the weir at Watertown, made all of clapboards, burned August, 1832.

Winthrop, Journal, i. 87.

Richard Longe was fined, in 1635, for riving divers good trees into clapboards.

Massachusetts Records, i. 163.

We heard the loosened clapboards tost,

The board-nails snapping in the frost.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. A roofing-board about 4 feet long by 8 inches wide, and thicker on one edge than on the other, rived from a log by splitting it from the center outward. Also called *shake*. [U. S.]

The broad side gable, shaded by its rude awning of clapboards.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 85.

3. A stave for casks. [Eng.]

**clapboard** (klap'börd; colloq. klab'örd), *v. t.* [*< clapboard*, *n.*] To cover or sheathe with clapboards, as a house. [U. S.]

A plain clapboarded structure of small size.

The Century, XXVIII, 11.

**clap-bread** (klap'bred), *n.* A kind of oatmeal cake rolled out thin and baked hard. Also *clap-cake*. Halliwell.

The great rack of clap-bread hung overhead, and Bell Robson's preference of this kind of oat-cake over the leavened and partly sour kind used in Yorkshire was another source of her unpopularity.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

**clap-dish** (klap'dish), *n.* Same as *clack-dish*.

**clap-doctor** (klap'dok'tor), *n.* A physician who undertakes the cure of venereal diseases; hence, formerly, from the fact that such pro-

fessions are often made by ignorant or irresponsible persons, a quack. [Now only vulgar.]

He was the first clap-doctor that I met with in history.

Tatler, No. 260.

**clape** (kläp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The flicker or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*. [Local, U. S.]

**clapper**, *n.* [*ME.*, later written *clapper*, *So. clappers*; < *OF. clapiere*, *F. clapiere* (*ML. claperius*, *claperia*, *claperium*), a rabbit-burrow, < *clapir*, squat; origin uncertain.] A rabbit-burrow. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1405.

**clapmatch** (klap'mach), *n.* [*D. klapmuts*, sailor's cap.] The bonnet-seal: applied by sailors to the female southern fur-seal.

The younger of both sexes [of sea-lions], together with the *clapmatches*.

C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 130.

**clap-net** (klap'net), *n.* A net in hinged sections, made to fold quickly upon itself by the pulling of a string, much used by the bird-catchers who supply the London market.

**clappedepouch** (klap'e-de-pouch), *n.* A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Bursa bursa-pastoris*, in allusion to its little pouches hung out as it were by the wayside, as the begging lepers of old times extended a pouch at the end of a pole and called attention to it by a clapper or bell.

**clapper**<sup>1</sup> (klap'ër), *n.* [*< ME. clapper, claper, cleper* (= *D. klapper* = *MHG. klapper, klepper*, a chattering, blabber (> *G. klapper*), = *MHG. klepper*, etc.); < *clap*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Something which claps or strikes with a loud, sharp noise. Specifically—(a) The tongue of a bell.

Like the rude clapper of a crazed bell.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

(b) The cover of a clack-dish. (c) The piece of wood or metal which strikes the hopper of a mill. (d) In medieval churches, a wooden rattle used as a summons to prayers on the last three days of Holy Week, when it was customary for the church bells to remain silent. Also called *clap*. F. G. Lee. (e) A clack or windmill for frightening birds.

They kill not vipers, but scare them away with *Clappers* from their Balsame-trees.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 233.

A clapper clapping in a garth,

To scare the fowl from fruit.

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(f) *pl.* Pieces of wood or bone to be held between the fingers and struck together rhythmically; the bones. (g) The knocker of a door. *Minstrel*, 1617.

2. One who claps, especially one who applauds by clapping the hands.—3. A clack-valve.—4. *pl.* A pair of iron plates used to hold fine steel springs while being hardened.—5. [*Cf. clam*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 2.] A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge.—6†. *pl.* Warren-pales or -walls. *Coles*, 1717.—7. The tongue. *Brockett*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—Begger's clapper. See *clack-dish* and *clicket*.

**clapper**<sup>1</sup> (klap'ër), *v. t.* [*< clapper*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To clap; make a clattering noise. [Rare.]

Loose boards on the roof clappered and rattled.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 17.

**clapper**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *claper*.

**clapper-bill** (klap'ër-bil), *n.* A name of the open-beaked storks, of the genus *Anastomus* (which see). Also called *shell-eater*.

**clapperclaw** (klap'ër-klä), *v. t.* [*< clap*<sup>1</sup> + *claw*. *Cf. caperclaw*.] 1. To beat, claw, and scratch; thrash; drub.

They are clapper-clawing one another; I'll go look on.

Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

2. To scold; abuse with the tongue; revile.

Have always been at daggers-drawing

And one another clapper-clawing.

S. Butler, Hudibras, ii.

**clapperclaw** (klap'ër-klä), *n.* [*< clapperclaw*, *v.*] Same as *back-scratcher*, 2.

**clapperdudgeon** (klap'ër-duj'on), *n.* [Also *clapperdodgeon*; appar. < *clapper*<sup>1</sup>, *clap*<sup>1</sup>, + *dudgeon*, a dagger, or a handle.] A beggar.

It is but the part of a clapperdudgeon, to strike a man in the street.

Greene, George-a-Greene.

A Clapperdudgeon is in English a Begger borne; some call him a Pallyard.

Dekker, Bellman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C, 3.

**clappering** (klap'ër-ing), *n.* [*< clapper*<sup>1</sup> + *-ing*<sup>1</sup>.] Pulling the clapper instead of the bell.

The lazy and pernicious practice of clappering, i. e., tying the bell rope to the clapper, and pulling it instead of the bell.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 379.

**clapper-stay** (klap'ër-stä), *n.* A device for muffling large bells.

**clapper-valve** (klap'ër-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve suspended from a hinge, and working alternately on two seats; a clack-valve. It is sometimes a disk vibrating between two seats.

**clapse**, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *clasp*.

**clap-sill** (klap'sil), *n.* In *hydraulic engine*, a miter-sill; the bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut. Also called *lock-sill*.

**clap-stick** (klap'stik), *n.* A kind of wooden rattle or clapper used for raising an alarm; a watchman's rattle.

He was not disturbed . . . by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks*.

Southey, The Doctor, l.

**claptrap** (klap'trap), *n.* and *a.* 1. A contrivance for clapping in theaters.—2. Figuratively, an artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; deceptive show or pretense.

This actor [Thomas Cobham], . . . when approaching a *claptrap*, gives such note of preparation that they must indeed be barren spectators who do not perceive that there is something coming. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II, 318.

He played to the galleries, and indulged them of course with an endless succession of *clap-traps*.

Brougham, Sheridan.

Trashy books which owe their circulation to advertising skill or to pretentious *clap-trap*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 52.

II. *a.* Designing or designed merely to win approval or catch applause.

The unworthy arts of the *clap-trap* mob-orator.

A. K. H. Boyd, Country Parson, l.

Read election speeches and observe how votes are gained by *clap-trap* appeals to senseless prejudices.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 229.

**claque** (klak), *n.* [*F.*, < *claqueur*, *clap*, applaud, < *D. klakken*, *clap*, clack: see *clack*.] 1. In theaters, a set of men, called *claqueurs*, distributed through the audience, and hired to applaud the piece or the actors; the system of paid applause. This method of aiding the success of public performances is very ancient; but it first became a permanent system, openly organized and controlled by the *claqueurs* themselves, in Paris at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The *claque* at the Grand Opera is very select. I would not go with the *claque* on the boulevards.

V. Hugo, Les Misérables, St. Denis (trans.), vi. 2.

Hence—2. Any band of admirers applauding and praising from interested motives.

**claqueur** (kla-ker'), *n.* [*F.*, < *claqueur*, applaud: see *claque*.] A member of the *claque*. Each *claqueur* has a special rôle allotted to him. Thus, the *rieur* laughs at the comic sallies; the *pleureur* weeps at pathetic passages; the *baiseur* calls "encore!" and so on; and all together clap their hands and applaud upon occasion. The performances of the *claque* are directed by a leader.

We will go to the Opera. We will go in with the *claqueurs*.

V. Hugo, Les Misérables, St. Denis (trans.), vi. 2.

**clarabella** (klar-a-bel'ä), *n.* [Also *claribella*; < *L. clarus*, clear, + *bellus*, beautiful: see *clear*, *a.*, and *beau*, *belle*.] An organ-stop having open wooden pipes which give a soft, sweet tone, resembling the stopped diapason and the eight-foot bourdon.

**claravoyant**, *a.* An obsolete form of *clairvoyant*.

**Clare** (klär), *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare.

—*POOR CLARE*. See *Clarissa*.

**clare constat** (klä'rë kon'stat), [*L.*: *clare*, clearly, < *clarus*, clear; *constat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *constare*, stand together, be established: see *clear*, *a.*, and *constant*.] Literally, it is clearly established.—*Precept of clare constat*, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by a subject superior, for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal.

**clarence** (klar'ens), *n.* [From *Clarence*, a proper name.] A close four-wheeled carriage, with a curved glass front and inside seats for four persons.

**Clarenceux**, *n.* Same as *Clarenceian*.

**Clarenceux** (klar'en-sü), *n.* [Said to be so called from the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the title of the second king-at-arms, ranking after Garter king-at-arms. His province comprises that part of England south of the river Trent, and he is hence sometimes called *Surroy* (southern king). See *king-at-arms*, *garter*, and *Norroy*.

**clarendon** (klar'en-don), *n.* [*< Clarendon*, a proper name.] A condensed form of printing-type, like Roman in outline, but with thickened lines.

This line is printed in *clarendon*.

**clarenert**, *n.* See *clarioner*.

**Clarene** (klar'e-nin), *n.* [*< Clarene* (see def.) + *-ine*<sup>1</sup>.] One of a reformed congregation of Franciscans founded in 1302 by Angelo di Cardona, and named from a stream called the Clarene, on which the first monastery was established, near Ancona. They were reunited with the Franciscans in 1510.

**clare-obscure** (klär'ob-skür'), *n.* Same as *clair-obscure*, *chiaroscuro*.

**claret** (klar'et), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. claret, cleret* (= *MLG. MHG. G. klaret* = *Sp. Pg. clarete* = *It.*

*claretto*, *claret*), < OF. *claret*, *clairer*, F. *clairer*, prop. adj., clear, clearish, *vin clairer*, or simply *clairer*, wine of clear red color, dim. of *cler*, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, a. Cf. *clary*.] I. a. 1. Clear; clearish: applied to wine. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.—2. [Attrib. use of the noun.] Having the color of claret wine.

He wore a claret coat.

D. Jerrold.

II. n. 1. The name given in English to the red wines of France, particularly to those of Bordeaux, but excluding Burgundy wines. In France the name *clairer* is given only to thin or poor wines of a light-red color. Hence—2. Any similar red wine, wherever made: as, California *clairer*.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into claret.

Boyle.

3. Blood. [Pugilistic slang.]

*claret-cup* (klar-et-kup), n. A summer beverage, composed of iced claret, a little brandy, sugar, and a slice or two of lemon, with mint or borage.

*claret-red* (klar-et-red), n. A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. It is used for dyeing wool.

*clargy*, n. An obsolete form of *clergy*.

*Clarian* (klar-i-an), n. [*Clare* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge, England.

Dropt she her fan beneath her hoop,  
E'en stake-stuck *Clarians* strove to stoop.

Smart, Barkeeper of Mitre, 1741.

*claribel-flute* (klar-i-bel-flüt), n. An organ-stop similar to the *clarabella*, but generally of four-foot pitch.

*claribella* (klar-i-bel-ä), n. See *clarabella*.

*clarichord* (klar-i-körd), n. [Early mod. E. *claricord*, *clarycord*, *clarycorde*, etc.; a perversion (probably associated with the L. *clarus*, clear) of *clarichord*. "Whether the corruption was phonetic or graphic (r for v) does not appear." N. E. D. Compare *clariacymbal* for *clariacymbal*.] 1. An obsolete form of *clavichord*.—2. In *her.*, same as *clarion*, 4.

*clariacymbal* (klar-i-sim-bal), n. [*NL. clariacymbalum*, < L. *clarus*, clear, + *cymbalum*, cymbal: see *clear*, a., and *cymbal*.] A musical instrument used in the sixteenth century. It resembled in form a grand piano without legs, or a harp laid prostrate, and comprised 4 octaves with 19 notes in each.

*clariacymbalum* (klar-i-sim-bal-lum), n.; pl. *clariacymbala* (-lä). [*NL.*] Same as *clariacymbal*.

*clarinet*, n. See *clary*.

*clarification* (klar-i-fi-kä-shön), n. [= F. *clarification* = Pr. *clarificaciö* = Sp. *clarificación* = Pg. *clarificação* = It. *chiarificazione*, < L. *clarificatio*(-n), only in sense of 'glorification,' < *clarificare*, pp. *clarificatus*, glorify: see *clarify*.] The act of clarifying; particularly, the clearing or fining of liquid substances from feculent matter by the separation of the insoluble particles which prevent the liquid from being transparent. This may be performed by filtration, but the term is more especially applied to the use of such clarifying substances or agents as gelatin, albumen, alcohol, heat, etc.

To know the means of accelerating clarification (in liquors) we must know the causes of clarification.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

*clarifier* (klar-i-fi-ër), n. 1. One who or that which clarifies or purifies: as, whites of eggs, blood, and isinglass are *clarifiers* of liquors.—2. A vessel in which a liquid is clarified; specifically, a large metallic pan for clarifying saccharine syrup, etc.

*clarify* (klar-i-fi), v.; pret. and pp. *clarified*, ppr. *clarifying*. [*ME. clarifien*, make clear, glorify, = D. *clarificeren*, *clarifieren*, < OF. *clarifier*, F. *clarifier* = Pr. *clarifiar*, *clarificar* = Sp. Pg. *clarificar* = It. *chiarificare*, clarify, < L. *clarificare*, glorify, lit. make clear, < L. *clarus*, clear, bright, famous (see *clear*, a.), + *facere*, make.] I. trans. 1. To glorify.

Fadir, the hour cometh, *clarifie* thy sonne.

Wyclif, John xvii. 1.

I come Cristis name to *clarifie*,  
And god his Fadir me has ordand,  
And for to bere witness. *York Plays*, p. 187.

2. To make clear; especially, purify from feculent matter; defecate; fine: applied particularly to liquors: as, to *clarify* wine or saccharine syrup. See *clarification*.

Another Ruer . . . whose waters were thicke and myry, which they *clarify* with allume before they can drink it.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

3. To brighten; purify; make clear, in a figurative sense; free from obscurities or defects; render luminous; render intelligent or intelligible.

The Christian religion is the only means . . . to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and rectify his will.

South, Sermons.

John [Stuart] Mill would occasionally throw in an idea to *clarify* an involved theory or shed light on a profound abstruse one.

Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 81.

History is *clarified* experience.

Lowell, Address at Chelsea, Mass., Dec., 1885.

II. intrans. 1. To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter; become pure, as liquors: as, cider *clarifies* by fermentation.—2. To become clear intellectually; grow clear or perspicuous.

His wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another.

Bacon, Friendship.

Much of the history of Shelley's mind lies . . . in the gradual *clarifying* of his zeals and enthusiasms, until at their best they became, not fire without light, but pure and luminous ardours.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 180.

*clarigatet* (klar-i-gät), v. i. [*L. clarigatus*, pp. of *clarigare*, declare war with certain religious ceremonies, < *clarus*, clear, + *agere*, do, make: see *clear*, a., and *act*, n.] To proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies. See *clarigation*. *Holland*. [Rare.]

*clarigation* (klar-i-gä-shön), n. [*L. clarigatio*(-n), < *clarigare*: see *clarigate*.] Among the ancient Romans, a solemn and ceremonious recital of injuries and grievances received from another people, made within the enemy's territory, as a preliminary to the declaration of war, by the pater patratus, one of the fetal priests.

*clarid* (klar-i-id), n. A fish of the family *Clariidae*.

*Clariidæ* (kla-rī-i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Clarias* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Clarias*. They have an eel-like body with extremely long dorsal and anal fins, the head mailed above, the body naked, 8 barbels, and a peculiar accessory gill received in a special cavity. There are over 30 species, some of which attain a length of 6 feet. They inhabit parts of Africa and western and southern Asia. The family is divided into *Clarinæ* and *Heterobranchinæ*.

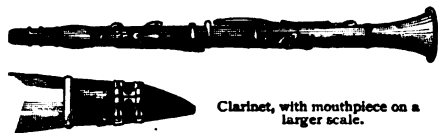
*Clarina* (klar-i-nä), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Clarias* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridæ homaloptere*, having the gill-membranes not confluent with the skin of the isthmus, and the dorsal fin uniformly composed of feeble rays, or with its posterior portion modified into an adipose fin: same as the family *Clariidæ*.

*Clarinæ* (klar-i-nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Clarias* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Clariidæ*, containing the typical forms with one long-rayed dorsal fin. About 25 species are known.

*clarin* (klä-rën'), n. [Sp., a clarion, trumpet: see *clarino*.] A musical instrument: same as *accotil* (which see).

*clariné* (klä-rē-nä'), a. [F. (= Sp. *clarinado* in same sense), < *clarine*, a small bell (so called from its clear sound), < L. *clarus*, > F. *clair* = E. *clear*, a., q. v.] In *her.*, having a collar of bells: as, a cow *clariné* azure (that is, having a collar of bells in blue). *Berry*.

*clarinet* (klar-i-net or klar-i-net'), n. [Also *clarinet* (resting on *clarion*) = D. *Dan. klarinet* = G. *clarinet* = Sw. *klarinet*, < F. *clarinette*, < It. *clarinetto* (= Sp. *clarinete* = Pg. *clarineta*), dim. of *clarino*: see *clarino*.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a mouthpiece contain-



Clarinet, with mouthpiece on a larger scale.

ing a single beating reed, a cylindrical tube with 18 holes (9 to be closed by the fingers and 9 by keys), and a bell or flaring mouth. Its tone is full, mellow, and expressive, blending well with both brass and stringed instruments. Its compass is about 34 octaves, beginning just above tenor C, and including all the semitones. Several varieties are in use, differing in pitch and in their adaptability to extreme keys, as the C clarinet, the B<sub>3</sub> clarinet, the E<sub>3</sub> clarinet, etc. Other varieties are the alto clarinet, the basset-horn, and the bass clarinet, which together constitute the clarinet family of instruments. The clarinet is a modification of the medieval shawm, and became a recognized orchestral instrument about 1775; it is now in constant use in all orchestras and in most military bands. Its construction was decidedly improved in 1843.—*Bass clarinet*, a large clarinet pitched an octave lower than the ordinary clarinet.

*clarinet-stop* (klar-i-net-stop), n. See *krummhorn*.

*clarinettist* (klar-i-net-ist), n. [*F. clarinettiste*, < *clarinette*: see *clarinet* and *-ist*.] One skilled in playing the clarinet.

*clarino* (klä-rō-nō), n. [It., also *chiarino*, = Sp. *clarín* = Pg. *clarim*, < ML. as if *clarinus*, < L.

*clarus*, clear: see *clear*, a. Cf. *clarion*.] Same as *clarion*.

*clarion* (klar-i-on), n. [*ME. clarioun*, < OF. *clarion*, F. *clairon*, < ML. *clarion*(-n), a trumpet (also *clarasius*; cf. *clarino*), so called from its clear sound, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, a.] 1. A small high-pitched trumpet. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Pypes, trompes, nakeres, and *clarionnes*,  
That in the bataille blowe bloody sownea.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), I. 1663.

Sound, sound the *clarion*, fill the file!  
To all the sensual world proclaim,  
One crowded hour of glorious life  
Is worth an age without a name.

Scott, Old Mortality, xxxiv.

2. Hence, any sound resembling that of a clarion; any instrument which utters sounds like those of a clarion.

And his this drum, whose hoarse, heroic bass  
Drowns the loud *clarion* of the braying ass.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 234.

The cock's shrill *clarion*, or the echoing horn,  
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

Gray, Elegy.

3. An organ-stop having pipes with reeds, which give a bright, piercing tone, usually an octave above the key struck.—4. In *her.*, a bearing common in very early English heraldry, and occasionally used on the continent, supposed to represent a musical wind-instrument. It is also called a *rest*, and because so called supposed by some to represent the rest of the lance; but it is certain that it occurs in English heraldry before the adoption of the lance-rest in armor. *J. R. Planché*, in Jour. Archæol. Assoc., IV. Also called *clari-chord*.

*clarionet*, n. [*ME. clariouere*, *clarenere*, *clarenere*; < *clarion* + *-er*.] A trumpeter.

*Clariouere* or *clarenere* [var. *clariouere*], litten, bellicrepa.

Prompt. Parv., p. 80.

*clarionet* (klar-i-o-net'), n. See *clarinet*.

*clarioning* (klar-i-o-ning), n. [*ME. clarioungye*; < *clarion* + *-ing*.] Trumpeting.

In feight and blodshedhynde  
Ya used gladly *clarionynge*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1242.

*clarisonous* (klä-ris-ō-nus), a. [*L. clarisonus*, having a clear sound, < *clarus*, clear, + *sonus*, a sound: see *clear*, a., and *sound*.] Having a clear sound. *Ash*. [Rare.]

*Clarisse* (klä-rēs'), n. [F.] One of an order of Franciscan nuns, also called *Poor Clares*, founded in 1212 by St. Clare under the direction of St. Francis, who gave them their rule in 1224, requiring absolute poverty and dependence upon alms. In 1264 this order was divided into two branches, the one, called *Urbanists*, following the mitigated rule approved by Urban IV., the other following the original rule. The name *Clarisses* or *Clarissines* was retained as a distinctive title by the latter.

*clarissimo* (klä-rēs-si-mō), n. [Sp., now *clarissimo*, < L. *clarissimus*, superl. of *clarus* (> Sp. *claro*), clear, bright, illustrious: see *clear*, a.] A magnifico; a grandee.

Enter *Volpone*, *Mosca*. The first in the habit of a Commandore; the other of a *Clarissimo*.

Vol. 'Fore heaven, a brave *clarissimo*; thou becom'st it!

Pity thou wert not born one. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, v. 3.

*Clarissine* (klar-i-sēn'), n. [As *Clarisse* + *-ine*.] A member of the order of Clarisses.

*clarite* (klar-it), n. [*CLARA* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A sulphid of arsenic and copper closely allied to enargite, from the Clara mine, near Schapbach, in Baden.

*claritude* (klar-i-tüd), n. [*L. claritudo*, < *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, a.] Clearness; splendor.

Those *claritudes* which gild the skies.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, vii. 57.

*clarity* (klar-i-ti), n. [*ME. clarite*, *clarettes*, also *clerete*, *clerte*, *clerte*, < OF. *clerte*, *clartet*, F. *clarté* = Pr. *claritat* = Sp. *claridad* = Pg. *claridade* = It. *chiarità*, < L. *claritas*(-s), clearness, < *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, a.] Clearness; brightness; splendor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

There cam doun a *Sterre*, and gaf *Lighte* and served him with *clarettee*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 86.

There is a story told of a very religious person, whose spirit in the ecstasy of devotion was transported to the clarity of a vision.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

Floods in whose more than crystal clarity  
Innumerable virgin graces grow.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, xxi. 44.

They were the ferment of the heated fancy, and, though murky and unsettled, to be followed by *clarity*, sweetness, and strength.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 392.

*clark*, n. An obsolete spelling of *clerk*, still used as a proper name, *Clark*, *Clarke*.

*Clarkia* (klär-ki-ä), n. [*NL.*; named for Capt. William Clark, who with Capt. Meriwether Lewis conducted the first U. S. government

exploring expedition across the continent in 1804-6.] A small genus of herbaceous annual plants, of the family *Onagraceae*, natives of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. They have showy purplish flowers, and two species, *C. pulchella* and *C. elegans*, are common in cultivation.

**claro-obscurus** (klä' rō-ob-skū' rō), *n.* [Oit.] Same as *chiaroscuro*.

**clart** (klärt), *v. t.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *clort*; origin unknown.] To daub, smear, or spread; dirty.

**clart** (klärt), *n.* [*clart*, *v.*] 1. A daub: as, a *clart* of grease.—2. *pl.* Tenacious mire or mud. [Scotch.]

**clarty** (klär'ti), *a.* [Also *clorty*; < *clart* + *-y*. Cf. *clasty*.] Miry; muddy; sticky and foul; very dirty. [Scotch.]

Searching auld wives' barrels,

Och, hou! the day!

That clarty barn should stain my laurels.

Burns, On being Appointed to the Excise.

**clary**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [Of ME. *clary*, *clarie*, *clarry*, *clarre*, < OF. *claré*, < ML. *claratum* (also *clare-tum*), *clary*, lit. 'cleared' or 'clarified' wine, prop. neut. (sc. *rinum*, wine) of *L. claratus*, pp. of *clarare*, clear, clarify; see *clear*, *v.* Different from *claret*, with which it has been confused; see *claret*.] Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterward strained until it is clear.

A clarré maad of a certeyn wyn,  
With nercotykes and ope of Thebes fyn.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 613.

No man yit in the morter spices grond  
To clarré. Chaucer, Former Age, l. 16.

**clary**<sup>2</sup> (klä'ri), *n.* [For \**clary*, < F. *sclarcé* or ML. *sclarea*, *sclarcia*, etc.; cf. D. *scharlei*, *scherlei* = MHG. *scharleie*, G. *scharlei* = It. *schiarica* = Pg. *esclarea*; origin unknown.] A plant of the genus *Salvia* or sage, *Salvia sclarea*. The name was resolved by the apothecaries into *clear-eye*, translated *Oculus Christi*, *Godea-rie*, and *see-bright*, and the plant accordingly used in eye-salves.—**Wild clary.** (a) *Salvia verbenaca*, a common European species. (b) In the West Indies, *Heliotropium Indicum*.

**clary**<sup>3</sup>, *v. i.* [Appar. based on *L. clarus*, clear, shrill; see *clarion*, *clear*, *a.*] To make a loud or shrill noise.

The crane that goeth before, if aught to be avoyded, gives  
warning thereof by claryng.

A. Golding, tr. of Solinus, xiv.

**clary-water** (klä'ri-wä'tér), *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris, formerly much used as an aid to digestion.

**clase** (kláz), *n. pl.* A variant spelling of Scotch *clases*.

**clash** (klash), *v.* [= D. *kletsen*, splash, clash, = G. *klatschen*, dial. *kletschen*, = Dan. *klaske* = Sw. *klatscha*, clash, knock about; cf. MD. D. *klete*, G. *klatsch*, interj.; Dan. *klask* = Sw. *klatsch*, a clash. Appar. an imitative variant of *clack*; cf. *crash*, *crack*, and *hash*, *hack*. See *clish-clash*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To make a loud harsh noise, as from a violent or sudden blow or collision.

Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air!

Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandria.

The music beat and rang and clashed in the air.

G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

2. To dash against an object with a loud noise; come into violent and resounding collision; strike furiously.

The true Reason of it [the ebbing and flowing of the sea] is  
nothing else but the *clashing* of the Waters of two mighty  
Seas crossing each other. Stillington, Sermons, III. x.

And thrice

They *clash'd* together, and thrice they brake their spears.

Tennyson, Geraint.

3. Figuratively, to act with opposing power or in a contrary direction; come into collision; contradict; interfere: as, their opinions and their interests *clash*.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash*  
with his counsellors for authority. Bacon, Henry VII.

Other existences there are, that *clash* with ours.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To talk; gossip idly; tattle; tell tales. Burns. [Scotch.]

**II. trans.** To bang; strike, or strike against, with a resounding collision; strike sharply together.

Then Thisbe . . . *clash't* the dore.

Lisle, Heliodorus (1638).

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 370.

Above all, the triumphant palm-trees *clashed* their melodious branches like a chorus with cymbals.

C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 7.

Let us *clash* our minds together, and see if some sparks do not spring forth.

J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xviii.

**clash** (klash), *n.* [*clash*, *v.*] 1. A sharp or harsh noise made by a blow, as upon a metallic surface; a sound produced by the violent collision of hard bodies; a striking together with noise; noisy collision

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear.

Sir J. Denham, Æneid, II.

Here he was interrupted by something which fell with  
a heavy *clash* on the street before us. Scott.

How oft the hind has started at the *clash*

Of spears, and yell of meeting armies here.

Bryant, To the Apennines.

2. Figuratively, opposition; collision; contradiction, as between differing or conflicting interests, views, purposes, etc.

The *clashes* between popes and kings.

Denham, Progress of Learning.

3. Tittle-tattle; scandal; idle talk. [Scotch.]

Some rhyme to court the country *clash*.

Burns.

4. A quantity of any moist substance thrown at something; a splash. [Scotch.]

**clashing** (klash'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *clash*, *v.*] The action of the verb *clash*, in any sense; specifically, opposition; contention; dispute.

There is high *clashing* again betwixt my Lord Duke and  
the Earl of Bristol; they recriminate one another of divers  
Things. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 20.

**clashingly** (klash'ing-li), *adv.* With *clashing*.

**clasp** (klasp), *v.* [*ME. claspēn*, rarely *clōspēn*, also *clāspēn* (cf. LG. *umklāspēn*), grasp firmly, prob. extended from *clap*<sup>1</sup>, strike suddenly; but cf. *clap*<sup>1</sup> and *clipl*, embrace.] **I. trans.** 1. To catch and hold by twining or embracing; surround and cling to, as a vine to a tree; embrace closely; inclose or encompass, as with the arms, hands, or fingers; grasp.

Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees and prayed.

Dryden, Æneid, x.

He seeks to *clasp*

His daughter's cold, damp hand in his.

Whittier, Moxg Megone, I.

2. To shut or fasten together with or as with a clasp.

His boots *clapsed* (var. *clapsud*, etc., *clapsed*, *clapsede*)  
fayre and letialy. Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 273.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do  
open the Scriptures, which being but read, remain in com-  
parison still *clapsed*. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

**II. intrans.** To cling. [Rare.]

My father, . . .

. . . *clapsing* to the mast, endure'd a sea

That almost burst the deck. Shak., Pericles, iv. 1.

\***clasp** (klasp), *n.* [*ME. clasp*, *clepe* (= LG. *klāspe*, *klāspēn*); from the verb.] 1. A catch or hook used to hold together two things, or two parts of the same thing.

Ant the body hongeth at the galewes faste,

With yrene [iron] *claspēn* longe to laste.

Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

Specifically—(a) A broad, flat hook or catch used to hold  
together the covers of a book.

That book in many's eyes doth share the glory,

That in gold *clasp*s locks in the golden story.

Shak., R. and J., I. 3.

(b) A hook used to hold together two parts of a garment, or serve as an ornament: as, a cloak-clasp. See *agraffe*, *brooch*<sup>1</sup>, *fermail*. (c) A small piece of tin or other metal passed through or around two objects, and bent over to fasten them together. (d) In *spinning*, an arrangement consisting of two horizontal beams, the upper pressed upon the lower one, or lifted for drawing out the thread.

2. A clinging or grasping, especially of the arms or hands; a close embrace.

A central warmth diffusing bliss

In glance and smile, and *clasp* and kiss.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

3. In *entom.*, the claspers at the end of the male abdomen, designed for retaining the female.

\***clasper** (klāsp'ér), *n.* One who or that which clasps. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, the tendril of a vine or other plant which twines round something for support. (b) In *zool.*, any special organ by which one sex clasps and retains the other in copulation, as in many insects, crustaceans, fishes, etc. The claspers are usually modified limbs, or appendages of limbs, but are sometimes other special parts, as terminal abdominal appendages of insects.

The ventral fins [of selachians] are always placed near  
the anus, and, in the male, bear peculiar grooved cartil-  
laginous appendages, which are the accessory copulatory  
organs (*claspers*). Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 158.

**claspered** (klāsp'éréd), *a.* [*clasper* + *-ed*.] Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

**clasp-hook** (klāsp'hūk), *n.* A pair of hooks provided with a slip-ring which, when in position, holds them together.

**clasp-knife** (klāsp'nif), *n.* 1. A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle. Clasp-knives of bronze have been found among Etruscan remains: they have been found in Rome with ionic handles of bone and other materials, and iron blades. During the middle ages they were probably superseded by the sheath-knife worn in the belt, and were not commonly in use again until the seventeenth century.

2. In a narrower sense, a large knife with one blade which folds into the handle and may be locked when open by a catch on the back.

**clasp-lock** (klāsp'lok), *n.* A lock which is closed or secured by means of a spring; specifically, a device for locking together the covers of a book or an album.

**clasp-nail** (klāsp'nāl), *n.* A nail having a head with pointed spurs that sink into the wood.

\***class** (klās), *n.* [= D. *klas*, *klasse* = G. *klasse* = Dan. *klasse* = Sw. *klass*, < F. *classe* = Sp. *clase* = Pg. It. *classe*, < L. *classis*, a class or division of the people, assembly of people, the whole body of citizens called to arms, the army, the fleet, later a class or division in general, OL. *clāsis*, = (perhaps <) Gr. *κλῆσις*, a calling, summons, name, appellation, < *καλεῖν* = L. *calare*, call, proclaim: see *claim*<sup>1</sup> and *calends*. Hence *classic*, *classify*, etc.] 1. In *anc. hist.*, one of the five divisions of the Roman citizens made, according to their wealth, by Servius Tullius, for purposes of taxation: a sixth division comprised those whose possessions fell below the minimum of the census. Hence—2. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons having certain characteristics in common, as equality in rank, intellectual influence, education, property, occupation, habits of life, etc.

We are by our occupations, education, and habits of life  
divided almost into different species. Each of these *classes*  
of the human race has desires, fears, and conversation, ven-  
ations and merriment peculiar to itself. Johnson.

Nine tenths of the whole people belong to the laborious,  
industrious, and productive *classes*.

D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

The constitution of the House of Commons tended  
greatly to promote the salutary intermixture of *classes*.  
The knight of the shire was the connecting link between  
the baron and the shopkeeper. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

3. Any body of persons grouped together by particular circumstances or for particular reasons. Specifically—(a) A number of pupils in a school, or of students in a college, of the same grade or pursuing the same studies; especially, in American colleges, the students collectively who are graduated, or in accordance with the rules of the college will be graduated, in the same year. There are four college *classes*, the freshman or lowest, the sophomore, the junior, and the senior. The word was first used in this sense in American colleges in the Latin form *classis*, and was borrowed from the universities of continental Europe, where it had during the sixteenth century replaced the medieval *lectio*. (b) In the *Meth. Ch.*, one of several small companies, usually numbering about twelve members, into which each society is divided, for more effective pastoral oversight, social meeting for religious purposes, and the raising of money for church work. It ordinarily holds a weekly session called a *class-meeting*, under the charge of one of the members called a *class-leader*, whose duty it is to see every member of his class at least once a week; to give religious instruction, reproof, or comfort, as needed; to receive for the stewards of the church the contributions of the class for the support of the church; to report to the pastor any members needing special attention, as the sick, backsliders, etc.; and to report on the condition of his class to each Quarterly Conference. (c) Same as *classis*, 2. (d) In several European states, one of the graded divisions of primary electors for members of the legislative body. In Prussia the whole number of voters is divided into three *classes*, so arranged that each class pays one third of the direct tax levied. The first class is of the few wealthy, who pay the highest taxes, to the amount of one third of the whole. Each class chooses the same number of secondary electors, who elect the deputies.

4. A number of objects distinguished by common characters from all others, and regarded as a collective unit or group; a collection capable of a general definition; a kind. A *natural class* is a set of objects possessing important characters over and above those that are necessary for distinguishing them from others; but the term is applied by naturalists to groups which want this character, and which have not generally retained very long, unchanged, a place in science. See *classification*.

There is not a more singular character in the world than  
that of a thinking man. It is not merely having a suc-  
cession of ideas which lightly skim over the mind that can  
with any propriety be styled by that denomination. It is  
observing them separately and distinctly, and ranging  
them under their respective *classes*.

Melmoth, Letters of Fitzosborne.

Logicians divide propositions into certain *classes*.

Reid, Account of Aristotle, II. § 1.

Observing many individuals to agree in certain attri-  
butes, we refer them all to one *class*, and give a name to  
the *class*. Reid, Intellectual Powers, v. § 2.

[This meaning came into use about the middle of the eighteenth century. The phrase 'to be included under a class' is older than 'to be included in a class.']

5. In *nat. hist.*, a group of plants or animals next in rank above the order or superorder, and commonly formed by the union of several orders or superorders; but it may be represented by a single species. See *classification*. In zoology the class was the highest division of the animal kingdom in the Linnean system, when the word first acquired its technical zoological meaning. Linnaeus arranged animals in six *classes*: *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces*, *Insecta*, *Vermes*; the next groups below

were the orders. In the Cuvierian system a class was the first division of one of the four "great divisions" of the animal kingdom, *Vertebrata*, *Mollusca*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*; thus Cuvier's four classes of *Vertebrata* were *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, and *Pisces*. There are now recognized seven or eight subkingdoms or phyla of animals, divided into about thirty-five classes (see *animal kingdom*, under *animal*); the class being the division usually recognized next below the phylum or subkingdom, though some naturalists introduce a *superclass*, or division between the phylum and the class, as *Ichthyopoda* for the classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*, or *Sauropsida* for the classes *Aves* and *Reptilia*. The class is always superior to the superorder, order, or suborder, and inferior to the kingdom, subkingdom, or phylum. In botany, likewise, the class is the next principal grade of divisions above the order, and in the Linnean system was the highest grade. The subclass, division, and series or group are, however, often variously intercalated as subordinate groupings between the class and the order. The subkingdom *Spermatophyta*, or seed-bearing plants, includes the two classes *Gymnospermæ* and *Angiospermæ*. The subkingdoms *Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*, and *Thallophyta* are variously subdivided by different writers. See these terms in the supplement.

6. In *geom.*, the degree of a locus of planes; a division of algebraical loci bearing an ordinal number showing how many planes there are incident to the locus and passing through each line of space. In the case of a plane locus, this is the number of lines in the plane incident to the locus and passing through each point in the plane. The ordinal number of the class of an algebraical surface is the number of tangent planes to the surface through each line of space. The class of an algebraical curve of double curvature is the number of osculating planes through each point of space; also, the class of a cone on which the curve lies. The class of an algebraical plane curve is the number of tangents through each point of the plane. The class of a congruence is the number of lines of the congruence passing through each point of space. The class of a complex is the class of the cone of lines of the complex passing through each point of space. The class of a cone is the class of a plane curve lying in it.—*Class cup*, a silver cup presented by a college class to the first boy born to a member of the class after graduation. [U. S.]—*Class of a manifold*. See *manifold*.

**class** (klās'), *v.* [= *F. classer*, etc.; from the noun. Cf. *classify*.] *I. trans.* 1. To arrange in a class or classes; rank together; regard as constituting a class; refer to a class or group; classify; range.

We are all ranked and *classed* by Him who seeth into every heart. *Dr. Blair*.

Is consciousness an abstraction? Is anything further off from abstractions, or more impossible to be *classed* with them? *Bushnell*, *Nature and the Supernat.*, II.

To *class* rightly—to put in the same group things which are of essentially the same nature, and in other groups things of natures essentially different—is the fundamental condition to right guidance of actions.

*H. Spencer*, *Man vs. State*, p. 5.

2. To place in ranks or divisions, as students that are pursuing the same studies; form into a class or classes, as in an educational institution. = *syn.* 1. *Class*, *Classify*; arrange, distribute, dispose. *Class* is the older and less precise word; it is applied to persons more often than *classify*. *Classify* is used in science rather than *class*, as being more exact.

*II. intrans.* To be arranged or *classed*. [Rare.]

**classable** (klās'-a-bl), *a.* [*class* + *-able*. Also less prop. *classible*, < *class* + *-ible*.] Capable of being *classed*.

Each of these [doings of individuals] is approved or disapproved on the assumption that it is definitely *classable* as good or bad. *H. Spencer*, *Data of Ethics*, § 100.

**class-day** (klās'-dā), *n.* In American colleges, a day during the commencement season devoted chiefly to exercises conducted by members of the graduating class, including orations, poems, etc.

**classes**, *n.* Plural of *classis* and of *class*.

**class-fellow** (klās'-fel'-ō), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a classmate.

**classible** (klās'-i-bl), *a.* See *classable*.

**classic** (klās'-ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. klassiek* (cf. *G. klassisch* = *Dan. Sw. klassisk*) = *F. classique* = *Sp. clásico* = *Pg. It. classico*, < *L. classicus*, relating to the classes or census divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, and in particular pertaining to the first or highest class, who were often spoken of as *classici* (hence the use of the word to note writers of the first rank); also, belonging to the fleet (*classici*, the marines: see *classical*), < *classis*, a class (also a fleet): see *class*, *n.*] *I. a.* 1. Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class, especially in literature; accepted as of the highest rank; serving as a standard, model, or guide.

O Sheridan! if aught can move thy pen,  
Let comedy assume her throne again; . . .  
Give as thy last memorial to the age  
One *classic* drama, and reform the stage.

*Byron*, *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

2. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of ancient Greece or Rome, especially of their literature and art; specifically, relating to places

associated with the ancient Greek and Latin writers.

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton*, *Reading the Classics*.

Poetic fields encompass me around,

And still I seem to tread on *classic* ground.

*Addison*, *Letter from Italy*.

Hence—3. Relating to localities associated with great modern authors, or with great historical events: as, *classic* Stratford; *classic* Hastings.—4. In accordance with the canons of Greek and Roman art: as, a *classic* profile.—5. Same as *classical*, 5.

To force our consciences that Christ set free,  
And ride us with a *classic* hierarchy.

*Milton*, *New Forces of Conscience*.

**Classic orders**, in *arch.*, the Grecian Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and the Roman Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders.

*II. n.* 1. An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure and correct, and whose works serve as a standard or model; primarily and specifically, a Greek or Roman author of this character, but also a writer of like character in any nation.

But, high above, more solid learning shone,  
The *classics* of an age that heard of none.

*Pope*, *Dunciad*, l. 148.

It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic*. *Macaulay*.

2. A literary production of the first class or rank; specifically, in the plural, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

Under the tuition of Mr. Reynolds he was for some time instructed in the *classics*. *Malone*, *Sir J. Reynolds*.

A *classic* is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and requisite sympathy between the thought that gives life and the form that consents to every mood of grace and dignity, . . . and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 126.

The present practice of making the *classics* of a language the vehicle of elementary grammatical instruction cannot be too strongly condemned. When the *classics* of a language are ground into children who are incapable of appreciating them, the result is often to create a permanent disgust for literature generally.

*H. Sweet*, *Spelling Reform* (1885), p. 13.

3. One versed in the classics.—*Chinese classics*, the sacred books of the Chinese. See *king*.

**classical** (klās'-i-kal), *a.* [*class* + *-al*; = *D. klassikaal*.] 1. Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class in literature, especially in literary style. (a) Primarily and specifically, relating to Greek and Roman authors and orators of the first rank or highest estimation.

He [Sheridan] brought away from school a very slender provision of *classical* learning. *Brougham*, *Sheridan*.

The chief end of *classical* studies was perhaps as often reached then (time of Josiah Quincy) as now, in giving a young man a love for something apart from and above the more vulgar associations of life.

*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 103.

(b) Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; constituting the best model or authority as a composition or an author.

Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbutnot*, *Anc. Coins*.

Hence—2. In general, of the first rank, or constituting a model, in its kind; having in a high degree the qualities which constitute excellence in its kind: as, a *classical* work of art.—3. Same as *classic*, 2 and 3.—4. (a) Pertaining to a class; of the taxonomic rank or grade of a class.

Unwilling to give similar *classical* characters to both of his primary divisions, Cæsalpinus has passed over what at first is most striking in the form of trees.

*Rees*, *Cyc.*, *Classification*.

(b) Belonging to classification; classificatory.

Mr. Hammond's Preface to the American issue of Mr. Sandars's well-known edition of the "Institutes of Justinian" contains much the best defence I have seen of the *classical* distribution of law.

*Maine*, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 365.

5. In some Reformed churches, relating to or of the nature of a *classis* or class. See *classis*, 2.

And what doth make a *classical* eldership to be a presbytery? *Goodwin*, *Works*, IV. 114.

**classical**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* [*L. classicus*, belonging to a fleet (< *classis*, a fleet, a class: see *class*, *n.*, and *classis*), + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to a fleet. [Rare.]

Certain fragments concerning the beginnings, antiquities, and growth of the *classical* and warlike shipping of this island [England]. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

**classicism** (klās'-i-kal-izm), *n.* [*classical* + *-ism*.] 1. A classic idiom or style; classicism.—2. In art, attempted adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art; imitation of classic art.

We shall find in it [Renaissance architecture] partly the root, partly the expression, of certain dominant evils of modern times—over-sophistication and ignorant *classicism*. *Ruskin*.

3. Knowledge of the classics and of what relates to them.

Except in his [Swinburne's] first poem, *Atalanta*, we may think his *classicism* is in many respects gravely at fault. *H. N. Ozenham*, *Short Studies*, p. 51.

**classicalist** (klās'-i-kal-ist), *n.* [*classical* + *-ist*.] 1. One versed in the knowledge of the classics; a classicist.—2. In art, one who seeks to adhere to the canons of Greek or Roman art. *Ruskin*.

**classicality** (klās'-i-kal'-i-ti), *n.* [*classical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being classical. Also *classicalness*.

**classically** (klās'-i-kal'-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a classic; according to the manner of classic authors.

Milton found again the long-lost secret of being *classically* elegant without being pedantically cold.

*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 387.

2. According to a regular order of classes or sets.

It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory if they were not *classically* arranged. *R. Ker*.

**classicalness** (klās'-i-kal'-nes), *n.* [*classical* + *-ness*.] Same as *classicality*.

**classicism** (klās'-i-sizm), *n.* [*class* + *-ism*; = *F. classicisme* = *It. classicismo*.] 1. An idiom or the style of the classics.—2. The adoption or imitation of what is classical or classic in style.

The first [kind of verse] was that of an art-school, taking its models from old English poetry, and from the delicate *classicism* of Landor and Keats.

*Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 4.

**classicist** (klās'-i-sist), *n.* [*class* + *-ist*.] 1. One versed in the classics.

Heyne, the great German *classicist*, shelled the peas for his dinner with one hand, while he annotated Tibullus with the other.

*W. Matthews*, *Getting on in the World*, p. 229.

2. One who is in favor of making a study of the classics the foundation of education.

**classicize** (klās'-i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *classicized*, ppr. *classicizing*. [*class* + *-ize*.] To render classic.

It [Hôtel de Rambouillet] had no doubt a very considerable influence in bringing about the *classicizing* of French during the 17th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 265.

**classifiable** (klās'-i-fi-a-bl), *a.* [*class* + *-ify* + *-able*.] Capable of being classified.

These changes are *classifiable* as the original sensations are. *J. S. Mill*, *Logic*, I. 296.

**classific** (klās'-sif-ik), *a.* [*L. classis*, a class (see *class*, *n.*), + *-ficus*, making, < *facere*, make.] 1. Distinguishing a class or classes: as, a *classific* mark. [Rare.]—2. Relating to classification; classificatory; taxonomic.

The *classific* value of such features as the color of the skin, the color and character of the hair and eyes, the shape of the nose and lips. *Science*, VI. 528.

3. Making, constituting, or lying at the foundation of classification, or of a system of classification.

All curators of anthropological museums must recognize the following *classific* concepts: material, race, geographical areas, social organizations, environment, structure and function, and evolution or elaboration. *Science*, IX. 534.

**classification** (klās'-i-fi-kā'-shon), *n.* [= *G. klassifikation* = *D. klassifikation* = *Dan. klassifikation* = *F. classification* = *Sp. clasificación* = *Pg. classificação* = *It. classificazione*, < *NL. classificatio* (n.); < *classificare*, classify: see *classify*.] The act of forming a class or of dividing into classes; the act of grouping together those beings or things which have certain characters in common; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks; taxonomy.

In natural history classification has been made on two principles, distinguished as the *natural* and the *artificial*: the former aiming to arrange all known plants or animals according to their resemblances, and degrees of resemblance, in the whole plan of their structure; the latter arranging them by some one or more points of resemblance or difference, as may be most convenient and easy, and without regard to other considerations. The widest divisions in zoology are called subkingdoms; subkingdoms are divided into phyla or classes, classes into orders, orders into families, families into genera, genera into species, and species into subspecies. There are also intermediate divisions, as subclasses, superorder, suborder, subfamily, etc. In botany the present tendency is to conform as nearly as possible to zoological classification, although formerly a very different system was employed. See *animal kingdom*, and *class*, 5.—**Cross-classification**, one in which the different classes are subdivided upon a common differentiating principle, so that they are not subordinated to one another. Thus, the division of the population into native and foreign, male and female, is a cross-classification. Such are the classifications of chemistry, geometry, logic, etc. Cross-classification violates a canon of Aristotelian logic.—**Hierarchical classification**, a classification in which the subdivisions of different classes are different, as was required by Aristotle. Such are the usual classifications of botany and zoology.—**Quinary or quaternary classification**. See *quinary*.

**classifier** (klās'-i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [*NL. Cf. Sp. clasificador*.] A classifier.



**classificatory** (klās'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< classify*: see *-fy* and *-atory*.] Relating to or of the nature of classification; concerned with classifying; classific; taxonomic.

The classificatory sciences.

Wheeler, Hist. Scientific Ideas, viii.

Like the sciences of zoology and botany, the science of philology is pre-eminently a classificatory science, using the method of comparison as its chief implement of inductive research.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

**Classificatory relationship** or **kinship**, the confusion under the same general view and name of all members of the tribe belonging to the same generation.

Morgan.

Father Laftan, whose "Mœurs des Sauvages Américains" was published in 1724, carefully describes among the Iroquois and Hurons the system of kinship to which Morgan has since given the name of *classificatory*, where the mother's sisters are reckoned as mothers, and so on.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 163.

**Classifier** (klās'i-fi-ēr), *n.* 1. One who classifies; one who constructs or applies a system of classification; a taxonomist.

The classifiers of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists.

Rees, Cyc., Classification.

2. A figure, mark, or symbol used in classifying.—3. In the Chinese spoken language, one of a number of words that serve to point out which one of several things called by the same name (though differently written) is intended. Also called *numeration*, because of their frequent use after numerals.

**Classify** (klās'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *classified*, ppr. *classifying*. [= *F. classifier* = *Sp. clasificar* = *Pg. classificar* = *It. classificare* (cf. *D. klassifizieren* = *G. klassifizieren* = *Dan. klassificere*), < *NL. classificare*, *classify* (cf. *classific*), < *L. classis*, a class, + *facere*, make; see *class*, *n.*, and *-fy*.] To arrange in a class or classes; arrange or group in sets, sorts, or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged.

Speaking strictly, we form a class when we bring together a collection of individuals held in union by the bond of one or more points of community, and when we take care that nothing that is destitute of the point or points of community is admitted into the class: we *classify* when we arrange classes thus constructed on the principle of higher and lower, wider and narrower.

W. L. Davidson, Mind, XII. 234.

The former (the Linnean system) is an attempt at classifying plants according to their agreement in some single characters.

Brande and Cox.

Can he classify the currents of his soul?

Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 44.

= *syn.* See *class*, *v. t.*

**Classis** (klās'is), *n.*; pl. *classes* (-ēz). [*< L. classis*: see *class*, *n.*] 1. Class; order; sort; specifically, in *zool.*, a group or division of the taxonomic rank of a class. [Rare.]

Yet there is unquestionably a very large *Classis* of creatures in the earth farre above the condition of elementarity.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. (ed. 1646), ii. 1.

2. An ecclesiastical judicatory; specifically, in the Reformed (Dutch and French) churches, a judicatory corresponding to a presbytery in the Presbyterian Church. Also *class*.

Classes and synods may advise, but overrule they cannot.

Bp. Hall.

The meeting of the elders over many congregations that they call the *classis*.

Goodwin, Works, IV. 114.

3. A class in a university, college, or school. The general hours appointed for all the students, and the special hours for their own *classis*.

New England's First Fruits.

**class-leader** (klās'lē-dēr), *n.* The leader of a class in a Methodist church. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (b).

**classman** (klās'man), *n.*; pl. *classmen* (-men). 1. In the English universities, a candidate for graduation in arts who has passed an examination of special severity in one of the departments in which honors are conferred, and who is placed according to merit in one of several classes. At Oxford successful candidates are classed in both the public examinations. In the first in three classes, in the second (or final examination) in four classes. At Cambridge only graduates are classed, and they are divided into three classes. See *tripos*.

2. A member of a class in a college: used especially in compounds; as, upper-classman, lower-classman. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (a).

**classmate** (klās'māt), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a class-fellow.

**class-shooting** (klās'shō'ting), *n.* A mode of target-shooting in which the competitors are divided into classes according to their scores, and the prizes are awarded to the best in each class.

**clastic** (klās'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. κλαστός*, broken (*< κλᾶν*, break), + *-ic*; = *F. clastique* = *Sp. clástico*.] 1. Relating to what may be taken to pieces.—2. Breaking up into fragments or separate portions; dividing into parts; causing or undergoing disruption or dissolution: as, *clastic*

action; the *clastic* pole of an ovum; a *clastic* cell.—3. In *geol.*, fragmental: as, *clastic* rocks; *clastic* structure.—**Clastic anatomy**. See *anatomy*.

**clat**<sup>1</sup> (klāt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *clot*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *MLG. klatte*, a shred; *klattulle*, coarse wool.] 1. A clot; a clod.—2. 'Ow-dung.

**clat**<sup>2</sup> (klāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clatted*, ppr. *clatting*. [*< clat*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*; a dial. form of *clot*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*]

1. To break clods in (a field).—2. To spread dung over (a field).—3. To cut off the dirty locks of wool of (sheep). [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

**clat**<sup>3</sup> (klāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clatted*, ppr. *clatting*. [Cf. *clatter* and *clash*.] To tattle.

[Prov. Eng.]

**clat**<sup>4</sup>, *v. and n.* See *claut*.

**clatch**<sup>1</sup> (klach), *v. and n.* A dialectal form of *clutch*.

**clatch**<sup>2</sup> (klach), *v. t.* [Sc., appar. < Norw. *klek-sa* = *lecl. klessa*, clot, daub, smear. Cf. *G. klecksen*, daub; see *clack*, *v.*] 1. To close up with any adhesive substance.—2. To daub with lime.

**clatch**<sup>3</sup> (klach), *n.* [*< clatch*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing. [Scotch.]—2. Mire raked together into heaps on streets or roadsides.

**clatch**<sup>4</sup> (klach), *v. t.* [Sc., also *sklatch*. Cf. *clatch*<sup>2</sup>.] To finish (a piece of work) in a careless and hurried way; both.

**clatch**<sup>5</sup> (klach), *n.* [*< clatch*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] A piece of work done in a careless way; a botch.

**clatch**<sup>6</sup> (klach), *n.* [Appar. an accom. of *clash*, *q. v.*] A carriage somewhat similar to a gig or chaise.

That Carlyle and she [Mrs. C.] might drive about as with the old *clatch* at Craigenputtock. Froude, Carlyle, I. 143.

**clate** (klāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clated*, ppr. *clating*. [A var. of *clat*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] To daub.

**clathing** (klath'ing), *n.* A dialectal form of *clathing*. Gruse.

**clathrate** (klath'rāt), *a.* [*< L. clathratus*, pp. of *clathrare*, furnish with a lattice, < *clathri*, also *clatra*, < *Gr. κλῆθρα*, a lattice, pl. of *κλῆθρον*, Attic form of *κλῆθρον*, a bar (see *clithral*), < *κλῆθρον*, shut; see *close*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] In bot. and *zool.*, latticed; divided like latticework; specifically, in *entom.*, *clathrose*. Also *clathroid*.

**Olothrocystis** (klath-rō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < *L. clathri*, lattice (see *clathrate*, and cf. *F. clathre*, a kind of mushroom), + *Gr. κυστις*, bag, swelling; see *cyst*.] A genus of low, unicellular algae, growing in both fresh and salt water, and consisting of numerous bluish-green colored cells embedded in mucus, the colony being at first solid, but finally perforated. The name was formerly used to include a group of sulphur bacteria which possess rose-colored cells.

**clathroid** (klath'rōid), *a.* [*< L. clathri*, lattice (see *clathrate*), + *Gr. εἶδος*, shape.] Same as *clathrate*.

A *clathroid* reticulated mass of threads. Bp. Berkeley.

**clathrose** (klath'rōs), *a.* [*< L. as if \*clathrosus*, < *clathri*, lattice; see *clathrate*.] In *entom.*, having furrows deeper than striae crossing one another at right angles, as the abdominal segments of certain *Staphylinidae*.

**Olothrospherida** (klath-rō-sfer'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. clathri*, lattice, + *sphæra*, globe, sphere, + *-ida*.] A group of animalcules having a spherical clathrate test, as in the genus *Clathrulina*.

**clathrulate** (klath'rō-lāt), *a.* [*< L. \*clathruli* (dim. of *clathri*, latticework) + *-atē*, Cf. *clathrate*.] Finely clathrate; latticeworked in a small pattern.

**Olothrulina** (klath-rō-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., < *L. clathri*, a lattice (see *clathrate*), + dim. *-ul-* + *-ina*.] The typical genus of the family *Clathrulinidae*, having a globular clathrulate silicious shell and a stalked body, and multiplying by spores. *C. elegans* is an example. Cienkowski, 1867.

**Olothrulinidae** (klath-rō-lī'n-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clathrulina* + *-idae*.] A family of amœboid protozoans, typified by the genus *Clathrulina*, belonging to the group *Heliozoa* or sun-animalcules.

**Olothrus** (klath'rūs), *n.* [NL., < *L. clathri*, lattice; see *clathrate*.] 1. In bot., a genus of

fungi, belonging to the family *Clathraceae*. The receptacle consists of an ovate or globose network of branches. The spores are produced upon basidia within small cavities in the branches. *C. cancellatus* is beautiful, but very fetid. See cut under *basidium*.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of mollusks. Oken, 1815.

**clats** (klats), *n. pl.* [Cf. *clat*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] Slope; spoon-victuals. [Prov. Eng.]

**clatter** (klāt'ēr), *v.* [*< ME. clateren*, < AS. *\*clatrian* (in verbal *n. clatrun*, a clattering), = *D. klateren* = *LG. klättern*, *klötern*, clatter, rattle; a freq. form of an imitative base *\*clat* (cf. *clat*<sup>2</sup>). Cf. *clack*, *clap*<sup>1</sup>, *chatter*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a rattling sound; make repeated sharp, confused sounds, as when sonorous bodies strike or are struck rapidly together; rattle.

And war-pipe, with discordant cry,

And cymbal clattering to the sky,

Making wild music bold and high.

Scott, Marmion, iv. 31.

She saw . . .

A huntman armed, and clad in gown of blue,

Come clattering down the stones of the pass side.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 215.

2. To talk fast and idly; chatter; rattle with the tongue.

Thou dost but clatter. Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

But since he must needs be the spendstar of reformation, as some men clatter. Milton, Reformation in Eng.

II. *trans.* 1. To make a rattling noise with; cause to sound interruptedly by striking together, or with or against something: as, to clatter dishes or the tongs.

You clatter still your brazen kettle.

Swift.

2. To utter glibly and in a rattling manner; tattle; chatter.

And the women that her herde speke, helde her for a foolle and vn-trewe, and clattered it aboute.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 12.

**clatter** (klāt'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. clater*, *clattur*, idle talk, = *D. klater*, a rattle; from the verb.] 1. A rapid succession of sharp sounds; rattling, rapidly repeated, and confused noises.

By this great clatter, one of greatest note

Seems bruited. Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the clatter they made in their fall.

Swift.

And from the distant grange there comes

The clatter of the threshers' flail.

Bryant, Song of the Sower.

Clatter of brazen shields and clink of steel.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 296.

2. Idle gossip; tattle. Burns. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**clatterer** (klāt'ēr-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. claterer*; < *clatter* + *-er*.] One who clatters with the tongue or gossips; a chatterer.

In yche company is conynly a claterer of mowthe,

That no counsell can kepe, ne no close talis.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11375.

Even-song clatterers, with other hypocrites.

Bale, A Course at the Romysh Foxe, fol. 88, b.

**clatteringly** (klāt'ēr-ing-lī), *adv.* With a clatter, or clattering noise.

**clatting** (klāt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *clat*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] See *extract*.

Tagging or clatting is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures.

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 436.

**clatty** (klāt'i), *a.* [*< clat*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + *-y*.] Dirty; slovenly. [Prov. Eng.]

**Claude glass**, **Claude Lorrain mirror**. See *mirror*.

**claudent** (klā'dent), *a.* [*< L. clauden(t)-s*, ppr. of *claudere*, shut; see *clause* and *close*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Closing or shutting up or in; occultent: as, a *claudent* muscle (an ocellus).

**claudetite** (klā'de-tīt), *n.* [For *F. Claudet*.] Native arsenic trioxid, occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

**Olaudian** (klā'di-an), *a.* [*< L. Claudianus*, < *Claudius*, a proper name, < *claudus*, lame.] Of or relating to any one of several distinguished Romans of the name of Claudius, or to the gens of which they were members; especially, relating to or connected with the emperors of that gens, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (A. D. 14-68), or to their epoch: as, the *Claudian* age; *Claudian* literature; the *Claudian* aqueduct.

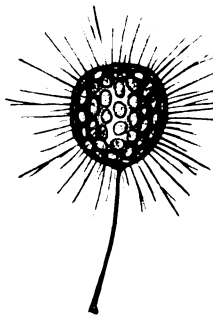
The face of Appius Claudius wore the *Claudian* scowl and sneer.

And in the *Claudian* note he cried, "What doth this rabble here?"

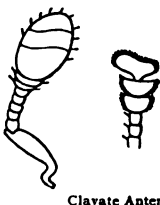
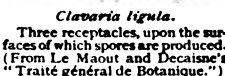
Macaulay, Virginia, iii.

The epic poets of the Flavian age present a striking contrast to the writers of the *Claudian* period.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 237.



*Clathrulina elegans*, highly magnified.



In March orange is sette in sondry wyse :

In sede, in bough, in branches, and in clawe.

*Palladius, Rusticorum (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.*

**claveau** (kla-vô'), *n.* [F.; cf. OF. *clavele*, *clavereleus* (ML. *clavellus*), infected with pustules; prob. < ML. *clavellus*, dim. of L. *clavus*, > F. *clou*, a nail, a tumor: see *clavus*.] The sheep-pox. *Loudon.*

**clavecin** (klav'e-sin), *n.* [F. *clavecin*, *clavesin*, < It. *clavicembalo* = Sp. *clavicimballo*, *clavicimbalo* (obs.) = D. *klavecim*, *klavecimbel* = MHG. *klaffcimbel*, G. *clavicimbel*, < ML. *clavicymbalum*, *clavicimbalum*, < L. *clavis* (> It. *chiave* = Sp. *clave*, now *llave*, etc.: see *clef*, *clavis*), a key, + *cymbalum* (> It. *cembalo* = Sp. *cimbalo*: see *cymbal*), a cymbal, tabor, etc. Cf. *clavichord*.] 1. A harpsichord.—2. The set of keys or levers by which a carillon is played.

**clavecinist** (klav'e-sin-ist), *n.* [F. *clavecin* + -ist.] One who plays on the clavecin or harpsichord. *Browning.*

**clavell** (klä'vél), *n.* Same as *clary*.

**clavellate** (klav'e-lät), *a.* [F. *clavellatus*, < \**clavella*, dim. of L. *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] In bot., provided with club-shaped processes; clavate.

**clavellated** (klav'e-lä-ted), *a.* [As *clavellate* + -ed.] 1. Made from billets of wood.—2. Same as *clavellate*.—*Clavellated* ashes, potash and pearl-ash: so termed from the billets of wood from which they are obtained by burning.

**Clavellina** (klav'e-lin'ä), *n.* [NL., < \**clavella* (dim. of L. *clava*, a club) + -ina.] The typical genus of ascidians of the family *Clavellinidae*, having the body divided into three regions. *C. lepadiformis* is an example. *J. C. Savigny, 1816.*

**clavellinid** (kla-vel'i-nid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Clavellinidae*.

**Clavellinidae** (klav'e-lin'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavellina* + -idae.] A family of social ascidians, typified by the genus *Clavellina*. Each individual has its own heart, respiratory apparatus, and digestive organs; but each is fixed on a footstalk which branches from a common creeping stem or stolon, through which a circulation takes place that connects them all. They are so transparent that their internal structure can be easily observed. They propagate both by ova and by buds.

**claver**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *clower*.

**claver**<sup>2</sup>, *v. i.* [= Sc. *clever*, < ME. *claveren* = D. *klaveren*, *kleveren* = LG. *klauern* = Dan. *klavre*; cf. Icel. *klifra*, clamber, < *klifa*, climb: see *clive*, and cf. *climb*.] To climb.

Hwether the cat of helle *claureds* euer toward hie?

*Ancren Riwle, p. 15.*

Two kynge were clymbande, and claverande one hege,

The creste of the compas they covette fulle gerne.

*Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3325.*

**claver**<sup>3</sup> (klä'vër), *v. i.* [Cf. *clatter* in same sense.] To talk idly or foolishly; talk much and at random. [Scotch.]

As gude a man . . . as ever ye heard claver in a pulpit.

*Scott.*

**claver**<sup>3</sup> (klä'vër), *n.* [F. *claver*, < v. i.] 1. An idle story.—2. *pl.* Idle talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

I have kend many chapmen neglect their goods to carry clashes and clavers up and down, from one country-side to another. *Scott.*

**claver**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* A shortened form of *claviger*<sup>1</sup>.

**claves**, *n.* Plural of *clavis*.

**clavi**, *n.* Plural of *clavis*.

**claviary** (klav'i-ä-ri), *n.* [F. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, *clef*.] In music, a collective name for the system of keys upon the organ, piano, and similar instruments. [Little used.]

**claviatur** (klav'i-a-tör'), *n.* [= Dan. *klaviatur* = G. *klaviatur*, < D. *klaviatur*, < L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, *clef*.] 1. The keyboard of a pianoforte or an organ.—2. A system of fingerings suitable for a musical instrument with keys or levers.

**clavicembalo** (klav-i-chem'ba-lö), *n.*; *pl.* *clavicembali* (-lä). [It.: see *clavecin*.] The Italian form of *clavicymbalum*.

**Claviceps** (klav'i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *clava*, a club, + *-ceps*, < *caput* = E. *head*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi parasitic upon the seeds of various grasses and sedges. *C. purpurea* produces the ergot of rye. See *ergot*.

**clavichord** (klav'i-körd), *n.* [= F. *clavicorde* = Sp. Pg. *clavicordio* = MLG. *klaffkordium* = MHG. *clavicordi*, < ML. *clavicordium*, \**clavichordium*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *chorda*, a string: see *clef* and *chord*.] A musical instrument invented in the middle ages, and in general use, especially in Germany, until displaced by the square pianoforte at the end of the eighteenth century. Like the pianoforte, it had a keyboard and a set of strings on a horizontal frame; but the tone was produced by the pressure of a brass "tangent" raised and

held against the string, instead of by the stroke of a hammer. This method of tone-production permitted considerable variation in force and in quality. The compass of the clavichord was originally limited to a few tones in diatonic succession, and the advance to a full chromatic scale was made gradually. Tuning in equal temperament was not established until toward the middle of the eighteenth century.

**clavicitherium** (klav'i-si-thë'ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* *clavicitheria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *clavis*, a key, + *cithara*, a cithara, guitar.] An old musical instrument of which little is known, probably a kind of harpsichord, having the strings stretched upon a vertical frame, as in an upright pianoforte. Also written *clavictherium*.

**clavicle** (klav'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *clavicule* = Sp. *clavicula* = Pg. *clavicula* = It. *clavicola*, < NL. *clavicula*, a special use of L. *clavicula*, a small key, a tendril, dim. of *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] 1. The collar-bone, forming one of the elements of the pectoral arch in vertebrate animals.

In man and sundry quadrupeds there are complete clavicles or collar-bones, each joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder-bone, and at the other to the sternum or breast-bone. In many quadrupeds the clavicles are absent or rudimentary, while in birds they are united in a single forked piece, popularly called the *merrithought*.



or *wishbone*. In many vertebrates below birds clavicles are recognized, but their homology is not always clear. The human clavicle is by some considered to be composed of its body, or clavicle proper, with a mesoscapular segment or acromial epiphysis, a precoracoid or sternal epiphysis, and an omosternum, or interarticular fibrocartilage; but this view is not generally adopted. See also cut under *skeleton*.

2. In bot., a tendril. [Rare.]

**clavicorn** (klav'i-körn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *clavicorne*, < NL. *clavicornis*, < L. *clava*, a club, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] 1. *a.* Having clavate antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Clavicornia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Clavicornia*.

**clavicornate** (klav-i-kör'nät), *a.* [F. *clavicorn* + -at.] Same as *clavicorn*.

**Clavicornia** (klav-i-kör'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *clavicornis*: see *clavicorn*.] A group of *Coleoptera* or beetles having the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segments visible for the entire breadth (except in *Physodidae*), the antennæ clavate or capitate (very rarely serrate), and the club at the end of these furnished with from 2 to 5 joints. The species are either terrestrial or aquatic, living mostly on carrion, though some are found on plants. Most of the clavicorns are known as *Neorophaga*; burying-beetles and bacon-beetles are examples. Species of *Heterocercus*, *Paranus*, *Georysus*, etc., are aquatic forms.

**clavicula** (kla-vik'ü-lä), *n.*; *pl.* *claviculae* (-lä). [NL.: see *clavicle*.] The clavicle or collar-bone.

Numerous Vertebrates possess a *clavicula*, or collar-bone. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 35.*

**clavicular** (kla-vik'ü-lär), *a.* [F. *clavicula* + -ar.] Pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.—*Clavicular scute*, in *Chelonia*, the clavicularium or epiplastron.

**Clavicularia** (kla-vik'ü-lä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavicula* + -aria. Cf. *clavicularium*.] A subtribe of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges with radially situated clavules.

**clavicularium** (kla-vik'ü-lä'ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* *clavicularia* (-ä). [NL., < *clavicula* (see *clavicle*) + -arium.] One of the anterior lateral paired pieces of the plastron of the chelonians; the clavicular scute or so-called clavicle of a turtle: called *episternum* by some authors, and *epiplastron* by Huxley. See *epiplastron*, and cut under *plastron*.

**clavicate** (kla-vik'ü-lät), *a.* [F. *clavicula* + -at.] Having clavicles.

**clavculus** (kla-vik'ü-lus), *n.*; *pl.* *clavculi* (-li). [NL., dim. of L. *clavis*, a nail: see *clavis*.] One of the perforating fibers, described by Sharpey, passing through the lamellæ of bone at right angles, as if to fasten them together.

**clavicylinder** (klav-i-sil'in-dër), *n.* [F. *clavis*, a key, + *cylindrus*, a cylinder.] A musical instrument invented by Chladni in 1799, consisting of a graduated set of glass tubes or cylinders, which were moistened, revolved by a pedal, and set in vibration by cloth-covered levers pressed against them by keys. The compass was about four octaves.

**clavicymbalum** (klav-i-sim'ba-lum), *n.*; *pl.* *clavicymbala* (-lä). [ML.: see *clavecin*.] Same as *harpsichord*.

**clavictherium**, *n.* See *clavicitherium*.

**Clavidae** (klav'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clava*, 2 (a), + -idae.] A family of *Hydrophyllinae*, typified by

the genus *Clava*, which form colonies of similar individuals, all maturing sexual cells on hollow tentacular processes.

**clavier** (kla-vër'), *n.* [= D. *klavier* = G. *clavier*, *klavier* = Dan. *klaver* = Sw. *klaver*, < F. *clavier*, the keyboard, < L. *clavis* (> F. *clef*: see *clef*), a key: see *clavis*, *clef*.] 1. A clavichord, or, more rarely, a harpsichord.—2. A pianoforte.—3. The keyboard of a clavichord, harpsichord, pianoforte, organ, or similar instrument.

**claviform** (klav'i-för'm), *a.* [Also improp. *claviform*; = F. Sp. Pg. It. *claviforme*, < *clava*, a club, + *forma*, shape.] Having a clavate form; club-shaped: as, a *claviform* antenna.

**claviger**<sup>1</sup> (klav'i-jër), *n.* [Also contr. *claver*; = Pg. It. *clavigero*, < L. *claviger*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. One who keeps the keys, as of a room.

The prince of that bottomless pit whereof they were the *clavigers*. *Christian Religion's Appeal to Reason, p. 58.*

Hence—2. A custodian of the treasury, records, or muniments of a corporation. [Eng.]

The *Claviers* (clavigers) are two aldermen and two councilmen, who have the custody of the city [Norwich] chest, which has two locks; each *claver* has a key. *Municip. Corp. Reports (1835), p. 2463.*

**claviger**<sup>2</sup> (klav'i-jër), *n.* [= F. *clavigère*, < L. *claviger*, < *clava*, a club, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. Literally, one who has a club; a club-bearer.—2. [cap.] [NL.] In entom., a genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Pselaphidae*. *C. testaceus* is a wingless European species with connate elytra. *Preyssler, 1790.*—3. [cap.] [NL.] In conch., a genus of gastropods. *Haldeman, 1842.*

**clavigerous** (kla-vij'e-rus), *a.* [F. *clavigère*, < L. *claviger*, < *clava*, a club, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. Literally, one who has a club; a club-bearer.—2. [cap.] [NL.] In entom., a genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Pselaphidae*. *C. testaceus* is a wingless European species with connate elytra. *Preyssler, 1790.*—3. [cap.] [NL.] In conch., a genus of gastropods. *Haldeman, 1842.*

**clavipalpal** (klav-i-pal'pal), *a.* and *n.* [F. *clavipalpe*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *palpus*, a feeler: see *palpus*.] 1. *a.* Having clavate maxillary palps; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clavipalpi*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Clavipalpi*. **Clavipalpi** (klav-i-pal'pi), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *clavipalpus*: see *clavipalpal*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the seventh family of tetramerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, now retained as a superfamily of the suborder *Tetramera*, containing the families *Erotylidae* and *Languriidae*, characterized by compression and elongation of the last three joints of the antennæ and a broadly transverse last joint of the maxillary palps.

**clavis** (klä'vis), *n.*; *pl.* *claves* (-vëz). [L. *clavis* (= Gr. *κλεις*, Dor. *κλαίς*), a key, connected with *clav-dere* = Gr. *κλειν*, shut, close: see *close*, *v.*, and cf. *slot*, from the same ult. root. Hence ult. *clef*, *clavicle*, *conclave*, etc.] A key; specifically, a key to or an aid to the understanding of something difficult, as a cipher, or the study of a foreign or classic author in his own language.

If it had been necessary we should have construed it into the most latent sense, Christ himself would have given a *clavis*, and taught the church to unlock so great a secret. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 307.*

**clavo** (klä'vö), *n.* [Sp., lit. a nail, spike, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clavus*.] In mining, a bunch of rich ore. [Mexico.]

**clavodeltoid** (klä-vö-del'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Attached to the clavicle and having the characters of the deltoid: as, the *clavodeltoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The *clavodeltoides*.

**clavodeltoides** (klä'vö-del-toi'dë-us), *n.*; *pl.* *clavodeltoides* (-i). [NL., < *clav(icula)* + *deltoides*.] A muscle, corresponding to the clavicular portion of the human deltoides, extending in some animals from the clavicle to the ulna, along the lower border of the fore leg.

**clavola** (klav'ö-lä), *n.*; *pl.* *clavolæ* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *clava*, a club.] In entom., the club or expanded terminal portion of an insect's antenna, whether it is clavate, lamellate, or capitate.

**clavolet** (klav'ö-let), *n.* [F. *clavola* + dim. -et.] In entom., the club-shaped end of the antennæ of certain beetles, as *Clavicornia*.

**clavomastoid** (klä-vö-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *clidomastoid*.

**clavomastoides** (klä'vö-mas-toi'dë-us), *n.*; *pl.* *clavomastoides* (-i). [NL., < *clav(icula)* + *mastoides*.] Same as *clidomastoides*.

**clavotrapezium** (klä'vö-tra-pë'zi-us), *n.*; *pl.* *clavotrapezii* (-i). [NL., < *clav(icula)* + *trapezium*.] An anterior or cervical portion of the

trapezius, in special relation with the clavicle, which in some animals is quite distinct, extending from the occipital region to the clavicle. **clavula** (klav'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *clavulae* (-lā). [NL., dim. of *L. clava*, a club.] 1. In *bot.*, the elongated clavate portion of the receptacle in certain fungi.—2. In *zool.*: (a) One of the ciliated clavate setae or knobbed bristles found on the fascioles of sea-urchins, as spatangoids.

In the Spatangidae there are peculiar bands upon the upper surface, the fascioles or semites, upon which knobbed bristles with active cilia (*clavulae*) are distributed. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 296.

(b) In sponges, a rod-like spicule pointed at one end and having a knob or disk at the other; a tylotate or knobbed rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas*.

Also *clavule*.

**Clavularia**<sup>1</sup> (klav'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *clavula* + *-aria* (fem. sing.).] The typical genus of *Clavulariidae*. *Quoy and Gaimard*.

**Clavularia**<sup>2</sup> (klav'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavula* + *-aria* (neut. pl.).] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of dictyonine hexactinellid *Silicispongiae*, having uncinatate spicules in the form of clavulae, represented by the single family *Farreidae*.

**Clavulariidae** (klav'ū-lā-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavularia* + *-idae*.] A family of polyps, named from the genus *Clavularia*. Also *Clavulariadae*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

**clavule** (klav'ūl), *n.* Same as *clavula*.

**clavus** (klā'vus), *n.*; pl. *clavi* (-vi). [*L.* (ML.

**\*NL.**) *clavus*, a nail, a corn, a tumor, a purple stripe on the tunica, etc., prob. from same root as *clavis*, a key. Cf. *E. clove* and *cloy*, both ult. < *L. clavus*.] 1. In costume: (a) [*L.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a vertical stripe or band of purple color in the tissue of the tunic. Senators were distinguished by the broad stripe or laticlavus; knights and others wore the narrow stripe or angusticlavus. See *laticlavus* and *angusticlavus*. (b) [*LL.* ML.] Under the Byzantine empire and in church vestments, (1) a plain border; (2) a round spot supposed to resemble a nail-head, used chiefly in groups or clusters at the edge of the stuff, forming a border.—2. [*NL.*] A grain of rye, or other cereal or grass, affected with ergot: applied to the immature or sclerotium stage of the fungus, which was formerly known as *Sclerotium clavus*.—3. [*NL.*] In *pathol.*, a pain in the head limited to one spot, as if a nail were being driven in.—4. [*NL.*] In *entom.*, the nail; the interior basal part of the hemelytrum of a heteropterous insect.



Wing-case of *Nema cinerea*.  
a, clavus; b, corium; c, appendix; d, membrane.

It is generally of a somewhat different texture from the rest of the corium, and in repose it is partially or entirely covered by the scutellum and border of the pronotum.

**clavus** (klā'vi), *n.*; pl. *clavies* (-viz). [Origin uncertain.] In *arch.*, a mantelpiece. Also called *clavel*.

The glory whereof [alabaster] appeareth especially in the workmanship betwixt the *clavus* of the chimney, and the roof of the chamber. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 43.

**\*claw** (klā), *n.* [< ME. *claw*, *claw* (also *clew*, *cle*), pl. *clawes* (also *clees*, *cleen*), < AS. *clawu* or *clāwu* (not \**clā*), pl. *clawa*, *clawe*, *clawu* (also, rarely, pl. *clēd*, *clēō*), a claw, hoof, = OS. *klawa* = OFries. *klewe*, Fries. *klawe* = D. *klaww* = OHG. *chlawa*, *chlāwa*, *chlōa*, *clā*, MHG. *klāwe*, *klā*, G. *klawe*, dial. *klō*, *klōw*, *klou*, *kloa*, = Icel. *klō* = Sw. Dan. *klo*, a claw. See the verb.] 1. In *zool.*: (a) A sharp, hooked, horny end of the limb of a mammal, bird, reptile, or other animal; a pointed and especially a curved nail of a vertebrate, consisting of thickened and hardened epidermal tissue, like horn, borne usually on a bony basis or core; technically, an ungula, as distinguished from a hoof or ungula. (b) A sharp, hooked end of a limb of an animal, of whatever character. (c) The whole leg, foot, or other appendage of certain animals, terminating in a sharp hooked end or in a pincer-like extremity; a chela, cheliped, or chelicera, as in insects, arachnidans, crustaceans, etc. See cuts under *chela*, *chelicera*, and *scorpion*. (d) Some part of an animal resembling or likened to a claw.—2. Figuratively, the human hand; hence, in the plural, grasp; clutch; hold: as, to get one's *claws* on a thing.

What's justice to a man, or laws,  
That never comes within their *claws*?  
*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*.

3. In *mech.*, some part of a tool or tackle resembling a claw: as, the *claw* or cleft end of a hammer, used in drawing out nails; the *claw*

of a crowbar; the *claw* of a grapple.—4. In *bot.*, the narrow base of a petal, especially when it is long, as in the pink and wall-flower.—5. In *locksmithing*, a spur or talon which projects from a bolt or tumbler.—**Artery-claw**. See *artery*.—**Crab's claws**. See *crab*.—**Devil's claw** (*naut.*), a very strong hook and chain used as a stopper for a chain cable.—**Retractile claws**, claws which may be retracted and protruded by appropriate muscular mechanism, as in the cat family. Claws not so disposed are termed *non-retractile*.



Claw.  
Petal of a cruciferous flower (the wallflower).

**\*claw** (klā), *v.* [< ME. *clawen*, *clowen*, < AS. *clawian* (rare) = D. *klawen* = MLG. *kleien* = LG. *kleien*, *klawen* = OHG. *klāwean*, G. *klauen*, *klāwen* = Dan. *klō*, dial. *klā*, = Sw. *klā* = Icel. reflex. *klōa-sk*, claw, scratch: all weak verbs, from the noun. The Icel. *klā* (strong verb, pret. *klō*, pp. *kleginn*), scratch, rub, is perhaps not related.] I. *trans.* 1. To tear, scratch, pull, or seize with or as if with claws or talons.

But age, with his stealing steps,  
Hath *claw'd* me in his clutch.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 1, song (Globe ed.).

Like wild beasts shut up in a cage, to *claw* and bite each other to their mutual destruction. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*. 2. To scratch; relieve by or as if by scratching; scratch, as an itching part, with intent to relieve irritation.

They [ben] counsellours of kinges; Crist wot the sothe,  
Whou [how] they [curry] kinges & her back *claweth*!  
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), I. 365.

I *claw*, as a man or beast dothe a thyng softly with his nayles. *Claw* my backe, and I will *claw* thy toe.  
*Palgrave*.

The French king neither liking of his errant, nor yet of his pompous speech, said somewhat sharply, I pray thee, good fellow, *claw* me not where I itch not.  
*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 228.

Hence—3<sup>d</sup>. To fawn on.

Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and flatter; the poor they contemn and despise. *Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 13.

4. To make or affect by the use of a claw or claws of some sort: as, to *claw* a hole in a carpet; to *claw* up a heap of dirt; to *claw* the leaves away.—To *claw away*. Same as to *claw* off, (a).

The jade Fortune is to be *claw'd* away for 't, if you should lose it.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

To *claw* it off, to escape the consequences of an act; get out of difficulties.

Ant. You mistake the weapon: are you not hurt?  
Mart. A little scratch; but I shall *claw* it off well enough.  
*Fletcher and Rowley*, *Maid in the Mill*, v. 2.

To *claw* off. (a) To rail at; scold.

Mr. Baxter . . . *claw* off the Episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests.  
*Bp. Nicholson*, To Mr. Yates.

(b) To get rid of.

A thousand pound to a penny she spoil not her face, or break her neck, or catch a cold that she may ne'er *claw* off again.  
*Dekker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, III. 2.

To *claw* on the back, to pat approvingly.—To *claw* on the gall, to rub the wrong way; irritate.

II. *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to beat to windward, in order to avoid falling on a lee shore or on another vessel: with *off*; hence, figuratively, to get off; escape: as, to *claw* off from an embarrassing situation.—2. To fawn; flatter.

Here [in Spain] it is not the stile to *claw* and compliment with the King, or idolize him by Sacred Sovereign, and Most Excellent Majesty. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. III. 10.

**clawback** (klā'bāk), *n.* and *a.* [< *claw*, *v.* + obj. *back*, *n.*] I. *n.* 1<sup>st</sup>. Literally, one who claws the back; hence, one who fawns on another; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Mir. for Mags*.

These flattering *clawbacks* are original roots of all mischief.  
*Latimer*, 2d Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1549.

*Parasite* [F.], a Parasite, a trencher-friend, . . . a *claw-back*, flatterer, soother, smoother for good cheer sake.  
*Cotgrave*.

2. Same as *back-scratcher*, 1.

II. *† a.* Flattering. *Bp. Hall*.

More regarding plaine meaning men, than *claw-backs* flatterers.  
*Holinshed*, *Chron.*, III. 1101.

**claw-balk** (klā'bāk), *n.* A balk or beam used in making floating bridges. See *extract*.

Each two men carrying a *claw-balk*, or timbers fitted with a claw, one of which held the gunwale of the boat, the other the shore abutment. *The Century*, XXIX. 280.

**claw-bar** (klā'bār), *n.* A hand-bar with a bent claw-shaped point for drawing spikes from railroad-ties.

**clawboard**, *n.* An obsolete form of *clapboard*. **clawed** (klād), *a.* [< *claw*, *n.* + *-ed*.] Furnished with claws; unguiculate: in *zool.*, specifically distinguished from *ungulate*, or *hoofed*: as, *clawed* quadrupeds.

**claw-foot** (klā'fūt), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A foot, as of a piece of furniture, carved in wood or cast

in metal in the shape of the foot of a bird or beast of prey.

II. *a.* Having claw-feet: as, a *claw-foot* table. **claw-hammer** (klā'ham'ēr), *n.* 1. A hammer having one end cleft or divided into two claws, for use in drawing nails out of wood.—2. A dress-coat; a swallow-tailed coat: so called from the shape of the tail. [Colloq. or slang.] **claw-hand** (klā'hand), *n.* In *pathol.*, a hand in which the wrist and metacarpophalangeal joints are extended while the interphalangeal joints are flexed: due to paralysis of the lumbricales and interossei muscles.

**claw-joint** (klā'joint), *n.* 1. In *anat.*, the terminal or ungual phalanx of a digit which bears a claw or nail; a rhizonychium. In those cases where a claw is well developed, as in a beast or bird of prey, the claw-joint furnishes a bony core to the claw. 2. In *entom.*, the last joint of an insect's tarsus, the one to which the unguis or claws are attached.

**clawker** (klā'kēr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of dial. *clatcher* or *cleuker* for *clutcher*, < *clutch* or its variants.] In a knitting-machine, the feed-pawl or hand of a ratchet.

**claw-sick** (klā'sik), *a.* Suffering, as sheep, from foot-rot or claw-sickness.

**claw-sickness** (klā'sik'nes), *n.* Foot-rot, a disease in cattle and sheep.

**claw-wrench** (klā'rench), *n.* A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw and a relatively fixed one, so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip an object.

**clay** (klā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *clay*, *cley*, *clei*, < AS. *clæg* = OFries. *klai* = MD. *kleye*, D. *klei* = MLG. LG. *klei* (> G. *klei*) = Dan. *klæg*, clay; related through dial. var. *clag* (see *clag*, *claggy*) to *clag*, *q. v.*; and perhaps ult. to LL. *glus*, L. *gluten* (> E. *glue*, *gluten*, *q. v.*), to Gr. *γλοῦς*, *γλοῦ*, sticky oil, gum, *γλῆνη*, *γλῆνη*, gum, *γλία*, glue, and to OBulg. *glina*, clay, *glenu*, slime.] I. *n.* 1. The material resulting from the decomposition and consequent hydration of the feldspathic rocks, especially granite and gneiss, and of the crystalline rocks in general. As thus formed, it almost always contains more or less sand, or silicious material, mechanically intermixed. After this has been separated, the clay itself is found to consist of a hydrated silicate of alumina, but it is not yet positively made out that there is one definite combination of this kind constituting the essential basis of all the substances to which the name *clay* is applied. All clays contain hygroscopic water, which may be expelled by heating to 212° F.; but they also contain water in chemical combination, and when this is driven off by ignition the clay loses its plasticity, which cannot be restored. Ordinary clay contains more or less lime and other impurities, which render it to a certain extent fusible. The purer varieties are refractory, and are known as *fire-clay* (which see). (See also *pipe-clay*, *china-clay*, *porcelain-clay*, and *kaolinic*.) The plasticity of clay is of great importance, as without this quality it could not be easily worked into the various shapes for which it is used. On what condition it depends has not as yet been clearly made out.

2. Earth in general, especially in the Scriptures, as the material from which, according to the account in Genesis, the body of the first man was formed.

I also am formed out of the *clay*. *Job xxxiii. 6.*

Arr. Are we not brothers?  
Imo. So man and man should be;  
But *clay* and *clay* differs in dignity,  
Whose dust is both alike. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, IV. 2.

3<sup>d</sup>. Moist earth; mud; slime.

He spat on the ground, and made *clay* of the spittle.  
*John ix. 6.*

4<sup>th</sup>. Any viscous plastic mixture used as mortar or cement.

Cleme hit [sc. the ark] with *clay* comly with-inne.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 812.

He tok a lonket of resshen, and glewde it withe glew-lake *clay* [L. *bitumine*] and with picche.  
*Wyclif*, *Ex. ii. 2* (Oxf.).

*Clay* maad with hors or mannes heer, and oile  
Of tartre, alum, glas, berm, wort, and argolle,  
Resalgar, and our materes enblibing.  
*Chaucer*, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale* (ed. Skeat), I. 812.

5. The human body; especially, a dead body. [Poetical.]

Their spirits conquered when their *clay* was cold.  
*J. Baillie*.

6. Figuratively, anything which is easily molded, shaped, or influenced.

All the land  
Was *clay* in Slavery's shaping hand.  
*Whittier*, *Snow-Bound*.

**Bradford clay**, in *geol.*, a bluish, slightly calcareous clay of the Oolite, well developed near Bradford in England, and remarkable for the number of apicorinites in it.—**Clay process**, the method of making a stereotype printing-plate from a mold of prepared clay. This clay is a combination of potters' clay, kaolin, powdered soapstone, and plaster of Paris.—**Drawn clay**, clay which is shrunk or decreased in volume by burning.—**Long clay**, clay possessing a high degree of plasticity.—**Oxford clay**, in *geol.*,



a subdivision of the Jurassic series, named from the county in England where it is conspicuous. It is the upper one of two sections into which the Oxfordian is divided, the lower one being the Kelloways rock (Callovian). The Oxford clay crops out in England from Dorsetshire through to Yorkshire. It consists mainly of layers of stiff blue clay, and sometimes attains a thickness of 600 feet.—**Potters' clay**, a clay suitable for making the coarser varieties of pottery, or for being worked by the potter.

**II. a. Formed or consisting of clay; characterized by the presence of clay; clayey:** as, a clay soil; a clay hovel.—**Clay iron ore.** Same as *clay ironstone*.—**Clay ironstone**, the ordinary form of iron ore occurring in connection with the coal-measures, especially in England, where this ore is one of great importance. It consists essentially of carbonate of iron more or less mixed with clay and sand, and often has the form of nodular concretionary masses. It contains from 20 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, according to its purity.—**Clay marl**, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay.—**Clay pigeon**, a saucer of baked clay used as an artificial flying target in trap-shooting.—**Clay rock**, a rock made up of fine argillaceous detrital material, and chiefly that derived from the decomposition of the feldspars; indurated clay; clayey material sufficiently hardened to be incapable of being used as clay without grinding, but not chemically altered or metamorphosed.—**Clay shale**, clay having a thinly laminated structure. It differs from clay slate, or argillaceous schist, in that the latter has undergone more or less metamorphism, and from this cause has become crystalline and schistose in structure.—**Clay slate**, an argillaceous rock characterized by having a slaty or fissile structure. It consists of detrital or fragmental material which has become consolidated into a rock, and has undergone more or less rearrangement of its constituent particles. (See *metamorphism*, and *metamorphic rocks*, under *metamorphic*.) Roofing-slate is the most characteristic form of clay slate. The tendency of this rock to split into thin plates, making it available for roofing, is ordinarily the result of conditions arising after its deposition and consolidation (see *cleavage*, 3); sometimes, however, this structure is that of the original deposit. Clay slate, or argillaceous schist, often passes gradually into mica schist, and appears to be an incipient stage in the formation of that rock.

**clay** (klā), *v. t.* [*< clay, n.*] 1. To cover or manure with clay.

The ground must be *clayed* again.

2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar. —3. To puddle with clay.

**clay-band** (klā'band), *n.* In coal-mining, clay ironstone, or argillaceous iron ore, in thin strata. [South Wales.]

**clay-bead** (klā'bēd), *n.* One of the large beads of baked clay, oval or somewhat flattened, sometimes found in ancient tombs, especially in Brittany. They are too large to have been commonly worn as ornaments, and their use is uncertain. They are doubtless identical with the *whorls* found in many parts of the world, as Egypt, the Troas, Greece, and Armenia, and identified as having been used by ancient peoples as weights in spinning.

**clay-brained** (klā'brānd), *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Shak.*

**clay-built** (klā'bilt), *a.* Built with clay. [Rare.] *Clay-built cisterna.* *E. Darwin, Botanic Garden.*

**clay-clot** (klā'klot), *n.* [*ME. cleiclot.*] A clod of earth; figuratively, a corpse.

Nu lith the cleiclot al so the ston.

**clay-cold** (klā'kōld), *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.

Clay-cold were her rosy lips—

Nae spark o' life was there.

*The Lass of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 112).

Around Patroclus mourn'd the Grecian train,  
Stern in superior grief Pelides stood;  
Those slaughtering arms, so used to bathe in blood,  
Now clasp his clay-cold limbs. *Pope, Iliad, xviii. 800.*

**clay-colored** (klā'kul'grd), *a.* Of the color of clay.—**Clay-colored bunting.** See *bunting*, 4.

**clay-course** (klā'kōrs), *n.* In mining, a seam of clay by the side of a vein; a gouge.

**clay-daubed** (klā'dābd), *a.* [*ME.*] Daubed with clay or mortar.

In that cofer [Noah's ark] that was claydaubed.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 492.

**claye** (klā), *n.* [*< F. claie, OF. cloie = Pr. cleda, < ML. clida, \*cleta in dim. cletella, a hurdle; of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. cliath = W. chloyd, a hurdle, prob. cognate with E. hurdle, q. v.*] In fort., a wattle or hurdle made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

**clayent**, *a.* [*< ME. cleyen, < cley, clay, clay, + -en, -en<sup>2</sup>.*] Of clay.

These that dwellen [in] clayene housis.

*Wyclif, Job iv. 19* (Oxf.).

**clayey** (klā'i), *a.* [*< ME. cleyi, cleyye, clegi, < late AS. clæg for \*clægig, < clæg, clay, + -ig, E. -y<sup>1</sup>. Cf. claggy, cladgy, cletgy.*] 1. Consisting of or of the nature of clay; abounding with clay; mixed with clay; like clay.

A heavy or clayey soil.

*Derham.*

2. Debauched or besmeared with clay. Wheat fields, one would think, cannot come to grow untill—no man made clayey or made weary thereby.

*Carlyle, French Rev., I. ii. 1.*

**claying** (klā'ing), *n.* [*< clay + -ing<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. In sugar-refining, a method of removing coloring matter from sugar by the use of clay. Loaves of refined sugar are taken from the molds, the solid crust formed at the point is removed, and the upper layer at the base loosened and scooped out to make a cavity in the center, into which clay paste is put. The water from the clay drives the molasses before it, and soon changes it into a saturated solution of pure sugar by dissolving some of the crystals. As the water filters through the loaf it expels the mother-liquor, and the brown color descends toward the point of the loaf and disappears.

2. In stone-working, the operation of driving dry clay into a blast-hole which is too damp for the insertion of the blasting-powder.

**claying-bar** (klā'ing-bär), *n.* In mining, a rod used for making a blast-hole water-tight by driving clay into its crevices, in order to protect the charge.

**clayish** (klā'ish), *a.* [*< clay + -ish<sup>1</sup>.*] Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it: as, "clayish water," *Harvey, Consumption.*

**clay-kiln** (klā'kil), *n.* A kiln or stove for burning clay.

**clay-mill** (klā'mil), *n.* A mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug-mill.

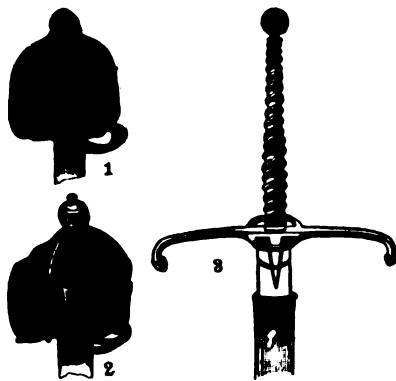
**claymore** (klā'mör), *n.* [Also *glaymore*; *< Gael. claidheamh-mor*, i. e., great sword: *Gael. and Ir. claidheamh = W. cleddyf, cleddeu* (see *cleddyo*) = *L. gladius* (> *E. glaive, q. v.*), a sword; *Gael. mor = W. maur = Corn. maur = Bret. meur*, great, akin to *L. magnus*, great, and to *E. much, mickle*.] 1. The name, in the Highlands of Scotland, of the heavy two-edged sword. This weapon remained in use among the Highlanders after it had been generally abandoned elsewhere. It had a cross-guard sometimes reinforced with curved quillons and shells.

The Highlandmen drew their claymores,

And gie a warlike shout.

*Bonny Baby Livingston* (Child's Ballads, IV. 44).

2. A name given inaccurately in the eighteenth century to the basket-hilted broadsword made



1. Basket-hilted Broadsword of the 17th century (afterward called Claymores). 2. Two-handed Sword, or Claymore proper.

to be used with one hand, and closely resembling the cuirassier's broadsword of the seventeenth century in England. The blades of these swords were often marked with the stamp of Andrea Ferrara. See *sword*. Hence—3. A soldier armed with a claymore.

**clay-pit** (klā'pit), *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

**clay-stone** (klā'stōn), *n.* One of the concretionary masses of clay frequently found occurring in alluvial deposits, in the form of flat rounded disks, either simple or variously united so as to give rise to curious shapes. They are sometimes almost as regular as if turned in a lathe.



Flowers and Root of Spring-beauty (*Claytonia virginica*). (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

**Claytonia** (klā-tō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. John Clayton, a botanist of Virginia, who died in 1773.] A genus of low herbs, of the family *Portulacaceae*, with about 20 species belonging to temperate North America and north-eastern Asia, mostly perennial. The two species of the Atlantic States, *C. virginica* and *C. caroliniana*, are known as *spring-beauty*, producing in early spring a short raceme of flowers from between the single pair of leaves. A species of the Western States is *C. perfoliata*, sometimes used as a pot-herb.

**clay-yellow** (klā'yel'ō), *a.* Dull brownish-yellow in color; luteous.

**cl'd.** An abbreviation of *cleared*: applied to goods or shipping cleared at the custom-house.

**cle.** [= *F. -cle, < L. -culus, -cula, -culum*, a dimin. term., composed of two suffixes, -co (see -ic) + -lo (-lus): see -le, -el, -ule, etc. In recent F. and E. the term. is usually -cule.] A diminutive termination, of Latin origin, occurring in *article, particle, corpuscle, muscle, homuncle*, etc., the diminutive force being in some cases unfelt in English. In *corpuscle* and *muscle* the pronunciation of *c* is assimilated to the preceding *s*. In *icicle, chronicle*, and some other words, the termination -de is of different origin.

**cleach** (klēch), *v.* A dialectal form of *clutch*.

**cleaching-net** (klē'ching-net), *n.* A hoop-and-pole fish-net used by hand. Formerly also called *cleek-net*.

**clead, cleed** (klēd), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *clothe*, *q. v.*] To clothe.

**cleading, cleeding** (klē'ding), *n.* [A dial. form of *clothing*.] 1. Clothing; that which clothes or covers; a covering. [Scotch.]—2. In engines: (a) The jacket or outer covering of the cylinder, or the covering of hair-felt put on steam-pipes to prevent the radiation of heat. Also called *clothing* and *lagging*. (b) A timber casing inclosing the boiler of a locomotive engine and the fire-box.—3. Any kind of plank covering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of a floor, the plank lining of a pit-shaft, the planking of a coffer-dam, etc.—4. In mining, deal boarding for brattices. [Eng.]

**cleak**, *v. and n.* See *cleik*.

**cleam** (klēm), *v. t.* [*< ME. clemen, < AS. clā-man*, smear, spread over (as clay, tar, oil, or other viscous substance) (= MD. *kleemen* = MLG. *klēmen* = OHG. *chleimen*, mold, as clay, = Icel. *kleima* = Norw. *kleima*, also *klime*, smear, daub; cf. Sw. *klena*, stick, spread, lay on, = Dan. *kline*, paste, lute, build with clay), < *clām*, clay, E. dial. *cloom*: see *cloom* and *claim*.] Now only dial., with var. *clem*<sup>2</sup>, and mixed with *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, *q. v.* Cf. *glaim*.] 1. To smear with clay or other viscous substance.

Thenne *cleme* hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne,

& alle the endurth [crevices] dryuen daube with-outen.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 312.

Sche took a leep [basket] of egge [sedge], and *cavmede*

[var. *clemede*] it with tar and pitch.

*Wyclif, Ex. II. 3* (Purv.).

2. To smear upon; spread over; plaster. Yf wormes feel [many] upon hem be withoute,

A strape of braas let strape hem of therwith,

And *cleme* upon the wounde oxe dounge aboute.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

3. To glue together; fasten with glue. [Now only prov. Eng. in all senses.]

**clean** (klēn), *a.* [*< ME. clene, clane, < AS. klēne*, clean, pure, bright, = OS. *klēni* = OFries. *klēn* = MD. *klēne*, D. *kleen*, klein = LG. *klēn*, small (> Icel. *klēnn*, snug, puny, = Sw. *klēn*, dial. *klajn*, = Dan. *klein*, thin, slight), = OHG. *chleini*, bright, pure, MHG. *kleine, klein*, clean, neat, fine, small, G. *klein*, small. Cf. W. *glain*, *glan* = Ir. Gael. *glan*, clean, pure, radiant.] 1. Unmixed with foreign or extraneous matter; free from admixture; unadulterated; pure.

Coupes of *clens* gold and peces of seluer,

Rynges with rubyes and richesess I-nouwe.

*Piers Plowman* (A), III. 23.

All this is preef of holsum aile and *clene*,

And there as is contrair is aile unclene.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

It seemed to me, also, that in it [the doctrine of compensation] might be shown men a ray of divinity, the present action of the soul of this world, *clean* from all vestige of tradition.

*Emerson, Compensation.*

2. Free from dirt or filth; having all uncleanness removed.

Jesus. Marcelle, myn awne discipill dere,

Do vs haue watir here in haat.

Marc. Maistr, it is all redy here,

And here a towell *clene* to taste [handle].

*York Plays*, p. 234.

Faynd to wash themselves incessantly;

Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,

But rather fowler seemed to the eye.

*Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 61.*

Let Thisby have *clean* linen. *Shak., M. N. D., iv. 2.*

### 3. Morally pure; guiltless; upright; honorable.

Thow taugetest hem in the trinitee to take baptesme,  
And be *clene* thow that crytenynge of alle kynnes  
synnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 184.

He knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye  
are not all *clean*. John xiii. 11.

Mr. — will be a formidable rival among the better  
class. "He is a very *clean* man. He got his nomination  
in a very *clean* way."

*Springfield Rep.*, quot. in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 261.

### 4. Among the Jews: (a) Of persons, free from ceremonial defilement.

And if she be not able to bring a lamb, then she shall  
bring two turtles, or two young pigeons; the one for a  
burnt-offering, and the other for a sin-offering: and the  
priest shall make an atonement for her, and she shall be  
*clean*. Lev. xii. 8.

(b) Of animals and things, not causing ceremonial defilement; specifically, of animals, not forbidden by the ceremonial law for use in sacrifice and for food.

Of *clean* beasts, and of beasts that are not *clean*, . . .  
there went in two and two unto Noah into the ark.  
Gen. vii. 8, 9.

But rather give alms of such things as ye have; and, behold,  
all things are *clean* unto you. Luke xi. 41.

5. Free from defect in substance or execution; without blemish or shortcoming: as, a *clean* garden; *clean* timber; a *clean* proof (in printing); to make a *clean* copy from a draft; to make a *clean* job of a piece of work.—6†. Clear; bright; keen; incisive.

And Deffebus, my dere son, I dem hym the next;  
With counsell & comford of *clene* men of wit, . . .  
That fare shall in fere & fellowship to gedur.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2798.

Of youre *clene* witte and youre consayte  
I am full gladd in harte and thought,  
And hym to mete with-outen latt.  
I am redy. *York Plays*, p. 208.

### 7†. Noble; excellent; notable.

In his company come many *clene* Dukes,  
And Eries also, with many gret lordia.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4078.

In kynges court and knyghtes the *cleenest* men and fairest  
Shullen serue for the lord selue, so fareth god almyghty.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 96.

### 8. Whole; entire; complete.

He that made man mest gour lues mot saue  
& alle oure *clene* companie.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1434.

Saying that the Savyor of all the world shuld suffre hys  
Deth vpon that Tree, Ther is *clene* remission.  
*Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 27.

And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt  
not make *clean* riddance of the corners of thy field.  
Lev. xiii. 22.

### 9. Well-proportioned; shapely; elegant.

Methoughte he had a pair  
Of legges and of feet, so *clene* and fair,  
That all my herte I gaf unto his hold.  
*Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 598.

Thy waist is straight and *clean*. *Waller*.

They [Indians] are straight and well proportioned, having  
the *cleanest* and most exact limbs in the world.  
*Beverly, Virginia*, iii. ¶ 1.

10. Free from awkwardness; not bungling; dexterous; adroit: as, a *clean* boxer; a *clean* leap; a *clean* trick.—11. In *whale-fishing*, having no fish or oil aboard; having captured no whales.

Three vessels were reported *clean*, the remainder having  
from one to nine [whales]. *Science*, VI. 259.

### 12†. Free; unencumbered.

What brother or sistir of this fraternite dye, he shal  
haue, of the *clene* katel [chattel, property] of the Gilde,  
xx. messes songyn for his soule.  
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

**Clean bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*.—**Clean hands.** freedom from wrong-doing; innocence of evil intention: originally biblical and used in the broadest sense, but now used especially with regard to financial transactions: as, he retired from office with *clean hands*.

He that hath *clean hands*, and a pure heart. Ps. xxiv. 4.

**The clean thing.** the right course to pursue; the honorable thing to do. [Colloq.]

It would have been the *clean thing* to say at once that  
no debate would be allowed, instead of professing a readiness  
to go into debate, and then to refuse discussion.  
*Washington Patriot*, April 3, 1871.

**To make a clean breast of.** See *breast*.—**To make a clean sweep.** See *sweep*.

**clean** (klēn), *adv.* [*< ME. clene, < AS. clāne, quite, entirely, < clāne, clean. Cf. clear, adv.*] 1. In a clean manner.

All his apparell *cleane* brisht, and his shoes made *cleane*.  
*Rhodes, Boke of Nurture* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

2. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully: as, the dam was carried *clean* away.

Contricioun hadde *clene* forgotten to crye and to wepe.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 367.

The people . . . passed *clean* over Jordan. Josh. iii. 17.  
Now a ball or two may pass *clean* through your body,  
and never do any harm at all. *Sheridan, The Rivals*, v. 3.

### 3. Without miscarriage; dexterously; neatly; cleverly. [Obsolescent.]

Byte not thi mete, but kerve it *clene*,  
Be welte ware no drop be sene.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer. *Rev. J. Henley*.

### 4†. Nobly; beautifully.

Kyng Auferius came crosyng them the way,  
full *clene* armyd in riche and good Aray.  
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2728.

**Clean cam.** See *cam*.—**Clean** (klēn), *v. t.* [*< clean, a. The old verb is cleanse, q. v.*] 1. To make clean; remove all foreign or defiling matter from; purify; cleanse.

Time enough to *clean* our ship's bottom.  
*Dampier, Voyages*, an. 1688.

*Clean'd* their vigorous wings. *Thomson, Autumn*, I. 857.

2. To remove by cleaning or in the process of cleaning: with *off*: as, to *clean off* filth.—**Cleaning-and-sorting machine.** in *breviing*, a form of grain-cleaner used for freeing barley, previous to malting, from all foreign substances, such as other grain, the seeds of grass and weeds, dust, and dirt; a malt-cleaning machine.—**To clean out.** (a) To deprive of all available means; exhaust the pecuniary resources of.

He [Bentley] must have been pretty well *cleaned out*.  
*De Quincey*.

(b) To remove completely; clear out. [Colloq.] = *Syn. Clean, Cleanse.* *Cleanse* is stronger than *clean*, expressing more thorough work. *Clean* is generally used of physical purification; *cleanse*, of physical or moral. *Clean* is more common.

Having bought my boat, . . . I require a mental to *clean*  
it now and then. *Hovells, Venetian Life*, vii.

I commanded, and they *cleansed* the chambers. *Neh. xiii. 9.*

*Cleanse* me from my sin. *Ps. li. 2.*

Only that is poetry which *cleanses* and mans me.  
*Emerson, Inspiration*.

**clean-cut** (klēn'kut), *a.* Clear-cut; well-shaped; definite; precise: as, a *clean-cut* mouth; a *clean-cut* statement.

A fine orator with a *clean-cut* perception of the political facts of the situation and a patriotic desire to serve all.  
*S. Bowles, in Merriam*, II. 420.

**cleaner** (klē'nér), *n.* One who or that which cleans. Specifically—(a) A currier's knife. (b) In *foundry*, a hand-tool used in making molds. (c) One of a pair of small card-cylinders in a carding-machine which remove the fiber from another small cylinder called a *worker*, and return it to the main card-cylinder; an *urchin*.—**Cotton-seed cleaner.** See *cotton-seed*.

**clean-handed** (klēn'han'ded), *a.* 1. Having clean hands.—2. Figuratively, free from moral taint or suspicion; guiltless of wrong-doing: now used mostly of fidelity to pecuniary trusts: as, he came out of the transaction *clean-handed*.—**cleaning** (klē'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *clean, v.*] 1. The act of making clean.—2. The after-birth of cows, ewes, etc.

**cleaning-machine** (klē'ning-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which dust and other foreign substances are removed from silk thread by drawing it through a brush. Knots and tangles are taken out by drawing the thread through a notch in a bar. If a knot catches, the bobbin which carries that thread is lifted off the friction-roll which drives it, and its motion ceases until the operator frees the thread.

**cleanish** (klē'nish), *a.* [*< clean + -ish*].

Rather *clean*.

**cleanly** (klēn'li), *adv.* In a *cleanly* manner; neatly; cleverly.

**clean-limbed** (klēn'limd), *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs; lithe; shapely: as, "a *clean-limbed* fellow," *Dickens*.

Tonquin is very populous, being thick set with Villages; and the Natives in general are of a middle stature, and *clean-limbd*. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. i. 40.

**cleanliness** (klēn'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *cleanly*; freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; the disposition to keep clean, or the habit of keeping so.

Not to need any exquisite decking, having no adornment but *cleanliness*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The *cleanliness* of its streets. *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel. *Swift*.

**cleanly** (klēn'li), *a.* [Now spelled *cleanly* instead of *clenly*, in imitation of *clean*; early mod. E. *clenly*, *< ME. clenly, clenliche, clenly, < AS. clānlīc, a., < clāne, clean, + -lic: see clean, a., and -ly*.] 1. Free from dirt or any foul matter; personally neat; careful to keep or make *clean*.

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds.  
*Addison*.

Some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden*.

2. Free from injurious or polluting influence; pure; innocent: as, "*cleanly* joys," *Glanville*.—3†. Cleansing; making *clean*.

The fair  
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior*.

### 4†. Dexterous; adroit; clever; artful.

For he was school'd by kinde in all the skill  
Of close conveyance, and each practise ill  
Of coosnage and *cleantly* knaverie.  
*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale*.

5. Neat; trim; well-shaped. Compare *clean*, *a.*, 9.

As the kynges come fro chirche on a day, ther mette  
hym a comly man, well araied, and *clenly*.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 45.

He [the verse-maker] may both *vse*, and also manifest  
his arte to his great praise, and need no more be ashamed  
thereof than a shoemaker to haue made a *cleantly* shoe, or  
a Carpenter to haue buylt a faire house.  
*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 253.

**cleanly** (klēn'li), *adv.* [*< ME. clenly, clenli, clenliche, < AS. clānlīc (= MD. kleinlich = OHG. clēnlīhho), adv., < clānlīc, a.: see cleanly, a., clean, a., and -ly*.] 1. Entirely; wholly; completely. [*Clean* is generally used in this sense.]

All the counsell fro kourt was *clenly* depertid.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 11527.

When Castor had *clenly* consayuit his [Antenor's] wille,  
He onswared him. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1918.

The pollen-masses were not removed nearly so *cleantly*  
as those which had been naturally removed by insects.  
*Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects*, p. 98.

2. In a *clean* manner; neatly; without soil or uncleanness.

Whether our natives might not live *cleantly* and comfortably.  
*Bp. Berkeley, Querist*.

He was very *cleantly* dressed. *Dickens*.

3. Decently; morally; with freedom from vice or impurity.

If I do grow great, . . . I'll . . . live *cleantly*, as a nobleman should do. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., v. 4.

### 4†. Cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.

His kyrtel of *clene* whijt *clenlyche* y-sewed.

*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), I. 229.

Nor told my fault in *cleantly*-coln'd excuses.  
*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, I. 1073.

To have a quick hand and convey things *cleantly*.  
*Middleton, Witch*, II. 8.

### 5†. Clearly; unmistakably.

He the kynges cry *clenli* hadde herde.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3847.

**cleanness** (klēn'nes), *n.* [*< ME. clenness, clenness, etc., < AS. clānnes, < clāne, clean, + -nes, -ness: see clean, a., and -ness*.] The state or quality of being *clean*. (a) Freedom from dirt, filth, or foreign or offensive matter; neatness.

*Cleanness* of body is rightly esteemed to proceed from a modesty of manners, and from reverence.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, iv. 2.

(b) Freedom from ceremonial pollution.

No scrupulous purity, none of the ceremonial *cleanness* which characterizes the diction of our academical pharisees. *Macaulay*.

(c) Exactness; purity; justness; correctness: used of language or style.

He minded only the *cleanness* of his satire, and the *cleanness* of expression. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*.

(d) Moral purity; innocence; freedom from anything dishonorable, immoral, or sinful.

Under shadow of shame shewid forth hir ernd,  
With a compas of *clennes* to colour hir speche.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 522.

*Cleanness* of the comune and clerkes *clene* luyunge  
Made unite hollychurche in holynesse stonde.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 381.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind. *Pope*.

**cleansable** (klēn'zā-bl), *a.* [*< cleanse + -able*.] Capable of being *cleansed*. *Sherwood*. Also spelled, less correctly, *cleansible*. [Rare.]

**cleanse** (klenz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cleansed*, ppr. *cleansing*. [Now spelled *cleanse* instead of *clense*, in imitation of *clean*; early mod. E. *clense*, *< ME. clensien, clensien, < AS. clānsian*, make *clean*, a causal verb with formative *-s* (cf. *rinse*), *< clāne, clean: see clean, a.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To make *clean*; free from filth, impurity, infection, or, in general, from whatever is polluting, noxious, or offensive.

Whanne ye shalle drynke, your mouthe *clences* withe a clothe.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Where ploughmen *cleanse* the earth of rubbish, weed, and filth,  
And give the fallow lands their seasons and their tilth.  
*Drayton, Polyolbion*, III. 851.

This river the Jews proffered the Pope to *cleanse*, so they might have what they found.  
*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

2. To free from moral impurity or guilt.

Lord, grawnt me, ar [before] that I deye,  
Sorowe of herte with terys of eye,  
*Clene* *clensyd* for thy mercy.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

*Cleanse* thou me from secret faults. *Ps. xix. 12.*

3. To remove; wash or purge away.

The leeches washed softly his wounds, and leide thereto salve and oynementes to *clense* the venym.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 608.

Not all her odorous tears can *clense* her crime. *Dryden*.

4. In *calico-printing*, to render (the undyed parts) white and clean by removing the excess of mordant from them by immersion in a bath of cow-dung and warm water, or in some artificial substitute; to dung.—5. In *brewing*, to remove the yeast from (the beer).—*Syn.* 1. *Clean*, *Clense*. See *clean*.

II. *trans.* To become clean.

The cloudes wax *clere*, *clensit* the ayre.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1065.

Drinking also of that muddie vnauourie water: and thus returne they, *cleansing* from all their sinnes.  
*Purchar*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 209.

**cleanser** (klen'zér), *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

Honey of roses, taken internally, is a good *cleanser*.  
*Arbutnot*.

**clean-shaped** (klén'sháp't), *a.* Symmetrical in shape; well-proportioned.

**cleansible**, *a.* See *cleansable*.

**cleansing** (klen'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cleanse*, *v.*]

Adapted to cleanse and purify; designed for or devoted to purifying.—*Cleansing days*, Ash Wednesday and the three days following.—*Cleansing week*, Same as *Chaste week* (which see, under *chaste*).

**cleansing-vat** (klen'zing-vat), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat in which the fermentation of the beer is completed. The yeast passes out of a bung-hole, and the supply is kept up from a store-vat.

**clean-timbered** (klen'tim'bér'd), *a.* Well-proportioned. [Rare.]

I think Hector was not so *clean-timbered*.  
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

\* **clean-up** (klén'up), *n.* 1. A general cleaning. [Colloq.]—2. In *gold-mining*: (a) The operation of separating and saving the gold and amalgam collected in the sluices in gravel washing, or obtained in the stamp-milling of gold ores by battery and plate amalgamation. (b) The gold obtained at a given time by the above process. [Cordilleran mining region.]

This specimen—but a small trifle—  
Was his last week's *clean up* and his all.  
*Bret Harte*, *His Answer to Her Letter*.

\* **clear** (klér), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *clere*, *cler*, < *OF.* *cler*, *clair*, *F.* *clair* = *Pr.* *clar* = *Sp.* *claro* = *It.* *chiaro* = *MD.* *klaer*, *D.* *klaar* = *Icel.* *klár* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *G. klar*, < *L.* *clarus*, *clear*, bright, brilliant, famous, glorious. From the same source are *claret*, *clarify*, *clarity*, *declare*, *chiaroscuro*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Free from darkness or opacity; bright; brilliant; luminous; unclouded; not obscured.

I will darken the earth in the *clear* day. *Amos* viii. 9.  
It is almost *clear* dawn. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iv. 2.

2†. Bright-colored; gay; showy; magnificent.  
Him that is clothed with *clear* clothing. *Wyclif*, *Jas.* ii. 3.

3. Free from anything that would impair transparency or purity of color; pellucid; transparent: as, *clear* water; a *clear* complexion.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*.  
*Denham*, *Cooper's Hill*.

As *clear* as glass  
The water ran in ripples o'er that strand.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 222.

Soft, gentle, loving eyes that gleam  
*Clear* as a starlit mountain stream.  
*O. W. Holmes*, *At the Fantomime*.

Specifically—4. In *glass-working*, free from etching, depolish, or anything which could dull the surface. Objects partially depolished are said to be *half-clear*.—5. Not confused or dull; quick and exact in action, as the mind or its faculties; acute, as the senses: as, a *clear* mind; a *clear* head.

So rounds he to a separate mind  
From whence *clear* memory may begin.  
*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, xiv.

Thine eyes,  
Were they but *clear*, would see a fiery host  
Above thee. *Bryant*, *Constellations*.

6. Manifest to the mind; comprehensible; well defined or apprehended. In philosophy, as a technical term, *clear* is opposed to *obscure*, and does not imply that the idea to which it is applied is so perfectly apprehended as would be implied by the adjective *distinct* (opposed to *indistinct* or *confused*). These words were first used technically as applied to vision by writers on optics. *Clear* vision occurs where there is sufficient light; *distinct* vision, where the parts of the object seen can be recognized. Descartes extended the terms to the mental apprehension of truth, which he considered analogous to vision. Leibnitz gave more technically logical definitions, especially of the term *distinct* (which see), and added the term *adequate*.

Simple ideas are *clear* when they are such as the objects themselves from whence they were taken did or might, in a well-ordered sensation or perception, present them.  
*Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. xxix. 2.

A concept is said to be *clear* when the degree of consciousness is such as enables us to distinguish it as a whole from others. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Lectures on Logic*, ix. ¶ 28.

It was *clear* that, of whatever sins the King of Prussia might have been guilty, he was now the injured party.  
*Macaulay*, *Frederic the Great*.

7. Obvious to the senses; distinctly and easily perceptible.

As both their truth and penance well deserude  
All in fine gold to haue their image kerude,  
For *cleers* records of their most woorthy fames.  
*Puttenham*, *Partheniades*, II.

8. Free from anything that perturbs; undisturbed by care or passion; unruffled; serene; calm.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect and *clear*,  
Made answer. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 733.  
Till ev'n the *clear* face of the guileless King . . .  
Became her bane. *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

9. Free from guilt or blame; morally unblemished; irreproachable; pure.

I write to you this second epistle, in which I stir your *clear* soul by monishing. *Wyclif*, 2 Pet. iii. 1.

Duncan . . . hath been  
So *clear* in his great office. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 7.  
In honour *clear*. *Pope*, *Epistle to Addison*, l. 68.

10. Free from something objectionable, especially from entanglement or embarrassment; free from accusation or imputation, distress, imprisonment, or the like: absolute or followed by *of* or *from*.

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,  
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear*. *Gay*.

No one could have started with a more resolute determination to stand *clear* of party politics than Prince Albert.  
*J. McCarthy*, *Hist. Own Times*, vii.

A house may be kept almost *clear* of fleas by frequent washing and sweeping.  
*E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 190.

11. Free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed: as, a *clear* view.

And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, III. 4.  
My companion . . . left the way *clear* to him. *Addison*.

A *clear* field and no favor. *Proverbial saying*.

12. Sounding distinctly; plainly audible; canorous: as, his voice was loud and *clear*.

The robin warbled forth his full *clear* note  
For hours, and wearied not.  
*Bryant*, *Old Man's Counsel*.

For like the *clear* voice when a trumpet shrilla, . . .  
So rang the *clear* voice of Æakides.  
*Tennyson*, *Achilles over the Trench*.

13. Without diminution or deduction; absolute; net: as, *clear* profit or gain.

He through, what ere it cost,  
So much *cleare* gaine, or so much coine *cleare* lost.  
*T. Heywood*, *If you Know not Me*, II.

I often wished that I had *clear*,  
For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift*.

14. Without admixture, adulteration, or dilution: as, a fabric of *clear* silk; *clear* brandy; *clear* tea. [U. S.]—15. Free from defect or blemish: as, *clear* lumber.—16. Free from doubt; mentally certain; clearly convinced; sure: as, I am perfectly *clear* on that point.

I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book—I am *clear* it has been a rental of back-gangling tenants.  
*Scott*, *Redgauntlet*, Letter XI.

17†. Sole; unaided; unaccompanied.

It was that worthi william that wises (men) so louen,  
& that brougt you out of bale with his *cler* strengthe.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2037.

**Clear days** (preceded by some numeral, as three, five, nine, etc.), whole days, exclusive of that on which some proceeding is commenced or completed: as, he was allowed *three clear days* in which to pay up.—*To boll clear*. See *boll*².—*Syn.* *Plain*, *Obvious*, etc. See *manifest*, *a*.

II. *n.* 1. In *corp.*, *arch.*, etc., unobstructed space; space between two bodies in which no third body intervenes; unbroken or uninterrupted surface: used only in the phrase in the *clear*: as, it measures fifty feet in the *clear*.—2. That which is clarified; clarified liquor or other matter.—3†. Light; clearness.

In the north, distinguishing the hours,  
The loadstar of our course dispers'd his *clear*.  
*Greene and Lodge*, *Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

**clear** (klér), *adv.* [*ME.* *clere*, < *clere*, *a.*, *clear*. In 2d sense, cf. *clear*, *adv.*] 1. *Clearly*; plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.

Now *clear* I understand. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xii. 376.  
Sh' hath eyes (like Faith), but yet (alas!) those eyes  
See *clear* by night, by day are blinde as Bats.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith*, I. 19.

2. Quite; entirely; wholly; clean: as, to cut a piece *clear* off; he climbed *clear* to the top.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off.  
*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

The ambition of Alexander did not only destroy a great part of the world, but made it put on a *clear* other face than it had before. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 353.

Came  
A bitter wind, *clear* from the North.  
*Tennyson*, *Passing of Arthur*.

**clear** (klér), *v.* [*ME.* *cleren* = *D.* *klaren* = *LG.* *kleren*, *klaren* = *MHG.* *klären*, *G.* *klären*, *klären* = *Dan.* *klare* = *Sw.* *klara*, *clear*, from the *adj.*; cf. *Sp.* *clarar* (obs.), *clarear* = *Pg.* *clarear* = *It.* *chiarare*, *chiarire*, < *L.* *clarare*, *clear*, < *clarus*, *clear*: see *clear*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To remove whatever diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color from: as, to *clear* liquors; to *clear* a mirror; to *clear* the sky.—2. To make *clear* to the mind; free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; explain; solve; prove: now generally followed by *up*, or by *from* or *of* before the thing removed: as, to *clear up* a case; to *clear* a theory from doubt; to *clear* a statement of confusing details.

Let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience. *Dryden*.

Having fully *cleared* their ungratefulness and impudency, and being assured of the choice of a successor that was to be expected within five or six weeks, hee was desirous to take the opportunity of this Barke, and to visit the Colony in Virginia.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 164.  
To be sure, that matter was never rightly *cleared up*.  
*Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, I. 1.

3. To free from obstructions; free from any impediment or encumbrance, or from anything useless, noxious, or injurious: as, to *clear* the way; to *clear* the table; to *clear* the sea of pirates; to *clear* land of trees; to *clear* the voice.

Addressing themselves to the work of *clearing* the land.  
*Emerson*, *Hist. Discourse at Concord*.

4. To free from foreign or extraneous matter; remove anything from that impairs purity or homogeneity. Specifically—(a) In *galvanizing sheet-iron*, to remove oxid from (the surface of the plates under treatment) by immersion in muriatic acid. (b) In *calico-printing*, to remove superfluous dye from (cloth). See *clearing*, I (c).

5. To remove (something that has ceased to be wanted, or is of the nature of an encumbrance, impediment, or obstruction): with *off*, *away*, etc.: as, to *clear off* debts; to *clear away* the debris.

If, however, we cannot lay the foundation, it is something to *clear away* the rubbish; if we cannot set up truth, it is something to pull down error.  
*Macaulay*, *On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill*.

6. To empty.

I am confident not a Man among us all did *clear* his Dish, for it rained so fast and such great drops into our Callabashes, that after we had sup'd off as much Chocolate and Rain-Water together as sufficed us, our Callabashes were still above half full.  
*Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. iii. 86.

7. To free; liberate or disengage; rid: absolutely or with *of* or *from*: as, to *clear one's self* from debt or obligation.

Twice in one hour & a half the Britaine boarded her, yet they *cleared* themselves.

*Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, I. 6.  
Being thus tired with one another's company, . . . we used all the means we could to *clear* ourselves of one another.  
*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 385).

8. To justify or vindicate; prove or declare to be innocent; acquit.

That will by no means *clear* the guilty. *Ex. xxxiv.* 7.  
This earth, how false it is! What means is left for me  
To *clear* myself? It lies in your belief.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Phylaster*, v. 5.

*Ferd. Antonio*, sir, has many amiable qualities.  
*Jerome*. But he is poor; can you *clear* him of that, I say?  
*Sheridan*, *The Duenna*, II. 3.

9. To make gain or profit to the amount of, beyond all expenses and charges; net.

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year.  
*Addison*.

10. To leap clean over, or pass by without touching; get over or past: as, to *clear* a hedge or ditch; to *clear* a rock at sea by a few yards.

Ten feet of ground  
He *clear'd*, in his start, at the very first bound!  
*Barnham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 68.

They had scarcely *cleared* the churchyard when a voice . . . called out to them to stop.

Quoted in *First Year of a Süken Reign*, p. 101.

11. *Naut.* and *com.*, to free from legal detention, as imported goods or a ship, by paying duties or dues and procuring and giving the requisite documents: as, to *clear* a cargo; to *clear* a ship at the custom-house.—*To clear a ship for action*, or to *clear for action*, to remove all encumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement.—*To clear the decks*. See *deck*.—*To clear the land* (*naut.*), to make such a distance from shore as to have open sea-room and

be out of danger of getting aground.—To clear the way, to open the way; make a free passage.

The Scottish champion *clears the way*,  
Which was a glorious thing.

*Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's Ballads, I. 90).

**II. intrans.** 1. To become free from whatever diminishes brightness or transparency, as the sky from clouds or fog; become fair: absolutely or with up or off.

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm.

*Shak., K. John, iv. 2.*

Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up*.

*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.*

His excellency observed my countenance to *clear up*.  
*Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 4.*

Flowerets around me blow,

And *clearing* skies shine bright and fair.

*R. H. D. Barham, Memoir of R. H. Barham, I. 33.*

Hence—2. To pass away or disappear, as from the sky: followed by *off* or *away*: as, the mist *clears off* or *away*.—3. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; become free or disengaged. *Bacon*.—4. To exchange checks and bills, and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses. See *clearing-house*.—5. *Naut.*, to leave a port: often followed by *out* or *outward*: as, several vessels *cleared* yesterday; the ship will *clear out* or *outward* tomorrow.—6. To make room; go away. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]—To *clear out*. (a) To take one's self off; remove; depart. [*Colloq.*]

Colonel Colden and the Dickensses came one night, . . . and *cleared out* the next day.

*Ticknor, in Life and Letters, II. 207.*

(b) In *bookbinding*, to remove the waste paper and pare down the superfluous leather on the inside of a book-cover, preparatory to pasting in the end papers. (c) See def. 5, above.—To *clear up*. (a) To become clear to the eye or to the mind. (b) See def. 1, above. (c) To cheer up.

Come, no more sorrow: I have heard your fortune,  
And I myself have tried the like: *clear up*, man;  
I will not have you take it thus.

*Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.*

**clearage** (klēr'āj), *n.* [*< clear, v., + -age.*] The act of removing anything; clearance. [*Rare.*]

**clearance** (klēr'ans), *n.* [*< clear, v., + -ance.*]

1. The act of clearing; riddance; removal of encumbrance or obstruction: as, the *clearance* of land from trees; the *clearance* of an estate from unprofitable tenantry.

They [French philosophers] effected a *clearance*, and opened a vista beyond which new ideals might arise before men's eyes.

*E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 333.*

2. Clear or net profit. *Trollope*.—3. A certificate that a vessel has complied with the law and is authorized to leave port. It contains the name of the master, of the vessel, and of the port to which it is going, a description of the cargo, and other particulars. The manner in which a clearance shall be made is prescribed by law.

4. In steam-engines, the distance between the piston and the cylinder-cover, when the former is at the end of its stroke, together with the volume of the passages to the valves; free play for the parts of any other machine.

**clear-cole**, *n.* See *claire-côle*.

**clear-cut** (klēr'kut), *a.* Formed with clear, sharp, or delicately defined outlines, as if by cutting, as opposed to molding.

A cold and *clear-cut* face.

*Tennyson, Maud, II.*

Quite an American face, I should fancy, it was so *clear-cut* and dark.

*The Century, XXVII. 211.*

**clearedness** (klērd'nes), *n.* The state of being cleared. *Fuller*. [*Rare.*]

**clearer** (klēr'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clears or renders clear.

Oxygen is the mighty scavenger in the vital economy, the general purifier and *clearer*. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 570.*

2. *Naut.*, a tool on which hemp is prepared for making lines and twines for sail-makers, etc.

**clear-eyed** (klēr'id), *a.* Having clear, bright eyes; clear-sighted; possessing acute and penetrating vision; hence, mentally acute or discerning.

She looks through one, . . . like a *clear-eyed* awful goddess.

*Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.*

**clear-headed** (klēr'hed'ed), *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; sagacious.

This *clear-headed*, . . . kind-hearted man.

*Diaries, Coningsby.*

*Clear-headed* friend, whose joyful scorn,

Edged with sharp laughter, cuts atwain

The knots that tangle human creeds.

*Tennyson, To —.*

**clearing** (klēr'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of clear, v.*]

1. The act of making clear. (a) The act of freeing from anything: as, the *clearing* of land. (b) The act of defending or vindicating.

For behold this selfsame thing, that ye sorrowed after a godly sort, what carefulness it wrought in you, yea, what *clearing* of yourselves.

*2 Cor. vii. 11.*

(c) In *calico-printing*, the operation of removing superfluous dye from the cloth, by washing, treating with bran and soap, and grass-bleaching. (d) In *glass-manuf.*, the keeping of molten glass in a thinly fluid condition, to permit impurities and all uncombined substances to separate and settle to the bottom, leaving the glass clear. This is assisted by agitation, first by the escape of the gases disengaged, and, when this ceases, by stirring with iron ladles or poles, and finally by introducing some substance containing water, which is pushed to the bottom, and there evolves steam, which works upward through the mass. (e) In *galvanizing sheet-iron*, the operation of removing oxide from the surface of the plates under treatment by immersing them in muriatic acid. (f) In *banking*, the mutual exchange between banks of checks and drafts, and the settlement of the differences. The place where this is effected is called a *clearing-house* (which see). (g) In English railway management, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways. The necessary calculations are made in the railway clearing-house in London.

2. That which is cleared, or is cleared away; specifically, in the plural, the total of the claims to be settled at a clearing-house.—3. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation.

Pleasantly lay the *clearings* in the mellow summer morn.

*Whittier, Parson Avery.*

4. The amount of free play or space between the cogs of two geared wheels when fitted together.

**clearing-battery** (klēr'ing-bat'ēr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

**clearing-beck** (klēr'ing-bek), *n.* See *beck*.

**clearing-house** (klēr'ing-hous), *n.* A place or institution where the settlement of mutual claims, especially of banks, is effected by the payment of differences called *balances*. Clerks from each bank attend the clearing-house with checks and drafts, usually called *exchanges*, on the other banks belonging to the clearing-house. These exchanges are distributed by messengers among the clerks of the banks that must pay them. Each bank in turn receives from all the other banks the exchanges they have received drawn on it and which it must pay. The exchanges which a bank takes to the clearing-house are called *creditor exchanges*; the exchanges which it receives from the other banks represented there are called *debtor exchanges*. If the creditor exchanges of a bank exceed its debtor exchanges, it is a "creditor bank," and must be paid the balance; if the reverse is the case, it is a "debtor bank," and must pay the balance. The balances are paid by the debtor banks to the clearing-house for the creditor banks. The details of clearing, especially as regards the mode of paying the balances, differ somewhat in different clearing-houses. The system originated in London, and has been adopted in many cities. In London there is also a railway clearing-house. See *clearing*, 1 (g).—**Clearing-house certificate**, a certificate of deposit issued by a clearing-house. Such certificates are negotiable only between banks which are members of the clearing-house association. Under special circumstances similar certificates have been issued by the clearing-house on the deposit of securities instead of specie.

**clearing-nut** (klēr'ing-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Strychnos potatorum*, used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water. A seed is rubbed around the inside of a vessel of water, which is then left to settle, all the impurities soon falling to the bottom.

**clearing-pan** (klēr'ing-pan), *n.* A small, wide, low vessel used in glass-manufacture for clearing molten glass or freeing it from impurities; a clarifier.

**clearing-plow** (klēr'ing-plou), *n.* A heavy plow used for breaking up new lands.

**clearing-ring** (klēr'ing-ring), *n.* In *angling*, a heavy ring of metal run down a fishing-line to clear it of obstructions.

**clearing-sale** (klēr'ing-sāl), *n.* A sale for the disposal of one's whole stock of goods, furniture, etc.

**clearing-screw** (klēr'ing-skrū), *n.* In some firearms, a screw placed at right angles to the nipple, as a means of communication with the bore or chamber in case of obstruction in the vent.

**clearing-stone** (klēr'ing-stōn), *n.* A fine stone on which curriers' knives are whetted to remove the scratches made by the rub-stone. It is a soft variety of hone-slate, cut in a circular form.

**clearly** (klēr'li), *adv.* [*< ME. clereli, clerliche, < clere + -li: see clear, a., and -ly.*] In a clear manner. (a) Without obstruction; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

(b) Plainly; evidently; so as to leave no doubt.

That, by the old constitution, no military authority was lodged in the Parliament, Mr. Hallam has *clearly* shown.

*Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

(c) With distinct mental discernment: as, to know a thing *clearly*.

You do not understand yourself so *clearly*,  
As it behoves my daughter, and your honour.

*Shak., Hamlet, I. 3.*

(d) Distinctly; plainly; with or so as to permit clear perception or understanding.

She [the Queen] braided and cride lowde, so that Gawain and his companye it herde *clearly*, and turned thider her way.

*Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 590.*

A horseman riding along the giddy way showed so *clearly* against the sky that it seemed as if a puff of wind would blow horse and man into the ravine beneath.

*R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 170.*

Once more; speak *clearly*, if you speak at all:

Carve every word before you let it fall.

*O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.*

(e) Without entanglement, confusion, or embarrassment.

He that doth not divide, will never enter well into business; and he that divideth too much will never come out of it *clearly*.

*Bacon, Dispatch.*

(f) Plainly; honestly; candidly.

Do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest, but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourself.

*Tillotson.*

(g) Without impediment, restriction, or reserve.

And for he shuld his charge wele susteyn,  
The kyng hym gaue *clearly* an Elys lande,  
The whiche but late was com in to his hand.

*Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1063.*

By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.

*Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.*

See *distinctly*.

**clearmatyn**, *n.* [*ME. clerematyn, < clere, clear, + (appar.) matyn, morning, perhaps in ref. to breakfast (cf. OF. matinel, breakfast): see clear, a., and matin.*] A kind of fine white bread.

Ne no bigger ete bred that benes inne were,

But of coket or *clerematyn* or elles of clene whete.

*Piers Plowman (B), vi. 303.*

**clear-melting** (klēr'mel'ting), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the process of keeping the glass in a molten condition for a time sufficient to permit impurities or uncombined substances to settle. See *clearing*, 1 (d).

**clearness** (klēr'nes), *n.* [*< ME. cleresnesse, < clere + -nesse: see clear, a., and -ness.*] The state or quality of being clear. (a) Clarity; brightness; glory.

My towng is not sufficent

Thy *clearness* to comprehend,

Yf every membre a tunge myght extende.

*Political Poems, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.*

There was under his feet as it were a paved work of a sapphire stone, and as it were the body of heaven in his *clearness*.

*Ex. xxiv. 10.*

(b) Freedom from anything that diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color: as, the *clearness* of water or other liquid; *clearness* of skin. (c) Distinctness to the senses; the character of being readily and exactly perceived: as, *clearness* to the view. (d) Freedom from obstruction or encumbrance: as, the *clearness* of the ground. (e) Distinctness to the mind; perspicuity; intelligibility.

He does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison, Spectator.*

(f) Acuteness of thought; absence of mental confusion; perspicacity.

In the qualities in which the French writers surpass those of all other nations—neatness, *clearness*, precision, condensation, he [Mirabeau] surpassed all French writers.

*Macaulay, Mirabeau.*

(g) Acuteness of a sense: as, *clearness* of sight.

The critic *clearness* of an eye

That saw thro' all the Muses' walk.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.*

(h) Plainness or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor.

When . . . the case required dissimulation, if they then used it . . . the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible.

*Bacon, Stimulatio.*

(i) Freedom from imputation or suspicion of ill.

For 't [murder] must be done to-night,

And something from the palace; always [be it] thought

That I require a *clearness*.

*Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.*

(j) In *painting*, that peculiar quality in a picture which is realized by a skillful arrangement and interdependence of colors, tints, and tones, in accordance with the principles of chiaroscuro.—*Esthetic clearness*, that clearness of comprehension which is brought about by the use of examples.—*Syn. Lucidity, Plainness, etc.* See *perspicuity*.

**clear-seeing** (klēr'sē'ing), *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding. *Coleridge*.

**clear-seer** (klēr'sē'ēr), *n.* A clairvoyant. *North British Rev.* [*Rare.*]

**clear-sighted** (klēr'si'ted), *a.* 1. Having clear or acute vision; hence, having acuteness of mental discernment; discerning; perspicacious; judicious: as, *clear-sighted* reason; a *clear-sighted* judge.

Judgment sits *clear-sighted* and surveys

The chain of reason with unerring gaze.

*Thomson, Happy Man.*

Not a few, indeed, of the most *clear-sighted* men of science have been well aware of the real source of our dynamic conceptions. *J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 165.*

2. Specifically, clairvoyant.

**clear-sightedness** (klēr'si'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being clear-sighted; clear vision; acute discernment of the senses or thought.

When beset on every side with snares and death, he [Shaftesbury] seemed to be smitten with a blindness as strange as his former *clear-sightedness*.

*Macaulay, Sir William Temple.*

2. Specifically, clairvoyance.



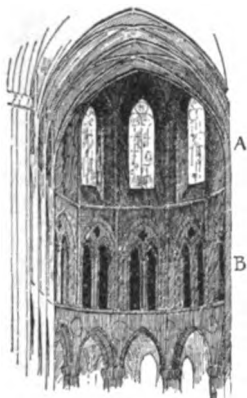
**clearstarch** (klér'stärch), *v. t.* To stiffen and dress with clear or pure starch: as, to *clearstarch* muslin.

He took his lodgings at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow, who washes and can *clear-starch* his bands. Addison.

**clearstarcher** (klér'stär'chér), *n.* One who clearstarches.

Clean linen come home from the *clear-starcher's*. Dickens.

**\*clearstory, clerestory** (klér'stö'ri), *n.*; pl. *clearstories, clerestories* (-ris). [The spelling *clearstory* is archaic, *clerestory*, which occurs in early mod. E., being also the proper present spelling; < *clear* + *story*; so called because furnished with windows. Cf. *blind-story*.] 1. The upper story of a church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal source of light for the central portions of the building. It is immediately over the triforium, where a triforium is present. Where there is no triforium it rests immediately on the arches of the aisles; or, in cases where such arches are not present, it occupies the corresponding position in the upper part of the walls.



Clearstory.—Apse of Bayeux Cathedral, Normandy. A, clearstory; B, blind-story, or triforium.

A mernulous howse was bylded at Gynce. . . so grete in quantyte, so statly, and all with *clere story* lyghtys, lyk a lantern. Arnold's Chronicle (1502), p. 11.

Hence—2. The raised part of the roof of a railroad-car, which contains the ventilating windows.

**clearweed** (klér'wéd), *n.* The *Pilea pumila*, a low nettle-like plant of the United States, with a smooth, shining, and pellucid stem, growing in moist shaded places. Also called *richweed*.

**clearwing** (klér'wíng), *n.* A sphinx-moth in which the wings are transparent in the middle: as, the thysbe *clearwing*, *Hemaris thysbe*.

**cleat<sup>1</sup>** (klét), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *clete*, var. of *clite*, < AS. *clite*: see *clit<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. The collar-foot.—2. Butter-bur. [Prov. Eng.]

**cleat<sup>2</sup>** (klét), *n.* [Formerly spelled *cleet*, *clete*; same as E. dial. *clate*, a wedge; ME. *clete*, *clyte*, also *clote*, a wedge (< AS. *\*clēt* (?), not found), = MD. *klōt*, *kloet*, D. *kloot*, a ball, globe, = OHG. *chlōz*, a ball, a bowl, MHG. also a knob, wedge, G. *kloss*, a clod, dumpling, = Icel. *klót*, knob, = Norw. *klot*, *klaate* = Sw. *klot* = Dan. *klode*, a bowl, ball, globe. The forms and senses are not easily separated from those of the related *clot<sup>1</sup>* and *clat<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Naut.: (a) A piece of wood or iron consisting of a bar with arms, to which ropes are belayed. (b) A piece of wood nailed down to secure something from slipping.—2. A piece of iron fastened under a shoe to preserve the sole.—3. A piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position or of strengthening it. Hence—4. A strip nailed or otherwise secured across a board, post, etc., for any purpose, as for supporting the end of a shelf.—5. A trunnion-bracket on a gun-carriage. E. H. Knight.

**cleat<sup>3</sup>** (klét), *v. t.* [< *cleat<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*] To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

**cleat<sup>4</sup>** (klét), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, the principal set of cleavage-planes by which the coal is divided. Bituminous coal is more or less distinctly stratified—that is, divided by planes parallel to the bedding of the rocks above and beneath it. It is also almost always divided into thin layers by two sets of joint-planes nearly at right angles to each other and to the bedding. Of these two sets one is usually more distinct, and this is called the *cleat*. The surfaces exposed in ruing on the line of this cleat, which are in reality joint-planes of the coal, are called *faces* and *backs*. Called in England *board*.

**cleavability** (klé-vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cleavable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of cleavage.

Hardness and cleavability of grains.

S. G. Williams, Applied Geology, p. 67.

**cleavable** (klé'vā-bl), *a.* [< *cleave<sup>2</sup>* + *-able*.] Capable of being cleft or divided.

**\*cleavage** (klé'vāj), *n.* [< *cleave<sup>2</sup>* + *-age*.] 1. The act of cleaving or splitting, or the state of being cleft.

There is little to look upon with pleasure amidst this cleavage of party ties and rending of old associations. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 3.

2. In *mineral.*, the property possessed by many crystallized minerals of breaking readily in one or more directions, by which means surfaces more or less smooth are obtained. The cleavage shows the direction in which the force of cohesion is least. (Compare *parting*.) It is defined as *perfect* or *imperfect*, *interrupted*, etc., according to the ease with which the fracture takes place, and the smoothness of the resulting surface; also *cubic*, *octahedral*, *rhomboidal*, *prismatic*, *basal*, etc., according to the direction of the fracture.

3. In *geol.*, the property possessed by certain rocks of being easily split or divided into thin layers. It is chiefly the argillaceous rocks in which cleavage is highly developed, and it seems to be the result of metamorphism combined with pressure. The cleavage of roofing-slate is the best illustration of this structure. (See *clay slate*, under *clay*.) Some rocks split into thin layers as a result of stratification, but this is not what is properly understood by cleavage. Tyndall has shown that wax may have planes of cleavage developed in it by pressure; but the only rocks in which cleavage-planes exist in perfection are those which have also undergone some metamorphism. See *metamorphism*.

4. In *embryol.*, segmentation, specifically of the vitellus: distinctively called *egg-cleavage* or *yolk-cleavage*. See *segmentation*.—**Cleavage-cavity**, in *embryol.*, the cavity segmentarium or hollow of a segmented vitellus or yolk which has become a vesicular morula; the interior of a blastula; the cavity of a blastosphere; a blastocoele or blastoceloma.—**Cleavage-globule, cleavage-cell**, a blastomere (which see).—**Cleavage-mass**, in *embryol.*, any cell resulting from the segmentation of the vitellus or yolk of a germinating ovum-cell; a morula-cell.

The first step in the development of the embryo is the division of the vitelline substance into *cleavage-masses*. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 10.

**cleave<sup>1</sup>** (klév), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. prop. *cleaved*, pret. also occasionally *clave*, by confusion with pret. of *cleave<sup>2</sup>*, ppr. *cleaving*. [< ME. *cleven*, *clevien*, *cleorien*, *clivien*, *cliven* (weak verb, pret. *clevede*, pp. *cleved*), < AS. *cleofian*, *clifian* (weak verb, pret. *clifode*, pp. *clifod*) = OS. *klībhōn* = MD. D. *klēven* = MLG. *klēven*, LG. *klīven* = OHG. *chleben*, MHG. G. *kleben* (= Sw. refl. *klībba*) = Dan. *klæbe* (not in Goth.), cleave, stick, adhere; a secondary verb, with orig. strong verb AS. *\*clifan*, etc.: see *clive<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *climb<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. To stick; adhere; be attached; cling: often used figuratively.

If any blot hath cleaved to mine hands. Job xxxi. 7.

Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. Ps. cxvii. 6.

Orpah kissed her mother in law; but Ruth *clave* unto her. Ruth i. 14.

For I cleaved to a cause that I felt to be pure and true. Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 3.

2. To fit closely. [Rare.]

Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould But with the aid of use. Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

**\*cleave<sup>2</sup>** (klév), *v.*; pret. *cleft*, *clore*, or *clave* (the last now archaic), pp. *cleft*, *cloven*, or *cleaved*, ppr. *cleaving*. [< ME. *cleven*, *cleoven* (prop. strong verb, pret. *claf*, *claf*, *clcf*, *cleef*, pl. *cloven*, pp. *cloven*, *clore*; also, as trans., weak, pret. *clered*, pp. *cleft*), < AS. *cleofan* (strong verb, pret. *cleof*, pl. *clufon*, pp. *clufen*) = OS. *klīobhan* = D. *klōven* = MLG. *klōven*, *klīven*, LG. *klōben* = OHG. *chlioban*, MHG. G. *klieben* = Icel. *klýfa* = Sw. *klyfa* = Dan. *klöre* (not in Goth.), split, divide, prob. = L. *glubere*, peel, = Gr. *γλῦφειν*, hollow out, engrave (see *glyph*, *glyptic*). Not related to *cleave<sup>1</sup>*.] I. trans. 1. To part or divide by force; rend apart; split or rive; separate or sunder into parts, or (figuratively) seem to do so: as, to *cleave* wood; to *cleave* a rock.

Daniel seyde, "sire kynge, thl dremeles bitokneth, That vnkouth knyghtes shul come thi kyngdom to cleue." Piers Plowman (B), vii. 155.

The crescent moon *cloue* with its glittering prow The clouds. Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 8.

His heart was *cleft* with pain and rage, His cheeks they quivered, his eyes were wild. Coleridge.

When Abraham offered up his son, He *cloue* the wood wherewith it might be done, Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

Like a spire of land that stands apart *Cleft* from the main. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

And the mountain's granite ledge *Cleaves* the water like a wedge. Whittier, Grave by the Lake.

2. To produce or effect by cleavage or cleavance; make a way for by force; hew out: as, to *cleave* a path through a wilderness.

The crowd dividing *cloue* An advent to the throne. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

3. To part or open naturally.

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. Deut. xiv. 6.

=Syn. 1. *Split*, *Rip*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* To come apart; divide; split; open; especially, to split with a smooth plane fracture, or in layers, as certain minerals and rocks. See *cleavage*, 2 and 3.

The Roche *cleef* in two, and in that cleynge was oure Lord hidd. Mandeville, Travels, p. 86.

As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men Should solder up the rift. Shak., A. and C., iii. 4.

In a greenstone-dike in the Magdalen Channel, the feldspar *cleaved* with the angle of albite. Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 13, note.

**cleavelandite** (klév'lan-dit), *n.* [After the American mineralogist Parker Cleaveland (1780–1858).] A lamellar variety of the feldspar albite, from Chesterfield in Massachusetts.

**cleaver<sup>1</sup>** (klé'vèr), *n.* [< *cleave<sup>1</sup>* + *-er*.] See *clearers*.] 1. That which cleaves or sticks. Specifically, a boys' toy, consisting of a piece of soaked leather with a string attached, by which, when the leather is pressed close to a stone, the stone may be lifted; a sucker.

2. See *clearers*, 1.

**cleaver<sup>2</sup>** (klé'vèr), *n.* [< *cleave<sup>2</sup>* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which cleaves or splits. Specifically—2. A heavy knife or long-bladed hatchet used by butchers for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

We had processions in carts of the pope and the devil, and the butchers rang their *cleavers*. Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

3. A cutting-tool with a sharp edge, used in place of a wedge for splitting timber.—**Butcher's cleaver**. See *Charles's Wain*, under *wain*.

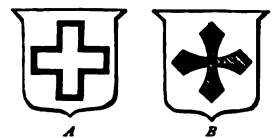
**cleavers, clivers** (klé'vèr, kliv'èr), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *cleaver<sup>1</sup>* (*cliver* being a dial. form resting on the orig. form of *cleave<sup>1</sup>*, namely AS. *clifian*, ME. *clivien*, etc.: see *cleave<sup>1</sup>* and *clive<sup>1</sup>*, and cf. *cliver<sup>1</sup>*, and, for the form, *cliver<sup>3</sup>*). The plants are so called from their cleaving together or to clothes, etc.; cf. *clive<sup>3</sup>*, burdock, of like origin.]

1. A plant, *Galium Aparine*, also called *goose-grass*, used to some extent in medicine as a diuretic and sudorific. It has a square jointed stem, with short reflexed prickles on the angles, and eight narrow leaves at each joint. Also rarely in singular, *cleaver, cliver*.

2. Tufts of grass. [Prov. Eng.]—3. [In form *clivers*.] The refuse of wheat. [Prov. Eng.]

**cleaving-knife** (klé'ving-nif), *n.* A cooper's tool for riving juggles, or blocks of timber, into staves. Also called *frow*.

**cléché, cleché** (klésh'è), *a.* [F. *cléché*, fem. *cléchée*, < L. as if *\*clavicatus*, < *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] In *her.*: (a) Voided or pierced through-out, and so much perforated that the chief substance is taken from it, leaving nothing visible but a narrow edge or border: said of an ordinary or bearing, as a cross so represented. (b) Having arms which spread or grow broader toward the extremities, and are usually obtusely pointed: said of a cross.



A. Argent a Cross Cléché (or voided), vert. B. Argent a Cross Cléché, vert.

**clock<sup>1</sup>** (klek), *v. t.* or *i.* [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *cleken*, < Icel. *klekja* = Sw. *kläcka* = Dan. *klække*, hatch. Cf. Goth. *klahs* in comp. *niu-klahs*, newborn.] To hatch; litter.

**clock<sup>2</sup>** (klek), *n.* [Cf. *clock<sup>1</sup>*, *cluck*.] The noise made by a brooding hen when provoked; a cluck. Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]

**clecker** (klek'èr), *n.* [< *clock<sup>1</sup>* + *-er*.] A hen sitting, or desirous of sitting, on her eggs. Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]

**clocking, clockin** (klek'ing, -in), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *clock<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] A brood; a litter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**clocking-time, clockin-time** (klek'ing-, klek'-in-tim), *n.* The time of hatching or littering; the time of birth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

*Clockin-time's* aye canty time. Scott, Guy Mannering, i.

**cléd, clédet**. Variants of *clad*, preterit of *clothe*. Chaucer.

**claddyo** (kléd'yō), *n.* [Repr. W. *claddu* or *claddyf*, pl. *claddyfau*, = L. *gladius*, a sword: see *claymore*.] In *Celtic antiqu.*, a sword, usually of bronze, and having the form which is described as leaf-shaped (see *sword*), the tongue being in one piece with the blade, and the barrel of the hilt being formed by riveting a plate of wood, bone, or horn upon each side of the tongue.



Claddy, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

**claddy** (klej'i), *a.* [Var. of *claddy*, assimilated form of *claggy*: see *clag*<sup>1</sup>, *claggy*.] Stubborn; tenacious; mixed with clay: applied to soil. [Eng.]

**cleet** (klē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *claw*.

Gootes *cleen* [goat's-claws], or rootes  
Of lillie brente, or galbane all this bote is.  
*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.  
To save her from the seize  
Of vulture Death, and those relentless *cleis*.  
*B. Jonson*, Underwoods, cii.

**cleed**, *v. t.* See *clead*.

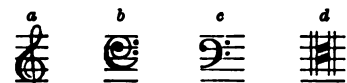
**cleeding**, *n.* See *cleading*.

**cleek**, *v. and n.* See *cleik*.

**cleeti**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*<sup>1</sup>, *cleat*<sup>2</sup>.

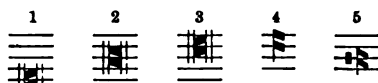
**cleevest**, *n.* An obsolete plural of *clift*<sup>1</sup>.

**clef** (klef), *n.* [*< F. clef*, OF. *cle*, *clef* = Sp. *clave*, now *lave* = Pg. *chave*, a key, *clave*, a clef, = It. *chiave*, *< L. clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] In music, a character placed upon a staff to indicate the name and pitch of one of its degrees, so that the names of the others may be known. Three clefs are in common use: (1) The G clef, or violin-clef, indicating that the second line of the staff corresponds



a. G clef, or violin-clef. b, c. F clef, or bass clef. d. C clef.

to the G next above middle C; (2) the F clef, or bass clef, indicating that the fourth line of the staff corresponds to the F next below middle C; and (3) the C clef, indicating that the degree on which it stands corresponds to middle C. When the C clef stands on the first line, it is called the



1. Soprano clef. 2. Alto clef. 3. Tenor clef. 4. Gregorian C clef. 5. Gregorian F clef.

*soprano clef*; when upon the third line, the *alto clef*; when upon the fourth line, the *tenor clef*, etc.; an F clef placed on the third line of the staff was called the *barytone clef*. The C clef in its various positions is most used in old music and in full scores of large vocal works. In Gregorian music a peculiar form of the C clef appears, and also of the F clef. The form of all these characters has resulted from gradual changes of the Gothic letters G, F, and C. See *staff*.

**cleft**<sup>1</sup> (kleft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clift*, *< ME. clift*, *clift*, and erroneously *clif* (perhaps *< AS. \*cluft*, not found; otherwise Scand.), = D. *kluft* = OHG. *chluf*, G. *kluft* = Icel. *kluft* = Norw. *kluft*, *kluft* = Sw. *kluft*, *klufta* = Dan. *kløft*, a cleft, crack, etc.; from the verb: AS. *cleofan* = D. *kloven*, etc., cleave, split: see *cleave*<sup>2</sup>, and cf. *cleve*<sup>3</sup> = *clough*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A space or opening made by cleavage; a crevice; a fissure; a furrow; a rift; a chink.

Therby also . . . ys a scissur or *clifte* in the Stone Rooke so myche that a man may almost lye therine.  
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.

He will smite the great house with breaches, and the little house with *clefts*.  
*Amos* vi. 11.  
The great *cleft* of Wady Mousa was hidden from view.  
*The Century*, XXXI. 14.

2†. The point where the legs are joined to the body; the crotch. *Chaucer*.—3†. That which is cleft; a cleft hoof. [Rare.]

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the *cleft* into two claws.  
*Deut.* xiv. 6.

4. A disease of horses characterized by a crack on the bend of the pastern.—5. A piece made by splitting: as, a *cleft* of wood.—*Branchial cleft*. See *branchial*.—*Primitive cerebral cleft*, in *embryol.*, a deep furrow separating cerebral vesicles or brain-bladders.—*Visceral cleft*, in *embryol.*, a fissure between visceral arches of the neck of a vertebrate embryo, placed transversely across the front or sides of the neck; a primitive gill-slit. See cut under *amnio*.

**cleft**<sup>2</sup> (kleft), *Preterit and past participle of cleave<sup>2</sup>.*

**cleft**<sup>2</sup> (kleft), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cleave*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. Split; divided; cleft.

I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream.  
*Dryden*.

2. In *bot.*, divided half-way down or somewhat further, with narrow or acute sinuses between the lobes: applied to a lobed leaf, calyx, etc.—*Cleft hoof*. See *hoof*.—*Cleft palate*. See *palate*.—In a *cleft stick*, in a scrape; in a fix, dilemma, or awkward predicament. [Colloq.]

I never saw his equal to put a fellow in a *cleft-stick*.  
*Lever*.

**cleft-graft** (kleft'gräft), *v. t.* To ingraft (a plant) by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion.

**cleft-grafting** (kleft'gräft'ing), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

**clek**<sup>1</sup> (klek), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clekged*, ppr. *clekking*. [*< F. clag*<sup>1</sup>, *clog*, *clay*.] To cling; adhere. [Prov. Eng.]

**clek**<sup>2</sup> (klek), *n.* [Sc. and North. E. also *glek*; *< Icel. klegg* = Norw. *klegg* = Dan. *klæge*, a horse-fly, prob. from root of *clog*, *clag*<sup>1</sup>, *clay*, etc., as that which 'sticks'; cf. *clek*<sup>1</sup>.] A name of various insects which are troublesome to horses and cattle from their blood-sucking habits, as the great horsefly or breeze, *Tabanus bovinus*, also called the gadfly; the *Chrysops cæcutiens* (see *Chrysops*); and, in Scotland, the *Hematopota pluvialis*, a smaller grayish-colored fly.

Hornets, *cleks*, and clocks. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

**clek**<sup>3</sup> (klek), *n.* [Var. of *glek*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] A clever person. [Prov. Eng.]

**cleido**. See *clido*.

**cleik**, **cleek** (klēk), *v.* [Sc., *< ME. cleken*; northern (unassibilated) form of *cleach*, *clech*, *clutch*: see *clutch*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. To clutch; snatch; seize; catch, as by a hook.

Why, vnoond knaves, an I *cleks* yowe  
I shall felle yow, be my faith, for all youre false frawdies.  
*York Plays*, p. 290.

He *cleikit* up ane crukit club.  
*Wyt of Auchtermuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

2. To steal.

**II. intrans.** To take one's arm; link together.

*Burns*.

**cleik**, **cleek** (klēk), *n.* [*< cleik*, *cleek*, *v. Cf. clutch*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. An iron hook.—2. The arm.—3. A club with an iron head used in playing golf. [Scotch in all senses.]

**cleisto**. See *clisto*.

**cleithral**, *a.* See *clithral*.

**clēm**<sup>1</sup> (kleēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clēmmed*, ppr. *clēmning*. [*< ME. \*clēmnen*, *< AS. \*clēmnan* (only in comp. *be-clēmman*, fasten, confine) = OS. *\*clēmman* (in comp. *bi-clēmman*, fasten, confine, *ant-clēmman*, press upon, urge) = MD. D. *klemmen*, pinch, clench, oppress, = MLG. LG. *klemmen*, pinch, compress, = OHG. *\*chlemman* (in comp. *bi-chlemman*), MHG. G. *klemmen*, pinch, cramp, squeeze, jam, = Dan. *klemme*, pinch, squeeze, jam, = Norw. *klemma*, *klæma*, *klæmba* (also *klæmra*, *klæmbra* = Icel. *klembra*, squeeze, clamp) = Sw. *klämma*, pinch, squeeze. In later use taken as equiv. to *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, as a denominative of *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, but prop. a factitive verb, with reg. vowel-change, from the pret. *\*klam* of an assumed verb, Teut. (Goth.) *\*klīman*, AS. *\*clīman*, press or adhere together, stick; mixed with *clam*<sup>2</sup>, and also with *clēm*<sup>2</sup> = *clēm*: see *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *clēm*<sup>2</sup> = *clēm*.] 1. To pinch; compress; stop up by pressure; clog.—2. To pinch with hunger; starve.

My entralls  
Were *clēm*'d with keeping a perpetual fast.  
*Masinger*, The Roman Actor, II. 1.

What! will he *clēm* me and my followers?  
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, I. 2.

**II. intrans.** To die of hunger; starve.

Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their armes  
or *clēm*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 6.

[In all senses prov. Eng.]

**clēm**<sup>2</sup> (kleēm), *v. t.* A variant of *clēm*.

**clēm**<sup>3</sup> (kleēm), *a.* [Var. of *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, *q. v.*] Same as *clam*<sup>2</sup>. [Scotch.]

**clēmatis** (kleēm'a-tis), *n.* [*< Clēmatis* + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] An alkaloid found in *Clēmatis Vitalba*.

**Olematis** (kleēm'a-tis), *n.* [L., *< Gr. κληματίς*, *clēmatis* (so called from its long, lithe branches), dim. of *κλήμα* (*-r*), a vine, branch, twig, *< κλᾶν*, break, lop, prune.] 1. A genus of plants, mostly herbaceous climbers, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*. There are many species, natives of temperate climates. The flowers are without petals, but the sepals are petaloid and often large and brightly colored. The fruit is a head of many achenes, with long bearded styles. C. *Vitalba* is a common species of Europe, known as *traveler's-joy*, *virgin's-bower*, or *old-man's-beard*, which runs over hedges, loading them first with its copious clusters of white blossoms, and afterward with its plumose-tailed, silky heads. The virgin's-bower of the United States, C. *Virginiana*, is a similar species. There are many forms in cultivation, with large flowers of various colors, mostly varieties or hybrids that have been obtained from C. *Vitalba* of Europe, C. *lanuginosa* of China, and the Japanese species C. *florida*, C. *azurea*, and C. *Williamsii*.

2. [*i. c.*] A plant of the genus *Clēmatis*.

**clēmēt**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *clēm*.

**clēmencet** (kleēm'ens), *n.* [*< F. clēmence*, now *clēmence*, *< L. clēmēntia*: see *clēmency*.] *Clēmency*. *Spenser*.

**clēmency** (kleēm'en-si), *n.* [Formerly *clēmence*, *q. v.*; = Sp. Pg. *clēmencia* = It. *clēmēzia*, *clēmēzia*, *< L. clēmēntia*, *< clēmēn* (*-t*), mild: see

*clēmēt*.] 1. The quality of being *clēmēt*; mildness of temper, as shown by a superior to an inferior, or by an aggrieved person to the offender; disposition to spare or forgive; mercy; leniency; forbearance.

I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy *clēmency*  
a few words.  
*Acts* xxiv. 4.

The only protection which the conquered could find was in the moderation, the *clēmency*, and the enlarged policy of the conquerors.  
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

*Clēmency*, he [Seneca] says, is an habitual disposition to gentleness in the application of punishments.  
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 199.

2. Softness or mildness, as of the elements: as, the *clēmency* of the weather.

These and other things fable they of the Hyperborei, to which Solinus addeth many other, of the *clēmency* of the ayre, etc.  
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 368.

=Syn. 1. Mercifulness, indulgence, forgiveness, compassion, tenderness, gentleness.

**clēmēt** (kleēm'ent), *a.* [*< F. clēmēt*, now *clēmēt* = Sp. Pg. It. *clēmēte*, *< L. clēmēn* (*-t*), mild, calm, soft, gentle, placid, orig. of the weather, fig. of disposition, mild, gentle, tranquil, merciful; of uncertain origin; according to one view orig. 'languid,' 'weary,' ppr. of *\*clēm* = Skt. *\*clām*, be weary.] Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; forbearing; lenient; merciful; compassionate; tender.

I know you [the gods] are more *clēmēt* than vile men,  
Who of their broken debtors take a third.  
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

=Syn. Forbearing, indulgent, forgiving.

**Olemēntine** (kleēm'en-tin), *a. and n.* [*< ML. Clēmēntinus*, *< Clēmēn* (*-t*), *Clēmēnt*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several ecclesiastics named *Clēmēt*, especially—(1) St. *Clēmēt*, bishop of Rome in the first century; (2) Pope *Clēmēt* V. (1305–1314); (3) *Clēmēt* VII. (1378–1394), the first of the antipopes of Avignon.—*Clēmēntine liturgy*, a very early, probably ante-Nicene, Greek liturgy, so called because it has come down to us incorporated in the eighth book of the work known as the "Apostolical Constitutions," which is ascribed in its Greek title to St. *Clēmēt* of Rome. It is, however, not Roman, but Oriental in type, and has been assigned by some authorities to the patriarchate of Antioch.

**II. n.** 1. One of a series of compilations attributed to St. *Clēmēt*.—2. *pl.* That part of the body of canon law which contains the collections made by Pope *Clēmēt* V. of the acts of the Council of Vienne, A. D. 1311–12, with the addition of some of his decretals.—3. A follower of, or a believer in the authority of, the antipope *Clēmēt* VII.

**clēmētly** (kleēm'ent-li), *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

Most *clēmētly* reconcile this company unto Christ.  
*Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, II. 9.

**clēmmyid** (kleēm'i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Clēmmyidae*.

**Olemmyidæ** (kleēm'i-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Clēmmys* + *-idæ*.] A family of turtles, typified by the genus *Clēmmys*: generally, but not properly, known as *Emydidæ*.

**clēmmyoid** (kleēm'i-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Clēmmys* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clēmmyidæ*.

**II. n.** A *clēmmyid* or *emydid*.

**Olemmys** (kleēm'is), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κλέμμις*, a turtle.] A genus of turtles, typical of the family *Clēmmyidæ*.

**clench**, **clinch** (klench, klinch), *v.* [The form *clinch* (early mod. E. *clynche*, Sc. unassibilated *clink*) is later than *clench*, which is the normal form; *< ME. clenchen*, also *\*clenken* (spelled *cleynken*) (pret. *clenchede*, pp. *cleynt*, *clent*), *clench*, rivet, *< AS. \*clencan* (in comp. *be-clencan*, Bosworth, ed. Toller, Supp.), = OHG. *chlankhan*, *chlenken*, *klenkan*, MHG. *klenken*, fasten, knit, bind, tie, = D. *klinken* = Dan. *klinke* = Sw. Norw. *klinka*, *clench*, rivet; appar. the factitive of *clank*, and so prop. applied to fastening with nail or rivet and hammer, and so in later use (*E. clinch*, Sc. *clink*) merged with the closely related *clink*: see *clink*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To nail or fasten.

His Bodl was Book; the Cros was brede [board],  
Whon Crist for vs ther-on was *cleynt*.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

It [the ark] sail be *cleynked* euer-lika dele,  
With nayles that are both noble and newe.  
*York Plays*, p. 43.

2. To secure or fasten, as a nail, staple, or other metallic fastening, by beating down the point after it has been driven through something; rivet.—3. To bring together and set firmly, as the teeth; double up tightly, as the hands.

The tops I could just reach with my fists clenched.

*Clench'd* her fingers till they bit the palm.  
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

I know you, said Eve, clenching her teeth and her little fist.  
C. Reads, Love me Little, Love me Long.

4. To grasp or seize firmly or convulsively; gripe.

He sette him on the benche  
His harpe for to clenche.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1476.

His heart clenched the idea as a diver grasps a gem.  
Dissraeli, Coningsby, vii. 7.

5. Figuratively, to fix or secure by a finishing touch or blow; confirm, as an argument or an action, in some unanswerable or irresistible way; establish firmly.

But the Council of Trent goes much further, and clenches the business as effectually as possible.

Aubrey not only refused to marry his cousin, but clenched his refusal by marrying some one else.

Warren, Ten Thousand a Year.

A taunt that clenched his purpose like a blow!

Tennyson, Princess, v.

6. *Naut.*, to talk slightly with oakum, in anticipation of foul weather.

*II. intrans.* 1. To gripe.—2. To seize or gripe another, or one another, with a firm grasp or hold, as in wrestling: as, the men clenched.—3. To pun.

In his time [Sir Philip Sidney's], I believe, it [clenching] ascended first into the pulpit, where, if you will give me leave to clench too, it yet finds the benefit of its clergy.

Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

**clench, clinch** (klench, klinch), *n.* [*< clench, clinch, v.*] 1. A catch; a grip; a persistent clutch.

He grasped his stole  
With convulsed clenches.

Keats.

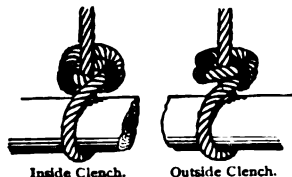
2. That which holds fast or clenches; a clencher (or clincher); a holdfast.

I believe in you, but that's not enough:  
Give my conviction a clinch.

Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

3. *Naut.*, a mode of fastening large ropes, consisting of a half-hitch with the end stopped back to its part by seizings. The outer end of a hawser is bent by a clench to the ring of the anchor.

*E. H. Knight.*—4. A pun or play on words.



The ladies smile, and with their fans delight  
To whisk a clinch aside, then all goes right.

Beau. and Fl., Epil. to Wit at Several Weapons.

Nay, he [Ben Jonson] was not free from the lowest and most groveling kind of wit, which we call clenches, of which "Every Man in his Humour" is infinitely full, and, which is worse, the wittiest persons in the drama speak them.

Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

5. A mode of securing a nail, staple, or the like, by turning over the point and hammering back into the wood the portion bent over.

**clench-bolt** (klench'bôlt), *n.* A bolt with one end designed to be bent over to prevent withdrawal.

**clencher, clincher** (klen'-, klin'chér), *n.* 1. One who clenches, or that which is used for clenching, as a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten anything.—2. A tool used for clenching or bending over the point of a nail, to prevent its withdrawal.—3. A retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; an unanswerable argument: as, the bishop's letter is a clencher.

**clench-nail** (klench'nāl), *n.* A nail made of such material that it can be clenched.—*Rove clench-nail*, a clench-nail with a square end: so named from the mode of using such nails in boat-building, where they are clenched by hammering down the end, or by placing over it a little diamond-shaped piece of metal called a rove, and riveting the end of the clench-nail down upon it, thus drawing the planks firmly together.

**clench-ring** (klench'ring), *n.* A lap-ring, or open ring in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other.

*E. H. Knight.*

**clenet, a.** A Middle English form of *clean*.

**clengt, v.** An obsolete form of *cling*.

**clenk** (klenk), *v.* A dialectal form of *clink*.

**clenti, a.** [ME. Cf. *clint*<sup>2</sup>, *clinty*.] Steep; high; rocky.

The ship ay shot furth o the shire waghies,  
As gwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a clent hille,—  
Eft dump in the depe as all drowne wolde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1905.

**Oleodora** (klē-ō-dō'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεοδόρα*, name of a Danaid and of a nymph.] 1. A genus

of thecosomatus pteropods, of the family *Hydrobia* (or *Carolinidae*), having a straight triangular shell, sharp-pointed behind, with a triangular oral aperture in front. *C. pyramidata* is an example.



*Oleodora pyramidata*.

*Véron and Lesueur*, 1810.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*. (b) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Stephens*, 1834. (c) A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

**Oleodoridae** (klē-ō-dō'rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cleodora*, l. + *-idae*.] A family of pteropods, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Cleodora*. **Oleomachean** (klē-ō-mā'kē-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Cleomachus*, a Greek tragic poet of the fifth century B. C.: as, the *Cleomachean* verse or meter. See *II*.

*II. n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of Ionics a majore in dimeters, with contraction in the last foot of each dimeter, and admitting of anacalasis, so that its scheme is

— — — — — | — — — — —  
— — — — — | — — — — —

**Oleome** (klē-ō'mē), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < LL. *oleome*, an unidentified plant; origin uncertain. The NL. term is referred by some to Gr. *κλειον*, shut (see *close*, *v.*), in reference to the parts of the flower.] A large genus of herbaceous and shrubby plants, of the family *Capparidaceae*, natives principally of tropical America, Egypt,



*Oleome spinosa*.

and Arabia. Many of the species have showy flowers, and a few are cultivated for ornament, as *C. spinosa*, *C. rosea*, etc.

**Oleonidae** (klē-on'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cleonus* + *-idae*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Cleonus*. *Kirby*, 1837.

**Oleonus** (klē-ō'nus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826); also *Cleonis* (Megerle, 1821).] A large genus of *Curculionidae* or weevils, characterized by an elongate and convex body, a short and thick rostrum, and apical antennæ with their second joint longer than the third. The genus is represented by 12 species in the United States, and there are upward of 165 in all. Several feed upon the pine and the larch.

**clepe** (klēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cleped*, *clept*, *ycleped*, *yclept*, ppr. *cleping*. [E. dial. *clip*; < ME. *clepen*, *clepien*, *cleopien*, *clupien*, *clipien*, < AS. *cleopian*, *clypian*, *clipian* = ONorth. *clippia*, *clippia*, call, cry out. Connections unknown.] I. *intrans.* To give a call; cry out; appeal.

He ryches hym to ryse, & rapes hym some,

*Clepes* to his chamberlajn, choseth his wede.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

*Clepe* at his dore, or knokke with a stoon.

*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 246.

*Cleping* for vengeance of this treachery.

*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 447.

To the gods I clepe

For true record of this my faithful speech.

*Norton and Sackville*, Gorboduc.

*II. trans.* 1. To call; call upon; cry out to.

In tribulacoun thou inwardli clepidist me.

*Wyclif*, Ps. lxxx. 8.

2. To call to one's self; invite; summon.

He *cleped* to him his chamberlayne.

*Floris and Blanchefleur*, l. 607.

Hee *cliped* hym his clerkes.

*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 836.

Than he leet *clepe* in alle the Lories, that he made voyden first out of his Chambre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 138.

3. To call by the name of; name.

The sterre transmontane, that is *clept* the sterre of the see.

*Mandeville*, Travels (ed. Halliwell), p. 180.

They *clepe* us drunkards, and with swinish phrase

Soil our addition.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, l. 4.

Judas I am, *ycleped* Machabeus.

*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,

In Heaven *yclep'd* Euphrosyne.

*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 12.

[The word is now used only archaically, chiefly in the past participle.]

**clepet, n.** [*< clepe, v.*] A cry; an appeal; a call.

With *clepes* and cries.

*Surrey*, Eneld, li.

**clepps** (kleps), *n.* [E. dial., prob. var. of *clip*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. *clamp*<sup>1</sup>, *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] A wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

**clepsammia** (klep-sam'i-ā), *n.*; pl. *clepsammiae* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κλεπτιν* (*kleptin*), steal, + *αμμος*, sand.] An instrument, as an hour-glass, for measuring time by the dropping or flowing of sand.

**Clepsine** (klep-si'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεψία*, theft, < *κλέπτειν*, steal.] A genus of the order *Hirudinea*, including some of the lower forms of leeches, in which the sinus and other vessels form a continuous system of cavities containing blood, and in which the segmental organs open into the sinus by ciliated apertures. It is the typical genus of the family *Clepsinidae*. *C. bioculata* is an example. *Savigny*, 1817.

**Clepsinae** (klep-sin'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepsine* + *-ae*.] A tribe of leeches, containing the family *Clepsinidae* or *Glossoporidae*, characterized by the development of a protrusile proboscis to the mouth.

**Clepsinidae** (klep-sin'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepsine* + *-idae*.] A family of suctorial annelids, or leeches, of the order *Hirudinea*, typified by the genus *Clepsine*: by some called *Glossoporidae*.

**clepsydra** (klep'si-drā), *n.*; pl. *clepsydras* (-drās) or *clepsydræ* (-drē). [*< L. clepsydra*, < Gr. *κλεψύδρα*, < *κλέπτειν* (*kleptin*), steal, hide, + *ὕδωρ*, water: see *water*.] 1. A device for measuring time by the amount of water discharged from a vessel through a small aperture, the quantity discharged in a given unit of time, as an hour, being first determined. In the older clepsydras the hours were measured by the sinking of the surface of the water in the vessel containing it. In others the water ran from one vessel into another, there being in the lower a piece of cork or light wood, which as the vessel filled rose and thus indicated the hour. In later clepsydras the hours have been indicated by a dial.

In fig. 2, the float, A, is attached to the end of a chain, which is wound around the spindle, B, and has at its other extremity the counterweight, C. When water is admitted from the cistern, D, the float rises, and the counterweight descends and turns the spindle, on the end of which is a hand which marks the hours on a dial as in a clock. In modern times a mercurial clepsydra has been employed for the exact measurement of very short intervals, the amount of mercury flowing out being determined by a balance.

2. A chemical vessel. *Johnson*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of mollusks; the water-pot shells: now called *Aspergillum*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

**clepti**. Preterit and past participle of *clepe*.

**Clepticinae** (klep-ti-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepticus*, l. + *-inae*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Clepticus*. The eyes are in the hinder part of the head, and the jaws are very protracile.

**Clepticus** (klep'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεπτικός*, thievish.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of labroid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Clepticinae* or *Clepticiformes*. *Cuvier*, 1829.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

**cleptomani**, **kleptomani** (klep-tō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλέπτειν*, steal, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for pilfering; a supposed species of

moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned *cleptomania*. *D. Jervold*, St. James and St. Giles.

**cleptomaniac**, **kleptomaniac** (klep-tō-mā-ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [*< cleptomania*, after *maniac*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or characterized by cleptomania.

**II. n.** One who is affected with cleptomania. **clere**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *clear*. **clere**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A sort of kerchief.

With kerchiefs or *cleres* of fyne cypres.

*Hall*, in *Wright*.

**clerestorial** (klēr'stō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< clerestory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a clearstory. Quoted in *Oxford Glossary*.

**clerestory**, *n.* See *clergy*.

**clergesset**, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF.* *clergesse*, fem. of *clerc*, a learned person, a clerk: see *clerk*.] A learned woman.

She was a noble *clergesse*, and of Astronome cowde she I-nough, for Merlin hadde hir taught.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 508.

**clergyable**, *a.* See *clergy*.

**clergial** (klēr'ji-āl), *a.* [*ME.* *clergeal*, *< clergie*, clergy, + *-al*. Cf. *Pr. clerical* and *E. clerical*.] Pertaining to the clergy; learned; clerkly; clerical. Also *clergial*.

We seme wonder wyse,

Oure termes ben so clerical and queynte.

*Chaucer*, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 199.

**clergially** (klēr'ji-āl-i), *adv.* [*ME.* *clergyally*, *clergialliche*; *< clergial* + *-ly*.] 1. Like a clerk; in a learned or clerkly manner.

Ac ich can nouht constreie Catoun [Cato] ne *clergialliche* reden.

*Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 34.

2. Skillfully.

Thane clarett and Creette, *clergyally* rennene [caused to run].

With condethes fulle curious alle of clene silvyre.

*Morte Arthurs* (E. E. T. S.), l. 200.

**clergiant**, *n.* See *clergion*.

**clergial** (klēr'ji-āl), *n.* [*< clergy* + *-o* + *-al*, after *clerical*. Cf. *clerical* and *E. clerical*.] Same as *clergial*: as, "clergial faults," *Milton*.

**clergify** (klēr'ji-fi), *v. t.* [*< clergy* + *-fy*.] To convert into a clergyman; bring over to clerical principles.

Let it fit (quoth she)

To such as lust for love; sir Clarke,

You *clergyfy* not me.

*Warner*, *Albion's England*, vi. 31.

**clergion** (klēr'ji-on), *n.* [Also *clergian*; *< ME.* *clergeon*, *-eoun*, *-ioun*, *< OF.* *clergeon*, *clerjon* (*> ML.* *clergonus*), also *clercon*, *clerzun* = *Pr. clerzon* = *Sp. clerzón*, dim. (like *ML. clericulus*, of same sense), *< LL. clericus*, a clergyman, priest, clerk: see *clerk*, *clergy*.] A young chorister or choir-boy.

She called [to ken] me a *clerion* that hyte

Omnia-probate, a pore thing with-alle.

*Piers Plowman* (A), xii. 49.

A litel *clerzion*, seven year of age.

*Chaucer*, *Priores's Tale*, l. 51.

Among churchmen, from the archbishop downwards to the lowest *clerzion*, each one was arrayed in the vestments belonging to his grade in the hierarchy.

*Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 436.

**\*clergy** (klēr'ji), *n.* [*< ME.* *clergie*, *clergie*, *clergi*, *clergie* (cf. *MLG.* *klerikie*, *klerkie*), *< OF.* *clergie* = *Pr. clerica* = *Sp. clerica* = *Pg. clerica* = *It. chieresia*, clergy, *clericia*, clerkship (cf. *E. clerisy*), *< ML.* as if *\*clericia* (*F. clergie*, *< OF. clergie*, but as if *< LL. clericatus*), the dignity or office of a clergyman, *< LL. clericus*, a clergyman, priest, clerk: see *clerk*.] 1. A body of men set apart and consecrated by due ordination to the duties of public ministration in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity.

The *clergi* on the saterday,

That kepere were of cristen lay.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

The whole body of the Church being divided into laity and *clergy*, the *clergy* are either presbyters or deacons.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 78.

2. The privilege or benefit of clergy. See below.

Petit treason, and very many other acts of felony, are ousted of *clergy* by particular Acts of Parliament.

*Blackstone*, *Commentaries*, IV. xxviii.

3. Persons connected with the clerical profession or the religious orders.

I found the *clergy* in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes.

*Burke*, *Rev. in France*, p. 118.

4. Learning; erudition.

Fromont was a good creature,

An huge gret clerke ful of *clergy*.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2552.

The deuel had ne neuere mercy craue,  
And he can [knows] more *clergie* than al thi kynne.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of *clergy*.

*Old proverb*.

**Benefit of clergy**, in *old Eng. law*, the exemption of the persons of ecclesiastics from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk, or person in orders, claimed to be delivered to his ordinary to purge himself of felony. This anomalous privilege (which never extended to all crimes), first assumed to give immunity to priestly persons, was in the sequel extended, for many offenses, to all laymen who could read (originally few in number). It was first legally recognized by stat. 8 Edw. I., A. D. 1274; was modified in 1513, under Henry VIII.; and was wholly repealed by 7 and 8 George IV., 1827.—**Black clergy**, in Russia, the regular or monastic clergy.—**Divine right of the clergy**. See *divine*.—**White clergy**, in Russia, the secular or parochial clergy.

**clergyable**, **clergiable** (klēr'ji-ā-bl), *a.* [*< clergy*, 2, + *-able*.] Entitled to or admitting of the benefit of clergy: as, a *clergyable* felony.

The court in all *clergyable* felonies may impose a fine.

*Blackstone*, *Commentaries*, IV. xxviii.

**clergyman** (klēr'ji-man), *n.*; pl. *clergymen* (-men). [Not in *ME.*; *< clergy* + *man*.] A member of the clergy; a man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer ordinances according to the rules of any particular denomination of Christians. In England the term is commonly restricted to ministers of the established church.

I wish to make a note of the change taking place in the meaning of the word *clergyman*. It used to signify "one in holy orders," but is now applied indiscriminately to all preachers.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 227.

He will even speak well of the bishop, though I tell him it is unnatural in a beneficed *clergyman*.

*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, l. 6.

**clergyman's sore throat**, chronic pharyngitis: so called from the fact that it is often induced by frequent public speaking.—*Syn. Priest, Divine*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

**clergywoman** (klēr'ji-wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *clergywomen* (-wim'en). A woman connected with the clerical profession, or belonging to a clergyman's family. [Rare.]

From the *clergywomen* of Windham down to the charwomen the question was discussed.

*Mrs. Oliphant*, *Agnes*, l.

**cleric** (klēr'ik), *n.* and *a.* [*< LL. clericus*, a clergyman: see *clerk*.] *I. n.* A clerk; a clergyman or scholar.

The *cleric*, . . . addicted to a life of study and devotion.

*Horsley*, *Sermon for Sons of the Clergy*.

Religious persons were wont to come by proxy, representing themselves as secular *clerics*, and thus to intrude themselves into the benefices of the Church.

*R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, II.

Of the new style of *cleric*, . . . there is none who knows how to versify.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 176.

**II. a.** Same as *clerical*, 1.

**clerical** (klēr'ik-āl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. clerical* = *Sp. Pg. clerical* = *It. clericale*, *< LL. clericalis*, *< clericus*, a clerk, clergyman: see *cleric*, *clerk*.] *I. a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to the clergy: as, clerical tonsure; clerical robes; clerical duties.

A separate letter was addressed to the two archbishops at the calling of each parliament, urging them to compel the attendance of the clerical estate.

*Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 388.

2. Of or pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist: as, clerical errors.

**II. n.** 1. A member of the clergy.—2. A supporter, especially a political supporter, of clerical power or influence.

**clericalism** (klēr'ik-āl-izm), *n.* [*< clerical* + *-ism*.] Clerical power or influence; especially, the undue influence of the clergy, or support of such influence; sacerdotalism.

*Clericalism* is well nigh fatal to Christianity.

*Macmillan's Mag.*

**clericality** (klēr'ik-āl'it-i), *n.* [*< clerical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being clerical; clericalism.

**clericism** (klēr'ik-sizm), *n.* [*< cleric* + *-ism*.] Clericalism.

The English universities have suffered deeply . . . from clericism, celibacy, and sinecureism.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 224.

**clericity** (klēr'ik-si-ti), *n.* [*< cleric* + *-ity*.] The state of being a clergyman. *J. J. G. Wilkinson*. [Rare.]

**clerid** (klēr'id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cleridae*.

**Oleridæ** (klēr'id-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Clerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the tarsi 5-jointed, the first ventral segment not elongated, the hind coxæ flat and not sulcate, the prosternum not prolonged behind, and the tarsi with membranous lobes. The larvæ are

found under bark, and are mostly predatory, feeding on other insects. *Kirby*, 1837.

**clerigiet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *clergy*.

**clerisy** (klēr'is-i), *n.* [= *D. kleresij* (= *MLG. kleresie*) = *G. klerisei* = *Dan. Sw. kleresi*, *< ML.\*clericia*, clergy: see *clergy*.] 1. The clergy, as distinguished from the laity.

There is an evident inclination on the part of the medical profession to get itself organized after the fashion of the *clerisy*.

*H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 409.

2. A body of clerks or learned men; the literati.

The *clerisy* of a nation, that is, its learned men, whether poets, philosophers, or scholars.

*Coleridge*, *Table-Talk*, p. 41.

The artist, the scholar, and, in general, the *clerisy*, wins its way up into these places.

*Emerson*, *Essays*, 2d ser., p. 142.

[Rare in both senses.]

**clerk** (klēr'k), in England commonly klärk, *n.* [Early mod. E. also written (as now pron. in Eng.) *clark*, *< ME. clerc*, *clærk*, *clarc*, also *clerek*, *cleric*, *< AS. clerc*, also *cleric*, *cleroc* = *OFries. klerk*, *klirk* = *D. klerk* = *MLG. klerk* = *Dan. Sw. klerk* = *Icel. klerkr* = *OF. and F. clerc* = *Pr. clerc* = *Sp. clérigo* = *Pg. clérigo* = *It. cleric*, *clierico*, *< LL. clericus*, a clergyman, priest, cleric, *ML.*, etc., also generally a learned man, clerk, *< Gr. κληρικός*, belonging to the clergy, clerical, a clergyman, *< κληρος*, the clergy, what is allotted, a lot.] 1. A clergyman; a priest; an ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders. [Archaic.]

All persons were stilled *clerks* that served in the Church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons.

*Aylife*, *Parergon*.

The reuerend Patriarks,

Whose praise is penned by the sacred *Clarks*.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

2. A learned man; a man of letters; a scholar; a writer or author; originally, a man who could read, an attainment at one time confined chiefly to ecclesiastics. [Archaic.]

Thel seide ther myght noon knowe the cause why, but it were notable *clerkes*; "for thei can knowe many thinges be force of clerke that we ne can no skyle on."

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 27.

The grettest *clerkes* ben not wisest men.

*Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 134.

3. The layman who leads in reading the responses in the service of the Church of England. Also called *parish clerk*.

God save the king!—Will no man say, Amen?

Am I both priest and *clerk*? well then, Amen.

*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, IV. 1.

4. An officer of a court, legislature, municipal corporation, or other body, whose duty generally is to keep the records of the body to which he is attached, and perform the routine business: as, *clerk of court*; *town clerk*; *clerk to a school-board*, etc. See *secretary*.

The Guild had usually its head officer or Alderman (Grace-man); its Stewards (Wardens), into whose hands the property or funds were entrusted for administration; its Dean or Beadle; and its *Clerk*.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

On *clerke*, to wryten the necessaries of the gild.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

5. One who is employed in an office, public or private, or in a shop or warehouse, to keep records or accounts; one who is employed by another as a writer or amanuensis.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away

Unto the judge; . . . and then the boy, his *clerk*,

That took some pains in writing, he begged mine.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, v. 1.

6. In the United States, an assistant in business, whether or not a keeper of accounts; especially, a retail salesman.—**Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life**. See *brother*.—**Clerk comptroller of the king's household**, a former officer of the English court charged with supervision of many of the inferior officers, and with scrutiny of accounts and charges.—**Clerk in orders**, in the *Church of England*, a licensed clergyman.—**Clerk of enrolments**, an officer who has custody of bills passed by both houses of Parliament for the purpose of obtaining the royal assent. *Sir E. May*.—**Clerk of Justiciary**, the clerk of the Scottish Court of Justiciary. There are a principal and a deputy-clerk and an assistant; it is their duty to attend the sittings of the Justiciary Court in Edinburgh, to keep the books of adjournal, and to write out the interlocutors and sentences of the court.—**Clerk of the assize**, in England, the person who records what is judicially done by the justices of assize in their circuits.—**Clerk of the chamber**, a clerk in each of several municipal corporations in England charged with the duty of keeping accounts, particularly of fees, and in London with matters relating to admissions to the freedom of the city, apprenticeship deeds, and the plate, jewels, etc., belonging to the city.—**Clerk of the check**. See *check*.—**Clerk of the crown**, in England, an officer of the crown in attendance upon both houses of Parliament and upon the great seal. In the House of Lords he makes out and issues all writs of summons to peers, writes for the attendance of the judges, commissions to summon and prorogue Parliament, and to pass bills, and performs various other duties. In connection with the Commons he makes out and issues all writs



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Lord John was a large, hearty man, who lived generously, [and] was *clever* to the Indians and squaws.

*The Century*, XXXI, 232.

5. Agreeable; pleasant; comfortable; nice: as, "these *clever* apartments," *Cowper*, Works, V, 290. [Obsolete or provincial.]

We could not have been in so *clever* a place as this, circumstanced as we are, this summer.

*Miss Talbot*, in *Miss Carter's Letters*, III, 191.

I wonder if you are going to stay long? All summer? Well, that's *clever*.

*S. O. Jewett*, *Deephaven*, p. 17.

=Syn. 1. *Adroit*, *Dexterous*, *Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); ready, quick, ingenious, neat-handed, knowing, sharp, bright.

**clever<sup>2</sup>** (klev'ér), *v. i.* A variant of *clever<sup>1</sup>*.

**cleverality** (klev-g'ral'i-ti), *n.* [*< clever<sup>1</sup> + -ality*.] Cleverness; smartness. [A jocular term.]

Sheridan was *clever*; scamps often are; but Johnson had not a spark of *cleverality* in him. *Charlotte Brontë*.

**cleverism** (klev'ér-izm), *n.* [*< clever<sup>1</sup> + -ism*.] A clever saying. [Rare.]

Mr. Smith naturally and inevitably saw chiefly the busy, pushing talkers of the big towns, full of the last new *cleverisms*, just sharp enough to repeat the parrot cries of European mischief-makers, and to be ingeniously wrong on most subjects.

*Contemporary Rev.*, LI, 11.

**cleverly** (klev'ér-li), *adv.* 1. *Dexterously*; skillfully; ably; effectively.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent,  
And sometimes catch them with a snap,  
As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap.

*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, II, 1.

2. *Pleasantly*; *nicely*; *comfortably*: as, to be *cleverly* lodged. [Obsolete or provincial.]—3. *Fairly*; *actually*. [Colloq.]

We had let our sails go by the run, before it [the hurricane] *cleverly* took us.

*Poe*, *Tales*, I, 169.

The landlord comes to me as soon as I was *cleverly* up in the morning.

*Haliburton*, *Sam Slick in Eng.*, VIII.

**cleverness** (klev'ér-ness), *n.* [*< clever<sup>1</sup> + -ness*.] 1. The quality of being *clever*; quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; adroitness; skill; ingenuity; intelligence.

*Cleverness* is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand. In literature, *cleverness* is more frequently accompanied by wit . . . than by humour.

*Coleridge*, *The Friend* (ed. Moxon), II, 133.

Shallow is a fool. But his animal spirits supply, to a certain degree, the place of *cleverness*.

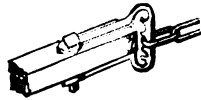
*Macaulay*, *Machiavelli*.

Circles in whose . . . precise vocabulary *cleverness* implies mere aptitude for doing and knowing, apart from character.

*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I, 95.

2. Mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature. [Colloq., U. S.] =Syn. 1. *Facility*, *Ingenuity*, etc. (see *genius*), aptness, readiness, quickness, expertness.

**clevis**, **clevy** (klev'is, klev'i), *n.*; pl. *clevises* (-i-sez), *clevises* (-iz). [Appar. ult. *< cleave<sup>2</sup>*, split; cf. *Ice. klafi*, a forked stick; *< kljufa* = *E. cleave<sup>2</sup>*, q. v.] An iron bent in the form of a stirrup, horseshoe, or the letter



Clevis.

U, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used to connect a draft-chain or whipple-tree to a cart or plow.

**clevis-bolt** (klev'is-bölt), *n.* Same as *lewis-bolt*.

**clevy**, *n.* See *clevis*.

**clew**, *n.* and *v.* See *clue*.

**clewe<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *clue*.

**clewe<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *clough<sup>1</sup>*.

**Olianthus** (kli-an'thus), *n.* [NL., more correctly *\*Cleanthus*, *< Gr. κλέος*, fame, glory (cf. *Kλέος*, *L. Clío*), + *anthos*, a flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of two species, found in Australasia and New Zealand, and cultivated as hothouse- and garden-plants, generally under the name of *glory-pea*. They are shrubs, with large handsome flowers in racemes. The *C. puniceus* is a very elegant plant with crimson flowers, attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. It is a native of New Zealand, where it is called *parrot's-bill*, from the form of the keeled petal.

**clich** (klich), *n.*

[Turk. *kilij*, *< Hind.*

*kirich*, *kirch*, Beng.

*kirich*, Malay *kiris*, *kris*, *kris* (*> E. creese*), a sword or long dagger: see *creese*.] A broad-bladed

Turkish saber.

**cliché** (klē-shā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *clicher*, stereotype, *< OF. cliquer*, clap (see *click<sup>1</sup>*). Cf. *G. abklatschen*, stereotype, *< ab*, = *E. off*, + *klatschen*, clap (cf. *E.*

*Cleanthus puniceus*.

*clash*.] An electrotype or stereotype plate.—*Cliché casting*, that kind of casting effected by forcing the mold or the matrix suddenly on the melted metal.

**Olichy white**. See *white*.

**click<sup>1</sup>** (klik), *v.* [Not found in ME.; = D. *klikken* (redupl. *klikklakken*) = LG. *klikken* (*> G. klicken* and *OF. cliquer*, click, clack, clap: see *clicket* and *cliché*), click, clack, clash, = Dan. *klikke* = Sw. *klicka*, miss fire: an imitative variant of *clack*, expressing a slighter sound.] *I. intrans.* To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of weak sharp sounds, as by a gentle blow; tick.

The solemn death-watch *clicked*.  
*Gay*, *Shepherd's Week*, Friday, I, 101.

If He have called you to ply the instruments of the artisan, let your shop be musical the livelong day with the *clicking* of your tools. *Boardman*, *Creative Week*, p. 207.

**II. trans.** To move with a clicking sound.

When merry milkmaids *click* the latch.  
*Tennyson*, *The Owl*, I.

She *clicked* back the bolt which held the window-sash.  
*Thackeray*.

Sometimes spelled *klick*.

**click<sup>1</sup>** (klik), *n.* [= MD. *klick* = LG. *klik* (*> G. klick*) = Norw. *klikk*, *klik*, a click, = Dan. *klik*, a miss-fire; from the verb.] 1. A small sharp sound: as, the *click* of a latch; the *click* of a pistol.

To the billiard room I hastened; the *click* of balls and the hum of voices resounded thence.

*Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xxi.

2. A cluck-like sound, used in the alphabets of certain languages, especially the Hottentot and neighboring tongues in South Africa. It is made by pressing the tip or edge of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and withdrawing it by a sucking action. There are different clicks, according as different parts of the tongue are used; and guttural sounds are combined in utterance with them. Also called *cluck*.

"Suction-stops" are formed . . . by placing the tongue or lips in the position for a stop, and then sucking out the air between the organs which form the stop; they are thus pressed strongly together by the pressure of the air in the mouth, so that when separated a distinct smack is heard. These sounds are common in interjectional speech. . . . In many of the South African languages these suction sounds are those essential elements of speech known as *clicks*. (This name is somewhat inappropriate; "cluck" would describe the sounds better.)

*H. Sweet*, *Handbook of Phonetics*, p. 55.

3. In *mach.*, a small bar which moves backward and forward, and at every forward stroke enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or rack, which it pushes forward, leaving it at rest during the backward stroke. Also called *clicker*.—4. The latch of a door. [Local.]

**click<sup>2</sup>** (klik), *v. t.* [North. E., = *cleek*, *cleach*, var. of *clutch*: see *cleik*, *clutch<sup>1</sup>*.] To snatch; clutch: as, he *clicked* it out of my hands. [Prov. Eng.]

"I take 'em to prevent abuses,"

Cants he, and then the Crucifix

And Chalice from the Altar *clicks*.

*T. Ward*, *England's Reformation*, p. 397.

**click-beetle** (klik'bē'tl), *n.* A name given to beetles of the family *Elaeteridae*, on account of the ability possessed by most species, when placed on the back, of springing into the air with an audible click. This singular power depends upon the loose articulation between the prothorax and the mesothorax, and on the presence of a long prosternal spine, which fits into an excavation of the mesothorax. The species are very numerous, and in the imago state feed on vegetables. Most of their larvae have the same feeding habit, but it has been proved that a few are carnivorous. See *Elaeteridae*.

**clicker** (klik'ér), *n.* [Appar. *< click<sup>1</sup> + -er*.] 1. Same as *click<sup>1</sup>*, 3.—2. A person employed by a shopkeeper to stand at the door and solicit custom. [Vulgar, Eng.].—3. In *shoemaking*, one who cuts out leather for the uppers and soles of boots and shoes.—4. In *printing*, as formerly and still sometimes conducted, the compositor who receives the copy of a work and distributes it among the other compositors, makes up the pages, and sets up head-lines, etc.; the leader of a companionship of typesetters.

**clicket** (klik'et), *n.* [Also formerly *cliquet*; *< ME. cliket*, *cliyket*, a door-knocker, a key, *< OF. cliquet*, a latch, *< cliquer*, click, clap: see *click<sup>1</sup>*, *v.* Cf. MD. *klincket*, D. *klinket*, a wicket, wicket-door, Dan. *klinke*, a latch: see *clink*, *n.*] 1. Anything that makes a rattling noise; especially, a contrivance used in knocking or calling for admission, as a pin with a ratchet, or a knocker. *Chaucer*.



Click-beetle, natural size.

He amycthe on the Gardyn gate with a *Clyket* of Sylver, that he holdethe in his hond.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 210.

Specifically—2. An instrument making a clapping noise, used by beggars to attract attention. See *clack-dish*.—3. *pl.* Flat rattling bones for boys to play with. *Coles*, 1717.—4. A latch-key. *B. Jonson*.—5. The latch or lock of a door.

He hath the keye of the *cliket* thaugh the kyng slepe.

*Piers Plowman* (A), vi, 94.

[Obsolete or local in all senses.]

**clicket**, *v. t.* [ME. *cliketen*; *< clicket*, *n.*] To lock with a clicket.

The dore closed,

Kayed and *cliketed* to kepe the with-outen.

*Piers Plowman* (B), v, 623.

**click-pulley** (klik'púl'i), *n.* In *mach.*, a sheave having teeth in its rim engaged by a click or ratchet.

**click-wheel** (klik'hwél), *n.* A cog-wheel having the cogs inclined on one face and radial on the other, so disposed that they present the inclined faces to a click, pawl, ratchet, or detent, in the direction in which the wheel moves, while the radial faces on the opposite side engage the detent and keep the wheel from moving backward. Also called *ratchet-wheel*.

**clicky** (klik'i), *a.* [*< click<sup>1</sup> + -y*.] Full of clicks or cluck-like sounds. [Rare.]

All sorts of words in their strange *clicky* language.

*The Century*, XXV, 195.

**Oliastes** (kli-das'tōz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr.* as if *\*κλει-δάειν* (cf. *κλειδών*), lock up, *< Gr. κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key.] A remarkable genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Pythonomorpha*, from the Cretaceous deposits of North America, having each ramus of the lower jaw provided with a peculiar articulation behind the middle of its length and between the pterygoid and maxilla, whence the name. About a dozen species have been described, varying in length from 12 to 40 feet. Also *Cleidastes*.

**clide<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A variant of *clithe*. See *clithe*, and quotation under *clive<sup>3</sup>*.

**clido**. [Also written, less prop., *cleido*, repr. *Gr. κλειδο*, combining form of *κλείς*, = *L. clavis*, a key, the clavicle: see *clavis*, *clavicle*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'key' or (in anatomy) 'clavicle.'

**clidomancy** (kli'dō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, + *μαντία*, divination.] Divination by means of a key, especially by means of a key fastened into a Bible or other book, the object being to ascertain who is to be one's lover or sweetheart. When the right name is mentioned or the initial letter uttered, the book and key are expected to move in the hands of the person who holds them. Formerly this method was used to detect those guilty of theft. Also *clidomancy*.

**clidomastoid** (kli-dō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. clidomastoides*, *< Gr. κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + *NL. mastoides*: see *mastoid*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the clavicle and to the mastoid process of the temporal bone; connecting these parts, as a muscle.

**II. n.** A clidomastoid muscle; the clavicular portion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Also *clidomastoid* and *clavomastoid*.

**clidomastoides** (kli'dō-mas-toi'dēs), *n.*; pl. *clidomastoides* (-i). [NL.: see *clidomastoid*.] The clavicular part of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, sometimes distinct from the sternomastoides. Also *clidomastoides* and *clavomastoides*.

**Oliosterna** (kli-dō-stēr'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + *στέρνον*, sternum.] A group or suborder of *Testudinata*, having a sutural union of the plastron with the carapace strengthened by ascending axillary and inguinal buttresses. It includes the recent *Emydidae* or *Clemmydidae*, *Testudinidae*, and *Cinosternidae*, and extinct *Pleurosternidae*, *Baenidae*, and *Adocidae*. Also *Cleidosterna*.

**clidosternal<sup>1</sup>** (kli-dō-stēr'nāl), *a.* [*< Gr. κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + *στέρνον*, sternum, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the clavicle and the sternum, or the collar-bone and breast-bone. Also *clidosternal*. More frequently *sternoclavicular*.

**clidosternal<sup>2</sup>** (kli-dō-stēr'nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< Clidosterna* + *-al*.] *I. a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Clidosterna*.

**II. n.** A tortoise of the group *Clidosterna*.

Also *clidosternal*.

**clency** (kli'en-si), *n.* [*< client* + *-cy*. Cf. *ML. clientia*, protection.] The state or condition of being a client.

**client** (kli'ent), *n.* [*< ME. client* = D. *klient* = G. *client* = Dan. Sw. *klient*, *< OF. client*, F.

**client** = Sp. Pg. It. *cliente*, < L. *clien(t)-s*, older *cluen(t)-s*, a client, follower, lit. 'hearer,' prop. ppr. of *cluer* = Gr. *κλῦν* = Skt. *√ grā*, hear, whence also (pp.) Skt. *grata*, heard, = Gr. *κλυτός* = L. *in-clutus*, heard of, famous, = AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud*: see *loud*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a person who was under the guardianship and protection of another of superior rank and influence, called his patron. The relation of client and patron between a plebeian and a patrician, although at first strictly voluntary, was hereditary, the former bearing the family name of the latter, and performing various services for him and his family both in peace and war, in return for advice and support in respect to private rights and interests. Foreigners in Rome, and even allied or subject states and cities, were often clients of Roman patricians selected by them as patrons. The number of a patrician's clients, as of a baron's vassals in the middle ages, was a gauge of his greatness.

The institution by which every plebeian was allowed to choose any patrician for his patron . . . made the patricians emulate each other in acts of civility and humanity to their clients, and contributed to preserve the peace and harmony of Rome. *J. Adams, Works, IV. 543.*

2. In a general sense, one who lives under the patronage of, or whose interests are represented by, another.

The prince being at Brussels, humbly besought his majesty to pity the misery of his poor subjects; who by his suit gat of the emperor, for his clients, words without hope. *Ascham, Works, p. 21.*

We are very curious to observe the behaviour of great men and their clients. *Steele, Spectator, No. 49.*

Wood. Your daughters are not yet disposed of?  
Golds. No, but we have clients daily, That visit their affections.

*Shirley, Love in a Maze, I. 1.*

3. In the middle ages, any follower of a noble or knight; an inferior soldier, mounted or on foot; a vassal.—4. One who puts a particular interest into the care and management of another; specifically, one who applies to a lawyer for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause or his legal interests in general to a lawyer's management.

Advocates must deal plainly with their clients. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.*

**clientage** (kli'en-tāj), *n.* [*< client + -age.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the state or condition of being a client under the patronage of another.

That wretched and degrading clientage of the early empire; . . . gatherings of miserable idlers, sycophants, and spendthrifts, at the levees and public appearances of those whom, in their fawning servility, they addressed as lords and masters, but whom they abused behind their backs as close-flated upstarts. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 413.*

Below this class is the populace, between which and the patrician order a relation something like Roman clientage existed. *Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.*

2. The condition of being the client of a lawyer or other representative of one's interests.—3. A body of clients, in any sense of the word.

The general interest of the profession and of the clientage and the aim of the judges are to bring each cause to as early an end as may be. *The Century, XXX. 830.*

Recommending such legislation as shall enable libraries to send books to their outside clientage as second-class matter at one cent per pound. *Science, VIII. 71.*

**cliental** (kli'en-tal), *a.* [*< client + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to a client or clients.

I sat down in the cliental chair, placed over against Mr. Jagger's chair. *Dickens, Great Expectations, xx.*

2. Of the nature of clientage.

A dependent and cliental relation. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 51.*

[Rare in both uses.]

**cliented** (kli'en-ted), *a.* [*< client + -ed.*] Having clients. [Rare.]

The least cliented pettifoggers.

*R. Carey, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 4.*

**clientelage** (kli-en'te-lāj), *n.* [*< clientele + -age.*] The suffix is unnecessary.] A body of clients, dependants, retainers, or supporters; clientele.

Because her clientelage was orthodox from 1634 down, and so deeply tinct with wisdom, she [Miss Grant] wielded a scepter more imperious than ever. *N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 338.*

**clientelary** (kli-en'te-lā-ri), *a.* [*< clientele + -ary.*] Pertaining to clients or clientage: as, "clientelary right." *Prynne, Power of Parliaments, App., p. 167.*

**clientele**, **clientèle** (kli'en-tāl; F. pron. klē-ōn-tāl'), *n.* [F. *clientèle*, < L. *clientela*, clientship, clients collectively, < *clien(t)-s*, a client: see *client*.] 1†. The condition or relation of a client.

Len. Here's Varguntelus holds good quarter with him. Cat. And under the pretext of clientele And visitation, with the morning hail, Will be admitted. *B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.*

2. Clients collectively.

The machinery of corruption was well in order. The great nobles commanded the votes of their clientele. *Froude, Caesar, p. 184.*

3. Interests of a client; patronage. [Rare.] Our laws . . . against those whose clientele you undertake have been disputed both by Churchmen and Statesmen. *Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 213.*

**clientship** (kli'ent-ship), *n.* [*< client + -ship.*] The condition of being a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. *Dryden.*

**clif**<sup>1</sup> (klif), *n.* [Early mod. E. *clife* (pl. *cleeves*, *cleves*), < ME. *clif*, *clef* (dat. *clife*, *clefe*, *clive*, *cleve*, pl. *cleves*, *cleves*, *cleris*, etc.), < AS. *clif* (pl. *clifu*, *cleofu*) (= OS. *klif* = D. *klif* = LG. *klif*, a cliff, a rock, = Icel. *klif* = OHG. *kleb*), a cliff, prob. orig. a place climbed or to be climbed, < \**clifan* (pp. \**clifan*), in comp. *ōthclifan*, adhere, = Icel. *klifa*, climb: see *clivel* and *cleare*.] The MD. *klippe*, *kleppe*, D. *klip* = LG. *klippe* (> G. *klippe*) = Dan. *klippe* = Sw. *klippa*, a cliff, crag, are appar. of other origin; cf. *clif*<sup>1</sup>.] The steep and rugged face of a rocky mass; a steep rock or headland; a precipice. Cliffs are occasionally due to fracture and uplift of the earth's crust, so that one part overlooks the other. The displacement on such a fracture is called a *fault*, and such a cliff is called a *fault-cliff*. Cliffs are more commonly produced by retrogressive erosion in plateaus, where a hard layer overlies a weaker layer; or by deep valley erosion in mountains. They are also produced by the erosion of the land by sea-waves.

The rest was craggy cliff, that overhung Still as it rose, impossible to climb. *Milton, P. L., iv. 547.*

**clif**<sup>2</sup> (klif), *n.* A variant of *clef*.

**clif-brake** (klif'brāk), *n.* See *brake*<sup>5</sup>.

**clif-dweller** (klif'dwel-ēr), *n.* A member of one of the aboriginal tribes in the southwestern United States who built their dwellings in natural recesses in cliffs.

**clif-limestone** (klif'lim'stōn), *n.* A name once extensively used by geologists for certain rocks in the Mississippi valley, partly of Silurian and partly of Devonian age, forming cliffs or bluffs along that stream. The name has been dropped since the completion of more accurate surveys. **clif-swallow** (klif'swol'ō), *n.* A bird of the family *Hirundinidae* and genus *Petrochelidon*: so called from affixing its bottle-nosed nests of mud to cliffs. There are several species; the best-known is *P. lunifrons*, abundantly but irregularly distributed in North America, and in populous districts usually building its nests under eaves, whence it is often called *eaves-swallow*. It is 5½ inches long and about 12 in extent of wings; the upper parts and a spot on the breast are dark, lustrous steel-blue; the under parts are rusty-gray; the rump is rufous; the chin, throat, and sides of the head are chestnut; and the forehead is marked with a white or light crescent. The tail is scarcely forked. Also called *mud-swallow*, *crescent-swallow*, and *republican swallow*.

**cliffy** (klif'i), *a.* [ME. not found; < AS. *clifig*, < *clif* + *-ig*: see *cliff*<sup>1</sup> and *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Having cliffs; broken; craggy. *John Dyer.*

**clift**<sup>1</sup> (klift), *n.* A variant of *cleft*<sup>1</sup>.

**clift**<sup>2</sup> (klift), *v. t.* [*< clift*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To split.

Through clifted stones. *Congreve, Mourning Bride, I. 8.*

**clift**<sup>2</sup> (klift), *n.* [A form of *clift*<sup>1</sup>, due appar. to confusion with *clift*<sup>1</sup> = *cleft*<sup>1</sup>.] A cliff.

I view the coast old Ennius once admird; Where clifts on either side their points display. *Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 17.*

**cliftonite** (klif'ton-it), *n.* [Named after R. B. Clifton, a professor of physics at Oxford.] A form of graphitic carbon occurring in cubic or cubo-octahedral crystals in the meteoric iron of Youngberrin in West Australia.

**clifty** (klif'ti), *a.* [*< clift*<sup>2</sup>, = *clift*<sup>1</sup>, + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Clifty. [Rare.]

The rocks below widen . . . and their clifty sides are fringed with weed. *Pennant.*

The vagrant winds were abroad, rioting among the clifty heights where they held their tryst. *C. B. Craddock (Miss Murfree), Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 56.*

**cliid** (kli'id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Clidæ*. **Clidæ** (kli'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clio*, 2 (b), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Clionidæ*.

**cliket**, *n.* A Middle English form of *clicket*.

**clima** (kli'mā), *n.* [L., appar. a particular use of *clima*, a region: see *clime*<sup>2</sup>, *climate*.] An ancient Roman measure of land, a square of 60 Roman feet on the side.

**climacter** (kli-mak'tēr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κλιμακ-τήρ*, a step of a staircase or ladder, a dangerous period of life, < *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, climax: see *climax*.] A climacteric.

**climacter** (kli-mak'tēr), *v. t.* [*< climacter, n.*] To bring to a climacteric, especially to the grand climacteric. *Drayton.* [Rare.]

**climacterian** (kli-mak-tēr'i-an), *n.* [*< climactery + -an.*] An author or a speaker who is given to or skilled in the use of the rhetorical figure called *climax*. [Rare.]

Observe the author's steps continually rising; we shall find him on many occasions a great climacterian. *Roger North, Examen, p. 22.*

**climacteric** (kli-mak'tēr'ik or kli-mak'te-rik), *a. and n.* [= F. *climactérique*, etc., < L. *climactericus*, < Gr. *κλιμακτικός*, pertaining to a climacter, < *κλιμακ-τήρ*: see *climacter*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to a critical period, crisis, or climax.

At that climacteric time [the close of the civil war] the Pleiad of our elder poets was complete and shining—not a star was lost. *Stedman, Poets of America, p. 96.*

**climacteric teething**, the production of teeth at a very late period of life, generally between the sixty-third and eighty-first years. — **climacteric years**. See II.

II. *n.* A critical period in life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; especially, the so-called change of life or menopause. The climacteric years or critical periods have been supposed to be the years ending the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth period of seven years, to which some add the eighty-first year. The sixty-third year was called the *grand* or *great climacteric*. It has been believed that each of these periods is attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life, or fortune.

Washington Allston died in the month of July, 1843, aged sixty-three, having reached the grand climacteric, that special mile-stone on the road of life.

*Sumner, Orations, I. 163.*

**climacterical** (kli-mak'tēr'i-kal), *a. and n.* Same as *climacteric*.

Mahomet . . . made that [Mecca] the place of his residence, where he dyed in the great climacterical year of his age. *Sandys, Travels, p. 42.*

Being my birth-day, and I now entering my great climacterical of 63. *Keelyn, Diary, Oct. 30, 1682.*

**climacteris** (kli-mak'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλιμακτής*: see *climacter*.] A notable genus of creepers, of the family *Certhiidae*, related to the wall-creepers, and by some placed in the same subfamily, *Tichodrominae*, with them. There are several species, peculiar to the Australian and Papuan regions and the Philippine Islands. They have a short soft tail, short bill and toes, large claws, and brownish or spotted plumage. *C. scandens* is an example. *Temminck, 1820.*

**climactery** (kli-mak'te-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. κλιμακτήρ*, a round of a ladder, a climacteric, with direct reference to *climax*, q. v.] In *rhet.*, the construction and use of *climax*. [Rare.]

He wrought upon the approaches to Oates's plot with notable disposition and climactery, often calling before he came at it. *Roger North, Examen, p. 233.*

He is an artist at disposition and climactery for the setting off his positions. *Roger North, Examen, p. 487.*

**climat** (F. pron. klē'mā), *n.* [F.: see *climate*.] Among the vineyards of Burgundy, a small district of ground known as producing wine of a certain quality. A climat may belong to one or to several proprietors. The Clos-Vougeot is a large climat which has generally belonged to one proprietor; but others, as the climat of Chamberin and that of Musigny, have been divided into several holdings.

**climatal** (kli-mā-tal), *a.* [*< climate + -al.*] Of or pertaining to climate. [Rare.]

The general rule is, that climatal and geological changes go on slowly. *A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 67.*

**climatarctic** (kli-mā-tār'kik), *a.* [*< Gr. κλιμα(τ)-, a region (in mod. sense of climate), + ἀρκτικός, rule. Cf. κλιματικός (of same formation), a governor of a province.*] Presiding over climates. *Craig.*

**climate** (kli'māt), *n.* [In def. 2 modern; < ME. *climat*, < OF. *climat*, mod. F. *climat* = Sp. Pg. *clima* = It. *clima*, also *climate*, *climato*, = D. *klimaat* = G. Dan. *klima* = Sw. *klimat*, < L. *clima* (> also E. *clime*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.), < Gr. *κλίμα(τ)-, a region, zone, or belt of the earth, the supposed slope of the earth from the equator to the pole, prop. a slope, inclination, < κλῖνεν, slope, = E. lean*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *climax*, etc.] 1†. In old geog.: (a) A zone measured on the earth's surface by lines parallel to the equator. There were twenty-four of these zones between the equator and the pole.

The Climes or *Climates*, which are the spaces of two parallels. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 50.*

A climate is the space or difference upon the face of the earth included between two parallels, wherein the day is sensibly lengthened or shortened half an hour.

*J. Davis, Seaman's Secrets (1594), ii.*

(b) One of seven divisions of the earth corresponding to the seven planets.

The superficialtee of the erthe is departed into 7 parties, for the 7 planetes, and tho [these] parties ben clept *climates*. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 186.*

Hence—2. A region or country; any distinct portion of the earth's surface.

O, forfend it, God,

That, in a Christian climate, souls reñ'd  
Should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed!  
*Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.*

Our ships are laden with the harvest of every climate  
 *Addison, The Royal Exchange.*

3. The characteristic condition of a country or region in respect to amount or variations of heat and cold, moisture and dryness, wind and calm, etc.; especially, the combined result of all the meteorological phenomena of any region, as affecting its vegetable and animal productions, the health, comfort, pursuits, and intellectual development of mankind, etc.

The climate's delicate; the air most sweet.  
*Shak., W. T., III. 1.*

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern climates.  
*Swift.*

[As used by the Greeks, the word *κλίμα* denoted properly a slope or an incline, and was applied to mountain-slopes (*κλίμα ὄρος*), but especially to the apparent slope or inclination of the earth toward the pole. Hence the word came gradually to be used as nearly the equivalent of *zone* (but not of the divisions of the earth's surface now so named). A change of "climate" took place, in going north, on arriving at a place where the day was half an hour longer or shorter, according to the season, than at the point from which the start was made. The same was the meaning of the word *climate* as used by the early English navigators (see def. 1). Gradually the change of temperature consequent on moving north or south came to be considered of more importance than the length of the day. Hence the word *climate* came finally to have the meaning now attached to it.]—*Continental climate*. See *continental*.

**climate** (kli'māt), *v. i.* [*climate*, *n.*] To dwell; reside in a particular region. [Rare.]

The blessed gods

Purge all infection from our air, whilst you  
Do climate here!  
*Shak., W. T., v. 1.*

**climatic** (kli-mat'ik), *a.* [*climate* + *-ic*.] Relating to or connected with climate: as, "a climatic division," *Tennent*.

The important climatic factors are temperature, moisture, cloudiness, wind, atmospheric pressure, evaporation, and the chemical composition of the air. *Science*, III. 163.

**climatical** (kli-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *climatic*. [Rare.]

**climatically** (kli-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards or with reference to climate.

Its climatically insulated position gives it an evenness of temperature. *The Century*, XXVI. 803.

**climaticity** (kli-mā-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*climatic* + *-ity*.] The capability of being acclimatized; the conditions under which acclimatization can be successfully carried out.

**climation** (kli-mā'shon), *n.* [*climate*: see *-ation*. Cf. *acclimation*.] The act of inuring to a climate; acclimation. [Rare.]

**climatize** (kli-mā-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *climatized*, ppr. *climatizing*. [*climate* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant; acclimatize.

II. *intrans.* To become acclimated or acclimatized.

Also spelled *climatise*.

**climatographical** (kli-mā-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*climatography* + *-ical*.] Belonging to climatography.

**climatography** (kli-mā-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. κλίμα(-) (see climate) + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] A description of climates, or a study of their distribution and variations.

**climatological** (kli-mā-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*climatology* + *-ical*.] Relating to or connected with climatology.

**climatologically** (kli-mā-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards climate; with reference to climatology.

The larger part of the land-masses of the globe remained climatologically unaffected. *The American*, V. 123.

**climatologist** (kli-mā-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*climatology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in, or who makes a special study of, climatology.

The climatologist, in treating the causes of climate, necessarily makes use of the laws which the meteorologist in his broader study of atmospheric phenomena has deduced, and, in turn, furnishes the latter with facts which he must account for by the meteorological principles he has established. *Science*, III. 162.

**climatology** (kli-mā-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. climatologie*, etc., < *Gr. κλίμα(-) (see climate) + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak*: see *-ology*.] The science of climate; the study of the climatic conditions of different parts of the earth's surface, or of particular regions: improperly used for *meteorology*, which is broader in its significance.

**climatometer** (kli-mā-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. κλίμα(-) (see climate) + μέτρον, measure*: see *meter*.] An instrument used to detect fluctuations in the conditions of sensible temperature.

**climature** (kli-mā-tūr), *n.* [*F. climature*, < *climat* + *-ure*: see *climate* and *-ure*.] A climate.

Demonstrated

Unto our climatures and countrymen.  
*Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.*

**climax** (kli'maks), *n.* [= *F. climax*, etc., < *LL. climax*, a climax, < *Gr. κλίμαξ*, a ladder, a

staircase, a climax in rhetoric, < *κλίειν*, slope: see *cline*. Cf. *climacter* and *climate*. The *E. word ladder* is from the same ult. root.] 1. In *rhet.*, originally, such an arrangement of successive clauses that the last important word of one is repeated as the first important word of the next; accumulated epanastrophe; hence (since this arrangement is generally adopted for the sake of graduated increase in force or emphasis), a figure by which a series of clauses or phrases is so arranged that each in turn surpasses the preceding one in intensity of expression or importance of meaning. See *antithesis*. An example of climax in both its earlier and its established meaning is found in the following passage: "We glory in tribulations also: knowing that tribulation worketh patience; and patience, experience; and experience, hope; and hope maketh not ashamed." *Rom. v. 3, 4.*

It may as well be called the clyning figure, for *Clymax* is as much to say as a ladder.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 173.

2. In *logic*: (a) A sorites, or chain of reasoning. (b) The sophism called *sorites* (which see).—3. The highest point of intensity, development, etc.; the culmination; acme: as, he was then at the climax of his fortunes.

We must look higher for the climax of earthly good.  
*Is. Taylor.*

"From the court,"  
She answer'd, "then ye know the Prince?" and he:  
"The climax of his age!" *Tennyson, Princess*, II.

Sometimes the climax of a character is reached only in old age, when storms have weakened their fury for a lifetime on a soul.  
*C. J. Bellamy, Breton Mills*, p. 43.

To cap the climax. See *capl*.

**climax** (kli'maks), *v. i.* [*climax*, *n.*] To reach the highest point or climax; culminate. [Rare.]

The excitement in his blood . . . climaxed suddenly in her presence. *The Century*, XXV. 111.

**climb** (klīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *climbed* or *clomb* (the latter obsolete except in poetry), ppr. *climbing*. [Early mod. *E.* also *clime*, *clyme*; < *ME. climen, climen, clemen* (pret. *clam, clamb, clomb*, pl. *clamben, clomben, clumben, clomme*, pp. *clomben, clumben*), < *AS. cliban* (pret. *\*clamb, \*clomm* (in comp. *oferclomm*), pl. *\*clumbon, clumben*, pp. *\*clumben*) = *MD. D. klimmen* = *OHG. chlimban, MHG. chlimben, klimben, klimmen*, *G. klimmen*, *climb*; cf. *MG. klimmen*, pinch, hold fast, *MHG. verklimmen*, in pp. *verklommen*, benumbed with cold (see *clumse*); from the orig. verb, *Teut. \*kliman* (*AS. \*climman*), stick to, adhere, whence also the series *clam<sup>1</sup>, clam<sup>2</sup>, clem<sup>2</sup>, clamp<sup>1</sup>*, etc.: see these words. Cf. also obs. *clive<sup>1</sup>, climb*, and *cling*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To mount or ascend; especially, ascend by means of both the hands and the feet.

Chyld, clem thou not our hows ne walle  
For no frute, bryddes, ne balle.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

He up arose, as half in great disdain,  
And clombe unto his steed.

*Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 61.*

Jonathan climbed up upon his hands and upon his feet.

1 Sam. xiv. 13.

Zaccheus . . . climbed up into a sycamore tree.

Luke xix. 4.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to rise slowly as if by climbing; ascend; rise.

Some [men] climb to Good, some from good Fortune fall.

*Cowley, Pindaric Odes*, vi. 2.

Till clomb above the eastern bar

The horned moon.

*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner*, III.

We may climb into the thin and cold realm of pure geometry and lifeless science, or sink into that of sensation.

*Emerson, Experience*.

3. Specifically, of plants, to ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibers, or by twining the stem or leaf-stalk round a support, as ivy and honeysuckle.

Blend

Thee with us or us with thee

As climbing plant or propping tree.

*Browning, Dramatic Lyrics*, xv.

II. *trans.* 1. To go up on or surmount, especially by the use of both the hands and feet.

They shall climb the wall like men of war. *Joel* II. 7.

Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb

The steep where Fame's proud temple stands afar?

*Beattie, The Minstrel*, I. 1.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to ascend or mount as if by climbing.

With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the skies!

*Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella*, st. 31.

3†. To attain as if by climbing; achieve slowly or with effort.

Bowing his head against the steepy mount

To climb his happiness. *Shak., T. of A.*, I. 1.

**climb** (klīm), *n.* [*climb*, *v.*] A climbing; an ascent by climbing.

You have not forgotten . . . our climb to the Cleft Station.  
*Tyndall, Forms of Water*, p. 155.

**climbable** (kli'ma-bl), *a.* [*climb* + *-able*.] Capable of being climbed or ascended.

I . . . climbed everything climbable, and eat everything eatable.  
*M. W. Savage, R. Medicott*, II. 3.

**climber** (kli'mēr), *n.* [*climb* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which climbs, mounts, or rises; one who ascends by labor or effort.—2. In *bot.*, a plant that rises by attaching itself to some support; specifically, in England, the virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*. Climbing plants are distinguished as *stem-climbers*, which, like the hop, wind upward around an upright support, and as *tendrill-climbers*, which, like the grape-vine, cling to adjacent objects by slender coiling tendrils. Other plants climb also by means of retorse bristles or spines, or by means of rootlets.

Twining are distinguished from proper climbers by the absence of any special organs . . . for grasping supports; climbers being provided with some sort of tendrils or other help.  
*G. L. Goodale, Physiological Botany*, p. 405.

3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the birds of the old order *Scansores*, as the parrots, cockatoos, woodpeckers, etc.: so called from their climbing habits. They have two toes before and two behind.—4. A locomotive with driving-wheels fitted to a cog-rail, for ascending steep grades.—5. *pl.* Same as *climbing-irons*.

**climber**², *v. i.* [A variation of *clamber*, in imitation of *climb*.] To climb; mount with effort; clamber.

Beware how you climber for breaking your neck.

*Tusser, March's Husbandry*, xxxvii. 28.

**climbing-boy** (kli'ming-boi), *n.* A young chimney-sweep who climbed chimneys from the inside. Chimney-sweeping by climbing-boys is now prohibited.

[*Eng.*]

**climbing-fern**

(kli'ming-fern'), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Lygodium*, of which there are several native to Japan, Australia, and tropical America. A single species, *L. palmatum*, is found in the United States, a delicate climbing plant, with palmately lobed fronds, and the fertile fronds several times forked, forming a terminal



Climbing-fern (*Lygodium palmatum*).

(From "The Garden.")

**climbing-fish**

(kli'ming-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Anabantidae*, *Anabas scandens*. The gill-covers are the principal means by which the fish climbs. Also called *climbing perch*. See *Anabas*.

**climbing-irons** (kli'ming-i'erns), *n. pl.* Iron frames to which spikes are affixed, which are fastened to the feet or to the legs below the knee, and used in climbing trees, telegraph-poles, etc. Also called *climbers* and *creepers*.

Fitting new straps to his climbing-irons.

*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*.

**climbing-perch** (kli'ming-perch), *n.* Same as *climbing-fish*.

**climbing-staff tree**. The *Celastrus scandens*.

**clime**¹, *v.* An obsolete variant of *climb*.

**clime**² (klīm), *n.* [*L. clima*, a clime, region: see *climate*.] A tract or region of the earth.

Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms.

*Milton, Sonnets*, III.

Clime of the unforgotten brave. *Byron, The Ghaour*.

To England, over vale and mountain,

My fancy flew from climes more fair.

*N. P. Willis*.

**climp**¹ (klīmp), *v. t.* [*Sc.*, prob. for *\*clēmp* as a secondary form of *clamp*¹, *v.*, though in form like the orig. verb (= *MHG. klīmpfen*), to which *climp*¹ is ult. referred: see *clamp*¹.] To hook; snatch; take hold of suddenly.

**climp**² (klīmp), *v. i.* [*Sc.*; cf. *clamp*⁴, *clump*².] To limp; halt.

**clinandrium** (kli-nan'dri-um), *n.*; *pl. clinandria* (-ē). [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλίαν*, a bed (< *κλίειν*, slope: see *cline*), + *άνδρ* (*ándr*), a man.] In *bot.*, a cavity at the apex of the column in orchids, in which the anthers rest. Sometimes called *androclinium*.



**clinant** (kli'nant), *a.* [*L. \*clinare* (to), *ppr.* (*cf. clinatus*, *pp.*) of *\*clinare*, lean, incline: see *cline*.] In *math.*, relating to angles considered as differences or remainders.

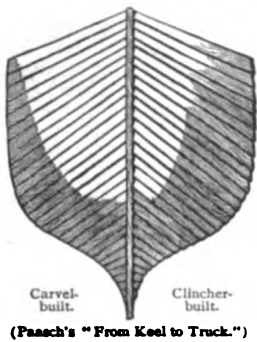
**clinanthium** (kli-nan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *clinanthia* (-ia). [*N.L.*, < *Gr. κλινῶν*, a bed (< *κλινῶν*, slope: see *cline*), + *άνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, the receptacle of a composite plant. Also called *cœnanthium*.

**clinch**, *v.* and *n.* See *clench*.

**clinch-built** (klinch'bilt), *a.* Same as *clinch-built*.

**clinch**, *n.* See *clench*.

**clinch-built**, **clinker-built** (klin'chèr-, kling'kèr-bilt), *a.* [The form *clinker*, as also in *clinker-work*, after *D. G.*, or *Dan.*; *cf. Dan. klinkbygget*, or *bygget paa klink*, *clinker-built* (*bygget*, *pp.* of *bygge*, built: see *big*).] Made of pieces, as boards or plates of metal, which overlap one another: as, *clinch-built* boats.



(Pasch's "From Keel to Truck.")

In woodwork the upper edge of each strake or plank is overlapped by the lower edge of the one above, and these are secured to one another by nails driven through the laps or bands. In metal-work plates of metal are lapped in the same manner and riveted. Also *clinch-built*.

**clinch-plating**, **clinker-plating** (klin'chèr-, kling'kèr-plā'ting), *n.* Plates of metal used in *clinch-built* structures.

**clinch-work**, **clinker-work** (klin'chèr-, kling'kèr-wèrk), *n.* [*cf. D. klinkwerk* = *G. klinkerwerk* (= *Sw. klink*), *clinker-work*.] In *ship-building*, *boiler-making*, etc., work which is *clinch-built*: opposed to *carvel-work*. See *clinch-built*. Also called *lap-jointed work*.

**clinnet**, *v. t.* [*ME. clinen*, *clinen*, < *OF. cliner* = *Pr. clinar* = *OE. clinare* (usually in comp.: *It. inclinare* = *OF. encliner*, > *ME. enclinen* (of which *clinen* is rather a clipped form), *mod. E. encline*, *incline*, *q. v.*), < *L. \*clinare*, lean, incline (in *pp. clinatus* and in comp. *inclinare*, etc.), = *Gr. κλινῶν*, lean, slope, bend, incline, recline, decline, = *AS. Mincian*, *E. lean*: see *lean*.] Hence ult. (from *L.*) *decline*, *encline*, *incline*, *recline*, *declivous*, *acclivous*, *declivity*, *proclivity*, etc., (from *Gr.*) *clitic*, *enclitic*, *proclitic*, etc.] To incline; bend or bow down.

With alle mekenes i clyne to this acorde,  
Bowynge down my face.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 114.

*Chymn* or *declynen*, *declino*. *Clyne* or *bowe* down, *declino*, *inclino*.  
Prompt. Parv., p. 82.

**cling** (king), *v.*; pret. and *pp.* *clung*, *ppr. clung-ing*. [*(1)* *ME. clingen* (pret. *clang*, pl. *\*clungen*, *clonge*, *pp. clungen*, *clongen*), adhere closely, also shrink, shrivel, < *AS. clingan* (pret. *clang*, pl. *\*clungan*, *pp. go-clungen*), shrink, shrivel, in comp. *be-clingan*, hold in, surround; (2) mixed with *ME. clengen* (pret. *clenged*), prop. factitive of preceding, = *G. klingen*, climb, = *Dan. klynge*, cluster, crowd (*klynge*, a cluster, *klynge op*, hang up, *klynge sig op*, clamber up), = *Sw. klänga*, climb (*klänge*, a tendril); associated in sense, and perhaps ult. in origin (ult. *√ \*kli*), with *climb*, *clamber*, *clam*, *clam*, etc., *clive*, *cleave*, etc.: see these words.] *I. intrans.* 1. To adhere closely; be attached; stick: as, a wet garment *clings* to the limbs.

Ferly [wondrous] [ayre watz the folde [earth], for the forst  
[foast] clenged.  
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1694.

All night long a cloud *clings* to the hills.  
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To hold fast, especially by the hands or by coiling round or embracing, or, figuratively, by refusing to abandon or give up.

As two spent swimmers, that do *cling* together.  
Shak., Macbeth, I. 2.

Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist.  
Pope, Dunciad, II. 158.

Ida station'd there  
Unshaken, *clinging* to her purpose, firm.  
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3. To rush with violence. [Prov. Eng.]  
Sir Clegis *clinges* in, and clekes [clutches] another.  
Morte Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), I. 1865.

4. To wither; shrivel.  
In could clay now schal y *clings*.  
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Out of this erthe into the erthe,  
There to *clime* as a clot of clay.  
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

**II. trans.** 1. To cause to adhere closely; apply firmly and closely. [Rare.]  
*I clung* my legs as close to his sides as I could. Swift.

2. To consume; waste to leanness; shrivel. [Obsolete or archaic.]  
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive  
Till famine *clung* thee. Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

He . . . kept  
The birds and beasts and fannish'd men at bay,  
Till hunger *clung* them. Byron, Darkness.

\***cling** (king), *n.* [*< cling, v.*] Adherence; attachment; the act of holding fast; embrace. [Rare.]  
Fast clasped by th' arched zodiack of her arms,  
Those closer *clings* of love. Fletcher, Poems, p. 254.

It is the anchored *cling* to solid principles of duty and action, which knows how to swing with the tide, but is never carried away by it—that we demand in public men.  
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 160.

Bacchus unborn lay hidden in the *cling*  
Of big-swain grapes. P. Fletcher, Purple Island, I.

**clingstone** (king'stôn), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Having the pulp adhering firmly to the stone: said of a class of peaches. *Clingstone* peaches are distinguished from *freestone* peaches, the pulp of which separates readily and cleanly from the stone.

**II. n.** A peach of this class.

**clingly** (king'i), *a.* [*< cling + -y*. *cf. sticky*.] Apt to cling; adhesive. Johnson. [Rare.]

**clinic** (klin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*F. clinique* = *Sp. clinico* = *Pg. It. clinico*, < *LL. clinicus*, a bed-ridden person, one baptized on a sick-bed, *L. a physician*, < *Gr. κλινικός*, pertaining to a bed (*δ κλινικός*, a physician, *ἡ κλινική* (sc. τέχνη, art), the medical art), < *κλινῶν*, a bed, couch, < *κλινῶν*, lean, recline: see *cline*.] *I. a.* Same as *clinical*.

**II. n.** 1. One confined to bed by sickness. [Rare.]

Bring to us a *clinic*, . . . and we will instantly restore him sound, and in health. Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 181.

2. *Eccles.*, formerly, one who received baptism on a sick-bed.

Suppose the *clinic*, or death-bed penitent, to be . . . forward in these employments.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

3. In *med.*, an examination of a patient by an instructor in the presence of his students, accompanied by remarks on the nature and treatment of the case. Also written *clinique*.

**clinical** (klin'i-kal), *a.* [*< clinic + -al*.] Pertaining to a sick-bed; pertaining to a clinic.—*CLINIC* or *CLINICAL* BAPTISM. See *baptism*.—*CLINICAL* CONVERT, one converted on his death-bed.—*CLINICAL* LECTURE, a discourse delivered by an instructor to students of medicine or surgery, at the bedside or in the presence of patients suffering from the diseases or injuries described, with a view to practical instruction and demonstration.—*CLINICAL* SURGERY or *medicine*, that form of surgical or medical instruction which is imparted to the student at the bedside or in the presence of the patient.

**clinically** (klin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

**clinician** (kli-nish'an), *n.* [*< clinic + -ian*; after *physician*, *mathematician*.] One who makes a practical study of disease in the persons of those afflicted by it.

**cliniatist** (klin'i-sist), *n.* [*< clinic + -ist*.] One who studies diseases at the bedside, and is skilled in the recognition and treatment of them; a clinician.

**Olinidae** (klin'i-de), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Clinus + -idae*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Clinus*. They have a moderately long or oblong body with regular scales, a projecting head, the dorsal fin divided into a long spinous and a short soft portion, and the ventral fins jugular in position and having a spine and two or three rays. The species mainly inhabit tropical and subtropical seas, though several reach the coast of the United States.

**clinidium** (kli-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *clinidia* (-ia). [*N.L.*, < (*?*) *Gr. κλινῶν*, incline; *cf. Gr. κλινιδιον*, dim. of *κλινῶν*, a bed: see *clinic*. *cf. clinode*.] In *lichenology*, one of the short filaments which, enclosed in a clinosporangium, produce at their summits spore-like bodies called *clinospores*.

**clinique** (kli-nèk'), *n.* [*F.*, < *LL. clinicus*: see *clinic*.] Same as *clinic*, 3.

**clink** (kingk), *v.* [*< ME. clinken* (not in *AS.*) = *MD. D. klinken*, *clink*, *tinkle*, = (with *ng* instead of *nk*) *MD. L.G. klingen* = *OHG. chlingan*, *MHG. G. klingen* = *Dan. klynge*, *freg. klynge*, = *Sw. klinga* = *Icel. klingja*, *ring*, *tinkle*, etc.; *cf. AS. clymian* (once), *ring*, as a shield when struck, = *OFries. klnna*, *ring*, as a coin. An imitative word, which may be regarded (in *E.*) as a weakened form of *clank*: see *clank* and *clang*. In the sense of 'clench, clinch,' etc. (see *II.*, 2), *clink*

is but a var. of *clinch*, *clench*, with which *clink* in its orig. sense (def. 1) is closely related: see *clench*, *clinch*. Compare *click*, *clink*, with *clack*, *clank*. As to the imitation, *cf. chink*, *tink*, *tinkle*, *ring*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To ring or jingle; chink; give forth a sharp metallic sound, or a succession of such sounds, as small metallic or other sonorous bodies in collision.

Many a jewelled sword  
Clinked at the side of knight or lord.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 108.

2. To cause a clinking sound by striking two objects, as glasses, together.

So fill up thy can, and *clink* with me.  
R. H. Stoddard, In Alsatia.

3. To make a jingle; chime.

And yet I must except the Rhine,  
Because it *clinks* with Caroline. Swift.

**II. trans.** 1. To cause to produce a sharp, ringing sound: as, to *clink* glasses in drinking healths.

And I shall *clinken* yow so mery a belle,  
That I shal waken al this companye.  
Chaucer, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 24.

But, while they [the passengers] are at the tables, one may be seen going round among the cars with a lantern and a hammer, intent upon a graver business. He is *clinking* the wheels to try if they are sound.  
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, pp. 260, 261.

2. To clench; weld; clasp; seize quickly. [Scotch.]

**clink** (kingk), *n.* [= *MD. klincke*, a blow, also a latch, *D. klink*, a blow, also a latch, rivet, also a clock, = *MLG. klinkke*, *klenke*, a latch, bolt, = *MHG. G. klinkke*, a latch (*klinkbolzen*, a bolt, rivet), = *Dan. klinkke*, a latch, rivet, *clinker*, = *Sw. klinka*, a latch, *clinker-work*; all variously from the verb. In the senses of 'latch,' 'key,' *cf. clicket*, < *click*.] 1. A sharp, ringing sound made by the collision of sonorous (especially metallic) bodies.

The *clynke* & the clamour claterit in the aire.  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 5868.

The *clink* and fall of swords. Shak., Othello, II. 2.

There is no rustle of silks, no waving of plumes, no *clink* of golden spurs. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 229.

2. A smart stroke. [Scotch.]

Ane got a *clink* on the head. Old Ballad.

3. Money; chink: as, "needfu' *clink*," Burns. [Scotch.]

**clink**, *n.* [Possibly < *D. klink*, a latch.] A latch (?).

Tho, creeping close behind the Wickets *clink*,  
Prevell he peeped out through a chink.  
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

**clinkant**, *a.* See *clinkant*.

**clinker** (king'kèr), *n.* [*< clink + -er*.] In the sense of 'vitrified brick,' etc., also spelled *klinker*, being = *G. klinker*, < *D. klinker*, a vitrified brick, also a sounder, a vowel, *MD. klinckaerd* (> *Sw. klinkert*), a vitrified brick, also (= *MLG. klinkart*, *klinkert*) a certain gold coin; *cf. Dan. klinkke*, a clinker: see *clink*, *n.*] 1. That which *clinks*. Specifically—2. A metal-heeled shoe used in dancing jigs.—3. The partly melted and agglutinated residuum of the combustion of coal which has a fusible ash.—4. A partially vitrified brick or mass of bricks.—5. A kind of hard Dutch or Flemish brick, used for paving yards and stables.—6. Vitrified or burnt matter thrown up by a volcano.—7. A scale of black oxid of iron, formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air.—8. A deep impression of a horse's or cow's foot; a small puddle so formed. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

**clinker** (king'kèr), *v. i.* [*< clinker, n.*] To form clinker; become incrustated with clinker.

They [boiler-grates] will not *clinker* up.  
Fibre and Fabric, V. 17.

**clinker-bar** (king'kèr-bär), *n.* In steam-boilers, a bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars.

**clinker-built**, **clinker-plating**, etc. See *clinch-built*, etc.

**clinking** (king'king), *n.* [*< clink + -ing*.] Crackling: a term used by file-makers.

**clink-shell** (kingk'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Anomia* or family *Anomiidae*: so called because when strung or shuffled together they make a clinking sound.

**clinkstone** (kingk'stôn), *n.* [*< clink + stone*; from its sonorousness.] Same as *phonolite*.

**clinkumbell** (king'kum-bel), *n.* [*Sc.*, < *clink + -um*, an unmeaning syllable, + *bell*.] One who rings a bell; a bellman.

Now *Clinkumbell*, wi' rattlin' tow [rope],  
Begins to jow and croon. Burns, Holy Fair.

**clinkum-clankum** (kling'kum-klank'kum), *n.* and *a.* [A varied redupl. of *clink*.] *I. n.* Repeated ringing strokes.

Wt' clinkum clankum o'er their crowns,  
The lads began to fa' then.  
*Battle of Killiecrankie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 164).

**II. a.** Clinking; having a meaningless jingle or sound.

He once tell'd me . . . that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' rattling rhymes in a blether, like his ain silly clinkum-clankum things that he ca's verse.  
*Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.*

**clino-axis** (kli'nō-ak'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline (see *cline*), + axis.*] Same as *clinodiagonal*.

**clinoclare** (kli'nō-klōr), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + χλωρός, yellowish-green.*] Same as *ripidolite*.

**clinoclase** (kli'nō-klās), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + κλάσις, a breaking, < κλάν, break.*] A hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in dark-green monoclinic crystals, and also massive, with radiated fibrous structure.

**clinoclasite** (kli'nō-klā'sit), *n.* [*< clinoclase + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] Same as *clinoclase*.

**clinode** (kli'nōd), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνη, bed (see *clinic*), + εἶδος, form; cf. *clinoid*.*] *Cf. torus.* In *mycology*, an organ analogous to the hymenium, springing from the inner wall of a conceptacle, or from the surface of the receptacle, and terminating in simple or branched filaments, each bearing a single spore at its extremity.  
*Le Maout and Decaisne.*

**clinodiagonal** (kli'nō-di-āg'ō-nal), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + diagonal.*] *I. n.* In *crystal*, that diagonal or lateral axis in monoclinic crystals which forms an oblique angle with the vertical axis. Also called *clino-axis*.

**II. a.** Pertaining to or in the direction of the clinodiagonal.

**clinodomatic** (kli'nō-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< clinodome + -at-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a clinodome.

**clinodome** (kli'nō-dōm), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + δόμα, house: see *dome*.*] In *crystal*, a name given to planes in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the inclined lateral axis, and meet the other two axes. See *dome*.

**clinographic** (kli'nō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + γράφειν, write: see *graphic*.*] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

**clinohumite** (kli'nō-hū'mit), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + humite.*] A fluosilicate of magnesium occurring in small yellow monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius. It is a subspecies under the general head of humite. See *humite*.

**clinoid** (kli'noid), *a.* [= *F. clinoidé*, *< Gr. κλίνη, a bed (see *clinic*), + εἶδος, form.*] Resembling a bed.—**Clinoid plate**, a portion of the basisphenoid bone bounding the pituitary fossa posteriorly. The posterior clinoid processes project from the upper corners of this plate.—**Clinoid processes**, in *anat.*, the four processes (an anterior and a posterior pair) surrounding the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone: so called from their resemblance to the posts of a bedstead.

**Clinoidæ** (kli-noi'dē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *Clinidae*.

**clinologic** (kli'nō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< clinology + -ic.*] Pertaining to clinology; characterized by decline; belonging to the first period of senility. In the clinologic stage of the life of any animal there is a retrogression of the reproductive functions, and a sensible decrease in the prominence, decoration, strength, etc., of the parts of the adult.

**clinology** (kli-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. κλίνειν, decline (see *cline*), + λογία, < λύνειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of the decline or retrogression in form and function of an animal or organism after maturity; especially, the doctrine of the correlation between the characteristics of the clinologic stages of one animal and the perfect adult stages of degraded forms of animals belonging to the same group.

**clinometer** (kli-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. clinomètre*, *< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + μέτρον, a measure.*] *I.* An instrument used to determine the dip of rock-strata. A simple form consists of a small pendulum moving on a graduated arc; it is inclosed in a square case with straight sides, one of which is to be placed parallel to the dip of the inclined strata; a compass-needle is ordinarily added.

*2.* A carpenter's tool for comparing slopes and levels.

Also *clinometer*.  
**clinometer-level** (kli-nom'e-tēr-lev'el), *n.* A hand-level with an arc on which angles of elevation and divisions for slopes are shown.

**clinometric, clinometrical** (kli-nō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [*< clinometer + -ic, -ical.*] *1.* Of or

pertaining to a clinometer; ascertained or determined by a clinometer.—*2.* Pertaining to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids which have oblique angles between the axes: as, *clinometric crystals*.

**clinometry** (kli-nom'e-tri), *n.* [*< clinometer + -y.*] In *geol.*, the method or art of measuring the dip of rock-strata.

**clinopinacoid** (kli-nō-pin'a-koid), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + pinacoid.*] In *crystal*, either of the two planes of a monoclinic crystal which are parallel to the vertical and inclined lateral axes. See *pinacoid*. Also *clinopinacoid*.

**clinopinacoidal** (kli-nō-pin-a-koi'dal), *a.* [*< clinopinacoid + -al.*] Pertaining to a clinopinacoid. The clinopinacoidal cleavage. *Nature*, XXX. 91.

**clinoprism** (kli'nō-prizm), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + πρίσμα, a prism.*] A prism of a monoclinic crystal lying between the unit prism and the clinopinacoid.

**clinopyramid** (kli-nō-pir'a-mid), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + πυραμῖς, a pyramid.*] A pyramid of a monoclinic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the clinodomes.

**clinorhombic** (kli'nō-rom'bik), *a.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + ῥόμβος, a rhomb, + -ic.*] In *crystal*, same as *monoclinic*. See *crystallography* and *monoclinic*. Also *clinorhombic*.

**clinoporangium** (kli'nō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. clinoporangia* (-ā). [NL., *< Gr. κλίνη, a bed (cf. *torus*), + sporangium.*] In *lichenology*, a minute conceptacle resembling a spermatogone, clothed within with short filaments called *clidia*, occurring chiefly in the lower forms belonging to the *Graphidaceæ* and *Verrucariaceæ*. Also called *pycnidium*. *Tuckerman*.

**clinospore** (kli'nō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνη, a bed, + σπόρος, seed (spore).*] A spore produced at the summit of a clinidium in a clinoporangium.

**clinostat** (kli'nō-stat), *n.* [*< Gr. κλίνειν, incline, + στατός, verbal n. of ἵστασθαι, stand: see *static*.*] An apparatus for equalizing or regulating the exposure of growing plants to sunlight, consisting essentially of a revolving disk moved by clockwork.

**clinqant** (kling'kant; *F. pron. klañ-kon'*), *n.* and *a.* [*F. ppr. adj. as noun, < D. klinken = E. clink, q. v. Cf. G. rauschgold, tinsel, < rauschen, rustle (see *rush*<sup>2</sup>), + gold = E. gold.*] *I. n.* 1. Yellow copper; Dutch gold; a showy, cheap alloy.—*2f.* Tinsel; false glitter.

**II. a.** Decked with garish finery; glittering; flashy. Also *clinkant*.

Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright,  
With clinqant Raies their Body's clothed light.  
*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.*

A clinqant petticoat of some rich stuff,  
To catch the eye.  
*Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.*

**clint<sup>1</sup>** (kling), *v. t.* [Var. of *clink*, *clinch*, *clench*.] *1.* To clench.

The statue of prænunire was made, which clinted the nalle which now was driven in. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 28.*

*2.* To finish; complete.

**clint<sup>2</sup>** (kling), *n.* [*< ME. klynt (cf. *clent*, steep or rocky, < Icel. kleitr (for \*kleitr), a rock, cliff = Sw. klint, the top of a mountain, = Dan. klint, a cliff.*] *1f.* A cliff; a rocky shore.

So on rocks and klyntes they runne and dryve,  
That all brekes in pecies and sodenly doth ryve.  
*MS. Lanedowne, 208, fol. 8. (Halliwell.)*

*2.* A hard or flinty rock; any large hard stone; a large coarse stone used in the game of curling. [Scotch.].—*3. pl.* Limestone crags projecting between crevices or fissures. [North. Eng.].—*4. pl.* The shelving sides of a river. [Scotch.]

**clinting** (kling'ting), *n.* [Var. of *clinking*, verbal *n.* of *clink*, *v.*: see *clint<sup>1</sup>* and *-ing<sup>1</sup>*.] A clinking sound. [Rare.]

Mountains stretch'd around,  
Gloomy was their tinting,  
And the horse's hoofs  
Made a dismal clinting.  
*Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.*

**Clinton bridge case.** See *case<sup>1</sup>*.

**Clinton group, ore, etc.** See the nouns.

**Clintonia** (klin-tō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., from De Witt Clinton (1769-1828), a prominent statesman of New York.] A genus of plants, family *Convallariaceæ*, consisting of 6 species, natives of the Atlantic States, the Pacific coast of North America, and eastern Asia. They are stemless perennials of mountain woods, with rather large, lily-shaped, white or rose-colored flowers, solitary or umbellate on a short peduncle. The species of the Alleghanies and northward are *C. borealis* and *C. umbellata*.

**clintonite** (klin'ton-it), *n.* and *a.* [After De Witt Clinton: see *Clintonia*.] *I. n.* A micaceous mineral of a reddish-brown to copper-

red color, occurring in brittle foliated masses at Amity in New York. Also called *seybertite*.

**II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Clinton group (which see, under *group*).

**clinty** (klin'ti), *a.* [Sc., *< clint<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] Rocky; stony.

**Clínus** (kli'nus), *n.* [NL., *< (1) Gr. κλίνειν, bend, slope: see *cline*.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Clinidae*. It is a Cuvierian genus of blennioids.

**Clio** (kli'ō), *n.* [L., *< Gr. Κλειώ, < κλείειν, κλέειν, tell of, celebrate, > κλέος, fame, glory.*] *1.* In *classical myth.*, the muse who sings of glorious



Clio.—Statue in the Vatican, Rome.

actions; specifically, the Muse of History. She is usually represented with a scroll in her hand, and a scrium, or case for manuscripts, by her side, and sometimes with the trumpet of fame in her hand.

*2.* [NL.] In *zool.*, a generic name for pteropods, variously used: (*a*) A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, now generally called *Cleodora* (which see). *Brown, 1756; Linnaeus, 1767; Pelsener, 1887.* (*b*) A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, founded by O. F. Müller in 1776, now generally called *Clione*, and typical of the family *Clidiæ* (or *Clionidae*).

**Cliona** (kli'ō-nā), *n.* [NL., *< Clio*. Cf. *Clio*, 2.] The typical genus of boring sponges, of the family *Clionidae* and suborder *Monactinellinae*. *Grant.*

**Clione** (kli'ō-nē), *n.* [NL. (Pallas, 1774), *< Clio*, myth. name.] A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, typical of the family *Clionidae*. *C. borealis* swarms in northern seas, constituting a great part of the food of whales, and hence known as *whale's-food* or *brit*. There are other species, as *C. papilionacea*, which occasionally occurs on the eastern coast of the United States. Originally called *Clio*. See *Clio*, 2 (*b*).

**clionid<sup>1</sup>** (kli'ō-nid), *n.* [*< Clionidae<sup>1</sup>*.] A pteropod of the family *Clionidae*.

**clionid<sup>2</sup>** (kli'ō-nid), *n.* [*< Clionidae<sup>2</sup>*.] A sponge of the family *Clionidae*.

**Clionidæ<sup>1</sup>** (kli-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), *< Clione + -idæ*.] A family of gymnosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Clione*, to which different limits have been assigned. By the earlier writers some incongruous forms were associated with it. By recent zoologists it is restricted to species without gills, with a short proboscis, and no jaw, but with 2 or 3 pairs of conical buccal appendages. Few species are certainly known; the most common is *Clione borealis*. Also *Clidiæ*.

**Clionidæ<sup>2</sup>** (kli-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cliona + -idæ*.] A remarkable group of the *Porifera* or *Spongida*, the boring sponges, having no fibrous skeleton, but provided with peculiar silicious spicula, by means of which they can burrow into the shells of the mollusks upon which they are parasitic. They existed in the Silurian epoch.

**clip<sup>1</sup>** (klip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping*. [*< ME. clippen, clippen, clippen, < AS. clyppan, embrace. Connection with clip<sup>2</sup> is untenable. Cf. climp<sup>1</sup>, clamp<sup>1</sup>.*] *1.* To embrace; infold; hug; clasp; grasp; grip. [Archaic.]

Whan Arthur felte the Geaunte that so hym helde he  
... clipped his horse in bothe his armes a-boute the nekke.  
*Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 340.*

O! let me clip you  
In arms as sound as when I woo'd.  
*Shak., Cor., I. 6*



Clione borealis.

Let's *clippe* our hands; lie thus observe my vowe.  
*Marston, Antonio and Melida, I, v. 1.*  
 Like a fountain falling round me,  
 Which with silver waters thin  
*Clips* a little water Naiad sitting smilingly within.  
*Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower.*

2. To hold together by pressure, as with a spring, screw, or bandage.  
*clip<sup>1</sup> (klip), n.* [*< clip<sup>1</sup>, v.* Senses 3-6 may possibly belong to *clip<sup>2</sup>, n.*] 1. An embrace.  
 Not used to frozen clips.

*Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.*  
 2. A grasp; clasp; grip, as of a machine.—  
 3. A device for closing a vent in a machine.

The clip is opened and the steam allowed to escape for ten minutes, when the clip is closed and the tube pushed down again to the bottom of the apparatus [Foll's sterilizer].  
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV, 766.*

4. In *farrery*, a projecting flange on the upper surface of a horseshoe, which partially embraces the wall of the hoof.—5. A metal clasp or confining piece used to connect the parts of a carriage-gear, or to hold the hook of a whippletree.—6. A clasp or spring-holder for letters, papers, etc.

The four candles are placed in a corresponding number of clips or candle-holders.  
*G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 487.*

*clip<sup>2</sup> (klip), v.; pret. and pp. clipped (sometimes clippt), ppr. clipping.* [*< ME. clippen, < Icel. klippa = Sw. klippa = Dan. klippe, clip, shear, cut.* Connection with *clip<sup>1</sup>* is untenable.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut off or sever with a sharp instrument, as shears or scissors; trim or make shorter by cutting: as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* a bird's wings.

*Clipping* papers or darning his stockings. *Swift.*  
 Her neat small room, adorn'd with maiden-taste,  
 A *clipp'd* French puppy, first of favourites, graced.

Arbours *clipt* and cut. *Tennyson, Amphyon.*

2. To diminish by cutting or paring: as, to *clip* coin; "clipped silver," *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv.*

Like a *clipp'd* guinea, trembles in the scale.  
*Sheridan, The Critic, II, 2.*

3. To shorten; curtail; cut short; impair by lessening.

For, if my husband take you, and take you thus  
 A counterfeit, one that would *clip* his credit,  
 Out of his honour he must cut you presently.

To *clip* the divine prerogative. *South, Sermons, V, v.*

Hence—4. To pronounce (words) in a shortened form, or with abbreviation.

They *clip* their words after one manner about the court,  
 another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.  
*Swift, Improving the English Tongue.*

Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English.

Voltaire says very wittily of the English that they "gain two hours a day by *clipping* words." He refers to the habit of saying can't for can not, don't for do not, and other like abbreviations.

J. S. Hart, Composition and Rhetoric, Hyperbole.  
 To *clip* the wings, literally, to cut a bird's wings short so as to deprive it of the power of flight; figuratively, to put a check on one's ambition; render one less able to execute his schemes or realize his aspirations.

But love had *clipped* his wings and cut him short.

Philosophy will *clip* an Angel's wings,  
 Conquer all mysteries by rule and line.  
*Keats, Lamia, II.*

## II. *intrans.* To cut hair.

Wel koude he leten blood, and *clippe* and shave.  
*Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I, 140.*

*clip<sup>2</sup> (klip), n.* [*< clip<sup>2</sup>, v.*] 1. The quantity of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep; a season's shearing.

In 1881, the *clip* of wool in Oregon was above 8,000,000 pounds, and it is said to be ranking with the best fleeces that reach the Eastern factories.

2. A blow or stroke with the hand. [*Colloq.*]

It's jest a kick here, and a cuff there, and a twitch by the ear in t'other place; one a shovin' on 'em this way, and another hittin' on 'em a *clip*.

3. *pl.* Shears, especially sheep-shears.

*clip<sup>3</sup> (klip), v. i.; pret. and pp. clipped (sometimes clippt), ppr. clipping.* [Usually associated with *clip<sup>2</sup>*, cut (cf. *cut, v. i.*, in a similar sense), but prob. in part of other origin; cf. LG. (> G. dial.) *kleppen*, run fast, as a horse, a secondary form of *klappen* = E. *clap<sup>1</sup>*: see *clap<sup>1</sup>*, which also connotes quick motion. See *clipper<sup>2</sup>*.] To move swiftly, as a falcon, a horse, or a yacht: often with an indefinite *it*.

Had my dull soul but wings as well as they,  
 How would I spring from earth, and *clip* away  
 As wise Astraea did, and scorn this ball of clay!  
*Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.*

*Clips* it down the wind.

*clip<sup>4</sup> (klip), v.* A dialectal form of *clepe*.

*clip-candlestick* (klip'kan'dl-stik), *n.* An old form of candlestick, fitted with a pair of forceps or nippers instead of, or in addition to, a socket. The object of the forceps was to hold a rush-light, which was too slender and irregular in shape to stand steadily in a socket.

*clip-chair* (klip'chär), *n.* A kind of chair used on some English railways to secure a rail to a metallic sleeper.

*clippers* (klip'pë-us), *n.; pl. clipei (-i).* See *clypeus*.

*clip-hook* (klip'hök), *n.* Same as *sister-hook*.  
*clipper<sup>1</sup> (klip'er), n.* [*< ME. clipper, clippere* (= Icel. *klippari* = Sw. *klippare* = Dan. *klipper*); *< clip<sup>2</sup>, v., + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One who or that which clips; especially, one who reduces the size, value, or importance of anything by clipping it.

And if they be such *clippers* of regal power and shavers of the Laws, how they stand affected to the law giving Parliament, yourselves, worthy Peeres and Commons, can best testify.  
*Milton, Church-Government, II, Con.*

The value is pared off from it into the *clipper's* pocket.  
*Locke, Further Considerations concerning Value of Money.*

2. A cutting-tool of the nature of shears; specifically, a tool with rotating or reciprocating knives used for cutting hair, and especially for clipping horses. See *clipping-shears*.

*clipper<sup>2</sup> (klip'er), n.* [*< clip<sup>3</sup>, v., + -er<sup>1</sup>*, answering to D. and LG. *klepper* (> G. and Dan. *klepper*), a fast horse, a nag, < *kleppen*, run fast: see *clim<sup>3</sup>*. The Dan. *klipper*, a swift ship, is from E.] 1. A swift horse.—2. A fast sailing vessel; specifically, a sailing vessel built with very sharp lines, more or less raking masts, and great spread of canvas, with a view to speed: a development of a model for the mercantile marine first built at Baltimore, U. S., and called the *Baltimore clipper*. The *clippers*, becoming famous for quick runs, and occasionally making better time than the steamers, were especially employed in the South American fruit-trade, in the China trade for cargoes of tea and opium, and in the early California traffic by the Cape Horn route (1849-50).  
 The knife-edged *clipper* with her ruffled spars.  
*O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.*

3. A person or thing that excites lively admiration; a smart person; something first-rate. [*Colloq.*]

I never saw your equal, and I've met some *clippers* in my time.

4. An Australian bird of the genus *Ephthianura*: as, the wag-tail *clipper*, *E. albigrons*.—5. The larva of *Corydalus cornutus*, a species of the neuropterous family *Salixidae*, used for bait by anglers. Also called, in the United States, *crawler*, *dobson*, and *hellgrammite*.

*clipper-built* (klip'er-bilt), *a. Naut.*, built after the type of a clipper.

*clipper-ship* (klip'er-ship), *n.* Same as *clipper<sup>2</sup>*, 1.

*clippish* (klip'fish), *n.* [= D. *klippisch* = G. *klippisch*, < Norw. Dan. *klippisk* (= Sw. *klippisk*), < *klippe*, rock (see *cliff<sup>1</sup>*), + *fisk* = E. *fish*.] Fish, chiefly cod, split open, salted, and dried; stock-fish. *Consular Report.*

*clipping<sup>1</sup> (klip'ing), n.* [*< ME. clipping, clupping*; verbal n. of *clip<sup>1</sup>, v.*] The act of embraising.

What *clipping* was there!

With kind embraces, and jolbing of faces.  
*Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V, 374).*

*clipping<sup>1</sup> (klip'ing), p. a.* [*Ppr. of clip<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. Embracing; encircling.

Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.

2. In *her.*, clasping, as two hands. See *conjoined*.

*clipping<sup>2</sup> (klip'ing), n.* [*< ME. clippinge*; verbal n. of *clip<sup>2</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of cutting or shearing off.

This design of new coinage is just of the nature of *clipping*.  
*Locke.*

2. A sheep-shearing. [*Scotland and North. Eng.*]—3. That which is clipped off or out; a piece separated by clipping: as, tailors' *clippings*; a newspaper *clipping*.

The *clippings* of our beards, and the parings of our nails.

*Locke.*

*clipping<sup>3</sup> (klip'ing), p. a.* [*Ppr. of clip<sup>3</sup>, v.*] 1. Swift: as, a *clipping* pace. [*Colloq.*]—2. Smart; showy; first-rate. [*Colloq.*]

What *clipping* girls there were in that barouche!  
*Cornhill Mag.*

\**clipping-machine* (klip'ing-ma-shën'), *n.* A power-machine used in clipping horses and sheep.

*clipping-shears* (klip'ing-shërz), *n. pl.* Shears for clipping hair, especially that of horses.

*clipping-time* (klip'ing-tim), *n.* [*ME. clippingtime*.] 1. The time of sheep-shearing. Hence—2.

The nick of time.—To come in *clipping-time*, to come as opportunely as one who visits a sheep-farmer at sheep-shearing time, when mirth and good cheer abound and when his help is welcome. *Scott.*

*clip-plate* (klip'plät), *n.* In carriage-making, a plate resting upon a carriage-spring, and attached to the axle by a clip.

*clip-pulley* (klip'pül'i), *n.* A wheel or pulley having on its face a series of grips or clips that grasp and hold the band or wire rope that passes over the pulley. The clips open automatically, and release the rope when it leaves the wheel.

*clips<sup>1</sup>, clipset, clipeist, n.* [*ME.*, also *clippes, clippis, clippus*, by aphesis for *eclipse, eclipsæ*: see *eclipse*.] An eclipse.

That is cause of this *clips* that closeth now the sonne.

*Piers Plowman (B), xviii, 135.*

ge wote oure clerks the *clipsis* thei call

Such sodayne sight,  
 Both sonne and mone that sesonne schall  
 Lak of ther light. *York Plays, p. 401.*

*clip-swage* (klip'swaj), *n.* A swage for completing or finishing horseshoe-clips. It is held in the hardy-hole of the anvil.

*clipsyt, a.* [*ME. clipei*; < *clips*, eclipse, + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Eclipsed; darkened.

Now [love] is faire and now obscure,

Now bright, now *clipsi* of manere.

*Rom. of the Rose, I, 5352.*

*clipt* (klipt). An occasional spelling, formerly the common spelling, of *clipped*, preterit and past participle of *clip*.

*clip-yoke* (klip'yök), *n.* In *mach.*, a small plate through which pass the ends of a stirrup-shaped clip, and which serves as a washer-plate for the nuts of the clip.

*clique* (klëk), *n.* [= G. *clique*, *clike*, *klücke* = Dan. *klike*, < F. *clique*, a party, set, coterie; of uncertain origin.] A party; a set; a coterie; specifically, a body or group of persons associated informally for some exclusive or intriguing purpose.

Mind, I don't call the London exclusive *clique* the best English society.

*cliquish* (klë'kish), *a.* [*< clique + -ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Relating to a clique, set, or party; disposed to form cliques; actuated by a petty party spirit. Also *cliqueish*.

*cliquishness* (klë'kish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cliquish; inclination or tendency to form cliques. Also *cliqueishness*.

The *cliqueishness* which breaks up both services [Army and Navy] into mutually antagonistic groups.

*The American, VII, 306.*

*cliquism* (klë'kizm), *n.* [*< clique + -ism*.] A cliquish spirit or tendency; cliquishness. Also *cliqueism*.

Their system is a sort of worldly-spiritual *cliqueism*.

*George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.*

The smallness of the groups (of Liberals), their number, and the frequency of election would hinder the fostering of those unpleasant elements of *cliquism* and jealousy which have wrought so much distrust.

*Westminster Rev., CXXVIII, 399.*

*clisometer* (klis-ë-om'e-tër), *n.* [= F. *cliséomètre*, < Gr. *κλιος*, inclination (< *κλίνειν*, incline), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the female pelvis makes with that of the body.

*clish-clash* (klis'h'klash), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *clash*.] Silly talk; palaver; gossip; scandal. [*Scotch.*]

*clish-clash* (klis'h'klash), *adv.* With a clashing noise.

The weapons went *clish-clash*. *Mir. for Mags., p. 481.*

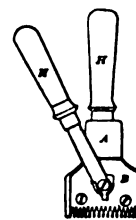
*clishmaclash* (klis'h'ma-klash), *n.* [A variation of *clish-clash*; cf. *clishmaclaver*.] *Clish-clash*; *clishmaclaver*. [*Scotch.*]

*clishmaclaver* (klis'h'ma-klä'vër), *n.* [*< clish-* (see *clish-clash*) + *-ma-*, a meaningless syllable, + *claver*.] Idle discourse; silly talk; gossip. [*Scotch.*]

So, ye may doucelly fill a throne,

For a their *clish-ma-claver*. *Burns, A Dream.*

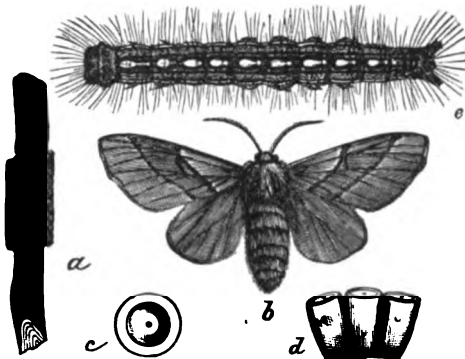
*Olistocampa* (klis'i-ë-kam'pë), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *κλισιον*, a shed, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A genus



A. Clip of a horseshoe. B. Clip of a whippletree.



of moths of the family *Liparidae*, characterized by their rusty-brown color and by two oblique lines across the fore-wings. The eggs are laid in a circular mass around the twigs of the infested food-plant, and the larvae are gregarious. The larva of *C.*



Forest Tent-caterpillar (*Olistocampa sylvatica*).

a, eggs, natural size; b, female moth, natural size; c, top view of single egg; and d, side view of egg, enlarged; e, caterpillar, natural size.

*americana*, or the American tent-caterpillar, lives in a conspicuous web and is a pest in orchards; that of *C. distria*, known as the forest tent-caterpillar, makes a smaller web and is destructive to oak forests. These species are now placed in *Malacosoma*.

**Olistenterata** (klist-en-tē-rā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *έντετρα*, entrails.] An order of *Brachiopoda*, equivalent to *Arthropomata* (which see). Also *Cleistenterata*.

**clisterate** (klist-en'tē-rāt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clistenterata*; arthropomatous. Also *cleistenterate*.

**clisto-** [Also *cleisto-*, < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed, verbal adj. of *κλείω*, close: see *close*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A prefix of Greek origin used in modern scientific words, meaning 'closed,' 'closable.'

**clistocarp** (klist-tō-kārp), *n.* [< Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carp*<sup>1</sup>.] In bot., an ascogonium in which the asci and spores are formed within a completely closed perithecium, from which the spores escape only by its final rupture, as in *Erysipheæ*. Also *cleistocarp*.

**Olistocarpidae** (klist-tō-kār'pī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *clistocarp* + *-idae*.] A family of lucernarian hydrozoans, represented by such genera as *Cratelophus* and *Manania*, containing those *Lucernariidae* which are not named *Eleutherocarpidae*.

**clistocarpous** (klist-tō-kār'pus), *a.* [< *clistocarp* + *-ous*.] In bot., having a closed capsule: applied to mosses in which the capsule is without an operculum, dehiscing irregularly. Also *cleistocarpous*.

**clistogamic** (klist-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *clistogamy* + *-ic*.] In bot., of, pertaining to, or characterized by *clistogamy*. Also *cleistogamic*, *clistogenous*.

**clistogamous** (klist-tō-gā-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειστός*, that may be closed (see *clisto-*), + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as *clistogamic*.

**clistogamy** (klist-tō-gā-mi), *n.* [As *clistogamous* + *-y*.] In bot., a peculiar dimorphism in the flowers of a plant, when in addition to the ordinary fully developed flowers there are others in which development is arrested in the bud, but which are still fertile and produce an abundance of seed. These latter flowers are inconspicuous, without petals, nectaries, or fragrance, with small anthers containing few pollen-grains, and the pistil much reduced. They are necessarily self-fertilized, but are always fertile, while the more perfect flowers of the same plant are often nearly or quite sterile. *Clistogamy* is known to occur in about sixty genera belonging to many very different groups, chiefly dicotyledonous. The violet is a familiar instance. Also *cleistogamy*, *clistogeny*.

**clistogene**, **clistogenous** (klist-tō-jēn, klist-toj'-e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειστός* (see *clisto-*) + *-γενής*: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] Same as *clistogamic*.

**clistogeny** (klist-toj'-e-ni), *n.* [< *clistogene* + *-y*.] Same as *clistogamy*.

**Olistosaccus** (klist-tō-sak'us), *n.* [NL. (Lilljeborg, 1859), < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *σάκος*, sack.] A genus of rhizocephalous or suckorial cirripeds, of the family *Saccalinidae*. Also *Cleistosaccus*.

**clit** (klit), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clot*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Stiff; heavy; clayey: said of the soil.—2. Heavy; hazy: said of the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]

**clit-ber** (klit'ber), *n.* [< *clite* + *bur*; a var. of *clot-bur*, *q. v.*] Same as *clot-bur*.

**clitch**<sup>1</sup> (klich), *v. t.* [A var. of *clutch*, *clutch*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] To clutch; catch.

He hath an earthen pot wherewith to clitch up water.

Holland, tr. of the *Cypripedia*, p. 4.

**clitch**<sup>2</sup> (klich), *v. t.* [Cf. MD. *klissen*, stick, adhere, D. *klissen*, be entangled, < MD. *klisse*, D. *klis*, a bur: see *clite*<sup>1</sup>.] To stick; adhere; become thick or glutinous. [Prov. Eng.]

**clite**<sup>1</sup> (klit), *n.* [In comp. *clit*, in *clit-bur*; also formerly *clithe* (and dial. *clider*, formerly *clitheren*); < ME. \**clite* (var. *clide*, and *clete*, mod. E. *cleat*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*), < AS. *clite* (\**clithe* not found), *f.*, colt's-foot, = MD. *klisse*, *klisse*, D. *klis*, a bur, = OHG. *chletā*, *chletā*, *f.*, *chletto*, *m.*, MHG. *kletto*, *klete*, G. *kletto*, *f.*, burdock; in series with AS. *clāte*, E. *clotel*, burdock, and prob. akin to the equiv. AS. *clife*, E. *clives*<sup>3</sup>, burdock (see *clives*<sup>3</sup>), appar. (like the then ult. related mod. E. *cleavers*, *clivers*) connected with AS. *cleofian*, *clifian*, E. *cleave*<sup>1</sup>, adhere.] 1†. Goose-grass. See *cleavers*, 1.—2. The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. [Prov. Eng.]

**clite**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*<sup>2</sup>.

**clite**<sup>3</sup> (klit), *n.* [E. dial., also *clayte*. Cf. *clit*.] Clay; mire. [Prov. Eng.]

**clitella**, *n.* Plural of *clitellum*.

**clitellar** (kli-tel'ār), *a.* [< NL. *clitellaris*, < *clitellum*, *q. v.* See *-ar*<sup>3</sup>.] Of or pertaining to the clitellum or clitellus of a worm: as, *clitellar segments*.

**clitelli**, *n.* Plural of *clitellus*.

**Olitello** (kli-tel'ō), *n.* [NL. Cf. *clitellum*.] A genus of tubicolous limicoline annelids, of the family *Tubificidae*. A species of this genus is commonly found along the New England coast at high-water mark.

**clitellum** (kli-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *clitella* (-ā). [NL., also *clitellus*, < L. *clitella*, a pack-saddle.] In zool., the saddle of an annelid, as the earthworm; a peculiar glandular ring around the body, resulting from the swelling and other modification of certain segments. It is a sexual organ, producing a tough, viscid secretion by which two worms are bound together in a kind of copulation. Also called *cingulum*.

A part of the body into which more or fewer of the segments . . . enter is swollen, of a different color from the rest, provided with abundant cutaneous glands, and receives the name of *cingulum* or *clitellum*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 195.

**clitellus** (kli-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *clitelli* (-i). Same as *clitellum*.

A glandular layer is developed on one portion of the body of the Lumbricidae, as a *clitellus*.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 141.

**clithet**, *n.* [See *clite*<sup>1</sup>.] Burdock. *Gerard*.

**clithrent**, *n.* [See *clithe*, *clite*<sup>1</sup>.] Goose-grass. *Gerard*.

**clithral** (klith'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειθρον*, a bar, pl. a gate, door, < *κλείω*, close: see *close*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *clathrate*.] In Gr. arch., having a roof that forms a complete covering: said of certain temples by those who hold the opinion that some of these monuments, styled by them hypæthral temples, were roofed only in part. Also *cleithral*.

**clithridiate** (klith-rid'i-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειθρίδιον*, dim. of *κλειθρία*, a keyhole (cf. *κλειθρον*, a bar for closing a door), < *κλείω*, close: see *close*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Shaped like a keyhole: applied to the form of the orifice of the zoecia of certain polyzoans. *Busk*.

**Olitoria** (kli-tō-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. See *clitoris*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, found throughout the tropics. The species, which are numerous, are climbing, rarely erect, herbs, with large blue, white, or red flowers. Several are in cultivation. *C. Mariana*, the butterfly-pea, is a native of the United States and Mexico.

**clitoridean** (kli-tō-rid'ē-an), *a.* [< *clitoris* (-rid-) + *-ean*.] Pertaining to the clitoris.

**clitoridectomy** (kli-tō-ri-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κλειτορίς* (-rid-), clitoris, + *ἐκτομή*, excision, < *ἐκτείνω*, excise, < *ἐξ*, out, + *τείνω*, out.] In surg., excision of the clitoris.

**clitoris** (kli-tō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλειτορίς*, < *κλείω*, close, shut: see *close*<sup>1</sup>.] An erectile organ of the female of most mammals, including the human species, and of sundry birds, as the ostrich, differing from the penis of the male chiefly in its smaller size and usually imperforate state, being as a rule not perforated or grooved by a urethra, though it is so in some animals, as lemurs. It is usually small and concealed in the normal state of the parts, as in the human female; sometimes large, pendent externally, and difficult to distinguish from a penis, as in spider-monkeys (*Ateles*).

**clitorism** (kli-tō-rizm), *n.* [< NL. *clitorismus*, < *clitoris*, *q. v.*] The presence of a very large clitoris; hypertrophy of the clitoris.

**clitoritis** (kli-tō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *clitoris* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the clitoris.

**clitter-clatter** (klit'er-klat'er), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *clatter*; cf. *clish-clash*, *tittle-tattle*, etc.] Palaver; idle talk; a chattering noise.

Such were his writings; but his chatter

Was one continued clitter-clatter.

Swift.

We talked long in the style of philosophic clitter-clatter.

Carlyle, in *Froude*, 1. 124.

**clive**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* [ME. *cliven*, < AS. \**clifan*, only in comp. *othclifan*, adhere (= OS. *bi-klifhan* = OFries. *bi-kliva*), = OHG. *chlipan*, *kliban*, MHG. *kliben*, also in comp. *bi-chlipan*, cleave, adhere, stick (cf. causative OHG. \**chleben*, *kleiben*, MHG. G. *kleiben*, cause to adhere), = Icel. *klifa* (pret. *kleif*) = Sw. *klifva* = Dan. *klive*, now *klive*, climb (whence the ME. sense). Hence the secondary form, AS. *clifian*, *cleofian*, ME. *clieven*, *cleovien*, *clevien*, *cliven*, *cleven*, E. *cleave*: see *cleave*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *cliff* and *climb*.] To climb; ascend.

Ambicion, that is knead (wicked) wilninge heze [high] to clive.

Ayenbite of Inuyt, p. 22.

Wyth-oute thise uour [four] uirtues non ne may clive into the helle [hill] of perfeccion.

Ayenbite of Inuyt, p. 127.

**clive**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cleave*<sup>1</sup>.

**clive**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [ME., < AS. *clife*, in earlier form *clibe*, burdock (see *small clife*, the small burdock, *cleavers*; *foxes clife*, burdock; in comp. *gār-clife* (*gār*, spear), agrimony) (= MD. *kleve*, *kljve* = MLG. *klive* = OHG. \**chliba*, burdock), appar. < *clifian* or \**clifan*, adhere, stick: see *cleave*<sup>1</sup> and *clive*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *clivers*, *cleavers*.] Burdock or agrimony.

**clive**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *cliff*<sup>1</sup>.

**cliver**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [ME. *cliver*, < AS. *clifer*, pl. *clifras*, a claw; prob. < *clifian*, adhere, cleave: see *cleave*<sup>1</sup>.] A claw.

Ich habbe bile stiff and stronge

And gode clivers scharp and longe.

Owl and Nightingale, l. 200.

**cliver**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *cleavers*, 1.

**cliver**<sup>3</sup> (kliv'er), *n.* A dialectal form of *cleaver*<sup>2</sup>.

**clivers**, *n.* See *cleavers*.

**clives** (klivz), *n.* [Prob. connected with *cleave*<sup>1</sup>, obs. *clive*, stick, fasten. Cf. *cliver*<sup>1</sup>.] A hook with a spring-catch to prevent it from unfastening. E. H. Knight.

**clivi**, *n.* Plural of *clivus*.

**Olivicola** (kli-vik'ō-lā), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1817), < L. *clivus*, a slope, declivity, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of swallows, the bank-swallow: synonymous with *Cotile* and of prior date. *Clivicola riparia* is the type.

**clivity** (kliv'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *clivus*, a slope; cf. *declivity*.] A declivity; a gradient. [Rare.]

**clivous** (kliv'us), *a.* [< L. *clivus*, steep, hilly, < *clivus*, a slope, a declivity, a hillside, hill: see *clivus*.] Sloping; steep.

**clivus** (kliv'us), *n.*; pl. *clivi* (-vi). [L., a slope, < \**clinare* (√ \**cli*), slope, incline, lean: see *cline*.]

A slope.—*Clivus Blumenbachii*, *clivus ossis sphenoidis*, or simply *clivus*, in anat., the sloping surface rising from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum to the crest of the dorsum ephippii, formed of the upper surfaces of the basilar process of the occipital bone and of the back part of the body of the sphenoid.

**cloaca** (klō-ā-kā), *n.*; pl. *cloacæ* (-kæ), *cloacæ* (-sē). [F. *cloaque* = Sp. Pg. It. *cloaca* = G.

*kloake* = Dan. *kloak*, < L. *cloaca*, a common sewer, prob. < OL. *cluere*, cleanse.] 1. An underground conduit for drainage; a common sewer: as, the *cloaca maxima* at Rome.—2. A sink; a privy.—3. [NL.] In zool.: (a) In vertebrates, the enlarged termination of the rectum or lower bowel, forming a cavity originally in common with that of the allantois (in those animals which have an allantois) and permanently in common with the termination of the urogenital organs; the common chamber into which the intestine, ureters, sperm-duets, and oviducts open, in sundry fishes, in reptiles and birds, and in the ornithodelphous mammals. This cavity is the common sewer of the body, receiving the refuse of digestion, the product of conception, the spermatid secretion, and the renal excretion, all to be discharged through the anal orifice. It is more or less incompletely divided into the *cloaca proper*, or the enlarged end of the rectum, and the *urogenital sinus*, a compartment in which terminate the ureters, sperm-duets, and oviducts, and which contains the penis or clitoris when those organs are developed. There is no cloaca in adult mammals, with the exception of the monotremes, the separation of the urogenital sinus from the digestive tube being complete in all the others. (b) In invertebrates, the homologous or analogous and corresponding structure effecting sewerage of the body: as (1) in sponges, the common cavity in which the interstitial canal-systems open; (2) in holothurians, the respiratory tree (which see, under *respiratory*). (c) In entom.: (1) A cavity found in many insects at the end of the abdomen, between the last dorsal and ventral segments, and receiving the extremity of the rectum. Also called the *recto-*



**genital chamber.** (2) The caecum, or dilatation of the posterior end of the intestine. (d) In ascidians, the common central cavity into which open the atrial chambers of all the ascidioids of an ascidium. — 4. [NL.] In *pathol.*: (a) In cases of necrosis, the opening in the sound bone which leads to the inclosed dead bone. (b) The union of rectum, bladder, and organs of generation in a common outlet: a malformation resulting from arrest of development.

**cloacal** (klō-ā'kal), *a.* [*L. cloacalis*, < *cloaca*: see *cloaca*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a cloaca, in any sense. — 2. In *zool.*, having a cloaca: applied specifically to the monotremes.

The cloacal animals, the marsupials, the placentals, stand . . . in an order of succession.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 187.

**cloak** (klōk), *n.* [Until recently also spelled *cloke*, < ME. *cloke*, < OF. *cloke*, *cloque*, *cloche*, a cloak (cf. Dan. *klokke*, an under-petticoat), < ML. *cloca*, a cloak (so called from its shape), lit. a bell: see *clock*.] 1. Properly, a loose outer garment without sleeves, worn by either sex as a protection from the weather: now frequently used, though erroneously, for a sleeved outer wrap worn by women. In the sixteenth century the cloak was an article of every-day wear, and was made with large loose armholes, through which the sleeves of the undergarment were passed, as is seen in portraits of Henry VIII. and the nobles of his court. Later it was shortened, and became in common use little more than a cape, though large and long cloaks were still used in traveling. In the latter part of the seventeenth century cloaks were abandoned, except for protection from cold and wet, on account of the changing fashion of the outer coat. Under the name of *Spanish cloak*, this garment was worn from about 1800 to 1840 in Great Britain and America, the shape being a half-circle; it had a broad collar, often of fur or of velvet, which was continued down the edges of the cloak on both sides in breadths of a foot or more. When in use, one of these edges was drawn across the breast and flung over the opposite shoulder with the breadth of fur or velvet turned outward, so as to form a decorative draping, falling from the shoulder behind. The same garment is still worn as the most common winter dress in certain Italian cities.

Was St. Martin of Tours habited in a voluminous horseman's cloak, or in a mere light cape that would cover the shoulders, it being winter time?

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 467.

2. Figuratively, that which conceals; a cover; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.

Not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness.

1 Pet. II. 16.

They make religion mere policy, a cloak, a human invention.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 603.

Drunkard's cloak, a barrel with one end open and a hole in the other, put over a drunkard's shoulders as a penalty.

*S. Douell.*

**cloak** (klōk), *v.* [*ME. \*cloken* (in adv. *clockedly*), < *cloke*, a cloak: see *cloak*, *n.*] I. *trans.*

1. To cover with or as with a cloak.

He crafty cloaks him in a Dragons skin

All bright-hespect.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II., The Imposture.

The Shadow cloak'd from head to foot,

Who keeps the keys of all the creeds.

*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxiii.

2. Figuratively, to cover up; hide; conceal.

David, by his wisdom and policy, thought so to have cloak'd the matter, that it should never have been known.

*Latimer*, 2d Sermon, bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thenceforth she sought for helps to cloak her crimes withal.

*Spenser*, F. Q.

The unscrupulous greed of conquest cloak'd by pretences of spreading the blessings of British rule and British religion.

*H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 81.

= *syn.* To hide, conceal, mask, cover, veil, screen.

II. *intrans.* To intrigue; hold secret council.

Your symonies, and bribes,

Your cloaking with the great for fear to fall.

*Greene*, James IV., v.

**cloakage** (klō'kāj), *n.* [*< cloak + -age*.] The act of covering with or as with a cloak. *J. Martineau*. [Rare.]

**cloak-anemone** (klōk'-a-nem'-ō-nē), *n.* A kind of cancerisocial sea-anemone, *Adamsia palliata*.

**cloak-bag** (klōk'-bag), *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

I would not be a serving-man

To carry the cloak-bag still.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, IV. 5.

Ordering his man to produce a cloak-bag which he had caused to be brought from Lady Booby's on purpose.

*Fielcing*, Joseph Andrews.

**cloakedly** (klō'ked-li), *adv.* [*< ME. clockedly*, < *clocked*, pp. of *\*cloken*, + *-ly*: see *cloak*, *v.*, and *-ly*.] In a cloaked or covert manner; guilefully. [Rare.]

The French Ambassador came to declare, first how the Emperor wronged divers of his Masters Subjects and Vassals; arrested also his Merchants, and did cloak'dly begin war.

*Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, II. 39.

**cloak-father** (klōk'-fā'-wēr), *n.* The ostensible author or doer of anything; a stalking-horse. [Rare.]

The book goes under the name of Cardinal Allan, though the secular priests say he was but the cloak-father thereof, and that Parsons the Jesuite made it.

*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. vii. 24.

**cloaking** (klō'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cloak*, *v.*] 1. The act of covering with or as with a cloak.

To take heed of their dissemblings and cloaking.

*Strype*, Records, No. 86.

2. Cloth for making cloaks.

**cloak-room** (klōk'-rōm), *n.* A room connected with a place of general resort, as an assembly-room or an opera-house, where cloaks, etc., are deposited.

They . . . filled the air of cloak-rooms at the Capitol and of private apartments with mean insinuations which were worse than lies.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 317.

**cloam, clome** (klōm), *n.* and *a.* [*Also clomb*; < ME. *\*clom* (not found), < AS. *clām*, clay, > *clōman*, ME. *clemen*, mod. E. dial. *clām* = *claim*, *clem*, smear, daub: see *clām*, *claim*, *clem*.] I. *n.* 1. Clay.

Ere Wille myzte a-spile,  
Deth delt him a dent and drof him to the erthe,  
And is closed vnder clom.

*Piers Plowman* (A), xli. 106.

2. Earthenware. *Halliwel*; *Wright*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. *a.* Of earthenware.

I making answer that that should depend on the pitcher, whether it were iron or clomb, he turned on his heel, and presently departed from me.

*H. Kingsley*, *Ravenhoe*, I.

**cloam, clomet** (klōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cloamed, clomed*, ppr. *cloaming, cloming*. [*< cloam, n.* Cf. *clām*, *clem*, *claim*, *v.*] To daub with clay.

**cloamen, clomen** (klō'men), *a.* [*< cloam + -en*.] Of or pertaining to earthenware. [*Prov. Eng.*]

In your account of the ceremonies now practised in Devon at Christmas regarding the apple-trees, you are wrong in calling it a clayen cup; it should be a clome or clomen cup; thus all earthenware shops and china shops are called by the middling class and peasantry clome or clomen shops, and the same in markets where earthenware is displayed in Devon are called clome standings.

*Hone*, Every-day Book, II. 1652.

**cloamert, clomert** (klō'mér), *n.* [*< cloam + -ert*.] A maker of cloam.

**cloath, cloathet**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *clothe*.

**cloathing, n.** An obsolete form of *clothing*.

**clobbed, a.** A Middle English form of *clubbed*.

**cllobber** (klōb'ér), *n.* [Perhaps Celtic: cf. Ir. *clabar*, mud. Cf. *clabber*.] A kind of coarse paste made of ground cinders and flour, used to conceal the breaks in the leather of cobbled shoes. *Dickens*. [*Eng.*]

**cllobber** (klōb'ér), *v. t.* [*< cllobber, n.*] To conceal defects in, as by the use of cllobber in cobbling shoes. — *Cllobbered china*, old porcelain the decoration on which has been freshened up, especially by additional painting.

**cllobberer** (klōb'ér-ér), *n.* A cobbler of the lowest class, who patches up old shoes, and conceals their defects by rubbing cllobber into the breaks of the leather. [*Eng.*]

**clochard, n.** Same as *clocher*. *Weever*.

**clochet, n.** An obsolete form of *clutch*.

**clocher**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *clochier, clokerre*, < OF. *clochier, clocher*, F. *clocher*, < ML. *clociarium, cloccarium*, a bell-tower, < *cloca, clocca*, > OF. *cloche*, a bell: see *clock*, *n.*] A bell-tower; a belfry. *Ayliffe*.

**clocher**, *n.* See *closer*.

**clochette** (klō-shet'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *cloche*, a bell: see *clock*, *n.*] In decorative art, any small object resembling a bell.

**clochier, n.** See *clocher*.

**clock** (klōk), *v.* [*< ME. clocken*, < AS. *cloccian*, cluck: see *cluck*, which is the usual form.] I. *intrans.* To cluck, as a hen.

That eggs were made before the hardy cock  
Began to tread, or brooding hen to cluck.

*The Silkworms* (1599).

II. *trans.* To call by clucking.

She nowe behinde, and nowe she goth before,  
And clocketh hem.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

**clock** (klōk), *n.* [*< ME. clock*, *clocke*, *clocke*, a clock, = D. *klok*, a clock, = LG. *klok*, a clock, = OHG. *glocke*, MHG. *G. glocke*, a clock, a bell, = Dan. *klokke*, a clock, a bell, = Sw. *klocka*, a clock, a bell, = Icel. *klukka*, a bell (cf. AS. (once) *clucge*, a bell), < ML. *clocca, cloca* (also *glocca, glogga*), a bell, > F. *cloche*, a bell (ML. also a clock, > ult. E. *cloak*, etc., q. v.). The orig. sense is 'bell,' a bell being orig. and still usually a necessary attachment of the clock,

and the two words, in many cases, being practically synonymous. Prob. of Celtic origin: Ir. Gael. *clog*, Gael. also *clag*, a bell, a clock, = W. *clock* = Corn. *clock* = Manx *clagg*, a bell; from the verb repr. by Ir. *clag-aim*, older *clag-aim* = Gael. *clog*, *clag*, ring, sound as a bell. Cf. W. *cleca*, clack, etc., with numerous derivatives. If imitative, there is a certain connection with E. *clock* and *cluck*.] 1. A machine designed to measure and indicate time by the motion of its parts. Clock was the generic name for all such machines; but instruments of this kind designed to be carried on the person are now called *watches*, and those of special accuracy, used at sea, *chronometers*. A clock usually consists of a frame or case containing a train of wheels moved by weights or springs and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, carrying hands or pointers round the face or dial-plate for marking the hours and minutes. The dial-plate may have minor dials, as for marking seconds, or be divided into several dials, as for showing the time at different places. Clocks are also most commonly made to give notice of the hour, and sometimes of lesser divisions of time, by the stroke of a hammer on a bell or other sonorous object. See *horology*.

Wel slikerer [more certain] was his crowing in his logge [lodges].

Than is a clock, or an abbay orlogge [horologe].

*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 34.

The time will seem longer without a clock or hour-glass than with it.

*Bacon*.

2. A stroke of the clock; the sounding of the hour by a clock.

I told the clocks and watched the wasting light. *Dryden*.

3. A watch; specifically, a watch that strikes the hour.

That striking clock, which he had long worn in his pocket.

*I. Walton*.

**Astronomical clock.** See *astronomical*. — **Beat of a clock.** See *beat*, *n.* — **Electric clock.** (a) A clock having a pendulum which by its movement makes or breaks an electric circuit, which in turn controls the movement of a number of other clocks. (b) A clock operated by a weight in the usual way, and regulated and controlled by an electric current from another clock, an electric escapement being employed in some cases as the direct means of controlling its motion. — **Flora's clock.** See *horologium*. — **Of the clock** (obsolete or archaic), *o'clock* (a clock, a clock, obsolete), a phrase preceded by one, two, or other number, or by *what*, and signifying the time of day as shown by the face of the clock or watch, or, as originally, by the strokes of the bell.

That was the .xvj. daye of May, we come to Venyse, aboute .ij. of the cloke, at after noone.

*Sir R. Guyford*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 6.

Every brother and suster of the fraternite forseid schal come to the chirche forseid be vij of the clok, that is for to seye be oure ladies belle.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 448.

'Tis now the sweetest time for sleep; the night's  
Scarce spent: Arrigo, what's o'clock?

*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, l. 1.

**Pneumatic clock.** one of a series of clocks governed by pulsations of air, sent at regular intervals to them through tubes by a central clock or regulator. The movement of the central clock compresses the air in the tube and causes a bellows to expand on each dial, thus moving the hands one interval. — **Watchman's clock, or tolltale clock,** a clock having pins projecting from the dial, one for each quarter of an hour, which can be pushed in, but only at the times marked by them on the dial. When it is used by a watchman, it is his duty to push one pin in every fifteen minutes, thus proving that his watch has been complete.

**clock** (klōk), *v. t.* [*< clock*, *n.*] In bell-ringing, to sound (a bell) by pulling the clapper without moving the bell itself. See *clapping*.

**clock** (klōk), *n.* [First instance prob. in *Palsgrave* (A. D. 1530); origin unknown. Perhaps orig. applied to a bell-shaped ornament or flower: see *clock*.] 1. In the sixteenth century, a decoration applied to hoods. — 2. In the reign of Charles II. of England, a gore, plait, or piece inserted to produce the required shape of a garment. — 3. A figured ornament on the side of the ankle of a stocking, either woven in the fabric or embroidered upon it.

Show the red stockings, Trix. They've silver clocks,  
Harry.

*Thackeray*, *Esmond*, vii.

**clock** (klōk), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., of obscure origin, perhaps orig. imitative (cf. *click-beetle* and *clock*). Cf. OHG. *chuleich*, glossed *scara-bæus*; Sc. *golach, goloch*, a beetle.] A popular name of a beetle. Also *clock-beetle*. [*Eng.*]

The Brize, the black-arm'd Clock, the Gnat, the Butter-flie.

*Dr. H. More*, *Psychozola*, l. 41.

**clock**, *v. i.* [*ME. clocken*, < OF. (Picard) *cloquer*, assimilated *clocher, clochier* (cf. E. *clock*), < L. *claudicare*, limp, < *claudus*, lame, limping: see *claudicate*, *claudicant*.] To limp; hobble.

I am bikenown  
There konnyng clerkes shul clocke blyhynde.

*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 34.

**clock-alarm** (klōk'-ā-lärm'), *n.* The alarm of an alarm-clock.

**clock-beetle** (klōk'-bē'tl), *n.* Same as *clock*: sometimes applied specifically to the *Scarabæus stercorarius*, or dung-beetle. [*Eng.*]

**clock-case** (klok'kās), *n.* The case or receptacle of the works of a clock.

**clocked** (klokt), *a.* [*< clock<sup>3</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Ornamented with clocks or embroidered work: as, \*clocked stockings.

**clock-face** (klok'fās), *n.* 1. The dial or face of a clock, on which the time is shown.—2. The reading of a clock. [This use of the word was introduced by the American mathematician Chauvenet.]

**clock-maker** (klok'mā'kér), *n.* One who makes clocks.

**clock-setter** (klok'set'er), *n.* One who regulates clocks.

Old Time the clock-setter. *Shak.*, *K. John*, III. 1.

**clock-star** (klok'stār), *n.* In *astron.*, a time-star, or a star observations of which are convenient for use in regulating timepieces.

**clock-stocking** (klok'stok'ing), *n.* A stocking embroidered with the ornament called clock; a clocked stocking.

**clock-tower** (klok'tou'ér), *n.* [For the ME. words see *clocher<sup>1</sup>*, *belfry*.] A tower containing a clock, usually with a large dial exposed in each of the four walls.

Above and below, on the street side of this quadrangle, are club-rooms and offices, broken by a picturesque clock-tower. *The Century*, XXII. 490.

**clock-turret** (klok'tur'et), *n.* A small clock-tower.

**clock-watch** (klok'woch), *n.* A watch which strikes the hours, like a clock.

**clockwise** (klok'wiz), *adv.* [*< clock<sup>2</sup> + -wise.*] In the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: as, the direction of the Amperian currents in the south pole of a magnet is clockwise.

In fact, if curve B is rotated clockwise through a small angle round its highest point, it will coincide with that of A. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 261.

**clockwork** (klok'wérk), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The machinery and movements of a clock; any complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity or precision of movement.

I must not omit, that in this assembly of wax there were several pieces that moved by clock-work, and gave great satisfaction to the spectators.

*Addison*, *Religions in Waxwork*.

2. Figuratively, any regulated system by which work is performed steadily and without confusion, as if by machinery.

II. *a.* Marked by machine-like regularity of operation: as, a clockwork system; clockwork movements.

The clock-work tintinnabulum of rhyme.

*Cowper*, *Table-Talk*, I. 529.

\***clod<sup>1</sup>** (klođ), *n.* [*< ME. clodde*, a modified form of *clotte*, *clot*, perhaps by confusion with *cloud*, *clud*, *clude*, a round mass, > E. *cloud*: see *cloud<sup>1</sup>*, *cloud<sup>2</sup>*, and *clot<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. Sw. dial. *klodd*, a lump of snow or clay, *kladd*, a lump of dough.] 1. Any lump or mass; sometimes, a concreted mass; a clot.

Clods of blood. *Fairfax*, tr. of *Tasso*, vii. 54.

Two massy clods of iron and brass.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 505.

Specifically—2. A lump of earth, or earth and turf; a lump of clay.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clod is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod. *Bacon*.

The sluggish clod, which the rude swain

Turns with his share, and treads upon.

*Bryant*, *Thanatopsis*.

3. In *coal-mining*, indurated clay: the equivalent of *bind*. [*Eng.*]—4. A stretch of ground or turf; earth; soil. [*Rare.*]

Byzantians boast that on the clod,

Where once their sultan's horse has trod,

Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift*.

5. Anything earthy, base, and vile; poetically, the body of man in comparison with his soul: as, "this corporeal clod." *Milton*.

We leave behind us

These clods of flesh, that are too massy burdens.

*Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, III. 6.

He makes flat warre with God, and doth defile

With his poore clod of earth the spacious sky.

*G. Herbert*, *The Church Porch*.

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

I am no clod of trade, to lackey pride.

*Ford*, *Broken Heart*, III. 2.

7. A bait used in fishing for eels, consisting of a bunch of lobworms or earthworms strung on worsted yarn: also called a *bob*. See *clod-fishing*.

**clod<sup>1</sup>** (klođ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clodded*, ppr. *clodding*. [*< ME. clodden*, cover with earth, as

seeds; from the noun.] 1. To pelt with clods or stones.

"Clodding" is the Belfast word for throwing stones; clod the police is to pelt them. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XI. 285.

2. To form into clods. *Holland*.

The leaven

That spreading in this dull and clodded earth

Gives it a touch ethereal. *Keats*, *Endymion*, I. 297.

3†. To cover with earth, as seeds; harrow.

Nowe londe, that medecyne [clover] is fore yfoud,

... ye must it plowe esteones,

Eke diligently clodde it, pyke out stones.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

4†. To confine in what is earthy and base, as the soul in the body. *G. Fletcher*.—5. To throw with violence. *Scott*. [*Scotch.*]

**clod<sup>2</sup>**, *v.* A dialectal variant of *clothe*.

**clod-breaker** (klođ'brā'kér), *n.* 1. Same as *clod-crusher*.—2. A peasant; a clodhopper; a clodpoll: used in contempt. [*Rare.*]

In other countries, as France, the people of ordinary condition were called *clod-breakers*. *Brougham*.

**clod-crusher** (klođ'krush'ér), *n.* A roller armed with blunt spikes for dragging over newly plowed land to break the clods and render it fit for seeding.

**clodder<sup>1</sup>**, *v. i.* [*Early mod. E.*, var. of *clotter*, *clutter<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *clodder*, *n.*] To coagulate; clot. *Palsgrave*.

**clodder<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [*< ME. clodder*, a clot. Cf. *clotter*, *clutter<sup>1</sup>*, and *clodder*, *v.*] A clot.

In clodderes of blod his her [hair] was clunge.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

**cloddish** (klođ'ish), *a.* [*< clod<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Of the nature of a clod; earthy; hence, earthily; base; low.

The clods of earth, which we so constantly belabored and turned over and over, were never etherealized into thought. Our thoughts, on the contrary, were fast becoming cloddish. *Hawthorne*, *Bitheldale Romance*, p. 79.

2. Clownish; boorish; doltish; uncouth; ungainly.

They [his boots] seemed to him to have a cloddish air.

*Dunbar*, *Coningsby*, III. 5.

**cloddishness** (klođ'ish-nes), *n.* [*< cloddish + -ness.*] Clownishness; boorishness; doltishness; clumsiness; ungainliness.

**cloddy** (klođ'i), *a.* [*< clod<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.

The meagre cloddy earth. *Shak.*, *K. John*, III. 1.

2. Earthy; mean; gross.

**clodet**, *v.* An obsolete variant of *clothe*.

**clod-fishing** (klođ'fish'ing), *n.* A method of catching eels by means of a clod or bait of lobworms strung on worsted. The fisher allows this bait to sink to the bottom of the stream, and the eel biting it so entangles its teeth in the worsted as to be unable to let go. Also called *bob-fishing*.

**clodhopper** (klođ'hop'ér), *n.* [*< clod<sup>1</sup> + hopper*; one who 'hops' over 'clods,' i. e., a plowman.] A clown; a rustic; a boor.

Now I should think it was the clodhopper gave the gentleman the day's work.

*C. Reade*, *Never too Late to Mend*, I.

**clodhopping** (klođ'hop'ing), *a.* [*< clod<sup>1</sup> + hopping*; cf. *clodhopper*.] Like a clodhopper; loutish; boorish; treading heavily, as one accustomed to walking on plowed land.

What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane! a clod-hopping messenger would never do at this juncture.

*Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xx.

**clodpate** (klođ'pāt), *n.* [*< clod<sup>1</sup> + pate.*] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a numskull.

**clodpated** (klođ'pā'ted), *a.* [*< clod<sup>1</sup> + pate + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Stupid; dull; doltish.

My clod-pated relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbutnot*.

**clodpoll** (klođ'pōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *clodpoller* and *clotpole*; < *clod<sup>1</sup> + poll<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *clodpate* and *blockhead*.] I. *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter, being so excellently ignorant, will breed no terror in the youth; he will find it comes from a clodpole.

*Shak.*, *T. N.*, III. 4.

Your parasite

Is a most precious thing, dropt from above,

Not bred 'mongst clods and clodpoles, here on earth.

*B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, III. 1.

II. *a.* Stupid; dull; ignorant.

What clod-pole commissioner is this!

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Coxcomb*, v. 1.

**clæochoanite** (klæ-ō-kō-a-nit), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. clæochoanitis*, < Gr. *κλωϊός*, a collar, + *χοάνη*, a funnel.] I. *a.* In *zool.*, having a collar as well as a funnel, as an ammonite; specifically, belonging to the *Clæochoanites*.

II. *n.* An ammonoid cephalopod of the group *Clæochoanites*.

**Clæochoanites** (klæ-ō-kō-a-nī'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *clæochoanitis*: see *clæochoanite*.] A group of ellipsochoanoid ammonoid cephalopods which have a collar above as well as a funnel below the septum. Originally *Cloiochoanites*. *Hyatt*.

**cloff** (klof), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *com.*: (a) Formerly, an allowance of 2 pounds in every 3 hundredweight on certain goods, after the tare and tret were taken, that the weight might hold out in retailing. (b) Now, in England, any deduction or allowance from the gross weight. Also written *clough*.

**clog** (klog), *n.* [*< ME. clodge*, a lump, block; compare Sc. *clag*, a clog, clot, impediment, encumbrance, > *clag*, clog, impede, obstruct, cover with mud or anything sticky (cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *clodgy*), connected (prob. through Dan. *klog*, loam) with E. *clay*: see *clay*, *clag<sup>1</sup>*, *clag<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A block or mass of anything constituting an encumbrance.

A clog of lead was round my feet,

A band of pain across my brow.

*Tennyson*, *The Letters*.

Specifically—(a) A block of wood or other material fastened to an animal, as by a rope or chain to its leg, to impede its movements. (b) A block of wood fastened to or placed under the wheel of a vehicle to serve as a brake in descending a hill.

Hence—2. Any encumbrance; anything that hinders motion or action, physical or moral, or renders it difficult; a hindrance or impediment.

I am glad at soul I have no other child;

For thy escape would teach me tyranny,

To hang clogs on them. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3.

Slavery is of all things the greatest clog and obstacle to speculation. *Swift*, *Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man*, II.

3. Same as *clog-almanac*.—4. A cone of the pine or other coniferous tree.—5. A kind of shoe with a very thick sole and high heels, worn either alone or as an overshoe. Clogs for the latter purpose were in common use until the introduction of India-rubber overshoes, about 1840. The clogs worn in the middle ages were often excessively high, and, like those of the Japanese, added notably to the wearer's stature. The material was commonly wood. Cheaply made clogs, still in use in the north of England and very common in France and Germany, consist of a wooden sole with a leather upper for the front part of the foot alone, or with sometimes a low leather counter in addition. See *patten* and *chopine*.

Clogges or Pattens to keepe them out of the durt they may not burden themselves with.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 206.

Pattens date their origin to the reign of Anne; clogs, as we have already shown, are of considerable antiquity.

*Fairholt*, *Costume*, I. 374.

Hence—6. A similar shoe used in the modern clog-dance.—7. A clog-dance.—8. In *coal-mining*, a short piece of timber placed between a prop and the roof which it helps to support. = *Syn.* 1. Load, weight, dead weight, burden, obstruction, trammel, check.

**clog** (klog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clogged*, ppr. *clogging*. [*< clog, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To impede the movements of; encumber; hamper; hobble, as by a chain, a rope, a block of wood, or the like: as, to clog a bullock to prevent it from leaping fences; to clog a wheel.

If . . . you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy.

*Shak.*, *T. N.*, III. 2.

The Turks rusht in, and apprehended him, clogging him with chains.

*Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 67.

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,

While clogg'd he beats his sliken wings in vain.

*Pope*, *R. of the L.*, II. 130.

2†. To restrain; confine.

The castle all of steel,

The which Acrisius caused to be made,

To keep his daughter Danae clogg'd in.

*Greene*, *Alphonsus*, III.

3. To choke up; obstruct so as to hinder passage through: as, to clog a tube; to clog a vein.—4. Figuratively, to throw obstacles in the way of; encumber; hinder; burden; trammel; hamper: as, to clog commerce with restrictions.

The bill to raise money is clogged so as to prevent the governor from giving his consent to it.

*Franklin*, *Autoblog.*, p. 236.

Clogged by gross vice, by slaughter stained,

Still knew his daring soul to soar.

*Scott*, *Rokeby*, I. 10.

The indulgence vouchsafed to the Presbyterians, who constituted the great body of the Scottish people, was clogged by conditions which made it almost worthless.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

= *Syn.* To shackle, fetter, restrain, cumber, embarrass, restrict.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become loaded, encumbered, or choked up with extraneous matter.

In working through the bone the teeth of the saw will begin to clog.

*Sharpe*, *Surgery*.

2. To coalesce; unite and adhere in a cluster or mass; stick together.

Move it sometimes with a broom that the seeds clog not together.

*Evelyn*.

**clog-almanac** (klog'ál'-ma-nak), *n.* An early form of almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block, generally of wood, but sometimes of horn, bone, or brass. "This almanac is usually a square piece of wood, containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expressed by notches, the first day by a notch with a patulous stroke turned up from it, and every seventh by a large-sized notch. Over against many of the notches are placed, on the left hand, several marks or symbols, denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon. The festivals are marked by symbols of the several saints issuing from the notches." *Plot.* Also called *clog*.

The runic writing was cut in the wood in the direction of the grain, as may be seen in the case of some of the runic *clog-almanacs* which are still in existence.

*Is. Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 221.*

**clog-burnisher** (klog'ber'-nish-er), *n.* A burnisher having a handle at one end and a hook and staple at the other, used at Sheffield in England for burnishing parts of knives.

**clog-dance** (klog'dans), *n.* A dance performed with clogs, or with shoes having wooden soles or heels, in which the feet are made to perform a regular and noisy accompaniment to music.

**clog-dancer** (klog'dán'sér), *n.* One who performs clog-dances.

**clog-dancing** (klog'dán'sing), *n.* The act of dancing with clogs.

**clogginess** (klog'i-nes), *n.* [*< cloggy + -ness.*] The state of being cloggy or clogged.

**clogging** (klog'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of clog, v.*] Anything which clogs; obstruction; hindrance; clog.

Truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,  
Search, sever, pierce, open and disgregate  
All asciticious cloggings.

*Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. III. 25.*

**cloggy** (klog'gi), *a.* [*< clog + -y.* Cf. *claggy, claggy, cledgy.*] Clogging or having power to clog; obstructive; adhesive.

Some grosser and cloggy parts. *Boyle, Works, I. 416.*

**cloghead** (klog'hed), *n.* [Accom. from *Ir. Gael. clogachd*, *Ir. also clogas, clogchas*, a bell-tower, *< clog*, a bell: see *clock*.] One of the slender round towers attached to various Irish churches. *Fosbrooke.*

**clog-hornpipe** (klog'hörn'píp), *n.* A hornpipe danced with clogs on. *Dickens.*

**clog-pack** (klog'pak), *n.* In coal-mining, same as *clock*. *4. [Yorkshire, Eng.]*

**clogwéd** (klog'wéd), *n.* The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Spondylium*.

**cloison** (kloi'son; *F. pron. klwo-zôn'), n.* [*F., = Pr. clausio, < ML. clausio(n-), < L. claudere, pp. clausus, close: see close.*] A partition; a dividing band; specifically, a fillet used in cloisonné work. Also spelled *cloisson*. See *cloisonné*.

Each minute piece is separated from the next by a thin wall or *cloison* of ivory, about as thick as card-board, which thus forms a white outline, and sets off the brilliance of the coloured stones. *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 850.*

**cloisonnage** (kloi'so-nāj), *n.* [*F., < cloison + -age.*] 1. The process or operation of executing cloisonné work. — 2. Cloisonné work.

**cloisonné** (kloi'so-nā'), *a.* [*F., < cloison, a partition: see cloison.*] Having partitions; partitioned. Applied specifically to a kind of surface-decoration in enamel, in which the outlines of the designs are formed by small bands or fillets of metal bent to shape and fixed to a ground either of metal or of porcelain. The interstices or cells between the metal fillets are filled with enamel paste of appropriate colors, which is vitrified by heat. The surface is generally ground smooth and polished. Beautiful examples of cloisonné enamel were produced by the Byzantines, and in western Europe during the middle ages, and the art is practised with success at the present day in China and Japan.

**cloister** (klois'tér), *n.* [*< ME. cloister, cloyster, cloistre, < OF. cloistre, F. cloître = Pr. claustra = Sp. claustra, now claustra = Pg. claustra = It. cloister, cloistera, claustra = AS. clūster, clūster, claustra (only in L. senses of 'prison, lock, barrier') (> ME. claustra, cluister, cloister, parallel with cloister) = OS. klūstar = OFries. klāster = D. klooster = MLG. kloster, kloester = OHG. chlōster, MHG. G. kloster = Icel. klaustr = Sw. Dan. kloster = Pol. klasztor = Bohem. klaster, a cloister, < ML. claustrum, clostrum, a cloister, in class. L. usually in pl. claustra, rarely clostra, that which closes or shuts, a lock, bar, bolt, barrier, a place shut in, < claudere, pp. clausus, shut, close: see close and close.*] 1. An inclosure.

Withinne the cloistre blisful of thy sydes  
Took mannes shap the Eternal Love and Pees. ~  
*Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, I. 43.*

2. An arched way or a covered walk running round the walls of certain portions of monastic and collegiate buildings. It usually has a wall on

one side, and a series of arcades with piers and columns, or an open colonnade, surrounding an interior court, on



Cloister of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Spain.

the opposite side. The original purpose of cloisters was to afford a place in which the monks could take exercise and recreation.

They [the Capuchins] have a faire garden belonging to their Monastery, neare to which they have a Cloister. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 19.*

Hence—3. A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a convent; a nunnery; a religious house.

We come into a Cloyster of grekyashe monke, whose Church is of the holy Crosse. *Sir R. Guyllforde, Pygrymage, p. 39.*

For aye to be in shady cloister mew'd,  
To live a barren sister all your life,  
Chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon. *Shak., M. N. D., I. 1.*

Alcuin . . . cannot help recalling those days of his youth and manhood which he had spent in his own England, beneath the still cloister built by a Wilfrid. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 281.*

4. Any arcade or colonnade round an open court.

And round the cool green courts there ran a row  
Of cloisters, branch'd like mighty woods. *Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

**Cloister monk.** See *monk*.  
**cloister** (klois'tér), *v. t.* [*< cloister, n.*] 1. To confine in a cloister or convent.

It was of the king's first acts to cloister the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up; confine closely within walls; immure; shut up in retirement from the world.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are cloistered up. *Rymer, Tragedies.*

With the cessation of college-life would cease the abnormal cloistering of the young women. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 613.*

**cloistral** (klois'tér-əl), *a.* An obsolete form of *cloistral*.  
**cloistered** (klois'tér-d), *a.* [*< cloister + -ed.*] 1. Furnished with cloisters; arranged in the form of a cloister.

The court below is formed into a square by a corridor, having over the cheife entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone; the rest is cloistered and arch'd on pillars of rustiq work. *Evelyn, Diary, April 1, 1644.*

A lovely cloistered court he found,  
A fountain in the midst o'erthrown and dry. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 526.*

2. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a convent. — 3. Solitary; retired from the world; secret; concealed.

Let those have night, that ally love t' immure  
Their cloister'd crimes, and sin secure. *Quarles, Emblems, I. 14.*

Ere the bat hath flown  
His cloister'd flight. *Shak., Macbeth, III. 2.*

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloister'd virtue, unexercis'd and unbreath'd. *Milton, Areopagitica, p. 18.*

**cloisterer** (klois'tér-ér), *n.* [*< ME. cloisterer; as if < cloister + -er;* but cf. *OF. cloistrier (= Pr. claustrier), < cloistre, a cloister.*] One belonging to a cloister.

**cloisteress** (klois'tér-es), *n.* Same as *cloistress*.  
**cloister-garth** (klois'tér-gärth), *n.* In arch., the court inclosed by a cloister.

**cloistral** (klois'trəl), *a.* [Formerly also *cloistral*, < *cloister + -al*, after *ML. claustralis*: see *claustral*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cloister; of the nature of a cloister; belonging to or dwelling in a cloister.

Many cloistral men of great learning and devotion prefer contemplation before action. *I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 39.*

That initiatory branch of Italian art which I will venture to name, from . . . the profession of many of the best masters who practised it, the *cloistral* epoch. *Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.*

The Armenian Convent, whose cloistral buildings rise from the glassy lagoon, upon the south of the city [Venice], near a mile away. *Hewells, Venetian Life, xiii.*

2. Secluded; retired.

A stately Fir-grove, whither I was wont  
To hasten, for I found, beneath the roof  
Of that perennial shade, a *cloistral* place  
Of refuge. *Wordsworth, Naming of Places, vi.*

**cloistress** (klois'tres), *n.* [*< cloister + -ess. Cf. cloisterer.*] A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. Also written *cloistress*. [*Rare.*]

Like a *cloistress*, she will veiled walk. *Shak., T. N., I. 1.*

**clocket** (klök), *n. and v.* An obsolete spelling of *cloak*.

**clocket**, *v.* An obsolete form of *clock*.<sup>1</sup>

**clockke**, *n.* An obsolete form of *clock*.<sup>2</sup>

**clomb** (klöm), *n.* Obsolete or poetical preterit of *climb*.

**clomb** (klöm), *n. and a.* See *clom*.

**clombent**, *n.* Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb*.

**clome, clomen, etc.** See *clom, cloumen*.

**clomperton**, *n.* See *clumperton*.

**clone** (klön), *n.* [*< NL. clonus, q. v.*] In *pathol.*, the condition of clonus.

Constitutions differ according to degrees of tone and clone. *Ashburner, Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. 42.*

**clonget**, *a.* An obsolete variant of *clung*.

**clonic** (klön'ik), *a.* [*< NL. clonicus, < clonus, q. v.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting clonus. — **Clonic spasm**, a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in somewhat quick succession, as in the latter part of an epileptic attack: used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm*.

**clonicity** (klönis'i-ti), *n.* [*< clonic + -ity.*] In *pathol.*, the condition of being clonic.

**clonus** (klō'nus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κλονος, any violent confused motion, turmoil.*] In *pathol.*, alternating contractions and relaxations of a muscle following one another in somewhat quick succession. See *clonic spasm* and *ankle-clonus*.

**cloof** (klöf), *n.* [*Sc.; also written clufe; < Icel. klauf, cloven foot, hoof, = Dan. klor, a hoof; from root of E. cleave, q. v. Cf. clove.*] A hoof.

**cloom** (klöm), *v. t.* [*A dial. var. of cloam, v.*] To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.* [*Local.*]

**cloop** (klüp), *n.* [*Imitative.*] The sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [*Rare.*]

The cloop of a cork wrenched from a bottle. *Thackeray.*

**cloot** (klöt), *n.* [*Sc., also written clute, a cloven hoof, the half of a cloven hoof; perhaps, through a form \*cluft (see cleft), from root of cleave, split: see cleave, and cf. cloof.*] A divided hoof; a cloven hoof.

The harrying thieves! not a cloot left of the hall hirsel!

*Scott, Monastery, III.*

**Clout-and-clout, hoof-and-hoof**—that is, every hoof.  
**Cloutie** (klöt'ti), *n.* [*Sc., also written Clutie, < clout, clute, a cloven hoof: see clout.*] The devil; literally, he of the cloven hoofs.

Oh Thou! whatever title suit thee,  
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Cloutie.  
*Burns, Address to the De'il.*

**clort** (klört), *n.* Same as *clart*.

**clorty** (klört'ti), *a.* Same as *clarty*.

**close** (klöz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *closed*, ppr. *closing*. [*< ME. closen, a modification (through the influence of adj. close, close) of earlier clusen (so also in comp. bi-clusen, often bi-closen), also later sometimes clesen, close, shut in, < AS. \*clisan (in verbal n. clýsung, a closing, an inclosure, and comp. beclýsan, close in, shut up), < L. clusus, clausus, pp. of cludere, claudere (always -clusus, -cludere in comp.), shut, close, shut in (> OF. and F. clure (pp. clos, > ME. adje. close, close: see close, a.) = Pr. clauere, clure = Sp. Pg. -cluir (in comp.) = It. chiudere, close, etc.), orig. prob. \*claudere = OFries. slūta = OS. \*slūta (cf. slutil, a key) = LG. sluten = D. sluiten (> slot, a lock, > E. slot, q. v.) = OHG. sliozan, MHG. sliezen, G. schliessen = Dan. slutte = Sw. sluta, shut; Gr. κλείειν (√ σκλαφ) appears to be a shorter form of the same root. Hence ult. (from L. claudere) E. close, close, closet, clause, cloister, conclude, exclude, include, occlude, preclude, seclude, etc., conclusion, etc., sluice, clavis, cleft, etc.] 1. To inclose; shut in; surround; comprise.*

The Iewes herynge those wordes set hande on Ioseph and closed hym in a house where was no wyndowe.

*Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.*

The depth closed me round about. *Jonah II. 5.*

The sun sets on my fortune, red and bloody,  
And everlasting night begins to close me.

*Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.*

When I clung to all the present for the promise that it closed.

*Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

2. To make close; bring together the parts of, especially so as to form a complete inclosure, or to prevent ingress or egress; shut; bring to-

gether: as, to *close* one's mouth; to *close* a door or a room; to *close* a book.

The Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath *closed* your eyes. Isa. xxix. 10.

*K. Phil.* Close your hands.—

*Aust.* And your lips too. *Shak.*, K. John, II. 2.

Close the door, the shutters close.

*Tennyson*, The Deserted House.

3. To stop (up); fill (up); repair a gap, opening, or fracture in; unite; consolidate: often followed by *up*: as, to *close* an aperture or a room; to *close* or *close up* the ranks of troops.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;

Or *close* the wall up with our English dead.

*Shak.*, Hen. V., III. 1.

4. To end; finish; conclude; complete; bring to a period: as, to *close* a bargain or contract; to *close* a lecture.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*.

*Dryden*.

The procession moves very slowly: it is *closed* by a second party of musicians, similar to the first, or by two or three drummers. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 207.

5†. To draw near to; approach; close with (which see, under II.).

On our answering in the affirmative, Bellerophon's Signal was made to *close* the Admiral, which we immediately made sail to accomplish.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 281.

6. In shoemaking, to sew or stitch together (the parts of the upper).—*Closed bundle*. See *bundle*.—*Closed curve*, in *math.*, a curve which returns into itself; an oval.—*Closed gauntlet*, in *medieval armor*, a sort of gauntlet used in tournaments and jousts in the sixteenth century. It was of the form of a closed hand, and was opened or closed by means of a hook and staple or a turning-pin; the hand of the wearer, when inserted in it, could not be opened, but could hold firmly a lance or the handle of the sword.—*Closed surface*, in *geom.*, a surface which separates all space into two regions, so that it is impossible to pass from one to the other by a continuous motion without crossing the surface.—To *close* a circuit, in *elect.* See *circuit*, 12, and *electricity*.—To *close* an account, (a) In bookkeeping, to balance the credit and debit sides of an account-book at some fixed time, as the end of a fiscal year. (b) To settle up an account.—To *close out*, to get rid of; dispose of; sell off: as, to *close out* a line of goods.—To *close* the books. See *book*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come together, either literally or figuratively; fall; draw; gather around, as a curtain or a fog: often followed by *on* or *upon*: as, the shades of night *close upon* us. They . . . went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed upon* them. Num. xvi. 33. Pass beneath it [an equestrian statue of King Louis] into the court, and the sixteenth century *closes round* you. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 28. 2. To end; terminate or come to a period: as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.—3. To engage in close encounter, or in a hand-to-hand fight; grapple; come to close quarters.

If I can *close* with him, I care not for his thrust.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 1.

After so wide a compass as I have wandered, I do now gladly overtake and *close* in with my subject.

*Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

Scarce could they hear or see their foes,

Until at weapon-point they *close*.

*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 25.

4. In the game of sixty-six, to turn down the trump-card before the pack is exhausted, so that no further drawing can be done.—To *close in*, to envelop; settle down upon and around anything. As the night *closed in*, they reached the chain of little valleys and hamlets, locked up among these rocky heights. *Irving*, Granada, p. 88. To *close on* or *upon*. (a) To come to a mutual agreement about; agree on or join in. Jealousy . . . would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures . . . to our disadvantage. *Sir W. Temple*.

(b) In fencing, to get near enough to touch by making a step forward without deranging the position of the body.—To *close out*, to sell out a business, a special stock of goods, or the like.—To *close with*. (a) To accede to; consent or agree to: as, to *close with* the terms proposed. I applaud your spirit, and joyfully *close with* your proposal. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, II. 2.

It is a very different thing indolently to say, "I would I were a different man," and to *close with* God's offer to make you different, when it is put before you.

*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 37.

(b) To come to an agreement with: as, to *close with* a person on certain terms. Pride is so unsociable a vice that there is no *closing with* *Jeremy Collier*, Friendship.

(c) See II., 3. (d) To harmonize; agree. This pernicious counsel *closed* very well with the posture of affairs at that time. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

To *close with* the land (*naut.*), to come near to the land.

*close*<sup>1</sup> (klōz), *n.* [*< close*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1†. The manner of shutting; junction; coming together.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite.

*Chapman*.

2. Conclusion; termination; end: as, the *close* of life; the *close* of deliberations.

He's come to Glenlyon's yett [gate]

About the *close* o' day.

*Bonny Baby Livingston* (Child's Ballads, IV. 43).

Death dawning on him, and the *close* of all.

*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

3. In music, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; a cadence.

They read in savage tones, and sing in tunes that have no affinity with music; joyning voices at the several *closes*. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 114.

At every *close* she made, th' attending throng

Replied, and bore the burden of the song.

*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, I. 197.

4. A grapple, as in wrestling.

The king . . . went of purpose into the north, . . . laying an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

Their hug is a cunning *close* with their fellow-combatants, the fruits whereof is his fair fall or fall at the least. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 146.

\**close*<sup>2</sup> (klōs), *a.* [*< ME. clos, close, cloos, < OF. clos, pp. of clore, shut, close: see close*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Completely inclosing; brought together so as to leave no opening; having all openings covered or drawn together; confined; having no vent: as, a *close* box; a *close* vizor.

Now the trojans, with tene [grief], all the town gatys [gates] Keppit full *close*, with care at hor herces. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 11152.

Spread thy *close* curtain, love-performing night.

*Shak.*, R. and J., III. 2.

If he be locked in a *close* room, he is afraid of being stifled for want of air.

*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 234.

About 10 a-clock that Night the King himself came in a *close* Coach with intent to visit the Prince.

*Howell*, Letters, I. III. 15.

2. Narrowly confined; pent up; imprisoned; strictly watched: as, a *close* prisoner.

He may be *close* for treason, perhaps executed.

*Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, v. 2.

It was voted to send him *close* prisoner to Newgate.

*Walpole*, Letters, II. 240.

3. Retired; secluded; hidden.

He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul the son of Kish.

1 Chron. xii. 1.

She takes special pleasure in a *close* obscure lodging.

*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

4. Kept secret; private; secret.

In some of their *close* writings, which they will not suffer to come into the hands of Christians.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

Lives in their looks, their gait, their form, t' upbraid us

With his *close* death. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, II. 2.

His meaning he himself discovers to be full of *close* malignity. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnua.

5. Having the habit of secrecy or a disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent.

Constant you are,

But yet a woman: and for secrecy,

No lady closer; for I will believe

Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 3.

Be withal *close* and silent, and thy pains

Shall meet a liberal addition. *Ford*, Fancies, III. 1.

6. Having an appearance of concealment; expressive of secretiveness or reticence.

That *close* aspect of his

Does show the mood of a much-troubled breast.

*Shak.*, K. John, IV. 2.

7. Having little openness, space, or breadth; contracted; narrow; confined: as, a *close* alley.

By a stranger who merely passed through the streets, Cairo would be regarded as a very *close* and crowded city. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

Itself a *close* and confined prison for debtors, it contained within it a much *closer* and more confined jail for smugglers. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, I. 6.

8. Stagnant; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive: said of the air or weather, and of a room the air in which is in this condition.

Do you not find it dreadfully *close*? not a breath of air?

*Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, II. 7.

The air is damp, and hush'd, and *close*.

*Tennyson*, Song.

9. Near together in space or time; near to; in contact or nearly so; adjoining: as, a *close* row of trees; to follow in *close* succession.

Nor can even the pantheist claim any *closer* indwelling in nature for his mechanical all-pervading essence than the Bible claims for its personal God.

*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 31.

10. Having the parts near each other or separated by only a small interval; condensed: as, the writing is too *close*. (a) Compact; dense: as, timber of *close* texture or very *close* in the grain; a *close* texture in cloth. (b) Viscous; not volatile. [Rare.]

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so *close* and tenacious a substance that it may slowly evaporate. *Bp. Wilkins*.

(c) In music: (1) Having the voice-parts as near one another as possible; especially used in the expression *close harmony*. (2) In lute-playing, smooth; connected; legato: as, *close* playing. (d†) Compressed; condensed; concise: applied to style, and opposed to *loose* or *diffuse*.

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden*.

(e) In bot., same as *appressed*. (f) In her.: (1) Having the wings lying close to the body: said of birds. [This use is considered unnecessary, because birds are assumed to have their wings closed, except when specially blazoned otherwise.] (2) Having the vizor down: said of a helmet. (3) Shut up; closed; as a pair of brays.

11. Near, in a figurative sense.

(a) Intimate; trusted: as, a *close* friend.

I can never be *close* with her, as he

That brought her hither. *Tennyson*, Ballin and Balan.

(b) Nearly related; allied: as, *close* groups in zoology.

12. Resting upon some strong uniting feeling, as love, self-interest, honor, etc.; strong; firm: as, a *close* union of individuals or of nations. Many such, when they find themselves alone, saving their reputation will compound with other scruples, and come to a *close* treaty with their dearer vices in secret. *Milton*, Church-Government, II. 3.

13. Undeviating; not wandering. (a) Not deviating from the object to which one's mind or thoughts are directed, or from the subject under consideration: as, to give *close* attention; a *close* observer.

Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject. *Locke*.

(b) Not deviating from a model or original: as, a *close* translation or imitation; a *close* copy.

14. Strictly logical: as, *close* reasoning.

But when any point of doctrine is handled in a *close* and argumentative manner, it appears flat and unavailing to them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, IV. v.

15. Stingy; niggardly; penurious. — 16. Scarce; difficult to get: as, money is *close*.—*Close borough*. See *borough*<sup>1</sup>.—*Close breeding*, breeding in-and-in. See *breed*, *v. i.*—*Close communion*. See *communion*.—*Close contact*. See *contact*.—*Close corporation*, a corporation which fills its own vacancies. In Great Britain, until recent years, many towns were governed by such corporations.—*Close fertilization*, in bot., the fertilization of the ovule by pollen from the same flower.—*Close harmony*. See *harmony*.—*Close herding*. See *herding*.—*Close matter*, in printing, printed matter or written copy with few paragraphs or breaks.—*Close order*. See *order*.—*Close port*, in England, a port situated up a river: in contradistinction to an *out-port*, or a harbor which lies on the coast.—*Close reef* (*naut.*), the last reef in a sail.—*Close rolls*, rolls kept for the record of close writs (see below). Also called *close-rolls*.—*Close string*, in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel.—*Close vowel*, a vowel pronounced with diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth.—*Close writs*, grants of the sovereign, sealed with the great seal, directed to particular persons for particular purposes, and closed up and sealed on the outside, as not being designed for public inspection.—To come to *close quarters*, to come into direct conflict, especially with an enemy.—*Syn.* 15. *Miserly*, *Niggardly*, etc. See *penurious*.

*close*<sup>2</sup> (klōs), *adv.* [*< ME. clos, close, cloos, adv., < clos, close, adj.: see close*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*] 1. Tightly or closely; so as to leave no opening: as, shut the blinds *close*.

Draw the curtains *close*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

2. In strict confinement.

Let them be clapp'd up *close*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 4.

3. In concealment; in hiding; in secret; secretly.

Speke *close* all thyng as thombe in fiste.

*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 110.

An onion, . . .

Which, in a napkin being *close* convey'd,

Shall in despite enforce a watery eye.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., I.

Get ye all three into the box-tree; Malvolio's coming down this walk. . . . *Close*, in the name of jesting!

*Shak.*, T. N., II. 5.

Advise Mr. W. to keep *close* by all means, and make haste back.

*T. Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 462.

4. Near in space or time; in contact, or nearly touching: as, to follow *close* behind one.

There could hardly better News be brought to me, than to understand that you are so great a Student, and that having passed through the Briars of Logic, you fall so *close* to Philosophy. *Howell*, Letters, IV. 31.

Behind her Death,

*Close* following, pace for pace.

*Milton*, P. L., x. 589.

*Close-shooting firearm*, a firearm which delivers a charge of shot compactly, with little scattering.—*Close to the wind*, with the head lying so near to the wind as just to fill the sails without shaking them: said of a ship when close-hauled.

*close*<sup>2</sup> (klōs), *n.* [*< ME. clos, close, cloos, an inclosed place, yard, closet, pass, bounds, etc., < OF. clos, an inclosed place, etc., prop. pp. of clore: see close*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, and *close*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *closed*.] 1. An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence, wall, or hedge.

As two fruitful Elms that spread

Amidst a *Close* with brooks environed,

Ingender other Elms about their roots.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Colonies.



A Dove Close.



Many thousand trees, that grew partly in *close*s, and partly in the common fields. *Coryat*, *Cruities*, I. 48.

Pent in a roofless *close* of ragged stones. *Tennyson*, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

2. A piece of land held as private property, whether actually inclosed or not: in the common law of pleading, technically used of any interest (whether temporary or permanent, or even only in profits) in the soil, exclusive of other persons, such as entitles him who holds it to maintain an action of trespass against an invader.

It seems I broke a *close* with force and arms. *Tennyson*, *Edwin Morris*.

3. Specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or an abbey; a minster-yard.

*Close*s surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Macaulay*.

To every canon [at the end of the eleventh century] was allotted a dwelling-place apart for himself and his servants, though each one was expected to live within the walled space, called, from that circumstance, the *close*, a good specimen of which is still to be seen at Wells, near the cathedral. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 83.

4. A narrow passage or entrance, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court; a narrow lane leading from a street: as, a *close* in Marylebone. [Scotch and local English.]

And so keppt he the *close* of his clene Cité. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 12962.

A thre hedet hounde in his honnd coght, That was keper of the *close* of that curset In. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 301.

Breach of *close*. See *breach*.

**close-banded** (klōs'ban'ded), *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton*.

**close-bodied** (klōs'bod'id), *a.* Fitting close to the body.

A *close-bodied* coat. *Aylife*, *Parergon*.

**close-compacted** (klōs'kom-pak'ted), *a.* In compact order. *Addison*.

**close-couched** (klōs'koucht), *a.* Concealed. *Milton*.

**close-couped** (klōs'kōpt), *a.* See *couped*.

**close-curtained** (klōs'ker'tānd), *a.* Inclosed in curtains.

The drowy-frighted steeds, That draw the litter of *close-curtain'd* sleep. *Milton*, *Comus*, I. 554.

**close-fights** (klōs'fīts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, bulkheads formerly erected fore and aft in a ship for the men to stand behind in close engagement in order to fire on the enemy. Also called *close-quarters*.

**close-fisted** (klōs'fis'ted), *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious.

Is Seville *close-fisted*? Valladolid is open. *Middleton* and *Rowley*, *Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

A gripping, *close-fisted* fellow. *Bp. Berkeley*, *Maxims concerning Patriots*.

**close-fistedness** (klōs'fis'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being close-fisted; niggardliness; meanness.

**close-handed** (klōs'han'ded), *a.* Close-fisted; penurious; niggardly. *Sir M. Hale*.

Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbutnot*, *Anc. Coln*.

**close-hauled** (klōs'hāld), *a.* *Naut.*, sailing as close to the wind as possible.

The weather to-day was fine, though we had occasional squalls of wind and rain. We were *close-hauled*, and the motion of the vessel was violent and disagreeable. *Lady Brassey*, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xv.

**close-hug** (klōs'hug), *n.* A name of the scapular arch of a fowl without the furculum or merrythought.

**closely** (klōs'li), *adv.* In a close manner. (a) So as completely to inclose; so as to shut out or shut in; so as to leave no opening; tightly. (b) Within narrow limits of action; narrowly; strictly.

This day should Clarence *closely* be mew'd up. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, I. 1.

(c) Secretly; privately; hiddenly.

Then, *closely* as he might, he cast to leave The Court, not asking any pause or leave. *Spenser*, *Mother Hub. Tale*.

We have *closely* sent for Hamlet. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 1.

(d) Nearly; with little or no space or time intervening: as, one event follows *closely* upon another.

Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, IV. 7.

At some fond thought, Her bosom to the writing *closetier* press'd. *D. G. Rossetti*, *Sonnets*, x.

(e) Compactly; with condensation: as, a *closely* woven fabric.

Baskets most curiously made with split branches of trees, so *closely* woven together as to contain water almost as well as a wooden vessel. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 548.

(f) Undeviatingly; without wandering or diverging: (1) Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection: as, to look or attend *closely*. (2) With strict adherence to a model or original: as, to translate or copy *closely*. *Dryden*. (g) With near affection, attachment, alliance, or interest: intimately: as, men *closely* connected in friendship; nations *closely* allied by treaty.

My name, once mine, now thine, is *closetier* mine. *Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

**closed** (klō'sn), *v. t.* [*< close*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, + *-en*<sup>1</sup>, 4.] To make close or closer. [Rare.]

His friends *closed* the tie by claiming relationship to him. *British Quarterly Rev.*

**closeness** (klōs'nes), *n.* [*< close*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being close. (a) The state of being completely inclosed, of being shut, or of having no vent.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 142.

(b) Narrowness; straitness, as of a place. (c) Want of ventilation; oppressiveness.

Half stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift*.

(d) Strictness: as, *closeness* of confinement. (e) Near approach; proximity; nearness; intimate relation.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeness* and coherence with one another. *South*.

(f) Compactness; solidity; density: as, the *closeness* of fiber in wood. *Bentley*. Figuratively applied to style or argument.

His [Burke's] speeches differed not at all from his pamphlets; these are written speeches, or those are spoken dissertations, according as any one is over-studious of method and *closeness* in a book, or of ease and nature in an oration. *Brougham*, *Burke*.

(g) Connection; near union; intimacy, as of affection or interest: as, the *closeness* of friendship or of alliance. (h) Secrecy; privacy; caution.

The extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius. *Bacon*, *Simulation*.

(i) Avarice; stinginess; penuriousness.

An affectation of *closeness* and covetousness. *Addison*, *Spectator*.

(j) Rigid adherence to an original; literalness: as, the *closeness* of a version. (k) Logicalness; connectedness: as, the *closeness* of an argument.

**close-pent** (klōs'pent), *a.* Shut close; confined; without vent.

Ambition, madam, is a great man's madness That is not kept in chains and *close-pent* rooms. *Webster*, *Duchess of Malfi*.

**close-plane** (klōs'plān), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a torsal plane meeting the surface in a line twice and in a residual curve, and differing from a *pinch-plane* in that the line and curve have an intersection lying on the spinode curve. The *close-plane* is a spinode plane, and meets the consecutive spinode plane in a line which is not the tangent of the residual curve.

**close-point** (klōs'point), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a point on the cuspidal curve where this curve does not touch the curve of section of the tangent plane.

**close-quarters** (klōs'kwōr'tērz), *n. pl.* Same as *close-fights*.

**closer**<sup>1</sup> (klō'zēr), *n.* [*< close*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which closes or concludes. Specifically—(a) That which puts an end to a controversy, or disposes of an antagonist; a clencher. [Colloq.] (b) In arch., the last stone in a horizontal row or course, of a less size than the others, fitted so as to close the row; in brick-work, a bat used for the same purpose. When the bat is a quarter brick, it is called a *queen closer*; when it is a three-quarter brick inserted at the angle of a stretching course, it is called a *king closer*. (c) In elect., a circuit-closer. (d) *Milit.*, a file-closer. (e) In shoemaking, a boot-closer.

**closer**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ME., also *closerie*, and irreg. *clocher*, < OF. *clozier*, m., *closerie*, *closerie*, f., an inclosure, a garden, < *clos*, pp., closed, close: see *close*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, and *close*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] An inclosure. *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 4069.

Hit happit hym in hast the hool for to fynd, Of the cave & the *clocher*, there the kyng lay. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 13502.

**close-reef** (klōs'rēf'), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to reef (a sail) closely; take in all the reefs.

**close-sciences** (klōs'si'en-sez), *n.* A name given by the herbalist Gerard to a double variety of the dame's-violet, *Hesperis matronalis*, otherwise known as *close* (that is, double) *sciney*. The latter term arose from an early specific name, *Damascena*, which was understood as *dame's scena*.

**close-season** (klōs'sē'zn), *n.* Same as *close-time*.

**close-stool** (klōs'stōl), *n.* A seat for the sick or infirm, comprising a tight box with a close-fitting lid to contain a chamber-vessel.

**closet** (klōz'et), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. closet*, < OF. *closet*, dim. of *clōs*, a close: see *close*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] I. *n.* 1. A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy; a small supplementary apartment communicating with another, as a dressing-room with a bedroom; hence, in religious literature, the place or habit of devotional seclusion.

Thenne lyst the lady to loke on the knyght. Thenne com ho of hir *closet*, with mony cler burdes. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 942.

Whan that she was in the *closet* layd. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, III. 687.

When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*. *Mat. vi. 6*. William IV. was buried . . . in the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Queen Adelaide being present in the royal *closet* of the chapel. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 26.

2. A small side room or inclosed recess for storing utensils, clothing, provisions, curiosities, etc.—St. A secret place: a place for the storing of precious things. [Rare.]

But to her selfe it secretly retayned Within the *closet* of her covert brest. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V. v. 44.

For thro' Earth's *closets* when his way he tore, He wisely pilfer'd all her gaudiest store. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, I. 64.

4. An inclosed or inside part.

Than gedryt [gathered] the grokes . . . flurshet in felly at the faire yates . . . The knyghtes in the *closet* comyn out awithe. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 11929.

5. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, one half of its width.

II. *a.* 1. Restricted, as to a closet; pertaining to or done in privacy or seclusion; suitable to or designed for private consideration or use; private; secluded: as, a *closet* conference or intrigue; *closet* reflections; a *closet* book or picture.—2. Intimate; sharing one's privacy.

I shall not instance an abstruse Author, . . . but one whom wee well know was the *Closet* Companion of these his solitudes, William Shakespeare. *Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, I.

3. Fitted only for seclusion or the privacy of a scholar; not adapted to the conditions of a practical life; merely theoretical; unpractical: as, a *closet* philosopher or theory.

The simple answer is that we were not *closet* theologians, but men dealing with an extremely difficult problem of practical statesmanship. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 319.

**closet** (klōz'et), *v. t.* [*< closet*, *n.*] 1. To inclose or shut up, as in a closet or close compartment. *Herbert*.—2. To admit into or as into a closet, as for concealment or for private and confidential or clandestine consultation: used chiefly in the past participle.

Already was he [Stuyvesant] *closeted* with his privy council, sitting in grim state, brooding over the fate of his favorite trumpeter. *Irvine*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 449.

Dundas called on Pitt, woke him, and was *closeted* with him many hours. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

**closeted** (klōz'et-ed), *a.* [*< closet*, *n.*, 6, + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] In *her.*, same as *barruly* or *barruletty*, according to the number of closets represented. See *closet*, *n.*, 6.

**close-time** (klōs'tim), *n.* A season of the year during which it is unlawful to catch or kill certain kinds of game and fish. Also *close-season*.

He had shot . . . some young wild ducks, as, though *close-time* was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. *Scott*, *Waverley*, xviii.

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt. *H. Kingsley*, *Ravenshoe*, lxiv.

**closeting** (klōz'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *closet*, *v.*] The act of conferring secretly; private or clandestine conference.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechized by his majesty. *Swift*.

That month he employed assiduously . . . in what was called *closeting*. London was very full; . . . many members of Parliament were in town. The king set himself to canvass them man by man. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

**close-tongued** (klōs'tungd), *a.* Secretive; cautious in speaking.

*Close-tongued* treason. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, I. 770.

**close-work** (klōs'wērk), *n.* In *Eng.* coal-mining, the drifting or running of a level between two coal-seams.

**clōsh**<sup>1</sup> (klōsh), *n.* [Also *clush*, *clowse*. Origin unknown.] A disease in the neck of cattle. **clōsh**<sup>2</sup> (klōsh), *n.* [Also *cloisht*. Late ME. *clōshe*, prob. < MD. *klōs*, D. *klōs*, a bowl for playing, prob. < MHG. *klōss*, OHG. *klōz*, a top, G. *klōss* = D. *kloot*, a bowl, a ball, = E. *cleat*. Cf. *clot*, *n.*] A game mentioned in old statutes, played with a bowl which appears to have been driven through a hoop or ring. It was prohibited by law in the 15th and 16th centuries. "It was obsolete before the time of Cowell (1534-1611), who supposed it to be equivalent to ninepins or skittles. From the sixteenth century Dutch lexicographers and Dutch descriptions, it appears that the bowl used in the game had to be driven by a spade or chisel-shaped instrument, the *klon-brytel*, through a hoop or ring, as in croquet." *N. E. D.*

The game of *clōsh*, or *clōsh*, mentioned frequently in the ancient statutes, seems to have been the same as

kayles, or at least exceedingly like it: *closh* was played with pins, which were thrown at with a bowl instead of a truncheon, and probably differed only in name from the nine-pins of the present time.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 365.

**closh-calest**, *n. pl.* Ninepins. *Coles*, 1717.  
**closh-hook** (klosh'hük), *n.* A whalers' implement for lifting blubber to be skinned. *De Colange*.

**closing-machine** (klö'zing-ma-shën'), *n.* 1. A machine for sewing heavy cloth or leather. It uses two threads, and makes a lock-stitch alike on both sides.—2. In *rope-making*, the machine by which the strands made by a stranding-machine are 'laid' or twisted into rope.

**Olosterium** (klos-të'ri-um), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of desmids in which the cell constituting the plant is entire, tapering toward each end, and lunately or arcuately curved. *Nitsche*, 1817.

**closure** (klö'gür), *n.* [*OF. closure* (Roquefort), afterward irreg. extended (under influence of *L. claustrum*, that which closes: see *cloister*) to *closure* (Cotgrave), > mod. *F. clôture*, closure; < *L. clausura*, a closing, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *clausure* and *close*, and cf. *close*, *closer*.] 1. The act of shutting, or the state of being closed; a closing or shutting up.

O look up: he does, and shows Death in his broken eyes, which Caesar's hands Shall do the honour of eternal closure. *Chapman*, *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, iv. 1.

The first warning which the community had of his change of attitude was the conspicuous and even defiant closure of his shop. *Houelle*, *Modern Instance*, vi.

2†. That by which anything is closed or shut; a means of closing. *Johnson*.

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any closure whatever. *Pope*, To *Swift*.  
3†. Inclosure; also, that which incloses, bounds, covers, or shuts in.

Yf it be full of stonys,  
For closure of the felter better stuff noon is.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.  
Within the guilty closure of thy walls.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iii. 3.

The bodie withe the closures wayed 900 waight.  
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 121.  
4. Conclusion; end.

The poor remainder of Andronic  
Will hand in hand all headlong cast us down, . . .  
And make a mutual closure of our house.  
*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, v. 3.

5. In *legislation*, the closing or stoppage of a debate: in the British House of Commons, the cutting off of debate so as to prevent further discussion or motions by the minority and cause a direct vote to be taken on the question before the House: often used in the French form *clôture*. By the rules of 1887 any member, after obtaining the consent of the chair, may move that "the question be now put," and if this motion is carried, at least 200 voting in the affirmative, or if not that number, at least 100 in the affirmative and less than 40 in the negative, the Speaker ends the debate and puts the question. In the House of Representatives and other legislative bodies in the United States the same object is effected by moving the previous question. See *question*.

**closure** (klö'gür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *closed*, ppr. *closing*. [*closure*, *n.*] In England, to end by closure. See *closure*, *n.*, 5. [*Colloq.*]

Several hours later the Government *closed* the discussion on the Navy vote.  
*Daily News* (London), March 24, 1887.

**Olos Vougeot** (klö vö-zhō'). The most celebrated of the red wines of Burgundy, grown in the commune of Vougeot, in the department of Côte-d'Or. The inclosure (*clo*) forms one of the largest vineyards in the world, containing over 100 acres. The wine produced is variously classified according to quality.

**clot** (klot), *n.* [Also dial. *clat* (see *clat*); early mod. *E.* also *clott*; < *ME. clot*, *clotte* (also later *clodde*, > *E. clod*, *q. v.*), < *AS. clott* (very rare), a round mass, = *OD. klot*, *klotte* (cf. *D. klos*, a bowl, block) = *MHG. klotz*, *G. klotz*, a block, lump, = *Dan. klot* = *Sw. klot*, a block, lump, stump, stub. Prob. akin to *cleat*, *q. v.* The forms and senses of *clot* seem to have been confused in various languages with those of *clote* = *clot* (clot-bur), *clout*, and *cloud*, *cloud*: see these words.] 1. A clod. [Obsolete or rare.]

Than every man had a mall  
Syche as thel betyn clottys withall.  
*Hunting of the Hareje* (Weber, *Metr. Rom.*, III.), l. 91.  
The ground also would now be broken up for a fallow, . . . to the end that the sun might thoroughly parch and concoct the clots.  
*Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xviii. 26.

Every heart, when sifted well,  
Is a clot of warmer dust.  
*Tennyson*, *Vision of Sin*.

2†. A hill.

Sant Iohan hem sy [saw] al in a knot,  
On the hyl of Syon that semly clot.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 788.

3†. A dull, stupid man; a clodpoll.

The crafty impositions  
Of subtle clerks, seats of fine understanding,  
To abuse clots and clods with.  
*B. Jonson*, *Magnetick Lady*, l. 1.

4. A concrete or coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter: as, a clot of blood or of cream.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clots, as if it began to poach. *Bacon*.

As the clot is composed of corpuscles and fibrin . . . after coagulation, the actual proportions of the clot and serum are about equal. *Platt*, *Human Physiology*.

5. A clump. [Rare.]

Clots of sea-pink blooming on their [rocks'] sides instead of heather.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, *The Merry Men*.

**clot** (klot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clotted*, ppr. *clotting*. [*clot*, *n.* Cf. freq. *clotter* = *clutter*.] I. *intrans.* To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick inspissated mass; become concrete: as, milk or blood clots.

II. *trans.* 1†. To free from clods or clots.  
[He] breaketh it in furrows, and sometime ridgeth it up again; and at another time harroweth it and clotteth it. *Latimer*, *Sermon of the Plough*.

2. To cause to coagulate; make or form into clots.

The clotted blood within my hose,  
That from my wounded body flows.  
*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, l. 3.

3. To cover with clots; mat together by clots, as of blood.

The light and lustrous curls . . . clotted into points.  
*Tennyson*, *Passing of Arthur*.

**Clotted cream**, cream produced in the form of clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed, and served as a table delicacy. Also *clouted cream*.

**clot** (klot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *clote*. Compare *clot-bur*.

**clot-bur**, *clote-bur* (klot'-, klö'tër), *n.* [*clot*, *clote*, + *bur*.] 1. A name of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.—2. A name of species of *Xanthium*.

Also called *clit-bur*.  
**clote** (klöt), *n.* [Also *E. dial. clote*, *clut*; < *ME. clote*, *clote*, < *AS. cläte*, burdock, akin to *clite* (glossed *tussilago*, colt's-foot), *ME. "clite, clete, burdock*, mod. *E. clite*, *clat*: see *clite*, *clat*.] 1. The burdock: same as *clot-bur*, 1.

Clote and breere shal stye on the auters of hem.  
*Wyclif*, *Hos. x. 8*.

2. The yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea lutea*.

This is the clote, bearing a yellow flower;  
And this, black horehound.  
*Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, ii. 2.

**clote** (klöt), *n.* An obsolete form of *clote*.

**clote-bur**, *n.* See *clot-bur*.

**clote-leaf**, *n.* [*ME. clote-lefe*.] The leaf of the burdock. *Chaucer*.

**clotter**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *clotter*, *clutter*.

**cloth** (klöth), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *cloath* (pl. *clothes*, *cloaths*, *cloathes*): < *ME. cloth*, earlier *clath* (pl. *clothes*, *cloathes*, and by contraction *close* (cf. *Sc. claes*): see *clothes*), < *AS. cläth* = *OFries. kläth*, *kläd*, *Fries. klæd* = *L.G. D. klead* = *MHG. kleit*, *G. kleid*, a dress, garment, = *Icel. klæði* = *Sw. kläde* = *Dan. klæde*, cloth; origin uncertain. See *clothes*. Hence *clothe*, *clad*.] I. *n.* Pl. *cloths* (klöthz), in a particular sense *clothes* (see *clothes*). 1. A fabric or texture of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes; specifically, in the trade, a fabric of wool, in contradistinction to one made of other material.

*Cloth* that cometh fro the weyung is nougt comly to were, Tyl it is fulled vnder tote, or in fullyng stokes, Washen wel with water, and with taseles crached, Ytoked, and ytented, and vnder talloures hande.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 444.

2. A piece of cloth used for a particular purpose, generally as a covering, or as the canvas for a painting: as, a table-cloth; an altar-cloth; to spread the cloth (that is, the table-cloth).

In that same Clothe so y-wrapped, the Angeles beren hire Body to the Mount Synay, and there thel buried hire with it.  
*Manderly*, *Travels*, p. 60.

3†. Dress; raiment; clothing; clothes. See *clothes*.

This cloth ["raiment," A. V.] bi which thou were hild [covered] faldeth not for edneme. *Wyclif*, *Deut. viii. 4*.  
I'll ne'er distrust my God for cloth and bread. *Quarles*.

4. The customary garb of a trade or profession; a livery; specifically, the professional dress of a clergyman.

That the worthy men of the seid cloth graunt no yette of the comyns good, but of hur own, wout the advise of the xlvij. comyners. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 356.

Hence—5. The clerical office or profession; with the definite article (*the cloth*), the clergy collectively; clergymen as a class.

The cloth, the clergy, are constituted for administering and for giving the best possible effect to . . . every axiom. *Is. Taylor*.

Strong appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their cloth? *Macaulay*.

6†. Texture; quality. [Rare.]

I also did buy some apples and pork, by the same token the butcher commended it as the best in England for cloth and colour. *Pepys*, *Diary*, III. 1.

**Albert cloth**, a material the two sides of which are of different colors, each side finished, so that no lining is required: used chiefly for overcoats.—**American cloth**, a name given in Great Britain to a cotton cloth prepared with a glazed or varnished surface to imitate morocco leather: known in the United States as *enameled cloth*.—**Board of Green Cloth**, a court held by the lord steward and subordinate officers in the English royal court (so called from the color of the cloth on the table), having jurisdiction of the peace of the verge—that is, within the precincts of the palace of the royal residence to about 200 yards beyond the outer gate—and without whose warrant a servant of the palace cannot be arrested for debt.—**Bookbinders' cloth**, a stiffly sized and glazed variety of cotton cloth, usually colored, and often decoratively embossed, much used for the case-binding of books.—**Broad cloth**. See *broadcloth*.—**Camel's-hair cloth**. See *camel*.—**Cashgar cloth**. Same as *putto*.—**Chenille cloth**. See *chenille*.—**Cloth appliqué**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are cut into patterns and sewed upon a cloth foundation, the edges being worked with silk, gold thread, etc.—**Cloth of acca**. Same as *acca*.—**Cloth of Arras**. See *arras*.—**Cloth of baudekin**. See *baudekin*.—**Cloth of Bruges**, a general term for silks and satins brocaded and wrought with gold, used in the later middle ages in England for ecclesiastical vestments. The pomegranate pattern (which see, under *pomegranate*) was perhaps first introduced in the Bruges stuffs, and was copied all over Europe; later, Bruges produced velvets equal to those of Venice or Genoa.—**Cloth of estate or state**, a rich cloth arranged above and behind a throne or chair of state, so as to form a canopy or baldachin, and also a background against which the throne and its occupant may be seen to advantage.—**Cloth of gold**, cloth of which gold thread or fine gold wire forms either the pattern alone or both that and the ground. It is often richly brocaded with flowers, etc. Japanese brocades often contain a great deal of gold in the form of gilded paper in very narrow strips, the effect of which is extremely brilliant, since the gilded surface has its full metallic luster.

He sente to alle Londres, in manere as thel weren Marchauntes of precyous Stones, of Clothes of Gold and of othere thinges.  
*Manderly*, *Travels*, p. 138.

She did lie  
In her pavilion (cloth of gold, of tissue).  
*Shak.*, *A. and C.*, ii. 2.

**Cloth of lakel**, a kind of fine linen, mentioned by Chaucer as used for undergarments.—**Cloth of pall**. See *pall*.—**Cloth of silver**, a cloth woven wholly or in part of silver thread, often richly brocaded with patterns of flowers, etc. Such cloth woven with both gold and silver thread was also commonly known as *cloth of silver*. Compare *cloth of gold*.—**Cloth of state**. Same as *cloth of estate*.—**Cloth of Tarst**. See *tartarine*.—**Cloth of tissue**, a rich stuff used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, replacing the baudekin of an earlier epoch. It was apparently a cloth of gold in which the metallic luster was kept as high as possible, as it is contrasted with "cloth of gold" as being more brilliant.

John Tice attained [in 1573] to the perfection of making all sorts of tufted taffeties, cloth of tissues.  
*A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 24.

**Composition cloth**. See *composition*.—**Empress cloth**. See *empress*.—**Enameled cloth**. See *American cloth*, above.—**Houseling-cloth**. See *houeseling*.—**Long cloth**, a peculiar kind of fine cotton cloth, made milled or plain. *E. H. Knight*.—**Milled cloth**. See *milled*.—**Narrow cloths**, in *woolens*, fabrics from 27 to 29 inches wide, all cloths exceeding the latter width being termed *broadcloth*.—**Painted cloth**, canvas or other similar material painted in partial imitation of tapestry, and used by those for whom tapestry was too expensive, especially during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Mayster Thomas More, in hys youth, devysed in hys father's house in London a goodly hangyng of fyne painted clothe, with nyne pageauntes, and verses over every of those pageauntes.

*W. Rastell* (?), *Sir T. More's English Works*.  
Slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth.  
*Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, iv. 2.

**Paper cloth**, a fabric of cloth faced with paper.—**Wire cloth**, a texture of wire intermediate between wire gauze and wire netting, used for meat-safes, strainers, etc.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of cloth, specifically of woollen cloth: as, a cloth coat or cap; cloth coverings.—**Cloth embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are sewed together edge to edge, producing an elaborate patchwork. The surface is usually embroidered with floss silk. **cloth** (klöth), *v. t.* [*clöth*, *n.* Cf. *clothe*.] To make into cloth.

It were the greatest madnesse in the world for vs to vent out wooil not clothed. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 164.

**cloth-breech, cloth-breeches, n.** A countryman, or a man of the lower classes, as distinguished from the people of the court.

Yet country's cloth-breech and court velvet-hose  
Puff both alike tobacco through the nose.  
*Wits' Recreations*, 1654. (*Nares*.)

**clothe** (klōth), v.; pret. and pp. *clothed* or *clad*, ppr. *clothing*. [Formerly also *cloath*, *cloathe*, dial. also *clad* and *clod*; < ME. *clothen*, *cloden*, *clathen* (also *clethen*, > E. dial. and Sc. *clead*, *cleed*, q. v.) (pret. *clothede*, *clothed*, *cladde*, *cloide*, *clade*, *clad*, pp. *clothed*, *clad*, *clad*), < AS. *clāthian* (= D. LG. *kleeden* = MHG. G. *kleiden* = Icel. *klætha* = Sw. *kläda* = Dan. *klæde*), *clothe*, < *clāth*, a cloth, a garment: see *cloth*, n., and cf. *cloth*, v.] I. trans. 1. To put garments on; invest with raiment; dress; attire.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them. Gen. iii. 21.  
He [Abijah] had clad himself with a new garment. 1 Ki. xi. 29.

In the Temple is the Image of Apollo clothed, with a beard. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

Hence—2. To cover as if with clothing; over-spread or surround with any covering, literally or figuratively; invest.

I will also clothe her priests with salvation. Ps. cxxii. 16.  
And the poor wretched papers be employed  
To clothe tobacco, or some cheaper drug.  
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

Satan's clothing himself with Terror when he prepares  
for the Combat is truly sublime. Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

On either side the river lie  
Long fields of barley and of rye,  
That clothe the wold and meet the sky.  
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

3. To furnish with raiment; provide with clothing: as, to feed and clothe a child or an apprentice.

Whanne I was clothes 3e me cledde,  
3e wolde no sorowe vpon me see.  
York Plays, p. 508.

—Syn. To attire, array, apparel.

II. intrans. To wear clothes. [Rare.]

Care no more to clothe, and eat.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

**clothed** (klōthd), p. a. [Pp. of *clothe*, v.] 1.

Covered with garments; invested with or as if with clothing.

Thou art clothed with honour and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.

The pastures are clothed with flocks. Ps. lxx. 13.

Then she rode back, clothed on with chastity.  
Tennyson, Godiva.

Specifically—2. Naut., said of a mast when the sail is so long as to reach down to the deck-gratings. [Eng.]—3. In her., same as *vested*.

**clothes** (klōthz), n. pl. [*ME. clothes*, earlier *clathes* (occasionally contr. *close*, *cloysse*; cf. the common mod. careless pron. *klōz*, and see Sc. *claes*), < AS. *clāthas*, pl. of *clāth*, a garment: see *cloth*.] 1. Cloths: the older plural of *cloth*, now used only in composition, and including usually senses 2 and 3, as in *clothes-basket*, *clothes-horse*, *clothes-line*, etc.—2. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; raiment; vesture.

And as it is the custom and maner,  
Anone they were arrayed in clothis blake.  
Gentrydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 242.

If I may touch but his clothes, I shall be whole.

Mark v. 28.

3. Materials for covering a bed; bedclothes.

'A bade me lay more clothes on his feet.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3.

She turned each way her frightened head,  
Then sunk it deep beneath the clothes.

Prior, The Dove.

Long clothes, clothes for a young infant, made much longer than the body.

**clothes-basket** (klōthz'bas'ket), n. A large basket for holding or carrying clothes or household linen for washing.

**clothes-brush** (klōthz'brush), n. A brush adapted for brushing clothes.

**clothes-dryer** (klōthz'dri'er), n. Any device for drying wet clothes.

**clothes-horse** (klōthz'hōrs), n. A frame to hang clothes or household linen on, especially for drying.

**clothes-line** (klōthz'lin), n. A rope on which clothes are hung to dry after being washed.

**clothes-moth** (klōthz'mōth), n. A name common to several moths of the genus *Tinea*, whose larvae are destructive to woolen fabrics, feathers, furs, etc., upon which they feed, using the material also for the construction of the cases in which they assume the chrysalis state. See out in next column.

**clothes-pin** (klōthz'pin), n. A forked piece of wood or a small spring-clip for fastening clothes on a clothes-line.

**clothes-press** (klōthz'pres), n. 1. A wardrobe, closet, or cupboard in which clothes are placed; an armoire.—2. A press in which clothing is creased and smoothed. E. H. Knight.

**clothes-sprinkler** (klōthz'spring'klér), n. A perforated vessel by means of which a fine shower of water is sprinkled upon clothes to dampen them for ironing.

**clothes-wringer** (klōthz'ring'er), n. A mechanical device for wringing the water from wet clothes. It is commonly a frame containing two elastic rollers in contact and turned by a crank, between which the clothes are passed to squeeze out the water.

**cloth-hall** (klōth'hāl), n. A hall or local institution forming a center of the trade in woolen cloth, as at Leeds, Bruges, etc.; a market for the sale of woolen cloths. The cloth-halls were formerly of great importance in the trade.

The importance of these cloth-halls may be seen from the fact that the merchants of Novgorod, after having several times received defective pieces of cloth from other places, determined that no cloth but that from the hall at Bruges should be allowed entrance into the Baltic ports and the Eastern markets. English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cvl.

**clothier** (klōth'yér), n. [*ME. clothe + -ier*, as in *brazier*, *grazier*, *saucyer*, etc.] 1. A maker or seller of cloth or of clothes; specifically, a dealer in ready-made clothing.

The clothiers all, not able to maintain  
The many to them 'longing, have put off  
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.  
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. A fuller. Pickering. [U. S.]

**clothing** (klō'thing), n. [*ME. clothing*, *clathing* (also *clothing*, > E. dial. and Sc. *cleading*, *cleeding*) (= D. *kleiding* = G. *kleidung* = Dan. *klædning*), verbal n. of *clothe*, v.: see *clothe*.] 1. Garments in general; covering for the person; clothes; dress; raiment; apparel.

Looke, suche clothing as thou shalt weere  
Keepe hem as clenly as thou can;  
And all the Remenant of thy geere;  
For clothing ofte maketh man.  
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

My clothing was sackcloth. Ps. xxxv. 13.

2†. Livery; corporation.

That ther be ordeyned a stronge comyn cofur wt vj. keyes, to kepe yn ther tresour, on keye therof to be deliuered to the high Baillye, and another to oon of the Aldermen, and the lijde to the chamberleyn chosen by the grete clothynge. English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

3. In steam-engines, same as *cleading*, 2 (a).—

4. Sheets of leather studded with wire, used to form the cards of a carding-machine. Also called *card-clothing*.

**clothing** (klō'thing), n. [Verbal n. of *cloth*, v.] The making or manufacture of cloth.

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of clothing. Ray.

**cloth-lapper** (klōth'lap'er), n. A person who laps or folds cloth, generally with the aid of some mechanical contrivance.

**clothesless**, a. [*ME. clothes* (= Icel. *klæðlauss*); < *cloth* + *-less*.] Without clothing. See extract under *clothe*, i., 3.

Seint Paul . . . in famyne, and in thurst, and colde, and clothes. Chaucer, Parson's Tale, p. 239.

**cloth-mark** (klōth'mark), n. A seal, usually of lead, appended to a roll or piece of cloth by a duly appointed officer (see *alnager*) as evidence of its quality or length.

**cloth-measure** (klōth'mezh'ür), n. A measure of length and surface, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails: formerly employed in measuring cloth sold by the yard, but now practically out of use, the yard being divided into halves, quarters, sixteenths, etc.

**Clotho** (klō'thō), n. [NL., < L. *Clotho*, < Gr. *Kλωθώ*, one of the three Fates, lit. 'the spinster' (the three being also called *Kλώθε*, 'the spinsters'), < *κλώθειν*, spin.] In zool.: (a) A genus of mollusks. *Faujas de Saint-Fond*, 1808.



Clothes-moth (*Tinea pellionella*), with piece of cloth attacked by larva. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

(b) A genus of tubitellarian spiders, of the family *Agelenidae*: a synonym of *Uroctea*. *Waleknaer*, 1809. [Not in use.] (c) A genus of venomous African serpents, of the family *Viperidae*. *C. arietans* is the puff-adder of the Cape of Good Hope, the largest and most poisonous South African species. *C. nasicornis* is another African species known as the river-jack. *J. E. Gray*, 1840. (d) A genus of humming-birds. *Mulsant*, 1875.

**cloth-paper** (klōth'pā'pér), n. Coarse glazed paper used for pressing and finishing woolen cloth.

**cloth-plate** (klōth'plāt), n. In a sewing-machine, the metal plate on which the work rests and through which the needle passes.

**cloth-press** (klōth'pres), n. A hydrostatic press in which woolen cloths are subjected to pressure. E. H. Knight.

**cloth-prover** (klōth'prü'ver), n. A form of magnifying glass used in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth.

**clotthredt**, pp. A Middle English variant of *clottered*. Chaucer.

**cloth-shearer** (klōth'shēr'er), n. One who shears cloth to free it from superfluous nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a cloth-shearer. Hakevill, Apology, p. 439.

**cloth-shop** (klōth'shop), n. A bookbindery devoted to case-work or binding in cloth.

**cloth-stitch** (klōth'stich), n. A close stitch used in the decorative patterns of pillow-laces, in which the threads are woven together like those of a piece of cloth. It is not strictly speaking a stitch, but is woven with bobbins.

**cloth-stretcher** (klōth'strech'er), n. One who or that which stretches cloth; specifically, a machine having a series of rolls and bars over which cloth is drawn to stretch it.

**cloth-tester** (klōth'tes'tér), n. A machine for testing the strength of cloth by a direct pull.

**cloth-walk**, v. t. [*ME.*: see *cloth* and *walk*.] To full cloth.

When they be persones ynogh and people to the same, to dye, carde, or spyne, weve, or cloth-walk, withyn the seid cyte. English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

**cloth-wheel** (klōth'hwel), n. 1. A grinding or polishing wheel covered with cloth charged with an abrading or polishing material, as pumice-stone, rotten-stone, chalk, putty-powder, etc. E. H. Knight.—2. In a sewing-machine, a feed-movement in the form of a toothed or serrated wheel which projects upward through the cloth-plate and has an intermittent motion.

**cloth-worker** (klōth'wér'kér), n. A maker of cloth.

He got this cold with sitting up late, and slinging catches with cloth-workers. B. Jonson, Epicoene, iii. 2.

No clothworker was allowed to bring his wares for sale in these halls, unless he had served a seven years' apprenticeship. English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cixxi.

**Cloth-workers' Company**, one of the twelve great livery companies of London.

**clotthy** (klōth'i), a. [*clot* + *-y*.] Resembling cloth; having the texture of cloth. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 5. [Rare.]

**cloth-yard** (klōth'yārd), n. An old measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard. See *yard*.—**Cloth-yard shaft** or **arrow**, an arrow having the length of a yard, cloth-measure: the longest shaft ever used in European archery. The length of the shaft used depended upon the length and flexibility of the bow, because it was always considered necessary that the arrow should be drawn nearly to its head. A long arrow was, however, more easy to aim truly; hence the long and flexible bow with a long shaft was a more effective weapon than a shorter bow.

He had a bow bent in his hand,  
Made of a trusty tree;  
An arrow of a cloth-yard long  
Up to the head drew hee.  
Chevy-Chase (Percy's Reliques, p. 143).

God keep the kindly Scot from the cloth-yard shaft, and he will keep himself from the handy stroke. Scott, Monastery, iii.

**clotpate** (klot'pāt), n. Same as *clotpoll*.

**clotpoll**, **clotpole** (klot'pōl), n. [Var. of *clodpoll*.] 1. A clodpoll; a blockhead. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.—2. A head: used contemptuously.

I have sent Cloten's clotpoll down the stream. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

**clot** (klot), n. An early modern English form of *clot*.

**clotter**, v. t. [*ME. cloteren*, *clotren*, *clotren* (= MD. *klotteren*); freq. of *clot*, v. See *clutter*.] To clot; coagulate: the earlier form of *clutter*.

The clotred [var. *clotred*, *clotred*] blood, for eny lecher-craft, Corrupteth, and is in his bouk laft [left]. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 1887.

Slid'ring through clottered blood and holy mire. Dryden, Æneid, ii.

**clotty** (klot'i), *a.* [*< clot<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Full of clots or small hard masses; full of concretions or clods.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, clotty, bluish streaks. *Harvey, Consumption.*

**clôture** (klô'tür), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *closure*, 5. **clouch<sup>1</sup>** (klouch), *n.* A variant of *clutch<sup>1</sup>*.

**cloud<sup>1</sup>** (kloud), *n.* [*< ME. cloud, cloude (with \*rare irreg. variants clod, cloyd), a cloud, prob. a new use of ME. cloud, earlier clude, clud, a mass of rock, a hill (in ME. partly confused with cloti, clodi, q. v.), < AS. clūd, a mass of rock, a hill (the AS. word for 'cloud' was wolcen, > E. welkin, q. v.). Cf. cloud<sup>2</sup>.*] A collection of particles of water, snow, hail, or dust suspended in the air at any altitude above the earth's surface. The heights of clouds vary ordinarily between a few feet in the case of the lowest stratus up to more than five miles in the case of the highest cirrus; and high above these occasionally float light clouds whose altitudes may extend to twenty miles. The forms, structure, and vapor contents of clouds offer a very great variety. They are usually classified as: (a) The *cirrus* (the cat's-tail of the sailor), consisting of wavy par-



Cirrus.

allel or divergent filaments, generally at a great height; (b) the *cumulus*, dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a horizontal base; (c) the *stratus*, an extended, continu-



Cumulus.

ous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. These three principal forms produce in combination forms denominated as: (d) *cirro-cumulus*, a connected system of



Stratus.

small roundish clouds (*mackerel sky*) placed in close order and separated by intervals of sky, often occurring in warm dry weather; (e) *cirro-stratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave downward or undulated; (f) *cumulo-stratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus, the cumulus at the top and overhanging a flatish stratum or base; (g) *nimbus*, *cumulo-cirro-stratus*, or *rain-cloud*, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of cirrus and passing beneath into a shower; (h) *globo-cumulus*, a term applied by Millot to slightly elongated, hemispherical, grayish pockets appearing in the mass of rain-clouds. See the supplement. Aqueous (as distinguished from dust) clouds are formed by cooling moist air to the point of saturation and below. The vapor first condenses upon the dust particles as nuclei; by further cooling the intervening dustless space becomes supersaturated and eventually begins to condense upon the negatively electrified ions; by further cooling the supersaturated vapor may condense upon the positive ions. These electrified ions or electrons have some connection with sunlight; they either emanate from the sun as corpuscles or are formed in our atmosphere by the direct action of the sunshine. The further combination of vapor into water-drops, ice crystals, snowflakes, and hail considered as components of the cloud is explained as far as practicable under those words. As the acceleration of each descending cloud-particle is counterbalanced by the viscosity of the air resisting its motion, it follows that the weight of the clouds is to be considered as a part of the weight of the atmosphere and is added to the barometric pressure of the invisible moist air until the descending cloud-particles and the raindrops have reached the earth's surface. This weight may amount to that of a column of water several feet in height. See the supplement.

2. A semblance of a cloud, or something spread out like or having some effect of a cloud: commonly followed by a specification: as, a *cloud* of dust; a ship under a *cloud* of canvas (that is, a large spread of sails).

The archers on both sides bent their bows, and the clouds of arrows flew.

*Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 391].)*

A pithy cloud of locusts, warping on the eastern wind.

*Milton, P. L., l. 340.*

3. A clouded appearance; a dark area of color over a lighter material, or the reverse, as bloom

upon a varnished surface.—4. In *zoöl.*, an ill-defined, obscure, or indistinct spot or mark, often a spot produced by the internal structure seen through a semi-transparent surface.

Larva . . . beneath with opaque white clouds. *Say.*

5. Anything that obscures, darkens, threatens, or the like.

He has a cloud in his face. *Shak., A. and C., III. 2.*

6. A multitude; a collection; a throng. [Now rare.]

So great a cloud of witnesses. *Heb. xii. 1.*

The bishop of London did cut down a noble cloud of trees at Fulham. *Aubrey, Lord Bacon's Apophthegms.*

7. A woman's head-wrap made of loosely knit wool.—Cloud on a title. See *title*.—In cloud<sup>1</sup>, secretly; covertly.

These, sir, are businesses ask to be carried With caution, and in cloud.

*B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, II. 1.*

In the clouds. (a) Above the earth and practical things; high-flown; unreal; unsubstantial; illusory. (b) Absorbed in day-dreams; visionary; absent-minded; abstracted. (c) Out of ordinary comprehension; in the realms of fancy or non-reality.

Though poets may of inspiration boast, Their rage, ill-govern'd, in the clouds is lost.

*Waller, On Roscommon's tr. of Horace.*

Magellanic clouds. See *Magellanic*.—Under a cloud, in difficulties or misfortune; in an uncertain or unfortunate condition; especially, under suspicion or in disgrace.

I will say that for the English, if they were deils, that they are a cooevelesed people to gentlemen that are under a cloud.

They had attached themselves to Isabella in the early part of her life, when her fortunes were still under a cloud.

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 13.*

Under cloud<sup>1</sup>, under heaven; under the sun.

Was neuer kyng under cloude his knyghtes more louet, Ne gretter of giftes to his goode men.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3873.*

—Syn. 1. Haze, Fog, etc. See *rain*, *n.*

cloud<sup>1</sup> (kloud), *v.* [*< cloud<sup>1</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* 1.

To overspread with a cloud or clouds: as, the sky is clouded. Hence—2. To cover as if with clouds: in various figurative applications, as to obscure, darken, render gloomy or sullen, etc.: said of aspect or mood.

To cloud and darken the clearest truths.

*Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. To variegate with spots or waves of a darker color appearing as if laid on over a lighter, or the reverse: as, to cloud a panel; a clouded sky in a picture.—4. To place under a cloud, as of misfortune, disgrace, etc.; sully; tarnish: as, his character was clouded with suspicion.

I would not be a stand-by, to hear My sovereign mistress clouded so.

*Shak., W. T., l. 2.*

His fair demeanour, Lovely behaviour, unappalled spirit, Spoke him not base in blood, however clouded.

*Ford, Perkin Warbeck, IV. 3.*

Clouded cana. See *canal*.—To cloud a title. See *cloud on a title*, under *title*.

This disputation concerning these lands has clouded the title for a quarter of a century.

*Appleton's Ann. Cyc. (1896), p. 250.*

II. *intrans.* To grow cloudy; become obscured with clouds: sometimes with up.

Worthies, away; the scene begins to cloud.

*Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.*

It clouded up before eight o'clock. *Bryant.*

cloud<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [*ME., earlier clude, clud, < AS. clūd, a mass of rock, a hill. Cf. cloud<sup>1</sup>, and clod<sup>1</sup>, cloti<sup>1</sup>.*] A rock; a hill.

Wormes woveth under cloudes.

*Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright).*

The cludes to the se shal rin for to hid them tharin.

*Anticleric (ed. Morris), l. 708.*

cloudage (klou'dāj), *n.* [*< cloud<sup>1</sup> + -age.*] A mass of clouds; cloudiness: as, "a scudding cloudage of shapes," *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

cloudberry (kloud'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *cloudberrys* (-iz). [*< cloud<sup>1</sup> (appar. in earlier sense of 'a round mass,' in ref.*

to the berries; cf. the other name *knot-berry*) + *berry<sup>1</sup>*.] A species of dwarf raspberry, *Rubus Chamamorus*, with a creeping root-stock and simple stem, from 4 to 8 inches high. It is found in arctic and sub-arctic regions of the northern hemisphere, on the mountains of Great Britain and central Europe, and in some localities in Canada and New England. The flow-

ers are large and white, and the berries, which are of a very agreeable taste, are orange-yellow in color, and consist of a few large drupeles. Also called *knotberry* and *mountain bramble*.

cloud-born (kloud'börn), *a.* [*Tr. of L. nubigena, an epithet of the centaurs.*] Born of a cloud.

Cloud-born centaurs. *Dryden, Æneid.*

cloud-built (kloud'bilt), *a.* 1. Built up of clouds.

The sun went down Behind the cloud-built columns of the west.

*Cooper, Odyssey.*

2. Fanciful; imaginary; chimerical; fantastic: applied to day-dreams or castles in the air.

And so vanished my cloud-built palace. *Goldsmith, Essay.*

cloud-burst (kloud'bérst), *n.* A violent down-pour of rain in large quantity and over a very limited area.

The most destructive cloud-burst ever known in Grant county . . . extended over twelve miles in length. Rocks weighing tons were washed loose on the hills, and came down like an avalanche, sweeping away fences, houses, and groves; dry gulches were filled and overflowing; the smallest rivulets became roaring torrents.

*Amer. Meteor. Jour., II. 556.*

cloud-capped, cloud-capt (kloud'kapt), *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces, *Shak., Tempest, IV. 1.*

cloud-compeller (kloud'kom-pel'ér), *n.* [A tr. of Gr. νεφέληγέτης, lit. 'cloud-gatherer,' a Homeric epithet of Zeus (Jupiter), < νεφέλη, cloud (see *nebula*), + ἀγειρεν, gather: see *agora*.] He who collects or drives together the clouds: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter.

cloud-compelling (kloud'kom-pel'ing), *a.* Collecting or driving together the clouds: applied classically to Jupiter.

Bacchus, the seed of cloud-compelling Jove. *Waller, On the Danger His Majesty Escaped.*

Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs. *Thomson, Autumn, l. 801.*

cloud-drift (kloud'drift), *n.* Irregular, drifting clouds; cloud-rack.

Far off, above the frigid western hills, lay violet-fringed cloud-drifts. *S. Judd, Margaret, l. 17.*

cloudful, *a.* [*ME. cloudeful; < cloud<sup>1</sup> + -ful, l.*] Dark; blind; ignorant.

To wasche away our cloudeful offence. *Hoccleve, Mower of God.*

cloudily (klou'di-li), *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly; obscurely; not perspicuously.

Plato . . . talks too metaphysically and cloudily about it [the highest good]. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 206.*

cloudiness (klou'di-nes), *n.* The state of being cloudy or clouded.

clouding (klou'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cloud<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] The appearance of cloudiness; unequal blending or distribution of light and shade or of colors; specifically, a clouded appearance given to silks, ribbons, and yarns in the process of dyeing.

The cloudings of the tortoise-shell of Hermes. *Ruskin, Lectures on Art, p. 106.*

cloud-kissing (kloud'kis'ing), *a.* Touching the clouds; lofty.

Cloud-kissing Ilion. *Shak., Lucerne, l. 1370.*

cloud-land (kloud'land), *n.* The region of the clouds; a place above the earth or away from the practical things of life; dream-land; the realm of fancy.

cloudless (kloud'les), *a.* [*< cloud<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright: as, *cloudless* skies.

cloudlessly (kloud'les-li), *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.

cloudlet (kloud'let), *n.* [*< cloud<sup>1</sup> + dim. -let.*] A small cloud.

Eve's first star through fleecy cloudlet peeping. *Coleridge.*

cloud-rack (kloud'rak), *n.* An assemblage of irregular, drifting clouds; floating cloudy vapor; cloud-drift.

If there is no soul in man higher than all that, did it reach to sailing on the cloud-rack and spinning sea-sand; then I say man is but an animal. *Carlyle.*

cloud-ring (kloud'ring), *n.* A ring of clouds; specifically, a cloudy belt or region north and south of the equator.

cloud-topped, cloud-topt (kloud'topt), *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray.*

cloudy (klou'di), *a.* [*< ME. cloudy, clouði (cf. AS. cludig, rocky, hilly); < cloud<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Overcast with clouds; obscured by clouds: as, a *cloudy* day; a *cloudy* sky.

And bring in cloudy night immediately. *Shak., R. and J., III. 2.*

Cloudberry (*Rubus Chamamorus*).



2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; of the nature of a cloud.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the cloudy pillar descended and stood at the door of the tabernacle.  
Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood.

The Historian, affirming many things, can in the cloudy knowledge of mankind hardly escape from many lies.  
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Cloudy and confused notions.

Watts, Improvement of Mind.

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill nature; not open or cheerful.

When cloudy looks are cleared. Spenser, Sonnets, xl.

5. Marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues, or by clouding or a blending of light and shade or of colors.—6. Wanting in luster, brightness, transparency, or clearness; dimmed: as, a cloudy diamond.

Before the wine grows cloudy.

Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.

Cloudy swelling, a degenerative change of cell-substance, sometimes seen in muscular and glandular tissue. It is marked by swelling and a cloudy granular appearance. The granules dissolve in acetic acid or in alkalis. It is often followed by fatty degeneration. Also called *parenchymatous degeneration* or *inflammation*, *granular degeneration*, and *albuminous infiltration*.—Syn. 1. Murky, hazy, lowering, dim, dismal.

**cloud** (klōd-s'), *a.* [F., pp. of *clouer*, fix or stud with nails, < *clou*, a nail: see *cloue*<sup>4</sup>, and cf. *clout*<sup>3</sup>.] In *her*, studded with nails. See *trellis*.

**clough**<sup>1</sup> (kluf or klou), *n.* [= Sc. *clough*, *clouch*, < ME. *clough*, *clow*, pl. *cloughes*, \**clowes*, *clowes*, *clowes*, prob. (with guttural *gh* (> *v*) for orig. *f* (> *v*), as reversely *f* for *gh* in the mod. pron., and in *duarf*, *duff* for *dough*, etc.) < Icel. *klöf*, a cleft or rift in a hill, a ravine (cf. Dan. *klov*, a clamp, vise, tongs, = Sw. *klofta*, a vise) (= D. *kloof*, a slit, crevice, chink, > E. (Amer.) *clove*, a ravine: see *clove*<sup>3</sup>), < *kijafa* = AS. *clēofan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*<sup>2</sup>, and cf. *clift*<sup>1</sup>, *clift*<sup>1</sup>. The ME. pl. *clowes* touches *clowes*, pl. of *cluf*, mod. E. *cliff*: see *cloue*<sup>4</sup>, *clift*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *clove*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. A narrow valley; a cleft in a hillside; a ravine, glen, or gorge.

Into a grisly clough  
Thal and that maiden yode.

Sir Tristrem, ll. 59.

Als lange as we haue herde-men bene,  
And kepis this cattell in this cloghe,  
So seicouth a sight was neuere non sene.

York Plays, p. 120.

These cattif Jewes dud not so now,  
Sende him to seche in clif and clow.

Cursor Mundi. (Halliwell.)

What pictures are presented by these misty crags and deep water-worn cloughs! All about Derbyshire, 1884.

2†. A cliff; a rocky precipice.

Here is the close of Clyme with *clowes* so hye.

Morte Arthure, l. 1639.

3. The cleft or fork of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A wood. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A sluice; especially, a sluice for letting off water gently, as in the agricultural operation of improving soils by flooding them with muddy water. Also *clow*.

This [washing] is performed by stirring up the wool in a tank of water with a strong pole, the water being let off through a *clow* or shuttle, furnished with a grating, at the bottom of the vat.  
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 84.

6. A large vessel of coarse earthenware.—**float** *clough*, a barge with scrapers attached, which, driven by the tide or current, rakes up the silt and sand over which it passes, that it may be removed by the current.

**clough**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *cloff*.

**clough-arch** (kluf'ārch), *n.* Same as *paddle-hole*.

**clour**<sup>1</sup> (klōr), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *clowre*, a field.] A field.

He seythe a pulter [poulterer] that sellythe a fatte swanne  
For a gooselyng, that graethe on bareyne *clowrye*.  
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

**clour**<sup>2</sup> (klōr), *v. t.* [Sc. Cf. Icel. *klōra* = Norw. *kløre*, scratch, scrawl.] 1. To inflict a blow on.—2. To make a dent or bump on.

**clour**<sup>3</sup> (klōr), *n.* [Sc., < *clour*<sup>2</sup>, *v.* Cf. Icel. *klōr*, a scratching.] 1. A blow.

Frae words and aiths to *clours* and nicks.

Burns, To William Simpson.

2. An indentation produced by a blow, or a raised lump resulting from a blow on the person.

**clout**<sup>1</sup> (klout), *n.* [< ME. *clout*, *clut*, a patch, shred, < AS. *clūt*, a patch, a plate (of metal) > Icel. *klutr*, a kerchief, = Sw. *klut* = Dan. *klud*, a rag, clout, < W. *clwt* = Ir. Gael. *clud* = Manx *clond*, a clout, pate *u.*] 1. A patch; a piece of cloth, leather, etc. used to mend something.

—2. Any piece of cloth, especially a worthless piece, or one designed for a mean use; a rag.

A clout about that head,

Where late the diadem stood. Shak., Hamlet, ll. 2.

They look

Like empty scabbards all, no mettle in 'em;

Like men of *clouts*, set to keep crows from orchards.

Fletcher, Bonduca, ll. 3.

3†. Any small piece; a fragment; a tatter; a bit.

And when she of this bille hath taken hede,

She rente it al to *cloutes* atte laste.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 709.

4. In *archery*: (a) The mark fixed in the center of the butts at which archers are shooting. (The mark is said to have been originally a piece of white cloth, though Nares supposes that it may have been a small nail (French *clouet*. See *clout*<sup>3</sup>.)

Indeed, a' must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the *clout*.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

(b) A black-centered white target, usually 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, placed near the ground, commonly at an angle of 60 degrees, and surrounded by concentric circles at distances of 18 inches and 3, 6, 9, and 12 feet.

Within 30 years they [the Royal Archers at Edinburgh] shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and called the *Clout*; and an arrow striking the target is still called a *clout*.  
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. clii.

5. An iron plate fastened upon an axletree to keep it from wearing.

**clout**<sup>1</sup> (klout), *v. t.* [< ME. *clouten*, *clutien*, < AS. \**clūtian* (in pp. *ge-clūtod*, patched), < *clūt*, a patch: see the noun.] 1. To patch; mend by sewing on a clout or patch; cobble; hence, to join clumsily.

And when thei were passed thourgh thei ouertoke a carl,  
that hadde bought a payre of stronge shoues, and also  
stronge lether to *cloute* hem with.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 33.

Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together.

Ascham.

Paul, yea, and Peter too, had more skill . . . in *clouting*  
an old tent.

Latimer.

2. To cover with a piece of cloth or with rags; bandage.

A noly impudent beggar . . . showed a leg *clouted* up.

Tatler, No. 68.

3. To rub with an old piece of cloth, felt, or the like.

**clout**<sup>2</sup> (klout), *n.* [< ME. *clout*, *clowte*, a blow; origin unknown.] A blow with the hand; a cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

He gaf hys fadur soche a *cloute*

That hors and man felle downe.

Rom. of Syr Tryamour (ed. Halliwell), l. 781.

Drye out dogge and catte, or els gene them a *clout*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

**clout**<sup>3</sup> (klout), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *clut*; < ME. *clouten*, *clowten*, strike, beat: see *clout*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To strike with the hand; cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

If I here [her] chyde, she wolde *cloute* my cote, biere  
my ey.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 98.

Pay him over the pate, *clout* him for all his courtesies.

Fletcher, Women Pleased.

**clout**<sup>3</sup> (klout), *n.* [Appar. short for *clout-nail*, where *clout* is either < F. *clouet* (Cotgrave), a little nail (dim. of *clou*, a nail: see *cloue*<sup>4</sup>), > *clouter*, stud with nails, or < *clout*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, patch, cobble, esp. of shoes, in the patching of which clout-nails would be used. See quot. from Piers Plowman, under *clout*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] Same as *clout-nail*.

**clout**<sup>3</sup> (klout), *v. t.* [< *clout*<sup>3</sup>, *n.* Cf. F. *clouter*, stud.] To stud or fasten with nails.

With his knopped shon [buckled shoes] *clouted* full thykke.

Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 424.

**clouted**<sup>1</sup> (klout'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clout*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Patched; mended with clouts; mended or put together clumsily; cobbled: as, *clouted* shoes.

A *clouted* cloak about him was,

That held him frae the cold.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 188).

2. Clothed or covered with clouts or patched garments; ragged: as, a *clouted* beggar.

**clouted**<sup>2</sup> (klout'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clout*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] Studded, strengthened, or fastened with clout-nails.

I thought he slept; and put

My *clouted* brogues from off my feet.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

The dull swain

Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon.

Milton, Comus, l. 635.

[Some regard the word *clouted* in the above passages as *clouted*<sup>1</sup>, patched or mended.]

**clouted**<sup>3</sup> (klout'ed), *p. a.* A variant of *clotted*. [Prov. Eng.]

One that 'noints his nose with *clouted* cream and pomatum.

Chapman, May-Day, ll. 2.

**clouter**, *n.* [< ME. *clouter*, *clowter*, a cobbler, < *clouten*, patch, cobble: see *clout*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A cobbler; a patcher.

**clouterly** (klout'ér-li), *a.* [< *clouter* + -ly<sup>1</sup>.] Clumsy; awkward. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

**clouting** (klout'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *clout*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of striking.—2. [Appar. a particular use of preceding.] See *extract*.

A heavy smooth-edged sickle is used for bagging or *clouting*—an operation in which the hook is struck against the straw, the left hand being used to gather and carry along the cut swath.  
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 574.

**clout-nail** (klout'nāl), *n.* [< *clout*<sup>3</sup> + *nail*.] 1. A short large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes.—2. A nail for securing clouts or small patches of iron, as to the axletree of a carriage. It has a round flat head, round shank, and sharp point.

Also called *clout*.

**cloue**<sup>1</sup> (klōv). Preterit, and formerly sometimes (for *cloven*, to which the *o* in pret. *cloue* is due) past participle, of *cleave*<sup>2</sup>.

**cloue**<sup>2</sup> (klōv), *n.* [< ME. *cloue* (written *cloue*, also *cloue*; cf. *cloue*<sup>4</sup>), < AS. *clufe*, pl. (sing. not found) (= LG. *klōve*), clove, esp. of garlic, also in comp. *cluf-thung*, crowfoot, and *cluf-wyrt*, buttercup, also spelled *cluf-thung*, *cluf-wyrt*; = OHG. \**chlōbo*, \**chlōfo*, in comp. *chlōbolouh*, *chlōfolouh*, *chlōvolouh*, MHG. *klōbelouch*, dissimilated *knōbelouch* (cf. *clue*), G. *knoblauch* = MLG. *kloftōk*, *knustock*, LG. *knufflōk* = MD. *knofloec*, D. *knoflook*, garlic, lit. 'clove-leek.' The orig. sense appears in OHG. \**chlōbo*, MHG. *klōbe*, G. *klobe*, *kloben*, a split stick, = D. *kloof*, a cleft (> *cloue*<sup>3</sup>, *q. v.*) = E. *clough*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*; thus ult. from AS. *clēofan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*<sup>2</sup>, *cloue*<sup>3</sup>, *clough*<sup>1</sup>.] One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic.

*Cloue* (var. *cloue*) of garlykke (var. garlek or other lyke), costula.  
Prompt. Parv., p. 486.

**cloue**<sup>3</sup> (klōv), *n.* [< D. *kloue*, now *kloof*, a cleft, ravine, = E. *clough*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.* See also *cloue*<sup>2</sup>.] A ravine or rocky fissure; a gorge: as, the Kaaterskill *cloue* in the Catskill mountains. [Used principally along the Hudson river in New York, where several Dutch words still remain current.]

**cloue**<sup>4</sup> (klōv), *n.* [< ME. *cloue*, *clawe*, pl. *clowes*, *clowes*, short for earlier ME. *cloue girofne* (cf. *cloue girofne*), in the Ancien Riwle as OF., *clou de girofne*, F. *clou de girofne*, also simply *girofne*, clove, = Sp. *clavo girofado*, also *clavo aromático*, *clavo de especia* (see *spice*), or simply *clavo*, = It. *chivo*, *chiodo di garofano*, or simply *garofano*, *gherofano*, clove: so called from the shape of the clove, lit. 'nail of the gillyflower,' the term *gillyflower*, ME. *gylflore*, etc., being ult. a corrupted form of Gr. *καρύφύλλων*, lit. 'nut-leaf,' applied to the clove-tree, and subsequently to various aromatic plants: see *Caryophyllus*, *gillyflower*. F. *clou*, Sp. *clavo*, etc., is lit. 'nail,' < L. *clavus*, a nail (prob. akin to *clavis*, a key), < *claudere*, close: see *clavis*, *claf*, *cloue*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried flower-buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, belonging to



Branch of the Clove-tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), with unopened bud.

the family *Myrtaceae*, originally of the Moluccas, now cultivated in Zanzibar, the West Indies, Brazil, and other tropical regions. The tree is a handsome evergreen, from 15 to 30 feet high, with large, elliptic, smooth leaves and numerous purplish flowers on jointed stalks. Every part of the plant abounds in

volatile oil for which the flower-buds are prized. Cloves are very largely used as a spice, and in medicine for their stimulant and aromatic properties.

Biron. A lemon.

Long. Stuck with cloves.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

2. The tree which bears cloves.—3. [F. *clou*, a nail: see etym.] A long spike-nail.—**Mother cloves**, the dried fruit of the clove-tree, resembling cloves somewhat in appearance, but larger and less aromatic.—**Oil of cloves**, an essential oil obtained from the buds of the clove-tree. It is the least volatile of the essential oils, and consists of eugenol and caryophyllene. It is colorless or has a faint yellow tinge, a strong characteristic odor, and a burning taste.—**Royal clove**, an abnormal state of the clove, in which it has an unusual number of sepals and large bracts at the base: once held in high repute from its rarity and supposed virtues.—**Wild clove**, a small tree of the West Indies and Venezuela, *Pimenta racemosa*, which yields oil of myrica, the basis of bay-rum.

**clove<sup>5</sup> (klōv)**, n. [Origin uncertain.] In England, a weight of cheese, etc. A statute of 1430 makes the clove equal to 7 pounds. The word is still used in Suffolk and Essex for a weight of 8 pounds of cheese or wool, as a division of the way.

**clove-bark, clove-cinnamon (klōv'bārk, -sin'g-mōn)**, n. Same as *clove-cassia* (which see, under *cassia*).

**clove-gillyflower (klōv'jil'i-flou-ēr)**, n. [ME. *clove gilofre*, etc., clove; in mod. sense a new comp. of *clove* + *gillyflower*: see *clove* and *gillyflower*.] 1. Same as *clove*, 1.

In that countree growen many trees that beren clove-gilofres and notemuges. Manderille, Travels.

2. One of the popular names of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, given especially to the clove-scented, double-flowered, whole-colored varieties.

**clove-hitch (klōv'hich)**, n. See *hitch*, 6.

**clove-hook (klōv'hūk)**, n. Naut., same as *sister-hook*.

**clovel (klō'vəl)**, n. [E. dial.] Same as *back-bar*.  
**cloven (klō'vn)**, p. a. [*ME. cloven*, < AS. *clofen*, pp. of *cleofan*, cleave: see *cleave*.] 1. Divided; parted, split; riven.

She did confide thee . . . Into a cloven pine. Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

2. In her. See *sarcelled*.—**Cloven hoof**. See *hoof*.—To show the cloven hoof, to show that one has designs of an evil or diabolic character, the devil being commonly represented with cloven hoofs.

**cloven-berry (klō'vn-ber'i)**, n. A shrub of the West Indies, *Samyda serrulata*, which bears a dehiscent fleshy fruit.

**cloven-footed (klō'vn-fūt'ed)**, a. [ME. *clovefote*; < *cloven* + *foot* + -ed.] 1. Having the foot divided into parts; cloven-hoofed; flapsided.—2. In *ornith.*, having the webs of a palmate foot deeply incised, so that the foot is almost semipalmate, as in a tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*, the *Larus fuscipes* or cloven-footed gull of early authors.

**cloven-hoofed (klō'vn-hōft)**, a. Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

**clove-pink (klōv'pink)**, n. The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

**clover (klō'vər)**, n. [E. dial. *claver*, *clavver*, Sc. *claver*, *clavver*; < ME. *clover*, earlier *claver*, < AS. *clāfre*, usually *clāfre* = D. *klaver* = MLG. *klöver*, *klaveren*, LG. *klöver*, *klēwer* = Dan. *kløver* = Sw. *klöver* = (in shorter form) OHG. *chlōw*, *chlō* (*chlōw*), MHG. *klō* (*klōw*), G. *klies*, clover. Root unknown.] 1. A name of various common species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*, of the family *Fabaceae*. They are low herbs, chiefly found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. There are about 250 species, of which about 55 are natives of the United States, chiefly west of the Rocky Mountains. Many are valuable forage-plants. The red, purple, or meadow clover, *T. pratense*, is extensively cultivated for fodder and as a fertilizer. The white or Dutch clover, *T. repens*, is common in pastures. The Alsike clover, *T. hybridum*, and the Italian, carnation, or crimson clover, *T. incarnatum*, are sometimes cultivated. Other species, mostly weeds of little value, are the yellow or hop clover, *T. agrarium*; the stone, hare's-foot, or rabbit-foot clover, *T. arvense*; the strawberry clover, *T. fragiferum*; the buffalo clover, *T. reflexum*; the zigzag clover, *T. medium*; etc. The above are all natives of Europe, though several are widely naturalized.

2. One of several plants of other genera belonging to the same order. Species of *Melilotus* are known as sweet clover and Bokhara or tree clover. Bur- or heart-clover is *Medicago Arabica*; Calvary clover, the spiny-fruited *Medicago intertexta*; bush-clover, species of *Lespedeza*; bird's-foot clover, *Lokus corniculatus* and *Trigonella ornithopodioides*; prairie clover, species of *Petalostemon*; etc.—**Clover-hay worm**, the larva of the pyralid moth, *Hyponygia costalis*. It occurs all over the United States and Canada, and was probably brought from Europe; it feeds exclusively upon stored clover, matting it together with silk filled with excremental pellets, and utterly spoiling it as food for stock. It makes its cocoon either at the borders of the hay-mow or stack, or entirely away from it, under a board, or other shelter. There are two or three annual generations, and the insect hibernates as a larva. See cut in next column.—**Clover-root borer**. See *borer*.—To be or live in clover, to be like a cow in a clover-field—that is, in most comfortable or enjoyable circumstances; live luxuriously or in abundance.



Clover-hay Worm (*Hyponygia costalis*), natural size. 1, a larva; 2, cocoon; 3, chrysalis; 4, 5, 6, moth, with wings expanded and closed; 7, worm covered with silken web.

**clovered (klō'vərd)**, a. [*clover* + -ed.] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling through the clover'd vale. Thomson, Summer, l. 1235.

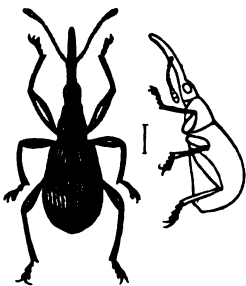
**clover-grass (klō'vər-grās)**, n. Same as *clover*.

**clover-huller (klō'vər-hul'ər)**, n. A machine for separating clover-seeds from their hulls.

**clover-leaf (klō'vər-lēf)**, n. The leaf of clover; a trefoil.

**clover-sick (klō'vər-sik)**, a. In bad condition from being too long used for raising clover: said of land.

**clover-weevil (klō'vər-wē'vil)**, n. A kind of weevil of the genus *Apten*, different species of which feed on the seeds of the clover, as also on tares and other leguminous plants. *A. apricans*, especially, is frequently very destructive to fields of red clover, laying its eggs among the flowers, from which the grubs eat their way into the pods. It is of a bluish-black color and little more than a line in length.



Clover-weevil (*Apten apricans*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

**clowery (klō'vər-i)**, a. [*clover* + -y.] Full of clover; abounding in clover: as, *clowery grass*.

They [peasant women] bring a sense of the country's clowery pasturage, in the milk just drawn from the great cream-colored cows. Howells, Venetian Life, vi.

**clowertown (klō'vərt)**, n. [*clove* + *wort*.] A name given to plants belonging to the family *Sileneaceae*.

**clow<sup>1</sup> (klou)**, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *clough*, 5.

**clow<sup>2</sup> (klō)**, v. t. [A var. of *claw*.] To scratch; haul about and claw, as boys in horse-play. [North. Eng.]

**clowe-gilofret**, n. [ME.: see *clove-gillyflower* and *clowe*.] A clove.

**clown (kloun)**, n. [Early mod. E. *clowne* (Levins, 1570, perhaps the earliest instance cited), = Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow (= North Fries. *klōnne*, a clown, bumpkin—Wedgwood); cf. Sw. dial. *kluns*, a hard knob, a clumsy fellow, *klunn*, a log, Dan. *klunt*, a log, a block, = D. *klont*, a clod, lump; cf. also Dan. Sw. *klump*, a lump (see *club* and *clump*); for the sense, cf. *block-head*, *clodpoll*. The notion that the word *clown* is derived from L. *colonus*, a husbandman (see *colony*), though phonetically possible (cf. *crown*, ult. < L. *corona*), is erroneous; but it has perhaps affected the use of *clown*.] 1. A man of rustic or coarse manners; a person without refinement; a lout; a boor; a churl.

By my soul, a swain! a most simple clown! Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

As the husband is, the wife is: thou art mated with a clown. And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down. Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic.

When Little John came, to gambols they went, Both gentlemen, yeomen, and clown. Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 346).

The clown, the child of nature without guile, Blest with an infant's ignorance of all But his own simple pleasures. Cooper, Task, iv. 623.

3. A professional or habitual jester; a merryman or buffoon, as in a pantomime, circus, or other place of entertainment, and formerly in the households of the great.

The roynish clown, at whom so oft Your grace was wont to laugh. Shak., As you Like It, ii. 2.

= Syn. See *jester* and *zany*.

**clown (kloun)**, v. i. [*clown*, n.] To act or behave as a clown; play the clown.

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

**clownaget (klou'nāj)**, n. [*clown* + -age.] The manners of a clown.

And he to serve me thus! ingratitude Beyond the coarseness yet of any clownage.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

Rural clownage or urbanity. Ford, Fame's Memorial.

**clownery (klou'nər-i)**, n. [*clown* + -ery.] 1. The condition or character of a clown; ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners.

Honesty is but a defect of wit;

Respect but mere rusticity and clownery.

Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Twere as good

I were reduc'd to clownery.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. Clownish buffoonery, as in a pantomime.

The trivial and the bombastic, the drivelling, squinting, sprawling clowneries of nature, with her worn out stage-properties and rag-fair emblematizations.

Sterling, quoted in Whipple's Lit. and Life, p. 113.

**clown-heal (kloun'hēl)**, n. A common labiate plant, *Stachys palustris*: first so called by the herbalist Gerard because a countryman who had cut himself to the bone with a scythe was said to have healed the wound with this plant. Also called *clown's allheal* and *clown's woundwort*.

**clownish (klou'nish)**, a. [*clown* + -ish.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of clowns or rustics; like a clown; rude; coarse; awkward; ungainly.

A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest, . . . But with his clownish hands their tender wings

He brusheth oft. Spenser, F. Q., i. l. 23.

What if we essay'd to steal

The clownish fool out of your father's court? Shak., As you Like It, i. 3.

He [Leicester] mimicked with ready accent the manners of the affected or the clownish, and made his own graceful tone and manner seem doubly such when he resumed it. Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. Abounding in clowns; dull; stupid; uncultured; unrefined: as, "a clownish neighbourhood." Dryden. = Syn. *Churlish*, *Loutish*, etc. See *boorish*.

**clownishly (klou'nish-li)**, adv. In a clownish manner; coarsely; rudely.

**clownishness (klou'nish-nes)**, n. The state or quality of being clownish; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior or language; incivility; awkwardness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its clownishness. Dryden.

**clownist (klou'nist)**, n. [*clown* + -ist.] One who acts the clown; a clown.

We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, humorists, clownists, satirists. Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queborough, v. 1.

**clown's-treacle (klounz'trē'kl)**, n. A name of the garlic, *Allium sativum*.

**clowring (klou'ring)**, n. [Cf. E. dial. *clour*, a lump.] In *stone-cutting*, the process of splitting off superfluous stone with a wedge-shaped chisel, or with a pick, thus reducing the faces of the stone to nearly plane surfaces. In this condition it is said to be *wasted off*.

**cloy<sup>1</sup> (kloi)**, v. t. [*OF. "cloyer"*, var. of *cloer*, F. *clouer*, nail, fasten or join with nails (in comp. *encloyer* (see *acloy*), cloy, choke or stop up, var. of *encloyer*, nail, drive in a nail), < *clo*, *clow*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove* and *clout*.] 1. To pierce; gore.

Which with his cruell snake him deadly cloyed.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 48.

2. In *farriery*, to prick (a horse) in shoeing.

He never shod a horse but he cloyed him.

Bacon, Apophthegma.

3. To stop up; obstruct; clog.

The duke's purpose was to have cloyed the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones.

Speed, Henry VI., IX. xvi. § 30.

4. To spike; drive a spike into the vent of: as, to cloy a gun.

Did Jove look on us, I would laugh, and swear

That his artillery is cloy'd by me.

Fletcher (and Massinger?), False One, v. 4.

5. To satiate; gratify to repletion or so as to cause loathing; surfeit; sate.

Who can . . .

. . . cloy the hungry edge of appetite

By bare imagination of a feast? Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Let smooth-chinn'd amouists be cloy'd in play,

And surfeit on the bane of hateful leisure.

Ford, Fame's Memorial.

= Syn. 5. *Sate*, etc. (see *satisfy*), pall, glut, gorge.

## cloy

**cloy**<sup>2</sup> (kloi), *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *claw*, *v.*, by confusion with *cloy*<sup>1</sup>.] To stroke with a claw.

His royal bird  
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloy*s his beak,  
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

**cloyer** (kloi'er), *n.* [*< cloy*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] One who intrudes on the profits of young sharpers by claiming a share. [Thieves' slang.]

Then there's a *cloyer*, or snap, that dogs any new brother in that trade and snaps—will have half in any booty.

*Middleton and Dekker*, *Boaring Girl*.

**cloyless** (kloi'les), *a.* [*< cloy*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Not causing satiety.

Epicurean cooks  
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite.  
*Shak.*, *A. and C.*, II. 1.

**cloyment** (kloi'ment), *n.* [*< cloy*<sup>1</sup> + *-ment*.] Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite.

Alas, their love may be call'd appetite . . .  
That suffer surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt.  
*Shak.*, *T. N.*, II. 5.

**club**<sup>1</sup> (klub), *n.* [*< ME. club, clubb, clubbe*, also *clob*, etc., *< Icel. klubba* = *Sw. klubba* = *Dan. klub*, prob. an assimilated form (*bb < mb, mp*) of *Icel. klumba*, a club, = *Sw. Dan. klump*, clump, lump; cf. *Sw. klubb*, a clump, block; *Dan. klumpfodet*, clubfooted: see *clubm*<sup>1</sup> and *clown*. As the name of a suit of cards, *clubs* is a translation of *Sp. bastos*, the suit of clubs, pl. of *basto*, a club, a cudgel (see *basto*, *baston*). The figure on these cards is now a trefoil or clover-leaf; cf. *Dan. kløver* = *D. klaver*, a club at cards, lit. 'clover': see *clover*.] 1. A stick or piece of wood suitable for being wielded in the hand as a weapon; a thick, heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel.

But make you ready your stiff bats and clubs.

*Shak.*, *Cor.*, I. 1.

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroke of a club.

*Sir J. Hayward*.

2. A staff or stick with a crooked head used in the games of golf and hockey for driving the ball. See *golf-club*, 1.—3. A round solid mass; a clump; a knot.

The hair carried into a club, according to the fashion.

*Bulwer*.

4. A playing-card that is marked with trefoils; in the plural, the suit so marked.

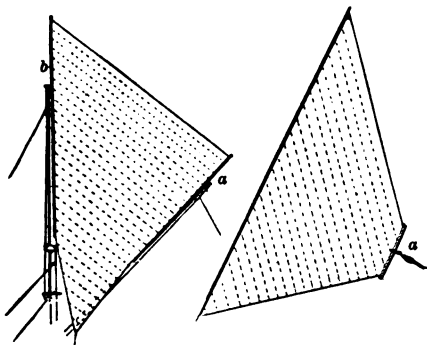
Ensanguined hearts, clubs typical of strife,  
And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.

*Cowper*, *Task*, IV. 218.

The suit of clubs upon the Spanish cards is not the trefoil as with us, but positively clubs, or cudgels, of which we retain the name, though we have lost the figures; the original name is *bastos*. The spades are swords, called in Spain *espadas*; in this instance we retain the name and some faint resemblance of the figure.

*Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 424.

5. In *entom.*, a suddenly broadened outer portion of an antenna, formed by two, three, or more enlarged terminal joints, as in most weevils. See cut under *clavate*<sup>1</sup>.—6. In fungi of the family *Clavariet*, the claviform receptacle or one of its branches. *M. C. Cooke*, *British Fungi*, p. 335.—7. A small spar to which the foot of a gaff-topsail or the clue of a staysail



a, a. Clubs. b, Hoisting-pole.

or jib is bent to make the sail set to the best advantage.

**club**<sup>1</sup> (klub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [*< club*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *clubbed*.] 1. To beat with a club.—2. To convert into a club; use as a club: as, to club a musket (by taking hold of the barrel and striking with the butt).

Here occurred a short, sharp, and obstinate hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and clubbed muskets.

*The Century*, XXXI. 455.

3. To unite, as the hair, in a solid mass or knot resembling a club.

He had a few gray hairs plaited and clubbed behind.

*Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 17.

4. *Milit.*, to demoralize or confuse by a blunder in tactical maneuvers: as, to club a battalion. [Slang.]

**club**<sup>2</sup> (klub), *n.* [Appears first in the middle of the 17th century, written *club* or *clubbe*, and applied to convivial societies originating and meeting in coffee-houses and taverns; prob. a particular application of *club*<sup>1</sup> in the sense of a 'clump' or 'knot,' i. e., of men (see *club*<sup>1</sup>, 3); cf. *Sw. klubb*, a clump, etc. (see *club*<sup>1</sup>), dial. a crowd; *G. klump*, a lump, mass, crowd: see *clump*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A company of persons organized to meet for social intercourse, or for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, etc. Admission to the membership of clubs is commonly by ballot. Clubs are now an important feature of social life in all large cities, many of them occupying large buildings containing meeting-rooms, libraries, restaurants, etc.

We now use the word *clubbe* for a sodality in a tavern.

*Aubrey* (1659).

What right has any man to meet in factious clubs to vilify the government?

*Dryden*, *Ded. of The Medal*.

The end of our club is to advance conversation and friendship.

*Swift*, *Letters*.

2. A club-house.—3. The united expenses of a company; joint charge; mess account.

We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the club.

*Pejsey*, *Diary*.

4. The contribution of an individual to a joint charge.

The fine fellows are always inviting him to the tavern, and make him pay his club.

*Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, vi.

**club**<sup>2</sup> (klub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [*< club*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To combine or join together, as a number of individuals, for a common purpose; form a club: as, to club together to form a library.—2. Specifically, to contribute to a common fund; combine to raise money for a certain purpose.

We were resolved to club for a coach.

*Tatler*, No. 137.

The owl, the raven, and the bat  
Clubbed for a feather to his hat.

*Swift*.

3. To be united in producing a certain effect; combine into a whole.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream  
Of fancy, madly met, and clubbed into a dream.

*Dryden*.

II. *trans.* 1. To unite; add together by contribution; combine.

By thus *clubbing* our books in a common library, we should each of us have the advantage of using the books of all the other members.

*Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, p. 119.

The two brothers who clubbed their means to buy an elephant.

*T. Hook*, *Gilbert Gurney*, III. I.

2. To divide into an average amount for each individual concerned: as, to club the expense of an entertainment.

**club**<sup>3</sup> (klub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [*< club*<sup>1</sup>.] *Naut.*, to drift down a current with an anchor dragging on the bottom.

**clubbability**, **clubbability** (klub-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< clubable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being clubbable or social.

**clubbable**, **clubbable** (klub'a-bl), *a.* [*< club*<sup>2</sup> + *-able*.] Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a social club; companionable; sociable.

John Gibson Lockhart was not a social or clubbable man.

*Carruthers*.

A very small body of citizens entitled to be classed as clubbable men.

*The Century*, XXV. 311.

**club-ball** (klub'bál), *n.* A game. See extract.

*Club-ball* is a pastime clearly distinguished from cambuc or goff. . . . The difference seems to have consisted in the one being played with a curved bat and the other with a straight one.

*Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 173.

**clubbed** (klubd), *a.* [*< ME. clubbed, clobbered*, club-shaped, also rude; *< club*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Shaped like a club; thickened at the end.

Grete clubbed staves. *Chaucer*, *Prolog* to *Monk's Tale*, l. 10.

The finger-ends are swollen, and a clubbed appearance is present.

*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, V. 98.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (a) *Clavate*; dilated toward the apex: as, clubbed antennæ or tibiae. See cut under *clavate*<sup>1</sup>.

(b) Forming a club: as, clubbed terminal joints of the antennæ.

**clubber**<sup>1</sup> (klub'er), *n.* [*< club*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who clubs; one who strikes with a club.

**clubber**<sup>2</sup> (klub'er), *n.* [*< club*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who belongs to a club; a clubbist; a club-man.

**clubbing** (klub'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *club*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, regarded as intransitive.] 1. The state of being or becoming clubbed or club-shaped, as the hands or feet.—2. Same as *clubfoot*. See *club-foot*, 3.—3. The act of beating with a club: as, the police resorted to clubbing.

## club-moss

**clubbing-drink** (klub'ing-drink), *n.* A beverage drunk at a club, tavern, or coffee-house.

He hath a drink called cauphe [coffee], which is made of a brown berry, and it may be called their clubbing-drink between meals.

*Howell*, *Letters* (1650).

**clubbish**<sup>1</sup> (klub'ish), *a.* [*< club*<sup>1</sup> + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] Rude; clownish; rustic.

Ten kings do die before one clubbish clown.

*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 231.

**clubbish**<sup>2</sup> (klub'ish), *a.* [*< club*<sup>2</sup> + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] Disposed to associate or club together; clubbable.

**clubbist** (klub'ist), *n.* [*< club*<sup>2</sup> + *-ist*.] One who belongs to a party, club, or association; a supporter of clubs. [Rare.]

The crowd shouted out, with rage, at sight of this latter the name of a Jacobin townsman and clubbist; and shook itself to seize him.

*Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, III. iv. 3.

Literary clubs and clubbists.

*Journal of Education*, XVIII. 99.

**clubby** (klub'i), *a.* [*< club*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Of a clubbable or social disposition. *Sala*.

**club-compasses** (klub'kum'pas-ez), *n. pl.* A form of compasses having a bullet or cone at the extremity of one leg, which is inserted in a hole.

**club-fist** (klub'fist), *n.* A large heavy fist; hence, a brutal fellow. *Mir. for Mags.*

**club-fisted** (klub'fis'ted), *a.* Having a burly fist.

**club-foot** (klub'füt), *n.* [*< club*<sup>1</sup> + *foot*. Cf. *G. klumpfuß* = *D. klompvoet* = *Icel. klumbuför* = *Dan. klumpfod* (= *Sw. klampfot*), a club-foot: see *club*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A deformed or distorted foot; a foot which is set awry from the ankle, and is generally also imperfect in shape or undersized.

—2. A similar twisted condition of the feet which is normal in some animals, as sloths.—3. [Without the hyphen.] Congenital distortion of the foot; the state of having a club-foot or club-feet; talipes (which see): as, to be afflicted with clubfoot; the surgical treatment of clubfoot. Also called *clubbing*.—Club-foot moss. Same as *club-moss*.

**clubfooted** (klub'füt'ed), *a.* [*< club-foot* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Having a club-foot or club-feet; affected with clubfoot; taliped.

**clubfootedness** (klub'füt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being clubfooted or taliped.

**club-grass** (klub'gräs), *n.* A kind of grass constituting the small genus *Corynephorus*, native to southern Europe. It has a jointed beard, which is club-shaped at the apex.

**clubhaul** (klub'hál), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to tack (a ship) when in danger of missing stays and drifting ashore, by letting go the lee anchor as soon as the ship's head comes into the wind, and then causing the vessel to pay off in the right direction by hauling on a hawser previously attached to the anchor and led in on the lee quarter. The hawser is then cut, and the sails being trimmed, the ship stands off on the new tack.

**club-headed** (klub'hed'ed), *a.* [*< club*<sup>1</sup> + *head* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *clodpoll*, *blockhead*, etc.] Having a thick head: as, "club-headed antennæ," *Derham*.

**club-house** (klub'hous), *n.* A house occupied by a club, or in which a club assembles. It is a place of meeting and entertainment, always open to those who are members of the club. To the original coffee-room and news-room the typical modern club-house adds library and reading-room, and usually card-, billiard-, and smoking-rooms, baths, etc., and often bedrooms. The cuisine and domestic departments are also complete.

**club-law** (klub'lá), *n.* 1. Government by clubs or violence; the use of arms or force in place of law.—2. In the game of loo, a rule that when clubs are trumps no player may pass or give up his hand.

**clubman**<sup>1</sup> (klub'man), *n.*; pl. *clubmen* (-men). [*< club*<sup>1</sup> + *man*.] One who carries a club; one who fights with a club.

Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,

The only clubman of his time.

*Soliman and Perseda*, 1599.

**club-man**<sup>2</sup> (klub'man), *n.* [*< club*<sup>2</sup> + *man*.] A member of a club; one who prefers the life of clubs.

Hawthorne does not . . . covet the applause of the clever club-man.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 490.

**club-master** (klub'más'tér), *n.* [*< club*<sup>2</sup> + *master*.] The manager of or purveyor for a club.

**club-moss** (klub'mós), *n.* The common name of plants of the family *Lycopodiaceæ*, more particularly of the genus *Lycopodium*. Also called *clubfoot moss*.

The club-moss (Selago) was a fetish of another kind. The man who carried the divine object was secure against all misfortune: and blindness could be cured by the

fumes of a few of its leaves, which were dried and thrown into the fire. It had to be gathered with a curious magical ceremony. C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 260.

**club-room** (klub'röm), *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

**clubroot** (klub'röt), *n.* A disease of the roots of cabbage, consisting of large swellings, caused by the myxomycetous fungus *Plasmodiophora Brassicae*.

**club-rush** (klub'rush), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Scirpus*.—2. The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia*.

**club-shaped** (klub'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a club; clavate.

**club-skate** (klub'skāt), *n.* [*club*<sup>2</sup> + *skate*. The first skate of the kind made with heel-button and clamp for the sole was named the "New York Club skate," after an organization then existing (1860).] A skate the framework of which is made of light iron or steel, with clamps, springs, or screws, to fasten it securely to the shoe.

**clubster** (klub'stēr), *n.* [*club*<sup>2</sup> + *-ster*.] A frequenter of clubs; a boon companion.

He was no clubster listed among good fellows.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 145.

**club-topsail** (klub'top'sāl, -səl), *n.* *Naut.*, a large gaff-topsail, used in yachts, having a small spar called a club bent to its foot so as to extend it beyond the end of the gaff. The head of the sail is also extended above the masthead by a light spar called a *hoisting-pole*. See *club*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 7.

**cluck** (kluk), *v.* [Also dial. *clutch*; earlier usually *clock* (see *clock*); < ME. *clocian*, < AS. *cloccian* = MD. *klocken*, D. *klocken* = MLG. *klucken*, LG. *klukken* = MHG. *klucken*, also *glucken*, G. *glucken* = Dan. *klukke* = Sw. *klucka* = W. *clucian*, *clucian* = L. *glocire*, later *glociare* (cf. *glocidare* and *glutire*, cited from Festus) (> It. *chiocciare*, *crociare* = Sp. *clocar*, *cloquear*, *coclear* = Pr. *cloquiar* = OF. *cloucer*, *gloucer*, later *glosser*, *glousser*, F. *glousser*), cluck as a hen (cf. It. *chioccia* = Sp. *clueca* = MLG. *klucke* = MHG. *klucke*, G. *klucke*, *glucke*, a brooding hen; E. dial. *cluck*<sup>1</sup>, hatch, *cluck*<sup>2</sup>, cluck), = Gr. *κλάσειν*, cluck as a hen; cf. Gr. *κλάσειν*, croak as a jackdaw, groan in disapprobation; Hind. *kurkurāna*, cluck, cackle, murmur: all imitative words, more or less varied, which may be compared, as to form, with *chuck*<sup>1</sup>, *click*<sup>1</sup>, *clack*, *crack*, *croak*, *cock*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *intrans.* To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen or a hen with young chicks.

The lines were only a part of the sound of his wife's tongue, distracting him no more than the clucking of the maternal hens about the house.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 56.

II. *trans.* To call or incite by clucking, as a hen her chicks.

When she (poor hen!), fond of no second brood,  
Has cluck'd thee to the wars. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

**cluck** (kluk), *n.* [*cluck*, *v.* In second sense, cf. *click*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. A sound uttered by a hen when broody, or in calling her chicks.—2. Same as *click*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**clucking-hen** (kluk'ing-hen), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the crying-bird, carau, or limpkin, *Aramus pictus*.

**cludiform** (klō'di-fōrm), *a.* [*ML.* \**cludus* (a reflex of OF. *clou*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove*<sup>1</sup> and *clavus*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Nail-shaped; cuneiform: specifically applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Babylonia, Assyria, and Persia. See *arrow-headed* and *cuneiform*. [Rare.]

**clue, clew** (klō), *n.* [*ME.* *clewe*, *clowe*, *clue*, < AS. *cliuēn*, *cliuēn*, *cleowen* (once *cluwe*) = D. *kluwen*, formerly also *klauwe*, *klouwe*, = LG. *kluwe*, *klouwen* = OHG. *chliuwa*, *chliwa*, MHG. *kluwe*, with dim. OHG. *chliuwelin*, MHG. *kliuwelin*, and *kliuwel*, dissimilated *kniulin*, *kniuwel*, G. *knäuel* (> Dan. *nøgle*, neut., clue), a ball, a ball of thread; cf. L. *gluere*, draw together, Skt. *glāus*, a ball; perhaps akin to L. *glōmus*, a clue, a ball of thread (see *glomerate*), and *glōbus*, a ball (see *globe*). The *naut.* senses are prob. of D. origin.] 1. A ball or skein of thread or yarn.

Steal out, all alone, to the kiln, and, darkling, throw into the pot a clue of blue yarn. *Burns*, *Halloween*, Notes.

2. The thread or yarn that is wound into the form of a ball; thread in general.

He [Theseus] formed that ingenious device of his clue, which led directly through all the windings of the labyrinth.

Bacon, *Political Fables*, x.

That I must die with her; our clue of life  
Was spun together.

Maaringer, *Virgin-Martyr*, iv. 3.

Hence—3. Anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case; a guide or key to the solution of a puzzle or problem, or the unraveling of a plot or mystery: in allusion to the mythological story that Theseus was guided by a clue of thread through the Cretan labyrinth.

They are only to be understood and traced by the clue of experience.

Bacon, *Political Fables*, x., Expl.

This clue will unravel what otherwise would seem very inconsistent in my father's domestic character.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 3.

4. A measure of yarn or hemp, 4,800 yards.—5. *Naut.*, a lower corner of a square sail or the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail.—*Clues* of a hammock, the combination of small lines by which it is suspended.—From clue to earing (*naut.*), from the bottom to the top; from one end to the other; throughout; entirely.

**clue, clew** (klō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clued*, *clewed*, ppr. *cluing*, *clewing*. [*clue*, *clew*, *n.*] 1. *Naut.*, to haul up to the yard (the lower corners of a topsail, topgallantsail, or royal) by means of the clue-lines: used with up.

"Here comes Cape Horn!" said the chief mate; and we had hardly time to haul down and clew up before it was upon us.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 28.

2. To direct, as by a clue or thread. *Beau. and Fl.*

**clue-garnet** (klō'gär'net), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase, consisting of two single blocks and a fall, by which the lower corner of a square mainsail or foresail is hauled up to the yard.

**clue-iron** (klō'ī'ern), *n.* *Naut.*, a shackle-shaped iron at the clues of large sails. The leech-rope and foot-rope of the sails are spliced into eyes in the clue-iron, and the tacks and sheets secured to it.

**clue-jigger** (klō'jig'ēr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small purchase for tricing up the corners of topsails and courses forward of the yards, so that the sails may be easily furled.

**clue-line** (klō'lin; colloq. klō'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase or single rope for hauling up to the yards the clues of topsails, topgallantsails, and royals.

**clum**<sup>1</sup> (klum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *clumme*, < ME. *clum*, *clom*, silence; cf. AS. *clumian* (once), mutter. Imitative; cf. *num*.] I. *n.* Silence: also used as an exclamation to command silence.

Yet [if] ye me wylleth yhere [hear], habbath among you clom and reste.

*Ayenbille of Inwynt*, p. 266.

Now, pater noster, "clum," quod Nicolay.

And "clum," quod Jon, and "clum," quod Allsoun.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 452.

II. *a.* Silent; glum.

He is . . . *clumme*, and is more surly to be spoken with than ever he was before.

Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

**clum**<sup>2</sup> (klum), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *climb*.

**clum**<sup>3</sup> (klum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clummed*, ppr. *clumming*. [Cf. *clumse*.] 1. To handle roughly.

—2. To clutch. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

Some in their griping tallants clum a ball of brasse.

A Herring's *Taile*, 1598.

**clumbent**. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb*.

**clumber** (klum'bēr), *n.* A kind of spaniel valued as a retriever.

**clump**<sup>1</sup> (klump), *n.* [*ME.* \**clump* (AS. only in longer form *clumpe* (var. *clumpe*), a lump (of metal); cf. *clumper*<sup>1</sup> = D. *klomp* = LG. *klump* (> G. *klump*, *klumpe*, *klumpen*) = Dan. Sw. *klump*, a clump, lump, etc. (prob. = Icel. *klumba*, assimilated *klubba*, a club, > E. *club*); cf. Dan. *klimp*, a clod, = Sw. *klimp*, a clod, lump, dumping, Sw. *klamp*, a clump. The resemblance of *clump* to *lump* is accidental, and its connection with *clamp*<sup>1</sup>, *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *clumse*, etc., remote and uncertain.] 1. A thick, short, unformed piece of wood or other solid substance; a shapeless mass.—2. A cluster; a small, closely gathered group: used especially of trees or shrubs, but sometimes of other things and of persons.

He could number the fields in every direction, and could tell how many trees there were in the most distant clump.

Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, p. 134.

I observed many times daily for more than a fortnight some large clumps of heartsease growing in my garden, before I saw a single humble-bee at work.

Darwin, *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 124.

3. A thick sole secured to an ordinary boot-sole by springs or by cement.—4. A small spiral curl of hair pressed flat between the disk-shaped ends of a pair of crimping-tongs, so as to lie close to the head.—5. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Macridae*, *Lutraria elliptica*. It has a broad flattish shell about 5 inches long and 3 inches high. It lives chiefly in muddy estuaries, buried a foot or two deep.

**clump**<sup>2</sup> (klump), *v. i.* [Prob. < *clump*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*; cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog, a var. form of the noun. Cf. *clump*<sup>4</sup>.] To walk heavily and clumsily.

**clump-block** (klump'blok), *n.* In *mech.*, a strongly made block with a thick sheave and a large opening. See cut under *block*.

**clump-boot** (klump'böt), *n.* [*clump*<sup>1</sup> + *boot*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. D. *klomp*, a clump, also a wooden shoe.] A heavy boot for rough wear.

**clumper**<sup>1</sup> (klum'pēr), *n.* [*ME.* \**clumpe* (†), < AS. *clumpe*, a lump: see *clump*<sup>1</sup>.] A large piece; a lump; in coal-mining, a large mass of fallen rock. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

**clumper**<sup>2</sup> (klum'pēr), *v. i.* [Freq. of verb \**clump*<sup>1</sup>, or ult. < *clumper*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*; cf. Dan. *klumpe*, Sw. *klumpa*, clot, coagulate; from the noun: see *clump*<sup>1</sup>.] To form into clumps or masses.

Vapours . . .

*Clumper*<sup>d</sup> in balls of clouds.

Dr. H. More, *Infinity of Worlds*, st. 92.

**clumper**<sup>2</sup> (klum'pēr), *n.* [*clump*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*. Cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog: see *clump*<sup>2</sup>.] A thick, heavy shoe: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

**clumpertont**, *n.* [Also *clomperton*; appar. < *clumper*<sup>1</sup> + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*. Cf. *clumpe* = *clumse*.] A clown. *Minsheu*, 1617; *Coles*, 1717.

Fallings . . . to altercation with a stronge stubberne clomperton, he was shrowdly beaten of him.

*Polydorus Vergilius* (trans.).

**clumping** (klum'ping), *n.* [*clump*<sup>1</sup>, 4, + *-ing*<sup>1</sup>.]

The process of curling the hair in clumps.

**clumps**<sup>1</sup>, **clumpset** (klumps), *a.* and *n.* Variant forms of *clumse*.

**clumps**<sup>2</sup> (klumps), *n.* [Appar. orig. pl. of *clump*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] A game of questions and answers. The players are divided into two parties; two players, one from each side, select an object which the others try to discover by questioning them, the answers being "yes" or "no," and each party questioning that one of the two who belongs to the opposite side. The side that guesses the object first takes one player from the other side, and this continues until all the players of one party but one are taken by the other, when that one is beaten or "clumps." **clumpy** (klum'pi), *a.* [*clump*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] = Sw. *klumpig*, *clumasy*.] Consisting of clumps; massive; lumpy.

**clumse** (klums), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clumsed*, ppr. *clumsing*. [*ME.* *clumsen*, *clomsen*, *cloumsen*, < Norw. *klumsa*, make speechless, palsy, prevent from speaking, silence, muzzle (an animal), also *klumra*, *kluma*, *klumme*, and in comp. *for-klumsa*, with same sense, whence *klumsad*, pp., also *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, by a spasm or by fear, or (as sometimes thought) by witchery, = Sw. dial. (with strong pp. suffix) *klummsen*, *klumsun*, *klomsen*, benumbed with cold; with formative *-s* (or, in the form *kluma*, directly; cf. D. *kleumen*, and in comp. *ver-klumen*, *ver-klomen* (= LG. *ver-klamen* = G. *ver-klomen*), be numb with cold—a secondary form, with pp. as adj., *verkleumd* = LG. *verklamt*, equiv. to G. *verklommen* (with strong suffix), benumbed with cold) from an assumed pp. (\**klumen*) of a verb (\**kluman*) from the pret. of which (\**klam*) is derived E. *clam*<sup>1</sup> with its cognates, the orig. sense being 'to stick, adhere': the word *clumse*, with its more familiar deriv. *clumsey*, being thus in relation with *clam*<sup>1</sup>, *clam*<sup>2</sup>, *clum*<sup>2</sup>, etc.: see these words.] I. *trans.* To numb, benumb, stiffen, or paralyze with cold or fear.

That clowde cloumsed vs clene

That come schyned and so clere,

Such syght was never sene

To seke all aydis seere. *York Plays*, p. 191.

Fadres bihelden not sones with clumسد hindia.

*Wyclif*, Jer. xlvii. 3 (Purv.).

He that will nocht thynk of this . . .

He is outhir clomسد [L. *hebes*] or wode [crazy].

*Hampole*, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 1651.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be numbed, benumbed, stiffened, or paralyzed with cold or fear.

"Haue, Haukyn!" quod Pacyence, "and ete this whan the hungreth.

Or whan thou clomsest for colde or clyngest for drye."

*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 50.

2. To die of thirst. [Shetland.]

[Now only prov.]

**clumse** (klums), *a.* and *n.* [Also *clumpe*, *clumps*; < Norw. *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, benumbed; or short for *clumsed*, pp. of *clumse*: see *clumse*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Benumbed, as with cold. [Now only prov. Eng.]

*Entombi* [F.], stonied, benumbed, *clumpees*, asleep.

*Cotgrave*.

*Pote* [F.], *clumpees*, benumbed, or swollen with cold.

*Cotgrave*.

2. Idle; lazy; loutish. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Plain-dealing; honest. *Halkwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* A stupid fellow; a numskull. *Bayley*.



**clumsily** (klum'zi-li), *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without expertness, tact, dexterity, or grace.

He dared not deceive them grossly, *clumsily*, openly, impudently. *Lord Brougham, John Wilkes.*

**clumsiness** (klum'zi-ness), *n.* [*< clumsy + -ness.*] The quality of being clumsy; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

**clumsy** (klum'zi), *a.* [*A variation of clums, a., or clumsed, pp., with suffix -y.*] 1. Stiffened with cold; benumbed.

The Carthaginians . . . returned to the camp so *clumsy* and frozen as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory. *Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 425.*

2. Acting as if benumbed; awkward; ungainly; unhandy; uncouth; without expertness, dexterity, tact, or grace: as, a *clumsy* workman; a *clumsy* wooer.

This precious piece of verse, I really judge  
Is meant to copy my own character,  
A *clumsy* mimic.

*Browning, Ring and Book, l. 316.*

3. Manifesting awkwardness; ill-contrived or ill-managed; awkwardly combined, arranged, or used: as, a *clumsy* movement; *clumsy* sentences.

You will not have far to go, seeing that He is now even among us hearing my *clumsy* words. *Kingsley.*

4. So made as to be unwieldy in certain or in all uses; heavily built; large and heavy; not manageable, light, or graceful.

Dire artillery's *clumsy* car. *Scott, Marmion, lv. 27.*

5. Awkward in appearance or use; unfamiliar; anomalous; outré.

See what a lovely shell. . .  
What is it? a learned man  
Could give it a *clumsy* name.

*Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 2.*

**Clumsy tea**, a tea with something substantial to eat. *Macmillan's Mag. = Syn. 2.* Ungainly, uncouth, etc. (see *awkward*), heavy, lumbering.

**clumsy-boots** (klum'zi-bōts), *n.* See *boof*?

**clumsy-cleat** (klum'zi-klēt), *n.* In a whale-boat, a stout thwart with a rounded notch on the after side. *C. M. Seammon, Marine Mammals, p. 224.*

**clunch** (klunch), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. related to *clump*, as *bunch*, *dunch*, *hunch*, *lunch* to *bump*, *clump*, *hump*, *lump*, respectively.] One of the names current in England for a coarse, impure variety of clay, especially for that commonly occurring in the coal-measures. The Oxford clay, a member of the Middle Oolite of the English geologists, was originally designated by W. Smith as the "clunch clay." In Cambridgeshire some of the beds of the Chalk are sufficiently indurated to furnish an inferior building-stone, and this is known in that vicinity as *clunch*.

The external walls of the College (Christ's) were originally built of blocks of *clunch* in courses, alternating with red brick, and consequently, from the perishable nature of that material, had become so sordid and decayed as to make repair imperative.

*Willis, Arch. Hist. Univ. of Cambridge, II. 222.*

**clunch** (klunch), *a.* [*E. dial. Cf. clunch<sup>1</sup>, clump<sup>1</sup>, and clumse, a.*] 1. Close-grained, as stone or wood.—2. Stumpy; squat.

She is fat, and *clunch*, and heavy.

*Mme. D'Arbly, Diary, IV. 272.*

**clunchy** (klun'chi), *a.* [*< clunch<sup>1</sup> + -y.*] Characterized by or containing clunch.

**clung** (klung), *Preterit and past participle of cling.*

**clung** (klung), *p. a.* [*Pp. of cling, v. t., 2.*] 1. Shrunk; emaciated; wasted to leanness; shrunk.

But whene thair [almonds'] fruite is ripe, as take it ynn, And that is when thaire huske is drie and clonge. *Palladius, Huabondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.*

2. [*Cf. strong as related to string.*] Strong. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**clung** (klung), *v. i.* [*Var. of cling, due to the pp. form.*] 1. To cling.

Heavy *clunging* mist.

*Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 92.*

2. To shrink; waste. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Cluniac** (klō'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks (the order of Cluny), which originated in the celebrated abbey of Cluny in Saône-et-Loire, France, founded about 910, and was very numerous in France for several centuries.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Benedictine monks of the order of Cluny.

**clunk** (klungk), *v. i.* [*Imitative. Cf. cloop.*] To emit a sudden hollow, gurgling sound, such as is made when a cork is quickly pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [*Scotch.*]

And made the bottle *clunk*  
To their health that night.

*Burns, Jolly Beggars.*

**clunk** (klungk), *n.* A sound such as is expressed by the imitative verb *clunk*; the gurgling sound made by liquor when poured from a bottle. [*Scotch.*]

**Cluny lace, guipure**, etc. See the nouns.

**Clupea** (klō'pē-ā), *n.* [*NL., < L. clupea, a small river-fish, not identified.*] A genus of fishes, of which the common herring is the most familiar example, typical of the family *Clupeidae*. See cut under *herring*.

**Clupea** (klō'pē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Clupea.*] In Cuvier's system, the fifth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*: same as *Clupeidae*, (*a.*) Also *Clupeoides*.

**clupeid** (klō'pē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Clupeidae*. Also *clupeoid*.

**Clupeidae** (klō'pē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Clupea + -idae.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Clupea*, containing the common herring. Very different limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. (*a.*) In Bonaparte's system of classification, a family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose fin, and with the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries, which have no pedicles, in the middle, and by the maxillaries on the sides; the body is nearly always covered with numerous scales, and in most cases a swim-bladder and numerous caeca are present. Also *Clupea* and *Clupeoides*. (*b.*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomatous fishes, with the body covered with scales; the head naked; the abdomen frequently compressed into a serrated edge; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries medially and by the maxillaries laterally, and the maxillaries composed of three (sometimes movable) pieces; the opercular apparatus complete; the dorsal fin not elongated; the stomach a blind sac; the pyloric appendages numerous; and the gill-apparatus highly developed, the gill-openings being generally very wide. (*c.*) In later systems, a family containing *Clupeoides* with the body compressed, deciduous scales, no distinct lateral line, a terminal mouth, supra-maxillaries of three pieces, and a compressed and trenchant abdomen. Also *Clupeina*.

**clupeiform** (klō'pē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Clupea, q. v., + L. forma, shape.*] Having the form or appearance of a herring, in a broad sense.

**Clupeina** (klō'pē-i-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Clupea + -ina.*] In Günther's system of classification, the third group of *Clupeidae*, with the upper jaw not overlapping the under, and the abdomen serrated: same as the family *Clupeidae*, (*c.*)

**Clupeini** (klō'pē-i-ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Clupeina*. *Bonaparte, 1831.*

**clupeoid** (klō'pē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Clupea + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clupeidae*.

II. *n.* Same as *clupeid*. *L. Agassiz; Sir J. Richardson.*

**Clupeoides** (klō'pē-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Clupea + Gr. eidos, shape.*] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes containing the families *Clupeidae*, *Dussumieriidae*, *Dorosomidae*, *Stolephoridae*, *Chanoidae*, *Alepocephalidae*, *Albulidae*, and *Elopidae*.

**Clupeoides** (klō'pē-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Clupeidae*, (*a.*) *Sir J. Richardson, 1836.*

**Clupeoides** (klō'pē-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Clupea*. *Currier, 1817.*

**Clupesocae** (klō'pēs-ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Clupea + Esox, pl. Esocae.*] A group of physostomatous or malacopterygian fishes, supposed to be intermediate between *Clupeidae* and *Esocidae*, and made to contain the genera *Chirocentrus*, *Notopterus*, *Osteoglossum*, *Heterotis*, and *Arapaima*, which in modern systems mostly belong to different families.

**Clupesocidae** (klō'pēs-ōs-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Clupea + Esocidae.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Clupesocae*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

**Clusia** (klō'si-ā), *n.* [*NL., after Clusius, Latinized name of C. de L'Escluse, a French botanist.*] A tropical American genus of shrubs or trees, of the family *Clusiaceae*. Many of the species are parasites, and all secrete more or less of a milky resinous juice. *C. rosea* yields a resin used in veterinary medicine and also as a substitute for pitch in boats. *C. insignis* is the wax-flower of Demerara, British Guiana.

**cluster** (klus'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. cluster, clustre, closter, < AS. cluster, usually clyster, = LG. kluster, a cluster; prob. akin to Icel. klasi = Sw. Dan. klase, a cluster. Other connections uncertain.*] 1. A number of things, as fruits, growing naturally together; a bunch, particularly of grapes or other fruit growing similarly.

Great *clusters* of ripe grapes. *Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 600.*

And they gave him . . . two *clusters* of raisins.

*1 Sam. xxx. 12.*

2. A number of persons or things of any kind collected or gathered into a close body; a nearly conjoined group or collection: as, a *cluster* of islands.

As bees . . .  
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive  
In *clusters*. *Milton, P. L., l. 771.*

In the centre of the *cluster* of Creole beauties which everywhere gathered about her . . . she was always queen lily. *G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 274.*

**Clusters of Bruch**. Same as *aggregate glands of Bruch*. See *gland*.

**cluster** (klus'tēr), *v.* [*< ME. clustren = LG. klustern; from the noun.*] 1. *intrans.* To form or constitute a cluster or clusters; grow or be placed in clusters or groups; gather in a group or groups.

Suddenly made him from my side to start  
Into the *clust'ring* battle [army] of the French. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.*

After a little conference, two or three thousand men, women, and children came *clustering* about us. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, l. 175.*

A trailing palm in the Malay Archipelago climbs the loftiest trees by the aid of exquisitely constructed hooks *clustered* around the ends of the branches.

*Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 192.*

There at her feet lay the city in its beauty, the towers and spires springing from amidst the *clustering* masses of the college elms. *Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, l. II.*

II. *trans.* 1. To collect into a cluster or group.

The venerable man beckoned to the various groups that were *clustered*, ghost-like, in the mist that enveloped the ship. *G. W. Curtis, Frue and I, p. 168.*

Everybody knows those large and handsome tropical lilies, the yuccas, with their tall, *clustered* heads of big white blossoms. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 186.*

2. To produce in a cluster or clusters.

Not less the bee would range her cells,  
The furry prickler fire the dells,  
The foxglove *cluster* dappled bells.

*Tennyson, Two Voices.*

3. To cover with clusters.

His kingdom was *clene clusterit* with hills.  
*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5476.*

**Clustered arch, column, window**, etc. See the nouns. **cluster-cups** (klus'tēr-kups), *n. pl.* A common name of the acidium stage of fungi belonging to the family *Pucciniaceae*, and especially to the genera *Puccinia* and *Uromyces*: so called because spores are produced in small cups, which are commonly clustered. See cut at *Puccinia*. **cluster-fist**, *n.* A niggard; a close-fisted person.

I saw no other cakes on the table but my owne cakes, and of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a *cluster-fist* was he.

*Comical Hist. of Francion (1655).*

**clusteringly** (klus'tēr-ing-li), *adv.* In clusters. **cluster-spring** (klus'tēr-spring), *n.* A spiral car-spring composed of several separate springs so joined as to act as one. When two, three, or more springs are connected, they are termed *double* or *two-group springs*, *three-group springs*, etc.

**clustery** (klus'tēr-i), *a.* [*< cluster + -y.*] Exhibiting or full of clusters; growing in clusters.

**clutch** (kluch), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also clouch; < ME. cluchen, cluchen (\*cluken, corresponding to Sc. cleuk, cluke, cluk), clutch, seize; connected with cloche, clouche (also cloke, > Sc. cleuk, cluke, cluk, clook), a claw, talon. The older and more common form of the ME. verb is clechen (> E. dial. cletch, clitch<sup>1</sup>, cleach) or cleden (> E. dial. cleak, cleek, cleik, cluck<sup>2</sup>) (pret. cleygt, cliht, etc.), with noun cleche, a claw. Origin doubtful; AS. ge-leccan (see latch, v.) corresponds in meaning, but not, initially, in form.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To grasp tightly or firmly; seize, clasp, or grip strongly: as, to *clutch* a dagger.

The stronge strok of the stonde strayed his toyntes,  
His cnes [knees] cacheche to close & cluchches his hommes,  
& he with platting his paumes displays his lers.

*Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 1541.*

They foot and *clutch* their prey. *G. Herbert.*

The sword he resolves to *clutch* as fast as if God with his own hand had put it into his.

*Milton, Ilkonoklastes, xviii.*

2. To close tightly; clench.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,  
When his fair angels would salute my palm.

*Shak., K. John, II. 2.*

3. To fasten.

Cros whon Crist on the was *clit*,  
Whi noldestout of mournyng minne?  
*Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.*

4. To get; gain.

If thay in clannes [cleanness] be clost thay *cluche* gret meda.

*Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 12.*

Specifically—5. To seize; steal, as eggs from a nest; grab.

Another tells how a mocking-bird appeared in southern New England and was hunted down by himself and friend, its eggs *clutched*, and the bird killed.

*The Century, XXXI. 273.*

II. *intrans.* To snatch, or endeavor to snatch; try to grasp or seize: with at.

*Clutching* with desperate hand  
At the gay feathers of the shaft that lay  
Deep in his heart.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 6.

Hurrying to him, he grasped his arm as a drowning man might clutch at sudden help.

L. M. Alcott, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 204.

**clutch**<sup>1</sup> (kluch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch*; < *clutch*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, directly, or in the senses of 'paw, talon, hand,' through ME. *cloche*, etc., a claw, talon, hand: see *clutch*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A grasp or hold; specifically, a strong grip upon anything.

Olive trees, centuries old, hold on to the rocks with a clutch as hard and bony as the hand of Death.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 55.

2. In *mach.*: (a) A movable coupling or locking and unlocking contrivance, used for transmitting motion, or for disconnecting moving parts of machinery. See *bayonet-clutch*, *friction-clutch*, etc. (b) The cross-head of a piston-rod.—3. The paw, talon, or claw of a rapacious animal.

Syche buffetes he [the bear] hym rechez with hys brode klokes,

Hys brest and hys brathelle was blodye alle over!

Morte Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), I. 792.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of a cat.

Sir R. L'Estrange, *Fables*.

4. Figuratively, the hand, as representing power; hence, power of disposal or control; mastery: chiefly in the plural: as, to fall into the clutches of an enemy.

But all in vain: his woman was too wise

Ever to come into his clutch againe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. x. 20.

I must have . . . little care of myself if I ever more come near the clutches of such a giant.

Stillingfleet.

5. A hatch of eggs; the number of eggs incubated at any one time; in the case of the domestic hen, specifically, thirteen eggs.

Many birds rear two or three broods annually, though one clutch of eggs is the rule.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 223.

**clutch**<sup>2</sup> (kluch), *v.* A dialectal variant of *cluck*.

**clutch-drill** (kluch'dril), *n.* A drill turned by a lever the head of which clutches the drill-spindle or chuck only when moving in a particular direction. A rotation of the drill in one direction only is thus secured.

**clutch-lamp** (kluch'lamp), *n.* See *electric light*, under *electric*.

**clutchtail** (kluch'tāl), *n.* [*< clutch + tail*<sup>1</sup>; a tr. of Haeckel's NL. term *Labidocerca*, q. v.] One of the American monkeys with prehensile tail, as a spider-monkey (*Cebus*); any member of the *Labidocerca*.

**clutther** (klut'h'er), *n.* A dialectal form of *clutter*<sup>2</sup>.

**clutter**<sup>1</sup> (klut'er), *v.* [Formerly *clotter*, < ME. *cloteren*, *clotren*, *cloderen*, *clotren* (= MD. *klotteren*); freq. of *clot*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To clot; coagulate.

It killeth them . . . by . . . cluttering their blood.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

**clutter**<sup>2</sup> (klut'er), *n.* [Also dial. *clutther*; perhaps < W. *cludair*, a heap, pile, *cludeirio*, pile up, < *cludo*, heap. Cf. *clutter*<sup>1</sup> and *clutter*<sup>3</sup>.] A heap or collection of things lying in confusion; confusion; litter; disorder.

He saw what a clutter there was with huge . . . pots, pans, and spits.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

**clutter**<sup>3</sup> (klut'er), *v. t.* [*< clutter*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To crowd together in disorder; fill with things in confusion: often with *up*: as, to clutter the things all together; to clutter up the house.

If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history which *clutters* not praises together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and weaves them throughout the whole narration.

Bacon, To James I., Sir T. Matthew's Letters, p. 32.

Cluttered together like so many pebbles in a tide.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 607.

**clutter**<sup>3</sup> (klut'er), *v. i.* [A var. of *clatter*, *v.*, perhaps by confusion with *clutter*<sup>2</sup>.] To make a bustle or disturbance.

All that they

Bluster'd and clutter'd for, you play.

Lovell, *Lucasta* (1659).

**clutter**<sup>3</sup> (klut'er), *n.* [A var. of *clatter*, *n.* See *clutter*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] Confused noise; bustle; clatter; turmoil.

The manner of this fight was from a kind of Chariots; wherein riding about, and throwing Darts with the clutter of their Horse, and of their Wheels, they oft-times broke the rank of their Enemies.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

Prithee, Tim, why all this clutter?

Why ever in these raging fits?

Swift.

**clutterment** (klut'er-ment), *n.* [*< clutter*<sup>3</sup> + -ment.] Noise; bustle; turmoil.

Urquhart.

**cly**<sup>1</sup> (kli), *n.* [A var. of *clithe*, q. v.] Goose-grass. [Prov. Eng.]

**cly**<sup>2</sup> (kli), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] A pocket. *Tuft*, *Glossary of Thieves' Jargon*, 1796.

**clufaking** (kli'fā-king), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] Pocket-picking. *H. Kingsley*.

**Clymenia** (kli-mē'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Münster, 1839, also *Clymene*, Oken, 1815, and *Clymenea*), < L. *Clymene*, < Gr. *Κλυμένη*, in myth. the name of a nymph, etc., fem. of *κλυμενος*, lit. 'famous,' orig. ppr. pass. (equiv. to *κλυτός*, verbal adj., = L. *in-clutus*, famous, = E. *loud*, q. v.) of *κλυειν*, hear: see *clint*.] 1. A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate or tentaculiferous cephalopods, of the family *Nautilidae*, or made typical of the *Clymenidae*, having an internal siphuncle and a discoidal shell with simple or slightly lob-



*Clymenia striata*.

ed septa. There are many species, all confined to the Devonian.—2. A genus of porpoises, of the family *Delphinidae*. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.

**Clymenidae** (kli-me-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clymenia*, 1, + -idae.] A family of fossil cephalopodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Clymenia*.

**clypeal** (klip'ē-āl), *a.* [*< clypeus*, 2, + -al.] Pertaining or relating to the clypeus.—**Clypeal** or **frontal suture**, in *entom.*, an impressed line running transversely between or in front of the antennae, and separating the clypeus from the front. It is seen especially in *Hymenoptera* and in many *Coleoptera*. Also called *clypeo-frontal suture*.—**Clypeal region**. See *extract*, and cut under *epilabrum*.

Of the clypeus of Hexapoda there is apparently no true homologue in Myriopoda; in the *Lylopetalid* *Chilognathus* there is, however, an interantennal clypeal region slightly differentiated from the epicranium and forming the front of the head.

A. S. Packard, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, June, 1883, p. 197.

**Clypeaster** (klip'ē-as'tēr), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *clypeus*, a shield (see *clypeus*), + LL. *aster*, < Gr. *αστήρ* = E. *star*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Clypeastriidae*.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Latreille*, 1829.

**Clypeasteridae** (klip'ē-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clypeastriidae*.

**clypeastrid** (klip'ē-as'trid), *n.* One of the *Clypeastriidae*. Also called *clypeastroid*.

**Clypeastriidae** (klip'ē-as'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + -idae.] 1. A family of irregular sea-urchins, flattened into a discoidal or shield-like shape, with the mouth central and furnished with a masticatory apparatus; the shield-urchins. They have broad petalostichous ambulacra; a 5-leaved ambulacral rosette about the apical pole; 5 genital pores in the region of the madreporic body; very small tube-feet; the anus not central; and the edge of the disk not indented. *Clypeaster* is the typical genus.

2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a group of petalostichous *Echinoida*, represented by the genus *Clypeaster* and its relatives, as distinguished from the spatangoid sea-urchins. Also *Clypeasteridae*, *Clypeastroida*.

**Clypeastriidae** (klip'ē-as'trid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + -idae.] The clypeastrids raised to the rank of an order, and including such forms as *Mellita*, *Scutella*, etc.

**clypeastroid** (klip'ē-as'troid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Clypeaster*, 1, + -oid.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Clypeastriidae*.

II. *n.* Same as *clypeastrid*.

**Clypeastroidea** (klip'ē-as'troi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + -oidea.] Same as *Clypeastriidae*.

**clypeate** (klip'ē-āt), *a.* [*< L. clypeatus*, *clipeatus*, pp. of *clypeare*, *clipeare*, furnish with a shield, < *clypeus*, *clypeus*, a shield: see *clypeus*.] 1. Shaped like a round buckler; shield-shaped; scutate; scutellate. Also *clypeiform*.—2. In *entom.*, provided with a clypeus: said especially of the head of a hemipterous insect when the crown is produced in front, forming a clypeus over the anterior part or face.—**Clypeate tibia**, in *entom.*, a tibia greatly expanded on the inner side, in a broad, shield-like piece, as in certain *Crabronidae*.

**clypeiform** (klip'ē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. clypeus*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *clypeate*: ap-

plied to the large prothorax of certain beetles, the carapace of some crustaceans, etc.

**clypeofrontal** (klip'ē-ō-fron'tal), *a.* [*< L. (NL.) clypeus* (see *clypeus*) + *frons* (front), forehead, + -al. See *frontal*.] In *entom.*, common to the clypeus and front.—**Clypeofrontal suture**, the clypeal or frontal suture (which see, under *clypeal*).

**clypeola** (kli-pē-ō-lā), *n.*; *pl. clypeolæ* (-lā). [NL., lit. a small shield, dim. of L. *clypeus*, a shield: see *clypeus*.] A name of the shield-shaped bodies which compose the fruiting spike of species of *Equisetum*. Each is borne on a horizontal pedicel, and each bears on its inner face from 6 to 9 sporangia. Also *clypeole*.

**clypeolate** (kli-pē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< clypeola* + -ate.] Provided with or pertaining to clypeoles.

**clypeole** (klip'ē-ōl), *n.* [*< clypeola*.] Same as *clypeola*.

**clypeus** (klip'ē-us), *n.*; *pl. clypei* (-i). [L., also written *clupeus*, prop. *clypeus*, a shield; prob. akin to *clepere*, steal, orig. hide.] 1. In *archæol.*:

(a) A large circular shield, with a convex outer and concave inner surface. (b) An ornamental disk, of marble or othersubstance, in the shape of a shield, often sculptured in relief, hung in the intercolumniations of the atria of Roman dwellings, etc. Examples have been found at Pompeii and elsewhere.—2. [NL.] In *entom.*, properly, that part of the upper surface of an insect's head which lies before the front or forehead, and behind the labrum when the latter is present; a fixed sclerite immediately in front of the epicranium, and to which the labrum is attached. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

By Huxley and other anatomists the front is included in this term, being distinguished as the *clypeus superior*, or *supraclypeus*. Some of the older entomologists, notably Fabricius and Illiger, applied the term *clypeus* to the labrum. In *Diptera* it is probably represented by the part called the hypostoma or face; but in that order the name is applied to a more or less horny fold on the upper part of the membrane connecting the proboscis with the border of the mouth, properly answering to the labrum. In the *Heteroptera* the clypeus is a process of the upper part of the head or crown, which in some species extends over the face. Often called the *epistoma*, especially when it is small or softer than the surrounding parts; also *nasus* and *prelabrum*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil echinoids from the Jurassic rocks.

**clysmian** (kliz'mi-an), *a.* [*< Gr. κλυσμα*, a drench, + -ian. Cf. *clysmic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cataclysm: as, *clysmian* changes. [Rare.]

**clysmic** (kliz'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. κλυσμα*, a liquid used for washing out, a drench (< *κλύειν*, wash, cleanse), + -ic.] Washing; cleansing. *Craig*. [Rare.]

**clyster** (klis'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *clister*, and *glyster*, *glister*; = D. *klisteer* = MHG. *klistir*, G. *klyster* = Dan. *klyster* = Sw. *klistir*, < OF. *clistere*, F. *clystère* = Sp. *clister*, *clistel* = Pg. *clistel*, *clyster* = It. *clistere*, < L. *clyster*, LL. also *cluster*, a clyster, a clyster-pipe (LL. *clysterium*, < Gr. *κλυστήριον*, a clyster), < Gr. *κλύειν*, wash, cleanse; cf. L. *cluere*, purge, Goth. *klutrs*, pure.] An enema; an injection.

**clysterize** (klis'tēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clysterized*, ppr. *clysterizing*. [*< LL. clysterizare*, < L. *clyster*, a clyster.] To administer an enema to.

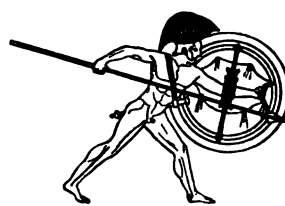
**clyster-pipe** (klis'tēr-pip), *n.* [Formerly also *clisterpipe*.] The anal tube of an enema-syringe.

**Olythra**, **Olytra** (kli-th'rā, kli-t'rā), *n.* [NL. (in form *Clytra*—Leicharting, 1781; German, 1824); a word of no meaning.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Cryptoccephalidae*, formerly referred to *Chrysomelidae*, now made the type of a distinct family. *C. quadrisignata* is an example.

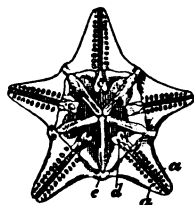
**Olythridæ** (kli-th'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Olythra* + -idae.] A family of beetles, typified by the genus *Olythra*, and characterized by serrate antennæ and confluent anterior coxal cavities.



Clypeola of *Equisetum*, with sporangia, attached (enlarged). From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique."



Clypeus.—Figure of Achilles, from a Greek red-figured vase.



Dentary Apparatus or Oral Skeleton of a Clypeastrid. a, a, alveolus; d, rotula; e, tooth.

**Olytra**, *n.* See *Clythra*.

**Olytus** (kli'tus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801).] A notable genus of cerambycine beetles, containing active species generally banded with yellow, white, or black. They have long legs, finely granulated eyes partly surrounding the base of the antennae, rounded or broadly triangular scutellum, smooth prothorax, acute intercoxal processes, and ecarinate tibiae with large spurs.

**clyvet**, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cleave*.  
*Chaucer.*

**clyvest**, *n.* A Middle English plural of *cliff*.  
*Chaucer.*

**cm.** A contraction of *centimeter*.

**C. M.** An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Chirurgia Magister*, Master in Surgery.

**cn-**. [(1) ME. *cn-*, later as in mod. E. regularly *kn-*, < AS. *cn-* (= OS. *kn-* = OHG. *cn-*, *chn-*, MHG. *G. kn-*, etc.): see *kn-*. (2) L., etc., *cn-*, < Gr. *κν-*, a common initial combination.] An initial combination not now admitted in actual English speech (the *c* being silent), though retained in the spelling of some words from the Greek. (a) In native English words, regularly in the earliest speech, but not now used except in a few instances, as *cnag*, *cnop*, *cnoutberry*, where *kn-* is preferred. See *kn-*. (b) In words of Greek origin, as *cnemial*, *cnemis*, etc.

**cnag**, *n.* See *knag*.

**cnemaphys** (nē-ma-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *cnemaphyses* (-sēs). [NL. < Gr. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an apophysis.] The large cnemial apophysis or process of the tibia of some birds, as loons and grebes, which extends far above the knee-joint and serves for the attachment of extensor muscles. It is an extension of the cnemial crest or tuberosity, and corresponds to the olecranon of the ulna.

**cnemial** (nē'mi-əl), *a.* [*< cnemis* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the cnemis or tibia: as, a *cnemial* process; the *cnemial* ridge. See cut under *tibiotarsus*.

The proximal end of the tibia is produced forward and outward into an enormous *cnemial* crest, in all walking and swimming birds.  
*Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 226.

**cnemides**, *n.* Plural of *cnemis*.

**cnemidium** (nē-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cnemidia* (-ia). [NL. < Gr. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg, + *-ιδιον*. Cf. *cnemis*.] 1. In ornith., the lower part of the crus; the part of the leg just above the suffrago or heel, which is without feathers in most wading or gallinaceous birds.—2. [cap.] [NL.] (a) A genus of polyps. *Goldfuss*, 1826. (b) A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Perty*, 1830.

**Onemidophorus** (nē-mi-dof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *κνημιόφορος*, wearing greaves, < *κνήμις*, pl. *κνημίδες*, greaves (see *cnemis*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = E. bear.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Teiidae* (or *Ameividae*), related to *Ameiva*, but having the tongue free at the base. There are numerous species in the United States, the best-known being *C. scutellatus*, the common striped lizard, which is about 10 inches long and extremely active.

**Onemidospora** (nē-mi-dos'pō-rā), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κνήμις* (*κνημιό-*), greave (see *cnemis*), + *σπόρα*, seed.] A notable genus of gregarines, found in one of the diploped myriapods, peculiar in the characters of its protomerite, whose contents form two distinguishable masses, the lower finely granular, the upper highly refractive, apparently fatty, and of a greenish color. The species is *C. lutea*.

**Onemiornis** (nē-mi-ōr'nis), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κνήμις*, a greave, legging (see *cnemis*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of subfossil gigantic flightless geese with very large legs, remains of which occur with those of the moa in the Quaternary of New Zealand. The species is *C. calceatus*, related to the existing *Cereopsis* of Australia. *Owen*, 1865.

**Onemiornithidae** (nē'mi-ōr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Onemiornis* (-nith-) + *-idae*.] A family of anserine birds formed for the reception of the genus *Onemiornis*, having a desmognathous palate, rudimentary sternal keel, and ilia and ischia united behind.

**cnemis** (nē'mis), *n.*; pl. *cnemides* (-mi-dēs). [NL. < Gr. *κνήμις*, greave, legging, < *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg.] In zool., < *ανήμη*, the crus; the leg between the knee and the ankle; especially, the tibia or shin-bone.

**cnicin** (ni'sin), *n.* [*< Onicus* + *-in*.] A crystalline principle found in the blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus*, and various other plants. It is neutral and bitter, and analogous to salicin in composition. It is said to be useful as a medicine in intermittent fevers.

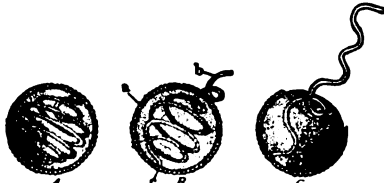
**cnicnode** (nik'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cnicus* (see *Onicus*) + *nodus*, a knot, node.] In math., an ordinary node of a surface, or point where the

tangents form a cone of the second order and class, having no double nor stationary generatrices or tangent planes.

**cnictrope** (nik'trōp), *n.* In math., a singularity of a surface consisting of a tangent plane whose ineunt is replaced by a conic.

**Onicus** (ni'kus), *n.* [NL. < L. *cnicus*, prop. *cnecus*, < Gr. *κνίκος*, a plant of the thistle kind, *Carduus tinctorius*.] A genus of asteraceous plants, by some authors made to include the true thistles (*Carduus*), but now generally considered as monotypic, consisting only of the species *Cnicus benedictus*, the blessed thistle. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament and is widely naturalized.

**cnida** (ni'dā), *n.*; pl. *cnidae* (-dē). [NL. < L. *cnide*, < Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, < *κνίζειν*, scrape, grate, tickle, irritate, nettle.] One of the ulti-



A Cnida, or Lasso-cell, from *Pleurobrachia rhododactyla*, highly magnified.

A, the unbroken cell with the lasso coiled; B, C, the cell with the lasso partly and fully thrown out; B, C, granular cell-wall; c, the cnidocil or lasso, attached at c. After Agassiz.

eating cells, thread-cells, lasso-cells, or nematocysts of the *Calentera*, from which the jelly-fishes, etc., obtain their power of stinging.

Under pressure or irritation the *cnida* suddenly breaks, its fluid escapes, and the delicate thread (cnidocil) is projected, still remaining attached to its sheath. The *cnidae* are said to be analogous to the tactile organs of the Arthropoda. *Pascor*, Zool. Class., p. 16.

**Cnidaria** (ni-dā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. < *cnida*, q. v., + *-aria*.] Those *Calentera* which have thread-cells or *cnidae*; the *Calenterata*, with the exception of the sponges. See *Calentera*.

**Cnidoblast** (ni'dō-blāst), *n.* [NL. < *cnida*, q. v., + Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ.] In zool., an interstitial cell within which a nematocyst is developed, especially in *Calentera*.

Other cells, provided with a similar filament, the *cnidocil*, are termed *cnidoblasts*, and secrete in the interior of the cell body the nematocyst, a weapon of offence and defence. This consists of a vesicle, often with double walls, filled with a fluid, the neck of which is barbed and then drawn out into a long and extremely fine tubular filament, at the tip of which the tube probably opens to the exterior. *Lankester*, Zoology, II. iv. 6.

**Cnidocell** (ni'dō-sel), *n.* [*< NL. cnida*, q. v., + L. (NL.) *cella*, cell.] In zool., a thread-cell or lasso-cell; a nematocyst or *cnida*. See *cnida*.

This peculiar paralyzing or stupefying effect [of Hydra] is caused by the action of certain stinging or *cnidocells* (also called lasso-cells), which are most abundant in the tentacles, but are also found in other parts of the body. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 74.

**Cnidocil** (ni'dō-sil), *n.* [NL. < *cnida*, q. v., + *cilium*, q. v.] In zool., a stiff, sensory process projecting from the surface of a *cnidoblast*. *Parker and Haswell*, Zool., I. 124.

**cnop**, *n.* See *knop*.

**Cnosian** (nos'i-an), *a.* [*< L. Cnosius*, *Cnosius*, etc., < *Cnosus*, *Cnosus*, *Cnosos*, also *Gnosus*, *Gnosus*, < Gr. *Κνωσός*, *Κνωσός*; see def.] Of or relating to Cnosus or Gnosus, the ancient capital of Crete, famous in mythology for the labyrinth fabled to have been built there for King Minos by Dædalus in order to hold the Minotaur.

The *Cnosian* labyrinth has a totally Oriental appearance, and reminds us of that celebrated garden of Mytilus in Babylon which Herodotus describes. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 182.

**cnoutberry**, *n.* See *knoutberry*.

**co-<sup>1</sup>**. [L. *co-*: see def., and *com-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the usual form, before a vowel or *h*, of *com-* (the *m* in Latin being weak), meaning 'together' or 'with.' See *com-*. It is now freely used in English in composition with words of any origin, being preferred to *com-* or *con-* in combination with words of non-Latin origin, or with words of Latin origin in common use, words in *co-* being thus sometimes parallel to words in *com-* (*com-*, *cor-*, etc.) of the same ultimate elements, but the prefix, in the latter case, being attached in Latin, as in *co-act*, *co-actives* (different from *coact*, *coactives*), *co-agent*, *co-exist*, *co-laborer*, *co-responder* (distinct from *cor-responder*), etc., or, with words of purely English origin, as in *co-mate*, *co-worker*, etc.

**co-<sup>2</sup>**. [Abbr. of NL. *complement*, of the complement.] In geom., a prefix, as in *co-sine*, *co-secant*, *co-tangent*, etc., meaning sine, secant, tangent, etc., of the complement.

**Co.** 1. An abbreviation (a) of *company*: as, *Smith, Brown & Co.*; (b) of *county*: as, *Orange*

*Co.*, New York.—2. The chemical symbol for cobalt.

**c. o.** An abbreviation of *care of*, common in addressing letters, etc. Often written *c/o*.

**coacervate** (kō-a-sēr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coacervated*, ppr. *coacervating*. [*< L. coacervatus*, pp. of *coacervare*, < *co-*, together, + *acervare*, heap up, < *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up; pile. [Rare.]

A huge Magazine of your Favours you have been pleased to do me, present and absent, safely stored up and *coacervated*, to preserve them from mouldering away in Oblivion. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 32.

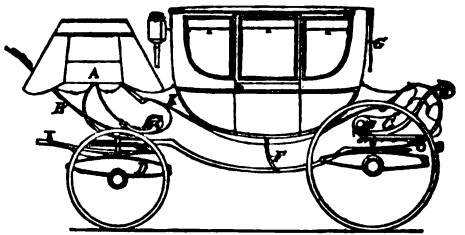
**coacervate** (kō-a-sēr'vāt), *a.* [*< L. coacervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Heaped; piled up; collected into a crowd. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

**coacervation** (kō-as-ēr-vā'shon), *n.* [*< L. coacervatio* (*n*), < *coacervare*: see *coacervate*, v.] 1. The act of heaping, or the state of being heaped together or piled up. [Rare.]

Coacervation of the innumerable atoms of dust. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 58.

2. In logic, a chain-syllogism; sorites.

**coach** (kōch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coch*, *coche*, < F. *coche* = Sp. Pg. *coche* = It. *coccio* = Wall. *cocie*; cf. D. *koets* = G. *kutsche*, a coach (Sw. Dan. *kusk*, a coachman); Sloven. *Bulg. kochija* = Serv. *kochije*, pl. = Bohem. *koch* = Pol. *kocz* = Little Russ. *kochija* = Albanian *kochi*; all prob. < Hung. *kocsi* (pron. *ko-chi*), a coach: so called from *Kocsi*, *Kotzi*, now *Kitsee*, a village in Hungary. Vehicles are often named from the place of their invention or first use; cf. *berlin*, *landau*, *sedan*. Less prob., F. *coche*, It. *coccio*, and the forms which may be connected with them, depend on F. *coque* = It. *cocca*, a boat (see *cock*), < L. *concha*, a shell. But the G. and Slavic forms can hardly be referred to the same source. The sense of 'private tutor' is figurative, like the use of 'pony' for a translation, both enabling the student to 'get on' fast.] 1. A four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size; originally, a finely built covered carriage



Coach.

A, hammercloth; B, front standard; C, back standard; D, dummy spring; E, body-loop; F, check-strap; G, footman's holder.

for private use; now, any large inclosed vehicle with the body suspended on C, platform, or elliptic springs, and having full quarters, front and rear, and two interior cross-seats.

To White Hall, where I saw the Duke de Soissons go from his audience with a very great deal of state: his own coach all red velvet covered with gold lace, and drawn by six barbes, and attended by twenty pages, very rich in clothes. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 116.

She was the first that did invent  
In coaches brave to ride.  
*Queen Eleanor's Fall* (Child's Ballads, VII. 293).

He kept his coach, which was rare in those days (in Elizabeth's reign); they then vulgarly called it a *quitch*. *Aubrey*.

2. A passenger-car on a railroad. See *railroad-car*.—3t. An apartment in a large ship of war, near the stern and beneath the poop-deck, usually occupied by the captain.

The commanders came on board and the council sat in the coach. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 64.

4. (a) A private tutor, especially one employed in preparing for a particular examination.

A coach or crammer from the Circumlocution Office. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, I. x.

Warham was studying for India, with a *Worcester coach*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vi.

The English *paterfamilias* can hire a good coach to get his boy ready to compete for a clerkship. *The American*, VI. 278.

(b) A person employed to train a boat's crew or other athletes for a contest.—5. The bone of the upper jaw of the sperm-whale. Also called *sleigh*. *C. M. Scammon*.—To ride in the marrow-bone coach. See *marrow-bone*.

**coach** (kōch), *v. t.* [*< coach*, *n.*] 1t. To put in a coach; convey in a coach.

Your lady Bird is *coach'd* and she hath took  
Sir Gervase with her. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, III. 1.

2t. To run over with a coach. [Rare.]

Like the vile straw that's blown about the streets, . . .  
Coach'd, carted, trod upon. Pope, Dunciad, III. 291.  
3. To tutor; give private instruction to; especially, to instruct or train for a special examination or a contest: as, to *coach* a student for a college examination; to *coach* a boat's crew; to *coach* a new hand in his duties.

Spenser has *coached* more poets and more eminent ones than any other writer of English verse.  
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 198.

**coachbell** (kōch'bel), *n.* A Scotch name of the earwig, *Forficula auricularia*.

**coach-bit** (kōch'bit), *n.* A horse's bit with large stationary checks on the mouthpiece. The reins are attached to loops in the checks, placed at various distances from the mouthpiece.

**coach-box** (kōch'boks), *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Fly Cranion, her charioteer,  
Upon the coach-box getting.  
Drayton, Nymphidia.

**coach-colors** (kōch'kul'orz), *n. pl.* Same as *japan colors* (which see, under *color*).

**coach-currer** (kōch'kur'ī-ēr), *n.* One who sells or makes the leather parts of coaches.

**coach-dog** (kōch'dog), *n.* Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under *dog*).

**coaches** (kō'chē), *n.* [*coach* + *dim. -ee*. Cf. *caddy*.] A coach-driver; especially, a driver of a public coach. [Colloq.]

They are out again and up: *coaches* the last, gathering the reins into his hands.  
Trollope.

**coachman** (kō'chēr), *n.* [Early mod. *E. cocher*, < *F. cocher*, a coachman, < *coche*, coach: see *coach*, *n.*] 1. A coachman.—2. A coach-horse.

**coach-fellow** (kōch'fel'ō), *n.* 1. One of a pair of coach-horses; a yoke-fellow.

Their chariot horse, as they *coach-fellows* were,  
Fed by them. Chapman, Illud, x.

2. A person intimately associated with another; a close companion; a comrade.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your *coach-fellow*, Nym.  
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

**coach-founder** (kōch'foun'dēr), *n.* One who makes the framework or ironwork of carriages.

**coachful** (kōch'fūl), *n.* [*coach* + *-ful*, 2.] As many as a coach will hold.

**coach-horse** (kōch'hōrs), *n.* A horse used or adapted for use in drawing a coach.—Devil's coach-horse. See *devil*.

**coaching** (kō'ching), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coach*, *v.*] 1. The use of coaches as a means of public conveyance; now, especially, driving as an amusement in large coaches drawn by four or six horses.

The glories of the old *coaching* days, the badness of the roads, the signs of the inn. N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 89.

2. The act or practice of giving special instruction or training, as for a college examination or an athletic contest.

**coach-leaves** (kōch'lēvz), *n. pl.* Blinds; something to cover the windows of a coach and conceal the interior.

Drive in again, with the *coach-leaves* put down,  
At the back gate. B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 1.

**coachlet** (kōch'let), *n.* [*coach* + *dim. -let*.] A small coach.

In my light little *coachlet* I could breathe freer.  
Carlyle, French Rev., III. 1. 8.

**coachmaker** (kōch'mā'kēr), *n.* A man who carries on the business of making coaches, or who is employed in making them; a carriage-builder.

**coachman** (kōch'man), *n.*; *pl. coachmen* (-men). 1. A man who drives a coach.

Be thou my *Coach-man*, and now Cheek and Ioule  
With Phœbus Chariot let my Chariot roule.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1. 4.

2. In *ichth.*, a serranoid fish, *Dules auriga*: same as *charioteer*, 3.

**coachmanship** (kōch'man-ship), *n.* [*coachman* + *-ship*.] Skill in driving coaches.

**coach-master** (kōch'mās'tēr), *n.* One who owns or lets carriages.

**coach-office** (kōch'of'is), *n.* In England, a booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.

**coach-screw** (kōch'skrō), *n.* A screw with a V-shaped thread and a square head, like that of a machine-bolt, used in coach-building.

**coach-stand** (kōch'stand), *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

**coach-trimmer** (kōch'trim'ēr), *n.* A workman who prepares and finishes the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

\***coach-whip** (kōch'hwip), *n.* 1. A whip intended to be used in driving a coach.—2. *Naut.*, the long pennant hoisted at the royal-mast-head of a man-of-war.—3. [Without the hyphen.] In *herpet.*, a harmless colubrine serpent of the genus *Masticophis* (which see): so called from its long slender form. There are several species, as *M. flagelliformis*, inhabiting southerly portions of the United States.

A *coachwhip*, a snake much like the common black snake in form, but in color a very dark brown some two thirds of its length, the other third to the tip of the tail being a light brown, in appearance, from the peculiar markings, much like the lash of a whip.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 7.

**coachwood** (kōch'wūd), *n.* A large cunoniaceous tree of New South Wales, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, furnishing a soft, close-grained, fragrant wood valued for cabinet-work.

**coact** (kō-akt'), *v. t.* [*L. coactare*, constrain, force, freq. of *cogere*, pp. *coactus*, constrain: see *cogent*. The *L. coactare* is the ult. source of *E. squat* and *squash*, *q. v.*] To compel; force.

Speak to him, fellow, speak to him! I'll have none of this *coacted*, unnatural dumbness in my house.  
B. Jonson, Epicoene, III. 2.

The inhabitants were *coacted* to render the city.  
Sir M. Hale.

**co-act** (kō-akt'), *v. i.* [*co-1* + *act*.] To act together.

If I tell how these two did *co-act*,  
Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?  
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

**coaction** (kō-ak'shon), *n.* [*L. coactio* (-*n*), < *cogere*, constrain: see *coact*.] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or in impelling.

All outward *co-action* is contrary to the nature of liberty.  
Bp. Burnet, Thirty-nine Articles, xvii.

**coactive** (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [*L.* as if \**coactivus*, < *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, constrain: see *coact* and *-ive*.] Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.

The establishing a *coactive* or coercive jurisdiction over the clergy and whole diocese.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 172.

The clergy have no *coactive* power, even over heretics.  
Mülman, Latin Christianity, xii. 7.

The *coactive* force of this motive [Duty] is altogether independent of surrounding circumstances, and of all forms of belief.  
Locky, Europ. Morals, I. 189.

**co-active** (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [*co-1* + *active*.] Acting in concurrence.

With what's unreal thou *coactives* art. Shak., W. T., I. 2.

**coactively** (kō-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

**co-activity** (kō-ak'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*co-active* + *-ity*. Cf. *activity*.] Unity of or union in action.

Dr. H. More.

**co-actor** (kō-ak'tor), *n.* [*co-act* + *-or*. Cf. *actor*.] One who acts jointly with another or others.

**coadaptation** (kō-ad-ap-tā'shon), *n.* [*co-1* + *adaptation*.] Mutual or reciprocal adaptation: as, the *coadaptation* of the parts of the hip-joint. Owen.

**coadapted** (kō-a-dap'ted), *a.* [*co-1* + *adapted*, pp. of *adapt*, *v.*] Mutually or reciprocally adapted: as, "*coadapted* pulp and tooth." Owen.

**coadjacent** (kō-a-jā'sens), *n.* [*coadjacent*: see *-ence*, and cf. *adjacence*.] Adjacence or nearness of several things to one another; the state of being coadjacent; contiguity.

The result of his [Aristotle's] examination is that there are four modes of association: namely, by proximity in time, by similarity, by contrast, by *coadjacence* in space; or three, if proximity in time and *coadjacence* in space be taken under one head. Pop. Encyc.

**coadjacent** (kō-a-jā'sent), *a.* [*co-1* + *adjacent*.] Mutually adjacent; near each other; contiguous in space and time.

The *coadjacent* is of some difficulty; for I do not now think it probable that Aristotle by this meant to denote mere vicinity in space. It is manifest that Aristotle, under this head, intended to include whatever stands as part and part of the same whole. Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, Note D.

**coadjutant** (kō-aj'j-ment), *n.* [*co-1* + *adjutant*.] Mutual assistance. Johnson. [Rare.]

**coadjut** (kō-a-just'), *v. t.* [*co-1* + *adjut*.] To adjust mutually or reciprocally; fit to each other. Owen.

**coadjustment** (kō-a-just'ment), *n.* [*coadjust* + *-ment*. Cf. *adjustment*.] Mutual or reciprocal adjustment.

**coadjutant** (kō-aj'j-tant), *a. and n.* [*co-1* + *adjutant*.] I. *a.* Helping; mutually assisting or operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the war  
Of fierce Euroclydon. J. Philips.

II. *n.* A coadjutor; a colleague.

Oates or some of his *coadjutants* being touched, not in conscience, but with the disappointment of their work.  
Roger North, Examen, p. 198.

**coadjutator** (kō-aj'j-tā-tor), *n.* [*co-1* + *adjutator*.] A coadjutor.

I do purpose . . . to act as a *coadjutator* to the law.  
Smollett, Launcelot Greaves, II.

**coadjute** (kō-a-jūt'), *v. t.* [Inferred from *coadjutor*; or < *co-1* + *adjute*.] To help or assist mutually or reciprocally; cooperate.

Whereas those higher hills to view fair Tone that stand,  
Her *coadjuting* Springs with much content behold.  
Drayton, Polyolbion, III. 421.

**coadjutive** (kō-a-jō'tiv), *a.* [*coadjute* + *-ive*.] Mutually assisting; coadjutant; cooperating. [Rare.]

A *coadjutive* cause. Feltham, Resolves, I. 66.

**coadjutor** (kō-a-jō'tor), *n.* [*L. coadjutor*, < *co-*, together, + *adjutor*, a helper: see *co-1* and *adjutor*.] 1. One who aids another; an assistant; a helper; an associate in occupation.—2. One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. Johnson. Specifically—3. The assistant of a bishop or other prelate. A permanent coadjutor may or may not be appointed, with right of succession.

=Syn. 1. Associate, Friend, Companion, etc. (see *associate*), fellow-worker, auxiliary, cooperator.—3. *Coadjutor*, *Suffragan*. Each of these is an assistant to a bishop, but the *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and often as successor to an old and infirm bishop, to relieve him from work; the *suffragan* is assistant to a bishop whose see is too large, and has charge of a specific portion of it, the bishop principal remaining in charge of the central portion.

**coadjutorship** (kō-a-jō'tor-ship), *n.* [*coadjutor* + *-ship*.] 1. Assistance; cooperation. Pope.—2. The office or employment of a coadjutor.

**coadjutress** (kō-a-jō'tres), *n.* [*coadjutor* + *-ess*.] A female assistant or helper.

The ministrresses and *coadjutresses* of justice.  
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1063.

**coadjutrix** (kō-a-jō'triks), *n.* [As if *L.*, fem. of *coadjutor*.] Same as *coadjutress*.

Bolingbroke and his *coadjutrix*.  
Smollett, Hist. Eng., I. II. § 40 (Ord MS.).

**coadjuvancy** (kō-aj'j-van-si), *n.* [*coadjuvant*, in lit. adj. sense 'helping in union with': see *-ancy*.] Assistance; cooperation; concurrent help. Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

**coadjutant** (kō-aj'j-vant), *a. and n.* [*co-1* + *adjutant*.] I. *a.* Assisting; cooperating with.

II. *n.* An assistant; a promoting agent; specifically, in *med.*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to increase the effect of another ingredient.

**coadjutate**, *n.* A coadjutor.

**coadunate** (kō-ad'ū-nāt), *a.* [*co-1* + *adnate*.] Same as *adnate*.

**coadunate**, *coadunated* (kō-ad'ū-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [*LL. coadunatus*, pp. of *coadunare*, unite together, < *L. co-*, together, + *LL. adunare*, make one (lit. 'at-one'; cf. *atone*), < *L. ad*, = *E. at*, + *unus* = *E. one*.] United or joined.

If the metre is characteristically Homeric, as say these Iliads, then is the present text (so inextricably *coadunated* with the metre), upon their own showing, the good old Homeric text—and no mistake.

De Quincey, Homer, III.

Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, united without perceptible articulation; connate. (b) In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.

**coadunation** (kō-ad'ū-nā'shon), *n.* [*LL. coadunatio* (-*n*), < *coadunare*: see *coadunate*.] The union of different substances or parts in one mass. [Rare.]

In the *coadunation* and conjunction of parts, the title is firm, but not at all in distinction and separation.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 190.

**coadunition** (kō-ad'ū-nish'on), *n.* [Var. of *coadunation*, after *unite*.] Same as *coadunation*.

**coadventure** (kō-ad-ven'tūr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coadventured*, ppr. *coadventuring*. [*co-1* + *adventure*, *v.*] To share with one or more in an adventure or a speculation. Howell.

**coadventure** (kō-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [*co-1* + *adventure*, *n.*] An adventure in which two or more are sharers.

**coadventurer** (kō-ad-ven'tūr-ēr), *n.* [*co-1* + *adventurer*.] A fellow-adventurer. Howell.

**coetaneous**, *coetaneously*. See *coetaneous*, *coetaneously*.

**coafforest** (kō-a-for'est), *v. t.* [*co-1* + *afforest*.] To convert into a forest, or add to a forest. See *afforest*.

Henry Fitz-Empresse . . . did *coafforest* much land, which continued all his reign, though much complained of.  
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

**coagency** (kō-ā-jen-si), *n.* [*co-1* + *agency*.] Joint agency; cooperating power. Coleridge.

Those fascinations of solitude which, when acting as a *co-agency* with unresisted grief, end in the paradoxical result of making out of grief itself a luxury.

De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, p. 22.



**coagent** (kō-ā-jent), *n.* [*< co-1 + agent.*] An assistant or associate in an act; an accomplice.

Your doom is then  
To marry this coagent of your mischiefs.

*Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta.*

**coagitate** (kō-aj-i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coagitated*, ppr. *coagitating*. [*< LL. coagitatus*, pp. of *coagitare*, *< L. co-*, together, + *agitare*, agitate: see *agitate*.] To move or agitate together. *Blount*. [Rare.]

**coagment** (kō-ag-ment'), *v. t.* [*< L. coagmentare*, join, connect, cement, *< coagmentum*, a joining, *< \*co-agere*, *\*co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together: see *cogent*, and cf. *coagulum*, *coact*.] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville*.  
**coagmentation** (kō-ag-men-tā-shon), *n.* [*< L. coagmentatio* (*n.*), *< coagmentare*, pp. *coagmentatus*, join, connect: see *coagment*.] Collection into a mass; union; conjunction.

Wheresoever there is a coagmentation of many, the lowest (shall) be knit to the highest by that which being inter-jacent may cause each to cleave unto other, and so all to continue one.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, viii. 2.

*Coagmentation of words.* *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

**coagula**, *n.* Plural of *coagulum*.  
**coagulability** (kō-ag-ū-lā-bil-i-ti), *n.* [*< coagulable*: see *-bility*.] The capacity of being coagulated.

**coagulable** (kō-ag-ū-lā-bl), *a.* [*< coagula* (*ate*) + *-able*.] Capable of becoming coagulated; capable of changing from a liquid to an inspissated state: as, *coagulable lymph*.

The production of any coagulable exudation.

*Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 456.

**coagulant** (kō-ag-ū-lant), *n.* [*< L. coagulan* (*t*), ppr. of *coagulare*: see *coagulate*, *v.*] A substance that produces coagulation.

**coagulate** (kō-ag-ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coagulated*, ppr. *coagulating*. [*< L. coagulatus*, pp. of *coagulare*, curdle, *< coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie: see *coagulum*.] *1. trans.* 1. To curdle; congeal; clot; change from a fluid into a curd-like or thickened mass: as, *to coagulate blood*; rennet *coagulates* milk.

The cheese-wife knoweth it as well as the philosopher, that sour runnet doth *coagulate* her milk into a curd.

*Raleigh, Hist. World*, Pref., p. 46.

*Spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate.*

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

*2t. To crystallize.*—*Syn.* To thicken, clot, congeal.

*II. intrans.* 1. To curdle or become clotted; congeal or become congealed.

*Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine and two parts milk, coagulateth little, but mingled.*

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

About the third part of the oil olive . . . did there coagulate into a whitish body, almost like butter.

*Boyle.*

*2t. To become crystallized.*

**coagulate** (kō-ag-ū-lāt), *a.* [*< ME. coagulat*, *< L. coagulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Coagulated; curdled; clotted.

*Combust materies and coagulat.*

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 252.

*O'er-sized with coagulate gore.* *Shak., Hamlet*, ii. 2.

**coagulation** (kō-ag-ū-lā-shon), *n.* [*< L. coagulation* (*n.*), *< coagulare*: see *coagulate*, *v.*] 1. The act of changing from a fluid to a thickened curd-like state, well exemplified by the clotting of blood; the state of being coagulated.—*2t.* The change from a fluid to a solid state, as in crystallization.—*3.* A mass or quantity of coagulated matter; a curd; a clot.—*Coagulation-necrosis*, in *pathol.*, a form of necrosis which occurs when a small portion of tissue is cut off from the circulation, but remains surrounded by, or at least continuous with, tissue in which the blood continues to circulate. The cells of the tissue become smaller, distorted, shining, and the nuclei disappear.—*Coagulation of the blood*, the production of filaments of fibrin in the blood, running in every direction, thus forming a spongy mass in which the blood-corpuscles are caught; this mass then contracts, squeezing out the serum.

**coagulative** (kō-ag-ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< ML. coagulativus*, *< L. coagulatus*: see *coagulate*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] Causing coagulation: as, "*coagulative power*," *Boyle, Works*, l. 423.

**coagulator** (kō-ag-ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< coagulate* + *-or*.] Anything that causes coagulation.

Globulin, added under proper conditions, to serum effusion, is a *coagulator* of that effusion, giving rise to the development of fibrin in it.

*Huxley and Youmans, Physiol.*, § 86.

**coagulatory** (kō-ag-ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< coagulate* + *-ory*.] Tending to coagulate.

**coagulum** (kō-ag-ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coagula* (-lā). [*NL.*, *< L. coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie, *< \*co-agere*, *\*co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together, gather, collect, compel: see *cogent*, and cf. *coact*, *coagment*.] 1. A coagulated mass, as curd, etc.; specifically, in

*med.*, a blood-clot.—*2t.* A substance that causes coagulation, as rennet; a coagulant. *Crabb*.

**co-aid** (kō-ād'), *n.* [*< co-1 + aid*.] 1. A fellow-helper.—*2.* Conjunctive assistance. *Pope*.

**coaita** (kō-i-tā), *n.* [*Tupi coaita, coaita*.] A South American monkey, *Ateles paniscus*, about 18 inches in length. See *Ateles*.

**coaiti**, *n.* Same as *coaita*.

**coak**<sup>1</sup> (kōk), *n.* and *v.* See *cokel*.

**coak**<sup>2</sup> (kōk), *n.* [Also written *cog* and *cogg*, and perhaps the same as *cog*<sup>2</sup> (of a wheel); cf. *W. cocas*, a cog of a wheel.] 1. In *ship-carp.*, a projection from a piece of wood or timber fitting into a hole in another piece at their joint, or a cylinder or pin of hard wood let into both pieces. Bolts uniting the pieces pass through the coaks.

*2. Naut.*, a square metallic bushing in the central hole of the sheave of a block, through which the pin passes.

**coak**<sup>3</sup> (kōk), *v. t.* [*< coak*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] In *ship-carp.*, to unite together, as the ends of two pieces of wood, by means of coaks.

**coaken** (kō'kn), *v. t.* [*E. dial.* Cf. *chokel*.] To strain in vomiting.

**coaks** (kōks), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of coak*<sup>1</sup>.] Cinders. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**coakum** (kō'ā-kum), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] A name of the garget or poke, *Phytolacca decandra*.

**coal** (kōl), *n.* [*Early mod. E. cole*, *< ME. cole*, *col*, *< AS. col*, neut., = *OFries. kole*, *NFries. kol*, *f.*, = *MD. kole*, *D. kool*, *f.*, = *MLG. kole*, *kale*, *LG. küle*, also *kol*, *kal*, *f.*, = *OHG. chol*, *MHG. kol*, neut., *OHG. cholo*, *kolo*, *MHG. kole*, *kol*, *m.*, *G. kohle*, *f.*, = *Icel. Norw. Sw. kol* = *Dan. kul*, neut., *coal* (in both senses), orig. a burning coal; perhaps connected with *Ir. Gael. gual*, *coal*, and ult. with *Skt. √ yaj*, burn bright, flame. The Goth. word for a burning coal was *hauri*, perhaps akin to *AS. heorth*, *E. hearth*. Cf. *F. houille*, Walloon *hoie*, *ML. hulla*, mineral coal; *Gr. ἀνθράξ*, a burning coal, also mineral coal (see *anthracite*), *L. carbo* (*n.*), a burning coal, charcoal, in mod. use mineral coal (see *carbon*).] 1. A piece of wood or other combustible substance, either ignited or burning (a "live coal" or "glowing coal"), or burned out or charred (a "dead coal," charcoal, cinder).

A quick coal burns ope and hyeape of dyeaded coles (A live coal burning upon a heap of dead coals).

*Ayenbite of Inceyt*, p. 206.

To cold coles ache schal be brent.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4367.

As coles are to burning coles, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife.

*Prov. xvi*, 21.

If he could burn us all into one coal,

We have deserv'd it. *Shak., Cor.*, iv. 6.

*2.* A solid and more or less distinctly stratified mineral, varying in color from dark-brown to black, brittle, combustible, and used as a fuel, not fusible without decomposition, and very insoluble. It is the result of the transformation of organic matter, and is distinguished by its fossil origin from charcoal (def. 1), which is obtained by the direct carbonization of wood. (See *coal-plant*.) Coal always contains more or less earthy matter, which is left behind in the form of ash after combustion. The quantity of the ash varies considerably, but in good coal does not usually exceed from 5 to 10 per cent. in weight. Coal can, however, be used for fuel, in default of a better material, when the amount of ash is much larger than this. Coal consists essentially of carbon, together with hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen; and sulphur is rarely if ever absent. The most general subdivision of coal is into *hard* and *soft*. The former is that coal which consists almost entirely of carbon; the latter is that in which there is a considerable percentage of hydrogen. Hard coal is generally called *anthracite*; bituminous coal, or simply coal, is the designation of the ordinary soft coal almost everywhere in general use where coal is burned, except in the eastern and Atlantic United States. In anthracite the bituminous or volatile matter constitutes usually less than 7 per cent. of the whole; in soft or bituminous coal it is usually more than 18 per cent. Coal intermediate in character between anthracite and bituminous coal is called *semi-anthracite* or *semi-bituminous*, according as it approaches anthracite or bituminous coal more nearly in character. The material driven off from coal on ignition is not really bitumen, for coal is insoluble, while bitumen is soluble. The name comes from the fact that bituminous coal behaves on being heated very much as bitumen itself does—that is, it swells up more or less, fuses together, and burns with a bright flame and considerable dense smoke. Coal occurs in all the geological formations, from the lowest in which land-plants have been found (the Devonian) up to the highest; but the coal of the great manufacturing countries, England, France, Germany, and the eastern United States, is nearly all of the same geological age, and is obtained from the formation called the Carboniferous. (See *carboniferous*.) The coal of Australia, India, and a part of that of China is of later geological age than the Carboniferous, being Mesozoic, and not Paleozoic. There is also a large quantity of good coal in various parts of the world in formations even more recent than the Mesozoic. In general, however, from the time of the Carboniferous on, the conditions

were continually growing less favorable for the formation of coal on a large scale; so that each successive age has less coal to show, and that on an average of poorer quality than the coal of the true Carboniferous epoch. (See *lig-nite*.) Also called *stone-coal*, *mineral coal*, and formerly *sea-coal*. (Coal in this sense is used as a collective noun without a plural; but in Great Britain the plural form is also used in speaking of a quantity of coal, with reference to the pieces composing it: as, to lay in a supply of coals; put more coals on the fire.)

*Coal groweth vnder lond.*

*Trevise, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon*, l. 309.

A peck of coals a-piece shall glad the rest.

*Pope, Dunciad*, ii. 282.

**Albert coal**. Same as *albertite*.—**Blind coal**. See *blind*.—**Boghead coal**, a variety of canal-coal found on the estate of Boghead, near Bathgate, in Scotland, which is extensively used for the manufacture of paraffin and oil. It is an excellent gas-coal, but too costly to be used for that purpose. It is also called *Torbane Hill mineral* and *torbanite*.—**Bovey coal**, a Tertiary lignite or brown-coal, occurring in beds from 2 to 16 feet thick, in pipe-clay, at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, England. It is an inflammable fossil, resembling in many of its properties bituminous coal. Its structure is flasse, and its cross-fracture even or conchoidal, with a resinous and somewhat shining luster. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor which is generally disagreeable.—**Buckwheat coal**. See *buckwheat*.—**Coal-boring bit**. See *bit*.—**Delve of coals**. See *delve*.—**Fibrous coal**. Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, below).—**Mother-of-coal**, a soft black substance, resembling charcoal in appearance, found in connection with coal, usually along its planes of stratification or lamination, in which the woody character of the material from which the coal was formed is more perfectly preserved than it is in the body of the coal itself. Also called *fibrous coal*, *fossil charcoal*, and *mineral charcoal*.—**Small coal**. (*a*) Little wood coals formerly used to light fires. *Gay*. (*b*) Same as *slack*.—**To blow a coal**, to kindle strife.

It is you

Hath blown this coal betwixt my lord and me.

*Shak., Hen. VIII.*, ii. 4.

**To call or haul over the coals**, to call to a strict or severe account; reprimand.—**To carry coalst**. See *carry*.—**To carry coals to Newcastle**. See *carry*.—**To heap coals of fire on one's head** (a phrase derived from the scriptural use: see quotation), to excite remorse and repentance in one who has done an injury, by rendering to him good for the evil.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.

*Rom. xii*, 20.

**To stir coalst**, to quarrel, or stir up strife.

After soche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnadvised stirring of coles, and arising to warre.

*J. Udall, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms*, p. 328.

**coal** (kōl), *v.* [= *D. kolen*, warm with coals, = *MLG. kolen* = *G. kühlen* = *Sw. kola*, burn to charcoal; from the noun.] *1. trans.* 1. To burn to coal or charcoal; make into coal; char.

Charcoal of roots, being *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 775.

The best charcoal was made of oak. The woods appear to have been *coaled* at intervals of about twenty years, or even less.

*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 123.

*2. To mark or delineate with charcoal.* [Rare.]

He *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall.

*Camden, Remains, Rhythmes.*

*3. To provide with coal; furnish a supply of coal to or for:* as, *to coal a steamship or a locomotive*.

The landlord and squire of the parish, who had always blanketed and *coaled* his poorer neighbours in the winter.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XI. 35.

He used two fires, which were *coaled* alternately.

*Thurston, Steam-Engine*, p. 125.

*II. intrans.* To take in coal for use as fuel: as, *the vessel coaled at Portsmouth*.

At the twelfth station we *coaled*. The train ended in the desert here.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, l. 36.

Admiral Lespès remains at anchor before Keelung, so as to prevent Chinese vessels from *coaling*.

*The American*, VIII. 301.

**coala**, *n.* See *koala*.

**coal-backer** (kōl'bak'er), *n.* A man who is engaged in carrying coal on his back from a ship to the wagons. *Mayhew*. [Eng.]

**coal-barge** (kōl'bārj), *n.* A barge or lighter used in the transportation of coal by water.

**coal-basin** (kōl'bā'sun), *n.* In *geol.*, a depression or basin formed by the subsidence at the center, or upheaval at the edges, of the older rocks, in which the various strata of the Carboniferous system or coal-measures lie. See *coal-measures*.

**coal-bed** (kōl'bed), *n.* A bed or stratum of coal. *Coal-seam* is more commonly used in the United States and Canada.

**coal-bin** (kōl'bin), *n.* A bin or receptacle for coal.

**coal-black** (kōl'blak), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. cole-blak*, *colblak*, *< col*, coal, + *blak*, black.] *1. a.* Black as a coal, or as charcoal, or, as often in modern use, black as mineral coal; very black.

Thin egen [eyes] beeth colblak and brode.

*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 75.

There he was snow-white tofore,  
Ever afterward coal-black therfore  
He has transformed.

Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 306.

**II. n.** A deep black like that of charcoal; or a deep, shining black with a slight bluish tinge, like that of anthracite coal.

**coal-box** (kōl'boks), *n.* A box for holding coal.  
**coal-brand** (kōl'brand), *n.* A name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*. [Prov. Eng.]  
**coal-brass** (kōl'brās), *n.* A name given to the iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, which is employed in the manufacture of copperas, and also in alkali-works for the sulphur it contains. Commonly used in the plural.

**coal-breaker** (kōl'brā'kēr), *n.* 1. One engaged in breaking into convenient size the larger masses of coal as they come from the mine, or in attending upon a machine used for that purpose.—2. A machine for breaking coal; by extension, the whole structure or building in which the various processes of breaking, sorting, and cleaning coal are carried on. Such structures are placed at the entrances of mines, and are often of great extent. The coal is delivered at the top to the breakers proper, and passes downward through the works to the bins or to the coal-chutes, where it is discharged into the cars that enter the lower part of the structure. Coal-breakers were first used in the Pennsylvania anthracite region in 1843.

**coal-bunker** (kōl'bung'kēr), *n.* A place for storing coal for use; specifically, in steamships, the place where coal for the furnace is stored.

**coal-car** (kōl'kār), *n.* A freight-car designed especially for carrying coal, sometimes made of iron, with a drop-bottom.

**coal-carrier** (kōl'kar'i-ēr), *n.* One who or that which is employed in carrying coal.

**coal-carrierly** (kōl'kar'i-ēr-li), *a.* [*< coal-carrier + -ly*.] Like a coal-carrier.

Peter Plod-all, . . . that coal-carrierly clown.

Wily Beguiled (Hazlitt's Dodsley).

**coal-chute** (kōl'shūt), *n.* A trough or spout down which coal slides from a bin or pocket to a locomotive tender, or to vessels, carts, or cars.  
**coal-drop** (kōl'drop), *n.* A broad, shallow inclined trough down which coal is discharged from a wharf into the hold of a vessel.

**coal-dust** (kōl'dust), *n.* The dust of coal; powdered coal.

It has been attempted . . . to make the coal-dust into bricks. Ansted, Hungary, p. 194.

**coalery** (kōl'ēr-i), *n.* [*< coal + -ery*. Cf. *colliery*.] A colliery. Woodward.

**coalesce** (kō-a-les'), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *coalesced*, ppr. *coalescing*. [*< L. coalescere*, grow together, *< co-*, together, + *alescere*, grow up, *< alere*, nourish: see *aliment*.] 1. To grow together; unite by growth into one body.

In the humerus of the Manati the bicipital groove is obsolete, the two tuberosities coalescing, as in the Cetacea. W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 250.

The middle division of the body of *Limulus* exhibits markings which indicate that it is composed of, at least, six coalesced somites. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 228.

2. To combine or be collected or joined, so as to form one body.

When they [vapours] begin to coalesce and constitute globules. Newton.

Hence—3. To come or join together; unite so as to form one party, community, or the like: as, political parties sometimes coalesce.

The circumstances of the tenth century led the English kingdoms in Britain, naturally and necessarily, to coalesce in the shape of a consolidated kingdom. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 186.

**coalescence** (kō-a-les'ens), *n.* [*< coalescent*: see *-ence*.] 1. The act of coalescing or uniting; the state of being intimately joined.

That he should not be aware of the future coalescence of these bodies into one. Glanville, Preexistence of Souls, II.

2. In bot., the organic union of similar parts.  
**coalescency** (kō-a-les'en-si), *n.* [= *coalescence*: see *-ency*.] Tendency to grow together or unite. Bp. Gauden.

**coalescent** (kō-a-les'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. coalescen(-t)s*, ppr. of *coalescere*, grow together: see *coalesce*.] 1. *a.* Growing together; uniting so as to form one body: in bot., properly applied to the organic cohesion of similar parts.

II. *n.* One who or that which coalesces. Athenæum.

**coal-exchange** (kōl'eks-chānj'), *n.* A market for the sale of coal; specifically, a place for transactions in coal on a large scale.

**coal-field** (kōl'fēld), *n.* In geol., a general name for any area over which coal occurs somewhat connectedly and in some quantity, and where coal is or may be worked to such an extent as to be of economical importance. One coal-field is

separated from another by an intervening barren area. There are 38 distinct coal-fields in Great Britain and Ireland.

**Coalfish** (kōl'fish), *n.* [= *G. kohlfisch*.] A gadoid fish, *Pollachius virens* or *carbonarius*, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of 2 or 3 feet, and weighs from 10 to 30 pounds. It is found



Coalfish, or Pollack (*Pollachius virens*).

in great numbers about the Orkney Islands and the northern parts of Great Britain. The fish and its fry are known by a great variety of local names. In the United States generally called *pollack*.

**coal-fitter** (kōl'fit'ēr), *n.* See *fitter*<sup>1</sup>, 5.

**coal-gas** (kōl'gas), *n.* 1. The gas which is given out by burning coal.—2. A mixture of gases and vapors, chiefly combustible, which is employed to produce the gas-light in common use. It is obtained by heating bituminous coal in closed iron vessels without access of air, and removing as completely as possible from the vapors thus formed all incombustible and sulphurous gases. The following is an average analysis of ordinary coal-gas: hydrogen, 45.58 per cent.; marsh-gas, 34.90; carbonic acid, 6.64; olefiant gas, 4.08; tetrylene, 2.38; sulphureted hydrogen, 0.29; nitrogen, 2.46; carbonic acid, 3.67. It also contains traces of ammonia, carbon disulphid, cyanogen, and oxygen.—**Coal-gas charcoal**. Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

**coal-goose** (kōl'gōs), *n.* A local British name for the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, from its color.

**coal-heaver** (kōl'hē'vēr), *n.* One employed in the moving or shoveling of coal, in loading or discharging coal-ships, in shoveling coal from the coal-bunkers of a steam-vessel to the furnaces, etc.; a coal-passer.

**coal-hod** (kōl'hod), *n.* A hod for carrying coal and putting it on the fire.

**coal-hole** (kōl'hōl), *n.* 1. A trap in the sidewalk for the reception of coal to be stored in a cellar beneath.—2. A coal-cellar. [Eng.]—3. *Naut.*, that part of a ship's hold lying near to the after-magazine containing coal, wood, etc. [Eng.]

**coal-hood, coaly-hood** (kōl'hūd, -i-hūd), *n.* [So called from their black crown.] 1. The bullfinch.—2. The coal-tit.

**coal-hoodie** (kōl'hūd'i), *n.* 1. Same as *coal-hood*.—2. A name of the black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schaniela*.

**coal-hulk** (kōl'hulk), *n.* A vessel kept, usually at foreign stations, for supplying steamers with coal.

**coalier**, *n.* See *collier*<sup>1</sup>.

**coaling** (kō'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coal*, *v.*] The process of supplying or taking in coal for use: as, the *coaling* of a steamer or locomotive; a *coaling-station* or *coaling-wharf*.

**coalised**, *p. a.* See *coalized*.

**coalite** (kō'a-lit), *a.* [*< L. coalitus*, pp.: see the verb.] United or coalesced: applied specifically, in entom., to parts structurally or usually separated when they are closely united without a dividing incisure or suture, as the scutellum when it is connate with the pronotum, or the prolegs of a caterpillar when those of a pair are united, only the ends being sometimes distinct.—**Coalite abdomen**, one in which the segments are united without sutures, as in a spider.—**Coalite all-trunk**, the mesothorax and metathorax when they apparently form a single ring, the sterna being united, as in many *Hemiptera*.—**Coalite body**, a body in which the head, thorax, and abdomen are all closely united, as in the mites.

**coalitē** (kō'a-lit), *v.* [*< L. coalitus*, pp. of *coalescere*: see *coalesce*.] 1. *intrans.* To unite or coalesce.

Let them continue to coalite. Bolingbroke, Parties, xix.

II. *trans.* To cause to unite or coalesce.

Time has . . . blended and coalited the conquered with the conquerors. Burke, To Sir H. Langrahe.

**coalition** (kō-a-lish'on), *n.* [= *F. coalition* = *Sp. coalición* = *Pg. coalizão* = *It. coalizione*, *< ML. coalitiō(n)-*, *< L. coalescere*, pp. *coalitus*, coalesce: see *coalesce* and *coalite*.] 1. Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union through natural causes in one mass or whole: as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles.

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses; without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. Bentley.

2. Voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states; particularly, a temporary com-

binion of parties or factions for the attainment of a special end; alliance. Among the most famous coalitions of history were those formed at different times by other European powers against France during the wars succeeding the first French revolution.

They [the Jews] can never reduce themselves to such a Coalition and Unity as may make a Republic, Principality, or Kingdom. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Because Lord Shelburne had gained the king's ear, . . . the latter formed a coalition with Lord North, whose person and whose policy he had spent his whole life in decrying. Brougham, Fox.

The coalition had, in the course of the year, lost one valuable member and gained another.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

= *Syn.* 2. Alliance, League, Confederacy, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, copartnership.

**coalitioner** (kō-a-lish'on-ēr), *n.* [*< coalition + -er*.] A coalitionist. [Rare.]

**coalitionist** (kō-a-lish'on-ist), *n.* [*< coalition + -ist*.] One who favors coalition, or who is a member of a coalition.

A coalition of the Republicans and of the party of peace and order produced the Thiers Government, and then a change in the balance of the coalitionists produced the Government of Marshal MacMahon.

S. Ames, Science of Politics, vi.

**coalized** (kō'a-lizd), *p. a.* [*< \*coalize*, var. of *coalesce* or *coalite* (see *-ize*), + *-ed*.] Joined by or in a coalition; allied. Also spelled *coalised*. [Rare.]

Rash coalized kings.

Carlyle.

**coallier**, *n.* See *collier*<sup>1</sup>.

**co-ally** (kō-a-li'), *n.* [*< co- + ally*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] A joint ally: as, the subject of a *co-ally*. Kent.

**coalman** (kōl'man), *n.*; pl. *coalmen* (-men). [Cf. *coalfish*.] The young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

**coal-master** (kōl'mās'tēr), *n.* The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce. [Eng.]

**coal-measures** (kōl'mezh'ūr), *n. pl.* In geol., that portion of the Carboniferous system in which coal-mining was first developed. They constitute what is now called, in America, the *Pennsylvanian series*. The strata consist of coal-seams, shales, sandstones, and (rarely) limestone.

**coal-meter** (kōl'mē'tēr), *n.* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coal. [Eng.]

**coal-mine** (kōl'min), *n.* A mine or pit from which coal is obtained.

**coal-miner** (kōl'mi'nēr), *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

**coal-mining** (kōl'mi'ning), *a.* Pertaining to mining for coal; engaged in or connected with mining coal: as, the *coal-mining* districts; the *coal-mining* interests.

**coal-mouse** (kōl'mōus), *n.*; pl. *coal-mice* or *coal-mouses*. [Also written *colemouse*; *< ME. colmose*, *collemase*, *< AS. colmāse* (= *D. koolmees* = *MHG. kolemeise*, *G. kohlemeise*), *coal-mouse*, coal-tit, so called from its glossy black head and throat (cf. *F. charbonnier* = *Sp. carbonero*, *coal-mouse*, *< L. carbo(n)-*, coal), *< col*, coal, + *māse*, *ME. mose* (= *MD. meese*, *D. mees* = *MLG. mese* = *OHG. meisa*, *MHG. G. meise* = *Dan. mejse* = *Norw. meis* = *Icel. dim. meisingr*, *> OF. masange*, *F. mésange*, *Walloon masenge*, *Rouchi masingue*, *Picard masainque*, *ML. masance*, *coal-mouse*), the name of several small birds, now found only in two compounds, where it has been corrupted to *-mouse*, namely, *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*: see *mose*<sup>1</sup>. The plural, which is little used, follows that of *titmouse* (*titmice*) in conforming to the plural of *mouse*; but some writers avoid the corruption in the plural, and write *coal-mouses*.] Same as *coal-tit*.

**coal-note** (kōl'nōt), *n.* A particular form of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London.

**coal-oil** (kōl'oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

**coal-passer** (kōl'pās'ēr), *n.* One whose duty is to pass coal to the furnace of a steam-engine.

**coal-pipe** (kōl'pip), *n.* The cast of a tree formed in rock, usually in sandstone. Such casts, standing vertically, are not uncommon in some of the English coal-fields, and are a source of danger to the miner, as they are likely to fall as soon as the supporting rock is removed.

**coal-pit** (kōl'pit), *n.* [*< ME. (not found)*, *< AS. colpytt*, *< col*, coal, + *pytt*, pit: see *pit*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A pit where coal is dug.—2. In the United States, a place where charcoal is made.

**coal-plant** (kōl'plant), *n.* A fossil plant found in association with or contributing by its substance to the formation of beds of coal; strictly, any plant species the residue of whose individuals has entered, under natural geological conditions, into the composition of mineral coal. (See *coal*.) Remains of plants with recognizable characters are not only often distinguishable in the coal itself, but their carbonized fragments, impressions, or casts are usually abundant and clearly discernible in the

shales which form the roof of the coals or intervene between closely situated coal strata. In these cases the earthy sediments have more or less distinctly isolated the plant fragments, preventing their passing to form beds of coal. The coal-forming vegetation has varied greatly in kind from one geological period to another. In general geological and paleontological usage the terms "coal-plant" and "coal-flora" are restricted to the plant-life of the period of the "great coal formation," that is, the Upper Carboniferous or Coal Measures. The vegetation ("coal-plants" of usage) of this period was overwhelmingly cryptogamic. The chief contributors to the coal were: (1) Ferns, such as *Neuropteris*, *Pecopteris*, *Alethopteris*, *Sphenopteris*, etc.; (2) *Lycopodiales*, principally *Lepidodendron* and *Sigillaria*; (3) *Equisetales*, such as *Calamites*, *Calamodendron*, and *Annularia* (see these words); and (4) the *Cordaitales* (composite gymnosperms). The plants contributing to the coals of the Mesozoic up to the Upper Cretaceous were chiefly ferns, conifers, and cycads, while the predominant plant-life accompanying coals of the later Cretaceous and the Cenozoic comprised dicotyledonous types, conifers, and ferns.

**coal-sack** (kōl'sak), *n.* 1. A sack made of strong coarse material for containing or carrying coal.—2. A sailors' term for a dark place in the Galaxy south of Crux. Also called *the hole in the sky*.

In the midst of them [the southern circumpolar constellations], as if for contrast, is the dark hole, called by the sailors the Coal-sack, where even the telescope reveals no sign of light.

H. W. Warren, *Recreations in Astronomy*, p. 208.

**coalsay**, *n.* See *coalsey*.

**coal-screen** (kōl'skrēn), *n.* A device for screening coal. A common form is that of a cylinder, perforated or made of wire netting, which revolves on its long axis and in an inclined position.

**coal-scuttle** (kōl'skutl), *n.* A vessel, ordinarily of metal, used for holding coal and putting it on a fire; a coal-hod.—**Coal-scuttle bonnet**, a bonnet formerly worn, shaped somewhat like a coal-scuttle, usually projecting far before the face.

Miss Snervellid . . . glancing from the depths of her coal-scuttle bonnet. *Dickens*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xlii.

**coalsey** (kōl'si), *n.* [Appar. < *coals*, pl., + *-ey* for *-y*; as if *coaly*.] A local English name of the coalfish. Also spelled *coalsay*.

**coal-ship** (kōl'ship), *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

**coal-slack** (kōl'slak), *n.* [Cf. *G. kohlschlacke*, coal-cinder.] The dust or grime of coal. Also *coal-sleck*.

Since scarcely ever wash'd the coal-sleck from her face. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, iii. 280.

**coal-smut** (kōl'smut), *n.* Same as *coal-slack*.

**coal-staith** (kōl'stāth), *n.* See *staith*.

**coal-stone** (kōl'stōn), *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

**coal-stove** (kōl'stōv), *n.* A stove in which coal is used as fuel; specifically, a stove for burning anthracite coal.

**coal-tar** (kōl'tār), *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal. It is a mixture of many different liquid and solid substances, and the separation of these into useful products is now an important branch of manufacturing chemistry. Among these products may be named *paraffin*, *naphtha*, *benzol*, *creasote*, *anthracene*, *carbolic acid*, *naphthalene*, *pitch*, etc. These products are the mother substances from which are prepared, by various chemical processes, the so-called *coal-tar dyes*, *coal-tar medicines*, *synthetic indigo* and *alizarin*, *artificial perfumes*, etc. Coal-tar is made into asphalt for pavements, and with coal-dust forms by pressure an excellent artificial fuel. It is largely used to form preservative compositions for coating wood and metal. Also called *gas-tar*.—**Coal-tar colors**, a name given to a numerous class of colors derived from coal-tar by various complex chemical processes. They are more often and popularly called *aniline colors*, as *aniline* was the source of the first of them discovered.

**coal-tit** (kōl'tit), *n.* [*< coal* + *tit*.] See *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*.—*The Parus* *ater*, one of the titmice: so called from its glossy black head and throat. Also *cole-tit* and *coal-mouse*.

**coal-trimmer** (kōl'trim'er), *n.* One who is employed to stow and trim or shift coal on board vessels, either as cargo or as a supply for the furnaces.

**coal-viewer** (kōl'vū'er), *n.* In *mining*, a person employed to attend to the interests of the one to whom the royalty is payable, or of the person who works the mine.

**coal-whipper** (kōl'hwip'er), *n.* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship in unloading it; a coal-heaver. Coal-whippers are now being superseded by machinery, which executes the work both more cheaply and more expeditiously. [Eng.]

The swarthy, demon-like coal-whippers . . . issuing from those black arches in the Strand.

M. W. Savage, *Reuben Medlicott*, i. 3.

**coal-whipping** (kōl'hwip'ing), *n.* The act of raising coal from the hold of a vessel.

**coal-workings** (kōl'wēr'kingz), *n. sing. or pl.* A coal-mine; a place where coal is raised.

At last we reached the coal-workings, and a more deserted, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen.

*Ansted*, *Hungary*, p. 124.

**coal-works** (kōl'wērks), *n. sing. or pl.* A place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal; a colliery.

**coaly** (kō'li), *a.* [*< coal* + *-y*.] Pertaining to or like coal; containing coal.

**coaly** (kō'li), *n.* A dialectal form of *collie*.

**coaly-hood**, *n.* See *coal-hood*.

**coambulant** (kō-am'bū-lant), *a.* [*< LL. coambulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *coambulare*, walk together, < *L. co-*, together, + *ambulare*, walk: see *co-*, and *ambulate*, *amble*.] In *her.*, walking side by side.

**coaming** (kō'ming), *n.* [Also written *combing*, being a particular use of that word: see *combing*.] *Naut.*, one of the raised borders or edges of the hatches, designed to prevent water on deck from running below.

**coannex** (kō-a-neks'), *v. t.* [*< co-* + *annex*.] To annex with something else. [Rare.]

**coap** (kōp), *n.* See *copes*.

**coappear** (kō-a-pēr'), *v. i.* [*< co-* + *appear*.] To appear together. [Rare.]

Heaven's scornful flames and thine [Cupid's] can never co-appear. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 1.

**coapprehend** (kō-ap-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [*< co-* + *apprehend*.] To apprehend together with another. [Rare.]

They assumed the shapes of animals common unto all eyes, and by their conjunctions and compositions were able to communicate their conceptions unto any that coapprehended the syntaxis of their natures.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 20.

**coapt** (kō-apt'), *v. t.* [*< LL. coaptare*, < *L. co-*, together, + *aptare*, fit: see *co-* and *apt*, *v.*, and *cf. coaptate*.] Same as *coaptate*.

The side margin of the elytron is expanded so as to coapt itself with the prothorax to form an oval outline.

*Le Conte*.

**coaptate** (kō-ap'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coaptated*, ppr. *coaptating*. [*< LL. coaptatus*, pp. of *coaptare*, fit together: see *coapt*.] To adjust or fit, as parts to one another; specifically, in *surg.*, to adjust (the parts of a broken bone) to each other.

**coaptation** (kō-ap-tā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. coaptatio(n)-s*, < *coaptare*, fit together: see *coaptate*.] 1. The adaptation or adjustment of parts to one another.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious coaptation and ranging of the words.

*Brownie*.

2. In *surg.*, the act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place; bone-setting. *Dunghison*.—3. In *anat.*, a kind of gliding articulation of one bone with another, as that of the patella with the femur.

**coaptator** (kō-ap-tā-tōr), *n.* [NL, < *LL. coaptare*, fit together: see *coaptate*.] A surgical apparatus for fitting together the ends of a broken bone and keeping them in the required position while their union is taking place. *E. H. Knight*.

**coaration** (kō-a-rā'shon), *n.* [*< co-* + *aration*.] Cooperative plowing or tillage: a system of husbandry practised in ancient village communities. *Seeböhm*. [Rare.]

**coarb** (kō-ārb'), *n.* Same as *comarb*.

**coarbiter** (kō-ār-bi-tēr), *n.* [*< co-* + *arbiter*.] A joint arbiter.

The friendly composition made and celebrated by the hono: personages, master Nicholas Stocket, Thomas Graa, and Walter Sihli, in the year 1388, with the assistance of their coarbiters on our part. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 153.

**coarct** (kō-ārt'), *v. t.* [*< L. coarctare*, erroneous form of *coartare*, press together, < *co-*, together, + *artare*, press: see *co-* and *art*. Cf. *coart*.] 1. To press together; crowd; confine closely. *Bacon*.—2. To restrain; confine.

He must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus coarcted or straitened himself so far.

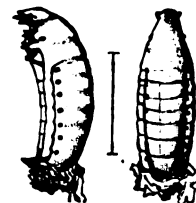
*Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

**coarctate** (kō-ārk'tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. coarctatus*, pp. of *coarctare*: see *coarct*.] Same as *coarct*.

**coarctate**, **coarctated** (kō-ārk'tāt, -tāt-ed), *a.* [*< L. coarctatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Crowded together. Specifically—(a)

In *entom.*: (1) Compressed; much attenuated, generally at the base; having a narrow base, but wider and thicker toward the apex. (2) Crowded; packed into a small space.

(b) In *bot.*, compact; dense, as a panicle; closely appressed, as a foliaceous thallus.—**Coarctate abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen attached by a narrow base, but immediately enlarged, and so closely applied to the thorax that it appears to form a part of it.



Coarctate Pupa, lateral and dorsal views. (Vertical line shows natural size.)

as in the butterflies and most flies.—**Coarctate metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis characterized by a maggot-like larva and a quiescent coarctate pupa.—**Coarctate pupa**, in *entom.*, a pupa inclosed in an oval corneous case, formed by the dried and expanded skin of the larva, and having no external indications of the organs: a form exhibited in most *Diptera*.

**coarctation** (kō-ārk-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. coarctatio(n)-s*, < *coarctare*: see *coarctate*, *v.*, and *coarct*.] 1. Confinement; restriction to a narrow space; restraint of liberty.

Human knowledge is confined and circumscribed; and yet without any such contracting or coarctation but that it may comprehend all the universal nature of things.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 10.

2. Pressure; contraction; specifically, in *med.*, the contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal, as the intestine or the urethra, or the contraction of a cavity. *Ray*.

**coarse** (kōrs), *a.* [Early mod. *E. course*, *course*, *course*, prob. developed (in the 16th century) from the ME. phrases in *course*, by *course*, i. e., in (regular, natural) order, in common fashion; hence, common; cf. similar senses of *ordinary*, *mean*, *common*. See *course*.] 1. Of inferior or faulty quality; poor in kind or character; not pure or choice; not soft or dainty; rude; common; base.

Now I feel

Of what coarse metal ye are moulded. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2.

I shall be most happy

To be employ'd, when you please to command me, Even in the coarsest office. *Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, iv. 1.

Capt. Swan, to encourage his Men to eat this coarse Flesh, would commend it for extraordinary good Food. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, i. 146.

A coarse and useless dunghill weed. *Otway*.

My Lord, eat, also, tho' the fare is coarse.

*Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

2. Wanting in fineness of texture or delicacy of structure, or in elegance of form; composed of large parts or particles; thick and rough in texture: as, *coarse* thread or yarn; *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand; *coarse* cloth; *coarse* paper.

Little girl with the poor coarse hand.

*Browning*, *James Lee's Wife*.

We pass through gentle steps from a coarse cluster of stars, such as the Pleiades, . . . till we find ourselves brought to an object such as the nebula in Orion.

*A. M. Clerke*, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 30.

3. Exhibiting or characterized by lack of refinement; rude; vulgar; of manners or speech, unpolished, uncivil, or ill-bred: as, a *coarse* face; *coarse* manners.

In my coarse English.

*Dryden*, *Ded. of Æneid*.

Coarse, uncivilized words. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 119.

Daughter of our meadows, yet not coarse.

*Tennyson*, *The Brook*.

4. Gross; indelicate; offensive: as, *coarse* language; a *coarse* gesture.—5. Rough; inclement; unpleasant: said of the weather: as, it's a *coarse* day. [*Scotch* and *prov. Eng.*]—**Coarse metal**. Same as *matte*.—**Coarse stuff**. See *stuff*.

**coarse-grained** (kōrs'grānd), *a.* 1. Consisting of large particles, fibers, or constituent elements: as, *coarse-grained* granite or wood.—2. Wanting in refinement, delicacy, or sensibility; vulgar: as, a *coarse-grained* nature.

**coarsely** (kōrs'li), *adv.* In a coarse manner.

(a) In an indifferer or inferior manner; rudely; poorly.

Fared coarsely and poorly.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 9.

(b) Without refinement or grace in delineation or description; rudely.

Sardanapalus is more coarsely drawn than any dramatic personage that we can remember.

*Macaulay*, *Moore's Byron*.

(c) Inelegantly; uncivilly; without art or polish. (d) Grossly; indelicately.

There is a gentleman that serves the count

Reports but coarsely of her. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, iii. 5.

**coarsen** (kōrs'n), *v. t.* [*< coarse* + *-en*.] To render coarse or coarser, in any sense; especially, make unrefined or inelegant; make rude or vulgar: as, to *coarsen* one's nature. [Rare.]

**coarseness** (kōrs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coarse, in any sense.

The coarseness of sackcloth.

*Dr. H. More*.

Pardon the coarseness of the illustration.

*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

There appears . . . a coarseness and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly.

*Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies

In ten degrees of more indulgent skies.

Nor at the coarseness of our heaven repine.

Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.

*Addison*, *Letter from Italy*.

**coart** (kō-ārt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. coarten*, < *L. coartare*, *coartare*, compress, compel: see *coarct*.] To compel.

That so thal be coart to swymme in sape,  
Encluide hem, and alle harme that shal escape.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.  
Dyves by dethe was strately coartid  
Of his lyf to make a sudden transacion.  
*M.S. Laud, 416, fol. 101. (Halliwell.)*

**coarticulated** (kō-ār-tik-ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< co-1 + articulated.*] Coapted; conjoined; articulated one with another, as bones.

**coarticulation** (kō-ār-tik-ū-lā-shon), *n.* [*< co-1 + articulation.*] Articulation one with another; especially, the articulation of the bones in a joint.

**coasay**, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway*.

**coassessor** (kō-ā-sēs'gr), *n.* [*< co-1 + assessor.*] A joint assessor.

**coassume** (kō-ā-sūm'), *v. t.* [*< co-1 + assume.*] To assume or take upon one's self in conjunction with another. *Walsall*. [Rare.]

**coast** (kōst), *n.* [*< ME. coste, coast, cost = MD. koste, kust, D. kust (> G. küste = Dan. kyst = Sw. kust), coast, < OF. coste, F. côte, rib, hill, shore, coast (cf. OF. costé = F. côté, side), = Pr. Pg. It. costa, rib, hill, shore, = Sp. costa, coast, cuesta, hill, < L. costa, a rib, a side, ML. coast. From the same L. source are derived costal, accost, and outlet.*] 1†. A side; the side.

Alle the coast of the knyghte he keruys [carves] doune clene.  
*Anturs of Arthur, st. 47.*

At the coast forsothe of the tabernacle that biholdith to the north.  
*Wyckliff, Ex. xxxvi. 25.*

Some kind of virtue . . . bends the rays towards the coast of unusual refraction.  
*Newton, Opticks.*

Take a coast of lamb, and parboill it, take out all the bones as near as you can, etc.  
*Gentlewoman's Delight (1676).*

2. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country; boundary; bound.

From the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your coast be.  
*Deut. xi. 24.*

Give us seven days' respite, that we may send messengers unto all the coasts of Israel.  
*1 Sam. xi. 3.*

And they began to pray him to depart out of their coasts.  
*Mark v. 17.*

3. (a) The side, edge, or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore.

One shew'd an Iron coast and angry waves.  
*Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

(b) The boundary-line formed by the sea; the coast-line.

So passeth he by alle the Havens of that Coast, un til he come to Jaffe, that ys the neyest Haven unto Jerusalem.  
*Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.*

4. [From the verb.] A slide on a sled down a snowy or icy incline: as, to go out for a coast.

[U. S.]—Clear the coast, get out of the way; remove obstructions or obstacles; make room: nearly always used in the imperative. [Colloq.]—The coast is clear, no one is in the way; the danger is over; the enemy has gone or is absent.

Is the coast clear? None but friends?  
*Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.*

\***coast** (kōst), *v.* [*< ME. costen, as if directly < coste, n.; but rather shortened from the usual costen, costelen (> So. costay), coast (trans. and intrans.), < OF. costeer, costoter, costier, F. cōtoyer (= It. costeggiare), go alongside of, coast, < coste, a coast, border. The sense 'slide down an incline' appears to depend on OF. coste, a hillside; but early instances of this sense are wanting.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To sail near a coast; sail along or near the shore, or in sight of land; follow the coast-line; rarely, to travel along, either on or near the coast.

Leaving the African shore, we struck across to Sicily, and coasting along its eastern border, beheld with pleasure the towering form of Etna.  
*W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 19.*

In the morning they divided their company to coast along, some on shore and some in the boat.  
*N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 44.*

2. To sail from port to port on the same coast.

I was coasting then for a year and eight months.  
*S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 108.*

Hence—3. Figuratively, to feel one's way cautiously; grope along.

The king in this perceives him, how he coasts,  
And hedges, his own way. *Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2.*

4†. To advance; proceed; go.

Towards me a sorry wight did coast.  
*Spenser, Daphnaida, I. 89.*

My lord is coasted one way;  
My father, though his hurts forbade his travel,  
Hath took another.

*Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, II. 4.*

5. To slide on a sled down a hill or an incline covered with snow or ice. [U. S.]

They encountered a troop of boys and girls coasting. Some were coming up the hill, . . . others wheeling about and skimming away through the bright air, the ups and downs forming a perfect line of revolution.  
*S. Judd, Margaret, I. 17.*

6. To descend a hill on a bicycle, removing the feet from the pedals. [U. S.]—7. To draw supplies to lumberers' shanties. [Canadian.]

II. *trans.* 1. To sail along or near to, as a coast, or along the shore of: as, to coast the shores of the Mediterranean; to coast an island.

The Spaniards have coasted it [Nova Guinea] seven hundred leagues, and yet cannot tel whether it be an Ile or Continent.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 864.*

First discovered and coasted by Columbus during his fourth and last voyage in 1502, Nicaragua was not regularly explored till 1522.  
*Encyc. Brit., XVII. 479.*

2†. To carry or conduct along a coast or river-bank.

The Indians . . . coasted me along the river.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 322.*

3†. To draw near to; approach; keep close to; pursue.

Douglas still coasted the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might.  
*Holinshead, Chronicles, III. 352.*

Take you those horse and coast 'em; upon the first advantage,

If they will not slack their march, charge 'em up roundly.  
*Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 5.*

4†. To accost.

Who are these that coast us?  
You told me the walk was private.  
*Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, I. 1.*

**coastal** (kōs'tal), *a.* [*< coast + -al. Cf. costal.*] Of or pertaining to a coast or shore.

**coaster** (kōs'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which coasts. Specifically—(a) A person engaged in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.

As if a coaster, who had gone from port to port only, should pretend to give a better description of the inland parts of a country than those who have travelled it all over.  
*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.*

(b) A vessel used in this service; a coasting-vessel.

I don't rank able-bodied seaman like I used, and it's as much as I can do to get a berth on a coaster.  
*S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 110.*

(c) One engaged in the sport of coasting or sledding. [U. S.] (d) A teamster who draws supplies to lumberers' shanties. [Canadian.] (e) A low round tray, usually of silver, and formerly on wheels, in which a decanter "coasts" or makes the circuit of a dining-table, for the greater convenience of the company.

2†. An inhabitant of or a dweller near the sea-coast.

Sir, if you had been present, you never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other coaster, . . . use more malicious inventions, more diabolicall deceits.  
*Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.*

**coast-guard** (kōst'gärd), *n.* A guard stationed on the coast; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of men originally designed only to prevent smuggling as agents of the customs, and hence called the preventive service, but now employed as a general police force for the coast, under the charge of the Admiralty.

**coast-ice** (kōst'is), *n.* The belt of ice which in extreme northern latitudes forms along the shore of an island or a continent.

**coasting** (kōs'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coast, v.*]

1. The act or business of sailing along the coast or from port to port in the same country, for purposes of trade.—2. The sport of sliding on a sled down an incline covered with snow or ice. [U. S.]—3†. [*Cf. accoast, var. of accost.*] Advances toward acquaintance; specifically, courtship.

O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue  
That give a coasting welcome ere it comes.  
*Shak., T. and C., f. 5.*

[Most editions have "accoosting welcome" instead of "coasting welcome."]—Coasting Act, a United States statute of 1793 (1 Stat., 305) for enrolling and licensing ships employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries.—Coasting-pilot. Same as *coast-pilot*.—Coasting-trade, trade carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, by vessels sailing along the coast, as distinguished from foreign and colonial trade; loosely, in American usage, extended to trade between ports of adjoining countries presenting a continuous coastline.

**coastlander** (kōst'lan-dēr), *n.* [*< coast + land + -er.*] One who dwells on the coast.

The great invasion of Egypt by these islanders and coastlanders, which is an important factor in the classification of the different races.  
*Anthrop. Inst. Jour., XVI. 372.*

**coast-line** (kōst'lin), *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

**coast-pilot** (kōst'pī'lōt), *n.* 1. A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.—2. A detailed description of a coast, with instructions for navigating it.

Also *coasting-pilot*.

**coast-rat** (kōst'rat), *n.* A name of the African mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus*.

**coast-waiter** (kōst'wā'tēr), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer of the customs who superintends

the landing and shipping of goods coastwise. Also called *land-waiter, landing-waiter*.

**coastward, coastwards** (kōst'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [*< coast + -ward, -wards.*] Toward the coast. *W. Collins.*

**coastways** (kōst'wāz), *adv.* [Var. of *coastwise, after way: see -wise.*] Same as *coastwise*.

**coastwise** (kōst'wiz), *adv.* [*< coast + -wise.*] By way of or along the coast.

**coastwise** (kōst'wiz), *a.* [*< coastwise, adv.*] Following the coast; moving or carried on along the coast: as, the coastwise trade.

Nobody but was struck with his [Webster's] knowledge . . . of all the great routes and marts of our foreign, coastwise, and interior commerce. *Choate, Addresses, p. 305.*

**coat<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A variant spelling of *cote<sup>1</sup>*.

**coat<sup>2</sup>** (kōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cote*; < ME. \**cote, cote, cotte*, < OF. *cote*, also *cotte*, F. *cotte* = Pr. *cota*, *cot* = Cat. *cot* = Sp. Pg. *cota* = It. *cotta*, a coat, etc., = MHG. *kutte*, G. *kutte* (> Dan. *kutte*), a cowl, < ML. *cota*, *cotta*, also *cottus*, a tunic; of Teut. origin: cf. OS. *cott* = OHG. *chozzo*, *chozza*, MHG. G. *kotze*, a coarse woollen mantle (cf. OHG. *umbi-chuzzi*, an overgarment, *umbi-chuzzen*, clothe), orig. 'a cover' or 'shelter,' being allied to E. *cot<sup>1</sup>* and *cotel*, q. v. A similar transfer of sense from 'house' to 'hood' or 'mantle' is seen in *cassock, casule, charuble*.] 1†. A principal outer garment; any covering for the body.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them.  
*Gen. iii. 21.*

2. An outer or upper garment worn by men, covering the upper part of the body. In the early middle ages it was identical with what is now called a tunic, or sometimes with the cassock and corset (which see). Coats of modern form, fitted to the body and having loose skirts, first appeared in the reign of Charles II. of England. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century the coat has been of two general fashions: a broad-skirted coat, now reduced to the form of the frock-coat (which see), and a coat with the skirts cut away at the sides (the modern dress-coat), worn now only as a part of what is called evening dress. There are many other styles, as coats without skirts, or *sack-coats*; coats with the skirts cut away diagonally from the front downward, or *cutaway coats*, etc. See also *overcoat*.

The coat of many colours . . . they brought . . . to their father; and said, This have we found: know now whether it be thy son's coat or no.  
*Gen. xlvii. 32.*

You laugh if coat and breeches strangely vary.  
*Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. l. 163.*

The coat [in 1772] was also short, reaching only to the hips, fitting closely, having a small turn-over collar as now worn.  
*Fairholt, I. 390.*

3. A woman's outdoor garment resembling a man's coat in material and make.—4†. An under garment for the upper part of the body, fitting somewhat closely; a tunic or shirt.

And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.  
*Mat. v. 40.*

Now the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout.  
*John xix. 23.*

5. A petticoat. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Her coats she has killed up to her knee.  
*Jack o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).*

In Turkey the Reverse appears;  
Long Coats the haughty Husband wears.  
*Prior, Alma, II.*

6†. The habit or vesture of an order or class of men, and hence the order or class itself, or the office or station peculiar to the order; cloth.

It will not be amiss, if, in private, you keep good your acquaintance with Crites, or some other of his poor coat.  
*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 1.*

It becomes not your lordships coat  
To take so many lives away.  
*Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 296]).*

7. The external natural covering of an animal, as hair, fur, wool, etc.—8. A thin layer of a substance covering a surface; a coating: as, a coat of paint, pitch, or varnish; a coat of tin-foil.

There are many petrifications in it [a curious grotto], made by the dropping of the water, and at the end of it there is a table cut out in the rock, which has received a coat from the dropping of the water like rock work, and has a very beautiful effect.  
*Poocke, Description of the East, II. l. 264.*

9. One of a number of concentric layers: as, the coats of an onion. *Abercrombie*.—10. In anat., a tunic or membranous covering of some part or organ: as, the coats of the eye.—11. *Naut.*, a piece of tarred or painted canvas fitted about the masts at the partners, about the rudder-casing, and around the pumps where they pass through the upper deck, to keep the water from working down. See *mast-coat*.—12†. A coat-card.

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us; we were ranked with coats as long as old master lived.  
*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, III. 1.*



13. In *her.*, a coat of arms or an achievement: used in a general sense.

Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,  
Or tear the lions out of England's coat.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 5.

I observed his coat at the tail of his coach: he gives the arms of England, Scotland, and France, quartered upon some other fields.

Pepys, Diary, l. 406.

14. Same as *coat-money*.—15. A coat of mail.

Such a stroke hym dalt ther vpon hys cote,  
Ne had the hauberke smal mall be, god wote,  
Als hys brest of stle [steel], the hym had come sure.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4218.

**Buffy coat.** See *buffy*.—**Canting coat.** See *canting*.—**Coat or cote and conduct.** clothing and travel. Hence—**Coat-and-conduct money**, in *Eng. hist.*, a tax or imposition laid upon the counties for defraying the expense of clothing the troops levied and their traveling expenses.—**Coat of arms**, in *her.*: (a) A complete achievement. (b) A surcoat or tabard embroidered with armorial bearings, such as in modern times is worn only by a herald of arms on rare ceremonial occasions. It is a survival of the medieval surcoat (which see).—**Coat of defense.** Same as *coat of fence*.—**Coat of fence**, any body-garment used as defensive armor; specifically, a garment of textile material quilted and stuffed,



Coat of Mail, western Europe: 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'architecture française.")

called *roughing-up coat*. See *scratch-coat*.—**To turn or change one's coat**, to be a turncoat; turn from one party or opinion to another.

He [Marquis Spinola] hath now changed his Coat, and taken up his old Commission again from Don Philip, whereas during that Expedition he called himself Cesar's Servant.

Hovell, Letters, l. 11. 14.

**coat<sup>2</sup> (kōt)**, *v. t.* [*coat<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a coat or outer garment; cover or protect as with a coat.

He is coated and booted for it. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Fringing-reefs sometimes coat, and thus protect the foundations of islands, which have been worn down by the surf to the level of the sea.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 78.

2. To overspread with a coating or layer of another substance: as, to coat something with wax or tin-foil.

**coat-armor, coat-armour** (kōt'ār'mor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cote-armor*, -*armour*, < ME. *cote-armour*, *cote-armure*, *coote-armure*, *cote-armere*, *cote-armur*, *coat-armor*; called in ML. *toga armatura*, coat of armor, or *cota ad armandum*; OF. *cote a armer*, coat for arming (defense); F. *cote d'armes*, coat of arms (cf. equiv. G. *Waffenrock*, lit. coat of weapons, i. e., arms): see *coat<sup>2</sup>* and *armor*.] 1†. A coat marked with the wearer's armorial bearings, worn over the armor; a surcoat.

Alle and every man  
Had on him throwen a vesture  
Whiche that men clepen a cote armure  
Embrowded wonderlyche ryche.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 8283.

Wear my coat-armour; that disguise alone  
Will make us undistinguish'd.

Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, ill. 3.

2. A coat of arms; the escutcheon of a person, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, etc.

"What is his consyssaunce," quath ich, "in his cote-armure?"

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 188.

The *cote armor* which he [Sir William Petty] chose and always depicted on his coach, &c., was a mariner's compass, the style pointing to the polar star, the crest a bee-hive.

Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

**coat-card†** (kōt'kard), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cote-card*, *cote-card*, also *coated-card* (now *court-card*, in simulation of *court*, with allusion to the king and queen); < *coat<sup>2</sup>* (with ref. to the figured coats or dresses of the characters on the cards so called) + *card<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. D. *jas-kaart*, a trump-card, a pack of 52 cards, < *jas*, a coat, *knave* of trumps, + *kaart* = E. *card*.] A playing-card which has a figure on it; the king,

queen, or knave. In the old Spanish pack the coat-cards of each suit were the king, knight, and groom or knave; in the old German pack they were the king, a high officer (*Ober*), and a low officer (*Unter*). Now, by corruption, *court-card*.

She had in her hand the ace of hearts, methought, and a coat-card.

Chapman, May-Day, v. 2.

**coatee** (kō-tē'), *n.* [*coat<sup>2</sup>* + -*ee*.] A close-fitting coat with short tails. [Eng.]

At every lazy corner were groups of great, well-made, six-foot soldiers, in red *coatees* (for the tunic cannot be enumerated among the causes of the sepoy mutiny).

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, l. 122.

**coathe, v. i.** See *cothe*.

**coati** (kō'a-ti, kō-s'ti), *n.* [Also *cuati*, *quachi*, *quasje*, *quasie*; Tupi *coati*, *cuatim*, < *cua*, cincture, + *tim*, nose.] An American plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the family *Procyonidae*, subfamily *Nasuinæ*, and genus *Nasua* (which see), inhabiting tropical and subtropical regions. It is most nearly related to the racoon, but has an elongated body, a long tail, and an attenuated and very flexible snout, whence the generic name *Nasua*. In general aspect the coatis resemble the ring-tailed bassaris, and still more some of the old-world ichneumon or *Viverridae*, to which family these animals were formerly referred. There are two distinct species of coatis or coatiomonds, the synonymy of which has been almost inextricably confused, nearly all the names which have been given to one having been also applied to the other. One is the red, ring-tailed, or Brazilian coati, *Viverra nasua* of Linnaeus, now known as *Nasua rufa*, also



Red Coati (*Nasua rufa*).

formerly as *N. vulpecula*, *N. quasje*, *N. fusca*, *N. sociatis*, *N. solitaria*, etc., of various writers, which is the southern form, ranging over the greater part of South America. The other is the brown or Mexican coati, *Viverra narica* of Linnaeus, now called *Nasua narica*, ranging from the isthmus of Panama through Central America and the warmer parts of Mexico.

**coatiomondi, coatiomundi** (kō'a-ti-mon'di, -mun'di), *n.* [A native name, said to be < *coati* + *mondi* or *mundi*, solitary: thus distinguished from another kind called the 'social' coati. There is no zoölogical distinction.] Same as *coati*.

**coating** (kō'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coat<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] 1. A covering; any substance spread over a surface for protection or ornamentation: as, a coating of plaster or tin-foil.—2. Cloth for coats: as, an assortment of coatings.

**coat-link** (kōt'link), *n.* A link having a pair of buttons attached to it, or a loop and button, used for fastening a coat over the breast. Coat-links were much in fashion about 1860, business coats being made so as barely to meet across the breast.

**coat-money** (kōt'mun'i), *n.* An exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of providing clothing for the army. Also called *coat*.

**coaxi, cokes<sup>2</sup>** (kōks), *n.* [A var. of *coz*, abbr. of *cozcomb*.] A simpleton; gull; dupe; fool.

Why, we will make a cokes of this wise master;  
We will, my mistress, an absolute fine cokes.

B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, II. 2.

You are a brainless coaz, a toy, a fop.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, III. 1.

That you may know I am not, as they say, an animal, which is, as they say, a kind of cokes, which is, as the learned term it, an ass, . . . a dolt, a melody.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, IV. 3.

**coax** (kōks), *v.* [Formerly spelled *cokes*; < *coaz*, *cokes<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*, a fool. Cf. *fool*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1†. To fondle; caress; flatter; fool with flattery or caresses.

Princes may give a good Post such convenient countenance and also benefits as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kiss nor cokes them (as Cynthia did Endymion), and the discreet Post looks for no such extraordinary favours.

Puittenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 36.

2. To persuade by fond pleading or flattery; wheedle; cajole.

A froward child, that must be humoured and coaxed a little till it falls asleep.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, l.

Not yet, however, . . . did Mrs. Bennet give up the point. She talked to Elizabeth again and again; coaxed and threatened her by turns.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 97.

Hence—3. To manage or guide carefully; control in a gentle way: as, to coax a horse into a trot.

II. *intrans.* To use cajolery or gentle pleading.

I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it.

Farguhar, Recruiting Officer.

**coaxal** (kō-ak'sal), *a.* [*co-1* + *axal*.] Same as *coaxial*.

Any circular cylinder coaxal with the bounding cylinder or cylinders.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 810.

**coaxation** (kō-ak-sā'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if \**co-axatio* (*n.*), < *coaxare*, pp. *coaxatus*, croak, as a frog, < Gr. *koāō*, in Aristophanes *Βρεκεκεκξ κοῳῶς*, an imitation of the croaking of frogs. Cf. *quack<sup>1</sup>*.] The act of croaking, as of frogs. Dr. H. More. [Rare.]

**coaxer** (kōk'sēr), *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler; a cajoler.

**coaxial** (kō-ak'si-al), *a.* [*co-1* + *axial*.] Having a common axis. Also *coaxal*.—**Coaxial circles.** See *circle*.

**coaxially** (kō-ak'si-al-i), *adv.* In a coaxial manner; in such a position or direction as to have the same axis (as something else).

Let a coil be introduced into the circuit, and let a second coil, wholly disconnected from the first, be laid coaxially with it, so that the coefficient of mutual induction between the coils shall be as great as possible.

S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 198.

**coaxing** (kōk'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coax*, *v.*] The act of wheedling; cajolery.

**coaxingly** (kōk'sing-li), *adv.* In a coaxing manner.

**cob<sup>1</sup>** (kōb), *n.* [*ME.* *cob* (found only in sense 2), prob. a var. of *cop<sup>1</sup>*, head; cf. *cob<sup>2</sup>*.] The various nouns spelled *cob* are chiefly of dialectal origin, and their history is obscure; but most of them are prob. developed from *cob<sup>1</sup>*, head, or *cob<sup>2</sup>*, roundish lump: see *cob<sup>2</sup>*, *cob<sup>3</sup>*, etc.] 1†. The top; the head; the poll. Hence—2. A head man; a prominent or chief person; a leader or chief. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Susteynd is not by personis lowe,  
But cobbs grete this riote sustene.

Occleve, MS. quoted in Halliwell, p. 259.

3†. A wealthy man; especially, one who makes a vulgar use or display of his wealth; a rich and vulgar man; a chuff.

The rich cobs of this world.

Udall.

All cobbing country chuffes, which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods, are called rich cobs.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

**cob<sup>2</sup>** (kōb), *n.* [Early examples of the senses here grouped are few, and their history and relations are obscure. They appear to be in part particular uses of *cob<sup>1</sup>* as a var. of *cop<sup>1</sup>*, head, and in part due to *cub<sup>2</sup>*, a lump, heap, a confused mass, orig. a var. of *chub*, *q. v.*, the general notion being that of 'a roundish lump'; cf. *cobbles<sup>1</sup>*, *cobblestone*. Cf. W. *cob*, a tuft, var. of *cop*, a tuft, top; W. *cob*, the thumb. With *cob<sup>2</sup>*, 5, 6, as applied to a fish, cf. Icel. *kobbi*, a popular name for *köppr*, a young seal. The senses last given may be of other origin. Cf. *cob<sup>1</sup>*, *cob<sup>3</sup>*, *cob<sup>4</sup>*.] 1. A roundish lump. Specifically—(a) A nut; a cobnut (which see). (b) A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.): as, a cherry-cob. (c) A roundish loaf; a cob-loaf (which see). (d) A ball or pellet of food for fowls. (e) pl. The testicles; the coda. [Prov. Eng.] 2. A small haystack; a haycock. [Prov. Eng.] —3. A head of wheat, clover, or etc. See *cob-poke*.—4. The cylindrical shoot or receptacle, in the form of a spike, on which the grains of maize or Indian corn grow in rows; a corn-cob (which see). [U. S.]

In the year 1683 the house of Nicholas Desborough, at Hartford, was very strangely molested by stones, by pieces of earth, by cobs of Indian corn, and other such things from an invisible hand, thrown at him.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., VI. 7.

5†. The head of a red herring.

Why not the ghost of a herring cob, as well as the ghost of Rasher Bacon?

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 3.

6. A fish, the bullhead or miller's-thumb.

Zedola (It.), a gudgeon or a cob.

Florida.

7. The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. [Prov. Eng.]—8. A Spanish dollar: a name formerly in use in Ireland, and still at Gibraltar.

He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver *cobs*, upon the table.

T. Sheridan, *Swift*.

9. A compost of puddled clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth.

The poor cottager contenteth himself with *cob* for his walls.

R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 53.

10. In coal-mining, a small solid pillar of coal left in a waste as a support for the roof. *Gresley*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]—11. Clover-seed. [Prov. Eng.]

**cob<sup>3</sup>** (kob), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *cob<sup>2</sup>*, prob. as an abbr. of *cob-horse*: that is, a thick-set, dumpy horse.] A strong, thick-set, pony-built horse, capable of carrying a heavy weight at a good pace. Also *cob-horse*.

A *cob* is a short-legged, stout, and compactly built animal, 13 hands 3 to 14 hands 3 inches. The hack is the same type, but a hand higher, 14.3 to 15.3. The hack is larger than the *cob*; the *cob*, larger than a pony.

*Wallace's Monthly*, July, 1884, p. 447.

**cob<sup>4</sup>** (kob), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a particular use of *cob<sup>2</sup>*, with ref. to its roundness.] A kind of wicker basket made to be carried on the arm; specifically, one used for carrying seed while sowing. [North. Eng.]

**cob<sup>5</sup>** (kob), *n.* [= LG. *kobbe* = Fries. *kub*, a sea-mew.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. Also spelled *cobb*. [Eng.]

**cob<sup>6</sup>** (kob), *n.* [Compare W. *cob*, an embankment. Cf. *cob<sup>2</sup>*.] A sort of short breakwater.

This ancient work, known by the name of the *Cob*, enclosed the only haven [Lyme] where, in a space of many miles, the fishermen could take refuge from the tempests of the Channel.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

**cob<sup>7</sup>** (kob), *v.* pret. and pp. *cobbed*, ppr. *cobbing*. [*ME. cobben*, strike, fight, prob. < Icel. *kubba*, chop, cut: see *chop<sup>1</sup>*, *chub*, and cf. *cob<sup>2</sup>* = *cub<sup>2</sup>*, lump, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; knock; beat on the buttocks with the knee, or with a board or strap. [Eng.]

[They] *cobbed* the whole party—ay, every man jack of them.

*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 318.

2. In mining, to break (ore) into small fragments with a hammer, in the process of dressing it for the smelter. [Chiefly in Cornwall.]

—3. To excel; outdo; beat. [Prov. Eng.]—4. To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To fight.

Ho keppt hym full kantly [strongly], *kobbit* with hym sore, Woundit hym wickedly.

*Deconstruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 11025.

Also spelled *cobb*.

**cob<sup>7</sup>** (kob), *n.* [*cob<sup>7</sup>*, *v.*] A blow on the buttocks with the knee, or with a strap or board; a punishment consisting of such blows. Also spelled *cobb*. [Eng.]

**cobado** (kō-bā-dō), *n.* [Pg., reg. *corado*: see *cubit*.] A Portuguese measure. See *cubit*.

**Cobaea** (kō-bē-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Barnabas Cobo (1582–1657), a Spanish Jesuit, missionary for fifty years in Mexico and Peru, and a zealous naturalist.] An untenable name for *Rosenbergia*, a small polemoniaceous genus of herbaceous climbing plants, natives of the mountains of tropical America. They have pinnate leaves and large campanulate flowers, and, being rapid growers, are frequently cultivated for ornament. The most common species is *Rosenbergia scandens* (*Cobaea scandens*).



Flower of *Cobaea scandens*.

**cobalt** (kō-bālt), *n.* [*G. kobalt*, dial. *kobold*, *cobalt*; said to be the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the 'demon of the mines,' transferred to cobalt because it was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known. See *kobold* and *goblin*.] Chemical symbol, Co; atomic weight, 58.97. A metal of a steel-gray color and a specific gravity variously given at from 8.52 to 8.95. It closely resembles nickel, the atomic weights and specific gravities of the two metals being very nearly or quite the same. They have also very nearly the same ductility and tenacity, are almost always found in intimate association, and have in many respects a marked resemblance to iron, but are rather more fusible than that metal, and much less magnetic. Cobalt might be, and is to a very small extent, used for the same purposes for which nickel is used, especially for plating the surface of iron; but it is much rarer than nickel, is procured with more difficulty in the metallic form, and is consequently a dearer metal. The most important ores of cobalt are cobaltite, smaltite, and linnaeite. The

chief supply of the cobalt preparations comes from Saxony, Bohemia, Hesse, and Norway. The principal value of cobalt in the arts is due to the fact that its silicate furnishes an intense and beautiful blue color, of importance in painting, and especially in the decoration of porcelain and glass. (See *smalt* and *zaffre*.) Also spelled *kobalt*.—**Cobalt blue**. See *blue*.—**Cobalt green**. See *green*.—**Cobalt plating**, a method of electroplating by the use of a bath of neutral solution of cobalt and ammonium double sulphate, or cobalt sulphate with ammonium or magnesium sulphate, or cobalt chloride combined with ammonium and magnesium chlorides. See *electroplating*.—**Cobalt yellow**. See *yellow*.—**Earthy cobalt**. See *arseniate of cobalt*, or *erythrite*.—**Glass of cobalt**, or *cobalt glass*, a cobalt silicate prepared by fusing cobalt-glance or speiss-cobalt, previously roasted, with sand and potash. When pulverized finely it is called *smalt*, and is used as a pigment.

**cobalt-bloom** (kō'bālt-blōm), *n.* Arseniate of cobalt; erythrite.

**cobalt-bronze** (kō'bālt-bronz), *n.* A violet-colored powder resembling the violet-colored chloride of chromium and having a marked metallic luster. It is a double salt of phosphate of protoxide of cobalt and ammonia, prepared at Pfannenstiel in Saxony.

**cobalt-crust** (kō'bālt-krust), *n.* Earthy arseniate of cobalt.

**cobalt-glance** (kō'bālt-glāns), *n.* Same as *cobaltite*.

**cobaltic** (kō'bālt-tik), *a.* [*cobalt* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of cobalt; resembling or containing cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which cobalt acts as a triad.

**cobalticyanide** (kō'bālt-ti-si-ā-nid), *n.* A compound of cobalt and cyanogen.—**Cobalticyanide of potassium**,  $K_3Co(CN)_6$ , a yellow crystalline salt formed by the union of cobalt, cyanogen, and potassium. It is a singularly permanent salt, resisting the action of the strongest acids. It was applied by Liebig to the separation of cobalt from nickel in analysis.

**cobaltin** (kō'bālt-tin), *n.* [*cobalt* + *-in*.] Same as *cobaltite*.

**cobaltite** (kō'bālt-tit), *n.* [*cobalt* + *-ite*.] A sulpharsenide of cobalt. It is a mineral of a silvery-white color, with a tinge of red, occurring in isometric crystals, often cubes or pyritohedrons. Also called *cobalt-glance*.

**cobalt-ocher** (kō'bālt-ō-ker), *n.* An earthy form of the mineral erythrite.

**cobaltomenite** (kō'bālt-tom-e-nit), *n.* [*cobalt* + Gr. *μήν*, moon (cf. *selenite*), + *-ite*.] A copper selenite occurring in minute rose-red crystals at Cachagua in the Argentine Republic.

**cobaltous** (kō'bālt-tus), *a.* [*cobalt* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cobalt; consisting of or derived from cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which the cobalt atom appears to be combined as a dyad element.

The molecular susceptibility of *cobaltous* salts stands about midway between the molecular susceptibilities of nickelous and manganous salts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 264.

**cobalt-vitriol** (kō'bālt-vit-ri-ol), *n.* A hydrous cobalt sulphate; when found native, the mineral *bieberite*.

**cobang**, *n.* See *kobang*.

**cobaya** (kō-bā-yā), *n.* [See *cavy*, *Cavia*.] A name of the guinea-pig or domestic cavy, *Cavia cobaya*. Also *cobaia*.

**cobb<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* See *cob<sup>5</sup>*.

**cobb<sup>2</sup>**, *v.* and *n.* See *cob<sup>7</sup>*.

**cobbin** (kob'in), *n.* [Cf. *cob<sup>2</sup>*.] A piece or slice of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

**cobbling<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* [Appar. < *cob<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 3, + *-ing<sup>2</sup>*.] Making a vulgar display.

*Pars nihl prima est, my part is first; inter precipuos stultos, amongst those notable, famous, notorious cobbling fools.* *Withal* (ed. 1808), p. 391.

**cobbling<sup>2</sup>** (kob'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cob<sup>7</sup>*, *v.*]

1. In mining, the operation of breaking ore for the purpose of sorting out the better parts.

—2. Broken pieces of old bricks and bottoms of furnaces that have absorbed copper. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 348, note.

**cobble<sup>1</sup>** (kob'l), *n.* [Also *copple* (-stone); a mod. form, detached from *cobblestone* (and *cobblenut*), earlier *cogglestone*: see these words.] 1. A stone rounded by the action of water, and of a size suitable for use in paving. Smaller stones of the same character are usually called *pebbles*, and larger ones *boulders*. Also called *cobblestone*, *cobstone*.

The road is narrow, but deeply cut by long use, and in places difficult on account of the *cobbles* left loose and dry by the washing of the rains. *L. Wallace*, *Ben-Hur*, p. 62.

2. A rounded hill. [Local, U. S.]—3. A round nut like a cobble. See *cobnut*.—4. A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.). [Prov. Eng.]

—5. A lump of coal from the size of an egg to that of a foot-ball.—6. An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

**cobble<sup>2</sup>** (kob'l), *v.* pret. and pp. *cobbled*, ppr. *cobbling*. [*ME. coblen*, in pl. *cobled*, *Sc. coblit*, prob. a back-formation from *cobbler*, *q. v.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To mend or patch (especially shoes or boots).

And thred-bare cote, and *cobled* shoes, hee wore.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 28.

They show us an Alexander in the shades *cobbling* shoes.

*Lamb*, *Decay of Beggars*.

The cook makes our bodies; the apothecary only *cob-*

*bles* them. *O. W. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 217.

Hence—2. To put together, make, or do clumsily, unhandily, or coarsely.

Nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together.

*Bentley*, *Sermons*, I.

II. *intrans.* To work as a cobbler; work clumsily.

Leaves his snug shop, forsakes his store of shoes,

St. Crispin quits, and *cobbles* for the muse.

*Byron*, *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

**cobble<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* See *coble*.

**cobble<sup>4</sup>** (kob'l), *n.* [Cf. *cob<sup>5</sup>*, a gull.] A name for the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

**cobblenut<sup>1</sup>** (kob'l-nut), *n.* [*ME. cobill-note*; < *cobble<sup>1</sup>* + *nut*.] Same as *cobnut*, 1.

I am ovir poure to make presande

Als myn harte wolde, and I had ought,

Two *cobill nutis* vpon a bande,

Loe! littil babe, what I haue broght.

*York Plays*, p. 122.

**cobbler<sup>1</sup>** (kob'lér), *n.* [*ME. cobelere*, *cobeler*, *cobbeler*; prob. a popular form of *clobberer*.]

1. One who cobbles, mends, or patches; especially, one who mends boots and shoes.

As good is the prayer of a *cobbler* as of a cardinal.

*Tyndale*, *Works*, p. 145.

Hence—2. A clumsy workman; one who works in a clumsy, slipshod fashion.

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*.

*Shak.*, *J. C.*, I. 1.

**Cobbler's-awl duck**, a name of the European avoset, *Recurvirostra americana*. [Local, British.]—**Cobbler's Monday**, every Monday throughout the year. *Brockett*.

[Prov. Eng.]—**Cobbler's punch**, a warm drink made of ale or beer with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice.

**cobbler<sup>2</sup>** (kob'lér), *n.* [Appar. orig. *cobbler's punch*: see under *cobbler<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A summer drink to be sucked through a straw, made by shaking up together, in a large glass, pounded ice, wine, sugar, slices of orange, pineapple, etc. [U. S.]—2. A fruit pie baked in a large deep dish or a pot lined with thick paste:

named according to the kind of fruit used: as, an apple *cobbler*; a peach *cobbler*. [U. S.]

**cobbler-fish** (kob'lér-fish), *n.* An American carangoid fish, *Alectis crinitus*, with compressed body, rudimentary dorsal spines, and the first five or six rays of the dorsal and anal fins elongated and filiform: named from the long rays, which resemble a cobbler's strings. It is a warm-water species, but wanders in summer as far north as Cape Cod.

**cobblery** (kob'lér-i), *n.* [*cobbler<sup>1</sup>* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Cobblers' work.

I have myself tried an experiment in a small way in the matter of *cobblery*. *Sir J. Lubbock*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 331.

**cobblestone** (kob'l-stōn), *n.* [Also *copplestone*; < *ME. cobilstone*, also (once) *cobled stone*, earlier *cogil stone*: see *cogglestone*.] A cobble or rounded stone; especially, such a stone used in paving.

The streets are mostly paved with round *cobble-stones*.

*L. Hamilton*, *Mex. Handbook*, p. 100.

**cobblestone** (kob'l-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobblestoned*, ppr. *cobblestoning*. [*cobblestone*, *n.*] To pave with cobblestones.

Those unreasoning creatures who would grumble that the streets of gold, if they had the chance to see them, were not *cobble-stoned* with diamonds.

*New York Independent*, Dec. 18, 1873, p. 1585.

**cobbling** (kob'ling), *a.* [Attrib. use of *cobbling*, verbal *n.* of *cobble<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] Like the work of a cobbler; patched or clumsily put together.

Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out.

*Lamb*, *To Barton*.

**cobby<sup>1</sup>** (kob'i), *a.* [Prob. < *cob<sup>1</sup>*, head, + *-y<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *heady*.] 1. Brisk; lively.—2. Oppressive; tyrannical.

**cobby<sup>2</sup>** (kob'i), *a.* [*cob<sup>2</sup>* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Short and compact in proportion; well ribbed up; pony-built: said of dogs and horses.

**cobcab** (kob'kab), *n.* [Ar. *qabqab* (*kabkab*), a patten.] A wooden clog or patten worn by women in Egypt and the Levant. Such clogs are worn in the public baths, and sometimes to keep the garments from trailing, or to increase the apparent stature.

**cobcoal** (kob'kōl), *n.* [*cob<sup>2</sup>* + *coal*.] A large round piece of coal.

**cobelligerent** (kō-be-lij'e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [*co-<sup>1</sup>* + *belligerent*.] I. *a.* Coöperating (with another or others) in carrying on war.

**II. n.** A nation, state, or individual that co-operates with another in carrying on war.

**cobezoutiant** (kō-be-zō'ti-ant), *n.* [*co-1* + *bezoutiant*.] In *math.*, any homogeneous quadratic function similar in form and in its property of invariance to the bezoutiant; an invariant of two quantities of order *m* and of an adjoint quantic of order *m*—1, when the coefficients of the latter are treated as the facients of the invariant, so that the latter is an *m*-ary quadric.

**cobezoutoid** (kō-be-zō'toid), *n.* [*co-1* + *bezoutoid*.] In *math.*, an invariant of a quantic of order *m* and of an adjoint quantic of order *m*—2, being an (*m*—1)-ary quadric in the coefficients of the adjoint quantic.

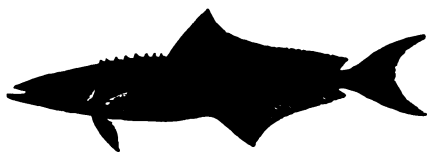
**cob-horse** (kōb'hōrs), *n.* Same as *cob*<sup>3</sup>.

**cob-house** (kōb'hous), *n.* 1. A house built of cob. See *cob*<sup>2</sup>, 9.

A narrow street of cob-houses whitewashed and thatched. *H. Kingsley*, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, vi.

2. A child's play-house built of corn-cobs: used, like *house of cards*, as a synonym of instability. [*U. S.*]

**cobia** (kō'bi-ā), *n.* [Perhaps of *W. Ind.* origin.] A Spanish name of the sergeant-fish, *Rachycentron*.



Cobia, or Crab-eater (*Rachycentron canadus*).

*from canadus*. It is of a fusiform shape with wide flattened head, and of an olive-brown color with a broad blackish lateral band. Along the Maryland and Virginia coasts it is called *bonito*. Also called *crab-eater*.

**cob-iron** (kōb'ī'ern), *n.* 1. An andiron of the simplest form, the upright portion of which is small and undecorated.—2. An iron by which a spit is supported. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**co-bishop** (kō-bish'op), *n.* [*co-1* + *bishop*.] A joint or coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe*.

**cobitid** (kōb'i-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cobitidae*; a loach.

**Cobitidae** (kō-bit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cobitis* + *-idae*.] A family of plecostomoid fishes, typified by the genus *Cobitis*, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth rather numerous, three hypobranchials, and spines rising from the preorbital bones. The family is peculiar to the old world, and is represented in European fresh waters by several species known chiefly as *loaches*; there are also numerous Asiatic forms. See *loach*.

**Cobitidina** (kō-bit-i-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cobitis* + *-ina*<sup>2</sup>.] In *Günther's* classification of fishes, the fourteenth group of *Cyprinidae*. Its technical characters are: a mouth surrounded by 6 or more barbels; a dorsal fin short or of moderate length; a short anal fin; scales small and rudimentary, or entirely absent; pharyngeal teeth in a single series in moderate number; and an air-bladder partly or entirely inclosed in a bony capsule. Same as the family *Cobitidae*.

**Cobitis** (kō-bi'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *κωβίτις*, fem. of *κωβίτης*, adj., gudgeon-like, < *κωβός*, gudgeon: see *gudgeon*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cobitidae* or loaches. *C. tania* is an example. See *cut* under *loach*.

**cobitoid** (kōb'i-toid), *a.* and *n.* [*Cobitis* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cobitidae*.

II. *n.* A cobitid.

**cob-joe** (kōb'jō), *n.* A nut fastened to the end of a string. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cobkey**, *n.* [*Cf.* *cob*<sup>7</sup>.] A bastinado.

My L. Foster being a lytle drunk, went up to the mayn top to set down a rebel, and twenty at the least after hym, when they gave hym a *cobkey* upon the cap of the mayn mast. *MS. addit.* 5008. (*Halliwel*.)

**coble**, **cobble**<sup>3</sup> (kōb'l), *n.* [*ME.* *coble*, *cobyll*, prob. < *W. ceubal*, a ferry-boat, a skiff (*cf.* *ceufad*, a canoe), = *Bret. caubal* (*ML.* *caupulus*, *caupulus*), *ONorth. cuopel*, a boat.] A flattish-bottomed, clincher-built fishing-boat with a square stern. [*Great Britain*.]

Before that he was mid waters,

The weary *coble* began to fill.

The *Weary Coble o' Cargill* (*Child's Ballads*, III. 31).

Through an open door between the backs of two houses could be seen a glimpse of the dancing, heaving river, with such ships or fishing *cobles* as happened to be moored in the waters above the bridge.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, III.

**cobler** (kōb'lēr), *n.* [Perhaps same as *cobbler*<sup>1</sup>, a mender.] A bent rasp used in straightening the shaft of a ramrod.

**cob-loaf** (kōb'lōf), *n.* [*co*<sup>2</sup> + *loaf*.] A little loaf made with a round head (*Minsheu*): applied in contempt to a person.

*Ther.* Thou grumblest andallest every hour on Achilles. . . . Thou shouldst strike him. *Shak.*, T. and C., II. 1. *Ajax. Cobloaf!*

**cobnoble** (kōb'nob-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobnobbed*, ppr. *cobnobbling*. [*E. dial.*, appar. < *cob*<sup>7</sup> + *nob*, head.] To beat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cobnut** (kōb'nūt), *n.* [*co*<sup>2</sup> + *nut*.] 1. A round nut; a large hazelnut. [*Eng.*]

"You don't know what I've got in my pockets." "No," said Maggie. . . . Is it marls (marbles) or cobnuts?" *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 5.

2. A children's game, played with cobnuts.—*Jamaica cobnut*, the seed of a euphorbiaceous tree, *Omphalea triandra*, which is pleasant to the taste and wholesome, after the removal of the embryo.

**cobob** (kō-bōb'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *cabob*.

**cobourg**, *n.* See *coburg*.

**cob-poke** (kōb'pōk), *n.* A bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cobra**<sup>1</sup> (kō'brā), *n.* The contracted name of the cobra-de-capello.

**cobra**<sup>2</sup> (kō'brā), *n.* See *copra*.

**cobra-de-capello** (kō'brā-de-ka-pel'ō), *n.* [*Pg.*, lit. hooded snake: *cobra*, a snake, adder, < *L. colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, a snake, adder (see *Coluber*, *culcerin*); *de*, < *L. de*, of; *capello*, a hood; *cf.* *chapel*, *chapeau*, and *capel*.] The hooded or spectacled snake, *Naja tripudians*, a serpent of the most venomous nature, found abundantly in different hot countries of Asia, especially in India. In common with the other vipers of the genus *Naja*, it is remarkable for the manner in which it is able to spread out or dilate the back and sides of the neck and head when irritated, giving somewhat the appearance of a hood. The name *spectacle-snake* is derived from the presence of a binocular mark on the back of its neck. It feeds on lizards and other small animals, is



Cobra-de-capello (*Naja tripudians*).

sluggish in its habits, and is easily killed. It attains a length of 3 or 4 feet. Also written *cobra-da-capello*, *cobra-di-capello*, or simply called *cobra*. See *Naja*.

**cobra-monil** (kō'brā-mon'il), *n.* [*Cobra*<sup>1</sup> + (appar.) *monil*, < *L. monile*, a collar, necklace.] An East Indian viper, *Daboia russelli*. Also called *tie polonga*.

**cobres** (kō'bres), *n.* [*Sp.*] The name given in Europe to a superior kind of indigo prepared in South America.

**cobric** (kō'brik), *a.* [*Cobra*<sup>1</sup> + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the cobra; in *chem.*, derived from the cobra: as, *cobric acid*.

**cobriiform** (kō'bri-fōrm), *a.* [*Cobra*<sup>1</sup> + *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the cobra; proteroglyph: specifically said of venomous serpents, as those of the family *Najidae*, in distinction from *crotaliform*. The cobriiform serpents are the *Proteroglyphs*, including the families *Najidae*, *Elapidae*, and *Dendraspididae*.

**cob-stacker** (kōb'stak'ēr), *n.* A device in some corn-shelling machines for removing the cobs from the machinery and placing them in stacks or piles.

**cobstone** (kōb'stōn), *n.* [*co*<sup>2</sup> + *stone*. *Cf.* *cobblestone*.] Same as *cobble*<sup>1</sup>, 1, and *cobblestone*.

**cobswan** (kōb'swon), *n.* [*co*<sup>1</sup> + *swan*.] A leading or male swan. *B. Jonson*. [*Obsolete* + or *prov. Eng.*]

**coburg**, **cobourg** (kō'bōrg), *n.* [*From Coburg in Germany*.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, used for women's dresses: used as a substitute for merino, and especially as a material for inexpensive mourning.

**cob-wall** (kōb'wāl), *n.* A wall built of unburned clay, sometimes mixed with straw, or of straw, lime, and earth. See *cob-house*, and *cob*<sup>2</sup>, 9.

**cobweb** (kōb'web), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. cobwebbe*, < *ME. copweb* (= *MD. kopwebbe*), a spider's web, appar. < *coppe* (*mod. E. cop*<sup>2</sup>), appar. short for *attercoppe* (*mod. E. attercop*), a spider (*cf.* *MD. kop*, *koppe*, also *spinne-koppe*, *spinne-kobbe*, a spider, *koppe-ghepin*, also *spinne-*

*webbe*, a spider's web—*Kilian*: see *cop*<sup>2</sup> and *cop*<sup>1</sup>, + *web*.] 1. *n.* 1. The net spun by a spider to catch its prey; a spider's web.—2. Figuratively, a network of plot or intrigue; an insidious snare; a contrivance for entangling the weak or unwary: as, the *cobwebs* of the law.—3. Something flimsy and easily rent, broken through, or destroyed.

Worldly spirits, whose interest is their belief, make *cobwebs* of obligations. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, III. 19.

Such are the flimsy *cobwebs* of which this political dreamer's theories are made. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 13, note.

4. *pl.* The neglected accumulations of time; old musty rubbish.

Evil apparelled in the dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age. *Sir P. Sidney*.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling cobweb; hence, flimsy; slight.

Spun from the *cobweb* fashion of the times.

*Akenide*, Pleasures of Imagination, II. **Cobweb lawn**, a fine linen mentioned in 1640 as being in pieces of 15 yards. *Draper's Dict.*

One half drawn

In solemn Cypress, th' other *cobweb-lawn*.

*B. Jonson*, *Epigrams*.

The worst are good enough for such a trifle,

Such a proud piece of *cob-web lawn*.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Scornful Lady*.

**cobweb** (kōb'web), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobwebbed*, ppr. *cobwebbing*. [*Cf.* *cobweb*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a filmy net, as of cobweb.

And now autumnal dews are seen

To *cobweb* every green.

*Quarles*.

2. To clear of cobwebs.

We *cobwebbed*, swept and dusted. *Harper's Bazar*.

**cobwebbed** (kōb'webd), *a.* [*Cf.* *cobweb* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Covered with cobwebs.

The *cobwebb'd* cottage. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, I. 17d.

We like to read of the small, bare room, with *cobwebbed* ceiling and narrow window, in which the poor child of genius sits with his magical pen, the master of a realm of beauty and enchantment.

*C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Studies*, p. 17.

2. In *bot.*, covered with loose, white, tangled, slender hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

**cobwebbery** (kōb'web-ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* *cobwebberies* (-iz). [*Cf.* *cobweb* + *-ery*.] A mass or collection of cobwebs. [*Rare*.]

When, across the hundred-fold poor scepticisms, trivialisms, and constitutional *cobwebberies* of Dryasdust, you catch any glimpse of a William the Conqueror, . . . do you not discern veritably some rude outline of a true God-made king? *Carlyle*.

**cobwebby** (kōb'web-i), *a.* [*Cf.* *cobweb* + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding with cobwebs: as, *cobwebby* texture; a *cobwebby* house.

With the unassisted eye, the *cobwebby* consistence of the mould may be seen penetrated by upright atoms bearing a globe on the end. *S. B. Herrick*, *Plant Life*, p. 69.

**cobworm** (kōb'wērm), *n.* [*co*<sup>2</sup> + *worm*.] A local British name of the larva of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

**coca** (kō'kā), *n.* [*Sp. coca*, < *Quichua coca*, *cuca* (*J. J. von Tschudi*, "Die Kechua Sprache," 1853).] 1. The dried leaf of *Erythroxylon*.

*Coca*, of the family *Erythroxylaceae*, a small shrub of the mountains of Peru and Bolivia, but cultivated in other parts of South America. The principal source of the drug as a commercial product is the province of Yungas in Bolivia, where the bushes, which are grown on the sides of the mountains, yield three crops a year. By far the greater part of the estimated annual product of 40,000,000 pounds is consumed at home. It is a stimulant, bearing some resemblance in its effects to tea and coffee, and has long been used as a masticatory by the Indians of South America. It relieves feelings of fatigue and hunger, and the difficulty in breathing experienced in climbing high mountains. The habit of chewing *coca* is an enslaving one. *Coca* is used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic; it yields the valuable alkaloid cocaine. Sometimes written *cuca*. 2. The plant itself.

**Cocagne**, *n.* See *Cockaigne*.

**cocaine** (kō'kā-in), *n.* [*Cf.* *coca*<sup>1</sup> + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] An alkaloid (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>) obtained from the leaves of the *coca*, *Erythroxylon Coca*. It forms colorless, transparent prisms, is odorless, and has a bitter taste. It is difficultly soluble in water, but freely so in alcohol and ether. It is used as a local anesthetic.

**cocainism** (kō'kā-in-izm), *n.* [*Cf.* *cocaine* + *-ism*.] The morbid condition produced by the excessive use of cocaine; the morbid habit of using cocaine as a stimulant.

**cocainization** (kō'kā-in-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*Cf.* *cocaine* + *-ation*.] Subjection to the influence or effects of cocaine.

There is, however, a certain proportion of cases in which cocainization cannot be produced. *Med. News*, I. 501.

**cocainize** (kō'kā-in-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cocainized*, ppr. *cocainizing*. [*Cf.* *cocaine* + *-ize*.]

To subject to the influence or effects of cocaine; impregnate with or render insensible by cocaine.

Dr. Koenigstein . . . stated that he had been able to remove the eyeball of a dog, previously coccinized, without the animal feeling any pain. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 46.

**cocalon** (kok'-a-lon), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. κόκαλος, a kernel, dim. of κόκκος, a berry: see *coccus*.] A large cocoon of a weak texture.

**cocarde** (kō-kārd'), *n.* [F.: see *cockade*.] In entom., one of the bright-red, extensible, lobed vesicles found in coleopterous insects of the genus *Malachius* and its allies. They are 4 in number, 2 near the anterior angles of the thorax and 2 at the base of the abdomen. The cocardes are generally concealed, but the insect protrudes them when alarmed. Being very conspicuous, they perhaps serve to repel insect enemies.

**Cocceian** (kok-sē'an), *n.* [*Cocceius* (Latinized form of *Koch*; cf. *L. Cocceius*, name of an Italian gens) + *-an*.] A follower of John Cocceius or Koch (1603-69), professor of theology at Leyden, Holland, who founded the so-called "Federal" school in theology. He believed that the whole history of the Christian church to all time was prefigured in the Old Testament, and so opposed the Voëtians. See Voëtian.

**cocci**, *n.* Plural of *coccus*, 1.

**Coccia** (kok'-si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864); named after the Italian naturalist A. Cocco.] A genus of fishes, typical of the group *Cocciina*.

**coccid** (kok'-sid), *n.* One of the *Coccidæ*.

**Coccidæ** (kok'-si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophthirian hemipterous insects, of the same group as the aphides; the scales, scale-insects, or mealy-bugs. The tarsi have one joint; the male is small, two-winged, and without rostrum; and the female is large, wingless, and rostrate. The bodies of many are covered with scales, whence one of the names of the family. The eggs are deposited beneath or at the end of the body of the female. The males undergo complete metamorphosis, an exception in this order, and the apterous larvae become incased in a cocoon, and transform into quiescent pupae. The family is an important one, not only from the damage done by these insects to plants, but for their commercial value, some of them producing the coloring matter called cochineal, others secreting the substance known commercially as *lac*. See *lac* and *manne*, and cuts under *coccus* and *cochineal*.

**coccidia**, *n.* Plural of *coccidium*, 1.

**coccidiid** (kok'-sid-i-id), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccidiidae*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Coccidiidae*.

**Coccidiidae** (kok'-sid-i-id-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccidium*, 2, + *-idae*.] A subclass or other division of *Sporozoa*, containing extremely minute, non-locomotory parasitic organisms of spherical form and simple structure, living in a single cell of the host until they become encysted, then breaking up into one, few, or many spores, which hatch as active flagellules, which in turn burrow in a cell of the host. They have been divided into the three orders *Monosporae*, *Oligosporae*, and *Polysporae*, according to the number of their spores.

**coccidium** (kok'-sid-i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, a berry (see *coccus*), + *-idium*.] 1. Pl. *coccidia* (-ā). In bot., a name given by Harvey to a form of conceptacle found in certain red algae, borne on lateral branches, or sessile on the surface of the frond, and usually not opening by a pore. The spores within are attached to a central placenta. [Not now used.]—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of gregarines. *Leuckart*, 1879.

**cocciferous** (kok'-sif'-g-rus), *a.* [*L. coccum* (NL. *coccus*, *q. v.*), a berry, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing berries: as, *cocciferous* trees or plants. *Quincy*.

**cocciform** (kok'-si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. coccus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] In the form of cocci; resembling a coccous fruit.

**Coccina** (kok'-si-i-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccia* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Sternopygidae* with the body scaleless, pseudobranchiae developed, and no rudimentary spinous dorsal fin: same as the family *Maurolidae*.

**Coccinæ** (kok'-si-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the *Coccidæ*, containing the cochineal- or lac-bugs.

**coccinean** (kok'-sin-ē-an), *a.* [*L. coccineus*, scarlet (see *coccineous*), + *-an*.] Dyed of a scarlet or crimson color.

**Coccinella** (kok'-si-nel'-ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. coccinus*, < Gr. κόκκινος, scarlet, < κόκκος, a berry, the kermes insect: see *coccus*.] The typical genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidae*.

**coccinellid** (kok'-si-nel'-id), *n.* A member of the *Coccinellidae*; a ladybird.

**Coccinellidæ** (kok'-si-nel'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles; the ladybirds. The technical characters are: partly membranous dorsal segments of the abdomen; free ventral segments; 2-jointed tarsi; wings not fringed; dilated second joint of the tarsi; appendiculate or toothed claws; securiform maxillary palpi; the last 3 joints of the short antennae clavate; and the general shape rotund or hemispherical. These insects feed on aphides, and constitute a group called *Aphidiphaga* on this account. See *ladybird*.

**coccinelline** (kok'-si-nel'-in), *a.* [*L. Coccinella* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccinellidae*.

**coccineous** (kok'-sin-ē-us), *a.* [*L. coccineus*, also *coccinus* (Gr. κόκκινος; see *Coccinella*), scarlet, < *coccum*, scarlet: see *coccus*.] Scarlet or crimson, like cochineal.

**coccinin** (kok'-si-nin), *n.* [*L. coccinus*, scarlet (see *coccineous*), + *-in*.] A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. Also called *phenetol red*.

**cocco**, **koko** (kok'-ō), *n.* [Ashanti, or Akra, *koko*.] The West Indian name of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*. Also *cocoe*.

**Coccobacteria** (kok'-ō-bak-tē-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Billroth, 1874), < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, + NL. *bacteria*, *pl. of bacterium*: see *coccus* and *bacterium*.] A group of bacteria, containing globular forms, such as those of the genus *Micrococcus*, and the rod-like forms, as those of the genera *Bacterium* and *Bacillus*, under a single species, *Coccobacteria septicæ*, as an assumption that they constitute essentially one organism, which takes on the form either of globular cells or of rods, these either reproducing identical forms or passing into each other, with accompanying variations in size and in combination.

**Coccodiscidæ** (kok'-ō-dis-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccodiscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, represented by the genus *Coccodiscus*. They have an extracapsular placoid shell connected by radial beams with an intracapsular shell and surrounded by one or more equatorial girdles.

**Coccodiscus** (kok'-ō-dis'-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, + *discus*, a disk.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Coccodiscidae*.

**coccognin** (ko-kog'-nik), *a.* [*L. coccognin* (in) + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from coccognin.—*Coccognic acid*, an acid derived from coccognin.

**coccognin** (ko-kog'-nin), *n.* A crystalline organic principle (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) contained in the seeds of *Daphne Mezereum*, differing from daphnin in that it does not yield sugar when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

**coccolith** (kok'-ō-lith), *n.* [*L. κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolith*.] 1. A variety of pyroxene; granular pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green; it is composed of distinct embedded grains, easily separable, some of which have an indistinct crystalline form.

2. Same as *coccolith*. **coccolith** (kok'-ō-lith), *n.* [*L. κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolith*.] A minute round organic body, consisting of several concentric layers surrounding a clear center, found in profusion at great depths in the North Atlantic ocean embedded in matter resembling sarcodite. It is probable that the coccoliths are unicellular algae.

There are [in the "ooze" of the Atlantic sea-bed] innumerable multitudes of very minute, saucer-shaped disks, termed *coccoliths*, which are frequently met with associated together into spheroidal aggregations, the *coccospheres* of Wallich. *Huxley*, *Physiography*, p. 267.

**Coccolobis** (ko-kol'-ō-bis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, + *λόβος*, pod.] A polygonaceous genus of plants of tropical America, comprising about 80 species of trees, shrubs, or tall woody climbers. It is distinguished from allied genera by its fleshy perianth becoming baccate in fruit. *C. wrightii*, the seaside grape of the West Indies, has a heavy, hard, violet-brown wood, which yields a kino closely resembling the official article.

**coccosphere** (kok'-ō-sfēr), *n.* [*L. κόκκος*, a berry, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] A spheroidal aggregation of coccoliths. See *coccolith*.

Dr. Wallich . . . added the interesting discovery that, not unfrequently, bodies similar to the . . . "coccoliths" were aggregated together into spheroids, which he termed *coccospheres*. *Huxley*, *Lay Sermons*, p. 186.

**Coccosteidæ** (kok-os-tē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccosteus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of ostracoderm fishes, typified by the genus *Coccosteus*. They had a peculiarly mailed head, back, and thorax, the lateral plates articulated to the head-shield, small dorsal fin, and heterocercal tail. They lived in the seas of the Devonian period.

**Coccosteus** (ko-kos-tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, + *στέον*, a bone.] A genus of ostracoderm fishes: so named from the small berry-like tubercles with which the bony plates of these fishes are thickly studded. *Agassiz*.

**Coccothraustes** (kok'-ō-thrās-tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, + *θραυστός* (cf. *θραύω*, to break, brittle), < *θραύω*, break, shatter.] A genus of grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidae*. The name was formerly used with great latitude, and the genus was made the type of a subfamily *Coccothraustinae*; it is now restricted to the hawfinches, such as the common European species *C. vulgaris*, which has a peculiar conformation of the ends of the secondary quill-feathers. *Brisson*, 1760. See also cut under *hawfinch*.

**Coccothraustinae** (kok'-ō-thrās-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccothraustes* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Fringillidae*; the grosbeaks. The group is indefinite, and the name is now little used.

**coccothraustine** (kok'-ō-thrās-tin), *a.* [*L. Coccothraustes* + *-ine*.] Having the characters of a grosbeak; related to or resembling the grosbeaks.

**cocculus** (kok'-us), *a.* [*L. coccus*, 1, + *-ulus*.] In bot., composed of cocci.

**cocculle** (kok'-ul), *n.* [*L. "coccula*, dim. of *coccus*, *q. v.*] Same as *coccus*, 1 (a).

**Cocculina** (kok'-ū-lī-nā), *n.* [NL., as *Cocculina* + *-ina*.] A genus of gastropods with a patelliform shell and peculiar structural characters distinguishing it as the type of a family *Cocculinidae*.

**cocculinid** (kok'-ū-līn'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cocculinidae*.

**Cocculinidæ** (kok'-ū-līn-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cocculina* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhypidoglossate gastropods. The technical characters are: dentition resembling that of the *Psarellidae* and *Helicinidae*; only a single asymmetrical gill; no developed appendages to the side of the foot or on the mantle; and a patelliform, unispired, unispired, and entirely external shell.

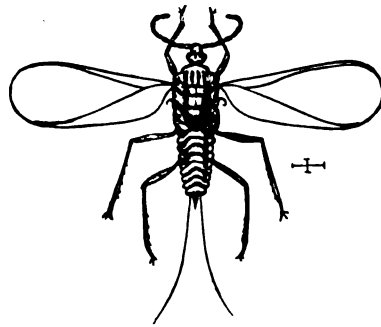
**Cocculus** (kok'-ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1818), dim. of *coccus*: see *coccus*.] A genus of menispermaceae plants, including 7 species, natives of eastern India and the Malay archipelago. The genus has been improperly called *Anamirta* by many authors.—*Cocculus indicus*, a drug consisting of the dried fruit of *Cocculus Cocculus* (also called *Menispermum Cocculus*, *Anamirta paniculata*, etc.), and probably of some other genera of the same family. It is used in medicine in the preparation of certain ointments, and is said to prevent secondary fermentation in liquors, for which reason it is sometimes used in the manufacture of beer. The powdered berries have a temporary stupefying effect upon fish, and are employed for their capture. The poisonous principle obtained from the kernels of the fruit has been termed *picrotoxin*.

**coccus** (kok'-us), *n.* [NL. (*L. coccum*, neut.), < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, a kernel, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry) used for dyeing scarlet: see *cochineal*, *coccineous*, etc.] 1. Pl. *cocci* (-si). In bot.: (a) One of the separate di-



a. Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, composed of ten cocci. b. Tetracoccus fruit of *Guaiacum*.

visions of a schizocarp, or dry lobed pericarp which splits up into one-seeded cells. Also called *cocculle*. (b) In certain *Hepaticæ*, the old



Male Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*). (Cross shows natural size.)



spore mother-cell, whose walls persist after the maturity of the spores, holding them together.

Spores . . . remaining united in a *coccus*. Underwood.  
(c) *pl.* In bacteria, isolated spherical or nearly spherical cells, especially those of the genus *Micrococcus*, as distinguished from the rodlets or bacilli of other genera.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Coccidae*, in which ordinary sexual reproduction takes place. The species are commonly known by the name of the plant they affect. The *Coccus cacti* lives on cacti, as *Opuntia*. See *cochineal* and *Coccida*.

**coccygeal** (kok-sij'ē-āl), *a.* [*< coccyx (coccyg-) + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the coccyx; caudal: as, a *coccygeal* vertebra, muscle, artery, or nerve. Also *coccygian*.—**Coccygeal gland**, the gland of Luschka. See *gland*.

**coccygel**, *n.* Plural of *coccygeus*.

**coccygorector** (kok-sij'ē-rek'tor), *n.*; *pl. coccygorectores* (-rek-tō'rēz). [*NL., < coccyx (coccyg-) + rector.*] A muscle of the coccyx; the extensor coccygis, which lifts the caudal vertebrae. *Cowles*.

**Coccyzus** (kok-si'jēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. κόκκυς, pl. of κόκυς, a cuckoo.*] 1. In *ornith.*, the name of a group variously limited. (a) In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of syngnathid birds, composed of the genera *Cuculus*, *Trogon*, *Bucco*, and *Crotophaga*; nearly equivalent to the cuckoo, trogon, and scissor-billed birds, collectively. (b) In Sundevall's classification (1873), the third cohort of *Zygodactyl*, embracing all the yoked or zygodactyl birds excepting the *Pici* and *Prittaci*, as one of two series of an order *Volucres*. (c) Sclater's name (1890) for a group restricted to the two families *Cuculidae* and *Musophagidae*, or the cuckoos and touraco, and made a suborder of the order *Picariae*. (d) A term loosely applied to various cuculliform or coccygomorphic birds, especially such non-passerine insectorial birds as are neither cypseliform nor pliciform.  
2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *coccyx*.

**coccygeus** (kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; *pl. coccygei* (-ī). [*NL., < coccyx (coccyg-) + -eus.*] The coccygeal muscle; a muscle extending from the tail to the pelvis of many animals. In man the coccygeus is a small triangular plane of muscular fibers connecting the coccyx with the spine of the ischium, continuous with the levator ani, or levator muscle of the anus, forming a small part of the floor of the pelvis, and supporting and drawing forward the coccyx when this has been pushed backward in defecation or parturition.

**coccygian** (kok-sij'ē-an), *a.* [*< coccyx (coccyg-) + -ian.*] Same as *coccygeal*.

**Coccygus** (kok-si'jē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Coccygus + -ina.*] Same as *Coccygus*.

**coccygine** (kok-si'jin), *a.* [*< Gr. κόκυς (κόκυ-), a cuckoo, + -ine.*] Pertaining to a cuckoo; cuculline; coccygomorphic.

**coccygodynia** (kok-si'gō-din'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κόκυς (κόκυ-), coccyx, + δύνω, pain.*] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of the coccyx: a frequent affection in pregnancy. Also *coccygodynia*.

**coccygomorph** (kok-si'gō-mōrf), *a. and n. l.* a. Pertaining to or resembling the *Coccygomorpha*. Also *coccygomorphic*.

II. *n.* One of the *Coccygomorpha*.

**Coccygomorpha** (kok-si'gō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. κόκυς (κόκυ-), cuckoo, + μορφή, form.*] A superfamily of desmognathous picarian birds. The technical characters are: a rostrum sometimes movably articulated with the cranium; no basipterygoid processes, except in *Trogonidae*; horizontally flattened, more or less spongy maxillopalatines; a sternum usually double-notched behind, and without bifurcated manubrium, except in *Meropidae*; the clavicles convex forward, with a hypocleidum; and not more than two pairs of intrinsic syringeal muscles. The group is not readily characterized, but corresponds with the conventional order *Picariae* without the cypselomorphs and celestomorphs, or swifts, goatsuckers, and woodpeckers, and contains all the non-passerine insectorial and scissor-billed birds known as collets, touraco, cuckoo, bar-bets, toucans, jacamars, kingfishers, todies, hornbills, hoopoes, bee-eaters, motmots, rollers, and trogons.

**coccygomorphic** (kok-si'gō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< coccygomorph + -ic.*] Same as *coccygomorph*.

**Coccyzus** (kok-si'gus), *n.* [*NL., irreg. < Gr. κόκυς (κόκυ-), a cuckoo.*] A genus of cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Coccyginae*: synonymous with *Coccyzus*. *Cabanis*, 1848.

**coccydynia** (kok-si'gō-din'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL., irreg. < coccyx + Gr. δύνω, pain.*] Same as *coccygodynia*.

**Coccytes** (kok-sis'tēz), *n.* [*NL. (Gloger, 1832), < Gr. as if < κόκυς, < κόκυς, cry as a cuckoo: see cuckoo.*] A genus of old-world cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidae*, commonly referred to the subfamily *Centropodinae* or spurred cuckoos, containing a number of crested species related to the great spotted cuckoo of Africa and Europe, *Coccytes glandarius*.

**coccyx** (kok'siks), *n.*; *pl. coccyges* (kok-si'jēz). [*NL., < Gr. κόκυς, the coccyx (also a cuckoo): see cuckoo.*] 1. In *human anat.*, the part of the spinal column consisting of the last four bones, the caudal vertebrae or tail-bones, which are stunted and usually ankylosed together. See

cut under *skeleton*.—2. In *comp. anat. and zool.*, the caudal vertebrae, when few and small, or ankylosed together; the bony tail itself, when short, as in a bird.

**Coccyzinae** (kok-si-zī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Coccyzus + -ina.*] A subfamily of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidae*, typified by the genus *Coccyzus*, containing several other genera, as *Piaya* and *Neomorphus*, with numerous species, all confined to America. Also *Coccyginae*.

**Coccyzus** (kok-si'zus), *n.* [*NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also in other irreg. forms Coccygus, Coccygon, Coccyzius, Coccyzion, Coccyqua, Coccyzusa, Coccyza, Coccyus, Coccyus, all based on Gr. κόκυς, a cuckoo: see cuckoo.*] A genus of American arboreal cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidae* and subfamily *Coccyzinae*. They have a moderately curved beak, wide at the base and compressed beyond it,



Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

long pointed wings, a long graduated tail of 10 feathers, and very smooth silky plumage. The genus contains the common yellow-billed and black-billed tree-cuckoos of the United States, *C. americanus* and *C. erythrophthalmus*, the mangrove-cuckoo of the West Indies and Florida, *C. semiculus*, and several other species. These cuckoos are not strictly parasitic like the European species, but occasionally lay their eggs in the nests of other birds.

**cocch**. In *med. and phar.*, an abbreviation of Latin *cochleare*, a spoon or spoonful.

**cochering**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cohering*.

**cochin** (kō chin), *n.* [*< Cochín-China.*] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class, or a specimen of this variety. There are *black, buff, cuckoo, and white cochins*, both cock and hen of each kind being of the uniform color denoted by the adjective, except that the buff cock should show a richer shade of yellow or orange in hackle, saddle, and wing-bow. The *partridge cochins* are either single- or pea-combed, the cock being similar in coloring to a black-breasted red game-cock, except that the hackle and the saddle-feathers should be striped with glossy black, and the hen being of a rich reddish or golden-brown color, each feather distinctly pencilled with dark-brown or black. The hackle of the hen is orange, striped with black, her tail black, and the wing-primaries are dark-brown or dull black. All the cochins have heavily feathered legs and short tails, and all have the legs yellow, except the black cochins, which have them black or nearly so.

**cochin-china** (kō chin-chī'nē), *n. and a.* A term formerly applied to a large kind of domestic hen which was imported from Cochín-China. From these fowls, which had no constant characteristics of color, form, etc., have been bred the varieties called *brahma* and *cochin*.

**Cochin-Chinese** (kō chin-chī'nēs' or -nēs'), *a. and n. l.* a. Of or belonging to Cochín-China.

II. *n. l. sing. and pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Cochín-China, properly the name of a division of the old kingdom or empire of Annam in Further India, but taken as the general name of the region now divided between the possessions of France and its protectorate Annam.—2. The language of the people of Cochín-China; Annamese.

**cochineal** (koch'i-nēl or koch-i-nēl'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cutchaneal*; = D. *konzenilje* = G. Dan. *cochenille* = Sw. *koehenill* = F. *cochenille* = It. *cocciniglia* = Pg. *coccinella*, < Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal, < L. *coccineus*, *coccinus*, scarlet, < *coccum*, < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry): see *coccus*. The Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal, is by some referred to *cochinilla*, a wood-louse (to which the cochineal-insect has some resemblance), dim. of *cochina*, a sow, fem. of *cochino*, a pig; cf. E. dial. *sow-bug*, wood-louse.] 1. A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insects, the *Coccus cacti*, found upon several species of *Opuntia* and other *Cactaceae*, especially *O. tuna*, *O. ficus-indica*, and *Nopalea cochinillifera*. It colors a brilliant crimson, which is changed by acids to an orange-red and by alkalis to violet; a brilliant scarlet dye is prepared from it. The cacti upon which the insect lives, bearing the general name of *nopal*, are extensively cultivated as food for them in the tropical countries of America, and in Java, Algeria, etc. The females only are valuable for their col-

or, and are collected twice a year, after they have been fecundated and have laid eggs sufficient for a new brood. They are killed by spreading them upon heated plates, by putting them in ovens, or by immersing them in boiling water or exposing them to its vapor. Those killed by heated plates are of a blackish color, and are considered to be the finest; they are called *zacatilla*. Those from ovens are next in value; they are of an ash-gray (blanco or silver-white) color, and are called *silver cochineal*, or *jaspeada*. Those killed by water or vapor are of a reddish-brown color, and are the least valuable. The fragments, dust, and impurities from cochineal are collected and used as an adulterant, under the name of *granilla*. The finest grade often goes by the name of *mexica* or *mestague*, and is exported in large quantities from Honduras. Besides the finer grades, which are cultivated insects, a considerable trade is carried on in inferior or wild insects; they are scarcely more than half the size of the cultivated species, and are covered with a cottony down which adds a useless bulk. Good cochineal has the appearance of small, deep brown-red, somewhat purplish grains, wrinkled across the back with parallel furrows, intersected in the middle by a longitudinal one. The coloring principle obtained from cochineal is *carminic acid*. (See *carmine*, 3.) *East Indian cochineals*, so called, are smooth glistening black grains, of no value; they are used to adulterate the genuine, which are easily distinguishable from them.



Female Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*); dried specimen of commerce. (Line shows natural size.)

2. The insect which produces the dyestuff known by the same name. See *def. 1.*—**Cochineal fig.** See *fig.*—**Cochineal paste.** See *extract*.

**Cochineal paste** is obtained by placing 10 lbs. of Honduras cochineal in a vessel, and adding 30 lbs. of ammonia water (17° B.), stirring the mixture well. The vessel should be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand for a few days. The vessel is then to be immersed in boiling water, in order to evaporate the superfluous ammonia; when the evaporation is complete the mixture is ready to be used (for dyeing). W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 88.

**cochlea** (kok'lē-ā), *n.*; *pl. cochleae* (-ē). [*NL. (NL.), < L. cochlea, cochlea, a snail, a snail's shell, < Gr. κόχλια, a snail, etc., < κόχλος, a shell-fish with a spiral shell; prob. akin to κόχρη, L. concha, a conch, and ult. to E. cockle.*] 1. A winding staircase. E. Phillips.—2. In *anat.*, a part of the inner ear in most vertebrate animals. Its shape in man and most other mammals resembles a snail-shell; hence the name. In the petrous bone a canal winds about a central conical pillar of bone, the modiolus, and contains a hollow process of the membranous labyrinth; the latter follows the turns of the canal nearly to the top. To these structures taken together the name of *cochlea* is given. The process of the membranous labyrinth is triangular in cross-section, with its base applied to the outer wall of the canal and the apex attached to a spiral crest of bone, the lamina spiralis ossea, projecting from the inner side of the canal. It thus separates the bony canal into two portions, in addition to its own lumen, the scala vestibuli above and the scala tympani below. The lumen of the process itself is called the *canalis cochlearis*, its floor is called the *basilar membrane*, and its roof the *membrane of Reissner*. Its cavity is connected with the *sacculus* by the *canalis reuniens*. The essential structures of the cochlea, the rods of Corti and the hair-cells, are on the upper side of the basilar membrane, and to them is distributed the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve. See *cut under ear*.—**Aqueductus cochleae**. See *aqueductus*.

**cochlean** (kok'lē-ān), *a.* [*< cochlea + -an.*] Same as *cochleate*.

**cochlear**<sup>1</sup> (kok'lē-ār), *a.* [*< NL. cochlearis, < cochlea, cochlea. Cf. cochlear<sup>2</sup>.*] In *anat.*, of or relating to the cochlea in any way: as, the *cochlear nerve*, *cochlear canal*, etc.—**Cochlear canal**. See *canal*.—**Cochlear duct**. Same as *auditory duct* (which see, under *auditory*).

**cochlear**<sup>2</sup> (kok'lē-ār), *n.*; *pl. cochlearia* (kok'lē-ār-ī-ā). [*< L. cochlear, cochleare, also coclear, cocleare, coclearium, and coclearum, a spoon (so called from its shape), < cochlea, coclea, a snail's shell: see cochlea.*] 1. A spoon; in the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, the eucharistic spoon in which the consecrated elements are administered together to communicants. Also called *labis*. See *intinction*, *spoon*, *colatorium*, and *labis*.—2. An ancient Roman and Greek medicinal measure, equal to a spoonful. According to various ancient statements, it ranged in amount from a tablespoonful nearly to a teaspoonful. But the statements which give the smaller sizes use the word under the diminutive form *coclearium*. According to the statements of the modern lexicons, it would be no larger than a salt-spoon.

**cochlear**<sup>3</sup> (kok'lē-ār), *a.* [*< NL. cochlearis, coclearis, < L. cochlear, coclear, a spoon: see cochlear<sup>2</sup>.*] Spoon-shaped: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a form of imbricate estivation in which one piece is exterior, larger than the others, and bowl-shaped, as in the aconite.

**cochleare** (kok'lē-ār-ē), *n.*; *pl. cochlearia* (-ār-ī-ā). [*L., also cochlear: see cochlear<sup>2</sup>.*] In *med.*, a spoon; a spoonful. In prescriptions abbreviated *coch*.

**cochleares**, *n.* Plural of *cochlearis*.  
**Cochlearia**<sup>1</sup> (kok'lē-ār-ī-ā), *n.* [*NL., pl. of cochlearis: see cochlear<sup>2</sup>.*] A genus of brassi-

caceous herbs, including 25 species, found in northern temperate and arctic regions, mostly near the sea-coast. *C. officinalis*, the scurvy-grass, is a celebrated antiscorbutic, and is often eaten as a salad.

**cochlearia**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Plural of *cochlear*<sup>2</sup> and *cochleare*.

**cochleariform** (kok-lē-ār'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. "cochlearis"*, *adj.* (used only as neut. noun *cochlear*, *cochleare*, a spoon; cf. NL. *cochlearis*: see *cochlear*<sup>1</sup>, *cochlear*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*), + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a spoon; spoon-shaped.

—**Cochleariform process**, the thin plate of bone which separates the tensor tympani, or tensor muscle of the tympanum, from the Eustachian tube.

**Cochleariidae** (kok-lē-ār'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cochlearius* + *-idae*.] Boat-billed herons, regarded as a family: same as *Cancromidae*.

**cochlearin** (kok-lē-ār'in), *n.* [*< Cochlearia* (*officinalis*), scurvy-grass, + *-in*.] A crystalline substance obtained from scurvy-grass.

Scurvy-grass camphor or *cochlearin*.

Watts, Dict. Chem., I. 1062.

**Cochlearius** (kok-lē-ār'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), *< L. cochlear*, a spoon: see *cochlear*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] A genus of boat-billed herons, typical of the family *Cochleariidae*. See *Cancroma*, and cut under *boatbill*.

**cochleary** (kok-lē-ār'i), *a.* [*< cochlea* + *-ary*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Pertaining to winding stairs. *Coles*.—2. Same as *cochleate*.

Wreathy spires and *cochleary* turnings.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 23.

**cochleate**, **cochleated** (kok-lē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*< L. cochleatus*, *cochleatus*, spiral, *< cochlea*, *cochlea*, a snail's shell: see *cochlea*.] Having the form of a snail's shell; cochleariform; spiral: used especially in *entom.* and *bot.*, and applied in the latter case to leaves, pods, seeds, etc.

Also *cochlean*, *cochleary*.

**cochleoid** (kok-lē-oid), *n.* [*< L. cochlea*, a snail's shell, + *-oid*.] A curve defined by the equation  $(x^2 + y^2) \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \pi r y$ .

**cochleous** (kok-lē-us), *a.* [*< L. cochlea*, a snail's shell, + *-ous*.] Of a spiral form; cochleate.

**Cochlides** (kok-li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κοχλίδες*, *pl. κοχλίδες*, a small snail, dim. of *κόχλος*, a shell-fish, a snail: see *cochlea*.] 1. A name of the *Gastropoda* (which see).—2. In E. R. Lankester's classification, the unsymmetrical gastropods: equivalent to *Gastropoda* of other authors without *Amphomæa*. [Little used.]

**cochliodontid** (kok-li-ō-don'tid), *n.* A shark of the family *Cochliodontidae*.

**Cochliodontidae** (kok-li-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cochliodus* (-odont-) + *-idae*.] An extinct family of sharks, typified by the genus *Cochliodontus*. They lived in the late Paleozoic seas, and were characterized by their subspirally ridged and furrowed lateral teeth.

**cochliodontoid** (kok-li-ō-don'toid), *a. and n.* [*< Cochliodus* (-odont-) + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Cochliodontidae*.

II. *n.* A cochliodontid.

**Cochliodus** (kok-li-ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), *< Gr. κόχλος*, shell-fish, + *ὄδους*, tooth.] An extinct genus of sharks which had lateral teeth subspirally ridged and grooved like a univalve shell, typical of the family *Cochliodontidae*.

**Cochlospermum** (kok-lō-spēr'mum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κόχλος*, a shell-fish, a snail, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] The name given by Kunth in 1822 to the genus *Maximiliana* of Schrank, published three years earlier. The genus, containing about 13 species of tropical trees and shrubs, has been referred by most authors to the *Bizaceae*, but is now regarded as the type of a distinct family. See *Maximiliana*, in the supplement.

**cocinate** (kō'si-nāt), *n.* [*< cocin*(ic) + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] A salt obtained from cocinic acid.

**cocinic** (kō-sin'ik), *a.* [*< "cocin"* (*< cocoa*<sup>1</sup>) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from *cocoa* or *cocoaanut*.—**Cocinic acid**, an acid found in the butter of the *cocoaanut*, combined with glycerin. It is probably a mixture of lauric ( $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$ ) and myristic ( $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$ ) acids. Also called *cocostearic acid*.

**cocinin** (kō'si-nin), *n.* [As *cocin*-ic + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] A fatty substance which is the chief constituent of *cocoaanut*-oil: a mixture of the glycerin compounds of various fatty acids.

**co-citizen** (kō-sit'i-zn), *n.* [*< co*<sup>1</sup> + *citizen*.] A fellow-citizen; especially, a citizen of the same city or borough.

In 1414, the indenture shows that the lord mayor and thirteen *co-citizens*, having full power from the whole community, chose two citizens. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

**cock**<sup>1</sup> (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*, *< ME. cock*, *coke*, *coo*, *< AS. cooc*, *cocc* = MD. *cocke* = Icel. *kokkr* = Dan. *kok*, a cock; cf. OF. *coo*,

F. *cog* = Bret. *kok* = ML. *coccus* = Wall. *cocos* = Albanian *cocos*, a cock, Gr. *κοκκοβάς* *δρυς*, a poet. name of the cock, lit. the "cock"-crying bird' (as Chaucer says of the cock: "No thing ne liste him thanne for to crow, But cryde anon *kok!* *cok!* and up he sterte," Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 455); cf. Gr. *κίκκος*, *κίκκος*, a cock, *κίκα*, a hen, Skt. *kukkuta*, a cock, Malay *kukuk*, the crowing of a cock, L. *coco*, an imitation of the clucking of the hen; all directly or ult. imitative of the crowing or the chucking of the domestic cock; for other similar imitative words, see *chuck*<sup>1</sup>, *clock*<sup>1</sup> = *cluck*, *cuckoo*, *cackle*, etc., *gaggle*, *croak*, *chough*, etc., *gouck*, a cuckoo, etc., all containing (orig.) a repeated guttural consonant *c*, *k*, *g*, *h*. The older Teut. name of the cock, which appears in Goth. *hana* = OHG. *hano*, MHG. *han*, G. *hahn* = AS. *hana*, a cock, and in fem. form in AS. *henn*, E. *hen*, had also orig. ref. to the crowing of the cock, being lit. 'the singer': see *hen*. The name *cock* has been applied, from a real or a fancied resemblance, to various mechanical contrivances, and to other things having no obvious relation to the name of the bird; and it also enters, actually or allusively (often in connection with *cock*<sup>2</sup>), into various popular adjectives and phrases, as *cockish*, *cocky*, *cocket*<sup>3</sup>, *cock-a-hoop*, *cockapert*, etc. See these words, and *cock*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The male of the domestic fowl; specifically, a male chicken one year old or older, one less than a year old being properly called a *cockerel*. The cock is celebrated for his lordly demeanor, his pugnacity, and his crowing before dawn or in token of victory.

*Coe* is *kene* [bold] on his owne mixenne.

Ancren Riele, p. 140.

The *kok* that orloge is of thorpis lyte.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

Wittoll. Ay, Bully, a Devilish smart Fellow: 'a will fight like a *Cock*.

Bluffe. Say you so? then I honour him.—But has he been abroad? for every *Cock* will fight upon his own Dunghill.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, II. 2.

2. The male of any other bird, particularly of the gallinaceous kind: in this use especially in composition, as in *peacock*, *turkey-cock*, *cock-robin*, *cock-sparrow*, etc.—3. A bird, particularly a gallinaceous bird, without reference to sex: usually in composition or with a distinctive epithet or qualifying phrase, as in *blackcock*, *logcock*, *woodcock*, and the phrasal names below.—4. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning.

At the first *cocke* roose he.

Ipomedon (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 783.

We were carousing till the second *cock*.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 3.

5. A leader; a chief person; a ruling spirit: as, *cock* of the school. [Eng.]

Up ros our hoste, and was our aller [=of us all] *cock*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 823.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club.

Addison.

6. A fellow; chap: a familiar term of address or appellation, usually preceded by *old*, and used much in the same way as *fellow*, *chap*, *boy*, etc.

He has drawn blood of him yet; well done, *old cock*!

Masinger, Unnatural Combat, II. 1.

He was an honest *old cock*, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cyder as well as the best of us.

Graves, Spiritual Quixote, VIII. 24.

7. A vane in the shape of a cock; a weather-cock.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout

Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks*!

Shak., Lear, III. 2.

8. A faucet or turn-valve, contrived for the purpose of permitting or arresting the flow of fluids or air through a pipe, usually taking its special name from its peculiar use or construction: as, *air-cock*, *feed-cock*, *gage-cock*, etc.

Sighting one to another, and gasping, as if each of them expected a *cock* from the fountain to be brought into his mouth.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

9. [Cf. Turk. *khoro*, the cock of a gun, lit. a cock (fowl).] The portion of the lock of a firearm which by its fall, when released through the action of the trigger, produces the discharge; in a flint-lock, the part that holds the flint; in a percussion-lock, the hammer.—10. In a firearm, the position into which the hammer is brought by being pulled back to the first or second catch. See at *full cock*, at *half cock*, below.—11. The style or gnomon of a dial.—12. The needle of a balance. Johnson.—13. The piece which forms the bearing of the balance in a clock or watch.—14. Same as *cocker*. [Scotch].—15. A fictitious narrative, in verse

or prose, sold in the streets as a true account; a cock-and-bull story; a canard.

News of the apocryphal nature known as *cocks*.

G. A. Sala.

At *full cock*, in *firearms*, having the hammer pulled clear back, and held by the sear in the firing-notch of the tumbler.—At *half cock*, having the hammer pulled half-way back, and held fast by the sear in the safety-notch of the tumbler.—*Blow-off cock*, *blow-through cock*. See *blow-off*, *blow-through*.—*Cock of the game*<sup>1</sup>, a game-cock.

"*Cocks of the game* are yet," that is, at the close of the sixteenth century, "cherished by divers men for their pleasures, much money being laid on their heads when they fight in pits, whereof some are costly made for that purpose." Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.

**Cock of the plains**, the sage-cock, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, the largest kind of grouse in America. See cut under *Centrocercus*.—**Cock of the rock**, *Rupicola avaritia*, a beautiful bird, with orange plumage, which inhabits Guiana, and forms the type of the genus *Rupicola*.—**Cock of the walk**, *cock of the loft*, one who has become the chief or head of a set or party by overcoming all opponents: commonly applied to an arbitrary, overbearing, and domineering fellow.

Who seem'd by his talk,

And the airs he assumed, to be *Cock of the walk*.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

**Cock of the woods**, *mountain cock*, the capercaille.—That *cock* won't fight, that plan will not do; that story will not go down. [Colloq.]

I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so that *cock* wouldn't fight.

Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxiv.

To go off at *half cock*, to go off when the hammer is at half cock and therefore supposed to be perfectly secure: said of a gun; hence, to act or start unexpectedly; act before one is ready; act on imperfect information.—To set the *cock* on *hoop* or on the *hoop* or a *hoop*, literally, to set the cock or spigot on the hoop of the barrel, that is, to take it out and let the liquor flow freely; hence, to give a loose rein to convivial enjoyment. See *cock-a-hoop* and quotations there. The association with *cock* the fowl is apparently merely allusive.

I have good cause to set the *cock* on the *hoop*, and make gaudye chere.

Palsgrave (1530).

He maketh havok and setteth the *cock* on *hoop*;

He is so lavies the stooke beginneth to droope.

Heywood.

However, it is to be noted that the effigy of a cock (the fowl) stuck above a hoop was a common tavern sign in the olden time. The *Cock on the Hoop* is mentioned in a Clause Roll, 30 Henry VI., and still existed as a sign in Holborn in 1796.

Larwood and Hotten, Hist. of Signboards, p. 504.

**cock**<sup>1</sup> (kok), *v.* [*< cock*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] I. *trans.* To raise or draw back the cock or hammer of (a gun or pistol), as a preliminary to firing: as, he *cocked* his rifle.

He runs almost upon the bear, levels his weapon, with hands shaking with excitement, full upon it, *cocks* one barrel, and pulls desperately away at the trigger of the other.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 206.

II. *intrans.* To set cocks to fighting, or to train them for fighting. [Rare.]

**cock**<sup>2</sup> (kok), *v.* [Popularly associated with *cock*<sup>1</sup>, as if meaning 'strut as a cock' or 'set up like a cock's tail'; but perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *coo*, *cock*, *coc-shron*, a cocked nose, *coc-shronach*, cock-nosed, and see *cokeye*. See *cock*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, etym., at end, and *cocky*, *cockish*, *cocket*<sup>3</sup>, etc.] I. *trans.* To turn up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way; give a pert, knowing, or inquiring turn to: as, to *cock* the head; to *cock* the eye at a person; to *cock* the brim of a hat; the horse *cocked* up his ears.

I prun'd my Feathers, *cock'd* my Tail, And set my Heart again to Sale.

Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

I saw an alert young fellow that *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered just at the same time as myself.

Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

Our Lightfoot barks and *cocks* his ears.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, l. 181.

"And she came to see thee?" said Kester, *cocking* his eye at Sylvia with the old shrewd look.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

**Cocked hat**, a turned-up hat, such as naval and military officers wear on full-dress occasions. Such hats were in general use in the last century.

The priest came panting to the shore,— His grave *cocked* hat was gone.

Whittier, The Exiles.

To *knock into* a *cocked* hat, to knock over or to pieces; demolish, literally or figuratively: as, he received a blow that *knocked* him into a *cocked* hat; this sarcasm *knocked* the speaker's argument into a *cocked* hat. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To hold up the head; look big, pert, or domineering.

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it. Addison, Guardian.

**cock**<sup>2</sup> (kok), *n.* [*< cock*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of turning up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way, as the head or a hat; the position of anything thus placed.—2. A particular shape given to a hat, especially by turning up and fastening the brim.

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. Addison.

I observed a young fellow with a tolerable periwig, had it not been covered with a hat that was shaped in the Ramillie cock.  
Addison, Country Fashions.

3. One of the flaps or parts of a hat turned up. See flap.

**cock<sup>3</sup>** (kok), *n.* [Perhaps Scand.: cf. Dan. *kok* (Wedgwood), a heap, pile, = Sw. *koka*, a clod of earth, = Icel. *kökk*, a lump, a ball; cf. also G. dial. *koche*, a heap of hay. Perhaps in part a var. of *cop<sup>1</sup>* = *cob<sup>2</sup>*, a haycock: see *cob<sup>2</sup>*. Hence prob. the dim. *coggie<sup>3</sup>*.] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; a hay-cock.

**cock<sup>3</sup>** (kok), *v. t.* [*cock<sup>3</sup>*, *n.*] In *hay-making*, to put into cocks or piles.

**cock<sup>4</sup>** (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*; < ME. *cock* (only in comp. *cockboot*, *cockboat*), also in the form *cog* (after LG. or Scand.), = OHG. *kocho*, MHG. *koche*, *kucke*, G. *koche* (also with alteration, MLG. *kogge*, *koghe*, LG. *kogge* = MD. *kogge*, D. *kog* = Icel. *kuggr*, mod. *kuggi* = OSw. *kogger*, Sw. dial. *kåg*, *kåk* = Dan. *kogge*, *kaag*, > ME. *cogge*, mod. E. *cog<sup>1</sup>*, *q. v.*), < OF. *coque*, F. *coque* = Sp. *coca* = It. *cocca*, formerly also *cucca* (ML. reflex *cocca*, *cocco*, and (after LG.) *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*; cf. Corn. *coc* = W. *cuch* = Gael. *Ir. coca* = Bret. *koked*), a boat; all prob. < ML. *concha*, a boat more or less shell-shaped, a gondola, a particular use (like E. *shell*, a boat) of L. *concha*, a shell, a snail's shell, any shell, a shell-shaped vessel, > It. *conca* = Sp. Pg. *concha* = F. *coque*, a shell, the hull of a ship: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle<sup>2</sup>*.] A small boat; a cockboat; a skiff.

Yond tall anchoring bark,  
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy  
Almost too small for sight.  
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

**cock<sup>5</sup>** (kok), *v. t.* [Also *cauk*, *caulk*, *cog*. Appar. < OF. *\*coker*, *\*coquer*, besides *cocher*, F. *cocher*, notch, < *\*coke*, *coche*, F. *coche* = Pr. *coca* = It. *cocca*, a notch.] To let the end of (a beam) into a notch or socket.

Cock down all girders on the wall plates.  
Gwilt, Encyc. of Architecture (1894), p. 763.

**cock<sup>6</sup>**, *v. i.* [ME. *cocken*, *cockken*, fight, contend; origin obscure; appar. not connected with *cock<sup>1</sup>*, *n.* Cf. *cock<sup>1</sup>*, *v. i.*] To fight; contend.

He wole greunen [grin, snarl], cocken and chiden.  
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 2138.

Lord that ledest us lyf . . .  
For to cocke with knyff naat [ne hast] thou none nede.  
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 15.

Mon that syth [in a dream] briddes cockkynde,  
Of wratthe that is toknyng. Rel. Antiq., I. 262.

**cock<sup>6</sup>**, *n.* [ME. *cocke*; from the verb.] Fight.  
Mi hende at cocke, mi fingers at fight [manus meas ad praelium, et digitos meos ad bellum, Vulg.].  
Pa. cxliii. (cxliv.) i (ME. version).

**cock<sup>7</sup>** (kok), *v. t.* A variant of *calk<sup>3</sup>*.

Cautious men when they went on the roads had their horses' shoes cocked.  
Trollope.

**cock<sup>8</sup>** (kok), *n.* [ME. *cocke*, perhaps < AS. *\*cocc*, in comp. *sæ-coccas*, pl., sea-cockles (prob. < W. *cocos*, *coc*, cockles), but perhaps abbr. of *cockel*, *cockel*: see *cockle<sup>2</sup>*.] A cockle. [Prov. Eng.] Frydages and fastyng-dayes a fertyng-worth of muscles Were a feste for suche folke, other so fele [many] cockes [var. *cokeles*].  
Piers Plowman (C), x. 96.

**cock<sup>9</sup>** (kok), *v. t.* [See *cocker<sup>4</sup>*.] To pamper; cocker. This word has been found only in Tusser's "Husbandry," where it occurs several times.

Yet cocking mams and shifting dads from schooles  
Make pregnant wits to prooue unlearned foolcs.  
Tusser, Husbandry, 186.

**cock<sup>10</sup>**, *n.* A perversion of or substitution for the word *God*, occurring in oaths, such as "(By) *cock's* body" (bones, wounds, nouns, etc.), "by *cock* and *pye*," etc. Compare *gog* in similar use.

**cockade** (ko-kād'), *n.* [Formerly pron. ko-kād', being a corruption of *cockard* = D. *kokarde* = G. *coarde* = Dan. *kokarde* = Sw. *kokard* (= Sp. *cucarda* = Pg. *cocarda*, *cocar*), < F. *coarde*, formerly *coquarde*, a cockade (so called from its resemblance to the crest of a cock), < *cog*, a cock: see *cock<sup>1</sup>* and *-ard*.] A clasp, button, or other fastening used to secure and hold up the cock of the hat; hence, any knot or rosette of ribbon, leather, worsted, or other material, worn on the hat. (a) A badge of adherence to a cause, party, or political league. Such were the white cockade worn in England by the followers of the Stuarts about 1740-45 and the black cockade worn in opposition to this by the adherents of the Hanoverian party. In France, at the first outbreak of enthusiasm after the meeting of the States General in 1789, cockades, at first of green, were adopted by the party of action; the color was afterward changed to the traditional colors of Paris, blue and red, and to these was added the white of the house of Bourbon, as the revolutionists were still royalists. This, according to the common account, was the origin of the French tricolor.

They'd better stay'd awa', man,  
Than w' *cockade* to make parade.  
Ballad of *Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).  
The Duchesse de Lavaguyon orders eight *cockades* of ribbon, blue, pink, and white.  
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 292.

(b) A part of the livery of a coachman or footman, consisting of a rosette, usually of black leather, worn on the left side of the hat so that it projects a little above the crown.  
**cockaded** (ko-kā'ded), *a.* [*cockade* + *-ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Wearing a cockade.

Well fashion'd figure and cockaded brow.  
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 855.

**cock-a-hoop** (kok'a-hōp'), *adjectival phr.* [Earlier *cock-on-hoop*; taken from the phrase to set the cock on hoop or on the hoop or a-hoop (which see, under *cock<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*). Commonly referred to an assumed F. *cog à huppe*: *cog* = E. *cock<sup>1</sup>*; *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *huppe*, OF. *hupe*, a crest: see *hoopoe*.] 1. Exultant; jubilant; triumphant.

Cock-a-hoop (*cogu a hupe*, i. e., cock with a cope-breast or comb, F.), all upon the spur; standing upon high terms.  
Bailey, 1733.

With victory was cock-a-hoop.  
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. Tipsy; slightly intoxicated. [Scotch.]—To set cock-a-hoop, to drink deeply; become intoxicated; also, to make (one) elated or exultant.

**cock-a-hoop** (kok'a-hōp'), *adv.* [*cock-a-hoop*, *a.*] In an exultant or jubilant manner; recklessly.

Cock-on-hoop (i. e., the spigot or cock being laid on the hoop and the barrel of ale stunn'd, i. e., drank out without intermission), at the height of mirth and jollity.  
Bailey, 1733.

They possessed that ingenious habit of mind which always thinks aloud; which rides cock-a-hoop on the tongue, and is forever galloping into other people's ears.  
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 189.

**Cockaigne, Cocagne** (ko-kān'), *n.* [Also *Cockayne*, etc., in various archaic forms after ME. *cockaigne*, *cockaygne*, *cockaigne*, *cockayne*, *cocaigne*, etc., < OF. *cocaigne*, *cocaigne*, *coquaigne*, *co-caigne*, *quoquaigne*, F. *cocagne* (= Sp. *cucania* = Pg. *cucanha* = It. *cucagna*, *cucagna*, now *cuccagna*), profit, advantage, abundance, a time of abundance; *pays de cocagne*, Land of Cocagne (It. "*Cocagna*, as we say, Lubberland"; "*Cucagna*, the epicures or gluttons home, the land of all delights: so taken in mockerie"—Florio), an imaginary country of luxury and idleness; origin unknown; in one view "the land of cakes," < OF. as if *\*cogue*, Picard *couque* = Cat. *coca*, a cake, appar. either < D. *koek* (= OHG. *chuchho*, MHG. *knoche*, G. *kuchen*), a cake (see *cooky*), or ult. < L. *coquere*, cook (see *cook<sup>1</sup>*). Usually associated with *cockney* (whence the second sense), but the connection, if real, is remote: see *cockney*.] 1. An imaginary country of idleness and luxury; lotus-land.

In *Cockayne* is met and drink  
Withvot care, bow [anxiety] and swink.  
Land of *Cockayne*, l. 17 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

2. [In this sense cited also as *Cockeney*, *Cockney*, as in the lines quoted. See *cockney*.] The land of cockneys; London and its suburbs.

A London cockney.—This nickname is more than four hundred years old. For when Hugh Bigot added artificial fortifications to his naturally strong Castle of Bungey in Suffolk, he gave out this rhyme, therein vaunting it for impregnable:

"Were I in my castle of Bungey,  
Upon the river of Waveney,  
I wouldne care for the King of *Cockney*."

Meaning thereby King Henry the Second, then quietly possessed of London, whilst some other places did resist him. Ray (quoting Camden), Proverbs (2d ed. 1678), p. 321.

[Obsolete except in historical use or in literary or humorous allusion.]

**cockalt** (kok'al), *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *cockle<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. A game played with the ankle-bones of a sheep in the place of dice.—2. The bone used in playing the game; the astragalus or ankle-bone, incorrectly called *hucklebone*. See *diab<sup>3</sup>*.

**cock-ale** (kok'al), *n.* A favorite drink of the eighteenth century, made by flavoring a cask of ale with raisins, dates, nutmeg, spice, and the broth or jelly of a fowl, adding yeast, and allowing the whole to ferment anew. Bickerdyke.

**cock-a-leekie** (kok'a-lē'ki), *n.* Same as *cockle-leekie*.

**cock-and-bull** (kok'and-būl'), *a.* [From the phrase "a tale of a cock and a bull" (as in Congreve); cf. F. *cog-a-fâne*, a cock-and-bull story, formerly "*du cog à fâne*, a libel, pasquin, satire" (Cotgrave) (a tale of the 'cock to the ass'): in allusion to some fable about a cock and a bull, or in general allusion to the strain on credulity produced by the fables of Æsop

and his imitators, in which cocks moralize and bulls debate.] Having no foundation in fact or probability; incredible because not plausible: applied to idle and absurd rumors and stories. Also *cock-and-a-bull*. [Colloq.]

You have some *cock-and-a-bull* story about him, I fancy.  
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, v. 11.

**cockapert** (kok'a-pert'), *a.* [*cock<sup>1</sup>* or *cock<sup>2</sup>* + *pert* (after *malapert*); cf. *cock-a-hoop*, *cockle<sup>3</sup>*, *cockish*, *cocky*.] Impudent; saucy. Heywood.

**cockard**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockade*. Wright.

**cockarouse** (kok'a-rous), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: see *caucus*.] A chief among the Indians of Virginia; hence, a person of consequence.

A *Cockarouse* is one that has the honor to be of the king's or queen's council, with relation to the affairs of the government, and has a great share in the administration.  
Beverley, Virginia, ill. ¶ 45.

Thus a fish finding itself entangled would flounce, and often pull the man under water, and then that man was counted a *cockarouse*, or brave fellow, that would not let go, till with swimming, wading, and diving, he had tired the sturgeon, and brought it ashore.  
Beverley, Virginia, ill. ¶ 23.

**cockateel** (kok'a-tēl'), *n.* [D. *kakatielje*, appar. from a Pg. dim. (*\*cacatilio* or *\*cacatilio*?) of *cacatu*: see *cockatoo*.] A cockatoo of the genus *Calopsitta*, as the Australian *C. novæ-hollandiæ*. P. L. Sclater.

**cockatoo** (kok'a-tō'), *n.* [Earlier *cacatoo*, *cacatoo*; = D. *kakatoe*, *kakatoe* = G. *kakadu* = Dan. *kakadue* = Sw. *cacadu*, *kakadu* = Pg. *cacatu* = NL. *cacatua* = Hind. *kākātūa*, < Malay *kakātūa*, a cockatoo: so called in imitation of its cry. Cf. *cock<sup>1</sup>* (to which the word has been assimilated) and *cackle*.] The name of many beautiful birds of the parrot family, subfamily *Cacatuinae* (which see), and especially of the genus *Cacatua*.



Cockatoo (*Cacatua chrysolaema*).

They are for the most part white, tinged with sulphury yellow or rose-color, and with elegant recurved crests resembling helmets, which can be erected at will. They inhabit the East Indies, Australia, etc. The sulphur-crested cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita*, of Australia, and the red-vented cockatoo, *C. hamatopygia*, are characteristic examples. Black cockatoos belong to the related genus *Calyptorhynchus*.—**Helmet-cockatoo**, *Calyptorhynchus albertus*.—**Raven-cockatoo**, one of the black cockatoos of the genus *Calyptorhynchus*, as *C. banksi*.

**cockatrice** (kok'a-tris or -tris), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocatrice*; < ME. *coctatryse*, *kokatrice*, < OF. *cocatrice*, *cocatrix*, *caucatryse*, an ichneumon, a crocodile, a cockatrice, F. *cocatrix*, a cockatrice, = Pr. *calcatryx* = Sp. *cocatrix*, a crocodile, = It. *cocatrice* (ML. *cocatrix*, *-trix*), a cockatrice, < ML. *calcatryx*, *caucatryx*, a cockatrice, lit. 'a tracker' (tr. Gr. *ἰχθυόμων*: see *ichneumon*), < L. *calcare*, tread, ML. also track: see *calk<sup>1</sup>*, *v.* The fable grew out of a confusion of statements concerning the ichneumon and the trochilus as associated with the crocodile.] 1. A fabulous monster reputed to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals, and supposed to have the power of killing by the glance of its eye; a basilisk. It occurs as a bearing in heraldry, represented as having the head, legs, and feet of the cock, a serpent's body and tail, and dragon-wings. It is generally represented in profile, as if passant; but when blazoned displayed it is depicted affronté, so as to show both wings.

They hatch cockatrices' eggs, and weave the spider's web.  
Isa. lix. 5.

And kill with looks as Cockatrices doo.  
Spenser, Sonnets, xlix.

And that bare vowel / shall poison more  
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice.  
Shak., R. and J., III. 2.

### 24. A loose woman.

Withal calls me at his pleasure I know not how many  
cockatrices, and things. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, IV. 1.

**Amphisden cockatrice.** Same as *basiliak*, 1.—**Cockatrice's head**, in *her*, a bearing representing the head of a cockatrice, which, to distinguish it from a cock's head, has two ears or horns.

**Cockaynet**, *n.* See *Cockaigne*.

**cock-bead** (kok'bed), *n.* In joinery, a bead which is not flush with the general surface, but raised above it.

**cockbill** (kok'bil), *v. t.* [See *a-cockbill*.] *Naut.*, to place a-cockbill, as an anchor or the yards.

The pilot gave orders to cock-bill the anchor and overhaul the chain. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 427.

**cockboat** (kok'böt), *n.* [*ME. cokboot, cokbote*, also *cogboot*, < \**cok*, *E. cock*<sup>4</sup> (or *cog*, *E. cog*), + *bote*, etc., *E. boat*.] A small boat. See *cock*<sup>4</sup>.

No wise man will sail to Ormus in a cock-boat.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 872.

The camels tripped and stumbled, toasting their litters like cock-boats in a short sea.

*R. F. Burton, El-Medinah*, p. 352.

**cock-brained** (kok'bränd), *a.* Giddy; rash; hare-brained.

The mad Lord Frampull! and this same is his daughter.  
But as cock-brained as e'er the father was!

*B. Jonson, New Inn*, I. 1.

Such a cock-brained solicitor.

*Milton, Colasterion*.

**cock-brass** (kok'bräs), *n.* Same as *cock-metal*.

**cock-bread** (kok'bred), *n.* A stimulating diet given to game-cocks to prepare them for fighting.

You feed us with cock-bread, and arm us with steel spurs  
that we may mangle and kill each other for your sport.

*Southey, The Doctor*, clixv.

**cock-broth** (kok'bröth), *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock or other fowl; chicken-broth. [Scotch.]

**cockchafer** (kok'chä'fär), *n.* [*cock*<sup>1</sup> (orig. for *clock*, a beetle!) + *chafer*!] 1. The popular name of a very common lamellicorn beetle of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*. Also called *May-beetle*, *May-bug*, *dor-beetle*, and *dor-bug*.—2. Any one of various similar or related beetles.

**cockcrow** (kok'krö), *n.* [*cock*<sup>1</sup> + *crow*!] 1. *Cf. AS. hancrād, cockerowing*, < *hana*, a cock, + *crād*, crowing.] The time at which cocks crow; the dawn of day.

**cockcrowing** (kok'krö'ing), *n.* [*cock*<sup>1</sup> + *crowing*.] Same as *cockcrow*.

Watch ye therefore: for ye know not when the master  
of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the  
cockcrowing, or in the morning.

*Mark* xiii. 35.

**cocked-hat** (kokt'hat'), *n.* [In allusion to the three-cornered *cocked hat*: see *cock*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. A variety of the game of bowls in which but three pins, placed at the angles of a triangle, are used.—2. A note folded into a three-cornered shape.

**cockes** (ko-kēs'), *n.* [Sc.; also *cock*: see *cock*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 14.] In the game of curling, the spot at the end of a rink where the player must stand when he hurls his stone, usually marked by a cross in a circle.

**cocke-garden**, *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

**cocket**<sup>4</sup> (kok'et), *n.* [(*Cf. E. dial. cockers*, rims of iron round wooden shoes) < *ME. coker*, a kind of boot, appar. a particular use of earlier *ME. koker*, a quiver, < *AS. cocor, cocur, cocer* = *OFries. koker* = *D. koker* = *MLG. koker*, *L.G. kōker* = *OHG. chohhar*, *MHG. kocher*, *G. köcher* = *Sw. koger* = *Dan. kogger*, a quiver. Hence, from *Teut.*, *ML. cucurum*, *MGr. kukoupon*, *OF. cocure*, also *couire, couere, cuiere*, > *ME. quiver*, *E. quiver*<sup>2</sup>. *Cocker*<sup>2</sup> is thus a doublet of *quiver*<sup>2</sup>, *q. v.*] 1. A quiver.

Enne koker fulne flan [arrows]. *Layamon*, I. 276.

2. *pl.* High shoes or half-boots, laced or buttoned.

His mittens were of bauzens [badger's] skinnne,  
His cockers were of cordwin [Cordovan leather],  
His hood of meniveere. *Drayton, Dowsabell*.

3. *pl.* Thick stockings without feet, used as an outside protection for the lower part of the leg.

Bootes, cocurs, myttens, mot we were [wear]:  
For husbondes and hunters all this goode is;  
For thal mot walk in breres and in woodes.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

4. *pl.* Same as *cockermegs*.

**cocket**<sup>2</sup> (kok'et), *n.* [*cock*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*!] 1. A cock-fighter; one who makes a practice of fighting game-cocks, or of training them for fighting.

Here his poor bird th' inhuman cocker brings,  
Arms his hard heel and clips his golden wings.

*Crabbe, Parish Register*.

2. A dog of the spaniel kind, trained to start woodcock and snipe in woods and marshes.

**cocket**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [*ME. cocker, cocker*; < *cock*<sup>6</sup> + *-er*!] A fighter; a bully.

He is cocker, thief and horeling. *Rel. Antig.*, I. 188.

Thise dysars [dicers] and thise hollars [holours],

Thise cockers and thise bullars,

Bese welle war of thise men.

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 242.

**cocket**<sup>4</sup> (kok'et), *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *cocquer* (and *cocke*: see *cock*<sup>6</sup>), < *ME. cockeren*; of uncertain origin. *Cf. W. cocri*, fondle, indulge, *cocr*, a fondling, *F. coqueliner*, dandle, *cooke*, fondle, *It. cocco*, "cocking sport, dandling delight or glee" (Florio), a darling. See *cocket*<sup>3</sup>, *cocking*<sup>3</sup>, *cockish*, *cocky*.] To fondle; indulge; treat with excessive tenderness; pamper; spoil.

Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid.

*Ecclus.* xxx. 9.

I would to God (saith he) we ourselves did not spoil our children's manners, by over-much cockering and nice education.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 206.

The nursery-cocker'd child will jeer at aught

That may seem strange beyond his nursery.

*Tennyson, Queen Mary*, II. 2.

**cocket**<sup>5</sup> (kok'et), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also *coker*, < *ME. coker*; origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *cock*<sup>3</sup>.] A reaper. [Now only prov. Eng.]

"Cans tow [canst thou] seruen," he seide, "other syngen in a churchie,

Other coke [var. luke] for my cockers, other to the cart picche!"

*Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 12.

**cockerel** (kok'er-el), *n.* [*ME. cokerele, cokerele*, appar. a double dim. of *cock*<sup>1</sup>. *Cf. cockle*<sup>4</sup>.] A young domestic cock; specifically, the male of the domestic fowl up to one year old. Both cockerel and pullet are specifically called *chicks*, as distinguished from *fowls*.

*Cokerelle*, gallus, gallulus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 80.

The cockerels fleshe that neuer crows is better than the olde cockes fleshe.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

What wilt thou be, young cockerel, when thy spurs

Are grown to sharpness?

*Dryden*.

**cockermegs** (kok'er-megz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure; *cf. cocker*<sup>1</sup>.] In coal-mining, two props of timber placed obliquely to each other and resting against a third one placed horizontally, so as to support the coal while it is being holed.

The timber placed horizontally, and against which the other two abut on the face of the coal, is called the *cockerpole*. Also called *cockers* and *cockersprags*.

**cockernonie, cockernony** (kok'er-nō-ni), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] The gathering of a young woman's hair under a snood or fillet. [Scotch.]

Jean maun bath sing her psalms and busk her cockernony the gate the gudeman likes.

*Scott, Bride of Lammermoor*, xii.

**cocket**<sup>1</sup> (kok'et), *n.* [*ME. \*cocket, coket* (not found except in *ML. texts*, the *ML. reflex cockettum, coketum, cokettum, coquetum*, and as perhaps in *cocket*<sup>2</sup>, *q. v.*), of uncertain origin; supposed to have orig. referred to the boat or lighter used in conveying merchandise to the shore, and hence transferred to the official custom-house seal (*cf. the relation of the Anglo-Chinese chop*<sup>4</sup>, an official seal, to *chop-boat*), being then < *OF. coquet*, a small boat, a cock-boat, dim. of *coque*, a boat: see *cock*<sup>4</sup>. *Cf. cocket*<sup>2</sup>, *cocket-bread*.] In England.—1. A seal of the custom-house.—2. A scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to a merchant as a warrant that his merchandise is entered.

The foresaid marchants were not wont to pay for a cocket for the conveyance & transportation of their goods out of the realm (albeit many names were written therein) more then 4 d.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 172.

3. The office of entry.—4. A stamp; an official seal of any kind.

**cocket**<sup>1</sup> (kok'et), *v. t.* [*cocket*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To stamp or mark with a cocket. See *cocket*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 4.

**cocket**<sup>2</sup> (kok'et), *n.* [*ME. coket*, of uncertain origin; supposed to be short for *cocket-bred*, mod. *cocket-bread*, that is, bread that has been inspected and stamped with the official seal, < *cocket*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Same as *cocket-bread*.

No beggers eten bred that benes inne coome,

Bote coket and cler-matin an of clene whete;

Ne non halfpeny ale in none wyse drynke.

*Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 292.

2. A loaf or cake of cocket-bread. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.—3. A measure. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.

**cocket**<sup>3</sup> (kok'et), *a. and n.* [Also *cocket, coquet*; appar. (with ref. perhaps to *cockish, cocky*) < *OF. coquet*, a little cock (dim. of *cog*, a cock) (> *coqueter*, chuck as a cock, swagger, strut), mod. *F. coquet, coquette, coquet*: see *coquet*.] 1. *a.* Brisk; pert; saucy.

*Accrest* [F.], created, copped, having a great crest or comb, as a cock; also, cocky, proud, saucy, lusty, crest-risen.—*Goguelin*, proud, cocket, scornful, braggard, vainglorious. *Cockgrave*.

II. *n.* A pert, swaggering fellow; a gallant. **cocket**<sup>4</sup>, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To join or fasten in building.

To joyne or fasten in building, as one joyste or stone is cocketted within another. *Thomas, Dict.*, 1644.

**cocket-bread** (kok'et-bred), *n.* [See *cocket*<sup>2</sup>.] The second quality of wheat bread, the finest being *wastel*. Also called *cocket*.

Bread-cocket of a farthing, of the same corn and Bultel, shall weigh more than *Wastel* by ii/s. And *Cocket-Bread* made of corn of lower Price shall weigh more than *Wastel* by v/s. Bread made into a *Sinnel*, shall weigh ii/s. less than *Wastel*. Bread made of the whole wheat shall weigh a Cocket and a half, so that a cocket shall weigh more than a *Wastel* by v/s. Bread of Treet shall weigh two *Wastels*: and Bread of common wheat shall weigh two great *Cockets*. *Statute of Bread and Ale*, 51 Hen. III.

I believe *Cocket-bread* or *Cocket* was only hard sea-bisket; either so-called because cocketted or marked with a peculiar stamp or cocket: or also because made for the use of Cock-swains or Seamen. This is but my conjecture; For no author has yet hit upon the sense of the word or Derivation of it.

*Cowell*.

**cockey** (kok'ey), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A common sewer. *Britton; Halliwell*.

**cockeye** (kok'ey), *n.* [Appar. < *cock*<sup>2</sup> + *eye*; Skeat derives *cock* from Gael. *caog*, wink; *cf. caog-shuil*, a squint eye, *caogail*, winking, squinting.] 1. A squinting eye; strabismus.—2. The depression on the balance-rynd of a millstone that receives the point of the spindle.—3. In a harness, the loop at the end of a trace, by means of which it is attached to the swingletree.—*A-cockeye*, *adv. phr.*, asquint; obliquely.

As I was hunting in the park, I saw Cupid shooting a cockeye into your face, and gazing after his arrow, it fell into mine eye. *Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria*.

**cockeyed** (kok'id), *a.* [*cockeye* + *-ed*.] Having a squinting eye; cross-eyed.

**cock-feather** (kok'feth'er), *n.* In archery, the feather which stands up on the arrow when it is rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the cock or notch.

**cock-fight** (kok'fit), *n.* A match or contest of cocks; a very ancient sport, in which cocks, usually armed with long steel spurs bound to the shanks, are set to fight with each other, commonly in a "pit," so called.

**cock-fighter** (kok'fi'ter), *n.* One who engages in cock-fighting.

**cock-fighting** (kok'fi'ting), *n. and a. I. n.* The fighting of cocks as a sport.

In a Word, *Cock-fighting* is an heathenish Mode of Diversion from the first, and at this Day ought certainly to be confined to barbarous Nations.

*Bourne's Pop. Antig.* (1777), p. 379.

In the reign of Edward III. cock-fighting became a fashionable amusement; it was then taken up more seriously than it formerly had been, and the practice extended to grown persons.

*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 376.

To beat cock-fighting, to go beyond one's expectations; surpass everything. [Colloq.]

The Squire faltered out, "Well, this beats cockfighting! the man's as mad as a March hare!"

*Bulwer, My Novel*, III. 11.

II. *a.* Addicted to the sport of fighting cocks; having the tastes and habits of a cock-fighter.

The ne'er-do-well sons of cockfighting baronets.

*G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler*.

**cock-garden** (kok'gar'dn), *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

**cockgrass** (kok'gräs), *n.* Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockhead** (kok'hed), *n.* The top point of the spindle of a millstone.

**cock-hedge** (kok'hej), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *quick-hedge*; *cf. ME. cuc, cuuc*, var. of *cwic*, quick.] A quickset hedge. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockhoop** (kok'höp), *n.* A bullfinch. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockhorse** (kok'hörs), *n. and a.* [Orig. in the nursery phrase 'to ride a cockhorse,' that is, 'to ride astride of a horse.' This came to be understood as 'to ride a cockhorse.' Some would find here a survival of an ancient myth, connecting the term with the griffin myth and the fabulous *imralektrōv*, 'horse-cock,' in *Æschylus* and *Aristophanes*.] I. *n.* A child's rocking-horse or hobby-horse: commonly used in the adverbial phrase on *cockhorse*, *a-cockhorse*, on horseback, or as if on horseback (as when a child rides on a broomstick); hence, in an elevated position; elated; on the high horse.

Abated to an ebb so low that boys

A 'cock-horse' frisk'd about me without plunge.

*Ford, Lady's Trial*, III. 3.

When you would have a Child go to such a place, and you find him unwilling, you tell him he shall ride a *Cock-horse*, and then he will go presently.

*Selden, Table-Talk*, p. 96.



My gentlemen return'd to their lodgings on cockhorses, and began to think of a fund for a glorious equipage. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 215.

**II. a. 1.** Mounted as on a hobby-horse, or as if on horseback. [Rare.]—2. Proud; upstart. [Rare.]

Cockhorse peasantry.

**cockhorse** (kok'hōrs), *adv.* [*< cockhorse, a.*] *Astride.*

Alma, they strenuously maintain,  
Sits Cock-Horse on her Throne the Brain.

*Prior, Alma, I.*

A huge fellow, with one eye closed and half his whiskers burned by the explosion of powder, was riding cock-horse on a gun. *N. A. Rev.*, CXVI. 250.

**cockle-leekie** (kok'l-lē'ki), *n.* [Sc., also written *cooky-leeky* and *cock-a-leekie*, a loose dim. compound of *cock* + *leek*.] Soup made of a cock or other fowl boiled with leeks.

**cockillet**, *n.* The old English form of *cockle*.  
**cocking**<sup>1</sup> (kok'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cock*, *v.*] Cock-fighting.

Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot bet.

*B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxix.*

Let cullies that lose at a race  
Go venture at hazard to win,  
Or he that is bubbled at dice  
Recover at cocking again.

Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 106.

**cocking**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ME. *cockynge, cockunge*; verbal *n.* of *cock*, *v.*] Fighting; battling; sparring; disputing. *Udall.*

Mars with fighting and cockynge.

*Trevius, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon*, III. 83.

Ne beth nan icrunet [crowned] hute whase [whoso] trewelliche ithulle feht fite & with strong cockunge ouer-came hire flesch. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 47.

**cocking**<sup>3</sup> (kok'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cock*, *v.* Cf. *cockering*, ppr. of *cock*, *v.*] Cockering.

Cocking dads make sawle lads

In youth to rage, to beg in age.

*Tusser, Life*, p. 102.

**cocking-main** (kok'ing-mān), *n.* A series of cock-fights carried on in immediate succession between two sides or parties.

**cockish** (kok'ish), *a.* [*< cock* + *-ish*. Cf. *cocky, cocker*.] Like a cock; arrogant; pert; forward; presuming. [Colloq.]

**cockishness** (kok'ish-nes), *n.* Uppishness; arrogance; impertinence; presumption. [Colloq.]

**cock-laird** (kok'lārd), *n.* A person who owns a small landed property and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [Scotch.]

**cockle**<sup>1</sup> (kok'l), *n.* [*< ME. cockle, cockel, cockel, < AS. coccel, tares (fr. cogal, corn-cockle, beards of barley, = Gael. cogall, tares, husks, cockle, cogull, corn-cockle, < ME.), < ML. \*cocculus, dim. of L. cocculus, a grain, a berry. See cocculus.* 1. *Darnel, Lolium temulentum*; rye-grass, *L. perenne*; tare; a weed generally.

His emnye came and sew aboue dernel or cokil.

*Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 25.*

*Cotyle, wede, nigella, lolium, zizania.*

*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle instead of barley.

*Job xxxi. 40.*

Such were the first weak steps of the fathers of our language, who, however, culled for us many a flower among their cockle.

*I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit.*, I. 312.

2. The corn-rose or corn-cockle, *Agrostemma*.

**cockle**<sup>2</sup> (kok'l), *n.* [*< ME. cokel, perhaps dim. of \*kok, cocke, a shell (see cock<sup>3</sup>); otherwise < OF. (and F) coquille, a shell, cockle, = Sp. coquillo = It. cochiglia, < L. conchylium (see conchylious), < Gr. κοχύλιον, dim. of κοχύλη, a small kind of mussel or cockle, < κόχλη, L. concha, a shell, conch, > F. coque, a cockle, a shell: see cockle<sup>1</sup>, cockle<sup>3</sup>, cock<sup>8</sup>, and conch.* 1. A mollusk of the family *Cardiidae* and genus *Cardium*; especially, the common edible species of Europe, *Cardium edule*; the shell of such mollusks.—2. An equivalve bivalve, resembling or related to mollusks of the genus *Cardium*.

(a) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*, *Mya truncata*: so called in the Hebrides; more fully called *lady-cockle*. (b) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidae*; the scallop. (c) The oyster.

And as the cockle, with heavenly dewe so clene  
Of kynde, engendereth white perils rounde.

*Lydgate*, p. 46.



Common Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

[Allusion is here made to the old fable that oysters rise to the surface of the water at the full moon, and open their shells to receive the falling dew-drops, which thus harden into pearls.]

3. A univalve mollusk of the family *Muricidae*; the murex or purple-fish.

There are cockles in great numbers, with which they dye a scarlet colour so strong and fair that neither the heat of the sun nor the violence of the rain will change it, and the older it is, the better it looks.

*Camden, Britannia*, p. 962.

4. A ringlet or crimp.

The Queen had inkling; instantly she sped

To curl the cockles of her new-bought head.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Decay.

5. [See *cockle*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The instrument used in cockling the cogs of a mill. *E. D.*—Cockles of the heart, the inmost recesses of the heart. [A phrase of unknown origin, but probably connected with *cockle*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, a shell, and *cockle*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, to pucker.]

Polyglot tossed a bumper off; it cheer'd

The cockles of his heart.

*Colman the Younger, Poet. Vagaries*, p. 147.

Hot cockles [a fanciful name; cf. to cry cockles, (b), below], a kind of game. See the extracts.

Hot Cockles, from the French *hautes-coquilles* [an error], is a play in which one kneels, and covering his eyes lays his head in another's lap and guesses who struck him.

*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 501.

As at Hot Cockles once I laid me down,

And felt the weighty Hand of many a Clown;

Buxoma gave a gentle Tap, and I

Quick rose, and read soft Mischief in her eye.

*Gay, Shepherd's Week*, Monday, I. 90.

**Lady-cockle**. (a) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Macridae*, *Macra subtruncata*: so called at Belfast, Ireland. It is rarely used except as bait for fishing or as food for pigs. (b) Same as *cockle*<sup>2</sup>, 2 (a).—To cry cockles. (a) To vend cockles by crying them in the streets. (b) To be hanged: from the noise made while strangling. *Gross*. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockle**<sup>2</sup> (kok'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cockled*, ppr. *cockling*. [*< cockle*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, with ref. to the wrinkles of a cockle-shell. In the 3d sense perhaps of diff. origin.] I. *intrans.* 1. To pucker or contract into wrinkles, as cloth or glass.

The sorting together of Wools of several natures . . . causeth cloth to cockle and lie vneuen.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 162.

Parchment does not cockle unless wet through.

*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 251.

2. To rise into frequent ridges, as the waves of a chopping sea.

Rippling and cockling seas. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. III. 5.

A short cockling sea which must very soon have bulged the ship.

*Cook, Voyages*, I. III. 7.

It [Massachusetts Bay] is both safe, spacious, and deep, free from such cockling seas as run upon the coast of Ireland and in the channels of England.

Quoted in *Tyler's Amer. Lit.*, I. 173.

3. To make a slight score on the cogs or teeth of a mill, as a guide for cutting off their ends, so that the whole may be given a truly circular form.

II. *trans.* To cause to pucker in wrinkles: as, rain will cockle silk.

Showers soon drenched the camlet's cockled grain.

*Gay, Trivia*, I. 46.

When heated and plunged in water or oil, they are curled and cockled in all shapes [articles of steel].

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 251.

**cockle**<sup>3</sup> (kok'l), *n.* [*< F. coquille, a kind of grate or stove, also lit. a shell: see cockle*<sup>2</sup>.]

1. The body or fire-chamber of an air-stove, usually made of fire-brick.—2. A kind of kiln or stove for drying hops.—3. In *porcelain-manuf.*, a large stove used for drying biscuit-ware which has been dipped in glaze, preparatory to burning.

**cockle**<sup>4</sup> (kok'l), *n.* [Perhaps from *cockle*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] A disease of wheat produced by a nematoid worm (*Tylenchus tritici*), whereby the grains become black and deformed like peppercorns. *N. E. D.*

**cockle-boat** (kok'l-bōt), *n.* Same as *cockboat*.

**cockle-brained** (kok'l-brānd), *a.* [Appar. *< cockle*<sup>4</sup> + *brain* + *-ed*. Cf. *cock-brained* and *chuckle-headed*.] Chuckle-headed; foolish. Also *cockle-headed*.

**cockle-brillion** (kok'l-bril'yōn), *n.* [*< cockle*<sup>2</sup> + *brillion*, said to be *< Bret. brélin* or *orélin*, a wrinkle.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*, *Mya truncata*: so called at Belfast in Ireland.

**cockle-bur** (kok'l-bér), *n.* 1. Any species of *Xanthium* or *clot-bur*, a weedy composite plant with close spiny involucres.

A shaggy white pony—the abundant hair of his tail and mane thickly clothed with cockle-burs.

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 108.

2. The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

**cockled** (kok'ld), *a.* [*< cockle*<sup>4</sup>, *n.*, + *-ed*.] Having a shell like that of a cockle; inclosed in a shell. [Rare.]

The tender horns of cockled snails.

*Shak.*, I. I. L., iv. 3.

**cockle-garden** (kok'l-gär'dn), *n.* A preserve by the sea for the keeping of shell-fish. Also *cocke-garden, cock-garden*. [Eng.]

At Starcross they have small cockle-gardens, where the shellfish are kept, and the flavour of these cockles is considered superior to those which are found elsewhere.

*M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca* (1884), p. 42.

**cockle-hat** (kok'l-hat), *n.* A hat bearing a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop*. His cockle hat and staff.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

**cockle-headed** (kok'l-hed'ed), *a.* [Appar. *< cockle*<sup>4</sup> + *head* + *-ed*.] Same as *cockle-brained*. *Scott*.

**cockle-oast** (kok'l-ōst), *n.* A kind of kiln for drying hops.

**cockler** (kok'lér), *n.* [*< cockle*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, + *-er*.] One who sells cockles. *Gray*.

**cockle-sauce** (kok'l-sās), *n.* A sauce made from cockles, with water, flour, butter, cream, and various condiments.

**cockle-shell** (kok'l-shel), *n.* 1. The shell of the cockle, especially the common cockle, *Cardium edule*. See cut under *cockle*<sup>2</sup>.

Shall we only sport and play, or gather cockle-shells and lay them in heaps like Children, till we are snatched away past all recovery?

*Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. xii.

Cockle-shells are used as culch for the oyster spat to adhere to.

*M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca* (1884), p. 44.

2. A representation of a cockle, serving, instead of the shell itself, as the badge and attribute of a pilgrim: in *her.*, same as *scallop*.—3. A cockboat.

**cockle-stair** (kok'l-stār), *n.* A winding or spiral stair. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockle-stove** (kok'l-stōv), *n.* A stove in which the cockle or fire-chamber is surrounded by air-currents, which, after being heated sufficiently, are admitted into the apartments to be warmed.

**cockle-strewer** (kok'l-strō'ér), *n.* A person whose duty it was to strew the earth with cockle-shells for the game of pall-mall.

The earth is mired, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered and spread, to keep it fast, which, however, in dry weather turns to dust and deadens the ball. The person who had the care of grounds was called the King's cockle-strewer.

Quoted in *M. S. Lowell's Edible British Mollusca* (1884), p. 45.

**cocklety** (kok'l-ti), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *\*cockly*, *< cockle*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] Unsteady. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockle-wife** (kok'l-wif), *n.* A woman who collects cockles or scrapes for them. [Eng.]

The sand banks are lined with cockle-wives scraping for cockles.

*M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca* (1884), p. 43.

**cocklight** (kok'lit), *n.* [*< cock*<sup>1</sup> + *light*.] Day-break. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockloacht, cocklochet**, *n.* [*< F. coqueluche, a hood.*] A fool; a coxcomb.

A couple of cockloches.

*Shirley, Witty Fair One*, II. 2.

**cock-lobster** (kok'lob'stér), *n.* The male of the lobster.

**cocklocher**, *n.* See *cockloach*.

**cockloft** (kok'lōft), *n.* [*< cock*<sup>1</sup> + *loft*. W. *coeg-loft*, a garret, is from the E. word.] A small loft in the top of a house; a small garret or apartment immediately under the roof.

My garrets, or rather my cock-lofts, . . . are indifferently furnished.

*Swift*.

**cock-master** (kok'mās'tér), *n.* One who breeds or trains game-cocks.

A cockmaster bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks.

*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**cock-match** (kok'mach), *n.* A cock-fight for a prize. *Addison*.

**cockmate** (kok'māt), *n.* A mate; companion.

Not disdainning their cockmates or refraining their company.

*Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit*, p. 145.

**cock-metal** (kok'met'al), *n.* A soft alloy composed of 2 parts of copper and 1 part of lead. It is used for large vessels and measures, and for taps or cocks. Also *cock-brass*.

**cock-nest** (kok'nest), *n.* A nest built by a male bird and not used for incubation. Such structures are commonly made by various wrens, as the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *Cistothorus* or *Telmatoctes palustris*, for no known purpose, unless it be for a roosting-place or kind of play-house.

The male wren (Troglodytes) of North America builds cock-nests to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wrens—a habit wholly unlike that of any other known bird.

*Darwin, Origin of Species* (ed. 1886), p. 234.

**cockney** (kok'ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cockneye, cocknaye, cocknaie*; *< ME. cockney, cocknaye, cokeney, cokenay, coknay*: prop. 'cock-egg', *< cok, cock*, + *nei, nay, ney*, an egg, a form arising by misdivision of *an ay, an ey*, as

a nay, a ney: see *ay*<sup>4</sup>, *ey*, and *egg*<sup>1</sup>. See an article in Amer. Philol. Assoc., Trans. 1892, XXIII. 203-211. The origin of the word was until recently unknown, being left to conjectures in which the form and senses of the word were entangled with those of other words related only remotely or not at all, namely: (1) *cock*<sup>1</sup>, as in the desperate etym. ("Doth the cock neigh, too?") mentioned by Minshew; (2) *cockle*<sup>3</sup>, *cockish*, *cocky*, etc., with allusion to pertness or conceit; (3) *Cockaigne*, *Cockayne*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury, supposed (erroneously) to be related, whence its second meaning, 'cockneydom'; (4) *cocker*<sup>4</sup>, *cock*<sup>9</sup>, and *coax*, v., pamper, fondle; (5) < OF. \**coquin* (ML. \**coquinatus*), taken in some such sense as 'a vagabond who hangs around the kitchen,' or 'a child brought up in the kitchen,' or 'a child fed in the kitchen, a pampered child,' < OF. *coquiner*, beg (> *coquin* (ML. *coquius*, ME. *cokin*), a beggar, a rogue, F. a rogue, a rascal, *coquinerie*, beggary, F. roguery, *coquineau*, a scoundrel), < L. *coquinare*, serve in a kitchen, act as a cook, < *coquina*, a kitchen (> ult. E. *kitchen*), < *coquus*, a cook, > ult. E. *cook*<sup>1</sup>: see *cook*<sup>1</sup> and *kitchen*.] I. n. 1. A 'cock-egg' or 'rooster-egg,' that is, a small or misshapen egg of a hen, the subject of trivial curiosity among rustics and boys: used in the quotations in a humorous way, implying a meager portion of a simple fare.

I have no salt bacon  
Ne no kokeney (var. *cokeney* (C), *cokeneyea* (A)), by Cray,  
coloppes forto maken. *Piers Plowman* (B), vl. 287.

At that fest they wer servyd with a ryche aray,  
Every fyve & fyve had a cokenay.  
*Tournament of Tottenham* (Percy's Reliques,  
p. 179).

He that comth every dale shall have a cocknaie,  
He that comth now and then shall have a fat hen.  
*Heywood, Proverbs*. (Wright.)

24. A spoiled child; hence, a foolish or effeminate person; a simpleton: often used as a term of reproach without a very clear signification.

I sal be halde a daf, a cokenay.

*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 288.

I bring vp lyke a cocknaye, je mignotte. *Palegrave*.  
I made thee a wanton, and thou hast made me a fool:  
I brought thee vp lyke a cockney, and thou hast handled me like a cockescombe.

*Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit*, p. 103.

A young heir or cockney that is his mother's darling.  
*Nash, Pierce Penilesse*.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a cockney.  
*Shak., T. N.*, iv. 1.

3. A native or a permanent resident of London: used slightly or by way of contempt, and generally with allusion to peculiarities of pronunciation or insularity or narrowness of views.

A cockney, applied only to one borne within the sound of Bow-Bell, that is, within the City of London; which teame came first out of this tale: That a Cittizens sonne riding with his father out of London into the Countrey, and being a noyce and meere ignorant how come or cattle increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did. His father answered, "The horse doth neigh." Riding farther he heard a cocke crow, and said, "Doth the cocke neigh, too?" and therefore *Cockney* or *Cocknie*, by Inversion thus: *incock*, *quasi* *incoctus*, i. e. [raw or vnripe in Countreymens affaires. But in these daies we may leave the terme *Cockney*, and call them *Apricocks*, in Lat. *præcocia*, i. e. [immatura, i. e.] soone or rather ripe, for the suddainness of their wits, whereof cometh our English word *Princocks* for a ripe headed young boie. . . . A Cockney may be taken for a childe tenderly or wantonly bred up. *Minshew*.

That synod's geography was as ridiculous as a cockney's, to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford.

*Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People* (1654), p. 221.

4. One of the (19th century) "Cockney [London] school" of English poets. Leigh Hunt was reckoned the chief of the school.

II. a. Pertaining to or like cockneys or Londoners: as, *cockney* conceit; *cockney* speech. *cockney* (kok'ni), v. t. [*cockney*, n.] To pamper; fondle; cocker.

The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to cockney us up with meere dainties.

*Bp. Hall, Sermons*, xxix. (Jan., 1625).

*cockneydom* (kok'ni-dum), n. [*cockney*, 3, + *-dom*.] The region or home of cockneys: a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.

He (Sterling) called Cruikshank the Raphael of *Cockneydom*.  
*Caroline Fox, Journal*, p. 144.

*cockneyfication* (kok'ni-fi-kā'shon), n. [*cockneyfy*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of subjecting, or the state of being subjected, to the ways and influences of London or of the Londoners.

With regard to most romantic sites in England, there is a sort of average *cockneyfication* with which you must make your account.

*H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places*, p. 248.

*cockneyfy* (kok'ni-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cockneyfied*, ppr. *cockneyfying*. [*cockney*, 3, + *-fy*.] To make like a cockney. [Colloq.]

*cockneyish* (kok'ni-ish), a. [*cockney* + *-ish*.] Relating to or like cockneys.

*cockneyism* (kok'ni-izm), n. [*cockney* + *-ism*.] 1. The condition, qualities, manner, or dialect of the cockneys.—2. A peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners.

Tom . . . recognised the woman's Berkshire accent beneath its coat of *cockneyism*.

*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, xxiv.

*cockodrillet*, n. See *crocodile*.

*cockpaddle* (kok'pā'dl), n. [Sc., also written *cockpaddle*; origin obscure.] A name of the common lumpsucker, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

*cock-penny* (kok'pen'ni), n. See the extracts.

The payments were usually made at Shrovetide under the name of *Cock-pence*, as the master (of Cartmel grammar-school), as a sort of return for the compliment made to him, provided a cock for the sport of his scholars. *Baines, Hist. Lancashire*, II. 682.

Formerly an admission fee (to the free grammar-school at Burnley) was paid, and a *cock-penny* at Shrovetide; but, in lieu of these, the master is now allowed to make a charge of from four to six guineas a-year for each boy, for writing, arithmetic, etc. *Baines, Hist. Lancashire*, II. 34.

*cockpit* (kok'pit), n. [*cock*<sup>1</sup> + *pit*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A pit or inclosed place used for cock-fighting.

And now I have gained the *cockpit* of the Western world, and academy of arms for many years.

*Howell, Vocall Forest*.

2. Formerly, an apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, forming quarters for junior officers, and during a battle devoted to the surgeon and his assistants and patients.—

3. A room in Westminster in which the English Privy Council hold their sittings: so called from its occupation of the site of the former cockpit of the palace at Whitehall.

He (Brougham) threatened to sit often at the *cockpit*, in order to check Leach, who, though a good judge in his own court, was good for nothing in a court of appeal. *Greville, Memoirs*, Nov. 22, 1830.

44. The pit or area of a theater.

Can this cockpit hold

The vasty fields of France? or may we cram

Within this wooden O the very casques

That did affright the air at Agincourt?

*Shak., Hen. V.*, i. (cho.).

*cockquean* (kok'kwēn), n. [Var. of *cucquean*, *\*colquean*.] Same as *colquean*. *Warner*.

*cockroach* (kok'rōch), n. [Formerly *cockroche*, an accom. of Sp. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach, = Pg. \**cararoucha*, *caroucha*, a beetle.] The popular name of the insects of the orthopterous genus *Blatta*, in a broad sense comprising several species, of which *B. (Periplaneta) orientalis*, the common cockroach or black beetle,

may be regarded as the type. They have parchment-like elytra, and in the female the wings are imperfectly developed. They are nocturnal in their habits, and are very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply with great rapidity, infesting kitchens and pantries, and attacking provisions of all kinds. They have an offensive smell. One of the commonest cockroaches of the United States is the *Blatta germanica*, commonly called *croton-bug* (which see). See also cut under *Blattida*.

*cocks* (koks), n. [Prob. pl. of *cock*<sup>1</sup>.] A common name in some parts of England for the ribwort, *Plantago lanceolata*, from a children's game in which the flower-spikes are fought against each other like cocks in a cock-fight.

*cockscomb* (koks'kōm), n. [Also written (in def. 6 usually) *cozcomb*; < ME. *kokkes comb*, *kokys coom*, etc.; < *cock*<sup>1</sup>, poss. of *cock*<sup>1</sup>, + *comb*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The comb or caruncle of a cock.

There ben white Gees, rede aboute the Nekke, and thei han a gret Crest, as a *Cokkes Comb* upon hire Hedes. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 207.

2. A name given to flowering plants of various genera. By gardeners it is properly confined to *Celosia cristata* (see cut under *Celosia*), but it is also applied to some similar species of *Amarantus*, as well as to the yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, from the shape of its calyx, and locally to several other plants. In the West Indies the name is given to the *Erythrina Crista-galli*, on account of its crest-like corolla.

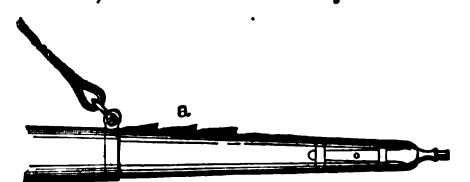
3. A kind of oyster, *Ostrea cristagalli*, having both valves plaited. Also called *cockscomb-oyster*.

Female Cockroach (*Blatta* or *Periplaneta orientalis*), three fourths natural size.

*ter. E. P. Wright*.—4. In anat., the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. See *crista*.—5. In lace-making, a bride. See *bride*<sup>2</sup>, 2.—6. A fop; a vain silly fellow: in this sense usually written *cozcomb* (which see).

If the enemy is an ass, and a fool, and a prating *Cozcomb*. *Shak., Hen. V.*, iv. 1.

7. *Naut.*, a notched cleat on the yard-arm of a



a, Cockscomb of a Yard-arm.

vessel to facilitate hauling out the reef-earings.—*Cockscomb-grass*, the *Cynosurus echinatus*, an annual European grass, so called from the shape of the panicle.—*Cockscomb morion*, a morion of the kind common in the sixteenth century, having a high erect blade rising above the headpiece.—*Cockscomb pyrites*, a variety of marcasite, or white iron pyrites. See *marcasite*.

*cockscomb-oyster* (koks'kōm-ois'tēr), n. Same as *cockscomb*, 3.

*cocksfoot*, *cocksfoot-grass* (koks'fūt,-grās), n. The orchard-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*, tall and coarse, but valuable for hay, and growing well in the shade: so called from the dense branches of the one-sided panicle. It is native in Europe, but widely naturalized in other temperate countries.

*cockshead* (koks'hed), n. [*cock*<sup>1</sup>, poss. of *cock*<sup>1</sup>, + *head*.] 1. A name of the sainfoin, *Onobrychis Onobrychis*, from the shape of its pod.—2. In the West Indies, the plant *Melbomia tortuosa*, with much-twisted jointed pods.

*cockshoot* (kok'shōt), n. and a. [Also *cock-shoot*, *cockshot*, *cockshot*, and *cockshut*. Late ME. *cockeshote*; < *cock*<sup>1</sup> + *shoot*.] An open lane or glade in a wood, in which nets were stretched in order to catch woodcocks as they would 'shoot' or fly along it.

*Cockeshote* to take woodcocks with—*wolee*. 1580, *Palegrave* (repr. 1852), p. 206.

*Cockshoot time*, *cockshoot light*, *cockshoot evening*, the time or light when fowls go to the cockshoot; twilight: probably taken, in the later form *cockshut time*, etc., for the time when the fowls go to roost or the night shuts in.

About *cock-shut time*. *Shak., Rich. III.*, v. 2.

*cockshut* (kok'shut), n. and a. [An alteration of *cockshoot*, as if *cock* + *shut*.] 1. Same as *cockshoot*.—2. Twilight.

Cane elupo, tra cane elupo, *cock-shut* or twilight [1611, *cocks shute*, twy light], as when a man cannot discern a dog from a Wolfe. 1598, *Florida*.

*cockshy* (kok'shi), n. [*cock*<sup>1</sup>, n., + *shy*<sup>2</sup>.] The act of throwing stones or other missiles at a cock tied to a post, or other target.

*cockspur* (kok'spēr), n. [*cock*<sup>1</sup> + *spur*.] 1. A spur of a cock.—2. A small piece of clay placed between articles of pottery in the saggar to prevent their adhering during the process of firing in the kiln.—3. In bot.: (a) A North American species of thorn, *Crataegus Crus-galli*, frequently cultivated. (b) *Pisonia aculeata*, a West Indian shrub.

*cockspur-grass* (kok'spēr-grās), n. A coarse annual grass, *Panicum Crus-galli*. Also known as *barn-yard grass*.

*cock-stilet*, n. A stick to throw at a cock, in the game called *cock-throwing* (which see).

Sir Thomas More, who wrote in the sixteenth century, describing the state of childhood, speaks of his skill in casting a *cock-stile*, that is, a stick or a cudgel to throw at a cock. It was universally practised upon Shrove-Tuesday. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 378.

*cockstone* (kok'stōn), n. Same as *alecatoria*<sup>1</sup>.

*cock-stride* (kok'strid), n. A short distance or space, like that passed by a cock in one stride.

It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a *cock-stride* of his climbing. *Bretton, Fantasticks* (February).

At New Year's tide

The days lengthen a *cock's stride*. *Old saying*.

*cock-sure* (kok'shūr), a. [Appar. < *cock*<sup>1</sup> (perhaps with allusion to *cockish*, *cocky*, with ref. to pert self-confidence) + *sure*.] 1. Perfectly secure or safe.

The devil was disappointed of his purpose; for he thought all to be his own: and when he had once brought Christ to the cross, he thought all *cock-sure*.

*Latimer, Sermon of the Plough*.

2. Confidently or absolutely sure or certain.

Hold! I forbid the Banns; you shan't have her, mun, for all you are so *cock-sure*.

*Mrs. Centlivre, The Man's Bewitch'd*, v.



**cocquer**, *v. t.* See *cocker*<sup>4</sup>.

**cocquet**, *a.* and *n.* See *cocker*<sup>8</sup>.

**cocot**, *v. t.* [*L. coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, boil, cook: see *cook*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and cf. *concoct*, *decoct*.] To boil.

Cockles from Chios, frank'd and fatt'd up  
With far and sapa, flour and cocot wine.

Middleton, *Game at Chess*, v. 3.

His physicians prescribe him, on pain of death, to drink  
nothing but water cocot with aniseeds.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, ii. 1.

**coctible** (kōk'ti-bl), *a.* [*L.* as if *\*coctibilis*, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Capable of being boiled or cooked. [Rare.]

**coctile** (kōk'til), *a.* [*L. coctilis*, burned, baked, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook, bake: see *cook*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick. Also *coctive*.

**coction** (kōk'shōn), *n.* [*L. coctio*(-n), < *coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, bake, cook: see *cook*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and cf. *coct*.] 1. The act of boiling or exposing to the action of a heated liquid.—2*t.* In *med.*, that alteration in morbid matter which fits it for elimination.

A coction and resolution of the feverish matter.

Arbuthnot, *Alimenta*.

3*t.* Digestion.

**coctive** (kōk'tiv), *a.* [*L. coctivus*, easily cooked, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and cf. *coct*.] Same as *coctile*.

**coculon** (kōk'ū-lōn), *n.* [*F.*, aug. of *cocoon*, cocoon: see *cocoon*.] A large cocoon.

**cocum-butter**, **cocum-oil** (kō'kum-but'ēr, -oil), *n.* A pale, greenish-yellow, solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia indica*, a tree of the same genus as mangosteen, used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter. It is used in some pharmaceutical preparations, in pomatums, etc. Also spelled *kokum-butter*, -oil.

**cocust**, *n.* An earlier form of *coccol*, *coco*.

**cocus-wood** (kō'kus-wūd), *n.* The wood of the green ebony, *Brya or Amerimnum Ebenus*, a small leguminous tree of Jamaica, used for flutes, inlaying, etc.

**cocytinid** (kō-sit'i-nid), *n.* A salamander-like amphibian of the family *Cocytinidae*.

**Cocytinidae** (kōs-i-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cope, 1875), < *Cocytinus* + *-idae*.] An extinct family of proteoid amphibians, typified by the genus *Cocytinus*. The third pair of hemal branchials was developed and the first and second pairs were free and distinct; the maxillaries were weak. The species had an elongated body and tail, and lived during the Carboniferous period.

**Cocytinus** (kōs-i-ti'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1871).] An extinct genus of amphibians, typical of the family *Cocytinidae*.

**cod**<sup>1</sup> (kod), *n.* [*ME. cod*, *codde*, < *AS. cod*, *codā*, a bag, cod, pouch, = *MD. kodde*, scrotum, = *LG. kōden*, *kon*, belly, paunch, = *Icel. kodd*, a pillow, = *Sw. kudde*, a cushion, = *Dan. kodde*, testicle (cf. *Icel. koddri*, scrotum). Cf. *W. cwd*, cod, sack, pouch. Hence *codling*<sup>1</sup>.] 1*t.* A bag. *Halliwel*.

They . . . make purses to put it [the musk] in of the skin, and these be the *cods* of muske.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 242.

2. A pillow; a bolster; a cushion. [Now only Scotch.]

I grette with myn eene

When I nap on my cod, for care . . .  
And sorrow. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 84.

3. Any husk, shell, envelop, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.

He couetide to fille his wombe of the *coddis* [AS. of *thām beān-coddum*, of the bean-cods] which the hoggis eeten. *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 16.

A certain tree or brier . . . bearing on every branch a fruit or cod round, which when it cometh to the bignesse of a wall-nut, openeth and sheweth forth the cotton. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 392.

4. The scrotum.—5. The belly; paunch.—6. *pl.* The testicles. [Vulgar.]—7. The narrow part at the extremity of a trawl-net, usually 4 or 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. See *trawl-net*.

**cod**<sup>1</sup> (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [*ME. cod*, *codde*, < *AS. cod*, *codā*, a bag, cod, sack, pouch. Hence *codling*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *trans.* To inclose in a cod.

II. *intrans.* To develop in its pod or covering; become a codling, as an apple.

Apples in June, when, in the language of our old writers, they had scarcely *codded*, either hot or cold, would have proved no great temptation to ladies of such exquisite taste as the fair What-d'y-e-lacks of Chempide.

Dyce, *Note in Ford's Plays*, III. 207.

**cod**<sup>2</sup> (kod), *n.* [*ME. cod* (rare; cf. dim. *codling*<sup>2</sup>), of uncertain origin. Perhaps a particular application of *ME. cod*, a shell, husk, bolster: see *cod*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Wedgwood cites *Flem. kodde*, a club, and compares *It. mazza*, a club, with *mazzo*, a bunch, also a codfish; *It. testuto*, *F. testu*, applied to the codfish (and other fish), *It. testa*, *F. teste*,

head. The orig. *L.* sense (*testa*, pot, shell, etc.) would support the derivation from *cod*<sup>1</sup>, shell.] 1. The common English name of the *Gadus callarias*, an anacanthine fish of the family *Gadidae*, and its best-known representative. It is a valuable food-fish, and is widely distributed throughout the northern and temperate seas of both hemispheres, but does not enter the Mediterranean, though found as



Cod (*Gadus callarias*).  
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

far south as Gibraltar. The principal cod-fisheries are on the banks of Newfoundland and the coasts of New England, but very valuable ones also exist on the coasts of Norway. It is a very voracious fish, living in water from 25 to 50 fathoms deep, where it always feeds close to the bottom, and will take almost any kind of bait which may be offered. The cod reaches maturity at the end of the third year, when it usually measures about 3 feet in length and weighs from 12 to 20 pounds; individuals, however, have been taken weighing from 50 to more than 100 pounds. The cod is of great commercial importance both as a food-fish and as the source of cod-liver oil, which possesses nutritive and therapeutic qualities of much value. Some variations in the size or quality of cod are indicated by terms expressive of the location in which they are taken, as *deep-water* or *shoal-water cod*, *shore* or *inshore cod*, etc. The name is also extended, as a popular family term equivalent to *Gadidae*, to all the species, and in different English-speaking countries is misapplied to various species of scorpeneids, chiroids, serranids, sparids, percophidids, and ophidids.

2. A hexagrammoid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of the Pacific coasts of North America, universally called *cod* and *codfish* where the true cod is unknown. Usually called *cultus-cod*, *cultus* meaning, in Chinook, worthless.—3. A serranoid fish, *Polyprion oxygeneios*, of New Zealand, properly called *hapuka*.—Bank cod, a commercial term for cod caught on the banks of Newfoundland, of superior value.—Black rock-cod, an Indian sparoid fish, *Sparus berda*, considered to be an excellent food-fish. (Madras Presidency.)—Blue cod. (a) In the United States, the *cultus-cod*. (b) In New Zealand, the rock-cod.—Brown cod, cod of a dark color living near shores.—Buffalo-cod, the *cultus-cod*.—Clam-cod, inshore cod which feed on clams.—Cloudy bay-cod. See *bay-cod*.—Fresh-water cod, a name of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.—George's cod, cod from George's Bank (one of the banks of Newfoundland), or cod like them. They are very fat fish with white napes, and considered to be of superior quality. This name is becoming a commercial term to describe codfish of the finest quality in the United States.—Herring-cod, a variety of cod of southeast Maine.—Murray cod, a serranoid fish, *Oligorus murrayensis*, of the Australian rivers.—Native cod, cod living near the shore: distinguished from *bank cod*.—Night cod, cod that will bite at night.—Pine-tree cod, cod living along the south-east coast of Maine.—Red rock-cod, in New South Wales, species of *Scorpena*, *S. cardinalis*, *S. cruenta*, and *S. bynoensis*.—Rock-cod. (a) Cod living on a rocky bottom. (b) Misapplied at San Francisco to various species of *Sebastes* and *Sebasticthys*.

The name *Rock cod* applied [along the Pacific coast] to other Chiroids and to *Sebasticthys*, and thence even transferred to *Serranus*, comes from an appreciation of their affinity to *Ophiodon*, and not from any supposed resemblance to the true codfish. *Jordan*.

(c) A serranoid fish, *Acanthistius sebastoides*, of South Africa. (d) A percophidoid fish, *Paraperca colias*, of New Zealand.—School cod, cod occurring in large schools.—Worm-cod, cod feeding largely on worms and found near shore. (See also *cultus-cod*, *tom-cod*.)

**cod**<sup>3</sup> (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [Origin obscure.] I. *trans.* To make fun of or play practical jokes upon. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To play practical jokes. [Slang.]

**cod**<sup>3</sup> (kod), *n.* [*ME. cod*, *codde*, < *AS. cod*, *codā*, a bag, cod, sack, pouch. Hence *codling*<sup>1</sup>.] A practical joke; a guy; a grind. [Slang.]

**C. O. D.** An abbreviation of *cash* (or *collect* payment) on *delivery*: as, the package was forwarded *C. O. D.*

**coda** (kō'dā), *n.* [*It. (dim. codetta)*, < *L. coda*, later spelling of *cauda*, tail: see *cauda* and *queue*.] In music: (a) The tail or stem of a note. [Rare.] (b) A passage added to a composition for the purpose of bringing it to a complete close: it is especially important in works that are constructed in canon, rondo, or sonata form.

**codaga-pala bark**. Same as *Conessi bark* (which see, under *bark*<sup>2</sup>).

**codamia** (kō-dā-mi-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *codamine*.

**codamine** (kō'dā-min), *n.* [*cod(eine)* + *amine*.] An alkaloid (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>) of opium, isomeric with laudanine. It forms large colorless six-sided prisms.

**cod-beary** (kod'bār), *n.* A pillow-case. See *pillow-beary*.

**codd** (kod), *n.* A codger. [Slang.]

The Cistercian lads called these old gentlemen [the pensioners of Grey Friars' hospital] *Codds*, I know not wherefore. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, lxxv.

**codde**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *cod*<sup>1</sup>.

**codde**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ME., an accom. of *L. codex*, stem, trunk: see *cauder*, *codex*.] The stem or trunk of a tree.

In Wynter to his *codde* [L. *codex*] an heap of stonys  
Is good. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

**codded** (kod'ed), *a.* [*cod*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Inclosed in a cod: in *her.*, applied to beans, peas, etc., borne in the cod.—2*t.* Bearing cods or seed-vessels.

This herbe is a *codded* herbe full of oilly seed.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 163.

**codder**<sup>1</sup> (kod'ēr), *n.* [*cod*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] A gatherer of cods or peas; especially, a woman who gathers peas for the London market. [Eng.]

The women who gathered peas for the London markets were called *codders*; a name which they still retain. *Dyce*, *Note in Ford's Plays*, III. 207.

**codder**<sup>2</sup> (kod'ēr), *n.* [*cod*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] A person engaged in fishing for cod; a vessel used in fishing for cod. [Amer.]

**codding** (kod'ing), *a.* [*cod*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 4, + *-ing*<sup>2</sup>.] Wanton; lecherous; lustful.

That *codding* spirit had they from their mother.  
*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, v. 1.

**Coddington lens**. See *lens*.

**codde**<sup>1</sup> (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [Also *code*, E. dial. *quodde*; not recorded in ME.; prob. < *Icel. kvolla*, dabble, = G. dial. *quatteln*, wabble: appar. a word of popular origin, orig. imitative of the gurgling sound of agitated water. Erroneously referred (by Skinner, Bailey, etc.) to ML. or NL. *\*coctulare*, *\*coctillare*, boil gently, dim. of *L. coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, cook: see *cook*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* The supposed connection with *codling*<sup>1</sup>, an unripe apple, is doubtful: see *codling*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 2. The sense of *codde* may have been partly influenced by *caude*, a hot drink.] To boil gently; seethe; stew, as fruit.

If . . . *codding* every kernel of the fruit for them would have served. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, I. 1.

It [the guava] bakes as well as a pear, and it may be *codded*, and it makes very good pies. *Dampier*, *Voyages*.

I collected a small store of wild apples for *codding*.  
*Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 256.

Dear Prince Pippin,  
Down with your noble blood, or as I live  
I'll have you *codded*.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Philaster*, v. 1.

[In the last extract the sense is somewhat uncertain; probably a figurative use equivalent to 'tame.' Skeat explains it as 'castrate,' and refers it to *cod*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 4.]

**codde**<sup>2</sup> (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [Also *code*, prob. the same as E. dial. *cadde*, caress, fondle, coax: as noun, one superfluously careful about himself (a codde); cf. OF. *cadeler*, cocker, pamper, cherish, make much of; *cadet*, a castling, a starveling, one that needs cockering; appar. ult. < *L. cadere*, fall. Connection with *cadet* uncertain. This verb, added by Todd (1818) to Johnson, is usually, but erroneously, merged with *codde*<sup>1</sup>, stew, whence by assumption the senses 'warm,' 'cherish,' 'pamper.' To make effeminate by pampering; make much of; treat tenderly as an invalid; humor; pamper.

The *codded* fool.

*Cat of Gray Hairs* (1688), p. 169. (*Halliwel*.)

He [Lord Byron] never *codded* his reputation.

*Southey*, *Quarterly Rev.*

Such *codding* as he needed, such humoring of whims.

*C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Studies*, p. 277.

How many of our English princes have been *codded* at home by their fond papas and mammas. *Thackeray*.

**codde**<sup>2</sup> (kod'l), *n.* [E. dial. *cadde*: see the verb. Cf. *mollycodde*.] An over-indulged, pampered being; a person or animal made weak or effeminate by tender treatment. [Recent.]

What *coddes* they [horses] look on these fine autumn mornings covered with clothing! *Whyte Melville*.

**coddy**<sup>1</sup> (kod'i), *a.* [*cod*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Husky. *Sherwood*.

**coddy**<sup>2</sup> (kod'i), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Small; very little. [Prov. Eng.]

**coddy-moddy** (kod'i-mod'i), *n.* [Prob., like other familiar riming names, fancifully varied from an obscure original. Cf. *hoddý-dodý*, *hodmandod*.] A gull in its first year's plumage.

**code** (kōd), *n.* [*Fr. code*, < *L. codex*, later form of *cauder*, the trunk of a tree, a wooden tablet for writing on, perhaps orig. *\*scaudex*, a shoot or projection, related to *cauda*, orig. *\*scauda*, a tail (see *cauda*, etc.), = *E. scut*, q. v. For the use of wooden tablets in writing, cf. *book*, *liber*, *bible*, *paper*. See *codex*.] 1. In *Rom. law*,



one of several systematic or classified collections of the statutory part of that law, made by various later emperors, as the *Codex Hermogenianus*, *Codex Theodosianus*, etc.; especially, a classified collection made by Justinian (see below).—2. In *modern jurisprudence*: (a) A systematic and complete body of statute law intended to supersede all other law within its scope. In this sense a code is not a mere rearrangement of the existing law, but it demands the substitution of new provisions for those of the existing law which appear illogical or erroneous. (b) A body of law which is intended to be merely a restatement of the principles of the existing law in a systematic form. Hence—3. A digest or compendium; an orderly arrangement or system; a body of rules or facts for the regulation or explication of any subject: as, the *military code*; the *code of honor* (see below).

"None of the Christian virtues," says M. Chabas, "is forgotten in the Egyptian code."

*Faiths of the World*, p. 147.

And thunder'd up into Heaven the Christless code,  
That must have life for a blow.

*Tennyson*, *Maud*, xlii. 1.

8. Alban's is especially rich in the collected materials that lie at the foundation of her great code of chronicles.

*Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 148.

Specifically—4. A system of signals with the rules which govern their use.—*Alfred's code*, a selection, by authority of Alfred the Great, about A. D. 887, from existing laws, often regarded as the foundation of the common law of England.—*Amalfitan code*. See *Amalfitan*.—*Barbarian codes*, the three collections of laws made by the Gothic tribes on Roman territory, known as the *Breviary of Alaric*, the *Papian code* (which see, below) or *law of the Burgundians*, and the *Edict of Theodoric*.—*Black code*. (a) The system of law regulating the treatment of the colored race which prevailed in the southern United States before the emancipation of the slaves. (b) See *code noir*, below.—*Burgundian code*. See *Papian code*, below.—*Code Napoleon*, the civil code of France, the first and most important of the five codes of law prepared under the direction of Napoleon I. (1803-10). A sixth code of forest laws was added in 1827. These codes still form the substance of the law of France and Belgium, as well as of several German provinces along the Rhine. Their influence on all modern legislation shows them to be of less importance only than the Justinian code.—*Code noir*, or *black code*, an edict of Louis XIV. of France in 1685, regulating the West Indian colonies and the condition and treatment of negro slaves and freed negroes.—*Code of Frederick the Great*, a codification of the laws of Prussia made by Frederick the Great in 1751.—*Code of honor*, the social customs and rules of procedure which support and regulate the practice of dueling.—*Code of 1650*, a compilation of the early laws of New Haven Colony. Also called *Ludlow's code*, from Governor Roger Ludlow, who was chiefly responsible for its form and substance.—*Code pleading*, a simple system of pleading, by alleging the facts without fictions or technical forms, which was introduced in American practice by the adoption of codes of procedure as a substitute for common law and chancery practice.—*Eaton code*, a collection of laws made by Governor Eaton by authority of the General Court of New Haven Colony, and adopted by it. It was first published in London in 1656, and is largely composed of extracts from the laws of Massachusetts.—*Field codes*, a series of codes intended to embody all the general laws of the State of New York (prepared by a commission of which David Dudley Field was the chief member), some of which were in substance adopted in that State, and all of which have been adopted in a number of other States. Chief among the reforms of the law introduced by these codes was the substitution of a single procedure in place of the technical forms and distinctions of common-law actions and equity suits, and the admission of parties and interested persons to testify as witnesses.—*Gregorian code*, a collection of Roman laws covering a period between A. D. 196 and 296, of which only fragments have been preserved. It was compiled by Gregorius, a Roman jurist who lived probably about A. D. 300.—*Hermogenian code*, a code of Roman laws supposed to be from A. D. 287 to 304: so called from Hermogenianus, a jurist whose name frequently appears in the Digest. Fragments only have been preserved. Some have supposed that the Gregorian and Hermogenian were but one code.—*Justinian code*, the body of Roman law compiled and annotated at the command of the Emperor Justinian, who reigned A. D. 527-565. This consists of the *Pandects*, or the condensed opinions of the jurists, in fifty books, the *Institutiones*, and the *Novellae* or *Novelle Constitutiones*, a collection of ordinances, the whole forming the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, or body of civil law, the most important of all monuments of jurisprudence.—*Ludlow's code*. See *code of 1650*, above.—*Papian code*, a collection of Roman laws for the government of the Roman subjects of the Burgundians, compiled between the years A. D. 517 and 523. The German subjects of the Burgundians were governed by the *Lex Gundobada*. *S. Amos*.—*The code*, the code of honor (which see, above).—*Theodosian code*, a collection of Roman laws from the time of Constantine to that of Theodosius II., first published A. D. 438, and comprised in sixteen books.

**codeine** (kō-dē'in), *n.* [*Gr.* *kōdeia*, the head, poppy-head (see *codia*), + *-ine*2.] A white crystalline alkaloid ( $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 + H_2O$ ) contained in opium to the extent of 0.1 to 0.8 per cent. It is used as a hypnotic and to quiet coughs and pain. Also written *codein*, *codeina*, and *codeia*.

**codetta** (kō-det'tā), *n.* [*It.*, dim. of *coda*: see *coda*.] In music, a short coda.

**codex** (kō'deks), *n.*; pl. *codices* (-di-sēz). [= *D. G. codex* = *Dan. kodes* = *F. codex* (in sense

3) = *Sp. códice* = *Pg. codice*, *codex*, = *It. codico*, now *codice*, < *L. codex*: see *code*.] 1. A code.—2. A manuscript volume, complete or fragmentary, as of a classic work or of the sacred Scriptures. The most famous codices of the Greek Bible are the following uncial manuscripts: the *Sinaitic Codex*, of the fourth century, found by Tischendorf in 1844 and 1859 at the convent of St. Catharine on Mt. Sinai, and now in St. Petersburg (part in Leipzig); the *Vatican Codex*, also of the fourth century, in the Vatican library at Rome (contained in its first catalogue, 1475); the *Alexandrine* or *Alexandrian Codex*, of the fifth century, given to the patriarchate of Alexandria in 1088, and presented by Cyril Lucar, of that see and afterward of Constantinople, to Charles I. of England in 1628, and now in the British Museum; the *Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae*, or *Wolfenbützel fragment*, of the fifth or sixth century, recovered from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville; the *Codex Claromontanus*, or Clermont manuscript of St. Paul's epistles, now in Paris, a palimpsest of the sixth century, written over the Phœnix of Euripides, etc. The most important manuscript of the Vulgate is the *Codex Amiatinus*. The copy of the Gothic Bible known as the *Codex Argenteus* (silver manuscript) from its silver letters (initials and divine names in gold), formerly at Werden in Westphalia, now at Upsala in Sweden, is noted both for its peculiarity and as being the most important of the few extant remains of the Gothic language. Among secular books, one of the most celebrated is the *Codex Ambrasianus* of the Illud, containing 58 pictures, of all existing manuscript illustrations retaining most of the character of good antique art.

Till the 8th century, when it fell altogether into disuse, the Estrangelo continued to be employed for uncial manuscripts and ornate codices.

*Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, I. 287.

3. A collection of approved medical formulas, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it: as, the French *codex*.

**codfish** (kod'fish), *n.* [*< cod*2 + *fish*1.] 1. A cod; a fish of the genus *Gadus*.—2. The flesh of the cod as an article of food: as, a dish of *codfish*.—*Codfish aristocracy*, a derogatory designation in the United States of persons who make a vulgar display of rapidly or recently acquired wealth (as if it were the result of dealing in codfish).

**codfish-ball**, **codfish-cake** (kod'fish-bál, -kāk), *n.* See *fish-cake*.

**cod-fisher** (kod'fish'ér), *n.* 1. A person employed in fishing for cod.—2. A vessel used in this business.

**cod-fishery** (kod'fish'ér-i), *n.* 1. The business or operation of fishing for cod.—2. A place where fishing for cod is carried on.

**codger** (kój'ér), *n.* [*Prob. a var. of cadger*1, *q. v.* For change of vowel, cf. *badger*2 for *badger*3, *coddle*2 with dial. *caddle*.] 1. A mean, miserly man.—2. An old fellow; an odd person; a character: usually with *old*: as, a *rum old codger*. [*Slang.*]

He's a rum codger, you must know;  
At least we poor folk think him so.

*W. Combe*, *Dr. Syntax*, iii. 1.

A few of us old codgers meet at the fireside.

*Emerson*, *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 584.

3. A fellow; a chap: a familiar term of address, used in a slighting way. [*Slang.*]

That's what they'll do with you, my little codger.

*D. Jerrold*.

I haven't been drinking your health, my codger.

*Dickens*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, ix.

**cod-glove** (kod'gluv), *n.* A thick glove without fingers, worn in trimming hedges. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**codiat**, *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *kōdeia*, also *kōdia*, and *kōdic*, the head; of plants, the head, esp. of the poppy.] In bot., the top or head of any plant, but especially of the poppy. *Bailey*, 1733.

**Codium** (kō-di-ō'm), *n.* [*NL.* (Jussieu, 1824, from Rumph, 1743), < *codiō*, native name (Tidore).] An untenable name for *Phyllaurea*, a genus of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceae*.

In Brazil *P. variegata* has been a political emblem, the green and yellow of the foliage of some varieties being the national colors. This species is in common cultivation in greenhouses, under the name *Croton*. See *Phyllaurea*, in the supplement.

**codical** (kod'ikal), *a.* [*< L. codex* (*codic*), a code, etc., + *-al*.] Relating to a codex or to a code; of the nature of a code or codex.

**codices**, *n.* Plural of *codex*.

**codicil** (kod'isil), *n.* [= *D. Dan. kodicil* = *G. codicill* = *F. codicille* = *Sp. codicilo* = *Pg. codicillo* = *It. codicillo*, < *L. codicillus*, pl. *codicilli*, a writing, letter, later in sing. a cabinet order, supplement to a will, dim. of *codex* (*codic*), a writing, etc.: see *codex*, *code*.] A writing by way of supplement to a will, and intended to be considered as a part of it, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or a revocation or explanation of something contained in the will.

**codicillary** (kod-i-sil'a-ri), *a.* [*< LL. codicillaris*, -arius, < *L. codicillus*: see *codicil*.] Of the nature of a codicil.

**codification** (kod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. codification*; as *codify* + *-ation*.] The act or process of reducing to a code or system; especially, in law, the reducing of unwritten or case law to statutory form.

Science is but the codification of experience, and it is helpless without the data which experience furnishes.

*J. Fiske*, *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXVI. 87.

Both those who affirm and those who deny the expediency of codifying the English law, visibly speak of *Codification* in two different senses. In the first place, they employ the word as synonymous with the conversion of Unwritten into Written Law. *Codification* is, however, plainly used in another sense, flowing from the association of the word with the great experiment of Justinian, . . . to give orderly arrangement to this written law—to deliver it from obscurity, uncertainty, and inconsistency—to clear it of irrelevancies and unnecessary repetitions—to reduce its bulk, to popularize its study, and to facilitate its application. *Maine*, *Village Communities*, p. 362.

**codifier** (kod'i-fi-ér), *n.* One who codifies or reduces to a code or digest.

Even the legendary account represents William, not as an innovator, but as the *codifier* of the laws of Edward.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Hist. Norman Conquest*, V. 287.

**codify** (kod'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *codified*, ppr. *codifying*. [= *F. codifier*; as *code* + *-fy*.] The words *codify* and *codification* were first used by Jeremy Bentham.] 1. To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

These laws were no doubt in general agreement with the Canon Law: and at length the later of them were *codified* in close imitation of the Decretals.

*R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xix.

The scholastic philosophy was an attempt to *codify* all existing knowledge under laws or formulæ analogous to the general principles of justice.

*Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 211.

2. To arrange or systematize in general; make an orderly collection or compendium of; epitomize.

So far from setting special value on the spontaneous unartificial merrils, which are to us the bonnes bouches of letter-writing, these men [medieval collectors] actually cut them out of their *codified* letters.

*Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 127.

**codilla** (kō-dil'ā), *n.* [*Prob. dim. (cf. LL. codicula) of L. coda* for *cauda*, tail. See *coda*.] The coarsest part of hemp or flax which is sorted out by itself.

**codille** (kō-dil'), *n.* [*F. codille*, < *Sp. codillo*, *codille* (at ombre), prop. knee (of quadrupeds), angle, dim. of *cod*, elbow, cubit, < *L. cubitus*, elbow, cubit: see *cubit*.] A term at ombre when the challenger loses the game. He then 'gives codille' to the ombre and loses double.

She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,  
Just in the jaws of ruin, and *Codille*.

*Pope*, *R. of the L.*, iii. 92.

**codiniact**, *n.* [*Formerly also codiniak, codiniacke*, < *OF. codignac*, also *codignat, cotignat*, = *It. codognato, cotognato*, < *ML. \*codiniatum, codonhatum, cotoneatum*, prop. *cydoniatum*, < *L. cydonia, cotonia*, *ML. also cydonia*, etc., quince: see *coin*2, *quince*, and cf. *quiddany*.] Quince marmalade; quiddany. *Minsheu*; *Bailey*.

**codist** (kō'dist), *n.* [*< code* + *-ist*.] A codifier; one who favors the making or use of legal codes. [*Rare.*]

**codivision** (kō-di-vizh'on), *n.* [*< co*-1 + *division*.] Division or classification according to two different modes or principles: as, the *codivision* of triangles, first according to their angles, and second according to their sides.

**codle**1, **codle**2. See *coddle*1, *coddle*2.

**codlin**1 (kod'lin), *n.* A frequent form of *codling*1, 2.

**cod-line** (kod'lin), *n.* A small hemp or cotton line used in fishing for cod.

**codling**1 (kod'ling), *n.* [*Also codlin, codlyng, quodling, quadding, quadin*; *ME. querdlyng, querdelyng*: origin unknown. Usually referred to *coddle*1, boil or stew (as an apple fit to be eaten only when stewed); but the required precedent form *codding-apple* is not found, and the resemblance seems to be accidental: see *coddle*1. *AS. cod-appel*, a quince-pear, a quince, though formally as if (in *E.*) < *cod*1 + *apple*, is prob. adapted from *ML. \*codonia, cotonia*, for *cydonia, cydonia*, a quince: see *codiniac*, *coin*2, *quince*.] 1. A variety of apple, especially a variety too harsh to be eaten raw; hence, an unripe apple.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a peacock, or a *codling* when 'tis almost an apple.

*Shak.*, *T. N.*, I. 6.

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,  
Wou'd strait become a golden pippin.

*Swift*.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennittings and *codlings*.

*Bacon*, *Gardens*.

2. One of several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple with large or medium-sized fruit.—3. *pl.* Limestones partially burnt. *Hallwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. The tree which bears codlings; a codling-apple tree.

It is the custom to make . . . hedges of quodlings, plums, and vines.

*Austen, Fruit Trees, I. 66. N. E. D.*

Hot codlings, roasted apples at one period cried and sold in the streets of London.

If I be not deceived, I ha' seen Summer go up and down with hot codlings, and that little baggage, her daughter Plenty, crying six bunches of radish for a penny.

*Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, III. 3.*

**codling**<sup>2</sup> (kod'ling), *n.* [*< ME. codling, prop. a young cod, but applied to several different fish; dim. of cod.*] 1. The young of the common cod when about the size of the whiting. *Day.*

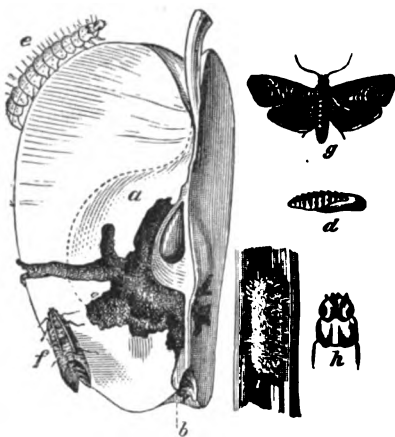
A Codd, first a Whiting, then a Codling, then a Codd.

*Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.*

2. A gadoid fish of the genus *Urophycis*, as the American *U. chuss* and *U. tenuis*.

**codling**<sup>3</sup> (kod'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A balk sawed into lengths for staves. *E. H. Knight.*

**codling-moth** (kod'ling-môth), *n.* The *Carpocapsa pomonella* (Linnaeus), a common and widespread pest of apple-orchards. The egg is laid in the calyx-end of the forming apple, and the larva feeds on



Codling-moth and Apple-worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), natural size.

*a*, piece of an apple, showing the work of the larva; *b*, point of entrance of the larva; *c*, pupa; *d*, larva or caterpillar; *e*, *f*, *g*, imago or moth; *h*, head of larva, enlarged; *i*, cocoon.

the pulp around the core. There are two broods annually, the second passing the winter in the larval state within a slight silken cocoon. The insect has been introduced into different parts of the world with the cultivated apple.

**codlins-and-cream** (kod'linz-and-krēm'), *n.* A European species of willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*: so called from the odor of its bruised leaves, which resembles that of a once favorite dish.

**cod-liver** (kod'liv'er), *n.* The liver of a cod-fish.—**Cod-liver oil** (*oleum morrhuae*), an oil obtained from the liver of the common cod (*Gadus callarias*) and allied species. In medicine it is of great use as a nutritive in certain debilitated conditions. There are three grades known in commerce, *pale* or *short*, *pale-brown* or *strait*, and *dark-brown* or *banks*, the first being the purest.

**cod-murderer** (kod'mér'dér-ér), *n.* An apparatus in use at Peterhead, Scotland, consisting of a long piece of lead with snoods passed through holes at intervals, bearing a hook at either end, without bait. The cod strikes against the lead, and one or other of the hooks generally secures it. *Day.*

**codo** (kô'dô), *n.* [*Sp.*, *< L. cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit*, *codillo*.] A Spanish linear measure, a cubit, half a vara, especially half a Castilian vara, or 16.44 English inches, = 41.75 centimeters. The name is also applied by Christians in Morocco to the dhir' or cubit of 22.5 English inches, = 57.1 centimeters.

**codon** (kô'don), *n.* [*Gr. kôdon*, a bell.] 1. A small bell.—2. The bell or flaring mouth of a trumpet.

**Codonella** (kô-dô-nel'ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. kôdon*, a bell, + *dim. -ella*.] The typical genus of *Codonellidae*, containing oceanic infusorians with two circlets of oral cilia, the outer long and tentaculiform, the inner spatulate. *C. galea*, *C. orthoceras*, and *C. campanella* are Mediterranean species. *Haeckel*, 1873.

**codonellid** (kô-dô-nel'id), *n.* A member of the family *Codonellidae*.

**Codonellidae** (kô-dô-nel'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Codonella* + *-idae*.] A family of infusorians, named from the genus *Codonella*.

**Codonocœa** (kô-dô-nê'skâ), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. kôdon*, a bell, + *oikos*, a house.] The typical genus of the family *Codonocœidae*. *C. costata* is an American salt-water form, with an erect bell-shaped lorica upon a long rigid stalk. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

**codonocœid** (kô-dô-nê'sid), *n.* A member of the *Codonocœidae*.

**Codonocœidae** (kô-dô-nê'si-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Codonocœa* + *-idae*.] A family of animalcules, solitary, unflagellate, inhabiting an erect pedicellate lorica, to the bottom of which they are fixed in a sessile manner, and not attached by a secondary flexible pedicle. They are found in fresh and salt water.

**Codonosiga** (kô-dô-nô-si'gä), *n.* [*NL.* (*H. J. Clark*, 1866, in form *Codonosiga*), *< Gr. kôdon*, a bell, + *oîgh*, silence.] The typical genus of the family *Codonosigidae*. Also *Codosiga*.

**codonosigid** (kô-dô-nô-si'jid), *n.* A member of the *Codonosigidae*.

**Codonosigidae** (kô-dô-nô-sij'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Codonosiga* + *-idae*.] A family of animalcules, free-swimming or attached, solitary or socially united, entirely naked, and secreting neither independent lorice nor gelatinous zoëcytia. They have a well-developed collar, encircling the base of a single terminal flagellum; contractile vesicles, 2 or 3 in number, posteriorly located; and the endoplast is sub-spherical and subcentral.

**codonostoma** (kô-dô-nô'stô-mä), *n.*; *pl. codonostomas* (-mâz), *codonostomata* (kô'dô-nô'stô-mä-tä). [*NL.*, *< Gr. kôdon*, a bell, + *stôma*, mouth.] In *zool.*, the mouth or aperture of the disk, swimming-bell, or nectocalyx of a medusa, or the similar opening of the bell or gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore; the orifice of the umbrella, through which its cavity communicates with the exterior.

**Codosiga** (kô-dô-si'gä), *n.* [*NL.*: see *Codonosiga*.] Same as *Codonosiga*. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

**cod-piece** (kod'pēs), *n.* In medieval male costume, a part of the hose in front, at the separation of the legs, made loose or in the form of a flap, or in some cases separately attached: it was rendered necessary by the extreme tightness of the garment from about 1475 to 1550.

**cod-pole** (kod'pôl), *n.* A local (Buckinghamshire and Berkshire) English name for the fish otherwise called *miller's-thumb*.

**codulet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

**cod-worm** (kod'werm), *n.* [*ME. codworm*; variant of *cadworm*, *caddis-worm*.] A caddis-worm or case-worm. *I. Walton.*

**coe**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *coe*, *koo* (*Sc. ka, kae, kay*), *< ME. co, coo, koo, ca, ka, kaa* (*< AS. \*cā or \*caw* ?) = *D. kaa* = *OHG. chaha, chā* = *Dan. kaa* = *Sw. kaja* = *Norw. kaa* (cf. *F. dial. caüe, OF. cave, dim. caüette*), a jackdaw: a var. of *AS. \*cōh, cō*, *> ME. choge, \*chouge, choughe*, mod. E. *chough*, *q. v.*, being an imitation of the bird's cry: see *caw*<sup>1</sup>, of the same imitative nature. Hence *cadow*, *caddow*. See *cadow*, *chough*, *caw*<sup>1</sup>.] A jackdaw; a chough.

*Coo*, hyrde or schowhe, monedula, nodula.

*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 84.

**coe**<sup>2</sup> (kô), *n.* [*E. dial.*, = *Sc. cow* = *MD. kouwe*, *D. kouw*, a cage, = *MLG. koje* = *MHG. köwe, kowe*, *G. kawe*, a coe, also a cage (cf. *ML. caga*, a cage), *< ML. cavia* for *L. cavea*, a hollow, cave: see *cage* and *cave*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *coy*<sup>2</sup>.] In *mining*, a hut built over a shaft to protect it or to hold ore, tools, etc.

**cœca**, *n.* Plural of *cæcum*.

**Cœcilia**, *n.* See *Cæcilia*, 1.

**cœcum**, *n.*; *pl. cœca*. See *cæcum*.

**coeducation** (kô-êd'ü-kä'shon), *n.* [*< co-1* + *education*.] Joint education; specifically, the education of young men and young women in the same institution.

**coefficacy** (kô-ef'i-kä-si), *n.* [*< co-1* + *efficacy*.] Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

**coefficient** (kô-e-fish'ën-si), *n.* [*< coefficient*: see *ency*.] Coöperation; joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental coefficient. *Glanville, Scep. Sci.*

**coefficient** (kô-e-fish'ënt), *a. and n.* [*< co-1* + *efficient*.] 1. *a.* Coöperating; acting in union to the same end.

II. *n.* 1. That which unites in action with something else to produce a given effect; that which unites its action with the action of another.—2. In *alg.*, a number or other constant placed before and multiplying an unknown quantity or variable or an expression contain-

ing such quantities; also, a number multiplying a constant or known quantity expressed algebraically—that is, by the letters *a*, *b*, etc. Thus, 3 is the coefficient of *x*, *2ab*<sup>2</sup> the coefficient of *y*, and 2 the coefficient of *ab*<sup>2</sup>, in the polynomial *3x + 2ab<sup>2</sup>y*. 3. In *phys.*, a numerical quantity, constant for a given substance, and used to measure some one of its properties: as, the coefficient of expansion of any substance is the amount which the unit of length (surface or volume) expands in passing from 0° to 1° C.

The ratio of the strain to the stress is called the coefficient of pilability. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 311.

**Binomial coefficient.** See *binomial*.—**Coefficient of elasticity** or of *resilience*, the ratio of the numerical value of a stress to the numerical value of the strain produced by it.—**Coefficient of friction**, the resistance to sliding between two surfaces divided by the pressure between them.—**Coefficient of homology**, the constant anharmonic ratio between corresponding points of two figures in homology, the point where the line through these points cuts the axis of homology and the center of homology, or between two corresponding rays, the line from their intersection to the center of homology, and the axis of homology.—**Coefficient of torsion**, the angle of torsion produced in a wire of unit dimensions by a force of unit moment.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion**, the rate of increase of the volume of a body of unit volume with the temperature.—**Differential coefficient**, in the calculus, the measure of the rate of change of a function relatively to its variable. A *partial differential coefficient* is the measure of the rate of change of a function of several independent variables relatively to one of them. A *second differential coefficient* is the differential coefficient of the differential coefficient of a function, both differential coefficients being taken relatively to the same variable. Third, fourth, etc., differential coefficients are coefficients formed in a way analogous to that by which the second differential coefficient is obtained.—**Directional coefficient**, of an imaginary quantity, the quotient after dividing the quantity by its modulus.—**Dynamical coefficient of viscosity**, the rate at which the velocity of a fluid moving everywhere in the same direction, but with velocities measured by the distances from a fixed plane, is transmitted tangentially to a unit distance through the fluid.—**Kinetic coefficient of viscosity**, the dynamical coefficient of viscosity divided by the density: the index of friction of a fluid.—**Laplace's coefficients**, certain quantities used in the development of expressions by spherical harmonics.—**Linear coefficient of expansion**, the rate of expansion of a bar of unit length with the temperature.—**Virtual coefficient**, of a pair of screws, the quantity  $(a + b) \cos \theta - d \sin \theta$ , where *a* and *b* are the pitches, *d* is the least distance between the screws, and  $\theta$  is the greatest angle between their orthogonal projections.

**coefficiently** (kô-e-fish'ënt-li), *adv.* By coöperation.

**coehorn** (kô'hörn), *n.* [After the Dutch engineer Coehorn (1641-1704), who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, light enough to be carried by a small number of men, usually four. Also spelled *cohorn*.

**cœl-**. The form of *cælo-* before a vowel.

**cœla**, *n.* Plural of *cælum*.

**cœlacanth** (sê-la-kanth), *n. and a.* I. *n.* One of the *Cœlacanthidae*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Cœlacanthidae*.

**Cœlacanthi** (sê-la-kan'thi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl. of Cœlacanthus*, *q. v.*] In Agassiz's system of classification, a family of ganoid fishes primarily equivalent to *Cœlacanthidae*, but including many heterogeneous forms, among which were the living *Osteoglossidae*, *Amiidae*, and *Ceratodontidae*.

**cœlacanthid** (sê-la-kan'thid), *n.* An extinct fish of the family *Cœlacanthidae*.

**Cœlacanthidae** (sê-la-kan'thi-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Cœlacanthus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, exemplified by the genus *Cœlacanthus*, including forms with rounded scales, 2 dorsal fins, each supported by a single 2-pronged interspinous bone, paired fins obtusely lobate, caudal fin diphycceral, air-bladder ossified, and notochord persistent. The species are extinct, and flourished from the Carboniferous formation to the Cretaceous. Also *Cœlacanthini*, *Cœlacanthoidei*.

**cœlacanthine** (sê-la-kan'thin), *a. and n.* [*< Cœlacanthi* + *-ine*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *a.* Having hollow spines, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cœlacanthi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cœlacanthini*.

**Cœlacanthini** (sê-la-kan'thi-ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Huxley*), *< Cœlacanthus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Cœlacanthidae*.

**cœlacanthoid** (sê-la-kan'thoïd), *a. and n.* [*< Cœlacanthus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cœlacanthidae*.

II. *n.* A cœlacanthid.

**Cœlacanthoidei** (sê-la-kan-thoi'dê-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Bleeker*, 1859), *< Cœlacanthus* + *-oides*.] Same as *Cœlacanthidae*.

**Cœlacanthus** (sê-la-kan'thus), *n.* [*NL.* (*Agassiz*, 1843), *< Gr. kôilos*, hollow, + *anthra*, thorn, spine.] The typical genus of ganoid fishes of the family *Cœlacanthidae*: so called from their spines, which were ossified only superficially,

and have become hollow in the course of petrification.

**oelacanthus** (sē'la-na-glif'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *αναγλυφικός*, q. v.] An epithet applied to that species of carving in relief in which no part of the figure represented projects beyond the surrounding plane, the relief being effected by deeply incising the outlines. *J. T. Clarke.* This is the most usual method of relief in ancient Egyptian work, the figures when carved being brightly colored, and the incised outline being apparent only by side light. Also *koilacanthus*, *oelacanthus*. See *oavo-rilievo*.

**oelarium** (sē-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *oelaria* (-ā). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *zool.*, the epithelium of the body-cavity or coeloma; a kind of vasculum or endothelium lining the serous surfaces. It is divided into the parietal coelarium or exocoelarium and the visceral coelarium or endocoelarium. *Haeckel.* Also called *coelom-epithelium*.

**Oelobogyne** (sē-le-boj'i-nē), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. *<* L. *coelebs*, *coelebs*, a bachelor: see *celibate*.] + Gr. *γυνή*, a woman.] A generic name proposed by J. Smith for the peculiar euphorbiaceous Australian plant *Alchornea ilicifolia*, in appearance much resembling the European holly. The pistillate plant has long been in cultivation in European gardens, and is remarkable from the fact that it produces seeds without the action of pollen, an instance of the phenomenon of parthenogenesis, which is exceedingly rare in plants.

**coelebs** (sē'lebs), *n.* [*<* L. *coelebs*, *coelebs*, a bachelor: see *celibate*.] 1. A bachelor: used as a quasi-proper name: as, "*Coelebs* in Search of a Wife" (the title of a book by Hannah More).

*Coelebs* has become a benedick.

*G. P. R. James.*

2. [*NL.*] In *ornith.*, an old, now the specific, name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*: made a generic term by Cuvier in 1800.

**coelminth** (sē'lel-minth), *n.* One of the *Coelmintha*; a cavitary.

**Coelmintha** (sē-lel-min'thā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ἐμύς* (*emús*), a worm, a tapeworm.] In Owen's system of classification, a division of *Entozoa*, comprising internal parasitic worms which have an alimentary canal or digestive cavity, and including the cavitaries, roundworms, threadworms, etc.: the opposite of *Sterelmintha*.

**coelminthic** (sē-lel-min'thik), *a.* [*<* *Coelmintha* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Coelmintha*.

**Oelentera** (sē-len'te-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *έντερον*, intestine: see *entera*.] 1. A phylum or subkingdom of animals, one of the prime divisions of *Metazoa*, containing aquatic and almost invariably marine animals with a distinct enteric cavity opening by a mouth and communicating freely with the general body-cavity (whence the name). This general cavity is known as an enterocoele, in distinction from an intestinal canal proper. The walls of the body are substantially composed of two layers, an inner or endoderm, and an outer or ectoderm. The nervous system is very indefinite, except in certain medusae, and there is no proper blood-vascular system. Peculiar stinging-organs, thread-cells, cnidae, or nematocytes are very generally present (in all the *Cnidaria* or ctenophores proper), and in most cases the arrangement of parts or organs is radiate, as is especially observable in the disposition of tentacles around the mouth. Reproduction is usually sexual, distinct generative organs being present, the ova and spermatozoa being discharged by the mouth: but multiplication also takes place by budding and fission. The *Oelentera* proper, or *Cnidaria*, are divided into the two great classes of *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa*, including all the sea-anemones, corals, scapheles, medusae, etc. In a wider sense, the sponges and ctenophores are also included.

2. A lower series or grade of metazoic animals including the *Porifera* or sponges and *Nematophora* or ctenophores proper: used in distinction from *Coelomata*, which covers all higher *Metazoa* indiscriminately. *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]—*Coelentera nematophora*, the nematophorans, cnidarians, or ctenophores which have thread-cells. See *Cnidaria*, *Nematophora*.—*Coelentera porifera*, the sponges, which have no thread-cells. See *Porifera*.

**Oelenterata** (sē-len-te-rā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *coelenteratus*: see *coelenterate*.] Same as *Coelentera*.

**coelenterate** (sē-len'te-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *NL.* *coelenteratus*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *έντερον*, intestine: see *entera*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coelentera*.

In such *coelenterate* animals as polypes, we see the parts moving in ways which lack precision.

*H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 67.*

II. *n.* A member of the animal subkingdom *Coelentera*.

**coelestin, coelestine**<sup>1</sup> (sē-les'tin), *n.* Same as *celestite*.

**coelestine**<sup>2</sup> (sē-les'tin), *n.* [*<* L. *coelestinus*, heavenly: see *Celestine*.] In the eighteenth

century, a name of various modifications of the harpsichord, clavichord, and pianoforte, in which the usual tone of the instrument was alterable at will by certain mechanical devices. Also *coelestino*, *coelison*.

**coelestino** (sē-es-tē'nō), *n.* Same as *coelestine*<sup>2</sup>.

**coelia** (sē'li-ā), *n.*; pl. *coelia* (-ē). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλια*, a cavity, hollow, *<* *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *caelum*.] Any one of the ventricles or other cavities of the brain; an encephalic cavity; an encephalocoele. Also spelled *celia*. [Rare.]

**coeliac, a. See *celiac*.**

**coeliadelphus** (sē'li-a-del'fus), *n.*; pl. *coeliadelphus* (-fi). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλια*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἀδελφός*, alike: see *-adelpheia*.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which two bodies are united at the abdomen. Also spelled *coeliadelphus*.

**coeliae, n.** Plural of *coelia*.

**coeliagra** (sē-li-ag'rā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλια*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἀγρα*, a catching (mod. gout); as *chiragra*, *podagra*.] In *pathol.*, gout in the abdomen. Also spelled *celiagra*.

**coelialgia** (sē-li-al'jā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλια*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἀλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the belly. Also spelled *celialgia*.

**coelian** (sē'li-an), *a.* [*<* *coelia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a *coelia* or cavity of the brain: as, the *coelian* parietes (the walls of a ventricle). Also spelled *celian*. [Rare.]

**coelidian, a.** See *celidian*.

**coeligenous** (sē-lij'e-nus), *a.* [*<* L. *caelum*, prop. *caelum*, heaven (see *ceci*, *n.*), + *-genus*: see *-genous*.] Heaven-born. *Bailey.*

**coeline** (sē'lin), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κοῖλια*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *-ine*. Cf. *celiac*, *coeliac*.] Relating to the belly. Also spelled *celine*. [Rare.]

**coelison** (sē'i-son), *n.* [*<* L. *caelum*, prop. *caelum*, heaven, + *sonus*, sound.] Same as *coelestine*<sup>2</sup>.

**coelo-** [*NL.*, etc., *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, *Æolic* *κοῖλος*, hollow, akin to L. *cavus*, hollow (but not to E. *hollow*): see *cave*<sup>1</sup> and *ceci*, *n.*] An element common in modern scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'hollow.'

**celodont** (sē'lō-dont), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *celodon* (*t*), *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *δοῦς* (*doús*) = E. *tooth*.] Having hollow teeth: specifically applied to certain lizards, in distinction from *pleodont*, or solid-toothed.

**Oelogaster** (sē-lō-gas'ter), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γάστρον*, belly.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Schrank*, 1780.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects of the weevil family, *Curculionidae*, founded by Schönherr in 1837 to include those phytobious species in which the third tarsal joint is dilated, the prosternum is provided with antecoxal ridges, and the eyes are inserted under distinct superciliary ridges. Three species are North American; they are of small size and black color, with or without whitish marking, and are found on low plants near water.

**Oelogenys** (sē-loj'e-nis), *n.* [*NL.* (Illiger, 1811), *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γενυς*, chin, cheek, = E. *chin*.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, of the family *Dasyproctidae*, containing the paca, *C. paca*, characterized by the enormous expansion and



Paca (*Oelogenys paca*).

excavation of the bones of the cheeks, whence the name. The paca is the only living representative of the genus, but remains of other species, as *C. laticeps* and *C. major*, have been found in the bone-caves of Brazil.

**Oelogyne** (sē-loj'i-nē), *n.* [*NL.* (so called from the deeply excavated stigma), *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a stigma).] A large genus of East Indian epiphytic orchids, with large, handsome flowers, favorites in cultivation.

**coelom** (sē'lom), *n.* Same as *coeloma*.

A peri-axial cavity, the *coelom* or body-cavity, which is essentially the blood-space, and receives the nutritive products of digestion and the waste products of tissue-change by osmosis [in the *Coelomata*].

*E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.*

**coeloma** (sē-lō'mā), *n.*; pl. *coelomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλωμα* (*r*), a hollow, cavity, *<* *κοῖλόν*, make hollow, *<* *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *caelum*.] The body-cavity of a metazoic animal, as distinguished from the intestinal cavity; generally the periaxial, perivisceral, or perienteric space in which reproductive cells are produced and nitrogenous waste secreted: the *coelom*. The *coeloma* is derived from the enteron, and is a part of the enteric cavity which has, in all *Coelomata*, lost its connection with that portion which constitutes the alimentary canal in the adult, though it may retain its connection with the enteron in the young stage of certain groups. In *Arthropoda* and *Mollusca* it is much reduced. Also spelled *coelom*, *coelome*.

**Coelomata** (sē-lō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. pl. of an adj. "*coeloma*": see *coeloma*.] 1. A term used by E. R. Lankester to cover a second or higher grade or series of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals indiscriminately excepting the sponges and coelenterates, which constitute a first or lower series of *Metazoa* called *Coelentera*. The word connotes the formation of a *coeloma*, or body-cavity, distinct from the enteric cavity, not in common therewith, as in *Coelentera*. [Little used.] 2. [*i. e.*] In *embryol.*, the diverticula or buds of the archenteron or primitive stomach, out of which a *coeloma* is formed after their separation from the archenteron. *A. Hyatt.*

**coelomate** (sē-lō'māt), *a.* and *n.* [As *coelom*, *coeloma* (*t*), with term. accom. to *-ate*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *coelomatous*.] 1. *a.* Having a *coeloma* or body-cavity: the opposite of *acoelomate* or *acoelomatous*. Also *coelomatous*.

The Mollusca agree in being *Coelomate* with the phyla Vertebrata, Platyhelminia (Flat-worms), Echinodermata, Appendicularia (Insects, Ringed-worms, &c.), and others.

*E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.*

II. *n.* One of the *Coelomata*.

**coelomatic** (sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* *coeloma* (*t*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a *coeloma*. Also *coelomic*.

The two *coelomatic* tubes nipped off from the enteron gradually increase in size.

*Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 216.*

**coelomatous** (sē-lō-mā'tus), *a.* [As *coelomate* + *-ous*.] Same as *coelomate*.

**coelome** (sē'lōm), *n.* Same as *coeloma*.

**coelom-epithelium** (sē'lōm-ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* Same as *coelarium*.

**Oelomi** (sē-lō'mi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλωμα*, a hollow, cavity: see *coeloma*.] In Haeckel's classification, one of the classes or main divisions of the animal kingdom, including all worms except the *Acoelomi* (which see), and also the *Rotifera*, *Polyzoa*, and *Tunicata*; worms which have an enteron or intestine. It is therefore rather a general biological term for a worm-like type of structure than the name of a well-defined zoological group of animals.

**coelomic** (sē-lōm'ik), *a.* [*<* *coeloma* + *-ic*.] Same as *coelomatic*.

The Mollusca are also provided with special groups of cells forming usually paired or median growths upon the walls of the *coelomic* cavity.

*E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.*

**coelo-navigation** (sē'lō-nav-i-gā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *caelum*, prop. *caelum*, heaven (see *ceci*, *n.*), + *navigation*.] That branch of navigation in which the position of a ship is determined from observations of one or more heavenly bodies: same as *nautical astronomy*.

**Oeloneura** (sē-lō-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *νεῦρον*, q. v.] Animals whose neuron is hollow, as that of vertebrates: synonymous with *Chordata*. *Wilder, Amer. Nat., XXI. (1887) 914.*

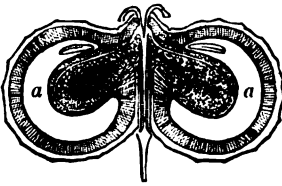
**coeloneural** (sē-lō-nū'rāl), *a.* [As *Coeloneura* + *-al*.] Having a neurocoele or hollow neuron; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Coeloneura*.

**Oelopneumonata** (sē-lō-nū-mō-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Menke, 1828), *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *πνεῦμον*, lung.] A section of gastropods: same as *Coelopnoea*. It included the orders *Coelopneumonata gymnotoma*, or the inoperculate, and *C. operculata*, or the operculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

**Oelopnoea** (sē-lōp'nō-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Schweigger, 1820), *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *πνεῦμα*, breathe.] A section of gastropods including both the inoperculate and operculate pulmonates: same as *Coelopneumonata*.

**Oelops** (sē'lōps), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. Gr. *κοῖλῶπις*, hollow-eyed), *<* Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of horseshoe-bats, of the family *Rhinolophidae* and subfamily *Phyllorhininae*, containing *C. frithi*, of India, Java, and Siam. It is characterized by the peculiar form of the nose-leaf, a short calcar, a small intermembral membrane, and a long index metacarpal. *E. Blyth, 1849.*

**coslosperm** (sē-lō-spērm), *n.* [*Gr. κοίλος*, hollow, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*: (a) The seed of some umbelliferous plants, so curved longitudinally as to form a concavity on the inner surface, as in the coriander. (b) An umbelliferous plant which is characterized by a coslospermous seed.



Section of coslospermous fruit of *Coriandrum*, enlarged. *a, a*, the curved seed.

**coslospermous** (sē-lō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*Gr. coslosperm + -ous*.] Having longitudinally curved seeds, or coslosperms.

**coslost** (sē-lō-stat), *n.* [*L. cœlum*, *cœlum*, the heavens, + *Gr. στατός*, fixed.] A form of siderostat or heliostat which shows the image of the sky reflected in a plane mirror as stationary. The plane mirror is attached to, and is parallel to, the polar axis; this axis rotates at the rate of one complete revolution in 48 hours, instead of in 24 hours as in the other forms. It possesses the great advantage over other types that the field of view does not rotate about its center. *The Observatory* (London), Aug., 1896, p. 301.

**cœlum** (sē-lum), *n.*; pl. *cœla* (-lā). [*NL.*, *Gr. κοίλον*, a hollow, neut. of *κοίλος*, hollow.] The general cavity of the trunk of the body, including the special cavities of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis; the cœloma. [Rare.]

**cœlurid** (sē-lū'rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Cœluridae*.

**Cœluridae** (sē-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. Cœlurus + -idae*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with the anterior cervical vertebrae opisthocœlian and the rest biconcave, very long and slender metatarsal bones, and the bones of the skeleton pneumatic or hollow.

**Cœlurus** (sē-lū'rus), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. κοίλος*, hollow, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Cœluridae*. *Marsh*, 1879.

**coembody** (kō-em-bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coembodied*, ppr. *coembodying*. [*Gr. co-1 + embody*.] To unite or incorporate in one body. [Rare.]

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *coembodied* in this Divine body. *Brooke*, *Fool of Quality*, II. 252.

**cœmeterial**, **cœmeteryt**. Obsolete spellings of *cœmeterial*, *cœmeteryt*.

**coemption** (kō-emp'shon), *n.* [*ME. coempcion*, *L. coemptio* (-n-), *Gr. coemere*, pp. *coemptus*, buy together, *co-*, together, + *emere*, buy; see *co-1* and *emption*.] 1. Joint purchase; the sharing with another of what is bought.

*Coemption* is to seyn comune achat or bying togidre, that were establisshed upon the poeple by swich a manere imposition, as whoso bowhte a bossel corn, he moste yeve the kyng the fiftte part.

Gloss in *Chaucer's Boethius*, I. prose 4.

2. The act of purchasing all of a given commodity that is for sale, with a view to controlling its price.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon*, *Riches*.

3. In *Rom. law*, one of the modes of civil marriage, consisting in a sort of mutual sale of the parties, effected by the exchange of a small sum of money and other ceremonies.

By the religious marriage or *Confarreatio*; by the higher form of civil marriage, which was called *Coemptio*; and by the lower form, which was termed *Usus*, the Husband acquired a number of rights over the person and property of his wife, which were on the whole in excess of such as are conferred on him in any system of modern jurisprudence. *Maine*, *Ancient Law* (3d Am. ed.), p. 149.

**coemptor** (kō-emp'tor), *n.* [*L.*, *Gr. coemere*, pp. *coemptus*, buy up; see *coemption*.] One who purchases all that there is of any commodity.

**cœn-**. See *cœno-*.

**cœnæsthesia** (sē-nēs-thē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, also *cœnæsthesis*, *Gr. κοινός*, common, + *αἰσθησις*, perception; see *æsthetic*.] Same as *cœnæsthesia*.

**cœnanthia** (sē-nan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnanthia* (-iā). [*NL.*, *Gr. κοινός*, common, + *άνθος*, a flower.] Same as *clintanthium*.

**cœnation**, *n.* See *cœnation*.

**coendon**, **coendoo** (kō-en-dō'), *n.* [*Galibi*.] The prehensile-tailed porcupine of Brazil, *Ceolabes prehensilis*. Having been used as a scientific name in the original description of the tree-porcupine, *Coendou* has become the generic name.

**cœnenchym**, *n.* Same as *cœnenchyma*.

**cœnenchyma** (sē-neng'ki-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. κοινός*, common, + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion, *ἐγχύειν*, infuse, pour in, *ἐν*, = *E. in*, + *χύνειν*, pour, akin to *E. gush*.] In *zool.*, the calcified tissue of the cœnosarc of actinozoans; a substance which results from the calcification of the cœnosarc of compound *Actinozoa*, and which may form a large part of the calcareous matter of a zoanthodome, uniting the thecae or corallites of the individual anthozooids. Also *cœnenchyme*, *cœnenchym*.

There are cases, again, in which the calcareous deposit in the several polyps of a compound Actinozoön, and in the superficial parts of the *cœnenchyma*, remains loose and spicular. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 140.

**cœnenchymal** (sē-neng'ki-mal), *a.* [*cœnenchyma + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *cœnenchyma*: as, *cœnenchymal* tubes.

**cœnenchymatous** (sē-neng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [*cœnenchyma + -ous*.] Consisting of *cœnenchyma*; having the character of *cœnenchyma*.

**cœnenchyme** (sē-neng'kim), *n.* Same as *cœnenchyma*.

**cœnesthesia** (sē-nēs-thē'si-ā), *n.* Same as *cœnæsthesia*.

**cœnesthesis**, **cœnæsthesia** (sē-nēs-thē'sis), *n.* [*NL. cœnæsthesis*, *Gr. κοινός*, common, + *αἰσθησις*, perception; see *æsthetic*.] The general sense of life, the bodily consciousness, or the total impression from all contemporaneous organic sensations, as distinct from special and well-defined sensations, such as those of touch or sight. Also *cœnæsthesia*, *cœnæsthesia*.

**co-enjoy** (kō-en-joi'), *v. t.* [*co-1* + *enjoy*.] To enjoy together with another. [Rare.]

I wish my Soul no other Felicity, when she has shaken off these Rags of Flesh, than to ascend to his, and co-enjoy the same Bliss. *Hovell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 7.

**cœno-**. [*NL.*, etc., *cœno-* (*E. also ceno-*), *Gr. κοινός*, combining form of *κοινός*, common; see *com-*, and *ceno-2*, *cœnobite*, etc.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'common.'

**cœnobita**, *n.* Plural of *cœnobium*.

**Cœnobita**, **cœnobite**, etc. See *Cœnobita, etc.*

**cœnobium** (sē-nō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnobita* (-i) or (*in def. 1*) *cœnobiums* (-umz). [*LL. (NL.)*, *Gr. κοινόβιον*, life in community, prop. neut. of *κοινός*, adj., living in communion, *κοινός*, common, + *βίος*, life.] 1. A community of monks living under one roof and under one government; a monastery; a religious community.

A high spiritual life and intellectual cultivation within the numerous *cœnobiums* was quite compatible with practical paganism and disorder outside.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 450.

An Irish *cœnobium* of the earliest type was simply an ordinary sept or family whose chief had become Christian, and making a gift of his land, either retired, leaving it in the hands of a comarba, or remained as the religious head himself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 248.

2. [*NL.*] In *zool.*, the mulberry-like mass of a compound protozoan, or cluster of many unicellular animals in one stock: originally applied by F. Stein to the spherical clusters of monads at the ends of the branched pedicels of certain infusorians.—3. [*NL.*] In *bot.*: (a) A name of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceæ* and *Menthaeæ*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) A special type of cell aggregation forming a colony among certain of the *Protococcaceæ*, a family of grass-green algae. It is characterized by the fact that there is no increase in the usually definite number of cells after the divisions in the mother-cell, all the cells belonging typically to the same generation. Examples are *Volvox* and *Pandorina*. Also spelled *cœnobium*.

**cœnobl** (sē-nō-blāst), *n.* [*Gr. κοινός*, common, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In sponges, an indifferent germinal tissue forming the core or primitive mesoderm whence the true mesoderm and the endoderm both arise. *Marshall*.

*Marshall* . . . figures the larva as filled up solidly by a cœnoblatic membrane in which a central cavity appears surrounded by the cells of an endoderm and a mesoderm, both differentiated from the *cœnobl*. This name appears to us to embody an essential distinction which ought to be made between the primitive layer and the endoderm and mesoderm which arise from it.

*Hyatt*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1884, p. 85.

**cœnoblatic** (sē-nō-blas'tik), *a.* [*cœnobl + -ic*.] Pertaining to the *cœnobl*; derived from or constituting *cœnobl*.

**cœnobyi**, *n.* See *cœnoby*.

**cœnocæcia**, *n.* Plural of *cœnocæcium*.

**cœnocæcial** (sē-nē'si-āl), *a.* [*cœnocæcium + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a *cœnocæcium*.

**cœnocæcium** (sē-nē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnocæcia* (-iā). [*NL.*, *Gr. κοινός*, common, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] In *zool.*, a polypary; the chitinous investment or covering of the cœnosarc of the hydroid hydrozoans.

**cœnogamous**, **cœnogamy**. See *cœnogamous*, *cœnogamy*.

**Cœnomorphæ** (sē-nō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. κοινός*, common, + *μορφή*, form.] In *Sundevall's* system of classification, a cohort of *Anisodactylæ*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the touraceous (*Musophagidæ*), the mouse-birds (*Coliudæ*), the rollers (*Coraciidæ*), and the Madagascan genera *Atelornis* and *Brachypteracias*.

**Cœnopithecus** (sē-nō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. κοινός*, common, + *πίθηκος*, an ape, monkey.] A genus of fossil strepsirrhine monkeys from the Eocene. *C. lemuroides* represents the oldest form of monkey known.

**cœnosarc** (sē-nō-sārk), *n.* [*Gr. κοινός*, common, + *σάρξ* (*sark-*), flesh.] In *zool.*, a term applied by Allman to the common living basis by which the several beings included in a composite zoöphyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoöphyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of beings or polypites developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common cœnosarc. See cuts under *anthozooid* and *Coralligena*.

**cœnosarc** (sē-nō-sārk), *a.* [*cœnosarc + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœnosarc: as, *cœnosarc* canals.

**cœnosarcous** (sē-nō-sārk'us), *a.* [*cœnosarc + -ous*.] Consisting of cœnosarc; having the character of cœnosarc.

**cœnosite** (sē-nō-sit), *n.* [*Gr. κοινός*, common, + *σιτος*, food.] A commensal.

**cœnosteal** (sē-nōs'tē-āl), *a.* [*cœnosteum + -al*.] Having the character of or consisting of cœnosteum.

**cœnosteum** (sē-nōs'tē-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. κοινός*, common, + *στέον*, bone.] In *zool.*, the hard, calcareous ectodermal tissue of the hydrocorallines, as of millepore coral; the calcareous or coral-like mass of the hydrophyton of the hydrocoralline aculeoph. *Moseley*, 1881.

**cœnotype** (sē-nō-tip), *n.* [*Gr. κοινός*, common, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A common or representative type; an organism which represents the fundamental type or pattern of structure of a group. [Rare.]

*Lucernaria*, the *cœnotype* of the *Acalepha*. *H. J. Clark*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1882.

**cœnotypic** (sē-nō-tip'ik), *a.* [*cœnotype + -ic*.] Representing a common type; having the character of a cœnotype.

**cœnure** (sē-nūr), *n.* [*Also, as NL., cœnurus*; *Gr. κοινός*, common, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A hydatid found in the sheep, producing the disease called staggers; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of the dog's tapeworm with deutoscœlices attached. It is a bladder-worm, cystic worm, or cysticercus of many heads, the larva of *Tænia cœnurus*. See cut under *Tænia*.

**cœnurus** (sē-nū'rus), *n.* [*NL.*: see *cœnure*.] A cœnure: originally mistaken for and named as a genus of worms by Rudolphi.

**coequal** (kō-ē'kwāl), *a. and n.* [*LL. cœqualis*, *L. co-*, together, + *æqualis*, equal; see *co-1* and *equal*.] 1. Equal with another person or thing, or with one another; having equal rank, dignity, intellectual ability, etc.; of corresponding character or quality.

If once he come to be a cardinal, He'll make his cap co-equal with the crown. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

He (Hartley Coleridge) had the poetic temperament, with all its weaknesses and dangers, yet without a coequal faculty of reflection and expression.

*Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 242.

II. *n.* One who or that which is equal to another or others.

**coequality** (kō-ē-kwāl'i-ti), *n.* [*cœqual + -ity*, after *equality*.] The state of being coequal; equality in rank, dignity, ability, etc.

**coequally** (kō-ē'kwāl-i), *adv.* In a coequal manner.

**coequality** (kō-ē'kwāl-nes), *n.* Same as *coequality*. *Bailey*.

**coerce** (kō-ērs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coerced*, ppr. *coercing*. [= *OF. coercer*, *cohercer* = *Sp. coercer*, *L. coercere*, surround, encompass, restrain, control, curb, *co-*, together, + *arcere*, inclose, confine, keep off; see *arcade*, *arcane*, *ark*.] 1. To restrain or constrain by force, as by the force of law or authority; especially, compel to compliance; constrain to obedience or submission in a vigorous or forcible manner.

Punishments are manifold, that they may coerce this profligate sort. *Aylife*, *Parergon*.



The king felt more painfully than ever the want of that tremendous engine which had once coerced refractory ecclesiastics. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

2. To deprive of by force; restrain of. [Rare.]

Therefore the debtor is ordered . . . to be coerced his liberty until he makes payment. *Burke, Speech at Bristol.*

3. To enforce; compel by forcible action: as, to coerce obedience.

**coercer** (kō-ēr'sēr), *n.* One who coerces.

**coercible** (kō-ēr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *coercible* = Pg. *coercível* = It. *coercibile*; as *coerce* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being coerced; too weak to resist effectively.—2. Capable of being condensed, especially of being reduced by condensation to the liquid state: applied to gases.

*Coercible* gases, which can be made fluid by simply cooling them off, are called vapours.

*Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 53.*

**coercibleness** (kō-ēr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coercible.

**coercion** (kō-ēr'shən), *n.* [Formerly also *coerction*, = F. *coerction*, *coercion* (now *coercition* = It. *coercizione* = Sp. *coerción* = Pg. *coerção*, < L. *coercio*(-n), *coertio*(-n), *coerctio*(-n), contr. forms of reg. *coercitio*(-n), a restraining, coercing, < *coercere*, pp. *coercitus*, restrain, coerce: see *coerce*.] 1. Compulsion; forcible constraint; the act of controlling by force or arms.

It is by coercion, it is by the sword, and not by free stipulation with the governed, that England rules India.

*Macaulay, Gladstone in Church and State.*

On looking back into our own history, and into the histories of neighbouring nations, we similarly see that only by coercion were the smaller feudal governments so subordinated as to secure internal peace.

*H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 195.*

2. Power of restraint or compulsion.

Government has coercion and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty. *South.*

**Coercion acts**, a name popularly given to various British statutes for the enforcement of law and order in Ireland, authorizing arrest and imprisonment without bail in cases of treason and crimes of intimidation, the suspension of habeas corpus, search for arms, etc. The most noted acts were those of 1831 and 1837. = *Syn.* *Compulsion, Constraint*, etc. See *force*.

**coercitive** (kō-ēr'si-tiv), *a. and n.* [= F. *coercitif* = Sp. It. *coercitivo*, < L. as if \**coercitivus*, < *coercitus*, pp. of *coercere*, coerce: see *coerce*.] I. *a.* Having power to coerce; coercive.

St. Paul's first epistle to Timothy, establishing in the person of Timothy power of coercitive jurisdiction over presbyters. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 178.*

**Coercitive force.** See *coercive force*, under *coercive*.

II. *n.* That which coerces; a coercive.

The actions of retirements and of the night are left indifferent to virtue or to vice; and of these, as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no coercitive.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 612.*

**coercive** (kō-ēr'siv), *a. and n.* [*coerce* + *-ive*; as if contr. of *coercitive*, q. v. Cf. Pg. *coercivo*.] I. *a.* Having power to coerce, as by law, authority, or force; restraining; constraining.

Without coercive power all government is but toothless and precarious. *South.*

It is notorious that propositions may be perfectly clear, and even coercive, yet prove on inspection to be illusory.

*G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 380.*

**Coercive force, coercitive force**, the demagnetizing magnetomotive force which has to be applied to a permanent magnet, or in general to magnetized iron, in order to deprive it of polarity, that is, to destroy its remanent magnetism. It is greatest in hardened steel, least in soft iron.

II. *n.* That which coerces; that which constrains or restrains.

His tribunal takes cognizance of all causes, and hath a coercive for all. *Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. (Ord MS.).*

**coercively** (kō-ēr'siv-li), *adv.* By constraint or coercion. *Burke.*

We must not expect to find in a rule coercively established by an invader the same traits as in a rule that has grown up from within. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 469.*

**coerciveness** (kō-ēr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being coercive or constraining.

Fears of the political and social penalties (to which, I think, the religious must be added) have generated . . . [the] sense of *coerciveness*.

*H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 127.*

**Cæreba** (sē-rē-bā), *n.* [NL.; sometimes improp. *Cæreba*; < Braz. *guira-cæreba*, name of some guiltuit (Maregrave, Willughby, Ray, etc.). The bird to which the word *Cæreba* was first attached as a book-name was *Certhia cyanea* (Linnaeus), now *Cæreba cyanea*. First made a generic name by Vieillot in 1807.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Certhiidae*, containing a number of species found in the warmer parts of continental America, as *C. cyanea*, *C. cerulea*, etc. See out under *Certhiidae*.

**Certhiidae** (sē-reb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cæreba* + *-idae*.] A family of oscine passerine birds related to the warblers and creepers, confined

to the tropical and subtropical portions of America; the guiltuits, flower-peckers, honey-suckers, or honey-creepers of America. They have an acute and usually slender, curved bill, and subsist on insects, fruits, and the sweets of flowers. They are of small size, and for the most part of elegant varied colors. The leading genera are *Cæreba*, *Dacnis*, *Diglossa*, *Contopus*, and *Certhiola*. The family is often called *Dacnidae*. These brilliant little birds were formerly grouped with the old-world family known as *Nectarinidae* and *Cinnuridae*, with which they have little affinity. Also, improperly, *Certhiidae*.

**Certhiinae** (ser-e-bi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cæreba* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of tropical and subtropical American birds, of the family *Certhiidae*, typified by the genus *Cæreba*; the guiltuits proper.



Blue Giltguit (*Cæreba cyanea*).

*Cæreba cyanea* of Cayenne and Guiana is a brilliant bird of the size of a sparrow. Its plumage being deeply and gorgeously dyed with azure, verditer, and velvet-black, arranged in a bold and striking manner. Its nest is neatly woven and pensile on the extremity of a slender twig. Also, improperly, *Certhiinae*.

**cerberine** (ser'e-bin), *a.* [*Cæreba* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Certhiidae*.

**coerectant** (kō-ē-rek'tant), *a.* [*co-1* + *erect* + *-ant*.] In *her.*, set up together, or erected side by side: said of any bearings.

**coerected** (kō-ē-rek'ted), *a.* [*co-1* + *erect* + *-ed*.] Same as *coerectant*.

**cerulein**, *n.* See *cerulein*.

**cerulescent**, *a.* See *cerulescent*.

**coessential** (kō-e-sen'shal), *a.* [*co-1* + *essential*; = Sp. *coessential* = Pg. *coesencial*.] Having the same essence.

We bless and magnify that coessential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both [the Father and Son].

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

**coessentiality** (kō-e-sen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*coessential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being coessential, or of the same essence.

It implies coessentiality with God, . . . and consequently divinity in its full extent. *Bp. Burgess, Sermons (1790).*

**coessentially** (kō-e-sen'shal-i), *adv.* In a coessential manner.

**coestablishment** (kō-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [*co-1* + *establishment*.] Joint establishment.

A coestablishment of the teachers of different sects of Christians. *Bp. Watson, Charge, 1791.*

**coetaneous** (kō-ē-tā-nē-an), *n.* [< LL. *coetaneus*, of the same age (see *coetaneous*), + *-an*.] One of the same age with another. *Aubrey, [Rare.]*

**coetaneous** (kō-ē-tā-nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *coetáneo* = Pg. It. *coetaneo*, < LL. *coetaneus*, < L. *co-*, together, + *etās*, age: see *age*.] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; coeval. Also spelled *coetaneous*. [Rare.]

Every fault hath penal effects coetaneous to the act. *Government of the Tongue, § 5.*

So mayest thou be coetaneous unto thy elders, and a father unto thy contemporaries.

*Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 8.*

**coetaneously** (kō-ē-tā-nē-us-li), *adv.* In a coetaneous manner. Also spelled *coetaneously*.

**coetern** (kō-ē-tēr-n), *a.* [*co-* + ME. *coetern* = Sp. Pg. It. *coeterno*, < LL. *coeternus*, < L. *co-*, together, + *eternus*, eternal: see *co-1* and *etern*, *eternal*.] Same as *coeternal*.

**coeternal** (kō-ē-tēr-nal), *a.* [As *coetern* + *-al*; or < *co-1* + *eternal*. Cf. F. *coeternel*.] Existing with another from eternity.

The Son . . . through coeternal generation receiveth of the Father that power which the Father hath of himself.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VIII. 4.*

Hail, holy Light! offspring of heaven first-born, Or of the Eternal co-eternal beam.

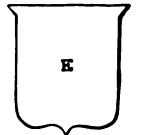
*Milton, P. L., III. 2.*

**coeternally** (kō-ē-tēr-nal-i), *adv.* With coeternity, or joint eternity. *Hooker.*

**coeternity** (kō-ē-tēr-ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *coeternité* = Sp. *coeternidad*, < NL. \**coeternita*(-t)s, < LL. *coeternus*: see *coetern* and *-ity*.] Otherwise, in E., < *co-1* + *eternity*.] Coexistence from eternity with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his coeternity . . . with the Father. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

**cœur** (kér), *n.* [F., < OF. *cuer*, *coer*, *cor* (> E. *core*), < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *core* and *heart*.] In *her.*, the heart of the shield, otherwise called the center or fesse-point. Lines and bearings are spoken of as being *en cœur* when they pass through or are borne upon the center of the shield.



**coeval** (kō-ē-val), *a. and n.* [< LL. *coævus*, of the same age (see *coævus*), + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the same age; having lived for an equal period.

Like a young Flock

Coeval, newly shorn. *Prior, Solomon, II.*

2. Existing from the same point of time; coincident in duration: followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*.

Coeval with man

Our empire began.

*Goldsmith, Captivity, III.*

The Nymphs expire by like degrees,

And live and die coeval with their Trees.

*Congreve, Hymn to Venus.*

3. Coincident in time; contemporary; synchronous: followed by *with*.

A transcript of an original manuscript coeval with the time of the "Cid."

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.*

= *Syn.* *Coeval, Contemporaneous.* *Coeval* is more commonly applied to things, *contemporaneous* to persons; but the distinction is not a rigid one.

And yet some kind of intercourse of neighboring states is so natural, that it must have been coeval with their foundation, and with the origin of law.

*Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law., § 59.*

The unfossiliferous rocks in question [Cambrian] were not only *contemporaneous* in the geological sense, but synchronous in the chronological sense.

*Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 298.*

A foreign nation is a kind of contemporaneous posterity.

*H. B. Wallace, Recoll. of Man of the World, II. 89.*

II. *n.* One of the same age or period; a contemporary in age or active existence.

O my coeval! remnants of yourselves,

Poor human ruins tottering o'er the grave.

*Young, Night Thoughts, IV. 109.*

He is forlorn among his coevals; his juniors cannot be his friends.

*Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.*

All great authors seem the coevals not only of each other, but of whoever reads them.

*Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.*

**coævous** (kō-ē-vus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *coevo*, < LL. *coævus*, of the same age, < L. *co-*, together, + *ævum*, age: see *co-1*, *ay*, and *age*.] Same as *coeval*.

Supposing some other things coævous to it.

*South, Sermons.*

**coexecutor** (kō-eg-zek'ū-tor), *n.* [*co-* + ML. *coexecutor*, < L. *co-*, together, + ML. *executor*, *ex-* + *ecutor*.] A joint executor.

**coexecutrix** (kō-eg-zek'ū-tri-ks), *n.*; pl. *coexecutrices* (-zek'ū-tri-sēz). [*co-1* + *executrix*.] A joint executrix.

**coexist** (kō-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= F. *coexister* = Sp. Pg. *coexistir* = It. *coesistere*; as *co-1* + *exist*.] To exist at the same time with another, or with one another.

In the human breast

Two master passions cannot coexist. *Campbell.*

It was a singular anomaly of likeness coexisting with perfect dissimilitude.

*Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, VII.*

**coexistence** (kō-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *coexistence* = Sp. Pg. *coexistencia*; as *co-1* + *existence*.] Existence at the same time; contemporary existence.

Without the help, or so much as the coexistence, of any condition. *Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, § 18.*

**coexistency** (kō-eg-zis'ten-si), *n.* Coexistence. *Sir T. Browne.*

**coexistent** (kō-eg-zis'tent), *a. and n.* [= F. *coexistant* = Sp. Pg. *coexistente* = It. *coesistente*; as *co-1* + *existent*: see *coexist*.] I. *a.* Existing at the same time; coincident in duration.

The law of coexistent vibrations.

*Howell.*

II. *n.* A thing existing at the same time or in immediate connection with another.

He seems to have thought that . . . every property of an object has an invariable coexistent, which he called its form.

*J. S. Mill, Logic, III. xxii. § 4.*

**coexpand** (kō-eks-pand'), *v. i.* [*co-1* + *expand*.] To expand together equally; expand over the same space or to the same extent.

**coextend** (kō-eks-tend'), *v.* [= Sp. *coextender*; as *co-1* + *extend*.] I. *trans.* To extend equally;

cause to extend through the same space or duration; place so as to coincide or occupy the same extent or space.

According to which the least body may be coextended with the greatest. Boyle, Works, I. 503.

**II. intrans.** To reach to or attain the same place, time, or duration: used with *with*. **coextension** (kō-eks-ten'shən), *n.* [*< co-1 + extension.*] The mutual relation of two or more objects or (in logic) terms which have the same extension.

**coextensive** (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* [*< co-1 + extensive.*] Having the same extension. (a) Occupying the same extent of space or duration of time.

Rome first extended her citizenship over all Italy, and her dominion over the whole Mediterranean world, and then, by another stage, she made her citizenship coextensive with her dominion.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

(b) In logic, having the same breadth, or logical extension.

**coextensively** (kō-eks-ten'siv-li), *adv.* So as to exhibit coextension.

**coextensiveness** (kō-eks-ten'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coextensive. Bentham.

**coft, cofet, a.** [ME., *< AS. cāf*, quick, sharp, prompt.] Quick; sharp; impetuous; bold.

The luthere coue deuuel. Ancren Ricle, p. 66.

If he clothed man se, cof he [the adder] waxeth.

Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), I. 150.

**co-factor** (kō-fak'tər), *n.* [*< co-1 + factor.*] In alg., one of several factors entering into the same expression: thus, a coefficient is a constant co-factor.

**cofet, a.** See *coft*.

**co-feoffee** (kō-fel'ē), *n.* [*< co-1 + feoffee.*] One of two or more joint feoffees; a person enfeoffed with another.

**co-feoffert, n.** Same as *co-feoffee*.

Yt Edwarde Dockerey, William Dodyng, and other theyr cofeoffers . . . be full feoffde in te temple off and in all suche lands, etc. Richmond, Wills, 52.

**cofert, n.** An obsolete spelling of *coffer*.

**coff** (kof), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coft*, ppr. *coffing*. [*A back formation from ME. coft, pret. and pp., answering to MD. dial. coft, cofte, Dan. kjøbt, dial. koft (with ft for orig. pt, as, reversely, in Icel. lopt for loft), pp. of MD. cōpen, buy: see catch, v.*] 1. To buy. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

He that all man-kynd coft fra care.

Wyntoun, Cron. IX. 54. N. E. D.

A hundr eggs . . . war cofte for a Frenche soua.

Dairymple, tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot., p. 63. N. E. D.

My milk-white steed,

That I hae coft see dear.

The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 123).

That sark she coft for her wee Nannie.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

**2t.** To acquire; get, otherwise than by buying. 'Used improperly' (Jam.). N. E. D.—**3t.** To pay for; expiate; purchase forgiveness of by sacrifice.

The knyght to Chryst, that deit on tre,

And coft our synnis deir.

The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 151).

**coffat, n.** An obsolete form of *coffee*.

**Coffea** (kof'ē-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *coffee*.] A considerable genus of shrubs, of the family Rubiaceae, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. Some species yield coffee. See *cut* under *coffee*.

**coffee** (kof'ē or kōf'ē), *n.* [First in 17th century, in various forms *coffee, coffa, cauphe*, etc.; = D. *koffij* = G. *koffee* (after E.), now *kaffee* (after F.) = Dan. Sw. *kaffe* (after F.) = Russ. *kofe, kofet* = F. *caffé, coffe*, now *café* (whence the half-English *café*, a coffee-house) = Sp. Pg. *café* = It. *caffè*, *< Turk. qahwa* (pronounced *kahve*), *< Ar. qahwe, qahwa*, coffee (as a liquid); cf. *Ar. donn*, the coffee-berry.] 1. The berry of trees belonging to the genus *Coffea*, of the family Rubiaceae. Several species, but principally *C. Arabica*, produce the coffee of commerce. It is a native of Arabia and Abyssinia, but is now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries. It will grow to the height of 16 or 18 feet, but is seldom permitted to exceed 8 or 9 feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light-brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite. The flowers grow in clusters at the bases of the leaves, are pure white, and of an agreeable odor. The fruit is a small, red, fleshy berry, having the size and appearance of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds, commonly called *coffee-beans* or *coffee-nibs*. When ripe the berries are gathered, and the outer pulp and the parchment-like covering of the seeds are removed. The Mocha coffee from Yemen in Arabia is reputed the best; but the principal supplies are now obtained from Ceylon, Java, the West Indies, Brazil, and Central America. The Liberian coffee-tree, *C. Liberia*, of western tropical Africa, has recently

been introduced into cultivation. It grows to a greater size and yields a much larger berry than *C. Arabica*, and thrives in low damp regions where the latter will not flourish. What is known as the *male coffee-berry* is simply a re-



Fruiting Branch of Coffee-plant (*Coffea Arabica*). a, flower; b, section of berry, showing inclosed nutlet and position of embryo.

sult of the occasional coalescence of the two seeds of the fruit into one, and differs in no other respect from the ordinary berry. The name *cherry-coffee* is given to the coffee-berry as it comes from the tree, before the pulp has been removed or the seeds have been dried.

2. A drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction. Before being used the seeds are roasted, and then ground in a coffee-mill, or, as in the East, pounded. The beverage is best when made with coffee-beans freshly roasted and ground. Coffee acts as a slight stimulant, promoting cheerfulness and removing languor; but in some cases it induces sleeplessness and nervous trembling. The use of it originated in Abyssinia, passed to Arabia several centuries later, and is said to have been made known in Europe by A. Rauwolf, a German physician, whose travels appeared in 1573.

3. By extension, something made in imitation of, used as a substitute for, or thought to resemble coffee: as, crust *coffee*.—4. A light meal resembling afternoon tea, at which coffee is served.—5. The last course of a dinner, consisting of black coffee.

Directly after coffee. Greville, Memoirs, June 5, 1881.

**Black coffee**, strong coffee served without milk or cream. — **California coffee**, the somewhat coffee-like fruit of *Rhamnus Californica*. — **Coffee-corn**. See *corn*. — **Crust coffee**, a drink resembling coffee in color, made by steeping in water browned or toasted crusts of bread. — **Negro coffee**, or **Mogdad coffee**, the seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*, which are roasted and used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, though they contain no caffeine. — **Sacca or sultan coffee**, the husks of the coffee-berry, which are used to some extent with coffee, and are said to improve its flavor. — **Swedish coffee**, the seeds of *Astragalus Baticus*, used as coffee, and cultivated for this purpose in parts of Germany and Hungary. — **Wild coffee**, of the West Indies, a name given to *Faramaea odoratissima*, which is allied to true coffee, to *Eugenia disticha*, and to *Casaria latifolia*. **coffee-bean** (kof'ē-bēn), *n.* The seed of the coffee-tree.

**coffee-berry** (kof'ē-ber'i), *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

**coffee-blight** (kof'ē-blīt), *n.* A microscopic fungus, *Hemileia vastatrix*, which has caused great devastation in coffee-plantations.

**coffee-borer** (kof'ē-bōr'ēr), *n.* One of two species of coleopterous insects which bore into the stems of the coffee-plant. *Xylotrechus quadripes* is a longicorn beetle which bores into the coffee-plant in southern India. The eggs are laid under the bark and close to the root in November and December and hatch in February, and the larva attains full growth by July. *Acrocercus coffea* is the second species. It belongs to the family Anthribidae, and is known as a coffee-pest in South Africa and Brazil, but is found in other countries, being nearly cosmopolitan.

**coffee-bug** (kof'ē-bug), *n.* The *Lecanium coffea*, an insect belonging to the family Coccidae, living on the coffee-tree, and very destructive to coffee-plantations.

**coffee-cleaner** (kof'ē-klē'nēr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for rubbing off the envelop of coffee-seeds. — 2. A machine for removing mold, dust, etc., from raw coffee.

**coffee-cup** (kof'ē-kūp), *n.* A cup from which coffee is drunk, distinctively about one third larger than a tea-cup of the same set.

**coffee-house** (kof'ē-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and sometimes with lodging; a *café*. Coffee-houses in Great Britain formerly held a position somewhat similar to that of the club-houses of the present day.

Although they be destitute of Taverns, yet they have their *Coffa-houses*, which something resembles them.

Sandys, Travels, p. 51.

The *coffee-house* must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed, at that time, have been not improperly called a most important political institution. . . . The *coffee-houses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffee-house* to learn the news and discuss it. Every *coffee-house* had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd

listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our own time have been called—a fourth estate of the realm. Macaulay.

At the present day every traveller is struck with the almost complete absence in London of this element of Continental life, but in the early years of the eighteenth century *coffee-houses* were probably more prominent in London than in any other city in Europe.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

**coffee-huller** (kof'ē-hul'ēr), *n.* A machine for removing the husk which envelops the seed of coffee; a coffee-cleaner.

**coffee-man** (kof'ē-man), *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. Addison. [Rare.]

**coffee-mill** (kof'ē-mil), *n.* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee.

**coffee-nib** (kof'ē-nib), *n.* A coffee-bean.

**coffee-nut** (kof'ē-nut), *n.* The fruit of the Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus dioica*.

**coffee-pot** (kof'ē-pot), *n.* A covered pot or urn, of metal or earthenware, in which coffee is made, or in which the beverage is served at table.

**coffee-roaster** (kof'ē-rōs'tēr), *n.* 1. One who prepares coffee-beans for use by roasting them. — 2. A machine or rotary cylinder used in roasting coffee-beans.

**coffee-room** (kof'ē-rōm), *n.* A public room in an inn, hotel, or club-house, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments; now, usually, the public dining-room. [Eng.]

He returned in a gloomy mood to the *coffee-room*.

Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, I. 8.

**coffee-sage** (kof'ē-sāj), *n.* A coffee-house orator. Churchill. [Rare.]

**coffee-shop** (kof'ē-shop), *n.* 1. A shop where coffee is sold. — 2. An inferior sort of coffee-house.

**coffee-stand** (kof'ē-stand), *n.* 1. A support for the vessel in which coffee is prepared. — 2. A stall set up on the street for the sale of coffee and other refreshments.

**coffee-tree** (kof'ē-trē), *n.* The *Coffea Arabica*, and other species which produce the berries from which coffee is derived. See *coffee*. The wood of the common coffee-tree is of a light greenish-brown or dirty-yellow color, and nearly as close and hard-grained as boxwood; but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much value. — **California coffee-tree**, *Rhamnus Purshiana*. — **Kentucky coffee-tree**, *Gymnocladus dioica*, a large caespitose tree of the United States, the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee.

**coffein, coffeine** (kof'ē-in), *n.* [*< Coffea + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>.*] Same as *cafein*.

**coffer** (kof'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cofer*, *< ME. cofer*, a chest, esp. for money, ark, rarely coffin (*> D. G. koffer* = Dan. *kuffert* = Sw. *koffert*), *< OF. cofre*, F. *coffre* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *cofre*), a modification of older *cofin*, a chest, *> E. coffin*, q. v. For the change of the second syllable, cf. *order*, *< F. ordre*, *< L. ordo (ordin-)*.] 1. A box, casket, or chest (as now understood, a large chest), especially one used for keeping valuables, as money; an ark; hence, figuratively, a treasury; in the plural, the wealth or pecuniary resources of a person, corporation, nation, etc.

Yet hadde he but litel gold in *cofre*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 298.

Bot make to the [thee] a mancloun & that is my wylle, A *cofer* [ark] closed of trea, clanych planed;

Wyrt woneg [dwelling] therinne for wyld & for tame.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 810.

There he found in the knyghtes *cofer*

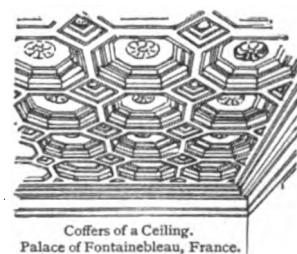
But even halfe a pounde.

Lyttel Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 52).

He would discharge it without any burden to the queen's *coffers*.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

2. In arch., a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling or soffit, of an ornamental character,



Coffers of a Ceiling. Palace of Fontainebleau, France.

usually enriched with moldings and having a rose, pomegranate, star, or other ornament in the center; a caisson.—3. In fort., a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 16 to 18

feet broad. The upper part is made of pieces of timber raised 2 feet above the level of the moat, and upon them are placed hurdles laden with earth, which serve as a covering and as a parapet. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavor to pass the ditch.

4. A trough in which tin ore is broken to pieces.

5. A kind of caisson or floating dock.—6. A canal-lock chamber.

**coffer** (kof'ér), *v. t.* [*< coffer, n.*] 1. To deposit or lay up in a coffer: usually with *up*.  
But what glut [glutton] of the gomes [men] may any good kachen,  
He will keepen it hyni-self & cofferen it faste.  
*Piers Plowman's Creed* (E. E. T. S.), l. 68.

The aged man that coffers up his gold.  
*Shak., Lucrece*, l. 855.

2. To ornament with coffers, as a ceiling.  
**coffer-dam** (kof'ér-dam), *n.* 1. A water-tight wooden inclosure built in a body of water, in order to obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc., by pumping out the water from its interior. It is usually formed of two or more rows of piles, driven close together and rising above the level of high water, with clay packed in between the rows.

2. In a war-ship, a series of compartments, in the vicinity of the water-line above the protective deck, built in the interior against the ship's side or around hatches, forming a double wall which can be packed to prevent water from entering after the side has been pierced by shot. In the U. S. navy, the packing is made from the pith of corn-stalks, which swells when wet.

**cofferer** (kof'ér-ér), *n.* 1. One who lays up treasure in a coffer or chest; one who hoards money. [*Rare.*]

Ye fortune's cofferers! ye pow'rs of wealth!  
*Young, Night Thoughts*, ll. 550.

2. Formerly, a principal officer of the royal household of England, who had oversight of the other officers of the court. He was next under the controller, and was a member of the Privy Council. His duties are now performed by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

Samuel Sandys . . . was raised to the house of peers, and made cofferer of the household.  
*S. Douell, Taxes in England*, II. 114.

3*t.* A treasurer.

*Cloven.* Whither should this money be travelled?  
*For.* To the devil, I think.  
*Cloven.* 'Tis with his cofferer I am certain, that's the usurer. *Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn*, II. 2.

**coffer-fish** (kof'ér-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ostracion*; a trunk-fish.

**coffering** (kof'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coffer*, *v.*] In mining, the operation of securing the shaft of a mine from the ingress of water by ramming in clay between the casing and the rock.

**coffership** (kof'ér-ship), *n.* [*< coffer + ship.*] The office of treasurer, cash-keeper, or purser.  
His Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the coffership.  
*Raleigh, Remains* (Ord MS.).

**coffer-work** (kof'ér-wérk), *n.* 1. In arch., a surface ornamented with coffers.—2. In masonry, rubble-work faced with stone.—**Coffer-work ceiling.** See *ceiling*.

**coffin** (kof' or kóf'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cofin* (def. 3), after the L.; *< ME. coffin, coffin*, a basket, a pie-crust (the sense of 'chest in which a dead human body is buried,' for which ME. *coffin* is found, does not belong to *coffin* in ME.), *< OF. cofin = Pr. cofin = Sp. cofin*, a basket, = It. *cofano*, formerly also *cofino*, *cofino*, a basket, trunk, coffer, *< L. cophinus*, a basket, *< Gr. κόφινος*, a basket. See *coffer*, the same word in other ME. and mod. senses.] 1*t.* A basket.  
And thei token the relifs of broken metis twelve coffins  
ful and of the fischia.  
*Wyclif, Mark vi.*

2*t.* A mold of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. See *custard-coffin*.  
Of the paste a coffin I will rear.  
*Shak., Tit. And.*, v. 2.

The red-deer pies in your house, or sell them forth, sir,  
Cast so that I may have their coffins all  
Returned here, and piled up.  
*B. Jonson, Staple of News*, II. 1.

3. The chest, box, or case in which a dead human body is placed for burial: usually made of wood or lead, but sometimes of stone or iron, or even of glass.  
Not a flower, not a flower sweet,  
On my black coffin let there be strown.  
*Shak., T. N.*, II. 4 (song).

His [Saint Luke's] bones were brought from Constantinople in an yron coffin.  
*Coryat, Crudities*, l. 178.

4*t.* A paper twisted in the form of a cone, used as a bag by grocers; a cap or cornet.—5. In farriery, the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the whole hoof below the coronet, including the coffin-bone.—6. In printing: (a*t*) The wooden frame which inclosed the stone or bed of the old form of hand printing-press. (b*t*) The frame which incloses an imposing-stone.—7. In mill-ing, one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the end of the driver. *E. H. Knight*.—8. In mining, old workings open to the day, where the ore was raised to the surface by

the cast-after-cast method. [*Cornwall.*].—9. In *ceram.*, same as *cassette*.—To put or drive a nail in one's coffin, to do anything that may tend to shorten one's days.

**coffin** (kof' or kóf'in), *v. t.* [*< coffin, n.*] 1*t.* To cover with paste or crust. See *coffin, n.*; 2; also extract under *baked-meat*, 2.

And coffin'd in crust, till now she was hoary.  
*B. Jonson, Masque of Gypsies*.

2. To put or inclose in a coffin, as a corpse; hence, figuratively, to confine; shut up.

They coffin him and place him in a roomie richly furnished, and cover him with a sheet, in which they paint his portraiture.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 446.

Myself will see him coffin'd and embalmed,  
And in one tomb rest with him.  
*Beau. and Fl. (?)*, Faithful Friends, III. 2.

Tear forth the fathers of poor families  
Out of their beds, and coffin them alive  
In some kind clasp'ing prison.  
*B. Jonson, Volpone*, I. 1.

Some coffin'd in their cabins lie, equally  
Grief'd that they are not dead, and yet must die.  
*Donne, The Storm*.

**coffin-boat** (kof'in-bót), *n.* A sink-boat or battery used in shooting wild fowl, especially ducks. See *battery*, 14. [*Chesapeake Bay.*]

**coffin-bone** (kof'in-bón), *n.* The last phalanx of a horse's foot; the distal phalangeal bone. See *hoof*.

**coffin-carrier** (kof'in-kar'í-ér), *n.* [Equiv. to pall-bearer, in allusion to its black back.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. See *blackback*, 1. [*Local, New Eng.*]

**coffin-fish** (kof'in-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Ostraciontidae*. The name is applied in New South Wales to *Ostracion diaphanus* and *O. con-catenatus*, and to *Aracana lenticularis*.

**coffle** (kof'í), *n.* [Also written *caufle* and *kaf-le*, and in the general sense 'caravan' also *caflah*, *cafilah*, *kafilah*, *kafila*, *< Ar. káfila*, *> Pers. Hind. káfila*, a caravan: see *kafila*.] A train or gang of slaves transported or marched for sale.

Lundy was a constant witness of the horrors and cruelties of the [slave] traffic as the *coffles* of chained victims were driven through the streets.  
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 371.

**coffre-fort** (kof'ér-fört), *n.* [*F.*, orig. *coffre fort*: *coffre*, a box; *fort*, *< L. fortis*, strong: see *coffer, n.*, and *fortitude*.] A strong box, especially one of a decorative character, generally small, and wrought either in steel or a similar material, for use in keeping money or valuable papers; an imitation of such a box in wood or the like.

**coffret** (kof'ret), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *coffre*, a coffer: see *coffer, n.*] A casket, especially one of ornamental design and character.

Oblong box or coffret, old black Boule, height 5 inches, length 13 inches. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib.*, 1862, No. 818.

**coffly**, *adv.* [*ME.*, also *cofflich*, *< AS. cāflice*, quickly, valiantly, *< cāf*, quick: see *cof* and *ly*.] Quickly; impetuously.

The Kyng with his keene ost [host] *cofflich* fighte.  
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 297.

**cofound** (kō-found'), *v. t.* [*< co-1 + found*.] To found together or at the same time.

It [the steeple of St. Paul's] . . . was originally co-founded by King Ethelbert with the body of the Church.  
*Fuller, Worthies*, London, II. 346.

**cofounder** (kō-foun'dér), *n.* [*< co-1 + founder*.] A joint founder.

**coffret**, *n.* A Middle English form of *coffer*.  
**coft**. Preterit and past participle of *coff*.  
**cog**<sup>1</sup> (kog), *n.* [*< ME. cogge, cogge* (after MD. *kogghe*, D. *kog* = MLG. LG. *kogge* (*> G. kogge*) = Dan. *kogge*, *kog*, *kaag* = Sw. dial. *kåg* = Icel. *kuggr*; ML. *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*), a var. of ME. *cokke*, E. *cock*, *< OF. coque*, a small boat: see *cock*.] 1. A small boat; a cockboat; a cock.

Jason and Eracles also  
That in a cogge to londe were ygo.  
*Chaucer, Good Women*, l. 1481.

Kaste aneres full kene into the water,  
Cogges with cablis cachyn to londe,  
And lay so on lone the long night over.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1077.

2. A trading-vessel; a galley; a ship in general.  
Coggez and crayers than crosser thaire mastex  
At the commandment of the kyng.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 738.

Agaynes hem comen her naveye,  
Cogges and dromoundes, many galeye.  
*Richard Coer de Lion* (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 4783.

**cog**<sup>2</sup> (kog), *n.* [*< ME. cogge, cogge*, *kog* = MDan. *kogge* = MSw. *kugg*, Sw. *kugge*, a cog. The Gael. Ir. *cog*, W. *cocac*, pl. *cocus*, *cocs*, a cog, are from Eng.] 1. A tooth, catch, or projection, usually one of a continuous series of such projections, on the periphery or the side

of a wheel, or on any part of a machine, which, on receiving motion, engages with a corresponding tooth or projection on another wheel or other part of the machine, and imparts motion to it. See cut under *cog-wheel*.

*Cogge* of a mylle, scarioballum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 85.

Please you to set the watermill with the ivory cogge in 't a-grinding. *Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

2*t.* A mill-wheel; a cog-wheel.  
The were i-cundur [kinder, that is, more akin or like] to one frogge  
That sit at muine [mill] under cogge.  
*Old and Nightingale*, l. 85.

3. In mining, same as *chock*, 4.—4.—5. The short handle of a scythe. [*Prov. Eng.*].—5. A kind of notch used in tailing joists or wall-plates.—**Cog and round**, a device, consisting of a cog-wheel working into the rounds of a lantern-wheel, for raising a bucket from a well.

**cog**<sup>2</sup> (kog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, ppr. *cogging*. [*< ME. coggen*; from the noun.] 1. To furnish with cogs.

*Coggyn* a mylle, scarioballo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 85.

2. To wedge up so as to render steady or prevent motion: as, to cog the leg of a table which stands unevenly; to cog a wheel of a carriage with a stone or a piece of wood. [*Scotch.*].—3. To harrow. [*North. Eng.*].—**Cogged respiration** or **breath-sound**. See *breath-sound*.

**cog**<sup>3</sup>, **cogue** (kög), *n.* [*Sc.* (dim. *coggie*, *q. v.*), *< Gael. cogan*, a small drinking-vessel, *cog*, a drink, = Ir. *cogan*, *cog*, a drink, = W. *cogan*, a bowl; prob. connected with O'Gael. *coca*, hollow, empty, W. *cog*, empty. Cf. *cog*.] 1. A circular wooden vessel used for holding milk, broth, etc. [*Scotch and North. Eng.*]

Their drink is ale made of beer-malt, and tunned up in a small vessel called a *cogue*; after it has stood a few hours, they drink it out of the *cogue*, yeast and all.  
*Mod. Account of Scotland*, 1670 (Harl. Misc., VI. 141).

For fear by foes that they should lose  
Their cogues of brose.  
*Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck.—3. Intoxicating liquor.

**cog**<sup>3</sup>, **cogue** (kög), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, *cogued*, ppr. *cogging*, *coguing*. [*Sc.*, from the noun.] To empty into a wooden vessel.

**cog**<sup>4</sup> (kog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, ppr. *cogging*. [*Prob. imitative like cog and bob*, in like senses.] 1. *trans.* 1. To strike; knock; beat; also, to bump. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. To knock or touch (a die or dice) so as to control the fall.

I know none breathing, but will cogge a dye  
For twentie thousand double pistole.  
*Marrton, Antonio and Mellida*, I. III. 1.

3. To obtrude or thrust by falsehood or deception; foist; palm: usually with *in* or *on*.

Fustian tragedies . . . have by concerted applause been  
cogged upon the town for masterpieces.  
*Dennis*.

4. To flatter; wheedle; seduce or win by adulation or artifice.

I'll mountebank their loves,  
Cog their hearts from them, and come home below'd  
Of all the trades in Rome.  
*Shak., Cor.*, III. 2.

With such poor fetches to cog a laughter from us.  
*Milton, Colasterion*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cheat, especially by controlling the fall of dice.

For guineas in other men's breeches  
Your gamblers will palm and will cog. *Swift*.

2. To wheedle; flatter; dissimulate.  
Cog, lie, flatter, and face  
Four ways in Court to win men grace.  
*Ascham, The Scholemaster*, p. 54.

For they will cog so when they wish to use men,  
With "Pray be cover'd, sir," "I beseech you, sit."  
*Chapman, Gentleman Usher*, III. 1.

Mistress Ford, I cannot cog, I cannot prate.  
*Shak., M. W. of W.*, III. 2.

**cog**<sup>4</sup> (kog), *n.* [*< cog*, *v.*] 1. A trick or deception.  
Letting it pass for an ordinary cog upon them.  
*Bp. Watson*.

2. *pl.* Loaded dice.  
It were a hard matter for me to get my dinner that day  
wherein my master had not sold a dozen of devices, a case  
of cogs, and a suit of shifts in the morning.  
*Greene, James IV.*, II. 1.

**cog-bells** (kog'belz), *n. pl.* [*Cf. equiv. E. dial. conkabell.*] Icicles. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cogence** (kō'jens), *n.* [*< cogent*: see *enoc*.] Cogency. [*Rare.*]

An argument of cogence. *Cowper, Conversation*, l. 233.

**cogency** (kō'jen-si), *n.* [*< cogent*: see *enoc*.] Power of proving or of producing belief; the quality of being highly probable or convincing;

force; credibility: as, the cogency of an alleged motive, or of evidence; the cogency of one's arguments or reasoning.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and cogency. *Locke*.

Negative evidence . . . of the same kind and of the same cogency as that which forbids us to assume the existence between the Earth and Venus of a planet as large as either of them. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 68.*

**cogential** (kō-jē'nial), *a.* [*co-* + *genial*; var. of *congenial*.] Congenial.

A writer of a cogential cast.

*T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 357.*

**cogent** (kō-jent), *a.* [= *F. cogent*, < *L. cogen(t)-s*, ppr. of *cogere*, collect, compress, compel, contr. of \**co-igere*, for \**co-agere*, < *co-*, together, + *agere*, drive; see *co-* and *act*, *n.*] 1. Compelling by physical force; potent; irresistible by physical means. [Rare.]

The cogent force of nature. *Prior*.

2. Compelling assent or conviction; appealing powerfully to the intellect or moral sense; not easily denied or refuted: as, a cogent reason or argument.

This most cogent proof of a Deity. *Bentley*.

This way of reasoning was so obvious and cogent that many, even among the Jews themselves, acknowledged the force of it. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.*

**cogently** (kō-jent-li), *adv.* In a cogent manner.

**cogge**<sup>1</sup>, **cogge**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [*cog*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, 3, + *-erl.*] In mining, one who builds up the roof-supports or cogs.

**cogger**<sup>1</sup> (kōg'er), *n.* [*cog*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, 3, + *-erl.*] A flatterer; a deceiver; a cheat.

**cogger**<sup>2</sup> (kōg'er-i), *n.* [*cog*<sup>4</sup> + *-ery*.] The practice of cogging or cheating, especially at dice; trickery; falsehood; knavery.

This is a second false surmise or coggerie of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error.

*Bp. Watson, Quodlibets of Religion (ed. 1802), p. 136.*

**coggie** (kōg'i), *n.* [*Sc.*, dim. of *cog*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A small wooden bowl.—2. The contents of a coggie, as porridge, brose, liquor, etc.

**cogging**<sup>1</sup> (kōg'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cog*<sup>4</sup>, *v.*] The practice of cheating with dice.

As to dicing, I think it betcometh best deboshed souldiers to play at on the heads of their drums, being only ruled by hazard, and subject to knavish cogging.

*Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.*

**cogging**<sup>2</sup> (kōg'ing), *n.* Same as *calking*<sup>2</sup>.

**coggle**<sup>1</sup> (kōg'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cog*<sup>1</sup>.] A small boat.

**coggle**<sup>2</sup> (kōg'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coggled*, ppr. *cogging*. [*E. dial.*, appar. < *coggle*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, a small boat, or else var. of *cockle*<sup>2</sup>, move up and down, as waves; see *coggle*<sup>1</sup> and *cockle*<sup>2</sup>.] To move from side to side; be shaky. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

**coggle**<sup>3</sup> (kōg'l), *n.* [*E. dial.*, appar. dim. of *cock*<sup>3</sup>, a roundish heap, etc. (cf. *Sw. dial. kokkel*, a lump of earth), or var. of equiv. *cobble*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*; but cf. *D. kogel* = *MHG. kugele*, *kugel*, *G. kugel*, a ball, bowl, globe.] A small round stone; a cobble. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**coggedly** (kōg'l-di), *a.* [Extension of *coggly*, or var. of *cockle*<sup>2</sup>.] Shaky; unstable. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Take care of that step-ladder though; it is coggedly, as I observed when you came down.

*Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xxv.*

**cogglestone** (kōg'l-stōn), *n.* [*coggle*<sup>3</sup> + *stone*. Cf. *cobblestone*.] A cobblestone.

**coggly** (kōg'li), *a.* [*Sc.*, also spelled *cogglis*; < *coggle*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] Unsteady; unstable.

**cogitability** (kōj'i-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. cogitabilité*; < *cogitable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being cogitable or thinkable; possibility of being thought.

Conceptions . . . of whatsoever hath any entity or cogitability. *Cudworth, Morality, iv. 1.*

**cogitable** (kōj'i-tā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Sp. cogitable*, < *L. cogitabilis*, < *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] 1. *a.* Capable of being thought; that may be apprehended by thinking; thinkable; not logically absurd.

Creation is cogitable by us only as a putting forth of divine power. *Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 593.*

II. *n.* Anything capable of being the subject of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**cogitabund** (kōj'i-tā-bund), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. cogitabundo* = *It. cogitabondo*, < *L. cogitabundus*, thoughtful, < *L. cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] Full of thought; deeply thoughtful. [Rare.]

Booth, in a clerical dress, is seated in an easy-chair, cogitabund, with a manuscript open before him.

*Southey, The Doctor, cxli.*

**cogitabundity** (kōj'i-tā-bun'di-ti), *n.* [*cogitabund* + *-ity*.] Deep thoughtfulness. [Humorous.]

**cogitate** (kōj'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogitated*, ppr. *cogitating*. [*L. cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare* (> *It. cogitare* = *Sp. Pg. cogitar* = *OF. cogiter*), consider, ponder, weigh, think upon, prob. a contr. (as *cogere* for \**coigere*, \**coagere*) for \**co-igitare*, for *co-agitare* (which occurs later as a new formation in lit. sense 'shake together'), < *co-*, together, + *agitare*, shake: see *co-* and *agitate*.] I. *intrans.* To think earnestly or studiously; reflect; ponder; meditate: as, to cogitate upon means of escape.

He that calleth a thing into his mind . . . cogitateth and considereth. *Bacon, Learning.*

II. *trans.* To revolve in the mind; think about attentively; meditate on; hence, devise or plan: as, he is cogitating mischief.

We . . . did cogitate nothing more than how to satisfy the parts of a good pastor. *Foxe, Martyrs, p. 780.*

**cogitation** (kōj'i-tā'shon), *n.* [In early ME. *cogitaciun*, < *OF. cogitaciun*, *cogitacion*, *F. cogitation* = *Pr. cogitatio* = *Pg. cogitaçõ* = *It. cogitazione*, < *L. cogitatio* (*n.*), < *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] 1. The act of cogitating or thinking; earnest reflection; meditation; contemplation.

On some great charge employ'd

He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep. *Milton, P. L., III. 629.*

Round the decaying trunk of human pride,  
At morn, and eve, and midnight's solemn hour,  
Do penitential cogitations cling. *Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 21.*

Hence — 2. That which is thought out; a plan; a scheme. [Rare.]

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his cogitations vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

**cogitative** (kōj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. cogitativ* = *Sp. Pg. It. cogitativo*, < *ML. cogitativus*, < *L. cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate* and *-ive*.] 1. Having the power of cogitating or meditating; thinking; reflective: as, cogitative faculties.—2. Given to thought or contemplation; thoughtful.

The earl . . . being by nature somewhat more cogitative.

*Sir H. Wotton, Parallel between Essex and Buckingham.*

**cogitatively** (kōj'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cogitative or thinking manner.

**cogitativity** (kōj'i-tā-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*cogitative* + *-ity*.] Power of cogitation. [Rare.]

To change death into life, incapacity of thinking into cogitativity. *W. Wollaston.*

**cogito ergo sum** (kōj'i-tō'ēr-gō sum), [*L.*: *cogito*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *cogitare*, think; *ergo*, therefore; *sum*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be: see *cogitate*, *ergo*, and *be*.] Literally, I think, therefore I am: the starting-point of the Cartesian system of philosophy. See *Cartesian*.

**cognant** (kōg'man), *n.*; pl. *cogmen* (-men). [*cog* (ware) + *man*.] A dealer in or a maker of cogware.

**cognac** (kō'nyak), *n.* [Formerly also *cogniac*; < *F. cognac*: so called from *Cognac* in France.] 1. Properly, a French brandy of superior quality distilled from wines produced in the neighborhood of Cognac in the department of Charente, France; more loosely, any of the brandies of that department. Hence — 2. In Europe, any brandy of good quality (this name having superseded the original terms *eau-de-vie*, *branntwein*, etc.); in the United States, French brandy in general. See *champagne*.

**Cognac pottery.** See *pottery*.

**cognate** (kōg'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. cognado* = *It. cognato*, < *L. cognatus*, < *co-*, together, + \**gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born, pp. of \**gnasci*, *nasci*, be born: see *natal*, *native*. Cf. *agnate*, *adnate*.] I. *a.* 1. Allied by blood; connected or related by birth; specifically, of the same parentage, near or remote, as another. See *cognition*, 1.—2. Related in origin; traceable to the same source; proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family, in a general sense: as, cognate languages or dialects; words cognate in origin.—3. Allied in nature, quality, or form; having affinity of any kind: as, cognate sounds.

There is a difference between poetry and the cognate arts of expression, since the former has somewhat less to do with material processes and effects.

*Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 3.*

In ancient Hellas there were four classes of religious observance more or less cognate with pilgrimage, though not in any case identical therewith. *Encyc. Brit., XIX. 91.*

**Cognate accusative or objective.** See *objective*.—**Cognate notions, in logic:** (a) Notions essentially identical, and differing only in being conceived by different minds or by the same mind at different times. (b) Any similar notions.—**Cognate propositions, in logic,** propositions having the same subject or the same predicate.

II. *n.* [= *F. cognat*, etc., < *L. cognatus*, fem. *cognata*, *n.*: see above.] 1. One connected with another by ties of kindred; specifically, in the plural, all those whose descent can be traced from one pair. In its technical use in Roman law it implied a lawful marriage as the source. See *agnate* and *cognition*, 1.—2. Anything related to another by origin or derivation, as a language or a word: as, the Latin and Greek languages are cognates.

**cognateness** (kōg'nāt-nes), *n.* The state or relation of being cognate. *Coleridge*.

**cognati** (kōg-nā'ti), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *cognatus*, *n.*: see *cognate*, *a.* and *n.*] Persons related by birth; specifically, the descendants of the same pair. See *cognition*, 1.

**cognatic** (kōg-nat'ik), *a.* [*cognate* + *-ic*; = *F. cognatique* = *Sp. cognático* = *Pg. cognático*.] Cognate; pertaining to relationship by descent from one pair. See *cognition*, 1.

The old Roman law established, for example, a fundamental difference between *Agnatic* and *Cognatic* relationship, that is, between the Family considered as based upon common subjection to patriarchal authority and the Family considered (in conformity with modern ideas) as united through the mere fact of a common descent. This distinction disappears in the "law common to all nations." *Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 56.*

**cognition** (kōg-nā'shon), *n.* [*ME. cognacioun*, < *OF. cognacion*, *F. cognition* = *Pr. cognacion* = *Sp. cognación* = *Pg. cognaçõ* = *It. cognazione*, < *L. cognatio* (*n.*), < *cognatus*, kindred: see *cognate*.] 1. Relationship by descent from the same pair, including both the male and the female lines. See *agnation*.

He that honours his parents . . . will dearly account of all his relatives and persons of the same cognition.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 210.*

**Cognition** is . . . a relative term, and the degree of connexion in blood which it indicates depends on the particular marriage which is selected as the commencement of the calculation. If we begin with the marriage of father and mother, *Cognition* will only express the relationship of brothers and sisters; if we take that of the grandfather and grandmother, then uncles, aunts, and their descendants will also be included in the notion of *Cognition*; and following the same process a larger number of Cognates may be continually obtained by choosing the starting point higher and higher up in the line of ascent. *Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 142.*

2. Affinity by kindred origin.

His cognition with the *Æacides* and kings of *Molossus*. *Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 159.*

His [the Lord's] baptism did signify, by a cognition to their usual rites and ceremonies of ablution, and washing gentle proselytes, that the Jews had so far receded from their duty . . . that they were in the state of strangers. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 86.*

3. Affinity of any kind; resemblance in nature or character.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no cognition. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**cognisability, cognisable, etc.** See *cognizability, etc.*

**cognita, n.** Plural of *cognitum*.

**cognition** (kōg-nish'on), *n.* [*ME. cognicion* = *F. cognition* = *Pr. cognicio* = *Sp. cognición* (obs.) = *It. cognizione*, < *L. cognitio* (*n.*), knowledge, perception, a judicial examination, trial, < *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, know, < *co-*, together, + \**gnosce*, older form of *noscere*, = *Gr. γινωσκειν*, *γινωαι* = *E. know*: see *know*, and cf. *cognize*, *cognizance*, *cognizor*, *cognosce*, *connoisseur*.] 1. Knowledge, or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience; perception; cognizance.

This deuy[n] (divine) was of good cognition,  
And a scolar was of Thoulouse certain,  
As witnesseth litterall scripture plain. *Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5981.*

Sometimes he [Constantine] took, as St. Augustine witnesseth, even personal cognition of them.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 8.*

I will not be myself, nor have cognition  
Of what I feel; I am all patience. *Shak., T. and C., v. 2.*

2. A mental act or process, or the product of an act, of the general nature of knowing or learning. (a) The act of acquiring any sort of idea; consciousness referring to an object as affecting the subject; the objectification of feeling; an act of knowing in the widest sense, including sensation, imagination, instinct, etc.: in this sense, discriminated as a function of the mind from *feeling* and *volition*.

I frequently employ cognition as a synonym of knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi.*

The very facts which lead us to distinguish feeling from cognition and conation make against the hypothesis that consciousness can ever be all feeling.

*James Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.*



(b) The formation of a concept, judgment, or argument, or that which is formed; the acquisition of knowledge by thinking, or the knowledge itself.

The theory of cognition, on which this ultimate conception rests, and from which it is developed, may be regarded either as an analysis of experience or as the idea of self-consciousness. *Adamson, Philos. of Kant, p. 143.*

(c) A mental representation (the act or the product) which, by the operation of sensory perception or thought, is made to correspond to an external object, though not, it may be, accurately. The word *cognitio* was the ordinary scholastic term in this sense. *Cognition* was occasionally used by Hobbes, Cudworth, and other writers whose vocabulary was strongly influenced by the Latin, but is rarely met with in later English before Hamilton.

All cognitions—even the most abstract—are primarily feelings. *G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 50.*

3. In *old Scots law*, a process in the Court of Session by which cases concerning disputed marches were determined.—4t. Same as *cognizance*, 2.

The bishops were ecclesiastical judges over the presbyters, the inferior clergy, and the laity. . . . There was inherent in them a power of cognition of causes, and coercion of persons. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 206.*

**Abstractive or speculative cognition.** See *abstractive*.—**Actual cognition, adequate cognition.** See the *adjectives*.—**Analytical cognition,** the logical dissection of a notion.—**Cognition and sale,** in Scotland, a process before the Court of Session, at the instance of a pupil and his tutors, for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of the pupil's estate.—**Cognition and sasine,** in Scotland, a form of entering an heir in burgh property.—**Condition of cognition.** See *condition*.—**Empirical cognition,** an act of learning from experience, or the knowledge so obtained.—**Enigmatical cognition,** abstractive cognition, especially of God: so called in allusion to 1 Cor. xiii. 12. "Now we see in a mirror, darkly"; in the Vulgate, "Videmus nunc per speculum in enigmate".—**Essential cognition,** God's knowledge as belonging to him essentially.—**Form of cognition.** See *form*.—**Habitual cognition.** See *habitual knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Historical cognition,** knowledge of facts.—**Immaterial cognition,** an act of acquiring knowledge without the aid of the bodily organs, whether of the peripheral senses or of the brain.

—**Infused cognition,** the direct communication of knowledge from reason and not from sense.—**Intellectual cognition.** (a) Knowledge by the understanding. (b) Cognition by direct insight, and not by ratiocination.—**Intuitive cognition.** (a) Knowledge by immediate experience. (b) Present perception of an object, with consciousness of it as an object.—**Material cognition,** an act of learning by means of the bodily organs, that is, the senses or the brain.—**Matter of cognition.** See *matter*.—**Matutinal cognition,** the cognition of things in the Divine Word: so called because the angels were said to have this kind of knowledge in the morning.—**Medium of cognition.** See *medium*.—**Meritorious cognition,** knowledge attained by the practice of virtue.—**Mixed cognition,** a cognition partly a priori, partly a posteriori.—**Natural cognition,** cognition by means of the senses and reason, without miraculous assistance.—**Nocturnal cognition,** that knowledge of God which belongs to the devils and which does not partake of the divine light.—**Particular cognition.** See *particular*.—**Philosophical cognition.** See *philosophical*.—**Practical cognition.** (a) Knowledge of what ought to be—that is, of what is demanded by the moral law: opposed to *theoretical cognition*, or knowledge of what is. (b) Knowledge more or less readily capable of practical application: opposed to *speculative or metaphysical cognition*, which is either incapable or not readily capable of such application.—**Proper cognition,** the cognition of an object in its peculiar essence.—**Pure cognition,** in the philosophy of Kant, cognition of an object so far as it is determined by the laws of the faculty of representation.—**Rational cognition,** cognition a priori, from reason.—**Sensitive cognition,** knowledge by the senses.—**Singular cognition.** See *singular*.—**Symbolical cognition.** See *symbolical knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Synthetic cognition,** cognition by a synthesis of notions, not a mere analysis of them.—**Theoretical cognition.** See *theoretical knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Theory of cognition,** a mixed psychological and logical account of how the mind is able to attain to knowledge, showing what kinds of truth and certainty are possible and what kinds are impossible.—**Universal cognition,** cognition of an object as one of a class.

**cognitionibus admittendis** (kog-nish-i-on-i-bus ad-mi-ten'dis). [*L.*, for or of making acknowledgment: *cognitionibus*, abl. pl. of *cognitio*(n-), acknowledgment; *admittendis*, abl. pl. of *admittendus*, ger. of *admittere*, admit: see *cognition* and *admit*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ, named from its characteristic phrase, requiring a magistrate to certify to the Court of Common Pleas fines that he had taken and neglected to report.

\***cognitive** (kog-ni-tiv), *a.* [*L.* *cognitus* (see *cognition*) + *-ive*; = *F.* *cognitif*.] 1. Capable of cognition; learning; knowing.  
Cognitive power, or conceptive, the power of knowing or conceiving. *Hobbes, Human Nat., I.*  
2. Pertaining to cognition: as, the *cognitive* faculties.  
Thinking (employing that term as comprehending all our *cognitive* energies) is of two kinds. *Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 578.*

**cognitum** (kog-ni-tum), *n.*; pl. *cognita* (-tā). [*L.*, neut. of *cognitus*: see *cognition*.] An object of cognition.—**Primum cognitum,** the first thing or kind of thing known in the order of learning.

The question of the *Primum Cognitum* . . . is not involved in the doctrine of Nominalism.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxxvi.*

**cognizability** (kog-ni- or kon-i-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* *cognizabile*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being cognizable. Also spelled *cognisability*.

**cognizable** (kog-ni- or kon-i-zā-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *connusable*, *conusable*; < *OF.* *cognisable*, a sophisticated form of *\*conoissable*, *conoissable*, *F.* *conoissable*, < *OF.* *conoistre*, *F.* *connaître*, < *L.* *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizance*.] 1. Capable of being cognized, known, perceived, or apprehended: as, the causes of many phenomena are not *cognizable* by the senses.  
No articulate sound is *cognizable* until the inarticulate sounds which go to make it up have been learned. *H. Spencer, Education, p. 130.*

2. Capable of being subjected to judicial examination in a court; within the scope of the jurisdiction; capable of being, or liable to be, heard, tried, and determined.  
I last winter erected a court of justice for the correcting of several enormities in dress and behaviour, which are not *cognizable* in any other courts of this realm. *Addison, Institution of the Court.*

The canonists affirm that a suit may be brought in the ecclesiastical court for every matter which is not *cognizable* in the courts of secular law, and for a great many matters which are so *cognizable*. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.*

Also spelled *cognisable*.

**cognizably** (kog-ni- or kon-i-zā-bli), *adv.* In a cognizable manner. Also spelled *cognisably*.

**cognizance** (kog-ni- or kon-i-zans), *n.* [Formerly also *connusance*, *conusance*; < *ME.* *cognisaunce*, *conoissance*, *conissance*, *conysshaunce*, *konichauns*, etc., < *OF.* *cognosaunce*, *conoissauce*, *conosaunce*, *conosaunce*, etc. (mod. *F.* *connaissance*), < *connoissant*, pp. of *conoistre*, *conostre*, etc., < *L.* *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizable*, *conoisseur*.] 1. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation: now chiefly in the phrase *take cognizance*.  
Lady, of my name ye have *conysance*. *Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 404.*  
In China, the Emperor himself *takes cognizance* of all the doctors in the kingdom who profess authorship. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxix.*  
It is the simple truth that I did *take cognizance* of strange sights and singular people. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.*

2. In *law*: (a) The exercise of jurisdiction; a taking of authoritative notice, as of a cause.  
The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass vi et armis. *Blackstone.*  
The senate [of Lucerne] has *cognizance* of all criminal causes. *J. Adams, Works, IV. 333.*

(b) Acknowledgment; admission, as a plea admitting the fact alleged in the declaration; a fine sur *conusance de droit*. (c) A plea in replevin, that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff or servant. See *aroury*.—3. (a) Any badge borne to facilitate recognition. Before the introduction of systematic heraldry, nobles and leaders adopted simple bearings to be depicted upon a pennon or a shield, and the earliest heraldry was little more than the classification of these. Later, since no parts of the arms proper could be borne but by those who had a legal right to them, with the exception of heralds and pursuivants, some emblem was adopted as a cognizance which could be worn by all the retainers of a noble house. See *badge*.

gift I encounter with this knight that this kare wortheth, How schal I him knowe what *konichauns* here he bere? *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3560.*

It is the proper *cognizance* of Mahometanism, by fire and sword to maintain their cause. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 105.*

(b) In *her.*, the armorial surcoat, or the crest, when worn, as being the only means by which a man in complete armor could be recognized.  
May the Winged Horse, your ancient badge and *cognisance*, still flourish! *Lamb, Old Benchers.*

Also spelled *cognisance*.

**Claiming conusance,** in *law*, assertion of the right of exclusive jurisdiction.

**cognizant** (kog-ni- or kon-i-zant), *a.* [Formerly also *connusant*, *conusant*; ult. < *OF.* *conoissant*, pp. of *cognizance*.] 1. Having cognizance or knowledge: with of.  
Now the memory has so far regained its dominion, that, in some measure, I am *cognizant* of my state. *Poe, Tales, I. 336.*

The very moment there are phenomena of any kind within our consciousness, that moment the mind becomes *cognizant* of its own existence. *J. D. Morell.*

2. In *law*, competent to take legal or judicial notice, as of a cause or a crime.  
Also spelled *cognisant*.

**cognize** (kog-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognized*, ppr. *cognizing*. [*L.* *cognoscere*, know, with ac-

com. term. *-ize* (as if from *cognizance*, *cognizable*, regarded as *cognize* + *-ance*, *-able*). Cf. *recognize*, *agnize*, and *cognosce*, and see *cognizance*, etc.] To make an object of cognition or thought; perceive; become conscious of; know. Also spelled *cognise*.

It would also be convenient, . . . for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word *cognize* in connection with its noun cognition. . . . But in this instance the necessity is not strong enough to warrant our doing what custom has not done. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi.*

Consciously to know a thing, that is, to *cognize* it. Animals know objects, but do not *cognize* them. *Kant, Logic (tr. by Abbott).*

**cognizee** (kog-ni- or kon-i-zē), *n.* [*L.* *cogniz- in cogniz-ance* + *-ee*.] In *old law*, one in whose favor a fine of land was levied. Also spelled *cognisee*.

**cognizor** (kog-ni- or kon-i-zōr), *n.* [Formerly also *connusor*, *conusor*; < *cogniz- in cogniz-ance* + *-or*.] In *old law*, the party who levied a fine of land. Also spelled *cognisor*.

**cognomen** (kog-nō-men), *n.* [*L.* *cognomen*, < *co-*, together, + *\*gnomen*, old form of *nomen* = *E. name*, q. v. Cf. *agnomen*, *prenomen*, *noun*, *pronoun*, *renown*.] 1. A surname; a distinguishing name; specifically, the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the house to which he belonged. See *name*.  
A surname, a *cognomen*, is an addition to the personal name, which is given in order to distinguish its bearers from others of the same name. *E. A. Freeman, Hist. Norman Conquest, V. 377.*

2. Loosely, a name, whether a given name, surname, or distinguishing epithet. [Colloq.]  
I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times: . . . this quaint and prim *cognomen* . . . amalgamated itself with my idea of the girl. *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, iv.*

**cognominal**<sup>1</sup> (kog-nom'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *cognominis*, adj., having the same name (< *co-*, together, + *\*gnomen*, *nomen*: see *cognomen*), + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Having the same name.

II. *n.* One who bears the same name; a namesake.

Nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**cognominal**<sup>2</sup> (kog-nom'i-nal), *a.* [*L.* *cognomen* (-*min*-) + *-al*. Cf. *cognominal*<sup>1</sup>.] Pertaining to a cognomen or surname. *Bp. Pearson.*

**cognominant**<sup>1</sup> (kog-nom'i-nant), *a.* [*L.* *cognominant*(-*is*), pp. of *cognominare*: see *cognominate*.] Having one and the same name.

**cognominate** (kog-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognominated*, ppr. *cognominating*. [*L.* *cognominatus*, pp. of *cognominare*, furnish with a surname, < *cognomen*, a surname: see *cognomen*.] To give a cognomen or surname to; nickname.

Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I *cognominated* Cyclops diphrelates (Cyclops the charioteer). *De Quincey, Eng. Mall Coach.*

**cognominate** (kog-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [*L.* *cognominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Being or used as a cognomen or surname; surnamed, or having a cognomen.  
**cognomination** (kog-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *cognominatio*(-*n*-), < *cognominare*: see *cognominate*.] A surname; a name given by way of distinction: as, Alexander the Great.

Therefore Christ gave him the *cognomination* of Cephas. *Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, § 7.*

**cognomine** (kog-nom'i-nē), *adv.* [*L.*, abl. of *cognomen*, *cognomen*.] By cognomen.  
**cognosce** (kog-nos'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cognosced*, ppr. *cognoscing*. [*L.* *cognoscere*, become acquainted with, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognize*.] I. *trans.* In *Scots law*, to inquire into or investigate, often in order to giving judgment in a cause.

II. *intrans.* To adjudicate; pronounce judgment. [Scotch.]  
Doth it belong to us . . . to *cognosce* upon his [the king's] actions, or limit his pleasure? *Drummond, Speech, May 2, 1639.*

**cognoscence**<sup>1</sup> (kog-nos'ens), *n.* [*L.* *cognoscencia*, < *L.* *cognosce*(-*n*-), pp. of *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*.] Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. *Dr. H. More.*

**cognoscente**, *conoscente* (It. pron. kō-nyō-, kō-nō-shen'te), *n.*; pl. *cognoscenti*, *conoscenti* (-ti). [It., prop. *conoscente*, prop. pp. of *conoscere*, < *L.* *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*.] A connoisseur: most used in the plural.

Ask a person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute *cognoscente*, if you please. *W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 77.*

**cognoscibility** (kɒg-nɒs-i-bil-i-ti), *n.* [*< cognoscere*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being cognoscible. [Rare.]

The cognoscibility of God is manifest.

Barrow, The Creed.

**cognoscible** (kɒg-nɒs-i-bl), *a.* [*< LL. cognoscibilis*, *< L. cognoscere*, know: see *cognosce* and *cognition*.] 1. Capable of being known.

Neither can evil be known, because whatsoever is truly cognoscible is good and true.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

2. Liable or subject to judicial investigation.

No external act can pass upon a man for a crime that is not cognoscible.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 813.

**cognoscitive** (kɒg-nɒs-i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. cognoscere*, know (see *cognize*, *cognosce*), + *-itive*.] The reg. form is *cognitive*.] Having the power of knowing; cognitive.

An innate cognoscitive power. Cudworth, Morality, iv. 1.

**cognovit** (kɒg-nɒ'vit), *n.* [*L.*, lit. he has acknowledged, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognoscere*, know, recognize: see *cognition*.] In law, an acknowledgment or confession by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just, wherefore the defendant, to save expense, suffers judgment to be entered without trial. More fully written *cognovit actionem*.

**cog-rail** (kɒg'raɪl), *n.* A rack or rail provided with cogs, placed between the rails of a railroad-track, to enable a locomotive provided with cogged driving-gear to draw trains up acclivities too steep for ordinary methods of traction.

The rack or cog-rail in the middle of the track is made of two angle-irons which have between them cogs of one-and-a-quarter-inch iron, accurately rolled to uniform size.

Science, III. 415.

**cogredient** (kɒ-gré'di-ent), *n.* [*< cogredient*: see *-ency*.] In math., the relation of cogredient sets of variables.

**cogredient** (kɒ-gré'di-ent), *a.* [*< co-1 + \*gradient*, the form in comp. (cf. *ingredient*, and *L. congradien(t)-s*, ppr. of *congradi*, come together: see *congress*) of *gradient*, *< L. gradien(t)-s*, ppr. of *gradi*, go: see *gradient*, *grade*.] Literally, coming together: in math., said of a system of variables subject to undergo linear transformations identical with those of another system of variables. Thus, if when the variables  $x, y$  are transformed by the formulas

$$x = a\xi + b\eta \\ y = c\xi + d\eta,$$

another set of variables,  $x', y'$ , is simultaneously transformed by the formulas

$$x' = a'\xi + b'\eta \\ y' = c'\xi + d'\eta,$$

then the two sets are said to be cogredient.

**co-guardian** (kɒ-gár'di-an), *n.* [*< co-1 + guar-dian*.] A joint guardian. Kent.

**cogue** *n.* and *v.* See *cog*.

**cogware** (kɒg'wair), *n.* [Etym. unknown. Cf. *cogman*.] A coarse narrow cloth like frieze, mentioned in the reign of Richard II. and used by the lower classes in England up to the sixteenth century.

**cog-wheel** (kɒg'hwél), *n.* A wheel having teeth or cogs, used in transmitting motion by engaging the cogs of another similar wheel or of a rack; a geared wheel, or a gear. The direction of the transmitted motion is determined by the position and angle of the circle of cogs. Cog-wheels include rag- or sprocket- and lantern-wheels, and are classified as spur-, bevel-, and crown-wheels, according to the position of the cogs. See these words.—**Cog-wheel respiration**. Same as *cogged breath-sound* (which see, under *breath-sound*).



Cog-wheel (Spur-wheel).

**cog-wood** (kɒg'wud), *n.* [*< cog + wood*.] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, which is imperfectly known botanically. It has been referred to *Ceanothus Chloroxylon*.

**cohabit** (kɒ-hab'it), *v. i.* [= *F. cohabiter* = *Sp. Pg. cohabitar* = *It. coabitare*, *< LL. cohabitare*, *< L. co-*, together, + *habitare*, dwell: see *co-1* and *habit*, *n.*, and cf. *inhabit*.] 1. To dwell together; inhabit or reside in company or in the same place or country.

That mankind hath very strong bounds to cohabit and concur in, other than mountains and hills, during his life.

Donne, Letters, xxxvii.

I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and a calm content did cohabit in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 53.

Specifically—2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

The law supposes that husband and wife cohabit together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them.

Bouvier.

**cohabitant** (kɒ-hab'i-tant), *n.* [*< LL. cohabitans* (t-s), ppr. of *cohabitare*, dwell together: see *cohabit*.] One who dwells with another or in the same place.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable cohabitants with the Saxons in England.

Raleigh, Hist. World, III. 28.

**cohabitation** (kɒ-hab-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. cohabitation* = *Sp. cohabitación* = *Pg. cohabitacão* = *It. coabitazione*, *< LL. cohabitatio(n)-*, *< cohabitare*, pp. *cohabitatus*, dwell together: see *cohabit*.] 1. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place.

A cohabitation of the spirit with flesh.

Dr. H. More, Conjectura Caballistica, p. 218.

To this day [1722] they have not any one place of cohabitation among them that may reasonably bear the name of a town.

Beverley, Virginia, I. ¶ 64.

2. The state of dwelling or living together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons who are not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

**cohabiter** (kɒ-hab'i-tēr), *n.* A cohabitant.

Cohabitors of the same region.

Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, iv.

**coheir** (kɒ-ār'), *n.* [*< co-1 + heir*, after *L. coheres*, *coheres*, *< co-*, together, + *heres*, *heres*, > ult. *E. heir*.] A joint heir; one who has, or has a right to, an equal or a definite share in an inheritance with another or others.

I am a queen, and co-heir to this country, The sister to the mighty Ptolemy.

Fletcher (and another), False One, II. 3.

The heir was not necessarily a single person. A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might succeed as co-heirs to the inheritance.

Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 176.

**coheirress** (kɒ-ār'es), *n.* [*< co-1 + heirress*. See *coheir*.] A joint heirress; a female who shares equally or definitely in an inheritance.

**cohere** (kɒ-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cohered*, ppr. *cohering*. [Formerly also *coharere*, *< L. coharere*, stick together, *< co-*, together, + *harere*, pp. *hæsus*, stick, cleave: see *hesitate*, and cf. *adhere*, *inhere*.] 1. To stick, or stick together; cleave; be united; hold fast, as one thing to another, or parts of the same mass, or two substances that attract each other.

Cohesion is manifested by two surfaces of glass, which if ground exceedingly smooth and placed in contact, will cohere firmly.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Phys., p. 229.

2. To be well connected or coherent; follow regularly in the natural or logical order; be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3. To suit; be fitted; agree.

Had time coher'd with place, or place with wishing.

Shak., M. for M., II. 1.

**\*coherence, coherency** (kɒ-hēr'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= *F. cohérence* = *Sp. Pg. coherencia* = *It. coerenza*, *< L. coherencia*, *< cohæren(t)-s*, ppr. of *cohære*, stick together: see *cohere*, *coherent*.] 1. The act or state of cohering; a sticking or cleaving of one thing to another, or of parts of the same body to each other, or a cleaving together of two bodies, as by the force of attraction. [In this sense *cohesion* is more common.]

When two pieces of wood have remained in contact and at rest for some time, a second force besides friction resists their separation: the wood is compressible, the surfaces come closely into contact, and the coherency due to this cause must be overcome before motion commences.

R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 70.

This view of the nature of the labellum explains its large size, . . . and especially the manner of its coherency to the column, unlike that of the other petals.

Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 238.

The United States to-day cling together with a coherency far greater than the coherency of any ordinary federation or league.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 99.

2. Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse or of any system; consistency.

Little needed the Princes and potentates of the earth, which way soever the Gospel was spread, to study ways how to make a coherence between the Churches politic and theirs.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

**coherent** (kɒ-hēr'ent), *a.* [= *F. cohérent* = *Sp. Pg. coherente* = *It. coerente*, *< L. cohæren(t)-s*, ppr. of *cohære*, stick together, cohere: see *cohere*.] 1. Sticking, or sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of a body, solid or fluid, or as one body or substance to another; adhesive.

Consequently when insects visit the flowers of either form . . . they will get their foreheads or proboscides well dusted with the coherent pollen.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 96.

The lower angle of each frustule is coherent to the middle of the next one beneath.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 292.

2. Connected; consistent; having a natural or due agreement of parts; consecutive; logical: said of things: as, a coherent discourse.

An unerring eye for that fleeting expression of the moral features of character, a perception of which alone makes the drawing of a coherent likeness possible.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 125.

From the earliest times that men began to form any coherent idea of it [the world] at all, they began to guess in some way or other how it was that it all began, and how it was all going to end.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 191.

3. Observing due order, connection, or arrangement, as in thinking or speaking; consistent; consecutive: said of persons.

A coherent thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules.

Watts, Logic.

4. Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing.

Instruct my daughter how she shall persevere.

That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,

May prove coherent.

Shak., All's Well, III. 7.

5. In bot., sometimes used for *connate*.

**coherentific** (kɒ-hēr-ent-i-fik), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. cohæren(t)-s*, coherent, + *-ficus*, *< facere*, make.] Causing coherence. [Rare.]

Cohesive or coherentific force.

Coleridge.

**coherently** (kɒ-hēr-ent-li), *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts; with logical sequence.

It is a history in which none of the events follow one another coherently.

Buckle, Civilization, I. III.

**coheritor** (kɒ-hēr'i-tor), *n.* [*< co-1 + heritor*.] A joint heritor or heir; a coheir.

Are a new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these coheritors of the doom to become coheritors of the blessedness reserved for the human "sons of perdition"?

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 342.

**cohesibility** (kɒ-hē-zī-bil-i-ti), *n.* [*< cohesible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesiveness. [Rare.]

**cohesible** (kɒ-hē-zī-bl), *a.* [*< L. cohæsus*, pp. of *cohære*, cohere, + *-ible*.] Capable of cohesion; cohesive. [Rare.]

**cohesion** (kɒ-hē'zhon), *n.* [= *F. cohésion* = *Sp. cohesión* = *Pg. cohesão* = *It. coesione*, *< L.* as if *\*cohæsiō(n)-*, *< cohære*, pp. *cohæsus*, stick together: see *cohere*.] 1. The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together; specifically, in phys., the state in which, or the force by which, the molecules of the same material are bound together, so as to form a continuous homogeneous mass. This force acts sensibly at insensible distances—that is, when the particles of matter which it unites are placed in apparent contact. At insensible distances it is a much greater, at sensible distances a much smaller, force than gravitation, so that it does not follow the law of variation of the latter. It unites the particles of a homogeneous body, and is thus distinguished from adhesion, which takes place between the molecules of different masses or substances, as between fluids and solids, and from chemical attraction, which unites the atoms of a molecule together. The power of cohesion in a body is estimated by the force necessary to pull its parts asunder.

In general, cohesion is most powerful among the particles of solid bodies, weaker among those of liquids, and least of all, or entirely wanting, in elastic fluids, as air and gases. Hardness, softness, tenacity, elasticity, malleability, ductility, and in crystallized bodies cleavage, are to be considered properties dependent upon cohesion. The most powerful influence which tends to diminish cohesion is heat, as shown in the change of a solid to a liquid, or of a liquid to a gas, which is effected by it. See *gas* and *liquid*. 2. In bot., the congenital union of one part with another. If the parts are similar, as two stamens, their union is specifically called *coalescence*; if dissimilar, as calyx and ovary, it is styled *adnation*.

3. Connection; dependence; affinity; coherency. [Now rare in this sense.]

Ideas that have no natural cohesion.

Locke.

The greatest strength of that prevailing Faction [the Romish religion] lies in the close union and cohesion of all the parts together.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. 1.

**Cohesion figures**, a class of figures produced by the attraction of liquids for other liquids or solids with which they are in contact, and divided into *surface*, *submersion*, *breath*, and *electric cohesion figures*. It was found by C. Tomlinson, an English physicist, that a drop of liquid, as of oil or alcohol, spreads itself out on the surface of water always in a definite figure, the figure differing with each fluid dropped on the water; and he suggested that this might be employed as a test for oils, etc. The same principle holds true with regard to liquids which, from greater specific gravity, sink slowly to the bottom in water, each liquid submerged forming a definite figure peculiar to itself. *Breath figures* are produced by putting a drop of the liquid to be examined on a slip of mica and breathing on it, when again each fluid takes a distinct characteristic shape. *Electric cohesion figures* are produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on a plate of glass.—**Magnetic cohesion**, that power by which two magnetic bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of lodestone.

**cohesive** (kɒ-hē'siv), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. cohesivo*, *< L. cohæsus*, pp. of *cohære*, cohere.] 1. Characterized by, causing, or concerned in cohesion or the quality of adhering together, literally or figuratively: as, cohesive force.

The Tory party is far more *cohesive* than the Liberal party, far more obedient to its leaders, far less disposed to break into sections, each of which thinks and acts for itself. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 60.

2. Having the property of cohesion; capable of cohering or sticking; having a tendency to unite and to resist separation: as, a *cohesive* substance.

The nests are built of strong *cohesive* clay.

*Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, II. 6.

**cohesively** (kō-hē'siv-li), *adv.* In a cohesive manner; with cohesion.

**cohesiveness** (kō-hē'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesibility.

**cohibit** (kō-hib'it), *v. t.* [*L. cohibitus*, pp. of *cohibere* (> *Sp. Pg. cohibir*), hold together, confine, restrain, < *co-*, together, + *habere*, hold: see *habit*, and cf. *adhibit*, *inhibit*, *prohibit*.] To restrain; check; hinder.

It was scarce possible to *cohibit* people's talk.

*Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 298.

**cohibition** (kō-hi-bish'on), *n.* [= *F. cohibition* = *Sp. cohibición* = *Pg. cohibição*, < *LL. cohibitiō* (> *L. cohibere*, restrain: see *cohibit*.] Hindrance; restraint. *North*. [Rare.]

**cohibitor** (kō-hib'i-tor), *n.* [*L. cohibitor* + *-or*.] One who restrains.

**cohabit** (kō-hō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cohabited*, ppr. *cohabiting*. [*ML. cohabitatus*, pp. of *cohabere* (> *Pg. cohabir* = *Sp. Pg. cohabitar*), redistil; prob. of *Ar.* origin.] In *phar.*, to redistil from the same or a similar substance, as a distilled liquid poured back upon the matter remaining in the vessel, or upon another mass of similar matter.

The *cohabited* water of rue can never be sufficiently recommended for the cure of the falling sickness, the hysteric passion, for expelling poison, and promoting of sweat and perspiration. *F. Shaw*, *Chemistry*, xvi.

**cohabitation** (kō-hō-bā'shon), *n.* [= *F. cohabitation* = *Sp. cohabitación* = *Pg. cohabitacão*, < *ML. cohabitatio* (> *L. cohabere*, redistil: see *cohabit*.] The operation of cohabiting.

*Sub. What's cohabitation?*

*Face.*

"Tis the pouring on  
Your aqua regia, and then drawing him off,  
To the trine circle of the seven spheres.

*B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

**cohabator** (kō-hō-bā-tor), *n.* [*cohabit* + *-or*.] A device in which or by means of which cohabitation is effected.

**coho** (kō'hō), *n.* The coho or silver salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*. [*Puget Sound*.]

**cohog** (kō'hog), *n.* Same as *quahog*.

The more costly beads [in wampum] come from the largest shells of the *Quahog* or *Cohog*, a *whelk*.

*Schels de Vere*, *Americanisms*, p. 29.

**cohoor**, **cohowt**, *n.* A kind of petrel, probably a shearwater of the genus *Puffinus*.

The *Cohow* is so called from his voice, a night bird, being all day hid in the Rocks.

*S. Clarke*, *Four English Plantations* (1670), p. 22.

**cohorn**, *n.* See *cohorn*.

**cohort** (kō'hört), *n.* [= *F. cohorte* = *Sp. Pg. cohorte* = *It. coorte* = *D. G. Dan. kohorte* = *Sw. kohort*, < *L. cohort* (> *s.*, a cohort, division of an army, company, train, retinue of attendants, any multitude, prop. a multitude inclosed, being the same word as *cohor* (> *s.*, often contr. *cor* (> *s.*, a place inclosed, an inclosure, yard, pen, court, > *ult. E. court*, q. v.) 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an infantry division of the legion, instituted as a regular body by Marius, though the name was used before his time with a less definite signification. Its original strength was 300 men, but, the cohort becoming the tactical unit of the army, the effective number was raised almost immediately to 600, or perhaps to 800, and remained practically the same until the end of the empire. The name was also given to bodies of auxiliary troops of the same strength, not necessarily organized into legions, and distinguished either according to nationality or according to their arm, as *cohortes funditorum*, the slingers; *cohortes sagittariorum*, the bowmen. See *legion*.

They kept . . . twelve *Prætorian* and *Urban Cohorts* in the citie of Rome. *Coryat*, *Cruities*, I. 71.

Hence—2. A band or body of warriors in general.

With him the *cohort* bright

Of watchful cherubim. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 127.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,

And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold.

*Byron*, *Destruction of Sennacherib*.

3. In some systems of botanical and zoological classification, a large group of no definitely fixed grade. In zoology it is usually intermediate between a family and an order; in botany it is usually a grade next higher than an order, but inferior to a class. *Alliance* has been used in the botanical sense.

**cohortation** (kō-hör-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. cohortatio* (> *n.*, < *cohortare*, pp. *cohortatus*, exhort, < *co-*, together, + *hortari*, exhort: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] Exhortation; encouragement. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cohortative** (kō-hör-tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. cohortativus*, < *L. cohortatus*, pp. of *cohortari*, encourage, etc.: see *cohortation*.] 1. *a.* In *Heb. gram.*, noting exhortation or encouragement. Applied to a tense which is a lengthened form of the imperfect (otherwise known as the future) tense, limited almost entirely to the first person, and generally capable of being rendered by prefixing 'let me' or 'let us' to the verb. Sometimes called the *paragonic future*, because formed by the addition of a paragonic letter (*He*). 2. *n.* The cohortative tense.

**cohoash** (kō-hoash'), *n.* [*Algonkian*; cf. *Mass. kushki*, rough.] A name in the United States of several plants used medicinally. (a) *Cimicifuga racemosa*, the black cohosh. (b) *Actæa spicata*, var. *rubra*, and *A. alba*, respectively the red and the white cohosh. See *cut* under *Actæa*. (c) *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, the blue cohosh.

**cohowt**, *n.* See *cohoor*.

**coif** (koif), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *quoif*, *quife*; < *ME. coif*, *coyfe*, < *OF. coife*, *coiffe*, *F. coiffe* = *Sp. cofa* = *Pg. coifa* = *It. cuffia*, < *ML. cofia*, *cofea*, *cofa* (> *Pr. cofa*), *cuphia*, etc., prob. < *MHG. kuffe*, *kupfe*, *OHG. chuppa*, *chuppha*, a cap worn under the helmet, < *OHG. chuph*, *choph*, *MHG. G. kofp*, the head: see *cop*, *cup*.] 1. A cap fitting close to the head, and conforming to its shape. The name is especially given to the following head-coverings worn during the middle ages: (a) A cap resembling a modern night-cap, tied under the chin, and represented as worn by both sexes both in and out of doors, in the chase and other active occupations, as early as the twelfth century.

Within the Castle were six Ladies clothed in *Russet-Satin*, laid all over with *Leaves of Gold*; on their Heads *Coifs* and *Caps of Gold*. *Baker*, *Chronicles* (1510), p. 255. (b) A cap like the calotte or skull-cap, usually of lawn, retained until the common introduction of the wig, especially as the head-dress of barristers.

They cared for no *coffes* that men of court wryn,  
But moved many matters that man neuer thought on.  
*Richard the Redeless*, III. 320.

Sergeants at law . . . are called sergeants of the *coif*, from the lawn *coif* they wear on their heads under their caps when they are created. *Jacob*, *Law Dict.* (1729).

(c) A skull-cap of leather or of stuff, apparently wadded, made of many thicknesses, or provided with a thickened rim or edge (see *bourrelet*), worn under the camail to prevent the links of the chain-mail from wounding the head when struck, or to prevent the heavy steel headpiece from pressing too heavily upon the head. 2. Figuratively, the calling or rank of a barrister: as, a brother of the *coif*. *Addison*.

The readers in the Inns of Court appear to have been grave professors of the law, often enjoying the dignity of the *coif*, and selected for their learning and legal acquirements. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 83.

3. In *armor*: (a) A cap of chain-mail or of bezanted or scale armor, usually distinct from the camail, and worn over it as an additional defense, or to cover the top of the head when the camail reached only about to the ears. Also called *coif of mail*, *cap of mail*, *mail coif*, and *coiffe-de-mailles*. (b) The camail itself. (c) A skull-cap of steel, worn over the camail, or perhaps in some cases worn under the camail, or mail coif. Also called *coif of plate*, *coiffe-de-fer*, *cerveliere*, and *secret*.—4. A light cap of lace, worn by women at the present day.

She was clad in a simple robe of linen, with a white fichu, and a *coiffe* or head-dress of lace.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 288.

**Coif of mail**. Same as *coif*, 3 (a).—**Coif of plate**. Same as *coif*, 3 (c).—To take or receive the *coif*, to be admitted to the bar. [*Eng.*]

I am not sure as to the particular Inn with which he [Denayll] was associated, but he received the *coif* in Michaelmas Term, 1531. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 76.

**coif** (koif), *v. t.* [*L. coif*, *n.*] To cover or dress with or as with a *coif*.

Ready to be called to the bar and *coifed*.

*Martinus Scriblerus*.

**coiffe-de-fer** (kwof'dè-fer'), *n.* A coif of plate. See *coif*, 3 (c).

**coiffe-de-mailles** (kwof'dè-mäl'), *n.* A coif of mail. See *coif*, 3 (a).

**coiffette** (kwo-fet'), *n.* [*F. coiffette*, dim. of *coiffe*: see *coif*.] Diminutive of *coif* in any of its senses.

**coiffure** (koif'ür; *F. pron.* kwo-für'), *n.* [*F. coiffure*, < *coiffer*, arrange the head-dress, < *coiffe*, head-dress: see *coif*.] A head-dress; the manner of arranging or dressing the hair.

Brantôme dwells with rapture on the elegance of her costume, the matchless taste in its arrangement, and the perfection of her *coiffure*. *Prescott*.

**coif-skull**, *n.* The top of an armet or tilting-helmet; the piece which covered the skull. Compare *timber*.

**coign**, **coigne** (koin), *n.* [Old spelling of *coin*, 1; in this sense now usually written *quoins*.] A corner; a coin or quoin; a projecting point. See *quoins*.

See you yond' *coign* o' the Capitol, yond' corner-stone? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 4.

Squatting down in any sheltered *coigne* of street or square. *Lathrop*, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 10.

**Coign of vantage**, a position of advantage for observing or operating.

No jutting, frieze.

Buttress, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird

Hath made his pendent bed. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 6.

**coigne**, **coigny** (koin, koi'ni), *n.* [Also *coign*, *coyne*; repr. *Ir. coinnimh* (*mh* weak), protection, entertainment; cf. *coinnim*, a guest.] Food and entertainment formerly exacted by Irish chiefs for their soldiers and attendants; the billeting of military followers upon private persons. *N. E. D.*

By the word *Coigny* is understood mans-meate; but how the word is derived is very hard to tell: some say of *coyne*, because they used commonly in their *Coignyes* not only to take meate, but *coyne* also; and that taking of money was specially ment to be prohibited by that Statute: but I think rather that this word *Coigny* is derived of the Irish. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

The practice of *coign* and livery, so rightly condemned by the English when resorted to by the natives, was revived, but it had the immediate effect of producing rebellion. *W. S. Greys*, *Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers*, p. 39.

**coigne**, **coigny** (koin, koi'ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coigned*, *coignied*, ppr. *coigning*, *coignying*. [Also *coyne*, *coynie*, etc.; < *coigne*, *coigny*, *n.*] To quarter one's self on another by force; live by extortion. [*Irish*.]

Though they came not armed like soldiers to be cessed upon me, yet their purpose was to *coigne* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home.

*L. Bryskett*, *Civil Life*, p. 157.

**coil** (koi), *v.* [*ME.* not found (but see *cull*); < *OF. coillir*, also *cuillir*, *cuellir* (> *E. cull*), *F. cueillir*, gather, pluck, pick, cull, = *Pr. coillir*, *cuellir* = *Sp. coger* = *Pg. colher* = *It. cogliere*, < *L. colligere*, *colligere*, gather together, pp. *collectus* (> *E. collect*: see *collect*), < *com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To pick; choose; select.—2. To strain through a cloth.—3. To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle*.—4. To gather into rings one above another; twist or wind spirally: as, to *coil* a rope; a serpent *coils* itself to strike.

Our conductor gather'd, as he stepp'd,

A clue, which careful in his hand he *coild*.

*Glover*, *Athenaid*, xix.

5. To entangle as or as if by coiling about.

And pleasure *coil* thee in her dangerous snare.

*T. Edwards*, *Canons of Criticism*, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* To form rings, spirals, or convolutions; wind.

They *coild* and swam, and ev'ry track

Was a flash of golden fire.

*Coleridge*, *Ancient Mariner*, iv.

Down 'mid the tangled roots of things

That coil about the central fire.

*Lowell*, *The Miner*.

**Coil** (koi), *n.* [*< coil*, *v.*] 1. A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a pliant body, as a rope, is wound; hence, such a form in a body which is not pliant, as a steel car-spring.

The wild grape-vines that twisted their *coils* from tree to tree. *Irring*.

Specifically—2. An electrical conductor, as a copper wire, when wound up in a spiral or other form: as, an induction-coil; a resistance-coil.—3. A group or nest of pipes, variously arranged, used as a radiator in a steam-heating apparatus.—**Branchial coil**. See *branchial*.—**Flemish coil** (*naut.*), a coil of rope in which each turn is laid down flat on the deck, forming a sort of mat.

**coil** (koi), *n.* [*Prob. Celtic*: < *Gael. and Ir. goill*, war, fight, *Gael. goil*, boiling, fume, battle, rage, fury; *coileid*, stir, movement, noise; < *Gael. goil*, *Ir. goil-aim*, boil, rage.] Stir; disturbance; tumult; bustle; turmoil; trouble.

I am not worth this *coil* that's made for me.

*Shak.*, *K. John*, II. 1.

Why make all this *coil* about a mere periodical essayist?

*Whipple*, *Esa. and Rev.*, I. 80.

He shall not his brain encumber

With the *coil* of rhythm and number.

*Emerson*, *Merlin*, I.

Here's a *coil* raised, a pothor, and for what?

*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, II. 271.

[In the following quotation the meaning is uncertain; it is explained as either turmoil, bustle, trouble, (which is the sense employed in all other cases where *Shakspeare* has used the word), or 'that which entwines or wraps around,' that is, the body.

To sleep! perchance to dream;—ay, there's the rub;

For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,

When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,

Must give us pause. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 1.]

**coil**<sup>3</sup> (koi), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *coil*, *n.*] A hen-coop. Also called *hen-coil*. [Prov. Eng.]  
**coil**<sup>4</sup> (koi), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cole*<sup>3</sup>, *q. v.*] A cock, as of hay; a haycock.

O bouny, bouny, sang the bird,  
Sat on the coil o' hay.  
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 324).

**coillont, coilont, coilent**, *n.* See *cullion*.  
**coil-plate** (koi'plāt), *n.* A plate having hooks or rings by means of which it sustains the horizontal coils of a radiator, or an evaporator, or a condenser, etc.

**coin**<sup>1</sup> (koin), *n.* [ME. *coyn*, *coyne*, *coigne*, *coin*, money, < OF. *coin*, a wedge, stamp, coin, later *coing*, corner, F. *coin*, wedge, stamp, die, usually corner, = Pr. *cunh*, *conh*, *cong* = Sp. *cuño*, *cuña* = Pg. *cuño* = It. *conio*, < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, akin to Gr. *kūnos*, a peg, cone (> ult. E. *cone*), and to E. *hone*, *q. v.* In the senses 'corner, angle, which are later in E., the word is often spelled *coign* (after later OF. *coing*, *coign*) or *quoin*.] 1. In arch., a corner-stone or a wedge-shaped stone of an arch. See *quoin*.  
Another, leveled by the Lesbian Squire,  
Deep under ground (for the Foundation) joins  
Well-polished Marble, in long massive Coins.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.

2. The specific name given to various wedge-shaped pieces used for different purposes, as—  
(a) for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance;  
(b) for locking a printers' form; (c) for fixing casks in their places, as on board a ship. See *quoin*.—3. A die employed for stamping money. Hence—4. A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing on it officially authorized marks, figures, or characters: as, gold *coins*; a copper *coin*; counterfeit *coins*.  
Whanne the puple asposed [questioned] hym of a peny in the temple,  
And god askede of hem whas [whose] was the *coyns*.  
Piers Plowman (C), II. 46.

5. Collectively, coined money; coinage; a particular quantity or the general supply of metallic money: as, a large stock of *coin*; the current *coin* of the realm.  
All the coin in thy father's exchequer.  
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 2.

6. Figuratively, anything that serves for payment, requital, or recompense.  
The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler coin.  
Hammond, Fundamentals.

7. [F.] The clock of a stocking.—**Aryandic coin**. See *Aryandic*.—**Coin-cup**, a metal cup or tankard in which coins of silver or gold are inserted, in the bottom, sides, or cover, as ornaments.—**Current coin**, coin in general circulation.—**Defaced coin**, coin on which any name or words have been stamped other than those impressed by the mint in accordance with statute. Any person who defaces coin of the United States, or foreign coin that passes current in the United States, is punishable by law.—**Obsolescent coins**, coins of various base metals, struck in besieged places, as a substitute for current money.—**To pay one in his own coin**, to treat a person as he has treated you; give him tit for tat.

I was acquainted with the danger of her disposition;  
and now have fitted her a just payment in her own coin.  
Ford, 'Tis Pity, IV. 1.

**coin**<sup>1</sup> (koin), *v.* [ME. *coynen*, *coignen*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To stamp and convert into money; mint: as, to *coin* gold.

The kynge's side salle be the hede, & his name written,  
The croce side, what cite [city] it was in coyned & mynten.  
Langtoft's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 239.

2. To make by coining metals: said of money.

He caused the Laws of England to be executed in Ireland, and Money to be *coined* there according to the Weight of English Money.  
Baker, Chronicles, p. 74.

3. To represent on a coin. [Rare.]

That emperor whom no religion would lose, Constantine,  
... that emperor was *coined* praying. Donne, Sermons, xi.  
4. To make; fabricate; invent: as, to *coin* words.

Some tale, some new pretext, he daily *coined*  
To soothe his sister and delude her mind.  
Dryden, Æneid, I. 484.

5. In *tin-works*, to weigh and stamp (tin blocks). [Cornwall].—**To coin money**, figuratively, to make money rapidly; be very successful in business.

The owners of horses and mules were *coining* money,  
transporting people to the fair-ground.  
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* To yield to the process of minting; be suitable for conversion into metallic money; be coinable. [Rare.]

Their metal is so soft that it will not *coin* without alloy to harden it.  
Dryden, Epick Poetry.

**coin**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coin*, *coing*, mod. F. *coing* = Pr. *codring* = It. *codogna*, *cotogna*, < ML. \**codonium*, \**codonia*, *cotoneum*, *colonea*, etc., var.

of *cidonium*, *cidonia*, *cydonium*, *cydonia*, ult. < L. *cydonia*, *colonia*, *colonea*, a quince. From a late form of *coin*, namely *quinc*, *quyne*, is derived the present E. form *quince*: see *quince*, *codinac*, *quiddany*.] A quince. Rom. of the Rose.

**coinable** (koi'nā-bl), *a.* [coin<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being converted into coins.

**coinage** (koi'nāj), *n.* [coin<sup>1</sup> + *-age*.] 1. The act, art, or process of making coins.—2. Coin; money coined: pieces of metal stamped by the proper authority for use as a circulating medium.

The archaic coins of Magna Græcia have a local peculiarity of fabric which distinguishes them from the other early coinages of Hellas. C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 408.

3. The charges or expense of coining money.

Cheapsness of coinage in England, where it costs nothing, will indeed make money be sooner brought to the mint.  
Locke, Considerations of Interest, etc.

4. The act or process of forming or producing; invention; fabrication.

Unnecessary *coinage* . . . of words.  
Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal's Satires.

5. That which is fabricated or produced.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain.  
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.

**Bronze Coinage Act**, an English statute of 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., c. 30), making the coinage laws applicable to bronze or mixed metal coins.—**Coinage ratio**, the ratio which expresses the equivalence in value between gold and silver under the (then existing) mint law. Thus, in the United States, under the law of 1837, it is 15.988 to 1: that is, one pound of gold can be coined into as many dollars as 15.988 pounds of silver. The coinage ratio is intended (except for subsidiary coins), where bimetallicism is desired, to be identical with the average commercial ratio; if this is not the case the metal which is undervalued disappears from circulation as money. Thus under the law of 1792 the coinage ratio was fixed at 15 to 1, but this undervalued gold and it disappeared from circulation; in 1834 the ratio was changed to 16.002 to 1, and in 1837 to 15.988 to 1, but this undervalued silver and it practically disappeared from circulation (except in the form of subsidiary and abraded coins) until 1873, when it was demonetized. Since that date the fall in the value of silver has brought the commercial ratio (1912) down to 84.13 to 1.—**Free coinage**. See *free*.—**Garbling the coinage**. See *garble*.

**coin-assorter** (koin'a-sôr'tēr), *n.* A machine or device for separating coins according to their weight or size.

**coin-balance** (koin'bal'ans), *n.* A very accurate and sensitive balance for weighing coins.

**coincide** (kō-in-sid'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coincided*, ppr. *coinciding*. [= F. *coïncider* = Sp. Pg. *coincidir* = It. *coincidere*, < ML. \**coincidere*, < L. *co-*, together, + *incidere*, fall on, < *in*, on, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent* and *incident*.] 1. To occupy the same place in space, the same point or period in time, or the same position in a scale or series: as, a temperature of 25° on the centigrade scale *coincides* with one of 77° on the scale of Fahrenheit; the rise of the church *coincides* with the decline of the Roman empire.  
If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite useless. Dr. G. Cheyne, Phil. Prin. of Natural Religion, § 28.

2. To concur; agree; correspond exactly: as, the judges did not *coincide* in opinion; that did not *coincide* with my views.  
The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other.  
Watts, Logic.

**coincidence** (kō-in-si-dens), *n.* [= F. *coïncidence* = Sp. Pg. *coincidencia* = It. *coincidenza*, < ML. \**coincidētia*, < \**coinciden(t)-s*: see *coincident*.] 1. The fact of being coincident, or of occupying the same place in space or the same position in a scale or series; exact correspondence in position: as, the *coincidence* of equal triangles.  
The want of exact *coincidence* between these two notes is an inherent arithmetic imperfection in the musical scale.  
Hewell.

2. A happening at the same time or existence during the same period; contemporaneity.  
When A is constantly happening, and also B, the occurrence of A and B at the same moment is a mere *coincidence*, which may be casualty.  
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 280.

Hence—3. Concurrence; agreement in circumstance, character, etc.; more or less exact correspondence generally, or an instance of exact correspondence; especially, accidental or incidental concurrence; accidental agreement: as, the *coincidence* of two or more opinions.  
Is there not a true *coincidence* between commutative and distributive justice?  
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 150.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences . . . carries a great weight.  
Sir M. Hale.  
The actual *coincidences* that sometimes happen between dreams and events.  
Chambers's Encyc.

**Formula of coincidence**, a formula which expresses how many coincidences occur under certain general conditions.—**Point of coincidence**, a point where two or

more points coincide. *Line and plane of coincidence* are similarly defined.—**Principle of coincidence**, the principle expressed by a formula of coincidence.

**coincidency** (kō-in'si-den-si), *n.* Coincidence. Warburton. [Rare.]

**coincident** (kō-in'si-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coïncident* = Sp. Pg. It. *coincidente*, < ML. \**coinciden(t)-s*, ppr. of \**coincidere*, coincide: see *coincide*.] I. *a.* 1. Occupying the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; coinciding. In geom., two figures are coincident which are everywhere infinitely near to each other; but two coincident points often lie upon a definite right line, etc.  
When two sets of waves are *coincident*, the height of the wave or extent of vibration is doubled.  
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 31.

2. Happening at the same time; coexistent: with *with*.  
Their international communication was greatly facilitated by several useful inventions *coincident* with this period.  
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

Shakespeare, too, saw that in true love, as in fire, the utmost ardor is *coincident* with the utmost purity.  
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 68.  
Ignorance and crime are not cause and effect; they are *coincident* results of the same cause.  
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 379.

3. Concurrent; exactly corresponding; in all respects conformable; consistent.  
Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly . . . *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous man.  
South.

II. *n.* A concurrence; a coincidence. [Rare.]  
Lay wisdom on thy valour, on thy wisdom valour,  
For these are mutual *co-incidents*.  
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

**coincidental** (kō-in-si-den'tal), *a.* [coin-ident, *n.*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of coincidence or a coincidence; happening at or about the same time as another event to which it is in some notable way related.  
I have myself . . . noted a considerable number of very striking *coincidental* dreams.  
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 358.

**coincidentally** (kō-in-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.  
*Coincidentally* with these changes, an active fermentation is excited.  
Huxley, Biology, v.

**coincidentally** (kō-in'si-dent-li), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.  
Now it is certain that two different buildings . . . could not be *coincidentally* erected on a site that would certainly not suffice in its dimensions for more than one of the two.  
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 462.

**coincider** (kō-in-si-dēr), *n.* One who or that which coincides or concurs.

**coin-counter** (koin'koun'tēr), *n.* A mechanical device for facilitating the counting of coins. A common coin-counter is a flat tray having a fixed number of depressions on the surface. By throwing the coins on the tray and filling the depressions with them, a large number of pieces can be counted at one time.

**coindicant** (kō-in'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [coin- + indicant; = F. *coïndicant*, etc.] I. *a.* Furnishing an additional symptom or indication; confirming other signs or indications: as, a *coindicant* symptom.

II. *n.* A coincident symptom.  
**coindication** (kō-in-di-kā'shon), *n.* [coin- + indication; = F. *coïndication*, etc.] A concurrent indication, sign, or symptom.  
**coiner** (koi'nēr), *n.* 1. One who stamps coins; a minter; a maker of money.  
There is reason to believe that the reproach against Frederick of being a false *coiner* arose from his adopting the Eastern device of plating copper pieces to pass for silver.  
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 161.

Specifically—2. A maker of base or counterfeit coins; a counterfeiter.  
My father was I know not where  
When I was stamp'd; some *coiner* with his tools  
Made me a counterfeit. Shak., Cymbeline, II. 5.

3. An inventor or maker, as of words.  
Dionysius a *coiner* of etymologies. Camden, Remains.

**coinhabitant** (kō-in-hab'i-tant), *n.* [coin- + inhabitant.] One who dwells with another or with others. Dr. H. More.

**coinhabiting** (kō-in-hab'i-ting), *n.* [coin- + inhabiting.] A dwelling together; a cohabiting. Milton.

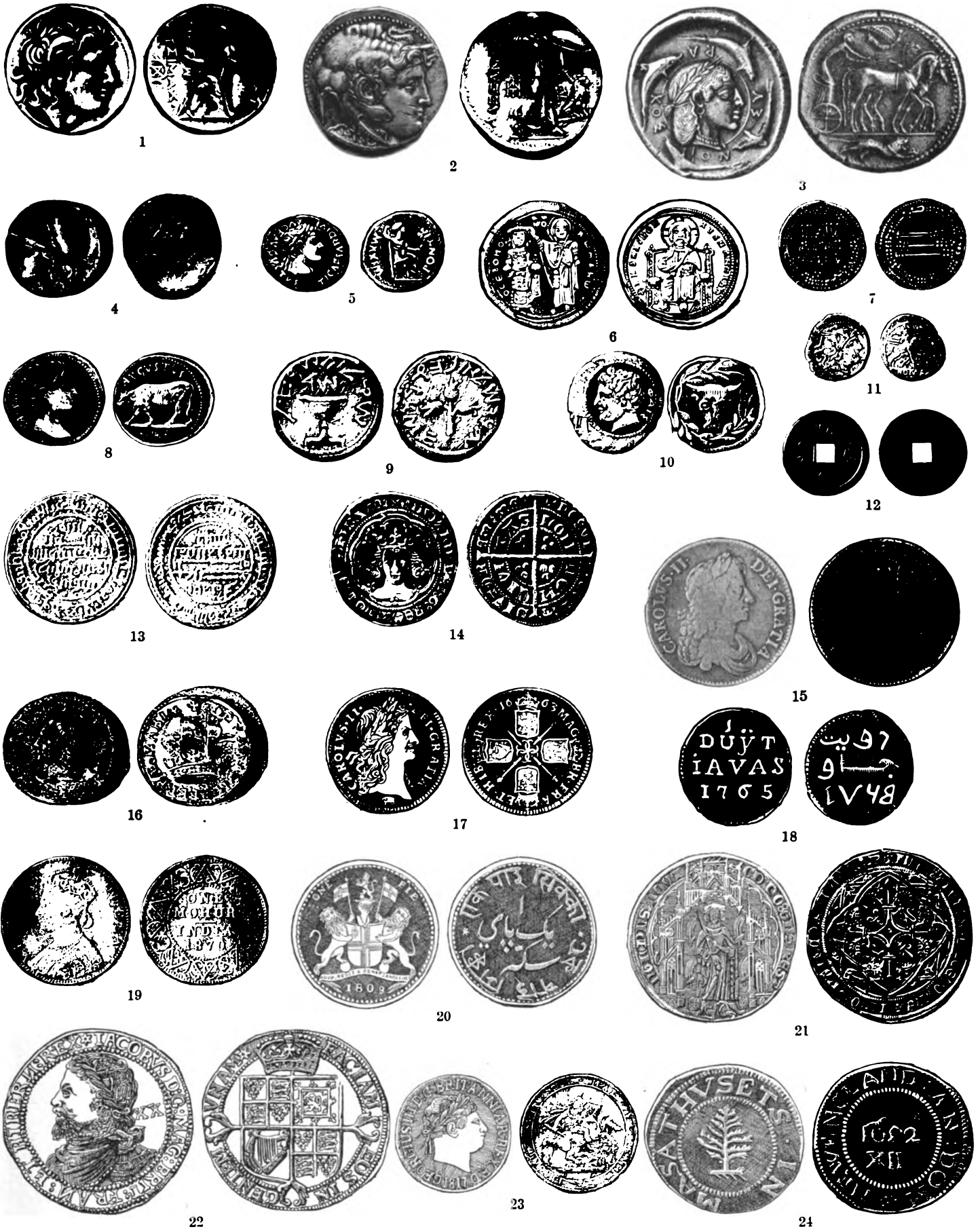
**coinhere** (kō-in-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coinhered*, ppr. *coinhering*. [coin- + inhere.] To inhere together; be included or exist together in the same thing.  
We can justify the postulation of two different substances, exclusively on the supposition of the incompatibility of the double series of phenomena to *coinhere* in one.  
Sir W. Hamilton.

**coinheritance** (kō-in-her'i-tans), *n.* [coin- + inheritance.] Joint inheritance.



# COINS

NOTE—The obverse of a coin will be found on the left; the reverse on the right. Unless otherwise specified, the reproduction is the exact size of the original coin.



1 Coin of Lysimachus, King of Thrace.  
2 Coin of Alexander the Great.  
3 Coin of Nike, Syracuse.  
4 Coin of Pallas, Syracuse.  
5 Denarius (Roman).  
6 Bezan (Solidus) of Romanus III. (Eastern Empire, middle ages).

7 Dinar of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 172 (A. D. 788); British Museum.  
8 Aureus of Augustus, British Museum.  
9 Jewish Shekel, British Museum.  
10 Drachma of Phaestus in Crete, about 400 B. C.; struck on the

Æginetic system; British Museum.  
11 Sestertius (silver, Roman republic).  
12 Chinese Cash, present ruler ( $\frac{2}{3}$  size of original).  
13 Maravedi (Spanish).  
14 Groat of Edward III., British Museum.

15 English Crown of Charles II., 1671 ( $\frac{2}{3}$  size of original).  
16 Lord Baltimore Penny. From the only specimen known to exist.  
17 Guinea of Charles II., 1663; British Museum.  
18 Javanese Doit, struck by the Dutch, 1765; British Museum.

19 Mohur, India, 1870 (gold).  
20 Pie of 1809 (Anglo-Indian, copper).  
21 Pavilion of Edward the Black Prince, British Museum.  
22 Broad of James I., British Museum.  
23 Sovereign, 1817, British Museum.  
24 Pine-tree Shilling, 1652 (Massachusetts).

# COINS

NOTE—The obverse of a coin will be found on the left; the reverse on the right. Unless otherwise specified, the reproduction is the exact size of the original coin.



- 1 Louis d'or (France, 1640-1795).
- 2 Cardcu (quart d'écu) of Henry IV. of France, British Museum.
- 3 Bronze Jetton of Louis XIV.
- 4 Scudo of Pope Gregory XVI. (Italy, 18th and 19th centuries).
- 5 Gold Florin of Florence, British Museum.
- 6 Napoleon.

- 7 Silver Real of Isabella II. (Spain and Spanish-American countries).
- 8 Milreis of Portugal.
- 9 German Mark.
- 10 Lira (Italy; value the same as a franc, or as 10 cents).
- 11 Austrian Kreuzer.

- 12 Zecchino of Paolo Raniero, Doge of Venice, 1778-1789; British Museum.
- 13 Silver Guilder of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1667; British Museum.
- 14 Pillar Dollar (reverse), 1661 (former Spanish-American colonies).

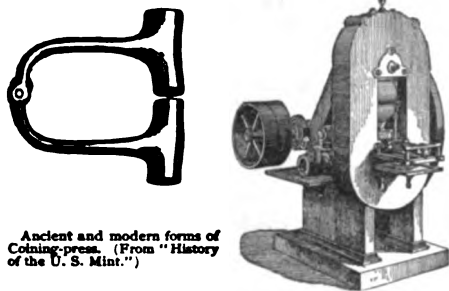
- 15 Ruble, 1862 (Russian).
- 16 Hispano-Peruvian Dollar, or piece of 8 reals (24 size of original).
- 17 Copeck of Emperor Nicholas II. (Russian, silver and copper).
- 18 Silver Crusado of John V. (Portuguese).
- 19 Ducat of Ladislaus Postumus, King

- of Hungary, 1452-1457; British Museum.
- 20 Pistolet of Charles IV. of Spain, 1700; British Museum.
- 21 Rigsdaler of Denmark, 1854, silver; British Museum.
- 22 Skilling (Scandinavian).
- 23 Moidore, 1712 (gold, Portugal).

The Spirit of God . . . adopts us into the mystical body of Christ, and gives us title to a coinheritance with him.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1836), II. 406.

**coinheritor** (kō-in-her'i-tor), *n.* [*< co-1 + inheritor.*] A joint heir; a coheir.

**coining-press** (koi'ning-pres), *n.* A machine for striking or stamping coins. A screw-press, worked by atmospheric pressure, was introduced for this purpose about 1561, superseding the old method of striking coins by the hammer. It was subsequently much improved, but has been generally abandoned. The lever-



Ancient and modern forms of coining-press. (From "History of the U. S. Mint.")

press worked by steam, invented by Uhlhorn in 1829, has been adopted in England. In this press the blanks or disks to be stamped are placed between the dies by a mechanical layer-on, and the pressure is then imparted by a toggle-joint and a bent lever. A lever-press similar to that of Uhlhorn in principle, but differing in construction, invented by Thoneller, a Frenchman, is used in the mints of the United States.

**coinless** (koin'les), *a.* [*< coin1 + -less.*] Having no coin or money; moneyless; penniless.

You . . . look'd for homage you deem'd due  
 From coinless bards to men like you.

*W. Conde, Dr. Syntax*, II. 7.

**coinquinate** (kō-in'kwi-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. coinquinatus*, pp. of *coinquinare* (> OF. *coinquiner*), pollute, < *co-*, together, + *inquinare*, pollute.] To pollute; defile. [Rare.]

That would coinquinate  
 That would contaminate  
 The Church's high estate.

*Skelton, Collin Clout*, I. 705.

**coinquination** (kō-in-kwi-nā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. coinquination*, < LL. *coinquination* (> *L. coinquinare*, pollute; see *coinquinate*).] Defilement; pollution. [Rare.]

*Coinquination* [F.], a coinquination or coinquinating; a soiling, defiling, polluting; defaming. *Cotgrave*.

Until I make a second inundation  
 To wash thy purest Fame's coinquination  
 And make it fit for final conflagration.

*Davies, Commendatory Poems*, p. 14.

**coinstantaneous** (kō-in-stān-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*< co-1 + instantaneous.*] Happening at the same instant; coincident in moment of time.

In the case of the prawn-like crabs, their movements were as *coinstantaneous* as in a regiment of soldiers.

*Darwin, Voyage of Beagle*, I. 22.

**coinstantaneously** (kō-in-stān-tā'nē-us-lī), *adv.* At the same moment; simultaneously. *Darwin*.

**coinsure** (kō-in-shōr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coinsured*, ppr. *coinsuring*. [*< co-1 + insure.*] To insure one's life or one's property together with others.

An equitable method by which a *coinsuring* member could retire from the society when he ceased to need further insurance. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 144.

**coint**, *a.* [ME., also *quaint*, *quaint*, > mod. E. *quaint*, *q. v.*] A Middle English form of *quaint*.

**cointense** (kō-in-tens'), *a.* [*< co-1 + intense.*] Of the same intensity as another; equally intense.

Two sensations that are like in kind can be known as like or unlike in intensity. . . . We can recognize changes as connatural, or the reverse; and connatural changes we can recognize as *cointense*, or the reverse.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 361.

**cointension** (kō-in-tēn'shon), *n.* [*< co-1 + intension.*] The condition of being of equal intensity with another.

In comparing simple states of consciousness that are alike in kind, we observe their relative intensities. If their intensities are equal, they must be called *cointension*; and the equality of their intensities is *cointension*.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 362.

**cointensity** (kō-in-tēn'si-ti), *n.* [*< cointense*, after *intensity*.] Same as *cointension*. *H. Spencer*.

**cointerest** (kō-in-tēr-est), *n.* [*< co-1 + interest.*] A joint interest. *Milton*.

**countersecting** (kō-in-tēr-sek'ting), *p. a.* Intersecting one another; mutually intersecting. **cointset**, *n.* [OF., also *cointoise*, *quaintness*, *neatness*, > ME. *cointise*, *quaintise*, *quaintise*: see *quaintise*.] 1. A scarf, handkerchief, or

veil; specifically, a scarf worn pendent from the head-dress by women in the thirteenth century.—2. A similar veil or kerchief worn by a knight pendent from his helmet, as if bestowed by his lady; hence, any favor of like character worn at a tournament, etc.—3. In heraldic representations, drapery falling from the helmet in folds and curves: a common mode of heraldic decoration in the fifteenth century and later. See *lambrequin* and *mantling*.

**coinverse** (kō-in-vērs'), *a.* [*< co-1 + inverse.*] In *geom.*, two points inverse to each other with regard to two given circles are said to be *coinverse* to either circle.

**coir**, **coire** (kir), *n.* [Formerly *cair*, *cayar*; = Pg. *cairo*, < Malayalam *kāyaru* (= Tamil *kayaru*, *kayiru*), rope, cord, < *kāyaru*, be twisted.] The prepared fiber of the husk of the cocoanut. It is twisted into coarse yarn for making ropes, matting, etc. Cordage made of this material rots in fresh water and snaps in frost, but it is strengthened by salt water, is very buoyant and elastic, and is thus in some respects preferable to hemp for marine uses, especially in cases requiring a rope that will float.

**coistrel** (koi's'trel), *n.* [Also *coistril*, *coystrel*, *coustrell*, *custrel*, *q. v.*, < OF. *coustillier*, a soldier armed with a dagger, < *coustille*, a sort of dagger, < *coustel*, prop. *couteil*, also *couteil*, *couteil*, mod. F. *couteau*, < ML. *cultellus*, a knife: see *cullasse*.] An inferior groom; a lad employed by the esquire to carry a knight's arms; hence, a mean, paltry fellow.

He's a coward and a *coystrel*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shak.*, T. N., I. 3.

**coit** (koi't), *n.* Same as *quoit*.

**coition** (kō-iah'qn), *n.* [*< L. coitio* (> *n.*, a coming together, a meeting, coition, < *coire*, pp. *coitus*, come together, < *co-*, together, + *ire*, go: see *go*.] 1. A coming together; a meeting. Specifically—2. Sexual congress; copulation. **Coition of the moon**, the position of the moon when in the same sign and degree of the zodiac with the sun. *E. D.* **coitus** (kō'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *coitus*. [*L.*, a meeting (in this sense also *cœtus*), coition (in this sense only *coitus*), a meeting, assemblage (in this sense only *cœtus*: see *cetel*), < *coire*, come together, meet: see *coition*.] Coition; sexual intercourse; copulation.

**Coix** (kō'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόϊξ*, an Egyptian variety of palm. Cf. *cocca*.] A small genus of coarse monocotyledonous grasses, of which one species, *C. Lacryma-Jobi*, native of Asia, is found in gardens under the name of *Job's-tears*. The large, round, white, shining fruits have some resemblance to heavy drops of tears; hence its fanciful title. They are sometimes used for necklaces, bracelets, etc.

**cojoin** (kō-join'), *v. t.* or *i.* [*< co-1 + join*. Cf. *cojoin*.] To join or associate. *Shak.* [Rare.] **cojuror** (kō-jō'rōr), *n.* [*< co-1 + juror*.] One who swears to another's credibility. [Rare.]

The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojuror*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons. The form of the oath is this: "I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true."

*M. Shelton, tr. of W. Wotton's View of Hickeys* (Thesaurus, p. 59).

**coke**, *n.* An obsolete form of *coke*.

**cokeatrice**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cokeatrice*.

**coke** (kōk), *n.* [Also written *coak*, and in E. dial. often in pl. *cokes*, *coaks*, cinders; a dial. pronunciation and use of *coak*, lime, chalk: see *chalk*. The term was applied to various light or porous minerals, and is latent in *charcoal*. Hence F. *coke*, Sp. *coq*, G. *koaks*, *kohks*, usually *coaks*, etc., *coke*.] The solid product of the carbonization of coal, bearing the same relation to that substance that charcoal does to wood. It is an important article in metallurgy, since few bituminous coals can be used for the manufacture of iron without having been first coked. The *coking coals*, as they are called, are bituminous, and such as contain but a small percentage of water. Hence the coals as recent as the Tertiary—brown-coals or lignites—rarely furnish coke; that is, the material left behind after the bituminous or volatile matter has been driven off is a powder, and not the coherent somewhat vesicular substance to which the name of *coke* is given. The nature of the difference between coking and non-coking coals has not yet been fully made out, and it is stated on good authority that some coal which cokes readily when first mined does not do so after having been exposed to the atmosphere, if only for a few days. The use of coke dates certainly as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century. Its preparation was formerly known as *charking* or *charring*, and the word was often, and is still occasionally, written *coak*.

**coke** (kōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coked*, ppr. *coking*. [*< coke*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To convert (coal) into coke.

II. *intrans.* To become coke; be convertible into coke: as, a *coking coal*.

Sometimes spelled *coak*.

**coke**, *n.* A Middle English form of *coke*.

**coke-barrow** (kōk'bar'ō), *n.* A large two-wheeled barrow used for various purposes about

coke-ovens and furnaces. It is made of sheet-iron, and has the form of a half cylinder.

**cokedrill**, *n.* Same as *crocodile*.

**cokenayt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney*.

**coke-omnibus** (kōk'om'ni-bus), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, an iron carriage moving on rails, in front of the retorts, from which it receives the coke as drawn, and carries it to the place of deposit.

**coke-oven** (kōk'uv'n), *n.* A furnace, oven, kiln, or retort used for reducing bituminous coal to coke; a coking-oven. At the present time there are two important types of coke-oven: in the beehive oven (which see, under *beehive*) the coal lies in a thin layer on the floor, and the gases distilled from it burn and furnish heat for further distillation until the same is completed. In the retort type of oven the coal is inclosed in a brick retort, and the gas distilled from it, or from that in a near-by retort, is burned around the outside.

**coker** (kō'kēr), *n.* Same as *cocker*.

**coker** (kō'kēr), *v. t.* [E. dial.] To sell by auction. [Prov. Eng.]

**coker**, *v. t.* See *cocker*.

**cokerelt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockerel*.

**coke-nut** (kōk'ēr-nut), *n.* A commercial mode of spelling *cocoanut*.

*Coker nuts* for cups, like the mazers of olden time.

*S. Dowell, Taxes in England*, II. 96.

**cokes**, *n. pl.* See *coaks* and *cokes*.

**cokes**, *n. and v.* See *coax*.

**coke**, *n.* See *cocket*.

**coke-tower** (kōk'tou'ēr), *n.* A high tower or condenser filled with coke, used in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, to give a large surface for the union of a falling spray of water with rising hydrochloric-acid gas.

**coke-wold**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuck-old*.

**cokeint**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coquin* (ML. *coquinus*, *coquinus*), a vagabond, servant, messenger; a rogue. See *cockney*.] A rogue.

Thou hethen *cokeint*,  
 Wendest to thil deuel Apollin.

*Arthur and Merlin*, I. 6381.

**coking** (kō'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cokel*.] The act or process of converting or of being converted into coke.

It will thus be seen that the coal at the back is undergoing a process of *coking* before being pushed forward. *Science*, IV. 332.

**coking-kiln**, **coking-oven** (kō'king-kil, -uv'n), *n.* A coke-oven.

**coknayt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney*.

**col** (kol), *n.* [F., the neck, a pass, defile, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] A narrow pass between two mountain peaks; a depression in a ridge or height of land between two valley-heads.

One thing alone could justify the proposition [to return] . . . —a fog so thick as to prevent them from striking the summit of the *col* at the proper point.

*Tyndall, Hours of Exercise in the Alps*, II.

**col-**, [*L. col-*, but in classical *L.* prevailingly unassimilated *con-* before *l*: see *con-*, *con-*.] The assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *l*. See *com-*, *con-*.

**Col.** 1. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Colonel* as a title, and (*b*) of *Colossians*.—2. [*l. c.*] An apothecaries' abbreviation of *colander*, an obsolete form of *coriander*.

**cola**, *n.* Latin plural of *colan*.

**colander**, **cullender** (kul'an-dēr), *n.* [E. dial.

**\*culdore**; prob. < Sp. *colador*, a colander (cf. It. *colatojo* < ML. *colatorium*: see *colatorium*), F. *couloure*, a colander), < *colar* = It. *colare*, Pr. *colar* = F. *coulere* (> ult. E. *cullis*, *cullis*), < L. *colare*, strain, filter, < *colum*, a strainer, colander, sieve.] A vessel of hair, wicker, or metal, with a bottom, or bottom and sides, perforated with little holes to allow liquids to run off, as in washing vegetables or straining curds, separating the juices from fruits or the liquor from oysters, etc.; a strainer.

An oster *colander* provide  
 Of twigs thick wrought.

*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, II. 323.

**colander-shovel** (kul'an-dēr-shuv'l), *n.* A shovel of open wirework used for taking salt-crystals from an evaporating-pan.

**cola-nut** (kō'lā-nut), *n.* [Timne (of Sierra Leone) *kola* + E. *nut*.] A brownish bitter seed, of about the size of a chestnut, produced by a tree of western tropical Africa, *Bichea acuminata*, of the family *Sterculiaceæ*. The tree has become naturalized in the West Indies and Brazil. The nuts are said to be used for purifying water, for quieting the cravings of hunger, and to increase the power of resisting fatigue from prolonged labor; they quickly counteract the effects of intoxication. Also *cola-seed*, *guru-nut*.

**Colaptes** (kō-lap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *κολάπτειν*, peck as birds, carve, chisel.] A genus of woodpeckers, of the family *Picidae*. The bill is somewhat curved, scarcely or not at all ridged on the sides or beveled and truncate at the end; and the plumage is brilliantly colored, with circular black spots on the under surface. It contains the golden-winged woodpecker or flicker of the United States (*C. auratus*), the red-shafted flicker (*C. mexicanus*), and other species, and sometimes stands as the type of a subfamily *Colaptinæ*. See cut under *flicker*.

**Colaptinæ** (kol-ap-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colaptes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidae*, named from the genus *Colaptes*. G. R. Gray, 1840.

**col arco** (kol'ār'kō), [*It.*: *col*, contr. of *con il*, with the (*con*, < *L. cum*, with; *il*, < *L. ille*, this); *arco*, bow: see *com-*, *arcl*, *arch*.] In violin-playing, a direction to play 'with the bow,' as distinguished from *pizzicato*.

**collarin** (kol'ā-rin), *n.* [F., < *It. collarino*: see *collarino*.] Same as *collarino*.

**colascione**, *n.* See *calascione*.

**cola-seed** (kō'lā-sēd), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

**Colaspis** (kō-las'pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius).] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*. *C. flavida* (Say) is a yellowish species, about a quarter of an inch long, the larva of which attacks the grape.

**colation** (kō-lā'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if *\*colatio* (*n.*), < *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] The act of straining or filtering liquor by passing it through a perforated vessel, as a colander. [Rare.]

**colatitude** (kō-lat'i-tūd), *n.* [*L.* < *co-* + *latitude*; = *F. colatitude*.] The complement of the latitude—that is, the difference between the latitude, expressed in degrees, and 90°.

**colatorium** (kol-ā-tō'ri-um), *n.* [ML., < *L. colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] *Ec-cles.*, a strainer used to remove anything that may have fallen into the chalice.

**colature** (kol'ā-tūr), *n.* [= *F. colature*, < *LL. colatura*, straining, < *L. colare*, strain: see *colander*.] 1. The act of straining or filtering; the matter strained.—2. A strainer; a filter. [Rare in both uses.]

A colature of natural earth.

*Evelyn.*

**colback** (kol'bak), *n.* Same as *calpac*.

**colbertinet, colberteent** (kol'bēr-tēn), *n.* [So called from *Colbert*, a distinguished minister of Louis XIV., in the 17th century, a liberal promoter of industry and the arts.] A fine lace of a particular pattern: so named in allusion to Colbert's patronage of the industry. The name occurs in English from about 1660 to the middle of the following century. Also *colverteen*.

A narrow diminutive *colverteen* pinner that makes them look so saint-like.

*The Factious Citizen*, 1685 (Fairholt, I. 323).

Pinner edged with *colberteent*.

*Swift*, *Baucis* and *Philemon*.

**colcannon** (kol-kan'qn), *n.* Same as *calecannon*.

**colchicia** (kol-chis'i-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *colchicine*.

**colchicine** (kol'chi-sin), *n.* [*L.* < *Colchicum* + *-ine*; = *F. colchicine*.] A poisonous alkaloid ( $C_{22}H_{25}NO_6$ ) obtained from the bulbs and seeds of plants of the genus *Colchicum*. It apparently represents the virtues of the crude drug.

**Colchicum** (kol'chi-kum; as Latin genus name, kol'ki-kum), *n.* [*L.* < *Colchicum*, < Gr. *κόλχικόν*, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, prob. neut. of *κόλχικος* (*L. Colchicus*), of *κόλχης*, *L. Colchis*, a country in Asia, east of the Black Sea: with reference to Medea, the sorceress and poisoner of ancient legend, said to have been a native of Colchis.] 1. [*L. c.*] A plant of the genus *Colchicum*.—2. [NL.] A genus of melanthiaceae plants, with basal leaves, generally produced in spring, and flowers appearing in the autumn. About 30 species are known, natives of Europe and Asia, the most familiar being *C. autumnale*, the meadow-saffron, a plant with a solid bulb-like rootstock, found in England and various parts of the European continent, and forming a gay carpet in the autumn in the fields where its pale-lilac, crocus-like flowers spring

up. Its bulbs and seeds are used medicinally, principally in attacks of gout.

**colcothar** (kol'kō-thär), *n.* [ML. *colcothar*, *colcotar*, *colcothar vitrioli*; a word introduced (and perhaps invented) by Paracelsus.] The brownish-red peroxid of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from iron sulphate. It is used for polishing glass and other substances, and as a pigment under the name of *Indian red*. Also called *chalcitis*, *crocus* or *crocus martis astringens*, and *caput mortuum vitrioli*, or *red vitriol*.

A red, blackish, light, powdery, austere calx remains, . . . and hence vitriol consists of the oil of vitriol and colcothar and phlegm.

P. Shaw, Chemistry, II. cevi.

**cold** (kōld), *a.* [= *Sc.* and *E. dial. cauld*, *caud*; < *ME. cold*, *cald*, < *AS. ceald*, *cald* (= *OS. kald* = *OFries. kald* = *MD. kout*, *D. koud* = *MLG. kalt*, *LG. kold*, *kald*, *kolt* = *OHG. chalt*, *MHG. G. kalt* = *Icel. kaldr* = *Sw. kall* = *Dan. kald* = *Goth. kalds*, *cald*), an old pp. form in -d (like *ol-d*, *low-d*, *dea-d*), from the strong verb preserved in *AS. calan* (= *Icel. kala*), become *cold*, > *cōl*, *E. cool*, and *ciele*, *E. chill*; akin to *L. gelus*, *gelu*, frost, *cold*, *gelidus*, cool, cold, *gelare*, freeze, etc.: see *cool* and *chill*, and *gelid*, *jelly*, *gelatine*, *congeal*.] 1. Producing the peculiar kind of sensation which results when the temperature of certain points on the skin is lowered; especially, producing this sensation with considerable or great intensity, an inferior degree of intensity being denoted by the word *cool*; *gelid*; *frigid*; *chilling*: as, *cold air*; a *cold stone*; *cold water*. A substance induces this sensation when it is sensibly less warm than the body, and in contact with it absorbs its heat by conduction.

The air bites shrewdly. It is very cold.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 4.

Of hearts that beat from day to day,

Half-conscious of their dying clay

And those cold crypts where they shall cease.

*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvi.

2. Physically, having a low temperature, or a lower temperature than another body with which it is compared: without direct reference to any sensation produced: as, the sun grows *colder* constantly through radiation of its heat. In this sense, a body which is warm or hot to the touch may be cold as compared with some body still hotter. See *heat*.

For surely now our household hearths are cold:

Our sons inherit us.

*Tennyson*, Lotus Eaters (choric song, vi.).

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the spoon.

*Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount.

3. Having the sensation induced by contact with a substance of which the temperature is sensibly lower, especially much lower, than that of the part of the body touching it, inferior degrees of the sensation being denoted by *cool*, *chill*, *chilly*. The sensation of cold is not the mere opposite of the sensation of warmth, but is a distinct sensation residing in points of the skin different in position from those in which the sensation of warmth is aroused.

When I am cold, he heats me with beating.

*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4.

The poor man had . . . need have some warm meat,

To comfort his cold stomach.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 2.

A spectral doubt which makes me cold.

*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xli.

4. Dead.

Ere the placid lips be cold.

*Tennyson*, Adelina.

Cold to all that might have been.

*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Figuratively—5. Affecting the senses only slightly; not strongly perceptible to the smell or taste. (a) Bland; mild; not pungent or acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs.

*Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

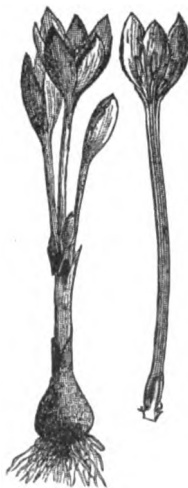
(b) Not fresh or vivid; faint; old: applied in hunting to scent, and in woodcraft to trails or signs not of recent origin.

The object is to obtain a fine nose [in a dog], so as to hunt a cold scent.

*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 440.

(c) In the game of hunt-the-thimble and similar games, distant from the object of search: opposed to *warm*, that is, near, and *hot*, very near.

6. Affecting or arousing the feelings or passions only slightly. (a) Deficient in passion, zeal, enthusiasm, or ardor; insensible; indifferent; uncommenced; phlegmatic; not animated or easily excited into



Meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) and section of flower.

action; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly: as, a cold audience; a cold lover or friend; a cold temper.

Thou art neither cold nor hot.

*Rev. iii. 15.*

So cold herself, whilst she such warmth exprest,

'Twas Cupid bathing in Diana's stream.

*Dryden*, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 86.

The rumors of the empire of Montezuma, its magnificence and its extent, . . . were sufficient to inflame the coldest imagination.

*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 26.

(b) Not heated by sensual desire; chaste.

He spake of her, as Dian had hot dreams,

And she alone were cold.

*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

(c) Not moving or exciting feeling or emotion; unaffected; not animated or animating; not able to excite feeling or interest; spiritless: as, a cold discourse; cold comfort.

Womenns counsells ben ful ofte colde.

*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 436.

The jest grows cold . . . when it comes on in a second scene.

*Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(d) Unmoved by interest or strong feeling; imperturbable; deliberate; cool.

The cold neutrality of an impartial judge.

*Burke*.

7. Having lost the first warmth, as of feeling or interest.

He had made them [corrections] partly from his own review of the Papers, after they had lain cold a good while by him.

*Pref. to Maundrell's Aleppo to Jerusalem*.

8. In art, blue in effect, or inclined toward blue in tone; noting a tone, or hue, as of a pigment, or an effect of light, into the composition of which blue enters, though the blue may not be apparent to the eye: as, a picture cold in tone.—9. Discouraging; worrying; inspiring anxiety.

Saved the fro cares colde.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1955.

Cold comfort, small comfort; little cheer; something which affords but little consolation.

Lorde! colde watz his cumfort & his care huge,

For he knew vche [each] a cace & kark that hym lympt

[befell].

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), lll. 264.

Cold purse, empty purse. *Shak.*—Cold roast, something insignificant; nothing to the purpose.

I make a vow, quoth Perkyun, thou speks of cold rost,

I schal wrych "wyselyer" without any bost.

*Turnament of Tottenham* (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

He passed by a beggerie little toun of cold rosts in the mountaines of Sanyoe.

*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 297.

Cold seeds, the seeds of the cucumber, gourd, pumpkin, etc.—Cold storage. See *storage*.—Cold wave. See *wave*.—Cold without, a slangy contraction for "cold spirits without sugar or water": as, "a glass of cold without." *Bulwer*, My Novel, vi. 20.—In cold blood. See *blood*.—To blow hot and cold. See *blow*.—To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder, to treat with studied coldness, neglect, or indifference.—To throw cold water on (a proposal, project, etc.), to discourage by unexpected indifference, coldness, or reluctance.

**cold** (kōld), *n.* [*L.* < *ME. cold*, *cald*, < *AS. ceald* = *Goth. kald*, *n.*, cold, (= with diff. term.) *OFries. kalde*, *kelde* = *D. koude* = *MLG. kolde*, *kuide*, *kuldene* = *OHG. chalt*, *MHG. kalte*, *kelte* = *G. kälte*, *f.*, = *Dan. kulde* = *Sw. köld*, *m.*, cold; from the adj.] 1. The sensation produced by sensible loss of heat from some part of the body, particularly its surface; especially, the sensation produced by contact with a substance having a sensibly lower temperature than the body.

A penetrating cold is felt in Egypt when the thermometer of Fahrenheit is below 60°.

*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 9.

My teeth, which now are dropt away,

Would chatter with the cold.

*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. The relative absence or want of heat in one body as compared with another; especially, the physical cause of the sensation of cold.

The parching air

Burns froze, and cold performs the effect of fire.

*Milton*, P. L., ll. 595.

3. In *phys.*, a temperature below the freezing-point of water: thus, 10° of cold, C., means 10° below zero, C.; 10° of cold, F., means 22° F.—

4. An indisposition commonly ascribed to exposure to cold; especially, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, or bronchial tubes. When the inflammation is confined to the air-passages of the nose and connecting cavities it is a coryza, or cold in the head. A so-called "cold on the lungs" is usually bronchitis or trachitis.

*Fal.* What disease hast thou?

*Bull.* A whoreson cold, sir; a cough.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., III. 2.

To leave (out) in the cold, to slight or neglect; intentionally overlook.

The American artists were this year left entirely in the cold.

*The American*, VIII. 185.

To take or catch cold, to become affected by a cold.

My wound hath taken cold, and I shall die.

*Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**coldt** (kōld), *v. i.* [*L.* < *ME. colden* (cf. equiv. *chelden*: see *cheld*), < *AS. cealdian* (= *MLG.*



*kolden, kulden* = G. *kälten*, chill), grow cold, < *ceald*, cold: see *colli*, a.] To grow cold.

The Constable ran about his herte *cold*.  
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 746.

**cold-blooded** (kôld'blud'ed), *a.* 1. Having cold blood; hematocryal. (a) In *zool.*, noting those animals the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing-point or near it to 60° F., in accordance with that of the surrounding medium, or those whose blood is very little higher in temperature than their habitat. Among vertebrates, the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes are technically called *cold-blooded*. See *Hematocrya*.

When the survey is extended to *Cold-blooded* animals and to Plants, the immediate and direct relation between Heat and Vital Activity . . . is unmistakably manifested.  
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 412.

(b) Not thoroughbred; of common or mongrel stock: applied to horses that are not full-blooded. (c) Sensitive to cold: said of persons who feel the cold more than is usual: as, a *cold-blooded* man is obliged to dress warmly in winter.

2. Figuratively, without sensibility or feeling; unsympathetic; without the usual feelings of humanity; characterized by such lack of sensibility: as, a *cold-blooded* villain; *cold-blooded* advice; a *cold-blooded* murder.

Thou *cold-blooded* slave. Shak., K. John, III. 1.

Mr. Malthus . . . presented the data for his reasoning in a somewhat *cold-blooded* fashion. N. A. Rev., CXX. 315.

**cold-chisel** (kôld'chiz'el), *n.* A chisel with a cutting edge formed of steel properly strengthened by tempering, for cutting metal which has not been softened by heating.

**cold-cream** (kôld'krēm'), *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, usually made of almond-oil, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water.

**cold-drawn** (kôld'drân'), *a.* Extracted without the aid of heat: applied specifically to oils expressed from nuts, seeds, or fruits which have not been heated. Such oils are of finer quality than those which are hot-pressed.

**cold-hammer** (kôld'ham'ēr), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to hammer when cold.

**cold-hammering** (kôld'ham'ēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cold-hammer*, *v.*] In *metal-working*, the act or practice of hammering when cold.

It is often affirmed that wrought-iron changes from fibrous to crystalline after enduring long-continued *cold-hammering*, vibration, tension, jarring, and other strains.  
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 40.

**cold-harbor** (kôld'här'bör), *n.* A place of shelter by a wayside for travelers who are benighted or are benumbed with cold.

**cold-hearted** (kôld'här'ted'), *a.* Wanting sympathy or feeling; indifferent; unkind.

O ye *cold-hearted* frozen formalists.  
Young, Night Thoughts, IV. 639.

Men who feel no need to come morally nearer to their fellow creatures than they can come while standing, tea-cup in hand, answering trifles with trifles, . . . by feeling no such need, prove themselves shallow-thoughted and *cold-hearted*.  
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 102.

**cold-heartedly** (kôld'här'ted-li), *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

**cold-heartedness** (kôld'här'ted-nes), *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

**cold-kind** (kôld'kind'), *a.* Uniting coldness and kindness. [Rare.]

Down he [Winter] descended from his snow-soft chair;  
But, all unwarmed, with his *cold-kind* embrace  
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair bidding-place.  
Milton, Ode D. F. I.

**coldly** (kôld'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *coldliche*; *<* *cold*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] 1. In a cold manner; without warmth, especially in figurative senses; without ardor of feeling; without passion or emotion; with indifference or negligence; dispassionately; calmly.

If yow your selues do serue God gladlie and orderlie for conscience sake, not *coldlie*, and somtyme for maner sake, you carie all the Courte with yow.

Acham, The Scholemaster, p. 68.

If he were mad, he would not plead so *coldly*.  
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

What you but whisper, I dare speak aloud,  
Stood the king by; have means to put in act too  
What you but *coldly* plot.  
Fletcher, Double Marriage, I. 1.

The king looked *coldly* on Rochester.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

2. In a cold state. [Rare.]

Thrill, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats  
Did *coldly* furnish forth the marriage tables.  
Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

**cold-moving** (kôld'mô'ving), *a.* Indicating want of cordiality or want of interest; indifferent. [Rare.]

With certain half-caps, and *cold-moving* nods,  
They froze me into silence. Shak., T. of A., II. 2.

**coldness** (kôld'nes), *n.* The state, quality, or sensation of being cold. (a) Want of heat. (b) Un-

concern: indifference; a frigid mood; want of ardor, zeal, enthusiasm, animation, or spirit: as, to receive an answer with *coldness*; to listen with *coldness*.

The faithless *coldness* of the times.  
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvl.

Chilling his caresses  
By the *coldness* of her manners.  
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

(c) Absence of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

Virgin *coldness*. Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 205.

**cold-pale** (kôld'pāl'), *a.* Cold and pale. [Rare.]

*Cold-pale* weakness numbs each feeling part.  
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 892.

**cold-prophet**, *n.* Same as *cole-prophet*.

**coldrick**, *a.* [Early mod. E. *coldrycke* = Sc. *coldruch*, *coldrugh*; *<* ME. *caldrekin* for \**caldrik*, *<* *cald*, cold, + *-rik* (= D. *-rijk* = G. *-reich*), a term. equiv. to *-ful*, lit. 'rich' (cf. D. *blindrijk*, very blind, *doofrijk*, very deaf, etc.): see *rich* and *-ric*, *-rick*. Cf. *coldrife*.] Very cold.

*Coldrekin*, frigorous, & cetera. Cath. Anglicum.  
*Coldrycke*, or full of cold, algous. Hulot.

**coldrife** (kôld'rif'), *a.* [Sc. *caldrife*, *cauldryfe*; *<* *cold* + *rife*. Cf. *coldrick*.] Very cold; abounding in cold.

**cold-served** (kôld'sêrvd'), *a.* 1. Served up cold. — 2. Dull; tiresome; tedious. Young. [Rare in both uses.]

**cold-short** (kôld'shört'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Brittle when cold: as, *cold-short* iron.

II. *n.* In *foundry*, a seam in a casting caused by the congealing of the metal so rapidly as to prevent a proper filling of the mold. Also *cold-shut*.

**cold-shot** (kôld'shot'), *n.* Small iron particles or globules found in chilled parts of a casting.

**cold-shut**<sup>1</sup> (kôld'shut'), *a.* Cold-hammered into shape, and joined without welding: said of the links of a chain so made.

**cold-shut**<sup>2</sup> (kôld'shut'), *n.* In *foundry*, same as *cold-short*.

**cold-slaw** (kôld'slâ'), *n.* An incorrect form of *cole-slaw*.

**cold-sore** (kôld'sör'), *n.* A herpetic eruption about the mouth and nostrils, often accompanying a cold in the head.

**cold-stoking** (kôld'stô'king), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the operation of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the proper consistency for blowing. This operation follows that of clearing.

**cold-sweating** (kôld'swet'ing), *n.* In *tanning*, a process preparatory to the removal of the epidermis and hair from hides, consisting in soaking them from six to twelve days in tanks through which flow streams of fresh cold water.

**cold-tankard** (kôld'tang'kârd'), *n.* Same as *cool-tankard*.

**cold-tinning** (kôld'tin'ing), *n.* A method of covering metals with tin. The metal to be tinned is thoroughly cleaned by filing or turning and the use of emery-paper, and is then rubbed with a coarse cloth dampened with hydrochloric acid. A soft amalgam of tin is then applied with the same cloth, and the mercury is driven off by heat.

**cole**<sup>1</sup> (kôl'), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coal*.

**cole**<sup>2</sup> (kôl'), *n.* [= E. dial. *cale* = Sc. *kale*, *kail*, *<* ME. *cole*, *col*, also *cale*, *cal*, *cawl*, *<* AS. *cāwel*, contr. *cāul* (cf. E. *soul*, *<* AS. *sāwel*), = MD. *koole*, D. *kool* = MLG. *kōl*, LG. *kōl*, *kaul* = OHG. *kōl*, also *chōlo*, *chola*, MHG. *kole*, G. *kohl* = Icel. *kāl* = Sw. *kål* = Dan. *kaal* = W. *cawl* = Bret. *kaol* = OF. *chol*, F. *chou* = Pr. *caul* = Sp. *col* = Pg. *couve* = It. *cavolo*, *<* L. *caulis*, later *colis*, cabbage, cabbage-stalk, also prob. the stalk or stem of any plant, = Gr. *καυλός*, a stalk; orig. a hollow stem, akin to *cael*, *kalel*, *cavel*, *ceil*, *n.*, *celo*, etc.; and cf. *cauliflower*, *caulis*, etc., and *cabbage*.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or plants of the genus *Brassica*: chiefly used in its compounds, *cole-rape*, *cole-seed*, *colewort*, etc. Also *cale* and *kale*.

**cole**<sup>3</sup> (kôl'), *n.* [*<* Icel. *kollr*, a top, a head, a heap.] 1. The head.

Our kynge was grete above his *cole*,  
A brode hat in his crowne.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 100).

2. [Sc., also var. *coil*: see *coil*.] One of the small conical heaps in which hay is usually thrown up in the field after being cut; a haystack.

**cole**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* [Early mod. E., *<* ME. *cole* (rare); orig. obscure. Hence, in comp., *colephyl*, *cole-prophet*, *col-fox*, *col-knife*, *colsipe*, and perhaps *colward*: see these words.] Treachery; deceit; falsehood; stratagem.

[They] feyned sum folie that flailid hem neuer,  
And cast [contrived] it be *colia*.

Richard the Redeless (E. E. T. S.) IV. 24.

Nor colour crafte by swearing precious *coles*.  
Gascogne, Steele Glas, l. 1114.

**colecannon**, *n.* See *calceannon*.

**colectomy** (kô-lek'tô-mi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κόλον*, the colon, + *ἐκτομή*, excision, *<* *ἐκτεμνειν*, cut out, *<* *ἐκ*, out, + *τεμνειν*, cut. See *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, excision of part of the colon.

**co-legatee** (kô-leg-a-tē'), *n.* [*<* *co*-1 + *legatee*.] One who is a legatee together with another; one of several legatees. Also *collegatary*.

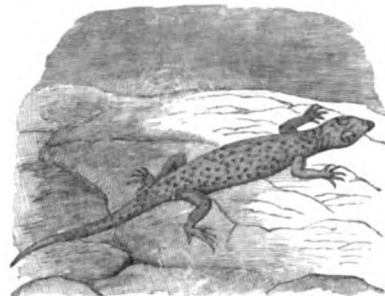
**coleset**, *n.* See *cullis*.

**colemanite** (kôl'man-it), *n.* [After Wm. T. Coleman of San Francisco.] A hydrous calcium borate, occurring in white to colorless monoclinic crystals with brilliant luster, and also in white compact masses, in California. In composition it is nearly identical with *priceite*.

**colemiet**, *a.* See *colmy*.

**cole-mouse**, *n.* See *coal-mouse*.

**Coleonyx** (kol-ē-on'iks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1845), *<* Gr. *κόλιος*, a sheath, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of American gecko-like lizards, of the family *Eublepharidae*. *C. variegatus*, the varie-



Variegated Gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus*).

gated gecko, is a rare species, inhabiting the southwestern United States. It is of a brownish-yellow color, blotched or banded with reddish brown and pure white below.

**coleophyl**, **coleophyll** (kol'ē-ō-fil'), *n.* [Also, as NL., *coleophyllum*; *<* Gr. *κόλρος*, sheath, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, the outer leaf of the plumule of the embryo in endogens, inclosing a succession of rudimentary leaves, and remaining as a sheath at their base after their development. Also called *coleoptile*. [Rare.]

**coleophyllous** (kol'ē-ō-fil'us), *a.* [*<* *coleophyl* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having or pertaining to a coleophyl.

**coleopter** (kol-ē- or kô-lē-op'tēr), *n.* [= F. *coléoptère*, *<* NL. *coleopterum*, neut. (sc. L. *insectum*, insect) of *coleopterus*: see *coleopterous*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a coleopterous insect; a beetle.

**Coleoptera**<sup>1</sup> (kol-ē- or kô-lē-op'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coleopterum*: see *coleopter* and *coleopterous*.] An order of Hexapoda, or of the class *Insecta* proper, having the posterior pair of membranous wings sheathed by the hardened anterior pair called *elytra*, which



One of the *Coleoptera* (*Cicindela campestris*), about natural size. *a*, head; *b*, prothorax; *c*, abdomen; *d*, *e*, elytra; *f*, wings; *f*, antennae.

when folded together usually form a nearly complete covering of the body; the sheath-winged insects or beetles. The head is mandibulate, completely and very uniformly constructed, consisting of a labrum attached to a clypeus, generally by means of an epistoma; 2 strong mandibles; 2 maxillae, each bearing a palp; and a lower lip or labium, also palpi, and attached to a mentum which joins the jugulum or under side of the head. The antennae range in number of joints from 1 to 50 or more, but the typical number is 11; they vary greatly in form. (See *antenna*.) The larva is variable, having 6 legs or none; there are no prolegs; the pupa is inactive; and metamorphosis is complete. The *Coleoptera* are by far the largest ordinal group in the animal kingdom, having about 80,000 species and 8,000 genera. Latreille's division of them into *Pentamera*, *Heteromera*, *Tetramera*, and *Trimera*, according to the number of joints of the tarsi, is still generally followed, though it is to some extent artificial and not strictly correct. Subordinate divisions now current are such as *Adephaga*, *Palpicornia*, *Brachelytra*, *Clavicornia*, *Lamellicornia*, *Sternorhynchi*, *Malacodermi*, *Atrachelia*, *Trachelida*, *Rhynchophora*, *Xylophaga*, *Longicornia*, *Phytophaga*, *Clavipalpi*, *Fungicola*, and *Aphidiphaga*. The *Coleoptera* are also called *Eleutherata*.

**coleoptera**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Plural of *coleopteron*.

**coleopteral** (kol-ē- or kô-lē-op'tē-rāl'), *a.* [*<* *coleopter* + *-al*.] Same as *coleopterous*.

**coleopteran** (kol-ē- or kô-lē-op'tē-ran'), *n.* [*<* *coleopter* + *-an*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a beetle.

**coleopterist** (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-ris't), *n.* [*< Coleoptera + -ist.*] One versed in the natural history of the *Coleoptera* or beetles.

**coleopteron** (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-ron), *n.*; *pl.* *coleoptera* (-rā). [*NL., < Gr. koleōs, a sheath, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather. Cf. coleopterous.*] The elytron or wing-cover of a beetle.

**coleopterous** (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-rus), *a.* [*< NL. coleopterus, < Gr. koleōpteros, sheath-winged, < koleōs, a sheath, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coleoptera*: as, a *coleopterous* insect. Also *coleopteral*.

**coleoptile** (kol-ē-op'til), *n.* [= *F. coléoptile, < Gr. koleōs, a sheath, + πτερόν, a feather, akin to πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather.*] Same as *coleophyl*.

**Coleorhamphus** (kol-ē-ō-ram'fī), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Coleorhamphus.*] A group of birds formed for the reception of the sheathbills, *Chionidae*: synonymous with *Chionomorphæ*.

**Coleorhamphus** (kol-ē-ō-ram'fus), *n.* [*NL. (Duméril, 1818), < Gr. koleōs, sheath, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.*] A genus of birds, giving name to the group *Coleorhamphi*: synonymous with *Chionis*.

**coleorhiza** (kol-ē-ō-rī-zā), *n.*; *pl.* *coleorhizæ* (-zē). [*NL., < Gr. koleōs, a sheath, + ῥίζα, a root.*] In the embryo of many endogenous plants, the sheath covering the root, which bursts through it in germination.

**colepid** (kō-lē-pid), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Colepida*.

**Colepida** (kō-lep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Coleps + -ida.*] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Coleps*, of symmetrical ovate form, with terminal mouth, indurated cuticular surface, and special oral cilia.

**Colepina** (kō-lē-pī-nā), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Coleps + -ina.*] Ehrenberg's name of a group of infusorians represented by the genus *Coleps*. See *Colepida*.

**colepixy** (kōl'pik-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. *collepizie, collepiskie*, E. dial. *coltixy*, *q. v.*; *< cole<sup>4</sup>, treachery, + pixy, a fairy.* See *cole<sup>4</sup>* and its compounds.] A mischievous fairy; the will o' the wisp, regarded as a fairy.

I shall be ready at thine elbow to plait the parts of Hobgoblin or *Collepizie*, and make thee for fears to weene the deuil is at thy polle.  
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 125.

**collepizy** (kōl'pik-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collepizied*, ppr. *collepizying*. [*< collepizy, n.*; with allusion to the invisible fairy agency.] To beat down (apples). Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]  
**colleplant**, *n.* [*ME. coleplaunte, colplonte; < cole<sup>2</sup> + plant<sup>1</sup>.*] Colewort.

Bot I haue porettes and percyll and mont colplontes [var. *colleplautes*].  
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 273.

**cole-prophet**, *col-prophet*, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *cold-prophet* (simulating *cold*); *< ME. col-prophet; < cole<sup>4</sup> + prophet.* See *cole<sup>4</sup>* and its compounds.] A magician; a necromancer; a fortune-teller.

Cole-prophet and cole-poyson thou art both.  
J. Heywood, Epigrams, vi. 89.

Whereby I found I was the hartles hare,  
And not the beast colprophet did declare.  
Mir. for Mags.

As hee was most vainly perswaded by the cold prophets, to whom he gave no small credit. Knowles, Hist. Turke.

Phavorinus saith, that if these cold-prophets, or oracles, tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation.

R. Scott, Witchcraft, Sig. M. 8.

**Coleps** (kō'leps), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κολύψω, the hollow or bend of the knee.*] The typical genus of the family *Colepida*, with spinose carapace and no buccal setæ. It includes *Pinacocoleps*, *Cricocoleps*, and *Dictyocoleps* of Dilling. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, and divide by transverse fission. *C. hirtus* is an example.

**coler<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *collar*.

**coler<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler*.

**colerat**, *n.* [*ME., also colere, colre, etc.*; see *choler*.] Bile; the gall, as the seat of certain bodily affections. It was frequently qualified by the adjective *black* or *red*, and regarded as the cause of certain diseases.

The grete superfluite  
Of youre reede [red] colera, parde.  
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 108.

**cole-rape** (kōl-rāp), *n.* [= *D. koolraap = G. kohlrabi* (also in E.) = Dan. *kaalrabi* = Sw. *kålraabi*; after It. *cavoli-rape*, *pl.*, *F. chou rave*, turnip, *< L. caulis*, cabbage, + *rapa*, turnip; see *cole<sup>2</sup>* and *rape<sup>2</sup>*.] The common turnip, *Brassica rapa*.

**coleret**, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler*.

**colered<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* A Middle English form of *collared*.

**cole-seed** (kōl'sēd), *n.* [*< ME. \*colesed, < AS. cāwel-sæd, cabbage-seed (= D. koolzaad, rape-seed), < cāwel, E. cole<sup>2</sup>, + sæd, E. seed.*] 1. The seed of rape, *Brassica Napus*.—2. The plant itself.

**cole-slaw** (kōl'slā), *n.* [*< D. \*koolslaa, < kool, cabbage (= E. cole<sup>2</sup>), + slaa, a reduced form of salaad, salad; see cole<sup>2</sup> and slaw<sup>2</sup>.*] A dish consisting of finely cut cabbage dressed with vinegar, salt, pepper, etc., eaten either raw or slightly cooked; cabbage-salad. Also called, erroneously, *cold-slaw*. [U. S.]

**co-lessee** (kō-le-sē'), *n.* [*< co-<sup>1</sup> + lessee.*] In law, a joint lessee; a partner in a lease; a joint tenant.

**co-lessor** (kō-les'or), *n.* [*< co-<sup>1</sup> + lessor.*] In law, a joint grantor of a lease; a partner in giving a lease.

**colestaff** (kōl'stāf), *n.*; *pl.* *colestaves* (-stāvz). Same as *cowlstaff*.

**colesula** (kō-les'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *colesulæ* (-lē). [*NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. koleōs, a sheath.*] The membranous sac inclosing the spore-case in *Hepaticæ* or liverworts.

**colesule** (kō-le-sūl), *n.* [*< colesula.*] Same as *colesula*.

As the fronds approach maturity the terminal leaves become modified so as to form an involucre, within which a special covering appears, the *colesule* or perianth, surrounding the pistillidia. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 718.

**colet<sup>1</sup>, collet<sup>3</sup>** (kol'et), *n.* [*ME. colet, colit, by aphesis from acolit, acolyte; see acolyte.*] An inferior church servant: same as *acolyte*.

**colet<sup>2</sup>, tit**, *n.* See *coal-tit*.

**Coleus** (kō-lē-us), *n.* [*NL. (so called because the filaments are united about the style), < Gr. koleōs, a sheath.*] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, of tropical Asia and Africa, in general cultivation for their brilliant foliage. There are about 50 species; but all the numerous cultivated varieties have been derived from *C. Blumei* of Java, and from various other related species.

**colewort** (kōl'wört), *n.* [*< ME. colwort; < cole<sup>2</sup> + wort<sup>1</sup>.* Also, corruptly, *collard, collet.*] 1. The common cultivated cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*.—2. A young cabbage cut before the head is formed.

**col-fox**, *n.* [*< col, coal, + fox.*] A brant-fox.

A col-fox, ful of sleigh iniquité.  
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 894.

**colliander** (kō-li-an'dēr), *n.* An early form of *coriander*.

**Colias** (kō'li-as), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1808), < Gr. Κωλιάς, an epithet of Venus, in reference to her temple on a promontory of that name in*



Colias hyale, natural size.

Attica.] A genus of butterflies of the family *Papilionidae*. *Colias hyale* is the pale clouded-yellow butterfly of Europe; *C. philodice* is the common yellow butterfly of North America.

**colibert**, *n.* See *coliberti*.

**colibri** (kō-lē-brē), *n.* [*F., Sp., etc., colibri, kolibri, etc.; said to be the Carib name.*] A name given to various species of humming-birds.

**colic** (kol'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *colick, colick*, *< ME. colyke = D. koliek, kolijk = MLG. kolik, kolk = G. Dan. kolik = Sw. colik, < OF. colique, F. colique = Sp. cólica = Pg. It. colica, < (ML.) NL. colica, < Gr. κωλική, colic, prop. fem. of κωλικός (> L. colicus), pertaining to the colon, < κών, the colon; see colon<sup>2</sup>. The noun in E. precedes the adj.] 1. *n.* In *pathol.*, severe spasms of pain in the abdomen or bowels; specifically, spasms of pain arising from perverted and excessive peristaltic contractions.—*Biliary* or *hepatic colic*, the spasms of pain attendant on the passage of a gallstone.—*Devonshire colic*, lead-colic: so named from its frequent occurrence among the workers in the lead-mines of Devonshire, England.—*Lead-colic*, colic arising from poisoning by lead.—*Renal colic*, spasms of pain caused by the passage of a renal calculus along the ureter.—*Saturnine colic* (*colica saturnina*), lead-colic.*

II. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the colon or large intestine: as, a *colic* artery.—2. Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, colic pangs.  
Milton, P. L., xi. 484.

**\*colica** (kol'i-kā), *n.*; *pl.* *colicæ* (-sē). [*NL., fem. (sc. L. arteria, artery) of L. colicus: see colic.*] A colic artery; a branch of a superior or inferior mesenteric artery, supplying the colon and the sigmoid flexure of the rectum. In man three colic arteries are named: the *colica dextra* or right colic artery, *colica media* or middle colic artery, and *colica sinistra* or left colic artery; respectively distributed to the ascending, transverse, and descending colon.

**colical** (kol'i-kāl), *a.* [*< colic + -al.*] Of the nature of colic. [Rare.]

**collichemarde** (kō-lēsh-mārd'), *n.* [*F., also colismarde; said to be a corruption of the name of Count Königsmark.*] A long sword in which the forte of the blade is very broad and the foible very narrow and slight, the change being abrupt, with a rapid curve or slope on each side. This weapon came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century.

**colickt**, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *colic*.

**colicked** (kol'ikt), *a.* [*< colic(k) + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Affected with colic; griped. [Rare.]

Leaving the bowels inflated, colicked, or griped.  
G. Cheyne, Regimen, p. 110.

**colicky** (kol'i-ki), *a.* [*< colic(k) + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of colic: as, *colicky* pains.—2. Affected with colic; subject to colic: as, a *colicky* baby. [Colloq.]

**colic-root** (kol'ik-rūt), *n.* A name in the United States of several plants having reputed medicinal virtues, as *Aletris farinosa*, *Dioscorea villosa*, and *Lacinaria squarrosa*.

**colie, coly** (kol'i), *n.*; *pl.* *colies* (-iz). [*< Colius.*] In *ornith.*, a conirostral bird of the family *Coliidae*.

The *colies* are all fruit-eaters, live in small bands, frequent thick bushes, and, when disturbed, fly straight to some neighboring covert.

G. E. Shelley, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 394.

**colieret**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collier<sup>1</sup>*.

**coliform** (kol'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. colum, a strainer (see colander), + forma, form.*] Resembling a sieve; cribriform; ethmoid.

**Coliidae** (kō-lī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Colius + -idae.*] A family of non-passerine picarian or coccycormorphic birds, having all four toes turned forward (the feet thus being pampodactylous), extremely long and narrow central tail-feathers, a conical bill, and soft silky plumage of a uniform subdued color, the bill generally being brightly tinted. They are confined to Africa, and are known as *mouse-birds*, and *colies*. The family consists of the single genus *Colius*. Also *Colidae*.

**Coliinae** (kol-i-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Colius + -inae.*] The colies, regarded as a subfamily. Swainson, 1837.

**Colimaceæ** (kol-i-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (F. Colimacæ), appar. < L. co-, together, + limax (limac-), a snail.*] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of trachelipods or univalves, including all the land shell-bearing mollusks. They are now distributed among numerous families and several orders.

**Colimacidae** (kol-i-mas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Colimaceæ + -idae.*] Same as *Heliceæ* or *Helicidae*.

**collin** (kol'in), *n.* [= *F. collin = Sp. collin = Pg. colim = NL. colinus*, orig. with sibilant *c* (*c*), *< Nahuatl colin, zolin*, a partridge.] 1. The common partridge, quail, or bob-white of the United States, *Ortyx virginiana* or *Colinus virginianus*.—2. *pl.* The American quails of the subfamily *Ortyginae* or *Odontophorinae*.

**colinderies** (kol-in'dē-riz), *n. pl.* [A newspaper word, made from *col(onial)* and *Ind(ian exhibition) + -eries*.] An exhibition of the colonial and Indian industries of the British empire. The name was invented on the occasion of such an exhibition in London in 1886. [Jocular.]

This movement accounts for the reappearance of the Colonial Museum suggestions, which it was sought to act upon in June last. At that time the Commissioners of the various colonies and courts at the exhibition were convened by Sir Philip Owen, under the Prince of Wales's instructions, to consider the means of continuing the highly successful and educationally useful exhibit of the late *Colinderies* as a permanent Colonial Museum. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 384.

**Colinus** (kō-lī-nus), *n.* [*NL. (Lesson, 1828), < colin: see colin.*] A genus of American quails, including those called bob-whites; the colins: synonymous with *Ortyx* (which see).

**Colioides** (kol-i-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Colius + -oides.*] The colies, *Coliidae*, rated as a superfamily.

**Coliiformes** (kol'i-ō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. κολικός, a kind of woodpecker, + μορφή, form.*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the third cohort of laminiplanar oscine passerine birds, consisting of four families, and embracing the crows, jays, starlings, grackles, birds of Para-

dise, and some others: equivalent to the same author's earlier *Ambulatores* or *Corviformes*.

**coliormorphic** (kol'i-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Coliormorpha + -ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coliormorpha*.

**colisance**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizance*, *3. Wright*.

**Coliseum**, *n.* See *Colosseum*.

**colitis** (kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κόλις*, the colon (see *colon*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon; colonitis.

**Colinus** (kō'lī-us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κόλιός*, a kind of woodpecker.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Coliidae*, the colies, of which there are 6 or 8 species, all confined to Africa. *C. capensis* is the type.

**col<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [E. dial. *coke* and *couk*; *< ME. colke*, *colek*, a hole, = OFries. *kolk*, NFries. *kolcke* = D. *kolk*, a pit, hollow, = MLG. *kolk*, *kulk*, a hole, a hole filled with water, esp. one caused by the action of water, LG. *kolk*, a hole, pit, ditch.] A core; a kernel.

Alle erthe by skille may likned be  
Tille a rounde appel of a tree,  
The whiche in myddes has a *colke*  
As has an eye [egg] in myddes a yolke.  
*Hampole*, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 6443.

It is fulle roten inwardly  
At the *colke* within.

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 281.

**col<sup>2</sup>** (kolk), *n.* [Sc.] A name of the king eider-duck, *Somateria spectabilis*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

**col-knif**, *n.* [ME.; *< col<sup>4</sup>*, treachery, deceit (as a prefix in this case depreciative), + *knife*.] A big "ugly" knife.

Both boosters and braggers  
God kepe us fro,  
That with thare long daggers  
Doo mekylle wo,  
From alle bylle baggers  
With *col-knyfes* that go.

*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 85.

**coll<sup>1</sup>** (kol), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *cowl*, Sc. also *cove*; *< ME. collen*, *colen*, var. of *cullen*, *killen*, hit, strike, cut, later kill, *< Icel. kolla*, hit on the head, harm, = Norw. *kylla*, poll, cut, prune, = D. *kollen*, knock down: see *kill<sup>1</sup>*, which is thus a doublet of *coll<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. To cut off; clip, as the hair of the head; poll.

A sargant sent hi to faiole  
And Iohan hefd [head] comanded to *cole*.  
*Cursor Mundi*, l. 13174.

2. To cut; cut short; lop; prune.

When by there came a gallant hende,  
Wi' high coll'd hose and laigh coll'd shoon,  
And he seem'd to be sum kingly son.  
*Coppatrick* (Child's Ballads, l. 156).

3. To cut obliquely.

[North. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]  
**coll<sup>2</sup>** (kol), *v. t.* [*< ME. collen*, *< OF. a-coller* (= Fr. *colar*), embrace, *< col*, *< L. collum*, neck: see *collar*.] 1. To embrace; caress by embracing the neck.

Sche *collid* it [the child] ful kindly and askes is name,  
& it answered ful sone & seide, "William y higt."  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 69.

[He will] flatter and speak fair, ask forgiveness, kiss and  
*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 575.

2. To clasp; hug.

This devel is mikel with wil and magt, . . .  
*Collet* men to him with his onde [envious hate].  
*Rel. Antiq.*, p. 221.

**coll<sup>3</sup>** (kol), *n.* [*< coll<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] An act of embracing; an embrace, especially about the neck. *T. Middleton*.

**coll<sup>4</sup>**, *a.* A dialectal variant of *cool*.

She'd ha' dipped her foot in *coll* water.  
*Johnny Cock* (Child's Ballads, VI. 246).

**coll-**. See *col-*.

**colla**, *n.* Plural of *collum*.

**collabefaction** (ko-lab-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if \*collabefactio(n)-, < collabeferi*, pp. *collabefactus*, be brought to ruin, *< com-*, with, + *labefacere*, make to totter, *< labi*, fall, + *facere*, make.]. A wasting away; decay; decline. *Blount*.

**collaborate** (ko-lab'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collaborated*, ppr. *collaborating*. [*< LL. collaboratus*, pp. of *collaborare*, *conlaborare*, work with, *< L. com-*, with, + *laborare*, work, *< labor*, work: see *labor*.] To work with another or others; cooperate with another or others in doing or producing something; especially, to work with another in a literary production or a scientific investigation.

He [Scribe] is said in some cases to have sent sums of money for "copyright in ideas" to men who not only had not actually collaborated with him, but who were unaware that he had taken suggestions from their work.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 554.

**collaborateur** (ko-lab'ō-ra-tēr'), *n.* [F.] The French form of *collaborator*, sometimes used by English writers.

*Collaborateur* is an excellent word, which neither "collaborer" nor "fellow-workman" defines accurately. Many have felt the need of it; but the right form, for us, is "collaborator."  
*F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 184, note.

**collaboration** (ko-lab'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [After F. *collaboration*, *< LL. as if \*collaboratio(n)-, < collaborare*: see *collaborate*.] The act of working together; united labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

**collaborator** (ko-lab'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [After F. *collaborateur*, *< ML. collaborator*, *< LL. collaborare*: see *collaborate*.] An associate in labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

Without the impelling fanaticism of Luther and his *collaborators*, their battle against Rome would never have been fought.  
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 245.

**collagen, collagenic**, etc. See *collogen*, etc.

**collapsible** (ko-lap'sa-bl), *a.* [*< collapse + -ible*.] See *collapsible*.

**collapse** (kō-laps'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collapsed*, ppr. *collapsing*. [*< L. collapsus*, pp. of *collabi*, *conlabi*, fall together, fall in, *< com-*, together, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To fall together, or into an irregular mass or flattened form, through loss of firm connection or rigidity and support of the parts or loss of the contents, as a building through the falling in of its sides, or an inflated bladder from escape of the air contained in it.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted and the sides of the canals collapse. *Arbuthnot*, *Alliments*.

2. Figuratively—(a) To break down; go to pieces; come to nothing; fail; become ruined: as, the project collapsed.

The ruins of his crown's collapsed state.

*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 588.

Those corrupted inbred humours of collapsed nature.  
*Quarles*, *Judgment and Mercy*.

An American female constitution which collapses just in the middle third of life. *O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, li.

(b) In *pathol.*, to sink into extreme weakness or physical depression in the course of a disease.

(c) To appear as if collapsing; lose strength, courage, etc.; subside; cease to assert one's self or push one's self forward: as, after that rebuke he collapsed. [Colloq.]

**collapse** (kō-laps'), *n.* [*< collapse, v.*] 1. A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel.—2. Figuratively, a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a breakdown.

There was now a general collapse in heroism; intrigue took the place of patriotic ardour. *W. Chambers*.

3. In *med.*, an extreme sinking or depression; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers: as, the stage of collapse in cholera.

**collapsible** (ko-lap'si-bl), *a.* [*< collapse + -ible*.] Capable of collapsing; liable to collapse; made so as to collapse: as, a collapsible balloon; a collapsible tube or drinking-cup. Also *collapsible*.

The Berthon collapsible boat, for infantry in single file, is also employed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 458.

**collapsio** (kō-lap'shon), *n.* [*< LL. collapsio(n)-, collapsio(n)-, < collabi*, collapse: see *collapse, v.*] The act of falling together or collapsing; the state resulting from collapse. [Rare.]

The *collapsio* of the skin after death.

*P. Russell*, *Indian Serpents*, p. 7.

**collar** (kol'ār), *n.* [A later spelling, imitating the L. form, of earlier mod. E. *coller*, *< ME. coller*, earlier *coler*, *< OF. coler*, *colier*, F. *collier* = Fr. *colar* = Sp. Pg. *collar* = It. *collare*, *< L. collare*, a collar, *< collum* = AS. *heals*, E. *halsel*, the neck: see *halsel*.] 1. Something worn about the neck, whether for restraint, convenience, or ornament. Specifically—(a) A band, usually of iron, worn by prisoners or slaves as a means of restraint or a badge of servitude.

A grazing iron collar grinds my neck.

*Tennyson*, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

(b) In *armor*, a defense of mail or plate for the neck. (c) An ornamental and symbolic chain or necklace formerly worn by knights and gentlemen as a badge of adherence. It is still used as one of the insignia of an honorary order, usually identified with the higher classes of that order, and worn only on state occasions. The cross, medallion, or the like, is on such occasions attached to the collar, instead of to the ribbon with which it is usually worn. The collars of some of the orders of knighthood are given in the descriptions of the separate orders. See *collar of SS.*, below. (d) The neck-band of a coat, cloak, gown, etc., either standing or rolled over.

Let us have standing collars in the fashion.

All are become a stiff-necked generation.

*Rowlands*, *Knave of Hearts* (1611).

A standing collar to keep his neck band clean.

*L. Barry*, *Ram Alley* (1611).

(e) A separate band or ruff worn for cleanliness, ornament, or warmth, and made of linen, muslin, lace, fur, etc. (f) Same as *bandoleer*, 2.

If one bandoleer take fire, all the rest do in that collar.  
*Lord Orrery*, quoted in *Grose*, l. 5.

(g) A halter.

While you live, draw your neck out of the collar.

*Shak.*, R. and J., l. 1.

(h) A neck-band forming that part of the harness of a draft-animal, as a horse, to which the traces are attached, and upon which the strain of the load falls; also a neck-band placed upon some other animal, as a dog, as an ornament or as a means of restraint or of identification.

Her traces of the smallest spider's web;

Her collars of the moonshine's watery beams.

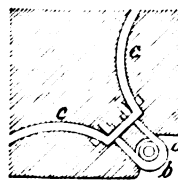
*Shak.*, R. and J., l. 4.

With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,  
And collars of the same their necks surround.

*Dryden*, *Fables*.

(i) A wide ring of metal put about a piece of stove-pipe to make it close the "thimble" in a chimney where the thimble is larger than the pipe: as, a 6-inch collar is needed if a 6-inch pipe is to be used with an 8-inch thimble.

2. Anything resembling a collar; something in the form of a collar, or analogous to a collar in situation. (a) In *arch.*: (1) A ring or clutture. (2) A collar-beam. (b) In *bot.*: (1) The ring upon the stipe (stem) of an agaric. (2) The point of junction in the embryo between the caudicle and the plumule. (3) The point of junction of the root and stem. (4) Same as *collarbag*. (c) In *mach.*: (1) An enlargement or swell encircling a rod or shaft, and serving usually as a holding- or bearing-piece. (2) An enlarged portion of the end of a car-axle, designed to receive the end-thrust of the journal-bearing; a button. (d) In *mining*, the timbering around the mouth of a shaft, or at the surface of the ground. (e) A skirting or rain-shedding device placed round a chimney where it passes through the roof. (f) *Naut.*: (1) An eye in the end or height of a shroud or stay, to go over a masthead. (2) A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or deadeye in the light, to which the stay is confined at the lower part. (g) In *zool.*: (1) A ring around the neck, however made, as by color of hair or feathers, shape or texture of hair or feathers, thickening of integument, presence of a set of radiating processes, etc. See cut under *Balanoglossus*. (2) In *Infusoria*, specifically, the raised rim of a collar-cell. (3) In *entom.*: (1) The upper part of the prothorax when it is closely united to the mesothorax, forming a crescent-shaped anterior border to it, as in *Hymenoptera* and many *Diptera*. (ii.) A posterior prolongation of the head, usually termed a neck. [Rare.]—Against the collar, uphill, so that the horse's shoulders are constantly pressed against the collar; hence, figuratively, at a disadvantage; against difficulties; against opposition.—Anchor and collar. See *anchor*.—Bishop's collar. In *armor*, a collar or tippet of chain-mail of peculiar form, reaching to the end of the shoulders, and forming in front a point where the two sides come together and are held by buckles or the like. The shape was nearly that of the pelerine.—Collar and clamp, a hinge ordinarily used upon dock-gates; an anchor and collar (which see, under *anchor*).—Collar of brawn, the quantity of brawn rolled or wound up in one piece: brawn being derived from the collar or breast part of a boar.



Collar and Clamp.  
a, hole for the pintle of the leaf; b, clevis; c, pin; anchor.

Item, a collar of good large fat brawn  
Serv'd for a drum, waited upon by two  
Fair long black puddings lying by for drumsticks.

*Cartwright*, *Ordinary*.

**Collar of SS.** (a) A decoration which is known to have been instituted by Henry IV. of England, and is identified with the house of Lancaster. It was revived after the wars of the Roses, and was a favorite decoration in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. A similar collar is still worn as a mark of dignity by certain English officials, but is now inseparable from the office. The collar consists of an S often repeated, but the other details differed at different times, being roses, knots, the Tudor portcullis, and similar emblems. (b) A sort of punch made of sack, cider, and sugar. *The Cheats*, 1662, in *Wright*.—Hempden collar. See *hempden*.—In collar, ready for or used to work, as a horse.—Out of collar, unready for or unused to work.—To slip the collar to escape or get free; disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement.

**collar** (kol'ār), *v. t.* [*< collar, n.*] 1. To seize by the collar.

With grim determination, he had collared and carried himself to sleep forthwith.

*W. M. Baker*, *New Timothy*, p. 323.

2. To put a collar on.

The British dog was within an ace of being collared and tax-ticketed, after the continental fashion.

*S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, III. 301.

3. To roll up and bind (a piece of meat, or a fish, etc.); as, to collar beef; also, to cut up and press into a roll. See *collared beef*.

To collar mackerel.

*Mrs. Raffald*, *Eng. Housekeeper*, p. 43.

4. In *racing slang*, to draw up to; get even with or be neck-and-neck with in racing.

**collar-awl** (kol'ār-āl), *n.* A saddlers' needle for sewing horse-collars.

**collarbags** (kol'ār-bagz), *n.* The smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*. Also *collar*.

**collar-beam** (kol'ār-bēm), *n.* A beam or piece of timber extending between two opposite raf-

ters, at some height above their base. It prevents sagging, and also serves as a strut or tie, or as a ceiling-joint for a garret. Sometimes called *wind-beam*.

**collar-bird** (kol'ār-bērd), *n.* A bower-bird of the genus *Chlamydodera*: so called from the nuchal collar. The spotted collar-bird is *C. maculata*.

**collar-block** (kol'ār-blok), *n.* A block on which harness-makers shape and sew collars.

**collar-bolt** (kol'ār-bōlt), *n.* A bolt forged with a shoulder or collar. *F. Campin*, *Mech. Engineering*.

**collar-bone** (kol'ār-bōn), *n.* The clavicle.

**collar-cell** (kol'ār-sel), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a flagellate cell in which a rim or collar of the cell-wall surrounds the base of the flagellum: a frequent condition of monadiform cells, whether belonging to the group of which the genus *Monas* is a representative or occurring elsewhere, as in sponges. See *Choanoflagellata*.

**collar-check** (kol'ār-chek), *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with a checked pattern, used in the manufacture of horse-collars.

**collard** (kol'ārd), *n.* [A corruption of *colewort*.] A variety of cabbage with the fleshy leaves scattered upon the stem instead of gathered into a head. [Southern U. S.]

The poor trash who scratched a bare subsistence from a sorry patch of beans and collards.

*Gilmore*, *My Southern Friends*, p. 54.

In the South no word, as no dish, is better known among the poorer whites and negroes than *collards* or greens.

*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XIV. 46.

**collar-day** (kol'ār-dā), *n.* In England, a day on which knights appear at court in the collars of their orders.

It being St. Andrew's, and a collar-day, he went to the Chapel.

*Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 69.

**collare** (ko-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *collaria* (-rī-ā). [L.: see *collar*, *n.*] 1. The collar or prothorax of an insect, which bears the anterior pair of legs: sometimes restricted to an elevated posterior portion of the prothorax, seen in many *Hymenoptera* and *Hemiptera*.—2. In decorative art, a necklace or collar, as of an order, represented on a figure in embroidery, goldsmiths' work, or the like.

**collared** (kol'ārd), *a.* [*< collar*, *n.*, + *-ed*.] 1. Having a collar, or something resembling a collar.

The amoeboids that form the wall of this cavity become metamorphosed into collared flagellate zooids.

*W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 509.

2. In *her.*, same as *gorged*.—2. Collared beef, beef from which the bones are removed, rolled and bound with a string or tape and braised with various preparations of herbs, wine, spices, etc. It is pressed under a heavy weight and served in slices.—Collared cell. See *cell*.

**collared-chained** (kol'ārd-chānd), *a.* In *her.*, wearing a collar to which a chain is attached. See *chain*.

**collaret, collarette** (kol'ār-et), *n.* [*< ML. collaratus*, dim. of *L. collare*, collar: see *collar*, *n.*] 1. A small collar or fleche of linen, lace, fur, etc., worn by women.—2. Any piece of armor protecting the neck, more particularly in front. See *gorgerin* and *hausse-col*.

**collaria**, *n.* Plural of *collare*.

**collarino** (kol-ā-rē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *collare*, collar: see *collar*, *n.*] In *arch.*, an astragal. Also *colarin*.

**collar-launder** (kol'ār-lān'dēr), *n.* In *mining*, a gutter or pipe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to a cistern or any other place.

**collarless** (kol'ār-less), *a.* [*< collar*, *n.*, + *-less*.] 1. Having no collar.—2. In *Infusoria*, not choanate.

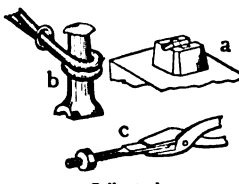
**collar-nail** (kol'ār-nāl), *n.* A form of nail used in blind-soling boots and shoes. It has a projecting collar up to which it is driven into the heel or sole; the outer lift or sole is then driven on the projecting head of the nail, which thus holds without extending through the leather.

**collar-plate** (kol'ār-plāt), *n.* An auxiliary nut used to support long pieces in a lathe.

**collar-swage** (kol'ār-swāj), *n.* A swage used by blacksmiths in swaging a collar upon a rod.

**collar-toc** (kol'ār-tō), *n.* In *forging*, a rounding-tool for swaging collars or flanges on rods.

**collar-work** (kol'ār-wērk), *n.* Uphill work, such as compels a horse to press against the collar; hence, figuratively, difficult work of any kind.



Collar-tools.  
a, lower half of tool in the hardy-hole of the anvil; b, upper or fulling tool; c, collar and rod in the grip of the pieces.

**collatable** (ko-lā'tā-bl), *a.* [*< collate* + *-able*.] Capable of being collated.

**collate** (ko-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collated*, ppr. *collating*. [*< L. collatus, conlatus*, pp. of *conferre*, bring together, compare, bestow (see *confer*), *< com-*, together, + *ferre* (= *E. bear*), with pp. *latus*, carry: see *ablative, delate, prolate*, etc.] 1. To bring together and compare; examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement: applied particularly to manuscripts and books: as, to collate all the manuscripts of a classical author.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and collating both religions.

Constant care he took,

Crabbe, *Works*, V. 78.

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on by collation: followed by *to*.

He was collated by Sir George Ashe, bishop of Clogher, to the archdeaconry of Clogher.

Goldsmith, *Parnell*.

3. To bestow or confer. [Rare.]

The grace of the Spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and collated.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Worthy Communicant*.

4. In *bookbinding*, to verify the arrangement of, as the sheets of a book after they have been gathered. It is usually done by counting and inspecting the signatures at the foot of the first page of each sheet.

**collateral** (ko-lāt'-ē-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E. collateral*, *< ME. collateral* = *F. collatéral* = *Sp. colateral* = *Pg. collateral* = *It. collaterale*, *< ML. collateralis*, *< L. com-*, together, + *lateralis*, of the side: see *lateral*.] 1. *a.* 1. Situated at the side; belonging to the side or to what is at the side; hence, occupying a secondary or subordinate position.

In his bright radiance and collateral light  
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.

*Shak.*, *All's Well*, I. 1.

Ye cannot compare an ordinary Bishop with Timothy, who was an extraordinary man, foretold and promised to the Church by many Prophecies, and his name joynd to collateral with Saint Paul, in most of his Apostolick Epistles.

*Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

Having seen this, we descended into the body of the church, full of collateral chapels and large oratories.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, Nov., 1644.

2. Acting indirectly; acting through side channels. [Rare.]

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me:  
If by direct or by collateral hand

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 6.

3. Accompanying; attendant, especially as an auxiliary; aiding, strengthening, confirming, etc., in a secondary or subordinate way: as, collateral aid; collateral security (see below); collateral evidence.

Hit [poverty] defendeth the flesh fro folyes ful menyre:

And a collateral confort, Crystes owen sonde [sending].

*Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 189.

He that brings any collateral respect (consideration) to prayers, loses the benefit of the prayers of the congregation.

*Donne*, *Sermons*, iv.

All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no collateral strength from external considerations.

*Ep. Atturbury*.

Not merely the writer's testimony, . . . but collateral evidence also is required.

*Goldsmith*, *Criticisms*.

4. Descending from the same stock or ancestor (commonly male) as another, but in a different line: distinguished from *lineal*. Thus, the children of brothers are collateral relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather.

When a peer whose title is limited to male heirs dies, leaving only daughters, his peerage must expire, unless he have, not only a collateral heir, but a collateral heir descended through an uninterrupted line of males from the first possessor of the honour.

*Macaulay*, *Sadler's Ref. Refuted*.

5. In *bot.*, standing side by side: as, collateral ovules.—6. In *geom.*, having a common edge, as two adjoining faces of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*.

—Collateral ancestors, uncles, aunts, and other collateral antecedents who are not "ancestors" in the sense of progenitors.—Collateral assurance, in law, assurance made over and above the principal deed.—Collateral bundle. See *bundle*.—Collateral circulation. See *circulation*.—Collateral eminence, a smooth protuberance in the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum, between the middle and posterior horns, caused by the collateral sulcus or fissure.—Collateral facts, in law, facts not considered relevant to the matter in dispute in an action.—Collateral fibers, of the cerebellum, the fibers which connect one lamina with the adjacent laminae.—Collateral fissure, in anat., the collateral sulcus.—Collateral-inheritance tax, a tax laid on property received by collateral heirs by will or under an intestate law.—Collateral issue, in law, an issue aside from the main question in the case.—Collateral proceeding, in law, another proceeding, not for the direct purpose of impeaching the proceeding to which it is said to be collateral.

In this sense a new action brought to set aside a judgment in a former action is a direct and not a collateral proceeding.

The phrase, however, is sometimes loosely used of any proceeding other than a step in the main action or suit. In this sense, while a motion made in an action to set aside a judgment therein is a direct proceeding, a fresh action to set aside the judgment would be a collateral proceeding.—Collateral security, any property or right of action, as a bill of sale or stock-certificate, which is given to secure the performance of a contract or the discharge of an obligation and as additional to the obligation of that contract, and which upon the performance of the latter is to be surrendered or discharged.—Collateral sulcus, in anat., the occipitotemporal fissure of the cerebrum lying below the calcarine fissure, giving rise to the collateral eminence in the lateral ventricle of the brain. See *sulcus*.—Collateral trust-bonds. See *bonds*.—Collateral warranty. See *warranty*.—Condition collateral. See *condition*.

II. *n.* 1. A kinsman or relative descended from a common ancestor, but not in direct line.—2. Anything of value, or representing value, as bonds, deeds, etc., pledged as security in addition to a direct obligation.

**collaterality**, *n.* [*< F. collateralité*; as *collateral* + *-ity*.] The state of being collateral. *Cotgrave*.

**collaterally** (ko-lāt'-ē-rāl-i), *adv.* In a collateral manner. (a) Side by side. (b) Indirectly.

The Papists more directly, . . . and the fanatics more collaterally.

*Dryden*.

(c) In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

Members of his own family collaterally related to him.

*Coze*, *House of Austria*, xxv.

(d) With or by means of collaterals.

Dear to the broker is a note of hand  
Collaterally secured.

*Halleck*, *Fanny*.

**collateralness** (ko-lāt'-ē-rāl-nes), *n.* The state of being collateral.

*Collateralité* [F.], collaterality or collateralness.

*Cotgrave*.

**collation** (ko-lā'shən), *n.* [*< ME. collocioun, collocioun*, etc., discourse, conversation, comparison, reflection, = *D. collatie* = *MLG. collatie*, *klatie* = *G. Dan. kollation*, *< OF. collocacion*, discourse, etc., *F. collation* = *Sp. colación* = *Pg. colação* = *It. colazione* (in sense 8 *colazione*), *< L. collatio(n)-, collatio(n)-*, a bringing together, collection, comparison, *< collatus, conlatus*, pp. of *conferre*: see *collate*.] 1. The act of collating, or bringing together and comparing; a comparison of one thing with another of a like kind; especially, the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books or of records or statistics.

The omissions and the commissions in the Chronicle of Fabian are often amusing and always instructive; but these could not have been detected but by a severe collation, which has been happily performed.

*I. D'Israeli*, *Amen*, of *Lit.*, I. 236.

The earliest instances we recall of this method of centralized collation is of meteorological observations, in this country conducted for many years by the Smithsonian Institution.

*Science*, IV. 411.

2. A compilation; specifically, a collection of the lives of the fathers of the church.

It is praised in *vitas patrum*, that is to seie, in *lyues and colacions* of fadra.

*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

3. The act of reading and conversing on the lives of the saints, or the Scriptures: a practice instituted in monasteries by St. Benedict. *Dr. W. Smith*.—4. A conference.

"Yet wol I," quod this markis softly,  
"That in thy chambre I and thou and she  
Have a collacion."

*Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 269.

They call it a *Collation*, because (forsooth) it wanted some Council-formalities.

*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 90.

5. A contribution; something to which each of several participators contributes.

A shot or collation, because every particular apostle did cast in and collate his article, to make up this sum.

*Ep. Nicholson*, *Expos. of Catechism*, p. 25.

6. In the medieval universities, a sort of theological lecture laying down certain propositions without necessarily proving them. It was not a commentary, although it might contain a general analysis of the Book of the Sentences (see *sentence*) and might begin and end with a text of Scripture.

7. Reasoning; drawing of a conclusion.

It byholdeth alle thynges, so as I shal seye, by a strok of thougt formerly without discours or collacion.

*Chaucer*, *Boethius*, p. 165.

8. A repast; a meal: a term originally applied to the refectory partaken of by monks in monasteries after the reading of the lives of the saints.

When I came, I found such a collation of wine and sweetmeats prepared as little corresponded to the terms of the invitation.

*Wharton*, *Memoirs*, p. 272.

Here one of the great sheiks resides, who would have prepared a collation for us, and asked us to stay all night, but we only took coffee, and he sent a man with us.

*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. 61.



The convention, after dissolving itself, partook of a modest collation in the senate chamber.

*Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 273.*

9†. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.

The baptism of John . . . was not a direct instrument of the Spirit for the collation of grace.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 96.*

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the collation of these benefits.

*Ray, Works of Creation.*

10. In canon law, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who is the ordinary of the benefice, and who at the same time has the benefice in his own gift or patronage, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if the bishop of the diocese is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called collation.

11. In civil and Scots law, the real or supposed return of a former advancement to the mass of a decedent's property, made by one heir, that the property may be equitably divided among all the heirs; hotch-pot.

The application of the principle of collation to descendants generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before its partition every advance they had received from their parent in anticipation of their shares.

*Encyc. Brit., XX. 714.*

Collation of goods, in civil law. See def. 11.—Collation of rights, that species of service which the judge renders to any person by putting him in possession of a certain right.  *J. S. Mill.—Collation of seals, one seal set on the reverse of another, on the same label. Wharton.*

collation† (kə-lā'shən), *v. t.* [*collation, n., 8.*] To partake of a light repast.

I went to see a coach-race in Hyde Park, and collation'd in Spring Garden.

*Evelyn, Memoirs, May 20, 1658.*

collationer (kə-lā'shən-er), *n.* [*collation + -er*]. 1. A collator of the printed sheets of books. [Rare.]—2. One who partakes of a collation or repast. [Rare.]

We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room, forming a semicircle, and all strictly facing the royal collationers.

*Mrs. D'Arbly, Diary, III. 99.*

collatitious† (kol-a-tish'us), *a.* [*L. collatitius, more correctly collaticius, < collatus, pp. of conferre, collate: see collate.*] Contributed; brought together; performed by contribution.

Other men's collatitious liberality.

*Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 46.*

collative (kə-lā'tiv), *a.* [= *F. collatif* = *Sp. collativo* = *Pg. collativo, < L. collativus, brought together, combined, < collatus, pp. of conferre, collate: see collate.*] 1†. Conferring or bestowing.

Institutive or collative of power.

*Barrow.*

2. Collating.—3. *Eccles.*, presented by collation: applied to advowsons or livings of which the bishop and patron are the same person.—Collative act, in logic, the act of joining premises and thence deducing a conclusion; the act of comparing a thing with itself or with something else. [A Scotist term.]

collator (kə-lā'tor), *n.* [*L. collator, a comparer, contributor, etc., < collatus, pp. of conferre, collate: see collate.*] One who collates or makes a collation. (a) One who compares manuscripts or editions of books. (b) In bookbinding, a person who collates the printed sheets of books. (c) One who collates to a benefice. (d†) One who confers any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.

Well-placed benefits redound to the collator's honour.

*Feltham, Resolves, II. 16.*

collaud† (kə-lā'd'), *v. t.* [*L. collaudare, conlaudare, < com-, together, + laudare, praise: see laud.*] To unite in praising.

Beasts wild and tame . . .

*Collaud his name.*

*Howell, Letters.*

collaudation† (kol-ā-dā'shən), *n.* [*L. collaudatio(n-), < collaudare, pp. collaudatus: see collaud.*] Joint or combined laudation, encomium, or flattery.

The rhetorical collaudations, with the honourable epithets given to their persons.

*Jer. Taylor.*

colleague (kol'ēg), *n.* [*colleague, now colleague = Sp. colega = Pg. It. collega, < L. collega, conlega, a partner in office, < com-, with, + legare, send on an embassy: see legate.*] An associate in office, professional employment, or special labor, as in a commission: not properly used of partners in business.—*Syn. Friend, Companion, etc. See associate.*

colleagued (kol-lēg'), *v. t.* [*pret. and pp. colleagued, ppr. colleaguings.*] [*colleague, n.*] To cooperate in the same office, or for a common end; combine.

Colleagued with the dream of his advantage.

*Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.*

colleagueship (kol'ēg-ship), *n.* [*colleague + -ship.*] The state of being a colleague.

colleckt, *n.* See *collock*.

collect (kə-lect'), *v.* [*OF. collector, F. collecter = Sp. colector = Pg. colector = It. collettare, < ML. collectare, collect money, < L. collecta, a collection in money, (LL.) a meeting, assemblage, (ML.) a tax, also an assembly for prayer, a prayer (see collect, n.), prop. fem. of collectus, pp. of colligere, colligere (> F. colliger = Pg. colligar), gather together, collect, consider, conclude, infer, < com-, together, + legere, gather: see legend. From L. colligere come also E. coil and cull.*] *I. trans.* 1. To gather into one place or group; assemble or bring together; make a combination, group, or collection of; gather: as, to collect facts or evidence; to collect curiosities or rare books.

A passion for collecting books is not always a passion for literature.

*I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 57.*

2. To receive or compel payment of; bring to a settlement: as, to collect a bill.—3. To ascertain or infer from observation or information; infer. [Now rare.]

The reverent care I bear unto my lord

Made me collect these dangers in the duke.

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.*

Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill collected. *Locke.*

We may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins.

*South, in Whipple's Ess. and Rev., II. 81.*

To collect one's self, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state; regain command over one's scattered thoughts or emotions.

Affrighted much,

I did in time collect myself. *Shak., W. T., III. 3.*

=*Syn.* 1. To convene, convoke, muster, accumulate, amass, group.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather together; accumulate: as, pus collects in an abscess; snow collects in drifts.—2†. To compose one's self.

*Collect.*

I fear you are not well: pray tell me why

You talk thus? *Shirley, Traitor, III. 3.*

collect (kol'ekt), *n.* [*ME. collect, collect, < LL. collecta, a meeting (L. a collection in money), in ML. also a meeting for prayer, and (for oratio ad collectam, a prayer at a preliminary service in one church, before proceeding to another church to attend mass, a prayer at the latter church being called oratio ad missam) a prayer, etc.: see collect, v.*] 1. In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other Western liturgies: (a) A concise prayer, varying according to the day, week, octave, or season, recited before the epistle, regularly consisting of one sentence, and asking for some grace or blessing with reference to some teaching of the epistle or gospel, or both. A collect is composed of an address to the Trinity or to one of the Divine Persons, a petition thus introduced, and the pleading of Christ's merits or final ascription to a Person of the Trinity. One collect may be used alone or several in succession. Collects regularly belong to the eucharistic office, but are repeated in the day-offices (hour, morning and evening prayer), thus forming a constant link between the latter and the altar service. They are characteristic of Western liturgies and offices, not being known in the Eastern churches. Almost all those still in use are very ancient, and the origin of this form of prayer is at least as old as the fifth century. Leo the Great (440–61) and Gelasius I. (492–96) are reputed the first composers of collects. See *oratio*.

The unity of sentiment and severity of style which characterise these little pieces [Milton's Sonnets] remind us . . . of the Collects of the English Liturgy.

*Macaulay, Milton.*

While the East, again, soars to God in exclamations of angelic self-forgetfulness, the West comprehends all the spiritual needs of man in Collects of matchless profundity.

*P. Freeman, Principles of Divine Service, I. 274.*

(b) In a wider sense, a prayer of similar character or construction, especially one following the collect for the day, or used just before the conclusion of an office. (c) A name sometimes given to the synapse of the Greek Church.—2. A collection. [Rare.]

Yet anything that others can write of him is poor indeed beside a collect of his own golden sayings.

*Steadman, Poets of America, p. 137.*

collectable, collectible (kə-lect'ə-bl, -tī-bl), *a.* [*collect + -able, -ible.*] Capable of being collected.

collectanea (kol-ek-tā-nē-ā), *n. pl.* [LL., neut. pl. of L. collectaneus, gathered together: see *collectaneous*.] A selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; a miscellany.

collectaneous† (kol-ek-tā-nē-us), *a.* [*L. collectaneus, < collectus, pp. of colligere, gather together: see collect, v.*] Gathered; collected.

collectarium (kol-ek-tā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collectaria* (-ā). [ML., < *collecta*: see *collect, n.* Cf. *collectanea*.] In medieval use, a separate liturgical book containing the collects, which are now included in the Missal and the Book of Common Prayer.

In the same illumination [the original illumination in the Book of Hours] the young clerk (probably an acolyte) who is seen to the right, kneeling, and holding up before the bishop a *collectarium*, out of which that prelate is singing the collect, is vested in a girdled alb, the neck of which is worked like the canons' surplices.

*Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 439, note.*

collected (kə-lect'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *collect, v.*] Having control of one's mental faculties; not disconcerted; firm; prepared; self-possessed; composed: as, to be quite collected in the midst of danger.

The jury shall be quite surprised,

The prisoner quite collected.

*Fraed, On the Year 1828.*

The expression [of the Norwegian men] was sensible and collected, but with nothing about it specially adventurous or daring.

*Froude, Sketches, p. 81.*

=*Syn.* Cool, Composed, etc. See *calm*.

collectedly (kə-lect'ed-li), *adv.* 1. In one view; together; collectively. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]—2. In a firm, composed, or self-possessed manner: as, he spoke quite calmly and collectedly.

collectedness (kə-lect'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being collected or brought into close union or concentration. [Rare.]—2. A collected or calm state of the mind; composure.

collectible, *a.* See *collectable*.

collecting-cane (kə-lect'ing-kān), *n.* See *cane* 1.

collection (kə-lect'shən), *n.* [= *F. collection* = *Pr. collectio* = *Sp. colección* = *Pg. collecção* = *It. collezione, < L. collectio(n-), a bringing together, inference (tr. Gr. συλλογισμός, a syllogism: see syllogism), ML. also a collection in money, < collectus, pp. of colligere, collect: see collect, v.*] 1. The act or practice of collecting or of gathering together: as, the collection of rare books.

His [Cotton's] antiquarian tastes were early displayed in the collection of ancient records, charters, and other manuscripts, which had been dispersed from the monastic libraries in the reign of Henry VIII. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 506.*

2. An assemblage or gathering of objects; a number of things collected, gathered, or brought together; a number of objects considered as constituting one whole of which the single objects are parts: as, a collection of pictures; a collection of essays; a collection of minerals.

A class, or collection of individuals, named after a quality common to all.

*Bain, Logic, I. 51.*

Every collection ought to form a definite congruous whole, which can be visited, studied, and remembered with a certain unity of impression.

*Jevons, Social Reform, p. 61.*

Specifically—3. A sum of money collected for religious or charitable purposes, especially during a religious service.

Now concerning the collection for the saints. 1 Cor. xvi. 1.

4†. The act of deducing consequences; inference from premises; that which is deduced or inferred; an inference; sometimes, specifically, an inductive inference.

Good my lord,

What light collections has your searching eye

Caught from my loose behaviour?

*Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, II. 2.*

Wrong collections have been hitherto made out of these words by modern divines.

*Milton.*

5. A private examination at the end of each term at the colleges of the English universities.—6. The act of receiving or compelling payment of dues, public or private, as for taxes, customs duties, or personal debts.—7. The jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship. See *collector*, 3.—*Collection Act*, a United States statute of 1799 (1 Stat., 627) which established districts for the collection of duties on imports, regulated the business of custom-houses and customs officers, and prescribed rules for the entry and clearing of vessels, etc.—*Collection of light, in astro.*, a situation of three planets so that two of them are in aspect with the third, though not with each other. = *Syn.* 2. Assemblage, group, crowd, mass, lot, heap; compilation, selection.—3. Contribution.

collectitious† (kol-ek-tish'us), *a.* [*L. collectitius, more correctly collecticius, < collectus, pp. of colligere: see collect, v.*] Gathered together; collected.

collective (kə-lect'iv), *a. and n.* [= *F. collectif* = *Sp. colectivo* = *Pg. colectivo* = *It. collettivo, < L. collectivus, < collectus, pp. of colligere, collect: see collect, v.*] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to, vested in, or exercised by a number of individuals jointly, or considered as forming one body; united; aggregated: opposed to *individual* and *distributive*: as, collective actions.

When a body of men unite together and occupy, by appropriation or by conquest, a tract of land, and then divide it into equal shares, that is no evidence of *collective* ownership. *D. W. Ross*, *German Land-holding*, p. 20.

2. In *gram.*, denoting an aggregate, group, or assemblage; expressing under the singular form a whole consisting of a plurality of individual objects or persons: as, a *collective* noun.—3†. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.

Critical and *collective* reason. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

4. Having the quality or power of collecting together; tending to collect; forming a collection. [Rare.]

Local is his throne, . . . to fix a point,

A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young*.

5. Relating to or of the nature of collectivism; belonging to the people as a whole.—*Collective* fruits, aggregations of the fruits resulting from several clustered flowers, as the mulberry or pineapple.—*Collective* note, in *diplomacy*, a note or an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—*Collective* noun. See II.—*Collective* sense, in *logic*, an acceptance of a common noun such that something is asserted of the individuals it denotes taken together which is not asserted of any one of them separately. Thus, in the sentence "The planets are seven in number," *planets* is taken in a *collective* sense.—*Collective* whole, in *logic*, a whole the material parts of which are separate and accidentally brought together, as an army, a heap of stones, a pile of wheat, etc.

II. n. [*Cf. L. nomen collectivum*, a *collective* noun.] In *gram.*, a noun in the singular number signifying an aggregate or assemblage, as *multitude*, *crowd*, *troop*, *herd*, *people*, *society*, *clergy*, *meeting*, etc. Collectives as subjects can have their verbs either in the singular or in the plural, the latter by preference in familiar style; but usage varies as to different words of this class, according as they express more prominently a unity or a complexity; they take attributives, however, in the singular: as, the jury *meets* or *meet*, but *this jury meets*.

Wee shall also put a manifest violence and impropriety upon a known word against his common signification in blinding a *Collective* to a singular person.

*Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

**collectively** (kol-ek'tiv-i), *adv.* In a *collective* manner; in a mass or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly: as, the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

During the hunting and pastoral stages, the warriors of the group hold the land *collectively*.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 463.

**collectiveness** (kol-ek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being *collective*; combination; union; mass. *Todd*. Also *collectivity*.

**collectivism** (kol-ek'tiv-izm), *n.* [*< collective + -ism*; = *F. collectivisme*.] The socialistic theory or principle of centralization of all directive social and industrial power, especially of control of the means of production, in the people *collectively*, or the state: the opposite of *individualism*.

As used in current speech, and also in economics, no very definite line of distinction between communism and socialism can be drawn. Generally speaking, communism is a term for a system of common property, and this should be accepted as the reasonably correct usage of the word; but even by socialists it is frequently used as practically synonymous with socialism. *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of socialism as above explained.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 207, note.

*Collectivism*, which is now used by German as well as by French writers, denotes the condition of a community when its affairs, especially its industry, are managed in the *collective* way, instead of the method of separate, individual effort. *Woolsey*, *Communism and Socialism*, p. 4.

**collectivist** (kol-ek'tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* [*< collective + -ist*; = *F. collectiviste*.] A believer in the principle of *collectivism*; especially, one who holds that the material means of production, as the soil, should belong to the people at large.

The *Collectivists* admit that recompense should be proportioned to work done, which is the principle of individual responsibility.

*Orpen*, *tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism*, p. 245.

II. *a.* 1. Believing in the principle of *collectivism*.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of *collectivism*; founded on the principle of *collectivism*.

The message then proceeds to speak of measures for "organizing the life of the people in the form of corporative associations under the protection and furtherance of the state"—a clause which might be taken as an admission of the *collectivist* principle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 216.

3. Relating or belonging to the collectivists: as, a *collectivist* writer.

**collectivity** (kol-ek'tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*< collective + -ity*.] 1. Same as *collectiveness*. *J. Morley*.—2. The whole *collectively* considered; the mass. [Rare.]

The *collectivity* of living existence becomes a self-improving machine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI, 436.

Specifically—3. The people of a commune or state taken *collectively*; the people at large; the citizens as a whole.

The Marxists insisted that the social regime of *collective* property and systematic co-operative production could not possibly be introduced, maintained, or regulated, except by means of an omnipotent and centralized political authority—call it the State, call it the *collectivity*, call it what you like—which should have the final disposal of everything. *Rae*, *Contemp. Socialism*, p. 140.

4. *Collectivism*; especially, the ownership on the part of the state or the people at large of all means of production, especially of the soil.

*Collectivity*, in the dialect of the Socialists, means the ownership of all the instruments of production by the state, and its use of them in such manner as shall seem best calculated to eradicate or diminish poverty.

*The Nation*, Nov. 15, 1883.

\***collector** (kol-ek'tor), *n.* [= *F. collecteur* = *Sp. colector* = *Pg. colector* = *It. collettore*, < *ML. collector*, < *L. colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather together: see *collect*, *v.*] 1. One who collects or gathers; especially, one who makes it a pursuit or an amusement to collect objects of interest, as books, paintings, plants, minerals, shells, etc.

Ancillon was a great *collector* of curious books, and dexterously defended himself when accused of the Bibliomania. *I. D'Israeli*, *Curios. of Lit.*, I, 68.

2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book. [Rare.]

Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison*.

3. A person employed to collect dues, public or private; especially, an officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs duties, taxes, or toll within a certain district. Under the government of the United States these are of two classes, called *collectors* of customs and *collectors* of internal revenue.

Quich messe peny and ferthing schal be receyved be the *colicour* for the gere [year] chosen.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 452.

The king sent his chief *collector* of tribute unto the cities of Juda. *1 Mac.* I, 29.

Specifically—4. In British India, the chief administrative official of a zillah or district, charged with the collection of the revenue, and also, except in Bengal proper, possessing certain magisterial powers. *Yule and Burnell*.—5. One of two bachelors of arts in Oxford University who are appointed each Lent to divide the determining bachelors into classes and distribute the schools. Also called *Lent collectors*.

—6. A person appointed to care for the estate of a decedent until letters testamentary or of administration upon it are granted.—7. In *elect.*, the upper plate of a disk or condenser, employed for collecting electricity; more generally, any arrangement for collecting electricity.

A pointed *collector* was not employed until after Franklin's famous researches on the action of points.

*S. P. Thompson*, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 4.

**Collector of births and burials**, a local English (Norfolk) municipal officer who makes a weekly return of births and burials to the magistrates.

**collectorate** (kol-ek'to-rät), *n.* [*< collector + -ate*.] The district of a collector; a collectorship; specifically, an administrative district, or zillah, of British India under the jurisdiction of a collector. See *collector*, 4.

Good brass utensils are also made at Kelahi and at Bagmandil in the Ratnagiri *collectorate*.

*Birdwood*, *Indian Arts*, I, 161.

**collector-magistrate** (kol-ek'tor-maj'is-trät), *n.* In British India, a collector.

**collectorship** (kol-ek'tor-ship), *n.* [*< collector + -ship*.] 1. The office of a collector of customs or taxes.—2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

**collectress** (kol-ek'tres), *n.* [*< collector + -ess*.] A female collector.

**colleen** (kol'en), *n.* [*< Ir. cailin*, a girl, little girl, < *caille*, a girl, + *dim. -in*.] A girl. [Irish.]

**collegatary** (kol-leg'a-tä-ri), *n.*; pl. *collegataries* (-riz). [*< LL. collegatarius, conlegatarius*, < *L. com-*, with, + *LL. legatarius*, a legatee.] Same as *co-legatee*.

\***college** (kol'ej), *n.* [Formerly also *colledge*; < *F. college*, now *collece*, = *Sp. colegio* = *Pg. It. collegio*, < *L. collegium*, a connection of associates, a society, guild, fraternity, < *collega*, a colleague, associate: see *colleague*, *n.* Cf. *collegium*.] 1. An organized association of men, invested with certain common powers and rights, performing certain related duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a body of colleagues; a guild; a corporation; a community; as, an ancient Roman *college* of priests; the *college* of cardinals; the *Heralds' College* in England; a *college* of physicians or surgeons.

There is a *Colledge* of Franciscan Friars called the Cordeliers. *Coryat*, *Cruities*, I, 10.

Both worships, as well as the science of magic, had their *colleges* of priests and devotees.

*J. H. Newman*, *Development of Christ. Doct.*, iv, § 1.

2. (a) An endowed and incorporated community or association of students within a university. See *university*. A college corporation in the English universities consists of a master, fellows, and scholars. (b) The institution or house founded for the accommodation of such an association. Such houses began to be established about A. D. 1200, as charitable foundations for affording food and lodging to poor students, and did not at first undertake to subject them to any regular discipline or to order their studies. But schools were early attached to them, and the entire instruction of most of the universities was ultimately given in the colleges.

The primary object of a *college* is not the teaching of anybody; it is the maintenance in an incorporated society of some of those who come to profit by the teaching and other advantages of the University.

*Contemporary Rev.*, LI, 616.

The name *college* seems first to have been specially applied to the houses of religious orders, where were accommodated those youths who meant to devote themselves wholly to a "religious" life.

*Laurie*, *Lectures on Universities*, p. 246.

(c) In Scotland, the United States, and Canada, an incorporated and endowed institution of learning of the highest grade. In the United States *college* is the generic name for all such institutions (sometimes given even to professional schools), *university* being properly limited to colleges which in size, organization (especially in division into distinct schools and faculties), methods of instruction, and diversity of subjects taught approach most nearly to the institutions so named in Europe.

(d) A school or an academy of a high grade or of high pretensions. (e) An edifice occupied by a college. (f) In France, an institution for secondary education, controlled by the municipality, which pays for the instruction given there, and differing from the lyceum in that the latter is supported and directed by the state. The curriculum is nearly the same in both, the college being usually modeled on the lyceum.—3†. A collection or assembly; a company.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,

Thick as the *college* of the bees in May.

*Dryden*, *Flower and Leaf*, I, 218.

4. A debtors' prison. [Eng. slang.]

The settlement of that execution which had carried Mr. Flornish to the Marshalsea *College*.

*Dickens*, *Little Dorrit*, xxxi.

**Apostolic college**. (a) The apostles of Christ considered as a *collective* body possessing corporate authority. (b) The whole body of bishops of the historical church, regarded as continuing and possessing in their corporate capacity the authority of the original assembly of apostles.—*College church*. (a) Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*). (b) A church connected with a college. [U. S.]—*College of Justice*, in Scotland, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.—*College of Regulars*, a monastery attached to a university.—*Electoral college*. See *electoral*.—*Heralds' college*. See *herald*.—*Sacred College*, the body of cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church. See *cardinal*, *n.* 1.

**college-pudding** (kol'ej-pud'ing), *n.* A kind of small plum-pudding.

**colleger** (kol'ej-er), *n.* [*< college + -er*.] A member of a college; specifically, one of seventy scholars at Eton College, England, described in the extract.

These *Collegers* [at Eton] are the nucleus of the whole system, and the only original part of it, the paying pupils (opfidans, town-boys) being, according to general belief, an after growth. They (the *Collegers*) are educated gratuitously, and such of them as have nearly but not quite reached the age of nineteen, when a vacancy in King's College, Cambridge, occurs, are elected Scholars there forthwith and provided for during life—or until marriage.

*C. A. Bristed*, *English University*, p. 322.

**collegia**, *n.* Plural of *collegium*.

**collegial** (kol-lé'ji-al), *a.* [= *F. légial* = *Sp. colegial* = *Pg. colegial* = *It. collegiale*, < *L. collegialis*, < *collegium*, a college: see *college*.] 1. Pertaining to a college, or an organized body of men appointed to perform any function, as contrasted with an individual: as, a *collegial* system of judges; a *collegial* verdict.—2. Relating to a college; collegiate.

The *collegial* corporations had usurped the exclusive privilege of instruction. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. *Eccles.*, having the character of a collegium, or voluntary assembly which has no relationship to the state. See *collegium*, *collegialism*.—*Collegial church*. Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*).

**collegialism** (kol-lé'ji-al-izm), *n.* [*< collegial*, 3, + *-ism*.] *Eccles.*, the theory of church polity which maintains that the church is a society or collegium of voluntary members, and is not subordinate to the state, but stands on an equality with it, and that the highest ecclesiastical authority rests with the whole society, which is independent and self-governing: opposed to *territorialism* and *episcopatism* (which see).

**collegian** (kol-lé'ji-an), *n.* [*< ML. as if "collegianus"*, < *L. collegium*: see *college*.] 1. A member

of a college, particularly of a literary institution so named; an inhabitant of a college; a student.

He has his warmth of sympathy with the fellow-collegians. *Lamb, To Southey.*

2. An inmate of a debtors' prison. Also *collegiate*. [Eng. slang.]

It became a not unusual circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night enclosing half-a-crown . . . for the Father of the Marshalsea, "with the compliments of a collegian taking leave." *Dickens, Little Dorrit, vi.*

**Collegiant** (kō-lē'ji-ant), *n.* [*< collegium + -ant<sup>1</sup>*.] One of a sect founded near Leyden, Holland, in 1619, the societies of which are called *colleges*. The sect spread rapidly in the Netherlands, and is still maintained there and in Hanover. In doctrine and practice the Collegiants resemble the Quakers, having no creed nor organized ministry; but they believe in the necessity of baptism, which they administer by immersion.

**collegiate** (kō-lē'ji-āt), *a. and n.* [= *It. collegiato, a. and n., < LL. collegiatus, only as a noun, one of a society, college, etc., < L. collegium, a society, college, etc.: see college.*] *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a college, or an organized body of men having certain common pursuits or duties: as, *collegiate societies*. *Hooker.* See *college, 1.—2.* Pertaining to a college within a university, or to a college which forms an independent institution for higher learning; furnished by or pursued in a college: as, *collegiate life; collegiate education.* See *college, 2.*

Arnold himself has the academic bias. There is in him a slight collegiate contemptuousness and aloofness. *The Century, XXVII. 929.*

3. Constituted after the manner of or connected with a college in any sense: as, *collegiate master-ships in a university.* *Milton.*

Nevertheless, the government of New-England was for having their students brought up in a more collegiate way of living. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.*

4. Collected; combined; united. *Bacon.* [Rare.] —**Collegiate charge**, in Scotland, a charge or pastorate devolving on a minister as the colleague and successor of an emeritus pastor. —**Collegiate church**. (a) In England, a church that has a college or chapter, consisting of a dean, canons, and prebends, but has not a bishop's see. Of these some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of them were anciently abbeys, which have been secularized.

To be *collegiate*, a church must have daily choir-service sung in it, support a dean and canons, and possess a chapter, as if it were a cathedral. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 254.*

(b) In Scotland, a church or congregation the active pastor of which is the colleague and successor of the emeritus pastor. (c) In the United States, a corporate church having several houses of worship, with coordinate pastors.

*II. n. 1.* A member of a college or university.

Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry, . . . as prentices, servants, *collegiates.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 585.*

2. Same as *collegian, 2.*

His beginnings were debauched, and his study and first practice in the gaol, . . . and there he . . . busied himself with the cases of his fellow-collegiates. *Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 123.*

**collegiatelyst** (kō-lē'ji-āt-li), *adv.* In a collegiate manner; in or within a college.

'Tis true, the University of Upsal in Sweden hath ordinarily about seven or eight hundred students belonging to it, which do none of them live *collegiatelyst*, but board all of them here and there at private houses. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.*

**colleging** (kol'ej-ing), *n.* [*< college + -ing<sup>1</sup>*.] Training and education in college. [Rare.]

Though lightly prized the ribboned parchments three, Yet collegeise juvat, I am glad That here what *colleging* was mine I had. *Lowell, Indian Summer Reverie.*

**collegium** (kō-lē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *collegia* (-i). [*ML.*, a special use of *L. collegium*, a college: see *college*.] A corporation; especially, an independent and self-governing ecclesiastical body uncontrolled by the state. See *collegial, 3.* and *collegialism*.

**col legno** (kol lā'nyō). [*It.*: *col*, contr. of *con*, with the; *legno*, *< L. lignum*, wood: see *ligneous*.] Literally, with the wood: a direction in violin-playing to use the back of the bow instead of the hair.

**Collema** (kō-lē'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< LL. collema, < Gr. κόλλημα*, that which is glued together, *< κόλλη, glue together, < κόλλα, glue.*] 1. A genus of lichens, typical of the family *Collema*. — 2. [*I. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Every possible stage from the typical nostoc to the typical *collema* was seen repeatedly. *H. C. Wood, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 25.*

**collemaceous** (kol-ē-mā'shius), *a.* [*< Collema + -aceous*.] In lichenology, resembling or belonging to the family *Collema*. Also *collemeine*.

**Collembola** (kō-lem'bō-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κόλλα, glue, + ἐμβόλον, anything to be thrust in; peg; wedge; beak of a ship.*] 1. An order of apterous ametabolous insects, containing the lowest or most generalized types of the true insects. It is represented by forms such as *Podura*, which have 3 thoracic and 6 abdominal segments (the anterior abdominal segment with a ventral sucker and the penultimate one with a pair of long setiform appendages), and no wings, and which undergo no metamorphosis. Different authors include in the order or exclude from it the thysanurous insects, as *Campodea* and *Lepisma*.

2. A suborder of the order *Thysanura*: restricted to the springtails proper, the *Poduridae* and *Sminthuridae*.

**collembola** (kol'em-bōl), *n.* One of the *Collembola*.

**collembolic** (kol-em-bol'ik), *a.* [*< Collembola + -ic*.] Same as *collembolous*.

**collembolous** (kō-lem'bō-lus), *a.* [*< Collembola + -ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Collembola*; being apterous and ametabolous, as an insect of the family *Poduridae* or order *Thysanura*.

**Collema** (kō-lē'mē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Collema*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens having a frondose or foliaceous thallus, and especially characterized by their gelatinous consistency when wet, and by their bluish-green gonidia (gonimidia); jelly-lichens.

**collemeine** (kō-lē'mē-in), *a.* [*< Collema + -ine<sup>1</sup>*.] Same as *collemaceous*.

**collemoid** (kō-lē'moid), *a.* [*< Collema + -oid*.] Resembling the *Collema*.

**collenchyma** (kol-eng'ki-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κόλλα, glue, + ἔχυμα, an infusion.*] In *bot.*, a layer of modified parenchyma immediately beneath the epidermis, having the cells thickened at the angles by a pad-like mass which is capable of swelling greatly in water. It is found in the young stems, petioles, and leaf-veins of many dicotyledons and some monocotyledons.

**collenchymatous** (kol-eng'kim'a-tus), *a.* [*< collenchyma + -ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, containing or resembling collenchyma. — 2. In *zool.*, having the character or quality of collenchyma; consisting of or containing collenchyma.

**collenchyme** (kol-eng'kim), *n.* [*< NL. collenchyma* (in another sense): see *collenchyma*.] The tissue (of sponges) which is produced by collencytes. It is mesodermal, and in its commonest and simplest form consists of a clear, colorless gelatinous matrix in which the collencytes are embedded.

*Collenchyme* does not originate through the transformation of sarcenyme, . . . for it precedes the latter in development. *Schulze* . . . has compared *collenchyme* to the gelatinous tissue which forms the chief part of the umbrella of jellyfish. *Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.*

**collencytal** (kol-en-si'tal), *a.* [*< collencyte + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a collencyte.

**collencyte** (kol'en-sit), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. κόλλα, glue, + ἐν, in, + κενός, a containing hollow.*] One of the irregularly branching or stellate cells or connective-tissue corpuscles from which collenchyme arises, found embedded in the matrix of the latter in the mesoderm of sponges.

**collepiet**, *n.* See *colepiet*.

**collert<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collar*.

**collert<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *choler*.

**collery-stick** (kol'ē-ri-stik), *n.* A missile weapon resembling the boomerang, used by the *Colleries*, or *Thieves*, a native race of southern India. Also *collerec-stick*.

**collet<sup>1</sup>** (kol'et), *n.* [= *G. kollet, < F. collet = It. colletto, < ML. colletus, a band or collar, dim. of L. collum, > F. col, the neck: see collar.*] 1. A band or collar; specifically, a small collar or band worn by the inferior clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. — 2. Among jewelers: (a) Same as *culet*. (b) The ring or flange within which a jewel or a group of jewels is set, as that part of a ring which holds the seal. The word is most common in connection with large compositions of jewelers' work.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold. *Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs, p. 101.*

3. In *glass-manuf.*, that part of a glass vessel which adheres to the pontee or iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot. — 4. A band or cylinder whose elements are parallel or tapering, used as a bushing to adapt a large holder to a small tool. — 5. That part of the muzzle of a cannon which lies between the astragal and the face of the piece.

**collet<sup>2</sup>** (kol'et), *v. t.* [*< collet<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To set in or as in a collet.

And in his foyle so lovely set, Faire colleted in gold. *Armist, 1609.*

**collet<sup>2</sup>** (kol'et), *n.* [Like *collard*, a corruption of *colewort*.] Same as *colewort*.

**collet<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* See *colet*.

**colleter** (kō-lē'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. as if \*κόλλητήρ, < κόλλη, glue together: see colleterium.*] In *bot.*, one of the glandular hairs which cover the leaf-buds of many plants; by extension, any glandular hair.

On the buds of various trees peculiar glandular hairs termed *colleters* exist. *Encyc. Brit., IV. 91.*

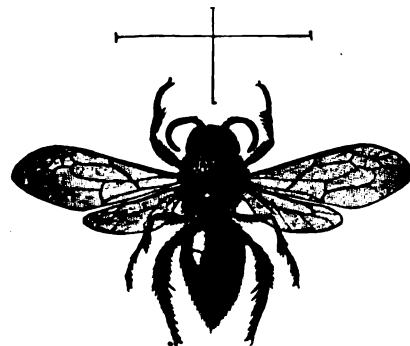
**colleteria**, *n.* Plural of *colleterium*.

**colleterial** (kol-ē-tē'ri-āl), *a.* [*< colleterium + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a *colleterium*. — **Colleterial gland**, the *colleterium*.

Behind it (the spermatheca of the female cockroach) are two large, ramified, tubular *colleterial glands*, which probably give rise to the substance of which the egg-case is formed. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 360.*

**colleterium** (kol-ē-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *colleteria* (-i). [*NL.*, *< Gr. as if \*κόλλητήριον, < κόλλη, glue, verbal adj. of κόλλη, glue together, < κόλλα, glue.*] In *zool.*, a glandular organ secreting a viscid or glutinous substance by which the ova are glued together, as in various insects; a *colleterial gland*. The ootheca or egg-case of the cockroach and other insects is probably secreted by the *colleterium*, which consists of several tubular glands in the abdomen opening into the oviduct.

**Colletes** (kō-lē'tēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804), *< Gr. κόλλητής, one who glues, < κόλλη, glue together, < κόλλα, glue.*] A genus of solitary



*Colletes compacta.* (Cross shows natural size.)

bees, of the family *Andrenidae*, forming with *Prosopis* the group *Obtusilingues*. They usually burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches.

**colletic** (kol-et'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. κόλλητικός, < κόλλη, glue together, verbal adj. of κόλλη, glue together: see colleterium.*] *I. a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant; colleterial.

*II. n.* An agglutinant.

**colletin** (kol'et-in), *n.* [*< F. colletin, a jerkin, < collet, a collar: see collet<sup>1</sup>.*] A piece of armor covering the neck and the upper part of the breast, and arranged to support the articulated pauldrons and also, to a certain extent, the plastron and back-piece.

**colletocystophore** (kō-lē-tō-sis'tō-fōr), *n.* [*< Gr. κόλλητής, one who glues, < cystophore.*] In *zool.*, one of the peculiar marginal bodies characteristic of lucernarian hydrozoans, replacing or representing the tentaculicysts of other hydrozoans. Also *colletocystophor*.

**colley**, *n.* See *colle*.

**collibert** (kol'i-bért; *F. pron. kol-ē-bār*), *n.* [Also *colibert*; *< OF. colibert, colibert, < ML. colibertus*, usually in pl. *coliberti*, applied to serfs nominally freed, but still subject to certain servile conditions (hence also called *conditionales*), *< L. collibertus, colibertus*, a fellow-freedman, *< com-, together, < libertus*, a freedman, *< liber*, free: see *liberty*. Cf. *cultert<sup>2</sup>*.]

1†. A soeman; a tenant holding in fee socage, but obliged, as long as he held, to render some customary service or due. — 2. One of a despised race formerly existing in several parts of France, afterward chiefly found in Poitou, where they lived in boats on the rivers, but now nearly extinct; probably so called from the ancient class of French serfs of that name.

**collicapital** (kol-i-kap'i-tal), *a.* [*< L. collum, neck, < caput (capit-), head, < -al*.] Of or pertaining to the neck and head. [Rare.]

**colliculus** (kol-lik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *colliculi* (-i). [*NL.*, *< LL. colliculus*, a little hill, dim. of *L. collis*, a hill: see *colline*.] In *anat.*, a small eminence; a little elevation. — **Colliculus bulbi**, in *anat.*, spongy tissue surrounding the urethra as it enters the bulb. — **Colliculus nervi optici**, in *anat.*: (a) The thalamus opticus. (b) The papilla of the optic nerve. — **Colliculus seminalis**. Same as *crista urethrae* (which see, under *crista*).

**Collida** (kol'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κόλλα, glue, + -ida.] A superfamily group of monocyttarian or monozoic radiolarians having a single central nucleus: distinguished from *Collozoa* or polycyttarian forms.

**collide** (kō-lid'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collided*, ppr. *colliding*. [= D. *collideren* = G. *collidiren* = Dan. *kollidere* = Sp. *colidir* (obs.) = Pg. *collidir* = It. *collidere*, < L. *collidere*, *collidere*, strike or clash together, < com-, together, + *ledere*, strike, dash against, hurt: see *lesion*.] I. *intrans.* To strike together with force; come into violent contact; meet in opposition: as, the ships *collided* in mid-ocean; their plans *collided*, or *collided* with each other.

If colored electric lights could be produced, . . . the risk of *colliding* with other steamers . . . carrying electric lanterns would be lessened, . . . but the danger of running down smaller craft which must use the ordinary light would be enhanced.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1883, p. 137.

II. *trans.* To strike against; encounter with a shock. [Rare.]

Struck or *collided* by a solid body.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

**collidine** (kol'i-din), *n.* [ < Gr. κόλλα, glue, + -idin + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] The name of a class of substances related to pyridine (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N). They are oily liquids, of a penetrating odor, found in bone-oil.

**collie** (kol'i), *n.* [Also written *colly*, *colley*, dial. or obs. *coley*, *coaly*, etc.; prob. < Gael. *cuilean*, *cuilein*, a whelp, puppy, cub, = Ir. *cuileann*, a whelp, kitten.] A sheep-dog; a variety of dog especially common in Scotland, much esteemed by shepherds and also by dog-fanciers.

The tither was a ploughman's *collie*,

A rhyming, ranting, roving billic,

Wha for his friend and comrade had him.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

\***collier**<sup>1</sup> (kol'yér), *n.* [Also *coalier*, *coalier*, conformed to *coal*, but the vowel is properly short; earlier mod. E. *colier*, < ME. *colyer*, *colier*, < col, coal, + -yer, -er, as in *lawyer*, *sawyer*, *bowyer*: see *coal*. Cf. M.G. *kolere* = M.H.G. *koläre*, G. *köhler*.] 1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.

That five or six thousand *colliers* and ploughmen should contend during an hour with half that number of regular cavalry and infantry would now be thought a miracle.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.

All manner of *colyers* that bryngeth colys to towne for to stile, emale or grete, that they bryngeth their sakkys of juste mesure.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

3. A coasting-vessel employed in the coal-trade.

Choliers that cayreden [carry] col come there blisde.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2520.

**Collier's lung**, in *pathol.*, anthracosis.

**collier**<sup>2</sup> (kol'yér), *n.* The gaper, *Mya truncata*, a bivalve mollusk. [Local, Irish.]

**collier-aphis** (kol'yér-ä'fis), *n.* Same as *dol-phin-fly*.

**colliery** (kol'yér-i), *n.*; pl. *collieries* (-iz). [Also, rarely, *coalery*, conformed to *coal*; < *collier*<sup>1</sup> + -y: see -ery. Cf. *coalery*.] 1. A place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or -pit, with the requisite apparatus for working it.—2. The coal-trade.

**collieshangle** (kol'i-shang'i), *n.* [Sc., appar. a loose compound of *collie*, a dog, + *shangle*, a chain with which dogs were tied.] A noisy quarrel or dispute; a confused uproar.

How the *collieshangle* works

Atween the Russians and the Turks.

Burns.

Patting her husband on the shoulder, she bade him sit down for a "hard-headed loon, that was aye bringing himself and other folk into *collic-shangies*."

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

**colliflower** (kol'i-flou-er), *n.* An old spelling of *cauliflower*.

**colliform** (kol'i-fôrm), *a.* [ < L. *collum*, neck, + *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, having the form of a collar: applied to the pronotum when it is short, narrow, and closely applied to the mesothorax.

**colligate** (kol'i-gät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colligated*, ppr. *colligating*. [ < L. *colligatus*, pp. of *colligare*, *colligare*, bind together, < com-, together, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligation*.] To bind or fasten together, literally or figuratively.

The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows.

Nicholson.

The scientific ideas by which the phenomena are *colligated*.

Whewell, Philos. of Discovery.

The beasts delighted in dashing furiously through one file, which being *colligated* was thrown each time into the greatest confusion.

R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 359.

\***colligation** (kol-i-gä'shon), *n.* [ < L. *colligatio* (n-), < *colligare*: see *colligate*.] 1. A binding or twisting together.

That tortuosity or complicated nodosity we usually call the navel; occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels before mentioned.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. In *logic*, the binding together of facts by means of a general description or hypothesis which applies to them all.

All received theories in science, up to the present time have been established by taking up some supposition, and comparing it, directly or by means of its remoter consequences, with the facts it was intended to embrace. Its agreement, under certain cautions and conditions, . . . is held to be the evidence of its truth. It answers its genuine purpose, the *colligation* of facts.

Whewell, Nov. Org. Renovatum, iv. § 11.

*Colligation* is not always induction; but induction is always *colligation*.

J. S. Mill, Logic, III. II. § 4.

**colligenert**, *n.* [For \**collegener*, < *colle* + -ner as in *citiner*, *chessner*, etc.] One living in a college or monastery; a collegiate; a cenobite.

St. Augustine in his book entitled *De opera monachorum* crieth out against idle *colligeners*.

Dr. Hutchinson, Image of God, p. 203.

**colligible** (kol'i-ji-bl), *a.* [ < L. *colligere*, collect (see *collect*, v.), + -ible.] Capable of being collected or gathered. Fuller.

**collilongus** (kol-i-long'gus), *n.*; pl. *collilongi* (-lon'ji). [NL., < L. *collum*, neck, + *longus*, long.] The long straight muscle which lies on the front of the cervical vertebrae: more commonly called the *longus colli*. Coues.

\***collimate** (kol'i-mät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collimated*, ppr. *collimating*. [ < L. \**collimatus*, pp. of \**collimare*, a false reading (appar. simulating L. *limes*, limit, bound), in some manuscripts of Cicero and Aulus Gellius, of *collineare*, pp. *collineatus*, of which the proper E. form is *collineate*, q. v. Cf. It. *collimare*, aim at, point.] To bring into the same line, as the axes of two lenses or the telescope of an optical instrument; also, to make parallel, as the rays of light passing through a lens.

**collimating** (kol'i-mä-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *collimate*, v.] Correcting inaccurate adjustment in the line of sight of a telescope; making parallel.—**Collimating eyepiece**, an eyepiece with a diagonal reflector, used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument.—**Collimating lens**, a lens like that of the collimator of a spectroscope.

**collimation** (kol-i-mä'shon), *n.* [ < *collimate* (see -ation); = F. *collimation* = Pg. *collimação*. Cf. *collineation*.] The accurate adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope. A telescope having only one motion, as a meridian instrument or a surveyors level, is in collimation when the mean of the wires or other assumed point apparently traverses a great circle of the heavens when the telescope is rotated. The error of collimation, or the distance of the small circle actually described, when the line of sight is not accurately adjusted, from the parallel great circle, is also familiarly called the *collimation*. It is measured by reversing the telescope in its bearings and measuring half the angular distance between the two objects thus successively brought to the mean position of the wires. Two telescopes are said to be in collimation when their optical axes coincide.—**Line of collimation**, the line in which the optical axis of the telescope ought to be.

\***collimator** (kol'i-mä-tör), *n.* [ < *collimate* + -or.] 1. A fixed telescope with a system of wires at its focus, and so arranged that another telescope can readily be brought into collimation with it, when an observer at the eyepiece of the latter can look into the objective of the former and see the cross-wires or slit in its focal plane. The intersection of the wires of the collimator is used as a standard point of reference.—2. The receiving telescope of a spectroscope, consisting of a slit through which the light enters, and a tube with a lens at its extremity which causes the rays to fall upon the prism or grating in parallel lines.

**collin** (kol'in), *n.* [ < Gr. κόλλα, glue, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] The purest form of gelatin, taken as the type of all similar substances, which are hence called *colloids*.

\***collinet** (kol'in), *n.* [ < F. *colline* = Sp. *colina* = Pg. It. *collina*, a hill, < ML. *collina*, hilly land, fem. (see L. *terra*, land) of L. *collinus*, adj., < *collis*, a hill, = E. *hill*: see *hill*<sup>1</sup>.] A little hill; a mound. [Rare.]

It has also a . . . nobly well wall'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine *collines* and ponds.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept., 1654.

\***collinear** (ko-lin'ë-är), *a.* [ < L. com-, together, + *linea*, line: see *linear*, and cf. *collineate*.] Lying in the same straight line.

**collineate** (ko-lin'ë-ät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collineated*, ppr. *collineating*. [ < L. *collineatus*, pp. of *collineare*, *collineare*, direct in a straight line, aim, < com-, with, + *lineare*, < *linea*, line. Cf.

*collimate*.] I. *trans.* To bring into a fixed straight line; bring into line with something else.

II. *intrans.* To lie in a line with another.

**collineation** (ko-lin'ë-ä'shon), *n.* [= F. *collinéation*, < L. as if \**collineatio* (n-), < *collineare*: see *collineate*.] The act or result of placing anything in a line with another thing or other things.—**Axis of collineation**. See *axis*<sup>1</sup>.—**Center of collineation**. See *center*<sup>1</sup>.

**Collinge axle**. See *axle*.

**collingly** (kol'ing-li), *adv.* [ < *colling*, ppr. of *coll*, embrace, + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] With an embrace or embraces.

And hoing about his necke

And *collingly* him kist.

Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 94.

\***collingual** (ko-ling'gwäl), *a.* [ < L. com-, together, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *lingual*.] Speaking the same language. Westminster Rev.

**collinic** (ko-lin'ik), *a.* [ < *collin* + -ic.] Of the nature of or derived from gelatin.—**Collinic acid**, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, an acid of the aromatic series, a product of the oxidation of various albuminoid bodies; benzoic acid.

**Collinsia** (ko-lin'si-ä), *n.* [From Zaccheus Collins, an early botanist of Philadelphia (1764-1831). The surname Collins is a patronymic genitive of ME. *Colin*, < OF. *Colin*, dim. of *Colas*, a familiar short form of *Nicolas*: see *nickel*<sup>3</sup>, *nickel*.] A genus of annual plants, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. It contains about 20 species, natives of the United States, chiefly of the Pacific coast. They have handsome, somewhat bilabiate, flowers. Several species are in cultivation.

**Collinsonia** (kol-in-sō-ni-ä), *n.* [From Peter Collinson of London (1694-1768), through whom Linnaeus received the original species from John Bartram. The surname Collinson, ME. *Colinsson*, is equiv. to *Collins*: see *Collinsia*.] A genus of menthaceous plants of the eastern United States. There are 4 species, odoriferous perennials, with racemes of yellow or whitish flowers, and known as *horse-weed*, *citronella*, etc. They are used as a remedy in dropsy, rheumatism, fevers, and other complaints. *C. Canadensis* is considered tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

**colliquable** (ko-lik'wä-bl), *a.* [ < *colliguate*, after *lique*; = Sp. *colicuable*.] Capable of being liquefied or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

**colligament** (ko-lik'wä-mēt), *n.* [ < *colliguate*, after LL. *liquamentum*, a melting, concoction.] 1. The melted state of anything; that which has been melted.—2. The first rudiments of an embryo.

**colliquant** (kol'i-kwät), *a.* [= Sp. *colicuant*, < ML. \**colliquan(t)-s*, ppr. of \**colliquare*: see *colligate*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting; wasting.

**colliquate** (kol'i-kwät), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *colliquated*, ppr. *colliquating*. [ < ML. \**colliquatus*, pp. of \**colliquare* (> It. *collicuare* = Sp. *colicuar*), \**colliquare*, < L. com-, together, + *lique*, cause to melt: see *lique*.] To melt; dissolve; change from solid to fluid; fuse; make or become liquid.

The ore . . . is *colliquated* by the violence of the fire.

Boyle, Works, l. 481.

Ice . . . will dissolve with fire; it will *colliquate* in water.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. l. 1.

**colliquation** (kol-i-kwä'shon), *n.* [ < *colliguate*, after *lique*; = F. *colliquation* = Sp. *colicuação* = Pg. *collicuação* = It. *collicquazione*.] 1. The act of melting; fusion; a melting or fusing together.

Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant.

Boyle.

2. In *old med.*, a wasting away of solid parts, accompanied by an excessive excretion of fluids.

**colliquative** (ko-lik'wä-tiv), *a.* [ < *colliguate* + -ive; = F. *colliquatif* = Sp. *colicuativo* = Pg. It. *collicuativo*.] 1. Melting; dissolving; fusing.—2. In *med.*, profuse or excessive in flow, so as to cause exhaustion; wasting: as, a *colliquative* sweat (a profuse clammy sweat); *colliquative* diarrhea. Dunglison.

**colliquativeness** (ko-lik'wä-tiv-nes), *n.* [ < *colliquative* + -ness.] 1. The state or quality of melting or dissolving.—2. In *med.*, the property of wasting or exhausting.

**colliquefaction** (ko-lik-wë-fä'k'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *colicuefacción*, < L. *collicuefactus*, pp. of \**collicuefacere*, \**collicuefacere*, < com-, together, + *liquefacere*, make liquid: see *liquefy*.] A melting or fusing together; the reduction of different bodies to one mass by fusion.

The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*.

Bacon, Phys. and Med. Remains.



**collish** (kol'ish), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A tool used for polishing the edges of the sole of a boot or shoe.

**collision** (ko-lizh'on), *n.* [= D. *collisio* = G. *collisio* = Dan. *kollisjon* = F. *collision* = Sp. *colisión* = Pg. *colisão* = It. *collisione*, < LL. *collisio* (*n.*), < L. *collidere*, pp. *collisus*, dash together: see *collide*.] 1. The act of striking or dashing together; a striking together of two bodies; the meeting and mutual striking or clashing of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; specifically, in recent use, the dashing together of two railroad-trains, or of two boats or ships.

By collision of two bodies, grind  
The air attrite to fire. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1072.

Motion may create light; either directly, as in the minute incandescent fragments struck off by violent collisions, or indirectly, as through the electric spark.

*H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 66.

2. Opposition; antagonism; counteraction: as, a collision of interests or of parties.

The collision of contrary false principles.

*Warburton*, Divine Legation, II.

They were taught to measure their own strength by collision with other powers on a common scene of action.

*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 3.

3. See extract.

Collision of a vowel . . . is the contraction of two vowels into one, as *thadvice* for *the advice*, *thaire* for *the air*, &c.

*Minsheu*.

**Collision bulkhead**. See *bulkhead*. — *Syn.* *Concussion*, etc. See *shock*.

**collision** (ko-lizh'on), *v. t. or i.* [*< collision, n.*] To collide; strike against. [Rare.]

Wave collisions wave.

*Trans. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 1870, p. 298.

**collisional** (ko-lizh'on-al), *a.* [*< collision + -al.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a collision. — 2. Colliding: as, a collisional distance; collisional particles.

**collisive** (ko-li'siv), *a.* [*< L. collisus* (pp. of *collidere*, dash together: see *collide*) + *-ive*.] Causing collision; clashing. *Blackmore*.

**collitigant** (ko-lit'i-gant), *a. and n.* [= Sp. *collitigante* = Pg. *collitigante*, < L. as if *\*collitigan(t)-s*, *\*collitigan(t)-s*, < *com-*, together, + *litigan(t)-s*, ppr. of *litigare*, dispute: see *litigant*.] 1. *a.* Disputing, wrangling, or litigating together. *Maunder*.

II. *n.* One who litigates or wrangles with another.

**Collocalia** (kol-ō-kā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *καλύα*, a dwelling, hut, barn, nest, = E. *hall*, *q. v.*] A genus of swifts, or small swallow-like birds, of the family *Cypsel-*

*collocazione*, < L. *collocatio* (*n.*), < *collocare*: see *collocate*, *v.*] 1. The act of collocating or placing together; disposal in a certain order with something else; an arranging.

The disposition and collocation of that knowledge which we preserve in writing.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 231.

If elegance consists in the choice and collocation of words, you have a most indubitable title to it.

*Sir W. Jones*, To R. Orme.

2. The state of being placed or ordered along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement; connection: as, in this collocation the sense of the word is clear.

3. In civil law, the allocation among creditors of the proceeds of a judicial sale, in satisfaction of their claims; also, the schedule prepared by the court showing the amount due to each.

**collock** (kol'ok), *n.* [E. dial., earlier also *colleck*, *collecke*, < ME. *collock*, *colok*, appar. < Icel. *kolla*, a pot or bowl without feet, + E. dim. *-ock*.] A large pail. [North. Eng.]

**collocation** (kol-ō-kū'shon), *n.* [= F. *collocation* = It. *collocazione*, < L. *collocatio* (*n.*), < *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] A speaking or conversing together; colloquy; dialogue. [Rare.]

**collocutor** (kol-ōk'ū-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *collocutor* = It. *collocutore*, < LL. *collocutor*, < L. *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] One of the speakers in a dialogue or conversation; an interlocutor. [Rare.]

On my speaking of it, in conversation with a very learned scholar, in much the same terms that I have employed in the text, my collocutor very positively queried its ever having got into print.

*P. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 190.

**collocutory** (kol-ōk'ū-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. collocutus* (pp. of *colloqui*, speak together: see *colloquy*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy or dialogue. [Rare.]

We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Arabian or Collocutory kind. *Poetry of Antiquarian*, p. 10.

**Colloidaria** (kol-ō-dā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κολλώδης*, viscous, like glue (see *colloidion*), + *-aria*.] A group of spumellarians without a skeleton, or with a rudimentary one composed mainly of detached silicious spicules scattered outside the central capsule; a suborder proposed by Haeckel for the families *Thalassicolidae*, *Collozoidea*, *Thalassospheridae*, and *Sphaerocoidae*.

**colloidion** (kol-ō'di-on), *n.* [NL., also *colloidium*, < Gr. *κολλώδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *εἶδος*, semblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving pyroxylin or guncotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol. It forms a useful substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds. When the solution is applied to the wound, it immediately dries in a semi-transparent, tenacious film, which adheres firmly to the part, and protects the wound or abrasion. With the addition of a small quantity of iodides and bromides, colloidion is employed as the basis of a photographic process, called the *colloidion* or *wet process*. To obtain a negative picture by this process, a glass plate is covered with a film of colloidion, which is sensitized by a salt (usually the nitrate) of silver, and the plate exposed in the camera. The latent image obtained is then developed by the application of a solution of iron proto-sulphate, water, and acetic acid, and the unprecipitated silver remaining in the film is dissolved by a fixing solution of sodium hyposulphite or of potassium cyanide. To obtain a positive picture, a sheet of paper is laid upon the face of the negative in a frame, the paper having been sensitized by the application of a silver salt, or by any other of several methods. The frame is then exposed to light in such a manner that the rays, to reach the paper, must pass through the negative, and the exposure is continued till the tone is sufficiently deep, after which the tint is improved by means of gold chloride and other salts, and the picture fixed with sodium hyposulphite. Positive pictures may also be obtained direct by the colloidion process. Colloidion is used also as a water-proof coating in place of varnish, especially to protect lucifer matches from the effects of dampness.

**colloidionized** (kol-ō'di-on-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colloidionized*, ppr. *colloidionizing*. [*< colloidion + -ize*.] To prepare, as a photographic plate, with colloidion; treat with colloidion.

Into this [a special solution] is dipped the proof after taking it from the water and draining it, the colloidionized side uppermost.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 442.

**colliodotype** (kol-ō'di-ō-tip), *n.* [*< colloidion + type*.] A picture produced by the colloidion process, or the method by which such pictures are produced. See *colloidion*.

**colloidum** (kol-ō'di-um), *n.* [NL.] Same as *colloidion*.

**collagen** (kol'ō-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. κόλλα*, glue, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] That part of connective tissue which on boiling with water yields gelatin. It appears to constitute the greater part of the white fibrous substance. Also spelled *collagen*.

**collagenic** (kol-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< collagen + -ic*.] Furnishing gelatin on boiling, as the white fibers of connective tissue. Also *collagenic*.

**collagenous** (kol-ō-jen'us), *a.* [*< collagen + -ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of collagen. Also *collagenous*.

**colligonidia** (kol'ō-gō-nid'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + NL. *gonidia*, pl. of *gonidium*, *q. v.*] In *lichenology*, gonidia which are bluish-green, embedded in a colloid envelop, and often disposed in necklace-like chains. They occur chiefly in the families *Pannariaceae* and *Collemaaceae*. Also called *gonimia*.

**collograph** (kol'ō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. κόλλα*, glue, + *γράφειν*, write.] A manifold writing- or copying-machine, depending in its construction on the fact that when a film of moist bichromated gelatin is brought into contact with ferrous salts, tannin, or certain other substances, it acquires the property of attracting a fatty ink. *Spön*, p. 1609.

**collogue** (ko-lōg'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collogued*, ppr. *colloguing*. [E. dial. contr. *cologue*; appar. a modification of *\*colloque*, < L. *colloqui*, speak together, the form being influenced by *colleague*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To use flattery; gloze; flatter.

Robert also would collogue with him, praising his riches, nobility and valiant courage, which Fortunatus could well endure.

*Fortunatus*.

To lie, dissemble, collogue, and flatter their lieges.

*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 327.

2. To confer or converse confidentially and secretly; plot mischief; lay schemes in concert.

He never durst from that time do otherwise then equivocate or collogue with the Pope and his adherents.

*Milton*, Elkonoklastes, xii.

After that, he proceeds to collogue, to conspire with one party, and tell them his decision, twenty hours before he informs the other.

*W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 197.

II. *trans.* To wheedle; flatter.

They collogue and soothe up their silly auditors.

*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

**colloid** (kol'oid), *a. and n.* [*< Gr.* as if *\*κολλώδης*, contr. *κολλώδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *εἶδος*, semblance. Cf. *colloidion*.] I. *a.* Like glue or jelly. Specifically — (a) In *chem.*, semi-solid, penetrable, slowly diffusible, and non-crystalline. See II.

Certain liquid colloid substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain liquefiable by heat and soluble in water.

*J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 184.

(b) In *geol.*, partly amorphous; applied to minerals. — **Colloid bodies**, certain irregular bodies, of the aspect of colloid substance, found in the cerebrospinal axis, apparently the result of the metamorphosis of myelin. — **Colloid cancer**, or **colloid carcinoma**, a carcinoma characterized by the transparency of its tissues, due to colloid degeneration of its epithelial cells. It is found most frequently in the alimentary canal and mammae, more rarely in the ovary and elsewhere. — **Colloid degeneration**, in *pathol.*, the conversion of the substance of a cell into colloid substance, involving when extreme the destruction of the cell. — **Colloid sphere**, a globule with an oily luster, the result of the colloid degeneration of a single cell.

II. *n.* A substance dissolved or suspended in a liquid medium and existing in a peculiar state of aggregation characterized by particles which, though still invisible to the eye, are too large to pass through parchment or other animal membranes; also, the gelatinous, slimy, or flocculent substance which separates from such a solution or suspension upon cooling, evaporation, or the addition of salts. Colloids in solution or suspension are further characterized by slow diffusibility, small osmotic pressure, slight influence upon the freezing- or boiling-point of the solvent, and motion under the influence of an electric current. Two classes of colloids may be differentiated: those which, like gelatin or silicic acid, greatly increase the viscosity of the solvent, even up to the point of producing a jelly, and which are not readily coagulated by salts, but gelatinize upon cooling or concentration; and those which, like colloidal gold or ferric hydroxide, do not possess any of these properties, but are readily coagulated by salts, and migrate with an electric current far more rapidly than those of the other class.

**colloidal** (kol-loi'dal), *a.* [*colloid + -al*.] Consisting of or resembling a colloid, or containing a colloid in solution or suspension.

**colloidality** (kol-loi-dal'i-ti), *n.* [*< colloidal + -ity*.] The quality or state of being colloid; colloidal nature or character.

The inquiry suggests itself whether the colloid molecule may not be constituted by the grouping together of a number of smaller crystalloid molecules, and whether the basis of colloidality may not really be this composite character of the molecule.

*J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 221.

**collonell**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collonel*. **collonema** (kol-ō-nē-mā), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νέω*, spin.] Same as *myxoma*.

**collop** (kol'op), *n.* [*< ME. collop, colop, coloppe, colloppe, colhoppe*, prob. < *col*, coal, + *\*heppe*,



*Collocalia esculenta*.

*lida*. They build the so-called edible birds' nests, much prized among the Chinese, which consist largely of inspissated saliva secreted by the large salivary glands characteristic of the genus. There are numerous species, of Asia, Africa, and Polynesia, the best-known of which is *C. esculenta*. Some of them are known as *salanganes*.

**collocate** (kol'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collocated*, ppr. *collocating*. [*< L. collocatus*, pp. of *collocare* (> Sp. *colocar* = Pg. *colocar* = It. *collocare*), *collocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, place: see *locus*. From *collocare* comes also *couch*, *q. v.*] 1. To set or place together.

To marshall and collocate in order his battalions.

*Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

2. In civil law, to allocate or allot (the proceeds of a judicial sale) among creditors, in satisfaction of their claims.

**collocatet** (kol'ō-kāt), *a.* [*< L. collocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Set or placed together.

The parts wherein that virtue is collocate.

*Bacon*.

**collocation** (kol-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *collocation* = Sp. *collocación* = Pg. *collocação* = It.

cognate with OSw. *-hoppa*, *-hyppa*, *-hyppe*, in OSw. *kolhuppap*, p. a. (from ME. *h*), Sw. *glödhoppad*, p. a., Sw. dial. *glödhoppja*, *glöhyppa*, *glöhyppe*, a cake baked on the coals (Sw. *glöd* = E. *gleed*). The second element is perhaps connected with AS. *hoppian*, *hop*. (Skeat, 1899.)

1. An egg fried on bacon; bacon or ham and eggs; hence, the slice of bacon alone.  
And I sigge [say], bi my soule I haue no salt bacon,  
Ne no cokeneys, bi Crist, *colopus* to maken.  
*Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 272.

2. A slice of meat fried or broiled; also, a thick slice of meat, without reference to mode of cooking.  
Slices of this Kind of Meat [salted and dried] are at this Day called *Collops* in the North, whereas they are named *Steaks* when cut from fresh Meat.  
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 332.

3. A thick roll of flesh on the body.  
He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks.  
*Job* xv. 27.

4. A slice or piece of anything. [Rare.]  
This, indeed, with the former, cut two good *collops* out of the crown land.  
*Fuller*.

**Collop Monday**, the day succeeding Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding Shrove Tuesday, on which eggs and bacon are eaten (see def. 1).—**Minced collops**, minced beef; minced meat. [Scotch.]—**Scotch collops**, (a) A mixture of sliced veal, bacon, forced-meat, etc. (b) Now, steak and onions.

**colloquia**, *n.* Plural of *colloquium*.

**colloquial** (kol-lō'kwī-āl), *a.* [*L. colloquium*, conversation (see *colloquy*), + *-āl*.] 1. Pertaining to conversation; conversational.  
Where penury is felt the thought is chain'd,  
And sweet colloquial pleasures are but few.  
*Courper, Task*, iv. 400.

His [Johnson's] colloquial talents were, indeed, of the highest order.  
*Macaulay, Samuel Johnson*.

2. Peculiar or appropriate to the language of common or familiar conversation; belonging to ordinary, every-day speech: often especially applied to common words and phrases which are not admissible in elegant or formal speech.  
The amusing exaggerations of Giralduus when he criticises the colloquial Latin of Hubert Walter.  
*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 144.

**colloquialise**, *v. t.* See *colloquialize*.

**colloquialism** (kol-lō'kwī-āl-izm), *n.* [*L. colloquial* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common or familiar conversation.—*Syn. Slang*, etc. See *cant*.

**colloquiality** (kol-lō'kwī-āl-i-ti), *n.* [*L. colloquial* + *-ity*.] The state of being colloquial.  
*Worcester*. [Rare.]

**colloquialize** (kol-lō'kwī-āl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colloquialized*, ppr. *colloquializing*. [*L. colloquial* + *-ize*.] To make colloquial. *Worcester*. Also *colloquialise*. [Rare.]

**colloquially** (kol-lō'kwī-āl-i), *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.

Intent on writing colloquially and strictly suppressing excitement and indignation. *Spectator*, 1864.

**colloquist** (kol-lō'kwist), *n.* [*L. colloquy* + *-ist*.] A speaker in a colloquy.

The colloquists in this dialogue. *Malone, Dryden*.

**colloquium** (kol-lō'kwī-um), *n.*; pl. *colloquia* (-i). [*L.*, a conversation: see *colloquy*.] 1. In law, that part of the complaint or declaration in an action for defamation which shows that the words complained of were spoken concerning the plaintiff.—2. A colloquy; a meeting for discussion.  
Writs were issued to London and the other towns principally concerned, directing the mayor and sheriffs to send to a colloquium at York two or three citizens with full power to treat on behalf of the community of the town.  
*S. Dovel, Taxes in England*, I. 87.

**colloquize** (kol-lō'kwiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colloquized*, ppr. *colloquizing*. [*L. colloquy* + *-ize*.] To take part in a colloquy or conversation; converse. *Charlotte Brontë*.

**colloquy** (kol-lō'kwī), *n.*; pl. *colloquies* (-kwiz). [*L. colloquium*, *colloqui*, *conloqui*, speak together, *com-*, together, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*. Cf. *soliloquy*.] A conversation; especially, a conversation which is of the nature of a discussion or conference.

In retirement make frequent colloquies or short discourses between God and your own soul.  
*Jer. Taylor, Holy Living*, p. 24.

**Collosphaera** (kol-lō'sfē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1856), *Gr. κόλλα*, glue, + *σφαῖρα*, ball.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family Collosphaeridae.

*C. polygona* is an example.



*Collosphaera polygona*, highly magnified.

**Collosphaeridae** (kol-lō'sfēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Collosphaera* + *-idae*.] A family of spumellarians with the skeleton either consisting of simple reticulate spheres, or composed of two concentric reticulate spheres, severally inclosing the spherical, polyzoic, central capsules.

**collowt**, *v.* and *n.* See *colly*.

**Collozoa** (kol-lō-zō'zā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Collozoum*, q. v.] A superfamily group of polycyttarian radiolarians, containing those which have several or many nuclei: distinguished from *Colhida*.

**Collozoidae** (kol-lō-zō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Collozoum* + *-idae*.] A family of spumellarians with skeleton entirely wanting and central capsules social, thickly embedded in a common gelatinous body, typified by the genus *Collozoum*.

**Collozoum** (kol-lō-zō'um), *n.* [NL., *Gr. κόλλα*, glue, + *ζῶον*, animal.] A genus of radiolarians, giving name to the *Collozoa*.

**Collocianist** (ko-lū'shian-ist), *n.* [*L. Collocianista*, pl., *L. com-*, together, with, + *Lucianus* (see def.) + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] One of the followers of Lucian of Antioch, who taught doctrines similar to those afterward known as Semi-Arian, but was subsequently reconciled to the church, and died as a martyr in the persecution under Diocletian.  
Lucian's doctrine is known to have been precisely the same as that species of Arianism afterwards called Semi-Arianism; but it is not on that account that I here trace the rise of Arianism to Lucian. . . . These men [Arians and others] actually appealed to him as their authority, and adopted from him the party designation of *Collocianists*.  
*J. H. Newman, Arians of the Fourth Century*, p. 7.

**collocutancy**, *n.* [*L. collocutan(-t)s*, ppr. of *collocutari*, struggle: see *collocation*, and cf. *reluctance*.] A struggling against something; resistance; opposition; contrariety. *Bailey*.

**collocutancy** (kol-lū-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. collocutio(-n-)*, *collocutari*, *collocutari*, ppr. *collocutatus*, struggle, *com-*, together, + *luctari*, struggle: see *reluct*.] A struggling against or with something, or a resisting; contest; struggle; opposition.  
And being weakened with collocutancy of contrarie passions, a Fever, taking that occasion and advantage, apprehends him, and soon after kills him.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 359.

**Collocution** with old hags and hobgoblins.  
*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*, II. 9.

**collude** (kol-lūd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colluded*, ppr. *colluding*. [= *F. colluder* = Sp. *coludir* (obs.) = Pg. *coludir* = It. *colludere*, *L. colludere*, *colludere*, play together; in legal use, conspire in a fraud; *com-*, together, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*, *ludus*.] To conspire in a fraud or deception; act in concert through a secret understanding; play into one another's hands. See *collusion*.  
If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition.  
*Burke, Affairs of Ireland*.

How is he to be punished or impeached, if he colludes with any of these banks to embezzle the public money?  
*D. Webster, Speech, Senate*, May 7th, 1834.

**colluder** (kol-lūd'er), *n.* One who conspires in a fraud; one who is guilty of collusion.

**Colluders** yourselves, as violent to this law of God by your unmerciful binding, as the Pharisees by their unbounded loosening!  
*Milton, Tetrachordon*.

**collum** (kol'um), *n.*; pl. *colla* (-i). [*L.*, = AS. *heals*, E. *halse*: see *collar* and *halse*.] 1. In anat. and zool., the neck, in the most general sense; the whole neck. [Little used, except in some anatomical names.]—2. The neck-like prolongation of some flask-shaped infusorians, or of the choanocytes of sponges, which ends in the flagellum and is surrounded by the collar.

The endoderm extends distally in a cylindrical neck or collum, which terminates in a long flagellum surrounded by a delicate protoplasmic frill or collar.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

3. In entom., the upper part or collar of the prothorax of a beetle, usually called the *pronotum*. [Rare.]—4. In bot.: (a) Same as *collar*, 2 (b). (b) In mosses, the neck or tapering base of the capsule.—**Collum obstipum**, in *pathol.*, wryneck.

**collurio**, **collurio** (ko-lū'rī, ko-lir'i-dē), *n.* [NL.; prop. *collurio*; *Gr. κολλῦριον* (occurring once with var. *κολλῦριον*), a bird of the thrush kind, perhaps the fieldfare.] 1. An old book-name

of the shrike. It was made the specific name of the red-backed shrike of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoclonus collurio*. Hence—2. [*cap.*] A generic name applied, with various extensions, to the group of shrikes of which *Lanius excubitor* is the type. *Kaup*, 1829, after *Moehring*, 1752.

**collusion** (ko-lū'zhon), *n.* [= *F. collusion* = Sp. *colusión* = Pg. *collusão* = It. *collusione*, *L. collusio(-n-)*, *colludere*, pp. *collusus*, *collude*: see *collude*.] 1. Secret agreement for a fraudulent or harmful purpose; a secret or crafty understanding for unworthy purposes.  
A second character is that they [miracles] be done publicly, . . . that there may be no room to suspect artifice and collusion.  
*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, III. xi.

A collusion between the Delphic priests and the Alcmaeonides [was discovered].  
*J. Adams, Works*, IV. 488.

2. Specifically, in law, a secret understanding between two or more persons to act or proceed as if adversely or at variance with, or in apparent defiance of, one another's rights, in order to prejudice a third person or to obtain a remedy which could not as well be obtained by open concurrence.  
If a person designed to alien lands in mortmain, the religious or ecclesiastical persons to whom he designed to alien them brought by collusion an action to recover the lands, and recovered them by default.  
*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, II.

**collusive** (kol-lū'siv), *a.* [= *F. collusivo*, *L. collusus*: see *collusion* and *-ive*.] 1. Fraudulently concerted or secretly entered into between two or more: as, a *collusive* arrangement. See *collusion*, 2.

These *collusive* suits were held to be beyond the danger of the statutes.  
*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, II.

2. Acting in collusion.  
The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be *collusive*.  
*L. Addison, Western Barbary*.

**collusively** (kol-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In a collusive manner; by collusion; by secret agreement to defraud or injure.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissenting judge was, like the plaintiff and the plaintiff's counsel, acting *collusively*.  
*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

**collusiveness** (kol-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being collusive.

**collusory** (kol-lū'sō-ri), *a.* [= *F. collusoire* = Sp. *colusorio* = Pg. *collusorio*, *L. collusorius* (in adv. *collusorie*), *collusor*, a colluder (*L.* a playmate), *L. colludere*, pp. *collusus*, *collude*: see *collude*.] Carrying out fraud or deceit by secret concert; containing collusion; collusive.

**collution** (kol-lū'shon), *n.* [*L. collutio(-n-)*, a washing, *L. colluere*, pp. *collutus*, wash, rinse, *com-*, together, + *luere*, wash.] A wash or lotion.

**collutorium** (kol-lū-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collutoria* (-i). [NL., *L. collutus*, pp. of *colluere*, *colluere*, wash, rinse: see *collution*.] In med., a mouth-wash; a gargle.

**colluvies** (ko-lū'vi-ēz), *n.* [*L.*, washings, sweepings, filth, *colluere*, wash thoroughly: see *collution*.] 1. Filth; excrement; in med., specifically, a discharge from an old ulcer. *Dun-glison*.—2. Figuratively, a vile medley; a rabble. [Rare.]

We have been reputed a *colluvies* of wild opinionists swarmed into a remote wilderness, to find elbow-room for our fanatic doctrines and practices.  
*N. Ward, Simple Cobler*.

**colly<sup>1</sup>**, **collowt** (kol'i, -ō), *v. t.* [*ME. \*colygen*, *colien*, var. *colwen*, *colowen* (verbal n. *colwinge*, *colowinge*), where *w* prob. represents an older *y* for *i*; *AS.* as if *\*colian*, make black as with coal, *col*, coal: see *coal*, *n.*] To make foul or dirty; grime, as with the smut of coal; blacken.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night.  
*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, I. 1.

*Poised* [F.], *collored*, smeared, bleached, begrimed with soot or with the touch of a sooty skillet, etc. *Cotgrave*.

Fie, fie, Club, go a' t' other side the way, thou *collorest* me and my ruff.  
*Middleton, Family of Love*, III. 3.

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough.  
*B. Jonson, Poetaster*, IV. 3.

That youthful Virgin of five and forty with . . . a shining face and *colly'd* eyebrows.  
*Southern, Maid's Last Prayer*, I.

**colly<sup>1</sup>**, **collowt** (kol'i, -ō), *n.* [*L. colly<sup>1</sup>*, *collowt*, *v.*, ult. *AS. col*, coal.] The black grime or soot of coal or burned wood.

besmeared with soot, *colly*, etc.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 554.

**colly<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *colly*.

**collyba**, *n.* Plural of *collybos*.

**collybi**, *n.* Plural of *collybus*.

**collybist** (kol'i-bist), *n.* [*< LL. collybista, ML. also collybistes, < Gr. κολλυβιστής, a money-changer, < κολλυβος, a small coin, also (as in L. collybus, collubus) exchange, the rate of exchange: see collybus.*] A money-changer. *Bp. Hall.*

**collybos** (kol'i-bos), *n.*; *pl. collyba* (-bā). [*< Gr. κολλυβος, also κόλλα, < κόλλα, a kind of cake, mostly in pl. κόλλα, boiled wheat distributed to the congregation. Cf. collybus.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a cake of wheaten bread distributed to the people on the Saturday after Ash Wednesday, and also at celebrations of the liturgy for the departed.

The Saturday of the first week of the fast is observed in memory of S. Theodore Tiro, who is said to have appeared, in the time of Julian the Apostate, to Eudoxius, then Patriarch of Constantinople, and to have warned him of a stratagem by which the Emperor proposed to sell in the markets bread offered to idols, and actually sprinkled with the blood of the sacrifice, recommending him to confine his people to the cakes called *collyba*. On this day, a distribution of these cakes is made to the poor.

*J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 745.*

**colly-brand** (kol'i-brand), *n.* A Cornish name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*.

**collybus** (kol'i-bus), *n.*; *pl. collybi* (-bi). [*< Gr. κολλυβος, a small coin, also exchange, the rate of exchange. See collybist.*] The smallest Athenian coin, apparently equivalent in value to about the sixteenth part of a United States cent.

**collyria**, *n.* Plural of *collyrium*.

**Collyridian** (kol-i-rid'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [*< ML. Collyridiani, pl., < LL. collyrida, also collyris, < Gr. κολλυρίς (κολλυριδ-), a cake, dim. of κόλλα, a roll or loaf of coarse bread.*] *I. n.* One of a heretical sect of Arabia in the fourth century, composed almost exclusively of women, who worshiped the Virgin Mary as a pagan goddess, offering to her little cakes which they afterward ate.

The Church of Rome is not willing to call the *Collyridians* heretics, for offering a cake to the Virgin Mary.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 317.*

**II. a. Of or pertaining to the Collyridians.**

Among the *Collyridian* heretics, women were admitted to the priesthood.

*Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 357.*

**collyriet**, *n.* [*< L. collyrium: see collyrium.*] Same as *collyrium*.

**collyrio**, *n.* See *collyrio*.

**collyrite** (kol'i-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. κολλίριον, collyrium (see collyrium), + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A variety of clay of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

**collyrium** (ko-lir'i-um), *n.*; *pl. collyria* (-iā). [*< Gr. κολλίριον, an eye-salve, poultice, dim. of κόλλα, a roll of bread.*] *1.* Eye-wash, or a salve for the eyes.

Democritus's *collyrium* is not so sovereign to the eyes as this is to the heart.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.*

He that took clay and spittle to open the blind eyes, can make anything be *collyrium*.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 42.*

**2. A preparation to blacken or color the eyelids and eyebrows.**

I will but touch your temples,  
The corners of your eyes, and tinct the tip,  
The very tip o' your nose, with this *collyrium*.  
*B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.*

A *collyrium* commonly composed of the smoke-black which is produced by burning a kind of liban— an aromatic resin.

*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 41.*

**3. A preparation of medicine in a solid state, made up in a long cylindrical roll so as to be introduced into an opening of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.; a suppository.**

**colmar**<sup>1</sup> (kol'mär), *n.* A sort of pear, so called from the town of Colmar in Alsace.

**colmar**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A fan. See extract under *bubble-bow*. [Fashionable slang.]

**colmenieri**, *n.* [Also written *tolmeiner*; corrupt forms, supposed by some to represent F. *d'Allemagne*, now *Allemagne* (cf. *Almain*), of Germany, the plant being a German pink.] The sweet-william: a name used in old herbals.

**colmeyt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *colmy*.

**colmy**, *a.* [*ME. colmy, colmie*, appar. *< \*colm*, *E. culm*<sup>1</sup>, coal-dust: see *culm*<sup>1</sup> and *coal*.] Black; smutted; collied.

He sette him wel loze,  
In beggeres rowe;  
He lokede him abute  
With his *colmie* snute.

*King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 1082.*

Thanne Pacience parceyved of poyntes of his cote,  
Was *colmy* (var. *colmy*, *culmy*) thorw coultseyte and vnykynde desyringe.

*Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 356.*

**colmy** (kol'mi), *n.* [*< colmy, a.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

**colob<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [*< LL. colobium: see colobium.*] Same as *colobium*. *Wright.*

**colobe**<sup>2</sup> (kol'öb), *n.* A book-name of monkeys of the genus *Colobus*.

**colobia**, *n.* Plural of *colobium*.

**colobin** (kol'ö-bin), *n.* [*< Colobus + -in<sup>1</sup>.*] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe. *E. Blyth.*

**colobium** (ko-lö'bi-um), *n.*; *pl. colobia* (-iā). [*< LL. < Gr. κολόβιον, κολοβίον, a colobium, < κολόβος, docked, curtailed, mutilated, < κόρος, docked, curtailed. Cf. colure.*] *1.* A tunic without sleeves, or with short close-fitting sleeves, worn by deacons and others in the early church: identical with or a variety of the dalmatic. See *dalmatic* and *leviton*.—*2.* A similar garment, with or without a hood, formerly worn by monks.—*3.* A dress worn by a king at his coronation, corresponding to the clerical dalmatic. See *dalmatic*.

**coloboma** (kol-ö-bö'mä), *n.*; *pl. colobomata* (-mä-tä). [*NL. < Gr. κόλωμα, the part taken away in mutilation, < κόλω, to dock, mutilate, < κόρος, docked, mutilated: see colobium.*] In *med.*: (*a*) The part taken away in mutilation; a mutilation; a defect. (*b*) A defect in the iris, choroid, retina, optic nerve, or lens, due to incomplete or perverted closing of the choroidal fissure: also used for other fissures in the eye or its lids.

**Colobrachia** (kol-ö-brä'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Gr. κόρος, docked, curtailed, + L. brachium, arm.*] In Haeckel's system of classification, a primary group of Echinodermata, consisting of the sea-stars or starfishes (*Asterida*) and sea-lilies or lily-stars (*Crinoida*), together distinguished from the armless echinoderms (*Lipobranchia*), which comprise the sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers.

**colobrachiata** (kol-ö-brä'ki-ät), *a.* [*As Colobranchia + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*] Of or pertaining to the *Colobranchia*.

**Colobus** (kol'ö-bus), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. κολόβος, docked, curtailed: see colobium.*] *1.* A genus of African monkeys, of the family *Semnopithecidae*. They have a saccular stomach, a rudimentary thumb (whence the name), a high facial angle, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. There are several species, some of very handsome coloration.

*2.* [*l. c.*] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe or colobin. *Sclater.*—*3.* A genus of reptiles. *Merrem, 1820.*—*4.* A genus of coleopterous insects. *Serville, 1833.*—*5.* A genus of mollusks.

**Colocasias** (kol-ö-kä'si-ä), *n.* [*NL. < L. colocasia, fem. sing., also colocasia, neut. pl., < Gr. κοκκασία, fem. sing., also κοκκάσιον, neut. sing., an Egyptian plant resembling the water-lily.*] An untable name for *Caladium*, a genus of plants belonging to the family *Araceae*, natives



*Caladium Colocasias.*

of the East Indies, with acrid leaves and tubers. The latter contain much starchy matter. *Caladium Colocasias* (*Arum Colocasias* of Linnaeus) and its several varieties have long been cultivated for use as food, and are found throughout the tropics, being the well-known *taro* (*kalo*) of the Pacific islands, the *yu-tao* of China, the *sato imo* of Japan, and the *oto* of Central America. In Polynesia the young leaves are cooked and eaten either alone or with coconut cream.

**Colocephali** (kol-ö-sef'ä-lī), *n. pl.* [*NL. pl. of colocephalus: see colocephalous.*] An order of physostomous fishes having no preopercoid arch, no preoperculum, and no symplectic, maxillary, or pterygoid bones. It was constituted for the typical *Muraenidae*. *Cope, 1870.*

**colocephalous** (kol-ö-sef'ä-lus), *a.* [*< NL. colocephalus, < Gr. κόλος, docked, defective, + κεφαλή, head.*] In *ichth.*, lacking or defective in certain bones of the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colocephali*.

**colocola, colocolo** (kol-o-kö'lä, -lō), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The native name of a wild cat of South America, *Felis colocolo* of Molina, related to the ocelot and of about the same size. It is of marked

ferocity, and is very destructive to the animals among which it lives, especially to the monkeys.

**colocynth** (kol'ö-sinth), *n.* [*Also formerly colo-*

*quint; < ME. coloquint (= D. kolokwint (= appel) = G. coloquinte = Dan. Sw. kolokvint), < OF. coloquinte (F. coloquinte); also colocynthida = Sp. colocynthida = Pg. colocynthida = It. colocynthida, colloquintida, < ML. colocynthida, for colocynthida, acc. of colocynth; < L. colocynthis, < Gr. κοκκινθίς, the colocynth and its fruit, < κοκκινύθη, κοκκινύτη, the round gourd or pumpkin.*] The bitter apple, the fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties. The fruit is a round gourd, resembling an orange in size and appearance, with many seeds embedded in a light and spongy pulp, which is very bitter. It is used in medicine as a purgative. The seeds are an article of food in some parts of Africa.



*Colocynthis (Citrullus Colocynthis) — Flowering branch and fruit.*

**colocynthein** (kol-ö-sin'thē-in), *n.* [*< colocynth + -e-in.*] A resinous substance formed, together with sugar, by the action of sulphuric acid on colocynthin.

**colocynthin** (kol-ö-sin'thin), *n.* [*< colocynth + -in<sup>2</sup>.*] A peculiar principle obtained from colocynth, and present to a greater or less extent in many plants of the gourd family. It is a soft, semi-transparent mass resembling some resins, very soluble in alcohol, and far less so in water, but affording with the latter a solution of extreme bitterness. It is a violent purgative.

**colocynthinin** (kol-ö-sin'thi-nin), *n.* [*< colocynth + -in<sup>2</sup> + -in<sup>2</sup>.*] A white, crystalline, tasteless substance obtained from colocynth.

**cologne** (kō-lōn'), *n.* [*An abbrev. of F. eau de Cologne, Cologne water: eau, < L. aqua, water; de, < L. de, of; Cologne = G. Köln, < ML. Colonia, orig. in L., Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinensis: so called in honor of Agrippina, the wife of the emperor Claudius.*] A perfumed spirit, first made on a large scale at Cologne in 1709 by Jean Farina, and still extensively produced there by persons bearing or assuming that name. It consists of spirits of wine treated with a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent. Also called *eau de Cologne* and *Cologne water*.

**Cologne earth, glue, etc.** See the nouns.

**cololite** (kol'ö-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κόλον, the colon (see colon<sup>2</sup>), + λίθος, a stone.*] In *geol.*, a substance appearing to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but more probably formed of worm-casts like those of the lobworm. It is frequently found in the lithographic slates of the Oölite.

**colomba** (kō-lom'bā), *n.* Same as *columbo*.

**Colombella**, *n.* Same as *Columbella*.

**Colombian** (kō-lom'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Colombia + -an.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the United States of Colombia, a republic of South America, bordering on the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean, west of Venezuela and north of Ecuador. It was formerly part of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, then (from 1819) part of the republic of Colombia (from which Venezuela withdrew in 1829 and Ecuador in 1830), and afterward (from 1831) the republic of New Granada till 1861, when the present name was adopted.—**Colombian bark.** See *bark*<sup>2</sup>.

**II. n.** An inhabitant of the United States of Colombia.

**colombier** (kō-lom'bi-er), *n.* Same as *columbier*.

**Colomesinas** (kol'ö-me-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Colomesus + -ina.*] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Tetrodontidae* which have the frontal bones narrowed and excluded from the orbits, the postfrontals being elongated, projected forward, and connected with the prefrontals.

**colomesine** (kō-lom'e-sin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colomesinas*.

**Colomesus** (kō-lom'e-sus), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. κόλος, defective, + μέσος, middle.*] A genus of swell-fishes, typical of the subfamily *Colomesinæ*, containing those tetrodontids whose median frontal bone is narrowed and thus excluded from the roof of the orbits.

**colometry** (kō-lom'e-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. κωλομετρία, < κωλον, a clause, etc. (see colon<sup>1</sup>), + -μετρία, < μέτρον, measure: see meter.*] *1.* In *anc. pro-*

analysis of a rhythmical period into cola or sections. See *colon*<sup>1</sup>, 2.—2. In *paleography*, measurement of manuscripts by cola or lines of determinate length; stichometry. See *stichometry* and *colon*<sup>1</sup>, 3.

**colon**<sup>1</sup> (kō'lon, n.; pl. *cola* (-lā) in senses 1, 2, and 3, *colons* (-lonz) in sense 4. [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon*, *colo*, < L. *colon*, a member of a verse or poem, < Gr. *κόλον*, a member, limb, clause, part of a verse.] 1. In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, one of the larger or principal divisions of a sentence or period; a long clause, or a group of minor clauses or commata. See *comma*, 1.—2. In *anc. pros.*, one of the members or sections of a rhythmical period, forming an uninterrupted sequence of feet, united under a principal ictus or beat: sometimes called a *series*. A colon could not consist of more than 6 trisemic, 5 tetrasemic or pentasemic, or 3 hexasemic feet. It usually corresponded to one of the lines of a modern couplet, triplet, or stanza, or formed part only of a longer line. A *pure colon* is a colon consisting of feet of one kind only; a *mixed colon* is composed of feet of different kinds. See *period*.

3. In *paleography*, a long clause or group of clauses, or a series of words of about the average length of such a group, estimated as approximately equal to a dactylic hexameter in extent—that is, as containing from 12 to 17 syllables. A colon in this sense was frequently written as a separate line in manuscript, and served to measure the length of a book or treatise. See *colometry* and *epos*.

4. A mark of punctuation formed by two dots like periods placed one above the other (:), used to mark a discontinuity of grammatical construction greater than that indicated by the semicolon and less than that indicated by the period. The colon is commonly used (1) to emphasize a close connection in thought between two clauses of which each forms a complete sentence, and which might with grammatical propriety be separated by a period; (2) to separate a clause which is grammatically complete from a second which contains an illustration or amplification of its meaning; thus, in this work illustrative clauses introduced by "as" are separated from the definition by a colon; (3) to introduce a formal statement, an extract, a speech in a dialogue, etc. Originally it was the mark of the termination of the grammatical or paleographic division called by the same name, and it is now frequently used to mark off metrical periods in prose intended for chanting.

**colon**<sup>2</sup> (kō'lon, n.; pl. *colons* (-lonz), *cola* (-lā). [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon*, < L. *colon*, *colum* (prop. *colon*, *colum*), < Gr. *κόλον* (sometimes incorrectly written *κόλον* by confusion with *κόλον*, a member: see *colon*<sup>1</sup>), the large intestine, also food, meat, fodder. Hence *colic*.] 1. In *anat.*, a portion of the intestinal tract, the so-called "large" as distinguished from the "small" intestine, continuous from the ileum to the rectum; the great gut, beginning at the cæcum and ending in the sigmoid flexure. In man and mammals generally the colon is distinguished from the preceding small intestine by its greater caliber, and by its sacculatation, due to the particular distribution of its circular muscular fibers, which constrict it at some places and allow it to bulge out at others, making a series of pouch-like expansions. It may also present continuous bands of longitudinal fibers, or lengthwise constrictions, so that the cross-section is not circular. The colon may not be distinguishable in size or appearance from the rest of the intestine, as in birds, where its commencement is marked only by the presence of a cæcum or of two cæca; and when these are wanting, there is no distinction. In man the course and situation of the colon are definite, owing to the binding of the gut in place by the mesocolon and gastrocolic omentum. Beginning at the cæcum and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the concave surface of the liver and the bottom of the stomach to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes in the form of an S to the upper part of the sacrum, where it becomes the rectum. The parts of the colon are designated according to their position or direction: as, the *right lumbar* or *ascending colon*; the arch of the colon, or *transverse colon*; the *left lumbar* or *descending colon*; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac colon*. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, the second portion of an insect's intestine, generally broader than the preceding portion or ileum. It may be straight or convoluted, terminating at the anal opening, or separated from it by a short rectum.

**colonnade** (kol-lō'nād), n. [*LL. colonatus*, < L. *colonus*, a husbandman, a serf: see *colone*, *colonus*, *colony*, and *-ate*.] The condition of a colonus or serf; a mild form of slavery existing under Roman and early feudal law.

**colonet** (kol-lōn'), n. [= F. *colon* = Sp. Pg. It. *colono*, < L. *colonus*, a husbandman: see *colonus*, *colony*.] A peasant; a rustic; a clown.

A country *colone* toll and moil.

Burton, *Anat.* of Mel., To the Reader.

**colonel** (kér-nel or -nī; old pron. kol-ō-nel'), n. [Orig. *coronel*, *coronell* (later also *coronall*), and then, after F., *colonel*, *colonell*, *collonell*; introduced from Sp. about 1548 (the date of the

first instance noted; see the first extract below); < Sp. *coronel* = Pg. *coronel* (> ML. *coronellus*) = It. *colonello* (> ML. *colonellus*, F. *colonel*, *colonell*, > D. *colonel*), a colonel, lit. the leader of the column or company at the head of the regiment, < *colonello* (ML. *colonellus*), the column at the head of a regiment, dim. of *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*, and cf. *colonnade*. The change of *l* to *r* in the Sp. Pg. form is due to dissimilation, or perhaps to association with Sp. L. *corona*, Pg. *corôa*, a crown; cf. Sp. dim. *coronel*, a crown (in heraldry): see *coronal*. The E. word, orig. pron. as spelled, *cor-o-nel'*, *cor'o-nel*, became, by regular phonetic change, *cor'nel*, and now *cur'nel* (kér-nel) (being often so spelled in novels and character sketches which seek to be realistic), retaining the *r* of its Sp. form; but the spelling was soon changed to suit the F. form, which was much more familiar to the eye of readers. Hence the later occasional pronunciations kol-ō-nel', kol'ō-nel'. The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry, next in rank below that of a general officer—in the United States army, of a brigadier-general. In the British army, except in the artillery and engineers, the office of colonel is often honorary, and is generally conferred on distinguished officers and princes of the blood royal, the real command resting with the lieutenant-colonel in each battalion, who after five years of service becomes a colonel. Generals who have had what is called "a regiment given to them" as a reward for service, and virtually as a retirement, have the rank of colonel. In the Russian, German, and Austrian armies the colonel of each regiment, holding the title only as an honor, is usually a member of some princely or other eminent family, often foreign, and sometimes appointed in childhood. Often, as a title, abbreviated *Col*.

See was . . . *coronell* of the footmen, though that term [was] in those days [1544] unused.

*Life of Lord Grey* (1575) (Camden Soc.), p. 1.

**colonel** (kér-nel or -nī; old pron. kol-ō-nel'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *coloneled*, *colonnellied*, ppr. *coloning*, *colonnelling*. [*colonel*, n.] To act as colonel; play the colonel.

Then did sir knight abandon dwelling,  
And out he rode a-colonnelling.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. i. 14.

**Colonel Bogie**. In *golf*, an imaginary player, to whom is assigned, by the committee in charge, a score against which the players have to play.

This "Bogie" score usually represents par play over the green, and it is made known before the competition begins, so that each competitor knows what he has to do at every hole. Each player counts his score at every hole, and if he holes out at that particular hole in fewer strokes, or in the same number, or in more than the appointed number, he wins, halves, or loses the hole to "Bogie," as the case may be. At the end of the game the number of holes won from "Bogie" are placed against those lost to "Bogie," and the player who is the greatest number of holes up or the fewest down wins the competition.

W. Park, Jr., *The Game of Golf*, p. 18.

**colonelcy** (kér-nel-si), n. [*colonel* + *-cy*.] The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

**colonelship** (kér-nel-ship), n. [Early mod. E. *coronellship*, *coronallship*; < *colonel* + *-ship*.] Same as *colonelcy*.

**coloner** (kol'ō-nér), n. [As *colone* + *-er*.] Same as *colonist*. *Holland*.

**coloni**, n. Plural of *colonus*.

**colonial** (kol-lō'ni-al), a. and n. [= D. *koloniaal* = G. *kolonial* = Dan. *kolonial*, < F. *colonial* = Sp. Pg. *colonial* = It. *coloniale*, < NL. *coloniālis*, < L. *colonia*, colony.] I. a. 1. Pertaining or belonging to a colony: as, *colonial* government; *colonial* rights; specifically, in *Amer. hist.*, relating to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States of America, or to their period. See *colony*.

*Colonial* journalism was a necessary and a great factor in the slow process of colonial union.

M. C. Tyler, *Hist. Amer. Lit.*, II. 304.

2. In *zool.*, forming colonies; consisting of or living as colonies; not separate; aggregative; social: as, the *colonial Anthozoa*.—**Colonial architecture**, the style of architecture prevalent in the American colonies just before and at the time of the revolution. It is a development of the classical forms of the English Renaissance modified by conditions of local materials and circumstances, and in many examples is characterized by much refinement of proportion and detail.

II. n. A member or citizen of a colony, especially of one of the British colonies in the eastern hemisphere.

It cannot . . . be fairly said that drunkenness is in any considerable degree a vice which distinguishes the younger generation of *colonials*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 554.

**colonialism** (kol-lō'ni-al-izm), n. [*colonial* + *-ism*.] 1. A practice, idiom, or phrase peculiar to a colony.—2. Collectively, the characteristics of colonial life.

He broke through the narrow trammels of colonialism. *The American*, VI. 46.

**colonialize** (kol-lō'ni-al-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *colonialized*, ppr. *colonializing*. [*colonial* + *-ize*.] To render colonial in character.

The institutions will be rapidly *colonialized* and Americanized. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 75.

**colonially** (kol-lō'ni-al-i), adv. 1. In a colony; as, to live *colonially*.—2. In the manner of colonists; as regards the colonies.

**colonical** (kol-lō'ni-kal), a. [*L. colonicus* (< *colonus*, a husbandman: see *colone*) + *-al*.] Relating to husbandmen.

*Colonial* services were those which were done by the Ceorls and Socmen . . . to their lords. *Spelman*, *Feuds and Tenures*, xiv.

**colonisation**, **colonisationist**, etc. See *colonization*, etc.

**colonist** (kol'ō-nist), n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kolonist*; as *colony* + *-ist*.] 1. An inhabitant of a colony; a settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.

Alarmed that so desperate an alternative [submission or independence] should be forced upon them, the *colonists*, still professing loyalty to a common sovereign, were driven nearer and nearer to a total denial of the power of the British legislature. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, IV. 5.

2. An animal or a plant found in a country or region in which it is not indigenous.

A marine plant from the southern coast of North America, which must be regarded as a *colonist* in the Azores, although we have no evidence as to the time or mode of its introduction. *G. Bentham*, *Notes on Compositae*.

**colony** (kol'ō-ni'is), n. [NL, irreg. < L. *coloni* (see *colon*<sup>2</sup>) + *-itis*. The proper etymological form is *colitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the colon; colitis.

**colonization** (kol'ō-ni-zā'shon), n. [*colonize* + *-ation*; = F. *colonisation*, etc.] 1. The act or process of colonizing.

The increase of our trade and manufactures, . . . our growth by *colonization* and by conquest, have concurred to accumulate immense wealth in the hands of some individuals. *Burke*, *On Present Discontents*.

2. The state of being colonized. Specifically—3. In *U. S. hist.*, the assisted emigration of free negroes to Africa for the formation of colonies there. See *colonizationist*.—4. The settling of men temporarily in a voting-precinct in order to vote at an election.

Also *colonisation*.

**colonizationist** (kol'ō-ni-zā'shon-ist), n. [*colonization* + *-ist*.] An advocate of colonization; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who favored colonization of emancipated slaves and free negroes, preferably in Africa, as the best remedy for the evils and dangers produced by slavery. Also *colonisationist*.

**colonize** (kol'ō-niz), v.; pret. and pp. *colonized*, ppr. *colonizing*. [= F. *coloniser*, etc.; as *colony* + *-ize*.] I. trans. 1. To plant or establish a colony in; occupy with a colony or colonies: as, England *colonized* Australia.

But Issa and Pharos, the only ones to which we can fix a positive date, were *colonized* only in the first half of the fourth century. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 191.

2. To form a colony of; establish in a new settlement; settle together as a body: as, to *colonize* the surplus population; to *colonize* laborers in a mining region.—3. To migrate to and settle in, especially as the first or the principal inhabitants; occupy as a colony: as, English Puritans *colonized* New England.—4. To place or settle for the time being in a voting-precinct so as to be able to vote at an election: as, to *colonize* voters.

II. intrans. To form a colony; congregate in a new settlement: as, to *colonize* in India.

Also *colonisse*.

**colonizer** (kol'ō-ni-zér), n. One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies. Also *coloniser*.

**colonizing** (kol'ō-ni-zing), p. a. [Ppr. of *colonize*, v.] Given to emigration and the founding of colonies in new countries: as, the British are a *colonizing* people. Also *colonising*.

Rhodes too was in early times a *colonizing*, and so a famous power—one, therefore, of which some knowledge might naturally have reached the writer of the Pentateuch. *G. Rawlinson*, *Orig. of Nations*, II. 188.

**colonnade** (kol'ō-nād'), n. [*F. colonnade*, < It. *colonnato*, *colonnata*, a range of columns, < *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] In *arch.*, any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals, called intercolumniations, from one another, such intervals varying according to the requirements of art and utility, and of the order employed.

**colonnaded** (kol'ō-nā'ded), a. [*colonnade* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a colonnade.



Sombre, old, *colonnaded* aisles. Tennyson, *The Daisy*.  
He visited Athens again, later than 482, for he saw the Propylaea and *colonnaded* entrance of the Acropolis, completed in that year.

R. C. Jebb, *Primer of Greek Literature*.

**colonne** (ko-lon'), *n.* [F., < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] One of the three columns, of twelve figures each, stamped upon a roulette-table.

**colonnnette** (kol-o-net'), *n.* [F., dim. of *colonne*: see *colonne*.] A little column.

The façade . . . with its multiple *colonnettes* and pilasters resembles a gigantic organ.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 187.

**colonus** (ko-lō-nus), *n.*; pl. *coloni* (-nī). [L., a husbandman, a farmer, colonist, later a serf: see *colone* and *colony*.] 1. A colonist.—2. Under the later Roman empire, a cultivator bound to the soil; an agricultural serf.

**colony** (kol'ō-nī), *n.*; pl. *colonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. *kolonie*; = D. *kolonie* = G. *kolonie* = Dan. Sw. *koloni*, < F. *colonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *colonia*, < L. *colonia*, a colony, < *colonus*, a husbandman, colonist, < *colere*, till, cultivate, dwell: see *cult*, *cultivate*, etc.] 1. A company or body of people who migrate from their native country or home to a new province, country, or district, to cultivate and inhabit it, but remain subject to or intimately connected with the parent state; also, the descendants of such settlers so long as the connection with the mother country is retained. Among the ancient Greeks the simple colony, which was not necessarily dependent upon the parent state except in religious matters, must be distinguished from a *cleruchy* (which see). Among the Romans the earliest colonies, so called, were merely garrisons in a hostile territory. Later, colonies were founded for the benefit of the poor of Rome; but Sulla restored the military character to the colony, which became in general a foundation for the benefit of veteran soldiers who had served their time. The colonists retained their Roman citizenship, and received their lands by lot, the original inhabitants of the site being subordinated to them. In American history the name is given especially to the thirteen separate communities along the Atlantic coast under English rule which combined in the revolution, and were formed in 1776 into the United States of America. They were (in geographical order) New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These were all originally English colonies excepting New York and Delaware, which were for a time respectively Dutch (as New Netherland) and Swedish (as New Sweden). Their governments were by charter (in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), proprietary (in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland), or royal (in the remaining colonies). In each (except Rhode Island and Connecticut, which chose their own governors) the governor was appointed by the crown or by the proprietaries. The crown claimed a veto on legislation, and jurisdiction of appeals from the court of last resort.

Once on a time thirteen famous colonies of the older England voted that they were and ought to be free and independent States. By that vote they ceased, in the sense of a colonial office, to be English colonies any longer. In the sense of history, they became English colonies more truly than before. E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 25.

2. The country or district planted or colonized. This title (Aug. 1) was a *Colony* of the Romans, by whom it was for a long time inhabited.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 97.

3. A number of persons of a particular nation, taken collectively, residing temporarily or indefinitely in a foreign city or country: as, the *American colony* in Paris.—4. A number of animals or plants living or growing colonially. Specifically—(a) In bot., a group of (generally unicellular) fungi or algae produced by cell-division from a common parent cell, and adhering in groups or chains, sometimes held together by an enveloping gelatinous substance, each individual being able to exist separately. (b) In zool., a polyp-stock, polypidom, or some similar aggregate of individuals: applied to various actinozoans, hydrozoans, and polyzoans, to the social or compound ascidians, etc. Thus, a bit of living coral is a *colony* of coral polypites. See cut under *Coralligena*.—*Crown colony*, a colony in which the crown has the entire control of the legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the home government: distinguished from colonies having a constitution and representative government. Gibraltar and Hongkong are examples of British crown colonies.—*Old Colony*, specifically, the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts, or the region once occupied by it: so called from having been the earliest settlement within the present limits of Massachusetts.

**colony** (kol'ō-nī), *v. t.* [*colony*, *n.*] To colonize. *Fanshawe*.

**colophany**, *n.* An erroneous form of *colophony*.  
**colophene** (kol'ō-fēn), *n.* [*colophony* + *-ene*.] A viscid, aromatic hydrocarbon-oil obtained by the rapid distillation of colophony, or by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid, the product being in both cases afterward purified.

**colopholic** (kol'ō-fol'ik), *a.* [*colophony* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Derived from or related to colophony: applied to one of the acids present in colophony. Colopholic acid is produced by the action of heat on pinic acid, and is the least soluble in alcohol of all the colophonic acids.

**colophon** (kol'ō-fon), *n.* [*LL. colophon*, < Gr. *κολοφών*, the summit, top, esp. in phrases like *κολοφῶνα ἐπιτίθειναι*, give the finishing stroke, *κολοφῶνα ἐπέγειν τῷ λόγῳ*, put an end to a speech, etc. (imaginatively explained by Strabo with ref. to the city *Κολοφών* in Ionia, because the cavalry from that city was "so excellent that it always decided the contest"; but see *colophony*); prob. akin to L. *columnen*, top, summit: see *column*. Cf. Gr. *κορυφή*, the head, top, highest point, < *κόρυς*, head, helmet: see *corypha*, *corypheus*.] 1. An emblematic device, or a note, especially one relating to the circumstances of production, as the printer's or scribe's name, place, and date, put at the conclusion of a book or manuscript.

The *colophon* may be, and frequently is, a pious ejaculation, such as "Laus Deo!" or "Deo sit laus et gloria!" . . . or . . . the mark or device of the printer; the seal, as it were, solemnly affixed to an instrument of high importance, as a published book was once thought to be.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 170.

2. The end of a book; the word "finis," or "the end," marking the conclusion of any printed work.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In zool.: (a) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1832. (b) A genus of arachnidans. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1874.

**colophonite** (kol'ō-fōn), *n.* Same as *colophony*. *Fallows*.

**Colophonian** (kol'ō-fō-ni-an), *a.* [*Colophon* (see *colophony*) + *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or dwelling in, Colophon, an ancient city of Ionia.

**colophonic** (kol'ō-fon'ik), *a.* [*colophony* + *-ic*.] Derived from colophony, as certain resinous acids called *pinic acid*, *pimaric acid*, *sylvic acid*, and *colopholic acid*. All these acids are isomeric, their common formula being  $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$ .

**colophonin** (kol'ō-fō-nin), *n.* [*colophon* (y) + *-in*.] A crystalline compound,  $C_{10}H_{22}O_3 + H_2O$ .

**colophonite** (kol'ō-fō-nit), *n.* [*colophony* + *-ite*.] The name of a variety of garnet of a reddish-yellow or brown color, occurring in coarse granular masses: so called from its resemblance in color and luster to the resin colophony.

**colophony** (kol'ō-fō-nī), *n.* [Formerly *colophony*; sometimes written *colophany*, after F. *colophane*, formerly *colophone*, = Fr. Pg. *colophonia* = Sp. It. *colofonia*, < L. *colophonia* (sc. *resina*) (NL. also *colophonium*,) Dan. *kolofonium*, < Gr. *κολοφῶνία* (sc. *ῥητινῇ*), Colophonian resin, fem. of *Κολοφῶνιος* (L. *Colophonius*), Colophonian, < *Κολοφών* (L. *Colophon*), a city of Ionia, prob. so named from *κολοφών*, summit, top (there are about thirty towns named *Summit* in the United States): see *colophon*.] A solid, amorphous substance, of an amber or blackish-brown color, left after distilling crude turpentine with water; common resin, or rosin. It is widely used in the arts, especially in making soap and the cheaper grades of varnish, and in medicine as an ingredient of plasters. Also *colophane*. [The word is not now in use except as a book-word.]

**Colopteridæ** (kol-op-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colopterus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] In Cabanis's classification of birds, a name of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, embracing the tyrant flycatchers and their immediate allies, as a group of clamatorial or non-oscine *Passeres*. See *Tyrannidæ*.

**Colopterus** (ko-lop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1845), < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, curtailed, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] 1. In ornith., the typical genus of the family *Colopteridæ*.—2. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson*, 1842.

**coloquint**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coloquinte*, F. *coloquinte*: see *coloquintida*.] Same as *coloquintida*.

Cucumber wilde and *coloquint* doo bres.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

**coloquintida** (kol'ō-kwin'ti-dā), *n.* [= F. *coloquinte* = Sp. *coloquintida* = Pg. *coloquintida*, < ML. *coloquintida*, corruption of *colocynthida*, prop. acc. of L. *colocynthis*, > E. *colocynth*: see *colocynth*.] The colocynth or bitter apple. See *colocynth*.

The food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coloquintida*.  
*Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3.

**color**, *colour* (kul'or), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *colour*, *color*, *coloure*, *collour*, < ME. *colour*, *color*, *culur*, rarely *color*, < AF. *culur*, OF. *culur*, *color*, *colour*, *coulour*, mod. F. *couleur* (> D. *kleur* = Dan. *kulör* = Sw. *kulör*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *color* (Pg. also contr. *cor*) = It. *colore*, < L. *color* (*color*-),

OL. *colos* (cf. *arbor*), color, tint, orig. a covering, from the root of *celare*, cover, hide, *oc-culture*, hide: see *conceal* and *occult*. For the transfer of sense, cf. Gr. *χρῶς*, *χρῶμα*, surface, skin, color.] 1. Objectively, that quality of a thing or appearance which is perceived by the eye alone, independently of the form of the thing; subjectively, a sensation, or the class of sensations, peculiar to the organ of vision, and arising from stimulation of the optic nerve. The proper stimulus to the sensation of color is light radiated from a luminous body or reflected from the surface of a non-luminous body; but it can be induced by other means, as by an electric shock. When a ray of white light is analyzed, as by a prism, into parts each of a definite wave-length, the parts show the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet, which form a continuous spectrum, each color shading gradually into the next. (See *light* and *spectrum*.) These colors have been termed *primary* or *simple*, though in fact all color impressions are psychologically simple. If the colors of the spectrum are recombined, white light reappears. Similarly, if two colors which lie near together in the spectrum are mixed (for example, if two rays of colored light are thrown upon the same spot so as to be reflected from it together), the intermediate colors are nearly produced. If, however, the colors are taken farther and farther apart in the spectrum, the mixture becomes gradually whiter (less saturated) until two colors are found which produce a sensation of colorless light or gray. If the extreme colors of the spectrum are mixed, a purple results. Those pairs of colors which when mixed produce white or gray light are called *complementary* or *antagonistic colors*; such are red and verdigris, orange and greenish blue, yellow and blue, green-yellow and violet, green and purple, bluish green and carmine. The sensations produced by the different parts of the spectrum, however, vary with the intensity of the light: thus, with increased illumination the spectrum is seen as red, yellow, and blue; with decreased illumination, as red, green, and violet. If, instead of mixing spectral colors, colored pigments are mixed, very different results are obtained: thus, while spectral blue and yellow produce white, blue and yellow pigments produce green. This is due to the fact that the blue pigment absorbs nearly all the yellow and red light, while the yellow pigment absorbs the blue and violet light, so that only the green remains to be reflected. Colors vary in *chroma* or *saturation*, that is, in freedom from admixture of white light; in *brightness* or *luminosity*; and in *color tone* or *hue*, which roughly corresponds to the mean wave-length of the light emitted. The numbers which measure these quantities, as well as any other system of three numbers for defining colors, are called *constants of color*. Blacks, whites, and grays are not regarded in psychology as colors; but white and black objects are commonly spoken of as colored, although the former reflect and the latter absorb all the rays of light without separating them into colors properly so called.

2. In *painting*: (a) The general effect of all the hues entering into the composition of a picture. (b) An effect of brilliancy combined with harmony: said either of a work in different colors or of a work in monochrome, or of an engraving: as, the picture has *no color*; the engraving is full of *color*.

Though there is no *colour*, strictly speaking, in an engraving consisting merely of black and white lines, yet the term is often . . . applied to an engraving which is supposed, from the varied character of its lines and the contrast of light and shade, to convey the idea of varied local colour as seen in a painting. *Chatto*, *Wood Engraving*, p. 213.

3. Any distinguishing hue, or the condition of having a distinguishing hue—that is, a hue different from that which prevails among objects of the kind concerned, whether the prevailing hue be positive, as green, or neutral or negative, as white or black; hence, (a) in a picture or view, or in a fabric or other material dyed or painted, any hue, especially a pure tint (often implying a vivid one), other than black and white; (b) in human beings, from the standpoint of the white races, a hue or complexion other than white, and especially black; (c) in bot., any hue except green. See *colored*, 2.—4. The natural hue of the face; a red or reddish tint; flush; blush; complexion in general.

But aye she drank the cauld water,

To keep her colour fine.

*Fair Annie* (Child's *Ballads*, III. 201).

Look, whether he has not turned his colour, and has tears in his eyes. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2.

My colour came and went several times with indignation. *Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, II. 3.

5. That which is used for coloring; a pigment; paint.

The statue is but newly fixed, the colour's Not dry. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 3.

By mixing his colours with white, the artist obtains his tints. By mixing colours with colours, he produces compound colours, or hues; and by mixing colours or tints with black, he gets shades.

*Salter's Field's Chromatography*, p. 27.

6. *pl.* (a) A flag, ensign, or standard, such as is borne in a military body, or by a ship: so called from being usually marked by a particular combination of colors: sometimes used as a singular noun. See *flag*².

I thought I should have had a tomb hung round  
With tatter'd colours, broken spears.

*Lust's Dominion*, iv. 5.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colour.

*Addison*.

The national colours were waving in all directions.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 26.

(b) A distinctive marking by color or colors, as of a badge or dress; specially colored insignia; hence, any symbol or mark of identification: as, the colors of a party; the colors of a boxer; the colors of a rider or an owner in a horse-race.

In whate cowntre thay kaire that knyghtes myghte knowe  
Iche kynge be his colours.

*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2304.

7f. An ornament of style.

Figures of poetrie,  
Or coloures of rethorik.

*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 859.

8. Kind; sort; variety; character; description.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this  
colour.

*Shak.*, *As you like it*, iii. 2.

He [Henry VIII.] could send Cromwell to the block the  
moment he discovered that he was pursuing designs of a  
colour which did not recommend itself to him.

*Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 244.

9. Appearance; aspect.

Nothing is further from colour or ground of truth, than  
that which you write of Sir Robert Drury's going to mass.

*Donne*, *Letters*, xxii.

A business difference between communes will take on  
much the same colour as a dispute between diggers in the  
lawless West, and will lead as directly to the arbitrament  
of blows.

*Contemporary Rec.*, li. 479.

10. That which serves to hide the real character of something and give a false appearance; mere appearance; false show; pretense; guise.

Why hunt I then for colour or excuse?

*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 267.

Under the colour of commending him,  
I have access my own love to prefer.

*Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, iv. 2.

My father instantly clapped his hand on my uncle Toby's  
mouth, under colour of whispering in his ear.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 29.

11f. Reason; ground; especially, good reason; excuse.

The most colour of comparison is in the other twaine.  
... And thus as I said, in these two things may you  
catche most colour to compare the wealthy mans merite  
with the merite of tribulation.

*Sir T. More*, *Cumfort against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 50.

I have the wars for my colour, and my pension shall  
seem the more reasonable.

*Shak.*, *2 Hen. IV.*, l. 2.

What has Aëcius done, to be destroyed?

At least, I would have a colour.

*Fletcher*, *Valentinian*, iv. 3.

Did I attempt her with a thread-bare name,  
Un-napt with meritorious actions,

She might with colour disallow my suit.

*Beau and Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, l. 1.

12. An apparent or prima facie right, pretext, or ground; especially used in legal phraseology, and commonly implying falsity or some defect of strict right: as, to extort money under color of office; to hold possession under color of title.

Finding no colour to detain me, they dismiss'd me  
with much pity of my ignorance.

*Keelyn*, *Diary*, Dec. 25, 1867.

[He] went also to the houses of those few families planted  
there, and forced some of them to swear allegiance to the  
crown of Sweden, though he had no color of title to that  
place.

*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 170.

13. In mining, a particle or scale of gold, as shown when auriferous gravel or sand is panned or washed out with the batea or horn-spoon. [Cordilleran mining region.]—14. In phren., one of the perceptive faculties, its supposed function being that of giving the power of perceiving colors or of distinguishing their shades.—15. In her. See *tincture*.—16. Animation; vividness.

Ho couthe kyndliche with colour discriue,  
Yf alle the worlde were whit other swanwhit alle thynges?

*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 214.

17. In music: (a) The various rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic characteristics in a composition which constitute its individuality, as variations in rhythm, melodic decorations or figures, intentional discords, etc. The use of the term is traceable to the early use of colored lines to assist in the interpretation of the neume, and also of colored notes and other signs in the mensural music. (b) The timbre or quality of a musical tone. See *timbre*.—Absorption of color. See *absorption*.—Accidental colors, acoustic color, adjective color. See the adjectives.—Application colors. Same as spirit colors.—Artists' colors, the finer and more expensive colors used by artists, in distinction from the coarser colors used by house-painters.—Body color. See *body-color*.—Brass-color. See *brass*.—Broken colors. See *broken*.—Cake-color. See *water-color*, below.—Coal-tar colors. See *coal-tar*.—Color in pleading! In law, a false statement pleaded by the defendant, from which the plaintiff seems to have

an apparent but not a sufficient right, the object being to lay a foundation for matter in avoidance of it.—Color of office, the semblance of right by which a sheriff or other officer assumes to do that which the law does not really authorize. It implies an illegal act.—Color of title, semblance or appearance of title, irrespective of its validity. According to the stricter authorities, to give color of title the instrument should be good in form, identify the property, profess to convey it, and be duly executed; and in such case possession under it may ripen into perfect title, irrespective of the void or voidable character of the instrument.—Confluent colors. See *confluent*.—Distemper colors, colors ground in water to a creamy consistency, to which is added a sizing of glue or white of egg to make them adhere to the surface to which they are applied. They are generally used for decorating plastered walls or ceilings. Also called *frasco colors*.—Dry color, any dry pigment suitable for grinding in a medium to be used in painting.—Ecclesiastical colors, liturgical colors, colors for vestments, and for hangings of the altar, sanctuary, pulpit, etc., varying according to the festival, the season, or the kind of office. According to the Roman sequence of colors, white, as the color of purity and joy, is used on the festivals of Christ, the Virgin, angels, and saints not martyrs, and at marriages; red, as the color of blood, on the feasts of the Holy Cross and of martyrs, and also at Whitsuntide with reference to the tongues of fire (Acts ii. 3); violet or purple, as the penitential color, in Advent, Septuagesima, etc., Lent, and on vigils, etc.; green, the prevailing color of natural vegetation, and symbolic of hope, on days and during seasons not otherwise distinguished, especially from Trinity to Advent Sunday, both exclusive; black, on Good Friday, at funerals, and at services for the departed. These colors are widely used in Anglican churches also, though less frequently for vestments than for hangings. Some Anglican churches have revived the old English or Sarum colors, namely, red as the ordinary Sunday color, as a penitential color on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Even, and Whit-Sun Even, and also on the same days as in the Roman use; white, throughout Eastertide; yellow, for feasts of confessors; blue, indifferently with green; and brown or gray with violet, for penitential seasons. In the Greek Church vestments, etc., of various colors are used, but there is no fixed or habitual sequence as in the West, except that red is preferred for Lent.—Fast colors, those colors which do not wash out or fade easily from exposure to the sun.

The name of fast colours is given to those which resist the action of light, air, water, alcohol, dilute acids and alkalis, and of weak hypochlorites and soap solution.

*Calvert*, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 19.

Frasco colors. Same as distemper colors (which see, above).—Fundamental color, a color which is regarded, in theory or practice, as essential to the development of the system of color sensations. Also called primary color.—General color, in painting, the effect in combination of all the hues or tones appearing in a picture.—Gradation of color, the continuous variation of the color-sensations excited by the different parts of a surface.—Graining colors, colors ground in linseed-oil with the addition of a small amount of wax to prevent their spreading when manipulated with a graining-comb to imitate the graining of various woods.—Ground color. See *ground*, 10 (a).—High color. (a) A hue which excites intensely chromatic color-sensations. (b) Redness of the complexion.

—Intense color, a high color.—Japan colors, colors ground in a medium called Japan. They are used by coach- and car-painters, and are often called coach-colors. They are thinned with turpentine before using, and dry dead or flat, that is, without any gloss. They are afterward varnished, which brings out the brilliancy of color.—Law of color, the principle that every color of the spectrum can be matched by a mixture of some two out of three colors, namely, the scarlet vermilion of the spectrum at wave-length 0.639 (Ångström), the pure blue of the spectrum at wave-length 0.464, and a green a little more intense than the pure green of the spectrum at wave-length 0.524, except only that the green of the spectrum contains a little of both red and blue.—Liturgical colors. See *ecclesiastical colors*, above.—Local color. (a) In painting, the hue, or combination of hues, special to any object or part. (b) A general system of light and shadow upon which the modeling and tinting of details is executed; chiaroscuro.

Local colour in all the black and white arts means the translation of all hues into their relative degrees of gray.

*Hamerton*, *Graphic Arts*, p. 424.

(c) Distinct characteristics, peculiarities, or individuality: said of a place, a country, a period, etc.

One [tower] inserted in the body of the wall [of Chester] and the other connected with it by a short, crumbling ridge of masonry, they contribute to a positive jumble of local color.

*H. James, Jr.*, *Trana Sketches*, p. 11.

Hence—(d) Analogous characteristics in a literary composition.—Low color, one of little chromatic intensity.—Mixture of colors, the throwing of different color-stimuli (other waves of different wave-length) upon the same point of the retina. It results either in the sensation of an intermediate color, or in that of gray (mixture of antagonistic colors), and may be accomplished by means of rotating disks of variously colored cardboard, by superposing parts of two spectra, by reflection, double refraction, irradiation, etc.—Moist color. See *water-color*, below.—Neutral color, a color which matches a mixture of white and black.—Oil-color, a pigment of any kind ground in linseed- or poppy-oil. The former oil is generally used for house-paints, the latter for artists' colors.—Persons of color, specifically, persons having any proportion, however small, of African blood.

Marriages between white men and women of colour are by no means rare.

*M'Culloch*, *Geog. Dict.*, Brazil.

Positive colors, those colors which are unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colors.—Primary colors. (a) The seven colors into which Newton arbitrarily divided the spectrum. See def. 1, above. (b) The colors red, yellow, and blue, from the mixture of which it was erroneously supposed (from the facts of the mechanical mixture of pigments) all other colors could be produced. (c) The red, green, and violet light of the spectrum, from the

mixture of which all other colors can be produced. Also called *fundamental colors*.—Pulp-colors, the name given by paper-stainers and calico-printers to colors ground in water.—Pure color. (a) A color produced by homogeneous light. (b) Any very brilliant or decided color. (c) In painting, color in which each hue is lighted or shaded only with a modification of itself, and not with a totally different hue. Thus, a brick wall painted in pure color will be red in both sunlight and shadow, as distinguished from a representation of such a wall as red in the sun, and blue, gray, or brown in the shade.—Secondary colors. See *secondary*.—Spirit colors, certain colors obtained in calico-printing, so called from the use of "spirits," the technical name for the acid solutions of tin, in applying the colors. Also called *application colors*.—Subjective colors. Same as accidental colors (which see, under *accidental*).—Substantive color. See *adjective color*, under *adjective*.—To cast color, to lose color; change color.

He cast all his colour and bl-com pale.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 881.

To change color, to turn red or pale: said of a person.

Canst thou quake and change thy colour?

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iii. 5.

To fear no colors, to fear no enemy: probably at first a military expression. *B. Jonson*; *Sicft*.

I can tell thee where that saying was oorn, of, I fear no colours. . . . In the wars.

*Shak.*, *T. N.*, i. 5.

To match colors, to find colors which produce the same color-sensations.—To show one's colors, to declare one's opinions, sentiments, or intentions.—Tube-colors, oil-colors put up in collapsible tin tubes, for the use of artists.—Varnish colors, a class of colors used in glass-painting. They are soft, and form when applied a kind of glaze upon the surface of the glass.—Vitrifiable colors, the oxides of various metals ground to a paste in a medium, usually oil of turpentine, and used for decorating pottery. The colors are developed by being fused on the ware at a high temperature in a kiln.—Water-color. (a) A pigment ground in water containing a small amount of glue, glycerin, honey, or molasses, to cause it to bind and adhere to the surface on which it is applied. When pressed into molds and thoroughly dried, they are called cake-colors; but when sold in the form of a stiff paste they are called moist colors. (b) A painting done in such pigments.—Young-Helmholtz theory of color (named for Thomas Young (1773-1829), who, however, only suggested the theory, and Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz (1821-1894)), the doctrine that there are three kinds of nerves in the retina, giving the primary sensations of red, green, and violet, and that all other color-sensations are due to the simultaneous excitation of two kinds of nerves or of all three.—Syn. 1. Shade, Tint, etc. See *hue*.—10. Plea, pretext, semblance, disguise.

color, colour (kul'or), v. [Early mod. E. also *colloure*, *coloure*; < ME. *colouren*, *coloren*, < OF. *colorer*, F. *colorer* = Sp. Pg. *colorar* (Pg. also *corar*) = It. *colorare*, color (cf. F. *colorier*, OF. *colorir* (> D. *kleuren* = G. *colorieren* = Dan. *kolore* = Sw. *kolorera*) = Sp. Pg. *colorear* and *colorir* = It. *colorire*, color, paint, adorn), < L. *colorare*, give a color to, color, < color, color: see color, n. Cf. *colorish*.] I. trans. 1. To give or apply a color to; change or alter the color or hue of; dye; tinge; paint; stain.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat [that is, with smoke].

*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, iv. 1.

2. Figuratively—(a) To cause to appear different from the reality; give a specious appearance to; set in a fair light; palliate; excuse; make plausible.

He colours the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen.

*Dryden*, *Ded. of Æneid*.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not coloured with grievances of the highest kind.

*Addison*, *Freeholder*.

(b) To give a special character or distinguishing quality to, analogous to color in a material object.

Most [writings] display the individual peculiarities of their authors, and are colored by personal feelings.

*Whipple*, *Ess. and Rev.*, I. 223.

Coloring matter, any element from which the color of natural objects is derived, or any substance employed in the arts for the purpose of imparting color.—Coloring tool, in seal-engraving, a tool used for cutting color-lines upon the field of work. It has two cutting edges; one, placed in a line already cut, serves as a gage to fix the distance of the next line.—To color (a stranger's) goods, to allow him to enter goods at the custom-house in one's name, to avoid the alien's duty: said of a freeman.

The said marchants shal not allow any man which is not of their company, nor shal not colour his goods and marchandize vnder their company.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 174.

II. intrans. To become red in the face; flush; blush: as, he colored from bashfulness: often followed by up.

"If you believed it impossible to be true," said Elizabeth, colouring with astonishment and disdain, "I wonder you took the trouble of coming so far."

*Jane Austen*, *Pride and Prejudice*, p. 301.

colorability, colourability (kul'or-a-bil'i-ti), n. [*colorable*, *colourable*: see *ability*.] 1. The power of absorbing or receiving color.

The colourability of the lichens is not a property of these plants as a whole.

*W. Crookes*, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 375.

2. Speciousness; plausibility.

**colorable, colourable** (kul'or-ə-bl), *a.* [*< color, colour, + -able, after L.L. colorabilis, chromatic (in music), < L. colorare, color: see color, v.*] 1. Capable of being colored; capable of being dyed, painted, tinged, or stained.—2. Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right, fairness, or fitness, especially a false appearance: as, a *colorable* pretext; a *colorable* excuse.

Among the many curious objections which have appeared against the proposed constitution, the most extraordinary and the least *colorable* is derived from the want of some provision respecting the debts due to the United States. *A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 84.*

Every one hastened to urge some former service or some present necessity as a *colorable* plea for obtaining a grant of some of the suppressed lands.

*I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 362.*

His wives—the deadly-lively sort of ladies whose portraits are, if not a justification, at least a *colorable* occasion for understanding the readiness with which he [Henry VIII.] put them away.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.*

=*syn.* 2. *Specious, Plausible, etc. See ostensible.*

**colorableness, colourableness** (kul'or-ə-bl-nes), *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

**colorably, colourably** (kul'or-ə-bli), *adv.* Speciously; plausibly.

Elisha's servant, Gehazi, a bribing brother, he came *colorably* to Naaman the Syrian.

*Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*

**Colorado beetle.** See *beetle* 2.

**coloradoite** (kol-ō-rā'dō-it), *n.* [*< Colorado (see def.) + -ite*]. A native tellurid of mercury, a rare metallic mineral, found in Colorado.

**colorant** (kul'or-ant), *n.* [*< L. colorant(-t)s, ppr. of colorare, color: see color, v.*] A coloring matter.

This wonderful *colorant* [rosaniline] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the oxidizing agents known in chemistry upon aniline. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 207.*

**colorate** (kul'or-āt), *a.* [*< L. coloratus, pp. of colorare, color: see color, v.*] Colored; dyed or tinged with some color. [Rare.]

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*. *Ray, Works of Creation, II.*

**coloration** (kul'or-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. coloration* = *Sp. coloración* = *It. colorazione*, *< L.* as if \**coloratio(n)*, *< colorare, pp. coloratus, color: see color, v.*] 1. The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored; a coloring.

The most serious objection to the increase of the aperture of object-glasses was the *coloration* of the image produced. *Whewell.*

2. Specifically, the special character or appearance of the colors and colored marks on a surface; an arrangement of colors.

The slender whip-snakes are rendered almost invisible as they glide among the foliage by a similar *coloration*. *A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 54.*

**colorational** (kul'or-ā'shon-əl), *a.* [*< coloration + -al*] Of, pertaining to, or dependent on color: as, *colorational* changes.

**colorature** (kul'or-ā-tūr), *n.* [= *G. coloraturen* = *Dan. koloratur*, *< It. coloratura*, *< L.L.* as if \**coloratura* (cf. *colorabilis*: see *colorable*), *< L. colorare, pp. coloratus, color: see color, v.*] A general term for runs, trills, and other florid decorations in vocal music, in which single syllables of the words are to be sung to two or more tones. Also called *coloring*.

**color-bearer** (kul'or-bār'ēr), *n.* One who bears a flag; an officer or a soldier who carries the colors.

**color-blind** (kul'or-blind), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Incapable of perceiving certain colors. See *color-blindness*.

Some men are verse-deaf as others are *color-blind*. *Lovell, Study Windows, p. 273.*

II. *n.* One who is incapable of accurately distinguishing colors, or certain colors; such persons collectively.

Another engineer had by some oversight not been tested in his division, and this led to his examination and . . . conviction by the writer as a *color-blind*.

*Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 438.*

**color-blindness** (kul'or-blind'nes), *n.* Incapacity for perceiving colors, independent of the capacity for distinguishing light and shade, and form. It is not a mere incapacity for distinguishing colors (for this might be due to want of training), but an absence or great weakness of the sensations upon which the power of distinguishing colors must be founded. Color-blindness may be *total*, that is, the absence of all perception of colors as such, independently of light and shade, all colors appearing simply as shades; or *partial*, the entire or partial inability to distinguish particular colors independently of difference of light and shade. The most common form of the latter defect is the inability to perceive red as a distinct color, red objects being confounded with gray or green, and next in frequency is the inability to perceive green. The color which to a normal eye is complementary to the defective color appears as gray; and a mixture of white and black (gray) of the proper luminosity certainly cannot be distinguished by the color-

blind from the defective color (red or green). The results of statistical inquiries as to the prevalence of color-blindness show its existence in from 2 to 6 per cent. of males, while among women the number of cases seems to be considerably under 1 per cent. Also called *daltonism* and *achromatopia*.

**color-box** (kul'or-boks), *n.* 1. A portable box for holding artists' colors, brushes, etc.—2. An instrument, invented by Maxwell, for mixing the light of any three portions of the spectrum in any required proportions.

**color-chart** (kul'or-chärt), *n.* A variously colored surface with lines of reference to facilitate the identification of colors.

**color-circle** (kul'or-sēr'kl), *n.* An arrangement of the hues red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and purple, in this order, about the circumference of a circle.

**color-combination** (kul'or-kom-bi-nā'shon), *n.* A juxtaposition of colors.

**color-comparator** (kul'or-kom'pā-rā-tor), *n.* An apparatus used in comparing tints of the same color.

**color-cone** (kul'or-kōn), *n.* An arrangement of colors in a double cone, the vertices black and white, the axis gray, every circumference a color-circle, and the intermediate parts decreasing in saturation from without inward.

**color-contrast** (kul'or-kon'trast), *n.* A contrast of colors.

**color-cylinder** (kul'or-sil'in-dēr), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cylinder, on the same principle as in the color-cone.

**color-diagram** (kul'or-dī'ā-gram), *n.* A diagram in which the colors are laid down upon an exact system.—*Newton's color-diagram*, a plane diagram in which any four points are chosen arbitrarily to represent any four colors, and the other points in the plane represent the other colors, in such a manner that the colors produced by the mixture of any two colors lie invariably on one right line.

**color-doctor** (kul'or-dok'tor), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a ruler or blade having a slight reciprocating motion, placed in contact with the engraved roll to distribute the coloring material.

**colored, coloured** (kul'ord), *p. a.* [*< color, colour, + -ed*]. 1. Having a color; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.—2. Having a distinguishing hue. (a) Having some other hue than white or black, especially a bright or vivid hue, as red, purple, blue, etc.: as, a *colored* ribbon.

Several fragments of gold, *colored* silk, and linen were also found, the relics of the regal dress in which it was customary . . . to inter kings. *Fairholt, I. 62, note.*

Take my *colored* hat and cloak. *Shak., T. of the S., I. 1.*

(b) In bot., of any hue but green: as, a *colored* leaf. (c) Having a dark or black color of the skin; black or mulatto; specifically, in the United States, belonging wholly or partly to the African race; having or partaking of the color of the negro. In census-tables, etc., the term is often used to include Indians, Chinese, etc.

What practical security has the *colored* citizen for his right [of suffrage]? *N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 387.*

Hence—(d) Of or pertaining to the negroes, or to persons partly of negro origin: as, the *colored* vote.

3. Having a specious appearance; deceptive: as, a *colored* statement.—*Colored glass*. See *glass*.—*Colored light*, a mixture of a nitrate or chlorate with charcoal and sulphur, or other ingredients that burn with a bright-colored flame, used for night-signals and military and pyrotechnic purposes. The salts chiefly used to give colored flames are barium chlorate, which imparts a green color; strontium nitrate, red; sodium chlorid or nitrate, yellow; potassium chlorid or nitrate, violet.

**color-equation** (kul'or-ē-kwā'zhon), *n.* An equation in which the different terms added together represent lights which impinge simultaneously upon the retina, and in which the sign of equality implies the exact matching of the colors of the light on the two sides.

**colorer, colourer** (kul'or-ēr), *n.* One who uses colors: as, painters and *colorers*. [Often used with a suggestion of merely mechanical work.]

**color-guard** (kul'or-gärd), *n.* In the United States army, a guard attached to each infantry regiment, having charge of the national and regimental colors. It is composed of a sergeant, who is color-bearer, and two privates. The color-bearer carries the national flag; if a regimental flag is also paraded, it is carried by a second sergeant.

**colorific** (kul'or-rif'ik), *a.* [= *F. colorifique* = *Pg. It. colorifico*, *< L. color, color, + -ficus, < facere, make*]. 1. Having the quality of producing colors, dyes, or hues; able to give color or tint to other bodies.—2. Pertaining to color or color-sensations.

The several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorific* qualities. *Sir J. Newton, Opticks.*

The refrangibility of colorific rays cannot extend much beyond that of colorific light.

*W. Herschel, quoted in Smithsonian Rep., 1880, p. 568.*

**Colorific intensity**, the chroma of a color-sensation, or its departure from a neutral tint.

**colorimeter** (kul'or-rim'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. colorimètre*, *< L. color, color, + metrum, measure*]. An instrument for determining the strength of colors, especially of dyes. It consists essentially of two glass tubes of the same size, placed side by side on a stand. They are about half an inch in diameter and 15 inches high, and graduated. A standard solution of the color is placed in one tube, and in the other is placed a solution of the sample to be tested. To the darker solution enough water is added to bring both solutions to the same depth of color, and from this is calculated the strength of the tested sample.

**colorimetric** (kul'or-rim'e-trik), *a.* [*< colorimetry + -ic*] Of or pertaining to the colorimeter or colorimetry.

**colorimetry** (kul'or-rim'e-tri), *n.* [As *colorimeter + -y*]. The determination of the strength of colors, especially of dyes, by means of a colorimeter.

**colorine** (kul'or-in), *n.* [*< color + -ine*]. A dry alcoholic extract of madder, consisting essentially of alizarin, purpurin, fatty matter, and other substances soluble in alcohol, present in garancine.

**coloring, colouring** (kul'or-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *color, colour, v.*] 1. The act or art of applying or combining colors, as in painting.—2. A combination of color; tints or hues collectively; effect of a combination of tints, as in a picture or natural landscape.

The clouds that gather round the setting sun

Do take a sober *colouring* from an eye

That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality.

*Wordsworth, Immortality, st. 10.*

3. A particular use of color, or style of combining colors, as in the work of an artist.

They who propose to themselves in the training of an artist that he should unite the *colouring* of Titoret, the finish of Albert Durer, and the tenderness of Correggio.

*Ruskin, Modern Painters, III. iii. § 28.*

4. A peculiar character or indefinable tone analogous to the effect of a general hue or tint, or of the combination of colors in a painting: said especially of tendency or style in writing or speaking.

The Castilian poet has successfully given to what he adopted the *coloring* of his own national manners.

*Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 74.*

5. A specious appearance; pretense; show: as, the story has a *coloring* of truth.

The usurpations of the legislature might be so flagrant and so sudden as to admit of no specious *colouring*.

*A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 49.*

6. In *music*, same as *colorature*.—7. The commercial name for a preparation of caramel used to color soups and gravies. See *caramel*, 1.—*Bronze coloring*. See *bronze*.

**colorist, colourist** (kul'or-ish), *v. t.* [*< OF. coloriss-, stem of certain parts of colorir, colorir, F. colorier* (= *Sp. Pg. colorir* = *It. colorire*), *color, paint, adorn, a var. of OF. and F. colorer*: see *color, v.*, and *-ish*]. To color; paint; renew the color of.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscence evocation, and new impressions but the *coloring* of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.*

**colorist, colourist** (kul'or-ist), *n.* [= *F. coloriste* (> *D. Dan. kolorist* = *G. colorist*) = *Sp. Pg. It. colorista*, *< ML. colorista*, *< L. color, color: see color, n.*, and *-ist*]. One who colors; a painter; especially, when used absolutely, a painter whose works are notable for beauty of color.

The great *colourists* of former times.

*Malone, Sir J. Reynolds.*

**color-lake** (kul'or-lāk), *n.* See *lake*.

The beautiful red combination of alizarin with alumina is generally known as a *colour-lake* and not as a coloring matter proper. *Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 26.*

**colorless, colourless** (kul'or-less), *a.* [*< color, colour, + -less*]. Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent, blanched, or entirely white: as, *colorless* water, glass, or gas; *colorless* cheeks or hair.

Light reflected merely from the outer surface of bodies is in general *colorless*. *Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 15.*

**colorlessness, colourlessness** (kul'or-less-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being without color or distinctive hue.

**color-line** (kul'or-lin), *n.* 1. In the United States, the social or political line of demarcation between the white or dominant class and persons of pure or mixed African descent.—2. *pl.* In *seal-engraving*, and in heraldic work in black and white, fine parallel lines engraved upon the field for the conventional expression of heraldic colors.

**\*colorman, colourman** (kul'or-man), *n.*; pl. *colormen, colourmen* (-men). One who prepares and sells colors. [Eng.]

**color-party** (kul'or-pär'ti), *n.* In the English service, the two officers who carry the colors of a regiment, usually the senior second junior lieutenants. Four sergeants are told off to assist, one between the two officers and three in rear rank.

**color-printing** (kul'or-prin'ting), *n.* Printing with one color after another, or in different colors at one operation.

**color-reaction** (kul'or-rē-ak'shon), *n.* See *reaction*.

**color-sensation** (kul'or-sen-sā'shon), *n.* A sensation produced by excitation of the retina of the eye, which is not black, white, or gray. Such sensations differ in luminosity, chroma, and hue. See *color*, 1. **Fundamental color-sensation**, one of the hues out of which all others are composed. These are given as a pure red, green, violet (Helmholtz); red, green, yellow, blue (Hering).

**color-sense** (kul'or-sens), *n.* The power of perceiving color; the sense for color.

**color-sergeant** (kul'or-sär'jent), *n.* A sergeant who has charge of battalion or regimental colors. In the British army he is a non-commissioned officer who ranks higher and receives better pay than an ordinary sergeant, and, in addition to discharging the ordinary duties of a sergeant, attends the colors in the field or near headquarters. There is one to each company or battalion of infantry. They are selected for meritorious service, and wear an honorary badge over the chevron. A color-sergeant can be degraded only by court martial. In the United States army a color-sergeant is one of the regular sergeants detailed to carry the national colors. He receives no higher pay, but is relieved of the other duties of a sergeant. See *color-guard*.

**color-striker** (kul'or-stri'kér), *n.* A practical color-maker. [Eng.] (In making chemical colors (chrome-yellow, Prussian blue, chrome-green, etc.), one is said to *strike* the color when the proper chemical salt is added to another solution to produce the precipitate of color. This use of the word *strike* is primarily English, but is current to some extent in the United States.)

**color-triangle** (kul'or-tri'ang-gl), *n.* A color-diagram in the form of a triangle so arranged as to illustrate the laws of color mixture. The three angles are red, green, and blue (or violet); intermediate colors lie on the same straight line with the primaries; complementary colors are at opposite ends of lines, all of which pass through a single point (white) which represents the center of gravity of the figure.

**color-variation** (kul'or-vā-ri-ā'shon), *n.* In *zoöl.*, difference or variability in color within specific limits, as in color-varieties of the same species. There is in many cases a wide range of color-variation, sometimes correlated with geographical distribution, and no doubt dependent upon climatic and other conditions of environment; but in many other instances it appears to be an individual variation referable to no known cause. Specific categories of color-variation are *albinism*, *melanism*, and *erythrim*. (See these words.) The regular occurrence of some kinds of color-variation is called *dichromatism*, examples of which are the gray and red phases of many owls, and the white or colorless and variously colored phases of many herons. Regularly recurring or periodical changes of color, according to age, sex, or season of the year, do not constitute color-variation.

**color-variety** (kul'or-vā-ri'e-ti), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a variety of a species characterized by a peculiar color, or by an arrangement of colors different from that seen in other varieties. Such characters are sometimes constant in a great number of individuals, and are supposed by many naturalists to indicate a tendency to the formation of races. The common black and gray squirrels of the eastern United States are well-marked color-varieties of the same species, though they were formerly described as two distinct species.

**colossal** (kō-lo's'al), *a.* [= D. *kolossal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolossal*, after F. *colossal* = Sp. *colosal* = Pg. *colossal* = It. *colossale*, < L. *colossus*, a colossus: see *colossus* and *-al*.] Like a colossus; of extraordinary size; huge; gigantic.

This great colossal system of empire, thus founded on commerce. Pownall, *Study of Antiquities*, p. 95.

Let his great example stand

Colossal, seen of every land.

Tennyson, *Death of Wellington*, viii.

The great banqueting-hall . . . contains a colossal chimney-piece, with a fireplace large enough to roast, not an ox, but a herd of oxen. H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 254.

=Syn. Immense, enormous, prodigious. **colosset** (kō-lo's'), *n.* [F. *colosse*, < L. *colossus*: see *colossus*.] Same as *colossus*.

In another Court not farre from this, stand foure other Colosses, or huge Images of Copper.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 469.

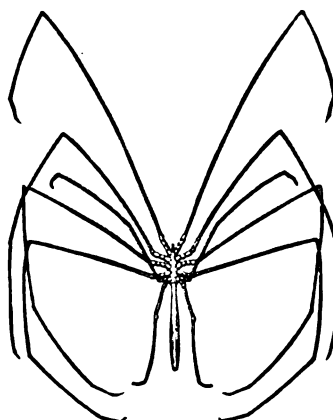
**colosseant** (kol-o-sē'an), *a.* [L. *colosseus*, also *colossianus*, < Gr. *κολοσσικός*, colossal, < *κολοσσός*, a colossus: see *colossus*.] Like a colossus; gigantic; colossal.

Among others he mentions the *colossean* statue of Juno. Harris, *Philol. Inquiries*.

**Colossendeidae** (kol'o-sen-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colossendeis* + *-idae*.] A family of sea-spiders, of the order *Pycnogonida* (or *Podosomata*), typified by the genus *Colossendeis*, with the mandi-

bles rudimentary or lacking, and palpi present. It is the largest family of the order. Some of the species measure nearly 2 feet across the outstretched legs.

**Colossendeis** (kol-o-sen'dē-is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολοσσός*, colossus, + NL. *Endeis*, q. v.] A ge-



*Colossendeis leptorhynchus*. After Carpenter.

nus of sea-spiders, typical of the family *Colossendeidae*. *C. colosseae* and *C. leptorhynchus* are examples.

**Colosseum, Coliseum** (kol-o-, kol-i-sē'um), *n.* [The form *Coliseum* (after ML. *Coliseum*, > F. *Colisée* = Sp. *Coliseo* = Pg. *Coliseo*, *Coliseu* = It. *Coliseo*, *Coliseo*) is now less common than *Colosseum* (= D. G. Dan. *Kolosseum* = It. *Colosseo*), < L. (ML. NL.) *Colosseum*, prop. neut. of L. *colosseus* (*colossianus*), colossal: see *colossean*, *colossus*.] A name given on account of its size to the Flavian amphitheater in Rome, the greatest of ancient amphitheaters, which was begun by the emperor Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus), and finished by his son Titus in A. D. 80. A large portion of the structure still exists, part of the wall being entire. The outline of the Colosseum is elliptical, the exterior length of the building being 607 feet, and its breadth 512 feet; it is pierced with 80 vaulted openings or vomitories in the ground story, over which are superimposed on the exterior face three other stories, the whole rising perpendicularly to a height of 159 feet. The lower story is decorated between the arches with Doric semi-columns; the second and third stories, also with arched openings, bear respectively Ionic and Corinthian semi-columns; and the fourth story, which is higher than the others, and walled in, bears an equal number of Corinthian pilasters, and is pierced in alternate intercolumniations with rectangular windows, and in the remaining intercolumniations with smaller rectangular openings at a



Remains of the Colosseum, or Flavian Amphitheater.

lower level. The arena is 253 by 153 feet, and covers extensive substructions provided for the needs and machinery of ordinary gladiatorial displays, and for the flooding of the arena to convert the amphitheater into a place for naval contests when required. A system of awnings was provided for shading the entire interior. It is estimated that the Colosseum provided seats for 87,000 spectators. The exterior of the building is faced with blocks of travertine; the interior is built of brick, with considerable use of marble. See *amphitheater*.

**colossi**, *n.* Plural of *colossus*.

**Colossian** (kō-lo's'ian), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *Colossenses*, *n. pl.*, *Colossinus*, *a.*; < *Colosse*, < Gr. *Κολοσσαί*: see def.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Colossæ.

*II. n. 1.* A native or an inhabitant of Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor; specifically, one of the Christians of Colossæ, to whom Paul addressed one of the epistles forming part of the canon of the New Testament. — *2. pl.* The abbreviated title of one of the books of the New Testament, "the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Colossians." It was probably written during the earlier part of Paul's imprisonment at Rome, about A. D. 62. Gnostic and ascetic teachers had invaded the church, and the object of the epistle is to set before the disciples their real relation to Christ, and the consequent largeness of both their spiritual life and their spir-

itual liberty. There is much in common, in the spirit, the thoughts, and even the phraseology of this epistle, with that to the Ephesians, which was written and sent about the same time. Often abbreviated *Col*.

**colossal** (kō-lo's'ik), *a.* [L. *colossicus*, < Gr. *κολοσσικός*, colossal, < *κολοσσός*, a colossus: see *colossus*.] Colossal: as, "Colossick statues," Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

A certain instrument that lent supportance  
To your colossal greatness. Ford, *Broken Heart*, iv. 1.

**Colossochelys** (kol-o-sok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολοσσός*, a colossus, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of colossal fossil land-tortoises, of the family *Testudinidae*. *C. atlas* is supposed to have been from 12 to 14 feet long. The remains occur in the Sivallik hills in northern India. Falconer and Cautley.

**colossus** (kō-lo's'us), *n.*; pl. *colossi* (-i) or, rarely, *colossuses* (-ez). [= F. *colosse* = Sp. *coloso* = Pg. It. *colosso* = D. *kolos* = G. *koloss* = Dan. *kolos* = Sw. *koloss*, < L. *colossus*, < Gr. *κολοσσός*, sometimes *κολοττός*, a gigantic statue; perhaps related to *κολοκάνος* or *κολεκάνος*, a long, lank, lean person.] A statue of gigantic size; specifically (usually with a capital), the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, which is said to have been 70 cubits high, and was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. According to the popular fable, it stood astride the mouth of the port, so that ships sailed between its legs; but in fact it stood on one side of the entrance of the port. It was overthrown by an earthquake in 224 B. C., after standing about fifty-six years, and its fragments lay where they fell for nearly a thousand years.

He doth bestride the narrow world,  
Like a Colossus. Shak., *J. C.*, i. 2.

In that isle he also defaced an hundred other colossuses. Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*.

One of the images . . . was a magnificent colossus, shining through the dusky air like some embodied defiance. H. James, Jr., *Pas. Pilgrim*, p. 265.

**colossus-wise** (kō-lo's'us-wiz), *adv.* In the manner of a colossus; as, the colossus at Rhodes was fabled to have stood. Shak.

**colosteid** (kol-os'tē-id), *n.* A stegocephalous amphibian of the family *Colosteidae*.

**Colosteidae** (kol-os-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colosteus* + *-idae*.] An extinct family of stegocephalous amphibians, typified by the genus *Colosteus*. They had a lizard-like form, with the belly covered by rhombic shields, and imperfectly ossified vertebrae. They lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

**colostethid** (kol-os-tē'thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Colostethidae*.

**Colostethidae** (kol-os-teth'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colostethus* + *-idae*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Colostethus*. They have premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical diapophyses and preopercula, but no omosternum.

**Colostethus** (kol-os-tē'thus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1866), < Gr. *κόλος*, defective, + *στέθος*, breast.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Colostethidae*.

**Colosteus** (ko-lo's'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1868), so called with ref. to the imperfect ossification of the vertebrae, < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, imperfect, + *στέθιον*, bone.] The typical genus of the family *Colosteidae*.

**colostration** (kol-os-trā'shon), *n.* [= F. *colostration*, etc., < L. *colostratio*(n-), < *colostrum*, the first milk after delivery: see *colostrum*.] A disease of infants, caused by drinking the colostrum. See *colostrum*, 1.

**colostric** (ko-lo's'trik), *a.* [L. < *colostrum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the colostrum.

**colostrous** (ko-lo's'trus), *a.* [L. < *colostrum* + *-ous*.] Having the colostrum.

**colostrum** (ko-lo's'trum), *n.* [L., neut., also *colostrā*, *colostrā*, fem.; origin obscure.] 1. The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth. — *2.* An emulsion made by mixing turpentine and the yolk of eggs.

**colotomy** (kō-lōt'ō-mi), *n.* [L. < Gr. *κόλον*, the colon, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut: see *anatomy* and *colon*.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the colon, usually for the purpose of forming an artificial anus.

**colour, colourable**, etc. See *color*, etc.

**couloverinet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *culverin*.

Grose.

**colp<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* See *coup<sup>1</sup>*.

**colp<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [Appar. a contr. of *collop*.] A bit of anything. Coles, 1717.

**colp<sup>3</sup>** (kolp), *n.* [W. *colp*, a pointed spar, a dart.] A light dart or javelin used by the Celts.

**colpencyma** (kol-peng'ki-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, the bosom-like fold of a garment (see *gulf*), + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

**colpeurynter** (kol-pū-rin'tér), *n.* [L. < Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, lap, womb, + *εὐρυπύρρ*, a dilator, < *εὐρίναι*, dilate, widen, < *εὐρίς*, wide.] In *med.*,



a rubber bag into which water may be forced for dilating the vagina.

**colpice** (kol'pī's), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. NL. *colpicium* (Bailey), ult. < OF. *colper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coup*. Cf. *coppice*.] A young tree cut down and used as a lever. [Prov. Eng.]

**colpitis** (kol-pī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vagina.

**colpocèle** (kol-pō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *colpocèle*, < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *κύη*, a tumor.] A tumor projecting into the vagina; hernia vaginalis. Also called *elytrocele*.

**Colpoda** (kol-pō-dā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, winding, sinuous, < *κόλπος*, bosom, bay, + *ειδος*, form.] 1. A genus of ciliate infusorians, representing a low grade of organization of the *Ciliata*, common in infusions of hay. They have somewhat the shape of a bean, move actively by means of numerous cilia, the longest of which are at the anterior end of the body, and have a contractile vacuole at the other end, and a large endoplast in the middle. They become quiescent, retract their cilia, are incased in structureless cysts, and in that state multiply by the process of fission into two, four, or more individuals. The genus is referred by Kent to *Enchelypoda*. *C. cucullus* is found in fresh-water infusions. 2. [Used as a plural.] A synonym of *Arctiaca*.

**Colpodea** (kol-pō-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Colpoda*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate enterodolous infusorians, with ventral apertures and simple cilia only.

**Colpodella** (kol-pō-dē-lā), *n.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of monadiform infusorians, or so-called zoospores, which become globular and encysted without passing through an amœboid stage.

**Colpodina** (kol-pō-dī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + *-ina*.] A group of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Colpoda*. Claparède and Lachmann, 1858-60.

**colpohyperplasia** (kol-pō-hī-pēr-plā-sī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ὑπερ*, over, + *πλάσις*, a forming, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *pathol.*, overgrowth of the vaginal mucous membrane, associated with increased mucous secretion. — **Colpohyperplasia cystica**, colpohyperplasia in which many broad flat cysts develop in the mucous membrane of the vagina.

**colpoperineorrhaphy** (kol-pō-pēr-i-nē-or-ā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *περίνεον*, perineum, + *ράφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, an operation involving the vagina and perineum, performed for the repair of a perineal rupture.

**colpoplastic** (kol-pō-plas'tik), *a.* [cf. *colpoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to colpoplasty.

**colpoplasty** (kol-pō-plas-tī), *n.* [cf. Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *πλάσσις*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the vagina. Also called *elytroplasty*.

**colpoptosis** (kol-pōp-tō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *πτωσις*, a falling, < *πτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapsus of the vagina.

**colporrhagia** (kol-pō-rā-jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *-ραγία*, < *ρηνναι*, break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the vagina.

**colporrhaphy** (kol-pō-rā-fī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ράφή*, a sewing, < *ράττειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of uniting the walls of the vagina when ruptured. Also called *elytrorrhaphy*.

**colporrhea** (kol-pō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ρῆσις*, a flowing, < *ρεῖν*, flow.] Same as *leucorrhœa*.

**colportage** (kol-pōr-tāj), *n.* [cf. F. *colportage*, hawking, peddling, < *colporteur*, hawk, peddle: see *colporteur*.] The work carried on by colporteurs; the distribution by gift or sale of Bibles and other religious literature.

**colporteur, colporter** (kol-pōr-tēr), *n.* [cf. F. *colporteur*, a hawker, peddler, newsman, < *colporter*, carry on the neck, hawk, peddle, < *col*, neck (see *col*, collar), + *porter*, carry: see *port*.] A person employed by a Bible or tract society, or the like, to distribute gratuitously or sell at low rates Bibles and various other religious publications.

**col-prophect**, *n.* See *cole-prophet*.

**colrake** (kol-rāk), *n.* [cf. ME. *colrake*, < *col*, coal, + *rake*.] 1. A rake or poker used by bakers. — 2. In *mining*, a shovel used in stirring lead ores during the process of washing.

**colshipet**, *n.* [ME., as if mod. \**colship*, < *cole*, treachery, + *-ship*. See *cole* and its compounds.] Treachery; deceit.

Alle we after dragen off ure eldere.  
The (who) broken drigtnines word thurg the neddre  
Ther-thurg haveth mankin  
Bothen nith and win,  
Kolsipe and glating. *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 216.

**colstaff**, *n.* Same as *cowstaff*.

**colt** (kolt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coul*; < ME. *colt*, a young horse, a young ass, < AS. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel, = Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy, dial. *kult*, a boy or lad; cf. Sw. *kull* = Dan. *kuld*, a brood, children collectively. Cf. *child*.] 1. A young horse, or a young animal of the horse tribe: commonly and distinctively applied to the male, the young female being a *filly*. In the Bible it is applied to a young camel and to a young ass. In *sporting*, a thoroughbred colt becomes a horse at five years old, others at four years.

Thirty milch camels with their colts. *Gen.* xxxii. 15.  
Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation: lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass. *Zech.* ix. 9.

2. A person new to office or to the exercise of any art; a green hand: as, a team of colts at cricket. [Slang.] — 3. A cheat; a slippery fellow.

An old trick, by which C. Varres, like a cunning colt, often holpe himself at a pinch.

*Bp. Sanderson, Works*, II. 224.

4. A rope's end used for punishment; also, a piece of rope with something heavy at the end used as a weapon. [Slang.] — 5. The second after-swarm of bees. *Phin, Dict. Apiculture*, p. 23. [Rare.] — To cast one's colt's tooth, to get rid of youthful habits, or to sow wild oats: in allusion to the shedding of a colt's first set of teeth, which begins when the animal is about three years old.

Well said, Lord Sands;

Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.

*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, I. 3.

To have a colt's tooth, to have a tendency to friskiness, wantonness, or licentiousness.

Yet I have alway a coltes tooth.

*Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale*, I. 24.

\*=Syn. *Filly*, etc. See *pony*.

**colt** (kolt), *v.* [cf. *colt*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1.† To frisk, frolic, or run at large, like a colt. *Spenser*. — 2. [cf. *calve*, *v.*, 2, and *cave*, *v.*, II., 2.] To be: come detached, as a mass of earth from a bank or excavation; cave: with *in*. [Prov. Eng.] II.† *trans.* To befool; fool.

*Id.* Take heed of his cheating.

*Id.* I warrant you, sir, I have not been matriculated at the university . . . to be colted here.

*Chapman, May-Day*, II. 5.

What a plague mean ye to colt me thus?

*Shak.*, I *Hen. IV.*, II. 2.

**colt-ale** (kolt'āl), *n.* An allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by a blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

**colter, coulter** (kolt'ēr), *n.* [cf. ME. *colter*, *cult*, *coulter*, < AS. *cult*, a knife, a colter, = W. *cultyr*, *cwltr* = OF. *coudre* = Pr. *coltre* = It. *coltro*, < L. *cult*, a knife, a colter; cf. Skt. *kartari*, scissors, < √ *kart*, cut.

From L. *cult* come also *cutlass*, *cutler*, etc.] An iron blade or sharp-edged wheel attached to the beam of a plow to cut the ground and thus facilitate the separation of the furrow-slice by the plowshare. Also *cutter*. — **Rolling colter**, or **wheel-colter**, a colter of circular shape rotating upon an axis sustained below the plow-beam.

**colter-neb** (kolt'ēr-neb), *n.* The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*: so named from the shape of its beak (neb).

**colt-evik** (kolt'ē-vī), *n.* A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to which young horses are liable.

**coltish** (kolt'tish), *a.* [cf. ME. *coltisch*; < *colt* + *-ish*.] 1. Like a colt.

He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, coltish, and in the road. *The Century*, XXVII. 184.

2. Frisky; gay; wanton; licentious. *Chaucer*.

Plato I read for nought, but if he tame

Such coltish years.

*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 513).

**coltishly** (kolt'tish-lī), *adv.* In the manner of a colt; wantonly.

**coltishness** (kolt'tish-nes), *n.* [cf. *coltish* + *-ness*.] Friskiness; wantonness.

**colt-like** (kolt'lik), *a.* Like a colt; characteristic of a colt.

Devils pluck'd my sleeve: . . .

With colt-like whinny and with hoggish whine

They burst my prayer. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

**colt-pixy** (kolt'pik'sī), *n.* A hobgoblin: now explained as "a spirit or fairy in the shape of a horse, which neighs and thus misleads horses into bogs"; but this is a sophistication due to popular etymology, the word being a perversion

of *colepixy*, the will o' the wisp. See *colepixy*. [Prov. Eng.]

**coltsfoot** (kolt'sfūt), *n.* The popular name of the

*Tussilago Farfara*, of the family *Asteraceæ*, a plant of Europe and Asia, now naturalized in the United States, the leaves of which were once much employed in medicine. The name is given from the shape of the leaf. The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*, is also sometimes known as *coltsfoot*, as is, in the West Indies, *Heckeria peltata*. Also called *ass-foot*. — **Coltsfoot candy**, **coltsfoot rock**, a candy having medicinal properties derived from the leaves of the true coltsfoot. It is used for coughs and colds. — *Sweet*

*Petasites Petasites*;

**coltsfoot**, the European butter-dock, also, *P. palmata* of North America.

**coltsstaff** (kolt'stáf), *n.* Same as *cowstaff*.

**colt's-tail** (kolt's'tāl), *n.* A name of the flea-

\*bane, *Leptilon Canadense*.

**coltsa**, *n.* See *colza*.

**Coluber** (kol'ū-bēr), *n.* [NL., < L. *coluber*, fem. *colubra*, a serpent, snake. Hence ult. E. *cobra*, *culverin*.] A genus of ordinary snakes, formerly coextensive with the family *Colubridæ*, now limited to the most typical representatives of that family.

They have transverse plates on the belly, the plates under the tail forming a double row; a flattened head with nine larger plates; teeth almost equal, and no poison-fangs. The harmless common snake or ringed snake of Europe, *Coluber natriz*, is an example of the genus.

**colubrid, colubride** (kol'ū-brīd), *n.* A snake of the family *Colubridæ*.

True *Colubridæ*, *Colubrina*, are land snakes.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 192.

**Colubridæ** (ko-lū'bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglyphodont serpents, containing common innocuous species, representative of the suborder *Colubrina*. They have plates on the head, broad ventral scutes in single series, the caudal scutes in two series, a long and tapering tail, and no anal apura. There is no coronoid bone, the postorbital is not extended over the superciliary region, and the nostril is in or between nasal plates. The family contains such species as the common snake of Europe (*Coluber natriz*, *Tropidonotus natriz*, or *Natrix torquata*) and the common black-snake of the United States (*Coluber or Bascanon constrictor*). It is divided by Cope into 12 subfamilies and more than 200 genera. See *Coluber* under *black-snake*, *Coluber*, and *Tropidonotus*.

**colubride**, *n.* See *colubrid*.

**colubriferous**, *a.* [cf. L. *colubrifer* (< *coluber*, a snake, + *ferre* = E. *bear*) + *-ous*.] Bearing snakes or serpents.

**colubriform** (ko-lū'bri-fōrm), *a.* [cf. NL. *colubriformis*, < *Coluber* + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *colubrine*, 1.

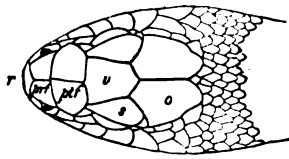
**Colubriformia** (ko-lū'bri-fōr'mī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *colubriformis*: see *colubriform*.] Same as *Colubrina*, 2 (a).

**Colubrina** (kol'ū-brī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *colubrinus*: see *colubrine*.] 1. A general term for innocuous serpents, as distinguished from *Fiperina* or *Thanatophidia*. — 2. More definitely: (a) A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing all the innocuous serpents with ungrooved and imperforate teeth and dilatable jaws. Also called *Colubriformia* and *Aglyphodontia*. (b) The *Aglyphodontia* together with the *Proteroglypha*, thus including venomous serpents of the families *Elapidae* and *Hydrophidae*.

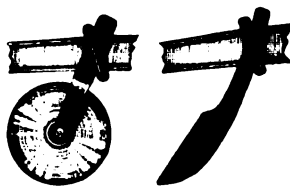
**Colubrinæ** (kol'ū-brī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-inæ*.] One of 12 subfamilies of *Colubridæ*, with 36 genera, including *Coluber* proper, having the head distinct and moderately long, the



Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*).



Head of *Coluber obsoletus*, top view.  
r, rostral plate; p, prefrontal; pf, post-frontal; v, vertical; s, superciliary; o, occipital. Nostrils indicated by dark spots.



Rolling Colter.

Knife-Colter.

body and tail both long and slender, and the teeth entire and similar in size.

**colubrine** (kol'ū-brin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. colubrinus, < coluber, a serpent: see Coluber.*] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to a snake or serpent; ophidian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Colubrina* or *Colubridae*. Also *colubriform*.—2. Cunning; crafty. *Bailey; Johnson.* [*Rare.*]

*II. n.* A colubrine serpent. *Mivart.*  
**colubris** (kol'ū-bris), *n.* [*NL., accom. of colibri, q. v.*] The specific name of the common humming-bird of the United States, *Trochilus colubris*.

**colubroid** (kol'ū-broid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Coluber + -oid.*] *I. a.* Colubrine; colubriform; specifically, resembling or having the characters of the *Colubridae*.

*II. n.* One of the *Colubridae* or *Colubrina*.

**Columba**<sup>1</sup> (kō-lum'bā), *n.* [*NL., < L. columba, fem., columbus, masc., a dove, pigeon, appar. = Gr. κόλυμβος, fem. κόλυβις, a diver, a kind of sea-bird. Origin uncertain. Cf. L. palumbus, a wood-pigeon; Skt. kādamba, a kind of goose; E. culver<sup>1</sup>, a dove.*] 1. A genus of pigeons, formerly coextensive with the order *Columbae*, now restricted to species typical of the family *Columbidae* and subfamily *Columbinae*, such as the domestic pigeon or rock-dove (*C. livia*), the stock-dove (*C. oenas*), the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*), and several others of both hemispheres. The bill is comparatively short and stout; the wings are pointed; the tail is much shorter than the wings, and square or little rounded; the tarsi are shorter than the middle toe, and are scutellate in front and feathered above; and there are 10 remiges or wing-feathers, and 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. See cut under *rock-dove*.  
2. In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. *Isaac Lea, 1837.*—3. [*i. c.*] [*ML.*] In the medieval church, the name given to the vessel in which the sacrament was kept, when, as was often the case, it was made in the shape of a dove. It was of precious metal, and stood on a circular platform or basin, had a sort of corona above it, and was suspended by a chain from the roof, before the high altar. The open-



Columba.—French, 18th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing was in the back.—**Columba Noachi**, Noah's Dove, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hind feet of *Canis Major*. It contains, according to Gould, 115 stars visible to the naked eye; but only 3 are prominent. It was proposed by Bartsch in 1624.

**Columba**<sup>2</sup> (kō-lum'bā), *n.* Same as *Columbo*.

**Columbacei** (kol-um-bā'sē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of columbaceus: see columbaceus.*] The pigeons and doves rated as a suborder (with *Galinaei*) of *Rasores*. [*Not in use.*]

**columbaceous** (kol-um-bā'shius), *a.* [*< NL. columbaceus, < L. columba, a dove: see Columba<sup>1</sup> and -aceous.*] Belonging to or resembling birds of the suborder *Columbacei*.

**Columbæ** (kō-lum'bē), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of L. columba: see Columba<sup>1</sup>.*] An order of birds of the pigeon kind, sometimes including the dodo and sand-grouse, but more frequently excluding them. They are altricial, pellopædic, monogamous birds, having the skull schizognathous and schizorhinal, with prominent basipterygoid processes, the angle of the mandible not recurved, the rostrum slender and straight, the sternum double-notched or notched and fenestrated, the humeral crest salient, two carotids, one pair of syringeal muscles, the cæca coil small or null, the gizzard muscular, the crop highly developed, the gall-bladder generally absent, the ambiens muscle normally present, the oil-gland nude, small or wanting, the plumage not after-shafted, and the feet inessential. The group thus defined is divided by different authors into from two to five families.

**columbarium** (kol-um-bā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. columbaria* (-ā). [*L., a dove-cote, a pigeon-house, hence later (LL.) in senses like those of E. pigeonhole, a putlog-hole, a hole near the axle of a wheel, a hole in the side of a vessel for an oar, a rowlock, a place of sepulture; prop. neut. of columbarius, adj., pertaining to doves, < Columba, a pigeon, dove: see Columba<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A dove-cote; a pigeon-house. Also *columbary*.—2. In

*Rom. antiq.*, a place of sepulture for the ashes of the dead, consisting of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls, in which the



Columbarium, near gate of St. Sebastian, Rome.

cinerary urns were deposited: so named from the resemblance between these recesses and those formed in a dove-cote for the doves to build their nests in.—3. In *arch.*, a hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam. Also called *putlog-hole*.—4. *Eccles.*, the columba or dove-shaped pyx. See *Columba<sup>1</sup>, 3.*

**columbary**<sup>1</sup> (kol'um-bā-ri), *n.* [*< L. columbarium: see columbarium.*] Same as *columbarium*, 1. *Sir T. Browne.*

**columbate** (kō-lum'bāt), *n.* [*< columb(ic) + -ate<sup>1</sup>.*] A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base: same as *niobate*.

**Columbella** (kol-um-bel'ā), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. columba, a pigeon (referring to the dove-like color of the shell of the typical species), + dim. -ella. Cf. Columba<sup>1</sup>.*] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Columbellidae*. *C. mercatoria* is an example. Also *Columbella*.



Columbella mercatoria.

**columbellid** (kol-um-bel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Columbellidae*.

**Columbellidae** (kol-um-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Columbella + -idae.*] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Columbella*, having an oval obconic or turreted shell with rather short spire, a toothed inner and internally thickened crenulated outer lip, and a narrow aperture with a short anterior canal. The most distinctive feature is the dentition of the tongue, which has a low unpaired median tooth, and a lateral one on each side, somewhat like a cleaver and with slits separating denticles. There are several hundred species, mostly of small size and often brightly colored; they are all carnivorous and littoral, and are especially numerous in the tropics.

**columbethra**, *n.* See *colymbethra*.

**columbiad** (kō-lum'bi-ad), *n.* [*< NL. Columbia (see Columbian) + -ad<sup>2</sup>.*] A heavy cast-iron smooth-bore cannon of a form introduced by Colonel George Bomford, U. S. A., and used in the war of 1812. Columbiads were made of 8- and 10-inch caliber, and were used for projecting both solid shot and shells. They were equally suited to the defense of narrow channels and distant roadsteads. In 1860 General Rodman, of the United States ordnance, devised a 15-inch columbiad, which was cast hollow, and cooled from the interior, thus increasing the hardness and density of the metal next the bore. These guns are now obsolete.

**Columbian** (kō-lum'bi-an), *a.* [*< NL. Columbianus, < Columbia, a poet. name for the United States, < Columbus, Latinized form of the name of the discoverer of America. It. Colombo, Sp. Colon. The name is identical with It. Colombo, a dove, a pigeon, < L. columbus, a dove, a pigeon (see Columba<sup>1</sup>); cf. the E. surnames Dove, Pigeon, Culver, Turtle, of the same signification.*] Pertaining to Columbia as a poetical name for the United States, or to Columbus.

**columbic<sup>1</sup>** (kō-lum'bik), *a.* [*< columb-ium + -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from *Columbium*.

**columbic<sup>2</sup>** (kō-lum'bik), *a.* [*< Columbo + -ic.*] Existing in or derived from *Columbo-root*: as, *columbic acid*.

**columbid** (kō-lum'bid), *n.* A bird of the family *Columbidae*.

**Columbidae** (kō-lum'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Columba<sup>1</sup>, 1, + -idae.*] The leading family of the order or suborder *Columbae*, including the true pigeons and doves. The characters of the family are much the same as those of the suborder, with which the group is nearly coextensive. It differs chiefly in the exclusion of the tooth-billed pigeon, *Didunculus strigirostris*, as the type of a different family. A few other genera, as *Goura*, *Caloenas*, and *Carpophaga* are sometimes likewise excluded. There are about 300 species, inhabiting temperate and tropical regions in nearly all parts of the globe. See *dove* and *pigeon*.

**columbier** (kō-lum'bi-ēr), *n.* [Also *columbier*; *< F. columbier, a dove-cote, pigeonhole (grand columbier, a size of paper)*; *< L. columbarium: see columbarium.*] A size of writing-paper, 23 × 33 $\frac{1}{2}$

inches in the United States, 24 × 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in England, and 63 × 89 centimeters in France.

**Petit colombier**, a size of paper 58 × 80 centimeters.

**columbiferous** (kol-um-bif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. columbium, q. v., + L. ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] Producing or containing *Columbium*.

**Columbigallina** (kō-lum'bi-ga-li'nā), *n.* [*NL. (Boie, 1826), < Columba<sup>1</sup>, 1, q. v., + Gallina, q. v.*] A genus of *Columbidae*, the dwarf doves, usually called *Chamaepelia*: lately adopted instead of the latter, being of prior date. See cut under *ground-dove*.

**columbin** (kō-lum'bin), *n.* A non-conducting material placed between the parallel carbons of the electric candle.

**Columbinae** (kol-um-bi'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Columba<sup>1</sup>, 1, + -inae. Cf. columbine<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. The typical subfamily of the family *Columbidae*, containing the true pigeons.—2. In Nitzsch's classification, a major group of birds, equivalent to the order *Columbae* of authors in general.

**columbine<sup>1</sup>** (kol'um-bin), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. columbin*, *< L. columbinus, adj., < Columba, a dove: see Columba<sup>1</sup>. Cf. columbine<sup>2</sup>.*] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of a pigeon or dove; in *ornith.*, belonging to the *Columbae* or *Columbinae*; columbaceous.

Com forth now with thin eyen columbine.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 897.

For it is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with the columbine innocence, except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 21.

2. Of a dove-color; resembling the neck of a dove in color.

*II. n.* One of the *Columbae* or *Columbidae*.

**columbine<sup>2</sup>** (kol'um-bin), *n.* [*< ME. columbine = F. columbine, < ML. columbina, columbine, prop. fem. of L. columbinus, dove-like: see columbine<sup>1</sup>. Cf. the equiv. name culverwort.*] The popular name of plants of the genus *Aquilegia* (which see). The common European columbine, *A. vulgaris*, is a favorite garden-flower, and owes its name to the fancied resemblance of its petals and sepals to the heads of pigeons round a dish, a favorite device of ancient artists.—**Feathered columbine**, a book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, an old-fashioned garden-plant.



Flower of Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).

**columbite** (kō-lum'bit), *n.* [*< Columbia + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] The native niobate (columbate) of iron, a mineral of black color and high specific gravity, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is the principal source of niobium (columbium), and generally contains also more or less of the allied element tantalum. Some varieties contain considerable manganese, and these are slightly translucent and have a dark reddish-brown color. It is found most abundantly in Connecticut, also in other localities of the United States, in Greenland, and in Bavaria. Also called *niobite*.

**Columbium** (kō-lum'bi-um), *n.* [*NL., < Columbia: see Columbian.*] Same as *niobium*.

**columbo** (kō-lum'bō), *n.* [*< Colombo, in Ceylon, once supposed to be the original habitat of the plant.*] The root of *Jatropha palmata*, a



Flowering Branch of *Jatropha palmata*.

menispermaceous plant of southeastern Africa, cultivated in some African and East Indian islands. The columbo of commerce consists of thick circular disks, an inch or two in diameter and depressed in the middle, cut from the root, the taste of

which is persistently bitter and slightly aromatic. It is much used in medicine as a mild tonic. A false columbo is furnished by the wood of *Coccoloba fenestrata*, a menispermaceous plant of Ceylon. Also written *columba*, *columba*.—**American columbo**, the root of *Fraxina Carolinensis*, a gentianaceous plant of the Atlantic States, having the mild tonic properties of gentian.

**columel** (kol'ū-mel), n. Same as *columella*, 1. The cathedral . . . challengeth the precedence of all in England for a majestic Western front of columnel work. Fuller, Worthless, Northampton.

**columella** (kol-ū-mel'ā), n.; pl. *columellae* (-ē). [*L.* (NL.), also *columnella*, a little column (see *columnel*), dim. of *column* or *columina*, a column; see *columna*.] 1. A little column.—2. In bot.: (a) In many cryptogams, especially in *Musci*, *Mucorales*, and *Myxomycetes*, a central axis in the spore-case, a continuation of the pedicel. The spores are arranged about it, and in the *Myxomycetes* the capillitium branches from it.

The spores or gonidial cells are contained in the upper part of the capsule, where they are clustered round a central pillar, which is termed the *columella*. W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 337.

(b) The persistent axis of certain capsules, from which the edges of the valves break away. (c) The carpophore in *Apiaceae*, the continuation of the axis bearing the two halves of the fruit.—3. In *soöl.* and *anat.*: (a) The upright pillar in the center of most of the univalve shells, round which the whorls are convoluted. See cut under *univalve*. (b) A bone of the tympanic cavity or middle ear in birds, most reptiles, and some amphibians, corresponding to the stirrup-bone or stapes of mammals; the *columella auris*. (c) A bone of the side of the skull of some reptiles, especially lizards, a peculiar dismemberment of the pterygoid, which may meet the parietal or a process of it; the *columna-bone*; the *columella cranii*. Its presence in nearly all lizards gives rise to the term *Cionocrania*, or "column-skull," as a major division of *Lacertilia*. See cuts under *acrodont* and *Cyclodus*.

In the principal group of the *Lacertilia*, a column-like membrane bone, called the *columella*, . . . extends from the parietal to the pterygoid on each side, in close contact with the membranous or cartilaginous wall of the skull. . . . This *columella* appears to correspond with a small independent ossification, which is connected with the descending process of the parietal and with the pterygoid, in some *Chelonis*. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 189.

(d) The modiolus or central axis of the cochlea in mammals, round which the lamina spiralis winds; the *columella cochleæ*. (e) A core of connective tissue in erinoids which occupies the central cavity included by the coil of the alimentary canal. (f) A structure in the center of the visceral chamber of corals, typically a calcareous rod which extends from the bottom of the chamber to the floor of the calice, projecting upward in the latter, and with which the primary septa are usually connected. (g) One of the rods attached to the hyomandibular capsule of the urodele amphibians, representing a remnant of a branchial arch. (h) A process in the chitinous mandibles of polyzoans. G. Busk. (i) In *human anat.*, an old name of the uvula.—**Columella auris**, *cochleæ*, *cranii*. See 3 (b), (d), (e), above.—**Columella fornicis**, the columns or anterior pillars of the fornix.

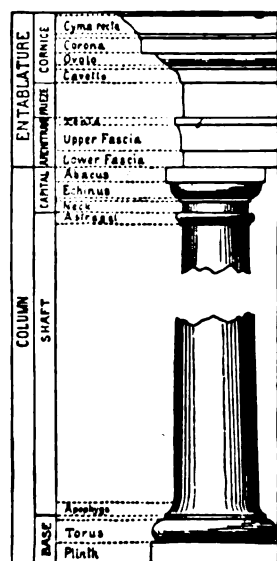
**columellar** (kol-ū-mel'ār), a. [*L.* *columellaris*, pillar-formed, < *columella*, a pillar: see *columella* and *-ar*.] 1. Same as *columelliform*.—2. Pertaining to a *columella*, in any sense of that word.—**Columellar lip**, the inner lip of a univalve shell. **Columellarist** (kol'ū-me-lār'ist), n. pl. [*NL.* (Lamarck, 1809), < *L. columella*, a pillar: see *columella*.] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of *Trachelipoda* having a plicated columellar lip. Originally the genera *Cancellaria*, *Mitra*, *Marginella*, *Voluta*, and *Columbella* were referred to it, but subsequently *Cancellaria* was excluded.

**Columellidæ** (kol-ū-mel'ī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.* (Lea, 1843), < \**Columella* (< *L. columella*, a pillar: see *columella*) + *-idæ*.] A family of univalve shells: same as *Columellaria*.

**columelliform** (kol-ū-mel'ī-fōrm), a. [*L.* *columella*, a little column (see *columella*), + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a *columella*: as, a *columelliform* stapes. Huxley. Also *columellar*.

**column** (kol'um), n. [*ME.* *colunne*, column (of a page), = *OF.* *colonne*, later *colonne*, mod. *F. colonne* (> *G. D. colonne* = *Dan. kolonne* = *Sw. colonn*, in special senses) = *Pr. colonna* = *Sp.*

*columna*, now *coluna*, = *Pg. columna* = *It. colonna*, < *L. columna*, a column, pillar, post, orig. a collateral form of *columnen*, contr. *culmen*, a pillar, top, crown, summit (> *E. culmen*, *culminate*, etc.), = *AS. holm*, a mound, a billow, the sea (> *E. holm*, q. v.); akin to *L. collis*, a hill (= *E. hill*, q. v.), *celsus*, high (see *excelsior*), prob. to *Gr. kolopon*, top, summit (> *E. colophon*, q. v.). From *L. columna* come also ult. *E. colonel*, *colonnade*, etc.] 1. A solid body of greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; more specifically, as an architectural term, a cylindrical or slightly tapering or fusiform body, called a *shaft*, set vertically on a stylobate, or on a congeries of moldings which forms its base, and surmounted by a spreading mass which forms its capital. Columns are distinguished by the names of the styles of architecture which they represent: thus, there are Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and medieval columns. In classic architecture they are further distinguished by the names of the orders to which they belong, as Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian columns; and again, in various styles, by some peculiarity of position, of construction, of form, or of ornament, as attached, twisted, cabled or rudented, and carolitic columns. Columns are used chiefly in the construction or adornment of buildings. They are also



Column (Tuscan order), illustrating the terms applied to the several parts.

used singly, however, for various purposes: as, the *astro-nomical column*, from which astronomical observations are made; the *chronological column*, inscribed with a record of historical events; the *gnomonic column*, which supports a dial; the *itinerary column*, pointing out the various roads diverging from it; the *military column*, set up as a center from which to measure distances; the *triumphal column*, dedicated to the hero of a victory, etc.

The fragments of her columns and her palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruin.

Story, *Speech*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

A chapel and a hall

(On massive columns, like a shore cliff cave.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. Anything resembling a column in shape; any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and throughout of the same or about the same diameter as its base: as, a *column* of water, air, or mercury.

The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere.

Bentley.

3. In bot., a body formed by the union of filaments with one another, as in *Malvaceæ*, or of stamens with the style, as in orchids. See cut under *androphore*.

In all common Orchids there is only one well-developed stamen, which is confluent with the pistil, and they form together the column.

Darwin, *Fertil. of Orchids by Insects*, p. 3.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a part or organ likened to a column or pillar; a *columna* or *columella*: as, the *spinal column*; the *fleshy columns* of the heart.—5. In *Crinoidea*, specifically, the stalk or stem of a crinoid.—6. *Milit.*, a formation of troops narrow in front and extended from front to rear: thus distinguished from a *line*, which is extended in front and thin in depth.

Presently firing was heard far in our rear—the robbers having fled; the head of the column advanced, and the dense body of pilgrims opened out.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medinah*, p. 360.

McPherson was in *column* on the road, the head close by, ready to come in wherever he could be of assistance. U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 524.

7. *Naut.*, a number of ships following one another.—8. In *printing*, one of the typographical divisions of printed matter in two or more vertical rows of lines. The separation of columns is made by a narrow blank space in which is sometimes placed a vertical line or rule. Division into columns economizes space, and saves the fatigue of the eye arising from attempts to trace the connection of an over-long line with the following line.

Hence.—9. The contents of or the matter printed in such a column, especially in a newspaper: as, the *columns* of the daily press.—10. An ap-

paratus used for the fixation of colors upon fabrics by means of steam. It consists of a cylinder of copper punctured with small holes and having a steam-pipe in its interior. The printed fabric is wrapped around the cylinder, and the steam is allowed to percolate through, setting the colors in what is called steam style. The column is generally used in France, while the steam-chest serving for the same operation is used in England.

—**Agony column**. See *agony*.—**Annulated column**. See *annulated*.—**Attached column**. Same as *engaged column*.—**Banded column**, in arch., a column having one or more cinctures.—**Burdach's column**, the external portions of the posterior columns of the spinal cord (which see, under *spinal*).—**Clustered column**, in arch., a pier which consists or appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together. These shafts are sometimes attached to one another throughout their whole height, and sometimes only at the capital and base. Columns of this kind commonly support one or more clustered arches. Also called *bundle-pillar*.

—**Column of the nose**, the anterior portion of the nasal septum.—**Columns of Bertin** (after E. J. Bertin, a French anatomist, 1712–81), the prolongations inward of the cortical substance of the kidney between the pyramids.—**Columns of Clarke**, vesicular columns of Clarke (after J. A. L. Clarke, an English anatomist, 1817–80), two symmetrically placed tracts of medium-sized nerve-cells of the spinal cord, laterodorsad of the central canal, confined to the thoracic region.—**Columns of Goll**, the median portion of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.—**Columns of Morgagni**. Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columns of the abdominal ring**, the edges of the opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which forms the external abdominal ring. Also called *pillars of the abdominal ring*.—**Columns of the fornix**, the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also called *columellæ fornicis*.—**Columns of the medulla oblongata**, the longitudinal segments into which the medulla oblongata is divided by the grooves upon its surface, comprising the anterior pyramids, the lateral tracts, the restiform bodies, the funiculus cuneatus, and the funiculus gracilis.—**Columns of the rectum**, longitudinal folds of the mucous membrane of the rectum. Also called *columns of Morgagni*.—**Columns of the spinal cord**, the longitudinal masses of white matter of the spinal cord. They are anterior, lateral, and posterior. See *spinal cord*, under *spinal*.—**Columns of the vagina**. See *columnæ rugarum*, under *columna*.—**Columns of Türk**, the direct pyramidal tracts, a portion of the anterior column of the spinal cord, on either side, lying next to the anterior median fissure.—**Coupled columns**, in arch., columns disposed in pairs, the two shafts being close together but not touching.—**Engaged column**, in arch., a column built into a wall so that it appears as if a part of it were concealed. Also called *attached column*.—**Flying column**, a column of troops formed and equipped for rapid movements.—**Hermetic column**. See *hermetic*.—**Manubrial column**, a column adorned with trophies and spoils.—*Syn.* 1. See *pillar*, 1.

**columna** (kō-lum'nā), n.; pl. *columnæ* (-nē). [*NL.* (L.): see *columna*.] A column or pillar: used in anatomical names. See *columna*.—**Columna dorsalis**, the dorsal column; the posterior white column of the spinal cord.—**Columna adiposa**, in *embryol.*, the trabecule of fat which make their appearance in the embryo as the rudiments of the subcutaneous fatty layer.—**Columna carnea**, fleshy columns; muscular bundles on the inner side of the walls of the ventricles of the heart, of which some are merely sculptured in relief, some are attached at both ends to the ventricular walls while they are free in the middle, while some, springing from the ventricular walls, are attached to the chordæ tendineæ. The last are called *papillary muscles*.—**Columna papillares**, the papillary muscles.—**Columna recti**. Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columna rugarum**, the anterior and posterior longitudinal ridges of the mucous membrane of the vagina.—**Columna vesiculares**. Same as *columns of Clarke* (which see, under *columna*).—**Columna lateralis**, the lateral white column of the spinal cord.—**Columna ventralis**, the anterior white column of the spinal cord.

**columnal** (kō-lum'nāl), a. [*< column* + *-al*.] Same as *columnar*. [Rare.]

Crag overhanging, nor *columnar* rock,  
Cast its dark outline there. Southey, *Thalaba*, xii.

\***columnar** (kō-lum'nār), a. [*< LL. columnaris*, < *L. columna*, a column: see *columna*.] 1. Having the form of a column; formed in columns; like the shaft of a column.

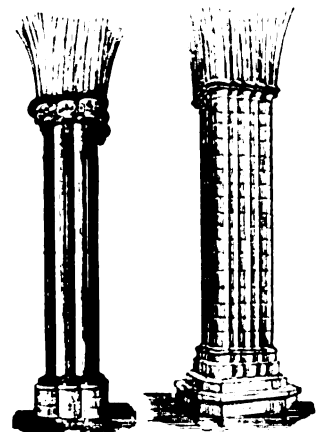
White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit.

Woodward, *Fossils*.

2. Of or pertaining to columns, or to a column.

The Norman in Apulia could hardly fail to adopt the *columnar* forms of the land in which he was settled.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 306.



1. Clustered Columns, 13th century.  
1, from Worcester cathedral; 2, from Exeter cathedral.



**Columnar structure**, in *mineral.*, structure consisting of more or less slender columns or fibers.

**columnarian** (kol-um-nā'-ri-an), *a.* [*<* *columnar* + *-ian*.] Same as *columnar*. *Johnson*.

**columnarity** (kol-um-nar'-i-ti), *n.* [*<* *columnar* + *-ity*.] The quality of being columnar.

**columnary** (kol-um-nā'-ri), *a.* Same as *columnar*. [*Rare*.]

**columnated** (kol-um-nā'-ted), *a.* [*<* *L. columnatus*, supported by pillars, *<* *columna*, a pillar: see *column*. Hence (*<* *L. columnatus*), through *It. colonnata*, *E. colonnade*, *q. v.*] Ornamented with columns; columned: as, *columnated temples*. [*Rare*.]

**column-bone** (kol-um-bōn), *n.* In *herpet.*, the columella of the skull. See *Cyclodus*, *Cionocrania*, and *columella*, 3 (*c*).

**columned** (kol-umd), *a.* [*<* *column* + *-ed*.] Furnished with columns; supported on or adorned with columns: as, "the column'd aisle," *Byron*, *Giaour*.

The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal  
Troas and Ilion's column'd citadel,  
The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, *Enone*.

**columniation** (kō-lum-ni-ā'-shon), *n.* [*Improp.* for *\*columnation*, *<* *L. columnatio(n)*, a supporting by pillars, *<* *columna*, a pillar: see *column*.] In *arch.*, the employment of columns in a design; collectively, the columns thus used in a structure. *Will.*

**columniferous** (kol-um-nif'-e-rus), *a.* [*<* *NL. (L.) columna*, a column, + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the filaments of the stamens united into a column, as the flowers of *Malvaceae*. See *cut* under *androphore*.

**column-lathe** (kol-um-lā'-th), *n.* A lathe mounted on a vertical extensible post, so that an operator can sit or stand while at work, used by dentists and watchmakers.

**column-rule** (kol-um-rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a strip of brass, type-high, used for the separation of columns. It is beveled to a thin edge in the middle of its upper surface, and its impression forms a vertical line.

**column-skulls** (kol-um-skulz), *n. pl.* Same as *Cionocrania*. See *columella*, 3 (*c*).

**columella** (kō-lum'-nū-lā), *n.*; *pl. columellae* (-lē). [*NL. (cf. columella)*, dim. of (*L.*) *columna*, a column: see *columna*, *column*.] In *anat.*, a little column; a columella.

**colure** (kō-lūr'), *n.* [= *F. colure* = *Sp. Pg. It. coluro*, *<* *NL. colurus*, a colure, *<* *LL. colurus*, dock-tailed, *coluri circuli*, the colures, *<* *Gr. κόλινος*, dock-tailed (sc. *κίλος*, circle), *pl. κόλινος*, the colures (so called because cut off by the horizon), *<* *κόλος*, docked (cf. *colobium*), + *οὐρά*, a tail.] In *astron.* and *geog.*, each of two circles of declination intersecting each other at right angles in the celestial poles, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz., Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, and thus dividing both the ecliptic and the equinoctial into four equal parts.

**Colus** (kō-lūs), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. κόλος*, a kind of goat without horns, *<* *κόλος*, docked, curtal, stump-horned, hornless.] Same as *Saiga*.

**Colutea** (ko-lū'-tē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. κολούτεια*, also *κολούτεια*, *κολούτεια*, var. of *κολούτεια*, a tree that bears pods.] A genus of shrubs, of the family *Fabaceae*, having inflated pods, like small bladders; bladder-senna. There are several species, natives of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region, of which *C. arborea*, with yellow



Bladder-senna (*Colutea arborea*).

flowers, is the most commonly known, and is not rare as an ornamental shrub. The leaves and seeds are slightly purgative. The smoke of the dried leaves is said to act as a powerful emetic.

**colvert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *culvert*.

**colverteent**, *n.* Same as *colbertine*.

**colward**, *a.* [*ME.*, appar. a var. of *culward*, *culvert*, *<* *OF. culvert*, *culvert*, villain: see *culvert* and *collibert*. Otherwise *<* *cole*, treachery, + *-ward*: see *cole* and its compounds.] False; treacherous; deceitful; wicked.

Throly in-to the deulez throte man thryngez by lyue,  
For couetyse, & coluarde & croked dede.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ll. 181.

**coly**, *n.* See *colie*.

**colydiid** (kō-lid'-i-id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Colydiidae*.

**Colydiidae** (kol-i-di'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Colydium* + *-idae*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the first 4 ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennae regular, and the legs not fossorial.

**Colydium** (kō-lid'-i-um), *n.* [*NL.*] The typical genus of the family *Colydiidae*. *Fabricius*, 1792.

**colymbethra** (kol-im-beth'-rā), *n.* [*Gr. κολυμβήτρα*, a swimming-bath, eccles. a font, *<* *κολυμβάω*, dive. See *Columbus*, *Columba*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) A baptismal bowl or font.

In Russia, the *columbethra* is movable, and only brought out when wanted. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, l. 214.

(b) A baptistery. Also written *columbethra*.

**Colymbidae** (kō-lim'-bi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Colymbus* + *-idae*.] A family of short-winged, short-tailed, 4-toed swimming and diving birds, of the order *Pygopodes*, either (a) containing all the loons and grebes; or (b) restricted to the web-footed loons, and corresponding to the genus *Colymbus*; or (c) transferred to the lobe-footed grebes, and used as a synonym of *Podiceps* or *Podicipedidae* (which see).

**columbion** (kō-lim'-bi-on), *n.* [*MGr. \*κολύμβιον* (cf. *Gr. κολυμβήτρα*, a font), *<* *Gr. κολυμβάω*, dive. See *Columbus*, *Columba*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a holy-water stoup or basin.

The *columbion* answers to the benatura of the Latin Church. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, l. 214.

**Colymbus** (kō-lim'-bus), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. κολυμβος*, a diver, a kind of sea-bird; cf. *κολυμβάω*, dive, plunge. See *Columba*.] A genus of birds, typical of the family *Colymbidae*, in any sense of that word. The name has been given to the web-footed loons or divers, as distinguished from the grebes; to both of these, indiscriminately; to the grebes alone; and formerly to sundry other birds, as some of the auk family. See *diver*, *loon*, *grebe*.

**colytic** (kō-lit'-ik), *a.* [*<* *Gr. κολυτικός*, hindering, preventive, *<* *κωλύω*, verbal adj. of *κωλύω*, hinder, prevent, check.] Antiseptic. *Med. Record*, July, 1884. [*Rare*.]

**colza** (kol'zā), *n.* [Sometimes *improp. coltza*; *<* *F. colza*, *<* *OF. colzat* (Walloon *colza*, *golza*), *<* *D. koolzaad* = *E. colesseed*, *q. v.*] The colesseed or rape: a name of varieties of *Brassica campestris* and *B. napus*. See *rape*.

**colza-oil** (kol'zā-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil*.

**comit**. An obsolete preterit of *come*. *Chaucer*.

**com-**. [*L. com-*, prefix, with, together, often, esp. in later *L.*, merely intensive, *<* *cum*, in *OL.* often *com*, prep., with, agreeing in use and perhaps in orig. form (*\*scum*! *\*scum*!) with *Gr.* prefix and prep. *σύν*, earlier *ξύν* (transposed from *\*σύν*!), Cypriote *κύν*, with, together (see *syn-*), akin to *κοινός* (for *\*κοινός*), common (see *cenobite*). No certain Teut. connection (see *ge-*). *L. com-*, in comp., usually remains before *b*, *m*, and *p* (and sometimes before a vowel (see *comitia* and *coun*), and in *OL.* in any position), and becomes *co-* before a vowel (usually) and *col-* (in classical *L.* usually *con-*) before *t*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i*, *j*, *n* (where sometimes *co-*), *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*, and in classical *L.* as well as *ML.* often before *b*, *m*, *p*, *con-* being thus the most frequent form, often used as the normal form. In *Rom.* and in *E.* (and in similar forms in other Teut. tongues), the *L.* prefix *com-*, *con-*, *col-*, etc., generally remains unchanged, but the assimilated forms are generally reduced to *co-* in *Sp.* and partly in the other languages. In *OF.* and *AF.* *com-*, *con-*, were often *cun-*, *cun-*, whence in *ME.* *cun-*, *cun-*, *coun-*, beside *com-*, *con-*, the latter forms now prevailing in spelling, even when pronounced *cun-*, *cun-* (as in *company*, *confuse*, etc.). In a few *E.* words, as *comfit*, *comfort*, *discomfit*, *com-* (pron. and formerly written *cun-*, *ME.* *cun-*, *con-*) is changed from orig. *L. con-*. In many *E.* words derived through the *F.* the *L. com-* (*con-*, etc.) is concealed: see *coil* = *cull*, *cost*, *costive*, *costume* = *custom*, *couch*, *council*, *counsel*, *count*, *count*, *countenance*, *cover*, *covert*, *curfew*, *curry*, *kerchief*, etc. See *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, and also *contra-*, *counter*, *counter-*.]

A prefix of Latin origin, appearing also in other forms, *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, meaning 'together,' 'with,' or merely intensive, and in English words often without assignable force. See words following, and those beginning with *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*.

**\*com**. An abbreviation of *commissioner*, *commodore*, *commander*, *commerce*, *committee*, *commensary*, etc.

**\*coma**<sup>1</sup> (kō'mā), *n.* [*<* *NL. coma*, *<* *Gr. κόμα*, a deep sleep, *<* *κοιμάω*, put to sleep. Cf. *cemetery*.] In *pathol.*, a state of prolonged unconsciousness somewhat resembling sleep, from which the patient cannot be aroused, or can be aroused only partially, temporarily, and with difficulty; stupor.

It is often important to distinguish the *coma* of drunkenness from that of apoplexy.

*Hooper*, *Physician's Vade Mecum*, § 914.

**Coma foudroyant**, or **fulminating coma**, coma suddenly developing in the midst of apparent good health, in syphilitic patients. — **Coma vigil**, a comatose state accompanied by unconscious muttering, occurring in typhus and typhoid fevers.

**coma**<sup>2</sup> (kō'mā), *n.*; *pl. comae* (-mē). [*<* *L. coma*, *<* *Gr. κόμη*, the hair of the head. Hence ult. *comet*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) The silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as of the willow-herb, *Chamaenerion*. (b) The leafy head of a tree, or a cluster of leaves terminating a stem, as the leafy top of a pineapple.

2. In *astron.*, the nebulous hair-like envelop surrounding the nucleus of a comet.

— 3. In *microscopy*, the hazy fringe on the outline of a microscopic object seen when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.

The aperture of these objectives could not be greatly widened without the impairment of the distinctness of the image by a *coma* proceeding from uncorrected spherical aberration.



Coma, *r*. (δ).  
Seed of Willow-herb  
(*Chamaenerion*).

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 262.

**Coma Berenices**, an ancient asterism (though not one of the 48 constellations of Hipparchus), situated north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo, and supposed to represent the famous amber hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes.

**coma**<sup>1</sup> (kō'mā), *a.* [*<* *coma*<sup>1</sup> + *-al*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of coma.

**coma**<sup>2</sup> (kō'mā), *a.* [*<* *coma*<sup>2</sup> + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a coma. See *coma*<sup>2</sup>.

**comarb** (kō'mārb), *n.* [Better *coarb*, *comorb*, *comarba*; *<* *Ir. comarba*, a successor, abbot, vicar, also protection.] A succession in an ecclesiastical office; an order of old Irish monks. *N. E. D.*

The abbot of the parent house and all the abbots of the minor houses are the *comarbas* or co-heirs of the saint.

*Maine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 284.

**comarbship** (kō'mārb-ship), *n.* [*<* *comarb* + *-ship*.] The state or character of a *comarb* or *coarb*.

Each member of a *Comarbship* and of a co-tenancy gave a pledge for the fulfilment of his share of the duties of the co-partnership, and all were collectively responsible for all fines, tributes, etc.

*W. K. Sullivan*, *Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. cxxvi.

**comart** (kō-mārt'), *n.* [If a genuine reading, *<* *co-* + *mart*.] In the following extract, probably a covenant or agreement. *Covenant* appears in place of it in the edition of 1623 and in most modern editions; *compact* is also found.

By the same *comart* . . .

His [lands] fell to Hamlet.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet* (ed. Warburton, 1747), l. 1.

**Comarum** (kom'-a-rum), *n.* [*NL.* (so called on account of the similarity of its fruit to that of the arbutus), *<* *Gr. κόμαρος*, the arbutus.] A genus of rosaceous plants closely allied to *Potentilla*.

**comate**<sup>1</sup> (kō'māt'), *a.* [*<* *L. comatus*, hairy, *<* *coma*, hair: see *coma*<sup>2</sup>.] Hairy; tufted. Specifically — (a) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma or tuft of silky hairs; comose. See *cut* under *coma*<sup>2</sup>. (b) In *entom.*: (1) Having long hairs on the vertex or upper part of the head, the surface below being nearly or quite glabrous. (2) In general, having very long flexible hairs covering more or less of the upper surface: said of the clothing of insects.

**co-mate**<sup>2</sup> (kō-māt'), *n.* [*<* *co-* + *mate*<sup>1</sup>.] A fellow, mate, or companion.

Now, my co-mates and brothers in exile,  
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet  
Than that of painted pomp?

*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, ll. 1.

I am proud

Only to be in fellowship with you,

Co-mate and servant to so great a master.

*Middleton and Rowley*, *World Tost at Tennis*, Ind.

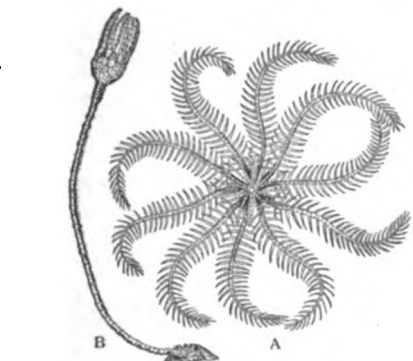
**comatose** (kō-mā-tōs), *a.* [= *F. comateux*, *<* *NL. comatosus*, *<* *coma*(-t-): see *coma*<sup>1</sup>.] Pertaining to or resembling coma; affected with coma; morbidly drowsy or lethargic: as, a *comatose* state; a *comatose* patient; "hysterical and *comatose* cases," *N. Grew*.



**comatous** (kō'ma-tus), *a.* Same as *comatose*.  
**Comatula** (kō-mat'ū-lī), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *comatulus*, dim. of L. *comatus*, hairy: see *comate*.] The typical genus of living crinoids of the family *Comatulidae* or feather-stars. The rosy feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea*, is also known as *Antedon rosacea*, and in its fixed stalked state as *Pentacrinus europaeus*. Lamarck, 1816.

**comatulid** (kō-mat'ū-lid), *n.* A member of the family *Comatulidae*.

**Comatulidae** (kom-a-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comatula* + *-idae*.] A family of extant free-swimming crinoids, of the class *Crinoidea*, typified by the genus *Comatula*; the feather-stars or hair-stars. They are stalked and fixed only when young, and the larva is free and vermiform, with four cili-



A. Rosy Feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea* (or *Antedon rosacea*), adult free form. B. Young stalked form of *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *dentata*, slightly enlarged.

ated zones and a tuft of cilia at the aboral end of the body. In the adult state they have a mouth and an anus, and usually ten cirriferous arms, which they have the power of lashing toward the ventral surface, so as to propel themselves, as well as to bring food within their grasp. Representatives of the family are found in most seas.

**comb**<sup>1</sup> (kōm), *n.* [*< ME. comb*, earlier *camb*, a comb, crest (of a cock, a hill, a dike, etc.), also honeycomb, < AS. *camb*, a comb, crest (of a helmet, a hat, etc.), also a honeycomb, = OS. *camb* = MD. *kamme*, D. *kamm* = OHG. *chamb*, MHG. *kam*, *kamp*, G. *kamm* = Icel. *kambr* = Norw. *kamb* = Sw. *Dan. kam*, a comb, crest, etc. (Dan. and G. also a cam: see *cam*<sup>1</sup>), lit. a 'toothed' implement, = Gr. *γούφος*, a peg, bolt, style (orig. tooth!, > *γούφος*, a grinder-tooth, the tooth of a key); cf. *γαμφαί*, *γαυφῆλαι*, pl., the jaws, = Skt. *jambha* = Oulg. *zabu*, tooth. See *cam*<sup>1</sup>, a doublet of *comb*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A thin strip of wood, metal, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., one or both edges of which are indented so as to form a series of teeth, or to which teeth have been attached; or several such strips set parallel to one another in a frame, as in a currycomb. Combs are used for arranging the hair in dressing it; also, in a great variety of ornamental forms, for keeping women's hair in place after it is dressed; and for various other purposes. Those worn in the hair are often carved and elaborately decorated.

When you have apparelled your selfe handsomely, combe your head softly and easily with an Iuorie combe; for nothing recreateth the memorie more.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.  
 And fair Ligea's golden comb,  
 Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,  
 Sleeking her soft alluring locks.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 880.

2. Anything resembling a comb in appearance or use, especially for mechanical use. Specifically—(a) A card used in hand-carding or in a carding-machine for separating and dressing wool. (b) A toothed blade which removes the cotton from the doffer of a carding-machine. (c) In *hat-making*, the former on which a fleece of fiber is taken up and hardened into a bat. E. H. Knight. (d) A toothed metal instrument used by painters in gauling. (e) A tool with teeth of wire used in making marbled papers. (f) A steel tool with teeth corresponding to the thread of a screw, used for chasing screws or work which is rotated in a lathe. E. H. Knight. (g) A row of sharp brass points connected with one another and with the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and placed near the revolving plate to carry off the electricity generated. (h) In *medieval armor*, the upright blade which took the place of a crest on the morions of the sixteenth century. (i) The dilated and regularly pectinated inner edge of the middle claw of sundry birds, as herons and goatsuckers. (j) A comb-like set of points or processes of a tooth.

It [the pulp-cavity of a tooth] may be divided, antero-posteriorly, as in notched incisors, and especially in the comb-like ones of the flying lemurs, where a branch of the pulp-cavity ascends each process of the comb.

Mivart, *Elem. Anat.*, p. 275.

(k) The notched scale of a wire micrometer. E. H. Knight. (l) The window-stool of a casement. Grose.

3. The fleshy crest or caruncle growing, in one of several forms, on the head of the domestic fowl, and particularly developed in the male birds: so called from its serrated indentures

in the typical form, or single comb, which resemble the teeth of a comb. Several characteristic variations in the form of the comb have received distinctive names. An *antlered comb* is one having more or less the form of a stag's antlers, as seen in Polish and La Fleche fowls, often in Houdans, etc. The *leaf-comb* has much the form of a strawberry-leaf, set transversely on the head. It is the preferable form of comb in Houdan fowls. The *pea-comb* appears as if formed of three low, bluntly serrated combs set side by side on the head, the middle one of the three being the highest. It is the typical comb of the Brahma fowls. A *rose-comb* is a low comb set flat on the head, like a cap, broad in front, and tapering to a projecting spike behind, the upper part being evenly covered with small projections. It is best illustrated in the Hamburg fowls, and is also found in the Wyandotte, the Sebright bantam, and other varieties. The *strawberry-comb* resembles a half of a strawberry, generally somewhat wrinkled, and set well forward on the head. It is characteristic of the Malay and the Sumatra fowls.

His comb was redder than the tyn coral,

And bataylid, as it were a castel wall.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 38.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens little or none. Bacon.

4. Anything resembling in nature, shape, or position the caruncle on a fowl's head. Specifically—(a) The similar but erectile and variably fleshy and vascular colored process growing over each eye of some gullinaceous birds, as ptarmigan and other grouse. (b) The top or crest of a wave.

5. The pecten or marsupium in the interior of a bird's eye. [Rare.]—6. In *mining*, the division of the mass of a lode into parallel plates, or layers of crystalline material parallel to its walls. Some lodes have several such combs, symmetrically arranged, so that each comb on one side of the center of the mass has its counterpart on the other. Often the face of the comb turned toward the center of the lode is covered with well-developed crystals, and where the central combs meet a cavity studded with crystals is formed.

7. The projection on the top of the hammer of a gun-lock. E. H. Knight.—8. The top corner of a gun-stock, on which the cheek rests in firing.—9. A honeycomb.

They sport abroad, and rove from home,  
 And leave the cooling hive, and quit the unfinished comb.

Adrian, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, lv.

**comb**<sup>1</sup> (kōm), *v.* [*< comb*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* The old verb is *kemb*, *q. v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To dress with a comb: as, to *comb* one's hair.

With a comb of pearl I would *comb* my hair,  
 And still as I *combed* I would sing and say,  
 "Who is it loves me? who loves not me?"

Tennyson, *The Mermaid*.

2. To card, as wool; hackle, as flax.—3. To grain with a painter's comb.—**Combed-out work**, a kind of embroidery in which loops of wool are cut, and the threads then combed out until they are finely subdivided; they are then secured to the foundation by gum.—**Combed ware**, pottery or china decorated with color which has been drawn into zigzag lines or waves by a process similar to that used in the marbling of paper.—**To comb one's hair the wrong way**. See *hair*<sup>1</sup>.

II. *intrans.* To roll over or break with a white foam, as the top of a wave.

My foe came quite to the verge of the fall where the river began to *comb* over.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xxxii.

Lake des Allemands was *combing* with the tempest and hissing with the rain.

G. W. Cable, *The Century*, XXXV. 92.

**comb**<sup>2</sup> (kōm), *n.* [Also written *coomb*; < ME. *\*comb* (f), < AS. *cumb*, a vessel of a certain capacity (used for liquids) = MLG. *kump*, LG. *kump*, also *kumpen* (> G. *kump*, *kumpen*) = OHG. *chumf*, MHG. *kumf*, *komf*, *kumpf*, G. *kumpf*, m., a hollow vessel, a basin, bowl, trough, < ML. *\*cumbus*, *\*cumpus*, *cimpus*, a basin, bowl (cf. *cumba*, a bowl (a trough?), a boat, a tomb of stone: see *catacomb*), < Gr. *κύβος*, a hollow vessel, cup, basin, *κύβη*, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl, boat (see *cymbal*), = Skt. *kumbha*, a pot. Cf. *cup*.] 1. A dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter. [Eng.]—2. A brewing-vat. [Prov. Eng.]

**comb**<sup>3</sup>, **coomb**<sup>2</sup> (kōm, kōm), *n.* [Also written *combe*, *coom*; < ME. *\*comb*, < AS. *cumb*, a narrow valley, prob. < W. *cum* (pron. kōm), a hollow between two hills, a dale, a dingle, = Corn. *cum*, a valley, a dingle, a valley opening downward, = Ir. *cumar*, a valley, bed of an estuary. Cf. OF. *combe* = Pr. *comba* = It. dial. *comba* (ML. *cumba*), a valley, appar. also of Celtic origin. Prob. orig. a 'hollow,' akin to L. *carus*, hollow, Gr. *κῆρ*, a cavity, *κοῖτος*, hollow, etc.: see *carol*, *cage*, *ceil*, *cælum*.] A more or less rounded, bowl-shaped hollow or valley inclosed on all sides but one by steep and in some cases perpendicular cliffs. The use of the word is closely limited to certain portions of southwestern England and Wales, and to a part of Ireland, especially to county Kerry, where the combs are numerous and of great size, many of them containing lakes. The most typical combs in Wales are valley-heads, enlarged by glacial erosion. See *cum*, *corrie*, *cirque*. "We dropped, at pleasure, into sylvan combs." Wordsworth, *Excursion*, lll.

## combative

Anon they pass a narrow *comb* wherein  
 Were slabs of rock with figures, knights on horse,  
 Sculptured. Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

**combacy**, *n.* [Irreg. < *combat* + *-cy*.] *Comb*-bat.

Conclude by *combacy*  
 To win or lose the game.

Warner, *Albion's Eng.*, lv. 22.

**combat** (kom'- or kum'bat), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; < F. *combate*, now *combattre*, = Pr. *combattre* = Sp. *combatir* = Pg. *combater* = It. *combattere*, fight, battle, < ML. *\*combattere*, < L. *com-*, together, + ML. *battere*, beat, fight: see *bate*<sup>1</sup> and *batter*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *intrans.* To fight; struggle or contend; battle; especially, in earlier use, engage in single fight.

Forc'd by the tide to *combat* with the wind.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ll. 5.

Our endeavours are not only to *combat* with doubts, but always to dispute with the devil.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 19.

After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters. Gibbon.

II. *trans.* To fight or do battle with; oppose by force; contend against; resist contentiously: as, to *combat* an antagonist; to *combat* arguments or opinions.

Such was the very armour he had on

When he the ambitious Norway *combated*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 1.

His will did never *combat* thine,

And take it prisoner.

Beau. and FL., *King and No King*, l. 2.

They who would *combat* general authority with particular opinion, must first establish themselves a reputation of understanding better than other men.

Dryden, *Pref. to State of Innocence*.

He needs must *combat* might with might.

Tennyson, *Epilogue*.

**combat** (kom'- or kum'bat), *n.* [After F. *combat*, *n.*, from the verb.] A fight, especially, in earlier use, between two; in general, a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest; engagement; battle.

About this Time also the Duke of Lancaster was to perform a *Combat*, upon a Challenge with a Prince of Bohemia. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 123.

My courage try by *combat*, if thou dar'st.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 2.

The *combat* deepens. On, ye brave,  
 Who rush to glory or the grave!

Campbell, *Hohenlinden*.

**Single combat**, a fight between two; a duel. = *Syn. Conflict*, *Contest*, etc. See *battle*<sup>1</sup>.

**combatable** (kom-bat'a-bl), *a.* [*< combat* + *-able*; = F. *combattable*, etc.] Capable of being combated, disputed, or opposed.

**combatant** (kom'- or kum'ba-tant), *a. and n.* [*< F. combatant*, now *combattant*, ppr. of *combatre*, *combattre*, *combat*: see *combat*, *v.*] I. *a. 1.* Contending; disposed to combat or contend.

Their valours are not yet so *combatant*.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, ill. 4.

2. In *her.*, same as *affronté*, but applied only to ferocious creatures, such as lions.

Two rampant lions, face to face, are said to be *combatant*.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. gloss., p. 113.

**Combatant officer**. See *officers of the line*, under *line*.

II. *n. 1.* A person who combats; one who engages in battle; one who fights, whether in single combat or in an army or a fleet.

Sound, trumpets; and set forward, *combatants*.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, l. 3.

A *combatant* is any person directly engaged in carrying on war, or concerned in the belligerent government, or present with its armies and assisting them; although those who are present for purposes of humanity and religion—as surgeons, nurses, and chaplains—are usually classed among non-combatants, unless special reasons require an opposite treatment of them.

Woolsey, *Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 128.

2. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

A controversy which long survived the original *combatants*.

Macaulay.

3. A name of the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*. See *ruff*.—4. In *her.*, a figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard. Bailey.

**combater** (kom'- or kum'ba-tér), *n.* One who combats, disputes, or contends; a combatant. [Rare.]

Combaters or fighters.

Sherwood.

**combative** (kom'- or kum'ba-tiv), *a.* [*< comb* + *-ive*.] Disposed to combat; pugnacious; showing a disposition to fight, contend, or oppose.

His fine *combative* manner. Lamb, *To Wordsworth*.



Two Lions *Combatant*.

**combatively** (kóm'- or kum'ba-tiv-li), *adv.* In a combative manner; pugnaciously.

**combateness** (kóm'- or kum'ba-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being combative; disposition to contend or fight; pugnacity. By phrenologists the word is used to designate one of the propensities. See *comb* under *phrenology*.

**comb-bearer** (kóm'bār'er), *n.* [A translation of NL. *ctenophorum*: see *ctenophore*.] A ctenophore; a comb-jelly; one of the *Ctenophora*.

Closely related to *Idyla* is *pleurobrachia*, one of the commonest of the *comb-bearers*, or *Ctenophora*, on the northern coast of the United States. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 321.

**comb-broach** (kóm'brōch), *n.* A tooth of a comb with which wool is dressed.

**comb-brush** (kóm'brush), *n.* 1. A brush used to clean combs.—2. A lady's-maid, or under lady's-maid. [Eng.]

The maid who at present attended on Sophia was recommended by Lady Bellaeton, with whom she had lived for some time, in the capacity of a *comb-brush*. *Fielding*, *Tom Jones*, xvii. 8.

**comb-cap** (kóm'kap), *n.* In armor, a morion with a comb. This, like other steel caps, had commonly a stuffed or quilted cap worn beneath it to prevent direct contact with the head.

Good *comb-caps* for their heads, well-lined with quilted caps. *Grose*, *Military Antiquities*, I. 126.

**combe**, *n.* See *comb*.

**combed** (kómd), *a.* [*comb*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Having a comb or crest.

And had for his crest a cock argent, Combed and wattled gules. *Longfellow*.

**combel** (kóm'bel), *n.* In *her.*, same as *fillet*.

**comber**<sup>1</sup> (kō'mēr), *n.* [*comb*<sup>1</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. \*One who combs; one whose occupation is the combing of wool, etc.—2. A long curling wave.

We were congratulating ourselves upon getting off dry, when a great comb broke fore and aft the boat, and wet us as through and through. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 163.

**comber**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *cumber*.

**comber**<sup>3</sup> (kóm'ber), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall). The resemblance to *cumber* is accidental.] 1. The *Serranus cabrilla*, also called *smooth serranus* and *gaper*, a fish of the sea-perch family, about a foot long, common on the southern coast of England.—2. A species of wrasse or *Labrus* (*L. maculatus*, var. *comber*), with a white lateral band from the eye to the caudal fin, found on the Cornish coast. Also called *comber wrasse*.

**comberoust**, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous*.

**comb-frame** (kóm'frām), *n.* A square wooden frame fitted to a beehive, in which the bees may construct the comb, and by which the comb can easily be removed from the hive.

**comb-honey** (kóm'hun'i), *n.* Honey in or with the comb; unstrained honey.

The bulk of this, however, was sent in jars either as pure extracted honey or as *comb-honey*—that is, honey bottled with portions of broken comb remaining in it. *London Times*.

**combinable** (kóm-bi'na-bl), *a.* [*combine*, *v.*, + *-able*; = *F. combinable*, etc.] Capable of combining or of being combined; suitable for combining.

Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study. *Chesterfield*.

**combinableness** (kóm-bi'na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being combinable; suitableness for combining. [Rare.]

**combinant** (kóm-bi'nant), *n.* [*LL. combinare* (*-t*), *ppr.* of *combinare*, *combine*: see *combine*, *v.*] In *math.*, a function of the quantities appearing in a given set of functions which remains unaltered as well for linear substitutions impressed upon the variables as for linear combinations of the functions themselves (*Sylvester*, 1853); a covariant which remains unaltered when each quantic is replaced by a linear function of all the quantics (*Cayley*, 1856).

**combinator** (kóm'bi-nāt), *a.* [*LL. combinatus*, *pp.* of *combinare*, *combine*: see *combine*, *v.*] Espoused; betrothed. [Rare.]

There she lost a noble and renowned brother; . . . with him . . . her marriage-dowry; with both her *combinator* husband. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iii. 1.

**combination** (kóm-bi-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. combinaison* = *Sp. combinación* = *Pg. combinação* = *It. combinazione*, < *ML. combinatio* (*-n*), < *LL. combinare*, *pp.* *combinatus*, *combine*: see *combine*, *v.*] 1. The act of uniting in a whole, or the state of being so united; a coming together so as to form a group, sum, product, etc.; especially, the union of related parts in a complex whole: as, a *combination* of wheels and springs in a watch; a *combination* of ideas; a *combination* of circumstances.

All this is but deceit, mere trifles forg'd  
By combination to defeat the process  
Of justice. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Laws of Candy*, v. 1.

2. The whole or complex thus formed; the product of combining: as, a soft *combination* of stops in organ-playing.

It is this glorious pile of mountains which gives to Granada that *combination* of delights so rare in a Southern city. *Iving*, *Alhambra*, p. 121.

Specifically—3. The union or association of two or more persons or parties for the attainment of some common end; a league: as, a political or a criminal *combination*; success is possible only through *combination*.

The Indians and they . . . by a general *combination* in one day plotted to subvert the whole Colony.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 70.

4. In *chem.*, chemical union; the production of a chemical compound.—5. In *math.*, the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals. Thus, the number of combinations of four figures taking two together is six (12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 34).—*Aggregate combination*. See *aggregate*.—*Chemical combination*. See *chemical*.—*Combination borders*, in *printing*, types of ornamental designs, of varied character, intended to be combined or composed so as to form a complete design on a larger scale.—*Combination lock*. See *lock*.—*Combination pedal*, in *organs*, a pedal which draws or retires several stops at once. It is *single-acting* when it only operates to add to or subtract from the stops already drawn, and *double-acting* when it both adds to and subtracts from the stops already drawn, so as always to produce a given combination.—*Combination plane*, a plane having a guide which can be changed from one side to the other, or adjusted vertically, as required by the nature of the work.—*Combination-room*, in the University of Cambridge, a room adjoining the hall, into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.—*Combination tone*. Same as *combinational tone* (which see, under *tone*).—*Commutative combination*. See *commutative*.—*Consecutive combination*, in *chem.*, a term applied to the chemical process by which a series of compounds are formed from one another. Thus, by an addition of soda to dihydrogen sodium phosphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate is formed, and by further addition of soda to this compound trisodium phosphate is produced. In each case one atom of basic hydrogen is replaced by the alkali.—*Heat of combination*. See *heat*.—*Laws of chemical combination*, the laws which regulate the union of substances by chemical affinity. See *chemical* and *equivalent*.—*Syn. 3. Party, Faction*, etc. (see *cabal*), alliance, league, set, clique, coalition, conspiracy, confederation.

**combinational** (kóm-bi-nā'shon-al), *a.* [*combination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a combination or to the act of combining; having the quality of combining.—*Combinational tone*. See *tone*.

**combinative** (kóm-bi'na-tiv), *a.* [*combine* + *-ive*.] Tending to combine; uniting: in *math.*, applied to a covariant which is equally a covariant when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of them. Also *combinatory*.

**combinatorial** (kóm-bi-nā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*combination* + *-al*.] Concerned with combinations.—*Combinatorial analysis*, in *math.*, a method of treating problems in the calculus by reducing them to problems in combinations.—*Combinatorial mathematician*, one who has a preference for the combinatorial analysis.

**combinatory** (kóm-bi'na-tō-ri), *a.* [*combine* + *-ory*; = *F. combinatoire*.] Same as *combinative*.—*Combinatory imagination*, that sort of fancy which brings into relation objects experienced independently.

**combine** (kóm-bin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *combined*, *ppr.* *combining*. [*ME. combinen* = *F. combiner* = *Sp. Pg. combinar* = *It. combinare*, < *LL. combinare*, unite, join (two things together), < *L. com-*, together, + *bin*, two by two: see *binary*.] *I. trans.* To associate, unite, or join into a whole; connect closely together.

Each with their kind, lion with lioness;  
So fitly them in pairs thou hast combined. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 304.

Thousands of people who perhaps agree only on a single point can *combine* their energies for the purpose of carrying that single point.

*Macaulay*, *Gladstone in Church and State*.

We cannot reduce the world of experience to a web of relations in which nothing is related, as it would be if everything were erased from it which we cannot refer to the action of a *combining* intelligence.

*T. H. Green*, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 42.

*Syn.* To mix, compound, blend.

*II. intrans.* 1. To unite; coalesce: as, honor and policy *combine* to justify the measure.

All experience *combines* to testify against the stability and working power of "hazy" and amorphous creeds.

*H. N. Ozonham*, *Short Studies*, p. 322.

Specifically—2. To unite in friendship or alliance for the attainment of some common end; league together; join forces; associate; coöperate: followed by *with*.

He that loves God's abode, and to *combine*  
With saints on earth, shall one day with them shine.  
*G. Herbert*, *Church Porch*, st. 73.

You with your foes *combine*. *Dryden*, *Aurengzebe*.

3. To unite by affinity or chemical attraction: as, two substances which will not *combine* of themselves may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third.

One of the most important laws in chemistry is known as the law of *combining* proportions. *W. L. Carpenter*, *Energy in Nature* (1st ed.), p. 67.

**combine** (kóm-bin'), *n.* [*< combine*, *v.*] A combination or agreement; especially, a secret combination for the purpose of committing fraud; a conspiracy. [Colloq. and recent; first publicly used in the trial of an alderman for bribery in New York in 1886.]

He believes . . . that trusts, pools, *combines*, and the like, are the unconscious agencies of socialism. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 802.

**combined** (kóm-bind'), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *combine*, *v.*] Related as parts of a combination; united closely; associated; leagued; confederated; banded.

For insuring the general safety *combined* action of the whole horde or tribe was necessary.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 491.

**combinedly** (kóm-bi'ned-li), *adv.* In a combined manner; in a state of combination; unitedly; jointly.

The flesh, the world, the devil, all *combinedly* are so many fierce adversaries. *Barrow*, *Sermons*, ii. 30 (Ord M8.).

**combination** (kóm-bin'ment), *n.* [*< combine* + *-ment*.] Combination.

Having no firm *combinations* to chayne them together in their publique dangers, they lay loose to the advantage of the common enemy. *Daniel*, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 2.

**combiner** (kóm-bi'nēr), *n.* One who or that which combines.

This so excellent *combiner* of all virtues—humility. *W. Montague*, *Devout Essays*, ii. 186.

**combing** (kō'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *comb*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of using a comb.—2. The process of carding wool. See *card*<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.*, and *carding-machine*.—3. The process of hackling flax.—4. Graining on wood.—5. That which is removed by combing or carding: generally in the plural: as, the *combings* of wool or hair.—6. Hair combed over a bald part of the head. *Artif. Handsomeness*.—7. Same as *coaming*.

**combing-machine** (kō'ming-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for carding wool. See *carding-machine*.

**comb-jelly** (kóm'jel'i), *n.* A comb-bearer or *ctenophore*; one of the *Ctenophora*.

**combless** (kóm'les), *a.* [*< comb*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Without a comb or crest: as, "a *combless* cook," *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, ii. 1.

**comb-paper** (kóm'pā'pēr), *n.* Marbled paper in which the design or decoration is most largely produced by the use of the comb.

**comb-pot** (kóm'pot), *n.* A stove used to warm the combs employed in preparing long-stapled wool for worsted. It consists of a flat iron plate heated by fire or steam, with a similar plate above it, the space between the two being sufficient to admit the teeth of a comb.

**comb-rat** (kóm'rat), *n.* A book-name of the species of the genus *Ctenodactylus*.

**Combretaceæ** (kóm-brē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Combretum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous tropical trees and shrubs, including 15 genera and about 230 species. All possess astringent properties, which are frequently utilized in tanning; a few are cultivated for ornament, and others are fine timber-trees. The principal genera are *Terminalia* and *Combretum*.

**combretaceous** (kóm-brē-tā'shius), *a.* In bot., belonging to or resembling the family *Combretaceæ*.

**Combretum** (kóm-brē'tum), *n.* [NL., < *L. combretum* (Pliny), a kind of rush: origin unknown.] A large genus of tropical shrubs, type of the family *Combretaceæ*. Various species furnish tanning and dyeing materials, and some are cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome flowers.

**comb-saw** (kóm'sā), *n.* A hand-saw used in cutting combs. It has two blades, one for cutting, the other to enter the kerf and serve as a spacing-gage to determine the distance for the next cut. In certain machine-work circular saws are used, having an intermittent longitudinal motion equal to the spacing-distance of the teeth.

**combουργess** (kóm-bēr'jes), *n.* [= *F. combourgeois*, < *ML. comburgensis*, a fellow-burgess: see *com-* and *burgess*.] A fellow-burgess: a term formerly used in England of one who was a member or an inhabitant of the same borough with another, particularly of a member of Par-

liament who was a resident of the borough he represented.

The statutes of Henry IV. and V. enforced residence as a requisite for electors and elected alike, and that of Henry VI. prescribed that the qualification of both must lie within the shire. The same rule applied to the boroughs. And it was for the most part strictly observed; the members were generally "co-citizens" or *com-burgees*. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 423.

\***Combust** (kəm-bust'), *a.* [*ME. combust* = *Sp. It. combusto*, < *L. combustus*, pp. of *comburare*, burn up, consume, < *com-* (intensive) + *burere*, perhaps akin to *Skt. √ prush*, burn; otherwise explained as < *comb-* for *com-* + *urere*, burn, = *Gr. αἰνυ*, kindle, = *Skt. √ ush*, burn; see *aurora*, *adust*<sup>2</sup>, *east*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Burnt.

*Combust* materies and coagulate.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 258.

Hence—2. In *astron.*, so near the sun as to be obscured by it, or not more than 84° from it.

And if I hadde, O Venus ful of myrthe,  
Aspectes badde of Mars or of Saturne,  
Or thou *combust* or let were in my byrthe.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, ll. 717.

Who can discern those planets that are off *Combust*?

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 43.

\***Combust** (kəm-bust'), *v. t.* [Formed from *combustible*, *combustion*. Cf. *combust*, *a.*] To inflame with excitement and agitation.

All Germany was *combusted* with great troubles.

Time's *Storehouse*, p. 251 (Ord MS.).

**combustibility** (kəm-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Same as *combustibleness*.

**combustible** (kəm-bus-ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*F. combustible* = *Sp. combustible* = *Pg. combustível* = *It. combustibile*, < *L. combustus*, pp. of *comburare*, burn up; see *combust*, *a.*] 1. *a.* 1. Capable of taking fire and burning; capable of undergoing combustion: as, wood and coal are *combustible*. Hence—2. Easily excited; fiery; irascible; inflammable: said of persons.

Arnold was a *combustible* character.

Irving, *Life of Washington*.

II. *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn: as, wood and coal are *combustibles*; the building was full of *combustibles*. See *combustion*.

**combustibleness** (kəm-bus-ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being combustible; capability of burning or of being burned. Also *combustibility*.

\***Combustion** (kəm-bus-tshən), *n.* [*F. combustion* = *Sp. combustión* = *Pg. combustão* = *It. combustione*, < *LL. combustio(n-)*, < *L. combustus*, pp. of *comburare*, burn up; see *combust*, *a.*] 1. The action of fire on inflammable materials; the act or process of burning. Chemically considered, combustion is a process of rapid oxidation caused by the chemical union of the oxygen of the air, which is the supporter of combustion, with any material which is capable of oxidation—that is, combustible. It results in the formation of oxygen compounds, some or all of which may be gaseous and therefore invisible, and in the liberation of energy, which is made evident by a rise of temperature and often by flame or incandescence. The weight of the products of combustion is always precisely equal to the sum of the weight of the burned substance and that of the oxygen used in the burning. The energy set free is also precisely the same as that which would be required to separate the oxygen again from its combinations. In common life oxygen is the sole supporter of combustion. In the laboratory iodine, chlorine, and some other substances also perform a similar office in certain cases. The term *combustion* has also been applied to slow processes of oxidation not attended by high temperature or evolution of light, such as the combustion in the body which keeps up the animal heat, and the slow decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in the air. See *eremacausis*.

The compression of air renders the *combustion* of gaseous matter less perfect, and . . . within certain limits at least, the more rarefied the atmosphere in which flame burns, the more complete its *combustion*.

E. Frankland, *Exper. in Chem.*, p. 301.

Any chemical action whatsoever, if its energy rise sufficiently high, may produce the phenomenon of *combustion*, by heating the body to such an extent that it becomes luminous. Fournes.

2†. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; inflammatory excitement; confusion; uproar.

These cruel wars . . . brought all England into a horrible *combustion*.

Raleigh.

I found Mrs. Vanhomrigh all in *combustion*, squabbling with her rogue of a landlord.

Swift, *Journal to Stella*, Letter 28.

3. In *astrol.*, the state of being *combust*.

*Combustion*.—The being within 8° 30' of the ☉, which is said to burn up those planets near him, so that they lose their power. It is always an evil testimony.

W. Lilly, *Introduct. to Astrology*, App., p. 339.

**Spontaneous combustion**, the ignition of a body without its temperature having been raised by the application of heat from an external source. It often takes place in heaps of rags, wool, or cotton soaked with oil, and in masses of wet coal. In the first case it is caused by the rapid spontaneous oxidation of oil, which raises the temperature sufficiently to make it burst into flame; in the second case a

similar rapid oxidation of the sulphur of pyrites contained in coal causes an increase of heat sufficient finally to ignite the coal. See *flame*.

**combustious, combustuonst** (kəm-bus'chus, -tū-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *combust*, *a.*, + *-ious*, *-u-ous*.] **Combustible**; inflammable.

Subject and servile to all discontents,

As dry *combustious* matter is to fire.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 1102.

**combustive** (kəm-bus'tiv), *a.* [*combust*, *a.*, + *-ive*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of combustion.

The alcohol has become acetic acid by the *combustive* action of the mycoderma.

Lady Claud Hamilton, *tr. of Life of Pasteur*, p. 79.

2†. Disposed to take fire; combustible. *Bp. Gauden*.

**combustuous, a.** See *combustious*.

**come** (kum), *v.*; pret. *came*, pp. *come*, ppr. *coming*. [Early mod. E. also *cum* (ppr. also *coming*, *cumming*, pret. often *come*, *com*); < *ME. cumen*, *comen* (pret. *cam*, *com*, *cum*, pl. *comen*, *cumen* (> mod. dial. *come*, pret.), pp. *cumen*, *comen*), < *AS. cuman* (ONorth. *cuma*, *cyma*, *come*, *ceome*), contr. of \**cwiman* (pret. *cōm*, *cwom*, pl. *cōmon*, *cwōmon*, for \**cwam*, pl. \**cwāmon*, pp. *cumen*) = *OS. kuman* = *OFries. kuma*, *kōma*, mod. *Fries. kommen* = *MD. D. komen* = *MLG. LG. komen* = *OHG. queman*, *chwēman*, *coman*, *choman*, *cuman*, *kuman*, *MHG. chomen*, *komen*, *kumen*, *G. kommen* = *Icel. koma* = *Sw. komma* = *Dan. komme* = *Goth. kwiman* (pret. *kwam*, pl. *kwēmum*, etc., pp. *kwumans*), *come*, = *L. ven-ire* (for \**grem-ire*) (> *F. Pr. Sp. venir* = *Pg. vir* = *It. venire*), *come*, = *Umbrian ben-* = *Oscean ben-* = *Gr. βαίν-ειν* (for \**βᾱίνειν* for \**βᾱίνειν*) = *OPers. √gam*, *jam* = *Zend √gam* = *Skt. √gam*, *go*. A very prolific root; from the E. word are derived *comely*, *become*, *becoming*, etc., *income*, *oncome*, *outcome*, etc.; from the *L.*, *adecne*, *convene*, *prevene*, *supervene*, *convenient*, *advent*, *convent*, *event*, *invent*, *prevent*, *adventure*, *conventicle*, *venture*, etc.; from the *Gr.*, *baseō*, *basis*, *bema*, *anabasis*, *catabasis*, *acrobat*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. Primarily, to move with the purpose of reaching, or so as to reach, a more or less definite point, usually a point at which the speaker is, was, or is to be at the time spoken of, or at which he is present in thought or imagination; to move to, toward, or with the speaker, or toward the place present to his thought; advance nearer in any manner, and from any distance; draw nigh; approach: as, he *comes* this way; he *is coming*; *come* over and help us.

*Cum* to me, mi leafmon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 98.

And than he sente for the kyng, and he *come*, and brought Merlyn; and so thei *come* ridyng to the abbey, and herde messe. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 52.

A Myle from Flom Jordan, is the Ryvere of Jaboth, the whiche Jacob passed over, whan he *cam* fro Mesopotayme. *Manderlyle*, *Travels*, p. 103.

*Comes* me to the Court one Polemon, an honest plaine man of the country.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 112.

When we had seen every thing, I was desirous of returning, tho' our conductors were for staying, and taking some refreshment; but when they saw the people *coming* about us, they changed their sentiments, and we mounted our horses. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. l. 49.

The Lord God will *come* with a strong hand. *Isa. xl. 10.*

And *come* he slow, or *come* he fast,

It is but death who *comes* at last.

Scott, *Marmion*, ll. 30.

Our royal word upon it,

He *comes* back safe. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

(Formerly *come* might be followed by an infinitive expressing the motion in a more particular manner.

There *com* go a lite child.

*Life of St. Cuthbert*, quoted in *Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry*, [l. 14.]

2. To arrive by movement, or in course of progression, either in space or in time: used (a) absolutely, or (b) with *to*, *on*, *into*, etc., before the point or state reached (equivalent to reach, arrive at), or (c) followed by an infinitive denoting the purpose or object of the movement or arrival: as, he *came* to the city yesterday; two miles further on you will *come* to a deep river; he *has come* to want; the undertaking *came* to grief; I will *come* to see you soon; we now *come* to consider (or to the consideration of) the last point.

That he was *cumen* that broht us liht.

*Metrical Homilies*, p. 98.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *come*.

Job xiv. 14.

Ye shall not see me, until the time *come* when ye shall say, Blessed is he that *cometh* in the name of the Lord.

Luke xiii. 35.

I am glad you are *come* so safe from Switzerland to Paris.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 15.

We *came* in an hour and a half to an old way cut with great labour over a Rocky Precipice, and in one hour more we arrived at Beer.

*Maundrell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 64.

In the Evening Captain Minchin and Mr. Richards and his Wife *came* aboard, having staid one night at the Fort; and told me all that had happened to them ashore.

*Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. l. 177.

I perceive, by the book in my hand, that I am condemned to die, and after that to come to judgment.

*Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 84.

[In this use the sign of the infinitive is occasionally omitted.

The Hyrcanian deserts . . . are as thoroughfares now

For princes to *come* view fair Portia.

Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 7.]

3. To move into view; appear; become perceptible or observable; begin to exist or be present; show or put forth: as, the light *comes* and goes.

Somer is *comen* and winter gon.

*Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 197.

Specifically—4. To sprout or spring up; acrospire: as, the wheat is beginning to *come*. [In this use also *com* and in part of other origin. Cf. *come*, *n.*, 2.]

[The barley] upon the cleane floore on a round heape, resteth so vntill it be readie to shoote at the roote end, which maltsters call *coming*. When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this manner, they sale it is *come*, and then forthwith they spread it abroad, first thicke and then thinner and thinner upon the said floore, as it *cometh*.

W. Harrison, *Descrip. of England*.

It is reported that if you lay a good stock of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine it will make the vine *come* earlier and prosper better.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

5. To result. (a) To appear as the result or consequence of some act, practice, or operation: used either absolutely or with *by* or *of*: as, the butter *comes* in the churn; that *comes* of your carelessness.

Usefulness *comes* by labour, wit by ease. G. Herbert.

This *comes* of judging by the eye. Sir R. L'Estrange.

Why sure she won't pretend to remember what she's ordered not to—ay, this *comes* of her reading!

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, l. 2.

One distinctive tenet . . . affirms that Brahmanism does not properly *come* by caste or descent, but by learning and devotional exercises.

Lyall, quoted in W. E. Hearn's *Aryan Household*, p. 313.

(b) To be equal or equivalent in result or effect when taken together or in sum: with *to*: as, the taxes *come* to a large sum; the total *comes* to \$61,000; it *comes* to the same thing.

6. To happen; befall; occur; take place.

Another with his finger and his thumb,

Cried, "Vial! we will do't, *come* what will *come*."

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

All things *come* alike to all.

So *comes* it, lady, you have been mistook.

Shak., *T. N.*, v. 1.

7. To become; happen to be; chance to be.

So *came* I a widow. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 3.

How *came* my man in the stocks? Shak., *Lear*, II. 4.

How *came* you and Mr. Surface so confidential?

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, l. 1.

8†. To be becoming.

"Ne wep nozt," he sede, "leue sone, vor yt ne *comth* nozt to the."

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 420.

9. In the imperative, interjectionally (often strengthened by repetition or by the addition of other emphatic words): (a) Move along, or take a hand (with me, or the person speaking); unite in going or acting: as, *come, come*, let us be going!

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him. Mat. xxi. 38.

*Come!* said he to me, let us go a little way up the Fore-shrouds: It may be that may make the Ship wear; for I have been doing it before now.

*Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. III. 64.

(b) Attend; give heed; take notice; come to the point: used to urge attention to what is to be said, or to the subject in hand.

*Come*, give me your promise to love, and to marry her directly.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II. l.

*Come, come*, open the matter in brief.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, I. 1.

*Come* now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord.

Isa. i. 18.

"Come, I say," he remonstrated, "you are taking the thing too much to heart."

W. Black.

10. To overflow. [Prov. Eng.]—[In the colloquial phrases *come Friday*, *come Candlemas*, for next Friday, next Candlemas, *come* is an imperative used conditionally: thus, let Friday *come*—that is, if or when Friday comes. Certain of the compound tenses of this verb were once regularly and are still frequently formed with the verb *be* instead of *have*. See *be*, § (c). *Come*, with an adverb or a preposition, enters into a great number of expressions, some highly idiomatic and requiring separate definition, and others which retain more obviously the meaning of their elements. The principal idiomatic phrases are here given.]—*Come on!* (a) Come along; join me in going.

"Childe, *come on* with me,

God has herde thi prayer."

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 90.

(b) Approach; come at me: used in defiance or as a challenge: as, *come on!* I am not afraid of you. [Colloq.]—*Shak.*—*Come your ways*, come along; come hither. *Shak.*—*Out and come again*. See *out*.—*To come* (an infinitive qualifying preceding noun), to appear or arrive in the future: as, he was thinking of dangers *to come*.

The prophetic soul  
Of the wide world dreaming on things *to come*.  
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cvii.

**To come about.** (a) To happen; fall out; come to pass; arrive: as, how did these things *come about*? (b) To turn; change; come round: as, the wind will *come about* from west to east; the ship *came about*.

On better thoughts and my urged reasons,  
They *are come about* and won to the true side.  
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 4.

If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you can't conceive how she'd *come about*.  
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

**To come across.** See *across*.—**To come amiss.** See *amiss*.—**To come and go**, to advance and retire; move back and forth; alternate; appear and disappear.

Also for worldly goods they *come and go*, as things not long proprietary to any body.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 38.  
The colour of the king doth *come and go*  
Between his purpose and his conscience.  
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

O fie! I'll swear her colour is natural: I have seen it *come and go*.  
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

**To come around.** See *to come round*, below.—**To come at**, to reach; arrive within reach of; gain; come so near as to be able to take or possess; attain: as, we prize those most who *are hardest to come at*; *to come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

How could a Physician tell the Virtue of that Simple, unless he could *come at* it, to apply it?

*Sciden*, Table-Talk, p. 39.

The Books . . . were locked up in Wired cases, not to be *come at* without particular leave.

*Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 132.

**To come away.** (a) *Naut.*, to begin to move or yield: said of the anchor or anything that is being hauled. (b) To part or separate; break off: as, the branch *came away* in my hands. (c) To germinate or sprout; come on: as, the wheat is *coming away* very well. [Eng.]—**To come by**, (a) To pass near.

The Duke thus syttinge, the sayde p[ro]cessyon *come by* hym, and byganne to passe by aboute. vi]. of the cloke.  
*Sir R. Gwyllforde*, Fylygrymage, p. 9.

(b) To obtain; gain; acquire.

I, as I neuer desired the title, so haue I neglected the meanes *to come by* it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

In Symoniacall purchases he thinks his Soule goes in the bargain, and is loath *to come by* promotion so deare.  
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Diuine.

Examine how you *came by* all your state.  
*Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

**To come down.** (a) Literally, to descend.

In *ourage down* from the Mount of Olyvete, is the place where our Lord wepte upon Jerusalem.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

We *came down* into the valley to the bed of the brook Kedron, which is but a few paces over, and in many parts the valley itself is no wider.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 21.

(b) To be transmitted.

The fact and circumstances of Darius's voyage *are come down* to us, and by these very same means.

*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 466.

(c) Figuratively, to be humbled or abased: as, his pride must *come down*.

Your principalities shall *come down*. *Jer.* xlii. 18.

(d) *Theat.*, to advance nearer to the footlights: opposed to *to go up*—that is, to move away from the footlights.—**To come down on** or **upon**, to descend suddenly upon; pounce upon; treat with severity; take to task; rate soundly; make a violent attack upon.

The Abbey of Glastonbury, on which Henry VIII., in the language of our day, *came down* so heavily.

*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 51.

**To come down with**, to pay over; lay down, as in payment. [Colloq.]

Little did he foresee, when he said, "All is but dust!" how soon he would *come down with* his own. *Dickens*.

**To come down with the dust**, to pay the money. [Slang.]—**To come high or low**, to be expensive or cheap; cost much or little.—**To come home.** (a) To move toward or reach one's home or dwelling-place. (b) *Naut.*: (1) To drag or slip through the ground: said of an anchor in heaving up. (2) To reach the place intended, as a sail in hoisting, etc. (c) To go to the heart or the feelings; touch the feelings, interest, sympathies, or reason: with *to*: as, his appeal *came home* to all.

*Come home* to men's business and bosoms.  
*Bacon*, Ded. of Essays (ed. 1625).

**To come in.** (a) To enter, as into an inclosure or a port; make an entrance; appear, as upon a scene.

I may recall the well-known fact that in geological treatises, published not many years ago, mammals were always spoken of as having abruptly *come in* at the commencement of the tertiary series. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 283.

(b) To submit to terms; yield.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone . . . should offer *to come in*.  
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Many Cities which till that time would not bend, gave Hostages, admitted Garrisons, and *came in* voluntarily.

*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

(c) To appear; begin to be, or be found or observed; especially, be brought into use.

Since this new preaching hath *come in*, there hath been much sedition. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It [the fruit of the date] is esteem'd of a hot nature, and, as it *comes in* during the winter, being ripe in November, providence seems to have design'd it as a warm food, during the cold season, to comfort the stomach.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 206.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late.

*Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

(d) To enter as an ingredient or part of a compound thing.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness must *come in* to heighten his character.

*Bp. Atterbury*.

If the law is too mild, private vengeance *comes in*.

*Emerson*, Compensation.

(e) To accrue from cultivation, an industry, or otherwise, as profit: as, if the corn *comes in* well, we shall have a supply without importation; the crops *came in* light.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart,  
If fairings *come thus* plentifully in.

*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

(f) To calve; foal: said of cows and mares. [U. S.]—**To come in clipping-time.** See *clipping-time*.—**To come in for**, to arrive in time to take; be in the way of obtaining; get; unite with others in getting a share or part of.

Let God be honoured as he ought to be, let Religion *come in for* its share among all the things which deserve encouragement.

*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

The rest *came in for* subsidies.

*Swift*.

They *come in for* their share of political guilt. *Addison*.

**To come into.** (a) To join with; bring help to; also, and more generally, to agree to; comply with; give in one's adhesion to; unite with others in adopting: as, *to come into* a measure or scheme.

Ready *to come in* to everything that is done for the publick good.

*Bp. Atterbury*.

(b) To acquire by inheritance or bequest: as, *to come into* an estate.—**To come into one's head**, to occur to one's mind accidentally.

Dear Dick, howe'er it *comes into his head*,  
Believes as firmly as he does his Creed,  
That you and I, Sir, are extremely great.

*Prior*, To Mr. Harley.

**To come in unto**, to lie carnally with. *Gen.* xxxviii. 16.

—**To come in with**, to join in suddenly with; break in with; interrupt by means of: as, he *came in with* a laugh.

—**To come near or nigh**, to approach in place; hence, metaphorically, to approach in quality or degree; offer or bear comparison with; resemble.

Nothing ancient or modern seems *to come near* it.

*Sir W. Temple*.

**To come of.** (a) To issue from; proceed from, as a descendant.

Adam and alle that *comen of* him.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 12.

Ashur, of whom *came* the Assyrians.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*.

*Dryden*, Æneid.

(b) To result from.

There can no falsehood *come of* loving her.

*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 1.

**To come of age**, to attain to the age of legal majority. See *age*, 3.—**To come off.** (a) To depart; move or turn away; withdraw; retreat.

We might have thought the Jews when they had seen the destruction of Jerusalem would have *come off* from their obstinacy.

*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

(b) To escape; get free.

If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle.

*Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(c) To emerge from some undertaking or transaction; issue; get out or away: as, *to come off* with honor or disgrace.

I know not what danger I undergo by this exploit; pray heaven I *come well off*!

*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

No man gives better satisfaction at the first, and *comes off* more with the Elogie of a kind Gentleman, till you know him better, and then you know him for nothing.

*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Complementall Man.

(d) To happen; take place: as, the match *comes off* on Tuesday. (e) To pay over; settle up.

We hear you are full of crowns;  
Will you *come off*, sir?

*Massinger*.

(f) To leave the shore and approach a ship, as persons in a boat; also, similarly, to leave a ship for the shore or for another ship: as, the captain *came off* in his gig.

They anchor'd again, and made signs for the people to come aboard. It was not long before the Shabander or chief Magistrate of the Town *came off*.

*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 114.

(g) To be quick! hurry up!

*Come of*, and let me ryden hastily.

*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, I. 804.

Ayenie [again] to werk am I sette, and I haste.  
*Come of*, let see who be the sharpe penne.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

(h) To cease (fooling, flattering, chaffing, or humbugging); desist: chiefly in the imperative: as, oh, *come off*! [Recent slang, U. S.]—**To come off roundly**, to settle up handsomely.

If he

In th' old justice's suit, whom we robb'd lately,  
Will *come off roundly*, we'll set him free too.

*Middleton*, The Widow, iv. 2.

Did Marwood *come off roundly* with his wagers?

*Shirley*, The Wedding, iv. 4.

**To come on.** (a) To advance; make progress; thrive; flourish: as, the plants *are coming on*; the young man *comes on well* in his studies. (b) To result from; come of.

I'll bring him the best 'parel that I have,  
*Come on* 't what will. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

**To come on one for** (something), to hold him liable or responsible for (it); depend upon him for (it).

The moment Sir Oliver dies, you know, you would *come on me for* the money. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

**To come out.** (a) To emerge; depart.

*Come out* of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins.

*Rev.* xviii. 4.

(b) To become public; appear; be published; come to knowledge or notice: as, the truth *has come out* at last; this book *has just come out*.

The Gazette *comes out* but once a week and but few people buy them.

*Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 22.

To read them "*as they came out*" in their evening paper.

*Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 480.

(c) To express one's self vigorously; throw off reserve and declare one's self; make an impression: as, he *came out* strong. [Colloq.] (d) To be introduced to general society; in a special sense, in England, to be presented at court: as, Miss B— *came out* last season. (e) To appear after being clouded or obscured: as, the rain stopped and the sun *came out*. (f) To turn out to be; result from calculation.

The weight of the denarius . . . *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths.

*Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

**To come out of.** (a) To come forth or issue from; figuratively, to get through with; come to the end of: as, *to come out of* prison; he *has come out of* that affair very well.

Unclean spirits . . . *came out of* many that were possessed with them.

*Acts* viii. 7.

(b) To be the issue or descendant of.

Kings shall *come out of* thee.

*Gen.* xvii. 6.

**To come out well or ill**, to result favorably or unfavorably; prove to be good or bad, distinct or blurred, etc., as an undertaking, a print, or the like.—**To come out with**, to give publicity to; disclose.—**To come over.** A. With over as an adverb. In distillation, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Toluene, for example, nearly always *comes over* with benzine.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 205.

B. With over as a preposition. (a) To pass above or across, or from one side to another; traverse: as, *to come over* a bridge or a road.

Israel *came over* this Jordan on dry land. *Josh.* iv. 22.

(b) To pass from an opposing party, side, or army to that one to which the speaker belongs. (c) To get the better of; circumvent; overcome; wheedle; cajole: as, you won't *come over* me in that way. [Colloq.]

What a rogue's this!  
How cunningly he *came over* us!

*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

**To come round or around.** A. With round or around as an adverb. (a) To happen in due course; be fulfilled; come to pass.

Farewell, my sorrows, and, my tears, take truce;  
My wishes *are come round*.

*Fletcher* (and another), Bloody Brother, v. 2.

"O God be thank'd!" said Alice the nurse,  
"That all *comes round* so just and fair."

*Tennyson*, Lady Clare.

(b) To become favorable or reconciled after opposition or hostility: as, on second thought he will forget his anger and *come round*. (c) To recover; revive, as after fainting; regain one's former state of health.

B. With round or around as a preposition. To wheedle, or get the better of by wheedling.

The governess had *come round* everybody.

*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xi.

**To come short, to fall**; be inadequate.

To attain  
The highth and depth of thy eternal ways  
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things!

*Milton*, P. L., viii. 414.

**To come short of**, to fail to reach or accomplish; attain or obtain less than is desired.

Men generally *come short of* themselves when they strive to out-doe themselves.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

All have sinned and *come short of* the glory of God.

*Rom.* iii. 23.

Why, he was afraid that he should *come short of* whither he had a desire to go.

*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 294.

**To come to.** A. With to as an adverb. (a) To come to terms; consent; yield.

What is this, if my parson will not come to?

*Swift*.

(b) To recover; come round; revive, especially after fainting. (c) *Naut.*, to turn the head nearer to the wind: as, the ship is *coming to*.

When it *came to*, the pilot was deceived, and said, Lord be merciful to us, my eyes never saw this place before.

*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

(d) In falconry, to begin to get tame: said of a hawk.

B. With to as a preposition. (a) To reach; attain; result in: as, *to come to* ruin, to good, to luck.

Thou hear'st what wealth (he says, spend what thou canst),  
Thou'rt like *to come to*.

*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

P. Hen. Trust me, I am exceeding weary.

*Poins*. Is it *come to* that? I had thought weariness durst not have attached one of so high blood.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

If it *come to* prohibiting, there is not ought more likely to be prohibited than truth itself.

*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 54.

(b) To fall or pass to.

The other half  
*Comes to* the privy coffer of the state.

*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.



(e) To amount to: as, the taxes *come* to a large sum.

And now I'll tell thee I have promised him  
As much as marriage comes to, and I lose  
My honour, if my Don receives the canvas.  
*Shirley, The Brothers, II. 1.*

(d) To become; come to be.

This Town of Hamburg from a Society of Brewers is  
come to a huge wealthy Place. *Howell, Letters, I. vi. 4.*

To come to anchor (formerly to an anchor), to anchor;  
bring up at anchor.

We found it an Island of 6. miles in compass: within a  
league of it we came to an anchor, and went on shore for  
wood and water.  
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 110.*

We came to an anchor in the port of Sibit.

*Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 303.*

To come to blows. See *blow* 3.—To come to close  
quarters. See *close* 3.—To come to grief, hand, heel,  
etc. See the nouns.—To come to nothing, to fail ut-  
terly; give no result; prove of no value: as, our efforts  
came to nothing.

My going up now to the City was in order to have his [the  
chief of the Factory's] assistance in the Voyage to Cochinchina,  
Champa, or Cambodia, which Captain Weldon had  
contrived for me; nor was it his fault that it came to no-  
thing. *Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 14.*

To come to one's self. (a) To recover one's senses or  
consciousness; revive, as from a swoon.

When I was a little come to myself again, I asked him  
wherefore he served me so?

*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 139.*

(b) To resume the exercise of right reason after a period  
of folly.

When he came to himself, he said, How many hired ser-  
vants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I  
perish with hunger! *Luke xv. 17.*

To come to pass, to happen; fall out; be brought about.

But it came to pass, when fortune fled farre from the  
Greekes and Latines, & that their townes flourished no  
more in trafficke, nor their Universities in learning, as  
they had done continuing those Monarchies.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 7.*

And it shall come to pass, if thou shalt hearken diligently  
unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do  
all his commandments which I command thee this day,  
that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all the  
nations of the earth. *Deut. xxviii. 1.*

How comes it to pass, that . . . you now adventure to  
discover your self? *Shirley, Grateful Servant, III. 4.*

To come to the front. See *front*.—To come to time,  
to be ready to go on with a pugilistic contest when "time  
is called"; hence, to do what is expected of one; face dif-  
ficulties; refuse to back out. [Colloq.]—To come true,  
to be verified.—To come up. (a) To ascend; rise.

He that cometh up out of the midst of the pit.

*Isa. xxiv. 18.*

(b) To come forward for discussion or action; arise. (c)  
To grow; spring up, as a plant.

It shall not be pruned, nor digged; but there shall come  
up briars and thorns. *Isa. v. 6.*

(d) *Naut.*, same as to come to. (e) To come into use or  
fashion.

Since gentlemen came up. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 2.*

I had on a gold cable hatband, then new come up, which  
I wore about a murrey French hat I had.  
*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, IV. 4.*

To come upon. (a) To happen on; fall in with: as, to  
come upon some friends in the park. (b) To occur to.

This day it came upon me to write to Joanna Eleonora  
Malane, the noble young woman at Frankfort.

*Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.*

(c) To fall upon; attack or assail.

They came upon us in the night,  
And brake my bower and slew my knight.  
*Scott, Waverley, lxiii.*

To come upon the town. (a) To make one's début in  
town society or as a man about town.

Five-and-twenty years ago the young Earl of Kew came  
upon the town, which speedily rang with the feats of his  
lordship. *Thackeray, Newcomes, x.*

(b) To become a charge upon the public for support, as in  
a poorhouse: as, she was so poor she feared she would  
have to come upon the town. Also to come upon the parish.  
—To come up to, to attain to; amount to.

Whose ignorant credulity will not  
Come up to the truth. *Shak., W. T., II. 1.*

To come up to the mark, scratch, or chalk, to come  
to some mark or line where one ought to stand, especially  
to the scratch or line from which a race starts; hence, to  
meet one's engagements; do what one is expected to do.—  
To come up with. (a) To overtake in following or pur-  
suit.

We came up with a party of men, who belonged to the  
sheik of Samwata.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 77.*

(b) To get even with; pay off a score upon; punish (for  
folly or mischief): as, you will get come up with yet.—  
When all comes to all. See *all*.

II. *trans.* 1. To become; befit; suit. [Now  
only prov. Eng.]

No suche idell games it ne cometh the to worche.  
*Life of St. Cuthbert, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, [I. 14.]*

2. To do; act; practise; play the part of.  
[Slang.]

So you think to come the noble Lord over me. *Lever.*  
Don't come tricks here. *Slang Dict.*

Often with an indefinite it.

In his sleeves, which were long,  
He had twenty-four packs,  
Which was coming it strong.

*Bret Harle, Plain Language from Truthful James.*

3. *Naut.*, to slacken: with up: as, to come up  
the tackle-fall.

Never come up all your lower rigging at sea.

*Luce, Seamanship, p. 480.*

To come up the capstan, to turn the capstan the con-  
trary way, for the purpose of slackening the cable on it.

come (kum), n. [*< ME. come, cume, coming, < AS. cyme = OS. kumi = OHG. chumi, chome, quemi, coming, = Icel. koma, kráma = Dan. komme; from the verb.*] 1. Coming; arrival.

But yee cast at his come to keepe hym hence,  
Yee shall lose your lond & your life also.

*Atiaunder of Marcdoune (E. E. T. S.), I. 473.*

2. [Also *comb, coom*: see *come*, v. 4.] The  
point of a radicle of malted grain, which, after  
kiln-drying, drops off during the process of  
turning; in the plural, malt-dust. They form  
an excellent manure. Also called *chire*.

come-at-ability (kum-at-a-bil'i-ti), n. [*< come-  
at-able*: see *-bility*.] Attainableness; accessi-  
bility. *Sterne.* [Colloq. and humorous.]

come-at-able (kum-at'a-bl), a. [*< come + at +  
-able*.] Capable of being approached or come  
at; that may be reached, attained, or procured.  
[Colloq. and humorous.]

comedian (ko-mé'di-an), n. [*< F. comédien (= Sp. Pg. comediante = It. commediante), a comedian, < comédie, comedy. The classical term for 'comedian' was Gr. κωμικός, L. comicus, or Gr. κωμικός, L. comicus: see comic, comedy.*] 1. One who acts or plays parts in a comic drama, whether male or female.—2. An actor or player generally.

The quick comedians

Extemporally will stage us, and present  
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak., A. and C., v. 2.*

An adventurer of versatile parts: sharper; colner; false  
witness; sham ball; dancing master; buffoon; poet; com-  
edian. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.*

3. A writer of comedy; a comic dramatist.  
*Milton.* [Now rare.]

Scaliger willetth us to admire Plautus as a comedian.  
*Peacham, Of Poetry.*

comedic (ko-mé'dik), a. [*< comedy + -ic*.] Per-  
taining to or of the nature of comedy. [Rare.]

Our best comedie dramas.

*Quarterly Rev.*

comédienne (ko-mā-di-en'), n. [*F., fem. of comédien: see comedian.*] An actress who  
plays comedy.

comedietta (ko-mā-di-et'tā), n. [*It., dim. of commedia, a comedy: see comedy.*] A dramatic  
composition of the comic class, but not so  
much elaborated as a regular comedy, and gen-  
erally consisting of one or at most two acts.

Giving his comedietta or farce as a lever du rideau.

*The American, VII. 173.*

comediographer (ko-mé-di-og'rā-fēr), n. [*< Gr. κωμιογράφος, a comic writer, < κωμῳδία, a comedy, + γράφειν, write.*] A writer of comedies.  
*Coles, 1717.*

comedo (kom'e-dō), n.; pl. comedones (kom-e-dō'nēz). [*L., a glutton, < comedere, eat up, < com- (intensive) + edere = E. eat.*] A small, worm-like, black-tipped mass, such as may sometimes be squeezed out of the sebaceous follicles of the face. It is usually simply the retained secretion of the morbid gland, but may include, contain, or be caused by the presence of a minute acarid, *Demodex folliculorum*.

Comedones are also well exemplified in the small, punctate, blackish points which exist here and there upon the forehead and elsewhere. *Dühring, Skin Diseases, pl. E.*

comedon (kom'e-don), n. Same as *comedo*.

As long ago as the middle of the 17th century it was  
known that an animal inhabited the comedon, a hard, in-  
flamed tubercle which appears on the forehead and skin,  
especially of young men. *Amer. Cyc., VI. 604.*

comedones, n. Plural of *comedo*.

come-down (kum'doun), n. A fall or downfall,  
in a figurative sense; a sudden change for the  
worse in one's circumstances; a set-back.

comedy (kom'g-di), n.; pl. comedies (-diz). [*< ME. comedy = D. komedie = G. komödie = Dan. komedie = Sw. komedi, < OF. comédie, F. comédie = Pr. Sp. Pg. comedia = It. commedia, < L. comædia, < Gr. κωμῳδία, a comedy, < κωμῳδός, Boeotian κωμῳδός (> L. comedus), a comic actor, a comic writer, < κῶμος, a festival, festal procession, carousal, revel (otherwise < κῶμη, a village, which is prob. akin to κῶμος, the festival κῶμος originating ἐν κῶμας, in villages, or rather perhaps because κῶμος was orig. a banquet (at which the guests reclined; cf. κλίνω,*

a couch, a dining-couch), both connected with κλῆν, a bed, κωμῶν, put to sleep, < κείδω, lie down, akin to E. home), + αἰσός, contr. αἰός, Boeotian αἰσός, singing, a singer, αἰσός, contr. αἰός, a song: see *Comus* and *ode*.] 1. That branch of the drama which addresses itself primarily to the sense of the humorous or the ridiculous: opposed to *tragedy*, which appeals to the more serious and profound emotions. See *drama* and *tragedy*.

Comedy (according to Aristotle, on the other hand, imitates actions of inferior interest ("neither painful nor destructive"), and carried on by characters whose vices are of a ridiculous kind. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 89.

2. In a restricted sense, a form of the drama which is humorous without being broadly or grossly comical: distinguished from *farce*.

Comedy presents us with the imperfections of human nature; farce entertains us with what is monstrous and chimerical; the one causes laughter in those who can judge of men and manners, by the lively representation of their folly and corruption; the other produces the same effect in those who can judge of neither; and that only by its extravagancies. *Dryden, Pref. to Mock Astrologer.*

3. A dramatic composition written in the style of comedy; a comic play or drama. Hence—  
4. A humorous or comic incident or series of incidents in real life.

comelily (kum'li-li), adv. [*< ME. comelili, comely, comely; < comely, a., + -ly*.] In a comely or suitable or decent manner. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

I saugh hir daunce so comelily.

*Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 847.*

comeliness (kum'li-nes), n. [*< comely + -ness*.] The quality of being comely. (a) Becomingness; suitableness; fitness.

For comeliness is a disposing fair  
Of things and actions in fit time and place.

*Sir J. Davies, Dancing.*

The Social Gilds were founded upon the wide basis of brotherly aid and moral comeliness, without distinction (unless expressly specified) of calling or class, and comprehended a great variety of objects.

*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxvii.*

(b) Handsomeness; gracefulness of form or feature; pleasing appearance, especially of the person or of any part of it.

It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit,  
Strength, comeliness of shape, or amplest merit,  
That woman's love can win or long inherit.

*Milton, S. A., I. 1011.*

His face, as I grant, in spite of spite,  
Has a broad-blown comeliness, red and white.

*Tennyson, Maud, xiii.*

It is the beauty of the great economy of the world that makes his [the farmer's] comeliness. *Emerson, Farming.*

comeling (kum'ling), n. [*< ME. comeling, cume-ling, cumling (= OHG. chomeling, chumeling), an incomer, comer, < comen, cumen, come, + -ling*.] A comer; an incomer; a new-comer; a stranger.

To cumlynges do yee right, na suike [deceive],  
For quillum war yee seluen alike.

*Cursor Mundi, l. 6785.*

So that within a while they began to molest the home-  
lings (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in  
an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also  
a comeling). *Holmes.*

comely (kum'li), a. [Early mod. E. also *cumlie*; < ME. *comly, cumly, cumlich*, < AS. *cymlic* (= MD. *komiclik, komelick* = MHG. *komelich, gomelich*), fit, comely, < *cyme*, fit, suitable, comely (< *cuman*, come), + *-lic, -ly*. For the thought, cf. *become*, suit, *becoming*, suitable, comely, and *convenient*, < L. *convenien(t)-s*, agreeing, suitable, convenient, < *convenire*, come together: both *become* and *convenient* containing ult. the element *come* (= L. *venire*): see *become*, *convenient*.] 1. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons.

zit blame I no burne to be, as him ougte,  
In comliche clothinge as his statt arith.

*Richard the Redeless, III. 174.*

Is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered?

*1 Cor. xi. 13.*

Bashful sincerity, and comely love.

*Shak., Much Ado, IV. 1.*

The comely Prostrations of the Body, with Genuflection, and other Acts of Humility in time of divine Service, are very Exemplary.

*Howell, Letters, IV. 33.*

2. Handsome; graceful; symmetrical; pleasing in appearance: said of the person or of any part of it, and also of things.

He led him to a comly hille,  
The Erthe opened, and in thay yode.

*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.*

A cumlie countenance, with a goodlie stature, geueth credit to learning.

*Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 39.*

I have seen a son of Jesse, . . . a comely person.

*1 Sam. xvi. 18.*

You would persuade me that you are old and ugly—not at all; on the contrary, when well-dressed and cheerful, you are very comely indeed.

*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.*

= *Syn. 2. Handsome, Pretty, etc. See beautiful.*

**comely** (kum'li), *adv.* [*< ME. comely, comly, comliche, cumliche, < AS. cymlice, adv., < cymlic, adj.: see comely, a.*] Suitably or fittingly; gracefully; handsomely; in a pleasing manner.

Upon a day Gawain com fro huntynge, and clothed comly in a robe that was warme as a robe for the wynter.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 181.

To ride comely.  
Ascham, The Scholemaster.

**comen**<sup>1</sup>, *A Middle English form of the past participle (and infinitive) of come.*

**comen**<sup>2</sup>, *a. and v. A Middle English form of common.*

**come-off** (kum'ôf), *n.* 1. Issue; conclusion; inference.

It would make one grin to see the author's come-off from this and the rest of the chapters in this time.  
Roger North, Examen, p. 644.

2. Evasion; excuse.

**come-outer** (kum'ou'tér), *n.* Literally, one who comes out; hence, one who abandons or emphatically dissents from an established creed, opinion, custom, sect, etc.; a radical reformer, especially as to religious doctrine or practice. [Slang, U. S.]

I am a Christian man of the sect called Come-outers.  
Haliburton (Sam. Slick), Human Nature.

L — R — is orthodox, and you are a kind of come-outer, but you will like each other for all that.  
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 209.

**comephorid** (ko-mef'ô-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Comephoridae*.

**Comephoridae** (kom-e-for'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Comephorus + -idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Comephorus*. The body is elongate and naked, the head large with a depressed produced snout, the mouth deeply cleft and with teeth on the jaws and palate; there are 2 dorsals, the second long like the anal, and no ventrals. Only one species is known, *Comephorus baikalensis*.

**Comephorus** (ko-mef'ô-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800), *< Gr. κόμη, hair (see coma<sup>2</sup>), + φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Comephoridae*, the only known species of which is confined to Lake Baikal in Siberia. It is about a foot in length, and very oily.

**comer** (kum'ér), *n.* One who comes; one who approaches, or has lately arrived: often applied to things.

Now leave those joys unsuiting to thy age,  
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage.  
Dryden.

All comers, every one that comes; everybody, without exclusion or barring: as, a competition open to all comers.

The renowned champion . . . has published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all comers.  
Stillingfleet.

**comerance**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumbrance*.

**comerous**, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous*.

**comes** (kô'mêz), *n.*; *pl. comites* (kom'i-têz). [L. (ML. NL.), a companion, *> ult. E. count<sup>2</sup>, q. v.*]

1. In ancient Rome and the Roman empire, a companion of or attendant upon a great person; hence, the title of an adjutant to a consul or the like, afterward specifically of the immediate personal counselors of the emperor, and finally of many high officers, the most important of whom were the prototypes of the medieval counts. See *count<sup>2</sup>*.—2. [ML.] In early and medieval usage, a book containing the epistles to be used at mass; an epistolary; more specifically, the ancient missal lectionary of the Roman Church, containing the epistles and gospels, and said to have been drawn up by St. Jerome. Hence—3. [NL.] In music, the repetition of the subject or "dux" of a fugue by the second voice at the interval of a fourth or fifth. Also called *consequent*, or *answer*.—4. [NL.] In anat., a vessel accompanying another vessel or other structure.—*Comes nervi ischiadici*, the artery accompanying the great sciatic nerve.—*Comes nervi phrenici*, a branch of the mammary artery accompanying the phrenic nerve.—*Venae comites* (companion veins), the usually paired veins accompanying many of the smaller arteries of the body, as the ulnar, radial, or brachial.

**comessation** (kom-e-să'shon), *n.* [*< L. comesatio(n)-, prop. comissatio(n)-, < comissari, pp. comissatus* (often written, on account of an erroneous etym., *comess-, comess-, comens-, comiss-, etc.*), revel, make merry, *< Gr. κομίζω, go in festal procession, revel, make merry, < κόμος, festal procession, revel, etc.: see comely.*] Feasting or reveling.

Drunken comessations.  
Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 3.

**comestible** (ko-mes'ti-bl), *a. and n.* [*< F. comestible = Sp. comestible = Pg. comestível = It. comestibile, < LL. comestibilis, eatable, < L. comestus, usually comesus, pp. of comedere, eat up, consume, < com- (intensive) + edere = E. eat.*] 1. *a.* Eatable; edible.

His marketa the best ordered for prices of comestible ware, . . . any flesh or fish at a rated price, every morning.  
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae, p. 248.

II. *n.* An eatable; an edible; an article of food.

Wine, wax lights, comestibles, rouge, &c., would go to the deuce if people did not act upon their silly principles.  
Thackeray.

**comet** (kom'et), *n.* [*< ME. comete, < AS. comēta = F. comète = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. cometa = D. komeet = G. Dan. Sw. komet, < L. cometa, also comes, < Gr. κομήτης (with or without αστήρ, star), a comet, lit. long-haired (so called from the appearance of its tail), < κομᾶν, wear long hair, < κόμη, hair: see coma<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. One of a class of celestial bodies which move about the sun in greatly elongated orbits, usually elliptical or parabolic. The typical comet, as it approaches the sun, has the appearance of a bright star-like point (the nucleus) surrounded by a mass of misty light (the coma), which is



Comet of Donati, October 3d, 1858.  
(From "Annals of Harvard Observatory.")

extended away from the sun into a stream of light (the tail) reaching a length of from 2° to 90°. Comets which follow a parabolic orbit appear but once, their orbit being infinite, and are called *parabolic comets*; those moving in ellipses return periodically, and are called *periodic comets*. The fact of the periodicity of some comets was first established by Halley with reference to the comet of 1682. The paths in which they move are not, like those of the planets, all nearly in the same plane as the orbit of the earth, but are inclined to that orbit at all angles; and their motion along their paths is about as often retrograde as direct. Some comets have no nucleus; and this is the case with every one while it is still very remote, when it appears as a mere nebulous patch. In this state it is called a *telescopic comet*. As it approaches the sun, the nucleus is gradually formed as a central but not sharply defined point of light; later, the tail, consisting of vaporous matter driven back by some repellent influence of the sun, often with enormous velocity, is formed; and lastly, if the comet is a bright one, a series of bright envelopes rises successively from the nucleus, each extending back into the tail, and gradually disappearing. The matter of which comets are composed is so transparent that the faintest stars are seen through them without the slightest diminution of their luster. Of their physical constitution little is definitely known. The most remarkable discovery of recent times regarding them is the identity of the course of some of them with the orbit of certain showers of shooting stars. This was first demonstrated by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, who proved the agreement between the orbit of the great comet of 1862 and that of the star-shower seen annually about August 1st-10th. Very remarkable comets appeared in 1456, 1680, 1811, 1843, 1868 (Donati's), 1861, 1874, and 1882. Halley's comet has a total period of from 75 to 79 years; it last appeared in 1910. See the supplement.

Canst thou tear-less gaze  
(Euen night by night) on that prodigious Blaze,  
That hairy Comet, that long streaming Star,  
Which threatens Earth with Famine, Plague, and War?  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

2. In her., same as *blazing-star*.—3. One of a group of humming-birds with long forked tails: as, the Sappho comet, *Cometes sappho*; the Phaon comet, *Cometes phaon*.—4. A game of cards, somewhat like speculation, invented and popular in the reign of Louis XV. of France.

What say you to a poule at comet at my house?

Comet wine, wine made in any of the years in which notable comets have been seen, and supposed in consequence to have a superior flavor.

The old gentleman yet nurses some few bottles of the famous comet year (i. e. 1811), emphatically called *comet wine*.  
London Times.

**cometarium** (kom-e-tă'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. cometaria* (-ă). [NL., neut. of *cometarius*: see *cometary*.] An astronomical instrument intended to represent the movement of a comet in that part of its orbit which is near the sun.

**cometary** (kom'e-tă-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. cométaire = Sp. Pg. It. cometario, < NL. cometarius, < L. cometa, a comet: see comet.*] 1. *a.* Of or

pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of a comet.

There seems to be . . . little relation between the direction of the major axes of cometary orbits and the direction of the solar motion in space.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 64.

II. *n.*; *pl. cometaries* (-riz). A cometarium. **comet-finder** (kom'et-fin'dér), *n.* In astron., a telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to search for comets. Also called *comet-seeker*.

**cometic** (ko-met'ik), *a.* [*< comet + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a comet, or to comets in general; cometary: as, *cometic forms*; *cometic movements*.

Others [nebulae] of the *cometic* shape, with a seeming nucleus in the centre, or like cloudy stars surrounded with a nebulous atmosphere.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 28.

**cometographer** (kom-et-og'ra-fér), *n.* [*< cometography + -er*.] One who describes comets. **cometography** (kom-et-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. cométographie = Sp. cometografía = Pg. cometographia, < Gr. κομήτης, a comet, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] A description of or treatise on comets.

**cometology** (kom-et-ol'ô-ji), *n.* [= *F. cométologie, < Gr. κομήτης, a comet, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The scientific investigation of comets.

**comet-seeker** (kom'et-sê'kér), *n.* Same as *comet-finder*.

**comfit** (kum'fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfit*; *< ME. konfit = D. konfijt, < OF. konfit, F. konfit = Sp. confite* (after *F.*) = *Pg. confeito = It. confetto, a confection, < L. confectus, pp. of conficere, put together, prepare, > OF. confire, F. confire, preserve, pickle: see confect, n. (a doublet of comfit), and confect, v.*] Any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a ball of sugar with a seed in the center; a bonbon.

Also brandrels or pepyns with caraway in *confetes*.  
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

A little child came in to ask for an ounce of almond comfits (and four of the large kind which Miss Matty sold weighed that much).  
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xv.

**comfit** (kum'fit), *v. t.* [*< comfit, n. Cf. confect, v.*] To make a comfit of; preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit which does so quickly waste . . .  
Thou comfittest in sweets to make it last.  
Cowley, The Muse.

**comfiture** (kum'fi-tür), *n.* [*< comfit + -ure. Cf. confecture.*] Same as *comfit*.

From country grass to comfitures of court,  
Or city's queque-choses, let not report  
My mind transport.  
Donne, Love's Usury.

**comfort** (kum'fêrt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort*; *< ME. comforten, cumforten, comforthén, earlier conforten, coumforten, counforten, < AF. cunforter, OF. (and F.) conforter = Pr. Sp. Pg. confortar = It. confortare, < ML. confortare, strengthen, fortify, < L. com-, together, + fortis, strong: see force, fort.*] 1. To give or add strength to; strengthen; fortify; invigorate; corroborate.

Thenne hadde Pacience, as pilgrimes haue in here poke vitales.  
Sobrete and symple-speche and sothfast-byleyue,  
To comforyt hym.  
Piers Plowman (C.), xvi. 188.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added upon the natural assent of reason, . . . doth not a little comfort and confirm the same.  
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I.

2. To soothe when in grief or trouble; bring solace or consolation to; console; cheer; solace.

They bemoaned him, and comforted him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him.  
Job xlii. 11.

Comfort your sorrows; for they do not flow  
From evil done.  
Tennyson, Guinevere.

It would be thy part  
To comfort me amidst my sorrowing.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 351.

3. To relieve, assist, harbor, or encourage: in law, used especially of the conduct of an accessory to a crime after the fact. = *syn.* 2. To revive, refresh, inspirit, gladden, animate.

**comfort** (kum'fêrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort*; *< ME. comfort, cumfort, comforth, comford, cumford, coumfort, earlier comfort, kunfort, < AF. cunfort, OF. (and F.) confort = Pr. confort, cofort = OSp. conforto, Sp. confuorto = Pg. It. conforto, comfort; from the verb.*] 1. Strength; support; assistance; countenance; encouragement: now only a legal use: as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon.

And when he [the king] wiste that Merlyn was come, he was gladd, and thought in his herte that now he shold haue *counfort*.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 92.

2. Relief in affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; support; solace; consolation: as, to bring *comfort* to the afflicted.

There shall the fynde *comfort* of Christes magnificence.

*Joseph of Arimathea* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Heil comell queene, *comfort* of care!

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

3. A state of tranquil or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the satisfaction of bodily wants and freedom from care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content.

A welle of good freshe water, whiche was moche to our *comfort*.

*Sir R. Guyforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 17.

Home-born, heartfelt *comfort*, rooted strong

In industry, and bearing such rare fruit

As wealth may never purchase. L. H. Stourmy.

They knew luxury; they knew beggary; but they never knew *comfort*.

*Macaulay*, *Boswell's Johnson*.

4. That which gives or produces the feeling of welfare and satisfaction; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content.

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd

By him with many *comforts*. *Milton*, P. L., x: 1084.

Our creature *comforts*. M. Henry, *Comment*, Pa. xxxvii.

Our chiefest *comfort* is the little child.

*Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

5. Same as *comfortable*.—Cold *comfort*. See *cold*.—Out of *comfort*, in trouble; in distress.

I hearing the fellow so forlorne and out of *comfort* with his luggage gave him . . . three half pence.

*Nash*, *Haue with you to Saffronwalden*.

= *Syn. Comfort, Consolation, Solace*, relief, succor, ease, help. *Comfort* has a range of meaning not shared by the others, approaching that of pleasure, but of the quiet, durable, satisfying, heart-felt sort, meeting the needs most felt; as contrasted with *consolation*, it ordinarily applies to smaller or less known griefs, and is more positive and tender, and less formal. As contrasted with *solace*, *comfort* and *consolation* may or may not proceed from a person, while *solace* is got from things. *Comfort* may be merely physical; *consolation* and *solace* are spiritual.

Alas! to-day I would give everything

To see a friend's face, or to hear a voice

That had the slightest tone of *comfort* in it!

*Longfellow*, *Judas Maccabees*, iv. 3.

He who doth not smoke hath either known no great griefs, or refuseth himself the softest *consolation*, next to that which comes from heaven.

*Bulwer*, *What will he do with it?* l. 6.

Seeking but to borrow

From the trembling hope of morrow,

*Solace* for the weary day.

*Whittier*, *The Ranger*.

*comfortable* (kum'fèr-tà-bl), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also *comfortable*; < ME. *comfortable*, *comfortable*, < OF. *comfortable*, *comfortable*, < F. *comfortable*, affording help or consolation, < *conforter*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort*, v., and *-able*.] I. a. 1. Being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, as after sickness or pain; enjoying contentment and ease or repose.

We took hasty counsel as to moving and making *comfortable* the more desperately injured.

J. K. Hooper, *The Color-Guard*, xii.

For, something duller than at first,

Nor wholly *comfortable*,

I sit, my empty glass reversed,

And thrumming on the table.

*Tennyson*, *Will Waterproof*.

2. Cheerful; disposed to enjoyment.

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him.

*Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4.

Be *comfortable* and courageous, my sweet wife.

T. Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 438.

3. Attended with or producing comfort; free from or not causing disquiet of body or mind: as, to be in *comfortable* circumstances.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge?

*South*.

Secure in ignorance, he entertained a *comfortable* opinion of himself, and never doubted that he was qualified to instruct and enliven the public.

*Gifford*, *Int. to Ford's Plays*, p. lv.

4. Giving comfort; cheering; affording help, ease, or consolation; serviceable. (a) Of persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A comly prince he was to loke vpon,

And therewith [all] right good and honorable,

And in the feld a knyght right *comfortable*.

*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2212.

Be *comfortable* to my mother, your mistress, and make much of her.

*Shak.*, *All's Well*, I. 1.

Saints, I have rebuilt

Your shrines, set up your broken images;

Be *comfortable* to me. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, v. 2.

(b) Of things.

Rigte as contricioun is *comfortable* thinge, conscience wote wel,

And a sorwe of hym-self and a solace to the sowle.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 281.

The Lord answered the angel . . . with . . . *comfortable* words.

*Zech*, I. 13.

A *comfortable* doctrine.

*Shak.*, T. N., I. 5.

The *Comfortable Words*, in the Anglican Communion Office, four Scripture passages of a comforting and encour-

aging character (*Mat.* xi. 28; *John* iii. 16; 1 *Tim.* i. 15; 1 *John* ii. 1), following the Absolution, and preceding the Sursum Corda. They were first introduced, apparently from the "Consultation" of Archbishop Hermann of Cologne (1548), in the Order of the Communion of 1548, in which, with the Confession and Absolution, they intervene between Consecration and Communion, being immediately followed by the Prayer of Humble Access. = *Syn.* 3. Pleasant, agreeable, grateful.

II. n. A thickly wadded and quilted bed-cover. Also *comfort* and *comforter*. [U. S.] *comfortableness* (kum'fèr-tà-bl-nes), n. The state of being comfortable.

*comfortably* (kum'fèr-tà-bli), adv. In a comfortable manner. (a) With ease or comfort: as, to travel *comfortably*.

Refresh the patients, and transfer them *comfortably* to the boats for Baton Rouge.

J. K. Hooper, *The Color-Guard*, xii.

(b) With cheerfulness.

With that anon Clarionas be ganne

To take hir chere mor *comfortably*,

Notwithstandyng she was bothe pale and wanne.

*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 751.

(c) In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem.

*Isa.* xl. 2.

*comfortative* (kum'fèr-tà-tiv), a. and n. [= F. *comfortatif* = Pr. *confortatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *confortativo*, < ML. as if *confortativus*, < *confortatus*, pp. of *confortare*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort*, v., *-ate*, and *-ire*.] I. a. Tending to promote ease or comfort; capable of making comfortable.

The loue that lith in his herte maketh hym lygte of speche,

And is companable and *comfortatyf* as Cryst bit hymself.

*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 213.

It is necessarie that the things that schal cure this aliknes be temperate, hoot, and moist, and a littil attractyue, and to the synous *confortatyue*.

*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

*Time's Storehouse*, p. 388 (Ord MS.).

II. n. That which gives or ministers to comfort.

The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a cordial and *confortative* I carry next my heart.

*Jarvis*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, II. iv. 6.

\* *comforter* (kum'fèr-tèr), n. [Early mod. E. also *cumforter*; < *comfort* + *-er*.] 1. One who comforts or consoles; one who supports and strengthens the mind in distress, danger, or weakness.

I looked . . . for *comforters*, but I found none.

*Ps.* lxxix. 20.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony.

*Hooker*, *Eccl.* Polity, v. § 48.

2. [cap.] The Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort, strengthen, and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things.

*John* xiv. 26.

3. A knitted or crocheted woolen scarf, long and narrow, for tying round the neck in cold weather.—4. Same as *comfortable*. [U. S.]

*comfortful* (kum'fèrt-fəl), a. [*comfort* + *-ful*, l.] Full of comfort. *Ruskin*.

*comfortless* (kum'fèrt-les), a. [Early mod. E. also *cumfortless*, < ME. *comforteles*, *cumfortless*; < *comfort* + *-less*.] Without comfort; destitute of or unattended by any satisfaction or enjoyment. (a) Of persons.

I will not leave you *comfortless*.

*John* xiv. 18.

(b) Of things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*.

*Sir P. Sidney*.

Where was a Cave, ywrought by wondrous art,

Deepe, darke, uneasy, dolefull, *comfortlesse*.

*Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 36.

*comfortlessly* (kum'fèrt-les-li), adv. In a comfortless manner.

*comfortlessness* (kum'fèrt-les-nes), n. The state or quality of being comfortless.

*comfortment* (kum'fèrt-ment), n. [*comfort* + *-ment*; = Sp. *confortamiento*, < ML. *confortamentum*, < *confortare*, comfort. See *comfort*, v.] The act of administering comfort; entertainment.

Gracious and fauourable letters . . . for the gentle *comfortment* and entertainment of the said Ambassador.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

*comfortress* (kum'fèr-tres), n. [*comforter* + *-ess*.] A woman who affords comfort. [Rare.]

To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 6.

*comfrey* (kum'fri), n. [Also written *comfry* and *cumfry*; < ME. *cumfrie*, *comfry*, *cumfory*, *confery*, *cownfery*, *comfry*, *consolida* (AS. *gal-loc*), < OF. *cumfrie*, later *confrie* (ML. reflex *cumfria*), appar. < ML. *confirma*, *comfry* (so called with ref. to its reputed medicinal quali-

ties), < L. *confirmare*, strengthen: see *confirm*. Cf. *consolida*.] A name given to several European and Asiatic plants of the genus *Symphytum* and family *Boraginaceae*. The root of the common comfrey, *S. officinale*, often cultivated in American gardens, is very mucilaginous, and is used in decoction in dysentery, chronic diarrhea, etc. It was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary, and hence also called *bruise-work*. The prickly comfrey, *S. asperinum*, from the Caucasus, is now somewhat widely cultivated as a forage-plant. See *Symphytum*.

*Comfry*, herbe, consolida major, et minor dicitur dayss [var. dayseys].

*Prompt. Parc.*, p. 97.

*Confire* [read *confre*] [F.], the herb *comfry*, consound, ass ear, knittback, backwort.

*Cotgrave*.

*Saracen's comfry*, the ragwort, *Senecio Sarracenicus*—*Spotted comfry*, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

— *Wild comfry*, of the United States, *Cynoglossum Virginicum*.

*comic* (kom'ik), a. and n. [= F. *comique* = Sp. *cómico* = Pg. It. *comico* = D. *komiek* = Sw. *komik* (cf. G. *komisch* = Dan. *komisk*), < L. *comicus*, < Gr. *κωμικός*, prop. of or pertaining to revelry or festivity, being the adj. of *κῶμος*, revelry, festivity (see *Comus*), but used as equiv. to the earlier *κωμικός*, of or pertaining to comedy, < *κωμῶdia*, comedy: see *comedy*.] I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to or of the nature of comedy, as distinct from tragedy. See *comedy* and *drama*.

Thy tragic muse gives smiles, thy *comic*, sleep. *Dryden*.

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. [Now more commonly *comical*.]

Mirthful *comic* shows.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

A *comic* subject loves an humble verse. *Roscommon*.

*Comic opera*, a light, harmonious opera, usually consisting of detached movements with more or less dialogue. See *opera*.—*Comic song*, a light, humorous, or grotesque song or ballad, usually descriptive.

II. n. A comic actor or singer; a writer of comedies; a comical person.

As the *comic* saith, his mind was in the kitchen.

*Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations.

*Tatler*, No. 22.

*comical* (kom'i-kal), a. [*comic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to comedy. [Now more commonly *comic*.]

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay*. Hence—2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll; funny: said of persons and things: as, a *comical* fellow; a *comical* story; a *comical* predicament.

I am well able to be as merry, though not so *comical* as he.

*Goldsmith*, *Reverie at Boar's-Head Tavern*.

34. [See etym. of *comic*.] Given to revelry or dissipation; licentious.

When they had sacrificed their divine Socrates to the sottish fury of their lewd and *comical* multitude, they . . . regretted their hasty murder.

*Penn.*, *Liberty of Conscience*, Pref.

4. Strange; extraordinary. [Provincial.] = *Syn.* *Funny*, *Droll*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

*comicality* (kom-i-kal'i-ti), n. [*comical* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being comical; capacity for raising mirth; ludicrousness.

Ladislav's sense of the ludicrous . . . had no mixture of sneering and self-exaltation: . . . it was the pure enjoyment of comicality. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I. 88.

2. That which is comical or ludicrous; a comical act or event.

*comically* (kom'i-kal-i), adv. In a comical manner. (a) In a manner befitting comedy.

Some satirically, some *comically*, some in a mixt tone.

*Burton*, *Anat.* of Mel., p. 416.

(b) In a manner to raise mirth; laughably; ludicrously.

*comicalness* (kom'i-kal-nes), n. Comicality; drollery.

*comicalry*, n. [Prop. \**comicker* (= G. Dan. *komiker*); < *comic* + *-ry* = *-er*.] A writer of comedies. *Skelton*.

*comicry* (kom'ik-ri), n. [*comic* + *-ry*. Cf. *mimicry*.] Comicality. [Rare.]

Cheerful *comicry*.

H. Giles.

*coming* (kum'ing), n. [Early mod. E. also *coming*, *cumming*; < ME. *coming*, *comynge*, *cuming*; verbal n. of *come*: see *come*, v.] 1. The act of one who or that which comes, in any sense of the verb. Specifically—2. Arrival.

Forth had we in his *coming*

Welcum him als worthi king.

*Metz.* *Homilies*, p. 12.

3. [Pron. dial. kō'ming. Cf. *come*, v., I, 5, *come*, n., 2, 3.] The act of sprouting.—4. *pl.* In *malt-ing*, barley-shoots after the barley has been kiln-dried.

*comingt* (kum'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of *come*, v.] Forward; ready to come; yielding; pliable.

What humour is she of? Is she *coming* and open, free?

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, v. I.

A Girl so bright, so sparkling, and what recommends her much more to me, so coming that had she lived in the days of Venus, she would have rival'd that Goddess and out-done her too in her own Attributes.

Mrs. Centlivre, *Beau's Duel*, i. 1.

**coming-floor** (kō-ming-flōr), *n.* [*< coming-s + floor.*] The floor of a malt-house. *Hallwell.*

**coming-in** (kum-ing-in'), *n.* 1. Entrance; arrival; introduction.

The coming-in of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people. 2 Mac. vi. 3.

O bless his goings-out and comings-in,  
Thou mighty God of heaven!

B. Jonson, *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*.

2*t.* Income; revenue.

What are thy rents? What are thy comings-in?

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1.

Our comings-in were but about three shillings a-week.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xv.

3*t.* Submission; compliance; surrender. *Mas-singer.*

**comingle** (kō-ming-gl), *v. t. or i.* [*< co-1 + mingle.* Cf. *commingle.*] To mingle together; commingle. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2 (in some editions).

**coming-on** (kum-ing-on'), *a.* Complaisant; willing to please.

Now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on disposition. *Shak.*, *As you Like It*, iv. 1.

**comique** (ko-mēk'), *n.* [*F.*: see *comie.*] A comic actor or singer.

**comitalia** (kom-i-tā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *\*comitalis*, *< L. comes (comit-)*, a companion. Cf. *ML. comitalis*, belonging to a count (*ML. comes*); *L. comitalis*, belonging to the comitia: see *comes*, *count*, *comitia*.] In sponges, spicules accompanying the fibers. *F. E. Schulze.*

**comitat** (kom-i-tat), *n.* Same as *comitatus*, 2.

The village of Eyed in the comitat of (Edenburg. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 230.

**comitate** (kom-i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. comitatus*, an escort: see *comitatus*.] To accompany.

With Pallas young the king associated,  
Achates kinde *Eneas* comitated. *Vicars, Æneid.*

**comitatus** (kom-i-tā'tus), *n.*; *pl. comitatus*. [*L. comitatus*, an escort, an attending multitude, later an imperial escort, *ML.* the followers of any feudal lord, etc.; *< comes (comit-)*, a companion, etc.: see *count*.] 1. A body of companions or attendants; an escort; specifically, in Roman and mediæval times, a body of noble youth or comites about the person of a prince or chieftain. They were equipped, trained, and supported by the chief, and in return fought for him in war, and were bound in honor not to desert him.

The comitatus, or personal following of the king or earl-dorman. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 37.

There seems to be no doubt that the first aristocracy springing from kingly favour consisted of the *Comitatus* or Companions of the King.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 138.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a county or shire.—*Posse comitatus.* See *posse*.

**comites**, *n.* Plural of *comes*.

**comitia** (kō-mish'i-ā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *comitium*, a place of assembly, esp. for voting, *< \*comire*, pp. *\*comitus*, uncontracted forms of *coire*, pp. *coitus*, go together, *< com-*, *co-*, together, + *ire*, go.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, assemblies of the people. They were of three kinds: (a) The most ancient assembly, that of the 30 curia, or *comitia curiata*, in which the old patrician families found representation. Each curia had one vote, and the assembly acted on matters of state and affairs of family and religion. (b) The *comitia centuriata*, the assembly of the whole people by five fiscal classes, divided into centuries in the form of a military organization, according to the property census. There were 193 or 194 centuries, of which the first class had 98, so that the controlling vote lay with it. This assembly passed on laws and propositions with reference to which the king and the senate had the initiative, and had jurisdiction of capital offenses. (c) The *comitia tributa*, the assembly of the people by tribes or neighborhoods (a local division), 80—later 35—in number, without reference to rank. This assembly made nominations to the magistracy, had certain judicial powers extending to the imposition of fines and exile, and voted the laws called *plebiscita*. Under the empire the comitia were deprived of their judicial power, and of all influence upon foreign affairs, but retained a voice in the nomination or confirmation of certain magistrates.

2*t.* [Used as a singular.] An assembly.

No rogue at a comitia of the canthers  
Did ever there become his parent's robes  
Better than I do these.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, v. 1.

3*t.* [Used as a singular.] In the English universities, same as *act*, 5.

**comitial** (kō-mish'i-ā), *a.* [*< L. comitalis*, *< comitia*: see *comitia*. Cf. *comitalia*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans for electing officers and passing laws.—2*t.* Pertaining to certain Presbyterian synods in the 16th century.—**Comitial illi, comital sickness** (Latin *morbus comitiatis*), epilepsy

or falling sickness: so called because, if any one was seized with it during the comitia or public assemblies in Rome, the meeting was broken up, the onen being considered bad.

So Melancholy turned into Madnes;  
Into the Palsie, deep-affrighted Sadnes;  
Th' Il-habitude into the Dropsie chill,  
And Megrim grows to the Comital-ill.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Our [asses'] liver, hoofs or bones being reduced to powder are good, as the naturalists note, against the epilepsy, or comital-sickness. *Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 26.

**comity** (kom-i'ti), *n.* [*< L. comita(t)-s*, *< comis*, courteous, friendly, loving.] 1. Mildness and suavity in intercourse; courtesy; civility.

It is not so much a matter of comity and courtesy as of paramount moral duty. *Story, Conflict of Laws*, § 33.

2. In *international law*, that courtesy between states or nations by which the laws and institutions of the one are recognized, and in certain cases and under certain limitations given effect to, by the government of the other, within its territory.

Comity, as generally understood, is national politeness and kindness. But the term seems to embrace . . . also those tokens of respect which are due between nations on the ground of right.

Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 24.

A comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. *Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 420.

**Judicial comity.** See *judicial*.—*Syn.* Amenity, suavity, politeness, consideration.

**comma** (kom'ā), *n.*; *pl. commata* (-ā-tā) in senses 1 and 2, *commas* in the other senses. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *komma* = F. *comma* = Sp. *coma* = Pg. It. *comma*, *< L. comma*, *< Gr. κόμμα*, a short clause of a sentence, that which is knocked off, a piece, the stamp of a die, *< κόπτειν*, strike, cut off.] 1. In *anc. gram. and rhet.*, a group of a few words only; a phrase or short clause, forming part of a colon or longer clause.—2. In *anc. pros.*: (a) A fragment or smaller section of a colon; a group of a few words or feet not constituting a complete metrical series. (b) The part of a dactylic hexameter ending with, or that beginning with, the cesura; also, the cesura itself.—3*t.* A clause.

In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first comma.

L. Addison, *Western Barbary*, p. 171.

4*t.* In *rhet.*, a slight pause between two phrases, clauses, or words.

We use sometimes to proceede all by single words, without any close or coupling, sauing that a little pause or comma is geuen to euey word. This figure may be called in our vulgar the culled comma, for that there cannot be a shorter diuision than at euey words end.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie* (ed. Arber), p. 222.

5. In *musical acoustics*: (a) The interval between the octave of a given tone and the tone produced by taking six successive whole steps from the given tone, represented by the ratios ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )<sup>6</sup>: $\frac{1}{2}$ , or 531441:524288. Also called the *Pythagorean comma*, or *comma maxima*. (b) The interval between the larger and the smaller whole steps, represented by the ratio  $\frac{1}{2}$ : $\frac{1}{2}$ , or 81:80. Also called the *Didymic* or *syntonic comma*.—6. In *punctuation*, a point (,) used to indicate the smallest interruptions in continuity of thought or grammatical construction, the marking of which contributes to clearness.—7. A spot or mark shaped like such a comma.—8. In *entom.*: (a) A butterfly, *Polygonia comma*: so named from a comma-shaped white mark on the under side of the wings. (b) [cap.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Rennie*, 1832.—*Comma bacillus*. See *bacillus*, 3.

**commaculate** (ko-mak'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. commaculatus*, pp. of *commaculare*, pollute, *< com-* (intensive) + *maculare*, spot: see *maculate*.] To pollute; spot.

Detesting sinne, that doth commaculate

The soule of man.

The Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

**command** (ko-mānd'), *v.* [*< ME. commanden, commanden, commonly comanden, = D. kommanderen = G. kommandiren = Dan. kommandere = Sw. kommandera, < OF. commander, commonly comander, cumander, F. commander = Pr. Sp. comandar = Pg. comandar = It. comandare, command, < ML. comandare, command, order, the same word, without vowel-change, as commendare, command, order, also, as in L., intrust, commend, < com- (intensive) + mandare, commit, intrust, enjoin: see mandate. Cf. commend.] I. trans. 1. To order or direct with authority; give an order or orders to; require obedience of; lay injunction upon; order; charge: with a person as direct object.*

The state commanded him out of that territory in three hours' warning, and he hath now submitted himself, and is returned as prisoner for Mantua. *Donne, Letters*, xxxvi.

The darke commanded vs then to rest.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 189.

Specifically—2. To have or to exercise supreme power or authority, especially military or naval authority, over; have under direction or control; determine the actions, use, or course of: as, to command an army or a ship.

Those he commands move only in command,  
Nothing in love. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 2.

Thou hast commanded men of might;  
Command thyself, and then thou art right.

Fletcher, *The Pilgrim*, v. 4.

3. To require with authority; demand; order; enjoin: with a thing as direct object: as, he commanded silence.

If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. *Mat. iv. 3.*

Defaming as impure what God declares  
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 747.

4. To have within the range of one's (its) power or within the sphere of influence; dominate through ability, resources, position, etc., often specifically through military power or position; hence, have within the range of the eye; overlook.

The haughty Dane commands the narrow seas.

Marlowe, *Edward II.*, ii. 2.

The other [key] doth command a little door.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 1.

Whose height commands as subject all the vale.

Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 2.

One side commands a view of the finest garden in the world.

A cross of stone,  
That, on a hillock standing lone,  
Did all the field command.

Scott, *Marmion*, vi. 22.

My harp would prelude woo,  
I cannot all command the strings.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxviii.

5*t.* To bestow by exercise of controlling power. The Lord shall command the blessing upon thee.

Deut. xxviii. 8.

6. To exact, compel, or secure by moral influence; challenge; claim: as, a good magistrate commands the respect and affections of the people.

It [criticism] has been the road to fame and profit, and has commanded both applause and guineas, when the unfortunate objects of it have been blessed with neither.

Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, i. 10.

7. To have at one's disposal and service.

Such aid as I can spare you shall command.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 5.

8*t.* To intrust; commit; commend. See *commend*.

Kynge Ban and his brother arayed hem to move the thirde day, and Comaunded theire londes in the keypyng of Leonces, and Pharien, that was theire cosyn germanyn, and a gode man and right a trewe.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 130.

*Syn.* To bid, govern, rule, control. See *enjoin*. II. *intrans.* 1. To act as or have the authority of a commander.

Virtue he had, deserving to command.

Shak., 1 *Hen. VI.*, i. 1.

2. To exercise influence or power.

Not music so commands, nor so the muse.

Crabbe.

3. To be in a superior or commanding position.

A princely Castle in the mid't commands,  
Invincible for strength and for delight.

J. Beaumont, *Pyche*, ii. 198.

**command** (ko-mānd'), *n.* [= F. *commande* = Sp. It. *comando* = Pg. *comando*, command; from the verb. Hence also (from E.) Hind. *kamān*, (from It.) Turk. *qomanda*, command.] 1. The right or authority to order, control, or dispose of; the right to be obeyed or to compel obedience: as, to have command of an army.

Whiles yet my soldiers are in my command.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 3.

2. Possession of controlling authority, force, or capacity; power of control, direction, or disposal; mastery: as, he had command of the situation; England has long held command of the sea; a good command of language.

I have some money ready under my command.

Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, ii. 2.

What an eye,  
Of what a full command she bears!

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, iii. 2.

He assumed an absolute command over his readers.

Dryden.

Never had any writer so vast a command of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair.

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

3. A position of chief authority; a position involving the right or power to order or control:



as, General Smith was placed in *command*.—4. The act of commanding; exercise of authority or influence.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it.  
Jer. Taylor.

*Command* cannot be otherwise than *savage*, for it implies an appeal to force, should force be needful.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 180.

5. The thing commanded or ordered; a commandment; a mandate; an order; word of command.

The captain gives *command*. Dryden.

6. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the control of a particular officer.

Please you to march:

And four shall quickly draw out my *command*.  
Shak., *Cor.*, I. 6.

Biddle's small *command*, less than one thousand men, after a severe contest, was gradually forced back.  
The Century, XXXIII. 131.

7. Dominating situation; range of control or oversight; hence, extent of view or outlook.

The steep stand

Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*.  
Dryden, *Eneld*.

8. In *fort.*, the height of the top of a parapet above the plane of its site, or above another work.

The *command*, or height of the parapet above the site, has a very important bearing in the defence of permanent works.  
Mahan, *Permanent Fortifications*, p. 6.

To be at one's *command*, to be at one's service or bidding: be subject to one's orders or control.—Word of *command* (*mit.*), the word or phrase addressed by a superior officer to soldiers on duty commanding what they are to do: as, at the word of *command* the troops charged.—Syn. 1 and 2. Sway, rule, authority.—5. Injunction, charge, direction, behest, bidding, requisition.

**commandable** (kō-mān'da-bl), *a.* [*< command + -able*.] Capable of being commanded. N. Grew. [Rare.]

**commandancy-general** (kō-mān'dan-si-jen'g-ral), *n.* [After Sp. *comandancia general*: *comandancia*, the office of a commander, the district of a commander (= OF. *comandance*, *command*), *< comandante*, a commander; *general* = E. *general*: see *commandant* and *general*.] The office or jurisdiction of a governor or commander-general of a Spanish province or colony.

**commandant** (kō-mān'dānt'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kommandör*, *< F. commandant* (= Sp. It. *comandante* = Pg. *comandante*), *n.*, orig. ppr. of *commander*, *command*: see *command*, *v.*] A commander; especially, a commanding officer of a fortified town or garrison.

Perceiving then no more the *commandant*  
Of his own corps. Byron, *Don Juan*, viii. 31.

The murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers. Burke.

**commandatory** (kō-mān'da-tō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. \*commandatorius*, *commandatorius*, *< commandatus*, *commandatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commandare*, *command*: see *command*, *v.* Cf. *commandatory*.] Having the force of command; mandatory.

How *commandatory* the apostolic authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates unto the churches.  
Bp. Morton, *Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 73.

**commandedness** (kō-mān'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being commanded. Hammond.

**commander** (kō-mān'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. commaundour* = Dan. *kommandør*, *< OF. commandeor*, *F. commandeur* = Pr. *comandaire*, *comandador* = Sp. *comendador* = Pg. *comendador* = It. *comandatore*, *< ML. \*commandator*, *commandator*, *< commandatus*, *commandatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commandare*, *command* (see *command*, *v.*); in mod. E. as if *< command + -er*. Cf. *commodore*.] 1. One who has the authority or power to command or order; especially, a military leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it.

I have given him for . . . a leader and commander to the people. Isa. lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army and styled them, My Soldiers. Bacon, *Apophthegms*. Hence.—2. One who has control, in any sense. [Rare.]

Were we not made ourselves, free, unconfin'd,  
Commanders of our own affections?  
Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, III. 1.

Specifically.—3. In the British and United States navies, an officer next in rank below a captain and above a lieutenant or a lieutenant-commander. He may command a vessel of the third or fourth class, or may be employed as chief of staff or as aid to a flag-officer, etc. In the navy of the United States the commander ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Often, when it is used as a title, it is abbreviated *Com*.

4. (a) The chief officer of a commandery in the medieval orders of Knights Hospitallers, Tem-

plars, etc. See *commandery*, 2 (b). (b) A similar officer in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (c) A member of a higher class in a modern honorary order. Where there are five classes, the commanders are the third in dignity; where there are three, they are generally the second: as, a *commander* of the Bath.

5. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet used in paving, or by sailmakers and riggers.

His gang . . . stood in line with huge wooden beetles called *commanders*, and lifted them high and brought them down . . . with true nautical power and precision.  
C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, vii.

6. In *surg.*, a box or cradle for incasing an injured limb.—7. In *hat-making*, a string which is pressed down over a conical hat while it is on the block, to bring it to the required cylindrical form.—8. In *medieval fort.*, same as *cavalier*, 5.

[They laid] another [battery] against the Keep of Andruzzi with two *commanders*, or cavaliers, which were about with one fort of eleven ther pieces.  
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 122.

**Commander of the Faithful** (Arabic *amīr al-mu'minīn*), a title adopted by the calif Omar, and borne by the succeeding califs and the sultans of Constantinople.—Grand *commander*. (a) The chief fiscal officer of the order of Malta or of Knights Hospitallers, etc. (b) A member of the highest class, or one of the highest classes, of some modern honorary orders. See *order*.—Syn. 1. *Leader*, *Head*, etc. See *chief*.

**commander-in-chief** (kō-mān'dēr-in-chēf'), *n.*

1. The commander of all the armies of a state or nation; the chief military commander. (a) Formerly, in Great Britain, the highest staff-officer of the army: abolished in 1904.

The Queen has been pleased, by letters patent, . . . to appoint Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to be *Commander-in-chief* of Her Majesty's Forces. *London Gazette*, Nov. 29, 1887. N. E. D.

(b) In the United States, the President.

2. In the navy, a flag-officer commanding an independent fleet or squadron.

**commandership** (kō-mān'dēr-ship), *n.* [*< commander + -ship*.] The office of a commander.

**commandery** (kō-mān'dēr-i), *n.*; pl. *commanderies* (-iz). [*< ML. commanderia*, *< F. commanderie* (ML. *commanderia*), *< commander*, *command*: see *command*, *v.* and *-ery*.] 1. The office or dignity of a commander.—2. A district under the authority or administration of a commander. (a) A district under the authority of a military commander or a governor.

The country is divided into four *commanderies* under so many governors. Brougham.

To the elector of Baden [are ceded] the Brisgau and the Ortenau, the city of Constance, and the *commandery* of Meinau. Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, p. 401.

(b) Among several medieval orders of knights, as the Templars, Hospitallers, etc., a district under the control of a member of the order, called a commander or preceptor, who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use and accounted for the rest: in England more especially applied to a manor belonging to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Hence.—(c) A similar territorial district, or a lodge, in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (d) In certain religious orders, as those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony, the district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander.

3. A house, technically called a *cell*, in which the domain-rents of a medieval commandery were received, and which also served as a home for veteran members of the order. It was sometimes fortified, and occasionally formed an extensive and formidable stronghold.

**commanding** (kō-mān'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *command*, *v.*] 1. Directing with authority; invested with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising authority: as, a *commanding* officer.—2. Of great or controlling importance; powerful; paramount: as, *commanding* influence.

In the sixteenth, and to a certain degree in the seventeenth century, Protestantism exercised a *commanding* and controlling influence over the affairs of Europe. Lecky, *Rationalism*, I. 185.

The political economy of war is now one of its most *commanding* aspects. Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 150.

We can ill spare the *commanding* social benefit of cities. Emerson, *Conduct of Life*.

3. Dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction: as, a *commanding* eminence.—4. Pertaining to or characteristic of a commander, or of one born or fitted to command; characterized by great dignity; compelling respect, deference, obedience, etc.: as, a man of *commanding* address; *commanding* eloquence.

Is this a *commanding* shape to win a beauty?  
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, II. 1.

He was advanced in life, tall, and of a form that might once have been *commanding*, but it was a little bowed by time—perhaps by care. Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 25.

5. Imperious; domineering — *Commanding cards*. See *card* 1.

**commandingly** (kō-mān'ding-li), *adv.* In a commanding manner; powerfully.

Parliamentary memorials promising so much interest, that let them be treated in what manner they may, merely for the subjects, they are often *commandingly* attractive.  
De Quincey, *Style*, I.

**commanditaire** (kom-mon-di-tār'), *n.* [F., *< commandite*, a partnership: see *commandite*.] In France, a silent partner in a joint-stock company, who is liable only to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner in a limited-liability company.

**commandite** (kom-mon-dēt'), *n.* [F., irreg. *< commander*, in sense of 'command, intrust.'] A partnership in which one may advance capital without taking an active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility for more than a certain amount; limited liability; a special partnership. J. S. Mill.

**commandless** (kō-mān'dl's), *a.* [Irreg. *< command*, *v.* + *-less*.] Ungoverned; ungovernable. That their *commandless* furies might be staid.  
Heywood, *Troia Britannica* (1609).

**commandment** (kō-mān'd'ment), *n.* [*< ME. commandement*, *comandement*, *< OF. commandement*, *comandement*, *F. commandement* = Pr. *comandamen* = OSp. *comandamiento* = Pg. *comandamento* = It. *comandamento*, *< ML. \*commandamentum*, *comandamentum*, *commandamentum*, *< commandare*, *commandare*, *command*: see *command*, *v.* and *-ment*.] 1. A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; a charge; an authoritative precept.

Thel dide his *comaunderment*, and lepe to horse.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 236.  
A new *commandment* I give unto you, That ye love one another. John xiii. 34.

To good men thou art sent,  
By Jove's direct *commandment*.  
B. Jonson, *Love Restored*.

Specifically.—2. Any one of the ten injunctions, engraved upon tables of stone, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, according to the account in Exodus. See *decatalogue*.

Thou knowest the *commandments*. Do not commit adultery. Do not kill. Do not steal. Do not bear false witness. Honour thy father and thy mother. Luke xviii. 20.

3. Authority; command; power of commanding.

I thought that all things had been savage here;  
And therefore put I on the countenance  
Of stern *commandment*. Shak., *As you Like It*, II. 7.

4. In *old Eng. law*, the offense of instigating another to transgress the law.—Ten *commandments*. (a) The decatalogue. (b) The ten fingers. [Slang.]

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,  
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 3.

(c) The lines in an apple extending from the stem through the pulp. [Colloq.]

**commando** (kō-mān'dō), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *kommando*, lit. a command, *< Sp. comando* = Pg. *comando* = It. *comando*, *command*: see *command*, *v.*] A military expedition or raid undertaken by private individuals for personal ends; more specifically, the name given to the quasi-military expeditions undertaken by the Boers and English farmers of South Africa against the natives; also, the party itself.

If the natives objected, a *commando* soon settled the matter. A *commando* was merely a new name for an old thing. It was war without any of the usages or restraints of war. Good Words.

**commandress** (kō-mān'dres), *n.* [*< commander + -ess*, after OF. *commanderesse*.] A woman invested with supreme authority; a female commander.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative which Wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress* over other virtues.

Hooker, *Ecclies. Polity*, v. 8.

Fortune, the great *commandress* of the world.

Chapman, *All Fools*, v. 1.

Let me adore this second Hecate,  
This great *commandress* of the fatal sisters.

Beau. and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, v. 2.

**commandry** (kō-mān'dri), *n.* A contracted form of *commandery*.

**commark** (kom'ark), *n.* [*< OF. comarque*, *< ML. commarca*, *comarcha*, *comarchia*, *< com + marca*, *marcha*, a march, boundary: see *march* and *mark* 1.] The frontier of a country.

The *commark* of S. Luca's.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote. i. 2

**commassee** (ko-mas'ē), *n.* A coin, chiefly copper, current in Arabia at the rate of from 40 to 60 to a United States dollar.

**commata**, *n.* Latin plural of *comma*, 1 and 2.

**commaterial** (kom-ma-tē-ri-āl), *a.* [*< com- + material.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are commaterial with teeth.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 757.*

**commateriality** (kom-ma-tē-ri-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< commaterial + -ity.*] The state of being commaterial.

**commatía**, *n.* Plural of *commation*.

**commatic**, **commatical** (ko-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< LL. commaticus, < Gr. κομματικός, < κόμμα(-), a short clause: see comma.*] 1. Brief; concise; having short clauses or sentences. [Rare.]—2. In music, relating to a comma.—**Commatic temperament**, in music, a system of tuning which is based upon a use of commas in determining intervals.

**commation** (ko-mat'i-on), *n.*; pl. *commatía* (-i-). [*Gr. κομμάτιον, dim. of κόμμα, a short clause: see comma.*] In *anc. Gr. comedy*, a short song in trochaic or anapestic verse, in which the leader of the chorus bade farewell to the actors as they retired from the stage before the parabasis.

**comma-tipped** (kom'ā-tipt), *a.* [*< comma (bacillus) + tip + -ad.*] Tipped or terminated as with a comma: used of a certain species of bacillus, the comma bacillus. See cut under *bacillus*.

**commatism** (kom'ā-tizm), *n.* [*< L. comma(-), a short clause, + -ism.*] Briefness; conciseness in writing; shortness or abruptness of sentences. [Rare.]

*Commatism of the style.* *Horsley, On Hosea, p. 43.*

**commensurable** (ko-mezh'ūr-ā-bl), *a.* [*< com- + measurable.*] Having or reducible to the same measure; commensurate; equal.

A commensurable grief took as full possession of him as joy had done. *J. Walton, Donne.*

**commensure** (ko-mezh'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commensured*, ppr. *commensuring*. [*< com- + measure. Cf. commensurate.*] To coincide with; be coextensive with.

Until endurance grow  
Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will,  
Circled thro' all experiences, pure law,  
Commensure perfect freedom. *Tennyson, Enone.*

**commeddle** (ko-med'l), *v. t.* [*< com- + meddle.*] To mingle or mix together.

Religion, O how it is commeddled with policy!  
*Webster, White Devil, iii. 2.*

**comme il faut** (kom ēl fō), [*F. : comme = Pr. com = OSp. com, Sp. como = OPg. com, Pg. como = OIt. com, It. come, as, < L. quo modo, in what or which manner (quo, abl. of quis, who, which, what; modo, abl. of modus, manner); < L. ille, this; faut, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of falloir, be necessary (must, should, ought), an impers. verb, lit. be wanting or lacking, orig. identical with faillir, err, miss, fail, < L. fallere, deceive: see who, mode, and fail, v.] As it should be; according to the rules of good society; genteel; proper: a French phrase often used in English.*

**Commelina** (kom-e-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., named from Jan Commelin and his nephew, Kaspar, Dutch botanists of the 17th and 18th centuries.]



*Commelina communis.*

In bot., the type and principal genus of the family *Commelinaceae*, comprising about 95 species. Several are cultivated on account of their deli-

cate flowers or graceful habit, and the tuberous roots of some species are said to be used for food. It is also incorrectly spelled *Commelyna*.

**Commelinaceae** (ko-mel-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Commelina + -aceae.*] A family of monocotyledonous herbs, natives mostly of warm climates, recognizable by their three green sepals, two or three ephemeral petals, and free ovary with a single style; the spiderworts. They are of importance only as ornamental plants, either for their flowers or foliage. The principal genera are *Tradescantia*, *Commelina*, and *Cyanotis*.

**commemorable** (ko-mem'ō-rā-bl), *a.* [= It. *memorabile*, < L. *memorabilis*, < *memorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate*.] Worthy to be commemorated; memorable; noteworthy. [Rare.]

**commemorate** (ko-mem'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commemorated*, ppr. *commemorating*. [*< L. commemoratus, pp. of commemorare (> It. commemorare = Sp. conmemorar = Pg. conmemorar = F. commémorer), < com- (intensive) + memorare, mention, < memor, mindful: see memory.*] 1. To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; celebrate with honor and solemnity; honor, as a person or an event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to keep him or it in memory.

We are called upon to commemorate a revolution [1859] . . . as happy in its consequences, as full . . . of the marks of a Divine contrivance, as any age or country can show. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.*

2. To serve as a memento or remembrancer of; perpetuate or celebrate the memory of: as, a monument commemorating a great battle; a book commemorating the services of a philanthropist. = *Syn. Observe, Solemnize, etc. See celebrate.*

**commemoration** (ko-mem'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *commémoration* = Pr. *comemoracio* = Sp. *comemoración* = Pg. *comemoração* = It. *comemorazione*, < L. *commemoratio*(-n), < *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate*.] 1. The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration: as, the feast of the Passover among the Israelites was an annual commemoration of their deliverance from Egypt.

The Church of England, though she asked for the intercession of no created being, still set apart days for the commemoration of some who had done and suffered great things for the faith. *Macaulay.*

2. *Eccles.*: (a) In the intercessory prayers of the eucharistic office, mention made by name, rank, or condition of persons living or departed, or of canonized saints; also, a prayer containing such mention: as, the commemoration of the living; the commemoration of the departed; the commemoration of the saints. See *diptych*. (b) In the services for the canonical hours, a brief form, consisting of anthem, versicle, response, and collect, said in honor of God, of a saint, or of some biblical or ecclesiastical event: in the medieval church in England also called a *memory*, and sometimes a *memorial*. A complete service said in honor of a saint was also so styled. (c) Parts of the proper service of a lesser festival inserted in the service for a greater festival when the latter coincides with and supersedes the former.—**Commemoration day**, in the University of Oxford, the day on which the annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university is held, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theater, and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons. It is the concluding festival of the academic year.

**commemorative** (ko-mem'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< commemorate + -ive; = F. commémoratif, etc.*] Pertaining to, or serving or intended for, commemoration.

A sacrifice commemorative of Christ's offering up his body for us. *Hammond, Works, I. 129.*

Over the haven [of Brindisi] rises a commemorative column . . . which records, not the dominion of Saint Mark, but the restoration of the city by the Protospatharius Lupus. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 311.*

**commemorator** (ko-mem'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [LL., < L. *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate*.] One who commemorates.

**commemorative** (ko-mem'ō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< commemorate + -ory; = Sp. conmemoratorio.*] Serving to preserve the memory of (persons or things). *Bp. Hooper.*

**commemorize** (ko-mem'ō-riz), *v. t.* [As *commemorate* + -ize.] To commemorate. [Rare.]

The late happy and memorable enterprise of the planting of that part of America called New England, deserveth to be commemorized to future posterity. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 17.*

**comment**, *v. i.* An old form of *common*.

**commence** (ko-mens'), *v.*: pret. and pp. *commenced*, ppr. *commencing*. [In ME. only in contr.

form *comsen, cumsen* (see *comse*); < OF. *comencer, cumencer*, F. *commencer* = Pr. *comensar* = Sp. *comenzar* = Pg. *começar* = It. *cominciare*, OIt. *comenzare*, < ML. *\*cominiare*, begin, < L. *com-*, together, + *iniare*, begin, < *initium*, a beginning: see *initiate*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To come into existence; take rise or origin; first have existence; begin to be.

Thy nature did commence in sufferance; time  
Hath made thee hard in 't. *Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.*

Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties commencing from man; the other, from God. *Emerson, Nature, p. 69.*

2. To enter a new state or assume a new character; begin to be (something different); turn to be or become.

Should he at length, being undone, commence patriot.  
*Junius, Letters, July 31, 1771.*

In an evil hour he commenced author, not only surrounded by his books, but with the more urgent companions of a wife and family.

*I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Auth., I. 50.*

It is . . . too common, now-a-days, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to commence word-colmers.

*F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 103.*

3. [Tr. ML. *incipere*, take a doctors' degree, lit. begin, commence: a university term.] To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. See *commencement*.

Then is he held a freshman and a sot,  
And never shall commence.

*Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.*

He [Charles Chauncy] commenced Bachelor of Divinity.

*Hist. Sketch of First Ch. in Boston (1812), p. 211.*

"To commence M. A." etc., meaning "to take the degree of M. A.," etc., has been a recognized phrase for some three centuries at least. *F. Hall, False Philol., p. 40.*

**II. trans.** To cause to begin to be; perform the first act of; enter upon; begin: as, to commence operations; to commence a suit, action, or process in law.

Like a hungry lion, did commence  
Rough deeds of rage. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.*

Here closed the Tenant of that lonely vale  
His mournful narrative—commenced in pain,  
In pain commenced, and ended without peace.

*Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.*

= *Syn. Commence, Begin.* In all ordinary uses *commence* is exactly synonymous with *begin*, which, as a purely English word, is nearly always preferable, but more especially before another verb in the infinitive.

**commencement** (ko-mens'ment), *n.* [*< ME. commencement (rare), < OF. (and F.) commencement (Pr. comensament = Sp. comensamiento (obs.) = It. cominciamiento), < commencer, commence, + -ment.*] 1. The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; inception.

And [they] be-gonne freshly vpon hem as it hadde beate the commencement. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 210.*

It was a violent commencement. *Shak., Othello, I. 3.*

2. In the University of Cambridge, England, the day when masters of arts, doctors, and bachelors receive their degrees: so called from the fact that the candidate commences master, doctor, licentiate, etc., on that day. See *commence, v. t.*, 3. Hence—3. In American colleges, the annual ceremonies with which the members of the graduating class are made bachelors (of arts, sciences, engineering, etc.), and the degree of master of arts and various honorary degrees are conferred. The term is also applied, by extension, to the graduating exercises of academies and schools of lower grade.—**Commencement day**, the day on which degrees are conferred by a college. In American colleges it is the last day of the collegiate year.

**commencer** (ko-mens'er), *n.* 1. A beginner.—2. One taking a college degree, or commencing bachelor, master, or doctor; in American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees.

The Corporation, having been informed that the custom . . . for the commencers to have plumbeake is dishonorable to the College . . . and chargeable to the parents of the commencers, doe therefore put an end to that custom. *Records of the Corporation of Harvard College, 1693.*

The Corporation with the Tutors shall visit the chambers of the commencers to see that this law be well observed. *Pierce, Hist. Harv. Univ., App., p. 137.*

**commend** (ko-mend'), *v.* [*< ME. commendēn, comendēn (rarely comanden: see command), commend, = F. commander = Sp. comenjar, intrust a benefice to, = It. commendare, < L. commendare, intrust to, commend, in ML. changing with commandare, command, the two forms, though separated in Rom. and Eng., being etymologically identical: see command, v.] 1. *Trans.* 1. To commit; deliver with confidence; intrust or give in charge.*

Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit.  
*Luke xxiii. 46.*

He [Parry] made a vainglorious boasting of his Faithfulness to the Queen, but not so much as in a Word commended himself to God. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 364.*

2. To represent or distinguish as being worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; recommend or accredit to favor, acceptance, or favorable attention; set forward for notice; sometimes used reflexively: as, this subject commends itself to our careful attention.

No doubt the good proportion of any thing doth greatly adorn and commend it.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.*

I commend unto you Phebe our sister. *Rom. xvi. 1.*

Among the religions of the world we distinguish three as enshrining in archaic forms principles of eternal value, which may commend themselves to the most rationalistic age. *J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 120.*

3. To praise; mention with approbation.

When the kynge Arthur and the kynge Ban herden of the prowess that the kynge Bohors hadde don thei were gladd, and praised hym moche and commended.

*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.*

And the lord commended the unjust steward, because he had done wisely: for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. *Luke xvi. 8.*

He commended my spirit, though he disapproved my suspicions. *Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.*

4. To bring to the mind or memory of; give or send the greeting of: with a personal pronoun, often reflexive.

Commend me to my brother. *Shak., M. for M., i. 5.*

Troilus . . . commends himself most affectionately to you. *Shak., T. and C., iii. 1.*

5. In feudal eccles. law, to place under the control of a lord. See *commendation*, 4.

The privileged position of the abbey tenants [of Dissent] gradually led the other men of the valley to commend themselves to the abbey. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 781.*

Commend me to (a thing specified), a familiar phrase expressive of approval or preference.

Commend me to a mask of silliness, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it.

*Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.*

Commend me to home-joy, the family board, Altar and hearth.

*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 66.*

=Syn. 2 and 3. To extol, laud, eulogize, applaud.

II. *intrans.* To express approval or praise. [Rare.]

Nor can we much commend if he fell into the more ordinary track of endowing charities and founding monasteries. *Brougham.*

**commend†** (kō-men'd'), *n.* [*< commend, v.*] Commendation; compliment; remembrance; greeting.

Tell her, I send to her my kind commends.

*Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.*

Thanks, master jailer, and a kind commend.

*Machin, Dumb Knight, v.*

Let Jack Tolderry have my kind Commends, with this Caveat, That the Pot which goes out to the Water, comes home cracked at last. *Howell, Letters, i. 1. 6.*

**commendable** (kō-men'da-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. commendable* = *It. commendabile*, *< L. commendabilis*, *< commendare*, commend: see *commend* and *-able*.] Capable of being commended, approved, or praised; worthy of commendation or praise; laudable.

The cadence which falleth vpon the last syllable of a verse is sweetest and most commendable.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 66.*

Sure, sure, such carping is not commendable.

*Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.*

**commendableness** (kō-men'da-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being commendable.

**commendably** (kō-men'da-bli), *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

I know very many notable Gentlemen in the Court that have written commendably, and suppressed it agayne.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.*

**commendam** (kō-men'dam), *n.* [*< ML. commendam*, acc. (in phrase *dare* or *mittere in commendam*, give in trust) of *commenda*, a trust, *< L. commendare*, intrust: see *commend, v.* and *n.*, *command, v.*] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended by the crown or head of the church to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper pastor is provided: usually applied to a living retained in this way by a bishop after he has ceased to be an incumbent, the benefice being said to be held in *commendam*, and its holder termed a *commendator* or *commendatory*.

The practice gave rise to serious abuses; under it livings were held by persons who performed none of the duties of the office. It was condemned, though in guarded terms, by the Council of Constance (1417) and the Council of Trent (1563), and has greatly diminished, if not entirely disappeared, throughout the Roman Catholic Church. It was prohibited by statute in the Church of England in 1836.

There was some sense for *commendams*: at first when there was a living 'old, and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man; but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep it for himself.

*Selden, Table-Talk, p. 22.*

Dispensations, exemptions, *commendams*, annates, tenths. *Milman, Latin Christianity, xlii. 10.*

A living had been granted by the King to the Bishop of Lincoln in *commendam*, and the claimants of the right of presentation had brought an action against the Bishop. *E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 240.*

**commendatory** (kō-men'da-tō-ri), *n.* [*< ML. commendatarius*, *< commendā*: see *commendam*.] Same as *commendatory*, 2.

**commendation** (kō-men'dā-shon), *n.* [*< ME. commendacion* = *Pg. commendação* = *It. commendazione*, *< L. commendatio(n)-*, *< commendare*, pp. *commendatus*, commend: see *commend, v.* and *-ation*.] 1. The act of commending; praise; approbation; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, epistles of commendation to you? *2 Cor. iii. 1.*

The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted.

*Dryden, Pref. to Abs. and Achit.*

2. That which commends or recommends; a ground of esteem, approbation, or praise.

Good nature is the most godlike commendation of a man. *Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal's Satires.*

3. Kind remembrance; respects; greeting; message of love: commonly in the plural. [*Archaic.*]

Mistress Page hath her hearty commendations to you too.

*Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.*

4. In feudal law, the cession by a freeman to a lord of dominion over himself and his estate, the freeman thus becoming the vassal and securing the protection of the lord. It was typified by placing the hands between those of the lord, and taking the oath of fealty. It is sometimes described as a surrender of estate, and sometimes as not involving this.

By the practice of *Commendation* . . . the inferior put himself under the personal care of a lord, but without altering or divesting himself of his right to his estate.

*Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 154.*

The beneficiary system bound the receiver of land to the king who gave it; and the act of *commendation* placed the freeman and his land under the protection of the lord to whom he adhered. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 66.*

5. In the medieval church in England, a service consisting of psalms, said in the church over a corpse while the priest was marking and blessing the grave before proceeding to the funeral mass and the burial-service proper. Also called the *commendations*, or *psalms of commendation*, and, more fully, the *commendation of the soul*, or *commendations of souls*.

Whilst the choir was chanting a service called the *Commendation of Souls*, the priest, vested in his alb and stole, went into the church-yard.

*Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 476.*

**Commendation ninepence**, a bent silver ninepenny piece formerly used in England as a love-token.

Like *commendation ninepence*, crooked,

With "To and from my love," it looked.

*S. Butler, Hudibras, i. 1. 487.*

**Commendation of the body**, in the Book of Common Prayer, the form of committal of the body at burial to the ground or to the sea. =Syn. 1. Recommendation, entombment.

**commendator** (kō-men'dā-tōr), *n.* [*ML.*, one holding in *commendam*, *L.* a *commendator*, *< commendare*, commend: see *commend, v.* and *commendam*.] One who holds a benefice in *commendam*. See *commendam*.

**commendatory** (kō-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. commendatorio*, *< LL. commendatorius*, *< L. commendator*: see *commendator*.] 1. *a.* Serving to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing approval, praise, or recommendation: as, a *commendatory* letter. — 2. Holding a benefice in *commendam*: as, a *commendatory* bishop. — 3. Held in *commendam*. See *commendam*.

The bishoprics and the great *commendatory* abbeyes were, with few exceptions, held by that order.

*Burke, Rev. in France.*

**Commendatory letters**, letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of any of the clergy or others of his diocese who are traveling, that they may be well received among the faithful; letters of credence. According to the rules and practice of the ancient church, no Christian could communicate with the church, or receive any aid or countenance from it, in a country not his own, unless he carried with him letters of credence from his bishop. These letters were of several kinds, according to the different occasions or the quality of the person who carried them, viz., *commendatory* (specifically so called), *communicatory*, and *dimissory*. The first were granted only to persons of quality, or to persons whose reputation had been called in question, or to the clergy who had occasion to travel in foreign countries. The second were granted to all who were in peace and communion with the church, whence they were also called *pacificæ*, *ecclesiasticæ*, and sometimes *canonical*. The third were given only to the clergy removing from one church to settle in another, and testified that the bearer had the bishop's leave to depart.

**Commendatory prayer**, in the Book of Common Prayer, a prayer in the order for the visitation of the sick, to be used for a person at the point of death, commending his soul to God.

II. *n.*; pl. *commendatories* (-riz). 1. A commendation; a eulogy.

[He] esteems his associating with him a sufficient evidence and commendatory of his own piety.

*Milton, Areopagitica, p. 39.*

2. One who holds a benefice in *commendam*. See *commendam*. Also *commendatory*.

**commander** (kō-men'dér), *n.* One who commands or praises.

Froward, complaining, a commander glad

Of the times past, when he was a young lad.

*B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.*

**commendment†** (kō-men'd'ment), *n.* [*< commend + -ment*.] Commendation. *B. Jonson.*

**commensal** (kō-men'sal), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. commensal* = *F. commensal* = *Sp. comensal* = *Pg. commensal* = *It. commensale*, *< ML. commensalis*, *< L. com-*, together, + *mensa*, table.] 1. *a.* 1. Eating together at the same table.

They surrounded me, and with the utmost complaisance expressed their joy at seeing me become a *commensal* officer of the palace. *Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 2.*

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, living with as a tenant or coinhabitant, but not as a parasite; inquiline. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. One who eats at the same table with another or others.

It would seem, therefore, that the world-wide prevalence of sacrificial worship points to a time when the kindred group and the group of *commensals* were identical, and when, conversely, people of different kinds did not eat and drink together. *Encyc. Brit., XXI. 134.*

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, one of two animals or plants which live together, but neither at the expense of the other; an animal or a plant as a tenant, but not a true parasite, of another; an inquiline. Thus the small pea-crab (*Pinnotheres*), which lives with an oyster in the same shell, but feeds itself, as does the oyster, is a *commensal*; such also is the cancerous sea-anemone, which lives on the shell of a crab, or on a shell which a hermit-crab occupies. (See cut under *cancerous*.) Compare *consortium, parasite*.) In regard to plants, many authorities hold that a lichen consists of a fungus and an alga growing together, but possibly as parasite and host. See *lichen*.

It is obvious that an exhaustive knowledge of the species, nature, and life history of the most formidable insect *commensals* of man is of primary importance. *Edinburgh Rec., CLXIV. 357.*

**commensalism** (kō-men'sal-izm), *n.* [*< commensal + -ism*.] Commensal existence or mode of living; the state of being commensal; commensality. Also called *symbiosis*.

**commensality** (kō-men'sal'i-ti), *n.* [*< commensal + -ity*; = *F. commensalité*, etc.] 1. Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table.

Promiscuous commensality.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.*

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, the state or condition of being commensal; commensalism.

**commensation†** (kō-men-sā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. as if \*commensatio(n)-*, *< L. com-*, together, + *mensa*, table. See *commensal*.] The act of eating at the same table.

Pagan commensation. *Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 15.*

**commensurability** (kō-men'sū-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< commensurable* (see *-bility*); = *F. commensurabilité*, etc.] The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.

**commensurable** (kō-men'sū-rā-bl), *a.* [= *F. commensurable* = *Sp. commensurable* = *Pg. commensuravel* = *It. commensurabile*, *< LL. commensurabilis*, *< \*commensurare*, reduce to a common measure: see *commensurate*, and cf. *commensurable, mensurable*.] 1. Having a common measure or divisor; divisible by the same unit. Thus, a yard and half a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches, that is, each is exactly divisible by the inch. *Commensurable numbers* are those which may be measured or divided by another number without a remainder, as 12 and 18, both divisible by 2. More generally all integers and fractions, all rational numbers, are commensurable numbers. See *incommensurable*.

2. Suitable in measure; adapted. — 3. Measurable. [Rare.]

As God, he is eternal; as man, mortal and commensurable by time.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 337.*

**Commensurable in power** (a translation of the Gr. *δυναμει συμμετροι*), in *math.*, having commensurable squares.

**commensurably** (kō-men'sū-rā-bli), *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

**commensurate** (kō-men'sū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commensurated*, ppr. *commensurating*. [*< LL. commensuratus*, adj., prop. pp. of *\*commensurare*, reduce to a common measure, *< L. com-*, together, + *LL. mensurare*, measure: see *measure, v.* Cf. *commensure*.] 1. To reduce to a common measure.

The aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places.  
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 7.

## 2. To adapt; proportionate.

*Commensurating* the forms of absolutism to the degrees of preparation and necessity.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 260.

**commensurate** (kō-men'gū-rāt), *a.* [*L. commensuratus*, pp. adj.: see the verb.] 1. Reducible to a common measure; commensurable. — 2. Of equal size; having the same boundaries.

The inferior commissariats which had usually been *commensurate* with the dioceses. *Chambers's Encyc.*

3. Corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate; proportionate to the purpose, occasion, capacity, etc.: as, we find nothing in this life *commensurate* with our desires.

When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property—namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of commensurate duties?

Coleridge, *Table-Talk*.

Landor, with his imaginative force unmet by any *commensurate* task, wandered like "blind Orion, hungry for the morn." *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 40.

**commensurately** (kō-men'gū-rāt-li), *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.

**commensurateness** (kō-men'gū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commensurate.

**commensuration** (kō-men'gū-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. commensuration* = *Sp. commensuración* = *Pg. commensuração* = *It. commensurazione*, *L. commensuratio*(*n*-), *< commensuratus*: see *commensurate*, *v.*] Proportion; the state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

**comment**<sup>1</sup> (kō-mēnt' or kōm'ent), *v.* [*F. commenter* = *Sp. comentar* = *Pg. comentar* = *It. comentare*, *comment*, *< L. commentari*, consider thoroughly, think over, deliberate, discuss, write upon, freq. of *comminisci*, pp. *commentus*, devise, contrive, invent, *< com- + minisci* (only in comp.; cf. *reminiscent*), an inceptive verb, *< √ \*men* (in *me-minissee*, remember, *mens*, mind, etc.) = *Skt. √ man*, think: see *mind*, *memento*, *mental*, etc.] *I. intrans.* To make remarks or observations, as on an action, an event, a proceeding, or an opinion; especially, to write critical or expository notes on the works of an author.

Enter his chamber, view his breathless corpse,  
And comment then upon his sudden death.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2.

Critics, having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to *comment* on him and illustrate him. *Dryden.*

I must translate and comment. *Pope.*

*II. trans.* To make remarks or notes upon; expound; discuss; annotate.

This was the text *commented* by Chrysostom and Theodoret. *Reverie, Collation of Psalms*, p. 18.

Panini's work has been *commented* without end, . . . but never rebelled against or superseded.

*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 280.

**comment**<sup>1</sup> (kōm'ent), *n.* [*< comment<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. A spoken or written remark or observation; a remark or note; especially, a written note intended as a criticism, explanation, or expansion of a passage in a book or other writing; annotation; explanation; exposition.

He speaks all riddle, I think. I must have a *comment* ere I can conceive him. *B. Jonson, Case Is Altered*, I. 2.

Poor Alma sits between two stools:  
The more she reads, the more perplexed:  
The comment ruling the Text. *Prior, Alma*, I.

2. Talk or discourse upon a particular subject; gossip.

She hated all the knights, and heard in thought  
Their lavish *comment* when her name was named.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

= *Syn.* 1. Annotation, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

**comment**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* [*< L. commentari*, feign, devise, *< com- + mentari*, feign, lie, orig. devise, think out; akin to *comminisci*, pp. *commentus*, devise: see *comment<sup>1</sup>, v.*, and *mendacious*.] To feign; devise. *Spenser.*

**commentary** (kōm'en-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *commentaries* (-riz). [= *F. commentaire* = *Sp. It. comentario* = *Pg. comentario*, *< L. commentarius*, m. (sc. *liber*, a book), or *commentarium*, neut. (sc. *volumen*, a volume), a commentary, explanation, orig. a note-book, memorandum, prop. adj., *< commentari*, write upon, comment, devise, etc.: see *comment<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. A series or collection of comments or annotations; especially, an explanation or elucidation of difficult and obscure passages in a book or other writing, and consideration of questions suggested by them, arranged in the same order as in the text or writing examined; an explanatory essay or treatise;

as, a *commentary* on the Bible. A *textual commentary* explains the author's meaning, sentence by sentence. Hence—2. Anything that serves to explain or illustrate; an exemplification.

Good life itself is but a *commentary*, an exposition upon our preaching: that which is first laid upon us is preaching. *Donne, Sermons*, v.

3. A historical narrative; an explanatory record of particular transactions: as, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar.

"Memorials," or preparatory history, are of two sorts; whereof the one may be termed *Commentaries*, and the other *Registrars*. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 128.

= *Syn.* See *remark*, *n.*

**commentary** (kōm'en-tā-ri), *v.* [*< commentary, n.*] *I. intrans.* To write notes or comments.

Now a little to *commentary* upon all these proceedings, let me leave but this as a caveat by the way.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 26.

*II. trans.* To comment upon.

**commentate** (kōm'en-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commentated*, ppr. *commentating*. [*< L. commentatus*, pp. of *commentari*, comment: see *comment<sup>1</sup>, v.*] To make comments; write a commentary or annotations. [Rare.]

*Commentate* upon it and return it enriched.

Lamb, *To Coleridge*.

**commentation** (kōm-en-tā'shon), *n.* [= *It. commentazione*, *< L. commentatio*(*n*-), *< commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment<sup>1</sup>, v.*] The act or practice of one who comments; annotation.

The spirit of *commentation* turns to questions of taste, of metaphysics and morals, with far more avidity than to physics. *Whewell.*

**commentative** (kō-men'tā-tiv), *a.* [*< commentate + -ive*.] Making or containing comments. **commentator** (kōm'en-tā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. commentateur*, etc., *< L. commentator*, an inventor, interpreter, *< L. commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment<sup>1</sup>, v.*, and cf. *commenter*.] One who makes comments or critical and expository notes upon a book or other writing; an expositor; an annotator.

I have made such expostions of my authors as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

How *commentators* each dark passage shun,  
And hold their farthing candles to the sun.

Young, *Satires*, vii. 97.

**commentatorial** (kō-mēn-tā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< commentator + -ial*.] Relating to or characteristic of commentators. *Whewell.*

**commentatorship** (kōm'en-tā-tōr-ship), *n.* [*< commentator + -ship*.] The office of a commentator.

**commenter** (kōm'en-tēr or kō-men'tēr), *n.* [*< comment<sup>1</sup> + -er*. Cf. *commentator*.] 1. One who comments or makes remarks about actions, opinions, etc.—2. A commentator or annotator.

And diuers *Commenters* upon Daniel held the same opinion. *Purshas, Pilgrimage*, p. 73.

As silly as any *commenter* goes by  
Hard words or sense.

Donne, *Satires*, II.

**commentitious** (kōm-en-tish'us), *a.* [*< L. commentitiis*, more correctly *commentiticius*, devised, fabricated, feigned, *< commentiri*, devise a falsehood: see *comment<sup>2</sup>, v.*] Invented; feigned; imaginary; fictitious.

So many *commentitious* Fables were inserted, that they rendered even what Truths he (Geoffrey of Monmouth) wrote suspected. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 1.

Who willingly passe by that which is Orthodoxall in them, and studiously call out that which is *commentitious*, and best for their turnes. *Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy*.

**commentitiousness** (kōm-en-tish'us-nes), *n.* Counterfeitness; fictitiousness; the state of being fabricated. *Bailey.*

**commentor** (kōm'en-tōr), *n.* See *commenter*.

**commenty** (kōm'en-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commenty<sup>1</sup>*.

**commerce** (kōm'ers), *n.* [*< F. commerce* = *Sp. comercio* = *Pg. It. commercio*, *< L. commercium*, commerce, trade, *< com-*, together, + *merx* (*merci*-), goods, wares, merchandise, *> mercari*, trade: see *merchant*, *mercenary*.] 1. Interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind; trade; traffic: used more especially of trade on a large scale, carried on by transportation of merchandise between different countries, or between different parts of the same country, distinguished as *foreign commerce* and *internal commerce*: as, the *commerce* between Great Britain and the United States, or between New York and Boston; to be engaged in *commerce*.

A prosperous *commerce* is now perceived and acknowledged, by all enlightened statesmen, to be the most use-

ful, as well as the most productive source of national wealth; and has accordingly become a primary object of their political cares. *A. Hamilton, Federalist*, No. 12.

I think all the world would gain by setting *commerce* at perfect liberty. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, I. 264.

2. Social intercourse; fellowship; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse in general.

Myself having had the happiness to enjoy his desirable *commerce* once since his arrival here.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 43.

The end of friendship is a *commerce* the most strict and homely that can be joined. . . . It is for aid and comfort through all the relations and passages of life and death.

Emerson, *Friendship*.

We know that wisdom can be won only by wide *commerce* with men and books.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 155.

3. Sexual intercourse.—4. A game of cards, evidently the forerunner of whisky poker. The dealer gives three cards to each player, and they can either exchange with one another or pay the dealer to give them another card from the pack. When any player is satisfied, either before or after changing, he knocks, and the hands are then shown, as in poker.—*Active commerce*. See *active*. — *Chamber of commerce*. See *chamber*. — *Domestic commerce*, commercial transactions within the limits of one nation or state.—*Interstate commerce*, specifically, in the United States, commercial transactions and intercourse between persons resident in different States of the Union, or carried on by lines of transport extending into more than one State. The Constitution grants to Congress the general power of regulating such commerce.—*Passive commerce*. See *active commerce*, under *active*.

= *Syn.* 1. Business.—2. Communication; communion; intercourse.

**commerce** (kō-mērs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commerced*, ppr. *commercing*. [*< F. commercer* = *Sp. comerciar* = *Pg. commerciar* = *It. commerciare*, *< ML. commerciare*, *LL. commerciar*, trade, traffic, *< L. commercium*, commerce: see *commerce, n.*] 1. To traffic; carry on trade; deal. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Always beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, I. 1.

2. To hold social intercourse; commune:

Looks *commercing* with the skies,  
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.

Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 39.

Some will not that we should live, breathe, and *commerce* as men, because we are not such modelled Christians as they coercively would have us.

Penn, *Liberty of Conscience*, v.

From all men, and *commercing* with himself,  
He lost the sense that handles dull life.

Tennyson, *Walking to the Mail*.

**commerceable** (kō-mēr'sā-bl), *a.* [*< commerce, v.* + *-able*.] Suitable for traffic. *Monmouth*, quoted by F. Hall.

**commerceless** (kōm'ers-les), *a.* [*< commerce + -less*.] Destitute of commerce. [Rare.]

The savage *commerceless* nations of America.

J. Tucker, *To Kamea*.

**commercer** (kō-mēr'sēr), *n.* 1. One who traffics with another.—2. One who holds social intercourse or communes with another.

**commercial** (kō-mēr'shāl), *a.* [*< commerce + -ial*; = *F. commercial*, etc.] 1. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; of the nature of commerce: as, *commercial* concerns; *commercial* relations; a *commercial* transaction.—2. Carrying on commerce: characterized by devotion to commerce: as, a *commercial* community.—3. Proceeding or accruing from trade: as, *commercial* benefits or profits.—4. Devoted to commerce: as, a *commercial* career.—5. Prepared for the market, or merely as an article of commerce; hence, not entirely or chemically pure: as, *commercial* soda, silver, etc.—*Commercial agent*, an officer, with or without consular jurisdiction, stationed at a foreign port for the purpose of attending to the commercial interests of the country he represents.—*Commercial law*, the body of law which relates to commerce, such as the law of shipping, bills of exchange, insurance, brokerage, etc. The body of rules constituting this law is to a great extent the same throughout the commercial world, the rules, treaties, and decisions of one country, with due allowance for local differences of commercial usage, being in general applicable to the questions arising in any other.—*Commercial letter*, a size of writing-paper, 11 x 17 inches when unfolded. *Small commercial letter* is 10½ x 16½ inches. [U. S.]—*Commercial note*, a size of writing-paper, 8 x 10 inches when unfolded. [U. S.]—*Commercial paper*, negotiable paper, such as drafts, bills of exchange, etc., given in the due course of business.—*Commercial room*, a public room in the hotels of Great Britain, set apart for the use of commercial travelers.—*Commercial traveler*, a traveling agent for a wholesale business house, selling from samples; a drummer. = *Syn.* See *mercantile*.

**commercialism** (kō-mēr'shāl-izm), *n.* [*< commercial + -ism*.] 1. The maxims and methods of commerce or of commercial men; strict business principles.

The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear *commercialism* in which he had been brought up.

Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, xxxix.



**2.** The predominance of commercial pursuits and ideas in an age, a nation, or a community. **commercially** (kō-mēr'shal-i), *adv.* In a commercial manner; as regards commerce; from the business man's point of view: as, an article commercially valueless; copyright commercially considered.

**commercialist** (kō-mēr'shiāt), *v. i.* [*L. commerciatu*, pp. of *commercicare*, have commerce: see *commerce*, *v.*] To have commercial or social intercourse; associate. *G. Cheyne*. [Rare.] **commere**, *n.* [= *Sc. cummer*, *kimmer*, *q. v.*; < *F. commère*, a gossip, a godmother, = *Pr. comaire* = *Sp. Pg. comadre* = *It. comare*, < *ML. commater*, godmother, < *L. com-*, with, + *mater* (> *F. mère*, etc.) = *E. mother*.] A gossip; a goody; a godmother.

**commever**, *v. t.* See *commove*. **commigrate** (kōm'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commigrated*, ppr. *commigrating*. [*L. commigratus*, pp. of *commigrare*, < *com-*, together, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate, especially together or in a body; move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. [Rare.]

**commigration** (kōm-i-grā'shōn), *n.* [*L. commigratio*(-n-), < *commigrare*, pp. *commigratus*: see *commigrate*.] The act of migrating, especially in numbers or in a body. [Rare.]

Almost all do hold the commigration of souls into the bodies of Beasts. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 478.

*Commigrations* or removals of nations.

*Hakevill, Apology*, p. 38.

**commilitant** (kō-mil'i-tant), *n.* [*LL. commilitan*(-t)s, ppr. of *commilitare*, < *L. com-*, together, + *militare*, fight, be a soldier: see *militant*.] A fellow-soldier; a companion in arms.

His martial compeer then, and brave commilitant.

*Drayton, Polyolbion*, xviii.

**comminate** (kōm'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. comminatus*, pp. of *comminari*, threaten (> *Sp. cominar* = *Pg. cominar* = *It. comminare*), < *com-* (intensive) + *minari*, threaten, menace: see *minatory*, *menace*.] To threaten; denounce. *G. Hardinge*.

**commination** (kōm-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. commination* = *Pr. cominacio* = *Sp. cominación* = *Pg. cominação* = *It. comminazione*, < *L. comminatio*(-n-), < *comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] 1. A threatening or denunciation; a threat of punishment or vengeance.

With terrible comminations to all them that did resist. *Foote, Martyrs*, p. 264.

Those thunders of commination which not unfrequently roll from orthodox pulpits. *Is. Taylor*.

Specifically—2. In the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, a penitential office directed to be used after the Litany on Ash Wednesday and at other times appointed by the ordinary. It consists of a proclamation of God's anger and judgments against sinners in sentences taken from Deut. xviii. and other passages of Scripture (to each of which the people are to respond Amen), an exhortation to repentance, the 51st psalm, and penitential prayers. There is no office of commination in the American Prayer-Book, but the prayers contained in the English office are ordered to be used at the end of the Litany on Ash Wednesday.

**comminatory** (kō-min'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. comminatoire* = *Sp. cominatorio* = *Pg. It. cominatorio*, < *LL. as if \*comminatorius*, < *comminator*, a threatener, < *L. comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] 1. Menacing; threatening punishment. *B. Jonson*.

A comminatory note of the powers demanding that Greece should observe the wishes of the powers.

*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 410.

**2.** In law, coercive; threatening; imposing an unconscionable forfeiture or other hardship, in such sense as not to be enforceable in a court of justice.

**comming**, *n.* See *coming*.

**commingle** (kō-ming'gl), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *commingled*, ppr. *commingling*. [*L. com-* + *mingle*. Cf. *commingle*.] To mix together; mingle in one mass or intimately; blend.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle. *Bacon, Phys. and Med. Remains*.

Commingled with the gloom of imminent war.

*Tennyson, Ded. to Idylls of the King*.

**comminuat** (kō-min'ū-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *comminate*.

**comminuble** (kōm-i-nū'i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < *L. comminuere*, make small (see *commute*), + *-ible*.] Reducible to powder; capable of being crushed or ground to powder.

For the best (diamonds) we have are comminuble without it. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, ii. 5.

**comminute** (kōm'i-nūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comminuted*, ppr. *comminuting*. [*L. comminutus*, pp. of *comminuere* (> *It. comminuere* = *Pr. Pg. comminuir* = *F. comminuer*), make small, break into pieces, < *com-* (intensive) + *minuere*, pp. *minutus*, make small: see *minut*, *minish*, *diminish*.] To make small or fine; reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder by breaking, pounding, braying, rasping, or grinding; pulverize; triturate; levigate.

[Their teeth] seem entirely designed for gathering and comminuting their simple food.

*Goldsmith, Int. to Brooke's Nat. Hist.*

Finely comminuted particles of shells and coral.

*Darwin, Coral Reefs*, p. 36.

Those [fishes] that form this genus . . . feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they comminute with their teeth before they swallow them. *Pennant, Brit. Zool.*, The Gilt Head.

**comminute** (kōm'i-nūt), *a.* [*L. comminutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into small parts; comminuted.—**Comminute fracture**, in *surg.*, fracture of a bone into more than two pieces.

**commination** (kōm-i-nū'shōn), *n.* [= *F. commination*, < *L. as if \*comminutio*(-n-), < *comminuere*: see *commute*, *v.*] 1. The act of comminuting or reducing to fine particles or to a powder; pulverization.

[It] is only wrought together, and fixed by sudden intermixture and commination.

*Bacon, Physical Fables*, xi, Expl.

**2.** In *surg.*, a comminute fracture.—**3.** Attenuation or diminution by small abstractions.

**Commiphora** (kō-mif'ō-rā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόμμη*, gum, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] The name given by Jacquin, in 1897, to *Balsamea*, a genus of trees and shrubs of the family *Balsameaceae*. They are natives of Africa, Arabia, and the East Indies, and abound in fragrant balsams and resins. The principal species are *Balsamea Abyssinica*, yielding true myrrh; *B. Opobalsamum*, yielding the balm of Gilead or balsam of Mecca; *B. Mukul*, yielding bellium; and the Arabian species, *B. Kataf* and *B. Myrrha*, from which the resins called *besabol* and *hodhai* are obtained.

**commis** (kō-mē'), *n.* [*F.*, < *ML. commissus*, a deputy, commissioner, orig. pp. of *L. committere*, commit: see *commit*. Equiv. to *E. commitee*.] In French law, a person appointed by another to represent him in a transaction of any kind.

**commisset**, *v. t.* [*ME. commisen*, < *OF. commis*, pp. of *commettre*, commit: see *commit*, and cf. *demise*, *demit*, *compromise*, *compromit*.] To commit; perpetrate.

The crysten man sayd verely thou hast commysed some omycide, for thou art all besprunge with the blood.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

**commiserable** (kō-miz'e-rā-bl), *a.* [= *It. commiserabile*, < *L. as if \*commiserabilis*, < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*, *v.*] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; capable of exciting sympathy or sorrow.

This noble and commiserable person, Edward.

*Bacon, Hen. VII.*, p. 195.

Acutely conscious what commiserable objects I consent to be ranked with. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, p. 193, note.

**commiserate** (kō-miz'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commiserated*, ppr. *commiserating*. [*L. commiseratus*, pp. of *commiserari* (> *It. commiserare* = *Pg. commiserar*), pity, compassionate, < *com-* (intensive) + *miserari*, pity, commiserate, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*, *miserable*, etc.] 1. To feel sorrow, regret, or compassion for, through sympathy; compassionate; pity: applied to persons or things: as, to commiserate a person or his condition.

Then must we those, who groan beneath the weight

Of age, disease, or want, commiserate.

*Sir J. Denham, Justice*.

**2.** To regret; lament; deplore; be sorry for.

We should commiserate our ignorance and endeavour to remove it. *Locke*.

**3.** To express pity for; condole with: as, he commiserated him on his misfortune.

I commiserated him sincerely for having such a disagreeable wife. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen*, p. 20.

= *Syn.* To sympathize with, feel for, condole with.

**commiseration** (kō-miz'e-rā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. commiseration* = *Sp. commiseracion* = *Pg. commiseracão* = *It. commiserazione*, < *L. commiseratio*(-n-), found only in the sense of 'a part of an oration intended to excite compassion,' < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*.] 1. The act of commiserating; sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.

Losses . . .

Enough to press a royal merchant down,

And pluck commiseration of his state

From brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint.

*Shak., M. of V.*, iv, 1.

## commissary-court

We must repeat the often repeated saying, that it is unworthy a religious man to view an irreligious one either with alarm or aversion; or with any other feeling than regret, and hope, and brotherly commiseration.

*Carlyle, Foreign Rev.*, 1829.

He had commiseration and respect

In his decease, from universal Rome.

*Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 314.

**2.** An expression of pity; condolence: as, I send you my commiserations.—*Syn.* *Sympathy*, *Compassion*, etc. (see *pity*), fellow-feeling, tenderness, concern.

**commiserative** (kō-miz'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= *It. commiserativo*; as *commiserate* + *-ive*.] Compassionate. *Bp. Hall*. [Rare.]

**commiseratively** (kō-miz'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion. *Sir T. Overbury*. [Rare.]

**commiserator** (kō-miz'e-rā-tor), *n.* [= *Pg. commiserador* = *It. commiseratore*, as *commiserate* + *-or*.] One who commiserates or pities; one who has compassion.

**commissarial** (kōm-i-sā'ri-al), *a.* [= *It. commissariale*; as *commissary* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a commissary.

**commissariat** (kōm-i-sā'ri-at), *n.* and *a.* [= *D. kommissariat* = *G. kommissariat* = *Dan. kommissariat*, < *F. commissariat* = *Sp. comisariato* = *Pg. commissariado* = *It. commissariato*, < *ML. \*commissarius*, < *commissarius*, a commissary: see *commissary* and *-ate*.] 1. That department of an army the duties of which consist in supplying transport, provisions, forage, camp equipage, etc., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department. In the United States army these functions are divided between the quartermaster's department, which furnishes transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, and the subsistence department, under the control of a commissary-general, which provides the food supplies. In 1858 and 1859 the British commissariat was reorganized, and remained a war-office department, under a commissary-general-in-chief, until 1870, when it was merged, with other supply departments, in the control department, which performed all the civil administrative duties of the army. Near the close of 1875 the control department was superseded by the commissariat and transport department.

The commissariat of the phylological army.

*Huxley and Youmans, Physiol.*, § 30.

**2.** The office or employment of a commissary.—**3.** In *Scots law*, the jurisdiction of a commissary; the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends. See *extract*.

The inferior commissariats, which had usually been commensurate with the dioceses, had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate commissariat, of which the sheriff is commissary.

*Chambers's Encyc.*

**II. a.** Pertaining to or concerned in furnishing supplies: as, the commissariat department; commissariat arrangements.

The commissariat department does great credit to the cooks and stewards. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, I. i.

**\*Commissary** (kōm'i-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *commissaries* (-riz). [= *F. commissaire* (> *G. commissar* = *Dan. kommissar* = *Sw. kommissarie*; cf. *D. kommissaris*) = *Sp. comisario* = *Pg. commissario* = *It. commissario*, *commissario*, < *ML. commissarius*, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated, < *L. commissus*, pp. of *committere*, commit: see *commit*. Cf. *commissioner*.] 1. In a general sense, one to whom some charge, duty, or office is committed by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty in the place, or as the representative, of his superior; a commissioner.

Commissioners or commissaries are frequently sent for the settlement of special questions, as, for instance, indemnities to be paid after a war for losses incurred, or boundary disputes.

*E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy*, p. 119.

**2.** *Eccles.*, an officer who by delegation from the bishop exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or is intrusted with the performance of the bishop's duties in his absence. The commissary of the Bishop of London entertained suits exactly analogous to those of the trades unions of the present day. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 316.

**3.** In *Scots law*, the judge in a commissary-court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary-court. See *commissary-court*.—**4.** *Milit.*, a name given to officers or officials of various grades, especially to officers of the commissariat department. In the British army a commissary-general ranks with a major-general, a deputy commissary-general with a colonel, a commissary with a major, a deputy commissary with a captain, an assistant commissary with a lieutenant. In the United States an officer whose duty is the furnishing of food for the army is called a commissary of subsistence, the commissary-general ranking as a brigadier-general.

**commissary-court** (kōm'i-sā-ri-kōrt), *n.* In *Scots law*: (a) A supreme court established in

Edinburgh in the sixteenth century, to which were transferred the duties formerly discharged by the bishops' commissaries. It had jurisdiction in actions of divorce, declarator of marriage, nullity of marriage, and the like. Its powers having come gradually to be conjoined with those of the Court of Session, it was abolished in 1836. Also called *consistorial court*. (b) A sheriff's or county court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland, and discharges relative incidental functions. The sheriff, as judge of this court, in certain actions has the title of *commissary*, the county over which the court has jurisdiction being his *commissariat*.

**\*commissary-general** (kom'i-sā-ri-jen'e-ral), *n.* The head of the commissariat or subsistence department of an army. See *commissary*, 4.

**commissary-sergeant** (kom'i-sā-ri-sār'jent), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army, appointed from sergeants who have faithfully served in the line five years, including three years in the grade of non-commissioned officers. His duty is to assist the commissary in the discharge of all his duties.

**commissaryship** (kom'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [*< commissary + -ship.*] The office of a commissary.

**commission<sup>1</sup>** (kō-mish'on), *n.* [*< ME. commissio = D. commissio = G. commissio = Dan. Sw. kommission, < OF. commission, F. commission = Pr. comission = Sp. comisión = Pg. comissão = It. commissione, < ML. commissio(n-), a delegation of business to any one, a commission, the warrant by which a trust is held, in L. the act of committing, a bringing together, < committere, pp. commissus, commit: see commit.*] 1. The act of committing or doing: often with the implication that the thing done is morally wrong: as, the *commission* of a crime.

Whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded.

Rogers, Sermons.

2. The act of intrusting, as a charge or duty. —3. That which is committed, intrusted, or delivered.

He will do his *commission* thoroughly.

Shak., Cymbeline, II. 4.

4. The warrant by which any trust is held or any authority exercised.

Stay,  
Where's your *commission*, lords? words cannot carry  
Authority so weighty. Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2.

Specifically—(a) A warrant granted by government authority to a person, or to a body of persons, to inquire into and report on any subject. (b) The document issued by the government to officers in the army and navy, judges, justices of the peace, and others, conferring authority to perform their various functions; also, the power thus granted. (c) A writ which issues from a court of law for various purposes, such as the taking of evidence from witnesses who are unable to appear in court. Hence—5. Charge; order; mandate; authority given.

He bore his great *commission* in his look. Dryden.  
He would have spoke, but I had no *commission*  
To argue with him, so I flung him off.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

6. A body of persons intrusted jointly with the performance of certain special duties, usually of a public or legal character, either permanently or temporarily.—7. In *com.*, authority delegated by another for the purchase and sale of goods; the position or business of an agent; agency: thus, to trade or do business on *commission* is to buy or sell for another by his authority.—8. The allowance made or the percentage given to a factor or agent for transacting business, or to an executor, administrator, or trustee, as his compensation for administering an estate.—**Commission day**, the opening day of the assizes. [*Eng.*]—**Commission government**, a form of municipal government by which the affairs of a city or town are administered by commissioners elected by the voters. Each commissioner is in charge of a department, and the commission may choose one of their number as mayor. Commission government was established in Galveston in 1901, and has been adopted in many other cities.

—**Commission of Appeals**, in some States, a court organized for a limited time to hear and determine appeals, when the permanent court is overburdened with business.—**Commission of array**, in *Eng. hist.*, a royal command such as was frequently issued between 1282 and 1557, especially in seasons of public danger, authorizing and commanding a draft or impressment into military service, or into training, of all able-bodied men, or of a number to be selected from among them.—**Commission of bankruptcy**. See *bankruptcy*.—**Commission of Delegates**. Same as *Court of Delegates* (which see, under *delegate*).—**Commission or commissioned officer**. See *officer*.—**Commission of jail-delivery**. See *assize*, *n.*, 6.—**Commission of lunacy**, a commission issuing from a court to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.—**Commission of rebellion**, a writ formerly used in chancery to attach a defendant as a contemner of the law.—**Commission of the peace**, a commission issuing under the great seal for the appointment of justices of the peace. [*Eng.*]—**Commission rogatoire**, in *French law*, letters rogatory; an authority, coupled with a request that it be exercised, communicated by a tribunal

in one country to a tribunal of another, for the making of some investigation, administering an oath, certifying papers, or the like.—**Court of High Commission**. See *court*.—**Del credere commission**. See *del credere*.—**Ecclesiastical commission**. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Electoral commission**. See *electoral*.—**Fish Commission**. See *United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries*, below.—**In commission**. (a) In the exercise of delegated authority or a commission.

Virg. Are you contented to be tried by these?

Tuc. Ay, so the noble captain may be joined with them in *commission*, say. B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

For he [God] established Moses in a resolution to undertake the work, by joining his brother Aaron in *commission* with him. Donne, Sermons, v.

(b) See *to put in commission*, below.—**Military commission**, in *American milit. law*, a tribunal composed of military officers, deriving its jurisdiction from the express or implied will of Congress, and having power to try offenders against the laws of war. It has not jurisdiction to try persons in the military service of the nation for purely military offenses, or offenses against the Articles of War.—**On the commission**, holding appointment as a justice on the commission of the peace. [*Eng.*]—**To override one's commission**. See *override*.—**To put in or into commission**. (a) In Great Britain, to intrust officially to a commission, as the duties of a high office, in place of the regular constitutional administrator. Thus, the functions of the lord high admiral have for a long period been regularly put in commission to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, or the Board of Admiralty. The charge of the exchequer or treasury is also sometimes put into commission.

On the 7th of January, 1687, the Gazette announced to the people of London that the Treasury was *put into commission*. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iv.

(b) In the United States navy, to transfer (a ship) from the navy-yard authorities to the command of the officer ordered in charge. Upon this transfer being made the ensign and pendant are hoisted, and the ship is then said to be in *commission*.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries**, a bureau of the United States government for the promotion of the public interests in relation to fish, as their propagation and distribution, investigation of their habits and fitness for food or other uses, maintenance of supply, etc. Many of the separate States have similar commissions in connection with their internal waters. Commonly called *Fish Commission*. = *Syn.* 1. Perpetration.—8. Percentage, brokerage, fee.

**commission<sup>1</sup>** (kō-mish'on), *v. t.* [*< commission<sup>1</sup>, n.; = F. commissioner, etc.*] 1. To give a commission to; empower or authorize by commission.

His ministers, *commission'd* to proclaim  
Eternal blessings in a Saviour's name.

Courper, Elegy, iv. 91.

2. To send with a mandate or authority; send as a commission.

A chosen band

He first *commissions* to the Latin land.

Dryden, Æneid.

**Commissioned officer**. See *officer*. = *Syn.* To appoint, depute, delegate.

**commission<sup>2</sup>** (kō-mish'on), *n.* [Prob. resting on *Sp. camison*, a long wide shirt, aug. of *camisa*, a shirt: cf. *camisole*, and see *camis*.] A shirt. [*Slang.*]

A garment shifting in condition,  
And in the canting tongue is a *commission*.

John Taylor, Works, 1630.

**commission-agent** (kō-mish'on-ā'jent), *n.* One who acts as agent for others, and either buys or sells on commission.

**commissionaire** (kō-mish'on-ār'), *n.* [*< F. commissionnaire: see commissioner.*] 1. An attendant attached to hotels in continental Europe, who performs certain miscellaneous services, such as attending the arrival of railway-trains and steamboats to secure customers, looking after luggage, etc.—2. A kind of messenger or light porter in general; one intrusted with commissions. In some European cities (as in London) a corps of commissionaires has been organized, drawn from the ranks of military pensioners.

**commissional** (kō-mish'on-al), *a.* [*< commission + -al.*] Pertaining to a commission; conferring a commission or conferred by a commission. [*Rare.*]

The king's letters *commissional*.

Le Neve, Hist. Abps. of Canterbury and York, I. 201.

**commissionary** (kō-mish'on-ār-i), *a.* [*< ML. commissionarius (as a noun: see commissioner).*] Same as *commissional*.

Commissionary authority.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ix.

**commissionate** (kō-mish'on-āt), *v. t.* [*< commission<sup>1</sup>, n., + -ate<sup>2</sup>.*] To commission; authorize; appoint.

By this his terrible voice he breaketh the cedars, and divideth the flames of fire (Ps. xlix. 5, 7), which he *commissionates* to do his pleasure.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

**Commissioner** (kō-mish'on-ēr), *n.* [In the first sense *< commission + -er<sup>1</sup>*. In the other senses = *F. commissionnaire* (?) *D. commissiennair* = *G. commissiönär* = *Dan. kommissionær* = *It. commissario*, *< ML. commissionarius*, one intrusted with a commission, *< commissio(n-)*, a commission: see *commission<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. One who

commissions.—2. A person having or included in a warrant of authority; one who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business for the person, court, or government giving the commission.

Itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office. Swift.

Another class of *commissioners*, who are strictly political agents, are occasionally sent out without its being thought desirable to define exactly their rank, but they are usually received as ministers.

E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

Specifically—(a) In Great Britain, an officer having charge of some department of the public service which is put into commission. See *to put in commission*, under *commission<sup>1</sup>, n.* (b) A steward or private factor on an estate, who holds a power from his constituent to manage affairs with full authority.

3. A *commissionaire*.—4. One of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland, corresponding to a bailie or town-councilor in a corporate town.—**Bankruptcy commissioner**. See *bankruptcy*.—**Board of county commissioners**. See *county*.—**Charity commissioner**, a member of a body exercising authority over charity foundations, schools, charities in prisons, etc., in England and Wales.—**Civil-service Commissioners**. See *civil service*, under *civil*.—**Commissioner for the State of**, etc., an officer appointed under the law of one State and resident within another State, to take in the latter acknowledgment of deeds to be recorded and oaths and affidavits to be used in the former. [*U. S.*]

—**Commissioner of Appeals**, in some States, a member of a Commission of Appeals. See *commission<sup>1</sup>*.—**Commissioner of deeds**, an officer appointed to take acknowledgments, administer oaths, etc.—**Commissioner of Education**, the head of the Bureau of Education. See *education*. [*U. S.*]

—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries**, the chief officer of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.—**Commissioner of Labor**, an official of the United States government whose duty it is to investigate and report upon matters relating to the laborers and labor-interests of the country. Many of the different States have similar officials.—**Commissioner of Railroads**, an official of the government of the United States, or of one of the several States, whose duty it is to enforce the laws relating to railroads, report upon their condition, recommend such changes as may be considered necessary, etc.—**Commissioner of the Circuit Court**. See *United States Commissioner*, below.—**Commissioner of the General Land Office**, the head of the General Land Office. See *land*. [*U. S.*]

—**Commissioner of the Patent Office**, or **Commissioner of Patents**, the head of the United States Patent Office. See *patent*.—**Commissioner of the Pension Office**, or **Commissioner of Pensions**, the head of the United States Pension Office. See *pension*.—**Commissioners Clauses Act**, a British statute of 1847 consolidating or codifying provisions usual in acts constituting boards of commissioners for the undertaking of public works.—**Commissioners of audit**. See *audit*.—**Commissioners of charities and correction**, in New York and some other American cities, a board of officers charged with the oversight of the public charitable and penal institutions.—**Commissioners of estimate and assessment**, in *American law*, officers of a quasi-judicial character, in the nature of arbitrators, appraisers, or referees, appointed in a proceeding to condemn private property to public uses, for the purpose of estimating the value of land taken for a public improvement, and of assessing the cost of the improvement on the property benefited.—**Commissioners of excise**, officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board, who are charged with the licensing of dealers in intoxicating liquors, and with supervising the enforcement of the laws restricting that trade.—**Commissioners of highways**, officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board in a town or village, charged with the duty of laying out and maintaining highways, bridges, etc.—**Commissioners of Justiciary**, the judges of the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, consisting of the lord justice-general, the lord justice-clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session.—**Commissioners of supply**, in Scotland, commissioners appointed to assess the land-tax and to apportion the valuation according to the provisions of the Valuation of Lands Act, within their respective counties.—**Commissioners of tithes**. See *tithes*.—**Indian Commissioner**, the head of the United States Indian Bureau, or of the office having charge of Indian affairs. See *Indian*.—**Lord high commissioner**, the representative of the sovereign in that assembly.—**Lords Commissioners of the Treasury**. See *treasurer*.—**Police commissioners**, in some American cities, a board of officers having supervision of municipal police.—**United States Commissioner**, or **Commissioner of the Circuit Court**, an officer appointed by a circuit court of the United States to aid in the administration of justice in various ways, as by examining and extraditing criminals.

**commissionership** (kō-mish'on-ēr-ship), *n.* [*< commissioner + -ship.*] 1. The office or position of a commissioner.—2. The district under a territorial commissioner.

If the Government is wise they will add to his *commissionership* the whole of the Kalahari desert.

Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 19, 1894.

**commission-merchant** (kō-mish'on-mēr'-chant), *n.* 1. A person employed to sell goods on commission, either in his own name or in the name of his principal, and intrusted with the possession, management, control, and disposal of the goods sold: differing from a broker, who is an agent employed to make bargains and contracts between other persons in matters of trade.—2. One who buys or sells groceries, or

garden or dairy produce, etc., on commission. [U. S.]

**commissionship**, *n.* An error for *commission-ership*.

**commissive** (kō-mis'iv), *a.* [*< L. commissus* (see *commissure*) + *-ive*.] Committing.

Renders me justly responsible for my actions, omisive as well as *commissive*. Coleridge, Rem., I. 389.  
A tenant . . . guilty of *commissive* waste. C. G. Addison, Contracts, II. 1. 243.

**commissura** (kō-mi-gū'rā), *n.*; pl. *commissuræ* (-rē). [*L.*: see *commissure*.] Same as *commissure*.—*Commissura arcuata posterior*, the commissura basalis of Meynert. *Commissura basalis* of Meynert, a bundle of rather coarse fibers lying above and behind the other portions of the optic chiasma and optic tracts of the brain, and passing on either side to the neighborhood of Luy's body. Also called *Meynert's commissure*.—*Commissura media*, the middle or soft commissure of the brain (which see, under *commissure*).

**commissural** (kō-mis'ū-rāl), *a.* [= *F. commissural*, *< LL. commissuralis*, *< L. commissura*, commissure; see *commissure*.] Connective; belonging to or forming part of a commissure, or a line or part by which other parts are connected. See cut under *stomatogastric*.

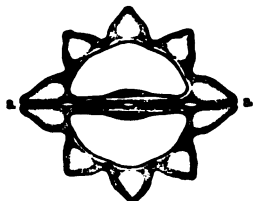
The several pairs of thoracic and abdominal ganglia are united by double *commissural* cords.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 358.  
Such connections [between corresponding ganglia] consist of what are called *commissural* fibres. . . . The word *commissural* is, indeed, sometimes used in a wider sense, including fibres that unite ganglia of different grades. H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 11.

**commissure** (kō-mi'sū-r), *n.* [= *F. commissure* = *Sp. comisura* = *Pg. commissura* = *It. commessura*, a joint, commissure, symmetry, fitness, *< L. commissura*, a joint, seam, band, *< commissus*, pp. of *committere*, put together, join; see *commit*.] 1. A joint, seam, suture, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet or unite. Specifically—(a) In anat.: (1) A suture of cranial bones. (2) The joining of the lips, eyelids, etc., at their angles. (3) See phrases below. (b) In ornith., the line of closure of the mandibles. See cut under *bill*.

*Commissure* . . . means the point where the gape ends behind, that is, the angle of the mouth, . . . where the apposed edges of the mandibles join each other; but . . . it is loosely applied to the whole line of closure, from true *commissure* to tip of the bill. Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 106.

(c) In bot., the face by which one carpel coheres to another, as in the *Umbelliferae*; in mosses, the line of junction of two cells, or of the operculum and the capsule. (d) In arch., the joint between two stones, formed by the application of the surface of one to that of another.



Commissure in Botany.—Section of Fruit of *Aethusa*, enlarged.  
a, a, line of the commissural faces of the two carpels.

2. That which joins or connects. Specifically—(a) In anat., one of certain bands of nerve-tissue, white or gray, connecting right and left parts of the brain and spinal cord. (b) In zool., a nerve-cord connecting the larger ganglia of the nervous system.—*Anterior commissure of the brain* (*commissura anterior*), a rounded cord of white fibers crossing in front of the anterior crura of the fornix. See cut under *corpus*.—*Commissure of the flocculus*, the posterior medullary velum.—*Esophageal commissures*. See *esophageal ring*, under *esophageal*.—*Gray commissure of the spinal cord*, the connection of the two lateral crescentic masses of gray substance. See cut under *spinal*.—*Great white commissure of the brain* (*commissura magna*), the corpus callosum (which see, under *corpus*).—*Meynert's commissure*. See *commissura basalis*, under *commissura*.—*Middle or soft commissure of the brain* (*commissura media*), a commissure consisting almost entirely of gray substance, connecting the optic thalami anteriorly across the cavity of the third ventricle. See cut under *corpus*.—*Optic commissure*, the chiasm of the optic nerves. See *chiasm*.—*Posterior commissure of the brain* (*commissura posterior*), a flattened band of white substance connecting the optic thalami posteriorly.—*Short commissure*, a part of the inferior vermiciform process of the cerebellum, situated in the incisura posterior.—*Simple commissure of the cerebellum*, a small lobe near the incisura posterior.—*White commissures of the spinal cord*, anterior and posterior, the connections of the lateral masses of white substance, one in front of, the other behind, the gray commissure. See *spinal*.

**commit** (kō-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *committed*, ppr. *committing*. [*< ME. committen* = *OF. commetre*, *F. commettre* = *Pr. cometre* = *Sp. cometer* = *Pg. cometter* = *It. commettere*, *< L. committere*, bring together, join, compare, commit (a wrong), incur, give in charge, etc., *< com-*, together, + *mittere*, send; see *mission*, *missile*. Cf. *admit*, *demit*, *emit*, *permit*, *submit*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To give in trust; put into charge or keeping; intrust; surrender; give up; consign: with *to* or *unto*.

Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him. Ps. xxxvii. 5.

The Bailiffs of the cite have power and auctorite to *committe* hym to prison. English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

The temporal concerns of our family were chiefly *committed* to my wife's management. Goldsmith, Vicar, II.

2. To engage; involve; put or bring into risk or danger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; compromise.

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honour of your sovereign. Junius.

The general addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. Marshall, Washington.

3. To consign to custody by official warrant, as a criminal or a lunatic; specifically, to send to prison for a short term or for trial.

Now we'll go search the taverns, *commit* such As we find drinking, and be drunk ourselves With what we take from them. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, IV. 3.

4. In legislation, to refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report.

After it has been carried that it [the bill] should be read a second time, it is *committed*, i. e., referred either to a select committee chosen to examine it carefully, or the whole House goes into committee, or sits to look into it phrase by phrase. A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions, p. 28.

5. To memorize; learn by heart: a shortened colloquial form of the phrase *to commit to memory*: as, have you *committed* your speech?—6. To do or perform (especially something reprehensible, wrong, inapt, etc.); perpetrate: as, to *commit* murder, treason, felony, or trespass; to *commit* a blunder or a solecism.

And now the Prince's Followers themselves come to be a Grievance, who relying upon their Master, *commit* many outrages. Baker, Chronicles, p. 85.

And it is to be believed that he who *commits* the same crime often, and without necessity, cannot but do it with some kind of pleasure. Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

7†. To join or put together unfitly or heterogeneously; match improperly or incongruously; confound: a Latinism. [Rare.]

How . . . does Philopollis . . . *commit* the opponent with the respondent? Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

First taught our English music how to span Words with just note and accent, not to scan With Midas ears, *committing* short and long. Milton, Sonnets, viii.

8. To engage (parties) as opponents or competitors; match; bring into contest; involve in hostility (with). N. E. D.

Fully *committed*, in law, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from detention for examination preliminary to such commitment.—*To commit one's self*. (a) To intrust one's self; surrender one's self: with *to*.

A kinde of Swine which, . . . being hunted, *commit* themselves quickly to the water. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

They *committed* themselves unto the sea. Acts xxvii. 40.

(b) To speak or act in such a manner as virtually to bind one's self to a certain line of conduct, or to the approval of a certain opinion or course of action: as, he has *committed* himself to the support of the foreign policy of the government; avoid *committing* yourself.

It might, perhaps, be in the power of the ambassador, without *committing* himself or his government, to animate the zeal of the Opposition for the laws and liberties of England. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

*To commit to memory*, to learn by heart; memorize.—*Syn.* 1. *Intrust*, *Confide*, *Commit*, *Consign*, agree in general in expressing a transfer from the care or keeping of one to that of another. *To intrust* is to give to another in trust, to put into another's care with confidence in him. *Confide* is still more expressive of trust or confidence, especially in the receiver's discretion or integrity; the word is now used most of secrets, but may be used more widely. *Commit* implies some measure of formality in the act; it is the most general of these words. *Consign* implies still greater formality in the surrender: as, to *consign* goods to a person for sale; to *consign* the dead to the grave. *To consign* seems the most final as an act; to *commit* stands next to it in this respect.

But a case may arise, in which the government is no longer safe in the hands to which it has been *intrusted*. D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

Happy will it be for England if . . . her interests be *confided* to men for whom history has not recorded the long series of human crimes and follies in vain. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The King is by the Bishop of Hereford *committed* to the Custody of the Earl of Leicester. Baker, Chronicles, p. 112.

He himself [William Penn], in the heyday of youth, was *committed* to a long and close imprisonment in the tower. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 114.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To commit adultery.

Commit not with man's sworn spouse. Shak., Lear, III. 4.

2. To consign to prison; to exercise the power of imprisoning.

That power of *committing* which the people anciently loved to see the House of Commons exercise is now, at least when employed against libellers, the most unpopular power in the Constitution. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**commitment** (kō-mit'ment), *n.* [*< commit* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of committing. (a) The act of delivering in charge or intrusting. (b) The act of delivering in charge to the authorities of a prison; a sending to or putting in prison, generally without or preparatory to a formal trial.

What has the pris'ner done? Say: what's the cause Of his *commitment*? Quarles, Emblems, III. 10.

In this dubious interval, between the *commitment* and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. Blackstone, Com., IV. 22.

(c) In legislation, the act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration: as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill for consideration and report.

The Parliament . . . which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment*. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(d) The act of pledging or engaging one's self: as, the writer's *commitment* to the theory of spontaneous generation. [In this sense *commitment* is more commonly used.] (e) The act of perpetrating; commission. Clarendon.

2. A written order of a court directing that some one be confined in prison: formerly more often termed a *mittimus*.

**committable** (kō-mit'a-bl), *a.* [*< commit* + *-able*.] Capable of being committed. South. **committal** (kō-mit'al), *n.* [*< commit* + *-al*.] The act of committing, in any of the senses of the verb; commitment; commission: as, the *committal* of a trust to a person, of a body to the grave, of a criminal to prison; the *or a committal* (compromising, betrayal, exposure) of one's self. [In all uses but the last *commitment* or *commission* is more common.]

The objection to a premature [disclosure] . . . of a plan by the National Executive consists of the danger of *committals* on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 429.

**committee** (kō-mit'ē), *n.* [Early mod. E. *comyte* (also *comyt* for *comyte*, *< AF. \*comite*, *\*comité*, irreg. *< L. committere* (> *E. commit*) + *-ē*, *E. -ee*.] Hence *F. comité* = *D. comité* = *G. comité*, etc., a committee. The analogical *F. formis* *commis*, committee, a clerk (see *commis*), *< ML. commissus*, a commissioner, deputy, etc., prob. pp. of *L. committere*: see *commit*.] 1. One or more individuals to whom the care of the person or estate of another, as a lunatic, an imbecile, an inebriate, or an infant in law, is committed by the judge of a competent court. The committee commonly consists of one person, and is distinguished as a *committee of the person*, of the estate, or of the person and estate, according to the subject or subjects of custody. In some cases the two functions are combined in one committee, and in others they are assigned to different committees.

2. One or more persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them, as by a legislative body, a court, corporation, society, etc.—*Committee of the whole*, a committee of a legislative body consisting of all the members sitting in a deliberative rather than a legislative character, for formal consultation and preliminary consideration of matters awaiting legislative action. A special presiding officer for the occasion is usually appointed, and parliamentary and standing rules may be less rigidly applied. The full title of the committee in the United States House of Representatives is "Committee of the Whole House upon the State of the Union."—*Committees of correspondence*. See *correspondence*.—*Joint committee*, a committee composed of two or more committees representing as many different bodies, appointed to confer together for the purpose of composing differences, or of agreeing upon joint action in some matter. Joint committees are of special importance in the Congress of the United States and the State legislatures when the two houses disagree in regard to some measure.—*Riding committee*, a visiting committee. [Scotch.]

For several years the wishes of congregations were ignored; wherever the presbytery refused to appoint at the will of the assembly, a *riding committee*, often assisted by military force, carried out the decision. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 685.

**Select committee**, a committee appointed to consider and report on a particular subject.—**Standing committee**, a permanent committee, as of a legislature, society, etc., intended to consider all matters within an appointed sphere. In the Congress of the United States and in the State legislatures the system of standing committees prevails. There are about 40 such committees in the United States Senate and about 50 in the House of Representatives, consisting of not less than 3 members, and, except in a few cases, not more than 15. The most important committees of the House are the Committee on Ways and Means, which deals with taxes, customs, and all other revenues of the government, and the Committee on Appropriations, in which the principal appropriation bills originate. Each house has also certain select committees, but they are not important. All bills introduced into either branch of Congress, and the estimates for the needed appropriations for the different executive departments, are referred to their appropriate committees, examined, and favorably or adversely reported to the House or Senate.

**committeeman** (kō-mit'ē-man), *n.*; pl. *committeemen* (-men). A member of a committee. **committee-room** (kō-mit'ē-rōm), *n.* A room in which a committee holds its meetings.

**committeeship** (kō-mit'ē-ship), *n.* [*< committee* + *-ship*.] The office of a committee. Milton.

**committent** (kō-mit'ent), *n.* [*< L. committent(-t)s*, pp. of *committere*, *commit*: see *commit*.] One who commits a matter or matters into the care or charge of another; a committor.

**committor** (kō-mit'er), *n.* 1. One who commits. (a) One who intrusts something or some person to the care of another. See *committor*. (b) One who does or perpetrates: as, a *committor* of sacrilege. *Martin*.

Thus would the Elements wash themselves cleane from it [sin] and the committers thereof.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

Specifically—2†. A fornicator; an adulterer.

If all committers stood in a rank, they'd make a lane in which your shame might dwell.

*Dekker and Middleton*, *Honest Whore*.

**committible** (kō-mit'i-bl), *a.* [*< commit + -ible*. According to present *E.* use, the form should be *committable*.] That may be committed.

Mistakes committible. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

**committing** (kō-mit'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of commit, v.*] In law, authorized to commit to prison. — *Committing magistrate*, one whose duty it is, on probable evidence, to commit accused persons for trial by a higher court, or to require suitable bail for their appearance.

**committor** (kō-mit'or), *n.* [*< commit + -or*.] Same as *committor*, but in this spelling, specifically, a judge who commits a person of unsound mind to the custody of another; the lord chancellor when so acting. [*Eng.*]

**commix** (kō-miks'), *v. t. or i.* [*< ME. commizen, comizen, < com + mizen, E. mix, after equiv. L. commiscere, pp. commixtus, commistus, < com-, together, + miscere = E. mix, q. v. Cf. commingle.*] To mix or mingle; blend.

Yeve hem [thrushes] fligges grounde

*Comyzt* with flour to make hem faat and rounde.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds, or on the earth out of dust and rain-water commixed.

*Ray*, *Works of Creation*.

Boldly commixing with the clouds of heaven. *J. Baillie*.

**commixation** (kō-mik-sā'shōn), *n.* [*< commix + -ation*.] Mingling; commixture.

The trim commixation

Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration,

Makes th' understanding dull.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, *Eden*.

**commixion** (kō-mik'shōn), *n.* An improper form of *commixion*.

**commixion** (kō-miks'chōn), *n.* [*< ME. comixioun = OF. comission, later commixion, F. commixion = Sp. comisiōn, comisiōn = Pg. commistão = It. commistione, < LL. commixtio(n-), commistio(n-), < L. commiscere, pp. commixtus, commistus: see commix.*] 1. Mixture; a blending, uniting, or combining of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

Therefore it heeth perfilly the contynuel feure; namely with commixioun of the 5 essence of gold and peerie.

*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. *Furnivall*), p. 21.

Were thy commixion Greek and Trojan so  
That thou couldst say — "This hand is Grecian all,  
And this is Trojan." *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv. 5.

The whispered *Agnus Dei* prefaced the commixion of the third part of the Host with the consecrated wine.

*R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

2. In *Scots law*, the blending of substances belonging to different proprietors, as two parcels of corn, giving rise to certain questions regarding rights of property.

**commixture** (kō-miks'tūr), *n.* [= *It. commistura, < L. commixtura, commistura, < commiscere, commix: see commix, and cf. mixture.*] 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending or joining of ingredients in one mass or compound; mingling; incorporation.

The commixture of any thing that is more oily or sweet.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

2. The mass formed by mixing or blending different things; a composition; a compound.

Some apprehended a purifying virtue in fire, refining the grosser commixture. *Sir T. Browne*, *Uri-burial*, i.

3. *Eccles.*, in both the Greek and the Western Church since early times, the rite of putting a particle of the consecrated bread or host into the chalice, an act emblematic of the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

This commixture [of the bread and wine], if not absolutely primitive, is at least of very venerable antiquity. In the West we find it recognized by the most ancient Missals; by the Council of Orange, A. D. 441; and by the fourth of Toledo. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, i. 520.

**commodate** (kō-mō-dāt), *n.* [= *F. commodat = Sp. comodato = Pg. It. comodato, < LL. commodatum, a loan, orig. neut. of commodatus, pp. of L. commodare, make fit, adapt, accommodate, lend to, < commodus, fit: see commodious.*] In law, a species of loan, gratuitous on

the part of the lender, by which the borrower is obliged to restore the identical thing which was lent, in the condition in which he received it.

**commodation** (kō-mō-dā'shōn), *n.* [*< LL. commodatio(n-), < L. commodare, adapt: see commodate.*] Convenience; utility; adaptation for use. *Sir M. Hale*.

**commode** (kō-mōd'), *a. and n.* [*< F. commode, commodious, accommodating, kind, < L. commodus, convenient: see commodious.*] 1† *a.* Accommodating; obliging.

So, sir, am I not very commode to you?

*Cibber*, *Provoked Husband*, iv.

II. *n.* [*< F. commode, a particular use of the adj.*] 1. A large and high head-dress, mounted on a frame of wire, covered with silk, lace, bows of ribbon, etc., worn about the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth.

A niceness that wou'd as ill become me as . . . a high commode a lean Face. *Southern*, *Maid's Last Prayer*, II.

When we say of a Woman, she has a fine, a long, or a good Head, we speak only in relation to her Commode. *Spectator*, No. 265.

2. Any piece of furniture containing drawers and shelves for holding clothes, handy articles, tools, etc.

Old commodes of rudely carved oak.

*Bulwer*, *Eugene Aram*, iv. 10.

3. A small piece of furniture containing a chamber-pot below and a drawer and shelf above, and conveniently arranged in a bedroom for necessary purposes; a close-stool.—4†. A procress; a bawd. *Foots*.

**commodely** (kō-mōd'li), *adv.* Conveniently.

It will fall in very commodely between my parties.

*Walpole*, *Letters* (1759), II. 103.

You found the whole garden filled with masks, and spread with tents, which remained all night very commodely.

*Walpole*, *Letters* (1749), II. 289.

**commodious** (kō-mō-di-us), *a.* [*< ME. commodius, < ML. commodiosus, useful, < L. commodum, a useful thing, convenience, prop. neut. of commodus (> It. comodo = Sp. cómodo = Pg. comodo = F. commode, > E. commode, q. v.), useful, fit, convenient, < com-, with, according to, + modus, measure: see mode.*] 1†. Beneficial; helpful; useful; favorable.

Thal sayen the pyne unto all thing under sowe [sown under it].

*Is commodious. Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

Wine and many things else commodious for mankind.

*Raleigh*, *Hist. World*, I. vi. 5.

Long sojourning . . . of the . . . army at Newcastle, for lack of commodious winds.

*Exp. in Scotland* (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 115).

2. Suitable; fit; proper; convenient; becoming: in a general sense.

He [the sphere] counteneth in him the commodious description of euery other figure, & for his ample capacite doth resemble the world or vnivers.

*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 81.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies commodious, they do greatly deceive themselves.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, iv. § 4.

3. Affording good accommodation; convenient and roomy; suitable and spacious: as, a commodious dwelling; a commodious harbor.

An antiquated but commodious manor-house.

*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 16.

= *Syn.* Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful, comfortable.

**commodiously** (kō-mō-di-us-li), *adv.* 1. So as to be commodious: as, a house commodiously constructed.—2†. Suitably; usefully; serviceably; conveniently.

Eke se thi lande

Be bering, and commodiously stande.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers ends.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. § 42.

On the South side was a piece of plank supported by a Post, which we understood was the Reading Desk, just by which was a little hole commodiously broke thro' the Wall to give light to the Reader.

*Maunderell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 8.

3†. Agreeably; comfortably.

We need not fear

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd

By him with many comforts.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 1083.

**commodiousness** (kō-mō-di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commodious; suitability for its purpose; convenience; fitness: as, the commodiousness of a house.

The commodiousness of the harbour.

*Johnson*, *Jour. to Western Isles*.

**commoitable** (kō-mōd'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*Irreg. for commodity + -able.*] Fit for purchase or sale. *Joseph Richardson*, quoted by *F. Hall*.

**commodity** (kō-mōd'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *commodities* (-tiz). [*< F. commodité = Pr. comoditat = Sp. comodidad = Pg. commodidade = It. comodità, convenience, commodity, < L. commodita(-t)s, fitness, convenience, ML. commodity (merchandise), < commodus, fit, convenient: see commodious.*] 1†. Accommodation; convenience; suitability; commodiousness.

It being also no small Commodity that the nobility of England shalbe thereby in their youthe brought vp in amity and acquaintance.

*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the commodity of a footpath, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields.

*B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

For commoditie of river and water for that purpose, there is no where better.

Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 152.

2†. Profit; advantage; interest.

Their ordinances were framed for the "better relief and commodity of the poorer sorte."

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxii.

They knew that howsoever men may seek their own commodity, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, i. § 10.

I will turn diseases to commodity.

*Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

3. That which is useful; anything that is useful, convenient, or serviceable; particularly, an article of merchandise; anything movable that is a subject of trade or of acquisition.

Dyurers comedyttees that comyn of the shepe

Cauythe no werre, what so men langylle or muse.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. *Furnivall*), p. 20.

Some offer me commodities to buy. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, iv. 3.

Under the general name of Commodity I rank all those advantages which our senses owe to nature.

*Emerson*, *Nature*.

This tax . . . included all freeholders of lands, tenements, rents, services, annuities, offices, fees, profits, or commodities within the kingdom to the yearly value of 20s. clear of charge, commodity being a wide term to include any interest, advantage or profit.

*S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, I. 127.

4†. Distribution of wares; parcel; supply.

Now Jove, in his next commodity of hair, send thee a beard!

*Shak.*, *T. N.*, iii. 1.

**Commodity of brown paper**, a phrase much used by the old dramatists to signify worthless goods taken in part satisfaction for a bond or obligation by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers.

Here's young master Rash; he's in [prison] for a commodity of broken paper and old ginger; nine score and seventeen pounds.

*Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iv. 3.

= *Syn.* Merchandise, Goods, etc. See *property*.

**commodore** (kō-mō-dōr), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *Sp. comendador* (= *Pg. commendador*), a knight, commander, superior of a monastery, = *It. comandatore = F. commandeur, OF. commandeur, > ME. commaundour, E. commander, q. v. F. commodore* is from *E.*] 1. An officer in the navy next in rank below a rear-admiral and above a captain. In the navy of the United States (in which the office was first created in 1862) a commodore ranked with a brigadier-general in the army, and might command a division or a squadron, or be chief of staff of a naval force commanded by an admiral or a vice- or rear-admiral; or he might command ships of the first class, or naval stations. The rank was abolished in 1899. In the British navy the rank of commodore is a temporary one, and of two kinds, of which the first conveys authority over a captain in the same ship, while the second does not. The former gives the rank, pay, and allowances of a rear-admiral; the latter, the pay and allowances of a captain. They both carry distinguishing pennants. Abbreviated *Com*.

2. By courtesy or by extension—(a) The senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company. Before 1862 captains in the United States Navy commanding or having commanded squadrons were recognized as commodores by courtesy. (b) The senior captain of a line of merchant vessels. (c) The president of a yachting-club or of an organization of boat-clubs. (d) The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

**commodulation** (kō-mōd'ū-lā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. commodulatio(n-), < com- (intensive) + modulatio(n-), proportion: see modulation.*] Proportion.

If they hold that symmetrie and commodulation (as Vitruvius calls it) which they ought, from the proportion of the head, the hand, . . . or the least bone may the dimensions of the whole body be infallibly collected.

*Hakewill*, *Apology*, p. 190.

**commoignet**, *n.* [*OF.*, also *commoine*, < *ML.* as if \**commonius*, equiv. to *commonachus*, < *L. com-, together, + LL. monachus* (also \**monius*, > *F. moine*), a monk: see *monk*.] A monk of the same convent. *Selden*.

**commolition** (kō-mō-līsh'ōn), *n.* [*< ML. \*commolitiō(n-), < commolere, pp. commolitus, grind together, demolish, < L. com-, together, + molere, pp. molitus, grind: see mill, and cf. amolish,*



*demolish, demolition.*] The act of grinding together. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Common** (kom'on), a. and n. [*ME. comon, comoun, comoun, comyn, less frequently commune, commune, OF. comun, commun, F. commun, m., commune, I. (commune, f., also as a noun: see common, n., and commune<sup>2</sup>, n.), = Pr. comun, como = Sp. comun = Pg. communum = It. commune, < L. communis, OL. comoinis, common, general, universal; of uncertain formation: perhaps < com-, together, + \*mūnis, bound; cf. mūnis, obliging, ready to be of service, immūnis, in-mūnis, OL. inmānis, not bound, exempt (> ult. E. immunity), mūnus (mūner-), OL. mānus, service, duty, obligation (> ult. E. munerate, remunerate), mānia, walls, bulwarks, mūnre, OL. mānre, wall about, defend (> ult. E. muniment, munition, etc.). In another view L. communis is prop. comūnis, OL. comoinis (as above), < com-, together, + ūnus, OL. oinos = E. one. In either view the L. is usually regarded as cognate with the equiv. Teut. word: Goth. *gamauns* = OHG. *gemeint*, MHG. *gemeine*, G. *gemein* = D. *gemeen* = AS. *gemāne*, ME. *mene*, E. *mean*, common; but the kinship of L. *com-* with Teut. *ga-*, *ge-*, and still more the survival into Teut. of the full form *gam-*, as required by the second view, are doubtful. See *i-* and *mean*<sup>2</sup>. Hence (from L. *communis*), besides *common*, *commune*<sup>1</sup>, v., *commune*<sup>2</sup>, n., *communitate*, etc.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to all—that is, to all the human race, or to all in a given country, region, or locality; being a general possession or right; of a public nature or character.*

The *comyn* weele, welfare, and prosperite of the acid cite, accordynge to the kynys lawes, alwey kept and forseyne. *English Gilds* (E. T. S.), p. 407.

Such actions as the *common* good requireth.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, I. § 10.

The *common* air.

*Shak., Rich. II.*, I. 3.

One writes that "Other friends remain," That "Loss is *common* to the race."

*Tennyson, In Memoriam*, vi.

Then there was the *common* land held as separate property, not by single owners, but by communities, something like the lands of colleges and other corporations at the present day, and as land is still held by village communities in India and the eastern Slavonic countries of Europe. *F. Pollock, Land Laws*, p. 20.

I'd not bate one nail's breadth of the honest truth, though I were sure the whole edition of my work would be bought up and burnt by the *common* hangman of Connecticut.

*Irring, Knickerbocker*, p. 219.

Such a man as Emerson belongs to no one town or province or continent; he is the *common* property of mankind.

*O. W. Holmes, Emerson*, xvi.

2. Pertaining equally to, or proceeding equally from, two or more; joint: as, life and sense are *common* to man and beast; it was done by *common* consent of the parties.

And comen to a counselle for here *comune* profit.

*Piers Plowman* (B), Frol., I. 148.

The kynge Arthur hem departed [divided them] by *comon* assent of alle the Barouns that ther were of astate or degre.

*Martin* (E. T. S.), III. 608.

One *common* note on either lyre did strike,

And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike.

*Dryden, To the Memory of Mr. Oldham*, I. 5.

3. Of frequent or usual occurrence; not exceptional; usual; habitual.

Hit is siker [sure], for sothe, and a sagh [saying] *comyn*.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. T. S.), I. 2076.

It is no act of *common* passage, but

A strain of rareness. *Shak., Cymbeline*, III. 4.

The *commonest* operations in nature.

*Swift.*

4. Not distinguished from the majority of others; of persons, belonging to the general mass; not notable for rank, ability, etc.; of things, not of superior excellence; ordinary: as, a *common* soldier; the *common* people; *common* food or clothing.

Ac ich wol drynke of no dich . . .

*Bote of comune coppes* [cups].

*Piers Plowman* (C), xli. 409.

The *common* People are no less to be feared for their Number, than the Nobility for their Greatness.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 24.

The *common* matter-of-fact world of sense and sight.

*Dr. Caird.*

5t. Of the common people.

In kynnes court and in *comune* court.

*Piers Plowman* (C), III. 22.

6. Trite; hackneyed; commonplace; low; inferior; vulgar; coarse.

Sweets grown *common* lose their dear delight.

*Shak., Sonnets*, cii.

7t. At the disposal of all; prostitute.

You talk of women

That are not worth the favour of a *common* one.

*Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase*, II. 3.

A dame who herself was *common*. *Sir R. L'Esrange.*

8. Not sacred or sanctified; ceremonially unclean.

Nothing *common* or unclean hath at any time entered into my mouth. *Acts* xi. 8.

9. In *gram.*: (a) Both masculine and feminine; optionally masculine or feminine: said of a word, in a language generally distinguishing masculine and feminine, which is capable of use as either. (b) Used indifferently to designate any individual of a class; appellative; not proper: as, a *common* noun: opposed to *proper* (which see).—10. In *pros.*, either long or short; of doubtful or variable quantity: as, a *common* vowel; a *common* syllable. In ancient prosody a *common* syllable is generally one containing a short vowel in weak position (see *position*), as the penult of *alacria*, feminine of *alacer*. In Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit poetry the last syllable of a verse or period is *common*—that is, can be either long or short, no matter which quantity is required by the meter.

11. In *anat.*: (a) Not peculiar or particular; not specialized or differentiated: as, the *common* integument of the body. (b) Forming or formed by other more particular parts: as, the *common* carotid or *common* iliac artery, as distinguished from the internal and external arteries of the same name; the *common* trunk of a nerve, as distinguished from its branches; the *common* origin of the coracobrachialis muscle and of the short head of the biceps muscle—that is, the origin which they have in common.—12. In *entom.*, continuous on two united surfaces: said of (a) lines and marks which pass in an uninterrupted manner from the anterior to the posterior wings when both are extended, or of (b) marks or processes on the two elytra which when closed appear as one.—*Book of Common Prayer.* See *prayer-book*.—*Common accident*, in *logic*, a character or a predicate which always or nearly always is found in a certain kind of subject.—*Common assurances*, the legal evidence of the transfer of the title to property, as deeds or wills.—*Common bail*. See *bail*<sup>2</sup>, 2.—*Common barrator*. See *barrator*, 6.—*Common bench*, the Court of Common Pleas.—*Common black*. See *black*.—*Common bud*, in *bot.*, a bud which is at once a leaf-bud and a flower-bud.—*Common carrier*. See *carrier*<sup>1</sup>, 2.—*Common centering*. See *centering*<sup>2</sup>.—*Common chord*. See *chord*.—*Common council*. See *council*.—*Common-councilman*. See *councilman*.—*Common dialect* (of Greek), specifically, the form of ancient Greek spoken and written by the educated classes in Greece and other countries after the time of Alexander the Great. Also called the *Hellenic dialect*, and distinguished on the one hand from pure Attic, which it approached more or less closely, and on the other from the Alexandrian and other local or Hellenistic dialects. The writings of Aristotle mark the transition from Attic to the *common* dialect, and Polybius is the earliest writer of note who employs it. Authors who exerted themselves to restore the *common* dialect as far as possible to the pure Attic standard are called *Atticists*. After the fourth century A. D. the *common* dialect changed gradually into Byzantine Greek.—*Common diligence*. See *diligence*.—*Common divisor*. See *divisor*.—*Common field*. (Generally in the plural.) (a) The arable land of an ancient village community. Such fields were divided into three long narrow strips separated by balks of turf about three feet wide, and the strips, though allotted to several ownership, were cultivated or at least plowed by cooperation. (b) In those parts of the southern United States which were formerly a province of France, small tracts of land, usually from one to three yards in width by forty in length and fenced in, which were cultivated by the inhabitants of villages.—*Common gaming-house*, *common gambling-house*, a building or structure, or a part of a building or structure, kept as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. The keeping of such a place is a criminal offense. In order to meet various devices to evade the letter of the law, the statutory definitions are usually minute, specifying a great variety of detail. The essential features of all or nearly all laws against common gaming-houses consist in the prohibition of maintaining a place of shelter in any degree accessible to the public, whether open to all who come or only to a select or favored few, as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. See *gaming*.—*Common good*, in *Scots law*, in its widest sense, all the property of a corporation over which the magistrates have a power of administration solely for behoof of the corporation.—*Common land*, loosely, land owned in severalty but used in common; more strictly, land owned by the community, and not being appropriated for the time to cultivation by any individual, used as waste or open land for common pasture. See *II.*, 3.—*Common law*. (a) In its most general sense, the system of law in force among English-speaking peoples, and derived from England, in contradistinction to the civil or Roman law and the canon or ecclesiastical law. (b) More appropriately, the parts of the former system which do not rest for their authority on any subaltern express legislative act; the unwritten law. In this sense *common law* consists in those principles and rules which are gathered from the reports of adjudged cases, from the opinions of text-writers and commentators, and from popular usage and custom, in contradistinction to statute law. (c) More narrowly, that part of the system just defined which was recognized and administered by the king's justices, in contradistinction to the modifications introduced by the chancellors as rules of equity in restraint or enlargement of the customary and statutory law (see *equity*), and, in respect of procedure, in contradistinction to the code practice.—*Common-law procedure acts*, three English statutes of 1852, 1854, and 1880 which simplified the forms of process, pleading, and practice in the superior courts.—*Common long meter*, in *psalmody*, a six-lined stanza combining a common-meter stanza with half of a long-meter stanza;

thus, 8, 6, 8, 6, 8, 8. Also called *common halleluiah meter*.—*Common measure*. (a) See *common divisor*, under *divisor*. (b) In music, duple and quadruple rhythm. The usual sign (A) for these rhythms is derived from the theory of medieval musicians that duple rhythm was imperfect, and so to be indicated by a half or broken circle (B). It is not the initial of the word "common," since originally triple rhythm was regarded as the standard or perfect rhythm. The sign A now usually signifies quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, while C signifies duple rhythm, two beats to the measure. Also called *common time*.—*Common meter*, in *psalmody*, a form of iambic stanza, primarily of 4 lines, having alternately 8 and 6 syllables to the line: so called because it was the commonest stanza in early psalmody. *Double common meter* consists of a stanza with 8 lines having alternately 8 and 6 syllables.—*Common multiple*. See *multiple*.—*Common notion*, a notion applicable to several objects.—*Common nuisance*. See *nuisance*.—*Common particular meter*, in *psalmody*, a stanza with 6 lines, the third and sixth of which have 6 and the rest 8 syllables.—*Common pasturage*, in *Scots law*, a known rural servitude by which the owner of the dominant tenement is entitled to pasture a certain number of cattle on the grass grounds of the servient tenement.—*Common place* (tr. L. *communis locus*, and Gr. κοινὸς τόπος; see, for example, *Aristotle, Rhetoric*, I. 2), a *common*, i. e., general, argument: see *place*, *locus*, and *topic*. Hence *commonplace*, a. and n., a consideration or argument applicable to a variety of cases. See *place*.

The matter of proving any question is to be fetched from certain *common places*. *Blundeville, Arte of Logicke* (1599), IV. 2.

*Common Pleas*. See *Court of Common Pleas*, under *court*.—*Common prayer*, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels in public worship. The Book of Common Prayer is used also, with some variations, by the Episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, America, and the colonies, and is the basis or exemplar of similar devotional works used by some non-episcopal bodies. See *prayer-book*.—*Common recovery*, a collusive suit instituted by the intended grantee of land against the intended grantor, in which the land is suffered to be recovered by the grantee: a device, now obsolete, for evading legal restraints on alienation by conveyance.—*Common room*, the room to which all the members of a college have access. There is sometimes one common room for graduates and another for undergraduates. *Crabb's Tech. Dict.*

Oh, could the days once more but come

When calm I smok'd in *common* room.

*The Student, Oxf. and Cam.* (1750), I. 237.

*Common school*, in the United States, an elementary school open to all the youth of a defined district, maintained wholly or in part at the public expense.—*Common school*. See *school*.—*Common seal*, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of its incorporation.—*Common sense*. (a) In *philos.* and *psychol.*: (1) As used by Aristotle, the faculty in which the various reports of the several senses are reduced to the unity of a common apprehension. *Sir W. Hamilton*. (2) Same as *conscientia*. (3) In *Scotch philos.*, the complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature, which all men possess in common, and by which they test the truth of knowledge and the morality of actions. *Sir W. Hamilton*. (b) Sound practical judgment; good sense; the practical sense of the greater part of mankind, especially as unaffected by logical subtleties or imagination.—*Common sensory*, the brain or the part of the brain in which the different peripheral sensations are united into a conjoint idea.—*Common sergeant*, a judicial officer of the corporation of the city of London; an assistant to the recorder.—*Common syllogism*, a syllogism whose middle is a common term.—*Common term*, a term predicable of several individuals.—*Common time*. Same as *common measure* (b).—*Common way*, a way common to the residents of a particular locality, as distinguished from a highway, which is free to all.—In *common*. [*ME. in commune, after F. en commun, < ML. in commune.*] (a) Equally with another or with others; all equally; for equal use or participation in by two or more: as, tenants in *common*; to provide for children in *common*; to assign lands to two or more persons in *common*; we enjoy the bounties of Providence in *common*. (b) In public.

Cryst to a comune woman seyde in *comune* at a feste, That fides sua shulde sauen hir and saluen [heal] hir of alle synnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xl. 211.

To make *common* cause with. See *cause*.—*Syn. 3. Common, General, Universal, Prevalent*. *Common* merely denotes what may frequently be met with, or what is ordinary, but it does not necessarily imply a majority; *general*, stronger than *common*, implies a majority; *universal* and *general* are related to each other as the whole to the part; *general* includes the greater part or number, or admits of exceptions; *universal* takes in every individual, and admits of no exceptions. *Prevalent* in all its meanings has something of the sense of prevailing or overcoming. Persons or things may be *common*; opinions, diseases, etc., not persons, may be *prevalent*.

There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, and it is *common* among men. *Ecclesiastes* vi. 1.

I woke, and found him settled down  
Upon the general decay of faith  
Right thro' the world, "at home was little left,  
And none abroad." *Tennyson, The Epic.*

Preach'd  
An universal culture for the crowd.  
*Tennyson, Prologue to Princess.*

The technical meaning of the word epidemic should be assimilated to the *common* meaning. . . . and the word used . . . as a merely quantitative term applicable to particular phenomena . . . in so far as they are "common to a whole people, or to a greater number in a community"; or in a word are *prevalent* or *general*.

*Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 442.

4 and 6. *Common, Ordinary, Vulgar, Mean*. These words are on a descending scale. *Common* is opposed to *rare*,

unusual, or refined; ordinary, to distinguished or superior; vulgar, to polite or refined; mean, to high or eminent.

Sort our nobles from our common men.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

Choice word and measured phrase above the reach  
Of ordinary men.

Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 14.

The small jealousies of vulgar minds would be merged in an expanded comprehensive, constitutional sentiment of old, family, fraternal regard.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 37.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.

Prov. xxii. 29.

**II. n.** [**< ME. comon, comun, comyn, etc., usually in pl. comons, etc., the common people, commons (people), commons (fare), = MHG. commune, comüne, < OF. commune, F. commune (> mod. E. commune<sup>2</sup>, n.) = Pr. comuna, comunia = It. comuna, < L. commune, that which is common, the community, in ML. a commune (mixed with ML. communia and comuna, a common pasture, common right, a society, guild), prop. neut. of communis, common: see above.] 1†. One of the common people; collectively, the people at large; the public; the lower classes.**

Yeman on foote, and communes many oon

With schorte staves.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1651.

Digest things rightly,

Touching the weal o' the common; you shall find

No public benefit which you receive

But it proceeds, or comes, from them to you.

Shak., Cor., i. 1.

**2. pl.** See commons.—**3.** A tract of ground the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in law, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.

The little village nestling between park and palace, around a patch of turf common, . . . retained to my modernized fancy the lurking semblance of a feudal hamlet.

II. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 27.

The pleasant green commons or squares which occur in the midst of towns and cities in England and the United States most probably originated from the coalescence of adjacent mark-communities, whereby the border-land used in common by all was brought into the centre of the aggregate.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 40.

According to the doctrine of the books a common is the waste of a manor.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 40.

**4. In law,** a right which one person may have to take a profit from the land or waters of another, as to pasture his cattle, to dig turf, to catch fish, to cut wood, or the like, in common with the owner of the land: called *common of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, of estovers*, etc. Common, or right of common, is said to be *appendant*, *appurtenant*, because of vicinage, or in gross. Common *appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. Common *appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but is to be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription. Common because of vicinage, or neighborhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships lying contiguous to each other have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right. Common in gross, or at large, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole.

Rights to hunt and fish were, in most cases, assumed by the landlords, who distributed them in the form of rights of common among their tenants. The right to fish in the lord's waters is called, in the English law, the *common of piscary*. A *common of feeding* is not unheard of.

D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 203.

**Common of the Saints**, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., an office or form of service suitable for use on a festival of any saint of a particular kind or class, for instance, a martyr, a confessor, a virgin, etc.; or the part of the missal or breviary containing the collects, lections, antiphons, psalms, etc., used in such offices: distinguished from the *Proper of the Saints*, which is suitable for commemoration of one individual saint only.—**Commons Act**, an English statute of 1878 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 56) for the regulation and improvement of commons.

**common** (kom'on), *v.* [**< ME. comonen, comunen, comynen, communen, etc., < OF. comunier (F. communier (only in sense of 'receive or administer the sacrament'), > later E. commune<sup>1</sup>, v., with accent kept on the last syllable), later communiquer, = Pr. communiar, communiquar, communicar = Sp. comunicare = Pg. comunicar = It. comunicare, < L. communicare (pp. communicatus, > E. communicate, q. v.), have in common, share, impart, consult, communicate, < communis, common: see common, a., commune<sup>1</sup>, v., and communicate.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To participate in common; enjoy or suffer in com-**

mon.—**2†.** To confer; discourse together; commune; speak.

If thou shalt common or talke with any man: stande not styll in one place yt it be vpon y<sup>e</sup> bare grounde, or grasse.

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers means of entreaty were commoned of.

Grafton, Edw. III., an. 44.

**3.** To have a joint right with others in common ground. **Johnson**.—**4.** To live together or in common; eat at a table in common. Also *commonize*.

In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also commoned together, upon such provisions as were provided for them.

Wheatley, Schools of the Prophets.

**II.† trans.** To communicate.

The holl goost makith holl chircche

Of faithful men, bi comynynge

Ech oon to othir what thei kunne worche.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Commounne ze not this book of deuyne secretes to wickid men and auerous.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

**commonable** (kom'on-a-bl), *a.* [**< common, v., + -able.**] 1. Held in common; subject to general use.

A very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open, and more or less in a commonable state.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 90.

Many commonable hay-fields are also found which are thrown open earlier in the year (than Lammas Day), as soon as the hay-harvest is over.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 37.

**2. Pasturable on common land.**

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough or such as manure the ground.

Blackstone, Com., ii. § 83.

**Commonable Rights Compensation Act.** See *compensation*.

**commonage** (kom'on-aj), *n.* [**< OF. commune, < commun, common, + -age: see common, a., and -age.**] 1. The use of anything in common with others; specifically, pasturage or the right of pasturing on a common.

Landlords had often been guilty not only of harshness, but of positive breach of contract, by withdrawing from the tenants a right of commonage which had been given them as part of their bargain when they received their small tenancies.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

**2. That which belongs equally to all; that which is common or public.** [Rare.]

The rights of man are liberty and an equal participation of the commonage of nature.

Shelley, in Dowden, l. 265.

**commonality†** (kom-on-al'i-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commonalty*. **Grafton**.

**commonalty** (kom'on-al-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *commonality*; early mod. E. *communalite, communalitie*; < ME. *communalite, comonalte, comynalte*, < OF. *communalte, -aute*, F. *communaute* = Pr. *communaute* = It. *comunalta* (obs.), *comunalita*, < ML. *\*communalita(-t)s*, < *communalis*, common: see *communal*. Cf. *commonty*<sup>1</sup>.] 1†. The public; the people; the multitude.

Bothe chefe rulers & all the *comynalte* of the Jewes in-joyed gretely & thanked ye verray god of Israell.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

[It] being most truly said, that a multitude or *communalte* is hard to please and easie to offend.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 132.

**2†. Commonwealth; republic.** **Chaucer**.—**3.** Specifically, the common people. (a) In monarchical countries, all who do not belong to the nobility or the titled classes.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees.

Blackstone, Com., i. 12.

The nobility or gentry possess the dignities and employments, in which they never permit strangers or the *commonalty* to have any participation.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 360.

In the reign of Edward I. was passed the famous statute that no tax should be levied without the joint consent of Lords and Commons. In that of Edward III. the laws were declared to be made with the consent of the *commonalty*, which by a Royal Charter is thus acknowledged as an "estate of the realm."

A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 7.

(b) In republican countries, the mass of the inhabitants, as distinguished from those in authority. (c) In a more restricted sense, the uneducated and uncultured, as distinguished from the learned and intelligent. (d) In a city, the mass of citizens, as represented by or acting through the corporate authorities: as, the mayor, aldermen, and *commonalty* of the city of New York do enact as follows. (e) The members of an incorporated company other than its officers. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

**commonancer** (kom'on-ans), *n.* [**< ML. communantia, < communa, a common: see common, a., and v., and -ance.**] In law, the commoners or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have the right of common or of commoning in open field. Properly *commonance*.

**commoner** (kom'on-er), *n.* [**< ME. comoner, comyner, cumuner, a partaker, a citizen, a councillor, < comonen, common, partake: see common, v.] 1. One of the common people; a member of the commonalty.**

Doubt not the *commoners*, for whom we stand,  
But they, upon their ancient mallice, will  
Forget, with the least cause, these his new honours.

Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

Their [royal troops'] munitions, armour, treasure, and ordnance were actually in the hands of the *commoners*; when, unhappily for their cause, instead of improving their advantage, these peasant soldiers began to rifle the booty.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Specifically.—**2.** A person inferior in rank to the nobility; one of the commons.

All below them [the peers], even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other.

Hallam.

The only distinction that the law of England knows is the distinction between peer and *commoner*.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

**3. A member of the British House of Commons.**

[The difference] between a representing *commoner* in his public calling and the same person in common life.

Swift.

**4†. A member of a common council; a common-councillor.**

That the worthy men graunte no yefte [gift] of the comyn gader w<sup>out</sup> the aduise of the xlvij. *comyners*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

**5. One who has a joint right in common ground.** **Bacon**.—**6.** A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support, but paying for his board and eating at the common table: corresponding to a *penationer* at Cambridge.—**7.** One who boards in commons.—**8†. A prostitute.**

A *commoner* o' the camp.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

**9†. A partaker; one sharing with another.**

Cumuner [var. *comynere*] of that glorie.

Wyclif, 1 Pet. v. 1 (Oxf.).

Lewis . . . resolved to be a *commoner* with them in weal or woe.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 196.

**Gentleman commoner**, a member of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford in England.—**Great commoner**, a title applied to the first William Pitt (Lord Chatham) and to W. E. Gladstone, on account of their pre-eminence in debate and influence as members of the British House of Commons.

**commoney** (kom'on-i), *n.* [**< common + -ey<sup>2</sup>.**] One of a common kind of playing-marbles.

Inquiring whether he had won any alley tors or *commoneys* lately (both of which I understand to be a particular species of marbles much prized by the youth of this town).

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

**commonise, v.** See *commonize*.

**commonition†** (kom-on-nish'on), *n.* [**< L. commonitio(-n), < commonere, pp. commonitus, put in mind, remind, < com- (intensive) + monere, advise, put in mind: see monish, admonish, etc., and cf. monition, admonition.**] An admonition or warning; an advertisement. **Bailey**.

**commonitive†** (ko-mon'i-tiv), *a.* [**< L. commonitus, pp. of commonere, admonish (see commonitio(-n), + -ive.**] Warning; monitory.

Whose cross was only commemorative and *commonitive*.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 14.

**commonitory†** (ko-mon'i-tō-ri), *a.* [**< LL. commonitorius, < commonitor, admonisher, < L. commonere, admonish: see commonitio(-n).**] Giving admonition; monitory.

Letters *commonitory*, exhortatory, and of correction.

Becket, Letter to the King, in Foxe's Martyrs.

**commonize** (kom'on-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonized*, pp. *commonizing*. [**< common + -ize.**] I. *trans.* To make common. [Rare.]

There being a movement in favor of enamelling wood, because from the expensiveness of the process it is not likely to be *commonized* by use in hotels, bar-rooms and railroad stations, as hard woods have been.

Art Age, IV. 43.

**II. intrans.** To eat at a table in common: same as *common*, v. i., 4. [Rare.]

About eight o'clock he [the medieval undergraduate] *commonizes* with a Paris man . . . who has an admirable mode of cooking omelettes, which makes his company much sought after at breakfast time.

A. Lang, Historical Descrip. of Oxford.

Also spelled *commonise*.

**common-lawyer** (kom-on-lā'yēr), *n.* One versed in the common law.

**commonly** (kom'on-li), *adv.* [**< ME. coununli, comunliche, etc.; < common + -ly<sup>2</sup>.**] In a common manner. (a) Together; in common.

Thel myzten not dwel coununli [var. in comyn, Furr.].

Wyclif, Gen. xlii. 6 (Oxf.).

(b) Jointly; familiarly.

As he thereon stood gazing, he might see

The blessed Angels to and fro descend, . . .

As *commonly* as frend does with his frend.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 56.

(c) Usually; generally; ordinarily; for the most part: as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

Nobility of birth *commonly* abateth industry.

Bacon, Nobility.

Men . . . *commonly* know their own opinions, but are often ignorant of their own principles.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 184.

**commonness** (kom'ŋn-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being common; frequent occurrence; frequency.

**commonplace** (kom'ŋn-plās), *n.* and *a.* [*< common + place, a general heading or rule (see common place, under common, a.), with extension of meaning according to other senses of common.*] *I. n.* 1. A memorandum of something that is likely to be again referred to; a fact or quotation or argument that is or may be made useful in one or another way or in a variety of ways, and so is made note of for handy use.

Whatever in my small reading occurs concerning this our fellow-creature (the ass), I do never fail to set it down by way of commonplace.

*Swift, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit (Ord MS.).*

Nor can we excuse an author if his page does not tempt us to copy passages into our commonplaces, for quotation, proverbs, meditation, or other uses.

*Alcott, Tablets, p. 131.*

2. A well-known, customary, or obvious remark; a trite or uninteresting saying.

It is a commonplace that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their chief strength.

*Quarterly Rev.*

It is a commonplace indeed to assert that the order of the universe remains the same, however our impressions may change in regard to it.

*T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 69.*

3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character; especially, anything that is so common as to be uninteresting; such common things collectively.

Thou unassuming Commonplace  
Of Nature, with that homely face,  
And yet with something of a grace,  
Which Love makes for thee!

*Wordsworth, To the Same Flower (Daisy).*

He was a frontless, arrogant, decorous slip of the commonplace; conceited, insane, insipid.

*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.*

*II. a.* 1. Not novel or striking; trite; hackneyed: as, a commonplace remark.

Some trite, commonplace sentence, to prove the value and fitness of time.

*Chesterfield, Letters.*

2. Ordinary; common; uninteresting; without originality or marked individuality: as, a commonplace person.

Harvey . . . however, professes to be quite a commonplace philosopher.

*Craig, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 137.*

Commonplace people are only commonplace from character, and no position affects that.

*R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 31.*

**commonplace** (kom'ŋn-plās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonplaced*, ppr. *commonplacing*. [*< commonplace, n.*] *I. trans.* To enter particulars regarding in a commonplace-book.

Collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history.

*Felton.*

*II. intrans.* To indulge in commonplace statements.

For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not commonplace.

*Bacon, To King James.*

**commonplace-book** (kom'ŋn-plās-bŭk), *n.* A book in which things especially to be remembered or referred to are recorded methodically.

Your commonplace-book—where stray jokes and pilfered witticisms are kept with as much method as the ledger of the lost and stolen office.

*Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.*

**commonplaceness** (kom'ŋn-plās-nes), *n.* The quality of being commonplace or trite and uninteresting.

The naïve commonplaceness of feeling in all matrimonial transactions, in spite of the gloss which the operative methods of courtship threw about them, was a source of endless amusement.

*Hawells, Venetian Life, xix.*

Our Vicar . . . happens to be rather drowsy and even depressing in the monotony of his commonplaceness.

*W. Black, Phaeton, xix.*

**commons** (kom'ŋnz), *n. pl.* [*< ME. comons, comouns, comyns, pl. of comon, etc.: see common, n.*] 1. The people; especially, the common people as distinguished from their rulers or a ruling class; hence, the mean; the vulgar; the rabble.

The left *comouns* folowid the arke.

*Wyclif, Josh. vi. 9 (Oxf.).*

Thanne come there a kyng knyghth hym ladde,  
Migt of the *comouns* made hym to regne.

*Piers Plowman (B), Prolog, l. 113.*

What comyn folke is so mighty, so strong in the felde,  
as the *comyns* of England?

*English State Papers (1515), quoted in Froude's Hist. (Eng.), I. 27.*

Specifically—2. The freemen of England as organized in their early shires, municipalities, and guilds; the represented people.

The three estates of clergy, lords, and commons finally emerge as the political constituents of the nation, or, in their parliamentary form, as the lords spiritual and temporal and the commons. This familiar formula in either

shape bears the impress of history. The term *commons* is not in itself an appropriate expression for the third estate; it does not signify primarily the simple freemen, the plebs, but the plebs organized and combined in corporate communities, in a particular way for particular purposes. The *commons* are the "communitates" or "universitates," the organized bodies of freemen of the shires and towns; and the estate of the *commons* is the "communitas communitatum," the general body into which for the purpose of parliament those communities are combined. The term, then, as descriptive of the class of men which is neither noble nor clerical, is drawn from the political vocabulary, and does not represent any primary distinction of class.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 185.*

3. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Dominion of Canada, the lower house of Parliament, consisting in both instances of the commoners chosen by the people as their representatives; the House of Commons. This title was also given to the lower branch of the legislature of North Carolina from 1776 to 1868.—4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall; also, a college ordinary; food or fare in general.

I knewe neure carlyng that he ne cam for the pope,  
And we clerkes, whan they come for her [their] *comunes* payeth,  
For her pelure and her palfreyes mete.

*Piers Plowman (B), xix. 412.*

Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant.

*Dryden.*

Most of . . . (the elders) were not present at this first commencement, and dined at the college with the scholars' ordinary *commons*.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 105.*

*Commons*, . . . the students' daily rations, either of meat in hall, or of bread and butter for breakfast and tea.

*C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 41.*

**Doctors' Commons**, the familiar name of the buildings, erected in 1568, formerly occupied by the College of Advocates in London, where the civilians, or proctors and professors (doctors) of the civil law, used to common together. The buildings, situated near St. Paul's Cathedral, included a court-house for the ecclesiastical courts and the principal registry of wills for England. They were taken down in 1867, and the registry of wills was finally established in Somerset House in 1874.

**Doctors' Commons**, which had dwelt before in Paternoster Row or at the Queen's Head, under the auspices of Dr. Henry Harvey, built itself a new home, with hall and library and plate, and privileges for importing wine.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.*

**Short commons**, insufficient fare; scant diet; small allowance.

There were which grudged that others had too much and they too little, the Grecian willows *shorter commons* than the Hebrews.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.*

Very welcome seemed the generous meal, after a week of suffering, exposure, and *short commons*.

*L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 34.*

To be in commons with, to feed with; share with.

Thy melancholy cat, that keeps thy study, with whom thou art in commons, and doat feed on rats.

*Shirley, The Wedding, iv. 3.*

**common-sense** (kom'ŋn-sens'), *a.* [*Attrib. use of the phrase common sense: see common, a.*] Characterized by common or good sense: as, he took a *common-sense* view of the question. See *common sense*, under *common, a.*—*Syn.* *Intelligent, etc.* See *sensible*.

**commonsensible** (kom-ŋn-sen'si-bl), *a.* [*< common-sense, a., + -ible.*] Having or manifesting common or good sense; intelligent; discriminating: as, a *commonsensible* person or opinion. [*Colloq.*]

**commonalty** (kom'ŋn-ti), *n.*; pl. *commonalties* (-tiz). [*Also formerly commenty; < ME. comuniti, comunte, < OF. communie: see community.*] 1. Community.

No man shall make yates or gapes in the common felld, upon the corne or grasse of his neighbors, but by the consent of [the] *commonalty*.

*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 434.*

2. The commonality; the common people.

The morowe erly wolde he ride toward the plain of Salisbury, where-as the *comounte* of the people sholde assemble.

*Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 574.*

God graunt the nobilitie hir to serue and lone,  
With all the whole *commonte* as doth them behoue.

*Udall, Roister Doister, v. 6.*

3. In *Scots law*, a piece of land belonging to two or more common proprietors, and in general burdened with sundry inferior rights of servitude, such as feal and divot, etc.; a common.

**commonalty** (kom'ŋn-ti), *n.* A corruption of *comedy*.

Is not a *commonty* a Christmas gambol, or a tumbling-trick?

*Shak., T. of the S., Ind., II.*

**commonweal** (kom'ŋn-wēl'), *n.* [*< ME. comon wele, comyn weele, etc.; < common + weal.*] 1. The public good; the common welfare of the nation or community.

The *comyn wele*, welfare, and prosperite of the seld cite, accordynge to the kyngs lawes, alwey kept and forseyen.

*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.*

We are to consider who participate directly or indirectly in legislation and deliberation for the *commonweal*.

*Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 315.*

2. A commonwealth; the body politic; a community. [*Now little used.*]

An order expressly or secretly agreed upon touching the manner of their [men's] union in living together . . . we call the Law of a *Commonweal*, the very soul of a politic body, the parts whereof are by law animated, held together, and set on work in such actions as the common good requirith.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 10.*

So kind a father of the *commonweal*.

*Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.*

Many excellent books hath this man . . . [Isaac Casaubona] set forth, to the great benefit and utility of the *Common-Weale* of learning.

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 42.*

**commonwealth** (kom'ŋn-welth'), *n.* [*< common + weal*; equiv. to *commonweal*, the earlier term.] 1. The whole body of people in a state; the body politic; the public.

You are a good member of the *commonwealth*.

*Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2.*

'Tis the inclusive spirit that holds bodies together and advances the *commonwealth* of mankind.

*Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 97.*

Specifically—2. The republican or democratic form of government; a government chosen directly by the people; a republican or democratic state: as, the *commonwealth* of England (which see, below). In the United States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky are officially styled *commonwealths*.

Trade flourishes nowhere more than in the free *commonwealths* of Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries.

*Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

For the very essence of monarchy is rule over others; the essence of a *commonwealth* is self-rule; if it takes on itself the rule of others, it becomes a corporate king.

*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 335.*

3. An association of actors who take shares in the receipts, in lieu of salaries.—The *commonwealth* of England, the designation applied officially to the form of government existing in England from the abolition of the monarchy in February, 1649, after the execution of Charles I., till the establishment of the protectorate under Cromwell in December, 1653, but often loosely used of the whole interval from the death of Charles I. to the restoration of Charles II. in May, 1660. During the former period, or that of the real commonwealth, the government was vested in a Council of State composed of members of the House of Commons, and the House of Lords was abolished.

**commonwealth's-man** (kom'ŋn-welth's-man), *n.* 1. One who is devoted to the interests of the commonwealth. *N. E. D.*

These . . . degenerating from the nobility and vertue of their ancestors, become of *common-wealth's-men* common-woes-men.

*T. Scott, Belg. Plasmire, p. 23.*

2. One who favored the English commonwealth.

Thomas Farnell was the son of a *Commonwealth's-man* of the same name.

*Johnson, Farnell.*

**commorance, commorancy** (kom'ŋ-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [*< commorant: see -ance, -ancy.*] In law, a dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; the abiding in or inhabiting of a place.

*Commorancy* consists in usually lying there.

*Blackstone, Com., iv. 19.*

**commorant** (kom'ŋ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. commoran(t)-s, ppr. of commorari, abide, sojourn, < com- (intensive) + morari, stay, delay, < mora, delay. See demur.*] *I. a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting: now only in legal phraseology.

He was *commorant* in the university.

Quoted in *Bacon's Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. III.*

The Italian and also most strangers that are *commorant* in Italy doe alwaies at their meales use a little forke [1608].

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 106.*

*II. † n.* [*ML. commorans in villa.*] In the University of Cambridge, England, a graduate resident within the precincts of the university and a member of the senate, but not belonging to a college.

Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a *commorant* in the University.

*Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 10.*

**commoration** (kom'ŋ-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. commoratio(n)-, < commorari, pp. commoratus, abide: see commorant.*] A staying, tarrying, or sojourning: as, "his *commoration* among them," *Bp. Hall.*

**commorient** (ko-mō'ri-ent), *a.* [*< L. commorien(t)-s, ppr. of commori, die together or at the same time, < com-, together, + mori, die.*] Dying at the same time.

*Commorient* fates and times.

*Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 86.*

**commorset** (ko-mōrs'), *n.* [*Formed on the model of remorse.*] Compassion; pity; sympathy.

Yet doth calamity attract *commorset*.

*Daniel, Civil Wars, I. 46.*

**commos** (kom'os), *n.*; pl. *commoi* (-oi). [*Gr. κομός, a lamenting song, a beating of the breast in lamentation, orig. a striking, < κόπτειν, strike.*]

**Cf. comma**, of same ult. origin.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a song or choric passage sung by an actor from the stage in alternation with the chorus, and expressive of sorrow or lamentation. **commote**<sup>1</sup> (kō-mōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoted*, ppr. *commoting*. [*L. commotus*, pp. of *commovere*, move, disturb; see *commove*, *commotion*.] To commove; disturb; stir up; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

It was incidental to the closeness of relationship into which we had brought ourselves, that an unfriendly state of feeling could not occur between any two members [of the Brook Farm Community] without the whole society being more or less commoted and made uncomfortable thereby. *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance*, p. 165.

**commote**<sup>2</sup>, **commoti**, *n.* [*W. cwmud*, mod. *W. cwmud*, neighborhood, locality.] In Wales, a territorial and administrative division, usually smaller than a cantred. Sometimes used as if synonymous with a seignior, lordship, or manor.

They [the Cantreves] were subdivided into their Cymedeu or Commots. *Speed, England*, i. 7.

**commotion** (kō-mō'shōn), *n.* [= *F. commotion*, *OF. comocion* = *Pr. commocio* = *Sp. conmocion* = *Pg. commoção* = *It. commozione*, *L. commotio* (-n), *< commovere*, pp. *commotus*, move, displace, agitate, disturb; see *commove*.] 1. A violent movement or agitation: as, the commotion of the sea.

From each hand with speed retired,  
Where erst was thickest fight, the angelic throng,  
And left large field, unsafe within the wind  
Of such commotion. *Milton, P. L.*, vi. 310.

Hence—2. Tumult of people; political or social disturbance; turbulence; disorder; sedition; insurrection.

When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified. *Luke xxi. 9.*

The like Commotion of the Commons was at the same time also in Cambridgeshire. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 159.

3. Mental agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; excitement.

Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages. *Shak., T. and C.*, ii. 3.

He could not debate anything without some commotion. *Clarendon*.

**commotioner**<sup>1</sup> (kō-mō'shōn-ēr), *n.* [*< commotion* + *-er*.] One who excites commotion.

A dangerous commotioner. *Bacon, Obs.* on a Libel.

That ordinary commotioner, the lie,  
Is father of most quarrels in this climate. *Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarell*, ii. 1.

**commotive** (kō-mō'tiv), *a.* [= *It. commotivo*, *< ML. commotivus*, serving to excite or disturb, *< L. commotus*: see *commote*<sup>1</sup> and *-ive*.] Subject to commotion; disturbed; agitated. [Rare.]

Th' Eternal, knowing  
The Seas commotive and inconstant flowing,  
Thus curbed her. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 3.

**commove** (kō-mōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoved*, ppr. *commoving*. [*< ME. commoeven*, *commeven* = *OF. commuver*, *F. commouvoir* = *Sp. comover* = *Pg. comover* = *It. commuovere*, *commuovere*, *< L. commovere*, move, displace, agitate, disturb, *< com-*, together, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To put in motion; disturb; agitate; unsettle; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

He who has seen the sea commoved with a great hurricane thinks of it very differently from him who has seen it only in a calm. *The Century*, XXVII. 189.

**communal** (kom'ū-nal), *a.* [= *G. communal* (in comp.) = *Dan. kommunal*, *< F. communal* = *Pr. comunal* = *Sp. comunal* = *It. comunale*, *< ML. communalis*, *< communia*, *communio*, a commune: see *commune*<sup>2</sup> and *common*, *n.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a commune; belonging to the people of a commune: as, communal organization; communal land.

The system of communal tenure, it must be admitted, was hostile to permanent or even transient improvement, because it left the personal advantage of outlay on such land insecure. *Thorold Rogers, Work and Wages*, p. 91.

Did the primitive communal ownership survive, there would survive the primitive communal control of the uses to be made of land by individuals or by groups of them. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State*, p. 86.

The year 1200 may be regarded as the date at which the communal constitution of London was completed. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.* (2d ed.), § 803.

2. Communistic. See *communism*.

They bought at Nauvoo houses sufficient to accommodate them, but very little land, renting such farms as they needed. They lived there on a communal system, and ate in a great dining room.

*Nordhoff, Communistic Societies of the U. S.*

**communism** (kom'ū-nal-izm), *n.* [*< F. communisme*, *< communal*, *communal*, + *-isme*,

*-ism*.] The theory of government by communes or corporations of towns and districts, adopted by many republicans in France and elsewhere; the doctrine that every commune, or at least every important city commune, should be virtually an independent state in itself, and the nation merely a federation of such states.

The movement in favor of the autonomy of Paris is an old one, and has been supported by many able and respectable Frenchmen. One in favor of the movement is, however, properly called a communalist, and not a communist, and the movement itself is *communalism*—not communism. *R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism*, p. 21.

There were several Socialist journals, all of which advocated Bakunin's programme, Anarchy or Communism; that is to say, the absolute independence of each commune. *Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism*, p. 234.

**communalist** (kom'ū-nal-ist), *n.* [*< F. communaliste*, *< communal*, *communal*, + *-iste*, *-ist*.] One who believes in or advocates communism.

**communalistic** (kom'ū-nal-ist-ik), *a.* [*< communalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of communism: as, communalistic doctrines. **communard** (kom'ū-nārd), *n.* [*F. communard*, *< commune* (see *commune* of Paris (b)), under *commune*<sup>2</sup> + *-ard*, in a depreciatory sense.] One who advocates government by communes; a communalist; especially, a member or supporter of the Paris commune of 1871.

The federal republic has always been the favorite ideal of the Democrats of Spain and of the Communards of Paris. *Rae, Contemporary Socialism*, p. 6.

**commune**<sup>1</sup> (kō-mūn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communed*, ppr. *communing*. [*< F. communier* (only in sense 2) (cf. *OF. comunier*, > the older *E. verb comen*, where the accent has regularly receded), *< L. communicare*, share, impart, *LL. also make common* or base (*LL. and ML. also receive the communion*), *< communis*, common: see *common*, *v.*, and *communicate*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To converse; talk together familiarly; impart ideas and sentiments mutually; interchange thoughts or feelings.

There I will meet with thee, and I will commune with thee. *Ex. xxv. 22.*

If you could but learn to commune with your own hearts, and know what noble company you can make them, you would little regard the elegance and splendours of the worthless. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, xxiii.

2. To partake of the eucharist or Lord's supper; receive the communion: a common use of the word in America and in Wales.

To commune under both kinds. *Bp. Burnet*.

II. *trans.* To cause to partake of the eucharist. *Gesta Romanorum*.

**commune**<sup>2</sup> (kom'ūn), *n.* [*< commune*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation.

A Spirit seemed  
To stand beside him— . . .  
Held commune with him. *Shelley, Alastor*.

Days of happy commune. *Tennyson, In Memoriam*, cxvi.

**commune**<sup>3</sup> (kom'ūn), *n.* [= *Dan. kommune*, *< F. commune*, *< ML. communia*, *communio*, a community, territorial district: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] 1. In general, a community organized for the protection and promotion of local interests, and subordinate to the state; the government or governing body of such a community.

In 1070, the citizens of Mans established a sworn confederacy, which they called *commune*, in order to oppose the oppressions of Godfrey of Mayenne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcv.

Apart from the government by Roman officials, every province appears to have had, at least under the empire, a provincial assembly or diet of its own (*concilium* or *commune*), and these diets are interesting as the first attempts at representative assemblies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 885.

"The commune of Florence," said Villani, "lost in these two years" (for the famine, beginning in 1323, lasted into the year 1330) "more than sixty thousand florins of gold in the support of the people." *C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 210.

The monastery has through all the ages been at its best a private commune, carrying down a primitive custom by means of a religious enthusiasm. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 4.

Specifically—2. The smallest administrative division of France, governed in its local affairs by a mayor and municipal council; a municipality or township. In the country a commune sometimes embraces a number of villages. Similar administrative divisions so named exist in Italy, Belgium, etc.

3. The people or body of citizens of a commune.—4. In Russia, the community of peasants in a village. See *mir*.—The commune of Paris. (a) A revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1793, and soon usurped the supreme authority in the state.

It was suppressed by the Convention in 1794. (b) A committee or body of communists who in 1871 ruled over Paris for a brief period after the retirement of the German troops, but were suppressed, after severe fighting and much damage to the city, by troops under the authority of the National Assembly of France. See *communism*.

**commune**<sup>3</sup>, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *common*.

**commune bonum** (kō-mū'nē bō'nūm). [*L. commune*, neut. of *communis*, common; *bonum*, a good thing: see *common*, *a.*, *bona*, and *boon*.] A common good; a benefit to all; a matter of mutual or general advantage.

**communer**<sup>1</sup> (kō-mū'nēr), *n.* One who communes or communicates.

**communer**<sup>2</sup> (kom'ū-nēr), *n.* [*< commune*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, + *-er*.] A member of a commune; a communalist.

The popular school is to be maintained by the Gemeindegeld, or commune, and the *communers* have not in general found themselves able to forego the income from school fees. *Science*, VIII. 598.

**communicability** (kō-mū'ni-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. communicabilité*, etc.; as *communicable* (see *-bility*).] 1. The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted, as by contact or intercourse.

The question of the contagiousness of cerebro-spinal fever remains still unsettled, but the weight of authority appears to be in favour of the theory of the communicability of the disease. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 11.

2. In logic, capability of being common to several things. Thus, the characteristics of the sun, though peculiar to that luminary, possess communicability, inasmuch as there might be two suns.

**communicable** (kō-mū'ni-ka-bl), *a.* [= *F. communicable* = *Sp. comunicable* = *Pg. comunicavel* = *It. comunicabile*, *< ML. communicabilis*, *< L. communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. Capable of being communicated. (a) Capable of being imparted; transferable; coniferable (upon): as, communicable ideas, news, etc.

Eternal life is communicable to all. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. § 20.

Things not reveal'd which the invisible King,  
Only Omnipotent, hath suppress'd in night,  
To none communicable in earth or heaven. *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 124.

(b) Contagious; infectious.

Manners are very communicable; men catch them from each other. *Emerson, Conduct of Life*.

(c) Able to impart or communicate ideas; commonly understood.

Vulgar instruction requiring also vulgar and communicable terms, not clerical or vinctuous as are all these of the Greek and Latin languages. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 133.

2. Communicative; ready to converse or impart information.

Be communicable with your friends. *B. Jonson, Epicoene*, iii. 2.

Perhaps Sir Hugo would have been communicable enough without that kind motive. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*.

**communicableness** (kō-mū'ni-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being communicable.

The ancient Hebrew had the same Fortune that the Greek and Latin Tongues had, to fall from being naturally spoken any where, to lose their general Communicableness and Vulgarly, and to become only School and Book-Languages. *Howell, Letters*, ii. 60.

**communicably** (kō-mū'ni-ka-bli), *adv.* In a communicable manner; with communication.

**communicant** (kō-mū'ni-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= *G. Dan. kommunikant*, *n.*, = *F. communicant* = *Sp. It. comunicante* = *Pg. comunicante*, *< L. communicans* (-t)s, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] I. *a.* Communicating; imparting. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who communicates at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the celebration of the eucharist.

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-falling monthly communicant. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*.

**communicantes** (kō-mū-ni-kan'tēz), *n.* [So called from the first word, *L. communicantes*, pl. of *communicans* (-t)s, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate.] In the Roman canon of the mass, the prayer following the commemoration or memento of the living, and containing the commemoration of the saints. Also called *infra actionem*.

**communicate** (kō-mū'ni-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communicated*, ppr. *communicating*. [*< L. communicatus*, pp. of *communicare* (> *It. comunicare*, etc.: see *common*, *v.*), impart, share, make common, commune (hence ult. *E. commune*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *common*, *v.*), *< communis*, common: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give to another as a partaker; bestow or confer in joint possession; impart knowledge or a share of: as, to communicate intelligence, news, opinions,



or facts; to *communicate* a disease: with to (formerly *with*) before the person receiving.

Their opinion is, that such secrete and holy things as they are should not rashly and imprudently be *communicated* with the common people. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 253.

It was my hap to see his book in a learned Gentlemen's hand, . . . who very kindly *communicated* the same to me for a little space. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 74.

He *communicated* those thoughts only with the Lord Digby. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*, viii. § 180.

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences.

*Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

They read all they would *communicate* to their hearers.

*Watts.*

2†. To share in or participate; have in common.

To thousands that *communicate* our loss.

*B. Jonson, Sejanus*, iii. 1.

After much stirre, Almagro and Picarro became friends and agreed to *communicate* Purses and Titles. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 867.

3. To administer the eucharist or communion to.

There is infinitely more reason why infants may be *communicated* than why they may not be baptized.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 137.

The chalice should never have turn-over lips, which are extremely liable to cause accident in *communicating* the faithful.

*F. G. Lee.*

= *Syn. 1. Communicate, Impart.* These words agree in expressing the sharing of something with another, generally something not concrete, as information, news, hope, fears. *Impart* may be used of things concrete, as food. As to things intangible, *communicate* is the more general, and *impart* expresses more of the idea of sharing or intimacy. We may *communicate* unconsciously; we *impart* by intention.

Good, the more

*Communicated*, more abundant grows.

*Milton, P. L.*, v. 72.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise.

*Luke* iii. 11.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a share; take part; participate: followed by *in*, formerly also by *with*, before the thing shared.

The place itself . . . did afterward *communicate* in the benefits sent from the Lord.

*2 Mac.* v. 20.

Ye have well done, that ye did *communicate* with my affliction.

*Phil.* iv. 14.

2. To have a connecting passage or means of transition; have communication: said of things, and generally followed by *with*: as, the lake *communicates* with the sea by means of the river.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals which all *communicate* with one another.

*Arbuthnot, Allments.*

The houses *communicate*.

*Johnson.*

3. To have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts: said of persons.

But in dear words of human speech

We two *communicate* no more.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam*, lxxxv.

4. To partake of the Lord's supper or communion: used absolutely or followed by *with*.

It does not appear that he was ever formally reconciled to the Church of Rome, but he certainly had scruples about *communicating* with the Church of England.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

In the Fourth Lateran Council, it was decreed that any believer should *communicate* at least once a year—at Easter.

*Emerson, Misc.*, p. 10.

**communicate** (kō-mū'ni-kāt), *a.* [*L. communicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Communicated; shared. *Bacon*.—2. Communicative.

That every man, after the measure of his faith, should be brotherly *communicate* with his neighbors, and distribute unto them that thing he hath learned.

*Calvin, Four Sermons*, I.

**communication** (kō-mū'ni-kā'shon), *n.* [= *D. kommunikatie* = *Dan. kommunikation*, < *F. communication* = *Sp. comunicación* = *Pg. comunicação* = *It. comunicazione*, < *L. communicatio(n-)*, < *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. The act of communicating. (a†) A conference; a joint deliberation.

The Alderman and his Brethern shall assemble in their Halle, and dryncke; and there haue a curteys *Communication* for the weele of the said Gilde.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

(b†) An act done in common with others; a joint transaction.

That euery brother and suster be gouerned and reuled be the Aldirman and maltres in ridynge, and alle othere *communicacions* leful nedeful and spedful for the Fraternite.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 450.

(c) The act of imparting, conferring, or bestowing: as, the *communication* of secrets. (d) The act of sharing or participating.

They who 'ave the true taste of conversation enjoy themselves in a *communication* of each other's excellencies.

*Steele, Spectator*, No. 422.

(e) Participation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

All by *communicating* of one, become, as to that *communication*, one.

*Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed*, ix.

2. Interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech or writing.

Use no French, but mere English, to the French in all *communication* whatsoever.

*Camden, Remains, Languages.*

In the way of argument . . . and friendly *communication*.

*Shak., Hen. V.*, iii. 2.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs.

*Swift.*

3†. Association; companionship; intercourse.

Evil *communications* [revised version, "company doth"] corrupt good manners.

*1 Cor.* xv. 33.

4. Means of communicating; the way and the means of passing from place to place, as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or settlements, a gallery between apartments in a house or a fortification, the route by which an army *communicates* with its base of operations, etc.

While the main body of Meade's army was marching southward to meet Lee at Culpepper, Lee was moving rapidly northward on parallel roads to lay hold of Meade's *communications*.

*W. Swinton, Army of the Potomac*, p. 378.

5. That which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by speech or writing; a document or message imparting information.—6. In *rhet.*, a figure by which a speaker or writer represents his hearer or reader as participating in his sentiments, by the use of the pronoun *we* instead of *I* or *you*.—**Privileged communication**, in law: (a) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it involves no liability for defamation, except where express malice is shown. (b) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it is not a matter of right to prove it as an admission by calling the receiver of it as a witness. Also called *confidential communication*.

**communication-plate** (kō-mū'ni-kā'shon-plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, one of the perforated partitions or incomplete septa between contiguous cells or zoecia of the conœcium; a rosette-plate.

**communication-valve** (kō-mū'ni-kā'shon-valv), *n.* A valve in the steam-pipe which connects the boiler with the cylinder of a steam-engine.

**communicative** (kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. communicatif* = *Pr. comunicatiu* = *Sp. It. comunicativo* = *Pg. comunicativo*, < *ML. communicativus*, < *L. communicatus*, pp. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. Inclined to communicate or confer; ready to impart; liberal: as, to be mutually *communicative* of benefits.

The love God requires of us is an operative, material, and *communicative* love.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 70.

They deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession [gardening].

*Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.*

2. Disposed to impart or disclose knowledge, facts, or opinions; free in communicating; not reserved; open; talkative.

Mr. Boswell's frankness and gaiety made everybody *communicative*.

*Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.*

3. Disposed to communion with others.

The Morning and Evening Order began, like the Breviary, with the Lord's Prayer: but the *communicative* spirit of the Reformation, where the ministry of the Church was concerned, was shown at once even in this point.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

4. Adapted or intended for communicating.

It cannot be doubted that, in the first stages of *communicative* expression, all these three [gesture, grimace, utterance] were used together, each for the particular purposes which it was best calculated to serve.

*Whitney, Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 767.

5†. Capable of being communicated; communicable.

That beauty was too *communicative* and divine a thing to be made a property, and confined to one at once.

*Shaftesbury, Characteristics* (ed. 1732), p. 196.

**communicatively** (kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a communicative manner; by communication.

*Milton.*

The manifestation of his glory shall arise to us; we shall have it *communicatively*.

*Goodwin, Works*, III. iii. 115.

**communicativeness** (kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve; talkativeness.

I was courteously received by a worthy old housekeeper, who, with the civility and *communicativeness* of her order, showed me the interior of the house.

*Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 334.

**communicator** (kō-mū'ni-kā-tor), *n.* [*L. communicator*, < *L. communicare*, communicate:

see *communicate*.] One who or that which communicates. *Boyle.*

**communicatory** (kō-mū'ni-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. communicatoire* = *Sp. comunicatorio*, < *ML. comunicatorius*, < *LL. communicator*: see *communicator*.] Imparting knowledge. *Barrow*.—**Communicatory letters**. See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.

**communio** (kō-mū'ni-ō), *n.* [*L. (LL.) communio*: see *communion*.] An anthem in the Roman missal, said by the celebrant after he has taken the ablutions. In the Mozarabic rite it is sung by the choir. Originally it was sung between the verses of a psalm as a communion anthem while the people were communicating. See *communion*.

**communion** (kō-mū'nyon), *n.* [*late ME. comunyone* = *F. communion* = *Pr. communion*, *comunion* = *Sp. comunión* = *Pg. comunhão* = *It. comunione* = *D. communie* = *G. communion* = *Dan. kommunion* = *Sw. communion*, < *L. communio(n-)*, common participation, *LL. communion* in eccl. sense, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *commune*, *v.*] 1. Participation in something, especially in ideas and sentiments held in common; hence, fellowship; concord; association.

What *communion* hath light with darkness?

*2 Cor.* vi. 14.

Yet (thou), so pleased,

Canst raise thy creature to what highth thou wilt

Of union or communion, deified.

*Milton, P. L.*, viii. 429.

2. Intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or interests; communication.

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians.

*Raleigh, Hist. World.*

They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet

Quaff immortality and joy.

*Milton, P. L.*, v. 637.

3. Union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; religious fellowship: as, members in full *communion*.

Rare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones.

*South.*

He desired the prayers of those whom he calls the people of God, meaning Mr. Gifford's little congregation, and the handful of persons within his circuit who were in *communion* with them.

*Southey, Bunyan*, p. 29.

4. A body of Christians who have one common faith, but not necessarily ecclesiastical union; a religious denomination.

A general history of the Eastern *Communion* is a thing which does not exist. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, I. 6.

5. The act of partaking of the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; also, the elements of the eucharist.

Of the several names by which the supper of the Lord has been distinguished, that of the holy *communion* is the one which the Church of England has adopted.

*Eden, Churchman's Theol. Dict.*, p. 102.

6†. Common action; common consent; public act.

Men . . . served and praised God by *communion* and in public manner.

*Raleigh, Hist. World.*

**Close communion**, among Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with Baptists only: a practice based on the belief that all who have not received baptism by immersion are in reality unbaptized, and hence not entitled to communion. Those who hold this belief are called *close-communion Baptists*, or *close-communicants*, in distinction from another class of Baptists opposed to it, and hence called *open-communicants*. The former prevail in the United States, and the latter in Great Britain.—**Communion anthem or hymn**, an anthem or hymn sung after the canon or prayer of consecration and before or during the communion of priest and people. In the early church, when all the faithful not under discipline communicated as a rule every Sunday, several psalms or hymns with antiphons seem to have been sung at this time. Survivals of this are seen in the Western *communio* and in the *koinonikon* of the Greek Church. The 34th psalm was especially thus used in primitive times, and its eighth verse as an antiphon, "O taste and see," as also in the Mozarabic liturgy. In the Anglican Prayer-book of 1549 the Agnus is directed to be sung during the communion of the people. In the American Prayer-book a hymn immediately follows the canon.—**Communion elements**, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—**Communion office**, a liturgical form appointed for the administration of the holy eucharist or Lord's supper.—**Holy communion**, the Lord's supper; the eucharist. See *Lord*.—**Open communion**, among Baptists, communion with other Christians than those who have received baptism by immersion. See *close communion*, above.—*Syn. 1.* Fellowship, converse, intercourse, unity, concord, agreement.

**communio-nable** (kō-mū'nyon-a-bl), *a.* [*communio* + *-able*.] Capable of, or open to, communion. *Is. Taylor, Spirit of Hebrew Poetry*, p. 24.

**communional** (kō-mū'nyon-gl), *a.* [*communio* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of communion: as, "communional sympathy," *Hamilton*.

**communion-cloth** (kō-mū'nyon-kloth), *n.* A cloth for covering the communion-table at the time of the service.

**communion-cup** (kə-mū'nyon-kup), *n.* A vessel used for the wine of the communion; a chalice. After the Reformation this name was substituted for *chalice* in the Protestant churches of England, and the cup was carefully made different in appearance from the old chalice, especially in the form of the bowl, in the absence of the knob, and in having a cover, instead of the paten, fitting the top of the bowl. It is now made in many forms. See cut under *chalice*.

**communion-rail** (kə-mū'nyon-rāl), *n.* Same as *altar-rail*.

**communion-table** (kə-mū'nyon-tā'bl), *n.* The table at or near which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper, or on which the bread and wine are placed for distribution.

**communism** (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* [*F. communisme*, *< commun*, common, + *-isme*: see *common*, *commune*, *n.*, and *-ism*.] 1. An economic system, or theory, which rests upon the total or partial abolition of the right of private property, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. The right of the state to control the means of production, and also the distribution and consumption of the products of industry, is in general especially emphasized by the advocates of the theory. In some communistic schemes the right of the individual to the control of his own labor is also denied, each one being required to do that which is most advantageous to the community as a whole. Such theories, differing in details, have frequently been advanced—by Plato in his "Republic," by Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," and in recent times by many writers—and have not infrequently been carried into execution on a small scale, as in the Oneida Community. See *communism*.

*Communism*, in its ordinary signification, is a system or form of common life in which the right of private or family property is abolished by law, mutual consent, or vow. To this community of goods may be added the disappearance of family life.

Woolsey, *Communism and Socialism*, p. 1.

*Communism* is the name that has been given to the schemes of social innovation which have for their starting-point the attempted overthrow of the institution of private property.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 211.

The machinery of *Communism*, like existing social machinery, has to be framed out of existing human nature; and the defects of existing human nature will generate in the one the same evils as in the other.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 41.

2. *Communism*. [An improper use.]

**communist** (kom'ū-nist), *n.* [= *D. communist* = *G. Dan. kommunist*, *< F. communiste* (= *Sp. comunista* = *Pg. comunista*), *< commun*, common, + *-iste*: see *common*, *commune*, *n.*, and *-ist*.] 1. One who advocates and practises the doctrines of communism.

All *communists* without exception propose that the people as a whole, or some particular division of the people, as a village, or commune, should own all the means of production—land, houses, factories, railroads, canals, etc.; that production should be carried on in common; and that officers, selected in one way or another, should distribute among the inhabitants the fruits of their labor.

R. T. Ely, *French and German Socialism*, p. 35.

Discordant theories range from the doctrines of the *communist*, who would overturn our social structures, to those of the timid, half-hearted believers in our government, who wish to go back to restraints and powers exerted by the monarchs of Europe.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 360.

2. An advocate of communalism; a member of a commune; a communalist.—*Bible Communist*. See *Perfectionist*.

**communistic** (kom'ū-nis'tik), *a.* [*< communist* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to communism or communism; according with the principles of communism: as, *communistic theories*; *communistic arrangements*.

No cases of *communistic* holding have as yet been adduced from records of the early period.

D. W. Ross, *German Land-holding*, p. 39.

2. *Communistic*. [An improper use.]

**communistically** (kom'ū-nis'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In accordance with communism; in a communistic form or way.

**communitarian** (kə-mū-ni-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*< community* + *-arian*.] A member of a community; a member of a communistic association; one who believes in the wisdom of community life.

These mendacious rogues [our neighbors] circulated a report that we *communitarians* were exterminated, to the last man, by severing ourselves asunder with the sweep of our own scythes!—and that the world had lost nothing by this little accident.

Hawthorne, *Blithedale Romance*, p. 78.

**communion** (kom'ū-nish'on), *n.* [*< commune* + *-ion*.] Communion. [Rare.]

"The communion of the body of Christ," and "Christ being our life," are such secret glories, that, as the fruition of life is the portion of the other world, so also is the full perception and understanding of them.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 309.

**community** (kə-mū'nj-ti), *n.*; pl. *communities* (-tiz). [= *OF. communite*, *communete*, *comunete*, *comontet*, etc. (> *E. commonty*, the older form),

mod. *F. communité* = *Pr. communitat* = *Sp. comunidad* = *Pg. comunidade* = *It. comunità*, *< L. communita*(t)-s, fellowship, a sense of fellowship, *ML.* also a society, a division of people, *< communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *community*.] 1. Common possession or enjoyment; the holding or sharing of interests, possessions, or privileges in common by two or more individuals: as, a *community* of goods; *community* of interests between husband and wife.

Of all the griefs that mortals share,  
The one that seems the hardest to bear  
Is the grief without community.

Hood, *Miss Kilmansegg*.

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth is, however, most clearly seen on observing that they both result in the same way.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 43.

The natural equality of the Italians is visible in their *community* of good looks as well as good manners.

Uonella, *Venetian Life*, xxi.

2. Life in association with others; the social state. [Rare.]

Confined  
To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not  
The fierce vexation of *community*.

Shirley, *The Brothers*, iv. 1.

3. A number of people associated together by the fact of residence in the same locality, or of subjection to the same local laws and regulations; a village, township, or municipality.

The sympathetic or social feelings are not so strong between different *communities* as between individuals of the same community.

Cathoun, *Works*, I. 9.

With them [the Slavic nations] the rule of the freedom of acquiescence has been less strictly observed than in other European countries, and with them, accordingly, the *community* continues in its fullest vigor.

W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 240.

A great many of the manors now or formerly existing represent ancient *communities* in which, little by little, the authority of the *community* was engrossed by the most considerable man in it, until he became the lord, and the other landholders became his dependents.

F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 41.

4. A society or association of persons having common interests or privileges, commercial, social, political, or ecclesiastical, and subject to the same regulations; now, especially, a society of this nature in which the members reside together or in the same locality: as, the Oneida Community (see below).

According to the "Rules and Orders of the Clothiers' Community, 1803," the chief object of the Institution was to carry out the legal regulations as to apprentices in their original purity.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. clxxv.

5. The body of people in a state or commonwealth; the public, or people in general: used in this sense always with the definite article.

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole community.

Addison, *Guardian*.

Burdens upon the poorer classes of the community.

Hallam.

6. Commonness; frequency.

Sick and blunted with community.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2.

7. In logic, the being possessed in common by several subjects.—*Brethren of the Community*. See *brother*.—*Community of goods*, the holding of goods in common, implying common ownership and common use and enjoyment, but not, in law, the right of partition or severance.—*Community property*, in civil law (and, through French and Spanish law, in California, Louisiana, Nevada, Texas, Idaho, Montana, and Washington, and also in New Mexico and Arizona), the property of husband and wife exclusive of the antenuptial property of either, and of property acquired by either by bequest, inheritance, or gift. All other acquisitions during marriage are the joint property of both, and the husband has the active power of disposal during the life of both, the wife's rights being meanwhile passive. On the death of either, the survivor administers, much as in the case of partnership, the survivor being entitled to one half, and the heirs, etc., of the deceased to the other half.—*House community*, an early form of organization in which the heirs of a given ancestor and their heirs in turn continued to live together, upon the common inheritance, with a common dwelling and common table.—*Oneida Community*, a religious society or brotherhood, the *Bible Communists* or *Perfectionists*, established in 1847 on Oneida creek, in Lenox township, Madison county, New York, by John H. Noyes, after unsuccessful attempts to establish it at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1834, and at Putney, Vermont, in 1837. A branch of the Oneida Community also existed at Wallingford, Connecticut, but has now been withdrawn. Originally the Oneida Community was strictly communistic, all property and all children belonging primarily to the society, and the restrictions of marriage being entirely abolished; but in 1879, owing to the increasing demand of public opinion that the social practices of the society should be abandoned, marriage and family life were introduced, and in 1880 communism of property gave place to a joint-stock system, and the Community was legally incorporated as "the Oneida Community, Limited."—*Village community*, an early form of organization, in which the land belonged to the village, the arable land being allotted by it to the members or households of the community, by more or less permanent arrangements, the waste or common land remaining undivided.

**commutability** (kə-mū'tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *OF. commutabilité* = *Sp. commutabilidad*, *< ML. "commutabilita*(t)-s, *< L. commutabilis*, commutable: see *commutable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness. Also *commutableness*.

The commutability of terms. Latham.

**commutable** (kə-mū'tā-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. commutable* = *Pg. commutavel* = *It. commutabile*, *< L. commutabilis*, *< commutare*, change: see *commute*.] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.

Here the predicate and subject are not commutable. Whately, *Logic*.

**commutableness** (kə-mū'tā-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *commutability*.

**commutant** (kə-mū'tant), *n.* [*< L. commutans*, ppr. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] In *alg.*, an oblong block of figures, denoting the sum of a number of products, each consisting of as many factors as the block has rows, and each factor being formed by compounding as umbræ the constituents in one row, the different terms being due to permutation with change of sign, in every possible way, of the constituents of every column after the first.

**commutation** (kom'ū-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. commutation* = *Pr. commutatio* = *Sp. commutacion* = *Pg. commutação* = *It. commutazione*, *< L. commutatio*(n)-, *< commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute*.] 1. A passing from one state to another; alteration; change.

So great is the commutation, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. South, *Sermons*.

2. The act of giving one thing for another; exchange; barter.

By giving and returning, by commerce and commutation. South, *Sermons*.

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities.

Arbutnot, *Anc. Colna*.

3. The act of substituting one thing for another; substitution. [This, in the specific applications noted below, is now the usual signification of the word.]

A kind of mutual commutation there is whereby those concrete names, God and Man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. § 53.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of commutation or redemption.

Sir T. Browne.

Specifically—(a) In law, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a commutation for penance.

Blackstone.

(b) The substitution of one sort of payment for another, or of a money payment in lieu of the performance of compulsory duty or labor, or of a single payment in lieu of a number of successive payments, usually at a reduced rate. See *commutation-ticket*. (c) *Milit.*, the money value of allowances, such as quarters, fuel, forage, etc., taken in place of them.—*Angle of commutation*, the excess of the heliocentric longitude of a planet over that of the earth.—*Commutation of Tithes Act*, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 71), frequently amended, providing for the payment of tithes in money and prescribing means for valuing them.

**commutation-ticket** (kom'ū-tā'shon-tik'et), *n.* A ticket issued at a reduced rate by a carrier of passengers, entitling the holder to be carried over a given route a limited number of times, or an unlimited number during a certain period.

**commutative** (kə-mū'tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. commutatif* = *Pr. commutativu* = *Sp. commutativo* = *Pg. It. commutativo*, *< ML. "commutativus* (fem. *commutativa*, *n.*, exchange), *< L. commutatus*, pp. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual: as, *commutative justice* (that is, justice which is mutually done and received).

This is the measure of commutative justice, or of that justice which supposes exchange of things profitable for things profitable.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 451.

**Commutative combination**, in *alg.*, a mode of combination in which the order of the elements is indifferent.—*Commutative contract*, a contract in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent.—*Commutative multiplication*, a mode of multiplication in which the order of the factors is indifferent.—*Commutative principle*, a rule of algebra permitting the reversal of the order of combination of two terms or factors.

**commutatively** (kə-mū'tā-tiv-lī), *adv.* By way of exchange. Sir T. Browne.

**commutator** (kom'ū-tā-tor), *n.* [= *Pg. commutador*, *< L.* as if *"commutator*, *< commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute*.] 1. An apparatus used in connection with many electrical instruments for reversing the cur-

rents from the battery without changing the arrangement of the conductors from the poles: as, Bertin's *commutator*.—2. That part of the revolving element of a direct-current dynamo-electric machine through which the revolving armature connects to the external circuit, by the brushes, in such a manner that the currents in the external circuit always flow in the same direction; a segmental collector.—3. A contrivance for varying the strength of an electric current by bringing either a portion or the whole of the voltaic cells in a battery into the circuit.

**commute** (kō-mūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commuted*, pp. *commuting*. [*< L. commutare, change, < com- (intensive) + mutare, change. >* I. *trans.* 1. To exchange; put in the place of another (thing or person); give or receive for another; substitute another thing for.

God will not suffer us to commute a duty, because all is his due. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 853.

Having commuted his petty sovereignty for a considerable sum of money. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, xv. Specifically—(a) To exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.

Let him commute his eternal fear with a temporal suffering, preventing God's judgment by passing one of his own. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 534.

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be commuted from burning to beheading. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, v.

(b) To substitute one sort of burden for another; especially, to substitute money payment for payment in kind or the performance of a compulsory duty: as, to commute tithes.

A severe tax, which the noble reluctantly paid and which the penniless culprit commuted by personal slavery, was sufficiently unjust as well as absurd. *Motley, Dutch Republic*, I. 27.

2. In *elect.*, to regulate (the direction of an electrical current) as by a commutator.

II. *intrans.* 1. To serve as a substitute.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to commute for it. *South, Sermons*.

2. To pay in money instead of in kind or in duty.

He . . . thinks it unlawful to commute, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. *Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience*, I. 4.

3. To pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments; specifically, to purchase and use a commutation-ticket.

**commuter** (kō-mūt'ēr), *n.* One who commutes; specifically, one who purchases and uses a commutation-ticket.

**commutual** (kō-mūt'ū-āl), *a.* [*< com- + mut- al.*] Mutual; reciprocal. [Rare and poetical.]

There, with commutual zeal, we both had strove In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope, Odyssey*.

**commutuality** (kō-mūt'ū-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< commutual + -ity.*] The state or quality of being commutual; reciprocal union. [Rare.]

**comose** (kō-mōs), *a.* [*< L. comosus, < coma, hair: see coma.*] Hairy; comate. (a) In *entom.*, specifically, tipped with a brush or tuft of hairs; having a bunch of hairs on the apex. (b) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma. See cut under *coma*?

**comous** (kō-mūs), *a.* [*< L. comosus, hairy: see comose.*] Same as *comose*.

**comp.** An abbreviation of *compare*, *comparative*, *composition*, and *compound*.

**compact, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *compact*?**

**compact (kōm-pakt'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *\*compacte*; = D. G. *compact* = Dan. *kompakt*, *< F. compacte* = Sp. Pg. *compacto* = It. *compatto*, *< L. compactus*, joined together, pp. of *compingere*, join together, make close or fast, *< com-*, together, + *pangere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, set, fix, akin to *E. fang*: see *fang*.] I. *a.* 1. Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles pressed or packed together; solid; dense: as, a compact mass of people.**

Glass, crystal, gems, and other compact bodies. *Newton, Opticks*.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, compacted or pressed close, as a jointed organ, or any part of it, when the joints are very closely united, forming a continuous mass: as, a compact antennal club; compact palpi.—3. Connected or expressed with closeness or brevity, as ideas; hence, of literary style, pithy; terse; not diffuse; not verbose: as, a compact discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and compact, we must (in translating it) study the utmost force of our language. *Felton, On Reading the Classics*.

4. Compacted; joined; held together.

Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together. *Ps. cxiii. 3.*

We went to see the ruins of the old haven so compact with that bituminous sand in which the materials are laid, as the like is hardly to be found.

*Evelyn, Diary*, Feb. 7, 1645.

5. Composed; consisting; made. [Poetical.]

My heart is not compact of flint nor steel. *Shak., Tit. And.*, v. 3.

One low churl, compact of thankless earth, The fatal byword of all years to come. *Tennyson, Godiva*.

= Syn. 1. Firm, condensed.—3. Terse, sententious, succinct, concise.

II. *n.* Structure; frame.

He was of a mean or low compact, but without disproportion and unevenness either in lineaments or parts.

*Sir G. Buck, Rich. III.*, p. 148.

**compact** (kōm-pakt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *compact*; *< ML. compactare*, join, unite, *< L. compactus*, pp.: see *compact*, *a.*] 1. To thrust, drive, pack, or press closely together; join firmly; consolidate, as the parts which compose a body; condense.

The air is partially exhausted, thus causing the atmospheric pressure to operate in compacting the pulp into paper. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 490.

Many souls . . . might be poetic gardens if they would compact all their energies into growing two roses and a lily—three poems in all, for a lifetime. *S. Lanier, The English Novel*, p. 102.

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system; join the parts of tightly; bring into close junction, as the sheets of a book or other loose materials, by heating, pressure, or the like.

The whole body fitly joined together and compacted. *Eph. iv. 16.*

A bridge of that length . . . so curiously compacted together with one only arch. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 208.

The condensing or compacting is now generally accomplished by passing the sheets between the cylinders of a rolling machine. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 42.

3. To make firm or stable; establish firmly; confirm; solidify.

Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength Stretch'd and dissolved into unawin'd length. *Sir J. Denham*.

As to my character, it is not yet compacted enough for inspection. *T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme*, vi.

**compact** (kōm-pakt, formerly kōm-pakt'), *n.* [= It. *compatto*, *< L. compactum, compectum*, an agreement, prop. neut. of *compactus, compectus*, pp. of *compacisci, compescisci*, agree with, *< com-*, with, + *paciscere*, deponent *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, covenant: see *pact*.] An agreement; a contract between parties; in general, any covenant or contract between individuals, members of a community, or nations.

What is the course and drift of your compact? *Shak., C. of E.*, II. 2.

The law of nations depends on mutual compacts, treaties, leagues, etc. *Blackstone*.

By a mutual compact, we talked little in the cars. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p. 19.

**Family Compact.** See *family*.—**Mayflower compact**, an agreement entered into by the Pilgrims in the cabin of the Mayflower, November 11th, 1620, whereby they covenanted and combined themselves "together into a civil body politic, and to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good of the Colonie."—**Social compact.** Same as *social contract*. See *contract*.

**compact** (kōm-pakt'), *a.* [*< L. compactus*, pp. of *compacisci*, agree with: see *compact*?, *n.*] United in a compact; leagued; confederated.

Thou pernicious woman, Compact with her that's gone! *Shak., M. for M.*, v. 1.

**compact** (kōm-pakt'), *v. i.* [*< compact*?, *n.*] To make a contract or enter into an agreement.

Saturne resolved to destroy his male children, either hailing so compacted with his brother Titan, or to prevent the prophesie, which was that his sonne should depose him. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 225.

**compactedly** (kōm-pak'ted-li), *adv.* In a compact manner; compendiously; tersely; closely. *Lovelace*. [Rare.]

**compactness** (kōm-pak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being compacted or firmly and closely bound together; closeness and firmness of parts; compactness.

**compacter** (kōm-pak'tēr), *n.* One who compacts or unites.

**compactible** (kōm-pak'ti-bl), *a.* [*< compact* + -ible.] Capable of being joined or compacted. **compactile** (kōm-pak'til), *a.* [*< L. compactilis, < compingere*, pp. of *compingere*: see *compact*?, *a.*, and -ile.] Bound, tied, or twined together.

These [garlands] were made up after all ways of art, compactile, subtle, plectile. *Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts*, II.

**compaction** (kōm-pak'shon), *n.* [*< L. compactione*, *< compingere*, pp. *compactus*, join together

ther: see *compact*?, *a.*] The act of making or the state of being compact. [Rare.]

Buildings which stand by architecture and compaction. *Bacon*.

**compaction** (kōm-pak'shon), *n.* [As *compact* + -ion, after *compaction*?] A compact or an agreement.

A solemn compaction with the Devil. Quoted in *E. H. Sears's Pictures of Olden Time*, p. 538.

**compactly** (kōm-pakt'li), *adv.* In a compact or condensed manner; closely; concisely; briefly; tersely; neatly.

You have put all this together most compactly. *Lamb, To Barton*.

**compactness** (kōm-pakt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being compact. (a) Firmness; close union of parts.

In the ancient city . . . the extreme compactness of the political structure made representation unnecessary. *J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 71.

(b) Terseness; condensation; conciseness, as of expression or style.

The monotonous versification which Pope had introduced, no longer redeemed by his brilliant wit and his compactness of expression, palled on the ear of the public. *Macaulay, Moore's Byron*.

**compacture** (kōm-pak'tūr), *n.* [*< L. compactione*, *< compingere*, pp. of *compingere*, join together: see *compact*?, *a.*] Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected or closely wrought; manner of joining.

With comely compasse and compacture strong. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II. ix. 24.

**compage** (kōm-pāj'), *n.* [*< L. compages*: see *compages*.] Same as *compages*.

The ship of civilization, either ancient or modern, is a vast jointed compage of timbers and of boards, bolted and bound together. *Is. Taylor*.

**compages** (kōm-pāj'jēz), *n.* [*< L. compages*, a joining together, a structure, *< compingere* (compag-), join together: see *compact*?, *a.*] 1. A system or structure of many united parts. [Rare.]

Your glass drops, from which if the least portion be broken, the whole compages immediately dissolves and shatters into dust and atoms. *By. Parker, Platonick Philos.*, p. 46.

And as for all that compages of external bodies which you contend for, I shall grant you its existence. *Berkeley*.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*: (a) An articulation. (b) A commissure.

**compaginate** (kōm-paj'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. compaginatus*, pp. of *compaginare*, join together, *< L. compago* (compagin-), collateral form of *compages*: see *compages* and *compact*?, *a.*] To set together; unite or hold together. *Montague*.

**compagination** (kōm-paj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. compaginatio* (n-), *< compaginare*, join together: see *compaginate*.] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture.

A compagination of many parts. *Jer. Taylor, Repentance*, v. § 2.

**compaignable**, *a.* See *companionable*. *Chaucer*.

**compaignet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *company*. *Chaucer*.

**compamet**, *n.* A word of unknown meaning, supposed by some to be a corruption or misreading of *com ba me*, 'come kiss me.'

As help me God, it wol not be, compame [var. *combame*], I love another, and elles were I to blame. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, l. 523.

**companionable**, *a.* See *companionable*. *Chaucer*.

**companionableness**, *n.* See *companionableness*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

**companaget**, *n.* [ME. *companage*, *< OF. companage* (> ML. *companagium*) = It. *companatico*, *< ML. \*companaticum* (ML. also *companis*), *companionage*, *< L. com-*, with, + *panis*, bread: see *company*, *n.*] All kinds of sustenance except bread and drink. *Wharton*.

**companionable**, *a.* [*< ME. companyable*, also *companionable*, *comaignable*, sociable, social, *< OF. compaignable, compaignable, cumpaignable*, etc., *< compaignie, compaignie*, etc., *company*: see *company*, *n.*, and -able.] Maintaining friendly intercourse; companionable; social.

To gentlemen he was right servisable, And therewithall full good and companionable. *Generydes* (E. E. T. 8.), l. 2261.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but companionable and respective. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*, p. 241.

**companionableness**, *n.* [Also *companionableness*; *< companionable* + -ness.] The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

His retiredness was for prayer, his companionableness was for preaching. *Bp. Hall, Meditations*, iv.

**companion** (kōm-pan'yōn), *n.* [*< ME. compainoun*, *< OF. compainon, compaignon, compa-*

*mon*, F. *compagnon* (> G. *compagnon* = D. Dan. *kompagnon*) = Pr. *companho* = Sp. *compañero*, *compañón* (obs.) = It. *compagno*, < ML. \**compānio* (n-), companion, messmate, commensal, < *companionum*, *companies* (> OF. *compaignie*, etc.), a mess, company taking meals together: see *company*, n.] 1. One who accompanies or associates with another, either habitually or casually; one who shares the lot of another; a mate; a comrade.

I am a companion of all them that fear thee.

Pa. cxix. 63.

Set Caliban and his companions free.

Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

A merry companion is welcome and acceptable to all men.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 453.

How fair that new May morning when I rose

Companion of the sun for all the day

Jones Very, Poems, p. 91.

2t. A fellow; a worthless person.

What should the wars do with these jiggling fools?

Companion, hence!

Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

And this companion too—beshrew him!

Ford, Fancies, II. 1.

3. One who holds the lowest rank in an English honorary order: as, a companion of the Bath (abbreviated C. B.), St. Michael and St. George, etc.—Companion to the cycloid. See *cycloid*. = Syn. 1. Comrade, Friend, etc. See *associate*.

\*companion<sup>1</sup> (kom-pan'yōn), v. t. [*companion*, n.] 1. To be a companion to; accompany.

Methinks 'twould be a guilt—a very guilt—  
Not to companion thee.

Keats.

Nor can he [St. Thomas] be considered as having entirely abdicated his early right, as his statue, standing on a crocodile, still companions the winged lion on the opposite pillar of the piazzetta.

Ruskin.

2. To make equal; put on the same level.

Companion me with my mistress.

Shak., A. and C., I. 2.

[Rare in both senses.]

companion<sup>2</sup> (kom-pan'yōn), n. [*companion*, MD. *kompange* = MLG. *kompanie*, *kompange*, *kompanie*, quarter-deck, poop, companion, appar. < F. *compagnie* = Sp. *compañía*, now *compañía*, a company, in the particular sense of a ship's company, the crew (cf. Sp. *compañía* (obs.), an outhouse). The E. word conforms to *companion*<sup>1</sup>; cf. F. *compagnons*, sailors, crew, lit. companions.] Naut.: (a) The framing and sash-lights on the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and deck below. *Sailor's Word-book*. (b) A raised hatch or cover to the cabin-stair of a merchant vessel. *Young's Naut. Dict.*

companionable (kom-pan'yōn-ə-bl), a. [*companion*<sup>1</sup> + -able.] Fitted for good-fellowship; qualified or inclined to be agreeable in company; sociable.

A companionable sadness.

I. Walton, Donne.

I never found the companion that was so companionable as solitude.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 147.

companionableness (kom-pan'yōn-ə-bl-nes), n. The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

He [Sir J. Wagstaff] had a great companionableness in his nature.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion, xiv.

companionably (kom-pan'yōn-ə-bli), adv. In a companionable manner.

Clarendon.

companion-ladder (kom-pan'yōn-lad'ēr), n. The steps or ladder on a ship leading from the poop-deck or quarter-deck to the cabin.

companionless (kom-pan'yōn-less), a. [*companion*<sup>1</sup> + -less.] Having no companion.

A phantom among men, companionless

As the last cloud of an expiring storm.

Shelley, Adonais, xxxi.

I, the last, go forth companionless.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

companionship (kom-pan'yōn-ship), n. [*companion*<sup>1</sup> + -ship.] 1. The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association; company; especially, good-fellowship.

'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,

All of companionship.

Shak., T. of A., I. 1.

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere companionship.

Irving.

2. In printing, an association of compositors engaged in setting up one work or more, under the management of a clicker.

companionway (kom-pan'yōn-wā), n. [*companion*<sup>2</sup> + -way.] The staircase at the entrance to a ship's cabin.

\*company (kum'pa-ni), n.; pl. companies (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *cumpānie*; < ME. *compānie*, *compānie*, *compānie*, *compānie*, etc., < OF. *compainie*, *compaignie*, *cumpaignie*, etc., F. *compagnie* (> D. *compagnie* = G. *compagnie* = Dan.

Sw. *kompani*, in senses 6, 7, 9) = Pr. *compānia*, *compānia*, mod. *compānia* = Sp. *compañía* = Pg. *compānia* = It. *compānia*, < ML. \**compānia*; cf. *companionum*, and *companies*, also *companis*, a mess, a company taking meals together (later ML. *compānia*, any company), < L. *com-*, together, + *pans*, bread: see *pantry*. Cf. *companion*<sup>1</sup> and *companionage*. Hence (from E.) Hind. *kampni*, (from It.) Turk. *gompanya*, company.] 1t. Friendship; an act pertaining to or befitting a friend or companion.

This which thou me dost for compānie.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 396.

2. A person or persons conjoined to or associated with another or others in any way; one or more having or coming into companionship with another or others: as, choose your company carefully; to meet company on the road.

The Frenchman resisted and drew his sword: with that company came in and disarmed him.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 230.

3. Consort of persons one with another; companionship; fellowship; association: as, to fall into company with a stranger.

Some of us are gentlemen,

Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth

Thrust from the company of awful men.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1.

Brethren, farewell; your company along

I will not wish.

Milton, S. A., I. 1413.

4. An assemblage or consociation of persons or, rarely, of animals; any associated or related aggregate, indefinitely.

A nation and a company of nations shall be of thee.

Gen. xxxv. 11.

I have compared thee . . . to a company of horses.

Cant. I. 9.

Forbear till this company be passed.

Shak., L. L. L., I. 2.

5. A body of persons associated for friendly intercourse, conversation, or pleasure: as, a small company to dinner. Specifically—(a) Guests at a person's house; persons entertained: often used of a single person.

I believe, Lady Sneerwell, here's company coming.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

(b) A body or collection of companions; a social or congenial assemblage; society collectively.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love.

Bacon, Friendship.

Conversation with the best company of both sexes.

Dryden.

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company.

Swift, Conversation.

6. A number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly: as, a company of players; an insurance company; the East India Company. In business, a company is generally composed of a considerable number of shareholders, who delegate the control of its affairs to certain officers; a smaller association, each of whose members shares in its management, or invests capital in it by special contract, is called a partnership.

7. A member or the members of a firm so designated without being named in the style or title of the firm: usually abbreviated when written: as, Messrs. Smith & Co.—8. More specifically, in London, an ancient guild or incorporation of trade: as, "high in office in the Goldsmiths' company," Dickens.—9. Milit., a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion, corresponding to a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery, consisting of from 60 to 100 men, and commanded by a captain. In the British army the company is subdivided into four sections, and each company has its own arms and accoutrements chest, and keeps its own books. In the United States army infantry companies in time of war are expected to show about 100 men. A battalion of infantry has 4 companies, and each company has a captain and two lieutenants. In the German army a company numbers about 250 men, under a captain, who is mounted.

10. Naut.: (a) The crew of a ship, including the officers. (b) A fleet.—11t. A number or collection of things. [Rare.]

There is a great company of faire galleries.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 121.

There was also a company of deer's feet, stuck up in the houses.

Mourt's Journal, in App. to New England's

[Memorial, p. 352.]

Companies Act, an English statute of 1862, frequently amended in later years, which provides for the formation, management, and winding up of business associations other than partnerships.—Companies' Clauses Act, an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 16), embodying the provisions relating to the constitution and management of corporations, usually included in acts creating such corporations, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in future legislation and of insuring uniformity.—Company fund. See *fund*.—Company of moneyers. See *moneyer*.—Independent company, a small body of irregular or militia soldiers, under a captain, not attached to any regiment.—Limited company, or company limited, a company formed under a law limiting the liability of its members for the debts and

obligations incurred by the company to a specific amount, as the amount of capital subscribed by each member.—Livery companies, guilds of London founded in the middle ages: so called on account of their adoption of particular liveries or costumes.—Ship's company, the men and officers of a ship.—To bear (any one) company, to accompany; attend; go with.

His faithful dog shall bear him company.

Pope, Essay on Man, I. 112.

To be good company, to be an agreeable companion.—To keep company, to consort together.

Day and night did we keep company.

Shak., T. N., v. 1.

To keep (a person) company. (a) To accompany; attend; associate with; remain with for companionship.

Well, keep me company but two years more,

Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.

Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

(b) To associate with as a lover or suitor.—To keep company with. (a) To associate with; make a companion of; accompany.

Thou see'st my love, that will keep company

With thee in tears; hide nothing then, from me.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, III. 2.

(b) To frequent the society of as a suitor or sweetheart: as, to keep company with a girl. [Colloq.]

My sister Hannah and the young man who was keeping company with her went too.

S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 137.

= Syn. 4. Assembly, collection, group, gathering, crowd, band, horde, crew, gang, troop.

company† (kum'pa-ni), v. [*company*, n. Cf. *acompany*, from which *company*, v., is in part derived by aphesis.] I. trans. 1. To accompany; attend; go with; be companion to.

The soldier that did company these three.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 6.

I know your goodness companies your greatness.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 1.

2. To associate; join.

Ther didd mervellously well the xl knyghtes that with hem were companied.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 288.

II. intrans. 1. To live in company; associate; consort or keep company.

And what shall we in this case do? Shall we company

with them?

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

I wrote unto you in an epistle not to company with fornicators.

I Cor. v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. Spenser.—3. To have sexual intercourse. Bp. Hall.

comparable (kom'pa-rə-bl), a. [= F. Sp. *comparable* = Pg. *comparavel* = It. *comparabile*, < L. *comparabilis*, < *comparare*, compare: see *compare*<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. Capable of being compared.—2. Worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; worthy to be ranked with.

A man comparable with any of the captains of that age.

Knolles, Hist. Turke.

In his assumption of infallibility, and his measures for enforcing conformity, Calvin was a pope comparable with any who issued bulls from the Vatican.

H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 369.

comparableness (kom'pa-rə-bl-nes), n. The state of being comparable.

comparably (kom'pa-rə-bli), adv. In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard.

Wotton.

compare (kom'pa-rāt), n. [*L. comparatio* (n-), a preparing, a providing for, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, arrange: see *compare*<sup>2</sup>.] Provision; the act of providing or making ready.

Cockeram.

comparative (kom-par'ə-tiv), n. [*L. comparatio* (n-), a preparing, a providing for, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, arrange: see *compare*<sup>2</sup>.] Provision; the act of providing or making ready.

comparative (kom-par'ə-tiv), a. [*L. comparative* + -al.] In gram., of the comparative degree.

comparative (kom-par'ə-tiv), a. and n. [= G. *comparativ* = Dan. Sw. *komparativ* = F. *comparatif* = Pr. *comparativ* = Sp. Pg. It. *comparativo*, < L. *comparativus*, < *comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare*<sup>1</sup>, v.] I. a.

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; relative.

The blossom is a positive good: the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, a comparative good.

Bacon.

If they were not in a state of knowledge and virtue, they were at least in one of comparative innocence.

Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 133.

2. Proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison; especially, founded on the comparison or the parallel pursuit of different branches of the same science or study: as, comparative anatomy; comparative grammar.

The use of the comparative method, long ago applied superficially and partially to History, has now become, owing to its employment in other fields of work, far more valuable and remunerative.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 46.

3. Making use of comparison or the comparative method. [Rare.]

[Rare.]



At the first attainable period of our knowledge of it (language), whether by actual record or by the inferences of the comparative student, it is in a state of almost endless subdivision.

Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 175.

#### 4. Having the power of comparing; capable of noting similarities and differences.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a symmetry, and it is the comparative faculty which notes it.

Glauville, *Seep. Sci.*

5. In *gram.*, implying comparison; denoting a higher degree of a quality, relation, etc., as belonging to one object or set of objects as compared with another. Applied to derived adjective-forms like *greater*, *smaller*, *blacker*, or (much more rarely) to adverb-forms like *oftener*, *sooner*; such are called *comparative adjectives* or *adverbs*, or they are said to be in or of the *comparative degree*; the primitives *great*, *often*, etc., being called, in relation to them, *positives*, or of the *positive degree*, and the derived forms *greatest*, *oftenest*, etc., *superlatives*, or of the *superlative degree*. See these words, and *comparism*. — **Comparative anatomy.** See *anatomy*. — **Comparative clause**, a clause introduced by or containing a comparative conjunction. — **Comparative conjunction**, a conjunction expressing equality or difference of degree. The comparative conjunctions are *as* (preceded by a correlative *so* or another *as*, or used in combinations, for instance, *just as*, *in the same measure as*, *as if*, etc.) and *than*. — **Comparative grammar.** See *grammar*. — **Comparative inference**, in *logic*, an inference which compares two terms with each other by comparing each with a third or middle term. — **Comparative method**, *philology*, *psychology*, etc. See the nouns. — **Comparative question**, in *logic*, a question that asks which of two subjects possesses a given character in the higher degree.

II. n. 1†. One who makes comparisons or sarcasms; one who affects wit; a scoffer.

Gave his countenance . . .

To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push  
Of every beardless vain comparative.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2.

2†. One who is equal or pretends to be an equal; a rival; a competitor.

Gerard ever was

His full comparative.

Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

3. In *gram.*, the comparative degree, or a word expressing it. See I., 5.

**comparatively** (kəm-par'ə-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself; relatively.

The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply.

Bacon.

Specifically—2. By the comparative method of investigation.

How much to the advantage of our general culture it would be if the study of languages . . . were comparatively prosecuted. Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), II. 24.

**comparativist** (kəm-par'ə-tiv-ist), *n.* [*comparative* + *-ist*.] One who employs or advocates the comparative method of study or investigation. [Rare.]

The old comparativists, . . . regardless of the inconsistency of English spelling, always inquire, "If Arkansas is Arkansas, why is not Kansas Kansaw?" Science, X. 108.

★ **comparator** (kəm-pā-rā-tor), *n.* [*LL. comparator*, a comparer, < *L. comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*, *v.*] An apparatus for making comparisons; especially, an instrument for comparing the lengths of nearly equal bars, either from end to end or between lines engraved upon them. The usual optical comparator has two microscopes, firmly attached to a bar or something of that sort, with their focal planes coincident and furnished with flar micrometers, whose screws lie virtually in one right line. There is also a carriage moving at right angles to the screws, so as to bring first one bar and then another under the microscopes. In Saxton's comparator a beam of light is caused to fall on a mirror delicately supported on its axis, round which a very fine chain is wound, the other end being attached to a lever provided with a spring in such a way that the mirror is turned one way or the other as the bar contracts or expands, or is replaced by a shorter or longer bar. The mirror throws the beam upon a large scale at some distance, where it indicates by a large movement the very minute movements of the mirror. One form of color-comparator employs a glass prism, which may be filled with a colored liquid, and a series of glass tubes containing colored solutions of known tints and shades.

**compare**<sup>1</sup> (kəm-pār'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compared*, ppr. *comparing*. [= *F. comparer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. comparar* = *It. comparare*, < *L. comparare*, *comparare*, connect in pairs, join, match, put together, compare (cf. *compar*, *compar*, like or equal to another), < *com-*, together, with, + *par*, equal (see *par*, *pair*, *peer*<sup>2</sup>, *compeer*); a diff. word from *L. comparare*, prepare, make ready, furnish: see *compare*<sup>2</sup>.] I. trans. 1. To note the similarities and differences of (two or more things); bring together for the purpose of noting points of likeness and difference: used absolutely or followed by *with*, and sometimes by *to*: as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth.

They, measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise.

2 Cor. x. 12.

To compare  
Great things with small. Milton, P. L., II. 921.

The doctrines of this religion, though in many respects very pure and even philosophical, when compared to the depraved and gross superstitions of India and Africa, yet inculcate the most absolute Fatalism.

Brougham.

2. To liken; parallel; represent as similar or analogous in any respect, for the purpose of illustration: with *to* governing the secondary object.

Solon compared the people to the sea, and orators and counsellors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it.

Bacon, *Apophthegms*.

To me it appears no unjust simile to compare the affairs of this great continent to the mechanism of a clock.

Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

3. In *gram.*, to affect (an adjective or an adverb) so as to form the degrees of comparison; form or name the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb). See *comparison*, 5. — **Not to be compared with**, having no marked similarity to; very different from; especially, very inferior to in respect of certain qualities.

All which you forsake is not to be compared with a little of that that I am seeking to enjoy.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 87.

= *Syn.* Compare, Compare to, Compare with, Contrast. Two things are compared in order to note the points of resemblance and difference between them; they are contrasted in order to note the points of difference. When one thing is compared to another, it is to show that the first is like the second, as, in Luke xv., the sinner is compared to a lost sheep, etc.; when one thing is compared with another, it is to show either difference or similarity, especially difference: as, the treatment of the Indians by Penn may be compared with the treatment of them by other colonists of America. Compare and contrast imply equality in the things examined: compare to and compare with do not, the object of the verb being the principal subject of thought.

Compare our faces, and be judge yourself.

Shak., K. John, I. 1.

Goethe compared translators to carriers, who convey good wine to market, though it gets unaccountably watered by the way.

T. W. Higginson, *Oldport*, p. 202.

Compare dead happiness with living woe;  
Think that thy bawls were fairer than they were,  
And he that slew them fouler than he is.

Shak., Rich. III., IV. 4.

All this luxury of worship has nowhere such value as in the chapels of monasteries, where one finds it contrasted with the ascetic ménage of the worshippers.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 306.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bear comparison; exhibit likeness, equality, etc.; be held like or equal.

No mortal can with Him compare.

S. Stennett, *Hymn, Majestic Sweetness*.

The allied leagues were broken up: Rome stood forth more distinctly than ever as the one great city amidst a crowd of allies and enemies, none of whom singly could compare with her. E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 317.

2†. To vie.

And, with her beaute, bountie did compare,  
Whether of them in her should have the greater share.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 39.

**compare**<sup>1</sup> (kəm-pār'), *n.* [*compare*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Comparison. [Poetical.]

Sorrow, for his sake, is found

A joy beyond compare.

Copeper, *Love Increased by Suffering* (trans.).

2†. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

Their rhymes,

Full of protest, of oath, and big compare,  
Want similes.

Shak., T. and C., III. 2.

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;  
Coral is far more red than her lips' red; . . .  
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare  
As any she belied with false compare.

Shak., *Sonnets*, cxxx.

3†. One who or that which is like; an equal.

I would your grace would quit them from your sight,  
That dare presume to look on Jove's compare.

Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

**compare**<sup>2</sup> (kəm-pār'), *v. t.* [*L. comparare*, prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, < *com-*, together, + *parare*, prepare: see *pare*. Cf. *comparison*.] To prepare; procure; get.

But both from backe and belly still did spare,

To fill his bags, and richesse to compare.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 28.

**comparer** (kəm-pār'ér), *n.* One who compares.

Bp. Lavington.

★ **comparison** (kəm-par'i-sən), *n.* [*ME. comparison*, -soun, < *OF. comparaisun*, *F. comparaison* = *Pr. comparaso* = *Sp. comparación* = *Pg. comparação* = *It. comparazione*, < *L. comparatio(n)*, a comparison, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of comparing; transition of thought or observation from one object to another, for the dis-

covery of their likeness or unlikeness; the study or investigation of relations.

So far from comparison being in any way peculiar to Biological science, it is, I think, the essence of every science.

Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 80.

This power of comparison gives definiteness and clearness to thought; we never can understand anything well but by comparing it with something else.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 134.

2. An act of comparing; a comparative estimate or statement; a consideration of likeness or difference in regard to particular persons or things.

Odyous of olde been *comparisons*.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Yet, after all comparisons of truth, . . .  
As true as Trolius shall crown up the verse.

Shak., T. and C., III. 2.

And half asleep she made comparison  
Of that and these to her own faded self.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

3. Comparable state, condition, or character; any relation of similitude or resemblance; capability of being compared; power of comparing: as, the one is so much superior to the other that there is no comparison between them.

On Sundays and Holydays, let Divinity be the sole Object of your Speculation, in comparison whereof all other Knowledge is but Cobweb Learning.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 9.

Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing?

Hag. II. 3.

[It] was to their hearts a griefe beyond comparison, to lose all they had in that manner.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 76.

4. Something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel.

Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God? or with what comparison shall we compare it?

Mark IV. 30.

The tints are such

As may not find comparison on earth. Shelley.

5. In *gram.*, the variation of an adjective or (much more rarely) adverb to express a higher and the highest degree of what is denoted by the adjective or adverb. The degrees expressed thus in English, and in most of the languages related with English, are three (including as first the primitive word): positive (so called by antithesis to the others), as *strong*, *weak*, *often*; comparative, as *stronger*, *weaker*, *oftener*; and superlative, as *strongest*, *weakest*, *oftenest*. Adjectives not admitting this variation, and many adverbs, express like degrees by prefixing the comparative adverbs *more* and *most*: as, *more glorious*, *most glorious*; *more weakly*, *most weakly*; and such phrases often receive, less properly, the same names as the forms of equivalent value.

6. In *rhet.*, the considering of two things with regard to some quality or characteristic which is common to them both, as the likening of a hero to a lion in courage.

I will let our figure enjoy his best bekknown name, and call him still in all ordinary cases the figure of comparison.

Putterham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 196.

7. In *phren.*, one of the reflecting faculties, whose supposed function is to give the power of perceiving resemblances and differences or other analogies, and to produce a tendency to compare one thing with another. See *phrenology*. — **Double comparison**, the comparing of two things with each other through the medium with which each is compared. = *Syn.* 4 and 6. *Metaphor*, *Allegory*, etc. See *simile*.

**comparisont**, *v. t.* [*ME. comparisunen*, -sounen; < *comparison*, *n.*] To compare.

Thus *comparisun*z kryst the kyndom of heuene,  
To this frelych feste that fele arn [many are] to called.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 161.

Thilke selve noubre of yeres . . . ne may not certes ben *comparysoned* to the perdurablete that is endeles.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, II. prose 7.

**compart**<sup>1</sup> (kəm-pärt'), *v. t.* [*OF. compartir* = *Sp. Pg. compartir* = *It. compartire*, < *ML. compartire*, divide, partition, *L. dep. compartiri*, share, < *com-*, together (among), + *partire*, dep. *partiri*, divide, < *par(t)-*, part: see *part*.] To divide; mark out into parts or subdivisions. [Rare.]

The crystal surface is *comparted* all,

In niches verg'd with rubies.

Glover, *Athenaid*, IV.

**compart**<sup>2</sup> (kəm-pärt'), *n.* [*com-* + *part*. Cf. *Sp. Pg. comparte*, a joint party in a lawsuit.] A part existing along with others; an element; a fellow-member; a part.

Comparts of the same substance.

J. Scott, *Practical Discoveries*, xxii.

**compartment** (kəm-pärt'i-ment), *n.* [*F.*: see *compartment*.] Same as *compartment*.

Allowing four feet diameter to the whole [shield], each of the twelve compartments may be of ten or eleven inches in depth.

Pope, *Shield of Achilles*.

**compartimento** (kom-pär-ti-men'tō), *n.*; pl. *compartimenti* (-tī). [It.: see *compartiment*.] One of the sixteen conventional territorial divisions into which the provinces of modern Italy are grouped.

**compartitiōn** (kom-pär-tish'ōn), *n.* [*ML. compartitiō(n)*, < *compartire*, pp. *compartitus*, divide: see *compart*.] 1. The act of dividing into parts; specifically, in *arch.*, the division or disposition of the whole ground-plan of an edifice into its various apartments.

Their temples and amphitheaters needed no *compartitiōn*.  
Sir H. Wotton, *Elem. of Architect.*

2. A division; the part divided; a separate part. Sir H. Wotton; Sir T. Browne.

**compartiment** (kom-pärt'ment), *n.* [Formerly *compartement*, *compartiment*, < *F. compartiment* = *Sp. compartimento*, *compartimento* = *Pg. It. compartimento*, < *ML. \*compartimentum*, < *compartire*, divide, partition: see *compart*.] 1. A part separated from the adjoining parts by a partition or other mechanical means: as, the *compartiments* of a steamship or of a European railway-carriage.

There was a train just stopping, and she opened the door of one of the *compartments* and entered it. Mrs. Riddell.

2. In *art*, a panel; a cartouche; a coffer; any portion of a work or design separated from the rest by a frame or molding, by being raised or sunk, or in any other way, especially to receive an inscription or a decoration of any kind: as, the *compartments* of a coffered ceiling; the small sculptured *compartments* of the portals of the cathedral of Amiens. See *cut under calendar*.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings.  
Peacham, *Compleat Gentleman*.

There are some mezzo-reliefs as big as the life, the storie is of y<sup>e</sup> Heathen Gods, emblems, *compartments*, &c.  
Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 3, 1666.

About twenty feet from the ground, there is a *compartiment* cut on the pillar which seems to have been intended for an inscription, but there is no sign of any letters.  
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 107.

3. Specifically, in *her.*, any partition or division of the field.—*Compartiment ceiling*. See *ceiling*.—*Compartiment tiles*, in *arch.*, tiles of different colors so arranged as to form *compartments*.—*Water-tight compartiment*, a division of a ship's hull, or other subaqueous structure, so shut off from other parts that water admitted to these parts cannot enter it from them. See *bulk-head*.

**compartner** (kom-pärt'nér), *n.* [*< com- + partner*. Cf. *copartner* and *compart*.] A sharer; a copartner. Bp. Pearson.

Neither could he beleue that the French King, being his . . . sworn *Compartner* in that voyage, would viter any such words.  
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 23.

**compartnership** (kom-pärt'nér-ship), *n.* [*< partner + -ship*.] Partnerships.

My wife's *compartnership*. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

**compassant** (kom-pä-zant), *n.* A corruption of *corposant*.

**compass** (kum'pas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumpasse*; < *ME. compas*, *cumpas*, a circle, circuit, limit, form, a mathematical instrument (also contrivance, cunning: see *compass*, *v.*, 4), = *D. Dan. kompas* = *G. compass* = *Sw. kompass*, a mariners' compass, < *OF. compas*, *F. compas* = *Pr. Sp. compas* = *Pg. compasso*, *compago* = *It. compasso*, < *ML. compassus*, a circle, a circuit, < *L. com-*, together, + *passus*, a pace, step, later a pass, way, route: see *pass*, *pace*.] 1†. A circle. Chaucer.

In myddes of that Chirche is a *Compass*, in the whiche Joseph of Aramathie leyde the Body of oure Lord, whan he had taken him down of the Croys: and there he wassched the Woundes of oure Lord: and that *Compass*, seye men, is the myddes of the World. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 79.

Specifically—2†. The circle of the earth.  
All rounde the *compass* though man be sekyng,  
In all the worlde so noble king is noght  
As the kyng of Fraunce, certes, to be thought.  
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6270.

3. A passing round or in a circle; a circular course; a circuit; round; circumference.  
Men gon be the See Ocean, be many Yles, unto an Yle that is clept Nacumera; that is a gret Yle and good and fayr: and it is in *kompas* aboute more than a 1000 Myle.  
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 196.

Time is come round,  
And where I did begin, there shall I end;  
My life is run his *compass*.  
Shak., *J. C.*, v. 3.

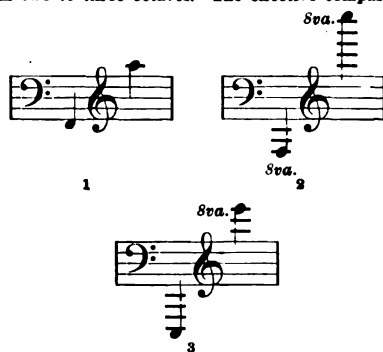
Taking leave of Cadenham, where we had ben long and nobly entertain'd, we went a *compass* into Leicestershire.  
Evelyn, *Diary*, July 31, 1664.

4. Range or extent within limits; hence, limit or boundary; limits.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief;  
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits.  
Shak., *R. and J.*, iv. 1.

And in that *compass* all the world contains.  
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, ii.  
In the *compass* of three little words.  
Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*.

5. In *music*, the total range or number of tones which a given voice or instrument is capable of producing. The compass of a single voice is usually from two to three octaves. The effective compass of a

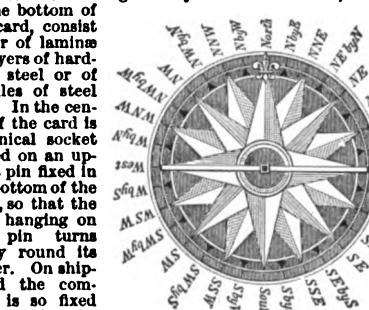


mixed chorus is about three octaves and two tones (1); but exceptional singers extend this about an octave up and down. The compass of the modern pianoforte is usually seven octaves and three tones (2). The compass of the modern orchestra is about six octaves (3).

6†. Contrivance; scheme; plotting; plan.

Maugre Juno, Eneas,  
For al hir sleight and hir *compass*,  
Achieved al his adventure.  
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 462.

7. An instrument used to indicate the magnetic meridian, or the direction of objects with reference to that meridian. The mariners' or ship's compass consists of three parts, viz., the bowl, the card, and the needle. The bowl, which contains the card and needle, is usually a hemispherical brass receptacle, suspended by two concentric brass rings (called *gimbals*) in such a manner that the bowl is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the motion of the ship. The circular card is divided into 32 equal parts by lines drawn from the center to the circumference, the points of intersection with the circumference (or the radial lines, or *rhumbs*, themselves) being called the *points of the compass*. The intervals between the points are also divided into halves and quarters. The whole circumference is divided into 360 degrees; consequently, the angle between any two adjoining points is 11° 15'. The four principal divisions (dividing the circumference into four equal parts) are called the *cardinal points*, viz., north, east, south, and west. The names of the others are compounded of these; and if the direction or bearing referred to lies between any two points, quarter or half points are added, as N. E. by E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E.; or it is expressed in degrees, as south 42° west. The needles, of which there are generally from two to four, fastened to the bottom of the card, consist either of laminæ or layers of hardened steel or of bundles of steel wire. In the center of the card is a conical socket poised on an upright pin fixed in the bottom of the bowl, so that the card hanging on the pin turns freely round its center. On ship-board the compass is so fixed that a black mark, called the lubber's line, coincides with an imaginary line parallel to the keel of the ship, and the point of the compass-card which is directly against this line indicates the direction of the ship's head. The indication is, however, subject to a certain modification, owing to the variation of the magnetic meridian (see *variation*) and the deviation of the needle caused by the iron in the ship (see *deviation of the compass*, under *deviation*). The regulation compass in the United States navy, and the one also used on many mail-steamers, is known as *Ritchie's liquid compass*, in which the card is a skeleton, and the bowl, having a glass top, after being filled with a fluid composed of about one third alcohol and two thirds water, is hermetically sealed.



Compass-face, or Compass-card.

Our Course by Stars above we cannot know,  
Without the *Compass* too below.  
Cowley, *Reason*, st. 6.

8. A mathematical instrument for describing circles, or for measuring figures, distances between two points, etc.: commonly in the plural. Compasses consist of two pointed legs, movable on a joint or pivot, and are usually so made that the points can be detached for the insertion of a pen- or pencil-holder, an extension of the leg, etc. Also called *dividers*. (See *bow-compasses*, below.)

In his hand  
He took the golden *compasses*, prepared  
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe  
This universe, and all created things.  
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 225.

9. In *zool.*, the radius of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See *radius*, and *cut under lan-*

*tern*.—10. In *archery*, elevation of the arrow in shooting.

Well acquainted with what *compass* his arrows would require in their flight. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 124.

**Amplitude compass**. See *amplitude*.—**Azimuth compass**. See *azimuth*.—**Boat-compass**, a small compass for use in boats.—**Bow-compasses**, the name given to several instruments for measuring distances, describing arcs, etc., having the two legs united at the top by a bow or spring so as to tend to move apart, the distance between the legs being adjusted by means of a screw and nut.—**Bullet-compasses**, compasses having a sphere at the end of one leg, which can be set in a hole; club-compasses.—**Dumb compass** (*naut.*), an apparatus for taking bearings, consisting of a compass-card painted on wood or canvas or engraved on metal, and sometimes furnished with an alidade or sight-vanes. The point of the compass toward which the ship heads being adjusted on a line parallel with the ship's keel, the bearings of surrounding objects are easily determined.—**Extended compass**, in *music*, the range of a voice or of an instrument which goes beyond the ordinary limit.—**Fly of the mariners' compass**. See *fly*.—**Hair-compasses**, compasses having a spring attached to the upper part of the inside of one of the legs, and pressing outward against the lower part of the other, thus constantly tending to keep the legs apart. By means of a finely threaded screw the spring can be compressed or relaxed with the utmost nicety, and the distance of the legs regulated to a hair's-breadth.—**Millwrights' compass**, a tool for laying off the dress on the face of a millstone.—**Napier's compasses**, a draftsman's pocket-compasses, having a point and pencil pivoted to one leg, and a point and drawing-pen to the other. The legs are jointed so that the working ends can be folded inward when not in use.—**Oval compass**, a compass for describing ovals; an ellipsograph.—**Pair of compasses**. Same as *compass*, 8.—**Proportional compasses**. See *proportional*.—**Standard compass**, in a ship, a compass, generally the one used as the azimuth compass, to which others are referred to ascertain their errors, and by which the ship is navigated.—**Steering-compass**, a compass situated in front of the steering-wheel, by which the helmsman is guided.—**The trine compass**, probably, the equinoctial circle and two colures, or by synecdoche the universe: but the Trinity, according to Tyrrhitt; the threefold world, containing earth, sea, and heaven, according to Skeat.

The Eternal Love and Peas,  
That of the *trine compass* lord and gyde is,  
Whom erthe and see and heaven, out of releas,  
Ay herlen. Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 46.

To box the compass. See *box*, *v.*—To fetch a compass, to make a circuit or detour.

Landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. And from thence we fetched a compass, and came to Rhegium.  
Acts xviii. 12, 13.

To keep compass. (a) In *archery*, to observe a due elevation of the arrow in shooting.

She'll keep a surer compass; I have too strong a confidence to mistrust her.

Ford and Dekker, *Witch of Edmonton*, ii. 2.

(b) To keep within bounds. Nares.

Some pressed the queen, that he [the fool] should come to her, undertaking for him that he should keep compass.  
King James, *Apothegms*, 1669.

**Triangular compasses**. See *triangular*.—**Within compass**, within bounds.

I speak much *within compass*: for the Savannas would at present feed 1000 Head of Cattle besides Goats.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 88.

**Compass** (kum'pas), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumpasse*; < *ME. compassen*, *cumpassen*, go around, make a circuit, draw a circle, contrive, intend, < *OF. compasser*, *F. compasser* = *Pr. Pg. compassar* = *Sp. compasar* = *It. compasare*; from the noun: see *compass*, *n.*] 1. To stretch round; extend about so as to embrace; inclose; encircle; environ; surround.

With favour wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield.  
Ps. v. 12.

Now, all the blessings  
Of a glad father *compass* thee about!

Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1.

This parlor was lined with oak; fine, dark, glossy panels

compassed the walls gloomily and grandly.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xi.

Compass'd by the inviolate sea.

Tennyson, *To the Queen*.

2. To go about or round; make the circuit of.

The seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times.

Josh. vi. 4.

3. To obtain; attain to; procure; gain; bring within one's power; accomplish.

'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,  
And that hath dazzled my reason's light: . . .  
If I can check my erring love, I will;  
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, ii. 4.

Earl Richard having given infinitely to *compass* his Advancement, looked to help himself again by the Place.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 85.

The man who strives to bring in a future state of things which is still so distant that none but himself sees it to be future, will certainly not *compass* his object.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 221.

4. To purpose; intend; imagine; plot; contrive. [Obsolete except as a legal term.]

And somme to dyuyne and dyuyde, nombres to kenne,

And craftely [skillfully] to *compassen*, and colours to make.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 241.

*Compassing* and *imagining* the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone*.

5†. To canvass; reflect upon; ponder.

Many day he endur'd in his depe thought,  
And ay compass the cases in his clene hert.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 10115.

6. To bend in the form of a circle or curve; make circular or curved: as, to *compass* timber for a ship. [Obsolete except in carpentry.]

To be *compassed*, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., III. 5.

=Syn. 3. To achieve, bring about, effect, secure.

*compass* (kum'pas), *adv.* [Short for *in* (or *to*) a (or the) *compass*; see *compass*, n.] 1. In a compass or curve; in *archery*, at an elevation.

They were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell *compass* down the back in gracious folds.

*B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

Shoot not so much *compass*; be brief, and answer me. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, v. 1.

Their arrows were all shot *compass*, so as our men, standing single, could easily see and avoid them.

*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 236.

2†. To the limit.

I have now lyued *compass*, for Adams olde Apron must make Eue a new Kittle.

*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 223.

*compassable* (kum'pas-a-bl), *a.* [*< compass* + *-able*.] Capable of being compassed.

*compass-board* (kum'pas-bôrd), *n.* An upright board through which the neck-twines pass in certain forms of looms; a hole-board.

*compass-bowl* (kum'pas-bôl), *n.* Same as *compass-box*.

*compass-box* (kum'pas-boks), *n.* The glass-covered box containing the compass-needle and -card. See *compass*, 7.

*compass-brick* (kum'pas-brik), *n.* A brick having a curved face, used in the lining of wells and in other curved surfaces.

*compass-card* (kum'pas-kârd), *n.* The circular card belonging to a compass. See *compass*, 7.

*compass-dial* (kum'pas-di'al), *n.* A small sundial fitted into a box to be carried in the pocket, and so arranged that the gnomon of the dial may be adjusted to the meridian by means of an attached compass-needle.

*compassed* (kum'past), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compass*, v.] 1. Surrounded.—2. Obtained; accomplished; secured.

The weary years his race now having run,  
The new begins his compass course anew.

*Spenser*, Sonnets, Ixii.

3†. Round; arched.

Two fairer beasts might not elsewhere be found,  
Although the *compass* world were sought around.

*Spenser*, Ruines of Time.

The *compassed* window. *Shak.*, T. and C., I. 2.

The tombs are not longer nor larger than fitting the included bodies, each of one stone higher at the head than feet, and *compass* above.

*Sandys*, Travels, p. 26.

*compass-headed* (kum'pas-hed'ed), *a.* In *arch.*, circular: as, "a *compass-headed arch*."

*compassing* (kum'pas-ing), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compass*, v.] In *ship-building*, incurvated, curved, or bent: as, *compassing* timbers. See *compass*, v. t., 6.

*compassion* (kom-pash'on), *n.* [*< ME. compassio*, *< OF. compassio*, *F. compassion* = *Pr. compassio* = *Sp. compasión* = *It. compassione*, *< LL. compassio(n-)*, sympathy, *< compati* (*ML. \*compatire*, *> It. compatire* = *Pr. F. compatir*), pp. *compassus*, suffer together with, *< L. com-*, together, + *patis*, suffer: see *passion*.] Literally, a suffering with another; hence, a feeling of sorrow or pity excited by the sufferings or misfortunes of another; sympathy; commiseration; pity.

He, being full of *compassion*, forgave their iniquity. *Ps.* lxxviii. 38.

His majesty hath had more *compassion* of other men's necessities than of his own coffers.

*Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 19.

Moved with *compassion* of my country's wrack.

*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., III. 1.

[Twice used in the plural in the authorized version of the Bible.]

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his *compassions* fail not.

*Lam.* III. 22.

Shew mercy and *compassions* [*compassion* in the revised version] every man to his brother.

*Zech.* vii. 9.]

=Syn. *Commiseration*, *Sympathy*, etc. (see *pity*), kindness, tenderness, clemency, fellow-feeling.

*compassion* (kom-pash'on), *v. t.* [*< compassion*, *n.*; = *F. compassionner*, etc.] To compassionate; pity; commiserate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,  
And not relent, or not *compassion* him?

*Shak.*, Tit. And., IV. 1.

To whom shall I my case complain,  
That may *compassion* my impatient grief?

*Lady Penelope* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

Never are the human prerogatives so nobly displayed as when *compassioning* the wicked and weak.

*Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 168.

*compassionable* (kom-pash'on-a-bl), *a.* [*< compassion* + *-able*.] Deserving of pity; pitiable.

[Rare.]

He is for some time a raving maniac, and then falls into a state of gay and *compassionable* imbecility.

*Crabbe*.

*compassionary* (kom-pash'on-â-ri), *a.* *Compassionate*. *Cotgrave*.

*compassionate* (kom-pash'on-ât), *a.* and *n.* [*< compassion* + *-ate*.] Cf. *affectionate*, *passionate*, etc.] 1. *a.* 1. Characterized by compassion; full of compassion or pity; easily moved to sympathy by the sufferings, wants, or infirmities of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and *compassionate*.

*South*, Sermons.

2†. Calling for or calculated to excite compassion; pitiable; pitiful.

Your case is truly a *compassionate* one.

*Codman*, English Merchant, v. 1.

Besides its ordinary signification, *compassionate* . . . [is] used to mean "of a nature to move pity."

*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 221.

3†. Complaining. [Rare.]

Nor. What is thy sentence, then, but speechless death,  
Which robs my tongue from breathing native breath?

*K. Rich.* It boots thee not to be *compassionate*.  
After our sentence plaining comes too late.

*Shak.*, Rich. II., I. 3.

*Compassionate allowance*, a gratuity granted by the government to the widows, children, and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in necessitous circumstances. =Syn. 1. Tender, merciful, soft, indulgent, kind, clement, gracious.

II. 1. One who *compassionates*, pities, or commiserates. *W. Watson*.

*compassionate* (kom-pash'on-ât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compassionated*, prp. *compassionating*. [*< compassion* + *-ate*.] To have compassion for; pity; commiserate.

I really *compassionate* this gentleman for his want of discernment in the choice of friends.

*Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

*Compassionate* the num'rous woes  
I dare not e'en to thee disclose.

*Cowper*, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

*compassionately* (kom-pash'on-ât-li), *adv.* In a *compassionate* manner; with *compassion*; mercifully.

*compassionateness* (kom-pash'on-ât-nes), *n.* The quality of being *compassionate*.

*compassionative* (kom-pash'on-â-tiv), *a.* [*< compassionate*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Same as *compassionate*.

Nor would hee have permitted his *compassionative* nature to imagine, etc.

*Sir K. Digby*, Obs. on Religio Medici, p. 12.

*compassless* (kum'pas-less), *a.* [*< compass* + *-less*.] Having no compass; wanting guidance. [Rare.]

*compassment*, *n.* [*< ME. compassment*, also *compacement*, *< OF. compasement*, *< compasser*, compass: see *compass*, v.] Contrivance; purpose; design; a carrying into execution; accomplishment. *Chaucer*.

Men may well preven be experience and soyle *compassment* of Wytt, that zif a man fond passages be Schippes, that wolde go to serchen the World, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the World, and aboven and benethen.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 180.

*compass-needle* (kum'pas-nē'dl), *n.* The magnetized needle of a compass. See *compass*, 7.

*compass-plane* (kum'pas-plān), *n.* A carpenter's plane similar to a smoothing-plane, but having its under surface convex. It is used to form a concave surface.

*compass-plant* (kum'pas-plant), *n.* 1. A tall, coarse composite plant, *Silphium laciniatum*, common upon the western prairies of North America. It has large divided leaves, which stand vertically; the radical ones, especially, are disposed to place their edges north and south, whence the name. The two sides of the leaves are found to be nearly the same in structure and equally furnished with stomata. Also called *rosin-weed*.

2. The *Lactuca scariola*, a European species of lettuce, similarly characterized.

*compass-roof* (kum'pas-rôf), *n.* A gable-roof constructed in such a way that a tie from the foot of each rafter meets the opposite rafter at a considerable distance above its foot.

*compass-saw* (kum'pas-sâ), *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, used to cut in a circle of moderate radius.

*compass-signal* (kum'pas-sig'nal), *n.* A signal denoting a point of the compass.

*compass-timber* (kum'pas-tim'bér), *n.* In *carp.* curved or crooked timber.

*compass-window* (kum'pas-win'dô), *n.* In *arch.*, a bow-window or oriel the plan of which is a segment of a circle.

*compass*. An obsolete or occasional preterit and past participle of *compass*.

*compaternity* (kom-pâ-tér-ni-ti), *n.* [= *F. compaternité* = *Sp. compaternidad* = *Pg. compaternidade*, *< ML. compaternita(t)s*, *< compater*, a godfather, *< L. com-*, with, + *pater* = *E. father*: see *com-* and *paternity*, and cf. *commere*.] The relation of a godfather.

Gossipred or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity.

*Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

*compatibility* (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< compatible* (see *-bility*); = *F. compatibilité*, etc.] The quality of being compatible. (a) Consistency; the capacity of coexisting with something else.

The *compatibility* and concurrence of such properties in one thing.

*Barrow*, Works, II. ix.

(b) Suitableness; congeniality: as, a *compatibility* of tempers. Also sometimes *compatibleness*.

*compatible* (kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* [*< F. compatible* = *Sp. compatible* = *Pg. compatível* = *It. compatibile*, compatible, concurable, *< ML. compatibilis* (in *compatibile beneficium*, a benefice which could be held together with another one), *< LL. compati*, suffer with: see *compassion*, n.] 1. Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; consistent; reconcilable: now followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature.

*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Let us not . . . require . . . a union of excellencies not quite *compatible with* each other.

*Sir J. Reynolds*, Dis., xiv.

The maintenance of an essentially religious attitude of mind is *compatible with* absolute freedom of speculation on all subjects, whether scientific or metaphysical.

*J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 274.

2. Capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; congenial; congruous.

Not repugnant, but *compatible*.

*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 485.

Every man may claim the fullest liberty to exercise his faculties *compatible with* the possession of like liberty by every other man.

*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 94.

=Syn. Consistent (with), accordant (with), congruous (with), congenial (to), in keeping (with). For comparison, see *incompatible*.

*compatibleness* (kom-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *compatibility*.

*compatibly* (kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In a compatible manner; fitly; suitably; consistently.

*compatient* (kom-pâ'shent), *a.* [*< ME. compacient* = *It. compaciente*, *< LL. compatiens* (t), pp. of *compati*, suffer with: see *compassion*, n.] Suffering together.

Be ye *compacient*.

*Wyclif*, 1 Pet. III. 8 (Oxf.).

The same *compacient* and commoriant fates.

*Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III.

*compatriot* (kom-pâ'tri-qt), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. compatriote* = *Sp. Pg. compatriota*, *Sp. (obs.) compatrioto* = *It. compatriotta*, *compatriotta*, *< ML. compatriota*, *compatriotus* (also *compatrianus*, *compatriensis*), *< L. com-*, together, + *LL. patriota*, a countryman: see *patriot*. Cf. *copatriot*.] 1. *n.* An inhabitant of the same country with another; a fellow-countryman.

The shipwrecked goods both of strangers and our own *compatriots*.

*Br. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, I. 4.

Clement VI., with his easy temper, was least likely to restrain that proverbial vice of popes . . . nepotism. On his brothers, nephews, kindred, relatives, *compatriots*, were accumulated grants, benefices, promotions.

*Milman*, Latin Christianity, xii. 9.

II. *a.* 1. Of the same country. [Rare.]

To my *compatriot* youth  
I point the high example of thy sons.

*Akenside*, Pleasures of Imagination, I.

2. Animated by love of a common country; united in patriotism; patriotic. [Rare.]

She [Britain] rears to freedom an undaunted race,  
*Compatriot*, zealous, hospitable, kind.

*Thomson*, Liberty, v.

*compatriotism* (kom-pâ'tri-qt-izm), *n.* [*< compatriot* + *-ism*; = *F. compatriotisme*.] The state of being a compatriot or fellow-countryman. *Quarterly Rev.*

*compear* (kom-pēr), *v. i.* [Also *compeer*; = *It. comparire* = (with term. ult. *< L. -escere*) *F. comparatre* = *Pr. comparaiser* = *Sp. Pg. comparecer*, appear before a judge, *< L. comparere*, *comparere*, appear, *< com-*, together, + *parere*, appear: see *appear*.] To appear; in *Scots law*,

to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

Two elders, being called and *compeared*, acknowledged the testimonial was false and forged.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 126.

**compearance** (kom-pēr'ans), *n.* [*< compear + -ance; after OF. comparence, comparance, < ML. comparentia, compearance. Cf. appearance.*] 1. The act of *compearing*; in *Scots law*, the appearance made for a defender by himself or by his counsel in an action.

William, brother to King Malcolm . . . and of his *compearance* befor King Henrie of England, tuelching Northumberland. *Stewart, Chron. Scotland*, III. 16.

2*t.* Appearance (of many together). *N. E. D.* Dist. of *compearance*. See *diet*<sup>2</sup>.

**compearer** (kom-pēr'ēr), *n.* One who *compears*.

**compeer**<sup>1</sup> (kom-pēr'), *n.* [*< ME. compeer, compeere, comper, cumber, < OF. \*comper, F. compair = Pr. compar, < L. compar, conpar, equal, an equal, a companion, < com-, with, + par, equal, > OF. per, pair, > E. peer<sup>2</sup> and pair, q. v. Cf. compare<sup>1</sup>.*] One who is the peer of another; one who has equal rank or standing in any respect; an equal, especially as a companion or associate.

With him ther rood a gentil pardoner  
Of Bouncivale, his frend and his comper.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 670.

He so grette [greeted] alle  
Of his *compers* that he knew so curteisliche & faire.

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 370.

And him thus answer'd soon his bold compeer.

*Milton, P. L.*, l. 127.

His [Londor's] dramatic *compeers* can almost be numbered on the fingers of one hand.

*Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 47.

=*Syn.* See *associate*, *n.*  
**compeer**<sup>1*t*</sup> (kom-pēr'), *v. t.* [*< compeer<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To equal; match; be equal with.

In my rights,

By me invested, he *compeers* the best.

*Shak., Lear*, v. 3.

**compeer**<sup>2*t*</sup>, *v. t.* See *compear*.

**compel** (kom-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compelled*, ppr. *compelling*. [*< ME. compellen, < OF. compellir = Pr. Pg. compellir = Sp. compeler, compeller, < L. compellere, compellere, compel, urge, drive together, < com-, together, + pellere, pp. pulsus, drive: see pell<sup>3</sup>, pulse<sup>1</sup>. Hence compulsion, compulsory, etc. Cf. expel, impel, repel.*] 1. To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; constrain; oblige; coerce, by either physical or moral force: as, circumstances *compel* us to practise economy.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. *Luke* xiv. 23.

I am almost of opinion that we should force you to accept the command, as sometimes the Pretorian bands have *compelled* their captains to receive the empire.

*Dryden, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy*.

2. To subject; force to submit; subdue.

I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson, Geraldine*.

Nothing can rightly *compel* a simple and brave man to a vulgar sadness. *Thoreau, Walden*, p. 142.

3. To take by force or violence; wrest; extort. [*Rare.*]

The subjects' grief

Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each  
The sixth part of his substance. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, l. 2.

His words and actions are his own and honour's,  
Not bought, nor *compell'd* from him.

*Fletcher, Double Marriage*, III. 3.

4. To drive together; unite by force; gather in a crowd or company; herd. [*A Latinism, and rare.*]

Wyld beastes in yron yokes he would *compell*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, l. vi. 26.

Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,  
(Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*.)

*Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*, III. 720.

5. To overpower; overcome; control. [*Rare.*]

But easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden*.

**compellable** (kom-pel'a-bl), *a.* [*< compel + -able.*] Capable of being or liable to be *compelled* or constrained.

No man being *compellable* to confess publicly any sin before Noxatian's time. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vi. 4.

Joint tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands. *Blackstone*.

**compellably** (kom-pel'a-bli), *adv.* By compulsion. *Todd*.

**compellation** (kom-pe-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. compellatio(n-), < compellāre, compellāre, pp. compellatus, compellatus, accost, address, reproach, freq. of compellere, compellere, urge: see compel.*] A distinguishing form of address or salutation; a characteristic appellation or denomination.

That name and *compellation* of little flock doth not comfort, but deject my devotion.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, l. 58.

Metaphorical *compellations*.

*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus*.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings of France is by "Sire."

*Sir W. Temple*.

To begin with me—he gives me the *compellation* of the Author of a Dramatick Essay.

*Dryden, Def. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy*.

**compellative** (kom-pel'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. as if \*compellativus, < compellare, address: see compellation and -ive.*] 1. *a.* Denoting address: applied to grammatical forms: as, a *compellative* case; the *compellative* use of a word.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a name by which a person is addressed; a proper name.

**compellatory** (kom-pel'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*< compel + -atory.*] Tending to *compel*; compulsory. [*Rare.*]

Process *compellatory*. *G. Cavendish, Cardinal Wolsey*.

**compeller** (kom-pel'ēr), *n.* One who *compels* or constrains.

**compellingly** (kom-pel'ing-li), *adv.* In a *compelling* or *constraining* manner; *compulsorily*.

She must declare it to be so; that is, probably, obscurely, peradventure, but not evidently, *compellingly*, necessarily. *Jer. Taylor, Real Presence*, II. § 6.

**compend** (kom'pend), *n.* [*< ML. compendium: see compendium.*] Same as *compendium*.

The ship, in its latest complete equipment, is an abridgment and *compend* of a nation's arts.

*Emerson, Civilization*.

**compendiarious** (kom-pen-di-ā-ri-us), *a.* [*< L. compendarius, short, < compendium, a short way: see compendium.*] Short; *compendious*. *Bailey*.

**compendiate** (kom-pen'di-āt), *v. t.* [*< LL. compendiat, pp. of compendiare, abbreviate (condense), < L. compendium, that which is weighed together: see compendium.*] To sum up or collect together; *comprehend*.

That which . . . *compendiate*th all blessing—peace upon Israel.

*Sp. King, Vitell Palatina* (ed. 1614), p. 2.

**compendiosity** (kom-pen-di-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. compendiositas(-t)s, < L. compendiosus, compendios: see compendious.*] *Compendiousness*; brevity; conciseness. *Bailey*.

**compendious** (kom-pen'di-us), *a.* [= *F. compendieux = Sp. Pg. It. compendioso, < L. compendiosus, short, abridged, < compendium, a short way: see compendium.*] 1. Containing the substance or general principles of a subject in a narrow compass; short; abridged; concise: as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

On esy wyse latte thy Resone be sayde

In wordes gentylle and also *compendious*.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Three things be required in the oration of a man having authority—that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable.

*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, II. 2.

2*t.* Narrow; limited. [*Rare.*]

Thies men, in matters of Diuinitie, openlie pretend a great knowledge, and haue priuately to them selues a vertie *compendious* vnderstanding of all.

*Acham, The Scholemaster*, p. 82.

3*t.* Short; direct; not circuitous.

Wherein Mr. Vallence after a wonderously *compendious*, facile, prompt, and redy waye, nott withoute painfull deligence and laborious industrie, doth enstructe them.

Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

I think the most *compendious* cure, for some of them at least, had been in Bedlam. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 631.

=*Syn.* 1. *Succinct, Summary, etc. See concise.*

**compendiouly** (kom-pen'di-us-li), *adv.* In a *compendious* or terse, brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

Brief, boy, brief!

Discourse the service of each several table

*Compendiously.* *Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater*, l. 2.

The state or condition of matter before the world was a-making is *compendiously* expressed by the word *chaos*.

*Bentley*.

**compendiousness** (kom-pen'di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *compendious*; conciseness; brevity; terseness; comprehension within a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion.

*Bentley, Sermons*, ix.

**compendium** (kom-pen'di-um), *n.* [= *F. compendium = Sp. Pg. It. compendio, < ML. compendium, an abridgment, in L. a short way, a short cut, lit. a sparing, saving, that which is weighed together, < compendere, weigh together, balance, < com-, together, + pendere, weigh: see pend<sup>1</sup>. Cf. compensate.*] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads of a larger work or system, or the general principles or leading points of a subject; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome. Also *compend*.

We are that bold and adventurous piece of nature, which he that studies wisely learns in a *compendium*, what others labour at in a divided piece and endless volume.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, l. 15.

A short system or *compendium* of a science.

*Watts, Improvement of Mind*.

=*Syn.* *Epitome, Abstract, etc. See abridgment.*

**compensable** (kom-pen'sa-bl), *a.* [*< compense + -able; = F. Sp. compensable, etc.*] Capable of being compensated. *Cotgrave*.

**compensate** (kom-pen'sāt or kom-pen-sāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compensated*, ppr. *compensating*. [*< L. compensatus, compensatus, pp. of compensare, compensare (whence ult. the earlier form compense, q. v.), weigh together one thing against another, balance, make good, later also shorten, spare, < com-, together, + pensare, weigh, > ult. E. poise, q. v. Cf. compendium.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give a substitute of equal value to; give an equivalent to; recompense: as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work or a merchant for his losses.

Nothing can *compensate* a people for the loss of what we may term civic individuality.

*Gladstone, Might of Right*, p. 203.

2. To make up for; counterbalance; make amends for.

All the wealth and treasures of the Indies can never *compensate* to a man the loss of his life.

*Stillington, Sermons*, I. xii.

To *compensate* our brief term in this world, it is good to know as much as we can of it.

*Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, III. 29.

Up to a certain period, the diminution of the poetical powers is far more than *compensated* by the improvement of all the appliances and means of which those powers stand in need.

*Macaulay, Dryden*.

3. In *mech.*, to construct so as to effect compensation for the results of variations of temperature. See *compensation*, 4.

So long as the clocks themselves are no better than they are, it would undoubtedly be a waste of money to *compensate* the pendulums.

*Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches*, p. 180.

=*Syn.* *Recompense, Remunerate, etc. (see indemnify), reward.*

II. *intrans.* To supply or serve as an equivalent; make amends; atone: followed by *for*: as, what can *compensate* for the loss of honor?

No apparatus of senators, judges, and police can *compensate* for the want of an internal governing sentiment.

*H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 296.

**compensation** (kom-pen-sā'shon), *n.* [= *F. compensation = Pr. compensacio = Sp. compensación = Pg. compensação = It. compensazione, < L. compensatio(n-), < compensare, compensate: see compensate.*] 1. The act of *compensating*; counterbalance: as, nature is based on a system of *compensations*.—2. That which is given or received as an equivalent, as for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; indemnity; recompense; amends; requital.

He that thinks to serve God by way of *compensation*, that is, to recompense God by doing one duty, for the omission of another, sins even in that, in which he thinks he serves God.

*Donne, Sermons*, v.

He [the Nabob] . . . made overtures to the chiefs of the invading armament, and offered to restore the factory, and to give *compensation* to those whom he had despoiled.

*Macaulay, Lord Clive*.

3. That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency, or makes amends: as, the speed of the hare is a *compensation* for its want of any weapon of defense.

His [Dante's] gentleness is all the more striking by contrast, like that alken *compensation* which blooms out of the thorny stem of the cactus.

*Lovell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 46.

4. In *mech.*, means of creating a balance of forces; counteraction of opposing tendencies; adjustment for equilibrium. Compensation of the contraction and expansion of metals through variations of temperature is effected in the pendulums and balance-wheels of timepieces chiefly by a combination of metals of different expansibilities, and in iron beams, rails, etc., by allowance for increase and diminution of length; of inequalities in magnetic attraction, etc., by devices called *compensators*. See *compensation-balance*, below, and *compensator*.

5. In the *civil law*, the extinguishment of a debt by a counter-claim which the debtor has against his creditor, thus effecting the simultaneous extinguishment of two obligations, or of one and part of another.—*Compensation-balance, pendulum*, a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the effects of temperature, under which the instrument would otherwise move slower when warmer and faster when colder. A *compensation-pendulum* is commonly a *gridiron pendulum* or a *mercurial pendulum*. (See *pendulum*.) A *compensation-balance* has compensation-bars.—*Compensation-bars*, bars formed of two or more metals of different expansibilities, so that changes of temperature have the effect of bending them one way or the other. They are used to produce perfect equality of motion in the balances of watches and chronometers.—*Compensation Rights Compensation Act*, an English statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 15), providing for the ap-



plication of money paid as compensation for the compulsory acquisition of common lands, etc. = *Syn.* 2. Reward, remuneration, requital, satisfaction, indemnification, reimbursement, reparation.

**compensative** (kəm-pen'sā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. compensatif* = *Pg. compensativo*, < *LL. compensativus*, < *L. compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] *I. a.* Making amends or compensation.

The compensative justice of the old drama.

*Hazlitt, Lit. of Reign of Elizabeth.*

**II. n.** That which compensates; compensation. [Rare.]

This is the sorry compensative.

*Lamb, To Barton.*

**compensativeness** (kəm-pen'sā-tiv-nes), *n.* Fitness or readiness to make amends. *Bailey.*  
**compensator** (kəm-pen-sā-tor), *n.* [= *F. compensateur* = *Sp. Pg. compensador* = *It. compensatore*, < *NL. \*compensator*, < *L. compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] One who or that which compensates. Specifically—(a) A magnet or mass of soft iron so placed as to neutralize the effects of local attraction on the needle of a compass. Also called *correcting-plate*. (b) In *gas-manuf.*, a device for equalizing the action of the exhauster which draws the gas from the retorts.

**compensatory** (kəm-pen'sā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< compensate* + *-ory*; = *F. compensatoire*. Cf. *compensator*.] Serving to compensate or as compensation; making amends; requiting.

Tribute which is not penal nor compensatory.

*Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. 2.*

All the compensatory forces of air and water.

*De Quincey, Herodotus.*

**Compensatory damages**, in law, damages estimated as an equivalent for the injury, in contradistinction to *punitive* or *retributive damages*, awarded by way of punishment for wilful wrong.

**compenset** (kəm-pens'), *v. t.* [*< ME. compensen*, < *OF. compenser*, *F. compenser* = *Pr. compensar*, *compessar* = *Sp. Pg. compensar* = *It. compensare*, < *L. compensare*, *compensare*, balance, make good, compensate: see *compensate*.] To recompense; compensate; counterbalance.

The weight of the quicksilver doth not compensate the weight of a stone.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**compert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *compeer*<sup>1</sup>.

**comperaget**, *n.* [*< comper* + *-age*.] Gossiping; familiar friendship. *Coles, 1717.*

**comperendinatet**, *v. i.* [*< L. comperendinatus*, pp. of *comperendinare*, cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day or later, < *comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day: see *comperendinous*.] To delay. *Bailey.*

**comperendinationt**, *n.* [See *comperendinate*.] A putting off; a delaying.

**comperendinous**, *a.* [*< L. comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day, < *com-*, with, + *perendinus*, of day after to-morrow, < *perendie*, on the day after to-morrow, < *\*perum* (= *Oscan perum* = *Gr. πέρον* = *Skt. param*, akin to *per-*, *pre-*, *pro-*, *para-*, *peri-*, q. v.), beyond, + *dies*, day: see *diat*.] Prolonged; deferred; postponed. *Bailey.*

**compernaget**, *n.* [*ME., appar. < comperere*, *comper*, *comperer*, companion (see *compeer*<sup>1</sup>), + *-n* + *-age*; or else for *compenage*, *companage*, < *OF. compenage*, *compaignage*, company (cf. *companage*): see *company*. Cf. *comperage*.] Company.

A thing I shall you declare truly,

Ar I me departe fro your comperage,

To ende that all thetoof haue memory.

*Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3708.*

**compesce** (kəm-pes'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compesced*, ppr. *compescing*. [*< L. compescere*, fasten together, confine, curb, < *compes*, *conpes*, a fetter, < *com-*, together, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] To hold in check; restrain; curb. *Carlyle.*

**compestert**, *v. t.* [A law term, < *OF. composter*, compound, also prob. *compost*, < *ML. compostare*, compost: see *compost*, *v.* Prob. confused with *composture*, compost (of which no verb use appears), and perhaps (with regard to the vowel *e* for *o*) with *pasture*.] To manure (land): said of cattle.

No other beasts ought to be put into the Commons but those of the tenant of the land to which it is appendant or those which he takes to *compester* his land.

*Argument in Rumsey v. Rowden, I Ventris, 18.*

As if it had been said Levant and couchant, for when they (cattle) are appurtenant, they shall be intended to Plow, Manure, *Compester*, and Feed upon the Land.

*Coke, in Mori v. Webbe (1652), 2 Brownlow (and Goldsborough), p. 298.*

**compete** (kəm-pēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *competed*, ppr. *competing*. [= *Sp. Pg. competir* = *It. competere*, compete (cf. *F. compéter* = *Sp. competer*, have a fair claim to), < *L. competere*, strive after something in company with or together (the lit. sense), usually meet or come

together, coincide, agree, be fit or suitable, < *com-*, together, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*. Hence (from *L. competere*) *competent*, *competition*, and *competitor*.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; enter into competition or rivalry; vie: with *for* before the thing sought and *with* before the person or thing rivaled.

The sages of antiquity will not dare to compete with the inspired authors.

*Milner.*

How is it that the United States, formerly a maritime power of the first class, has now no ships or steamers that can profitably compete for the carrying of even its own exports?

*D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 45.*

**competence, competency** (kəm-pē-tens, -tens), *n.* [= *F. compétence* = *Sp. Pg. competencia* = *It. competenza*, < *ML. competentia*, competence, fitness, in L. agreement, conjunction, < *competen(t)-s*, ppr., being fit, competent: see *competent* and *-ence, -ency*.] 1. The state of being competent; fitness; suitableness; adequateness; as, there is no doubt of his competence for the task.

At present, we trust a man with making constitutions on less proof of competence than we should demand before we gave him our shoe to patch.

*Lowell, Study Windows, p. 67.*

We are ever in danger of exaggerating the competence of a new discovery.

*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53, note.*

2. Adequate authority or qualification; range of capacity or ability; the sphere of action or judgment within which one is competent.

To master exhaustively the English of our own time is beyond the competency of any one man.

*F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 97.*

It is not my business, and does not lie within my competency, to say what the Hebrew text does, and what it does not, signify.

*Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 19.*

3. In the law of evidence: (a) Legal capacity or fitness to be heard in court, as distinguished from credibility or sufficiency, because the question whether the evidence shall be heard is usually determined before considering its weight. Thus, a witness may be competent, although unworthy of belief; evidence may be competent, although not alone sufficient even if believed. (b) Legal right or authority; power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause: as, the competency of a judge or court to examine and decide.

Elizabeth . . . induced the parliament to pass a law, enacting that whoever should deny the competency of the reigning sovereign, with the assent of the states of the realm, to alter the succession, should suffer death as a traitor.

*Macaulay.*

4. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; especially, property, means of subsistence, or income sufficient to furnish the necessities and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

That which is a competency for one Man, is not enough for another.

*Selden, Table-Talk, p. 38.*

Seven happy years of health and competence,

And mutual love and honourable toil.

*Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

**competent** (kəm-pē-tent), *a.* [= *D. Dan. kompetent* = *G. Sw. kompetent*, < *OF. competent*, *F. compétent* = *Pr. competent* = *Sp. Pg. It. competente*, < *L. competen(t)-s*, in *LL.* as adj., corresponding to, suitable, competent, prop. ppr. of *competere* (> *F. compéter*, etc.), be sufficient, also strive after, etc.: see *compete*.] 1. Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or adequate for the purpose: as, competent supplies of food and clothing; an army competent to the defense of the kingdom.

To kepe hir feist in competent place be the alderman and maistres assigned.

*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 445.*

His indignation derives itself out of a very competent injury.

*Shak., T. N., III. 4.*

Has he a competent sum there in the bag  
To buy the goods within?

*B. Jonson, Alchemist, III. 2.*

He that can love his friend with this noble ardour will in a competent degree affect all.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 6.*

2. Having ability or capacity; properly qualified: as, a competent bookkeeper.

As to the particular bounds or extent of it [the kingdom of Tonquin], I cannot be a competent judge, coming to it by Sea, and going up directly to Cachao.

*Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 81.*

Let us first consider how competent we are for the office.

*Government of the Tongue.*

The atom or molecule which is competent to intercept the calorific waves is, in the same degree, competent to generate them.

*Tyndall, Radiation, § 14.*

3. In law, having legal capacity or qualification: as, a competent judge or court; a competent witness. In a judge or court it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness it implies a legal capacity to testify. See *competence*, 3.

Even before it is clearly known whether the Innovation be damageable or not, the judge is competent to issue a

prohibition to innovate, until the point can be determined.

*Burke, A Regicide Peace.*

Some members had before suggested that seven states were competent to the ratification [of a treaty].

*Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 45.*

4. Rightfully or lawfully belonging; pertaining by right; permissible: followed by *to*.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not competent to any finite being.

*Locke.*

It is not competent to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff.

*Blackstone.*

He studied his business by night and by day . . . until he had made a fine reputation; and then it was competent to him to rest.

*R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 74.*

**Competent and omitted**, in *Scots law*, said of pleas which might have been maintained, but have not been stated. = *Syn.* 1. *Sufficient*, etc. See *adequate*. — 2. *Fitted*, etc. See *qualified*.

**competent** (kəm-pē-tent), *n.* One of the competentes (which see).

**competentes** (kəm-pē-tent's), *n. pl.* [*LL.*, pl. of *L. competen(t)-s*, ppr. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] In the early church, the more advanced catechumens, who had given in their names as applicants for baptism on the next stated occasion. Before this, while undergoing their preparatory probation, they were called *auditors* or *hearers* (in *Latin audientes*, hearers, or *rudes*, unskilled; in Greek, the *ἀκροατοί*, or less perfect).

**competently** (kəm-pē-tent-li), *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably; fitly; rightly.

Some places require men competently endowed.

*Wotton.*

My friend is now . . . competently rich.

*Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.*

**competible** (kəm-pet'i-bl), *a.* An improper form of *compatible*.

It is not compatible with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil.

*Hammond, Fundamentals.*

**competibleness** (kəm-pet'i-bl-nes), *n.* An improper form of *compatibleness*.

**competition** (kəm-pē-tish'qn), *n.* [= *F. compétition* = *Sp. competición* = *Pg. competição*, < *LL. competitio(n)-*, an agreement, rivalry, < *L. competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] 1. The act of seeking or endeavoring to gain what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; common contest or striving for the same object; strife for superiority; rivalry: as, the competition of two candidates for an office. Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*, now always by *for*, before the thing sought.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be.

*Bacon.*

There is no competition but for the second place.

*Dryden.*

The competition would be, not which should yield the least to promote the common good, but which should yield the most.

*Calhoun, Works, I. 69.*

2. A trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness.—3. In *Scots law*, a contest which arises on bankruptcy between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences. = *Syn.* 1. *Rivalry*, etc. See *emulation*.

**competitive** (kəm-pet'i-tiv), *a.* [*< L.* as if *\*competitivus*, < *competitus*, pp. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] Pertaining to or involving competition; characterized by or requiring competition; competing.

The co-operative in lieu of the competitive principle.

*Quarterly Rev.*

The educational abomination of desolation of the present day is the stimulation of young people to work at high pressure by incessant competitive examinations.

*Huxley, Tech. Education.*

**competitor** (kəm-pet'i-tor), *n.* [= *F. compétiteur* = *Sp. Pg. competidor* = *It. competitore*, < *L. competitor*, a rival (in law, a plaintiff), < *competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] 1. One who competes; one who contends for and endeavors to obtain what another seeks at the same time, or claims what another claims; a rival.

How furious and impatient they be,

And cannot brook competitors in love.

*Shak., Tit. And., II. 1.*

Where kings were fair competitors for honour,  
Thoushouldst have come up to him, there have fought him.

*Fletcher (and another), False One, II. 1.*

2. One who competes with another in zeal for the same cause; a zealous associate or confederate; a comrade.

Thou, my brother, my competitor

In top of all design, my mate in empire.

*Shak., A. and C., v. 1.*

Every hour more competitors

Flock to the rebels, and their power grows strong.

*Shak., Rich. III., IV. 4.*

**competitory** (kəm-pet'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. competitus* (see *competitor*) + *-ory*.] Acting or done in

competition; rival: as, a *competitory* treatise. *Faber*. [Rare.]

**competitress** (kom-pet'i-tres), n. [*< competitor + -ess.*] A female competitor.

**competitrix** (kom-pet'i-triks), n. [*L., fem. of competitor: see competitor.*] Same as *competitress*.

Queen Anne, now being without *competitrix* for her title, thought herself secure. *Lord Herbert*, *Hen. VIII.*

**compilation** (kom-pi-lā'shon), n. [*< F. compilation = Pr. compilatio = Sp. compilación = Pg. compilação = It. compilazione, < L. compilatio(n-), a compilation, lit. a pillaging, plundering, < compilare, pp. compilatus, snatch together and carry off, plunder: see compile.*] 1. The act of bringing together; a gathering or piling up; collection.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass.

*Woodward*, *Fossils*.

2. The gathering of materials for books, documents, tables, etc., from existing sources; the act of bringing together and adapting things said or written by different persons for the exposition of a subject.

Nearly at the same time [sixth century], both in the Eastern Church under John the Faster, and in the extreme West under the Irish and other Celtic missionaries, began the *compilation* of Penitentials.

*Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 296.

3. That which is compiled; a book or treatise produced by compiling.

Among the ancient story-books of this character, a Latin *compilation*, entitled *Gesta Romanorum*, seems to have been the favourite.

*T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*.

**compilator** (kom-pi-lā-tor), n. [*ME. compilator = F. compilateur = Sp. Pg. compilador = It. compilatore, < L. compilator, < compilare, pp. compilatus, snatch together: see compile, and cf. compiler.*] A compiler. *Chaucer*.

**compile** (kom-pil'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *compiled*, ppr. *compiling*. [*< ME. compilēn, < OF. compiler, F. compiler = Pr. Sp. Pg. compilar = It. compilare, < L. compilare, snatch together and carry off, plunder, pillage (the sense of 'compile' appears in deriv. compilatio: see compilation), < com-, together, + pilare, rob: see pill<sup>2</sup>, pillage.*] 1. To make or form (a written or printed work) by putting together in due order or in an order adapted to the given purpose, and with such changes and additions as may be deemed necessary or desirable, literary, historical, or other written or printed materials collected from various sources; prepare or draw up by selecting, adapting, and rearranging existing materials: as, to *compile* tables of weights and measures; to *compile* a gazetteer or a glossary.

They have often no other task than to lay two books before them, out of which they *compile* a third, without any new materials of their own.

*Johnson*, *Idler*, No. 85.

In the middle of the sixth century Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, *compiled* the collection of canons which was the germ and model of all later collections.

*Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 296.

2t. To write; compose.

Of that fight how it felle in a few yerres,  
That was clanelly *compiled* with a clerk wise,  
On Gydo, a game (man), that graidly hade soght,  
And wist all the werks by weghes he hade.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 58.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions.

*Sir W. Temple*.

3t. To contain; comprise.

After so long a race as I have run  
Through Faery land, which these six books *compile*,  
Give leave to rest me.

*Spenser*, *Sonnets*, lxxx.

4t. To make up or place (together); compose; construct.

Walls . . . built of most white and blacke stones,  
which are disposed checkerwise one by another, and curiously *compiled* together.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 64.

He did intend  
A brassen wall in compas to *compile*  
About Cairmardin.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. iii. 10.

Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents and kinds.

*Donne*, *Devotions*, p. 68.

5t. To bring into accord or agreement; reconcile.

The Prince had perfectly *compilde*  
These paires of friends in peace and settled rest.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 17.

**complement** (kom-pil'ment), n. [*< compile + -ment.*] The act of putting or piling together or heaping up. *Woodward*.

**compiler** (kom-pi'lér), n. [*< ME. compilour, < OF. compilour, compileur, < L. compilator, < compilare, compile. Cf. compiler.*] One who compiles; one who makes a compilation.

**compinger** (kom-pinj'), v. t. [*< L. compingere, compingere, fix together, confine, < com-, together, + pangere, fasten: see compact<sup>1</sup>, a.*] To compress; shut up.

Into what straits hath it been *compinged*, a little flock!

*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 599.

**compiret**, n. An obsolete form of *compeer*.

*Minsheu*, 1617.

**compitalia** (kom-pi-tā'li-ā), n. [*L., neut. pl. of compitalis, of or pertaining to cross-roads, < compitum, also competum and compitus, a place where several ways meet, a cross-road, < competere, meet or come together, coincide, agree: see compete, competent.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated annually at cross-roads in honor of the Lares. It was held soon after the Saturnalia, on a day fixed by the pretor.

**complacence, complacency** (kom-plā'sens, -sen-si), n.; pl. *complacences, complacencies* (-sen-siz, -siz). [*= F. complaisance = Pr. Sp. Pg. complacencia = It. complacenza, < ML. complacentia, < L. complacens(-t)s, very pleasing: see complacent and -ence, -ency.*] 1. Disposition to please, or an act intended to give pleasure; friendly civility, or a civil act. See *complaisance* (now generally used in this sense).

*Complacency*, and truth, and manly sweetness,  
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts.

*Addison*.

Every moment of her life brings me fresh instances of her *complacency* to my inclinations.

*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 95.

Of smooth and solemnized *complacencies*,  
By which, on Christian lands, from age to age  
Profession mocks performance.

*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, v.

2. A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; especially, self-satisfaction.

The great Galees of Venice and Florence  
Be well laden with things of *complacence*,  
All spicery and of grossers ware.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.

But also in *complacences*, nowise so strict as this of the passion (love), the man of sensibility counts it a delight only to hear a child's voice fully addressed to him, or to see the beautiful manners of the youth of either sex.

*Emerson*, *Success*.

3t. That which gives satisfaction; a cause of pleasure or joy; a comfort.

O thou, my sole *complacence*!

*Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 276.

*Love of complacency.* See *love of benevolence*, under *benevolence*. — *Syn.* *Complacency, Complaisance.* *Complacency* once included the meaning of both these words, but they are now separated, *complacency* retaining the meanings allied to quiet pleasure or satisfaction, and making over to *complaisance* those connected with the disposition or effort to compliment, please, and oblige.

Yet nobody even now, I suppose, receives a summons to attend a jury with perfect *complacency*.

*Maine*, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 175.

Wdd. If it were not to please you, I see no necessity for our parting.

Jac. I protest I do it only out of *complaisance* to you.

*Dryden*, *Mock Astrologer*, iv.

**complacent** (kom-plā'sent), a. [*= F. complaisant = Sp. complaciente = Pg. complacente = It. complacente, < L. complacens(-t)s, very pleasing, ppr. of placere, please at the same time*] It. *complacere* = Sp. Pg. *complacer* = F. *complaître*, please, be very pleasing (the E. sense 'pleased' due rather to *complacence*, q. v.), < com-, together, + placere, please: see *please*, and cf. *complaisant*, which is a doublet of *complacent*.] 1. Civil; kindly; giving pleasure. See *complaisant* (now generally used in this sense).

That calm look which seem'd to all assent,  
And that *complacent* speech which nothing meant.

*Crabbe*, *Parish Register*.

Eternal love doth keep,  
In his *complacent* arms, the earth, the air, the deep.

*Bryant*, *The Ages*, vi.

2. Accompanied with or springing from a sense of quiet enjoyment; gratified; satisfied: as, a *complacent* look or smile.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings.

*Burke*.

**complacential** (kom-plā-sen'shal), a. [*< ML. complacentialia, complacence (see complacence), + -al.*] Marked by complacence; arising from or causing gratification.

The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love.

*Baxter*, *Life and Times* (1696), fol. p. 7.

**complacently** (kom-plā'sent-li), adv. In a complacent manner; with or from pleasure or gratification, especially self-satisfaction.

We reflect very *complacently* on our own severity, and compare with great pride the high standard of morals established in England with the Parisian laxity.

*Macaulay*, *Moore's Byron*.

**complain** (kom-plān'), v. [*< ME. complainen, compleynen, compleignen, < OF. complaindre, com-*

*pleindre*, F. *complaindre* = Pr. *complagner*, *complanger* = Sp. *complainir* (obs.) = It. *compiagnere, compiangere, < ML. compiangere, bewail, complain, < L. com-, together, + plangere, strike, beat, as the breast in extreme grief, bewail: see plain<sup>2</sup>, plaint.*] I. intrans. 1. To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or dissatisfaction; lament or murmur about anything; find fault.

That he sholde a-mende alle the fautes wherof thei cowde hem *complayne* [bewail themselves].

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 80.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. *Job* vii. 11.

Our merchants are *complaining* bitterly that Great Britain is ruining their trade, and there is great reason to *complain*.

*J. Adams*, in *Bancroft's Hist. Const.*, I. 444.

2. Figuratively, to make a sound resembling that of lamentation or suffering; emit a mournful sound or noise: as, the *complaining* wind; the sea *complains* dismally. — 3. To utter an expression of discomfort or sorrow from some cause; speak of the suffering of anything: with of: as, to *complain* of headache, of poverty, or of wrong.

In the midst of water I *complain* of thirst. *Dryden*.

4. To make a formal accusation against a person, or on account of anything; make a charge: with of.

And where thei saugh sir Gawein, thei drough a-boute hym and *compleyned* to hym of hym-self, and seide that he hadde hem euyl be seyn at that friste turnement.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the king?

*Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, I. I.

*Complain* unto the duke of this indignity.

*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, v. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. To bewail, repine, grieve, mourn, grumble, croak.

II. † trans. To lament; bewail; deplore. *Lydgate*.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,  
But outwardly they needs must temporise.

*Daniel*, *Civil Wars*.

Gaufride, who could'st so well in rhyme *complain*  
The death of Richard with an arrow slain.

*Dryden*, *Fables*.

**complain** (kom-plān'), n. [*< complain, v.*] Complaint; outcry. [Poetical.]

Then came a conquering earth-thunder, and rumbled  
That fierce *complain* to silence.

*Keats*.

**complainable** (kom-plā-nā-bl), a. [*< complain + -able.*] Capable of being or worthy to be complained of.

Though both [profaneness and superstition] be blameable, yet superstition is less *complainable*.

*Feltbam*, *Resolves*, I. 36.

**complainant** (kom-plā'nant), n. [*< F. complainant, ppr. of complaindre: see complain, v., and -ant.*] 1. One who makes a complaint; a complainer.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants*.

*Jeremy Collier*, *Def. of Short View*.

In one particular case, the complaint of the King, the old assumption that *complainants* are presumably in the right was kept long alive among us.

*Maine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 272.

Hence — 2. One who suffers from ill health.

[Rare.]

Taxed as she was to such an extent that she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant *complainant*.

*H. Spencer*, *Education*, p. 262.

3. In law, one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against another; a plaintiff; a prosecutor; in particular, the plaintiff in a suit in equity, or one on whose complaint a criminal prosecution is asked for.

**complainer** (kom-plā'nér), n. One who complains, laments, or bewails; a faultfinder; a murmurer; a grumbler.

Speechless *complainer*, I will learn thy thought.

*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, iii. 2.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words.

*Government of the Tongue*.

**complainingful** (kom-plān'fūl), a. [*< complain + -ful, I.*] Full of complaints; complaining.

[Rare.]

**complaining** (kom-plā'ning), n. [*ME. compleigninge; verbal n. of complain, v.*] The expression of regret, sorrow, or dissatisfaction; a murmuring; a complaint.

They vented their *complaining*s.

*Shak.*, *Cor.*, I. I.

**complaining** (kom-plā'ning), p. a. [*Pyrr. of complain, v.*] 1. Expressing or expressive of complaint; lamenting; murmuring: as, to speak in a *complaining* tone.

Rivers that move  
In majesty, and the *complaining* brooks  
That make the meadows green.

*Bryant*, *Thana topia*.

Rows of complaining camels were kneeling close at hand, a caravan from the Soudan.

C. W. Stoddard, *Maahallah*, p. 194.

2. In the habit of making complaint; fretful; querulous: as, a complaining child.—3. Sick; ill; poorly: as, he is complaining. [Colloq.]  
complainingly (kom-plā'ning-lī), adv. In a complaining manner; with expression of dissatisfaction. *Byron*.

complaint (kom-plānt'), n. [*ME. complaynte, complaynte, complaynte*, < *OF. complaint, complaint*, m., also *complainte, complayte, complayte*, *F. complainte, f.* (= *It. compianto*), < *complaint*, pp. of *complaindre*, *complain*: see *complain*, v.]  
1. An expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, resentment, or discontent; lamentation; faultfinding; murmuring.

Even to-day is my complaint bitter. *Job* xxiii. 2.

The complaints I hear of these are grievous.

*Shak.*, 1 *Hen.* IV., ii. 4.

I do not breathe,

Not whisper any murmur of complaint.

*Tennyson*, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

2. That which is complained of; a cause of grief, discontent, lamentation, etc.

What complaint hath been more frequent among men almost in all Ages, than that peace and prosperity hath been the portion of the wicked?

*Stillington*, *Sermons*, I. x.

The poverty of the clergy hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. *Sicily*.

3. A cause of bodily pain or uneasiness; a malady; a disease; an ailment: usually applied to disorders not violent.

His complaints . . . had been aggravated by a severe attack of small-pox. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

4. A formal accusation; a charge that an offense has been committed; especially, such a charge presented to an officer or a court for the purpose of instituting prosecution.

The Jews . . . laid many and grievous complaints against Paul, which they could not prove. *Acts* xxv. 7.

5. In many of the United States, the pleading in which the plaintiff in a civil action formally sets forth the facts of his case, with his claim for relief thereon: corresponding to the declaration at common law, the bill in equity, and the libel in admiralty.—6. A poem bewailing ill fortune in matters of love; a plaint.

Of such matters made he many layes,

Songes, complayntes, roundels, vireslayes.

*Chaucer*, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 220.

—*Syn.* 1. Lament.—2. Ailment, disorder, distemper, illness.

complaintful (kom-plānt'fūl), a. [*complaint* + *-ful*, l.] Full of complaint; complaining. *Huloet*. [Rare.]

complaissance (kom-plā-zans), n. [*F. complaisance*, < *complaissant*, ppr.: see *complaissant* and *complacence*.] Civility and graciousness; that manner of address and behavior in social intercourse which gives pleasure; affability; courtesy; desire to please; acquiescence (in another's wishes) or conformity (to another's desires or comfort) for courtesy's sake.

Complaissance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. *Addison*.

I am afraid you mistake Mr. Roper's complaisance for approbation. *Gray*, *Letters*, l. 330.

—*Syn.* *Complacency*, *Complaisance* (see *complacence*), urbanity, suavity, deference, good breeding, politeness.

complaissant (kom-plā-zant'), a. [*F. complaisant*, pleasing, obliging, courteous, ppr. of *complaire*, please, = *Sp. complacer* = *Pg. comprazer* = *It. compiacere*, < *L. complacere*, please: see *complacent*, which is a doublet of *complaissant*.] Disposed to please; pleasing in manners; compliantly disposed; exhibiting complaisance; affable; gracious; obliging.

As for our Saviour, he was . . . if I durst use the word, . . . the most complaisant person that ever perhaps appeared in the world. *Abp. Sharp*, *Works*, V. viii.

The Prince, who was excessively complaisant, told her the whole story three times over.

*Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, xlix.

He was a man of extremely complaisant presence, and suffered no lady to go by without a compliment.

*Hovells*, *Venetian Life*, xx.

—*Syn.* *Courteous*, *Urbane*, etc. See *polite*.

complaissantly (kom-plā-zant-lī), adv. In a complaisant manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.

complaissantness (kom-plā-zant-nes), n. Complaisance; civility. [Rare.]

complanate (kom-plā-nāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *complanated*, ppr. *complanating*. [*L. complanatus*, pp. of *complanare* (> *OF. complanar*), make plane or plain, < *com-*, together, + *planum*, level ground, orig. neut. of *planus*, level, plane, >

*L.L. planare*, make plane or plain: see *plane*, plain.] To make level; reduce to an even surface. *Derham*. [Rare.]

complanate (kom-plā-nāt'), a. [*L. complanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Flattened; made level, or with a smooth surface. [Rare.]—2. In bot., lying in one plane: applied to leaves, especially of mosses.—3. In entom., appearing as if flattened by pressure: applied to plane surfaces continuous with higher and convex or irregular parts: as, a complanate margin or disk in a convex pronotum.

complanation (kom-plā-nā'shon), n. [*As complanate* + *-ion*.] In math., the process of finding a plane area equal to a given portion of a curved surface.

compleaser (kom-plēz'), v. t. [*com-* + *please*, after *OF. F. complaire*, etc., < *L. complacere*: see *complacent*.] To assent to; acquiesce in. *Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas*.

compleatt, a. and v. An obsolete spelling of *complete*.

complecti, v. t. [*L. complecti, complecti*, act. *complectere*, entwine around: see *complex*.] To embrace.

Then, tender arms, complect the neck; do dry thy father's tears.

You nimble hands. *Appius and Virginia* (Hazlitt's *Dodaley*, IV. 145).

complected<sup>1</sup> (kom-plek'ted), a. [*complect* + *-ed*.] Woven together; interwoven.

Infinitely complected tissues. *Caryle*, *Sartor Resartus*, l. 8.

complected<sup>2</sup> (kom-plek'ted), a. [*Irreg. < complexion* (*complect-ion*) + *-ed*.] Of a certain complexion; complexioned: usually in composition: as, light-complected. [Colloq., western and southern U. S.]

You remember a man sat right before you at church?—dark-complected, straight as a ramrod, tall, long black hair, plain clothes? *W. M. Baker*, *New Timothy*, p. 99.

complection, n. An obsolete spelling of *complexion*.

complement (kom-plē'ment), n. [= *D. Dan. Sw. komplement* = *G. komplement* = *OF. comlement*, *compliment*, later *complement*, *F. comlement* = *Pr. comlement* = *Sp. Pg. It. comlemento*, *complement*, < *L. complementum*, that which fills up or completes, < *complere*, *conplere*, fill up, complete: see *complete*, a. and v. Cf. *compliment*.] 1. Full quantity or number; full amount; complete allowance: as, the company had its complement of men; the ship had its complement of stores.

Where the soul hath the full measure and complement of happiness . . . is truly Heaven.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 49.

2. Perfect state; fullness; completeness. Specifically, in *her.*, the condition of being full: used of the moon. The full moon, represented with human features in the disk and with surrounding rays, is blazoned as the moon in *her complement*.

3. What is needed to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; that which anything lacks of completeness or fullness: as, the complement of an angle (which see, below).

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's Prayer] in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal prayers or parts, as a complement which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker*, *Ecclies. Polity*, v. § 35.

The power of a surface to reflect heat is the complement of its power to radiate or absorb it.

*W. L. Carpenter*, *Energy in Nature*, p. 43.

4. In music, the interval formed by the higher note and the note an octave above the lower note of a given simple interval. Thus, the complement of a third is a sixth, formed by the higher note of the third and the note an octave above the lower note of the third. The complement of a fifth is a fourth, of a fourth a fifth, etc. The complements of major and augmented intervals are respectively minor and diminished intervals, and conversely. The complement of an interval is also called its *inversion* (which see).

5. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; an accessory; an appendage.

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest complement.

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, ii. 2.

Art must be a complement to nature, strictly subsidiary.

*Emerson*, *Art*.

6. Compliment: a word of the same ultimate origin and formerly of the same spelling. See *compliment*.

Which figure beyng, as his very original name [the Gorgious Complement] purporteth, the most bewtiful and gorgious of all others, it asketh in reason to be reserved for a last complement, and despatched by the arte of a Ladies penne. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 207.

7. An accomplishment.

What ornaments doe best adorn her; what complements doe best accomplish her.

*R. Brathwaite*, *Eng. Gentlewoman*.

Arithmetical complement. See *arithmetical*.—Complement of an arc or angle, in *geom.*, the remainder after subtracting a given arc from a quadrant (90°), or a given angle from a right angle. Thus,

in the figure, the angle B C D is the complement of the acute angle A B C; similarly, the arc B D is the complement of the arc A B.—

Complement of a parallelogram. If, through a point in the diagonal, two lines be drawn parallel to the sides, the whole parallelogram is divided into two parallelograms which are bisected by the diagonal, and two which only touch the diagonal at one angle. The latter pair are called complements to the former; thus, A E I H and C G I F are the complements of the parallelograms E I G D and H B F I.—

Complement of a star, in *astron.*, the angular distance of the star from the zenith.—Complement of the curtain, in *fort.*, that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.

complement (kom-plē'ment), v. t. [*complement*, n.] To add a complement to; complete or fill up.

This very unique example of Old English workmanship is complemented by some old carved doors of an earlier date, but of an equally rare quality.

*Beck's Jour. Dec. Art.*, II. 341.

complemental (kom-plē-men'tal), a. [*complement* + *-al*. Cf. *complimental*.] 1. Forming a complement; supplying a deficiency; complementing.

In a word, then, the great and oft-disputed religious differences between Germany and this country [the United States] seem to us complemental of each other's merits and defects. *G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 316.

2. In *zool.*, forming a complement to the female or to a hermaphrodite; complementary: applied to minute or rudimentary males of some animals, as cirripeds. In some of the cirripeds the males are mere spermatic parasites of the female, carried about on or in her body.

The masculine power of certain hermaphrodite species of *Ibla* and *Scalpellum* is rendered more efficient by certain parasitic males, which, from their not pairing, as in all hitherto known cases, with females, but with hermaphrodites, I have designated *Complemental Males*. *Darwin*, *Cirripedia*, p. 55.

3. Additional and ornamental; supplemental.

It is an error worse than heresy, to adore these complemental and circumstantial pieces of felicity.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 18.

4. Complimentary.

Many other discourses they had (yet both content to glue each other content in complemental Courtesy).

Quoted in *Capt. John. Smith's True Travels*, l. 195.

Complemental flattery with silver tongue.

*J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, viii. 192.

5. Accomplished.

Would I express a complemental youth, That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier, Bending his supple hamms, kissing his hands.

*Randolph*, *Muses Looking-glasses*.

complementary (kom-plē-men'ta-ri), a. [*complement* + *-ary*.] 1. Complementing; supplying a deficiency; complemental.

Two ranges of existence and operative force; nature and the supernatural; both complementary to each other. *Bushnell*, *Nature and the Supernat.*, p. 141.

2. In logic and math., together making up a fixed whole: as, complementary angles (that is, angles whose algebraic sum is 90°). See *complement of an angle*, under *complement*.—3. Same as *complementary*.—Complementary colors. See *color*, 1.—Complementary division. See *division*.

—Complementary function, in *math.*, an expression containing an arbitrary constant and being the solution of one differential equation, and which, on being added to any particular integral of another such equation, gives a general solution of the latter.—Complementary operations, two operations such that if either, operating upon any figure, A, gives another figure, B, then the other operating upon B gives A.

complete (kom-plēt'), a. [*ME. compleet* = *D. kompleet* = *G. komplet* = *Dan. komplet* = *Sw. komplett*, < *OF. complet*, *F. complet* = *Sp. Pg. It. completo*, full, complete, < *L. completus*, pp. of *complere*, *conplere* (> *It. compire*, complete, fill, *complire*, suit, *compliment* (see *compliment*), = *Sp. cumplir* = *Pg. cumprir* = *OF. cumplir*, *complir*, fulfill, fill up, fill full, fulfill, complete, < *com-* (intensive) + *plere*, fill, akin to *E. full*: see *full* and *plenty*, and cf. *deplete*, *replete*. Cf. also *complement*, *compliment*.] 1. Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect; whole; entire; full: as, in complete armor.

And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power. *Col.* ii. 10.

A thousand complete courses of the sun.

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv. 1.

Now the end proposed by God, in causing the Scripture to be written, is to afford us a complete rule and measure of whatever is to be believed or done by us.

*Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II. ix.

2. Thorough; consummate; perfect in kind or quality.

A Frenchman told me lately, that was at your Audience, that he never saw so many *complete* Gentlemen in his Life.  
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 21.

Transcendent Artist! How *complete* thy Skill!

Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. Finished; ended; concluded; completed.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,  
Tired in the field of life, I hope retreat. Prior.

**Complete act, branch, cadence.** See the nouns.—**Complete dyadic**, one which cannot be reduced to the sum of less than three dyads.—**Complete flower**, in bot., a flower furnished with all the organs—that is, with calyx and corolla, as well as stamens and pistil: distinguished from *perfect*, which requires only the presence of the stamens and pistil.—**Complete integral**, of a partial differential equation, in math.: (a) A solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions. (b) In the case of a partial differential equation of the first order, a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants, but no arbitrary function.—**Complete metamorphosis**, in entom., that metamorphosis in which there is a well-marked quiescent pupa state between the larval form and the imago or perfect insect, as in the *Lepidoptera*. Some of the older entomologists, following Fabricius, applied this term to the changes of those insects in which the larva is formed like the imago, a condition observed only in some of the low, wingless forms, as the lice and fleas.—**Complete primitive**, the same as the *complete integral*, except that it is regarded as producing the differential equation, not as derived from it.—**Syn.** 1. Whole, Entire, Complete, Total, full, utter, absolute, plenary, faultless, unbroken. "Nothing is *whole* that has anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts, and those parts fully developed. Complete refers to the perfection of parts; *entire*, to their unity; *whole*, to their junction; *total*, to their aggregate. A whole orange; an entire set; a complete facsimile; the total expense." Angus, Handbook of Eng. Tongue, p. 376.

Wilt thou be lord of the *whole* world?

Shak., A. and C., II. 7.

Sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,  
Divides one thing *entire* to many objects.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 2.

There is nothing which could not have been done, at least nearly as well, and many things much better, by adhering to the *complete* instead of to the broken arch.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

As the total tonnage (of Venetian merchant vessels) is but 26,000, it may be inferred that they are small craft.

Howells, Venetian Life, xvi.

**Complete†** (kom-plēt'), n. [= F. *complie* = Sp. Pg. *completa* = It. *completa*, < ML. *completa* (usually in pl., F. *complies*, etc., ML. *completa*), sc. L. *hora*, hour, the last of the canonical hours: see *complin*, the usual E. form.] The last of the daily canonical hours in the Roman Catholic breviary: same as *complin*. *Minsheu*.

**complete** (kom-plēt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *completed*, ppr. *completing*. [= F. *compléter* = Sp. Pg. *completar* = D. *kompletieren* = G. *kompletieren* = Dan. *komplettere* = Sw. *komplettera*, < ML. as if \**completare*, freq. of L. *compleo*, pp. *complevi*, fill up: see *complete*, a.] 1. To make complete; bring to a consummation or an end; add or supply what is lacking to; finish; perfect; fill up or out: as, to *complete* a house or a task; to *complete* an unfinished design; to *complete* another's thought, or the measure of one's wrongs.

The Afghan soon followed to *complete* the work of devastation which the Persian had begun.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2. To fulfil; accomplish; realize.

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,

And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope.

Pope, Moral Essays, III. 218.

=**Syn.** To consummate, perform, execute, achieve, realize. **completedness** (kom-plēt'-nes), n. The state of being completed or finished: as, *completedness* of action.

[The Latin word] fuit itself containing the notion of *completedness* as well as of affirmation.

G. Harrison, Laws of Lat. Gram., p. 171.

**completely** (kom-plēt'-li), adv. In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite: as, to be *completely* mistaken; "*completely* witty," Swift.

*Completely* shiftless was thy native plight.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 5.

By successive crosses one species may be made to absorb *completely* another, and so it notoriously is with races.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 406.

**complement†** (kom-plēt'-ment), n. [*com-plete* + *-ment*] The act of completing; a finishing. Dryden.

**completeness** (kom-plēt'-nes), n. The state or quality of being complete; perfectness; entireness; thoroughness.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *completeness* and inerrability.

King Charles.

The native and masculine type of excellence must find a place in every ethical code which aspires to *completeness*.

H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 35.

**Extensive completeness.** See *extensive*.

**completion** (kom-plē'shən), n. [*LL. completio* (n-), a filling up, < L. *compleo*, fill up: see *complete*, a.] 1. The act of completing, or bring-

ing to the desired end; a carrying or filling out; full performance or achievement; consummation; conclusion: as, the *completion* of a building; the *completion* of one's education, or of an enterprise.

Other larger views than seem necessary to the *completion* of the argument. Bp. Hurd, Sermon, Feb. 16, 1781.

A slow-develop'd strength awaits

*Completion* in a painful school.

Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

2. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ.

South.

The *completion* of those prophecies.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

**completive** (kom-plē'tiv), a. [= F. *complétif* = Pr. *completiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *completivo*, < LL. *completivus*, serving to fill up, < L. *completus*, pp. of *compleo*, fill up: see *complete*, a.] Completing or tending to complete; making complete. [Rare.]

The *completive* power of the tense. Harris, Hermes, I. 7.

A comprehensive view of the suffering and joy, the redemptive and the *completive* work of Messiah, under prophetic imagery. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

**Completive difference**, in logic, that difference or differentiating mark which, added to the genus, completes the definition of a species.

**completorium** (kom-plē'tō-ri-um), n.; pl. *completoria* (-ā). [LL., a service containing prayers at the close of the day, < L. *complere*, pp. *completus*, complete: see *complete*, a. and n.] 1. In the *Ambrosian rite*, a kind of anthem said at lauds and vespers, on ordinary days one at each service, but on Sundays and festivals two or more: apparently named from the fact of its serving as an addition or supplement to a psallenda or other antiphon.—2. Same as *complin*.

**completory†** (kom-plē'tō-ri), a. and n. [*LL. completorius*, adj. (neut. *completorium*, n., a complin), < L. *completor*, a finisher, < *compleo*, complete, finish: see *complete*, a., and -ory.] I. a. Fulfilling; accomplishing.

His crucifixion, . . . *completory* of ancient prefigurations and predictions. Barrow, Works, II. xxv.

II. n.; pl. *completories* (-riz). Same as *complin*. **complex** (kom-pleks), a. [= F. *complexe* = Sp. Pg. *complezo*, complex, = It. *complesso*, fleshy, strong, powerful, < L. *complexus*, pp. of *complecti*, *complecti*, act. *complectere*, *complectere*, entwine, encircle, compass, infold, < *com-*, together, + *plectere*, weave, braid; cf. LL. *complex*, adj., connected with, confederate (> ult. E. *complect*), < *complecare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, akin to *plectere*: see *plaid*, *complicate*, v., and *complexed*.] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; formed by a combination of simple things or elements; including two or more connected particulars; composite; not simple: as, a *complex* being; *complex* ideas; a *complex* term.

Ideas thus made up (of several simple ones) I call *complex*, such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. 12.

Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them, as of 'a man,' 'a horse,' 'cards'; *complex* is of several with such a relation, as of 'a man on horseback,' 'a pack of cards.'

Whately, Logic, II. I. § 1.

When analysis succeeds in reducing a *complex* fact to its component factors, sensible or extra-sensible, there is indeed an enlargement of knowledge.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 9.

2. Involved; intricate; complicated; perplexing.

Many cases are on record showing how *complex* and unexpected are the checks and relations between organic beings.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 77.

The universe is a very *complex* mixture of different substances.

Micvart, Nature and Thought, p. 200.

**Complex ens, fraction**, etc. See the nouns.—**Complex notion or term**, in logic, one in which different marks or attributes can be distinguished.—**Complex number**. (a) An expression of the form  $x + iy$ , where  $i^2 = -1$ . (b) In the theory of numbers, any expression in the form  $ai + bj + \dots$ , where  $a, b$ , etc., are integers, and  $i, j$ , etc., are peculiar units.—**Complex question**, in logic, one which asks whether an object possesses a character, and not merely whether an object of a simple term exists.—**Complex sentence**, a sentence which contains one or more dependent or subordinate clauses in addition to the principal clause.—**Complex shear**. See *shear*.—**Complex syllogism**. Same as *chain-syllogism*.—**Complex truth**, truth as it exists in the mind, distinguished from transcendental truth or reality.—**Complex variable**, a variable of the form  $x + iy$ , where  $i$  is a unit such that  $i^2 = -1$ .—**Syn.** *Complicated*, etc. See *intricate*.

**complex** (kom-pleks), n. [= Sp. Pg. *complezo* = It. *complesso*, < L. *complexus*, a surrounding, embracing, connection, relation, < *complecti*, *complecti*, pp. *complexus*, *complexus*, surround, embrace, include: see *complex*, a. The noun

*complex* in mod. use depends closely upon the adj.] 1. Anything consisting in or formed by the union of interconnected parts; especially, an assemblage of particulars related as parts of a system.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel.

South, Sermons.

That full *complex*

Of never-ending wonders.

Thomson, Summer, I. 1785.

To the mind of a philosopher every fact of colour is a *complex* of visible and invisible facts.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 33.

Mind is a *complex* whose nature is beyond the grasp of our intelligence.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 366.

In lyric poetry grand *complexes* are made by the rush and the roll of the rhythm.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 387, note.

2. In geom., a continuous, triply infinite system of infinite straight lines; the whole of any kind of forms in space fulfilling one condition: thus, all the lines that cut a given curve in space constitute a *complex*.—3. In *pathol.*, same as *symptom-complex* or *syndrome*.—2.—**Axis of a complex**, a right line such that, if the complex be revolved round it or moved along it, the complex remains unchanged.—**Class of a complex**. See *class*, a.—**Complex of forces**, the system of all the forces subject to a single geometrical condition.—**Linear complex**, a complex of rays so distributed through space that through each point there is an infinity of rays in one plane, and in each plane an infinity of rays meeting in one point.—**Order of a complex**, the order of a curve enveloping all the rays of the complex that lie in an arbitrary plane.

**complexed** (kom-plekst), a. 1†. Same as *complex*. Sir T. Browne.—2. In her., same as *annodated*.

**complexedness†** (kom-plek'sed'-nes), n. The state or quality of being complex; complexity.

The *complexedness* of these moral ideas.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. 2.

\***complexion** (kom-plek'shən), n. [Formerly also *complexion*; < ME. *complexion*, *complexionous*, *complexion*, temperament, < OF. *complexion*, F. *complexion* = Pr. *complexio*, *complicio* = Sp. *compleción* = Pg. *compleção* = It. *complezione*, < L. *complexio* (n-), *complezio* (n), a combination, connection, period, in LL. physical constitution or habit, < *complecti*, pp. *complexus*, entwine, encompass: see *complex*, a.] 1†. Temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body or mind; constitutional condition or tendency; character; nature.

And Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was fledged; and then it is the *complexion* of them all to leave the dam.

Shak., M. of V., III. I.

I am far from concluding all to be impetuous that do not actually weep and shed tears: I know there are constitutions, *complexions*, that do not afford them.

Donne, Sermons, xiii.

The Italians are for the most part of a speculative *complexion*.

Howell, Foraine Travell, p. 41.

Certainly, no other creature, but an atheist by *complexion*, could ever take up with such pitiful accounts of things.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. III.

2. The color or hue of the skin, particularly of that of the face.

Milike me not for my *complexion*,

The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,

To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.

Shak., M. of V., II. I.

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*.

Addison, Spectator.

3. The general appearance of anything; aspect.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky

The state and inclination of the day.

Shak., Rich. II., III. 2.

In the Southern States the tenure of land and the local laws, with slavery, give the social system not a democratic but an aristocratic *complexion*.

Emerson, Misc., p. 302.

4. The state of being complex; complexity; involution; combination; also, a complex. [Obsolete or rare.]

God's mercy goes along in *complexion* and conjunction with his judgments. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 832.

This is the great and entire *complexion* of a christian's faith.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 306.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet, where the composition of the . . . argument is . . . plain, the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it.

Watts, Logic, III. II. § 2.

**complexion†** (kom-plek'shən), v. t. [*Complexion*, n.] To characterize by or endow with a disposition or temperament. Sir T. Browne.

**complexionably†** (kom-plek'shən-ə-bli), adv. [*Complexionable* (< *complexion* + *-able*) + *-ly*.] Same as *complexionally*. Sir T. Browne.

**complexional** (kom-plek'shən-əl), a. [*Complexion* + *-al*; = Sp. *complexional*, etc.] 1†. Pertaining to or depending on the disposition, temperament, or nature; constitutional.



Before their first principles can be dislodged they are made habitual and *complexional*.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 370.

*Complexional* prejudices. *Fiddes.*

2. Pertaining to the hue or color.

**complexionally** (kom-plek'shon-al-i), *adv.* In the way of temperament; by natural disposition; constitutionally. Also *complexionably*.

Where are the jesters now? the men of health,  
*Complexionally* pleasant? *Blair, The Grave.*

**complexionary** (kom-plek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*< complexion + -ary*.] Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. [Rare.]

This *complexionary* art. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 38.

**complexioned** (kom-plek'shon-d), *a.* [*< complexion + -ed*.] 1. Having a certain disposition.

Charity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest natures, and such as are *complexioned* for humility.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.*

2. Having a certain hue, especially of the skin: used in composition: as, dark-complexioned, fair-complexioned.

A flower is the best-complexioned grass: as a pearl is the best-coloured clay. *Fuller, Worthies, Norwich.*

**complexionist** (kom-plek'shon-ist), *n.* [*< complexion + -ist*.] One who cares for the complexion or undertakes to improve it, by the use of lotions, cosmetics, etc. [Rare.]

Elder-flower water is extensively used by the London *complexionist*. *Domestic Monthly Mag.*, April, 1884.

**complexity** (kom-plek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *complexities* (-tiz). [*< complex, a., + -ity*; = *F. complexité*.] 1. The quality or state of being complex or composed of interconnected parts.

Some distinguished for their simplicity; others for their complexity. *Burke.*

Organic phenomena make us familiar with complexity of causation, both by showing the co-operation of many antecedents to each consequent, and by showing the multiplicity of results which each influence works out.

*H. Spencer, Study of Sociol.*, p. 323.

2. Intricacy; entanglement.

Such people early discern that the mysterious complexity of our life is not to be embraced by maxima.

*George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, vii. 2.

3. Anything complex or intricate.

Many-corridor'd complexities  
Of Arthur's palace. *Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.*

= *Syn.* *Complication*, *Complexity*, etc. See *complication*.  
**complexly** (kom-pleks-li), *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

A nation, being a complex union of very complexly constituted individuals, cannot any more than they continue in one stay. *Maudsley, Body and Will*, p. 319.

**complexness** (kom-pleks-nes), *n.* Same as *complexity*.

**complexure** (kom-plek'sūr), *n.* [*< complex + -ure*.] Temperament; humor; complexion; disposition.

**complexus**<sup>1</sup> (kom-plek'sus), *n.*; pl. *complexus*. [*< L. complexus, complexus, n.*, a surrounding, embracing, connection in discourse: see *complex*, *n.*] A compound; a complex.

The mind is displayed, even in its highest faculties, as a *complexus* of insoluble antipathies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**complexus**<sup>2</sup> (kom-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., prop. pp. (sc. *musculus*, muscle) of *complexi*, surround: see *complex*, *a.*] In *anat.*, a broad muscle lying along the back part of the neck, connecting the occiput and the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebrae, and serving to straighten, incline, and turn the head. Also *complexialis*.

**compliant** (kom-pli'ā-bl), *a.* [*< comply + -able*; appar. after *pliable*, which is, however, not connected.] Capable of bending or yielding; pliable; compliant.

Another *compliant* mind. *Milton, Divorce.*

The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion *compliant* and accommodated to their passions.

*Jortin, Christian Religion*, I.

**compliantly** (kom-pli'ā-bli), *adv.* In a compliant manner; pliantly; yieldingly.

**compliance** (kom-pli'āns), *n.* [*< comply + -ance*.] 1. The act of complying; a yielding or consenting, as to a request, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission.

*Compliance* with our desire. *Locke.*

He (God) hath forewarned us of the danger of being led aside by the soft and easy *compliances* of the world.

*Stillington, Sermons*, I. II.

I am equally balked by antagonism and *compliance*.

*Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 190.

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words and great *compliance*. *Clarendon.*

"I'll go see anybody," quoth my uncle Toby; for he was all *compliance* thro' every step of the journey.

*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vii. 27.

= *Syn.* 1. *Submission*, etc. (see *obedience*), acquiescence.

**compliance** (kom-pli'ān-si), *n.* Same as *compliance*.

His whole bearing betokened *compliance*.

*Goldsmith, Essays.*

**compliant** (kom-pli'ant), *a.* and *n.* [*< comply + -ant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Yielding; bending; pliant.

The *compliant* bough. *Milton, P. L.*, iv. 332.

2. Yielding to request or desire; ready to accommodate; consenting; obliging.

To show how *compliant* he was to the humours of the princes.

*By. Burnet, Hist. Reformation*, an. 1500.

Civil to all, *compliant* and polite.

*Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.*

II. *n.* A complier. [Rare.]

It [the Liturgy] being a *compliant* with the Papists in a great part of their service. *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. x. 8.

**compliantly** (kom-pli'ant-li), *adv.* In a compliant or yielding manner.

**complicity** (kom-pli-kā-si), *n.* [*< complicate + -cy*.] The state of being complex or intricate. *Mitford.* [Rare.]

**complicatis** (kom-pli-kā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *complicatis* (-lēs). [NL., *< LL. complex (complic-)*, closely connected, *< L. complicare*, fold together: see *complicate*, *v.*] Same as *complexus*<sup>2</sup>. *Cowes and Shute.*

**complicant** (kom-pli-kant), *a.* [*< L. complicant (-t)s*, *complicant (-t)s*, ppr. of *complicare*, *complicare*, fold together: see *complicate*.] In *entom.*, lying one partly over another: applied to elytra and wings.

**complicate** (kom-pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complicated*, ppr. *complicating*. [*< L. complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, *complicare* (*> It. complicare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. complicar* = *F. compliquer*), fold together, *< com-*, together, *+ plicare*, fold, weave, knit: see *plaid*, and *cf. complex*.] 1. To render complex or intricate; fold or twist together; entangle; intertwine; interweave; involve: as, to *complicate* matters, he was suddenly taken ill.

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution.

*Tillotson.*

Nor can his *complicated* sinews fail.

*Young, Paraphrase of Job.*

The conscientious sensitiveness of England to the horrors of civil conflict has been prevented from *complicating* a domestic with a foreign war.

*Lovell, Study Windows*, p. 155.

2. To form by combination of parts or elements; combine; compound. [Rare.]

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas. *Locke.*

**complicate** (kom-pli-kāt), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. complicado* = *It. complicato*, *< L. complicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; complex.

How *complicate*, how wonderful, is man.

*Young, Night Thoughts*, I.

As a more refined and *complicate* art, it [painting] requires a higher culture.

*C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 141.

2. Intricate; involved.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right.

*Bacon, War with Spain.*

3. In *bot.*, folded upon itself: as, a *complicate* embryo: same as *conduplicate*.—4. In *entom.*, folded longitudinally once or several times, as the wings of wasps, the posterior wings of grasshoppers, etc.

**complicated** (kom-pli-kā-ted), *p. a.* [*< complicate + -ed*.] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; not simple; complex; complicate.

Thick-swarming now

With *complicated* monsters, head and tail.

*Milton, P. L.*, x. 523.

*Complicated* principle of action.

*Addison, Spectator*, No. 55.

In proportion as a government is free, it must be *complicated*. Simplicity belongs to those only where one will governs all; where one mind directs, and all others obey.

*Storoy, Misc. Writings*, p. 619.

2. Consisting of many parts or particulars not easily separable in thought; difficult to analyze or separate into its parts; hard to understand, explain, etc.; involved; intricate; confused.

It is easier to conceive than describe the *complicated* sensations which are felt from the pain of a recent injury, and the pleasure of approaching vengeance.

*Goldsmith, Vicar*, xv.

= *Syn.* *Complex*, etc. See *intricate*.

**complicatedness** (kom-pli-kā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being folded together; complexness. *Bayley.*

**complicately** (kom-pli-kāt-li), *adv.* In a complex manner. *J. Beale.*

**complicatedness** (kom-pli-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy.

Every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicatedness*. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 3.

**complication** (kom-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= *D. complicatie* = *G. complication* = *Dan. komplikation* = *F. complication* = *Sp. complicación* = *Pg. complicação* = *It. complicazione*, *< LL. complicatio(n-)*, *< L. complicare*, pp. *complicatus*, *complicate*: see *complicate*, *v.*] 1. A complex combination or intricate intermingling of things, parts, elements, etc.; especially, a perplexing or incongruous intermixture or combination; a confused complex or complexity: as, a *complication* of knots in a rope; a *complication* of ideas, diseases, or misfortunes; the *complication* of one's affairs with those of another.

All the parts in *complication* roll. *Jordan, Poems.*

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, . . . the mind is . . . bewildered. *Watts, Logic.*

2. That which renders complex, involved, or intricate; that which causes difficulty, entanglement, or interference; an involved and troublesome or embarrassing state of affairs.

*Complication* . . . signifies the occurrence during the course of a disease of some other affection, or of some symptom or group of symptoms not usually observed, by which its progress is more or less seriously modified.

*Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 279.

3. An entwining or infolding; an embrace. [Rare.]

Sweet caresses, and natural hearty *complications* and endearments.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 862.

4. In *entom.*, the manner in which an insect folds its wings when at rest.—5. The progressive differentiation of the organs and tissues of a developing embryo, as contrasted with its growth. = *Syn.* *Complication*, *Complexity*. These words are rarely used synonymously. *Complication* commonly implies entanglement resulting either in difficulty of comprehension or in embarrassment; *complexity*, the multiplicity and not easily recognized relation of parts: as, business *complications*; the *complexity* of a machine; the *complexity* of a question of duty. See *intricate*.

At the treasury there was a *complication* of jealousies and quarrels. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xi.

Organic phenomena make us familiar with *complexity* of causation. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol.*, p. 323.

**complicative** (kom-pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [*< complicate + -ive*.] Tending or adapted to complicate or involve; producing complication.

**complicet** (kom-plis), *n.* [*< F. complice* = *Sp. cómplice* = *Pg. It. complice*, *< LL. complex (complic-)*, confederate, participant, *< L. complicare*, fold together, involve: see *complicate*, *v.*, *complex*, *a.*, and *cf. accomplice*.] An accomplice.

And so to Armes, victorious Father,  
To quell the Rebels, and their *Complices*.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1 (1623).

The delivery

Of this seductor and his *complices*.

*Masinger, Believe as you List*, III. 3.

**complicitous** (kom-plis'i-tus), *a.* [*< complicity + -ous*.] Guilty of complicity; tending to involve. [Rare.]

Whatever a man's liver says next day, it is a remarkably *complicitous* witness. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, I. 185.

**complicity** (kom-plis'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. complicité* (= *Sp. complicidad* = *Pg. complicidade* = *It. complicità*), *< ML. \*complicita (-t)s*, *< LL. complex (complic-)*, participant: see *complice*.] The state of being an accomplice; partnership in wrong-doing or in an objectionable act: usually followed by *with* before the person and *in* before the thing: as, *complicity with* a criminal, or *in* a criminal act.

*Complicity*, a consenting or partnership in evil. *Blount.*

The charge, however, of *complicity* in the designs of his patron was never openly repelled.

*Hallam, Middle Ages*, viii.

Dennis charged Steele with tacit *complicity* in this piece of bad taste.

*A. Dobson, Int. to Steele*, p. x1.

**compliet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *complin*.

**complier** (kom-pli'er), *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance.

*Swift.*

**compliment** (kom-pli-ment), *n.* [Formerly spelled *complement*, after the orig. *L. complementum* (see *complement*); = *D. G. Dan. Sw. komplement*, *< F. compliment* = *Pr. complimen* = *Sp. complimento* = *Pg. cumprimento*, *cumprimento*, *< It. complemento*, *complimento*: the same as *complement*, with mod. sense, resting on *It. compire*, fill up, fulfil, suit, *compliment* (*cf. compire*, finish, complete), *< L. complementum*, that which fills or completes, *< complere*, fill up: see

**complete, comply, complement.** 1. A formal act or expression of civility, respect, or regard: as, the *compliments* of the season; to present one's *compliments*.

All his other friends were very officious likewise in making their *compliments* of condolence, and administering arguments of comfort to him. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, II. 389.  
*Compliments* of congratulation are always kindly taken, and cost one nothing but pen, ink, and paper. *Chesterfield*.

2. An expression of praise, commendation, or admiration: as, he paid you a high *compliment* within my hearing.—3. Flattery; polite, especially insincere, praise or commendation.

'Twas never merry world,  
Since lowly feigning was called *compliment*.  
*Shak.*, T. N., III. 1.

True friendship loathes such oily *compliment*.

*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, I. 2.

Hollow *compliments* and lies. *Milton*, P. R., IV. 124.

4. A present or favor bestowed; a gift. [Now only Scotch.]

I will share, sir,  
In your sports only, nothing in your purchase.  
But you must furnish me with *compliments*,  
To the manner of Spain; my coach, my guardaduenas.  
*B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, III. 1.

**Left-handed compliment**, an uncomplimentary expression; also, words intended to be or to seem complimentary, but really the opposite; an awkward compliment.

Nor did he omit to bestow some *left-handed compliments* upon the sovereign people, as a herd of poltroons, who had no relish for the glorious hardships and misadventures of battle.  
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 446.

**To stand on compliment**, to behave with ceremony; be ceremonious.—*Syn.* Flattery, etc. (see *adulation*), laudation, encomium, tribute; (for plural) respects, regards, salutation, greeting.

**compliment** (kom'pli-ment), *v.* [*< complement*, *n.*; = *F. complimenter*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To pay a compliment to; flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, admiration, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying these feelings: as, to *compliment* a man on his personal appearance.

I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation.  
*Tatler*, No. 111.

Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends.  
*Prior*.

2. To give complimentary congratulations to; felicitate: as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.—3. To manifest kindness or regard for by a gift or other favor: as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition.

*II. intrans.* To pass compliments; use ceremony or ceremonious language. [Rare.]

*First Ser.* Mistress, there are two gentlemen—  
*Maria*. Where?  
*First Ser.* *Complimenting* who should first enter.  
*Beau.* and *Fl.*, Coxcomb, I. 2.

When we had given over looking, I *complimented* with her, and told her that I did not grieve so much for the worth of the thing it self, as for her sake whose it was.  
*Mabbe*, The Rogue, I. 163.

**complimental** (kom-pi-men'tal), *a.* [Formerly also *complemental* (see *complemental*); *< complement + -al*.] Complimentary; expressive of or implying compliments.

*Complimental* lies. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, v. 3.

To waste the time, that might be better spent,  
In *complimental* wishes. *Massinger*, Renegado, III. 1.

**complimentally** (kom-pi-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a complimentary manner; by way of compliment.

He is laugh'd at  
Most *complimentally*.  
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, I. 2.

He has had the good fortune to make some discoveries, and the honour to have them publicly, and but too *complimentally*, taken notice of by the virtuosi.

*Boyle*, Works, IV. 3.

**complimentalness** (kom-pi-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being complimentary.

*Complimentalness* as opposed to plainness [of speech].  
*Hammond*, Works, II. 292.

**complimentarily** (kom-pi-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a complimentary manner.

**complimentary** (kom-pi-men'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *complementary* (see *complementary*); *< complement + -ary*.] *I. a.* Intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or preference; using or accustomed to use compliments: as, *complimentary* language; *complimentary* tickets; you are very *complimentary*.

I made *complimentary* verses on the great lords and ladies of the court.

*Bp. Hurd*, Dialogues, Dr. H. More and Waller.

"Child of the Sun" was a *complimentary* name given to any one particularly clever in Peru.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 401.

—*Syn.* Commendatory, laudatory, flattering.

*II. n.*; pl. *complimentaries* (-riz). 1. A compliment.—2. A master of defense who wrote upon the compliments and ceremonies of dueling.

The most skilful and cunning *complimentaries* alive.  
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**complimentative** (kom-pi-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [*< compliment + -ative*.] Complimentary. *Boswell*.

**complimenter** (kom'pli-men-ter), *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

**complin, compline** (kom'plin), *n.* [See also *complen, complene*; *< ME. complyn, cumplyne*, a var. (prob. taken as a collective plur. in -en, -n) of *comple, cumplie*, *< OF. complier, F. complie* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. completa* = *It. completa* (= *MLG. komplete* = *G. komplete* = *E. obs. complete, n.*, q. v.), *< ML. completa* (usually in pl., *ML. complete, F. complies*, etc.), *complin* (so called because this service completes the religious exercises of the day), prop. fem. of *L. completus*, finished, complete: see *complete, a.*, and cf. *completory*.] The last of the seven canonical hours, originally said after the evening meal and before retiring to sleep, but in later medieval and modern usage following immediately upon vespers. In the Roman arrangement *complin* begins with the benediction of the reader and 1 Pet. v. 8 as lesson, followed by the Lord's Prayer, Confiteor, etc. The psalms are the 4th, 51st (verses 1-6), 91st, and 134th, with an invariable anthem (but *Halleluiah* at Eastertide) and invariable hymn (*Te lucis ante terminum*). The chapter is Jer. xiv. 9. The *Nunc dimittis* succeeds with its antiphon, the Kyrie, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, and the service concludes with the preces, collect (*Venia, quæsumus*), etc., and benediction. In the Greek Church the office corresponding to *complin* is called *apodeipnon*, and is said in two forms, *great* and *little apodeipnon*, the former in Lent, the latter at other times. Also called *completorium* or *completory*.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even-song, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time.  
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 449.

**complish** (kom'plish), *v. t.* [*< ME. complissen*, short for *acomplissen*, accomplish: see *accomplish*.] To accomplish; fulfill.

For ye into like thralldome me did throw,  
And kept from *complishing* the faith which I did owe.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. xl. 41.

**comploter** (kom-plōr'), *v. i.* [*< L. complorare*, *< com-*, together, + *plorare*, lament. Cf. *deplore, implore*.] To lament or deplore together. *Cockeram*.

**complot** (kom'plot), *n.* [= *D. Dan. komplot* = *G. komplot* = *Sw. komplot*, *< F. complot*, a conspiracy, plot, *OF. a crowd, a battle, a plot*, prob. for \**complot*, *< L. complicatum*, later form of *complicatum*, neut. of *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, involve, complicate: see *complicate, v.*, and *complot*. See *plot*.] A plotting together; a joint plot; a confederacy in some design; a conspiracy.

I'll disclose  
The *complot* to your father.  
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, IV. 1.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

**complot** (kom'plot'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complotted*, ppr. *complotting*. [*< F. comploter, < complot*: see *complot, n.*] *I. trans.* To plan together; contrive; plot.

Thus fluting in this slaughter life as is aforesaid, diuers of vs *complotted* and hammered into our heads how we might procure our releasement.

*Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 23.

Nobles *complotting* nobles' speedily fall.

*Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

Craft, greed and violence *complot* revenge.

*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 190.

*II. intrans.* To plot together; conspire; form a plot; join in a secret design, generally criminal.

The other 3, *complotting* with him, ran away from their masters in the night.

*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 363.

**complotment** (kom'plot-ment), *n.* [*< complot + -ment*.] A plotting together; conspiracy.

What was the cause of their multiplied, varied *complotments* against her? *Bp. King*, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1608.

**complotter** (kom'plot'er), *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

The *complotter* and-executioner of that inhuman action.

*Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

**complottingly** (kom'plot-ing-li), *adv.* By complotting; by conspiracy or plot.

**Complutensian** (kom-plū-ten'si-an), *a.* [*< L. Complutensis*, pertaining to *Complutum*.] Pertaining to Complutum, the Roman name of Alcalá de Henares in Spain.—**Complutensian polyglot**, the earliest complete polyglot edition of the Bible, compiled and printed at Alcalá under the direction and at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes, and finished in 1517,

in 6 volumes folio, but not published till 1522. Its contents consist of the Hebrew, Latin Vulgate, and Septuagint Greek texts of the Old Testament, and the Greek and Latin Vulgate texts of the New Testament, with other versions of some parts, and with a Hebrew lexicon and grammar, etc.

**compluvium** (kom-plō'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *compluvia* (-ia). [*L.*, *< compluere*, flow together in raining, *< com-*, together, + *pluere*, rain: see *pluvial*.] A quadrangular opening in the roof over the atrium or court of ancient Roman houses. The roof was made to slope toward the compluvium, so as to collect the rain-water in a basin or tank in the middle of the atrium. See *atrium* and *impluvium*.

**comply** (kom'pli'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complied*, ppr. *complying*. [Immediate origin not certain, but prob. *It.*, namely *< It. complire*, fill up, fulfill, suit, use compliments, *compiere, compire*, finish, = *OF. complir* = *Sp. complir* = *Pg. cumprir*, fulfill, execute, *< L. complere*, fill up, supply, sate (with food or drink), finish, complete: see *complete*, and cf. *compliment*. The meaning seems to have been affected by *ply*, *pliant*, *pliable*, etc., which are not related to *comply*.] *I. trans.* 1. To fulfil; perform or execute.

My power cannot *comply* my promise;  
My father's so averse from granting my  
Request concerning thee.  
*Chapman*, Revenge for Honour.

2. To caress; embrace; encircle.

Witty Ovid, by  
Whom fair Corinna sits and doth *comply*  
With yvorie wrists his laureat head.  
*Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 221.

*II. intrans.* 1. To act in accordance with another's will or desire; yield in agreement or compliance: as, to *comply* with a command or request.

*Comply* with some humours, bear with others, but serve none.  
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 23.

Yet this be sure, in nothing to *comply*  
Scandalous or forbidden in our law.  
*Milton*, S. A., I. 1408.

He that *complies* against his will  
Is of his own opinion still.  
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. III. 547.

2. To accommodate itself; accord; fit; conform: said of things. [Rare.]

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits.

*Tillotson*.

He made his wish with his estate *comply*.

*Prior*.

The altar was shaped so as to *comply* with the inscription that surrounded it.

*Addison*.

3. To be courteous, complaisant, or conciliatory.

Your hands. Come: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me *comply* with you in this garb.  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2. (See also v. 2.)

Whosoever is Duke of Savoy had need be cunning, and more than any other Prince, in regard that lying between two potent Neighbours, the French and the Spaniard, he must *comply* with both.  
*Hovell*, Letters, I. 42.

**compo** (kom'pō), *n.* [Abbr. of *composition* or of *compost*: see *composition*, 5, *compost*, *n.*, 4.]

1. Same as *compost*, 4.—2. Same as *composition*, 5.—3. A mixture of resin, whiting, and glue, used for ornaments on walls and cornices instead of plaster of Paris: called specifically *carvers' compo*.—4. The sum or dividend paid in composition of a bankrupt's debts; also, the portion of the monthly wages paid to a ship's company. [Eng.]

**compon, a.** Same as *composé*.

**componderate** (kom-pōn'de-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [*< L. \*componderatus*, pp. of \**componderare*, in ppr. *componderans* (-t)s, *< com-*, together, + *ponderare*, weigh, *< pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponder*.] To weigh together. *Cockeram*.

**componet** (kom-pōn'), *v. t.* [*< L. componere*, settle: see *compose* and *compound*, *v.*] To arrange; settle.

A good pretence for *componing* peace between princes.  
*Styrie*, Records, No. 23.

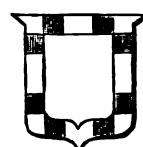
**composé** (kom-pō'se), *a.* [*< F. composé*, composed, irreg. *< L. componere*, place together: see *compose*, *compound*, *v.*] In *her.*, composed of small squares of two tinctures alternately in one row: said of a bordure, bend, or other ordinary. Also *compon, componed, compoing, and gobonated*. See *counter-compony*.

**componed** (kom-pōnd'), *a.* Same as *composé*.

**componency** (kom-pō-nen-si), *n.* [*< componet*: see *-ency*.] Composition; structure; nature.

The *componency* of that lightning which produces such an effect [explosion].

*Warburton*, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, II.



Bordure Composé.

**componend** (kom'pō-nend), *n.* [*< L. componendus, ger. of componere, compound: see compound<sup>1</sup>, compose.*] Something to be formed by composition.

**component** (kom-pō-nent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. componen(t)-s, ppr. of componere, compose: see compose and compound<sup>1</sup>, v.*] *1. a.* Composing; constituent; entering into the composition of.  
The component parts of a natural body.

Justice and Benevolence . . . are component parts of every human mind. *Sumner, Fame and Glory.*  
The stomach digests food, and does it by means of the properties of its component tissues. *Micart, Nature and Thought, p. 187.*

*II. n. 1.* A constituent part: as, quartz, felspar, and mica are the components of granite.—*2.* In *mech.*, one of the parts of a strain, velocity, acceleration, force, etc., out of which the whole may be compounded by the principle of the parallelogram of forces, etc.—that is, by geometrical addition. See *composition of forces* (under *composition*), *parallelogram of forces* (under *force*), and *resolution*.—*3.* A part of a whole which is so combined with other parts as to modify its distinctive character; especially, in *logic*, an internal part or part of comprehension; a notion contained in a complex notion.—*Effective component of a force*, in *mech.*, that one of the two components into which the force may be resolved which produces the entire effect of motion or pressure under consideration.—*Real component of a force*, the component of a force which is itself a real force.

**componential** (kom-pō-nen'tal), *a.* [*< component + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a part or constituent.

All quantitative relations are componential; all qualitative relations elemental. *G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, I. 90.*

**compony, a.** Same as *componé*.

**comport** (kom-pōrt'), *v.* [*< F. comporter = Pr. Sp. Pg. comportar = It. comportare, admit of, allow, endure, < ML. comportare, behave, L. comportare, comportare, bring together, < com-, together, + portare, carry: see port<sup>3</sup>.*] *1. intrans.* *1.* To be suitable; agree; accord; fit; suit: followed by *with* (formerly also by *unto*).  
How ill this dulness doth comport with greatness! *Plutcher (and another?), Prophets.*  
All that is high, and great, or can comport unto the style of majesty. *B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.*

It was Waller who first learned in France that to talk in rhyme alone comported with the state of royalty. *Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.*  
*2t.* To bear; endure: with *with*.  
My wife is  
Such an untoward thing, she'll never learn  
How to comport with it. *B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, II. 3.*  
Shall we not meekly comport with an infirmity? *Barrow, Works, I. 484.*

*II. trans. 1.* To behave; conduct: with a reflexive pronoun.  
It is curious to observe how Lord Somers . . . comported himself on that occasion. *Burke.*  
Thus Nature, whose laws I had broken in various artificial ways, comported herself towards me as a strict but loving mother. *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, viii.*  
*2t.* To bear; endure.  
The malcontented sort  
That never can the present state comport. *Daniel, Civil Wars, I. 70.*

**comport** (kom-pōrt'), *n.* [*< OF. comport = Sp. comporte (obs.) = It. comporto; from the verb.*] Behavior; conduct; demeanor; manner of acting.  
These arguments . . . are intended to persuade us to a charitable comport towards the men. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 307.*  
I knew them well, and marked their rude comport. *Dryden, Fables.*

**comportable** (kom-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [*< comport + -able; = Sp. comortable, etc.*] Suitable; appropriate; consistent.  
Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some comortable method. *Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.*

**comportance** (kom-pōr'tans), *n.* [*< comport + -ance.*] Behavior; deportment.  
Goodly comportance each to other beare,  
And entertaine themselves with court'sies meet. *Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 29.*

With that I bethought myself, and the sweet comportance of that same sweet round face of thine came into my mind. *Wily Beguiled (Hazlitt's Dodsley, IX. 258).*

**comportation** (kom-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. comportatio(n)-, a bringing together, < comportare, pp. comportatus: see comport, v.*] An assemblage or collection.  
A collection and comportation of Agur's wise sayings. *By. Richardson, Obs. on Old Test. (1855), p. 303.*

**comportment** (kom-pōrt'ment), *n.* [*< F. comportement (= Pr. comportamen = Sp. comportamiento = Pg. It. comportamento), < comporter: see comport, v.*] Behavior; demeanor; deportment.  
The people here generally seem to be more generous, and of a higher Comportment, than elsewhere. *Howell, Letters, I. 1. 41.*  
Her serious and devout comportment. *Addison, Freeholder.*

**composant** (kom-pō-zant), *n.* Same as *corpasant*.

**compose** (kom-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *composed*, ppr. *composing*. [*< OF. composer, F. composer, compose, compound, adjust, settle, < com- + poser, place, set, put; substituted for reg. OF. compandre, compundre, arrange, direct, = Pr. compandre, comporre = Sp. componer = Pg. compor = It. componere, comporre = D. komponeren = G. componiren = Dan. komponere = Sw. komponera, < L. componere, componere, put together, compose, < com-, together, + ponere, put, place: see ponent.* The proper E. forms from L. inf. *componere* are *compound<sup>1</sup>, v.*, and (later) *componere*: see these words, and *composition*. For the substitution of *F. poser*, see *pose<sup>2</sup>*, and cf. *apose, depose, expose, impose, oppose, propose, repose, transpose.*] *1. trans. 1.* To make or form by uniting two or more things; put together the parts of; form by framing, fashioning, or arranging. (a) In relation to material things (rarely persons).  
A casque compos'd by Vulcan's skill. *Shak., T. and C., v. 2.*  
Youth, thou bear'st at thy father's face;  
Frank Nature, rather curious than in haste,  
Hath well compos'd thee. *Shak., All's Well, I. 2.*

(b) In relation to literary authorship: as, to compose a sermon or a sonnet.  
You desired me lately to compose some Lines upon your Mistress's black Eyes. *Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.*  
(c) In relation to musical authorship: as, to compose a sonata. (d) In relation to artistic skill: as, to compose (arrange the leading features of) a picture, statue, group, etc.

*2. in printing:* (a) To put into type; set the types for: as, to compose a page or a pamphlet. (b) To arrange in the composing-stick; set: as, to compose a thousand ems. [Rare among printers in both uses, *set* or *set up* being the technical term.]—*3.* To form by being combined or united; be the substance, constituents, or elements of; constitute; make up: as, levies of raw soldiers compose his army; the wall is composed of bricks and mortar; water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.  
Nor did Israel 'scape  
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold composed  
The calf in Oreb. *Milton, P. L., I. 483.*  
A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and compose their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*  
Numerous great limestones, of immense thickness, and covering vast areas, are composed altogether of shells of mollusks or corals. *Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 82.*

*4.* To bring into a composed state; calm; quiet; appease.  
Another advantage which retirement affords us is, that it calms and composes all the passions; those especially of the tumultuous kind. *Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.*  
Yet to compose this midnight noise,  
Go freely, search where'er you please. *Prior, The Dove.*  
Upon this, he composed his countenance, looked upon his watch, and took his leave. *Addison, Sir Timothy Tittle.*  
Their rest, their labours, duties, sufferings, prayers,  
Compose the soul, and fit it for its cares. *Crabbe, Parish Register.*

*5.* To settle; adjust; reconcile; bring into a proper state or condition: as, to compose differences.  
To reform our manners, to compose quarrels and controversies. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 62.*  
I have, therefore, always endeavoured to compose those feuds and angry dissensions between affection, faith, and reason. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 19.*  
*6.* To place or arrange in proper form; put into a settled state; arrange.  
Rice, wheat, beanes, and such like, which they set on the floor without a cloth, in a wooden dish, and the people compose themselves to eat the same, after the Arabian manner. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 229.*  
In a peaceful grave my corpse compose. *Dryden, Æneid.*  
*7.* To dispose; put into a proper mood or temper for any purpose. [Rare.]

The whole army seemed well composed to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion, viii.*  
*Compose yourself to the situation, for to the situation you must come.* *Dickens, Pickwick, xxiii.*  
*II. intrans. 1.* To practise compose composition, in any of the active senses of that word.  
They say he's an excellent poet. . . . I think he be composing as he goes in the street! *B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.*  
*2t.* To come to an agreement; adjust differences; agree.  
If we compose well here. *Shak., A. and C., II. 2.*  
Compose with them, and be not angry valiant. *B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.*  
*3.* In *painting*, to combine or fall into a group or arrangement with artistic effect; admit of pleasing or artistic combination in a picture: as, the mountains composed well.  
We all know how in the retrospect of later moods the incidents of early youth compose, visibly, each as an individual picture, with a magic for which the greatest painters have no corresponding art. *H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 10.*

**composed** (kom-pōzd'), *p. a.* [*< compose + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; serene; quiet; tranquil.  
Of a compos'd and settled countenance, not set, nor much alterable with sadness or joy. *By. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.*  
There she lay,  
Composed as when I laid her, that last eve,  
O' the couch, still breathless, motionless, sleep's self. *Browning, Ring and Book, I. 311.*

*=Syn.* Cool, Collected, etc. See *calm<sup>1</sup>*.

**composedly** (kom-pō-zed-li), *adv.* In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; serenely; sedately.  
The man without the hat very composedly answered, I am he. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion, I. 29.*

**composedness** (kom-pō-zed-nes), *n.* The state of being composed; calmness; tranquillity; repose.  
Serenity and composedness of mind. *By. Wilkins, Natural Religion, II. 7.*

**composer** (kom-pō-zēr), *n.* One who or that which composes. (a) One who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author. [Rare.]  
Able writers and composers. *Milton.*  
(b) One who composes musical pieces; a musical author. [This is the usual sense when used absolutely.]  
His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a composer. *Moore, Encyc. of Music, p. 627.*  
(c) One who or that which quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference or reconciles antagonists.  
Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,  
The sweet composers of the pensive soul! *Gay, The Fan.*

(d) In *printing*, a compositor. *Abp. Laud.*

**composing-frame** (kom-pō-zing-frām), *n.* Same as *composing-stand*.

**composing-machine** (kom-pō-zing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A type-setting machine. The earliest composing-machine, invented by William Church in 1821, attempted to make the types as well as set them. This simultaneous making of the types is also the basis of more recent inventions; but some composing-machines are constructed to set types previously made. The types are specially nicked to fit them for automatic distribution. The arrangement of classified types in separate channels, and their dislodgement in order into a larger channel by means of levers touched from a finger-board, are features common to most composing-machines, widely as they may differ in other details of construction. The difficulty of separating or distributing the types for re-use has been a hindrance to the development of composing-machines. In the *linotype* (see the supplement), stereotyped lines of type are produced for use in printing.

**composing-room** (kom-pō-zing-rōm), *n.* A room in which types are set and made ready for printing.

**composing-rule** (kom-pō-zing-rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a thin piece of brass or steel fitted to the composing-stick, on or against which the compositor places and arranges the types. The smooth rule permits the free movement of type in the process of spacing, and it is also used as a support in the act of emptying the stick.

**composing-stand** (kom-pō-zing-stand), *n.* In *printing*, an elevated framework, usually of wood, on which the type-cases are placed in inclined positions, the part for the upper case having a steeper slope than that for the lower. Also called *composing-frame*, or in common use *frame* or *stand*.

**composing-stick** (kom-pō-zing-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a small tray of iron or other metal, with a raised side and end, which is held by a compositor in his left hand, and in which he places



Composing-stick.

and arranges the types that he picks out of the cases with his right hand. The composing-stick is fitted with a knee, adjustable, by means of a screw or a clamp, to any length of line required in printed work. The earliest composing-sticks were sticks of wood, with knees specially tacked on for different lengths of line; but wooden sticks are now used only in setting hand-bills, or for other work requiring very long lines.

**Compositæ**<sup>1</sup> (kom-poz'i-tê), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *L. plantæ*, plants) of *L. compositus*, composite: see *compositæ*.] A name employed by Adanson, and still in use by many botanists, for a very large group of plants with distinct natural affinities. The modern tendency among systematists is to consider the *Compositæ* as divisible into the three families *Cichoriaceæ*, *Ambrosiaceæ*, and *Asteraceæ* or *Carduaceæ*. As a whole the group comprises about 850 genera and 24,000 species, distributed all over the globe wherever vegetation is found, and divided equally between the old world and the new. They form about a tenth of all the flowering plants, an eighth of those of North America, and in some regions even a larger proportion. They are herbs, or much more rarely shrubs, scarcely ever arborescent, and are of comparatively slight economic importance. A few species are cultivated for food, as the artichoke (*Cynara*), the salsify (*Tragopogon*), and the lettuce (*Lactuca*); others have useful medicinal properties; and a very large number are cultivated for ornament. The flowers are gamopetalous and mostly pentamerous, sessile in a close head (the compound flower of early botanists, whence the name of the group), and surrounded by an involucre of separate or connate bracts. The ovary is inferior and one-celled, and becomes an achene in fruit, the calyx-limb being reduced to a circle of hairs, awns, scales, or teeth, called the *pappus*. The stamens are inserted on the corolla, and their anthers are united into a tube, on which account the name *Synantheræ* has been sometimes given to the group. The flowers are so characteristic that the term 'composite' as applied to any member of the three families is universally understood. The families are distinguished mainly by the shape of the corolla. The 10 largest genera of the group are the following: *Senecio* (1,000 species, largely American and African), *Eupatorium* (475 species, chiefly American), *Vernonia* (475 species, of tropical regions), *Centaurea* (350 species, of southern Europe and Asia Minor), *Baccharis* (275 species, largely South American), *Helichrysum* (250 species, of Africa and Australia), *Aster* (250 species, mostly North American), *Carduus* (250 species, widely distributed), *Artemisia* (200 species, also of wide distribution), and *Hieracium* (300 species, most abundant in the old world). The first nine genera mentioned belong to the family *Asteraceæ*; the genus *Hieracium*, to the *Cichoriaceæ*. See *Asteraceæ*, *Ambrosiaceæ*, and *Cichoriaceæ*, in the supplement.

In many *Compositæ* the florets of the ray or circumference differ in shape from those of the disc, being developed so as to look like petals.

N. E. D.

**Compositæ**<sup>2</sup> (kom-poz'i-tê), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Ascidia*, q. v.) of *L. compositus*, compound: see *compositæ*.] In *zool.*, a family of compound ascidians, corresponding to the family *Botryllidæ*; the *Synascididæ* (which see).

**composite** (kom-poz'it or kom'pō-zit), *a. and n.* [*L. compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *compose*, compound<sup>1</sup>, v.] *I. a.* 1. Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; especially, so combined as to manifest diversity of origin or make-up.

Happiness, like air and water, . . . is composite.

Landon.

The method of Tennyson may be termed *composite* or *idyllic*: the former, as a process that embraces every variety of rhythm and technical effect; the latter, as essentially descriptive. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 5.

Specifically—2. Made of parts so combined as to lose their distinctive characters. [Rare.]

3. [*cap.*] In *arch.*, an epithet applied to the last of the five orders, because the capital which characterizes it is composed of those of other orders, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan or Roman Doric, a rank of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is also called the *Roman* or the *Italic* order.

4. In *ship-building*, having a wooden skin on an iron framework: as, a *composite vessel*; a vessel built on the *composite* principle.

5. In *bot.*, belonging to the order *Compositæ*: having the characters of this order: as, a *composite plant*; a *composite flower*. See *Compositæ*<sup>1</sup>.—6. In *zool.*, marked (as a genus, order, etc.) by wide range of variation; noting a zoölogical division which is formed by the mistaken union of two or more distinct species, genera, or other groups.

—**Composite algebra**, one separable into two, such that every two units belonging one to one algebra and the other to the other, and neither common to the two, when multiplied together give zero.—**Composite arch**, the lancet or pointed arch, in some forms: so called because the sides are not arcs of circles, but are described each from two centers. This style of arch is more usual in the medieval architecture of England than in that of the continent of Europe. See *cut* under *lancet*.—**Composite beam, carriage, group**. See the nouns.—**Composite joint**, in *entom.*, a joint permitting both vertical and horizontal movement.—**Composite maxillæ**, in *entom.*, maxillæ having more than one lobe.—**Composite number**, one which is exactly divisible by some other number besides itself and unity, as 6 by 2: thus, 4 is the lowest *composite number*.—**Composite photograph**, a single photographic portrait produced from more than one subject. The negatives from the individuals who are to enter into the composite photograph are so made as to show the faces as nearly as possible of the same size and lighting, and in the same position. These negatives are then printed so as to register together upon the same piece of paper, each being exposed to the light for the same fraction of the full time required for printing. It is believed that by study and comparison of such photographs made from large series of subjects, types of countenance, local, general, etc., can be obtained.—**Composite proof**, in *logic*, one involving several distinct inferences.—**Composite relation**, a relation satisfied if, and only if, some one of the component relations is satisfied. It is distinguished from an *aggregate relation*, which is satisfied if, and only if, all the partial relations are satisfied.—**Composite sailing**, in *navig.*, a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing.—**Composite whole**, in *metaph.*, a union of matter and form, or of act and power.

*II. n.* 1. Something made up of parts or different elements; a compound; a composition. Each man's understanding . . . is a composite of natural capacity and superinduced habit. *Harris*, *Hermes*. They are the true composite of monkey and tiger, those Orientals. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 288.

2. Specifically, a composite photograph. When the composite portrait of the class of '86 at Smith College was made, it was my plan to make *composites* of the succeeding Senior classes, and I hoped at some time to be able to secure *composites* of classes in other colleges. *The Century*, XXXV. 121.

3. In *bot.*, one of the *Compositæ*. **composition** (kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*< ME. compositio, -oun, = D. kompositio = G. compositio = Dan. Sw. komposition, < OF. compositio, F. composition = Sp. compositio = Pg. compositio = It. composizione, < L. compositio (n-), compositio (n-), a putting together, connection, esp. the connection or arrangement of words, < componere, componere, pp. compositus, compositus, bringing together, arrange: see compose and compound<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed, compounded, or made up; union of different things or principles into an individual whole; the production of a whole by the union or combination of parts, constituents, or elements.

Disolution goeth a faster Pace than Composition. *Hovell*, *Letters*, I. iii. 80.

The next operation we may observe in the mind about its ideas is *composition*; whereby it puts together several of those simple ones it has received from sensation and reflection, and combines them into complex ones. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. xi. 6. Gray . . . has found out that there must go a million of ancestors in twenty generations to everybody's composition. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 183.

Specifically—(a) The act of producing a literary work. The labor of composition begins when you have to put your separate threads of thought into a loom; to weave them into a continuous whole; to connect, to introduce them; to blow them out or to expand them; to carry them to a close. *De Quincy*, *Style*, II.

(b) The art of putting words and sentences together in accordance with the rules of grammar and rhetoric: as, Greek prose composition. (c) In *printing*, the setting of type; type-setting; in a wider sense, the preparation of type for use in the production of printed sheets, including setting, correction of errors, making up, and imposition. (d) In *philol.*, the union of two (rarely more than two) independent words to form a single word (called a *compound*); the formation of a word out of other existing words, as *rainbow* from *rain* and *bow*; and so *gentleman*, *lifelike*, *fulfil*, etc. See *compound word*, under *compound<sup>1</sup>*, a. (e) In *music*, the art of composing music according to scientific rules. Composition is said to be *strict* when it follows certain recognized rules of musical form, and *free* when it is more or less independent of such rules. (f) In the *fine arts*, arrangement or grouping of parts, especially harmonious grouping, or that combination of the several parts whereby a subject or an object is agreeably presented to the mind, each part being subordinate to the whole.

Light, space, color; that subtle synthesis of lines and forms which his most influential master Claude taught him, and which we call composition. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 83.

(g) Combination; orderly disposition; regulation. Questioning how deep they should set it (the cross), with what composition of gesture to worship it, and the like curiosities of Paganish Christianity. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 782.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, composition of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useeth all these faculties at once. *B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

2. Specifically, an act of combination such that the distinctive characters of the parts are modified. [Rare.]

The distinction of aggregation and composition runs through all cases of thought. In mathematics, it is seen in the distinction of addition and multiplication; in chemistry, in the distinction of mechanical mixture and chemical combination; in an act of parliament, in the distinction between "and be it further enacted" and "Provided always," and so on. *De Morgan*, *Syllabus*, § 170.

3. That which results from composing, as a literary, musical, or artistic production; specifically, a short essay written as a school exercise. Colourists always liked to introduce the sweeping lines of her white robes into their compositions. *J. A. Symonds*, *Italy and Greece*, p. 65.

Long sentences in a short composition are like large rooms in a small house. *Shenstone*.

The best Persian compositions, alike in prose and in verse, are marked by fine poetic imagery, combined with a profusion of metaphor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 331.

4. That which results from the combination or union of several ingredients; a compound: as, type-metal is a composition of lead and antimony.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a composition that looks . . . like marble. *Addison*.

Specifically—5. The combination of materials of which printers' inking-rollers are made. The ordinary ingredients are glue and molasses, boiled together in such proportions and to such a degree as to produce an elastic substance of considerable durability. A kind called *patent composition* is composed chiefly of glue, glycerin, and sugar. Often contracted to *compo*.

6. The manner in which or the stuff of which anything is composed; general constitution or make-up; structure. So hath God given your majesty a composition of understanding admirable. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 2.

These are the chief and prevailing ingredients in the composition of that man whom we call a scorner. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, III. iii.

Hence—7. Congruity; consistency. [Rare.] There is no composition in these news That gives them credit. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 8.

8. The compounding or reconciling of differences, or of different interests; a mutual settlement or agreement; now, specifically, an agreement between a debtor and a creditor by which the latter accepts part of the debt due to him in satisfaction of the whole.

There ys no foundacyon of any suche Chaunntry, but a certayne *compositioun* or ordynance made betweene the prior and munkes of the late Monasterye of Tykforde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.

Thus we are agreed: I crave our composition may be written, And seal'd between us. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, II. 6.

Do they think by their rude attempts to dethrone the Majesty of Heaven, or by standing at the greatest defiance, to make him willing to come to terms of composition with them? *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I. ii.

The private making of candles for consumption at home was allowed under a composition for the duty. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, IV. 317.

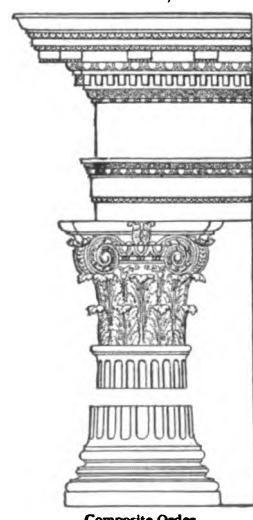
9. The sum or rate paid, or agreed to be paid, in compounding with creditors: as, he has agreed to pay a composition of 60 cents on the dollar, or of 12 shillings in the pound.

A granting of eachest lands for two pounds of tobacco per acre, composition. *Beverly*, *Virginia*, I. ¶ 3.

10. In *music*: (a) The combination of sounds which form a compound stop in an organ. (b) A mechanical contrivance for moving the handles of organ-stops in groups.—11. The syntheetical mode of procedure in investigation or exposition; synthesis.

The investigation of different things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of composition. *Newton*, *Opticks*.

**Antifriction compositions**. See *antifriction*.—**Can-nable composition**. See *cannable*.—**Composition cloth**, a material made from long flax, and dressed with a solution which renders it water-proof. It is used for bags, trunk-covers, etc.—**Composition deed**, a contract between creditors and their debtor effecting a composition, usually in a manner to bind the creditors not to molest the debtor.—**Composition face**. Same as *composition plane*.—**Composition metal**, an alloy consisting of a mixture of brass and bronze, and also containing copper, zinc, and tin.—**Composition of displacements, strains, velocities, accelerations, forces, stresses**, etc., in *mech.*, the union or combination of two or more forces or velocities, acting in the same or different directions, into a single equivalent force or velocity. Thus, two forces acting in the directions of the adjacent sides of a parallelogram, provided the lengths of these sides represent also the magnitudes of the forces, are



Composite Order.



That feeds and breeds by a *composture* stolen  
From general excrement.      *Shak., T. of A., iv. 8.*

[illegible]

in full, or to make an agreement to pay a debt

by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. It usually implies payment of or agreement on a gross sum less than the aggregate due. See *composition*, 8.

4. To settle with one who has committed a crime, agreeing for a consideration not to prosecute him. See I., 8.—5. To give out; fail: said of a horse in racing. [Sporting slang.]

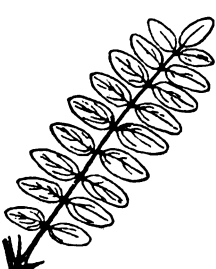
**Compound**<sup>1</sup> (kom'pound), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. compounded*, pp. of *compounen*, mix, compound: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Composed of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; not simple.

Sir, it is of manifold, and, if I may so express myself, compound importance. Everett, Orations, II. 235.

2. In bot., made up of several similar parts aggregated into a common whole.—**Compound animals**, animals in which individuals, although distinct as regards many of the functions of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole. Such are the polyzoa and some of the ascidians. Many of these animals are of a comparatively high type. See cut under *Polyzoa*.—**Compound archway**, in medieval arch., a series of arches of different sizes, inclosed in an arch of larger dimensions.—**Compound axle, beam-engine, bolster, ether, event**, etc. See the nouns.—**Compound eyes of insects**. See *eye*.—**Compound flower**, the flower of a plant of the order *Compositae*. See *Compositae*.—**Compound fraction, fracture, fruit**. See the nouns.—**Compound householder**, in Great Britain, a householder who compounds with his landlord for his rates—that is, whose rates are included in his rent.

I shall designate these inhabitants of towns by a phrase by which they are best known, though I am not sure that it is one of exact legal precision; I shall term them *compound householders*. Gladstone.

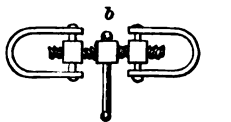
**Compound interest**. See *interest*.—**Compound interval**, in music, an interval greater than an octave, as a ninth, a twelfth, etc.—**Compound larceny**. See *larceny*.—**Compound leaf**, a leaf composed of several leaflets on one petiole, called a common petiole or rachis. It may be



Pinnately Compound Leaf.

either digitately or pinnately compound, and the leaflets may be themselves compound.—**Compound measure, rhythm, time**, in music, a rhythm in which the measures are made up of two or more groups of accents. A compound measure is called *duple* if there are two or four groups, *triple* if there are three, whether the groups themselves are constructed in duple or in triple rhythm. Thus  $\frac{3}{4}$  rhythm is a compound duple rhythm, each group being in triple rhythm.—**Compound microscope, motion, number**. See the nouns.—**Compound ocellated spot**, in entom., a spot with three or more circles surrounding a central spot or pupil of the eye.—**Compound pistil**, an ovary consisting of two or more coalescent carpels.—**Compound proportion**. See *proportion*.—**Compound quantity**. (a) In alg., a quantity consisting of several terms united by the sign + or —. Thus,  $a + b - c$  and  $b^2 - b$  are compound quantities. (b) In arith., a quantity which consists of more than one denomination, as 5 pounds, 6 shillings, and 9 pence, or 4 miles, 3 furlongs, and 10 yards; hence, the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition*, *compound subtraction*, *compound multiplication*, and *compound division*.—**Compound ratio**, the ratio which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus, 6 to 72 is a ratio compounded of 2 to 6 and of 3 to 12, because  $\frac{6}{72} = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{12}$ . In like manner the ratio of  $ab$  to  $cd$  is a ratio compounded of  $a$  to  $c$  and of  $b$  to  $d$ ; for  $\frac{ab}{cd} = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{b}{d}$ . Hence it follows that in any continued proportion the ratio of the first term to the last is compounded of all the intermediate ratios. See *ratio*.

—**Compound screw**, two or more screws on the same axis. When the pitch of the respective screws varies, it forms a differential screw; when they run in different directions, it is a right-and-left screw. E. H. Knight.—**Compound sentence**, a sentence consisting of two or more clauses, each with its own subject and predicate: opposed to a *simple sentence*, which contains only a single clause. A compound sentence may consist of co-ordinate clauses, or of a principal clause and subordinate clauses (in which case it is called a *complex sentence*), or of both.—**Compound steam-engine**. See *steam-engine*.—**Compound stem**, a stem that divides into branches.—**Compound stop**, in organ-building, a stop that has more than one pipe to each key. Also called a *mixture*.—**Compound umbel**, an umbel which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small umbels at the top. See cut in next column.—**Compound word**, in gram., a word made up of two or more words which retain their separate form and significance: thus, nouns, *housetop, blackberry, wash-tub, pickpocket*; adjectives, *full-fed, life-like, dark-eyed, inbred*; verbs, *foresee, fulfil*; pronouns, *himself, whosoever*; adverbs, *always, herein*; prepositions, *into, toward*. A verb is also called *compound* when hav-



Compound Screws.  
a, differential screw; b, right-and-left screw.

ing a prefix which is not used as an independent word, as *be-fall, dis-own*; and the term is sometimes, but improperly, applied to derivatives made by means of obvious prefixes and suffixes. = *Syn. Complex, Complicated*, etc. See *intricate*.

II. *n.* 1. Something produced by combining two or more ingredients, parts, or elements; a combination of parts or principles forming a whole.

History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a compound of poetry and philosophy.

Macaulay, Hallam's [Const. Hist.

Specifically—2. In gram., a compound word (which see, under I.).

Many words that are really compound have lost the appearance of compounds, and look like simple words. A. Bain.

3. In chem., a compound body.

Substances . . . produced by the union of two or more elements are termed compound bodies. These compounds have in general no more resemblance in properties to the elements which have united to form them than a word has to the letters of which it is made up.

W. A. Miller, Chemistry, § 1.

**Binary compound**. See *binary*.

**Compound**<sup>2</sup> (kom'pound), *n.* [*Malay kampong*, an inclosure. According to another view, a corruption of Pg. *companha*, a yard or court, prop. a suite, company: see *company*, *n.*] In the East generally, an inclosure or courtyard containing a residence or factory of Europeans with outhouses, servants' quarters, etc.

Godown usurps the warehouse place;

Compound denotes each walled space.

India Gazette, March 8, 1781.

Rows of detached bungalows, standing amid flower-gardens and neatly-laid-out compounds, with English names on the gate-ways. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 92.

**compoundable** (kom-poun'da-bl), *a.* [*Compound*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being compounded, in any sense of the verb.

A penalty of not less than forty shillings or more than five pounds, *compoundable* for a term of imprisonment. Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xii.

**compounder** (kom-poun'dér), *n.* One who compounds. (a) One who mixes different things or ingredients: as, a *compounder of drugs*. (b) One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement. (c) One who brings about or enters into a compromise. [Rare.]

Softeners, sweeteners, *compounders*, and expedient-monsters. Swift.

(d) One who compounds with a debtor or a felon.

Religious houses made *compounders* For th' horrid actions of the founders. S. Butler, Weakness and Misery of Man, I. 27.

(e) One at an English university who paid an extra fee for his degree, in accordance with his income. Abolished in 1853. (f) One who is or has become a life-member of a society or an institution by a single gross payment in composition of all annual fees or dues.

Three life compositions have been received during the year, but as five *compounders* have died during the same period no money has been invested.

Anthrop. Inst. Jour., XV. 483. (g) [*cap.*] In Eng. hist., a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the revolution. The *Compounders* desired a restoration, but demanded constitutional guarantees and a general amnesty. See *Noncompounder*.—**Amicable compounder**, in Louisiana law, an arbitrator chosen by parties in dispute, whose decision cannot be reviewed by the courts.—**Grand and petty compounders**. See (e) above.

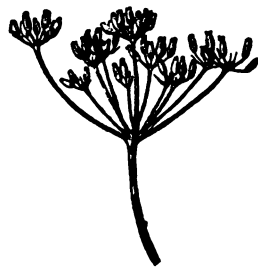
**compoundress** (kom-poun'dres), *n.* [*Compounder* + *-ess*.] A female compounder.

Compoundress of any quarrel that may intervene.

Hovell, Vocall Forrest, p. 9.

**comprador** (kom-prä-dör'), *n.* [*Pg. comprador*, *LL. comparator*, a buyer, *L. comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, furnish, buy, > *Pg. Sp. comprar*, furnish, buy: see *compare*, 2.] 1. In Hong Kong and the treaty ports of China, a native agent or manager employed by foreign business houses as an intermediary in dealing with the natives, and as a general adviser and factotum. The *comprador* engages and is answerable for all the native employees of the firm.—2. Formerly, a native servant in private European families living in India and the East. He was steward and butler, purchased all household necessities as well as food, and kept the accounts. Obsolete in India.

**comprecation** (kom-prê-kä'shon), *n.* [*L. comprecari* (n-), *comprecari*, *comprecari*, pp. *comprecatus*, *comprecatus*, pray, supplicate, <



Compound Umbel (Fennel).

*com-*, together, + *precari*, pray, > ult. E. *pray*, q. v.] A praying together; united or public supplication or prayer.

Hence came that form of *comprecation* and blessing to the soul of an Israelite, . . . "Let his soul be in the garden of Eden." Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 134.

**comprehend** (kom-prê-hend'), *v.* [*ME. comprehendere* (also *comprenden*, < OF.) = OF. F. Pr. *comprendre* = Sp. *comprender*, *comprehender* = Pg. *comprender* = It. *comprendere*, < L. *comprehendere*, *comprehendere*, contr. *comprehendere* (also written *comprehendere*, *comprehendere*), pp. *comprehensus*, *comprehensus*, grasp, lay hold of (physically or mentally), < *com-*, together, + *prehendere*, contr. *prehendere*, seize: see *prehend*, and cf. *apprehend*, *deprehend*, *reprehend*. Hence ult. (from L. *comprehendere*) *comprise*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To take in, include, or embrace within a certain scope; include. (a) To include within a certain extent of space or time: as, New England comprehends six States; the most notable events were comprehended in the last ten years of the century.

These two small cabinets do comprehend The sum of all the wealth that it hath pleased Adversity to leave me.

Beau. and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune, I. 1. (b) To include within limits of any kind; especially, to include in the constitution or nature.

Lady myn, in whome vertus alle Ar loinede, and also comprehended. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

There is a feith aboven alle, In which the trouthe is comprehended. Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 185.

An art which comprehends so many several parts. Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

One would wonder how the Poet could be so concise in his Description of the Six Days Works as to comprehend them within the bounds of an Episode.

Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

Members of that grand society which comprehends the whole human kind. Goldsmith, National Prejudice.

(c) To include in meaning or in logical scope.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Rom. xiii. 9.

2. To take into the mind; grasp by the understanding; possess or have in idea; understand the force, nature, or character of; conceive; know sufficiently for a given purpose; specifically, to understand in one of the higher degrees of completeness: as, to comprehend an allusion, a word, or a person.

Resoun comprehendith the thinges ymaginable and sensible. Chaucer, Boethius.

Great things doeth he, which we cannot comprehend. Job xxxvii. 5.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains, Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend More than cool reason ever comprehends. Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

For to comprehend is not to know a thing as far as I can know it, but to know it as far as that a thing can be known; and so only God can comprehend God.

Donne, Sermons, II.

3†. To take together; sum up.

And shortly yf she shal be comprehended, In her ne myghte nothing been amended. Chaucer, Aneliida and Arcite, I. 83.

= *Syn.* 1. To contain.—2. *Apprehend*, *Comprehend* (see *apprehend*), discern, perceive, see, catch.

II. † *intrans.* To take hold; take root; take.

An other saithe thaire graffing nygh the grounde Is best, ther easily that comprehend. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

A diligent husbond enformed me, That doutlesse every graffing wol comprehend, Untempered lyme yf with the graffes be Put in the plaiges [wounds]. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

**comprehender** (kom-prê-hen'dér), *n.* One who comprehends; one who understands thoroughly.

Rather apprehenders than comprehenders therof. Cudworth, Intellectual System, I. 5.

**comprehensible** (kom-prê-hen'di-bl), *a.* [*Comprehend* + *-ible*.] Same as *comprehensible*. Bentham.

**comprehensibility** (kom-prê-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *comprehensibilité* = Sp. *comprehensibilidad*, *comprehensibilidad* = Pg. *comprehensibilidade* = It. *comprehensibilità*, < ML. \**comprehensibilitas* (t-s), < L. *comprehensibilis*, comprehensible: see *comprehensible* and *-bility*.] The character of being comprehensible. (a) The character of being such that it may be included. (b) Intelligibility; fitness for being grasped by the mind.

**comprehensible** (kom-prê-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *compréhensible* = Sp. *compreensible*, *compreensible* = Pg. *compreensible* = It. *compreensibile*, < L. *compreensibilis*, *compreensibilis*, < *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, comprehend: see *comprehend*.] 1. Capable of being compre-

hended or included; possible to be comprised. [Rare.]

God . . . is not *comprehensible* nor circumscribed nowhere. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 121.*

Narrations and relations of actions, as the War of Peloponnesus, . . . may choose an argument *comprehensible* within the notice and instructions of the writer. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 128.*

2. Capable of being understood; conceivable by the mind; intelligible.

An actual, bodily, *comprehensible* place of torment. *Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 2.*

Quick observation and a penetrating intuition, making instantly *comprehensible* the state of mind and its origin. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 94.*

**comprehensibleness** (kom-prê-hen'si-bli-nes), *n.* [*< comprehensible + -ness.*] Capability of being understood; comprehensibility.

Which facility and *comprehensibleness* must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions.

*Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches.*

**comprehensibly** (kom-prê-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In a comprehensible manner; conceivably.

**comprehension** (kom-prê-hen'shon), *n.* [= *F. compréhension* = *Sp. comprensión*, *comprehension* = *Pg. comprehensão* = *It. comprensione*, *< L. comprehensio(n-), comprehensio(n-), < comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] 1. The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; a comprising; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old.

*Hooker.*

Was it less easy to obtain, or at least to ask for, their concurrence in a *comprehension* or toleration of the Presbyterian clergy? *Hallam.*

2. The quality or state of being comprehensive; comprehensiveness. [Rare.]

The affluence and *comprehension* of our language is very illustriously displayed in our poetical translations of ancient writers; a work which the French seem to relinquish in despair, and which we were long unable to perform with dexterity. *Johnson, Dryden.*

3†. That which comprehends or contains within itself; a summary; an epitome.

Though not a catalogue of fundamentals, yet . . . a *comprehension* of them.

*Chillingworth, Reliq. of Protestant Church, I. 4.*

4. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; ability to know.

How much soever any truths may seem above our understanding and *comprehension*.

*Bp. Beveridge, Sermons, I. xxxiv.*

5. The act or fact of understanding; successful exercise of the knowing faculty; grasp of the significance or particulars of anything; as, to be quick of *comprehension*; the distinct *comprehension* of a term or of a subject.

Like other Englishmen of his time, he [Landor] had no adequate *comprehension* of men and things on this side of the Atlantic. *Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 64.*

6. In *rhet.*, a trope or figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Johnson.*—7. In *logic*, the sum of all those attributes which make up the content of a given conception: thus, *rational, sensible, moral*, etc., form the *comprehension* of the conception *man*: opposed to *extension, extent*.

Body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts, Logic.*

The Internal Quantity of a notion, its Intension or *Comprehension*, is made up of those different attributes of which the concept is the conceived sum; that is, the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, viii.*

\*=Syn. 4. See list under *apprehension*.

**comprehensive** (kom-prê-hen'siv), *a.* [= *F. compréhensif* = *Sp. comprensivo*, *comprehensive* = *Pg. comprehensivo* = *It. comprensivo*, *< LL. comprehensivus*, *< L. comprehensus*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] 1. Comprehending, including, or embracing much in a comparatively small compass; containing much within narrow limits.

I was for using *comprehensive* Names; and therefore these three Names of Atlantic, Indian, and South Seas or Oceans serve me for the whole Ambit of the Torrid Zone, and what else I have occasion to speak of.

*Dampier, Voyages, II. Pref.*

A most *comprehensive* prayer.

*Is. Taylor.*

More specifically—2. Having the quality of comprehending or including a great number of particulars or a wide extent, as of space or time; of large scope; capacious.

To begin, then, with Shakespeare. He was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most *comprehensive* soul.

*Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.*

I shall begin with the most *comprehensive* relation, wherein all things that do or can exist are concerned.

*Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxv. 11.*

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, and so catholic a grace is charity.

*Bp. Sprat, Sermons.*

3. Having the power to comprehend or understand.

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart, His *comprehensive* head. *Pope, Moral Essays, I. 83.*

They know not what it is to feel within

A *comprehensive* faculty, that grasps

Great purposes with ease. *Cowper, Task, v. 251.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. Broad, extensive, large, capacious. **comprehensively** (kom-prê-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In a comprehensive manner. (a) So as to contain much in small compass; concisely.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs, in which the words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue.

*Tillotson, Sermons, I. III.*

(b) With great scope; so as to include a wide extent or many particulars.

**comprehensiveness** (kom-prê-hen'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being comprehensive. (a) The quality of including much in a narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison, Ancient Medals.*

(b) The quality of comprehending or embracing a great many particulars; extensiveness of scope or range.

2. The power of understanding, comprehending, or taking in; especially, greatness of intellectual range; capaciousness of mind.

For Bacon we claim the decided superiority [over Descartes] in *comprehensiveness* of mind. *J. D. Morrell.*

**comprehensor** (kom-prê-hen'sor), *n.* [= *Sp. comprehensor* = *Pg. comprehensor* = *It. comprensore*, *< ML. comprehensor*, *< L. comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] One who comprehends or has obtained possession, as of knowledge.

When I shall have dispatched this weary pilgrimage, and from a traveller shall come to be a *comprehensor*, then farewell faith, and welcome vision.

*Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts, I.*

**comprend†**, *v.* An obsolete variant of *comprehend*. *Chaucer.*

**compresbyter†** (kom-pres'bi-têr), *n.* [= *Sp. compresbitero*, *< NL. compresbyter*, *< L. com-, together, + LL. presbyter, presbyter*. Cf. *co-presbyter.*] A fellow-presbyter.

Saint Hierome was rather content to join the Latine conjunctive with the Greke woordes and call it *compresbyter*, than to change that woordes signifying the office into senior and consenior, signifying but the age. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cyprian in many places, . . . speaking of presbyters, calls them his *compresbyters*, as if he deemed himself no other, whereas by the same place it appears he was a bishop. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.*

**compresbyterial†** (kom-pres-bi-tê'ri-al), *a.* [*< compresbyter + -ial.*] Possessed in common with a presbyter.

He . . . has his coequal and *compresbyterial* power. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.*

**compress** (kom-pres'), *v. t.* [*< L. compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, *comprimere*, *ML. also comprimere* (> *It. comprimere* = *Sp. Pg. comprimir* = *Pr. comprimer* = *F. comprimer*), press together (cf. *LL. ML. freq. compressare*, press, compress, oppress), *< com-, together, + premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*, and cf. *appressed, depress, express, impress, repress, suppress.*] 1. To press or pack together; force or drive into a smaller compass or closer relation; condense.

Can infect the air, as well as move it or compress it.

*Raleigh, Hist. World, I. 2.*

Raised her head with lips compressed.

*Tennyson, The Letters.*

The air in a valley is more compressed than that on the top of a mountain. *G. Adams.*

It would be impossible to compress his style; for the short, sharp sentences are the perfection of brevity.

*Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 51.*

2†. To embrace sexually.

Some write that it [Rhodes] took this name of Rhoda, a Nymph of the Sea, and there compressed by Apollo.

*Sandys, Travels, p. 71.*

\*=Syn. 1. To crowd, squeeze.

**compress** (kom-pres), *n.* [*< F. compresse* = *Sp. compresca* = *Pg. It. compressa*, *< NL. compressa*, a compress, *< L. compressa*, fem. of *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, a soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part.—2. In *hydropathic practice*, a wet cloth applied to the surface of a diseased part, and covered with a layer or bandage of dry cloth or oiled cloth.—3. An apparatus in which bales of cot-

ton, etc., are pressed into the smallest possible compass for stowage.

\***compressed** (kom-pres'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of compress*, *v.*] Pressed into narrow compass; condensed; especially, flattened laterally or lengthwise; having the two opposite sides flattened or plane. Specifically—(a) In *zool.*: (1) Pressed together from side to side, and therefore narrower than high: as, the compressed body of a fish; a compressed bill of a bird: opposed to *depressed*. (2) Folded together, as the opposite sides of the tail of some birds. Also called *complicate* or *folded*. (b) In bot., flattened laterally, in distinction from *obcompressed*, that is, flattened anteroposteriorly.—**Compressed air**, air compressed by mechanical force into a state of more or less increased density. The power obtained from the expansion of greatly compressed air in a cylinder on being set free is used in many applications as a substitute for that of steam or other force, as in operating drills, and in specially constructed engines. Air is compressed also for other purposes, as in a subaqueous calson for expelling the water and for keeping up an atmospheric equilibrium. See *compressor* (d).—**Compressed-air bath**. See *bath*.—**Compressed-air engine**, in mech., an engine driven by the elastic force of compressed air. Its construction is usually like that of a steam-engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted against a piston in the cylinder.—**Compressed glass**. See *glass*.—**Compressed harmony**. See *close harmony*, under *harmony*.—**Compressed score**, in music, a score in which more than one voice-part is written on a single staff: especially used of four-part harmony written upon two staves. Also called *short score*.—**Compressed type**, a variety of printing-type in which the letters are slightly condensed laterally or elongated vertically.

**compressibility** (kom-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. compressibilité* = *Sp. compresibilidad* = *Pg. compressibilidade* = *It. compressibilità*: see *compressible* and *-bility*.] The property of yielding to pressure; the property of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass: as, the compressibility of fluids. When a body is compressed into a smaller bulk its particles are brought into closer contact, while the quantity of matter remains the same. All bodies are compressible to a greater or less degree, gases being much more so than liquids or solids because of the greater distance between their particles. Thus air has been reduced by a pressure of 3,600 atmospheres to less than 1/10 of its bulk at one atmosphere. The loss of volume of water under similar pressure would probably not exceed 15%.

The great compressibility, if I may so speak, of the air.

*Boyle, Works, III. 507.*

*Compressibility*, implying the closer approach of the constituent particles of the body, is utterly out of the question, unless empty space exists between these particles. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 3.*

**compressible** (kom-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. compressible* = *Sp. compressible* = *Pg. compressivel* = *It. compressibile*, *< L. as if \*compressibilis*, *< compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] Capable of being forced or compressed into a smaller space or narrower compass; yielding to pressure; condensable: as, gases are compressible.

**compressibleness** (kom-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible. **compressicaudate** (kom-pres-i-kâ'dât), *a.* [*< L. compressus*, pp., compressed, + *cauda*, tail, + *-ate*.] See *compress* and *caudate*.] In *zool.*, having the tail compressed.

**compression** (kom-pres'hon), *n.* [= *F. compression* = *Pr. compressio* = *Sp. compresión* = *Pg. compressão* = *It. compressione*, *< L. compressio(n-), compressio(n-), < comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed; a condition of being pressed into increased density or closeness: used in both literal and figurative senses.

They who can form parallels, discover consequences, and multiply conclusions, are best pleased with involution of argument and *compression* of thought. *Idler, No. 70.*

*Compression* [in a steam-engine] is confinement of steam by closing the exhaust opening before the return stroke is ended, thus causing a rise in pressure and assisting to stop the motion of the reciprocating parts.

*Sci. Amer., N. 8., LIV. 56.*

**Compression casting**. See *casting*.—**Compression of the earth**, the excess of the equatorial over the polar diameter of the earth divided by half their sum. It is equal to 1-293.=Syn. *Compression, Condensation*. *Compression* is primarily the reductive action of any force on a body, whether temporary or permanent; while *condensation* is primarily the reduction in bulk, which is the effect of *compression*, though it may also be brought about by other means.

**compression-cock** (kom-pres'hon-kok), *n.* In *pipe-fittings*, a cock that opens or closes by a plug having a threaded stem operated by a cross-handle: as, a *compression sill-cock*, *compression ball-cock*, etc.

**compressive** (kom-pres'iv), *a.* [= *F. compressif* = *Sp. compresivo* = *Pg. It. compressivo*; as *compress + -ive*.] Having power to compress; tending to compress.

**compressor** (kom-pres'or), *n.* [*< L. compressor*, *< comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] One who or that which compresses.

Specifically—(a) In *surg.*, an instrument used for compressing some part of the body, for which it is adapted in form. (b) An attachment to a microscope, used for compressing objects in order to render possible a more complete examination of them. Also *compressorium*. (c) In *gun.*, a mechanism for holding a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during recoil. (d) A machine, usually driven by steam, by which air is compressed into a receiver so that its expansion may be utilized as a source of power at some distance, and usually at some place where an ordinary steam-engine could not be conveniently used, as deep in a mine. (e) *Naut.*, a curved lever, worked by a small tackle just below the deck, for checking the chain cable when it is running out. (f) [NL.; pl. *compressores* (kom-pre-sō'réz).] In *anat.*, a name of several muscles which press together the parts on which they act, or press upon them: as, the *compressor naris*, a muscle which compresses and closes or tends to close the nostrils; the *compressor urethrae*, etc.—*Aortic compressor*. See *aortic*. —*Compressor oculi* (compressor of the eye), the choanoid or choanoid muscle of the eyeball of most mammals, but not found in man.—*Compressor prostatae* (compressor of the prostate), a muscle which compresses the prostate gland.—*Compressor sacculi laryngis* (compressor of the sac of the larynx). Same as *aryteno-epiglottideus*.—*Compressor urethrae* (compressor of the urethra), a muscle which compresses the urethra, facilitating the complete discharge of urine.—*Hydraulic compressor*. See *hydraulic*.—*Parallel compressor*, a device for holding or compressing objects on the stand of a microscope. It consists of two plates of metal joined by hinged rods so as always to maintain a parallel position with reference to each other, and moved toward or away from each other by a screw.—*Reversible compressor*, a microscope-slide fitted with a compressor which can be inverted to permit examination of either side of an object.

**compressorium** (kom-pre-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *compressoria* (-ā). [NL., < *L. compressor*: see *compressor*.] Same as *compressor* (b).

**compressure** (kom-presh'ūr), *n.* [*< compress + ure, after pressure.*] The act of one body pressing against or upon another, or the force with which it presses; pressure. [Rare.]

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a compressure, dilate it. Boyle, *Spring of the Air*.

**comprest** (kom-prest'), *n.* [*< com- + priest. Cf. compressbyter.*] A fellow-priest.

What will he then praise them for? not for anything doing, but for deferring to do, for deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent priests. Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

**comprint** (kom-print'), *v. t.* [*< com- + print.*] To share in printing: used in the seventeenth century of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as being entitled to share with the King's Printer and Stationers' Company in printing privileged books. *N. E. D.*

**comprisal** (kom-pri'zal), *n.* [*< comprise + -al.*] The act or fact of comprising or comprehending; inclusion. [Rare.]

Slandering is a complication, a *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness. Barrow, *Works*, I. xviii.

**comprise** (kom-priz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comprised*, ppr. *comprising*. [*< OF. compris, comprins, F. compris* (= Sp. *It. compreno* = Pg. *comprehendo*, < *L. comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, < *L. comprehendere*, contr. *comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus, comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend*. Cf. *apprise*, *reprise, surprise*.] 1. To comprehend; contain; include; embrace: as, the German empire *comprises* a number of separate states.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. § 32.

Yet leave our cousin Katherine here with us: She is our capital demand, *compris'd* Within the fore rank of our articles. Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

That state which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor mind conceived, may *comprise* an infinite variety of pursuits and occupations. J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 4.

**2t.** To press together; gather into a small compass; compress.

Soone her garments loose Upgather'd, in her bosome she *compris'd* Well as she might, and to the Goddess rose. Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vi. 19.

=Syn. 1. To embrace, embody, inclose, encircle. **comprobate** (kom-prō-bāt'), *v. t.* [*< L. comprobatus*, pp. of *comprobare, comprobare* (> *It. comprobare* = Sp. *comprobar* = Pg. *comprovar*), approve, agree, concur, < *com-*, together, + *probare*, prove: see *prove*.] To agree or concur in testimony.

That sentence . . . doo *comprobate* with holy Scripture that God is the fountain of sapience. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, III. 22.

**comprobation** (kom-prō-bā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *comprobación* = Pg. *comprovação* = *It. comprobazione*, < *L. comprobatio(n)*, < *comprobare*, concur: see *comprobate*.] 1. Joint attestation or proof; concurrent testimony.

*Comprobation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses. Sir T. Browne.

**2. Joint approval; approbation; concurrence.**

To whom the Earl of Pembroke imbosmes the whole design, and presses his *comprobation* in it. Sir G. Buck, *Rich. III.*, p. 59.

**compromise** (kom'prō-miz), *n.* [= D. *Dan. kompromis* (= G. *compromiss* = Sw. *kompromiss*, < ML., < F. *compromis* = Pr. *compromis* = Sp. *compromiso* = Pg. *compromisso* = *It. compromesso*, < ML. LL. *compromissum*, a compromise, orig. a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, prop. neut. of *L. compromissus*, pp. of *compromittere*, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter: see *compromit*, and cf. *promise*, *n.*] 1. In civil law, a mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

The parties are persuaded by friends or by their lawyers to put the matter in *compromise*.

E. Knight, *Tryall of Truth* (1580), fol. 80.

**2.** A settlement of differences by mutual concessions; an agreement or compact adopted as the means of superseding an undetermined controversy; a bargain or arrangement involving mutual concessions; figuratively, a combination of two rival systems, principles, etc., in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible.

O inglorious league! Shall we, upon the footing of our land, Send fair-play orders, and make *compromise*, Insinuation, parley, and base truce, To arms invasive? Shak., *K. John*, v. 1.

All government . . . is founded on *compromises* and barter. Burke, *Works*, II. 169.

It cannot be too emphatically asserted that this policy of *compromise*, alike in institutions, in actions, and in beliefs, which especially characterizes English life, is a policy essential to a society going through the transitions caused by continued growth and development. H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 396.

**3.** That which results from, or is founded on, such an agreement or settlement, as a specific arrangement, a course of conduct, or an institution; a medium between two rival courses, plans, etc.: as, his conduct was a *compromise* between his pride and his poverty.

Almost all people descend to meet. All association must be a *compromise*, and, what is worst, the very flower and aroma of the flower of each of the beautiful natures disappears as they approach each other. Emerson, *Friendship*.

**4.** A thing partaking of and blending the qualities, forms, or uses of two other and different things: as, a mule is a *compromise* between a horse and an ass; a sofa is a *compromise* between a chair and a bed. [Colloq.]—**Compromise Act**, a United States statute of 1833 (4 Stat., 629), so called because containing a basis of agreement between the opposing parties in Congress concerning import duties. It provided for the reduction of all such duties above 20 per cent. by taking off one tenth of the excess every two years until 1842, when the whole excess was to cease.—**Compromise of 1850**, an agreement embodied in acts of Congress whereby, on the one hand, the slave-trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, and California was admitted as a free State, while, on the other hand, a more stringent fugitive-slave law was established, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were organized with no restriction as to slavery.—**Crittenden compromise**, an arrangement proposed in 1860 by Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, in order to avert civil war. Its leading terms were that slavery should be permanently forbidden in territories north of lat. 36° 30' N., and permanently recognized in territories south of that line.—**Missouri compromise**, an agreement embodied in a clause of the act of Congress admitting Missouri as one of the United States, March 6th, 1820 (3 Stat., 548, c. 22, § 8), by which it was enacted that in all the territory ceded by France, known as Louisiana, north of 36° 30' north latitude, excepting Missouri, slavery should be forever prohibited. Upon this concession by the proslavery party in Congress, Missouri was admitted as a slave State. Its repeal in 1854, in the act for the admission of Kansas (10 Stat., 289, c. 69, § 32), led to disturbances of considerable historical importance in Kansas.

**compromise** (kom'prō-miz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compromised*, ppr. *compromising*. [*< compromise, n.*] 1. To adjust or compound by a compromise; settle or reconcile by mutual concessions.

The controversy may easily be *compromised*. Fuller, *General Worthies*, vi.

**2t.** To bind by bargain or agreement; mutually pledge.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*, That all the earnings which were streak'd and pled Should fall as Jacob's hire. Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 3.

**3.** To expose to risk or hazard, or to serious consequences, as of suspicion or scandal, by some act or declaration; prejudice; endanger the reputation or the interests of: often used reflexively: as, he *compromised himself* by his rash statements. [A recent meaning, for which *compromit* was formerly used.]

To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances. Motley.

**II. intrans.** To make a compromise; agree by concession; come to terms.

**compromiser** (kom'prō-mi-zér), *n.* One who compromises; one given to compromising.

But for the honest, vacillating minds, . . . the timid compromisers who are always trying to curve the straight lines and round the sharp angles of eternal law, the continual debate of these living questions is the one offered means of grace. O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 81.

**compromise-wheel** (kom'prō-miz-hwél), *n.* A car-wheel having a broad tread to adapt it to tracks of slightly different gage.

**compromissorial** (kom'prō-mi-sō'ri-ál), *a.* [*< \*compromissory* (= F. *compromissoire* = Pg. *compromissorio*, < ML. *compromissum*, a compromise; cf. *promissory*) + -ial.] Relating to a compromise. Bailey.

**compromit** (kom'prō-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compromitted*, ppr. *compromitting*. [*< late ME. compromytte* = F. *compromettre* = Sp. *comprometer* = Pg. *comprometter* = *It. compromettere*, < L. *compromittere, compromittere*, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, LL. also promise at the same time, < *com-*, together, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*, *v.*, and *compromise*.] 1t. To pledge; engage; bind.

*Compromittynge* them selves . . . to abyde and performe all suche sentence and awarde as shalbe by hym be gyuen. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, III. 4.

**2.** To put to hazard by some act or measure; endanger; prejudice; compromise. [Obsolescent, the form *compromise* being now generally used.]

The ratification of the late treaty could not have *compromitted* our peace. Henry Clay.

**compromitment** (kom'prō-mit'ment), *n.* [*< compromit + -ment.*] The act of pledging or compromising one's self; the state of being so pledged or compromised. [Rare.]

John Randolph was a frequent correspondent of Monroe. He urges him to come back from England; he guards him against *compromitment* to men in whom he cannot wholly confide. D. C. Gilman, *Monroe*, p. 33.

**compromvincial** (kom'prō-vin'shál), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *compromvincial*, < ML. *compromvincialis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *provincia*, province.] 1. *a.* Belonging to or contained in the same province; provincially connected or related.

Six Islands, *compromvincial* In ancient times unto great Brittain. Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. III. 32.

A bishop could not be tried by a metropolitan without the presence of his *compromvincial* bishops. Quoted in R. W. Dixon's *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xix., note.

**II. n.** One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

When the people is urgent for the speedy institution of a bishop, if any of the *compromvincials* be wanting, he must be certified by the primate . . . "that the multitude require a pastor." Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 186.

**Compsognatha** (komp-sog'nā-thā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus*.] A subordinal term established for the reception of dinosaurian reptiles of the genus *Compsognathus*. Not in use.

**compsognathid** (komp-sog'nā-thid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Compsognathidae*. **Compsognathidæ** (komp-sog'nā-thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Compsognathus* + -idæ.] A family of ornithomorph dinosaurian reptiles, typified by the genus *Compsognathus*, having the anterior vertebrae opisthocelous, the ischia with a long median symphysis, and tridactyl fore and hind limbs.

**compsognathous** (komp-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [*< NL. compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus*, and cf. *Compsognatha*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Compsognatha*.

**Compsognathus** (komp-sog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κομψός*, elegant, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of extinct reptiles, of the suborder *Theropoda*, order *Dinosauria*, from the Solenhofen slates of Bavaria, remarkable as being the most bird-like reptiles known. It differs from the genera of *Dinosauria* proper in the great length of the cervical vertebrae and in the shortness of the femur, which is not so long as the tibia. The astragalus was adjunct with the tibia. The animal had a light bird-like head, jaws with numerous teeth, very long neck and hind limbs, and small fore limbs. According to Huxley, "it is impossible . . . to doubt that it hopped or walked in an erect or semi-erect position, after the manner of a bird, to which its long neck, slight head, and small anterior limbs must have given it an extraordinary resemblance."

**Compsothlypis** (komp-soth'li-pis), *n.* [NL. (J. Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *κομψός*, elegant, + *ὄθρυς*, a proper name.] The proper name of the genus of birds commonly called *Parula* (which see).



The common blue yellow-back warbler of the United States, *C. americana*, is the type; there are several other species.

**Compso** (komp'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κομψός*.] A genus of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles, belonging to the family *Otiorynchidae*. They have the mesosternal pieces diagonally divided into two nearly equal parts; a mentum of moderate size and not retracted; a thorax without ocular lobes and not fimbriate behind the eyes; genae emarginate behind the mandibles; the rostrum short; the tenth elytral stria confluent with the ninth; the claws not connate; the articular surface of the hind tibiae cavernous and scaly; and the antennal scape passing the eyes. The species are densely scaly, above middle size, and inhabit Mexico, Central America, and particularly South America.

**compt<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *count<sup>1</sup>*.

**compt<sup>2</sup>** (kompt), *a.* [= OIt. *compto*, < L. *comptus*, *comtus*, adorned, elegant, pp. of *cōmere*, take care of, bring together, < *cō*, together, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *prompt*.] Neat; spruce.

A compt, accomplished prince.

*Vicars, Æneid.*

**comptable** (koun'ta-bl; F. pron. *kōn-tabl'*), *n.* [F.: see *countable*.] In French-Canadian law, one who has been intrusted with the management of the money or the administration of the property of another, and is accountable for the proper performance of the trust.

**comptant** (koun'tant; F. pron. *kōn-ton'*), *n.* [F., orig. ppr. of *compter*: see *count<sup>1</sup>*.] Ready money; cash; specie.

**compter<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *counter<sup>1</sup>*.

*Shak.*

**compter<sup>2</sup>** (koun'ter), *n.* See *counter<sup>2</sup>*.

**comptible** (koun'ti-bl), *a.* [A doubtful word, appar. for \**comptable*, var. of *countable*, in a peculiar sense.] Sensitive; susceptible.

I am very comptible, even to the least sinister usage.

*Shak., T. N., l. 5.*

**comptly** (kompt'li), *adv.* Neatly. *Sherwood*.  
Cointement: quaintly, comptly, finely, sprucely.

*Cutgrave.*

Much knowledge in so small roomes comptly plac'd.

*Prof. verses to W. Wood's New Eng. Prosop. N. E. D.*

**comptness** (kompt'nes), *n.* Neatness; spruceness.

Cointise: quaintness, comptnes, neatnes, trimnes.

*Cutgrave.*

**comptoir** (F. pron. *kōn-twor'*), *n.* [F., < *compter*, *count*.] 1. A commercial agency; a factory.

Tellcherry, the only settlement belonging to the English East India Company on this coast. . . the other places being only *comptoirs* by permission of Hyder Ally. *Parsons, Travels*, p. 227. *N. E. D.*

2. A cashier's desk.

**Comptonia** (komp-tō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Henry Compton (1632-1713), Bishop of London and a patron of botany.] 1. In bot., a genus of shrubs of the family *Myricaceæ*, and sometimes included in *Myrica*. The only species, *C. peregrina*, is the sweet-fern of the United States, a low shrub with highly aromatic pinnatifid leaves. It is said to be tonic and astringent, and is a domestic remedy for diarrhea.

2. In zool., a genus of echinoderms. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

**comptonite** (komp'ton-it), *n.* [(Earl) *Compton* + *-ite*.] A name given by Brewster to the thomsonite (a mineral of the zeolite family) occurring in the lavas of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

**comptrol<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *control*.

**comptroller** (kōn-trō'lér), *n.* See *controller*.

**comptrollership** (kōn-trō'lér-ship), *n.* See *controllership*.

**compulsative** (kōm-pul'sa-tiv), *a.* [LL. *compulsatus*, pp. of *compulsare*, press or strike violently, freq. of L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. Also *compulsatory*. [Rare.]

To recover of us, by strong hand,

And terms compulsative, those foresaid lands.

*Shak., Hamlet, l. 1.*

**compulsatively** (kōm-pul'sa-tiv-li), *adv.* By constraint or compulsion. [Rare.]

**compulsatory** (kōm-pul'sa-tō-ri), *a.* [ML. *compulsatorius*, < LL. *compulsare*: see *compulsare*.] Same as *compulsive*.

**compulse** (kōm-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compulsed*, ppr. *compulsing*. [= F. *compulser* = Sp. *Pg. compulсар* = It. *compulsare*, < ML. *compulsare*, compel (chiefly a law term), < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, and cf. *appulse*, *impulse*, *repulse*.] To compel; constrain; force. [Rare.]

Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and *compulsed*.

*Latimer, Works (Parker Soc.), l. 170.*

Before calamity she is a tigress; she rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence.

*Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxiii.*

**compulsion** (kōm-pul'shon), *n.* [= F. Sp. *compulsión* = Pg. *compulsão*, < LL. *compulsio(n)*, < L. *compellare*, pp. *compulsus*: see *compel*.] 1. The application (to a person) of superior force, physical or moral, overpowering or overruling his preferences; the force applied; constraint, physical or moral.—2. In *psychol.*, an irresistible impulse to perform some act contrary to the prompting of the will.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind, is called *compulsion*; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called restraint.

*Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.*

Nevertheless, it is true that the laws made by Liberals are so greatly increasing the *compulsions* and restraints exercised over citizens, that among (conservatives who suffer from this aggressiveness there is growing up a tendency to resist it. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 17.*

**Actual compulsion**, in law, the illegal exercise of force, by some person, compelling the commission of an act in question.—**Legal compulsion**, that compulsion which a husband is presumed by law to exercise over his wife, when, in his presence and by his command, she commits any criminal act less than an act of treason, robbery, murder, or other heinous crime; marital coercion. = *Syn. Coercion, Constraint, etc. see force.*

**compulsitor** (kōm-pul'si-tor), *n.* [Cf. *compulsatory*.] In *Scots law*, compulsion.

Duplication against an heir who refused without judicial compulsion to pay a legacy bequeathed per damnationem.

*Encyc. Brit., XX. 68d.*

**compulsive** (kōm-pul'siv), *a.* [= F. *compulsif* = Sp. *compulsivo*, < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compulsory. [Now rare.]

The persuasive power in man to win others to goodness by instruction is greater, and more divine, than the *compulsive* power to restrain men from being evil by terror of the Law. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

**compulsively** (kōm-pul'siv-li), *adv.* By or under compulsion; by force; compulsorily. [Rare.]

To forbid divorce *compulsively*.

*Milton, Divorce.*

It is pre-eminently as a critic that we feel bound to reconsider his (Sainte-Beuve's) claim to the high place among the classics of his tongue, which the general voice of his countrymen has gradually and reluctantly, but *compulsively* rather than impulsively, assigned to him.

*Quarterly Rev.*

**compulsiveness** (kōm-pul'siv-nes), *n.* Force; compulsion.

**compulsorily** (kōm-pul'sō-ri-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

**compulsoriness** (kōm-pul'sō-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being compulsory.

**compulsory** (kōm-pul'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *Pg. compulsorio* (cf. F. *compulsoire*, *n.*, = It. *compulsoria*, *n.*, warrant, compulsion), < ML. *compulsorius*, < LL. *compulsor*, one who drives or compels, < L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] 1. *a.* 1. Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compelling; constraining: as, *compulsory* authority; to take *compulsory* measures.

That the other apostles were . . . as infallible as himself (St. Peter), is no reason to hinder the exercise of jurisdiction or any *compulsory* power over them.

*Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, § 7.*

2. Obligatory; due to or arising from compulsion; enforced or enforceable; not left to choice.

This kind of *compulsory* saving, however, would not have caused any increase of capital, unless a part of the amount had been saved over again, voluntarily, by the master. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., l. 5.*

It was in making education not only common to all, but in some sense *compulsory* on all, that the destiny of the free republics of America was practically settled.

*Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 239.*

3. Done under compulsion; resulting from compulsion.

He ereth in this, to think that actions proceeding from fear are properly *compulsory* actions.

*Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

II. *n.* That which has the power of compelling; constraining authority. [Rare.]

There is no power of the sword for a *compulsory*.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.*

**compunct<sup>1</sup>** (kōm-pungkt'), *a.* [= It. *compuncto*, < L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungere*, *compungere*, prick, sting, < *com-* (intensive) + *pungere*, prick, sting: see *pungent*.] Feeling compunction; conscience-stricken. [Rare.]

Contrite and *compunct*.

*Stow, William the Conqueror, an. 1086.*

**compunct<sup>2</sup>** (kōm-pungkt'), *a.* [Compunct + *-ed*.] Feeling compunction. *Foxe.*

**compunction** (kōm-pungkt'shon), *n.* [= F. *compunction* = Sp. *compunción* = Pg. *compunção* = It. *compunzione*, < LL. *compunctio(n)*, < L. *compungere*, pp. *compunctus*, prick, sting: see *compunct*.] 1. A pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit which with such activity and *compunction* invadeth the brains and nostrils.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

2. The stinging or pricking of the conscience; uneasiness caused by tenderness of conscience or feelings; regret, as for wrong-doing or for giving pain to another; contrition; remorse.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king with expressions of great *compunction*.

*Clarendon.*

It is a work of much less difficulty to make a good Christian of a professed heathen, than to bring an ill Christian, who now lives like an heathen, to a feeling sense of his sins, and to any degree of true remorse and *compunction* of heart for them.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvii.*

*Compunction* weeps our guilt away,

The sinner's safety is his pain.

*Crabbe, Hall of Justice.*

= *Syn. 2. Regret, Remorse, etc. see penitence.*

**compunctionless** (kōm-pungkt'shon-less), *a.* [Compunction + *-less*.] Not feeling compunction; devoid of regret or remorse.

**compunctious** (kōm-pungkt'shus), *a.* [Compunction + *-ous*.] Causing compunction; pricking the conscience; causing misgiving, regret, or remorse.

Stop up the access and passage to remorse;

That no *compunctious* visitings of nature

Shake my fell purpose. *Shak., Macbeth, l. 5.*

**compunctiously** (kōm-pungkt'shus-li), *adv.* With compunction.

**compunctiver** (kōm-pungkt'iv), *a.* [= It. *compunctivo*; as *compunct* + *-ive*.] 1. Causing compunction, regret, or remorse.

Fill my memory, as a vessel of election, with remembrances and notions highly *compunctive*.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 73.*

2. Susceptible of remorse; capable of repentance.

Give me all faith, all charity, and a spirit highly *compunctive*.

*Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 6.*

**compupil<sup>1</sup>** (kōm-pū'pil), *n.* [Comp + *pupil*.] A fellow-pupil. [Rare.]

Donne and his sometime *com-pupil* in Cambridge, . . . Samuel Brook. *I. Walton, Donne.*

**compurgation** (kōm-pēr-gā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *compurgación*, < LL. *compurgatio(n)*, < L. *compurgare*, pp. *compurgatus*, purge, purify completely, < *com-*, together, + *purgare*, cleanse, purify: see *purge*.] 1. In *early Eng.* and *eccl. law*, a mode of trial in which the accused was vindicated by the oaths of twelve persons to their belief in his innocence. It was used in some civil cases until abolished in 1833, as it had been in the canon law in the reign of Elizabeth (see *compurgator*).

The Assize of Clarendon, in 1166, with its apparatus of an accusing jury and a trial by ordeal is thought to have mainly done away in the Kings Courts with *compurgation* as a mode of trial for crime.

*Thayer, Evidence at the Common Law, p. 68.*

2. In general, a vindication of one accused.

**compurgator** (kōm-pēr-gā-tor), *n.* [ML., < L. *compurgare*: see *compurgation*.] In *early Eng. law*, a person, usually a kinsman or a fellow-member in a guild, called in defense of a person on trial. The compurgators acted in the character rather of jurymen than of witnesses, for they swore to their belief, not to what they knew; that is, the accused making oath of his innocence, they swore that they believed he was speaking the truth. The number of compurgators required by law was regularly twelve.

Honour and duty

Stand my *compurgators*. *Ford, Lady's Trial, III. 2.*

The *compurgators* of our oldest law were not a Jury in the modern sense, but they were one of the elements out of which the Jury arose.

*E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 308.*

Trial by jury, as we know it now, was not one of the early English institutions. . . . The mode of settling disputed questions of fact was at first by means of *compurgators*.

*Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 205.*

**compurgatorial** (kōm-pēr-gā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [Compurgator + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or intended for compurgation.

The consuls of Avignon, Nîmes, and St. Gilles took their *compurgatorial* oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations.

*Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.*

**compurgatory** (kōm-pēr-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [ML. *\*compurgatorius*, < *compurgator*: see *compurgator*.] Of or pertaining to a compurgator; as, a *compurgatory* oath.

If the price of life and the value of the *compurgatory* oath among the Welsh were exactly what they were among the Saxons, it would not be one degree less certain than it is that the wergild of the Saxons is the wergild of the Goth, the Frank, and the Lombard.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 30.

**compursion** (kəm-pər'shun), *n.* [*< com- + purs- + -ion: a humorous formation.*] A pursuing up or wrinkling together. [Rare.]

With the help of some wry faces and *compursions* of the mouth.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

**computability** (kəm-pū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< computable: see -bility.*] The quality of being computable.

**computable** (kəm-pū-tā-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. computable* = *It. computabile*, *< L. computabilis*, *< computare*, count: see *compute*, *v.*, *count*<sup>1</sup>, and *cf. countable*.] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

Not easily computable by arithmetic.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

**computer** (kəm-pū-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. computare*, pp. of *computare*, compute: see *compute*, *v.*] Same as *compute*. Cockeram.

**computation** (kəm-pū-tā'shun), *n.* [= *F. computation* = *Sp. computación* = *Pg. computação* = *It. computazione*, *< L. computatio* (*n.*), *< computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute: see *compute*, *v.*] 1. The act, process, or method of computing, counting, reckoning, or estimating; calculation: in *math.*, generally restricted to long and elaborate numerical calculations: as, the *computation* of an eclipse.

By our best *computation* we were then in the 51 degrees of latitude.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 149.

By true *computation* of the time.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 5.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of the nature.

Addison, Guardian.

2. A result of computing; the amount computed or reckoned.

From Novallaise to Venice beganne our *Computation* of miles, which is generally used.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 90.

We receive from him, as a monument both of his power and learning, the then reformed *computation* of the year.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 89.

=*Syn.* Calculation, estimate, account.

**computational** (kəm-pū-tā'shun-əl), *a.* [*< computation + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of computation.

It has generally been under the bias of such a formal *computational* logic that psychologists, and especially English psychologists, have entered upon the study of mind.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

**computator** (kəm-pū-tā-tor), *n.* [= *Pg. computador* = *It. computatore*, *< L. computator*, *< computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute: see *compute*.] A computer; a calculator. Sterne. [Rare.]

**compute** (kəm-pūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *computed*, pp. *computing*. [= *F. computer* = *Sp. Pg. computar* = *It. computare*, *< L. computare*, *computare*, sum up, reckon, compute, *< com-*, together, + *putare*, cleanse, trim, prune, clean up, settle, adjust, reckon, count, deem, think, suppose (cf. *E. reckon* in sense of 'suppose'), *< putus*, cleansed, clear, orig. pp., *< √pu*, purify, cleanse, > also *purus*, pure: see *pute*, *pure*.] From *L. computare*, through *OF.* and *ME.*, comes *E. count*<sup>1</sup>, a doublet of *compute*: see *count*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *trans.* To determine by calculation; count; reckon; calculate: as, to *compute* the distance of the moon from the earth.

Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven.

Milton, P. L., vi. 686.

I could demonstrate every pore  
Where memory lays up all her store;  
And to an inch *compute* the station  
Twixt judgment and imagination.

Prior, Alma, III.

=*Syn.* Reckon, Count, etc. See *calculate*.

II. *intrans.* To reckon; count.

A purse is twenty-five thousand Medines; but in other parts of Turkey, it is only twenty thousand: And where they speak of great sums, they always *compute* by purses.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 175.

**computer** (kəm-pūt'), *n.* [*< LL. computus*, a computation, *< L. computare*, compute: see *compute* and *count*<sup>1</sup>.] Computation.

In our common *compute* he hath been come these many years.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 46.

The time of this Battell, by any who could do more than guess, is not set down, or any foundation giv'n from whence to draw a solid *compute*.

Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

**computer** (kəm-pū'tēr), *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator; specifically, one whose occupation is to make arithmetical calculations for mathematicians, astronomers, geodesists, etc. Also spelled *computor*.

**computist** (kəm-pū'tist), *n.* [*< compute + -ist.*] A computer. Sir T. Browne.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*.

Sir H. Wotton.

**computer**, *n.* See *computer*.

**comquat**, *n.* See *kumquat*.

**comrade** (kəm'rad or -rād, kum'rad or -rād), *n.* [Early mod. *E. comrade*, *camarade* (also *camarado*, *camrado*, after *Sp. Pg.*), *< late ME. comred* = *MD. camarade*, *D. kameraad* = *G. kamerad*, also *kammerade*, *kammerad*, *camarad*, = *Dan. kammerat* = *Sw. kamrat* (with term. after *It.*), *< F. camarade*, now *camarade*, *< It. camerata* = *Sp. Pg. camarada*, a company, society, a partner, comrade, = *F. chambrée*, a (military) mess, a house (audience); orig. a collective name for those lodging in the same chamber or tent, *< ML. \*camarata*, *\*camerata* (sc. *L. societas* (*t-s*), company), fem. of *camaratus*, *cameratus*, lit. chambered, *< L. camara*, camera (*> It. camera* = *Sp. cámara* = *Pg. camera* = *F. chambre*, *> E. chamber*), a chamber: see *chamber*, and *cf. camerate*.] An intimate associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a fellow; a mate.

Where is his son,  
The nimble-footed madcap, prince of Wales,  
And his comrades, that daff'd the world aside,  
And bid it pass? Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.

Shak., Lear, II. 4.

Thus he moved the Prince  
To laughter and his comrades to applause.

Tennyson, Gerald.

Women are meant neither to be men's guides nor their playthings, but their *comrades*, their fellows and their equals, so far as Nature puts no bar to that equality.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 24.

=*Syn.* Friend, Companion, etc. See *associate*.

**comradery** (kəm'rad-ri or -rād-ri), *n.* [*< comrade + -ry*, after *F. camaraderie*, *< camarade*, comrade.] The state or feeling of being a comrade; intimate companionship; cordial fellowship. [Rare.]

This visible expression of the power of the community generated a self-confidence and a spirit of generous *comradery* in the mind of the young soldier.

H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 21.

**comradeship** (kəm'rad-ship or -rād-ship), *n.* [*< comrade + -ship.*] The state of being a comrade, especially a good or agreeable comrade; intimate companionship; fellowship.

The *comradeship* of the camp is one of the strongest ties that ever bind men of all classes of society together.

The American, VIII. 72.

**comroguer** (kəm-rōg'), *n.* [*< com- + rogue.*] A fellow-rogue.

You and the rest of your *comroguers* shall sit . . . in the stocks.

B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

You may seek them in Bridewell, or the Hole; here are none of your *com-roguers*.

Messinger, City Madam, iv. 1.

**comset**, *v.* [*ME. comsen*, *cumsen*, contr., *< OF. comencer*, *cumancer*, *commencer*, *F. commencer*, *> E. commence*: see *commence*, of which *comse* is a contr. form.] I. *trans.* To begin; commence.

Comliche a clerk than comsed the world.

Richard the Redeless, iv. 85.

II. *intrans.* To make a beginning or commencement; begin.

The couherd comsed to quake for kare & for drede.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 288.

As for alle thes precloose presentes oure lord prince Iesus was nother kyng ne conquerour til he comsed wexe in the manere of a man and that by muche sleithe.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 97.

**comte** (kōnt), *n.* [*F.*: see *count*<sup>2</sup>.] A count: occurring in English use, in French titles.

**Comtism** (kōn'tizm), *a.* [*The F. proper name Comte* is the same as *comte*, a count: see *count*<sup>2</sup> and *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Auguste Comte (1798-1857) or the system of philosophy founded by him. See *positive philosophy* (under *positive*) and *positivism*. Also *Comtist*.

The purely theoretical part of Comte's Positive Religion is unfortunately mixed up with a great mass of practical details referring to the ritual of Comtian worship, which may be more entertaining, but are less interesting, because more arbitrary, than the theory. N. A. Rev., CXX. 261.

**Comtism** (kōn'tizm), *n.* [*< Comte + -ism*, after *F. Comtisme*.] The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism. See *positive philosophy*, under *positive*.

To deny the possibility of any single starting-point; to take, in default of such, "Man" and "The World" as the only two positive and knowable data; to infer the Supreme Being as implied in them and presupposing both; and to investigate the intellectual, physical, and moral laws underlying these data, by means of the inductive method as the only legitimate and universally applicable method—that is the essence of Comtism. N. A. Rev., CXX. 238.

**Comtist** (kōn'tist), *n.* and *a.* [*< Comte + -ist*, after *F. Comtiste*.] I. *n.* A disciple of Comte; a positivist.

Writers whose philosophy had its legitimate parent in Hume, or in themselves, were labelled *Comtists* or "Positivists" by public writers, even in spite of vehement protests to the contrary.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 150.

II. *a.* Same as *Comtian*.

**Comus** (kō'mus), *n.* [*< Gr. κῶμος*, a revel, festival, carousal, a band of revelers, a company, also an ode sung at such a festival; perhaps *< κῶμη*, a village: see *comedy*.] In late classical myth., a god of festive mirth.

**comyn**<sup>1</sup>, *a., n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *common*.

**comyn**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumin*.

**comynly**, *adv.* An obsolete form of *commonly*.

**con**<sup>1</sup> (kon), *v.* A dialectal or obsolete variant of *can*<sup>1</sup>.—To *con* thank. See *can*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*

**con**<sup>2</sup> (kon), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, pp. *conning*. [Early mod. *E.* also *conne*; *Sc. con*, *cun*; orig. (as shown in the alternative pronunciation of the deriv. *con*<sup>3</sup>, pron. *kon* or *kun*) *cun*, *cunne*, *< ME. cunnen*, *< AS. cunnian*, try, test, examine, also in comp. *ā-cunnian*, *be-cunnian*, *ge-cunnian*, try, inquire, experience (= *OS. gi-kun-nōn* = *OHG. chunnan*, *MHG. kunnen*, test, examine, learn to know, = *Goth. ga-kunnan*, read, consider); a secondary verb, *< cunnan* (ind. *can*), know: see *can*<sup>1</sup> and its var. *con*<sup>1</sup>, to which *con*<sup>2</sup> is now conformed.] 1. To try; attempt (to do a thing).

He wolde *cunnenn* swa  
To bringenn inn his herrte  
Erthlike thingess lufe. Ormulum, I. 12137.

2. To try; examine; test; taste. [Now only Scotch, in the form *cun*.]

Ne thar ne fand he nenne drinnch [drink], . . .  
Ne wolde het [he it] nefre *cunnenn*.  
Ormulum, I. 831.

3. To peruse carefully and attentively; study or pore over; learn: as, to *con* a lesson: often with *over*.

This boke is made for chylde gonge  
At the scowle that hyde not longe,  
Sone it may be *conyd* had,  
And make them gode liff thei be bad.  
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Here are your parts: and I am to intreat you . . . to con them by to-morrow night.

Shak., M. N. D., I. 2.

I went with Sr George Tuke to hear the comedians con and repeat his new comedy.

Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 23, 1662.

There he who *cons* a speech and he who hums  
His yet unfinished verses, musing walk.

Bryant, The Path.

**con**<sup>3</sup>, **conn** (kon or kun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, pp. *conning*. [Early mod. *E.* also *cun*; appar. a particular use of *con*<sup>1</sup> in the sense of 'know how,' can, a verb (*steer*) being omitted: cf. "They *conne* nought here shippes *stere*" (*Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 59). See *con*<sup>1</sup>, and *cf. con*<sup>2</sup>.] *Naut.*: (a) To direct (the man at the helm of a vessel) how to steer.

The four Chinese helmsmen, *conned* by the English quartermasters, upping with the helm and downing with it.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 96.

(b) To give orders for the steering of: as, to *con* a ship.

He that *cund* y<sup>e</sup> ship before y<sup>e</sup> sea, was faine to be bound  
fast for washing away.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 140.

I could *con* or fight a ship as well as ever.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, VIII.

**con**<sup>3</sup>, **conn** (kon or kun), *n.* [*< con*<sup>3</sup>, *conn*, *v.*] *Naut.*: (a) The position taken by the person who *cons* or directs the steering of a vessel.

The tittering of the other midshipmen and the quartermaster at the *conn*.

Marryat, Frank Mildmay, IV.

The first lieutenant, then at the *conn*, where, though wounded, he had remained throughout the fight.

The Century, XXXII. 451.

(b) The act of conning.

**con**<sup>4</sup>, *a.* A variant of *can*<sup>3</sup>, for *gan*, preterit of *gin*<sup>1</sup>, begin. See *can*<sup>3</sup>, *gin*<sup>1</sup>.

Then Pirrus by purpos prestly [quickly] *con* wende  
Into Delphos.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13705.

**con**<sup>5</sup> (kon). An abbreviation of the Latin *contra*, against (see *contra*), especially common in the phrase *pro* and *con* (Latin *pro et contra*), for and against, in favor of and opposed to: sometimes used as a noun, with a plural, the *pros* and *cons*, the arguments, or arguers, or voters, for and against a proposition.

Of many knotty points they spoke;  
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took.

Prior, Alma, I.

**con-**. [*L. con-*: see *com-*.] The most frequent form of *com-*.

**conable**, *a.* An obsolete form of *covenable*.

**conaclet**, *n.* See *conacle*.

**conacre** (kon-ā'kér), *n.* [A cor. of *corn-acre*.]

In Ireland, the letting by a tenant of small portions of land for the season, the land having been plowed and (originally) manured.

**conacre** (kon-ā'kér), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conacred*, ppr. *conacring*. [*conacre*, *n.*] To let land on the conacre system.

**conacrer** (kon-ā'krér), *n.* [*conacre*, *n.*, + *-er*.] One who tills land under the conacre system.

**con affetto** (kon āf-fet'tō). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *affetto*, < L. *affectus*, affect, sympathy: see *cum* and *affect*, *n.*] In music, with feeling.

**conamarin** (kon-am'ā-rin), *n.* [*con* (ium) + *amarin*.] A very bitter resin found in the root of *Conium maculatum*.

**con amore** (kon ā-mō're). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *amore*, < L. *amor*, love: see *com* and *amor*.] With love; with sympathetic enthusiasm or zeal; with strong liking; heartily.

He expatiated *con amore* on the charms of Florence.

H. James, Jr., *Pas. Pilgrim*, p. 270.

**conaria**, *n.* Plural of *conarium*.

**conarial** (kō-nā'ri-āl), *a.* [*conarium* + *-al*.]

Of or pertaining to the conarium, or pineal body of the brain.

**Conarial fossa**, a depression of the

roof of the skull of some animals, in which the conarium is lodged.

**Conarial tube**, the more or less extended

cavity or canal of the pineal body, now commonly supposed to be the remnant of the passage by which in vertebrates

generally the primitive cavity of the myelencephalon communicated with the outer surface of the head.

In man and the higher vertebrates generally the conarium

appears to be deep-seated in the brain; but this is deceptive, and merely owing to the overgrowth of the cerebrum.

The conarium is morphologically on the superior surface

of the brain, whatever its apparent situation, and there is much reason to suppose that the large openings of the

top of the skull in sundry Tertiary mammals, called the parietal foramina, indicate the extension of the conarial

tube to the surface, and the formation there of a visual or other special-sense organ. On this view, the conarium

is the vestige of an extinct eye. See *conarium*.

**conario-hypophyseal** (kō-nā'ri-ō-hi-pō-fiz'-i-āl), *a.* [*conarium* + *hypophysis* + *-al*.]

In anat., pertaining to the conarium and to the

hypophysis of the cerebrum, or to the pineal

and pituitary bodies. An epithet applied by Sir R.

Owen to a tract through which these two structures are

placed in communication in the embryo, the *conario-hypo-*

*physeal tract* being primitively a part of the general ciliary

cavity of the brain.

**conarium** (kō-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *conaria* (-ā).

[NL., < Gr. *κωνάριον*, the pineal gland (so called

from its shape), dim. of *κωνος*, a cone: see *cone*.] The pineal body of the brain; the pineal

gland. It is a small reddish body developed from the

hind part of the roof of the first cerebral vesicle, and

lying in front of and above the nates. Its substance

consists mainly of epithelial follicles and connective tissue;

there is no evidence that it is a nervous structure, and its

function, if it possess any, is unknown. It was formerly

supposed by some (as by the Cartesians) to be the seat of

the soul. See *conarial*, and cuts under *corpus* and *en-*

*cephalon*.

**conation** (kō-nā'shōn), *n.* [*con* (natio), < L. *conatio* (n-), < *conari*, undertake, endeavor, attempt, strive

after.] 1. An endeavor or attempt.

Therefore the Matter which shall be a cause of his [a

freeman's] Disfranchisement ought to be an Act or Deed,

and not a Conation or an Endeavour he may repent of before

the execution of it.

James Bragge's Case (1616), 11 Coke, 98 b.

2. In *psychol.*, voluntary agency, embracing

desire and volition.

**conative** (kō-nā-tiv), *a.* [*con* (natio), < L. *conatus*, pp. of

*conari*, attempt (see *conation*), + *-ive*.] 1. In

*psychol.*, relating to conation; of the nature of

conation; exertive; endeavoring.

This division of the phenomena of mind into the three

great classes of the cognitive faculties, the feelings, . . .

and the exertive or conative powers, . . . was first promul-

gated by Kant.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, xi.

2. In *gram.*, expressing endeavor or effort.

**conatus** (kō-nā'tus), *n.*; pl. *conatus*. [= Sp. Pg. It. *conato*, < L. *conatus*, an effort, endeavor,

attempt, < *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] An

effort; specifically, a tendency simulating an

effort on the part of a plant or an animal to sup-

ply a want; a nisus.

What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or

hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? *Paley*, *Nat. Theol.*

**conaxial** (kon-ak'si-āl), *a.* [*con* + *axial*.]

1. Having the axes of rotation or of figure co-

incident, as two bodies.—2. Having a common

axis: said of superposed cylinders or cones.

As hardness [of steel] decreases, the density of the ele-

mentary conaxial cylindrical shells increases.

*Jour. of Iron and Steel Inst.*, 1886, p. 995.

**con brio** (kon brē'ō). [It., with spirit: *con*, < L. *cum*, with (see *com*); *brío*, spirit, vivacity,

= Sp. Pg. *brio* = Pr. *briu* = OF. *bri*, vivacity, force; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *brig* = Gael. *brigh*, vigor, force.] In music, with spirit and force.

**concamerate** (kon-kam'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concamerated*, ppr. *concamerating*. [*con* (intensive) + *camerare*, arch: see *camber*, *chamber*, *v.*, *camerate*.] 1. To arch over; vault. [Rare.]

The roof whereof [a hall] is very loftily *concamerated* and adorned with many exquisite pictures.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 120.

2. To divide into chambers. See *concamerated*.

**concamerated** (kon-kam'ē-rāt-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concamerate*, *v.*] In *zool.*, divided into chambers or cells; separated by partitions into a number of cavities; multilocular: as, a *concamerated* shell.

One *concamerated* bone. N. Grew, *Museum*.

**concameration** (kon-kam'ē-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *concamération*, < L. *concameratio* (n-), < *concamerare*: see *concamerate*.] 1. An arching; an arch or vault. [Rare.]

Not only the beam-work was destroyed, but the ceiling underneath it, or *concameration* called *conium*, being of wood beautifully painted, was also consumed.

Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, I. 303.

2. An apartment; a chamber.

The inside of these hot-houses are divided into many

cells and *concamerations*. Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 164.

3. In *zool.*, the state of being *concamerated* or multilocular.

**concatenate** (kon-kat'ē-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concatenated*, ppr. *concatenating*. [*con* (intensive) + *catenatus*, pp. of *catenare* (> It. *concatenare* = Sp. Pg. *concatenar*), link together, connect, < L. *con*-, together, + *catenare*, link, chain, < *catena*, a chain, > ult. E. *chain*: see *catena*, *catenate*, and *chain*.] To link together; unite in a series or chain, as things depending on one another.

Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy.

Barrow, *Works*, II. ii.

Clothed in the purple of his cumbersome diction and the

cadences of his *concatenated* periods.

I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 227.

**concatenate** (kon-kat'ē-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *concatenado* = It. *concatenato*, < L. *concatenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Linked together in a chain or series; concatenated; specifically, in *entom.*, united at the base: applied to spines or other processes when their bases are joined by ridges or raised lines.

The elements be so *concatenate*.

Ashmole, *Poem in Theatrum Chemicum*.

**concatenation** (kon-kat'ē-nā'shōn), *n.* [F. *concaténation* = Sp. *concatenación* = Pg. *concatenação* = It. *concatenazione*, < LL. *concatenatio* (n-), a concatenation, sequence, < *concatenare*, link together: see *concatenate*, *v.*] 1. The state of being concatenated or linked together; a relation of interconnection or interdependence.

The consonancy and *concatenation* of truth.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

A due *concatenation* of causes and effects.

Horne, *Works*, V. xxxiii.

I never could help admiring the *concatenation* between Achitophel's setting his house in order, and hanging himself. The one seems to follow the other as a matter of course.

Scott, *Diary*, May 13, 1827.

2. A series of things united like links in a chain; any series of interconnected or interdependent things or events: as, "a *concatenation* of explosions," Irving.

That *concatenation* of means for the infusion of faith, . . . sending, and preaching, and hearing. Donne, *Sermons*, vi.

**concaulescence** (kon-kā-les'ēns), *n.* [*con* + *caulescence*.] In bot., the coalescence of two distinct axes, as of the pedicel of a flower with the stem beyond the subtending bract.

**concauset** (kon-kā'z'), *n.* [= Sp. It. *concausa*, joint cause; as *con* + *cause*.] A joint cause.

Fotherby.

**conconvation** (kon-kā-vā'shōn), *n.* [*con* (intensive) + *convatio* (n-), < *convare*, pp. *convatatus*, make concave, < *convare*, concave: see *con-*, *care*, *a.*] The act of making concave.

**concave** (kon'kāv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkaaf* = G. *konkav* = Dan. *konkav*, < F. *concave* = Pr. *concau* = Sp. *cóncavo* = Pg. It. *concavo*, < L. *concavus*, hollow, arched, vaulted, < *com* + *carvus*, hollow: see *cave*.] 1. Curved or rounded in the manner of the circumference of a circle or the surface of a sphere when viewed from the center; presenting a hollow or

incurvation; incurved; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *concave* mirror. A *concave* bounding surface of a body is one which is so bent that a straight line joining any two points of it lies without the body. Thus, if a ball floats upon water, the common surface of the ball and water is *concave* if conceived as belonging to the water, and *convex* if conceived as belonging to the ball. A surface or curve is said to be *concave* toward the region which would be outside a body of which the curve or surface was a *concave* boundary.

Colum denotes the *concave* space, or vaulted roof that incloses all matter.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, I. Expl. Tiber trembled underneath her banks, To hear the replication of your sounds, Made in her *concave* shores. Shak., *J. C.*, I. 1.

2. Hollow; empty. [Rare.]

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut.

Shak., *As you Like it*, III. 4.

**Concave brick**. See *brick*.—**Concave leaf**, in bot., a leaf with its edge raised above the disk.—**Concave lens**, in optics, a lens having either one or both sides *concave*. See *lens*.—**Concave mirror**, in optics. See *mirror*.

II. *n.* [*con* (intensive) + *cavum*, neut. of *cavus*: see I.] 1. A hollow; an arch or vault; a concavity.

The *concave* of this ear.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*.

The *concave* of the blue and cloudless sky.

Wordsworth.

2. Any inwardly curved portion of a machine: as, the *concave* of a thresher (the curved breast in which the cylinder works).—3. A *concave* mirror. [Rare.]

An expert artificer that made metalline *concaues* confessed them to shrink upon refrigeration.

Boyle, *Local Motion*, viii.

**concave** (kon'kāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concaved*, ppr. *concaving*. [*con* (intensive) + *cavare*, hollow out, < *concavus*, hollow: see *concave*, *a.*] To make hollow. [Rare.]

That western bay *concaved* by vast mountains.

Anna Seaward, *Letters*, iv. 118.

**concavely** (kon'kāv-li), *adv.* So as to be *concave*; in a *concave* manner.

**concaveness** (kon'kāv-nes), *n.* Hollowness; concavity. Johnson.

**concavity** (kon-kāv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *concavities* (-tiz). [= F. *concavité* = Pr. *concauitat* = Sp. *concauidad* = Pg. *concauidade* = It. *concauità*, < LL. *concauita* (t-), < *concavus*, *concave*: see *concave*, *a.*] 1. The state of being *concave*; hollowness.—2. A *concave* surface, or the space contained in it; the internal surface of a hollow curved body, or the space within such body; any hollow space which is more or less spherical.

The *concavities* of the shells wherein they were moulded. Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

Look upon the outside of a dome, your eye half surrounds it: look up into the inside, and at one glance you have all the prospect of it; the entire *concavity* falls into your eye at once.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 315.

**concavo-concave** (kon-kā'vō-kon'kāv), *a.* *Concave* or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens. Lenses of this kind are more frequently termed *double-concave* lenses. See *lens*.

**concavo-convex** (kon-kā'vō-kon'vaks), *a.* *Concave* on one side and *convex* on the other. A *concavo-convex lens* is a lens in which the *convex* face has a smaller curvature than the *concave* face, so that the former tends constantly away from the latter. See *convex*.

**concavous** (kon-kā'vus), *a.* [*con* (intensive) + *cavus*, hollow: see *concave*, *a.*] *Concave*.

The *concavous* part of the liver.

Abp. Potter, *Antiq. of Greece*, II. 14.

**concavously** (kon-kā'vus-li), *adv.* In a *concave* manner; so as to show a *concave* surface; *concavely*.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 2.

**conceal** (kon-sēl'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *concelen*, *concelien*, < OF. *concelor*, *cunceler*, *concheler*, < L. *concelare*, hide, < *com*-, together, + *celare* (> F. *celar* = Pr. *celar* = Sp. *celar* = Pg. *celar* = It. *celare*), hide, = AS. *helan*, E. *hide*, hide, cover: see *hide*.] 1. To hide; withdraw, remove, or shield from observation; cover or keep from sight; secrete: as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; his face was *concealed* by a mask.

What profit is it if we slay our brother, and *conceal* his blood?

Gen. xxxvii. 26.

Wastney, too, may *conceal* a tribal name; or it may be derived from Westan-ig, I. e. West Island, of Westanwudu.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 56.



Concave or Plano-concave Lens.



Concavo-concave Lens.



Concavo-convex Lens.

2. To keep close or secret; forbear to disclose or divulge; withhold from utterance or declaration: as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One.

Job vi. 10.

My gracious lord, that which I would discover  
The law of friendship bids me to *conceal*.

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1.

The absolute dependent of a despotic will is more apt to *conceal* than express the real emotions of his heart towards that will.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 164.

**Concealed land.** Same as *concealment*, 5.

I will after him,

And search him like *conceal'd land*, but I'll have him.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, III. 3.

= **Syn.** *Conceal*, *Hide*, *Secrete*, screen, cover, cloak, disguise, dissemble. To *conceal* and to *hide* may be to put or keep out of sight, literally or figuratively; to *secrete* is to put out of sight literally. *Conceal* implies least of action, and *hide* less than *secrete*. *Conceal* and *hide* may be used by a sort of personification where *secrete* could not be employed: as, a cave *concealed* by bushes; a cottage *hidden* amid woods. See *dissemble*.

Gold may be so *concealed* in baser matter that only a chemist can recover it.

Johnson, Cowley.

Therefore *hid* I my face from them.

Ezek. xxxix. 23.

The hidden soul of harmony.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 144.

**concealable** (kən-sē'la-bl), *a.* [*< conceal + -able.*] Capable of being concealed, hidden, or kept secret.

The omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

**concealed** (kən-sēld'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of conceal, v.*] Hidden; secret: specifically, in *entom.*, said of parts which are hidden by the parts behind them, as the head when the borders of the thorax overlap it so that it cannot be seen from above.

**concealedly** (kən-sē'led-li), *adv.* In a concealed, concealing, or clandestine manner; secretly; so as not to be discovered or detected.

Worldly lusts and interests slyly creep in, and *concealedly* work in their hearts.

Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes, p. 379.

**concealedness** (kən-sē'led-nes), *n.* The state of being concealed. *Johnson.*

**concealer** (kən-sē'ler), *n.* 1. One who conceals.—2*†*. A person who surreptitiously procured a grant of fictitious or obsolete crown rights. The purpose was to disturb possessors who had long held the lands in good faith. The term does not appear to be a technical one, but simply to be applied to persons who concealed the truth or material facts to the injury or prejudice of others. *N. E. D.*

**concealment** (kən-sēl'ment), *n.* [*< ME. concelement, < OF. concelement (cf. Pr. celamen = Pg. calamento = It. celamento), < concele, conceal: see conceal and -ment.*] 1. The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret.

She never told her love,  
But let *concealment*, like a worm 't the bud,  
Feed on her damask cheek.

Shak., T. N., II. 4.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the intentional suppression of truth, to the injury or prejudice of another.

I shall not assent to destroy her do no *concealment* of the kynges rightes, nor of his traunchises.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

3. The state of being concealed or withdrawn from observation; privacy; retreat.

Some dear cause  
Will in *concealment* wrap me up awhile.

Shak., Lear, IV. 3.

4. Shelter from observation; protection from discovery; a place or means of such shelter or protection: as, his only *concealment* was an arbor of boughs.

The cleft tree  
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,  
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.

Thomson, Spring, l. 640.

5*†*. The holding of property, as land, against the king's rights by a person having no title thereto, especially land that had been monastic property before the Reformation. This was known as *concealed land*.

Their penance, sir, I'll undertake, so please you  
To grant me one *concealment*.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

6*†*. Secret knowledge; a secret; mystery.

He is a worthy gentleman;  
Exceedingly well read, and profited  
In strange *concealments*.

Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 1.

= **Syn.** 3 and 4. Secrecy, hiding, hiding-place, retreat, disguise.

**concede** (kən-sēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceded*, ppr. *conceding*. [= *F. concéder* = *Sp. Pg. conceder* = *It. concedere*, < *L. concedere*, pp. *conces-*

*sus*, go with, give way, yield, grant, < *com-*, with, + *cedere*, go, cede, grant: see *cede*. Hence *concession*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To make a concession of; grant as a right or a privilege; yield up; allow: as, the government *conceded* the franchise to a foreign syndicate.

He *conceded* many privileges to the people.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 26.

2. To admit as true, just, or proper; admit; grant; acquiesce in, either by direct assent or by silent acceptance. See *concession*.

Assumed as a principle to prove another thing which is not *conceded* as true itself. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 4.

We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man.

Hewyt, Sermons, p. 93.

*Conceding* for a moment that the government is bound to educate a man's children, then, what kind of logic will demonstrate that it is not bound to feed and clothe them?

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 362.

In order to shake him [the Spanish beggar] off you are obliged to *concede* his quality.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 48.

**II. intrans.** To make concession; grant a petition, or accept a disputed or disputable point; yield; admit.

I wished you to *concede* to America at a time when she prayed concession at your feet.

Burke, Speech at Bristol.

**concededly** (kən-sē'ded-li), *adv.* As admitted or conceded.

The higher rate of speed, which not only cuts faster, but, in the case of the vulcanite emery wheel, prolongs the life of the wheel, is *concededly* safe with the vulcanite wheel.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 130.

**concedence** (kən-sē'dens), *n.* [*< concede + -ence.*] The act of conceding; concession. [*Rare.*]

All I had to apprehend was that a daughter so reluctantly carried off would offer terms to her father, and would be accepted upon a mutual *concedence*: they to give up Solmes, she to give up me.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 116.

**conceder** (kən-sē'der), *n.* One who concedes.

**conceit**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit*.

I have a part allotted mee which I have neither able apprehension to *conceit*, nor what I *conceit* gracious ability to utter.

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, Ind., p. 5.

**conceit** (kən-sēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *conceyt*, *consayt*, also, as rarely in late ME., *conceipt*, *conceipte* (with *p* inserted in imitation of the orig. *L. conceptus*); < ME. *conceit*, *conscit*, *conceyte*, *conceyte*, < OF. \**conceit* (not found), later also *conceit* = *Sp. concepto* = *Pg. conceito* = *It. concetto*, < *L. conceptus*, a collecting, taking, conceiving, a thought, purpose (whence directly E. *concept*, q. v.), < *conceipere*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive*, and cf. *concept*, *conceito*, doublets of *conceit*. For the form, cf. *deceit*, *receit*, the three forms being also spelled, corruptly, *conceipt*, *deceipt*, *receipt*, the last being now the current form.] 1*†*. That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; conception; idea; thought; image.

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I do feel *conceits* coming upon me, more than I am able to turn tongue to.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

The *Conceit* of Honour is a great Encouragement to Virtue.

Howell, Letters, IV. 36.

2*†*. The faculty of conceiving; understanding; apprehension.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard; there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4.

How often did her eyes say to me that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them.

Sir P. Sidney.

3. Opinion; estimation; view or belief. [*Archaic.*]

Being in the meane time well vsed, upon *conceit* that the King would like well of their coming.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 885.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? there is more hope of a fool than of him.

Prov. xxvi. 12.

A *conceit* there is, that the devil commonly appeareth with a cloven hoof.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

4. An undue opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion.

The form which this *conceit* usually assumes is that of supposing that nature lends more assistance to human endeavours in agriculture than in manufactures.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. 1.

The danger is, that they will be too much elated by flattery, and at last seriously entertain the *conceit* that they are great poets.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 37.

5. An exaggerated estimate of one's own mental ability, or of the importance or value of what one has done; an overvaluation of one's

own acuteness, wit, learning, etc.; self-conceit: as, a man inflated with *conceit*.

Plumed with *conceit*.

Cotton, Fable.

So spake he, clouded with his own *conceit*.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Our vanities differ as our noses do: all *conceit* is not the same *conceit*, but varies in correspondence with the minute of mental make in which one of us differs from another.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 165.

6. A witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; a quaint or humorous fancy; wit; humor; ingenuity; especially, in modern usage, a quaint or odd thought; a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.

Others of a more fine and pleasant head . . . in short poems uttered prettily merry *conceits*, and these men were called Epigrammatists.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

The eloquence of the bar, the pulpit, and the council-board was deformed by *conceits* which would have disgraced the rhyming shepherds of an Italian academy.

Macaulay, Dryden.

7*†*. A fanciful or ingenious device or invention.

Neuer carde, for silks or sumptuous cost,  
For cloth of gold, or tinsel figure,  
For Baudkin, broidrye, cutworks, nor *conceits*.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 71.

Bracelets of thy hair, rings, gawds, *conceits*,  
Knacks, trifles.

Shak., M. N. D., I. 1.

8*†*. A trifle; a dainty; a kickshaw.

And if your Mayster will haue any *conceits* after dinner, as appels, Nuts, or creame, then lay forth a Towell on the boord.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

Out of *conceit* (with a thing or person), not having a favorable opinion; no longer pleased: followed by *with*.  
He would fain bring us out of *conceit* with the good success which God hath voutsaf'd us.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxviii.

Let these trifles put us out of *conceit* with petty comforts.

Emerson, Conduct of Life.

= **Syn.** 4. Vagary, whim, illusion.—5. *Pride*, *Vanity*, etc. (see *egotism*), self-sufficiency, self-complacency.

**conceit** (kən-sēt'), *v.* [*< conceit, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To conceive; imagine; think; suppose; form an idea of. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me.

Either a coward or a flatterer.

Shak., J. C., III. 1.

Men *conceit* to themselves that their reason hath the mastery over their words, but it happens too that words react and influence the understanding.

Bacon.

There are as many hells as Anaxarchus *conceited* worlds.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 51.

Our ancestors were not such fools, after all, as we, their degenerate children, *conceit* them to have been.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 259.

2. Reflexively, to imagine; fancy; think; believe: implying error. [*Rare.*]

We *conceit ourselves* that we contemplate absolute existence when we only speculate absolute privation.

Sir W. Hamilton.

As little reason have we to *conceit ourselves* that our progeny will be satisfied with our English, as the subjects of the Heptarchy would have had for *conceiving themselves* that their Saxon would supply the necessities of us their descendants.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 18.

3*†*. To cause to imagine.

To plague the Palatine with jealousy,

And to *conceit* him with some deep extreme.

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

**II. † intrans.** To form a notion; have an opinion; conceive.

Those whose vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes.

Milton.

**conceited** (kən-sē'ted), *a.* [*< conceit, n., + -ed.*] 1*†*. Endowed with or characterized by fancy or imagination; ingenious; witty.

*Conceited* masques, rich banquets.

Drayton.

An admirable *conceited* fellow.

Shak., W. T., IV. 3.

2*†*. Ingeniously or curiously contrived; fanciful.

A very pretty fashion, believe me, and a most novel kind of trim: your band is *conceited* too!

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.

A *conceited* chair to sleep in.

Evelyn.

3. Entertaining an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities, wisdom, wit, or the like; self-conceited; self-complacent.

Mr. Collins and one Mr. Hales (a young man very well *conceited* of himself and censorious of others) went to Aquiday.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 10.

How *conceited* of their own wit, science, and politeness!

Bentley.

*Conceited* gowk! puffed up w' windy pride!

Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

The *conceited* are rarely shy; for they value themselves much too highly to expect depreciation.

Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 331.

4*†*. Having a favorable conception or opinion of any person or thing. [*Rare.*]

Of our Chirurgians they were so *conceited* that they believed any Plaster would heal any hurt.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 137.



**conceitedly** (kɒn-sē'ted-li), *adv.* 1†. Wittily; ingeniously.

You have so *conceitedly* gone beyond me,  
And made so large use of a slender gift.

*Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, III. 3.

2†. Fancifully; whimsically.

*Conceitedly* dress her.

*Donne*.

3. In a conceited manner; with vanity or egotism: as, he spoke *conceitedly* of his attainments. **conceitedness** (kɒn-sē'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being conceited; an overweening estimate of one's self, especially of one's mental ability; conceit.

For spiritual pride, *conceitedness* in Religion, and a Spirit of contradiction to Superiors, are to be reckoned among some of the worst Symptoms of a declining Church.

*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. 1.

As arrogance and *conceitedness* of our own abilities are very shocking and offensive to men of sense and virtue, we may be very sure they are highly displeasing to that being who delights in a humble mind.

*Addison*, Spectator, No. 293.

=Syn. See *egotism*.

**conceitless** (kɒn-sēt'les), *a.* [*< conceit + -less.*] Without conception; dull of imagination or comprehension; stupid; slow of apprehension; silly.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,  
To be seduced by thy flattery?

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.

**conceivability** (kɒn-sē'va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< conceivable: see -bility.*] Capability of conveying a meaning; capability of being supposed without self-contradiction or contradiction of something firmly believed; imaginability.

It is not a question of probability, or credibility, but of *conceivability*. Experiment proves that the elements of these hypotheses cannot even be put together in consciousness; and we can entertain them only as we entertain such pseud-ideas as a square fluid and a moral substance.

*H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 11.

The test of *conceivability*, the asserted principle that every clear and distinct conception is true.

**conceivable** (kɒn-sē'va-bl), *a.* [= *F. conceivable* = *Sp. concebible*; as *conceive + -able*.] Capable of being conceived, thought, or understood; supposable; thinkable.

Whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power.

*Bp. Wilkins*.

If . . . those propositions only are *conceivable* of which subject and predicate are capable of unity of representation, then is the subjectivity of space inconceivable.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

The inconceivable by us, but still *conceivable* by others, has a much closer affinity to the *conceivable* by us than it has to the absolutely contradictory.

*Ferrier*, Institutes, Int., § 60.

It is *conceivable* that the general pattern of an organ might become so much obscured as to be finally lost.

*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 392.

No *conceivable* decay of Christianity could bring back a primitive way of thinking which had been outgrown long before Christianity appeared.

*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 75.

**conceivableness** (kɒn-sē'va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conceivable; conceivability.

*H. Spencer*.

**conceivably** (kɒn-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In a conceivable, supposable, or intelligible manner; possibly.

**conceive** (kɒn-sēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceived*, ppr. *conceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *conceive*, *conceyve*, *< ME. conceiven, conceyven, conceven, conceyven, consayven, < OF. concever, conciver, concevoir, F. concevoir = Pr. concebre = Sp. concebir = Pg. conceber = It. concepere, concepire, concipere, < L. concipere, take in, receive, conceive, become pregnant, etc., < com-, together, + capere, take, = E. heave, raise: see capable, captive, accept, etc. Cf. deceive, perceive, receive. Hence ult. conceit, concept, concetto.] I. trans. 1. To apprehend in the mind; form a distinct and correct notion of, or a notion which is not absurd: as, we cannot *conceive* an effect without a cause.*

Write not what cannot be with ease *conceived*;  
Some truths may be too strong to be believ'd.

*Dryden*, Art of Poetry, III. 475.

When we do our utmost to *conceive* the existence of external bodies, we are all the while only contemplating our own ideas. But the mind, taking no notice of itself, is deluded to think it can and doth *conceive* bodies existing unthought-of or without the mind; though at the same time they are apprehended by or exist in itself.

*Bp. Berkeley*, Human Knowledge, § 23.

To *conceive* a round square, or to *conceive* a body all black and yet all white, would only be to *conceive* two different sensations as produced in us simultaneously by the same object: a conception familiar to our experience; and we should probably be as well able to *conceive* a round square as a hard square, or a heavy square, if it were not that, in our uniform experience, at the instant when a thing begins to be round it ceases to be square, so that the beginning of the one impression is inseparably associated with the departure or cessation of the other.

*J. S. Mill*.

We cannot *conceive* an individual without in the same act implying a class to which it belongs, and a larger class from which it is distinguished.

*G. H. Lewes*, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 14.

Among South American tribes, too, we find evidence that the second life is *conceived* as an unvaried continuation of the first.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 101.

2. To form as a general notion in the mind; represent in a general notion or conception in the mind; hence, design; plan; devise.

Nebuchadnezzar . . . hath *conceived* a purpose against you.

*Jer. xlix. 30.*

What he is, indeed,

More suits you to *conceive*, than I to speak of.

*Shak.*, As you Like It, I. 2.

The Thought of the Golden Compasses is *conceived* altogether in Homer's Spirit, and is a very noble Incident in this wonderful Description.

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life.

*Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, lxxi.

3. To hold as an opinion; think; suppose; believe.

When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying, "This is my opinion," or "This is my judgment," which has the air of dogmatism, we say, "I *conceive* it to be thus—I imagine or apprehend it to be thus"—which is understood as a modest declaration of our judgment.

*Reid*, Intellectual Powers, p. 19.

There are persons who act mainly from self-interest at times when they *conceive* they are doing generous or virtuous actions.

*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 44.

4. To admit into the mind; have a sense or impression of; feel; experience.

To stop up the displeasure he hath *conceived* against your son, there is no fitter matter.

*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

Such a pleasure as incaged birds

*Conceive*.

5. To formulate in words; express: as, he received a letter *conceived* in the following terms.

That an action of dette be mayntend ayenst hur, to be *conceived* after the custom of the seid cite.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

6†. To understand.

"I have no kynde knowyng" [natural understanding],

quod I, "to *conceive* alle gowre wordes.

Ac if I may lyue and loke I shal go lerne bettere."

*Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 57.

Nay, *conceive* me, *conceive* me, sweet coz. . . Can you love the maid?

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 1.

7. To become pregnant with; bring into existence in the womb in an embryonic state.

She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age.

*Luke i. 36.*

A sinful man, *conceived* and born in sin.

*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

8†. To generate; give rise to; bring into existence.

Sory we are that . . . ther should any difference at all be *conceived* between us.

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 62.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take in a mental image; have or form a conception or idea; have apprehension; think: with *of*.

I can better *conceive* of them with my mind, than speak of them with my tongue.

*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 88.

*Conceive* of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts.

*Watts*, Logic.

2†. To hold an opinion: with *of*.

The griev'd commons

Hardly *conceive* of me; let it be nois'd

That through our intercession this revokement

And pardon comes.

*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., I. 2.

3†. To understand.

Plainly *conceive*, I love you.

*Shak.*, M. for M., II. 4.

4. To become pregnant.

Thou shalt *conceive*, and bear a son.

*Judges xlii. 3.*

**conceiver** (kɒn-sē'vēr), *n.* One who conceives.

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications.

*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**concelebrate** (kɒn-sel'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [*< L. concelebrare, pp. of concelebrare (> F. concelebrer = Sp. Pg. concelebrar, celebrate together, < com-, together, + celebrare, celebrate: see celebrate.*] To celebrate together.

*Sherwood*.

Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly

*Concelebrate* their high feasts Bacchanall.

*Holland*, tr. of Camden, II. 231.

**concent** (kɒn-sent'), *n.* [*< L. concentus, harmony, < concinere, pp. \*concentus, sing together, < com-, together, + canere, sing: see cant, chant.*] 1. Concert; concord, especially of sounds; harmony.

Your music . . .

Is your true rapture: when there is *concent*

In face, in voice, and clothes.

*B. Jonson*, Volpone, III. 2.

That undisturbed song of pure *concent*.

*Milton*, Solemn Music, I. 6.

2. Consistency; accordance.

Abram (saith Master Broughton in his *Concent* [of Scriptures]) was borne sixtie yeeres later then the common account.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

In *concent* to his own principles.

*Bp. Atterbury*.

**concent** (kɒn-sent'), *v. t.* [*< concent, n.*] To cause to accord; harmonize.

Such Musicke is wise words, with time *concented*.

*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. II. 2.

**concenter, concentre** (kɒn-sen'tēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentered, concentred*, ppr. *concentering, concentring*. [= *D. concentreren = G. concentriren = Dan. koncentrere = Sw. koncentrera, < F. concentrer = Sp. Pg. concentrar = It. concentrare, < L. as if \*concentrare, < L. com-, together, + \*centrare, center (found once in LL. pp. centratus, centered, central), < centrum, center: see center.*] I. trans. To draw or direct to a common center; bring together; concentrate; center; focus.

That Providence who . . . *concentres* all the variety of accidents into his own glory.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

My breast

*Concentres* all the terrors of the Universe.

*Wordsworth*, The Borderers, II.

By no other intellectual application is the soul thus reflected on itself, and its faculties *concentred* in such independent, vigorous, unwonted, and continuous energy.

*Sir W. Hamilton*.

The wretch, *concentred* all in self,

Living, shall forfeit fair renown.

*Scott*, L. of L. M., Int. to vi.

II. *intrans.* To converge to or meet in a common center; combine or conjoin in one object; center; focus.

God, in whom all perfections *concentre*.

*Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xii.

**concentful** (kɒn-sent'fūl), *a.* [*< concent + -ful.*] Harmonious; concordant.

So *concentful* an harmony.

*Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 296.

**centralization** (kɒn-sen'tral-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< con- + centralization.*] The act of bringing or the state of being brought to or toward a common center. [Rare.]

Employing the word *centralization* to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back toward the center from an outward position, we may say that *centralization* proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances.

*Poe*, Eureka.

**concentrate** (kɒn-sen'trāt or kɒn'sen-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentrated, ppr. concentrating*. [*< L. as if \*concentratus, pp. of \*concentrare: see concenter.*] I. trans. 1. To bring or draw to a common center or point of union; cause to come close together; bring to bear on one point; direct toward one object; focus: both in literal and in figurative uses.

He hastily *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp.

*Molloy*.

Love and all the passions *concentrate* all existence around a single form.

*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 320.

Cologne Cathedral, the last of the great mediæval works, remained unfinished while the whole energies of Europe were *concentrated* upon the church of St. Peter at Rome.

*Lucky*, Rationalism, I. 265.

Hence—2. To intensify the action of, as by bringing it to bear upon one point; render more intense the properties of, as by removing foreign weakening or adulterating elements; specifically, in *chem.*, to render more intense or pure by removing or reducing the proportion of what is foreign or inessential; rectify.

Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength.

*Arbuthnot*, Alimenta.

3. In *mining*, to separate (ore or metal) from the gangue or rock with which it is associated in the lode. See *dress*, 5 (e).

II. *intrans.* 1. To approach or meet in or around a common point or center: as, the clouds rapidly *concentrated* in a dense mass.—2. To become more intense or pure. See I., 2.

**concentrate** (kɒn-sen'trāt or kɒn'sen-trāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. as if \*concentratus: see the verb.*] I. *a.* Reduced to a pure or intense state; concentrated.

II. *n.* That which has been reduced to a state of purity or concentration by the removal of foreign, non-essential, or diluting matter.

This sand, before going to waste, was treated on a concentrator; and from the product or *concentrate* the greater part of escaped gold could have been extracted by chlorine.

*Science*, V. 419.

**concentrated** (kɒn-sen'trā-ted or kɒn'sen-trā-ted), *p. a.* [*Fp. of concentrate, v.*] 1. Brought to a common point or center.—2. Increased in strength or purity by concentration: as, a *concentrated* solution of morphia; *concentrated*

trated sulphuric acid.—3. In *pathol.*, applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.—4. In *zool.*, brought together in one region of the body, and more or less combined: said of organs and parts. Thus, the limbs and nervous ganglia in the myriapods are distributed over all the segments, but in the insects they are principally concentrated in the head and thorax. This concentration is characteristic of the higher grades of development.—**Concentrated alum.** See *alum*.

**concentration** (kon-sen-trā'shŋn), *n.* [= *F. concentration* = *Sp. concentración* = *Pg. concentração* = *It. concentrazione*, < *L.* as if \**concentratio* (*n.*), < \**concentrare*, concentrate: see *concentrate*.] The act of concentrating. (a) The act of collecting or combining into or about a central point; the act of directing or applying to one object; the state of being brought from several or all directions to a common point or center, or into one mass or group: as, the concentration of troops in one place; the concentration of one's energies.

It is customary to talk of a Platonic philosophy as a coherent whole, that may be gathered by concentration from his disjointed dialogues. *De Quincey, Plato.*

Abroad it (the recovered strength of the monarchic system) resulted from the concentration of great territorial possessions in the hands of a few great kings. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 299.*

(b) Specifically, the voluntary continuous direction of thought upon an object; close attention.

The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual concentration. *B. R. Haydon.*

The word "Attention" in its commoner meaning, as a voluntary prompting to concentration of mind, expresses a great deal, but not everything. There is concentration from mere excitement, painful and pleasurable, as distinguished from the attention under the will, although the two shade into one another. *A. Bain, Mind, XII. 173.*

(c) In *chem.*, the act of increasing the strength of solutions by volatilizing part of their water. The matter held in solution must, therefore, be less readily evaporated than water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalis, etc. (d) In *metal.*, the separation of the metalliferous and valuable portions of the contents of a vein, or mineral deposit of any kind, from the gangue. Bringing the ore into the proper condition of purity for the smelter is generally called *dressing*, but sometimes the word *concentration* is used in this sense. (e) In *dynamics*, the excess of the value of any quantity at any point in space over its mean value within an infinitesimal sphere described about that point as a center, this excess being divided by one tenth of the square of the radius of the sphere. This is the same as the negative of the result of operating with Laplace's operator upon the quantity. The concentration of the potential of gravity is proportional to the density of the gravitating matter at the point considered. (f) In *biol.*, specifically, the tendency in descendants toward the inheritance of characters at earlier stages of growth than those in which such characters first made their appearance in the ancestors of any given series. *Hyatt.*

**concentrative** (kon-sen-trā-tiv), *a.* [*< concentration + -ive.*] Tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration.

A concentrative act, or act of attention.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xiv.*  
People of exquisitely nervous constitution, of variable moods and abnormally concentrative habit.

*Mind in Nature, I. 139.*

**concentrativeness** (kon-sen-trā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or faculty of concentrating; specifically, in *phren.*, one of the propensities seated in the brain, which gives the power of fixing the whole mind or attention upon a particular subject. See cut under *phrenology*.

I possessed, even as a child, a large share of what phrenologists call *concentrativeness*. The power of absorption, of self-forgetfulness, was at the same time a source of delight and a torment.

*B. Taylor, Home and Abroad, 2d ser., p. 435.*

**concentrator** (kon'sen-trā-tŋr), *n.* [*< concentrate + -or.*] 1. One who or that which concentrates.—2. In *firearms*: (a) A wire frame or other device in which the shot are placed in the cartridge to hold them together when discharged from the gun, and which thus serves to effect close shooting. (b) A device which can be attached to the mouth of the bore of a shot-gun, slightly narrowing it, to concentrate the shot when they are discharged.—3. In *mining*, the name frequently given, especially in the United States, to any complicated form of machine used in ore-dressing, or in separating the particles of ore or metal from the gangue or rock with which they are associated.

**concentre**, *v.* See *concenter*.

**concentric** (kon-sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. concentrik* = *F. concentrique* = *Sp. concéntrico* = *Pg. It. concentrico* (cf. *G. concentrisch* = *Dan. concentrisk*), < *ML. concentricus*, < *L. con-*, together, + *centrum*, center: see *con-* and *centric*.] 1. *a.* Having a common center: as, concentric circles, spheres, etc.

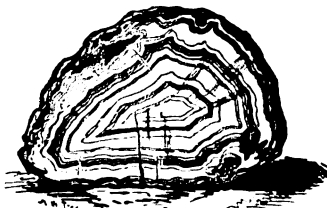
I often compare not you and me, but the sphere in which your revolutions are, and my wheel; both I hope concentric to God.

*Donne, Letters, iv.*

*Concentric circles upon the surface of the water.*

*Newton, Opticks.*

**Concentric arcs, bundle, engine, etc.** See the nouns.  
—**Concentric structure**, in *mineral.*, an arrangement of parallel layers around a common center, as in agate.



Concentric Structure, in polished agate.

**II. n.** One of a number of circles or spheres having a common center. [*Rare.*]

We know our places here, we mingle not  
One in another's sphere, but all move orderly  
In our own orbs; yet we are all concentrics.

*B. Jonson, Staple of News, II. 1.*

**concentrical** (kon-sen'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *concentric*. *Boyle; Arbuthnot.*

**concentrically** (kon-sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a concentric manner; around a common center; so as to be concentric.

Eight series of holes, placed concentrically to the same circle at equal distances from each other.

*Blaserna, Sound, p. 125.*

**concentricate** (kon-sen'tri-kāt), *v. t.* [*< concentric + -ate.*] To concentrate. Quoted by *Latham*.

**concentricity** (kon-sen'tris-i-ti), *n.* [*< concentric + -ity.*] The state of being concentric.

**concentual** (kon-sen'tū-al), *a.* [*< L. concentus* (*concentu-*) (see *concent*) + *-al.*] Harmonious; accordant.

This consummate or concentual song of the ninth sphere.

*T. Warton, Milton's Smaller Poems.*

**concentus** (kon-sen'tus), *n.* [*L.*, harmony, symphony: see *concent*.] 1. In *old church music*, all that part of the service sung by the whole choir, as hymns, psalms, halleluiahs, etc., in contradistinction to *accentus*, the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.—2. Harmony; consonance in part-music for different instruments.

**concept** (kon'sept), *n.* [= *F. concept* = *Sp. concepto* = *Pg. conceito* = *It. concetto* = *D. G. concept* = *Dan. Sw. koncept*, < *L. conceptus*, a thought, purpose, also a conceiving, etc., < *con-*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive*. Hence also, through *OF.* and *ME.*, mod. *E. conceit*, q. v.] A general notion; the predicate of a (possible) judgment; a complex of characters; the immediate object of thought in simple apprehension. *Conception* is applied to both the act and the object in conceiving; *concept* is restricted to the object.

The term *concept* was in common use among the older philosophical writers in English, though, like many other valuable expressions of these authors, it has been overlooked by our English lexicographers.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, III.*

For the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used.

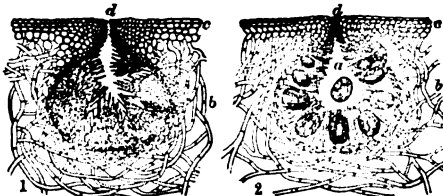
*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, III.*

The understanding is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of concepts, while concepts, as predicated of possible judgments, refer to some representation of an object yet undetermined.

*Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller (Millan, 1881), II. 61.*

**Apprehensive concept.** See *apprehensive*.—**Higher concept**, in *logic*, a more abstract concept.

**conceptacle** (kon-sep'tā-kl), *n.* [= *F. conceptacle* (in sense 2), < *L. conceptaculum*, < *con-*, pp. *conceptus*, contain, conceive: see *conceive*. Cf. *receptacle*.] 1. That in which anything is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle. *Woodward.*—2. In *bot.*: (a) Originally, as used by *Linnaeus*, a follicle—that is, a fruit formed of a single carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture. (b) In lower cryptogams, an



1. Male Conceptacle, containing numerous antheridia attached to branching threads or tissues of the frond. 2. Female Conceptacle, containing globose bodies (oögonia) whose contents are divided into oöspores. a, paraphyses lining the cavity of the conceptacle; b, tissue of the frond; c, tissue of the surface of the frond; d, mouth of the conceptacle. (Highly magnified.)

organ or a cavity which incloses reproductive bodies, usually spores, with or without special spore-cases: applied without reference to the origin of the spores, whether sexual or asexual. In *Sphaerioides* (of *Fungi imperfecti*) the conidial spores are borne on short threads within conceptacles; in pyrenomycetous fungi the conceptacle (peritheclum) contains spores in asci (thecae); in *Floridea* (red algae) either cystocarpic spores or tetraspores may be contained in conceptacles; in *Fucaceae* (rock-weeds, etc.) antheridia containing antherozoides, and oögonia containing oöspores, are formed in conceptacles. The sporangium, as of ferns, was formerly included under this term, but it is now rarely used in that sense. Also *conceptaculum*.

**conceptacula**, *n.* Plural of *conceptaculum*.

**conceptacular** (kon-sep-tak'ū-lār), *a.* [*< conceptaculum + -ar.*] Consisting of or relating to conceptacles.

**conceptaculum** (kon-sep-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *conceptacula* (-lā). [*NL.*] Same as *conceptacle*, 2.

**conceptibility** (kon-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< conceivable* (see *-ibility*); = *F. conceptibilité*, etc.] The quality of being conceivable. *Cudworth.*  
**conceptible** (kon-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [= *F. Sp. conceptible* = *Pg. conceptível* (cf. *It. concepibile*), < *L. conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive* and *-ible*.] Capable of being conceived; conceivable; intelligible.

Attributes . . . easily conceivable by us.

*Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

**conception** (kon-sep'shŋn), *n.* [*< ME. conception*, -cioun, -cion, < *OF. conception*, *F. conception* = *Sp. concepción* = *Pg. concepção* = *It. concezione* (also *concepzione*, *concepiatione*), < *L. conceptio* (*n.*), a comprehending, a collection, composition, an expression (*L.L.* also syllable), also a becoming pregnant, < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, conceive: see *conceive*.] 1. The act or power of conceiving in the mind, or of forming a concept; that which is conceived in the mind. (a) A product of the imaginative or inventive faculty.

The conceptions of its poets, the creations of its sculptors.

*J. Caird.*

There can be little doubt that the perfection of art in Greece is to be largely traced to those conceptions of the dignified and beautiful in man with which the Greek mind was filled.

*Faiths of the World, p. 74.*

(b) In *philos.*: (1) The act of conceiving or of forming a concept, or the concept itself; a notion. (*Latin conceptio* was used in this sense by *Boethius*.)

The most uncivilised parts of mankind have some way or other climbed up into the conception of a god.

*Swift, Tale of a Tub, viii.*

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or disjunction . . . of its objects. In *Conception*, that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions), it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, I.*

*Conception* means both the act of conceiving and the object conceived. . . . Now this is a source of great vagueness in our philosophical discussions. . . . For the act of conceiving, the term *Conception* should be employed, and that exclusively.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, III.*

*Conception* we regard equally as an occurrence in consciousness; and, though we suppose it to take place in the absence of any object at the time affecting the senses, we practically separate in our thoughts the conceived content or object from the *conception*, and imagine it vaguely as residing elsewhere than in consciousness.

*T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 58.*

(2) Improperly, the faculty of reproductive imagination. *D. Stuart.* (c) Thought, notion, or idea, in a loose sense: as, you have no conception how clever he is.

But a religion whose object was the truth was at this time so unknown a thing that a pagan magistrate could have no conception of it but as a new sect of philosophy.

*Warburton, Works, IX. 1.*

2†. A fanciful thought; a conceit.

Full of conceptions, points of epigram, and witticisms.

*Dryden, Ded. of Tr. of Juvenal.*

3. The act of becoming pregnant; the beginning of pregnancy; the inception of the life of an embryo; hence, figuratively, beginning; origination.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception.

*Gen. III. 16.*

Joy had the like conception in our eyes.

*Shak., T. of A., I. 2.*

High living generates a fullness of habit unfavorable to conception.

*N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 421.*

**False conception**, in *pathol.*, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a misshapen fleshy mass is formed; a mole.—**Immaculate conception.** See *immaculate*.—**Negative conception**, a notion formed only indirectly by means of a negation.—**Order of the Conception**, an order founded in the seventeenth century by some of the nobles of the Holy Roman Empire, and common to Germany and Italy.—**Syn. Image**, apprehension, sentiment, view.

**conceptional** (kon-sep'shŋn-əl), *a.* [= *It. concezionale*, < *L.L. conceptionalis*, < *L. conceptio* (*n.*), conception: see *conception*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.

There is movement in the whole vocabulary of language, from the designation of what is coarser, grosser, more material, to the designation of what is finer, more abstract and conceptual, more formal.

Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 90.

**conceptualist** (kon-sep'shŏn-al-ist), *n.* [*< conceptual + -ist.*] Same as *conceptualist*.

**conceptualist** (kon-sep'shŏn-ist), *n.* [*< conceptual + -ist.*] Same as *conceptualist*. Coleridge.

**conceptuist** (kon-sep'shus), *a.* [*< conception + -ous.*] Apt to conceive; fruitful.

Thy fertile and *conceptuist* womb. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iv. 3.

**conceptism** (kon-sep'tizm), *n.* [*< concept + -ism.*] The name given to the style affected by a school of Spanish writers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is marked by the extravagant use of puns, metaphors, and mystical conceits. See *conceito*.

His (Quevedo's) phrases are of set purpose charged with a double meaning, and we are never sure on reading whether we have taken in all that the author meant to convey. *Conceptism* is the name that has been given to this refinement of thought, which was doomed in time to fall into the ambiguous and equivocal.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 380.

**conceptive** (kon-sep'tiv), *n. pl.* See *ferla*.  
**conceptive** (kon-sep'tiv), *a.* [= *F. conceptif*, *< L. conceptivus*, *< conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive; see *conceive*.] 1. Capable of conceiving mentally.

The alleged inconceivableness of a minimum or a limit . . . is not due to an arrest of the *conceptive* power, but a baffling of it.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*

With a *conceptive* imagination vigorous beyond any in his generation, . . . he (Carlyle) wants altogether the plastic imagination, the shaping faculty.

*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 126.

2. Capable of conceiving physically.

The uterine parts . . . may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 7.

**conceptual** (kon-sep'tŭ-al), *a.* [= *F. conceptuel*, *< NL. \*conceptualis*, *< L. conceptus* (*conceptu-*), concept: see *concept* and *-al*.] Pertaining to conception, mental or physical.

Every *conceptual* act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a nomenclatory one.

Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 139.

**conceptualism** (kon-sep'tŭ-al-izm), *n.* [= *F. conceptualisme* = *Sp. Pg. conceptualismo*, *< NL. \*conceptualismus*, *< \*conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ism*.] The psychological doctrine that the meaning of a general class-name, as *horse*, *red*, etc., can be fully represented in thought or be actually present to consciousness: opposed both to *realism* and to *nominalism*. It is mainly an English doctrine, and Locke is the most celebrated advocate of the opinion. The term is also applied to some of the opinions concerning universals held in the middle ages, under the impression that the questions then at issue were the same as that discussed by the English philosophers.

Dr. Brown repudiates the doctrine of *conceptualism* as held by Locke and others. He admits that we can represent to ourselves no general notion of the common attributes or attributes which constitute a class; but he asserts that the generality, which cannot be realized in a notion of the resembling attribute, is realized in a notion of the resemblance itself.

*Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, xxxvi.

**conceptualist** (kon-sep'tŭ-al-ist), *n.* [= *F. conceptualiste* = *Sp. Pg. conceptualista*, *< NL. \*conceptualista*, *< \*conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ist*.] One who holds the psychological opinion called *conceptualism*.

The older *Conceptualists* . . . assert that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular, —but both at once.

*Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, xxxvi.

**conceptualistic** (kon-sep'tŭ-a-lis'tik), *a.* [*< conceptualist + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of *conceptualism*.

**concern** (kon-sérn'), *v. t.* [*< F. concernir* = *Sp. Pg. concernir* = *It. concernere*, concern, touch, belong to, *< ML. concernere*, belong to, regard, *LL. mix*, mingle, as in a sieve, *< L. com-*, together, + *cernere*, separate, sift, observe, = *Gr. kxivew*, separate (*> ult. E. crisis*, *critic*, etc.), = *Skt. √ kar*, *kir*, pour out, scatter: see *certain*, *critic*, etc., and cf. *decern* (*> ult. decree*, etc.), *discern* (*> ult. discreet*, *discrete*, *discriminate*, etc.), *excern* (*> ult. excrete*, *excrement*), *secern* (*> ult. secret*, *secrete*, etc.).] 1. To relate or pertain to; have an intimate relation to or connection with.

Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ.

*Acts* xxviii. 31.

2. To affect the interest of; have interest for; be of importance to.

It *concerns* the State of England to look at this time into the State of France.

*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 377.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation.

*Addison*, *State of the War*.

To this reasoning I am not *concerned* to raise any objection.

*Mind*, IX. 80.

3. To interest; busy; occupy; engage: used reflexively or in the passive voice: as, to *concern one's self* in the affairs of others; I was not *concerned* in that transaction.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned myself* with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden*.

My father, whilst he was *concerned* in the Turkey trade, had been three or four times to the Levant.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 8.

4. To disturb; make uneasy or anxious; cause disquiet to; trouble: generally in the past participle: as, to be deeply *concerned* about the safety of a friend.

Here we first heard of the Death of Constant Falcon, for whom Captain Brewster seemed to be much *concerned*.

*Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. i. 110.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in, and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick.

*Derham*.

I was secretly *concerned* to see human nature in so much wretchedness and disgrace. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 117.

5†. To confuse with drink; slightly intoxicate: in the past participle.

Not that I know his Reverence was ever *concern'd* to my knowledge.

*Swift*, *Mary*, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sheridan.

A little, as you see, *concerned* with liquor.

*Sir H. Taylor*, *Ph. van Artevelde*, II. iii. 3.

= *Syn. 2*. To interest, touch, affect.

**concern** (kon-sérn'), *n.* [*< concern, v.*] 1. That which relates or pertains to one; matter of concernment; business; affair.

Let it Storm and Thunder, Hall and Snow,

This Heav'n's Concern.

*Congreve*, *Imit. of Horace*, I. ix. 2.

Exposing the private concerns of families.

*Addison*, *Freeholder*.

2. Interest; matter of importance; that which affects one's welfare or happiness.

'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden*.

Since you have the end,

Be that your sole *concern*, nor mind those means

No longer to the purpose!

*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, II. 98.

3. Solicitous regard; solicitude; anxiety; agitation or uneasiness of mind; disturbed state of feeling; trouble.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not.

*Swift*.

Maria has somehow suspected the tender concern I have for your happiness. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, II. 2.

With a face of *concern*, [he] advised me to give up the dispute.

*Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, II.

4. An establishment or firm for the transaction of business; a manufacturing or commercial establishment; a business house.

When the State, directly or by proxy, has thus come into possession of, or has established, numerous *concerns* for wholesale production and for wholesale distribution, there will be good precedents for extending its function to retail distribution.

*H. Spencer*, *Man vs. State*, p. 39.

5. A material object, especially one that is complicated or large; a contrivance: with a touch of depreciation. [*Colloq.*]

The hackney-coach — a great, lumbering, square *concern*.

*Dickens*.

= *Syn. 3*. *Solicitude*, etc. (see *care*); *Concern at*, about, for (see *unconcerned*); *carefulness*, *thoughtfulness*.

**concernance**, **concernancy** (kon-sér'nans, -nan-si), *n.* [= *Sp. concernencia*, *< OF. \*concernance* (= *It. concernenza*, *< concernant*, pp. of *concernere*, concern: see *concern, v.*, and *-ance*, *-ancy*, and cf. *concerning, prep.*] Concern; business; import.

The *concernancy*, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath?

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2.

**concerned** (kon-sérnd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of concern, v.*] 1. Having or manifesting disquietude; uneasy; troubled; anxious: as, she watched his movements with a *concerned* look or feeling; he was *concerned* about his prospects. — 2. A euphemism for *damned*. [*U. S.*]

That's a *concerned* ugly fix, and how we'll ever get out of it is more than I know.

*Southern Lit. Messenger*, March, 1861.

**concernedly** (kon-sér'ned-li), *adv.* In a *concerned* manner; with anxiety or solicitude.

**concernedness** (kon-sér'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being *concerned*.

Earnestness and *concernedness*.

*Abp. Sharp*, *Sermons*, VI. xi.

**concerning†** (kon-sér'ning), *n.* [*Verbal n. of concern, v.*] An affair of importance; concern; business.

We shall write to you,

As time and our *concernings* shall importune.

*Shak.*, *M. for M.*, I. 1.

**concerning†** (kon-sér'ning), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of concern, v.*] Having interest or moment; important.

The Holy Spirit . . . would instruct them in so *concerning* an issue of public affairs.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 166.

So great and so *concerning* a truth.

*South*.

**concerning** (kon-sér'ning), *prep.* [*Prop. ppr. of concern, v.*, after *F. concernant* (= *Sp. concerniente* = *Pg. It. concernente*), ppr., similarly used. Cf. *touching*, *regarding*, *respecting*, and other quasi-prepositions of participial form.] Pertaining to; regarding; with relation to; as to; about.

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing also, that I will not overthrow this city, for the which thou hast spoken.

*Gen.* xix. 21.

I am free from all doubt *concerning* it.

*Tillotson*.

**concernment** (kon-sérn'ment), *n.* [*< concern + -ment.*] 1. A thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

They thought the matter . . . weighty and general to the *concernment* of all the country.

*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 385.

The great *concernment* of men is with men.

*Locke*.

Propositions which extend only to the present life are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*.

*Watts*, *Improvement of Mind*.

2. The state or fact of concerning or affecting one's interest or happiness; importance; moment.

It is of greatest *concernment* in the Church and Commonwealth, to have a vigilant eye how Bookes demean themselves as well as men.

*Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 5.

Let every action of *concernment* be begun with prayer.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 407.

Much business of a trifling nature and personal *concernment* withdraws their attention from matters of great national moment.

*Washington*, in *Bancroft's Hist. Const.*, I. 282.

3. The state of being concerned or occupied; interference; participation.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father or *concernment* in it than suffering him and her to come into his presence.

*Clarendon*.

4. The state of being concerned or anxious; concern; solicitude; anxiety.

We cannot so speedily recollect ourselves after a scene of great passion and *concernment*, as to pass to another of mirth and humour, and to enjoy it with any relish.

*Dryden*, *Eas. on Dram. Poesy*.

The Lord had taken care that we should not forget her, and those with her: for he had raised and begotten an heavenly *concernment* in our souls for her and them.

*Penn.*, *Travels in Holland*, etc.

**concert** (kon-sért'), *v.* [*< F. concerter*, *< It. concertare* = *Sp. Pg. concertar*, concert, contrive, adjust, appar. *< L. concertare*, contend, contest, dispute, debate (hence, appar., in later use, confer, arrange by conference, concert, etc.), *< com-*, with, + *certare*, contend, *< cernere* (pp. *certus*, *crotus*, var., as adj.), separate, etc.: see *concern, v.*, and *certain*. The sense of 'arrange, bring to agreement, though arising naturally from that of 'debate,' is by some regarded as connecting the verb with *L. consertus*, pp. of *conserere*, join, fit, unite (also contend, join battle), *< com-*, together, + *serere*, join, connect: see *series*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To contrive and arrange mutually; construct or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement.

The two rogues, having *concerted* their plan, parted company.

*DeFoe*, *Col. Jack*.

When Gloucester reached Northampton he met the duke of Buckingham and *concerted* with him the means of overthrowing the Wydvilles.

*Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 360.

2. To plan; devise.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defence before the people than to plan the operations of a campaign.

*Burke*, *Vind. of Nat. Society*.

The enterprise was ill *concerted*.

*Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 97.

3. In *music*, to arrange (a piece of music) for several voices or instruments. — 4. [From the noun *concert*.] To sing in concert. [*Rare.*]

And we, with Nature's heart in tune,

*Concerted* harmonies.

*Motherwell*, *Jeanie Morrison*.

II. *intrans.* To act in concert: with *with*. [*Rare.*]

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert with* Talbot.

*Bp. Burnet*.

**concert** (kon-sért), *n.* [= *D. G. concert* = *Dan. Sw. koncert*, a (musical) concert, *< F. concert*, = *Sp. concierto* = *Pg. concerto*, *< It. concerto* (also spelled *concerto*, as if connected with *L. conserere*: see etym. of verb), agreement, union, harmony, concert, etc.; from the verb: see *concert, v.*] 1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; combination formed by mutual

communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme or enterprise; harmony.

All these discontents . . . have arisen from the want of a due communication and concert. *Swift.*

Individual resistance is too feeble, and the difficulty of concert and co-operation too great. . . . to oppose, successfully, the organized power of government. *Calhoun, Works, I. 61.*

2. In *music*: (a) A set of instruments of the same kind, but of different sizes: as, a *concert* of viols. Also *consort*. (b) A public performance of music in which several singers or instrumentalists, or both, participate; especially, one in which the program consists of detached numbers: also applied to the performance of an oratorio, but not of an opera. (c) The harmonious combination of two or more voices or instruments.

Compositions, called playhouse or act tunes, were written and played in *concert*, and not in unison as formerly. *Stainer and Barrett, Dict. of Musical Terms, p. 363.*

(d) A *concerto*.—*Café concert*. See *café*.—*Dutch concert*, a concert in which each one sings his own song at the same time that his neighbor sings his; or a concert in which each one sings a verse of any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being sung after each verse.

*concertante* (kon-châr-tân'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., pp. of *concertare*, form a concert: see *concert, v.*] 1. *a.* In *music*, agreeing; harmonious.

II. *n.* In *music*: (a) A composition suitable for a concert. (b) A composition for two or more solo voices or instruments, with accompaniment for the organ or orchestra, so constructed that each of the solo voices or instruments comes into prominence in turn. (c) A composition for two or more solo instruments without orchestra.—*Concertante parts*, in orchestral music, parts for solo instruments.—*Concertante style*, that style of composition which affords the performer opportunity for a brilliant display of skill. See *concerto*.

*concertation* (kon-sér-tâ'shon), *n.* [*L. concertatio* (n.), < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert, v.*] Strife; contention.

After the *concertation*, when they could not agree, the king, coming between them both, called away the bishops from the monks. *Foote, Martyrs, p. 215.*

*concertative* (kon-sér-tâ-tiv), *a.* [*L. concertativus*, < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert, v.*, *concertation*.] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Bailey.*

*concerted* (kon-sér'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concert, v.*] 1. Mutually agreed upon, contrived, or planned.

Poetry was, in all appearance, previous to any *concerted* plan of worship. *Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.*

On a *concerted* day a simultaneous insurrection took place throughout the Provinces. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., iv.*

2. Brought into connection or relation; connected by a plan.

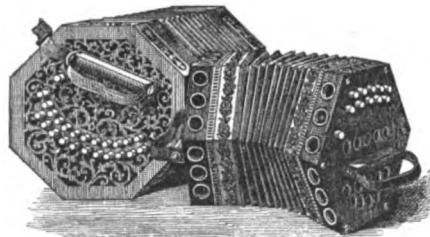
A dream may let us deeper into the secret of Nature than a hundred *concerted* experiments. *Emerson, Nature, p. 81.*

3. In *music*, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, etc.

To obtain artistic effect, . . . *concerted* pieces need interspersing with solos. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 437.*

*concert-grand* (kon'sért-grand), *n.* A grand pianoforte of power and brilliancy sufficient for use in a large hall or with an orchestra. [*Collog.*]

*concertina* (kon-sér-tē'nj), *n.* [NL., < It. *concerto*, a concert, harmony: see *concert, v.*] A musical instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, generally polygonal in shape,



Concertinas.

on which are placed the various stops or studs, by the action of which air is admitted to the free metallic reeds that produce the sounds.

\**concertino* (kon-châr- or kon-sér-tē'nō), *n.* and *a.* [It., dim. of *concerto*: see *concerto, concert, v.*] 1. *n.* In *music*, a small concerto.

II. *a.* In *music*, employed in the performance of a concerto: as, a violino *concertino*.

*concertion* (kon-sér'shon), *n.* [*< concert, v.*] Concert; contrivance: "*concertion* of design," *Young, Night Thoughts, IX. 1422.*

*concert-master* (kon'sért-mâs'tér), *n.* [*G. concertmeister*.] The first violinist of an orchestra; the leader.

*concertment* (kon-sért'ment), *n.* [*< concert + -ment*.] The act of concerting. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

*concert-music* (kon'sért-mū'zik), *n.* Secular music, vocal or instrumental, of decided technical elaboration, and suited to performance in a large auditorium: usually of one or few movements or parts, and thus different from an opera, oratorio, or similar extended work: distinguished from *chamber-music* and *church music*.

*concerto* (kon-châr'- or kon-sér'tō), *n.* [It.: see *concert, v.*] In *music*: (a) A concert. [Rare.]

(b) Same as *concertante*. (c) A composition for two or more solo instruments of the same or of a different kind: as, Bach's *concerto* for four pianos; Handel's *concerti grossi* for two violins and violoncello soli, with accompaniment for a stringed orchestra. Such concertos are called *double*, *triple*, etc., according to the number of solo instruments. (d) A composition, usually in symphonic form, written for one principal instrument (occasionally for more than one), with accompaniment for a large or small orchestra, and intended to display the ability of a solo performer.

*concert-piece* (kon'sért-pēs), *n.* A musical work, usually instrumental, suitable for performance in a concert.

*concert-pitch* (kon'sért-pich), *n.* In *music*, the pitch used in tuning instruments for concert use. See *pitch*.

*concessible* (kon-ses'i-bl), *a.* [= *Pg. concessivel* = It. *concessibile*, < ML. *concessibilis*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede* and *-ible*.] Capable of being conceded or granted. [Rare.]

It was built upon one of the most *concessible* postulations in Nature. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 157.*

Their claim, we can now all see, was just, . . . though . . . difficult to render clear and *concessible*. *Carlyle, Cromwell's Letters, II. 44.*

\**concession* (kon-sesh'on), *n.* [= *D. concessio* = *G. concessio* = *Dan. koncession*, < *F. concessio* = *Pr. concessio* = *Sp. concessio* = *Pg. concessio* = *It. concessione*, < L. *concessio* (n.), < *concedere*, pp. *concessus*, concede, grant: see *concede*.] 1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding: usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom the grant is made.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law. of Eng.*

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a *concession*. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 191.*

Specifically—2. In argumentation, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party of some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to gain some ulterior advantage, or to show that, even when the point conceded is granted, the argument can be maintained.

The fallacy lay in the immense *concession* that the bad are successful; that justice is not done now. *Emerson, Compensation.*

3. The thing or point yielded; a grant. Specifically applied to grants of land, privileges, or immunities made by government to individuals or companies to enable or encourage them to undertake public enterprises, as to construct railways, canals, etc.

A gift of more worth, in a temporal view, was the grant to the king of the cruzada, the excusado, and other *concessions* of ecclesiastical revenue. *Prescott.*

A Frenchman has obtained the *concession* [the privilege of making the Suez Canal], and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen. *Edinburgh Rev.*

[In parts of the United States acquired from Spain and Mexico it is used in a much broader sense, and includes entries of land and warrants of survey or location; any designation of public land by the government as assigned to private ownership or occupation.]—The *Concessions*, in U. S. hist., the political privileges granted to the province of New Jersey by the proprietors Berkeley and Carteret in 1664–5, which formed the constitution of the province until 1702, or, as the colonists claimed, until the revolution.

*concessionary* (kon-sesh'on-ē-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< concession + -ary*; = *F. concessionnaire*, etc.]

I. *a.* Given by indulgence or allowance; of the nature of a concession: as, a *concessionary* privilege. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *concessionaries* (-riz). A person to whom a privilege or concession has been granted; a concessioner.

*concessioner* (kon-sesh'on-ēr), *n.* [*< concession + -er*. Cf. *concessionary*.] One who obtains or desires to obtain a concession, as a grant of

land, or a privilege or immunity of some kind; a concessionary.

*concessionist* (kon-sesh'on-ist), *n.* [*< concession + -ist*.] One who makes or favors concessions. *Quarterly Rev.*

*concessive* (kon-ses'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. concessivus*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of or containing a concession or an admission, as the surrender of some disputed or disputable point.—2. Specifically, in *gram.*, marking or stating a condition as something which may be granted without destroying a conclusion: as, a *concessive* particle; a *concessive* sentence. A concessive sentence consists of a concessive clause and an adversative clause, often introduced by an adversative particle: as, *though he slay me (or, he may slay me, or, let him slay me), yet will I trust in him.*

II. *n.* A particle implying concession. See I. *concessively* (kon-ses'iv-li), *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*, not controverting but assuming the question. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.*

*concessory* (kon-ses'ō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if \*concessorius*, < *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] Conceding; permissive. [Rare.]

These laws are not prohibitive, but *concessory*. *Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.*

*conceit*, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit*.

*conceitli*, *n.* Plural of *conceit*.

*conceitism* (kon-chet'tizm), *n.* [*< conceit + -ism*.] The use of affected wit or conceits. *Kingsley.*

*conceitso* (kon-chet'tō), *n.*; pl. *conceitso* (-ti). [It., = *conceit*, q. v.] A piece of affected wit; an ingenious thought or turn of expression; a conceit.

A kind of counter-taste founded on surprise and curiosity which . . . may be expressed by the *conceitso*. *Shenstone.*

He [Thoreau] seeks, at all risks, for perversity of thought, and revives the age of *conceitso* while he fancies himself going back to a preclassical nature. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 202.*

\**conch* (kongk), *n.* [= *F. conque* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. concha* = *It. conca*, < L. *concha*, < Gr. *κόγχη*, a mussel, cockle, shell, also a shell-like thing or cavity, as the hollow of the ear, a niche, a canopy over an altar, an apse, the knee-pan, etc., also *κόγχος*, in like senses (see *conchus*), = *Skt. gankha* (> *chank*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.), a shell: see *cock*<sup>4</sup>, *cockle*<sup>2</sup>, and *coach*.] 1. A shell of any kind.

Orient pearls which from the *concha* he drew. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.*

2. Specifically, a large marine shell, especially that of the *Strombus gigas*, sometimes called *fountain-shell*, from its use in gardens. *Conchas* have been much used as instruments of call, producing a very loud sound when blown. Often called *conch-shell*.

At that instant, however, the blast of a fish-dealer's *conch* was heard, announcing his approach along the street. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.*

3. A spiral shell fabled to have been used by the Tritons as a trumpet, probably of the kind now constituting the genus *Triton*, and used as a musical instrument in the South Sea islands. Also *conch-shell*.

One of them kept blowing a large *conch-shell*, to which a reed of two feet long was fixed. *Cook, Voyages, VI. iii. 1.*

4. A trumpet in the form of a sea-shell. Also called *Triton's-horn*.—5. The external portion of the ear; the *concha*.—6. In *arch.*, the plain, ribless, concave surface of a vault or pendentive; the semidome of an apse; the apse itself. See *apse*. Also called *concha*.

The *conch* or apse before which stood the high altar. *Milman.*

7. [Also written *conk*, *conck*, *konk*.] (a) One of the lower class of inhabitants of the Bahamas, and of the keys on the Florida reef: so named from their extensive use of the flesh from *conchs* as food.

The aforesaid postmaster, a stout *conch*, with a square-cut coat and red cape and cuffs. *M. Scott.*

The white Americans form a comparatively small proportion of the population of Key West, the remainder being Bahama negroes, Cuban refugees, and white natives of the Bahamas and their descendants, classified here under the general title of *Conchs*. *Circular No. 8, War Dept., May 1, 1875, p. 144.*

(b) One of an inferior class of white inhabitants of some parts of North Carolina.

\**concha* (kong'kă), *n.*; pl. *conchas* (-kē). [L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The outer ear; the pinna of the ear; the auricle; especially, the shell of the ear, the hollowed part within the antihelix, leading



into the meatus. See cut under *ear*. (b) A shell of bone, or a bone like a shell; a turbinated bone.—2. Same as *conch*, 6.—3. [ML., > OF. *conque*.] An old dry measure of Gascony and Navarre, about 5 pecks, Winchester measure.—*Concha inferior*, the inferior turbinated bone; the maxilloturbinal.—*Concha superior*, *concha media*, the superior and middle turbinated bones, together making the ethmoturbinal.

**Conchacea** (kong-kā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-acea*.] In De Blainville's arrangement (1824), a family of bivalve mollusks, approximating, but more comprehensive than, Lamarck's *Conchæ*, containing numerous genera now distributed in several families.

**Conchæ** (kong'kē), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*.] 1. A group of bivalve mollusks. (a) In the "Systema Nature" of Linnaeus, the section of the *Testacea* comprising the bivalves. (b) In Lamarck's system of conchology (1801-1818), a family of dimyarian *Conchifera*, composed of the genera *Venus*, *Cytherea*, *Cyprina*, *Venericardis*, *Cyrena*, *Galathea*, and *Cydas*. (c) In Deshayes's system, a group limited to the genera *Cyprina*, *Astarte*, and *Venus*. 2. [L. c.] Plural of *concha*.

**Conchariidae** (kong-kā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Concharium* + *-idae*.] A family of triplean radiolarians, with a fenestrated shell, destitute of radial spicules, and composed of two smooth hemispherical or lenticular valves, the edges of which usually interlock by rows of teeth: typified by the genus *Concharium*.

**Concharium** (kong-kā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κογχάριον*, dim. of *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] The typical genus of the family *Conchariidae*.

**conchate** (kong'kāt), *a.* [= Sp. *conchado*, < NL. *conchatus*, < L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch* and *-ate*.] Same as *conchiform*. *M. C. Cooke.*

**conchi**, *n.* Plural of *conchus*.

**Conchidae** (kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-idae*.] A family name proposed by Broderip (1839) for the *Conchæ* of Lamarck and the *Conchacea* of De Blainville.

**conchifer** (kong'ki-fēr), *n.* [NL., < NL. *conchifer*, < L. *concha*, shell, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] A mollusk of the class *Conchifera*.

**Conchifera** (kong-kif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *conchifer*, shell-bearing: see *conchifer*.] 1. In Lamarck's system of classification, headless mollusks with bivalve shells: a loose synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*, but including the brachiopods, which are now placed in a different class. Disenumbered of the brachiopods, the *Conchifera* correspond to the *Acephala testacea* of Cuvier, or to the *Lamellibranchiata* of De Blainville and modern naturalists. Also called *Conchophora*, *Acephala*, *Endocephala*, *Lipocephala*, and *Pelecypoda*. 2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two primary divisions of the *Mollusca*; the *Mollusca* of authors in general, exclusive of the *Placophora* or chitons.

What led me most to unite all the Mollusca, with the exception of the Chitonidae, into one great division, to which I have given the name *Conchifera*, was the consideration that we must recognize the great significance of the shell as affecting the whole organization of these animals. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 316.*

**conchiferous** (kong-kif'e-rus), *a.* [As *conchifer* + *-ous*.] 1. Provided with a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conchifera*; bivalve, as a mollusk; lamellibranchiate.

The *conchiferous* or bivalve *Acephala*.

*R. Garner, Mag. Nat. Hist., N. S., II. 579.*

3. Bearing or containing shells: as, "conchiferous deposits," *Darwin*.

**conchiform** (kong'ki-fōrm), *a.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell, + *forma*, shape.] Shell-shaped; especially, shaped like one valve of a bivalve shell; specifically, in *entom.*, semicircular and concavo-convex, as the tegulae or wing-covers in most *Hymenoptera*. Also *conchate*.

**conchinamine** (kong-kin'a-min), *n.* [NL., < \**conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *amine*.] Same as *quinidamine*.

**conchinine** (kong'ki-nin), *n.* [NL., < \**conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *-ine*.] Same as *quinidine*.

**concholin** (kong-ki'ō-lin), *n.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell, + *iol* (dine) + *-ol* + *-in*.] The organic residuum of a shell left after removal of the carbonate of lime by acids. Also *concholyin*.

This was evidently originally a soft Embryonic Shell composed of conchiotin, and not of calcareous matter as in the Ammonoidea.

*A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 326.*

**conchitic** (kong'kit), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κογχίτης*, a shell-like marble (lit. shell-like), < *κόγχη*, shell.] A fossil conch or shell. *Bp. Nicolson.*

**conchitic** (kong-ki'tik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *κογχίτης*, shell, + *-itic*.] Composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: applied to limestones and marbles in which the remains of shells are a noticeable feature. *Page.*

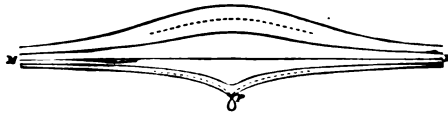
**Conchoderma** (kong-kō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κογχή*, shell, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of barnacles, of the family *Lepadidae*: same as *Otion*. *C. virgata* is a species often found attached to ships. *C. dorsalis* is a Caribbean form.

**Conchocia** (kong-kē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κογχή*, a shell, + *οἶκος*, home.] A genus of ostracode crustaceans, of the family *Halocypridae*, or constituting the type of a family *Conchocidae*. *C. obtusata*, a British species, is an example.

**Conchocidae** (kong-kē'si-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conchocia* + *-idae*.] A family of ostracodes, named from the genus *Conchocia*.

**concho-grass** (kon'chō-grās), *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Panicum Texanum*, a Texan grass which is now cultivated in the southern United States and found to yield a large amount of valuable forage.

**conchoid** (kong'koid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *conchoïde* = It. *concoide* = Sp. *concoide*, < Gr. *κογχοειδής*, < *κόγχη*, a shell, + *ειδός*, form.] 1. *n.* A plane curve invented by one Nicomedes, probably in the second century before Christ, and defined by him as such that if a straight line be drawn from a certain fixed point, called the



Conchoids of Nicomedes.

*M, N* is the asymptote; *P* is the pole. The highest and lowest branches form one conchoid having a cusp at *P*. The branches nearest the asymptote form a conchoid having an acnode at *P*. The dotted curves indicate the conchoid with a cusp at *P*.

pole of the curve, to the curve, the part of the line intercepted between the curve and a fixed line (now called its asymptote) is always equal to a fixed distance. The conchoid was used to facilitate the duplication of the cube. Its Cartesian equation is:  $m^2y^2 = (p - y)^2(x^2 + y^2)$ .

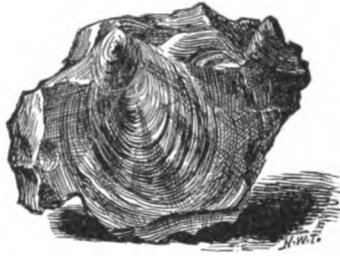
It is a curve of the fourth order and of the sixth class, unless it has a cusp at *P*, when it is of the fifth class. It has a double point at the pole, and meets its asymptote at four consecutive points at infinity. It has two branches.

II. *a.* Same as *conchoidal*.

Its [serpentine's] hardness being about 3, and with a conchoid or splintery fracture.

*S. G. Williams, Applied Geology, p. 8.*

**conchoidal** (kong-koi'dal), *a.* [NL., < *conchoid* + *-al*; = F. *conchoïdal*, etc.] In mineral, having convex elevations and concave depressions like



Conchoidal Fracture, in obsidian.

shells: applied principally to such a surface produced by fracture, as exemplified in obsidian.

Custards . . . In which every stroke of the teaspoon left a smooth conchoidal surface like the fracture of chalcedony. *O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.*

**Concholepas** (kong-kol'e-pas), *n.* [NL., < L. *concha*, shell, + *λεπάς*, a limpet.] A genus of gastropod mollusks, of the family *Buccinidae* or *whelks*, having a limpet-like shell, owing to the size of the aperture. The only species is *C. peruviana*, of the west coast of South America, along which it is extensively used for food.

*Concholepas peruviana*.

**conchological** (kong-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [NL., < *conchology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to conchology, or the scientific study of shells.

The space of open sea running north and south of the west coast [of America] separates two quite distinct conchological provinces. *Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 168.*

**conchologist** (kong-kol'ō-jist), *n.* 1. One versed in conchology.—2. A name of the carrier-shells (family *Phoridae*), from their often attaching other shells to the margins of their whorls as they grow. Also called *mineralogist*. See cut under *carrier-shell*.

**conchology** (kong-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *conchologia*, < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of shells and shell-fish. The word came into use when mollusks were chiefly studied with reference to their shells. Since increased attention has been given to the structure of the soft parts of mollusks, the term *conchology* is frequently replaced by *malacology* (which see). Shells were formerly divided into three orders, univalves, bivalves, and multivalves, according to the number of parts of which they are composed.

**conchometer** (kong-kom'e-ter), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring shells and the angles of their spires. Also *conchyliometer*.

**conchometry** (kong-kom'e-tri), *n.* [NL., < *conchometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of shells or their curves. Also *conchyliometry*.

**Conchophora** (kong-kof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] Same as *Conchifera*, 1. *J. E. Gray, 1821.*

**conchospiral** (kong-kō-spi'ral), *n.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell, + *spiral*.] A variety of spiral curve characterizing certain shells. *Agassiz.*

**conch-shell** (kong'k-shel), *n.* Same as *conch*.

**conchus** (kong'kus), *n.*; *pl.* *conchi* (-ki). [NL., < Gr. *κόγχος*, a shell, the upper part of the skull, the socket of the eye: see *conch*.] 1. The skull.—2. The orbit of the eye.

**conchylaceous**, **conchylaceous** (kong-ki-lā'-shius, kong-kil-i-ā'shius), *a.* [NL., < *conchylum* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell: as, *conchylaceous* impressions.

**conchyliæ**, *n.* Plural of *conchylum*.

**conchyliated** (kong-kil'i-ā-ted), *a.* [NL., < *conchylum* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Derived from shells or mollusks: applied to the coloring matter obtained from shell-bearing mollusks.

The *conchyliated* colour comprehended a variety of shades, viz., that of the heliotropium, as well as one of a deeper colour, that of the mallow, inclining to a full purple, and that of the late violet, this last being the most vivid of all the *conchyliated* tints.

*M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca (2d ed.), p. 203.*

**conchyliologist** (kong-kil-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologiste* = Pg. *conchyliologista*; as *conchyliology* + *-ist*. Cf. *conchologist*.] An obsolete form of *conchologist*.

**conchyliology** (kong-kil-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologie* = Sp. *conchyliologia* = Pg. *conchyliologia*, < NL. \**conchyliologia*, < Gr. *κογχύλιον*, conch (see *conchylum*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*, and cf. *conchology*.] An obsolete form of *conchology*.

**conchyliometer** (kong-kil-i-om'e-ter), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κογχύλιον*, a shell, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *conchometer*.

**conchyliometry** (kong-kil-i-om'e-tri), *n.* [NL., < *conchyliometer* + *-y*.] Same as *conchometry*.

**conchyliomorphite** (kong-kil'i-ō-mōr'fit), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κογχύλιον*, a shell, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*.] The fossilized cast of a shell from which the shell has disappeared.

**conchylious** (kong-kil'i-us), *a.* [NL., < *conchylum* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the shelled or testaceous *Mollusca*.

**conchylum** (kong-kil'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *conchyliæ* (-ā). [= F. *coquille* = Sp. *conchil* (cf. ML. *conchile*) = Pg. *conchylio* = It. *conchiglia*, *cochiglia* = G. *conchyliæ* = Dan. *konkyliæ*, < L. (and NL.) *conchylium*, a shell, < Gr. *κογχύλιον*, dim. of *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle*.] The shell of a mollusk, in the widest sense; a conch.

**conciator** (kon'si-ā-tor), *n.* [As if ML., < ML. *conciare*, refit, repair, adorn, for \**comptiare*, var. of *comptare*, freq. *comptiare*, adorn, < L. *comptus*, elegant, adorned: see *compt*.] In *glass-manuf.*, one who weighs and proportions the materials to be made into glass.

**conclerge** (F. pron. kōn-siārhzh'), *n.* [F., < OF. *conclerge*, *consierge*, *consierge*, *conclerge*, *conclerge*, *conclerge* (> ML. *conclergius*, *conclergius*, also *conclergius*, *conclergius*, Sp. *conclerge*), of uncertain origin; perhaps < ML. \**conseruius*, a keeper, guardian, or \**conseruium*, a keeping, guarding, irreg. < L. *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*.] In France, one who attends at the entrance of an edifice, public or private; a doorkeeper of a hotel, apartment-house, prison, etc.; a janitor, male or female.

**conciergerie** (F. pron. kōn-siärzh'rē), *n.* [F., < *concerge*, doorkeeper: see *concerge*.] In France, the room near the entrance of a hotel, apartment-house, or other building occupied by the concierge or janitor.

**concilia**, *n.* Plural of *concilium*.  
**conciliable**<sup>1</sup> (kōn-sil'i-ā-bl), *a.* [= F. *conciliable* = Sp. *conciliable* = Pg. *conciliavel* = It. *conciliabile*, < L. as if \**conciliabilis*, < *conciliare*, conciliate: see *conciliate*.] Capable of being conciliated or reconciled; reconcilable.

Nor doth he put away adroitly who complains of causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter disconformity, not *conciliable*, because not to be amended without a miracle. *Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

**conciliable**<sup>2</sup> (kōn-sil'i-ā-bl), *n.* [= Sp. *conciliábulo*, < L. *conciliabulum*, a meeting-place, < *concilium*, a council: see *council*.] A small assembly; a conventicle.

Some have sought the truth in conventicles and *conciliabules* of heretics and sectaries.

*Bacon*, *Controversies of Church of Eng.*  
**conciliabule** (kōn-sil'i-ā-bül), *n.* [ < L. *conciliabulum*: see *conciliable*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *conciliable*<sup>2</sup>. *Milman*. [Rare.]

**conciliar** (kōn-sil'i-ār), *a.* [= F. *conciliaire* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*, < L. as if \**conciliaris*, < *concilium*, council: see *council* and -ar<sup>3</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a council or to its proceedings. Also *conciliary*.

Henry II. contented himself with aiding the *conciliar* legislation. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 389.

There are at least three well-known editions of *conciliar* records. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 292.

These synodical or *conciliar* decrees but burden and perplex questions otherwise hard enough to discuss and determine. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 209.

**conciliarly** (kōn-sil'i-ār-li), *adv.* After the manner of a council; as by a council.

Those things that were *conciliarly* determined. *Barrow*, *Pope's Supremacy*.

**conciliary** (kōn-sil'i-ār-i), *a.* Same as *conciliar*. By their authority the *conciliary* definitions passed into law. *Jer. Taylor*, *Ductor Dubitantium*, II. 206.

**conciliate** (kōn-sil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conciliated*, ppr. *conciliating*. [ < L. *conciliatus*, pp. of *conciliare* (> F. *concilier* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*), bring together, unite, win over, < *concilium*, a meeting, assembly, union: see *council*.] 1. To overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; induce friendly and kindly feelings in; pacify; placate; soothe; win over.

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Hallam*.

Each portion, in order to advance its own peculiar interests, would have to *conciliate* all others, by showing a disposition to advance theirs. *Calhoun*, *Works*, I. 60.

2. To induce, draw, or secure by something adapted to attract regard or favor; win; gain; engage.

Christ's other miracles ought to have *conciliated* belief to his doctrine from the Jews. *Cudworth*, *Sermons*, p. 69.

His (the Duke of York's) amiable disposition and excellent temper have *conciliated* for him the esteem and regard of men of all parties. *Greville*, *Memoirs*, Aug. 16, 1818.

And any arts which *conciliate* regard to the speaker indirectly promote the effect of his arguments. *De Quincey*, *Rhetoric*.

= *Syn.* 1. To win over, propitiate, appease. See *reconcile*.

**conciliating** (kōn-sil'i-ā-ting), *p. a.* Having the quality of gaining favor; pacifying; mollifying; persuading: as, a *conciliating* address.

**conciliation** (kōn-sil'i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conciliation* = Sp. *conciliación* = Pg. *conciliação* = It. *conciliazione*, < L. *conciliatio* (n-), < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] 1. The act of converting from a state of jealousy, suspicion, or hostility; the act of gaining favor or good will.

The house has gone farther; it has declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke*, *Conciliation with America*.

The Roman method of *conciliation* was, first of all, the most ample toleration of the customs, religion, and municipal freedom of the conquered, and then their gradual admission to the privileges of the conqueror. *Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, I. 251.

2. Reconciliation; harmonizing. [Rare.]

St. Austin repeatedly declares the *conciliation* of the foreknowledge, predestination, and free grace of God with the free will of man to be a most difficult question, intelligible only to few.

*Sir W. Hamilton*, *Discussions* (Blackwood, 1866), p. 622.

**Court of conciliation**, a tribunal deciding disputes by inducing the parties to agree on a settlement proposed to them. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *court of arbitration*. The technical sense of the term *court of conciliation* implies power to compel a party to appear, at the request of his adversary, for the purpose of enabling the court to compose their differences in a manner to which they will assent, they being turned over to a

judicial court if they do not. The term *arbitration* usually implies a tribunal without power to compel attendance of parties, but with power, if parties submit their controversy to it, to decide authoritatively.

**conciliative** (kōn-sil'i-ā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conciliativo*, as *conciliate* + -ive.] 1. Designed for or producing conciliation; reconciling; pacifying; conciliatory. *Coleridge*.—2. Specifically, pertaining to or of the nature of a court of conciliation.

The president of the Universal Peace Union consented in the latter case to act as a *conciliative* board of one. *The Century*, XXXI. 947.

**conciliator** (kōn-sil'i-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conciliateur* = Sp. Pg. *conciliador* = It. *conciliatore*, < L. *conciliator*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] One who conciliates, or gains by conciliatory means.

The *conciliator* of Christendom. *Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, I. 103.

**conciliatory** (kōn-sil'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *conciliatoire* = Pg. *conciliatório*; as *conciliate* + -ory.] Tending to conciliate or win confidence or good will; reconciling.

The amiable, *conciliatory* virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on this kingdom. *Burke*, *To the Sheriffs of Bristol*.

The Italian, long subject to tyrannical rule, and in danger of his life if he excites the vengeful feelings of a fellow-citizen, is distinguished by his *conciliatory* manner. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 431.

= *Syn.* Winning, pacifying.

**concilium** (kōn-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *concilia* (-ā). [L.: see *council*.] A council; an assembly.—**Concilium ordinarium**, the name given in medieval English history to the standing council of the king. About the fifteenth century it developed into the Privy Council. See *privy council*, under *council*.

**concinuate** (kōn-sin'āt), *v. t.* [ < L. *concinatus*, pp. of *concinare*, join fitly together, < *concinus*, fitly put together, well adjusted: see *concinuous*.] 1. To join fitly or becomingly together; make well connected; choose and compose suitably.

In order that *concinuated* speech may not beguile us from truth. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, Int., p. 9.

2. To clear; purify.

A recelt to trim and *concinuate* wine. *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xiv. 20.

**concinuate** (kōn-sin'āt), *a.* [ < L. *concinuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Fit; apt; suitable.

A manne of ripe judgement in electinge and choysinge *concinuate* termes, and apte and eloquent woordes. *Hall*, *Hen. VII.*, an. 5.

**concinuation** (kōn-si-nā'shon), *n.* [ < L. *concinuatio* (n-), < *concinare*, join fitly together: see *concinuate*, v.] The act of making fit, suitable, or perfect.

The building, *concinuation*, and perfecting of the saints. *Bp. Reynolds*, *The Passions*, p. 77.

**concinuity** (kōn-sin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *concinuities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *concinuidad* = It. *concinuità*, < L. *concinuita* (t-), < *concinus*, fitly put together: see *concinuous*.] 1. Fitness; suitability; connectedness; harmony.

Dr. Henry King's poems, wherein I find . . . an exact *concinuity* and evenness of fancy. *Howell*, *Letters*, II. 16.

A discourse in which the fundamental topic was thus conscientiously omitted was not likely, with all its *concinuities*, to make much impression upon the disaffected knights. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, I. 359.

Specifically—2. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, proper and consistent adjustment of words and clauses as regards both phraseology and construction; fitness and harmony of style.

**concinuous** (kōn-sin'us), *a.* [ < L. *concinuus*, fitly put together, well adjusted; origin obscure.] Suitable; agreeable; harmonious. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

**concionary** (kōn'shiō-nā-ri), *a.* [ < L. *concionarius*, prop. *contionarius*, < *contio* (n-), an assembly: see *conconate*.] Same as *conconative*.

There be four things a Minister should be at; the *Concionary* part, Ecclesiastical story, School Divinity, and the Casuists. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 73.

**conconate** (kōn'shiō-nāt), *v. i.* [ < L. *conconatus*, prop. *contionatus*, pp. of *conconari*, *contionari* (> Pg. *conconar* = It. *conconare*), make an address, harangue, < *contio* (n-), improp. *concio* (n-), an assembly, contr. of OL. *coventio* (n-) for *conventio* (n-), an assembly: see *convention*.] To preach. *Lithgow*.

**conconative** (kōn'shiō-nā-tiv), *a.* [ < *conconatio* + -ive.] Pertaining to preaching; suited to or used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies. [Rare.]

**conconator** (kōn'shiō-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *conconador* = It. *conconatore*, < L. *conconator*, prop. *contionator*, < *contionari*, harangue: see *conconate*.] 1. A preacher. *Cockeram*.—2. A common-councilman; a freeman. *Wharton*.

**conconatory** (kōn'shiō-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *conconatorio*, < L. as if \**conconatorius*, false reading for *contionarius*: see *conconary*.] Same as *conconative*.

*Conconatory* invectives. *Howell*.

**concise** (kōn-sis'), *a.* [= F. Fr. *concis* = Sp. Pg. It. *conciso*, < L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, pp. of *concidere*, cut off, cut short, < *com-* + *cedere*, cut. Cf., for the form, *excise*<sup>1</sup>, *incise*, *precise*; and for the sense, *precise*.] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive in statement: as, a *concise* account of an event; a *concise* argument.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

His [Thucydides's] history is sometimes as *concise* as a chronological chart: yet it is always perspicuous. *Macaulay*, *History*.

= *Syn.* *Concise*, *Succinct*, *Condensed*, *Laconic*, *Summary*, *Compendious*, short, terse, pithy, sententious, compact. The first four imply fullness of meaning as well as great brevity; the next two that the subject is treated by exhibiting only its main heads, and that therefore the treatment is comparatively brief. *Concise* frequently refers to style, and signifies the expression of much in few words; *succinct* is generally applied to the matter, the less important things being omitted: thus, a *concise* style or phrase, but a *succinct* narrative or account. *Condensed* relates more to the mode of treatment by which a matter is brought or compressed into a smaller space than it might have occupied. *Laconic* is applied to expressions which carry conciseness or brevity to an extreme. A *summary* account gives the principal points in the case; a *compendious* account is more sure than a *summary* account to give a complete and sufficient view of the subject.

His [Lord Mahon's] narration is very perspicuous, and is also entitled to the praise, seldom, we grieve to say, deserved by modern critics, of being very *concise*.

*Macaulay*, *Lord Mahon's War in Spain*.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*; The language plain, and incidents well link'd. *Cooper*, *Conversation*, I. 235.

A work of genius is . . . *condensed* knowledge, judgment, skill, that make up the man. *Woolsey*, *Relig. of Present and Future*.

"His time has come," said the *laconic* scout, thrusting the long barrel of his rifle through the leaves, and taking his deliberate and fatal aim.

*J. F. Cooper*, *Last of Mohicans*, xxxi.

I shall take leave of this island with a *summary* account of their [the winds'] force and direction, as observed by us from the 1st to the 8th of November.

*Cook*, *Voyages*, III. vi. 8.

For God is love—*compendious* whole Of all the blessings of a soul. *Byron*, *Love of God*.

**concisely** (kōn-sis'li), *adv.* In a *concise* manner; briefly; in few words.

But to return from this digression, though it was almost necessary—all the rules of painting are methodically, *concisely*, and yet clearly delivered in this present treatise which I have translated. *Dryden*, *Parallel between Poetry and Painting*.

**conciseness** (kōn-sis'nes), *n.* The quality of being *concise*; brevity in statement.

The *conciseness* of Demosthenes, the Greek orator. *Dryden*, *Pref. to Second Misc.*

The mysterious *conciseness* of an oracle. *Macaulay*, *Machiavelli*.

**concion** (kōn-sizh'on), *n.* [= F. *concion* = Pr. *concião* = Sp. *conciación* = Pg. *concião* = It. *conciione*, conciseness, < LL. *conciō* (n-), a cutting to pieces, a mutilation, separation, < *concidere*, cut off: see *concise*.] 1. A division; a schism; a faction; a sect; a separation.

Those of the *concion* who made it [the division] would do well to consider whether that which our Saviour assures us will destroy a kingdom be the likeliest way to settle and support a church. *South*, *Works*, III., Ep. Ded.

[It is used in the Vulgate and in the authorized version of the Bible to translate the Greek word *κατακομή*, employed by St. Paul in Phil. iii. 2, apparently, instead of *περιτομή*, for *circumcision*, as a contemptuous designation of those Jews who relied upon the mere outward rite of *circumcision*.]

Beware of dogs; beware of evil workers; beware of the *concion*. *Phil.* iii. 2.

Here he speaks more strongly and calls it a *concion*, a mere outward mutilation, no longer as it had been, a seal of the covenant. *Ellicott*, *Com. on Phil.* iii. 2.]

2. Conciseness.

His Attic taste had the singular merit of giving *concion* to the perplexed periods of our early style.

*I. D'Israeli*, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 23.

His wonted vigour and *concion*. *Brougham*.

**concitator** (kōn-si-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *concitación* = Pg. *concitação* = It. *concitazione*, < L. *concitatio* (n-), < *concitare*, pp. *concitatus*, excite: see *concite*.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conveyed by new impressions, and the immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitator* of humours, produceth his conceited phantasm. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, I. 10.

**concitato** (kon-eh-tā'tō), a. [It., pp. of *conciare*, excite: see *concite*.] In music, excited, agitated: noting passages to be rendered so as to produce such an effect.

**concite** (kon-sit'), v. t. [= OF. *conciere* = Sp. *Pg. concitar* = It. *conciare*, < L. *conciare*, move violently, disturb, excite, < com-, together, + *ciare*, move, stir: see *cite*, and cf. *excite*.] To excite. Colgrave.

**concitizen** (kon-sit'i-zn), n. [*con-* + *citizen*; = F. *concitoyen*, etc. Cf. equiv. LL. *conciuis*, translating Gr. *συμπολίτης*.] A fellow-citizen. [Rare.]

A neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner or a *concitizen*. Knox, Hist. Reformation, Pref.

**conck**, n. See *conch*, n., 7.

**conclamation** (kon-klā-mā'shon), n. [= *Pg. conclamatio* = It. *conclamazione* (cf. OF. *conclamentation*), < L. *conclamatio*(n-), < *conclamare*, pp. *conclamatus*, cry out together, < com-, together, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*, v.] An outcry or shout of many together; a clamorous outcry. [Rare.]

The women continue their lamentations; and many of the females of the neighbourhood, hearing the *conclamation*, come to unite with them in this melancholy task. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 286.

**conclave** (kon-klāv), n. [*con-* + ME. *conclave*, < OF. *conclave*, F. *conclave* = Pr. *conclari* = Sp. *Pg.* It. *conclave*, < L. *conclave*, a room that may be locked, in ML. the place of assembly of the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, the body of cardinals; < com-, together, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, clif.] 1. A private apartment; particularly, the place in which the Sacred College or assembly of cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church meets in privacy for the election of a pope.—2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals for the election of a pope. Formerly the pope was elected by the clergy and people of Rome; but, owing to the violence and even bloodshed with which these elections were attended, the right of election was in 1059 vested in the cardinals, and is still exercised by them. During the progress of an election, which usually lasts several days, they and their attendants are locked up and guarded within the apartments in the Vatican occupied by them, to prevent any external interference or influence.

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal. South, Sermona.

3. The body of cardinals; the Sacred College.

I bid him welcome, And thank the holy *conclave* for their loves. Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 2.

4. Any private meeting; a close assembly. The great seraphic lords and cherubim In close recess and secret *conclave* sat. Milton, P. L., I. 796.

I was ushered into the presence of the agoutones, who sat in a hall, surrounded by a reverend *conclave* of his bearded and long-haired monks. R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 360.

They were assembled in *conclave* down in the meadow on which the fair had been held the day before. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 186.

**conclavist** (kon-klāv-ist), n. [= F. *conclaviste* = Sp. *Pg.* *conclavista* = It. *conclavista*; as *conclave* + -ist.] An ecclesiastic attending upon a cardinal in a *conclave* summoned for the election of a pope.

**conclamate** (kon-klī'māt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *conclimated*, ppr. *conclimating*. [*con-* + *clamate*.] To acclimatize. Quarterly Rev. [Rare.]

**conclude** (kon-klōd'), v.; pret. and pp. *concluded*, ppr. *concluding*. [*con-* + ME. *concluden* = F. *conclure* = Pr. *concluire* = Sp. *Pg.* *concluir* = It. *concludere*, *conchiudere*, < L. *concludere*, shut up closely, < com-, together, + *cludere*, -clude, shut: see *close*, and cf. *exclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *reclude*, *seclude*.] I. trans. 1. To shut up; close in; inclose. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The very person of Christ . . . was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 52.

I dreamt Of some vast charm *concluded* in that star To make fame nothing. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To bring to an end; finish; terminate.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. Bacon.

We cannot be more wretched than we are; And death *concludes* all misery. Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

3. To settle, arrange, or determine finally.

Shall we at last *conclude* effeminate peace? Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

This motion was well liked of all, but it was not thought fit to *conclude* it. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 257.

4. To make a final judgment or determination concerning; judge; decide; determine; pronounce.

The law *concludes* no man guilty upon conjectures, but from the detection of some fault.

Penn. Liberty of Conscience, vi. But no frail man, however great or high, Can be *concluded* blest before he die. Addison, tr. of Ovid.

5. To infer or determine by reasoning; deduce; judge to be or to exist: used more particularly of strict and demonstrative inference, but also of induction and hypothesis.

Reprove my allegation, if you can; Or else *conclude* my words effectual. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by anything that befalls him. Tillotson.

In vain the sage, with retrospective eye, Would from the apparent *What conclude* the Why, Infer the motive from the deed, and show That what we chanced was what we meant to do. Pope, Moral Essays, I. 100.

6. To stop or restrain, or, as in law, estop from argument or proceedings to the contrary; oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession: generally in the passive: as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

If . . . they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a res judicata, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. Chancellor Kent.

7. To shut up; refute; stop the mouth of.

In all these temptations Christ *concluded* the fiend, and withstood him. Exam. of W. Thorpe, in Wordsworth's Eccl. Blog., I. 266.

8. To include.

For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. Rom. xi. 32.

Under these titles of honour do I *conclude* true lovers. Ford, Honour Triumphant.

II. *intrans.* 1. To close in; come to an end.

This his subtle Argument to fast'n a repenting, and by that means a guiltiness of Strafford's death upon the Parliament, *concludes* upon his own head.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, II.

A train of lies, That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries. Dryden, Fables.

2. To come to a decision; resolve; determine; decide.

They did *conclude* to bear dead Lucrece thence. Shak., Lucrece, I. 1850.

The forest sages pondered, and at length *Concluded* in a body to escort her Up to her father's house of pride and strength. Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

3. To arrive at an opinion; form a final judgment.

Where gentry, title, wisdom, Cannot *conclude*, but by the yea and no Of general ignorance. Shak., Cor., III. 1.

4. To perform the act of reasoning; deduce a consequence or consequences from given premises; infer.

For why should we the busy soul believe, When boldly she *concludes* of that and this? Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, Int.

**concludet**, n. [*conclude*, v.] A conclusion; an ending.

I shall write this general letter to you all, hoping it will be a good *conclude* of a general, but a costly & tedious business.

Shirley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 406.

**concludent**, **concludency** (kon-klō'dens, -den-si), n. [*concludent* (see -ence, -ency); = It. *concludenza*.] Inference; logical deduction from premises; logical connection; consequence.

A necessary or infallible *concludency* in these evidences of fact. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 132.

**concludent** (kon-klō'dent), a. [= *Pg.* It. *concludente*, It. also *conchiudente*, < L. *concluden*(t-), s. ppr. of *concludere*, *concludere*: see *conclude*, v.] Bringing to a close; decisive.

Arguments . . . highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

**concluder** (kon-klō'der), n. One who concludes.

Not forward *concluders* in these times. Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 146.

**concludible** (kon-klō'di-bl), a. [*conclude*, v., + -ible.] Capable of being concluded or inferred. Bentley.

**concluding** (kon-klō'ding), p. a. [Ppr. of *conclude*, v.] Final; ending; terminal; closing: as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.—**Concluding line**. Naut.: (a) A small line secured to the middle of the steps of stern-ladders. (b) A line leading through the middle of the steps of a Jacob's ladder.

**concludingly** (kon-klō'ding-li), adv. Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion . . . be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. Sir K. Digby.

**conclusa**, n. Plural of *conclusum*.

**conclusible** (kon-klō'zi-bl), a. [*con-* + L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, v.), + -ible.] Capable of being concluded or inferred; determinable.

'Tis . . . certainly *conclusible* . . . that they will voluntarily do this. Hammond.

**conclusion** (kon-klō'zhon), n. [*con-* + ME. *conclusion*, -ioun = D. *conclusie* = G. *conclusion* = Dan. *konklusjon*, < OF. *conclusion*, F. *conclusion* = Pr. *conclusio* = Sp. *conclusion* = Pg. *conclusão* = It. *conclusione*, < L. *conclusio*(n-), < *concludere*, pp. *conclusus*, conclude: see *conclude*, v.] 1. The end, close, or termination; the final part: as, the *conclusion* of a journey.

Our friendships hurry to short and poor *conclusions*, because we have made them a texture of wine and dreams, instead of the tough fibre of the human heart. Emerson, Friendship.

2. Final result; outcome; upshot.

And, the *conclusion* is, she shall be thine: In practice let us put it presently. Shak., Much Ado, I. 1.

3. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. Hooker.

4. A proposition concluded or inferred from premises; the proposition toward which an argumentation tends, or which is established by it; also, rarely, the act of inference.

That there is but one world, is a *conclusion* of Faith. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 35.

He granted him both the major and the minor, but denied the *conclusion*. Addison, Freeholder.

It is laudable to encourage investigation, but to hold back *conclusion*. Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 337.

5. In gram., that clause of a conditional sentence which states the consequence of the proposition assumed in the condition or protasis; the apodosis.—6. In rhet., the last main division of a discourse; that part in which, the discussion being finished, its bearings are deduced or its points are summed up; a peroration, application, or recapitulation.

The *conclusion*, like the introduction, deserves special consideration. . . . In oratory the *conclusion* is called the peroration. J. De Mille, Rhetoric, §§ 400, 406.

7. An experiment; a tentative effort for determining anything. [Obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions*.]

We practise . . . all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. Bacon, New Atlantis.

Her physician tells me She hath pursued *conclusions* infinite Of easy ways to die. Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

All the evening pricking down some things, and trying some *conclusions* upon my vial, in order to the inventing a better theory of musick than hath yet been abroad. Pepys, Diary, III. 404.

8. In law: (a) The effect of an act by which he who did it is bound not to do anything inconsistent therewith; an estoppel. (b) The end of a pleading or conveyance. (c) A finding or determination.—**Conclusion of fact**, the statement by a judge or referee of his decision as to what are the true facts of the controversy.—**Conclusion of law**, the statement by a judge or referee of the legal rights and obligations of the parties resulting from the conclusions of fact.—**Conclusion to the country**, the conclusion of a pleading by which a party "puts himself upon his country"—that is, appeals to the verdict of a jury. See *country*, 6.—**Fallacy of irrelevant conclusion**. See *fallacy*.—**Foregone conclusion**. (a) Something already done or accomplished; an accomplished fact.

Iago. Nay, this was but his dream. Oth. But this denoted a *foregone conclusion*. Shak., Othello, III. 3.

(b) Something which is certain to be done or to happen: as, it is a *foregone conclusion* that he will be elected.—**In conclusion**, finally; lastly; to conclude; formerly, in short.—**To try conclusions with a person**, to engage with him in a contest for mastery, either physical or mental; struggle for victory over him, as in a discussion, a trial of strength, or a lawsuit. = Syn. Deduction, Corollary, etc. (see *inference*), issue, event, synops., finale, completion.

**conclusional** (kon-klō'zhon-al), a. [*conclusion* + -al.] Concluding. Bp. Hooper.

**conclusive** (kon-klō'siv), a. [= F. *conclusif* = Pr. *conclusiu* = Sp. *Pg.* It. *conclusivo*, < LL. \**conclusivus* (in adv. *conclusive*), < L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude*, v.] 1. Decisive of argument or questioning; dispelling doubt; finally deciding; leading to a conclusion or determination.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. Eikon Basilike.

There is very strong evidence, although it is not *conclusive*, that in a given gas—say in a vessel full of carbonic acid—the molecules are not all of the same weight.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 208.

The argument from the impossibility of a thing to its non-existence is final and *conclusive*.

Mivart, *Nature and Thought*, p. 113.

2. Specifically, bringing about or leading to a logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

Men . . . not knowing the true forms of syllogisms cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures.

Locke.

3. In law, possessing such weight and force as not to admit of contradiction.—*Conclusive evidence*, in law, evidence which precludes further contradiction of the fact in question; evidence which, if not disproved, precludes dispute on the point it is adduced to prove. Thus, a judgment for a debt is said to be *conclusive evidence* of the indebtedness it establishes, because, having been put in evidence against the debtor, he cannot usually give other evidence merely in denial of the indebtedness, unless he first gives evidence sufficient to avoid the judgment. Such evidence is said to raise a *conclusive presumption* of the fact it is adduced to prove. The phrase *conclusive evidence* is also used, more loosely, of evidence which, though not necessarily conclusive, yet, not having been contradicted, is sufficient as matter of law to oblige a jury to come to the proposed conclusion. = *Syn.* 1. *Eventual*, *Ultimate*, etc. (see *final*), convincing, decisive, unanswerable, irrefutable.

**conclusively** (kon-klē'siv-ly), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination: as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

As it is universally allowed that a man when drunk sees double, it follows *conclusively* that he sees twice as well as his sober neighbors. Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 239.

**conclusiveness** (kon-klē'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive of argument or doubt; the power of determining opinion or of settling a question.

The *conclusiveness* of the proof. J. S. Mill, *Logic*.

**conclusory** (kon-klē'sō-ri), *a.* [*L. conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ory*.] Conclusive. [Rare.]

**conclusum** (kon-klē'sūm), *n.*; pl. *conclusa* (-sā). [*L.*, prop. neut. of *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, close: see *conclude*, *v.*] In diplomacy. See *extract*.

A *conclusum* is a résumé of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed; and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands. Blackwood's Mag.

**concoagulate** (kon-kō-ag-ū-lāt), *v. t. or i.* [*L. con- + coagulare*.] To curdle or congeal together; form, or form into, one homogeneous mass. [Rare.]

For some solutions require more, others less, spirit of wine to *concoagulate* adequately with them.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 442.

**concoagulation** (kon-kō-ag-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. concoagulare*: see *-ation*.] A coagulating or coalescing together, as of different substances or bodies into one homogeneous mass; crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

A *concoagulation* of the corpuscles of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum. Boyle, *Works*, III. 58.

**concoct** (kon-kokt'), *v.* [*L. concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere* (> *It. concuocere*), boil together, digest, prepare, think over, < *com-*, together, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*, *v.*] 1. *Trans.* 1†. To digest.

After a (cold) Peare, either drinke wine to *concoct* it, or send for the Priest to confesse you. Cotgrave (s. v. *vin*).

He must not be called till he hath *concocted* and slept his surfeit into a truce and a quiet respite.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 699.

2†. To purify or sublime; refine by removing the gross or extraneous matter.

Than the waters whereof [Nilus] there is none more sweet, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so *concocted* by the Sun.

Sandys, *Travaux*, p. 78.

3†. To ripen; develop.

The root which still continueth in the earth is still *concocted* by the earth. Bacon.

4. To combine and prepare the materials of, as in cookery; hence, to get up, devise, plan, contrive, plot, etc.: as, to *concoct* a dinner or a bowl of punch; to *concoct* a scheme or a conspiracy.

Grouse pie, with hare

In the middle, is fare

Which, duly *concocted* with science and care,

Doctor Kitchener says, is beyond all compare.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 169.

That vaunted statesmanship which *concocts* constitutions never has amounted to anything.

W. Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 375.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To mature; ripen.

The longer the juice stayeth in the root and stalk, the better it *concocteth*.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 466.

2. To digest.

For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate *concocteth* or boyleth. Sir T. Elyot, *Castle of Health*, II.

**concocter** (kon-kok'tēr), *n.* [*L. concoct* + *-er*. Cf. *It. concoctore*, a concocter, *F. concocteur*, a digestive medicine.] One who concocts.

This private *concocter* of malcontent.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

**concoction** (kon-kok'shon), *n.* [= *F. concoction* = *Pg. concoção* = *It. concozione*, < *L. concoctio* (n-), < *concoquere*, pp. *concoctus*, digest, prepare: see *concoct*.] 1†. Digestion.

Also, the eating of sundrie sorts of meat require often pottes of drinke, which hinder *concoction*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 252.

Your words of hard *concoction*, [your] rude poetry, Have much impaired my health; try sense another while.

Shirley, *Hyde Park*, II. 4.

Bad meats will scarce breed good nourishment in the healthiest *concoction*.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 16.

2†. The process by which morbid matter was formerly supposed to be separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off; maturation.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

3†. A ripening or maturing; maturity.

The constant notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 838.

All this mellow me for heaven, and so ferments in this world, as I shall need no long *concoction* in the grave, but hasten to the resurrection. Donne, *Letters*, lxxxii.

4. The act of preparing and combining the materials of anything; hence, the devising or planning of anything; the act of contriving or getting up: as, the *concoction* of a medical prescription, or of a scheme or plot.

This was an error in the first *concoction*, and therefore never to be mended in the second or third.

Dryden, *Pref.* to *Ædipus*.

5. That which is concocted; specifically, a mixture or compound of various ingredients: as, a *concoction* of whisky, milk, and sugar.

**concoctive** (kon-kok'tiv), *a.* [= *Pg. concoctivo*; as *concoct* + *-ive*.] 1. Digestive; having the power of digesting.

Hence the *concoctive* powers, with various art, Subdue the cruder aliments to chyle.

Armstrong, *Art of Preserving Health*.

2. Ripening or tending to ripen or mature.

The fallow ground, laid open to the sun, *concoctive*.

Thomson, *Autumn*.

**concolor** (kon-kul'or), *a.* [= *F. concolore* = *It. concolore*, < *L. concolor*, of one color, < *com-*, together, + *color*, color.] 1. Of one color; whole-colored; not partly-colored or variegated in color.—2. Of the same color with or as (something else); having the same colors or coloration: specifically, in *entom.*, applied to the wings of a lepidopterous insect when the upper and lower surfaces show the same colors and patterns.

*Concolor* animals, and such as are confined unto one color. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, VI. 11.

Also *concolorous*.

**concolorate** (kon-kul'or-āt), *a.* [As *concolor* + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, having the same color: specifically said of the wings when the upper and lower surfaces have the same colors and patterns, as in some *Lepidoptera*.

**concolorous** (kon-kul'or-us), *a.* [As *concolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *concolor*.

It would seem that, unless specially bred by *concolorous* marriages, blue-eyed belles will be scarce in the Millennium. Science, IV. 367.

**concomitance, concomitancy** (kon-kom'i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [*F. concomitance* = *Sp. Pg. concomitancia* = *It. concomitanza*, < *ML. concomitantia*, < *LL. concomitan(t)-s*, concomitant: see *concomitant*.] 1. The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. Sir T. Browne.

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in the single eucharistic element of bread, so that those who partake of the consecrated host receive him in full. Also *concomitatio*.

And therefore the dream of the Church of Rome that he that receives the body receives also the blood, because by *concomitance* the blood is received in the body, is neither true nor pertinent to this question.

Jer. Taylor, *Rule of Conscience*, II. 3.

3. In *math.*, a relation between two sets of variables such that, when those of one set are

replaced by certain functions of themselves, those of the other set are also replaced by certain determinate functions of themselves.—*Simple concomitance*, in *math.*, such a relation between two sets of variables that, when the first set is replaced by a set of linear functions of that first set, the second set is also replaced by a set of linear functions of that second set, the coefficients of the two sets of linear functions being related together in a definite manner. The principal kinds of simple concomitance are *cogredience* and *contragredience*.

**concomitaneous** (kon-kom-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [As *concomit-ant* + *-aneous*.] Accompanying.

*Concomitaneous* with most of other vices.

Feltham, *Resolves*, II. 56.

**concomitant** (kon-kom'i-tant), *a. and n.* [= *F. concomitant* = *Sp. Pg. It. concomitante*, < *LL. concomitan(t)-s*, pp. of *concomitari*, accompany, < *L. com-*, together, + *comitari*, accompany, < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion: see *count*.] 1. *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects . . . a *concomitant* pleasure. Locke.

As the beauty of the body accompanies the health of it, so certainly is decency *concomitant* to virtue.

Hughes (quoted by Crabbe).

Re-distributions of Matter imply *concomitant* re-distributions of Motion. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 17.

II. *n.* 1. A thing that is conjoined or concurrent with another; an accompaniment; an accessory; an associated thing, quality, or circumstance.

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedness. South, *Sermons*.

Gaiety may be a *concomitant* of all sorts of virtue. Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 7.

Wealth with its usual *concomitants*, elegance and comfort. Prescott, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, I. 1.

2†. A person who accompanies another; an attendant or a companion.

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir-apparent and only son. Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 212.

3. In *math.*, a form invariably connected with a given form or system of forms. It is a quantic derived from a given system of quantics (of which it is said to be a *concomitant*) in such a way that, the variables of the given system of quantics being linearly transformed, and another quantic being similarly derived from the transformed system of quantics, the first derived quantic is transformed into the second (to a constant factor *præ*) either by a similar or by a reciprocal transformation of the variables to that which gave the second system of quantics from the first.—*Mixed concomitant*, in *math.*, a concomitant of two systems of quantics such that, when these two systems are severally linearly transformed, the concomitant is to be transformed similarly as to one set and reciprocally as to the other.

**concomitantly** (kon-kom'i-tant-ly), *adv.* So as to be concomitant; in company or combination; accessorially.

A few curious particulars . . . which *concomitantly* illustrate the history of the arts. Walpole, *Life of Vertue*.

**concomitate** (kon-kom'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*LL. concomitatus*, pp. of *concomitari*, accompany: see *concomitant*.] To accompany or attend; be associated or connected with.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs is differentiated from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy.

Harvey, *Consumptions*.

**concomitatio** (kon-kom-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. concomitatio*: see *-ation*.] Same as *concomitance*, 2.

My second cause why I was condemned an heretike is that I denied transubstantiation and *concomitatio*, two flogging words of the papists, by the which they doe beleue . . . that Christ's naturall bodie is made of bread, and the Godhead by and by to be joynted thereunto.

Taylor, in Foxe's *Martyrs*, p. 1383.

**concord** (kong'kōrd), *n.* [*F. concorde* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. concordia*, < *L. concordia*, agreement, union, harmony, < *concor(d)-s*, earlier *concordis*, of the same mind, agreeing, < *com-*, together, + *cor(d)-* = *E. heart*: see *cordial*, *core*, and *heart*, and cf. *accord*, *discord*.] 1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; unanimity; harmony; accord; peace.

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi. 15.

Had I power, I should

Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell.

Shak., *Macbeth*, IV. 3.

Love-quarrels oft in pleasing *concord* end.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1008.

2. Agreement between things; mutual fitness; harmony.

If nature's *concord* broke,

Among the constellations war were sprung.

Milton, *P. L.*, VI. 811.

Far-reaching *concords* of astronomy

Felt in the plants, and in the punctual birds.

Emerson, *Musketquid*.



3. In *music*: (a) The simultaneous combination of tones that are in tune or in harmony with each other: opposed to *discord*.

The true concord of well-tuned sounds.  
Shak., Sonnets, viii.

(b) Specifically, a simultaneous combination of two or more tones, which has a final and satisfactory effect when taken alone, without preparation or resolution. Concords of two tones (also called *consonances*) are either *perfect* or *imperfect*; perfect concords include primes, fourths, fifths, and octaves, and imperfect include major and minor thirds and major and minor sixths. Concords of more than two tones contain only the above intervals between every pair of their constituent tones; but the triad, consisting of the 2d, 4th, and 7th of the scale when the 2d is in the lowest voice, is ranked as a concord, notwithstanding the dissonance between the 4th and 7th. (See *triad*, and *common chord*, under *chord*.) Concords of two tones are acoustically distinguished from discords by the simplicity of the ratios between the vibration-numbers of the tones; thus, the ratios of the above concords are 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 respectively. (See *interval* and *consonance*.)

At music's sacred sounds my fancies oft begonne  
In concords, discords, notes, and clifles, in tunes of unisonne.  
Gascogne, Fruit of Vettera.

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; a treaty. [Archaic.]

The concord made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king.  
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

He now openly proclaimed that he had no intention of abiding by the concord of Salerniana.  
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 17.

5. In *Eng. law*, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court, prior to the abolition of that mode of conveyance. It was an acknowledgment from the defendants that the land in question was the right of the complainant.

6. In *gram.*, agreement of words in construction, as adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case, or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person.—*Book of Concord*, the fundamental symbol of the Lutheran Church, containing the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology for the Augsburg Confession, the Schmalkald Articles, the two catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord. It appeared in 1580.—*Formula or Form of Concord*, one of the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church, drawn up at Torgau in 1577 as a final statement of its doctrines on controverted points, and adopted by many German states.

**concord** (kon-kórd'), *v.* [*< ME. concorden, < OF. concorder, F. concorder = Pr. Sp. Pg. concordar = It. concordare, < L. concordare, be of one mind, agree, < concord(-s), agreeing: see concord, n., and cf. accord, record, v.*] *I. intrans.* To agree; cooperate.

Friends and associates ready to concord with them in any desperate measure.  
Clarendon, Life, II. 199.

*II. trans.* To reconcile; bring into harmony.

But understanding that it was concord and concluded, he forthwith returned to the sayde place of Amphipolis.  
Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 132.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with windmills of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.  
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 102.

**concordable** (kon-kórd'-bl), *a.* [*< ME. concordable, < OF. concordable = Sp. concordable = Pg. concordavel, < LL. concordabilis, agreeing, < L. concordare, agree: see concord, v., and -able.*] Capable of according; agreeing; corresponding.

For in cronike of time ago  
I fynde a tale concordable.

Gower, Conf. Amant, II.

**concordably** (kon-kórd'-bli), *adv.* With concord or agreement; concordantly.

That religion which they do both concordably teach.  
T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles.

**concordance** (kon-kórd'-dans), *n.* [*< ME. concordance, < OF. concordance, F. concordance = Sp. Pg. concordancia = It. concordanza, < ML. concordantia, < L. concordant(-s), ppr. of concordare, agree: see concord, v.*] 1. The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony.

The knowledge concerning the sympathies and concordances between the mind and body.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 183.

Contrasts and yet concordances.  
Carlyle.

2†. In *gram.*, concord.

After the three Concordances learned, . . . let the master read unto hym the Epistles of Cicero.

Acham, The Scholemaster, p. 2.

3. A classified collection of the different passages of a work, as of the Bible or the plays of Shakspeare, with references to the places of their occurrence. A verbal concordance consists of an alphabetical list of the principal words used in the work, under each of which references to the passages in which it is found are arranged in order, generally with citation of the essential part of each. A real concordance is an alphabetical index of subjects. (Compare *harmony* in a similar sense.)

The Latin concordances of St. Hierom's Bible.

Jer. Taylor, Works, III. III.

A. D. 1578, Thomas de Farnylawe, canon of York cathedral, leaves a Bible and concordance to be put in the north aisle of St. Nicholas's, Newcastle.

Quoted in *Rock's Church of our Fathers*, III. I. 56, note.

**concordancy** (kon-kórd'-dān-si), *n.* Same as *concordance*, 1.

**concordant** (kon-kórd'-dant), *a.* [= *F. concordant = Sp. Pg. It. concordante, < L. concordant(-s), ppr. of concordare, agree: see concord, v.*] 1. Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; suitable; harmonious.

Concordant discords.

Mir. for Mags., p. 556.

Were every one employed in points concordant to their nature, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. In *music*, consisting of a concord, or having the effect of one. See *concord*, 3, and *consonant*, *a.*, 1.—*Concordant chord* or *harmony*. Same as *consonant chord* (which see, under *consonant*).

**concordantial** (kon-kórd'-dan'-shal), *a.* [= *F. concordantiel, < ML. concordantia: see concordance and -al.*] Relating to or of the nature of a concordance. See *concordance*, 3.

Every imaginable sort of aid and appendix to the original text, with grammar and concordantial lexicons adapted to every want. *New York Independent*, June 30, 1870.

**concordantly** (kon-kórd'-dān-tli), *adv.* In a concordant manner.

Micha's disciples, who hope to lodge concordantly together an idol and an ephod.

W. Montague, Devoute Emays, xlii. 7.

**concordat** (kon-kórd'-dat), *n.* [Formerly *concordate* (now as *F.*)] = *F. concordat = Sp. concordato = Pg. concordata, concordato = It. concordato, < NL. concordatum, prop. neut. of L. concordatus, pp. of concordare, agree: see concord, v.*] An agreement; a compact; a convention; especially, an agreement between church and state.

A barren, ambiguous, delusive concordat had baffled the peremptory demand of Germany for a reformation of the church.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.

Nor will any universal formula be possible so long as different nations and churches are in different stages of development, even if for the highest form of Church and State such a formal concordat be practicable.

Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 697.

Specifically—(a) In *canon law*, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, or the like. (b) In *civil law*, a composition deed. (c) A convention or treaty between the see of Rome and any secular government, with a view to arrange ecclesiastical relations. The most celebrated modern concordat is that concluded in 1801 between Napoleon Bonaparte as first consul and Pius VII., defining the restored privileges of the Roman Catholic Church in France, and regulating in detail the relations between the ecclesiastical and civil powers.—*Concordat of Worms*, the convention between Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., in 1122, ending the struggle concerning investiture.

**concordate** (kon-kórd'-dat), *n.* [*< NL. concordatum: see concordat.*] An obsolete form of *concordat*. Swift.

**concorder** (kon-kórd'-der), *n.* One who makes peace and promotes harmony.

The roiall image of the Prince of Peace,  
The blest concorder that made warres to cease.

Taylor.

**concordial** (kon-kórd'-dial), *a.* [*< concord, after cordial.*] Harmonious; characterized by concord; concordant. [Rare.]

A concordial mixture.

Irving, Bracebridge Hall.

**concordist** (kon-kórd'-dist), *n.* [*< concord + -ist.*] The compiler of a concordance. Worcester. [Rare.]

**concordity** (kon-kórd'-di-ti), *n.* [*< concord + -ity.*] Concord. Bailey.

**concordly** (kon-kórd'-li), *adv.* [*< \*concord, adj. (< L. concord(-s): see concord, n.), + -ly.*] Concordantly.

What they delibert wiselle, let them accomplish concordlie, not larring nor swaruing one from the other.

Foze, Martyrs, Epistle of Gregorie.

**concorporal** (kon-kórd'-pō-rāl), *a.* [= *It. concorporale* (cf. *Sp. concorporaleo = Pg. concorporaleo*), < *LL. concorporalis, < L. com-, together, + corpus (corpor-), body: see corporal.*] Of the same body or company. Bailey.

**concorporate** (kon-kórd'-pō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concorporated*, ppr. *concorporating*. [*< L. concorporatus, pp. of concorporare (> It. concorporare, unite in one body), < com-, together, + corporare, embody: see corporate.*] *I. trans.* 1†. To unite in one substance or body; bring into any close union; incorporate.

To be incorporated in the same studies and exercises, in the same affections, employments, and course of life.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 72.

We are all *concorporated*, as it were, and made copartners of the promise in Christ.

Abp. Ussher, Sermons (1621), p. 9.

*Concorporating* things inconsistent.

Boyle, Works, VI. 23.

2. To assimilate by digestion.

*II. † intrans.* To unite in one mass or body.

To bring the stock and graft to (if I may so speak) *concorporate*.

Boyle, Works, II. 293.

**concorporate** (kon-kórd'-pō-rāt), *a.* [*< L. concorporatus, pp.: see the verb.*] United in the same body; incorporated. [Archaic.]

Both which, *concorporate*,

Do make the elementary matter of gold.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

But if we are all *concorporate* with one another in Christ, and not only with one another, but with Himself, in that He is in us through His own Flesh, how are we not all clearly one both with each other and with Christ?

Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 55.

**concorporation** (kon-kórd'-pō-rā'-shon), *n.* [*< LL. concorporatio(-n-), < L. concorporare, incorporate: see incorporate, v.*] The union of things in one substance or body. Dr. H. More.

**concostate** (kon-kos'-tāt), *a.* [*< NL. concostatus, < L. com-, together, + costatus, ribbed: see costate.*] In bot., having converging ribs: applied to leaves in which the ribs curving from the base converge at the apex.

**concourse** (kong'-kōrs), *n.* [*< F. concours = Sp. Pg. concurso = It. concorso, < L. concursus, a running together, a throng, < concurrere, pp. concurrere, run together, < com-, together, + currere, run: see concur, counsel, current.*] 1. A moving, running, or flowing together; a commingling; concurrence; confluence; coincidence.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous concourse of particles of matter.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

By the concourses of story, place, and time, Diotrephe was the man St. John chiefly pointed at.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 153.

2. A meeting or coming together of people; an assembly; a throng; a crowd.

Concourse in arms, fierce faces threatening war.

Milton, P. L., xi. 641.

The noise and busy concourse of the mart.

Dryden, Eneld.

Amidst the concourse were to be seen the noble ladies of Milan in gay fantastic cars, shining in silk brocade, and with sumptuous caparisons for their horses.

Prescott.

3. An assemblage of things; an agglomeration; a gathering; a cluster.

Under some concourse of shades,

Whose branching arms thick intertwined might shield  
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.

Milton, P. R., iv. 404.

4†. The place or point of meeting; a point of contact or junction of two or more bodies.

The drop will begin to move toward the concourse of the glasses.

Newton.

Hence—5. A place to which throngs resort, as a specially desirable driveway or promenade in a park, or the large open space in a railway station where passengers meet their friends, or through which they throng to and from trains.—6†. Concurrence; aid; coöperation.

Providence is wont to afford its concourse to such proceedings.

Barrow, Works, I. I.

7. In *Scots law*, concurrence by a person having legal qualification to grant it. Thus, to every libel in the Court of Justiciary the lord advocate's concourse or concurrence is necessary.—*Concourse of actions*, in *Scots law*, the case where, for the same cause, a prosecution which proceeds *ad vindictam publicam* and a prosecution or action *ad civilem effectum* go on concurrently.

**concreate** (kon-kre'-āt), *v. t.* [*< LL. concreatus, pp. adj., < L. com-, together, + creatus, pp. of creare, create: see create.* Cf. *It. concreare, Pg. concrear, F. concrér, create.*] To create with or at the same time. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A rule concreated with man.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 3.

If God did *concreate* grace with Adam, that grace was nevertheless grace.

Jer. Taylor, Repentance, vi. § 4.

**concreate** (kon-kre'-āt), *a.* [= *Pg. concreado = It. concreato, < LL. concreatus, pp. adj.: see the verb.*] Created at the same time. [Rare.]

All the faculties supposed *concreate* with human consciousness.

Tr. for Alien. and Neurol., VI. 508.

**concredit** (kon-kred'-it), *v. t.* [*< L. concedit, pp. of concedere, intrust, consign, commit, < com-, together, + credere, intrust: see credit, and cf. accredit.*] To intrust; commit in trust; accredit.

There it was that he spake the parable of the king, who *concredited* divers talents to his servants, and having at his return exacted an account, rewarded them who had improved their bank.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 238.

When gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and *concredited* to the conduct of such as they call Governours.

Evelyn, To Mr. Edward Thurland.

**concremation** (kon-kre-mā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. concrematio* (*n.*), *< L. concremare*, pp. *concremat*, burn up, *< com-*, together, + *cremare*, burn: see *cremate*.] The act of burning up; burning or cremation, as of dead bodies.

When some one died drowned, or in any other way which excluded *concremation* and required burial, they made a likeness of him and put it on the altar of idols, together with a large offering of wine and bread.  
Quoted by H. Spencer.

**concrement** (kon'krē-mēt), *n.* [*< LL. concrementum*, *< L. con crescere*, grow together: see *concesce*, and cf. *increment*.] A growing together; concretion; a concreted mass. [Rare.]

The *concrement* of a pebble or flint.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The stony *concrements* which are found, about the size of a pea, in the splices of the lungs of old people.

Dolley, Bacteria Investigation, p. 172.

**concesce** (kon-kres'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concesced*, ppr. *concescing*. [*< L. con crescere*, grow together, *< com-*, together, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*, and cf. *acresce*, *acresce*, *increase*, etc. Cf. *concrete*.] To grow together.

The *concesced* lips of an elongated blastopore.

J. A. Ryder.

**concescence** (kon-kres'ens), *n.* [= Sp. *concescencia*, *< L. concescentia*, *< concescere*, grow together: see *concesce*.] 1. Growth or increase; increment.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor . . . inchoate, . . . how any other substance should thence take *concescence* it hath not been taught.

Raleigh, Hist. World, I. i. 10.

2. A growing together, in general; a coming together in process of growth or development, to unite or form one part: in *anat.* and *zool.*, used of parts originally separate.

The *concescence* of the folds of the mantle to form a definitely-closed shell-sac.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 671.

3. In *bot.*, the growing together or coalescence of two or several individual cells or other organisms; conjugation; a kind of copulation in which two or more organisms become one. See *conjugation*, 4.

The act of reproduction commences as a rule with the complete or partial fusion of two individuals. . . . This *concescence* gives the stimulus to changes in the appropriate parts.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 88.

4. In *bot.*, the union of cell-walls, as those of mycelial hyphae, by means of a cementing substance formed in process of growth, so that they are inseparably grown together. Also called *cementation*.

**concescible** (kon-kres'i-bl), *a.* [*< F. concescible* = Sp. *concescible* = Pg. *concescível* = It. *concescibile*, *< NL.* as if *\*concescibilis*, *< L. concescere*, grow together: see *concesce*, *concrete*.] 1. Capable of concreting or growing together.—2. Capable of becoming concrete, or of solidifying.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concescible* oil.

Fourcroy (trans.).

**concescive** (kon-kres'iv), *a.* [*< concesce* + *-ive*.] Growing together; uniting. [Rare.]

**concrete** (kon'krēt or kon-krēt'), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkret* = G. *konkret* = Dan. *Sw. konkret* = F. Pr. *concret* = Sp. Pg. It. *concreto*, *< L. concretus*, grown together, hardened, condensed, solid (neut. *concretum*, firm or solid matter), pp. of *concescere*, grow together, harden, condense, stiffen: see *concesce*, and cf. *discrete*.] I. *a.* 1. Formed by coalescence of separate particles or constituents; forming a mass; united in a coagulated, condensed, or solid state.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state.

Bp. Burnet.

2. In *logic*, considered as invested with the accidents of matter; particular; individual: opposed to *abstract*.

There is also this difference between *concrete* and *abstract* names, that those were invented before propositions, but these after: for these could have no being till there were propositions from whose copula they proceed.

Hobbes, Works, I. iii. § 4.

Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the *abstract* the interest of the *concrete*.

Macaulay, Pilgrim's Progress.

A *concrete* notion is the notion of a body as it exists in nature invested with all its qualities.

Fleming, Vocab. of Philos., p. 106.

3. In *music*, melodically unbroken; without skips or distinct steps in passing from one pitch to another.—4. Consisting of concrete: as, a *concrete* pavement.—**Concrete abstraction.** See *abstraction*.—**Concrete noun.** the name of something having a concrete existence: opposed to an *abstract noun*, which is the name of an attribute.—**Concrete number.** See *abstract*, *a.*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

They pretend to be able by the fire to divide all *concretes*, minerals and others, into distinct substances.

Boyle, Works, I. 544.

2. In *gram.* and *logic*, a concrete noun; a particular, individual term; especially, a class-name or proper name.

Vitality and Sensibility, Life and Consciousness, are abstractions having real *concretes*. They are compendious expressions of functional processes conceived in their totality, and not at any single stage.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

3. An artificial stone composed of sand, broken stone, and cement. These materials, mixed in various proportions, with the addition of water, form a plastic compound that can be cast in temporary wooden molds in the form of piers, arches, culverts, bridges, sewers, retaining-walls, footings, and foundations. It can also be spread on a road-bed to form a foundation for brick, stone, or asphalt pavements. Concrete is now usually reinforced and strengthened by bedding bars, rods, and nets of steel in the wet concrete to add a steel skeleton to the concrete structure. Such concrete is called *reinforced concrete*.

4. Sugar which has been reduced to a solid mass by evaporation in a concretor.

**concrete** (kon'krēt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concreted*, ppr. *concreting*. [= F. *concréter*, coagulate, = Sp. *concretar* = It. *concretare*, concrete, *< L. concretus*, pp. of *concescere*, grow together: see *concesce* and *concrete*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; form concretions; coagulate; congeal; clot.

The particles of tingling substances and salts dissolved in water do not of their own accord *concrete* and fall to the bottom.

Newton, in Boyle's Works, I. 114.

The blood of some who died in the plague could not be made to *concrete*.

Arbutnot.

II. *trans.* 1. To form into a mass, as separate particles, by cohesion or coalescence.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. To combine so as to form a concrete notion.

How . . . could there be such a science as optics were we necessitated to contemplate colour *concreted* with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view but associated?

Harris, Hermes, iii. 4.

**concretely** (kon'krēt-li or kon'krēt'li), *adv.* In a concrete form or manner; not abstractly.

The properties of bodies . . . taken *concretely* together with their subjects.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 67.

Without studying Homer and Dante and Molière and the rest, one can get but a very meagre notion of human history as *concretely* revealed in the thoughts of past generations.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 137.

**concreteness** (kon'krēt-nes or kon'krēt'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being concrete, in any sense.

The individuality of a concept is thus not to be confounded with the sensible *concreteness* of an intuition either distinct or indistinct.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

**concrete-press** (kon'krēt-pres), *n.* A machine for pressing concrete into the form of blocks for use in building or paving.

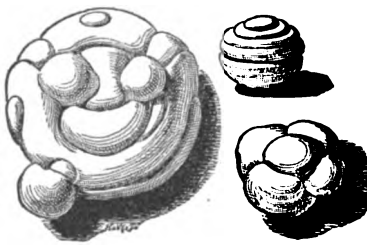
**concretianism** (kon-kre'shan-izm), *n.* [*< \*concretian*, erroneous form of *concretion*, in lit. sense of 'a growing together,' + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the soul is generated at the same time as the body and develops along with it. [Rare.]

**concretion** (kon-kre'shon), *n.* [= F. *concrétion* = Pr. *concrecio* = Sp. *concreción* = Pg. *concreção* = It. *concrezione*, *< L. concretio* (*n.*), *< concescere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concesce*.] 1. The act of growing together or becoming united in one mass; concescence; coalescence.

—2. A mass of solid matter formed by a growing together, or by congelation, condensation, coagulation, conglomeration, or induration; a clot; a lump; a nodule: as, "*concretions* of slime," Bacon.

These greedy flames shall have devoured whatever was combustible, and converted into a smoke and vapour all grosser *concretions*.

Glauville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 178.



Calcareous Concretions from Clay-beds.

Specifically—3. In *geol.*, an aggregation of mineral matter, usually calcareous or silicious, in concentric layers, so arranged as to give rise to a form approaching the spherical, but often much flattened. The deposition generally begins upon some nucleus, such as a grain of sand, a leaf, a shell, or even a small fossil fish. Concretions are common in sandstones, shales, and clays.

4. In *logic*: (a) The state of being concrete; concreteness. (b) The act of determination, or of rendering a concept more concrete or determinate by adding to the marks it contains.

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself.

Harris, Hermes, iii. 1.

**Gouty concretions**, nodules of sodium urate formed in the tissues of gouty persons.—**Morbid concretions**, in the animal economy, hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body, as pineal concretions, salivary concretions, hepatic concretions, etc.

**concretional** (kon-kre'shon-al), *a.* [*< concretion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; concretinary.

**concretinary** (kon-kre'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *concrétionnaire*; as *concretion* + *-ary*.] 1. Characterized by concretion; formed by concretion; concretional.

In some Phallusidæ the alimentary canal is coated by a very peculiar tissue, consisting of innumerable spherical sacs containing a yellow *concretinary* matter.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 518.

The tubular layer rises up through the pigmentary layer of the crab's shell in little papillary elevations, which seem to be *concretinary* nodules.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 612.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, consisting of mineral matter which has been collected (either from the surrounding rock or from within) around some center, so as to form a more or less regularly shaped mass. Carbonate of lime deposited from hot springs often displays the *concretinary* structure in a high degree. In a single *concretion* all the parts are subordinate to one center; in a *concretinary* rock the whole mass is made up of more or less distinctly formed concretions.



Concretinary Structure.

**concretism** (kon'krē-tizm or kon'krē'tizm), *n.* [*< concrete* + *-ism*.] The habit or practice of regarding as concrete or real what is abstract or ideal.

It is a surprising instance of this tendency to *concretism*, that, among people so civilized as the Buddhists, the most obviously moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 374.

**concretive** (kon-kre'tiv), *a.* [= F. *concrétif* = Pr. *concretiu*; as *concrete* + *-ive*.] Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles: as, "*concretive* juices," Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

**concretively** (kon-kre'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a concretive manner.—2. Concretely; not abstractly.

It is urged that although baptism take away the guilt as *concretively* redounding to the person, yet the simple abstracted guilt as to the nature remains.

Jer. Taylor, Polem. Discourses, p. 907.

**concretor** (kon-kre'tor), *n.* [*< NL. \*concretor*, *< L. concretus*, pp. of *concescere*, harden, condense. See *concrete*.] In *sugar-manuf.*, a machine in which syrup is reduced to a solid mass by evaporation.

**concreture** (kon-kre'tūr), *n.* [*< L.* as if *\*concretura*, *< concescere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concesce*, *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation. Johnson.

**concrew** (kon-kre'), *v. i.* [For *\*concrue* (cf. *accrue*, formerly also *accrew*), ult. *< L. concescere*, grow together: see *concesce*.] To grow together.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew, He let to grow and greisly to *concrew*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.

**concrimination** (kon-krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< con-*, together, + *crimination*. Cf. *L. concriminatus*, pp. of *concriminari*, complain, *< com-* (intensive) + *criminari*, complain of, accuse: see *criminate*.] A joint accusation. Maunder.

**concubaria** (kon-kū-bā'ri-ā), *n.* [*< NL.*, *< L. concumbere*, lie together: see *concubine*.] A fold, pen, or place where cattle lie. Cowell.

**concubinary** (kon-kū'bi-nā-si), *n.* [*< concubine* + *-ary*.] The practice of concubinage.

Their country was very infamous for *concubinary*, adultery, and incest.

Strype, Edw. VI., an. 1560.

**concubinage** (kōn-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* [*< F. concubinage, < concubine, concubine, + -age.*] 1. The act or practice of cohabiting without a legal marriage. In law it is a valid ground of objection against the granting of dower to a woman who has been a concubine, but is suing for dower as wife.

The bad tendency of Mr. Pope's "Eloisa to Abelard" is remarked by Sir John Hawkins . . . as depreciating matrimony and justifying concubinage. *Bp. Horne, Essays.*

2. The state of being a concubine.—3. In *Rom. law* [*concubinatus*], a permanent cohabitation, recognized by the law, between persons to whose marriage there were no legal obstacles. It was distinguished from marriage proper (*matrimonium*) by the absence of "marital affection"—that is, the intention of founding a family. As no forms were prescribed in the later times either for legal marriage or concubinage, the question whether the parties intended to enter into the former or into the latter relation was often one of fact to be determined from the surrounding circumstances, and especially with reference to a greater or less difference of rank between them.

4. A natural marriage, as contradistinguished from a civil marriage. *Bourier.*

**concubinal** (kōn-kū'bi-nal), *a.* [*< LL. concubinalis, < L. concubina, concubine: see concubine.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of concubinage.

**concubinarian** (kōn-kū'bi-nā-ri-an), *a.* [*< ML. concubinarium (see concubinary) + -an.*] Connected with concubinage; living in concubinage.

The married and concubinarian, as well as looser clergy. *Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 1.*

**concubinary** (kōn-kū'bi-nā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. concubinaire, n., = Sp. Pg. It. concubinario, n., < ML. concubinarium, < L. concubina, concubine: see concubine.*] 1. *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage. *Bp. Hall.*

These concubinary priests. *Fore, Martyrs, p. 1074.*

II. *n.* One who indulges in concubinage. [*Rare.*]

The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simoniacal, unchaste concubinary, schismatic, and scandalous priests. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 647.*

**concubinate** (kōn-kū'bi-nāt), *n.* [*< L. concubinatus, n., < concubina, concubine: see concubine.*] Concubinage.

Such marriages were esteemed illegitimate and no better than a mere concubinate. *Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.*

**concubine** (kōn-kū'bin), *n.* [*< ME. concubine, < OF. concubin, m., concubine, f., F. concubin, m., concubine, f., = Sp. Pg. concubina, f., = It. concubino, m., concubina, f., < L. concubinus, m., concubina, f., a concubine, < concubere (con-cub-), lie together, lie with, < com-, together, + -cubere (only in comp.), nasalized form of cubare, lie down, recline, bend: see cubit.*] 1. A paramour, male or female.

The lady Anne did falsely and traitorously procure divers of the king's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and concubines. *Indictment of Anne Boleyn.*

2. A wife of inferior condition; one whose relation is in some respects that of a lawful wife, but who has not been united to the husband by the usual ceremonies: as, Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham. Such concubines were allowed by the Greek and Roman laws, and for many centuries they were more or less tolerated by the church, for both priests and laymen. The concubine of a priest was sometimes called a priestess. *See concubinage, 3.*

And he [Solomon] had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred concubines. *1 Ki. xi. 3.*

3. A woman who cohabits with a man without being married to him; a kept mistress.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,  
And yet too good to be your concubine. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.*

Indeed, a husband would be justly derided who should bear from a wife of exalted rank and spotless virtue half the insolence which the King of England bore from concubines who owed everything to his bounty. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.*

**concula** (kōn-kū'lā), *n.*; pl. *conculæ* (-læ). An ancient Roman measure of capacity, probably about two thirds of a teaspoonful.

**conculcate** (kōn-kul'kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. conculcat, pp. of conculcare, tread under foot, < com-, together, + calcare, tread, < calx (calc-), heel: see calx.*] Cf. *inculcate.*] To tread upon; trample down.

Conculcating and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God. *Bp. Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 153.*

**conculcation** (kōn-kul-kā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. conculcación (obs.) = It. conculcacione, < L. conculcatio(n-), < conculcare, tread under foot: see conculcate.*] A trampling under foot; hence, the state of being oppressed.

The conculcation of the outer court of the temple by the Gentiles. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, II. xii. § 1.*

The state of the Jews was in that depression, in that conculcation, in that consternation, in that extermination in the captivity of Babylon, as that God presents it to the prophet in that vision, in the field of dry bones.

**concumbency** (kōn-kum'ben-si), *n.* [*< L. concumben(-t)-s, ppr. of concumbere, lie together: see concubine.*] The act of lying together.

When Jacob married Rachel and lay with Leah, that concumbency made no marriage between them. *Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, II. 509.*

**concupiscence** (kōn-kū'pi-sens), *n.* [*< ME. concupiscence, < F. concupiscence = Sp. Pg. concupiscencia = It. concupiscenza, concupiscenzia, < LL. concupiscentia, an eager desire, < L. concupiscen(-t)-s, ppr., desiring eagerly: see concupiscent.*] 1. Improper or illicit desire; sensual appetite; especially, lustful desire or feeling; sensuality; lust.

We know even secret concupiscence to be sin. *Hooker.*  
Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of concupiscence. *Rom. vii. 5.*

Which lust or evil concupiscence he at last defines to be an insatiable intemperance of the appetite, never filled with a desire, never ceasing in the prosecution of evil. *Hammond, Works, IV. 689.*

2. Strong desire in general; appetite.

**concupiscent** (kōn-kū'pi-sent), *a.* [= *F. concupiscent = Sp. Pg. It. concupiscente, < L. concupiscen(-t)-s, ppr. of concupiscere, desire eagerly, inceptive of (LL.) concupere, desire eagerly, < com-, together, + cupere, desire: see Cupid.*] Characterized by illicit desire or appetite; sensual; libidinous; lustful.

The concupiscent clown is overdone. *Lamb, To Coleridge.*

**concupiscential** (kōn-kū'pi-sen'shal), *a.* [*< LL. concupiscentialis, < concupiscentia, concupiscence: see concupiscent.*] Relating to concupiscence. *Johnson.*

**concupiscentious** (kōn-kū'pi-sen'shus), *a.* [*< concupiscence (LL. concupiscentia) + -ous.*] Concupiscent.

In the mean time the concupiscentious malefactors make 'em ready, and take London napping. *Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 3.*

**concupiscible** (kōn-kū'pi-si-bl), *a.* [= *F. concupiscible = Sp. concupiscible = Pg. concupiscível = It. concupiscibile, concupiscereole, having sensual desire, < LL. concupiscibilis, worthy to be longed for, < L. concupiscere, long for: see concupiscent.*] 1. Characterized by concupiscence; concupiscent.

The appetitive and concupiscible soul. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.*

His concupiscible intemperate lust. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1.*

2. Characterized by desire or longing; appetitive.

Both the appetites, the frascible and the concupiscible, fear of evil and desire of benefit, were the sufficient endearments of contracts, of societies, and republics. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.*

**concupiscibleness** (kōn-kū'pi-si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being concupiscible; concupiscence. [*Rare.*]

**concupy** (kōn-kū'pi), *n.* A contraction of concupiscence.

He'll tickle it for his concupy. *Shak., T. and C., v. 2.*

**concur** (kōn-kēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concurred*, ppr. *concurring*. [= *F. concourir = Pr. concourir = Sp. concurrir = Pg. concorrer = It. concorrere, concur, compete (cf. D. konkurreren = G. concurreren = Dan. konkurrere, compete), < L. concurrere, run together, join, meet, < com-, together, + currere, run: see current, and cf. incur, occur, recur. Cf. concourse.*] 1. To run together; meet in a point in space.

Is it not now utterly incredible that our two vessels, placed there antipodes to each other, should ever happen to concur? *Bentley, Sermons, vii.*

And they fierce encountering both concur'd,  
With grisly looks and faces like their fates. *J. Hughes, Arthur, sig. E, 3 b.*

2. To come together or be accordant, as in character, action, or opinion; agree; coincide: followed by *with* before the person or thing and *in* before the object of concurrence.

O, ho! do you come near me now? no worse man than Sir Toby to look to me? This concurs directly with the letter: she sends him on purpose, that I may appear stubborn to him. *Shak., T. N., iii. 4.*

There was never anything so like another as in all points to concur. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 2.*

I heartily concur in the wish. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.*

3. To unite; combine; be associated: as, many causes concur in bringing about his fall.

In whom all these qualities do concur. *Whitgift, Defence, p. 253.*

Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason concur with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

When outward causes concur, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Jeremy Collier, The Spleen.*

4. *Eccles.*, to fall on two consecutive days, as two feasts. *See concurrence, 4.—5†.* To assent: with *to*.

Concurr'd not to my being, it were but right  
And equal to reduce me to my dust. *Milton, P. L., x. 747.*

**concurbit**, *n.* A variant of *cucurbit*. *Chaucer.*

**concurrence** (kōn-kur'ens), *n.* [= *F. concurrence = Sp. concurrencia = Pg. concurrencia = It. concorrenza, concurrence, competition (cf. D. konkurentie = G. concurrenz = Dan. konkurrence, competition), < ML. concurrentia, < L. concurren(-t)-s, ppr. of concurrere, concur: see concur, concurrent.*] 1. The act of running or coming together; meeting; conjunction; combination of causes, circumstances, events, etc.; coincidence; union.

And now it is easy to be observed, what a wonderful Concurrence of Fortunes, in behalf of the Duke of Lancaster, and against King Richard, happened together. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 152.*

When God raises up a Nation to be a Scourge to other Nations, he inspires them with a new spirit and courage, . . . and by a concurrence of some happy circumstances gives them strange success beyond all their hopes and expectations. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.*

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Joint approval or action; accordance in opinion or operation; acquiescence; contributory aid or influence.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal concurrence of nobles and people. *Swift, Contests of Nobles and Commons.*

We are to trust firmly in the Deity, but so as not to forget that he commonly works by second causes, and admits of our endeavours with his concurrence. *Dryden, Ded. of the Duke of Guise.*

In the election of her [Poland's] kings, the concurrence or acquiescence of every individual of the nobles and gentry present, in an assembly numbering usually from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand, was required to make a choice. *Calthoun, Works, I. 71.*

3. A meeting or equivalency, as of claims or power: a term implying a point of equality between different persons or bodies: as, a concurrence of jurisdiction in two different courts.—

4. *Eccles.*, immediate succession of two feasts or holy days, so that the second vespers of the first and the first vespers of the second coincide in time, and cannot both be observed. The difficulty is avoided either by translating, that is, transferring the less important feast to the first unoccupied day, or by saying the vespers of the greater feast with or without a commemoration of the lesser. *See occurrence.*—**Concurrence of actions**, in *Rom. law*, the vesting of several causes of action in one person. It is either *objective*, when one plaintiff has several actions against the same defendant, or *subjective*, when an action may be brought by several plaintiffs against one defendant, or by one plaintiff against several defendants, or by several plaintiffs against several defendants. = *Syn. 2. Consent, Acquiescence, etc. See assent.*

**concurrency** (kōn-kur'en-si), *n.* A less common variant of concurrence.

**concurrent** (kōn-kur'ent), *a. and n.* [= *F. concurrent, n., = Sp. concurrente = Pg. It. concorrente, < L. concurren(-t)-s, ppr. of concurrere, run together, concur: see concur.*] I. *a.* 1. Meeting in a point; passing through a common point.—

2. Concurring, or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; coincident.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a concurrent cause of this reformation. *Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.*

The concurrent testimony of all antiquity, and of modern times, sufficiently confutes him. *Goldsmith, Criticisms.*

The sense of the unknown concerning the origin of things is necessarily a concurrent cause of the fear which they inspire. *Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 23.*

3. Conjoined; joint; concomitant; coördinate; combined.

By the concurrent consent of both houses of parliament, the libellous petitions against him . . . were cancelled. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 75.*

What sort of concurrent powers were these, which could not exist together? *D. Webster, Supreme Court, Feb., 1824.*

**Concurrent consideration, covenant.** *See the nouns.*

**Concurrent jurisdiction**, in *law*, coordinate jurisdiction; jurisdiction possessed equally by two courts, and, if exercised by one, not usually assumed by the other.

**Concurrent resolution**, in the parliamentary law of Congress, a resolution adopted by both House and Senate, which, unlike a joint resolution, does not require the signature of the President.—**Concurrent stress and strain**, in *mech.*, a homogeneous stress, such that the normal component of the mutual force between the parts of the body on the two sides of any plane whatever through it is proportional to the augmentation of distance between

the same plane and another parallel to it and initially at unit of distance, due to the strain experienced by the same body. *Sir Wm. Thomson* (1856).

**II. n. 1.** One who concurs; one agreeing with or like another in opinion, action, occupation, etc.

So noble and so disinterested doth divine love make ours, that there is nothing besides the object of that love that we love more than our *concurrents* in it, perchance out of a gratitude to their assisting us to pay a debt (of love and praise) for which, alas! we find our single selves but too insolvent. *Boyle, Works, I. 277.*

**2.** In *Scots law*, specifically, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.—**3.** That which concurs; a joint or contributory thing.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, . . . time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**4.** A rival claimant or opponent; a competitor.

St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no *concurrent*. *R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Tibni, the new competitor of Omri, . . . died leaving no other successor than his *concurrent*. *Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xix. § 5.*

All the early printers, like the rivals of Finiguerra at home, and his unknown *concurrents* in Germany, were proceeding with the same art [engraving]. *I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 239.*

**5.** The day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar: so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose course they follow.

**concurrently** (kōn-kur'ent-li), *adv.* In a concurrent manner; so as to be concurrent; in union, combination, or unity; unitedly.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, . . . *concurrently* making one entire Divinity. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 619.*

He attributed the ill-feeling, which no doubt existed, *concurrently* with a certain amount of lax discipline in the sepoy army, to several causes. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 122.*

**concurrentness** (kōn-kur'ent-nes), *n.* The state of being concurrent; concurrence. *Scott.*

**concurrent** (kōn-kur'shon), *n.* [*L. concursio* (n-), a running together, concurrence, *concourse*, *concurrere*, run together: see *concur*, *concourse*.] Concurrence.

Their [atoms'] omnifarious *concurrents* and combinations and coalitions. *Bentley, Sermons, vi.*

**concurso** (kōn-kur'sō), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. concurso*, *L. concursus*, a running together, *L.L.* an equal claim: see *concourse*.] In *civil law*, the litigation, or opportunity of litigation, between various creditors, each claiming, it may be adversely to one another, to share in a fund or an estate, the object being to assemble in one accounting all the claimants on the fund. It is usual in cases of insolvency and injunction against a debtor's further transactions.

**concuss** (kōn-kus'), *v. t.* [= *It. concussare*, *L. concussus*, pp. of *concute*, shake together, shake violently, agitate, terrify, esp. terrify by threats in order to extort money, *com-*, together, + *quater*, shake: see *quash*<sup>1</sup>, *cash*<sup>1</sup>, and *c. discuss*, *percuss*.] **1.** To shake or agitate. [*Rare.*]

*Concussed* with uncertainty. *Daniel, To Sir Thos. Egerton.*

**2.** To force by threats to do something, especially to surrender or dispose of something of value; intimidate into a course of action; coerce: as, he was *concussed* into signing the document. [*Rare.*]

**concussant** (kōn-kus'ant), *a.* [*com-* + *concuss* + *-ant*; = *It. concussante*.] Of or resembling concussion or its effects; produced by concussion. [*Rare.*]

A loud *concussant* jar. *C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, iv.*

**concussation** (kōn-kus'shon), *n.* [*Irreg. for concussion*.] A violent shock or agitation.

Vehement *concussions*. *Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 58.*

**concussion** (kōn-kush'on), *n.* [= *F. concussion* = *Sp. concusión* = *Pg. concussão* = *It. concussione*, *L. concussio* (n-), a violent shock, extortion of money by threats, *com-*, together, pp. *concussus*, shake, shock: see *concuss*.] **1.** The act of shaking or agitating, particularly by the stroke or impact of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**2.** The state of being shaken; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly and violently into collision; shock; agitation.

A *concussion* of the whole globe.

*Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.*

**3.** In *surg.*, injury sustained or in the infinitive, or a noun or noun-phrase preceded by *to*: as, to *condemn* a person to pay a fine, or to imprisonment.

This element of *concussion* (i. e., the real dependent of lesion) enters into almost every The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death. *Mat. xx. 18.*

**4.** In *civil law*, the act of extorting something of value by violence or threat; violence; extortion.

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries, Their catalogue of accusation fill. *Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 7.*

**Curvature of concussion.** See *curvature*. = *Syn. 1* and *2. Collision, etc.* See *shock*.

**concussionary** (kōn-kush'on-ā-ri), *n.* [= *F. concussionnaire* = *Sp. concusionario* = *Pg. It. concusionario*; as *concussion* + *-ary*.] One guilty of the offense of concussion; an extortioner.

Publicke *concussionary* or extortioner. *Time's Storehouse, p. 981.*

**concussion-fuse** (kōn-kush'on-fūz), *n.* A fuse which is ignited and explodes a shell by the concussion of the shell in striking.

**concussive** (kōn-kus'iv), *a.* [= *It. concussivo*, *L.* as if *\*concussivus*, *com-* + *concussus*, pp. of *concute*, shake: see *concuss*.] Having the power or quality of shaking by sudden or violent stroke or impulse; agitating; shocking. *Johnson.*

**concutient** (kōn-kū'shi-ent), *a.* [*L. concutien* (t-s), pp. of *concute*, strike together: see *concuss*.] Coming suddenly into collision; meeting with violence; colliding.

Meet in combat like two *concutient* cannon-balls. *Thackeray, Virginians, xl.*

**concyelic** (kōn-sik'lik), *a.* [*com-* + *cyclic*.] In *geom.*, lying on the circumference of one circle; also, giving circular sections when cut by the same systems of parallel planes: applied to two quadric surfaces which have this relation. *condit*, *v. t.* See *cond*.

**condescendence** (kōn'dē-sens), *n.* [Written erroneously *condescence*, and appar. regarded as a contr. of *condescendence*; *com-* + *OF. condescence*, *condescence*, *condescence*, *condescencia*, decency, propriety, excellence, nobility, *condescen* (t-s) (*L. Sp. Pg. condescende* = *OF. condescen*), decent, excellent, pp. of the *impers. verb. L. condecet*, it becomes, it is becoming, meet, seemly, *com-* + *decet*, it becomes: see *decent*.] Nobility; excellence. [In the extract taken apparently as a contraction of *condescendence*.]

See the *condescence* of this great king. *T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 440.*

**con delicatezza** (It. pron. kōn dā-lē-kā-tet'sā). [*It.*, with softness: *con*, *L. cum*, with; *delicatezza*, softness: see *com-* and *delicatesse*.] In *music*, with delicacy.

**con delirio** (It. pron. kōn dā-lē-rē-ō). [*It.*, with frenzy: *con*, *L. cum*, with; *delirio*, *L. delirium*, frenzy: see *com-* and *delirium*.] In *music*, with frenzy; deliriously.

**condemn** (kōn-dēm'), *v. t.* [= *F. condamner* = *Pr. condamnar* = *Sp. condenar* = *Pg. condenar* = *It. condannare*, *condennare* = *D. condemnieren* = *Dan. kondemne*, *L. condemnare*, sentence, condemn, blame, *com-* (intensive) + *damnare*, harm, condemn, damn: see *damn*.] **1.** To pronounce judgment against; express or feel strong disapprobation of; hold to be positively wrong, reprehensible, intolerable, etc.: used either of persons or things, with *as*, *for*, or *on account* of before an expressed ground of condemnation: as, to *condemn* a person for bad conduct, or *as* (sometimes colloquially *for*) a blackguard; to *condemn* an action *for* or *on account* of its injurious tendency.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it? *Shak., M. for M., II. 2.*

As for their new way of mingling mirth with serious plot, I do not, with Lancelotus, *condemn* the thing, though I cannot approve their manner of doing it. *Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.*

The Commons would not expressly approve the war; but neither did they as yet expressly *condemn* it. *Macaulay, Sir William Temple.*

**2.** To serve for the condemnation of; afford occasion for condemning: as, his very looks *condemn* him.

If I justify myself, mine own mouth shall *condemn* me. *Job ix. 20.*

**3.** To convict: with *of*.

With such incomparable honour, and constant resolution, so far beyond belief, they have attempted and endured in their discoveries and plantations, as may well *condemn* us of too much imbecillity, sloth, and negligence. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 208.*

**4.** To pronounce to be guilty, as opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; more specifically, to sentence to punishment; utter sentence against judicially; doom: the penalty, when expressed, being

in the infinitive, or a noun or noun-phrase preceded by *to*: as, to *condemn* a person to pay a fine, or to imprisonment.

The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death. *Mat. xx. 18.*

that believeth on him is not *condemned*. *John iii. 18.*

Blasse; and the others shall he *condemn* to death. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.*

Week Judge Rives *condemned* four in your stone Assizes. *Howell, Letters, II. 68.*

to some dead king, *condemned* in hell among such men to dwell. *Sam Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 350.*

[*For* to *condemn* in a fine was used.

And . . . *condemned* the land in an hundred. *2 Chron. xxxvi. 8.]*

**5.** To denounce, or to condemn, by comparison and contrast.

The righteous . . . *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Wisdom iv. 16.*

**6.** To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service: as, the *condemned* by seaworthy; the provisions of the commissary.—**7.** To pronounce to be forfeited; specifically, a cargo (a vessel) a lawful prize: as, the *condemned* were *condemned*.—**8.** To pronounce authority, subject to use *condemnation*, 1 (e).

**condemnable** (kōn-dēm'nā-bl), *a.* *damnable* = *Sp. condenable* = *Pg. = It. condannabile*, *L. L. condemnare*, *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] of being condemned; blamable; culpable. *Condemnable* superstition. *Sir 7.*

And there is no reason why it should be allowed for instance in a consumption, and be *condemned* to feed upon it to maintain health. *Boyle, Works, § 6.*

**condemnation** (kōn-dēm-nā'shon), *n.* *condamnation* = *Pr. condemnation*, *condemnation* = *Sp. condenación* = *Pg. condemnación*, *It. condannazione*, *condannazione*, *condemnation*, *L. L. condemnatio* (n-), *L. condemnare*, *condemnatus*, condemn: see *condemn*.] **1.** act of condemning. (a) The act of judging or pronouncing to be objectionable, culpable, or criminal. The judicial act of declaring to be guilty and of doom to punishment.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Rom. viii.*

A legal and judicial *condemnation*. *Paley, Moral Philos., III.*

(c) The act of judicially or officially declaring something to be unfit for use or service: as, the *condemnation* of ship that is unseaworthy, or a building that is unsafe. (d) The act of a court of competent jurisdiction in adjudging a prize or captured vessel to have been lawfully captured. *Rapalle and Lawrence.* (e) The act of determining and declaring, after due process of law, that some specific property is required for public use, and must be surrendered by the owner on payment of damages to be determined by commissioners or a jury: as, the *condemnation* of private lands for a highway, a railroad, a public park, etc.

**2.** Strong censure; disapprobation; reproof.

perilous mouths, That bear in them one and the self-same tongue, Either of *condemnation* or approval! *Shak., M. for M., II. 4.*

How can they admit of teaching who have the *condemnation* of God already upon them for refusing divine instruction? *Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.*

**3.** Adverse judgment; the amount of a judgment against one. *Blackstone.*—**4.** The state of being condemned.

His pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of *condemnation*. *Irring.*

**5.** The cause or reason of a sentence of guilt or punishment.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. *John iii. 19.*

**condemnatory** (kōn-dēm'nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. condemnatoire* = *Sp. condenatorio* = *Pg. condemnatorio* = *It. condannatorio*, *L.* as if *\*condemnatorius*, *com-* + *damnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Condemning; conveying condemnation or censure: as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

A severe *condemnatory* prayer. *Clarke, Works, II. cxxxiii.*

**condemned** (kōn-dēm'd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of condemn*, *v.*] **1.** Under condemnation or sentence; doomed: applied to persons: as, a *condemned* murderer.

The Tyrant Nero, though not yet deserving that name, sett his hand so unwillingly to the execution of a *condemned* Person, as to wish Hee had not known letters. *Milton, Elkonoklastes, ix.*



2. Adjudged to be unfit, unwholesome, dangerous, forfeited, etc.: applied to things: as, a *condemned building*; *condemned provisions*.—3. Damned: a term of mitigated profanity. [Colloq.]—*Condemned cell* or *ward*, in prisons, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is confined until the time of execution.

Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds of iron on his legs in the *condemned ward* of Newgate.  
Macaulay, Samuel Johnson.

**condemnedly** (kən-dem'ned-li), *adv.* In a manner deserving condemnation; blamably. [Rare.]

He that hath wisdom to be truly religious, cannot be *condemnedly* a fool.  
Feltham, Resolves, l. 49.

**condemner** (kən-dem'nér), *n.* One who condemns.

A foolish thing it is indeed to be one's own accuser and *condemner*, yet such a fool is every swearer.  
Bp. Beveridge, Works, II. xcvi.

**condensability** (kən-den-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< condensable* (see *-bility*); = *F. condensabilité*, etc.] The quality of being condensable.

**condensable** (kən-den'sa-bl), *a.* [= *F. Sp. condensable* = *Pg. condensavel* = *It. condensabile*, *< L.* as if *\*condensabilis*, *< condensare*, *condense*; see *condense*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, or into a more close, compact state: as, vapor is *condensable*.

Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further. Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies, ix.

**condensate** (kən-den'sāt), *v.* [*< L. condensatus*, pp. of *condensare*, *condense*; see *condense*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To condense; make dense or more dense.

If there were more [critical learning], it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room.  
Hammond, Works, IV. 611.

**II. intrans.** To become more dense, close, or compact.

**condensate** (kən-den'sāt), *a.* [*< L. condensatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

Water . . . thickened or *condensate*.  
Peacham.

**condensation** (kən-den-sā'shən), *n.* [= *F. condensation* (> *D. condensatie* = *G. condensation* = *Dan. kondensation*) = *Sp. condensación* = *Pg. condensação* = *It. condensazione*, *< LL. condensatio* (-n-), *< L. condensare*, pp. *condensatus*, *condense*; see *condense*, *v.*] 1. The act of making, or the state of being made, dense or compact; reduction of volume or compass, as by pressure, concentration, or elimination of foreign material; closer union of parts; compression; consolidation: used in both literal and figurative senses.

He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequalled master of the arts of selection and *condensation*.  
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

2. In *chem.* and *phys.*, the act of reducing a gas or vapor to a liquid or solid form.

The same vapours, being by further *condensation* formed into rain, fall down in drops.  
Derham, Physico-Theology, III, note 1.

**Surface condensation**, a mode of condensing steam by bringing it in contact with cold metallic surfaces instead of by injecting cold water. = *Syn.* *Compression*, *Condensation*. See *compression*.

**condensative** (kən-den'sa-tiv), *a.* [*< F. condensatif* = *Pr. condensatiu* = *Sp. Pg. condensativo*, *< L.* as if *\*condensativus*, *< condensare*, *condense*; see *condense*, *v.*] Having power or tendency to condense. Todd.

**condense** (kən-dens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condensed*, ppr. *condensing*. [= *D. condenseren* = *G. condensieren* = *Dan. kondensere*, *< F. condenser* = *Sp. Pg. condensar* = *It. condensare*, *< L. condensare*, make thick or dense (cf. *condensus*, very close), *< com-*, together, + *densare*, make thick, *< densus*, dense, thick, close: see *dense*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make more dense or compact; reduce the volume or compass of; bring into closer union of parts; consolidate; compress: used both literally and figuratively.

Spirits, . . . in what shape they choose, Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure, Can execute their airy purposes, And works of love or enmity fulfil.

Milton, P. L., l. 429.

The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula—dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation. Motley.

*Condense* some daily experience into a glowing symbol, and an audience is electrified. Emerson, Eloquence.

2. In *chem.* and *phys.*, to reduce to another and denser form, as a gas or vapor to the condition of a liquid or of a solid, as by pressure or abstraction of heat.

He must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations, which, *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. Bikon Basilika.

A heated ocean would send up abundant vapours, producing a perpetual mist or fog to be constantly *condensed*, by the cold of space without, into continual rains.

Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 52.

= *Syn.* 1. To concentrate, contract, crowd together, inspissate; to abridge, shorten, reduce, epitomize, abbreviate; to solidify.

**II. intrans.** To become denser or more compact, as the particles of a body; become liquid or solid, as a gas or vapor.

Vapours when they begin to *condense* and coalesce.

Newton, Opticks.

Nitrous acid is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but *condenses* into a very volatile liquid at the zero of Fahrenheit.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 2.

**condenset** (kən-dens'), *a.* [*< L. condensus*, very close, dense, *< com-* (intensive) + *densus*, close, dense: see *dense* and *condense*, *v.*] Close in texture or composition; compact; dense.

Solid and *condense*. Raleigh, Hist. World, I. i. § 8.

The huge *condense* bodies of planets. Bentley, Sermons.

**condensed** (kən-dens'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condense*, *v.*] Made dense or close in texture, composition, or expression; compressed; compact: as, a *condensed* style.

Rapid reading of such *condensed* thought is unproductive. Selden, Table-Talk, Int. p. 9.

**Condensed beer, milk, etc.** See the nouns.—**Condensed manifold**, in *math.*, such a manifold of points that between any two assignable points within a certain interval there will always be points of the manifold.—**Condensed type**, the name given by type-founders to thin, tall, and slender forms of letter. A *condensed type* is thinner than a compressed type.

#### EXAMPLE OF CONDENSED TYPE.

##### Condensed Clarendon.

= *Syn.* *Succinct*, *Laconic*, etc. See *concise*.

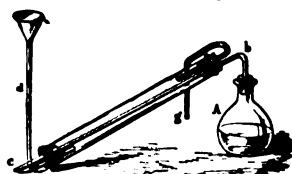
**condensedness** (kən-den'sed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being condensed. Bailey.

**condenser** (kən-den'sér), *n.* One who or that which condenses.

Mr. C— is a gossip writer, but he is at the same time a clever *condenser*. The American, VIII. 238.

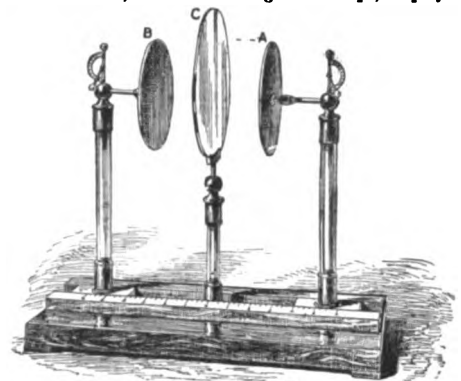
Specifically—(a) Any device for reducing gases or vapors to liquid or solid form. The reduction is usually effected by lowering the temperature of the vapor by contact with chilled surfaces. A form of condenser common in the laboratory is shown in the figure. From the flask, A, the vapor to be condensed escapes through the tube b, which passes through a larger condenser-tube. A stream of ice-water enters the condenser through d, and passes off through g, keeping the surface of the inner tube, b c, chilled, and the vapor entering the tube from A is condensed and drops from c as a liquid. Condensers used to concentrate vapors or gases, as steam, alcoholic vapors, fumes, volatile liquids, etc., commonly depend upon the reducing effects of a lower temperature. In them the vapor, gas, smoke, or fumes are brought into immediate contact with chilled surfaces. This is accomplished in a great variety of ways, as in the surface condenser of the steam-engine, the worm of a still, or the long convoluted tubes in which poisonous fumes or smoke are cooled before being allowed to escape to the chimney. The cooling surfaces are usually kept cold by water, as in the still, the gas-condenser, the sugar-condenser, etc. For fumes and smoke, the contact with walls exposed to the air is sufficient. (b) A part of a cotton-gin which compresses the lint for convenient handling. (c) In *wool-manuf.*, a machine which forms the wool received from the doffer of a carding-engine or comb, and rolls it into slubbings. The doffer of the carding-engine is covered by a series of parallel strips of card-cloth, wrapped about the cylinder. The wool thus comes off in a number of loose flat ribbons of fleece, which in the condensing-machine are carried by a leather apron beneath a roller which has a reciprocating motion transverse to their direction, and thus rolls these slivers into loose slubbings, which are wound upon a roll and are ready for spinning. (d) In the manufacture of sugar, the apparatus used for concentrating the clarified juice, preparatory to its final concentration in the vacuum or evaporating-pan. The liquor trickles over the surface of steam-pipes, where heat evaporates the water which constitutes the greater part of the cane-juice. (e) In optical instruments, a lens, or combination of lenses, used to gather and concentrate the rays of light collected by a mirror and direct them upon the object, as the bull's-eye condenser (see *bull's-eye*, 9) and the achromatic condenser used with the microscope.—**Achromatic condenser**. See *achromatic*.

—**Condenser hygrometer**, a dew-point hygrometer. See *hygrometer*.—**Condenser of electricity**, any apparatus by which electricity can be accumulated, usually consisting of two conducting surfaces separated by a non-conductor, as in the condenser of Epinus (see figure), which is charged by connecting one of the plates (A) with the electrical machine and the other (B) with the ground; their distance from the glass plate (C) can be adjusted at will. A practical form of condenser is the Leyden jar (which see, under *jar*). Condensers are used in alternating-current circuits to produce leading currents, and then consist of plates of tin-foil separated by layers of paper which is filled with paraffin in a vacuum. Alternate



Liebig's Condenser.

plates of tin-foil are connected to the terminals of the condensers. For very high electric pressures mica is used as insulating material between the plates of tin-foil. Also an instrument, as the condensing electroscope, employed



Condenser of Epinus.

to collect and render sensible very small quantities of electricity. See *electroscope*.—**Hydraulic condenser**. See *hydraulic*.—**Surface condenser**, in a steam-engine, a condenser in which the exhaust-steam is distributed through a large number of pipes surrounded by cold water, which is constantly renewed.

**condenser-gage** (kən-den'sér-gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of exhaustion in a steam-condenser. It consists of a glass tube open at both ends, the upper end being attached to the condenser, and the other plunged in mercury.

**condensing-coil** (kən-den'sing-kōil), *n.* A compact arrangement of pipes, either in a coil or straight and with return bends, for condensing steam which is passed through it. The condensation is effected by exposing the coil to air, or by surrounding it with cold water constantly renewed.

**condensity** (kən-den'si-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. condensidad*, *< L. condensus*, very close: see *condense*, *a.*, and cf. *density*.] The state of being condensed; denseness; density. Bailey.

**conder** (kən'dér), *n.* See *conner* 2.

**condescence**, *n.* See *condescendence*.

**condescend** (kən-dē-send'), *v. i.* [*< ME. condescenden*, *< OF. (and F.) condescendere* = *Sp. Pg. condescender* = *It. condescendere*, *< LL. condescendere*, let one's self down, stoop, condescend, *< L. com-*, together, + *descendere*, come down: see *descend*.] 1. To descend from the superior position, rank, or dignity proper or usually accorded to one; voluntarily waive ceremony and assume equality with an inferior; be complaisant, yielding, or consenting in dealings with inferiors; deign.

Mind not high things, but *condescend* to men of low estate. Rom. xii. 16.

Spain's mighty monarch, In gracious clemency, does *condescend*, On these conditions, to become your friend. Dryden, Indian Emperor.

The mind that would not *condescend* to little things. E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 36.

2. To stoop or submit; be subject; yield.

Can they think me so broken, so debased With corporal servitude, that my mind ever Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? Milton, S. A., l. 1337.

3†. To assent; agree.

Thereto they both did frankly *condiscend*. Spenser, F. Q., V. l. 25.

*Condiscending* to Blount's advice to surprise the court. Bacon, Lord Essex's Treason.

The Govt *condiscended* upon equal terms of agreement. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 123.

These things they all willingly *condiscended* unto. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 223.

4. To agree to submit or furnish; specify; vouchsafe: with *upon*: as, to *condiscend upon particulars*. [Scotch.]

Men do not *condiscend upon* what would satisfy them. Guthrie's Trial, p. 71.

= *Syn.* 1. To stoop, deign, vouchsafe, bend. **condescendence** (kən-dē-sen'dens), *n.* [= *F. condescendance* = *Sp. Pg. condescendencia* = *It. condescendenza*, *< ML. condescendētia*, *< LL. condescenden(t)-s*, ppr. of *condiscendere*, *condiscend*: see *condiscend*.] 1. The act of condescending; condescension. [Rare.]

By the warrant of St. Paul's *condiscendences* to the capacities he wrote unto, I may speak after the manner of men. W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1648), p. 31.

2. In *Scots law*, the principal written pleading put in by the pursuer, containing a distinct statement of the facts on which his case is founded. It is annexed to the summons, and to it are subjoined the pleas in law, a concise note of the legal propositions on which he rests.

**condescendency** (kon-dē-sen'den-si), *n.* [As *condescendence*: see *-ency*.] Condescension.

The respect and *condescendency* which you have already shewn me is that for which I can never make any suitable return.

Dr. Avery, in Boyle's Works, VI. 610.

This worthy gentleman was one of singular piety, and rare for humility, as appeared by his great *condescendency*, when as this poor people were in great sickness and weakness, he shunned not to do very mean services for them.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 68.

**condescending** (kon-dē-sen'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *condescend*, *v.*] Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors.

A very *condescending* air. Watts.

He graciously added that I should have command of the pieces in action, at which *condescending* intimation I rose and bowed profoundly.

O'Donovan, Merv, xvii.

**condescendingly** (kon-dē-sen'ding-li), *adv.* In a condescending manner; so as to show condescension: as, to address a person *condescendingly*.

**condescension** (kon-dē-sen'shon), *n.* [*LL. condescensio(n)*, < *condescendere*, pp. *condescensus*, *condescend*: see *condescend*.] The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping or inclining to an equality with an inferior; a waiving of claims due to one's rank or position; affability on the part of a superior; complaisance.

Go, heavenly guest! . . .

Gentle to me and affable hath been

Thy *condescension*. Milton, P. L., viii. 649.

He [the sheikh] received me with great politeness and *condescension*, made me sit down by him, and asked me more about Cairo than about Europe.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

The good Peter rode through these towns with a smiling aspect, waving his hand with inexpressible majesty and *condescension*.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 418.

**condescensive** (kon-dē-sen'siv), *a.* [*NL. condescensivus* (in *adv. condescensive*), < *LL. condescensus*, pp. of *condescendere*, *condescend*: see *condescend*.] Condescending; courteous.

The *condescensive* tenderness [of God].

Barrow, Sermons, I. viii.

**condescent** (kon-dē-sent'), *n.* [*condescend*, as *descent* < *descend*.] Condescension.

So alight and easy a *condescent*.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

**condign** (kon-din'), *a.* [Early mod. E. *condygne*, < OF. (and F.) *condigne* = Sp. *condigno* = It. *condegno*, < L. *condignus*, very worthy, < *com-* (intensive) + *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] 1. Deserving; worthy: applied to persons.

Her selfe of all that rule she deemed most *condigne*.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 11.

2. Well-deserved; worthily bestowed; merited; suitable: applied to things—(a) With reference to praise or thanks.

I thought it no *condigne* gratification, nor scarce any good satisfaction for such a person as you.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, Ded.

Render unto God *condigne* thanks and praise for so great a benefice.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., vii. 2.

The eulogy bestowed on Chaucer by Spenser's well-worn metaphor has not been quite unanimously recognized as *condign*.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 10.

(b) With reference to censure, punishment, or what is of the nature of punishment: the more common use.

Speak what thou art, and how thou hast been us'd,

That I may give him *condign* punishment.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

In an extant Bull he reproves the Archbishop of Glasgow and other prelates of Scotland, . . . treats them as acting unworthily of their holy calling, and threatens them with *condign* censure.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xl. 9.

**condignity** (kon-dig'nī-ti), *n.* [= F. *condignité* = Sp. *condignidad* = Pg. *condignidade* = It. *condignità*, < ML. *\*condignita(t)-s*, < L. *condignus*, *condign*: see *condign* and *-ity*.] 1. Merit; desert.—2. In *scholastic theol.*, specifically, the merit of human actions considered as constituting a ground for a claim of reward.

*Condignity* and congruity (*meritum de condigno* and *de congruo*) are "terms used by the schoolmen to explain their peculiar opinions relative to human merit and deserving. The Scotists maintain that it is possible for man in his natural state so to live as to deserve the Grace of God, by which he may be enabled to obtain salvation, this natural fitness (*congruitas*) for grace being such as to oblige the Deity to grant it. Such is the merit of congruity. The Thomists, on the other hand, contend that man, by the divine assistance, is capable of so living as to merit eternal life, to be worthy (*condignus*) of it in the sight of God. In this hypothesis, the question of previous preparation for the grace which enables him to be worthy is not introduced. This is the merit of *condignity*."

Hook, Eccles. Dict.

**condignly** (kon-din'li), *adv.* In a condign manner; according to merit; deservedly; justly.

*Condignly* punished.

L. Addison, Western Barbary, p. 171.

**condignness** (kon-din'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being condign.

**condiment** (kon-di'ment), *n.* [= F. *condiment* = Sp. Pg. It. *condimento*, < L. *condimentum*, spice, seasoning, < *condire*, pp. *conditus*, spice, season, orig. put fruit in vinegar, wine, spices, etc., pickle, preserve, prob. a collateral form of *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together, put away, preserve, < *com-*, together, + *-dere* (in comp.), put: see *abscond*. Cf. *condite*.] Something used to give relish to food; a relish; seasoning; sauce.

And fro the white is drawe a commune wyne,

But *condymnt* is thus to make it fyne.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

**condimental** (kon-di-men'tal), *a.* [*condiment* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a condiment.

Maladies of both mind and body that are connected with chronic, incurable dyspepsia, all brought about by the habitual use of cayenne and its condimental cousins.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 371.

**condisciple** (kon-di-si'pl), *n.* [= F. *condisciple* = Sp. *condiscipulo* = Pg. *condiscipulo* = It. *condiscipolo*, < L. *condiscipulus* (fem. *condiscipula*), a fellow-pupil, < *com-*, together, + *discipulus*, a pupil: see *disciple*.] A fellow-pupil; a student in the same school or system or field of learning, or under the same instructor. [Rare.]

To his right dearly beloved brethren and *condisciples* dwelling together.

T. Martin, Marriage of Priests, sig. H, iii. (1554).

Vigors . . . found an energetic *condisciple* and coadjutor in Swainson.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 15.

**condit**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*.

**conditaneus** (kon-di-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*L. conditaneus*, suitable for pickling or preserving, < *condire*, pp. *conditus*, pickle, preserve: see *condiment*.] That may be seasoned. Coles, 1717.

**condite**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*.

**condite** (kon-dit'), *v. t.* [*L. conditus*, pp. of *condire* (> It. *condire* = Sp. Pg. OF. *condir*), preserve, pickle, etc.: see *condiment*.] 1. To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; season.

Like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which if carefully corrected, and seldom tasted, may be harmless, but can never do good.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 429.

The entertainment was exceeding civil, but besides a good olio, the dishes were trifling, hash'd and *condited* after their (Portuguese) way.

Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 4, 1679.

2. To embalm.

The friends and disciples of the holy Jesus, having devoutly composed his body to burial, anointed it, washed it, and *condited* it with spices and perfumes, laid it in a sepulchre.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 344.

**condite** (kon-dit'), *a.* [*L. conditus*, pp., preserved, etc.: see the verb.] Preserved; candied.

Crato prescribes the *condite* fruit of wild rose to a nobleman his patient.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 415.

**conditement** (kon-dit'ment), *n.* [*condite* + *-ment*.] 1. A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary.—2. Seasoning; spice; savor; flavor; relish.

A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some *conditment* of the mathematics.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 10.

**condition** (kon-dish'on), *n.* [*ME. condicion*, *condicioun*, rarely *condition*, < OF. *condicion*, F. *condition* (> D. *konditie* = G. *condition* = Dan. *Sw. kondition*) = Pr. *condicio* = Sp. *condición* = Pg. *condição* = It. *condizione*, < L. *condicio(n)*, in LL. and ML. commonly but improperly spelled *conditio(n)* (and hence erroneously identified with LL. *conditio(n)*), a making, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together: see *condiment*, *condite*.] 1. A stipulation, agreement, choice, marriage, also external position, situation, circumstances, nature, condition (in many senses), with short radical vowel, *condicio(n)* (cf. *dicio(n)*), authority, rule, power, lit. a speaking or directing), < *condicere*, agree upon, concert, promise, proclaim, announce, publish, engage, in LL. also assent to, consent, also demand back, orig. talk over together, < *com-*, together, + *dicere*, speak, say, tell, mention, affirm, declare, etc. (with long radical vowel), of like origin with *dicare*, make known, proclaim, declare, orig. point out, as in *indicare*, indicate, etc.: see *diction*, *indicate*.] 1. The particular mode of being of a person or thing; situation, with reference either to internal or to ex-

ternal circumstances; existing state or case; plight; circumstances.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in.

South, Sermons.

Electricity and Magnetism are not forms of Energy; neither are they forms of matter. They may perhaps be provisionally defined as properties or *Conditions* of Matter.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 518.

2. Quality; property; attribute; characteristic.

Men of Ynde han this *condicioun* of kynde, that thei nevere gon out of here owne Contree.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 162.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others.

The true *condition* of warre is onely to suppress the proud and defend the Innocent, as did that most generous Prince Sigismundus, Prince of those Countries.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 246.

3. A state or characteristic of the mind; a habit; collectively, ways; disposition; temper.

We be not ther again; but ye haue seyn his *condiciouns* and we ne haue not don so, and therfore we praye you to suffre vs to knowe his *condiciouns*, and the manere of kys gouernaunce that he will ben of here-after.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 105.

The *condition* of a saint, and the complexion of the devil.

Shak., M. of V., I. 2.

He that gathereth not every day as much as I doe, the next day shall be set beyond the river, and be banished from the Fort as a drone, till he amend his *conditions* or starue. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 229.

4. Rank; state, with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property: used absolutely in the sense of high rank: as, a person of *condition*.

Honour and shame from no *condition* rise:

Act well your part; there all the honour lies.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 198.

Those [persons] of *condition* always make a present on their departure to the value of about six pounds.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 11.

The inhabitants of Russia are divided into the following *conditions*, viz. the clergy, the nobility, the merchants and burghers, the peasants.

Brougham.

5. A requisite; something the non-concurrence or non-fulfilment of which would prevent a result from taking place; a prerequisite.

That a cause efficient be a cause of itself two *conditions* are requisite. . . . If either of these are wanting the cause is said to be by accident.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 16.

The diffusion of thorough scientific education is an absolutely essential *condition* of industrial progress.

Huxley, Science and Culture.

According to the best notion I can form of the meaning of "*condition*," either as a term of philosophy or of common life, it means that on which something else is contingent, or (more definitely) which being given, something else exists or takes place. I promise to do something on condition that you do something else: that is, if you do this, I will do that; if not, I will do as I please.

J. S. Mill, Exam. of Hamilton, iv.

Hence—6. A restricting or limiting circumstance; a restriction or limitation.

The uncivilized man, at the mercy of his *conditions*, is less choice in his diet than the civilized.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 41.

7. A stipulation; a statement of terms; an agreement or consideration demanded or offered in return for something to be granted or done, as in a bargain, treaty, or other engagement.

We be come to serue yow, with this *condition*, that ye desire not to knowe oure names.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 208.

He sendeth an ambassage, and desireth *conditions* of peace.

Luke xiv. 82.

8. In law: (a) A statement that a thing is or shall be, which constitutes the essential basis or an essential part of the basis of a contract or grant; a future and uncertain act or event not belonging to the very nature of the transaction, on the performance or happening of which the legal consequences of the transaction are made to depend. More specifically, a condition is a provision on the fulfilment of which depends the taking effect or continuance in effect of the instrument or some clause of it, or the existence of some right established or recognized by it, as distinguished from a *covenant*, which is a promise in a sealed instrument the breach of which may give rise to a claim for damages, but not necessarily the forfeiture of any right. The performance of a covenant, however, may be made a condition of the continued efficacy of the agreement. A *condition precedent* is a provision which must be fulfilled or an event which must occur before the instrument or clause affected by it can take effect. A *condition subsequent* contemplates that, after the instrument has taken effect, a right established or recognized by it may be extinguished by some future or uncertain event.

Such a place, such sum or sums as are

Express'd in the *condition*. Shak., M. of V., I. 3.

(b) In civil law, a restriction incorporated with an act, the consequence of which is to make the effect of the volition or intention dependent wholly or in part upon an external circumstance. Strictly speaking, there is a *condition* in the meaning of the civil law only when the effect of a legal



I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance,  
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,  
Though for no friendly intent.

Milton, S. A., l. 1076.

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery  
and afterward *condole* her miscarriage?  
Dryden.

**condolement** (kōn-dōl'mēnt), *n.* [*< condole + -ment.*] 1. The act of condoling; condolence.

They were presented to the king . . . with an address  
of *condolement* for the loss of his queen.

Life of A. Wood, p. 390.

2. The act of sorrowing or mourning; grief; lamentation; sorrow.

To persevere  
In obstinate *condolement* is a course  
Of impious stubbornness; 'tis unmanly grief.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 2.

\***condolence** (kōn-dō'lēns), *n.* [= *F. condolence* (*> It. condoglianza = D. kondoleantie = Sw. kondolanz*) = *Sp. Pg. condolencia = It. condolenza = G. kondolenz = Dan. kondolence, < ML. as if \*condolentia, < LL. condolen(t)-s*, ppr. of *condolere*, *condole*: see *condole* and *-ence*.] An expression of sympathy addressed to a person in distress, misfortune, or bereavement.

For which reason their congratulations and their *condolences* are equally words of course. Steele, Tatler, No. 109.

A special message of *condolence*.

Macaulay.

=*Syn.* *Sympathy, Commiseration*, etc. See *pity*.  
**condoler** (kōn-dō'lēr), *n.* One who condoles.  
Johnson.

**condominate** (kōn-dōm'i-nāt), *a.* [*< condomini(ium) + -ate*.] Of the nature of condominium.

The King of Prussia . . . had acquired the complete proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's *condominate* rights over that Duchy. Lowe, Bismarck, l. 367.

**condominium** (kōn-dō-min'i-um), *n.* [*NL., < ML. condominium, a co-proprietor, < L. com-, together, + dominus, master, proprietor: see domine, dominie, dominion.*] Joint or concurrent dominion; ownership including jurisdiction or power of disposal, exclusive as against all the world except one or more co-owners. The term is much used in the civil law for *joint rights in rem*, and in international law of concurrent national jurisdiction or dominion.

Condominium, which tends to split up into property in the narrow sense. Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 142.

**condonation** (kōn-dō-nā'shŋn), *n.* [= *Sp. condonación = Pg. condonação = It. condonazione, < L. condonatio(n)-, < condonare, pp. condonatus, condone: see condone.*] 1. The act of condoning, or of pardoning a wrong act: as, the *condonation* of an offense.

And we teach and believe that when sinners are pardoned by God, God doth not change the mind of the sinner . . . but that the same [sin], remaining in the souls of men, in like manner as it did before *condonation*, is only taken away by a not imputation of the guilt.  
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 169.

Specifically—2. In law, the act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offense committed by the other, as the taking back of his wife by a husband, knowing that she has committed adultery. To have this effect, the conduct must be such as to imply intentional and voluntary remission.

Condonation is the remission, by one of the married parties, of a matrimonial offense which he knows the other has committed, on the condition implied by the law that the party remitting it shall afterward be treated by the other with conjugal kindness.

Bishop, Marriage and Divorce, II, § 33.

The immediate effect of *condonation* is to bar the party condoning of his or her remedy for the offence in question.  
Mozley and Whiteley.

**condone** (kōn-dōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *condoned*, ppr. *condoning*. [= *OF. condoner, conduner, condonner, cunduner*, permit, suffer, pardon, = *Sp. Pg. condonar = It. condonare, < L. condonare, give, give up, remit, refrain from punishing, < com- + donare, give: see donate.*] 1. To forgive or pardon, as something wrong, especially by implication, as through some act of friendship or confidence toward the offender; overlook, as an offense or fault.

Condone, an old legal technicality, has of late received a popular welcome, as a stately euphemism for 'pardon' or 'overlook.'  
F. Hall, Mod. Eng. (ed. 1873), p. 299.

War was rather *condoned* than consecrated, and, whatever might be the case with a few isolated prelates, the Church did nothing to increase or encourage it.  
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 266.

We are not to assume that every offence might be *condoned* for a certain sum in money.  
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxxiii.

Specifically—2. In law, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of (a violation of the marriage vow). See *condonation*, 2.—3. To cause to overlook or forgive; atone for. [Rare.]

He [Donatello], however, *condoned* these defects by the strength of his assertions, the fire of his style, and the transcendent ease with which his skillful hand traced flowing lines of unsurpassed delicacy and freedom upon the marble.  
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 92.

=*Syn.* See *pardon*.

**condor** (kōn'dor), *n.* [= *D. G. Sw. condor = Dan. kondor = F. condor, formerly condore = It. condore, < Sp. Pg. condor, < Quichua cuntur, condor.*] 1. A very large South American bird of prey, *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*, of the family *Cathartidae* or American vultures, having the head and upper part of the neck naked and largely carunculate, an exposed ruff of downy white feathers round the neck, and the general plumage blackish, varied with much white in the wings. The size of the condor has been greatly exaggerated; it is not known to exceed 10 feet in stretch of wings, and is little over 3 feet in total length. The bird inhabits chiefly the Andean regions, at elevations of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, where it breeds, making no nest, but laying its eggs on the bare rocks. Condors are never seen in large companies, but in groups of three or four, and descend to the plain only when impelled by hunger. At such times two of them will successfully attack sheep, deer, etc., though usually they prefer carrion. 2. A gold coin of South American countries. The condor of Colombia is worth \$9.647; that of Chile, \$7.30; the ten-acre piece of Ecuador, \$4.8665.—*California condor*, the large vulture of California, *Cathartes* or *Pseudogryphus californianus*, resem-



California Condor (*Cathartes californianus*).

bling the Andean condor and fully as large, with the head and beak differently shaped and not carunculate, no downy collar, much less white on the wings, and the plumage of the breast of peculiar texture.

**condottiere** (kōn-dot-tiā're), *n.*; pl. *condottieri* (-ri). [*It., lit. a leader, conductor (= OF. conduitier, < ML. as if \*conductorius), < condotto, way, road, conduct, conduit, < ML. conductus, escort, guard; cf. L. conducti, mercenary soldiers, prop. pl. of conductus, pp. of conducere, hire, lit. bring together: see conduct, conduce.*] In *Italian hist.*, one of a class of professional military captains in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who raised troops and sold their services to warring states and princes. This system prevailed to a considerable extent all over Europe just before the introduction of regular standing armies.

He espoused the cause of Equity in the pending question with the zeal of a *condottiere*.

Hovelle, Modern Instance, III.

**conduce** (kōn-dūs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conduced*, ppr. *conducting*. [*In older form conduē, < OF. conduire, F. conduire = Pr. conduire, condurre = It. condurre (see conduce); = Sp. conducir = Pg. conduzir = It. conducere, conduct, lead, conduce; < L. conducere, lead, draw, or bring together, draw toward, connect, take on lease, rent, hire, employ, etc., < com-, together, + ducere, lead: see duke, duct. Cf. abduce, adduce, educe, induce, produce, reduce, seduce, traduce, and see conduct, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lead; conduct.

Hys [Christ's] moder awet

Ml mater [matter] *conduce* to the ende entirle.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 206.

There was sent unto my lodging the Cardinal of Bourbon . . . to *conduce* me to my lady's presence.  
State Papers, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., an. 1527.

2. To bring about.

To *conduce* the peace.

Sir T. More.

II. *intrans.* To aid in or contribute toward bringing about a result; lead or tend: followed by an infinitive, or a noun preceded by *to*: as, temperance and exercise *conduce* to good health.

Things rather intended for show and ostentation, than *conducting* to piety. Bacon, Physical Fables, II, Expl.

The reasons you allege do more *conduce*

To the hot passion of distemper'd blood.

Shak., T. and C., II. 2.

Nothing doth so much *conduce* to the proper happiness of man, as that which doth the most promote the peace and serenity of his mind. Stillfleet, Sermons, I. x.

Each new specialization of industry . . . establishes itself by *conducting* in some way to the profit of others.  
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 441.

**conductement** (kōn-dūs'mēnt), *n.* [*< conduce + -ment.*] A leading or tending; tendency.

The *conductement* of all this is but cabalistical.

Gregory, Works, p. 68.

**conductent** (kōn-dūs'sent), *a.* [*< L. conducen(t)-s*, ppr. of *conducere*, bring together: see *conduce*.] Tending or contributing. [Rare.]

Any act fitting or *conductent* to the good success of this business. Abp. Laud, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 13.

**conductibility** (kōn-dūs-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. conductibilita(t)-s*, utility, < *L. conducibilis*, profitable: see *conducibile*.] The state or character of being conducive; conducibility. [Rare.]

Duties . . . deriving their obligation from their *conductibility* to the promoting of our chief end.

Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, l. 14.

**conducibile** (kōn-dūs'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. conducibile, conducevole, < L. conducibilis*, profitable, expedient, < *conducere*, *conduce*: see *conduce*.] I. *a.* Conducive; tending.

Every Common-wealth is in general defin'd a societas sufficient of itself, in all things *conducibile* to well being and commodious life.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xl.

Revelation will soon be discerned to be extremely *conducibile* to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it.  
Hammond.

II. *n.* That which conduces or tends to promote.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereto.

Sir M. Hale.

**conducibleness** (kōn-dūs'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of conducing, leading, or contributing to or promoting some end.

Which two contemplations are not inferior to any for either pleasantness in themselves or *conducibleness* for the finding out of the right frame of nature.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Pref.

**conducibly** (kōn-dūs'si-bl), *adv.* In a manner to promote; conducive.

**conducive** (kōn-dūs'siv), *a.* [*< conduce + -ive.*] Having the quality of conducing, promoting, or furthering; tending to advance or bring about: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.

Addison, Freeholder.

Nothing is more *conducive* to happiness than the free exercise of the mind in pursuits congenial to it.

Macaulay, Milford's Hist. Greece.

=*Syn.* Helpful, contributing, promotive, furthering.

**conduciveness** (kōn-dūs'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conducive or tending to advance or promote. Boyle.

Its *conduciveness* to the practice of our duty.

Secker, Works, IV. xvii.

If general good, or welfare, or utility, is the supreme end; and if State-enactments are justified as means to this supreme end; then, State-enactments have such authority only as arises from *conduciveness* to this supreme end.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 19.

**conduct** (kōn-duk't'), *v.* [*< L. conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, lead, hire: see *conduce*, and cf. *conduct, n.* The older form was *condit, conduit*: see *conduit*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To accompany and show the way to; guide; escort; lead.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them into our presence.

Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 4.

I can *conduct* you, lady, to a low

But loyal cottage, where you may be safe.

Milton, Comus, l. 319.

2. To direct; act as leader of. (a) As a commander.

The kynge . . . hem [them] did *condite* with a baner as white as snow.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 576.

Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division.

W. Robertson, Hist. America.

(b) As a director of a musical performance. See *conductor*, 4.

3. To direct the course of; manage; carry on: as, he *conducted* his affairs with prudence.

Our education is not *conducted* by toys and luxuries, but by austere and rugged masters, by poverty, solitude, passions, War, Slavery.

Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

Unity of action and energy was especially needed for a ministry *conducting* a great war.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

4. Reflexively, to direct the action or conduct of; behave: as, he *conducted* himself nobly.

Pray, how is it we should *conduct* ourselves?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 102.

5. In physics, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate: as, metal *conducts* heat better than wood.—*Conducting tissue*. See *tissue*. =*Syn.* Direct, etc. See *manage*.



**II. intrins.** 1. In *physics*, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate motion or energy; especially, to transmit electricity, heat, light, or sound.

Of all substances in the body the blood conducts best.  
*S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.*

2. To act as musical conductor.—3. To behave: used without the reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

There were times when he was obliged to exert all his fortitude, prudence, and candour, to conduct so as not to give offence.  
*Eliot's New Eng. Biog. Dict., p. 29.*

I called on the king, but he made me wait in his hall, and conducted like a man incapacitated for hospitality.  
*Thoreau, Walden, p. 364.*

**\*conduct** (kon'dukt), *n.* 1. [In older form (ME.) *conduit*, *condit* (see *conduit*); = F. *conduite* = Sp. Pg. *conducta* = It. *condotta*, conduct, guidance, management, etc. (Pg. also 'conduit'), fem. forms (< ML. as if \**conducta*), distinguished from OF. *conduit*, *condit*, *condit*, *conduct*, *conduct*, etc., conduct, guidance, escort, conductor, safe-conduct, etc., also way, channel, conduit, F. *conduit* = Sp. Pg. *conducto* = It. *condotto*, *mase.*, a conduit, channel, etc., < ML. *conductus*, defense, protection, guard, escort, company, herd, also a canal, conduit, < L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, bring together, collect, lead to: see *conduce* and *conduct*, *v.*, and cf. *conduit*, *n.*, and *conductus*.] 1. The act of guiding or leading; guidance; escort.

Follow me, that will to some provision  
Give thee quick conduct. *Shak., Lear, iii. 6.*

The clouds fell down in streams, and the pitchy night had bereft us of the conduct of our eyes, had not the lightning afforded a terrible light. *Sandys, Travels, p. 158.*

After dinner my wife and I, by Mr. Rawlinson's conduct, to the Jewish Synagogue. *Pepys, Diary, II. 46.*

2. The act of directing or controlling; management; administration.

If the Jews under his conduct should endeavour to recover their liberties and fall in it, they knew that the nation would be severely punished by the Romans.  
*Jortin, Christian Religion.*

Christianity has humanized the conduct of war. *Paley.*

The conduct of the state, the administration of its affairs, its policy, and its laws are far more uncertain. *Brougham.*

3. A drawing out or development, as of the action of a poem or the plot of a drama or a novel.

Here we have the conduct of the drama laid open.  
*Goldsmith, Criticisms.*

The book of Job, indeed, in conduct and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Æschylus's] dramas.  
*Macaulay, Milton.*

Though the story ends in this vulgar manner, it is, in its conduct, extremely sweet and touching.

*Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 250.*

4. Skilful management or administration; good generalship; tact and dexterity in affairs; address.

Mr. Horne, it seems, is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of conduct and discretion can consist with the abilities I have allowed him. *Junius, Letters, liv.*

The Raja had told him our adventure with the saint, at which he laughed very heartily, saying I was a wise man, and a man of conduct. *Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 115.*

5. Personal behavior or practice; way of acting generally or on a particular occasion; course of action; deportment: as, laudable conduct; evil conduct.

Here lies honest William, whose heart was a mint,  
While the owner ne'er knew half the good that was in't;  
The pupil of impulse, it forced him along,  
His conduct still right, with his argument wrong.  
*Goldsmith, Retaliation, I. 46.*

Conduct, in its full acceptation, must be taken as comprehending all adjustments of acts to ends, from the simplest to the most complex, whatever their special natures and whether considered separately or in their totality.  
*H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 2.*

Our conduct is capable, irrespective of what we can ourselves certainly answer for, of almost infinitely different degrees of force and energy in the performance of it, of lucidity and vividness in the perception of it, of fulness in the satisfaction from it; and these degrees may vary from day to day, and quite incalculably.  
*M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, I.*

6t. A conductor, guard, or convoy; an escort.

His majesty  
Tendering my person's safety, hath appointed  
This conduct to convey me to the Tower.  
*Shak., Rich. III., I. 1.*

Come, gentlemen, I will be your conduct.  
*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.*

7t. A passport. See *safe-conduct*.

Good angels and this conduct be your guide! [Giving a paper.]  
*Middleton, Changeling, II. 1.*

8t. That which conveys or carries; a channel; a conduit.

By the sayd cisterne there is drinke conveyed thorow certeine pipes and conduits. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 61.*

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9. A tax levied by Charles I. of England for the purpose of paying the traveling-expenses of his soldiers. Also *conduct-money*. See *coat-money*.

He who takes up arms for cote and conduct and his four nobles of Danegelt. *Milton, Areopagitica, p. 50.*

**Coat or cote and conduct.** See *coat*.—**Safe conduct.** See *safe-conduct*.—**Syn. 5.** Carriage, Deportment, etc. See *behavior*.

**conduct** (kon'dukt), *a.* and *n.* 2. [ME. *conduct*, < L. *conductus*, hired, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, hire: see *conduct*, *v.*, and cf. *conductus*.] 1. a. Hired; employed: as, "conduct prestis," *Wyclif, Apol. for Lollards (Camden Soc.), p. 52.*

II. *n.* The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College, England; a conductor.

**\*conductance** (kon-duk'tans), *n.* In *elect.*, in alternating-current circuits, the ratio of energy current divided by voltage; the reciprocal of resistance.

**conduct-book** (kon'dukt-bûk), *n.* A book kept on board of United States men-of-war, in which the conduct and ability of each man of the crew is noted.

**conductibility** (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conductibilité*, etc.; as *conductive* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] 1. Capability of being conducted or transmitted: as, the conductibility of electricity or of heat.—2. Improperly, capacity for conducting or transmitting; conductivity.

**conductible** (kon-duk-ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *conductible* = Sp. *conducible*; as *conduct* + *-ible*.] Capable of being conducted or conveyed. *Wheatstone.*

**\*conduction** (kon-duk'shon), *n.* [= F. *conduction* = Sp. *conducción* = Pg. *conducção* = It. *conduzione*, < L. *conductio(n)*, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, conduce, conduct; see *conduce* and *conduct*, *v.*] 1t. The act of guiding, directing, or leading; guidance.

For the better conduction and preservation of the fleets, and achieving of the voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 228.*  
From thence I went with the Turkish power, and under his conduction to the land of Iewry. *Webb, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.*

2t. The act of training up.  
Every man has his beginning and conduction. *B. Jonson, Case is Altered.*

3. Transmission; conveyance; specifically, in *physics*, transmission of heat from points of high temperature to points of low temperature, or of electricity from points of high potential to points of low potential, from particle to particle, and to a distance, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles, without any sensible motion of them. It is distinguished from convection, by which heat and electricity are carried by moving particles; from the radiation of heat, which does not raise the temperature of the intermediate points (except so far as the radiation is hindered); and from the discharge and the electrolytic transfer of electricity.

**conductitious** (kon-duk-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *conductitiuus*, prop. *-icius*, pertaining to hire, < *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, hire: see *conduce*.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but entirely *conductitious* and removable at pleasure. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

**\*conductive** (kon-duk'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *conductor*; as *conduct* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the power or property of conducting: as, *conductive* bodies. See *conductivity*.—2. Resulting from conduction: as, the *conductive* discharge of electricity.

**\*conductivity** (kon-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *conductive* + *-ity*.] In *physics*, the power of conducting heat, electricity, or sound; the property of being *conductive*. In the case of heat (thermal conductivity) solids have in general a much higher degree of conductivity than liquids, and liquids than gases, the last being practically destitute of conductive power; both liquids and gases become heated by convection (which see), not by conduction. Furthermore, among solids the conductivity of metals for heat is greater than that of stony bodies, that of animal and vegetable substances being the least of all. Metals have also a relatively high degree of conductivity for electricity, a charge of electricity distributing itself freely over a metallic surface, and an electrical current passing more or less readily through a metallic wire. Those metals which are the best conductors of heat, as silver, copper, and gold, are also the best electrical conductors. The conductivity of many solids (glass, sulphur, resin) is nearly zero for electricity; the same is true to a less degree of most liquids and also of gases. With any substance the conductivity for electricity is the reciprocal of the specific resistance or resistivity, that is, it is the specific conductance or conductance per unit volume. See *resistance*.

Péclet . . . employs as the unit of conductivity the transmission, in one second, through a plate a metre square and a millimetre thick, of as much heat as will raise a cubic decimetre (strictly a kilogramme) of water one degree.  
*J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Constants, p. 104.*

Little is . . . yet known of the conditions of conductivity of the matter of the nerves; they conduct better than muscular tissue, cartilage, or bone.

*S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.*

**conduct-money** (kon'dukt-mun'i), *n.* Same as *conduct*, 9.

**conductometer** (kon-duk-tom'e-tér), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, conduct, + *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the relative conductivity of different materials, especially as regards heat.

**conductor** (kon-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *conducteur* (> D. *kondukteur* = G. *conducateur* = Dan. Sw. *konduktör*, OF. *conduitor*, etc. (> ME. *conditour*: see *conditour*), = Sp. Pg. *conductor* = It. *conduttore*, < ML. *conductor*, a leader, innkeeper, agent, L. only in sense of lessee, contractor, farmer, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, bring together, hire, etc.: see *conduce* and *conduct*.] 1. One who conducts or escorts; one who goes before or accompanies and shows the way; a leader; a guide.

The muses . . . ought to be the leaders and conductors of human life. *Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.*

You come (I know) to be my Lord Fernando's  
Conductor to old Casillane. *Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy.*

Specifically.—2t. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army.

Gent. Who is conductor of his people?  
Kent. As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloster. *Shak., Lear, iv. 7.*

I myself (though I say it), by my mother's side niece to a worshipful gentleman and a conductor; he has been three times in his majesty's service at Chester, and is now the fourth time, God bless him and his charge, upon his journey. *Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 5.*

3. A director or manager in general; a regulator.

If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief conductor. *Addison.*

4. The director of a chorus or an orchestra; one who indicates to the performers the rhythm and the expression of a piece of concerted music by means of motions of the hands or of a baton. The office of conductor in the modern sense was not clearly distinguished from that of leader until about 1800; formerly the leader played an instrument, usually the harpsichord. 5. The chief official on a railroad-train, who directs, and is responsible for the execution of orders concerning, the movements of the train, and usually collects tickets or fares; hence, one who performs similar duties on a street-car, etc. The duties of the guard on European railways are similar, but less comprehensive. [U. S.] —6. That which conducts or transmits in any manner; specifically, in *physics*, a body that conducts or transmits through its substance energy in any of its forms: as, metals are *conductors* of electricity and of heat; water is a good *conductor* of sound. See *conductivity*.

If several conductors terminate at the same point, the sum of the currents, counted from this point, is zero. *Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 124.*

Hence.—7. A lightning-rod.—8. In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in the high operation for stone in the bladder.—**Capacity of a conductor.** See *capacity*.—**Conductor's part.** In music, a condensed score written on two staves only, for the use of the conductor.—**Pneumatic conductor**, a fan-blower and tube for carrying off foul air, fire-damp, smoke, etc. Such conductors are used in connection with the dry grindstones employed in some departments of cutlery.—**Prime conductor**, that part of a static electric machine which collects and retains the electricity.

**conductor-head** (kon-duk'tor-hed), *n.* A combined funnel, spout, and pipe for liquids, used in creameries.

**conductory** (kon-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [< *conduct* + *-ory*.] Having the property of conducting.

**conductress** (kon-duk'tres), *n.* [= F. *conductrice*, OF. *conducteresse*, *conduitesse*, etc.; as *conductor* + *-ess*.] A female who leads, guides, or directs; a directress.

A prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family. *Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, 1778.*

Obedient to what he understood to be the meaning of his *conductress*, Halbert bared his arm to the shoulder. *Scott, Monastery, I. 161.*

All the apartments in the castle that we cared to see, or our *conductress* cared to show us. *The Atlantic, LIX. 538.*

**conductus** (kon-duk'tus), *n.* [ML., lit., in def. 1 a 'led' or 'conducted' song, in def. 2 a 'hired' priest: see *conduct*, *a.* and *n.*, and *conduit*.] 1. An old form of vocal composition in which the tenor, instead of being confined to canto fermo, was, like the other parts, invented or freely treated by the composer. It was called *conductus simplex*, *duplex* (also *triplex*), etc., but the nature of these distinctions is matter of controversy.

2. An unendowed chaplain: the name and office are both retained at Eton. *Lee's Glossary*.  
**conduet**, *v. t.* [ME. *conduen*, *counduen*, *condien*, < OF. *conduire*, F. *conduire* = Pr. *conduire*, *condurre* = It. *condurre*, < L. *conducere*, *conducere*: see *conduce*.] To lead; conduct.

To sett hym in the waye, & coundue hym by the downes.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1971.

Go we to the assaut, that God vs alle condie.

*Rob. of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 182.

\***conduit**<sup>1</sup> (kon'- or kun'dit), *n.* [ME. *conduit*, *condut*, *condit*, *condite*, also *cundit*, *cundite*, *cundeth*, *cundith*, etc., < OF. *conduit*, *conduict*, *condut*, *conduct*, *condit*, *m.*, *conduct*, *guidance*, *escort*, *company*, *conductor*, *safe-conduct*, also a way, channel, tube, canal, *conduit*, F. *conduit*, tube, canal; OF. also *conduite*, *f.*, in like senses, F. *conduite*, *conduct*, = Sp. Pg. *conducta*, *conduct*, *conducto*, *conduit*, = It. *condotta*, *conduct*, *condotto*, canal, *conduit*, < ML. *conductus*, *escort*, etc., also a tube, canal, etc.: see *conduct*, *n.*] 1†. *Conduct*; *guidance*; *escort*: in this sense now *conduct*.

Than the grekes, by agrement, gyffen hom a signe,  
 By cundeth to come, & carpe what hom liste.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 11437.

And the kyng seide thei sholde haue condute with gode will, yef thei ask reon.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 82.

2. A medium or means of conveying; anything serving as a channel for passage or transmission.

Slime was first seene in the Deuill, . . . from whom, by the Conduit of Nature, it is conueled to va.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 28.

They can and do receive the benefit, for which the ceremony was appointed as a sign and conduit.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 398.

These organs are the nerves, which are the conduits to convey them [sensations] from without to their audience in the brain.

*Locke*.

The king is the conduit through which all the honors and emoluments of the government flow.

*Calhoun*, *Works*, I. 108.

3. A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid.

There ben no Ryveres ne Welles; but Watre comethe be Condyte from Ebron.

*Manderille*, *Travels*, p. 78.

The water may be ledde by weles three:  
 In channels, or [in] condites of leede,  
 Or elles in trowes ymade of tree.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

Of the same house Publius and Quintus were,  
 That our best water brought by conduits hither.

*Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 3.

4. A natural or artificial reservoir or source whence water is distributed; specifically, the former name of fountains built for this purpose. [Now rare.]

Be strong in faith, for now the time is nigh  
 That from the conduits of the lofty sky  
 The flood shall fall.

*Drayton*, *Noah's Flood*.

The Cheapside conduits were the most used, as they were the largest and most decorative of these structures. The Great Conduit in the centre of this important thoroughfare was an erection like a tower surrounded by statuary.

*Chambers's Book of Days*.

Until ye come unto the chieftest square;  
 A bubbling conduit is set midstmost there,  
 And round about it now the maidens throng,  
 With jest and laughter, and sweet broken song.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 8.

5. A narrow walled passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments.

**conduit**<sup>1</sup> (kon'- or kun'dit), *v. t.* [ME. *conditen*, *conduct*, < *condit*, *escort*: see *conduit*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1†. To lead; conduct; guide.

God that is the very guyde, me shall condite and lede that in many perillous places me hath ledde.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 622.

2. To convey, conduct, or transmit by or as by a conduit.

And his corruption even to this day is still conduited to his undone posterity.

*Feltham*, *Resolves*, I. 2.

**conduit**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [ME. \**conduit*, *coundut*, < OF. *conduit*, *condut*, < ML. *conductus* (also fem., *conducta*, *canducta*) (> MLG. *canduc*), a kind of descendant or motet or anthem in which the melody was partly improvised by the leading singer, lit. a led or conducted song, being prop. pp. (sc. *cantus*) of L. *conducere*, lead, conduct: see *conduce*, *conduct*, *v.*] A form of vocal composition: same as *conductus*, 1.

At the soper & after, mony athel [noble] songe  
 As coundutes of kryst-masse, & carole newe,  
 With alle the manerly merthe that mon may of telle.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1665.

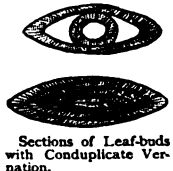
**conduplicant** (kon-dū'pli-kant), *a.* [L. *conduplicans* (*-t-*), ppr. of *conduplicare*, double to-

gether: see *conduplicate*.] In bot., folded together, as the opposite leaflets of a pinnate leaf applied each to the other, face to face.

**conduplicate** (kon-dū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conduplicated*, ppr. *conduplicating*. [L. *conduplicatus*, pp. of *conduplicare*, double together, < com-, together, + *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate*.] To double; fold together.

**conduplicate, condensed** (kon-dū'pli-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [L. *conduplicatus*: see the verb.] Doubled or folded over or together.

Specifically—(a) In bot., applied to leaves in the bud when they are folded down the middle, so that the halves of the lamina are applied together by their faces. Also *complicate*. (b) In entom., applied to the wings of certain wasps included in the series *Diptera*, which are folded longitudinally.



**conduplication** (kon-dū'pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conduplication* = Pg. *conduplicação* = It. *conduplicazione*, < L. *conduplicatio* (*-n-*), < *conduplicare*, pp. *conduplicatus*, double: see *conduplicate*, *v.*] A doubling; a duplication. [Rare.]

**condurango**, *n.* See *cundurango*.

**condurrow** (kon-dur'it), *n.* [C. *Condurrow* (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A peculiar ore of copper originally found in a vein in the Condurrow mine in Cornwall, England. Its general color is brownish-black, with sometimes a tinge of blue. It is probably an altered form of an arsenide of copper, like *domeykite*.

**condut**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*<sup>1</sup>.

**condut**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *conduit*<sup>2</sup>.

**condylar** (kon'di-lār), *a.* [C. *condyle* + -ar<sup>2</sup>.] Pertaining to or characterized by a condyle or condyles: as, the condylar surfaces of the tibia.

**Condylarthra** (kon-di-lār'thrā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κνδύλος*, a knuckle (condyle), + *άρθρον*, joint.] A group of fossil ungulate mammals chiefly from the Eocene of North America, related to the *Proboscidea*, distinguished by having a postglenoid process, a third femoral trochanter, and no calcaneal facet for the fibula.

The *Condylarthra* with three tubercles are probably also the ancestors of the carnivoran orders.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 610.

**condylarthrous** (kon-di-lār'thrus), *a.* [C. *Condylarthra* + -ous.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Condylarthra*.

**condyle** (kon'dil), *n.* [= F. *condyle* = Sp. *condilo* = Pg. *condilo* = It. *condilo*, < L. *condylus*, < Gr. *κνδύλος*, a knuckle, joint, knob; cf. *κνδύλοι* (Hesychius), heads, knobs.] 1. In anat., a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone: more especially applied to the prominences of the occipital bone for articulation with the atlas, to the prominences at the distal extremity of the humerus and femur respectively, and to the proximal articular extremity of the lower jawbone of mammals. The occipital condyles are lateral and paired in *Mammalia* and *Amphibia*; in *Aves* and *Reptilia* the condyle is single and median. See cuts under *femur*, *humerus*, and *skull*.

2. In the arthropod or articulated animals, a rounded portion of the hard integument fitting into another part to which it is articulated, as the proximal ends of the tibiae in insects.—3. An ancient Greek long measure, the eighth of a foot. See *foot*.—Angle of the condyles. See *craniometry*.—Occipital condyle. See *occipital*.

**condyli**, *n.* Plural of *condylus*.

**condylarian** (kon-dil'i-an), *a.* [C. *condyle* + -ian.] Having a condyle or condyles; condylar. See *dicondylarian*, *monocondylarian*.

**condyloid** (kon'di-loid), *a.* [= F. *condyloïde* = Pg. *condyloide*, < Gr. *κνδύλοειδής*, contr. *κνδύλωδής*, < *κνδύλος*, a knuckle, + *ειδός*, form.] In anat., resembling or shaped like a condyle; related to a condyle or condyles.—**Condyloid foramen**. See *foramen*.—**Condyloid process**. Same as *articular process of the lower jaw* (which see, under *articular*).

**condyloma** (kon-di-lō'mā), *n.*; pl. *condylomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < L. *condylus* (see *condyle*) + -oma.] In *pathol.*, an excrescence, either syphilitic or non-syphilitic, found about the anus or the organs of generation in either sex.

**condylomatous** (kon-di-lōm'ā-tus), *a.* [C. *condyloma* (*-t-*) + -ous.] Pertaining to or resembling a condyloma.

**Condylopod** (kon-dil'ō-pā), *n. pl.* [NL., for *Condylopoda*, neut. pl. of *condylopus*: see *condylopus*.] A term used by Latreille to designate the joint-legged articulated animals: synonymous with *Insecta* of Linnaeus and *Arthropoda*

of modern naturalists. The *Condylopa* were divided into *Aporopoda* (in the incorrect form *Aptropoda*) (crustaceans, arachnids, and myriapods) and *Hezapoda* (insects proper).

**condylopet** (kon'di-lōp), *n.* [NL. *condylopus*: see *condylopus*.] Same as *condylopus*. Kirby.  
**condylopod** (kon-dil'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *condylopus* (*condylopus*), < Gr. *κνδύλος*, a knuckle, joint, knob, + *ποῖς* (*pod-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. *a.* Having articulated legs; arthropodous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Condylopoda*. Also *condylopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Condylopoda*; an arthropod.

**Condylopoda** (kon-di-lōp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *condylopus*: see *condylopus*, and cf. *Condylopa*.] 1†. The proper form of *Condylopa*.—2. In Lankester's system of classification, a series of *Gnathopoda* or *Arthropoda*, including all except *Malacopoda* (*Peripatidea*). The series is divided into four classes, *Crustacea*, *Hezapoda* (true insects), *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida*. [Little used.]

**condylopodous** (kon-di-lōp'ō-dus), *a.* [As *condylopus* + -ous.] Same as *condylopus*.

**Condylura** (kon-di-lū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κνδύλος*, a knob, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] 1. A remarkable genus of North American shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidae*, having the end of the snout beset with a circular fringe of radiating processes, and the tail during the rutting season much swollen. The dental formula is, in each half jaw, 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars. There is but one species, the star-nosed mole or shrew-mole, *C. cristata*.



Star-nosed Mole (*Condylura cristata*).

*tata*. The name was really given from the knotted appearance of the tail in dried specimens, when the skin had shrunk on the bones, as represented in some figures of the animal in which the tail looks like a string of beads; it is, however, appropriate, since during the rut the tail swells to double its usual size, and has a gibbous appearance.

2†. A genus of crustaceans. Latreille, 1829.

**condylure** (kon'di-lūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Condylura*; a star-nosed or button-nosed mole.

**Condylureæ** (kon-di-lū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Condylura* + -æ.] A section of the family *Talpidae*, represented by the genus *Condylura*.

**condylus** (kon'di-lus), *n.*; pl. *condyli* (-li). [L.: see *condyle*.] A condyle.—**Condylus extensorius**, the ectocondyle, or outer condyle, of the humerus, to which extensor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus*.

**Condylus flexorius**, the entocondyle, or inner condyle, of the humerus, to which flexor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus*.—**Condylus mandibularis**, the condyle of the lower jaw. See cut under *skull*.—**Condylus occipitalis**, either occipital condyle.

**cone** (kōn), *n.* [F. *cône* = Sp. *cono* = Pg. *cono* = It. *cono*, < L. *conus*, < Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, peak, peg, = L. *cuneus*, a wedge (> ult. E. *coin*<sup>1</sup>, *coign*, *quoins*, *q. v.*); cf. Skt. *çāna*, a whetstone (= E. *hone*, *q. v.*), √ *çā*, sharpen.] 1. In *geom.*:

(a) A solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle upon one of its sides as an axis. In the figure thus generated the base is a circle, and the line passing through the apex and the center of the base (the *axis*) is perpendicular to the plane of the base; it is specifically termed a *right circular cone*. (b) A solid the surface of which consists of the surface of a circle, which forms its base, and the curved surface determined by joining each point of its base's circumference to a fixed point lying without the perpendicular to the base from its center: an *oblique* or *scalene circular cone*. (c) In *mod. geom.*, any surface generated by a line one point in which is fixed.

—2. Anything shaped like a cone. Specifically—(a) In bot., a dry multiple fruit formed of densely imbricate scales, with a pair of naked ovules borne on the upper surface of each scale, as in the pine, fir, spruce, and other members of the order *Pinales*: technically called a *strobile*. In a more general sense, the term is sometimes applied to other fruits having a cone-like shape, as that of the hop. See cut on following page.

In masses thick with milky cones.

Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

(b) In anat.: (1) The conarium, or pineal body. (2) One of the minute cone-shaped structures forming with the so-called "rods" a layer of the retina. See *retina*. (c) In conch., a shell of the family *Conidae*, characterized by its obconic form. (d) A volcanic hill or mountain. (e) An



Cone of Larch.



Cone of Pine.

**alluvial fan.** (f) A storm-cone. See *storm-signal*. (g) The vent-plug in the barrel of a firearm. (h) In spinning, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule; also, one of the taper drums of a roving-machine. — **Arterial cone.** See *arterial*. — **Chief cone,** a quadric cone which intersects a tangent plane of a surface in the chief tangents. — **Circular cone,** in modern geom., a cone of the second order circumscribing the absolute. — **Cone-and-cradle mill.** See *mill*. — **Cone of dispersion,** in gun, the conoidal surface which envelops the trajectories of the projectiles contained in a case-shot. The apex of this irregular conoid is either at the muzzle of the piece or at the point where the case-shot explodes, and its base is the closed curve which circumscribes the points of impact of all the projectiles. Also called *cone of spread*. — **Cone of rays,** in optics, all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon a given flat surface. — **Cone of spread.** Same as *cone of dispersion*. — **Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline*. — **Cyclic planes of a cone.** See *cyclic*. — **Endostylic cone.** See *endostylic*. — **Layer of rods and cones.** See *retina*. — **Oblique cone.** See def. 1 (b), above. — **Ocular cone,** the cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from a point, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina. — **Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley*. — **Supplemental cone,** a cone whose elements are perpendicular to those of another cone. — **Twin cones,** a pair of cones of the retina, united laterally, such as are found in some bony fishes and other vertebrates.

**cone** (kōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coned*, ppr. *coning*. [*cone*, *n.*] To shape so as to resemble the segment of a cone, as the tire or tread of a car-wheel.

The bridge rests and turns upon a ring made up of 54 cast-iron coned wheels. *Sci. Amer.*, N. B., LIV. 6.

**Cones** (kō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-es*.] In conch., a family of cone-shells: same as *Conidae*. *Menke*, 1828.

**cone-billed** (kōn'bīld), *a.* Having a conical bill; conirostral.

**cone-bit** (kōn'bit), *n.* A conical-shaped boring-bit.

**cone-clutch** (kōn'kluch), *n.* In mach., a clutch used for the transmission of power from a driving-shaft to another in line with it, and consisting of a conical plug which slides longitudinally upon one of the shafts, and rotates with it. When moved forward, this plug enters a sleeve which has an interior conical surface corresponding to that of the plug, and is keyed to the other shaft. The clutch acts by frictional contact of these two conical surfaces.

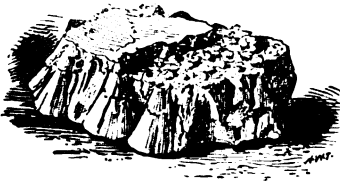
**cone-flower** (kōn'flou'ēr), *n.* A name given to certain species of *Rudbeckia*, coarse composite herbs having flower-heads with conical or columnar receptacles. It is applied especially to *R. hirta*, in which the disk is brown, and to *R. laciniata*, in which it is yellow. — **Purple or hedgehog cone-flower,** the nearly allied *Brauneria purpurea* and *B. angustifolia*, of the prairies of the western United States.

**cone-gamba** (kōn'gam'bā), *n.* An organ-stop with conical pipes terminating in a bell. Also called *bell-gamba*.

**cone-gear** (kōn'gēr), *n.* A method of transmitting motion by means of the rolling-friction of two cones.

**cone-granule** (kōn'gran'ūl), *n.* A corpuscle of the outer nuclear layer of the retina which is connected with a cone: in distinction from a *rod-granule*. See *retina*.

**cone-in-cone** (kōn in-kōn'), *a.* In geol., appearing to be made up of cones which are closely



Cone-in-cone Structure (limestone).

packed one within another, as some limestones and marly strata, and very rarely beds of coal. The cone-in-cone structure is believed to be the result of

pressure acting on concretions in process of formation, by which their rounded form is changed into a lengthened one, the concentric structure assuming under such circumstances the conical form.

Another illustration . . . is supplied by the so-called "lignilites," "epaomites," or "stylolites." . . . The same observer [Professor O. C. Marsh] has suggested that the more complex structure known as "cone-in-cone" may be due to the action of pressure upon concretions in the course of formation. *Griekie*, Textbook of Geology, p. 291.

**coneline** (kō'nē-in), *n.* Same as *conine*.

**cone-joint** (kōn'joint), *n.* A strong and tight pipe-joint made by inserting hollow iron cones into the ends of two pipes, and drawing these ends toward each other by means of screw-bolts.

**conenchyma** (kō-neng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, + *ἐνχυμα*, an infusion.] In bot., a tissue formed of conical cells, as in the velvety covering of some petals.

**cone-nose** (kōn'nōz), *n.* A hemipterous insect of the genus *Conorhinus* (which see).

**conepate** (kō'nē-pāt), *n.* An animal of the genus *Conepatus*.

**conepatl** (kō'nē-pāt'l), *n.* [Nahuatl, < *conetl*, child, + *epatl*, skunk.] A skunk, especially the white-backed skunk, *Conepatus mapurito*.

The Mexican term *conepatl* has been changed into a more familiar-sounding name *conepate*, in some of the Southern States. *De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 54.

**Conepatus** (kō'nē-pāt'us), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1837), < *conepatl*: see extract.] A genus of American badger-like skunks. It differs from *Mephitis* in having the teeth normally 32 instead of 34 (1 premolar less in each upper half jaw); the angle of the mandible strongly bent outward (and in some other cranial

Conepatl (*Conepatus mapurito*).

characters): the snout produced, depressed, with inferior nostrils, and bald on top; the soles broad and entirely naked; the tail comparatively short and little bushy; and the colors massed in large areas. The type is the white-backed skunk or conepatl, found in Texas, Mexico, and southward; there are probably other species. Also called *Thiopsis*.

*Conepatus* is obviously the same as the old Mexican *conepatl*; . . . It probably refers to the burrowing of the animal; for it may be observed, nepantla in the Nahuatl language signified a subterranean dwelling.

*Coues*, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 249.

**cone-plate** (kōn'plāt), *n.* A conical collar-plate for the head of a lathe.

**cone-pulley** (kōn'pūl'i), *n.* A pulley shaped like the segment of a cone—that is, gradually tapering from a thick to a thin end. (a) A pulley having a number of faces or sheaves of varying diameter, for giving different speeds of the mandrel, as desired; a speed-pulley. (b) In spinning-machines, a device for varying the speed of the bobbins so as to keep the strain upon the roving equal as it is wound upon them. Also called *stepped cone*.

**cone-seat** (kōn'sēt), *n.* A projecting piece of iron welded to a musket-barrel of the older patterns, near the breech, for the purpose of furnishing a seat into which the cone is screwed.

**cone-shell** (kōn'shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidae*. See cut under *Conus*.

**conessi bark.** See *bark* 2.

**conessine** (kō-nēs'in), *n.* [*NL. conessus* (*conessi cortex*, the bark of *Holarhena antidysenterica*) (of E. Ind. origin) + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from *Holarhena* (*Brightia*) *antidysenterica*. It crystallizes in silky needles. Also called *wrightine*.

**cone-valve** (kōn'valv), *n.* A valve with a conical face and seat.

**cone-wheel** (kōn'hwēl), *n.* A cone, or frustum of a cone, used as a means of transmitting power. A very common method of obtaining a change of speed is to use two cones with parallel axes, but with their bases in opposite directions, and connected by a belt moved at will by a shifter. When the belt is at the middle of the cones, supposing the two to be of equal size, the working diameters are equal, and the motion of



Cone-wheels.

In fig. 1 two frustums are in opposition, one having teeth on its face and the other a spirally arranged row of studs. The frustum in fig. 2 when driven by the motor communicates motion to the wheel above it.

the driver and driven is uniform. By shifting the belt to either side the relative speed of the driven cone may be increased or diminished. An intermittent or any irregular motion may be given by teeth placed in various positions upon the surfaces of the two cones, and so as to engage each other. See *cone-pulley*.

**coney, coneycatch,** etc. See *cony*, etc.

**conf.** An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *confectio*, a confection, used in medical prescriptions; (b) of the Latin *confer*, compare, also expressed by *cf.*

**confab** (kōn-fab'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confabulated*, ppr. *confabulating*. [Short for *confabulate*.] To confabulate; chat.

Mrs. Thrall and I were dressing, and as usual *confabulating*. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, l. 120.

**confab** (kōn'fab), *n.* [Short for *confabulation*.] Familiar talk or conversation; chat. [Colloq.]

I overheard a most diverting *confab* amongst that group of ladies yonder. *O'Keefe*, Fontainebleau, ll. 1.

**confabular** (kōn-fab'ū-lār), *a.* [Cf. ML. *confabularis*, an interlocutor, < L. *confabulari*, confabulate: see *confabulate*.] Of the nature of or relating to confabulation or familiar conversation; conversational; chatty. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

**confabulate** (kōn-fab'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confabulated*, ppr. *confabulating*. [*L. confabulatus*, pp. of *confabulari* (> F. *confabuler* = Sp. Pg. *confabular* = It. *confabulare*), talk together, < *com-*, together, + *fabulari*, talk, < *fabula*, discourse, fable: see *fable*.] To talk familiarly together; chat; prattle.

I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau

If birds *confabulate* or no;

'Tis clear that they were always able

To hold discourse, at least in fable.

*Cooper*, Pairing Time Anticipated.

**confabulation** (kōn-fab'ū-lā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *confabulation* = Sp. *confabulación* = Pg. *confabulação* = It. *confabulazione*, < LL. *confabulatio* (n-), < L. *confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate*.] A talking together; chatting; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation: as, the two had a long *confabulation*.

Friends *confabulations* are comfortable at all times.

*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 380.

**confabulator** (kōn-fab'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* [= F. *confabulateur* = Sp. Pg. *confabulador* = It. *confabulatore*, < LL. *confabulator*, < L. *confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate*.] One engaged in familiar talk or conversation.

That knot of *confabulators* is composed of the richest manufacturers in the place. *Bulwer*.

**confabulatory** (kōn-fab'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *confabulatorio*; as *confabulate* + *-ory*.] Belonging to familiar speech; colloquial. [Rare.]

A *confabulatory* epitaph.

*Weever*, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 577.

**confamiliar** (kōn-fā-mil'yār), *a.* [*L. confamiliaris*, < L. *com-*, together, + *familia*, family: see *familiar* and *-ar*.] Belonging to the same family in the way of classification; hence, closely connected; having a common likeness.

More *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions than others.

*Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 80.

**confarreate** (kōn-far'ē-āt), *a.* [*L. confarreatus*, pp. of *confarreare*: see *confarreation*.] Solennized by tasting the bread called *fur* in presence of the high priest and ten witnesses: as, *confarreate marriages*. See *confarreation*.

**confarreation** (kōn-far'ē-ā'shōn), *n.* [*L. confarreatio* (n-), < *confarreare*, pp. *confarreatus*, connect in marriage by making an offering of bread, < *com-*, together, + *farreus* (sc. *panis*, bread), of spelt, < *far*, a kind of grain, spelt: see *farina*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the highest form of marriage: so called from the *panis farreus*, a cake of salted flour eaten in the ceremonial. Confarreation was the only religious form of marriage, and is supposed to have been characteristic of the patricians: it was accomplished by pronouncing certain formulas in the presence of ten witnesses, with solemn sacrifices and prayers. It was until a late date considered requisite for the purity of the higher priesthood, but it fell into general disuse early in the empire. Also *farreation*.

Wishing you your Heart's Desire, and if you have her, a happy *Confarreation*.

*Howell*, Letters, l. v. 22.

**confate** (kōn-fāt'), *v. t.* [*con-* + *fate*, *v.* Cf. L. *confatalis*, jointly dependent on fate.] To decree or determine together with something else; fate or decree at the same time. [Rare.]

In like manner his brother Stoic Chrysippus insists . . . that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician.

*A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. xxi.

**confect** (kōn-fekt'), *v. t.* [(Cf. Sp. *confitar* = Pg. *confectar* = It. *confettare*, make into sweetmeats, from the noun; ult.) < L. *confectus*, pp.

of *conficere*, put together, make up (> F. *confire*, preserve), < com-, together, + *facere*, do, make.] 1. To make up or compound; especially, to make into sweetmeats.

Elias, a converted Jew, is said to have confessed, That in his House the Poison was *confected*.  
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 86.

Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.  
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, l. 2.  
Mistery there, like to another nature,  
*Confects* the substance of the choicest fruits  
In a rich candy.  
Dekker and Ford, *Sun's Darling*, iv. 1.

2. To put together; construct; compose; form.  
Of this also were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers.  
Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 309.

**confect**, a. [*L. confectus*, pp.: see the verb and noun.] *Confect*; compounded.

In ropes kepe this *confect* meddysing  
Until the time of veer or of springing.  
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

**confect** (kon'fekt), n. [= G. *confect* = Dan. *Sw. konfekt* = It. *confetto*, < ML. *confectum*, also *confecta* (usually in pl. *confecta*), a *confect*, sweetmeat, prop. neut. or fem. of *L. confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, put together, make up: see *confect*, v., and cf. *confit* and *confetto*, doublets of *confect*, n.] A preparation with sugar or honey, as of fruit, herbs, roots, and the like; a *confection*; a *confit*; a sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pipkin roasted and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*.  
Harvey, *Consumptions*.  
*Confects* and spiced drinks were then served to them and to the assembled company.  
Molloy, *Dutch Republic*, l. 316.

**confection** (kon-fek'shon), n. [Early mod. E. also *confection*; < ME. *confection*, *confeccioun*, a preparation, a mixture, < OF. *confection*, *confection*, a *confection*, F. *confection*, a making, making up, ready-made clothes, a preparation of drugs, etc., = Pr. *confection* = Sp. *confección* = Pg. *confeção*, *confeição* = It. *confezione*, < ML. *confectio*(n-), a preparation, medicament, L. a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare, put together: see *confect*, v.] 1. The art or act of *confecting* or *compounding* different substances into one preparation: as, the *confection* of sweetmeats.

This fische, and lardie, and fitches salt to kepe  
In just *confection* now taketh kepe.  
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. A composition or mixture, as of drugs, etc.; a preparation to be eaten or imbibed.  
As to the *confections* of sale which are in the shops, they are for readiness, and not for propriety.  
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. x. § 8.  
Bread is a *confection* made of manye graynes.  
Coveley, *Confutation of Shaxton*, sig. D, ilj. b (1546).

That *confection*  
Which I gave him for a cordial.  
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

3. Something prepared or preserved with sugar or syrup. (a) A sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me how  
To make perfumes? distill? preserve? yea, so  
That our great king himself doth woo me oft  
For my *confections*?  
Shak., *Cymbeline*, l. 6.

(b) In *phar.*, a preparation, in the form of a soft solid, in which one or more medicinal substances are incorporated with saccharine matter, with a view to their preservation or for more convenient administration. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

4. [F.] A ready-made garment, as a mantle, wrap, flou, etc., for women's wear, often of several materials, and always more or less elaborate and elegant: as, Madame A— has returned with a choice assortment of *confections*. [Used in trade.]—Dry *confections*, such *confections* as are made by boiling in syrup those portions of fruits adapted to this method, as citron, orange-peel, figs, etc., which are afterward taken out and dried in an oven.—Liquid *confections*, fruits, whole or in pieces, preserved by immersion in a transparent syrup. Apricots, green citrons, and many other fruits are so preserved.

**confection** (kon-fek'shon), v. t. [*confection*, n.] To prepare for use with sugar or syrup; compound.

Being grene, or well *confectioned* in syrope, it [ginger] comforteth moche the stomake and head.  
Sir T. Elyot, *Castle of Health*, II.

**confectionary** (kon-fek'shon-ā-ri), a. and n. [*L. confectionarius*, a maker of *confections*, an apothecary (prop. adj.), < *confectio*(n-), a *confection*: see *confection*, n., and -ary<sup>1</sup>.] 1. a. Of the nature of, or prepared as, a *confection*; prepared or preserved with sugar.  
The biscuit; or *confectionary* plum.  
Couper, *My Mother's Picture*.

II. n. 1. A confectioner.  
He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries* and to be cooks.  
1 Sam. viii. 13.

2. A room in which *confections* are kept or made.

Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the *confectionary*, of the wine-vaults.  
Richardson, *Grandison*, II. 226.

3. A confectioner's shop. See *confectionery*.  
—4. A drug-shop, or place where medicines are compounded.

Both history, poesy, and daily experience are as goodly fields where these observations grow whereof we make a few posies to hold in our hands, but no man bringeth them to the *confectionary*, that receipts might be made of them for the use of life.  
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 290.

**confectioner** (kon-fek'shon-ēr), n. [*confection* + -er. Cf. *confectionary*, n.] 1. One who compounds preparations, as drugs.  
Candida Neopolitana was *confectioner* of unguents.  
Heywood, *Gunsaleion*, viii.

2. One who makes *confectionery* or *confections*; specifically, one who makes or sells candies, candied fruits, bonbons, caramels, comfits, or other articles prepared with sugar, as cake, ice-cream, etc.  
Most of the shops  
Of the best *confectioners* in London ransack'd,  
To furnish out a banquet.  
Massinger, *City Madam*, II. 1.

**confectionery** (kon-fek'shon-ēr-i), n.; pl. *confectioneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *confectionary* (being ult. from ML. as if \**confectionaria*); < *confection* + -ry.] 1. A place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold; a confectioner's shop.—2. Collectively, sweetmeats; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; *confections*.  
She . . . insisted upon his taking some particular *confectionery*, because it was a favourite of her own.  
Dizraeli, *Coningsby*, l. 4.

**confection-pan** (kon-fek'shon-pan), n. A rotating pan heated by steam or hot air, and designed for drying *confections*.  
**confectory**<sup>1</sup> (kon-fek'tō-ri), a. [*L. ML. \*confectorius* (cf. ML. *confectorium*, a sweetmeat-box, also a place where cattle are slaughtered), < L. *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, put together, make up, also diminish, kill: see *confect*, v.] Pertaining to the making of sweetmeats.

In which the wanton might  
Of *confectory* art endeavour'd how  
To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.  
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, iv. 127.

**confectory**<sup>2</sup> (kon-fek'tō-ri), n. [See etym. of *confectory*<sup>1</sup>, a.] A slaughter-house.  
**confecture** (kon-fek'tūr), n. [*L. ML. confectura*, pl., sweetmeats, L. *confectura*, a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare: see *confect*, and cf. *confiture*, a doublet of *confecture*.] A composition or compound, especially of drugs. Chaucer.  
Droggis, *confectouris* and apicels.  
Acts James V<sup>1</sup>, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 221.

**confeder** (kon-fed'ēr), v. t. [*ME. confederen*, < OF. *confederer*, F. *confédérer* = Sp. Pg. *confederar* = It. *confederarsi*, refl., < LL. *confederare*, *confederate*: see *confederate*, v.] To *confederate*.  
*Confedered* both by bonde and alliance.  
Chaucer, *Pity*, l. 42.

Having *confedered* with Oneale, Oconor, and other Irish potentates.  
Holinshed, *Chronicles*.

**confederacy** (kon-fed'ēr-ā-si), n.; pl. *confederacies* (-siz). [*ME. confederacie*, < OF. (AF.) *confederacie*, < ML. as if \**confederatia*, < LL. *confederatus*, pp.: see *confederate*, a., and -acy, Cf. *confederation*.] 1. A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action of any kind; a compact, league, or alliance.

This fable seems invented to shew the nature of the compacts and *confederacies* of princes.  
Bacon, *Political Fables*, II, Expl.

For he hath heard of our *confederacy*,  
And 'tis but wisdom to make strong against him.  
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

The friendships of the world are oft  
*Confederacies* in vice.  
Addison.

It is readily conceded that one of the strongest characteristics of a *confederacy* is, that it usually operates on the states or communities which compose it in their corporate capacity.  
Calhoun, *Works*, I. 166.

This first charge [against Suffolk] was based on the report that he had sold the realm to Charles VII., and had fortified Wallingford castle as headquarters for a *confederacy* against the independence of England.  
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 345.

2. An aggregation of persons, parties, states, or nations united by a league; a *confederation*.

In the great Delian *confederacy* which developed into the maritime empire of Athens, the *Ægean* cities were treated as allies rather than subjects.  
J. Fiske, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 75.

3. In law, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act; a conspiracy.

Folk that wisten of a conluracioun, whiche I clepe a *confederacie*, that was cast agens this tyrant.  
Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 53.

4. *Confederated* action; coöperation; concurrence.

Under the countenance and *confederacy*  
Of Lady Eleanor.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 1.

**Southern Confederacy**. Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*, a.) = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *League*, *Coalition*, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, *confederation*, union. See *confederation*.

**confederal** (kon-fed'ēr-al), a. [*L. com-*, together, + *fœdus* (*fœder-*), league: see *con-* and *federal*.] Of or pertaining to a *confederation*; composed of *confederated* states; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to the *confederacy* of the States under the Articles of *Confederation* (1781-89).

It is the disposition of the people of America to place their *confederal* government on the most respectable basis.  
J. F. Mercer, in Bancroft's *Hist. Const.*, I. 397.

**confederate** (kon-fed'ēr-āt), v.; pret. and pp. *confederated*, ppr. *confederating*. [*L. confederatus*, pp. of *confederare* (> obs. E. *confeder*, q. v.), unite in a league, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *fœderare*, league, < L. *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*, *federate*.] I. *intrans.* To unite in a league or alliance; join in a mutual contract or covenant.

They will not . . . [disturb] ye afforesaid Indians; either in their persons, buildings, cattle, or goods, directly or indirectly; nor will they *confederate* with any other against them.

Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 438.  
By words men . . . covenant and *confederate*.  
South.

It would be unequal to require South Carolina and Georgia to *confederate* on such terms.  
C. Pinckney, in Bancroft's *Hist. Const.*, II. 155.

II. *trans.* To cause to unite in a league; ally.  
To the end that when many [people] are *confederated* each may make the other the more strong.  
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, I. 10.

With these the Percies them *confederate*.  
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, iv. 23.

**confederate** (kon-fed'ēr-āt), a. and n. [= F. *confédéré* = Sp. Pg. *confederado* = It. *confederato*, < ML. *confederatus*, *confederatus*, a. and n., < LL. *confederatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. a. 1. United in a league; allied by compact or treaty; engaged in a *confederacy*; leagued; pertaining to a *confederacy*.

All the swords  
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,  
Could not have made this peace.  
Shak., *Cor.*, v. 3.

Zounds! go for the doctor, you scoundrel. You are all *confederate* murderers.  
Sheridan, *St. Patrick's Day*, II. 4.

The definition of a *confederate* republic seems simply to be "an assemblage of societies," or an association of two or more states into one state.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 102.

A gale,  
*Confederate* with the current of the soul,  
To speed my voyage.  
Wordsworth, *Prelude*, vi.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the *Confederate States of America*: as, the *Confederate* government or army.

During the following night the *Confederate* works on the opposite side of the river were abandoned and blown up.  
Am. Cyc., XVI. 182.

**Confederate States of America**, the name assumed by the southern States which seceded from the American Union in 1861-62, on the occasion of the election of a President (Abraham Lincoln) and Congress unfriendly to the institution of slavery, and formed a government under a constitution adopted by a general convention at Montgomery, Alabama, on March 11th, 1861. The *Confederate* ultimately consisted of the following eleven States, which adopted ordinances of secession in the order given: the first on December 20th, 1860, and the last on May 20th, 1861: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina. They were readmitted to their former status as equal members of the United States after a little more than four years of civil war (the first actual hostilities occurring at Fort Sumter in South Carolina on April 12th, 1861, and the last in Texas on May 13th, 1865), and after a period of reconstruction and the acceptance of certain amendments to the federal Constitution, one of which abolished slavery. Abbreviated C. S. A.

II. n. 1. One who is united or banded with another or others in a compact or league; a person or nation engaged in a *confederacy*; an ally; an associate; an accomplice.

The beast Caliban, and his *confederates*.  
Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,  
Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,  
With many more *confederates*, are in arms.  
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

Specifically—2. A citizen or subject of one of a number of *confederated* states; specifically (with a capital), a citizen or soldier of any one



of the southern States of the American Union which formed the Confederate States of America, who participated in or sympathized with the attempt to destroy the Union by secession and the prosecution of the civil war.

Not Federals or Confederates were ever more impartial in the confication of neutral chickens.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 9.

=Syn. 1. Friend, Companion, etc. (see associate), accomplice, accessory, abettor, fellow-conspirator.

**confederation** (kon-fed-er-ā-shon), n. [= F. *confédération* = Sp. *confederación* = Pg. *confederação* = It. *confederazione*, < ML. *confederatio*(n)-, LL. *confederatio*(n)-, < *confederare*, unite in a league: see confederate.] 1. The act of confederating, or the state of being confederated; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into a strict league and confederation. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

The Pleiades where one of the seven hath almost no light or visibility, though knit in the same confederation with those which half the world do at one time see. Jer. Taylor.

2. An aggregate or body of confederates, or of confederated states; the persons or states united by a league.

Although it [the canton of Zug] is a free republic, it is rather a confederation of four or five republics, each of which has its monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical branches, than a simple democracy. J. Adams, Works, IV. 321.

A confederation is a union, more or less complete, of two or more states which before were independent. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 104.

**Articles of Confederation**, in U. S. hist., the compact or constitution adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777 and ratified by the separate colonies within the next four years. The government formed under this compact, which went into effect on March 1st, 1781, was without an executive and judiciary, consisting simply of a congress of one house, in which each State had one vote; it was empowered to declare war and peace, make treaties with foreign powers, direct the land and naval forces in time of war, make requisitions upon the separate States for their quota of the money necessary for national expenses, regulate the value of coin, control the postal service, etc. As it had no power to enforce its laws upon the States, it soon fell into contempt, and on March 4th, 1789, expired by limitation under the provisions of the present Constitution.—**New England Confederation**, the union effected by the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven in 1643, suggested by the need of a common defense against the Dutch and the Indians. It was discontinued in 1684.—**Syn. Confederation, Confederacy, Federation.** A confederation or confederacy is sometimes distinguished from a federation as follows: Both designate a union of distinct states. In a federation, however, the essential sovereignty, as exercised toward foreign countries, is regarded as irrevocably deposited in the hands of the central government, and only a constitutionally limited autonomy in internal matters is retained by the constituent territories; while in a confederation the sovereignty may be conceived as still existing in the constituents and exercised more or less extensively by the general government as delegated agent: a confederacy is regarded as even less permanent than a confederation. Thus, the union of the thirteen colonies before 1789 was a confederation, while the United States since that time have constituted a federation. The above distinction, however, is not strictly adhered to in the ordinary use of these words.

**confederative** (kon-fed'er-ā-tiv), a. [*confederate* + *-ive*; = F. *confédératif*, etc.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a confederation. **confederator** (kon-fed'er-ā-tor), n. [= F. *confédérateur* = Pg. *confederador*, < LL. as if \**confederator*, < *confederare*, unite in a league: see confederate, v.] One who confederates; a confederate.

The King shall pay one hundred thousand crowns, whereof the one half the confederators shall and may employ when needs shall require. Grafton, Hen. VIII, an. 26.

**confer** (kon-fēr'), v.; pret. and pp. *conferred*, ppr. *conferring*. [Early mod. E. *conferre*; = D. *konfereren* = G. *konferiren* = Dan. *konferere*, < OF. *conferer*, F. *conférer* = Sp. Pg. *conferir* = It. *conferire*, < L. *conferre* (pp. *collatus*: see *collate*), bring together, collect, compare, consult together, confer, < *com-*, together, + *ferre* = E. *bear*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *defer*, *differ*, *infer*, *prefer*, *offer*, *refer*, *transfer*.] I. trans. 1†. To bring together.

And One Two Three make Six, in One *conferd*. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columns.

2. To compare; examine by comparison; collate.

I have also translated it into Englishe, so that he may *conferre* theime both to-githers, whereof (as I learned me affirme) cometh no small profecte. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxii.

He shall behold all the delights of the Hesperides . . . to be mere umbre, and imperfect figures, *conferred* with the most essential felicity of your court. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 6.

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature. Boyle.

[In this sense now obsolete except as used in the imperative in making reference to illustrative words or passages, in which use it coincides with, and is usually treated as, the Latin imperative *confer* (pron. kon-fēr), and commonly abbreviated *conf.* or *cf.*]

3. To bestow as a permanent gift; settle as a possession: followed by *on* or *upon*.

And confer fair Milan, With all the honours, on my brother. Shak., Tempest, I. 2.

The sovereignty Proud and imperious men usurp upon us, We *confer* on ourselves, and love those fetters We fasten to our freedoms. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, II. 2.

Coronation, to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him. South.

The Duke on the lady a kiss *conferred*, As the courtly custom was of yore. Browning, The Statue and the Bust.

4†. To contribute; conduce.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. Glanville.

=Syn. 3. Bestow, Grant, etc. See give.

II. *intrans.* To consult together on some special subject; compare opinions; carry on a discussion or deliberation. Formerly *confer* often meant simply to discourse, to talk, but it now implies conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere light talk or familiar conversation.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. Acts iv. 15.

If he [a man] *confer* little, he had need have a present wit. Bacon, Studies.

We have some secrets to *confer* about. Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1.

His eyes and his raiment *confer* much together as he goes in the street. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

**conferee** (kon-fēr-ē'), n. [*confer* + *-ee*]. 1. One who is conferred with; a member of a conference.

Provision has been made for two additional *conferees* on the part of our government. Science, IV. 47.

2. One on whom something is conferred.

**conference** (kon-fē-rens), n. [= D. *conferentie* = G. *konferenz* = Dan. *konference*, < F. *conférence* = Sp. Pg. *conferencia* = It. *conferenza*, < ML. *conferentia*, < L. *conferen*(t)-s, ppr. of *conferre*, compare, confer: see *confer*.] 1†. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

The mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations. Hooker.

2. The act of conferring or consulting together; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview and comparison or interchange of opinions. Specifically—(a) In diplomacy, a more or less informal meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries.

It has become rather difficult to draw any certain line between a congress and a *conference*. In theory, however, a congress has the power of deciding and concluding, while a *conference* can only discuss and prepare. Thus the *conferences* of Moerdyk and Gertruidenberg simply prepared the way for the treaties of Utrecht, while the congresses of Munster, Aix-la-Chapelle, Rastadt, Erfurt, Prague, Châtillon, Vienna, Laybach, and Verona were all more or less direct in their action and results. Blackwood's Mag.

(b) In British and American parliamentary usage, a species of negotiation between the two houses of Parliament or of Congress, conducted by managers appointed on both sides, for the purpose of reconciling differences. (c) *Eccles.*: (1) The annual assembly of ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England, for transacting business of an ecclesiastical nature. (2) In the *Met. Epis. Ch. of America*, the title of four judicatories: (1) An assembly, called the *general conference*, which meets once every four years, is composed of ministerial and lay delegates from the annual conferences, and is presided over by a general superintendent. (2) One of a number (now over 100) of assemblies, called *annual conferences*, which meet annually, take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters, collect statistics relating to the church, and have charge of benevolent contributions, current expenses, etc. (3) An assembly of the itinerant and local preachers, the exhorters, the stewards of a district, and a class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent from each pastoral charge, called the *district conference*, meeting annually or semi-annually. (4) An assembly, termed the *quarterly conference*, of all the itinerant and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class-leaders, trustees of churches, and first superintendents of Sunday-schools, in a circuit or station, under the presidency of a presiding elder. It hears complaints and appeals, examines into the character of preachers, licenses ministers, tries those against whom charges are preferred, and makes appointments and removals. (5) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (1) A voluntary local assembly of priests; a pastoral conference. (2) An assembly of priests called by a college; a chapter conference. (3) In some Protestant churches, as the Congregational, a local assembly of representatives from several neighboring churches. 3. Discourse; talk; conversation.

Reading maketh a full man, *conference* a ready man, and writing an exact man. Bacon, Studies.

God save your grace, I do beseech your majesty, To have some *conference* with your grace alone. Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

At this Time the Duke of York, under pretence of coming to the Parliament, comes out of Ireland; and at London had private *Conference* with John, Duke of Norfolk. Baker, Chronicles, p. 192.

4. A lecture. [Rare.]

Monsieur Liré, the Vaudols clergyman, who had given *conferences* on the history of the Waldenses. George Eliot, Middlemarch, II.

**Bering Sea Conference**. See *seal*.—**Hampton Court Conference**, a conference appointed by James I. at Hampton Court, in 1604, to settle the disputes between the Puritan party and the High-church party in the Church of England. It was conducted on three days (January 14th, 16th, and 18th), and resulted in a few alterations of the liturgy, but entirely failed to secure the objects sought by the Puritans. An important indirect result of it was the revision of the Bible called the King James or authorized version, which was suggested at that time.—**Savoy Conference**, a conference held at the Savoy palace in London, after the restoration of Charles II. (1661), between twenty-one Episcopals and an equal number of Presbyterians, for the purpose of securing ecclesiastical unity. It utterly failed, leaving both parties more bitterly hostile than before.

**conferencing** (kon-fēr-en-sing), n. [*confer* + *-ing*]. The act of conferring together or holding a conference; consultation. [Rare.]

There was of course long *conferencing*, long consulting. Carlyle, Frederick the Great, XII. 11.

**confidential** (kon-fēr-en-shal), a. [*confer* + *-ence* (ML. *confertia*) + *-al*]. Of or relating to conference. [Rare.]

**conferment** (kon-fēr'ment), n. [*confer* + *-ment*]. The act of conferring, as a university degree or a church living.

A kind of ecclesiastical communism, cherishing his connection for the chance it gives him of holding his hand on the spigot of churchly *conferment*. New Princeton Rev., I. 40.

**conferrable** (kon-fēr'a-bl), a. [*confer* + *-able*]. Capable of being conferred or bestowed.

It qualifies a gentleman for any *conferrable* honour. Waterhouse, Arms and Armoury, p. 94.

**conferral** (kon-fēr'al), n. [*confer* + *-al*]. The act of conferring; bestowment. [Rare.]

**conferrer** (kon-fēr'ēr), n. 1. One who confers or consults.—2. One who bestows.

Several persons, as *conferrers* or receivers, have found their account in it. Richardson, Pamela, xxxii.

**conferruminate, conferruminated** (kon-fēr'mi-nāt, -nā-ted), a. [*confer* + *-uminate*, pp. of *conferruminare*, solder together, < *com-*, together, + *ferruminare*, solder, < *ferrumen* (*ferrum*-), solder, < *ferrum*, iron.] Soldered together; consolidated as if soldered together; specifically, in bot., closely adherent, so as to be separated with difficulty, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut.

**Conferva** (kon-fēr'vā), n. [NL., < L. *conferva*, a kind of water-plant, so called on account of its supposed healing power, < *confervere*, boil together, grow together, heal.] 1. A genus in which the older botanists placed many very heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams. It has been much restricted by various authors, and is now limited to green algae composed of simple many-celled filaments, not gelatinous, growing in fresh water. See *Tribomena*, in the supplement. 2. [*l. c.*; pl. *confervæ* (-vê)]. The common name of plants of this genus.

**Confervaceæ** (kon-fēr-vā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Conferva* + *-aceæ*]. A name used by Harvey and some other algologists to include certain green, filamentous, many-celled algae which are now variously placed by different authors. See *Confervales*, in the supplement.

**confervaceous** (kon-fēr-vā'shi-us), a. Of or belonging to the *Confervaceæ*; having the characters of the *Confervaceæ*.

**confervæ**, n. Plural of *conferva*, 2.

**conferval** (kon-fēr'val), a. and n. [*confer* + *-al*]. I. a. Of or related to the genus *Conferva*; consisting of plants of the order *Confervaceæ*: as, the *conferral* alliance. Lindley.

II. n. A plant of the order *Confervaceæ*. **confervite** (kon-fēr'vit), n. [*confer* + *-ite*]. A fossil plant, occurring chiefly in the Chalk formation, apparently allied to the aquatic species of *Conferva*. Page.

**confervogonidium** (kon-fēr-vō-gō-nid'i-um), n.; pl. *confervogonia* (-gō). [NL., < *Conferva* + *gonidium*]. In lichenology, a gonidium resembling a confervoid alga.

**confervoid** (kon-fēr'vōid), a. and n. [*confer* + *-oid*]. I. a. In bot., resembling a *conferva*; consisting of slender green filaments.

II. n. An alga of the group *Confervoides*.

**Confervoides** (kon-fēr-vo'id-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Conferva* + *-oides*]. Same as *Confervaceæ*, but according to some older authors including other related groups.

**confess** (kən-fes'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confessed* (formerly, and still sometimes, *confest*), ppr. *confessing*. [*< ME. confessen, < OF. (and F.) confesser = Pr. confessor, confessor = Sp. confesar = Pg. confessar = It. confessare, < ML. confessare, freq. of L. confiteri, pp. confessus, confess, own, avow, < com-, together, + fateri, acknowledge, akin to fari, speak, > fabula, tale, fable, fama, report, fame, fatum, fate: see fable, fame, fate. Cf. profess.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make avowal or admission of, as of a fault, a crime, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; own; acknowledge; avow.

Do you *confess* the bond? *Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.*  
What better can we do, than, to the place  
Repairing where he judged us, prostrate fall  
Before him reverent; and there *confess*  
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg?  
*Milton, P. L., x. 1088.*

He that *confesses* his sin, and prays for pardon, hath  
punished his fault. *Jer. Taylor.*

**2.** Reflexively, to make an admission or an inculpatory statement concerning; acknowledge to be; specifically, acknowledge the sins or moral faults of, as in auricular confession to a priest: as, I *confess myself* in error or at fault.

I beseech you, punish me not with your hard thoughts,  
wherein I *confess* me much guilty to deny so fair and excellent ladies anything. *Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.*

He hath *confessed himself* to Morgan, whom he supposes to be a friar. *Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.*

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison, Spectator.*

**3.** *Eccles.*, to receive the confession of; act as a confessor to.

I have *confess'd* her, and I know her virtue. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1.*

**4.** To acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims; recognize; own; avow; declare belief in.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven. *Mat. x. 32.*

Some deny there is any God, some *confess*, yet believe it not. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 638.*

**5.** To grant; admit; concede.

If that the king  
Have any way your good deserts forgot,  
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,  
He bids you name your griefs.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.*

You have the nobler soul, I must *confess* it,  
And are the greater master of your goodness.  
*Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.*

**6.** To reveal by circumstances; show by effect; disclose; prove; attest. [*Poetical.*]

Nor more a Mortal, but her self appears:  
Her Face refulgent, and Majestic Mien,  
*Confess'd* the Goddess. *Congreve, Hymn to Venus.*  
Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mould.  
*Pope, Odyssey.*

The lovely stranger stands *confess'd*  
A maid in all her charms.  
*Goldsmith, The Hermit.*

**=Syn.** 1. *Admit, Avow, etc.* See *acknowledge*.

**II. intrans.** 1. To make confession or avowal; disclose or admit a crime, fault, debt, etc.

Bring me unto my trial when you will.  
Died he not in his bed? where should he die?  
Can I make men live, who they will or no?  
O! torture me no more, I will *confess*.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.*

**2.** *Eccles.*, to make known one's sins or the state of one's conscience to a priest.

The mendicant priests of Buddha are bound to *confess* twice a month, at the new and full moon.  
*J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. iv. § 6.*

**confessant** (kən-fes'ant), *n.* [*< F. confessant, ppr. of confesser, confess: see confess and -ant.*] One who confesses to a priest.

The *confessant* kneels down before the priest sitting on a raised chair above him. *Bacon, Apophthegma.*

**confessary** (kən-fes'a-ri), *n.* [*< ML. confessarius, one who confesses, or receives a confession, < L. confessus, pp. of confiteri, confess: see confess.*] One who receives a confession.

Treacherous *confessaries*. *Bp. Hall, Works, II. 289.*

**confessed** (kən-fest'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of confess, v.*] Admitted; avowed; undeniable; evident.

Good — great and *confessed* good. *Locke.*

**confessedly** (kən-fes'ed-li), *adv.* By confession or admission; admittedly. (a) By one's own confession or acknowledgment; avowedly.

These prelusive hymns were often the composition *confessedly* of the chanters. *De Quincy, Homer, II.*

(b) By general consent or admission.

His noble, fine horses, the best *confessedly* in England. *Pepys, Diary, II. 313.*

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

**confession** (kən-fesh'on), *n.* [*< ME. confession, -ioun = D. konfessie = G. confession = Dan. Sw. konfession, < OF. (and F.) confession = Sp. confesión = Pg. confissão = It. confessione, < L. confessio(n-), confession, < confiteri, pp. confessus, confess: see confess.*] 1. The act of confessing. (a) The acknowledgment of a fault or wrong, or of any act or obligation adverse to one's reputation or interest.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded;  
But, with a crafty madness, keeps aloof,  
When we would bring him on to some *confession*  
Of his true state. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.*

Giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*,  
which is hard usage. *Sir W. Temple.*

(b) The act of making an avowal; profession.

I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good *confession*. *1 Tim. vi. 13.*

(c) *Eccles.*, a disclosing of sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor: often called *auricular confession*. In both the Eastern and the Western Church confession is one of the four parts of the sacrament of penance, viz., contrition, confession, absolution, and satisfaction. See *sacramental confession*.

Of his fader say,  
Which to Rome to the holy fader came  
Hys *confession* to declare away.  
*Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5120.*

*Auricular confession*, as commonly called, or the private and special *confession* of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution, an imperative duty in the Church of Rome, . . . was left to each man's discretion. *Hallam.*

(d) In *common law*, an admission or acknowledgment of guilt. A *judicial confession* is a confession made in court, or before an examining magistrate. An *extra-judicial confession* is one made not in the course of legal prosecution for the offense, but out of court, whether made to an official or a non-official person. (e) In *Rom. law*, the admission by the defendant of the plaintiff's claim. It was either *in jure* (that is, before the pretor, and before the case had been referred to a judge to be tried) or *in judicio* (that is, made after the case had been so referred).

**2.** In *liturgies*: (a) In many Oriental and early liturgies, a form of prayer acknowledging sinfulness and unworthiness, said by the priest before the celebration of the eucharist: also called the *apologia*. (b) In the Roman and other Latin masses, the Confiteor, or form of general acknowledgment of sins, said first by the celebrant and then by the assistants, and followed by the Misereatur and Indulgentiam before the priest ascends to the altar and proceeds to the Introit. (c) In the Anglican communion office, the form of general acknowledgment of sins made by the celebrant and the communicants. (d) In the liturgy of St. Chrysostom, and in the Alexandrine and other Oriental liturgies, the profession of faith, made before communicating, that the consecrated elements are really and truly the body and blood of Christ.

**—3.** A formula which comprises articles of religious faith; a creed to be assented to or signed as a preliminary to admission to the membership of a church, or to certain offices of authority in the church: usually called a *confession of faith*. The great confessions of faith of the Protestant Christian church are: the Augsburg Confession (1530), a part of the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the first and second Helvetic confessions (1536 and 1566), symbols of the Reformed churches of Switzerland, the latter being approved by nearly all the Reformed churches of the Continent and of England and Scotland; the Gallican Confession (1559), also called the Confession of Rochelle, prepared by Calvin and his pupil De Chandieu, the symbol of the French Protestant church; the Belgic Confession (1561, revised 1619), the symbol of the Reformed churches in Belgium and the Netherlands, and of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the first Scotch Confession (1560) and the second Scotch Confession or the National Covenant (1581), the symbols of the Scotch church before the adoption of the Westminster Confession; the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England (1563 and 1571); the American revision of the same (1801), the symbol of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the Irish Article (1615) and the Lambeth Articles (1595), the symbols of the Church of Ireland; the Canons of the Synod of Dort (1619), at present recognized by the Dutch Church, and by the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the Westminster Confession (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church in England, and of Scotland (taking the place in Scotland of the so-called Scotch confessions), and, with some alterations, of the Presbyterian Church of America; the Savoy Confession (1658), adopted by the Independents at the Savoy palace, London; the declaration of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1833), of the Boston (United States) National Council (1865), and of the Oberlin National Council (1871), symbols of Congregational churches; the Articles of Religion (1784) of the Methodist Church; the Confession of 1838, and the New Hampshire Confession (1833), symbols of the Baptist Church. See *catechism, creed*.

**4.** [*ML. confessio(n-).*] The tomb of a martyr or confessor. If an altar was erected over the grave, the name was extended also to the altar and to the subterranean chamber in which it stood. In later times a basilica was sometimes erected over the chamber; the high altar was placed over the altar on the tomb below, and so this high altar also, and subsequently the entire building, was called a *confession*. Also called *confessional*, and in the

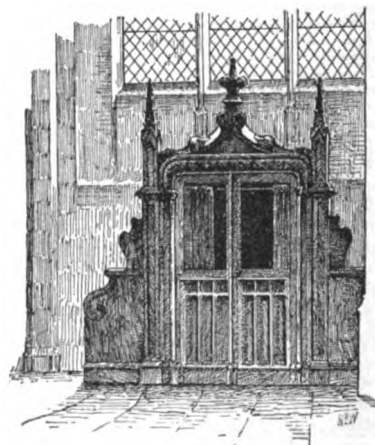
Greek Church *catabasis* or *catabasis*. — **Auricular confession**. See *sacramental confession*, below. — **Confession and avoidance**, in *law*, the substance of a pleading by which the party admits the allegation of his adversary's pleading to be true, but states some new matter by way of avoiding its legal effect. — **Confession of faith**. See 3, above. — **Confession of judgment**, the acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a court or a justice of the peace, etc., on which judgment may be entered and execution issued. — **General confession**. (a) A confession made to a priest of sins committed by the penitent since baptism or since infancy, or for any long period, so far as those sins can be remembered; a confession made in preparation for baptism by one baptized after coming to years of discretion, also before admission to a monastic order. (b) [*cap.*] In the Book of Common Prayer: (1) The form of acknowledgment of sins to be said by the minister and the whole congregation at the beginning of Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer. (2) The form of confession in the Communion office. — **Judgment by confession**, a judgment obtained on a confession made to a court or a magistrate, or by the withdrawal of the defense, or against a plaintiff by *noles prosequi*. — **Sacramental or auricular confession**, the act or practice of confessing sins to a priest, for the purpose of receiving absolution. At a very early period, for gross apostasy or other public sins, public confession was required as a condition precedent to partaking of the communion. Public confession was abolished for practical reasons. Auricular confession was always universally obligatory in the West. Confession and Communion at Easter were enjoined by the fourth Lateran Council A.D. 1215. It is required in the Roman Catholic Church from all who are conscious of mortal sins, and is regarded as essential to absolution and divine pardon, and a necessary prerequisite to partaking of the communion. Priests are bound in the strongest manner never to disclose a secret thus confided to them. Confession is obligatory in the Orthodox Greek and in the Armenian Church. The Anglican Church differs from the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Church in not making it obligatory, but leaving it to the conscience of the individual. — **Seal of confession**, in the *Rom. Cath.* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, absolute secrecy incumbent on a priest with regard to all private confessions of sins made to him. A similar secrecy is enjoined by the 113th canon of the Church of England. Also called the *seal*, and the *sacramental seal*.

**confessional** (kən-fesh'on-al), *a. and n.* [*I. a. = F. confessionnel = It. confessionale, < ML. confessionalis, adj., < L. confessio(n-), confession. II. n. = F. confessionnal = It. confessionale, confessionnal (seat), = Sp. confessional (obs.), a confessional tract, = Pg. confessional, one who confesses, < ML. confessionale, a confessional, prop. neut. of confessionalis, adj.: see above.*] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to a confession or creed.

The old *confessional* barriers of the Scottish faith. *Tulloch.*

**2.** Of or pertaining to the act or practice of confessing to a priest. See *sacramental confession*, under *confession*.

**II. n.** 1. A small cabinet, stall, or box in a Roman Catholic church in which the priest sits to hear confessions. It usually has a door in front by which the priest enters, and a small window on one or



Confessional.—Church of St. Étienne du Mont, Paris.

both sides, through which the penitent speaks. Confessionals are often constructed in three divisions, the central one having a seat for the priest, and some are elaborately carved. Also called *confession-chair*, *confessionary*, and *shriving-pew*.

**2.** Same as *confession*, 4. **confessionalism** (kən-fesh'on-al-izm), *n.* [*< confessional + -ism.*] Devotion to the maintenance of a creed or church confession; the tendency to construct confessions or creeds. [*Rare.*]

The seventeenth century is the period of scholastic orthodoxy, polemic *confessionalism*, and comparative stagnation. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.*

**confessionalist** (kən-fesh'on-al-ist), *n.* [*< confessional + -ist.*] A priest who hears confessions; a confessor.

**confessionary** (kən-fesh'gən-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. \*confessionarius* (neut. *confessionarium*, confessionary), *< L. confessio(n-),* confession: see *confession*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of auricular confession.

A kind of *confessionary* litany.

*Prideaux, Euchologia* (1656), p. 220.

**II. n.; pl. confessionaries** (-riz). 1. Same as *confessionary*, 1. [Rare.]

We concur in the opinion that these stalls . . . have been improperly termed *confessionaries* or *confessionals*. *Archæologia*, 1792, p. 290.

2. (*a*) A niche in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. Also called *altar-cavity*. (*b*) A chamber under or near an altar, intended for similar purposes: in this sense often used as equivalent to *confession*, 4.

The original Saxon cathedral of Canterbury had a crypt beneath the eastern apse, . . . "fabricated," according to Eadmer, "in the likeness of the *confessionary* of St. Peter at Rome." *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 667.

**confession-chair** (kən-fesh'gən-châr), *n.* Same as *confessionary*, 1.

**confessionist** (kən-fesh'gən-ist), *n.* [= *F. confessoriste* = *Pg. confessorista*; as *confession* + *-ist*.] 1. One who makes a profession of faith.

Protestant and Romish *confessionists*.

*Ep. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar*, Ded.

2. A Lutheran who held to the Augsburg formula. *O. Shipley*.

**confessor** (kən-fes'or; formerly, and still often as the distinctive cognomen of the Anglo-Saxon king Edward III., kən-fes-or), *n.* [*< ME. confessor*, *confessor*, *< OF. confessor*, *F. confesseur* = *Sp. confesor* = *Pg. confessor* = *It. confessore*, *< LL. confessor*, a confessor (of Christianity), a martyr, *< L. confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess: see *confess*.] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges a crime, a fault, or an obligation.

Her confession agreed exactly (which was afterwards verified in the other *confessors*) with the accusations of the afflicted. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris.*, vi. 7.

2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion; specifically, one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in spite of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with *martyr*; afterward it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace; and it was used also for such Christians as lived a good life and died with the reputation of sanctity: as, Edward the Confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

With him we likewise seat

The sumptuous shined king, good Edward, from the last Of that renowned name by *Confessor* express'd.

*Drayton, Polyolbion*, xiv. 1066

3. One who hears confessions; specifically, a priest who hears confession and grants absolution; distinctively, as a title of office, a priest employed as a private spiritual director, as of a king or other great personage. Formerly, at European courts, the office of confessor was a very important one, giving its incumbent great privileges and influence, and often great power politically.

Hys *confessor* come, hym gan to confesse,

And ther before hym made to say a messe.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 6094.

Sometime *confessor* to the kynge your father.

*Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron.*, II. cxxix.

Such is my name, and such my tale,

*Confessor*! to thy secret ear

I breathe the sorrows I bewail.

*Byron, The Glaur.*

The queen's tenderness of conscience led her to take counsel of her *confessor*, not merely in regard to her own spiritual concerns, but all the great measures of her administration. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 5.

**confest** (kən-fest'), *An old and occasional modern preterit and past participle of confess.*

So Samson to his foe his force *confest*;

And to be shorn lay slumbering on her breast.

*Dryden, The Medal*, I. 73.

**confestly** (kən-fest'li), *adv.* An old spelling of *confessedly*.

That principle . . . *confestly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

**confetti, confetet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *confit*. **confetto** (kən-fet'tō), *n.*; pl. *confetti* (-ti). [*It.*, *< ML. confectum*, a sweetmeat: see *confect*, *n.*, and *confit*, *n.*] 1. A bonbon or sweetmeat.—2. A small pellet made of lime or plaster in imitation of a bonbon, used in Italy during carnival-time by the revelers for pelting one another in the streets.

**confident** (kən-fish'gnt), *a.* [*< L. conficiens* (*-t-*), pp. of *conficere*, produce, cause, effect: see *confect*, *v.*] Accomplishing; officiating.

**confidant** (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [*< F. confidant*, *m.*, *confidante*, *f.*, now *confident*, *m.*, *confidente*, *f.*: see *confident*.] 1. A person intrusted with the confidence of another; one to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend.

Hobby being a *confidant* of the Protector's.

*By. Burnet, Hist. Reformation*, an. 1547.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*.

*Martinus Scriblerus*.

He [John Adams] had but one *confidant*, his wife; but one intimate friend, the mother of his children.

*Theodore Parker, Historic Americans*, vi.

2. A part of a woman's coiffure usual in the seventeenth century; a small curl worn near the ear.

**confidante** (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [See *confidant*.] A female *confidant*.

You do not see one helpless in a hundred whose fate does not turn upon this circumstance of choosing a *confidante*.

*Steele, Spectator*, No. 118.

**confide** (kən-fid'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confided*, ppr. *confiding*. [= *OF. confider*, *confeder*, also *confier*, *F. confier* = *Pr. confidar* = *Sp. Pg. confiar* = *It. confidare*, *< ML. \*confidare* for *L. confidere*, trust fully, be assured, confide, rely, *< com-*, together, + *fidere*, trust: see *faith*, *fidelity*.] 1. *intrans.* To have faith; place trust; repose confidence: used absolutely or with *in*: as, the prince *confided* in his ministers.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*.

*Congreve, Love for Love*.

Judge before friendship, then *confide* till death.

*Young, Night Thoughts*, II. 570.

II. *trans.* To intrust; commit unreservedly to the charge, knowledge, or good faith of: followed by *to*: as, to *confide* something valuable to one; to *confide* a secret to some one; a prince *confides* a negotiation to his envoy.

Thou art the only one to whom I dare *confide* my folly.

*Lord Lyttelton, Persian Letters*.

= *Syn. Intrust*, *Consign*, etc. See *commit*.

**confidence** (kon-fi-dens), *n.* [= *D. konfidentie* = *F. confidence*, intimacy, a secret, a (legal) trust, in older form *confiance*, confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, *OF. confiance* = *Pr. confidencia* = *Sp. confidencia*, *confianza* = *Pg. confidencia*, *confiança* = *It. confidenza*, *confianza*, *< L. confidentia*, confidence, self-confidence, audacity, impudence, *< confiden* (*-t-*), *confident*, self-confident: see *confident*.] 1. Assurance of mind or firm belief in the good will, integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth or certainty of a proposition or an assertion; trust; reliance.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put *confidence* in man.

*Ps. cxviii.*, 8.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity.

*South.*

A cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God. *Macaulay*.

2. Reliance on one's own powers, resources, or circumstances; belief in one's own competency; self-reliance; assurance.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*

At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering *confidence* and animation as she proceeded, drew forth . . . soft aerial harmony. *Irring, Alhambra*, p. 367.

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; one who or that which gives assurance or security. [Archaic.]

The Lord shall be thy *confidence*.

*Prov. III.*, 26.

Trust not to the omnipotency of gold, and say unto it, Thou art my *confidence*. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, I. 8.

4. Boldness; courage; disregard or defiance of danger.

Preaching the kingdom of God . . . with all *confidence*.

*Acts xviii.*, 31.

But *confidence* then bore thee on; secure

Either to meet no danger, or to find

Matter of glorious trial. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 1175.

5. A secret; a private or confidential communication: as, to exchange *confidences*.—**Confidence game**, a kind of swindle practised principally in large cities upon unwary strangers, the swindler, usually under the pretense of old acquaintance, gaining the confidence of his victim, and then robbing or fleeing him at cards or betting, or otherwise; bunko.—**Confidence man**, one who endeavors to swindle strangers by the confidence game; a bunko-steerer; one who by a plausible story, and with great assurance, gains the confidence of another, with a dishonest purpose.—**In confidence**, as a secret or private matter, not to be divulged or communicated to others: as, I told him *in confidence*.

I shall only send over a very few copies to very particular friends, *in confidence*, and burn the rest.

*Jefferson*, in Bancroft's *Hist. Const.*, I. 437.

In the *confidence* of sharing or trusted with the private opinions, plans, or purposes of.

They all were inclined to believe that I was a man in the *confidence* of Ali Bey, and that his hostile designs against Mecca were laid aside. *Bruce, Source of the Nile*, I. 253.

To take (a person) into one's confidence, to communicate some private matter or matters to him, or to confide to him affairs of importance.

**confident** (kon-fi-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. confidant*, now *confident*, intimate, confidential (usually as a noun), in older form *confiant*, confiding, confident, self-confident, = *Sp. Pg. confidente*, *confiante* = *It. confidente*, *< L. confiden* (*-t-*), *confident*, i. e., self-confident, in good or bad sense, bold, daring, audacious, impudent, prop. ppr. of *confidere*, trust fully, confide: see *confide*, and cf. *confidant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having strong belief; fully assured.

I am *confident*, and fully persuaded, yet dare not take my oath of my salvation.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, I. 59.

I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy.

*Boyle*.

2. *Confiding*; not entertaining suspicion or distrust.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,

As I am *confident* and kind to thee.

*Shak., Tit. And.*, I. 1.

3. Relying on one's self; full of assurance; bold; sometimes, overbold.

Both valiant, as men despising death both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome.

*Sir P. Sidney*.

The fool rageth, and is *confident*.

*Prov. xiv.*, 16.

As *confident* as is the falcon's flight

Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight.

*Shak., Rich. II.*, I. 3.

It is hard to say that there hath ever been an Age wherein vice, such as the very Heathens abhorred, hath been more *confident* and daring than in this.

*Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. viii.

Do you think I could ever catch at the *confident* addresses of a secure admirer?

*Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, v.

4. Giving occasion for confidence. [Rare.]

The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous.

*Jer. Taylor*.

**Confident person**, in *Soots law*, a partner in trade; a factor, steward, or confidential man of business; also, a servant or other dependant. = *Syn.* 1. *Sure*, *Certain*, *Confident*, *Positive*, *Dogmatic*. *Sure* is the simplest and most general of these words; it has the strength of simplicity. *Certain* suggests the idea of having been freed from doubt, having been made sure. *Confident* belongs especially in the field of reliant action: as, he is *confident* of success. In regard to opinion or belief it may mean no more than *sure*, or it may suggest reliance, as on one's own judgment or upon evidence: as, a *confident* expectation, hope, belief. It implies a desire for that of which one is *confident*. *Positive* runs close to over-confidence or dogmatism: as, he was *positive* that he had made no mistake; it expresses emphatic certainty that will not entertain a doubt of its correctness. (For *dogmatic*, see *magisterial*.) That *confident* and *positive* depend somewhat upon the will, and not merely, like *sure* and *certain*, upon the understanding, is shown by the fact that it is not correct to say "I will not be *certain*, or *sure*, about this," while it is correct to say "I will not be *positive*, or *confident*, about it."

I am *sure* I did but speak. *Tennyson, Maud*, xix. 3.

Now, therefore, do I rest,

A prophet certain of my prophecy,

That never shadow of mistrust can cross

Between us. *Tennyson, Geraldine*.

I am *confident* if he [Captain Swan] had made a motion to go to any English Factory, most of his Men would have consented to it.

*Dampier, Voyages*, I. 364.

Some *positive*, persisting fops we know,

Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so.

*Pope, Essay on Criticism*, I. 568.

II. *n.* A *confidant*.

In so great reputation of sanctity, so mighty concourse of people, such great multitudes of disciples and *confidents*, and such throngs of admirers, he was humble without mixtures of vanity.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 86.

You love me for no other end

Than to become my *confident* and friend;

As such I keep no secret from your sight.

*Dryden, Aurengzebe*.

**confidential** (kon-fi-den'shal), *a.* [= *D. konfidentieel* = *Dan. konfidentiel*, *< F. confidenciel* = *Sp. Pg. confidencial* = *It. confidenziale*, *< L.* as if *\*confidentialis*, *< confidentia*, confidence: see *confidence*.] 1. Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs: as, a *confidential* friend or clerk.—2. Intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence; spoken or written in confidence; secret.

A *confidential* correspondence.

*Chesterfield*.

*Confidential* communications.

*Burke, A Regicide Peace*, iii.

**Confidential communication**. See *privileged communication*, under *communication*.—**Confidential relation**, in law, a relation of parties, as that of attorney and client, guardian and ward, in which one is bound to act for the benefit of the other, and can take no advantage to himself from his acts relating to the interests of the other. Such a relation arises whenever a continuous trust is reposed by one person in the skill or integrity of another, or when any property, or the pecuniary or personal interest of a person, or the custody of his body, is placed in charge of another.

**confidentiality** (kon-fi-den-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*confidential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being confidential; specifically, in *law*, the relation existing between a client and his counsel or agent, or between husband and wife, or a ward and his guardian, etc., in reference to the trust placed in one by the other. See *confidential relation*, under *confidential*, and *privileged communication*, under *communication*.

**confidentially** (kon-fi-den-shi-al-i), *adv.* In a confidential manner; in reliance on secrecy: as, to tell a person something *confidentially*.

**confidently** (kon-fi-dent-li), *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; dogmatically.

Where Duty bids, he confidently steers.

Cowper, On Horace's Ode, ll. 10.

It was confidently urged that the artisans might be trusted to understand and manage their own interests better than their masters could do for them.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 4.

**confidentness** (kon-fi-dent-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being confident; confidence.

**confider** (kon-fi-dér), *n.* One who confides; one who trusts in or intrusts to another. *W. Montague.*

**confiding** (kon-fi-ding), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of confide*, *v.*] Trusting; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous: as, a man of a *confiding* disposition.

Felt

The deep, deep joy of a *confiding* thought.

Wordsworth, Sonnets, ll. 22.

He had a *confiding* wife, and he treated her as *confiding* wives only are treated.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

We miss the *confiding* naturalness of the warm-hearted physician.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 381.

**confidingly** (kon-fi-ding-li), *adv.* In a *confiding* manner; trustfully.

**confidingness** (kon-fi-ding-nes), *n.* The quality of being *confiding*; *confiding* disposition; trustfulness.

**configure** (kon-fig-ū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *configured*, ppr. *configuring*. [*L. configuratus*, pp. of *configurare*, form after something: see *figure*.] To exhibit or assume congruity in plan, or in the combination of figures or parts. [Rare.]

In comely architecture it may be  
Known by the name of uniformity;  
Where pyramids to pyramids relate,  
And the whole fabrick doth *configure*.

Jordan, Poems.

**configuration** (kon-fig-ū-rā-shon), *n.* [= *F. configuration* = *Sp. configuración* = *Pg. configuração* = *It. configurazione*, < *LL. configuratio* (n-), < *L. configurare*, pp. *configuratus*, form after something: see *figure*.] 1. External form, figure, or shape, especially as resulting from the disposition and relation of the parts; external aspect or appearance; contour.

The natural *configuration* of the ground, as well as the course of history, had gathered these shires [of Wessex] into three great groups. *J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng.*, p. 302.

Change, both gradual and sudden, has been exhibited in the *configuration* and climate of all portions of the surface of the globe. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 351.

2. In *astrol.*, relative position or aspect of the planets.

The aspects, conjunctions and *configurations* of the stars. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, ll. 9.

They [astrologers] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. *Whewell.*

3. In *modern astron.*, any noticeable grouping of stars which may aid in identifying them.—

4. In *analytical mech.*, the relative positions of the parts of a system at any moment.

When a material system is considered with respect to the relative position of its parts, the assemblage of relative positions is called the *configuration* of the system. *Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion*, iv.

5. In *geom.*, a ruled surface considered as a locus of rays; also, a system of three linear complexes.

**configure** (kon-fig-ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *configured*, ppr. *configuring*. [= *F. configurer* = *Sp. Pg. configurar* = *It. configurare*, < *L. configurare*, form after something, < *com-*, together, according, + *figurare*, form, < *figura*, figure; see *figure*, and cf. *configure*.] To form; dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape; make like in form or figure. [Rare.]

Configuring themselves into human shape.

Bentley, Sermons, iv.

Man is spirit, a nature *configured* to God.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 83.

**confineable** (kon-fi-nā-bl), *a.* [*< confine* + *-able*.] Capable of being confined or restricted.

Not *confineable* to any limits. *Bp. Hall, Remains*, p. 90.

**confine** (kon-fin), *a.* [*< OF. confin* = *Sp. confin* = *Pg. confin* = *It. confino*, bordering, contiguous, < *L. confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining, < *com-*, together, + *finis*, an end, limit, border: see *finis*, *final*.] Bordering; having a common boundary; adjacent; contiguous. [Rare.]

He was sent to discover the straits of Magellan, and *confine* places. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 257.

**confine** (kon-fin), *n.* [*< F. confin*, *OF. confin*, also *confine*, = *Sp. confin* = *Pg. confin* = *It. confine*, also *confino* and *confina* (all usually in pl.), < *L. confine*, neut., *ML.* also *confinis*, a border, boundary (cf. *L. confinis*, masc., a neighbor, *confinium*, a border, limit, boundary, neighborhood), < *confinis*, adj., at the end or border, adjoining: see *confine*, *a.* In the sense of 'prison' the noun *confine* is from the verb.] 1. A boundary-line or limit; bound; border; precinct.

Still hovering between the *confines* of that which he dares not see openly, and that which he will not be sincerely. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.*, Pref.

You are old;  
Nature in you stands upon the very verge  
Of her *confine*.

Shak., Lear, ll. 4.

Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea. *Locke, On Romans, Synopsis.*

2. That part of a territory which is at or near the border; the frontier: used generally in the plural, and often figuratively: as, the *confines* of France or of Scotland.

And now in little space  
The *confines* met of empyrean heaven,  
And of this world.

Milton, P. L., x. 821.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night:  
And Phosphor, on the *confines* of the light,  
Promis'd the sun. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*, I. 1396.

3. Territory; region; district.

In as many journeys may they gon fro Jerusalem, unto other *Confynyes* of the Superficialite of the Erthe beyonde. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 183.

And Caesar's spirit . . .  
Shall in these *confines*, with a monarch's voice,  
Cry "Havoc," and let slip the dogs of war.

Shak., J. C., III. 1.

4. An inhabitant of a contiguous district; a neighbor.

Exchange gold for household stuff with their *confines*. *Eden, tr. of R. Martyr's Decades*, p. 89 (Ord MS.).

5. A place of confinement; a prison.

*Confines*, wards, and dungeons. *Shak., Hamlet*, II. 2.

6. In *geom.* of *n-dimensions*, that which corresponds to a closed volume in three dimensions. = *Syn. Bounds*, *Border*, etc. See *boundary*.

**confine** (kon-fin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confined*, ppr. *confining*. [*< F. confiner*, border, trans. shut up, inclose, = *Sp. Pg. confinar* = *It. confinare*, < *ML. confinare*, *confiniare*, border on, set bounds, *confinire*, border on, < *L. confinis*, bordering on: see *confine*, *a.*] 1. *trans.* To have a common boundary; border; abut; be in contact: followed by *on* or *with*.

Where your gloomy bounds  
*Confine* with heaven.

Milton, P. L., II. 977.

Full in the midst of this created space,  
Betwixt heaven, earth, and skies, there stands a place  
Confining on all three.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 68.

On the South it is *confined* with Pamphilia.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

II. *trans.* To restrict within bounds; limit; inclose; bound; hence, imprison; immure; shut up.

Therefore wast thou  
Deservedly *confin'd* into this rock,  
Who hadst deserv'd more than a prison.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2.

Those who do *confine* the Church of God either to particular nations, churches, or families, have made it far narrower than our Saviour ever meant it.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 55.

He is happiest who *confines* his wants to natural necessities. *Steele, Englishman*, No. 26.

To be *confined*, to be unable to leave the house or bed by reason of sickness or other cause; specifically, to be in childbed.

I have been very ill this week with a great cold and a fever, and though now in a way to be well, am like to be *confined* some days longer. *Gray, Letters*, I. 329.

\*= *Syn.* To bound, circumscribe, restrict, incarcerate.

**confined** (kon-find'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of confine*, *v.*] 1. Restrained within limits; imprisoned; secluded; close; narrow; mean: as, a *confined* mind.—2. In *pathol.*, constipated: as, the bowels may be *confined*.

**confineless** (kon-fin- or kon-fin'les), *a.* [*< confine*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Boundless; unlimited; without end.

Will seem as pure as snow, and the poor state  
Esteem him as a lamb, being compared  
With my *confineless* harms. *Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 8.

**confinement** (kon-fin'ment), *n.* [= *F. confinement*, etc.; as *confine* + *-ment*.] 1. The state of being confined; restraint within limits; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; hence, imprisonment.

Under *confinement* in the Tower.

Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

2. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, specifically by childbirth; the lying-in of a woman: as, her approaching *confinement*. = *Syn. Imprisonment*, etc. See *captivity*.

**confiner** (kon-fi-nér), *n.* 1. [*< confine*, *v. t.*, + *-er*.] One who or that which confines.—2. (kon-fi- or kon-fi-nér). [*< confine*, *v. t.*, + *-er*. Cf. *confine*, *n.*, 4.] A borderer; one who lives on the confines or near the border of a country; a neighbor.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*,

And gentlemen of Italy. *Shak., Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, they are neighbours and *confiners* in art. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**confinity** (kon-fin'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. confinité* = *Pr. confinitat* = *Sp. confinidad* = *Pg. confinidad*, < *L.* as if *\*confinita* (t-), < *confinis*, contiguous: see *confine*, *a.*] Nearness of place. *Bailey.*

**confirm** (kon-fér'm), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E.* also *conferm*; < *ME. confermen*, < *OF. confermer*, mod. *F. confirmer* (after *L.*) = *Pr. confermar* = *Sp. Pg. confirmar* = *It. confermare*, < *L. confirmare*, make firm, strengthen, establish, < *com-*, together, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*.] 1. To make firm, or more firm; add strength to; strengthen: as, one's resolution is *confirmed* by the approval of another.

Rubb the neck well with a linnen napkin somewhat coarse, for these things doe *confirm* the whole body; it maketh the mind more cheerefull, and conserueth the sight. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 255.

This child of the mind is *confirmed*, and gains strength by consent and habit. *Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.*

One of those few sounds that, instead of disturbing solitude, only deepen and *confirm* it.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

2. To settle or establish; render fixed or secure.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler over the four governments. *1 Mac. xi. 57.*

*Confirm* the crown to me, and to mine heirs,  
And thou shalt reign in quiet while thou liv'st.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 1.

3. To make certain or sure; give new assurance of truth or certainty to; put past doubt; verify.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. *1 Cor. I. 6.*

These likelihoods *confirm* her flight.

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2.

The news we heard at Sea of the K. of Sweden's death is *confirmed*.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 8.

All that was long ago declared as law  
By the early Revelation, stands *confirmed*  
By Apostle and Evangelist and Saint.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 82.

4. To certify or give assurance to; inform positively.

Pray you, sir, *confirm* me,  
Were there three porpoises seen above the bridge,  
As they give out? *B. Jonson, Volpone*, II. 1.

5. To sanction; ratify; consummate; make valid or binding by some formal or legal act: as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

Ordinances, Actes, and Statutes . . . nowe renewed, and affirmed and *confirmed*, by the assente and consente and agreement off all the Bredern. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

In the early days of Rome, the will of a Roman patrician had to be *confirmed* by the assembly of the curia. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 142.

6. To strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; fortify.

*Confirming* the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God. *Acts xiv. 22.*

Arouses the indifferent and *confirms* the wavering.

Sumner, Prison Discipline.

7. *Eccles.*, to admit to the full privileges of church-membership by the imposition of hands; administer the rite of confirmation to. See *confirmation*, 1 (e).

Those which are thus *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.

Hammond, Fundamentals.

= *Syn.* 3. Corroborate, substantiate.

**confirmable** (kon-fér'ma-bl), *a.* [*< confirm* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being confirmed, established, or ratified; that may be made more certain.

*Confirmable* by many examples.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.



## 2. Corroboratory. [Rare.]

*Confirmable* in their declaration as witnesses. *R. Parke.*

**confirmance** (kon-fēr'māns), *n.* [*< confirm + -ance.*] Confirmation; establishment of confidence. [Rare.]

For their *confirmance*, I will therefore now  
Sleep in our black barke. *Chapman, Odyssey, III.*

**confirmation** (kon-fēr-mā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. confirmacion, < OF. confirmacion, F. confirmation = Pr. confirmation = Sp. confirmacion = Pg. confirmacao = It. confirmazione (also, in def. 1 (c) (1), = D. confirmatio = G. confirmation = Dan. Sw. konfirmation), < L. confirmatio(n-), < confirmare, pp. confirmatus, confirm: see confirm.*] 1. The act of confirming. (a) The act of strengthening, fortifying, or rendering firm.

But Mandanis . . . said that they inured their bodies  
to labour for the *confirmation* of their minds against passions.  
*Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 454.*

(b) The act of establishing; a fixing, settling, setting up, establishing, or making more firm; establishment.

In the defence and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye all are  
partakers of my grace. *Phil. I. 7.*

(c) The act of rendering certain or showing to be true; the act of verifying or corroborating; corroboration: as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation*  
of his doctrine were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

A false report which hath  
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment.  
*Shak., Cymbeline, I. 7.*

It was at Benin, another Negro country, that the king  
again received a *confirmation* of the existence of a Christian  
prince, who was said to inhabit the heart of Africa to  
the south-east of this state.

*Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 106.*

Of all the results gained by Nordenfjöld's famous expedition,  
perhaps the most important is the *confirmation*  
it has afforded of the true nature of continental ice.

*J. Croft, Climate and Cosmology, p. 65.*

(d) The act of rendering valid or ratifying, especially by formal assent of the final or sovereign authority, or by action of a coordinate authority (as the United States Senate): as, the *confirmation* of an appointment, or of a grant, treaty, promise, covenant, stipulation, or agreement. (e) *Eccles.*: (1) A rite whereby baptized persons are admitted to full communion with the church. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches it consists of the imposition of hands and prayer by a bishop (or in the Greek Church by episcopal authority), preceded in the two former by unction or anointing with chrism. In the first two churches it is regarded as the confirming or strengthening of the grace given in baptism and the bestowal of the gifts of the Spirit. In the Anglican Church, high-churchmen and low-churchmen regard it from different points of view, the latter attaching especial importance to the personal renewal made in it, by the persons confirmed, of the vows taken by others in their name at baptism, while the former believe it to be essentially a sacramental rite, conveying the strengthening power of the Holy Ghost. This rite is believed to be recorded in the New Testament as a laying on of hands following baptism, distinct from ordination, and administered by apostles only. unction was discontinued in the Anglican Church not long after the Reformation. In the early church confirmation immediately followed baptism, and the Greek Church has always retained this practice; in the West, however, the two have been separated since the thirteenth century by an interval of seven years or more. Formerly confirmation was sometimes allowed to be administered by presbyters if authorized by the bishop; and this is still the case in the Greek Church. In the Latin Church the Pope can commission a priest to administer confirmation. Confirmation is one of the seven great religious rites, called *sacraments* by the Roman Catholic Church, *sacraments* or *mysteries* by the Greek. The Anglican formularies mention it as one of "five commonly called sacraments," but do not place these in the same rank with baptism and the Lord's supper as sacraments "ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel." (See *sacrament*.) In the Lutheran and Reformed churches the rite is administered by the pastors. Other Protestant denominations reject it.

The Fathers . . . held *confirmation* as an ordinance  
apostolic always profitable in God's Church.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.*

This ordinance is called *confirmation*, because they who  
duly receive it are confirmed or strengthened for the fulfilment of their Christian duties by the grace therein bestowed upon them.

(2) The practice, enjoined in some ancient western directories, of pouring a little of the consecrated wine from the chalice out of which the celebrant had communicated himself into the unconsecrated wine in another chalice or other chalices. This was supposed to serve as consecration to the wine in the latter.

2. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; corroboration.

Trifles, light as air,  
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong  
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak., Othello, III. 3.*

In a good Cause success is a good *confirmation*.  
*Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.*

3. In law, an assurance of title by the conveyance of an estate or right in esse from one to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unvoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—*Character of confirmation*, in *Scots law*, formerly, a very common method of completing a purchaser's title. It ratified

and confirmed the right granted to the purchaser, and the same following upon it.—**Confirmation and Probate Act.** See *Probate Act*, under *probate*. **Confirmation of executor**, in *Scots law*, the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased to intermit with and administer the defunct's movable effects, for behoof of the executor himself or of those interested in the succession.

**confirmative** (kon-fēr-mā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. confirmatif = Pr. confirmativu = Sp. Pg. confirmativo = It. confirmativo, < L. confirmativus, < L. confirmatus, pp. of confirmare, confirm: see confirm.*] Having the power of confirming; tending to confirm or establish; confirmatory.

Not a dimple moved indicative of roquetry, nor did the  
slightest elevation of eyebrow rise *confirmative* of his suspicions.  
*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 22.*

**confirmatively** (kon-fēr-mā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a confirmative manner; so as to confirm.

**confirmator** (kon-fēr-mā-tor), *n.* [= *F. confirmateur = Sp. Pg. confirmador = It. confermatore, < L. confirmator, < confirmare, pp. confirmatus, confirm: see confirm.*] One who or that which confirms. [Rare.]

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test  
of things uncertain, the sense of man.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**confirmatory** (kon-fēr-mā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< confirm + -atory.*] 1. Serving to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and learned  
illustrations and *confirmatory* proofs.

*Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 453.*

## 2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

The *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues.

*Bp. Compton, Episcopalia (1686), p. 35.*

**confirmed** (kon-fērmd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of confirm, v.*] 1. Made firm; fixed; established; inveterate; steadfast; settled: as, a *confirmed* skeptic; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *confirmed* valetudinarian.

Those affecting hallucinations terrified them, lest they  
should settle into a *confirmed* loss of reason.

*Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vii. 33.*

2. *Eccles.*, admitted to the full privileges of the church by the laying on of hands. See *confirmation*, 1 (c) (1).

**confirmedly** (kon-fēr-med-li), *adv.* In a confirmed manner.

**confirmedness** (kon-fēr-med-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being confirmed.

*Confirmedness* of habit. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**confirmee** (kon-fēr-mē'), *n.* [*< F. confirmé, pp. of confirmer, confirm: see confirm and -ee.*] In law, one to whom anything is confirmed or secured.

**confirmer** (kon-fēr-mēr), *n.* One who or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one who produces corroborative evidence; one who or that which verifies or corroborates; an attester.

Be these sad signs *confirmer*s of thy words?

Then speak again. *Shak., K. John, III. 1.*

**confirmingly** (kon-fēr-ming-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to strengthen or corroborate.

To which [that the moon was called Anna] the vow  
used in her rites somewhat *confirmingly* alludes.

*B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.*

**confiscable** (kon-fis'ka-bl), *a.* [= *F. Sp. confiscable = Pg. confiscavel = It. confiscabile, < L. as if \*confiscabilis, < confiscare, confiscate: see confiscate.*] Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]*

**confiscate** (kon-fis'kāt or kon-fis-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confiscated*, ppr. *confiscating*. [*< L. confiscatus, pp. of confiscare (> F. confiscuer (> D. konfiskeren = G. konfisciren = Dan. konfiskere = Sw. konfiskera) = Pr. Sp. Pg. confiscar = It. confiscare*], lay up in a chest, seize upon for the public treasury, confiscate, < com-, together, + *fiscus*, a wicker basket, a basket for money, a purse, the public treasury: see *fiscal*. Cf. *confisk.*] 1. To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; appropriate, by way of penalty, to public use.

It was judged he should be banished, and his whole estate  
*confiscated* and seized. *Bacon.*

If a man doth carry more money about him than is warranted  
or allowed in the country, it is *confiscated* to the prince.  
*Coryat, Crudities, I. 93.*

The assistance which the military orders afforded him  
[Henry II.] on the occasion [the taking of Acre] caused the  
regent of Naples to *confiscate* all the estates of those orders  
within the kingdom of Naples.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 182.*

2. To take away from another by or as if by authority; appropriate summarily, as anything improperly held or obtained by another; seize

as forfeited for any reason: as, to *confiscate* a book; the police *confiscated* a set of gambling implements. [Colloq.]

**confiscate** (kon-fis'kāt or kon-fis-kāt), *a.* [*< L. confiscatus, pp.: see the verb.*] 1. Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

Thy lands and goods  
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*.

*Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.*

2. Appropriated under legal authority as forfeited.

**confiscation** (kon-fis-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. confiscation (> D. konfiskatie = G. confiscation = Dan. Sw. konfiskation) = Sp. confiscación = Pg. confiscacao = It. confiscazione, < L. L. confiscatio(n-), < L. confiscare, pp. confiscatus, confiscate: see confiscate, v.*] The act of confiscating, or appropriating as forfeited.

The *confiscations* following a subdued rebellion.

*Hallam.*

The particular clause in relation to the *confiscation* of  
property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be  
objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress  
upon the same subject. *Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 161.*

His [Henry VIII.] eyes were opened to the powers of the  
Præmunire, and in his *confiscation* of Wolsey's estates he  
had his first taste of spoil.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 254.*

**Confiscation Act.** (a) A United States statute of 1861  
(12 Stat., 319) "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." (b) A statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 589) authorizing the seizure of such property and its condemnation by proceedings in the United States courts. These acts constituted part of the "war measures" adopted during the civil war, and were upheld by the Supreme Court in 1870 (*Miller v. U. S.*, 11 Wall., 268).—**Confiscation cases**, fifteen cases decided in the United States Supreme Court in 1868 (7 Wall., 454), construing the Confiscation Act of 1861. See above.

**confiscator** (kon-fis-kā-tor), *n.* [*< confiscate + -or.* Cf. *Sp. confiscador, a conficator; LL. confiscator, a treasurer.*] One who confiscates.

I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops, and chapters,  
and monasteries. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

**confiscatory** (kon-fis-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< confiscate + -ory.* Cf. *confiscator.*] Characterized by confiscation.

Those terrible *confiscatory* and exterminatory periods.

*Burke, To R. Burke.*

**confiskat**, *v. t.* [*< F. confiscuer, < L. confiscare, confiscate: see confiscate.*] To confiscate.

Thy goods are *confiskated*, and thy children banished.

*Golden Book, iv.*

**confit**, *n.* A Middle English form of *confit*.  
**confitent** (kon-fī-tent), *n.* [*< L. confitent(-)is, ppr. of confiteri, confess: see confess.*] One who confesses his sins and faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and  
a true penitent. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**Confiteor** (kon-fī-tē-ōr), *n.* [*L.*, I confess, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *confiteri*: see *confess*.] The form of confession used in the Latin Church: so called from the initial word, *confiteor*, I confess. See *confession*.

**confiture** (kon-fī-tūr), *n.* [*< ME. confiture, < OF. confiture, F. confiture = Sp. confitura = It. confettura, < L. confectura: see confecture, n., and confit, n.*] 1. The act or art of making confections. *Holland.*—2. A sweetmeat; a confection; a *confit*. *Bacon. [Archaic.]*

Squares of Rahah, a *confiture* highly prized in these regions,  
because it comes from Constantinople.

*R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 477.*

3. A composition; a preparation made up of different drugs. *Chaucer.*

**confix** (kon-fiks'), *v. t.* [*< L. confixus, pp. of configere, fasten together, transfix, < com-, together, + figere, fasten: see fix.*] To fix; fasten.

As this is true

Let me in safety raise me from my knees;

Or else for ever be *confixed* here,

A marble monument! *Shak., M. for M., v. 1.*

**confixure** (kon-fik'sūr), *n.* [*< confix + -ure.*] The act of fastening or holding fast.

How subject we are to embrace this earth, even while  
it wounds us by this *confixure* of ourselves to it!

*W. Montague, Devoute Essays.*

**conflagrant** (kon-flā'grant), *a.* [*< L. conflagrans(-)is, ppr. of conflagrare, burn up: see conflagrate. Cf. flagrant.*] Burning; involved in a conflagration. [Rare.]

To dissolve

Satan with his perverted world; then raise

From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined,

New heavens, new earth, ages of endless date,

Founded in righteousness, and peace, and love.

*Milton, P. L., xli. 548.*

**conflagrate** (kon-flā'grāt or kon-flā-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflagrated*, ppr. *conflagrating*. [*< L. conflagratus, pp. of conflagrare, burn, con-*



shapes of all infinitely small figures; an orthomorphic projection. Among such projections are the stereographic, Mercator's, the quincuncial, etc.

**conform** (kōn-fōrm'), *v.* [*ME. conformen*, < *OF. conformer*, *F. conformer* = *Sp. Pg. conformar* = *It. conformare*, < *L. conformare*, fashion, form, < *com-*, together, + *formare*, form, < *forma*, form. Cf. *conform*, *a.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make of the same form or character; make like; adjust: with *to*: as, to conform anything to a model or a standard.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom. viii. 29.*

It was the almost universal habit of scribes to conform orthography and inflection to the standard of their own time. *G. P. Marsh, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 91.*

2. To bring into harmony or correspondence; make agreeable; adapt; submit: often with a reflexive pronoun.

Demand of them wherefore they conform not themselves unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

Let me advise you to conform your Courses to his Counsel. *Howell, Letters, I. vi. 24.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To act conformably, compliantly, or in accordance: with *to*: as, to conform to the fashion or to custom.

Wisdom bids us conform to our humble situation. *Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.*

A rule to which experience must conform. *Whevell.*

2. In *Eng. hist.*, to comply with the usages of the Established Church: in this sense often used absolutely. See *conformity*, 3.

Pray tell me, when any dissenter conforms, and enters into the church-communion, is he ever examined to see whether he does it upon reason and conviction? *Locke, Second Letter on Toleration.*

There was a Puritan gentleman who served under Cromwell, but afterward conformed. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 10.*

**conformability** (kōn-fōr-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*conformable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being conformable; specifically, in *geol.*, the relation of two strata, one of which reposes on the other and is parallel to it. See *conformable*, 5.

The evidence of conformability between the schist of a ridge and the limestone adjoining it is perfect evidence only in case of actual contact between the rocks. *Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 207.*

\***conformable** (kōn-fōr-ma-bl), *a.* [*conform* + *-able*; taking the place of *LL. conformabilis*, like, similar.] 1. Corresponding in form, character, etc.; resembling; like; similar: as, this machine is conformable to the model.

The Gentiles were not made conformable to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Exhibiting harmony or conformity; agreeable; suitable; consistent; adapted; adjusted.

How were it possible that to such a faith our lives should not be conformable! *Chillingworth, Sermons, I.*

Conformable to all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

A subtle, refined policy was conformable to the genius of the Italians. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.*

3. Compliant; acquiescent; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife, At all times to your will conformable. *Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4.*

[In all the preceding senses generally followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.] — 4. Properly or suitably arranged or formed; convenient. [Rare.]

To make matters somewhat conformable for the old knight. *Scott, Woodstock, iii.*

5. In *geol.*, having the same dip and direction: said of two or more stratified beds. If over any



A, B, two sets of unconformable strata: a, a, a, conformable with one another; b, b, b, the same; c, c, line of junction of A and B.

area an assemblage of strata is disturbed, elevated, or turned up on edge, strata subsequently deposited there will not be conformable with the underlying formations.

This region, now the highest in general elevation of the continent, was a sea-bottom, continuously or nearly so from early carboniferous to the end of the cretaceous, and received, during this time, conformable sediments twelve thousand to fifteen thousand feet thick. *Science, IV. 63.*

**conformableness** (kōn-fōr-ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conformable. *Ash.*

**conformably** (kōn-fōr-ma-bli), *adv.* In a conformable manner. (a) In conformity, harmony, or agreement; agreeably; suitably.

Conformably to the law and nature of God.

*Bp. Beveridge, Sermons, I. xxxix.*

(b) In the manner of strata having the same dip and direction.

At St. F6 Bajada, the Pampean estuary formation, with its mammiferous remains, conformably overlies the marine tertiary strata. *Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 355.*

**conformance** (kōn-fōr-mans), *n.* [*conform* + *-ance*.] The act of conforming; conformity. [Rare.]

Every different part

Concurring to one commendable end; So, and in such conformance, with rare grace, Were all things ordered. *Chapman, Gentleman Usher, III. 1.*

**conformant** (kōn-fōr-man), *a.* [*L. conformant* (t-s), *ppr. of conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*, and *-ant*.] Conformable.

Herein is divinity conformant unto philosophy.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 35.*

**conformate** (kōn-fōr-māt), *a.* [*L. conformatus*, *pp. of conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] Having the same form. [Rare.]

**conformation** (kōn-fōr-mā-shōn), *n.* [= *F. conformation* = *Sp. conformation* = *Pg. conformação* = *It. conformazione*, < *L. conformatio* (n-), < *conformare*, *pp. conformatus*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] 1. The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or the arrangement and relation of the parts which compose it; form; structure.

When there happens to be such a structure and conformation of the earth as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.*

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth and several conformations of the organs. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

2. The act of conforming or adjusting; the act of producing suitableness or conformity: with *to*.

The conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion. *Watts.*

3. The becoming similar in respect of form; approach or reduction to formal resemblance: said of words. *March. = Syn. See figure, n.*

**conformator** (kōn-fōr-mā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. conformateur*, < *LL. conformator*, a framer, former, < *L. conformare*, *pp. conformatus*, frame, form: see *conform*, *v.*] A number of bent levers arranged in a circle and controlled by springs, fitted on the head to ascertain its shape in order to make a pattern for a hat; also, a similar device adapted to the shoulders or bust.

**conformed** (kōn-fōrmd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of conform*, *v.*] In bot., closely fitted, as seed-coats to the inclosed nucleus.

**conformer** (kōn-fōr-mēr), *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

Being a partisan of Queen Mary's and a hearty conformer, he became a great favourite, and held a lucrative post. *J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, II.*

\***conformist** (kōn-fōr-mist), *n.* [*conform* + *-ist*; = *F. conformiste*, etc.] One who conforms or complies; specifically, in England, one who complies with the form of worship of the Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist.

The case is the same if the husband should be the conformist; though how the law is to operate in this case I do not see: for the act expressly says that the child shall be taken from such Popish parent. *Burke, Popery Laws.*

Special theological bias warps the judgments of Conformists and Nonconformists among ourselves. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 300.*

\***conformity** (kōn-fōr-mi-ti), *n.* [*F. conformité* = *Pr. conformitat* = *Sp. conformidad* = *Pg. conformidade* = *It. conformità*, < *LL. as if \*conformita* (t-s), < *conformis*, like, similar: see *conform*, *a.*] 1. Correspondence in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity; likeness; harmony: in this and the next meaning, followed by *to* or *with* before the object with which another agrees, and in before the matter in which there is agreement: as, a ship is constructed in conformity to or with a model; conformity in shape.

Man amongst the creatures of this inferior world aspireth to the greatest conformity with God. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 5.*

Men act in sleep with some conformity unto their awaked senses. *Sir T. Browne, Dreams.*

Space and duration have a great conformity in this, that they are justly reckoned among our simple ideas. *Locke.*

Our knowledge is real only so far as there is a conformity between our ideas and the reality of things. . . . Thus the idea of whiteness, or bitterness, as it is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there, has all the real conformity it can or ought to have with things without us. And this conformity between our simple ideas and the existence of things is sufficient for real knowledge. *Locke, Human Understanding, IV. 4.*

2. Submission; accordance; acquiescence.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our conformity to God. *Tillotson.*

In Conformity to your commands, . . . I have sent your Ladyship this small Hymn for Christmas-Day. *Howell, Letters, I. vi. 13.*

The virtue in most request is conformity. . . . It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs. *Emerson, Self-reliance.*

3. In *Eng. hist.*, adherence to the Established Church, or compliance with its requirements and principles. Full conformity was required by so-called acts of uniformity passed by Parliament in 1558 (extended in 1583) and 1662, all other forms of worship being prohibited, and observance of them made punishable by deprivation of legal rights, imprisonment, and even death. These laws were enforced with varying degrees of rigor, but were greatly relaxed in terms at the revolution of 1688; and by later enactments the disabilities created by them have been almost wholly removed. See *dissenter* and *nonconformist*.

A proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing conformity. *Hallam.*

**Bill of conformity**, in law, a phrase sometimes used for a bill in chancery against creditors, generally for the marshalling of assets and adjustment of debts, filed by an executor or administrator who finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate except under the direction of the court of chancery.—**Oath of conformity and obedience.** See *oath*.

**confortation** (kōn-fōr-tā-shōn), *n.* [= *F. confortation* = *Pr. confortatio* = *Sp. confortación* = *Pg. confortação* = *It. confortazione*, < *ML. confortatio* (n-), < *LL. confortare*, *pp. confortatus*, strengthen, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*] The act of strengthening.

For corroboration and confortation take such bodies as are of astringent quality. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 962.*

**confound** (kōn-found'), *v. t.* [*ME. confounden*, *confunden*, < *OF. confondre*, *confundre*, *F. confondre* = *Pr. confondre* = *Sp. Pg. confundir* = *It. confondere*, < *L. confundere*, *pp. confusus*, pour out together, mingle, confuse, perplex, disturb, confound, < *com-*, together, + *fundere*, *pp. fusus*, pour: see *found* and *fuse*. Cf. *confuse*.] 1. To mingle confusedly together; mix indiscriminately, so that individuals, parts, or elements cannot be distinguished; throw into disorder; confuse.

Let us go down, and there confound their language. *Gen. xi. 7.*

There the fresh and salt water would meet and be confounded together. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 166.*

Such a numerous host Fled not in silence through the frightened deep, With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. *Milton, P. L., II. 996.*

2. To treat or regard erroneously as identical; mix or associate by mistake.

It is a common error in politics to confound means with ends. *Macaulay, Bureleigh and his Times.*

Ought well-being to be so absolutely confounded with wealth? *J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 127.*

3. To throw into confusion; perplex with sudden disturbance, terror, or surprise; stupefy with amazement.

And rood with grete Host, in alle that ever he myghte, for to confounds the Cristene men. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.*

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood Awhile, as mute, confounded what to say. *Milton, P. R., III. 2.*

The sparrow's chirrup on the roof, The slow clock ticking, and the sound Which to the weeping wind aloof The poplar made, did all confound Her sense. *Tennyson, Mariana.*

A man succeeds because he has more power of eye than another, and so coaxes or confounds him. *Emerson, Eloquence.*

4. To destroy; bring to naught; overthrow; ruin; spoil. [Archaic.]

Yit somer wol it [wine] soure and so confounde, And winter wol endure and kepe it longe. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.*

O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded. *Te Deum, in Book of Common Prayer.*

The uncertainty of the end of this world hath confounded all human predictions. *Sir T. Browne, Letter to a Friend.*

So deep a malice, to confound the race Of mankind in one rook. *Milton, P. L., II. 382.*

Bad counsel confounds the adviser. *Emerson, Compensation.*

Hence such interjectional phrases as *confound it!* *confound the fellow!* which are relics of the fuller imprecations, *God confound it!* *God confound the fellow!* etc.

5†. To waste or spend uselessly, as time.

He did confound the best part of an hour In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3.*

= *Syn.* 1. See list under *confuse*.—3. *Confuse*, etc. See *abash*.

**confounded** (kɒn-fəʊnd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confound* (def. 4, at end).] Deserving of reprehension or destruction; odious; detestable: a euphemism for *damned*: as, a *confounded* humbug; a *confounded* lie. [Colloq.]

This rising early is the most *confounded* thing on Earth, nothing so destructive to the Complexion.

*Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, l. 1.*

**confounded, confoundedly** (kɒn-fəʊnd, -li), *adv.* [See *confounded*, *a.*] A euphemism for *damned*, used also as an emphatic adverb of degree, equivalent to 'very.' [Colloq.]

'Tis *confounded* hard, after such bad fortune, to be bailed by one's confederate in evil.

*Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.*

No, faith, to do you justice, you have been *confoundedly* stupid indeed.

*Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.*

**confoundedness** (kɒn-fəʊnd-nes), *n.* The state of being confounded.

Of the same strain is their witty descendant of my *confoundedness*.

*Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.*

**confounder** (kɒn-fəʊnd-er), *n.* One who or that which confounds. (a) One who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, or puts to confusion or silence.

Ignorance, . . . the common *confounder* of truth.

*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Close around him and confound him,

The *confounder* of us all.

*J. H. Frere, Aristophanes.*

(b) One who mistakes one thing for another, or who mentions things without due distinction. *Dean Martin.*

**confraction** (kɒn-frak-tʃən), *a.* [*L. confraction*, pp. of *confingere*, break in pieces, *cf. com-* (intensive) + *frangere*, break: see *fraction*.] Broken; broken up.

The body being into dust *confraction*.

*Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, l. 9.*

**confraction** (kɒn-frak-shən), *n.* [= *Sp. confraction*, *cf. LL. confraction*], *cf. L. confingere*, pp. *confactus*, break in pieces: see *confraction*.] 1. The act of breaking up.

The *confraction* of the spirits grating them with a galling jar.

*Feltham, On Ecclesiastes, p. 352.*

2. In *liturgies*, the ritual fraction or breaking of the consecrated bread or host: a term used for *fraction*, especially in the Gallican liturgies.

**confraction** (kɒn-frak-tō-ri-um), *n.* [*ML. confraction*, pp. of *confingere*, break in pieces: see *confraction*.] In the *Ambrosian liturgy*, an anthem sung by the choir during the fraction of the host.

**confragose** (kɒn-frā-gōs), *a.* [= *Pg. confragoso*, *cf. L. confragosus*, broken, rough, uneven, *cf. com-* (intensive) + *fragosus*, broken, uneven, *fragile*, *cf. fragor*, a breaking, *cf. frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and *cf. confraction*.] Broken; rough; uneven.

The precipice whereoff is equal to anything of that nature I have seen in y<sup>e</sup> most *confragose* cataracts of the Alps.

*Evelyn, Diary, June 27, 1664.*

**confraternity** (kɒn-frā-tēr-ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *confraternities* (-tiz). [= *F. confraternité* = *Pr. confraternitat* = *Sp. confraternidad* = *Pg. confraternidade* = *It. confraternità*, *cf. ML. confraternitas*], a brotherhood, *cf. confrater*, pl. *confratres*, colleague, fellow, *cf. L. com-*, with, together, + *frater*, brother: see *com-*, brother, and *confrère*. *cf. confraternity*.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a lay brotherhood devoted to some particular religious or charitable service: as (in the middle ages), the *confraternity* of bridge-builders. The word is now similarly used in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches. Also called *sodality*.

The *confraternities* are in the Roman Church what corporations are in a commonwealth.

*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 264.*

Each of these councils elects its own members from the six *confraternities* of the city.

*J. Adams, Works, IV. 341.*

**confrère** (kɒn-frā-er), *n.* [*F.*, = *Pr. confrère*, *cofrère* = *OSp. confrade*, *Sp. cofrade* = *Pg. confrade* = *It. confrate*, *cf. ML. confrater*, a colleague, fellow: see *confraternity*, and *cf. confrari*.] A colleague; a fellow-member; an associate in something.

**confrari, confrari** (kɒn-fri-ār, -er), *n.* [*cf. F. confrère* (*ML. confrater*), after *F. friar*: see *confrère* and *friar*.] One of the same religious order with another or others.

Brethren or *confrari* of the said religion.

*Weaver, Ancient Funeral Monuments.*

**confrication** (kɒn-fri-kā-shən), *n.* [= *F. confrication* = *Pr. confricacio* = *Sp. confricacion* = *Pg. confricacão* = *It. confricazione*, *cf. LL. confricatio*], *cf. L. confricare*, pp. *confricatus*, rub

together, *cf. com-*, together, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A rubbing together; friction.

A *confrication* of the horn upon the Ivy.

*Bacon.*

**confrari, n.** See *confrari*.

**confront** (kɒn-frunt'), *v. t.* [*cf. F. confronter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. confrontar* = *It. confrontare*, confront, *cf. ML. confrontare*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to, *cf. L. com-*, together, + *fron(t)-* (> *F. front*, > *E. front*), forehead, front: see *front*, and *cf. affront*.] 1. To stand facing; be in front of; face.

There are two very goodly and sumptuous rows of building, . . . which doe *confront* each other.

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 220.*

Death being continually *confronted*, to meet it with courage was the chief test of virtue.

*Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 236.*

The same

Silent and solemn face, I first descried

At the spectacle, *confronted* mine once more.

*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 60.*

2. To stand in direct opposition to; meet in hostility; oppose; challenge.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows; Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power.

*Shak., K. John, II. 2.*

Mean while a number of Souldiers are drawn by small numbers into the City to *confront* all outrages.

*Sandys, Travels, p. 1.*

Some day the soft Ideal that we wooed

*Confronts* us fiercely.

*Lowell, Com. Ode.*

3. To set face to face; bring into the presence of, as for proof or verification: followed by *with*: as, the accused was *confronted* with the witness, or with the body of his victim.

In full court, or in small committee, or *confronted* face to face, accuser and accused, men offer themselves to be judged.

*Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 259.*

4. To set together for comparison; bring into contrast: with *with*. [Rare.]

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands.

*Addison, Ancient Medals.*

**confronti, n.** [*cf. confront*, *v.*] Opposition; an opposing.

*Cra. Alas, sir, they desire to follow you. But afar off!*

the farther off the better.

*Tutor. Ay, sir; an't be seven mile off, so we may but follow you, only to countenance us in the confronts and affronts, which (according to your highness' will) we mean on all occasions to put upon the lord Euphanes.*

*Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 1.*

**confrontation** (kɒn-frun-tā-shən), *n.* [= *F. confrontation* = *Pr. confrontatio* = *Sp. confrontación* = *Pg. confrontação* = *It. confrontazione*, *cf. ML. confrontatio*], *cf. confrontari*, pp. *confrontatus*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to: see *confront*, *v.*] The act of confronting. (a) The act of bringing face to face for examination and discovery of truth. (b) The act of bringing two objects together for comparison or verification. [Rare.]

Combinations of ideas which have never been feelings, or never verified by *confrontation* with reality.

*G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 15.*

**confronté** (F. pron. kɒn-frôn-tā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *confronter*, confront: see *confront*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *affronté*.

**confronter** (kɒn-frun-tēr), *n.* One who confronts.

**confrontment** (kɒn-frunt'ment), *n.* [= *It. confrontamento*; as *confront* + *-ment*.] The act of confronting; a placing face to face for comparison. [Rare.]

In youth feeling . . . responds divinely to every sensuous *confrontment* with the presence of beauty.

*Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 167.*

**Confucian** (kɒn-fū-shian), *a.* [*cf. Confucius*, a Latinized form of Chinese *K'ung-fu-tse* (also written in *E. Kung- or Kong-fu-tsi*), lit. 'K'ung the philosopher,' + *-an*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Confucius, the celebrated philosopher of China (551-478 B. C.), or to his teachings: as, the *Confucian* ethics; *Confucian* literature. See *Confucianism*.—2. Erected or maintained in honor of Confucius: as, a *Confucian* temple.

**Confucianism** (kɒn-fū-shian-izm), *n.* [*cf. Confucian* + *-ism*.] Properly, the ethico-political system taught by Confucius. He sought (unsuccessfully) to remedy the degeneracy and oppressions of his time, and to secure peace and prosperity to the empire, by the spread of learning and the inculcation of virtue, setting up as models to be imitated the 'ancient kings' Yao and Shun (about 2356-2204 B. C.), who, by their virtue and the force of their individual character, were said to have removed evil, poverty, and ignorance from the empire. The system of Confucius was essentially mundane in its methods and aims, being based upon the proper discharge of the duties involved in the five relationships of life, namely, those of prince and subject, parent and child, brother and brother, husband and wife, and friend and friend. By many Confucianism is called one of the three religions of China, the others being Taoism and Buddhism. In this sense the term includes both the Confucian scheme of ethics and statecraft and the ancient native religion (for

which the name *Sinism* has been proposed) existent in China from the dawn of Chinese history, and still observed as the state religion. Its chief features are: (1) the worship of the Supreme Being (Shang-ti) by the emperor on behalf of the people; (2) the worship of 'the host of spirits,' as the gods of the winds, of the rivers, of the mountains, the grain, etc., by the officials and dignitaries; and (3) the observance of ancestral worship and filial piety by all. (See *Sinism*.) By others the term has been still further extended, so as to include the cosmogonic speculations of Chu-hi and the other speculative philosophers of the twelfth century. The only Chinese term corresponding in any degree to the word *Confucianism* is *Yu-Kiao*, 'the system of the learned.'

*Confucianism* pure and simple is in our opinion no religion at all. The essence of *Confucianism* is an antiquarian adherence to traditional forms of etiquette—taking the place of ethics; a sceptic denial of any relation between man and a living God—taking the place of religion; while there is encouraged a sort of worship of human genius, combined with a set of despotic political theories. But who can honestly call this a religion? *China Rev.*, VIII. 59.

I use the term *Confucianism* . . . as covering, first of all, the ancient religion of China, and then the views of the great philosopher himself, in illustration or modification of it.

*J. Legge, Religions of China, p. 4.*

**Confucianist** (kɒn-fū-shian-ist), *n.* [*cf. Confucian* + *-ist*.] 1. A follower of Confucius; one who adheres to the system of ethics taught by Confucius.—2. A student of Confucianism or of Confucian literature.

**con fuoco** (kɒn fwō'kō). [*It.*: *con*, < *L. cum*, with; *fuoco* = *Sp. fuego* = *Pg. fogo* = *Pr. fuoc*, *foe* = *F. feu*, fire, passion, < *L. focus*, fireplace: see *focus*.] In music, with fire or impetuosity.

**confusability** (kɒn-fū-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*cf. confusable*: see *ability*.] Capability of being confused. *North Brit. Rev.*

**confusable** (kɒn-fū-zā-bl), *a.* [*cf. confuse* + *-able*.] Capable of being confused.

**confuse** (kɒn-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confused*, ppr. *confusing*. [*cf. L. confusus*, pp. of *confundere*, pour out together, mingle, confound: see *confound*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To mingle together, as two or more things, ideas, etc., which are properly separate and distinct; combine without order or clearness; throw together indiscriminately; derange; disorder; jumble.

Stunning sounds and voices all *confused*.

*Milton, P. L., II. 952.*

With our Christian habit of connecting God with goodness and love, we *confuse* together the notions of a theology and a faith.

*J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 59.*

2. To perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; embarrass; disconcert; bewilder; confound.

The want of arrangement and connexion *confuses* the reader.

*Whately, Rhetoric.*

Has the shock, so harshly given,

*Confused* me?

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.*

Troubles *confuse* the little wit he has.

*M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.*

3. To fuse together; blend into one.

Lest the evidence should introduce inconvenient irrelevances he proposes to take measure not only for the knitting of it, but also, "to use your Majesty's own word, for the *confusing* of it."

*Bacon, in E. A. Abbott, p. 220.*

4. To take one idea or thing for another.—*Syn.* 1. To derange, disarrange, disorder, mix, blend, jumble, involve, confound.

II. *intrans.* To become mixed up; become involved.

**confused** (kɒn-fūz'), *a.* [*cf. ME. confus* = *D. confus* = *G. confus* = *Dan. konfus*, *cf. OF. confus*, *F. confus* = *Sp. Pg. It. confuso*, < *L. confusus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Mixed; confused: as, 'a *confused* cry,' *Barret*.

Our company . . . cast themselves at the last into a *confused* order, and retired, they being mingled amongst the *Turkes*.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 125.*

2. Perplexed; confounded; disconcerted.

I am so *confused* that I cannot say.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1872.*

Be the whiche answer, Alisandre was gretly astoneyed and abayst; and alle *confused* departe fro hem.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 296.*

**confused** (kɒn-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confuse*, *v.*] 1. Lacking orderly arrangement of parts; involved; disordered.

Thus roving on

In *confused* march forlorn.

*Milton, P. L., II. 615.*

I went to see the Prince's Court, an ancient *confused* building, not much unlike the Hoff at the Hague.

*Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.*

There saw I for a space

*Confused* gleam of swords about that place.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 362.*

2. In *entom.*, tending to become united in one mass, as parts of a jointed organ: as, antennæ with *confused* outer joints.—3. In *logic*, indistinct: applied especially to an idea whose parts are not clearly distinguished. See *clear*, *a.*, 6, and *distinct*.

A *confused* idea is such an one as is not sufficiently distinguishable from another from which it ought to be different.

*Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.*



4. Perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted.

Remaining utterly *confused* with fears.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

=Syn. 1. Indiscriminate, indistinct, intricate, deranged.  
—4. Mystified, bewildered, flurried, abashed, discomposed, agitated, mortified.

**confusedly** (kən-fū'zed-li), *adv.* 1. In a confused manner; in mixed mass or multitude, without order; indiscriminately; indistinctly; unclearly; indistinguishably.

Neither sea, nor shore, nor air, nor fire,

But all these in their pregnant causes mix'd

Confusedly. Milton, P. L., II. 914.

2. With confusion or agitation of mind.

He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion.

Clarendon.

**confusedness** (kən-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being confused or disordered; want of order, distinctness, or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. Norris.

**confusely** (kən-fū'z-li), *adv.* Confusedly; obscurely.

As when a name lodg'd in the memory,

But yet through time almost obliterate,

Confusely hovers near the phantasy.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. III. 11.

\* **confusion** (kən-fū'zhən), *n.* [*<* ME. *confusion*, -ioun, = D. *confusie* = G. *confusion* = Dan. *konfusion*, *<* OF. *confusion*, F. *confusion* = Sp. *confusión* = Pg. *confusão* = It. *confusione*, *<* L. *confusio*(-n), *<* *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, confuse, confound: see *confuse* and *confound*.] 1. The act of confusing or mingling together two or more things or notions properly separate; the act or process of becoming confused or thrown together in disorder, so as to conceal or obliterate original differences, etc.

The confusion of thought to which the Aristotelians were liable. Whewell.

2. The state of being confused or mixed together, literally or figuratively; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition: as, the *confusion* of the crowd.

The whole city was filled with *confusion*. Acts ix. 29.

And never yet did insurrection want

Such water-colours to impart his cause;

Nor moody beggars, starving for a time

Of pell-mell havoc and *confusion*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

3. The state of having confused, or indistinct ideas; lack of clearness of thought.

This singular *confusion* between the attributes of the Deity and those of a constitutional monarch underlies all Warburton's argumentation.

Lealie Stephen, Eng. Thought, vii. § 19.

4. Perturbation of mind; embarrassment; abashment; trouble; distraction.

We lie down in our shame, and our *confusion* covereth us.

Jer. III. 25.

*Confusion* dwelt in every face,

And fear in every heart. Spectator, No. 489.

5. Overthrow; destruction; ruin.

O, *confusion* on this villainous occasion!

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, I. 2.

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!

*Confusion* on thy banners wait!

Gray, The Bard, I. 2.

6†. One who confuses; a confounder; a troubler.

Thou aye devourer and *confusion* of gentill women.

Chaucer, Good Women.

7. (a) In civil law, merger of two titles in the same person. (b) In civil law and Scots law, an extinction of an obligation or servitude by the fact that the two persons whose divided position is requisite for the continuance of a debt become one person, for example, when one becomes the heir of the other. Mackelley.—Circle of least *confusion*, in physics, the section of the pencil of rays between the two focal lines in which the rays are most closely brought together—that is, the section which will, in the absence of a true focus, most nearly satisfy the conditions of such a focus. Tail.—Syn. 1. Derangement, jumble, chaos, turmoil.—4. Perplexity, bewilderment, distraction, mortification.

**confusional** (kən-fū'zhən-əl), *a.* [*<* *confusion* + -al.] Relating to or characterized by confusion. [Rare.]

**confusive** (kən-fū'siv), *a.* [*<* *confuse* + -ive. Cf. ML. *confusivus*, adv., ignominiously.] Having a tendency to confuse; confused.

A *confusive* mutation in the face of the world.

By. Hall, Ezekiah.

When lo! ere yet I gain'd its lofty brow,

The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms,

And neighing steeds, *confusive* struck mine ear.

T. Warton, Eclogues, iv.

**confutable** (kən-fū'ta-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *confutavel* = It. *confutabile*; as *confute* + -able.] Capable of being confuted, disproved, or overthrown; capable of being proved false, defective, or invalid.

A conceit . . . *confutable* by daily experience.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

**confutant** (kən-fū'tant), *n.* [*<* L. *confutans*(-t)-s, ppr. of *confutare*, confute: see *confute*, v.] One who confutes or undertakes to confute. Milton.

**confutation** (kən-fū'tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *confutation* = Sp. *confutación* = Pg. *confutação* = It. *confutazione*, *<* L. *confutatio*(-n), *<* *confutare*, pp. *confutatus*, confute: see *confute*, v.] The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theories, or conclusions.

His great pains in the *confutation* of Luther's books.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, Pref.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world.

Bentley.

**Confutation of the person**, in logic, an argumentum ad hominem; an argument directed against an opponent personally, and not pertinent to the question in dispute.

*Confutation of the person* is done either by taunting, railing, rendering check for check, or by scolding—and that either by words or else by countenance, gesture, and action. Blundeville (1509).

**confutative** (kən-fū'ta-tiv), *a.* [*<* L. *confutatus*, pp. of *confutare* (see *confute*, v.), + -ive.] Adapted or designed to confute: as, a *confutative* argument. Warburton.

**confute** (kən-fūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confuted*, ppr. *confuting*. [= F. *confuter* = Sp. Pg. *confutar* = It. *confutare*, *<* L. *confutare*, check, repress, suppress, destroy, put down, silence; usually, put down by words, answer conclusively, refute; also, rarely, in appar. lit. sense, check a boiling liquid as by stirring it with a spoon (or, as some think, orig. by pouring in cold water); *<* com-, together, + *\*futare*, pour, pour often, keep pouring (only in glosses, and in comp. *confutare* and equiv. *refutare*, refute, and in deriv. *futatum*, abundantly, lit. pouring-ly), hence in comp., it is supposed, 'overwhelm with words'; a collateral form of *futire*, pour, in comp. *effutire*, blab, chatter, lit. pour out (cf. *futis*, a water-pitcher, *futillis*, *futillis*, futile: see *futile*), *<* √ *\*fu* (= Gr. *\*φεω* in *φεωω*), simpler form of √ *\*fud* in *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour: see *found*, *fuse*, and cf. *confound*, *confuse*. Cf. *refute*.] 1. To prove to be false, defective, or invalid; overthrow by evidence or stronger argument; refute: as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, or sophistry.

We need not labour with so many arguments to *confute* judicial astrology. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 18.

It [the clateryn] is elevated above the ground nine yards on the South side, and six on the North, and within is said to be of an unfathomable deepness; but ten yards of line *confuted* that opinion.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 51.

2. To prove (a person) to be wrong; convict of error by argument or proof.

Satan stood

. . . *confuted*, and convinced

Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift.

Milton, P. B., III. 3.

Some, that have been zealously of the mind that the devils could not in the shapes of good men afflict other men, were terribly *confuted* by having their own shapes, and the shapes of their most intimate and valued friends, thus abused. C. Mather, Mag. Chris., II. 13.

3†. To disable; put an end to; stop. [Rare.]

Our chief doth salute thee,

And lest the cold iron should chance to *confute* thee,

He hath sent thee grant-parole by me.

B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

=Syn. *Confute*, *Refute*, *See refute*.

**confuter** (kən-fūt'), *n.* [*<* *confute*, v.] Confutation; opposing argument.

Ridiculous and false, below *confute*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

**confutement** (kən-fūt'ment), *n.* [*<* *confute* + -ment; = It. *confutamento*.] Confutation; disproof.

An opinion held by some of the best among reformed writers without scandal or *confutement*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

**confuter** (kən-fū'ter), *n.* One who disproves or confutes. Milton.

**cong.** A pharmaceutical abbreviation of *congius*, a gallon of 6 pints.

**conge<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *congee<sup>1</sup>*.

**conge<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [*<* L. *congius*: see *congius*.] A gallon or congius.

A tonne of two hundred *congyes* suffice

With poundes XII of pitche, and more or lesse.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

**conge<sup>1</sup>** (kōn-zhā'), *n.* [F., leave, leave to depart: see *congee<sup>1</sup>*.] Leave; permission or leave to depart; dismissal: as, the ambassador received his *conge*: same as, and now commonly used (as distinctly French) in place of, *congee<sup>1</sup>*.—*Conge d'appel*, in civil law, leave to appeal.—*Conge*

*de défaut*, or *conge-défaut*, dismissal by default or neglect to prosecute; nonsuit for default.—*Conge d'élire* or *d'élire* [F., OF.; formerly without accent (so also in E.), *conge d'élire*, permission to choose: *élire*, OF. *élire*, *<* L. *eligere*, elect, choose: see *elect*], the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. Though nominally choosing their bishop, yet the dean and chapter are bound to elect, within a certain time, such person as the crown shall recommend, on pain of incurring the penalties of a prebendary.

In the hurry of his [James's] first parliament the Act of Mary which repealed the I. Edw. VI. c. 2, by which the *conge d'élire* and the independent jurisdiction were abolished, was itself repealed.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 327.

**conge<sup>2</sup>** (kōn-zhā'), *n.* [F., a particular use of *conge<sup>1</sup>*, leave, as if departure, spring of the column from its base.] In arch., same as *apophyge*.

**congeable** (kən-jē-a-bl), *a.* [*<* OF. *congeable* (F. *congeable*), permitted, *<* *congeer*, *conger*, give leave: see *congee<sup>1</sup>*, v., and -able.] In law, done with permission; lawful; lawfully done: as, entry *congeable*.

**congeal** (kən-jēl'), *v.* [*<* ME. *congelen*, *<* OF. *congeler*, F. *congeler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *congelar* = It. *congelare*, *<* L. *congelare*, cause to freeze together, *<* com-, together, + *gelare*, freeze, *<* *gelu*, cold: see *gelatin*, *gelid*, *jelly*, etc., and *chill<sup>1</sup>*, *cold*, *cool*.] 1. To convert from a fluid to a solid state, especially through loss of heat, as water in freezing, or melted metal or wax in cooling; freeze, stiffen, harden, congeal, or clot.

Lich unto slime which is *congealed*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 96.

If they have not always a stream of tears at commandment, they take it for a sign of a heart *congealed* and hardened in sin.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

[The Island of Sal] hath its name from the abundance of salt that is naturally *congealed* there, the whole island being full of large salt ponds. Dampier, Voyages, an. 1683.

Thick clouds ascend—in whose capacious womb

A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congealed*.

Thomson, Winter, I. 226.

2. To check the flow of; cause to run cold; thicken.

Seeing too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., II.

Here no hungry winter *congeals* our blood like the rivers.

Longfellow, Evangeline, II. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick; pass from a fluid to a solid state, especially as an effect of cold; harden; freeze.

Molten lead when it beginneth to *congeal*. Bacon.

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

**congealable** (kən-jēl'a-bl), *a.* [Formerly *congealable*, *<* F. *congealable* = Sp. *congealable*, etc.; as *congeal* + -able.] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

And yet this hot and subtle liquor I have found upon trial, purposely made, to be more easily *congealable* . . . by cold than even common water. Boyle, Works, II. 493.

**congealableness** (kən-jēl'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being congealable. Boyle.

**congealedness** (kən-jēl'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being congealed. Dr. H. More.

**congealment** (kən-jēl'ment), *n.* [*<* *congeal* + -ment.] 1. The act or process of congealing; congealation.—2†. That which is formed by congealation; a concretion; a clot.

They with joyful tears

Wash the *congealment* from your wounds.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

**congeant**, *n.* Same as *conjoin*. Coles, 1717.

**congee<sup>1</sup>** (kōn'- or kōn'jē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *congie*, *congy*, *conge*; *<* ME. *congie*, *congey*, leave, departure, *<* OF. *congie*, *congiel*, *conget*, later *conge*, mod. F. *congé* = Pr. *conjat*, *comjat* = It. *comiato* (It. also *congedo*, *<* OF. *conget*), leave, permission, esp. (like E. *leave*) permission to depart, departure, *<* ML. *commeatu*, *comiatu* (also, after OF., *congiatus*, *congedium*, *congedia*, *congerium*, *congenium*), leave, permission, permission to depart, L. *commeatu*, *conneatus*, a leave of absence, furlough, also lit. a going to and fro, going at will, hence also a passage, transportation, trip, caravan, provisions, supplies, *<* *commear*, *conneare*, pp. *commeatu*, *conneatus*, go to and fro, go and come, *<* com- + *meare*, go, pass (cf. *permeate*). The word *congee*, passing out of vernacular use, became later, in the spelling *conge*, more immediately associated with the mod. F., and is now commonly accented and pronounced as F. *congé* (kōn-zhā'): see *conge<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Leave to depart; leave-taking; dismissal; conge.

Clergye to Conscience no *congeye* wolde take,

But seide ful sobrelliche "thow shalt as the tyme,

Whan thow art wery for-walked wylne me to consaille."

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 202.

They courteous *conge* took, and forth together yode.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 1.

It is his *conge* to the people of Smyrna, . . . "Farewell in Christ Jesus, in whom remain by the unity of God and of the bishop." Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 234.

After this the regent would write to him from Brussels that she was pleased to learn from her brother that he was soon to give him his *conge*. Prescott.

2. An act of respect performed by persons on separating or taking leave; hence, a customary act of reverence or civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

And with a lowly *conge* to the ground,  
The proudest lords salute me as I pass.

Marlowe, Edward II., v. 4.

I kiss my hand, make my *conge*, settle my countenance, and thus begin. Ford, Love's Sacrifice, II. 1.

**congee**<sup>1</sup> (kon'- or kun'jē), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *congie*, *congy*, *conge*; < ME. *congien*, *congeyen*, *congien*, < OF. *congeer*, *congeher*, *cun-geer*, *congier*, *congyer* (= Pr. *conjiar*; It. *congedare*, > F. *congéder*, give leave), depart, dismiss; from the noun: see *congee*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* The verb *congee*, like the noun, passing out of vernacular use, took on for a time the form *congé*.] I. *trans.* To give leave or command to depart; dismiss; take leave of.

Excuse the, gif thou canst; I can namore seggen (say),  
For Conscience, acusest the, to congey the for euer.

Piers Plowman (B), III. 173.

II. *intrans.* 1.† To take leave with the customary civilities.

I have *conge*'d with the duke. Shak., All's Well, IV. 3.

2. To use ceremonious and respectful inclinations of the body; bow; salute.

I do not like to see the church and synagogue kissing and *congeeing* in awkward postures of an affected civility. Lamb, Elia.

**congee**<sup>2</sup> (kon'jē), *n.* [Also written *conjee*, *conje*, *kongy*, repr. Hind. *kāñjī*, Pali *kāñjikam*, rice-water.] 1. In India, rice-water or -gruel; water in which rice has been boiled, much used in the diet of invalids.—2. Any gruel or similar food for invalids.—3. Starch.

**congee-house** (kon'jē-hous), *n.* In India, a temporary regimental lockup: so called from the fact that congee is the principal diet of the inmates.

**congee-water** (kon'jē-wā'tēr), *n.* Same as *congee*<sup>2</sup>.

*Congee-water*, . . . said to be very antidiysenteric.

W. H. Russell.

**congelable** (kon-jēl'a-bl), *a.* [*F. congelable*: see *congealable*.] An obsolete form of *congealable*. Arbuthnot.

**congelation** (kon-jē-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. congelation* = Pr. *congelacio* = Sp. *congelación* = Pg. *congelação* = It. *congelazione*, < L. *congelatio* (n-), < *congelare*, pp. *congelatus*, *congeal*: see *congeal*.] 1. The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; the process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; solidification; specifically, the process of freezing or the state of being frozen.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid.

Arbuthnot, Aliments.

A little water, fallen into the crevice of a rock, under the *congelation* of winter, swells till it bursts the thick and strong fibres. Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. That which is or has been congealed or solidified; a concretion; a coagulation.

Near them little plates of sugar plumbs, disposed like so many heaps of hailstones, with a multitude of *congelations* in jellies of various colours. Tatter, No. 148.

**congelative** (kon-jē-lā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. congelatif* = Sp. Pg. *congelativo*, < L. as if \**congelativus*, < *congelatus*, pp. of *congelare*, *congeal*: see *congeal* and *-ive*.] Having the power to congeal. Coles, 1717.

**congenation** (kon-jem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. congénation* = Pg. *congéniação*, < L. *congeniatio* (n-), a doubling, < *congeninare*, pp. *congeninatus*, redouble, < *com-*, together, + *geninare*, double: see *geminatio*.] The act of doubling. Cotgrave.

**congener** (kon-jē-nēr), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. congénère* = Sp. *congénere* = Pg. It. *congenere*, < L. *congener*, of the same race, < *com-*, together, + *genus* (gener-), race, genus: see *genus*.] I. *a.* Of the same genus or kind; congeneric. [Rare.]

To be strictly *congener* as well with the African Coronocarpus as with a number of American, chiefly Brazilian, plants. G. Bentham, Notes on Compositæ.

II. *n.* A thing of the same kind as, or nearly allied to, another; specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*, a plant or an animal belonging to the same genus as another or to one nearly allied.

Might not canary birds be naturalized to this climate, provided their eggs were put in the spring into the nests of some of their *congeners*, as goldfinches, greenfinches, &c.?

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xii.

Like its *congeners*, the garden-warbler and the white-throat, it [the black-capped warbler] sings with great emphasis and strength. The Century, XXVII. 782.

**congeneracy** (kon-jen'e-rā-si), *n.* [*< congener* + *-acy*.] Similarity of nature; the fact of belonging to the same kind or genus. [Rare.]

They are ranged neither according to the merit, nor the *congeneracy*, of their conditions.

Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 172.

**congenerated** (kon-jen'e-rā-ted), *a.* [*< con-* + *generate* + *-ed*.] Begotten together. Bailey.

**congeneric, congeneric** (kon-jē-ner'ik, -ikal), *a.* [= Sp. *congenérico*; as *congener* + *-ic*, -ical. Cf. *generic*.] Being of the same kind; specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*, belonging to the same genus or nearly allied; being congeners.

In the stork and *congeneric* birds.

Todd, Cyc. Anat., I. 238.

**congenerous** (kon-jen'e-rus), *a.* [As *congener* + *-ous*. Cf. *generous*.] 1. Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause.

Bodies of a *congenerous* nature.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Apoplexies and other *congenerous* diseases.

Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, same as *congeneric*.—3. In *anat.*, having the same physiological action; functioning together: applied to muscles which concur in the same action. [Rare.]

**congenerousness** (kon-jen'e-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being of the same nature, or of belonging to the same class.

Persuasive arguments, whose force and strength must lie in their *congenerousness* and suitability with the ancient ideas and inscriptions of truth upon our souls.

Hallywell, Melampronæa (1877), p. 84.

**congenetic** (kon-jē-net'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *congénito*, etc.; as *con-* + *genetic*.] Produced at the same time or by the same cause; alike in origin.

The carboniferous surface presents a . . . slight slope from south to north; and the strata are traversed by a series of faults and *congenetic* monoclinical flexures, running in north and south courses. Science, III. 327.

**congenial** (kon-jē'nial), *a.* [= *F. congénial* = Sp. Pg. *congenial*, < L. *com-*, together, + *genialis*, genial: see *genial*. Cf. *congeneric* and *congenious*.] 1. Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; like.

To know God we must have within ourselves something *congenial* to Him. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 21.

Hence—2. Suited or adapted in character or feeling; pleasing or agreeable; harmonious; sympathetic; companionable.

Smit with the love of sister arts, we came

And met *congenial*. Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 14.

Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with tempers *congenial* to their own. Goldsmith, Clubs.

The natural and *congenial* conversations of men of letters and of artists must . . . be those which are associated with their pursuits. I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 147.

3. Naturally suited or adapted; having fitness or correspondence; agreeable; pleasing: as, *congenial* work.

Nor is the idea of any secondary machinery, like that of a solid vault, at all *congenial* to the spirit of the Scripture treatment of nature, which refers all things directly to the will of God. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 55.

= Syn. *Pleasing*, *Agreeable*, etc. See *pleasant*.

**congeniality** (kon-jē-ni-al'it-i), *n.* [= Pg. *congenialidade*; as *congenial* + *-ity*.] The state of being *congenial*. (a) Participation of the same nature; natural affinity.

For grafts of old wood to take, there must be a wonderful *congeniality* between the trees.

Whately, Bacon's Essay on Friendship.

(b) Correspondence; suitableness; agreeableness.

Painters and poets have always had a kind of *congeniality*.

Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

If *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed. Motley.

**congenialize** (kon-jē'nial-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *congenialized*, ppr. *congenializing*. [*< congenial* + *-ize*.] To make *congenial*. Eclectic Rev. **congenially** (kon-jē'nial-i), *adv.* In a *congenial* manner.

**congenialness** (kon-jē'nial-nes), *n.* Same as *congeniality*. [Rare.]

**congenious** (kon-jē'nys), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *com-*, together, + *genius*, *genius*, for *genus* (gener-), kind: see *genus*. Cf. It. *congenio*, cognate, and see *congenial*, *congeneric*.] Of the same kind; congeneric.

In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life *congenious* to that in the body.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 238.

**congenital** (kon-jen'i-tal), *a.* [= *F. congénital*; as *congenite* + *-al*.] Produced or existing at birth; innate; native: as, *congenital* disease; *congenital* deformity.

While in each individual certain changes in the proportion of parts may be caused by variations of function, the *congenital* structure of each individual puts a limit to the modifiability of every part.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 67.

One who is born with such *congenital* incapacity that nothing can make a gentleman of him.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

**congenitally** (kon-jen'i-tal-i), *adv.* In a *congenital* manner; from birth.

**congenite** (kon-jen'it), *a.* [= Sp. *congénito* = Pg. It. *congenito*, produced together, of similar nature, < L. *congenitus*, born together with, *congenital*, < *com-*, together, + *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, bear, produce: see *genital*, and cf. *congenital*.] Existing or implanted at birth; connate; *congenital*.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem . . . to be *congenite* with us.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

But suppose that we were born with these *congenite* anticipations, and that they take root in our very faculties. Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 59.

**congeniture** (kon-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [*< L. com-*, together, + *genitura*, birth: see *geniture*.] The birth of things at the same time. Bailey.

**congeont**, *n.* Same as *conjoin*. Minshew.

**conger**<sup>1</sup> (kong'gēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cun-ger*, *cungar*; < L. *conger*, also *congrus*, *gonger*, < Gr. γόγγρος, a conger.] 1. The conger-eel.

The *Conger* is a se fishe facioned like an ele, but they be moche greter in quantyte.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

Drown'd, drown'd at sea, man: by the next fresh *Conger* That comes, we shall hear more.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, II. 3.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of fishes, of which the conger-eel is the type, exemplifying the family *Congridæ*. See cut under *Conger-eel*.

**Conger**<sup>2</sup> (kong'gēr), *n.* [Also *congre*; origin unknown, but perhaps a slang use of *Conger*<sup>1</sup>, with an allusion to its voracity. The suggestion, in Kersey's lemma "*Congress* or *Congers*," that the word originated in *Congress*, an assembly, is improbable.] See the extracts.

*Conger*, *Conger* (of *congruere*, L., to agree together), a society of booksellers who have a joint stock in trade or agree to print books in copartnership.

Bailey, 1733.

*Conger* a set or knot of topping booksellers of London, who agree . . . that whoever of them buys a good copy, the rest are to take off such a particular number . . . in quires, on easy terms.

B. E. Diet. Cant. Crew. N. E. D.

*Congress* or *Congers*, a particular society of booksellers, who put in joint stocks for the buying and printing of copies, and trading for their common advantage.

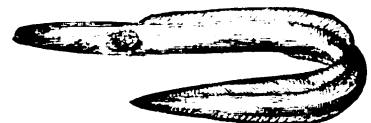
Phillips (ed. Kersey).

**Conger**<sup>3</sup> (kong'gēr), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. and corruption of OF. *cocombre*, mod. F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre*, a cucumber: see *cucumber*.] A local English (Lincolnshire) name of the cucumber.

**Conger-doust** (kong'gēr-doust), *n.* [E. dial., < *Conger*<sup>1</sup> + *doust*, dial. form of *dust*, powder.] A local English name of the dried conger-eel. The Portuguese and Spaniards used to employ the dried congers, after they had been ground into a powder, for the purpose of giving a relish to their soup. Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 253.

**Congeree** (kong-gēr-ē'), *n.* [Corrupted from \**Conger-el*.] Same as *Conger-el*, 2.

**Conger-eel** (kong-gēr-ēl'), *n.* 1. The sea-eel, *Conger vulgaris* or *Leptocephalus conger*, a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet and weighing 100 pounds.



Conger, or Sea-eel (*Leptocephalus conger*).

Its color is pale-brown above and grayish-white below. In some places along the European coast it is common, being most usually found in rocky places. Along the American coast, however, it is not often caught, and it is rather rarely to be seen in the markets.

2. In California, *Gymnothorax mordax*, an eel of the family *Muraenidae*, related to the common moray of England. Also *Congeree*.—3. Along the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Zoarces anguillaris*, a fish of the family *Zoaridae* or *Lycodidae*. Also called *Congo*, *lamper-eel*, *ling*, and *mutton-fish*.

**congeriate** (kōn-jé'ri-āt), *v. t.* [*< congeries + -ate<sup>2</sup>*.] To pile up; heap together. *Coles*, 1717.  
**congeries** (kōn-jé'ri-ēz), *n. sing. or pl.* [= *F. congerie* = *Sp. Pg. It. congerie*, *< L. congeries*, what is brought together, a pile, *< congerere*, bring together, collect: see *congest*.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an assemblage or accumulation of things; a combination; an aggregation; a heap.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small . . . flexible particles of several sizes. *Boyle*.

The *congeries* of land and water, or our globe.

*Cook, Voyages*, VI. iii. 9.

The system to which our sun belongs he [Herschel] described as "a very extensive branching *congeries* of many millions of stars." *A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent.*, p. 29.

**congeroid** (kōn-jér-oid), *a. and n.* [*< congeri + -oid*. Cf. *congruid*.] Same as *congruid*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

**congest** (kōn-jest'), *v. t.* [*< L. congestus*, pp. of *congerere*, bring together, heap up, *< com-*, together, + *gerere*, bring, carry: see *gest*, *jest*, and cf. *digest*, *suggest*.] 1. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; heap together. See *congested*.

In which place is *congested* the whole sum of all those heads which before I have collected.

*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 253.

Calumnies . . . *congested* . . . upon the Church of England. *Bp. Mountagu*.

Many goodly buildings, and from all parts *congested* antiquities, wherewith this sovereign City was in times past so adorned. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 27.

2. In *med.*, to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in: as, the lungs may be *congested* by cold.

**congested** (kōn-jes'ted), *p. a.* [*< congest + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. Crowded; thronged; affected by excessive accumulation.

I wish that I could transplant some of our poor people from the *congested* districts of Ireland to similar comfort and content. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 178.

Stokes has shown that, if a vibrating system which is incapable of propagating waves of short period be acted upon by such waves, there occurs a sort of compromise, in which the parts of the system acted on are thrown into a species of *congested* oscillation. *Tait, Light*, § 201.

2. In *med.*, containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion: as, a *congested* liver.

If the smaller veins and arteries are conspicuously and brightly injected, the part may be described simply as *congested*. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 256.

**congestible** (kōn-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [*< congest + -ible*.] Capable of being collected into a mass. *Bailey*.

**congestion** (kōn-jes'chōn), *n.* [= *F. Sp. conges-tion* = *Pg. congestão* = *It. congestione* = *D. congestie* = *G. congestion* = *Dan. Sw. konges-tion*, *< L. congestio(n)*, a heaping up, *< congerere*, pp. *congestus*, bring together: see *congest*.] 1. The act of gathering or heaping together or forming a mass; an aggregation.

The church-yards (tho' some of them large enough) were filled up with earth, or rather the *congestion* of dead bodies one upon another for want of earth.

*Evelyn, Diary*, Oct. 17, 1671.

*Congestion* of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely freighted with.

*Seiden, Drayton's Polyolbion*.

2. An excessive accumulation; an overcrowded condition; specifically, in *med.*, an unnatural accumulation of blood in an organ or part; hyperemia: as, *congestion* of the lungs or of the brain.

**congestive** (kōn-jes'tiv), *a.* [= *F. congestif*; as *congest + -ive*.] Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood, etc., in some part of the body: as, a *congestive* chill.

**congey**, **congeyet**, *n. and v.* Obsolete forms of *congeal*.

**congiary** (kōn'ji-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *congiaries* (-riz). [*< L. congiarium*, prop. neut. of *congiarius*, adj., holding a congius, *< congius*, a Roman measure of capacity: see *congius*.] A largess or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, or, in later times, of money, among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome.

Many *congiaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them. *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 980.

The gift of largesses and *congiaries* in provision of corn, etc., appearing in the reverse.

*Evelyn, Disc. Medals*, p. 187.

**congiet**, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *congeal*.

**congii**, *n.* Plural of *congius*.

**congiont**, *n.* See *conjoun*.

**congius** (kōn'ji-us), *n.*; pl. *congii* (-i). [*L.*] 1. A measure of capacity among the ancient Ro-

mans, the eighth part of the amphora. The standard congius of Vespasian is extant in good preservation. It contains 3.377 liters, or 0.892 of a United States (old wine) gallon. Yet most authorities, on theoretical grounds, suppose a mistake to have been made in the construction of this standard, and that it ought to have contained only 3.275 liters, or 0.865 of a United States gallon. It has also been maintained that the construction of this standard marked an increase of 2 per cent. in the Roman measures of capacity.

2. In *phar.*, a gallon.

**conglaciate** (kōn-glā'shi-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. conglaciatus*, pp. of *conglaciare*, turn to ice, freeze up, *< com-*, together, + *glaciare*, freeze, *< glacies*, ice: see *glacial*.] To turn to ice; congeal; freeze.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

**conglaciation** (kōn-glā'shi-ā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. conglaciation* = *Pg. conglacição*, *< L.* as if *\*conglaciatio(n)*, *< conglaciare*, pp. *conglaciatus*, freeze up: see *conglaciate*.] Congelation.

It [a crystal] was a subject very unapt for proper *conglaciation*.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

**conglobate** (kōn-glō'bāt or kōn-glō'bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobated*, ppr. *conglobating*. [*< L. conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobare* (*> E. conglob*), gather into a ball, *< com-*, together, + *globare*, make round, *< globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] 1. *trans.* To collect or form into a ball; combine into one mass, especially a spherical mass. [Rare.]

Matter . . . *conglobated* before its diffusion.

*Johnson, Review of Four Letters from Newton*.

A "sweat" distilled from his sacred body as great and *conglobated* "as drops of blood."

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 291.

A mountain brook, . . .

And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam

And *conglobated* bubbles undissolved,

Numerous as stars. *Wordsworth, Excursion*, III.

II. *intrans.* To assume a round or roundish form; become united in one round mass.

This may after *conglobate* into the form of an egg.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, III. 7.

**conglobate** (kōn-glō'bāt), *a.* [*< L. conglobatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed or gathered into a ball or a small spherical body; combined into one mass.

Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear

Scattered in others, all, as in their sphere,

Were fix'd, *conglobate* in his soul.

*Dryden, Death of Lord Hastings*, l. 35.

**Conglobate gland.** See *gland*.—**Conglobate inflorescence**, a globular head of nearly sessile flowers.

**conglobately** (kōn-glō'bāt-li), *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

**conglobation** (kōn-glō'bā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. conglobation* = *Sp. conglobación* = *Pg. conglobação* = *It. conglobazione*, *< L. conglobatio(n)*, *< conglobare*, pp. *conglobatus*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] 1. The act of forming or gathering into a ball.—2. A round body; a spherical formation.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*.

*Sir T. Browne*.

**conglob** (kōn-glōb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobed*, ppr. *conglobing*. [= *F. conglob* = *Sp. Pg. conglabar* = *It. conglabare*, *< L. conglabare*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To gather into a ball; collect into a round mass. [Rare.]

Then founded, then *conglobed*

Like things to like. *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 239.

II. *intrans.* To collect and become spherical; gather in a round mass.

Drops on dust *conglobing*.

*Milton, P. L.*, vii. 292.

Tho' something like moisture *conglobes* in my eye,

Let no one misdeem me disloyal.

*Burns, To Mr. William Tytler*.

**conglobulate** (kōn-glōb'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conglobulated*, ppr. *conglobulating*. [*< L. com-*, together, + *globulus*, a globule, dim. of *globus*, a ball: see *globe*, and cf. *conglobate*, *v.*] To gather into a small round mass or globule. [Rare.]

A number of them [swallows] *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water. *Johnson, in Boswell*, lix.

**conglomerate** (kōn-glōm'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conglomerated*, ppr. *conglomerating*. [*< L. conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomerare* (*> It. conglomerare* = *Sp. Pg. conglomerar* = *F. conglomér*), roll together, wind up, heap together, *< com-*, together, + *glomerare*, gather into a ball, *< glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball, a clue: see *glomerate*.] 1. To gather into a ball or round body; collect into a round mass.

The silkworm . . . *conglomerating* her both funeral and natal clue. *Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, III. 13.

2. To bring together into a mass or heap; collect and form into a whole, without regard to congruity or homogeneity; form a conglomeration of.

**conglomerate** (kōn-glōm'ē-rāt), *a. and n.* [= *F. conglomérat*, *n.* = *Sp. Pg. conglomerado* = *It. conglomerato*, *p. a.*, *< L. conglomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Gathered into a ball or round body; collected or clustered together.

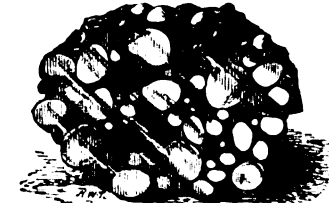
The beams of light when they are multiplied and *conglomerate* generate heat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. In *bot.*, densely clustered.—3. In *entom.*, gathered irregularly in one or more spots, instead of being distributed evenly over the surface: said of hairs, punctures, dots, etc.—4. Composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials; conglomerated.

The romantic Gothic era, whose genius was *conglomerate* of old and new. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 10.

**Conglomerate gland.** See *gland*.—**Conglomerate rock**, in *geol.*, same as *ll.*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. In *geol.*, a rock made up of the rounded and water-worn debris of previously existing rocks, consisting, at least in part, of fragments large enough to be called pebbles. Also called *conglomerate*.



Conglomerate, polished surface.

rock.—2. Anything composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials.

Why should they not turn Birmingham into a London of the Midlands—a small London certainly, but unlike the mechanical *conglomerate* of great London—an organism with a life of its own, and a life to be proud of?

*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 238.

**conglomeratic** (kōn-glōm'ē-rat'ik), *a.* [*< F. conglomératique*, *< conglomérat*: see *conglomerate*, *a.*, and *-ic*.] Same as *conglomeritic*. *Geikie*.

**conglomeration** (kōn-glōm'ē-rā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. conglomération* = *Sp. conglomración* = *Pg. conglomeração*, *< LL. conglomeration(n)*, *< L. conglomeratione*, pp. *conglomeratus*, roll together: see *conglomerate*, *v.*] 1. The act of gathering into a ball or mass; the state of being thus gathered; collection; accumulation.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. That which is conglomerated or collected into a mass; a mixed or incongruous mass of any form; a mixture.

**conglomeritic** (kōn-glōm'ē-rit'ik), *a.* [*< conglomerate* (with altered term.; cf. *granitic*) + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a conglomerate.—2. Relating or pertaining to the process of conglomeration; formed by conglomeration.

The lodes . . . course E. and W. through greenstone and *conglomeritic* rock.

*Ure, Dict.*, III. 238.

Also *conglomeratic*.

**conglutin**, **conglutine** (kōn-glō'tin), *n.* [*< L. com-*, together, + *gluten*, glue, + *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] A vegetable albuminate contained in almonds, maize, and certain other seeds. In properties it closely resembles animal casein. It is nearly insoluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing basic phosphates. The solution is coagulated by acids, but not by heat.

**conglutinant** (kōn-glō'ti-nant), *a. and n.* [*< F. conglutinant*, ppr. of *conglutiner*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Gluing; uniting; causing to adhere. *Bacon*.

II. *n.* A medicine or medicinal application that promotes the healing of wounds by adhesion.

**conglutinate** (kōn-glō'ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglutinated*, ppr. *conglutinating*. [*< L. conglutinatus*, pp. of *conglutinare* (*> It. conglutinare* = *Sp. Pg. conglutinar* = *F. conglutiner*), glue together, *< com-*, together, + *glutinare*, glue, *< gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] I. *trans.* To glue together; unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; reunite by adhesion; cement.

In many the bones . . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days.

*Boyle, Works*, II. 195.

II. *intrans.* To adhere; coalesce; become united by the intervention of some glutinous substance.

When the blood is withdrawn from the blood vessels, these plaques have a tendency to *conglutinate*, forming the granule masses of Schultze. *Science*, VII. 320.

**conglutinate** (kɒŋ-glō'ti-nāt), *a.* [*< L. conglutinus*, pp.: see the verb.] Glued together; specifically, in *bot.*, united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united: as, *conglutinate* organs.

**conglutination** (kɒŋ-glō'ti-nā'shən), *n.* [= *F. conglutination* = *Sp. conglutinación* = *Pg. conglutinação* = *It. conglutinazione*, *< L. conglutinatio* (*n.*), *< conglutinare*, pp. *conglutinus*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] The act of gluing together; a joining or causing to cohere by means of some tenacious substance; hence, in general, adhesive union; coalescence.

There goes to it six hundred several simples, besides some quantity of human fat, for the *conglutination*.

*B. Jonson, Volpone*, II. 1.

*Conglutination* of parts separated by a wound.

*Arbuthnot, Allments*.

**conglutinative** (kɒŋ-glō'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. conglutinatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. conglutinativo*; as *conglutinate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of uniting by conglutination.

**conglutinator** (kɒŋ-glō'ti-nā-tor), *n.* [*< conglutinatus* + *-or*.] That which has the power of conglutinating; specifically, something that promotes the closing of wounds. *Woodward*.

**conglutine**, *n.* See *conglutin*.

**conglutinous** (kɒŋ-glō'ti-nūs), *a.* [= *F. conglutineux* = *Sp. Pg. conglutinoso*, *< L. conglutinosus*, *< L. com- + glutinosus*: see *glutinous*, and cf. *conglutinate*.] Conglutinant; tenacious.

**conglutinously** (kɒŋ-glō'ti-nūs-li), *adv.* In a conglutinant manner; tenaciously.

The matter of it hangeth so *conglutinously* together, that the repulse divides it not.

*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, p. 87.

**congo**<sup>1</sup> (kɒŋ'gō), *n.* Same as *congo-ccl*.

**congo**<sup>2</sup> (kɒŋ'gō), *n.*; pl. *Congos* or *Congoes* (-gōz). 1. A member of the race of negroes indigenous to Congo, a country of western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and the river Congo.

The most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the *Congoes* and *Franc-Congoes*, and, though *Serpent-worshippers*, yet the gentlest and kindest natures that came from Africa.

*G. W. Cable, The Century*, XXXI. 522.

2. [*l. c.*] [*Cuban congo*.] A kind of African dance. See the extracts.

Except the minuet, which was introduced only to teach us the graces, and the *congo*, which was only to chase away the solemnities of the minuet, it was all a jovial, heart-stirring, foot-stirring amusement. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 119.

The latter [dance], called *Congo* also in Cayenne, *Chica* in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the *Callinda*, was a kind of *Fandango*, they say, in which the *Madras kerchief* held by its tips ends played a graceful part.

*G. W. Cable, The Century*, XXXI. 527.

**Congo eel** (kɒŋ'gō-ēl'), *n.* [*Cf. Congo snake*.] In the southern United States, an amphibian of the family *Sirenidae*, *Siren lacertina*. See *Siren*.

**Congo pea, red, snake**. See *pea, red, snake*.

**congou** (kɒŋ'gō), *n.* [The *Amoy* pronunciation of the Chinese *kung-fu*, labor: so called from the labor necessary for its production.] A grade of black tea produced in China, being the third picking during the season.

A few presents now and then—china, shawls, *congou* tea, *avadavats*, and Indian crackers—little more, believe me.

*Sheridan, School for Scandal*, v. 1.

**congratuable** (kɒŋ-grat'ū-lā-bl), *a.* [*< L. congratulā-ri*, *congratulate* (see *congratulate*), + *-ble*.] Capable or worthy of being congratulated. *Lamb*. [*Rare*.]

**congratulant** (kɒŋ-grat'ū-lant), *a.* [= *F. congratulant* = *Sp. Pg. It. congratulante*, *< L. congratulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *congratulari*, *congratulate*: see *congratulate*.] Congratulating; expressing congratulation.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,  
Raised from their dark divan, and with like joy  
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 458.

**congratulate** (kɒŋ-grat'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congratulated*, ppr. *congratulating*. [*< L. congratulatus*, pp. of *congratulari* (*> It. congratulare* = *Sp. Pg. congratular* = *F. congratuler*), wish joy, *< com-*, together, + *gratulari*, wish joy: see *gratulate*.] *I. trans.* 1. To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure; compliment or felicitate upon an event deemed happy; wish joy to: with *on* or *upon* before the subject of congratulation: as, to *congratulate* a man on the birth of a son; to *congratulate* the nation on the restoration of peace.

He sent Hadoram his son to king David . . . to *congratulate* him because he had fought against Hadarezer and smitten him. *1 Chron.* xviii. 10.

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess at her pavilion. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 1.

2†. To welcome; hail with expressions of pleasure; salute.

Give me leave to *congratulate* your happy Return from the Levant. *Howell, Letters*, I. v. 30.

Henry Vane, Esq., before mentioned, was chosen governor; and, because he was son and heir to a privy councillor in England, the ships *congratulated* his election with a volley of great shot.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England*, I. 222.

To *congratulate* one's self, to have a lively sense of one's good fortune in some particular; rejoice or exult over some favorable fact or circumstance. = *Syn. Congratulate, Felicitate*. See *congratulation*.

*II. † intrans.* To express or feel sympathetic gratification: followed by *with* or, formerly, *to*.

He . . . addressed a letter to Governor Bradford, dated October 4th, desiring him to afford "the easiest means, that I may with least weariness come to *congratulate* with you."

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 233, note.

I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift*.

**congratulation** (kɒŋ-grat'ū-lā'shən), *n.* [= *F. congratulation* = *Sp. congradulación* = *Pg. congradulação* = *It. congratulazione*, *< L. congratulatio* (*n.*), *< congratulari*, *congratulate*: see *congratulate*.] The act of congratulating, or expressing to a person gratification or good wishes at his success or happiness, or on account of an event deemed auspicious; words used in congratulating; felicitation.

Stricken by the sight,  
With slackened footsteps I advanced, and soon  
A glad *congratulation* we exchanged  
At such unthought-of meeting. *Wordsworth*.

= *Syn. Congratulation, Felicitation*. *Congratulation*, like its verb *congratulate*, implies an actual feeling of pleasure in another's happiness or good fortune; while *felicitation* (with *felicitate*) rather refers to the expression on our part of a belief that the other is fortunate, felicitations being complimentary expressions intended to make the fortunate person well pleased with himself.

*Felicitations* are little better than compliments: *congratulations* are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy. *Trench*.

**congratulator** (kɒŋ-grat'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= *F. congratulatore* = *It. congradulatore*, *< L.* as if \**congratulator*, *< congratulari*, wish joy: see *congratulate*.] One who offers congratulation. *Milton*.

**congratulatory** (kɒŋ-grat'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. congratulatoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. congratulatorio*, *< L.* as if \**congratulatorius*, *< "congratulator*: see *congratulator* and *-ory*.] Conveying congratulation: as, *congratulatory* expressions; a *congratulatory* letter or address.

**congreddient** (kɒŋ-grē'di-ent), *n.* [*< L. congreddi* (*t-s*), ppr. of *congreddi*, come together, meet with: see *congress*, *n.*] A component part; an ingredient. *Sterne*. [*Rare*.]

**congreer** (kɒŋ-grē'), *v. i.* [*< OF. congreer* (*> ML. congreare*), *< con- + greer*, *graer*, agree, *< gre*, pleasing: see *gree*<sup>2</sup>, and cf. *agree*.] To agree.

*Congreering* in a full and natural close,  
Like music. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, I. 2.

**congreest** (kɒŋ-grēt'), *v. i.* [*< con- + greet*<sup>1</sup>.] To salute mutually.

Face to face, and royal eye to eye,  
You have *congreested*. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

**congregate** (kɒŋ-grē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congregated*, ppr. *congregating*. [*< L. congregatus*, pp. of *congregare* (*> It. congregare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. congregar* = *OF. congreier*, *congreier*), collect into a flock, assemble, *< com-*, together, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, *< grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*.] *I. trans.* 1. To collect or bring together into an assemblage; assemble; bring into one place or into a crowd or mass.

These waters were afterwards *congregated* and called the sea. *Raleigh, Hist. World*.

The gutter'd rocks, and *congregated* sands. *Shak.*, *Othello*, II. 1.

*Congregate* a multitude to deliver him out of prison. *Prymme, Power of Parliament*, I. 95.

2†. To bring to a center or focus; concentrate. Darkness in Churches *congregates* the Sight,  
Devotion strays in glaring Light.

*Howell, Letters*, I. v. 22.

*II. intrans.* To come together; assemble; meet, especially in large numbers.

Where merchants most do *congregate*. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 3.

Equals with equals often *congregate*. *Sir J. Denham*.

**congregate** (kɒŋ-grē-gāt), *a.* [*< L. congregatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Collected; compact; close.

Where the matter is most *congregate*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Of or pertaining to an assemblage or congregation; associate; joint.

It [White Sulphur Spring] is the only place left where there is a *congregate* social life.

*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage*, p. 253.

\***Congregate glands**. See *gland*.

**congregation** (kɒŋ-grē-gā'shən), *n.* [= *F. congrégation* = *Sp. congregación* = *Pg. congregação* = *It. congregazione*, *< L. congregatio* (*n.*), an assembling together, union, society, *< congregare*, pp. *congregatus*, *congregate*: see *congregate*, *v.*] 1. The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling; aggregation.

By *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon*.

2. Any collection or assemblage of persons or things.

A foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2.

I have it not in my nature to look at the animal world merely as a *congregation* of beasts.

*P. Robinson, Under the Sun*, p. 3.

Specifically—3. In the Old Testament, the whole body of the Hebrews, as a community gathered and set apart for the service of God; in the New Testament, the Christian church in general, or a particular assemblage of worshippers.—4. In modern use, an assemblage of persons for religious worship and instruction; in a restricted sense, a number of persons organized or associated as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common. See *parish* and *society*.

If I see anything to-night why I should not marry her to-morrow, in the *congregation*, where I should wed, there will I shame her. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, III. 2.

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,  
The devil always builds a chapel there;  
And 'twill be found, upon examination,  
The latter has the largest *congregation*.

*Defoe, True-Born Englishman*, I. 4.

He [Bunyan] rode every year to London and preached there to large and attentive *congregations*.

*Macaulay, John Bunyan*.

5. The designation given to the party of Protestant Reformers during the reign of Mary. *N. E. D.*—6. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (a) One of the committees of cardinals appointed by the pope to aid him in the transaction of the business of the church. The decisions of these congregations are ordinarily regarded as equivalent to decisions of the pope himself. There are eleven regular congregations, namely: (1) the *Congregation of the Consistory*, which prepares the business to be brought before the consistory or assembly of all the cardinals (see *consistory*, 4); (2) the *Congregation of the Holy Office of the Inquisition*, which tries all cases of heresy brought before it, and formerly heard appeals from lower inquisitorial courts, and sent inquisitors where needed (see *inquisition*); (3) the *Congregation of the Index*, which decides what books shall be placed upon the Index Expurgatorius, or list of forbidden books (see *index*); (4) the *Congregation of Rites*, whose duty is to promote a general uniformity of the externals of divine worship, and to decide with regard to the beatification and canonization of any one whose name is proposed therefor; (5) the *Congregation of Immunities*, which is charged with the duty of determining all matters concerning the right of asylum, and such as relate to ecclesiastical jurisdiction where it comes in contact with the civil power; (6) the *Congregation of the Fabric*, which is charged with everything that relates to the conservation of St. Peter's; (7) the *Congregation of the Council* (that is, of Trent), which is the official interpreter of the decrees of the Council of Trent on all matters of discipline whenever questions arise thereon, the interpretation of its articles of faith being reserved to the pope himself; (8) the *Congregation of Bishops and Regulars*, which disposes of such differences as may arise between the bishops and the regular communities within their respective dioceses; (9) the *Congregation of Discipline*, which superintends the interior discipline of monastic establishments; (10) the *Congregation of the Propaganda*, which has charge of the missions of the church, and of the College of Propaganda, an institution at Rome for the instruction of men intended for missionary work (see *propaganda*); (11) the *Congregation of Indulgences*, which superintends the examination and certification of the authenticity of relics and the grant of indulgences. Other special congregations are also appointed by the pope. *Cath. Dict.* (b) A religious community bound together by a common rule, but not by the solemn and irrevocable vows which characterize the monastic orders. Among them are the Oratorians, the Dames Anglaises, the Fathers of the Mission or Lazarists, the Oblates, the Passionists, the Redemptorists, the Mariists, and the Christian Brothers. (See *Christian Brothers*, under *Christian*.) (c) A group of monasteries which agree to practise the rules of their order more strictly in their respective houses, and unite themselves together by closer ties, such as the congregations of Cluny and St. Maur.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled, not an "Order," but a "Congregation"; but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that "order" is the wider, and may include several *congregations* within itself (as the Benedictine order, for example, includes the *congregat'* *ns* of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a *congregation* is of simple unit, com-



plots in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 715.

(d) A committee of bishops appointed by the pope, or with his approbation, to prepare rules of business, etc., for a general council. In the General Council of Constance the congregation was differently constituted, the Council being divided into congregations according to the nationalities represented—German, French, Italian, English, and subsequently Spanish. These voted separately, preliminary to the final action of the Council as a whole.

7. See *Lords of the Congregation*, below.—8. In universities, the body of the masters regent. The great congregation is the body of all the masters, regent and not regent. The house of congregation is the assembly of the congregation. The function of the congregation is to grant degrees, graces, and dispensations. But in some universities from the first, and in others at present, the congregation has been otherwise constituted and has additional functions. [Eng.]

9. In falconry, a flock or flight of plovers.

A congregation of plovers.

*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 97.

**Congregation of loci**, a collection of loci to one or other of which the point or other element is restricted. Thus, if  $A = 0$  is the equation of one locus, and  $B = 0$  that of another, then  $AB = 0$  is the equation to the congregation of them.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary**, a French order of Benedictine nuns founded at Poitiers in the beginning of the seventeenth century, broken up by the revolution, but afterward reorganized and reestablished.—**Congregation of the Mother of God**, a monastic order instituted about 1574 at Lucca in Tuscany by John Leonardi, and approved and confirmed by the pope.—**Free Congregations**, also called *Friends of Light* or *Protestant Friends*, a name adopted by congregations of German rationalistic religious thinkers, who broke away from the established church of Prussia about 1845. They denied the authority of the Bible and the truth of important Christian doctrines, and some of them also the existence of a personal Deity. As they became politically powerful, they were suppressed in Saxony and Bavaria, and continued to exist in Prussia only under great difficulties. There are some of these congregations in the United States.—**Lords of the Congregation**, in Scot. ch. hist., a title given to the chief nobles and gentlemen who signed the Covenant of December 3d, 1557, for liberty of worship. The whole body of adherents was called the *Congregation*, from the frequent recurrence of the word *congregation* in the document.—*Syn. 4. See spectator.*

**congregational** (kong-grē-gā'shon-al), *a.* [*< congregation + -al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a congregation: as, *congregational singing*.—2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to government by congregations; governed by its own congregation, as a church; specifically (with a capital), pertaining to Congregationalism as a denominational designation: as, the *congregational polity* of the Baptists; the *Congregational churches* of the United States.

The great Baptist denomination—with some leaning toward Independency properly so called—is yet purely *Congregational* in its principle of church order and government. *H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism* (2d ed.), I.

**Congregational council**. See *council*.—**Congregational music**, music in which the congregation take part, as opposed to music sung by the choir only.—*Syn. Congregational, Independent*. See extract under *congregationalism*.

**congregationalism** (kong-grē-gā'shon-al-izm), *n.* [*< congregational + -ism.*] 1. A system of church government based upon the autonomy of the individual congregation. It embodies three fundamental principles—(1) that it is the right and duty of believers in Jesus Christ in every community to organize for Christian work and worship, and that such an organization is a Christian church; (2) that each such church is by right independent of all external ecclesiastical control, and in any such church all members possess equal ecclesiastical authority; (3) that such churches owe a duty of Christian fellowship and cooperation to one another. This fellowship and cooperation is exercised among those who bear the name of Congregationalists by means of councils, conferences, associations, and associations. The principles of congregationalism are maintained not only by Congregationalists so called, but also by Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and some other denominations of Christians, and by many evangelical churches in France, Switzerland, etc.

*Congregationalism* is the democratic form of church order and government; it derives its name from the prominence which it gives to the congregation of Christian believers. It vests all ecclesiastical power (under Christ) in the associated brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body. At the same time it recognizes a fraternal and equal fellowship between these independent churches, which invests each with the right and duty of advice and reproof, and even of the public withdrawal of that fellowship in case the course pursued by another of the sisterhood should demand such action for the preservation of its own purity and consistency. Herein *Congregationalism* as a system differs from Independency, which affirms the seat of ecclesiastical power to reside in the brotherhood so zealously as to ignore any check, even of advice, upon its action.

*H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism* (2d ed.), I.

2. [*cap.*] The system of ecclesiastical polity and religious doctrine maintained by the Congregational Church. See *congregationalist*, 2.

**congregationalist** (kong-grē-gā'shon-al-ist), *n.* [*< congregational + -ist.*] 1. One who holds to the congregational principles of church government. See *congregationalism*, I. In this sense, *Bap-*

tists, Unitarians, Universalists, some Methodists, and some other denominations of Christians are congregationalists.

2. [*cap.*] One of a denomination of Christians who hold to the congregational principle of church government, to the system of doctrines known as evangelical or orthodox, to the legitimacy of the baptism of infants, and to baptism by sprinkling. The Congregationalists of the United States are identical in origin and general principles with the Independents (now also called *Congregationalists*) of Great Britain. They were the predominant religious body in the first settlement of New England, and have thence spread over the United States, especially in the Northern and Middle States. Their churches are independent of one another; their various ecclesiastical assemblies—councils, conferences, associations, associations—possess no ecclesiastical authority, but only a moral power; and they are generally moderate Calvinists in theological doctrines. Their missionary operations are carried on by means of voluntary societies supported by the churches, but only indirectly amenable to them.

**congregationally** (kong-grē-gā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a congregational manner; by congregations; as a congregation.

**congress** (kong-gres), *n.* [= *F. congrès* = *Sp. congreso* = *Pg. It. congresso* = *D. Dan. kongres* = *G. congress* = *Sw. kongress*, *< L. congressus*, a meeting together, an interview, a close union, encounter, *< congređi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together, *< com-*, together, + *gradi*, step, walk, go; see *grade*. Cf. *aggress*, *egress*, *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*, etc., and *congređient*.] 1. A meeting together of individuals: an encounter; an interview.

That ceremony is used as much in our adieus as in the first congress.

*Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici*, p. 76.

If her devotion be high and pregnant, and prepared to fervency and importunity of congress with God.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 258.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there: . . .

Their congress in the field great Jove withstands.

*Dryden, Æneid*, x.

2. The meeting of persons in sexual commerce.

—3. A formal meeting or association of persons having a representative character; an organization or authorized assemblage of persons for the consideration of some special subject or the promotion of some common interest; particularly, in politics, an assemblage of envoys, commissioners, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign powers, or of sovereigns themselves, for the purpose of arranging international affairs: as, the *Congress of Vienna* (1814–15); the *Congress of Paris* (1856). For the distinction between *conference* and *congress*, see extract under *conference*, 2 (a).

As soon as the employers attempted to give work to subcontractors, they forced them by strikes to take it back. The society [of hatters] was called the *Congress*, was regulated by statutes, and framed by-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxviii.

The congress of Aix la Chapelle, at which the five great powers were represented, . . . was intended to exercise a supervisory power over European affairs, intertending to prevent all dangerous revolutions, especially when they should proceed from popular movements.

*Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 46.

**Farmers' congress**, an association of agriculturists of the United States, which has met annually since 1881.

*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 330.

4. [*cap.*] The national legislature of the United States. In *U. S. Hist.* there have been three differently constituted bodies so named: (a) *The Continental Congress*, representing the thirteen colonies. What is known as the first Continental Congress, with delegates from all the colonies but Georgia, met in Philadelphia September 5th, 1774, and lasted until October 26th, 1774; the second, in which all were represented, met in Philadelphia May 10th, 1775, and adjourned December 12th, 1776; the third met in Baltimore December 20th, 1776, and lasted until the Articles of Confederation went into operation, March 1st, 1781. (b) *The Congress of the Confederation*, representing the States under the Articles of Confederation, March 1st, 1781, to March 4th, 1789. (c) *The Congress of the United States*, which represents both the States and the people under the Constitution, and which met for the first time March 4th, 1789. It consists of two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives (sometimes called the upper and lower houses), and meets at least once every year. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, elected (by popular vote) for a period of six years, one third of them being elected every second year. The number of representatives varies in each State in proportion to the population. (See *apportionment*, 2.) They sit for two years only. The United body, for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, receives a numerical designation as a single Congress, counting from the first. Thus, the senators and representatives sitting during the period March 4, 1909, to March 4, 1911, constituted the 61st Congress. The most important powers of Congress, as enumerated in the Constitution, are: to impose and collect taxes, borrow and coin money, regulate commerce, establish uniform naturalization and bankruptcy laws, declare war, raise armies, maintain a navy, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, admit new States, and make all laws necessary to carry these powers into execution. In addition, the Senate confirms or rejects treaties, and nominations to office made by the President.

The substitution of "*Congress*" for "the legislature of the United States," requires no explanation. It is a mere change of phraseology. *Calhoun, Works*, I. 256.

The upper house of *Congress* is therefore a federal while the lower is a national body, and the government is brought into direct contact with the people without endangering the equal rights of the several states.

*J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 97.

5. The name of the lower house of the Spanish Cortes, and of the national legislatures of the South American republics.—**Church Congress**, a name applied to two voluntary organizations, one in the Church of England, the other in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, for the free discussion of topics of church interest. Membership is confined to those who are in communion with the church. Neither body possesses any ecclesiastical authority or responsibility, or attempts any legislative functions. The same name, with modifying adjectives, as *Inter-ecclesiastical Congress*, *Inter-denominational Congress*, etc., has been applied to other bodies of a similar character embracing members of various Protestant communions.—**Congress boots**. See *boot* 2.—**Congress water**. See *mineral water*, under *mineral*.—**Peace Congress**, in *U. S. Hist.*, a conference, in February, 1861, of delegates from free and border slave States, which made unsuccessful efforts to avert civil war by means of proposed amendments to the Constitution, dealing chiefly with slavery. Also called *Peace Convention* or *Conference*.—**Provincial congresses**, popular conventions which, at the beginning of the struggle between the American colonies and England, assumed control of the colonies.—**Stamp-Act Congress**, a body of delegates from nine colonies which met at New York, in 1765, to protest against the Stamp Act and other oppressive measures of the British Parliament.

**congress** (kong-gres'), *v. i.* [*< congress, n.*] To come together; assemble; congregate. [Rare.]

The valetudinarians who congress every winter at Nice. *Mrs. Gore.*

**congressionist** (kong-gresh'on), *n.* [= *F. congression* = *Sp. congresion*, *< L. congressio(n-)*, *< congređi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together: see *congress, n.*] 1. A coming together; an assembly; a company. *Cotgrave*.—2. Sexual intercourse. *Jer. Taylor*.—3. A bringing together for the purpose of comparison.

Many men excellently learned have . . . approved by a direct and close congression [of Christianity] with other religions, that all the reason of the world appears to stand on the Christian side. *Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, I. 123.

**congressional** (kong-gresh'on-al), *a.* [= *Pg. congresional*; as *congression* (for *congress*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a congress, or, specifically (commonly with a capital), to the Congress of the United States: as, *congressional debates*; the "*Congressional Record*."

The revival of the *Congressional Intelligence* contained in your letters makes me regret the loss of it on your departure. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, II. 63.

**congressivet** (kong-gres'iv), *a.* [*< L. as if \*congressivus*, *< congressus*, pp. of *congređi*, meet together: see *congress, n.*] 1. Encountering.—2. Meeting in sexual commerce.

*Congressive generation. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 6.

**congressman** (kong-gres-man), *n.*; pl. *congressmen* (-men). [*cap. or l. c.*] [*< congress, 4, + man.*] A member of the United States Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. Strictly, the term includes the members of the Senate as well as members of the House of Representatives, but in popular usage it is limited to the latter.

**congreve** (kong-grev), *n.* [So called from the inventor, Sir William Congreve (1772–1828).] A kind of lucifer match. See *lucifer*, 3.

**Congreve rocket**. See *rocket*.

**congrid** (kong-grid), *n.* A fish of the family *Congridæ*.

**Congridæ** (kong-gri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Conger + -idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Conger*, to which different limits have been ascribed. See cut under *conger-eel*.

(a) By some authors it is extended to include the *Ophichthyidæ* and some others, as well as the true *Congridæ*. (b) By others it is restricted to the genus *Conger* and those closely agreeing with it. As thus limited, it is closely allied to the family *Anagradidæ*, but differs in the more developed palatopterygoid arches and opercular apparatus, and the advanced dorsal fin. The species are exclusively marine.

**conrogadid** (kong-grō-gā'did), *n.* A fish of the family *Congrogadidæ*.

**Congrogadidæ** (kong-grō-gād'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Congrogadus + -idæ*.] A family of teleostheous fishes, including those *Ophidioidæ* which are without ventrals, have the anus in the anterior half of the length, and the branchial membranes united beneath but free from the throat. The species are few in number and rare.

**Congrogadina** (kong-grō-gā-di-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Congrogadus + -ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Ophidiidæ*. The technical characters are: ventral fins absent; vent remote from the head; gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being united below the throat and not attached to the isthmus. Same as the family *Congrogadidæ*.

**Congrogadus** (kong-grō-gā'dus), n. [NL., < *Conger*, q. v., + *Gadus*, q. v.] A genus of fishes combining forms somewhat like those of the cod (*Gadus*) and the conger. It is typical of the family *Congrogadidae*.

**congruoid** (kong'grō'id), a. and n. [*L. conger*, conger (see *conger*), + *-oid*.] I. a. Resembling the conger; of or pertaining to the *Congridae*. II. n. A fish of the family *Congridae*; a congrid or conger.

Also *congeroid*.

**congrue** (kong-grō'), v. i.; pret. and pp. *congrued*, ppr. *congruing*. [= *D. congruere* = *G. congruere* = *Dan. kongruere*, < *L. congruere*, come together, agree, accord, suit, fit, < *com-*, together, + *-gruere*, only in comp. *congruere*, and *ingruere*, rush upon; origin obscure. Cf. *congruous*.] To be in accordance; correspond; agree. [Rare.]

Letters *congruing* [conjuging in some editions] to that effect. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

**congruet** (kong-grō'), a. [*F. congru* = *Sp. congruo* = *Pg. It. congruo*, < *L. congruus*, fit, suitable; see *congruous*, and cf. *congrue*, v.] Fitting; suitable; congruous.

Neither have you any just *congrue* occasion in my book so to judge. *Poore*, Martyrs, p. 645.

**congruently** (kong-grō'li), adv. Fittingly; congruously. *Hall*.

**congruence** (kong'grō-ens), n. [= *OF. F. congruence* = *Sp. Pg. congruencia* = *It. congruenza* = *D. congruentie* = *G. congruentz* = *Dan. kongruents*, < *L. congruentia*, < *congruen(t)s*, suitable; see *congruent*.] 1. Suitableness or appropriateness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. Also *congruency*.

A sullen tragick scene  
Would suit the time with pleasing congruence.  
*Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

2. In *math.*, a relation between three numbers such that the difference between two of them, which are said to be *congruent*, is divisible by the third, which is called the *modulus*. The following example shows the mode of writing a congruence:

$x-1 \equiv (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)(x-6) \pmod{7}$ , which means that any integer being substituted for  $x$ , the remainders of the quantities on the two sides of the sign  $\equiv$  after division by 7 are equal. See *congruency*.

3. In *gram.*, concord; agreement.—4. Same as *congruency*, 2.—Linear congruence, a congruence in which the unknown number is not multiplied into itself.

**congruency** (kong'grō-ens), n. 1. Same as *congruence*, 1.

The philosophic cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and easy congruency.

*Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabbalistica (1653), p. 236.

2. In *math.*, a continuous and doubly infinite system of infinite straight lines; the system of all the forms of any given kind in space which fulfil two conditions, as all the double tangent lines of a surface. The order of a congruency is the number of its rays that lie in an arbitrary plane; the class of a congruency is the number of its lines that pass through an arbitrary point; the order-class is the number that intersects both of an arbitrary pair of lines, which is the same as the sum of the order and class. Also *congruence*.—Congruency of rotations or forces, a system of rotations or forces which belong at once to two, three, or four complexes.—Cremonian congruency, a twofold system of rays, each of which passes through a pair of corresponding points in two planes having a Cremonian correspondence.—Double congruency, a system of rotations or forces belonging at once to three complexes.—Triple congruency, a system of forces or rotations belonging at once to four complexes.

**congruent** (kong'grō-ent), a. [= *F. congruent* = *Sp. Pg. It. congruente* = *D. G. congruent* = *Dan. kongruent*, < *L. congruen(t)s*, ppr. of *congruere*, agree, suit; see *congrue*, v.] 1. Harmoniously joined or related; agreeing; corresponding; appropriate.

The congruent and harmonious fitting of parts.  
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**Congruent squares.**  
*G. Cheyne*, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

For humble grammar first doth set the parts  
Of congruent and well-according speech.

*Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

2. In *math.*, in the relation of congruence: thus, one number is said to be *congruent* to another relatively to a third, called the *modulus*, when the first two numbers on being divided by the modulus give the same remainder.—3. In *logic*, predicable of the same subject, as terms, or true of the same state of things, as propositions.—4. In *gram.*, accordant; agreeing.

**congruently** (kong'grō-ent-li), adv. In a congruent manner; agreeably; in accordance; harmoniously.

Full congruently  
As nature could devise.  
*Skellon*, Philip Sparrow.

**congruity** (kon-grō'i-ti), n.; pl. *congruities* (-tiz). [*ME. congruite*, < *OF. congruite*, *F. congruité* = *Sp. congruidad* = *Pg. congruidade* = *It. congruità*, < *L.* as if \**congruita*(-t)s, < *congruus*, suitable, agreeing, congruous; see *congruous*.] 1. The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; harmony of relation; fitness; pertinence; consistency; appropriateness.

Verses or rime be a kind of Muscally vtterance, by reason of a certaine congruities in sounds pleasing the eare, though not per chance so exquisitely as the harmonicall concents of the artificial Musick.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 63.

A whole sentence may fall of its congruity by wanting one particle.

*Sir P. Sidney*.

The corals which thy wrist unfold,  
Lac'd up together in congruity.

*Donne*, The Token.

Congruity and propriety are commonly reckoned synonymous terms; . . . but they are distinguishable. . . . Congruity is the genus of which propriety is a species.

*Kames*, Elein. of Criticism, I. 304.

On the hypothesis of Evolution, there must exist between all organisms and their environments certain congruities expressible in terms of their actions and reactions.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 202.

2. In *scholastic theol.*, the performance of good actions, which is supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. See *condignity*, 2.—3. In *geom.*, equality; capacity of being superposed.—Direct congruity, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed without being turned over or perverted.—Inverse congruity, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed, but only by means of perversion, or turning over.

**congruemat**, v. [*< con-*, together, + *L. grumus*, hillock?] To gather into a heap or heaps. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

**congruous** (kong'grō-us), a. [= *F. congru* = *Sp. Pg. It. congruo*, < *L. congruus*, agreeing, fit, suitable, < *congruere*, agree; see *congrue*, v., and cf. *congrue*, a.] 1. Accordantly joined or related; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit; consistent.

I am of Opinion that the pure congruous grammatical Latin was never spoken in either of them [France or Spain] as a vulgar vernacular Language.

*Howell*, Letters, II. 58.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so congruous to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature.

*Locke*.

It is no ways congruous that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth.

*Bp. Atterbury*.

Impelled by a species of moral gravitation, the enquirer will glide insensibly to the system which is congruous to his disposition, and intellectual difficulties will seldom arrest him.

*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 204.

2. In *math.*, characterized by congruence: applied to two quantities the difference between which is divisible without remainder by a third. See *congruence*, 2.—3. In *geom.*, having congruity.

**congruously** (kong'grō-us-li), adv. In a congruous manner; accordantly; pertinently; agreeably; consistently; appropriately.

Nothing can sound more congruously or harmoniously.

*Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 64.

Congruously to its own nature. *Boyle*, Works, II. 33.

**congruousness** (kong'grō-us-nes), n. The state of being congruous; congruity.

**congustable** (kon-gus'ta-bl), a. [*< L. con-*, together, + *LL. gustabilis*, appetizing; see *gustable*.] Having a taste like that of something else; having the same taste; similar in flavor.

In the country of Provence, towards the Pyrenees, and in Languedoc, there are wines congustable with those of Spain.

*Howell*, Letters, II. 54.

**congy** (kon'ji), n. and v. An obsolete form of *congeal*. *Burton*.

Sir William with a low congy saluted him.

*Armin*, Nest of Ninnies.

**conhydrine** (kon-hi'drin), n. [*< Con(ium)* + *hydr(o)gen* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O) found in the leaves and fruit of *Conium maculatum*. It forms colorless iridescent crystals.

**conil**, n. Plural of *conus*.

**conia** (kō'ni-ā), n. [NL., < *Conium*, q. v.] Same as *conine*.

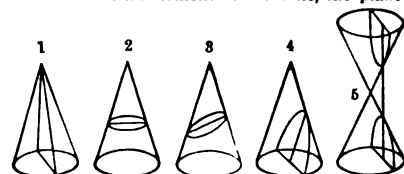
**conic** (kon'ik), a. and n. [= *F. conique* = *Sp. cónico* = *Pg. It. conico*, < NL. *conicus*, < Gr. *κωνικός*, pertaining to a cone, < *κωνος*, a cone; see *cone*.] I. a. 1. Having the form of a cone; circular at the base and tapering to a point; conical.

Whilst tow'ring Firs in Conic Forms arise,  
And with a pointed Spear divide the Skies.

*Prior*, Solomon, I.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, of or pertaining to a cone: as, conic sections.—Conic section (NL. *sectio*

*conica*, Gr. *κωνική τομή*), a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone. If the inclination of the axis of the cone to the cutting plane be greater than the angle made by the axis with an element of the cone (fig. 3), the intersection is finite and is called an *ellipse*. The circle is one limiting form of the ellipse—that, namely, in which the plane becomes perpendicular to the axis of the cone. If the inclination of the axis of the cone to the cutting plane be less than the angle made by the axis with an element of the cone, the plane will



Conic Sections.

The two principal forms are fig. 5, giving the hyperbola, and fig. 3, giving the ellipse. Fig. 4 is the intermediate case, giving the parabola. The degenerate form of the hyperbola is a pair of straight lines, as shown in fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the circle as a special case of the ellipse having no special relations to the infinitely distant part of the real plane, though it passes through two fixed imaginary points on the line at infinity.

also cut the second sheet of the cone on the other side of the apex (fig. 5), and the twofold curve thus generated is a hyperbola. A particular case of the hyperbola, produced when the plane passes through the apex of the cone, is that of two intersecting straight lines, called a *degenerate conic*. Intermediate between the ellipse and the hyperbola is the case where the plane is parallel to an element of the cone (fig. 4), and the curve thus produced is a parabola. The degenerate form of the ellipse is a point, that of the parabola a straight line. The degenerate forms are not true conics.—Spherical conic section, a curve produced by the intersection of a sphere with a cone.

II. n. 1. A conic section (which see, under I.); a plane curve of the second order and second class, or the equation to such a curve.

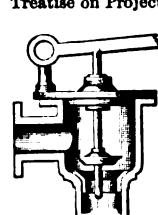
—2. pl. See *conics*.—Axis of a conic. See *axis*.—Conjugate diameters of a conic. See *conjugate*.—Focal conic. See *focal*.—Principal tangent conic, one of the ten conics which may be drawn through every point of a surface having six-point contact with it at that point.

**conic-acute** (kon'ik-ā-kūt'), a. Conical and sharp-pointed: as, the conic-acute beak of a bird.

**conical** (kon'i-kal), a. [*< conic* + *-al*.] Having the form of a cone; coniform; cone-shaped: as, a conical mountain; a conical cap.

That determinate conical shadow of the earth.  
*Dr. H. More*, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, I.

**Conical bearing.** See *bearing*.—**Conical gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Conical map-projection,** the projection of the earth first upon a tangent or secant cone with the subsequent development of the cone. The best-known conical projection is *Bonne's*, used for the map of France. "In constructing a map on this projection, a central meridian and a central parallel are first assumed. A cone, tangent along the central parallel, is then assumed, and the central meridian developed along that generator of the cone which is tangent to it, and the cone is then developed on a tangent plane. The parallel falls into an arc of a circle with its center at the vertex, and the meridian becomes a graduated right line. Concentric circles are then conceived to be traced through points of this meridian at elementary distances along its length. The zones of the sphere lying between the parallels through these points are next conceived to be developed, each between its corresponding parallels. Thus all the parallel zones of the sphere are rolled out on a plane in their true relations to each other and to the central meridian, each having in projection the same width, length, and relation to the neighboring zones as on the spheroidal surface. As there are no openings between consecutive developed elements, the total area is unaltered by the development. Each meridian of the projection is so traced as to cut each parallel in the same point in which it intersected it on the sphere." *Craig*, Treatise on Projections, p. 72.—**Conical point,** in *geom.*, a point on a surface such that every line through it meets the surface in two coincident points.—**Conical pupæ or chrysalides,** in *entom.*, those pupæ or chrysalides which have no angular processes, and are more or less conical in form. This is the common type among nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.—**Conical refraction.** See *refraction*.—**Conical surface,** any surface generated by the motion of a right line having one point fixed.—**Conical valve,** the puppet-valve or T-valve, first used by Watt in the construction of his engines. It consists of a circular plate of metal having a beveled edge accurately fitted to a seat.



Conical Valve.

his engines. It consists of a circular plate of metal having a beveled edge accurately fitted to a seat.

**conicality** (kon-i-kal'i-ti), n. [*< conical* + *-ity*.] The property of being conical.

**conically** (kon'i-kal-i), adv. In the form of a cone.

An almost conically shaped weight of lead.  
*Boyle*, Works, III. 641.

**conicalness** (kon'i-kal-nes), n. The state or property of being conical.

**conichalcite** (kon-i-kal'sit), n. [*G. konichalcit*, < Gr. *κωνία*, lime, + *χαλός*, copper. Cf. *chalcite*.] A mineral resembling malachite, consisting of the arseniate and phosphate of copper and calcium, and occurring in reniform masses.

**conicity** (kō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. conicité*; as *conio* + *-ity*.] The property of being conical.

**conicle** (kon'ikl), *n.* [*< NL. \*coniculus*, dim. of *L. conus*, a cone; see *conic*.] A small cone.

**conicocylindrical** (kon'ikō-sil'in'dri-kāl), *a.* [*< conic* + *cylindrical*.] Formed like a cylinder, but tapering from one end to the other.

**conicoid** (kon'ikoid), *n.* [*< conic* + *-oid*.] In *math.*, a surface of the second degree; a quadric surface.

**conic-ovate** (kon'ik-ō-vāt), *a.* Ovate, but almost pointed at the smaller end.

**conics** (kon'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of conic*: see *-ics*.] The doctrine of conic sections. See *conic*.

**conid** (kon'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidae*.

**Conidae** (kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Conus* + *-idae*.] A family of toxoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, represented by the genus *Conus*; the cones or cone-shells. They are so called from the regular inversely conic shape of their shells, which have a long narrow aperture, and the outer lip notched at the suture. The operculum is minute or absent, the foot is oblong and truncated, the eyes are on the tentacles, and the lingual teeth occur in pairs. Also *Conoidea*. See cut under *Conus*.

**conidia**, *n.* Plural of *conidium*.

**conidial** (kō-nid'i-āl), *a.* [*< conidium* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of conidia.—2. Characterized by the formation of conidia; bearing conidia: as, the conidial stage of a fungus. Also *conidiiferous*, *conidiophorous*, and *conidioid*.

**conidiiferous** (kō-nid-i-if'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. conidium*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

**conidioid** (kō-nid'i-oid), *a.* [*< conidium* + *-oid*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

**conidiophore** (kō-nid-i-ō-fōr), *n.* [*< NL. conidium*, *q. v.*, + *Gr. -φωρος*, -bearing, *< φέρω* = *E. bear*.] In fungi, a conidium-bearing stalk or branch of the mycelium. See *sporophore*.

**conidiophorous** (kō-nid-i-ō-fō-rus), *a.* [*As conidiophore*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

**conidium** (kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. conidia* (-i-ā). [*NL.* (*> F. conidie*), *< Gr. κόνις*, dust, + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] In fungi, a propagative body which is asexual in its origin and functions. In the most technical sense, it includes spores formed either unclosed, upon hyphae, or inclosed, as in the sporangia of *Mucor* and the conceptacles of *Sphaeropodia*; but it is more commonly used to designate only those unclosed.

The *Penicillium*, or "green mould," sends up from its mycelium a branching stem, the ramifications of which subdivide into a brush-like tuft of filaments, each of which bears at its extremity a succession of minute "beads" termed conidia.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 318.



a, a, a, Conidiophores, and b, b, Conidia of *Penicillium* (*Peromyspha viridula*), enlarged. (After Farrow.)

**conifer** (kō'ni-fēr), *n.* [= *F. confere* = *Sp. confiero* = *Pg. It. confiero*, *< L. conifer*, cone-bearing, *< conus*, a cone, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *bot.*, a plant producing cones; one of the *Coniferae*.

**Coniferae** (kō-nif'ē-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. *pl. of L. conifer*, cone-bearing; see *conifer*.] A name still used by many authors to denote the principal order of gymnospermous plants, the *Pinales*. It exceeds every other order in the value of its timber-supply and of its resinous products. It is cosmopolitan, but is especially abundant in temperate and mountainous regions, often forming in the northern hemisphere vast forests. It consists of trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous, usually with subulate (awl-shaped), needle-shaped, or scale-like rigid leaves, and with monocious or rarely dioecious naked flowers. The male flower consists of an indefinite number of stamens upon a central axis, the anthers being frequently suspended from the under side of a petalate scale. The fertile ament consists of scales bearing naked ovules, and in fruit becomes a dry cone or is fleshy and drupe-like. The embryo has often several cotyledons in a whorl. The wood, as in all gymnosperms, is characterized by having the sides of the cells dotted with what are called bordered pits or discoid markings. The order includes about 32 genera and 825 species, and is divided into the two families *Pinaceae* and *Taxaceae*, the latter distinguished by the fleshy outer integument of the ovule. The *Taxaceae* include the tribe *Podocarpeae*, consisting of African and Australasian genera, and the tribe *Taxaceae*, the true yews. The principal divisions of the *Pinaceae* are as follows: (a) *Abietaceae*, bearing cones formed of spirally imbricated two-seeded scales; to this belong the pine, fir, spruce, larch, cedar, etc. (b) *Araucaeaceae*, with similar cones having one or several seeds to each scale, represented by *Araucaria* and *Dammara* in the southern hemisphere, and by two monotypical genera in China and Japan. (c) *Taxodiaceae*, including the big-tree of California (*Sequoia*), the bald cypress (*Taxodium*), and a few species of Australia and Japan. (d) *Cupressaceae*, having cones with decussately opposite scales, or sometimes drupe-like, as the cypress, juniper, arbutus, and the North American cedars. True con-

ifers first appear in the Carboniferous measures, and continue upward through all subsequent formations.

**coniferin** (kō-nif'ē-rin), *n.* [*< Conifera* + *-in*.] A crystalline glucoside ( $C_{18}H_{22}O_8 + 2H_2O$ ) existing in coniferous woods, and perhaps in all wood-tissue. Also called *abietin*.

**coniferous** (kō-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. conifer*, cone-bearing, + *-ous*. See *conifer*.] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, and cypress; specifically, belonging or relating to the order *Coniferae*.

The fir, pine, and other coniferous trees.

Sir T. Browne, *Misc. Tracts*, p. 68.

**coniform** (kō'ni-fōrm), *a.* [= *Sp. coniforme*, *< L. conus*, a cone, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cone; conical: as, a coniform mountain.

**coniline** (kō-ni'n), *n.* Same as *conine*.

**conima** (kon'i-mā), *n.* [Native name.] A fragrant resin used for making pastils, extracted from the hyawa or incense-tree, *Protium Guianense*, of British Guiana.

**Coninæ** (kō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1840), *< Conus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Strombidae*, made to include true *Conidae* as well as *Conella* and *Terebellum*.

**conine** (kō'nin), *n.* [Also written *coniine*, *conine* (= *F. conine*); *< Conium* + *-ine*.] A volatile alkaloid ( $C_8H_{17}N$ ) existing in *Conium maculatum*, or poison hemlock, of which it is the active and poisonous principle. It is an oily liquid, having a strong odor resembling that of mice. It is exceedingly poisonous, appearing to cause death by inducing paralysis of the muscles used in respiration. Also called *coni*.

**coniocyst** (kon'i-ō-sist), *n.* [*< NL. coniocysta*, *< Gr. κόνις*, dust, + *κύστις*, a bladder; see *cyst*.] A term applied by Harvey to the oogonium of *Vaucheria*.

**coniocysta** (kon'i-ō-sis'tā), *n.*; *pl. coniocystae* (-tā). [*NL.*] Same as *coniocyst*.

**Coniomycetes** (kon'i-ō-mi-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κόνις*, dust, + *μύκης*, *pl. μύκητες*, mushroom.] A group of fungi in which the vegetative portion is inconspicuous and the spores are very numerous, borne singly or in chains on the ends of short filaments, and either naked or inclosed in a conceptacle; the dust-fungi. The fungi thus artificially grouped together by Fries are of widely different affinities, and are now referred mostly to the *Uredinales*, *Ustilaginales*, and *Fungi Imperfecti*.

**coniomycetous** (kon'i-ō-mi-sē'tus), *a.* [*< Coniomycetes* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Coniomycetes*: as, a coniomycetous fungus.

**Coniopterygidae** (kon-i-op-terij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Coniopteryx* (-ryg-) + *-idae*.] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, represented by the genus *Coniopteryx*. Burmeister.

**Coniopteryx** (kon-i-op-teriks), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κόνις*, dust, + *πτερυξ*, wing.] The typical genus of insects of the family *Coniopterygidae*, or referred to the *Homeroiidae*, founded by Curtis in 1834: so called because they are powdered with whitish scales. They have globose eyes and nonfiliform antennae; the wings are not ciliate, and have few longitudinal veins, with some transverse ones. The hind wings of the male are small. The larva resemble those of *Chrysopa*, and are known to be predaceous. *C. vicina* is a North American species.

**coniospermous** (kon'i-ō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. κόνις*, dust, + *σπέρμα*, a seed, + *-ous*.] Having dust-like spores.

**coniotheca** (kon'i-ō-thē'kē), *n.*; *pl. coniothecae* (-sē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. κόνις*, dust, + *θήκη*, a case.] In *bot.*, an anther-cell.

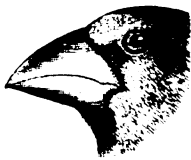
**conjunct**, *n.* See *conjunct*.

**coniroster** (kō-ni-ros'tēr), *n.* One of the *Conirostres*.

**conirostral** (kō-ni-ros'tral), *a.* [*As Conirostres* + *-al*.] 1. Having a conical bill: used as a descriptive term, not specific. *Cones*.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Conirostres*; having the characters of a coniroster.

**Conirostres** (kō-ni-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl. of conirostris*, having a conical bill, *< L. conus*, a cone, + *rostrum*, a beak, bill.]

In *ornith.*, a group of birds of varying limits. (a) In Cuvier's classification of birds, the third division of his *Passerinae*: a large artificial group, consisting of the larks, tits, finches, buntings, weavers, whydah-birds, colles, ox-peckers, American orioles and other *Icteridae*, starlings, crows, jays, rollers, birds of Paradise, and others, belonging to different orders and several families of modern systems. [The term is obsolete in this sense, though long used, with various modifications.] (b) In Sundevall's classification, the second cohort of laminiplatar oscine *Passeres*: same as the *Prinilliformes* of the same author. The group includes the fringilline birds and their allies, as the tanagers of the new world and the weavers



Conirostral Bill of Hawfinch.

and whydah-birds of the old. (c) With most late authors, a group definitely restricted to the fringilline and tanagerine laminiplatar oscine *Passeres*, such as finches, buntings, grosbeaks, and tanagers.

**Conirostrum** (kō-ni-ros'trum), *n.* [*NL.* (Lafresnaye, 1838), *< L. conus*, cone, + *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, of the family *Certhiidae*. They have an acutely conical bill, and are natives of South America. *C. cinereus* is an example. Also *Conirostra*.

**conisancet**, **conisancet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cognizance*.

**conisor** (kon'i-zōr), *n.* Same as *cognizor*.

**conite** (kō'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. κόνις*, lime, + *-ite*.] A massive dolomite, in color ash-gray or yellowish- or greenish-gray, and impure from the presence of silica.

**Conium** (kō-ni'um), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. κόνηλον*, hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of tall glabrous biennial herbs, with compound leaves and white-flowered umbels. The principal species, *C. maculatum*, is a native of Europe and Asia, and widely naturalized in North America; it is the hemlock of the ancients, used by the Greeks as a poison by which condemned persons were put to death. The active principle is a colorless, oily, alkaline fluid, called *conine* (which see). The plant has been much used and esteemed in medicine as an alterative and sedative.

**Conivalvia** (kō-ni-vāl'vi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Cuvier, 1800), *< L. conus*, cone, + *valva*, valve.] A section of gastropods proposed for the genus *Patella* and shells of a patelliform appearance.

**conj.** An abbreviation (a) of *conjunction*, and (b) rarely of *conjunctive*.

**conject** (kon-jekt'), *v.* [In sense of 'conjecture,' *< ME. conjecten*, conjecture, *< L. conjectare*, throw or cast together, conjecture, freq. of *con-jicere*; in lit. sense, *< L. conjecus*, pp. of *con-jicere*, usually *conicere*, also *coicere*, throw or cast together, conjecture, *< com-*, together, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*.] Cf. *adject*, *eject*, *inject*, *project*, *reject*, *subject*, *tract*.] 1. *trans.* To throw together; throw; cast; hurl.

Calumnies . . . congested and conjectured at a mass upon the Church of England.

Bp. Mountagu, *Appeal to Caesar*, p. 298.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conjecture; guess.

One that so imperfectly conjects [conjects in most editions]. Shak., *Othello*, III. 2.

2. To plan; devise; project. *Rom. of the Rose.* **conjectory** (kon-jek'tōr), *n.* [*< L. conjector*, *< con-jicere*, *conicere*, pp. *conjecus*, conjecture: see *conject*.] One who guesses or conjectures.

Because he pretends to be a great conjector at other men by their writings. Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

**conjecturable** (kon-jek'tū-rā-bl), *a.* [*< conjecture* + *-able*.] Capable of being conjectured or guessed.

**conjectural** (kon-jek'tū-rāl), *a.* [= *F. conjectural* = *Sp. conjatural* = *Pg. conjectural* = *It. conjetturale*, *< L. conjaturalis*, *< conjatura*, conjecture: see *conjecture*, *n.*] Depending on conjecture; springing from or implying a guess or conjecture; problematical: as, a conjectural opinion; a conjectural emendation of a text.

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour; And mak'st conjectural tears to come into me, Which I would fain shut out. Shak., *All's Well*, v. 3. His brightest day is but twilight, and his discernings dark, conjectural, and imperfect.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 264.

If we insert our own conjectural amendments, we perhaps give a purport utterly at variance with the true one. Hawthorne, *Marble Faun*, xl.

**conjecturalist** (kon-jek'tū-rāl-ist), *n.* [*< conjectural* + *-ist*.] One who deals in conjectures. [Rare.]

**conjecturality** (kon-jek'tū-rāl'i-ti), *n.* [*< conjectural* + *-ity*.] The quality of being conjectural; that which depends on conjecture; guesswork. [Rare.]

The possibilities and the conjecturality of philosophy. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

**conjecturally** (kon-jek'tū-rāl-i), *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by conjecture; by guess.

Probably and conjecturally surmised. Hooker. Hesitantly and conjecturally. Boyle, *Works*, I. 314.

**conjecture** (kon-jek'tūr), *n.* [= *F. conjecture* = *Sp. conjatura* = *Pg. conjectura* = *It. conjettura* = *D. conjectuur* = *G. conjectur* = *Dan. konjektur*, *< L. conjectura*, a guess, *< con-jicere*, *conicere*, guess: see *conject*.] 1. The act of forming an opinion without definite proof; a supposition made to account for an ascertained state of things, but as yet unverified; an opinion formed on insufficient presumptive evidence; a surmise; a guess.

Thus likely.

By all conjectures. Shak., *Hen. VIII*, II. 1.





We have learned in logic that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.

*Abp. Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

2. In *chem.*, a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical. 3. A conjugate axis.—*Conjugate* of a quaternion, another quaternion having the same scalar and the vector reversed.—*Harmonic conjugates*. Two points are harmonic conjugates with respect to two others which they harmonically separate. If four points, A, B, C, D, in a straight line are at such distances that  $\frac{AC}{CB} = \frac{AD}{DB}$ , then C and D are said to be *harmonic conjugates* with respect to A and B, and vice versa.

**conjugating-tube** (kon-jō-gā-ting-tūb), *n.* In some *Conjugate*, as *Desmidiaceae*, a short tube which protrudes from each of the plants conjugating, to meet that of the other. The two tubes thus meeting become one, and the union of the conjugation-bodies takes place in it.

**conjugation** (kon-jō-gā-shon), *n.* [= F. *conjugation* = Pr. *conjugatio* = Sp. *conjugación* = Pg. *conjugação* = It. *conjugazione* = D. *conjugatie* = G. *conjugation* = Dan. Sw. *konjugation*, < L. *conjugatio* (*n.*), a joining, etymological relationship, in LL. conjugation (for which the earlier term was *declinatio* (*n.*); see *declension*), < *conjugare*, pp. *conjugatus*, join; see *conjugate*, *v.*] 1. The act of uniting or combining; a coming together; union; conjunction; assemblage.

Aristotle . . . inquires the nature of a commonwealth, first in a family, and the simple conjunctions of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 124.

I intended it to do honour to christianity, and to represent it to be the best religion in the world, and the conjunction of all excellent things.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

All the various mixtures and conjunctions of atoms do beget nothing.

*Bentley, Sermons.*

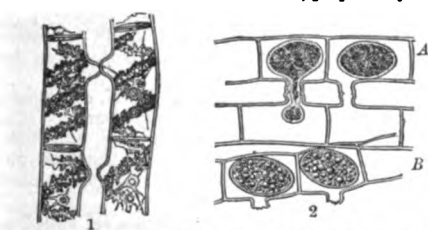
2. In *gram.*: (a) The inflection of a verb in its different forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb. (b) A class of verbs similarly conjugated: as, Latin verbs of the third conjugation. (c) In Hebrew and other Semitic languages, one of several groups of inflections normally formed from the same verb, and expressing a modification of meaning analogous to that found in certain classes of derivative verbs in Indo-European languages, or to the voices of these. [The Latin *conjugatio* is a translation of the Greek *συζυγία*, properly derivation, including inflection as well as formation of new words, but afterward limited to the inflection of verbs, which had previously been called simply *inflection*, or *inflection of verbs* (*κλίσις ὀνομάτων*, *declinatio verborum*).]

3. A union or coupling; a combination of two or more individuals. [Obsolete except in specific use. See 4.]

The sixth conjugation or pair of nerves.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, IV. 4.

4. In *biol.*, a union of two distinct cells for reproduction; a temporary or permanent growing together of two or more individuals or cells, with fusion of their plasmic substance, as a means of reproduction by germs or spores, or a means of renewing individual capacity to multiply by fission. It is a kind of copulation of the entire bodies of different individuals or cells, with the formation of new nuclei or other form-elements, preparatory to the



Cells of a Seaweed (*Spirogyra elongata*) Conjugating, highly magnified.

1. Portions of two filaments preparing for conjugation; a protuberance has arisen from each cell to meet a similar one from the opposite cell. 2. A, portions of two filaments whose cells are in the act of conjugating. At the left the protoplasmic body of one cell is passing through and coalescing with that of the opposite cell; at the right this has already taken place. B, portion of a filament containing young zygospores, each surrounded by a cell-wall. (From Sachs's 'Lehrbuch der Botanik.')

development of new individuals. It is also called *zygosis*, and the resulting blended organism is called a *zygote* or *zygospore*. The process occurs only in the lower animals and plants, among many of which it is an ordinary mode of reproduction. It is very common in protozoans, and has been observed in certain worms. (See *Diplozoön*.) A permanent fusion takes place in the unicellular algae *Diatomeae* and *Desmidiaceae* by the union of the contents of two separate cells; in the *Zygnemaceae* and *Mesocarpiceae*, by that of two cells of different filaments or of the same filament; and in the *Zodoporeae*, by that of zoospores from different mother-cells. The result of the union of non-motile cells is a *zygospore*, which may produce a plant

similar to that from which it came. The process is considered a sexual one, though the cells which unite cannot be distinguished as male and female.

The conjugation of the Algae and of some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.

*Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization*, p. 409.

The conjugation of two Infusoria occurs in very different ways, and leads to more or less complete fusion, which, after regeneration of the nucleus, is followed by an increase in the frequency of fission. Paramoecium, Stentor, Spirostoma, during conjugation, become connected by their ventral surfaces; other Infusoria, with a flat body like Oxytrichina or Chilodon, by their sides; while Enchelya, Halteria, Coleps, join together the anterior extremities of their bodies, giving the appearance of transverse fission. A lateral conjugation also takes place not infrequently in Vorticella, Trichodina, etc., between individuals of unequal size, the smaller one having the appearance of a bud.

*Claus, Zoology* (trans.), I. 203.

**conjugational** (kon-jō-gā-shon-al), *a.* [*< conjugation + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of conjugation.

**conjugationally** (kon-jō-gā-shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjugational manner.

Will any of your readers explain why overlain is never seen, but overlaid thrust in to do what is often clumsy duty for it, and where overlain would conjugationally fit and be the very word in situ? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 612.

**conjugation-body** (kon-jō-gā-shon-bod-i), *n.* In *biol.*, a mass of protoplasm which unites with another to form a sexual spore.

**conjugation-cell** (kon-jō-gā-shon-sel), *n.* A cell which unites with another to form a sexual spore. See cut under *conjugation*.

**conjugation-nucleus** (kon-jō-gā-shon-nū-klē-us), *n.* In *biol.*, the nucleus of a fecundated ovum, arising from the conjugation or fusion of a male with a female pronucleus.

**conjugative** (kon-jō-gā-tiv), *a.* [*< conjugate + -ive.*] In *biol.*, pertaining to conjugation; as, a conjugative process.

**conjugal** (kon-jō-jī-al), *a.* [*< L. conjugalis, < conjugium, marriage, < conjugere, join, unite: see conjugate, v. Cf. conjugal.*] Same as *conjugal*: used by Swedenborg and his followers to distinguish their special conception of the nature of true marriage.

Conjugal love is celestial, spiritual, and holy, because it corresponds to the celestial, spiritual, and holy marriage of the Lord and the Church.

*Swedenborg, Conjugal Love* (trans.), ¶ 62.

**conjunct** (kon-jungkt'), *a. and n.* [*< L. conjunctus, pp. of conjungere, join together: see conjoin, v., and cf. conjoint, an older form of conjunct.*] 1. *a.* Conjoined; conjoint; united; associated; concurrent.

The interest of the bishops is *conjunct* with the prosperity of the king. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 147.

The Duke of Marlborough . . . carried over Lord Viscount Townsend to be *conjunct* plenipotentiary with himself.

*Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times*, an. 1709.

He discusses the *conjunct* questions with great acuteness from every point of view.

*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Conjunct charges.** See *conjoined charges*, under *charge*. — **Conjunct degrees**, in *music*, degrees that are adjacent or successive in the scale. — **Conjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the modality affects the copula (as, a white man may be black): opposed to a *disjunct modal*, where the sign of modality forms the predicate (as, for a white man to be black is possible). — **Conjunct motion, progression, or succession**, in *music*, a melodic progression without steps of more than one scale-degree. — **Conjunct rights**, in *Scots law*, rights belonging to two or more persons jointly. — **Conjunct system**, in *Gr. music*, a system or ten-toned scale made up of three conjunct tetrachords, attributed to Ion, about 450 B. C. — **Conjunct tetrachords**, in *Gr. music*, tetrachords having one tone in common, namely, the upper tone of one tetrachord and the lower tone of the other.

II. *n.* A combination; an association; a union. *Creech*. [Rare.]

**conjunction** (kon-jungk'shon), *n.* [*< ME. conjunction, -tion* (in astronomy) = F. *conjonction* = Sp. *conjunction* = Pg. *conjunção, conjunção* = It. *congiunzione* = D. *conjunction* = G. *conjunction* = Dan. Sw. *konjunction*, < L. *conjunctio* (*n.*), a joining together, union, a connecting particle, conjunction, < *conjungere*, pp. *conjunctus*, join together: see *conjoin*, *v.*, *conjunct*.] 1. A joining or meeting of individuals or of distinct things; union; connection; combination; association.

We will unite the white rose and the red;

Smile heaven upon this fair conjunction!

*Shak., Rich. III.*, v. 4.

Never was so happy a conjunction of civility, freedom, easiness, and sincerity.

*Swift, Death of Stella.*

The history of the government, and the history of the people, would be exhibited in that mode in which alone they can be exhibited justly, in inseparable conjunction and intermixture.

*Macaulay, History.*

2. In *astron.*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same longitude or right-ascension: as, the conjunction of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. When a planet, as seen from the earth, is in the same direction as the sun,

it is said to be in *conjunction* with the sun. This, however, in the case of an inferior planet, may be either when it passes between the sun and the earth or when it is on the farther side of the sun; the former is the *inferior* and the latter the *superior conjunction*. A superior planet can be in conjunction with the sun only when beyond the sun. See *syzygy* and *opposition*.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any conjunction of the stars, should bury them under a second flood.

*Sir W. Raleigh, Hist. World.*

3. In *gram.*, a connective particle serving to unite clauses of a sentence, or coördinate words in the same sentence or clause, and indicating their relation to one another. There are two principal kinds of conjunctions, *coördinating* and *subordinating*: the former joining clauses of equal order or rank (as, he went and I came); the latter joining a subordinate or dependent clause to that on which it depends (as, I went where he was; he was gone when I came). Most conjunctions are of adverbial origin, and some, as, for instance, *also*, share almost equally the character of both parts of speech. — **Comparative conjunction**, **conditional conjunction**, **copulative conjunction**, etc. See the adjectives. — **Ecliptic conjunction**. See *ecliptic*. — **Partile conjunction**, an exact conjunction. — **Platic conjunction**, a conjunction within the planets' orbits.

**conjunctive** (kon-jungk'shon-al), *a.* [*< conjunction + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction; as, the conjunctive use of a word; a conjunctive term.

**conjunctively** (kon-jungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjunctive manner.

**conjunctiva** (kon-jungk-tiv-vē), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *conjunctivæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. of LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect: see *conjective*.]

1. In *anat.*, the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and thence is reflected over the front of the eyeball, thus conjoining the lids and the globe of the eye: a contraction of *tunica conjunctiva*. In low vertebrates it is rudimentary and non-secretory, or not to be demonstrated; in the higher vertebrates which have eyelids it is well defined. In birds and many reptiles and mammals it forms a special fold, chiefly constituting the nictitating membrane or third eyelid. It is very delicate where it passes over the cornea, offering no impediment to vision. In snakes which have no eyelids a delicate cuticle continues from the skin over the eye, and is shed with the rest of the cuticle. The membrane is regarded as one of the tunics or coats of the eyeball, like the *tunica sclerotica*, etc. 2. In *entom.*, the membrane uniting two sclerites, or hard parts of the integument, which move freely on each other.

**conjunctival** (kon-jungk-tiv-al), *a.* [*< conjunctiva + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva. — **Conjunctival membrane**, in *anat.*, the conjunctiva.

It is through this system of canals that the conjunctival mucous membrane is continuous with that of the nose.

*Huxley and Youmans, Physiol.*, § 287.

**conjective** (kon-jungk'tiv), *a. and n.* [= F. *conjectif* = Sp. *conjetivo* = Pg. *conjetivo* = It. *congiuntivo*, < LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, connect: see *conjoin*, *v.*, *conjunct*, *conjunction*.] 1. *a.* 1. Closely connected or united.

She's so conjunctive to my life and soul.

*Shak., Hamlet*, IV. 7.

2. Connecting; connective; uniting; serving to connect or unite.

Some [conjunctions] are *conjunctive*, and some *disjunctive*.

*Harris, Hermes*, II. 2.

**Conjunctive mode** [LL. *conjunctivus modus*, or simply *conjunctivus*], in *gram.*, the mode which follows a conditional conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive*.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, the conjunctive mode. See above.—2. In *math.*, the sum of rational integral functions, each affected by an arbitrary multiplier. The sum is said to be the *conjunctive* of the functions.

**conjunctively** (kon-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a conjunctive or united manner; in combination; together.

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak conjunctively.

*Sir H. Wotton, Letters.*

**conjunctiveness** (kon-jungk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conjunctive. *Johnson*.

**conjunctivitis** (kon-jungk-tiv-itis), *n.* [NL., < *conjunctiva* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the conjunctiva. It is one of the commonest affections of the eye.

**conjunctly** (kon-jungkt'li), *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

They must be understood conjunctly, so as always to go together.

*Bp. Beveridge, Sermons*, I. xxi.

The theory of the syllogism in Depth (far less in both quantities conjunctly) was not generalized by Aristotle.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions*, p. 686, note.

**Conjunctly and severally**, in *Scots law*, same as *jointly and severally* (which see, under *jointly*).

**conjunction** (kon-jungk'tūr), *n.* [= F. *conjoncture* = Sp. *conjuntura, coyuntura* = Pg. *conjunctura* = It. *congiuntura*, < ML. *conjunctura*, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together:]

see *conjoin*, *v.*, *conjunct*.] 1. A coming or joining together; the state of being joined; meeting; combination; union; connection; association. [Obsolete or archaic.]

So God prosper you at home, as me abroad, and send us in good time a joyful *Conjuncture*.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 21.

Every man is a member of a society, and hath some common terms of union and *conjuncture*, which make all the body susceptible of all accidents to any part.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 260.

2. Combination of circumstances or affairs; especially, a critical state of affairs; a crisis.

It pleased God to make tryall of my conduct in a *conjuncture* of the greatest and most prodigious hazard that ever the youth of England saw.

Beelyn, Diary, 1641.

Perhaps no man could, at that *conjuncture*, have rendered more valuable services to the court.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Those largest of all *conjunctures* which you properly call times of revolution must demand and supply a deliberative eloquence all their own.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 167.

**conjuncted**, *a.* [*L. conjung-ere*, join together (see *conjoin*), + *-ed*.] Same as *conjoined*.

**conjunction** (kon-jō-rā-shōn), *n.* [*ME. conjunctiō* = *D. conjunctio* = *G. conjunctio*, *OF. conjunctiō*, *F. conjunctiō* = *Sp. conjunctiō* = *Pg. conjunctiō* = *It. congiunzione*, *L. conjunctiō* (n.), a swearing together, a conspiracy, *ML.* also enchantment, adjuration, *conjurare*, *pp. conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure*. The older form (in *ME.* and *F.*) is *conjurison*, *q. v.*] 1†. A conspiracy; a plot; a league for criminal ends.

The *conjunction* of Catiline.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 28.

*Conjunctions* (societies bound by mutual oaths).

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcvi.

2. The act of calling on or invoking by a sacred name; adjuration; supplication; solemn entreaty.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed. . . . Under this *conjunction*, speak, my lord.

Shak., Hen. V., I. 2.

*Lys.* Answer me truly.

*Lyd.* I will do that without a *conjunction*.

Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

3. A magical form of words used with the view of evoking supernatural aid; an incantation; an enchantment; a magic spell.

I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver  
Of my whole course of love: what drugs, what charms,  
What *conjunction*, and what mighty magic  
(For such proceeding I am charg'd withal),  
I won his daughter.

Shak., Othello, I. 3.

**conjurator** (kon-jō-rā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. conjurateur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. conjurador* = *It. congiuratore*, *ML. conjurator*, a conspirator, *L. conjurare*, *pp. conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure*, *v.* Cf. *conjuror*.] One bound by an oath with others; a conjurer; a conspirator.

Both these Williams before rehearsed were rather taken of suspicion and lewels, because they were nere of blood to the *conjurators*, then for any proued offence or crime.

Grafton, Hen. VII., an. 29.

\* **conjure** (kon-jōr' or kun-jēr': see etym. and defs.), *v.*; pret. and *pp. conjured*, *ppr. conjuring*. [Historically the pron. is kun-jēr in all senses; but the pron. kon-jōr', based on mod. *F.* or the *L.*, is now prevalent in certain senses. The distinction is modern. < *ME. conjuren*, *conjouren*, < *OF. conjurer*, *conjurer*, mod. *F. conjurer* = *Sp. Pg. conjurar* = *It. congiurare*, < *L. conjurare*, swear together, assent with an oath, assent, unite, agree, conspire, in *ML.* also *conjure*, adjure, exorcise, < *com-*, together, + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*, *jury*, and cf. *adjure*, *perjure*.] I. *intrans.* 1† (kon-jōr'). To swear together; band together under oath; conspire; plot.

Hieu . . . *conjured* ageynst Ioram.

Wyclif, 4 Kl. [2 Kl.] ix. 14 (Oxf.).

His seruautis ryssen and *conjured* bytwene hemseluen.

Wyclif, 4 Kl. [2 Kl.] xii. 20 (Oxf.).

Had *conjured* among themselves and conspired agaynst the Engylshmen.

And in proud rebellious arms

Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons,

Conjured against the Highest. Milton, P. L., ii. 668.

2 (kun-jēr). To practise the arts of a conjurer; use arts to engage, or as if to engage, the aid of supernatural agents or elements in performing some extraordinary act.

Therupon he gan *conjure*  
So that through his enchantement  
This lady  
Met (dreamed) as she slepte thilke while  
How fro the heven ther came a light.

Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 67.

I *conjure* only but to raise up him.

Shak., R. and J., II. 1.

I am believed to *conjure*, raise storms and devils, by whose power I can do wonders.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* 1 (kon-jōr'). To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; implore with solemnity; adjure; solemnly entreat.

The Provost *conjured* him, as he was a Christian, to go and tell the Duke of Alva, his Provost was there clapped up, nor could he imagine why.

Howell, Letters, I. iv. 28.

I *conjure* you! let him know.

Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.

Addison, Cato.

2 (kun-jēr). To affect or effect by magic or enchantment; procure or bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer.

The Poet neuer maketh any circles about your imagination, to *conjure* you to beleefe for true what he writes.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

The habitation which your prophet . . . *conjured* the devil into.

Shak., M. of V., I. 3.

3 (kun-jēr). To call or raise up or bring into existence by conjuring, or as if by conjuring: with *up*: as, to *conjure up* a phantom.

Thou know'st my praise of nature most sincere,  
And that my raptures are not *conjur'd up*  
To serve occasions of poetic pomp.

Cowper, The Task, I.

He cannot *conjure up* a succession of images, whether grave or gay, to flit across the fancy or play in the eye.

Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xlv.

= *syn.* 1. See list under *adjure*.—2. To charm, enchant.

**conjure**, *n.* [*ME.* = *Pr. conjur* = *Sp. conjuro*; from the verb.] Conjunction; enchantment.

And gan out of her cofre take  
Hem thought an heavenly figure,  
Which alle by charme and by *conjure*  
Was wrought.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 247.

**conjurement** (kon-jōr'ment), *n.* [*OF. conjurement* = *It. congiuramento*, < *ML. conjuramentum*, < *L. conjurare*, *conjure*: see *conjure*, *v.*] Adjuration; solemn demand or entreaty. [Rare.]

Earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*.

Milton, Education.

**conjurer**, **conjuror** (kon-jōr'ér, -ór, in senses 1 and 2; kun-jēr-ér, -ór, in senses 3 and 4), *n.* [= *OF.* and *F. conjureur* = *Sp. Pg. conjurador* = *It. congiuratore*, < *ML. conjurator*, a conjurer, also one bound by an oath with others, a conspirator: see *conjuration*, and *conjure*, *v.*] 1†. One bound by a solemn oath; a conjurator; a conspirator.—2. One who solemnly enjoins or conjures.—3. An enchanter; one who practises magic or uses secret charms; a magician.

Now do I

Sit like a *conjurer* within my circle,  
And these the devils that are rais'd about me.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

From the account the loser brings,

The *conjurer* knows who stole the things. Prior.

Hence—4. One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.—Bird-conjurer, an augur; a haruspex; one who divines by birds. Also called *bird-diviner*.—No *conjurer*, one who is far from being clever or learned.

Sir Sampson has a son who is expected to-night, and by the account I have heard of his education can be no *conjurer*.

Congreve, Love for Love, II. 9.

**conjuring-cup** (kun-jēr-ing-kup), *n.* Same as *surprise-cup*.

**conjurison**, *n.* [*ME. conjurison*, *conjurison*, *conjureson*, *conjoureson*, < *OF. conjurison*, *conjureson*, *conjureson*, *conjuroison*, vernacular form of *conjuratiō*, > *ME. conjuraciōn*, *E. conjuration*, *q. v.*] 1. A conspiracy; a conjuration.

There is made a strong *conjurison*.

Wyclif, 2 Kl. [2 Sam.] xv. 12.

2. An enchantment; a conjuration; a charm.

So he leorned . . .

Ay to aquelle his enemye

With charmes and with *conjurations*.

King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), I. 79.

**conjurer**, *n.* See *conjurer*.

**conjury** (kun-jēr-i), *n.* [*conjure* + *-y*.] The acts or art of a conjurer; magic; jugglery. [Rare.]

Priesthood works out its task age after age, . . . exercising the same *conjury* over ignorant baron and cowardly hind.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 80.

**conk** (kongk), *n.* [*E. dial.*, var. of *cank*.] A confidential chat.

"Well! yo' lasses will have your *conks*, a know; secrets 'bout sweethearts and such like."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

**con moto** (kon mō'tō). [*It.* *con*, < *L. cum*, with; *moto*, < *L. motus*, motion, movement, < *movere*, *pp. motus*, move: see *com-* and *move*.] In music, with spirited movement.

**conn<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* See *con<sup>1</sup>*, *can<sup>1</sup>*.

**conn<sup>2</sup>**, *v. t.* See *con<sup>2</sup>*.

**conn<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* See *con<sup>3</sup>*.

**connabiet**, *a.* See *covenable*.

**connascence**, **connascency** (ko-nas'ens, -en-si), *n.* [*connascent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] 1. The birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. [Rare.]

Those geminous births and double *connascencies*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 15.

2. The act of growing together or at the same time. [Rare.]

Symphysis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together.

Wieman.

**connascent** (ko-nas'ent), *a.* [*LL. connascen(t)-s*, *ppr.* of *connasci*, be born at the same time, < *L. com-*, together, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*, and cf. *connate*.] 1. Born or produced together or at the same time.—2. Growing together or in company. [Rare in both uses.]

**connate** (kon'at), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. connato*, < *LL. connatus*, *pp.* of *connasci*, be born together: see *connascent*, and cf. *cognate*.] 1. Inborn; implanted at or existing from birth; congenital.

A difference has been made by some: those diseases or conditions which are dependent upon original conformation being called *congenital*; while the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery are termed *connate*.

Dunghison.

The conviction that if we are sent into the world with certain *connate* principles of truth, those principles cannot be false.

G. H. Lewes.

2. Cognate; allied in origin or nature.

There was originally no greater mechanical aptitude, and no greater desire to progress, in us than in the *connate* nations of northern Europe.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

That keen acumen *connate* with daring boldness, and that power to govern linguistic phenomena, which the Göttingen professor has heretofore displayed in fields of investigation embracing a wider horizon.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 232.

In the wilderness I find something more dear and *connate* than in streets or villages.

Emerson, Misc., p. 17.

3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, united; not separated by a joint or suture; confluent; specifically, in *entom.*, immovably united; soldered together. Thus, the mentum and ligula may be *connate*—that is, not separately movable.—4. In *bot.*, united congenitally: a general term including both *adnate* and *coalescent*. Sometimes *coherent*.—*Connate elytra*, in *entom.*, those elytra which are immovably united at the suture, the wings in this case being aborted.—*Connate leaf*, a leaf of which the lower lobes are united, either about the stem, if sessile, or above the petiole, if petiolate: in the first case it is *perfoliate*; in the second, *petiolate*.



Connate Leaves.

**connate-perfoliate** (kon'at-per-fō'li-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, *connate* about the stem by a broad base: said of opposite leaves.

**connation** (ko-nā'shōn), *n.* [*LL. connatus*, *connate*: see *connate*, and cf. *cognition*.] 1. Connection by birth; natural union. Dr. H. More. [Rare.]—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, the formation and production of two things together; original union; junction from the first: as, the *connation* of the toes of a palmiped bird by their webs; *connation* of two processes of bone which arise by a single center of ossification. Connation is an earlier and more intimate or complete union than confluence. See *confluent*, 2.

**connational** (ko-nā'shōn-al), *a.* [*connation* + *-al*.] Of the same origin; connected by birth.

**connatural** (ko-nat'ū-rāl), *a.* [= *F. connaturel* = *Sp. Pg. connatural* = *It. connaturale*, < *ML. connaturalis*, < *L. com-*, together, + *naturalis*, natural, etc.: see *natural*.] 1. Of the same nature; like in quality or kind; closely related or assimilated.

Often it falls out that great Solemnities are waited on with great Disasters—or rather, indeed, as being *connatural*, they can hardly be asunder.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 62.

And mix with our *connatural* dust.

Milton, P. L., xi. 529.

2. Belonging by birth or nature; intimately pertaining; connate; inborn.

Those affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

But in spite of its power of assimilation, there is much of the speech of England which has never become *connatural* to the Anglican people.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., I.

**connaturality** (ko-nat'ū-rāl'i-ti), *n.* [= *OF. connaturalité*, *connaturaleté* = *Pg. connaturalidade* = *It. connaturalità*, < *ML. \*connaturalitā* (t)-s, < *connaturalis*: see *connatural*.] Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation. [Rare.]

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge . . . and that future estate of the soul.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 12.

**connaturalise** (ko-nat'ū-rā-līz), *v. t.* [*< connatural + -ize.*] To connect by nature; adjust or reconcile naturally. [Rare.]

How often have you been forced to swallow sickness . . . before ever you could *connaturalize* your midnight revels to your temper. J. Scott, Christian Life, l. 4.

**connaturally** (ko-nat'ū-rā-lī), *adv.* In a connatural manner; connately; by nature; originally. Sir M. Hale.

There exists between our own being and the world of externalities a wide range of *connaturally* established relations. Mind, IX, 37d.

**connaturalness** (ko-nat'ū-rā-lī-nes), *n.* Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation.

Such is the sweetness of our sins, such the *connaturalness* of our corruptions. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I, Pref. to xi.

**connature** (ko-nā'tūr), *n.* [*< con + nature.* Cf. *connatural.*] Likeness in nature or kind; identity or similarity of character.

*Connature* was defined as likeness in kind, either between two changes in consciousness or between two states of consciousness. H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 371.

**connaught** (kon'āt), *n.* [Appar. named from *Connaught*, a province of Ireland.] A kind of cotton cloth used as a foundation for embroidery. Also called *Java canvas* and *toile Colbert*. **conne<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* A Middle English form of *con<sup>1</sup>*, *can<sup>1</sup>*.

**conne<sup>2</sup>**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *con<sup>2</sup>*.

**connect** (ko-nek't), *v.* [= F. *connecter* = Sp. *conectar* = It. *connettere*, < L. *connectere*, usually *conectere*, pp. *conexus*, *cōnexus*, bind together, connect, < *com-*, together, + *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, bind, tie, = Skt. *√ nah*, bind; see *nexus*.] **I. trans.** To bind or fasten together; join or unite; conjoin; combine; associate closely; as, to *connect* ideas; the strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.

To him no high, no low, no great, no small;  
He fills, He bounds, connects, and equals all.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 280.

Now, in the earliest states of society, all truth that has any interest or importance for man will *connect* itself with heaven. De Quincey, Style, ii.

The English . . . saw their sovereign . . . connecting himself by the strongest ties with the most faithless and merciless persecutor. Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

**Connecting cartilage.** See *cartilage*.

**II. intrans.** To join, unite, or cohere.

This part will not *connect* with what goes before.

Bp. Horne.

**connectedly** (ko-nek'ted-lī), *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner; conjointly; coherently, as an argument.

**connecting-cell** (ko-nek'ting-sel), *n.* A term used by Harvey for *heterocyst*.

**connecting-link** (ko-nek'ting-link), *n.* 1. A chain-link having a movable section, so that it can be used to unite two portions of a chain. Also called *coupling-link*.—2. Figuratively, anything that links or joins one thing to another; that which serves to connect or unite members of a series, or to fill a hiatus between them: as, a *connecting-link* in an argument, or in a chain of evidence; a *connecting-link* between two orders of being.

**connecting-rod** (ko-nek'ting-rod), *n.* In *engin.*: (a) The coupling-rod which connects the cross-head at the end of the piston-rod with the crank-pin of a steam-engine. See cut under *locomotive*. (b) The rod or rods connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working-beam which plays over the cylinder. (c) The rod which couples the wheels of a locomotive: usually called a *parallel rod* or *side-rod*.

**connection, connexion** (ko-nek'shon), *n.* [Prop. *connezion*, *connection* being a false spelling, like *flection*, *deflection*, *infection*, *reflection*, after the supposed analogy of *affection*, *dejection*, etc., which, however, depend on verbs (*affect*, *deject*, etc.) in which the *t* really belongs to the L. pp. and supine stem, whereas in *connect*, *defect*, etc., it is a part of the present stem; < F. *connezion* = Sp. *conexión* = Pg. *conexão* = It. *conessione*, < L. *conexio* (n-), usually *cōnexio* (n-), < *connectere*, *cōnectere*, pp. *conexus*, *cōnexus*, connect; see *connect*.] 1. The state of being connected or joined; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series.

My heart, which by a secret harmony  
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connezion* sweet.  
Milton, F. L., x, 359.

Ever while you live have two plots to your tragedy. The grand point in managing them is only to let your under plot have as little *connezion* with your main plot as possible. Sheridan, The Critic, II, 2.

*Connection* between cause and effect. Whewell.

All the requisite nervous *connections* are fully established during the brief embryonic existence of each creature. J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 310.

2. The act of connecting; the act of uniting, associating, or bringing into relation.—3. Sexual intercourse.—4. Relationship by family ties, more particularly by distant consanguinity or by marriage; hence, a relative, especially a distant one.

But, pray, Mr. Premium, are you acquainted at all with any of my *connezions*? Sheridan, School for Scandal, III, 3.

Now she'll know what a deuce of a fellow she has alighted; she'll know she has put an affront upon a *connection* of the Todsworths!

J. T. Tronbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 74.

5. A circle of persons with whom one is brought into more or less intimate relation: as, a large business *connection*; hence, any member of such a circle.—6. An association or united body; a religious sect: as, the Methodist *connection*.

It was a tolerably comfortable class of the community, that dreadful *connection*. Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, II.

7. A series or set of circumstances or notions; a number of related notions or matters under consideration, or thought of together: especially in the phrases *in this connection* or *in that connection* (that is, in connection with the matter now, or then, mentioned or under discussion).—Christian Connection. See *Christian*, n., 5 (a).—To make *connections*, to join or meet, especially a railway-train or a steamboat, at the place and time intended: as, he failed to make *connections* at New York. [Colloq.]

= Syn. 1. *Junction*, etc. (see *union*); coherence, continuity, association, alliance, intercourse, communication, affinity.—4. *Relative*, etc. See *relation*.

**connectional, connexional** (ko-nek'shon-al), *a.* [*< connection, connexion, + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a connection or union.—2. Pertaining to a religious sect or connection.

Thus in all the *connectional* interests of the united church there would be from the very commencement the most practical union. Christ. Union, Oct. 18, 1871, p. 252.

**connectival** (kon-ek-ti'val or ko-nek'ti'val), *a.* [*< connective + -al.*] Relating to or of the nature of a connective.

**connective** (ko-nek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *connectif*, < NL. *connectivus*, < L. *connectere*, connect; see *connect* and *-ive*. Cf. *connezire*.] **I. a.** Having the power of connecting; serving or tending to connect; connecting.

There are times when prepositions totally lose their connective nature, being converted into adverbs. Harris, Hermes, II, 3.

**Connective tissue, in anat.**, a tissue of mesoblastic origin, composed of fusiform and branching cells with fibrillated intercellular substance. It forms the corium and the tendons and ligaments, and constitutes the framework of the various organs in which their proper cells are sustained. It yields gelatin on boiling. The *connective-tissue group* embraces connective tissue proper, bone, dentine, cartilage, and mucous tissue. These are all derived from the mesoblast.

**II. n.** That which connects. Specifically—(a) In *gram.*, a word used to connect words, clauses, and sentences. In the widest sense this term includes relatives and words derived from them, many adverbs, prepositions (as connecting verbs and adjectives with nouns, or one noun with another), and conjunctions; but it is most frequently applied to conjunctions. (b) In *bot.*, the portion of the filament which connects the two cells of an anther. See *stamen*. (c) In *anat.* and *zool.*, a nervous commissure; a cord between two ganglia: distinguished from *ganglion*.

**connectively** (ko-nek'tiv-lī), *adv.* In a connective manner; by union or conjunction; jointly.

Whenever they [the people] can unite *connectively*, or by deputation. Swift.

**connectivum** (kon-ek-ti'vum), *n.* [NL, neut. of *connectivus*: see *connective*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group.

**connector** (ko-nek'tor), *n.* [*< connect + -or.*]

One who or that which connects. Specifically—(a) In *chem.*, a small flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments. (b) In *elect.*, a device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact; a binding-screw; a clamp. (c) A car-coupling. [Eng.]

**connellite** (ko-nel'it), *n.* [Named after a British chemist, Connell.] A rare sulphatochloride of copper, occurring in slender hexagonal crystals of a fine blue color in Cornwall, England.

**conner<sup>1</sup>** (kon'ér), *n.* [*< con<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who tests, examines, or inspects; one who has a special knowledge of anything. See *ale-conner*.

**conner<sup>2</sup>** (kon'ér or kun'ér), *n.* [Also *conder*; < *con<sup>3</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One who gives steering directions to the helmsman of a ship.—2t. A person who stood upon a cliff or an elevated part of the sea-coast in the time of the herring-fishing, to point out to the fishermen by signs the course of shoals of fish; a balker.

**conner<sup>3</sup>** (kun'ér), *n.* [Also *connor*, *cunner*; origin obscure.] 1. An English name of the *Crenilabrus melops*, a fish of the family *Labridae*.—2. See *cunner*.

**connect, v. t.** [*< L. connexus, cōnexus*, pp. of *connectere, cōnectere*, join together; see *connect*.] To link together; join; connect.

All with that general harmony so *connexed* and disposed as no one little part can be missing to the illustration of the whole. B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

**connex** (kon'eks), *n.* [*< L. connexus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *geom.*, any mixed form consisting partly of points and partly of lines, or of other diverse elements; specifically, a three-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a line and a point in a fixed plane, or a four-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a plane and a point in space. The order of a *connex* is the degree of its equation in point-coordinates; its class is the degree of its equation in tangential coordinates (or the class of the enveloping curve or surface when the point is fixed).

**connexion, n.** See *connection*.

**connexional, a.** See *connectional*.

**connexity** (ko-nek'si-ti), *n.* [As *connex + -ity*.] The state of being connected.

The *connexity* of a neural group. G. H. Lewes.

**connexiva, n.** Plural of *connexivum*.

**connexive** (ko-nek'siv), *a.* [= Sp. *conexivo* = Pg. *conexivo*, < LL. *connexivus, cōnexivus*, serving to connect, < L. *connexus, cōnexus*, pp. of *connectere, cōnectere*, connect; see *connect*. Cf. *connective*.] Connective.

Brought in by this *connexive* particle, Therefore (Gen. II, 24). Milton, Tetrachordon.

**connexivum** (kon-ek-si'vum), *n.*; pl. *connexiva* (-vā). [NL, neut. of LL. *connexivus, cōnexivus*, serving to unite; see *connexive*.] In *entom.*, the flattened lateral border of the abdomen of homopterous insects, separated by deep grooves or sutures from the tergal and ventral surfaces, and frequently much dilated, so that it extends beyond the hemelytron in repose.

**connictation** (kon-ik-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. com- + nictatio* (n-), winking, < *nictare*, pp. *nictatus*, wink; see *connire*.] The act of winking. Bailey.

**conniet, n.** An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

**conning<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cunning<sup>1</sup>*.

**conning<sup>2</sup>** (kon'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *con<sup>2</sup>*.] The act of one who cons or pores over a lesson.

**conning<sup>3</sup>** (kon'ing or kun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *con<sup>3</sup>*, *v.*] The act or art of directing a helmsman in steering or piloting a vessel.

**conning-tower** (kon'ing-tou'ér), *n.* The low, dome-shaped, shot-proof pilot-house of a war-vessel, particularly an ironclad.

**connipion** (ko-nip'shon), *n.* An attack of hysteria; a fit of rage or vexation. [Slang, U. S.]

**connivance** (ko-ni'vans), *n.* [Less correct form for *connivence*, also written *connivency*; < F. *connivence* = Sp. Pg. *connivencia* = It. *connivenza*, < L. *conniventia, cōniventia*, < *connivere, cōnitere*, connive; see *connive*.] 1. The act of conniving, tacitly permitting, or indirectly aiding; collusion by withholding condemnation or exposure; tacit or implied encouragement, especially of wrong-doing.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. Bacon, Usury.

Better had it been for him that the heathen had heard the fame of his justice than of his willful *connivence* and partiality. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Such abuses had gradually prevailed and gained strength by *connivance*. Hallam.

2. In the *law of divorce*, specifically, the corrupt consenting of a married person to that conduct in the spouse of which complaint is afterward made. Bishop.

**connivancy** (ko-ni'van-si), *n.* Same as *connivance* or *connivency*.

**connive** (ko-niv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connived*, ppr. *conniving*. [= F. *conniver*, < L. *connivere*, usually *cōnivere*, wink, wink at, overlook an error or crime, < *com-*, co-, + *nivere*, wink, akin to *nicere*, beckon, freq. *nictare*, wink.] **I. intrans.** 1t. To wink.

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye. Spectator, No. 305.

Hence—2. To wink, or refrain from looking, in a figurative sense, as at a culpable person or act; give aid or encouragement by silence or forbearance; conceal knowledge of a fault or wrong: followed by *at* (formerly sometimes with *on*).

But what avall'd it Ell to be himself blameless, while he conniv'd at others that were abominable?

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

Knowing they were reduced to the extremity of famine, he generously conniv'd at the methods practised to supply them with provisions. Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

3. To be in secret complicity; have a furtive or clandestine understanding: followed by *with*: as, to *connive with one* in a wrongful act. [Colloq. or rare.]—4. To waive objection; act as if satisfied; acquiesce: used absolutely.

Upon the Pope's threatening to excommunicate the King, Thurstane entred upon his Bishoprick, and the King conniv'd. Baker, Chronicles, p. 41.

To show I am not flint, but affable, as you say, . . . I relent, I connive, most affable Jack.

Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

5. To tamper: followed by *with*.

Nor were they [statutes] ever intended to be conniv'd with in the least syllable.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 178.

II.† *trans.* To shut one's eyes to; wink at; tacitly permit.

Divorces were not conniv'd only, but with eye open allowed. Milton.

\* **connivence** (kō-nī'vens), *n.* Same as *connivance*.

**connivency** (kō-nī'ven-si), *n.* 1. Connivance. I have conniv'd at this, your friend and you, But what is got by this connivancy? Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure.

2. In *nat. hist.*, convergence; close approach. Bentham.

Also *connivancy*. **connivent** (kō-nī'vent), *a.* [= *F. connivent* = *Pg. lt. connivente*, < *L. conniven(t)-s*, < *conniven(t)-s*, ppr. of *connivere*, < *connivere*: see *connive*.] 1. Conniving; wilfully blind or tolerant.

Justice . . . connivent, . . . or, if I may so say, oscillant and supine. Milton, Divorce, ii. 3.

2. In *nat. hist.*, having a gradually inward direction; converging; coming in contact: as, the *connivent wings* of an insect, or petals of a flower. In *anat.*, specifically applied to circular folds of the mucous membrane of the intestine, lying in series along the inner wall of the tube and projecting into its lumen, increasing the absorbing and secreting surface: as, the *connivent valves* (valvule conniventes).

**conniver** (kō-nī'ver), *n.* One who connives.

Abettors, counsellors, consenters, commendators, *connivers*, concealers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal. Junius, Sinne Stigmatized (1639), p. 825.

**conniving** (kō-nī'veng), *a.* [Ppr. of *connive*, *v.*] Same as *connivent*, 2.

**Connochates** (kon-ō-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lichtenstein); also *improp. Connochates*, *Connochates*; < Gr. *kónōs*, beard, + *chátrō*, mane (NL. *chata*, a bristle).] A genus of antelope ruminants, represented by the wildebeest or gnu, *C. gnu*. See *gnu*. Also called *Catoblepas*.

**connoisseur** (kon-i-sūr' or -sēr'), *n.* [*F. connoisseur*, formerly *cognosisseur*, now *connoisseur*, < OF. *connoisseur*, *connoisseur*, *connoisseur*, etc. (= *Fr. connoisseur*, *connoisseur* = *Sp. conoecedor* = *Pg. conhecedor* = *It. conoscitore*), < OF. *connoistre*, *connoistre* (*connoisse*), *F. connaître* (*connoisse*) = *Pr. conoscer*, *connoisser* = *Sp. conocer* (obs.), *conocer* = *Pg. conhecer* = *It. conoscere*, know, < *L. cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, *cognizance*, *cognize*, *cognosce*.] A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting, sculpture, or music; one competent to pass a critical judgment: as, a *connoisseur of carvings*; a *connoisseur of lace*.

Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure To get the name of *connoisseur*. Swift, Poetry.

What *connoisseurs* say of some pictures painted by Raphael in his youth may be said of this campaign. It was in Frederic's early bad manner.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

The *connoisseur* is "one who knows," as opposed to the dilettant, who only "thinks that he knows."

Fairholt, Dict. Terms of Art, p. 127.

\* **connoisseurship** (kon-i-sūr'ship or -sēr'ship), *n.* [*F. connoisseur* + *-ship*.] The rôle or part of a *connoisseur*; critical judgment in matters of art.

How well his *connoisseurship* understands The graceful bend, and the voluptuous swell.

Byron, Child Harold, iv. 58.

**connor**, *n.* See *connors*, 1.

**connotate** (kon-ō-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *connotated*, ppr. *connotating*. [*F. connotat*, < ML. *\*connotatus*, ppr. of *connotare*, connote: see *connote*.] To

denote secondarily; refer to something besides the object named; imply the existence of along with or as correlated to the object named; connote: thus, the term "father" *connotes* a "child": used especially of qualities whose existence is implied by adjectives: distinguished from *denotate*, *denote*.

Law and punishment being relations, and mutually *connotating* each the other.

Bp. Reynolds, The Paserlons, p. 519 (Ord MS.).

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* pretermining.

Hammond.

**connotation** (kon-ō-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. connotation* = *Sp. connotación* = *Pg. connotação*, < ML. *\*connotatio(n)-*, < *connotare*, pp. *\*connotatus*, connote: see *connote*.] 1. Secondary denotation; reference to something besides the object named.

In regard to the word black, we merely annex to it the syllable *ness*; and it is immediately indicated that all connotation is dropped. James Mill, Human Mind, ix.

2. That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the aggregation of attributes expressed by a word; that which a word means or implies: distinguished from *denotation*. See *extract*, and *connote*, *v.*

The more usual mode of declaring the *connotation* of a name is by predicating two or more *connotative* names which make up among them the whole *connotation* of the name to be defined, as, Man is a corporeal, organized, animated, rational being, shaped so and so; or we may employ names which connote several of the attributes at once, as, Man is a rational animal shaped so and so.

J. S. Mill, Logic, i. viii. § 2.

**connotative** (kon-ō-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. connotatif* = *Sp. Pg. connotativo*, < ML. *connotativus*, < *\*connotatus*, pp. of *connotare*, connote: see *connote*, *connote*.] Having the quality of *connoting*;

implying an attribute while denoting a subject: applied to any term which *connotes* or *connotes* anything, in whatever sense those verbs may be used. [The Latin equivalent *connotativus* is frequent in the scholastic writers, from Alexander of Hales, one of the earliest, who gives *relativa appellatio* as the equivalent of *nomen connotatum*, to William of Occam, who says: "A *connotative* name is that which signifies one thing primarily and another secondarily; and such a name properly has a nominal definition, . . . and frequently a part of that definition ought to be placed in the nominative and part in an oblique case, . . . as with the noun *white*, . . . that which possesses whiteness." The word is used in this sense in older English writers. Several modern writers, as James Mill, have used it in nearly the same way; but J. S. Mill's influence has established, alongside of the old meaning, another, used by his followers, which is defined in the following extract:

A *connotative* term is one which denotes a subject, and implies an attribute. By a subject is here meant anything which possesses attributes. Thus John, or London, or England, are names which signify a subject only. Whiteness, length, virtue, signify an attribute only. None of these names, therefore, are *connotative*. But white, long, virtuous are *connotative*. The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or, as it was termed by the schoolmen, *connotes*, the attribute whiteness. J. S. Mill, Logic, i. ii. § 5.]

**Connotative being.** See *being*.

**connote** (kon-ōt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connoted*, ppr. *connoting*. [= *Sp. connotar*, < ML. *connotare*, connote, < *L. com-*, together, + *notare*, mark, note: see *note*, *v.*, and cf. *connotate*.] I. *trans.* 1. Same as *connotate*.

Good, in the general sense of it, *connotes* also a certain suitability of it to some other thing. South.

White, in the phrase *white horse*, denotes two things, the color and the horse; but it denotes the color primarily, the horse secondarily. We say that it notes the primary, *connotes* the secondary signification.

James Mill, Human Mind, i.

2. To signify; mean; imply.

It [*Cosmos*] denotes the entire phenomenal universe; it *connotes* the orderly uniformity of nature, and the negation of miracle or extraneous disturbance of any kind.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., i. 182.

[This meaning was introduced by J. S. Mill. A word *connotes* those attributes which its predication of a subject asserts that that subject possesses. But *connote* is now often loosely used in such a sense that any attribute known to be possessed by all the objects denoted by a term is said to be *connoted* by that term. Mill disapproves this use of the word.

In some cases it is not easy to decide precisely how much a particular word does or does not *connote*; that is, we do not exactly know (the case not having arisen) what degree of difference in the object would occasion a difference in the name. Thus, it is clear that the word *man*, besides animal life and rationality, *connotes* also a certain external form; but it would be impossible to say precisely what form; that is, to decide how great a deviation from the form ordinarily found in the beings whom we are accustomed to call men would suffice in a newly discovered race to make us refuse them the name of man.

J. S. Mill, Logic, i. ii. § 5.]

= *Syn. Note, Denote, Connote*. See the definitions of these words.

II. *intrans.* To have a meaning or signification in connection with another word.

Some grammarians have said that an adjective only *connotes*, and means nothing by itself.

Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, ii. 6.

**connotive** (ko-nō'tiv), *a.* [*F. connote* + *-ive*. Cf. *connotative*.] *Connoting*; significant; conveying the meaning, as of a word; *connotative*.

Mr. Spencer, . . . preferring to use a term *connotive* of true humility and the limitations of the human mind, calls this mysterious object of religious feeling "The Unknowable." Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 407.

**connubial** (kō-nū'bi-al), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. connubial* = *It. connubiale*, < *L. connubialis*, usually *conubialis*, < *connubium*, usually *conubium*, marriage, < *com-*, together, + *nubere*, veil, marry: see *nubile*, *nuptial*.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; springing from or proper to the married state; matrimonial; conjugal.

Nor turn'd, I ween, Adam from his fair spouse, nor Eve the rites Mysterious of *connubial* love refused.

Milton, P. L., iv. 743.

Contented toil, and hospitable care, And kind *connubial* tenderness are there.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., i. 404.

= *Syn. Conjugal, Hymeneal*, etc. See *matrimonial*. **connubialis** (kō-nū'bi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*F. connubialis* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being *connubial*.—2. Anything pertaining to the married state.

With the view of stopping some slight *connubialities* which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

**connubially** (kō-nū'bi-al-i), *adv.* In a *connubial* manner; as man and wife.

**connudate** (kon'ū-dāt), *v. t.* [*F. com-* (intensive) + *nudatus*, pp. of *nudare*, make naked, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] To strip naked. Bailey.

**connumerate** (ko-nū'mē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *connumerated*, ppr. *connumerating*. [*F. L. connumeratus*, pp. of *connumerare* (> *Sp. connumerar* = *It. connumerare*, < *L. com-*, together, + *numerare*, number: see *numerate*, *number*, *v.*) To reckon or count conjointly, or together with something else.

Ought to be *connumerated* or reckoned together.

Cudworth.

**connumeration** (ko-nū'mē-rā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. connumeración* = *It. connumerazione*, < ML. *connumeratio(n)-*, < *L. L. connumerare*, pp. *connumeratus*, number with: see *connumerate*.] A reckoning together.

Insisting upon the *connumeration* of the three persons. Porson, To Travis, Letters, p. 225.

**connusance** (kon'ū-sans), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizance*.

**connusant** (kon'ū-sant), *a.* An obsolete form of *cognizant*.

**connusor** (kon'ū-sôr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizor*.

**connutritious** (kon-ū-trish'us), *a.* [*F. com-* + *nutritious*.] 1. Nourished or brought up together. Coles, 1717.—2. Imbued with one's nourishment; resulting from a special kind of food; growing with one's growth: said especially of diseases which are congenital or are contracted from a nurse.

**conny** (kon'i), *a.* Same as *canny*. [Prov. Eng.]

**conny**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

**Conocardium** (kō-nō-kār'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, + *kardia* = *E. heart*.] A genus of fossil bivalves, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata of Europe and America: *C. hibernicum* is the type.

**conocarp** (kō-nō-kārp), *n.* [*F. kōnos*, a cone, + *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical receptacle, as the strawberry.

**conocephalite** (kō-nō-sef'a-lit), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Conocephalites*.

**Conocephalites** (kō-nō-sef'a-lit'ēz), *n.* [NL. (Adams, 1848), < Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, + *kephalē*, the head, + *-ites*.] A genus of trilobites, having the glabella narrowed in front, numerous thoracic rings, and small pygidium, made the type of a family *Conocephalidae*. Now *Conocoryphe*.

**Conocephalidæ** (kō-nō-sef'a-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conocephalites* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Conocephalites*. Also *Conocephalidae*. Now *Conocoryphidæ*.



Conocardium hibernicum.



**Conocephalus** (kō-nō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, + *κεφαλή*, a head.] 1. A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*, having the vertex conical (whence the name), the elytra long and leafy, the legs long and slender, the antennae filiform, and the ovipositor ensate. There are several species of these green grasshoppers, such as *C. mandibularis* of Europe and the common *C. ensiger* of the United States. 2†. A generic name variously used for certain crustaceans, beetles, reptiles, and worms.

**conocuneus** (kō-nō-kū-nē-us), *n.*; pl. *conocunei* (-i). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, + *cuneus*, a wedge.] 1. A geometrical solid having one curved and three plane faces, one of which is a quadrantal sector, and having as one edge a line equal and parallel to one of the radii of this sector.—2. A surface generated by a right line which constantly crosses a fixed right line at right angles, and also constantly intersects the circumference of a fixed circle.

**conodont** (kō-nō-dont), *n.* [*Gr. κωνος*, a cone, + *ὀδοντος* (odont-) = E. *tooth*.] One of the small organic remains discovered by Pander in Silurian and Devonian rocks in Russia, and subsequently observed in other strata in different localities, and variously supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish, or a spine, hooklet, or denticle of a mollusk or an annelid: so named from its conical tooth-like appearance. These fossils are certainly not teeth of any vertebrates, and are probably the remains of worms.

*Conodonts*, supposed to belong to the *Myxiniidae*, are minute paleozoic tooth-like fossils.

*Pascos*, Zool. Class., p. 178.

**conoid**<sup>1</sup> (kō'noid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conoïde* = Sp. *conoide* = Pg. It. *conoide*, < Gr. *κωνοειδής*, conical (neut. *τὸ κωνοειδές*; a conoid), < *κωνος*, a cone, + *ειδός*, form.] 1. *a.* Having the form of a cone; conoidal.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*: (*a.*) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about one of its axes. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a paraboloid conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperboloid conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid of revolution. But *conoid* is often used to include the hyperboloid and paraboloid and to exclude the spheroid. This is the meaning of the word with Archimedes. (*b.*) A skew surface generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane. (*c.*) A surface generated by the revolution of an arc of a circle about its sine.—2. In *anat.*, the conarium or pineal body.

**conoid**<sup>2</sup> (kō'noid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. Conus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* In *conch.*, resembling or having the characters of the *Conidae*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidae*. **conoidal** (kō-noi'dal), *a.* [*Gr. conoid* + *-al*; = F. *conoidal*, etc.] 1. Having the form of a conoid: as, a conoidal bullet.—2. Approaching to a conical form; nearly but not exactly conical.

**Conoidal ligament**, in *anat.*, a portion of the coracoclavicular ligament, as distinguished from the trapezoid division of the same structure. It is an important defense of the shoulder-joint, besides contributing to hold the distal end of the clavicle in place.

**conoidally** (kō-noi'dal-i), *adv.* In a conoidal form or manner.

**Conoidea** (kō-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-oidea*.] In *conch.*, same as *Conidae*. *Latreille*, 1825.

**conoidic**, **conoidical** (kō-noi'dik, -di-kal), *a.* [*Gr. conoid* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

**Conomedusae** (kō-nō-mē-dū-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, + NL. *Medusae*.] Haeckel's name of an order of *Scyphomedusae*, formed for the reception of the *Charybdeae* and allied jellyfishes. The disk is bell-shaped with quadrangular base, and the parts are arranged in four. The 4 tentaculicysts are perardial; the lamelliform genitalia are in 4 pairs, attached to 4 interradial septa dividing the enteric cavity into 4 gastric pouches, in which the genitalia hang freely. There are 4 interradial flaps, bearing each a long tentacle, and a broad vascular false velum penetrated by the enteric canals.

**conomedusan** (kō-nō-mē-dū-san), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. Conomedusae* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conomedusae*; charybdean.

II. *n.* One of the *Conomedusae*; a charybdean. **conomine** (kō-nom-i-nē), *n.* [*Gr. con* + *nomine*.] One named or designated as an associate; a joint nominee.

**Cononite** (kō-nōn-it), *n.* [*Gr. Conon* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of an unimportant sect of Trithemists which followed Conon, Bishop of Tar-

sus in Cilicia, and appeared and disappeared in the seventh century. See *Trithemist*.

**Conopidae** (kō-nop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conops* + *-ida*.] A family of dichaetous brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Conops*,

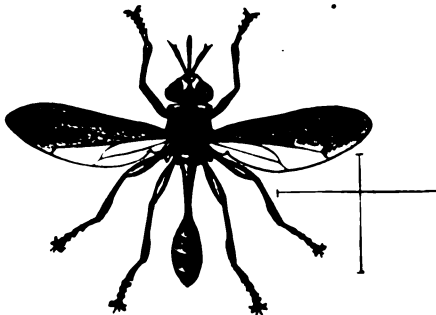


Black-cheeked Ant-thrush (*Conopophaga melanops*).

having a distinct proboscis, uncovered halteres, and perfect wings with a simple cubital vein. Also *Conopsidae*.

**Conopophaga** (kō-nō-pōf'ā-gā), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also written *Conopophagus*, and contr. *Conopha-ga*; < Gr. *κωνοψ*, a gnat (see *Conops*), + *φαγίς*, eat.] A genus of ant-thrushes, or formicarioid passerine birds, of South America, divided into the species *C. aurita*, *C. lineata*, *C. melanops*, etc.

**Conops** (kō'nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωνοψ*, a gnat, mosquito, < *κωνος*, a cone, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of dipterous insects, formerly of great



*Conops tibialis*. (Cross shows natural size.)

extent, now restricted as the type of the family *Conopidae*. *C. flavipes*, the larvae of which live in the abdomen of hymenopterous insects, is an example.

**Conopsearise** (kō-nop-sā'ri-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758); prop. \**Conoparia*; < *Conops* + *-aria*.] In Latreille's classification of insects, the third tribe of *Athericera*, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Conops* and the modern family *Conopidae*, but including some forms now usually referred to *Muscidae*.

**Conopsidae** (kō-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Conopidae*.

**Conorhinus** (kō-nō-rī-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, wedge, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, nose.] A genus of Hemiptera, founded by Laporte in 1833. The body is somewhat flattened, and the sides of the abdomen are strongly recurved. The head is long, narrow, and cylindrical, and thickened behind the eyes; the ocelli are



Blood-sucking Cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisuga*).  
Imago and pupa, natural size.

placed on this stouter part. The antennae are short, the eyes transverse, and the legs short, the hind pair being much longer than the others. *C. sanguisuga*, the blood-sucking cone-nose, is a widely distributed species in the United States, and is known in some localities to infest beds and suck human blood. *Amer. Entomologist*, I. 85.

**Conorhynchidae** (kō-nō-rīng'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conorhynchus* + *-ida*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Conorhynchus*: same as *Albulidae*.

**Conorhynchus** (kō-nō-rīng'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, wedge, + *ῥίς*, snout.] A genus of malacopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Conorhynchidae*: same as *Albula*.

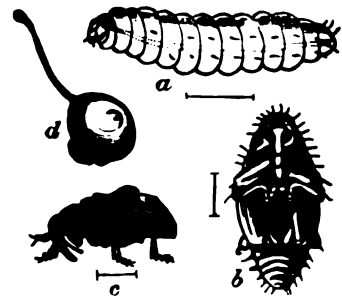
**conormal** (kō-nōr'mal), *a.* [*Gr. con* + *normal*.] In *math.*, having common normals.—**Conormal** correspondence of vicinal surfaces, a correspondence according to which points having the same normal correspond to one another.

**conoscente**, *n.* See *cognoscente*.

**conoscope** (kō-nō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. κωνος*, a cone, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of polariscope used

to observe sections of crystals in converging polarized light.

**Conotrachelus** (kō-nō-tra-kē'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, + *τραχήλος*, the neck, throat.] A notable genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*. *C. nenuphar* is the plum-weevil or plum-curculio, probably the most injurious of the whole family



Plum-weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).  
*a.* larva; *b.* pupa; *c.* imago; *d.* plum and curculio, the plum bearing one of the punctures. (Lines show natural sizes.)

in America. The beetle is of small size, and of a dark brown color spotted with black, yellow, and white. Besides the plum, this weevil attacks the apricot, nectarine, peach, cherry, apple, pear, and quince. *C. crataegi* is the quince-curculio, which infests the quince, pear, and haw. The eggs are laid in June, and the larvae when full-grown bore out and fall to the ground, where they remain all winter, assuming the pupa form in the spring, and issuing as beetles in May. There are many other species. The elytra are tuberculate, and in some species handsomely variegated with hairy markings.

**conourish** (kō-nur'ish), *v. t.* [*Gr. con* + *nourish*.] To nourish together. [Rare.]

If two or more living subjects be *conourished* during the period of development, they will tend to "similar proportional development" and "similar series of kinetic actions." *F. Warner*, *Physical Expression*, p. 286.

**conquadrated** (kon-kwōd'rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conquadrated*, ppr. *conquadrating*. [*Gr. con* + *quadratus*, pp. of *conquadrare*, make square, < *com* + *quadrare*, square: see *quadrare*.] To bring into a square; square with another. [Rare.]

**conquassate** (kon-kwas'āt), *v. t.* [*Gr. con* + *quassare*, pp. of *conquassare* (> It. *conquassare*), shake violently, < *com* + *quassare*, shake, freq. of *quassare*, pp. *quassus*, shake. Cf. *concuss*.] To shake.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey*.

**conquassation** (kon-kwa-sā'shon), *n.* [= It. *conquassazione*, < L. *conquassatio* (n-), < *conquassare*, pp. *conquassatus*, shake violently: see *conquassare*.] Concussion; agitation.

I have had a *conquassation* in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. *Middleton*, *Anything for a Quiet Life*, III. 2.

**conquer** (kong'kér), *v.* [*ME. conqueren* (or, without inf. suffix, *conquer*, earlier *conquary*, in the earliest instance *cuncwari*), < OF. *conquerre*, *ounquerre*, *conquerer*, F. *conquérir* = Pr. *conquerre*, *conquerer*, *conquerir* = Sp. *conquerir* = It. *conquidere*, < L. *conquirere* (ML. also in deriv. \**conquerere*), pp. *conquistus* (ML. also *conquistus*) (> Sp. *conquistar*: see *conquest*, *v.*), seek after, go in quest, seek eagerly, procure, ML. *conquer*, < *com* + *quarere*, pp. *quassatus*, seek, ask: see *quest*, *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *require*, which contain the same radical element. Hence *conquest*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To overcome the resistance of; compel to submit or give way; gain a victory over; subdue by force of arms, or by superior strength or power of any kind: as, to *conquer* the enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a prize-fight; to *conquer* a stubborn will, or one's passions.

Barons that did homage as soon as he hadde *conquerid* these xj kynges, for thei doubted that he sholde be-reve hem of her londes. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 171.

If we be *conquer'd*, let men *conquer* us,  
And not these bastard Bretagne.

*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 2.

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;  
Her arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms.

*Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, II. l. 268.

The natives [of Hindustan] had learned to look with contempt on the mighty nation which was soon to *conquer* and to rule them. *Macaulay*, *Lord Clive*.

2. To overcome or surmount, as obstacles, difficulties, or anything that obstructs.

How hard a matter it is to *conquer* the prejudices of education. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I. viii.

3. To gain or secure by conquest; obtain by effort: as, to *conquer* peace.

By degrees the virtues and charms of Mary *conquered* the first place in her husband's affection. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xx.

It was only after a strenuous opposition from these bodies that ancient literature at last *conquered* its recognition as an element of academical instruction.

Sir W. Hamilton.

=Syn. 1 and 3. *Overcome, Vanquish, Conquer, Subdue, Subjugate*, to overpower, overthrow, defeat, beat, rout, worst, discomfit, humble, crush, subject, master, agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, namely, that of becoming superior to by an effort. The most conspicuous use of these words is in relation to physical struggles, as in war, wrestling, etc., but they refer also to struggles of mind, as in statesmanship, debate, chess, etc. An important difference among them is the implied duration of the victory, *overcome* and *vanquish* not reaching beyond the present, *conquer* implying a good deal of permanence, and *subdue* and *subjugate* containing permanence as an essential idea. *Overcome* is not so strong as *vanquish*, the former expressing a real victory, but the latter also a complete or great one. *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, and may imply a succession of struggles or conflicts, while *vanquish* and *overcome* refer more commonly to a single conflict. Alexander the Great *conquered* Asia in a succession of battles, and *vanquished* Darius in one decisive engagement. In this respect *subdue* and *subjugate* are like *conquer*. *Subdue* may express a slower, quieter process than *conquer*. *Subjugate* is the strongest; it is to bring completely under the yoke. See *defeat*.

Who overcomes

By force, hath overcome but half his foe.

Milton, P. L., l. 648.

In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,

For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still.  
Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 212.

No creed without pathos will ever justify the great human hope, or *conquer* the great human heart.

N. A. Rev., CXL, 327.

Rome learning arts from Greece whom she *subdued*.

Pope, Prol. to Addison's Cato.

The style of Louis XIV. did what his armies failed to do. It overran and *subjugated* Europe.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 390.

II. *intrans.* To make a conquest; gain the victory.

He hath been us'd

Ever to *conquer*, and to have his worth

Of contradiction. Shak., Cor., III, 3.

Resolv'd to *conquer* or to die.

Waller, Epitaph on Col. C. Cavendish.

**conquerable** (kong'kér-ə-bl), *a.* [*< OF. conquerable; as conquer + -able.*] Capable of being conquered; that may be vanquished or subdued.

Revenge, . . . which yet we are sure is *conquerable* under all the strongest temptations to it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III, iv.

**conquerableness** (kong'kér-ə-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conquerable.

**conqueress** (kong'kér-es), *n.* [*< conquer + -ess.*] A female who conquers; a victorious female.

O Truth! thou art a mighty conqueress.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv, 3.

**conqueringly** (kong'kér-ing-li), *adv.* By conquering.

**conquerment** (kong'kér-ment), *n.* [*< OF. conquerement, conquerement (cf. ML. conquerementum); as conquer + -ment.*] Conquest. [Rare.]

The nuns of new-won Cales his bonnet lent

In lieu of their so kind a *conquerment*.

Bp. Hall, Satires, III, 7.

**conqueror** (kong'kér-qr), *n.* [*< ME. conquerour, conquerur, < OF. conqueror, conquereor, conquerer, conquerur (= Sp. conquistador, obs.), < conquerre, conquer: see conquer.* Cf. *L. conquistator, conquistator, a recruiting officer, in ML. one who acquires or gains, a conqueror, < conquerere, pp. conquistatus, seek, ML. conquer.*] One who conquers, or gains a victory over, any opposing force; specifically, one who subdues or subjugates a nation or nations by military power.

He may well be called *conquerour*, and that is Cryst to mene.

Piers Plowman (B), xix, 58.

This England never did, nor never shall,

Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,

But when it first did help to wound itself.

Shak., K. John, v, 7.

The mighty disturbers of mankind who have been called *Conquerours* shall not then be attended with their great armies, but must stand alone to receive their sentence.

Stillington, Sermons, I, xi.

The *Conqueror*, an epithet applied to William I., King of England and Duke of Normandy, on account of his conquest of England in 1066.

There can be no doubt that the military tenure, the most prominent feature of historical feudalism, was itself introduced by the same gradual process which we have assumed in the case of the feudal usages in general. We have no light on the point from any original grant made by the *Conqueror* to a lay follower; but . . . we cannot suppose it probable that such gifts were made on any expressed condition. Stubbs, Const. Hist. England, I, 284.

=Syn. See *victor*.

**conquest** (kong'kwest), *n.* [*< ME. conquest, < OF. conquest, m., conqueste, f., F. conquête, f. (conqué, m., acquisition), = Pr. conquist, conquesta = Sp. Pg. conquista = It. conquista, con-*

*quista, < ML. conquistus, conquistus, conquestus, m., conquestum, neut., conquista, f., conquest, acquisition, < L. conquistus (ML. contr. conquistus), -a, -um, pp. of conquerere, seek, procure, ML. conquer: see conquer, and cf. conquest, inquest, request.*] 1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force of any kind, but especially by force of arms; victory.

Conquest and good husbandry both enlarge the king's dominions: the one by the sword, making the acres more in number; the other by the plough, making the same acres more in value.

Fuller.

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath.

Addison, The Campaign.

2. The act of acquiring or gaining control of by force; acquisition by military or other conflict; subjugation by any means: as, the *conquest* of Persia by Alexander the Great; the *conquest* of a nation's liberties, or of one's passions.

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country.

Prescott.

Specifically—3. The act of gaining or capturing the affections or favor of another or others.

Nature did her wrong,

To print continual *conquest* on her cheeks,

And make no man worthy for her to take.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, l. 1.

I confess you have made a perfect *conquest* of me by your late Favours, and I yield myself your Captive.

Howell, Letters, I, II, 23.

4. That which is conquered; a possession gained by force, physical or moral.

What *conquest* brings he home?

What tributaries follow him to Rome?

Shak., J. C., l. 1.

For much more willingly I mention air,

This our old *conquest*, than remember hell.

Milton, P. R., l. 46.

To resign *conquests* is a task as difficult in a beauty as an hero.

Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

5. In *feudal law*, *acquest*; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.—6. In *Scots law*, heritable property acquired in any other way than by heritage, as by purchase, donation, etc.; or, with reference to a marriage contract, heritable property subsequently acquired.—The *Conquest*, by preeminence, in *Eng. hist.*, the conquest or acquisition of England by William, Duke of Normandy (afterward William I., or William the Conqueror), in 1066.

**conquest**, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conquess* (= OF. *conquester, conquer* = Sp. Pg. *conquistar*); from the noun.] To conquer.

The King was coming to his cuntry,

To *conquess* halth his landis and he.

Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI, 28).

**conquestion**, *n.* [*< L. conquestio(n)-, < conqueri, pp. conquestus, complain, < com-, together, + queri, complain: see quarrel, querulous.*] Complaining together. *Coles*, 1717.

**conquet** (kong-kwet'), *n.* [*< F. conquet: see conquest.*] In *civil law*, synonymous with *acquest*. (Both words are used of property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property, as distinguished from *biens propres*. *Acquest* was formerly often used of property coming to one spouse by some mode other than either succession or gift direct from an ancestor, and becoming community property by virtue of the marriage; while *conquet* was, and perhaps by some writers still is, used to designate property that both husband and wife together acquired as community property.)

**conquistation** (kong-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [*< L. conquistatio(n)-, a seeking for, < conquerere, pp. conquistatus, seek for: see conquer.*] A gathering together; a seeking for the purpose of collection.

The *conquistation* of some costly marbles and cedars.

Bp. Hall, Ellsha Raising the Iron.

**conquistador** (kōn-kēs-tā-dōr', E. kon-kwis'tā-dōr', *n.*; pl. [Sp.] *conquistadores* (-dō-rās). [Sp. Pg., < *conquistar, conquer.*] A conqueror; especially, one of the Spanish conquerors in America.

The violence . . . of the *conquistadora*.

Is. Taylor.

**consacret**, *v. t.* [= F. *consacrer* = Pr. *consacrar, consagrar* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* (Sp. obs. *consacrar*) = It. *consacrare, consagrare*, < L. *consacrare*, var. of *consecrare*, devote: see *consecrate*.] To devote; to consecrate.

Lo hear these Champions that have (bravely bould) Withstood proud Tyrants, stouly *consacring* Their lives and souls to God in suffering:

Whose names are all in Life's fair Book Inrol'd.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, III, 5.

**consanguine** (kon-sang'gwin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consanguin*, < L. *consanguineus*, of the same

blood: see *consanguineous*.] I. *a.* Descended from a common ancestor; consanguineous: as, "the *Consanguine Family*," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX, 22.

II. *n.* One of the same blood as, or related by birth to, another.

The progress from promiscuity through the marriage of *consanguines*, then upward to the various forms of polyandry and polygyny to monogamy.

Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 400.

**consanguineal** (kon-sang-gwin'ē-əl), *a.* [As *consanguine* + -al.] Consanguineous. Sir T. Browne.

**consanguinean** (kon-sang-gwin'ē-an), *a.* [As *consanguine* + -an.] Same as *consanguineous*, 2.

Half-blood is either *consanguinean*, as between children by the same father, or uterine, as between children having the same mother.

Encyc. Brit., XIII, 78.

**consanguineous** (kon-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [= F. *consanguin* = Sp. *consanguíneo* = Pg. It. *consanguíneo*, < L. *consanguineus*, related by blood, < com-, together, + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine*.] 1. Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Am I not *consanguineous*? am I not of her blood?

Shak., T. N., II, 2.

More specifically—2. Of the same father by different wives; characterized by this relation. Also *consanguinean*. Maine.—3. Pertaining to or affected by the relation of consanguinity.

When the principles of breeding and of inheritance are better understood, we shall not hear ignorant members of our legislature rejecting with scorn a plan for ascertaining by an easy method whether or not *consanguineous* marriages are injurious to man.

Darwin, Descent of Man, II, 385.

**consanguinity** (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consanguinité* = Sp. *consanguinidad* = Pg. *consanguinidade* = It. *consanguinità*, < L. *consanguinita* (-t)s, < *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] Relationship by blood; the relationship or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity*, or relationship by marriage.

I know no touch of *consanguinity*;

No kin, no love, no blood, no soul so near me,

As the sweet *Troilus*. Shak., T. and C., IV, 2.

To the Court of Rome, to solicit a dispensation for their marriage, rendered necessary by the *consanguinity* of the parties.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I, 5.

**consarcination** (kon-sär-si-nä'shon), *n.* [*< L. consarcinatus*, pp. of *consarcinare*, sew or patch together, < com-, together, + *sarcinare, sarcire, patch*.] The act of patching together. *Bailey*.

**conscience** (kon'shens), *n.* [*< ME. conscience, conciencia, consiens, < OF. conscience, conscience, F. conscience = Pr. conciencia, coscienza = Sp. conciencia, now conciencia = Pg. conciencia = It. coscienza, coscienza, < L. conscientia, a joint knowledge, cognizance, consciousness, knowledge, conscience, < consciens (-t)s, ppr. of conscire (little used), be conscious (of wrong), LL. know well, < com-, together, + scire, know: see *science*.*] 1. Consciousness; knowledge. [Obsolete or rare.]

Let . . . thy former facts

Not fall in mention, but to urge new acts.

Conscience of them provoke thee on to more.

B. Jonson, Catiline, I, 1.

The same passion [for glory] may proceed not from any *conscience* of our own actions, but from fame and trust of others, whereby one may think well of himself, and yet be deceived; and this is false glory.

Hobbes, Works, IV, ix.

The characteristic of the long medieval centuries, the *conscience* that war is justifiable only by law.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 220.

2. Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

By my troth, I will speak my *conscience* of the king: I think he would not wish himself anywhere but where he is.

Shak., Hen. V., IV, 1.

3. The consciousness that the acts for which a person believes himself to be responsible do or do not conform to his ideal of right; the moral judgment of the individual applied to his own conduct, in distinction from his perception of right and wrong in the abstract, and in the conduct of others. It manifests itself in the feeling of *obligation* or *duty*, the moral imperative "I ought" or "I ought not": hence the phrases *the voice of conscience*, *the dictates of conscience*, etc.

Conscience that es called ynwitt [inwit].

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5428.

My *conscience* hath a thousand several tongues,

And every tongue brings in a several tale,

And every tale condemns me for a villain.

Shak., Rich. III., v, 3.

No way whatsoever that I shall walk in against the dictates of my *conscience* will ever bring me to the mansions of the blessed. Locke, 1st Letter concerning Toleration.

Man, as conscious of his liberty to act, and of the law by which his actions ought to be regulated, recognizes his personal accountability, and calls himself before the internal tribunal which we denominate *conscience*. Here he is either acquitted or condemned. The acquittal is connected with a peculiar feeling of pleasurable exultation, as the condemnation with a peculiar feeling of painful humiliation—remorse. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Moral sense; scrupulosity; conformity to one's own sense of right in conduct, or to that of the community.

Thel had gret *Conscience*, and holden it for a gret Synne, to casten a knyff in the Fuyr, and for to drawe Flesche out of a Pot with a Knyff. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 249.*

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knollys, Hist. Turks.*

5t. Tender feeling; pity.

Al was *conscience* and tendre herte.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 150.*

6t. Same as *breastplate*, 4.—7t. A bellarmine.

Like a larger jug that some men call

A bellarmine, but we a *conscience*.

*W. Cartwright, The Ordinary.*

A bad *conscience*, a reproving conscience.—A clean or clear *conscience*, a conscience void of reproach.—A good *conscience*, an approving conscience.—Case of *conscience*, a question as to what ought to be done in a given case or under given circumstances; a problem in casuistry.

A man will pretend to be perplexed with a case of *conscience*, when really he is wishing to make out that some general rule of conduct does not apply to him, because its fulfillment would cause him trouble, or because it conflicts with some passion which he wishes to indulge.

*T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.*

**Conscience clause**, a clause or article inserted in an act or law involving religious matters, which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples against joining or being present in religious services or acts, as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at schools during religious service.—**Conscience money**, money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the public treasury in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded, or money paid to atone for some act of dishonesty previously concealed.—**Court of conscience**, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other British trading cities and districts.—**In all conscience**, most certainly; in all reason and fairness. [*Collog.*]

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

In *conscience*. (a) In justice; in honesty; in truth; in reason.

Dost thou in *conscience* think—tell me, Emilia—

That there be women do abuse their husbands

In such gross kind? *Shak., Othello, iv. 3.*

What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be deferred. *Milton.*

(b) Most certainly; assuredly.

We have but a few days longer to stay here; too little in *conscience* for such a place. *Gray, Letters, l. 83.*

To free one's *conscience*. See *free*.—To make a matter of *conscience*, to consider from a conscientious point of view; act in regard to as conscience dictates; as, to make daily exercise a matter of *conscience*.—To make *conscience*, to act according to the dictates of conscience; do what is required by one's sense of right and wrong.

Troth I do make *conscience* of vexing thee now in the dog-days. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.*

There is no *conscience* to be made in the kind or nature of the meat being flesh or fish.

*Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 302).*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make *conscience* not to deceive them. *Locke.*

**conscienced** (kon'shenst), a. [*< conscience + -ed*]. Having conscience. [*Rare.*]

Young *conscienc'd* casuists.

*Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, II. 7.*

I would be understood, not only an Allowor, but an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender *conscienced* Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. *N. Ward, Simple Cowler, p. 15.*

**conscienceless** (kon'shens-les), a. [*< conscience + -less*]. Having no conscience; free from or not marked by conscientious scruples.

*Conscienceless* and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in the Church of England.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24 (Ord MS.).*

That has never been paralleled in all the history of your *conscienceless* partisanship. *The American, VIII. 346.*

**conscience-smitten** (kon'shens-smit'n), a. Smitten by conscience or remorse.

**conscient** (kon'shient), a. [= *F. conscient*, *< L. conscient(t)-s*, ppr. of *conscire*, know well: see *conscience*]. Conscientious. [*Rare.*]

*Conscient* to himself that he played his part well.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning.*

The most complex *conscient* acts.

*Allen, and Neurol., VI. 509.*

**conscientious** (kon-si-en'shus), a. [= *F. conscientieux* = *Pg. consciencioso* = *It. coscienzioso*, *< ML. conscientiosus*, *< L. conscientia*, conscience: see *conscience*]. 1t. Conscientious.

The heretick, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of refutability. *Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 141.*

2. Controlled by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong: as, a *conscientious* judge.

It is the good and *conscientious* man chiefly, that is uneasy and dissatisfied with himself; always ready to condemn his own imperfections, and to suspect his own sincerity, upon the slightest occasions.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.*

3. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; springing from conscience: as, a *conscientious* scruple.

It was a worldly repentance, not a *conscientious*.

*Milton, Eikonoklastes, II.*

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity.

*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

= *Syn. 2* and *3*. Scrupulous, exact, careful, faithful, upright, honest, honorable, righteous. **conscientiously** (kon-si-en'shus-li), adv. In a conscientious manner; according to the dictates of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

If the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*. *South.*

**conscientiousness** (kon-si-en'shus-nes), n. The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; strict adherence to the principles of right conduct.

There were the high Christian graces, *conscientiousness* such as few kings are able or dare to display on the throne, which never swerved either through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milman, Latin Christianity, xl. 1.*

**consonable** (kon'shon-a-bl), a. [*Irreg. formed (in Elizabeth's reign) from conscience*; as if for *\*conscienceable*, *< conscience + -able*]. 1t. Governed by conscience; conscientious.

*Gon. See, sir, your mortgage, which I only took*

*In case you and your son had in the wars*

*Miscarried: I yield it up again; 'tis yours.*

*Cas. Are you so consonable?*

*Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.*

A knave very voluble; no further *consonable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming.

*Shak., Othello, II. 1.*

Let merchants then have *consonable* thumbs when they measure out that smooth glittering devil, satin.

*Middleton, The Black Book.*

2. Conformable to conscience; consonant with right or duty; proper; just. [Most common in the negative. See *unconsonable*.]

I should speak of Pomroy of Northampton . . . who, on the 17th of June, 1775, dismounted and passed Charleston Neck, on his way to Bunker Hill, on foot, in the midst of a shower of balls, because he did not think it *consonable* to ride General Ward's horse, which he had borrowed. *Everett, Orations, I. 334.*

**consonableness** (kon'shon-a-bl-nes), n. The character of being consonable; rightfulness; equity; fairness. [*Rare.*]

**consonably** (kon'shon-a-bli), adv. Conscientiously; according to conscience.

This duty you both may the more willingly, and ought the more *consonably* to perform.

*John Robinson, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.*

**consonary**, a. An erroneous spelling of *consonary*.

**conscious** (kon'shus), a. [= *Pg. It. conscio*, *< L. conscius*, knowing, aware, *< conscire*, be conscious, know: see *conscience*]. 1. In the state of a waking as distinguished from that of a sleeping person or an inanimate thing; in the act of feeling, or endowed with feeling, in the broadest sense of the word.

When the dread trumpet sounds, the slumbering dust, Not unattentive to the call, shall wake.

*... Nor shall the conscious soul*

Mistake its partner. *Blair, The Grave, l. 755.*

The moment the first trace of conscious intelligence is introduced, we have a set of phenomena which materialism can in no wise account for.

*J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 282.*

2. Attributing, or capable of attributing, one's sensations, cognitions, etc., to one's self; aware of the unity of self in knowledge; aware of one's self; self-conscious.

This self of the "inner state," of which, according to Kant, we are *conscious*, is only known as a phenomenon, and cannot (as indeed nothing can, according to his system) be known as it is in itself.

*N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 80.*

3. Having one's feelings directed toward one's self; embarrassed by one's feelings about one's own person, and by the sense of being observed and criticized by others.

The *conscious* water saw its God and blushed.

*R. Crashaw, Epigrams.*

A large, handsome man I remember him, a little *conscious* in his bearing, but courteous, hospitable, and open-handed.

*T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, ix.*

4. Present to consciousness; known or perceived as existing in one's self; felt: as, *conscious* guilt.

When they list, into the womb  
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw  
My bowels, their repast; then, bursting forth  
Afresh, with *conscious* terrors vex me round,  
That rest or intermission none I find.

*Milton, P. L., II. 801.*

The ingratitude of the world can never deprive us of the *conscious* happiness of having acted with humanity ourselves.

*Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, III.*

The *conscious* thrill of shame. *M. Arnold, Isolation.*

5. Aware of an object; perceiving. (a) Aware of an internal object; aware of a thought, feeling, or volition.

Let us retire into ourselves, and become *conscious* of our own nature and of its high destination.

*Channing, Perfect Life, p. 18.*

To say that I am *conscious* of a feeling is merely to say that I feel it. To have a feeling is to be conscious, and to be conscious is to have a feeling. To be *conscious* of the prick of a pin is merely to have the sensation.

*James Mill, Human Mind, v.*

When he [Augustus Caesar] died, he desired his friends about him to give him a plaudite, as if he were *conscious* to himself that he had played his part well upon the stage.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.*

A tenderness which he was *conscious* that he had not merited.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxii.*

(b) Aware of an external object; a less correct use of the term: followed in either use by *of* or *that*, formerly by *to* or *one's self* *that*.

Were not two of the Jesuits who were *conscious* of the Plot [conspiracy] preferred afterwards at Rome?

*Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. II.*

Slowly and *conscious* of the raging eye

That watch'd him . . .

Went Leolin.

*Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

6. Aware of some element of character as belonging to one's self.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised

Above his fellows, with monarchical pride,

*Conscious* of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.

*Milton, P. L., II. 429.*

= *Syn. To be Sensible or Conscious, etc. (see feel).* *Aware*, *Conscious*. *Aware* refers commonly to objects of perception outside of ourselves; *conscious*, to objects of perception within us: as, to become *aware* of the presence of a stranger; to be quite *aware* of the danger of one's situation; to become *conscious* of a pain in one's eye. *Aware* indicates perception without feeling; *conscious*, generally recognition with some degree of feeling.

**consciously** (kon'shus-li), adv. In a conscious manner; with knowledge or intention.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained present in the mind, . . . the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present.

*Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 10.*

All the advantages to which I have adverted are such as the artist did not *consciously* produce. *Emerson, Art.*

**consciousness** (kon'shus-nes), n. 1. The state of being conscious; the mental life which distinguishes a waking from a sleeping person; the state of being the subject of personal and unshared experiences.

*Consciousness* consists entirely in the fact that we have internal experiences.

*Wundt, Human and Animal Psych., p. 237.*

We can imagine *consciousness* without self-consciousness, still more without introspection, much as we can imagine sight without taste or smell.

*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 87.*

Specific.—2. Self-consciousness (which see).

*Consciousness* is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections—in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me and that these modifications are mine.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xl.*

Since *consciousness* always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls "self," and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity.

*Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 9.*

*Consciousness* is briefly defined as the power by which the soul knows its own acts and states.

*N. Porter, Human Intellect, § C7.*

3. Perception; thought; intellectual process in general; the mind of the present time.

*Consciousness* is a comprehensive term for the complement of all our cognitive energies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Though *consciousness* should cease, the physicist would consider the sum total of objects to remain the same; the orange would still be round, yellow, and fragrant as before.

*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 38.*

4. A general phase of thought and feeling: as, the moral *consciousness*; the religious *consciousness*.

I had read of the British tramp, but I had never yet encountered him, and I brought my historic *consciousness* to bear upon the present specimen.

*H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 81.*

In the course of the tenth century . . . a faint *consciousness* of distinct national life was felt in Italy, Germany, France, and England.

*C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 6.*

Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious *consciousness* is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense. *H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 340.*

5. An intuitive perception or persuasion; a state of being aware; an inward recognition; a feeling.

They parted; on Miss Tilney's side with some knowledge of her new acquaintance's feelings, and on Catherine's, without the smallest consciousness of having explained them. *Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.*

In his will he [Bacon] expressed with singular brevity . . . a mournful consciousness that his actions had not been such as to entitle him to the esteem of those under whose observation his life had been passed.

*Macaulay, Lord Bacon.*

**Data of consciousness.** See *datum*.—Double consciousness, in *med. psychol.*, a somnambulant condition in which the patient leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences of the other. *Dunghison.—Fact of consciousness.* See *fact*.

**consciocvoluntary** (kon-shiō-vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* [*< conscious (L. conscius) + voluntary.*] Pertaining to consciousness and will.

**consciunclet** (kon'shi-ung-kl), *n.* [*Irreg. < conscience + dim. -uncle.*] A worthless, trifling conscience: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Their rubrics are filled with punctillos, not for consciences, but for consciuncles.

*Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, l. 66.*

**conscribet** (kon-skrib'), *v. t.* [= *D. conscribere* = *G. conscribere* = *Dan. konskribere* = *Sw. konskribera* = *OF. conscrire* = *It. conscrivere*, *< L. conscribere*, enroll, choose, elect, *< com-, together, + scribere*, write: see *scribe, conscript*.] To enroll; enlist; levy as by a conscription.

This armie (whiche was not smalle) was conscribed and come together to Harflete. *Hall, Edw. IV., an. 9.*

**conscript** (kon-skript'), *v. t.* [*< L. conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] To enroll compulsorily for military or naval service; force into service; draft.

Suddenly the levy came—Pierre was conscripted. *The Century, XXXII. 950.*

**conscript** (kon'skript), *a. and n.* [= *F. conscrit* = *Sp. Pg. conscripto* = *It. conscritto* = *D. conscrit*, *< L. conscriptus*, enrolled, chosen, elect, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] *I. a.* Registered; enrolled.—**Conscript fathers**, a common English rendering of the Latin phrase *patres conscripti* (fathers [and] conscripts), used in addressing the senate of ancient Rome. Senators were of two classes, *patres*, 'fathers,' or patrician nobles, and *conscripti*, or those 'elected' from the equestrian orders.

*Fathers conscript*, may this our present meeting Turn fair and fortunate to the commonwealth! *B. Jonson, Sejanus, III. 1.*

**II. n.** One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

The law ordains that the conscript shall serve for five years. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 164.*

**conscription** (kon-skrip'shon), *n.* [= *F. conscription* = *Sp. conscripción* = *Pg. conscripção* = *D. conscriptie* = *G. conscription* = *Dan. Sk. konskription*, *< L. conscriptio(n)*, a drawing up in writing, *L. a* conscription, *< conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] *1t.* An enrolling or registering.

*Conscription of men of war.* *Bp. Burnet, Records, II. 23.*

Specifically—2. A compulsory enrolment by lot or selection of suitable men for military or naval service. This was formerly the prevalent method of recruiting on the continent of Europe; but the system of the universal enrolment of properly qualified persons, and compulsory service according to gradation, has been substituted for it in most countries there.

This tribe is in rebellion in Djebel Hauaran, on account of the conscription. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 113.*

**conscriptional** (kon-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [*< conscription + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conscription.

**conseasonal** (kon-sē'zon-al), *a.* [*< con- + season + -al.*] Occurring or found at the same season of the year: as, *conseasonal* insects. [Rare.]

**consecrate** (kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consecrated*, ppr. *consecrating*. [*< L. consecratus*, pp. of *consecrare*, dedicate, declare to be sacred, deify (*> It. consecrare, consecrare* = *Sp. Pg. consagrar* = *Pr. consecrar, consecrar* = *F. consacrer*, consecrate: see *consecare*), *< com-, together, + sacrare*, consecrate, *< sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*. Cf. *consecare*.] *1.* To make or declare sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; appropriate to sacred uses or employments; set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service of the Deity: as, to *consecrate* a church; to *consecrate* the eucharistic elements. See *consecration*, *1.*

Thou shalt consecrate Aaron and his sons. *Ex. xxix. 9.*

If the consecrated bread or wine be spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to *consecrate* more.

*Book of Common Prayer, The Communion.*

When a Man has Consecrated anything to God, he cannot of himself take it away. *Selden, Table-Talk, p. 40.*

In a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

*Lincoln, Speech at Gettysburg Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.*

**2.** Specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, to initiate solemnly into the order of bishops, as a priest. See *consecration*, *2 (a)*.—**3.** To devote or dedicate from profound feeling or a religious motive: as, his life was *consecrated* to the service of the poor.

These to His Memory . . .  
I dedicate, I consecrate with tears—  
These Idylls.

*Tennyson, Ded. of Idylls of the King.*

**4.** To make revered or worshiped, or highly regarded; hallow: as, a custom *consecrated* by time.

He [Christ] clothed himself in their affections, and they admitted him to their sorrows, and his presence consecrated their joys. *J. Martineau.*

A kiss can consecrate the ground,  
Where mated hearts are mutual bound.

*Campbell, Hallowed Ground.*

**5.** To place among the gods; apotheosize.—**6.** To enroll among the saints; canonize.—*Syn. 1* and *3.* Devote, Dedicate, etc. See *devote*.

**consecrate** (kon'sē-krāt), *a.* [*< L. consecratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Also in Cyprus is Paphos, that was a temple consecrate to Venus. *Sir R. Guyllor, Pylgrimage, p. 15.*

Assembled in that consecrate place.

*Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*

Th' Imperial seat; to virtue consecrate.  
*Shak., Tit. And., I. 1.*

**consecratedness** (kon'sē-krāt-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being consecrated. *Rev. R. Cecil.* [Rare.]

**consecration** (kon-sē-krā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. consecracioun* = *F. consécration* = *Pr. consecracioun* = *Sp. consagración, consagración* = *Pg. consagração* = *It. consagrations, consagrations, consecrazione, < L. consecratio(n)*, *< consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate, v.*] *1.* The act of consecrating, or separating from a common to a sacred use; the act of devoting or dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God by certain rites or solemnities: as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of the elements in the eucharist; the *consecration* of a church.

The consecration of his God is upon his head. *Num. vi. 7.*

*Consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South.*

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*: (a) The act of conferring upon a priest the powers and authority of a bishop; the rite or ceremony of elevation to the episcopate. In the Roman Catholic, in the Greek and other Oriental churches, and in the Anglican Church, imposition of hands by a bishop for the purpose of making the candidate a bishop is held to be essential to consecration, and the rule is that at least three bishops shall unite in the act, as directed by the fourth canon of the first Council of Nicea, A. D. 325.

Only papal authority could loose the tie that bound the bishop to the church of his consecration.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 383.*

(b) The act of giving the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine. According to the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Church the essential act of eucharistic consecration consists in the recital of the words of institution over the elements by a priest. (c) The prayer used to consecrate the eucharistic elements. In its fullest form it consists of three parts: (1) the institution; (2) the oblation, called distinctively the *great oblation*; and (3) the *epiclesis* or invocation. (d) The act of placing a particle of the consecrated bread or host in the chalice; the commixture (which see).—**3.** Devotion or dedication from deep feeling, especially from a religious motive: as, the *consecration* of one's self to the service of God, or of one's energies to the search for truth.—**4.** In *Rom. hist.*, the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor.—**Consecration-cross**, a cross cut or painted upon the walls of a church, the slab of an altar, etc. It has been canonical at different times to make a given number of these crosses, as, for instance, in the middle ages, five upon the altar-slab, one in the middle and one at each of the four corners, and, as stated by some authors, twelve upon the walls of a church when newly built, either within or without. It was customary to consecrate each of these crosses with chrism, and to recite a special prayer, and perhaps to incense each one; in some cases the cross was cut subsequently in a place which the officiant had consecrated in this manner. In the Greek

Church three larger crosses are cut upon the altar-slab instead of five, and the pillars supporting the altar also receive crosses. See *altar-board*.

**consecrator** (kon'sē-krā-tor), *n.* [= *F. consécrateur* = *It. consecratore*, *< L. consecrator*, *< L. consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate, v.*] One who consecrates.

**consecratory** (kon'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< consecrate + -ory*; = *Pg. consecratorio*.] Making sacred; consecrating; of the nature of consecration. [Rare.]

Again, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, consecratorie, Eucharistical, and so forth.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 33.*

*Consecratory words.*

*Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 69.*

**consectaneous** (kon-sek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*< L. consectaneus*, following after, consequent, *< L. consecrari*, follow after, pursue eagerly, freq. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] Following as a natural consequence. [Rare.]

**consectary** (kon'sek-tā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< L. consecrarius*, that follows logically, *< consecrari*, follow after: see *consectaneous*.] *1. a.* Following logically; obviously deducible.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* impleties and conclusions may arise.

*Sir T. Browne.*

**II. n.** A corollary; a proposition which follows immediately as a collateral result of another, and thus needs no separate proof.

These propositions are *consectaries*.

*Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.*

**consectet** (kon'sē-küt), *v. t.* [*< L. consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] *1.* To follow closely after; pursue.

Which his grace accepteth, as touching your merits and acquittal, in no less good and thankful part than if ye, finding the disposition of things in more direct state, had consecuted all your pursuits and desires.

*Bp. Burnet, Records, II. 23.*

**2.** To overtake or gain by pursuit; attain.

Few men hitherto, being here in any auctoritie, hath finally consecuted favors and thanks, but rather the contrary, with povertie for their farewell.

*State Papers, II. 389. (Nares.)*

**consecution** (kon-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [= *F. consécution* = *Pr. consécution* = *Sp. consunción* = *Pg. consunción* = *It. consecuzione*, *< L. consecutio(n)*, *< consequi*, pp. *consecutus*, follow after: see *consequent*.] *1.* The act of following, or the condition of being in a series; that which is consecutive; succession; sequence. [Rare or obsolete.]

In a quick *consecution* of colours, the impression of every colour remains on the sensorium. *Newton, Opticks.*

**2.** In *logic*, the relation of consequent to antecedent, or of effect to cause; deduction; consequence.

*Consecutions . . . evidently found in the premises.*

*Sir M. Hale.*

In every [argument concerning religious belief] . . . sooner or later there comes a point where strict logical *consecution* fails, and where the passage is made from premise to conclusion by an appeal to faith and feeling or some other illogical element.

*B. F. Boswell.*

The conception of *consecution* itself, the shifting function of the infinitive, the oscillation of the leading particle *esse* are enough, single or combined, to perplex the student who tries either the analytical or the historical method, or both.

*Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 163.*

**Consecution month**, the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another; a synodic month.—**Consecution of tenses**. Same as *sequence of tenses*. See *sequence*.—**Reciprocal consecution**, in *logic*, the relation of two facts either of which implies the other.

**consecutive** (kon-sek'ü-tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. consécutif* = *Sp. Pg. consecutivo*, *< L. as if \*consecutivus*, *< consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow: see *consequent, consecution*.] *I. a. 1.* Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive.

*Fifty consecutive years of exemption.*

*Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.*

**2.** Following; succeeding: with *to*.

Comprehending only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition.

*Locke.*

**Consecutive combination**. See *combination*.—**Consecutive intervals**, in *music*, the similar intervals that occur between two voices or parts that pass from one chord to another in parallel motion. Also called *parallel intervals*. Consecutive thirds and sixths are agreeable; consecutive fourths, disagreeable; while consecutive perfect fifths or octaves (or unisons) are usually forbidden. Consecutive fifths and octaves (or unisons) are covered or hidden when the fifth or octave is reached by similar but not parallel motion; such progressions are rarely objectionable, except when occurring between the outer, most conspicuous voices, and not then if one of



Consecutive Octaves.



Consecutive Fifths.



the voices moves only a semitone.—**Consecutive particle**, in *logic*, a conjunction implying logical consecution: as, *then, so, therefore*, etc.—**Consecutive points** of a curve, coincident points of tangency of coincident tangents. Thus, the tangent to a curve at a node is said to meet the curve in three coincident points, of which two are not only coincident, but (what is more than coincident) consecutive. This means that a right line cutting the curve in three points may by a continuous motion be brought into coincidence with the tangent at the node, and the three points in this motion running up into one, and the motion of two of them being, at the limit, entirely along the tangent.—**Consecutive poles**, in *magnetism*. See *magnet*.—**Consecutive symptoms**, in *pathol.*, symptoms that appear on the cessation or during the decline of a disease, but which have no direct or evident connection with the primary ailment.

**II. n. pl.** In *music*, consecutive intervals; usually, the forbidden progression of consecutive or parallel fifths or octaves.—**Covered consecutives**, in *music*, a progression of two voices to a unison, octave, or perfect fifth by similar but not parallel motion, suggesting the forbidden progression of consecutive unisons, octaves, or fifths. Also called *hidden consecutives*. The particular interval is also called *covered* or *hidden*: as, *covered octaves, covered fifths*.

**consecutively** (kən-sek'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively.

**consecutiveness** (kən-sek'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being consecutive, or of following in regular order.

**counsel**, *n.* A Middle English form of *counsel* and of *council*.

**consecrinate** (kən-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. com-*, together, + *seminatus*, pp. of *seminare*, sow, < *semen* (semin-), seed: see *semen, seminal*.] To sow together, as different sorts of seeds. *Bailey*.

**consecrinate, consecrinate** (kən-sē-nes'-ēns, -ēn-si), *n.* [*L. consecrinate* (t)-s, ppr. of *consecrinate*, grow old together, < *com-*, together, + *senescere*, grow old: see *senescent*.] A growing old; the state of becoming old.

The old argument for the world's dissolution, . . . its daily consecrinate and decay.

*Ray, Three Discourses, v. § 1.*

**consense**, *n.* [Early *ME. kunsence*; < *OF. consence, cunsence, f. and m., cunsence, consence, m.*, = *Pr. consensa, f.*, = *Pg. It. consenso, m.*, < *ML. consensia, f.*, or *consensus, m.*, consent, agreement: see *consensus, consent*.] Consent.

Mid kunsence of heorte. *Ancren Riwle.*

**consense**, *n.* [*< con- + sense*.] A sense or feeling in conjunction or union with another; a mutual feeling. *Cudworth*.

**consension** (kən-sen'shən), *n.* [*< OF. consension, consension, consension, < L. consensio(n)-, < consensire, pp. consensius, agree: see consent, consensus*.] Agreement in feeling or thought; accord; mutual consent. [Rare.]

One mind and understanding, and a vital consension of the whole body. *Bentley, Sermons, II.*

Most of the able, honest, and learned men in all or most civilized countries . . . have come to an agreement or consension that the single metallic standard of value coined in gold is best. *N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 161.*

**consensual** (kən-sen'shū-əl), *a.* [= *F. consensual* = *Pg. consensual*, made with consent; < *L. consensius* (consensu-), agreement (see *consensus*), + *-al*.] 1. Formed or existing by mere consent; depending upon consent or acquiescence: as, a *consensual marriage*.

"The Christian council of presbyters" exercised discipline, and "exercised a consensual jurisdiction in matters of dispute between Christian and Christian." *N. A. Rev., CXLII. 555.*

2. In *physiol.*, of the nature of reflex action initiated by a distinct sensation; sensorimotor.

In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "consensual" and of "ideo-motor" action. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 540.*

**Consensual contract**, in *civil law*, a contract which, though made without the formalities of delivery, writing, or entry in account, was enforceable on the ground that in cases of sale, partnership, agency, and hiring proof of the consent of the parties was enough.

The term *Consensual* merely indicates that the obligation is here annexed at once to the Consensus. The Consensus, or mutual assent of the parties, is the final and crowning ingredient in the Convention, and it is the special characteristic of agreements falling under one of the four heads of Sale, Partnership, Agency, and Hiring, that, as soon as the assent of the parties has supplied this ingredient, there is at once a *Contract*. The Consensus draws with it the obligation, performing, in transactions of the sort specified, the exact functions which are discharged, in other contracts, by the Res or Thing, by the Verba stipulationis, and by the Litera or written entry in a ledger. *Consensual* is therefore a term which does not involve the slightest anomaly, but is exactly analogous to Real, Verbal, and Literal. *Maine, Ancient Law, p. 322.*

**Consensual motions**, in *physiol.*, two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary or more remote are

independent of the will, such as the contraction of the iris when the eye is opened to admit the light.

**Consensus** (kən-sen'sus), *n.* [*< L. consensus* (ML. also *consensia*: see *consensia*), agreement, accordance, unanimity, < *consensire*, pp. *consensus*, agree: see *consent*.] A general agreement or concord: as, a *consensus* of opinion.

Individual taste is sometimes mistaken, or substituted, for cultured consensus. *P. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 28.*

To gather accurately the consensus of medical opinion would be impracticable without polling the whole body of physicians and surgeons.

*II. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 88.*

**Consensus Genevensis**, a document prepared by Calvin in 1552 to harmonize the Swiss Protestant churches on the doctrine of predestination.

**consent** (kən-sent'), *v.* [*< ME. consenten*, earlier *kunsenten*, < *OF. consentir, cunsentir, F. consentir* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. consentir* = *It. consensire*, < *L. consensire*, pp. *consensus*, agree, accord, consent, lit. feel together, < *com-*, together, + *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel: see *sense* and *scent*, *sent*, and cf. *assent*, *dissent*, *resent*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1†. To agree in sentiment; be of the same mind; accord; be at one.

Although they consent against Christ, yet do they much dissent among themselves. *Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 306.*

Flourishing many years before Wycliffe, and much consenting with him in judgment. *Fuller.*

They would acknowledge no error or fault in their writings, and yet would seem sometimes to consent with us in the truth. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 176.*

2. To agree; yield credence or accord; give assent, as to a proposition or the terms of an agreement.

I consent unto the law that it is good. *Rom. vii. 16.*

M. and N. have consented together in holy wedlock. *Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.*

3. To yield when one has the right, power, or desire to oppose; accede, as to persuasion or entreaty; aid, or at least voluntarily refrain from opposing, the execution of another person's purpose; comply.

My poverty, but not my will, consents. *Shak., R. and J., v. 1.*

Half loath, and half consenting to the ill. *Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 313.*

His manly brow Consents to death, but conquers agony. *Byron, Child Harold, IV. 140.*

= *Syn.* See list under *accede*. *Permit, Consent to*, etc. See *allow*.

**II. † trans.** To grant; allow; acknowledge; give assent to.

Interpreters . . . will not consent it to be a true story. *Millon.*

**consent** (kən-sent'), *n.* [*< ME. consente*, < *OF. consente*; from the verb.] 1. Voluntary allowance or acceptance of what is done or proposed to be done by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; permission.

I sale for me with full consents, Thi likyng all will I fulfill. *York Plays, p. 462.*

I give consent to go along with you. *Shak., T. G. of V., IV. 3.*

It was his [our Saviour's] own free consent that he went to suffer, for he knew certainly before hand the utmost that he was to undergo. *Stillington, Sermons, I. vi.*

2. In *law*, intelligent concurrence in the adoption of a contract or an agreement of such a nature as to bind the party consenting; agreement upon the same thing in the same sense. Consent of parties is implied in all contracts; hence, persons legally incapable of giving consent, as idiots, etc., cannot be parties to a contract. Persons in a state of absolute drunkenness cannot give legal consent, although a lesser degree of intoxication will not afford a sufficient ground for annulling a contract. Consent is null where it proceeds on essential mistake of fact, or where obtained by fraud or by force and fear.

3. Agreement in opinion or sentiment; unity of opinion or inclination.

Nowe renewed, and affirmed and conformed, by the assente and consents and agreement off all the Brethren. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.*

They flock together in consent, like so many wild geese. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.*

Hereupon a Parliament is called; and it is by common Consent of all agreed, that the King should not go in Person. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 111.*

When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect, this concurrence of their wills is called consent. *Hobbes, Works, IV. xii.*

Yet hold! I'm rich:—with one consent they'll say, "You're welcome, Uncle, as the flowers in May." *Crabbe, Parish Register.*

4†. A preconcerted design; concert.

Here was a consent (Knowing aforehand of our merriment) To dash it like a Christmas comedy. *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.*

5. Agreement; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation; harmony; concord. [*Archaic*.]

We . . . do glue the name of ryme onely to our concord, or tunable consents in the latter end of our verses. *Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 64.*

Certainly there is a consent between the body and the soul. *Bacon, Deformity.*

The rich results of the divine consents Of man and earth, of world beloved and lover, The nectar and ambrosia, are withheld. *Emerson, Blight.*

6. In *pathol.*, an agreement or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. See *sympathy*.—**Age of consent**. See *age*, *n.*, 3. = *Syn. 1. Assent, Consent, Concurrence*, etc. See *assent*.

**consentable** (kən-sen'ta-bl), *a.* [*< consent + -able*.] In *Pennsylvania law*, having consent; agreed upon; noting a boundary established by the express agreement or assent of adjoining owners: as, a *consentable line*.

**consentaneity** (kən-sen-tā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. consentaneus*, agreeing (see *consentaneous*), + *-ity*.] Mutual agreement. [Rare.]

The consentaneity or even privity of Prussia. *London Times, Jan. 18, 1856.*

**consentaneous** (kən-sen-tā-nē-us), *a.* [= *Pg. It. consentaneo*, < *L. consentaneus*, agreeing, accordant, fit, < *consensire*, agree: see *consent, v.*] Agreeing; accordant; agreeable; consistent; consenting; mutually acquiescent.

A good law and consentaneous to reason. *Howell, Letters, IV. 7.*

The tendency of Europe in our own day . . . has been singularly consentaneous in the return not merely to medieval art, but to medieval modes and standards of thought. *Encyc. Brit., II. 333.*

The settlement or "compromise" of 1850, made by the consentaneous action of the North and South, rested, as on a corner stone, upon the inviolable character of the settlement of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise. *G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 270.*

**consentaneously** (kən-sen-tā-nē-us-li), *adv.* Agreeably; accordantly; consistently.

Paracelsus did not always write so consentaneously to himself. *Boyle.*

**consentaneousness** (kən-sen-tā-nē-us-nes), *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *W. B. Carpenter.*

**consentant**, *a.* [*ME.*, < *OF. consentant*, ppr. of *consentir*, consent: see *consent, v.*] Assenting; consenting. *Chaucer.*

**consenter** (kən-sen'ter), *n.* One who consents.

No party nor consenter to it [treason]. *Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., II. 28.*

**consentience** (kən-sen'shiens), *n.* [*< consentient*: see *ence*.] The sum of the psychical processes of an animal whose sensations converge (so to say) to a common psychical center, so that it feels its mental unity without being intellectually aware of it; imperfect or undeveloped self-consciousness.

Luminous impressions which are the most potent agents in educating animal consentience. *Contemporary Rev., LI. 677.*

We may, when our mind is entirely directed upon some external object, or when we are almost in a state of somnolent unconsciousness, have but a vague feeling of our existence—a feeling resulting from the unobserved synthesis of our sensations of all orders and degrees. This intellectual sense of self may be conveniently distinguished from intellectual consciousness as *consentience*. *Mivart, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1884, p. 463.*

**consentient** (kən-sen'shiēnt), *a.* [= *Sp. consiente* = *Pg. consiente* = *It. consenziente*, < *L. consentient* (t)-s, ppr. of *consensire*, agree: see *consent, v.*, and cf. *consentant*.] 1. Consonant; congruent; agreeing: as, *consentient testimony*.

The consentient judgment of the church. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. Endowed with consentience; of the nature of consentience: as, *consentient animals*; *consentient activities*.

**consentingly** (kən-sen'ting-li), *adv.* In a consenting or acquiescent manner. *Jer. Taylor.*

**consentment** (kən-sent'ment), *n.* [*ME. consentement*; < *OF. (and F.) consentement* = *Sp. consentimiento* = *Pg. It. consentimento*, < *ML. consentimentum*, consent, < *L. consensire*, consent: see *consent, v.*] Consent.

**consequence** (kən'sē-kwens), *n.* [= *F. conséquence* = *Sp. consecuencia* = *Pg. consequencia* = *It. conseguenza*, *consequenza* (obs.): *consequenza* = *D. konsekventie* = *G. consequenz* = *Dan. konsekvents*, consequence, < *L. consequentia*, < *consequen* (t)-s, ppr., consequent: see *consequent*.] 1†. Connection of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent; consecution.

I must after thee, with this thy son; Such fatal consequence unites us three. *Milton, P. L., x. 384.*

2. That which follows from or grows out of any act, cause, proceeding, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding influence, action, act, or cause; a consequent; a result.

Shun the bitter consequence: for know,  
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command  
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die.

Milton, P. L., viii. 328.

The misfortune of speaking with bitterness is a most natural consequence of the prejudices I had been encouraging.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 193.

He [Mr. Bentham] says that the atrocities of the Revolution were the natural consequences of the absurd principles on which it was commenced.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

3. The conclusion of a syllogism.

Can syllogism set things right?  
No—majors soon with minors fight;  
Or both in friendly consort join'd,  
The consequence limps false behind.

Prior, Alma, iii.

4. A consequent inference; deduction; specifically, in logic, a form of inference or aspect under which any inference may be regarded, having but one premise, the antecedent, and one conclusion, the consequent, the principle according to which the consequent follows from the antecedent being, like the whole inference, termed the consequence.—5. (a) Importance; moment; significance: applied to things: as, this is a matter of consequence, or of some, little, great, or no consequence.

A night is but small breath, and little pause,  
To answer matters of this consequence.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

To people whose eyes do not wander beyond their ledgers, it seems of no consequence how the affairs of mankind go.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 488.

(b) Importance; influence; distinction; note: applied to persons: as, a man of consequence.

Their people are . . . of as little consequence as women and children.

Swift.

Here, Dangle, I have brought you two pieces, one of which you must exert yourself to make the managers accept, I can tell you that; for 'tis written by a person of consequence.

Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

6. *pl.* A game in which one player writes down an adjective, the second the name of a man, the third an adjective, the fourth the name of a woman, the fifth what he said, the sixth what she said, the seventh the consequence, etc., etc., no one seeing what the others have written. After all have written, the paper is read.

They met for the sake of eating, drinking, and laughing together, playing at cards or *consequences*, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy.

Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxiii.

In consequence, as a result; consequently.—In consequence of, as the effect of; by reason of; through.—Syn. 2. Result, issue, etc. See effect.

**consequent** (kon-sē-kwent), *v. i.* [*< consequence, n.*] To draw inferences; form deductions.

Moses . . . condescends . . . to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and *consequencing*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

**consequent** (kon-sē-kwent), *a. and n.* [*< ME. consequent, < OF. consequent, F. conséquent = Sp. consecuente = Pg. consequente = It. conseguente = D. konsekvent = G. consequent = Dan. konsekrent, consequent, < L. consequenti(-)s, following, consequent (ML. also as a noun, a consequent, apodosis, tr. Gr. ἐπόμενον), prop. ppr. of consequi, follow after, pursue, follow a cause as an effect (> Sp. Pg. conseguir, obtain, = It. conseguire, obtain, follow), < com-, together, + sequi, follow: see sequent, second, and cf. subsequent.] I. *a.* 1. Following as an effect or result, or as a necessary inference; having a relation of sequence: with *on*, or rarely *to*: as, the war and the consequent poverty; the poverty consequent on the war.*

The right was consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal.

Locke.

He had arrived on the eve of a general election, and during the excitement of political changes consequent upon the murder of Mr. Percival.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vi.

2. Following in time; subsequent.

Thy memory,  
After thy life, in brazen characters  
Shall monumentally be register'd  
To ages consequent.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. Characterized by correctness of inference or connectedness of reasoning; logical: as, a consequent action.

The intensity of her [Dorothea's] religious disposition was but one aspect of a nature altogether ardent, theoretic, and intellectually consequent.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 32.

**Consequent factor**, in *math.*, that factor of a non-commutative product which is written last.—**Consequent poles** of a magnet. See magnet.

II. *n.* [*< ME. consequente, n.; from the adj.*]

1. Effect or result; that which proceeds from a cause; outcome. [Rare or obsolete.]

Those envies that I see pursue me  
Of all true actions are the natural *consequents*.  
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, ii.  
Death is not a *consequent* to any sin but our own.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 772.

Avarice is the necessary *consequent* of old age.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

A world's lifetime with its incidents and *consequents* is but a progressive cooling.

Winchell, World-Life, p. 538.

2. In logic: (a) That member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. See antecedent. (b) The conclusion of a consequence, or necessary inference conceived as consisting of an antecedent (or premise) and a consequent (or conclusion), and as governed by a consequence (or principle of consecution).

—3. In music, same as comes, 3.—**Consequent of a ratio**, in *math.*, the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio *m* : *n*, or *m* to *n*, *n* is the consequent and *m* the antecedent.—**Fallacy of the consequent**. See fallacy.

**consequential** (kon-sē-kwen'shal), *a. and n.* [*< L. consequentia, consequence (see consequence), + -al.*] I. *a.* 1. Following as the effect or result; resultant.

We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;  
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;  
A bad effect, but from a noble cause.

Prior.

The expansion of trade and production, and the consequential increase of social and national well-being.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 30.

2. Having the consequence properly connected with the premises; logically correct; conclusive.

Though these arguments may seem obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and conclusive to my purpose.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

3. Assuming airs of consequence or great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners.

Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions would be consequential and important.

Boswell, Johnson (ed. 64).

His stately and consequential pace.

Scott.

**Consequential losses or damages**, in law, such losses or damages as arise not immediately from the act complained of, but as a result of it.

II. *n.* An inference; a deduction; a conclusion. [Rare.]

It may be thought superfluous to spend so many words upon our author's precious observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentials*, as I have done.

Roger North, Examen, p. 29.

**consequentially** (kon-sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In a connected series; in the order of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent.—2. With correct deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; connectedly; coherently.

The faculty of writing *consequentially*.

Addison, Whig Examiner, No. 4.

3. In sequence or course of time; hence, not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary that God himself can not discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so by the annihilation of such creatures.

South.

4. Consecutively; in due order and connection.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continuous unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?

Addison.

5. With assumed importance; with conceit; pompously; pretentiously.

He adjusts his cravat *consequentially*.

R. R. Peake, Court and City, iv. 1.

[Now rare in all senses but the last.]

**consequentialness** (kon-sē-kwen'shal-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being consequential or consecutive, as in discourse. [Rare.]—2. Conceit; pompousness; pretentiousness; the assumption of dignity or importance.

**consequently** (kon-sē-kwent-li), *adv.* 1. By consequence; by the connection of cause and effect or of antecedent and consequent; in consequence of something; therefore.

Man was originally immortal, and it was *consequently* a part of his nature to cherish the hope of an undying life.

Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 204.

2. Subsequently.

Hee was visited and saluted: and *consequently* was brought unto the Kings and Queens maisties presence.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 287.

=Syn. Wherefore, Accordingly, etc. See therefore.

**consequentness** (kon-sē-kwent-nes), *n.* Regular connection of propositions; consecutiveness of discourse; logicalness.

The *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine.

Sir K. Digby, Ded. of Nature of Man's Soul.

**conservable** (kon-sēr'va-bl), *a.* [*< LL. conservabilis, < L. conservare, keep: see conserve, v.*] That may be conserved; able to be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

Which may be kept *conservable*.

Cockeram.

Mankind being only *conservable* in society.

R. Coke, Power and Subj., p. 123.

**conservancy** (kon-sēr'van-si), *n.* [*< ML. conservantia, < L. conservan(-)s, ppr.: see conservant.*] 1. The act of preserving; conservation; preservation: as, the conservancy of forests.

Conservancy has been introduced in time to preserve many of the advantages they [forests] are calculated to afford, [and] to make them a considerable source of revenue to the state.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 404.

2. A commission or court having power to regulate fisheries, navigation, etc.

**Court of conservancy**, a court held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

**conservant** (kon-sēr'vant), *a.* [*< L. conservan(-)s, ppr. of conservare, keep: see conserve, v.*] Conserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction. In the traditional Aristotelian philosophy, efficient causes are divided into *procreant* and *conservant causes*. The *procreant* cause is that which makes a thing to be which before was not; the *conservant* cause, that which causes an existent thing to endure.

The papacy . . . was either the procreant or *conservant* cause . . . of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.

T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 493.

**conservation** (kon-sēr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. conservation = Pr. conservatio = Sp. conservación = Pg. conservação = It. conservazione, < L. conservatio(n-), < conservare, pp. conservatus, keep: see conserve, v.] 1. The act of conserving, guarding, or keeping with care; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

Certain ordinances and ruelles . . . concerning the said crafts . . . and for the conservation of the politick governance of the same.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

They judged the conservation, and, in some degree, the renovation, of natural bodies to be no desperate or impossible thing.

Bacon, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

Aristotle distinguishes memory as the faculty of Conservation from reminiscence, the faculty of Reproduction.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxx.

2. Persistence; perdurance; permanence.—

**Conservation of energy**. See energy.

**conservational** (kon-sēr-vā'shon-al), *a.* [*< conservation + -al.*] Tending to conserve; preservative.

**conservatism** (kon-sēr'vā-tizm), *n.* [For \*conservativism, < conservative + -ism.] 1. The disposition to maintain and adhere to the established order of things; opposition to innovation and change: as, the conservatism of the clergy.

Of all the difficulties that were met in establishing locomotion by steam, the obstruction offered by blind, stolid, unreasoning conservatism was not the least.

Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 350.

The hard conservatism which refuses to see what it has never yet seen, and so never learns anything new.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 89.

2. The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives. See conservative, n., 3.

I advocate . . . neither Conservatism nor Liberalism in the sense in which those slogans of modern party-warfare are commonly understood.

Sir E. Cressy, Eng. Const., p. 11.

**conservative** (kon-sēr'vā-tiv), *a. and n.* [= F. conservatif (> D. conservatief = G. konservativ = Dan. konservativ) = Sp. Pg. It. conservativo, < ML. conservaticus, < L. conservatus, pp. of conservare, keep, preserve: see conserve, v.] I. *a.* 1. Preservative; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; protecting from loss, waste, or injury: said of things.

This place of which I telle, . . .  
Ye sette amyddys of these three,  
Hevene, erthe, and eke the see,  
As most conservatif the soun.

Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 339.

I refer to their respective conservative principle: that is, the principle by which they are upheld and preserved.

Calhoun, Works, I. 37.

2. Disposed to retain and maintain what is established, as institutions, customs, and the like; opposed to innovation and change; in an extreme and unfavorable sense, opposed to progress: said of persons or their characteristics.

His [Alfred's] character was of that sterling *conservative* kind which bases itself upon old facts, but accepts new facts as a reason for things.

C. H. Pearson, *Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.*, xl.

Specifically—3. In *politics*: (a) Antagonistic to change in the institutions of the country, civil or ecclesiastical; especially, opposed to change in the direction of democracy.

The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing needful reforms is owing to the *conservative* spirit of the nobility and the priesthood.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, xviii.

Hence—(b) [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the *Conservatives* or their principles. See II., 3.

The result of this struggle was highly favourable to the *Conservative* party.

Macaulay.

**Conservative force.** See *force*.—**Conservative system**, in *mech.*, a system which always performs or consumes the same amount of work in passing from one given configuration to another, by whatever path or with whatever velocities it passes from one to the other. The doctrine of the conservation of energy is that the universe is a conservative system. See *energy*.

When the nature of a material system is such that if, after the system has undergone any series of changes, it is brought back in any manner to its original state, (and) the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces, the system is called a *Conservative System*.

Clerk Maxwell, *Matter and Motion*, art. lxxii.

**The conservative faculty**, in *psychol.*, the power of retaining knowledge in the mind, though out of consciousness; memory.

II. n. 1. One who aims, or that which tends, to preserve from injury, decay, or loss; a preserver or preservative.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life.

Jer. Taylor, *Confirmation*, fol. 32.

2. One who is opposed by nature or on principle to innovation and change; in an unfavorable sense, one who from prejudice or lack of foresight is opposed to true progress. See *radical*.

We see that if M. Dumont had died in 1799, he would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided *conservative*.

Macaulay, *Mirabeau*.

3. [*cap.*] In Great Britain, a Tory: a name first adopted by the Tory party about the time of the passing of the first Reform Bill (1832). The professed object of the *Conservatives*, as a political body, is to maintain and preserve by every constitutional means the existing institutions of the country, both ecclesiastical and civil, and to oppose such measures and changes as they believe have a tendency either to destroy or to impair these institutions.

4. In *U. S. hist.*, one of the group of Democrats who, during Van Buren's administration, voted with the Whigs against the Independent Treasury Bill.

**conservatively** (kon-sér'-vā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a conservative manner, or in the manner of conservatives; as a conservative; with conservativeness.

It is very *conservatively* English to make concession at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute; but the clock is fast in Ireland.

Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 30, 1887.

**conservativeness** (kon-sér'-vā-tiv-ness), *n.* Tendency to preserve or maintain; conservatism.

**conservatoire** (kon-ser-va-twōr'), *n.* [*F.*, = *Sp.* *conservatorio* = *G.* *conservatorium* (> *Dan.* *konserverium*), < *ML.* *conservatorium*: see *conservatory*, *n.*] An establishment for special instruction, particularly in music and theatrical declamation and training. See *conservatory*, 3.

**conservator** (kon-sér'-vā-tōr), *n.* [= *F.* *conservateur* = *Sp.* *conservador* = *It.* *conservatore*, < *L.* *conservator*, < *com-*, together, + *servare*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] 1. A preserver; one who or that which preserves from injury, violation, or infraction: as, a *conservator* of the peace. See phrases below.

Of cold and moist *conservator* flyntstone is.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Decays of sense and clouds of spirit are excellent *conservators* of humility. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 81.

Specifically—2. A person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, etc., manage their property, and preserve it from waste. [*Connecticut.*]—**Apostolic conservator**, or **conservator of the apostolic privileges**, a bishop formerly chosen by the University of Paris to judge causes relating to benefices possessed by members of the university.—**Conservators of the peace**, officers who, by the common law of England, were appointed for the preservation of the public peace, before the institution of justices of the peace. Their powers were far inferior to those of modern justices of the peace.

**conservatory** (kon-sér'-vā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *conservatoire* = *Sp.* *conservatorio*, < *ML.* *conservatorium* (cf. *conservatorium*, *n.*: see II.), < *L.* *conservatus*, pp. of *conserve*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] I. *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

II. *n.*; pl. *conservatories* (-riz). [In the first sense directly from the *adj.*; in the second and third senses, = *F.* *conservatoire* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *conservatorio*, < *ML.* *conservatorium*, lit. a place for keeping anything, a fish-pond; prop. neut. of \**conservatorius*, *adj.*: see I., and cf. *conservatoire*.] 1. A preservative.

A conservatory of life.

Bacon.

In Christ's law non-concupiscis is . . . the conservatory and the last duty of every commandment.

Jer. Taylor, *Ductor Dubitantium*, I. 414.

2. A place for preserving or carefully keeping anything, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury; specifically, and commonly, a greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants.—3. A place of public instruction and training, designed to promote the study of some branch of science or art. Conservatories of music and declamation (to which the French name *conservatoire* is frequently applied, the most celebrated institution of the kind being in Paris) have been maintained at the public expense in Italy, France, Germany, and other European countries for two or three centuries; and the name is given to many private establishments in Great Britain and America.

**conservatrix** (kon-sér'-vā-triks), *n.* [*L.*] Feminine of *conservator*.

**conserve** (kon-sér'-v), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *conserved*, ppr. *conserving*. [*ME.* *conserven* = *D.* *conserveren* = *G.* *conservern* = *Dan.* *konservere*, < *OF.* *conserver*, *F.* *conserver* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *conservar* = *It.* *conservare*, < *L.* *conservare*, keep, retain, preserve, < *com-*, together, + *servare*, hold, keep. Cf. *preserve*, *reserve*, and see *serve*.]

1. To keep in a safe or sound state; save; preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; defend from violation: as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society.

Whenne yee be sette, your knyft withe alle your wytte Vnto youre sylf bothe cleane and sharpe *conserve*, That honestly yee move your own mete *kerve*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I charge upon you my authority, *conserve* the peace.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 3.

When at last in a race, a new principle appears, an idea—that *conserve* it; ideas only save races.

Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 172.

2. To preserve with sugar, etc., as fruits, roots, herbs, etc.; prepare or make up as a sweetmeat.

Variety also of dates, pears, and peaches, curiously *conserved*.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 133.

**conserve** (kon-sér'-v), *n.* [*ME.* *conserve* = *D.* *konserf* = *G.* *conserve* = *Dan.* *konserver*, pl., = *Sw.* *konserf*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *conserve* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *conserva* (*ML.* *conserva*, a fish-pond); from the verb.] 1. That which is conserved; a sweetmeat; a confection; especially, in former use, a pharmaceutical confection.

We . . . were invited into the apartments allotted for strangers, where we were entertained with *conserve* of roses, a dram, and coffee, a young Maronite sheik being with us.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 95.

2. A conservatory.

Set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry.

Evelyn, *Calendarium Hortense*.

3. A conserver; that which conserves.

The firste which is the *conserve* And keeper of the remenant.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*.

**conserver** (kon-sér'-vēr), *n.* 1. One who conserves, or keeps from loss, decay, or injury; one who lays up for preservation.

Priests having been the . . . *conserver*s of knowledge and story.

Sir W. Temple.

2. A preparer of conserves or sweetmeats.

**consession** (kon-sesh'-on), *n.* [*con-* + *session*. Cf. *L.* *sessus*, of same sense.] A sitting together. Bailey.

**consessor** (kon-ses'-or), *n.* [*L.*, < *considerare*, pp. *consensus*, sit together, < *com-*, together, + *sedere*, seat one's self, akin to *sedere* = *E.* *sit*.] One who sits with others. Bailey.

**consider** (kon-sid'-er), *v.* [*ME.* *consideren*, < *OF.* *considerer*, *F.* *considerer* = *Pr. Sp.* *Pg.* *considerar* = *It.* *considerare*, < *L.* *considerare*, look at closely, observe, consider, meditate; orig., it is supposed, an augural term, observe the stars, < *com-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star, a constellation: see *sideral*, and cf. *desiderate*, *desire*. For the sense, cf. *contemplate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To fix the mind upon, with a view to careful examination; ponder; study; meditate upon; think or reflect upon with care.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thine heart.

Deut. iv. 39.

*Consider* the lilies of the field, how they grow.

Mat. vi. 28.

Those who would amend evil laws should *consider* rather how much it may be safe to spare, than how much it may be possible to change.

Macaulay, *Conversation between Cowley and Milton*.

Whoever *considers* the final cause of the world, will discern a multitude of uses that enter as parts into that result.

Emerson, *Nature*.

2. To view attentively; observe and examine; scrutinize.

'Tis a beauteous creature;  
And to myself I do appear deform'd,  
When I *consider* her.

Fletcher, *Sea Voyage*, III. 1.

"Consider well," the voice replied,  
"His face, that two hours since hath died;  
Wilt thou find passion, pain, or pride?"

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

3. To pay attention to; regard with care; not to be negligent of.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. Pa. xli. 1.  
Consider mine affliction, and deliver me. Ps. cxix. 153.

4. To regard with consideration or respect; hold in honor; respect.

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad.

Sir W. Temple, *To the Lord Treasurer*, Feb. 21, 1678.

5. To take into view or account; allow for, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate; as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be *considered*.

Consider, sir, the chance of war. Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5.  
It astonish'd us to see what she had read and written, her youth *considered*.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 17, 1678.

When I draw any faulty Character, I *consider* all those Persons to whom the Malice of the World may possibly apply it.

Adison, *Spectator*, No. 262.

Hence—6. To requite or reward, particularly for gratuitous services.

You that have worn your eyes almost out in the service, you will be *considered*.

Shak., *M.* for *M.*, I. 2.

7. To regard in a particular light; conceive under a particular aspect; judge to be; esteem; take for: as, I *consider* him a rascal.

We are apt to deceive ourselves, and to *consider* heaven a place like this earth: I mean, a place where every one may choose and take his own pleasure.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 3.

Some may *consider* the human body as the habitation of a soul distinct and separable from it; others may refuse to recognize any such distinction.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 43.

=*Syn.* 1. Meditate upon, Reflect upon, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), weigh, revolve.—4. To respect, regard.

II. *intrans.* 1. To think seriously, deliberately, or carefully; reflect; cogitate: sometimes with *of*.

In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity *consider*.

Ecc. vii. 14.

Logic *considereth* of many things as they are in notion.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 148.

Let us argue coolly, and *consider* like men.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, II. 1.

2. To hesitate; stand suspended. [Rare.]

The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.

Dryden, *Fables*.

=*Syn.* 1. To ponder, deliberate, ruminate, cogitate. **considerability** (kon-sid'-er-a-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [*considerable*: see *-ability*.] The quality of being worthy of consideration; capacity of being considered. [Rare.]

There is no *considerability* of any thing within me as from myself, but entirely owes its being from his store, and comes from the Almighty.

Allestree, *Sermons*, I. 60 (Ord MS.).

**considerable** (kon-sid'-er-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *considérable* = *Sp.* *considerable* = *Pg.* *consideravel* = *It.* *considerabile*, < *ML.* *considerabilis*, < *L.* *considerare*, observe, attend to, consider: see *consider*.] I. *a.* 1. That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

Times and days cannot have interest, nor be *considerable*, because that which passes by them is eternal, and out of the measure of time.

Donne, *Letters*, xxv.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.

Wilkins.

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. [Archaic or obsolete.]

But I am fallen into this discourse by accident: of which I might say more, but it has proved longer than I intended, and possibly to you may not be *considerable*.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 143.

St. Denys is *considerable* only for its stately Cathedral, and the dormitory of the French Kings.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 12, 1643.

Though the damage he had done them had been one hundred times more than what he sustained from them, that is not *considerable* in point of a just war.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 313.

3. Of distinction; deserving of notice; important.

Some valued themselves as they were mothers, and others as they were the daughters, of some *considerable* persons. Addison, *Vision of Justice*.

Some *considerable* men of their acquaintance determined to emigrate to New England. Everett, *Orations*, II. 6.

4. Of somewhat large amount or extent; of not a little importance from its effects or results; decidedly more than the average: as, a man of *considerable* influence; a *considerable* estate.

We [the English] did nothing by Land that was *considerable*, yet if we had staid but a Day or two longer . . . the whole Fleet of Galeons from Nova Hispania had fallen into our own Mouths. Howell, *Letters*, I. iv. 17.

*Considerable* sums of money. Clarendon.  
A body of a very *considerable* thickness. T. Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

To a regular customer, or one who makes any *considerable* purchase, the shop-keeper generally presents a pipe. E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 10.

II. n. 1†. A thing of importance or interest. He had a rare felicity in speedy reading of books, and as it were but a turning them over would give an exact account of all *considerables* therein. Fuller, *Holy State*, II. x. 7.

2. Much; not a little: as, he has done *considerable* for the community; I found *considerable* to detain me. [Colloq.]

*considerableness* (kən-sid'ér-ə-bl-nes), n. Degree of importance, consequence, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. [Rare.]

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their . . . immediate usefulness. Boyle.

*considerably* (kən-sid'ér-ə-bli), adv. In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains  
Both by their good examples and their pains. Roscommon, *On Translated Verse*.

*considerance* (kən-sid'ér-əns), n. [*ME. considerance*, < *OF. considerance* = *Pr. consideranza* = *It. consideranza* (obs.), < *L. considerantia*, < *considerant* (t-s), ppr. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

*Considerance* is taken at the prudence  
What men we moost enforme. Palladius, *Rusbondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

*considerate* (kən-sid'ér-ət), a. [= *Sp. Pg. considerado* = *It. considerato*, < *L. consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] 1. Given to consideration or sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas [was] patient, *considerate*, [and] careful of his people. Dryden, *Preface to Fables*.

In that protest which each *considerate* person makes against the superstition of his times, he repeats step for step the part of old reformers. Emerson, *History*.

The perplexities involved in the re-adjustment of the nation's political bases were great enough to task the most *considerate* statesmanship. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 20.

2. Regardful; mindful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. Decay of *Christian Piety*.

3. Marked by consideration or reflection; deliberate; thoughtful; heedful: as, to give a proposal a *considerate* examination.

I went the next day secretly . . . to take a *considerate* view. Sir H. Blount, *Voyage to the Levant*, p. 106.

4. Characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances or feelings; not heedless or unfeeling; not rigorous or exacting; kind: as, a *considerate* master; *considerate* treatment.

Watchfully *considerate* to all dependent upon her. W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 183.

*considerately* (kən-sid'ér-ət-li), adv. 1. With due consideration or deliberation; with reason.

I may *considerately* say, I never heard but one Oath sworn, nor never saw one man drunk, nor ever heard of three women Adulteresses, in all this time. N. Ward, *Simple Coder*, p. 67.

2. With thoughtful regard, as for the circumstances and feelings of others; kindly: as, he very *considerately* offered me his umbrella.

*considerateness* (kən-sid'ér-ət-nes), n. 1. Prudence; calm deliberation.—2. Thoughtful regard for another's circumstances or feelings. *consideration* (kən-sid'ér-ə-shən), n. [= *F. considération* = *Sp. consideración* = *Pg. consideração* = *It. considerazione*, < *L. consideratio* (n-), consideration, contemplation, reflection, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider*.] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice: as, to take into *consideration* the probable consequences.

The *consideration* of the design of it [man's being] will more easily acquaint him with the nature of that duty which is expected from him. Stillington, *Sermons*, I. ii.

2. Careful reflection; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. Sidney.

*Consideration* like an angel came,  
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him. Shak., *Hen. V.*, I. 1.

Twelve intended here a while to have stayed, but upon better *consideration*, how meanly we were provided, we left this island.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 108. Apophthegms are rather subjects for *consideration* than articles for belief. Selden, *Table-Talk*, Int., p. 9.

3. The taking into account; regard; account: with *of*: as, he was acquitted in *consideration* of his youth.

The love you bear to Mopaa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues. Sir P. Sidney.

The sovereign is bound to protect his subjects, in *consideration* of their allegiance to him. Brougham.

4. Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or deserved regard or respect: with *for* before the subject considered: as, *consideration* for the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

The undersigned has the honour to repeat to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high *consideration*. D. Webster.

The *consideration* with which he [Galileo] was treated. Whewell.

*Consideration* for the poor is a doctrine of the Church. J. H. Newman, *Development of Christ. Doct.*, I. 2.

We learn patience, tolerance, respect for conflicting views, equitable *consideration* for conscientious opposition. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 95.

5. Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; place in or hold upon regard, attention, or thought.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the Dauphin. Addison, *Freeholder*.

6. That which is or should be considered; a subject of reflection or deliberation; a matter of import or consequence; something taken or to be taken into account: as, the public good should be the controlling *consideration* with a statesman.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. Dryden.

The truth is, some *considerations*, which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment, seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of the nineteenth century. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

The poor working man with a large family, to whom pence were a serious *consideration*. S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, IV. 28.

7. Recompense for trouble, service rendered, or the like; remuneration.

They hoped that I would give them some *consideration* to be carried in a chair to the toppe. Coryat, *Cradities*, I. 77.

That they had we equally divided, but gave them copy, and such things as contented them in *consideration*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 204.

The gentleman shall not have the trouble to put on a fire. . . . I'll put it on myself for a *consideration*. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxii.

8. In law, that which a contracting party accepts as an equivalent for a service rendered; the sum or thing given, or service rendered, in exchange for something else, or the sum, thing, or service received in exchange for something; the price of a promise or a transfer of property. This may consist either in a benefit to the promisor or a burden assumed by the promisee, or both. A contract must be mutual, and one side is the consideration of the other. A promise made without any such counter compensation or equivalent may be binding in morals, but the law does not recognize it as a contract nor compel its performance. It is not essential that a consideration be an equivalent in a commercial sense, nor even that it have any commercial value. Even exoneration from a moral obligation which could not be enforced at law may be a consideration for an express promise to perform it: thus, where a debtor, after a legal discharge in bankruptcy or by the statute of limitations, without having paid anything, recognizes his moral obligation to pay, and makes an express promise to do so, the moral obligation is deemed a sufficient consideration to make the promise a legal contract.—*Concurrent consideration*, a consideration received contemporaneously with the making of the promise.—*Executed consideration*, a consideration previously received.—*Executory consideration*, a consideration that was to be received subsequently to the making of the promise.—*Failure of consideration*, resulting worthlessness or inadequacy of a consideration originally apparently good: distinguished from *want of consideration* (which see, below).—*Good consideration*, the natural love or affection, or other adequate motive, on account of which a benefit is conferred without a valuable equivalent. Such a consideration is generally sufficient, except as against creditors.—*Valuable consideration*, in law, a consideration which may be deemed valuable in a pecuniary sense, as money, goods, services, or the promise of either. Actual marriage may also be a valuable consideration.—*Want of consideration*, original lack of any consideration whatever.—*Syn. 1 and 2. Attention, reflection.*

*considerative* (kən-sid'ér-ə-tiv), a. [= *F. considératif* = *It. considerativo*, < *L. as if \*considerativus*, < *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] Considerate; thoughtful; careful.

I love to be *considerative*: and 'tis true,  
I have at my free hours thought upon  
Some certain goods unto the state of Venice. B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 1.

*considerator* (kən-sid'ér-ə-tor), n. [= *Sp. Pg. considerador* = *It. consideratore*, < *L. considerator*, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider*.] One who considers; a considerer: as, "mystical *considerators*," Sir T. Browne, *Garden of Cyrus*.

*considerer* (kən-sid'ér-er), n. One who considers or takes heed; an observer. [Rare.]

He requireth a learned Reader, and a right *considerer* of him. Aescham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 154.

They are not skillful *considerers* of human things, who imagine to remove sin by removing the matter of sin. Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 28.

*consideringly* (kən-sid'ér-ing-li), adv. With consideration or deliberation.

*consign* (kən-sin'), v. [= *D. konsigneren* = *G. consignieren* = *Dan. konsignere* = *Sw. konsignera*, < *F. consigner*, consign, present, deliver, OF. seal, attest, = *Sp. Pg. consignar* = *It. consignare*, < *L. consignare*, seal, sign, attest, register, record, ML. also deliver, < *com-*, together, + *signare*, sign, mark: see *sign*.] I. trans. 1†. To impress, as or as if with a stamp or seal.

The primitive christians, who *consigned* all their affairs, and goods, and writings, with some marks of their Lord, usually writing, . . . "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our Saviour," made it an abbreviation by writing only the capitals. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 117.

2. To give, send, or commit; relegate; make over; deliver into the possession of another or into a different state, implying subsequent fixedness or permanence: sometimes with *over*: as, at death the body is *consigned* to the grave.

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place to the divine worship. South.

Me to some churl in bargain he'll *consign*,  
And make some tyrant of the parish mine. Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

Authoritative treatises are *consigned* to oblivion, ancient controversies cease, the whole store of learning lived up in many capacious memories becomes worthless. J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 7.

3. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; intrust; appoint.

The four Evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. Addison.

She then *consigned* me to Luttrell, asking him to show me the grounds. Macaulay, *Life and Letters*, I. 196.

4. In com., to transmit by carrier, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying agency in the consignee, but also used loosely of the act of transmitting by carrier to another for any purpose: as, the goods were *consigned* to the London agent.—5. To put into a certain form or commit for permanent preservation.—6. To set apart; appropriate; apply.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended. Dryden, *Ded. of Fables*.

—*Syn. Intrust, Confide*, etc. See *commit*. II.† intrans. 1. To submit; surrender one's self; yield.

All lovers young, all lovers must  
*Consign* to thee, and come to dust. Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2 (song).

2. To agree, assent, or consent.

A hard condition . . . to *consign* to. Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

*consignatory* (kən-sig'na-tō-ri), n.; pl. *consignatories* (-riz). [= *F. consignataire* = *Sp. Pg. consignatario* = *It. consignatario*, < *ML. as if \*consignatarius*, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign*.] One to whom any trust or business is *consigned*.

*consignation* (kən-sig-nā'shon), n. [= *D. konsignatie* = *G. konsignation* = *Dan. Sw. konsignation*, < *F. consignation* = *Sp. consignación* = *Pg. consignaço* = *It. consignazione*, < *ML. consignatio* (n-), a consigning, L. a written proof, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign*.] 1†. The act of confirming, as by signature or stamp; hence, an indication; an evidence; confirmation.

Our obedience . . . is urged to us by the *consignation* of Divine precepts and the loud voice of thunder, even sealed by a signet of God's right hand. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 62.

2†. The act of consigning or relegating; consignment.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. Jer. Taylor.



3. In *Scots law*, the depositing in the hands of a third person of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition.—4. In *liturgics*, the act of making the sign of the cross with one half of a consecrated oblate or host over the other, the first half having been previously dipped in the chalice. This rite is found in the Greek and Syriac liturgies of St. James, in the Coptic liturgy of St. Basil, in the Nestorian liturgy of the Apostles, etc.

**consignatory** (kon-sig'na-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignatories* (-riz). [*con-* + *signatory*.] One who signs any document jointly with another or others.

**consignature** (kon-sig'na-tūr), *n.* [*con-* + *signature*. Cf. *consign*.] Complete signature; joint signing or stamping.

**consigne** (kon'sin), *n.* [*F.* (= *Sp.* *consigna* = *It.* *consegna*), orders, instructions, < *consigner*, consign, deliver: see *consign*.] *Milit.*, special order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watchword; a countersign.

**consigné** (*F.* pron. kōn-sē-nyā'), *n.* [*F.*, prop. pp. of *consigner*, confine, put under orders: see *consign*, *consigne*.] A person commanded to keep within certain bounds, as an officer in the army or navy ordered to keep his quarters as a punishment.

**consignee** (kon-si-nē'), *n.* [*con-* + *sign* + *-ee*. Cf. *consigne*.] The person to whom goods or other property sent by carrier are consigned or addressed; specifically, one who has the care or disposal of goods received upon consignment; a factor.

**consigner** (kon-si'nēr), *n.* Same as *consignor*.

**consignificant** (kon-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* [*con-* + *significant*.] Having the same signification or meaning.

**consignificate** (kon-sig-nif'i-kāt), *n.* Something signified in a secondary way, especially the time of a verb.

**consignification** (kon-sig'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*con-* + *signification*.] Joint signification; connotation. [Rare.]

As they [verbs] always express something else in their original meaning, he [John of Salisbury] calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*. *Harris*, *Philol. Inquiries*.

**consignificative** (kon-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*con-* + *significative*.] 1. *a.* Having a like signification; jointly significative.

2. *n.* That which has the same signification or meaning as some other. *Worcester*.

**consignify** (kon-sig'ni-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *consignified*, ppr. *consignifying*. [*con-* + *signify*.] To signify secondarily: used in opposition to *connote*, which is to name secondarily. Thus, a relative noun connotes its correlative; a verb *consignifies* its time. [Rare.]

The cypher . . . has no value of itself, and only serves . . . to connote and *consignify*. *Horne Tooke*, *Diversions of Purley*, i. 9.

**consignment** (kon-sin'ment), *n.* [*con-* + *sign* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of consigning; consignment.—2. The act of sending or committing, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying conveyance by a carrier, and agency on the part of the recipient.

The merchants who act upon *consignments*.

*Tatler*, No. 31.

3. That which is consigned; a quantity sent or delivered, especially to an agent or factor for sale: as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

Aman Niaz Khan had sent to Meshed for a large *consignment* of tea and sugar, and rolls of cloth. *O'Donovan*, *Merv*, xxv.

4. The writing by which anything is consigned. **consignor** (kon-si'nōr or kon-si-nōr'), *n.* [*con-* + *sign* + *-or*.] A person who consigns, or makes a consignment, as of goods; one who sends, delivers, or despatches goods, etc., to another for custody or sale. Also written *consigner*.

**consiliary** (kon-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [*L.* *consiliarius*, suitable for counsel, counseling, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of counsel.

The presbyters were joined in the ordering church affairs, . . . by way of assistance in acts deliberative and *consiliary*. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 179.

**consilience** (kon-sil'i-ens), *n.* [*con-* + *salient*: see *-ence*.] A coming together; coincidence; concurrence.

Another character, which is exemplified only in the greatest theories, is the *consilience* of inductions where many and widely different lines of experience spring together in one theory which explains them all. *Quarterly Rev.*, LXVIII. 233.

**consilient** (kon-sil'i-ent), *a.* [*L.* *com-*, together, + *salien(t)-*], the form in comp. of *salient(t)-*, ppr. of *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. *E. jump with*, agree with.] Agreeing; concurring: as, "consilient testimony," *Bampton Lectures*, viii.

The discovery of the provision for the consentient or *consilient* action of different organs of the body by the co-ordinating agency of the great nerve centers.

*N. Porter*, *Human Intellect*, § 41.

**consimilar** (kon-sim'i-lār), *a.* [*L.* *consimilis* (> *It.* *consimile*), alike (< *com-*, together, + *similis*, like), + *-ar*: see *similar*.] Having common resemblance. [Rare.]

**consimilitude** (kon-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= *F.* *consimilitude*, etc.; as *con-* + *similitude*. See *consimilar*.] Resemblance. [Rare.]

**consimilarity** (kon-si-mil'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* *consimilis*, alike (see *consimilar*), + *-ity*.] Common resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

By which means, and their *consimilarity* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him.

*Aubrey*, in *Letters of Eminent Men*, II. 511.

**consist** (kon-sist'), *v. i.* [= *F.* *consistere* = *Sp.* *consistir* = *It.* *consistere*, < *L.* *consistere*, stand together, stop, become hard or solid, agree with, continue, exist, < *com-*, together, + *sistere*, cause to stand, stand, caus. of *stare* = *E.* stand: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] 1. To stand together; be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; exist; subsist; be supported and maintained.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*.

*Col.* i. 17.

2. To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

It is against the nature of water . . . to *consist* and stay itself. *Brerewood*, *Languages*.

Unstable judgments that cannot *consist* in the narrow point and centre of virtue without a reel or stagger to the circumference. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, i. 3.

3. To abide; rest; be comprised, contained, performed, or expressed: followed by *in*.

True happiness

*Consists* not in the multitude of friends,  
But in the worth and choice.

*B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, III. 2.

The whole freedom of Man *consists* either in Spiritual or Civil Liberty. *Milton*, *Free Commonwealth*.

Which Melritch and Budendorfe, rather like enraged lions, than men, so bravely encountered, as if in them only had *consisted* the victory.

*Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, I. 25.

The perspicuity, the precision, and the simplicity in which *consists* the eloquence proper to scientific writing. *Macaulay*, *Sadler's Law of Population*.

4. To be composed; be made up: followed by *of*.

Humanity particular *consisteth* of the same parts whereof man *consisteth*. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 183.

He [Henry I.] made the Court to *consist* of three Parts, the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Common People. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 40.

The land would *consist* of plains, and valleys, and mountains. *T. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*.

Of the whole sum of human life, no small part is that which *consists* of a man's relations to his country, and his feelings concerning it. *Gladstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 201.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; be in accordance; harmonize; accord: now followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

Either opinion will *consist* well enough with religion.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, I. 36.

It may *consist* with any degree of mortification to pray for the taking away of the cross, upon condition it may *consist* with God's glory and our ghostly profit.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 89.

Health *consists* with temperance alone.

*Pope*, *Essay on Man*, IV. 81.

Novelty was not necessarily synonymous with barbarism, and might *consist* even with elegance.

*F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 293.

To *consist* together, to coexist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. *Abp. Bramhall*, *Against Hobbes*.

**consistence, consistency** (kon-sis'tens, -ten-si), *n.*; pl. *consistences, consistencies* (-ten-sez, -siz). [= *F.* *consistance* = *Pr. Sp.* *consistencia* = *It.* *consistenza, consistenzia*, < *L.* as if \**consistentia*, < *consisten(t)-*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*, *consistent*.] 1. Literally, a standing together; firm union, as of the parts of a rigid body; hence, the relation of the parts or elements of a body with reference to the firmness of their connection; physical constitution.

The *consistencies* of bodies are divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 839.

Hence—2. State or degree of density or viscosity: as, the *consistency* of cream, or of honey.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Arbuthnot*, *Alimenta*.

These Burmese wells are sunk to a depth of about sixty feet, and yield an oil of the *consistency* of treacle.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 253.

3. A dense or viscous substance. [Rare.]

Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea,

Nor good dry land: nigh founder'd on he fares,

Treading the crude *consistence*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 941.

4. Nature, constitution, or character. [Rare.]

His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency*.

*South*, *Sermons*.

5. Harmonious connection, as of the parts of a system or of conduct, or of related things or principles; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, or of one thing with another or others; congruity; uniformity: as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of religious life; *consistency* of behavior or of character. [Now only in the form *consistency*.]

It is preposterous to look for *consistency* between absolute moral truth and the defective characters and usages of our existing state! *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 51.

With *consistency* a great soul has simply nothing to do. . . . Speak what you think now in hard words, and to-morrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict every thing you said to-day.

*Emerson*, *Self-reliance*.

6. Permanence; persistence; stability. [Rare or obsolete.]

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond*.

7. That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

The Church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of Orders and Members. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

**consistent** (kon-sis'tent), *a.* [= *F.* *consistant* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *consistente*, < *L.* *consisten(t)-*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*.] 1. Fixed; firm; solid: as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*. *Woodward*, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed: as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; a law is *consistent* with justice and humanity.

On their own axis as the planets run,  
Yet make at once their circle round the sun;  
So two *consistent* motions act the soul;  
And one regards itself, and one the whole.

*Pope*, *Essay on Man*, III. 315.

We have a firm faith that our interests are mutually *consistent*; that if you prosper, we shall prosper; if you suffer, we shall suffer. *Everett*, *Orations*, I. 106.

3. Characterized by consistency or harmony; not self-opposed or self-contradictory: as, a *consistent* life.

Their heroes and villains are as *consistent* in all their sayings and doings as the cardinal virtues and the deadly sins in an allegory. *Macaulay*, *Mitford's Hist. Greece*.

4. Composed; made up.

The consistories of Zurich and Basil are wholly *consistent* of laymen. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 150.

**consistencies** (kon-sis'ten'tēz), *n. pl.* [*Ll.* (Gr. *συνισταμένοι* or *συνεστώτες*), those standing with (the faithful), pl. of *L.* *consisten(t)-*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*.] In the penitential system of the early church, especially in the Eastern church during the second half of the third and the whole of the fourth century, penitents occupying the fourth or highest penitential station. They were allowed to remain throughout the eucharistic service and take their station with the faithful above the ambo, but not to offer oblations or be admitted to communion. Also called *bystanders*. See *penitent*, *n.*

**consistently** (kon-sis'tent-li), *adv.* In a consistent manner; with consistency or congruency; uniformly: as, to command confidence, a man must act *consistently*.

There has been but One amongst the sons of men who has said and done *consistently*; who said, "I come to do Thy will, O God," and without delay or hindrance did it. *J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 175.

**consisting** (kon-sis'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consist*, *v.*] 1. Having consistence.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 31.

2. Consistent: followed by *with*.

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting* with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden*, *Ded. of Fables*.

**consistorial** (kon-sis-tō'ri-al), *a.* [= *F. consistorial* = *Sp. Pg. consistorial*; as *consistory* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or an ecclesiastical judicatory.

**Consistorial laws.** Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref. How can the presbytery . . . rule and govern in causes spiritual and consistorial?

**Consistorial court.** Same as *commissary-court* (*a.*)

His [Boehme's] famous colloquy with the Upper Consistorial Court was made the occasion of a flattering but transient ovation on the part of a new circle of admirers. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 852.

**consistorian** (kon-sis-tō'ri-an), *a.* [*L. consistorianus*, < *consistorium*, consistory: see *consistory*.] Consistorial.

**consistory** (kon-sis'tō-ri or kon'sis-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. consistorie* = *F. consistoire* = *Pr. consistorio* = *Sp. Pg. consistorio* = *It. consistorio*, < *LL. consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council, < *L. consistere*, stand with, occupy a place, etc.: see *consist*.] *I. n.*; pl. *consistories* (-riz). 1. A place of meeting; especially, a council-house or place of justice, or the assembly which convenes in it; under the Roman emperors, a privy council.

This false judge . . . sat in his consistorie. Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, I. 162.

To council summons all his mighty peers, Within thick clouds and dark tenfold involved, A gloomy consistory. Milton, P. R., I. 42.

There are . . . the chamber of justice, of twenty-five; the praetorian chamber, of thirteen; . . . the consistory, of nine; and the chamber of accounts, of nine. J. Adams, Works, IV. 340.

What a lesson dost thou read to council, and to consistory! Lamb, Quakers' Meeting.

Hence—2. An ecclesiastical or spiritual court, or the place where such a court is held. Before the Reformation every bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor. In the Anglican Church every bishop has still his consistory court, held before his chancellor or commissary in the cathedral church, or some other convenient place, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes.

They confest . . . [their fault] before the whole consistory of God's ministers. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

They [the Apostles] surrounded their own central consistory with lines impassable to treachery. De Quincey, Esau's, I.

The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their consistories, the archdeacons in some cases . . . exercised jurisdiction. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 401.

3. (*a.*) In the *Reformed (Dutch) Ch.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court, having charge of the government of the local church, and corresponding to the session of the Presbyterian Church. (*b.*) In the *Reformed (French) Ch.*, a higher court, corresponding to a presbytery.—4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical senate, consisting of the whole body of cardinals, which deliberates upon the affairs of the church. It is presided over by the pope, or by the dean of the College of Cardinals. The ordinary meetings of the consistory are secret; but public consistories are held from time to time as occasion may require, and are attended by other prelates than the cardinals; the resolutions arrived at in secret session are announced in them.

The Pope himself . . . performeth all Ecclesiastical jurisdiction as in Consistory amongst his Cardinals, which were originally but the Parish Priests of Rome. Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

In full consistory, When I was made Archbishop, he [the pope] approved me. Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 2.

5. In the *Lutheran state churches*, a board of clerical officers, either national or provincial, usually appointed by the sovereign, charged with various matters of ecclesiastical administration.

**II. a.** Belonging to or of the nature of a consistory.

**consistion**, *n.* [*L. consitio* (*n.*), a sowing, < *conserere*, pp. *consitus*, sow together, < *com-*, together, + *serere*, sow.] A sowing or planting. Blount, 1656.

**consociate** (kon-sō'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consociated*, ppr. *consociating*. [*L. consociatus*, pp. of *consociare*, unite, connect, associate, < *com-*, together, + *sociare*, unite, < *socius*, joined with, etc. (as a noun, a companion): see *social*. Cf. *associate*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To unite; join; associate; connect.

The ship . . . carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and consociateth the most remote regions in participation of their fruits. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 101.

Join pole to pole, consociate severed worlds. Mallett, Amynor and Theodora.

2. In New England, to bring together in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of Congregational churches.

**II. intrans.** 1. To unite; come together; coalesce. Bentley. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In New England, to unite or meet in a body forming a consociation of churches. See *consociation*, 2.

**consociate** (kon-sō'shi-āt), *n.* [*L. consociatus*, pp.: see the verb. Cf. *associate*, *n.*] An associate; a partner; a companion; a confederate.

Consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset. Sir J. Hayward.

I, having a part in the plantation, will receive you as my partners and consociates, so may you be free from service. N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 136.

**consociation** (kon-sō'shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. consociatio* (*n.*), < *consociare*, pp. *consociatus*, associate: see *consociate*, *v.*] 1. Intimate association of persons or things; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union. [Rare or obsolete, having been superseded by *association*.]

There is such a consociation of offices between the Prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Mr. Cleaves and the rest, about thirty persons, wrote to our governor for assistance against Mr. Vines, and tendered themselves to the consociation of the United Colonies. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 187.

To fight a duel is . . . a consociation of many of the worst acts that a person ordinarily can be guilty of. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 220.

2. In the United States, an ecclesiastical body substituted by some Congregational churches for a council. It is usually composed of the pastors of the Congregational churches of the district represented and one lay delegate from each. It differs from a council in having a permanent organization, and it is also regarded by many as possessing a certain ecclesiastical authority, while the power of councils in the Congregational system is merely advisory.

**consociational** (kon-sō'shi-ā'shon-al), *a.* [*L. consociatio* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a consociation.

**consolable** (kon-sō'la-bl), *a.* [*F. consolable*, < *OF. consolable* = *Sp. consolable* = *Pg. consolavel*, < *L. consolabilis*, < *consolari*, console: see *console* and *-able*.] Capable of being consoled, or of being mitigated by consolation; capable of receiving consolation; admitting of consolation.

A long, long weeping, not consolable. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

**consolator** (kon-sō'lāt), *v. t.* [*L. consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*.] To comfort; console.

To console thine ear. Shak., All's Well, III. 2.

Cast off, my heart, thy deep despairing fears; That which most grieves thee, most doth console. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iv. 38.

The entrance we had upon the spirit of the schult [chief governor] a little consoled us. Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

**consolation** (kon-sō-lā'shon), *n.* [*F. consolation* = *Sp. consolación* = *Pg. consolação* = *It. consolazione*, < *L. consolatio* (*n.*), < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*.] 1. Alleviation of misery or distress of mind; mitigation of grief or anxiety; an imparting or receiving of mental relief or comfort; solace: as, to administer consolation to the afflicted; to find consolation in religion or philosophy, or in selfish indulgence.

We have great joy and consolation in thy love. Phil. 7.

He met indeed with cold consolation from an "ancient Christian," to whom he opened his case and said he was afraid he had committed the sin against the Holy Ghost; this man, like one of Job's comforters, replied, he thought so too. Southey, Life of Bunyan, p. 23.

2. That which consoles, comforts, or cheers the mind; the cause of being consoled.

Waiting for the consolation of Israel. Luke II. 25.

Against such cruelties With inward consolations recompensed. Milton, P. L., xii. 495.

This is the consolation on which we rest in the darkness of the future and the afflictions of to-day, that the government of the world is moral, and does forever destroy what is not. Emerson, Misc., p. 288.

**Consolation race, match**, etc., a race or contest of any kind which can be entered only by those who have failed in the previous races or contests which have taken place within a given period.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Solace*, etc. (see *comfort*, *n.*); encouragement, cheer.

**Consolato del Mare** (kon-sō-lā'tō del mā're). [*It.*, lit. consulate of the sea: *consolato*, < *L. consulatus*, office of a consul; *del*, gen. of *def.* art., contr. of *di* (< *L. de*), of, and *il* (< *L. ille*, this), *def. art. masc.*; *mare*, < *L. mare*, sea: see *consulate* and *marine*.] A code of maritime law, supposed to be a compilation of the law and trading customs of various Italian cities, as Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Amalfi, together

with those of the cities with which they traded, as Barcelona, Marseilles, etc. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition of it was published at Barcelona at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent compilations of maritime law.

**consolator** (kon'sō-lā-tor), *n.* [= *F. consolateur* = *Sp. Pg. consolador* = *It. consolatore*, < *L. consolator*, consoler, < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*.] One who consoles or comforts.

Officers termed *consolators* of the sick. Johnson, Note on the Tempest.

**consolatory** (kon-sol'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. consolatorio*, < *L. consolatorius*, < *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] *I. a.* Tending to give consolation; assuaging grief or other mental distress; comforting; cheering; encouraging.

Letters . . . narratory, obsequatory, consolatory, moun- tory, or congratulatory. Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

**II. n.**; pl. *consolatories* (-riz). Anything intended to convey consolation; especially, a letter or epistle written for that purpose.

Consolatories writ With studied argument. Milton, S. A., I. 657.

**consolatrix** (kon'sō-lā-triks), *n.* [= *F. consolatrice* = *It. consolatrice*, < *L.* as if *\*consolatriz* (-trix), fem. of *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] A female consoler.

Love, the consolatrix, met him again. Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, xxvi.

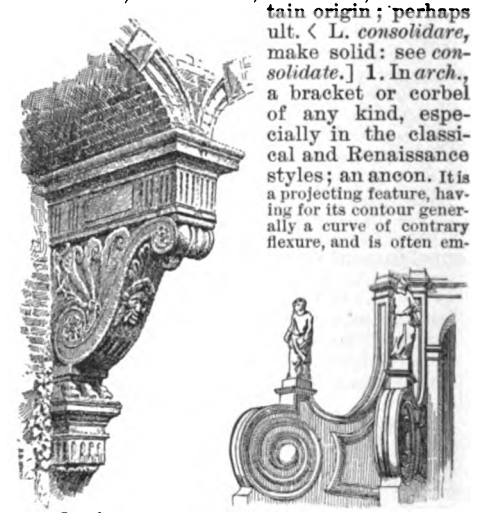
**console** (kon'sōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consoled*, ppr. *consoling*. [*F. consoler* = *Sp. Pg. consolar* = *It. consolare*, < *L. consolari*, dep., also act. *consolare*, console, cheer, comfort, < *com-*, together, + *solari*, console, solace: see *solace*.] To alleviate the grief, despondency, or other mental distress of; comfort; cheer; soothe; solace; encourage.

I am much consoled by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. P. Henry.

We console our friends when they meet with affliction. Crabbe, Eng. Synonyms, p. 253.

**\*Syn.** To cheer, encourage.

**console** (kon'sōl'), *n.* [= *D. G. Sw. console* = *Dan. konsol*, < *F. console*, a bracket; of uncertain origin; perhaps ult. < *L. consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] 1. In arch., a bracket or corbel of any kind, especially in the classical and Renaissance styles; an ancon. It is a projecting feature, having for its contour generally a curve of contrary flexure, and is often em-



Console. Hôtel d'Asserat, Toulouse, France.

Console serving as a buttress.—From the dome of the Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice.

ployed to support a cornice, bust, vase, or the like. It is frequently, however, used merely as an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch.

2. A kind of platform or bracket truss hinged on one side of the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading gun, to support the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading.—3. A bracket on a wall, for supporting machinery of any kind, as a hydraulic motor. E. H. Knight.

**consoler** (kon-sō'lér), *n.* One who consoles, or gives consolation or comfort.

Folding together, with the all-tender might Of his great love, the dark hands and the white, Stands the Consoler, soothing every pain. Whittier, On a Prayer-Book.

**console-table** (kon'sōl-tā'bl), *n.* 1. A table which, instead of straight or nearly straight legs, has consoles or legs so curved as to resemble them, and is therefore usually set against the wall, from which it appears to project as a sort of bracket.—2. More rarely, a table in

which the top projects far beyond the legs, and seems to be supported by small consoles which spring from them.

**consolidat** (kən-sol'i-dāt), *n.* [LL. *ML.*, < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*, *v.*, and *consound*.] A name formerly given to the comfrey and other plants. See *consound*.

**consolidant** (kən-sol'i-dant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consolidant*, < L. *consolidans* (ppr. of *consolidare*), *consolidate*: see *consolidate*, *v.*] *I. a.* Tending to consolidate or make firm; specifically, in *med.*, having the property of uniting wounds or forming new flesh. [Rare.]

*II. n.* A medicine given for the purpose of consolidating wounds or strengthening cicatrices.

**consolidate** (kən-sol'i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consolidated*, ppr. *consolidating*. [ < L. *consolidatus*, pp. of *consolidare* (> F. *consolider* (> D. *consolideren* = G. *consolidieren* = Dan. *konsolidere*), OF. *consoler* = Pr. *consolidar*, *consolidar* = Sp. Pg. *consolidar* = It. *consolidare*), make firm or solid, condense, < *com-*, together, + *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] *I. trans.* 1. To make solid or firm; unite, compress, or pack together and form into a more compact mass, body, or system; make dense or coherent.

He fixed and consolidated the earth above the waters. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

It's [a cistern's] Wall is of no better a material than Gravel and small Pebbles, but consolidated with so strong and tenacious a cement, that it seems to be all one entire vessel of Rock. *Maunderell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 61.

2. To bring together and unite firmly into one mass or body; cause to cohere or cleave together: as, to consolidate the forces of an army, or materials into a compound body.

A large number of companies were formed, which were subsequently consolidated into . . . the Philadelphia Company. *New York Tribune*, March 1, 1888.

Spain thought it not for her interest that the American states should consolidate their union. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 74.

Used specifically—(a) in *surg.*, of uniting the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound by means of applications (now rare); (b) in *legislation*, of combining two or more acts into one; (c) in *law*, of combining two or more actions, corporations, or beneficiaries into one; (d) in *finance*, of uniting different sources of public revenue into a single fund, or different evidences of public debt into a single class (see *consolidated*). = *syn.* To combine, compact, condense, compress.

*II. intrans.* To grow firm and compact; coalesce and become solid: as, moist clay consolidates by drying.

Hurts and ulcers of the head require it [desiccation] not; but contrariwise dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 785.

**consolidate** (kən-sol'i-dāt), *a.* [ < L. *consolidatus*, pp.: see the verb. ] Formed into a solid mass or system. [Poetical.]

All experience past became  
Consolidate in mind and frame.

*Tennyson*, Two Voices.

**consolidated** (kən-sol'i-dā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

It was during the wars of the Israelites in David's time, that they passed from the state of separate tribes into the state of a consolidated ruling nation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 451.

2. In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.—3. See *extract*, and *consolidation locomotive*, under *consolidation*.

The locomotive was one of the heaviest kind, known as a consolidated engine, having four drive-wheels on a side, and weighing 106,000 pounds. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 3.

**Consolidated bonds.** See *bond*.—**Consolidated funds.** In *Eng. hist.*: (a) The revenue or income of Great Britain and Ireland, formerly collected and considered as separate funds, according as they were derived from taxation, crown lands, etc., but by statutes of Parliament, especially one of 1816, united or consolidated into one, and charged first with the interest on the public debt and the civil list, and then with the other expenses of the kingdom. (b) Consolidated annuities. See *annuity*. (c) Consolidated three.

**consolidation** (kən-sol-i-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consolidation* = Pr. *consolidacio* = Sp. *consolidación* = Pg. *consolidação* = It. *consolidazione*, < LL. *consolidatio* (n-), < L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. The act of making or the process of becoming solid, firm, or stable; the act of forming into a more firm or compact mass, body, or system.

The consolidation of the marble did not fall out at random. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

There was a powerful opposition to the adoption of the constitution of the United States. It originated in the apprehension that it would lead to the consolidation of all power in the government of the United States;—notwithstanding the defeat of the national party in the convention. *Cathoun*, Works, I. 247.

The lung has been rendered solid . . . by pneumatic consolidation. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 933.

2. The act of bringing together and uniting several particulars, details, or parts into one body or whole.

The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom is the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer*.

3†. The act of confirming or ratifying; confirmation; ratification.

He first offered a league to Henry VII., and for consolidation thereof his daughter Margaret. *Lord Herbert*, Hen. VIII., p. 11.

4. In *civil law*, the uniting of the possession or profit of land with the property.—5. In *Scots feudal law*, the reunion of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined.—6. In *bot.*, same as *adnation*.—**Consolidation acts**, the name given to acts of the British Parliament which embody such clauses as are common to all the particular acts affecting any class of undertakings, in order to obviate the necessity of repeating these clauses in each individual act. Thus, there are the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, etc.—**Consolidation locomotive**, a type of locomotive for drawing heavy freight-trains: so called from the name of the first one, made in 1846 for the Lehigh Valley railroad. It has four driving-wheels, of relatively small diameter, on each side, coupled by side-rods, and two wheels in the front truck. Most of the weight is on the drivers.—**Consolidation (or consolidating) of actions**, the merging of two or more actions together by a court or a judge. This is done for economy of time and expense when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, at the same time, against the same defendant, for causes of action which might have been joined in the same action.

**consolidationist** (kən-sol-i-dā'shon-ist), *n.* [ < *consolidation* + *-ist*. ] One who favors consolidation, as of the parts of an empire or a political system.

**consolidative** (kən-sol'i-dā-tiv), *a.* [ < *consolidate* + *-ive*. ] Tending to consolidate; specifically, in *med.*, tending to heal wounds.

**consolidator** (kən-sol'i-dā-tor), *n.* [ < LL. *consolidator*, < L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which consolidates. *Athenæum*.—2. Specifically, in *pottery-making*, a contrivance for straining slip.

**consolidature** (kən-sol'i-dā-tūr), *n.* [ < *consolidate* + *-ure*. ] Same as *consolidation*. *Bailey*. **consols** (kən'solz or kən'solz'), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *consolidated annuities*.] Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the public debt, the full name of which is "the three per cent. consolidated annuities." The consols originated in the consolidation of a great variety of public securities, chiefly in the form of annuities, into a single stock and at a uniform rate of 3 per cent, under an act of Parliament of 1751, the name being retained for all securities of the same form since issued. The principal is payable only at the pleasure of the government. They are also called "consolidated three," and other nearly related stocks of smaller amount are known as "reduced three" and "new threes." The rate of interest was reduced in 1884 to 2½ per cent, and on Dec. 1, 1901, to 2¼ per cent.

Transfers of consols. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 22.

**consummé** (kon-so-mā'), *n.* [F., lit. consummate, perfect, pp. of *consommer*, < L. *consummare*, make perfect: see *consummate*, *v.* The F. verb is partly confused with *consuere*, < L. *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] A strong, clear soup, containing the nutritive properties of the meat, extracted by long and slow cooking.

**consonance** (kon'sō-nans), *n.* [= F. *consonance*, *consonnance*, OF. *consonance*, *consonnance*, also *consonancie*, *consonnancie* (> E. *consonancy*), = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consonancia* = It. *consonanza*, < L. *consonantia*, < *consonant* (t-s), ppr., agreeing in sound: see *consonant* and *-ance*.] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds; specifically, in *music*, a simultaneous combination of two tones that is, by itself, both agreeable and final in effect. The perfect consonances are the unison, the octave, the fifth, and the fourth; the imperfect are the major and minor thirds and the major and minor sixths. The effect of consonances is due to the simplicity of the ratio between the vibration-numbers of their constituent tones. Thus, the ratio of the unison is 1:1; of the octave, 2:1; of the fifth, 3:2; of the fourth, 4:3; of the major sixth, 5:3; of the major third, 4:3; of the minor third, 3:2; of the minor sixth, 8:5. Also called *concord*.

The two principal consonances that most ravish the ear are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Sir H. Wotton*.

The cases . . . where the prime of one compound tone coincides with one of the partials of the other, may be termed absolute consonances. *Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. 224.

2. A state of agreement or accordance; congruity; harmony; consistency: as, the conso-

nance of opinions among judges; the consonance of a ritual to the Scriptures.

Winds and waters flow'd  
In consonance. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 271.

3. The sympathetic vibration of a sonorous body, as a piano-string, when another of the same pitch is sounded near it.

**consonancy** (kon'sō-nan-si), *n.* [ < OF. *consonancie*, *consonnancie*, var. of *consonance*, etc.: see *consonance*. ] Same as *consonance*.

A girl of fifteen, one bred up i' the court,  
That by all consonancy of reason is like  
To cross your estate.

*Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, l. 1.

**consonant** (kon'sō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [ *I. a.* = F. *consonant*, *consonnant*, OF. *consonant*, *consonnant*, *consonant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consonante*, < L. *consonant* (t-s), sounding together, agreeing. *II. n.* = D. Dan. Sw. *konsont* = G. *consonant* = Sp. It. *consonante* = Pg. *consoante* (cf. F. *consonne*, < L. *consona*, fem. of *consonus*: see *consonous*), < L. *consonant* (t-s) (sc. *littera*, letter), a consonant, a letter sounding together with a vowel, or heard only in connection with a vowel (an imperfect description); ppr. of *consonare*, pp. *consonatus*, sound together, agree, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*, *sonant*, and cf. *assonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*.] *I. a.* 1. Sounding together; agreeing in sound; specifically, in *music*, having an agreeable and complete or final effect: said of a combination of sounds.

In order that a chord produced by three or more notes may be consonant, it is necessary that the different notes that compose it bear, in respect of the number per second of their vibrations, simple ratios, not only to the fundamental note but also to each other.

*Blaserna*, Theory of Sound, p. 101.

2. Having or emitting like sounds. [Rare.]

Our bards . . . hold Agnominations and enforcing of consonant Words or Syllables one upon the other to be the greatest Elegance. *Hovell*, Letters, I. l. 40.

3. Harmonious; agreeing; congruous; consistent: followed generally by *to*, sometimes by *with*: as, this rule is consonant to Scripture and reason.

To the nature of the mind of all men it is consonant for the affirmative or active to affect more than the negative or privative. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

He was consonant with himself to the last.

*Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

Negotiation, however, was more consonant to his habitual policy. *Prescott*, Ferdi. and Isa., ii. l. 1.

4. [Attrib. use of noun.] Consisting of or relating to consonants; consonantal.

No Russian whose dissonant consonant name

Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame.

*Moore*, Twopenny Postbag.

**Consonant chord or harmony**, a chord or harmony containing only consonances. Also called *concordant chord* or *harmony*.—**Consonant interval**. See *consonance*, I.—**Consonant terms**, in *logic*, terms which can be predicated of the same subject.

*II. n.* An alphabetic element other than a vowel; one of the closer, less resonant and continuable, of the sounds making up a spoken alphabet; an articulate utterance which is combined, to form a syllable, with another opener utterance called a vowel. Consonants are the closer, and vowels the opener, of the sounds that make up the alphabetic scale or system of a language. But there is no absolute line of distinction between the two classes; and the opener of the consonants may be and are used as vowels also. Thus, the same *t*-sound is consonant in *apple*, and vowel in *burden*; and in some languages, as Sanskrit and Polish, *r* is much used as a vowel. On the other hand, *y* and *w* are hardly, if at all, distinguishable from *ee* and *oo*. Such consonants, as standing near the boundary between consonant and vowel, are often called *semi-vowels* (also *liquids*). According to their degree of closeness, consonants are divided into *mutes* (or *stops*, or *checks*, or *explosives*), as *b* and *p*, which involve a complete cutting off of the passage of the breath; *fricatives* (*spirants* and *sibilants*, etc.), as *th* and *dh* (TH), *f* and *v*, *s* and *z*, in which a rustling or friction of the breath through a nearly closed position of the organs is the conspicuous element; *nasals*, as *n*, *m*, and *ng*, accompanied with admission of the intoned breath to the nose and its resonance there; and *semi-vowel* or *liquid* sounds, as already illustrated. According to the organs used in producing them, they are divided into *labials*, made with the lips, as *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*; *dentals* or *linguals*, made with the tip of the tongue at or near the teeth, as *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh* (TH), *n*; *palatals* or *gutturals*, made with the back of the tongue, as *k*, *g*, *ng*; and some languages have various other classes. Then, according as they are made with simple breath, or with breath vocalized or made sonant in the larynx, they are divided into *hard* or *breathed*, as *p*, *t*, *f*, *s*, etc., and *sonant* or *voiced* or *vocal*, as *b*, *d*, *v*, *z*, etc. (sometimes wrongly distinguished as *hard* and *soft*, as *strong* and *weak*, as *sharp* and *flat*, and so on). See these various terms, and *syllable*.

**consonantal** (kon'sō-nan-tal), *a.* [ < *consonant* + *-al*. ] Relating to or of the nature of a consonant; marked by consonant sounds.

Often the ring of his [Browning's] verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged consonantal diction with stirring lyrical effect. *Sedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

**consonantic** (kon-sō-nan'tik), *a.* [*< consonant + -ic.*] Consonantal. [Rare.]

*Consonantic* bases, or of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*v*), a vowel of a decided *consonantic* quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form.

*Chambers's Encyc.*

The language [Chilian] evinces some tendency towards nasalization of the *consonantic* elements. *Science*, III. 550.

**consonantism** (kon-sō-nan-tizm), *n.* [*< consonant + -ism.*] The consonantal sounds of a language collectively considered, or their special character; pronunciation or phonology of consonants.

In treating of the vocalism, the pronunciation of the early empire is made the starting-point, the deviations of earlier and later periods being noted. The same is true of *consonantism*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 247.

**consonantly** (kon-sō-nan-ti), *adv.* Harmoniously; in agreement; consistently.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker*.

**consonantness** (kon-sō-nan-nes), *n.* Harmoniousness; agreeableness; consistency.

**consonating** (kon-sō-nā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of *\*consonate*, assumed from *consonant*, *q. v.*] Sounding together with another sounding body; responding sympathetically to the vibrations of another sounding body of the same pitch.—**Consonating cavities**, cavities resounding to certain notes originating outside of them.

**consonous** (kon-sō-nus), *a.* [*< L. consorus*, sounding together, agreeing, *< com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound, *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious. [Rare.]

**consopiate** (kon-sō-pi-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *consopite*.

**consopite**, *v. t.* [*< L. consopitus*, pp. of *consopire*, lull to sleep, *< com-* + *sopire*, sleep, *< sopor*, a deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To compose; lull to sleep; stupefy; make quiet: as, "the *consopiting* of the natural powers." *H. More*.

To *consopite* or quench this false light of bold phantasies. *H. More*, *Psychathanasia*, II. iii.

It . . . attenuates the *consopiting* fumes. *Uvise*, *Bless. Righteous*, p. 117.

By the same degree that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consopited* and abated. *Glennville*, *Pre-existence of Soula*.

**consopite**, *a.* [*< L. consopitus*, pp.: see the verb.] Calm; composed; lulled.

Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite*. *Dr. H. More*, *Psychathanasia*, III. iii. 43.

**con sordini** (kon sōr-dē-nē), [*It.*, with the mutes or dampers: *con*, *< L. cum*, with; *sordini*, pl. of *sordino*, mute, damper, low-sounding pipe, *< sordo*, deaf, *< L. surdus*, deaf: see *com-* and *surd*.] In music, a direction to perform a passage, if on the pianoforte, with the soft pedal held down, and if on the violin and brass instruments, with the mute on. It is sometimes abbreviated *C. S.*

**consort**<sup>1</sup> (kon-sōrt), *n.* [= *F. consort*, *m.*, associate, consort (usually in pl. *consorts*, associates, husband and wife), *OF. consort*, *m.*, *consorte*, *f.*, = *Sp. Pg. It. consorte*, *< L. consors* (*consort*), a partner, brother or sister, *ML.* a neighbor, a wife, lit. sharing property with, *< com-*, together, + *sors* (*sor-*), a lot. see *sor*. Cf. *assort*, and see *consort*<sup>2</sup>, *consort*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a wife or a husband; a spouse.

These were great companions and *consorts* together. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 66.

My worthy *Consort* Mr. Ringrose commends most the Guisquill Nut. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 60.

Wise, just, moderate, admirably pure of life, the friend of peace and of all peaceful arts, the *consort* of the queen has passed from this troubled sphere to that serene one where justice and peace reign eternal. *Thackeray*.

The snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort*.

*Darwin*, *Voyage Round the World*, ix. 200.

2. *Naut.*, a vessel keeping company with another, or one of a number of vessels sailing in conjunction.

We met with many of the Queenes ships, our owne *consort* and divers others.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 105.

**Prince consort**, a prince who is the husband of a queen regnant, but has himself no royal authority.—**Queen consort**, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules in person, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

**consort**<sup>2</sup> (kon-sōrt'), *v.* [*< consort*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. *consort*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. *Intrans.* To associate; unite in company, keep company; be in harmony: followed by *with*.

Waller does not seem to have *consorted* with any of the poets of his own youth.

*E. Gosse*, *From Shakespeare to Pope*, p. 50.

The famous sepulchral church [of Bourg] . . . lies at a fortunate distance from the town, which, though inoffensive, is of too common a stamp to *consort* with such a treasure.

*H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 242.

II. *trans.* 1. To join; marry; espouse.  
He, with his *consorted* Eve,  
The story heard attentive. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 50.

2. To unite in company; associate: followed by *with*.

What citizen is that you were *consorted* with?  
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

*Consort* me quickly *with* the dead!  
*M. Roydon* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 283).

He begins to *consort* himself *with* men.  
*Locke*, *Education*.

3. To unite in symphony or harmony.  
*Consort* both heart and lute, and twist a song  
Pleasant and long. *G. Herbert*, *Easter*.

4. To accompany.  
Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your grace!  
*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, II. 1.

And they  
*Consorted* other deities, replete with passions.  
*Chapman*, *Iliad*, viii. 385.

[In all its transitive senses rare or obsolete.]

**consort**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [*< OF. consorte*, *f.*, a company, var. of *OF. consorce*, *f.*, *< ML. consortia*, *f.*; cf. *Sp. Pg. consorcio* = *It. consorzio*, *m.*, *< L. consortium*, neut., fellowship, society, community of goods, *< consor(-)*, a partner: see *consort*<sup>1</sup> (with which *consort*<sup>2</sup> is partly confused), and cf. *consortium*, *consortion*. See also *consort*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. An assembly or company.

Great . . . boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a *consort*.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 478.

In one *consort* there sat  
Cruell Revenge, and rancorous Despight,  
Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 22.

Do you remember me? do you remember  
When you and your *consort* travell'd through Hungary?  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, II. 4.

Specifically—2. A company of musicians; an orchestra.  
My music! give my lord a taste of his welcome. [A strain  
played by the *consort*.] *Middleton*, *Mad World*, II. 1.

A *consort* of roarsers for music.  
*B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, Ind.

3. Concert; concurrence; agreement.  
I'll lend you mirth, sir,  
If you will be in *consort*.

*Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, iii. 2.

**Consort of viols**, the harmony produced by a set of viols.

—To keep *consort*, to keep company.  
You, that will keep *consort* with such fiddlers,  
Fragnatic flies, fools, publicans, and moths.  
*B. Jonson*, *Magnetick Lady*, II. 1.

**consort**<sup>3</sup> (kon-sōrt'), *n.* A former spelling of *concert*, by confusion with *consort*<sup>2</sup>.

Ay caroling of love and jollity,  
That wonder was to heare their trim *consort*.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. iii. 40.

**consortable** (kon-sōr'ta-bl), *a.* [*< consort*<sup>1</sup> + *-able*.] Companionable; conformable. [Rare.]

A good conscience and a good courtier are *consortable*.  
*W. Montague*, *Devoute Essays*, p. 98.

**consortier** (kon-sōr'tēr), *n.* One who consorts with another; a companion; an associate. *Bp. Burnet*.

**consortial** (kon-sōr'shal), *a.* [= *F. consortial*; as *consortium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a consortium; of the nature of or resulting from an association or union.

The remaining 600,000,000 [lire] to be employed in withdrawing from circulation that amount of the *consortial* or union notes.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 466.

**consortion** (kon-sōr'shon), *n.* [*< L. consortio* (*n*-), fellowship, partnership, *< consors* (*consort*); see *consort*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *consort*<sup>2</sup>.] Fellowship; companionship.

Be critical in thy *consortion*.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 9.

**consortism** (kon-sōr-tizm), *n.* [*< consort*<sup>1</sup> + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the vital association or union for life of two or more different organisms, as a plant and an animal, each being dependent upon the other in its physiological activities; symbiosis. Consortism is a kind of consortion or fellowship more intimate and necessary than that of commensals or inquilines, and differs from parasitism in that each organism needs the other for its well-being. See *symbiosis*.

The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of *consortism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 266.

**consortium** (kon-sōr'shi-um), *n.* [*< L. consortium*, fellowship: see *consort*<sup>2</sup>.] Fellowship; association; union; coalition.

The *consortium* of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1881, and the "consortial" notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 466.

**consortment** (kon-sōrt'ment), *n.* [*< consort*<sup>1</sup> + *-ment*.] A keeping or consorting together; association as consorts.

The rest of the ships shall tacke or take off their sailes in such sort as they may meete and come together. . . . to the intent to keepe the *consortment* exactly in all poynts.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

**consortship** (kon-sōrt'ship), *n.* [*< consort*<sup>1</sup> + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being a consort or consorts; partnership; fellowship.

Accordingly articles of *consortship* were drawn between the said captains and masters.

*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 3.

But to return to our Voyage in hand: when both our Ships were clean, and our Water filled, Captain Davis and Captain Eaton broke off *Consortships*.

*Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 129.

2. An association; a company.

Morton thinking himself lawless, and hearing what gain the fishermen made of trading of pieces, powder and shot, he, as head of this *consortship*, began the practice of the same in these parts.

*N. Morton*, *New England's Memorial*, p. 138.

**consound** (kon'sound), *n.* [A corruption of *F. consoude* = *Pr. consouda*, *cosouda* = *Sp. consólida* = *Pg. consolda* = *It. consolda*, *< LL. ML. consolda*, comfrey (so called from its supposed healing power), *< L. consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] A name formerly given to several plants, as the comfrey, the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), and the wild larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*).

**conspecies** (kon-spé'shēz), *n.* [*NL.*, *< con-* + *species*.] A subspecies or variety; a climatic or geographical race belonging to the same species as another; a form recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinct.

Linnaeus . . . experienced the inadequacy of his system to deal binomially with those lesser groups than species, commonly called varieties, now better designated as *conspecies* or subspecies. *Coues*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 79.

**conspecific** (kon-spé-sif'ik), *a.* [*< conspecies*; as *con-* + *specific*.] Belonging to the same species; more particularly, having the character of a conspecies.

**conspectable** (kon-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [*< ML.* as if *\*conspectabilis*, *< conspectare*, see, freq. of *L. conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*.] Easy to be seen. *Bailey*.

**conspection** (kon-spek'shon), *n.* [*< OF. conspection*, *< LL. conspectio* (*n*-), *< L. conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*. Cf. *inspection*.] A beholding. *Cotgrave*.

**conspectuity** (kon-spek-tū'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (cf. *conspectuity*) *< L. conspectus*, a view, sight: see *conspectus*.] Sight; view; organ of sight; eye. [Ludicrous.]

What harm can your blazon *conspectivities* glean out of this character? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 1.

**conspectus** (kon-spek'tus), *n.* [= *F. conspect*, a general view, = *It. conspetto*, look, appearance, *< L. conspectus*, a view, mental view, survey, *< conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*, and cf. *prospectus*, *prospect*, *retrospect*.] 1. A viewing together; a comprehensive survey.—2. A grouping together so as to be readily seen at one time, or the items so grouped; a digest or résumé of a subject: used chiefly of scientific or other technical treatises.

A *conspectus* of the bad spellings which are common is often helpful for the emendation of difficult glosses.

*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 126.

There is no book extant in any language which gives a *conspectus* of all those well-marked and widely-varying literary forms which have differentiated themselves in the course of time.

*S. Lanier*, *The English Novel*, p. 2.

= *Syn. 2. Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

**conspere** (kon-spér's), *a.* [*< L. conspersus*, pp. of *conspere*, sprinkle, *< com-*, together, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*, and cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] Sprinkled; spotted. Specifically, in *entom.*: (a) Thickly and irregularly strewn, so as to be crowded in some places and scattered in others: as, *conspere* dots or punctures. (b) Thickly and irregularly sprinkled with minute colored dots: said of a surface.

**conspersion** (kon-spér'shon), *n.* [*< OF. conspersio*, *conspario*, *< LL. conspersio* (*n*-), *< L. conspergere*, sprinkle: see *conspere*.] A sprinkling.

The *conspersion* and washing the door-posts with the blood of a lamb did sacramentally preserve all the first-born of Goshen. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 136.

**conspicable**, *a.* [*< LL. conspicabilis*, visible, *< L. conspicari*, see, deservy, *< conspicere*, look at, see: see *conspicuous*.] Evident; easy to be seen. *Ash*.



**conspicuity** (kon-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. as if \*conspiciuita(-t)s, < conspicuus, conspicuous: see conspicuus.*] 1. Conspicuousness. [Rare.]

How inevitably it [modern religion] depresses all that is sweet, and modest, and unexacting in manners, and forces into *conspicuity* whatsoever is forward, ungenerous, and despotic. *H. James, Suba. and Shad., p. 24.*

2. Brightness; luminosity.

Midnight may vie in *conspicuity* with noon.

*Glanville, Scep. Sci.*

**conspicuous** (kon-spi-kū'ū-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. conspicuo, < L. conspicuus, open to the view, attracting attention, distinguished, < conspicere, look at, see, observe, < com-, together, + specere, look, see, = OHG. spehon, watch, > ult. E. spy: see species, spectacle, spy, etc., and cf. perspicuous.*] 1. Open to the view; catching the eye; easy to be seen; manifest.

It was a rock  
Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds,  
*Conspicuous far.* *Milton, P. L., iv. 646.*

2. Obvious to the mind; readily attracting or forcing itself upon the attention; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; striking.

Even now it remains the most *conspicuous* fact about the Christian Church that the name of the world-state Rome is stamped upon the largest branch of it.

*J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 181.*

Hence—3. Eminent; notable; distinguished: as, a man of *conspicuous* talents; a woman of *conspicuous* virtues.

The liberal education of youth passed almost entirely into their [the Jesuits'] hands, and was conducted by them with *conspicuous* ability.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

—*Syn. 3.* Illustrious, eminent, celebrated, remarkable, marked, notable.

**conspicuously** (kon-spi-kū'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a conspicuous manner. (a) Obviously; prominently; in a manner to catch the eye or the attention.

Among the Teutonic settlers in Britain, . . . Angles, Saxons, and Jutes stand out *conspicuously* above all.

*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 30.*

(b) Eminently; remarkably.

**conspicuousness** (kon-spi-kū'ū-us-nes), *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being clearly visible.—2. The property of being clearly discernible by the mind; obviousness.—3. Eminence; celebrity; renown.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*.

*Boyle, Colours.*

**\*conspiracy** (kon-spir'ā-si), *n.*; pl. *conspiracies* (-siz). [*< ME. conspiracie, < OF. conspiracie, conspiratie, < ML. as if \*conspiratia, < L. conspirare, pp. conspiratus, conspire: see conspire. Cf. conspiration.*] 1. A combination of persons for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit in concert something reprehensible, injurious, or illegal; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection; a plot; concerted treason. In legal usage a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. The term was formerly used in English law more specifically to designate an agreement between two or more persons falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony.

They were more than forty which had made this *conspiracy* (to kill Paul).

*Acts xxiii. 13.*

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*

Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,

Against my life. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.*

It is evident that on both sides they began with a league and ended with a *conspiracy*.

*Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.*

Hence—2. Any concurrence in action; combination in bringing about a given result.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things . . . to lead him into it.

*Sir P. Sidney.*

People seem to be in a *conspiracy* to impress us with their individuality.

*O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.*

—*Syn. 1.* Intrigue, cabal, machination. **conspirant** (kon-spir'ant), *a.* [*< F. conspirant = Sp. Pg. It. conspirante, < L. conspiran(-t)s, ppr. of conspirare, conspire: see conspire.*] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a conspiracy or plot.

Thou art a traitor . . .

*Conspirant* 'gainst this high illustrious prince.

*Shak., Lear, v. 3.*

**conspiration** (kon-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. conspiracion, -cioun, < OF. conspiracion, conspiration, F. conspiration = Pr. conspiratio = Sp. conspiración = Pg. conspiração = It. conspirazione, < L. conspiratio(-n), < conspirare, pp. conspiratus, conspire: see conspire.*] 1. Conspiracy. [Rare.]

As soon as it was day certaine Jews made a *conspiration*.

*J. Udall, On Acta xxiii.*

2. Concurrence; mutual tendency in action. [Rare.]

Rebellion is to be punished by the *conspiration* of heaven and earth, as it is hateful and contradictory both to God and man.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.*

In our natural body every part has a necessary sympathy with every other, and all together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole.

*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**conspirator** (kon-spir'ā-tor), *n.* [= *F. conspirateur = Sp. Pg. conspirador = It. conspiratore, < ML. conspirator, < L. conspirare, pp. conspiratus, conspire: see conspire.*] One who conspires or engages in a conspiracy or is concerned in a plot; a joint plotter; specifically, one who conspires with others to commit treason.

Ahithophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom.

*2 Sam. xv. 31.*

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;

Thou that contriv'st to murder our dead lord.

*Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.*

**conspiratrices** (kon-spir'ā-tres), *n.* [*< conspirator + -ess; = F. conspiratrice, etc.*] A female conspirator. *E. D.*

**conspire** (kon-spir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conspired*, ppr. *conspiring*. [*< ME. conspiren, < OF. conspirer, F. conspire = Sp. Pg. conspirar = It. conspirare, < L. conspirare, blow or breathe together, accord, agree, combine, plot, conspire, < com-, together, + spirare, blow, breathe: see spirit. Cf. aspire, expire, inspire, perspire, respire, transpire.*] *I. intrans.* 1. Literally, to breathe together (with); breathe in unison or accord, as in singing. [Rare.] [A modern use imitating the literal Latin sense.]

The angelic choir

In strains of joy before unknown *conspire*.

*Byron, Christmas Hymn.*

I dilate and *conspire* with the morning wind.

*Emerson, Nature.*

2. To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a reprehensible or illegal act; engage in a conspiracy; plot; especially, hatch treason.

Then, when they were accorded from the fray,

Against that Castles Lord they can *conspire*.

*Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 17.*

The servants of Amon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house.

*2 Ki. xxi. 23.*

3. Figuratively, to concur to one end; act in unison; contribute jointly to a certain result: as, all things *conspired* to make him prosperous.

All the world,

I think, *conspires* to vex me.

*Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.*

The very elements, though each be meant

The minister of man, to serve his wants,

*Conspire* against him. *Corper, The Task, II. 139.*

Nature is made to *conspire* with spirit to emancipate us.

*Emerson, Nature, p. 61.*

—*Syn. 2.* To intrigue.—3. To combine, concur, unite, cooperate.

*II. trans.* To plot; plan; devise; contrive; scheme for.

I pray you all, tell me what they deserve

That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots

Of damned witchcraft. *Shak., Rich. III., III. 4.*

Wicked men *conspire* their hurt.

*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

**conspirer** (kon-spir'ēr), *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

**conspiringly** (kon-spir'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.

**con spirito** (kon spē'ri-tō), [*It., with spirit: com., < L. cum, with; spirito, < L. spiritus, spirit: see cum- and spirit.*] In music, with spirit; in a spirited manner.

**conspissate** (kon-spi-sāt), *v. t.* [*< L. conspissatus, p. a., pressed together, < com-, together, + spissatus, pp. of spissare, thicken, < spissus, thick.*] To thicken; make thick or viscous; inspissate.

For that which doth *conspissate* active la.

*Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 14.*

**conspissation** (kon-spi-sā'shon), *n.* [*< L. conspissatio(-n), a thickening, < conspissatus, thickened: see conspissate.*] The act of making thick or viscous; inspissation.

**conspuration** (kon-sper-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. conspurcare, pp. conspurcatus, defile, < com- (intensive) + spurcare, defile.*] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. *Ep. Hall.*

**constable** (kun'sta-bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *constable*; < ME. *constable, constabul, contr. of constable, cunestable, < OF. constestable, cunestable, constestable, F. constestable = Pr. constestable = Sp. condestable = Pg. condestable, condestavel = It. constestabile, constestabile, contestabile, < ML.*

*constabulus, constabulus, constestabilis, constabilis, constestabilis, constestabilis, constestabilis, a constable (in various uses), orig. comes stabuli, lit. 'count of the stable,' master of the horse: L. comes, a follower, etc.; stabuli, gen. of stabulum, a stable: see count<sup>2</sup> and stable<sup>2</sup>.] 1. An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies. The Lord High Constable of England was the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace in deeds of arms and matters of war, being a judge of the court of chivalry, or court of honor. To this officer, and to the earl marshal, belonged the cognizance of contracts touching deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. His power was so great, and was often used to such improper ends, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterward forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except on a particular occasion. The office of Lord High Constable of Scotland is one of great antiquity and dignity. He had formerly the command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offenses committed within four miles of the king's person, or within the same distance of the parliament or of the privy council, or of any general convention of the states of the kingdom. The office has been hereditary since 1814 in the family of Hay, earls of Erroll, and is expressly reserved in the treaty of union. The Constable of France was the first officer of the kings of France, and ultimately became commander-in-chief of the army and the highest judge in all questions of chivalry and honor. This office was suppressed in 1627. Napoleon reestablished it during a few years, in favor of his brother Louis Bonaparte. The constable of a castle was the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or a great noble. This office was often hereditary; thus, there were constables or hereditary keepers of the Tower, of Normandy, and of the castles of Windsor, Dover, etc.*

The constabill of gude Dundee,

The vanguard led before them all.

*Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).*

The Constables of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 139.*

2. An officer of the peace, who performs a number of minor administrative duties; in England, a policeman. There the head of the county constabulary is the chief constable, appointed by the justices of the peace and county councils; his subordinates include a deputy constable and constables. High constables or constables of hundreds and petty constables or tithing-men, offices of great antiquity, dependent chiefly on fees, were abolished in 1839. All able-bodied men had to serve in turn as petty constables, and were subordinate to the high constable. Parish constable, one appointed by the vestry (abolished in 1872, save as needed in special localities). In the United States the constable is an official of a town or village, elected with the other local officers, or as a special constable, acting under a temporary appointment. The constable was formerly of much more consequence both in England and the colonies, being the chief executive officer of the parish or town.

The constable was formerly the chief man in the parish, for then the parish was responsible for all robberies committed within its limits if the thieves were not apprehended. . . . But this state of things has long passed away; . . . and although constables are in some few instances still appointed, their duties are almost entirely performed by the county police.

*A. Pomblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 69.*

**Chief constable, high constable.** See above, 2.—**Parish constable,** in England, a petty constable exercising his functions within a given parish.—**Special constable,** a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities, military or civil, in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot.—**To outrun the constable.** (a) To escape from the subject in dispute when one's arguments are exhausted. *S. Butler.* (b) To live beyond one's means. In this latter sense also *outrun the constable.* [Colloq.]

"Harkee, my girl, how far have you overrun the constable?" I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ.

*Smollett, Roderick Random, xxiii.*

Poor man! at th' election he threw, t'other day,  
All his victuals, and liquor, and money away;  
And some people think with such haste he began,  
That soon he the constable greatly outran.

*C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, vii.*

**constabulary** (kun'sta-bl-ri), *n.*; pl. *constabularies* (-riz). [*< ME. constabularie, < OF. constablerie, constablerie, < ML. constabularia, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers, prop. fem. of constabularius, pertaining to a constable: see constabulary.*] 1. The district in charge of a constable; specifically, a ward or division of a castle under the care of a constable. *Rom. of the Rose.*—2. Same as *constabulary*. [Rare in both senses.]

**constableness** (kun'sta-bl-ship), *n.* [*< constable + -ship.*] The office of a constable.

**constableness**, *n.* [*< OF. constablesse; as constable + -ess.*] A female constable; the wife of a constable. [Rare.]

Dame Hermengild, *constablesse* of that place.

*Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 441.*

**constablewick** (kun'sta-bl-wik), *n.* [*< constable + wick as in bailiwick: see wick<sup>3</sup>.*] The district to which a constable's power is limited. [Rare or obsolete.]

If directed to the constable of D., he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his *constablewick*.  
*Sir M. Hale, Pleas of Crown, 1.*

**constabliſh** (kən-stab'lish), *v. t.* [*< con- + stablish.*] To establish along with, or with reference to, another or others.—**Constabliſh harmony**, in *Sveidenborgianism*, the harmonious operation of the laws by which the different orders of creation are controlled.

**constabulary** (kən-stab'ū-lā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< ML. constabularius*, pertaining to a constable (fem. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers), *< constabulus*, a constable: see *constable*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables; involving the functions of constables: as, a *constabulary* force.

The police consists of a well organized *constabulary* force.  
*M'Culloch, Geog. Dict., Ireland.*

*II. n.*; pl. *constabularies* (-riz). The body of constables of a district, as a town, city, or county; a body or class of officers performing the functions of constables: as, the *constabulary* of Ireland.

**constancer**, *n.* [*ME.: see constancy.*] An obsolete form of *constancy*. *Chaucer.*

**constancy** (kən'stan-si), *n.* [*< ME. constance, < OF. constance, F. constance = Pr. Sp. Pg. constancia = It. costanza, costanza, < L. constantia*, steadiness, firmness, unchangeableness, *< constan(t)-s*, steady, constant: see *constant*.] *1.* Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state.

As soon  
 Seek roses in December, ice in June;  
 Hope constancy in wind, or corn in chaff.  
*Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

Every increment of knowledge goes to show that *constancy* is an essential attribute of the Divine rule: an unvaryingness which renders the eclipse of a hundred years hence predicable to a moment!  
*H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 53.*

*2.* Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly, firmness of mind under sufferings, steadfastness in attachments, perseverance in enterprise, or stability in love or friendship.

Obstinacy in a bad cause is but *constancy* in a good.  
*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 25.*

Alas! they had been friends in youth;  
 But whispering tongues can poison truth;  
 And constancy lives in realms above.  
*Coleridge, Christabel, ll.*

*3t.* Certainty; veracity; reality.  
 But all the story of the night told over . . .  
 More witnesseth than fancy's images,  
 And grows to something of great constancy.  
*Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.*

=*Syn. 1.* Permanence; uniformity; regularity.—*2.* Industry, Application, etc. (see *assiduity*); Faithfulness, Fidelity, etc. (see *firmness*), steadfastness, tenacity.

**constant** (kən'stant), *a. and n.* [*< F. constant = Sp. Pg. constante = It. costante, costante, < L. constan(t)-s*, steady, firm, constant, ppr. of *constare*, stand together, stand firm, endure, be established or settled, *< com-*, together, + *stare = E. stand*.] *I. a. 1.* Fixed; not varying; unchanging; permanent; immutable; invariable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be  
 Constant, in nature were inconceivable.  
*Cowley, Inconstancy.*

It is a law of psychological mathematics that the *constant* force of dullness will in the end overcome any varying force resisting it.  
*Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 134.*

Specifically.—*2.* In *nat. hist.*, not subject to variation; not varying in number, form, color, appearance, etc., in the species or group; always present: as, the middle stria is *constant*, though the lateral ones are often absent; the reniform spot is *constant*, but the other markings are subject to variation.—*3.* Continuing for a long or considerable length of time; continual; enduring; lasting in or retaining a state, quality, or attribute; incessant; ceaseless: as, *constant* change.

My constant weary pain.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.*

There is not only a *constant* motion of the ice from the pole outwards, but a *constant* downward motion as layer by layer is successively formed on the surface.  
*J. Croft, Climate and Cosmology, p. 221.*

*4.* Regularly recurring; continually renewed or reiterated; continual; persistent: as, the *constant* ticking of a clock; the *constant* repetition of a word; *constant* moans or complaints. [Now used only with nouns of action.]

At this time *constant* Rumour was blown abroad from all parts of Europe, that the Spaniards were coming again against England.  
*Baker, Chronicles, p. 383.*

*5.* Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; unshaken; steady; stable;

firm or unchanging, as in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal; trusty.

If I could pray to move, prayers would move me:  
 But I am *constant* as the northern star  
 Of whose true fix'd and resting quality  
 There is no fellow in the firmament.  
*Shak., J. C., III. 1.*

The *constant* mind all outward force defied,  
 By vengeance vainly urged, in vain assai'd by pride.  
*Crabbe, Works, IV. 185.*

And the love  
 I told beneath the evening influence,  
 Shall be as *constant* as its gentle star.  
*N. P. Willis.*

*6t.* Fixed in belief or determination; insistent; positive.

The augurs are all *constant* I am meant.  
*B. Jonson, Catiline, l. 1.*

*7t.* Fixed; stable; solid: opposed to *fluid*.

You may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body.  
*Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.*

*8t.* Strong; steady.

Prithee, do not turn me about; my stomach is not *constant*.  
*Shak., Tempest, II. 2.*

*9t.* Consistent; logical; reasonable.

I am no more mad than you are; make the trial of it in any *constant* question.  
*Shak., T. N., iv. 2.*

*10t.* Indisputably true; evident.

It is *constant*, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, Neville, Louvain, &c., would have cost them neither time nor danger.  
*Sir W. Temple, Works, II. 35 (Ord MS.).*

=*Syn. 1 and 2.* Steadfast, stable, unchanging, unalterable, invariable, perpetual, continual; resolute, firm, staunch, unshaken, unwavering, determined; persevering, assiduous, unremitting; trusty.

*II. n.* That which is not subject to change; something that is always the same in state or operation, or that continually occurs or recurs.

Human progress, as it is called, is always a mean between the two *constants* of innovation and conservatism, new conceptions of truth and the tried wisdom of experience.  
*Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 44.*

Specifically.—(a) In *math.*, a quantity which is assumed to be invariable throughout a given discussion; in the differential calculus, a quantity whose value remains fixed while others vary continuously. Although the constants do not vary by the variation of those quantities that are at first considered as variables, some or all of them may be conceived to vary in a second kind of change, called the *variation of constants*. A quantity which upon one supposition would remain constant becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only, the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to vary. In algebra the unknown quantities of an indeterminate equation are considered as variables, the known quantities and coefficients as *constants*. (b) In *physics*, a numerical quantity, fixed under uniform conditions, expressing the value of one of the physical properties of a certain substance. Thus, the *physical constants* of ice are the values of its specific gravity, melting-point, coefficient of expansion, index of refraction, electrical conductivity, etc. Similarly, in the case of a physical instrument a *constant* is a fixed value depending upon its dimensions, etc. Thus, the constant of a tangent galvanometer is the radius of its coil divided by the number of coils into 628318 +.

The strength of a current may be determined in "absolute" units if the constants of the instrument are known.  
*S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 160.*

**Arbitrary constant.** See *arbitrary*.—**Circular constant.** See *circular*.—**Constant of aberration**, that one constant by the determination of which the aberration is obtained from its known laws at any given time.—**Constant of integration**, the new unknown constant which has to be introduced into every result of mathematical integration.—**Constants of color.** See *color*.—**Gravitation constant**, the absolute modulus of gravitation, the acceleration, per unit of time produced by the gravitating attraction of a unit mass at the unit of distance. The gravitation constant is about 0.0000000658 of a c. g. s. unit.—**Indeterminate constant**, a constant the value of which is unsettled, and which therefore differs from a variable only in not being regarded under that aspect.

**Constantia** (kən'stan'shiā), *n.* A wine (both red and white) produced in the district around the town of Constantia in Cape Colony, South Africa.

**Constantinopolitan** (kən'stan'ti-nō-pol'i-tan), *a. and n.* [*< LL. Constantinopolitanus*, pertaining to *Constantinopolis*, *< Gr. Κωνσταντινούπολις*, Constantinople, the new name given by the Roman emperor Constantine to Byzantium, upon transferring thither the seat of empire: *Κωνσταντινούπολις*, gen. of *Κωνσταντινός* (*< L. Constantinus*, Constantine); *πόλις*, city.] *I. a.* Relating or belonging to Constantinople, the present capital of Turkey, or to its inhabitants; produced in or derived from Constantinople.

It was natural that the Venetians, whose State lay upon the borders of the Greek Empire, and whose greatest commerce was with the Orient, should be influenced by the *Constantinopolitan* civilization.  
*Honells, Venetian Life, xxi.*

**Constantinopolitan Council**, one of the several church councils held at Constantinople. The most famous of these are three general or ecumenical councils, namely: the second general council, under Theodosius, in A. D. 381, which condemned Macedonianism, authorized the creed commonly called the Nicene, and gave honorary precedence to the see of Constantinople next after that of Rome; the fifth general council, under Justinian, in 553, which condemned the Nestorian writings known as 'the Three Chapters,' and the Origenists; and the sixth general council, under Constantine Pogonatus, C80, against Monothelitism, celebrated for its condemnation of Pope Honorius. The Roman Catholics also regard as ecumenical the eighth council, held in 869. The council commonly known as the Quinisext, because regarded as complementary to the fifth and sixth councils, was held at Constantinople under Justinian II. in 691, in the trullus or domed banqueting-hall of the palace, from which it was also called the Trullan Council. Its canons are received by the Greek Church, and were confirmed by the second Nicene Council. A council held at Constantinople under Constantine Copronymus in 754, favoring the Iconoclasts, claimed to be ecumenical, but its decrees were reversed by the second Nicene Council in 787. See *council*.—**Constantinopolitan creed.** See *Nicene*.—**Constantinopolitan liturgy.** See *liturgy*.

*II. n.* A native or an inhabitant of Constantinople.

**constantly** (kən'stant-li), *adv.* In a constant manner. (a) Uniformly; invariably. (b) Continually. (c) Firmly; steadfastly; with constancy.

The City of London sticks *constantly* to the Parliament.  
*Honells, Letters, I. vi. 50.*

(d) Perseveringly; persistently.  
 She *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. Acts xii. 15.

**constantness** (kən'stant-nes), *n.* Constancy.

Constant, madam! I will not say for *constantness*.  
*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.*

**constat** (kən'stat), *n.* [*L.*, it appears, it is established; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *constare*, be established: see *constant*.] In England: (a) A certificate given by the auditors of the Exchequer to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of anything in that court. The effect of it is to certify what appears upon the record respecting the matter in question. (b) An exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

**constate** (kən'stat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constated*, ppr. *constating*. [*< F. constater*, verify, take down, state, *< L. constatus*, pp. of *constare*, stand together, be fixed, be certain: see *constant* and *constat*.] *1.* To verify; prove.—*2.* To establish.

A corporation has all the capacities for engaging in transactions which are expressly given it by the *constating* instruments.  
*Byce, Ultra Vires, p. 41.*

**constellate** (kən-stel'āt or kən'ste-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *constellated*, ppr. *constellating*. [*< LL. constellatus*, starred, studded with stars, *< L. com-*, together, + *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, shine, *< stella*, a star: see *star*, *stellate*.] *I. t. intrans.* To join luster; shine with united radiance or one general light.

The several things which engage our affections . . . shine forth and *constellate* in God.  
*Boyle.*

*II. trans.* *1t.* To unite (several shining bodies) in one illumination.

A knot of lights *constellated* into  
 A radiant Throne. J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 3.

There is extant in the Scripture, to them who know how to *constellate* those lights, a very excellent body of moral precepts.  
*Boyle, Works, II. 285.*

*2.* To form into or furnish with constellations or stars.

The *constellated* heavens. J. Barlowe.

*3.* To place in a constellation or mate with stars.

Thirteen years later, he [Herschel] described our sun and his *constellated* companions as surrounded "by a magnificent collection of innumerable stars."  
*A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 25.*

*4.* To group in or as if in a constellation: as, the *constellated* graces of faith, hope, and charity.

Your Grace's person alone, which I never call to mind but to rank it amongst y<sup>e</sup> Heroines, and *constellate* with the Graces.  
*Evelyn, To the Duchesse of Newcastle.*

**constellation** (kən-ste-lā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. constellation*, -cioun, *< OF. constellation*, F. *constellation* = Sp. *constelación* = Pg. *constelação* = It. *costellazione*, *< LL. constellatio* (n-), a collection of stars, *< constellatus*, set with stars: see *constellate*.] *1.* A group of fixed stars to which a definite name has been given, but which does not form a part of another named group. See *asterism*. Forty-eight constellations are mentioned in the ancient catalogue of Ptolemy, the majority of which appear to date from 2100 B. C. or earlier. They are distributed as follows: (1) North of the zodiac: Ursa Minor (the Little Bear, said to be formed by Thales, probably from the Dragon's wing), Ursa Major (the Great Bear, the Wain, or the Dipper), Draco (the Dragon), Cepheus, Boötes (the

Bear-keeper or Plowman), Corona Borealis (the Northern Crown), Hercules (in the original the Man Kneeling), Lyra (the Harp), Cygnus (the Swan, in the original the Bird), Cassiopeia (the Lady in the Chair), Perseus, Auriga (the Charioteer or Waggoner), Ophiuchus or Serpentarius (the Serpent-bearer), Serpens (the Serpent), Sagitta (the Arrow), Aquila et Antinous (the Eagle and Antinous), Delphinus (the Dolphin), Equulus or Equuleus (the Colt or the Horse's Head), Pegasus or Equus (the Horse), Andromeda, Triangulum Boreale (the Northern Triangle). (2) In the zodiac: Aries (the Ram), Taurus (the Bull), Gemini (the Twins), Cancer (the Crab), Leo (the Lion), Virgo (the Virgin), Libra (the Balance), Scorpius or Scorpio (the Scorpion), Sagittarius (the Archer), Capricornus (Capricorn, or the Goat), Aquarius (the Water-bearer), Pisces (the Fishes). (3) South of the zodiac: Cetus (the Whale), Orion, Eridanus or Fluvius (the River Po or the River), Lepus (the Hare), Canis Major (the Great Dog), Canis Minor (the Little Dog), Argo Navis (the Ship Argo), Hydra, Crater (the Cup), Corvus (the Crow or Raven), Centaurus (the Centaur), Lupus (the Wolf), Ara (the Altar), Corona Australis (the Southern Crown), Piscis Australis (the Southern Fish), Coma Berenices (the Hair of Berenice) is an ancient asterism, which was not reckoned as a constellation by Ptolemy. Antinous, mentioned by Ptolemy as part of the constellation Aquila, is said to have been made a separate constellation by Firmicus in the fourth century. Crux (the Crozier or Southern Cross) appears to be mentioned by Dante. The navigators of the sixteenth century added a number of southern constellations. Twelve of these appear in the important star-atlas of Bayer (A. D. 1603), namely: Apus (the Bird of Paradise), Chamaeleon, Dorado (the Goldfish; or Xiphias, the Swordfish), Grus (the Crane), Hydrus (the Watersnake), Indus (the Indian Man), Musca or Aps (the Fly or the Bee), Pavo (the Peacock), Phoenix, Triangulum Australe (the Southern Triangle), the Toucan (also called Anser Americanus), and Volans (the Flying fish). Columba (the Dove of Noah) was made by Petrus Plancius early in the sixteenth century. Bartholomaeus in 1624 added several constellations, of which Camelopardalis (the Camelpard) and Monoceros (the Unicorn) are retained by modern astronomers. Hevelius in 1680 added Canes Venatici (the Greyhounds), Lacerta (the Lizard), Leo Minor (the Small Lion), Lynx (the Lynx), Scutum Sobieskii (the Shield of Sobieski), Sextans (the Sextant), and Vulpecula et Anser (the Fox and the Goose). Finally, Lacaille in 1752 added Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), Caelum (the Graver), Circinus (the Compass), Fornax (the Furnace), Horologium (the Clock), Mons Mensae (the Table-mountain), Microscopium (the Microscope), Norma (the Quadrant), Octans (the Octant), Equus Pictorius (the Painter's Easel), Reticulum (the Net), Sculptor, and Telescopium (the Telescope). The ancient constellation Argo was broken up by Lacaille into the Stern, the Keel, the Sail, and the Mast. There are, thus, eighty-five constellations now recognized. The names of the constellations are mostly derived from Greek and Roman mythology. The practice of designating by the letters of the Greek alphabet ( $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ , etc.) the stars which compose each constellation, in the order of their brilliancy, originated with Bayer.

2. Figuratively, any assemblage of persons or things of a brilliant, distinguished, or exalted character: as, a *constellation* of wits or beauties, or of great authors.

Such a *constellation* of virtues, in such amiable persons, produced in me the highest veneration.  
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

The *constellation* of genius had already begun to show itself . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign.  
Prescott.

3†. The influence of the heavenly bodies upon the temperament or life.

Ire, sickness, or *constellacion* . . .  
Causeth ful ofte to doon amys or speken.  
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 53.

**constellatory** (kon-stel'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. constellatus* (see *constellate*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or resembling a constellation.

A table or a joint-stool, in his [the actor Munden's] conception, rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with *constellatory* importance.  
Lamb, Elia, p. 249.

**constert**, *v. t.* An old form of *construe*.

Yet all, by his own verdit, must be *consterted* Reason in the King, and depraved temper in the Parliament.  
Milton, Elkonoklaates, xviii.

**consternate** (kon-stēr-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. consternatus*, pp. of *consternare*, throw into confusion, terrify, dismay, intensive form of *consternere*, throw down, prostrate, bestrew, < *com-*, together, + *sternere*, strew: see *stratum*.] To throw into confusion; dismay; terrify. [Obsolete or rare.]

The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely *consternated* at this association.  
Pagan Prince (1630).

**consternation** (kon-stēr-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. consternation* = *Sp. consternación* = *Pg. consternação* = *It. costernazione*, < *L. consternatio(n)-*, < *consternare*, pp. *consternatus*, throw into confusion: see *consternate*.] Astonishment combined with terror; amazement that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for deliberate thought and action; extreme surprise, with confusion and panic.

The ship struck. The shock threw us all into the utmost *consternation*.  
Cook, Voyages, i. ii. 4.

In the palpable night of their terrors, men under *consternation* suppose, not that it is the danger which by a

sure instinct calls out their courage, but that it is the courage which produces the danger.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, l.

= *Syn. Apprehension, Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.  
**constipate** (kon-sti-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constipated*, ppr. *constipating*. [*L. constipatus*, pp. of *constipare* (> *F. constiper* = *Pr. costipar* = *Sp. Pg. constipar* = *It. costipare*), press or crowd together, < *com-*, together, + *stipare*, cram, pack, akin to *stipes*, a stem, *stipulus*, firm: see *stipulate*. Cf. *costive*, ult. < *L. constipatus*, pp.] 1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; thicken or condense. [Archaic.]

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*.  
Bacon.

As to the movements of the *constipated* vapours forming spots, the spectroscope is also competent to supply information.  
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 202.

2. To stop by filling a passage; clog.

*Constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels.  
Arbuthnot, Alimenta.

3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal of with fecal matter; make costive.

**constipated** (kon-sti-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constipate*, *v.*] Costive.

**constitution** (kon-sti-pā'shon), *n.* [= *F. constitution* = *Sp. constitución* = *Pg. constituição* = *It. costituzione*, < *LL. constipatio(n)-*, < *L. constipare*, pp. *constipatus*, press together: see *constipate*.] 1†. The act of crowding anything into a smaller compass; a cramming or stuffing; condensation.

All the particulars which time and infinite variety of human accidents have been amassing together are now concentrated, and are united by way of *constitution*.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 336.

2. In *med.*, a state of the bowels in which, on account of diminished intestinal action or secretion, the evacuations are obstructed or stopped, and the feces are hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

**constitution†** (kon-stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. ML. constitutio(n)-*, < *L. com-*, together, + *stipulatio(n)-*, agreement: see *stipulation*.] A mutual agreement; a compact.

Here is lately brought us an extract of a Magna Charta, so called, compiled between the Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island; whereof the first Article of *constitution* firmly provides free stable-room and litter for all kinds of consciences.  
N. Ward, Simple Coder, p. 4.

**constituency** (kon-stit'ū-en-si), *n.* [*pl. constituencies* (-siz).] [*< constituent*: see *ency*.] 1. A body of constituents or principals, especially a body of persons voting for an elective officer, particularly for a municipal officer or a member of a legislative body; in a more general sense, the whole body of residents of the district or locality represented by such an officer or legislator. Hence—2. Any body of persons who may be conceived to have a common representative; those to whom one is in any way accountable; clientele: as, the *constituency* of a newspaper (that is, its readers); the *constituency* of a hotel (its guests or customers).

**constituent** (kon-stit'ū-ent), *a. and n.* [= *F. constituant* = *Sp. constituyente* = *Pg. constituinte*, *constituente* = *It. costituente*, *costituente*, < *L. constituen(t)-*, ppr. of *constituere*, establish: see *constitute*.] 1. *a.* 1. Constituting or existing as a necessary component or ingredient; forming or composing as a necessary part; component; elementary: as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

Body, soul, and reason are the three *constituent* parts of a man.  
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

For the *constituent* elements of an organism can only be truly and adequately conceived as rendered what they are by the end realized through the organism.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 79.

If we could break up a molecule, we [should] sever it into its *constituent* atoms.  
A. Daniell, Prin. of Phys., p. 215.

2. Having the power of constituting or appointing, or of electing to public office: as, a *constituent* body.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body.  
Junius.

**Constituent Assembly**. Same as *National Assembly* (which see, under *assembly*).—**Constituent whole**, in *logic*, a genus considered as the sum of its species, or a species as the sum of its individuals; a potential whole: opposed to *constituted whole* (which see, under *constituted*). In every case the parts as such constitute the whole as such, and not conversely; but the constituent whole is supposed to be constituent of the nature of the parts as substances.

II. *n.* 1†. One who or that which constitutes or forms, or establishes or determines.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.  
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. That which constitutes or composes as a part, or a necessary part; a formative element or ingredient.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment.  
Arbuthnot, Alimenta.

Exactly in proportion to the degree in which the force of sculpture is subdued will be the importance attached to colour as a means of effect or *constituent* of beauty.  
Ruskin.

His humor is distinguished by its *constituent* of feeling.  
D. J. Hill, Irving, p. 200.

3. One who constitutes another his agent; one who empowers another to transact business for him, or appoints another to an office in which the person appointed represents him as his agent.—4. One who elects or assists in electing another to a public office; more generally, any inhabitant of the district represented by an elective officer, especially by one elected to a legislative body: so called with reference to such officer.

An artifice sometimes practised by candidates for offices in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their *constituents*.  
W. Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, xii. 10, note.

They not only took up the complaints of their *constituents*, but suggested new claims to be made by them.  
J. Adams, Works, IV. 525.

**Conjugate constituents of a matrix**. See *conjugate*.—**Constituent of a determinant, in math.**, one of its elements; one of the factors which compose the terms of the determinant. Thus, in the determinant  $a_1 \ b_2 - a_2 \ b_1$ , the *constituents* or elements are  $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2$ .—**Constituent of a pencil**, of lines or planes, a ray or plane of the pencil.

**constituently** (kon-stit'ū-ent-li), *adv.* As regards constituents. [Rare.]

*Constituently*, elementally the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases.  
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 232.

**constitute** (kon-sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constituted*, ppr. *constituting*. [*L. constitutus*, pp. of *constituere* (> *F. constituer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. constituer* = *It. costituire*, *costituire* = *D. konstituieren* = *G. constituieren* = *Dan. konstituere* = *Sw. konstituera*), set up, establish, make, create, constitute, < *com-*, together, + *statuere*, set, place, establish: see *statute*, *statue*, and cf. *institute*, *restitute*.] 1. To set; fix; establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God.  
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

This theorem, . . . that the demand for labour is constituted by the wages which precede the production, . . . is a proposition which greatly needs all the illustration it can receive.  
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. v. § 9.

2. To enter into the formation of, as a necessary part; make what it is; form; make.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction.  
Johnson.

The prevalence of a bad custom cannot *constitute* its apology.  
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 16.

How Oliver's parliaments were *constituted* were practically of little moment; for he possessed the means of conducting the administration without their support and in defiance of their opposition.  
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; make and empower: as, a sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace; A has *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

*Constituting* officers and conditions, to rule over them.  
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 5.

**constituted** (kon-sti-tū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constitute*, *v.*] Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

Beyond . . . the fact . . . that in 1187 there was at Oxford a great school with diverse faculties of doctors, ergo a *constituted* University, we know little or nothing of University life here so early.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

**Constituted authorities**. See *authority*.—**Constituted whole**, in *logic*, a whole which is actually and not merely potentially made up of its parts; either a definite, a composite, or an integrate whole: opposed to *constituent whole* (which see, under *constituent*).

**constituter** (kon-sti-tū-tēr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

**constitution** (kon-sti-tū'shon), *n.* [*< ME. constitution*, < *OF. constitution*, -tion, *F. constitution* = *Sp. constitución* = *Pg. constituição* = *It. costituzione*, *costituzione* = *D. konstitutie* = *G. konstitution* = *Dan. Sw. konstitution*, < *L. constitutio(n)-*, a constitution, disposition, nature, a regulation, order, arrangement, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, establish: see *constitute*.] 1. The act of constituting, establishing, or appointing; formation.—2. The state of being constituted, composed, made up, or established; the assemblage and union of the essential elements and characteristic parts of a system or body, especially of the human organism; the composition, make-up, or natural condition of anything: as, the physical *constitution* of the sun; the *con-*

stitution of a sanitary system; a weak or irritable constitution.

He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his constitution. *Lord Clarendon.*

The Chaos, and the Creation; Heaven, Earth, and Hell; enter into the Constitution of his Poem.

*Addison, Spectator, No. 815.*

What is that constitution or law of our nature without which government would not exist, and with which its existence is necessary? *Calhoun, Works, I. 1.*

A good constitution; such a constitution received at birth as will not easily admit disease, or will easily overcome it by its own native soundness. *Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 228.*

3. A system of fundamental principles, maxims, laws, or rules embodied in written documents or established by prescriptive usage, for the government of a nation, state, society, corporation, or association: as, the *Constitution of the United States*; the *British Constitution*; the *Constitution of the State of New York*; the *constitution of a social club*, etc. In American legal usage a constitution is the organic law of a State or of the nation, the adoption of which by the people constitutes the political organization, as distinguished from the statutes made by the political organization acting under the order of things thus constituted.

Without a constitution—something to counteract the strong tendency of government to disorder and abuse, and to give stability to political institutions—there can be little progress or permanent improvement. *Calhoun, Works, I. 11.*

A federal constitution is of the nature of a treaty. It is an agreement by which certain political communities, in themselves independent and sovereign, agree to surrender certain of the attributes of independence and sovereignty to a central authority, while others of these attributes they keep in their own hands. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 190.*

4. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; specifically, in *Rom. law*, what an emperor enacted, either by decree, edict, or letter, and without the interposition of any constitutional assembly: as, the *constitutions of Justinian*.

*Constitutions (constitutiones)*, properly speaking, are those Apostolic letters which ordain, in a permanent manner, something for the entire church or part of it. *H. B. Smith, Elem. Eccles. Law (5th ed.), I. 26.*

Of the canons and *constitutions* made in these [English ecclesiastical] assemblies, many have come down to our own times. These form a kind of national canon law. . . . They are principally taken up in such matters as peculiarly belonged to the . . . consideration of a national assembly of the clergy. *Reeves, Hist. Eng. Law (Finlason, 1880), II. 340.*

5. Any system of fundamental principles of action: as, the New Testament is the moral constitution of modern society.—*Apostolic Constitutions*. See *apostolic*.—*British Constitution*, a collective name for the principles of public policy on which the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is based. It is not formulated in any particular document or set of documents, but is the gradual development of the political intelligence of the English people, as embodied in concessions forced from unwilling sovereigns, in the results of various revolutions, in numerous fundamental enactments of Parliament, and in the established principles of the common law. The character of the government has become increasingly democratic, and the power of the sovereign, great in the time of the Tudors, Stuarts, and earlier, is now much abridged. The controlling force in the movement has been the gradually acquired supremacy of Parliament (now residing almost entirely in the House of Commons) over the executive powers of government, so that the principal function of the sovereign is now that of simple confirmation. The chief landmarks of the British Constitution, as a growth of liberal representative government, are the Magna Charta and its successive extensions, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights, the principles of which have been incorporated in all the written constitutions of the English-speaking race. (See these terms.)—*Constitution coin*, a German coin struck according to the Leipzig rate of coinage, 8 rix-dollars weighing a Cologne mark of silver, 14 loths 4 grains fine, and 13½ florins weighing one mark, 12 loths fine. This rate, adopted by some states in 1690, was established throughout the empire from 1738 to 1763.—*Constitution of the United States*, or *Federal Constitution*, the fundamental or organic law of the United States. It was framed by the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia May 25th, 1787, and adjourned September 17th, 1787, and it went into effect March 4th, 1789 (although Washington, the first president under it, was not inaugurated till April 30th), having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States, the others, North Carolina and Rhode Island, ratifying it November 21st, 1789, and May 29th, 1790, respectively. It is a document comprised in seven original articles and fifteen amendatory articles, or amendments. Of the original articles, the first deals with the legislative body, prescribing the method of election to the House of Representatives and the Senate, the qualifications of members, the methods in which bills shall be passed, and those subjects on which Congress shall be qualified to act; the second relates to the executive department, prescribing the method of election and the qualifications and duties of the President; the third relates to the judicial department, providing for the supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may think necessary; the fourth deals with the relations between the general government and the separate States, and provides for the admission of new

States; the fifth relates to the power and method of amendment to the Constitution; the sixth, to the national supremacy; and the seventh, to the establishment of the government upon the ratification of the Constitution by nine of the States. The amendments, according to one of the methods provided, were proposed by Congress and ratified by the States. The first twelve were submitted under acts passed in 1789–90, 1793, and 1803; the last three, after the civil war, under acts of 1865, 1868, and 1870. The most important of them are the twelfth, which changed the method of election of President and Vice-president; the thirteenth, which abolished slavery; the fourteenth, which disqualified any one who has been engaged in rebellion against the government from holding office unless his disqualification be removed by Congress, and prevents the assumption and payment of any debt incurred in aid of rebellion; and the fifteenth, which prohibits the denial to any one of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—*Constitutions of Clarendon*, in *Eng. Hist.*, certain propositions defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at the Council of Clarendon, near Salisbury, held by Henry II., A. D. 1164.

By the *Constitutions of Clarendon*, he [Henry II.] did his best to limit the powers of the ecclesiastical lawyers in criminal matters and in all points touching secular interests. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.*

*Decree of constitution*, in *Scots law*, any decree by which the extent of a debt or an obligation is ascertained: but the term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor.

*Constitutional* (kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. constitutionnel* = *Sp. Pg. constitucional* = *It. costituzionale*, < *NL. \*constitutus*, < *L. constitutio(n-)*, constitution.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or inherent in the constitution (of a person or thing); springing from or due to the constitution or composition: as, a *constitutional infirmity*; *constitutional ardor* or *apathy*.

Contrast the trial of constitution which child-bearing brings on the civilized woman with the small constitutional disturbance it causes to the savage woman. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 28.*

2. Beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the physical constitution: as, a *constitutional walk*.—3. Forming a part of, authorized by, or consistent with the constitution or fundamental organic law of a nation or state. In English law the question whether an act is constitutional turns on its consistency with the spirit and usages of the national polity, and an innovation departing from that standard is not necessarily void. In the United States the question turns on consistency or conformity with the written constitution, and an act in contravention of that is void.

To improve establishments . . . by *constitutional means*. *Bp. Hurd, Sermon before the House of Lords.*

As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all the constitutional checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency. *Macaulay.*

The lord's petty monarchy over the manor, whatever it may have been formerly, is now a strictly constitutional one. *F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 43.*

4. Having the power of, or existing by virtue of and subject to, a constitution or fundamental organic law: as, a *constitutional government*.

It requires the united action of both [rulers and the ruled] to prevent the abuse of power and oppression, and to constitute, really and truly, a *constitutional government*. *Calhoun, Works, I. 381.*

A *constitutional sovereign*, Dom Pedro II., rules in Brazil, and the thriving state of the country is owing to its free institutions. *Westminster Rev., CXXV. 68.*

5. Relating to, concerned with, or arising from a constitution.

The ancient *constitutional traditions* of the state. *Macaulay.*

The history of the three Lancastrian reigns has a double interest; it contains not only the foundation, consolidation, and destruction of a fabric of dynastic power, but, parallel with it, the trial and failure of a great constitutional experiment. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 300.*

Medieval London still waits for its constitutional historian. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.*

*Constitutional convention*, in the United States: (a) The body of delegates from the several States which framed the federal Constitution, sitting in Philadelphia from May 25th to September 17th, 1787. (b) A body of delegates meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution of government for a new State; or such a body convened by a State legislature, in the prescribed manner, to revise the existing constitution of the State.—*Constitutional monarchy*. See *monarchy*.—*Constitutional Union party*, in *U. S. hist.*, a party-name assumed in the electoral contest of 1860 by the southern Whigs, who, unwilling to join either the Republican or the Democratic party, ignored the slavery question in their public declarations and professed no other political principles than attachment to the Constitution and the Union.

*II. n.* [Short for *constitutional walk* or *exercise*. See *I., 2.*] Exercise by walking, for the benefit of health.

Even the mild walks which are dignified with the name of exercise there, how unlike the Cantab's constitutional of eight miles in less than two hours. *C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 45.*

*constitutionalism* (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-izm), *n.* [= *F. constitutionnalisme*; as *constitutional + -ism*.] 1. The theory or principle of a constitution or of constitutional government; constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles.

Louis Philippe became nearly absolute under the forms of *constitutionalism*. *W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 94.*

The House of Guelf had no more natural love for *constitutionalism* than any other reigning house. *The Century, XXVII. 69.*

2. Adherence to the principles of constitutional government.

*constitutionalist* (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-ist), *n.* [= *F. constitutionnaliste*; as *constitutional + -ist*.] 1. A supporter of the existing constitution of government.—2. An advocate of constitutionalism, as opposed to other forms of government.

The alliance between the Holy See and the Italian *constitutionalists* was inconsistent with the principles of absolutist rule to which Austria stood pledged. *E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 70.*

Specifically—3. (a) A framer or an advocate of the French Constitution of 1791.

The revolutionists and *constitutionalists* of France. *Burke, To a Noble Lord.*

(b) *pl. [cap.]* A name assumed by a party in Pennsylvania, about 1787, which favored the retention of the State Constitution of 1776, and opposed the substitution for it of a stronger form of government.

Meantime the Anti-Federalists of New York and Virginia were pressing the Pennsylvania *Constitutionalists* to rally once more, in the hope of reversing the favorable action of that State. *J. Schouler, Hist. United States, I. 61.*

(c) *[cap.]* A name assumed by the more moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during a few years after 1804: opposed to the "Friends of the People" or "Conventionalists."

*constitutionality* (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. constitutionnalité*, etc.; as *constitutional + -ity*.] The quality of being constitutional. (a) Inherence in the natural frame or organization: as, the *constitutionality of disease*. [Rare.] (b) Conformity to the constitution or organic laws and fundamental principles of a constitutional government.

*constitutionalize* (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constitutionalized*, ppr. *constitutionalizing*. [*< constitutional, n., + -ize*.] To take a walk for health and exercise. In the English universities, where this term originated, the usual time for constitutionalizing is between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The most usual mode of exercise is walking—*constitutionalizing* is the Cantab for it.

*C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 19.*

*constitutionally* (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-i), *adv.* 1. In accordance with, by virtue of, or with respect to the natural frame or constitution of mind or body; naturally.

The English were *constitutionally humane*. *Hallam.*

On the whole, the facts now given show that, though habit does something towards acclimatization, yet that the appearance of *constitutionally* different individuals is a far more effective agent.

*Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 305.*

2. With a view to the benefit of one's physical constitution.

Every morning the regular water-drinkers, Mr. Pickwick among the number, met each other in the pump-room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked *constitutionally*. *Dickens, Pickwick, xxxvi.*

3. In accordance with the constitution or frame of government; according to the political constitution.

Even in France, the States-General alone could *constitutionally* impose taxes. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

*constitutional* (kon-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= *F. constitutionnaire*, < *LL. constitutionarius*, prop. adj. (as a noun, one who has to do with the copying of the imperial constitutions), < *L. constitutio(n-)*, constitution: see *constitution*.] Constitutional. [Rare.]

*constitutionalist* (kon-sti-tū'shon-ist), *n.* [*< constitution + -ist*.] One who adheres to or upholds the constitution of the country; a constitutionalist.

*Constitutionists* and anti-constitutionists. *Lord Bolingbroke, Parties, ix.*

*constitutive* (kon'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [= *F. constitutif* = *Sp. Pg. It. costitutivo*, < *L.* as if *\*constitutivus*, < *constitutus*, pp.: see *constitution*.] 1. Constituting, forming, or composing; constitutive; elemental; essential.

An intelligent and *constitutive* part of every virtue. *Barrow.*



Individuality is as much a constitutive fact of each human being as is the trait which he shows in common with his fellows. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX, 226.

2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.—**Constitutive difference.** Same as *completive difference* (which see, under *completive*).—**Constitutive mark.** In logic, an essential mark; one of the marks contained in the definition of a thing.—**Constitutive principles.** (a) In logic: (1) The two premises and three terms of a syllogism: called *material constitutive principles*. (2) The mood and figure of syllogism: called *formal constitutive principles*. In both senses distinguished from *regulative* and *reductive principles* (which see, under the adjectives). (b) In the Kantian philos., principles according to which an object of pure intuition can be constructed a priori: opposed to *regulative principles* (which see, under *regulative*).—**Constitutive use of a conception.** In the Kantian philos., the holding of a conception to be true as a matter of fact: opposed to the *regulative use*, which consists in acting as if it were true.

**constitutively** (kon 'sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

**constitutor** (kon 'sti-tū-tor), *n.* [*L. constitutor*, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, constitute: see *constitute*.] 1. One who or that which constitutes or makes up; a constituent.

Elocution is only an assistant, but not a *constitutor* of eloquence. *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 7.

2. One who promises to pay the debt of another. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

**constrain** (kon-strān'), *v. t.* [*ME. constrainen*, *constreynen*, *constraignen*, < *OF. constraindre*, *constraindre*, *constraindre*, *costraindre*, *F. constraindre* = *Pr. costrainer* = *Sp. constreñir* = *Pg. constranger*, *constringir* = *It. constringere*, *costringere*, < *L. constringere*, pp. *constrictus* (> *E. constringe* and *constrict*, q. v.), bind together, draw together, fetter, constrict, hold in check, restrain, constrain, < *com-*, together, + *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight: see *strict*, *stringent*, *strain*.] 1. In general, to exert force, physical or moral, upon, either in urging to action or in restraining from it; press; urge; drive; restrain. Hence —2. To urge with irresistible power, or with a force sufficient to produce the effect; compel; necessitate; oblige.

The seke men be not constrained to that Fast. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 134.

Me thyneht, syre Reson,  
Men sholde constreynne no clerke to knaueine werke.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 54.

I was constrained to appeal unto Cæsar. *Acts* xviii. 19.

Cruel need  
Constrain'd us, but a better time has come.  
*Tennyson*, *Gerald*.

Pardon us, constrained to do this deed  
By the King's will.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 145.

3. To confine or hold by force; restrain from escape or action; repress or compress; bind.

How the strait stays the slender waist constrain. *Gay*.

He binds in chains  
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs constrains.  
*Dryden*.

4. To check; repress; hinder; deter.—5. To force.

Her spotless chastity,  
Inhuman traitors, you constrain'd and forc'd.  
*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, v. 2.

**constrainable** (kon-strān'ə-bl), *a.* [*< constrain* + *-able*; = *F. contraignable*.] That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; subject to constraint or to restraint; subject to compulsion.

Before Novatian's uprising, no man was *constrainable* to confess publicly any sin. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, vi. 4.

**constrained** (kon-strānd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of constrain*, *v.*] Produced by constraint, especially in opposition to nature; manifesting constraint, especially internal constraint or repression of emotion: as, a *constrained* voice; a *constrained* manner.

The scars upon your honour . . . he  
Does pity, as *constrained* blemishes,  
Not as deserv'd. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, iii. 11.

**constrainedly** (kon-strān'dli), *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

**constrainer** (kon-strā'nēr), *n.* One who constrains.

**constraint** (kon-strānt'), *n.* [*ME. constreint*, *constreynne*, *constrent*, < *OF. \*constrainte*, *contrainte*, *F. contrainte*, orig. fem. of *\*constraint*, *contraint*, pp. of *constraindre*, constrain: see *constrain*.] 1. Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action; compulsion; coercion; restraint.

Feed the flock of God, . . . taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly. *1 Pet.* v. 2.

Thro' long imprisonment and hard *constraint*.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. x. 2.

Commands are no *constraints*. If I obey them,  
*Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1372.

Specifically.—2. Repression of emotion, or of the expression of one's thoughts and feelings; hence, embarrassment: as, he spoke with *constraint*.

The ambassador and Fernandes were received by the Benero with an air of *constraint* and coolness, though with civility. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 315.

3. In *analytical mech.*, the product of the mass of a particle into the square of that velocity which, compounded with the velocity the particle would have if free, would give the actual velocity.—**Degree of constraint.** a one-dimensional geometric condition imposed upon the possible displacement of a body or system of bodies. Thus, if one point of the system be forced to remain on the surface of a given sphere, one *degree of constraint* is introduced; if one point be fixed, three *degrees of constraint* are introduced, etc.—**Kinetic constraint.** the condition that a point of a system shall move in a given way.—**Principle of least constraint.** in *analytical mech.*, the principle that, when there are connections between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

The maximum and minimum principles have at last assumed their final form in the *Principle of Least Constraint* established by Gauss. According to him, the movements of a system of masses, however the masses may be connected together, take place at every moment in the utmost possible agreement with their free movement, and therefore under the least constraint. As measure of the constraint, is taken the sum of the products of every mass into the square of its departure from free motion.

Quoted in *Mind*, IX. 468.

—**Syn.** 1. Violence, necessity, coercion. See *force*, *n.* **constraining** (kon-strān'jiv), *a.* [*< constrain* + *-ive*.] Having power to compel.

Not through any constraining necessity, or *constraining* vow, but on a voluntary choice.

*R. Carey*, *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 127.

**constrict** (kon-strikt'), *v. t.* [*L. constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain*, *constringe*.] 1. To draw together in any part or at any point by internal force or action; contract; cause shrinkage or diminution of bulk, volume, or capacity in: as, to *constrict* a canal or a duct.—2. To compress in one part by external force; squeeze; bind; cramp.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres. *Arbutnot*, *Alimenta*.

**constrict** (kon-strikt'), *a.* [*L. constrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *constricted*.

**constricted** (kon-strikt'ed), *p. a.* [*< constrict* + *-ed*.] Drawn together; compressed or contracted; straitened; cramped: as, the middle of an hour-glass is *constricted*. Specifically—(a) In bot. and med., contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than in others: as, a *constricted* pod; a *constricted* urethra.

Some among the cells in the microscopic fields are seen to be elongated and *constricted* into an hour-glass shape in the middle. *S. B. Herrick*, *Plant Life*, p. 32.

(b) In entom.: (1) Suddenly and disproportionately more slender in any part: as, an abdomen *constricted* in the middle. (2) Much more slender than the neighboring parts: as, a *constricted* joint of the antenna.

**constriction** (kon-strik'shon), *n.* [= *F. constriction* = *Pr. constriccio* = *Sp. constricción* = *Pg. constricção* = *It. costrizione*, < *LL. constrictio* (n), < *L. constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain*, *constrict*.] 1. The act or process of constricting; the state of being constricted. (a) A drawing together or into smaller compass by some intrinsic means or action; shrinkage in one or more parts; contraction. (b) The operation of compressing by external force; a squeezing or cramping by pressing upon or binding; compression by extraneous means.

2. The result of constricting; a constricted or narrowed part.

**Constrictipedes** (kon-strik-ti-pē' dēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. constrictus*, drawn together, constricted (see *constrict*), + *pes*, pl. *pedes*, = *E. foot*.] In ornith., a subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to his *Inconstrictipedes*, and corresponding approximately with the *Altrices* of Bonaparte and with the *Psilopædes* or *Gymnopædes* of Sundeval. [Not in use.]

**constrictive** (kon-strik'tiv), *a.* [= *F. constrictif* = *Pr. costrictivus* = *Sp. Pg. costrictivo* = *It. costrictivo*, < *LL. constrictivus*, < *L. constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain*, *constrict*.] Tending to constrict, contract, or compress.

**constrictor** (kon-strik'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. constrictor* = *Sp. Pg. constrictor* = *It. costrittore*, < *NL. constrictor*, < *L. constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain*, *constrict*.] 1. *n.* 1. That which constricts, contracts, or draws together; specifically, in anat., a muscle which draws parts together, or closes an opening; a sphincter: as, the *constrictor* of the esophagus.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Martinus Scriblerus*.

2. A large serpent which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds: as, the boa-*constrictor*. See *boa*.—3. The technical specific name of the common black-snake of North America, *Basconia constrictor*. See cut under *black-snake*.—**Constrictor arcuatum**, one of the muscles connecting branchial arches of each side in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Amphibia*.—**Constrictor isthmi faucium**, the palatoglossus: a small muscle of the soft palate and tongue, forming the posterior pillar of the fauces.—**Constrictor pharyngis superior, medius, inferior**, the upper, middle, and lower pharyngeal constrictors, three muscles forming most of the fleshy wall of the human pharynx, having several attachments to the base of the skull, the lower jaw, hyoid bone, larynx, etc.

II. *a.* Acting as a constrictor; constricting: as, a *constrictor* muscle.

**Constrictores** (kon-strik'tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *constrictor*: see *constrictor*.] In Oppel's system of classification (1811), the constrictors, a family of ophidians; the boas and pythons of the genera *Boa* and *Eryx*. See *Boidæ*, *Pythonidæ*.

**constringe** (kon-strinj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constringed*, ppr. *constringing*. [*L. constringere*, draw together: see *constrain*, *constrict*.] To cause constriction in; constrict or cause to contract or pucker; astringe.

Strong liquors . . . *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbutnot*.

On tasting it [water from the Dead Sea], my mouth was *constringed* as if it had been a strong allum water. *Poococke*, *Description of the East*, II. i. 36.

**constringent** (kon-strinj'ent), *a.* [= *F. constringente* = *Sp. Pg. constringente* = *It. costringente*, < *L. constringere* (t), ppr. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain*, *constringe*.] Causing constriction; having the quality of constricting, contracting, or puckering; extremely astringent.

**construct** (kon-strukt'), *v.* [*L. constructus*, pp. of *construere* (> *It. costruire*, *construire* = *Sp. Pg. construir* = *Pr. F. construire* (> *D. konstruieren* = *G. konstruieren* = *Dan. konstruere* = *Sw. konstruera*) ; cf. *construe*], heap together, build, make, construct, connect grammatically (see *construe*), < *com-*, together, + *struere*, heap up, pile: see *structure*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; erect; build; form: as, to *construct* an edifice or a ship.

Bivalve shells are made to open and shut, but on what a number of patterns is the hinge *constructed*, from the long row of neatly interlocking teeth in a Nucula to the simple ligament of a Mussel!

*Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 187.

2. To devise and put into orderly arrangement; form by the mind; frame; fabricate; evolve the form of: as, to *construct* a story.

He *constructed* a new system. *Johnson*.

3. To interpret or understand; construe.—4. To draw, as a figure, so as to fulfil given conditions. See *construction*, 4. —**Syn.** 1. To fabricate, erect, raise.—2. To invent, originate, frame, make, institute. See *construe*.

II. *intrans.* To engage in or practise construction.

Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to *construct*.

*Macaulay*, *Mirabeau*.

**construct** (kon-strukt'), *a.* [*L. constructus*, pp.: see the verb.]. In gram., constituting or expressing connection as governing substantive with the substantive governed.—**Construct state**, in Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the form of a noun, generally characterized by shortened or changed vowels, used before another noun which in Indo-European languages would be in the genitive case, or preceded by *of*. It may therefore be translated by *of* appended to the governing noun, and the distinctive peculiarity, as compared with the family of languages last named, is that it is the governing and not the governed noun which is altered in form.

Bel's consort was named Belit (for belat III R. 7, col. I 3, on account of the preceding e), *construct state* of beltu, "lady." *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 209.

**constructor** (kon-strukt'ēr), *n.* Same as *constructor*.

**construction** (kon-strukt'shon), *n.* [= *D. konstruktie* = *G. construction* = *Dan. Sw. konstruktation*, < *F. construction* = *Pr. constructio*, *constructio* = *Sp. construcción* = *Pg. construção* = *It. costruzione*, < *L. constructio* (n), < *construere*, pp. *constructus*, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. The act of building or making; the act of devising and forming; fabrication.

From the raft or canoe . . . to the *construction* of a vessel capable of conveying a numerous crew with safety to a distant coast, the progress in improvement is immense. *Robertson*.

2. The way or form in which a thing is built or made; the manner of putting together the parts, as of a building, a ship, a machine, or a system; structure.

An astrolabe of peculiar construction. *Whewell.*

3. That which is constructed; a structure.

The period when these old constructions [mounds] were deserted is . . . far back in the past.

*J. D. Baldwin, Anc. America, p. 51.*

4. In *geom.*, a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure with given mathematical instruments, especially with rule and compasses.

Propositions in geometry appear in a double form: they express that a certain figure, drawn in a certain way, satisfies certain conditions, or they require a figure to be so constructed that certain conditions are satisfied. The first form is the theorem, the second the problem, of construction.

*Petersen, tr. by Haagenesen.*

Two simple harmonic motions at right angles to one another, and having the same period and phase, may be compounded into a single simple harmonic motion by a construction precisely the same as that of the rectangular parallelogram of velocities.

*A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 89.*

5. In *gram.*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages or the practice of good writers and speakers; syntactical arrangement.

What else there is, he jumbles together in such a lost construction as no man, either letter'd or unletter'd, will be able to piece up. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

6. The act of construing; the manner of understanding or construing the arrangement of words, or of explaining facts; attributed sense or meaning; explanation; interpretation.

He shall find the letter; observe his construction of it. *Shak., T. N., II. 3.*

Foul wrestling, and impossible construction.

*B. Jonson, Sejanus, III. 1.*

Wherein I have heretofore been faulty,  
Let your constructions mildly pass it over.

*Ford, Broken Heart, IV. 2.*

Religion . . . produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest construction upon every accident that befalls.

*Spectator, No. 483.*

Specifically—7. In *law*: (a) Interpretation; intelligent reading with explanation, such as to define the meaning. (b) An altered reading of the text of an instrument, designed to make clear an ambiguity or uncertainty in its actual expression, or to show its application to, or exclusion of, matters which upon its face are not clearly included or excluded.—8. *Naut.*, the method of ascertaining a ship's course by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams.—9. In *music*, the composition of a work according to an appreciable plan.—10. In the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of arbitrarily formed conceptions.—*Construction of equations*, in *alg.*, the construction of a figure representing the equation or equations.—*Pregnant construction*. See *pregnant*.

\***constructional** (kon-struk'shon-al), *a.* [*< construction + -al.*] Pertaining to construction, in any sense of that word; specifically, deduced from construction or interpretation.

Symbolical grants and constructional conveyances.

*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 40.*

But iron no longer greatly interests us except for interior constructional expedients. *The Century, XXVIII. 611.*

**constructionally** (kon-struk'shon-al-i), *adv.* 1. In a constructional manner or use; in construction.

The use of wood constructionally should be discarded. *Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 292.*

2. With reference to verbal construction; by construing.

**constructionist** (kon-struk'shon-ist), *n.* [*< construction + -ist.*] One who construes or interprets law or the terms of an agreement, etc.: generally with a limiting adjective.—*Strict constructionist*, one who favors exact and rigid construction, as of laws; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who advocates a strict construction of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, with especial reference to the rights of the individual States. The Anti-Federalist party, the Democratic Republicans who succeeded them, and the Democratic party have in general been strict constructionists: the Federalists, Whigs, and modern Republicans have been chiefly broad or loose constructionists.

**construction-way** (kon-struk'shon-wā), *n.* A temporary way or road employed for the transportation of the materials used in constructing a railroad.

**constructive** kon-struk'tiv), *a.* [= *OF. constructif* = *Pr. constructiu* = *Pg. constructivo*, < *L.* as if *\*constructivus*, < *constructus*, pp. of *construere*, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. Capable of constructing, or of being employed in construction; formative; shaping.

The constructive fingers of Watt, Fulton, Arkwright. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 36.*

Emerson was not a great philosopher, because he had no constructive talent,—he could not build a system of philosophy. *The Century, XXVII. 925.*

2. Relating or pertaining to the act or process of construction; of the nature of construction.

He [Markward] brought in the received constructive form of his day. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 65.*

Architectural ornament is of two kinds, constructive and decorative. By the former are meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. *J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 31.*

Statistics are the backbone of constructive history. *The Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 47.*

3. Affirmative; inferring a result from a rule and the subsumption of a case under the rule: applied to arguments.—4. Deduced by construction or interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; imputed, in contradistinction to *actual*: applied, in *law*, to that which amounts in the eye of the law to an act, irrespective of whether it was really and intentionally performed.

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or constructive. *Paley.*

The doctrine of constructive treason was terribly exemplified in the cases of Burdett, Stacy, and Walker. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.*

**Constructive contempt, delivery, dilemma, escape, eviction, fraud, imprisonment, malice, mileage, notice, trust, etc.** See the nouns.—**Constructive total loss**, in *marine insurance*, occurs when the thing insured and damaged is not actually wholly lost, but recovery is highly improbable, or recovery and repairs would cost more than the thing would be worth after being repaired. A right to recover against the insurers for a constructive total loss is secured by notice of abandonment given by the owners to the insurers.

**constructively** (kon-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a constructive manner. Specifically—(a) By way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

A neutral should have had notice of a blockade, either actually, by a formal notice from the blockading power, or constructively, by notice to his government.

*Chancellor Kent, Comp., I. § 147.*

Ceremonials may be immoral in themselves, or constructively immoral on account of their known symbolism. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 214.*

(b) For the purpose of building or construction.

The Babylonians and Assyrians never seem to have used stone constructively, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. *J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 188.*

**constructiveness** (kon-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the tendency to construct in general, supposed not to be an independent faculty, but to take its particular direction from other faculties. It is said to be large in painters, sculptors, mechanicians, and architects. See *cut* under *phrenology*.

**constructor** (kon-struk'tor), *n.* [= *F. constructeur* (> *D. konstruktör* = *Dan. konstruktör*) = *Sp. Pg. constructor* = *It. costruttore*, < *ML. construtor*, < *L. construere*, pp. *constructus*, build, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. One who constructs or makes; specifically, a builder.

A constructor of dials. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 103.*

Social courage is exactly the virtue in which the constructors of a government will always think themselves least able to indulge. *J. Morley, Burke, p. 140.*

2†. One who constructs or interprets.

Lest my own relations of those hard events might by some constructors be made doubtful, I have thought it best, etc. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 208.*

**Chief constructor**, in naval administration, the officer charged with the general supervision of construction for the navy. In the United States he is the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy Department.—**Naval constructor**, one of the corps of naval staff-officers charged with the design and building of warships. See *corps, n.* In the United States navy the chief constructor has the rank of rear-admiral and is chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. See *Navy Department*. Other naval constructors have rank from captain to lieutenant. *Assistant naval constructors* have the rank of lieutenant, or lieutenant junior grade.

**constructure** (kon-struk'tūr), *n.* [*< OF. constructura* = *It. costruttura*, < *ML. \*constructura*, < *L. construere*, construct: see *construct*, and *cf. structure*.] 1†. Construction; structure; fabric.

They shall the earth's constructure closely bind. *Blackmore.*

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, whereby, if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials.

**construe** (kon'strō or kon-strō'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construed*, ppr. *construing*. [Early mod. E. often *conster*; < *ME. construen*, *construēn*, *construe*, interpret, < *L. construere*, construe, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. To arrange the words of in their natural order; reduce the words of from a transposed to a natural order,

so as to demonstrate the sense; hence, interpret, and, when applied to a foreign language, translate: as, to *construe* a sentence; to *construe* Greek, Latin, or French.

Children beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to *construe* hir lessouns and thenynges in French. . . . Now [A. D. 1387] . . . in alle the gramere scoles of Engeland, children leveth French, and *construe* eth and lerneth an [in] Engliche. *Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 150.*

He [Virgil] is so very figurative that he requies, I may almost say, a grammar apart to *construe* him.

*Dryden, Pref. to Second Misc.*

Hence—2. To interpret; explain; show or understand the meaning of; render.

If prophetic fire

Have warm'd this old man's bosom, we might *construe* His words to fatal sense. *Ford, Broken Heart, IV. 1.*

His [Stuyvesant's] haughty refusal to submit to the questioning of the commissioners was *construed* into a consciousness of guilt. *Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 290.*

= *Syn. Interpret, Render*, etc. (see *translate*). *Construe*, *Construct*. "To *construe* means to interpret, to show the meaning; to *construct* means to build: we may *construe* a sentence, as in translation, or *construct* it, as in composition." *A. S. Hill, Rhetoric, p. 50.*

**constuprate** (kon'stū-prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constuprated*, ppr. *constuprating*. [*< L. constupratus*, pp. of *constuprare*, < *com-* (intensive) + *stuprare*, ravish, < *stuprum*, defilement.] To violate; debauch; deflower. *Burton.*

**constupration** (kon'stū-prā'shon), *n.* [= *F. constupration* (obs.), < *L.* as if *\*constupratio(n)-*, < *constuprare*, pp. *constupratus*, ravish: see *constuprate*.] The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

**consuist** (kon-sub-sist'), *v. i.* [*< con-* + *sub-sist*.] To subsist together. [Rare.]

Two consuisting wills.

*A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.*

**consubstantial** (kon-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [= *F. consubstantiel* = *Sp. consubstancial* = *Pg. consubstancial* = *It. consustanziale*, < *LL. consubstantialis*, < *L. com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantial*.] Having the same substance or essence; coessential.

Christ Jesus, . . . coeternal and consubstantial with the Father and with the Holle Ghost. *Bradford, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1068.*

"Consubstantial with the Father" is nothing more than "really one with the Father," being adopted to meet the evasion of the Arians. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 138.*

**consubstantialism** (kon-sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* [*< consubstantial + -ism.*] The doctrine of consubstantiation.

**consubstantialist** (kon-sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* [*< consubstantial + -ist.*] One who believes that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost exist in consubstantiality.

**consubstantiality** (kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. consubstantialité* = *Sp. consustancialidad* = *Pg. consubstancialidade* = *It. consustanzialità*, < *LL. consubstantialitas* (< *s*), < *consubstantialis*, consubstantial: see *substantial*.] The quality of being consubstantial; existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature: as, the coeternity and consubstantiality of the Son with the Father.

Can the answer himself unriddle the secrets of the Incarnation, fathom the undivided Trinity, or the consubstantiality of the Eternal Son, with all his readings and examinations? *Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.*

**consubstantially** (kon-sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.

**consubstantiate** (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consubstantiated*, ppr. *consubstantiating*. [*< NL. consubstantiatus*, pp. of *consubstantiare*, < *L. com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantiate*, and *cf. consubstantial*.] 1. *trans.* To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. [Rare.]

They are driven to *consubstantiate* and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to transubstantiate and change their substance into his; and so the one to hold him really, but invisibly, moulded up with the substance of these elements—the other to hide him under the only visible show of bread and wine, the substance whereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same room. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 67 (Ord MS.).*

II. *intrans.* To profess the doctrine of consubstantiation.

The consubstantiating Church and priest

Refuse communion to the Calvinist. *Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 1026.*

**consubstantiate** (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *a.* [*< NL. consubstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *consubstantial*. *Feltham.*

**consubstantiation** (kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. consubstantiation* = *Sp. consustanciación* = *Pg. consubstanciación* = *It. consustansi-*

*asione*, < NL. *consubstantiatio* (n-), < *consubstanti-* are: see *consubstantiate*, v.] The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ coexist in and with the elements of the eucharist, although the latter retain their nature as bread and wine: opposed to the Roman Catholic doctrine of *transubstantiation*. The term *consubstantiation* was employed in the doctrinal controversies of the Reformation by non-Lutheran writers, to designate the Lutheran view of the Saviour's presence in the Holy Supper. The Lutheran Church, however, has never used or accepted this term to express her view, but has always and repeatedly rejected it, and the meaning it conveys, in her official declarations.

They [the Lutherans] believe that the real body and blood of our Lord is united in a mysterious manner, through the consecration, with the bread and wine, and are received with and under them in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is called *consubstantiation*. Hooker.

They, therefore, err, who say that we believe in imputation, or that Christ is in the bread and wine. Nor are those correct who charge us with believing subpanation, that Christ is under the form of bread and wine. And equally groundless is the charge of *consubstantiation*, or the belief that the body and blood of Christ are changed into one substance with the bread and wine. . . . But the Lutheran Church maintains that the Saviour fulfils his promise, and is actually present, especially present in the Holy Supper in a manner not comprehensible to us and not defined in the Scriptures. Mosheim (trans.).

**consuetude** (kon'swē-tūd), n. [*ME. consuetude*, < OF. *consuetude*, *consuetude* = OSp. *consuetud* = It. *consuetudine*, < L. *consuetudo* (-tudin-), custom: see *custom*.] 1. Custom; usage.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called *consuetudo* or custom.

A series of consistent judgments [in Roman law] of this sort built up was in the strictest sense a law based on *consuetudo*. Encyc. Brit., XX. 698.

2. That to which one is accustomed; habitual association; companionship.

Let us suck the sweetness of those affections and *consuetudes* that grow near us. These old shoes are easy to the feet. Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 218.

**consuetudinal** (kon-swē-tū'di-nal), a. [*OF. consuetudinal*, < ML. *\*consuetudinalis* (in adv. *consuetudinaliter*, according to custom), < L. *consuetudo* (-tudin-), custom: see *consuetudo*, custom.] Customary.

**consuetudinary** (kon-swē-tū'di-nā-ri), a. and n. [= *OF. consuetudinaire*, F. *consuetudinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *consuetudinario*, < LL. *consuetudinarius*, < L. *consuetudo* (-tudin-), custom: see *consuetudo*, custom.] 1. a. Customary. — *Consuetudinary or customary law* (in contradistinction to *written or statutory law*), that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland.

These provinces [Navarre and the Basque], until quite recently, rigidly insisted upon compliance with their *consuetudinary law*. Encyc. Brit., IX. 810.

II. n.; pl. *consuetudinaries* (-riz). [*ML. consuetudinarius* (sc. L. *liber*, a book), a ritual of devotions: see I.] A book containing the ritual and ceremonial regulations of a monastic house or order; an ordinal or directory for religious houses, or for cathedrals and collegiate churches observing monastic discipline. [Rare.]

A *consuetudinary* of the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury. Baker, MS. Catalogue by Masters, Cambridge, p. 61. Without noticing the title of St. Osmund's book, our chronicler describes its object to be that of regulating the ecclesiastical service; and he ranks it among those writings which, by the usage of the period, were known under one indiscriminating appellation, *Consuetudinary*. Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 11.

**consul** (kon'sul), n. [*ME. consul* = *OF. consul* = *Pr. consol*, *consol* = Sp. Pg. *consul* = It. *console*, *consolo* = D. *konsul* = G. *consul* = Dan. Sw. *konsul*, < L. *consul*, OL. *consol*, *cosol*, a consul; prob. < *consulere*, deliberate, consult: see *consult*, *counsel*.] 1. One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome they were both elected from patrician or noble families, but about 367 B. C. the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from among themselves, and sometimes both were plebeians. The office of consul was retained under the empire, but was confined chiefly to judicial functions, the presidency of the senate, and the charge of public games, and was ultimately stripped of all power, though retaining the highest distinction of a subject; it was often assumed by the emperors, and finally disappeared in the sixth century A. D.

2. In French hist., the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799. Napoleon Bonaparte had the title of first consul, and his colleagues were Cambacérès and Lebrun. The first consul was the chief executive; he promulgated laws, named members of council of state, ministers, and ambassadors, etc., the second and third consuls having only a deliberative voice. By popular vote Napoleon was chosen consul for life August 2d, 1802, and by a vote of the senate, May

18th, 1804, consular government was abolished, and he was proclaimed emperor.

3. In international law, an agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign city or town, to protect the interests of its citizens and commerce there, and to collect and forward information on industrial and economic matters. He does not usually represent his government as a diplomatic agent in any sense.

The commercial agents of a government, residing in foreign parts and charged with the duty of promoting the commercial interests of the state, and especially of its individual citizens or subjects, are called *consuls*.

Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 96.

4t. A councillor of Venice.

Many of the *consuls* . . . Are at the duke's already. Shak., Othello, I. 2.

**consulage** (kon'sul-āj), n. [*OF. consulage*, *consulage*; as *consul* + *-age*.] A consulate.

At Council we debated the business of the *Consulage* of Leghorne. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 8, 1672.

**consular** (kon'sul-lār), a. and n. [*ME. consular*, n., a consul] = F. *consulaire* = Sp. Pg. *consular* = It. *consolare*, *consulare*, < L. *consularis*, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul*.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to the consuls in ancient Rome, or in recent times in France, or to their office; pertaining to or characterized by the office of consul: as, the *consular power*; a *consular government*. See *consul*. — 2. In international law, pertaining to or having the functions of a consul (see *consul*, 3): as, the *consular service*. — *Consular agent*, an officer of a grade subordinate to that of consul, stationed at foreign ports of small commercial importance, and charged with duties similar to those of a consul, or vice-consul. — *Consular fees*, the privileged fees or perquisites charged by a consul for his official certificates.

II. n. 1. In ancient Rome: (a) An ex-consul, and also, under the empire, one who had held the insignia of a consul without the office.

Julius Cesar first being *consular* & left none the first emperor of Rome. Joye, Exposition of Daniel.

(b) The governor of an imperial province. — 2t. A consul.

The pride of the *consulars*. Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 6.

**consulate** (kon'sul-lāt), n. [= F. *consulat* = Sp. Pg. *consulado* = It. *consolato* = D. *konsulaat* = G. *consulat* = Dan. Sw. *konsulat*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul* and *-ate*.] 1. The office of a consul, in either the political or the legal sense of that word.

After the Alexandrian expedition the Venetians, whose commerce was suffering, prevailed on Peter to treat for a peace with Egypt, which was to establish Cypriot *consulates* and reduce the customs in the ports of the Levant. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 195.

2. In international law: (a) The office or jurisdiction of a consul.

By this [the law of 1855] the President was ordered to make new appointments to all the *consulates*, which were thereby declared vacant. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 45.

(b) The premises officially occupied by a consul. — 3. Government by a consul or consuls; specifically, the government which existed in France from the overthrow of the Directory, November 9th, 1799, to the establishment of the empire, May 18th, 1804. See *consul*, 2.

4. The period during which the consular office is held.

**consulate-general** (kon'sul-lāt-jen'e-ral), n. The office or jurisdiction of a consul-general.

The Italian Government has from time immemorial refused to recognize a consul as a diplomatic officer, and even, until Mr. Marsh induced them to relax the rule, to allow the *consulate-general* of any foreign country to be established in the same place as its legation. The Nation, Dec. 6, 1883.

**consul-general** (kon'sul-jen'e-ral), n. A diplomatic officer having the supervision of all the consulates of his government in a foreign country; a chief consul. Abbreviated C. G.

The salaries of the *consul-general* vary from \$4,000, as at Antwerp, to \$10,000, as at Cairo and Calcutta. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 94.

**consulship** (kon'sul-ship), n. [*OF. consul* + *-ship*.] The office or the term of office of a consul, in either the political or the diplomatic sense of the word: as, the *consulship* of Cicero. See *consul*.

**consult** (kon'sult'), v. [*OF. consuler* = Sp. Pg. *consular* = It. *consultare*, < L. *consultare*, deliberate, consult, freq. of *consulere*, pp. *consultus*, deliberate, consider, reflect upon, consult, ask advice, < *com-*, together, + *-sulere*, of uncertain origin: see *consul* and *counsel*.] I.

*trans.* 1. To ask advice of; seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment; have recourse to for information or instruction: as, to *consult* a friend, a physician, or a book.

They were content to *consult* libraries. Wheelwell.

He gives an account of this episode in his career, which is well worth *consulting*. A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxxv.

2. To have especial reference or respect to, in judging or acting; consider; regard.

We are . . . to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. Sir R. L'Estrange.

The senate owns its gratitude to Cato, Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety. Addison, Cato, II. 3.

Ere fancy you *consult*, *consult* your purse. Franklin, Way to Wealth.

3t. To plan, devise, or contrive. Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. Hab. II. 10.

II. *intrans.* 1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, for the purpose of regulating one's own action or judgment: followed by *with*.

Rehoboam *consulted* with the old men. 1 KI. xii. 6. He who prays, must *consult* first with his heart. Milton, Elkonoklastes, xvi.

2. To take counsel together; confer; deliberate in common.

Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

**consult** (kon'sult' or kon'sult), n. [= F. *consulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *consulta*, < ML. *consultus*, a council, *consulta*, deliberation, L. *consultum*, a consultation, a decree, resolution, masc., fem., and neut., respectively, of L. *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult*, v.] 1. A meeting for consultation or deliberation; a council.

But in the latter part of his [Charles II.'s] life . . . his secret thoughts were communicated but to few; and those selected of that sort who were . . . able to advise him in a serious *consult*. Dryden, Ded. of King Arthur.

Immediately the two main bodies withdrew, under their several ensigns, to the farther parts of the library, and there entered into cabals and *consults* upon the present emergency. Swift, Battle of Books.

2. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination.

All their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke. Dryden, Fables.

**consultable** (kon'sul'tā-bl), a. [= F. *consultable*, etc.; as *consult*, v., + *-able*.] Able or ready to be consulted.

**consultant** (kon'sul'tant), n. [*OF. consultant*, orig. pp. of *consulter*, consult: see *consult*, v.] A physician who is called in by the attending physician to give counsel in a case.

**consultary** (kon'sul'tā-ri), a. [*OF. consult* + *-ary*.] Relating to consultation. — *Consultary response*, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

**consultation** (kon'sul-tā'shon), n. [= F. *consultation* = Sp. *consultación* = Pg. *consultação* = It. *consultazione*, < L. *consultatio* (n-), a consultation, < *consultare*, pp. *consultatus*, consult: see *consult*, v.] 1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision; especially, a deliberation in which one party acts as adviser to the other.

He [Henry I.] first instituted the Form of the High Court of Parliament; for before his Time only certain of the Nobility and Prelates of the Realm were called to *consultation* about the most important Affairs of State. Baker, Chronicles, p. 40.

Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark Ended. Milton, P. L., II. 486.

2. A meeting of persons to consult together; specifically, a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to confer about a specific case.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. Wiseman, Surgery.

**Writ of consultation**, in Eng. law, a writ whereby a cause, removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is sent back to the former court: so called because the judges, on *consultation* or deliberation, and comparison of the libel with the suggestion of the party at whose instance the removal is made, find that the suggestion is false, and that the cause has been wrongfully removed.

**consultative** (kon'sul'tā-tiv), a. [= F. *consultatif*, < L. as if *\*consultativus*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, v., and cf. *consultive*.] Pertaining to consultation; having the function of consulting; advisory.

He laid down the nature and power of the synod, as only *consultative*, decisive, and declarative, not coercive. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 331.

Evidence coming from many peoples in all times shows that the *consultative* body is, at the outset, nothing more than a council of war. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

**consultatory** (kon'sul'tā-tō-ri), a. [*L. as if \*consultatorius*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, v., and *-atory*.] Advisory.

**consulter** (kən-sul'tēr), *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information: as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits.

**consulting** (kən-sul'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consult*, *v.*; in comp. the verbal *n.* of *consult*, *v.*, used attributively.] Acting in consultation or as an adviser; making a business of giving professional advice: as, a *consulting* barrister; a *consulting* physician; a *consulting* accountant.

**consultive** (kən-sul'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consultivo*; as *consult* + *-ive*. Cf. *consultative*.] Pertaining to consultation; determined by consultation or reflection; maturely considered.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, *consultive*, knowing act.  
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

**consultively** (kən-sul'tiv-lī), *adv.* In a consultive manner; deliberately.

**consumable** (kən-sū'mā-bl), *a.* [= F. *consumable*, etc.; as *consume* + *-able*.] Capable of being consumed, dissipated, or destroyed; destructible.

Asbestos doth truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not consumable by fire.  
*Bp. Wilkins*, Math. Magic.

**consumah, consumar** (kən'sum-ā, -ār), *n.* [Also written *consummah, consummar*, and *consummar*; repr. Hind. *khānsāmān*, a house-steward or butler, perhaps < *khwān*, a tray, + *sāmān*, effects.] In the East Indies, a servant having charge of the supplies; especially, a house-steward or butler.

The *consummah* may be classed with the house-steward and butler, both of which offices appear to unite in this servant.  
*T. Williamson*, East India Vade Mecum.

**consume** (kən-sūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consumed*, ppr. *consuming*. [ME. *consumen* = D. *konsumeren* = G. *consumiren* = Dan. *konsumere* = Sw. *consumera*, < OF. *consumer*, F. *consumer* = Sp. Pg. *consumir* = It. *consumare*, < L. *consumere*, eat, consume, use up, destroy, lit. take together or wholly, < *com-*, together, + *sumere*, take, contr. of \**subimere*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *empton*. Cf. *assume*, *desume*, *presume*, *resume*.] I. trans. 1. To destroy by separating into parts which cannot be reunited, as by decomposition, burning, or eating; devour; use up; wear out; hence, destroy the substance of; annihilate.

A vulture or eagle stood by him, which in the day-time gnawed and consumed his liver.

*Bacon*, Physical Fables, II.

Where two raging fires meet together,  
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., II. 1.

Fear and grief  
Convulse us and consume us day by day.

*Shelley*, Adonais, xxxix.

Specifically — 2. To destroy by use; dissipate or wear out (a thing) by applying it to its natural or intended use: as, only a small part of the produce of the West is *consumed* there; in an unfavorable sense, waste; squander: as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts.  
*Jas.* iv. 3.

Italy with Silkes and Velvet consumes our chiefe Commodities.  
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 128.

It would require greater summes of money to furnish such a voyage, and to fitt them with necessaries, then their consumed estate would amounte too.

*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.

There are numerous products which may be said not to admit of being consumed otherwise than nonproductively.  
*J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

3. To cause to waste away; make thin.

He became miserably worn and consumed with age.

*Bacon*, Moral Fables, II.

He was consumed to an anatomy, . . . having nothing left but skin to cover his bones.

*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 352).

4. To bring to utter ruin; exterminate.

Let me alone, . . . that I may consume them.

*Ex.* xxxii. 10.

I'll be myself again, and meet their furies,  
Meet, and consume their mischiefs.

*Fletcher* (and another), False One, iv. 2.

5. To make use of; employ the whole of; fill out; spend: with reference to time.

Thus in soft anguish he consumes the day.

*Thomson*, Spring, I. 1083.

The day was not long enough, but the night, too, must be consumed in keen recollections.

*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

=Syn. Devour, etc. (see eat); swallow up, use up, engulf, absorb, lavish, dissipate, exhaust.

II. intrans. 1. To waste (away); become wasted or attenuated.

Their flesh, . . . their eyes, . . . their tongue shall consume away.

*Zechar.* xiv. 12.

I consume  
In languishing affections for that trespass.  
*Ford*, Broken Heart, III. 2.

2. To be destroyed as by use, burning, etc.: as, the fire was lighted, and the wood *consumed* away.

What heard they daly? . . . that victells consumed apace, but he must & would keepe sufficient for them selves & their returne.

*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 79.

**consumedly** (kən-sū'med-lī), *adv.* [Said to be a corruption of *consummately*.] Greatly; hugely; mightily. [Slang.]

I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd *consumedly*.  
*Parquhar*, Beaux Stratagem, III. 1.

**consumeless** (kən-sū'm'les), *a.* [ < *consume* + *-less*.] Unconsumable. [Rare.]

How the purple waves  
Scald their consumeless bodies!

*Quarles*, Emblems, III. 14.

**consumer** (kən-sū'mér), *n.* 1. One who consumes, destroys, wastes, or spends; that which consumes.

Time, the consumer of things, causing much time and paines to bee spent in curious search, that wee might produce some light out of darkness.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 337.

The consumers of the energy stored in the fly-wheel of an engine are the machines in the mill.

*R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

2. Specifically, in *polit. econ.*, one who destroys the exchangeable value of a commodity by using it: the opposite of *producer*.

No labour tends to the permanent enrichment of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers.  
*J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. III. § 5.

**consumingly** (kən-sū'ming-lī), *adv.* In a consuming manner.

**consummah, consummar, n.** See *consumah*.

**consummate** (kən-sūm'at or kən'sūm-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consummated*, ppr. *consummating*. [ < L. *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare* (> It. *consummare* = Pr. Sp. *consumar* = Pg. *consummar* = F. *consummer*), sum up, make up, finish, complete, < *com-*, together, + *summa*, a sum: see *sum²*, *summation*.] 1. To finish by completing what was intended; perfect; bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; carry or bring to completion; complete; achieve.

During the twenty years which followed the death of Cowper, the revolution in English poetry was fully consummated.

*Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Samuel Adams . . . had done more than any one man to consummate the ideas of the New England leaders, and to advance the progress of Revolution.

*Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, iv.

Specifically — 2. To complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse.

**consummate** (kən-sūm'āt), *a.* [= Sp. *consumado* = Pg. *consumado* = It. *consummato*, < L. *consummatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree: as, *consummate* felicity; *consummate* hypocrisy.

The bright *consummate* flower.  
*Milton*, P. L., v. 481.

A Person of an absolute and consummate Virtue should never be introduced in Tragedy.

*Addison*, Spectator, No. 278.

An accomplished hypocrite . . . who had acted with consummate skill the character of a good citizen and a good friend.

*Macaulay*, History.

By one fatal error of tactics he [Fox] completely wrecked his cause, while the young minister who was opposed to him conducted the conflict with consummate judgment as well as indomitable courage.

*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

**consummately** (kən-sūm'āt-lī), *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

**consummation** (kən-su-mā'shən), *n.* [= F. *consummation* = Sp. *consumación* = Pg. *consumação* = It. *consumazione*, < L. *consummatio* (n-), < *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, finish: see *consummate*, *v.*] Accomplishment; completion; end; the fulfilment or conclusion of anything: as, the *consummation* of one's wishes, or of an enterprise.

By a sleep, to say we end  
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks  
That flesh is heir to — 'tis a consummation  
Devoutly to be wish'd.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 1.

The just and regular process . . . from its original to its consummation.

*Addison*, Spectator.

**Consummation of marriage**, in *law*, its completion by sexual intercourse. — **Consummation of the mass**, in the Gallican liturgies, the last post-communion prayer.

**consummative** (kən-sūm'a-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *consumativo*, < L. as if \**consummaticus*, < *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare*, finish: see *consummate*, *v.*] Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final.

The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy.  
*Sir W. Hamilton*.

**consummator** (kən'sūm-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consummateur* = Sp. *consumador* = Pg. *consummador* = It. *consummatore*, < L. *consummator*, < L. *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, complete: see *consummate*, *v.*] One who consummates, completes, or brings to perfection.

**consummatory** (kən-sūm'a-tō-ri), *a.* [ < *consummate* + *-ory*.] Tending or intended to consummate or make perfect. *Donne*. [Rare.]

**consumpt**, *a.* [ME., < L. *consumptus*, consumed, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumed.

It is nat geven to knowe hem that ben dede and consumpt.  
*Chaucer*, Boethius.

Slayn thanne the aduersaries with a great venlaunce, and vnto the deeth almost consumpt.

*Wyclif*, Josh. x. 20 (Oxf.).

**consumpt** (kən-sūmpt'), *n.* [ < ML. as if \**consumptus*, consumption (cf. L. *sumptus*, expense), < L. *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumption: as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the *consumpt*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**consumption** (kən-sūmpt'shən), *n.* [= F. *consommption* = Pr. *consumpcio* = Sp. *consumción* = Pg. *consumpção* = It. *consumzione*, < L. *consumptio* (n-), a consuming, wasting, < *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*, consume: see *consume*.] 1. The act of consuming; destruction as by decomposition, burning, eating, etc.; hence, destruction of substance; annihilation. Specifically — 2. Dissipation or destruction by use; in *polit. econ.*, the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of anything having an exchangeable value.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench . . . his *consumption*.  
*Burke*, A Regicide Peace, III.

The distinction of Productive and Unproductive is applicable to Consumption as well as to Labour. All the members of the community are not labourers, but all are consumers, and consume either unproductively or productively.  
*J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. III. § 5.

The first proposition of the theory of consumption is, that the satisfaction of every lower want in the scale creates a desire of a higher character.  
*Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 46.

3. The state of being wasted or diminished.

The mountains themselves [Etna and Vesuvius] have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*.

*Woodward*.

4. In *med.*: (a) A wasting away of the flesh; a gradual attenuation of the body; progressive emaciation: a word of comprehensive signification. (b) More specifically, a disease of the lungs accompanied by fever and emaciation, often but not invariably fatal: called technically *phthisis*, or *phthisis pulmonaris*. See *phthisis* and *tuberculosis*.

Such are Kings-eulls, Dropsie, Gout, and Stone,

Blood-boyling Lepry, and Consumption.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Furies.

**consumptional** (kən-sūmpt'shən-əl), *a.* [ < *consumption* + *-al*.] Consumptive. Fuller.

**consumptionary** (kən-sūmpt'shən-ā-ri), *a.* [ < *consumption* + *-ary*.] Consumptive.

His wife being *consumptionary*, and so likely to die without child.

*Bp. Gauden*, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 206.

**consumptioner** (kən-sūmpt'shən-ēr), *n.* [ < *consumption* + *-er*.] 1. One who consumes; a consumer. *Davenant*. [Rare.] — 2. A retailer.

These duties, which were in addition to the ordinary customs duties, were to be paid by the *consumptioner*, as the retailer was termed.

*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 35.

**consumptive** (kən-sūmpt'iv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consomptif* = Sp. It. *consuntivo* = Pg. *consumptivo*, < L. as if \**consumptivus*, < *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*: see *consume*.] I. a. 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating.

*Consumptive* of time.

*Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, Pref.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison*, State of the War.

2. In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of consumption, or phthisis pulmonaris. — 3. Affected with a consuming disease; specifically, having or predisposed to consumption: as, a *consumptive* person; a *consumptive* constitution.

The lean *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed,

Is called a pretty, tight, and slender maid.

*Dryden*.

While that [the Body] droops and sinks under the burden, the Soul may be as vigorous and active in such a *consumptive* state of the Body as ever it was before.

*Stillington*, Sermons, I. xii.

4. Relating to or designed for consumption or destruction; specifically, in recent use, pertaining to or designed for consumption by use: as, a *consumptive* demand for hops.



They that make *consumptive* oblations to the creatures; as the Collyridians, who offered cakes, and those that burnt incense or candles to the Virgin Mary.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 577.

**II. n.** One who suffers from consumption, or phthisis.—*Consumptive's-weed*, the bear's-weed of California, *Eriodictyon Californicum*, an evergreen resinous shrub, of the family *Hydrophyllaceae*.

**consumptively** (kən-sump'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a consumptive manner; in a way characteristic of or tending to consumption.

**consumptiveness** (kən-sump'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being consumptive, or a tendency to consumption.

**consute** (kən-sūt'), *a.* [*L. consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together, stitch, < *com-*, together, + *suer* = *E. sew*.] In *entom.*, having one or more regular series of slight and somewhat distant elevations differing in color from the rest of the surface, so as to resemble lines of stitching, as the elytra of certain beetles.

**consutiles**, *a.* [*L. consutiles*, sewed together, < *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] Stitched together. *Bailey*.

**contabescence** (kən-tā-bes'ens), *n.* [= *F. contabescere*; as *contabescere* + *-ce*: see *-ence*.] 1. In *med.*, a wasting disease; atrophy, marasmus, or consumption.—2. In *bot.*, an abnormal condition of flowers, in which the anthers become defective and the pollen becomes inert or wanting.

**contabescence** (kən-tā-bes'ent), *a.* [= *F. contabescere*, < *L. contabescere* (-*t*), ppr. of *contabescere*, waste away gradually, < *com-* (intensive) + *tabesce*, waste away, < *tabes*, a wasting: see *tabes*.] 1. Wasting away.—2. In *bot.*, characterized by contabescence.

In several plants, . . . many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in the state designated by Gartner as *contabescens*. *Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 193.

**contabulate**, *v. t.* [*L. contabulatus*, pp. of *contabulare*, cover with boards, < *com-*, together, + *tabula*, a board, table: see *table*, *tabulate*.] To plank or floor with boards. *Bailey*. Also *contabulate*.

**contabulation**, *n.* [*L. contabulatio* (-*n*), < *contabulare*, pp. of *contabulare*, cover with boards: see *contabulate*.] The act of laying with boards, or of flooring; the floor laid. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**contact**, *n.* See *contact*.

**contactant**, *n.* See *contactant*.

**contact** (kən'takt), *n.* [= *F. contact* = *Sp. Pg. \*contacto* = *It. contatto*, < *L. contactus*, a touching, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch closely, < *com-*, together, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, *tact*, and cf. *contagion*, *contiguous*, *contingent*.] 1.

A touching; touch; the coincidence of one or more points on the surface of each of two bodies without interpenetration of the bodies; apposition of separate bodies or points without sensible intervening space.

When several metals at the same temperature are soldered to each other so as to form a continuous chain, the difference of potentials of the extreme metals is the same as if these two metals are in direct contact.

*Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert*, I. 177.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, coincidence, as of two curves, in two or more consecutive points; the having a point and the tangent plane at that point in common.—3. The act of making one body abut against another; the bringing together so as to touch.—**Angle of contact**, in *math.*, the angle of contingence or curvature; the angle between a curve and its tangent.—**Chords of contact**. See *chord*.—**Contact action**, the action by which a substance causes chemical changes in other substances which are brought into contact with it, apparently without itself taking part in the changes, or at least without being permanently altered by them. Thus, platinum black will cause a combination between oxygen and hydrogen gases when they are brought together with it, but is not itself altered. See *catalysis*, 2, and *catalytic*.—**Contact deposit**, a metalliferous deposit, or aggregation of ore, usually accompanied by more or less veinstone, and occupying a position between or at the junction of two rocks of different lithological character. Of late the term has been more and more closely restricted to those ore-bodies which are produced by contact metamorphism, that is, by the action of an intrusion of igneous rock upon the walls while cooling and consolidating.—**Contact goniometer**, a hand-goniometer, which see, under *goniometer*.—**Contact of surfaces**, contact of plane sections of the surfaces; the existence of a double point in the curve of mutual intersection of the surfaces. But if either surface has a double point at the double point of the curve of intersection, it is further requisite that the surface not having the double point shall be capable of being so moved that the intersection should begin to move away from the double point by a motion along that surface. If both surfaces have double points at the double point of the intersection, contact consists in having the same tangent plane and the same point of tangency.—**Contact of the *n*th order**, in *math.*, coincidence of *n* + 1 consecutive points.

—**Contact of two curves**, in *math.*, coincidence of two or more of their consecutive points.—**Contact resistance**, in *elect.*, the resistance due to the want of perfect union between two connecting surfaces in the circuit.—**Contact series of the metals**. Same as *electromotive series* (which see, under *electromotive*).—**Contact theory of electricity**. See *electricity*.—**Multiple contact**, contact at many points.—**Stationary contact** of two surfaces, the existence of a stationary point on their curve of intersection.

**contact** (kən'takt), *v. i.* [*contact*, *n.*] To be together or in contact; touch; abut. [*Rare*.]

To prevent contact with two or more [electrical] plates at the same time, their contacting portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line. *Greer, Dict. of Elect.*, p. 21.

After the drift has passed once through the hole, it should be turned a quarter revolution, and again driven through, and then twice more, so that each side of the drift will have contacted with each side of the hole.

*J. Rose, Pract. Machinist*, p. 323.

**contact-breaker** (kən'takt-brā'kēr), *n.* In *elect.*, a contrivance for breaking and making an electrical circuit rapidly and automatically, like that used with the induction-coil; an interrupter.

**contactant** (kən-tak'shən), *n.* [*L.* as if *\*contactio* (-*n*), < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch: see *contact*, *n.*] The act of touching.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal contact, there is no high improbability. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**contact-level** (kən'takt-lev'el), *n.* An instrument used for determining minute differences in length, and consisting of a very delicate spirit-level, accurately ground to a curve of given radius and pivoted transversely at the middle. See *contact-lever*.

**contact-lever** (kən'takt-lev'er), *n.* A lever which is moved by the abutment of two measuring-bars, and in moving turns a graduated spirit-level, called a *contact-level*, by which the amount of motion can be measured.—**Contact-lever goniometer**. See *goniometer*.

**contactual** (kən-tak'tū-əl), *a.* [*L. contactus* (*contactu*), contact, + *-al*. Cf. *tactual*.] Pertaining to contact; implying contact.

Contact may be said to be immediate, *contactual*, or remote. *Pop. Encey.*

**contadina** (kən-tā-dē'nā), *n.*; pl. *contadine* (-ne), *contadinas* (-nāz). [*It.*, fem. of *contadino*, q. v.] 1. In Italy, a peasant woman; a female rustic.

Happiness to dance with the contadinas at a village feast.

*Hawthorne, Marble Faun*, ix.

2. A rustic dance.

**contadino** (kən-tā-dē'nō), *n.*; pl. *contadini* (-nē). [*It.*, < *contado*, country, county, shire, = *E. county*, q. v.] In Italy, a countryman or peasant; a rustic.

The produce of the orchard is divided equally between contadino and landlord. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 452, note.

**contagia**, *n.* Plural of *contagium*.

**contagion** (kən-tā'jən), *n.* [= *F. contagion* = *Sp. contagión* = *Pg. contagião* = *It. contagione*, < *L. contagio* (-*n*), also *contagium* (see *contagium*), a touching, contact, particularly contact with something unclean or infectious, contamination, < *contingere* (*contag*), touch: see *contact*, *contingent*.] 1. Infectious contact or communication; specifically and commonly, the communication of a disease from one person or brute to another. A distinction between *contagion* and *infection* is sometimes adopted, the former being limited to the transmission of disease by actual contact of the diseased part with a healthy absorbent or abraded surface, and the latter to transmission in any way, either by contact or indirectly through the medium of contaminated food or water, of air holding micro-organisms in suspension, of insects carrying the germs of the disease, etc. In common use no precise discrimination of the two words is attempted. See *epidemic* and *endemic*.

The miserable prey of the contagion of disease, and the worse contagion of vice and sin.

*Sumner, Prison Discipline*.

Hence—2. The communication of a state of feeling, particularly of moral feeling, or of ideas, from one person to another; especially, the communication of moral evil; propagation of mischief; infection: as, the contagion of enthusiasm; the contagion of vice or of evil example.

This Babylonian Idoll—whose contagion infected the East with a Catholic Idolatry.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 66.

The scandal and contagion of example. *Bp. Gauden*.

3. Contagium.—4. Pestilential influence; malarial or poisonous exhalations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed, To dare the vile contagion of the night?

*Shak., J. C.*, ii. 1.

From the Contagion of Mortality,  
No Clime is pure, no Air is free.

*Congreve, Imit. of Horace*, II. xiv. 2.

**contagioned** (kən-tā'jond), *a.* [*contagion* + *-ed*.] Affected by contagion.

**contagionist** (kən-tā'jən-ist), *n.* [= *F. contagioniste*; as *contagion* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as cholera, typhus, etc.

**contagious** (kən-tā'jus), *a.* [= *F. contagieux* = *Sp. Pg. It. contagioso*, < *L. contagiosus*, contagious, < *L. contagio* (-*n*), contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Communicable by contagion; that may be imparted by contact or by emanations; catching: as, a contagious disease. [In this sense sometimes distinguished from *infectious*. See *contagion*, 1.]

In the two and twentieth Year of his [Edward III.'s] Reign a contagious Pestilence arose in the East and South Parts of the World, and spread it self all over Christendom. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 131.

The disease [empusa] is contagious, because a healthy fly coming in contact with a diseased one, from which the spore-bearing filaments protrude, is pretty sure to carry off a spore or two. It is "infectious" because the spores become scattered about all sorts of matter in the neighbourhood of the slain flies. *Huxley, Lay Sermons*, p. 372.

2. Containing or generating contagion; poisonous; pestilential: as, contagious air; contagious clothing.

Breathe foul, contagious darkness in the air.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Propagated by influence or incitement; exciting like feeling or action; spreading or liable to spread from one to another: as, contagious example; a contagious speculation.

The rout

Of Medes and Cassians carry to the camp  
Contagious terror. *Glover, Leonidas*.

Too contagious grows the mirth, the warmth

Escaping from so many hearts at once.

*Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 66.

4. Arising from or due to contagion, in either sense; brought about by propagation or incitement: as, a contagious epidemic. [*Rare*.]

In the morn and liquid dew of youth

Contagious blastments are most imminent.

*Shak., Hamlet*, I. 3.

**contagiously** (kən-tā'jus-ly), *adv.* By contagion.

**contagiousness** (kən-tā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being contagious.

**contagium** (kən-tā'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *contagia* (-gā). [= *F. contagio* = *Sp. Pg. It. contagio*, < *L. contagium*, a collateral form of *contagio* (-*n*), contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Same as *contagion*.—2. The morbid matter conveyed from the sick to the well in the spread of communicable diseases.

Now contagia are living things, which demand certain elements of life just as inexorably as trees, or wheat, or barley. *Tyndall, Int. to Life of Pasteur*, p. 35.

But even the most cleanly people would contract cholera, syphilis, or small-pox, if the contagium were in their midst. *The Sanitarian*, XV. 293.

**contain** (kən-tān'), *v.* [*ME. containen*, *contenen*, *contenen*, *conteynen*, *cunteynen*, < *OF. contenir*, *cunténir*, *F. contenir* = *Fr. contener*, *contenir* = *Sp. contener* = *Pg. conter* = *It. contenere*, < *L. continere*, hold or keep together, comprise, contain, < *com-*, together, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable*, *tenet*, *tenure*, etc., and cf. *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*. Hence (from *L. continere*) *continent*, *continence*, *countenance*, *content*, *content*, *continue*, *continuous*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold within fixed limits; comprehend; comprise; include; hold.

Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee. *1 Kl. viii. 27.*

For there be many things which of their own nature contain no pleasantness; yea, the most part of them much grief and sorrow.

*Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ff. 7.

What thy stores contain, bring forth.

*Milton, P. L.*, v. 314.

I saw an exceeding huge Basilisk, which was so great that it would easily containe the body of a very corpulent man. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 125.

2. To be capable of holding; have, as a vessel, an internal volume equal to: as, this vessel contains two gallons.—3. To comprise, as a writing; have as contents.

Here's another [sonnet]

Writ in my cousin's hand, stolen from her pocket,

Containing her affection unto Benedick.

*Shak., Much Ado*, v. 4.

4†. To hold in opinion; regard (with).

Who, for the vain assumings

Of some, quite worthless of her sovereign wreaths,

Contain her worthiest propheta in contempt.

*B. Jonson, Poetaster*, v. 1.

54. Reflexively, to conduct or deport (one's self); hence, to act; do.

And Merlyn toke the kyng in counseile, and seide that he sholde *contene hym-self* myrrily.

Merlyn (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

64. To put restraint on; restrain; retain; withhold.

That oath would sure *contayne* them gentlye, or the breache of it bring them to shorter vengeance.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Others, when the bagpipe sings i' the nose,  
Cannot *contain* their urine. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

To *contain* the spirit of anger is the worthiest discipline we can put ourselves to.

Steele, Spectator, No. 498.

I can no longer *contain* the expressions of my gratitude.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, III.

7. Reflexively, to keep within bounds; hold in; moderate.

Fear not, my lord; we can *contain ourselves*.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., I.

Indeed I am angry.

But I'll *contain myself*. Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

We . . . resolve, by God's help, to *contain ourselves* from seeking to vindicate our wrongs.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 201.

8. In *math.*, to be divisible by, without a remainder. One integer is said to *contain* a second with respect to a third when it is the sum of two parts divisible respectively by the second and third. — *Syn.* 1 and 2. To embrace, inclose.

II. *intrans.* 1. To restrain or control desire, action, or emotion.

If they cannot *contain*, let them marry. 1 Cor. vii. 9.

He could *contain* no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories, and professed open war.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 168.

Yea, I was now taken with the love and mercy of God, that I remember I could not tell how to *contain* till I got home.

Bunyan, In Southerly's Life, p. 23.

24. To exist; be held or included; be or remain.

The general court being assembled in the 2 of the 9th month, and finding, upon consultation, that two so opposite parties could not *contain* in the same body without apparent hazard of ruin to the whole, agreed to send away some of the principal.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 292.

34. To conduct one's self; appear in action; behave.

That quen & hire dougter & Mellors the schene

Wayteden out at a windowe wilfulli in-fere,

How that komell knigt kuntyned on his stede.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 8301.

**containable** (kən-tā'nā-bl), *a.* [*< contain + -able.*] That may be contained or comprised.

**containant** (kən-tā'nant), *n.* [*< contain + -ant.*] Cf. *F. containant*, ppr. of *contenir*, contain, and see *continen*.] One who or that which contains; a container.

**container** (kən-tā'nér), *n.* One who or that which contains.

**containment** (kən-tā'nment), *n.* [*< contain + -ment.*] 1. The act of containing; restraint; holding. — 2. Contents; possessions. [Rare.]

The *containment* of a rich man's estate.

Fuller, Church Hist., IX. iv. 9.

**contakt, contake**, *n.* See *conteck*.

**contakion** (kən-tā'ki-on), *n.*; pl. *contakia* (-#). [MGr. *kovrákion*, of uncertain origin; traditionally identified with *kovrákion*, a scroll, because, according to the legend, the Theotokos appeared to Romanus and gave him a scroll (*kovrákion*) to eat, after which he had power to compose these hymns. Otherwise referred to MGr. *kovrákion*, dim. of *kovrás*, a shaft, < Gr. *kovrás*, a pole, shaft, or to MGr. *kovrás*, short, or to L. *canticum*, a song.] In the Gr. Ch.: (a) A short hymn in praise of a saint, introduced into a canon of odes. This class of hymns is said to have been the invention of St. Romanus, about A. D. 500. (b) A service-book containing only the liturgies of St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, and the Presanctified, as distinguished from the Euchologion, which adds the forms for other sacraments and offices.

**contaminable** (kən-tam'i-nā-bl), *a.* [= *F. contaminable* = Pg. *contaminavel* = It. *contaminabile*, < LL. *contaminabilis*, < L. *contaminare*, contaminate: see *contaminate*, *v.*] Capable of being contaminated.

**contaminate** (kən-tam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contaminated*, ppr. *contaminating*. [*< L. contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare* (> *F. contaminer* = Sp. Pg. *contaminar* = It. *contaminare*), touch together, blend, mingle, corrupt, defile, < *contāmen* (*contāmen*-) (found only in LL.), contact, defilement, contagion, for \**contagmen*, < *contingere* (*contag*-), touch: see *contagion*, *contact*.] To render impure by mixture or contact; defile; pollute; sully; tarnish; taint; corrupt: usually in a figurative sense.

Shall we now

*Contaminate* our fingers with base bribes?

Shak., J. C., iv. 8.

I would neither have simplicity imposed upon, nor virtue *contaminated*.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xv.

There is no practicable process known whereby water, once *contaminated* by infected sewage, can be so purified as to render its domestic use entirely free from risk.

E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 612.

= *Syn.* To infect, poison, corrupt. See *taint*.

**contaminate** (kən-tam'i-nāt), *a.* [*< L. contaminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Contaminated; polluted; defiled; tainted; corrupt. [Archaic.]

And that this body, consecrate to thee,

By ruffian lust should be *contaminated*!

Shak., C. of E., II. 2.

This filthy rags of speech, this coil  
Of statement, comment, query, and response,  
Tatters all too *contaminate* for use,  
Have no renewing.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 179.

Ten pounds of the most *contaminate* . . . tinned fruits.

Science, III. 338.

**contamination** (kən-tam-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. contamination* = Sp. *contaminación* = Pg. *contaminação* = It. *contaminazione*, < LL. *contaminatio* (n-), < L. *contaminare*, pp. *contaminatus*, defile: see *contaminate*, *v.*] The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated; pollution; defilement; taint.

To be kept free from the touch or *contamination* of those who may be felons.

Sunmer, Prison Discipline.

Though chemistry cannot prove any existing infectious property, it can prove, if existing, certain degrees of sewage *contamination*. E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

**contaminative** (kən-tam'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< contaminate + -ive.*] Tending to contaminate.

**contango** (kən-tang'gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] On the London stock exchange, the charge made by a broker for carrying over a bargain to the next fortnightly settling-day; the consideration paid by the buyer of stock for the privilege of deferring settlement until the next settling-day.

*Contango* is just the opposite of backwariation, for it is used to denote the rate which is charged if one cannot pay for the stock one has purchased on the settling day, and so postpones the payment until the next account.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 468.

**Contango day**, the day on which *contangos* are fixed; the second day before settling-day. Also called *continuation day*.

**cantankerous** (kən-tang'ke-rus), *a.* Same as *cantankerous*.

**conteck**, *n.* [ME., also *contek*, *conteke*, *contack*, *contak*, *cuntake*, also *contakt*, < OF. (AF.) *con- teck*, *contek*, *contek*, m., also *conteke*, f., contention, quarrel, resistance; cf. *contekier*, *con- tequier*, *contequier*, *contechier*, *contichier*, touch, appar. < *con-* + \**tek* (as in *tek*, *teke*, *teque*, *teche*, *taiche*, etc., a mark, etc.), with the verbal sense 'fasten upon, touch,' as in the related *attach*, *attack*: see *attach*, *attack*, *tatch*, *tetch*, *tetchy*, *touchy*. The word seems to have been notionally associated with ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, *content*, *contend*, *contant*, etc., dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *content*, *content*.] Hence, prob., *cantankerous*, *cantankerous*, q. v.] 1. Contention; dispute; strife; quarreling.

*Contek* with bloody knyff and scharp manace.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1145.

Of *conteke* and fool-bastifnese

He hath a right gret businessse.

Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 316.

Ne in good nor goodnes taken delight,

But kiddle coales of *conteck* and yre.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. Ill treatment; contumely; abuse.

Thel . . . token this kyngis seruauantis, and punihiden with *contek* and kiliden hem.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 49.

**conteck**, *v. i.* [ME. *contecken*, *conteken*, < *con- teck*, *n.*] To contend; strive.

This two schires hem mette,  
And *contekede* for this holy bodi, and faste to gode eres sette.

Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 309.

**conteckourt**, *n.* [ME., also *contekour*, *contacour* (*contacoure*); < *contek*, *v.*, + *-our*.] A quarrel; a quarrelsome person; a disturber of the peace.

A Coward, and *Contacoure*, manhod is the mene;

A wrecche, and wastour, mesure is be-twene.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 66.

**confection** (kən-tek'shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if \**confectio* (n-), < *contere*, pp. *confectus*, cover, < *com-*, together, + *tegere*, cover: see *tegumen*.] A covering.

Fig-leaves . . . aptly formed for . . . *confection* of those parts.

Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 15.

**contekt**, *n.* See *conteck*.

**contemeratet** (kən-tem'e-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. contemeratus*, pp. of *contemerare*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *temerare*, treat rashly, violate: see *temerous*, *temerity*.] To violate; pollute. *Basile*.

**contemeration**, *n.* [*< contemerate + -ion.*] A violation. *Coles*, 1717.

**contemn** (kən-tem'), *v. t.* [*< L. contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, despise, < *com-* (intensive) + *temnere*, despise.] 1. To consider and treat as contemptible and despicable; despise; scorn.

Ha! are we *contemned*!

Is there so little awe of our disdain?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

It is a brave act of valour to *contemn* death.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 44.

Noble he was, *contemning* all things mean.

Crabbe, Parish Register.

We learn to *contemn* what we do not fear; and we cannot love what we *contemn*.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, l. 804.

2. To slight or disregard; neglect as unworthy of regard; reject with disdain.

Wherefore doth the wicked *contemn* God? Ps. x. 12.

What is there the Sovereigns & Princes of the earth do more justly resent . . . than to have their Laws despised, their Persons affronted, and their Authority *contemned*!

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I. II.

= *Syn.* *Disdain*, *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*); look down upon, spurn.

**contemnedly** (kən-tem'ned-li), *adv.* Contemptibly; despicably. *Sylvester*.

**contemner** (kən-tem'nér), *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He was, I heard say, a seditious man, a *contemner* of common prayer.

Latimer, Misc. Selections.

**contemningly** (kən-tem'ning-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; slightly.

**contemper** (kən-tem'pér), *v. t.* [= Sp. *contemperar* = It. *contemperare*, < L. *contemperare*, moderate by mixing, < *com-*, together, + *temperare*, mix, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] To moderate; qualify; temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat.

Ray, Works of Creation.

**contemperament** (kən-tem'pér-a-ment), *n.* [= It. *contemperamento*, < L. as if \**contemperamentum*, < *contemperare*, moderate; after *temperament*.] Modification or qualification in degree; proportion.

An equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.

Derham, Physico-Theology, I. 2, note 2.

**contemperatet** (kən-tem'pér-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contempered*, ppr. *contempering*. [*< L. contemperatus*, pp. of *contemperare*, moderate: see *contemper*.] To temper; bring to another, especially a lower, degree with respect to any quality, as warmth; moderate.

The mighty Nile and Niger . . . *contemperate* the air.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

**contemperation** (kən-tem-pér-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. contemperation*, < LL. *contemperatio* (n-), < L. *contemperare*, pp. *contemperatus*, moderate: see *contemper*.] 1. The act of moderating or tempering. — 2. Proportionate mixture; combination.

I would further know why this *contemperation* of light and shade, that is made, for example, by the skin of a ripe cherry, should exhibit a red and not a green.

Boyle, Works, I. 696.

**contemperature** (kən-tem'pér-ā-tūr), *n.* [*< L. contemperare*, after *temperature*.] The quality of being contempered; proportion; temperature.

The different *contemperature* of the elements.

South, Works, IX. ix.

A mixture

And fair *contemperature* extracted from

All our best faculties.

Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, iv.

**contemplable** (kən-tem'plā-bl), *a.* [*< LL. contemplabilis* (found only in sense of 'taking aim'), < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] Capable of being contemplated or thought about. *Feltham*.

**contemplamen** (kən-tem-plā'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] An object of contemplation. *Coleridge*.

**contemplancer**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *contemplance*, < *contempler*, ppr. *contemplant*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplation. *Chaucer*.

**contemplant** (kən-tem'plānt), *a.* [*< L. contemplans* (n-), ppr. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplating; observant. [Rare.]

Contemplant Spirits! ye that hover o'er

With untired gaze the immeasurable fount

Ebullient with creative Deity.

Coleridge, Religious Musings.

**contemplate** (kon-tem-plāt or kon'tem-plāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contemplated*, ppr. *contemplating*. [*L. contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari* (> *It. contemplare* = *Sp. Pg. contemplar* = *F. contempler*), look at, view attentively, observe, consider, orig. an augural term, mark out a *templum*, a space for observation, < *com-* + *templum*, a temple: see *temple*, and cf. *contempe*.] **1. trans.** 1. To view, look at, or observe with continued attention.

The territory of Lombardy . . . I contemplated round about from this tower. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 118.

**2.** To consider with continued attention; reflect upon; ponder; study; meditate on.

Whole with these studies, that *contemperate* nature. *Troth, I am taken, sir, B. Jonson, Alchemist*, iv. 1.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemperate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts*.

He *contemplated* the past with interest and delight, not because it furnished a contrast to the present, but because it had led to the present. *Macaulay, History*.

**3.** To consider or have in view, as a future act or event; intend.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions. *Hamilton's Report*.

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war, . . . they preserve their force and obligation when the rupture takes place. *Chancellor Kent, Com.*, I. § 176.

**4.** To regard; consider.

Between the constituents of a knowledge of succession there can be no succession; so long as certain events are *contemplated* as successive, no one of them is an object to consciousness before or after another. *T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 56.

**-Syn.** 2. To consider, meditate upon, muse upon, reflect upon, ponder; dwell upon, think about.—3. To design, plan, purpose.

**II. intrans.** To think studiously; study; muse; meditate; consider deliberately.

So many hours must I take my rest;  
So many hours must I *contemplate*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., II. 5.

When in obscure and dangerous places, we must not *contemplate*, we must act, it may be on the instant. *Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 74.

**contemplation** (kon-tem-plā'shon), *n.* [*ME. contemplacion*, < *OF. contemplacion*, *F. contemplation* = *Pr. contemplatio* = *Sp. contemplación* = *Pg. contemplação* = *It. contemplazione*, < *L. contemplatio(n)*, < *contemplari*, pp. of *contemplatus*, look at, consider: see *contemplate*.] **1.** The act of looking attentively or steadfastly at anything.

As to the gentlemen, each of them tranquilly smoked his pipe, and seemed lost in *contemplation* of the blue and white tiles with which the fireplaces were decorated. *Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 171.

**2.** The act of holding an idea continuously before the mind; mental vision; the thinking long of anything in a somewhat passive way.

If I could have remembered a gilt counterfeit, thou wouldst not have slipped out of my *contemplation*. *Shak.*, T. and C., II. 3.

The next faculty of the mind . . . is that which I call retention, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received. This is done in two ways: First, by keeping the idea which is brought into it for some time actually in view, which is called *contemplation*. *Locke, Human Understanding*, II. x. § 1.

Were pure *contemplation* the business of life, were it enough to think and feel about things, the logical end of it would be a self-annihilating ecstasy. *Maudsley, Body and Will*, p. 174.

**3.** Continued or steadfast thinking in general, without reference to a particular object; musing; reverie.

*Contemplation* makes a rare turkey-cock of him! *Shak.*, T. N., II. 5.

And Wisdom's self  
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;  
Where, with her best nurse, *Contemplation*,  
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings. *Milton, Conus*, l. 377.

The mind . . . diffused itself in long *contemplation*, musing rather than thinking. *R. Choate, Addresses*, p. 64.

Falling into a still delight,  
And luxury of *contemplation*. *Tennyson, Eleánore*.

**4.** Religious meditation.

And that done every man yaued hym to prayer, *contemplacyon*, and deuocion. *Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage*, p. 38.

When holy and devout religious men  
Are at their beads, 'tis much to draw them thence;  
So sweet is zealous *contemplation*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., III. 7.

**5.** The act of intending, purposing, or considering, with a view to carrying into effect; expectation with intention.

In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left, leaving his house undismantled. *Reid*.

**contemplatist**, *n.* [*< contemplate + -ist*.] One who contemplates. *Jer. Taylor*. [Rare.]

**contemplative** (kon-tem-plā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. contemplatif* = *D. contemplatief* = *Dan. kontemplativ*, < *OF. contemplatif*, *F. contemplatif* = *Pr. contemplatiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. contemplativo*, < *L. contemplativus*, < *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] **I. a.** 1. Given to or characterized by contemplation or continued and absorbed reflection; employed in reflection or study; reflective; meditative; thoughtful: as, a *contemplative* mind.

*Contemplatuf lyf or actyf lyf* Cryst wolde men wroughte. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 251.

My life hath been rather *contemplative* than active. *Bacon*.

The studious and *contemplative* part of mankind. *Locke, Human Understanding*.

In his dark eyes . . . was that placidity which comes from the fullness of *contemplative* thought—the mind not searching, but beholding. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, II. 35.

**2.** Marked by contemplation; manifesting reflection or a studious habit.

Fix'd and *contemplative* their looks,  
Still turning over nature's books. *Sir J. Denham*.

**3.** Relating or pertaining to contemplation or thought, as distinguished from action: as, *contemplative* philosophy; the *contemplative* faculty (that is, the faculty of cognition).

**II. n.** 1. One given to contemplation or deep thought, especially on religious subjects; a recluse; a hermit.

Among the older religions of the world, the pantheistic character of Buddhism made it the natural home of mysticism, and hence it has produced at all times a host of monks and *contemplatives*. *H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies*, p. 359.

**2.** Eccles., a friar of the order of Mary Magdalene.

**contemplatively** (kon-tem-plā-tiv-li), *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with close attention.

*Contemplatively* looking into the clouds of his tobacco-pipe. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, p. 12.

**contemplativeness** (kon-tem-plā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being contemplative.

Mawkish sentimentalism and rapturous *contemplativeness*, that dislain common duties, find no nourishment or support in rabbinical theology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 307.

**contemplator** (kon'tem-plā-tor), *n.* [= *F. contemplateur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. contemplador* = *It. contemplatore*, < *L. contemplator*, < *contemplari*, pp. of *contemplatus*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] **1.** One who engages in contemplation or reflection; one who meditates or studies.—**2.** One who merely observes affairs, without taking part in them. [Rare.]

Some few others sought after Him, but Aristotle saith, as the geometer doth after a right line only, . . . as a *contemplator* of truth; but not as the knowledge of it is anyway useful or conducive to the ordering or bettering of their lives. *Hammond, Works*, IV. 642.

**contemplature**, *n.* [*< contemplate + -ure*.] The habit of contemplation; contemplativeness.

Loue desired in the budde, not knowing what the blossome were, may delight the conceites of the head, but it will destroye the *contemplature* of the heart. *Lyly, Euphues and his England*, p. 270.

**contemplet** (kon-tem-plē), *v. t.* [*< F. contempler* = *Sp. Pg. contemplar* = *It. contemplare*, < *L. contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] To contemplate.

I may at rest *contemplet*  
The starry arches of thy spacious temple. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The Columns.

**contemporali**, *a.* [*< LL. contemporalis*, contemporary, < *L. com-*, together, + *temporalis*, < *tempus* (tempor-), time: see *temporal*.] Of the same time; contemporary. *Bailey*.

**contemporaneity** (kon-tem-pō-rā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. contemporanéité* = *Sp. contemporaneidad* = *Pg. contemporaneidade*, < *L. as if \*contemporaneita(t)-s*, < *contemporaneus*, contemporaneous: see *contemporaneous*.] The state of being contemporaneous; contemporariness.

While on the one hand M. Mariette stoutly asserts that the monuments of Egypt show none of Manetho's dynasties to have been contemporary, all other Egyptologists declare that they prove *contemporaneity* in several instances. *G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations*, p. 28.

**contemporaneous** (kon-tem-pō-rā-nē-us), *a.* [= *F. contemporain* = *Sp. contemporáneo* = *Pg. It. contemporaneo*, < *L. contemporaneus*, < *com-*, together, + *tempus* (tempor-), time: see *temporal*.] Living or existing at the same time; contemporary. Also *cotemporaneous*.

The steps by which Athenian oratory approached to its finished excellence seem to have been almost *contemporaneous* with those by which the Athenian character and the Athenian empire sunk to degradation. *Macaulay, Athenian Orators*.

The birds and the reptiles come in together as allied and *contemporaneous* groups. *Dawson, Nature and the Bible*, p. 116.

**-Syn.** See *cotemp*.  
**contemporaneously** (kon-tem-pō-rā-nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same time with some other person, thing, or event.

It is lucky for the peace of great men that the world seldom finds out *contemporaneously* who its great men are. *Lovell, Fireside Travels*, p. 49.

**contemporaneousness** (kon-tem-pō-rā-nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

The three imperfect tenses, then, convey, in addition to standpoint and stage of action, a third idea, that of *contemporaneousness*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 66.

**contemporariness** (kon-tem-pō-rā-ri-nes), *n.* Existence at the same time; contemporaneousness. *Howell*. [Rare.]

*Contemporariness* with Columbus. *The American*, VIII. 262.

**contemporary** (kon-tem-pō-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cotemporary*; < *L. con-* or *co-*, together, + *temporarius*, pertaining to time, < *tempus* (tempor-), time: see *temporal*, and cf. *contemporaneous*.] **I. a.** 1. Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporaneous: said of persons, things, or events.

It is impossible to . . . bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke*.

We know from *contemporary* witnesses what were the institutions of not a few Greek cities. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 257.

**Specifically—2.** Living or existing at the same time with one's self.

Let me no longer waste the night over the page of antiquity, or the sallies of *contemporary* genius. *Goldsmith, The Bee*, No. 4.

**3.** Of the same age; coeval. [Rare.]

A neighbouring wood, born with himself, he sees,  
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley, Claudian's Old Man of Verona*.

[In all senses absolutely or with *with*, formerly *to*.]

**II. n.**; pl. *contemporaries* (-riz). One living at the same time (with another).

From the time of Boccaccio and of Petrarch the Italian has varied very little; . . . the English of Chaucer, their *contemporary*, is not to be understood without the help of an old dictionary. *Dryden, Ded. of Troilus and Cressida*.

Don Quixote and Sancho, like the men and women of Shakespeare, are the *contemporaries* of every generation, because they are not products of an artificial and transitory society. *Lovell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 172.

**contemporize** (kon-tem-pō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemporized*, ppr. *contemporizing*. [= *Sp. contemporizar* = *Pg. contemporisar*; with added suffix, < *LL. contemporare*, be at the same time, < *L. com-*, together, + *tempus* (tempor-), time.] To make contemporary; place in, or contemplate as belonging to, the same age or time. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

Mr. Carlyle has this power of *contemporizing* himself with bygone times. *Lovell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 258.

**contempt** (kon-tempt'), *n.* [*< ME. contempt*, < *OF. contempit*, < *L. contemptus*, scorn, < *contemnere*, pp. of *contemptus*, scorn, despise: see *contemn*.] **1.** The act of despising; the feeling caused by what is considered to be mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean.

O, what a deal of scorn looks beautiful  
In the *contempt* and anger of his lip! *Shak.*, T. N., III. 1.

Those who survey only one half of his [Bacon's] character may speak of him with unmixed admiration, or with unmixed *contempt*. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon*.

**2.** The state of being despised; shame; disgrace.

Remove from me reproach and *contempt*. *Ps. cxix. 22*.

**3.** In law, disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the rules, orders, or process of a court or of a legislative assembly, or a disturbance or interruption of its proceedings: called in full, when used in relation to judicial authority, *contempt of court*. Contempts committed out of court are punishable by order to show cause or attachment, on the return of which the offender may be fined or imprisoned; and contempts done before the court or judge, termed contempts in immediate view and presence, may be punished or repressed in a summary way, by immediate commitment to prison or by fine. The power of enforcing their process, and of vindicating their authority against open obstruction or defiance, is incident to all superior courts.

Both strangers and members are now severely punished for *contempts* of the House and its jurisdiction. *Brougham*.

**Constructive contempt**, in law, a contempt not committed in the presence of the court, but tending to obstruct justice; that which amounts in the eye of the law to contempt, irrespective of whether the act was really and intentionally performed as a contempt.—**Criminal contempt**, a wilful disobedience or disorder in defiance of the court, as distinguished from a disobedience merely hindering the remedy of a party.—**Direct contempt**, a contempt committed in the presence of the court, or so near to it as to interrupt the proceedings, in which case punishment may be administered summarily, upon the view and personal knowledge of the judge, without taking evidence.—**In contempt**, in law, in the condition of a person who has committed a contempt of court and has not purged himself: such a person is not entitled to proceed in the cause generally, but only to make such application as may be necessary to defend his strict right.—**Syn.** 1. Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, disregard, slight. See *scorn*, *v.*

**contemptful** (kon-temp't'fūl), *a.* [*< contempt + -ful, l.*] Full of contempt; despicable; contemptible; disgraceful.

The stage and actors are not so contemptful  
As every innovating puritan  
Would have the world imagine.  
*Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambols, l. 1.*

**contemptibility** (kon-temp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< LL. contemptibilia(-s), < contemptibilis, contemptible: see contemptible.*] The quality of being contemptible.

*Contemptibility and vanity. Speed, Edw. II., ix. 11.*

**contemptible** (kon-temp'ti-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. contemptible*, now *contenible* = *Pg. contemptível* = *It. contentibile*, < *LL. contemptibilis*, < *L. contemptus*, pp. of *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn.*] 1. Worthy of contempt; meriting scorn or disdain; despicable; mean: said of persons or things.

Despised by all, I now begin to grow contemptible even to myself.  
*Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.*

A most idle and contemptible controversy had arisen in France touching the comparative merit of the ancient and modern writers.  
*Macaulay, Sir Wm. Temple.*

2. Not worthy of consideration; inconsiderable; paltry; worthless: generally used with a negative.

His own part in the enterprise was by no means contemptible.  
*A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxx.*

3. Held in contempt; despised; neglected.  
Till length of years  
And sedentary business craze my limbs  
To a contemptible old age obscure.  
*Milton, S. A., l. 572.*

4. Contemptuous: as, to have a contemptible opinion of one. [In this sense now avoided.]

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it: for the man . . . hath a contemptible spirit.  
*Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.*

It contributed a good deal to confirm me in the contemptible idea I always entertained of Cellarius.  
*Gibbon, Misc., v. 286.*

= **Syn.** 1. *Contemptible, Despicable, Paltry, Pitiful*, abject, base, worthless, sorry, low. *Contemptible* is unworthy of notice, deserving of scorn, for littleness or meanness; it is generally not so strong as *despicable*, which always involves the idea of great baseness: as, a contemptible trick; *despicable* treachery. *Paltry* and *pitiful* are applied to things which from their insignificance hardly deserve to be considered at all: as, a paltry excuse; a sum of money pitifully small. In *pitiful*, the pity seems to apply to the one foolish enough to offer, etc., the *pitiful* thing. *Pitiful* is often applied to persons. What is *paltry* is of no consequence; what is *pitiful* is absurdly unequal to what it should be. See *pitiful*.

All sublimity joys and sorrows, all interests which know a period, fade into the most contemptible insignificance.  
*R. Hall, Death of Princess Charlotte.*

You found the Whig party . . . decent, at least in profession; left it despicable in utter shamelessness.  
*W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 260.*

Turn your forces from this paltry siege,  
And stir them up against a mightier task.  
*Shak., K. John, ii. 1.*

The one thing wholly or greatly admirable in this play is the exposition of the somewhat pitiful but not unpitiable character of King Richard.  
*Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 38.*

**contemptibleness** (kon-temp'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; meanness; vileness.

If Demosthenes, after all his Philippics, throws away his shield and runs, we feel the contemptibleness of the contradiction.  
*Lowell, Rousseau.*

**contemptibly** (kon-temp'ti-bli), *adv.* 1. In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.—2. Contemptuously. See *contemptible*, 3.

Anaides . . . stabs any man that speaks more contemptibly of the scholar than he.  
*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.*

= **Syn.** Meanly, basely, abjectly, vilely, despicably. See *contemptible*.

**contemptuous** (kon-temp'tū-us), *a.* [*< L. as if \*contemptuosus, < contemptus, contempt: see contempt.*] 1. Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful: said of actions or feelings: as, contemptuous language or manner.

A proud, contemptuous behaviour.

*Hammond, Works, IV. 607.*

Rome . . . entertained the most contemptuous opinion of the Jews.  
*Bp. Atterbury.*

The University . . . acknowledged the receipt of the king's letter in a most contemptuous way, forwarding their letter of thanks by a bedell.  
*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.*

2. Apt to despise; contumelious; haughty; insolent: said of persons.

Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh,  
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite.  
*Milton, S. A., l. 1462.*

3. Worthy of contempt; contemptible.

And, to declare a contemptuous change from religion to superstition again, the prestes had sodainly set up all the altiers and ymages in the cathedrall church.  
*Bp. Bale, The Vocacion.*

Those abject and contemptuous wickednesses.  
*Questions of Profitable and Pleasant Concernings.*

= **Syn.** Disdainful, supercilious, cavalier, contumelious, contemptuously (kon-temp'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used contemptuously.  
*Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.*

The surest way to make a man contemptible is to treat him contemptuously.  
*B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.*

One of a despised class contemptuously termed "the great unwashed."  
*H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 252.*

**contemptuousness** (kon-temp'tū-us-nes), *n.* Disposition to contempt; expression of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; contumeliousness; disdain.

**contenance**, *n.* A Middle English form of *countenance*.

**contend** (kon-tend'), *v.* [= *OF. contendre* = *Sp. Pg. contender* = *It. contendere*, contend, < *L. contendere*, stretch out, extend, strive after, contend, < *com-*, together, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*, and cf. *attend*, *extend*, *intend*, *subtend*. Hence *content*<sup>1</sup>, *contention*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To strive; struggle in opposition or emulation: used absolutely, or with *against* or *with*.  
Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle.  
*Deut. ii. 9.*  
For never two such kingdoms did contend  
Without much fall of blood.  
*Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.*  
In ambitious strength I did  
Contend against thy valour.  
*Shak., Cor., iv. 5.*  
There may you see the youth of slender frame  
Contend with weakness, weariness, and shame.  
*Crabbe, Village.*

2. To endeavor; use earnest efforts, as for the purpose of obtaining, defending, preserving, etc.: usually with *for* before the object striven after.  
Cicero him selfe doth contend, in two sondrie places, to expresse one matter with diuerse wordes.  
*Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 103.*  
Beloved, . . . contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints.  
*Jude 3.*  
All that I contend for is, that I am not obliged to set out with a definition of what love is.  
*Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 37.*  
Two spirits of a diuerse love  
Contend for loving maderdom.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, cli.*

3. To dispute earnestly; strive in debate; wrangle: as, the parties contend about trifles.  
They that were of the circumcision contended with him.  
*Acts xi. 2.*  
The younger perswaded the souldiers that he was the elder, and both contended which should die.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.*

**II. trans.** 1. To dispute; contest. [Rare.]  
When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome.  
*Dryden, Æneid.*

And on the green contend the wrestler's prize.  
*Dryden, Æneid.*

2. To assert; affirm; maintain: as, I contend that the thing is impossible.  
Edward III. (in urging his claim to the throne of France) . . . admitted that the French princess, who was his mother, could not succeed, but he contended that he himself, as her son, was entitled to succeed his maternal grandfather.  
*Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 93.*

**contentent** (kon-ten'dent), *n.* [= *F. contentant* = *Sp. contentiente* = *Pg. It. contentente*, < *L. contenten(-t)s*, ppr. of *contendere*, contend: see *contend*.] An antagonist or opposer; a contentant.

**contenter** (kon-ten'der), *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a disputer; a wrangler.

Those who see least into things, are usually the fiercest contenters about them.  
*Stillington, Sermons, II. vi.*

**contending** (kon-ten'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *contend*, *v.*] 1. Striving; struggling in opposition; debating.

**content**  
Pale  
With conflict of contending hopes and fears.  
*Cowper, The Task, l. 668.*

2. Clashing; opposing; conflicting; rival: as, contending claims or interests.

**contendress** (kon-ten'dres), *n.* [*< contender + -ess.*] A female contender. [Rare.]

A swift contendress.  
*Chapman.*

**contentement** (kon-ten'ē-ment), *n.* [*< con- + tenement.*] In law, that which is connected with a tenement or thing holden, as a certain portion of land adjacent to a dwelling necessary to its reputable enjoyment.

**content**<sup>1</sup> (kon-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. content, < OF. content, F. content* = *Sp. Pg. It. contento*, < *L. contentus*, satisfied, content, prop. pp. of *continere*, hold in, contain: see *contain*.] 1. *a.* Literally, held or contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited to present enjoyments; satisfied; free from tendency to repine or object; willing; contented; resigned. Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content.  
*1 Tim. vi. 8.*

If ye'll be content w' me,  
I'll do for you what man can doe.  
*Leesons Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 344).*

He is content to be Auditor, where he only can speake, and content to goe away, and thinke himselfe instructed.  
*Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.*

Content indeed to sojourn while he must  
Below the skies, but having there his home.  
*Cowper, The Task, vi. 913.*

**Content, non-content, or not content**, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the British House of Lords, answering to the *aye* and *no* used in the House of Commons.

Among the Whigs there was some unwillingness to consent to a change. . . . But Devonshire and Portland declared themselves *content*: their authority prevailed; and the alteration was made.  
*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.*

= **Syn.** *Content, Satisfied.* See *contentment*.

**II. n.** One who votes "content"; an assenting or affirmative vote.

Supposing the number of contents and non-contents strictly equal in number and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it.  
*Burke, Act of Uniformity.*

**content**<sup>1</sup> (kon-tent'), *v. t.* [*< OF. contentier, F. contentier* = *Sp. Pg. contentar* = *It. contentare*, < *ML. contentare*, satisfy, < *L. contentus*, satisfied, content: see *content*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] 1. To give contentment or satisfaction to; satisfy; gratify; appease.

Beside contentinge me, you shall both please and profit verie many others.  
*Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.*

Is the adder better than the eel,  
Because his painted skin contents the eye?  
*Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.*

Truth says, of old the art of making plays  
Was to content the people.  
*B. Jonson, Prol. to Epicoene.*

And no less would content some of them [his disciples], than being his highest Favourites and Ministers of State.  
*Stillington, Sermons, I. xli.*

2. Reflexively, to be satisfied.

Do not content yourself with obscure and confused ideas, when clearer are to be attained.  
*Watts, Logic.*

The scientific school, as such, contents itself with criticism, and makes no affirmation in respect of religion.  
*J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 60.*

= **Syn.** 1. *Content, Satisfy, etc.* See *satisfy*.

**content**<sup>1</sup> (kon-tent'), *n.* [*< OF. contente*, content, contentment, < *contentier*, content: see *content*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. That state of mind which results from satisfaction with present conditions; that degree of satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, excluding complaint, impatience, or further desire; contentment. Formerly used, as often by Shakespeare, to denote a high degree of satisfaction or happiness.

'Tis better to be lowly born,  
And range with humble livers in content,  
Than to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow.  
*Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.*

In all my life I have not seen  
A man, in whom greater contents have been,  
Than thou thyself art.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdes, i. 3.*

A strange content and happiness  
Wrapped him around.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 99.*

2. Acquiescence; submission. [Rare.]  
Their praise is still — the style is excellent;  
The sense, they humbly take upon content.  
*Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 308.*

3. That which is the condition of contentment; desire; wish.

So will I  
In England work your grace's full content.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.*

4. Compensation; satisfaction.

Tell me what this is, I will give you any content for your pains.  
*Selden, Table-Talk, p. 42.*



**Heart's content**, full or complete satisfaction.

I wish your ladyship all *heart's content*.

*Shak.*, M. of V., III. 4.

The first thing we did on boarding Privateer was to get such things as we could to gratify our Indian Guides, for we were resolved to reward them to their *heart's content*.

*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 23.

**\*Content**<sup>3</sup> (kon'tent or kon-tent'), *n.* [*L. contentus*, pp., in lit. sense, contained: see *content*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] 1. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or limits: usually in the plural: as, the *contents* of a cask or a bale, of a room or a ship, of a book or a document.

I have a letter from her,

Of such *contents* as you will wonder at.

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., IV. 6.

The finite spirit itself, with all its *content*, becomes one of the contingent unconnected facts of experience.

*Adams*, Philoa. of Kant, p. 6.

2. In *geom.*, the area or space included within certain limits. [In this and the next sense most frequently singular.]

The geometrical *content* of all the lands of a kingdom.

*Graunt*, Obs. on Bills of Mortality.

3. In *logic*, the sum of the attributes or notions which constitute the meaning and are expressed in the definition of a given conception: thus, animal, rational, etc., form the *content* of the conception man. The *content* of cognition is the matter of knowledge, that which comes from without the mind.

The basis and *content* of all experience is feeling.

*G. H. Lewes*, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 12.

The attempt [to discriminate the objective from the subjective elements] would only be possible on the ground that we could, at any time and in any way, disengage Thought from its *content*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philoa., I. 50.

So, while we are all along preferring a more pleasurable state of consciousness before a less, the *content* of our consciousness is continually changing; the greater pleasure still outweighs the less, but the pleasures to be weighed are either wholly different, or at least are the same for us no more.

*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

4. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits.

Battings of wild beasts, as Elephants, Rhinoceros, Tigers, Leopards and others, which sights much delighted the common people, and therefore the places required to be large and of great *content*.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great *content*.

*Bacon*.

5. In the *customs*, a paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outward, describing the vessel's designation and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This *content* has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon.—*Linear content* or *contents*, length along a straight, curved, or broken line.—*Solid content* or *contents*, the number of solid units contained in a space, as of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc.; volume.—*Superficial content* or *contents*, the measure of a surface in square measure; area.—*Table of contents*, a statement or summary of all the matters treated in a book, arranged in the order of succession, and (generally) prefixed to it.

**content**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* [*ME. content*, < *OF. content*, *content*, *contend*, *contant*, *contens*, *contans*, *contems*, *contemps* (= *Pr. contem*), dispute, quarrel, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend*. *Content* is related to *contend* as *extent* to *extend*, *ascent* to *ascend*, etc.] *Contention*; dispute; strife; quarrel.

Where-upon, the sayde John Brendon stode in a *content* ayenst the sayde Master and Wardons, to be prevydy perjured.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

**contentable** (kon-tent'ā-bl), *a.* [*< content*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-able*.] Able to satisfy; satisfying.

**contentation** (kon-tent-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. contentacion*, < *OF. contentacion*, < *ML. contentatio* (*n.*), < *contentare*, pp. *contentatus*, content: see *content*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Content; satisfaction.

Not only *contentation* in minde but quietnesse in conscience.

*Lily*, Euphuus, Anat. of Wit, p. 138.

Happiness therefore is that estate whereby we attain . . . the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it, after an eminent sort, the *contentation* of our desires.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. 11.

He promised to please her mind, and so tooke in hand the setting of her ruffs, which he performed to her great *contentation* and liking.

*Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 43.

2. Discharge or payment; satisfaction, as of a claim.

And so the hole Somme for full *contentation* of the said Chapell Waigtes for oone hole Yere ys = xxxvi. xvs.

Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

And yf they haue non goods ner catelles, sufficient to the *contentation* of sommes so forfet, then to haue auctorite and power to make seueralle caplas ad satisfaciendum ayenst them.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

**contented** (kon-tent'ed), *p. a.* [*Pp. of content*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Possessing or characterized by contentment; satisfied with present conditions; not given to complaining or to a desire for anything further or different; satisfied: as, a *contented* man; a person of a *contented* disposition.

Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,  
With what I most enjoy *contented* least.

*Shak.*, Sonnets, xxix.

2. Fully disposed; not loth; willing; ready; resigned; passive.

This thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was *contented* to be betrayed, . . . and to suffer death upon the cross.

*Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for Good Friday.

Men are *contented* to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly.

*Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

A *contented* acquiescence in the chronic absence of belief is as little creditable to the intellect as to the heart.

*H. N. Ozenham*, Short Studies, p. 275.

**contentedly** (kon-tent'ed-li), *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

Passed the hours *contentedly* with chat.

*Drayton*, Poets and Poesy.

**contentedness** (kon-tent'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being contented; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

Miracles . . . met with a passive willingness, a *contentedness* in the patient to receive and believe them.

*Hammond*, Works, IV. 622.

**contentful** (kon-tent'fūl), *a.* [*< content*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + *-ful*, *1.*] Full of contentment.

*Contentful* submission to God's disposal of things.

*Barrow*, Works, III. vi.

**contention** (kon-tent'shon), *n.* [*< ME. contention*, < *OF. contention*, *F. contention* = *Sp. contención* = *Pg. contencão* = *It. contenzione*, < *L. contentio* (*n.*), < *contendere*, pp. *contentus*, contend: see *contend*.] 1. A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist physical force, whether an assault or bodily opposition; physical contest; struggle; strife.

But when your troubled country called you forth,  
Your flaming courage and your matchless worth  
To fierce *contention* gave a prosperous end.

*Waller*, To my Lord Protector.

2. Strife in words or debate; wrangling; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; litigation.

A fool's lips enter into *contention*.

*Prov.* xviii. 6.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and strivings about the law.

*Tit.* iii. 9.

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; competition; emulation.

No quarrel, but a slight *contention*.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., I. 2.

4. Effort; struggle; vehement endeavor.

This is an end which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain.

*Rogers*.

5. That which is affirmed or contended for; an argument or a statement in support of a point or proposition; a main point in controversy.

But my *contention* is that knowledge does not take its rise in general conceptions.

*G. H. Lewes*, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 25.

German history might be quite as remunerative to us as ours is to the Germans. Such has always been my *contention*.

*Stubbes*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 62.

I am most anxious that my *contention* in writing as I have done should not be misunderstood.

*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 450.

**Bone of contention**. See *bone*<sup>1</sup>. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Discussion, variance, disagreement, feud, wrangle, altercation. See *strife*.

**contentious** (kon-tent'shus), *a.* [= *F. contentieux* = *Sp. Pg. contencioso* = *It. contenzioso*, < *L. contentiosus*, quarrelsome, perverse, < *contentio* (*n.*), contention.] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; litigious.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike.

*Prov.* xxvii. 15.

[They] had entertained one Hull, an excommunicated person and very *contentious*, for their minister.

*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 121.

The book ["Refutation of Deism"] may be regarded as the last development of that *contentious*, argumentative side of Shelley's nature which found expression at an earlier time in the letters addressed by him under feigned names to eminent champions of orthodoxy.

*E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 398.

2. Relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention or debate.

Not for malice and *contentious* crimes,

But all for prayse, and proove of manly might,

The martiall brood accustomed to fight.

*Spenser*, F. Q., III. I. 13.

When we turn to his opponents, we emerge from the learned obscurity of the black-letter precincts to the more cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions of political men.

*Brougham*, Burke.

To go into questions of gun manufacture here, probably the most *contentious* of all subjects under the sun, is of course impossible.

*Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 270.

3. In law, relating to causes between contending parties.

The lord chief justice and judges have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury and the commissioners of the customs have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions.

*Chambers*.

In *contentious* suits it is difficult to draw the line between judicial decision and arbitration.

*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 87.

**Contentious argument**, an argument which is framed only to deceive or to put down an opponent, not to advance truth. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Pugnacious, disputatious, captious, wrangling, litigious, factious.

**contentiously** (kon-tent'shus-li), *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely; with wrangling.

The justices were to apprehend and take all such as did *contentiously* and tumultuously.

*Styrie*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

**contentiousness** (kon-tent'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition to wrangle or contend; proneness to strife; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

*Contentiousness* in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture.

*G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxii.

**contentive** (kon-tent'iv), *a.* [*< content*<sup>1</sup> + *-ive*; = *F. contentif*, etc.] Producing or giving content.

They shall find it a more *contentive* life than idleness or perpetual joviality.

*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, 67 (Ord MS.).

**contentless**<sup>1</sup> (kon-tent'les), *a.* [*< content*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + *-less*.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. [Rare.]

Him we wrong with our *contentless* choyce.

*John Beaumont*, Congratulation to the Musae.

**contentless**<sup>2</sup> (kon-tent'les), *a.* [*< content*<sup>2</sup> + *-less*.] Void of content or meaning.

So far the idea remains *contentless*.

*Mind*, XI. 429.

**contently** (kon-tent'li), *adv.* In a contented way.

Come, we'll away unto your country-house,

And there we'll learn to live *contently*.

*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

**contentment** (kon-tent'ment), *n.* [*< F. contentement* = *Sp. contentamiento* = *Pg. It. contentamento*, contentment; as *content*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-ment*.] 1. That degree of happiness which consists in being satisfied with present conditions; a quiet, uncomplaining, satisfied mind; content.

The noblest mind the best *contentment* has.

*Spenser*, F. Q., I. I. 25.

*Contentment* without external honour is humility.

*N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

*Contentment* is one thing; happiness quite another. The former results from the want of desire; the latter from its gratification. The one arises from the absence of pain; the other from the presence of pleasure.

*L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 207.

2. Gratification, or means of gratification; satisfaction.

You shall have no wrong done you, noble Caesar,

But all *contentment*.

*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing a famous city.

*Sir H. Wotton*.

= *Syn.* *Contentment*, *Satisfaction*. *Contentment* is passive; *satisfaction* is active. The former is the feeling of one who does not needlessly pine after what is beyond his reach, nor fret at the hardship of his condition; the latter describes the mental condition of one who has all he desires, and feels pleasure in the contemplation of his situation. A needy man may be *contented*, but can hardly be *satisfied*. See *satisfy*, *happiness*.

**contents** (kon'tents or kon-tents'), *n. pl.* See *content*<sup>2</sup>.

**conterition**<sup>†</sup>, *n.* [An erroneous form of *contrition*, *q. v.*] A rubbing or striking together. *Nares*.

He being gone, Francion did light his torch again by the means of a flint, that by *conterition* sparked out fire.

*Comical Hist. of Francion*.

**conterminable** (kon-tér'mi-na-bl), *a.* [*< con-* + *terminable*.] 1. Capable of being limited or terminated by the same bounds.—2. Limited or terminated by the same bounds; conterminous. [Rare.]

Love and life are not *conterminable*.

*Sir H. Wotton*, Beliquis, p. 477.

**conterminal** (kon-tér'mi-nāl), *a.* [*< con-* + *terminal*.] 1. Conterminous.—2. In *entom.*, attached end to end: said of the parts of a jointed organ when each has its base attached to the apex of the preceding one so that they form a regular line.

**conterminant** (kon-tér'mi-nant), *a.* [*< LL. conterminan* (*t*)-*s*, ppr. of *conterminare*, border on: see *conterminate*.] Having the same limits; conterminous.

Suburban and *conterminant* fabrickes.  
Howell, Vocall Forrest.  
If haply your dates of life were *conterminant*.  
Lamb, Elia

**conterminare** (kon-tér'mi-nát), *a.* [*L.L. conterminatus*, pp. of *conterminare* (> *It. conterminare*), border on, < *L. com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*.] Same as *conterminous*.

A strength of empire fixed  
*Conterminare* with heaven.  
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

**conterminous** (kon-tér'mi-nus), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. contermino*, < *L. conterminus*, bordering upon, < *com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*, *conterminare*.] 1. Having the same limit; bordering; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

This conformed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons to the Roman laws.  
Sir M. Hale.

Because speculation is *conterminous* at one side with metaphysics, it has frequently been carried by its ardor over its own lawful boundaries into that nebulous region where all tests fail.  
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 47.

Canaan, Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia—taken in its widest use—are in a certain sense *conterminous*, and form the southern boundary of the world as known to the Hebrews.  
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 197.

2. Having the same borders or limits, and hence of the same extent or size; of equal extension.

Our English alphabet is a member of that great Latin family of alphabets whose geographical extension was originally *conterminous*, or nearly so, with the limits of the Western Empire.  
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 71.

3. In *zool.*, having the same limitation or definition: said of classificatory groups. Thus, a genus which is the only one of a family is *conterminous* with it; the modern group *Ichthyopoda* is *conterminous* with the two classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*. Also *conterminare*.

As applied by Linnaeus, the name *cactus* is almost *conterminous* with what is now regarded as the natural order *Cactaceae*, which embraces several modern genera.  
Encyc. Brit., IV. 625.

Also *coeterminous*.

**conterranean** (kon-te-rá'né-an), *a.* [*As conterranean-ous* + *-an*.] *Conterranean*.

If women were not *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us.  
Quoted in Howell's Letters, iv. 7.

**conterraneous** (kon-te-rá'né-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. conterraneo*, < *L. conterraneus*, < *com-*, together, + *terra*, earth, country.] Of the same earth or world or country.

**contesset**, *n.* An obsolete form of *countess*.  
**contesseratio** (kon-te-sé-rá'shon), *n.* [*L.L. contesseratio*(*n*), contracting of friendship, < *contesserare*, pp. *contesseratus*, contract friendship by means of square tablets, which were divided by the friends in order that in after times they or their descendants might recognize each other, < *L. com-*, together, + *tessera*, a tablet.] The contracting of friendships by means of the tessera or other symbol.

The holy symbols of the eucharist were intended to be a *contesseratio* and an union of Christian societies to God and with one another.  
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, § 1.

**contest** (kon-test'), *v.* [*F. contester*, contest, dispute, = *Sp. Pg. contestar* = *It. contestare*, notify, refer a cause, < *L. contestari*, call to witness, bring an action (*ML. contestare litem*, contest a case), < *com-*, together, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a subject of emulation, contention, or dispute; enter into a competition for; compete or strive for: as, to *contest* a prize; to *contest* an election (see *contested*).

Homer is universally allowed to have had the greatest invention of any writer whatever. The praise of judgment Virgil has justly *contested* with him.  
Pope.

2. To contend or strive for in arms; fight or do battle for; strive to win or hold; struggle to defend: as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.

The matter was *contested* by single combat.  
Bacon, Political Fables, ix.

West-Saxon Ceawlin, like Hebrew Joshua, went on from kingdom to kingdom, from city to city. As he did unto Cirencester and her king, so did he unto Gloucester and her king. But every step was well *contested*.  
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

3. To argue in opposition to; controvert; litigate; oppose; call in question; challenge; dispute: as, the advocate *contested* every point; his right to the property was *contested* in the courts.

"Cogito ergo sum." Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this, and few assuredly have been so little understood by

those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the greatest ridicule.  
J. D. Morrell.

The originality and power of this [the dramatic literature of the period] as a mirror of life cannot be *contested*.  
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 13.

= *Syn.* 3. To debate, challenge.  
II. *intrans.* 1. To strive; contend; dispute: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it, when there are hopes of victory.  
Bp. Burnet.

2. To vie; strive in rivalry.

I . . . do *contest*  
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,  
As ever in ambitious strength I did  
Contend against thy valour. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.  
Man who dares in pomp *with Jove* *contest*.  
Pope, Odyssey.

**contest** (kon-test), *n.* [*< contest, v.*] 1. Strife; struggle for victory or superiority, or in defense; a struggle in arms.

What dire offence from amorous causes springs,  
What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things!  
Pope, R. of the L., l. 1.

The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one usurper and another.  
Hallam.

2. Dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument; disagreement.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours and brawling language.  
Watts.

Great *contest* follows, and much learned dust  
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,  
And truth disclaiming both.  
Cowper, The Task, III. 161.

= *Syn.* 1. *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*), encounter. See *strife*.—2. Altercation; dissension; quarrel.

**contestable** (kon-tes'tá-bl), *a.* [*< F. contestable* (= *Sp. contestable* = *Pg. contestavel*), < *contester*, contest: see *contest* and *-able*.] That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. [*Rare*.]

**contestableness** (kon-tes'tá-bl-nes), *n.* Possibility of being contested. [*Rare*.]

**contestant** (kon-tes'tánt), *n.* [*< F. contestant* = *Pg. It. contestante*, < *L. contestan(t)-s*, pp. of *contestari*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest, v.*] One who contests; a disputant; a litigant: commonly used of one who contests the result of an election, or the proceeding for probate of a will.

**contestation** (kon-tes'tá'shon), *n.* [= *F. contestation* = *Sp. contestación* = *Pg. contestação* = *It. contestazione*, < *L. contestatio*(*n*), an earnest entreaty, an attesting, *L.L.* entering of a suit, < *contestari*, pp. *contestatus*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest, v.*] 1†. The act of contesting or striving to gain or overcome; contest; emulation, competition, or rivalry.

Never contention rise in either's breast,  
But *contestation* whose love shall be best.  
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

There is no act in all the errand of Gods Ministers to man-kind, wherein passes more lovelike *contestation* between Christ and the Soule of a regenerate nian lapsing, then before, and in, and after the Sentence of Excommunication.  
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

2†. Strife; dispute.

His domestical Troubles were only by Earl Godwyn and his Sons, who yet after many *Contestations* and Affronts were reconciled, and Godwyn received again into as great Favour as before.  
Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

After years spent in domestic . . . *contestations*, she found means to withdraw.  
Clarendon.

Those . . . that are in perpetual *contestation* and close fightings with sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

3†. Joint testimony; proof by witnesses; attestation.

We as well are baptised into the name of the Holy Spirit as of the Father and Son: wherein is signified, and by a solemn *contestation* ratified, on the part of God, that those three joyed and confederated (as it were) are conspiringly propitious and favourable to us. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxiv.

4. In the *Gallican liturgies*, the Vere Dignum, or clause beginning "It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty," at the beginning of the eucharistic preface; in a wider sense, the whole preface.

**contested** (kon-tes'ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of contest, v.*] 1. Disputed. As applied to elections: (*a*) In Great Britain, involving a contest at the polls, more than one candidate having been nominated.

In four out of the six *contested* wards the Land League candidates were rejected.  
London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881.

(*b*) Involving a contest or dispute as regards the result of balloting, on the part of the unsuccessful candidate, before a court or a legislative body; sometimes called a *controverted* election.

2. Litigated: as, a *contested* case at law.

**contestingly** (kon-tes'ting-li), *adv.* In a contending manner.

The more *contestingly* they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they, perhaps, will find them.  
W. Montague, Devoute Essays.

**contestless** (kon'test-less), *a.* [*< contest* + *-less*.] Not to be disputed; incontrovertible. [*Rare*.]

Truth *contestless*.

A. Hall.

**context** (kon-tekst'), *v. t.* [*< L. contexere*, weave together, < *com-*, together, + *texere*, weave: see *text*. Cf. *context, v.*] To weave together.

Either by the plastic principle alone, or that and heat together, or by some other cause capable to *context* the matter, it is yet possible that the matter may be anew contrived into such bodies.  
Boyle, Works, II. 529.

**context†** (kon-tekst'), *v. t.* [*< L. contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join or weave together: see *context, v.*] To knit together; connect.

If the subject be history or *contexted* table, then I hold it better put in prose or blanks. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 71.

**context†** (kon-tekst'), *a.* [*< L. contextus*, pp.: see the verb.] Knit or woven together; close; firm.

The coats . . . are *context* and callous.

Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 3.

**context** (kon'tekst), *n.* [= *F. contexte* = *Sp. Pg. contexto* = *It. contesto*, < *L. contextus*, a joining together, connection, < *contexere*, pp. *contextus*, join or weave together: see *context, v.*] 1†. Texture; specifically, the entire text or connected structure of a discourse or writing.

The skillful gloss of her reflection  
But paints the *context* of thy coarse complexion.  
Quarles, Emblema, II. 6.

Being a point of so high wisdom and worth, how could it be but that we should find it in that book within whose sacred *context* all wisdom is infolded?

Milton, Church-Government, Pref.

We should not forget that we have but stray fragments of talk, separated from the *context* of casual and unrestrained conversations. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int. p. 2.

2. Less properly, the parts of a writing or discourse which precede or follow, and are directly connected with, some other part referred to or quoted.

Cesar's object in giving the Crastinus episode seems to have been, judging from the immediate *context*, an illustration of the fiery zeal of his soldiers.  
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 46.

**contextual** (kon-tekst'jū-al), *a.* [*< L. contextus*, context (see *context, n.*), + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or dealing with the context.

So as to admit of a *contextual* examination.  
The Congregationalist, March 12, 1885.

The argument is not grammatical, but logical, and *contextual*.  
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 715.

2. Conforming to or literally agreeing with the text: as, a *contextual* quotation.

**contextually** (kon-tekst'jū-ál-i), *adv.* Agreeably to the text; verbatim et literatim: as, an extract *contextually* quoted.

**contextural** (kon-tekst'jū-rál), *a.* [*< contexere* + *-al*.] Pertaining to contexture.

**contexture** (kon-tekst'tūr), *n.* [= *F. contexture* = *Sp. Pg. contextura* = *It. contestura*, < *ML.* as if \**contextura*, < *L. contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join together: see *context, v.* and *n.*, and *texture*.] 1†. A weaving or joining, or the state of being woven or joined together.

A perfect continuance or *contexture* of the thread of the narration. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 126.

2. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to one another; composition of parts; constitution; complication.

The first doctrine is touching the *contexture* or configuration of things.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 161.

Pray let's now rest ourselves in this sweet shady arbour, which nature herself has woven with her own fine fingers; 'tis such a *contexture* of woodbines, sweetbrier, jasmine, and myrtle.  
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 207.

View his whole life; 'tis nothing but a cunning *contexture* of dark arts and unequitable subtrefuges.  
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

Sella hung the slippers in the porch  
Of that broad rustic lodge, and all who passed  
Admired their fair *contexture*.  
Bryant, Sella.

3†. Context.

In a *contexture*, where one part does not always depend upon another, . . . there it is not always very probable to expound Scripture, and take its meaning by its proportion to the neighbouring words.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 330.

4. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, arising when material, as wool or yarn, belonging to one person is woven into cloth belonging to another, and is carried therewith as ac-

cessory. In principle it is similar to *constructure* (which see).

**contextured** (kon-tek's-türd), *a.* [*< contexture + -ed*.] Woven; formed into texture. [*Rare.*]  
A garment of flesh (or of senses) *contextured* in the loom of Heaven.  
*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, l. 10.*

**conticent** (kon'ti-sent), *a.* [*< LL. conticen(t)-s, ppr. of conticere, be silent, < L. com- (intensive) + iacere, be silent: see tacit.*] Silent; hushed; quiet. [*Rare.*]  
The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent*.  
*Thackeray, The Virginians, ll.*

**contignation** (kon-tig-nä'shon), *n.* [= *F. contignation = Sp. contignación, < L. contignatio(n)-, a floor, a story, < contignare, pp. contignatus, join with beams, < com-, together, + tignum, a beam.*] 1. A frame of beams; a story; the beams that bind or support a frame or story.  
The uppermost *contignation* of their houses.  
*J. Gregory, Works, l. 10.*

An arch, the worke of Baltazar di Sienna, built with wonderfull ingenuity, so that it is not easy to conceive how it is supported, yet it has some imperceptible *contignations* wch do not betray themselves easily to the eye.  
*Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.*

2. The act of framing together or uniting beams in a fabric.  
Their own buildings . . . were without any party-wall, and linked by *contignation* into the edifice of France.  
*Burke.*

**contignate** (kon-tig-'ü-ät), *a.* [*< ML. contignatus, contiguous, ppr. of contignari, be contiguous, < L. contiguus, contiguous: see contiguous.*] Contiguous.

The two extremities are *contignate*, yea, and *contignate*.  
*Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 817.*

**contiguity** (kon-ti-gü-'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. contiguité = Sp. contigüidad = Pg. contigüidade = It. contiguità, < ML. contiguia(t)-s, < L. contiguus, contiguous: see contiguous.*] 1. Actual contact; a touching; the state of being in contact, or within touching distance; hence, proximity of situation or place; contiguity; adjacency.  
Regard is justly had to *contiguity*, or adjacency, in private lands and possessions.  
*Bacon, Fable of Perseus.*

In a community of so great an extent as ours, *contiguity* becomes one of the strongest elements in forming party combinations, and distance one of the strongest elements in repelling them.  
*Calhoun, Works, l. 233.*

Phoebe's presence, and the *contiguity* of her fresh life to his blighted one, was usually all that he required.  
*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, lx.*

Hence—2. A series of things in continuous connection; a continuity.  
O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,  
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade!  
*Couper, The Task, ll. 2.*

3. In *psychol.*, the coexistence or immediate sequence of two or more impressions or experiences. The law of *contiguity* is that law of mental association according to which an idea which has been accompanied or followed by another in the past is likely to be accompanied or followed by that other on any occasion of reproduction, this tendency being stronger the oftener and the closer the *contiguity* of the ideas has been. *Contiguity* is the most characteristic of the principles of association. It was stated by Aristotle, and was revived by David Hume, who used the word *contiguity* to translate Aristotle's term *εὐσυνεχία*. Thomas Brown reduced all association to prior coexistence or immediate proximity; and he is followed by perhaps the majority of modern psychologists.

The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner conveyed from one idea to another, are three, viz.: Resemblance, *Contiguity* in time or place, and Cause and Effect.

*Hume, Treatise of Human Nature (1739), l. § 4.*

The *contiguity* in time and place must mean that of the sensations; and so far it is affirmed that the order of the ideas follows that of the sensations. *Contiguity* of two sensations in time means the successive order. *Contiguity* of two sensations in place means the synchronous order.  
*James Mill, Analysis of Human Mind, iii.*

**contiguous** (kon-tig-'ü-us), *a.* [= *F. contigu = Sp. Pg. It. contiguo, < L. contiguus, touching, < contingere (contig-), touch: see contingent, contact, contagion.*] 1. Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; hence, close together; neighboring; bordering or adjoining; adjacent: as, two *contiguous* bodies, houses, or estates: usually followed by *to*.  
I saw two several Castles built on a rock, which are so near together that they are even *contiguous*.  
*Coryat, Crudities, l. 93.*

A picturesque house *contiguous* to the churchyard, which in Queen Elizabeth's time was a palace and was visited by that sovereign, . . . has now become a dairy.  
*W. Winter, English Rambles, p. 45.*

Specifically—2. In *entom.*: (a) So thickly strewn as to be close together or touch, but without coalescing: as, *contiguous* spots, dots, or punctures. (b) Almost or quite touching at

the base: as, *contiguous* antennæ.—**Contiguous angles.** See *angle*, l. = *Syn. Adjoining, etc.* See *adjacent*.  
**contiguously** (kon-tig-'ü-us-li), *adv.* In a contiguous manner; by contact; without intervening space.

The next of kin *contiguously* embrace:  
And foes are sunder'd by a larger space.  
*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 31.*

**contiguoumess** (kon-tig-'ü-us-nes), *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

The suspicious houses, as if afraid to be infected with more misery than they have already, by *contiguoumess* to others, keep off at a distance, having many waste places betwixt them.  
*Fuller, Holy War, p. 276.*

**continence, continency** (kon'ti-nens, -nen-si), *n.* [*< ME. continence, < OF. continence, F. continence = Pr. continensa = Sp. Pg. continencia = It. continenza, < L. continētia, holding back, moderation, temperance, < continē(t)-s: see continent.*] 1. In general, self-restraint with regard to desires and passions; self-command.  
A harder lesson to learn *Continence*  
In joyous pleasure than in grievous pain.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. l.*

He knew . . . when to leave off—a *continence* which is practised by a few writers.  
*Dryden, Pref. to Fables.*

2. In a special sense, the restraint of the sexual passion within due bounds, whether absolute, as in celibacy, or within lawful limits, as in marriage; chastity.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence* that of married persons.  
*Jer. Taylor.*

3. Capacity for holding or containing: as, a measure which has only one half the *continence* of another.—4. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Least the *continence* of the course should be divided.  
*Aylife, Parergon.*

**continent** (kon'ti-nent), *a. and n.* [*I. a. < ME. continent, < OF. (and F.) continent = Sp. Pg. It. continente, < L. continē(t)-s, holding back, temperate, moderate, also hanging together, continuous, uninterrupted, ppr. of continere, hold back, check, also hold together: see contain. II. n. In def. II., 3, early mod. E. continente = F. continent = Sp. Pg. It. continente = D. kontinent = G. kontinent, kontinent = Dan. kontinent, < ML. NL. continē(t)-s, a continent, that is, a continuous extent of land, in ML. applied also to a broad continuous field, prop. adj. (sc. L. terra, land, or ager, field), L. continē(t)-s, continuous, unbroken: see above. In defs. 1 and 2 the noun is directly from the adj.] I. a. 1. Restrained; moderate; temperate.  
I pray you have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower.  
*Shak., Lear, l. 2.**

2. Moderate or abstinent in the indulgence of the sexual passion; maintaining continence; chaste.  
My past life  
Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,  
As I am now unhappy.  
*Shak., W. T., III. 2.*

3. Restraining; opposing.  
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,  
That did oppose my will.  
*Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.*

4. Containing; being the container: with *of*.  
—5. Continuous; connected; not interrupted.

Some . . . think it was called Anglia of Angulus, which is in English a corner, for that it is but a corner in respect of the mayne and *continent* land of the whole world.  
*Grafton, Briteyn, lv.*

The north-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly . . . the least disjointed by sea of all that coast.  
*Brerewood, Languages.*

**Continent cause.** See *cause*, 1.

II. n. 1. That which contains or comprises; a container or holder.  
Here's the scroll,  
The *continent* and summary of my fortune.  
*Shak., M. of V., III. 2.*

2. That which is contained or comprised; contents; the amount held or that can be held, as by a vessel.  
Great vessels into less are emptied never,  
There's a redundancy past their *continent* ever.  
*Chapman, Revenge of Busay d'Ambols, ll. 1.*

3. In *phys. geog.*, one of the largest land-masses of the globe. From the most general point of view there are two continental masses, the eastern and the western, the old world and the new world. In breaking these up into lesser divisions, Europe and Asia together naturally constitute one mass, conveniently designated as Eurasia, though each is sometimes reckoned a separate continent. Africa, formerly attached to Asia very slightly by the isthmus of Suez, and now artificially severed from it by the Suez canal, forms another continental mass. Australia is regarded by many as a third continental subdivision of the eastern land-mass (or a fourth, reckoning Europe and Asia separately). North and South America form the two great natural subdivi-

sions (also separately called continents) of the western continent, and are hardly more united than were Africa and Asia before the cutting of the Suez canal.

4. [*cap.*] In a special sense, in English literature, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British islands: as, to travel on the *Continent*.

[He] kindly communicated to her, as is the way with the best-bred English on their first arrival "on the *Continent*," all his impressions regarding the sights and persons he had seen.  
*Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book, A Caution to Travellers.*

5. Land in a general sense, as distinguished from water; terra firma.  
The carcass with the streame was carried downe,  
But th' head fell backward on the *Continent*.  
*Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 25.*

Make mountains level, and the *continent*,  
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself  
Into the sea!  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. l.*

To conduct them through the Red Sea, into the *continent* of the Holy Land.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 169.*

6. [*cap.*] Same as *Encratite*.—Old continent. See *old*.

**continental** (kon-ti-nen'tal), *a. and n.* [*< continent, n., + -al; = F. continental, etc.*] I. a. 1. Relating or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continent; entitled to be considered a continent.  
Greenland, however insulated it may ultimately prove to be, is in mass strictly *continental*.  
*Kans. Sec. Grinn. Exp., l. 225.*

2. Characteristic of a continent: opposed to *insular*: as, a *continental* climate. See *below*.  
—3. Specifically, of or belonging to the continent, as distinguished from adjacent islands, and especially to the continent of Europe: as, the *continental* press; the *continental* Sunday. In *Amer. hist.*: (a) Pertaining to the government and affairs of the thirteen revolutionary colonies during and immediately after their struggle against England: as, the *Continental* Congress; *continental* money (the paper currency issued by Congress during the revolutionary war).

The army before Boston was designated as the *continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gates, which was called the ministerial army.  
*Iving.*

(b) Inclined to favor a strengthening of the general government and an increase of unity among the colonies.—**Continental climate, in phys. geog.**, the climate of a part of a continent, regarded as owing its peculiarities to this fact. Such a climate is subject to great fluctuations of temperature, both diurnal and seasonal. An insular climate, on the other hand, is much more equable. This difference is most marked in the case of a small island remote from all other land, as contrasted with the central portions of a continental mass like Asia. At a great distance from the sea, and especially if the land-area is very large, the summer is abnormally hot and the winter proportionally cold, while the difference between the temperatures of night and day is also very marked. The interiors of the continents have in general a smaller rainfall than their edges.—**Continental glacier**, a sheet of ice which covers a large part of a continent such as that which now covers Greenland; an ice-sheet.—**Continental pronunciation, or system of pronunciation**, of Latin and Greek. See *pronunciation*.—**Continental system, in modern hist.**, the plan of the emperor Napoleon for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the continent of Europe. It was instituted by the decree of Berlin, issued November 21st, 1806, which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and made prisoners of war all Englishmen found in the territories occupied by France and her allies.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent, specifically of the continent of Europe.

It appears that Englishmen at all times knew better than *Continentalists* how to maintain their right of free and independent action.  
*English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxix.*

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a soldier of the regular army of the revolted colonies in the war of independence.—**Not worth a continental**, not worth as much as a piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress in the revolutionary war, and hence, from the depreciation of that money, of little or no value; worthless; good for nothing.

The quaint term "*Continental*" long ago fell into disuse, except in the slang phrase *not worth a Continental*, which referred to the debased condition of our currency at the close of the Revolutionary War.  
*J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 104.*

**continentalist** (kon-ti-nen'tal-ist), *n.* [*< continental + -ist.*] 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent; a continental.

Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No *continentalist* could have conceived either tale.  
*Coleridge, Table-Talk, p. 309.*

2. In *U. S. hist.*, one who, just after the close of the revolutionary war, desired a stronger union of the States.

**continently** (kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately; with self-restraint.

When Paul wrote this epistle, it was lykely enough that the man would live *continently*.  
*T. Martin, Marriage of Priestes (1554), x. l.*

**contingēt** (kōn-tinj'), v. i. [*L. contingere*, touch: see *contingent*.] To touch; reach; happen. *Bailey*.

**contingency, contingence** (kōn-tin'jēn-si, -jēns), n.; pl. *contingencies, contingences* (-siz, -jēn-sez). [= *F. contingence* = *Sp. Pg. contingencia* = *It. contingenza*, < *ML. contingētia*, < *L. contingēt* (-t-s): see *contingent*.] 1. The mode of existence of that which is contingent; the possibility that that which happens might not have happened; that mode of existence, or of coming to pass, which does not involve necessity; a happening by chance or free will; the being true of a proposition which would not under all circumstances be true.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the presence of God. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

I deny not but, for great causes, some opinions are to be quitted; but . . . how few do forsake any; and when any do, oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, do it so by *contingency*. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), Ded., I. 4.

It is a blind *contingence* of events. *Dryden, Amphitryon*.

Aristotle says, we are not . . . to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South, Works*, I. 1.

The *contingency* of the future is thus really reduced to the necessity of the past. *Sir W. Hamilton, Reid*, note U.

What is *Contingency*? It is the ideal admission that certain factors now present may be on any other occasion absent; and when they are absent the result must be different from what it is now.

*G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. 1, § 170 a.

2. A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may or may not occur.

Christianity is a Religion which above all others does arm men against all the *contingencies* and miseries of the life of man. *Stillington, Sermons*, I. vi.

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency*. *Hallam*.

The superiority of force is often checked by the proverbial *contingencies* of war. *Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations*.

If no blow is ever to be struck till we have a cut-and-dried scheme ready to meet every *contingency*, we shall never have any *contingency* to meet.

*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 444.

3. A touching; a falling together; contact; as, "the point of *contingency*," *J. Gregory*.—Angle of *contingence*, the infinitesimal angle between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points.

**contingēt** (kōn-tinj'ēt), a. and n. [= *F. contingent* = *Sp. Pg. It. contingēte*, < *ML. contingēt* (-t-s), adj., possible, contingent (tr. Gr. *ἐνδεχόμενος*), prop. ppr. of *L. contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch, meet, attain to, happen: see *contact*.] I. a. 1. Not existing or occurring through necessity; due to chance or to a free agent; accidentally existing or true; hence, without a known or apparent cause or reason, or caused by something which would not in every case act; dependent upon the will of a human being, or other finite free agent.

When any event takes place of which we do not discern the cause, [or] why it should have happened in this manner, or at this moment rather than another, it is called a *contingent* event, or an event without a cause: as, for example, the falling of a leaf on a particular spot, or the turning up of a certain number when dice are thrown.

*Is. Taylor, Elements of Thought*, p. 69.

Mathematical propositions become inexact or *contingent* whenever they are applied to cases involving conditions not included in the terms.

*G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. ii. § 60.

Of all regions [the antarctic] is the one where the physical conditions are most uniform and least under the influence of *contingent* circumstances.

*J. Croft, Climate and Cosmology*, p. 206.

Things, as objects of scientific cognition, are *contingent*, dependent—not grounds of their own existence.

*Adamson, Philos. of Kant*, iii.

2. Dependent upon a foreseen possibility; provisionally liable to exist, happen, or take effect in the future; conditional: as, a *contingent* remainder after the payment of debts; a journey *contingent* upon the receipt of advices; a *contingent* promise.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone, Com.*

She possessed only a *contingent* reversion of the crown. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 3.

**Contingent cause**, a cause which may or may not act.

It would puzzle the greatest philosopher . . . to give any tolerable account how any knowledge whatsoever can certainly and infallibly foresee an event through uncertain and *contingent* causes. *Tillotson, Sermons*, xlviii.

**Contingent line** in *dialing*, the intersection of the plane of the dial with a plane parallel to the equinoctial.—**Contingent matter**, in *logic*, the matter of a proposition which is true, but not necessarily so.

When is a proposition said to consist of *matter contingent*? *Bundeville, Arte of Logick* (1599), iii. 3.

In *contingent matter*, an Indefinite is understood as a particular. *Whately, Logic*, II. ii. § 2.

**Contingent remainder**, truth, etc. See the nouns. = *Syn. 1* and *2*. *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

II. n. 1. An event dependent either upon accident or upon the will of a finite free agent; an event not determinable by any rule.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*. *South, Sermons*.

All *contingents* have their necessary causes, but are called *contingents* in respect of other events upon which they do not depend. *Hobbes*.

The conviction of this impossibility led men to give up the presence of God in respect of future *contingents*.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Reid*, note U.

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; specifically, the share or proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting powers; the share actually furnished: as, the Turkish *contingent* in the Crimean war.

They sunk considerable sums into their own coffers, and refused to send their *contingent* to the emperor.

*Swift, Conduct of Allies*.

France has contributed no small *contingent* of those whose purpose was noble, whose lives were healthy, and whose minds, even in their lightest moods, pure.

*Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 284.

They were attacked by the rebels of the Gwalior *contingent*. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, II. 276.

Future *contingent*, something which may or may not be brought about in the future by the voluntary action of a man or men: a phrase used in the discussion of divine prescience.

**contingently** (kōn-tinj'ēnt-li), adv. Fortuitously; by possibility; as may happen.

Albeit there are many things which seem unto us to be contingent, yet were they so indeed, there could have been no prophecy, but only predictions, which were *contingently* true or false. *N. Gres, Cosmologia Sacra*, iv. 6.

**contingentness** (kōn-tinj'ēnt-nes), n. The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

**continua**, n. Plural of *continuum*.

**continuable** (kōn-tinj'ū-ā-bl), a. [= *OF. continuabile*, *continual*, = *It. continuabile*; as *continue* + *-able*.] That may be continued. [Rare.]

Their President seems a bad edition of a Polish King. He may be elected from four years to four years, for life. Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate so *continuable* is an officer for life.

*Jefferson, Correspondence*, II. 266.

**continual** (kōn-tinj'ū-ā-l), a. [Early mod. E. *continual*, < *ME. continuel*, < *OF. continuel*, *F. continuel*, < *L. continuus*, continuous: see *continuous* and *-al*.] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; continuous.

He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast.

*Prov. xv. 15.*

Full of repentance, *Continual* meditations, tears, and sorrows. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, iv. 2.

A sweet attractive kinde of grace, A full assurance given by looks, *Continuall* comfort in a face. *M. Roydon, Astrophel*.

2. Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent: as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

Yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her *continual* coming she weary me. *Luke xviii. 5.*

**Continual claim**. See *claim*.—**Continual fever**, or *continued fever*, a fever which, while it may vary somewhat in intensity, neither intermits nor exhibits such decided and regular fluctuations as characterize typical remittent fever.—**Continual proportional**, the terms of a geometrical progression. = *Syn. Incessant, Perpetual*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, endless.

**continually** (kōn-tinj'ū-ā-l-i), adv. [*ME. continually*, < *elliche*; < *continual* + *-ly*.] 1. Without cessation or intermission; unceasingly.

A country [Persia] where the open air continually invites abroad, adorned with almost perpetual verdure, and hemmed in by lofty blue mountains.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXI. 330.

2. Very often; at regular or frequent intervals; from time to time; habitually.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*.

*2 Sam. ix. 7.*

He comes *continually* to Pleocorner . . . to buy a saddle. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 1.

If you are lost in his city (and you are pretty sure to be lost there, *continually*), a Venetian will go with you wherever you wish.

*Howells, Venetian Life*, xx.

= *Syn. Continuously*, constantly, incessantly, perpetually.

**continualness** (kōn-tinj'ū-ā-l-nes), n. The character of being continual.

**continuance** (kōn-tinj'ū-āns), n. [*ME. continuance*, < *OF. continuance*, *continuence* = *Sp. (obs.) It. continuanza*, < *L. continuān* (-t-s), continuing: see *continuant*.] 1. A holding on, remaining, or abiding in a particular state, or in

a course or series; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; continuance; constancy; perseverance; duration.

Patient *continuance* in well-doing. *Rom. ii. 7.*

They are cloy'd With long *continuance* in a settled place.

*Shak., 1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 5.

No more now, but desiring a *Continuance* of your Blessing and Prayers, I rest your dutiful Son, J. H.

*Howell, Letters*, I. v. 82.

Nature . . . is entirely opposed to the *continuance* of paths through her forests. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 221.

2. Uninterrupted succession or continuation; indefinite prolongation; perpetuation.

I make not love to the *continuance* of days, but to the goodness of them. *Bacon, Death*.

They made suite to the Govt to have some portion of land given them for *continuance*, and not by yearly lotte. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 167.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison, Spectator*.

3. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. *Ps. cxxxix. 16.*

4. In law: (a) The deferring of a trial or hearing, or the fixing of a future day for the parties to a suit to appear or to be heard. Specifically—(b) In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

It is on account of the long intervals between terms that *continuances* (which now constitute the chief means of the "postponement swindle") are so eagerly sought.

*The Century*, XXX. 331.

5. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; ductility.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have, beside the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenacity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 845.

= *Syn. 1* and *2*. *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation*.

**continuant** (kōn-tinj'ū-ānt), n. [*L. continuān* (-t-s), ppr. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] In *math.*, a determinant all whose constituents vanish, except those in the principal diagonal and the two bordering minor diagonals, while all those of one of these minor diagonals are equal to negative unity: as,

a	1	0	0
-1	b	1	0
0	-1	c	1
0	0	-1	d.

Also *cumulant*.

**continuate** (kōn-tinj'ū-āt), v. t. [*L. continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, join together, make continuous: see *continue*.] To join closely together. *Abp. Potter*.

**continuate** (kōn-tinj'ū-āt), a. [*L. continuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Immediately united; closely joined.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 56.

A general cause, a *continue* cause, an inseparable accident, to all men, is discontent, care, misery. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 170.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continuing for an indefinite length of time; continued.

O, 'tis a dangerous and a dreadful thing To leave a sure pace on *continue* earth.

*Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy*, i. 1.

Untirable and *continue* goodness. *Shak., T. of A.*, I. 1.

**continuously** (kōn-tinj'ū-ā-t-li), adv. Continuously; without interruption.

The water ascends gently and by intermissions, but it falls *continuously*. *Bp. Wilkins, Archimedes*, xv.

**continuation** (kōn-tinj'ū-ā'shon), n. [= *F. continuation* = *Sp. continuación* = *Pg. continuação* = *It. continuazione*, < *L. continuatio* (-n-), < *continuare*, pp. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] 1. The act or fact of continuing or prolonging; extension of existence in a line or series.

These things must needs be the works of Providence for the *continuation* of the species. *Ray*.

Preventing the *continuation* of the royal line. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xxiv.

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued: as, the *continuation* of a story.—3. Extension in space; a carrying on in length; prolongation: as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.—4. In *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to integration by parts.—5. *pl. Trousers*. [Slang.]—**Continuation day**. Same as *contango day* (which see, under *contango*).—**Continuation of days**. In *Scots law*, the summons in a civil process formerly authorized the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, with *continuation of days*, and he might be brought into court either on the day named or later, as the party chose, unless the diet were forced on by protestation. = *Syn. Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuance, prolongation, protraction*.



tion. *Continuation* is used properly of extension in space, *continuance* of time, *continuity* of substance, and *continuum* of freedom from interruption in space or time. Thus we speak of the *continuation* of a line of railroad (that is, the construction of it beyond a certain point, or the part thus constructed); the *continuance* of suffering; the *continuity* of fibers (that is, their cohesion or preservation of relations). A ferry would break the *continuum* of a line of railroad. See *continuous*.

The rich country from thence to Portici . . . appearing only a *continuation* of the city. *Brydone*.

There is required a *continuance* of warmth to ripen the best and noblest fruits. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's *Georgica*.

When a limb, as we say, "goes to sleep," it is because the nerves supplying it have been subjected to pressure sufficient to destroy the *continuity* of the fibres. *Huxley and Youmans*, *Physiol.*, § 320.

**\*continutive** (kon-tin'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. It. continuativo*, < *L. L. continuativus*, < *L. continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] **I. a.** Having the character of continuing, or of causing continuation or prolongation. [Rare.]

**II. n. 1.** An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was and Rome is. *Watts*, *Logic*.

**2.** In *gram.*, a loose or unemphatic copulative; a connective.

*Continuatives* . . . consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Harris*, *Hermes*, II.

**continutively** (kon-tin'ū-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a continuative manner; in continuation.

**continuator** (kon-tin'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= *F. continuateur* = *Sp. Pg. continuador* = *It. continuatore*, < *L. as if \*continuator*, < *continuare*, pp. *continutus*, continue: see *continue*.] One who or that which continues or carries forward: as, the *continuator* of an unfinished history.

The purely chronological or annalistic method [of history], though pursued by the learned Baronius and his *continuators*, is now generally abandoned. *Schaff*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 4.

**continue** (kon-tin'ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *continued*, prp. *continuing*. [*ME. continuen*, *continen*, < *OF. continuer*, *F. continuer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. continuar* = *It. continuare*, < *L. continuare*, join, unite, make continuous (in space or time), < *continuus*, continuous, unbroken: see *continuous*.] **I. trans. 1.** To connect or unite; make continuous.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 5.

**2.** To extend from one point to another; produce or draw out in length: as, *continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.—**3.** To protract or carry on; not to cease from or terminate.

Ser, if it please your goodness for to hire [hear], With yow I have *continued* my service In pece and rest. *Genesides* (E. E. T. S.), I. 577.

O *continue* thy lovingkindness unto them that know thee. *Ps. xxxvi.* 10.

**4.** To persevere in; not to cease to do or use: as, to *continue* the same diet.

The seizing Shipwreck-men has been also a custom at Pegu, but whether still *continued* I know not. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. 1. 8.

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope*.

**5.** To carry on from the point of suspension; resume the course of; extend in the same course: as, to *continue* a line of railroad from its present terminus; the story will be *continued* next week.—**6.** To suffer or cause to remain as before; retain: as, to *continue* judges in their posts.

Disturbances in the celestial regions; though so regulated and moderated by the power of the Sun, prevailing over the heavenly bodies, as to *continue* the world in its state. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, I. Expl.

Let us pray that God maintain and *continue* our most excellent king here present, true inheritor of this our realm. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

**7.** To keep enduringly; prolong the state or life of.

If a child were *continued* in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age, and came suddenly abroad, he would have strange and absurd imaginations. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 228.

But Barnardine must die this afternoon; And how shall we *continue* Claudio? *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, IV. 3.

**II. intrans. 1.** To go forward or onward in any course or action; proceed: the opposite of *cease*: as, he *continued* talking for some minutes more.

Also the grett tempest *continued* so owtrageously, that we war never in such a fer in all lyff. *Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 62.

"A good and truly bold spirit," *continued* he, "is ever actuated by reason, and a sense of honour and duty." *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 360.

**2.** To persevere; be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *John viii.* 31.

**3.** To remain in a state or place; abide or stay indefinitely.

The multitude . . . *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Mat. xv.* 32.

These men, . . . to excuse those Gentilemens suspicion of their running to the Salvages, returned to the Fort and there *continued*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 218.

Hopelessly *continuing* in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

Those early years which, no matter how long we *continue*, are said to make up the greater portion of our life. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 116.

**4.** To last; be durable; endure; be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. *I Sam. xiii.* 14.

God is the soule, the life, the strength, and sinnew, That quickens, moves, and makes this Frame *continue*. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, I. 7.

= *Syn. 3. Sojourn*, etc. See *abide*.

**continued** (kon-tin'ūd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *continue*, *v.*]

**1.** Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

A bridge of wondrous length From hell *continued*, reaching the utmost orb Of this frail world. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 1029.

**2.** Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; continual: as, a *continued* fever.—**Continued bass**. See *figured bass*, under *bass*, and *thoroughbass*.—**Continued fever**. See *continual fever*, under *continual*.—**Continued fives**. See *fives*.—**Continued fraction**, in *alg.*, an expression of the form (introduced by Lord Brouncker, 1668)

$$a + \frac{a}{b + \frac{a}{c + \frac{a}{d + \frac{a}{e + \text{etc.}}}}}$$

where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, etc., and *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, etc., are usually taken to represent whole numbers. A *proper continued fraction* is one in which *a* = *b* = *c* = *d* = *e* = *f* = *g* = *h* = *i* = *j* = *k* = *l* = *m* = *n* = *o* = *p* = *q* = *r* = *s* = *t* = *u* = *v* = *w* = *x* = *y* = *z* = *aa* = *bb* = *cc* = *dd* = *ee* = *ff* = *gg* = *hh* = *ii* = *jj* = *kk* = *ll* = *mm* = *nn* = *oo* = *pp* = *qq* = *rr* = *ss* = *tt* = *uu* = *vv* = *ww* = *xx* = *yy* = *zz* = *aaa* = *bbb* = *ccc* = *ddd* = *eee* = *fff* = *ggg* = *hhh* = *iii* = *jjj* = *kkk* = *lll* = *mmm* = *nnn* = *ooo* = *ppp* = *qqq* = *rrr* = *sss* = *ttt* = *uuu* = *vvv* = *www* = *xxx* = *yyy* = *zzz* = *aaaa* = *bbbb* = *cccc* = *dddd* = *eeee* = *ffff* = *gggg* = *hhhh* = *iiii* = *jjjj* = *kkkk* = *llll* = *mmmm* = *nnnn* = *oooo* = *pppp* = *qqqq* = *rrrr* = *ssss* = *tttt* = *uuuu* = *vvvv* = *wwww* = *xxxx* = *yyyy* = *zzzz* = *aaaaa* = *bbbbb* = *ccccc* = *ddddd* = *eeeee* = *ffffff* = *ggggg* = *hhhhh* = *iiiii* = *jjjjj* = *kkkkk* = *lllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnn* = *ooooo* = *ppppp* = *qqqqq* = *rrrrr* = *sssss* = *ttttt* = *uuuuu* = *vvvvv* = *wwwww* = *xxxxx* = *yyyyy* = *zzzzz* = *aaaaaa* = *bbbbbb* = *cccccc* = *dddddd* = *eeeeee* = *ffffff* = *gggggg* = *hhhhhh* = *iiiiii* = *jjjjjj* = *kkkkkk* = *llllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnn* = *oooooo* = *pppppp* = *qqqqqq* = *rrrrrr* = *ssssss* = *tttttt* = *uuuuuu* = *vvvvvv* = *wwwwww* = *xxxxxx* = *yyyyyy* = *zzzzzz* = *aaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = 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*eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx* = *yyyyyyy* = *zzzzzzz* = *aaaaaaaaa* = *bbbbbbb* = *ccccccc* = *ddddddd* = *eeeeeee* = *fffffff* = *ggggggg* = *hhhhhhh* = *iiiiiii* = *jjjjjjj* = *kkkkkkk* = *lllllll* = *mmmmm* = *nnnnnnn* = *oooooooo* = *ppppppp* = *qqqqqqq* = *rrrrrrr* = *sssssss* = *ttttttt* = *uuuuuuu* = *vvvvvvv* = *wwwwwww* = *xxxxxxx*

2. Uninterrupted, or constantly renewed; continual.—3. In *bot.*, not deviating from uniformity: the reverse of *interrupted*. Thus, a stem which has no joints is said to be *continuous*.—**Continuous bearings**, chains of timber laid under the rails of a railroad for their support, in place of stone or wooden sleepers fixed at certain intervals. The chains of timber, or longitudinal sleepers, are secured to cross-timbers fixed to piles.—**Continuous brake, girder, impost**, etc. See the nouns.—**Continuous function**, a function whose differential coefficient is nowhere infinite, so that an infinitesimal increment of the variable produces an infinitesimal increment in the value of the function.—**Continuous-service certificate**, a certificate issued to enlisted men in the United States navy with good records who reenlist within four months after the expiration of their term of service.—**Continuous voyage**. See *continued voyage*, under *continued*. = *Syn. Continuous, incessant, Continual*, etc. See *incessant*.  
**continuously** (kon-tin'ū-us-li), *adv.* With continuity or continuation; without interruption; unbrokenly.

Species of animals are supposed to be separated from each other by well-marked lines of difference, and they have not the power of so intermixing with each other as to produce continuously fertile progeny.  
*Darwin, Nature and the Bible*, p. 134.

**continuousness** (kon-tin'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being continuous; uninterruptedness. = *Syn. Continuity*, etc. See *continuation*.

**continuum** (kon-tin'ū-um), *n.*; pl. *continua* (-ā). [*L.*, neut. of *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] A continuous spread or extension; a continuity; a continuous quantity. See *continuity*.

The animal world is a *continuum* of smells, sights, touches, tastes, pains, and pleasures.  
*G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind*, II. III. § 12.

It is interesting to note that all possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative *continua*. By *continuum* is here meant a series of presentations changing gradually in quality, i. e., so that any two differ less the more they approximate in the series.  
*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 51.

**cont-line** (kont'lin or -lin), *n.* [For *\*cant-line*, < *cant*<sup>1</sup> + *line*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. *Naut.*, the space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of one another.—2. The space between the strands on the outside of a rope, which in worming is filled up, so as to make the rope nearly cylindrical. *E. H. Knight*.

**conto** (kon'tō), *n.* [*Pg.*, a million, also a story, tale, lit. an account, a count, = *E. count*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] A Portuguese money of account, in which large sums are calculated, equal to 1,000,000 reis, or \$1,080. A conto of contos is a million contos. In Brazil, owing to the smaller value of the milreis, the conto is equal to only \$648.

**Contopus** (kon'tō-pus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *MGr.* *κοῦτος*, short, + *Gr.* *πούς* (πόδ-) = *E. foot*.] A genus of small clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidae*, characterized, among the little tyrant flycatchers, by their extremely small feet. The common wood-pewee of North America, *C. virens*, is the type. The genus also contains the northern flycatcher (*C. borealis*), Cooles's flycatcher (*C. pertinax*), and other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.



Wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*).

**contorniate** (kon-tōr'ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *contourniate*, also, as *It.*, *contorniato*; = *F.* *contorniate*, < *It.* *contorniato*, contorniate, < *contorno*, circuit, circumference: see *contour*, *n.*] 1. *a.* Having a furrowed circumference or circular furrow.

II. *n.* A coin or medal having such a circumference: a term applied by numismatists to certain Roman copper pieces, which are characterized by having on each side a circular furrow. They bear on one face a head (of Nero, Trajan, etc.), and on the other a subject generally relating to the games in the circus or amphitheater. They were doubtless issued at Rome in



Obverse.

the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but their ancient appellation is unknown, and the purpose for which they were employed is uncertain. It has been supposed that they were given as tickets or certificates to successful competitors in the games.

**contorsion, contorsionist**. Old spellings of *contortion, contortionist*.

**contort** (kon-tōrt'), *v. t.* [*< L. contortus*, pp. of *contorquere* (> *It. contorcere*), twist, < *com-*, together, + *torquere*, twist, turn round: see *tort, torture*.] To twist, draw, bend, or wrench out of shape; make crooked or deformed.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray*.  
The olive-trees in Provence are . . . neither so tall, so stout, nor so richly *contorted* as . . . beyond the Alps.  
*H. James, Jr., Little Tour*, p. 168.

**contorted** (kon-tōrt'ed), *p. a.* [*Pp. of contort, v.*] Twisted; drawn awry; distorted; twisted on itself: in *bot.*, usually the same as *convolute*, with reference to estivation.

**contortion** (kon-tōr'shon), *n.* [= *F. contorsion* = *Sp. contorsión* = *Pg. contorsão* = *It. contorsione*, < *L. contortio* (n-), < *contorquere*, pp. *contortus*, twist: see *contort*.] 1. The act of twisting or wrenching, or the state of being twisted or wrenched; specifically, the act of writhing, especially spasmodically; a twist; wry motion; distortion: as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face.

When Croft's "Life of Dr. Young" was spoken of as a good imitation of Dr. Johnson's style, "No, no," said he [Burke], "it is not a good imitation of Johnson; it has all his pomp, without his force; it has all the nodosities of the oak, without its strength; it has all the contortions of the sibyl, without the inspiration."  
*Sir J. Prior, Burke*.

His [M. Stahl's] attributing to the hyphæ a faculty of *contortion* or spirally coiling themselves, which from their nature they do not and cannot possess, is calculated to invalidate all that he otherwise observed and depicted.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 555.

2. In *surg.*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation.

**contortionist** (kon-tōr'shon-ist), *n.* [*< contortion* + *-ist*.] One who practises gymnastic feats requiring great suppleness of the joints and involving contorted or unnatural postures.

**contortious** (kon-tōr'shus), *a.* [*< contortion* + *-ous*.] Affected by contortions; twisted. [*Rare*.]

**contortive** (kon-tōr'tiv), *a.* [*< contort* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to contortion; expressing contortion.

**contortuplicate** (kon-tōr-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* [*< L. contortuplicatus*, reg. *contortuplicatus*, < *contortus*, twisted (see *contort*), + *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] 1. In *bot.*, twisted and plaited or folded.—2. In *zool.*, crinkled, as the hair of a negro.

**contour** (kon-tōr' or kon'tōr), *n.* [*< F. contour* (= *Sp. Pg. It. contorno*), circuit, circumference, outline, < *contourner* = *Sp. contornar* = *Pg. contornear* = *It. contornare*, < *ML. contornare*, go round, turn round, < *L. com-* (intensive) + *turnare*, turn: see *turn*, and cf. *tour*.] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds anything; the periphery considered as distinct from the object: used chiefly in speaking of rounded or sinuous bodies.

The magnetic action of a closed current is equal to that of a magnetic shell of the same current.  
*Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert*, I. 429.

All her *contours* and all her movements betrayed a fine muscular development.  
*O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy*, I.

Specifically—(a) In the *fine arts*, a line or lines representing the outline of any figure.

In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or contours.  
*O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics*, p. 311.

(b) In *fort.*, the horizontal outline of works of defense. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand; and the distances of the surface, at each interval, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. (c) In *surv.*, a curve of equal elevation on a map; a contour-line. (d) In *math.*, a closed curve considered as inclosing an area.—**Area of a contour**. See *area*. = *Syn. Profile*, etc. See *outline*.



Reverse.  
Contorniate with head of Trajan.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**contour** (kon-tōr'), *v. t.* [*< contour, n.*] To make a contour or outline of; mark with contours or contour-lines: as, *contoured* maps.

**contour-feather** (kon-tōr'fēw'ēr), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the feathers which determine the details of contour of a bird; *pl.*, the general plumage which appears upon the surface, as distinguished from hidden down-feathers, etc.

*Contour-feathers*, penne or plumæ proper, have a perfect stem composed of calamus and rachis, with vanes of pennaceous structure, at least in part, usually plumaceous toward the base. These form the great bulk of the surface plumage.  
*Coues, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 85.

**contour-hair** (kon-tōr'hār), *n.* One of the hairs of the general superficial pelage of a quadruped, which to some extent determines the contour of the animal: distinguished from the hidden under-fur. The fur of the seal or beaver when dressed for use in garments, etc., is deprived of its contour-hairs.

The various forms of hairs, whether woolly or *contour-hairs*, setæ or spines, are merely modifications of one and the same early condition.  
*Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 420.

**contouring** (kon-tōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *contour, v.*] The act of forming or determining a contour or contour-line. See *contour-line*.

In true *contouring*, regular horizontal lines, at fixed vertical intervals, are traced over a country, and plotted on to the maps.  
*R. A. Proctor, Light Science*, p. 280.

**contour-line** (kon-tōr'lin), *n.* In *surv.*, a line joining points of equal elevation on a surface; a line or level carried along the surface of a country or district at a uniform height above the sea-level. When laid down or plotted on a map or plan, such lines show the elevations and depressions of the surface of the ground, the degree of accuracy depending on the number of lines or levels taken. In the maps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States the contour-lines are generally given for every 20 feet of elevation. It is essential to the completeness of a contour-line that it should be carried on till it returns to the point whence it started, thus describing a closed curve. The littoral cordon or outline of the sea forms a natural contour-line. The system of representing the form of the earth's surface by means of horizontal lines at equal vertical distances was probably invented by Philippe Buache in 1744.

*Contour-lines*, eighty feet apart vertically, were run; and intermediate forty-foot contours were interpolated by means of slope-measurements in the steeper parts, and by running curves in the more level portions.  
*Science*, III. 365.

**Contour-line map**, a map in which the elevations are indicated by contour-lines, which may be drawn at any distance apart, according to the scale adopted and the accuracy with which the surveys have been made. Where the slope is steep the lines are more crowded together, and vice versa. This is, on the whole, the most advantageous method of representing topography where the scale adopted is large.

**contourné** (kon-tōr-nā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *contourner*, turn round: see *contour, n.*] In *her.*, turned toward the sinister: said of an animal used as a bearing.

**contourniate** (kon-tōr'ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *contorniate*.

**contr.** An abbreviation of *contracted* and *contraction*.

**contra** (kon'trā), *adv.* and *prep.* [*L. contra*, < *cum*, *OL. com*, with (see *com-*), + *-trā*, ablative fem. of a compar. suffix *-terus* = *E. -ther* in *other, hi-ther*, etc., *-ter* in *after*, etc. Cf. *L. intra, extra*, similarly formed. From *L. contra*, through *F.*, comes *E. counter*, *counter*<sup>2</sup>, *encounter*, and *country*, q. v.] A Latin adverb and preposition (and prefix), meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite,' 'in front of,' orig. 'in comparison with': used in the phrase *pro contra*, and, abbreviated, in *pro and con*; also in various legal phrases, as *contra bonos mores*; usually as a prefix in words taken from the Latin or Romance languages, or formed analogously in English. In introducing a legal citation it means 'to the contrary.' See *contra*.

**contra-**. [*L. contra*, prefix: see *contra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite'; doublet of *counter-*. See *contra* and *counter-*. Specifically—(a) In the compound names of musical instruments, a prefix signifying a large form or variety, yielding tones an octave lower than the typical form: as, *contrabass*, *contrafagotto*, etc. See *double*. (b) In *her.*, contrary.

**contra-arithmetical** (kon'trā-ā-rith-met'i-kal), *a.* Used only in the following phrase: **Contra-arithmetical proportion**, the relation between the three quantities *a*, *b*, and *c* when  $a - b = c : b$ —that is, when  $a = b + c$ . The series of phylloclastic numbers, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, etc., are in continued *contra-arithmetical* proportion.

**contraband** (kon'trā-band), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. contrabande* = *G. contraband*, *contreband* = *Dan. kontriband* = *F. contrebande*, < *It. contrabbando* = *Sp. Pg. contrabando* (*ML. contrabannum*), prop. contrary to proclamation, < *L. contra*, against, + *ML. bandum, bannum*, a proclama-

tion, ban: see *ban*, n.] I. a. Prohibited or excluded by proclamation, law, or treaty.

Men who gain subsistence by *contraband* dealing, And a mode of abstraction strict people call "stealing." *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 308.

To restrain *contraband* intelligence and trade, a system of searches, seizures, permits, and passes had been introduced, I think, by Gen. Fremont.

*Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 404. Articles by general consent deemed to be *contraband* are such as appertain immediately to the uses of war.

*Woolsey*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 179.

**Contraband goods**, such goods as are prohibited to be imported or exported by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war, and such other articles as may directly aid belligerent operations (called *contraband of war*), are not permitted by one belligerent to be transported by neutrals to the other, but are under the law of nations held to be *contraband* and liable to capture and condemnation.

*Contraband of war* perhaps denoted at first that which a belligerent publicly prohibited the exportation of into his enemy's country, and now those kinds of goods which by the law of nations a neutral cannot send into either of the countries at war without wrong to the other, or which by conventional law the states making a treaty agree to put under this rubric.

*Woolsey*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 178.

In the very first commercial treaty made by the United States, that with France, . . . the definition of *contraband goods* was also laid down as being solely munitions of war. *E. Schuyler*, *American Diplomacy*, p. 368.

## II. n. 1. Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Persons most bound . . . to prevent *contraband*.

*Burke*, *State of the Nation*, App. This [the ocean] is a prodigious security against a direct *contraband* with foreign countries; but a circuitous *contraband* to one state, through the medium of another, would be both easy and safe.

*A. Hamilton*, *Federalist*, No. 12.

2. Anything by law prohibited to be imported or exported.

At this date the hawker bore a bad character for dealings in *contraband*. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, III. 35.

3. In the United States, during the civil war, a negro slave, especially an escaped or a captured slave: so called from a decision of General B. F. Butler, in 1861, that slaves coming into his lines or captured were *contraband of war*, and so subject to confiscation.

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District [of Columbia] is from the census of 1890, having no reference to persons called *contrabands*. *Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 328.

**Occasional contraband**, goods treated as *contraband* by a belligerent, upon the pretext or justification that, though not ordinarily *contraband*, they are in effect such by reason of the peculiar circumstances of the occasion; doubtful articles put into the list of *contraband* by a belligerent merely because they are not the product of the exporting country, or because they are intended for a naval or military port, or for similar reasons.

The doctrine of *occasional contraband*, or *contraband* according to circumstances, is not sufficiently established to be regarded as a part of the law of nations.

*Woolsey*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 180.

**contraband†** (kon'tra-band), v. t. [*contra*, *band*, a.] 1. To declare prohibited; forbid.

The law severely *contrabands*

Our taking business off men's hands.

*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*.

2. To import illegally, as prohibited goods; smuggle.

Christian shippers . . . are there also searched for concealed *slaves*, and goods *contrabanded*.

*Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 87.

**contrabandism** (kon'tra-ban-dizm), n. [*contra*, *band* + *-ism*.] Trafficking in contravention of the customs laws; smuggling.

**contrabandist** (kon'tra-ban-dist), n. [= *Sp. Pg. contrabandista*; as *contraband* + *-ist*.] One who traffics illegally; a smuggler.

It was proved that one of the *contrabandists* had provided the vessel in which the ruffian O'Brien had carried Scum Goodman over to France. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xliii.

**contrabasso** (kon'trā-bās), a. and n. [See *contrabasso*.] I. a. In music, sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class, or furnishing the lowest tones in a family of instruments: as, a *contrabasso* trombone, saxhorn, etc.—*Contrabasso tuba*. See *tuba*.

II. n. The largest instrument of the viol class; the double-bass (which see). Also *contrabasso*.

**contrabassist** (kon'trā-bas-ist), n. [*contra*, *bass* + *-ist*.] A performer on the *contrabasso* or double-bass.

**contrabasso** (kon-trā-bās-sō), n. [It., *contra* (see *contra*) + *basso*, *bass*: see *bass*.] Same as *contrabasso*.

**contra bonos mores** (kon'trā bō'nōs mō'rēz), [L.: *contra*, against; *bonos*, acc. pl. masc. of *bonus*, good; *mores*, acc. pl. of *mos* (*mor-*), custom, etc.: see *contra*, *bona*, and *moralis*.] Op-

posed to or inconsistent with good morals; immoral: frequently used in legal discussions: as, if not an infraction of law, it is certainly *contra bonos mores*.

Contracts *contra bonos mores* are void.

*Rapalje and Lawrence*, *Law Dict.*, I. 279.

**contract** (kon-trakt'), v. [= *F. contracter* = *Sp. Pg. contraciarse*, *contratar* = *It. contrattare*, < *L. contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, draw together, collect, occasion, cause, make a bargain, < *com-*, together, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *attract*, *detract*, *extract*, *protract*, *retract*.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw together or closer; draw into a smaller compass, either by compression or by the omission of parts; shorten; abridge; condense; narrow; lessen: as, to *contract* a space or an inclosure; to *contract* the period of life; to *contract* a word or an essay.

But I must *contract* my thoughts . . . that I may have room to insist on one plain, useful inference.

*Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. ix.

It is painful to hear that a state which used to be foremost in acts of liberality . . . is *contracting* her ideas, and pointing them to local and independent measures.

*Washington*, in *Bancroft's Hist. Const.*, I. 422.

A government which *contracts* natural liberty less than others is that which best coincides with the aims attributed to rational creatures.

*Brougham*.

2. To draw the parts of together; wrinkle; pucker.

Thou cry'st, Indeed?

And didst *contract* and purse thy brow together.

*Shak.*, *Othello*, III. 3.

3. In *gram.*, to shorten by combination of concurrent vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong.—4. To betroth; affianc.

I'll be marry'd to Morrow, I'll be *contracted* to Night.

*Congreve*, *Way of the World*, III. 5.

He has undertaken, should it be necessary, to swear and prove that Charles is at this time *contracted* by vows and honour to your ladyship.

*Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, v. 2.

5. To make, settle, or establish by contract or agreement.

They say there is an Alliance *contracted* already 'twixt Christian V. and the Duke of Sax's Daughter.

*Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 2.

6. To acquire, as by habit, use, or contagion; gain by accretion or variation; bring on; incur: as, to *contract* vicious habits by indulgence; to *contract* debt by extravagance; to *contract* disease.

Each from each *contract* new strength and life. *Pope*.

He had apparently *contracted* a strong and early passion for the stage.

*Gifford*, *Int. to Ford's Plays*, p. xix.

It is a bad thing that men should hate each other: but it is far worse that they should *contract* the habit of cutting one another's throats without hatred.

*Macaulay*, *Mitford's Hist. Greece*.

To *contract* a pair formed of two members of a linear series, in *math.*, to put the prior member one place later in the series and the posterior member one place earlier.—To *contract* marriage, to enter into marriage, as distinguished from making an engagement or precontract of marriage.—*Syn.* 1. To condense, reduce, diminish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be drawn together; be reduced in compass; become smaller, shorter, or narrower; shrink.

Whatever empties the vessels gives room to the fibres to *contract*.

*Arbuthnot*, *Alimenta*.

Years *contracting* to a moment.

*Wordsworth*.

2. To make a bargain; enter into an agreement or engagement; covenant: as, to *contract* for a load of flour; to *contract* to carry the mail.

This Dutchman had *contracted* with the Genoese for all their marble.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, Sept. 19, 1676.

3. To bind one's self by promise of marriage.

Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Ductor Dubitantium*, III. 5.

—*Syn.* 1. *Diminish*, *Dwindle*, etc. See *decrease*.

**contract†** (kon-trakt'), a. [*L. contractus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Condensed; brief.

I have bene y<sup>e</sup> larger in these things, . . . (though in other things I shal labour to be more *contracte*), that their children may see with what difficulties their fathers wrestled.

*Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 58.

2. Concrete.

Number is first divided as you see.

For number abstract, and number *contract*.

*T. Hylle* (1600).

3. Contracted; affianced; betrothed.

First was he *contract* to Lady Lucy—

Your mother lives a witness to his love.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, III. 7.

**Contract forms**, *contract conjugation*, *contract verbs*, forms, etc., exhibiting contraction of different vowels into a long vowel or diphthong.

\* **contract** (kon'trakt), n. [= *F. contrat* = *Sp. Pg. contrato* = *It. contratto* = *D. kontrakt* = *G. contract* = *Dan. Sw. kontrakt*, < *L. contractus*, a drawing together, L.L. a contract, agreement, < *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, draw together, *contract*: see *contract*, v.] 1†. A drawing together; mutual attraction; attractive force.

For nearer *contracts* than general Christianity, had made us so much towards one, that one part cannot escape the distemper of the other.

*Donne*, *Letters*, vi.

2. An agreement between two or more parties for the doing or the not doing of some definite thing. *Parsons*, *Contracts*, I. 6. See def. 5.

Every Law is a *Contract* between the King and the People, and therefore to be kept. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 65.

We may probably credit the Church with the comparatively advanced development of another conception which we find here—the conception of a *Contract*.

*Maine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 56.

A *contract* is one of the highest acts of human free will: it is the will bending itself in regard to the future, and surrendering the right to change a certain expressed intention, so that it becomes morally and jurally a wrong to act otherwise; it is the act of two parties in which each or one of the two conveys power over himself to the other, in consideration of something done or to be done by the other.

*Woolsey*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 97.

Specifically—3. Betrothal.

*Glo.* Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children? *Buck.* I did; with his *contract* with Lady Lucy.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, III. 7.

4. The writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions, and which serves as evidence of the obligation.

The interpretation of *contracts* is controlled, according to the prevailing opinion, by the law and custom of the place of performance. *Woolsey*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 72.

5. Specifically, in law, an interchange of legal rights by agreement. (a) In the most general sense, any agreement or obligation whereby one party becomes bound to another, whether by record or judgment, or by assent, or even impliedly, to do or to omit to do an act. In this sense it is used in contradistinction to obligations arising out of torts or wrongs. (b) The legal obligation resulting from the drawing together of minds until they meet in an agreement for the doing or the not doing of an act. In its narrowest use in this sense it implies an agreement where both parties become bound. *Contracts* of this sort are sometimes called *bilateral*, to distinguish them from *unilateral* *contracts*, which bind but one party. (c) An agreement in which a party undertakes to do or not to do an act. In this sense it includes *unilateral contracts*, such as promissory notes. (d) In the most strict sense, an agreement enforceable by law; an agreement upon sufficient consideration, and in such form, and made under such circumstances, that a breach of it is a good cause of action. In this sense it includes the idea of validity, as distinguished from those *contracts* which lack some element necessary to constitute a legal obligation. (e) In *civil law*, as defined by modern authors, the union of two or more persons resulting in an accordant declaration of the will, with the object of creating a future obligation between them. In the *Pandects* the generic word was *conventio*, and the word *contractus* was used for those particular conventions which were accompanied by such formalities as to fall within one of the classes recognized by the law as binding; the other conventions, the recognition of which was of later growth, and which were of imperfect effect, were called *pacta*.—**Accessory contract**, *aleatory contract*, *bare contract*, *commutative contract*, etc. See the adjectives.—**Contract of record**, a contract made and entered of record before a judicial tribunal, as a judgment, recognizance, etc.—**Executed contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed has been done; a contract by or under which the possession of and right to the chose or thing are transferred together, as a deed conveying land.—**Executory contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed remains yet to be done, as a contract to convey land at a future day. A mutual contract (which see) may be *executed* as to one party, and remain *executory* as to the other.—**Express contract**, a contract in which the agreement is made in express words or by writing.—**Gambling contract**, a contract to pay at a certain future time an amount equal to any rise in the market price of any article of commerce, in consideration that the other party will pay the amount equal to any fall. *Biasee and Simonds*.—**Implied contract**, a contract which the law imputes or raises by construction, by reason of some value or service rendered, and because common justice requires the party to be treated as if he had agreed: as, where one person receives the money of another, a *contract* to pay it over may be *implied*.—**Indeterminate contract**, a contract the terms of which cannot be fixed by all the parties acting for their true interests, because the circumstances are such that no agreement (nor acquiescence in a non-agreement) can be reached until other motives act.—**Innominate contracts**. See *nominate contracts*, below.—**Joint contract**, a contract in which the contractors are jointly bound to perform the promise or obligation therein contained, or entitled to receive the benefit of such promise or obligation. *Bouvier*.—**Literal contract**, in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the tribunals provided the agreement was entered in the account-book of one, or it may have been of both, of the parties.—**Maritime contract**. See *maritime*.—**Marriage contract**. See *marriage*.—**Mutual contract**, a contract in which each party assumes his obligation in consideration of the obligation assumed by the other. *Goudemil*.—**Nominate contracts**, in *Scots law*, are loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. *Contracts* not distinguished by special names are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date.—**Open contract**, in *Eng. conveyancing*, a contract for the sale of real property which does not by special conditions restrict the extent to which

the vendor must give evidence of his title.—**Oral contract.** Same as *verbal contract*.—**Parole or simple contract.** a contract not by specialty or under seal, whether in writing or by word of mouth. *Stephen*.—**Real contract.** in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the courts because it related to a thing, and the thing had been delivered pursuant to it.—**Social contract** [*F. contrat social*], a supposed expressed or implied agreement regulating the relations of citizens with one another and with the government, and forming the foundation of political society: the phrase used as a title to a treatise on government by J. J. Rousseau, which exercised a great influence in France and elsewhere previous to the revolution.—**Special contract.** (a) A sealed contract. (b) A written contract specifying in detail what is to be done, as a building-contract with specifications.—**To count on contract.** See *count*.—**Verbal contract.** a contract made by word of mouth, in contradistinction to one embodied in writing. Also called *oral contract*.—**Voidable contract.** a contract which is liable to be made void by a party or a third person, but which meanwhile is binding.—**Void contract.** a contract which has no legal efficacy to bind either party.—*Syn.* 2. Obligation, convention.

**contractable** (kon-trak'ta-bl), *a.* [*< contract, v., + -able.*] Capable of being contracted or acquired: as, *contractable diseases*.

Influences which we call moral, which are usually limited, and which are *contractable* by imitation.

*B. W. Richardson*, *Prevent. Med.*, p. 447.

**contractant** (kon-trak'tant), *n.* [= *F. contractant*; as *contract* + *-ant*.] In *law*, a contracting party.

That trading vessels of any of the *contractants*, under convoy, shall lodge with the commander of the conveying vessel their passports and certificates or sea-letters, drawn up according to a certain form.

*Woolsey*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 191.

**contraction** (kon-trak'tā'shon), *n.* A contract; the act of making a contract.

In every ship every man's name is taken, and if he have any mark in the face, or hand, or arme, it is written by a notarie (as well as his name) appertaining to the *contraction* house, appointed for these causes.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 882.

**contracted** (kon-trak'ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of contract, v.*] 1. Drawn together or into a smaller or narrower compass; shrunk.

To whom the angel with *contracted* brow.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 560.

2. Narrow; mean; selfish: as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.

Men may travel far, and return with minds as *contracted* as if they had never stirred from their own market-town.

*Macaulay*, *History*.

3. Narrow or restricted in means or opportunities; restricted, as by poverty; scanty; needy. He passed his youth in *contracted* circumstances.

*Lamb*, *Old Benchers*.

4. Arranged for or disposed of by contract; specifically, betrothed.

Here are the articles of *contracted* peace, Between our sovereign and the French King Charles, For eighteen months concluded by consent.

*Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, i. 1.

I press me none but good householders, yeomen's sons: Inquire me out *contracted* bachelors, such as had been asked twice on the bans.

*Shak.*, 1 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 2.

**Contracted vein**, in *Hydraul.*, a phrase denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the momentum of the particles toward the center of the orifice.

**contractedly** (kon-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a contracted manner; with contraction.

Pillar is to be pronounced *contractedly*, as of one syllable, or two short ones.

*Bp. Newton*, *Note on Paradise Lost*, II. 302.

**contractedness** (kon-trak'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being contracted; conciseness.

Brevity or *contractedness* of speech in prayer.

*South*, *Sermons*, II. iv.

2. Narrowness; meanness; extreme selfishness.

Wherever men neglect the improvement of their minds, there is always a narrowness and *contractedness* of spirit.

*A. A. Sykes*, *Sermon at St. Paul's*, p. 9 (1724).

**contractibility** (kon-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< contractible: see -ibility.*] Capability of being contracted; the property of admitting of contraction: as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air.

**contractible** (kon-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [*< contract, v., + -ible.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders dilatible and *contractible*.

*Arbuthnot*, *Alliments*.

**Contractible pair**, in *alg.*, two not contiguous members of a linear series.

**contractibleness** (kon-trak'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

**contractile** (kon-trak'til), *a.* [*< F. contractile = Sp. Pg. contractil = It. contrattile, < L. as if \*contractilis, < contractus, pp. of contrahere, draw together: see contract, v.*] 1. Susceptible of contraction; having the property of contract-

ing or shrinking into a smaller compass or length: as, *contractile* muscles or fibers.—2. Producing contraction; capable of shortening or making smaller.

The heart's *contractile* force.

*Brooks*, *Universal Beauty*, iv.

Observation of the ascent of water in capillary tubes shows that the *contractile* force of a thin film of water is about sixteen milligrammes weight per millimetre of breadth.

*Thomson and Tail*, *Nat. Phil.*, I. II., App. (F).

Specifically—3. In *entom.*, capable of being doubled in close to the lower surface of the thorax, and fitting into grooves so as to be hardly distinguishable from the general surface: said of the legs, etc., of insects. This structure is found in many *Coleoptera* which feign death on being alarmed. The body of an insect is said to be *contractile* when the prothorax and head can be folded down on the trunk, as in certain *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.—*Contractile vacuole*. See *vacuole*.

**contractility** (kon-trak'til'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. contractibilité; as contractile + -ity.*] The inherent property or force by which bodies shrink or contract; more specifically, in *physiol.*, the property which belongs to muscles of contracting under appropriate stimuli. The stimulus normally comes through the nerves, and may be accompanied by volition or not; but it may also be applied artificially, either indirectly through the nerves or directly to the muscle itself, as by electricity, mechanical violence, or chemical action.

It is not pure thought which moves a muscle; neither is it the abstraction *contractility*, but the muscle, which moves a limb.

*G. H. Lewes*, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. II. § 2.

The central cord, to whose *contractility* this action is due, has been described as muscular.

*W. B. Carpenter*, *Microsc.*, § 439.

**contracting** (kon-trak'ting), *a.* [*< contract + -ing*.] 1. Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating: as, the *contracting* parties to a league.

The *Contracting* parties came, in short, to an understanding in each case; but if they went no further, they were not obliged to one another.

*Maine*, *Ancient Law*, p. 315.

2†. Binding a contract; given in confirmation of a bargain or an agreement.

The promises of immortality and eternal life, of which the present miraculous graces of the Holy Spirit were an earnest, and in the nature of a *contracting* penny.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1836), I. 285.

**contraction** (kon-trak'tshon), *n.* [= *F. contraction = Sp. contracción = Pg. contracção = It. contrazione, < L. contractio(n-), contraction, < contrahere, pp. contractus, draw together: see contract, v.*] 1. The act of drawing together or shrinking; the condition of becoming smaller in extent or dimensions through the nearer approach to one another of the parts; the state of being contracted; a decrease in volume, bulk, or dimensions, as from loss of heat. All bodies, with very few exceptions, expand by the application of heat, and contract when heat is withdrawn. (See *expansion* and *heat*.) Contraction also takes place when a gas is condensed to a liquid, and in most cases when a liquid is changed to a solid; there are, however, some exceptions, as water, which expands on solidifying.

Contraction of the pupil takes place not only under the stimulus of light, but also in looking at very near objects. The reason of this is, that correction of spherical aberration is thus made more perfect.

*Le Conte*, *Sight*, p. 40.

2. The act of making short, of abridging, or of reducing within a narrower compass by any means; the act of lessening or making smaller in amount; the state of being so lessened; reduction; diminution; abridgment: as, a *contraction* of the currency.

He [the farmer] has done his best to become rich; he has mortgaged, and he has repudiated his mortgages; . . . he has tried inflation, and *contraction* too; and yet he cannot make more than seven or eight per cent.

*The Nation*, July 15, 1875.

Specifically—3. A shortening of a word in pronunciation or in writing: as, can't is a *contraction* of cannot. In writing, contraction takes place, as in pronunciation, primarily by the omission of intermediate letters; but also by writing in a smaller character the last letter above the word contracted, by running two or more letters into one character, by using symbols representing syllables or words, and by the use of initial letters: as, *recd.* for *received*; *q'm* for *quam*; & for *et*. Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the union of the concurrent vowels of two syllables into one long vowel or diphthong—that is, of *oe* into *o*, of *ee* into *e*, etc. See *abbreviation*, 2.

4. In *anc. pros.*, the use of a single long time or syllable in place of two short times. Thus, in the dactylic hexameter, a spondee (—) can be substituted in the first four feet for a dactyl (— — —), one long being metrically equivalent to two shorts; but such a substitution is admissible only in certain kinds of verse and in certain parts of a foot or line, according to special rules. In the dactylic hexameter, for example, the fifth foot must ordinarily be a dactyl, not a spondee. The converse of *contraction* is *resolution*.

5†. The act of making a contract; the state of being under a contract, especially one of marriage.

Such an act  
As false as dicers' oaths: O, such a deed  
As from the body of *contraction* plucks  
The very soul. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 4.

6. In *surg.*, an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, arising from various causes, as in ankylosis, distortion, clubfoot, wryneck, etc.—7. In *math.*, any device for abridging the mechanical labor of making calculations by diminishing the number of characters written down.—8. The act or process of contracting or acquiring: as, the *contraction* of a debt.—*Dupuytren's contraction* [named after *Dupuytren*, a French surgeon, 1777-1835], in *pathol.*, the fixed flexion of one finger or more, due to the contraction of the palmar fascia. It usually affects the little finger first, is more frequent in males than in females, and seems to be favored by the gouty diathesis.—*Hour-glass contraction*, an irregular, local, transverse contraction of the uterus, at the internal os or above, occurring after the delivery of the child, and delaying the delivery of the placenta.—*Syn.* 3. *Abbreviation*, *Contraction*. See *abbreviation*.

**contractional** (kon-trak'shon-al), *a.* [*< contraction + -al.*] 1. Of, relating to, or of the nature of contraction.

Mr. Robert Mallet, a zealous supporter of the *contractional* hypothesis, estimated that the diameter of the earth is now about 139 miles less than it was when entirely fluid.

*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 251.

The *contractional* theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume demanded by the wrinkling of the crust in mountain ranges.

*Science*, V. 388.

2. Causing or caused by contraction. **contractionist** (kon-trak'shon-ist), *n.* [*< contraction + -ist.*] One who advocates contraction of the currency, especially of the paper currency, of a country: the opposite of *inflationist*.

As regards the Republican party, its own desire is to please everybody—both *contractionist* and *inflationist*, the solvent and insolvent, the creditor and the debtor.

*The Nation*, Aug. 19, 1875.

**contraction-rule** (kon-trak'shon-röl), *n.* A pattern-makers' rule, longer than the standard rule by an amount equal to that which the metal to be used for a casting contracts in cooling from the molten state. For cast-iron the rule is 24½ inches for a length of two feet.

**contractive** (kon-trak'tiv), *a.* [*< contract + -ive.*] Tending to contract.

The heart, as said, from its *contractive* cave,  
On the left side ejects the bounding wave.

*Blackmore*, *Creation*.

**contractor** (kon-trak'tor), *n.* [*< LL. contractor, one who makes a contract, < L. contrahere, pp. contractus, contract: see contract, v.*] 1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a contract, bargain, or agreement; one who covenants with another to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing.

All matches . . . are dangerous and inconvenient where the *contractors* are not equals.

*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Specifically—2. One who contracts or covenants, either with a government or other public body or with private parties, to furnish supplies, or to construct works or erect buildings, or to perform any work or service, at a certain price or rate: as, a paving-*contractor*; a labor-*contractor*.—3. A muscle which contracts or lessens the size of a part; a constrictor.—*Contractor tracheæ*, in *ornith.*, the contractor of the windpipe, a muscle lying along the tracheæ, whose action shortens the windpipe by drawing the tracheal rings closer together, and also drags the whole structure backward by being attached to the clavicle or sternum. See *sternotrachealis*.—*Independent contractor*, as distinguished from *servant* or *employee*, a person following a regular independent employment, who offers his services to the public to accept orders and execute commissions for all who may employ him in a certain line of duty, using his own means for the purpose, and being accountable only for final performance. *Cooley*, *Torts* (ed. 1873), p. 549.

**contractual** (kon-trak'tū-al), *a.* [= *F. contractuel, < L. contractus (contractu-), a drawing together, LL. a contract: see contract, n., and -al.*] Arising from a contract or agreement; consisting in or of the nature of a contract: as, a *contractual* liability.

The recognition of simple consent as creative of a *contractual* bond.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 703.

It [the German *Salic law*] elaborately discusses *contractual* obligations.

*Maine*, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 373.

**contracture** (kon-trak'tūr), *n.* [= *F. contracture = It. contrattura; as contract + -ure.*] 1. Contraction, as of muscles; contortion produced by muscular contraction; specifically, a permanent shortening of a muscle.



Massage is of more value in the prevention than in the cure of contractures, stiffness, and ankylosis.  
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 668.

A strong contracture of the foot produced in one of them certainly reappeared in the other.  
*E. Gurney, Mind*, XII. 420.

2†. Taking; catching: as, contracture of a fever.  
**contractured** (kon-trak'türd), *a.* [*< contracture + -ed.*] Suffering from or affected by contracture; constricted.

A preliminary stretching of the contractured canal.  
*Med. News*, XLVII. 617.

**contra-dance** (kon'tră-dâns), *n.* [Modified from *country-dance*. The Sp. *contradanza*, Pg. *contradanza*, and It. *contraddanza*, are corruptions of the E. *country-dance*.] A dance by four couples placed opposite each other and making the same steps and figures. See *country-dance*.

**contradict** (kon-tră-dikt'), *v.* [*< L. contradicere*, pp. of *contradicere* (*> F. contredire* = Pr. *contradire* = Sp. *contradecir* = Pg. *contradizer* = It. *contraddire*), in class. L. two words, *contra dicere*, speak against: *contra*, against; *dicere*, speak: see *contra* and *diction*.] *I. trans.* 1. To assert the contrary or opposite of; deny directly and categorically: as, his statement was at once contradicted.

What I am to say must be but that which contradicts my accusation.  
*Shak.*, W. T., III. 2.

I have more Manners than to contradict what a Lady has declared.  
*Congreve*, *Love for Love*, I. 11.

It has often been said that in no country are land-owners so ignorant of their legal position or so dependent on legal advice as in England; and I believe it cannot be contradicted.  
*F. Pollock*, *Land Laws*, p. 4.

2. To deny the words or assertion of; address or speak of in contradiction: as, he contradicted the previous speaker; I contradicted him to his face.

When another asserted something that I thought an error, I deny'd myself the pleasure of contradicting him abruptly.  
*Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, I. 243.

3. To oppose; act or be directly contrary to; be inconsistent with: as, the statement which was made contradicts experience.

No truth can contradict another truth.  
*Hooker*.

The impugner of that veracity [of our sensuous faculties] contradicts himself, since the veracity of the senses is doubted by him on account of his acceptance of the testimony of his senses. *Micart*, *Nature and Thought*, p. 113.

4†. To speak or declare against; forbid.

'Tis she is sub-contracted to this lord,  
And I, her husband, contradict your banna.  
*Shak.*, *Leary*, v. 3.

=Syn. 1. To gainsay, impugn, controvert, dispute.—2. To contravene.

**II. intrans.** To utter a contrary statement or a contradiction; deny.

The Jews . . . spoke against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming.  
*Acts* XIII. 45.

**contradictable** (kon-tră-dik'ta-bl), *a.* [*< contradict + -able.*] That may be contradicted; deniable; disputable.

**contradictor** (kon-tră-dik'tër), *n.* [= *F. contradicteur* = Sp. *contradictor*, *contradictor* = Pg. *contraditor* = It. *contraddittore*, *< LL. contradictor*, *< L. contradicere*, pp. *contradicere*, speak against: see *contra* and *-er*.] One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. Also *contradictor*.

If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere in his representations, . . . he is sure to have a dozen contradictors.  
*Swift*, *State of Ireland*.

**contradiction** (kon-tră-dik'shən), *n.* [= *F. contradiction* = Sp. *contradicción* = Pg. *contradicção* = It. *contraddizione*, *< L. contradictio(n-)*, *< contradicere*, pp. *contradicere*, speak against: see *contra* and *-er*.] 1. An assertion of the direct opposite to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

I make the assertion deliberately, without fear of contradiction, that this globe really was created, and that it is composed of land and water.  
*Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 50.

2. Opposition, whether by argument or conduct.

Consider him that endured such contradiction of sinners against himself.  
*Heb.* XII. 3.

Inspir'd with contradiction, durst oppose  
A third part of the gods.  
*Milton*, P. L., VI. 155.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; absolute inconsistency; specifically, the relation of two propositions which are so opposed that one must be false and one must be true.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatever is false in contradiction to it.  
*N. Grese*, *Cosmologia Sacra*.

The character of the Italian statesman seems, at first sight, a collection of contradictions, a phantom as monstrous as the portress of hell in Milton, half divinity, half snake, majestic and beautiful above, grovelling and poisonous below.  
*Macaulay*, *Machiavelli*.

4. Figuratively, a person who or a thing which is self-contradictory or inconsistent.

Woman's at best a contradiction still.  
Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can  
Its last best work, but forms a softer man.  
*Pope*, *Moral Essays*, II. 270.

**Contradiction in terms**, a self-contradictory phrase, as "a square circle."—**Principle of contradiction**, the principle that nothing can be both true and false in the same sense and in the same respects. Modern formal logic demonstrates that this principle enters into a large part of our reasoning, but forms the hinge only of a few very simple inferences (not of direct syllogism). Formerly many logicians regarded the law of contradiction as the governing principle of all demonstrative reasoning. Accordingly, it is often referred to as such without regard to its exact signification. The law was enunciated by Aristotle, but its name was perhaps first given to it by Ramus.

The proposition that no subject can have a predicate which contradicts it is called the principle of contradiction. It is a general though negative criterion of all truth.  
*Kant*, *Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Müller, p. 151.

The highest of all logical laws, in other words the supreme law of thought, is what is called the principle of contradiction, or, more correctly, the principle of non-contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time.  
*Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, xxxviii.

**contradictional†** (kon-tră-dik'shən-əl), *a.* [*< contradiction + -al.*] Contradictory; inconsistent.

We have tri'd already, and miserably felt . . . what the bolsterous and contradictional hand of a temporal, earthly, and corporeal Spirituality can avail to the edifying of Christ's holy Church.  
*Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

**contradictions** (kon-tră-dik'shəz), *a.* [*< contradicti-on + -ous.*] 1. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny, dispute, or cavil. [Rare.]

Bondet was argumentative, contradictory, and irascible.  
*Sp. of Kallala's Narrative*, p. 54.

2. Filled with contradictions; self-opposed; inconsistent. [Rare.]

**Contradictory inconsistency**.

*Dr. H. More*, *Infinity of Worlds*, et. 49.  
How, then, is it possible for institutions, admitted to be so utterly repugnant in their nature as to be directly destructive of each other, to be so blended as to form a government partly federal and partly national? What can be more contradictory?  
*Calhoun*, *Works*, I. 152.

**contradictionally** (kon-tră-dik'shəz-ly), *adv.* In a contradictory manner; contrarily. [Rare.]

"No, I sha'n't," said old Featherstone contradictorily.  
*George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xxxii.

**contradictionness** (kon-tră-dik'shəz-nes), *n.*

1. Disposition to contradict, dispute, or cavil.  
—2. Contradictoriness; inconsistency; inner contrariety. [Rare in both uses.]

This opinion was, for its absurdity and contradictionness, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato.  
*Norris*.

**contradictive** (kon-tră-dik'tiv), *a.* [*< contradict + -ive.*] Containing contradiction; contradictory; inconsistent; opposed. [Rare.]

Though faith be set on a height beyond our human perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated than contradictory to our reason.  
*Feltham*, *Resolves*.

**contradictively** (kon-tră-dik'tiv-ly), *adv.* By contradiction.

**contradictor** (kon-tră-dik'tör), *n.* Same as *contradictor*.

**contradictorily** (kon-tră-dik'tō-ri-ly), *adv.* 1. In a contradictory manner; so as to contradict, or be self-conflicting.—2. Contentiously; with opposition; specifically, upon contest or litigation in opposition, as distinguished from proceeding by default or consent.

The suit was then revived, and afterwards conducted contradictorily with the administratrix.  
*Chief Justice Waite*.

**contradictoriness** (kon-tră-dik'tō-ri-nes), *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

Confounding himself by the contradictoriness of his own ideas.  
*Whitaker*, *Gibbon*, IX.

**contradictorious†** (kon'tră-dik-tō-ri-us), *a.* [*< LL. contradictorius*: see *contradictory*.] Disposed to contradict or deny; contrary.

This is therefore a contradictorious humour in you, to decry the parliament in 1649 that you may extoll the parliament in 1641.  
*State Trials*, Lt.-Col. Lilburne (1649).

**contradictoriously†** (kon'tră-dik-tō-ri-us-ly), *adv.* In a contradictorious manner.

**contradictory** (kon-tră-dik'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. contradictoire* = Pr. *contradictori* = Sp. *contradictorio* = Pg. *contraditorio* = It. *contraddittorio*, *< LL. contradictorius*, *< contradictor*, one

who opposes: see *contradictor*.] *I. a.* 1. Denying that something stated or approved is completely true; diametrically opposed. [This is the meaning of the word in logic.]

Contradictory propositions can neither be true nor false both at once: for if one be true, the other must needs be false, whether the matter be natural, or contingent; as, Every man is just; Some man is not just.  
*Blundeville*, *Arte of Logike* (1569), III.

2. Inconsistent; logically antagonistic; incapable of being true together (though both may be false).

Schemes . . . absurd, and contradictory to common sense.  
*Addison*, *Freeholder*.

In his present agitation he could decide on nothing; he could only alternate between contradictory intentions.  
*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, VI. 13.

=Syn. *Contrary*, *Inconsistent*, etc. See *contrary*.

**II. n.; pl. contradictories** (-riz). A proposition of a pair inconsistent with each other, or each of which precisely denies or falsifies the other.

It is common with princes (saith Tacitus) to will contradictions.  
*Bacon*, *Empire*.

How shall I, or any man else, say "amen" to their prayers, that preach and pray contradictories?  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 285.

No man is certain of a truth, who can endure the thought of the fact of its contradictory existing or occurring: and that not from any set purpose or effort to reject it, but, as I have said, by the spontaneous action of the intellect.  
*J. H. Newman*, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 187.

**contradistinct** (kon'tră-dis-tinkt'), *a.* [*< contra- + distinct*.] Distinguished by opposite qualities. [Rare.]

A contradistinct term.  
*Goodwin*, *Works*, IV. iv. 51.

**contradistinction** (kon'tră-dis-tinkt'shən), *n.* [*< contra- + distinction*.] Distinction by opposite qualities; direct contrast: generally preceded by *in* and followed by *to*.

We speak of sins of infirmity, in contradistinction to those of presumption.  
*South*.

It is impossible to give a complete and perfect definition of a plant, in contradistinction to what is to be regarded as an animal.  
*R. Bentley*, *Botany*, Int., p. 4.

**contradistinctive** (kon'tră-dis-tinkt'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*< contra- + distinctive*.] *I. a.* 1. Having the quality of or characterized by contradistinction; opposite in qualities.—2. Distinguished by opposites.

This diversity between the contradistinctive pronouns and the enclitic is not unknown even to the English tongue.  
*Harris*, *Hermes*, I. 5.

**II. n.** A mark of contradistinction.

**contradistinguish** (kon'tră-dis-ting'gish), *v. t.* [*< contra- + distinguish*.] To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities; discriminate by direct contrast.

Our idea of body . . . is [of] an extended solid substance, capable of communicating motion by impulse: and our idea of soul . . . is of a substance that thinks, and has a power of exciting motion in body, by will or thought. These . . . are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contra-distinguished*.  
*Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. xxiii. 22.

Revelation makes creation, as *contradistinguished* from redemption, a purely objective work of God.  
*H. James*, *Subs. and Shad.*, p. 78.

**contrafaction†** (kon-tră-fak'shən), *n.* A counterfeiting. *Blount*.

**contrafagotto** (kon'tră-fă-got'tō), *n.* [It., *< contra* (see *contra-*) + *fagotto*.] 1. A double bassoon.—2. An organ reed-stop made to imitate the tones of the double bassoon.

**contrafissure** (kon'tră-fish-ür), *n.* [*< contra- + fissure*.] In *surg.*, a fissure or fracture in the cranium caused by a blow, but on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

**contrafocal** (kon-tră-fō'kal), *a.* [*< contra- + focal*.] In *math.*, having, as two conics or conicoids, the sums of the squared axes of one equal to those of the other.

**contrafometric** (kon-tră-jē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*< contra- + fometric*.] In *math.*, the distinctive appellation of two kinds of proportion and mean, represented by the formulas

$$b : c = b - c : a - b, \\ a : b = b - c : a - b.$$

**contragredience** (kon-tră-grē-di-ens), *n.* [*< contragredient*: see *-ence*.] In *math.*, the relation of contragredient sets of variables.

**contragredient** (kon-tră-grē-di-ent), *a.* [*< L. contra*, against, + *gradien* (*t-s*, ppr. of *grad* (in comp. -*grad*), go: see *gradient*, and cf. *ingradient*.] In *math.*, said of a set of variables subject to undergo linear transformation simultaneously with another set (to which the first is said to be *contragredient*), the two transformations being inverse to one another. Thus, let the

two sets of variables be  $x, y, z$ , and  $\xi, \eta, \zeta$ ; and let the first set be transformed to  $X, Y, Z$  by the equations

$$\begin{aligned}x &= aX + bY + cZ, \\y &= dX + eY + fZ, \\z &= gX + hY + iZ;\end{aligned}$$

then the contragredience of the two sets will consist in the second set  $\xi, \eta, \zeta$  being subject to undergo a simultaneous transformation to  $\Xi, \text{H, Z}$ , defined by the equations

$$\begin{aligned}\Xi &= a\xi + d\eta + g\zeta, \\H &= b\xi + e\eta + h\zeta, \\Z &= c\xi + f\eta + i\zeta.\end{aligned}$$

A system of variables is said to be *contragredient* to another when it is subject to undergo simultaneously with the latter linear transformations of the contrary kind from it. That is to say, the matrix of transformation is turned over about its principal diagonal as an axis.

J. J. Sylvester.

**contraharmonical** (kon'tră-hăr-mon'i-kal), *a.* [*< contra- + harmonical.*] Opposed to or the opposite of harmonical.—**Contraharmonical mean and proportion**, the mean and proportion determined by the formula  $a : c = (b - c) : (a - b)$ .

**contrahent** (kon'tră-hent), *a. and n.* [*< L. contrahere (t-s), ppr. of contrahere, contract: see contract, v.*] *1. a.* Contracting; covenanting; agreeing: common in diplomatic documents of the time of Henry VIII.

The treatise concluded at London, betwixt the king's highness, the emperor, and the French king, as princes *contrahentes*.  
Styrpe, Records, No. 12.

**II. n.** One who enters into a contract, covenant, or agreement.

**contraindication** (kon'tră-in'di-kant), *n.* [*< contra- + indicant.*] In *med.*, a symptom or indication showing that a particular treatment or course of action which in other respects seems advisable ought not to be adopted.

Throughout it was full of *contraindicants*.  
Burke.

**contraindicate** (kon'tră-in'di-kăt), *v. t.* [*< contra- + indicate.*] In *med.*, to indicate the contrary of—that is, a course of treatment or action different from or opposed to that which is customary or is called for by the other circumstances of the case.

Opiates are *contraindicated* when fatal accumulation of blood in the air-passages is threatened.  
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 467.

**contraindication** (kon'tră-in-di-kă'shon), *n.* [*< contra- + indication.*] In *med.*, an indication from some peculiar symptom or fact that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease would otherwise call for. Also *counter-indication*.

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second.  
Arbutnot, Alimenta.

**contrainte par corps** (kôn-trănt' pār kôr). [*F.*: *contrainte*, constraint, arrest; *par* (*< L. per*), by; *corps*, body.] In *civil law*, arrest; attachment of the person; imprisonment for debt.

**contrairer** (kon'tră-r'), *a. and n.* An obsolete variant of *contrary*.

**contrairer** (kon'tră-r'), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *contrary*.

And first, she past the region of the ayre  
And of the fire, whose substance thin and allight  
Made no resistance, ne could her *contraires*.  
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 7.

**contrairer** (kon'tră-r'), *prep.* [*< contraire, a. (by omission of to).*] Against.

Like as I wan them, see will I keep them,  
Contrair a' kings in Christentie.  
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

**contralateral** (kon'tră-lat'e-ral), *a.* [*< L. contra, against, + later (later-), side: see contra and lateral.*] Occurring on the opposite side.

**contra-lode** (kon'tră-lôd), *n.* Same as *counter-lode*.

**contralto** (kon'tră-l'tô), *n. and a.* [*It., < contra, counter, + alto, alto: see contra and alto.*] *1. n.*; pl. *contralti* (-tê). *1.* In *modern music*, the voice intermediate in quality and range between soprano and tenor, having a usual compass of about two octaves upward from the F below middle C; the lowest of the varieties of the female voice. In *medieval music*, in which the melody was either in a middle voice or passed from one voice to another, and which utilized only male singers, the upper voice was naturally called *altus*. As music for mixed voices developed, that female voice which was nearest the *altus*, and thus most contrasted with it, was called *contralto*. Also *alto*.

**II. a.** Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, a contralto: as, a *contralto* voice.

**contramure** (kon'tră-mūr), *n.* [*< L. contra, against, + murus, wall.*] Same as *countermure*.

**contranatural** (kon'tră-nat' ū-ral), *a.* [*< L. contra, against, + natura, nature, + -al.*] Opposed to nature. [Rare.]

To be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contranatural* [for an arbitrary opinion].  
Bp. Rust, Discourse on Truth, § 6.

**contranitence**, **contranitency** (kon'tră-ni'tens, -ten-si), *n.* [*< contra- + nitence, nitency.*] Reaction; resistance to force. Bailey.

**contra-nuage** (kon'tră-nū-ăzh'), *a.* [*< contra- + nuage.*] In *her.*, same as *escaloped*.

**contra-octave** (kon'tră-ok'tāv), *n.* [*< contra- + octave.*] In *music*, the 16-foot octave of the organ, the notes of which are denoted by CC, DD, etc.; on the piano, the lowest octave beginning with C, the notes of which are denoted by C<sub>1</sub>, D<sub>1</sub>, etc.; on other instruments, the octave corresponding to these.

**contraplex** (kon'tră-pleks), *a.* [*< L. contra, against, + plexus, pp., woven: see plexus.*] An epithet applied to the simultaneous transmission of telegraph messages along the same wire in opposite directions: as, *contraplex* telegraphy.

**contrapose** (kon'tră-pôs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraposed*, ppr. *contraposing*. [*< contra- + pose, after L. contraponere (> Sp. contraponer), pp. contrapositus, place opposite, < contra, against, + ponere, place.*] *1. t.* To set in opposition.

We may manifestly see *contraposed* death and life, justice and injustice, condemnation and justification.  
Salted, Paradise (1617), p. 235.

**2.** In *logic*, to transpose, as antecedent and consequent or subject and predicate, with negation of both terms.

**contraposition** (kon'tră-pôz'i-ti), *n. pl.* [*NL., prop. neut. pl. of L. contrapositus, pp. of contraponere, place opposite: see contrapose.*] In *logic*, two propositions which can be transformed into each other by the inference of contraposition.

**contraposition** (kon'tră-pô-zish'qn), *n.* [= *F. contraposition = Sp. contraposición = Pg. contraposição = It. contrapposizione, < LL. contrapositio (-n), < L. contraponere, pp. contrapositus, place opposite: see contrapose.*] A placing over against; opposite position; in *logic*, the mode of inference which proceeds by transposing subject and predicate, antecedent and consequent, or premise and conclusion, with negation of the transposed parts. Thus, the proposition, If the ink will make a black spot, you will not spill it, gives by contraposition, If you will spill it, the ink will not make a black spot.

**contraprogressist** (kon'tră-prog'res-ist), *n.* [*< contra- + progress + -ist.*] A person opposed to the leading tendencies of the times, or to what is commonly considered to be progress. [Rare.]

**contraprovectant** (kon'tră-prô-vek'tant), *n.* [*< contra- + provectant.*] In *math.*, a covariant considered as generated by the operation of a contraprovector on a covariant.

**contraprovector** (kon'tră-prô-vek'tor), *n.* [*< contra- + provector.*] In *math.*, an operator obtained by replacing  $\xi, \eta$ , etc., in any contravariant by  $\delta_x, \delta_y$ , etc.

**contraptrap** (kon'tră-trăp'shon), *n.* [*< con- + trapl + -tion; assuming the guise of a word of L. origin. Cf. cantrap, cantrip.*] A device; a contrivance: used slightly. [Colloq., U. S.]

For my part, I can't say as I see what's to be the end of all these new-fangled contraptions.  
J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches.

**contrapuntal** (kon'tră-pun'tal), *a.* [*< It. contrapunto, counterpoint (see counterpoint<sup>2</sup>), + -al.*] In *music*, pertaining to counterpoint, or in accordance with its rules; having an independent motion of the voice-parts.

**contrapuntally** (kon'tră-pun'tal-i), *adv.* In a contrapuntal manner.

**contrapuntist** (kon'tră-pun'tist), *n.* [= *F. contrapontiste = Pg. contrapontista, < It. contrapuntista, < contrapunto, counterpoint: see counterpoint<sup>2</sup>.*] One skilled in the rules and practice of counterpoint.

Counterpoint is certainly so much an art, that to be what they call a learned *contrapuntist* is with harmonists a title of no small excellence. W. Mason, Church Musick, p. 200.

**contr'arco** (kon'tră-r'kô), *n.* [*It., lit. against the bow: contra, against; arco, bow: see contra and arc.*] Incorrect or false bowing on the violin, violoncello, etc.

**contraregularity** (kon'tră-reg-ŭ-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*< contra- + regularity.*] Contrariety to rule or to regularity. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, . . . so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*.  
Norris.

**contrarelated** (kon'tră-rê-lâ'ted), *a.* [*< contra- + related.*] In *analytical mech.*, having as kinematical exponents contrafocal ellipsoids.

**contraremonstrant** (kon'tră-rê-mon'strant), *n.* [*< contra- + remonstrant.*] One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant; specifically (usually with a capital), one of those who issued or supported the counter-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort. See *remonstrant*.

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants; for in the synod there was no *contra-remonstrant*, and no man was call'd thither under that name, whereas they in their letters came under the name of remonstrants.  
Hales, To Sir D. Carlton (1618).

**contrariant** (kon'tră-ri-ant), *a. and n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *contrarient*; *< F. contrariant, < ML. contrarian(t)-s, ppr. of contrariare (> F. contrarier), contradict, run counter: see contrary, v.*] *1. a.* Opposing; opposite; contradictory; inconsistent. [Rare.]

A law *contrariant* or repugnant to the law of nature and the law of God.  
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Without one hostile or *contrariant* prepossession.  
Southey.

In the time of Henry the Eighth, he [Cranmer] made his manuscript collections of things *contrariant* to the order of the realm.  
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

**II. n.** A contradicter: in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against King Edward II., because, on account of their great power, it was not expedient to call them rebels or traitors.

**contrariantly** (kon'tră-ri-ant-li), *adv.* Contrarily. Coleridge. [Rare.]

**contrariet**, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *contrary*.

**contrariant**, *n.* See *contrariant*.

**contrariety** (kon'tră-ri-ē-ti), *n.*; pl. *contrarieties* (-tiz). [*< F. contrariété = Sp. contrariedad = Pg. contrariedade = It. contrarietà, < LL. contrarietas (-t-s), contrariness, < L. contrarius, contrary: see contrary, a.*] *1.* The state or quality of being contrary; extreme opposition; the relation of the greatest unlikeness within the same class.

Sedentary and within-door arts . . . have in their nature a *contrariety* to a military disposition.  
Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates.

As there is by nature  
In everything created *contrariety*,  
So likewise is there unity and league  
Between them in their kind.  
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

So mayest thou more naturally feel the *contrariety* of vice unto nature.  
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to and those that entertain the senses.  
South.

**2.** Something contrary to or extremely unlike another; a contrary.

How can these *contrarieties* agree?  
Shak., 1 Hen VI., ii. 3.

The *contrarieties*, in short, are endless.  
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 71.

**Contrariety of motion**, the relation of two changes along the same course but in opposite directions, as heating and cooling. Also called *contrariety of access and recess*.—**Contrariety of position**, the relation of two positions the furthest possible from each other, as of two antipodes on the earth.—**Contrariety of propositions**, the relation of two inconsistent universal propositions having the same terms.—**Contrariety of quality**, the relation of two extremely opposed qualities, as heat and cold, freedom and bondage, straightness and curvature.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. Contradictoriness, antagonism.

**contrarily** (kon'tră-ri-li), *adv.* [*< ME. contrari; < contra- + -ly.*] In a contrary manner; in opposition; antagonistically; in opposite ways; on the other hand.

Contrarily, the . . . Spaniards cried out according to their manner, not to God, but to our Lady.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.

**contrariness** (kon'tră-ri-nes), *n.* *1.* Contrariety; opposition; antagonism.—*2.* Perverse-ness; habitual obstinacy.

I do not recognize any features of his mind—except perhaps his *contrariness*.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.  
**contrarious** (kon'tră-ri-us), *a.* [*< ME. contrarious, contrarius = OF. contrarios, contrarios = Pr. contrarios = It. contrarioso, < ML. contrariosus, an extension of L. contrarius, contrary: see contrary, a.*] Opposing; antagonistic; contrary; rebellious. [Rare.]

The goddess ben *contrarios* to me.  
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1360.

Orlando, what *contrarious* thoughts be these,  
That flock with doubtful motions in thy mind?  
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God  
With bat-wings of her vices.  
Mrs. Browning.

The *contrarious* aspect both of nature and man (concordant and discordant with the Divine perfection) has given rise, as the reader well knows, to a great amount of unsatisfactory speculation.

H. James, *Suba. and Shad.*, p. 143.

**contrariouly** (kon-trā'-ri-us-li), *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. [Rare.]

Many things, having full reference  
To one consent, may work *contrariouly*.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, l. 2.

**contrariwise** (kon-trā'-ri-wis), *adv.* [*< contrary + -wise.*] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing.

1 Pet. iii. 9.

The Law lately made, by which the Queen of Scots was condemn'd, was not made (as some maliciously have imagin'd) to ensnare her, but *contrariwise*, to forewarn and deter her from attempting any thing against it.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 370.

**contra-rotation** (kon-trā'-rō-tā'-shon), *n.* [*< contra- + rotation.*] Rotation in a contrary direction.

Some have thought that by the Contrariety of the Strophé and Antistrophé, they intended to represent the *Contra-rotation* of the Primum Mobile.

Congreve, *The Pindaric Ode*.

**contrarotulator** (kon-trā'-rō-tū-lā-tor), *n.* [*ML.*: see *controller*.] A controller; one whose business it was to observe the money which the collectors had gathered for the use of the king or the people.

Cowell.

**contrary** (kon-trā'-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. contrarie, also contraire, < OF. contraire, F. contraire = Pr. contrari = Sp. Pg. It. contrario, < L. contrarius, opposite, opposed, contrary, < contra, against: see contra and contrary.*] *I. a.* 1. Opposite; opposed; at the opposite point or in an opposite direction.

Slippers which his nimble haste had falsely thrust upon *contrary* feet.

Swift.

2. In *bot.*, at right angles to: as, a silique compressed *contrary* to the dissepiment (that is, in a direction at right angles to it, in distinction from a parallel direction).—3. Extremely unlike; the most unlike of anything within the same class: thus, *hot and cold, up and down, sage and fool, heaven and hell*, are *contrary* terms. In logic two propositions are *contrary* when the one denies every possible case of the other: as, All cows are black; No cows are black. They are *contradictory* when, one being universal, the other denies some only of the things asserted in the first: as, All men are wise; Some men are not wise.

Our critics take a *contrary* extreme;

They judge with fury, but they write with phlegm.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 661.

I discovered that he was most violently attached to the *contrary* opinion.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, ll.

4. Adverse; hostile; opposing; antagonistic; opposite; conflicting.

Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was *contrary* to us.

Col. ii. 14.

That he that is of the *contrary* part may be ashamed.

Tit. ii. 8.

5. Given to contradiction; acting in opposition; capacious; perverse; intractable; unaccommodating.

Yes, he was always a little *contrary*, I think.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 34.

**Contrary or opposite motion**, in music, progression of parts in opposite directions, as when one part ascends and another descends.—*Syn.* 4. *Inconsistent*, *Contrary*, *Contradictory* discordant, counter, antagonistic, conflicting, inimical. In common use *inconsistent* is the weakest of these, and *contradictory* the strongest. *Inconsistent* simply asserts a failure to agree—generally, however, in an irreconcilable way. *Contrary* asserts a general opposition: as, the two statements are quite *contrary* (that is, they point in different directions or lead to opposite beliefs). *Contradictory* is active and emphatic; *contradictory* assertions are absolutely antagonistic and mutually exclusive.

In every department of our nature, save our perishable bodies, we find something which seems to point beyond our three-score years and ten—something *inconsistent* with the hypothesis that those years complete our intended existence.

F. P. Cobbe, *Peak in Darien*, p. 281.

But the numbers of poetry and vocal music are sometimes so *contrary*, that in many places I have been obliged to cramp my verses, and make them rugged to the reader, that they may be harmonious to the hearer.

Dryden, *Ded. of King Arthur*.

The Duke of Wellington once said that the true way to advance *contradictory* propositions was to affirm both vehemently, not attempting to prove either.

A. Phelps, *Eng. Style*, p. 130.

5. *Witful*, *Untoward*, etc. See *wayward*.

*II. n.*; pl. *contraries* (-riz). 1. One of a pair of objects placed at opposite points or seen in opposite directions; an opposite.

But men seen another *Sterre*, the *contraries* to him, that is toward the South, that is clept *Antarktyk*.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 180.

2. One of a pair of characters, propositions, statements, or terms, the most different pos-

sible within the same general sphere or class. See *I.*, 3.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy  
Than I and such a knave.

Shak., *Lea.*, ll. 2.

If conscience be a proof of innate principles, *contraries* may be innate principles, since some men, with the same bent of conscience, prosecute what others avoid.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, l. iii. § 8.

In the language of logicians, as in that of life, a thing has only one *contrary*—its extreme opposite; the thing farthest removed from it in the same class. Black is the *contrary* of white, but neither of them is the *contrary* of red. Infinitely great is the *contrary* of infinitely small, but is not the *contrary* of finite.

J. S. Mill.

3. A contradiction; a denial. [Rare.]—4.

An adversary.

Whether he or thou  
May with his hundred, as I speak of now,  
Slen his *contrary*.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1001.

In *contrary*, in opposition; to the contrary.

Who so maketh god his adversary,  
As for to werche any thing in *contraries*  
Of his wil, certes neuer shal he thryve.

Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale* (ed. Skeat), l. 758.

**Mediate and immediate contraries**, in logic, such contraries, respectively, as do or do not admit of a third term intermediate between them.

Of *contraries immediate* there is a necessity that one of them should be in a capacious subject. So of necessity every number must be even or odd. Of *mediates*, no necessity for either of them; because the medium itself may occupy the subject: for it is not necessary that a body should be black or white; because it may be red or green.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

On the *contrary*, in precise or extreme opposition to what has been stated.

It must not be supposed, that the repose of the two armies was never broken by the sounds of war. More than one rencontre, *on the contrary*, with various fortune, took place.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, ll. 14.

To the *contrary*, to the opposite or a different effect; in opposition, contradiction, or reversal of something stated.

Have you heard any imputation to the *contrary*?

Shak., *M. of V.*, l. 3.

We wonder  
To hear you speak so openly and boldly.

The king's command being pillah'd to the *contrary*.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, ill. 2.

**contrary** (kon-trā'-ri), *adv.* [*< contrary, a.*] 1.

In a *contrary* way; with a *contrary* result.

And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me, I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins.

Lev. xvi. 21.

Our wills and fates do so *contrary* run,

That our devices still are overthrown.

Shak., *Hamlet*, ill. 2.

2. In *her.*, oppositely; *contrariwise*: said of two bearings each of which is in some sense the reverse of the other. Thus, *contrary flected* signifies bent or bowed in opposite directions; *contrary injected* or *injected means* having both sides injected and in opposite senses; and *contrary undid* means undid on both the upper and under sides.

**contrary** (kon-trā'-ri, formerly kon-trā'-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraried*, ppr. *contrarying*. [Early mod. E. also *contrarie*, *contrarye*, also *contraire*; < ME. *contrarien*, < OF. *contrarier*, *contralier*, F. *contrarier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrariar* = It. *contrariare*, < ML. *contrariare*, oppose, go against, < L. *contrarius*, opposite: see *contrary, a.*] To oppose; contradict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

In al the court ne was ther wif ne mayde  
Ne wydwe, that *contraried* that he sayde.

Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 188.

Yf preest-hod were parfit and preyde thus the people  
sholde amende,  
That now *contrarien* Cristes lawes and Cristendom de-  
spisen.

Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 251.

Proude wittes, that loue not to be *contraryed*, but haue  
lust to wrangle or trife away troth.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 43.

You must *contrary* me!

Shak., *R. and J.*, l. 5.

To *contrary*, "to oppose." Still used in the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and elsewhere in East Tennessee perhaps. A typical expression there would be "guilt *contraryin* that child." *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, xvii. 37.

**contrary-minded** (kon-trā'-ri-min'-ded), *a.* Of a different or opposite mind or opinion.

**contrast** (kon-trāst'), *v.* [*< F. contraster = Pr. Sp. Pg. contrastar = It. contrastare, < ML. contrastare, stand opposed to, withstand, < L. contra, against, + stare = E. stand. Cf. rest<sup>2</sup>, arrest, prest, where also -st represents L. stare.*] *I. trans.* 1. To set in opposition, as two or more objects of a like kind, with a view to show their differences; compare by observing differences of character or qualities: used absolutely or followed by *with*: as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues; to *contrast* the style of Dickens with that of Thackeray.

To *contrast* the goodness of God with our rebellion will tend to make us humble and thankful.

Clark.

The generosity of one person is most strongly felt when *contrasted* with the meanness of another.

Crabb, *English Synonyms*, p. 225.

2. In the *fine arts*, to exhibit the differences or dissimilitude of; heighten the effect of, or show to advantage, by opposition of position, attitude, form, or color.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, . . . but must *contrast* each other by their several positions.

Quoted in *Dryden's Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

=*Syn. Compare, Contrast*, etc. See *compare*.

*II. intrans.* To stand in contrast or opposition; exhibit diversity on comparison.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars.

Lyell.

Whether some false sense in her own self  
Of my *contrasting* brightness, overbore  
Her fancy dwelling in this dusky hall.

Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

\* **Contrast** (kon-trāst'), *n.* [*< F. contraste = Pr. contrast = Sp. Pg. contraste = It. contrasto; from the verb.*] 1. Opposition; dispute.

He married Matilda the daughter of Baldouin, the fifth Earl of Flaunders, but not without *contrast* and trouble.

Daniel, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 28.

In all these *contrasts* the Archbishop prevailed, and broke through mutinies and high threats.

Bp. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, ll. 208.

2. Opposition in respect of certain qualities; antagonistic difference; direct opposition: as, the *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons.

The loose political morality of Fox presented a remarkable *contrast* to the ostentatious purity of Pitt.

Macaulay, *William Pitt*.

Some of his [Emerson's] audience . . . must have felt the *contrast* between his utterances and the formal discourses they had so long listened to.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, v.

3. Comparison by exhibiting the dissimilitude or the contrariety of qualities in the things compared; the placing of opposites together in order to make the antagonism of their qualities more apparent.

All the talents and all the accomplishments which are developed by liberty and civilization were now displayed, with every advantage that could be derived both from co-operation and from *contrast*.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

4. In the *fine arts*, opposition of varied forms or colors, which by juxtaposition magnify the effect of one another's peculiarities.

\* **contra-stimulant** (kon-trā-stim'-ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Counteracting a stimulant.

*II. n.* In *med.*, a remedy which tends to counteract the effect of a stimulant.

**contrastive** (kon-trās'-tiv), *a.* [*< contrast + -ive.*] Of the nature of or arising from contrast; due to contrast.

Their admiration is reflex and unconsciously *contrastive*.

Harper's *Mag.*, LXXVI. 241.

**contrat** (F. pron. kōn-trā'), *n.* [*F.*: see *contract, n.*] A contract.—*Contrat aléatoire*, in civil law, same as *aleatory contract* (which see, under *aleatory*).—*Contrat de vente*, in civil law, contract of sale.—*Contrat social*. Same as *social contract* (which see, under *contract*).—*Contrat synallagmatique*, in civil law, reciprocal contract.

**contrate** (kon-trāt'), *a.* [*< ML. \*contratus* (cf. fem. *contrata*, > ult. E. *country*), < L. *contra*, opposite.] Having cogs or teeth arranged at right angles to the direction usual in spur-gears, that is, with their axes parallel to the axis of the wheel: used chiefly of wheels in clockwork. See *crown-wheel*.

**contra-tenor** (kon-trā'-ten-er), *n.* [Also, as It., *contra-tenore*: see *contra, tenor*, and *counter-tenor*. Cf. *contralto*.] 1. In music, a middle part between the tenor and the treble; counter-tenor.—2. One who sings this part.

In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was a very fine *contra-tenor* in the Royal Chapel, called Elford.

W. Mason, *Church Music*, p. 188.

**contravallation** (kon-trā'-vā-lā'-shon), *n.* [Also *countervallation*; < F. *contrevallation* = Sp. *contravalación* = Pg. *contravallação* = It. *contravallazione*, < L. as if \**contravallatio* (n-), < *contra*, against, + *vallum*, a rampart: see *wall*.] In fort., a chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, raised by the besiegers about the place invested, to guard against sorties of the garrison.

**contravariant** (kon-trā'-vā'-ri-ant), *n.* [*< contra- + variant.*] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. *J. J. Sylvester*.—*Primitive contravariant*, the contravariant of a primitive form divided by the greatest common divisor of the minor determinants of the matrix which is the discriminant of that form.

**contravene** (kon-trā'-vën'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contravened*, ppr. *contravening*. [= F. *contrevénir* = Pr. Sp. *contravenir* = Pg. *contravir* = It. *contravvenire*, < LL. *contravvenire*, oppose, ML. break (a law), < L. *contra*, against, + *venire*,

come, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. To come or be in conflict with; oppose in principle or effect; impede the operation or course of.

Laws that place the subjects in such a state *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority; they exact obedience and yield no protection.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

The right of the weak to be governed by the strong, of the blind to be led by those who have eyes, in no way *contravene* the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Century, XXVI. 537.

The underlying principles upon which its [quarantine's] workings are based are the modes of transmission and the period of incubation of the disease to be *contravened*.

Science, VI. 24.

2. To act so as to combat or violate; transgress: as, to *contravene* the law.

The former [the house of Lancaster] *contravened* the constitution only when it was itself in its decrepitude.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 303.

He [the materialist] knows that, with more knowledge and power, he could overcome them [difficulties], and this without *contravening* natural laws.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

=Syn. To cross, run counter to, militate against, contradict, defeat, nullify, neutralize.

**contravener** (kon-trā-vē'nēr), n. One who *contravenes*; one who antagonizes or violates.

The measures he was bent on taking against that rash *contravener*.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 2.

**contravention** (kon-trā-ven'shən), n. [= F. *contravention* = Sp. *contravención* = Pg. *contravenção* = It. *contravvenzione*, < ML. as if \**contraventio* (n-), < LL. *contravenire*, *contravene*: see *contravene*.] 1. The act of opposing, antagonizing, or obstructing; counteraction.

There may be holy contradictions and humble *contraventions*.

Artif. Handsomeness, p. 57.

2. The act of transgressing or violating; violation: as, the proceedings of the allies were in *contravention* of the treaty.

He was pursued by a couple of hundred Englishmen, taken prisoner, and in *contravention* of the truce, lodged in the castle of Carlisle.

Int. to Kilmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 58).

In *contravention* of all his marriage speculations.

Motley.

Specifically—3. Violation of a legal condition or obligation by which the *contravener* is bound: especially applied, in *Scots law*, to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed, or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of law-burrows.

**contraversion** (kon-trā-vēr'shən), n. [= Pg. *contraversão*, < LL. as if \**contraversio* (n-), < *contraversus*, turned against, < L. *contra*, against, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. [Rare.]

The second Stanza was call'd the Antistrophe, from the *Contraversion* of the Chorus; the Singers, in performing that, turning from the Left Hand to the Right.

Congreve, The Pindarique Ode.

**contraviolino** (kon-trā-vē-ō-lē'nō), n.; pl. *contraviolini* (-nē). [It., < *contra* (see *contra*) + *violino*.] The double-bass.

**contrayerva** (kon-trā-yēr'vā), n. [NL., also *contrajerva* = F. *contrayerva* = It. *contrajerva*, -va, < Sp. *contrayerva* (= Pg. *contraherva*), lit. a counter-herb, antidote, < *contra*, against, + *yerba* (= Pg. *herba*, < L. *herba*, an herb: see *herb*.] An aromatic bitterish root exported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic. It is the product chiefly of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, a plant belonging to the family *Moraceae*. The name is said to be given in Jamaica to species of *Aristolochia*.

**contre<sup>1</sup>**, v. t. An obsolete form of *counter<sup>4</sup>*.

**contre<sup>2</sup>**, n. An obsolete form of *country*.

**contre-**, [ME. *contre-*, OF. and F. *contre-*: see *counter-*.] A form of *counter-*, either obsolete (Middle English) or as modern French (pron. kon'tr, F. kōn'tr), in some words not naturalized in English.

**contre-cartelé** (kon'tr-kār-tē-lā'), a. [F.] Same as *counter-quarterly*.

**contre-coup** (kon'tr-kō), n. [F.: see *counter-* and *coup<sup>4</sup>*.] In *surg.*, a fracture or an injury resulting from a blow struck on some other part, as a fracture at the base of the skull from a blow on the vertex.

**contractation** (kon-trek-tā'shən), n. [*L. contractatio* (n-), < *contractare*, touch, handle, < *com-* + *tractare*, touch, handle: see *treat*.] A touching or handling; manipulation.

The greatest danger of all is in the *contractation* and touching of their hands.

Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640).

Ip. 254.

**contre-dance** (kon'tr-dāns), n. [F. *contre-danse*, a modification of E. *country-dance*.] 1. A

French dance, named from the position of the dancers (originally only two), who stand opposite one another. It is a polite and graceful dance, and not to be confounded with *country-dance*, which is a species of English branle, and on being introduced into France was also called *contrédanse* from the confusion of sounds. See *country-dance*.

The French *contrédanse* made its first appearance in English society, under the name of quadrille, shortly after, or about the time of, the peace of 1815.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 463.

2. A musical composition in duple or sextuple rhythm, and divided into strains of 8 measures each, suitable for such a dance.

**contre-ermine** (kon'tr-ēr'min), n. Same as *ermine*.

**contrefacé** (kon'tr-fa-sā'), a. Same as *counterfaced*.

**contrefetel**. A Middle English form of *counterfeit*. Chaucer.

**contrefort** (kon'tr-fört), n. [F.: see *counterfort*.] In *fort.*, a short spur-wall attached to the back of a masonry wall to increase its stability. Contreforts are usually placed at intervals of eighteen feet.

**contre-lettre** (kon-tr-let'r), n. [F.: see *counter-* and *letter*.] A deed of defeasance; a counter obligation. It commonly implies a secret qualification of an apparently absolute transfer.

**contrepalé** (kon-tr-pa-lā'), a. Same as *counterpaled*.

**contrepointé** (kon-tr-pwan-tā'), a. Same as *counterpointed*.

**contretemps** (kon'tr-toñ), n. [F., = Sp. *contretiempo* = Pg. *contratempo* = It. *contrattempo*, < L. *contra*, against, + *tempus*, time: see *contra* and *temporal*.] An unexpected and untoward event; an embarrassing conjuncture; a "hitch."

**contre-vair** (kon-tr-vār'), a. [F.] Same as *counter-vairy*.

**contrivel**, v. An obsolete form of *contrive<sup>1</sup>*.

**contrib** (kon-trib'ū-āl), a. [*L. com-*, together, + *tribus* (tribū-), tribe, + -al.] Belonging to the same tribe.

**contributable** (kon-trib'ū-tā-bl), a. [*L. contributus* + -able. Cf. F. *contribuable*.] Capable of being contributed.

**contributory** (kon-trib'ū-tā-ri), a. [= F. *contributaire*, n. and a.; as *contribute* + -ary<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *tributary*.] Contributory; tributary.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where the river received a *contributory* stream. D'Anville (trans.).

**contribute** (kon-trib'ūt), v.; pret. and pp. *contributed*, ppr. *contributing*. [*L. contributus*, pp. of *contribuere* (> It. *contribuire* = Sp. Pg. *contribuir* = F. *contribuer*), throw together, unite, contribute, < *com-*, together, + *tribuere*, grant, assign, impart: see *tribute*.] I. trans. To give or grant in common with others; give to a common stock or for a common purpose; furnish as a share or constituent part of anything: as, to *contribute* money to a charity; to *contribute* articles to a magazine.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies.

Addison, State of the War.

It is for each nation to consider how far its institutions have reached a state in which they can *contribute* their maximum to the store of human happiness and excellence.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 176.

The union of the political and military departments in Greece *contributed* not a little to the splendour of its early history.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

II. *intrans.* To give or do a part; lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece to which the invention must not *contribute*.

Pope, Pref. to Illad.

Both the poets you mention have equally *contributed* to introduce a false taste into their respective countries.

Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

**contribution** (kon-trib'ū'shən), n. [= D. *kontributie* = G. *kontribution* = Dan. Sw. *kontribution*, < F. *contribution* = Sp. *contribución* = Pg. *contribuição* = It. *contribuzione*, < LL. *contributio* (n-), < L. *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, *contribute*: see *contribute*.] 1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of promoting or affording aid to a common end; the payment by each of his share of some common expense, or the doing by each of his part of a common labor.

So nigh lost in his esteem was the birthright of our Liberties, that to give them back again upon demand stood at the mercy of his *Contribution*. Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

A cheerful *contribution* to those . . . that need our charity.

Abp. Sharp, Works, I. iii.

2. That which is given to a common stock or done to promote a common end, either by an

individual or by many; something furnished as a joint share or constituent part.

Of Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences I have spoken in the history of those sciences.

Whewell, Philos. of Discovery.

The inner arcades and the west doorway [of a little duomo] are worthy of real study, as *contributions* to the stock of what is at any rate singular in architecture.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 207.

Specifically—3. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a periodical or other joint literary work.—4. *Milit.*, an imposition paid by a frontier country to secure itself from being plundered by the enemy's army; an imposition upon a country in the power of an enemy, which is levied under various pretenses and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground Do stand but in a forc'd affection;

For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

5. In *law*, a payment made by each of several, having a common interest, of his share in a loss suffered, or in an amount paid, by one of the number for the common good: as, for instance, a payment levied on each of the several owners of a vessel for equalizing the loss arising from sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages, where the ship is in danger of being lost or captured.—Action or suit for *contribution*, in *law*, a suit at law or in equity brought by one of several parties, who have discharged a liability common to all, to compel the others to contribute thereto proportionally.

**contributational** (kon-trib'ū'shən-əl), a. [*L. contribution* + -al.] Pertaining to or making a contribution.

**contributive** (kon-trib'ū-tiv), a. [= F. *contributif* = Pg. It. *contributivo*; as *contribute* + -ive.] Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; furnishing a joint part or share.

We challenge to ourselves something as *contributive* to handsomeness.

Artif. Handsomeness, p. 92.

**contributor** (kon-trib'ū-tōr), n. [= F. *contributeur* = It. *contributore*, < L. as if \**contributor*, < *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, *contribute*: see *contribute*.] 1. One who contributes; one who gives or pays money or anything else of value to a common stock or fund; one who aids in effecting a common purpose; specifically, one who furnishes literary material to a journal or magazine, or other joint literary work.—2. One who pays tribute; a tributary.

Himself as rich in all his Equipage as any Prince in Christendom, and yet a *Contributor* to the Turk.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

**contributory** (kon-trib'ū-tō-ri), a. and n. [*L. contributus* + -ory. Cf. *contributary*.] I. a. 1. Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint enterprise, or increase to some common stock.

The collecting of a most perfect and general library, wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made *contributory* to your wisdom.

Bacon, in Spedding, I. 335.

I do not pretend that no one was *contributory* to a subsidy who did not possess a vote.

Hallam.

It should not be a ground of offence to any school of thinkers, that Darwinism, whilst leaving them free scope, cannot be made actually *contributory* to the support of their particular tenets.

E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 69.

2. Paying contribution; tributary; subject.

Tam. Where are your stout *contributory* Kings?

Tech. We have their crowns—their bodies strew the field.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iii. 3.

**Contributory negligence**, negligence on the part of a person injured, which directly conduces to, or forms part of, the immediate cause of the injury.

II. n. 1. One who or that which contributes.

Every one of them to be *contributories*, according to their goods and lands, towards the building of the fortresses.

Styrie, Memorials.

The principal additional *contributories* had been the articles of general consumption, tea, malt, and spirits.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 364.

2. In *recent Eng. law*, one who, by reason of being or having been a shareholder in a joint-stock company, is bound, on the winding up of the company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts.

**contrist** (kon-trist'), v. t. [*L. contrister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contristar* = It. *contristare*, < L. *contristare*, make sad, < *com-*, together, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist*.] To make sorrowful; sadden.

In the condition I am in at present, 'twould be as much as my life was worth to deject and *contrist* myself with so sad and melancholy an account.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III., Author's Pref.



**contristate** (kon-tris'tāt), *v. t.* [*L. contristatus*, pp. of *contristare*, make sad: see *contrist*.] To make sorrowful; grieve; contrist.

Let me never more contristate thy Holy Spirit.  
*Spiritual Conquest*, I. 64.

**contristation** (kon-tris-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. contristation* = *It. contristazione*, < *LL. contristatio* (n-), < *L. contristare*, pp. *contristatus*, make sad: see *contrist*.] The act of making sad, or the state of being sad.

In spacious knowledge there is much contristation.  
*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 7.  
Pangs of fear and contristation.  
*J. Robinson*, *Eudoxa*, p. 41.

**contrite** (kon'trit), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. contrit* = *Sp. Pg. It. contrito*, < *LL. contritus*, penitent, L. bruised, rubbed, worn out, pp. of *conterere*, bruise, rub, wear out, < *com-*, together, + *terere*, pp. *trit*, rub: see *trite*.] *I. a. 1.* Bruised; worn.

Their strengths are no greater than a contrite reed or a strained arm.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 911.

Hence—2. Broken in spirit by a sense of guilt; conscience-stricken; humbled; penitent: as, a contrite sinner.

A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.  
*Ps. II. 17.*

I Richard's body have interred new;  
And on it have bestow'd more contrite tears  
Than from it issued forced drops of blood.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 1.

=*Syn. 2.* Repentant, sorrowful. For comparison, see *repentance*.

*II. n.* A contrite person; a penitent. *Hooker*, *Contrit* (kon-trit'), *v. t.* [After *contrite*, *a.*, < *L. contritus*, pp. of *conterere*, bruise: see *contrite*, *a.*] To make humble or penitent.

I awoke in the night, and my meditations, as I lay, were on the goodness and mercy of the Lord, in a sense whereof my heart was contrited.  
*John Woodman*, *Journal* (1757), p. 98.

**contritely** (kon'trit-li), *adv.* In a contrite manner; with humble sorrow; with penitence.

Contritely now she brought the case for cure.  
*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, I. 117.

**contriteness** (kon'trit-nes), *n.* The state of being contrite; contrition.

**contrition** (kon-trish'on), *n.* [*ME. contricion*, -cion, < *OF. contriciun*, *F. contrition* = *Pr. contritio*, *contrizio* = *Sp. contrición* = *Pg. contrição* = *It. contrizione*, < *LL. contritio* (n-), grief, contrition (not found in *L.* in lit. sense of bruising or grinding together), < *L. conterere*, pp. *contritus*, bruise, rub, wear out: see *contrite*. Cf. *attrition*.] *1.* The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; attrition.

Reduceable into powder by contrition.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

Serpents . . . are curious to preserve their heads from contrition or a bruise.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 885.

2. Brokenness of spirit for having given offense; deep sorrow for sin or guilt; pious compunction; sincere penitence.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed  
Sown with contrition in his heart.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 37.

Contrition is an holy grief, excited by a lively sense, not only of the punishment due to our guilt (that the schools call attrition), but likewise of the infinite goodness of God, against which we have offended.

*Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. x.

=*Syn. 2.* Penitence, Compunction, etc. See *repentance*. **contriturate** (kon-trit'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contritured*, ppr. *contrituring*. [*con-* + *triturate*. Cf. *contrite*, *v.*] To pulverize together; triturate.

**contrivable** (kon-tri'vā-bl), *a.* [*con-* + *triv* + *-able*.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable.  
*Bp. Wilkins*, *Dædalus*, xv.

**contrivalt** (kon-tri'val), *n.* [*con-* + *triv* + *-alt*.] Contrivance.

Albeit some might have more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may have some benefit by this compendious contrivalt. *Cleaver*, *Proverbs*, Epistles, etc. (Ord MS.).

**contrivance** (kon-tri'vāns), *n.* [*con-* + *triv* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning the disposition or combination of things or acts, for a particular purpose.

I look upon the Disposition and Contrivance of the Fable to be the Principal Beauty of the Ninth Book.  
*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 351.

The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, contrivances and design. Contrivances must have had a contriver.  
*Paley*, *Nat. Theol.*, II.

Plotting covetousness and deliberate contrivances in order to compass a selfish end are nowhere abundant but in the world of the dramatist.

*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 3.

2. The thing contrived, planned, or invented; a device, especially a mechanical one; an artifice; a scheme; a stratagem.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants.  
*Burke*.

For every difficulty he [Warren Hastings] had a contrivance ready; and, whatever may be thought of the justice and humanity of some of his contrivances, it is certain that they seldom failed to serve the purpose for which they were designed.  
*Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

Party nicknames, in nine cases out of ten, are simply a contrivance for exciting odium or contempt.

*H. N. Ozenham*, *Short Studies*, p. 4.

=*Syn. 2.* Plan, invention, design; machination, stratagem; Device, Shift, etc. See *expedient*, *n.*

**contrive** (kon-triv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contrived*, ppr. *contriving*. [*ME. contriven*, *contrieven*, *contröven*, *contröven*, find out, contrive, < *OF. contröver*, *F. controuwer* (= *It. controvare*), < *con-* + *trover* (= *It. trovare*), find: see *trover*, *trove*, *troubadour*. Cf. *retriever*, formerly *retrieve*, *retrieve*, also ult. < *OF. trover*.] *I. trans. 1.* To invent; devise; plan.

I went to St. Clement's, that pretty built and contriv'd church.  
*Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 25, 1684.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means which will naturally conduct him to his end.  
*Dryden*.

Parasites, external and internal, torture helpless hosts by means of carefully contrived implements for securing their hold and aiding their progress.  
*Micart*, *Nature and Thought*, p. 241.

2. To manage, by a device, stratagem, plan, or scheme: with an infinitive as object: as, he contrived to gain his point.

Sheridan, when he concluded, contrived, with a knowledge of stage effect which his father might have envied, to sink back, as if exhausted, into the arms of Burke.  
*Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

The old town clerks did not spell very correctly, but they contrived to make pretty intelligible the will of a free and just community.  
*Emerson*, *Misc.*, p. 85.

=*Syn. 1.* To design, project, plot, concoct, hatch, form, frame, brew.

*II. intrans.* To form schemes or designs; plan; scheme.

If thou read this, O Caesar, thou mayst live;  
If not, the Fates with traitors do contrive.  
*Shak.*, *J. C.*, II. 3.

**contrive** (kon-triv'), *v. t.* [Irreg. made from *L. conterere*, pp. *contritus*, wear away: see *contrite*, *a.* The *L. perf.* is *contrivi*; but the *E. form* is prob. due to confusion with *contrive*.] To wear away; spend.

That sage Pylian syre, which did survive  
Three ages, such as mortal men contrive.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 48.

Please ye we may contrive this afternoon,  
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.  
*Shak.*, *T. of the 8.*, I. 2.

**contrivement** (kon-triv'ment), *n.* [*con-* + *triv* + *-ment*.] Contrivance; invention; plan; device; scheme.

Royal buildings, which though perhaps they come short of the Italian for contrivement, yet not in costly curiousness.  
*Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 25.

To my contrivement leave the welcome care  
Of making sure that he, and none but he,  
To Potiphar's estate do prove the heir.  
*J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, I. 189.

The admirable contrivement and artifice of this great fabric of the universe.  
*Glennville*, *Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 176.

**contrivent**. An arbitrary variant of *contrived*, past participle of *contrive*.<sup>1</sup>

Reverend Edicts upon Mount Sina given,  
How-much-fould sense is in few words contrivent!  
*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Lawe.

**contriver** (kon-tri'vēr), *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,  
The close contriver of all harms,  
Was never call'd to bear my part.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, III. 5.

**control** (kon-trōl'), *n.* [From the verb, like *D. kontrole*, *G. controle*, *Dan. kontrol*; *Sw. kontroll*, *F. contrôle*, in similar sense. For the original noun, see *counter-roll*, *counter-*, and *roll*. The later senses (2 and 3) depend partly on the verb.] 1. Check; restraint: as, to speak or act without control; to keep the passions under control.

If the sinner . . . lay no restraint upon his lusts, no control upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace.

*South*, *Sermons*.

If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary.  
*Madison*, *The Federalist*, No. 51.

2. The act or power of keeping under check

or in order; power of direction or guidance; authority; regulation; government; command.

Keep it ours, O God, from brute control;  
O Statesmen, guard us, guard the soul  
Of Europe, keep our noble England whole.  
*Tennyson*, *Death of Wellington*, VII.

A dominant class arising does not simply become unlike the rest, but assumes control over the rest.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 216.

3. A standard of comparison in scientific experimentation.

**Board of control**, a board of six members established in 1784 by Pitt for the government of British India. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown and a member of the ministry. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred to the crown. = *Syn. 3.* *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. (see *authority*), direction, charge, regulation.

**control** (kon-trōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *controlled*, ppr. *controlling*. [= *D. kontrolieren* = *G. kontrollieren* = *Dan. kontrollere* = *Sw. kontrollera*, < *F. contrôler*, register, control, < *contrôle*, *n.*: see *control*, *n.*] 1. To check or ascertain the accuracy of, as by a counter-register or double account, or by experiment.—2. To prove by counter-statements; confute; convict.

The duke of Milan,  
And his more braver daughter, could control thee.  
*Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2.

This account was controlled to be false.  
*Fuller*.

3. To exercise control over; hold in restraint or check; subject to authority; direct; regulate; govern; dominate.

Give me a staff of honour for mine age,  
But not a sceptre to control the world!  
*Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, I. 2.

High degrees of moral sentiment control the unfavorable influences of climate.  
*Emerson*, *Civilization*.

The controlling influence of public sentiment in groups which have little or no organization is best shown in the force with which it acts on those who are bound to avenge murders.  
*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 466.

4. To have superior force or authority over; overpower. [*Rare.*]

A recital cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed.  
*Johnson's Reports*.

**Controlling experiment**, a corroborating or confirmatory experiment. See *control-experiment*.—To control the point, in fencing, to bear or beat the point down; hence, to have the advantage over.

Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson foist, you! You'll control the point, you!  
*B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, IV. 5.

=*Syn. 3.* Rule, Regulate, etc. (see *govern*), curb, restrain, direct.

**control-experiment** (kon-trōl'ēks-per'i-ment), *n.* An experiment designed to check or verify the inference from any set of observations, in which all the conditions of the actual determination are duplicated except that upon which the result is supposed to depend.

**controllable** (kon-trōl'ā-bl), *a.* [*con-* + *triv* + *-able*.] Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to regulation or command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not controllable by reason.  
*South*.

**controller** (kon-trōl'ēr), *n.* [Often written, in the second sense, *comptroller*, in accordance with a false etymology from *compt*, an old spelling of *count*; < *ME. contreroller*, *controulour* (only in sense 1), < *AF. contrerouler*, *OF. contreroleur*, *F. contrôleur* (> *D. kontroleur* = *G. kontrollleur* = *Dan. Sw. kontrollör*), < *ML. contrarotulator*, lit. the keeper of a counter-roll or check-list, < *contrarotulum*, a counter-roll: see *control*, *n.* In the third sense now practically < *control*, *v.*, 3, + *-er*.] 1. One who has charge of the receipt and expenditure of money.

Therfore thou countrollour . . .  
Wrytes vp the somme as euery day,  
And helpes to count.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. 8.), p. 317.

Specifically—2. An officer who has certain duties to perform in examining the accounts and managing the financial affairs of a public or private corporation, or of a city, state, or government. Two controllers are employed by the government of the United States—the controller of the Treasury and the controller of the currency; the latter administers the laws relating to the national banks. There is also an assistant controller of the Treasury. Some States and cities also have officers styled controllers, with similar duties. [In this sense often spelled *comptroller*, a false form (see *etymology*).]

Should we have ministers of the church to be comptrollers of the myntes?  
*Latimer*, *Ploughers* (Arb.).

My excellent friend Sir Byam Martin, Comptroller of the Navy.  
*Sir J. Ross*, *N. W. Pass*, II. 8.

3. One who controls or restrains; one who has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

The great controller of our fate  
Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate.  
*Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 460.*

**Clark controller of the king's household.** See *clerk*.—**Controller of the household**, in England, an officer at court, ranking next after the treasurer of the household, who investigates the accounts and maintains discipline among the servants of the royal household. His duties, like those of the treasurer and lord steward, are now commonly performed by the master of the household. He is usually a peer, or the son of a peer, and a privy councillor, and bears a white staff as his badge of authority.

The sewer will not take no men no dishes till they be commanded by the controller.

*Paston Letters* (ed. 1841), I. 144.

On the 18th of February Gloucester arrived with about eighty horsemen, and was met a mile out of town by the . . . treasurer and . . . the controller of the king's household, who bade him retire at once to his lodgings.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 343.*

**controller-general** (kon-trō'ler-jen'g-ral), *n.* An officer charged with the immediate control or direction of some branch of administration. It has been the title of many officers of the French government, chiefly connected with the revenues. The controller-general of the finances was originally subordinate to the superintendent of the finances, but from 1661 to 1791 was himself the head of the treasury. The title was given to the two officers appointed by the French and English governments, under the arrangement of 1879, for the joint supervision of the finances of Egypt.

**controllershship** (kon-trō'ler-ship), *n.* [*< controller + -ship.*] The office of a controller. Also written *controllershship*.

**controlling-nozzle** (kon-trō'ling-noz'el), *n.* A device for regulating the size of a stream issuing from a nozzle. It consists of a rotating sleeve which thrusts forward or retracts a cone-valve, so as to close the opening altogether or in part, or to leave it unobstructed, as may be desired.

**controlment** (kon-trōl'ment), *n.* [*< control + -ment.*] 1. The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

Except for the publique behoofe, every man to be free and out of controlment.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 426.*

They made war and peace with one another, without controlment.

*Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.*

2*t.* Opposition; resistance; refutation.

Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without controlment?

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 7.*

**controvert, controvert.** Middle English forms of *controvert*, *controver*.

It is sinne to controver  
Thyng that is for to reprove.

*Rom. of the Rose, l. 7545.*

**controversal** (kon-trō-vēr'sal), *a.* [*< L. controversus*, turned in an opposite direction (see *controverse*, *v.*), + *-al*.] 1. Turning different ways.

The Temple of Janus with his two *controversal* faces might now not unsignificantly be set open.

*Milton, Areopagitica, p. 51.*

2. Controversial.

I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying *controversal* divinity.

*Boyle, Love of God, p. 122* (Ord MS.).

**controversary** (kon-trō-vēr'sa-ri), *a.* [*< controverse + -ary*.] Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputations.

*Controversary points.* *Bp. Hall, Works, II. 370.*

**controvert** (kon-trō-vēr's), *v. t.* [= *F. controvertre*, *< L. controversari*, dispute, *< controversus*, turned in an opposite direction, disputed, controverted, *< contro-*, another form (neut. ablative) of *contra*, opposite, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To controvert; dispute.

In litigious and controverted causes . . . the will of God is to have them [men] to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.*

**controvert** (kon-trō-vēr's), *n.* [*< F. controverse*, *< L. controversa*, pl., disputed points, orig. neut. pl. of *controversus*, turned against: see *controverse*, *v.*, and cf. *controversy*.] Controversy.

So fitly now here commeth next in place,  
After the proove of prowess ended well,  
The *controverse* of beauties sovaine grace.

*Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 2.*

**controvert, controvert** (kon-trō-vēr'sér, -sér), *n.* One who controverts; a disputant.

In which place, boulded before to the brain by many *controverters*, mine adversary hath learned . . . to triumph above measure.

*Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 29.*

**controversial** (kon-trō-vēr'shal), *a.* [*< L. controversia*, controversy (see *controversy*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to controversy; characterized by or connected with disputation; disputatious; as, a *controversial* discourse.

No *controversial* weapon, from the gravest reasoning to the coarsest ribaldry, was left unemployed.

*Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

**controversialist** (kon-trō-vēr'shal-ist), *n.* [*< controversial + -ist*.] One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

What shall we say to a *controversialist* who attributes to the subject of his attack opinions which are notoriously not his?

*Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 494.*

**controversially** (kon-trō-vēr'shal-i), *adv.* In a controversial manner.

**controversion** (kon-trō-vēr'shon), *n.* [*< ML. controversio(n)*, *< L. controversus*, disputed: see *controverse*, *v.*] The act of controverting.

*Hooker.*

**controversious**, *a.* [*< controversy* (*L. controversia*) + *-ous*.] Full of controversy. *Bayley.*

**controversort**, *n.* See *controverter*.

**controversy** (kon-trō-vēr-si), *n.*; pl. *controversies* (-siz). [= *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. controversia*, *< L. controversia*, debate, contention, controversy, *< controversus*, turned in an opposite direction: see *controverse*, *v.*] 1. Disputation; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a formal or prolonged debate; dispute.

Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness.

*1 Tim. iii. 16.*

In learning, where there is much controversy there is many times little inquiry.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 239.*

But this business of Death is a plaine case, and admits no controversy.

*Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxviii.*

Two of his [Pythias's] phrases, by their obscure and archaic diction, have given rise to repeated controversies.

*C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 71.*

Specifically—2. A suit in law; the contention in a civil action; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every controversy and every stroke be tried.

*Deut. xxi. 6.*

3. A matter in dispute; a question to settle.

The Lord hath a controversy with the nations.

*Jer. xiv. 21.*

4*t.* Antagonism; resistance. [Rare.]

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it  
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside  
And stemming it with hearts of controversy.

*Shak., J. C., i. 2.*

**Adoptionian controversy.** See *adoptionism*.—**Bangorian controversy.** See *Bangorian*.—**Filioque controversy.** In *eccles. hist.*, the controversy whether the Nicene Creed should declare merely that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (John xv. 26), or should add "and from the Son" (Latin *filioque*). The Western Church adopted and retains the latter, the Greek Church the former.—**Majoristic controversy.** See *Majoristic*.—**Quinquarticular controversy.** See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*. = *Syn. 1. Controversy*, dispute, contest, disputation, altercation, wrangle, strife, quarrel.

A dispute is commonly oral; hence it is generally of short continuance, and tends to lose the character of a dignified debate in heated assertions, if not in bickering, so that the word is now used more frequently in this latter sense. (See *argue*.) A controversy may be oral, but, as compared with a dispute, is generally in writing, and may therefore continue for a long period, with many participants, but not always with coolness or dignity: as, the celebrated Boyle and Bentley controversy.

The *controversies* about the Immaculate Conception are older than the Reformation, but have only just been decided.

*Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 91.*

In all disputes, so much as there is of passion, so much there is of nothing to the purpose.

*Sir T. Browne.*

**controvert** (kon-trō-vēr't), *v. t.* [= *Sp. controvertir* = *Pg. controvertere* = *It. controvertere*, *< L. as if \*controvertere* (assumed from *controversus*: see *controverse*, *v.*), *< contro-*, against, + *vertere*, turn.] To dispute; oppose by argument; contend against in discussion; deny and attempt to disprove or confute: as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

It is an insolent part of reason, to controvert the works of God.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 54.*

It is more our business to exhibit the opinions of the learned than to controvert them.

*Goldsmith, Criticisms.*

His conclusions, though controverted when they were first presented, are now substantially adopted by scholars.

*Sumner, John Pickering.*

**controverter** (kon-trō-vēr'tér), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggers in the tavern, that catch that which stands next them; the candlestick, or pots; turne everything into a weapon.

*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

**controvertible** (kon-trō-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. controvertible* = *It. controvertibile*; as *controvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion: as, a *controvertible* point of law.

We find the matter *controvertible*, and with much more reason denied then is as yet affirmed.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.*

**controvertibly** (kon-trō-vēr'ti-bli), *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

**controvertist** (kon-trō-vēr'tist), *n.* [*< controvert* + *-ist*. Cf. *F. controversiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. controversista*.] One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

This mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*.

*Tillotson.*

**contrusion** (kon-trō'zhon), *n.* [*< L. contrusus*, pp. of *contrudere*, press together, *< com-*, together, + *trudere*, press. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] A crowding together. [Rare.]

Pressure or *contrusion* of the particles of the water.

*Boyle, Works, III. 617.*

**cont-splice** (kont'splis), *n.* [*Cf. cont-line*.] A splice made by cutting a rope in two, laying the end of one part on the standing part of the other, and pushing the ends through between the strands in the same manner as for an eye-splice. This forms a collar or an eye in the bight of the rope. It is used for pennants, jib-guys, upper shrouds, etc. Also called *cut splice* and *bight-splice*.

**contubernal**, **contubernial** (kon-tū'bér-nal, kon-tū'bér-ni-al), *a.* [*ME. contubernal*; *< L. contubernalis*, *< contubernium*, companionship in a tent, *< com-*, together, + *taberna*, a tent: see *tavern*.] Dwelling in the same tent; living as comrades; hence, intimate; familiar.

And therefore seeth Seneca . . . humble folk ben Cristes freendes; they been *contubernial* with the Lord.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

**contumacious** (kon-tū-mā'shus), *a.* [With suffix *-ous* (as in *audacious*, *vivacious*, etc.), = *F. contumax* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. contumaz* = *It. contumace*, *< L. contumax* (*contumac*), stubborn, insolent (found unchanged, *contumax*, in *ME.*); origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn* and *contumely*.] 1. Headstrong; insolent; hence, resisting legitimate authority, whether civil, ecclesiastical, military, or parental; stubbornly disobedient or rebellious: as, a *contumacious* child.

Most obstinate *contumacious* sinner.

*Hammond, Fundamentals.*

Richard fell before the castle of a *contumacious* vassal.

*Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 5.*

If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

Specifically—2. In law, wilfully disobedient to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or showing wilful contempt of its authority.—*Syn. 1. Stubborn, Refractory*, etc. (see *obstinate*), proud, headstrong, unmanageable, ungovernable, unruly, wilful, perverse.

**contumaciously** (kon-tū-mā'shus-li), *adv.* Obstinate; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

This justice hath stocks for the vagrant, ropes for felons, weights for the *contumaciously* silent.

*Bp. Hall, Peace-maker* (Ord MS.).

**contumaciousness** (kon-tū-mā'shus-nes), *n.* Perverseness; stubbornness; obstinate disobedience; contumacy.

**contumacity** (kon-tū-mas'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. contumax* (*contumac*) + *-ity*. See *contumacious*.] Same as *contumacy*. [Rare.]

Such a fund of *contumacity*.

*Caryle, Misc., IV. 80.*

**contumacy** (kon-tū-mā-si), *n.* [= *F. contumace* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. contumacia*, *< L. contumacia*, *< contumax* (*contumac*), *< L. contumacius*: see *contumacious*.] 1. Wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority of any kind; unyielding disobedience; stubborn perverseness in an illegal or wrong course of action.

He disobeys God in the way of *contumacy* who refuses his signs, his outward assistances, his ceremonies which are induced by his authority.

*Donne, Sermons, II.*

Such acts

Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest

To make death in us live.

*Milton, P. L., x. 1027.*

In consequence of his [Archbishop Laud's] famous proclamation setting up certain novelties in the rites of public worship, fifty godly ministers were suspended for *contumacy* in the course of two years and a half.

*Emerson, Misc., p. 35.*

Specifically—2. In law, wilful disobedience to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or wilful contempt of its authority; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned.—*Syn. 1. Stubbornness*, perverseness, wilfulness, intractability. For comparison, see *obstinate*.

**contumelious** (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. contumelioso*, *< L. contumeliosus*, *< contumelia*, insult: see *contumely*.] 1. Indicating or expressive of contumely; haughtily offensive; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic: said of acts or things.

Contumelious language.

Small him with contumelious or discourteous language.  
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., 1. 6.

Curving a contumelious lip. Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to taunt or to insult; insolent; supercilious: said of persons.

There is yet another sort of contumelious persons, who are not chargeable with . . . ill employing their wit: for they use none of it.  
Government of the Tongva.

3†. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.  
As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it contumelious to him.  
Decay of Christian Piety.

—Syn. 1 and 2. See list under abusive.  
**contumeliously** (kon-tū-mē'li-us-li), *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,  
Thus contumeliously should break the peace!  
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., 1. 4.

**contumeliousness** (kon-tū-mē'li-us-nes), *n.* Insolence; contempt; contumely.

**contumely** (kon-tū-mē-li), *n.*; pl. *contumelies* (-liz). [*ME. contumelia*, < *OF. contumelia* = *Sp. Pg. It. contumelia*, < *L. contumelia*, abuse, insult, reproach; origin uncertain; prob. connected with *contumax*: see *contumacious*.] 1. Insolently offensive or abusive speech; haughtiness and contempt expressed in words; overbearing or reviling language; contemptuousness; insolence.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely.  
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

I left England twenty years ago under a cloud of disaster and contumely.  
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 173.

2. A contumelious statement or act; an exhibition of haughty contempt or insolence.

A good man bears a contumely worse  
Than he would do an injury.  
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, II. 3.

Here be also some Jews, . . . a people scattered throughout the whole world, . . . subject to all wrongs and contumelies.  
Sandys, Travels, p. 114.

—Syn. 1. Abuse, rudeness, scorn.  
**contumelate** (kon-tū-mē-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. contumelatus*, pp. of *contumelare*, furnish with a mound, bury, < *com-*, together, + *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave.

Contumelate both man and wife.  
Old poem, in Theatrum Chemicum, p. 178.

**contumulation** (kon-tū-mē-lā'shon), *n.* [*contumelate*: see *-ation*.] The act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave.

**contund** (kon-tund'), *v. t.* [= *F. contondre* = *Sp. Pg. contundir* = *It. contundere*, < *L. contundere*, bruise, beat together, < *com-*, together, + *tundere*, beat, bruise, = *Skt. √ tud* (for *\*stud*), strike, sting, = *Goth. stautan*, strike. Cf. *contuse*.] To beat; bruise; pulverize by beating.

All which being finely contunded, and mixed in a stone or glass mortar.  
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 2.

His [Don Quixote's] muscles were so extended and contunded that he was not corpus mobile.  
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, III. 2.

**contunet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *continue*.

Love cometh of dame Fortune  
That litel while wole contune  
For it shal chaungen wonder soone.  
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5332.

**contuse** (kon-tūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contused*, ppr. *contusing*. [*L. contusus* (> *F. contus* = *Sp. Pg. It. contuso*, bruised), pp. of *contundere*: see *contund*. Cf. *intuse*, *obtus*, *perтус*, *retuse*.] 1†. To beat; bruise; pound; pulverize by beating.

Roots, barks, and seeds . . . contused together.  
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 574.

2. To injure the flesh of, by impact of a blunt surface, with or without a breach of the integument; bruise by violent contact or pressure. If the injury is accompanied by a breaking of the skin, it is called a *contused wound*; if not, a *contusion*.

The ligature contuses the lips in cutting them.  
Wieman, Surgery.

**contusion** (kon-tū'zhon), *n.* [= *F. contusion* = *Sp. contusión* = *Pg. contusão* = *It. contusione* = *G. kontusion* = *Dan. Sw. kontusion*, < *L. contusio(n)*, < *contundere*, pp. *contusus*, bruise: see *contuse*.] 1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.—2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating or pounding.

Take a piece of glass and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by contusion a multitude of minute surfaces.  
Boyle, Colours.

3. In *surg.*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body without breach of integument or apparent wound, as one inflicted by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all contusions, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. Bacon.

**contusive** (kon-tū'siv), *a.* [*< contuse* + *-ive*.] Apt to cause contusion; bruising.

Shield from contusive rocks her timber limbs,  
And guide the sweet Enthusiast [a boat] as she swims!  
Poetry of Ant Jacobin, p. 150.

**Conularia** (kon-ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. conus*, a cone, wedge, + dim. *-ul-* + *-aria*.] A large genus of fossil mollusks commonly assigned to the pteropods, but with highly obscure affinities. They are now grouped as a suborder, *Conularida*, of the opisthobranchiate mollusks, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. Some of these mollusks are nearly a foot long. They have an inversely pyramidal four-sided shell, each side divided by a median groove and the apex partitioned by narrow close-set septa.

**conulariid** (kon-ū-lā'ri-id), *n.* A pteropod of the suborder *Conularida*.

**Conulariidae** (kon-ū-lā'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conularia* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil opisthobranchiate *Mollusca*, typified by the genus *Conularia*.

**conundrum** (kō-nun'drum), *n.* [Orig. slang, prob. a made word of a pseudo-Latin form, like *panjandrum*, *hocus-pocus*, etc. Skeat suggests that it may be a corruption of *L. conandum*, a thing to be attempted, neut. ger. of *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] 1†. A conceit; a device; a hoax.

I must have my crotchets,  
And my conundrums! B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 7.

2. A riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, or some odd difference between similar things, the answer often involving a pun.

**conure** (kon'ūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Conurus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

**Conurus** (kō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κώνυς*, a cone, + *οπίς*, tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a large genus of American parrots or parakeets, of moderate and small size, chiefly green and yellow coloration, and having the cere feathered: so named from the cuneate form of the tail. The Carolina parakeet, *Conurus carolinensis*, is a characteristic example.—2†. In *entom.*, a genus of rove-beetles. Also called *Conosoma*.

**conus** (kō'nus), *n.*; pl. *coni* (-nī). [NL., < *L. conus*, a cone: see *cone*.] 1. In *anat.*, a conical or conoid structure or organ.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of the family *Conidae* (which see), and in some systems conterminous with it: so named from the conical figure of these shells.

The cone-shells are very beautiful; they are found in southern and tropical seas, and include fossil forms going back to the Chalk formation. *Conus gloria-maris* is a magnificent species. *C. marmoreus* is a common and characteristic example.—*Coni vasculi*, the conical masses formed by the convoluted vasa efferentia of the testis.—*Conus arteriosus*. Same as *arterial cone* (which see, under *arterial*).—*Conus medullaris* (the medullary cone), the tapering part of the spinal cord below the lumbar enlargement.

**conusabiet**, **conusancet**, etc. Old forms of *cognizable*, etc.

**Conusidae** (kō-nū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Conus* + *-idae*.] Same as *Conidae*. Fleming, 1828.

**convall**, *v. i.* [*< ME. convalen*, < *L.* as if *\*convallere*, < *com-* (intensive) + *valere*, be strong or well. Cf. *convalesce*.] To grow strong; increase in strength.

First as the earth increaseth populus,  
So convallit variance and vicia.  
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 98.

**convalesce** (kon-vā-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convalesced*, ppr. *convalescing*. [= *Sp. convalecer* =

*Pg. convalescer*, < *L. convalescere*, begin to grow strong or well, grow stronger, < *com-* (intensive) + *valescere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong or well: see *valiant* and *avail*.] To grow better after sickness; make progress toward the recovery of health.

He found the queen somewhat convalesced.  
Knox, Hist. Reformation, v., an. 1568.

He had a trifling illness in August, and as he convalesced, he grew impatient of the tenacious life which held him to earth.  
Howells, Venetian Life, xlii.

**Convalescence**, **convalescency** (kon-vā-les'-ens, -en-si), *n.* [*< F. convalescence* = *Fr. convalescencia* = *Sp. convalecencia* = *Pg. convalescença* = *It. convalescenza* = *G. convalescenz*, < *LL. convalescentia*, < *L. convalescen(t)-s*, ppr.: see *convalescent*.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after sickness; renewal of health and vigor after sickness or weakness.

Emaciated, shadow-like, but quite free from his fever, the deacon resigned himself to the luxury of convalescence.  
Harper's Mag.

**convalescent** (kon-vā-les'-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. convalescent* = *Sp. convaleciente* = *Pg. It. convalescente*, < *L. convalescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *convalescere*, grow strong or well: see *convalesce*.] 1. *a.* 1. Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.—2. Pertaining to convalescence; adapted to a state of convalescence.

II. *n.* One who is recovering health or strength after sickness or weakness.—**Convalescent hospital**, a hospital intermediate between the ordinary hospital and the homes of the patients, established with the view of developing convalescence into perfect health by the influences of pure air, gentle exercise, and a nourishing, well-regulated diet.

**convalescently** (kon-vā-les'-ent-li), *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

**convallamarin** (kon-vā-lam'a-rin), *n.* [*< NL. Convall(aria)* + *L. amarus*, bitter, + *-in*.] A bitter glucoside (C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>12</sub>) obtained from *Convallaria*.

**Convallaria** (kon-vā-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. convallis*, a valley inclosed on all sides, < *com-*, together, + *vallis*, a valley: see *vale*, *valley*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Convallariaceae*. The only species in the genus is *C. majalis*, the lily-of-the-valley, a perennial stemless herb, with a creeping rootstock, two or three leaves, and a many-flowered raceme of white, drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers. It blossoms in May, grows in woods and on heaths throughout Europe and northern Asia, and is also found native in the Alleghanies. It is a favorite in cultivation, and several varieties have been produced.

Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

**convallarin** (kon-val'a-rin), *n.* [*< NL. Convallaria* + *-in*.] A glucoside (C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>62</sub>O<sub>11</sub>) obtained from *Convallaria majalis*. It occurs in rectangular prisms.

**convanesce** (kon-vā-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convanesced*, ppr. *convanescing*. [*< L. con-*, together, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish*, *evanesce*.] In *math.*, to disappear by the running together of two summits, as of solid angles: said of the edge of a polyhedron. Kirkman, 1857.

**convanescent** (kon-vā-nes'-i-bl), *a.* [*< convanesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of convanescing.—**Convanescent edge**, an edge of a polyhedron that can disappear by the running together of the two summits it joins.

**convection** (kon-vek'shon), *n.* [*< LL. convection(n)*, < *L. convehere*, pp. *convectus*, carry together, convey, < *com-*, together, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] The act of carrying or conveying; specifically, the transference of heat or electricity through the change of position of the heated or electrified body: distinguished from *conduction* (which see). When a portion of a liquid or a gas is heated above the temperature of surrounding portions, it increases in volume, and, thus becoming specifically lighter, rises, while the cooler portions of the fluid rush in from the sides and descend from the upper parts of the vessel. *Convection currents* are thus produced, and the liquid or gas is soon heated throughout. This principle is used in heating a house by a hot-air furnace. The Gulf Stream is a grand convection current, carrying the heat of the equator toward the pole. (See *heat*.) Similarly, electricity may be transmitted by convection by the mo-



Carolina Parakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).



Cone-shell (*Conus marmoreus*).



Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

tion of the electrified body itself, as when the electricity of a conductor is discharged by a point, it being carried off by a stream of electrified air-particles.

The term *convection* is applied to those processes by which the diffusion of heat is rendered more rapid by the motion of the hot substance from one place to another, though the ultimate transfer of heat may still take place by conduction. *Clerk Maxwell, Heat*, p. 10.

When a hot body is placed in air, it sets up a number of *convection currents*. *A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics*, p. 364.

**convective** (kon-vek'tiv), *a.* [*L. convectus*, pp. of *convellere*, convey (see *convection*), + *-ive*.] Resulting from or caused by convection: as, a *convective discharge* of electricity. *Faraday*.

The significant point is, that *convective neutralization* is a gradual process, requiring time. *Science*, IV. 413.

**convectively** (kon-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a *convective manner*; by means of convection: as, heat transferred *convectively*.

**convellent** (kon-vel'ent), *a.* [*L. convellen(t)-s*, pp. of *convellere*, pull up, tear up, wrench away: see *convulse*.] Tending to pull up or extract: as, a *convellent force*. *Todd and Bowman*.

**convenable** (kon've-nā-bl), *a.* [*F. convenable*, OF. *convenable* (earlier *convenable*, > ME. *covenable*: see *covenable*) (= *Pr. convenable* = *Sp. convenible* (obs.) = *Fg. convinhavel* = *It. convenevole*), agreeable, suitable, < *convenir*, agree, suit, formerly also *convene*, < *L. convenire*, *convene*, come together: see *convene* and *convenient*, and cf. *covenable*, the older form of *convenable*.] Suitable; fit; consistent; conformable.

This place that was voyde at the table of Ioseph be-takeneth the place that Matheu fulfilled; and, sir, thus be these two tables *convenable*. *Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, I. 59.

And with his word his worke is *convenable*.

*Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, September.

Another ancient romance says of its hero, "He every day was provid in dauncyng and in songs that the ladies could think were *convenable* for a nobleman to conne." *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 10.

**convenable**<sup>2</sup> (kon-vē-nā-bl), *a.* [*convene* + *-able*.] Capable of being convened or assembled.

**convenably** (kon've-nā-blī), *adv.* Suitably; conveniently. *Lydgate*.

**convene** (kon-vēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *convened*, ppr. *convening*. [= *F. convenir* = *Sp. convenir* = *Fg. convir* = *It. convenire*, < *L. convenire*, come together, join, fit, suit, < *com-*, together, + *venire* = *E. come*. Cf. *convenient*, and *advene*, *supervene*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To come together; meet; unite: said of things. [Rare.]

The rays [of light] converge and *convene* in the eyes.

*Newton, Opticks*.

2. To come together; meet in the same place; assemble, as persons, usually for some public purpose or the promotion of some common interest: as, the legislature will *convene* in January; the citizens *convened* in the city hall.

On Wednesday, that fatal day,

The people were *convening*.

*Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 183)*.

—*Syn.* 2. To congregate, muster, gather.

*II. trans.* 1. To cause to assemble; call together; convoke.

On festivals, at those churches where the Feast of the Patron Saint is solemnized, the masters *convene* their scholars. Quoted in *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.)*, p. liv.

And now the almighty father of the gods

*Convenes* a council in the blest abodes.

*Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid*, I.

Frequent meetings of the whole company might be *convened* for the transaction of ordinary business.

*Bancroft, Hist. U. S.*, I. 111.

2. To summon to appear, as before a public (especially a judicial) officer or an official body.

By the papal canon law, clerks . . . cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Aylife, Parergon*.

Foker, whom the proctor knew very well, . . . was taken, . . . summarily *convened* and sent down from the university. *Thackeray, Pendennis*, xviii.

3. In *civil law*, to sue. *Rapalje and Lawrence*. **convenee** (kon-vē-nē'), *n.* [*convene* + *-ee*.] One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

**convener** (kon-vē'nēr), *n.* 1. One who convenes or meets with others. [Rare.]

I do reverence the *conveners* [at the Synod of Dort] for their . . . worth and learning.

*Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 70.

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call together an organized body, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman: as, the *convener* of the Home Mission Committee.

Ye dainty Deacons and ye douce *Conveners*.

*Burns, Brigs of Ayr*.

**convenience** (kon-vē'niens), *n.* [= *F. convenance* = *Pr. conveniencia*, *convinsens* = *Sp. Pg. conveniencia* = *It. convenienza*, *convenienza*, < *L. convenientia*, < *convenient(t)-s*, ppr., suitable, convenient: see *convenient*.] 1. Fitness; congruity of form or quality.

Of byrth she was hyghest of degre,  
To whom alle angelles did obedience,  
Of Dauides lyne which sprong out of Iesse,  
In whom alle vertue is by iust *convenience*.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

2. The state or character of being convenient; fitness; suitableness; adaptation; propriety.

To debate and question the *convenience* of Divine Ordinations is neither wisdom nor sobriety.

*Milton, Eikonoklastes*, xvii.

3. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease in use or action; comfort.

All

That gives society its beauty, strength,

*Convenience*, and security, and use.

*Cowper, The Task*, II.

4. That which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants or necessity; that which is handy; an accommodation.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden, Pref. to Fables*.

Trade has a strong influence upon all people, who have found the sweet of it, bringing with it so many of the *Conveniences* of Life as it does. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. i. 116.

Excellent! What a *convenience*! They [the negroes] seemed created by Providence to bear the heat and the whipping, and make these fine articles [sugar, coffee, tobacco]. *Emerson, Misc.*, p. 154.

5. A convenient appliance, utensil, or other article, as a tool, a vehicle, etc.

What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leathern *convenience* with a wife and children! *Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, xii. 11.

6. Agreement; consistency.—At (one's) *convenience*, when it is convenient: as, do not hurry, but do it at your *convenience*.

**convenience** (kon-vē'nien-si), *n.* Same as *convenience*. [Formerly common, but now nearly obsolete.]

That imitation wherof poetry is, hath the most *convenience* to Nature of all other.

*Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie*.

Rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *convenience*. *Jer. Taylor*.

You think you were marry'd for your own Recreation, and not for my *Convenience*.

*Congreve, Way of the World*, II. 7.

**convenient** (kon-vē'nient), *a.* [*ME. convenient* = *F. convenant* = *Sp. Pg. It. conveniente*, < *L. convenient(t)-s*, fit, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire*, come together, suit: see *convene*, and cf. *covenant*, ult. a doublet of *convenient*.] 1. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming: used absolutely or with *to* or *for*.

Thou were as a God of the Sarazines: and it is *convenient* to a God to ete no Mete that is mortalle.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 230.

At that soper were thei served so well as was *convenient* to so myghty a prince as was the kynge Arthur.

*Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, III. 614.

Feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Prov. xxx. 8*. Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*. *Eph. v. 4*.

2. Affording certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; serviceable; rendering some act or movement easy of performance or freeing it from obstruction: as, a very *convenient staircase*; a *convenient harbor*.

Because the Cells were cut above each other, some higher some lower in the side of the Rock; here were *convenient* Stairs cut for the easier communication betwixt the upper and nether Regions.

*Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 118.

Exchange may be often *convenient*; and, on the other hand, the cash purchase may be often more *convenient*.

*D. Webster, Speech on Tariff*, April, 1824.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, it is but a *convenient* mode of expression to denote different classes of its acts. *Mivart, Nature and Thought*, p. 213.

3. Opportune; favorable: as, a *convenient hour*.

When a *convenient day* was come, . . . Herod on his birthday made a supper.

*Mark vi. 21*.

When I have a *convenient season*, I will call for thee.

*Acts xxiv. 25*.

4. At hand; easily accessible; readily obtained or found when wanted; handy. [Colloq.]

Obstinate heretics used to be brought thither *convenient* for burning hard by.

*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, iii.

**conveniently** (kon-vē'nient-li), *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the desired end or effect: as, the house was not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

Courtship, and such fair ostents of love

As shall *conveniently* become you there.

*Shak., M. of V.*, II. 8.

2. With ease; without trouble or difficulty.

He sought how he might *conveniently* betray him. *Mark xiv. 11*.

**convent** (kon-vent'), *v.* [*L. conventus*, pp. of *convensire*, come together: see *convene*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To meet; concur.

All our surgeons

*Convent* in their behoof.

*Beau. and Fl., Two Noble Kinsmen*.

2. To serve; agree; be convenient or suitable.

When that is known and golden time *convents*,

A solemn combination shall be made

Of our dear souls. *Shak., T. N.*, v. 1.

*II. trans.* 1. To call together; convoke; convene.

By secret messengers I did *convent*

The English chieftaines all.

*Mir. for Mage*, p. 620.

There were required the whole number of secentie and one, in determining the going to Warre, in adding to a Citty, or the revenues of the Temple, or in *conventing* the ordinarie Judges of the Tribes.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 112.

2. To call before a judge or tribunal.

What he with his oath,

And all probation, will make up full clear,  
Whensoever he's *convented*. *Shak., M. for M.*, v. 1.

Even this morning,

Before the common-council, young Malfato,—

*Convented* for some lands he held, supposed

Belong'd to certain orphans. *Ford, Lady's Trial*, II. 2.

And letters missive were dispatched incontinently, to *convent* Mr. Cotton before the infamous High Commission Court.

*C. Mather, Mag. Chris.*, III. 1.

**convent** (kon'vent), *n.* [*OF. convent*, *covent* (> *ME. covent*, q. v.), *F. covent* = *Pr. covent*, *coven* = *Sp. Pg. It. convento*, < *L. conventus*, a meeting, assembly, union, company, *ML.* a convent, < *convensire*, pp. *convensus*, meet together: see *convene*.] 1. A meeting or an assembly.

These eleven witches beginning to dance (which is an usual ceremony at their *convents* or meetings).

*B. Jonson, Masque of Queens*.

2. An association or a community of persons devoted to religious life and meditation; a society of monks or nuns. The term is popularly limited to such associations of women.

One of our *convent*, and his [the duke's] confessor.

*Shak., M. for M.*, IV. 3.

3. A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery or nunnery. The parts of a convent are: (1) the church; (2) the choir, or that portion of the church in which the members say the daily office; (3) the chapter-house, a place of meeting, in which the community business is discussed; (4) the cells; (5) the refectory; (6) the dormitory; (7) the infirmary; (8) the parlor, for the reception of visitors; (9) the library; (10) the treasury; (11) the cloister; (12) the crypt. *Cath. Dict.*

**conventical** (kon-ven'ti-kal), *a.* [*convent* + *-ical*.] Of or belonging to a convent.—*Conventical* prior, an abbot.

**conventicle** (kon-ven'ti-kl), *n.* [*ME. conventiculus* = *F. conventiculus* = *Sp. conventiculo* = *Fg. conventiculus* = *It. conventicolo*, < *L. conventiculum*, a meeting, place of meeting, *ML.* esp. a meeting of heretics, dim. of *convensus*, a meeting: see *convent*, n.] 1. An assembly or gathering; especially, a secret or unauthorized gathering for the purpose of religious worship.

I shal not gadere togidre the *conventiculus* [Latin *conventiculus*] of hem of blodas.

*Wyclif, Pa. xv. 4*.

The people were assembled together in those hallowed places dedicate to their gods, because they had yet no large halles or places of *conventicle*.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 24.

It behoveth that the place where God shall be served by the whole Church be a public place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 12.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever.

*Aylife, Parergon*.

Specifically—2. In Great Britain, a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. It was especially applied, as a term of opprobrium, to the secret meetings for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

An act recently passed, at the instance of James, made it death to preach in any Presbyterian *conventicle* whatever, and even to attend such a *conventicle* in the open air.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, VI.

3. A building in which religious meetings or conventicles are held.

In hall,

Court, theatre, *conventicle*, or shop.

*Wordsworth, Prelude*, vii.

Permission to erect, at their own expense, a church or other religious *conventicle*.

*R. Anderson, Hawaiian Islands*, p. 173.

4. Connection; following; party.

The same Theophilus, and other bishops which were of his *conventicle*.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vii. 6.



**Conventicle Act**, an English statute of 1670 (22 Charles II., c. 1), which forbade the assembling of five or more persons over sixteen years of age at any meeting or conventicle for the exercise of religion in any other manner than according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England.

**conventicle** (kən-ven'ti-kəl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conventicled*, ppr. *conventicling*. [*< conventicle, n.*] To belong to or meet in a conventicle; practise the holding of conventicles for religious worship. [Rare.]

*Conventicling schools, . . . set up and taught secretly by fanatics.* South, Works, V. 1.

**conventicler** (kən-ven'ti-kə-lər), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; specifically, a Scottish Covenanter.

Having run a mile through such difficult places, he was quite spent, and the *conventiclers* hard at his heels. Swift, *Memoir of Capt. Creighton*.

**Convention** (kən-ven'shən), *n.* [= *D. konventie* = *G. konvention* = *Dan. konvention*, *< F. convention* = *Sp. convención* = *Pg. convensão* = *It. convenzione*, *< L. conventio* (*n.*), a meeting, agreement, covenant, *< convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet, agree: see *convene*.] 1. The act of coming together; coalition; union.

The *conventions* or associations of several particles of matter into bodies. Boyle.

2. A gathering of persons; a meeting; an assembly.

To-morrow morn  
We hold a great *convention*.  
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

Specifically—3. A formal, recognized, or statutory meeting or assembly of men for civil or religious purposes; particularly, an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or religious. (a) In the United States, in particular: (1) A body of delegates convened for the formation or revision of a constitution of government, as of a State: called a *constitutional convention* (which see, under *constitutional*). (2) A meeting of delegates of a political party, to nominate candidates for national, State, or local offices, and to formulate its principles of action. State nominating conventions arose about 1825, superseding legislative caucuses. The first national convention to select presidential candidates was held by the Antimasonic party in Baltimore in September, 1831, and all presidential nominations have since been made by such conventions. (3) A meeting of representatives of a national, State, or other general association, or of a number of persons having a common interest, for the promotion of any common object. (4) The triennial assembly of the Protestant Episcopal Church, called the *General Convention*, consisting of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; also, the annual assembly of each diocese, called a *diocesan convention*. (b) [*cap.*] In *French hist.*, the sovereign assembly, called specifically the *National Convention*, which sat from September 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795, and governed France after abolishing royalty. (c) In Great Britain, an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ, as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne (also known as the *Convention Parliament* or *Free Parliament*) and that which declared the throne to have been abdicated by James II. (d) In the University of Cambridge, England, a clerical court consisting of the master and fellows of a college sitting in the combination room to pass judgment on offenders against the laws of sobriety and chastity.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties; specifically, in *diplomacy*, an agreement or arrangement previous to a definitive treaty. A *military convention* is a treaty made between the commanders of two opposing armies concerning the terms on which a temporary cessation of hostilities shall take place between them.

So to the 'Change, and there bought 32s. worth of things for Mrs. Knipp, my Valentine, which is pretty to see how my wife is come to *convention* with me that whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much. Pepys, *Diary*, III. 80.

And first of all, it is worth while to note that properly the word *Treaty* is applied exclusively to political and commercial objects; while the less pretentious though longer denomination of *Convention* is bestowed on special agreements of all kinds—as, for instance, international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights. Blackwood's *Mag.*

The same thing is true of treaties of peace as of all other *conventions*, that they are of no validity where the government exceeds its constitutional powers in making them. Woolsey, *Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 151.

5. General agreement; tacit understanding; common consent, as the foundation of a custom, an institution, or the like.

A useful *convention* gradually restricted the arbitrary use of these phonograms. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 65.

The poet is by nature a fiery creature, incapable of toning down his spontaneous feelings to the rules of social *convention*. N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 581.

6. A customary rule, regulation, or requirement, or such rules collectively; something more or less arbitrarily established, or required by common consent or opinion; a conventionality; a precedent.

In order to denote the rates of movement along the height and base of an inclined plane in terms of the rate

along the hypotenuse, we must adopt some *convention* which will abbreviate such an account as we have just given. J. Troubridge, *New Physics*, p. 58.

Yet certain *conventions* are indispensable to art. Stedman, *Poets of America*, p. 467.

7. In *civil law*: (a) In general, the agreement of several persons, who by a common act of the will determine their legal relations, for the purpose either of creating an obligation or of extinguishing one. (b) In a narrower sense, the agreement of several persons in one and the same act of will resulting in an obligation between them.—**Convention of estates**, the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, before the union with England, upon any special occasion or emergency. These conventions consisted of any number of the estates that might be suddenly called together, without the necessity of a formal citation such as was required in summoning a regular parliament.—**Convention of royal burghs**, the yearly meeting held in Edinburgh by commissioners from the royal burghs, to treat of certain matters pertaining to the common good of the burghs. Their deliberations are in general directed to matters of no public importance.—**Convention treaty**, a treaty entered into between different states, under which they severally bind themselves to observe certain stipulations contained in the treaty.—**Joint convention**, in the United States, a meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.—**National convention, nominating convention**. See above, 3.

**conventional** (kən-ven'shən-əl), *a.* [= *D. konventioneel* = *G. konventionell* = *Dan. konventionel*, *< F. conventionnel* = *Pr. convencional* = *Sp. Pg. convencional* = *It. convenzionale*, *< LL. conventio* (*n.*), an agreement: see *convention*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to a convention, or formal meeting of delegates.

I know that what he has said will be understood as intimating, at least, that this *Conventional* movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina, and was the result of concert between certain South Carolina (and Mississippi) politicians. Quoted in H. von Holst's John C. Calhoun, p. 324.

2. Stipulated; covenanted; established by agreement.—3. Arbitrarily selected, fixed, or determined: as, a *conventional sign*.—4. Arising out of custom or usage; sanctioned by general concurrence; depending on usage or tacit agreement; not existing from any natural growth or necessity; generally accepted or observed; formal.

I too easily saw through the varnish of *conventional* refinement. Marg. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 190.

There is no way of distinguishing those feelings which are natural from those which are *conventional*, except by an appeal to first principles. H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 190.

The very earliest dialects are as exclusively *conventional* as the latest; the savage has no keener sense of etymological connection than the man of higher civilization. Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 297.

Specifically—5. In the *fine arts*, depending on accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independent study of nature; traditionally or purposely deviating from natural forms, although properly retaining the principles which underlie them: as, the *conventional* forms of birds, beasts, flowers, etc., in heraldry and on coins.—6. In *law*, resting in actual contract: as, the *conventional* relation of landlord and tenant, as distinguished from the implied obligation to pay for use and occupation, incurred by occupying another's land without agreement. An heirship may be *conventional*.

*Conventional* services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. Sir M. Hale, *Hist. Com. Law of Eng.*

**Conventional estates**, those freeholds, not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law.—**Conventional obligations**, obligations resulting from the actual agreement of parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

**Conventionalism** (kən-ven'shən-əl-izm), *n.* [*< conventional + -ism*.] 1. Adherence or the tendency to adhere to conventional usages, regulations, and precedents; conventionality; formalism.

Nothing endures to the point of *conventionalism* which is not based upon lasting rules. Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 182.

*Conventionalism*, indeed, is the modern name for that which stands here for the opposite of religion; and we can judge from this in what way religion itself was conceived, for the opposite of *conventionalism* is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm. J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 123.

2. That which is received or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, ceremony, etc.; something depending on conventional rules and precepts.

We must be content with the *conventionalisms* of vile solid knots and lumps of marble, instead of the golden cloud which encircles the fair human face with its waving mystery. Ruskin.

**conventionalist** (kən-ven'shən-əl-ist), *n.* [*< conventional + -ist*.] 1. One who adheres to conventional usages; a formalist.—2. One who adheres to a convention or treaty.—3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed by the more radical faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during several years succeeding 1808. They had previously also borne the title of "Friends of the People."

**conventionalities** (kən-ven'shən-əl-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *conventionalities* (-tiz). [*< conventional + -ity*.] The character of being conventional as opposed to natural; artificiality; a conventional custom, form, term, principle, etc.

It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of *conventionalities*. Lamb, *To Coleridge*.

*Conventionalities* are all very well in their proper place, but they shrivel at the touch of nature like stubble in the fire. Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 163.

**conventionalization** (kən-ven'shən-əl-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< conventionalize + -ation*.] The act or the result of conventionalizing.

The trim of the doors is also in enameled wood, fluted and carved with the shell ornaments, which is a *conventionalization* from the honeysuckle of the Greeks. Art Age, IV. 45.

**conventionalize** (kən-ven'shən-əl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conventionalized*, ppr. *conventionalizing*. [*< conventional + -ize*.] 1. To render conventional; bring under the influence of conventional rules; render observant of the forms and precedents of society. Specifically—2. In the *fine arts*, to render or represent in a conventional manner—that is, either by exact adherence to a rule or in a manner intentionally incomplete and simplified.

The fact is, neither (leaves nor figures) are idealized, but both are *conventionalized* on the same principles, and in the same way. Ruskin.

**conventionally** (kən-ven'shən-əl-i), *adv.* In a conventional manner.

I should have replied to this question by something *conventionally* vague and polite. Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xiv.

**conventional** (kən-ven'shən-əl-ri), *a.* [*< convention + -ary*.] Acting under contract; settled by covenant or stipulation; conventional: as, *conventional* tenants.

In the case of the peculiar *conventional* holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years, something like proof of a Celtic origin is attainable. F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 204, App.

**convention-coin** (kən-ven'shən-koin), *n.* 1. A German coin adopted by most of the German states in 1763. A Cologne mark of silver, 13 loths 6 grains fine, was coined in 84 rix-dollars.—2. A German coin struck according to a convention of 1857 between Austria, Prussia, and other states. A mint pound or 500 grams of fine silver was coined into 30 thalers or 52½ gulden.

**convention-dollar** (kən-ven'shən-dol'ār), *n.* Same as *convention-coin*, 2.

**conventionalist** (kən-ven'shən-ist), *n.* [*< convention + -ist*.] One who makes a bargain or contract. [Rare.]

The buyer (if it be but a sorry postchaise) cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street, . . . but he views his *conventionalist* . . . as if he was going along with him to Hyde Park Corner to fight a duel. Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*.

**conventual** (kən-ven'tjū-əl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. conventuel* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. conventual* = *It. conventuale*, *< ML. conventualiis*, *< conventus*, a convent: see *convent*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic: as, *conventual* priors.

The Abbot and monks *conventual*. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3410. Conventual regularity. Thackeray.

**Conventual church**, the church attached or belonging to a convent.

In southern Italy . . . even a metropolitan church was not likely to reach, in point of mere size, to the measure of a second-class cathedral or *conventual church* in England, or even in Normandy. E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 297.

**Conventual mass**. See *mass*.

II. *n.* 1. One who lives in a convent; a monk or a nun.

The venerable *conventual*. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 165.

2. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order, the other being the Observants. See *Franciscan*. They live in convents, follow a mitigated rule, wear a black habit and cowl, and do not go barefooted.

The Franciscans . . . had so far swerved from the obligations of their institute, which interdicted the possession of property of any description, that they owned large estates. . . . Those who indulged in this latitude were called *conventuals*, while the comparatively small num-

ber who put the strictest construction on the rule of their order were denominated observantes, or brethren of the observance. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.*

**converge** (kɒn-vɛrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *converged*, ppr. *converging*. [= F. *converger* = Sp. Pg. *converger* = It. *convergere*, < LL. *convergere*, incline together, < L. *com-*, together, + *vergere*, incline, turn, bend: see *verge*, *v.* Cf. *diverge*.] **I. intrans.** To tend to meet in a point or line; incline and approach nearer together, as two or more lines in the same plane which are not parallel, or two planes which are not parallel; tend to meet if prolonged or continued; figuratively, to tend or lead to a common result, conclusion, etc.: opposed to *diverge*.

Colours mingle, features join,  
And lines converge.

*Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, III.*  
The mountains converge into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*  
From whatever side we commence the investigation, our paths alike converge toward the principle of which this theory [of equity] is a development.

*H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 499.*

As the tree grows, the outer leaves diverge, and get farther from the tree and from each other; and two extremities that have once diverged never converge and grow together again. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 89.*

**II. trans.** To cause to approach, or meet in a point.

For, on observing what happens when the axes of the two eyes are converged on an object, it will be perceived that we become conscious of the space it occupies, and of the closely-environmenting space, with much more distinctness than we are conscious of any other space.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 119.*

To obtain a knowledge of the behaviour of crystalline plates in converging polarised light, a polarising apparatus constructed by Dubosq is employed.

*Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 325.*

**\*convergence, convergency** (kɒn-vɛr'jɛns, -jɛn-si), *n.*; pl. *convergences, convergencies* (-jɛn-sɪz, -sɪz). [*< F. convergence* (= Sp. Pg. *convergencia* = It. *convergenza*), < *convergent*: see *convergent*.] **1.** The character or fact of converging; tendency to one point; the fact of meeting in a point.—**2.** In *math.*: (a) The gradual and indefinite approximation of the sum of an infinite series toward a finite value. (b) The scalar part of the result of performing upon any vector function the operation

$$i \frac{d}{dx} + j \frac{d}{dy} + k \frac{d}{dz}$$

It is so called because, if the vector function be considered as representing the velocity and direction of a flowing fluid, the surface integral of this function over a closed surface, or the flow inward through that surface, is equal to the volume integral of the convergence within the surface. See *curl*.—**Circle of convergence**, a circle so drawn in the plane whose points represent all imaginary values of the variable that all the points within it represent values for which a given series is convergent, and all points without it represent points for which the series is divergent. But of points on the circumference of the circle, some are generally of one class and some of the other.—**Magnetic points of convergence**. See *magnetic*.

**\*convergent** (kɒn-vɛr'jɛnt), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. convergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *convergente*, < LL. *convergen(t)-s*, ppr. of *convergere*: see *converge*.] **I. a.** Tending to meet or actually meeting in a point; approaching each other, as two lines; figuratively, tending to a common result, conclusion, etc.: as, *convergent lines*; *convergent theories*.

Artistic beauty and moral beauty are convergent lines which run back into a common ideal origin.

*S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 273.*

**Convergent fraction**. Same as *convergent, n.*—**Convergent-nerfed**. Same as *converginerfed*.—**Convergent series**. Same as *converging series* (which see, under *converging*).

**II. n.** A fraction expressing the approximate value of a continued fraction, when only some of the first incomplete quotients are used. Thus, the convergents to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter are,  $\frac{3}{7}$ ,  $\frac{22}{7}$ ,  $\frac{333}{106}$ , etc., these being approximations to the continued fraction representing this ratio. See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.

**converginerved** (kɒn-vɛr'jɪ-nɛrvd), *a.* [*Irreg. < L. convergere, converge, + nervus, nerve, + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] In bot., having longitudinal nerves convergent at the ends: applied to leaves.

**\*converging** (kɒn-vɛr'jɪŋ), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of converge, v.*] Tending to meet in a point; in general, approaching each other.—**Converging light**, light transmitted in converging, in distinction from parallel, rays.—**Converging series**, in *math.*, an infinite series the sum of whose terms, beginning with the first, approximates indefinitely toward a limit as more and more of these terms are taken into account. Thus,

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{x^5}{1.2.3.4.5}$$

is a converging series for all values of *x*. But

$$x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{5}x^5, \text{ etc.},$$

is only converging for a value of *x* whose modulus is less than unity. Also called *convergent series*.

**conversable** (kɒn-vɛr'sa-bl), *a.* [*< F. conversable* = Sp. *conversable* = Pg. *conversavel* = It. *conversabile*, < ML. *conversabilis*, < L. *conversari*, converse: see *converse*, *v.*] **1.** Qualified for conversation, or disposed to converse; ready in or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; communicative.

The ladies here are very conversable, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. *Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.*

Your intervals of time to spend

With so conversable a friend.

*Swift, Reason for not Building at Drapier's Hill.*

Mrs. Bardell let lodgings to many conversable single gentlemen, with great profit, but never brought any more actions for breach of promise of marriage.

*Dickens, Pickwick, II. 171.*

**2t.** Capable of being conversed with; open to conversation.

Kings should not always act the king: that is, should be just, and mix sweetness with greatness, and be conversable by good men.

*Penn, No Cross, No Crown, II.*

Also written *conversible*.

**conversableness** (kɒn-vɛr'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conversable; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability; affability. **conversably** (kɒn-vɛr'sa-blɪ), *adv.* **1.** In a conversable manner; affably.—**2t.** In conversation; colloquially.

Nor is there any people, either in the Island, or on the Continent, that speaks it [pristine Greek] conversably.

*Howell, Letters, I. i. 27.*

**conversance, conversancy** (kɒn-vɛr'sans, -sansi), *n.* [*< conversant*: see *-ance, -ancy*.] The state of being conversant; familiarity; familiar intercourse or acquaintance. [Rare.]

The greater number of its stories embody such passages in the personal history of the eminent men and women of Europe as the author came to the knowledge of by conversance with the circles in which they moved.

*N. P. Willis, People I have Met, Pref.*

Conversancy with the books that teach,  
The arts that help.

*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.*

**conversant** (kɒn-vɛr'sant), *a.* [*< F. conversant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conversante*, < L. *conversan(t)-s*, ppr. of *conversari*, live with, converse: see *converse*, *v.*] **1.** Having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by companionship; acquainted: followed by *with*, formerly also by *among*.

Thel seide she was not worth to be conversant a-monge peple.

*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 422.*

The strangers that were conversant among them.

*Joah. VIII. 35.*

But the men were very good unto us . . . as long as we were conversant with them.

*1 Sam. xxv. 15.*

Never to be infected with delight,  
Nor conversant with ease and idleness.

*Shak., K. John, IV. 3.*

What I pretend by this dedication is an honour which I do myself to posterity, by acquainting them that I have been conversant with the first persons of the age in which I lived.

*Dryden, Ded. of King Arthur.*

**2.** Acquainted by familiar use or study; having a thorough or intimate knowledge or proficiency: followed generally by *with*, formerly and still occasionally by *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being conversant in their books.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. § 8.*

Among men long conversant with books, we too frequently find those misplaced virtues of which I have been now complaining.

*Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.*

His eye is both microscopic and telescopic; conversant at once with the animalcule of society and letters, and the larger objects of human concern.

*Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 14.*

**3.** Having concern or connection; concerned, occupied, or engaged: followed by *with* or *about*.

Education is conversant about children.

*Sir H. Wotton, Education of Children.*

Moral action is conversant almost wholly with evidence which in itself is only probable.

*Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 93.*

=*syn.* **2.** Versed (in), skilled (in), proficient (in). **conversantly** (kɒn-vɛr'sant-li), *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

**conversation** (kɒn-vɛr'sə'shon), *n.* [*< ME. conversacion, -cioun* = D. *konversatie* = G. *konversation*, -tion, Dan. Sw. *konversation*, < OF. *conversacion*, -tion, F. *conversation* = Sp. *conversación* = Pg. *conversação* = It. *conversazione*, < L. *conversatio* (-n-), conversation, manner of life, < *conversari*, pp. *conversatus*, live with, converse: see *converse*, *v.*] **1.** General course of actions or habits; manner of life; behavior; deportment, especially with respect to morals. [Obsol.]

Noo . . . persoun shalbe admitted unto this Gilde but if a bee founde of goodde name and fame, of good *conversacion*, and honeste in his demeanour, and of goodde rule.

*English Gilde (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.*

Be ye holy in all manner of conversation. *1 Pet. I. 15.*

The hunters and hawkers among the clergy [were] recalled to graver conversation.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., II.*

**2.** Familiar intercourse; intimate acquaintance or association; commerce in social life. [Obsol.]

It has been my study still to please those women

That fell within my conversation.

*Shirley, Hyde Park, II. 3.*

Conversation, when they come into the world, soon gives them a becoming assurance.

*Locke, Education.*

**3t.** Familiar acquaintance from using or studying.

Much conversation in books.

*Bacon.*

**4.** Informal interchange of thoughts and sentiments by spoken words; informal or familiar talk. [Now the most general use of the word.]

One of the best rules for conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid.

*Sterne.*

Wise, cultivated, genial conversation is the last flower of civilization, and the best result which life has to offer us—a cup for gods, which has no repentance.

*Emerson, Misc., p. 340.*

**5.** A meeting for conversation, especially on literary subjects; a *conversazione*.

Lady Pomfret has a charming conversation once a week.

*Walpole, Letters (1740), I. 71.*

**6.** Sexual intercourse: as, *criminal conversation* (which see, under *criminal*).—**Conversation-tube**, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf people; an ear-trumpet. See *speaking-tube*.

**conversational** (kɒn-vɛr'sə'shon-əl), *a.* [*< conversation + -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of conversation: as, *conversational powers*; a *conversational style*.

Richardson's novels deserve special mention, as being a rich store of the conversational dialect of their author's age.

*F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 320.*

**conversationalist** (kɒn-vɛr'sə'shon-əl-ist), *n.* [*< conversational + -ist*.] A talker; especially, an agreeable and interesting talker; a converser; one who excels in conversation.

People who never talked anywhere else were driven to talk in those old coaches; while a ready conversationalist, like Judge Story, was stimulated to incessant cerebral discharges.

*Joshua Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 191.*

**conversationally** (kɒn-vɛr'sə'shon-əl-i), *adv.* In a conversational manner.

**conversed** (kɒn-vɛr'sə'shɒnd), *a.* [*< conversation + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Having a certain behavior or deportment.

Till she be better conversed'd,

. . . I'll keep

As far from her as the gallows.

*Beau. and Fl., The Captain, I. 1.*

**conversationism** (kɒn-vɛr'sə'shon-izm), *n.* [*< conversation + -ism*.] A word or phrase used in familiar conversation; a colloquialism.

**conversationalist** (kɒn-vɛr'sə'shon-ist), *n.* [*< conversation + -ist*.] A talker; a converser; a conversationalist.

I must not quite omit the talking sage,

Kit Cat, the famous conversationalist.

*Byron, Don Juan, XIII. 47.*

From a poet of unusual promise, he [Fitz-Greene Hall-ock] relapsed into a mere conversationalist.

*D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 64.*

**conversative** (kɒn-vɛr'sa-tiv), *a.* [*< converse*, *v.*, + *-ative*; = It. *conversativo*.] Relating to mutual intercourse; social: opposed to *contemplative*. [Rare.]

She chose rather to endure him with conversative qualities and ornaments of youth.

*Sir H. Wotton, Buckinghamham.*

**conversazione** (kɒn-vɛr'sa-ti-si-ō-ne), *n.*; pl. *conversazioni* (-nē). [It. = E. *conversation*, *q. v.*] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

These conversazioni [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies.

*Drummond, Travels (1754), p. 41.*

**converse** (kɒn-vɛrs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conversed*, ppr. *conversing*. [*< ME. conversen* = D. *konverseren* = Dan. *konversere* = Sw. *konversera*, < OF. (and F.) *converser* = Pr. Sp. *conversar* = It. *conversare*, < L. *conversari*, live, dwell, live with, keep company with, passive (middle) voice of *conversare*, turn round, freq. of *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** To keep company; associate; hold intercourse: followed by *with*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

God . . . conversed with man, in the very first, in such clear, and certain, and perceptible transaction, that a man could as certainly know that God was as that man was.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. Pref.*

God shall be born of a Virgin, and converse with Sinners.

*Howell, Letters, IV. 43.*



Converginerved Leaf.

For him who lonely loves  
To seek the distant hills, and there converse  
With nature.  
*Thomson, Summer, l. 1381.*

2. To talk informally with another; have free intercourse in mutual communication of opinions and sentiments by spoken words; interchange thoughts by speech; engage in discourse: followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject. [Now the most general use of the word.]

With thee conversing, I forget all time;  
All seasons, and their change, all please alike.  
*Milton, P. L., iv. 639.*

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,  
But talking is not always to converse.  
*Couper, Conversation.*

Many men infinitely less clever converse more agreeably than he does, because he is too epigrammatic, and has accustomed himself so much to make brilliant observations that he cannot easily descend to quiet, unlaboured talk.  
*Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 30, 1818.*

In any knot of men conversing on any subject, the person who knows most about it will have the ear of the company, if he wishes it, and lead the conversation.  
*Emerson, Eloquence.*

3†. To have sexual commerce. *Guardian*.—Syn. 2. To speak, discourse, chat.

**converse**<sup>1</sup> (kon'vers), *n.* [*< converse*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity: as, to hold converse with persons of different sects, or to hold converse with terrestrial things.

The old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little converse on earth held a conversation in heaven.  
*Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.*

There studious let me sit,  
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.  
*Thomson, Winter, l. 432.*

'Tis but to hold  
Converse with Nature's charms. *Byron.*

2. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Form'd by thy converse happily to steer  
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.  
*Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 879.*

Thy converse drew us with delight.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.*

3†. Sexual commerce.

The Souldier corrupted with ease and liberty; drowned in prohibited wine, enfeebled with the continual converse of women.  
*Sandys, Travels, p. 39.*

**converse**<sup>2</sup> (kon'vers), *a. and n.* [= *F. converse* = *Pg. lt. converso*, *< L. conversus*, turned round, pp. of *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Turned about; transposed; reciprocal.

The rule is purely negative; no weight at all is given to the converse doctrine that whatever was Venetian should be Italian.  
*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 42.*

II. *n.* 1. A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a complement; a counterpart: as, the hollows in a mold in which a medal has been cast are the converse of the parts of the medal in relief. [*Converse* is often used incorrectly in the sense of *reverse*—that is, the opposite, the contrary.

"John Bruce" was written uncompromisingly in every line of his face, just the converse of Forrester, whom old maids of rigid virtue, after seeing him twice, were irresistibly impelled to speak of as "Charley." *Laurence.*

2. In *logic*: (*a*) Either of the pair of relations which subsist between two objects, with reference to each other: thus, the relation of child to parent is the converse of the relation of parent to child. (*b*) One of a pair of propositions having the same subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent, but in the reversed order. Thus, the proposition that every isosceles triangle has two of its angles equal is the converse of the proposition that every triangle having two angles equal is isosceles. See *conversion*, 2.

The given proposition is called the converted or converse; the other, into which it is converted, the converting. There is, however, much ambiguity, to say the least of it, in the terms commonly employed by logicians to designate the two propositions—that given, and the product of the logical elaboration.  
*Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xiv.*

**conversely** (kon'vers-li), *adv.* In a converse manner; as the converse; by conversion. See *converse*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, and *conversion*.

As whatever of the produce of the country is devoted to production is capital, so, conversely, the whole of the capital of the country is devoted to production.  
*J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 2.*

Colloids take up, by a power that has been called "capillary affinity," a large quantity of water. . . . Conversely, with like readiness, they give up this water by evaporation.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 11.*

**converser** (kon-ver'sér), *n.* One who converses, or engages in conversation.

In dialogue, she was a good converser: her language . . . was well chosen: . . . her information varied and correct.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.*

**convertible**<sup>1</sup> (kon-ver'si-bl), *a.* [= *F. convertible* = *Pg. conversível*, *< LL. conversibilis* (also *convertibilis*: see *convertible*), changeable, *< L. convertere*, pp. *conversus*: see *convert*, *v.*, *converse*<sup>2</sup>.] Capable of being converted, or transformed into the converse.

This convertible . . . sorites.  
*Hammond, Works, IV. 603.*

**convertible**<sup>2</sup> (kon-ver'si-bl), *a.* [*< converse*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Same as *conversible*.

**conversing** (kon-ver'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *converse*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Conversation; intercourse; dealing.

It were very reasonable to propound to ourselves, in all our conversings with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls.  
*Whole Duty of Man, § 16.*

If, however, from too much conversing with material objects, the soul was gross, and misplaced its satisfaction in the body, it reaped nothing but sorrow.  
*Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 164.*

\* **conversion** (kon-ver'shon), *n.* [= *F. conversion* = *Pr. conversio* = *Sp. conversión* = *Pg. conversão* = *It. conversione*, *< L. conversio* (*n.*), *< convertere*, pp. *conversus*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] 1. In general, a turning or changing from one state or form to another; transmutation; transformation: sometimes implying total loss of identity: as, a conversion of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood; the conversion of a thing from its original purpose to another; the conversion of land into money.

The conversion of arable land into pasture, which was the chief agrarian grievance, was much more universal among Catholics than among Protestants.  
*Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.*

Specifically—2. In *logic*, that immediate inference which transforms a proposition into another whose subject-term is the predicate-term, and whose predicate-term is the subject-term, of the former. *Simple, proper, or direct conversion* is that in which the quantity and quality of the propositions remain unchanged: as, No good man is unhappy; hence (by conversion), No unhappy man is good. *Conversion per accidens* (by accident) is that in which the quality of the first proposition is unchanged while its quantity is changed: as, All cockatrices are non-existent; hence (by conversion), Some non-existent things are cockatrices. *Conversion by contraposition* is where the quantity and quality are preserved, but the terms are infinitized: as, Some Chinamen are not honest; hence, Some non-honest persons are not non-Chinamen. The traditional rules of conversion are embodied in the verses,  
*Simpliciter feci, convertitur eam per aoci,  
Astro per contra, sicut conversio tota,*

where the vowels of *feci, eam, astro*, show the kinds of propositions which can be converted in the three ways. (See *A. 1. 2 (b)*.) A *diminutive conversion* is a conversion of a proposition such that the consequent asserts less than the antecedent: as, All lawyers are honest, and therefore some honest men are lawyers. An *improper or reductive conversion* is a conversion per accidens or by contraposition. A *universal conversion* is an inference by conversion whose conclusion is a universal proposition; a *partial conversion*, one whose conclusion is a particular proposition. [The Latin *conversio* was first used in this sense by Appuleius to translate Aristotle's *ἀντιστροφή*.]

3. In *theol.*, a radical and complete change, sudden or gradual, in the spirit, purpose, and direction of the life, from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man.

The second, the sabbath after the feast of the *conversion* of seynthe Poule.  
*English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.*

If we look through all the examples we have of conversion in Scripture, the conversion of the Apostle Paul and the Corinthians, and all others the apostles write to, how far were they from this gradual way of conversion by contracted habits, and by such culture as Turnbul speaks of!  
*Edwards, Works, II. 648.*

4. Change from one religion to another, or from one side or party to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles.  
*Acts xv. 3.*

That conversion will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest.  
*Johnson.*

5. *Milit.*: (*a*) A change of front, as of a body of troops attacked in flank. (*b*) The application of condemned stores to uses other than that originally intended.—6. In *ordnance*, the alteration of a smooth-bore gun into a rifled gun by inserting a lining-tube of wrought-iron or steel.—7. In *law*: (*a*) An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over personal property belonging to another in hostility to his rights; an act of dominion over the personal property of another inconsistent with his rights; unauthorized appropriation. (*b*) A change from realty into personalty, or vice versa. See *equitable conversion*, under *equitable*.—8. *Naut.*, the reduction of a vessel by one deck, so as to convert a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank

three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk. [*Eng.*]—9. In *dyeing*. See *extract*.

Under the name of *conversion* is designated a certain modification of the shade of any colour produced on cloth by means of the intervention of some chemical agent.  
*W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 319.*

**Center of conversion**, in *mech.*, the point in a body about which it turns as a center, when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces are applied to its different parts.—**Conversion of equations**, in *alg.*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.—**Conversion of proportions**, in *math.*, is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth; and the four terms when thus arranged are said to be proportionals by conversion.—**Conversion of relief**, a pseudoscopic effect by which an alto-rilievo is changed to a basso-rilievo, and conversely: first used by Wheatstone.

By simply crossing the pictures in the stereoscope, so as to bring before each eye the picture taken for the other, a *conversion of relief* is produced in the resulting solid image.  
*W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 31.*

**Conversion of St. Paul**, a festival of the Roman Catholic and of the Anglican Church, observed on the 25th of January, in commemoration of the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, as related in the ninth chapter of Acts.—**Syn. 3. Conversion, Regeneration.** *Conversion* is generally employed to express the voluntary act of the individual in turning from sin to seek the pardon and grace of God, while *regeneration* is employed to express the divine act exerted by the Spirit of God on the soul of man. But this distinction is by no means always observed even in theological writings, and the two terms are often used synonymously.

He oft  
Frequented their assemblies, whereas met,  
Triumphs or festivals; and to them preach'd  
Conversion and repentance, as to souls  
In prison, under judgments imminent.  
*Milton, P. L., xi. 724.*

Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii. 5.*

**conversible**<sup>1</sup> (kon-ver'siv), *a.* [*< L. conversus*, pp. of *convertere*, turn round (see *convert*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Capable of being converted or changed; convertible. [Rare or obsolete.]

**conversible**<sup>2</sup> (kon-ver'siv), *a.* [*< converse*<sup>1</sup> + *-ive*.] Conversable; social. [Rare or obsolete.]

To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the conversive quality of man.  
*Feltham, Resolves, II. 75.*

\* **convert** (kon-vert'), *v.* [*< ME. converten* = *F. Pr. Sp. convertir* = *Pg. converter* = *It. convertire*, *< L. convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round, turn toward, change, convert, *< com-*, together, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *advert*, *avert*, *evect*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To cause to turn; turn; turn round.

Convert thy thoughts to somewhat else, I pray thee.  
*B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.*

That a kingfisher, hanged by the bill, sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, converting the breast to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion, and very strange.  
*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 10.*

2. To change or turn, as into another form or substance or, by exchange, into an equivalent thing; transmute; transform: as, to convert grain into spirits; to convert one kind of property into another; to convert bank-notes into gold.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven or twelve yards water about the earth. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 3.*

We congratulate you that you have known how to convert calamities into powers, exile into a campaign, present defeat into lasting victory.  
*Emerson, Misc., p. 362.*

It was something different from mere condensation which converted Promos and Cassandra into Measure for Measure.  
*A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 112.*

3. To change from one state or condition to another: as, to convert a barren waste into a fruitful field; to convert rude savages into civilized men.

That still lessens  
The sorrow, and converts it nigh to joy.  
*Milton, S. A., I. 1564.*

Emancipation may convert the slave from a well-fed animal into a pauperised man. *Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 21.*

4. In *theol.*, to change the purpose, direction, and spirit of the life of (another) from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man; turn from an evil life to a holy one.

Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out.  
*Acts III. 19.*

He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death.  
*Jas. v. 20.*

5. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

In *converting* Jews to Christians, you raise the price of pork. *Shak.*, M. of V., III. 5.

'Twas much wished by the holy Robinson that some of the poor heathen had been *converted* before any of them had been slaughtered. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., I. 3.

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott*.

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; divert from the proper or intended use; specifically, in *law*, of personal property, unlawfully to assume ownership of, or to assert a control over, inconsistent with that of the owner; appropriately without right to one's own use, or intentionally deprive of its use the one having the right thereto.

Which [lands and possessions] are now, and have bene of long tyme, *converted* as well to dedes of charyte and to the comen-wealth there, as hereafter shall appere. *English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

When the Monks of Canterbury had displeased him about the election of their Archbishop, he seized upon all their Goods, and *converted* them to his own Use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

7. In *logic*, to transform by conversion. See *conversion*, 2.—8†. To turn into or express in another language; translate.

Which story . . . Catullus more elegantly *converted*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

**Converted iron**, iron which has been made into steel by the process of cementation, or steel which has again been subjected to such a treatment.—**Converted proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition subjected to the operation of conversion; the premise of the immediate inference.—**Converting proposition**, the conclusion of an inference of conversion.

II.† *intrans*. 1. To turn in course or direction; turn about.

I make hym soone to *convert*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, IV. 1412.

I have spoken sufficiently, at least what I can, of this Nation in general: now *convert* we to the Person and Court of this Sultan. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 57.

2. To be changed; undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear; That fear, to hate. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. To experience a change of heart; change the current of one's life from worldliness or selfishness to love of God and man.

We preach many long sermons, yet the people will not repent nor *convert*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Least they . . . understand with their heart, and *convert*, and be healed. *Isa.* VI. 10.

Whenever a man *converts* to God, in the same instant God turns to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 423.

**convert** (kon'vert), *n.* [*convert*, *v.*] 1. A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; one who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another: used particularly of those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to any change from one belief or practice to another.

As some one has well said, the utmost that severity can do is to make hypocrites; it can never make *converts*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 203.

2. In *theol.*, one who has been changed, as to the purpose and direction of his life, from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. *Isa.* I. 27.

3. In monasteries, a lay friar or brother admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.—**Clinical convert**. See *clinical*.—**Syn. I.** Neophyte, Convert, Proselyte, Perverter, Apostate, Renegade. A neophyte is a convert who is still very new to the doctrine or duties of his religion; hence, figuratively, the word stands for a novice in any line; it does not at all suggest the abandonment of any other faith for the present one. A *convert* may or may not be from some other faith; the word expresses a radical change in convictions, feelings, purposes, and actions, and therefore suggests the sincerity of the subject; it is rarely used with a sinister meaning, but it may mean only acquiescence in a new faith proposed for nominal adherence: as, they were offered the choice of death or becoming *converts* to the faith of the conqueror. A *proselyte* is generally from some other faith or alliance, primarily in religion, but also in partisanship of any kind: *proselytism* does not necessarily imply conviction; the tendency is to use only *convert* in the good sense, and apply *proselyte* to one brought over by unworthy motives, and *proselytizer* to one who seeks recruits for his faith without being particular as to their being *converted* to it. *Perverter* as a noun is new, and confined chiefly to England; it is a paronomasia for *convert*, and a controversial word, stigmatizing one who abandons the Church of England, or one of the other Protestant churches, for the Roman Catholic Church. *Apostate* is a strong term for an utter, conspicuous, and presumably base renouncer of the Christian religion, or of any denominational, political, or other faith and affiliation. A *renegade* is one who, presumably without conversion of mind or heart, and from sheer interest, goes over from one faith or party to another; hence, a mere runaway or deserter. The term covers as much abhorrence and reprobation as *apostate*, and more contempt.

St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*—that is, newly grafted into Christianity—and those that are brought up in the faith.

*Bacon*, Speech on the Union of Laws. The pagan coterie who got hold of him [the Emperor Julian] soon discovered the importance of their *convert*.

*Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 494. Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*, and, when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. *Mat.* xxiii. 15.

This is a creature, Would she begin a sect, might quench the zeal Of all professors else; make *proselytes* Of who she but bid follow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre and France. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, I.

Hopeful looked after him, and espied on his back a paper with this inscription, "Wanton professor and damnable apostate." *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

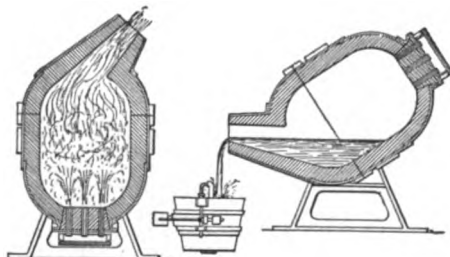
The ballads themselves laughed at one another for deserting their own proper subjects, and becoming, as it were, *renegades* to nationality and patriotism. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 134.

**convertend** (kon-vér-tend'), *n.* [= *F. convertente*, < *L. convertendus*, gerundive of *convertere*, *convert*: see *convert*, *v.*] That which is to be converted; specifically, in *logic*, a proposition which is or is to be transformed by conversion; the premise of the immediate inference of conversion. See *conversion*, 2.

\***converter** (kon-vér'tér), *n.* 1. One who converts; one who makes converts.

The zealous *converters* of souls and labourers in God's vineyard. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 1.

2. A vessel in which metals or other materials are changed or converted from one shape or con-



Bessemer Converter in section.

dition to another. Specifically, in *metal*, an oval-shaped vessel or retort, hung on an axis, made of iron and lined with some refractory material, in which molten pig-iron is converted by the Bessemer process into what is generally called steel. See *steel*. Also spelled *converter*.

**convertibility** (kon-vér'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. convertibilité* = *Sp. convertibilidad*, < *ML. convertibilis* (also *convertibilis*: see *convertible* and *-bility*.) The condition or quality of being convertible. (a) The capability of being converted, transmuted, or transformed from one form or state to another, or exchanged for an equivalent: as, the *convertibility* of water into oxygen and hydrogen.

The mutual *convertibility* of land into money and of money into land. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

(b) Capability of being applied or turned to a new use. (c) The quality of being interchangeable: as, the *convertibility* of certain letters. (d) In *logic*, capability of being transformed by conversion.

**convertible** (kon-vér'ti-bl), *a.* [= *F. Pr. Sp. convertible* = *Pg. convertitel* = *It. convertibile*, < *LL. convertibilis* (also *convertibilis*: see *convertible*), < *L. convertere*, turn, change: see *convert*, *v.*] 1. Capable of being changed in form, substance, or condition; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. as, iron is *convertible* into steel, and wood into charcoal.

Also, by reason of the affinity which it hath with mylke, it is *convertible* into bloude and flesh. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, II.

2. Capable of being turned into an equivalent by exchange; transformable by mutual transfer: as, bonds or scrip *convertible* into other securities; *convertible* property.—3. Specifically, in *banking* and *com.*, capable of being converted or changed into gold of similar amount at any time: applied to bank-notes and other forms of paper money. as, a *convertible* paper currency.—4. Capable of being applied or turned, as to a new use.

He sees a thousand things, which, being ignorant of their uses, he cannot think *convertible* to any valuable purpose. *Goldsmith*, Criticism.

The labour of the miner, for example, consists of operations for digging out of the earth substances *convertible* by industry into various articles fitted for human use. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. II. § 3.

5. So constituted as to be interchangeable; equivalent in certain or all respects.

The law and the opinion of the judge are not always *convertible* terms. *Blackstone*, Com., I. Int., § 3.

With the Delt right and expedient are doubtless *convertible* terms. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 11.

But it should be remembered that this line [of eight syllables] is at all times *convertible* with one of seven syllables. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxvii.

6. In *logic*, true, or asserted to be true, after conversion or the interchange of subject and predicate. See *conversion*, 2.

He had need be well conducted that should design to make *Axioms convertible*, if he make them not withal circular and non-promove, or incurring into themselves. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), III. 407.

**Convertible bonds**. See *bond* 1.

**convertibleness** (kon-vér'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Convertibility.

**convertibly** (kon-vér'ti-bli), *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms; by conversion.

**convertite** (kon-vér'tit), *n.* [*It. convertito* (= *F. converti*), a convert, prop. pp. of *convertire*, < *L. convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] A convert. [Obsolete or rare.]

It was my breath that blew this tempest up, Upon your stubborn usage of the pope; But, since you are a gentle *convertite*, My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

Pardon him, lady, that is now a *convertite*: Your beauty, like a saint, hath wrought this wonder. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, III. 1.

I do not understand these half *convertites*. Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

**converter**, *n.* See *converter*, 2.

**convex** (kon'veks), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. konvex* = *G. konvex* = *Dan. Sw. konvex*, < *F. convexe* = *Sp. Pg. convexo* = *It. convesso*, < *L. convexus*, vaulted, arched, rounded, convex, concave, prop. pp. (collateral to *convectus*) of *convexere*, bring together: see *convexion*.] I. *a.* 1. Curved, as a line or surface, in the manner of a circle or sphere when viewed from some point without it; curved away from the point of view; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *convex* mirror.

A curved line or surface is regarded as *convex* when it falls between the point of view and a line joining any two of its points. See *concave*. Half the *convex* world intrudes between. *Goldsmith*, Des. VII., I. 342.

Specifically—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, elevated and regularly rounded; forming a segment of a sphere, or nearly so: distinguished from *gibbous*, which is applied to a less regular elevation.—**Convex lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides *convex*. See *lens*.—**Convex mirror**, in *optics*. See *mirror*.

II. *n.* [*L. convexum*, prop. neut. of *convexus*, *adj.*: see above.] A convex body or surface.

Through the large *Convex* of the azure Sky . . . Fierce Meteors shoot their arbitrary Light. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 40.

Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell*.

**convexed** (kon'vekst), *a.* [*convex* + *-ed*.] Made *convex*; protuberant in a spherical form.

**convexedly** (kon'vek'sed-li), *adv.* In a *convex* form.

**convexedness** (kon'vek'sed-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

**convexity** (kon'vek'si-ti), *n.* [= *D. konvexiteit* = *Dan. konvexitet*, < *F. convexité* = *Sp. convexidad* = *Pg. convexidade* = *It. convessità*, < *L. convexita(t)-s*, < *convexus*, *convex*: see *convex*, *a.*] 1. The character or state of being *convex*; roundness; sphericity. Also sometimes *convexness*, *convexedness*.

The very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley*.

2. The exterior surface or form of a *convex* body.

**convexly** (kon'veks-li), *adv.* In a *convex* form: as, a body *convexly* conical.

**convexness** (kon'veks-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

**convexo-concave** (kon'vek'sō-kāv), *a.* Having a *convex* opposite to a *concave* surface; having a hollow or incurvation on one side corresponding to a *convexity* on the other: said of bodies.—**Convexo-concave lens**, a lens having a *convex* and a *concave* surface, the radius of curvature of the former being less than that of the latter. Also called *meniscus*.

**convexo-convex** (kon'vek'sō-kon'veks), *a.* *Convex* on both sides, as a lens: otherwise termed *double-convex*.

**convexo-plane** (kon'vek'sō-plān), *a.* Same as *plano-convex*.

**convey** (kon-vā), *v.* [*ME. conveyen*, *conveien*, < *OF. conveier*, also



Convex or Plano-convex Lens.



Convexo-concave Lens.



Convexo-convex Lens.



**concoiler**, *F. conveyer* (> north. ME. *concoien*, E. *convoiy*, q. v.) = Sp. *convojar* = Pg. *combojar* = It. *conciare* (obs.), < ML. *conviare*, accompany on the way, < L. *com-*, together, + *via* = E. way.] I. trans. 1. To carry, bear, or transport.

I will convey them by sea in floats. 1 Ki. v. 9.  
There was one conveyed out of my house yesterday in this basket. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

I saw great preparations of conduits of lead, wherein the water shall be conveyed. Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

2. To transmit; communicate by transmission; carry or pass along, as to a destination.

A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. Locke.

The blessing, therefore, we commemorate was great; and it was made yet greater by the way in which God was pleased to convey it to us. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

3. In law, to transfer; pass the title to by deed, assignment, or otherwise: as, to convey lands to a purchaser by bargain and sale.

He preaches to the crowd that power is lent, But not conveyed, to kingly government. Dryden, The Medal, I. 83.

The land of a child under age, or an idiot, might, with the consent of a general court, be conveyed away. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 334.

Men conveyed themselves to government for a definite price—fixed accurately in florins and groats, in places and pensions. Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 302.

4. To transmit; contain and carry; carry as a medium of transmission: as, air conveys sound; words convey ideas.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round, Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd. Goldsmith, Des. VII., I. 204.

As the development of the mind proceeds, symbols, instead of being employed to convey images, are substituted for them. Macaulay, Dryden.

An ordinary telegraph wire could convey the whole energy of Niagara Falls, and convey it to any distance; but the wire would be at so high a potential that sparks would fly from it into the surrounding air. A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 626.

5. To impart; communicate through some medium of transmission.

Poets alone found the delightful way Mysterious morals gently to convey In charming numbers. Dryden, Essay on Satire, I. 8.

To . . . convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases. Addison, Spectator, No. 405.

So long as an accurate impression of facts is conveyed, it does not matter in the least by what words—that is, by what sounds—that impression is conveyed. That is, it does not matter as far as the facts are concerned. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 39.

6†. To steal; lift; purloin. [Old slang.]

And take heed who takes it [a spoon] vp, for feare it be conveyde. Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 77.

Convey, the wise it call: Steall foh; a fco for the phrase. Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3.

7†. To manage; carry on; conduct.

He thought he had conveyed the matter so privily and so closely that it should never have been known nor have come to light. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

I will . . . convey the business as I shall find means. Shak., Lear, I. 2.

8†. To trace; derive.

The son and grandson of Nicholas, the elder brother, are not inheritable to John the Earl, because, tho' they are both Denizens born, yet Nicholas, their father, through whom they must convey their pedigree, was an alien. Sir M. Hale (1673).

II.† intrans. To steal. [Old slang.]

I will convey, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius. Marston.

**convey†**, *n.* [*< convey*, *v.* Cf. *convoiy*, *n.*] 1. A conveyance or transfer.

Though the presumptuous asse . . . make a convey of all his lands to the usurer. Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., v. 408).

2. An escort; a convoy.

The day following, we were faine to hire a strong convey of about 30 firelocks to guard us through the Cork woods. Evelyn, Memoirs.

**conveyable** (kon-vā'ā-bl), *a.* [*< convey* + *-able*.] Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

**conveyance** (kon-vā'āns), *n.* [*< convey* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, as by land or water, or through any medium; transmission; transference; transport; convoy.

The care is properly but an instrument of conveyance for the minde, to apprehend the sence by the sound. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

I shall send you Account by Conveyance of Mr. Symna. Howell, Letters, I. i. 23.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback—the only sure mode of conveyance. Prescott.

2. In law: (a) The act of transferring property from one person to another, as by "lease and release," "bargain and sale"; transfer.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawfull grant or conveyance, bind the heyres for ever thereunto? Spenser, State of Ireland.

(b) The instrument or document by which property is transferred from one person to another; specifically, a written instrument transferring the ownership of real property between living persons; a deed of land. It is sometimes used as including leases, mortgages, etc., and sometimes in contradistinction to them.

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

3. That by which anything is carried or borne along; any instrument of transportation from one place to another; specifically, a carriage or coach; a vehicle of any kind.

These pipes, and these conveyances of our blood. Shak., Cor., v. 1.

4†. The act of removing; removal.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence, Her uncle Rivers; ay, and, for her sake, Mad'st quick conveyance with her good aunt Anne. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

5†. A device; an artifice; hence, secret practices; clever or underhand management.

Have this in your minds, when ye devise your secret fetches and conveyances. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Since Henry's death, I fear there is conveyance. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 3.

In one [picture] . . . there is the exquisite conveyance that ever I saw, which is a pretty little picture drawn in the forme of an handkerchief . . . and inserted into another. Coryat, Crudities, I. 186.

**Derivative conveyance**, in law, a secondary deed; an instrument modifying an estate already created, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, or defeasance.—**Fraudulent conveyance**, a conveyance calculated to deprive creditors of their full and just remedies.—**Gratuitous conveyance or deed**, one made without any value being given for it.—**Innocent conveyance**, in old Eng. law, a conveyance of such form, as lease and release, bargain and sale, and covenant to stand seized, that it did not purport to transfer anything more than the grantor actually had, so that it could not be tortious, as was a feoffment made by a person vested only with a less estate than the fee. See *entail*.—**Messe conveyance**, messe encumbrance, a conveyance or encumbrance made or attaching to a title, intermediate to others: as, he derived title from the original patentee through several messe conveyances.—**Ordinary conveyance**, in law, a deed of transfer which is entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.—**Voluntary conveyance**, a transfer without valuable consideration.

**conveyancer** (kon-vā'an-sēr), *n.* [*< conveyance* + *-er*.] One who is engaged in the business of conveyancing.

**conveyancing** (kon-vā'an-sing), *n.* [*< conveyance* + *-ing*.] 1. The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another, of investigating titles to property, and of framing the deeds and contracts which govern and define the rights and liabilities of families and individuals.—2. The system of law affecting property, under which titles are held and transferred.

**conveyor** (kon-vā'ēr), *n.* 1. One who conveys; one who or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another. Also sometimes *conveyor*.

On the surface of the earth, . . . the dense matter is itself, in great part, the conveyor of the undulations in which these agents [light and heat] consist. W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 138.

2. Specifically, a mechanical contrivance for carrying objects. Applied to adaptations of hand-buckets or spirals which convey grain, flour, etc., in threshers or elevators, or materials to upper stories of warehouses or buildings in course of erection; to carriages traveling on ropes by which materials are conveyed; and to endless bands or belts on whose upper surface grain, ore, or coal is deposited from chutes and carried horizontally or on slight inclines to considerable distances.

3†. An impostor; a cheat; a thief.

Boling. Go, some of you, convey him to the Tower. K. Rich. O, good! Convey? Conveyers are you all, That rise thus nimble by a true king's fall. Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

**conveyor** (kon-vā'ēr), *n.* See *conveyor*, 1.

**convictiate†** (kon-vish'i-āt), *v. t.* [Also written *convitiate*; < L. *conviciatus*, *convitiatus*, pp. of *conviciari*, *convitiari*, reproach, rail at, < *convicium*, *convitium*, a loud cry, clamor, abuse; origin uncertain.] To reproach; rail at; abuse.

To convict instead of accusing. Laud.

**convicinity†** (kon-vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *convicinità*; as *con-* + *vicinity*. Cf. ML. *convicinium*, *vicinitas*, < *convicinus* (> Sp. *convicino*), neighboring, < L. *com-*, together, + *vicinus*, neighboring; see *vicinity*.] Neighborhood; vicinity.

The *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes. T. Walton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 18.

**convicious†** (kon-vish'us), *a.* [Also written *convitious*; < L. *convicium*, *convitium*, abuse (see *conviciate*), + *-ous*.] Reproachful; opprobrious.

The queen's majesty commaundeth all maner her subjects . . . not to use in despite or rebuke of any person these *convicious* words—papist, or papistical, heretike, scismaticke, or . . . any such like words of reproche. Queen Elizabeth, Injunctions, an. 1559.

**convict** (kon-vikt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. convicten*, < L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, convince; see *convince*.] 1. To prove or find guilty of an offense charged; specifically, to determine or adjudge to be guilty after trial before a legal tribunal, as by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision: as, to convict the prisoner of felony.

One captain, taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been convicted of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death. Lincoln, In Raymond, p. 175.

2. To convince of wrong-doing or sin; bring (one) to the belief or consciousness that one has done wrong; awaken the conscience of.

They which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one. John viii. 9.

3. To confute; prove or show to be false.

Although not only the reason, but experience, may well convict it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

4†. To show by proof or evidence.

Imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. Hooker.

**convict** (as *a.* kon-vikt', as *n.* kon'vikt), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. convict* = Sp. Pg. *convicto* = It. *convinto*, convicted, < L. *convictus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Proved or found guilty; convicted. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Of malefactors convict by witnesses, and thereupon either adjudged to die or otherwise chastised, their custom was to exact, as Joshua did of Achan, open confession. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Nor witness hired, nor jury pick'd, Prevail to bring him in convict. Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2†. Overcome; conquered. Chaucer.

II. *n.* A person proved or found guilty of an offense alleged against him; especially, one found guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision; hence, a person undergoing penal servitude; a convicted prisoner.—**Convict-lease system**, a system employed in some of the southern United States of letting out the labor of convicts to contractors for employment in gangs on public works or in other outdoor labor, the contractor taking full charge of them.—**Convict system**, the method in which a state disposes of its convicts or their labor; specifically, the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements, as from Russia to Siberia, and formerly from England to Australia.

**conviction** (kon-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *conviction* = Sp. *convicción* = Pg. *convicção* = It. *convinzione*, < LL. *convictio(n)*, demonstration, proof, < L. *convincere*, pp. *convictus*, convict, convince; see *convict*, *v.*, and *convince*.] 1†. The act of convincing one of the truth of something; especially, the act of convincing of error; confutation. [Rare.]—2. The state of being convinced or fully persuaded; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; the conscious assent of the mind; settled persuasion; a fixed or firm belief: as, an opinion amounting to conviction; he felt a strong conviction of coming deliverance. [As a philosophical term, conviction translates the Greek *συγκατάθεσις* of the Stoics.]

It [deliberate assent] is sometimes called a conviction, a word which commonly includes in its meaning two acts, both the act of inference, and the act of assent consequent upon the inference. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 173.

Without earnest convictions, no great or sound literature is conceivable. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.

There is no one of our surest convictions which may not be upset, or at any rate modified, by a further accession of knowledge. Huxley, On the "Origin of Species," p. 131.

Specifically—3. The state of being convinced that one is or has been acting in opposition to conscience; the state of being convicted of wrong-doing or sin; strong admonition of the conscience; religious compunction.

The manner of his conviction was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a . . . lasting argument for the conviction of others. Bp. Atterbury.

The awful providence, ye see, had awakened him, and his sin had been set home to his soul; and he was under such conviction, that it all had to come out. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 21.

4. The act of proving or finding guilty of an offense charged; especially, the finding by a

jury or other legal tribunal that the person on trial is guilty of the offense charged: sometimes used as implying judgment or sentence. — 5. The state of being convicted or confuted; condemnation upon proof or reasoning; confutation.

For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,  
Or subtle shifts conviction to evade.

Milton, P. R., iv. 308.

**Summary conviction**, a conviction had without trial by jury, as in cases of contempt of court, of attempt to corrupt or withhold evidence, of malversation by persons intrusted with the criminal police of the country, of certain offenses against the revenue laws, and in proceedings before sheriffs and justices of the peace for minor offenses. — **Under conviction**, in a state of compunction and repentance for sin, preliminary to conversion: used in Methodist and Baptist "revivals." = *Syn.* 2 and 3, *Belief, Faith*, etc. See *persuasion*.

**convictism** (kon'vik-tizm), *n.* [*< convict, n., + -ism.*] The convict system (which see, under *convict, n.*).

The evils of convictism.

W. Howitt.

**convictive** (kon-vik'tiv), *a.* [*< convict + -ive.*] Having the power to convince or convict. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

The most close and convictive method that may be.

Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Idolatry*, Pref.

**convictively** (kon-vik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convictive or convincing manner.

The truth of the gospel had clearly shined in the simplicity thereof, and so *convictively* against all the follies and impostures of the former ages.

Dr. H. More, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, p. 141.

**convictiveness** (kon-vik'tiv-nes), *n.* Power of convicting.

**convictor** (kon-vik'tor), *n.* [= *It. convittore*, *< L. convictor*, one who lives with another, a table-companion, messmate, *< convivere*, live together: see *convive, v.*] A table-companion; a boarder; a commoner.

In Academic Latin, e. g. in the Laudian statutes of the University of Oxford, 1638, one of the equivalents of *commensalis*, 'communer': e. g. p. 265 'Nullus convictor sine commensalis.' In English use in Roman Catholic seminaries and colleges.

N. E. D.

**convince** (kon-vins'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convinced*, ppr. *convincing*. [= *F. convaincre*, OF. *convenquer*, *convencer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convencer* = *It. convincere*, *< L. convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, show clearly, demonstrate, *< com-* (intensive) + *vincere*, conquer: see *victor* and *vanquish*, and cf. *convict*.] 1. To persuade or satisfy by argument or evidence; cause to believe in the truth of what is alleged; gain the credence of: as, to convince a man of his errors, or to convince him of the truth.

For he mightily convinced the Jews, . . . shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ. Acts xviii. 28.

Argument never convinces any man against his will.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 18.

2†. To evince; demonstrate; prove.

And, which convinceth excellence in him,  
A principal admirer of yourself.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

Yet this, sure, methinks, convinces a power for the sovereign to raise payments for land forces.

Quoted by Hallam.

3†. To refute; show to be wrong.

God never wrought miracle to convince atheism, because his ordinary works convince it. Bacon, *Atheism*.

Mine eyes have been an evidence of credit  
Too sure to be convinced.

Ford, *Broken Heart*, v. 2.

4†. To overpower; conquer; vanquish.

His two chamberlains  
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,  
That memory, the warder of the brain,  
Shall be a fume. Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 7.

5†. To convict; prove or find guilty.

A great number of . . . Historiographers and Cosmographers of later times . . . are by evident arguments convinced of manifold errors.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, To the Reader.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of [by] the law as transgressors. Jas. ii. 9.

Drag hence

This impious judge, piecemeal to tear his limbs  
Before the law convince him. Webster.

= *Syn.* 1. *Convince, Persuade*. To convince a person is to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of a certain statement; to persuade him is, by derivation, to affect his will by motives; but it has long been used also for convince, as in Luke xx. 6, "they be persuaded that John was a prophet." There is a marked tendency now to confine *persuade* to its own distinctive meaning.

When by reading or discourse we find ourselves thoroughly convinced of the truth of any article, and of the reasonableness of our belief in it, we should never after suffer ourselves to call it in question.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 466.

We do not wish to force them into the right path, but to persuade them.

Smith and Wace, *Dict. Christ. Biog.*, III. 504.

You begin by believing things on the authority of those around you, then learn to think for yourself without shrinking from the closest, severest scrutiny, which may probably bring you to be convinced, not persuaded, of the things you first believed.

Caroline Fox, *Journal*, p. 119.

**convincement** (kon-vins'ment), *n.* [*< convince + -ment.*] The act, process, or fact of convincing, or of being convinced; conviction.

They taught compulsion without convincement.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, III.

It was not in vain that he [George Fox] travelled; God, in most places, sealing his commission with the conviction of some of all sorts, as well publicans as sober professors of religion. Penn, *Rise and Progress of Quakers*, v.

His address was much devoted to the convincement of his hearers.

The American, VIII. 341.

**convincer** (kon-vin'ser), *n.* One who or that which convinces, manifests, or proves.

For the divine light was now only a convincer of his [Adam's] miscarriages, but administered nothing of the divine love and power.

Dr. H. More, *Def. of Moral Cabbala*, III.

**convincible** (kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. convencible* = *Pg. convencível*; as *convince + -ible*.] 1. Capable of being convinced. — 2†. Capable of being disproved or refuted.

Convincible fallacies. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 9.

3†. Capable or worthy of being convicted; culpable.

Now to determine the day and year of this inevitable time is not only *convincible* and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 46.

**convincingly** (kon-vin'sing-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to compel assent, or to leave no room for doubt.

**convincingness** (kon-vin'sing-nes), *n.* The power of convincing.

**convitiate**, *v. t.* See *conviciate*.

**convitious**, *a.* See *conviciuous*.

**convivial** (kon-vi'val), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. convivial* = *It. conviviale*, *< L. convivialis*, pertaining to a feaster or guest, *< conviva*, a feaster, guest: see *convive, v.*, and cf. *convivial*.] 1. *a.* Same as *convivial*.

The same was a convivial dish.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 25.

II. *n.* A guest.

The number of the *convivia* at private entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were under three.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 78.

**convivet** (kon-viv'), *v. t.* [= *Pg. convivere*, be sociable, = *It. convivare*, eat together, *< L. convivari*, dep., also act. *convivare*, feast, carouse together, *< conviva*, one who feasts with another, a table-companion, guest, *< convivere*, live together, *< com-*, together, + *vivere*, live: see *vital*, *vivid*, *victual*, and cf. *convivial*.] To feast.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent;  
There in the full convive you. Shak., *T. and C.*, IV. 5.

**convive** (kon'vêv or -viv), *n.* [*< F. convive* = *Pg. It. conviva*, *< L. conviva*, a guest, a table-companion: see *convive, v.*, and cf. *convivial*, *convivial*.] A boon companion; one who is convivial; a guest at table.

Yet where is the Host? — and his convives — where?

Barham, *Ingoldsbay Legends*, II. 191.

It is to be believed that an indifferent tavern dinner in such society [wits and philosophers] was more relished by the convives than a much better one in worse company.

Emerson, *Clubs*.

**convivial** (kon-viv'i-al), *a.* [= *F. convivial* = *It. conviviale*, *< L. convivialis*, pertaining to a feast, *< convivium*, a feast (cf. *convivialis*, pertaining to a feaster (*< conviva*, a feaster), equiv. to *convivialis*: see *convivial*), *< convivere*, live together: see *convive, v.*] Relating to or of the nature of a feast or an entertainment; festal; social; jovial.

Your social and convivial spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. Dr. Newton.

I was the first who set up festivals; . . .

Which feasts, convivial meetings we did name.

Sir J. Denham, *Old Age*, III.

**convivialist** (kon-viv'i-al-ist), *n.* [*< convivial + -ist.*] A person of convivial habits.

Here met the . . . politician, the filibuster, the *convivialist*.

G. W. Cable, *Crocles of Louisiana*, p. 224.

**conviviality** (kon-viv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. convivialité*; as *convivial + -ity*.] 1. A convivial spirit or disposition. — 2. The good humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment; good-fellowship.

These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater *conviviality* than more formal and premeditated invitations. Malone, Sir J. Reynolds, p. 51.

**convivially** (kon-viv'i-al-i), *adv.* In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively: as, *convivially* inclined.

**convocant** (kon'vô-kant), *n.* [*< L. convocant(-t)s*, ppr. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*, *convocate*.] One who convokes; a convoker. [*Rare.*]

This body was uncanonically assembled; owning no higher convocant than Tricoupi, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education. J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, I. 80.

**convocate** (kon'vô-kât), *v. t.* [*< L. convocatus*, pp. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*.] To convoke; call or summon to meet; assemble by summons.

Archiepiscopal or metropolitan prerogatives are those mentioned in old imperial constitutions, to convocate the holy bishops under them within the compass of their own provinces.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, VII. 8.

St. James . . . was president of that synod which the apostles convocated at Jerusalem.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 152.

**convocation** (kon-vô-kâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. convocation* = *Pr. convocatio* = *Sp. convocación* = *Pg. convocação* = *It. convocazione*, *< L. convocatio(n)-*, *< convocare*, pp. *convocatus*, call together: see *convoke*.] 1. The act of calling together or assembling by summons.

Diaphantus, making a general convocation, spake . . . in this manner. Sir P. Sidney.

2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be an holy convocation.

Ex. xii. 16.

3. [*cap.*] An assembly of the clergy of the Church of England for the settlement of certain ecclesiastical affairs. There are two Convocations, viz. of the provinces of Canterbury and York, summoned by writs from the crown to the archbishops. Each body contains an upper house of bishops with the archbishop as president, and a lower house, composed of deans, archdeacons, and elected proctors. Constitutions for both Convocations were established in the thirteenth century; later an unsuccessful attempt was made to incorporate them with Parliament. In 1538, by the Act of Submission, their legislative powers were restricted, and their acts have since been dependent upon special warrant from the crown. The Convocation of Canterbury was the more important and regular; but after its prorogation in 1717, although its meetings were continued for a time, it received no new royal warrant till 1861. The Convocation of York has generally been less regular in its proceedings than that of Canterbury. Both Convocations now meet at each parliamentary session, and the proctors are renewed at each parliamentary election.

In England, the Ecclesiastical body called the *Convocation*, which grew up in the reign of King Edward I., gradually attained the position which had been formerly occupied, and executed some of the functions which had formerly been discharged, by Provincial Synods, consisting of Bishops. Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, *Church of Ireland*, p. 204.

The *convocations* of the two provinces, as the recognized constitutional assemblies of the English clergy, have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organization from the reign of Edward I. down to the present day.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 888.

4†. In the University of Cambridge, England, an assembly of the senate out of term time. A grace was immediately passed to convert such a convocation into a congregation, after which its business proceeds as usual. *Cam. Cal.* — **House of Convocation**, in the University of Oxford, an assembly which enacts and amends laws and statutes, and elects burgesses, many professors, and other officers, etc. It is composed of all members of the university who have at any time been regents, and who, if independent members, have retained their names on the books of their respective colleges. = *Syn.* 2. Meeting, gathering, convention, congress, diet, synod, council.

**convocational** (kon-vô-kâ'shon-al), *a.* [*< convocation + -al.*] Relating to a convocation. [*Rare.*]

**convocationist** (kon-vô-kâ'shon-ist), *n.* [*< Convocation, 3, + -ist.*] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one who supports Convocation; an advocate of Convocation; one who favors the revival of its powers.

**convoke** (kon-vôk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convoked*, ppr. *convoking*. [= *F. convoquer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. convocar* = *It. convocare*, *< L. convocare*, call together, *< com-*, together, + *vocare*, call, *< vox (voc-)*, voice: see *voice, vocal*, and cf. *avoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke*.] 1. To call together; summon to meet; assemble by summons.

An active partisan, I thus convoked

From every object pleasant circumstance

To suit my ends. Wordsworth, *Prelude*, xi.

From March, 1629, to April, 1640, the houses of parliament were not convoked. Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between parliament and parliament.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

2. To call or draw in by claim or demand; appropriate as a right or power; claim as appertaining.

The aula regis, consisting of the king and council, sought to convoke to itself the judicial business. Am. Cyn., V. 147.

= *Syn.* 1. *Invite, Summon*, etc. See *call*.

**Convoluta** (kon-vō-lū'tā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. convolutus*, rolled together: see *convolute*.] The typical genus of the family *Convolutidae*. *C. paradoxa*, of the North Sea and the Baltic, is an example.

The genus *Convoluta* . . . comprises small worms which have the thin lateral portions of their bodies curled over on to the ventral side. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 180.

**convolute** (kon-vō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convoluté* = Pg. It. *convoluta*, < *L. convolutus*, pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] *I. a.* Rolled together, or one part over another. In *bot.*, specifically applied to a leaf in the bud which is rolled up longitudinally in a single coil, one margin being within the coil, the other without, as in the cherry; also, with reference to etivation, to a corolla which is similarly rolled up, the petals successively overlapping one another, with one margin covered and the other exterior, as in the *Malvaceae*. The epithet *contorted* or *twisted* is frequently used in the same sense, though in most cases no actual twist occurs. Also *convolutive*.—**Convolute shell**, in *conch.*, a shell with an enlarged final whorl embracing most or all of the previously formed ones, such as that of the *Cypridae*, nautilus-like shells, etc.



Convolute Corollas of *Benthamia*.

*II. n.* That which is convoluted.—**Convolute to a circle**, the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail. *Sylvester*.

**convoluted** (kon-vō-lūt-ed), *a.* [As *convolute* + -ed.] Same as *convolute*.

Beaks recurved and convoluted like a ram's horn.

*Pennant, British Zool., Chama.*

**Convolutated antennae**, in *entom.*, antennae that are curled inward at the ends, as in many *Pompilidae*.—**Convolutated bone**, in *anat.*, a scroll-like or turbinated bone; a turbinate. Three such bones are distinguished in man, the ethmoturbinate, maxillaturbinate, and sphenoturbinate. See these words.—**Convolutated wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose embrace the body from above downward, including it as in a tube.

**Convolutidae** (kon-vō-lū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convoluta* + -idae.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians having no alimentary canal, and with the ovaries and yolk-glands not separate: typified by the genus *Convoluta*.

**convolution** (kon-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [< *L.* as if \**convolutio*(*n*), < *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together: see *convolve*.] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or of winding one part or thing on another; the motion or process of winding in and out.

O'er the calm sea in convolution swift  
The feather'd eddy floats.

*Thomson, Autumn, l. 839.*

2. The state of being rolled upon itself, or rolled or wound together.

Convolved fibres of vessels, . . . their convolution being contrived for the better separation of the several parts of the blood.

*N. Greve, Cosmologia Sacra, l. 5.*

3. A turn or winding; a fold; a gyration; an anfractuosity; a whorl: as, the convolutions of a vine; the convolutions of the intestines.

I have seen  
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract  
Of inland ground, applying to his ear  
The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell.

*Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.*

4. In *anat.*, specifically, one of the gyri, gyres, or anfractuosities of the brain, especially of the cerebrum. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—

5. In *math.*, such a connection between the relations of any aszygetic system that each is applied alternately in the aggregate of the remaining relations.—**Broca's convolution**, the inferior frontal convolution of the brain.—**Convolutions of the brain**. See *brain*, *gyrus*, and *sulcus*.

**convolutivo** (kon-vō-lū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *convolutif*; as *convolute* + -ive.] In *bot.*, same as *convolute*.

**convolve** (kon-volv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convolved*, ppr. *convolving*. [= It. *convolvere*, *convolvere*, < *L. convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together, < *com-*, together, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*, *volute*, and cf. *involve*, *evolve*, *revolve*.] To roll or wind together; roll or twist (one part or thing) on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,  
And writhed him to and fro convolved.

*Milton, P. L., vi. 328.*

Newly hatched maggots . . . can convolve the stubborn leaf.

*Derham.*

Ætna thunders dreadful under-ground,  
Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls convolved.

*Addison, Æneid, iii.*

**convolvent** (kon-volv'ent), *a.* [< *L. convolvere*(*t*)-s, ppr. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] Rolling; winding; inwrapping: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the tegmina of an orthopterous insect when, in repose, the anal areas lie horizontally one over the other on the back of the insect, while the rest of the tegmina are vertical, covering the sides and lower wings, as in the katydid.

**Convolutaceæ** (kon-vol-vū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convolutus* + -acæ.] A family of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining or trailing, and sometimes with milky juice, exemplified by the genus *Convolvulus*. It is allied to the *Solanaceæ* and *Scrophulariaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the general habit, the alternate leaves, and the comparatively large solitary or geminate seeds filled with a crumpled embryo. There are about 40 genera and 900 species, of temperate and tropical regions, *Ipomœa* and *Convolvulus* being the largest genera; to the former belongs the morning-glory. Many possess purgative qualities, and some are used in medicine, as jalap and scammony. The sweet potato is *Ipomœa Batatas*.

**convolvulaceous** (kon-vol-vū-lā'shi-us), *a.* [< *Convolvulus*.] In *bot.*, belonging or relating to the family *Convolvulacæ*; resembling the convolvulus.

**convolvulus** (kon-vol-vū-lik), *a.* [< *Convolvulus* + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulinic acid**. Same as *convolvulinic acid*.

**convolvulin** (kon-vol-vū-lin), *n.* [< *Convolvulus* + -in.] A glucoside, C<sub>54</sub>H<sub>96</sub>O<sub>27</sub>, the active purgative principle of jalap.

**convolvulinic** (kon-vol-vū-lin'ik), *a.* [< *convolvulin* + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulinic acid**, an acid derived from the resin of jalap, *Convolvulus Jalapa* of Linneus, now known as *Exogonium Purga*. Also *convolvulinic acid*.

**Convolvulus** (kon-vol-vū-lus), *n.* [= F. *convolve*, *convolutus* = Sp. *convoleto* = It. *convolo* = Dan. *konvolvulus*, < *L. convolvulus* (dim. form), bindweed (in reference to their twining habit), < *convolvere*, roll together, entwine: see *convolve*.] 1. [NL.] One of the principal genera of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, with about 175 species, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and especially abundant in the eastern Mediterranean region.

They are slender, twining herbs, with showy trumpet-shaped flowers. The more common species of the fields, as *C. sepium* and *C. arvensis*, are popularly known as *bindweeds*. *C. Scammonia*, of the Levant, yields the purgative drug scammony.

2. [l. c.] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*. The lustre of the long convolvulus stems, and ran Ev'n to the limit of the land.

*Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

**convoy** (kon-voi'), *v. t.* [< ME. (north.) *convoien*, *convoien*, < OF. *convoyer* (F. *convoyer* = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *convogliare*), another form of *conveier*, > E. *convey*: see *convey*, which is a doublet of *convoy*.] 1. To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; escort: as, ships of war convoyed the Jamaica fleet; troops convoyed the baggage-wagons.

We embarked in a Dutch Frigate, bound for Flushing, convoyed and accompanied by five other stout vessels.

*Keelmy, Diary, July 21, 1641.*

She is a galley of the Gran Duca,  
That, through the fear of the Algerines,  
Convoys those lazy brigantines.

*Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.*

2. To accompany for safety or guidance; attend as an escort on a journey.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;  
Jenny, who kens the meaning o' the same,  
Tells how a neighbor lad cam o'er the moor,  
To do some errands, and convoy her hame.

*Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.*

3. To convey.

Imagination's chariot convoyed her  
Into a garden where more Beauties smil'd  
Than Aphrodisius's Groves false face did wear.

*J. Beaumont, Psyche, li. 194.*

**convoy** (kon'voi), *n.* [< *convoy*, *v.* Cf. *convey*, *n.*] 1. Conveyance.

Let him depart; his passport shall be made,  
And crowns for convoy put into his purse.

*Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.*

2. The act of accompanying and escorting for protection or defense; escort.

Such fellows . . . will learn you by rote where services were done; . . . at such a breach, at such a convey.

*Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.*

Being safely come to the Marine, in Convoy of his Majesty's Jewels.

*Howell, Letters, l. iii. 39.*

3. The protection afforded by an accompanying escort, as of troops, a vessel of war, etc.

A goodly Pinnace, richly laden, and to launch forth under my auspicious Convoy. *Conroy, Old Batchelor, v. 7.*

The remainder of the journey was performed under the convoy of a numerous and well-armed escort.

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., l. 3.*

To obtain the convoy of a man-of-war.

*Macaulay.*

4. An escort or accompanying and protecting force; a convoying vessel, fleet, or troop.

Doubtless they have fitted out a convoy worthy the noble temper of the man and the grandeur of his project.

*Everett, Orations, l. 167.*

To prevent these annoyances [of search at sea], governments have sometimes arranged with one another that the presence of a public vessel, or convoy, among a fleet of merchantmen, shall be evidence that the latter are engaged in a lawful trade.

*Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 191.*

The next morning [I] proceeded to La Grange with no convoy but the few cavalymen I had with me.

*U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, l. 286.*

5. The ship, fleet, party, or thing conducted or escorted and protected; that which is convoyed: as, in the fog the frigate lost sight of her convoy. [The most common sense in nautical use.]—6. A friction-brake for carriages.

*E. H. Knight.*

**convulse** (kon-vuls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convulsed*, ppr. *convulsing*. [= F. *convulser* = Sp. *convulsar*, < *L. convulsus*, *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere* (> It. *convellere*), pluck up, dislocate, convulse, < *com-*, together, + *vellere*, pluck, pull.] 1. To draw or contract spasmodically or involuntarily, as the muscular parts of an animal body; affect by irregular spasms: as, his whole frame was convulsed with agony.—2. To shake; disturb by violent irregular action; cause great or violent agitation in.

*Convulsing heaven and earth.*

*Thomson, Summer, l. 1143.*

The two royal houses, whose conflicting claims had long convulsed the kingdom, were at length united.

*Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

**convulsible** (kon-vul'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *convulsible*, < *L. convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse (see *convulse*), + -ible.] Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion. *Emerson*.

**convulsion** (kon-vul'shon), *n.* [= F. *convulsion* = Sp. *convulsión* = Pg. *convulsão* = It. *convulsione* = D. *konvulsie* = G. *convulsion* = Dan. Sw. *konvulsion*, < *L. convulsio*(*n*), *convulsio*(*n*), cramp, convulsion, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse: see *convulse*.] 1. A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxation; a fit. Infants are frequently affected with convulsions, the body undergoing violent spasmodic contractions, and feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being.

If my hand be put into motion by a convulsion, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke*.

2. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil; tumult; commotion.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world, . . . or that such at all times latently exist, and are developed into notice by national convulsions, . . . the fact is undeniable that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals.

*W. Chambers.*

3. Specifically, in *geol.*, a sudden and violent disturbance and change of position of the strata; a geological event taking place rapidly and at one impulse, instead of slowly and by repeated efforts: nearly the same as *catastrophe* or *cataclysm*.—4. Violent voluntary muscular effort.

Those two massy pillars

With horrible convulsion to and fro  
He tugg'd.

*Milton, S. A., l. 1649.*

**Crowing convulsions**, a popular name of laryngismus stridulus, or spasm of the larynx; false croup; spasmodic croup. = *Syn. 2*. Disturbance, perturbation, throe.

**convulsional** (kon-vul'shon-al), *a.* [< *convulsion* + -al.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of convulsions; cataclysmic.—2. Subject to convulsions. [Rare in both senses.]

**convulsory** (kon-vul'shon-ē-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convulsory* = It. *convulsorio*, < NL. *convulsorius*, < *L. convulsio*(*n*), convulsion: see *convulsion*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of muscular convulsions: as, convulsory struggles.—2. Causing or resulting from violent disturbance or agitation.

Whatever was convulsory and destructive in politics, and above all in religion.

*Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 210.*

*II. n.*; pl. *convulsories* (-riz). One who is subject to convulsions; specifically [cap.], one of a class of Jansenists in France who gained notoriety by falling into convulsive spasms and by other extravagant actions, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, in response



Bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

to a supposed miraculous influence emanating from the tomb of a pious Jansenist, François de Paris, in the cemetery of St. Médard near Paris, who died in 1727. They continued to exist for more than fifty years.

**convulsionist** (kɒn-vul'shən-ist), *n.* [= *F. convulsionniste* (in sense 1); as *convulsion* + *-ist*.]  
1. A convulsionary.

A change came over him [Conrad Beissel, founder of the order of the Solitary] that brought him into contact with the ranting *convulsionist* Frederick Rock . . . and others of the awakened. *The Century*, XXIII. 216.

2. In *geol.*, a catastrophist.

There were the *convulsionists*, or believers in the paramount efficacy of subterranean movement.

*Geikie*, *Geol. Sketches*, II. 5.

**convulsive** (kɒn-vul'siv), *a.* [= *F. convulsif* = *Sp. Pg. It. convulsivo*, < *L.* as if *\*convulsivus*, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, *convulse*: see *convulse* and *-ive*.] 1. Producing or attended by convulsion; tending to convulse: as, "*convulsive rage*," *Dryden*, *Aurengzebe*.

In Silence weep;

And thy *convulsive* sorrows inward keep.

*Prior*, *Carmen Seculare*, st. 8.

2. Of the nature of or characterized by convulsions or spasms.

In certain cases *convulsive* attacks are congenital. *Quain*.

**convulsively** (kɒn-vul'siv-li), *adv.* In a convulsive manner; with convulsion; spasmodically.

As the blood is draining from him [the dying gladiator], he pants and looks wild, and the chest heaves convulsively. *F. Warner*, *Physical Expression*, p. 303.

**\*cony, coney** (kō'ni or kun'i), *n.*; pl. *conies*, *conies* (kō'niz or kun'iz). [Early mod. *E.* and later also *conie*, *conny*, *conney*, *connie*, *cunny*, *cunnie*, < *ME. cony*, *conny*, *connyng*, *conninge*, *conif*, *cunig*, etc. (> *W. cuning*) (the normal type being *\*conin*, the final consonant being subsequently dropped, or passing into *ng*, as in *\*cuning*, *connyng*, mod. *cunning*<sup>2</sup> as a fish-name, and in *cunningaire* (see *conyger*) and the surname *Cunningham*, also spelled *Conyngnam*: see below), = *MD. cunin*, later *konijn*, *D. konijn* = *Sw. Dan. kanin* = *MLG. kanin* = *MG. kanyin* (> *G. kanin*, now dim. *kaninchen*; *MHG. künichin*, later *kuniglin*, *künlin*, *küngele*, *künele*, *königle*, *königlein*, etc., after *L.*), < *OF. conin*, *connin*, *congnin*, *coning*, *counin*, by-form of *conil*, *connil*, *conuil*, *counil*, = *Pr. conil* = *Sp. conejo* = *Pg. coelho* = *It. coniglio* = *Gr. κόνικλος*, *κύνικλος*, < *L. cuniculus*, a rabbit; said to be of Hispanic origin. The historical pron. is kun'i; kō'ni is recent and follows the spelling *cony*. The word is very frequent in early mod. *E.* (and in *OF.*, etc.) in various deflected or allusive senses (see def. 6). The name of the cony enters into a number of local names and surnames, as *Coney*, *Coneybeare*, *Coningsby*, *Conington*, *Conyngnam*, *Cunningham*, *Conythorp*, etc.] 1. A rabbit; a burrowing rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, as *L. cuniculus* of Europe.

*Connygez* in cretoyne [a sweet sauce] colouredre fulle faire. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 197.

Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but a gristle;

Ah sweete lambe and *coney*!

*Udall*, *Rollster Dolster*, I. 4.

2. A daman, or species of the family *Hyracidae*, order *Hyracoidae*. So used in the English Bible (Lev. xi. 5; Deut. xiv. 7; Ps. civ. 18), where *cony* is used to translate the Hebrew *shaphan*, now identified with the Syrian hyrax or daman (*Hyrax syriacus* or *H. daman*), and applied to other species of the genus. The same animal is also called *ashkoko*, *ganam*, and *wabber*. See *hyrax* and *daman*.

The *conies* are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks. *Prov.* xxx. 26.

3. The fur of conies or rabbits, once much used in England.—4. The pika, calling-hare, or little chief hare, *Lagomys princeps*, of North America.

The miners and hunters in the West know these oddities as *conies* and "starved rats." *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 81.

5. In *her.*, a rabbit used as a bearing.—6. In *ichth.*, the nigger-fish.—7. A simpleton; a gull; a dupe.

The system of cheating, or, as it is now called, swindling, was carried to a great length early in the seventeenth century; . . . a collective society of sharpers was called a *warren*, and their dupes rabbit-suckers (that is, young rabbits) or *conies*. *Nares*.

**cony-burrow, coney-burrow** (kō'ni-bur'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *cunnyburrow*, *-burrough*.] A place where rabbits burrow in the earth; a cony-warren.

**conycatcher, coneycatcher**, *v.* [*< conycatcher, coneycatcher*.] I. *intrans.* To cheat; trick. See *conycatcher*. [Thieves' slang.]

I must *coney-catch*; I must shift.

*Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 3.

II. *trans.* To trick; impose upon; cheat.

I'll *cony-catch* you for this.

*Middleton*, *Blurt, Master-Constable*, IV. 3.

But, wench, let's be wise, and make rooks of them that I warrant are now setting pursenets to *conycatch* us.

*Dekker and Webster*, *Westward Ho*, v. 1.

**conycatcher, coneycatcher**, *n.* [*< cony, coney*, 7, & *catcher*.] One who catches or takes in dupes; a cheat; a sharper; a swindler.

We are smoked for being *coney-catchers*.

*Massinger*, *Renegado*, IV. 1.

**conycatching, coneycatching**, *n.* and *a.* [Verbal *n.* of *conycatch*, *coneycatch*, *v.*] I. *n.* Cheating; swindling.

Master R. G., would it not make you blush if you sold Orlando Furioso to the queens players for twenty nobles, and, when they were in the country, sold the same play to Lord Admiral's men, for as much more? Was not this plain *coney-catching*? *Defence of Conycatching* (1592).

II. *a.* Cheating.

O *coney-catching* Cupid.

*B. Jonson*, *Case is Altered*, IV. 4.

**cony-fish, coney-fish** (kō'ni-fish), *n.* A local English name of the burbot. It appears to be derived from the fish's habit of lurking in holes of river-banks, as a cony or rabbit does on land. *Day*.

**cony-garth, coney-garth**, *n.* [Late *ME. conyngarthe* (written *connyngre erthe*, as if 'conye-erth', in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 90); < *cony, coney*, + *garth*.] An inclosure for conies; a cony-warren.

**conyger, conyngert**, *n.* [*E. dial. conigar* (and *Conigree* as a local name); *Sc. cuningar, cuningaire*; early mod. *E. conyger, connynger, conyngar*, also *conigree, conigrea, coniegrea, conigrey*, and even *cunigree*; < *ME. conyger, connyngere*, < *OF. coninniere, connyngere* (adapted to *connin*), later also *conilliere* = *It. conigliera, conigliera*, < *ML. cunicularia*, a rabbit-warren (prop. fem. of adj. *\*cunicularius*, pertaining to the rabbit; cf. *L. cunicularius*, a miner: see *cunicular*), < *cuniculus*, > *OF. conin, connin*, etc., > *ME. conyng, conig, cony*, etc., a rabbit: see *cony*. The form *conyger, conyngert*, with *g* repr. *y*, orig. *i*, seems to have been partly confused with the equiv. *cony-garth*, *q. v.*] A rabbit-warren; a cony-warren.

With them that perett robbe *conygers*.

*Lydgate*, *Minor Poems*, p. 174.

Warens and *conygers* and parkis palydde occupie moche grounde nat inhabitaunt, leporaria sive lagotrophia.

*Horman*, *Vulgaria* (ed. Way).

**conyngt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cony*. *Rom. of the Rose*.

**conyngert**, *n.* See *conyger*.

**cony-wool, coney-wool** (kō'ni-wūl), *n.* The fur of rabbits, extensively used in the manufacture of hats.

**Conyza** (kō'ni-zā), *n.* [NL., < *L. conyza*, < *Gr. κόνυζα*, fleabane.] A genus of composite plants of warm regions, including about 50 species, closely related to *Aster* and to *Erigeron*.

**coo** (kō), *v.* [Imitative of the sound, which is also variously represented by the equiv. (*Sc.*) *croo, croodle*; cf. *leel. kurra* (> *Sc. curr*, *coo*, *pur*: see *curr*) = *Dan. kurre* = *D. korren* = *MHG. gurren, gerren*, *G. girren*, *coo*; *Sw. knurla, kutra*, *coo*; *F. roucouler*, *coo*; *Hind. kuku*, the cooing of a dove; *Pers. hūhū*, a dove. Cf. *cook*<sup>2</sup>, *cuckoo*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a low, plaintive, murmuring sound (imitated by the sound of the word) characteristic of pigeons or doves.

The stock-dove only through the forest cooes

Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson*, *Summer*, I. 615.

The dark oakwood where the pigeons cooed.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 219.

Hence—2. To converse affectionately, like cooing doves; make love in murmuring endearments: commonly in the phrase *to bill and coo*. See *bill*<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.*

What are you doing now,

Oh Thomas Moore?

Sighing or suling now,

Rhyming or wooing now,

Billing or cooing now,

Which, Thomas Moore?

*Byron*, *To Thomas Moore*.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter by cooing.

In answer cooed the cushat dove

Her notes of peace and rest and love.

*Scott*, *L. of the L.*, III. 2.

2. To call. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**coo** (kō), *n.* [*< coo, v.*] The characteristic murmuring sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

A rarer visitant is the turtle-dove, whose pleasant coo . . . I have sometimes heard.

*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 19.

**coöccupant** (kō-ok'ū-pant), *a.* [*< co-1 + occu-pant*.] Jointly occupying.

The republic of Hayti, *coöccupant* with San Domingo of the island, was disposed to look askance at the intrusion upon its shores of so powerful a neighbor.

*G. S. Merriam*, *S. Bowles*, II. 128.

**coochee** (kō'chē'), *v. t.* [Imitative; cf. *coo*, *chuck*<sup>1</sup>, *cluck*, etc.] To call (poultry) by an imitation of clucking. [Rare.]

The voice of Mrs. General Likens *coocheeing* the poultry to their morning meal, ordering the servants in their duties. *W. M. Baker*, *New Timothy*, p. 92.

**cooch-grass, n.** See *couch-grass*.

**cooe, cooeey** (kō-ē', kō'i), *n.* [Imitative.] 1. A prolonged shrill clear signal call, pitched in a high key, 'coo-oo-oo-oo-ee!' borrowed by the settlers in the Australian bush from the aborigines.

The bride encircled her lips with her two gloved palms and uttered a cry . . . coo-ee! . . . No letters can convey the sustained shrillness of the long penetrating note represented by the first syllable, nor the weird die-away fall of the second. *Hornung*, *Bride from the Bush*, p. 184.

2. The distance this cry will travel: as, to be within a *cooe* of Sydney.

**cooe, cooeey** (kō-ē', kō'i), *v. i.* To signal with a 'cooe.'

**cooe** (kō'ēr), *n.* A dove or pigeon; in the plural, the *Gemitor*, the second order of birds in Macgillivray's system: so named from their characteristic note. See *Columba*.

**cooe, n.** and *v.* See *cooe*.

**coof** (kūf), *n.* [Also written *cuf*; origin unknown.] A lout; a coward. [Scotch.]

**cooingly** (kō'ing-li), *adv.* In a cooing manner.

O thou! for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles

Passion their voices cooingly 'mong myrtles. *Keats*.

**coo-in-new** (kō'in-nū'), *n.* [Australian.] A useful verbenaceous timber-tree of Australia, *Gmelina Leichhardtii*. The wood has a fine silvery grain, and is much prized for flooring and for the decks of vessels, as it is reputed never to shrink after a moderate seasoning. Usually called *mahogany-tree*.

**cooja** (kō'jā), *n.* A porous earthenware water-vessel with a wide mouth, used in India, especially in Bombay.

**cook**<sup>1</sup> (kūk), *v.* [*< ME. coken* (cf. *AS. gecōcnian*, *cook*) = *D. koken* = *OHG. cochōn, chochōn, chohōn*, *MHG. chochen, kochen*, *G. kochen* = *Dan. koge* = *Sw. koka*, boil, cook (the verb in Teut. being in part from the noun), = *F. cuire* = *Pr. cozer*, *coire* = *Sp. cocer* (cf. *Pg. cozinhar*) = *It. cuocere*, cook, < *L. coquere*, cook (bake, boil, roast, etc.: see *coct, concoct*), = *Gr. πέν-τεν*, cook (see *peptic*), = *Skt. √ pach*, cook: see *cook*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make fit for eating by the action of heat, as in boiling, stewing, roasting, baking, etc.; especially, to prepare in an appetizing way, as meats or vegetables, by various combinations of materials and flavoring.

Most of the meats are cooked with clarified butter.

*E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 180.

Hence—2. In general, to subject to the action of heat.—3. To dress up, alter, color, concoct, or falsely invent (a narrative, statement, excuse, etc.), for some special purpose, as that of making a more favorable impression than the facts of the case warrant; falsify: often followed by *up*: as, to *cook up* a story.

The accounts, even if cooked, still exercise some check.

*J. S. Mill*.

He . . . had told all the party a great bouncing lie, he *cooked up*.

*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 193.

4. To disappoint; punish. *Brockett*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—To *cook one's goose*, to kill or ruin one; spoil one's plan; do for one. [*Slang*.]

II. *intrans.* To prepare food for eating; act as cook.

**cook**<sup>1</sup> (kūk), *n.* [*< ME. cook, coke, cok, coc*, < *AS. cōc* = *OS. kok* = *D. kok* = *OHG. choh*, *MHG. G. koch* = *Dan. kok* = *Sw. kock* = *It. cuoco*, < *L. coquus*, also *cocus*, early *L. coquos*, a cook, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] One whose occupation is the cooking of food.

Stuarde, coke, and surseyour,

Assenten in counselle, with-oute skorne,

How tho lorde schalle fare at mete the morne.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

And the cook took up the shoulder . . . and set it before Saul.

*I Sam.* ix. 24.

**cook**<sup>2</sup> (kūk), *v. i.* [= *Hind. kūkna*, cry as a cuckoo; imitative of the sound. Cf. *cuckoo*, *coo*, *cock*<sup>1</sup>, etc.] To make the noise uttered by the cuckoo. [Rare.]

**cook**<sup>3</sup> (kūk), *v. i.* [Also written *couk*. Cf. *keek*.] To appear for a moment and then suddenly disappear; appear and disappear by turns: as, he *cookit* round the corner. [Scotch.]



[The brook] whiles glitter'd to the nightly rays,  
W' blickerin', dancin' dazle;  
Whiles cookit underneath the braes,  
Below the spreading hazel,  
Unseen that night. Burns, Halloween.

**cook** (kuk), *v. t.* Same as *cuck*.  
**cook-book** (kuk'buk), *n.* A book containing recipes and instructions for cooking. [U. S.]  
**cook-conner** (kuk'kun'er), *n.* [*< cook* (application not clear) + *conner*]. Cf. *cook-wrasse*. Same as *cook-wrasse*.

**cookee** (kuk'ee), *n.* [*< cook* + *-ee*, as in *coachee*, etc.] 1. A female cook. [Colloq.]—2. A male assistant to a male cook, as in a lumberers' camp. [Local, U. S.]

**cookeite** (kuk'it), *n.* [Named after J. P. Cooke, of Harvard College.] A variety of lithium mica, occurring in minute scales on rubellite at Hebron in the State of Maine.

**cooker** (kuk'er), *n.* One who or that which cooks; as, a steam cooker.

**cookery** (kuk'eri), *n.*; pl. *cookeries* (-riz). [*< ME. cokerie* (= D. *kokerij* = LG. *kokerie*); *< cook* + *-ery*.] 1. The art or practice of cooking and dressing food for the table.

The curate turned up his coat-cuffs, and applied himself to the cookery with vigor. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, II.

2. A place for cooking or preparing meats, etc.; in the quotation, a place for trying out oil.

Formerly the Dutch did try out their train-oil in Spitzbergen, at Smeerenberg, and about the Cookery of Harlingen. Quoted in C. M. Scammon's Marine Mammals, p. 200.

3. A cooked dish; a made dish; a dainty.

His appetite was gone, and *cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate.

Roger North, Lord Gullford, II. 205.

4. Material for cooking.

There are esteemed to be [in Cairo] 15000. Iewes. 10-000. Cookes which carry their Cookerie and bolle it as they goe. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 588.

**cookey**, *n.* See *cooky*.

**cook-house** (kuk'hous), *n.* An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus; the galley.

**cookie**, *n.* See *cooky*.

**cookish** (kuk'ish), *a.* [*< cook* + *-ish*.] Like a cook.

I cannot abide a man that's too fond over me—so cookish. Middleton and Decker, Boaring Girl, III. 2.

**cook-maid** (kuk'mäd), *n.* A maid or female servant who dresses food; an assistant to a cook.

**cook-room** (kuk'röm), *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen; in ships, a galley or caboose.

**cook-wrasse** (kuk'ras), *n.* [*< cook* (application not clear) + *wrasse*. Cf. *cook-conner*.] An English name of the striped wrasse, *Labrus bimaculatus*. Also called *cook-conner*.

**cooky** (kuk'i), *n.*; pl. *cookies* (-iz). [Also written *cookey*, *cookie*; *< D. koekje*, dim. of *koek*, a cake: see *cake*.] A small, flat, sweet cake: also used locally for small cakes of various other forms, with or without sweetening.

He's lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a *cookey*! Bret Harte, Luck of Roaring Camp.

**cool** (köl), *a.* [*< ME. cool*, *cole*, *col*, *< AS. cöl* (= D. *köl* = LG. *köl* = OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *kuole*, G. *kühl* = Dan. *köl*), *cool*, *< calan* (pret. \**cöl*, pp. *calen*) = Icel. *kala*, be cold (a strong verb, of which *ceald*, E. *cold*, is an old pp. adj.); akin to L. *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost, *gelidus*, cold, *gelare*, freeze (see *cold*, *chill*, *gelid*, *gelatin*, *congeal*, *jelly*); OBulg. *golotu*, ice.] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature neither warm nor very cold: as, cool air; cool water.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,  
The bridal of the earth and sky.

G. Herbert, Virtue.

Fresh-wash'd in coolest dew. Tennyson, Fair Women.

See, as I linger here, the sun grows low;  
Cool airs are murmuring that the night is near.

Bryant, Conqueror's Grave.

2. Having a slight or not intense sensation of cold. See *cold*, *a.*, 3.—3. Not producing heat or warmth; permitting or imparting a sensation of coolness; allowing coolness, especially by facilitating radiation of heat or access of cool air, or by intercepting radiated heat: as, a cool dress.

Under the cool shade of a sycamore. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

The British soldier conquered under the cool shade of aristocracy.

Napier, Peninsular War.

In figurative uses:—4. Not excited or heated by passion of any kind; without ardor or visible emotion; calm; unmoved: as, a cool temper; a cool lover.

O gentle son,  
Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper  
Sprinkle cool patience. Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.

Carry her to her chamber:  
Be that her prison, till in cooler blood  
I shall determine of her.

Massinger, Roman Actor, IV. 2.

While she wept, and I strove to be cool,  
He fiercely gave me the lie.

Tennyson, Maud, xlii.

5. Not hasty; deliberate: as, a cool purpose.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,  
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

6. Manifesting coldness, apathy, or dislike; chilling; frigid: as, a cool manner.—7. Quietly impudent, defiant, or selfish; deliberately presuming: said of persons and acts. [Colloq.]

That struck me as rather cool. Punch.

8. Absolute; without qualification; round; used in speaking of a sum of money, generally a large sum, by way of emphasizing the amount. [Colloq.]

I would pit her for a cool hundred.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, I. 58.

"A cool four thousand." . . . I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being cool.

Dickens, Great Expectations, lvii.

**A cool hand.** See *hand*.—**Cool as a cucumber.** See *cucumber*.—**Syn.** 4. Composed, collected, etc. (see *calm*), dispassionate, self-possessed, unruffled, undisturbed.—6. Unconcerned, lukewarm, indifferent; cold-blooded, repellent.

**cool** (köl), *n.* [*< cool*, *a.*] A moderate or refreshing state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.

The same eunynnye the wynde began to blowe a ryght good coole in our waye.

Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

The Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day.

Gen. III. 8.

One warm gust, full-fed with perfume, blew  
Beyond us, as we entered in the cool.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

**cool** (köl), *v.* [*< ME. colen*, become cool, trans. make cool, *< AS. cōlan* (= OS. *kōlan* = D. *kōlen* = OHG. *\*chuoljan*, *chuolan*, MHG. *kuelen*, G. *kühlen* = Dan. *køle* = Sw. *kyla*), become cool, *< cōl*, cool: see *cool*, *a.*, and cf. *keel*.] 1. To make cool or cold; reduce the temperature of: as, ice cools water.

We talk'd: the stream beneath us ran,  
The wine-flask lying couch'd in moss,  
Or cool'd with the glooming wave.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. To allay the warmth or heated feeling of; impart a sensation of coolness to; cause to feel cool.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue. Luke xvi. 24.

3. To abate the ardor or intensity of; allay, as passion or strong emotion of any kind; calm, as anger; moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardor; render indifferent.

My lord Northumberland will soon be cool'd.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 1.

Disputing and delay here cools the courage.

Fletcher, Bonduca, I. 2.

4. To mitigate.—To cool one's tempers. See *temper*, 2.—To cool the heels, to wait in attendance: generally applied to detention at a great man's door.

I looked through the key-hole and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him cool his heels there.

Dryden, Amphitryon, I. 2.

**II. intrans.** 1. To become cool; become less hot; lose heat.

Come, who is next? our liquor here cools.

B. Jonson, Entertainment at Highgate.

2. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; become less ardent, angry, zealous, affectionate, etc.; become more moderate.

My humour shall not cool. Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3.

Great friend and servant of the good,  
Let cool a while thy heated blood,  
And from thy nightly labour cease.

B. Jonson, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

This eccentric friendship was fast cooling. Never had there met two persons so exquisitely fitted to plague each other.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

**cool** (köl), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cole*.

**cool-cup** (köl'kup), *n.* A cooling beverage.

**cooler** (köl'ler), *n.* 1. That which cools; any-thing that abates heat or excitement.

He told me that his affliction from his wife stirred him up to action abroad, and when success tempted him to pride, the bitterness in his bosom comforts was a cooler and a bridle to him.

Quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England, I. 78.

Acid things were used only as coolers.

Arbuthnot, Alimenta.

2. Any vessel or apparatus for cooling liquids or other things, by the agency of ice, cold wa-

ter, or cold air. It may be a large-double-skinned jar in which iced water is surrounded by a non-conducting material, a tub in which bottles are packed in broken ice, an ice-chamber through which a liquid is caused to pass by a coil of pipe, a pan with a false bottom beneath which is placed ice or a circulation of cold water, a shallow vat in which the heated liquid is exposed to the air, or any kindred device. Such a contrivance, used for cooling wort, beer, wine, milk, or other liquid, is sometimes termed a *liquid-cooler*, and one for cooling water is specifically called a *water-cooler*.

3. A jail. [Thieves' slang.]

**cooley**, *n.* A corruption of *coulee*.

**cool-headed** (köl'hed'ed), *a.* Not easily excited or confused; possessing clear and calm judgment; not acting hastily or rashly.

The old, cool-headed general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat.

Burke, To the Sheriff of Bristol.

**coolie**, **cooly** (köl'i), *n.* and *a.* [Anglo-Ind.; also written *coolie*, *< Beng.*, Canarese, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, etc., *kūli*, Hind. *qūli*, a day-laborer; orig. Tamil, where it means also 'daily hire'; cf. *kūliyāl*, a day-laborer. According to Fallon, orig. Turki *qūli*; he derives it, in a variant form, *koli*, from *kol*, send. In another view, originally a member of a hill tribe of Bengal, called *Kolis* or *Kolas*, who were much employed as laborers and in menial services.] 1. *n.* A name given by Europeans in India, China, etc., to a native laborer employed as a burden-carrier, porter, stevedore, etc., or in other menial work: as, a chair-coolie, a house-coolie; hence, in Africa, the West Indies, South America, and other places, an East Indian or Chinese laborer who is employed, under contract, on a plantation or in other work.

Whole regiments of sinewy, hollow-thighed, lanky coolies shuffle along under loads of chairs, tables, hampers of beer and wine, bazaar stores, or boxes slung from bamboo poles across their shoulders.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 229.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to coolies or a coolie, especially when under contract for service out of his own country: as, coolie labor; the coolie trade.

[The gentleman] had purchased large estates between Santos and San Paulo, which he had determined to work with slave instead of coolie labour.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

**Coolie orange**, the *Citrus aurantium*, or common orange.

**cooling** (köl'ing), *p. a.* [Pr. of *cool*, *v.*] Adapted to cool and refresh: as, a cooling drink.

The cooling brook. Goldsmith, Des. VII., I. 360.

**Cooling card**. See *card*.

**cooling-cup** (köl'ing-kup), *n.* A vessel, consisting of a cylindrical cup into which another conical cup may be plunged, used for reducing the temperature of liquids. The liquid is placed in the outer vessel, and ammonium nitrate and water in the inner. As the nitrate dissolves it absorbs the heat of the surrounding liquid, and thus lowers its temperature.

**cooling-floor** (köl'ing-flör), *n.* A large shallow wooden tank in which wort is cooled. E. H. Knight.

**coolly** (köl'li), *adv.* 1. Without heat; with a moderate degree of cold: as, the wind blew coolly through the trees.—2. With a moderate sensation of cold.

They may walk there very coolly even at noon, in the very hottest of all the calicular days.

Corryat, Crudities, I. 192.

3. Without haste or passion; calmly; deliberately: as, the design was formed coolly and executed with firmness.

When the matter comes to be considered impartially and coolly, their faults . . . will admit of much alleviation.

Bp. Hurd, Foreign Travel, Dial. 8.

4. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; carelessly; disrespectfully: as, he was coolly received at court.—5. With quiet presumption or impudence; nonchalantly; impudently: as, he coolly took the best for himself.

**coolness** (köl'nes), *n.* 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat: as, the coolness of the summer's evening.—2. A moderate or refreshing sensation of cold.

We supped on the top of the house for coolness, according to their custom.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 69.

Wearily to bed, after having my hair of my head cut shorter, even close to my skull, for coolness, it being mighty hot weather.

Pepps, Diary, II. 374.

3. Absence of mental confusion or excitement; clearness of judgment and calmness of action, particularly in an emergency: as, the safety of the party depended on his coolness.

A cavalier possessed of the coolness and address requisite for diplomatic success. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

4. Absence of ardor or intensity; want of passion, zeal, cordiality, or affection; indifference. They parted with . . . coolness. *Clarendon.*

5. Quiet and unabashed impudence; nonchalance; effrontery; presumption. [Colloq.]

\***cool-tankard** (köl'tang'kär'd), *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually made of ale with a little wine, or wine and water, with the addition of lemon-juice, spices, and borage, or other savory herbs. Also called *cold-tankard*.

**coolweed** (köl'wēd), *n.* The clearweed, *Pilea pumila*: so called from its succulent pellucid stems and its habit of growing in cool places.

**coolwort** (köl'wört), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of a saxifragaceous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia*, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. Also called *miterwort*.

**cooly**<sup>1</sup> (köl'i), *a.* [*< cool + -y*]. Cool; somewhat cold. [Rare.]

Keeping my sheeps amongst the cooly shade. *Spenser, Colln Clout, l. 58.*

**cooly**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *coolie*.

**coom**<sup>1</sup> (kôm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *culm*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] 1. Coal-dust; culm. [Scotch.]—2. Soot.—3. The matter that works out of the naives or boxes of carriage-wheels.—4. The dust and scrapings of wood produced in sawing. *Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]*

**coom**<sup>2</sup> (kôm), *n.* An old English dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter (equal to 141 liters), not yet entirely disused. Also spelled *coomb*.

**coomb**<sup>1</sup> (kôm), *n.* Same as *comb*<sup>2</sup>.

**coomb**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Same as *comb*<sup>3</sup>.

**coomb**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* Same as *coom*<sup>2</sup>.

**coomie** (köl'mi), *n.* [Native term.] A large present, in place of customs-duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other west African rivers from supercargoes of ships, for permission to trade with the natives.

**cooms** (kômz), *n. pl.* See *come*, 3.

**coon** (kôn), *n.* [Abbr. of *raccoon*, *q. v.*] 1. The *raccoon*, *Procyon lotor*: a popular abbreviation.—2. [cap.] In *U. S. hist.*, a nickname for a member of the Whig party in the earlier part of its history.

Fust place, I've ben consid'ble round in barrooms an saloons  
A getherin' public sentiment, 'mongst Demmercrats and Coons. *Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser.*

3. A sly, knowing person: often strengthened by prefixing *old*. [Colloq., *U. S.*]—A *coon's age*, a long time: as, I haven't seen you for a *coon's age*. [Slang or colloq., *U. S.*]—A *gone coon*, one who is in a very bad way; one in a hopeless position or condition. [Slang, *U. S.*]

**coon** (kôn), *v. i.* [*< coon, n.*] To creep, as a coon along a branch of a tree; creep, clinging close. [Colloq., *U. S.*]

Trying to coon across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in. *The Century, XXXIII, 16, note.*

**coon-bear** (kôn'bär), *n.* The English name of *Elurops melanoleucus*. See *Elurops*.

**coonda-oil** (kôn'dä-oil), *n.* Same as *kunda-oil*.

**coon-heel** (kôn'hēl), *n.* A long slender oyster: so called in Connecticut.

**coon-oyster** (kôn'ois'tēr), *n.* A small oyster. Along the southern coast of the United States the name is specifically applied to oysters growing in clusters along the salt marshes. At Cape May, New Jersey, it is restricted to young oysters occurring on the sedges. [*U. S.*]

**coonskin** (kôn'skin), *n.* The skin of the racoon dressed with the fur on, used chiefly for making caps. [*U. S.*]

**coontah** (kôn'tä), *n.* Same as *coontie*.

Harold discovered a fine patch of coontah or arrowroot, from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured. *F. R. Goulding, Young Marooners, xxvi.*

**coontes** (kôn'tē), *n.* [Hind. *khuntä*, a peg, pin, Marathi *khuntä*, a peg, pin, stump of a tree used as a landmark.] In India, a kind of harrow drawn by bullocks, used to follow the coorgee and cover in the seed, and also for weeding.

**coontie, coonty** (kôn'ti), *n.* [Also *coontah*; Seminole *kuntä*, the flour.] Either of the arrowroot-plants of Florida, *Zamia floridana* and *Z. pumila*, the only species of the *Cycadaceæ* native in the United States; also, the flour produced from them.

**coop** (kôp), *n.* [*< ME. coupe, coupe, cupe, AS. \*cûpe, beside cype (E. dial. kipe), and perhaps \*côpe, a basket, = LG. kûpe, kipe, > G. kipe, a basket, = OS. kôpa = D. kûp, a tub, = OHG. chuofa, MHG. kuofe, G. kufe, a coop, tub, vat, < ML. cōpa, by-form of L. cūpa (> F. cuve = Pr. Sp. Pg. cuba), a tub, vat, cask, = Gr. κύπη, a hole, hut, = Skt. kupa, a pit, well, hollow. Akin to cup, *q. v.* Cf. W. cubiar, a hen-coop.]*

1. A box, usually with grating or bars on one side or more, in which poultry are confined for fattening, transportation, exhibition, etc., or in which a hen with young chicks is shut for shelter and to keep her from straying.—2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals, poultry, etc. Hence—3. Any narrow, confining place of abode, as a house or room. [Colloq.]—4. A cask; a barrel, keg, tub, pail, or other vessel formed of staves and hoops, for containing liquids.—5. A Dutch corn-measure equal to about one tenth of a Winchester peck.—6. A tumbrel or close cart. [Scotch.]

**coop** (kôp), *v. t.* [*< coop, n.*] 1. To put into a coop; confine in a coop; cage; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: often followed by *up*: as, the poor of the city are *cooped up* in crowded tenements.

As Citizens, in some intestine brawl,  
Long *cooped up* within their Castle wall. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.*

A sense of church-yard mould, a sense of being boxed in and *cooped*, made me long to be out again. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 236.*

2*t.* To make or repair (a vessel formed of staves and hoops); hoop (a vessel).

Shaken tubs . . . be new *cooped*. *Holland.*

=*syn.* 1. To inclose, imprison, hem in, cage.

**cooper** (kô'pēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *couper*, *couper* (hence the surnames *Cooper* and *Cowper*); = MD. *kuyper*, D. *kuiper* = MHG. *kuefer*, G. *küfer*, *cooper*, = Dan. *kypær* = Sw. *kypare*, wine-cooper, cellarman (cf. ML. *cuparius*, *cooper*); as *coop* (ML. *cupa*, etc.) + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One whose occupation is the making of barrels, tubs, and other vessels formed of staves and hoops.—2. [So called from the practice at breweries of allowing the coopers a daily portion of stout and porter. Cf. *porter*<sup>3</sup>, a malt liquor.] A popular London beverage, consisting half of stout and half of porter.—Dry *cooper*, a cooper who makes casks for holding all kinds of goods not in a liquid state, such as flour, sugar, etc.—Wet or tight *cooper*, a cooper who makes casks for liquids.—White *cooper*, a cooper who makes tubs, pails, churns, etc.

**cooper** (kô'pēr), *v.* [*< cooper, n.*] I. *intrans.* To do the work of a cooper; make barrels, hog-heads, casks, etc.

II. *trans.* To mend or put in order: as, to *cooper* casks.

**cooperage** (kô'pēr-āj), *n.* [*< cooper + -age.*] 1. The work or business of a cooper.—2. The price paid for coopers' work.—3. A place where coopers' work is done.

**coöperant** (kô-op'e-rant), *a. and n.* [*< LL. coöperan(t)-s, ppr. of coöperari, work together: see coöperate.*] I. *a.* Operating or working together.

Graces prevalent, subsequent, or co-operant. *Ep. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.*

I see in part  
That all, as in some piece of art,  
Is toil coöperant to an end. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxviii.*

II. *n.* That which coöperates.

In gravity the units of mass and distance are the sole co-operants. *G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, l. iv. § 58.*

**coöperate** (kô-op'e-rät), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coöperated*, ppr. *coöperating*. [*< LL. coöperatus, pp. of coöperari (> F. coöpter = Sp. Pg. cooperar = It. cooperare), work together, < L. co-, together, + operari, work: see co-<sup>1</sup> and operate.*] 1. To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; work or endeavor with another or together to promote the same object: as, Russia coöperated with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia in reducing the power of Napoleon.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or enjoyed, unless the mind of the reader co-operate with that of the writer. *Macaulay, Milton.*

2. To unite in producing the same effect; tend to the same result: as, natural and moral events coöperate in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

Whate'er coöperates to the common mirth.  
Crashaw, The Name above every Name.

\***coöperation** (kô-op'e-rä'shon), *n.* [= F. *coopéracion* = Sp. *cooperación* = Pg. *cooperação* = It. *cooperazione*, < LL. *cooperatio(n)-s, < cooperari, pp. cooperatus, work together: see coöperate.*]

1. The act of working together to one end, or of combining for a certain purpose; joint operation or endeavor; concurrent effort or labor: as, the coöperation of several authors; the co-operation of the understanding and the will.

I hope we have reached the end of unbelief, have come to a belief that there is a divine Providence in the world, which will not save us but through our own co-operation. *Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law, p. 230.*

If, instead of using the word co-operation in a limited sense, we use it in its widest sense, as signifying the combined activities of citizens under whatever system of regulation; then these two [Liberals and Tories] are definable as the system of compulsory co-operation and the system of voluntary co-operation.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 1.

Specifically—2. In *polit. econ.*, a union of persons, especially of a number of laborers or small capitalists, for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit; the act of uniting in, or the concurrent labor or action of, a coöperative society. See *coöperative*.

Co-operation in industry means the equitable distribution of all gain amongst those who earn it.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII, 158.

**coöperationist** (kô-op'e-rä'shon-ist), *n.* [*< coöperation + -ist.*] 1. A member of a coöperative society.

English coöperationists are pledged to "promote the practice of truthfulness, justice, and economy." *The American, VIII, 325.*

2. In South Carolina, before the civil war, one who opposed secession unless carried out with the coöperation of other southern States.

And even South Carolina . . . gave a "Coöperation" majority of over 7,000 on the popular vote, electing 114 "Coöperationists" to 54 unqualified "Secessionists." *H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, l. 211.*

**coöperative** (kô-op'e-rä-tiv), *a.* [= F. *coopératif* = Sp. Pg. *cooperativo*, < LL. as if "*cooperativus*, < *cooperatus*, pp. of *cooperari*, work together: see *coöperate*.] Operating, laboring, or striving jointly for the attainment of certain ends.—Coöperative society, a union of individuals, commonly of laborers or small capitalists, formed for the purpose of obtaining goods, especially the necessities of life, at rates lower than the market prices, by means of coöperative stores, or for the prosecution in common of a productive enterprise, the profits being shared in accordance with the amount of capital or labor contributed by each member.—Coöperative store, a store owned by, and run in the interest of, a group of consumers, each holding stock. Each member has but one vote, regardless of number of shares held, and receives a dividend on stock only equal to interest. Goods are sold at usual retail prices for cash, but all divisible profits are periodically turned back to members as a dividend on their purchases. There are several hundred such stores in the United States, nearly two thousand in Great Britain, and large numbers in continental Europe.

**coöperator** (kô-op'e-rä-tör), *n.* [= F. *coopérateur* = Sp. Pg. *cooperador* = It. *cooperatore*, < LL. *cooperator*, < *cooperari*, pp. *cooperatus*, work together: see *coöperate*.] One who acts, labors, or strives in conjunction with another or others for the promotion of a common end; specifically, a member of a coöperative society.

And this is the truth which has been firmly grasped by the coöperators, who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England. *The Century, XXVIII, 134.*

**coöperculum** (kô-ô-për-kû-lum), *n.*; pl. *coöpercula* (-lâ). [ML., < L. *cooperculum*, a cover, < *coopere*, cover: see *cover*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *covercle*, ult. < L. *cooperculum*.] *Eccles.*, the cover of the pyx or ciborium.

**coöpering**<sup>1</sup> (kô'për-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cooper*, *v.*] The art of manufacturing or repairing casks, barrels, and other vessels composed of staves and hoops.

**coöpering**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *coöpering*.

"Coöpering," as the practice of having smacks fitted out for the sale of spirits and tobacco is called [in Suffolk]. *Quarterly Rev., CXXVII, 586.*

**cooper's-wood** (kô'pēr-wüd), *n.* The wood of *Alphitonia excelsa*, a tall rhamnaceous tree of Australia. It becomes dark with age, and is used for various purposes.

**coöpery** (kô'për-i), *n.* [*< cooper + -y: see -ery.*] 1. The trade of a cooper; cooperage.—2. Vessels made by a cooper, collectively: in the quotation used attributively.

Steep the wheat within certain coöperie vessels made of wood. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii, 7.*

**coöpt** (kô-opt'), *v. t.* [= F. *coopter*, < L. *coopitare*, contr. *copitare*, receive or elect into some body, < *co-*, together, + *optare*, choose: see *option*, and cf. *adopt*. See *coöptate*.] To choose conjointly; elect; select by joint choice; specifically, to elect to membership in a committee, board, or society by the choice of its existing members.

The mayor, with the assent of the town meeting, nominated two of the twenty-four, and two of the common council; these four chose four more out of each body; and these eight co-opted two more, and the ten two more. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.*

The board of classical studies, augmented by the new language professors, and certain eminent men *coopted* for that purpose, would form the acting council or committee. *J. W. Donaldson, Classical Scholarship, p. 198.*

**coöptate** (kō-ōp'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coöptated*, ppr. *coöptating*. [*< L. cooptatus, pp. of cooptare, coöpt; see coöpt.*] To choose conjointly; coöpt.

**coöptation** (kō-ōp-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. cooptation* = *Sp. cooptación* = *Pg. cooptação*, *< L. cooptatio(n)-, < cooptare, pp. cooptatus, coöpt; see coopt, coöptate.*] 1. Choice; selection in general; mutual choice.

The first election and co-optation of a friend.

*Howell, Letters, I. v. 19.*

Specifically—2. Coöperative choice; election; especially, election to membership in a committee, board, or society by its existing members.

I would venture to suggest that the exclusive adoption of the method of *cooptation* for filling the vacancies which must occur in your body appears to me to be somewhat like a tempting of Providence.

*Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 123.*

The bishops elected two earls, the earls two bishops; these four elected two barons; and the six electors added by *cooptation* fifteen others, the whole number being twenty-one.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 251.*

Nevertheless they [guilds] continued to choose the magistrates by *co-optation* among themselves.

*Encyc. Brit., XV. 33.*

**coorbaht, coorbacht, n. and v.** See *koorbaht*. **coördain** (kō-ōr-dān'), *v. t.* [*< co-1 + ordain.*] To ordain or appoint for some purpose along with another or others.

For the heir is the end of the inheritance, as well as he is the lord of it. And so must Christ be of all the creatures appointed and *coordinated* with him.

*Goodwin, Works, II. ii. 114.*

**coördinal** (kō-ōr'di-nāl), *a.* [*< L. co-, together, + ordo (ordin-), order, + -al; see ordinal.*] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural order.

**coördinance** (kō-ōr'di-nāns), *n.* [*< co-1 + ordinare.*] Joint ordinance.

**coördinate** (kō-ōr'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coordinated*, ppr. *coordinating*. [*< ML. coordinatus, pp. of coordinare (> It. coordinare = Sp. coordinar = Pg. coordenar = F. coordonner, for \*coordiner), arrange together, < L. co-, together, + ordinare, arrange; see co-1, and ordain, ordinate.*] 1. To place or class in the same order, division, rank, etc.; make coördinate.—2. To place, arrange, or set in due order or proper relative position; bring into harmony or proper connection and arrangement.

The different parts of each being must be *co-ordinated* in such a manner as to render the total being possible.

*Whewell, History Induct. Sci., III. xvii.*

This task of specifying and classifying the concretes of Experience is the purpose of Science; and Metaphysics, accepting the generalized results thus reached in the several departments of research, *coordinates* them into a system.

*G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 97.*

3. Specifically, to combine in consistent and harmonious action, as muscles.

Thinking is an active process; it is one mode of conduct, and therefore its perfection must consist in the harmony with which its various actions are *co-ordinated* to its proper end.

*Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 12.*

**coördinate** (kō-ōr'di-nāt), *a. and n.* [= *Sp. coordinado = Pg. coordinado = It. coordinato, < ML. coordinatus, pp.: see the verb.*] 1. *a.* 1. Being of the same order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate: as, two courts of *coördinate* jurisdiction; *coördinate* clauses.

I can become *coördinate* with that, and not merely subordinate thereto.

*Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.*

Step by step, the houses [Lords and Commons] established their positions as powers *co-ordinate* with one another and with the king.

*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 360.*

2. In *math.*, using or pertaining to systems of coördinates.—*Coördinate geometry*, the method of treating geometry by means of systems of coördinates; analytical geometry.

II. *n.* 1. Something of the same order, degree, or rank with another or others.

The idea of *coördinates* excludes that of superior and subordinate, and, necessarily, implies that of equality.

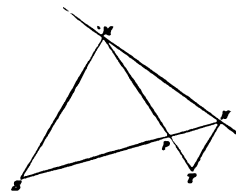
*Cathoun, Works, I. 242.*

2. In *math.*, a magnitude belonging to a system of magnitudes serving to define the positions of points, lines, planes, or other spatial elements, by reference to a fixed figure; hence, also, a magnitude of a system serving to define the elements of a continuum, in general, as geometrical coördinates do positions in space: thus, the latitude, the longitude, and the height above the mean sea-level are the three *coördi-*

*nates* commonly used to define the position of a meteorological station. See *Cartesian*.

Moreover, our various bodily movements and their combinations constitute a network of *co-ordinates*, qualitatively distinguishable, but geometrically, so to put it, both redundant and incomplete. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.*

**Areal coördinates**, a special variety of trilinear coördinates, consisting of the areas of the three triangles having the variable point for a common vertex, and the other vertices two of the three fundamental points. These areas are taken as affected by such algebraical signs as to sum up to the area of the fundamental triangle.—**Axes of coördinates**. See *axis*.—**Barycentric coördinates**. See *triangular coördinates*, below.—**Biangular coördinates**, the two angles PAB and PBA, where P is a variable point in a plane, while A and B are fixed points. Sometimes the cotangents of these angles are taken as the coördinates.—**Bicircular coördinates**, two quantities serving to define the position of any point in a plane by reference to two series of circles which cut one another under a constant angle. There are two principal kinds of bicircular coördinates. In the first kind, a point having been assumed whose coördinates are to be infinite, two lines are drawn through it (commonly at right angles), and all the coördinate circles have their centers on these lines and pass through their intersection. One circle of each of these series passes through the variable point. If *a* is the distance from the point of infinite coördinates at which either of these circles passes through the line of centers of the circles of the same series, the corresponding coördinate is  $A + 1/a$ , where *A* is a constant belonging to this coördinate. In the second kind two fixed points, *A* and *B*, are assumed. Then, every circle of one series passes through both the points *A* and *B*, while each of the second series has its center on the line *AB*, and cuts all of the first series orthogonally. One coördinate is the angle at *A* between the line *AB* and the circle of the first series passing through the variable point, while the second coördinate is  $P + Q \log(1/s + 1/S)$ , where *s* is the distance from *A* to the point at which the circle of the second series passing through the variable point cuts the line *AB*, *S* is the distance *AB*, and *P* and *Q* are arbitrary constants.—**Bilinear coördinates**. (a) Same as *rectangular coördinates*. See below. (b) *Cartesian coördinates*, or *tangential coördinates* based on *Cartesian coördinates*.—**Binary coördinates**, non-homogeneous coördinates of points or lines in a plane.—**Bipunctual coördinates**, coördinates fixing the positions of points or lines in a plane by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction of measurement. Bipunctual coördinates are of two kinds, line coördinates and point coördinates. Bipunctual line coördinates are the distances of a variable line from two fixed points measured in a constant direction. Bipunctual point coördinates are, each, the negative of the reciprocal of the distance measured in a fixed direction (the same for both coördinates) from one of two fixed points of the line joining the variable point to the other fixed point. In the figure, *S* and *T* being the two fixed points, *SM* and *TN* are the coördinates of the line *MN*; and the negatives of their reciprocals are the coördinates of the point *P*, the intersection of *MT* and *SN*.—**Boothian coördinates** [named after their inventor, the English mathematician James Booth], rectangular tangential coördinates. See *tangential coördinates*, below.—**Cartesian coördinates**. See *Cartesian*.—**Curve coördinates**, coördinates defining curves.—**Curvilinear coördinates**, quantities used to define the positions of points on a given curved surface.—**Elliptic coördinates**, a system of coördinates for defining curves upon an ellipsoid by means of the intersections of two systems of confocal hyperboloids.—**Generalized coördinates**, in *analytical mech.*, any system of quantities serving to define the positions of the particles of a system, and treated in a general manner without specifying what they are.—**Homogeneous coördinates**, a system containing one coördinate more than is sufficient for defining the spatial element. One fixed non-homogeneous equation subsists between the coördinates, and every other equation between them is taken as homogeneous.—**Ignorance of coördinates**, the leaving out of account of some of the coördinates of a complicated mechanical system: an omission which is permissible under certain circumstances. Thus, in the kinetical theory of gases the coördinates of the individual molecules are not considered.—**Isothermal coördinates**, any pair of quantities serving to define the positions of points in a plane by means of two series of curves cutting one another at right angles.—**Line coördinates**, a homogeneous system of six coördinates fixing the position of a variable line in space.—**Oblique system of coördinates**, in *analytical geom.*, a system in which the coördinate axes are oblique to each other.—**Origin of coördinates**, a point whose coördinates are equal to zero; the intersection of the axes of coördinates.—**Orthotomic coördinates**, a system of three quantities determining the positions of points in space by reference to three series of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally.—**Point or punctual coördinates**, such coördinates as determine the positions of points.—**Polar coördinates in a plane**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, or the length of a line from the variable point to be defined to a fixed point termed the *origin*, and a vectorial angle, or angle between the radius vector and a fixed line through the origin, called the *initial line*, or *polar axis*.—**Polar coördinates in space**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, a plane vectorial angle, and a dihedral angle. A radius vector and three direction-cosines used to determine the position of points in space are also sometimes called *polar coördinates*.—**Quadrilinear coördinates**, homogeneous point coördinates in space defining a variable point by its distances from four fixed planes, these distances being measured in fixed directions.—**Rectangular coördinates**, a system of quantities serving to determine positions by a reference



to two axes in a plane, or three in space, which cut one another at right angles.—**Rodrigues's coördinates**, a certain system of quantities serving to define the position of a rigid body which has one point fixed. Such a body can be brought from any assumed position to any possible position by means of a rotation round an axis through the fixed point. Three of Rodrigues's coördinates are the direction-cosines of this axis, and the fourth is the angle of rotation.—**Spherical coördinates**, quantities analogous to latitude and longitude, used to determine the positions of points on a given sphere.—**Tangential coördinates**, coördinates defining the positions of lines in a plane or of planes in space.—**Tetrahedral coördinates**, or *barycentric coördinates in space*, quadriplanar coördinates whose fixed equation is

$$x + y + z + w = T,$$

*x, y, z, w* being the coördinates.—**Triangular or barycentric coördinates**, trilinear coördinates the fixed equation of which is

$$x + y + z = T,$$

where *x, y, z* are the coördinates.—**Trilinear coördinates**, a system of homogeneous coördinates defining the positions of points in a plane in which the fixed figure of reference is a triangle, called the fundamental triangle or triangle of reference, and the coördinates are the distances of the variable point from the sides of this triangle measured in three fixed directions.—**Vectorial coördinates**, the distances of a variable point in a plane from two fixed points. Also *bilinear coördinates*.

**coördinately** (kō-ōr'di-nāt-lī), *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

**coördinateness** (kō-ōr'di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being coördinate; equality of rank, authority, or degree.

**coördination** (kō-ōr'di-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. coordination* = *Sp. coordinación* = *Pg. coordenação* = *It. coordinazione*, *< ML. as if \*coordinatio(n)-, < coordinare, pp. coordinatus, arrange together; see coördinate, r.*] The act of rendering or the state or character of being coördinate. (a) The act of arranging in the same order, rank, or degree; the relation subsisting among things so arranged. (b) The act of arranging in due order or proper relation, or in a system; the state of being so ordered.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power.

*Howell, Pre-eminence and Pedigree of Parliaments.*

(c) In *physiol.*, the normal combination of the functions of muscular or of secretory tissues.

By making *co-ordination* the specific characteristic of vitality, it involves the truths that an arrest of *co-ordination* is death, and that imperfect *co-ordination* is disease.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 24.*

**coördinative** (kō-ōr'di-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< coördinate + -ive.*] Expressing or indicating coördination.

**coördinatory** (kō-ōr'di-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< coördinate + -ory.*] Relating to or helping coördination; coördinating.

The *coördinatory* system of the lower nervous segments.

*Allen, and Neurol., VI. 409.*

**coorgee** (kōr'gē), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A species of plow used in India, fitted with a drill for planting rice, wheat, etc.

**coorong** (kō'rong), *n.* [*Australian.*] A coniferous tree of Australia, *Callitris robusta*. The wood is used for many purposes, that of the root being much employed for veneers.

**coörthogonal** (kō-ōr-thog'ō-nāl), *a.* [*< co-1 + orthogonal.*] Cutting one another at right angles, as four small circles on a sphere may do.

**coösint, n. and a.** An obsolete form of *cousin*.

**coössification** (kō-ōs'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< coössify; see -fy and -ation. Cf. ossification.*] In *anat.*, the bony union of two previously separate parts.

**coössify** (kō-ōs'i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coössified*, ppr. *coössifying*. [*< co-1 + ossify.*] To unite into one bone: said of two previously or usually separate bones.

The terminal caudal vertebrae are greatly enlarged vertically, and *co-ossified* into a mass.

*E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 197.*

**coosso, n.** See *cusso*.

**coost** (küst). An old English preterit of *cast*, still used in Scotch.

They before the beggar wan,

And coost them in his way.

*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

They ree'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,

Till ilka carline swat and reekit,

And coost her duddies to the wark,

And linket it in her sark! *Burns, Tam o' Shanter.*

**coot** (kōt), *n.* [*< ME. coote, cote, a coot; cf. D. koet, a coot.* Some compare *W. cwtiar*, a coot, *< cūta*, short, bobtailed, connected with *cwtog*, bobtailed, *cwtiad*, *cwtyn*, a plover: see *cut, cutty.*] 1. A lobiped gallinatorial and natatorial bird, of the genus *Fulica* and family *Rallidae*, having the toes broadly lobate, the culmen of the bill extended on the front as a boss or casque, short wings, a very short, cocked-up tail, or bobtail, and thick and duck-like plumage on the under surface of the body. In the coots the body is

more depressed than in the rails and gallinules, their nearest relatives. They swim with ease, build a large coarse nest of reeds and rank herbage by the water's edge, and lay numerous creamy eggs spotted in dark colors. There



European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

are 12 or more species, of most parts of the world, much resembling one another, all being blackish or slate-colored, and about 15 inches long. The common or bald coot of Europe is *F. atra*; that of America is *F. americana*, sometimes called *shufier*. The flesh is edible.

2. The foolish guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Local, Scotch.]—3. A scoter; one of the large black sea-ducks of the genera *Edemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *Melanetta*. The black scoter, *Edemia americana*, is called *black coot*, and the velvet scoter, *Melanetta fusca velutina*, is the *white-winged coot*. [New Eng.]

4. A simpleton; a silly fellow. [Prov. or colloq.]

**cooter** (kō'tēr), *n.* 1. The common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*, of the United States: so called in the Southern States.—2. A turtle of the family *Clemmyidae*, *Pseudemys concinna*, also known as the *Florida cooter*.

**cootfoot** (kōt'fūt), *n.* The red or gray phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicarius*: so called from the fringes of the toes, like those of a coot.

**coot-footed** (kōt'fūt'ed), *a.* Having the toes margined with membrane, like those of a coot: specifically applied to a phalarope, originally called by Edwards the *coot-footed tringa*.

**coot-grebe** (kōt'grēb), *n.* A sun-bird, sun-grebe, or finfoot. See *Helminthidae*.

**cooth** (kōth), *n.* [Sc. (Orkney) also *cuth*, a young coalfish.] A local British name of the coalfish.

**cootie** (kō'ti), *a.* [See *cutikins*.] Rough-legged: an epithet applied to birds whose legs are clad with feathers. [Scotch.]

Ye cootie moorcocks, crouselly crawl!  
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

\***cop**<sup>1</sup> (kop), *n.* [< ME. *cop*, dat. *coppe*, top, esp. of a hill, head (of a person), < AS. *cop* (*copp*), top, summit (a rare word), = OS. *copp* (in deriv. *coppod*, crested: see *copped*) = MD. *kop*, head, D. *kop*, head, pate, person, man, = MLG. *kop*, LG. *kopp*, head (> G. *koppe*, *kuppe*, head, top, summit; cf. OF. dim. *copet*, *coupet*, summit), = MHG. G. *kopf*, head, pate: see the variant *cobl*. There appears to have been an early confusion of the forms and senses of *cop*<sup>1</sup> with those of *cup* and *cope*<sup>1</sup> = *cap*<sup>1</sup>: see these words.] 1. The head or top of a thing; especially, the top of a hill. [Old and prov.]

Theo gan I up the hill to gon,  
And fond upon the cop a won (dwelling).  
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1166.  
For cop they [the Britons] use to call  
The tops of many hills.  
Dryden, Polyolbion, xxx. 147.

2. A tuft on the head of birds.—3. A round piece of wood fixed on the top of a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A mound or bank; a heap of anything. [North. Eng.]—5. An inclosure with a ditch around it. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A fence. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A merlon, or portion of a battlement.—8. The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame. Also called *coppin*.—9. A tube upon which silk thread is sometimes wound, instead of being made into skeins.—10. A measure of peas, 15 sheaves in the field and 16 in the barn. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**cop**<sup>2</sup> (kop), *n.* [< ME. *coppe* (= MD. *koppe*, *kobbe*), appar. an abbr. of *attercoppe*, < AS. *attercoppe*, a spider; or else a particular application of *cop*<sup>1</sup>, a head: see *attercop*, and *copweb* = *cobweb*.] A spider.

**cop**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup*.

**cop**<sup>4</sup> (kop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A policeman. [Thieves' slang.]

**cop**<sup>4</sup> (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [< *cop*<sup>4</sup>, *n.*] To capture or arrest as a prisoner: as, he was *copped* for stealing. [Thieves' slang.]

**cop**<sup>5</sup> (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [E. dial.; cf. *coup*<sup>1</sup>.] To throw underhand. [Prov. Eng.]

**copaiba** (kō-pi'bā), *n.* [Also written *copaiea*, *copayva*; Sp. and Pg. *copaiba* (F. *copahu*) (It. *copiba*, Florio), < Tupi *cupauba*.] The balsam or resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaiba officinalis*, and several other species of the genus, growing in Brazil, Peru, and elsewhere. See *Copaiba*. It has a peculiar aromatic odor, and a bitterish, persistently acrid, and nauseous taste. It consists of an acid resin dissolved in a volatile oil which has the composition and general chemical properties of oil of turpentine, but with a higher boiling-point. The balsam is used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes. It is also employed in the arts, as a medium for vitrifiable colors used in china-painting. Also called *capiat*.

**Copaiva** (kō-pā-i'vā), *n.* [Portuguese name; see *copaiba*.] 1. A genus of cæsalpiniaceous shrubs and trees, natives of tropical America, with the exception of two African species. They have abruptly pinnate coriaceous leaves, whitish apetalous flowers, and one-seeded pods, and are the source of the balsam of copaiba. The principal species from which the balsam is derived are *C. Langsdorffii* (*Copaifera*



Flowering Branch of *Copaiba officinalis*.

*Langsdorffii* of Desfontaines, of Brazil; *C. officinalis*, of Venezuela and Central America; and *C. Martii* (*Copaifera Martii* of Hayne) and *C. Guyanensis* (*Copaifera Guyanensis* of Desfontaines), of Guiana and northern Brazil. The wood of *C. Martii*, known as *purpleheart*, has great strength and durability. The African species yield various kinds of copal.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *copaiba*.

**copalvic** (kō-pā'vik), *a.* [< *copaiva* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from *copaiba*.—**Copalvic acid**, an acid obtained from the non-volatile part, or oleoresin, of *copaiba* balsam. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

**copalys-wood** (kō-pā'yā-wūd), *n.* [< *copaiyé*, repr. the native name, + *wood*<sup>1</sup>.] The wood of *Vochysia Guianensis*, a tree of British Guiana. It is compact, but not durable.

**copal** (kō pal), *n.* [= D. F. Sp. Pg. *copal* = G. Dan. *kopal*, < Mex. *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A hard, transparent, amber-like resin, the product of many different tropical trees, melting at a high temperature, and used in the manufacture of varnishes. Some of the softer kinds are also called *anime*. Copal may be dissolved by digestion in linseed-oil, with a heat a little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution diluted with spirit of turpentine forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which, when properly applied and slowly dried, is exceedingly durable and hard. There are various methods of preparing it. The most highly prized copal is that obtained from Zanzibar and Mozambique, the product of leguminous trees, *Trachylobium Hornemannianum* and *T. Mozambicense*, and often dug from the ground in a semi-fossil state. Several varieties are obtained from the western coast of Africa, all probably furnished by species of *Copaiba*. Manila or Indian copal is obtained from *Vateria Indica*. Kauri copal, from New Zealand and New Caledonia, is found in the soil in large masses, the product of species of the genus *Dammara*. South American copals are obtained from *Hymenaea Courbaril* and other allied leguminous trees, as well as from some burseraceous species. (See *anime*.) The Mexican copals are species of *Terebinthus* or other genera of the same order.—**Chacase copal**. See extract.

The raw, or true, copal is called *chackaze*, corrupted by the Zanzibar merchant to *jackass copal*.  
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 340.

**Fossil copal**. Same as *Highgate resin*. See *copalite*.  
**copalche**, **copalchi** (kō-pal'che, -chi), *n.* 1. The *Croton niveus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Mexico and Central America. Its bark has the color and taste of cascarrilla, and probably

possesses similar properties.—2. A Brazilian tree, *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, the bark of which is largely used in Brazil as a febrifuge.

**copalin**, **copaline** (kō pal-in), *n.* [< *copal* + *-in*, *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] Highgate resin; a fossil resin found in roundish lumps in the blue clay of Highgate Hill in London, England, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics.

**copalm** (kō'pām), *n.* A name for the sweetgum tree of North America, *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

**coparcenary** (kō-pār'se-nā-ri), *n.* [< *co*-1 + *parcenary*. Cf. *coparcener*.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession, to an estate of inheritance in lands. In English law the term is used only of females, because if there are sons the eldest takes the whole estate. In nearly all the United States the word is superseded by its equivalent *tenancy in common*.

**coparcener** (kō-pār'se-nēr), *n.* [< *co*-1 + *parcener*.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance in lands of his or her ancestor with others; in Eng. law, a female coheir, or a coheirress. See *coparcenary*.

Where a person seized in fee-simple . . . dies and his next heirs are two or more females, . . . they shall all inherit. . . . and these co-heirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Blackstone*, Com., § 187.

**coparceny** (kō-pār'se-ni), *n.* [< *coparcen*-or + *-y*.] An equal share of an inheritance. See *coparcenary*.

**copart** (kō-pärt'), *v.* [< *co*-1 + *part*.] I. *trans.* To share.

For all miseries I hold that chief,  
Wretched to be when none *coparts* our grief.  
*Webster and Rowley*, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take a share; partake.

How say you, gentlemen, will you *copart* with me in this my dejectedness? *Haywood*, Royal King.

**copartiment** (kō-pār'ti-ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

Black *copartiments* show gold more bright.  
*Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, l. 2.

**copartment** (kō-pärt'ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

In a *copartment* . . . are his initials.  
*Watson*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 391.

**copartner** (kō-pärt'nēr), *n.* [< *co*-1 + *partner*. Cf. *coparcener*.] A partner; a sharer; a partaker: rarely used of partners in business.

So should I have co-partners in my pain;  
And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage.  
*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 789.

Thus, as a brother,  
A fellow, and co-partner in the empire,  
I do embrace you.

*Fletcher* (and another?), *Prophetess*, ii. 3.  
**copartnership** (kō-pärt'nēr-ship), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-ship*.] A partnership in an enterprise, political, commercial, etc.: as, to form a *copartnership* in business.

This close *copartnership* in government.  
*Burke*, *A Regicide Peace*.

**copartnery** (kō-pärt'nēr-i), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-y*.] Copartnership.

**copastorate** (kō-pās'tor-āt), *n.* [< *co*-1 + *pastorate*.] A joint pastorate; an assistant pastorate. [Rare.]

With us, *copastorates* or assistant ministries do not work well.  
*National Baptist*, XVII. 740.

**copatain** (kop' a-tān), *n.* [Also *capotaine*, *copotain*: of obscure origin; thought to be the same as *copintank*, a 'sugar-loaf' hat.] A high-crowned hat.—**Copatain hat**, a hat with a tall and somewhat conical crown, worn in the seventeenth century. It is the form of hat generally identified with wizards and witches.

O fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a *copatain hat*! *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, v. 1.

**copatriot** (kō-pā'tri-qt), *n.* [< *co*-1 + *patriot*. Cf. *compatriot*.] Same as *compatriot*.

**copayva** (kō-pā'vā), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.  
**cope**<sup>1</sup> (kōp), *n.* [Formerly also *coape*; < ME. *cope*, < AS. *\*cāp* or *\*cāpe* (in comp. *cantel-cāpas*, ME. *cantelcape*, *canturcope*, var. of *cantercappa*, a priest's robe, a dalmatic, also (in glosses) *cāp* (= Icel. *kāpa* = Sw. *kåpa* = Dan. *kaabe*, a cope), var. forms of *cappe*, *cæppe*, a cape, all ult. (like ME. *cape*, < OF. *cape*, etc.) < L. *cappa*, *capa*, a cape, cope: see *cape*<sup>1</sup> and *cap*<sup>1</sup>, of which *cope*<sup>1</sup> is a doublet.] 1. A large outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

I kenne hym noght, but he [Judas] is cladde in a cope,  
He cares with a kene face vncomly to kye.  
*York Plays*, p. 228.

The side robe or cope of homely and coarse cloth, soche as the beggerie philosophers and none els vsen to weare.  
*Udal*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 47.



**2. Eeles.**, a large mantle of silk or other material worn by priests or bishops over the alb or surplice in processions, at solemn lauds or matins, at benedictions, and on other occasions. It is usually semicircular in shape, and is fastened in front at the height of the shoulders by a clasp called a *morse*. Originally it had a hood, and the piece of embroidery descending from the back of the neck is still called the *hood*. The cope is one of the vestments which vary in color with the festival or season. The straight edge is usually ornamented with a broad orphrey or border of embroidery.



Copes.

A. Probably Dr. Robert Langton, Queen's College, Oxford; 1, 1, 1, collar and ends of amice; 2, cope; 3, clasp; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels. B. Figure from Fugin's Glossary; 2, 2, 2, cope; 3, 3, stole; 4, apparel of the alb; 5, collar or apparel of the alb; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels; 7, manipule.

As distinguished from the chasuble, the cope is a processional or choral vestment, while the chasuble is sacrificial or eucharistic. In the Church of England the cope was sometimes used instead of the chasuble, and at the time of the Reformation the chasuble itself was often called a cope. The 24th canon of 1603 (still in force) orders the cope to be worn by the celebrant in all cathedral and collegiate churches. It continued to be worn at the eucharist and at other times till the middle of the eighteenth century, especially in cathedrals, but had fallen gradually more and more into disuse till revived in recent times. A decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in 1871 limited its use to that enjoined in the canon of 1603. In England in the middle ages a long open black mantle sewn together in front over the neck and chest was worn by canons, and called the *canon's cope*. See *mandyas* and *pluvial*.

They [the clergymen] walked partly in *coopes* . . . and partly in surplices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37.

It had no Rubrick to be sung in an antick Cope upon the Stage of a High Altar. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**3.** In the University of Cambridge, England, the ermine robe worn by a doctor in the senate-house on Congregation day.—**4.** Anything spread or extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, or the arch over a door; specifically, in *arch.*, a coping.

Till the dark cope of night with kind embrace  
Befriends the rout, and covers their disgrace.

*Addison*, The Campaign.

Over them vast and high extended the cope of a cedar,  
Swinging from its great arms the trumpet-flower and the  
grape-vine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, II. 2.

**5.** In *founding*, same as *case*<sup>2</sup>, 10. See cut under *flask*.

**cope**<sup>1</sup> (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [*<* ME. *copen* (in def. 2); from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To provide with a cope or cloak; cover with a cloak; cloak.

Thence com ther a confessor *coped* as a frere.

*Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 38.

**2.** To cover as with a cope; furnish with a coping.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* overhead. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

**II. intrans.** In *arch.*, to form a cope or coping; bend as an arch or vault. The soffit of any projection is said to *cope over* when it slopes downward from the wall.

Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth.

*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

I rather fancy the old wooden form [of coffin] was not what is called *coped*, exactly, but a sexagonal straight-slope, the coffin and lid being each of three boards joined, as still used abroad. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 208.

**cope**<sup>2</sup> (kōp), *v.* [*<* ME. *copen*, *copenen*, *<* Icel. *kaupa* = D. *koopen*, buy = E. *cheap*, *v.*, buy, bargain; see *cheap*, *v.*, *chop*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, and *chap*<sup>4</sup>, *v.* Cf. *cope*<sup>3</sup>.] **I. trans.** 1. To bargain for; buy. —**2.** To make return for; reward. [Archaic.]

I and my friend

Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted  
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,  
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,  
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal.

*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Ye be not all to blame,  
Saying that you mistrusted our good King  
Would handle scorn, or yield thee, asking, one  
Not fit to *cope* your quest.

*Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**II. † intrans.** To bargain.

For some good Gentleman, that hath the right  
Unto his Church for to present a wight,  
Will *cope* with thee in reasonable wise;  
That if the living yerely doo arise  
To fettle pound, that then his yongest sonne  
Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne.

*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

**cope**<sup>3</sup> (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [*<* late ME. *copen*, prob. a var. of *copen* (E. *coup*<sup>1</sup>; cf. *cope*<sup>6</sup>, the same word in a technical sense), strike, fight, appar. later associated with ME. *copen*, buy, pay for, bargain; the notion of 'strive, contend' easily arising from that of 'bargain, chaffer.' See *coup*<sup>1</sup>, *cope*<sup>2</sup>.] **I. intrans.** To strive or contend on equal terms; meet in combat; oppose: often with a preceding negative or word of negative import, the verb then implying 'oppose with success': followed by *with*.

I challenge . . . all the Persian lords  
To *cope* with me in single fight.

*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

A man who has persuaded himself that we are the creatures of circumstance, or that we are the victims of a necessity with which it is impossible for us to *cope*, will give up the battle with Nature and do nothing.

*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

The small fishing vessels, which were all that the English ports could provide, were unable to *cope* with the large war vessels now used by the Danes.

*J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 386.

Two heads of evil he has to *cope* with, ignorance and malice. *Milton*, Church-Government, II. 3.

Host *cop'd* with host, dire was the din of war. *Philips*.

**II. trans.** To meet in contest or contention; oppose; encounter.

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, II. 1.

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man

As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 2.

**cope**<sup>4</sup> (kōp), *n.* [See *cope*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] An ancient tribute due to the king or the lord of the soil out of the lead-mines in Derbyshire, England.

In measuring the ore at the present time (1811), every twenty-fifth dish which is measured is taken or set aside, as the king's lot, *cope*, or duty.

*Farey*.

**cope**<sup>5</sup> (kōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [Var. of *coup*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] In *falconry*, to cut, as the beak or talons of a hawk. *Encyc. Brit.*

**copeck**, **kopec** (kō'pek), *n.* [Also written *copeck*; = F. *copeck* = G. *kopeke*, etc., repr. Russ. *kopeika*, also spelled *kopeika*, a copeck, *<* *kopat* (= O Bulg. *kopati*, etc.), cut, grave, dig.] A denomination of Russian silver and copper coins.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Copeck of Emperor Nicholas, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The coins of this name current since 1855 are: in silver, the 25-copeck piece, and pieces of 20, 15, 10, and 5 copecks; in copper, pieces of 1, 2, and 3 copecks. The copeck, reckoned as the hundredth part of a ruble, is worth about one half of a United States cent.

**Copelata**, **Oopelata** (kō-pē-lā'tē, -tā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *copelata* (or, in form *Copelata*, neut. pl., accom. to -ata<sup>2</sup>), *<* Gr. *κοπιλάτης*, a rower (*κοπιλάτης* πολύπους, the nautilus; see *polypp*), *<* *κόπη*, a handle, esp. of an oar, also the oar itself (prob. akin to E. *haft*, *q. v.*), + *ελάτης*, a driver, *<* *ελαίνειν* (ēla-), drive.] A prime division of ascidians or tunicaries, distinguishing the tailed ascidians or *Appendiculariida* from the ordinary sea-squirts or *Ascopa*.

**copelate** (kō'pē-lāt), *a.* [*<* *Copelata*, accom. to adjectives in -atē<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to the *Copelata*.

**copeman** (kōp'man), *n.* [*<* D. *koopman* = E. *chapman*: see *chapman*, *chap*<sup>4</sup>.] A chapman; a dealer.

He would have sold his part of Paradise

For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

*B. Jonson*, Volpone, III. 5.

**copenhagen** (kō-pn-hā'gn), *n.* [Named from *Copenhagen* (Dan. *Kjøbenhavn*), the capital of Denmark.] 1. A hot drink made with spirit, sugar, and beaten eggs.—**2.** A children's game in which the players form a circle with their hands on a rope, and one inside the circle tries to touch the hands of any other player and kiss that one before he or she can get inside the rope.

**copepod** (kō'pe-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Copepoda*. Also *copepodous*.

Almost every fish has some form of these *Copepod* parasites, either on its skin, its eyes, or its gills. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 664.

**II. n.** One of the *Copepoda*.

Also *copepodan*.

**Copepoda** (kō-pep'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., more correctly *Copopoda*, *q. v.*, *<* Gr. *κόπη*, an oar, prop. the handle of an oar, any handle, + *ποῖς* (pod-) = E. *foot*.] An order of minute entomostrophic fresh-water and marine *Crustacea*: so named because their five pairs of feet are mostly used for swimming. The body is divided into several rings, the culraas or carapace covers the head and thorax, and the mouth is furnished with foot-jaws. The females carry their eggs when they are expelled from the ovary, in two bags at the base of the tail. The young present a form differing greatly from that of the parents. The limits of the order vary with different authors to some extent, the *Epyra* (siphonostomous and lerneoid parasitic crustaceans) being, in part or as a whole, often included, and then distinguished as *Parasita* or *Siphonostomata* from the *Gnathostomata* or *Eucopoda*, or *copepoda* proper; in this case the *Copepoda* may be defined as entomostrophic crustaceans with elongated and usually well-segmented body, without shell-forming reduplication of the skin or abdominal appendages, and with



Side View of a Female Cyclop, a typical Copepod, carrying a pair of ovisacs. (Magnified.)

*I.*, eye; *II.*, antennule; *III.*, antenna; *IV.*, mandible; *V.*, first maxilla; *VI.*, second maxilla; *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, thoracic limbs; *R.*, rostrum; *lb.*, labrum.

biramous swimming-feet (*Clavia*). The order is commonly known as that of the oar-footed crustaceans. Some forms, as *Notodelphys*, are commensal in the branchial sac of ascidians. A species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms much of the food of whales. Also *Copopoda*.

**copepodan** (kō-pep'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *copepod*.

**copepodous** (kō-pep'ō-dus), *a.* [As *copepod* + -ous.] Same as *copepod*.

**copepod-stage** (kō-pep'ō-dā-stāj), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn, when the larva (a *zoëa*) resembles an adult copepod.

In this stage [of *Peneus*], which answers to the so-called *Zoea*-form of other Podophthalmia, the principal locomotive organs are the antennae and antennules, and the resemblance to an adult copepod is so striking that it may be termed the *copepod-stage*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 301.

**cooper** (kō'pēr), *n.* [Also *cooper*: *<* *kooper*, trader.] A vessel engaged in supplying spirits and other provisions to the North Sea fishing-fleet.

**cooping** (kō'pēr-ing), *n.* [Also *coopering*. See *cooper*.] The business of trading on a cooper.

**Copernican** (kō-pēr-ni-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to Copernicus (originally *Koppernigk*, 1473-1543), a Prussian Pole and a celebrated astronomer, who, in a work published in 1543, promulgated the now received theory that the earth and the planets revolve about the sun; pertaining to or in accord with the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.—**Copernican system**, the solar system as conceived by Copernicus, with the sun in the center. Copernicus did not conceive the planets to move in ellipses, as they are now known to move, but in epicyclic orbits.

**II. n.** An adherent of the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.

**Copernicia** (kō-pēr-nig'i-š), *n.* [Named in honor of the astronomer *Copernicus* (a Latinized form of *Koppernigk*, a name of Polish origin).] A genus of tall, handsome fan-palms, of tropical America, including eight species. The most important species is the carnauba or wax-palm of Brazil, *C. cerifera*, the young leaves of which are coated with a hard wax. The trunk furnishes a very hard wood used for building, veneering, and other purposes.



Zoea or Copepod-stage of a Prawn (*Peneus*), highly magnified.

**coperont, coperounti**, *n.* [ME., also *coperun*, *coproun*, *coporne*, *coporane*, < OF. *cuperon*, the summit of a mountain, tree, etc.; ult. < MLG., etc., *kop*, top: see *cop*.] The top or peak.

*Coporne* or *coporour* [var. *coperone*, *coperun*] of a thyng, capitulum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 91.

**copeamate** (kōps'māt), *n.* [Irreg. < *cope*<sup>3</sup>, *v.*, with poss. ending, + *mate*.] One who copes with another in friendly offices; a companion or friend.

Ne ever stayd in place, ne spake to wight,  
Till that the Foxe, his *copeamate*, he had found.  
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

Mishapen Time, *copeamate* of ugly Night.  
*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 925.

If I should use extremity with her I might hang her,  
and her *copeamate* my drudge here.  
*Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

**copestone** (kōp'stōn), *n.* [*cop*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 4, + *stone*.] The upper or top stone; a stone forming part of a coping.

Life lies behind us as the quarry from whence we get  
tiles and *cope-stones* for the masonry of to-day.  
*Emerson*, Misc., p. 84.

**coposis** (kō-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόψις*, deafness, < *κόψω*, deafen, < *κόψος*, deaf.] In *pathol.*, diminution or loss of hearing; deafness.

**cophouse** (kop'hous), *n.* [Formerly *coppehouse*; < *cop* (origin unknown) + *house*.] In *manuf.*, a receptacle for tools. *Weale*.

**Copht** (koft), *n.* Same as *Copt*<sup>2</sup>.

**Cophyla** (kof'i-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόφω*, dumb, dull, deaf, + NL. *Hyla*, *q. v.*] A genus of tail-less amphibians, typical of the family *Cophylidae*.

**cophylid** (kof'i-lid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cophylidae*.

**Cophylidae** (ko-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cophyla* + *-idae*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cophyla*, with teeth in the upper jaw and dilated sacral diapophyses, and without precoracoids.

**copia libelli deliberanda** (kō'pi-lī-bel'i dē-lib-ē-ran'dā), *n.* [L. (ML.), lit. a copy of the complaint to be delivered: *copia*, copy; *libelli*, gen. of *libellus*, a writ, complaint; *deliberanda*, fem. ger. of *deliberare*, deliver: see *copy*, *libel*, *deliver*.] In *old Eng. law*, the name, adopted from its characteristic words, of a writ commanding an ecclesiastical court to furnish a defendant therein with a copy of the complaint against him.

**copiapite** (kō'pi-a-pit), *n.* [*Copiapó*, in Chili, + *-ite*.] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in crystalline scales of a sulphur-yellow color. Also called *yellow copperas* and *misy*.

**copia verborum** (kō'pi-ā vēr-bō-rum), [L.: *copia*, abundance; *verborum*, gen. pl. of *verbum*, a word: see *copy*, *n.*, and *verb.*] An abundance of words; a rich or full vocabulary.

**coplet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *copy*.

**copier** (kop'i-ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *copyer*; < *copy*, *v. t.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

2. An imitator; a plagiarist.

This order has produced great numbers of tolerable *copiers* in painting. *Tatler*, No. 166.

**coping** (kō'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cope*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to shed the water. A *coping over* is a projecting work beveling on its under side. Flat coping is called *parallel coping*, and is used upon inclined surfaces, as on the gables and parapets of houses, and also on the tops of garden and other walls. *Feather-edged coping* has one edge thinner than the other. *Saddle-back coping* is thicker in the middle than at the edges.

Costly stones, according to the measures of hewed stones, sawed with saws, within and without, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. 1 KI. vii. 9.

2. In *ship-building*, the turning of the ends of iron lodging-knees so as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain upon the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

**copious** (kō'pi-us), *a.* [ME. *copious*, *copyous*, < OF. \**copios*, *copieux*, mod. F. *copieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *copioso*, < L. *copiosus*, plentiful, < *copia*, plenty: see *copy*, *n.*] 1. Abundant; plentiful; ample; large in quantity or number: as, *copious* supplies; a *copious* feast; *copious* notes of a lecture; *copious* rain.

So *copious* and diffusive was their knowledge, that what they knew not by experience, they comprehended in thought. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name  
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song.  
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 418.

The tender heart is animated peace,  
And . . . pours its *copious* treasures forth  
In various converse. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 942.

2. Exhibiting abundance or fullness, as of thoughts or words.

Pitt had refused to be one of the conductors of the impeachment; and his commanding, *copious*, and sonorous eloquence was wanting to that great muster of various talents. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. Having an abundant supply; abounding; plenteous; liberal.

He was *copious* of language in his disports for the idleness that was in hymn and the myrtle. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 475.

The all bounteous King, who shower'd  
With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy.  
*Milton*, P. L., v. 641.

=Syn. *Ample*, *Copious*, *Plenteous* (see *ample*), rich, full, exuberant, overflowing, profuse.

**copiously** (kō'pi-us-li), *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; profusely.

You are so *copiously* fluent, you can weary any one's Ears sooner than your own Tongue. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii.

The boy being made to drink *copiously* of tar-water, this prevented or lessened the fever.

*Bp. Berkeley*, Farther Thoughts on Tar-water.

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

I have written more *copiously* of Padua than of any other Italian city whatsoever saving Venice. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 194.

These several remains have been . . . *copiously* described by . . . travellers. *Addison*.

**copiousness** (kō'pi-us-nes), *n.* 1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.

There are many in whom you have not to regret either elegance of diction or *copiousness* of narrative, who have yet united *copiousness* with brevity.

*Milton*, To Lord H. De Brax, July 15, 1657.

2. Diffuseness of style or manner in writing or speaking, or superabundance of matter.

With what a fluency of invention, and *copiousness* of expression, will they enlarge upon every little slip in the behaviour of another! *Addison*, Lady Orators.

Percival got nothing from Shelley but the fatal *copiousness* which is his vice. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 182.

=Syn. 1. Exuberance, richness, profusion.

**copist** (kop'ist), *n.* [= D. *kopist* = G. *copist* = Dan. *kopist*, < F. *copiste* (= Sp. Pg. It. *copista*), < *copier*, *copy*: see *copy*, *v.* Cf. *copyist*.] A copier; a copyist.

A *copist* after nature. *Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, iii. § 3.

**coplanar** (kō-plā'nār), *a.* [*co*-1 + *plane* + *-ar*.] Lying in one plane.

**coplanation** (kō-plā-nā'shon), *n.* [*co*-1 + *plane* + *-ation*.] In *math.*, the same as *complanation*.

**copland** (kop'land), *n.* [*cop*<sup>1</sup> + *land*.] A piece of ground terminating in a *cop* or acute angle.

**coplant** (kō-plant'), *v. t.* [*co*-1 + *plant*.] To plant together or at the same time.

The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof [France], and so *co-planted* their language. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

**copolar** (kō-pō'lār), *a.* [*co*-1 + *pole*<sup>2</sup> + *-ar*.] Having the same pole.—*Copolar triangles*, two or more triangles, ABC, A'B'C', A''B''C'', such that corresponding vertices, as A, A', A'', lie in one straight line, and all three such lines, AA', BB', CC', meet in one point. It is a theorem that copolar triangles are also coaxial.

**Coponantes** (kō-pō-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπη*, a handle, esp. of an oar, the oar itself, + L. *nauta*, a sailor.] The pteropods: a synonym of *Pteropoda*.

**Copopoda** (kō-pop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Copepoda*.] Same as *Copepoda*.

**copopsia** (kō-pop'si-ā), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόπος*, toil, weariness, + *ὄψις*, sight; otherwise for \**cophopsia*, < Gr. *κόφος*, dull, esp. of the senses, deaf, dumb, dim-sighted, + *ὄψις*, sight.] In *pathol.*, weakness or fatigue of sight.

**coportion** (kō-pōr'shon), *n.* [*co*-1 + *portion*.] An equal share.

My selfe will beare a part, *coportion* of your packe. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 47.

**copos** (kop'os), *n.* [NL., < *κόπος*, a striking, beating, toil, weariness, fatigue, < *κόπτειν* (√ \**kop*), strike.] In *pathol.*, a morbid lassitude.

**copotaint**, *a.* Same as *copatane*. *Fairholt*; *Planché*.

**co-poursuivant** (kō-pūr-swē-voñ'), *n.* [F., < *co*-, together, + *poursuivant*: see *co*-1 and *poursuivant*.] In *French law*, a co-plaintiff.

**coppe<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cop*<sup>1</sup>.

**coppe<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cop*<sup>2</sup>.

**coppe<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup*.

**coppe** (ko-pā'), *a.* [AF., appar. pp. of *coper*, *couper*, out, appar. assimilated to E., as if < E. *cop* (ME. *coppe*) + *-é*; equiv. to E. *copped*.] In

*her.*, having the head raised above its natural position.

**copped** (kopt), *a.* [Also spelled *copt*; < ME. *copped*, pointed, crested, < AS. *copped*, found only in privative sense, having the top cut off, polled, as a tree, but also prob. crested (= OS. *coppod* (in a gloss), crested), < *cop* (*copp*-), *cop*, top, + *-ed*: see *cop*<sup>1</sup> and *-ed*.] 1. Pointed; crested; rising to a point or head; conical.

With high *cop* hattes and fethers flaunt a flaunt.  
*Gascogne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 88.

The maine land, being full of *copped* hills.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 327.

*Copt* Hall, more properly *Copped* Hall, was a name popularly given to houses conspicuous for a high-pitched peaked roof. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 334.

2. Convex. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *coppé*.

Also *coppied*.

*Cap copped*. See *cap*.

**coppelhouse**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cophouse*. *Weale*.

**coppel** (kop'el), *n.* Same as *cupel*.

**coppe-melt**, *adv.* An obsolete form of *cup-meal*.

**copper** (kop'ēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *coper*, < ME. *coper*, < AS. *coper*, *copor* = D. *koper* = MLG.

LG. *kopper* = OHG. *chupfar*, MHG. G. *kupfer* = Icel. *koparr* = Sw. *koppar* = Dan. *kobber* = F. *cuisse* = Sp. Pg. *cobre* (> Ar. *qobros*), < ML. *cuper*, LL. *cuprum*, copper, contr. of L. *cuprium*, copper, usually *Cyprium* as, i. e., Cyprian brass, < Gr. *Κύπριος*, Cyprian, < *Κύπρος*, Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, whence the Romans got their best copper: see *Cyprian*. The It. word is *rame* = Wall. *aram* = Sp. *arambre*, *alambre* = Pg. *aram* = Pr. *aram* = F. *airain*, prop. yellow copper, brass, < LL. *aramen*, copper, bronze, < L. *as* (ar-), copper, bronze; see *as*. The Gr. name was *χαλκός*: see *chalcitis*, etc.] 1. *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Cu; atomic weight, 63.57. A metal distinguished from all others by its peculiar red color. Its crystalline form is that of the cube or regular octahedron (isometric). Its specific gravity is nearly nine times that of water (8.838 native copper, 8.945 electrolytic copper). Among the metals in common use, it stands next to gold and silver in malleability and ductility, and next to iron and steel in tenacity. Its melting-point is a little above that of gold and considerably above that of silver. Copper is one of the most widely diffused metals, and occurs in the native state, as well as in a great variety of sulphureted and oxidized combinations. Native copper is not infrequently met with in the superficial portions of cupriferous lodes, but usually only in small amount. In two regions, however, this metal is mined exclusively in the native state: namely, the south shore of Lake Superior, and Corocoro in Bolivia; but of the two the former is by far the more important, and produces a large part of the total yield of the world. In the Lake Superior region the copper occurs in regular fissure-veins, and also in a conglomerate of volcanic origin, forming the cement by which the pebbles are held together. In the fissure-veins large masses of native copper have frequently been found, one such mass weighing over three hundred tons. Most of the copper of the world, previous to the opening of this region, was produced from ores consisting of combinations of the metal with certain mineralizers, such as sulphur and oxygen, and especially sulphur. The most abundant ore is the "yellow copper ore" or copper pyrites, which is composed of copper, iron, and sulphur, and contains, when chemically pure, 34.6 per cent. of copper. The estimated total copper production of the world for the year 1909 was 854,816 metric tons; and that of the United States in 1909, 546,476 short tons. The copper of the United States comes chiefly from Lake Superior, Arizona, and Montana. Spain, Chile, Prussia, and Australia are other large producers of this metal. Copper has been known from the remotest ages, and was mined extensively on Lake Superior before the advent of Europeans. Its uses are manifold. The most important of them was, before the very general use of iron in ship-building, as a sheathing metal, first by itself, and later as a part of the alloy called *yellow metal*, a variety of brass. On account of its electric conductivity, copper is largely used for induction-coils and all kinds of electrical apparatus, and for the cores of telegraph-cables. For these uses very pure copper is required; very slight impurity greatly increases its electrical resistance. For domestic purposes copper is made up in a great variety of forms, either by itself, or tinned in order to prevent corrosion by acid liquids. The electrolytic process depends on the deposition by the galvanic current of pure copper from a solution of one of its salts, the metal deposited forming an exact reproduction in copper of an object suspended for that purpose in the bath. The alloys of copper are of great importance, and one of them, bronze, is of high antiquity. The salts of copper are also numerous, and are invaluable in the arts. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is largely used in calico-printing, in electro-metallurgy, and in the preparation of the copper pigments Scheele's green, Schweinfurt green, and Paris green, the latter being much used as an insecticide, principally for the Colorado potato-beetle. See *brass*, *bronze*, and *yellow metal* (under *metal*).

2. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; specifically, in the plural, the large kettles or boilers in a ship's galley for boiling food for the ship's company. These boilers were formerly of copper, but are now usually of iron. The boilers used in various manufacturing operations, though frequently of other metals, still often retain the name *copper*.

The resident landlords, for the most part, did their duty well—establishing soup *coppers* and distributing cooked food. W. S. Gregg, *Irish Hist.* for Eng. Readers, p. 152. Hence—3. *pl.* The mouth, throat, and stomach, as the receptacle and digester of food. See *hot coppers*, below. [Slang.]

A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that [devilish bones and mulled port] without something to cool his *coppers*. T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, III.

4. A copper coin; a penny; a cent; collectively, copper money; small change.

My friends filled my pockets with *coppers*.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, I.

If this is to be done out of his salary, he will be a twelve-month without a *copper* to live on.

Jefferson, *Correspondence*, II. 321.

5. In *faro*, a check, small disk like a coin, or other convenient object, used to copper with. See *copper*, v., 2.—6. *pl.* Copper butterflies. See *butterfly*.—7. A reel used by wire-drawers to wind wire upon.—*Asure copper ore*. Same as *azurite*, 1.—*Black copper*. (a) Unrefined copper in which this metal has not been deprived of all its impurities in the process of smelting. (b) The native black oxid melanconite.—*Blanched copper*. See *blanched*.—*Blue copper ore*. Same as *azurite*, 1.—*Bungtown copper*, a spurious coin counterfeiting the English copper halfpenny. It never was a legal coin. [New England.]

Wait till the flowers is gone, . . . they [herbs] wouldn't fetch a *bungtown copper*. S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 4.

Anti-slavery professions just before an election ain't worth a *Bungtown copper*. Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, p. 147.

*Chessey copper*, a very beautiful crystallized variety of azurite or blue carbonate of copper, found at Chessey, near Lyons, France. Also called *chessylite*.—*Copper mica*. Same as *chalcophyllite*.—*Copper pyrites*. Same as *chalcopryite*.—*Copper vitriol*, hydrous copper sulphate in blue triclinic crystals. When occurring native, it is the mineral chalcantite. Also called *cyanose* or *cyanosite*.—*Emerald copper*, the popular name of diopside.—*Enamellers' copper*, the fine copper used as the basis of enameled dial-plates.—*Gray copper*. See *tetrahedrite*.—*Hot coppers*, a parched condition of the mouth, throat, and stomach resulting from excessive indulgence in strong drink. See *copper*, n., 3. [Slang.]—*Hydrated copper oxid*, Cu(OH)<sub>2</sub>, a pale-blue substance precipitated when the solution of a proto-salt of copper is mixed with caustic alkali in excess. If this mixture is raised to the boiling-point or beyond, the hydroxid is decomposed even in the presence of water, and a black anhydrous copper oxid is formed. The hydroxid is used, mixed with glue or size and a little chalk or alumina, as a blue pigment or color for paper-staining. It soon acquires a greenish tinge. Also called *Bremen blue* or *blue verditer*.—*Indigo-copper*. Same as *covellin*.—*Mass copper*. See *barrel-work*.—*Purple or variegated copper*. Same as *bornite*.—*Red copper*, native oxid of copper of various shades of red. See *cuprite*.—*Stannate of copper*. Same as *Genetale's green* (which see, under *green*).—*Velvet copper ore*. See *cyanotrichite*.—*Vitreous copper*. See *chalcocite*.—*White copper*. Same as *pack-foam*.

II. a. Consisting of or resembling copper.

I have heard the prince tell him . . . that that ring was *copper*. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 3.

I had as lief Helen's golden tongue had commended *Troilus* for a *copper nose*. Shak., T. and C., I. 2.

All in a hot and *copper sky*  
The bloody sun, at noon,  
Right up above the mast did stand,  
No bigger than the moon.

Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, II.

*Copper bit or bolt*. See *bit*.—*Copper butterflies*. See *butterfly*.

*copper* (kop'ér), v. t. [*copper*, n.] 1. To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: as, to *copper* a ship.—2. In *faro*, to place a copper (cent) or other token upon (a card), to indicate that the player wishes to bet against that card; bet against: as, to *copper* a card; to *copper* a bet.

*copperah* (kop'e-rā), n. Same as *copra*.

*copperas* (kop'e-ras), n. [Formerly *copras*, *copres*, *copresse*, < ME. *coperoze*, < OF. *couperose*, F. *couperose* = Sp. *caparrosa*, *caparós*, formerly with the Ar. art., *alcaparrosa*, = Pg. *caparrosa*, *capparosa* = It. *copparosa*, < ML. *copporosa*, *cuperosa*, *cuprosa*, a corruption of \**cupri rosa* (> MD. *koper-roose*), lit. rose of copper: *cupri*, gen. of LL. *cuprum*, copper; *L. rosa*, rose (i. e., 'flower' in chem. application): see *copper* and *rose*. Cf. MLG. *kopperrök* = MHG. *G. kupferrauch* = OSw. *koparröker*, Sw. *koparrök*, *copperas*, lit. 'copper-vapor'; see *reck*. Cf. Gr. *χαλκας*, *copperas*, lit. 'copper-flower'.] Green vitriol, the sulphate of iron, or ferrous sulphate, FeSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O, a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish; when freshly prepared, green. It is much used in dyeing black, in making ink, in medicine as a tonic, in photography as a developing agent, etc. Dissolved in water, in the proportion of a pound and a half to the gallon, it is also used as a disinfectant for sinks, sewers, etc. The *copperas* of commerce is usually made by the oxidation of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.—*Blue copperas*. Same as *blue-stone*, 1.—*Copperas-black*. See *black*.—*White copperas*. See *covellite* and *gotharite*.—*Yellow copperas*. Same as *copiapite*.

*copperbell* (kop'er-bel), n. Same as *copper-head*, 1.

*copperbelly* (kop'er-bel'i), n. The popular name of a common harmless serpent of the United States, the *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus* or *Nerodia erythrogaster*, having a uniformly copper-colored belly. Baird and Girard.

*copper-bit* (kop'er-bit), n. A soldering-iron having a copper point.

*copper-bottomed* (kop'er-bot'umd), a. Having the bottom sheathed with copper, as a wooden ship.

*copper-captain* (kop'er-kap'tān), n. One who calls himself a captain without any right to the title.

To this *copper captain* . . . was confided the command of the troops. Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 314.

*copper-colored* (kop'er-kul'ord), a. Of a copper color: applied especially to the American Indians, from the color of their skin.

*copper-faced* (kop'er-fäst), a. Faced with copper.—*Copper-faced type*, a printing-type the face of which is protected by a thin film of copper deposited upon it by means of the galvanic battery, to increase its durability.

*copper-fastened* (kop'er-fäs'nd), a. Fastened with copper instead of iron or steel bolts, as the planking of a ship.

*copper-glance* (kop'er-glāns), n. Same as *chalcocite*.

*copperhead* (kop'er-hed), n. [*copper* + *head*; so called from the bright-reddish color of its head.] 1. A common venomous serpent of the United States, *Trigonocephalus* or *Ancistrodon contortrix*. It is of rather small size, generally under two feet in length, and of a dull pale-chestnut or hazel color with numerous (15–25) inverted, Y-shaped, dark blotches. The ground color is brighter-reddish on the head, the sides of which present a cream-colored streak. It belongs to the same genus as the water-moccasin (*T. pictoratus*), but is not aquatic. Unlike the rattlesnake, the copperhead has the habit of striking without previous movement or warning, whence its name is a synonym of hidden danger or secret hostility. Also called *copperbell* and *red viper*.

Hence—2. During the civil war in the United States, a northern sympathizer with the rebellion: so called by the Unionists.

Moreover, the *copperheads* of the North have done everything in their power to render it [the draft] inoperative. H. W. Halleck, N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 500.

3t. A term of ridicule or contempt applied to the early Dutch colonists of New York.

The Yankees sneeringly spoke of the round-crowned burghers of the Manhattans as the *Copperheads*. Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 402.

*copperheadism* (kop'er-hed-izm), n. [*copper-head*, 2, + *-ism*.] In the history of the civil war in the United States, northern sympathy with the rebellion.

There is the contest within the party between its best and its worst elements, the representatives of a new era and of a future, and the exponents of the *copperheadism* of the war and the traditions and issues of the past. S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 40.

*coppering* (kop'er-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *copper*, v.] 1. The act of covering or sheathing with copper, as the bottom of a ship.—2. The sheathing itself: as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom.—3. In *gambling*, the act of wagering that a certain card will lose.

*copperish* (kop'er-ish), a. [*copper* + *-ish*.] Containing copper; like or partaking of copper.

*copperization* (kop'er-i-zā'shōn), n. [*copperize* + *-ation*.] Impregnation with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.

*copperize* (kop'er-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *copperized*, ppr. *copperizing*. [*copper* + *-ize*.] To coat or impregnate with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.—*Copperized ammonia*, ammonia holding in solution copper hydroxid. It is used as a solvent for paper, cotton, and other forms of cellulose. Also called *cupro-ammonium solution*.

*copper-laced* (kop'er-läst), a. Trimmed or decorated with copper lace, instead of gold lace.

I shall be presented by a sort of *copper-laced* scoundrel of you. B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, III. 1.

*copper-nickel* (kop'er-nik'el), n. Same as *niccolite*.

*coppernose* (kop'er-nōz), n. The copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*.

*copper-nosed* (kop'er-nōzd), a. Having a red or copper-colored nose.—*Copper-nosed bream*, a sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*. Also called *coppernose*, *blue bream*, and *sunfish*.

*copperplate* (kop'er-plāt), n. and a. I. n. 1. A plate of polished copper on which a writing, picture, or design is made in sunken lines by engraving or etching. From this plate, when charged with suitable ink, impressions of the design may be produced on paper or vellum by pressure. See *engraving*.

2. A print or an impression from such a plate.

II. a. Engraved or etched on copper, or printed from a copperplate: as, a *copperplate* engraving.

*copper-powder* (kop'er-pou'dér), n. A bronzing-powder made by saturating nitrous acid with copper, and precipitating the latter by the addition of iron. The precipitate is then thoroughly washed.

*copper-rose* (kop'er-rōz), n. The red field-poppo. Also *coprose*, *cuprose*. [Prov. Eng.]

*coppersmith* (kop'er-smith), n. 1. A worker in copper; one whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Alexander the *coppersmith* did me much evil. 2 Tim. iv. 14.

2. A book-name of the tambagut.

*copper-wall* (kop'er-wāl), n. In *sugar-making*, an obsolete arrangement of boilers or open pans for the evaporation of cane-juice, consisting of five iron boilers called *teaches*, which were walled in one row and heated by a common fire.

The juice from the crushing-mill was conducted into the boiler furthest from the fire, and ladled successively from one boiler to another, until in that nearest the fire the evaporation was completed.

*copperwing* (kop'er-wing), n. A copper-winged butterfly; a copper butterfly.

*copperwork* (kop'er-wérk), n. Work executed in copper, or the part of any structure wrought in copper.

*copper-works* (kop'er-wérks), n. sing. or pl. A place or places where copper is wrought or manufactured.

*copper-worm* (kop'er-wérn), n. 1. The ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*.—2t. "A moth that fretteth garments." Johnson. [Not identified; apparently some tineid or its larva].—3t. "A worm breeding in one's hand." Johnson. [Not identified; apparently the itch-insect or itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.]

*cupper* (kop'er-i), a. [*copper* + *-y*.] Containing or resembling copper; having any quality of copper: as, a *cupper* solution; a *cupper* taste.

If the eclipse [of the moon] becomes total the whole disk of the moon will nearly always be plainly visible, shining with a red, *cupper* light.

Newcomb and Holden, *Astron.*, p. 171.

*coppi*, n. Plural of *coppo*.

*coppece*, *copse* (kop'is, kops), n. [The form \**copse* is a contr. of *coppiece*; cf. E. dial. *copy*, not found in ME., taken as a sing. of the supposed plural *coppiece* (formerly also *coppieces*); < OF. *copeiz* (also *copeau*), wood newly cut, hence prob. underwood, *coppece* (> ML. *coppecia*, *copicia*, underwood, *coppiece*, < *copper*, *copper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coupl*.] A wood or thicket formed of trees or bushes of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut periodically and reproduced by shoots which spring from the stumps and roots. Most deciduous trees may be treated in this way, but of the conifers only *Sequoia sempervirens* sends forth sprouts capable of becoming trees. The best trees for *coppece* forests are chestnut, the oaks and willows, and the locust.

The sweet myrtle here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost impenetrable *coppece*, burthening the air with its fragrance. Poe, *Tales*, I. 63.

When first the liquid note beloved of men  
Comes flying over many a windy wave  
To Britain, and in April suddenly  
Breaks from a *coppece* gemm'd with green and red.

Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

*coppiece* (kop'is), v. t. Same as *copse*.

*coppl*, v. t. See *cupel*.

*coppin* (kop'in), n. [Prob. for \**copping*, verbal n. of \**cop*, v.] Same as *cop*, 1.

*copping-plate* (kop'ing-plāt), n. The *copping-rail* of a throstle-machine. E. H. Knight.

*copping-rail* (kop'ing-rāl), n. In *spinning-mach.*, the rail or bar on which the bobbin rests, and by which the roving or yarn is evenly distributed by an up-and-down motion.



Copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*).

**Coppinia** (ko-pin'i-ſ), *n.* [NL., from a proper name, *Coppin*.] The typical genus of the family *Coppiniidae*. *C. arcta* is a greenish-yellow species incrusting the stems of other zoöphytes.

**Coppiniidae** (kop-i-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coppinia* + *-idae*.] A family of calyptoblastic or thecophorous hydroid polyps, represented by the genus *Coppinia*.

**copple**<sup>1</sup> (kop'pl), *n.* [Dim. of *copl*.] Anything rising to a point or summit; a hill.

It is a low cape, and upon it is a *copple*, not very high.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*.

**copple**<sup>2</sup> (kop'pl), *n.* Same as *cupel*.

**copple-crown** (kop'pl-kroun), *n.* [*Copple*<sup>1</sup> + *-crown*.] 1. The crested crown or head of a bird.

Like the *copple-crown*  
The lapwing has. *Randolph, Amyntas*, li. 3.

2. A hen with a crest or top-knot. Also *cropple-crown*. [New Eng.]

**copped** (kop'ld), *a.* [*Copple*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*. Cf. *copped*.] Same as *copped*.

**copple-dust** (kop'pl-dust), *n.* Same as *cupel-dust*.

**copplestone** (kop'pl-stōn), *n.* Same as *cobble* or *cobblestone*. See *cobble*.

**coppo** (kop'pō), *n.*; *pl. coppi* (-pi). [It., a pitcher: see *cup*.] 1. In *ceram.*, a large Tuscan earthenware vessel used for holding oil, grain, etc.—2. An Italian oil-measure, equal in Lucca and Modena to 26½ United States (old wine) gallons: but in the Lombardo-Venetian system of 1803 the *coppo* or *cappo* was precisely a deciliter.

**coppy** (kop'i), *n.*; *pl. coppies* (-iz). A dialectal form of *coppice*.

**copra** (kop'rā), *n.* [Also *coprah*, *copera*, etc.: < Malayalam *koppara*, Hindi *khoprā*, coconut.] The dried kernel of the coconut, one of the principal articles of export from the islands of the Pacific to Europe, where the oil is expressed. Often used as an ingredient of curry.

We saw also . . . *coprah*, or dried coconut kernels, broken into small pieces in order that they may stow better.  
*Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, i. xiv.

**copræmia, copremia** (ko-prē'mi-ſ), *n.* [NL. *copræmia*, < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, ordure, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a polluted condition of the blood caused by the absorption of fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels.

The effect of this form of blood-poisoning, to which the term *copræmia* may not improperly be applied, is seen in the sallow, dirty hue of the skin.  
*Barnes, Dis. of Women*, p. 804.

**copremesis** (ko-prem'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *ἐμεσις*, vomiting, < *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *vomit*, *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of fecal matter; stercoraceous vomiting.

**copremic** (ko-prē'mik), *a.* [*Copræmia* + *-ic*.] Affected with *copræmia*.

**copresbyter** (kō-pres'bi-tēr), *n.* [*co*-1 + *presbyter*.] A fellow-presbyter; a member of the same presbytery with another or others.

**copresence** (kō-prez'ens), *n.* [*co*-1 + *presence*.] The state or condition of being present along with others; associated presence.

The *copresence* of other laws.

*Emerson*.

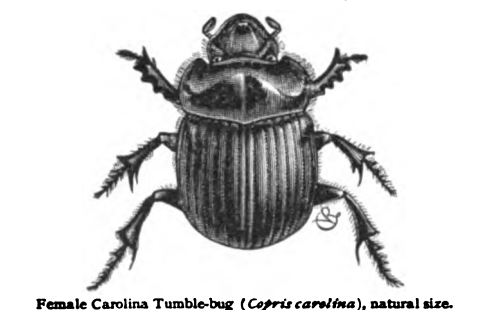
I should be glad to think that the *co-presence* of opposite theologies among men apparently committed to the same was attributable simply to ambiguous and illogical expression of doctrine in the Creeds. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 14.

**Copridæ** (kop'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Copris* + *-idæ*.] In some systems of classification, a family of lamellicorn dung-beetles, typified by the genus *Copris*, and related to or merged in the *Scarabæidæ*. They have convex bodies, large heads with projecting clypeus, and, in the males, projections also of the thorax.

**Coprinae** (ko-prī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Copris* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Copridæ*, containing the largest and handsomest species. It is especially an American group, though also represented in the old world. The first two joints of the labial palpi are dilated (except in *Canthidium*); the first is longer than the second, and the third is distinct. The antennæ are 9-jointed, the head is free in repose, and the hind coxae are obconic; the fore tarsi are present or absent, chiefly as a sexual character, their absence being most frequent with the males.

**Coprinus** (ko-prī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, many species of which grow upon dung. The gills after maturity deliquesce and form an inky fluid. *Coprinus comatus* is edible.

**Copris** (kop'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, or made the type of a family *Copridæ*, having the lamellæ of the antennal club alike, an expansive clypeus, a punctate pro-



Female Carolina Tumble-bug (*Coprins carolina*), natural size.

thorax, and striate elytra. *C. lunaris* is a black European dung-beetle. *C. carolina*, *C. anaglypticus*, and *C. minutus* are species of the eastern United States.

**coprolite** (kop'rō-lit), *n.* [*Coprolith*, < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone. Cf. *coprolith*.] A hard roundish stony mass, consisting of the petrified fecal matter of animals, chiefly of extinct reptiles or sauroid fishes. In variety of size and external form the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They for the most part range from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; but some few are much larger, as those of the *Ichthyosaurus*, within whose ribs masses have been found in situ. They are found chiefly in the Lias and the coal-measures. They contain in many cases undigested portions of the prey of the animals which have voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, etc. Coprolites thus indicate the nature of the food, and to some extent the intestinal structure, of the animal which voided them. They are found in such quantities in some localities, as parts of South Carolina, that the mining of the phosphatic rock formed by them for manure constitutes an important industry.

**coprolith** (kop'rō-lith), *n.* [*Coprolith*, < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone.] 1. A ball of hardened feces or other impacted mass in the bowels; a scybala.—2. A coprolite.

**coprolitic** (kop'rō-lit'ik), *a.* [*Coprolith* + *-ic*.] Composed of, resembling, or containing coprolites.

**coprophagan** (ko-prof'a-gan), *n.* One of the *Coprophagi*.

**Coprophagi** (ko-prof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of coprophagus*: see *coprophagous*.] The tumble-bugs, dung-beetles, dung-feeding scarabs, or sherd-borne beetles; a section of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the sacred beetle (*Scarabæus*) of the Egyptians, and corresponding to the *Copridæ* (which see).

**coprophagist** (ko-prof'a-jist), *n.* [As *coprophagous* + *-ist*.] An animal that eats dung.

But there are real *coprophagists* or dung-eaters among birds.  
*W. Marshall, Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 606.

**coprophagous** (ko-prof'a-gus), *a.* [*Coprophagus*, < Gr. *κοροφάγος*, dung-eating, < *κόπρος*, dung, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon dung or filth: applied to various insects, and specifically to the *Coprophagi*.

Insects are carnivorous, insectivorous, . . . *coprophagous*.  
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 358.

**Coprophilida** (kop-rō-fil'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heer, 1839), < *Coprophilus* + *-ida*.] A tribe of beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ* and subfamily *Oxytelinae*, typified by the genus *Coprophilus*. They have 11-jointed antennæ, 5-jointed tarsi, filiform last palpal joint, and recurved borders of the abdomen. There are 5 genera, mainly of European species. Also *Coprophilini* (Erichson, 1839); *Coprophilina* (Heer, 1841); *Coprophilidæ* (Lacordaire, 1854).

**coprophilous** (ko-prof'i-lus), *a.* [*Coprophilus*, < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. Growing upon dung: said of many fungi.—2. Fond of dung, as an insect; coprophagous.

**Coprophilus** (ko-prof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Coprophilida*, containing 5 species, of Europe, Africa, and South America, as *C. striatulus*, a European species living under stones.

**coprose**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *copperas*.

**coprose**<sup>2</sup> (kop'rōs), *n.* Same as *copper-rose*.

**coprostasis** (ko-pros'ta-sis), *n.* [*Copros*, < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *στάσις*, standing: see *static*.] In *pathol.*, costiveness.

**copse** (kops), *n.* See *coppice*.

**copse** (kops), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copsed*, ppr. *copsing*. [*Copse*, *n.* See *coppice*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut or trim, as brushwood, tufts of grass, and the like.

By *copsing* the starvelings in the places where they are new sown, [you may] cause them sometimes to overtake even their untouched contemporaries.  
*Evelyn, Forest Trees*, iii.

2. To treat so as to produce a copse.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down hath been of very evil consequence.  
*Swift, Address to Parliament*.

3. To inclose as in a copse.

Nature itself hath *copsed* and bounded us in.  
*Farinon, Sermons* (1667), p. 439.

II. *intrans.* To form a coppice; grow up again from the roots after being cut down, as brushwood. [Rare in all its uses.]

Also *coppice*.

**copsewood** (kops'wūd), *n.* A low growth of shrubs and bushes; wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods. See *coppice*.

The side of every hill where the *copsewood* grew thick.  
*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, iii.

**Copsichus** (kop'si-kus), *n.* [NL.; also written *Copsichos*, and improp. *Copsycho*; < Gr. *κόψυχος*, another form of *κόσσυφος*, Attic *κότρυφος*, a singing bird, prob. the blackbird, or black ouzel, *Turdus merula*.] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of uncertain limits and systematic position. It is now commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ*, and restricted to the dayals or magpie-robins of India and the East Indies, such as the Indian *C. saularis*, the Ceylonese *C. ceylonensis*, etc.

2. The ring-ouzel of Europe; a synonym of *Merula*. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829.

**copstick** (kop'stik), *n.* [*Copstick*, < *kopf* (= AS. *cop*, E. *cop*), head, + *stick* (= AS. *stycce*, piece.) An old silver coin used in many parts of Germany, worth 16½ cents United States money after 1763, and previously nearly 2 cents more. It generally bore the same device as the rix-dollar.

**copsy** (kop'si), *a.* [*Copse* + *-y*.] Having copses; covered with coppice or copses.

The Flood  
And trading Bark with low contracted Sail,  
Linger among the Reeds and *copsy* Banks.  
*Dyer, Fleecce*, l.

**copt**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* Another spelling of *copped*.

**Copt**<sup>2</sup> (kopt), *n.* [Also written *Cophit* (ML. *Cophit*, *Cofti*, *pl.*); also *Kubt*, *Kubti*; < Ar. *Qobṭ*, *Qibṭ*, a collective form, sing. *Qobṭi*, *Qibṭi*, < Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος*, an Egyptian, < *Αἴγυπτος*, Egypt.] A native Egyptian; an Egyptian Christian, especially one of the sect of Monophysites. The Copts are descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and formerly spoke the Coptic language. After the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451) the majority of Egyptian Christians separated from the Orthodox Church, and have ever since had their own succession of patriarchs. Their number is now very small. The Abyssinian or Ethiopic Church is a part of the Coptic communion, and its abuna or metran is always chosen and consecrated by the Coptic patriarch. See *Monophysite*.

The Copts begin their reckoning from the era of Diocletian, A. D. 284.

*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, I. 279.

**Coptic** (kop'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Copticus*, < ML. *Cophit*, *Copta*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Copts, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. See II.

II. *n.* 1. A Copt.—2. The language of the Copts, descended from the ancient Egyptian (of the Hamitic family of languages), and used in Egypt till within the last two centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. The two chief dialects are the Memphitic and Thebaic. It is still the liturgical language of the Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) Church, but the lessons are read in Arabic as well as Coptic.

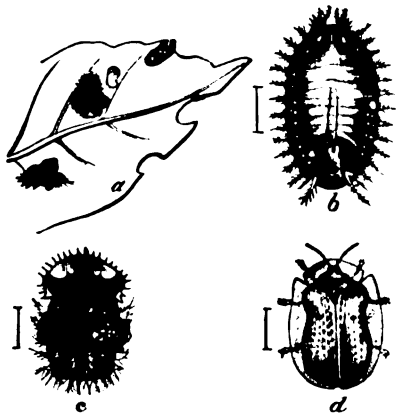
**coptine** (kop'tin), *n.* [*Coptis* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid, crystallizing in colorless crystals, obtained from the plant *Coptis trifolia*.

**Coptis** (kop'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπτειν*, cut: in reference to the division of the leaves.] A small genus of plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, natives of the north temperate zone, consisting of low smooth perennials with divided root-leaves and small white flowers on scapes. A decoction of the leaves and stalks of *C. trifolia*, found in Canada and the northern parts of the United States, is used by the Indians for coloring cloth and skins yellow. The yellow, thread-like rhizomes, whence the common name of *goldthread*, are used in medicine as a pure bitter tonic. The root of *C. Teeta*, of China and India, known as Mishmi bitter, has been long in repute in India as a remedy for diseases of the eye, and is still in use as a bitter tonic. The species are found to contain an unusual percentage of berberine.

**Coptocycla** (kop-tō-sik'lā), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), < Gr. *κότρυς*, chopped small, pounded



(*< κόπτεν, cut, chop), + κύκλος, circle, a round.*)  
A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Cassididae*. *C. clavata* is a common New



Golden Tortoise-beetle (*Coptocycla aurichalcea*).

a, larva, natural size, covered with its dung, which it carries about on the organ known as the dung-fork; b, same enlarged and with the dung taken from the fork; c, pupa; d, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

England potato-beetle. *C. aurichalcea* is known as the golden tortoise-beetle. Both feed upon the sweet potato, morning-glory, and other convolvulaceous plants.

**cop-tube** (kop'tüb), *n.* In a spinning-machine, the tube on which the cop of thread or yarn is formed.

**Oopturus** (kop-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), irreg. *< Gr. κόπτεν, cut, + οὐρά, tail.*] A genus of curculios, containing numerous species, of North and South America and the West Indies. The rostrum reaches to the fore border of the metasternum, which often presents a depression into which it fits, the prothorax is grooved across the fore border; the elytra are plane, triangular, or oval, usually short, sometimes spiny at the end; and the body is very thick, and rhomboidal in shape.

**copula** (kop'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. copulas, copulae* (-lāz, -lā). [*< L. copula, a band, bond, link, contr. of \*co-apula, dim., < co-, together, + apere, in pp. aptus, join: see apt.* Hence (from the *L.*) ult. *couple*, which is thus a doublet of *copula*.] 1. In *gram.* and *logic*, that word or part of a proposition which expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate. Thus, in the proposition "Religion is indispensable to happiness," *is* is the copula joining *religion*, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate, and itself expressing merely the predication or assertion which is the essential element of a sentence. Any other verb is capable of being analyzed into the copula and a predicate: thus, "he *lives*" into "he *is living*," and so on.

2. In an organ, same as *coupler*.—3. In *anat.*, some coupling or connecting part, usually distinguished by a qualifying term; especially, a median bone or cartilage connecting hyoidian and branchial arches, and also uniting opposite halves of these arches respectively, as a basi-branchial.

All the branchial arches are united ventrally by azygos pieces—the *copulae*.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 469.

4. In *law*, sexual intercourse.—**Balanced copula**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies a relation of equivalence between subject and predicate.—**Copula hyoidea**, *copula lingualis*, in *anat.*, the basis of the hyoid bone; the basihyal considered as the piece connecting the opposite halves of the hyoidian gill-arch.—**Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies that the objects denoted by the subject are among those denoted by the predicate.

**copular** (kop'ū-lār), *a.* [*< copula + -ar<sup>2</sup>.*] In *gram.* and *logic*, relating to or of the nature of a copula.

**copulate** (kop'ū-lāt), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. copulated, ppr. copulating*. [*< L. copulatus, pp. of copulare (> It. copulare = Sp. Pg. copular = F. copuler), unite, couple (> ult. couple, v.), < copula, a band, bond: see copula, couple.*] 1. *trans.* To join together. *Bailey*.

II. *intrans.* To unite as a pair; especially, to unite sexually.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wisean, Surgery*.

**copulate** (kop'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. copulatus, pp. of copulare (> It. copulare = Sp. Pg. copular = F. copuler), unite, couple (> ult. couple, v.), < copula, a band, bond: see copula, couple.*] 1. *trans.* To join together. *Bailey*.

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Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wisean, Surgery*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie.

## 2. Sexual connection; coition.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unchaste. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 11.*

**Copulation of parts**, in *logic*, such a junction that the end of one part is the beginning of another, as with the parts of time.

**copulative** (kop'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. copulatif = Sp. Pg. It. copulativo, < LL. copulativus, < L. copulare, pp. copulatus, join together: see copulate, v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Uniting or coupling; serving to unite or couple.

If Hegel's 'being' were the mere infinitive of the copula 'is,' as Erdmann thought, not only would whatever *copulative* force it might retain still presuppose two terms to be connected, but it is impossible to empty the word of all notion of existence. *G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 163.*

2. Relating or pertaining to copulation.—**Copulative conjunction**, in *gram.*, a conjunction joining together two coordinate clauses, or coordinate members of a clause; the conjunction *and*, and any other, as *also*, having a nearly like office: as, he went and she came; riches and honors are temptations to pride.—**Copulative proposition**. See *proposition*.

II. *n.* 1. A copulative conjunction.—2. *trans.*

A fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage.

Rycaut, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 307.

## 3. One who copulates. [Rare.]

I press in here, sir, amongst the rest of the country *copulators*, to swear, and to forswear, according as marriage binds, and blood breaks. *Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.*

**copulatively** (kop'ū-lā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a copulative manner. *Hammond*.

**copulatory** (kop'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< copulate + -ory.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to copulation; specifically, in *zool.*, applied to the accessory generative organs.—2. Uniting; copulative.—**Copulatory pouch**, in *entom.*, a cavity or sac in the abdomen of a female insect, destined to receive the fertilizing fluid during copulation; a kind of spermatheca.

**Copurus** (kō-pū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), *< Gr. κόπω, handle, + οὐρά, tail.*] A genus of South American clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidae* or tyrant flycatchers: so called from the extraordinary development of the tail. The type is *C. colonus* (or *platurus* or *filiacada*).

**copy** (kop'i), *n.*; *pl. copies* (-iz). [Early mod. *E.* also *copy, coppie, copie*; *< ME. copy, copie, < OF. copie, abundance, plenty, a transcript, copy, F. copie (> D. kopij = G. copie = Dan. Sw. kopi), a transcript, copy, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. copia, abundance, a transcript, copy, < L. copia, abundance, plenty, multitude, facilities, opportunity, hence also, in ML. (from the notion of abundance, plenty), a transcript, copy; prob. contr. from \*co-opia, < co-, together, + opes, riches (cf. inopia, want): see opulent.] 1. *trans.* Abundance; plenty; copiousness.*

This Spayne . . . hath grete *copy* and plente of castell(es), of hors, of metal, and of hony.

Trecia, Works (ed. Babington), I. 301.

It is the part of every obsequious servant to be sure to have daily about him *copy* and variety of colours.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Now because they speak all they can (however unfitly), they are thought to have the greater *copy*.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Food for horse in great *copy*. *Styrye, Records*.

2. A duplication, transcription, imitation, or reproduction of something; that which is not an original.

Good captain, will you give me a *copy* of the sonnet you writ to Diana in behalf of the Count Rousillon?

Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

Corinna frowns awhile,  
Hell's torments are but *copies* of his smart.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

A *copy* after Raffaele is more to be commended than an original of any indifferent painter.

Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Specifically—3. A completed reproduction, or one of a set or number of reproductions or imitations, containing the same matter, or having the same form and appearance, or executed in the same style, as an exemplar: a duplicate; a transcript: as, a *copy* of the Bible.

My *copy* of the book printed neare 60 yeares ago.

Evelyn, Diary, April 24, 1694.

4. The thing copied or to be copied; something set for imitation or reproduction; a pattern, exemplar, or model; specifically, an example of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

Might be a *copy* to these younger times,  
Which, follow'd well, would demonstrate them now  
But goes backward well. *Shak., All's Well, I. 2.*

He was the mark and glass, *copy* and book,  
That fashion'd others. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 3.*

5. In *printing*, written or printed matter given to the printer to be reproduced in type.

I would not deface your *copy* for the future, and only mark the repetitions. *Pope, To H. Cromwell, Nov. 29, 1707.*

6. Right to the use of literary manuscript; copyright.

I use the word *copy*, in the technical sense in which that name or term has been used for ages, to signify an incorporeal right to the sole printing and publishing of somewhat intellectual communicated by letters.

Lord Mansfield, quoted in *Drone*.

It . . . will bring me in three hundred pounds, exclusive of the sale of the *copy*. *Sterne, Letters, No. 55.*

7. A copyhold tenure; tenure in general.

*Mach.* Thou know'st that Banquo, and his Fleance, lives. *Lady M.* But in them nature's *copy*'s not eterne.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 2.

I finde that Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines at the first) had its *copie* altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., vi. 1.*

8. A size of writing-paper measuring 16 × 20 inches. *E. H. Knight*.—**Blind copy**. See *blind*.—**Certified copy**. Same as *office copy* (which see, below).—**Copy of one's countenance**, a mask; a pretense.

But this [acquiescence], as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed, . . . was only a *copy* of his countenance.

Fielding, Jonathan Wild, III. 14.

If this application for my advice is not a *copy* of your countenance, a mask, if you are obedient, I may yet set you right. *Foote, The Author, II.*

**Dead copy**, in *printing*, *copy* that has been set up in type.—**Exemplified copy**. See *exemplify*.—**Foul copy**, the first rough draft of any writing, defaced with alterations, corrections, obliterations, etc.: opposed to *fair* or *clean copy*.—**Office copy**, in *law*, a transcript of a proceeding or record in the proper office of a court, authenticated by the officer having custody of the record, and usually under the seal of such office. Also called *certified copy*.—**To cast off copy**. See *cast*.—**To change one's copy**, to alter one's conduct; adopt a different course.

Methinks Euphuus changing so your colour, vpon the sodeine, you wil soone chaunge your *copie*.

Lyly, Euphuus, Anat. of Wit, p. 80.

To hold *copy*, to act as a copy-holder, or a proof-reader's assistant. See *copy-holder*, 1.—**To set a copy**, to prepare something to serve as a copy or model, as across the top of the page of a writing-book.

We took him setting of boys' *copies*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

**copy** (kop'i), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. copied, ppr. copying*. [*< ME. copien (= D. kopiëren = G. kopieren = Dan. kopiere = Sw. kopiera), < OF. copier, F. copier = Sp. Pg. copiar = It. copiare, < ML. copiare, copy (cf. LL. copiar, furnish one's self abundantly with something), < copia, a copy, L. abundance: see copy, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To imitate; follow as a model or pattern.

To *copy* her few nymphs aspired,  
Her virtues fewer swains admired. *Swift*.

To *copy* beauties forfeits all pretence.

To fame;—to *copy* faults is want of sense.

Churchill, Rosciad, I. 457.

My future will not *copy* fair my past

On any leaf but Heaven's. *Mrs. Browning, Sonnet*.

2. To make a copy of; duplicate; reproduce; transcribe: sometimes followed by *out*, especially when applied to writing: as, to *copy out* a set of figures.

There can be no doubt but that laws apparently good are (as it were) things *copied out* of the very tables of that high everlasting law. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 16.*

These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah *copied out*. *Prov. xxv. 1.*

**Copying camera**. See *camera*.

II. *intrans.* To imitate, or endeavor to be like, something regarded as a model; do something in imitation of an exemplar: sometimes followed by *after*: as, to *copy after* bad precedents.

Some . . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

**copy-book** (kop'i-bük), *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Fair as a text B in a *copy-book*. *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.*

**copyer**, *n.* See *copier*.

**copyhold** (kop'i-höld), *n.* [*< copy + hold.*] 1. In England, a tenure of lands of a manor, according to the custom of the manor, and by copy of court-roll; or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, which contain entries of the admission of the original or former tenant, his surrender to the use of another, or alienation, or his death, and the claim and admission of the heir or devisee. There are two sorts of copyhold: the first is styled *ancient demesne*, or a customary freehold; and the second a *base tenure*, or mere copyhold. Copyhold property cannot be now created, for the foundation on which it rests is that the property has been possessed time out of mind by copy of court-roll, and that the tenements are with the manor. Copyholds now descend to the heir at law, according to the rules that regulate the descent of all other kinds of estate in land.

*Abig.* Oh, will you kill me?  
*Rog.* I do not think I can;  
 You're like a copyhold, with nine lives in't.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

There was even a manor court which took cognizance of their rights, and in which the ancient, though inferior, title of *copyhold*, or a right to land by virtue of a copy of the roll of the manor court, may be said to have been invented. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 274.

## 2. Land held in copyhold.

Item, to the thyrd we saye that no copy-holder that doeth surrender hys *copyhold* oughte to paye any heriott vpon the surrender of hys *copyhold* excepte yt be in extremis of deathe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 441.

**Enfranchisement of copyhold lands.** See *enfranchisement*.

**copyholder<sup>1</sup>** (kop'i-hōl'dēr), *n.* [*< copyhold + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

A *copyholder* is a tenant of a manor who is said to hold his tenement "at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor." This means that the tenant's rights are nominally dependent on the will of the lord; but the lord is bound to exercise his will according to the custom, so that the tenant is really as safe as if he were an absolute owner. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

A *copyholder* is not a hirer but an owner of land. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 322.

**copy-holder<sup>2</sup>** (kop'i-hōl'dēr), *n.* 1. In printing, a proof-reader's assistant, who reads the copy aloud or follows it while the proof is read, for the detection of deviations from it in the proof. —2. A device for holding copy in its place, as on a printer's frame or on a type-writer.

**copying-ink** (kop'i-ing-ink), *n.* 1. A writing-fluid, containing sugar or some other viscous substance, used for writings intended to be duplicated by a copying-press. —2. A printing-ink used in printing blanks, letter-heads, etc., from which letter-press copies may afterward be taken.

**copying-machine** (kop'i-ing-mə-shēn'), *n.* Same as *copying-press*.

**copying-paper** (kop'i-ing-pā'pēr), *n.* Thin unsized paper used in duplicating writings by a copying-press.

**copying-pencil** (kop'i-ing-pen'sil), *n.* A pencil composed of graphite, kaolin or gum arabic, and blue-violet aniline. Marks made with it can be reproduced in the copying-press like those of copying-ink.

**copying-press** (kop'i-ing-pres), *n.* A machine for copying any piece of writing in facsimile, or for producing duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts. There are several varieties, but generally the original document is written with a special kind of ink, and a copy is obtained from it on thin paper which has been dampened, by means of pressure. Also called *copying-machine*.

**copying-ribbon** (kop'i-ing-rib'on), *n.* A ribbon prepared with copying-ink, for use in a type-writer when the copy is to be duplicated.

**copyism** (kop'i-izm), *n.* [*< copy + -ism*.] The practice of copying or imitating; mere imitation. [Rare.]

MM. Gaucherel, Rajon, and Brunet-Debaines have interpreted some of the most difficult amongst the later works of Turner in a manner which recalls them vividly to our recollection, which is far better than heavy, unintelligent *copyism*. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 444.

**copyist** (kop'i-ist), *n.* [*< copy + -ist*, after *F. copiste*: see *copist*.] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator; specifically, one whose occupation is to transcribe documents or other manuscripts.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding *copyists* as this Sicilian master [Theocritus]. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope, p. 1. 9.

**copy-money** (kop'i-mun'i), *n.* Money paid for copy or copyright; compensation for literary work. *Boswell*.

They [papers on electricity] swelled to a quarto volume, which has had five editions, and cost him [the publisher] nothing for *copy-money*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 345.

**copyopia** (kop-i-ō'pi-ä), *n.* In *pathol.*, fatigue or weariness of vision; weakness of sight; *copyopia*.

**copyright** (kop'i-rit), *n.* [*< copy + right*, *n.*] Exclusive right to multiply and to dispose of copies of an intellectual production (*Drone*); the right which the law affords for protecting the produce of man's intellectual industry from being made use of by others without adequate recompense to him (*Broom and Hadley*). It is a right given by law for a limited number of years, upon certain conditions, to the originator of a book or other writing, painting, sculpture, design, photograph, musical composition, or similar production, or to his assignee. It corresponds to the *patent* of an invention. In the United States the term is 28 years, with the privilege of renewal for 14 years; in the United Kingdom, by the Copyright Act of 1911 (in effect July 1, 1912), it is the life of the author and 50 years after his death. — **International copyright**,

an international arrangement by which the right of an author residing in one country may be protected by copyright in such other countries as are parties to the arrangement.

**copyright** (kop'i-rit), *v. t.* To secure a copyright of, as a book or play, by complying with the requirements of the law; enter for copyright.

**copweb** (kop'web), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cobweb*.

**coque** (kok), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cock<sup>4</sup>*, *cockle<sup>2</sup>*.] A small bow or loop of ribbon used in decorative trimming.

**coquelicot** (kok'li-kō), *n.* [Also written *coquelico*; F. *coquelicot*, formerly *coquelicoq*, wild poppy: so called from its resemblance in color to a cock's crest, the word being a variant of *coquelicoq*, *coquelicon*, *coquerico*, an imitation of the cry of a cock, cockadoodle-doo: see *cock<sup>1</sup>*.] Wild poppy; corn-rose; hence, the color of wild poppy; a color nearly red, or red mixed with orange.

**coquet<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* and *a.* See *cocket<sup>3</sup>* and *coquette*.

**coquet** (kō-ket'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coquetted*, ppr. *coquetting*. [= D. *koketteren* = G. *coquetieren* = Dan. *kokettere* = Sw. *kokettera*, < F. *coqueter*, coquet, flirt, orig. swagger or strut like a cock, < *coquet*, a little cock, hence a beau, fem. *coquette*, a coquette, as adj. *coquettish*: see *cocket<sup>3</sup>*, *coquette*.] **I. trans.** To attempt, out of vanity, to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; entertain with compliments and amorous flattery; treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are coquetting a maid of honour. *Swift*.

**II. intrans.** 1. To trifle in love; act the lover from vanity; endeavor to gain admirers.

Young ashes pirouetted down,  
 Coquetting with young beeches. *Tennyson*, Amphilon.

Hence —2. To trifle, in general; act without seriousness or decision.

The French affair had dragged on. Elizabeth had coquetted with it as a kitten plays with a ball. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., viii.

**coquetoön** (kō-kē-tōn'), *n.* An antelope of western Africa, *Cephalophus rufilatus*. *P. L. Slater*. **coquetry** (kō-ket-ri), *n.*; pl. *coquetricies* (-riz). [*< F. coquetterie*, < *coquette*, a coquette.] Effort to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity or for amusement; affectation of amorous tenderness; trifling in love.

Women . . . without a dash of coquetry. *Addison*, Spectator.

*Coquetry*, with all its pranks and teasings, makes the spice to your dinner — the mulled wine to your supper. *D. G. Mitchell*, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

= *syn.* See *flirtation*.

**Coquettea bark.** See *bar<sup>2</sup>*. **coquette** (kō-ket'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *coquet* (originally applied to men as well as to women); < F. *coquette*, a coquette, a flirt, a pert or flippant woman, prop. fem. of *coquet*, a beau, as adj. *coquettish*, flirting, lit. a little cock: see *cocket<sup>3</sup>*, which is the same word in earlier form.] **I. n.** 1. A woman who endeavors to gain the admiration of men; a vain, selfish, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, for the gratification of her vanity; a flirt; a jilt.

A cold, vain and interested *coquette* . . . who could venture to flirt with a succession of admirers in the just confidence that no flame which she might kindle in them would thaw her own ice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

The slight *coquette*, she cannot love. *Tennyson*, Early Sonnets, vii.

**2. pl.** A group of crested humming-birds, of the genus *Lophornis* (which see).

**II. † a.** Coquettish; like a coquette.

Coquet and Coy at once her Air,  
 Both study'd. *Congreve*, Amoret.

He was last week producing two or three letters which he writ in his youth to a *coquette* lady. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

**coquettish** (kō-ket'ish), *a.* [*< coquette + -ish*.] Like a coquette; of or pertaining to or characterized by or practising coquetry.

A coquettish manner. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain.

She meant to weave me a snare  
 Of some coquettish deceit. *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

**coquettishly** (kō-ket'ish-li), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

**coquillage** (F. pron. kō-kē-lyāzh'), *n.* [F., a shell-animal, a shell, < *coquille*, a shell: see *coquille*, *cockle<sup>2</sup>*.] In decorative art, an imitation of shells, or the use of forms borrowed from

shells. This motive of decoration was common in the Louis XV. style. See *rococo*.

**coquilla-nut** (kō-kē'lyā-nut), *n.* The fruit of the palm *Attalea funifera*, a pinnate-leaved palm, native of Brazil. The nut is 3 or 4 inches long, oval, of a rich brown color, and consists of a very hard, thick shell with two small kernels in the center. The shell is extensively used in turnery, and especially for making ornamental ends for umbrella-handles. See *piassava*.

**coquille** (kō-kēl'), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cockle<sup>2</sup>*.] A part of the guard of a sword-hilt. See *hilt* and *shell*.

**coquillo** (kō-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., a small shell, a cocoanut, etc.: see *cockle<sup>2</sup>*.] The physio-nut, *Jatropha Curcas*.

**coquimbite** (kō-kim'bit), *n.* [*< Coquimbo* (see *def.*) + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, of a white or yellowish color, forming beds in a trachytic rock in the province of Coquimbo, Chili. Also called *white copperas*.

**coquimbo** (kō-kim'bō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The burrowing owl of South America, *Speotyto cunicularia*. See *Speotyto*, and cut under *owl*.

**coquina** (kō-kē'nā), *n.* [*< Sp. coquina*, shellfish in general, also cockle, dim. < *L. concha*, a shell: see *conch*, *cockle<sup>2</sup>*.] A rock made up of fragments of marine shells, slightly consolidated by pressure and infiltrated calcareous matter. The name is chiefly applied to a rock of this kind occurring on the east coast of Florida, and used to some extent as a building material.

**coquito** (kō-kē'tō), *n.* [Sp., a small cocoanut, dim. of *coco*, cocoanut.] The *Jubaea spectabilis*, a very beautiful palm of Chili, allied to the cocoanut, and growing to a height of 40 or 50 feet. It bears numerous small edible nuts, and the sap, obtained by felling the trees, is boiled to a sweet syrup, which, under the name of palm-honey (*miel de palma*), is highly esteemed in the domestic economy of the Chilians.

**cor<sup>1</sup>** (kōr), *n.* [*L. cor* (*cord-*) = Gr. *kardia* = E. heart: see *core<sup>1</sup>* and *heart*.] The heart, in the anatomical sense; the physiologically central organ of the system of blood-vessels. — **Cor Carol.** [NL.: *L. cor* = E. heart; *Carol*, gen. of *M.L. Carolus*, Charles (in sense (b) with reference to Charles's Wain): see *heart* and *carl*.] (a) A heart made of silver or gold, sometimes set with jewels, symbolizing the heart of King Charles I. of England. It was worn or carried by enthusiastic royalists. (b) A yellowish star of the third magnitude, below and behind the tail of the Great Bear, designated by Flamsteed as 12 Canum Venaticorum, but treated as a constellation on the globe of Senex (London, 1740) and by some other English astronomers. — **Cor Hydrae** [L. (NL), the heart of Hydra: *cor* = E. heart; *Hydra*, gen. of *Hydra*], a star of the second magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra. See cut under *Hydra*.

— **Cor Leonis** [L. (NL), the heart of Leo: *cor* = E. heart; *leonis*, gen. of *leo*, a lion: see *lion*], another name for *Regulus*, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. See cut under *Leo*. — **Cor Scorpionis** [L., the heart of Scorpion: *cor* = E. heart; *scorpionis*, gen. of *scorpio* (n.), a scorpion, the constellation Scorpion], another name for *Antares*, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpion. — **Cor villosus** [NL., villous heart], a heart the external surface of which is made rough and shaggy by a pericarditic fibrinous exudation.

**cor<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *corc<sup>3</sup>*, *corps<sup>2</sup>*.

**cor<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* Salted fish; salt fish.

A salmon, *cor*, or chevin,  
 Will feed you six or seven. *B. Jonson*, The Honour of Wales.

**cor<sup>4</sup>** (kōr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew and Phœnician oil-measure, supposed to be equal to 96 United States (old wine) gallons. The *cor* (translated *measure*) is mentioned in Luke xvi. 7 as a dry measure. Also *chor*.

Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths. *Ezek. xiv. 14*.

**COR-** Assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *r*. See *com-*.

**Cor.** An abbreviation of *Corinthians*.

**cora.** See *corah*.

**coracacromial** (kor'ak-a-krō'mi-äl), *a.* Same as *coraco-acromial*.

**Coracia** (kō-rā'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *kōpās*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] A genus of corvine birds, including the chough or red-legged crow, *C. graculus*, usually called *Pyrrhocorax* or *Fregilus graculus*. See cut under *chough*.

**coracias** (kō-rā'si-äs), *n.* [Gr. *kopakias*, a kind of raven or crow, < *kōpās* (*kopax*), a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] 1†. An Aristotelian name of some bird described as being like a crow and red-billed: either the red-legged chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, or the alpine, *P. alpinus*. — 2. [cap.] [NL.] In modern ornith.: (a†) Same as *Coracia*. Vieillot, 1816. (b) The typical genus of the family *Coraciidae*, containing the true rollers, such as *Coracias garrula* of Europe and Africa, and other species, not related to crows, nor even of the same order of birds. See *roller*.

Common Roller (*Coracias garrula*).

**Coraciidae** (kor-a-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias*, 2 (b), + *-idae*.] A family of picarian birds, non-passerine and not related to the crows, belonging to the group of coecygomorphs, and typified by the genus *Coracias*. It contains the forms known as rollers, of the genera *Coracias*, *Eurystomus*, *Leptosomus*, *Brachypteryx*, *Atelornis*, and *Geobates*, of Africa, Asia and Europe. The *Coraciidae* are fissirostral, and related to the broadbills, todies, and motmots. The term has sometimes been made to cover an assemblage of all these birds together, but is now definitely restricted as above. Also written *Coraciæ*, *Coraciadæ*, *Coraciidæ*.

**Coraciinae** (ko-ras-i-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias*, 2 (b), + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the *Coraciidae*, distinguishing the rollers proper (of the genera *Coracias* and *Eurystomus*) from the isolated Madagascan forms of the genera *Leptosomus* and *Brachypteryx*, which respectively represent other subfamilies. G. R. Gray. Also *Coraciina*, *Coraciana*, *Coraciana*, *Coraciadinae*. See cut under *Coracias*.

**Coraciina** (kor-a-si'nē), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *L. corax* (*corac*-), a raven, crow; see *Corax* and *coracine*.] A genus name under which Vieillot grouped a number of heterogeneous species of birds, including certain fruit-crows of South America with some campophagine forms of the old world. It has been applied by other authors to sundry species of *Gymnoderinae*, *Campophagidae*, etc. The type was *Gymnoderus fortidus*.

**Coraciina**<sup>1</sup> (kor-a-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. corax* (*corac*-), a raven, crow, + *-inae*. Cf. *Coraciina* and *coracine*.] A term applied by Swainson in 1831 to the South American fruit-crows, of the subfamily *Gymnoderinae* of the family *Cotingidae*. Also *Coraciinae*.

**Coraciina**<sup>2</sup> (kor-a-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coraciinae*.

**coracine**<sup>1</sup> (kor'a-sin), *n.* [ < *L. coracinus*, < Gr. *κοράκιος*, also *κοράκιος*, a fish like a perch, found in the Nile, so called from its black color (cf. *κοράκιος*, a young raven), < *κοράκιος*, adj., like a raven, < *κόραξ* (*korax*-), a raven; see *Corax*.] A fish anciently called *coracinus*, generally identified with the *Chromis chromis*, a species of the family *Pomacentridæ*. By the older authors it was identified with the *Sciæna* or *Coræna umbra* or *nigra* or with the *Umbra cirrhoa*.

The golden-headed coracine out of Egypt.

Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

**coracine**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* [ < *L. coracinus*, < Gr. *κοράκιος*, like a raven, raven-black, < *κόραξ* (*korax*-), a raven; see *Corax*.] Black; raven-black.

**Coraciina**<sup>1</sup> (ko-ras-i-ni'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Coraciinae*. Bonaparte, 1837; (Abanis, 1847).

**coracioid** (ko-ras-i-oid), *a.* [ < *Coracias* + *-oid*.] Roller-like; specifically, related to the *Coraciidae*, or belonging to the *Coracioidæ*.

**Coracioides** (ko-ras-i-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of birds, including the families *Steatornithidae*, *Podargidae*, *Caprimulgidae*, *Coraciidae*, and *Leptosomatidae*, or the oil-birds, podargues, goatsuckers, rollers, and kirumbos. See *coracioid*.

**Coraciostres** (ko-ras-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. corax* (*corac*-), a raven, crow (see *Corax*), + *rostrum*, beak.] A general name of the corvine birds, considered as an order of *Passeres*. A. E. Brehm.

**coracle** (kor'a-kl), *n.* [ < W. *coragl*, also *currieg*, a coracle, < *corieg*, *curieg*, a frame, carcass, boat, = Ir. *curachan*, a skiff; see *currach*.] A fisherman's boat used in Wales and on many parts of the Irish coast, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth; a kind of bull-boat. Also spelled *corracle*.



Fisherman with Coracle.

And, as a *Coracle* that braves  
On Vaga's breast the fretful waves,  
This shell upon the deep would swim.

Wordsworth, Blind Highland Boy.

**coraco-acromial** (kor'a-kō-a-kro'mi-āl), *a.* [ < *coraco*(id) + *acromion* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the acromion. Also *coracacromial*.—**Coraco-acromial ligament**, a stout ligament which connects the acromion with the coracoid, and is one of the accessory structures which defend the shoulder-joint.

**coracobrachial** (kor'a-kō-brā'ki-āl), *a. and n.* [ < NL. *coracobrachialis*, q. v.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the brachium or upper arm, or to the humerus: applied to the coracobrachialis.

II. *n.* The coracobrachialis. **coracobrachialis** (kor'a-kō-brak-i-ā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracobrachiales* (-lēz). [NL., < *coracoides*, coracoid, + *L. brachium*, arm; see *coracoid* and *brachial*.] A muscle which arises from the coracoid in common with the long head of the biceps, and is inserted into the shaft of the humerus. Its inner border forms for some distance the surgical guide to the brachial artery; its action tends to extend the upper arm. See cut under *muscle*.

**coracoclavicular** (kor'a-kō-kla-vik'ū-lār), *a.* [ < *coraco*(id) + *clavicula* + *-ar*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the clavicle.—**Coracoclavicular ligament**, a strong fibrous band passing between and binding together the clavicle and the coracoid. It is divided into two portions, called from their shape *conoid* and *trapezoid*.

**coracocostal** (kor'a-kō-kos'tal), *a.* Same as *costocoracoid*.

**coracohumeral** (kor'a-kō-hū'mē-rāl), *a.* [ < *coraco*(id) + *humerus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the humerus.—**Coracohumeral ligament**, a fibrous band which forms a part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint.

**Coracoid** (kor'a-koid), *a. and n.* [ < NL. *coracoides*, *coracoides*, < Gr. *κορακοειδής*, like a raven or crow, < *κόραξ* (*korax*-), a raven or crow (see *Corax*), + *ειδής*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Shaped like a crow's beak.—2. Pertaining to the coracoid; connected with the coracoid: as, the *coracoid* ligament.—**Coracoid bone**. Same as II.—**Coracoid fontanelle**, a space or cavity between or among several coracoid elements, as in batrachians.—**Coracoid process**, the coracoid of a mammal above a monotreme.

II. *n.* The distal or ventral element of the scapular arch, extending from the scapula to or toward the sternum, of whatever size, shape, or position: so named from the fact that in adult man it somewhat resembles the beak of a crow in size and shape. See cut under *scapula*. In reptiles, birds, and monotrematous mammals the coracoid is a comparatively large, distinct, and independent bone, articulated at one end with the shoulder-blade and at the other with the sternum. (See cuts under *hypocleidium* and *pectoral*.) In all mammals above the monotremes it is much reduced, becoming a mere process of the scapula, firmly ankylosed therewith and having no connection with the sternum, but normally having an independent center of ossification. In amphibians the coracoid varies in condition and relations, but when present conforms to the above definition. In batrachians the coracoid is divided by a large membranous space or fontanel into a coracoid proper, which lies behind this space, a persistently cartilaginous epicoracoid, which bounds the space internally, and a precoracoid in front of it. In fishes the term *coracoid* has been applied to several different parts, on the assumption of their homology with the coracoid of the higher vertebrates (see cut under *scapulocoracoid*): (a) by Cuvier and his followers, to the teleostomorph; (b) by Owen and others, to the prescapula; (c) by Parker and other late writers, to the hypocoracoid; (d) by Gill, to the inner cartilage of the scapular arch and the bones into which it is disintegrated in the higher fishes. See these names, and also *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, *procoracoid*.

**coracoidal** (kor'a-koi'dal), *a.* [ < *coracoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracoid.

**coracoides** (kor'a-koi'dē-us), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracoides* (-i). [NL.: see *coracoid*.] The coracobrachial muscle.

**coracomandibular** (kor'a-kō-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* [ < *coraco*(id) + *mandibula* + *-ar*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw-bone: as, a *coracomandibular* muscle.

**coracomandibularis** (kor'a-kō-man-dib'ū-lā-ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracomandibulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *coracomandibular*.] A coracomandibular muscle of some animals, as sharks, arising from the pectoral arch, and inserted into the lower jaw.

**coracomorph** (kor'a-kō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Coracomorphæ*; a crow form.

**Coracomorphæ** (kor'a-kō-mōrfē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *κόραξ* (*korax*-), a raven, a crow, + *μορφή*, form.] One of two great groups of birds (*Cypselomorphæ* being the other) into which Huxley divided his *Ægithognathæ*. It corresponds to the Linnean *Passeres* or the Cuvierian *Passerinae* divested of certain non-conformable types, to the *Vidues* of Sundevall, and to the *Passeres* of most modern authors. It is an immense assemblage, containing a majority of all birds. They exhibit the typical passerine structure, or the 'c' row form. Their technical characters are: an ægithognathous palate; no basipterygoid processes; a forked manubrium sterni; the sternum single-notched behind and with short costiferous extent (with few exceptions); usually a hypocleidium; an accessory scapulohumeral bone; a mobile insistent hallux directed backward; a normal ratio of digital phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5); one carotid, the left; a syrinx presenting every degree of complexity; a nude oil-gland; and aftershafted plumage. Huxley was inclined to divide this great group primarily into two, one containing *Menura* (to which add *Atrichia*), the other all the rest. See *Passeres*.

**coracomorph** (kor'a-kō-mōrf), *a.* [ < *Coracomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coracomorphæ*.

**coracopectoral** (kor'a-kō-pek'tō-rāl), *a.* In *anat.*, connected with or connecting the coracoid and the thorax: as, a *coracopectoral* muscle.

**coracopectoralis** (kor'a-kō-pek'tō-rā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracopectorales* (-lēz). [NL.; as *coraco*(id) + *pectoral*.] The lesser pectoral muscle, or pectoralis minor, arising from the front of the chest, and inserted into the coracoid. *Cumes*.

**coraco-procoracoid** (kor'a-kō-prō-kor'a-koid), *a.* [ < *coraco*(id) + *procoracoid*.] Pertaining to the coracoid and the procoracoid: as, a *coraco-procoracoid* symphyseal ligament.

**coracoscapular** (kor'a-kō-skap'ū-lār), *a. and n.* [ < *coraco*(id) + *scapular*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the coracoid and the scapula.—2. Consisting of a coracoid and a scapula.

The pectoral arch [of an osseous fish] always consists of a primarily cartilaginous *coraco-scapular* portion—which usually ossifies in two pieces, a coracoid below, and a scapula above—and of sundry membrane bones. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 137.

**Coracoscapular angle**, in *ornith.*, the inclination of the axes of the coracoid and of the scapula toward each other. It is normally less than 90°, as in nearly all birds, but in the ratite birds approaches 180°, thus affording one of the strong diagnostic marks of *Ratitæ* as compared with *Carnitæ*.—**Coracoscapular foramen**. See *foramen*.

II. *n.* That which consists of a coracoid and a scapula.

Cartilages which are placed side by side and articulate with the *coraco-scapular*. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 138.

Also *scapulocoracoid*.

**coracosteal** (kor'a-kōstē-āl), *a.* [ < *coracosteon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracosteæ: as, a *coracosteal* ossification.

**coracosteon** (kor'a-kōstē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόραξ* (*korax*-), a raven, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ornith.*, a separate ossification of the sternum, or breast-bone, in relation with the coracoid: a term correlated with *lophosteon*, *pleurosteon*, *metosteon*, and *urosteon*. Parker.

**coracovertebral** (kor'a-kō-vertē-brāl), *a.* [ < *coraco*(id) + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Belonging to the coracoid bone and the vertebra: applied to that angle of the scapula which is formed by its coracoid and vertebral borders, in man the postero-superior angle.

**coradicate** (kō-rad'i-kāt), *a.* [ < *co-* + *radicate*, *a.*] In *philol.*, of the same root; of the same ultimate origin. *Skeat*.

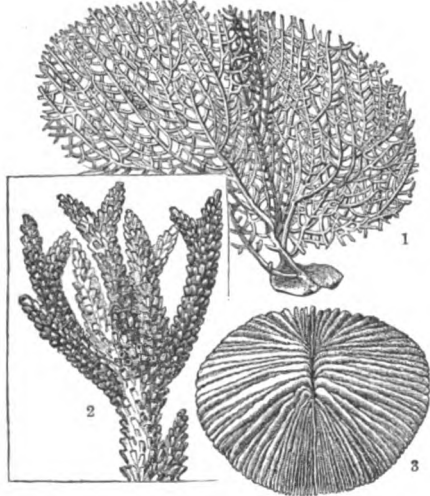
**coraget**, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *courage*. **corah**, *cora* (kō'rā), *n.* [ < Hind. *korā*, new, plain (as silk undyed).] An India-pattern silk handkerchief.—**Corah silk**, a light washable silk from the East Indies, in a variety of colors.

**Corahism** (kō'rā-izm), *n.* [ < *Corah*, *Korah* (LL. *Core*), mentioned in Num. xvi. 1, etc., + *-ism*.] A factious, contentious, or rebellious spirit: in allusion to the factious action of *Corah* and his company as recounted in Numbers xvi. [Rare.]

There are some, not thoughtless persons, who, in enumerating the troublesome and scandalous things that have disturbed us in our New-England wilderness, have complained of a crime which they have distinguished by the name of *corahism*, or that litigious and levelling spirit with which the separation has been leavened. C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, vii. 1.

**coral** (kor'al), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *corall*, *corral*, *corral*, < ME. *coral*, < OF. *coral*, F. *coral*, *corail* = Pr. *coralh* = Sp. Pg. *coral* = It. *corallo* = D. *koraal* = G. *koralle* = Dan. *koral* = Sw. *koral* = Bulg. *koralja* = Serv. *kratiyesh*, *kratish* = Pol. *koral* = Russ. *koraliki*, *koralū*, dial. *krali*, = Lith. *koralus*, *karelkis* = Lett. *krele* = Hung. *kolaris*, *klaris*, < LL. *corallum* (NL. *corallium*), L. *corallius*, prop. *corallum*, *curallum*, < Gr. *κοράλλιον*, Ionic *κοραλλιον*, coral, esp. red coral; ult. origin uncertain.] I. *n.* 1. A general term for the hard calcareous skeleton secreted by the marine coelenterate polyps for their support and habitation (polypidom). The coral-pro-

ducing zoöphytes are usually compound animals, young buds sprouting from the body of the parent polyp and remaining connected with it on the same spot even after it is dead; so that a piece of coral may be regarded as the abode either of one compound animal or of a multitude of individuals. The coralline structure sometimes branches like a shrub, sometimes spreads like a fan, or assumes the appearance of a brain, a flower, a mushroom, etc. (See cut under brain-coral.) These structures sometimes, as in the Pacific and southern parts of the Indian ocean, form reefs from 20 yards to several miles in breadth, extending for hundreds of miles along the coasts, and also the peculiar coral islands known as *atolls*. (See *atoll*.) The more abundant reef-builders, at the more



1. Sea-fan Coral (*Gorgonia flabellum*). 2. Madreporal Coral (*Madrepora cernuaria*). 3. Mushroom Coral (*Fungia dentata*).

moderate depths, are the madreporas, astræids, porites, and meandrinæ, and, at depths of from 15 to 20 fathoms, the milleporas and seriatopores—the great field of coral-development thus lying between low water and 20 fathoms. Coral is nearly a pure calcium carbonate, mixed with more or less horny or gelatinous matter. The fine red coral of commerce, much used for ornaments, is a sclerobasic coral, in appearance somewhat resembling a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. It is found chiefly in the Mediterranean, where several coral fisheries exist, as off the coasts of Provence, Sardinia, etc. See *Coralligena*, *Corallium*, *Octocoralla*, *Sclerobasica*, *Sclerodermata*.

2. A child's toy, consisting of a branch of smooth coral with a ring attached, and usually with the addition of small bells and a whistle.

I'll be thy nurse, and get a coral for thee,  
And a fine ring of bells.

Beau. and Fl., The Captain, iii. 5.

Her infant grandame's coral next it grew,  
The bells she jingled and the whistle blew.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 93.

3. The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster, which when boiled assume the appearance of coral.—4. A fleshy-leaved crassulaceous house-plant, *Roechea coccinea*, native of South Africa, bearing bright-scarlet flowers.—**Black coral**, sclerobasic coral of the family *Antipathidae*.—**Blue coral**, a coral of the family *Helioporidae*, *Heliopora coerulea*, occurring in many of the coral reefs of the Pacific ocean.—**Cup-coral**. (a) A coral of the family *Cyathophylidae*. (b) Same as *corallite*. 2.—**Eporose, perforate, rugose, tabulate, tubulose coral**. See *Eporosa*, *Perforata*, *Rugosa*, *Tabulata*, *Tubulosa*.—**Milleporal coral**. See *Hydrocorallina*, *Milleporina*.—**Mushroom coral**, coral of the family *Fungidae*.—**Organ coral, organ-pipe coral**, tubiporaceous coral; coral of the family *Tubiporidae*.—**Pink coral**, a pale variety of red coral, used for ornaments.—**Red coral**, *Corallium rubrum*, an important genus of sclerobasic corals belonging to the order *Alcyonaria*, the polyps possessing eight fringed tentacles. Red coral is highly valued for the manufacture of jewelry, and is obtained from the coasts of Sicily, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean. See cut under *Coralligena*.—**Star coral**, coral of the family *Astræidae*.

**II. a. 1.** Made of coral; consisting of coral; coralline: as, a coral ornament; a coral reef.—**2.** Making coral; coralligenous: as, a coral polyp.—**3.** Containing coral; coraled; coralliferous: as, a coral grove.—**4.** Resembling coral; especially, of the color of commercial coral; pinkish-red; red: specifically, in *her.*, used of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of precious stones. See *blazon*, n. 2.

Forth from her Coral Lips such Folly broke.

Congreve, *Lealia*.

In ancient times the juggler, when he threw off his mantle, appeared in a tight scarlet or coral dress. **Brewer.** **Coral bean.** See *bean*.—**Coral insect**, a coral polyp; one of the individual animals a colony of which makes a coral polypidom: a popular designation, now avoided by careful writers, the animal not being an "insect."—**Coral island**, an island the formation of which is due to the deposition of coral by polyps. See *atoll*.—**Coral lacquer**, coral lac, ornamental work in which the surface is carved in the thickness of a red lacquer, which is applied upon a foundation, usually of wood. See *lacquer*.—**Coral ore**, a

curved lamellar variety of hepatic cinnabar from Idria, Carniola.—**Coral reef**, a reef of coral. See *L. 1.*—**Coral shoemaker**, a fish of the family *Teuthididae* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*, living in the coral reefs of the Seychelles.

**coral-berry** (kor'al-ber'i), n. A caprifoliaceous shrub, *Symphoricarpos* *Symphoricarpos*, having coral-red berries clustered in the axils of the leaves.

**coraled, coralled** (kor'alid), a. [*< coral + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Furnished with coral; covered with coral.

**coral-fish** (kor'al-fish), n. 1. A fish of the family *Chatodontidae*.—2. A fish of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

**corallaceous** (kor-a-lā'shius), a. [*< coral (LL. corallum) + -aceous*.] Belonging to or of the nature of coral.

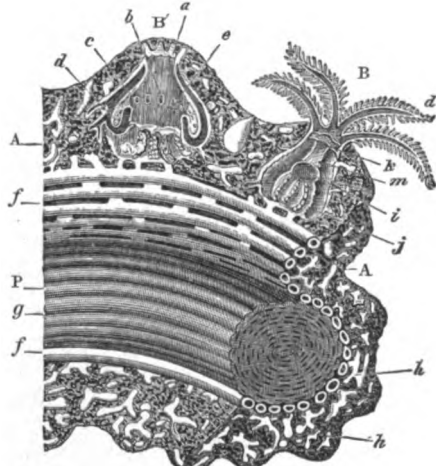
**Corallaria** (kor-a-lā'ri-ä), n. pl. [NL., *< LL. corallum, coral (see coral), + -aria*.] A former name of coral polyps and some other actinozoans: a loose synonym of *Coralligena*, or even of *Actinozoa*.

**coralled, a.** See *coraled*.

**coralliferous** (kor-a-lif'e-rus), a. [*< LL. corallum, coral (see coral), + L. ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *coralligerous*.] Containing or bearing coral; producing coral. Also *coralligerous*.

**coralliform** (kō-ral'i-fōrm), a. [*< LL. corallum, coral (see coral), + L. forma, form*.] Resembling coral in structure or shape.

**Coralligena** (kor-a-lij'e-nä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *coralligenus*: see *coralligenous*.] In some systems of classification, one of the primary divisions of the *Actinozoa*, the other being the *Ctenophora*. The mouth always has one or more circles of tentacles, slender and conical, or short, broad, and fringed. The enterocoele is divided into 6, 8, or more intermesenteric chambers communicating with cavities in the tentacles; the mesenteries are thin and membranous, each ending aborally in a free edge, often thickened and folded, looking toward the center of the axial chamber; and the outer wall of the body has no large paddle-like cilia. Most *Coralligena* are fixed and may give



Red Coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*: portion of a branch of the sclerobasic polypidom or zoanthodeme, the coenosarc divided longitudinally and partly removed, with two of the anthozooids in section. (Magnified.)

A, A, coenosarc or sclerobase, with deep longitudinal canals, *f, f*, and superficial irregular reticulated canals, *a, a*. P, hard axis of the coral, with longitudinal grooves, *g*, answering to the longitudinal vessels. B, an anthozooid or polyp, with expanded tentacles, *d, d*; *k*, mouth; *m*, gastric sac; *i*, its interior edge; *j*, mesenteries. B', anthozooid retracted in its cup, the tentacles, *d*, withdrawn into the intermesenteric chambers; *e*, festooned edges of the cup; *h*, part of the body which forms the projecting tube when the actinozoan is protruded; *c*, orifices of the cavities of the invaginated tentacles; *e*, circumoral cavity.

rise by gemmation to zoanthodemes of various shapes. The great majority have a hard skeleton, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, in some of its forms known as *coral*, which may be deposited in spicula in the body, or form dense networks or plates of calcareous substance. The chief divisions of the *Coralligena* are the *Hexacoralla* and the *Octocoralla* (or *Alcyonaria*). The *Coralligena* include all the *Actinozoa* which form coral, and many which do not, as the sea-anemones, dead-men's-fingers, etc. Nearly all "corals" of ordinary language are hexacoralline; not, however, the red coral, with which the name is most popularly associated.

The *Actinozoa* comprehend two groups—the *Coralligena* and the *Ctenophora*. . . . In the *Coralligena* the outer wall of the body is not provided with bands of large paddle-like cilia. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 138.

**coralligenous** (kor-a-lij'e-nus), a. [*< NL. coralligenus, < LL. corallum, coral (see coral), + L. -genus, producing: see -genous*.] 1. Producing coral: as, *coralligenous* zoöphytes.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Coralligena*; actinozoic.

**coralliferous** (kor-a-lij'e-rus), a. [*< LL. corallum, coral (see coral), + L. gerere, bear, carry*.] Same as *coralliferous*.

**Coralliidae** (kor-a-li'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., *< Corallium + -idae*.] A family of corals, represented by the genus *Corallium*, containing the well-known red coral of commerce, *C. rubrum*. There is a hard homogeneous sclerobasic axis, on which the value of the coral depends. There are eight pinnately fringed tentacles and other characters separating the family so widely from most corals that it does not belong to the same order, but to the alcyonarian or octocoralline division of the *Coralligena*, many of which are not coralligenous; and its affinities are with the gorgonaceous polyps, as the sea-fans, etc. See *Corallium*, *Coralligena*.

**Corallinæ** (kor-a-li-i-nē), n. pl. [NL., *< Corallium + -inæ*.] The *Coralliidae* regarded as a subfamily of *Gorgoniidae*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

**Corallimorphidae** (kor'a-li-mōr'fi-dē), n. pl. [NL., *< Corallimorpha + -idae*.] A family of hexamerous *Actiniae*, with a double corona of tentacles, a corona of marginal principal tentacles and a corona of intermediate accessory tentacles. The septa are slightly differentiated, and are all furnished with reproductive organs. The muscular system is weak in all parts of the body, and there is no circular muscle.

**Corallimorphus** (kor'a-li-mōr'fus), n. [NL. (Mosely, 1877); prop. *Corallimorphus*; *< Gr. κοπάλλω, coral (see coral), + μορφή, form*.] The typical genus of the family *Corallimorphidae*.

**corallin, n.** See *coralline*, 3.

**Corallina** (kor-a-li-nä), n. [*< corallinus: see coralline*.] A genus of calcareous algae, with erect filiform articulated fronds and opposite branches.

There are over 50 species, mostly tropical, the most common species, *C. officinalis*, ranging far northward. It grows everywhere within tide-mark, and forms an object of great beauty in rock-pools, from its graceful structure and beautiful rose-colored or purple hues.

**Corallinaceæ** (kor'a-li-nä'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., *< Corallina + -aceæ*.] Same as *Corallinæ*.

**Corallinæ, n. pl.** The corallines, indiscriminately.

**coralline** (kor'a-lin), a. and n. [*< LL. corallinus, coral-red, < corallum, coral: see coral and -inæ*.] 1. a.

1. Consisting of or containing coral; resembling coral; coral. Specifically—2. Having a color somewhat resembling that of red coral; red, pinkish-red, or reddish-yellow.

A paste of a red coralline color, pale when broken, and reddish yellow under the fracture.

Birch, *Ancient Pottery*, iv. 5.

**Coralline deposits.** See *deposit*.—**Coralline ware**, pottery made in the south of Italy during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having a red paste resembling that of the classical Samian ware. The vessels have, in general, fantastic shapes. *H. Suer Cuming*.—**Coralline zone**, a depth of the sea in which corallines abound, in some classifications the third from the shore, extending from 15 or 25 to 35 or 50 fathoms, in the north temperate seas.

**II. n. 1.** A seaweed with rigid calcareous fronds: so called from its resemblance to coral. See *Corallina*.—**2.** A coral or other zoöphyte or actinozoan: a term extended also to polyzoons or moss-animalcules, and to some of the hydrozoans.—**3.** [In this sense commonly *corallin*.] A dye, prepared commercially by heating together phenol, anhydrous oxalic acid, and oil of vitriol, and producing a very unstable color. It forms a reddish-green mass which yields a yellow powder, consisting of aurin ( $C_{10}H_4O_3$ ) with other similar substances. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hydrochloric acid and alcohol. Its presence in articles of clothing has sometimes caused serious cutaneous eruptions. Red corallin, or peony-red as it is sometimes called, is produced from yellow corallin by the action of ammonia at a high temperature.

**Corallinæ** (kor-a-lin'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., *< Corallina + -inæ*.] A family of algae, including nearly all the calcareous *Floridæ*, and classed by the earlier writers with the corals. They are rose-colored or purple, foliaceous or filiform, jointed or inarticulate, with the highly differentiated organs of fructification borne in distinct conceptacles either externally or immersed in the fronds. They are especially abundant in the tropics. Preferably *Corallinaceæ*.

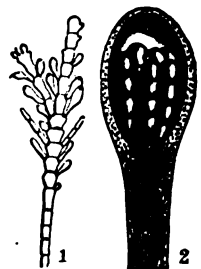
**corallinite** (kor'a-lin-it), n. [*< coralline + -ite<sup>2</sup>*.] A fossil coralline; the fossil polypidom of coral polyps; fossil coral. Also *corallite*.

**corallinoid** (kor'a-lin-oid), a. [*< coralline + -oid*.] Same as *corallinoid*.

A broken, granulose or corallinoid crust.

E. Tuckerman, N. A. Lichens, 1. 127.

**Coralliophila** (kor'a-li-of'i-lä), n. [NL. (Adams, 1858); *< Gr. κοπάλλω, coral (see coral), + φίλος, loving*.] A genus of rhacloglossate pectini-



*Corallina officinalis*. 1. Portion of a frond, about one half natural size. 2. Tip of a branch, bearing a conceptacle and cut longitudinally, exposing the carpospores.



branchiate gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Coralliophilidae*.

**Coralliophilidae** (kor'-a-li-ō-fl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coralliophila* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Coralliophila*.

**corallite** (kor'-a-lit), *n.* [*< coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-ite*.] 1. Same as *corallinite*.—2. The calcareous secretion or hard skeleton of a single individual coral polyp in a composite coral mass, compound coral, or coral polypidom. Also called *cup-coral*.

The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a "cup coral," and receives the name of a *corallite*. . . The *corallites* may be distinct and connected only by a substance formed by calcification of the canals, which is termed *canenenchyma*; or the these may be imperfectly developed, and the septa of adjacent *corallites* run into one another. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 139.

**corallitic** (kor'-a-lit'ik), *a.* [*< corallite* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling coral.

The *corallitic* [marble] resembling ivory, from Asia Minor. *C. O. Muller, Manual of Archæol.* (trans.), § 309.

**Corallium** (kō'-ral'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801) (cf. LL. *corallum*, L. *corallium*, *curallium*), < Gr. *κοράλλιον*, Ionic *κορράλλιον*, coral, esp. red coral: see *coral*.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Corallidae*, containing only one species, *C. rubrum*, the red coral of commerce. See cut under *Coralligena*.

**coralloid** (kor'-a-loid), *a. and n.* [*< coral* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling coral in form; branching or otherwise shaped like coral; coralliform. Also *corallinoid*, *coralloidal*.

II. *n.* A polyzoon or moss-animalcule, as some of the corallines, likened to a coral polyp. **coralloidal** (kor'-a-loi'dal), *a.* [As *coralloid* + *-al*.] Same as *coralloid*. *Sir T. Browne*.

**Corallorhiza** (kor'-a-lō-rī-zā), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corallum* (Gr. *κοράλλιον*), coral (see *coral*), + (Gr. *ρίζα*, a root.) A small genus of plants, of the family *Orchidaceæ*, consisting of brown or yellowish leafless herbs, parasitic on roots, and found in shady woods in the northern hemisphere. The species are popularly known as *coralroot*, from the coral-like rootstock. *C. corallorhiza* is the most common European species, while *C. multiflora* and *C. odoratissima* are frequent in the United States.

**corallum** (kō'-ral'um), *n.* [LL., red coral: see *coral*.] Coral; a coral; the skeleton of a coral polypidom; the calcified tissue of the coralligenous actinozoans.

**coral-mud** (kor'-al-mud), *n.* Decomposed coral; the sediment or mud formed by the disintegration of coral.

**coral-plant** (kor'-al-plant), *n.* The *Jatropha multifida*, a tall euphorbiaceous plant, frequently cultivated in the gardens of India for its handsome scarlet flowers and deeply cut foliage.

**coral-rag** (kor'-al-rag), *n.* In *geol.*, a provincial term for the highest member of the middle obolite series, a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.

**coralroot** (kor'-al-rōt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*.

**coral-snake** (kor'-al-snāk), *n.* One of many different serpents, some of which are venomous and others not, which are marked with red zones, suggesting the color of coral. (a) The species of the genus *Elops*, as *E. fulvius*, the harlequin.



Coral-snake (*Elops corallina*).

snake of the southern United States, beautifully ringed with red, yellow, and black, and especially *E. corallina*. These serpents are poisonous. (b) Various innocuous colubrine serpents, as of the genera *Oxyrhopus*, *Ophibolus*, *Erythrolampis*, and *Phiocercus*. (c) Some tortricine serpents, as *Tortrix acytale* of South America.

**coral-stitch** (kor'-al-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, which gives an irregular branched appearance like that of fine coral, the thread being laid upon the surface and held in place by stitches taken at intervals.

**coral-tree** (kor'-al-trē), *n.* A plant of the leguminous genus *Erythrina*. There are several species, natives of Africa, India, and America. They are shrubs or trees with trifoliate leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers, followed by long constricted pods inclosing bright-red seeds. The coral-tree of India is *E. indica*; of the West Indies, *E. corallodendron*.

**coral-wood** (kor'-al-wūd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet-wood of South American origin, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but it soon changes to a beautiful red or coral.

**coralwort** (kor'-al-wért), *n.* The popular name of *Dentaria bulbifera*, a cruciferous plant found in woods and coppices in the south-east of England. Also called *toothwort* or *tooth-violet*.

**coral-zone** (kor'-al-zōn), *n.* The depth of the sea at which corals abound; a sea-zone in which corals flourish.

**corami** (kō'-rā-mi), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *corame* (< ML. *coramen*), orig. a hide, < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium*.] Wall-hangings of leather. They were in general use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and also at an earlier period. Such hangings are sometimes decorated with stamped patterns similar to those used for bookbindings, and sometimes are richly embossed with a pattern in relief, colored, gilded, and silvered. The separate pieces of leather are necessarily small, and it is common to secure them at the corners by a boss or nail-head, which holds the corners of four squares at once.

**coram iudice** (kō'-ram jō'di-sē). [L.: *coram*, prep., before the eyes, in presence, in sight, perhaps < *c-*, appar. a relic of some prep., 'at' or 'before,' + *os* (or-), the mouth, face, or the related *ora*, edge, border (orig. lip, mouth) (see *oral*); *iudice*, abl. of *iudex* (judic-), a judge: see *judicial*, *judge*, *n.*, etc.] Before a judge having legal jurisdiction of the matter.

**coram nobis** (kō'-ram nō'bis). [L.: *coram*, before; *nobis*, abl. of *nos*, we, pl. of *ego*, I: see *coram iudice* and *ego*.] Before us (that is, constructively, the king or queen): a term used in certain writs issued by the English Court of King's or Queen's Bench.

**coram non iudice** (kō'-ram non jō'di-sē). [L.: see *coram iudice* and *non*.] Before one not the proper judge; before one who has not legal jurisdiction of the matter: a law term.

**coram paribus** (kō'-ram par'i-bus). [L.: *coram*, before; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *coram iudice*, and *par*, *peer*.] Before equals; before one's peers: formerly used of the attestation of deeds, which could be done in this way only.

**coram populo** (kō'-ram pop'ū-lō). [L.: *coram*, before; *populo*, abl. of *populus*, people: see *coram iudice* and *populus*.] Before the people; in sight of spectators.

**coran**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *currant*<sup>2</sup>.

**Coran**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *Koran*.

**coranach**, *n.* See *coronach*.

**corance**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Same as *crants*.

When thou hadst stolen her dainty rose-corance. *Chapman* (?), *Alphonsus*, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.

**corance**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *currant*<sup>2</sup>.

**corant**<sup>1</sup>, *a. and n.* See *courant*<sup>1</sup>, *current*<sup>1</sup>.

**corant**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *courant*<sup>2</sup>.

**corant**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *currant*<sup>2</sup>.

**coranto**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *courant*<sup>2</sup>.

**coranto**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *courant*<sup>3</sup>.

**Corax** (kō'-raks), *n.* [NL., < L. *corax*, < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven or crow, akin to L. *corvus*, a crow: see *Corvus*, *corbie*.] 1. A genus of ravens; the specific name of the common raven, *Corvus corax*, made a generic name by Bonaparte, 1850. See cut under *raven*.—2. A provisional genus name applied to certain minute triangular solid fossil sharks' teeth, chiefly of the Cretaceous age. *Agassiz*, 1843.—3. In *entom.*, a genus; same as *Steropus*.

**corazinet**, **corazinet** (kor'-a-zin), *n.* [*< ML. corazina*, < It. *corazza* = F. *cuirasse*, cuirass: see *cuirass*.] A defensive garment for the body; the brigogne or the gambeson. See these words.

**corb**, *n.* An erroneous form of *corf*.

**corb**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *coarb*. Also *corbe*.

Howbeit in common understanding among us that are English, we call only such termion lands as were in the possession of *corbes* or *Erenacha*.

*Sir John Davies, Letter to Earl of Salisbury.*

**corb**<sup>2</sup> (kōrb), *n.* [Also *corbe*, abbr. of *corbell*, *q. v.*] In *arch.*, a corbel.

A bridge ybuilt in goodly wize  
With curious *Corbes* and pendants graven faire.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. x. a.

**corb**<sup>3</sup> (kōrb), *n.* An abbreviated form of *corban*.

**corban** (kōr'-ban), *n.* [Heb. *korbān*, an offering, sacrifice, < *karab*, approach, bring, offer. Cf. *corbana*.] 1. In *Judaism*, an offering of any sort to God, particularly in fulfillment of a vow. To the rules laid down in Lev. xvii. and Num. xxx. concerning vows, the rabbins added the rule that a man might interdict himself by vow not only from using for himself any particular object, for example food, but also from giving or receiving it. The thing thus interdicted was considered as *corban*. A person might thus release himself from any inconvenient obligation under plea of *corban*—a practice which Christ reprehended, as annulling the spirit of the law.

But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is *Corban*, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free. *Mark vii. 11.*

Origen's account of the *corban* system is that children sometimes refused assistance to parents on the ground that they had already contributed to the poor fund, from which they alleged their parents might be relieved. *W. Smith, Bible Dict.*

2. Same as *corbana*.

The ministers of religion, who derive their portion of temporals from his title, who live upon the *corban*, and eat the meat of the altar. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 64.

3. In the Coptic liturgy, the eucharistic oblate or host, divisible into nine parts, the central one of which is called the *spoudicon*. See *despoticon* and *pearl*.

**corbana** (kōr'-bā-nā), *n.* [ML., var. of LL. *corbana*, perhaps < Heb. *korbān*: see *corban*, 2.] In the *early church*, the treasury of the basilica, into which the alms and offerings of the faithful were carried, and whence they were transferred to the bishop's house. *Walcott*.

**corbe**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* An obsolete form of *curb*.

**corbe**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *corb*<sup>2</sup>.

**corbeil** (kōr'-bel), *n.* [*< F. corbeille*, OF. *corbeille*, *f.* (OF. also *corbeil*, *m.*), < LL. *corbícula*, dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corf*, and cf. *corbel*.] 1. In *fort.*, a small basket

or gabion, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.—2. In *arch.* and *decorative art*, an ornament in the form of a basket containing flowers, fruits, etc.

**corbeille** (kōr'-bēl), *n.* [F.] Same as *corbeil*.

**corbel** (kōr'-bel), *n.* [Also *corbell*, *corbal*, *corbill*, < OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, crow, corbel, < LL. *corvellum*, dim. of *corvus*, raven.] 1. A raven or crow; a corbie.—2. In *arch.*, a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of great variety in form, and are ornamented in many ways. They are much used in medieval architecture, forming supports for the beams of floors and of roofs, the machicolations of fortresses, the labels of doors and windows, etc.

The *corbelle* were carved grotesque and grim; And the pillars, with cluster'd shafts so trim, With base and with capital flourish'd around, Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands had bound. *Scott, L. of L. M.*, li. 9.

From the grinning *corbels* that support the balconies hang tufts of gem-bright ferns and glowing clove-pinks. *J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece*, p. 199.

3. The vase or drum of the Corinthian column: so called from its resemblance to a basket.—4. In *entom.*, the truncated oval tip of the tibia, when, as in many *Rhynchophora*, the insertion of the tarsus is a little above the tip on the inner side. The corbel is fringed with stiff hairs, and takes various forms, which are important characters in classification. It is said to be open when it is broken on the inner



Corbels.  
1, from palace of St. Louis, Paris, 13th century; 2, from church of Saint-Gilles-lez-Arles, France, 12th century.

side by the articular cavity of the tarsus; *closed*, when the cavity does not attain it and the oval margin is complete; *caernose*, when the external margin is produced and curved over the corbel, like a roof.

**corbel** (kôr'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corbeled* or *corbelled*, ppr. *corbeling* or *corbelling*. [*< corbel, n.*] 1. To support on or as on corbels.

A very wide . . . chancel-arch, of which the shafts are corbelled off. *Sat. Rev.*, VII. 681.

2. In *arch.*, to expand by extending each member of a series beyond the one below.

Projecting corbelled roofs. *F. A. Guthrie, Pariah, iv.*

**corbeling, corbelling** (kôr'bel-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *corbel, v.*] In *building*, an overlapping arrangement of stones, bricks, etc., each course projecting beyond the one below it.

**corbel-piece** (kôr'bel-pēs), *n.* A wooden support or bracket; a bolster; a corbel.

**corbel-steps** (kôr'bel-steps), *n. pl.* An assumed original (Jamieson) of *corbie-steps*, steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are sometimes formed.

**corbel-table** (kôr'bel-tā'bl), *n.* A projecting course, a parapet, a tier of windows, an arcade, an entablature, or other architectural arrangement, which rests upon a series of corbels.

**corbett**, *n.* [*< ME. corbet, < F. corvet, < \*corvetto, dim. of L. corvus, a raven. See corbel.*] Same as *corbel*.

Ne how they hate yn masoneries  
As corbets and ymagines.  
*Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1304.*

**corbicula** (kôr-bik'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. corbiculae* (-lā). [*< NL., < LL. corbicula, a little basket, fem. dim. of L. corbis, a basket: see corb.*] 1. In *entom.*, a smooth or concave space, fringed with stiff hairs, on the inner side of the tibia or basal joint of the tarsus of a bee. It serves as a receptacle for the pollen which the bee collects and carries to its nest. Also, incorrectly, *corbiculum*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Cyrenidae* (or *Cycladidae* or *Corbiculidae*). *C. consobrina* is an example.

**corbiculae**, *n.* Plural of *corbicula*.

**corbiculate** (kôr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< corbicula, l., corbiculum, + -ate.*] In *entom.*, flat, smooth, and fringed with strong incurved hairs, forming a kind of basket in which pollen is carried: applied to the posterior tibia of a bee, as of the hive-bee and humblebee.

**Corbiculidae** (kôr-bi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Corbicula, 2, + -idae.*] A family of bivalves, type genus *Corbicula*: same as *Cyrenidae*.

**corbiculum** (kôr-bik'ū-lum), *n.*; *pl. corbicula* (-lā). [*< NL., neut. dim. of L. corbis, a basket. Cf. corbicula.*] An erroneous form for *corbicula, l.*

**corbie, corby** (kôr'bi), *n.*; *pl. corbies* (-biz). [*A reduced form of corbin, q. v.*] A raven or crow. [*Scotch.*]

As I was walking all alone,  
I heard two corbies making a mane.  
*The Two Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).*

**Corbie messenger**, a messenger who returns either not at all or too late: in allusion to the raven sent out of the ark by Noah, which did not return. [*Scotch.*].—**Corbie oats**, a species of black oats.

**corbie-steps** (kôr'bi-steps), *n. pl.* [*< corbie, crow, + steps.*] A series of step-like vertical projections on the side of a gable. [*Scotch.*]

**corbil** (kôr'bil), *n.* See *corbel*.

**corbin**, *n.* [In mod. use only as *Sc. corbie, q. v.*; *ME. corbin, corbun, < OF. corbin, a raven or crow, dim. (cf. OF. corbin, adj., < L. corvinus: see corvine) of corp, corb, corf, < L. corvus, a raven or crow: see Corvus, and cf. corbel.*] A raven; a crow.

**Corbinae** (kôr-bi'nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Corbis + -inae.*] A subfamily of lucinoid bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbis*. The shell is generally ovate, the muscular impressions are subequal and broadly ovate, and the ligament is external.

**Corbis** (kôr'bis), *n.* [*< NL., < L. corbis, a basket: see corb.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidae*, having an oval ventricose sculptured shell with denticulate margin, simple pallial line, and two large and two lateral teeth in each valve.

**corbivau** (kôr-bi-vō'), *n.* [*< F. corbivau, name of the bird in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique"; < corbeau, a raven (see corbe), < corbe, Corvus, + vateur, a vulture: see Corvultur.*] A large corvine bird of Africa, *Corvultur albicollis*.

**corbula** (kôr-bū-lā), *n.* [*< L. corbula, a little basket, dim. of corbis, a basket: see corb.*] 1. *Pl. corbula* (-lā). In *Hydrozoa*, as in the genus *Aglaophenia* of the family *Plumulariidae*, a common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed. It is formed by the union of lateral processes from that region of the hydrosoma which bears the gonophores, these processes being in some respects comparable to the hydrophyllia of the *Calyptophoridae*. *Huxley*.

Certain of the branches or pinnae [in *Plumulariidae*] are at times replaced by cylindrical structures which are covered with rows of nematophores, and are the cups or baskets in which the generative zooids are developed; they are termed *corbulae*, and in some genera are metamorphosed branches, while in others they are modified pinnae. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 87.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Myidae*, or type of a family *Corbulidae*, related to the common cob or clam.

**Corbulaceae, Corbulaceæ** (kôr-bū-lā'sē-lā), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Corbula, 2, + -acea, -aceæ.*] Same as *Corbulidae*.

**Corbulidae** (kôr-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Corbula, 2, + -idae.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Corbula*. The animal has the mantle mostly closed and the siphons united, short and fringed; the shell is inequivalve and gapes in front, and its hinge has a recurved tooth in one valve fitting into a gosslet in the other. There are numerous species, living in the mud or sand of the sea-shore or estuaries. Also *Corbulaceae, Corbulaceæ*.

**corbuloid** (kôr'bū-loid), *a. and n.* [*< Corbula, 2, + -oid.*] I. *a.* Characteristic of or relating to the *Corbulidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Corbulidae*.

**corcass** (kôr'kas), *n.* [*< Ir. and Gael. corcach, a marsh, moor, Ir. corrach, currach, a marsh, bog. Cf. W. cors, a bog, fen.*] In Ireland, a salt marsh: applied to the salt marshes which border on the estuary of the Shannon, and on other rivers.

**Corchorus** (kôr'kō-rus), *n.* [*< Gr. κόρchoros, also κόρκορος, a wild plant of bitter taste.*]

1. A genus of tropical plants, of the family *Tiliaceæ*. They are herbs or small shrubs with serrated leaves and small yellow flowers. There are several species, of which the most remarkable and most widely diffused is *C. olitorius*, which is cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb. It is sold by the Jews about Aleppo, and hence it is sometimes called *Jews' mallow*. This and a closely allied species (*C. capsularis*, Chinese hemp) are much cultivated in India and eastern Asia, for the fine, soft, and silky fiber of the inner bark, which is known as jute, or gunny-fiber. It is much used in the manufacture of carpets and gunny-bags, and is the material of which the Algerian curins, cloths of Smyrna, and tapestries of Teheran and Herat are made. *C. siliquosus* is a common species of the West Indies and Central America. *See jute*.

2. [*l. c.*] An ornamental shrubby plant of Japan, *Kerria Japonica*, of the family *Rosaceæ*, with showy, usually double, yellow flowers, frequently cultivated in gardens.

**cordet, corulelet** (kôr'kl, -kūl), *n.* [*< L. corculum, dim. of cor (cord-) = E. heart.*] In *bot.*, an old name for the cor seminis (heart of the seed), or embryo.

**corculum** (kôr'kū-lum), *n.*; *pl. corcula* (-lā). [*< L.: see corcle.*] Same as *corcle*.

**cord** (kôrd), *n.* [Also *chord*, now conventionally preferred in certain senses (see *chord*); *< ME. cord, corde, a string, rope, < OF. corde, F. corde, a string, cord, chord, cord (of wood), = Pr. Pg. It. corda = Sp. cuerda, < ML. corda, L. chorda, a string, < Gr. χορδή, the string of a musical instrument; prop. a string of gut, catgut, pl. guts, akin to χοράδες, guts, L. haru-spex, inspector of entrails, Icel. görn, garnir, guts, E. yarn.*] 1. A string or small rope composed of several strands of thread or vegetable fiber, twisted or woven together.

She [Rahab] let them down by a cord through the window. *Josh. ii. 15.*

Thus, with my cord  
Of blasted hemp, by moonlight twined,  
I do thy sleepy body bind.  
*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, III. 1.*

2. Something resembling a cord in form or function. Specifically—(a) A string of a stringed musical instrument. (b) In *anat.*, a part resembling a cord; a chord; as, the spinal cord; the umbilical cord; the vocal cords. *See below*.

3. A quantity of firewood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line; a pile containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. There have been some local variations in England: thus, in Sussex it was 3 by 3 by 14 feet, coming substantially to the same solid contents; in Derbyshire there were cords of 128, 155, and 162½ cubic feet. Similar measures are in use in other countries. In France, before the adoption of the metric system, it was likewise called a *corde*; there were three kinds, containing respectively 64, 66, and 112 French cubic feet. In Germany the similar measure is called a *klafter*; in Gotha and Brunswick it is 6 by 6 by 3 local feet.

4. A measure of length in several countries. In Spain the *cuerda* is 8½ varas, or equal to 23½ English feet. At Bozen, Tyrol, the *corda* is 8 feet 10 inches English measure.

5. A measure of land. In Brittany it was 73.6 English square yards.—6. Figuratively, any influence which binds, restrains, draws, etc.: a frequent use of the term in Scripture: as, the cords of the wicked (*Ps. cxxix. 4*); the cords of his sins (*Prov. v. 22*); cords of vanity (*Isa. v. 18*); the cords of a man—that is, the bands or influence of love (*Hos. xi. 4*).

Lower'd softly with a threefold cord of love  
Down to a silent grave. *Tennyson, Fair Women.*

7. A strong ribbed fustian; corduroy.

My short, black, closely buttoned tunic and cord riding-breeches seemed to fill them with amazement.  
*O'Donovan, Merv, xvi.*

8. In *fancy weaving*, the interval between two vertical lines of the design.—**False vocal cords**, prominent folds of mucous membrane on either side of the larynx, above the true vocal cords, inclosing the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, forming the superior boundary of the opening into the ventricles of the larynx, and not directly concerned in the production of vocal sound.—**Genital cord**, in *embryol.*, a structure resulting from the union of a Müllerian and a Wolffian duct in the female, as in most mammals, including the human species.—**Maitland cord**, in *weaving*, a cord extending along the wooden shafts of leaves, to which the heddles are fastened with knots. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spermathecal cord**, in *anat.*, the bundle of tissues by which the testicle hangs, consisting essentially of a vas deferens or sperm-duct, the spermatic blood-vessels, nerves derived from the sympathetic, and a cremaster muscle with its vessels and nerves, bundled together with connective tissue.—**Spinal cord**. *See spinal*.—**Umbilical cord**, the navel-string, funis, or funicle, by which a fetus is attached to the placenta and so to the womb, consisting essentially of the umbilical blood-vessels, together with quantity of gelatinous tissue called the jelly of Wharton, bound up in the amniotic membrane.—**Vocal cords**, the free median borders of two folds of mucous membrane within the larynx, bounding the anterior two thirds of the glottis on either side. Each is formed by the free median edge of an elastic (inferior thyro-arytenoid) ligament running from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the vocal process of the arytenoid, and covered with thin and closely adherent mucous membrane. When they are approximated and tightened, the air forced through them from the lungs causes them to vibrate and produce vocal sound. Also called *true vocal cords* and *inferior vocal cords*.

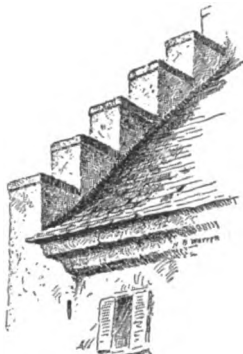
**cord** (kôrd), *v. t.* [*< cord, n.*] 1. To bind with cord or rope; fasten with cords: as, to cord a trunk.—2. To pile up, as wood or other material, for measurement and sale by the cord.—3. In *bookbinding*, to tie (a book) firmly between two boards until it is dry, so as to insure perfect smoothness in the cover.

**cord** (kôrd), *v. i.* [*< ME. corden, short for accorden, E. accord, q. v.*] To accord; harmonize; agree.

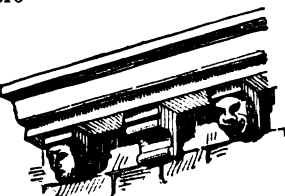
For if a peyntour wolde peynte a pike  
With asses feet, and hedde it as an ape,  
It cordeth naught. *Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1043.*

**cordactes**, *n.* Plural of *cordax*.

**cordage** (kôr'dāj), *n.* [*< F. cordage (= Sp. cordaje = Pg. cordagem), < corde, cord, + -age: see cord, n., and -age.*] Ropes and cords, in a collective sense; especially, the ropes or cords



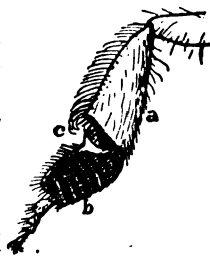
Corbie-steps.—Castle of Schaffhausen, Switzerland.



Corbel-table.—Cathedral of Chartres, France, 12th century.



Corbicula consobrina.



Bee's Leg, enlarged. a, femur; b, tibia; c, corbicula.

in the rigging of a ship; hence, something resembling ropes, as twisted roots or vines.

If our sinews were strong as the cordage at the foot of an oak.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I, 531.

A cluster of trees, with tangled cordage of grape vines.  
*Longfellow, Evangeline*, II, 3.

The cordage creaks and rattles in the wind.  
*Louell, Columbus*.

**Cordaianthus** (kôr-dā-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < *Corda(ites)* + Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower.] A genus proposed by Grand' Eury for fossil flowers of various species of the *Cordaitales*.

**Cordalcarpus** (kôr-dā-i-kār'pus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda(ites)* + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] The generic name given by Grand' Eury to certain lenticular, cordate, or roundish, narrowly margined fossil fruits belonging to *Cordaites* or its subgenera. See *Cordaites*.

**Cordaites** (kôr-dā-i-téz), *n.* [NL.; named by Unger from A. J. Corda, an Austrian botanist (1809-49).] A genus of fossil plants, of the gymnospermic order *Cordaitales*, characteristic of the later Paleozoic. They were arborescent, irregularly branched trees, often of large size, with remarkably large, generally paddle- or ribbon-shaped, parallel-nerved, thick leaves growing near the ends of the branches. In structure the stems (known as *Dudordylon* and *Cordaitylon*) closely resemble the Araucarian conifers, the flowers (*Cordaianthus*) approach the *Taxaceae*, while the leaves and fruits (*Cordalcarpus*, *Cordaiacarpus*, *Cyclocarpus*) are histologically similar to those of the cycads.

**cordal** (kôr'dal), *n.* [OF. *cordal*, *cordail*, *m.* (cf. *cordaille*, *f.*), *cord*, < *corde*, *cord*. Cf. *cordelle*.] In *her.*, a string of the mantle or robe of estate, blazoned as of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends. *Berry*.

**cordate** (kôr'dât), *a.* [= F. *cordé*, < NL. *cordatus*, heart-shaped (cf. classical L. *cordatus*, > Sp. Pg. *cordato*, wise, prudent, < L. *cor(d)-* = E. *heart*.] Heart-shaped, with a sharp apex; having a form like that of the heart on playing-cards: applied to surfaces or flat objects: as, a cordate leaf.



Cordate Leaf.

**cordate-lanceolate** (kôr'dât-lân-sê-ô-lât), *a.* Of a heart shape, but gradually tapering toward the extremity, like the head of a lance.

**cordately** (kôr'dât-li), *adv.* In a cordate form.

**cordate-oblong** (kôr'dât-ob'lông), *a.* Of the general shape of a heart, but somewhat lengthened.

**cordate-sagittate** (kôr'dât-saj'i-tât), *a.* Of the shape of a heart, but with the basal lobes somewhat elongated downward.

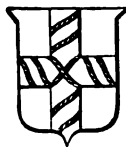
**cordax** (kôr'daks), *n.*; pl. *cordactes* (kôr-dak'téz). [L., < Gr. *κόρδαξ*.] A dance of wanton character practised in the ancient Greek Bacchanalia.

Silenus as a cordax-dancer.

C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 336.

**cor-de-chasse** (kôr-dê-shas'), *n.* [F.: *cor*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *chasse*, E. *chase*.] A hunters' horn; specifically, the large horn, bent in a circular curve and overlapping so as to form a spiral of about one turn and a half, which is worn around the body, resting upon the left shoulder; a trompe.

**corded** (kôr'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cord*, *v.*] 1. Bound, girded, or fastened with cords.—2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.—3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.



A Cross Corded.

when bandaged or bound with cords, are blazoned corded. The cords are often borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.—Corded fabric, muslin, etc. See the nouns.

**cordel** (kôr-dāl'), *n.* [Sp., a cord, line, measure, = Pg. *cordel* = OF. *\*cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a line, cord, masc. dim. of ML. *corda* (> Sp. *cuerda* = Pg. *corda* = F. *corde*), a cord: see *cord*.] A Spanish long measure. In the Castilian system it was 50 varas; but there was a cordel mesteño of 15 varas. In Cuba it is 24 Cuban varas, or 72 English feet.

**Cordelier** (kôr-de-lér'), *n.* [F. *cordelier*, OF. *cordelier* (> ME. *cordilere*), *cordelour* (also *cordelé*) (= It. *cordigliero*), < *\*cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a

cord (see *cord*, *n.*); in reference to the girdle worn by the order.] 1. In France, one of the regular Franciscan monks: so called from the girdle of knotted cord worn by that order. See *Franciscan*. Hence—2. pl. The name of one of the Parisian political clubs in the time of the revolution, from its holding its sittings in the chapel of an old convent of the Cordeliers. It especially flourished in 1792, and among its most famous members were Danton, Marat, Camille Desmoulins, and Hébert.

**cordelière** (kôr-de-liär'), *n.* [F. *cordelière*, the cord of the Cordelier: see *Cordelier*.] In *her.*, a cord representing the knotted cord of St. Francis of Assisi, sometimes worn surrounding a shield, a cipher, a crest, or the like, and generally considered as peculiar to widows.

**cordeling**, **cordelling** (kôr'del-ing), *a.* [F. *cordeler*, twist (< OF. *\*cordel*, dim., a cord: see *cordel*), + *-ing*.] Twisting.

**cordelle** (kôr'del), *n.* [F. *cordelle*, dim. of *corde*, a cord: see *cord*, *n.*, and cf. *cordel*.] 1. A twisted cord; a tassel.—2. In the western United States, a tow-line for a barge or canal-boat, etc. See the verb.

**cordelle** (kôr'del), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordelled*, ppr. *cordelling*. [F. *cordelle*, *n.* Cf. F. *haler à la cordelle*, tow.] 1. *trans.* To tow (a boat) by hand with a cordelle, walking along the bank: a common expression in the western and southwestern United States, derived from the Canadian voyageurs.

To get up this rapid, steamers must be cordelled, that is, pulled up by ropes from the shore.  
U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, II, 37.

II. *intrans.* To use a cordelle.

**cordelling**, *a.* See *cordeling*.

**cordent**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwain*.

**cordener**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

**corde** (kôr'der), *n.* [F. *corde*, *n.*, + *-er*.] An attachment to a sewing-machine for placing cords or braids on or between fabrics to be sewed.

**cordewane**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cordwain*.

**cord-grass** (kôr'd-grās), *n.* A common name of *Spartina cynosuroides*.

**Cordia** (kôr'di-ā), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. and V. Cordus, German botanists of the 16th century.] A large genus of plants, of the family *Boraginaceae*, consisting of about 230 species, scattered over the warm regions of the world, especially in tropical America. They are trees or shrubs with alternate simple leaves. The fruit is drupeous, and that of some species, as *sebesten*, *C. Myza*, of India, is eaten. Some species yield a good timber, and the soft wood of *C. Myza* is said to have been used by the Egyptians for their mummy-cases.

**cordial** (kôr'dial), *a.* and *n.* [F. *cordial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, < ML. *cordialis*, of the heart, < L. *cor(d)-* = E. *heart*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart. [Rare.]

The effect of the indulgence of this human affection is a certain cordial exhilaration. Emerson, *Friendship*.

2. Proceeding from the heart or from kindly and earnest feeling; exhibiting kindly feeling or warmth of heart; hearty; sincere; warmly friendly; affectionate.

With looks of cordial love.

Milton, P. L., v. 12.

That comely face, that cluster'd brow,  
That cordial hand, that bearing free,  
I see them yet. M. Arnold, *A Southern Night*.

He was so genial, so cordial, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence. O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 62.

3. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; imparting strength or cheerfulness.

This cordial julep here,  
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds.  
Milton, *Comus*, l. 672.

The cordial nectar of the bowl  
Swelled his old veins, and cheer'd his soul.  
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, II.

=Syn. 2. *Sincere*, etc. See *hearty*.  
II. *n.* [F. *cordial*, < OF. *cordial*, F. *cordial* = Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, *n.*; from the adj.] 1. Something that invigorates, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates.

Charms to my sight and cordials to my mind. Dryden.

And staff in hand, set forth to share  
The sober cordial of sweet air.  
Couper, *The Moralizer Corrected*.

In good health, the air is a cordial of incredible virtue.  
Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 17.

2. A medicine or draught which increases the action of the heart and stimulates the circulation; a warm stomachic; any medicine which increases strength, dispels languor, and promotes cheerfulness.

For gold in phisik is a cordial.  
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 443.

3. A sweet and aromatic liquor. Certain cordials are, or were originally, made in great monastic establishments, whence the names are taken, as Benedictine, Chartreuse, Certosa, and the like; others are named from the place, or a former place, of manufacture, as Curacao; and others from their flavoring or composition, as maraschino, anisette. See *liqueur*.

Sweet cordials and other rich things were prepared.  
Cutakin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII, 179).

**cordiality** (kôr-dī-al'i-ti), *n.* [F. *cordialité* = Sp. *cordialidad* = Pg. *cordialidade* = It. *cordialità*, < ML. *cordialita* (*-t*), < *cordialis*, cordial: see *cordial*.] 1. Relation to the heart.

Cordiality or reference unto the heart.  
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 4.

2. Genuinely kind feeling, especially the expression of such feeling; sympathetic geniality; hearty warmth; heartiness.

The old man rose up to meet me, and with a respectful cordiality would have me sit down at the table.

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 114.

The ill-fated gentlemen had been received with apparent cordiality.  
Molloy.

**cordialize** (kôr'dial-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordialized*, ppr. *cordializing*. [F. *cordialiser*, < *cordial* + *-ize*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To make cordial; reconcile; render harmonious.—2. To make into a cordial; render like a cordial. [Rare in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become cordial; feel or express cordiality; harmonize. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**cordially** (kôr'dial-i), *adv.* With cordiality; heartily; earnestly; with real feeling or affection.

In love's mild tone, the only music she  
Could cordially relish. J. Beaumont, *Psyché*.

Dennis the critic could not detest and abhor a pun, or the insinuation of a pun, more cordially than my father.  
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, II, 12.

**cordialness** (kôr'dial-nes), *n.* Cordiality; hearty good will.

**Cordiceps**, *n.* See *Cordyceps*.

**cordierite** (kôr'di-er-it), *n.* [After Cordier, a French geologist (1777-1861).] Same as *iolite*.

**cordies** (kôr'di-éz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of felt hat made of wool, or of goat's or camel's hair.

**cordiform** (kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [F. *cordiformis*, < L. *cor(d)-* = E. *heart*, + *forma*, shape.] Heart-shaped; having nearly the form of the human heart; oviform, but hollowed out at the base, without posterior angles.—**Cordiform foramen**, in *herpet.*, an opening in the pelvis which corresponds to the space between the brim of the pelvis and a line drawn from the marsupial bones, or else from the iliopectineal eminence to the pubic symphysis; the obturator foramen of reptiles.—**Cordiform tendon**, in *anat.*, the central tendon or trefoll of the diaphragm.

**Cordilleret**, *n.* Same as *Cordelier*, l. *Rom. of the Rose*.

**cordillas** (kôr-dil'áz), *n.* A kind of kersey.

E. H. Knight.

**cordillera** (kôr-dil-yā-rā), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *cordillera*, a chain or ridge of mountains, formerly also a long, straight, elevated tract of land, < OSp. *cordilla*, *cordiella*, a string or rope (mod. Sp. *cordilla*, guts of sheep), = Pr. It. *cordella* = F. *cordelle*, a string, dim. of Sp. Pg. It. *corda* = F. *corde*, a string: see *cord*, *n.*, and *cordelle*, *n.*] A continuous range of mountains. As a name, it was first applied to the ranges of the Andes ("las Cordilleras de los Andes," the chains of the Andes), then to the continuation of these ranges into Mexico and farther north. For convenience, it is now agreed among physical geographers to call the complex of ranges embraced between and including the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and their extension north into British Columbia, the *Cordilleras of North America*; those occupying a similar continental position in South America simply the *Andes*. The entire western mountain-side of the continent of North America is called the *Cordilleran region*. In its broadest part it has a development of a thousand miles, east and west, and embraces, besides the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra, a large number of subordinate mountain-chains, some of which are little, if at all, inferior to such chains as the Pyrenees in length and elevation.

**Cordilleran** (kôr-dil-yā-rān), *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the Cordilleras.—**Cordilleran region**. See *cordillera*.

**cordinert** (kôr'di-nér), *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

**cording** (kôr'ding), *n.* [F. *cord* + *-ing*.] 1. The ribbed surface of a corded fabric. See *corded*, *a.*

The draught and cording of common fustian is very simple, being generally a regular or unbroken twill (twill) of four or five leaves. Ure, *Dict.*, II, 524.

2. In a loom, the arrangement of the treadles so that they move in such clusters and time as may be required for the production of the pattern.

**cording**, *adv.* [By aphesis for *according*: see *according* and *cord*.] According.

In Janyveer or Feveryere no wronge  
Is grafting hem, but cording to thaire kynde  
If lande be colde.  
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.



**cordite** (kôr'dit), *n.* [See the def.] A smokeless powder, introduced in 1889, and adopted in the English military and naval service for small arms and guns of all calibers. Abandoned in 1902. It is brown in color, and is composed of 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts of guncotton, and 5 parts of mineral jelly (vaseline). The name is derived from the fact that it is made in the forms of cords or cylinders by pressing the composition through holes of varying size. The cylinders for heavy guns are made tubular. Cordite imparts a high velocity to the projectile without undue pressure, is very stable under extreme climatic conditions, and its ballistic properties are not seriously affected by moisture. The objection to it is that the high degree of heat developed upon combustion causes rapid erosion of the bore of the gun.

**cord-leaf** (kôr'dlêf), *n.* A name applied by Lindley to plants of the family *Balioskionaceae*.

**cord-machine** (kôr'dma-shên'), *n.* A machine used for making cords, fringes, and trimmings.

**cord** (kôr'don), *n.* [*F. cordon* (= *Sp. cordón* = *Pg. cordão* = *It. cordone*, aug. of *corde* = *Sp. Pg. It. corda*, cord; see *cord<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. In *fort.*: (a) A course of stones jutting before the rampart and the base of the parapet, or a course of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope and the parapet which is perpendicular: introduced as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stonework. (b) The projecting coping of a scarp wall, which prevents the top of a revetment from being saturated with water, and forms an obstacle to an enemy's escalading party. — 2. In *arch.*, a molding of considerable projection, usually horizontal, in the face of a wall: used for ornament, or to indicate on the exterior a division of stones, etc. Compare *band<sup>2</sup>*, 2 (c). — 3. *Milit.*, a line or series of military posts or sentinels, inclosing or guarding any particular place, to prevent the passage of persons other than those entitled to pass. Hence — 4. Any line (of persons) that incloses or guards a particular place so as to prevent egress or ingress.



Cordons.—Old State House, Boston, Mass.  
c, c, c, cordons.

As hunters round a hunted creature draw  
The cordon close and closer toward the death.  
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

5. Any cord, braid, or lace of fine material forming a part of costume, as around the crown of a hat or hanging down from it, or used to secure a mantle or the like. — 6. In *her.*, a cord used as a bearing accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary, and usually hanging on each side. Cardinals have a cordon gules which is divided, forming lozenge-shaped meshes, and having 15 tufts or tassels in 5 rows; archbishops have one of vert, which bears only 10 tufts in 4 rows; that of bishops is also vert, with 6 tufts in 3 rows. See cut under *cardinal*.

7. A ribbon indicating the position of its wearer in an honorary order. A cordon is usually worn as a scarf over one shoulder and carried to the waist on the opposite side; it is especially the mark of a higher grade of an order.

8. In *hort.*, a plant that is naturally diffusely branched, made by pruning to grow as a single stem, in order to force larger fruit. — **Cordon bleu**. (a) The watered sky-blue ribbon, in the form of a scarf, worn as a badge by the knights grand cross of the old French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbons. (b) By extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. (c) Hence, from this being the highest badge of knightly honor, any person of great eminence in his class or profession: as, the *cordons bleus* of journalism. (d) A first-class female cook. — **Cordon rouge**, the red ribbon or scarf constituting the badge of the old French order of St. Louis, and now of the Legion of Honor; hence, by extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. — **Grand cordon**, the broad ribbon or scarf distinguishing the highest class of any knightly or honorary order; by extension, a member of the highest class of such an order, equivalent to *grand commander*. — **Knights of the Cordon Jaune**. See *order*. — **Littoral cordon**, in *hydrog.*, the shore-line. — **Sanitary cordon**, a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

**cordonnelle** (kôr-do-net'), *n.* [See *cordonnelle*, *n.*] An edging made of a small cord or piping.

**cordonnât** (kôr-do-nâ'), *n.* [*F.*, silk twist, a milled edge, dim. of *cord*, a string, cord; see *cord*.] A raised edge or border to the pattern of point-lace. Compare *crescent*.

**cordonnier** (kôr-do-niâ'), *n.* [*F.*, a cobbler: see *cordwainer*.] The cobbler-fish or thread-fish, *Blepharis crinitus*.

**cordovan** (kôr'dô-van), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cordovan*; < *Sp. cordovan*, now *cordobán* = *Pg. cordoúdo*, cordovan leather: see *cordwain*, the earlier form in English.] Spanish leather. See *cordwain*.

Whilst every shepherd's boy  
Put on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,  
And hanging scrip of finest cordovan.  
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, I. 1.

**Cordovan embroidery**, a kind of embroidery made by means of an application of the imitation leather known as American cloth upon coarse canvas, the edges being stitched with crevel or other thread.

**cord-sling** (kôr'dsling), *n.* A sling with long cords or straps, which are grasped directly in the hand: distinguished from *staff-sling*.

**cord-stitch** (kôr'stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, consisting of two interlacing lines producing a pattern somewhat like a chain.

**corduasoy** (kôr-dwa-soi'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of a *F. \*corde de soie* or *\*corde à soie*, cord of or with silk: *soie*, silk.] A thick silk woven over a coarse cord in the warp.

**corduroy** (kôr'dü-roï), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *corderoi*; appar. repr. *F. \*corde du roi*, lit. the king's cord (see *cord<sup>1</sup>*, *de<sup>2</sup>*, and *roy*); but the term is not found in *F.* Cf. *duruy*.] I. *n.* 1. A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface. It is extremely durable, and is especially used for the outer garments of men engaged in rough labor, field sports, and the like. 2. A corduroy road. See II., 1.

I hed to cross bayous an' criks (wal, it did beat all natur'),  
Upon a kin' o' corduroy, fust log, then alligator.  
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., p. 13.

II. *a.* 1. Like corduroy; ribbed like corduroy: as, a corduroy road. — 2. Made of corduroy. — **Corduroy road**, a road constructed with small logs laid together transversely through a swamp or over miry ground. [*U. S.*]

\***corduroy** (kôr'dü-roï), *v. t.* [*corduroy*, *n.*, 2.] To make or construct by means of small logs laid transversely, as a road.

The roads towards Corinth were corduroyed and new ones made.  
U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 372.

**cordwain** (kôr'dwân), *n.* [*ME. cordwane*, *cordewane*, *cordewan*, *corduane*, *corden* = *D. kordwaan* = *G. corduan* = *Dan. Sw. korduan*, *cordwain*, < *OF. cordowan*, *corduban*, etc.; = *Pr. cordoan* = *It. cordovano* (*ML. cordoanum*), < *Sp. cordobán*, formerly *cordován* = *Pg. cordovão*, Spanish leather, prop. (as also in *OF.*, etc.) an adj., *Cordovan*, < *Cordoba*, formerly *Cordova*, *L. Corduba*, *ML. Cordoa*, a town in Spain where this leather is largely manufactured. Cf. *cordovan*.] *Cordovan* or Spanish leather. It is sometimes goat-skin tanned and dressed, but more frequently split horsehide; it differs from morocco in being prepared from heavy skins and in retaining its natural grain. During the middle ages the finest leather came from Spain; the shoes of ladies and gentlemen of rank are often said to be of *cordwain*.

His schoon of *cordewane*. Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, I. 21.  
Figges, Reysins, Hony and *Cordoweyne*:  
Dates, and Salt, Hides, and such Marchandy.  
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 189.

Buskins he wore of costliest *corduwanne*.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. II. 6.

**cordwainer** (kôr'dwâ-nér), *n.* [Formerly also *cordiner*, *cordener*; < *ME. cordwaner*, *corduener*, *cordynere*, < *OF. cordowanier*, *cordoanier*, etc., *F. cordonnier* (= *Pr. cordoneir* = *It. cordovaniero*, a cordwainer, = *Pg. cordovaneiro*, a maker of cordwain), < *cordowan*, etc., *cordwain*: see *cordwain*.] A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; hence, a worker in leather of any kind; a shoemaker.

The Maister of the craft of *cordynerez*, of the fraternyte of the blyssed Trinite, in the Cyte of Excester, hath diuerse tymes, in vmbre wise, sued to the honorable Mayour, bayliffs, and commune counsaile.  
English *Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

**cordwainery** (kôr'dwâ-nér-i), *n.* [*cordwain* + *-ery*.] The occupation of working in leather; specifically, shoemaking.

The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in *Cordwainery*, . . . was nowise satisfaction enough to such a mind (as that of George Fox). Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*.

**cord-wood** (kôr'dwûd), *n.* 1. Cut wood sold by the cord for fuel; specifically, firewood cut in lengths of four feet, so as to be readily measured by the cord when piled.

One strong verse that can hold itself upright (as the French critic Rivalet said of Dante) with the bare help of the substantive and verb, is worth acres of . . . dead *cordwood* piled stick on stick, a boundless continuity of dryness.  
Lowell, *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 339.

2. Wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, instead of being floated. [*Scotch.*]

**cord-work** (kôr'dwêrk), *n.* Fancy-work made with cords of different materials and thicknesses; especially, needlework made with fine bobbin or stout thread, so as to produce a sort of coarse lace.

**Cordyceps** (kôr'di-seps), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Gr. κορύνη*, a club, + *L. -ceps*, < *caput*, a head: see *caput*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, of which a few grow upon other fungi, but by far the greater number are parasitic upon insects or their larvæ. The germ-tubes enter the breathing-openings of the larvæ, and the mycelium grows until it fills the interior and kills the insect. In fructification a stalk rises from the body of the insect, and in the extremity of this the perithecia are grouped. Sixty species from all parts of the world have been enumerated. A species of *Cordyceps* occurs on wasps in the West Indies; the wasps thus attacked are called *gupes végétales*, or *vegetating wasps*. Sometimes spelled *Cordiceps*.



Caterpillar-fungus (*Cordyceps militaris*), enlarged.  
a, a, mature fruiting bodies, in which are embedded the perithecia, which appear as minute warts on the surface; b, b, pedicels; c, c, younger fruiting bodies.

**cordyle** (kôr'dil), *n.* A book-name of lizards of the genus *Cordylus*.

**Cordylina** (kôr-di-lî-nê), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κορύνη*, a club.] 1. See *Sunsevieria*. — 2. An untenable name for *Tetisia*, a genus of arborescent palm-like liliaceous plants. There are about 10 species, natives of the warmer parts of the old world, with one in America. They are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Dracana*. The more common species are *Tetisia australis* (*Cordylina australis* of Hooker) and *T. terminalis*. Sometimes called *palm-lilies*.

**Cordylophora** (kôr-di-lof'ô-râ), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κορύνη*, a club, + *-phoros*, -bearing, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A genus of *Hydrophyllaceae*, of the family *Clavidae*, including fresh-water diocious forms, as *C. lacustris*, having a branched stock, oval gonophores covered by the perisarc, and stolons growing over external objects.

**Cordylura** (kôr-di-lü-râ), *n.* [*NL.* (Fallen, 1810), < *Gr. κορύνη*, a club, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] The typical genus of *Cordyluridae*. The flies are found by brooks, in meadows and on bushes. The metamorphoses are unknown, but the species are probably parasitic.

**Cordyluridæ** (kôr-di-lü-ri-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Macquart, 1835), < *Cordylura* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Cordylura*. The metamorphoses of most of the species are unknown, but many of them may be parasitic. They have the head large, with sunken face; the mouth bordered with bristles; the abdomen long, in the males thickened behind and with extended genitalia; the wings moderately short, with the first longitudinal vein doubled, and the hinder basal and anal cells well developed; the antennæ and legs long; and the femora bristled.

**core<sup>1</sup>** (kôr), *n.* [*ME. core*, a core, < *AF. core*, *OF. cor*, *coer*, *cuer*, mod. *F. cœur*, heart, = *Pr. cor* = *Sp. cor* (obs.) = *Pg. cor* (in *de cor*, by heart) = *It. cuore*, < *L. cor* (*cord-* = *E. heart*: see *heart*).] 1. The heart or innermost part of anything; hence, the nucleus or central or most essential part, literally or figuratively: as, the *core* of a question.

Or ache [parsley] seeds, & asks of sarment [vine-cuttings]  
Whereof the flame hath left a *core* exile,  
The body so, not all the bones, bent.  
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Whose *core*  
Stands sound and great within him. Chapman.  
Give me that man  
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him  
In my heart's *core*, ay, in my heart of heart.  
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2.

2. Specifically — (a) The central part of a fleshy fruit, containing the seeds or kernels: as, the *core* of an apple or a quince.

One is all Pulp, and the other all *Core*.  
Congreve, *Way of the World*, I. 5.

(b) In *arch.*, the inner part or filling of a wall or column. (c) In *med.*, the fibrous innermost part of a boil. (d) In *molding*, the internal mold of a casting, which fills the space intended to be left hollow. Cores are made of molding-sand, mixed



with other ingredients to give strength and porosity, and are usually baked before being used. (e) In *teleg.*, the central cord of insulated conducting wires in a submarine or subterranean cable. (f) The iron nucleus of an electromagnet. (g) In *rope-making*, a central strand around which other strands are twisted, as in a wire rope or a cable. (h) In *hydraulic engin.*, an impervious wall or structure, as of concrete, in an embankment or dike of porous material, to prevent the passage of water by percolation. (i) The cylindrical piece of rock obtained in boring by means of the diamond drill or any other boring-machine which makes an annular cut. Also called *carrot*. (j) The bony central part of the horn of a ruminant; a horn-core, or process of the frontal bone.

The sheathing of the *cores* in the Bovidae, and nakedness in the Cervidae, . . . is in curious relation to their habitat and to their habits.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 200.

(k) In *prehistoric archaeol.*, a piece of flint, obsidian, or similar material, from which knives and other stone implements have been chipped. — 3†. The center or innermost part of any open space.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh, Hist. World.*

4. A disorder in sheep caused by worms in the liver. — 5. An internal induration in the udder of a cow. [Local, U. S.]

A cow won't kick when she is milked unless she has either *core* in her dugs or chopped tita, and is handled roughly. *S. Judd, Margaret*, II. 7.

**False core**, in *brass-founding*, a loose piece of the mold: called by iron-founders a *drawback*. — **Loam-and-sand core**, in *metal-casting*, a core made of sharp dry sand, loam, and horse-manure, the loam being used to render the compound strong and adhesive. — **Basin core**, in *founding*, a dry-sand core containing resin, which is occasionally added to give increased tenacity.

**core**<sup>1</sup> (kôr), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cored*, ppr. *coring*. [*core*<sup>1</sup>, n.] 1. To make, mold, or cast on a core.

This iron [hard iron] cannot be drilled, or chipped, or filed, and the bolt-holes must be *cored*.

*Sci. Amer.*, July 19, 1884.

2. To remove the core of, as of an apple or other fruit. — 3. To roll in salt and prepare for drying: applied to herrings.

**core**<sup>2</sup> (kôr), n. [A dial. (unassibilated) form of *chore*<sup>1</sup> = *char*<sup>1</sup>, a job: see *char*<sup>1</sup>, *chore*<sup>1</sup>.] In *mining*, the number of hours, generally from six to eight, during which each party of miners works before being relieved. The miner's day is thus usually divided into three or four *cores* or shifts.

**core**<sup>3</sup> (kôr), n. [Also *cor*; a more phonetic spelling of *corps*<sup>2</sup>, < F. *corps*, a body: see *corps*.] 1. A body. — 2. A body of persons; a party; a crew; a corps. *Bacon*.

He left the cor.

And never fac'd the field.

*Battle of Trancent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

There was a winsome wench and walle,

That night enlisted in the core.

*Burns, Tam o' Shanter*.

**core**<sup>4</sup>, **coren**<sup>1</sup>, pp. [ME.: see *chosen*.] Chosen; directed.

In a blessed tym then was I bore,

When al my loue to the is core.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. 8.), p. 196.

**Corean, Korean** (kô-ré'an), a. and n. [*Corea* or *Korea*, Latinized from *kori*, native pron. of *Kao-li*, the Chinese name.] 1. A. Pertaining or relating to Corea or its inhabitants. — **Corean pottery**, a name given by collectors to a pottery of medium hardness, having a cloudy white surface, coarsely painted with geometrical and conventional patterns in black, dark red, etc. The products of Corea not being perfectly known, many varieties of ceramic ware have been improperly called by this name. The art has greatly deteriorated, the earlier examples showing very characteristic and effective qualities, especially in the treatment of color, and affording models much esteemed by the potters of Japan and China.

II. n. 1. A native of Corea, a peninsula empire situated to the east of China, to which it was tributary until 1895. As a result of the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-05, and by a treaty of 1910, Corea was annexed to Japan. — 2. The language of Corea.

**core-barrel** (kôr'bar'el), n. In *gun-construction*, a long cylindrical tube of cast- or wrought-iron closed at the lower end, used in cooling cast guns from the interior. The exterior is fluted longitudinally for the escape of gas, steam, etc. When prepared for use the exterior is covered with a closely coiled layer of small rope, over which is placed an adherent layer of molding-composition, thoroughly dried. A gas-pipe, inserted through the cap at the top and extending nearly to the bottom, allows the influx of the water for cooling, and a short pipe extending a little distance through the cap furnishes an exit for the heated water.

In casting, the axis of the core-barrel is coincident with that of the gun.

**core-box** (kôr'boks), n. The box in which the core, or mass of sand producing any hollow part in a casting, is made; specifically, a hollow metallic model cut symmetrically in halves, employed to give the proper form to the exterior surface of the cores used in the fabrication of hollow projectiles.

**coreciprocal** (kô-rê-sip'rô-kal), a. Reciprocal one to another. — **Coreciprocal screw**, one of a set of six screws such that a wrench about any one tends to produce no twist round any of the others.

**coreclisis** (kôr-ê-kli'sis), n. [NL., less prop. *corecleisis*, < Gr. *κῶρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *κλίσσις*, closing, < *κλίνω*, close: see *close*<sup>1</sup>, v.] In *surg.*, the obliteration of the pupil of the eye. Also *coreclisis*.

**corectasis** (ko-rek'ta-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *κῶρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *ἐκτασις*, extension: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the pupil of the eye. *Dunglison*.

**corectome** (ko-rek'tôm), n. [*corectome*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτείνω*, cut out, < *εκ*, out, of, + *τείνω*, *ταύειν*, cut.] A surgical instrument used in cutting through the iris to make an artificial pupil; an iridectome.

**corectomia** (kôr-ek-tô'mi-ä), n. [NL., as *corectome*, q. v. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, iridectomy.

**corectomy** (ko-rek'tô-mi), n. Same as *corectomia*.

**corectopia** (kôr-ek-tô'pi-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. *κῶρη*, the pupil, + *ἐκτοπος*, out of place, < *ἐξ*, out, + *τοπος*, place: see *topic*.] An eccentric position of the pupil in the iris.

**coredialysis** (kôr-ê-di-al'i-sis), n. [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κῶρη*, the pupil, + *διαλύσις*, separation: see *dialysis*.] Separation of the iris from the ciliary body of the eye.

**co-regent** (kô-rê-jent), n. [*co*- + *regent*.] A joint regent or ruler.

The *co-regents* ventured to rebuke their haughty partner, and assert their own dignity.

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 25.

Ptolemy IX. . . was *co-regent* with his father B.C. 121-117.

**Coregonidae** (kôr-e-gôn'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Coregonus* + *-idae*.] The whitefishes, *Coregoninae*, classed as a family of malacopterygian or isospondylous fishes.

**Coregoninae** (kôr-e-gô-ni-nê), n. pl. [NL., < *Coregonus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidae*, with the mouth small, jaws toothless or with only small teeth, the scales of the body rather large, and the color plain: commonly called in the United States *whitefish*. In Great Britain species of *Coregoninae* are called *wendace*, *grymias*, *pollan*, and *fresh-water herring*. Nearly all are generally referred to one genus, *Coregonus*. See cut under *whitefish*.

**coregonine** (kôr-reg'ô-nin), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coregoninae* or whitefish.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily *Coregoninae*; a whitefish.

**Coregonus** (kôr-reg'ô-nus), n. [NL., < Gr. *κῶρη*, pupil of the eye, + *γωνία*, angle.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Coregoninae*, characterized by a small mouth, large scales, and weak dentition, the teeth being reduced to a mere roughness or wanting entirely. The species reach a length of one or two feet or more. They inhabit clear lakes, rarely entering streams except to spawn, and hence are locally restricted to the lake-systems of the various countries they inhabit. Of American species *C. dupeirionis*, the common whitefish, is the largest, and the finest as a food-fish. *C. williamsoni* is the Rocky Mountain whitefish. *C. quadrilateralis*, the Menomonee whitefish, is also called *pilot-fish*, *round-fish*, and *shad-waiter*. *C. labradoricus* is the Musquaw river whitefish or lake-whitefish. *C. (Argyrosumus) arctidii* and *C. (A.) hoyi* are known as ciscoes or lake-herring. (See *cisco*.) *C. (A.) nigripinnis* is the bluefish of Lake Michigan. *C. (A.) tulibre* is the mongrel whitefish. *Otsego bass* is a misnomer of the common whitefish. See cut under *whitefish*.

**Coreidae** (kôr-rê'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Coreus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the group *Geocores* or land-bugs, remarkable for their size and grotesque shapes, and abounding chiefly in tropical regions. Their technical characters are 4-jointed antennae, a small triangular scutellum, and numerous hemelytral nervures. *Diactor* (*Antiocheilus*) *bilineatus* of Brazil has singular foliaceous appendages of the posterior tibial joints. The species of temperate regions are comparatively small and inconspicuous. The *Coreidae* are divided into 6 subfamilies, *Anisocetinae*, *Coreinae*, *Discogasterinae*, *Alydinae*, *Leptocorinae*, and *Pseudophlebotinae*. Also *Coreidae*, *Coreoidea*.

**Coreinae** (kôr-ê-i-nê), n. pl. [NL., < *Coreus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Coreidae*, containing such forms as the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

**co-relation** (kô-rê-lâ'shon), n. [*co*- + *relation*. Cf. *correlation*.] Corresponding relation. See *correlation*. [Rare.]

**co-relative** (kô-rel'a-tiv), a. [*co*- + *relative*. Cf. *correlative*.] Having a corresponding relation. See *correlative*. [Rare.]

**co-relatively** (kô-rel'a-tiv-li), adv. In connection; in simultaneous relation. [Rare.]

What ought to take place *co-relatively* with their [the students'] executive practice, the formation of their taste by the accurate study of the models from which they draw.

*Ruskin, Lectures on Art*, § 165.

**coreless** (kôr'les), a. [*core*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Wanting a core; without pith; hence, poetically, weak; without vigor.

I am gone in years, my Ilege, am very old,

Coreless and sapless.

*Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus*, II. 1.

**core-lifter** (kôr'lif'ter), n. A device for raising the core left by a diamond drill in a boring.

**coreligionist** (kô-rê-lij'on-ist), n. [*co*- + *religion* + *-ist*.] One of the same religion as another; one belonging to the same church or the same branch of the church. Also *coreligionist*.

In that event the various religious persuasions would strain every effort to secure an election to the council of their *co-religionists*.

*Sir W. Hamilton*.

His [Samuel Morley's] *co-religionists* . . . form an important element of the Liberal party.

*R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 182.

**corella** (kôr-rel'ä), n. [NL., dim. of *cora*, < Gr. *κῶρη*, girl, pupil, doll.] A parrot of the genus

*Nymphicus*. The Australian corella, *N. nova-hollandiae*, is about 12 inches long, with a pointed crest somewhat like a cockatoo's, long-exserted middle tail-feathers, and dark plumage with white wing-coverts, yellow crest, and orange auriculars.



Australian Corella (*Nymphicus nova-hollandiae*).

**corelysis** (kôr-el'i-sis), n. [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κῶρη*, the pupil, + *λύσις*, separation, < *λύω*, loosen, separate.] In *surg.*, the operation of breaking up adhesions between the edge of the pupil and the capsule of the lens of the eye.

**coremorphosis** (kôr-ê-môr'fô-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *κῶρη*, pupil, + *μόρφωσις*, formation, < *μορφή*, form, < *μορφή*, a form.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil; iridectomy.

**coren**<sup>1</sup>, pp. See *core*<sup>4</sup>.

**coren**<sup>2</sup>, n. An obsolete form of *currant*<sup>2</sup>.

**corencleisis** (kôr-en-kli'sis), n. [NL., less prop. *corencleisis*, < Gr. *κῶρη*, the pupil, + *ἐν*, in, + *κλίσσις*, closing, < *κλίνω*, close: see *close*<sup>1</sup>, v.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil by drawing a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

**Coreoda, Coreodes** (kôr-ê'ô-dê, -dêz), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Coreidae*.

**coreoid** (kôr'ê-oid), a. Resembling or related to the *Coreidae*; of or pertaining to the *Coreoidea*.

**Coreoidea** (kôr-ê-oi'dê-ä), n. pl. [NL., < *Coreus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily or series of heteropterous insects, corresponding to the family *Coreidae* in the widest sense. As used by Stål, Uhler, and other systematists, the term covers the families *Coreidae*, *Berytidae*, *Lygaeidae*, *Pyrrhocoridae*, *Carpidae*, *Acanthidae*, *Tinyptidae*, *Aradidae*, and *Phymatidae*, each of which is itself subdivided into several subfamilies.

**Coreopsis** (kôr-ê-op'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *κῶρη* (*κοπή*, *kope*), a bedbug, + *opsis*, resemblance: in allusion to the form of the seed, which has two little horns at the end, giving it the appearance of an insect.] A genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceae*. Most of the species are herbaceous perennials, having heads with yellow or party-colored ray flowers. The fruit is an achene, flat on one side and convex on the other, slightly winged, and usually has two or three awns, but often none. The genus is closely related to *Bidens*, which differs from it in having the achene always awned and the awns barbed. There are over 50 species, mostly of the United States and Mexico, with some in the Andes, South Africa, and the Sandwich Islands. Several of the American species are in common cultivation for their showy, handsome flowers.

**core-piece** (kôr'pês), n. In *rope-making*, a yarn run through the center of a rope to render it solid; a core; a heart.

**coreplastic** (kor-ē-plas'tik), *a.* [*< coreplasty + -ic.*] Of the nature of coreplasty: as, a *coreplastic* operation.

**coreplasty** (kor-ē-plas-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. κόρη, pupil, + πλαστικός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form: see plastic.*] In *surg.*, any operation for forming an artificial pupil.

**core-print** (kōr'print), *n.* In *molding*, a piece which projects from a pattern to support the extremity of a core.

**corer** (kōr'ēr), *n.* An instrument for cutting the core out of fruit: as, an *apple-corer*.

**coreses** (kor'e-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. an incorrect pl. of *Gr. κόρυς* (pl. *κόρυες*), a bedbug: from the resemblance in shape and color.] In *bot.*, dark-red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epicarp of grapes.

**co-residual** (kō-rē-zid'ū-al), *n.* [*< co-2 + residual.*] In *math.*, a point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points on the cubic (of which system it is said to be the co-residual) that, if any conic be described through those fixed points, the co-residual lies on a common chord of the cubic and conic.

**co-respondent** (kō-re-spon'dent), *n.* [*< co-1 + respondent.*] In *law*, a joint respondent, or one proceeded against along with another or others in an action; specifically, in *Eng. law*, a man charged with adultery, and made a party together with the wife to the husband's suit for divorce.

**coret** (kō' ret), *n.* [*< NL. Coretus* (Adanson, 1757).] A kind of pond-snail of the family *Lymnæidae* and genus *Planorbis* (which see).

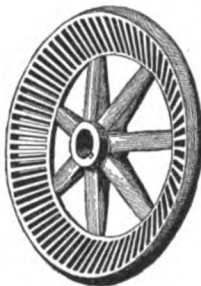
**coretomy** (kor-e-tō'mi-ŷ), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κόρη, the pupil of the eye, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, cut. See anatomy.*] Same as *coretomy*.

**coretomy** (ko-ret'ō-mi), *n.* [*< NL. coretomy, q. v.*] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil, in which the iris is simply cut through without the removal of any part of it.

**Coreus** (kō'rē-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), *< Gr. κόρυς, a bedbug: see Coris and Corisa.*] A genus of bugs, typical of the family *Coreidae*. *C. marginatus* is an example.

**core-valve** (kōr'valv), *n.* A valve formed by a plug of circular section occupying the same relation to its seat or surrounding casing as the core of a faucet does to the casing itself. The plug has a rotary motion in its seat.

**core-wheel** (kōr'hwēl), *n.* A wheel having recesses into which the cogs of another wheel may be inserted, or into which cogs may be driven. It is made by placing cores in the mold in which it is cast, which form the openings or recesses.



Core-wheel.

**corf** (kōrf), *n.; pl. corves* (kōrvz). [*Cf. MHG. corf, korf, D. korf, basket.*] 1. In *coal-mining*, a box in which coals are conveyed from the working-place to the shaft. This was done in wicker baskets, whence the name. Boxes or tubs are now used.—2. A local English measure of coal. In Durham it is 4 bushels, or 3½ hundredweight; in Derbyshire, 2½ level bushels, or 2 hundredweight.

**corf-house** (kōrf'hous), *n.* In Scotland, a temporary shed where the nets and other material used in salmon-fishing are stored, and where the fish are cured and packed.

**Corfote, Corfute** (kōr'fōt, kōr'fūt), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Corfu, the most northerly of the Ionian islands in Greece.

**coria**, *n.* Plural of *corium*.

**Coriacea** (kō-ri-ā'sē-ŷ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *coriaceus*, of leather: see *coriaceus*.] A division of pupiparous *Diptera*, corresponding to the family *Hippoboscidae* with the addition of the *Braulidae*. Also *Coriacee*.

**coriaceous** (kō-ri-ā'shins), *a.* [= F. *coriace*, *< LL. coriaceus* (> also ult. E. *cuirass*), *< L. corium*, leather: see *corium*.] 1. Consisting of leather.—2. Resembling leather in texture, toughness, pliability, or appearance; leathery. Specifically applied—(a) in *bot.*, to a leaf, calyx, capsule, etc.; (b) in *ornith.*, to the tough-skinned bills and feet of water-birds, in distinction from the usually hard, horny parts of land-birds; (c) in *entom.*, to the elytra, etc., of insects; (d) in *conch.*, to the marginal tegument of the chitons, into which the plates are inserted.

**coriamyrtin** (kō'ri-ā-mēr'tin), *n.* [*< Coriaria + myrtifolia + -in*.] A white, crystal-

line, odorless, very bitter, and very poisonous substance, found in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. It is a glucoside.

**coriander** (kō-ri-an'dēr), *n.* [Earlier *coliander*, *< ME. coliaundre, caliaundyre, < AS. coliaundre*, also *celendre* = OHG. *chullantar, cullentar, kullandar, collinder*, etc. (*< ML. coliaundrum, coleandrum, coliandrus*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *koriander*, = F. *coriandre* = Pr. *coriandre, coliandre* = Sp. It. *coriandro* = Pg. *coentro*; *< L. coriandrum*, ML. also *coriander, coriannum* (also *coliaundrum*, etc.: see above), *< Gr. κόριαννον*, also *κόριον*, *coriander*; said to be *< κόρυς*, a bedbug, with allusion to the smell of the leaves.] 1. The popu-

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).

lar name of the umbelliferous plant *Coriandrum sativum*. The fruit (popularly called *coriander-seeds*) is globose and nearly smooth, and pleasantly aromatic; it is used for flavoring curries, pastry, etc., and in medicine as a stimulant and carminative.

Coriander last to these succeeds,  
That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds.  
Cowper, tr. of Virgil, *The Salad*.

2. The fruit of this plant.

To repress fumes and propulse vapours from the Brain,  
It shalbe excellent good after Supper to chaw . . . a few  
graines of Coriander. *Babees Book* (E. T. S.), p. 210.  
Coriander-seed, money. *Nares*. [Slang.]

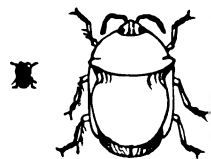
The spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted all over.  
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais.

**Coriandrum** (kō-ri-an'drum), *n.* [NL. use of *L. coriandrum*: see *coriander*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Umbelliferae*, containing two species. They are slender annual herbs with white flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region. *C. sativum*, the official coriander, is cultivated on account of its seeds, or rather fruits. The other species is *C. torreyioides*, of Syria. See *coriander*.

**Coriaria** (kō-ri-ā'ri-ŷ), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, the sole representative of the family *Coriariaceae*, and natives of the Mediterranean region, India, New Zealand, and Peru. The best-known species is *C. myrtifolia* of southern Europe, the leaves of which are strongly astringent and bitter, and are employed for dyeing black and in tanning; hence its name of *tanners' or curriers' sumac*. The leaves contain a poisonous principle, *coriamyrtin*. The root-poison of New Zealand is furnished probably by *C. ruicifolia*, the wineberry-shrub of the settlers, which bears a berry-like fruit, the juice of which is made into a wine like that from elderberries.

**Corimelæna** (kor'i-mē-lē'nē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κόρυς, a bedbug, + μέλας, black.*] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridae*. *Adam White*, 1839.

**Corimelæninæ** (kor-i-mē-lē-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Corimelæna + -inæ.*] A subfamily of *Scutelleridae*, typified by the genus *Corimelæna*, containing mostly black hemispherical bugs, species of which are common in all parts of the United States.

Flea-like Negro-bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

**corindont**, *n.* Same as *corundum*.

**corinne** (kō-rin'), *n.* [*< F. corinne*, used in pl. as a quasi-generic name (Lesson, 1832).] One of a group of humming-birds with long lance-like bills and very brilliant coloration. *Lepidolarynx mesoleucis*, of Brazil, is a beautiful species, 4½

inches long, green, with a white line along the under parts, white flank-tufts, a white line under the eye, and the gorget crimson. The bill is straight and twice as long as the head.

**corinth**, *n.* A "restored" form of *currant*?

The chief riches of Zante consist in *corinths*.  
W. Broome, *Notes on the Odyssey*.

**Corinthiac** (kō-rin'thi-ak), *a.* [*< L. Corinthiacus, < Gr. Κορινθιακός, < Κόρινθος: see Corinthian.*] *Corinthian*.

**Corinthian** (kō-rin'thi-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Corinthius, < Gr. Κορινθιος, pertaining to Κόρινθος, L. Corinthus, Corinth.*] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Corinth, a powerful city of ancient Greece, noted for the magnificence of its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness. Hence—2. Licentious; profligate.

And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old prelates and all her young *Corinthian* laity.  
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

3. Amateur: as, a *Corinthian* yacht-race (that is, a yacht-race in which only amateurs handle the boats). See II., 3, 4.

—*Corinthian* brass, an erroneous expression for *Corinthian bronze*: used colloquially for excessive impudence or assurance. Compare *brass*, 8.—*Corinthian* bronze, an alloy produced at Corinth, famous in antiquity, especially among the Romans, for its excellent quality and the artistic character and technical perfection of the utensils and art-objects made of it.—*Corinthian* helmet, a type of Greek helmet the origin of which was attributed to Corinth, though its use was by no means peculiar to that city. It had cheek-pieces continuous with the back, extending beneath the chin, and separated in front by a narrow opening in part closed by a nasal and extending to the eye-holes. The convex upper portion projected beyond the lower portion, and commonly bore the long upright crest of the usual form. When the wearer was not in action the helmet was pushed back on the head for greater comfort, the cheek-pieces resting on the forehead.—*Corinthian* order, in *arch.*, the most ornate of the classical orders, and the most slender in its proportions. The capital is shaped like a bell, adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves, and less commonly with leaves of other plants. The usual form of abacus is concave on each of its sides, the projecting angles being supported by graceful shoots of acanthus, forming volutes which spring from *caules* or stalks originating among the foliage covering the lower part of the capital. These *caules* also give rise to lesser stalks or *cauliculi*, and to the spirals called *helices*, turned toward the middle, and supporting an anthemion or other ornament in the middle of each side of the abacus. In the best Greek examples the shaft is fluted like the Ionic, and the base called *Attic* is usual. The entablature also resembles the Ionic. The Corinthian order is of very early origin, though it did not come into favor among the Greeks until comparatively late. The legend of the evolution of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus, in the fifth century B. C., from a calathus (woman's basket) placed on a maiden's tomb and covered with a tile, about which the leaves of a plant of acanthus had grown, is a fable. Among notable Greek examples of the order are the Tholos of Polycletus at Epidaurus (fifth century B. C.), the choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens (335–4 B. C.), and the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, finished by Hadrian. The rich character of the order commended it to the Romans, who, as well as their followers of the Renaissance, used it freely, and modified it in accordance with their taste.—*Corinthian* pottery, *Corinthian* ware. See *Corinthian* style.—*Corinthian* style, in ancient Greek vase-painting, an early style, existing prior to the black-figured style proper, the decoration being taken directly from Oriental embroideries and similar work. It consists of bands of fantastic animals, human-headed birds, winged

Corinthian Helmet.  
Bust of Pallas in Glyptothek, Munich.

Roman Corinthian Order.

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Greek Vase, decorated in the Corinthian style.

human figures, rosettes, conventionalized foliage, and the like, painted in black and dull red or violet upon the clay of the vase as a ground.

**II. n. 1.** An inhabitant of Corinth. Hence — **2.** A gay, licentious person; an adventurer; a ruffian; a bully. [Old slang.]

A Corinthian, a lad of mettle. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. Who is this gallant, honest Mike? — Is he a Corinthian — a cutler like thyself? *Scott*, *Kentworth*, III.

**3.** A member of the aristocracy; specifically, a gentleman who steers his own yacht or rides his own horses. [Eng. slang.] Hence — **4.** An amateur; specifically, an amateur sailor.

It is to canoeists . . . that the yachtman may look for some of the most valuable additions to the ranks of Corinthians, as those who follow canoeing do so from pure love of sport. *Forest and Stream*, XXI.

**Epistles to the Corinthians**, the two epistles written by the apostle Paul to the church at Corinth. The first epistle to the Corinthians gives a clearer insight than any other portion of the New Testament into the institution, feelings, and opinions of the church of the earlier period of the apostolic age. The second epistle is equally important in relation to the history of the apostle himself. Often abbreviated *Cor.*

**Corinthianize** (kō-rin'thi-an-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Corinthianized*, ppr. *Corinthianizing*. [*Corinthian* + *-ize*.] To live like the Corinthians; hence, to lead a life of licentiousness and debauchery.

The sensuality and licentiousness which had made the word *corinthianize* a synonym for self-indulgence and wantonness became roots of bitterness, strife, and immorality. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 399.

**coriour**, *n.* An obsolete form of *currier*.

**Coriphilus** (kō-rif'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830); more correctly *Coriophilus*, Sundevall, 1873; also *Coryphilus*, Gould, and *Corythophilus*, Agassiz; < Gr. *kōphis*, a bedbug, + *philos*, fond.] A genus of diminutive parrots, of the subfamily *Lorinae* or lorines, of brilliant coloration. The leading species is *C. taitiensis* of Tahiti in the Society Islands; *C. smaragdinus* of the Marquesas Islands is another.

**Coris** (kōr'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kōpis*, a bedbug, also a kind of St. John's-wort, and a kind of fish.] **1.** A genus of plants, of the family *Primulaceae*. There are 2 species, the most familiar being the blue maritime coris, *C. Monspeliensis*, which grows in the Mediterranean region. It is a thyme-like plant with a dense terminal raceme of purplish flowers. **2.** [*i. c.*] A plant of the genus *Coris*.

**Corisa** (kōr'i-sā), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), irreg. < Gr. *kōpis*, a bedbug.] The typical genus of *Corisidae*; a large genus of aquatic bugs, including a majority of the family. *C. interrupta* is a common American species, found in pools from New York to Brazil.

**Corisidae** (kō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corisa* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the most aberrant group of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Corisa*. The head overlaps the front of the prothorax, the two parts being closely coapted; the fore tarsi or palpi are blade-like, beset with bristles on the edge, and ending in a slender claw; and the short flat mouth is directed obliquely backward and downward.

**corium** (kō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *coria* (-i). [*L. corium*, a hide, leather. Hence ult. *E. coriaceous*, *cuirass*, *quarry*, *q. v.*] **1.** In *anat.*, the innermost layer of the skin; the cutis vera or true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle or scarf-skin; the derma, as distinguished from the epidermis; the enderon, as distinguished from the eoderon. See cut under *skin*. — **2.** In *entom.*, the basal portion of the hemelytrium of a heteropterous insect, distinguished by its horny texture from the terminal portion or membrane. See cut under *clavus*.

**corival** (kō-rī-val), *n.* [*co-1* + *rival*, *n.* Cf. *corival*.] A rival or fellow-rival; a competitor; a corival.

A competitor and co-rival with the king. *Bacon*, Charge at Session for the Verge.

Co-rival, though used as synonymous with rival and corival, is a different word. Two persons or more rivalling another are the only true co-rivals. *Latham*.

**corivalt**, *v. t.* See *corival*.

**corivalryt**, *corivalshipt*. See *corivalry*, *corivalship*.

**cork**<sup>1</sup> (kōrk), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. cork* (in comp. *cork-bark*, *cork-tree*) = *D. kork*, *kurk* = *G. kork* = *Dan. Sw. kork*, < *Sp. corcho*, *cork*, < *L. cortex*

(*cortic-*), bark, particularly the bark of the cork-tree (which was called *suber*, > *suber*, *cork*): see *cortex*.] **1. n. 1.** A species of oak, *Quercus Suber*, growing in the south of Europe (especially in Spain and Portugal) and in the north of Africa, having a thick, rough bark, for the sake of which it is often planted. It grows to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, and yields bark every 6 to 10 years for 150 years. — **2.** The outer bark of this oak, which is very light and elastic, and is used for many purposes, especially for stoppers for bottles and casks, for artificial legs, for inner soles of shoes, for floats of nets, etc. It grows to a thickness of one or two inches, and after removal is replaced by a gradual annual growth from the original cork cambium. Burnt cork or Spanish black is used as an artists' pigment, and was formerly employed in medicine. Finely powdered cork has been used as an absorbent, under the name of *suberin*.

**3.** In *bot.*, a constituent of the bark of most phenogamous plants, especially of dicotyledons. It constitutes the inner growing layer known as cork cambium, cork meristem, or phellogen, the outer dead portion constituting the bulk of the bark. (See *bark*.) It may also occur within the stem itself, and is often formed in the repair of wounds in plants.

**4.** Something made of cork. Specifically — (a) A cork heel or sole in a shoe.

When she gazed up the tollbooth stairs,

The corks traie her heels did flee.

*The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

(b) A stopper or bung for a bottle, cask, or other vessel, cut out of cork; also, by extension, a stopper made of some other substance: as, a rubber cork. (c) A small float of cork used by anglers to buoy up their fishing-lines or to indicate when a fish bites or nibbles; by extension, any such float, even when not made of cork. — **Fossil cork.** See *fossil*. — **Mountain cork**, a variety of asbestos. — **Valvet cork**, the best quality of cork-bark. It is of a pale reddish color and not less than an inch and a half thick.

**II. a.** Made of or with cork; consisting wholly or chiefly of cork. — **Cork carpet.** See *kamptulicon*. — **Cork jacket**, a contrivance in the form of a jacket without sleeves, padded with pieces of cork, designed to buoy up a person in the water. — **Cork lace.** See *lace*.

**cork**<sup>1</sup> (kōrk), *v. t.* [*ME. corken*, *n.*] **1.** To stop or bung with a piece of cork, as a bottle or cask; confine or make fast with a cork. — **2.** To stop or check as if with a cork, as a person speaking; silence suddenly or effectually: generally with *up*: as, this poser *corked him up*; *cork (yourself) up*. [Humorous slang.] — **3.** To blacken with burnt cork, as the face, to represent a negro.

**cork**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [*Sc. corkie*; < *ME. corke*.] A bristle; in the plural, bristles; beard.

His herde was brothy and blake, that till his breastchede, Grassele as a mereswyne with corks fulle huge. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1091.

**cork**<sup>3</sup> (kōrk), *n.* A corruption of *calk*<sup>3</sup>. [*U. S.*]

**cork**<sup>4</sup> (kōrk), *n.* [Also written *korker*; < *Norw. korkje*; supposed to be a corruption of *orchil*: see *orchil*.] The name given in the Highlands of Scotland to the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, yielding a crimson or purple dye. See *cudbear*.

**corkage** (kōrk'kāj), *n.* [*ME. corken* + *-age*.] The corking or uncorking of bottles; hence, charge made by hotel-keepers and others (a) for the serving of wine and liquors not furnished by the house, or (b) for the corking and re-serving of partly emptied bottles.

Allowing a corkage to the inn-keeper.

*C. Rogers*.

**cork-bark** (kōrk'bārk), *n.* [*ME. corkbarke*; < *cork*<sup>1</sup> + *bark*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *cork*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**cork-black** (kōrk'blak), *n.* See *black*.

**cork-board** (kōrk'bōrd), *n.* A kind of straw-board or cardboard in which ground cork is mixed with the paper-pulp. It is light, elastic, and a non-conductor of heat and sound.

**corkbrain** (kōrk'brān), *n.* A light, empty-headed person. *Nares*.

We are slightly esteem'd by some giddy-headed cork-brains. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

**cork-brained** (kōrk'brānd), *a.* Light-headed; empty-headed; foolish. *John Taylor*.

**cork-cutter** (kōrk'kut'ér), *n.* **1.** One whose trade is the making of corks. — **2.** A tool for cutting cork; specifically, a hard brass tube sharpened at one end for cutting corks from sheet-cork.

**corked** (kōrkt), *p. a.* [*ME. corken* + *-ed*.] **1.** Stopped with a cork. — **2.** Fitted with cork; having a cork heel or sole.

A corked shoe or slipper.

*Hulot*.

And tread on corked stilts a prisoner's pace.

*Bp. Hall*, *Satires*, IV. 6.

**3.** Having had its flavor spoiled by poor corking or by having been recorked and served a second time: said of bottled wine.

Philip, tasting his [claret], called out, "Faugh! It's corked!" *Thackeray*, *Philip*, xviii.

**corker** (kōr'kér), *n.* **1.** One who or that which corks. — **2.** In *manuf.*, an instrument to stretch women's shoes. — **3.** [Literally, that which corks or stops the discussion.] An unanswerable fact or argument; that which makes further discussion or action unnecessary or impossible; a settler. [Slang.] — **4.** Something very large, loud, etc., of its kind; a 'whopper'. [Slang.]

**cork-fossil** (kōrk'fos'il), *n.* A variety of amphibole or hornblende, resembling vegetable cork. It is the lightest of all minerals.

**corkiness** (kōr'ki-nes), *n.* [*ME. corky* + *-ness*.] The quality of being like cork; lightness with elasticity.

**corking-pin** (kōr'king-pin), *n.* A pin of a large size, said to have been formerly used for fixing a woman's head-dress to a cork mold.

She took a large corking-pin out of her sleeve, and with the point directed towards her, pinned the plaits all fast together a little above the hem. *Stowe*.

**cork-leather** (kōrk'leth'ér), *n.* A fabric formed of two sheets of leather with a thin layer of cork between them, the whole being glued and pressed together.

**cork-machine** (kōrk'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making corks.

**cork-oak** (kōrk'ōk'), *n.* See *cork-tree*.

**cork-press**, **cork-presser** (kōrk'pres, -pres'ér), *n.* A device for compressing corks, to cause them to enter the necks of bottles easily.

**cork-pull** (kōrk'pūl), *n.* A device for extracting corks from bottles when they have fallen below the neck.

**corkscrew** (kōrk'skrō), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** A tool consisting of a helicoidal piece or "screw" of steel, with a sharp point and a transverse handle, used to draw corks from bottles.

**II. a.** Having the form of a corkscrew; spiral: as, a *corkscrew curl*.

She came down the corkscrew stairs, and found Phoebe in the parlor arranging the tea-things.

*Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxii.

**corkscrew** (kōrk'skrō), *v. t.* [*ME. corkscrew*, *n.*] To cause to move like a corkscrew; direct or follow out in a spiral or twisting way.

Catching sight of him, Mr. Bantam corkscrewed his way through the crowd, and welcomed him with ecstacy. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxxv.

**cork-tree** (kōrk'trē), *n.* [*ME. cork-tree*.] The *Quercus Suber*, the outer bark of which is the substance cork. Also called *cork-oak*. — **Brazilian cork-tree**, a bignonaceous shrub, *Tecoma uliginosa*, the soft wood of which is used as a substitute for cork. — **East Indian cork-tree**, *Millingtonia hortensis*, a large tree of the same family, with large white fragrant flowers, cultivated in avenues and gardens.

**corkwood** (kōrk'wūd), *n.* One of several West Indian trees with light or porous wood, as *Anona palustris*, *Ochroma Lagopus*, *Pariti tillicum*, and *Pisonia obtusata*. — **Corkwood cotton**. See *cotton*<sup>1</sup>.

**corky** (kōr'ki), *a.* [*ME. corky* + *-y*.] **1.** Of the nature of cork; resembling cork; hence, shriveled; withered.

Blind fast his corky arms.

*Shak.*, *Lear*, III. 7.

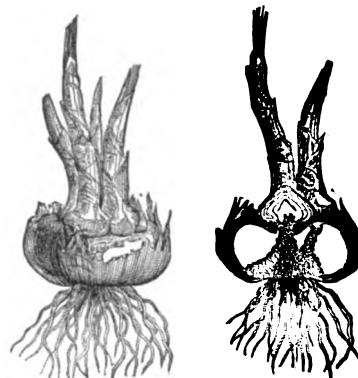
The layers of the bark are rarely well marked, and they generally become soon obliterated by irregular corky growths in the substance of the bark itself.

*Bessey*, *Botany*, p. 448.

**2.** Corked: said of wines: as, a *corky* flavor.

**corlew**, *n.* An obsolete form of *curlew*.

**corm** (kōrm), *n.* [*NL. cormus*, < *Gr. kōpus*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, < *κείπειν* (√ *\*κερ*, *\*κωρ*), cut, lop, shear: see *shear*.]



Corm of Crocus, entire and cut longitudinally.

**1.** In *bot.*, a bulb-like, solid, fleshy subterranean stem, producing leaves and buds on the up-



per surface and roots from the lower, as in the cyclamen. Some corns are coated with the sheathing bases of one or two leaves, as in the crocus and gladiolus, and are then often called *solid bulbs*. There are all gradations between the true naked corn and the bulb consisting wholly of coats or scales.

2. In *zool.*, a cornus.

**corme** (kôrm), *n.* [*< F. corme (= Sp. corma)*, service-apple, sorb-apple, *cormier*, service-tree, sorb-tree; according to Littré repr. *L. cornum*, which means, however, the cornel cherry; Prior says "from an ancient Gaulish name of a cider made from its (the service-tree's) fruit, the *κοῦρμ* of Dioscorides": Gr. *κοῦρμ* (Dioscorides), also *κόρμα* (Athenæus), a kind of beer, an Egyptian, Spanish, and British drink.] The service-tree, *Sorbus domestica*.

**cormelle** (kôr-mêl'), *n.* Same as *carme*.

**cor. mem.** An abbreviation of *corresponding member*.

**cormi**, *n.* Plural of *cormus*.

**cormogen** (kôr'mô-jen), *n.* [*< Cormogenæ*.] Same as *cormophyte*.

**Cormogenæ** (kôr-moj'e-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κορυός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενής* (L. *-gena*), producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *Cormophyta*.

**cormogeny** (kôr-moj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. κορυός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενής*, producing. See *Cormogenæ*.] The history of the development of races or other aggregates of individuals, as communities and families. [Rare.]

**cormophily** (kôr-mof'i-li), *n.* [*< Gr. κορυός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *φίλος*, tribe.] Tribal history of races, communities, or other aggregates of individual living organisms. [Rare.]

**Cormophyta** (kôr-mof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of cormophytum*: see *cormophyte*.] One of two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as arranged by Endlicher, comprising all plants that have a proper axis of growth (stem and root), and including all phenogamous plants as well as the higher vascular cryptogams. The other division was named *Thallophyta*. Also *Cormogenæ*.

**cormophyte** (kôr'mô-fit'), *n.* [*< NL. cormophytum*, *< Gr. κορυός*, the trunk of a tree (see *corm*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant of the division *Cormophyta*; a plant having a true axis of growth. Also *cormogen*.

**cormophytic** (kôr-mô-fit'ik), *a.* [*< cormophyte* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of a cormophyte or of the *Cormophyta*; having stem or leaves more or less distinctly differentiated.

**Cormopoda** (kôr-mop'ô-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κορυός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *ποδός* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] 1. A synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*. Burmeister, 1843.—2. A synonym of *Arctisca*.

**cormorant** (kôr'mô-rant'), *n. and a.* [*< ME. cormerant*, *< OF. cormoran*, *cormorande*, also *corman*, *F. cormoran* = *Pr. corpmari* = *Cat. corb-mari* = *Sp. cuervo marino* = *Pg. corvomarinho* = *It. corvo marino*, *< ML. corvus marinus*, lit. sea-crow: see *Corvus* and *marino*. The *F.* spelling appears to have been modified by Bret. *morevan* (= *W. morfran*), *cormorant*, lit. sea-crow, *< mor*, sea, + *bran*, crow.] *I. n.* 1. A large totipalmate swimming and diving bird of the family *Phalacrocoracidae* (which see for technical characters). There are about 25 species, of all parts of the world, much resembling one another, and all usually comprised in the single genus *Phalacrocorax*. They are mostly maritime, but some inhabit fresh waters; they are gregarious, and in the breeding season some species congregate by thousands to breed on rocky ledges over the sea, or in swamps, build-

of the whole, is about 3 feet long and 5 in extent, with a heavy body, long sinuous neck, a stout hooked bill about as long as the head, a naked gular pouch, stout strong wings, and 14 stiff tail-feathers denuded to the bases. The color is lustrous black, bronzed on the back, where the feathers have black edges; the feet are black; in the breeding season there is a white flank-patch; and on the head are scattered white thready plumes. The same or a similar species is domesticated by the Chinese and Japanese and taught to fish. A smaller species, the crested cormorant, *P. cristatus*, is found in Europe, and is known as the *shag*, a name also used for cormorants at large. The commonest North American species is the double-crested cormorant, *P. dilophus*, having only 12 tail-feathers (the number usual in the genus), the gular sac convex behind, and a crest on each side of the head. The Florida cormorant, which breeds by thousands in the mangrove swamps, is a variety of the last. On the Pacific coast of the United States several other species occur, as the violet-green cormorant (*P. violaceus*), the red-faced (*P. bicristatus*), the tufted (*P. penicillatus*), and others. The Mexican cormorant, *P. mexicanus*, is a small species which extends into the United States. A few species are largely white, and others are spotted.

Thence up he [Satan] flew; and on the Tree of Life,  
The middle tree and highest there that grew,  
Sat like a cormorant. Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 196.

2†. A greedy fellow; a glutton.

Light vanity, insatiate cormorant,  
Consuming means, soon preys upon itself. Shak., *Rich. II.*, ii. 1.

Next, here's a rich devouring cormorant  
Comes up to town, with his leathern budget stuff'd  
Till it crack again, to empty it upon company  
Of spruce clerks and squalling lawyers. Beau. and Fl. (?), *Faithful Friends*, l. 2.

3†. [In this use also sometimes written *corv-rant* (as if *< corn¹* + *corant*, devouring) and *cormorant* (as if *< corn¹* + *morant*, delaying: see *moration*), and associated with *cornmudgin*, *curmudgeon*, q. v.] A very avaricious person; a miser; a curmudgeon.

When the Cormorants  
And wealthy farmers hoord up all the grain,  
He empties all his garners to the poor.  
*No-body and Some-body* (1600), l. 320 (ed. Palmer).

The covetous cormorants or corn-morants of his time.  
W. Smith, *The Blacksmith* (1806).

II. *a.* Having the qualities of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious; insatiable.

When, spite of cormorant devouring time,  
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy  
That honour, which shall bate his scythe's keen edge.  
Shak., *L. L. L.*, l. 1.

It underwent the process of "annexation" to the cormorant republic of ancient times. Sumner, *White Slavery*.

**Cormostomata** (kôr-mô-stô'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κορυός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *στόμα*, mouth.] One of three suborders into which the *Entomostomata* are divided by Dana. It contains the epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, and is approximately equivalent to the *Siphonostoma*.

**cormus** (kôr'mus), *n.*; *pl. cormi* (-mî). [NL., *< Gr. κορυός*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off: see *corm*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *corm*.—2. In *zool.*, the common stock of a compound animal, as an ascidiarium, a zoanthodeme, and the like, when divided into colonies of zooids, as may be variously effected by gemmation or other more or less complete division.

**corn¹** (kôr'n), *n.* [*< ME. corn*, *coren*, *corne*, *< AS. corn*, a grain or seed, grain, corn, = *OS. OFries. korn* = *D. koren*, *koorn* = *MLG. koren*, *LG. koren*, *koorn* = *Icel. Dan. Sw. korn* = *OHG. chorn*, *choron*, *corn*, *MHG. G. korn* = *Goth. kaurn*, grain, a grain, = *L. granum* (> ult. *E. grain*) = *OBulg. zrûno* = *Slov. Bohem. zrno* = *Pol. ziarno* = *Sorbian zorno*, *zerno* = *Little Russ. and Russ. zerno* = *OPruss. zyrne* = *Lith. žirnis* = *Lett. žirnis*, grain. Hence dim. *kernel*, q. v.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural, *corns*.]

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. John xii. 24.

2. The seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; grain: as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense the word comprehends all the kinds of grain used for the food of men or of horses, but in Great Britain it is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and in Scotland generally restricted to oats. In the United States it is by custom appropriated to maize (specifically, *Indian corn*); hence it is usual to say the crop of wheat is good, but that of *corn* is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn*. [In this sense there is no plural.]

3. The plants which produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds after reaping and before threshing: as, a field of *corn*; a sheaf or a shock of *corn*; a load of *corn*. The plants or stalks are included in the term *corn* until the seed is separated from the ears.

They brende alle the cornes in that lond.  
Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 46.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,  
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn  
That ten day-labourers could not end. Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 108.

Swift Camilla scours the plain,  
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main. Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 373.

4. A small hard particle; a grain. [Now rare.]

Not a corn of true salt, not a grain of right-mustard, amongst them all. B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, l. 1.

5. A yellow color, that of ripe Indian corn or maize.—*Coffee-corn*, *guinea-corn*, a variety of *Andropogon Sorghum* extensively cultivated in many warm countries for its grain. The name *guinea-corn* is also applied in the West Indies to several grain-bearing species of *Panicum*.—*Indian corn*. See *maize*.—*Popped corn*. See *pop-corn*.—*Round corn*, a trade-name for the grain of a class of yellow maize with small, round, very hard kernels.—*Sweet corn*. See *maize*.—*To acknowledge the corn*, to admit or confess something charged or imputed; especially, to admit that one has been mistaken, etc. [Slang, U. S.]

The "Evening Mirror" very naively comes out and acknowledges the corn, admits that a demand was made. New York Herald, June 27, 1846.

You are beat this time, anyhow, old fellow; you just acknowledge the corn—hand over your hat! W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 211.

\* **corn¹** (kôr'n), *v.* [*< corn¹*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; lay down in brine, as meat: as, to *corn* beef or pork.—2. To granulate; form into small grains.

The old firework-makers were obliged to have recourse to trains of corned gunpowder. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 481.

3. To feed with oats, as a horse. [Scotch.]

When thou wast corn't an' I was mellow,  
We took the road aye like a swallow. Burns, *The auld Farmer's Salutation to his auld Mare*.

4. To plant with corn. [Rare.]

Those hundreds of thousands of acres of once valuable Southern lands, corned to death, and now lying to waste in worthless sage grass. U. S. Cons. Rep., No. ix. (1886), p. 40.

5. To render intoxicated; make drunk, as with whisky. [Colloq.]

The lads are weel corned. Jamieson.

Tobias was just clearly on the wrong side of the line which divides drunk from sober; but Hardy was "royally corned" (but not falling) when they met, about an hour by sun in the afternoon. Georgia Scenes, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* To beg corn of farmers on St. Thomas's day, December 21st. [Eng.]

\* **corn²** (kôr'n), *n.* [*< F. corne* (also *cor*), a horn, a hard or horny swelling on a horse, *< L. cornu*, a horn, a horny excrescence, a wart, etc., = *E. horn*: see *horn*.] 1. A thickening or callosity of the epidermis, usually with a central core or nucleus, caused by undue pressure or friction, as by boots, shoes, or implements of occupation. Corns are most common on the feet.—2†. Any horny excrescence.

Cornes that wol under growe her [their] eye,  
That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die. Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

**Cornaceæ** (kôr-nâ'sê-sê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cornus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, consisting of about 16 genera and 85 species, natives of temperate regions. The principal genera are *Cornus* and *Nyssa*.

**cornaceous** (kôr-nâ'shi-us), *a.* [*< NL. cornaceus*: see *Cornaceæ*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Cornaceæ*.

**Cornacuspongiz** (kôr-nak'û-spon'jî-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. cornu*, horn, + *acus*, needle, + *Spongia*, sponges.] In Lendenfeld's system of classification, the fourth order of sponges. It contains *Silicea* with soft mesoglea, the supporting skeleton composed of bundles of monaxial, not tylostylar, spicules, and strengthened by spongin, which cements the spicules. The spicules may be entirely wanting when the skeleton consists of spongin; sometimes the skeleton also disappears. The order contains all the *Ceratopongiz*, together with those monactinellids and *Myxospongiz* which do not belong to the *Chondropongiz*.

**cornage** (kôr'näj), *n.* [*< AF. cornage* (ML. *cornagium*), *< OF. corne*, a horn: see *corn²*, *horn*.] In feudal law, a form of rent determined by the number of horned cattle; or, horn geld.

In addition to the ordinary agricultural services . . . there is mention . . . of special dues or payments, probably for rights of grazing or possession of herds of cattle. This kind of payment is called 'cornagium,' either because it is paid in horned cattle, or, if in money, in respect of the number of horned cattle held. Seebohm, *Eng. Vill. Community*, p. 71.

**cornalinet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *carnelian*.

**cornallî**, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*.

**cornamutet**, *n.* Same as *cornemuse*. Drayton.

**corn-badger** (kôr'n'ba-j'êr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *badger³*.



Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

ing a rude bulky nest, and laying from 1 to 3 whole-colored greenish eggs coated with a white chalky substance. Their principal food is fish, and their voracity is proverbial. The common cormorant of America, Europe, and Asia, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, which may be taken as the type



**corn-ball** (kôr'n'bál), *n.* A ball made of popped corn, cemented with white of eggs, and sweetened with molasses or sugar. [U. S.]

**corn-beetle** (kôr'n'bé'tl), *n.* The *Cucujus tex-taceus*, a minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries. The larva is ocher-colored, with a forked tail; the perfect insect is of a bright tawny color.

**corn-bells** (kôr'n'belz), *n.* The bell-shaped fungus *Cyathus striata*, which sometimes grows in grain-fields in England. Ray.

**cornbind** (kôr'n'bind), *n.* A local name of the bindweed (species of *Convolvulus*), and of the climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*.

**cornbottle** (kôr'n'bot'l), *n.* The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

**cornbrash** (kôr'n'brash), *n.* In *geol.*, the local name of a subdivision of the Jurassic series, belonging in the upper portion of the so-called Great Oolite of the English geologists. The formation consists of clays and calcareous sandstones, and is very persistent, retaining its lithological and paleontological character from the southwest of England nearly as far as the Humber.

**corn-bread** (kôr'n'bred'), *n.* A kind of bread, made of the meal of Indian corn. See *corn-dodger*, *johnny-cake*, and *corn-pone*. [U. S.]

**corn-cadger**, *n.* [Sc.; also *corn-cauger*.] A dealer in corn; a peddler of corn.

Like gentlemen ye must not seem,

But look like corn-caugers gawn a road.

*Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 83).

**corn-cake** (kôr'n'kák), *n.* A cake made of Indian-corn meal. [U. S.]

**corn-chandler** (kôr'n'chand'lér), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *chandler*.

**corn-cleaner** (kôr'n'klé'nér), *n.* A machine in which the cobs of maize are separated from the shelled corn, and the corn is cleaned, by means of a rolling screen and suction-fan.

**corn-cob** (kôr'n'kob), *n.* The elongated, woody, chaff-covered receptacle which, with the grain embedded in it in longitudinal rows, constitutes the ear of maize. [U. S.]

**corn-cockle** (kôr'n'kok'l), *n.* See *cockle* 1, 2.

**corn-cracker** (kôr'n'krak'ér), *n.* 1. A nickname for a Kentuckian. [U. S.]—2. A name given to a low class of whites in the southern United States, especially in North Carolina and Georgia. See *cracker*, 7.—3. A name of the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*.—4. A ray of the family *Myliobatidae*, *Rhinoptera quadriroba*, with transversely hexagonal pavement-like teeth and a quadrilobate snout. [Southeastern U. S.]

**corn-crake** (kôr'n'krák), *n.* A common European bird of the rail family (*Rallidae*), the *Crex pratensis*, or land-rail: so called because it frequents corn-fields. See *crake* 2.

A corn-crake, moving cautiously among the withered water-grasses.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 202.

**corn-crib** (kôr'n'krib), *n.* A structure the side walls of which are formed of slats, with spaces between them for the circulation of air, used to store unshelled Indian corn. The slats are commonly slanted outward from the floor to the roof as a means of preventing rain from beating in, and the structure stands free from the ground on posts, for safety from rats and mice. [U. S.]

**corn-cutter** 1 (kôr'n'kut'ér), *n.* A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

**corn-cutter** 2 (kôr'n'kut'ér), *n.* One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin; a chiropodist.

Soldiers! corncutters,

But not so valiant; they oftentimes draw blood,

Which you durst never do. Ford, Broken Heart, l. 2.

**corn-dodger** (kôr'n'doj'ér), *n.* A kind of cake made of the meal of Indian corn, and fried very hard. [Southern U. S.]

He opened a pouch which he wore on his side, and took from thence one or two corn-dodgers and half a boiled rabbit.  
*H. B. Stowe*, Dred, II. 170.

The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be corn-dodger and fried bacon.

*Olinated, Texas.*

**corn-drill** (kôr'n'dril), *n.* A machine for sowing corn in drills.

**cornea** (kôr'nê-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. corneus*, horny: see *corneous*.] 1. The firm, transparent anterior portion of the eyeball. It is of circular outline, concavo-convex, with the convexity forward, bounding the anterior chamber of the eye in front, by its margin continuous with the sclerotic, and having its outer surface, as a rule, covered with a delicate layer of the conjunctiva. In the human eye it forms about one sixth of the entire eyeball. Its convexity is greater than that of the sclerotic, forming a comparatively larger portion of a smaller sphere than the sclerotic. The cornea is so called from its hardness, being likened to horn: it is also known as the *tunica cornea pellucida* or pellucid horny

coat of the eye, in distinction from the sclerotic. See *cut* under *eye*.

2. In *entom.*, the outer surface of an insect's compound eye. It is generally smooth, but may be hairy. The word is also used to designate the outer transparent lens of each facet of a compound eye, and the surface of an ocellus or simple eye. See *cornea-lens*.—**Abscission of the cornea.** See *abscission*.

**corneal** (kôr'nê-äl), *a.* [*cornea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cornea: as, *corneal cells*; *corneal convexity*; a *corneal ulceration*.

The corneal surface of the eye is transversely elongated and reniform, and its pigment is black.

*Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 237.

**Bowman's corneal tubes**, the tubular passages formed in the fibrous layers of the cornea by forcible injection.

**cornea-lens** (kôr'nê-ä-lenz), *n.* A facet of the cuticular layer of the compound eye of an arthropod; the superficies of an ocellus; a corneule.

Faceted cuticular layer, each facet of which forms a *cornea-lens*.  
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 266.

**corn-eater** (kôr'n'ê'tér), *n.* A name formerly given to those of the North American Indians who submitted readily to the influences of civilization.

**corned** (kôr'nd), *a.* [*L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *-ed*; equiv. to *cornule*.] In *her.*, horned; provided with horns.

**cornetitis** (kôr'nê-î'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cornea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cornea. Also called *ceratitis*.

**cornel** (kôr'nel), *n.* [Early mod. *E. cornell*, *cornill*; = *D. kornelje* = OHG. *cornul* (*cornul-baum*), *G. kornelle* = Dan. *kornel-træ*] = *Sw. kornel-bär*, < OF. *cornille*, *cornioille*, *cornioille*, *F. cornouille* = Sp. *cornejo* (cf. *Pg. corniso*) = It. *corniolo*, < ML. *cornolium*, *cornel-tree*, *corniola*, *cornel-berry*, with terminations of dim. form, < *L. cornus*, a *cornel-tree* (*cornum*, the *cornel-fruit*) (whence by adaptation AS. *corn-treow*, *cornel-tree*), < *cornu* = *E. horn*: in reference to the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dogwood, a common European species of *Cornus*, *C. mas*, a small tree producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring before the leaves, followed by numerous red berries. The wild or male cornel is *C. sanguinea*, a shrub with red bark and black berries. The wood is free from grit, and for this reason is used by watch-makers to make instruments for cleaning fine machinery or lenses. In North America the bunchberry, *C. canadensis*, is sometimes called the *low* or *dwarf* cornel, and *C. circinata* the *round-leaved cornel*. The name may be applied generally to species of the genus *Cornus*. Also *cornel-tree*, *cornelian tree*.

**cornelian** 1, *n.* See *cornelian*.

**cornelian** 2 (kôr'nê-lian), *a.* [An extension (appar. based on the *L.* proper name *Cornelius*) of *cornel*.] Pertaining to or resembling cornel. — **Cornelian cherry.** See *cherry*. — **Cornelian tree.** See *cornel*.

**cornel-tree** (kôr'nel-tré), *n.* Same as *cornel*.

**cornemuse**, *n.* [Also written, *improp.*, *cornamute*; < ME. *cornemuse*, *cornuse*, < OF. *cornemuse*, *F. cornemuse*, dial. *cornuse*, *cornemuse* (= Pr. Sp. *Pg. It. cornamusa*, > ML. *cornamusa*, *cornemusa*), < OF. *corne* (= Pr. *corna*, etc.), horn (< *L. cornu* = *E. horn*, *q. v.*), + *muse* (Pr. *musa*), pipe; lit. horn-pipe.] A bagpipe.

*Loude mynstrales*

In *cornemuse* and in shalmys.

*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1218.

**corneocalcareous** (kôr'nê-ô-kal-kä-rê-us), *a.* [*L. corneus*, horny (see *corneous*), + *calcareous*.]

1. Formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous substances, as some shells, such as *Aplysia*. — 2. Horny on one side or part and calcareous on the other, as the opercula of some shells, such as *Turbinidae*.

**corneossilicious** (kôr'nê-ô-si-lish'us), *a.* [*corneus* + *silicious*.] Consisting of or containing both horny fibrous and sandy or silicious substances; ceratosilicious or ceratosilicoid, as a sponge.

**corneous** (kôr'nê-us), *a.* [= Sp. *córneo* = *Pg. It. corneo*, < *L. corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = *E. horn*. Cf. *cornea*.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn. — **Corneous lead.** Same as *phoegenite*. — **Corneous mercury.** Same as *calomel*.

**corner** (kôr'nér), *n.* [*ME. corner*, *corner*, < OF. *cornier*, *corniere*, *cornere*, *courniere*, corner, angle, *F. cornière*, corner-gutter (> ML. *cornarium*, *cornaria*, a corner, neut. and fem. forms of adj. *\*cornerius*, spelled *cornerius*, pertaining to an angle or corner), < *corne* (> ML. *corna*), a corner, angle, lit. a horn, a projecting point, < *L. cornu*, a horn, a projecting point, end, extremity, etc., = AS. *horn*, *E. horn*. Cf. *W. cornel* = Corn. *cornal*, a corner, < *corn* = *E.*

*horn*; Ir. *coarn*, *coarna*, a corner; AS. *hyrne*, ME. *herne*, *hurne*, *huirne* (= OFries. *herne* = Icel. *hyrna* (cf. *hyrning*) = Dan. *hjørne* = Sw. *hörn*), a corner, < *horn*, horn: see *corn* 2 and *horn*. The *L.* term was *angulus*: see *angle* 3. The noun *corner* in the commercial sense (def. 9) is from the verb.] 1. The intersection of two converging lines or surfaces; an angle, whether considered from its interior or from its exterior: as, the corner of a building; the four corners of a square.

They [hypocrites] love to pray standing in the . . . corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Mat. vi. 6.

Upon the corner of the moon

There hangs a vaporous drop, profound.

*Shak.*, Macbeth, III. 5.

2. The space between two converging lines or surfaces; specifically, the space near their intersection: as, the four corners of a room. Hence—3. A narrow space partly inclosed; a small secret or retired place.

This thing was not done in a corner. Acts xxvi. 24.

4. Indefinitely, any part, even the least and most remote or concealed: used emphatically, involving the inclusion of all parts: as, they searched every corner of the forest.

Might I but through my prison once a day

Behold this maid: all corners else o' the earth

Let liberty make use of. *Shak.*, Tempest, l. 2.

I turned and try'd each corner of my bed,

To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.

*Dryden*.

5†. The end, extremity, or margin.

Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard. Lev. xix. 27.

They shall not make baldness upon their head, neither shall they shave off the corner of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

6. In bookbinding: (a) A triangular tool used for decorating the corners of a book. Also *corner-piece*. (b) The leather or other material used in the corners of a half-bound book. (c) One of the metal guards used to protect the corners of heavily bound books.—7. A metallic cap or guard used to protect the corners of furniture, trunks, boxes, etc.—8. In *surr.*, a mark placed at a corner of a surveyed tract. [U. S.]

We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] corners. Quoted in *S. De Vere's Americanisms*, p. 173.

9. A monopolizing of the marketable supply of a stock or commodity, through purchases for immediate or future delivery, generally by a secretly organized combination, for the purpose of raising the price: as, a corner in wheat. [U. S.]—**Four corners.** (a) The limits of the contents of a document. The phrases "within the four corners of a deed," "to take an instrument by the four corners," originated in the use of only one side of a single sheet of parchment for writing a deed, and refer to what may be learned from the face of the instrument itself. (b) A place where two main highways intersect each other at right angles: sometimes used in names of places in the United States: as, Chatham Four Corners in Columbia county, New York.—**The Corner.** among English sporting men, Tattersall's horse-repository and betting-rooms in London: so called from its situation, which was at Hyde Park Corner.

**corner** (kôr'nér), *v.* [*corner*, *n.* Cf. *cornered*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To drive or force into a corner, or into a place whence there is no escape. Hence — 2. To drive or force into a position of great difficulty; force into a position where failure, defeat, or surrender is inevitable; place in a situation from which escape is impossible: as, to corner a person in an argument.—To corner the market, to force up the price of a stock or commodity by purchases for immediate or future delivery, until the whole available supply is nearly or quite monopolized. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To meet in a corner or angle; form a corner. [Rare.]

The spot where N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia corner. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 663.

2. To be situated on or at a corner; impinge or be connected at an angle: as, the house corners on the main street, or (when standing cornerwise) to the street or road; Sweden corners on Russia at the north.

**corner-cap** (kôr'nér-kap), *n.* The academic cap: so called from its square top.

A little old man in a gown, a wide cassock, a night-cap, and a corner-cap, by his habit seeming to be a Divine.

*Bretton*, A Mad World, p. 8.

The name of a gallant is more hateful to them than the sight of a corner-cap. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 1.

**corner-chisel** (kôr'nér-chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel* 2.

**corner-cutter** (kôr'nér-kut'ér), *n.* A cutting-press used in trimming the corners of blank books and cards and shaping the blanks of paper boxes.

**corner-drill** (kôr'nér-dril), *n.* Same as *angle-brace* (b).

**cornered** (kôr'nêrd), *a.* [*< ME. cornered; < cor-ner, n., + -ed.*] Having corners or angles; specifically, having three or more angles; chiefly in composition: as, a three-cornered hat.

Corsica is *cornered* with many forlonds [forelands] schet-yng [shooting, projecting] in to the see.

*Trevisa, Works* (ed. Babington), I. 305.

Whether this building were square like a castle, or cornered like a triangle, or round like a tower.

*Austin, Hec Homo*, p. 75.

**cornerer** (kôr'nêr-êr), *n.* One who corners or buys up all the available supply of a commodity for the purpose of inflating prices. [*U. S.*]

**cornering-machine** (kôr'nêr-ing-má-shên'), *n.* A machine used for rounding off the corners of woodwork.

**corner-piece** (kôr'nêr-pês), *n.* 1. An L-shaped casting or forging used to strengthen a joint.—2. In bookbinding, same as *corner*, 6 (a).

**corner-plate** (kôr'nêr-plât), *n.* An iron angle-plate or knee on the outer corner of the body of a freight-car, designed to reinforce the framing, and also to serve as a hold for a pole used in moving the car; a push-block.

**corner-stone** (kôr'nêr-stôn), *n.* 1. The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; specifically, the stone built into one corner of the foundation of an edifice as the actual or nominal starting-point in building. In the case of an important public edifice or monumental structure the laying of the corner-stone is usually accompanied by some formal ceremony, and the stone is commonly hollowed out and made the repository of historical documents, and of objects, as coins and medals, characteristic of the time. Also called *memorial-stone*.

Who laid the corner-stone thereof? Job xxxviii. 6.

See you yond' coign o' the Capitol; yond' corner-stone? *Shak., Cor.*, v. 4.

Hence—2. That on which anything is founded; that which is of the greatest or fundamental importance; that which is indispensable.

Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone. Eph. ii. 20.

So it is that educated, trained, enlightened conscience is the corner-stone of society.

*J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture*, p. 201.

**corner-tooth** (kôr'nêr-tôth), *n.* In *vet. surg.* and *farriery*, the lateral incisor of a horse, above and below; the outermost incisor on each side of either jaw, four in all. They appear when the horse is 4½ years old.

**cornerwise** (kôr'nêr-wiz), *adv.* [*< corner + -wise.*] Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

**cornet**<sup>1</sup> (kôr'net), *n.* [Under this form are included two different Rom. forms: (1) *Cornet*, a horn, etc. (defs. 1–6), *< ME. cornet*, a horn (bugle), *< OF. cornet*, *F. cornet*, a horn, a bugle, a paper in the form of a horn, an inkhorn, etc., = *Pr. cornet* = *Sp. cornete*, *m.*, a little horn, = *It. cornetto*, a little horn, a bugle, an inkhorn, a cupping-glass, *< ML. cornetum*, a horn (bugle), a kind of hood; mixed with a fem. form, *OF. cornette*, *F. cornette*, a kind of hood, = *Sp. Pg. corneta* = *It. cornetta*, a horn (bugle), *< ML. corneta*, a kind of hood, lit. little horn, dim. of *L. cornu* (> *OF. corne*, etc.), a horn; see *corn*<sup>2</sup>, *corner*, etc., and cf. *horn*.] (2) *Cornet*, a standard or ensign, a troop of horse, an officer (def. 7) (not in *ME.*), *< F. cornette* = *Sp. Pg. corneta* = *It. cornetta*, a standard or ensign (orig. having two points or horns), hence a troop of horse bearing such a standard, and the officer commanding the troop; orig. same as *OF. cornette*, etc., dim. of *corne*, etc., *< L. cornu*, horn; see above.] 1. In *music*: (a) Originally, a musical instrument of the oboe class, of crude construction and harsh tone. See *zinke*.

David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord . . . on cornets. 2 Sam. vi. 5.

(b) Same as *cornet-à-pistons*. (c) An organ-stop having from 3 to 5 pipes to each key, and giving loud and somewhat coarse tones; now rarely made. A mounted *cornet* is such a stop with its pipes raised upon a separate sound-board, so as to make its tone more prominent; an *echo cornet* is a similar stop, but of much more delicate quality, usually placed in the swell-organ. Also *cornet-stop*. (d) A pedal reed-stop of 2- or 4-foot tone.—2. A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares.—3. The square-topped academic cap.—4. (a) A woman's head-dress or a part of it, probably named from its angular or pointed shape, as the end or corner of the tippet of the chaperon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *J. R. Planché*.

I never sawe my lady laye apart  
Her cornet blacke, in cold nor yet in heate,  
Sith fyrst she knew my grief was grown so greate.  
*Surrey, Complaint.*

(b) That part of the head-dress worn in the seventeenth century that hung down beside the cheek; a flap, a pendent strip of lace, or the like. See *pinner*. Also called *bugle-cap*.—5. In *dressmaking*, the shaping of a sleeve near the wrist: so called from its resemblance to what is known as trumpet-shape.—6. Same as *cornette*.—7. *Milit.*: (a) A flag or standard. Especially—(1) A flag borne before the king of France, or displayed when he was present with the army. It was either plain white or white embroidered with golden fleurs-de-lis. (2) A flag of a company of cavalry.

The cornet white with crosses black. *Macaulay, Ivy*.

(b) The officer of lowest commissioned grade in the cavalry, to whose charge this flag was confided: a term equivalent to *ensign* in the infantry. The office of cornet is now abolished in England, and is nearly represented by that of second lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. (c) A company of cavalry, named in like manner from the standard carried at its head.

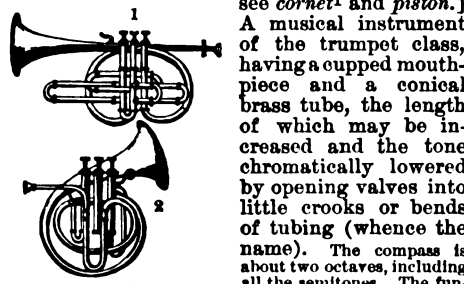
A body of five cornets of horse. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*.

**Bas cornet**, an obsolete large, deep-pitched brass instrument.

**cornet**<sup>1</sup> (kôr'net), *v. i.* [*< cornet*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To play upon the cornet. *Chapman, Widow's Tale*, iii.

**cornet**<sup>2</sup> (kôr'net), *n.* Same as *cornet*<sup>1</sup>, 6.

**cornet-à-pistons** (kôr'net-à-pis'tonz), *n.*; pl. *cornets-à-pistons*. [*F.*, a cornet with pistons; see *cornet*<sup>1</sup> and *piston*.] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, having a cupped mouth-piece and a conical brass tube, the length of which may be increased and the tone chromatically lowered by opening valves into little crooks or bends of tubing (whence the name). The compass is about two octaves, including all the semitones. The fundamental tone or key is usually B<sub>2</sub> or E<sub>2</sub>, but other tones are used. The quality of the tone is penetrating and unsympathetic, by no means equal to that of the true trumpet, for which it is commonly substituted. Also *cornet*, and rarely *cornopean*.



**cornet-à-pistons**. 1. Ordinary shape. 2. Circular shape. The tone is penetrating and unsympathetic, by no means equal to that of the true trumpet, for which it is commonly substituted. Also *cornet*, and rarely *cornopean*.

**cornetcy**<sup>1</sup> (kôr'net-si), *n.* [*< cornet*<sup>1</sup>, 7 (b), + *-cy*.] The commission or rank of a cornet. See *cornet*<sup>1</sup>, 7 (b).

A cornetcy of horse his first and only commission. *Chesterfield*.

**corneter** (kôr'net-êr), *n.* [*< cornet*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (b), + *-er*.] One who blows a cornet.

Mr. King could see . . . the corneters lift up their horns and get red in the face. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage*, p. 34.

**cornet-stop** (kôr'net-stop), *n.* In *music*, same as *cornet*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (c).

**cornette** (kôr'net'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. dim. of *corne*, a horn; see *horn*, *cornet*<sup>1</sup>.] In *metal.*, the little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal. Also spelled *cornet*.

**cornettist** (kôr'net-ist), *n.* [*< cornet*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (b), + *-ist*.] A player upon a cornet-à-pistons.

**corneule** (kôr'nê-ül), *n.* [= *F. corneule*, *< NL. cornucula*, dim. of *cornea*, q. v.] One of the minute transparent segments which defend the compound eyes of insects; the cornea of an ocellus; a cornea-lens.

**corn-exchange** (kôr'nêks-chânj'), *n.* An exchange where grain-merchants and grain-factors meet to transact business. [*Eng.*]

**corn-factor** (kôr'fak'tor), *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent. [*Eng.*]

**corn-field** (kôr'n-fêld), *n.* In Great Britain, a field in which corn of any kind is growing; a grain-field; in the United States, a field of Indian corn or maize.

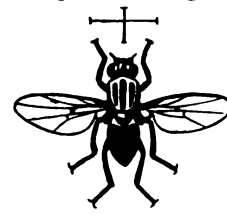
**corn-flag** (kôr'n-flag), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus *Gladiolus*, species of which are much cultivated for their flowers.

**corn-floor** (kôr'n-flôr), *n.* A floor for corn, or for threshing corn or grain. *Isa. xxi. 10.*

**corn-flower** (kôr'n-flou'êr), *n.* A flower or plant growing in grain-fields, as the wild poppy, and especially the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

There be certain corn-flow'ers which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn: as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**corn-fly** (kôr'n-fli), *n.* An insect of either of the genera *Chlorops* and *Oscinis*, of the family *Oscinidae*: so called from the injury they inflict on growing crops. *Chlorops tentopus*, the most destructive of British corn-flies, is about 1½ lines in length, and of a yellow color striped with black. It deposits its eggs between the leaves of wheat and barley-plants, and its larvæ, by extracting the juices, produce the disease called gout, from the swelling of the joints of the plants.



Corn-fly (*Chlorops tentopus*). (Cross shows natural size.)

**corn-fritter** (kôr'n-frit'êr), *n.* A fried batter-cake made of grated sweet corn, milk, and eggs. [*U. S.*]

**corn-grater** (kôr'n-grâ'têr), *n.* A roughened surface used for rasping corn (maize) from the cob.

**corn-growing** (kôr'n-grô'ing), *a.* Producing corn: as, a corn-growing country.

**corn-hook** (kôr'n-hûk), *n.* A blade somewhat resembling a short scythe, and set in a handle at an angle a little greater than a right angle, used to cut standing corn (maize).

**corn-husker** (kôr'n-hus'kêr), *n.* A machine for stripping the husks from ears of maize.

**corn-husking** (kôr'n-hus'king), *n.* A social meeting of friends and neighbors at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn; a husking-bee (which see). Also *corn-shucking*. [*U. S.*]

**cornic** (kôr'nik), *a.* [*< Cornus + -ic.*] Existing in or derived from the bark of *Cornus florida*.—*Cornic acid*. Same as *cornin*.

**cornice** (kôr'nis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cornish*; = *D. kornis* = *G. karniesz* (> *Dan. Sw. kar-nis*, > *Russ. karniz*), *< OF. cornice*, *F. corniche*, *< It. cornice* (= *Sp. cornisa*; cf. *Pg. cornija*), *< ML. corniz* (*cornic-*), a border, a contr. (appar.) of *coroniz*, a square frame (the *ML. corniz*, *coroniz* being simulations of *L. corniz*, a crow), *< Gr. kopwvîs*, a wreath, garland, a curved line or flourish at the end of a book, the end, completion, prop. adj., curved, *< kopwvîs*, curved; akin to *L. corona*, > ult. E. crown: see *corona*, crown.] 1. In *arch.*, any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze. (See *column*.)

When the crowning course of a wall is plain, it is usually called a *coping*.

The cornice is as indispensable a termination of the wall as the capital is of a pillar.

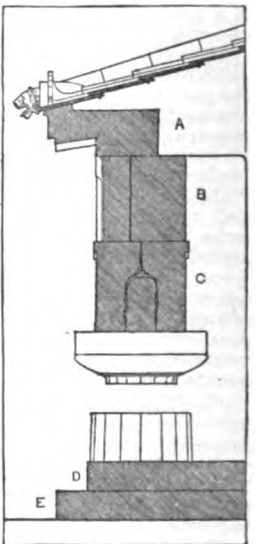
*J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch.*, I. 32.

2. An ornamental molding, usually of plaster, running round the walls of a room just below the ceiling.—3. In *upholstery*, an ornamental band or molding which covers and conceals the rod or hooks from which curtains, etc., are hung.—4. A molding or strip of wood, plain or gilded, fastened to the walls of a room, at the proper height from the floor, to serve as a support for picture-hooks; a picture-cornice.—*Architrave cornice*. See *architrave*.—*Block cornices*. See *block*.—*Cornice-ring*, the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.—*Horizontal cornice*, in *arch.*, the level cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices.

**corniced** (kôr'n-ist), *a.* [*< cornice + -ed.*] Having a cornice.

The corniced shade  
Of some arched temple door or dusky colonnade.  
*Keats, Lamia*, l.

**cornice-hook** (kôr'nis-hûk), *n.* A double hook used in hanging pictures upon a picture-cornice. One part of the hook catches the cornice, and the other forms a support for the picture-cord.



Doric Cornice Construction, Assoc. (From Papers of the Archaeol. Inst. of America, I. 188a.)  
A, cornice; B, frieze; C, architrave; D, stylobate; E, stereobate.

**cornice-plane** (kôr'nis-plân), *n.* A carpenter's plane properly shaped for working moldings; an ogee-plane.

**cornichon** (F. pron. kôr-nê-shôn'), *n.* [F., a little horn, a deer's horn newly grown, dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *cornicle*.] In *her.*, a branch, as of the horns of a stag.

**cornicle** (kôr'ni-kl), *n.* [*L. corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, = *E. horn*, *q. v.*] 1. A little horn; a corniculum. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare or obsolete.] —2. In *entom.*, a honey-duct; one of the two horn-like tubular organs on the back of an aphid or plant-louse, from which a sweet, honey-like fluid exudes; a nectary or siphuncle.

**cornicula**<sup>1</sup> (kôr-nik'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *corniculæ* (-læ). [*N.L.*, fem. (cf. *L. corniculum*, neut.) dim. of *L. cornu*, a horn: see *cornicle*.] In certain algae, as *Vaucheria*, the young antheridium, which resembles in shape a small horn.

**cornicula**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Plural of *corniculum*.

**corniculari** (kôr-nik'ü-lär), *n.* [ME. *corniculere*, < *L. cornicularius*, a lieutenant, adjutant, prop. one who had been presented with a *corniculum* and thereby promoted, < *corniculum*, a little horn, a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, presented as a reward of bravery: see *cornicle*.] 1. A lieutenant or assistant of a superior officer. —2. The secretary or assistant of a magistrate; a clerk; a registrar.

On Maximus, that was an officers  
Of the Prefetes, and his corniculere.  
*Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 369.

**corniculate** (kôr-nik'ü-lät), *a.* [*LL. corniculatus*, < *L. corniculum*, a little horn: see *cornicle*.] 1. Horned; having horns. (a) In *bot.*, bearing a little horn-like spur or appendage; bearing pods, as the *Brassicaceæ*. (b) In *zool.*, having cornicula; having knobs or other processes like or likened to horns. 2. Figuratively, crescent-shaped; having horns, as the moon.

Venus moon-like grows corniculate.

*Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. III. 62.

**cornicularet**, *n.* A variant form of *cornicular*.

**corniculum** (kôr-nik'ü-lum), *n.*; pl. *corniculæ* (-læ). [*L.*, a little horn: see *cornicle*.] In *zool.*, and *anat.*, a little horn; a little knob, boss, or spur resembling or likened to a small horn, as that on the upper eyelid of the horned puffin, hence called *Fratercula corniculata*; specifically, the lesser horn of the human hyoid bone, as distinguished from the cornu or greater horn. *Mivart*. — **Cornicula laryngis**, two small cartilaginous nodules articulated to the summits of the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *cartilages of Santorini* and *cornua laryngis*.

**corniferous** (kôr-nif'ë-rus), *a.* and *n.* [*L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. *a.* Literally, producing or containing horn: applied, in *geol.*, to a group of limestones belonging to the lower portion of the Devonian series, because they contain seams of hornstone. The corniferous group extends through New York and Canada, and is also an important formation farther west and southwest. 2. Producing horn or horny substance; causing to become corneous or cornified: as, *cornific tissue*; a *cornific process*.

**cornification** (kôr-ni-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [*cornify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Production of horn; conversion into horn; the process or result of becoming horny or corneous.

An insufficient cornification of the nail-cells.

*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 103.

**corniform** (kôr-ni-fôr-m), *a.* [= *F. Sp. corniforme*, < *N.L. corniformis*, < *L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the horn of an ox; long, tapering, and somewhat curved: in *entom.*, applied especially to large processes on the head and thorax, which by their position as well as form resemble horns; in *bot.*, applied to the nectary of plants.

**cornify** (kôr-ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cornified*, ppr. *cornifying*. [*L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make or convert into horn; cause to resemble horn.

When the *cornified* layers [in *Reptilia*] increase in thickness, various kinds of plates, knobs, and scale-like structures are developed.

*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 413.

The whalebone . . . consists of nothing more than modified papillæ of the buccal mucous membrane, with an excessive and *cornified* epithelial development.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 594.

**cornigerous** (kôr-nij'ë-rus), *a.* [= *F. cornigère* = *Sp. cornigero* = *Pg. It. cornigero*, < *L. corni-*

*ger*, < *cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *gerere*, bear.] Horned; bearing horns; corniferous.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher.  
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

**cornimuset**, *n.* See *cornemuse*.

**cornin** (kôr'nin), *n.* [*Corinus* + *-in*.] A bitter crystalline principle discovered in the bark of *Cornus florida*. Also called *cornic acid*.

**corning** (kôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *corn*<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.*] 1. The process of salting and seasoning beef and pork for preservation. —2. The process of granulating gunpowder. *E. H. Knight*.

**corning-house** (kôr'ning-hous), *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

**corniplume** (kôr'ni-plüm), *n.* [*L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *pluma*, feather.] In *ornith.*, a plume; a tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, erectile or erected like a horn, as those upon the head of "horned" or "eared" owls. [Rare.]

**Cornish**<sup>1</sup> (kôr'nish), *a.* and *n.* [*Corin*, in *Cornwall*, + *-ish*.] *Cornish* is a modification of AS. *Corn-wealas*, *Cornwall*, prop. the inhabitants of Cornwall, lit. 'Corn-Wales,' *wealas* (repr. by mod. *Wales*) being prop. pl. of *wealh*, a foreigner, esp. a Celt: see *Welsh* and *walnut*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, a county of England, forming its southwestern extremity, celebrated for its mines, especially of tin and copper. — *Cornish bit*. See *bit*. — *Cornish chough*. (a) See *chough*. (b) In *her.*, same as *aylet*. — *Cornish clay*. Same as *china-stone*. 2. — *Cornish crow*, *diamonds*, *hug*, *moneywort*, *salmon*, *steam-boller*, *steam-engine*, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Cymric or British branch of the Celtic languages. It became extinct as a spoken language about the end of the eighteenth century.

**cornish**<sup>2</sup> (kôr'nish), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *cornice*.

Ten small pillars adjoyning to the wall, and sustaining the *cornish*.  
*Sandys*, Travels, p. 106.

**cornished** (kôr'nisht), *a.* [*cornish*<sup>2</sup> + *-ed*.] In *her.*, adorned with a cornice: said of any bearing that is capable of receiving one, as a cross.

**Cornishman** (kôr'nish-man), *n.*; pl. *Cornishmen* (-men). [*cornish*<sup>1</sup> + *man*.] A native or an inhabitant of Cornwall, England; specifically, a man belonging to the original stock of Cornish people.

I have told you that the *Cornishmen* kept their own Welsh language for many hundred years after this time.  
*E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 96.

**cornist** (kôr'nist), *n.* [*F. corniste*, < *corne*, a horn, + *-iste*: see *horn* and *-ist*.] A performer on the cornet or horn.

**corn-juice** (kôr'njôs), *n.* Whisky made from Indian corn; hence, whisky in general. [Slang, U. S.]

**corn-knife** (kôr'nif), *n.* 1. A long-bladed knife, slightly curved and widening to the point, used for cutting standing Indian corn. —2. A small sharp knife with a blunt point, for paring and removing corns.

**corn-land** (kôr'nland), *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

**corn-law** (kôr'nlä), *n.* A legislative enactment relating to the exportation or importation of grain; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a series of laws extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the home and foreign grain-trade of England. Until the repeal of the corn-laws, the grain-trade, both export and import, was the subject of elaborate and varying legislation, which consisted in levying protective or prohibitory duties, or in imposing restrictive conditions, or in granting government bounties for the encouragement of exportation. After a prolonged agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws by the Anti-corn-law League (organized in 1839), Parliament in 1846, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, passed an act for a large immediate reduction of the duty on imported grain, and providing for a merely nominal duty after 1849, which was subsequently entirely removed.

**cornless** (kôr'nles), *a.* [*corn*<sup>1</sup> + *-less*.] Destitute of corn: as, *cornless dwelling-places*. [Rare.]

**corn-lift** (kôr'nlift), *n.* A contrivance for raising sacks of grain to the upper floors of a mill or granary.

**corn-loft** (kôr'nlöft), *n.* A loft for storing corn; a granary.

**corn-marigold** (kôr'mar'i-göld), *n.* See *mari-gold*.

**corn-master** (kôr'nmas'tër), *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

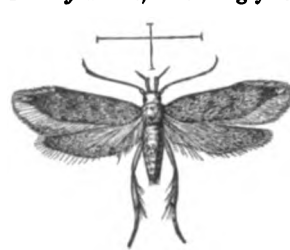
I knew a nobleman, . . . a great graser, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great corn-master, and a great leadman.  
*Bacon*, Riches.

**corn-meter** (kôr'n-mê'tër), *n.* One who measures corn; an official grain-measurer.

**corn-mill** (kôr'n-mil), *n.* 1. A mill for grinding corn. More generally called a *grist-mill*. —2. A small mill with a runner and concave of iron, used for grinding Indian corn on the cob for feeding stock.

**corn-mint** (kôr'n-mint), *n.* See *mint*<sup>2</sup>.

**corn-moth** (kôr'n-môth), *n.* A small moth, the *Tinea granella*, exceedingly destructive to grain-



Corn-moth (*Tinea granella*).  
(Cross shows natural size.)

sheaves in the field, and to stored grain, among which it lays its eggs. The larva, which from its voracity is called the *wool*, eats into the grains, and joins them together by a web. Salt, frequent turning, and many other expellents are employed to destroy the eggs.

**cornmudgin** (kôr'n-muj'in), *n.* [Also written *corne-mudgin*, appar. for *corn-mudging* (prob. orig. as an adj., *sc. man or fellow*, the proper noun form being *\*corn-mudger* or *\*corn-mucher*, -micher), < *corn*<sup>1</sup> + *\*mudging*, ppr. of *\*mudge*, a var. of *\*much*, *mouch*, *mooch*, also *mich*, *meach*, chiefly a dialectal word, orig. hide, conceal, hoard: see *corn*<sup>1</sup> and *mich*, *mouch*. But in fact an alteration of *curmudgeon*, *q. v.* Cf. *corn-morant*, 3.] A corn-merchant who hoards corn to raise its price.

Being but a riche *corne-mudgin* [Latin *frumentarius*], that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedome of his fellow-citizens.  
*Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 150.

**corn-muller** (kôr'n-mul'ër), *n.* [*corn*<sup>1</sup> + *muller*.] A mortar for grinding corn.

The stone with a hole in the center, which is called a *corn-muller*, I found about 80 yards from the grand mound.  
*Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 612.

**cornmuset**, *n.* A variant of *cornemuse*.

**cornò di bassetto** (kôr'nò dè bäs-set'tò). [It.: *\*cornò*, < *L. cornu* = *E. horn*; *di*, < *L. de*, of; *bassetto*, counter-tenor, dim. of *basso*, bass: see *horn*, *bass*.] Same as *basset-horn*.

**cornon** (kôr'non), *n.* [*corn*(et) + *aug. -on*, It. -one.] 1. A cornet. —2. A brass wind-instrument invented in 1844.

**cornopean** (kôr-nòp'ë-an), *n.* The cornet-à-pistons. [Rare.]

You might just as well have stopped in the cabin, and played that *cornopean*, and made yourself warm and comfortable.  
*W. Black*, Princess of Thule, p. 249.

**corn-oyster** (kôr'n-ois'tër), *n.* A fritter of Indian corn, which has a flavor somewhat like that of an oyster. [U. S.]

In this secret direction about the mace lay the whole mystery of *corn-oysters*.  
*H. B. Stowe*, in the Independent.

**corn-parsley** (kôr'n-pärs'li), *n.* See *parsley*.

**corn-pipe** (kôr'n'pip), *n.* A pipe made by splitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

The shrill *corn-pipes*.

*Tickell*.

**corn-planter** (kôr'n-plan'tër), *n.* A machine for planting Indian corn. It opens the ground to receive the seed, drops it in hills, and then throws back the soil and rolls it smooth.

**corn-plaster** (kôr'n-pläs'tër), *n.* A small plaster, having a hole in the center, made of yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, turpentine, and sometimes with the addition of verdigris, applied to a corn on the foot, to promote its softening and removal.

**corn-pone** (kôr'n-pôn), *n.* Indian-corn bread, made with milk and eggs, and baked in a pan. See *pone*. [Southern U. S.]

He has helped himself to butter and hot *corn-pone*.

*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 191.

**corn-popper** (kôr'n-pop'ër), *n.* A covered pan of woven wire, with a long handle, in which a particular kind of Indian corn is popped over a fire. See *pop-corn*. [U. S.]

**corn-poppy** (kôr'n-pop'i), *n.* See *poppy*.

**corn-rent** (kôr'rent), *n.* In Great Britain, a rent paid in corn instead of money, varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn.

**corn-rig** (kôr'n-rig), *n.* [*corn* + *rig*<sup>1</sup>, ridge.] A ridge or strip of growing barley or other grain. [Scotch.]

It was upon a Lammas night,

When *corn-rigs* are bonnie.

*Burns*, Rigs o' Barley.

**corn-rose** (kôr'n-röz), *n.* See *cockle*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**corn-salad** (kôr-n'sal'ad), *n.* The common name of *Valerianella olitoria*, a plant eaten as a salad, found in grain-fields in Europe and (as an introduced weed) America.

**corn-sawfly** (kôr-n'sâ'fli), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidae*, *Cephus pygmaeus*, which injures corn in Europe. The larva bores into the stalk of the cereal, weakens it, and prevents the filling of the ears. The genus *Cephus* is represented in the United States, but none of its species there have precisely the same habit.

**corn-sheller** (kôr-n'shel'er), *n.* A machine for shelling Indian corn—that is, removing the grain from the ear.

**corn-shucking** (kôr-n'shuk'ing), *n.* Same as *corn-husking*. [Southern U. S.]

**corn-snake** (kôr-n'snâk), *n.* A popular name in the United States for the *Scotophilis guttatus*, a large harmless serpent. *Baird and Girard.*

**corn-starch** (kôr-n'stârch'), *n.* 1. Starch made from Indian corn.—2. A flour made from the starchy part of Indian corn, used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]

**cornstone** (kôr-n'stôn), *n.* [*< corn<sup>1</sup> + stone.*] In *geol.*, a name given in England to a sandstone containing calcareous concretions, very characteristic of some of the older Red Sandstone formations.

**corn-thrips** (kôr-n'thrips), *n.* The popular name in England of *Phloeothrips cerealium*. Its eggs are laid on wheat, oats, and grasses, and the insects are found in the ears as soon as these begin to form. It is undoubtedly injurious, although asserted by some observers to feed on aphides. An insect indistinguishable from this species is found in the United States, but seems there to be confined to oats and wild grasses.

**cornu** (kôr-nû), *n.*; pl. *cornua* (-â). [*L.* = *E. horn*: see *corn<sup>2</sup>*, *cornel*, *corner*, *cornet<sup>1</sup>*, etc., and *horn*.] 1. Horn; a horn.—2. Something resembling or likened to a horn. (a) In *zool.* and *anat.*, a horn-like part, as the incisor tooth of the narwhal, the process on the head of the horned screamer, etc. (b) In *Diatomaceae*, a horn-like projection upon a valve. *Cornua* are also called *tubuli*. (c) A horn of an altar. See phrases below. (d) A decorative vessel in the shape of a horn; specifically, a chrysmatory or cruet in that shape.—**Cornua laryngis**. Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).—**Cornua Ammonia**. (a) In *anat.*, the hippocampus major (so called from its resemblance to a ram's horn), a curved elongated elevation on the floor of the middle or descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. (b) Same as *ammonite*.—**Cornua of the coccyx**, two small processes projecting upward (forward) from the posterior surface of the coccyx to articulate with the sacral cornua.—**Cornua of the hyoid bone**, the horns of the hyoid bone, in man known as the *greater cornu* and *lesser cornu*, the former being the thyrohyal, the latter the ceratohyal. (See cut under *skull*). A similar relation of the parts is found in other mammals; in birds, however, the parts of the hyoid commonly called *cornua* are the thyrohyals, consisting of at least two bones on each side, the apophyses and ceratohyals of Macgillivray, the hypobranchials and ceratobranchials of Owen, or the ceratobranchials and epibranchials of Parker and Cotes.—**Cornua of the sacrum**, or *sacral cornua*, the stunted pair of postzygapophyses of the last sacral vertebra, articulating with the cornua of the coccyx.—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage**, superior and inferior, processes above and below at the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage on each side.—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain**, three prolongations, anterior, middle, and posterior, of the general lateral ventricular cavity, observed in well-formed brains, as that of man.—**Cornua uteri**, the horns of the womb. In the human species they are observable chiefly on section, as processes of the cavity leading into each Fallopian tube; but in sundry mammals they are very conspicuous from the outside, as a partial division of the uterus into two, such a uterus being called two-horned or bicornute.—**Cornu epistoli**, the epistle-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu evangelii**, the gospel-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu of the fascia lata**, a reflection of the iliac portion of the fascia lata from the spine of the pubes downward and outward, forming the outer boundary of the saphenous opening.

**cornual** (kôr-nû'al), *a.* [*< cornu + -al.*] Pertaining to the cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Anterior cornual myelitis**, in *pathol.*, inflammation of the anterior cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Also called *anterior poliomyelitis*.

**cornubianite** (kôr-nû'bi-an-it), *n.* [*< Cornubia*, Latinized name of Cornwall (see *Cornish<sup>1</sup>*), + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] The name given by Boase to a hard dark-blueish and purple rock, sometimes of a uniform color, but occasionally with dark stripes, spots, or patches, on a light-blue base, and composed of the same ingredients as granite. It is a result of contact-metamorphism of slate developed at the contact of that rock with granite or gneiss, and resembles to a certain extent, both in nature and origin, the "capel" of the Cornish miner. See *capel*.

**cornucopia** (kôr-nû-kô'pi-â), *n.* [A. L. L. accom., as a single word, of *L. cornu copia*, lit. horn of plenty; *cornu* = *E. horn*; *copia*, gen. of *copia*, plenty: see *horn* and *copy*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, the horn of plenty (which see, under *horn*).

Achelus in great pain and fright, to redeem his horn, presents Hercules with the *cornu copia*.

*Bacon, Political Fables*, ix.

Hence—2. A horn-shaped or conical vessel or receptacle; especially, such a vessel of paper or other material, filled or to be filled with nuts or sweetmeats.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of grasses whose spikes resemble the cornucopia in form.

**Cornularia** (kôr-nû-lâ'ri-â), *n.* [*NL.* (Lamarek), *< L. Cornulum*, dim. of *L. cornu* = *E. horn*, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Cornulariidae*. *C. crassa* is an example.

**cornularian** (kôr-nû-lâ'ri-ân), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cornularia + -an.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cornulariidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cornulariidae*.

**Cornulariidae** (kôr-nû-lâ'ri-i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Cornularia + -idae.*] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyoniaceae*, having the ectoderm coriaceous and contractile, without sclerobase, and the individual animals connected by basal buds and root-like processes, instead of forming digitate or lobate masses as in the *Alcyoniidae*.

**cornulite** (kôr-nû-lit), *n.* [*< Cornulites.*] A petrification of the genus *Cornulites*.

**Cornulites** (kôr-nû-li'têz), *n.* [*< NL.* (Schlothheim, 1820), *< L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *Gr. lithos*, stone.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, highly characteristic of the Silurian formation. *C. serpularius* is a wide-ranging species.

**cornupete** (kôr-nû-pêt), *a.* [*< L. cornupeta*, *< L. cornu* = *E. horn*.] In *archaeol.*, goring or pushing with the horns: said of a horned animal, as a bull, represented with its head lowered as if about to attack with the horns.

**Cornus** (kôr-nus), *n.* [*L.*, the dogwood-tree, *< cornu* = *E. horn*; in reference to the hardness of the wood: see *cornel*.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Cornaceae*, consisting of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, with usually small white or yellowish flowers and ovoid drupes. There are about 25 species, mostly of the northern hemisphere, 15 belonging to the United States. The bark, especially of the root, has tonic and slightly stimulant properties, and is used as a remedy in intermittent



Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

fevers, etc. The flowering dogwoods, *C. florida* of the Atlantic States and *C. Nuttallii* on the Pacific coast, are small trees and very ornamental, having the small cyme surrounded by a large and conspicuous involucre of four white bracts. The wood is very hard, close-grained, and tough, and is used as a substitute for boxwood for making bobbins and shuttles for weaving, and also in cabinet-work. Some of the species, as *C. Canadensis* (the bunchberry) and *C. Suecica*, are dwarfed and herbaceous, with similar showy flowers followed by clusters of red berries. See *cornel*.

**Cornuspira** (kôr-nû-spî'râ), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *spira*, spire.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, of the family *Miliolidae*. *C. planorbis* is an example.

If the tendency of growth is to produce a spiral, it results in the beautiful *Cornuspira*, which greatly resembles the mollusc planorbis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, i. 15.

**cornute** (kôr-nût'), *a.* [= *Sp. cornudo* = *Pg. cornudo*, *cornuto* = *It. cornuto*, *< L. cornutus*, *< cornu* = *E. horn*.] 1. Furnished with horns; horned.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with a horn-like process or spur.—3. Taking the shape of a horn: as, *cornute* locks (thick locks of hair tapering to a point).

Also *cornuted*. **Cornute larva**, a larva having a horn-like appendage over the anal extremity.—**Cornute thorax or head**, in *entom.*, a thorax or head bearing horn-like processes.

**cornutet** (kôr-nût'), *v. t.* [*< cornute*, *a.*] To put horns upon—that is, to make a cuckold.

But why does he not name others? . . . As if the horn grew on nobody's head but mine. . . . I hope he cannot say . . . that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of post-horns. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, tr. of Quevedo's *Visiones*.

**cornuted** (kôr-nût'ed), *a.* Same as *cornute*.

**cornuto** (kôr-nû'tô), *n.* [*It.*, *< L. cornutus*: see *cornute*.] A cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto*, her husband. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iii. 5.

**cornutor** (kôr-nû'tôr), *n.* [*< cornute*, *v.*, + *-or*.] A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

**cornutus** (kôr-nû'tus), *n.* [*L.*, having horns: see *cornute*.] An ancient sophism, like the following: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns. See etymology of *ceratine<sup>2</sup>*, *a.*

**corn-van** (kôr-n'van), *n.* A machine for winnowing corn. *Pope.*

**corn-violet** (kôr-n'vi'ô-let), *n.* See *violet*.

**cornwallite** (kôr-n'wal-it), *n.* [*< Cornwall* (see *Cornish<sup>1</sup>*) + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] A hydrous arseniate of copper resembling malachite in appearance, found in Cornwall, England.

**corn-weevil** (kôr-n'wê'vil), *n.* The *Calandra granaria*, an insect very injurious to grain. See *Calandra*, 2.

**corn-worm** (kôr-n'wêrm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm*. **corn<sup>1</sup>** (kôr-ni), *a.* [*< corn<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Of the nature of corn; furnished with grains of corn.

By constant Journeys careful to prepare Her [the ant's] Stores; and bringing home the *Corny Ear*. *Prior*, Solomon, i.

2. Producing corn; abounding with corn.

Tares in the mantle of a *corny* ground. *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, iv.

3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own, By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known. *Dryden*.

4. Produced from corn; tasting strongly of corn or malt.

Now have I dronke a draughte of *corny* ale. *Chaucer*, *Prolog.* to *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 170.

5. Intoxicated; tipsy; corned. [*Colloq.* or vulgar.]

[Rare in all uses.] **corn<sup>2</sup>** (kôr-ni), *a.* [*< L. corneus*, horny, *< cornu* = *E. horn*. Cf. *corneous*.] Horny; corneous; strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn.

Upstood the *corny* reed Embattl'd in her field. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 521.

**coro** (kô-rô), *n.* [Brazilian.] A fish of the family *Hamulonidae*, *Conodon nobilis*, marked by 8 cross bands, inhabiting the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast.

**coroclis** (kô-rô-kli'sis), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *coreclis*.

**corocore** (kor'ô-kôr), *n.* [Malay *kurakara*.] A kind of boat used in the Malay archipelago. That used in Celebes is propelled by oars, and has a curious apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale, and also beyond the stern, on which a second row of rowers is placed. It is often manned with sixty men. Others, as those used in the Moluccas, are masted vessels, broad, with narrow extremities, from 50 to 65 feet long, and covered throughout about four fifths of their length with a sort of roof or shed of matting.

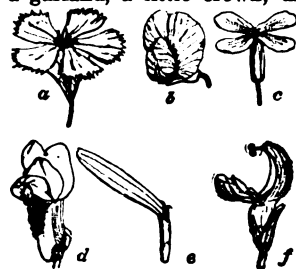
**corody** (kor'ô-di), *n.*; pl. *corodies* (-diz). [Also written *corrody*; *< ML. corrodium*, *corredium*, *corredum*, *conredum*, *corody*, provision, furniture, equipment; OF. *conroi*, ult. *E. curry<sup>1</sup>*, *q. v.*] 1. Formerly, in England, a right of sustenance, or of receiving certain allotments of victual and provision for one's maintenance, in virtue of the ownership of some corporeal hereditament; specifically, such a right due from an abbey or a monastery to the king or his grantee.

Most of the houses [religious] had been founded by their forefathers; in most of them they had *corrodies* and other vested interests. *R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, v.

2. The sustenance or allotment so received.

**corol** (kor'ôl), *n.* The Anglicized form of *corolla*.

**corolla** (kô-rol'â), *n.* [A *NL.* use of *L. corolla*, a garland, a little crown, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *bot.*, the inner portion of the perianth in a flower, the outer whorl of the latter being known as the *calyx*. The corolla is usually of more delicate texture, and of some other color than green, thus forming the most conspicuous part of the flower. It shows



Polypetalous Corollas: a, unguiculate; b, papilionaceous; c, cruciate. Gamopetalous Corollas: d, personate; e, ligulate; f, labiate.



an extreme diversity of forms, which are distinguished as either *polypetalous* or *gamopetalous*. A *polypetalous* corolla (also called *choripetalous*, *dialypetalous*, or *elevthopetalous*) has its several parts or petals distinct. A *gamopetalous* (or *monopetalous* or *sympetalous*) corolla has its parts more or less coalescent into a cup or tube. The corolla is often wanting, and when present is not rarely inconspicuous.—*Fugacious corolla*, a corolla that is soon shed.—*Spurred corolla*, a corolla which has at its base a hollow prolongation like a horn, as in the genus *Antirrhinum*.

**corollaceous** (kor-q-lā'shius), *a.* [*< corolla + aceous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a corolla; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

A corollaceous covering.

*Lee.*

**corollary** (kor-q-lā-ri), *n.*; *pl. corollaries* (-riz). [*< ME. corollarie = F. corollaire = Sp. corolario = Pg. It. corollario, < LL. corollarium, a corollary, additional inference, L. a gift, gratuity, money paid for a garland of flowers, prop. neut. of "corollarius, pertaining to a garland, < corolla: see corolla.*] 1. In *math.*, a proposition incidentally proved in proving another; an immediate or easily drawn consequence; hence, any inference similarly drawn.

All the *corollaries* in our editions of Euclid have been inserted by editors; they constitute, in fact, so many new propositions differing from the original ones merely in the fact that the demonstrations have been omitted.

*Hirst, in Brande and Cox's Dict.*

An archangel could infer the entire inorganic universe as the simplest of corollaries. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.*

2*t.* A surplus; something in excess.

Now come, my Ariel: bring a corollary  
Rather than want a spirit. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.*

[As used in this sense, some etymologists derive the word immediately from Latin *corollarium*, a garland of flowers, a present, and explain it as meaning something given beyond what is due, and hence something added, or superfluous.] = *Syn. 1. Conclusion, etc. See inference.*

**corollate, corollated** (kor-q-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*< corolla + -ate<sup>1</sup> (+ -ed<sup>2</sup>).*] In *bot.*, like a corolla; having corollas.

**corollet** (kor-q-lēt), *n.* [*< corolla (> F. corolle) + dim. -et.*] In *bot.*, one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

**corolliferous, corolliflorous** (kor-q-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. corolla, q. v., + L. ferre = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] In *bot.*, bearing or producing a corolla; having a corolla.

The most specialized, complex, and therefore highest in rank, are complete, *corolliferous*, irregular flowers, with a definite number of members.

*A. Gray, Struct. Botany, ¶ 330, foot-note.*

**Corollifloræ** (kō-rol-i-flō-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < corolla, q. v., + L. flos (flor.), flower.*] One of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants in the system of De Candolle, distinguished by the corolla being gamopetalous, inserted below the ovary, and free from the calyx, and by the stamens being inserted on the corolla. The aster, heath, primrose, gentian, verbena, etc., were included in this division. Now known as *Gamopetalæ*.

**corolliflorous, corollifloral** (kor-q-lif'f-lō-rus, kō-rol-i-flō-ral), *a.* [*As Corollifloræ + -ous, -al.*] Including or belonging to the *Corollifloræ*.

**corolliform** (kō-rol'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. corolla, q. v., + L. forma, form.*] Having the appearance of a corolla.

**corolline** (kō-rol'in), *a.* [*< corolla + -ine<sup>1</sup>.*] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a corolla.

**corollist** (kō-rol'ist), *n.* [*< corolla + -ist.*] One who classifies plants by their corollas. *Rees's Cyc.*

**Coromandel wood.** See *wood*.

**corona** (kō-rō'nā), *n.*; *pl. coronas, coronæ* (-nāz, -nē). [*< L. corona, a crown, a garland: see crown.*] 1. A crown. Specifically—2. Among the Romans, a crown or garland bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service. The *corona* were of various kinds, as the *corona civica*, of oak-leaves, bestowed on one who had saved the life of a citizen; the *corona vallaris* or *castrensis*, of gold, bestowed on him who first mounted the rampart or entered the camp of the enemy; the *corona muralis*, given to one who first scaled the walls of a city; the *corona navalis*, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy; and the *corona obdionalis*, given to one who freed an army from a blockade, and made of grass growing on the spot.

3. In *arch.*, a member of a cornice situated between the bed-molding and the cymatium. It consists of a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection. Its soffit is generally recessed upward to facilitate the fall of rain from its face, thus sheltering the wall below. Among workmen it is called the *drip*; the French call it *larmier*, and this term is often used by English writers. See *column*.

4. [*LL.*] *Eccles.*, the horizontal stripe running around a miter at the lower edge, surrounding the head of the wearer. See *miter*.

5. [*NL.*] In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) The crown of the head. (b) The crown of a tooth; the body of a tooth beyond the cingulum. (c) Some part

or organ likened to a crown. (d) In echinoderms, the body-wall of an echinus, exclusive of the peristome and of the periproct.

The rest of the body is supported by a continuous wall, made up of distinct more or less pentagonal plates, usually firmly united by their edges, which is called the *corona*.

*Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 485.*

(e) In *ornith.*, the top of the head; the cap or pileum. *Coues.* (f) The trochal disk of a rotifer. (g) In sponges, specifically, an irregular spicule, in the form of a ring, bearing rays or spines.—6. [*NL.*] In *bot.*: (a) A crown-like appendage on the inner side of a corolla, as in plants of the genus *Silene*, and in the passion-flower, comfrey, and daffodil. (b) A crown-like appendage at the summit of an organ, as the pappus on the seed of a dandelion. (c) The ray or circle of ligulated florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower.—7. A halo; specifically, in *astron.*, a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; especially, the portion of the aureola observed during total eclipses of the sun which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of colored prominences.

In every illuminated manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon period, each figure of a saint we behold with a circle of glory round the head. For such a disk of golden brightness, "nimbus" is the modern, *corona* the olden name.

*Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. l. 147, note.*

During a total solar eclipse, when the sun is obscured by the moon's shadow, the dark disc is seen to be surrounded by a "glory," or fringe of radiant light, which is called the *corona*.

*Huxley, Physicography, p. 367.*

The *corona* as yet has received no explanation which commands universal assent. It is certainly truly solar to some extent, and very possibly may be also to some extent meteoric.

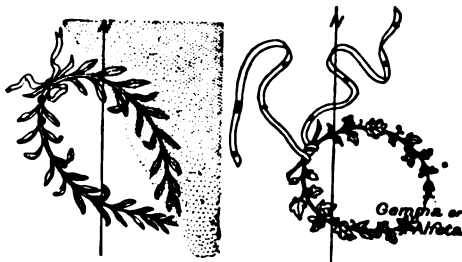
*C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 19.*

8. A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle.—9. Same as *corona lucis* (which see, below).

A dazzling ornament of an Anglo-Saxon minster was the *corona*. Often was to be seen suspended, high above this ciborium, a wide-spreading crown of light.

*Rock, Church of our Fathers, l. 205.*

10. In *music*, an old name for *fermata*.—*Corona Australia*, the Southern Crown, an ancient southern constellation about the knee of Sagittarius, repre-



Constellation of Corona Australia. Constellation of Corona Borealis.  
(From Ptolemy's description.) (From Ptolemy's description.)

sented by a garland.—*Corona Borealis*, an ancient northern constellation between Hercules and Bootes, represented by a garland with two streamers.—*Corona ciliary*, the ciliary ligament. See *ciliary*.—*Corona clericalis*, the clerical crown: same as *tonsure*.—*Corona glandis*, the raised rim of the glans penis.—*Corona lucis* (literally, a crown of light), a chandelier or luster having the lights arranged in a circle, or in several circles whose centers come upon the same vertical axis, suspended from the roof or vaulting of a church and lighted on ceremonial occasions. In the larger and richer examples, however, the general disposition only is circular, this form being broken by lobes, cusps, and the like, along which the lights are arranged. The bounding line is usually marked by a broad band of metal, ornamented with repoussé work, enamel, etc., and having sacred texts inscribed upon it; to this band the separate candlesticks are attached. Also called *corona*.—*Corona nuptialist*, a nuptial crown; a crown placed upon the head of a bride or groom at the time of the marriage ceremony. In the marriage rite in Western churches this usage is to be traced only in the wreath worn by the bride; but in the Greek, the Coptic, and other Oriental churches, both bride and groom wear crowns of metal, and among the Armenians each wears a wreath of flowers.



Corona Lucis.

—*Corona radiata*, in *anat.*, the radiating mass of white fiber passing upward from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex. Also called *fibrous cone*.—*Corona variata*, a scar or mark sometimes left on the forehead after syphilitic necrosis of the bone.

**coronach, coranach** (kor'ō-, kor'a-nak), *n.* [Also written *corrinach, coranich*; *< Gael. coranach, corranach (= Ir. coranach), a crying, a lamentation for the dead, < Gael. Ir. comh (= L. cum, com-), with, + Gael. ranach (= Ir. ranach), a crying, roaring, < ran, roar, cry out, = Ir. ran, a roaring.*] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals was formerly prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, especially in the Highlands of Scotland.

He [Pennant] tells us in the same Place "that the Coronach, or singing at Funerals, is still in Use in some Places. The Songs are generally in Praise of the Deceased; or a Recital of the valiant Deeds of him or Ancestors."

*Bourne's Pop. Antig. (1777), p. 27, note.*

The village maids and matrons round

The dismal coronach resound.

*Scott, L. of the L., III. 15.*

**coronæ, n.** Plural of *corona*.

**coronal** (kor'ō-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a. = F. coronal = Sp. Pg. coronal = It. coronale, < LL. coronalis, pertaining to a crown (NL. and Rom. chiefly in mod. technical senses), < L. corona, a crown: see corona and crown.* II. *n.* *< ME. coronal, coronall, coronall, curonall, cornall, later coronel, coronel* (sometimes also *coronet, coronet*: see *coronet, coronet, coronet<sup>2</sup>*), a crown, wreath, point of a lance, etc.; = *F. coronal = Sp. Pg. coronal = It. coronale (NL. coronalis, n.)*, chiefly in mod. technical senses; from the adj.: see above.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a crown; relating to the crown or to coronation. [Rare or obsolete.]

The Law and his Coronal Oath require his undeniable assent to what Laws the Parliament agree upon.

*Milton, Elkonoklastes, vi.*

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, pertaining to a corona, in any sense of the word; coronary. Specifically—

(a) Pertaining to the corona or top of the head: as, the coronal suture (that is, the frontoparietal suture); coronal feathers of a bird. (b) Corresponding to the coronal suture (that is, transverse and longitudinal) in direction: said of any plane or section of the body extending from one side to the other through or parallel with the long axis: distinguished from *sagittal*: as, a coronal section of the foot.

3. (kō-rō'nāl). Of or pertaining to a corona, or halo around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, pertaining to the corona of the sun.

Looking through the sun's coronal atmosphere in an eclipse, we pierce seven or eight hundred thousand miles of hydrogen gas. *J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 139.*

**Coronal suture.** See *coronary suture, under coronary*.

II. *n.* 1. A crown, wreath, or garland.

In that Contree, Women that ben unmarried, thei han Tokens on hire Hedes, lyche Coronales, to ben known for unmarried. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 200.*

Now no more shall these smooth brows be bright  
With youthful coronals, and lead the dance.

*Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, l. 1.*

And let the north-wind strong,  
And golden leaves of autumn, be  
Thy coronal of Victory

And thy triumphal song. *Whittier, To Pennsylvania.*

2. (a) The head of a tilting-lance of iron, furnished with two, three, or four blunt points, which give a good hold on shield or helmet when striking, but do not penetrate. (b) The tilting-lance itself. [In these uses also formerly *coronel*.]—3. In *anat.*, the coronal or frontoparietal suture. See *cut under skull*.—4. In *biol.*, a coronal or crowning cell; one of the ectoblasts of a segmented ovum in certain stages of its development.

Four coronals were present in some specimens, making with the zygotes five cells, and in others five and six coronals were observed.

*A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 72.*

**coronally** (kor'ō-nāl-i), *adv.* In the shape or outline of a crown; circularly. [Rare.]

As the oil was poured coronally or circularly upon the head of kings, so the high-priest was anointed decussately, or in the form of a x.

*Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, l.*

**coronamen** (kor'ō-nā'men), *n.* [*NL., < LL. coronamen, a wreathing, crowning, < L. coronare, crown: see crown, v.*] In *zool.*, the superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the *coronet*.

**coronard** (kor'ō-nārd), *n.* [*F., < L. corona, crown, + F. -ard: see crown and -ard.*] A name given by Cuvier to the great short-winged crested eagle or harpy of South America, *Thrasyaetus harpyia*.

**coronary** (kor'ō-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. coronaire = Pr. coronari = Sp. Pg. It. coronario, < L. coronarius, < corona, a crown: see corona,*

**crown.** I. a. Pertaining to a crown or to some part likened to a crown; resembling a crown; encircling; wreathing about.

The coronary thorns . . . did pierce his tender and sacred temples.  
Bp. Pearson, Exposit. of Creed, iv.

**Coronary arteries**, the two arteries which supply the muscular substance of the heart. They arise behind two of the semilunar valves of the aorta. — **Coronary bone**, in vet. surg., the small pastern or median phalanx of a horse's foot: so called from its relation to the coronet. See *hoof*. — **Coronary circulation**, the circulation in the substance of the heart. — **Coronary ligament**. (a) Of the liver, a reflection of the peritoneum around a somewhat triangular area on the posterior surface of the liver, which is immediately adherent to the diaphragm. It is continuous with the lateral ligaments. (b) Of the knee-joint, one of the fibrous bands connecting the semilunar cartilages with the general capsular investment of the joint. (c) Of the elbow, the orbicular ligament which encircles the head of the radius. — **Coronary odontomes**. See *odontomes*. — **Coronary sinus**, the venous trunk receiving the veins of the substance of the heart and emptying into the right auricle. — **Coronary or coronal suture**, the frontoparietal suture, connecting the frontal bone with both the parietals. See cut under *skull*. — **Coronary valve**, a semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, guarding the orifice of the coronary sinus. — **Coronary veins**, the veins of the substance of the heart, especially the great coronary vein, the largest of these vessels, lying in the auriculoventricular groove. — **Coronary vessels**, the coronary arteries and veins.

II. n.; pl. **coronaries** (-riz). 1. The small pastern of a horse's foot. — 2†. A plant bearing coronate flowers.

Jonquilla, ranunculus, and other of our rare coronaries.  
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

**coronate, coronated** (kor'ō-nāt, -nā-ted), a. [*L. coronatus*, pp. of *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, v., *corona*.] Having or wearing a crown or something like one. Specifically — (a) In bot., provided with a corona. (b) In conch., applied to spiral shells which have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles, as in several volutes, cones, miters, etc. (c) In ornith., having the coronal feathers lengthened or otherwise distinguished; crested. (d) In entom., having a circle of spines, bristles, or filaments around the apex. — **Coronate eggs**, in entom., eggs having apical rings of filaments whereby they clasp one another in such a manner as to form strings, as those of the water-scorpion (*Nepa*). — **Coronate nervure** or **nervule**, in entom., a short nervure of the wing ending abruptly in a puncture somewhat broader than the nervure itself, as in many *Chalcididae*. — **Coronate prolegs**, in entom., prolegs having a complete ring of little hooks or claws around the apex or sole.

**coronation** (kor'ō-nā'shon), n. [*ME. coronacion* = *Fr. coronatio* = *Sp. coronación* = *Pg. coronação* = *It. coronazione*, < *L.* as if \**coronatio* (n-), a crowning, < *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, v., and cf. *crownation*.] 1. The act or ceremony of investing with a crown, as a sovereign or the consort of a sovereign. The ceremony is generally religious as well as political, and includes the anointing of the sovereign, originally in several parts of the body, and still in a solemn and ceremonious way; the investing with certain garments forming a consecrated dress; the bestowal or assumption of the scepter, sword, and orb; and the placing of the crown upon the head. At different periods in the history of Europe coronation has been essential to entrance upon kingly dignity and power; but where the order of succession is perfectly established, the authority of the new sovereign is considered as beginning with the death of his predecessor, and the coronation is only a ceremonial consecration.

It will be two of the clock ere they come from the coronation.  
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

2. The scene or spectacle of a coronation.

In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,  
See coronations rise on every green.

Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount (after the Coronation), l. 34.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the sacrament of matrimony; especially, that part of the marriage service which constitutes the nuptials, as distinguished from the preliminary office of betrothal. It is so called because the principal ceremony consists in the priest's placing garlands or crowns on the heads of the bridegroom and bride. In Greece garlands of olive-branches, twined with white and purple ribbon, are used for this purpose; in Russia, metal crowns belonging to the church, and preferably of gold or silver. This ceremony is mentioned by St. Chrysostom and other early Christian writers.

4†. [An accommodated form, explained as having reference to the use of carnations in making garlands. Cf. the ML. name *Vettonica coronaria*.] The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. See *carnation* 1, 3.

**coronation-oath** (kor'ō-nā'shon-ōth), n. The oath taken by a sovereign at his or her coronation.

**coronation-roll** (kor'ō-nā'shon-rōl), n. In England, a roll of vellum upon which are engrossed the particulars of the ceremony of a royal coronation, with the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to regulate the expenses, etc., and the names of those who did homage, together with the oath taken and subscribed by the king or queen when crowned.

**corone** 1, n. A Middle English form of *crown*.

**corone** 2 (ko-rō'nē), n. [NL., < *Gr. κορώνη*, the chough or sea-crow (*L. cornix*), also (prob.) the carrion-crow, also anything hooked or curved, as the handle on a door, a kind of crown, etc.]

1. In zool., a crow; specifically, the common carrion-crow of Europe, *Corvus corone*: made a generic name by Kaup, 1829. See cut under *crow*. — 2. In anat., the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone, into which the temporal muscle is inserted: so named from its remote resemblance in shape to a crow's beak.

**coronel** 1, n. An obsolete form of *coronal*, 2.

**coronel** 2, n. The earlier form of *colonel*.

**Coronella** (kor'ō-nel'ē), n. [NL., dim. of *L. corona*, a crown: see *corona*, crown.] A genus of snakes, of the family *Colubridae*, or giving name to a family *Coronellidae*. *C. austriaca* is a common European species, and there are many others.

**Coronellidae** (kor'ō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Coronella* + *-idae*.] A cosmopolitan family of colubiform serpents, typified by the genus *Coronella*, closely related to *Colubridae* proper and often merged in that family. They have a body tapering at both ends, a head separated from the body by a constricted neck, and scales generally smooth and in from 13 to 23 rows. The family includes many and various harmless terrestrial snakes of such genera as *Ophibolus*, *Diadophis*, *Heterodon*, etc.

**coronelline** (kor'ō-nel'in), a. Of or pertaining to the *Coronellidae*.

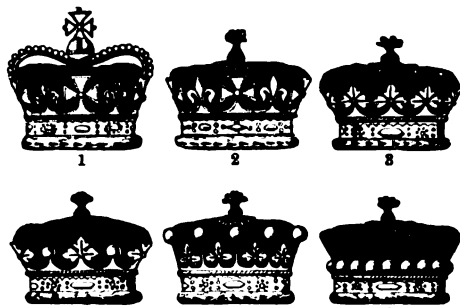
**coroner** (kor'ō-nēr), n. [*ME. coroner*, < *AF. coroneor* (mod. *F. coroner*, from *E.*), < *ML. (AL.) coronator*, a coroner, lit. a crowner, one who crowns (< *L. coronare*, crown: see *crown*, v.; in later *E.* also called *crowner*: see *crowner*), but used as equiv. to *ML. coronarius*, prop. adj., a crown officer, < *L. corona*, a crown: see *crown*, n.] A county or municipal officer formerly charged with the interests of the private property of the crown, but whose main function in modern times is to hold inquest on the bodies of those who may be supposed to have died violent deaths. His functions are now generally regulated by statute. He is often the substitute of the sheriff in cases where the latter is disqualified to act. See *inquest*, *inquisition*. — **Coroner of the royal household**, in England, an officer having jurisdiction, exclusive of the county coroner, to take inquisitions upon the bodies of all persons slain in the palace or in any house where the sovereign may happen to be. — **Coroner's court**, a tribunal of record, where the coroner holds his inquiries. — **Coroner's inquest**, the inquisition or investigation held by a coroner, usually with the aid of a coroner's jury called and presided over by him. The verdict of the jury as to the cause of death is not conclusive, but may be the foundation of a criminal prosecution against the person charged.

**Coronet** 1 (kor'ō-net), n. [Also in some senses contracted *cornet*, *cronet*; < *OF. coronette*, *coronete*, *coronnette*, *couronnette* (= *It. coronetta*), a little crown, dim. of *corone*, a crown: see *crown*, and cf. *corona*, *coronal*, etc.] 1. A coronal, circlet, or wreath for the head.

She his hairy temples then had rounded  
With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers.  
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Under a coronet his flowing hair  
In curls on either cheek play'd; wings he wore.  
Milton, P. L., iii. 640.

2. A crown representing a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign. The distinction between the coronets of different ranks of nobility as it now exists throughout Europe is of very modern origin. In England, the coronet of the Prince of Wales is composed of a cir-



English Coronets.  
1, of Prince of Wales; 2, of younger princes and princesses; 3, of a duke; 4, of a marquis; 5, of an earl; 6, of a viscount.

cle or fillet of gold, on the edge four crosses pattée alternating with as many fleurs-de-lis, and from the two side crosses an arch surmounted with a mound and cross; the coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry-leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls (that is, silver balls) interposed; that of an earl has the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only six pearls. See *pearl*, and cut under *baron*.

3. In modern costume, a decorative piece forming a part of a woman's head-dress, especially a plate or band, as of metal, broad in the middle and half encircling the head in front. — 4†. Same as *coronal*, 2. — 5. In entom., a circle of spines, hairs, etc., around the apex of a part, as around the end of the abdomen. — 6. The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, running about the coffin and distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. Also *cornet*. See cut under *hoof*.

**coronet** 1 (kor'ō-net), v. t. [*coronet* 1, n.] To adorn as with a coronet. *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 5.

**coronet** 2 (kor'ō-net), n. An erroneous form of *cornet* 1, 7.

Taking two coronets and killing forty or fifty men.  
Battles near Newbury in Berkshire, Sept. 20, 1643, p. 2.

**coroneted** (kor'ō-net-ed), a. Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.

**coroniform** (kō-rō'ni-fōrm), a. [= *F. Sp. Pg. coroniforme*, < *L. corona*, a crown, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crown.

**coronilla** 1 (kō-rō-nel'yā), n. [*Sp.*, the crown of the head, a crown (coin), dim. of *corona*, crown: see *crown*.] A name for a Spanish gold dollar.

**Coronilla** 2 (kor'ō-nil'ē), n. [NL. (appar. with allusion to the umbels), dim. of *L. corona*, a crown: see *corona*, crown.] A genus of annual or perennial plants, of the family *Fabaceae*, with stalked umbels of yellow flowers and jointed pods, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. *C. Emerus* (scorpion-senna) is a common plant all over the south of Europe. It has bright-yellow flowers, and its leaves act as a cathartic, like those of senna. The leaves of *C. varia* have a diuretic action on the system, and also purge. The species of this genus are numerous, and all adapted for ornamental cultivation.

**coronis** (ko-rō'nīs), n. [*Gr. κορωνίς*, a curved line or stroke, a final flourish, end, etc., prop. adj., curved: see *cornice* and *crown*.] 1. In paleography, a curve, double curve, or flourish, used to mark the end of a paragraph, a section, or a whole book. Hence — 2†. The end generally; the conclusion; the summing up.

The *coronis* of this matter is thus: some bad ones in this family were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended.  
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 88.

3. In *Gr. gram.*, a sign of crasis or contraction (') placed over the contracted vowel or diphthong, as *καὶ* for *καί* ἄν.

**coronium** (ko-rō'ni-um), n. [*L. corona*: see *corona*.] A gaseous element unidentified as yet, and thus far detected only in the solar corona. It is supposed to be lighter and more diffusible than hydrogen. Some years ago it was reported as present in volcanic gases at Pozzuoli, but probably by mistake. The observation has never been verified.

**coronize** (kor'ō-nīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *coronized*, ppr. *coronizing*. [*L. corona*, a crown (see *crown*), + *-ize*.] To crown; invest with a coronal. Also spelled *coronise*. [Rare.]

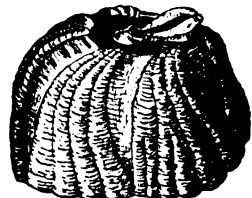
To coronise high-sour'd gentility.  
Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

**coronofacial** (kō-rō-nō-fā'shal), a. [*L. corona* + *L. facies*, face: see *corona*, 3 (a), and *face*, n.] Relating to the crown or top of the head and to the face. — **Coronofacial angle**, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane passing through the coronal suture. See *facial* and *craniometry*.

**coronoid** (kor'ō-noid), a. [= *F. coronoide*, < *Gr. κορωνίς*, a crow (see *corone* 2), + *-eidos*, form.] Resembling the beak of a crow: specifically, in anat., applied to certain parts of bones. — **Coronoid fossa** of the humerus, the fossa which receives the coronoid process of the ulna in strong flexion of the forearm. See cut under *humerus*. — **Coronoid process**. (a) Of the lower jaw, that process which gives insertion to the temporal muscle. See cut under *skull*. (b) Of the ulna, that process which gives insertion to the brachialis anticus muscle, and takes part in forming the articular head of the bone. See cut under *forearm*.

**Coronula** (kō-rō'nū-lā), n. [NL. (Oken, 1815), < *L. coronula*, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, crown.] In zool., the typical genus of the family *Coronulidae*, containing such species as *C. diadema* of the Arctic ocean.

**coronule** (kor'ō-nūl), n. [*L. coronula*: see *Coronula*.] In bot., a coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.



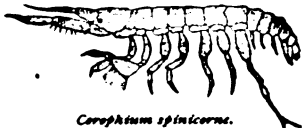
Barnacle (*Coronula diadema*).

**Coronulidae** (kor-ō-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coronula* + *-idae*.] A family of operculate non-pedunculate thoracic cirripeds, having the scuta and terga freely movable but not articulated with one another, and the two gills each of two folds. *Coronula*, *Tubicinella*, and *Xenobalanus* are genera of this family.

**Corophiidae** (kor-ō-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corophium* + *-idae*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans. Their technical characters are: a body not laterally compressed; the posterior antennae more or less pediform; and the coxal joints of the legs normally very small. The species move rather by walking than leaping, and often burrow in the ground or live in tubes. Representative genera are *Corophium*, *Cerapus*, and *Pudocerus*.

**Corophium** (ko-rō'fī-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).]

The typical genus of this family. *Corophium spinicorne*, having the posterior antennae long and pediform. *Corophium longicorne* is a burrowing species which digs passages in the mud.



**coroplast** (kor-ō-plast), *n.* [*Gr.* κοροπλάστης, in classical *Gr.* κοροπλάθος, a modeler of small figures, < κόρη, a maiden (hence, the figure of a maiden: a usual subject for these figurines), + πλάσσειν, verbal adj. πλάστος, model, form.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a maker of terra-cotta figurines and the like.

The Myranean coroplasts or manufacturers of terra-cottas were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. *The Nation*, Oct. 1, 1885, p. 250.

**coronet, crownnet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crown*. **coroya** (ko-rō'yā), *n.* [S. Amer. f.] The name of *Crotophaga major*, one of the anis or tick-eaters.

**corozo** (ko-rō-zō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A palm which bears oil-producing nuts, as the *Attalea Cohune*, etc.—2. Same as *irory-nut*.

**corphun** (kōr'fun), *n.* [E. dial. (Halliwell); origin unknown.] A local English name of the young herring, *Clupea harengus*.

**corpora**, *n.* Plural of *corpus*.

**corporacet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*.

**corporal** (kōr-pō-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. corporale* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. corporale* = *It. corporale*, < *L. corporalis*, bodily, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpe*, *corps*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the body; bodily; physical: as, *corporal pain*; *corporal punishment*.

I would I had that *corporal* soundness now. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, I. 2.

2. Material; not spiritual; corporeal. [Rare or obsolete.]

A *corporal* heaven where the stars are. *Latimer*.  
Virtue . . . cannot be shewed to the sense by *corporal* shape. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 250.

3. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the thorax and abdomen, as distinguished from the head, wings, feet, and other appendages: as, *corporal* colors or marks.—*Corporal oath*, an oath ratified by touching a sacred object, as an altar or *corporal-cloth* (see II., below), and especially the New Testament, as distinguished from a merely spoken or written oath: thus, an old English coronation-oath, "so helpe me God, and these holy euangelists by me bodily touched vpon this holy awter."

We firmly command, and straightly charge you, that you doe recelue of euery particular marchant . . . a *corporal oath* upon Gods holy Euangelists.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 144.

Sir William Fitz-Williams and Doctor Taylor were sent to the Lady Regent, to take her *corporal oath*. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 274.

**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *mercy*. = *Syn. Physical, Corporeal*, etc. See *bodily*.

II. *n.* [In early mod. *E.* *corporas*, *corporace*, *corporax*, < *ME. corporas*, *corporasse*, earlier *corporaus*, *corporeaus*, *corporeals*, pl. (sing. \**corporeal*, not in *ME.*), < *OF. corporal*, pl. *corporeaux*, *F. corporal* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. corporale* = *It. corporale*, < *ML. corporale* (> mod. *E. corporal*, also written, as *ML.*, *corporeale*, prop. neut. (sc. *L. pallium*, pall, cover) of *L. corporalis*, adj., < *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body: from its being regarded as covering the body of Christ.] *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the fine linen cloth spread on the altar during the celebration of the eucharist. Upon it are placed the chalice and (in front of this) the paten. The right-hand end of the *corporal* is turned back to cover the paten when on the altar (except during oblation and consecration), the chalice being covered with the pall, or, after communion, with the post-communion veil, sometimes also called a *corporal*. Also *corporal-cloth*, *corporeale*.

Over the purple pall were spread out three or more linen cloths, of which the uppermost was especially called the *corporal*, not small like ours, but as long and twice as

wide as the altar itself, so that it could easily be drawn over the chalice and host, and entirely veil them.

*Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, I. 200.

\* **corporal** (kōr-pō-rāl), *n.* [*F. corporal* (now only dial., Rouchi, etc.), < *It. \*corporale*, < *ML. corporalis* (1405), mentioned as equiv. to *ML. capitanius*, captain, < *L. corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporal*, *a.* By confusion of form and office the *It.* word became *caporale* (as if from *capo*, head), whence *Sp. Pg. F. caporal*, *E. obs. caporal*.] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, next below a sergeant. He has charge of a squad, places and relieves sentinels, and has a certain disciplinary control in camp and barracks.

Now my whole charge consists of ancient, *corporals*, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies.

*Shak.*, I. Hen. IV., iv. 2.

**Corporal of the field**, in the 16th and 17th centuries, an assistant to the sergeant-major.—**Corporal's guard** (*milit.*), a small detachment under arms, such as that usually placed, for various purposes, under the command of a corporal: sometimes used derisively; hence, any very small following, attendance, or party: specifically, in *U. S. Hist.*, the small number of senators and congressmen who supported the administration of President John Tyler, 1841-45.—**Ship's corporal**, on board United States men-of-war, a petty officer under the master-at-arms.

**corporal-case** (kōr-pō-rāl-kās), *n.* [Formerly also *corporas*, *corporace*, *corporax-case*; < *corporal*, *n.*, + *case*.] *Eccles.*: (a) A bag or case in which to lay the folded corporal. (b) A bag or case put over the corporal-cup for its protection.

**corporal-cloth** (kōr-pō-rāl-klōth), *n.* Same as *corporal*.

**corporal-cup** (kōr-pō-rāl-kup), *n.* [Formerly *corporax-cup*, < *corporal*, *n.*, + *cup*.] A vessel used to contain a portion of the consecrated elements reserved for the communion of the sick. It was sometimes suspended by chains near the altar.

**corporeale** (kōr-pō-rāl'lē), *n.*; pl. *corporalia* (-lī-ā). [ML.] Same as *corporal*.

**corporality** (kōr-pō-rāl'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. corporalié* = *Sp. corporalidad* = *Pg. corporaliidade* = *It. corporalità*, < *LL. corporali(t)-s*, < *L. corporalis*: see *corporal*.] 1. The state of being a body or embodied; the character of being corporal: opposed to *spirituality*.

If this light hath any *corporality*, . . . [It is] most subtle and pure. *Raleigh*, *Hist. World*.

2. Corporation; confraternity.

A *corporality* of griffin-like promoters and apparitors. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

**corporally** (kōr-pō-rāl-i), *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body: as, to be *corporally* present.

Altho' Christ be not *corporally* in the outward and visible signs, yet he is *corporally* in the persons that duly receive them. *Sharp*, *Sermons*, VII. xv.

**corporality** (kōr-pō-rāl-ti), *n.* [See *corporality*.] A body; a band of persons.

**corporat**, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*. **corporatē** (kōr-pō-rāt), *v.* [*L. corporatus*, pp. of *corporare*, make into a body, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpe*.] I. *trans.* To incorporate; embody.

To be *corporated* in my person.

*Stow*, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 1545.

II. *intrans.* To become united or be incorporated.

Though she [the soul] *corporates* With no world yet, by a just Nemesis Kept off from all.

*Dr. H. More*, *Sleep of the Soul*, II. 19.

**corporate** (kōr-pō-rāt), *a.* [*L. corporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. United in a body in the legal sense, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; legally incorporated; constituting a corporation: as, a *corporate* assembly or society; a *corporate* town.—2. Of or pertaining to a corporation; belonging to an organized community: as, *corporate* rights or possessions.

The grants of land to the burghers and their successors were sufficiently early to prove that there was no recognized bar to the possession of *corporate* property even in the fourteenth century. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.* (2d ed.), § 810.

3. In general, of or relating to any body of persons or individuals united in a company or community; common; collective.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice.

*Shak.*, *T. of A.*, II. 2.

Our national welfare and ever-increasing empire can only be maintained by an adherence to those principles of *corporate* discipline and individual sacrifice which are the pride of our sons and brothers when they go to fight our battles abroad. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 151.

4. Forming or being a body of any kind; embodied; combined as a whole.

Such an organism as a crayfish is only a *corporate* unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals.

*Huxley*, *Crayfish*, p. 122.

**Body corporate.** See *body politic*, under *body*.—**Corporate franchise.** See *franchise*.—**County corporate.** See *county*.

**corporately** (kōr-pō-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a corporate capacity.

The tribe, as a whole, is held to be responsible *corporately* for the acts of each of its members, and hence it is necessary that the acts and beliefs of every one of the members should be subject to the approval of the tribe.

*J. Fiske*, *Evolutionist*, p. 239.

2. As regards the body; in the body; bodily.

He [King Stephen] founded the Abbey of Feuersham, . . . where he now *corporately* resteth.

*Fabyan*, *Chron.*, I. ccxxxiii.

**corporateness** (kōr-pō-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being a body corporate.

**corporation** (kōr-pō-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. corporacion* = *Sp. corporación* = *Pg. corporação* = *It. corporazione* = *D. korporatie* = *G. corporatien* = *Dan. Sw. korporation*, < *LL. corporatio(n)-*, assumption of a body (used of the incarnation of Christ), < *L. corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*, *v.*] 1. An artificial person, created by law, or under authority of law, from a group or succession of natural persons, and having a continuous existence irrespective of that of its members, and powers and liabilities different from those of its members. Corporations have sometimes been treated by the law as fictions, intangible and invisible, existing only in contemplation of law; and sometimes rather as associations of individuals who may act together in the use of powers conferred by law, under responsibilities more limited than if acting as individuals. A *corporation aggregate* is a corporation consisting of several members at the same time, as a railroad company or the governing body of a college or a hospital. Corporations aggregate are formed, in England and her colonies and in the United States, only by express permission of law, either by special charter or upon complying with the forms and regulations prescribed by some general statute; and their rights, duties, and manner of organization and dissolution are generally minutely regulated by statute. A *corporation sole* is a corporation which consists of but one person at a time, as a king, or a bishop and his successors, regarded for some purposes as a single individual.

There was no principle in the [Roman] Imperial policy more stubbornly upheld than the suppression of all *corporations* that might be made the nuclei of revolt.

*Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, I. 428.

The marks of a legal *corporation* . . . are . . . the right of perpetual succession, to sue and be sued by name, to purchase lands, to have a common seal, and to make by-laws. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.* (2d ed.), § 810.

2. The body, generally large, of a man or an animal. [Colloq. and vulgar.]—**Civil corporation**, a term sometimes used in English law to designate a corporation which is neither ecclesiastical nor eleemosynary.—**Close corporation.** See *close*.—**Corporation Act**, an English statute of 1861 (13 Car. II., 8t. 2, c. 1), which required all officers of municipal corporations to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and a special oath against resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the "Solemn League and Covenant," under penalty of removal; it also made ineligible to such offices all persons who had not partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, as administered by the Church of England, within one year.—**Corporation counsel.** See *counsel*.—**Corporation court**, in several of the United States, a local municipal court having sometimes both civil and criminal jurisdiction.—**Domestic corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the law of the state in which its operations are carried on, or legal cognizance is taken of it.—**Ecclesiastical corporation**, a corporation of which the members are spiritual persons, and the object of the institution is also spiritual. *Kent*. In the United States corporations with this object are called *religious corporations*. See below.—**Eleemosynary corporation**, a private charity constituted for the perpetual distribution of the alms and bounty of the founder. *Kent*.—**Foreign corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the laws of a state other than that in which it is under consideration.—**Joint-stock corporation**, a corporation the ownership of which is divided into shares, the object usually, if not always, being the division of profits among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by each.—**Lay corporation**, a non-ecclesiastical corporation: it may be either civil or eleemosynary.—**Moneys corporation**, a corporation having banking powers, or power to make loans on pledges or deposits, or authorized by law to make insurance.—**Municipal corporation**, a corporation formed from the members of a town or other community for purposes of local government; an incorporated city or other similar division of the state; a public corporation.—**Municipal Corporations Act**, an English statute of 1835 (5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 70) dissolving many of the ancient municipalities, and prescribing a system of organization and government of municipal corporations under the title of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.—**Private corporation**, any corporation not public.—**Public corporation**, a corporation created for political purposes, as counties, cities, towns, and villages. *Kent*.—**Quasi corporation**, an organization established by law without the franchises of a corporation generally, but having capacity to sue and be sued as an artificial person. In some of the United States towns and counties are only *quasi corporations*.—**Religious corporation**, in *American law*, a private corporation formed by or pursuant to law, to hold and administer the temporalities of a church.

**corporation-stop** (kōr-pō-rā'shon-stop), *n.* A stop in a gas- or water-main for the use of the gas- or water-company only. [U. S.]

**corporative** (kôr-pô-râ-tiv), *a.* [As *corporate* + *-ive*; = *F. corporatif*.] Corporate; having the character of a corporation.

No citizen can be taxed except as allowed by this law, by the law regulating the provincial diets, and by the corporate guilds. *The Nation*, Dec. 1, 1870, p. 364.

**corporator** (kôr-pô-râ-tôr), *n.* [NL. *corporator*, < *L. corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, corporate; see *corporate*, *v.*] A member of a corporation; specifically, one of the original members named in the act or articles of incorporation.

It [the camp-meeting] is the fruit of a chartered association, with corporate rights and franchises. . . . Of course, the *corporators* are religious men. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 623.

**corporature**, *n.* [= *Pg. corporatura*, volume of a body, = *It. corporatura*, corpulence, figure, form, < *ML. corporatura*, bodily exercise, lit. bodily form, < *L. corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body; see *corporate*.] 1. The fashion or constitution of the body. *Minsheu*, 1617.

For whose *corporature*, leaneaments of body, behaviour of manners, and conditions of mind, she must trust to others. *Strype*, Sir T. Smith, App., iv.

2. In *astrol.*, the physical traits, temperament, etc., of a person, as determined by the planet in the ascendant at his nativity.

*Corporature*.—He [Jupiter] signifies an upright, straight, and tall stature; . . . in his speech he is sober and of grave discourse. *W. Lilly*, *Introductio Astrologia*, p. 39.

3. The state of being embodied. *Dr. H. More*.

**corporaxi**, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*.

**corporeal** (kôr-pô-rê-âl), *a.* [< *L. corporeus*, bodily (< *corpus* (*corpor-*), body; see *corpse*), + *-al*. Cf. *corporeous*, *corporal*.] 1. Of a material or physical nature; having the characteristics of a material body; not mental or spiritual in constitution.

His omnipotence,  
That to corporeal substances could add  
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 109.

Though the corporeal hand was gone, a spiritual member remained. *Hawthorne*, *Ethan Brand*.

2. Relating to a material body or material things; relating to that which is physical: as, corporeal rights.

Temperance is corporeal piety. *Theodore Parker*, *Ten Sermons*.

**Corporeal form**. See *form*.—**Corporeal hereditaments or property**, in law, such as may be perceived by the senses, in contradistinction to *incorporeal rights*, which are not so perceivable, as obligations of all kinds.—**Corporeal rights**, rights to corporeal property.—*Syn. Physical, Corporal*, etc. See *bodily*.

**corporealism** (kôr-pô-rê-âl-izm), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ism*.] The principles of a corporealist; materialism. [Rare.]

The Athelists pretend, . . . from the principles of corporealism itself, to evince that there can be no corporeal deity, after this manner. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*.

**corporealist** (kôr-pô-rê-âl-ist), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ist*.] One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. [Rare.]

Some corporealists and mechanicks vainly pretended to make a world without a God. *Bp. Berkeley*, *Siris*, § 259.

**corporeality** (kôr-pô-rê-âl-i-ti), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ity*.] The state of being corporeal.

**corporealization** (kôr-pô-rê-âl-i-zâ-shon), *n.* [< *corporealize* + *-ation*.] Embodiment; incorporation.

**corporealize** (kôr-pô-rê-âl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corporealized*, ppr. *corporealizing*. [< *corporeal* + *-ize*.] To form into a body; incorporate. **corporeally** (kôr-pô-rê-âl-i), *adv.* 1. In the body; in a bodily or material form or manner. —2. With respect to the body.

It should be remembered that men are mentally no less than corporeally gregarious. *Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 140.

**corporealist**, *n. pl.* See *corporal*.

**corporeity** (kôr-pô-rê-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. corporeité* = *Sp. corporeidad* = *Pg. corporeidade* = *It. corporeità*, < *ML. corporeitas*, < *L. corporeus*, corporeal; see *corporeal*.] The character or state of having a body or of being embodied; corporeality; materiality.

The one attributed corporeity to God. *Stillingsfleet*.

The corporeity of angels and devils is distinguished [by Fludd] on the principle of *rarum et densum*, thin or thick. *I. D'Israeli*, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 315.

Angels dining with Abraham, or pulling Lot into the house, are described as having complete corporeity. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 93.

**Form of corporeity**. See *form*.

**corporeous** (kôr-pô-rê-us), *a.* [= *Sp. corpóreo* = *Pg. It. corporeo*, < *L. corporeus*, bodily, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body; see *corpse*, *corpus*, and cf. *corporeal*.] Corporeal.

So many corporeous shapes. *Hammond*, *Conscience*.

**corporification** (kôr-pôr-i-fi-kâ-shon), *n.* [< *corporify* (see *-ation*), after *F. corporification*.] The act of corporifying, or giving body to; specifically, the process by which a soul is supposed to create for itself a body.

**corporify** (kôr-pôr-i-fi), *v. t.* [= *F. corporifier* = *Pg. corporificar*, < *L. corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make; see *-fy*.] To embody; form into a body; materialize.

The spirit of the world corporified. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 495.

**corporispiritual** (kôr-pô-ri-spir-i-tü-âl), *a.* [< *L. corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *spiritus*, spirit; see *corporeal*, *spiritual*.] Of a nature intermediate between matter and spirit. [Rare.]

It has been stated that there is, somewhere or another, a world of souls which communicate with their bodies by wondrous filaments of a nature neither mental nor material, but of a tertium quid fit to be a go-between; as it were a *corporispiritual* copper enclosed in a *spiritu*corporeal gutta-percha. *De Morgan*, *Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 377.

**corporosity** (kôr-pô-rô-si-ti), *n.* [< *L. corpus* (*corpor-*), a body, + *-osity*.] A living body considered as a mass of matter; bodily bulk, especially of a person: as, his huge corporosity. [Colloq. and humorous.]

**corposant** (kôr-pô-zant), *n.* [Also written, corruptly, *corpulance*, *composant*, *compasant*; < *Pg. corpo santo* = *OSp. corpo santo*, *Sp. cuerpo santo* = *It. corpo santo*, holy body (cf. *ME. corsaint*, *-seint*, *-sant*, *-saunt*, a saint, his body, esp. as a holy relic, < *OF. cors saint*), < *L. corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint; see *corpse* and *saint*, and cf. *corsaint*, a doublet of *corposant*.] A ball of light, supposed to be of an electrical nature, sometimes observed in dark tempestuous nights about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mastsheads and yard-arms; St. Elmo's light or fire. Also called *corpse-light*.

Upon the main top-gallant mast-head was a ball of light, which the sailors call a *corposant* (*corpus sancti*). . . . Sailors have a notion that if the *corposant* rises in the rigging it is a sign of fair weather, but if it comes lower down there will be a storm. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 405.

Aft there are the helmsman and the officer of the watch to keep you company, with a *composant* burning at the fore-yardarm. *W. C. Russell*, *Jack's Courtship*, xx.

**corps** (kôrps), *n.* The older spelling of *corpse*.

Forthwith her ghost out of her corps did flit. *Spenser* (*Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 258).

What trial can be made to try a prince?  
I will oppose this noble corps of mine  
To any danger that may end the doubt. *Fletcher* (*and another*), *Noble Gentleman*, v. 1.

**corps** (kôr), *n.* [When first introduced (late in 17th century), sometimes spelled, after *E.* analogies, *cor*, *core* (see *core*); < *F. corps* (pron. kôr), < *OF. corps*, the body, > *ME. corps*, mod. *corpse*; see *corps*, *corpse*.] 1. A body; a visible object: only in the legal phrase *corps certain* (which see, below).—2. A body or number of persons conventionally or formally associated or acting together: as, the diplomatic corps. See *Corps Legislatif*, below, and *esprit de corps*, under *esprit*.—3. *Milit.*: (a) A part of the army composed of any military body having a corps organization: as, the Corps of Cadets; the Corps of Engineers; the General Staff Corps; etc. (b) More specifically, the tactical unit of an army next above a division. Whenever three or more divisions are assembled in the same army, the President is authorized to organize them into army-corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions. It is usually composed of several divisions of infantry and cavalry, contingents of artillery and other branches of the service, and is to a large degree complete in itself. France has 20 corps d'armée, 18 in the country, and 2 in Algeria and Tunisia, and Germany has an even larger number. The number of men varies from about 18,000 to about 40,000. See *army-corps*.

4. In the German universities, a students' society.

A corps has no existence outside of its own university; it has no affiliations, no "chapters." *J. M. Hart*, *German Universities*, iv.

**Corps badges**. See *badge*.—**Corps certain** [F.], in French law, a specific object, in contradistinction to one which is not identified and distinguishable from others of the same nature, and which cannot be replaced, as the subject of an agreement, by any other object: thus, a specified horse or ship, etc., is a *corps certain*, but so many tons of hay or grain are not.—**Corps de ballet** [F.], the corps of dancers who perform ballets.—**Corps de bataille** [F.], the main body of an army drawn up between the wings for battle.—**Corps de garde** [F.], a post occupied by a body of men on guard; also, the body which occupies it.—**Corps de reserve** [F.], a body of troops kept out of action, and held in readiness to be brought forward if their aid should be required.—**Corps diplomatique** [F.], the diplomatic corps (which see, under *diplomatic*).—**Corps of cadets**, in the United States Military Academy at West Point, made up of cadets appointed as follows: Each congressional district and territory, as also the District of Columbia, and Porto Rico, is entitled to one cadet. Each State is also entitled to have two cadets from the State at large, and forty cadets are allowed from the United States at large. The secretary of war is also authorized to permit Filipinos, not exceeding four, to be designated by the Philippine Commission, to receive instruction at the Military Academy. The authorized strength is about 533.—**Corps of engineers**, a part of the United States army charged with reconnoitering and surveying for military purposes, including the laying out of camps, the selection of sites and the formation of plans and estimates for military defenses, the construction and repair of fortifications and their accessories, the supervision of the location of all buildings in or within one mile of any fortification, and similar duties.—**Corps volant** [F.], a flying corps; a body of troops intended for rapid movements.—**Diplomatic corps**. See *diplomatic*.—**Esprit de corps** [F.]. See *esprit*.—**Marine corps**, a body of troops enlisted for service at naval stations. The men are drilled as infantry, and when ashore perform the duties of land troops; when on board ship they perform guard duty, and in action serve as sharpshooters.—**Ordnance Corps**, the Ordnance Department. See *department*.—**Signal Corps**, a corps charged with the general signal service of the United States army, and with the construction, repair, and operation of military cables, telegraphic and telephonic lines and wireless installations, field-telegraph trains, balloon trains, and the furnishing and installing of instruments and connecting cables used for transmitting information in connection with fire control at sea-coast fortifications. The Signal Corps had charge of the taking of meteorological observations and the predicting of the weather, but this work was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1891.

**corps-à-corps** (kôr-â-kôr'), [F., 'body to body.'] In fencing, the advance of one fencer on another to close quarters, thus destroying the elegance of the passage and causing wild hitting. It is discouraged on the fencing-floor.

**corpse** (kôrps), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corps*; < *ME. corpes*, also *corps* (> *corse*, q. v.), a body, esp. a dead body, < *OF. corps*, also *corps*, *F. corps* (see *corps*), = *OSp. corpo*, *Sp. cuerpo* = *Pg. It. corpo*, < *L. corpus* (*corpor-*), the body (see *corpus*, *corporal*, *corporeal*, etc.). = *AS. hrif*, the bowels, the womb; see *midriff*.] 1. A living body; the physical frame of an animal, especially of a human being.

Therefore where-ever that thou doest behold  
A comely corpse, with beaute faire endewed,  
Know this for certain, that the same doth hold  
A beauteous soule, with faire conditions thewed.  
*Spenser*, *In Honour of Beautie*.

To stuff this maw, this vast un-hidebound corpse.  
*Milton*, P. L., x. 601.

Look, how many plumes are placed  
On her huge corpse, so many waking eyes  
Stick underneath. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

Women and maids shall particularly examine themselves about the variety of their apparel, their too much care of their corpse. *Richcrome*.

2. A dead body, especially, and usually, of a human being: originally with the epithet *dead* expressed or implied in the context. [*Dead corpse* is now regarded as tautological.]

Alle the bretherin and sistrin shullen ben at then enteryng of the dede corpse, and offerin at his masse. *English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

His [the Duke of Gloucester's] Corps the same Day was conveyed to St. Albans, and there buried. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 189.

The dead corps of poor calves and sheep. *Middleton*, *Chaste Maid*, II. 2.

3. *Eccles.*, the land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office in England is endowed.

The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a corpse. *Bacon*, *Liber Regis*, p. 133. = *Syn. 2*. Remains, *corse* (poetic).

**corpse-candle** (kôrps-kan'dl), *n.* 1. A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment, as at *lich-wakes*. Candles are set at the head and feet, and often one is set upon the corpse itself.—2. The will-o'-the-wisp, or *ignis fatuus*, a luminous exhalation which, when seen in a churchyard, is supposed to portend death, and to indicate by its course the direction the corpse-bearers will take. [*Local*, Eng.]

**corpse-gate** (kôrps-gât), *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to churchyards; erected to afford shelter for the coffin and mourners while they wait for the coming of the officiating clergyman. Also called *lich-gate*.

**corpse-light** (kôrps-lit), *n.* [< *corpse* + *light*. Cf. *corpse-candle* and *corposant*.] 1. Same as *corposant*.—2. The *ignis fatuus* or will-o'-the-wisp; a corpse-candle.

The corpse-lights dance—they're gone, and now—!  
No more is giv'n to gifted eye! *Scott*, *Glenfinlas*.

**corpse-plant** (kôrps-plant), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*: so called from its pale waxy appearance.

**corpse-sheet** (kôrps-shêt), *n.* A shroud or winding-sheet.



She wears her *corpse-sheet* drawn weel up.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian.

**corpulence, corpulency** (kôr'pū-lens, -lən-si), *n.* [= *D. corpulentia* = *G. korpu lens* = *Dan. kor-pulents*, < *F. corpulence* = *Sp. Pg. corpulencia* = *It. corpulenza*, *corpulenza*, < *L. corpulentia*, < *corpulentus*, *corpulent*: see *corpulent*.] 1. Bulkiness or largeness of body; fullness of form, usually due to great fatness; fleshiness; portliness.

Not all  
Minims of nature; some of serpent kind,  
Wondrous in length and corpulence, involved  
Their snaky folds, and added wings.

Milton, P. L., vii. 483.

2†. Density or solidity of matter; body.

The heaviness and corpulence of the water requiring a great force to divide it.

Ray, Works of Creation.

**corpulent** (kôr'pū-lent), *a.* [= *D. korpu lent* = *G. korpu lent* = *Dan. korpu lent*, < *F. corpulent* = *Sp. Pg. It. corpulento*, < *L. corpulentus*, fleshy, fat, large, in LL. also equiv. to *corporeus*, physical, corporeal, < *corpus*, the body: see *corpus*, *corpse*.] 1. Fleishy; portly; stout; fat; having a large, fleshy body.

They provided me always of a strong horse, because I was very corpulent and heavy. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 112.

"So much motion," continues he (for he was very corpulent), "is so much unquietness."

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 13.

2†. Solid; dense; opaque.

The overmuch perplexity of the stone may seem more corpulent.

Holland.

3†. Relating to the body or to material things; corporeal; of the flesh; material.

How can the minister of the Gospel manage the corpulent and secular trial of bill and process in things merely spiritual?

Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

To think anything pleasure which is not corpulent and carnal.

Hammond, Works, IV. vii.

**corpulently** (kôr'pū-lent-li), *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

**corpus** (kôr'pus), *n.*; pl. *corpora* (-pō-rā). [*L.*, the body: see *corpse*, *corps*, *corps*, *corse*, *corporal*, *corporeate*, *corposant*, *corpsant*, etc.] Literally, a body; matter of any kind. (a) In anat.: (1) The entire physical body of an animal. See *soma*. (2) Some part of the body specified by a qualifying term. See phrases below. (b) A collection, especially a complete one, or an account of such a collection.

The best scholars were ready voluntarily to give their labors towards the completion of . . . a corpus of Oriental numismatics.

Athenaeum, No. 3068, p. 211.

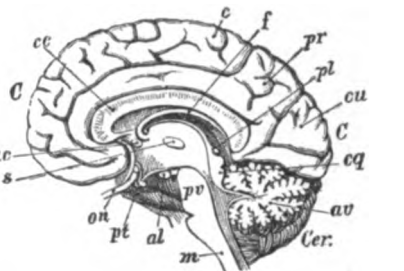
(c) The whole content; the material substance.

The grant by the Legislature of an exclusive right to the water power of a navigable stream does not give title to the corpus of the water.

Opinion quoted by Justice Hoar (Sanitary Engineer, Sept., 1887).

**Corpora albicantia** (whitish bodies), the bulbs of the fornix; two small rounded eminences, white without, gray within, situated at the base of the brain, behind the tuber cinereum, and formed by a folding of the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also *corpora mamillaria*. See cut below, and cut under *brain*. — **Corpora amylacea** (amylaceous bodies), small round bodies, homogeneous or laminated in structure, sometimes found in the prostate gland, cerebrospinal axis, and elsewhere. They strike a blue color with iodine, or with iodine and sulphuric acid. Though abnormal, they do not necessarily indicate any grave departure from health in the tissues. Also called *corpuscula amylacea* and *amyloid corpuscles*. — **Corpora Arantii** (Arantii's bodies), fibrocartilaginous nodules situated one in the center of the free edge of each of the segments of the aortic and pulmonary valves. Also called *noduli Arantii* and *corpora sesamoides*. Named from Arantii, an Italian anatomist, 1530-89. — **Corpora cavernosa** (cavernous bodies), two cylindrical bodies of erectile tissue, forming the larger part of the penis. In the body of the penis they lie side by side, but diverge behind to become attached to the rami of the pubes. The clitoris contains similar bodies of smaller size. — **Corpora geniculata** (kneaded or knotted bodies), a pair of small flattened oblong protuberances on the outer side of the corpora quadrigemina, in relation with the optic thalami; they are *external* and *internal*. — **Corpora mamillaria** (mamillary bodies). Same as *corpora albicantia*. — **Corpora olivaria** (olive-shaped bodies), a pair of prominent oval ganglia of the medulla oblongata, situated behind the anterior pyramids. — **Corpora pyramidalia** (pyramidal bodies), the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata, consisting of the upward prolongation of the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord. — **Corpora quadrigemina** (fourfold bodies), the optic lobes of the higher vertebrates, when, as in man, they present two pairs of eminences, the *nates* and *testes*. They are primitively bigeminous (right and left), and when not become quadrigeminous by additional development; or not presenting four eminences separated by a cruciform depression, they are the corpora bigemina. See cut below. — **Corpora restiformia** (cord-like bodies), the large pair of bundles of white fibers which pass upward on the dorsal side of the medulla oblongata to form the posterior peduncles of the cerebellum. — **Corpora sesamoides. Same as *corpora Arantii*. — **Corpora striata** (striped bodies), large ganglia of the brain, of mixed white and gray substance, situated beneath the anterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. — **Corpus adiposum** (fatty body), in *entom.*, a tissue, composed of adipose cells, which is intimately connected with the functions of digestion and assimilation. It is especially developed toward the end of the larval state, and**

it disappears, for the most part, during the pupa period, so that only a few traces of it are found in *Insecta* in their perfect state. It is usually of a white or a dirty-yellow color, but is also observed of a green, red, or orange hue. — **Corpus bigeminum** (twofold body), one of the twin bodies of the brain; one of the corpora quadrigemina; one of the pair of optic or postoptic lobes. — **Corpus callosum** (callous body), the great white commissure of the hemispheres of the brain; the commissura magna, or traba cerebri. This structure is peculiar to the *Mammalia*; it is first found in a rudimentary state in the implacental,



Vertical Longitudinal Bisection of Human Brain, showing median aspect of right half.

*ar.* arbor vitae of cut cerebellum, *Cer.*, *C. C.*, cerebrum, convoluted, uncut, being that surface of the right hemisphere which is applied against its fellow; *cc.*, corpus callosum, its cut surface; *cg.*, corpora quadrigemina, cut; *f.*, fornix: between the corpus callosum and the fornix is the septum lucidum; *m.*, medulla oblongata, cut; *ol.*, corpus albicans; *on.*, optic nerve; *pl.*, pineal body, or conarium; *pt.*, pituitary body; *pr.*, pons Varolii, cut; *r.*, soft or middle commissure connecting the optic thalami; *c.*, paracentral lobule; *cu.*, cuneus; *pr.*, pre-cuneus; *ac.*, anterior commissure.

and increases in size and complexity to the highest mammals, coincidently with a decrease of other special cerebral commissures. Also called *callosum*. — **Corpus candicans** (whitish body). See *corpora albicantia*. — **Corpus Christi** (body of Christ), a festival of the Church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the eucharist.

In deep contrition scourged himself in Lent,

Walked in processions with his head down bent,

At plays of Corpus Christi oft was seen,

And on Palm Sunday bore his bough of green.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

**Corpus Christi cloth**. Same as *pyx-cloth*. — **Corpus ciliare**. (a) The ciliary body of the eye. (b) Same as *corpus dentatum*. — **Corpus delicti** (body of the transgression), in law, the substance or essential actual fact of the crime or offense charged. Thus, a man who is proved to have clandestinely buried a dead body, no matter how suspicious the circumstances, cannot thereby be convicted of murder, without proof of the *corpus delicti*—that is, the fact that death was feloniously produced by him. — **Corpus dentatum** (dentate body). (a) A plicated capsule of gray matter, open anteriorly, situated within the white substance of each cerebellar hemisphere. Also called *ganglion of the cerebellum* and *nucleus dentatus*. (b) A somewhat similar mass of gray matter in each olivary body. Also called *corpus ciliare*. — **Corpus epitheliale**, the epithelial body of the eye of a cephalopod; the ciliary body. — **Corpus fimbriatum** (fringed body), the tænia hippocampi, a narrow band, the lateral edge of the posterior pillars of the fornix, continuous with the inner border of the hippocampus major as this descends into the middle horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. — **Corpus Highmoreanum** (body of Highmore, after Nathaniel Highmore of Oxford, England, 1613-84), the mediastinum testis, an incomplete fibrous septum reflected into the interior of the gland from the tunica albuginea. — **Corpus juris**, a body, or the body, of law. See the following phrases. — **Corpus Juris Canonici**, a collection of canon laws. — **Corpus Juris Civilis**, or **Corpus Juris**, the collective title of the whole body of Roman law embraced in the Digest (or Pandecta), the Institutes, the Code, and the Novellæ of Justinian. — **Corpus luteum** (yellow body), a firm yellow substance formed in a Graafian vesicle after the discharge of an ovum. Two kinds are distinguished: the *corpus luteum* of pregnancy, or *true corpus luteum*, and the *false corpus luteum*. — **Corpus pineale**, the pineal body, or conarium. See *conarium*. — **Corpus pituitarium**, the pituitary body, or hypophysis cerebri. See *hypophysis*. — **Corpus spongiosum** (spongy body), the erectile tissue surrounding the urethra in both sexes, constituting in the male the glans penis and the fibrous trabecular structure in which this tissue is contained. — **Corpus trapezoides**, the trapezoid body. See *trapezium*.

The ventral face of the metencephalon [of the rabbit] presents on each side, behind the posterior margin of the pons Varolii, flattened rectangular areas, the so-called *corpora trapezoides*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 64.

**Corpus uteri**, the body of the uterus; that portion of the uterus which is between the cervix uteri and the oviducts or Fallopian tubes. — **Corpus vitreum** (glassy body), the vitreous humor of the eye.

**corpusancet**, *n.* Same as *corposant*.

**corpuscle** (kôr'pus-l), *n.* [= *F. corpuscule* = *Sp. corpusculo* = *Pg. It. corpusculo*, < *L. corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body: see *corpus*.] 1. A minute particle, molecule, or atom of matter; specifically, the minuter particles of which the atom is now supposed to be constituted. See *atom*. — 2. In zoology and anatomy, some small body regarded by itself and characterized by a qualifying term: usually a body of microscopic size; a cell. See phrases below. — 3. In botany, specifically, one of several large cells within the endosperm and near the summit of the embryo sac in gymnosperms, from which after fertilization an embryo is developed: so named by R.

Brown. These corpuscles have been styled by Sachs *archegonia*: in strictness, however, they are comparable only to the ovum or central cells of the archegonia of the *Archegoniatæ*. — **Amyloid corpuscles**. See *corpora amylacea*, under *corpus*. — **Blood corpuscle**. See *blood-corpuscle*. — **Corpuscle of Purkinje**, a bone-cell. — **Corpuscles of Vater**. See *Pacinian corpuscles*, below. — **Corpuscles of Zimmermann**. See *blood-plate*. — **Grandry corpuscle**, a kind of taste-bud or nerve-ending in the tongue of a duck. See extract.

The Grandry corpuscles, being a description of that special form of corpuscle by which the nerve is terminated in the tongue of the duck, which M. Grandry distinguished in 1860 from the corpuscles of Herbst (or Pacini's with other animals).

Nature, XXX. 327.

**Gustatory corpuscles**, corpuscles of taste, taste-buds, or taste-corpuscles, little bodies buried in the substance of the circumvallate papillæ and of some of the fungiform papillæ of the tongue, of flask-like shape, with the broad base resting on the corium, and the neck opening by an orifice between the epithelial cells. They are believed to be special organs of taste. — **Lymph corpuscle**. See *lymph-corpuscle*. — **Malpighian corpuscles**. (a) Of the spleen, the splenic corpuscles, minute bodies in the substance of the spleen, of somewhat opaque appearance and gelatinous consistency. They are outgrowths of the lymphoid tissue forming the outer coat of the small arteries of the spleen. (b) Of the kidney, small globular masses of dark-red color, found in the cortical substance of the organ, consisting of a central glomerulus of blood-vessels (the Malpighian tuft), and of a membranous capsule which is the beginning of a uriniferous tubule. — **Melander's corpuscles**. Same as *tactile corpuscles*. — **Pacinian corpuscles**, corpuscles of Vater, little bodies attached to and inclosing nerve-endings in various parts of the body, in the human subject chiefly in the subcutaneous tissue of the fingers and toes, and forming little bulbs with the axis-cylinder of the nerve running into them. Between their concentric layers capillary vessels may be traced. — **Palpation-corpuscles**. Same as *tactile corpuscles*. — **Tactile corpuscles**, small oval bodies  $\frac{1}{10}$  of an inch long and  $\frac{1}{15}$  of an inch thick, composed of connective tissue, and supplied with one or more nerve-fibers which are branched and convoluted within the corpuscle. They are found in certain papillæ of the skin of the hand and foot, and elsewhere. Also called *corpuscula tactus*, *touch-corpuscles*, *touch-bodies*, *palpation-corpuscles*, *Meissner's corpuscles*, and *Wagner's corpuscles*. — **Taste-corpuscles**. Same as *gustatory corpuscles*. — **Touch-corpuscles**. Same as *tactile corpuscles*. — **Wagner's corpuscles**. Same as *tactile corpuscles*. — *Syn. Molecule*, etc. See *particle*.

**corpuscula**, *n.* Plural of *corpusculum*.

**corpuscular** (kôr'pus-kū-lār), *a.* [= *F. corpusculaire* = *Sp. Pg. corpuscular* = *It. corpusculare*, < *NL. \*corpuscularis*, < *corpusculum*, a corpuscle: see *corpuscle*.] Pertaining or relating to corpuscles; consisting of or separable into corpuscles, or minute ultimate particles. Also *corpusculous*. — **Corpuscular force**. See *force*. — **Corpuscular philosophy**. See *philosophy*. — **Corpuscular theory**. See *light*.

**corpuscularian** (kôr'pus-kū-lār'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*corpuscular* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Relating to corpuscles, or to the corpuscular philosophy; corpuscular.

I do not expect to see any principles proposed more comprehensive and intelligible than the corpuscularian or mechanical.

Boyle.

II. *n.* One who favors or believes in the corpuscular philosophy.

He [Newton] seems to have made a greater progress than all the sects of corpuscularians together had done before him.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 245.

**corpuscularity** (kôr'pus-kū-lār'i-ti), *n.* [*corpuscular* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being corpuscular. [Rare.]

**corpusculated** (kôr'pus-kū-lā-ted), *a.* [*corpuscule* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Provided with corpuscles; containing corpuscles: as, a *corpusculated fluid*.

The fluid [found in the hard shell of *Echinus*] closely resembles sea-water, but is, nevertheless, richly corpusculated.

Romanes, Jelly Fish, etc., p. 204.

**corpuscule** (kôr'pus-kū-l), *n.* [*F. corpuscule*, < *L. corpusculum*: see *corpuscle*.] Same as *corpuscle*.

**corpusculous** (kôr'pus-kū-lus), *a.* [*corpuscule* + *-ous*.] Same as *corpuscular*.

He [M. Pasteur] then varied the mode of infection. He inoculated healthy [silk]worms with the corpusculous matter, and watched the consequent growth of the disease.

Tyndall, Fragments of Science, p. 204.

**corpusculum** (kôr'pus-kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corpuscula* (-lā). [*L.*, a little body, usually in ref. to atoms, dim. of *corpus*, body: see *corpuscle*, *corpuscule*.] Same as *corpuscle*.

**CORR** (kôr), *n.* Same as *carme*.

**corracle**, *n.* See *coracle*.

**corrader** (kô-rād'), *v. t.* [*L. corradere*, *corradere*, scrape or rake together, < *com-*, together, + *radere*, scrape, scratch, rub, graze: see *rase*.] To scrape or rake together; accumulate laboriously.

Wealth *corraded* by corruption.

Dr. R. Clarke, Sermons, p. 480.

**corradial** (kô-rā-di-āl), *a.* [*L. com-*, together, + *radius*, a ray: see *ray*, *radius*.] Radiating

from or to the same center or point. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

**corradiate** (ko-rā'di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corradiated*, ppr. *corradiating*. [*< L. com-, together, + radiatus, pp. of radiare, beam: see radiate.*] To converge to one point, as rays of light.

**corradiation** (ko-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [*< corradiate, after radiation.*] A conjunction or convergence of rays in one point. *Bacon; Holland.*

**corral** (ko-rāl'), *n.* [*< Sp. corral = Pg. curral, a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold (whence also perhaps S. African D. kraal: see kraal), < Sp. Pg. corro, a circle or ring, a place to bait bulls, < correr, < L. currere, run: see current.*] 1. A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. [Common in Spanish America and parts of the United States.]

On the hillsides a round corral for herds would occasionally be seen. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 73.*

About a hundred horses were driven into a large corral, and several gauchos and peons, some on horseback and some on foot, exhibited their skill with the lasso. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.*

2. An inclosure, usually a wide circle, formed of the wagons of an ox- or mule-train by emigrants crossing the plains, for encampment at night, or in case of attack by Indians, the horses and cattle grazing within the circle. *See corral, v. t.* [Western U. S.]—3. A strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.

**corral** (ko-rāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corralled*, ppr. *corraling*. [*< corral, n.*] 1. To drive into a corral; inclose and secure in a corral, as live stock.

Their cultivated farms and corralled cattle were appropriated as though the Indian owners had been so many wild beasts. *New Princeton Rev., II. 228.*

2. To capture; make prisoner of; take possession of; appropriate; scoop: as, they corralled the whole outfit—that is, captured them all. [Colloq., western U. S.]

The disposition to corral everything, from quicksilver to wheat, from the Comstock lode to the agricultural lands, . . . is a great obstacle to California's healthy development. *S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 387.*

3. Figuratively, to corner; leave no escape to in discussion; corner in argument. [Colloq., western U. S.]—4. To form into a corral; form a corral or inclosure by means of. *See extract.*

They corral the wagons; that is to say, they set them in the form of an ellipse, open only at one end, for safety; each wagon locked against its neighbour, overlapping it by a third of the length, like scales in plate armour; this ellipse being the form of defence against Indian attack which long experience in frontier warfare had proved to be the most effective shield. When the wagons are corralled the oxen are turned loose to graze. *W. Hepworth Dixon, New America, xiii.*

**corrasive**, *a. and n.* [Formerly also *corasive*; appar. orig. an error for *corrosive*, but in form *< L. corrasus, pp. of corradere, scrape or rake together (see corrade), + -ive.*] 1. *a.* Corrosive. 2. *n.* A corrosive.

1st *M.* Come on, Sir, I will lay the law to you. 2d *M.* O, rather lay a *corrasive*; the law will eat to the bone. *Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.*

**corrasivet**, *v. t.* [*< corrasive, n.*] To eat into; corrode; wear away.

Till irksome noise have cloy'd your ears,  
And *corrasiv'd* your hearts.

*Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.*

**correal** (kor'ē-āl), *a.* [*< ML. \*correalis, < LL. correus, conreus, a partaker in guilt, an accomplice, < L. com-, together, + reus, one accused, < res, a thing, case, cause: see real, res.*] Having joint obligation or guilt.—*Correal obligations*, in *Rom. law*, obligations where, notwithstanding a plurality of creditors or debtors, there exists but one debt, so that, while each creditor has the right to ask payment of the whole debt and each debtor is bound to pay it, payment to only one discharges the others. They were generally founded by express stipulation, as, in the absence of such stipulation, the general rule was that each party had only to pay or could only ask his proportionate share of the whole debt.

**correct** (kō-rekt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. correcten, correcten, < L. correctus, correctus, pp. of corrigere, corrigere (> It. correggere = Sp. corregir = Pg. corrigere = F. corriger), make straight, make right, make better, improve, correct, < com-, together, + regere, make straight, rule: see regular, rector, right.*] 1. To make straight or right; remove error from; bring into accordance with a standard or original; point out errors in.

Retracts his Sentence, and corrects his count,  
Makes Death go back for fifteen years.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay.*

This is a defect in the make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be corrected afterwards.

*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, Pref.*

The sense of reality gives new force when it comes in to correct the vagueness of our ideals.

*J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 147.*

If you would correct my false view of facts—hold up to me the same facts in the true order of thought, and I cannot go back from the new conviction.

*Emerson, Eloquence.*

2. Specifically—(a) To note or mark errors or defects in, as a printer's proof, a book, a manuscript, etc., by marginal or interlinear writing. (b) To make alterations in, as type set for printing, according to the marking on a proof taken from it; make the changes required by: as, to correct a page or a form; to correct a proof. [The latter phrase is used both of the marking of the errors in a proof and of making the changes in the type indicated by the marks; but in the first sense printers usually speak of *reading* or *marking* proofs.]

3. To point out and remove, or endeavor to remove, an error or fault in: as, to correct an astronomical observation.—4. To destroy or frustrate; remove or counteract the operation or effects of, especially of something that is undesirable or injurious; rectify: as, to correct abuses; to correct the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Heaven has corrected the boundlessness of his voluptuous desires by stinting his strength. *Steele, Tatler, No. 211.*

There was a time when it was the fashion for public men to say, "Show me a proved abuse, and I will do my best to correct it."

*Lord Palmerston.*

5. Specifically, in *optics*, to eliminate from an eyepiece or object-glass the spherical or chromatic aberration which tends to make the image respectively indistinct or discolored. *See aberration.* 4. With respect to chromatic aberration, the glass is said to be *over-corrected* or *under-corrected*, according as the red rays are brought to a focus beyond or within that of the violet rays.

If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an *over-corrected* object-glass would be perfect. *Science, III. 487.*

6. To endeavor to cause moral amendment in; especially, punish for wrong-doing; discipline.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest.

*Prov. xxix. 17.*

"Speak cleanly, good fellow," said jolly Robin,

"And give better terms to me;

Else lie thee correct for thy neglect,

And make thee more manfully."

*Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 226).*

= *Syn. Improve, Better. See amend.*

**correct** (kō-rekt'), *a.* [= *D. Dan. Sw. korrekt = G. correct = F. correct = Sp. Pg. correcto = It. corretto (obs.), < L. correctus, correctus, improved, amended, correct, pp. of corrigere, corrigere: see correct, v.*] In accordance or agreement with a certain standard, model, or original; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error or misapprehension; accurate: as, the *correct* time.

Always use the most correct editions.

*Felton, On Reading the Classics.*

Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite correct in saying that Lord Byron could see little or no merit in Spenser.

*Macaulay, Moore's Byron.*

If the code were a little altered, Colley Cibber might be a more correct poet than Pope. *Macaulay, Moore's Byron.*

**Correct inference.** *See inference.* = *Syn. Exact, Precise, etc. (see accurate), right, faultless, perfect, proper.*

**correct** (kō-rekt'), *n.* [*< correct, v.*] Correction.

Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe,  
Or school's correct with deeper grave impression.

*Ford, Fame's Memorial.*

**correctable, correctible** (kō-rek'tā-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [*< correct, v., + -able, -ible.*] Capable of being corrected; that may be corrected or counteracted.

The coldness and windiness, easily correctable with spice. *Fuller, Worthies, Gloucestershire.*

**correctant** (kō-rek'tant), *a. and n.* [*< correct + -ant.*] 1. *a.* Corrective. [Rare.]

2. *n.* A correcting agent.

It [creasote] is not only a correctant of the salicylic acid, but also the best adjuvant we can find.

*Med. News, XLIX. 437.*

**correctible, a.** *See correctable.*

**correctify** (kō-rek'ti-fi), *v. t.* [*< correct, a., + -fy. Cf. rectify.*] To make correct; set right.

It is not to be a justice of peace,

To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry,

When your worship's pleas'd to correctify a lady.

*Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, II. 1.*

**correctingly** (kō-rek'ting-li), *adv.* In a correcting manner; by way of correction.

"Matthew Moon, mem," said Henry Fray, correctingly.

*T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, x.*

**correcting-plate** (kō-rek'ting-plāt), *n.* Same as *compensator* (a)

**\*correction** (kō-rek'shon), *n.* [*< ME. correction, -ioun, < OF. correction, F. correction = Sp. corrección = Pg. correção = It. correzione, < L. correctio(n-), correctio(n-), amendment, improvement, correction, < corrigere, corrigere, pp. correctus, correctus, amend, correct: see correct, v.*] 1. The act of correcting, or of bringing into conformity to a standard, model, or original: as, the correction of an arithmetical computation; the correction of a proof-sheet.

Nowe Marche is doon, and to correction

His book is goon, as other did afore.

*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.*

2. The act of noting and pointing out for removal or amendment, as errors, defects, mistakes, or faults of any kind.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve correction. *Dryden, Pref. to Fables.*

3. The change or amendment indicated or effected; that which is proposed or substituted for what is wrong; an emendation: as, the corrections on a proof.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note and commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Correctness. [Rare.]

So certain is it that correction is the touchstone of writing.

*Johnson, Greek Comedy.*

5. In *math.* and *physics*, a subordinate quantity which has to be taken into account and applied in order to insure accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem.—6. The act of counteracting or removing whatever is undesirable, inconvenient, or injurious: as, the correction of abuses in connection with the public service; the correction of acidity of the stomach.—7. In *optics*, the elimination of spherical or chromatic aberration from an eyepiece or object-glass; also, loosely, the error produced by aberration of the two kinds.

The correction of an object-glass may be lessened by separating the lenses. *Science, III. 487.*

8. The rectification of faults, or the attempt to rectify them, as in character or conduct, by the use of restraint or punishment; that which corrects; chastisement; discipline; reproof.

My son, despite not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his correction.

*Prov. xiii. 11.*

Wilt thou, pupil-like,

Take thy correction mildly? kiss the rod?

*Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.*

Their ordinary correction is to beat them with cudgels.

*Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 144.*

**Commissioners of charities and correction.** *See commissioner.*—**Correction of a fluent**, in *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to the determination of the constant of integration.—**Correction of the press**, the marking of errors or defects in proof-sheets to be corrected by the printers in the type from which they were taken.—**House of correction**, a place of confinement intended to be reformatory in character, to which persons convicted of minor offenses, and not considered as belonging to the class of professional criminals, are sentenced for short terms.—**Under correction**, as subject to correction; as liable to error.

*Byron. Three times thrice is nine.*

Cost. Not so, sir; under correction, sir; I hope it is not so. *Shak., I. L. L., v. 2.*

I speak under correction; for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology, but simply for the moment as one of education.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.*

**correctional** (kō-rek'shon-āl), *a.* [= *F. correctionnel = Sp. Pg. correccional, < ML. correctio-nalis, < L. correctio(n-), improvement: see correction.*] Tending to or intended for correction or reformation.

When a state has a number of correctional institutions.

*The Century, XXXII. 167.*

**correctioner** (kō-rek'shon-ēr), *n.* [*< correction + -er.*] One who is or has been in a house of correction.

You filthy, famished correctioner!

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.*

**corrective** (kō-rek'tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. correctif = Sp. Pg. correctivo = It. correttivo, < L. as if \*correctivus, < correctus, pp. of corrigere, correct: see correct, v., and -ive.*] 1. *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or counteracting what is wrong, erroneous, or injurious; tending to rectify: as, *corrective* penalties.

This corrective spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 9.*

Mulberries are pectoral, corrective of bilious alkali

*Arbutnot.*

Patently waiting, with a quiet corrective word and gesture here and there. *Jour. of Education, XVIII. 404.*

2. *n.* 1. That which has the power of correcting or amending; that which has the qual-

ity of removing or counteracting what is wrong or injurious: as, alkalis are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

He hopes to find no spirit so much diseased.  
But will with such fair correctives be pleased.

*B. Jonson, Alchemist, Prol.*

Some *corrective* to its evil . . . the French monarchy must have received.

*Burke, Rev. in France.*

2†. Limitation; restriction.

With certain *correctives* and exceptions.

*Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

**correctively** (kō-řek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a corrective manner; as a corrective; correctly.

**correctly** (kō-řekt'li), *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard, or in conformity with an original or a model; exactly; accurately; without fault or error: as, to behave *correctly*; to write, speak, or think *correctly*; to weigh or measure *correctly*; to judge *correctly*.

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,

*Correctly* cold, and regularly low.

*Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 240.*

**correctness** (kō-řekt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being correct, or in conformity with truth, morality, propriety, or custom; conformity to any set of rules or with a model; accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *correctness* of life or of conduct; *correctness* in speech or in writing; *correctness* of taste or of design; the *correctness* of a copy.

If by *correctness* be meant the conforming to rules purely arbitrary, *correctness* may be another name for dullness and absurdity.

*Macaulay, Moore's Byron.*

**Formal correctness**, in logic, the character of an inference which conforms to logical rules, whether the premises are true or not. — *Syn.* Accuracy, exactness, regularity, precision, propriety, truth.

**corrector** (kō-řekt'tor), *n.* [= *F. correcteur* = *Sp. Pg. corrector* = *It. correttore*, < *L. corrector*, < *corrigere*, pp. *correctus*, correct: see *correct*, v.] 1. One who or that which sets right, or renders conformable to a certain standard, usage, or rule, or to an original or a model; one who corrects errors.

He cries up the goodness of the paper, extols the diligence of the *corrector*, and is transported with the beauty of the letter.

*Addison, Tom Folio.*

2. One who or that which counteracts or removes whatever is injurious, obnoxious, or defective: as, a *corrector* of abuses; a *corrector* of acidity, etc. — 3. One who amends or corrects, or seeks to amend or correct, the character or conduct of another, by criticism, reproof, or chastisement.

O great corrector of enormous times!

Shaker of o'er-rank states, that healest with blood

The earth when it is sick, and curest the world

O the plurality of people.

*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.*

**Corrector of the press**, one whose occupation is to find and mark errors in proof-sheets; a proof-reader. [Now only in literary use.] — **Corrector of the staplet**, an officer or a clerk belonging to the staple, who recorded the bargains of merchants there made. *Minsheu, 1617.*

**correctory** (kō-řekt'tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*< correct + -ory*.] 1. *a.* Containing or making correction; corrective.

Things odious and *correctory* are called stricts in the law, and that which is favourable is called *relaxa*.

*Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, II. 406.*

**II. n.** A corrective.

To resist all lustful desires, and extinguish them by their proper *correctories* and remedies.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.*

**corregidor** (kō-řej'i-dōr; *Sp. pron.* kō-rā-hē-dōr), *n.* [*Sp.* (= *Pg. corregedor*), a corrector, < *corregir* = *Pg. corregger*, < *L. corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, v.] 1. In Spain, the chief magistrate of a town.

They shall both trot like thieves to the *corregidor*.

*Shirley, The Brothers, v. 3.*

Since that time the king has had no officer of any kind in the lordship, except his *corregidor*.

*J. Adams, Works, IV. 312.*

2. In parts of America settled by Spaniards: (a) A magistrate having jurisdiction of certain special cases prescribed by law. *H. W. Halleck.* (b) The chief officer of a corregimiento. *F. C. Brightley.*

**corregimiento** (kō-řej'i-mi-en'tō; *Sp. pron.* kō-rā-hē-mē-ān'tō), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *corregir*, correct: see *correct*, v.] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a geographical division of a province; the district of a *corregidor*. *F. C. Brightley.*

**correi** (kō-ři), *n.* See *corrie*.

**correlatable** (kō-řē-lā'ta-bl), *a.* [*< correlate + -able*.] Capable of being correlated.

**correlate** (kō-řē-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *correlated*, ppr. *correlating*. [= *Pg. correlatar*, < *ML. \*correlatus*, pp. adj., < *L. com-*, together, + *relatus*, related, pp. of *referre*, refer, relate: see *refer*, relate.] *I. trans.* To place in reciprocal relation; establish a relation of interdependence or interconnection between, as between the parts of a mechanism; bring into intimate or orderly connection.

That singular Materialism of high authority and recent date which makes Consciousness a physical agent, *correlates* it with Light and Nerve force, and so reduces it to an objective phenomenon.

*W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 162.*

Another important principle is the law of *correlated* variation. . . . A change in any one letter constantly produces related changes in other letters.

*Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 364.*

**Correlated bodies**, in analytical mech., bodies whose kinematical exponents are confocal ellipsoids.

**II. intrans.** To be reciprocally related; have a reciprocal relation with regard to structure or use, as the parts of a body.

**\*correlate** (kō-řē-lāt'), *a. and n.* [= *Sp. correlato*, < *ML. \*correlatus*, pp. adj.: see *correlate*, v.] *I. a.* Reciprocally related in any way; having interdependence, interconnection, or parallelism in use, form, etc.; correlated: as, the *correlate* motions of two bodies.

**II. n.** The second term of a relation; that to which something, termed the *relate*, is related in any given way. Thus, *child* is the *correlate*, in the relation of *paternity*, to *father* as *relate*.

Whatever amount of power an organism expends in any shape is the *correlate* and equivalent of a power that was taken into it from without. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 23.*

Freedom is consequently the necessary *correlate* of the consciousness of moral law.

*Adamson, Philos. of Kant, p. 116.*

**\*correlation** (kō-řē-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. corrélation* = *Sp. correlación* = *Pg. correlação* = *It. correlazione*, < *ML. correlatio(n-)*, < *\*correlatus*, reciprocally related: see *correlate*, v., and *relation*.] 1. Reciprocal relation; interdependence or interconnection.

The term *correlation*, which I selected as the title of my Lectures in 1843, strictly interpreted, means a necessary mutual or reciprocal dependence of two ideas, inseparable even in mental conception; thus, the idea of height cannot exist without involving the idea of its *correlate*, depth; the idea of parent cannot exist without involving the idea of offspring.

*W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 183.*

There is a *correlation* between the creeds of a society and its political and social organization.

*Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. § 13.*

2. The act of bringing into orderly connection or reciprocal relation.

If there exists any chief engineer of the universe, who knows all its powers and properties, such a person could work miracles without end, by new *correlations* of forces and matter.

*Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.*

3. In *biol.*, specifically, the interdependence of organs or functions; the reciprocal relations of organs.

Every movement in a muscle presupposes the existence of a nerve; and both of these organs presuppose the existence of a nutrient system. In this way one function has an intimate connection with other apparently dissimilar functions. This relation . . . is known as *correlation*.

*Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 57.*

Some instances of *correlation* are quite whimsical: thus, cats which are entirely white and have blue eyes are generally deaf.

*Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 26.*

It is an ascertained fact, that when one part of an animal is modified, some other parts almost always change, as it were in sympathy with it. Mr. Darwin calls this "*correlation* of growth."

*A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 310.*

4. In *geom.*, such a relation between two planes that to each intersection of lines in either there corresponds in the other a line of junction between points corresponding to the intersecting lines in the first plane; also, a relation between two spaces such that to every point in either there corresponds a plane in the other, three planes in either intersecting in a point corresponding to the plane of the three points in the other space to which the three intersecting planes correspond; more generally, a relation between figures, propositions, etc., derivable from one another in an *n*-dimensional space by interchanging points with (*n*-1)-dimensional flats. — **Correlation of energies or forces.**

\*See *energy*.

**correlative** (kō-řē-lā'tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. corrélatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. correlativo*; as *correlate + -ive*; or < *L. cor-* + *relativus*: see *correlate* and *relative*.] *I. a.* 1. Being in correlation; reciprocally related or connected; interdependent; mutually implied.

Man and woman, master and servant, father and son, prince and subject, are *correlative* terms.

*Hume, Essays, xi, note 10.*

Under any of its forms, this carrying higher of each individuality implies a *correlative* retardation in the establishment of new individualities.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 326.*

2. In *gram.*, having a mutual relation; answering to or complementing one another. Thus, *either* and *or*, *where* and *there*, are correlative conjunctions; *the one* and *who* are correlative pronouns; *Latin quantus* and *tantus* are correlative adjectives. — **Correlative figures**, figures derivable from one another by substituting for every point connected with either a plane similarly connected with the other. — **Correlative method**, in *geom.*, the method of deriving projective theorems by substituting in known propositions "plane" for "point," and conversely. — **Correlative propositions**, in *projective geom.*, propositions either of which is converted into the other by substituting throughout "point" for "plane," and "lying in" for "intersecting in," and conversely. Thus, the following propositions are correlative: any two lines which intersect in a point lie in one plane; any two lines which lie in one plane intersect in a point. — **Correlative terms**, a pair of terms implying a relation between the objects they denote, as *parent* and *child*.

**II. n.** Either of two terms or things which are reciprocally related; a correlate. Careful writers distinguish the terms as *correlative*, the things as *correlates*. In the medieval Latin, which has greatly influenced English terminology, this distinction is constantly maintained.

Difference has its *correlative* in resemblance: neither is possible without reflecting the other.

*G. H. Leves, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 14.*

The common use of the term *influence* would seem to imply the existence of its *correlative* effluence.

*O. W. Holmes, A. Mortal Antipathy, xx.*

**correlatively** (kō-řē-lā'tiv-li), *adv.* In a correlative relation.

**correlativeness** (kō-řē-lā'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being correlative.

**correlativity** (kō-řē-lā'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*< correlative + -ity*.] The character or state of being correlative; correlativeness.

In like manner, the thinker who has fully seen into the *correlativity* of given opposites has reached a new attitude of thought in regard to them.

*E. Caird, Hegel, p. 163.*

**correligionist** (kō-řē-lij'gn-ist), *n.* [*< cor-* + *religion + -ist*.] Same as *correligionist*.

**corrept** (kō-řept'), *a.* [*< L. correptus*, reproached, blamed, pp. of *correre*, reproach, blame, seize upon, snatch, < *com-*, together, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapine*.] Blameworthy; reprehensible.

If these *corrupt* and *corrupt* extasies or extravagancies be not permitted to such fanatical triflers.

*Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 212.*

**correction** (kō-řep'shon), *n.* [*< ME. correption* = *F. correction* (in sense 2), < *L. correctio(n-)*, < *correre*, pp. *correctus*, seize upon, reproach: see *corrupt*.] 1†. Chiding; reproof; reprimand.

If it [reproof] comes afterwards, in case of contumacy, to be declared in public, it passes from fraternal *correction* to ecclesiastical discipline.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.*

Angry, passionate *correction* being rather apt to provoke than to amend. *Hammond, Fraternal Admonition, § 15.*

2. In *anc. pros.*, the treatment as metrically short of a syllable usually measured as a long: opposed to *protraction*.

**correspond** (kō-řē-spond'), *v. i.* [= *D. korrespondieren* = *G. korrespondiren* = *Dan. korrespondere* = *Sw. korrespondera*, < *F. correspondre* = *Sp. Pg. corresponder* = *It. corrispondere*, < *ML. as if \*correspondere*, < *L. com-*, together, mutually, + *respondere*, answer: see *respond*.] 1.

To be in the same or an analogous relation to one set of objects that something else is to another set of objects; to be, as an individual of a collection, related to an individual of another collection by some mode of relation in which the members of the first collection generally are related to those of the second: followed by *to*. Thus, the United States House of Representatives corresponds to the New York Assembly — that is, it has an analogous function in government.

More generally — 2. In *math.*, to be, as an individual of a set, related to an individual of another (or the same) set in a way in which every individual of the first set is related to a definite number of individuals of the second set, and in which a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set. — 3. To be in conformity or agreement; have an answering form or nature; be reciprocally adapted or complementary; agree; match; fit: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*: as, his words and actions do not *correspond*; the promise and the performance do not *correspond* with each other; his expenditures do not *correspond* to his income.

Words being but empty sounds, any further than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that.

*Locke.*

4. To communicate by means of letters sent and received; hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters: absolutely or followed by *with*.

An officer  
Rose up and read the statutes, such as these:  
Not for three years to correspond with home, . . .  
Not for three years to speak with any men.  
Tennyson, Princess, ll.

5†. To hold communion: followed by *with*.

Self-knowing; and from thence  
Magnanimous to correspond with Heaven.  
Milton, P. L., vii. 511.

—Syn. (Of *correspond to*.) To suit, answer to, accord with, harmonize with, tally with, comport with.

**correspondence** (kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* [= D. *korrespondentie* = G. *korrespondenz* = Dan. *korrespondents*, < F. *correspondance* = Sp. Pg. *correspondencia* = It. *corrispondenza*, < ML. \**correspondentia*, < \**corresponden(t)-s*, ppr.: see *correspondent*.] 1. A relation of parallelism, or similarity in position and relation. See *correspondent*, *a.*, 1, and *correspond*, 1.

A correspondence between simultaneous and successive changes in the organism. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

2. A relation of conformableness or congruity; the state of being adapted or reciprocally related in form or character; a condition of agreement or relative fitness.

The very essence of truth or falsehood is the correspondence or non-correspondence of thought with objective reality. Mearns, Nature and Thought, p. 171.

3. In *math.*, a mode of relation by which each individual of one set is related to a definite number of individuals of another (or the same) set, and a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set. If M is the first number and N the second, the relation is said to be an *N to M correspondence*.—4. That which corresponds to something else; one of a pair or series that is complementary to another or others. [Chiefly used in the plural by Swedenborgians. See *doctrine of correspondences*, below.]—5. Intercourse between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received.

To facilitate correspondence between one part of London and another was not originally one of the objects of the post-office. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Hence—6. The letters which pass between correspondents: as, the *correspondence* of Goethe and Schiller is published.

The inside of the letter is always the cream of the correspondence. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv. 1.

7. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; social relation.

Let military persons hold good correspondence with the other great men in the state. Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

To town to visit y<sup>e</sup> Holland Ambassador, with whom I had now contracted much friendly correspondence. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1657.

To show the mutual friendship and good correspondence that reigns between them. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 39.

**Committees of correspondence**, in U. S. hist., committees appointed during the revolutionary period, first by the towns of New England, then by the legislatures of the colonies, to prepare and circulate statements of American grievances, and to discuss and concert with one another measures of redress.—**Conormal correspondence**. See *conormal*.—**Cremonian correspondence**. See *Cremonian*.—**Doctrine of correspondences**, in the theology of Swedenborg, the doctrine that everything in nature corresponds with and symbolizes some specific spiritual principle, of which it is an embodiment, and that those books of the Bible which constitute the word of God are written according to such correspondences, or according to the invariable spiritual significance of the words used.

**correspondency** (kor-e-spon'den-si), *n.* Same as *correspondence*, 1, 2, 3.

**correspondent** (kor-e-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrespondent* = G. *korrespondent*, < F. *correspondant* = Sp. *correspondiente* = Pg. *correspondente* = It. *corrispondente*, < ML. \**corresponden(t)-s*, ppr. of \**correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the relation of correspondence. (*a*) Occupying similar positions or having similar relations. See *correspond*, 1. (*b*) Conformable; congruous; suited; similar: as, let behavior be correspondent to profession, and both be correspondent to good morals.

As they have base fortunes, so have they base minds correspondent. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

Nor truly do I think the lives of these, or of any other, were ever correspondent, or in all points conformable unto their doctrines. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 55.

Things . . . which excite in us the passion of love, or some correspondent affection. Goldsmith, Criticism.

2†. Obedient; conformable in behavior.

I will be correspondent to command,  
And do my spriting gently. Shak., Tempest, l. 2.

3†. Responsible. [Rare.]

We are not correspondent for all but our own places. Chapman, Widow's Tears, v.

II. *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse, as of friendship or of business, is carried on by letters or messages; specifically, one who sends from a distance regular communications in epistolary form to a newspaper.

A negligent correspondent.

W. Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, xi. 28.

We are not to wonder, if the prodigious hurry and flow of business, and the immensely valuable transactions they had with each other, had greatly familiarised the Tyrians and Jews with their correspondents the Cushites and Shepherds on the coast of Africa.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, l. 472.

I am delighted to hear of your proposed tour, but not so well pleased to be told that you expect to be bad correspondents during your stay at Welsh inns.

Macaulay, Life and Letters, l. 234.

**Special correspondent**, a person employed by a newspaper to record from personal observation, and transmit for publication, items of local news from another place, at home or abroad, as the details of a battle, or circumstances of an expedition, etc.

**correspondential** (kor'e-spon-den'shal), *a.* [*correspondence* (ML. \**correspondentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to correspondence. [Rare.]

The place being the head of a Washington editorial and correspondent bureau for the Tribune, and of course one of much responsibility and influence.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, l. 173.

**correspondently** (kor-e-spon'dent-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

**corresponding** (kor-e-spon'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *correspond*, *v.*] 1. Related by correspondence. (*a*) Similar in position or relation. See *correspond*, 1.

The religion spoken of in art becomes the Higher Paganism. What is the corresponding religion which stands related to conduct or morality as this religion is related to art? J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 157.

All the keys in the instrument, whether one or more octaves, have corresponding reeds and actuating magnets. G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 154.

(*b*) Conformable; agreeing; accordant.

And they converse on divers themes, to find  
If they possess a corresponding mind.  
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

2. Carrying on intercourse by letters.—**Corresponding fluxions**. See *fluxion*.—**Corresponding hemianopia**. See *hemianopia*.—**Corresponding member** of a society, a member residing at a distance who corresponds with the society on its special subject, but generally has no deliberative voice in its administration. Abbreviated *cor. mem.*—**Corresponding points**, in *math.*, points of the Hessian of a cubic curve whose tangents meet on the cubic. Cayley, 1857.—**Corresponding secretary**. See *secretary*.

**correspondingly** (kor-e-spon'ding-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner or degree.

Reflecting that if the tradesmen were knaves, the gentlemen were correspondingly fools. Froude, Sketches, p. 243.

**correspondion** (kor-e-spon'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *correspondion* (obs.), < ML. as if \**correspondio(n)-*, < \**correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] The character of being correspondent, or the state of corresponding; correspondence: as, the *correspondion* of two correlative particles in a Greek sentence. [Rare.]

The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal correspondion. Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 503.

**corresponsive** (kor-e-spon'siv), *a.* [*correspond*, after *responsive*.] Responsive to effort or impulse; answering; corresponding. [Rare.]

Massy staples,

And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts.

Shak., T. and C., Prol.

A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the corresponsive progress within.

Swinnburne, Shakespeare, p. 25.

**corresponsively** (kor-ē-spon'siv-li), *adv.* In a corresponsive or corresponding manner. [Rare.]

**corri**, *n.* See *corrie*.

**corridor** (kor'i-dōr or -dor), *n.* [= D. *corridor* = Dan. Sw. *korridor*, < F. *corridor*, < It. *corridore*, a corridor, gallery, a runner, a race-horse (= Sp. Pg. *corredor*, a runner, race-horse, corridor), < *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *courour*.] 1. In *arch.*, a gallery or passage in a building.

Full of long-sounding corridors it was,  
That over-vaulted grateful gloom.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. In *fort.*, a covered way carried round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. Wilhelm, Mil. Diet.—3. See the extract.

A high covered carriage-way with a tessellated pavement and green plastered walls . . . (corridor, the Creoles always called it) opened into a sunny court surrounded with narrow parterres.

G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 378.

**corrie**, **corri** (kor'i), *n.* [Also written *correi*; < Gael. *corrach*, steep, precipitous, abrupt.] A hollow space or excavation in the side of a hill. See *comb*. [Scotch.]

The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little corrie, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn. Scott, Waverley, xvi.

Corries are scooped out on the one hand, and naked precipices are left on the other. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 374.

A remarkable feature of the granite hills of Arran is the corries. . . . They generally present the appearance of a volcanic crater, part of one side of which has disappeared. A. C. Ramsay, Geology of Arran, v.

**Corrigan's button, disease, pulse**. See the nouns.

**corriget**, *v. t.* [ME. *corigen*, < OF. *corriger*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*.] To correct. Chaucer.

**corrigendum** (kor-i-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. *corrigenda* (-dā). [L., ger. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] Something, especially a word or phrase in print, that is to be corrected or altered.

**corrigent** (kor'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [*corrigere* (L. *corrigere*), ppr. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] 1. *a.* In *med.*, corrective.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a corrective: specifically applied to an ingredient of a prescription designed to correct some undesirable effect of another ingredient.

**corrigibility** (kor'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrigibilité* = Sp. *corregibilidad*; as *corrigible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being corrigible.

**corrigible** (kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* [*corrigere* (L. *corrigere*) = Sp. *corregible* = Pg. *corrigível* = It. *corrigibile*, < ML. *corrigibilis*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *corrigent*.] 1. Capable of being corrected or amended: as, a corrigible defect.

Provided allway, that yf any of the said articles be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be reformed byll and corrigibill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsaile of the cite. English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

A Turn of Stile, or Expression more Correct, or at least more Corrigible, than in those which I have formerly written. Congreve, Way of the World, Ded.

2. Capable of being reformed in character or conduct: as, a corrigible sinner.—3†. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

He was . . . adjudged corrigible for such presumptuous language. Howell, Vocall Forrest.

4†. Having power to correct; corrective.

The power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills. Shak., Othello, l. 3.

Do I not bear a reasonable corrigible hand over him? B. Jonson, Poetaster, ll. 1.

**corrigibleness** (kor'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being corrigible.

**corrival** (ko-rī'val), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *corrival*, < L. *corrivalis*, a joint rival, < *com-*, together, + *rivalis*, rival. Cf. *corival*.] 1. *n.* 1. A rival; a competitor.

The Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaries and corrivals one agaynst the other. Spenser, State of Ireland.

While they [persecutors] practise violence to the souls of men and make their swords of steel corrivals with the two-edged spiritual sword of the Son of God, the basis of their highest pillars, the foundation of their glorious palaces are but dross and rottenness. Roger Williams, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., l. 255.

2†. A companion. [Rare.]

The Prince of Wales, Lord John of Lancaster, the noble Westmoreland, and warlike Blunt; And many more corrivals, and dear men Of estimation. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II. *a.* Having contending claims; emulous.

A power equal and corrival with that of God. Bp. Fleetwood, Miracles.

**corrival** (ko-rī'val), *v.* [*corrival*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To rival; pretend to equal.

II. *intrans.* To pretend to be equal; compete.

But with the sunne corrivaling in light,  
Shines more by day than other stars by night. Fitz-Geoffrey, Blessed Birthday.

**corrivality** (kor-i-val'i-ti), *n.* [*corrival* + *-ity*.] Rivalry; corrivalry. [Rare.]

Corrivality and opposition to Christ. Bp. Hall, Works, V. xxi.

**corrivalry** (ko-rī'val-ri), *n.* [*corrival* + *-ry*.] Competition; joint rivalry. Bp. Hall.

**corrivalship** (ko-rī'val-ship), *n.* [*corrival* + *-ship*.] Rivalry; corrivalry.

Men in kindness are mutually lambs, but in corrivalship of love lions. Ford, Honour Triumphant, ll.

**corrvate** (kor'i-vāt), *v. t.* [*corrvatus*, ppr. of *corrvare*, draw (water) into one stream, < *com-*, together, + *rvare*, draw off (water), <



*rius*, a brook: see *riual*. Cf. *derice*, *derivate*.] To cause (streams) to unite; combine (several streams) in one. [Rare.]

Rare devices to corriuate waters.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 276.

**corriuation** (kor-i-vā'shon), *n.* [*corriuate* + *-ion*.] The running of different streams into one.

Corriuations of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 60.

**corroborant** (kə-ro'b-ō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. corroborans*, *pp. of corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*.] *I. a.* Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength: as, a *corroborant* medicine.

Refrigerant, corroborant, and aperient.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

**II. n.** A medicine that produces strength and vigor; a tonic.

A dislocated wrist, unsuccessfully set, occasioned advice from my surgeon, to try the mineral waters of Aix in Provence as a *corroborant*. Jefferson, *Autobiog.*, p. 58.

**corroborate** (kə-ro'b-ō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp. corroborated*, *pp. corroborating*. [*L. corroboratus*, *pp. of corroborare*, *corroborare* (> *It. corroborare* = *Sp. Pg. corroborar* = *F. corroborer*), strengthen, < *com-*, together, + *roborare*, strengthen, < *robur* (*robor-*), strength: see *robust*.] *1.* To strengthen; make strong, or impart additional strength to: as, to *corroborate* the judgment, will, or habits. [Obsoluscent.]

The nerves are corroborated thereby.

Watts.

*2.* To confirm; make more certain; give additional assurance of: as, the news is *corroborated* by recent advices.

From these observations, *corroborated* by taste and judgment, he formed an ideal pattern.

Goldsmith, *Cultivation of Taste*.

He does not see fit to corroborate any fact by the testimony of any witness.

D. Webster, *Goodridge Case*, April, 1817.

When the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him . . . if he have respectable friends to corroborate his testimony.

Crabb, *English Synonyms* (ed. 1826).

**corroborate** (kə-ro'b-ō-rāt), *a.* [*L. corroboratus*, *pp. of corroborare*, corroborate: see *corroborate*; strengthened; confirmed.

Except it be corroborate by custom.

Bacon, *Custom and Education*.

**corroborater** (kə-ro'b-ō-rā-tēr), *n.* One who or that which corroborates, strengthens, or confirms.

**corroborative** (kə-ro'b-ō-rat'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*As corroborate* + *-ic*.] *I. a.* Strengthening; corroborant.

**II. n.** That which strengthens.

Get a good warm girdle, and tie round you; tis an excellent *corroborative* to strengthen the loins.

Tom Brown, *Works*, II. 186.

**corroboration** (kə-ro'b-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. corroboration* = *Sp. corroboration* = *Pg. corroboração* = *It. corroborazione*, < *L.* as if *\*corroboratio* (*n.*), < *corroborare*, *pp. corroboratus*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*] *1.* The act of strengthening; addition of strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For *corroboration* and comfortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 961.

*2.* The act of confirming; verification; confirmation: as, the *corroboration* of the testimony of a witness by other evidence.

Having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves, . . . let us now enquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony.

Johnson, *Shakespeare's Plays*.

*3.* That which corroborates.—**Bond of corroboration.** See *bond*.

**corroborative** (kə-ro'b-ō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. corroboratif* = *Sp. Pg. It. corroborativo*, < *L.* as if *\*corroborativus*, < *corroboratus*, *pp. of corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] *I. a.* *1.* Having the power of giving strength or additional strength.—*2.* Tending to confirm or establish the truth of something; verifying.

If you think there be anything explanatory or corroborative of what I say, . . . be so good as to transcribe those passages for me.

Bp. Warburton, *Letter to Bp. Hurd*.

**II. n.** That which corroborates. (*a*) A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

An apothecaries shop . . . wherein are all remedies, . . . alteratives, corroboratives, lenitives, etc.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 280.

(*b*) Corroborative testimony.

He that says the words of the fathers are not sufficient to determine a nice question, stands not against him who says they are excellent corroboratives in a question already determined.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 145.

**corroboratory** (kə-ro'b-ō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*corroborate* + *-ory*.] Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

**corroboree, corrobory** (kə-ro'b-ō-rē', kə-ro'b-ō-ri), *n.* [Also *corrobory*, *korroboree*, etc.; aboriginal *korobra*, to dance.] A native Australian or New Zealand war-dance.

These men [natives of Tasmania], as well as those of the tribe belonging to King George's Sound, being tempted by the offer of some tubs of rice and sugar, were persuaded to hold a *corrobory*, or great dancing party.

Darwin, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 240.

**corroboree, corrobory** (kə-ro'b-ō-rē', kə-ro'b-ō-ri), *v. i.*; pret. and *pp. corroboreed, corrobored, pp. corroboreeing, corroborying*. [*corroboree, corrobory, n.*] To hold a corroboree; be used for that purpose.

The Menura Alberti scratches for itself shallow holes, or, as they are called by the natives, *corroborying* places, where it is believed both sexes assemble.

Darwin, *Descent of Man*, II. 102.

**corrode** (kə-rōd'), *v. i.*; pret. and *pp. corroded*, *pp. corroding*. [= *F. corrodere* = *Pr. corrodere* = *Sp. Pg. corroer* = *It. corrodere*, < *L. corrodere*, gnaw, gnaw to pieces, < *com-*, together, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*. Cf. *erode*.] *I. trans.* Literally, to eat or gnaw away gradually; hence, to wear away, diminish, or disintegrate (a body) by gradually separating small particles from (it), especially by the action of a chemical agent: as, nitric acid *corrodes* copper: often used figuratively.

We know that aqua-fortis corroding copper . . . is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution.

Boyle, *Colours*.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,

Corroding every thought, and blasting all

Love's paradise.

Thomson, *Spring*, I. 1079.

That melancholy which is excited by objects of pleasure

. . . soothes the heart instead of corroding it.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxiv.

In all Catholic countries where ecclesiastical influences have been permitted to develop unmolested, the monastic organizations have proved a deadly canker, corroding the prosperity of the nation.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 100.

= *Syn.* To canker, gnaw, waste.

**II. intrans.** *1.* To gnaw; eat or wear away gradually.

Thou shew'st thyself a true corroding vermin.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, iv. 2.

There have been long intervening periods of comparative rest, during which the sea corroded deeply, as it is still corroding into the land.

Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, II. 218.

*2.* Figuratively, to become gradually impaired or deteriorated; waste away.

The fiery and impatient spirit of the future illustrious commander was doomed for a time to fret under restraint, and to corrode in distasteful repose.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, III. 360.

*3.* To act by or as if by corrosion or canker, or a process of eating or wearing away.

By incautiously suffering this jealousy to corrode in her breast, she began to give a loose to passion.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 7.

**corrodent** (kə-rōd'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. corrodens* (*t-s*), *pp. of corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*.] *I. a.* Having the power of corroding; acting by corrosion. [Rare.]

**II. n.** Any substance that corrodes.

The physick of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherein there was a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation.

Bp. King, *Vitis Palatina*, p. 17.

**Corrodentia** (kə-rōd'en'ti-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *L. corrodens* (*t-s*), *pp. of corrodere*, gnaw: see *corrodent*, *corrode*.] A group of neuropterous (pseudo-neuropterous) insects. They have the following technical characteristics: the antennae many-jointed; the wings with few nervures, sometimes quite without transverse venation; the head strongly mandibulate; and the tarsi two- or three-jointed. The limits of the group vary; it contains the *Psocidae* or book-lice, and the *Embiidae*, to which some authors add the *Termitidae* or white ants, by others made type of a group *Imptera*. (See these words.) The best-known representative of the group is the death-watch, *Atropos* (or *Troctes*) *pulsatorius*, a pest of insect-collections. By some the *Corrodentia* are regarded as an order composed of the *Termitidae*, *Psocidae*, and *Mallophaga*.

**corrodiate** (kə-rō'di-āt), *v.* An improper and obsolete form of *corrode*.

**corrodibility** (kə-rō-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*corrodibile*: see *bility*.] The character or property of being corrodible. Also *corrosibility*.

**corrodible** (kə-rō'di-bl), *a.* [*corrode* + *-ible*. Cf. *corrosible*.] Capable of being corroded. Also *corrosible*.

Metals . . . *corrodible* by waters.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

**corrody, n.** See *corody*.

**corroi** (kə-rō'i), *n.* [*Cf. F. corroi*, a puddle, cement, also currying, *OF. conroi, corroi*, apparatus, gear, preparation, etc.: see *curry*.] A

kind of cement applied to the outside of vessels to make them water-tight, or laid at the bottom of reservoirs, etc., to keep the water from percolating downward.

**corrosibility** (kə-rō-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*corrosible*: see *bility*.] Same as *corrodibility*.

**corrosible** (kə-rō'si-bl), *a.* [*L. corrosus*, *pp. of corrodere*, corrode (see *corrode*), + *-ible*.] Same as *corrodible*.

**corrosibleness** (kə-rō'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being corrodible.

**corrosion** (kə-rō'zhon), *n.* [= *F. corrosion* = *Pr. corrosio*, *corrossio* = *Sp. corrosión* = *Pg. corrosão* = *It. corrosione*, < *ML. corrosio* (*n.*), < *L. corrodere*, *pp. corrosus*, gnaw, corrode: see *corrode*.] Literally, the act or process of eating or gnawing away; hence, the process of wearing away, disintegrating, or destroying by the gradual separation of small parts or particles, especially by the action of chemical agents, as acids: often used figuratively of the destructive influence of care, grief, time, etc.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum.

Quincy.

Though it [peevishness] breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, . . . it wears out happiness by slow corrosion.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 74.

They [Grecian art and literature] have carried their own serene and celestial atmosphere into all lands, to protect them against the corrosion of time.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 112.

**corrosive** (kə-rō'siv, formerly kə-rō'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. corrosif* = *Pr. corrosiu*, *corrossiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. corrosivo*, < *ML.* as if *\*corrosivus*, < *L. corrosus*, *pp. of corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*. Cf. *corrice*.] *I. a.* Literally, eating or gnawing; hence, destroying as if by gnawing away; wearing away or disintegrating by separating small parts or particles, especially under chemical action, as of acids: often used figuratively of immaterial agents, as care, time, etc., absolutely or with *of*.

The soft delicious air,

To heal the scar of these corrosive fires,

Shall breathe her balm.

Milton, *P. L.*, II. 401.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course

Corrosive famine waits.

Thomson, *Spring*, I. 126.

I should like, if I could, to give a specimen of their assumptions and the reasonings founded on them, which in my "Apologia" I considered to be *corrosive* of all religion.

J. H. Newman, *Contemporary Rev.*, XLVIII. 461.

**Corrosive sublimate**, the bichloride of mercury ( $HgCl_2$ ), prepared by subliming an intimate mixture of equal parts of common salt and mercuric sulphate. It is a white crystalline solid, and is an acrid poison of great virulence. The stomach-pump and emetics are the surest preventives of its deleterious effects when swallowed; white of egg has also been found serviceable in allaying its poisonous influence upon the stomach. It requires 15 parts of cold water, but only 2 of boiling water, for its solution. It is used in surgery as an antiseptic, and in medicine internally in minute doses. It is also used to preserve anatomical preparations. Wood, cordage, canvas, etc., when soaked in a solution of it, are found to be less destructible on exposure.

**II. n.** Anything that corrodes, especially a chemical agent, as an acid; anything that wears away or disintegrates; figuratively, anything that has an analogous influence upon the mind or feelings.

The violence of his disease, Francisco,

Must not be jested with; 'tis grown infectious,

And now strong corrosives must cure him.

Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, iv. 1.

Poverty and want are generally *corrosives* to all kinds of men.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 215.

*Corrosives* are substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them.

Dunglison, *Dict. of Med. Science*.

**corrosivet** (kə-rō'siv, kə-rō'siv), *v.* [*corrosive*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To corrode.

Thy conscience *corrosiv'd* with grief.

Drayton, *Barons' Wars*.

**II. intrans.** To act by corrosion.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion is the fixedness of it, when, like a *corrosiving* plaster, it eats into the sore.

Bp. Hall, *Contemplations*, iv.

**corrosively** (kə-rō'siv-li), *adv.* *1.* In a corrosive manner; by corrosion.—*2.* Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. Boyle, *Saltpetre*.

**corrosiveness** (kə-rō'siv-nes), *n.* *1.* The property of corroding, eating away, or disintegrating; figuratively, an analogous property in some immaterial agent.—*2.* Some property characteristic of a corrosive substance, as its taste. [Rare.]

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness.

Boyle, *Saltpetre*.

**corrosivity** (kə-rō'siv'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. corrosivité*; as *corrosive* + *-ity*.] Corrosiveness. [Rare.]

**corroval** (kor'ô-val), *n.* An arrow-poison of the United States of Colombia, which produces general muscular and cardiac paralysis.

**corrovaline** (kor'ô-val-in), *n.* [*corroval* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid derived from corroval, probably identical with curarine.

**corrugant** (kor'ô-gant), *a.* [*L. corrugant(-t)-s*, ppr. of *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] Having the power of corrugating, or contracting into wrinkles or folds. *Johnson*.

**corrugate** (kor'ô-gät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corrugated*, ppr. *corrugating*. [*L. corrugatus*, pp. of *corrugare*, *conrugare* (> *It. corrugare* = *Sp. corrugar*), wrinkle, < *com-*, together, + *rugare*, wrinkle, < *ruġa*, a wrinkle, fold.] To wrinkle; draw or contract into folds; pucker: as, to *corrugate* the skin; to *corrugate* iron plates for use in building.

Cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

**corrugate** (kor'ô-gät), *a.* [*L. corrugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Wrinkled; contracted; puckered.

Extended views a narrow mind extend;  
Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make.  
*Young*, *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1384.

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, having a wrinkled appearance: applied to a surface closely covered with parallel and generally curved or wavy sharp ridges which are separated by deep and often depressed lines.

**corrugated** (kor'ô-gä-ted), *p. a.* [*corrugate* + *-ed*².] Wrinkled; bent or drawn into parallel furrows or ridges: as, *corrugated* iron.

Not level and smooth, but *corrugated*: tossed into mountains and reefs of sand, seamed with shallow ravines, and enclosing in the sweep of the sand-hills immense plains.  
*W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 34.

**Corrugated iron.** See *iron*.  
**corrugation** (kor'ô-gä'shon), *n.* [= *F. corrugation*, < *L.* as if *corrugatio(n)-*, < *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*.] A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles; a wrinkled, furrowed, or puckered state or condition.

**corrugator** (kor'ô-gä-tor), *n.*; pl. *corrugatores* (kor'ô-gä-tô-réz). [= *F. corrugateur* = *Sp. corrugador* = *It. corrugatore*, < *NL. corrugator*, < *L. corrugare*, pp. *corrugatus*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] In *anat.*, a muscle the action of which contracts into wrinkles the part it acts upon: as, the *corrugator supercilii*, one of a pair of small muscles situated on each side of the forehead, which contract or knit the brows. — *Corrugator cutis ani*, the wrinkle of the skin of the anus, a thin layer of involuntary muscular fibers radiating from the anus, which by their contraction cause folds of skin radiating from the orifice.

**corrugent** (kor'ô-jent), *a.* [*Improp. for corrugant*.] In *anat.*, drawing together; contracting. — *Corrugent muscle*. Same as *corrugator*. *Imp. Dict.*  
**corrupt** (ko-rup'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*ME. corruppen*, *corumpen*, *corompen*, < *OF. corruppre*, *corrompre*, *F. corrompre* = *Sp. Pg. corromper* = *It. corrompere*, < *L. corrompere*, pp. *corruptus*, *conruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*.] To corrupt.

The clothed blood, for eny leche-craft,  
*Corrupeth*. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1888.

It is nat hoot and moist as elr; for elr *corruptith* a thing a-noon, as it schewith weel by generacioun of flies, and areins [spiders], and sicche othere.  
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

**corruptable** (ko-rum'pā-bl), *a.* [*ME. (Halliwell)*, < *OF. corruptible*, *corrompable*, *F. corrompable* (= *Sp. corrompible* = *It. corrompevole*), < *corrumpre*, *corrompre*, corrupt: see *corrupt*.] Corruptible. *Lydgate*.

**corruption**, *n.* [*ME. corrupcioun*, an erroneous form of *corruption*, after *corrupt*.] Corruption.

The elementes alle sal be clene  
Of alle *corrupciouns* that we here se.  
*Hampole*, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 6852.

**corrupt** (ko-rup'), *v.* [*< ME. corruppen*, *corrupten*, < *L. corruptus*, *conruptus*, pp. of *corrumper*, *corumpere*, destroy, ruin, injure, spoil, corrupt, bribe, < *com-*, together, + *rumpere*, break in pieces: see *rupture*. Cf. *corrupt*.] 1. *trans.* To injure; mar; spoil; destroy.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. *Mat.* vi. 19.

2. To vitiate physically; render unsound; taint or contaminate as with disease; decompose: as, to *corrupt* the blood.

Some there were that died presently after they got ashore, it being certainly the quality of the place either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or less *corrupted*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 156.

3. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; cause the decomposition of (an

organic body), as by a natural process, accompanied by a fetid smell; change from a good to a bad physical condition, in any way.—4. To vitiate or deprave, in a moral sense; change from good to bad; infect with evil; pervert; debase.

What force ill companie hath, to *corrupt* good wittes, the wisest men know best. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 52.  
Evil communications *corrupt* good manners.

1 Cor. xv. 33.  
Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;  
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,  
Whose conscience with injustice is *corrupted*.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., III. 2.

Conversation will not *corrupt* us, if we come to the assembly in our own garb and speech, and with the energy of health to select what is ours and reject what is not.  
*Emerson*, *Society and Solitude*.

Plenty *corrupts* the melody  
That made thee famous once, when young.  
*Tennyson*, *The Blackbird*.

5. To pervert or vitiate the integrity of; entice from allegiance, or from a good to an evil course of conduct; influence by a bribe or other wrong motive.

Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge  
That no king can *corrupt*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., III. 1.  
The guards, *corrupted*, arm themselves against  
Their late protected master.

*Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, v. 2.  
The money which the King received from France had been largely employed to *corrupt* members of Parliament.  
*Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

6. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; infect with imperfections or errors; falsify; pervert: as, to *corrupt* language; to *corrupt* a text.

In like manner have they *corrupt* the scripture.  
*Tyndale*, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 44.  
= *Syn.* 2. Spoil, taint.—4. Contaminate, deprave, demoralize. See *taint*, *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To become putrid; putrefy; rot.  
The aptness of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy.  
*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, Int. to ix.

= *Syn.* Decay, Putrefy, etc. See *rot*.

**corrupt** (ko-rup'), *a.* [*< ME. corrupt*, *corrupt* = *Sp. Pg. corrupto* = *It. corrotto*, < *L. corruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Decomposing, or showing signs of decomposition; putrid; spoiled; tainted; vitiated.

My wounds stink and are *corrupt* because of my foolishness. *Ps.* xxxviii. 5.  
*Corrupt* and pestilent bread. *Knolles*.

2. Debased in character; depraved; perverted; infected with evil.

They are *corrupt*; they have done abominable works. *Ps.* xiv. 1.

At what case  
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*  
To swear against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

The word *corrupt* means broken together, dissolved into mixture and confusion—which is the opposite of purity.  
*Bushnell*, *Sermons for New Life*, p. 265.

3. Dishonest; without integrity; guilty of dishonesty involving bribery, or a disposition to bribe or be bribed: as, *corrupt* practices; a *corrupt* judge.

If political power must be denied to working men because they are *corrupt*, it must be denied to all classes whatever for the same reason.  
*H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 248.

4. Changed for the worse; debased or falsified by admixture, addition, or alteration; erroneous or full of errors: as, a *corrupt* text.

Of the Massacre of Paris (of which only a single early edition exists, in a *corrupt* condition and without date) it is unnecessary to say much.

*A. W. Ward*, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 192.

**Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act**, a British statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 51) intended to secure the purity of elections to Parliament.

**corrupter** (ko-rup'ter), *n.* One who or that which corrupts. Also written *corruptor*.

They knew them to be the main *corruptors* at the king's elbow.  
*Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*.

**corruptful** (ko-rup'tūl), *a.* [*< corrupt* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to a verb.] Tending to corrupt; corrupt; corrupting; vitiating. [Rare.]

Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all *corruptful* encroachments.  
*J. Baillie*.

**corruptibility** (ko-rup-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< LL. corruptibilitas(-t)-s*, < *L. corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible*.] The capability of being corrupted, in any sense of the word; corruptibility.

Frequency of elections . . . has a tendency . . . not to lessen *corruptibility*. *Burke*, *Independence of Parliament*.

**corruptible** (ko-rup'ti-bl), *a.* [= *F. corruptible* = *Pr. Sp. corruptible* = *Pg. corruptivel* = *It. corrottevole*, *corrutibile*, < *LL. corruptibilis*, *conrup-*

*tibilis*, < *L. corruptus*, pp. of *corrumper*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] 1. That may be corrupted; subject to decay, putrefaction, or destruction: as, this *corruptible* body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. 1 Cor. xv. 53.

2. That may be contaminated or vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of being depraved, tainted, or changed for the worse: as, manners are *corruptible* by evil example.—3. Open to bribing; susceptible of being bribed: as, *corruptible* voters.

**corruptibleness** (ko-rup'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

**corruptibly** (ko-rup'ti-bli), *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

It is too late: the life of all his blood  
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shak.*, *K. John*, v. 7.

**Corrupticolæ** (kor-up'tik'ô-lê), *n. pl.* [*LL.*, < *L. corruptus*, corrupt (in reference to the alleged corruptible nature of Christ's body), + *colere*, worship.] The name given by Western writers to the Phthartolatæ, a Christian sect of the sixth century, which held that the body of Christ was necessarily and naturally corruptible, in opposition to another Monophysite sect, the Aphthartodocetæ.

**corruption** (ko-rup'shon), *n.* [*< ME. corrupcion*, *corrupcioun*, *corpuccion* = *D. corruptie* = *Dan. korrupsion*, < *OF. corruption*, *corrupcion*, *F. corruption* = *Pr. corpuccio* = *Sp. corrupción* = *Pg. corrupção* = *It. corruzione*, < *L. corruptio(n)-*, *corruptio(n)-*, < *corrumper*, pp. *corruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] 1. The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of an organic body by decomposition accompanied by putrefaction; physical dissolution.

Lyve thou soley n, wormis *corrupcioun*!  
*Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 614.

*Corruption* is a proceeding from a being to a not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. *Blundeville*.

Neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see *corruption*. *Ps.* xvi. 10.

2. Putrid matter; pus.

For swellings also they use small peeces of touchwood, in the forme of cloues, which pricking on the grieft they burne close to the flesh, and from thence draw the *corruption* with their mouth.  
*Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, I. 137.

3. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or extinction of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. 2 Pet. i. 4.

4. Debasement or deterioration.

After my death I wish no other herald, . . .  
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,  
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.  
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

5. Perversion; vitiation: as, a *corruption* of language.

At this day, by *corruption* of the name, it is called Lombardy. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 109.

The general *corruption* of manners in servants is owing to the conduct of masters. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 107.

His (Shakspeare's) works have come down to us in a condition of manifest and admitted *corruption* in some portions, while in others there is an obscurity.  
*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 172.

6. A corrupt or debased form of a word: as, "sparrow-grass" is a *corruption* of "asparagus."—7. A perverting, vitiating, or depraving influence; more specifically, bribery.

*Corruption* wins not more than honesty. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., III. 2.

Blest paper credit! last and best supply!  
That lends *corruption* lighter wings to fly.  
*Pope*, *Moral Essays*, III. 40.

*Corruption* in elections is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams*.

*Corruption* essentially consists . . . in distributing the appointments and favours of the State otherwise than with a sole regard to merit and capacity.  
*W. R. Greg*, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 41.

8. In *law*, taint; impurity or defect (of heritable blood) in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, and can neither retain those in his possession, nor transmit them by descent to his heirs. This penalty, along with attainder itself, has been abolished in Great Britain, and never existed in the United States.

It is to be hoped that this *corruption* of blood . . . may, in process of time, be abolished by act of Parliament.

*Blackstone*, *Com.*, IV. § 389 (Harper, 1852).  
No attainder of treason shall work *corruption* of blood. *Const. U. S.*, III. 3.

= *Syn.* 1. Putrefaction, putrescence.—4. Pollution, defilement, contamination, vitiation, demoralization, foulness, baseness.

**corruptionist** (kō-rup'shon-ist), *n.* [*< corrup-tion + -ist.*] 1. A defender of corruption or wickedness. *Sydney Smith.*—2. One who engages in bribery and other corrupt practices.

The invention and rapid diffusion of the word *corruptionist* as a designation for men who take bribes, or support those who take them, is a sign of the times worth noting.

*The Nation*, IX. 241 (1869).

These silent men [who submit to party influence] are today the worst enemies of the Republic. They make it safe to defraud. They render it practically impossible to overthrow *corruptionists*.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 327.

**corruptive** (kō-rup'tiv), *a.* [= *F. corruptif* = *Pr. corruptiu* = *Sp. Pg. corruptivo* = *It. corrot-tico*, *corrutico*, *< LL. corruptivus*, *< L. corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] Having the power of corrupting, tainting, depraving, or vitiating.

It should be endured with . . . some *corruptive* quality.

*Ray*, *Works of Creation*.

**corruptless** (kō-rup'tles), *a.* [*< corrupt + -less.*] Not susceptible of corruption or decay.

All around

The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crowned.

*Dryden*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, xv.

**corruptly** (kō-rup'tli), *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; dishonorably.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. *Neh. I. 7.*

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,

Were not deriv'd *corruptly*!

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, II. 2.

2. In law, with the intent of gaining some advantage inconsistent with official or sworn duty, or the legal rights of others, by bribery or other corrupt means.

**corruptness** (kō-rup'tnes), *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state; corruption.—2. A state of moral impurity: as, the *corruptness* of a judge.—3. A vitiated state; debasement; impurity: as, the *corruptness* of language.

**corruptress** (kō-rup'tres), *n.* [*< corrupter + -ess.*] A female who corrupts. [Rare.]

Peace, rude bawd!

Thou studied old *corruptress*, thy tongue up.

*Fletcher*, *Wife for a Month*, iv. 3.

**cors<sup>1</sup>** *n.* A Middle English form of *course<sup>1</sup>*.

**cors<sup>2</sup>** *n.* A Middle English form of *course<sup>2</sup>*.

**cors<sup>3</sup>** *n.* An obsolete form of *course<sup>3</sup>*.

**corsac**, *n.* See *corsak*.

**corsage** (kōr-sāzh'), *n.* [*< F. corsage*, bust, trunk, body, *< OF. cors*, body: see *course<sup>1</sup>*, *course<sup>2</sup>*, *course<sup>3</sup>*.] 1. (kōr'sāj). The body.—2. The body or waist of a woman's dress; a bodice: as, a *corsage* of velvet.

A drawing of a *corsage* or bodice in pale green silk.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 285.

**corsaint**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *corseint*, -sant, -saunt, *< OF. cors saint*, *< L. (ML.) corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corposant*.] A holy body or person; a saint. *Chaucer*.

In especial of the blessed *corseint* and holy Virgine and Marir Seynt Kateryn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

**corsair** (kōr'sār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corsarie*, after *Sp. Pg.*; *< F. corsaire*, *< Pr. corsari* = *Sp. Pg. corsario* = *It. corsaro* (*> Turk. qursān*), a corsair, *< Pr. corsa* = *Sp. Pg. corso* = *It. corsa*, a course, cruise, = *F. course*, *> E. course*, *q. v.* Cf. *course<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One who cruises or scours the ocean with an armed vessel, without a commission from any sovereign or state, seizing and plundering merchant vessels, or making booty on land; a pirate; a freebooter.

He left a *corsair's* name to other times,

Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.

*Byron*, *The Corsair*, III. 24.

2. A piratical vessel; sometimes, a privateer. There are many *Corsaries* or *Pyrates* which go coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 217.

Barbary *corsairs* infested the coast of the Mediterranean.

*Prescott*.

Joining a *corsair's* crew,

O'er the dark sea I flew

With the marauders.

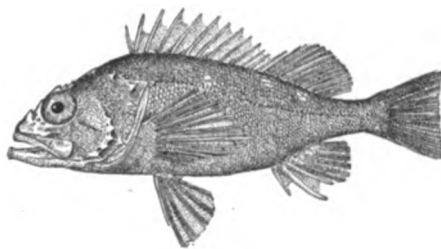
*Longfellow*, *Skeleton in Armor*.

Nearly 800 *corsairs* had sailed, during the war, from Dunkirk to prey upon English and Dutch commerce.

*Lecky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., I.

3. A scorpenoid fish, *Sebastichthys rosaceus*, with smooth cranial ridges, moderate-sized scales, and pale blotches surrounded by purplish shades on the sides. It is about 12 inches long, and one of the most abundant species of the genus, inhabiting rather deep water along the Californian coast. See cut in next column.

**corsak**, *corsac* (kōr'sak), *n.* [Turki name.] A species of fox of a yellowish color, *Vulpes*



Corsair (*Sebastichthys rosaceus*).  
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

*corsac*, found in Tataria and India. It is gregarious, prowls by day, burrows, and lives on birds and eggs. It



Corsak (*Vulpes corsac*).

resembles and is a near relative of the little kit or swift fox of North America, *Vulpes velox*. Also called *adive*.

**corse<sup>1</sup>** (kōrs), *n.* [*< ME. cors*, a body, esp. a dead body, *< OF. cors* = *Pr. cors*; parallel to the full form, *corpse*, *< ME. corps*, *< OF. corps*: see *corpse*.] 1. The living body or bodily frame of an animal, especially and usually of a human being; the person.

Be-war, as dere as ye haue youre owne *corse* and youre honoure and also the honour of two kynges, that ye go not oute to bataille agēin hem, for ye sholde haue to grete losse.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 306.

For he was strong, and of so mightie *corse*,

As over wielded spears in warlike hand.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. III. 42.

2. A dead body, especially and usually of a human being; a corpse. [Now archaic or poetical.]

The Dene . . . warrnyen the brethren and sistren to come to the derige and gon with the *Cors* to the kirke.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

And as the soldiers bore dead bodies by

He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,

To bring a slovenly unhandsome *corse*

Betwixt the wind and his nobility.

*Shak.*, *I Hen. IV.*, I. 3.

'Twas not those souls that fled in pain

Which to their *corse* came again.

*Coleridge*, *Ancient Mariner*, v.

A melancholy group collected about his *corse*, on the bloody height of Albohacen.

*Irring*, *Granada*, p. 70.

3. The body or main part, as the hull of a ship or the trunk or stem of a tree or vine.

Ffor, as he saithe, the *corse* [of a vine] I delve in grounde, The rootes wol abounde and all confounde.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

And all they thought none other but that the *corse* of the gayle shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge of the see, and so haue ben loste.

*Sir R. Guylforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 76.

4. Same as *corset*, 1.—5. A plaited or woven silk ribbon used for vestments. *M. E. C. Walcott*.

**corse<sup>2</sup>**, *v.* A Middle English form of *course<sup>2</sup>*.

**corse<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *course<sup>3</sup>*.

**corse<sup>4</sup>**, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., also *corce*, *cocce*, *coase*, *< corser*, *course*, a horse-dealer, a trader: see *course<sup>2</sup>*.] To trade; traffic. *Hutchinson*.

**cor. sec.** An abbreviation of *corresponding secretary*.

**corseint**, *n.* See *corsaint*.

**corselet**, *coralet* (kōrs'let), *n.* [= *It. corseletto* = *Sp. corselete* = *Pg. corselete*, *< F. corselet*, a corselet, dim. of *OF. cors*, body: see *course<sup>1</sup>*, *course<sup>2</sup>*, and cf. *corset*.] 1. Armor for the body, in use after the perfecting of plate-armor; specifically, in the sixteenth century, the breast- and back-pieces taken together.

God guide thy hand, and speed thy weapon so

That thou return triumphant of thy Fo.

Hold, take my *Corselet*, and my Helm, and Launce,

And to the Heav'n's thy happy Prowes advance.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, *The Trophies*.

The Strings of which [Hearts], in Battles Heat,

Against their very *Corselets* beat.

*Prior*, *Alma*, I.

2. The breastplate taken by itself.

The *corselet* plate that guarded his breast

Was once the wild bee's golden vest.

*J. R. Drake*, *Culprit Fay*, st. 25.

3. The complete armor of a pikeman, musketeer, etc., consisting of breast and back, gauntlets and tassets, with a morion or open headpiece.

—4. In *zool.*: (a) In *entom.*, the thorax of an insect; that part to which the wings and legs are attached. In *Coleoptera* the part usually so called is the prothorax, bearing only the first pair of feet, and greatly surpassing the other two segments of the thorax in extent. (b) In *ichth.*, a zone or area of scales, larger than the rest, developed behind the head and about the pectoral fins of certain scombroid fishes, as in the tunnies, albicores, bonitos, and frigate-mackerels. (c) In *conch.*, the ligament area with all its parts, or the posterior side of certain bivalve shells. [Rare.]

**corselet**, *coralet* (kōrs'let), *v. t.*

[*< corselet*, *coralet*, *n.*] To encircle with or as with a corselet.

[Rare.]

Her arms,

Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall,

By warranting moonlight, *corselet* thee.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, I. 1.

**corsement**, *n.* See *coursement*.

**corse-present** (kōrs'prez'ent), *n.* A mortuary or recompense formerly paid at the interment of a dead body. It usually consisted of the best beast belonging to the deceased, and was conducted along with the corpse and presented to the priest.

The Payment of Mortuaries is of great Antiquity: It was antiently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c. before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a *Corse-present*.

*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 28.

**corseriet**, *n.* [*ME.*, *< corser*, *course*, a trader: see *course<sup>4</sup>*, *course<sup>2</sup>*.] Trading; traffic.

It semeth, that alle doying in this mater is cursed *corserie* of symonie, geynyng the sygne of holy ordys for temporal drit.

*Wyclif*, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), III. 283.

**corseque** (kōr-seak'), *n.* [= *F. corseque*, *< It. corseca*, *< Corsica* (L. *Corse*, also *Corsia*, *F. Corse*), because the weapon was used in that island. See *Corsican*.] An old weapon like a spear, having on each side of the central blade another curved one, the two curved blades forming together a crescent with the sharp edge on the concave side. Sometimes, however, these blades had a secondary or outward curve sharpened on both sides.

**corset** (kōr'set), *n.* [*< ME. corsete*, *corsette* (def. 1), *< OF. corset* (*> It. corsetto*, *ML. corsetus*), a close-fitting garment (def. 1), *F. corset* (def. 3), dim. of *cors*, body: see *course<sup>1</sup>*, *course<sup>2</sup>*, and cf. *corselet*. Cf. *bodice*, of similar origin.] 1. In the middle ages, a close-fitting body-garment. The term seems to have been always applied to a garment having skirts and sleeves, but may have been used for the upper part, or what might be called the bodice of such garments. In this sense also *corse*.

2. A similar garment stuffed and quilted to form a garment of fence; a piece of armor, similar to the gambeson, worn by crossbowmen and foot-soldiers about 1475.—3. A shaped, close-fitting body or waist, usually made of quilted satin jean, stiffened by strips of steel or whalebone, and so designed as to admit of tightening by lacing, worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays. Often in plural, *corsets*.

**corset** (kōr'set), *v. t.* [*< corset*, *n.*] To inclose in a corset.

**corsey** (kōr'si), *n.* An obsolete form of *corsica*.

**Coraic** (kōr'si-kān), *a.* and *n.* [*< Corsica* (L. *Corsica*, also *Corsis*, *> It. Corsica*, *F. Corse*) + -an.] 1. *a.* Belonging or relating to Corsica, an island of the Mediterranean, north of Sardinia (formerly dependent on different states of Italy, but belonging to France since 1769, and now one of its departments), or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Corsica; specifically, a member of the indigenous race of Corsica, of Italian affinity.—2. The dialect of the Italian language spoken by Corsicans.

**corseite** (kōr'sit), *n.* [*< F. Corsee*, *Corsica*, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A name first used by Collomb for a peculiar diorite of the island of Corsica. In this rock anorthite and hornblende form small spheroidal masses exhibiting both concentric and radiate texture in their outer zones. Also *orbicular diorite*, *napoleonite*.

**corsive** (kōr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [*A contraction of corrosive*.] 1. *a.* Corrosive.



Corselet (def. 3), consisting of back and breast, two rows of tassets, and morion. The gauntlets are of leather.—Dress of German or Flemish pikeman about 1600, from contemporary engraving.

But now their Madness challengeth a stout  
And corsive cure; Thy Hand must do the Deed.  
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, iv. 221.

II. n. A corrosive.

That same bitter corsive, which did eat  
Her tender heart. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 14.

From commonwealths and cities I will descend to families, which have as many corsives and molestations, as frequent discontents, as the rest.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 69.

coralet, n. and v. See *corselet*.

**corasned** (kôr'sned), n. [Also *corasned*; repr. *AS. corasned*, a term used in the laws (see def.); < *cor-*, base of *coren*, pp. of *ceosan*, choose (see *choose*), + *snæd*, a bit, a piece cut off, < *snidan* (= G. *schneiden*), cut. Equiv. to OFries. *korbita*, < *kor-* (= *cor-*, above) + *bita* = E. *bitl*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, the morsel of choosing or selection, being a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and caused to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence. If the accused was guilty, it was supposed that the bread would, in accordance with the prayer of the exorcism, produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage; if he was innocent, it would cause no harm.

**corassy** (kôr'si), a. Corrupt. *Dunghison*.

**cortadi**, n. See *courtant*.

**cortège** (kôr-tâzh'), n. [F., < It. *corteggio*, a train, retinue, < *corte*, a court: see *court*, n.] A train of attendants; a company of followers; a procession.

**Cortes** (kôr'tes), n. pl. [Sp. and Pg., pl. of *corte*, court: see *court*, n.] 1. The national assembly or legislature of Spain, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. The senate is composed of not over 360 members, one half princes of the blood, grandees, and certain ex-officio and nominated members, and one half elected. The chamber of deputies is composed of members in the proportion of one for every 50,000 inhabitants, elected for 5 years.

2. The former parliament or legislature of Portugal. It consisted of an upper house of hereditary and nominated peers and bishops, and a lower house of deputies elected by the people. The constitution of August 20, 1911, provided for two chambers: the National Council, elected by direct suffrage, and the Upper Chamber, elected by the municipal councils.

**\*cortex** (kôr'teks), n.; pl. *cortices* (-ti-sêz). [L.: see *cork*.] 1. In bot.: (a) Bark, as of a tree. See *bark*. (b) In *Chara* and some algae, a covering of tubular or other cells inclosing the axis; in lichens, the cortical layer (which see, under *cortex*).—2. Specifically, in med., Peruvian bark.—3. In anat. and zool., some part or structure likened to bark or rind; cortical substance: as, the cortex of the brain. Specifically—(a) A thin, fleshy expansion of meninges upon the sclerobase of a polyp. (b) The exterior investment of a sponge. In the higher forms of Syconia the radial tubes no longer arise as simple outgrowths of the whole sponge-wall, but rather as outgrowths of the endoderm into the mesoderm, which, together with the ectoderm, exhibits an independent growth of its own; and this results in the formation of a thick investment, known as the cortex.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 414.

**Cortex of the brain**, the layer of gray matter investing most of the surface of the brain and dipping down into the sulci between the gyri. See *brain*.—**Cortex of the kidney**, the outer, investing, or cortical, as distinguished from the medullary substance of the kidney. See cut under *kidney*.

**corthalt** (kôr'thal), n. Same as *courtant*.

**Cortian** (kôr'ti-an), a. Pertaining to or discovered by Buonaventura Corti, an Italian scientist (1729-1813).—**Cortian fibers**. See *fibers of Corti*, under *fiber*.—**Cortian organ**. See *organ*.—**Cortian rods**. See *rods of Corti*, under *rod*.—**Cortian tunnel**. See *tunnel of Corti*, under *tunnel*.

**cortical** (kôr'ti-kal), a. [= F. *cortical* = Sp. *Pg. cortical* = It. *corticale*, < NL. *corticalis*, < L. *cortex* (cortic-), bark, rind: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *al*.] Belonging to or consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; hence, external; belonging to the external covering: in anat., specifically applied to several enveloping or investing parts, in distinction from medullary: as, the cortical substance of the brain or kidney. See *cortex*.—**Cortical epilepsy**. See *epilepsy*.—**Cortical layer**, in lichens, a multiple layer of cells forming a false parenchyma at the surface of the thallus, inclosing and protecting the less dense structure within. In horizontal frondose lichens there is an upper and a lower cortical layer. In some fungi a denser and firmer tissue at the surface is so called. The latter is also called the *pellicle* or *cutis*.—**Cortical paralysis**, paralysis due to a lesion of the cortex of the brain.—**Cortical sheath**, in bot., a phrase applied by Nageli to the whole of the primary bast-bundles. See *bast*.—**Cortical substance** of cells and unicellular animals, ectoplasm; outer cell-substance; the thicker, tougher, and less granular protoplasm upon the exterior of a cell, as distinguished from the medullary substance. The formation of cortical substance is an advance in the organization of protozoans, giving them more consistency and a more definite or more persistent shape.

**Corticata** (kôr-ti-kâ'tâ), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corticatus*, covered with bark: see *corti-*

*cate*.] 1. A family of corals inhabiting a fixed, branching polypary, whose fleshy substance is spread like the branch of a tree over a central solid, calcareous, or corneous axis; the barked corals. It includes the polyps forming the red coral of commerce, much used for necklaces, etc. The species propagate by buds and eggs. Otherwise called *Alcyonaria* or *scleroblastic Zoantharia*. See cut under *Coraligera*.

2. A higher grade of Protozoa in Lankester's classification, as the *Gregarinae* and *Infusoria*. It is divided into five classes: (1) *Lipostoma* (Gregarinae), (2) *Suctorina* (Acinetæ), (3) *Ciliata* (ciliate Infusoria), (4) *Flagellata* (flagellate Infusoria), and (5) *Proboscidea* (Nocilicæ). The term is little used, and the arrangement implied is seldom followed.

3. A division of the *Porifera* or sponges, represented by the genus *Thetys*.

**corticate**, **corticated** (kôr'ti-kât, -kâ-ted), a. [L. *corticatus*, pp. adj., covered with bark, < *cortex* (cortic-), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *ate*.] 1. Having a cortex; coated with bark or a bark-like covering; having a rind, as an orange.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corticata*.

By far the most common sponge in the chalk-mud is the pretty little hemispherical corticate form, *Tisiphonia agarriformis*. Sir C. W. Thomson, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 167.

Filaments . . . occasionally corticated. *Farlow*, *Marine Algae*, p. 70.

**corticating** (kôr'ti-kâ-ting), a. [As *corticate* + -ing<sup>2</sup>.] Constituting or serving as a cortex, bark, rind, or outer covering.

**cortication** (kôr'ti-kâ'shon), n. [As *corticate* + -ion<sup>1</sup>.] The formation of a cortex.

**cortices**, n. Plural of *cortex*.

**cortic** (kôr-tis'ik), a. [L. *cortex* (cortic-), bark, cork, + -ic<sup>1</sup>.] Derived from or relating to cork.

**corticifer** (kôr-tis'i-fēr), n. [= F. *corticifère*, < L. *cortex* (cortic-), bark, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] One of the *Corticata*; a barked coral.

**corticiferous** (kôr-tis'i-fēr-us), a. [As *corticifer* + -ous<sup>1</sup>.] Producing bark or something analogous to bark.

**corticiform** (kôr-tis'i-fōrm), a. [= F. *corticiforme*, < L. *cortex* (cortic-), bark, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling bark.

**corticid** (kôr-tis'i-id), n. A sponge of the family *Corticidae*.

**Corticidae** (kôr-tis'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Corticium*, 2, + -idae<sup>1</sup>.] A family of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiae*, typified by the genus *Corticium*.

**corticine** (kôr'ti-sin), n. [F. *corticine* = Sp. *It. corticina*, < NL. *corticina*, < L. *cortex* (cortic-), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and -ine<sup>2</sup>.] An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Populus tremula*.

**corticinic** (kôr-ti-sin'ik), a. [L. *cortex* (cortic-), bark, cork, + -in<sup>2</sup> + -ic<sup>1</sup>.] Relating to or derived from bark. Also *corticin*.—**Corticinic acid**, an acid (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) existing in cork and extracted from it by alcohol.

**Corticium** (kôr-tish'i-um), n. [NL., < L. *cortex* (cortic-), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] A large genus of resupinate hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Thelephoraceae*, having an even, fleshy hymenium, which often collapses and becomes rimose when dry. The different species show a considerable variety of colors. The species grow on dead wood. The genus as defined by most recent authors contains about two hundred and fifty species, many of which are cosmopolitan.

**corticole** (kôr'ti-kōl), a. [L. *cortex* (cortic-), bark, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on bark; corticolous.

With respect to corticole lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees (e. g., *Ramalina*, *Parmelia*, *Stictelia*) and others the smooth bark of young trees and shrubs (e. g., *Graphidella* and some *Lecideae*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

**corticoline** (kôr-tik'ō-lin), a. [As *corticole* + -ine<sup>1</sup>.] Same as *corticolous*.

**corticolous** (kôr-tik'ō-lus), a. [As *corticole* + -ous<sup>1</sup>.] Growing on bark: applied to lichens, fungi, etc.

**corticose**, **corticous** (kôr'ti-kōs, -kus), a. [L. *corticosus*, barked, < *cortex* (cortic-), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. Barky; resembling bark in structure, as the hard pod of *Cassia Fistula*.—2. Having a cortex; corticate or corticiferous.

**cortile** (kôr-tē'le), n. [It., < *corte*, court: see *court*, n., and *curtilage*.] 1. In arch., a small court inclosed by the divisions or appurtenances of a building. The cortile was an important adjunct to early churches or basilicas, and was usually of a square form; in Italy at the present day it is often embellished with columns and statues.

The cortile, or hall, is Morisco-Italian. *Thackeray*, *Book of Snobs*, xliii.

The cortile in front of the church contains several frescoes. C. E. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 12.

2. Any area, court, or courtyard.

**cortina** (kôr-ti'nâ), n.; pl. *cortinæ* (-nê). [NL. use of LL. *cortina*, a curtain: see *curtain*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a marginal veil ruptured at its connection with the stipe, and hanging from the pileus as a shreddy membrane. Also called *curtain*.

**cortinarius** (kôr-ti-nâ'ri-us), a. [NL. *cortinarius*, < *cortina*, q. v.] Same as *cortinate*.

**Cortinarius** (kôr-ti-nâ'ri-us), n. [NL., < *cortina*: see *cortinarius*.] A large genus of terrestrial hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Agaricini*, characterized by rusty-ocher spores and a universal veil consisting of cobweb-like threads. In general appearance the species resemble those of *Agaricus*, to which they are closely allied.

**cortinate** (kôr'ti-nât), a. [NL. *cortinatus*, < *cortina*, q. v.] In bot., provided with or pertaining to a cortina. Also *cortinarius*.

**cortinet**, n. An obsolete form of *curtain*.

**cortic** (kôr-tin'ik), a. [Contr. of *corticin*, q. v.] Same as *corticin*.

**Corton** (F. pron. kôr-tôn'), n. A red wine of Burgundy, grown in the immediate neighborhood of Beaune, department of Côte-d'Or.

**Cortusa** (kôr-tû'sâ), n. [NL., after *Cortus*, an Italian botanist of the sixteenth century.] A genus of plants, of the family *Primulaceae*, containing a single species, *C. Matthioli* (bear's-car sanicle), found in the alpine districts of the old world. It is a low, flowering, herbaceous perennial with gamopetalous campanulate flowers of a fine red color, resembling the primrose.

**cortusal** (kôr-tû'sal), a. [L. *Cortusa* + -al.] In bot., relating or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the genus *Cortusa*.

**corum**, n. An obsolete spelling of *quorum*.

**corundophilite** (kô-run-dof'i-lit), n. [L. *corundum*, q. v., + Gr. *philos*, loving, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A species of chlorite occurring with corundum at Chester in Massachusetts.

**corundum** (kô-run'dum), n. [NL.; < Tamil *kurundam*, Hindi *kurund*, < Skt. *kuruvinda*, ruby.] Alumina, or the oxide of aluminium, as found native in a crystalline state. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, often appearing in tapering hexagonal pyramids, and also occurs massive and granular. In hardness it is next to the diamond. Its specific gravity is about 4. In color it is blue, red, yellow, brown-gray, and white. The transparent varieties are prized as gems, the blue being the sapphire, the violet the Oriental amethyst, the red the ruby, and the yellow the Oriental topaz. Common corundum includes the opaque varieties and those of a dull, dark color. When pulverized it is used for grinding and polishing other gems, steel, etc. Emery is granular corundum, more or less impure, generally containing magnetic iron. The best sapphires, rubies, etc., come from Burma, India, China, and Ceylon; also sapphires from Montana; common corundum, from China, the Ural, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Canada; emery, from Asia Minor, the islands of Naxos and Samos near Ephesus in Asia Minor, and also from Chester in Massachusetts and Peekskill, N. Y.

**corundum-point** (kô-run'dum-point), n. A dentists' tool, used on the end of a drill-spindle for grinding and abrading with emery.

**corundum-tool** (kô-run'dum-tôl), n. A grinding-tool made of a block composed of emery, or faced with such a block. It is used largely for dressing the surface of millstones.

**coruscant** (kô-rus'kant), a. [L. *coruscan* (t-), ppr. of *coruscare*, flash: see *coruscate*.] Flashing; coruscating; lighting by flashes. [Rare.]

His Praises are like those coruscant Beams Which Phœbus on high Rocks of Crystal streams. *Howell*, *Letters*, iv. 49.

**coruscate** (kô-rus'kât or kôr-us'kât), v. i.; pret. and pp. *coruscated*, ppr. *coruscating*. [L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare*, move quickly, vibrate, flash, glitter.] To emit vivid flashes of light; flash; lighten; gleam.

Flaming fire more . . . coruscating . . . than any other matter. *Greenhill*, *Art of Embalming*, p. 331.

=Syn. *Sparkle*, *Scintillate*, etc. See *glare*.

**coruscation** (kôr-us-kâ'shon), n. [= F. *coruscation* = Fr. *coruscacio* = Pg. *coruscacão* = It. *coruscazione*, < LL. *coruscatio* (n-), < L. *coruscare*, pp. *coruscatus*, flash: see *coruscate*, v.] 1. A flash or gleam of light; a burst or play of light, as the reflection of lightning by clouds or of moonlight on the sea.

Lightnings and coruscations. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 115.

Watching the gentle coruscations of declining day. *Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 135.

The smoke, tarnish, and demoniac glare of Vesuvius easily eclipse the pallid coruscations of the Aurora Borealis. *De Quincey*, *Rhetoric*.

2. Figuratively, a flash or gleam of intellectual brilliancy.



"Love's Labour Lost" is generally placed at the bottom of the list. There is, indeed, little interest in the fable, but there are beautiful coruscations of fancy.

Hallam, *Intro. to Lit. of Europe*, II. vi. § 88.

=syn. 1. See *glare*, v.

**corve** (kôrv), n. Same as *corf*.

**corvée** (kôr-vâ'), n. [F., < OF. *corvee*, *courvee*, *crovee*, *croee*, *croie*, etc., < ML. *corvata*, *corvada*, *corada* (also *corveia*, etc., after OF.), *corvée*, orig. *corrogata* (sc. *opera*, work), forced or commanded labor, a field cultivated by such labor, cultivated land, fem. of L. *corrogatus*, pp. of *corrogare*, bring together by entreaty, collect (ML. command!); < *com*, together, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*.] An obligation imposed upon the inhabitants of a district to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, etc., for the sovereign or the feudal lord.

One-fourth of the working-days in the year went as *corvée*, due to the king, and in part to the feudal lord.

H. Spencer, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 15.

**corvant**. The Middle English preterit plural and past participle of *carrel*.

**corvesart**, **corvesort**, n. [Early mod. E. also *corvisort*, *corvizor*, < ME. *corveser*, *corviser*, < OF. *corveser*, *corvisier*, *corveisier*, *corvoisier*, etc. (ML. *corvesarius*), also *corvesour*, a shoemaker.] A shoemaker.

And that the *corvesers* bye ther lether in the seild yeld halle.

English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

**corvetti**, n. See *curvet*.

**corvette** (kôr-vet'), n. [= D. Dan. Sw. *korvet* = G. *corvette*, < F. *corvette*, < Sp. *corveta*, *corbeta* = Pg. *corveta* = It. *corvetta* (> Turk. *qurvet*), a corvette, < L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship of burden, < *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*.] A wooden ship of war, flush-decked, frigate-rigged, and having only one tier of guns. The term was originally applied to vessels of burden, with reference to the *corbita*, or basket, carried at the mastsheads of Egyptian grain-ships.

A *corvette*, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English.

Sidney, *State Papers*, II. 436.

**corvetto** (kôr-vet'ô), n. [It. *corvetta*, fem.: see *curvet*.] Same as *curvet*.

**Corvidæ** (kôr-vi-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corvus* + *-idæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, including the common crow, presenting a structure which has been regarded as specially typical of *Passeres*, and indeed as representative of all the higher birds; the crow family. The technical characters are: a stout, moderately long, conical, cultrate beak; the nasal fossæ attypically filled with dense antrorse plumules hiding the nostrils; wings with 10 primaries; tail with 12 feathers; and the tarsus scutellate and laminipalmar, but normally filled in with small plates along the sides. The limits of the family have fluctuated widely, but it is now usually restricted to the corvine birds proper, such as the crows, ravens, rooks, jackdaws, choughs, nutcrackers, magpies, and jays. About 50 genera, with 300 species, have been admitted; they are found in all parts of the world. The leading divisions of the family are the *Corvinæ* and *Garrulinae*. The relationships of the family are nearest with the old-world sturnoid *Passeres*.

**corviform** (kôr-vi-fôr'm), a. [*NL. corviformis*, < L. *corvus*, a raven (a crow), + *forma*, shape.] 1. In form like a crow; having the corvine or crow-like structure.—2. In a wider sense, related to or resembling a crow; of corvine affinities.

**Corviformes** (kôr-vi-fôr'mêz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *corviformis*: see *corviform*.] In ornith., in Sundevall's system, a superfamily of corvine birds, equivalent to *Coliormorphæ* and *Ambulacores*.

**corvina** (kôr-vi-nâ), n. [*NL. corvinus*: see *corvine*.] A southern Californian sciaenoid fish, *Cynoscion parvipinna*, related to the weakfish of the eastern coast of the United States. It has two anal spines, and the color of the body is mostly of a clear steel-blue, but silvery below; the upper fins are dark, the lower yellowish or dusky. It is about 2½ feet in length, and is an excellent food-fish. Also called *bluefish*.

**Corvinæ** (kôr-vi-nê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corvus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *corvine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Corvidæ*, containing the crows, ravens, rooks, etc., as distinguished from the jays and pies, or *Garrulinae*. They normally have the wings long and pointed, much exceeding the tail in length; the feet stout, fitted for walking as well as for perching; the gait ambulatory, not saltatorial; and the plumage as a rule somber or unvariegated. But there is no distinct dividing line between this and other divisions of the family. See cut under *crow*.<sup>2</sup>

**corvine** (kôr-vin), a. [*NL. corvinus*, of or pertaining to the raven, < *corvus*, a raven: see *Corvus*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corvinæ* or the *Corvidæ*; related to or resembling a crow; corviform.

Perhaps a blue jay shrills cah-cah in his *corvine* trebles.

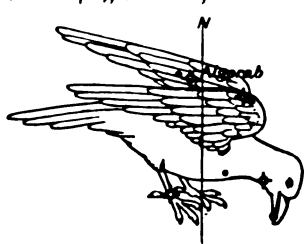
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 51.

**corviseri**, **corvisort**, n. Same as *corveser*.

**corvorant**, n. An obsolete and erroneous form of *cormorant*, 3.

**Corvultur** (kôr-vul'tér), n. [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < L. *cor(vus)*, a raven, + *vultur*, vulture.] A genus of African ravens of somewhat vulture-like character, with an extremely stout bill. *C. albicollis*, the corbivau, is the type. Also *Corvicultur*.

**Corvus** (kôr'vus), n. [L., a raven, akin to *corax*, < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] 1.



The Constellation Corvus. (From Ptolemy's description.)

In *astron.*, an ancient southern constellation, the Raven. It presents a characteristic configuration of four stars of the second or third magnitude. 2. [l. c.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) A kind of grapnel used in marine warfare. It consisted of a piece of iron with a spike at the end, which by means of hoisting apparatus was raised to a certain height, projected out from the vessel's side, and then allowed to fall upon the first hostile galley that came within its range, and which was thus either disabled or grappled with. (b) A ram, used for demolishing walls, consisting of a beam bearing a pointed iron head with a heavy hook: distinctively called the *corvus demolitor*.—3. [NL.] In *zool.*, the central and typical genus of the *Corvinæ* and of the *Corvidæ*. It was formerly of indefinite limits, but is now restricted to such forms as the raven (*C. corax*), the carrion-crow (*C. corone*), the common crow of America (*C. americanus*), the fish-crow of the same locality (*C. ossifragus*), the European rook (*C. frugilegus*), and the daw (*C. monedula*). The species are numerous, and are found in most parts of the world. They much resemble one another, except in size, being as a rule glossy-black, with black bill and feet. See cut under *crow*.<sup>2</sup>

**corybant** (kôr-i-bant'), n.; pl. *corybants*, *corybantes* (-bants, kôr-i-ban'têz). [*NL. Corybantes*, pl. (sing. *Corybas*), < Gr. *Κορυβάντες*, sing. *Κορυβάς*.] [cap. in the first use.] One of the mysterious spirits or secondary Asian divinities, akin to the Dactyli and the Telchines; or, without clear distinction from the former, a priest of the goddess Cybele, who conducted her mysteries with wild music and dancing; hence, a frantic devotee; a wild, reckless reveler. See *Cybele*. Sometimes written *korybant*.

There is a manner of people that hight *coribantes*, that weenen that when the moene is in the eclipse, that it be enchanted, and therefore for to rescowe the moene they betyn hyr basyns with strokes.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. meter 5.

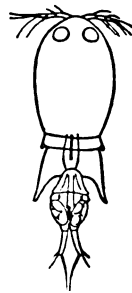
**corybantism** (kôr-i-ban'ti-azm), n. [*Gr. κορυβαντισμός*, the corybantic frenzy, < *κορυβαντιάω*, celebrate the rites of the Corybants, < *Κορυβάς*, a Corybant: see *corybant*.] Same as *corybantism*. **corybantic** (kôr-i-ban'tik), a. [*Gr. corybant* + *-ic*.] 1. Madly agitated; inflamed like the corybants.—2. Affected with or exhibiting corybantism.

**corybantism** (kôr-i-ban-tizm), n. [*Gr. corybant* + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a sort of frenzy in which the patient has fantastic visions. Also *corybantism*.

**Corycaidæ** (kôr-i-sê'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corycaeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic siphonotomous copepod crustaceans. The technical characters are: anterior antennæ short, few-jointed, and alike in both sexes; the posterior ones unbranched, hooked, and usually differentiated according to sex; mouth-parts often arranged for piercing; and sometimes lateral eyes in addition to the median one. The representative genera are *Corycaeus* and *Sapphirina*.

**Corycaeus** (kôr-i-sê'us), n. [NL., < Gr. *κορυκαίος*, a spy, lit. one of the inhabitants of Corycaeus in Lydia, Asia Minor (L. *Corycaeus*, < Gr. *Κόρυκος*), who had the reputation of spying out the destination and value of ships' cargoes, and then piratically seizing them.] A genus of *Copepoda* having two large lateral eyes in addition to the median one, somewhat chelate antennæ, and a rudimentary abdomen. It is the typical genus of the family *Corycaidæ*; *C. elongatus* is an example.

**Corycia** (kôr-i-si'â), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόρυκος*, a leathern sack, wallet, or quiver.] A wide-spread genus of geometrid moths, species of which occur in Asia, Europe, and North America, in temperate or mountainous regions. They have the body robust, sericeous, and whole-colored; the proboscis and palpi slender; the legs smooth and slender; and the abdomen ending in a conical point. The wings are entire, rounded, smooth



Corycaeus venustus. (About fifteen times natural size.)

and satiny, and white, with few markings, if any. The hind tibiae have 4 long spurs. The antennæ of the female are setaceous, and those of the male slightly increased.

**Corydalidæ** (kôr-i-dal'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corydalis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Neuroptera*, named from the genus *Corydalis*. Burmeister, 1839. Also *Corydalida* (Leach, 1817) and *Corydalides*.

**corydalina** (kôr'i-dâ-lî-nâ), n. [NL., also called *corydalis*, < *corydalis*: see *Corydalis* and *-inæ*.] 1. A vegetable base which is found in the root of the plants *Corydalis bulbosa* and *C. fabacea*. Also called *corydaline*.—2†. [cap.] A genus of fringilline birds: a synonym of *Calamospiza*. J. J. Audubon, 1839.

**corydaline**¹ (kôr-id'â-lîn), a. [*Gr. Corydalis* + *-inæ*.] Resembling the flower of *Corydalis*.

**corydaline**² (kôr-id'â-lîn), n. [*Gr. Corydalis* + *-inæ*.] Same as *corydalina*, 1.

**Corydalis** (kôr-id'â-lis), n. [NL. (so called from the resemblance of the spur of the flower to that of a lark), < Gr. *κορυδαλλίς*, one of several extended forms of *κορυδός*, the crested lark (cf. *Corydalis*, *Corydon*), < *κόρυς* (*κορυθ*, *κορυδ*), helmet, crest.] 1. The name given by Ventenat, in 1803, to the genus *Capnoides* of Adanson, consisting of herbaceous plants of the family *Papaveraceæ*. They have divided leaves and tuberous or fibrous roots, the corolla being irregular and spurred. There are about 110 species of wide distribution, most abundant in the Mediterranean region. In the United States the golden *corydalis*, *Capnoides aureum*, is one of the most common. The tuberous roots of various foreign species contain a peculiar principle (*corydalina*), and are considered anthelmintic and emmenagogic.



Capnoides.—Inflorescence.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.—3. In *entom.*, same as *Corydalis*, 1.—4†. In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of African larks: same as *Certhilauda*.

(b) A genus of warblers: same as *Locustella*. **Corydalis** (kôr-id'â-lus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < L. *corydalis*, < Gr. *κορυδαλλός*, *κορυδαλλός*, the crested lark: see *Corydalis*.] 1. A genus of planipennine neuropterous insects, of the family *Sialidæ*. Its technical characters are: 3 ocelli, placed in the front, above the antennæ; mandibles very large, protruding far beyond the head in the male; antennæ moniliform; and the fourth tarsal joint small and entire. *C. cornutus* is the common North American species, whose larva is popularly known as the *hellgrammite*. The larvae are aquatic, and ordinarily live under stones in swift-running streams. It possesses both branchiae and spiracles, and is much used for bait by anglers, who call it *dobson* and *crawler*. Also *Corydalis*.

2. [l. c.] An insect of this genus: as, the horned *corydalis*.

**Corydomorphæ** (kôr'i-dô-môr'fê), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κορυδός*, the crested lark, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of normal oscine passerine birds, represented by the lark family *Alaudidæ*, having the feet scutellipalmar. Coues, 1888.

**Corydon** (kôr-i-don), n. [NL. (cf. L. *Corydon*, Gr. *Κορυδών*, a proper name), < Gr. *κορυδών*, another form of *κορυδός*, the crested lark, < *κόρυς* (*κορυθ*, *κορυδ*), helmet, crest.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of broadbills or *Eurylamiidæ*, containing one species, *C. sumatranus*. Lesson, 1828. (b) A genus of larks: a synonym of *Melanocorypha*. Gloger, 1842. (c) A genus of cockatoos: a synonym of *Calyptrorhynchus*. Wagler, 1830.—2†. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of buprestid beetles. (b) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ*. Hewitson, 1869.

**Corydonyx** (kôr-id'ô-niks), n. [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κορυδός*, the crested lark (cf. *Corydon*), + *ὄνυξ*, nail.] A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos peculiar to Madagascar, as *C. toulou*: in some uses synonymous with *Coua* (which see). Also, incorrectly, *Corydoniz*.

**Corylaceæ** (kôr-i-lâ-sê-ê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corylus* + *-aceæ*.] The name which was formerly given to a group of plant genera of which *Corylus* is the type, now included in the family *Betulaceæ*.

**Corylophidæ** (kôr-i-lof'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corylophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments free; the tarsi 4-jointed; the wings fringed with hairs; and the posterior coxæ separate and not laminate.

**Corylophus** (kôr-il'ô-fus), n. [NL. (Leach, 1829), < Gr. *κόρυς*, a helmet, + *λόφος*, a crest.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Corylophidæ*.

**Corylus** (kôr'i-lus), n. [NL., < L. *corylus*, also *corulus*, usually referred to an unauthorized

Gr. \*κόρυλος, the hazel, and this to κόρυς, a helmet (in reference to the shape of the involucre); but the proper L. form is *corulus*, for orig. \**corulus* = AS. *hæsel*, E. *hazel*: see *hazel*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, of the family *Betulaceae*, including the common hazel. There are seven species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, one of which is found in the Atlantic States and a second on the Pacific coast of North America. The common hazel of Europe, *C. Avellana*, yields the varieties of hazelnut, filbert, cobnut, etc. Some ornamental forms of this species are frequently cultivated. Turkey filbert, or Constantinople nut, from Smyrna, etc., are the fruit of *C. Colurna*.

**corymb** (kor'imb), *n.* [= F. *corymbe*, < L. *corymbus*, < Gr. κόρυμβος, the uppermost point, head, cluster of fruit or flowers, < κόρυς, a helmet.] In bot.: (a) Any flat-topped or convex open flower-cluster. (b) In a stricter and now the usual sense, a form of indeterminate inflorescence differing from the raceme only in the relatively shorter rachis and longer lower pedicels.

Corymb of *Prunus Mahaleb*.

**corymbed** (kor'imbd), *a.* Same as *corymbos*. **corymbi**, *n.* Plural of *corymbus*.

**corymbiate**, **corymbiated** (ko-rim'bi-āt, -āted), *a.* [*L. corymbiatus*, < *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*.] In bot., producing clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs; branched like a corymb; corymbos.

**corymbiferous** (kor-im-bif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. corymbifer* (> F. *corymbifère*), bearing clusters (an epithet of *Bacchus*) (< *corymbus*, a cluster (see *corymb*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*<sup>1</sup>), + *-ous*.] In bot., producing corymbs; bearing fruit or producing flowers in corymbos clusters.

**Corymbites** (kor-im-bi'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόρυμβος, top, head, cluster (see *corymb*), + -ιτης, E. -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridae*. The species are numerous, those of the United States being more than 70 in number; *C. replendens* and *C. cylindriciformis* are examples.

**corymbos** (ko-rim'bōs), *a.* [*< corymb* + *-ose*.] In bot., relating to, having the characters of, or like a corymb. Also *corymbed*.

**corymbosely** (ko-rim'bōs-li), *adv.* In a corymbos manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymbs.

**corymbous** (ko-rim'bus), *a.* [*< corymb* + *-ous*.] Consisting of corymbs.

**corymbulose**, **corymbulous** (ko-rim'bū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [*< NL. \*corymbulus* (dim. of *L. corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*) + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Having or consisting of little corymbs.

**corymbus** (ko-rim'bus), *n.*; pl. *corymbi* (-bi). [*L.*, < Gr. κόρυμβος: see *corymb*.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a roll, knot, or tuft of hair on the top of the head, a mode practised especially by girls and young women.

**Corymorpha** (kor-i-mōr'fā), *n.* [NL., short for *Corynomorpha*, < Gr. κορυφή, a club, a club-like bud, + μορφή, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corymorphidae*. It is sometimes placed with others in the family *Tubulariidae*.

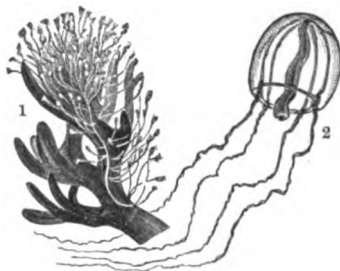
The dredge frequently brings up delicate pink or flesh-colored hydroids consisting of single stems, each supporting a single hydranth. This hydranth bears two sets of arms, those around the free end of the proboscis being much shorter than those nearer the base. This form was called by Agassiz *Corymorpha penicula*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 81.

**Corymorphidae** (kor-i-mōr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corymorpha* + *-idae*.] A family of gymnoblastic tubularian hydroids, typified by the genus *Corymorpha*, in which the stalk of the solitary polyp is clothed with a gelatinous periderm, attaches itself by root-like processes, and contains radial canals which lead into the wide digestive cavity of the polyp-head. The freed medusa is bell-shaped, with one marginal tentacle, and bulbous swellings at the end of the other radial canals.

**Coryne** (kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυφή, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic *Hydromedusae*, typical of the family *Corynidae*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

**corynid** (kor'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Corynidae* or *Corynida*; a coryniform hydroid.

**Corynida** (ko-rin'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-ida*.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, the corynids or coryniform hydroids, otherwise known as the gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, or pipe corallines. See *Gymnoblastea*.

1. A colony of the polyps on a bit of seaweed, natural size. 2. Free stage (formerly called *Sarsia*), somewhat reduced.

**Corynidae** (ko-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-idae*.] A family of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, represented by the genus *Coryne*. Also *Corynidae*, *Corynoidae*.

**corynidan** (ko-rin'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Corynida* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Tubularian, as a hydroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Corynida*; coryniform, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A tubularian hydroid, as a member of the *Corynida*.

**coryniform** (ko-rin'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Coryne*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the *Corynida*.

Some medusoids, such as *Sarsia prolifera* and *Willisia*, which are probably coryniform, produce medusoids similar to themselves by budding.

**Corynodes** (kor-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1840), < Gr. κορυνώδης, club-like, < κορυφή, a club, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, characterized among related forms by the subconvex front with a strong groove at the internal superior border of the eyes, dilated toward the top of the head. It is a large and important group, found in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. The most typical species are confined to China and the islands of the Malay archipelago.

**corynoid** (kor'i-noid), *a.* [*< Coryne* + *-oid*.] Resembling a corynid; coryniform.

**Corypha** (kor'i-fā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυφή, the head, top, highest point: see *colophon*.] 1. A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves,



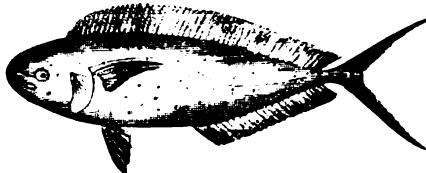
Corypha.

natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Taliera* of Bengal, and *C. umbraculifera*, the tall palm of Ceylon. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See *fan-palm*, *talipot-palm*.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of African larks: a synonym of *Megalophonus*. *C. apatus* is an example. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

**coryphaei**, *n.* Plural of *coryphaeus*.

**Coryphaena** (kor-i-fē'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυφαία, a certain fish, assumed to be < κόρυς, a helmet, + φαίω, give light, shine; but prob. < κορυφή, the head, + -αία, a fem. suffix: see *Cory-*



Coryphaena equisetis.

pha.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, including the dolphins, and representing the family *Coryphaenidae*.

**coryphaenid** (kor-i-fē'nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Coryphaenidae*.

**Coryphaenidae** (kor-i-fē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphaena* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Coryphaena*, of varying limits in different classifications. (a) It was originally detached from the *Scombroideae* of Cuvier to receive the species with a very long entire dorsal fin. (b) In Günther's final system it embraced *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, dorsal fin without a distinct spinous portion, head and body compressed, vertebrae in increased number, and no esophageal teeth. It thus included the typical *Coryphaenidae* as well as the *Bramidae*, *Lampridae*, *Luridae*, and *Menidae* of other authors. (c) In the latest systems it is restricted to the genus *Coryphaena*. The species are large fishes inhabiting the high seas of the warmer regions, swift and active in their movements, and celebrated for their varying hues when taken out of water and dying.

**Coryphaenina** (kor'i-fē-ni'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphaena* + *-ina*<sup>2</sup>.] In Günther's early system, the fifth group of *Scombridae*, having one long dorsal fin without distinct spinous division and no teeth in the esophagus. Subsequently it was raised by him to the rank of a family.

**Coryphaenine** (kor'i-fē-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphaena* + *-ine*.] The coryphaenids as a subfamily of *Scombridae*. See *Coryphaenidae*.

**coryphaenine** (kor-i-fē'nin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphaeninae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coryphaeninae*.

**coryphaenoid** (kor-i-fē'noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphaenidae*.

II. *n.* A coryphaenid.

**coryphaeus**, **coryphaeus** (kor-i-fē'us), *n.*; pl. *coryphaei*, *coryphaei* (-i). [*< L. coryphaeus*, < Gr. κορυφαίος, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, < κορυφή, the head, top.] 1. The leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern use, the leader of an operatic chorus, or of any band of singers.—2. An officer in the University of Oxford, originally intended to assist the choragus. The office is now merely nominal.—3. A leader, in general.

That noted *coryphaeus* (Dr. John Owen) of the Independent faction. *South, Sermons*, v. 49.

**coryphée** (ko-rē-fā'), *n.* [F., < L. *coryphaeus*: see *coryphaeus*.] 1. A ballet-dancer who takes a leading part.

Six tall candles in silver candlesticks, each ornamented by a little petticoat of scarlet silk, which gave them the appearance of diminutive coryphées pirouetting on one slender wax leg. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 193.

2. In *ornith.*, an African bush-creeper, a species of *Thamnobia*, *T. coryphaea*.

**coryphene** (kor'i-fēn), *n.* A book-name of the fish of the genus *Coryphaena*.

**coryphaeus**, *n.* See *coryphaeus*.

**Coryphodon** (ko-rif'ō-don), *n.* [*< Gr. κορυφή*, top, point, summit, + δόν, Ionic for δόντις (δόντ-), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil Eocene quadrupeds, of the subungulate series, by some referred to the *Amblypoda* (which see). It was originally based by Owen in 1846 upon a jaw found in the London clay, but subsequently represented by many specimens from the Eocene of Europe and the United States, indicating quadrupeds ranging in size from that of the tapir to that of the rhinoceros. The feet were all 5-toed, the teeth 44 in number, the canines large and sharp in both jaws, and the molars obliquely ridged. The genus is typical of a family *Coryphodontidae*.

**coryphodont** (ko-rif'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< Coryphodon* (-t-).] I. *a.* Having the cusps of the teeth developed into points, as in the genus *Coryphodon*. II. *n.* A species or an individual of the genus *Coryphodon*.

**Coryphodontidae** (kor'i-fē-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphodon* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Coryphodon*.

**corysteria**, *n.* Plural of *corysterium*.

**corysterial** (kor-is-tē'ri-āl), *a.* [*< corysterium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the corysterium: as, a corysterial secretion.

**corysterium** (kor-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *corysteria* (-i). [NL., appar. < Gr. κορυστής, one having a helmet: see *Corystes*.] In *entom.*, an organ analogous to the colleterium, found in the abdomens of certain female insects. It secretes a kind of jelly which serves as a covering and protection for the eggs.

**Corystes** (ko-ris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυστής, a helmeted man, warrior, < κόρυς, helm, helmet.] 1. A genus of crabs, giving name to the family *Corystidae*. In the male the chelae are about twice as long as the body. *Latreille*, 1802. See cut under *Corystidae*.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidae*, containing one species, from Cayenne in French Guiana. *Mulsant*, 1851. (b) A genus of the hymenopterous family *Braconidae*. *Reinhard*, 1865.



*Corystes castrobianus*.

**Corystidae** (ko-ris-ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corystes* + *-idae*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Corystes*, containing the long-armed crabs.

**Corysteidea** (kor-is-toi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corystes* + *-idea*.] A superfamily group

or series of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, resembling the *Maioidae*, but having longer antennae and a very short epistome.

**Corythax** (ko-rith-'a-iks), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κορυθαίξ*, helmet-shaking, i. e., with waving plumes, < *κόρυς* (*korys*), helmet, + *αίειν*, shake.] A generic name of the touraceous, picarian birds of the family *Muscophagidae*: a synonym of *Turacus*, which antedates it in use.

**Corythucha** (kor-i-thū-'kū), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1873), also *Corythucha*; < Gr. *κόρυς* (*korys*), helmet, + *ἐχέιν*, have.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Tingitidae*, containing small weak bugs which gather in great numbers upon the leaves of plants, as *C. arcuata* on the oak, the white *C. ciliata* on the sycamore, *C. juglandis* on the butternut, and *C. gossypii* on the cotton-plant.

**coryza** (kō-rī-'zā), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *κόρυζα*, a catarrh, perhaps < *κόρυς*, the head.] In *pathol.*, an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, etc.; a cold in the head. See *ozena*.

**cos**, *n.* See *cos²*.

**cos**. An abbreviation of *cosine*.

**cosa**, *n.* [It.: see *cos²*.] Same as *cosa²*.

**cosalite** (kō-'sa-lit), *n.* [ < *Cosala* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] A native sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring massive, of a metallic luster and lead-gray color, first found in a silver-mine at Cosala in Mexico. Bjelkite is a variety from Sweden.

**Coscinodiscus** (kos-'i-nō-dis-'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκιον*, a sieve, + *δίσκος*, a round plate, a disk: see *disk*.] A genus of minute diatomaceous algae, with simple disk-shaped frustules, remarkable for the extreme beauty of the markings on their surface. About 375 species have been described, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, but some are found in the fossil deposits in Virginia, the Bermudas, and other localities.

**coscinomancy** (kos-'i-nō-man-si), *n.* [ < Gr. *κόσκιον*, a sieve, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *κοσκιόμαντις*, a diviner by a sieve.] An old mode of divination, consisting in suspending a sieve, or fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words and the names of persons suspected of some crime or other act. If the sieve moved when a name was repeated, the person named was deemed guilty.

The so-called *coscinomancy*, or, as it is described in Hudibras, "th' oracle of sieve and shears, that turns as certain as the spheres." E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, I. 116.

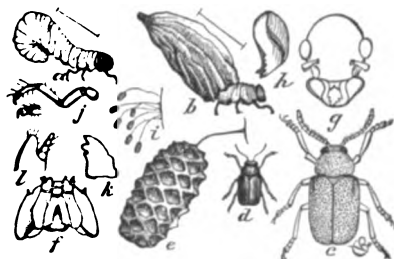
**Coscinopora** (kos-i-nop-'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκιον*, a sieve, + *πόρος*, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Coscinoporidae*. Goldfuss.

**coscinoporid** (kos-i-nop-'ō-rid), *n.* A sponge of the family *Coscinoporidae*.

**Coscinoporidæ** (kos-'i-nō-por-'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coscinopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges, of calcareous or expansive form, whose walls are traversed by straight infundibuliform canals opening alternately on either surface, and covered only by the perforated limiting membrane. It includes the genera *Coscinopora*, *Guettardia*, *Leptophragma*, and *Chonelasma*. The last is a recent form; the others are fossil.

**Coscinoptera** (kos-i-nop-'te-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκιον*, a sieve, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of *Chrysomelidae* or leaf-beetles, of the group *Clythrini*, characterized by separate front coxae, oval and not emarginate eyes, and elytra with punctures not arranged in rows. The species are not numerous, and inhabit the new world. The egg is enveloped in an excrementitious covering, and is fastened to leaves of various plants by means of a short silken thread. The larva is always found in ants' nests, where it feeds upon vegetable debris. The commonest species in the United States, *C. dominicana*, the Dominican case-

bearer, is about 5 millimeters long, oblong, black without metallic luster, and sparsely clothed above with whitish



Dominican Case-bearer (*Coscinoptera dominicana*).

*a*, larva, extracted from case; *b*, larva, with case; *c*, beetle, enlarged, showing punctures; *d*, same, natural size; *e*, egg, enlarged; *f*, head of larva, enlarged; *g*, head of male beetle, enlarged; *h*, mandible of same, on still larger scale; *i*, eggs, natural size; *j*, leg of larva with the claw-joint, on larger scale; *k*, mandible of larva, enlarged; *l*, maxilla of larva, enlarged. (Lines show natural sizes.)

hair, the pubescence on the underside being much denser and very conspicuous.

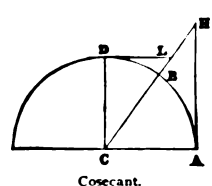
**coscorob** (kos-'kō-rob), *n.* [Trinidad.] A fish of the genus *Cichlasoma* (family *Cichlidae*): so called in the island of Trinidad. Two species are there known, *C. ternia* and *C. pulchra*. They somewhat resemble the astatines of the United States, and have similar habits.

**cosc**, *n.* and *v.* See *coze*.

**cosc²** (kōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cosed*, ppr. *cosing*. [See *coset*, q. v.] To exchange or barter. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

**cosc**. An abbreviation of *coscant*.

**coscant** (kō-sē-'kant), *n.* [ < *co-²* + *secant*.] In *trigonom.*, the secant of an angle or arc equal to the difference between a given angle or arc



*ACB* being the angle, the ratio of *LC* to *DC* or *AC* is the cosecant; or, *DC* being equal to unity, it is the line *LC*.

(whose cosecant it is) and 90°; the secant of the complement of the given angle or arc. See *complement*. It is the ratio to the radius of the distance from the center to the intersection of one side of the angle with the tangent to the circle parallel with the other side; or, if the radius of the circle be taken as unity, it is this distance itself. Like all other trigonometrical functions, the cosecant is generally expressed numerically, in terms of the radius as unity. See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical*. Abbreviated *cosc*.

**coscational** (kō-sē-'shon-al), *a.* [ < *co-¹* + *sectional*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural section or group.

**coscismal** (kō-sis-'mal), *a.* [ < *co-¹* + Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-al*: see *seismic*.] The term used by Mallet to designate a curve or line along which a wave of earthquake-shock "simultaneously [synchronously] reaches the earth's surface"; the crest of a wave of shock. See *homoseismal*, *isochrone*, *isoseismal*.

The *coscismal* zone of maximum disturbance. R. Mallet.

**coscismic** (kō-sis-'mik), *a.* [ < *co-¹* + *seismic*.] Same as *coscismal*.

Circles called "isoscismic" or "coscismic" circles. J. Milne, *Earthquakes*, p. 10.

**cosen¹**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin¹*.

**cosen²**, *v.* See *cozen²*.

**cosenage**, *n.* See *cosinage*.

**cosentient** (kō-sen-'shient), *a.* [ < *co-¹* + *sentient*.] Perceiving together.

**cosy**, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy*.

**coah¹** (kosh), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *coah*, *cosche*, *coshe*; origin obscure. Hardly related to *coah²*.] A cottage; a hovel. [Prov. Eng.]

*Coote*, lytyle howse [var. *coah*, *cosche*, *coshe*].

*Coshe*, a sorle house, [F.] cauene. *Palsgrave*.

**coah²** (kosh), *a.* [See *cozy*.] Neat; snug; quiet; comfortable. [Scotch.]

**coah³** (kosh), *n.* The husk of corn. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**co-sheath** (kō-shēth'), *v. t.* [ < *co-¹* + *sheath*.] To sheath two or more things together. [Rare.]

**coasher¹** (kosh-'er), *v. t.* [Appar. a freq. form, < *coah*, comfortable: see *coah²* and *cozy*.] To feed with dainties or delicacies; coddle; hence, to treat kindly and fondly; fondle; pet. [Colloq.]

Thus she *coashed* up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. *Trollope*, *Barchester Towers*, xxiii.

**coasher²** (kosh-'er), *v. t.* [ < Ir. *cosair*, a feast, a banquet.] To levy exactions upon; extort entertainment from. See *coshering*.

A very fit and proper house. Sir, For such an idle guest to *coash*.

*The Irish Hudibras* (1689).

**coasher³**, *a.* See *kosh*.

**coasherer** (kosh-'er-er), *n.* One who practised coshering. [Irish.]

Commissioners were scattered profusely among idle *coashers*, who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. *Macaulay*.

**coshering** (kosh-'er-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coasher²*, *v.*] In Ireland, an old feudal custom whereby the lord of the soil was entitled to lodge and feast himself and his followers at a tenant's house. It was the petty abuse of a right of all feudal lords everywhere to be entertained by their vassals when traveling near the vassals' territories. This tribute or exaction was afterward commuted for *quit-rent*.

*Cosherings* were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home.

*Sir J. Davies*, *State of Ireland*.

Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by *coshering*, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

**coashery** (kosh-'er-i), *n.* [ < *coasher²* + *-y¹*.] Same as *coshering*.

**coslet**, *a.* See *cozy*.

**coslet¹** (kō-'zhér), *n.* [Also written *cozier*, etc. < OF. *coussere*, a sewer (cf. *souter*), < *coussre*, F. *coudre* = Pr. *coser*, *cucir* = Sp. *coser*, *cucir* = Pg. *coser* = It. *cucire*, sew, < L. *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] A cobbler.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shak.*, *T. N.*, II. 3.

**cosignatory** (kō-sig-'nā-tā-ri), *n.* Same as *consignatory*.

**cosignatory** (kō-sig-'nā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [ < *co-¹* + *signatory*.] I. *a.* Uniting with another or others in signing, as a treaty or agreement: as, *cosignatory powers*.

II. *n.*; pl. *cosignatories* (-riz). One who unites with another or others in signing a treaty or agreement.

It was clear to the *cosignatories* of the treaty of 1856 that the only hope of tranquillity for Turkey was non-interference in its internal affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 394.

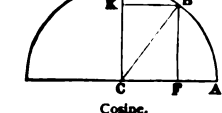
**cosignificative** (kō-sig-nif-'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [ < *co-¹* + *significative*.] Having the same significance.

**cosily**, *adv.* See *cozily*.

**cosint**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin¹*.

**cosinage**, **cosenage** (kuz-'nāj), *n.* [ < ME. *cosinage*, *cosinage*, < OF. *cosinage*, *cosinage*, < *cosin*, *cousin*, *cousin*, kinsman: see *cousin¹*.] In law: (a) Collateral relationship or kinship by blood; consanguinity. (b) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger had entered and abated, after the death of the tressall (the grandfather's grandfather) or other collateral relation.

**cosine** (kō-'sin), [ < *co-²* + *sine²*. A word invented by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the sine of the complement of a given angle (whose cosine it is). If from the vertex of the angle as a center a circle is described with any radius, the cosine is the ratio of the distance from the center to the foot of a perpendicular let fall from the point of intersection of one side with the circle upon the other to the radius; or, if the radius is taken as unity, the cosine is that distance itself. The cosine of the arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and vice versa. See *complement*. Abbreviated *cos*.—**Cosine integral**, the integral



*ACB* being the angle, the ratio of *EC* to *BC*, or that of *BK* to *CD*, is the cosine; or, *CD* being equal to unity, it is the line *BK*.

the cosine is that distance itself. The cosine of the arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and vice versa. See *complement*. Abbreviated *cos*.—**Cosine integral**, the integral

$$\int \frac{\cos u}{u} du.$$

**Hyperbolic cosine**. See *hyperbolic*.

**cosmete** (kos-'mēt), *n.* [ < Gr. *κοσμήτης*, an arranger, an adornor, < *κοσμεῖν*, order, adorn: see *cosmetic*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a high officer of state who had supreme direction of the college of ephebes.

**cosmetic** (koz-met-'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cosmétique* = Sp. *cosmético* = Pg. It. *cosmetico*, < Gr. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in decorating, < *κοσμήω*, verbal adj. of *κοσμεῖν*, adorn, decorate, < *κόσμος*, order, ornament: see *cosmos¹*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to beauty; beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion. Also *cosmetical*.

And now, unvell'd, the toilet stands display'd, Each silver vase in mystic order laid. First, robed in white, the nymph intent adores, With head uncover'd, the cosmetic powers.

*Pope*, *R. of the L.*, I. 124.

**II. n. 1.** Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps or professes to be able to help to beautify or improve the complexion.

Barber no more—a gay perfumer comes,  
On whose soft cheek his own cosmetic blooms.

Crabbe.

**2t.** The art of anointing or decorating the human body, as with toilet preparations, etc.

For *Cosmetic*, it hath parts civil, and parts effeminate;  
for cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from  
a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves.

Bacon, Works (London, 1857), III. 377.

**cosmetical** (koz-met'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cosmetic*.

**Cosmetidae** (koz-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cosmetus* + *-idae*.] A family of opilionine arachnidans, of the order *Phalangidea*, represented by the genus *Cosmetus*.

**cosmetology** (koz-mē-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. κοσμη-τός, well-ordered (see cosmetic), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] A treatise on the dress and cleanliness of the body. *Dunglison*.

**Cosmetornis** (kos-mē-tōr'nīs), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered, trim, adorned (see cosmetic), + ὄρνις, a bird.*] A genus of beautiful caprimulgid birds, the African standard-bearers, having a pair of the inner flight-feathers enormously extended and expanded, as in *C. vexillarius* and *C. burtoni*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840. *Semiopterus* is a synonym.

**Cosmetus** (kos-mē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1830), < *Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered, trim: see cosmetic.*] The typical genus of the family *Cosmetidae*. *C. ornatus* is an example.

**Cosmia** (kos-mī-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < *Gr. κόσμος, well-ordered, regular, < κόσμος, order, ornament: see cosmos.*] A genus



*Cosmia (Calymnia) trapezina.* (Line shows natural size.)

of noctuid moths, sometimes made the type of a family *Cosmiidae*. *C. paleacea* is an example. Species are found in all quarters of the globe. The larvae are naked, with small raised warts, and feed on the leaves of trees.

**\*cosmic, cosmical** (koz'mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [= *F. cosmique* = *Sp. Pg. It. cosmico*, < *L. \*cosmicus, cosmicos*, < *Gr. κοσμικός, < κόσμος, the universe, order, as of the universe: see cosmos.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the universe, especially to the universe regarded as subject to a harmonious system of laws. But in the older writers it marks rather an opposite conception of the universe, as governed wholly by mechanics, and not by teleological principles.

I can also understand that (as in Leibnitz's caricature of Newton's views) the Creator might have made the cosmic machine, and, after setting it going, have left it to itself till it needed repair.

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 490.

By a cosmic emotion—the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's—I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 253.

Hence—2. Pertaining to universal order; harmonious, as the universe; orderly: the opposite of *chaotic*.

How can Dryadust interpret such things, the dark, chaotic dullard, who knows the meaning of nothing cosmic or noble, nor ever will know? *Carlyle*.

**3.** Forming a part of the material universe, especially of what lies outside of the solar system.

And if we ask whence came this rapid evolution of heat, we may now fairly surmise that it was due to some previous collision of cosmic bodies.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 396.

**4.** In *astron.*, visible for the first time at sunrise: only in the *cosmical rising* or *setting* of a star.—**5.** Inconceivably prolonged or protracted, like the periods of time required for the development of great astronomical changes; immeasurably extended in space; universal in extent.

The human understanding, for example—that faculty which Mr. Spencer has turned so skillfully round upon its own antecedents—is itself a result of the play between organism and environment through cosmic ranges of time.

Tyndall.

**6.** Of or pertaining to *cosmism*: as, the *cosmic philosophy*.—**Cosmical bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body*.—**Cosmic dust**, matter in fine particles falling upon the earth from an extra-terrestrial source, like meteorites. The existence of such dust, in any sensible amount, is in great doubt; but particles of iron, etc., called by this name have been collected at various times, particularly from the snow in high latitudes. Much so-called cosmic dust is only volcanic dust, which has been ejected from a volcano during its eruption; such particles may remain suspended in the upper atmosphere for a long period of time. See *cryoconite*.

The microscopic examination of these Oceanic sediments reveals the presence of extremely minute particles, . . . which there is strong reason for regarding as *cosmic dust*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 706.

**cosmically** (koz'mi-kal-i), *adv.* 1. With reference to or throughout the cosmos or universe; universally.

The theory of Swedenborg, so *cosmically* applied by him, that the man makes his heaven and hell.

Emerson, Literature.

**2.** With the sun at rising or setting: as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun.

**cosmiks** (koz'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *cosmic*: see *-ics*.] *Cosmology*. [Rare.]

**Cosmiidae** (kos-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cosmia* + *-idae*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Cosmia*. They have the body moderately stout or rather slender; the proboscis elongate, rarely short; antennae simple or nearly so; palpi ascending; hind tibiae with long spurs; fore wings moderately broad, various in color, often acute at the tips, and with the exterior border slightly oblique or undulating. The larvae have 16 legs; they are elongate, bright-colored, and live wrapped in leaves like tortricids. The pupae are short, pyriform, acute at the anus, often covered with a bluish efflorescence, and are wrapped in leaves or moss on the ground. Usually written *Cosmiæ*. *Guenée*, 1852. See cut under *Cosmia*.

**\*cosmism** (koz'mizm), *n.* [*< cosmos* + *-ism*.] A name applied to the system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution as enunciated by Herbert Spencer. See *philosophy of evolution*, under *evolution*.

**cosmo-**, [NL., etc., *cosmo-*, < *Gr. κόσμος, order, good order, ornament, hence (from the notion of order, arrangement) the world, the universe: see cosmos.*] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'the world' or 'the universe.'

**Cosmocoma** (kos-mok'ō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), < *Gr. κόσμος, order, ornament, + κόμη, hair.*] A genus of spiciferous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidae*. They have the tarsi 4-jointed; the antennal club not jointed; the abdomen petiolate; and the fore wings widening generally, with the marginal vein in the form of a dot. The species are very minute, and all are parasitic. Several are European, and one is North American.

**cosmocrat** (koz'mō-krat), *n.* [*< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + κρατειν, govern; with term, as in aristocrat, autocrat, democrat, etc.*] Ruler of the world: in the extract applied to the devil. [Rare.]

You will not think, great *Cosmocrat*!

That I spend my time in fooling;

Many ironies, my Sirs, have we in the fire,

And I must leave none of them cooling.

Southey, The Devil's Walk.

**cosmocratic** (koz-mō-krat'ik), *a.* [As *cosmocrat* + *-ic*; with term, as in *aristocratic, democratic, etc.*] Of or pertaining to a universal monarch or monarchy: as, *cosmocratic aspirations* or aims.

**cosmogonal** (koz-mog'ō-nal), *a.* [As *cosmogony* + *-al*.] *Cosmogonic*.

The stupendous and *cosmogonal* philosophy of the Bhagavat Geeta. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 318.

**cosmogoner** (koz-mog'ō-nēr), *n.* [As *cosmogony* + *-er*.] Same as *cosmogonist*.

**cosmogonic, cosmogonical** (koz-mō-gon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. cosmogonique* = *Sp. cosmogónico* = *Pg. It. cosmogonico*; as *cosmogony* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *cosmogony*.

The remarkable *cosmogonical* speculation originally promulgated by Immanuel Kant.

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 201.

**cosmogonist** (koz-mog'ō-nist), *n.* [*< cosmogony* + *-ist*.] One who originates or expounds a *cosmogony*; one versed in *cosmogony*; specifically, one who holds that the universe had a beginning in time. Also *cosmogoner*.

Wherefore those Pagan *Cosmogonists* who were theists, being Polytheists and Theogonists also, and asserting, beside the one supreme unmade Deity, other inferior mundane gods, generated together with the world.

Cudworth, Intellectual System (ed. 1837), I. 344.

**cosmogony** (koz-mog'ō-nī), *n.* [= *F. cosmogonie* = *Sp. cosmogonia* = *Pg. It. cosmogonia*, < *Gr. κοσμογονία, the creation or origin of the world, < κοσμογόνος, creating the world, < κόσμος, the world, + -γονος, < γένεω, produce.*] 1. The

theory or science of the origin of the universe, or of its present constitution and order; a doctrine or account of the creation; specifically, the doctrine that the universe had a beginning in time.

If we consider the Greek *cosmogony* in its entirety, as conceived and expounded by Hesiod, we shall see that it is diametrically opposed to the astronomy of the Babylonians. *Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.)*, p. 281.

**2.** The origination of the universe; creation. [Rare.]

The *cosmogony*, or creation of the world, has puzzled the philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, xiv.

Every theory of *cosmogony* whatever is at bottom an outcome of nature expressing itself through human nature.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 281.

**\*Syn.** See *cosmology*.

**cosmographer** (koz-mog'ra-fēr), *n.* [As *F. cosmographe* = *Sp. cosmógrafo* = *Pg. cosmographo* = *It. cosmografo*, < *LL. cosmographus*, a cosmographer, < *Gr. κοσμογράφος, describing the world: see cosmography and -er.*] One who investigates the problems of cosmography; one versed in cosmography.

The *cosmographers*, which first discovered and described the roundness of the earth. *Bacon, Filum Labyr.*, § 7.

**cosmographic, cosmographical** (koz-mō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. cosmographique* = *Sp. cosmográfico* = *Pg. cosmografico* = *It. cosmografico*; as *cosmography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or dealing with cosmography; descriptive of or concerned with the world or the universe.

An old *cosmographical* poet.

Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

**cosmographically** (koz-mō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmographic manner; with regard to or in accordance with cosmography.

The terella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 2.

**cosmographist** (koz-mog'ra-fist), *n.* [*< cosmography* + *-ist*.] Same as *cosmographer*.

**cosmography** (koz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. cosmographie* = *Sp. cosmografía* = *Pg. cosmographia* = *It. cosmografia*, < *LL. cosmographia*, < *Gr. κοσμογραφία, description of the world, < κοσμογράφος, describing the world (< LL. cosmographus, a cosmographer), < κόσμος, the world, + γράφειν, write, describe.*] 1. The science which describes and maps the main features of the heavens and the earth, embracing astronomy, geography, and sometimes geology.

He now is gone to prove *Cosmography*,

That measures coasts and kingdoms of the earth.

Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, III. 1.

*Cosmography*

Thou art deeply read in: draw me a map from the Mermaid. *Fletcher, Wit without Money*, II. 4.

Nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South*.

**2.** The science of the general structure and relations of the universe. = *Syn.* See *cosmology*.

**cosmolabe** (koz'mō-lāb), *n.* [= *F. cosmolabe* = *Pg. cosmolabio*, < *Gr. κόσμος, the world, + λαβειν, < λαμβάνειν, λαβειν, take: see astrolabe.*] An early instrument, essentially the same as the astrolabe, used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies. Also called *pantacosm*.

**cosmolatry** (koz-mol'a-trī), *n.* [*< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + λατρεία, divine worship.*] Worship paid to the world or its parts.

**cosmoline** (koz'mō-līn), *n.* [*< cosm(etic) + -ol + -ine*.] The trade-name of a residuum obtained after distilling off the lighter portions of petroleum. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons, melts at from 104° to 125° F., and is a smooth unctuous substance, used in ointments, etc.

**cosmological** (koz-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [As *F. cosmologique* = *Sp. cosmológico* = *Pg. It. cosmologico*, < *Gr. κοσμολογικός, pertaining to physical philosophy, < \*κοσμολογία: see cosmology and -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to cosmology.

A comparison between the probable meaning of the Poem to Genesis and the results of cosmological and geological science. *Gladstone, Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 618.

**cosmologically** (koz-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmological manner; from a cosmological point of view.

Not long since, *cosmologically* speaking, Jupiter was shining with cloudless self-luminosity.

Winchell, World-Life, p. 434.

**cosmologist** (koz-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< cosmology* + *-ist*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmology; one versed in cosmology.

*Cosmologists* have built up their several theories, aqueous or igneous, of the early state of the earth.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 110.

**cosmology** (koz-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. cosmologie* = *Sp. cosmología* = *Pg. It. cosmologia*, < *Gr. as*



if \**κοσμολογία* (cf. adj. *κοσμολογικός*, pertaining to physical philosophy: see *cosmological*), < *κόσμος*, the world, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.]

1. The general science or theory of the cosmos or material universe, of its parts, elements, and laws; the general discussion and coordination of the results of the special sciences.

The facts of the External Order, which yield a *cosmology*, are supplemented by the facts of the Internal Order, which yield a psychology, and the facts of the Social Order, which yield a sociology. G. H. Lewis, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII, 414.

2. That branch of metaphysics which is concerned with the a priori discussion of the ultimate philosophical problems relating to the world as it exists in time and space, and to the order of nature.—**Rational cosmology**, a philosophy of the material universe founded largely or wholly on a priori or metaphysical principles, and not mainly on observation. = *Syn. Cosmogony, Cosmology, Cosmogony*. *Cosmogony* treats of the way in which the world or the universe came to be; *cosmology*, of its general theory, or of its structure and parts, as it is found existing; *cosmogony*, of its appearance, or the structure, figure, relations, etc., of its parts. Each of these words may stand for a treatise upon the corresponding subject. *Cosmology* and *cosmogony* are not altogether distinct.

**cosmometry** (koz-mōm'ē-tri), *n.* [= F. *cosmométrie*, < Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *-μετρία*, a measure.] The art of measuring the world, as by degrees and minutes of latitude or longitude.

**cosmoplastic** (koz-mō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. κοσμοπλαστικός*, the framer of the world, < *κοσμοπλασσειν*, frame the world, < *κόσμος*, the world, + *πλασσειν*, form, frame: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or concerned with the formation of the universe or world; cosmogonic.

The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than a cosmoplastic atheist; i. e., he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.

Hallywell, *Melampronica* (1681), p. 84.

**cosmopolity** (koz-mō-pol'i-ti), *n.* [*< cosmopolite*, after *policy*.] Cosmopolitan or universal character; universal polity; freedom from prejudice. [Rare.]

I have finished the rough sketch of my poem. As I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or cosmopolity of it, sufficient will remain, exclusively of innumerable faults, invisible to partial eyes, to make it very unpopular.

Shelley, in Bowden, I, 341.

**cosmopolitan** (koz-mō-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [As *cosmopolite* + *-an*, after *metropolitan*.] 1. *a.* 1. Belonging to all parts of the world; limited or restricted to no one part of the social, political, commercial, or intellectual world; limited to no place, country, or group of individuals, but common to all.

Capital is becoming more and more cosmopolitan.

J. S. Mill.

We revere in Dante that compressed force of life-long passion which could make a private experience cosmopolitan in its reach and everlasting in its significance.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 171.

Hence—2. Free from local, provincial, or national ideas, prejudices, or attachments; at home all over the world.—3. Characteristic of a cosmopolite: as, cosmopolitan manners.—4. Widely distributed over the globe: said of plants and animals.

II. *n.* One who has no fixed residence; one who is free from provincial or national prejudices; one who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world; a cosmopolite.

**cosmopolitanism** (koz-mō-pol'i-tan-izm), *n.* [*< cosmopolitan* + *-ism*.] The state of being cosmopolitan; universality of extent, distribution, feeling, etc.; especially, the character of a cosmopolite, or citizen of the world. Also called *cosmopolitism*.

He [Comte] preached cosmopolitanism, but remained the quintessence of a Frenchman. N. A. Rev., CXX, 240.

After the overthrow of the great Napoleonic Empire, a reaction against cosmopolitanism and a romantic enthusiasm for nationality spread over Europe like an epidemic.

D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 413.

\***cosmopolite** (koz-mōp'ō-lit), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cosmopolite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmopolita*, < Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης*, a citizen of the world, < *κόσμος*, the world, + *πολίτης*, citizen: see *politic*, *polity*.] 1. *n.* 1. A citizen of the world; one who is cosmopolitan in his ideas or life.

I came tumbling into the world a pure cadet, a true cosmopolite; not born to land, lease, house, or office.

Hovell, *Letters*, I, vi, 60.

His air was that of a cosmopolite

In the wide universe from sphere to sphere.

Lovell, *Oriental Apologue*.

2. An animal or a plant existing in many or most parts of the world, or having a wide range of existence or migration.

The wild-geese is more of a cosmopolite than we; he breaks his fast in Canada, takes a luncheon in the Ohio, and plumes himself for the night in a southern bayou.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 342.

II. *a.* Universal; world-wide; cosmopolitan.

English is emphatically the language of commerce, of civilization, of social and religious freedom, of progressive intelligence, . . . and, therefore, beyond any tongue ever used by man, it is of right the cosmopolite speech.

G. P. Marsh, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, I.

**cosmopolitical** (koz'mō-pō-lit'i-kal), *a.* [*< cosmopolite*, after *political*.] Universal; cosmopolitan.

To find himself Cosmopolite, a citizen and member of the whole and only one mysticall citie universall, and so consequently to meditate of the cosmopolitical government thereof.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I, 6.

Kant says somewhere that, as the records of human transactions accumulate, the memory of man will have room only for those of supreme cosmopolitical importance.

Lovell, *Harvard Oration*, Nov. 8, 1886.

**cosmopolitism** (koz-mōp'ō-li-tizm), *n.* [*< cosmopolite* + *-ism*.] Same as *cosmopolitism*.

The cosmopolitism of Germany, the contemptuous nationality of the Englishman, and the ostentatious and boastful nationality of the Frenchman.

Coleridge.

**cosmorama** (koz-mō-rā'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *ῥάμα*, a view, < *ῥάω*, see.] A view or series of views of the world; specifically, an exhibition of a number of drawings, paintings, or photographs of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like, in different parts of the world, so arranged that they are reflected from mirrors, the reflections being seen through a lens.

The temples, and saloons, and cosmoramas, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes.

Dickens, *Sketches by Box*, xiv.

**cosmoramic** (koz-mō-ram'ik), *a.* [*< cosmorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like a cosmorama.

**cosmos**<sup>1</sup> (koz'mos), *n.* [Also *kosmos*; < NL. *cosmos*, *cosmus*, ML. *cosmus*, < Gr. *κόσμος*, order, good order, form, ornament, and esp. the world or the universe as an orderly system.] 1. Order; harmony.

Hail, brave Henry: across the Nine dim Centuries, we salute thee, still visible as a valiant Son of Cosmos and Son of Heaven, beneficently sent us!

Carlyle, *Frederick the Great*, II, 1.

Hence—2. The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and law exhibited in the universe.

If we take the highest product of evolution, civilized human society, and ask to what agency all its marvels must be credited, the inevitable answer is—To that Unknown Cause of which the entire Cosmos is a manifestation.

H. Spencer, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV, 471.

3. Any system or circle of facts or things considered as complete in itself.

Each of us is constantly having sensations which do not amount to perceptions [and] make no lodgment in the cosmos of our experience.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 145.

4. [cap.] [NL.] A small genus of *Compositæ*, related to the dahlia, ranging from Bolivia to Arizona. *C. caudatus* is widely naturalized through the tropics. *C. bipinnatus* and *C. diversifolius* are frequently cultivated.

**cosmos<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [A corrupted form (appar. for \**comos*) of Tatar *kumiz*: see *kumiss*.] Fermented mare's milk: same as *kumiss*.

Their drink called *Cosmos*, which is mares milke, is prepared after this manner.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I, 97.

They [the Tatars] then cast on the ground new *Cosmos*, and make a great feast.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 414.

**cosmoscope** (koz'mō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. κόσμος*, the universe, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument designed to show the positions, relations, and movements of the sun, earth, and moon; an orrery.

**cosmosphere** (koz'mō-sfēr), *n.* [*< Gr. κόσμος*, the world, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

**cosmotheism** (koz'mō-thē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. κόσμος*, the world, + *θεός*, God, + *-ism*: see *theism*.] Deification of the cosmos; the system which identifies God with the cosmos; pantheism.

**cosmothetic** (koz-mō-thet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κόσμος*, the world, + *θετικός*, < *θεός*, verbal adj. of *τιθέναι*, put, assume, = E. *do*: see *thesis*.] Supposing the existence of an external world; affirming the real existence of the external world.

To the class of cosmothetic idealists the great majority of modern philosophers are to be referred.

Sir W. Hamilton.

**Cosmothetic idealism, idealist.** See the nouns.

**Cosme** (kōn), *n.* A red wine grown in the department of Nièvre in France, similar in flavor to Bordeaux, and improving with age.

**cosovereign** (kō-suv'e-rān), *n.* [*< co-1* + *sovereign*.] A joint sovereign.

Peter being then only a boy, Sophia, Ivan's sister of the whole blood, was joined with them as regent, under the title of co-sovereign.

Brougham.

**cospecific** (kō-spē-sif'ik), *a.* [*< co-1* + *specific*.] Of the same species; conspecific.

**coss<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [ME., < AS. *coss*, a kiss: see *kiss*, *n.* and *v.*] A kiss.

The queen thus accorded with the Coss,

Agens hym spak nomore speche;

The lady gaf the coss a coss,

The lady of love longe loue gan seche.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

**coss<sup>2</sup>** (kos), *n.* [In phrase *rule of coss*, an early name for algebra, a half-translation of It. *regola di cosa*, lit. the rule of the thing: *regola*, < L. *regula*, rule; *dī*, < L. *de*, of; *cosa*, a thing (< L. *causa*, a cause, LL. a thing), being the unknown quantity, *x*: see *rule*, *choss<sup>2</sup>*, and *x* as an algebraic symbol.] The unknown quantity in an algebraic problem. Also *cos*, *coss*.—**Rule of coss**, an elementary algebraic method of solving problems; algebra.

**coss<sup>3</sup>** (kos), *n.* [Also written *kos*, repr. Hind. *kos* = Beng. *kros*, a coss, < Skt. *क्रोचा*, a call, calling-distance (e. g., Hind. *gaw-kos*, the distance at which one can hear the lowing of a cow), < √ *krug*, call, cry out.] In India, a road-measure of variable extent, ranging from 1 to 2 miles (rarely more), being usually about 1½ miles, especially in Bengal.

I determined to keep to the road and ride round to the next bungalow at Narkunda, . . . which is ten coss, or about fifteen miles away.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II, 164.

**Cossack** (kos'ak), *n.* [Russ. *Козакъ*, *Kazakъ*, a Cossack; < Turki *quzzāq*, an adventurer, a guerrilla, a predatory horseman, a freebooter.] One of a military people inhabiting the steppes of Russia along the lower Don and about the Dnieper, Volga, and Ural. Originally, an irregular Tatar soldiery subject to the khans of Krim Tatar. The origin of the Russian Cossacks is uncertain, but their nucleus is supposed to have consisted of refugees from the ancient limits of Russia forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization or order, which grew into a more or less free tribal existence. Their independent spirit has led to numerous unsuccessful revolts, ending in their subjection, although they retain various privileges. As light cavalry they form an element in the Russian army valuable in skirmishing.

**cossas** (kos'az), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] Plain East Indian muslins, of various qualities and widths.

**cossee** (kos'ē), *n.* [Of E. Ind. origin.] A bracelet.

**cosset** (kos'et), *n.* [Cf. AF. *cozets*, pl., AS. *cotsetlan*, 'house-dwellers.'] 1. A lamb brought up by hand; a pet lamb.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gayne

Then Kilde or Cosset. Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

2. A pet of any kind.

Quar. Well, this dry nurse, I say still, is a delicate man. Mrs. Litt. And I am for the cosset his charge: did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass?

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, I, 1.

**cosset** (kos'et), *v. t.* [*< cosset, n.*] To fondle; make a pet of; nurse fondly.

I have been cossetting this little beast up, in the hopes you'd accept it as a present.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxvi.

Every section of political importance, every interest in the electorate, has to be cosseted and propitiated by the humouring of whims, fads, and even more substantial demands.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 145.

**cosset, cossical<sup>1</sup>** (kos'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= It. *cosico*; as *coss<sup>2</sup>* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] The true derivation having been forgotten, it was, later, ignorantly connected with L. *cos*, a whetstone.] Relating to algebra; algebraic.

There were sometimes added to these numbers certain signs or algebraic figures, called *cosical* signings.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 414.

**Cossic algorithm**, an algebraical process of determining the value of an unknown quantity.—**Cossic numbers**, powers and roots.

**Cossidae** (kos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cossus* + *-idae*.] A family of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* or moths, taking name from the genus *Cossus* (which see).

**cossist<sup>1</sup>** (kos'ist), *n.* [*< coss<sup>2</sup>* + *-ist*.] An algebraist.

**cossoletist**, *n.* Same as *cossolette*.

**cossum** (kos'um), *n.* A malignant ulcer of the nose, often syphilitic. *Dunglison*.

**Cossus** (kos'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cossus*, a kind of larva found under the bark of trees.] 1. A genus of moths, of the family *Epialidae*: known as the ghost-moths. *Cossus ligniperda*, one

Goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*), reduced about one third.

of the largest of the British moths, is called the *goat-moth*, from the disagreeable hircine odor of the larvæ; it expands 3 to 3½ inches, and is of variegated coloration.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *acne*.

**cossyphene** (kos'i-fēn), *n.* [*< F. cossyphène* (Latreille).] A beetle of the genus *Cossyphus*, or of some allied genus.

**cossyphore** (kos'i-fōr), *n.* Same as *cossyphene*.  
**Cossyphus** (kos'i-fus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κόσσυφος*, a singing bird, perhaps the black ouzel; also a sea-fish.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of atracheate heteromorous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidae*. *Fabricius*, 1792.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of sturnoid passerine birds: same as *Acridotheres*. *Duméril*.—3. In *ichth.*, a genus of labroid fishes. *Valenciennes*.

**cossyrite** (kos'i-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. Κόσσυρος*, also Κόσσυρα, an island between Sicily and Africa, now called Pantellaria, + *-ite*.] A mineral related to amphibole in form and composition, occurring in triclinic crystals in the liparite of the island of Pantellaria.

**cost**<sup>1</sup> (kōst), *n.* [*< ME. cost*, *< ONorth. cost*, *< Icel. kost*, *m.*, choice, chance, opportunity, condition, state, quality, = *AS. cyst*, *f.*, choice, election, a thing chosen, excellence, virtue, = *OS. kust* = *OFries. kest*, choice, estimation, virtue, = *MD. D. kust* = *OHG. chust*, *cust*, *MHG. kust*, *G. kust*, *f.*, choice, = *Goth. kustus*, *m.*, *gakusta*, *f.*, test, proof; with formative *-t*, *< Goth. kisan* = *AS. cōsan* (pp. *coren*), etc., choose: see *choose*.] 1. *Manner; way and means.*

Bi-knowe alle the *costes* of care that he hade.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2496.

2. *Quality; condition; property; value; worth.* Who-so knew the *costes* that knit ar therinne [in the girdle] He wolde hit prayse at more pries, parauntera.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1849.

Chief men of worth, of mekle cost,  
To be lamentit sair for ay.  
*Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

At all *costs*, by all means; at all events. [This phrase was formerly in dative singular, without the preposition:]

We ne mazen aīre *coste* halden Cristibode.  
*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 21.

It is now usually associated with *cost*<sup>2</sup>.—*Needes cost*, by all means; necessarily.

The night was schort, and faste by the daye  
That *needes cost* he moeste himselfe hyde.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale* (ed. Morris), l. 619.

**cost**<sup>2</sup> (kōst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cost*, ppr. *costing*. [*< ME. costen*, *< OF. coster*, *couter*, *F. couler*, *cost*, = *Pr. Sp. costar* = *Pg. custar* = *It. costare* (= *D. kosten* = *OHG. \*chostan*, *MHG. kosten*, *G. kosten* = *Dan. koste* = *Sw. Icel. kosta*, after *Rom.*); *< ML. costare*, contr. of *L. constare*, stand together, stand at, *cost*, *< com-*, together, + *stare*, stand: see *constant*.] 1. To require the expenditure of (something valuable) in exchange, purchase, or payment; be of the price of; be acquired in return for: as, it *cost* five dollars.

Though it had *coste* me catel [wealth].  
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 204.

There, there! a diamond gone, *cost* me two thousand ducats in Frankfurt!  
*Shak., M. of V.*, III. 1.

To have made a league of road among such rocks and precipices would have *cost* the state a year's revenue.  
*Froude, Sketches*, p. 78.

2. In general, to require (as a thing or result to be desired) an expenditure of any specified thing, as time or labor; be done or acquired at the expense of, as of pain or loss; occasion or bring on (especially something evil) as a result.

If it should *cost* my life this very night,  
I'll gae to the Tolbooth door wi' thee.  
*Archie of Cafield* (Child's Ballads, VI. 91).

He enticed  
Israel in Sittim, on their march from Nile,  
To do him wanton rites, which *cost* them woe.  
*Milton, P. L.*, l. 414.

Difference in opinions has *cost* many millions of lives.  
*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, iv. 5.

The President has paid dear for his White House. It has commonly *cost* him all his peace, and the best of his mainly attributes.  
*Emerson, Compensation*.

To *cost* dear, to require a great outlay, or involve or entail much trouble, suffering, loss, etc.

Were it known that you mean as you say, surely those wordes might *cost* you dear.  
*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, Pref. to II., note.

'T has often *cost* the boldest Cedar dear  
To grapple with a storm.  
*J. Beaumont, Psyche*, l. 89.

**cost**<sup>2</sup> (kōst), *n.* [*< ME. cost*, *coust*, *F. couit*, *cost*, = *Pr. cost*, *costa* = *Sp. costo*, *costa* = *Pg. custa* = *It. costo* = *D. kust* = *OHG. chosta*, *MHG. koste*, *G. kost* = *Dan. Sw. kost* (ML. *costa*), *cost*, expense; from the verb.] 1. The equivalent or price given for a thing or service exchanged, purchased, or paid for; the amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for some thing or some service: as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of building a house. Nothing has any *cost* until it is actually attained or obtained; while *price* is the amount which is asked for a service or thing.

By Flames a House I hir'd was lost  
Last Year: and I must pay the *Cost*.  
*Prior, A Dutch Proverb*.

Value is the life-giving 'power of anything; *cost*, the quantity of labour required to produce it; price, the quantity of labour which its possessor will take in exchange for it.  
*Ruskin, Munera Pulveris*, § 12.

2. That which is expended; outlay of any kind, as of money, labor, time, or trouble; expense or expenditure in general; specifically, great expense: as, the work was done at public *cost*.

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? 2 Sam. xix. 42.  
Let foreign princes vainly boast  
The rude effects of pride and *cost*.  
*Waller, Her Majesty's New Building*.

Passing to birds, we find preservation of the race secured at a greatly diminished *cost* to both parents and offspring.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 275.

3. *pl.* In law: (a) The sums fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges in a suit, awarded usually against the party losing, and in favor of the party prevailing or his attorney.

Nobody but you can rescue her, . . . and you can only do that by paying the *costs* of the suit—both of plaintiff and defendant.  
*Dickens, Pickwick*, xlvii.

(b) The sum which the law allows to the attorney, to be paid by his client.—At all *costs*. See *cost*<sup>1</sup>.—*Costs of the cause* or *of the action*, in law, the aggregate of costs to which the prevailing party is entitled against his adversary on reaching final judgment in the cause.—*Costs of the day*, in *Eng. law*, interlocutory costs imposed on a party in respect to an incidental proceeding at the time it is taken or determined, as, for instance, an adjournment, in contradistinction to *general costs of the cause*.—*Dives costs*, in *Eng. legal parlance*, costs which one allowed to sue without liability to costs voluntarily pays to his attorney, and is therefore, if successful, allowed to tax against his adversary.—To *count the cost*. See *count*<sup>1</sup>.—To one's *cost*, with inconvenience, suffering, or loss; to one's detriment or sorrow: as, that some one had blundered, he found to his *cost*.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards, to their *cost*, over true.  
*Knolles, Hist. Turks*.

Oh frail estate of human beings,  
And slippery hopes below!  
Now to our *cost* your emptiness we know.  
*Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis*, l. 401.

—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Expense*, *Worth*, etc. See *price*.

**cost**<sup>3</sup> (kōst), *n.* [*< L. costa*, a rib, side: see *cost*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A rib or side.

Made like an auger, with which tall she wriggles  
Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.  
*B. Jonson, Staple of News*, III. 1.

2. In *her.*, same as *costis*.  
**cost**<sup>4</sup> (kōst), *n.* [*ME. cooste*, *costmary*; = *Pr. cost* = *Sp. Pg. It. costo*, *< L. custos*, *costum*, *< Gr. κόστος*, an aromatic plant, *< Ar. kost*, *kust*, Hind. *kushik*: see *costmary*.] *Costmary*.

**costa** (kos'tā), *n.*; pl. *costae* (-tā). [*NL.*, *< L. costa*, a rib, side: see *cost*<sup>3</sup> and *cost*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. In *anat.*: (a) [L.] A rib. (b) A border or side of something—specifically applied to the three borders or costae of the human scapula or shoulder-blade—the superior or coracoid, the posterior or vertebral, and the anterior or axillary. (c) A ridge on something, giving it a ribbed appearance.—2. In *zool.*: (a) In *entom.*: (1) A broad, elevated longitudinal line or ridge on a surface. (2) The anterior border of an insect's wing, extending from the base to the apex or outer angle. Hence—(3) The space on the wing bordering the anterior margin. (4) The costal or anterior vein. (b) In *conch.*, the ridge or one of the ridges of a shell. (c) In *Actinoptera*, an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. (d) In *Crinoidae*, a row of plates succeeding the inferior or basal portion of the cup.—3. In *bot.*, a rib or primary vein; a midrib or midnerve of a leaf or frond.

**costaget**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *costage*; *< OF. costage*, *costage* (= *Pr. costatge*; *ML. costagium*), *< cos-*, *cost*: see *cost*<sup>2</sup> + *-age*.] *Cost*; expense.

There fore I telle yow schorttely, how a man may goon with lytel *costage* and schortte tyme.

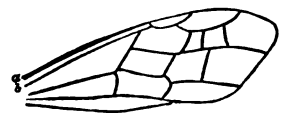
*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 125.

For more solempne in euery mannes syght  
This feste was, and gretter of *costage*,  
Than was the reuel of hir mariage.  
*Chaucer, Clerk's Tale* (ed. Skeat), l. 1126.

**costal** (kos'tal), *a.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. costal* = *It. costale*, *< NL. costalis* (ML. \**costalis*, in neut. *costale*, the side of a hill), *< costa*, a rib, the side, etc.: see *costa*, *cost*, *n.*] 1. In *anat.*: (a) Pertaining to the ribs or the side of the body: as, *costal* nerves. (b) Bearing ribs; costiferous: applied to those vertebræ which bear ribs, and to that part of the sternum to which ribs are attached.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the costa or anterior edge of an insect's wing; situated on or near the costa.—3. In *bot.*, pertaining to the costa or midrib of a leaf or frond.

Veins . . . forming a single *costal* row of long areolæ.  
*Syn. Fil.*, p. 523.

**Costal angle**, in *entom.*, the tip of the wing.—**Costal area**, in *entom.*, a part of the wing or tegminum bordering the anterior margin, and extending to the subcostal vein. In many of the *Orthoptera* it has a different texture and appearance from the rest of the wing.—**Costal cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Costal cells**, in *entom.*, the cells nearest the costa, generally numbered from the base of the wing outward. One of them is frequently opaque, and is then called the *pterostigma*. But many authors include in the term *costal* only one or more cells between the pterostigma and the base of the wing.—**Costal margin**, in *entom.*, the costa or anterior margin of the wing.—**Costal plate**, in *Chelonia*, one of a series of expanded dermal plates of bone, ankylosed with a rib, forming a part of the carapace. See *cut* under *Chelonia*.—**Costal processes**, in *ornith.*: (a) The unciform processes given off by many ribs, overlapping succeeding ribs. (b) Certain parts of the sternum with which the ribs articulate. They are very prominent in passerine birds. See *cut* under *carinate*.—**Costal vein**, in *entom.*, a large longitudinal vein or rib nearly parallel to, and frequently touching, the anterior margin, but in the *Odonata* separated from it by the marginal vein.



Wing of Bee, showing costa, or costal vein, a, and subcostal vein, b. The space inclosed by a and b is the costal cell.

*costally* (kos'tal-i), *adv.* In *entom.*: (a) Toward the costa or front margin of the wing: as, a hand produced *costally*. (b) Over the costal vein: as, a line *costally* angulated.

**costal-nerved** (kos'tal-nērvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the secondary nerves of the leaf springing from the costa or midrib. Also *costatovenose*.

**costard** (kos'tārd), *n.* [*< ME. costard*, an apple, orig. a 'ribbed' apple, a var. (accom. to *-ard*) of \**costate* (first found in later use), *< ML. costatus*, ribbed, *< L. costa*, a rib: see *cost*<sup>3</sup>, and cf. *costate*. Cf. also *custard*, ult. a var. of *crustate*. See *ard*. Hence *costard*- or *costermonger* and *coster*.] 1. A large variety of apple.

The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pom-water.  
*Drayton, Polyolbion*, xviii.

2. The head. [Humorous.]

Take him on the *costard* with the hilts of thy sword, and then throw him into the malmsay-butt, in the next room.  
*Shak., Rich. III.*, l. 4.

Also *costerd*.

**costardmonger** (kos'tārd-mung'gēr), *n.* Same as *costermonger*.

*Edg.* Have you prepared the *costardmonger*?  
*Night*. Yes, and agreed for his basket of pears.  
*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 1.

**costate**, *costated* (kos'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [*< L. costatus*, ribbed, *< costa*, rib: see *costa*, *cost*<sup>3</sup>. Cf. *costard*.] 1. Having a rib or ribs; ribbed.—2. Having a ridge or ridges; ridged, as if ribbed. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, having several broad elevated lines or ridges extending in a longitudinal direction. (b) In *bot.*, having one or more primary longitudinal veins or ribs, as a leaf. (c) In *conch.*, having ridges crossing the whorls and parallel with the mouth of the shell, as in univalves, for example *Harporia*, or radiating, as in bivalves, for example most *Cardiidae*.—**Costate eggs**, in *entom.*, those eggs which have raised ribs running from end to end.

**costatovenose** (kos-tā-tō-vē-nōs), *a.* [*< L. costatus*, ribbed (see *costate*), + *venosus*, having veins: see *venous*.] Same as *costal-nerved*.

**costayt**, *v.* A Middle English form of *coast*.

Dounward ay in my pleytyng,  
The ryver syde *costaytyng*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 134.

**cost-book** (kōst'būk), *n.* [*< cost* for *costean* + *book*.] In British mining, a book containing the names of all the joint-adventurers in a mine, with the number of shares each holds. A shareholder who wishes to leave the company can do so by getting his name removed from the cost-book.—**Cost-book system**, in British mining, a method of keeping mining accounts and managing a joint-stock company, by which any one of the adventurers can withdraw on due notice, the accounts being kept in such a man-

ner that the exact financial condition of the mine may be at any time easily made out.

**costean** (kos-tēn'), *v. t.* [*Corn. cothas*, dropped, + *stean* (LL. *stannum*), tin.] In mining, to endeavor to ascertain the position of a lode by sinking pits through the soil to the bed-rock. The general direction of the lode having been, as supposed, approximately ascertained by means of work already done, the object of costeaning is to trace the lode still further through ground where its outcrop is not visible on the surface.

**costeaning** (kos-tēn'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *costean*, *v.*] In mining, the process of sinking pits to discover a lode. [Cornwall.]

**costean-pit** (kos-tēn'pit), *n.* In Cornish mining, a pit sunk to the bed-rock in costeaning. [Cornwall.]

**costeler**, *v.* See *costay*, *cost.*

**costella**, *n.* Plural of *costellum*.

**costellate** (kos-tel'at), *a.* [*NL. costellatus*, < *costellum*, a little rib: see *costellum*.] 1. In bot., finely ribbed or costate. — 2. In anat. and zool., finely ridged, as if ribbed with costella.

**costellum** (kos-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *costella* (-ā) [*NL.*, neut. dim. of *L. costa*, a rib: see *costa*, *cost.*] In anat., a small or rudimentary rib.

**coster**<sup>1</sup> (kos'tēr), *n.* [Abbr. of *costermonger*.] Same as *costermonger*.

"Feyther" had been "a *coster*," and, in Elizabeth's phrase, had "got a breast trouble," which, with other troubles, had sent the poor soul to the church-yard.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 140.

**coster**<sup>2</sup> (kos'tēr), *n.* [*ME. coster*, also (with excrement -d) *costerd*, < *OF. costure* (> *ML. costerium*), a side hanging, prop. adj., < *ML. costarius*, of or at the side, < *L. costa*, side: see *costa*, *cost.*] 1. Eccles., the side hangings of an altar. (a) That part of the altar-cloth which hangs down at either end. (b) One of the side curtains which serve to inclose the altar and to protect it from drafts. 2. A piece of tapestry or carpeting used as a small hanging, as the valance of a bed, the hanging border of a tablecloth, and the like.

Also called *costering*.

**coster-boy** (kos'tēr-boi), *n.* A boy who sells costards, fruit, vegetables, etc., in the streets. *Davies*. [Eng.]

Laying down the law to a group of *coster-boys*, for want of better audience. *Kingsley*, *Two Years Ago*, xiv.

**costerd**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Same as *costard*.

**costerd**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *coster*<sup>2</sup>.

**costeril**, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

**costering** (kos'tēr-ing), *n.* [*coster*<sup>2</sup> + -ing.] Same as *coster*<sup>2</sup>.

**costermonger** (kos'tēr-mung'gēr), *n.* and *a.* [For *costerd-monger*, for *costard-monger*, < *costard* + *monger*. Sometimes shortened to *coster*.] 1. *n.* A hawk of fruits and vegetables. Also *coster*, and formerly *costard-monger*.

Virtue is of so little regard in these *costermonger's* times, that true valour is turned bearded.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And then he'll rail, like a rude *costermonger*, That school-boys had couzened of his apples. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

II. *a.* Mercenary; sordid. *Nares*.

**costerous**, *a.* Same as *costious*.

**cost-free** (kōst'frē), *adv.* Free of charge; without expense.

Her duties being to talk French, . . . and her privileges to live *cost-free* and . . . to gather scraps of knowledge. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, II.

**costful**, *a.* [*ME. costful*; < *cost*<sup>2</sup> + -ful.] Costly.

A *costful* clothe is tokyn of povertie.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

**costicartilage** (kos-ti-kār'ti-lāj), *n.* [*L. costa*, rib, + *cartilage*.] A costal cartilage; a sternal rib, when not ossified. *B. G. Wilder*.

**costicartilaginous** (kos-ti-kār'ti-lāj'i-nus), *a.* [*costicartilage* (-gin-) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to a costicartilage.

**costicervical** (kos-ti-sēr'vi-kal), *a.* [*L. costa*, rib, + *cervix* (cervic-), neck, + -al.] In anat., pertaining to the ribs and neck: as, a *costicervical* muscle: specifically said of the *costicervicalis*.

**costiferous** (kos-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [= *F. costifere*; < *L. costa*, rib, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>, + -ous.] In anat., rib-bearing: applied to those vertebrae, as the dorsal vertebrae of man, which bear free articulated ribs, and to those parts or processes of the sternum of some animals, as birds, to which ribs are jointed.

The sternum has no *costiferous* median backward prolongation, all the ribs being attached to its sides. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 168.

**costiform** (kos'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*L. costa*, rib, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In anat., formed or shaped like a rib. — 2. In entom., having the form of a

costa or ridge: as, a *costiform* interspace between striae.

**costifoust**, *a.* Same as *costious*.

**costilet**, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. coustille*, a short sword, a sort of dagger or poniard: see *coistil*.] A dagger; a poniard.

Gaffray hym amote vpon the hanche so Wyth a *costile* which in hys slefte gan hold that his leaseron failed and breke to.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4334.

**costile-iron**, *n.* [*ME. costile-yre*: see *costile*.] Same as *costile*.

Therowly passing the *costile-yre* cold;

Hastily the blode lepte out and ran tho.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4336.

**costious**, *a.* [*ME. costifous*, *costevous*, *costious*, *costyous*, *costuous*, *costuous*, < *OF. costeous*, *costeus*, *F. coûteux*, *costly*, < *coste*, *cost*: see *cost*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, and -ous.] Costly.

He that maketh there a Feste, be it never so *costious*, and he have no Neddres, he hath no thanke for his travaylle. *Manderiville*, *Travels*, p. 208.

**costispinal** (kos-ti-spi-nal), *a.* [*NL. costiapi-nalis*.] In anat., of or pertaining to the ribs and spinal column: *costovertebral*. *Coues*.

**costive** (kos'tiv), *a.* [Early mod. *E. costyfe*; < *OF. costere*, i. e., *costere* (mod. *F. restored constipé*), < *L. constipatus*, crammed, stuffed, pp. of *constipare*, press together, > *costerer*, *costicer*, *costurer*, cram, constipate: see *constipate*.] 1. Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements retained, or the motion of the bowels sluggish or suppressed; constipated. — 2. Figuratively, slow in action; especially, slow in giving forth ideas or opinions, etc.; uncommunicative; close; unproductive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is,

Indeed, sir, somewhat *costive* of belief

Toward your stone; would not be galled.

*B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

While faster than his *costive* Brain indites,

Phil's quick Hand in flowing Letters writes.

*Prior*, On a Person who wrote Ill against Me.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, without being *costive*. *Lord Chesterfield*.

3. Hard and dry; caked.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

4. Producing costiveness. [Rare.]

Blood-boiling Yew, and *costive* Mistletoe:

With yew-cold Mandrake, and a many mo

Such fatal plants.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Furies.

**costively** (kos'tiv-li), *adv.* With costiveness.

**costiveness** (kos'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. A morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels. See *constipation*.

*Costiveness* has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick. *Locke*, *Education*.

2. Figuratively, slowness in action; especially, slowness or difficulty in giving forth or uttering, in a general sense; closeness; reticence. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in public elocution with myself. *Wakefield*, *Memoirs*, p. 216.

**costless** (kōst'les), *a.* [= *D. kosteloos*; < *cost*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, + -less.] Costing nothing; not involving expense.

**costlewt**, *a.* [*ME.*, < *cost*<sup>2</sup> + -lewt, an adj. term., also in *drunklewt*, *q. v.*] Costly; sumptuous. *Chaucer*.

And at the west dore of Powles was made a *costlewt* pageant, renning wyn, red claret and whit, all the day of the marriage. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. xli.

**costliness** (kōst'li-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being costly; expensiveness; richness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness.

Alas, alas that great city, wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her *costliness*!

*Rev. xviii.* 19.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sir P. Sidney*.

**costly** (kōst'li), *a.* [*ME. costely*, for *costely* (= *D. kostelijk* = *MHG. kostlich*, *G. köstlich* = *Dan. kostelig* = *Sw. kostlig* = *Norw. kostelig* = *Icel. kostligr*, *kostuligr*); < *cost*<sup>2</sup> + -ly.] 1. Of great price; acquired, done, or practised at much cost, as of money, time, trouble, etc.; expensive; rich; occasioning great expense or expenditure: as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture; *costly* vices.

Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly. *John* xii. 3.

In itself the distinction between the affirmative and the negative is a step perhaps the most *costly* in effort of any that the human mind is summoned to take.

*De Quincey*, *Herodotus*.

It is only by the rich that the *costly* plainness which at once satisfies the taste and the imagination is attainable. *Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 322.

2. Lavish; extravagant. [Rare.]

A dagger, in rich sheath with jewels on it, . . .

At once the *costly* Sahib yielded to her.

*Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

= *Syn.* 1. *Precious*, etc. See *valuable*.

**costly** (kōst'li), *adv.* In a costly manner; expensively; richly; gorgeously.

Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,

Painting thy outward walls so *costly* gay?

*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, cxlvi.

**costmary** (kost'mā-ri), *n.* [In *Palsgrave* (1530), *cost mary*, translated by *F. coste marine*. Cf. *rosemary*, where -mary = *marine*. The second element, however, is usually understood as referring to the Virgin Mary (as if *ML. costus Maria*); the orig. form said to be *ML. costus amarus*: *L. costus*, a plant (see *cost*<sup>4</sup>); *amarus*, bitter.] A perennial plant, *Chrysanthemum Balsamita*, belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*, a native of the south of Europe, long cultivated for the agreeable fragrance of its leaves.

The purple *Hyacinthe*, and fresh *Costmarie*.

*Spenser*, tr. of *Virgil's Gnat*.

*Costmarie* is put into ale to steep.

*Gerarde*.

**costo-**. Combining form, in some recent scientific compounds, of Latin (New Latin) *costa*, a rib.

**costo-apical** (kos-tō-ap'i-kal), *a.* [*NL. costa*, a rib, + *L. apex* (apic-), apex, + -al.] In entom., near the outer or apical end of the costal margin of the wing: as, a *costo-apical* spot.

**costo-central** (kos-tō-sen'tral), *a.* [*L. costa*, a rib, + *centrum*, center, + -al.] Same as *costovertebral*.

**costoclavicular** (kos'tō-kla-vik'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. costa*, a rib, + *NL. clavicula*, clavicle.] In anat., pertaining to the first rib and to the clavicle: applied to the rhomboid (costoclavicular) ligament which connects these parts.

**costocolic** (kos-tō-kol'ik), *a.* [*L. costa*, a rib, + *colon*, colon: see *colon*<sup>2</sup>, *colic*.] In anat., pertaining to ribs and to the colon. — **Costocolic ligament**, a fold of peritoneum forming a kind of mesentery for the spleen, and passing from the left colic flexure to the under surface of the diaphragm, opposite the tenth and eleventh ribs.

**costocoracoid** (kos-tō-kor'a-koid), *a.* [*L. costa*, a rib, + *NL. coracoides*, coracoid.] In anat., pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula: applied to a dense membrane or thick sheet of deep fascia, continuous with that of the arm and breast, attached to the clavicle and coracoid process of the scapula, inclosing the pectoralis minor and subclavian muscle, protecting the axillary vessels and nerves, and pierced by the cephalic vein and other vessels. Also *coracocostal*.

**costom**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

**costomary**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *customary*.

**costoret**, *n.* Same as *costrel*. *Solom*, *Old Eng. Potter*, p. 16.

**costoscapular** (kos-tō-skāp'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula, + -ar<sup>2</sup>.] In anat., pertaining to ribs and to the scapula; connecting these parts, as a muscle: specifically said of the *costoscapularis*.

**costoscapularis** (kos-tō-skāp'ū-lā-ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *costoscapulares* (-rēs). [*NL.*, < *L. costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula.] A muscle of the thorax arising from many ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *serratus magnus*. See *serratus*.

**costosternal** (kos-tō-stēr-nal), *a.* [*L. costa*, a rib, + *NL. sternum*, breast-bone, + -al.] In anat., pertaining to a rib or costal cartilage and to the sternum: applied to ligaments connecting these parts, or to articulations between them.

**costotome** (kos'tō-tōm), *n.* [*L. costa*, a rib, + *Gr. tomē*, cutting, verbal adj. of *témeiv*, *ra-meiv*, cut.] A knife, chisel, or shears used in dissection for cutting through the costal cartilages and opening the thoracic cavity; a cartilage-knife.

**costotransverse** (kos'tō-trans-vers'), *a.* [*L. costa*, a rib, + *transversus*, transverse.] In anat., pertaining to a rib and to the transverse process of a vertebra: applied to the interosseous ligaments connecting these parts.

**costovertebral** (kos-tō-vēr-tē-bral), *a.* [*NL.*, < *L. costa*, a rib, + *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra, + -al.] In anat., pertaining to a rib and to the body of a vertebra: applied to the stellate ligaments connecting these parts. Also *costocentral*.

**costoxiphoid** (kos-tō-zif'oid), *a.* [*< L. costa, a rib, + Gr. xiphoidēs, ensiform: see xiphoid.*] In anat., pertaining to costal cartilage and to the xiphoid process of the sternum: as, a **costoxiphoid** articulation.

**costred**, *n.* Same as **costrel**.

**costrel** (kos'trel), *n.* [Also **costril**, *< ME. costrel, costrelle, costril, < OF. costrel (ML. costrellus, costerellum), orig. a flask hung at the side, < L. costa, side.*] A flask, flagon, or bottle; specifically, such a vessel of



Costrels.

1, old form, of leather; 2, old form, of earthenware; 3, modern form (West of England), of earthenware.

leather, wood, or earthenware, often of a flattened form, and generally with ears by which it may be suspended, used by British laborers in harvest-time. Sometimes called **pilgrim's bottle**.

Therewithal a costrel taketh he tho,  
And seyde, "Hereof a draught or two  
Gif hym to drynke."

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2066.

A youth, that, following with a costrel, bore  
The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine.  
Tennyson, Geraldine.

**costrelli, costrelle, costril, n.** Obsolete forms of **costrel**.

**cost-sheet** (kōst'shēt), *n.* A statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

**costume**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of **custom**.

**costume**<sup>2</sup> (kos-tūm' or kos-tūm), *n.* [= *D. kostum = G. kostum = Dan. kostume, < F. costume (the orig. F. word being coutume) = Pr. costum, costuma, < It. costuma = OSp. costume = Cat. costum = Pg. costume (cf. Sp. costumbre), < ML. costuma, ult. < L. consuetudo (-din-), custom: see custom, which is a doublet of costume.*] 1. Custom or usage with respect to place and time, as represented in art or literature; distinctive character or habit in action, appearance, dress, etc.; hence, keeping or congruity in representation. [This is the sense in which the word was first used in English, early in the eighteenth century.]

Sergius Paulus wears a crown of laurel: this is hardly reconcileable to strict propriety, and to the costume, of which Raffaele was in general a good observer.

Sir J. Reynolds, Discourse 12.

The cruzado was not current, as it should seem, at Venice, though it certainly was in England at the time of Shakespeare, who has here indulged his usual practice of departing from national costume.

Dyce, Ill. of Shakespeare, II. 270.

2. Mode of dressing; external dress. Specifically—(a) An established mode or custom in dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people, tribe, or nation, to a particular period, or to a particular character, profession, or class of people. (b) A complete dress assumed for a special occasion, and differing from the dress of every-day life: as, a court costume (the dress required to be worn by a person who is presented at court). (c) A complete outer dress for a woman, especially one made of the same material throughout: as, a walking-costume.

All costume off a man is pitiful or grotesque. It is only the serious eye peering from and the sincere life passed within it, which restrain laughter and consecrate the costume of any people.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 29.

**costume**<sup>2</sup> (kos-tūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **costumed**, ppr. **costuming**. [*< costume*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*; = *F. costumer, etc.*] 1. To dress; furnish with a costume; provide appropriate dress for: as, to **costume** a play; "**costumed** in black," *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.—2. Reflexively, to put an unusual dress on; dress for a special occasion.

Attic maidens in procession, or **costuming themselves** therefor. C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 96.

**costumer** (kos-tū'mér), *n.* One who prepares or arranges costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.; one who deals in costumes.

**costumic** (kos-tū'mik), *a.* [*< costume*<sup>2</sup> + *-ic.*] Pertaining to costume or dress; in accordance with the prevailing mode of dress. [Rare.]

A noble painting of Charles II. on horseback, in **costumic** armour.  
Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 467.

**costus-root** (kos'tus-rōt), *n.* [*< Costus, NL. specific name from native name, + root.*] The root of *Heterotrichum Lappa*, an asteraceous plant of Cashmere. It is collected in enormous quantities for the Chinese market, and is used largely as a medicine in India. It has a pungent aromatic taste, and an odor like that of orris-root.

**cosubordinate** (kō-sub-ōr'di-nāt), *a.* [*< co-1 + subordinate.*] Equally subordinate; equivalent as subordinates: as, **cosubordinate** groups in zoölogy. *Mivart*.

**cosupreme** (kō-sū-prēm'), *a.* and *n.* [*< co-1 + supreme.*] 1. *a.* Equally supreme.

II. *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

The phoenix and the dove,  
Co-supremes and stars of love.

Shak., The Phoenix and Turtle, l. 51.

**cosurety** (kō-shōr'ti), *n.*; pl. **cosureties** (-tiz). [*< co-1 + surety.*] One who is surety with another or others.

**cosy**, *a.* and *n.* See **cozy**.

**cosynt**, *n.* and *a.* Middle English for **cosin**, now **cousin**.

**cot**<sup>1</sup> (kot), *n.* [Intimately connected with **cote**<sup>1</sup>, a different form, differently used, but closely related: (1) **Cot**, *< ME. cot, kot, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell (cott for cote once in comp. schep-cott, a sheep-cote, < AS. cot, neut., pl. cotu, a cot, cottage, a chamber (used in Mat. xxi. 13 to translate L. spelunca, a den, sc. of thieves), = ONorth. cot, cott, neut., a cot, a chamber, = MD. D. kot = MLG. LG. kot = MG. kot (> G. kot, koth) = Icel. OSw. ODan. kot, a cot, hut. (2) **Cotel**, formerly sometimes also **coat**, *< ME. cote, a cot, cottage, a chamber, often in comp., fold, coop, pen, sty (see dove-cote, hen-cote, sheep-cote, swine-cote), < AS. cote, fem., pl. cotan, a cot, cottage, more frequently with umlaut (o > y), cyte, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell, = MD. kote = MLG. kote, kotte, kate, LG. kote, kate = MG. kote (> G. kote) = Icel. kyta, kytra, a cot, hut. Cot<sup>1</sup> and cotel<sup>1</sup> are thus respectively neut. and fem. forms of the same word. Hence (from E.) Gael. cot = W. cwt, a cot; and (from Teut.) ML. cota, a cot, cotagium, E. cottage: O Bulg. kotic, a cell; also (with change of meaning like that in **cassock** and **chasuble**, both ult. < L. casa, a cottage), OF. cote, etc., a coat, > ME. cote, E. coat: see **cote**<sup>2</sup> and **coat**<sup>2</sup>. The sense of 'a small bed' is modern. Hence ult. **cottage**, **cotter**, etc.] 1. A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.**

No trust in brass, no trust in marble walls;  
Poor cots are e'en as safe as princes' halls.

Quarles, Emblems, ill. 12.

Behold the cot where thrives the industrious swain,  
Source of his pride, his pleasure, and his gain. Crabbe.

2. A small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; also, a portable bed formed of canvas, webbing, or other material fastened to a light frame, often made cross-legged to permit folding up. Also called **cot-bed**.

In the pleasant little trim new nursery . . . is the mother, glaring over the cot where the little, soft, round cheeks are pillowed. Thackeray, Philip, xxxvi.

3. **Naut.**, a swinging bed or hammock of canvas, stiffened by a wooden frame, and having upright sides of canvas to protect the sleeper. It is slung on lanyards called "clues," and secured to hooks in the carlines or deck-beams. It differs from the hammock in the frame and upright sides, and in not being capable of being rolled up and stowed in the nettings. It is now rarely used except in the sick-bay aboard a man-of-war, but was very common in crowded quarters for officers in the American navy up to 1865.

4. A leather cover for a finger, used to protect the finger when it is injured or sore, or to shield it from injury, as in dissecting; a finger-stall.

—5. A sheath or sleeve, as the clothing for a drawing-roller in a spinning-frame.

**cot**<sup>2</sup> (kot), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also **cote**; cf. **cotton**<sup>2</sup>. Hence **cotgare**.] 1. Refuse wool. *Knights; Halliwell*.—2. A fleece of wool matted together; a lock of wool or hair clung together.

*Wedgwood*.

**cot**<sup>3</sup> (kot), *n.* [*< Ir. cot, a small boat.*] A little boat. [Irish.]

Cymochles of her questioned  
Both what she was, and what that usage meant,  
Which in her cot she daily practiced?  
"Vaine man" (saide she), . . .

My little boat can safely passe this perilous bourne.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 9.

**cot**<sup>4</sup> (kot), *n.* [Abbr. from **cotquean**.] An effeminate person.

Some may think it below our hero to stoop to such a mean employment, as the poet has here enjoined him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too much like a citizen, or a cot, as the women call it. *Hist. Tom Thumb*.

**cot**. An abbreviation of **cotangent**.

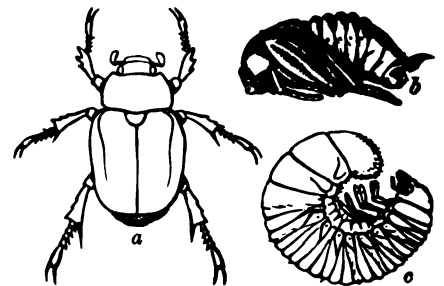
**cota** (kō'tā), *n.*; pl. **cotæ** (-tē). [ML.: see **cote**<sup>2</sup>, **coat**<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A coat.—2. The flibeg.

**cotabulate** (kō-tab'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< co-1 + tabulate.*] Same as **contabulate**.

**cotæ**, *n.* Plural of **cota**.

**cotaget**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of **cottage**.

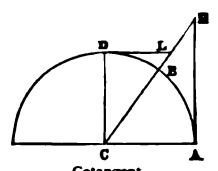
**Cotalpa** (kō-tal'pā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidae*.

Goldsmith-beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*).

a, imago; b, pupa; c, larva. (All natural size.)

Their technical characters are: 10-jointed antennæ; the clypeus sutured from the front; the thorax margined at the base; the elytra not margined; and the tarsal claws unequal. *C. lanigera*, the goldsmith-beetle of the eastern United States, is a light-yellow species nearly an inch long.

**cotangent** (kō-tan'jēnt), *n.* [*< co-2 + tangent.*] A word coined by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In **trigonom.**, the tangent of the complement of a given arc or angle. Abbreviated **cot**. See the figure.—**Cotangent** at a close-point of an algebraical surface, the tangent of the simple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface with its tangent plane at the close-point.



Cotangent.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of DL to DC, or that of AC to AB, is the cotangent; or, DC being taken as unity, it is the line DL.

**cotarnine** (kō-tār'nin), *n.* [Transposed from **narco-tine**.] An organic base ( $C_{12}H_{15}NO_4$ ) formed from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents, as manganese dioxide. It is nonvolatile, and has a bitter taste and faintly alkaline reaction.

**cot-bed** (kot'bed), *n.* Same as **cot**<sup>2</sup>.

**cotbety** (kot'bet'i), *n.*; pl. **cotbeties** (-iz). [*< cot (as in cotquean) + betty.*] A man who meddles with the domestic affairs of women; a betty. [U. S.]

**cote**<sup>1</sup> (kōt), *n.* [*< ME. cote, < AS. cote: see further under cot<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A hut; a little house; a cottage: same as **cot**<sup>1</sup>.*

Albeit a cote in our language is a little slight-built country habitation.

Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, viii.

2. A sheepfold.

Hezekiah had exceeding much riches and honour: and he made himself . . . stalls for all manner of beasts, and cotes for flocks. 2 Chron. xxxii. 28.

The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes.  
Milton, Comus, l. 344.

[In this sense now used chiefly in composition, as **dove-cote**, **hen-cote**, **sheep-cote**, **swine-cote**, etc.] **cote**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* A former spelling of **cote**<sup>1</sup>.

**cote**<sup>3</sup> (kōt), *v. t.* [*< F. cōtoyer, go by the side of, < OF. costoyer, > also E. coast: see coast, v.*] To pass on one side of; pass by; pass.

We coted them on the way; and hither are they coming.  
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

**cote**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* [*< cote<sup>3</sup>, *v.*] The act of passing by; a going by. *Drayton*.*

**cote**<sup>4</sup> (kōt), *v. t.* [*< F. coter, < OF. quoter, > E. quote, q. v.*] To quote.

The text is throughout coted in the margin. *Udall*, Pref.

Thou art come . . . from coting of ye scriptures, to courting with Ladies.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 320.

**cote**<sup>5</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of **cot**<sup>2</sup>.

**cote-a-pyet**, *n.* See **courtesy**.

**cote-armouri, cote-armuret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of **coat-armour**.

**cote-hardie**, *n.* [OF.] A garment worn by both sexes throughout the fourteenth century. That of the men corresponded nearly to the cassock; that of the women was generally cut somewhat low in the neck, fitting the body closely above the waist, but very full and long in the skirt. The sleeves varied greatly in fashion; those worn by the women were at first close-fitting and buttoned; but toward 1380 the sleeves of the cote-hardie for either sex were loose and long.

They [streamers from the elbow] first appear as narrow elongations from the sleeve of the upper-tunic or cote-hardie.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 108, note.



**côtelaine** (kô'te-lén'), *n.* Same as *côteline*.

**côtelé** (kô'te-lâ), *a.* [F., ribbed, ult. < L. \**costellatus*: see *costellate*.] In decorative art, bounded by many sides, straight or curved, instead of a continuous curved outline: said of a dish, plaque, or the like.

**côtelette** (kô'te-let'), *n.* [F.] See *cutlet*.

**côteline** (kô'te-lén'), *n.* A kind of white muslin, usually a corded muslin. Also written *côtelaine*.

**cotemporant** (kô'tem-pô-ran), *n.* [Cf. *cotemporaneus*.] A contemporary. *North*. [Rare.]

**cotemporaneous, cotemporary.** Less usual forms of *cotemporaneous, cotemporary*.

**cotenant** (kô'ten-an-si), *n.* [Cf. *co-1* + *tenancy*.] The state of being a cotenant or cotenants; joint tenancy.

The "Judgments of Co-Tenancy" is a Brehon law-tract, still unpublished at the time at which I write, and presenting, in its present state, considerable difficulties of interpretation. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 112.

**cotenant** (kô'ten-ant), *n.* [Cf. *co-1* + *tenant*.] A tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant.

**coterie** (kô'te-rê), *n.* [F., a set, circle, coterie, < OF. *coterie*, *cotterie*, company, society, association of people, cotter tenure, < ML. *coteria*, an association of cotters to hold any tenure, < *cota*, a cottage: see *cotl*, *cotel*, *cotterl*.] A set or circle of persons who are in the habit of meeting for social, scientific, or literary intercourse, or other purposes; especially, a clique.

In the scientific *coterie* of Paris there is just now an American name well known—that of Benjamin Franklin. *D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together*, iv.

The danger, the bloodshed, the patriotism, had been blending *coterie* into communities.

*Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 145.

The House developed a marked tendency to split up into a number of cliques and *coterie*s, banded together for the propagation of some catchet.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL, 133.

**coterminous** (kô'ter-mi-nus), *a.* [Cf. *co-1* + *terminous*, after *conterminous*.] Same as *conterminous*.

With the fall of these [Greek] communities, there came in the Stoic conception of the universal city, *coterminous* with mankind. *G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity*, p. 173.

**Côte-rôtie** (kô'trô-té'), *n.* [F.] An excellent red wine produced in the vineyards of the same name on the Rhône near Lyons, France.

**Cotesian** (kô'te-zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by the English mathematician Roger Cotes (1682-1716).—**Cotesian theorem.** Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).

**cotl<sup>1</sup>** (kô'th), *n.* [Also *cothe*, *coath*, *cothe*, *coth*, < AS. *cothu* (pl. *cotha*), *cothe* (pl. *cothan*), disease.] 1. A disease; sickness; pestilence; an attack of illness; a fainting fit; swoon.

Thise ar so hidus with many a cold cotl. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 31.

*Cotls* or swoonyngs, sincopa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 96.

2. Now, a disease of sheep and cattle. *N. E. D.*

**cotl<sup>2</sup>**. An obsolete form of *quoth*.

**cothe** (kô'th), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cotthed*, ppr. *cotthing*. [E. dial.; also written *coathe*; < *cotl<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] To faint. [Prov. Eng.]

**cotthist** (kô'thish), *a.* [Cf. *cotl<sup>1</sup>* + *-ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Sickly; faint. *Sir T. Browne*.

**cotthon** (kô'thon), *n.* [Gr. *κόθων*, applied to the inner harbor at Carthage, otherwise to a drinking-vessel.] A quay or dock; a wharf. *Worcester*.

**cothurn** (kô-thérn'), *n.* [= F. *cothurne* = Sp. It. *coturno* = Pg. *coithurno* = G. *cothurn* = Dan. *kothurne*, < L. *cothurnus*, < Gr. *κόθρνος*, a buskin.] Same as *cothurnus*, which is more commonly used.

The moment had arrived when it was thought that the mask and the *cothurn* might be assumed with effect. *Motley*.

**cothurnal** (kô-thér-nal), *a.* [Cf. *cothurn* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the cothurnus or buskin; hence, relating to the drama; tragic; cothurnate.

The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe it. In rich cothurnal pomp. *Lucret's Dominion*, v. 2.

**cothurnate, cothurnated** (kô-thér-nât, -nâ-ted), *a.* [Cf. L. *cothurnatus*, < *cothurnus*: see *cothurn* and *-ate<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Buskined.—2. Tragical; solemn or stilted: applied to style.

Desist, O blest man, thy cothurnate style, And from these forced lambics fall awhile. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 348.

**cothurned** (kô-thérnd'), *a.* [Cf. *cothurn* + *-ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Buskined. [Rare.]

Peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and cothurned. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV, 568.

**cothurni**, *n.* Plural of *cothurnus*.

**Cothurnia** (kô-thér-ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cothurnus*, a buskin: see *cothurn*.] An extensive genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidae* and subfamily *Vaginicolinae*, founded by Ehrenberg. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, as *C. imberbis* and *C. maritima*.

**cothurnus** (kô-thér-nus), *n.*; pl. *cothurni* (-ni). [L., < Gr. *κόθρνος*, a buskin: see *cothurn*.] The buskin of the Greeks and Romans. It was held

by the Romans to be a characteristic part of the costume of tragic actors, whence *cothurnus* is sometimes figuratively used for *tragedy*. The Greeks, however, called the shoe of tragic actors *ἰβας* or *ἰβας*. It is shown by monuments to have been a closed shoe, like a usual form of the hunting-buskin, but differing from this in having a very thick sole; and, like the hunting-buskin, it was probably laced high on the leg, though this is not certain. Also *cothurn*.

In their tragedies they [Shakspeare's contemporaries] become heavy without grandeur, like Jonson, or mistake the stilts for the cothurnus, as Chapman and Webster too often do. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 317.

**cothy** (kô'thi), *a.* [Cf. *coth<sup>1</sup>* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Sickly; faint. [Prov. Eng.]

**coticet** (kô'tis), *n.* In *her.*, same as *cottise*.

**coticé** (kô'ti-sä'), *a.* In *her.*, bendwise: said especially of small parts.

**coticular** (kô'tik'ü-lär), *a.* [Cf. L. *coticula*, dim. of *cos* (cot-), a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.

**cotidal** (kô'ti-däl), *a.* [Cf. *co-1* + *tidal*.] Marking an equality of tides.—**Cotidal lines**, imaginary lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at or about the same time.

**cotidian, cotident**, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *quotidian*.

**cotignac** (kô'tê-nyak'), *n.* [See *codiniac*.] A conserve prepared from quinces not entirely ripe. It is stomachic and astringent. *Dun-glison*.

**Cotile** (kô'ti-lä), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822); often erroneously *Cotyle*; < Gr. *κωίλη*, fem. of *κωίλος*, chattering, prattling, babbling; of a swallow, twittering; cf. *κωίλιον*, chatter, prattle.] A genus of swallows, of the family *Hirundinidae*, having a small tuft of feathers isolated at the bottom of the tarsus, a slightly forked tail, the edge of the outer primary not serrate, and plain mouse-gray and white plumage. The type is the well-known bank-swallow, *C. riparia*, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. See cut under *bank-swallow*. The proper name of the genus is *Citricola* (which see).

**cotillion** (kô'til-yon), *n.* [Also, as F., *cotillon* (E. *lit*-repr. the (former) sound of F. *lit*), a sort of dance, lit. a petticoat, dim. of OF. *cote*, F. *cotte*, a coat: see *coat<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. A lively French dance, originated in the eighteenth century, for two, eight, or even more performers, and consisting of a variety of steps and figures; specifically, an elaborate series of figures, often known in the United States as the *german*. The term is now often used as a generic name for several different kinds of quadrille.—2. Music arranged or played for a dance.—3. A black-and-white woolen fabric used for women's skirts.

**cotinga** (kô-ting'gä), *n.* [NL., from S. Amer. native name.] 1. The native name of several

South American manakins: applied to sundry cotingine birds. (a) [cap.] Applied in 1760 by Brisson to the blue purple-breasted manakin of Edwards, thus becoming in ornithology a genus having this species, *Am-pelis cotinga* (Linnaeus), or *Cotinga cerulea*, as its type; since made the typical genus of the family *Cotingidae*. (b) [cap.] Applied in 1780 by Merrem to a genus of related birds, the cocks-of-the-rock (*Rupicolinae*), of the genus *Phenicercus*.

2. Any bird of the family *Cotingidae*.

**Cotingidæ** (kô-tin'ji-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (a) + *-idæ*.] A family of South American passerine birds, proposed by Bonaparte in 1849, of uncertain definition and position, containing the cotingas, manakins, cocks-of-the-rock, bell-birds, fruit-crows, etc. The term is used in varying senses by different authors, and is inextricably confused with *Pipridæ*, *Amphelidæ*, *Bombycillidæ*, etc. By G. R. Gray (1869) it is made to cover 62 genera and 166 species, divided into 7 subfamilies: *Tityrinæ*, *Cotinginæ* (the cotingas proper), *Lipauginæ*, *Gymnoderinæ* (the fruit-crows, as the *averanos*, *arapungas*, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc.), *Piprinæ* (the manakins proper), *Rupicolinæ* (cocks-of-the-rock), and *Phytotominae*. The group thus constituted is a highly diversified one, containing many beautiful and interesting forms, characteristic of the South American fauna. In a common usage, *Cotingidæ* are exclusive of the *Pipridæ* and *Phytotomidæ* as separate families.

**Cotinginæ** (kô-tin'jî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (a) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cotingidæ*, represented by such genera as *Cotinga*, *Phibalura*, and *Ampekon*.

**cotingine** (kô-tin'jin), *a.* [Cf. *cotinga* + *-ine<sup>1</sup>*.] Like or likened to a cotinga; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotingidæ* or *Cotinginæ*; piprine; ampeline.

**cotise, cotised.** See *cottise, cottised*.

**cotland** (kô'tland), *n.* [Cf. *cot<sup>1</sup>* + *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

**cotnar** (kô'tnär), *n.* Same as *catnar*.

**coto** (kô'tô), *n.* [Sp., a cubit: see *cubit*.] A Spanish measure of length, the eighth part of a vara (which see).

**Coto bark** (kô'tô bârk). A bark of unknown botanical origin, obtained from Bolivia. It is used in medicine as a remedy in cases of diarrhoea.

**cotoin** (kô'tô-in), *n.* [Cf. *Coto* (bark) + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A substance, crystallizing in yellowish-white prisms, derived from Coto bark.

**cotonea** (kô'tô-nê-ä), *n.* [NL. ML., var. of L. *cydonia*, quince-tree: see *codiniac*, *coin<sup>2</sup>*, *quince*.] The quince-tree. *Bailey*.

**Cotoneaster** (kô'tô-nê-as'têr), *n.* [NL., < NL. *cotonea*, quince (see *quince*), + L. term. *-aster*.] A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, of the family *Malaceæ*, resembling the medlar. *C. vulgaris* is a common European species, having rose-colored petals and the margins of the calyx downy. The other species are natives of the south of Europe and the mountains of India and Mexico. They are all adapted for shrubberies.

**cotorra** (kô'tor-ä), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the agouti.

**cotoyé** (kô'tô-yä'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *cottised*. **cotqueant** (kô'tkwên), *n.* [A word of popular origin, < \**cot*, of uncertain origin (conjectured by some to stand for *cock<sup>1</sup>*, equiv. to 'male'), + *quean*, a woman. Cf. *cobetty* and *cuckquean*.] 1. A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

Cap. Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica: Spare not for cost.

Nurse. Go, you cot-quean, go, Get you to bed. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4.

I cannot abide these apron husbands; such cotqueans. *Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl*, iii. 2.

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a cotquean; each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison*.

2. A coarse, masculine woman; a bold hussy. Scold like a cotquean, that's your profession. *Ford, 'Tis Pity*, i. 2.

**cotqueanity** (kô'tkwên-jî-ti), *n.* [Cf. *cotquean* + *-ity*.] The character or conduct of a cotquean. We tell thee thou angerest us, cotquean; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy cotqueanity. *B. Jonson, Poetaster*, iv. 3.

**cotriple** (kô'trip'l), *a.* [Cf. *co-1* + *triple*.] In math., connected with a triple branch of a curve.—**Cotriple tangent**, the tangent, at a close-point of a surface, of the triple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface and its tangent.

**cotrustee** (kô'trus-tê'), *n.* [Cf. *co-1* + *trustee*.] A joint trustee.

**cotsett**, *n.* [ML. *cotsetus*, *cothsetus*, Latinized forms of AS. \**cotsæta* (Somner—not authenticated) (= MLG. *kotsæte*, *kotse*, *koste* = G. *kothsasse*, *kossasse*, also *kossäte*, *kossat*, *kotse*); AS. also *cotsetla* (spelled *kotsetla*, *kotesetla*) (ML. *cotsetlc*), with term. *-la* equiv. to *-ere*, E. *-er* (as MLG. *kotscter*, *kotzer*, *koster*), < *cot* or *cote*, a cottage, + *sæta* (= G. *sasse*), a settler, dweller



Cothurnus.—Figure of Artemis, from Purification of Orestes on a Greek red-figured vase.



Blue Cotinga (*Cotinga carulea*).

(*sittan*, pret. pl. *sæton*, sit), or *setta*, a settler, dweller, < *sett*, a seat: see *cotl*, *cote*, and *seta*, *settle*, *sil*.] See the extract, and that under *cot-setter*.

That record [Domesday Survey] attests the existence of more than 25,000 servi, who must be understood to be, at the highest estimate of their condition, landless labourers; over 82,000 bordarii; nearly 7,000 cotarii and *cotseti*, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce; and nearly 110,000 villani. Above these were the liberi homines and sokemanni, who seem to represent the medieval and modern freeholder. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., §132.

**cotsetleri**, *n.* [An accom. book-form of AS. *cotsetla*: see *cotset*.] Same as *cotset*.

The Kote-Setlian or *cotsetlers* mentioned in Domesday Book are generally described as poor freemen suffered to settle on the lord's estate, but they were more probably freemen who had settled on their share of the common land, of which the lord had legally the dominion, but under the feudal system in many cases claimed to have the fee. *W. K. Sullivan*, Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. civi.

**Cotswold** (kots'wôld), *n.* [*cotl*, *cote*, pl. *cots*, *cotes*, + *wold*: see *wold*.] Literally, a wold where there are sheep-cotes: the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England.—**Cotswold sheep**, a breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, formerly peculiar to the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, in England.

**cotth**, *n.* A former spelling of *cotl*.

**cotta** (kot'ä), *n.*; pl. *cottas*. [ML. *cotta*, *cota*, > It. *cotta* = F. *cotte*, OF. *cote*, > E. *coat*, q. v.] 1. A short surplice, either sleeveless or having half-sleeves.—2. A sort of blanket made of the coarsest wool. *Draper's Dict.*

**cottabus** (kot'ä-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κότταβος*.] An ancient Greek game, which consisted in throwing portions of wine left in drinking-cups into a vessel or upon a specified object, as a plate of bronze, so as to produce a clear sound and without scattering the fluid. From the successful performance of this feat good fortune, especially in love affairs, was augured.

**cottage** (kot'äj), *n.* [*ME. cotege* (ML. *cotagium*), < *cot* (see *cotl*) + *-age*. F. *cottage* is from E.] 1. A cot; a humble habitation, as of a farm-laborer or a European peasant.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor cottage. *Hooker*.

A peasant bred up in the obscurities of a cottage.

South.

The new tax, imposed upon every inhabited dwelling-house in England and Wales except cottages, i. e. houses not paying to church and poor-rates.

*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 194.

2. A small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.

He passed a cottage with a double coach-house,

A cottage of gentility,  
And he owned with a grin  
That his favourite sin  
Is pride that apes humility.

*Southey*, The Devil's Walk.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and rightfully on the shelves of every cottage.

*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 112.

Hence—3. A temporary residence at a watering-place or a health- or pleasure-resort, often a large and costly structure. [U. S.]

The shore of Frenchman's Bay . . . begins to be dotted with these attempts at 'cottage' life. . . Cottages are rising on all the favorable sites in the neighborhood of Bar Harbor.

*The Nation*, Sept. 7, 1882.

**Cottage allotments**, in Great Britain, portions of ground which are allotted to the dwellings of country laborers for the purpose of being cultivated by them as gardens. See *allotment system*, under *allotment*.—**Cottage cheese**. See *cheese*.—**Cottage china**, English pottery of a cheap sort, especially that produced at Bristol. The name is generally given to table utensils decorated with small bouquets and the like. *Prime*.—**Cottage hospital**. See *hospital*.—**Cottage piano**, a small upright piano.—**Cottage right**, in the early history of Massachusetts, an inferior right of commonage granted by certain towns to inhabitants not included in the original body of proprietors.

**cottaged** (kot'äjd), *a.* [*cottage* + *-ed*.] Set or covered with cottages.

Humble Harting's cottaged vale. *Collins*, Ode to a Lady.

**cottagely** (kot'äj-li), *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates, houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenuity or cottagely obscurity. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 172.

**cottager** (kot'ä-jër), *n.* [*cottage* + *-er*.] 1. One who lives in a cottage, in any sense of that word.

Resolve me why the cottager and king, . . .

Disquieted alike, draw sigh for sigh.

*Young*, Night Thoughts, vii.

It has ceased to be fashionable to bathe at Newport. Strangers and servants may do so, but the cottagers have withdrawn their support from the ocean.

*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 104.

2. In *Eng. law*, one who lives on the common without paying any rent or having land of his own.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen and ploughmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, or else mere cottagers, which are but housed beggars, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot.

*Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII. (Bohn ed.), p. 380.

**cottah** (kot'ä), *n.* [Hind. *katthā*.] A measure of land in Bengal; eighty square yards.

**cottar** (kot'är), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *cotter*.  
**cottar-town** (kot'är-toun), *n.* Same as *cot-town*.

**cottell**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

**cotter** (kot'ër), *n.* [Also written *cottar* (Sc.), and in technical or historical use also *cottier*; early mod. E. *cottier*, *cottyer*, < ME. *cotyer*, < AF. *\*cotier*, < ML. *cotarius*, *cotarius*, *coterius* (cf. MLG. *koter*, *koterer*, MG. *koder* (= G. *köther*, *köter*), MLG. also *kotener*, G. *köthner*, *kötner*), < *cota*, a cot: see *cotl*, *cote*.] A cottager; in Scotland, one who dwells in a cot or cottage dependent upon a farm. Sometimes a piece of land is attached to the cottage.

Himself goes patched, like some bare cotter.

*Bp. Hall*, Satires, iv. 2.

These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or *cottiers*, were distinguished from the free agricultural laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune.

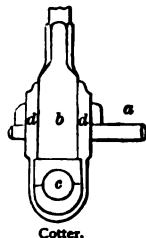
*D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 460.

*Cottars*, who seem to have been distinguished from their fellow-villeins simply by their smaller holdings.

*J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 319.

**Cotter tenure or system**, a tenure of land by which a laborer rents a portion of land directly from the owner, and the conditions of the contract, especially the amount of rent to be paid, are determined not by custom, but by competition. This system was at one time especially characteristic of Ireland, and is not yet entirely extinct there. The tenancy was annual, and the privilege of occupancy was put up at auction, the consequence being excessive competition and exorbitant rents, since the cotter was obliged to get the land at any price in order to live. In an act passed in 1880 to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, cotter tenancies are defined to be cottages with not more than half an acre of land, rented by the month at not more than 45 s. a year.

**cotter** (kot'ër), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mech.*, a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron used as a wedge for fastening or tightening. In the adjoining figure, *a* is a cotter connecting the end of the rod *b* with the pin or stud *c*, by means of a wrought-iron strap *d*, and adjustable bushes; the tapered cotter *a*, passing through corresponding mortises both in the butt *b* and the strap *d*, serves at once to attach them together and to adjust the bushes to the proper distance from each other. Also called *cotterel*.



Cotter.

**cotter-drill** (kot'ër-dril), *n.* A drill used in forming slots. It first bores a hole, and then by a lateral motion works out the slot.

**cottered** (kot'ërd), *a.* [*cotter* + *-ed*.] Keyed together by wedges.

**cotterel** (kot'ër-el), *n.* [Formerly also *cotteril*: see *cotter*.] 1. In *mech.*, same as *cotter*.—2.

A small iron bolt for a window. [Prov. Eng.]

—3. A trammel to support a pot over a fire.

*Brockett*. Also *cotrel*.—4. The horizontal bar in an old English chimney. See *back-bar*.

**cotter-file** (kot'ër-fil), *n.* A file used in forming grooves for the keys, cotters, or wedges used in fixing wheels on their shafts. It is narrow and almost flat on the sides and edges, thus presenting nearly the same section at every part of its length.

**cotter-plate** (kot'ër-plät), *n.* In *foundry*, a lip or flange of a mold-box. *E. H. Knight*.

**cottid** (kot'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cottidae*.

**Cottidae** (kot'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cottus*, of varying limits in different classifications. (a) In early systems, a family of *Acanthopterygii*, having the head variously mailed and protected, and especially a suborbital bone more or less extended over the cheek and articulated behind with the preoperculum. Thus understood, it embraced all the mail-cheeked fishes, and answered to the "Joues cuirassées" of Cuvier. (b) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii* *cotto-scombriformes*, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed (the bone arising from the infraorbital ring), and the body naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales. In this sense it embraces not only the true *Cottidae*, but also the *Platycephalidae*, *Hoplichthyidae*, *Triglidae*, and *Rhamphocottidae* of other authors. (c) In Gill's system, a family of *Cottidae* with a well-developed myodome, interrupted cranial valleys behind, and the spinous part of the dorsal shorter than the soft part. It includes numerous species of northern fishes, popularly known as sculpin, bullheads, miller's-thumbs, etc. See cut under *sculpin*.

**\*cottier** (kot'i-ër), *n.* See *cotter*.<sup>1</sup>

**cottierism** (kot'i-ër-izm), *n.* [*cottier* + *-ism*.] The cottier system of land tenure. See *cottier tenure*, under *cotter*.<sup>1</sup>

**cottiform** (kot'i-fôrm), *a.* [*NL. Cottus*, q. v., + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the form of fishes of the genus *Cottus*; of or pertaining to the *Cottoidea*; cottoid.

**Cottina** (ko-ti'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's early system, the third group of *Triglidae*. The spinous part of the dorsal fin is less developed than the soft part, or than the anal; the body is naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales; and the pyloric appendages are four in number. It was later raised by Günther to the rank of a family. See *Cottidae*.

**Cottinæ** (ko-ti'në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cottidae*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) Cottids with ventral fins and spinous dorsal well developed, thus embracing almost all the family. (b) Cottids having the preceding characters and further limited by the form of the spinous part of the dorsal being oblong and not concentrated and elevated. It includes the ordinary forms of the family.

**cottine** (kot'in), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottina*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Cottinæ*.

**cottist**, *n.* Same as *cottise*.

**cottise** (kot'is), *n.* [Formation obscure, but prob. connected with equiv. *cot*, F. *côte*, < *L. costa*, a rib.] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend, being one fourth its width, and half the width of the bendlet. A single one is often called a *cot*, but in the plural *cottises* is always used. Also spelled *cotise*, and formerly *cotice*, *cotter*.

**cottised** (kot'ist), *a.* In *her.*, accompanied by two or more cottises, as a bend. Also *cottised*, *cotayed*.—**Cottised double**, having two cottises on each side.—**Cottised treble**, having three cottises on each side.

**cottle** (kot'l), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A part of a mold used by pewterers in the formation of their wares. *Imp. Dict.*

**cottoid** (kot'oid), *a. and n.* [*Cottus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottoidea*; cottiform.

II. *n.* A cottid.

**Cottoidea** (ko-toi'dë-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) Corresponding to the mail-cheeked fishes of the old authors. (b) Restricted to the mail-cheeked fishes with the post-temporals simply articulated with the cranium, one pair of denticulous epipharyngeals, hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid separated by the intervention of actinosts, and ribs fitting into sockets of the vertebrae. It thus includes the families *Cottidae* and *Hemipteridae*.

**cottoidean** (ko-toi'dë-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cottoidea*.

II. *n.* A fish of the superfamily *Cottoidea*.

**cottolene** (kot'ö-lën), *n.* A substance made from beef suet and cotton-seed oil.

**cotten** (kot'n), *n. and a.* [*ME. cotoun*, *cotune*, *cotin* = MD. *kottoen*, *kattoen*, D. *katoen* (> MHG. *kottun*, G. *kattun* = Sw. Dan. *kattun* = mod. Icel. *kötun*), < OF. *coton*, F. *coton* = Pr. *coton* = It. *cotone*, formerly *cotono*, < Sp. *cotón* = Pg. *cotão*, cotton, printed cotton cloth, Sp. *algodon* = Pg. *algodão*, cotton (> ult. E. *acton*, q. v.), < Ar. *al*, the, + *qūtun*, *qūn*, cotton. Cf. Gael. *cotan* = W. *cotwm*, cotton, from E.] I. *n.*

1. The white fibrous substance clothing the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*). See cut under *cotton-plant*. It consists of simple delicate tubular hair-like cells, flattened and somewhat twisted. Its commercial value depends upon the length and tenacity of the fiber. It is the clothing material of a large proportion of the human race, its use dating back to a very early period. In commercial importance cotton exceeds all other staples. The United States ranks first in the consumption of the raw material, the United Kingdom being second, and then Germany. Cotton consists of nearly pure cellulose, and when acted upon by nitric acid yields a nitro-compound known as gun-cotton, which is a powerful explosive, and when dissolved in ether and alcohol forms collodion. Cotton is very extensively used in the manufacture of thread, and for many purposes in the arts. In surgery it is employed for many purposes, and especially as a dressing for burns, scalds, etc. See *cotton-plant*, *Gossypium*.

These men ben the beste worcheres of Gold, Sylver, Cotton, Sylk, and of alle suche thinges, of any other, that be in the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 212.

2. Cloth made of cotton. It was originally obtained in Europe from India, always famous for the excellence and fineness of its cotton fabrics, as in the Dacca muslin, and has long been in use throughout the East. In 1700 the importation into England of printed cotton cloth was prohibited, and in 1721 fines were imposed upon the venders and wearers of cotton, because it was thought to interfere with the home manufacture of woollens and silks. Modern inventions facilitating its manufacture by machinery have built up an immense industry in Europe and the United States. See *cotton-gin*, *spinning-jenny*.



A Bend Cottised, or a bend accompanied by two bendlets.

3. Thread made of cotton: as, a spool of *cotton* contains 200 yards.—4†. The wick of a candle.

*Lucignoli*, . . . weekes or cottons of candles. *Florio*.

5. The cotton-plant; cotton-plants collectively.

—**Absorbent cotton**, cotton freed from fatty matters, for use in surgery.—**Corkwood cotton**. See *silk-cotton*, below.—**Cotton famine**, a term used to describe the disastrous depression produced in British manufactures by the American civil war, which hindered the exportation of cotton from the southern United States.—**Cotton States**, in *U. S. hist.*, those States in which cotton is mainly produced, especially South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas: to these North Carolina and Tennessee are often added.—**French cotton**, the silky down of *Calotropis procera*, an asclepiadaceous plant of Africa and southern Asia.—**Gray cotton**, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth. Also called *gray goods*.—**Lavender-cotton**, the popular name of *Santolina Chamæmaris*, a dwarf composite shrub of southern Europe, clothed with a dense hoary pubescence.—**Marine cotton**. Same as *adenos*.—**Mineral cotton**, a fine glossy fiber, commonly called *mineral wool*.—**Philosophic cotton**, flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.—**Sea-island cotton**, the cotton grown on the islands and sea-coast in the southern United States, especially between Charleston and Savannah.—**Silicate cotton**, furnace-slag changed into a fibrous mass resembling wool by a strong jet of steam turned upon it as it runs from the furnace. Also called *slag-wool*.—**Silk-cotton**, the silky covering of the seeds of *Ceiba pentandra* and *C. grandiflora*, of *Bombax Ceiba*, of *Ochroma Lagopus* (also called *corkwood cotton*), and other bombacaceous trees of the tropics. It is used for stuffing cushions and for other similar purposes, but is of no value for textile use.—**Soluble cotton**, gun-cotton, soluble in ether or alcohol. See *collodion*.—**Upland cotton**, cotton grown on the uplands of the southern United States.

II. a. Made of cotton; consisting of cotton: as, *cotton cloth*.

He brought to her a *cotton gown*.

*Rob Roy* (Child's Ballads, VI. 206).

**Cotton batting**, a preparation of raw cotton for stuffing or quilting, usually in rolls.—**Cotton damask**, a material, woven in different colors, used for curtains and upholstery.—**Cotton flannel**. Same as *Canton flannel* (which see, under *flannel*).—**Cotton parchment**, a parchment-like material made from cleaned cotton fiber by digesting it in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets.—**Cotton prints**, cotton cloth printed in various colors and patterns. See *calico*.—**Cotton rep**, a heavy colored cotton cloth used for the lining of curtains, etc.—**Cotton velvet**, a cotton fabric made in imitation of silk velvet, used for dresses, etc., now called *velveteen*.—**Cotton wadding**, a prepared sheet or roll of raw cotton, similar to the batting, only much thinner and inclosed between glazed surfaces, used for interlining and quilting.

**cotton¹** (kot'n), v. [*cotton¹*, n.] I. *intrans.* To rise with a nap, like cotton.

It *cottons well*; it cannot choose but bear  
A pretty nap. *Middleton*, Family of Love, III. 2.

II. *trans.* To envelop in cotton; hence, to coddle; make much of. [Rare.]

Already in our society, as it exists, the bourgeois is too much *cottoned* about for any rest in living.

*Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 477.

**cotton²** (kot'n), v. i. [Also *cotton*; a figurative use, wide-spread in provincial speech, of *cotton¹*, v. I, in the phrase 'it *cottons well*.'] 1. To agree; suit; fit or go well together.

May *cotton* and agree.

*Drant*, Horace, Arte Poëtica.

Ud's foot, I must take some pains, I see, or we shall never have this gear *cotton*. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

How now, lads? does our conceit *cotton*?

*Middleton*, Family of Love, v. 3.

2. To become closely or intimately associated (with); acquire a strong liking (for); take (to): absolutely or with *to*, formerly *with*. [Colloq.]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton with* another.

*Swift*.

For when once Madam Fortune deals out her hard raps,

It's amazing to think

How one *cottons to* Drink!

*Barham*, Ingoldsbay Legends, I. 312.

**cottonade** (kot-n-ād'), n. [*cotton¹* + *-ade¹*.] A name given to different varieties of cotton cloth, generally to inferior, coarser, and less durable kinds.

He was dressed in a suit of Attakapas *cottonade*.

*G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 95.

**cottonary†** (kot'n-ā-ri), a. Pertaining to or made of cotton.

*Cottonary* and woolly pillows.

*Sir T. Browne*.

**cotton-blue** (kot'n-blū), n. A coal-tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing. See *blue*, n.

**cotton-broker** (kot'n-brō'kér), n. A broker who deals in cotton.

**cotton-cake** (kot'n-kāk), n. The cake remaining after the oil has been expressed from the seeds of the cotton-plant. It is used as food for cattle.

**cotton-chopper** (kot'n-chop'ér), n. An implement for cutting openings in a row of growing

cotton-plants, so as to leave them in bunches or hills.

**cotton-cleaner** (kot'n-klē'nér), n. Same as *cotton-picker*, 2.

**cottonee** (kot'n-ē'), n. [*cotton¹* + *-ee*.] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

**cotton-elevator** (kot'n-el'ē-vā-tor), n. In a cotton-mill, a tube through which cotton is raised to the upper floors by means of an air-blast or by straps armed with spikes.

**cotton-gin** (kot'n-jin), n. A machine used in separating the seeds from cotton fibers.

The earliest cotton-gin was the *saw-gin*, invented by Eli Whitney (1765-1825) in 1792. In this the fiber rests upon or against a grid, into the openings of which project the teeth of a gang of saws mounted upon a revolving mandrel. The teeth of the saws catch the fibers and draw them away from the seeds. The latter, being too large to pass through the openings, roll downward and out of the machine. The fibers, removed from the saws by a revolving brush, pass between rollers, and are delivered from the machine in the form of a lap. Other and similar machines have projecting needles, hooked or covered wire teeth, instead of saws. See *roller-gin*.

**cotton-grass** (kot'n-grās), n. The popular name of plants of the genus *Eriophorum* and family *Cyperaceæ*. They are rush-like plants, common in swampy places, with spikes resembling tufts of cotton. The cottony substance has been used for stuffing pillows, making candle-wicks, etc. Also *cotton-rush*, *cotton-sedge*.

**Cottonian** (ko-tō'ni-an), a. Pertaining to or founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571-1631).—**Cottonian library**, a famous library in England, founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton early in the seventeenth century, increased by his son and grandson, and then handed over to trustees for the benefit of the nation. It is now in the British Museum.

**cottonize** (kot'n-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cottonized*, ppr. *cottonizing*. [*cotton¹* + *-ize*.] To reduce to the condition of cotton, or cause to resemble cotton, as flax, hemp, etc.

**cottonizing** (kot'n-i-zing), n. [Verbal n. of *cottonize*, v.] A process applied to many fibers, as flax, hemp, etc., reducing them to a short staple which can be worked on cotton-machinery.

**cotton-lord** (kot'n-lórd), n. A rich cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton industry.

**cotton-machine** (kot'n-mā-shēn'), n. A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

**cotton-manufacture**, **cotton-mill** (kot'n-man-ū-fak'tō-ri, -mil), n. A building provided with machinery for carding, roving, spinning, and weaving cotton, by the force of water or steam.

**cottonmouth** (kot'n-mouth), n. A venomous serpent of the southern United States, a species of moccasin or *Trigonocephalus*: so called from a white streak along the lips.

**cottonocracy** (kot'n-ok'ra-si), n. [*cotton¹* + *-ocracy*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc.] Those planters, merchants, and manufacturers, collectively, who control the cotton trade; especially, in *U. S. hist.*, before the civil war, the cotton-planting interest in the slave States. [Cant.]

**cotton-opener** (kot'n-ō-pn-ér), n. A machine for picking, shaking, and blowing baled cotton, and forming it into a fleecy lap.

**cottonous†** (kot'n-us), a. [*cotton¹* + *-ous*.] Same as *cottony*.

There is a *Salix* near Darking in Surrey, in which the Julius bears a thick *cottonous* substance.

*Evelyn*, Sylva, xx. § 8.

**cotton-picker** (kot'n-pik'ér), n. 1. A machine for picking cotton from the bolls of the plant.—2. A machine used to open cotton further and clean it from dirt and other extraneous matter, after it comes from the cotton-opener. It effects this by subjecting the cotton to the action of rapidly revolving beaters and to a blast. The cotton as it passes out is wound into a lap. Also called *cotton-cleaner*.

**cotton-plant** (kot'n-plant), n. The popular name of several species of *Gossypium*, family *Malvaceæ*, from which the well-known textile substance cotton is obtained. The genus is indigenous to both hemispheres, and the plants are now cultivated all over the world within the limits of 36° north

and south of the equator. All the species are perennial and become somewhat shrubby. But in cultivation they are usually treated as annuals. They have alternate stalked and lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, becoming reddish on the second day, and a three- or five-celled capsule, which bursts open when ripe through the middle of the cells, liberating the numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton. The species yielding the



Branch of Cotton-plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*).  
a, opened boll or capsule.

cotton of commerce are: *G. Barbadosense*, known as sea-island cotton, with a fine, soft, silky staple nearly two inches long; *G. herbaceum*, yielding the upland or short-staple cotton of the United States; and *G. arboresum*. Many varieties of these species are known. The kidney, Peruvian, Brazil, and Bahia cottons of commerce are all produced by varieties of *G. Barbadosense*. Nankin cotton is a naturally colored variety. Cotton-seed, after the removal of the fiber, yields upon pressure a large amount of yellow oil, with a bland, nut-like taste, closely resembling olive-oil, as a substitute or adulterant for which it is largely used. The residue after the extraction of the oil, called *cotton-cake*, is valuable as food for cattle and as a manure. The bark of the root is used in medicine, acting upon the uterine system in the same manner as ergot. Also called *cotton-shrub*.

**cotton-planter** (kot'n-plan'tér), n. 1. One who plants or raises cotton.—2. A machine for planting cotton.

**cotton-powder** (kot'n-pou'dér), n. An explosive prepared from guncotton, of greater density than the latter, and safer for dry storage.

**cotton-press** (kot'n-pres), n. A press used for compressing cotton into bales. The forms are numerous, embracing nearly all the devices for obtaining great pressure.

**cotton-rat** (kot'n-rat), n. A common indigenous rodent quadruped, *Sigmodon hispidus*, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Murinae*, found in the cotton-fields and other lowlands of the southern United States. It superficially resembles the common Norway rat, but is only about two thirds as large. See *Sigmodon*.

**cotton-rush** (kot'n-rush), n. Same as *cotton-grass*.

**cotton-scraper** (kot'n-skrá'pér), n. A form of cultivator which scrapes the earth around cotton-plants or away from them, as may be required. It is sometimes attached to the stock of the cotton-plow.

**cotton-sedge** (kot'n-sej), n. Same as *cotton-grass*.

**cotton-seed** (kot'n-sēd), n. The seed of the cotton-plant.—**Cotton-seed cleaner**. (a) A machine which pulls the fiber from cotton-seed. (b) A machine which compresses the fiber upon the seed, so that it can be sown by an ordinary machine.—**Cotton-seed mill**, a mill for grinding cotton-seed.—**Cotton-seed oil**, oil expressed from the seed of the cotton-plant. See *cotton-plant*.

**cotton-shrub** (kot'n-shrub), n. Same as *cotton-plant*.

**cotton-stainer** (kot'n-stā'nér), n. A familiar heteropterous insect or bug of the family *Pyr-rhocoridae*, *Dysdercus suturellus*: so called from its staining cotton an indelible reddish or yellowish color.

**cotton-sweep** (kot'n-swēp), n. A small plow used in cultivating cotton-plants.

**cottontail** (kot'n-tai), n. The popular name, especially in the South, for the common rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*: so named from the conspicuous fluffy white fur on the under side of the tail. Also called *molly cottontail*. See cut on following page.

**cotton-thistle** (kot'n-this'tl), n. The popular name of *Onopordon Acanthium*, a stout hoary thistle found in the south of England, and naturalized in the eastern United States: so called from its cottony white stem and leaves.

**cotton-tree** (kot'n-trē), n. 1. The tree *Bombax Ceiba*, native in India. The silky hairs surrounding the seeds are used for stuffing cushions, etc.—2. The cottonwood of America.

Cottontail, or Wood-rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*).

**\*cotton-waste** (kot'n-wäst), *n.* Refuse cotton yarn used to wipe oil and dust from machinery, and as packing for axle-boxes, etc.

The color in a state of fine powder is dusted on the oiled surface with fine cotton-waste.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.

**\*cottonweed** (kot'n-wēd), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Gnaphalium* and *Filago*: so named from the soft white pubescence that covers it.

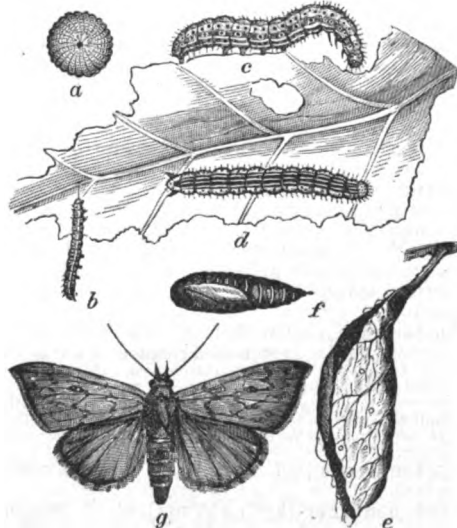
**\*cottonwood** (kot'n-wūd), *n.* The name of several species of the genus *Populus* in the United States, from the light cottony tuft at the base of the numerous small seeds. The common eastern species are *P. deltoides* and the swamp- or river-cottonwood, *P. heterophylla*. West of the Rocky Mountains the cottonwoods are *P. angustifolia*, *P. Fremontii*, and *P. trichocarpa*. The wood is very light, soft, and close-grained, liable to warp and difficult to season, but largely used in the manufacture of paper-pulp, and for barrels, packing-cases, woodenware, etc. Cross-sections of the trunk of *P. deltoides* are used as polishing-wheels in glass-grinding.

**cotton-wool** (kot'n-wūl'), *n.* Raw cotton; cotton fiber either on the boll or prepared for use. The principal commodity of Smyrna is *Cotton-wool*, which there groweth in great quantity.

Sandys, Travels, p. 12.

Among other goods, much cotton-wool was brought into the country from the Indies. Everett, Orations, II. 80.

**\*cotton-worm** (kot'n-wērm), *n.* The larva of *Alabama argillacea*, an insect very destructive to the cotton-crop of the United States and of Central and South America. The parent moth is of a buff color, inclining to olivaceous; the eggs are flattened, and are laid on the under side of the leaves of the cotton-plant. The larva is a semi-looper, and the chrysalis is

Cotton-worm (*Alabama argillacea*), natural size.

a, egg, enlarged; b, worm, one third grown; c, side view of full-grown worm; d, top view of worm; e, cocoon; f, chrysalis; g, moth.

formed in a loose cocoon within a folded leaf. It is confined to plants of the genus *Gossypium*, and in some years causes a loss of many millions of dollars to the cotton-growers of the United States. It has been a subject of government investigation, and exhaustive reports have been published upon it.

**cottony** (kot'n-i), *a.* [*cotton* + *-y*.] Like cotton; downy; nappy. Also formerly *cottonous*.

Oaks bear also a knur, full of a cottony matter, of which they antiently made wick for their lamps and candles.

Evelyn, Sylva, III. § 17.

The cottony substance seems to the eye to consist of bundles of fine fibers. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 591.

**Cotto-scombriformes** (kot-ō-skom-bri-fōr-mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus*, *q. v.*, + *Scomber*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the eighth division of *Acanthopterygii*. The technical characters are: spines de-

veloped in one of the fins at least; the dorsal fins either continuous or close together; the spinous dorsal fin, if present, always short, sometimes modified into tentacles or into a suctorial disk; the soft dorsal fin always long, if the spinous is absent, both sometimes terminating in finlets; ventral thoracic or jugular fin, if present, never modified into an adhesive apparatus; and no prominent anal papilla.

**cot-town** (kot'toun), *n.* In Scotland, a small village or hamlet occupied by cotters dependent on a considerable farm. Also called *cot-tar-town*.

**cottrel** (kot'rel), *n.* Same as *cotterel*, 3.

**Cottus** (kot'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kóttos*, a fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb.] A genus of fishes with an enlarged depressed head, typical of the family *Cottidae*. The name has been used in different senses at different periods. Formerly it was very comprehensive, including not only all the *Cottidae*, but various other forms; but by successive restrictions it has been limited by most authors to the sculpins and closely related marine species, and by others to the miller's-thumb, a fresh-water species. See cut under *sculpin*.

**cotul**, *n.* [*L. cotula*, a vessel, a measure: see *cotyle*.] Same as *cotyle*, 1.

Of that thei doo

VIII *cotula* in a steine [amphora] of wyne trie.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

**Cotula** (kot'ū-lā), *n.* [NL.; more prop. *Cotyla*; < Gr. *κοτύλη*, a hollow, cup, socket: see *cotyle*.] A genus of weedy composites, allied to *Anthemis*, natives of extra-tropical South America, South Africa, and Australia. The *Cotula* of pharmacy is the mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*, and is used therapeutically like camomile.

**cotunnite** (ko-tun'it), *n.* [Named after Dr. Cotugno, an Italian physician (1736-1822).] Lead chlorid occurring in white acicular crystals, with adamantine luster, first found in the crater of Vesuvius after the eruption of 1822.

**Coturnicops** (kō-tēr'ni-kops), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < *L. coturnix* (-nic), a quail, + Gr. *ὤψ*, eye, face (appearance).] A genus of small American crakes, of the family *Rallidae*, containing the little yellow rail, *C. noveboracensis*.

**Coturniculus** (kot-ēr-nik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of *L. coturnix*, a quail.] A genus of small American finches, of the family *Fringillidae*; the grasshopper-sparrows, of which there are several species, as the yellow-winged (*C. passerinus*), Henslow's (*C. henslowi*), and Le Conte's (*C. lecontei*), of diminutive size, with turgid bills, short wings, acute tail-feathers, and a general appearance suggestive of miniature quails, whence the generic name.

**coturnix** (kō-tēr'niks), *n.* [L., a quail.] 1. An old name of the common migratory quail of Europe; specifically, the *Perdix coturnix*, generically *Coturnix communis*, *vulgaris*, or *dactylisonans*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of quails, of which *C. communis* is the type.

**cotutor** (kō-tū'tor), *n.* [*cō* + *tutor*.] A joint tutor; one joined with another or others in the education or care of a child. [Rare.]

If every means be ineffectual, a special tutor or co-tutor is assigned to watch over the education of the children.

Sir W. Hamilton.

**cotyla** (kot'i-lā), *n.*; *pl. cotylæ* (-lā). [NL.] Same as *cotyle*, 2.

**cotyle** (kot'i-lē), *n.*; *pl. cotylæ* or *cotyles* (-lā, -lēz). [Gr. *κοτύλη* (> *L. cotula*, NL. *cotyla*), a vessel, cup, socket, any hollow.] 1. *Pl. cotylæ* (-lā). In *Gr. antiq.*: (a) A small drinking- or dipping-vessel, the exact form of which is uncertain. (b) An ancient Greek unit of capacity, varying from less than half a pint to a quart, United States (old wine) measure. The Attic cotyle, being the 144th of a metretre, was, according to extant measuring-vessels, 0.269 liter. That of Egypt under the Ptolemies was about the same. The cotyle of Ægina was probably 1.42 of the Attic, or 0.382 liter. The Pergamian cotyle is said to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Attic, or 0.462 liter. The cotyle of Laconia, according to a standard found at Gythium, was 0.954 liter. At least half a dozen different cotyles were in use in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt, and there were probably many others throughout the Greek world.

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a cup-like cavity; an acetabulum. (a) The socket of the femur; the acetabulum of the haunch-bone, receiving the head of the thigh-bone.

(b) One of the suckers or disks on the arms of an acetabuliferous cephalopod. (c) One of the suckers, disks, or both of the head of various worms, as leeches, cestoids, and trematoids. (d) The cotyled or coxal cavity of an insect. 3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, an erroneous form of *Cotile*.

**cotyledon** (kot-i-lē'don), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant, navelwort), < Gr. *κοτυλήδων*, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity, a socket, a plant (prob. navelwort), < *κοτύλη*, a hollow: see *cotyle*.] 1. The seed-lobe or rudimentary leaf of the embryo in plants. There may be only one, as in all monocotyledonous or endogenous plants, or two, as in nearly all dicotyledonous or exogenous plants, or several in a whorl, as in most *Coniferae*. In many cases the cotyledons are large as compared with the rest of the embryo, being a storehouse of nourishment for the young plant in its earliest stage of growth, or they may be small, as in most seeds containing a copious endosperm. The arrangement of the cotyledons within the seeds is very various. The more important modifications of position are those of *accumbent* cotyledons, in which the radicle is laid against the back of the cotyledons, and *incumbent*, where it is applied to the edge.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, family *Crassulaceæ*, with very thick fleshy leaves and showy flowers. Many species are in cultivation, especially for bedding purposes, chiefly Mexican species formerly referred to *Echeveria*. The navelwort of Europe is *Umbilicus Umbilicus*, by some referred to this genus.

3. In *anat.*, one of the distinct patches in which the villi of a cotyledonary placenta are gathered upon the surface of the chorion.

**cotyledonal** (kot-i-lē'don-al), *a.* [*cotyledon* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.

**cotyledonar** (kot-i-lē'don-ār), *a.* [*cotyledon* + *-ar*.] Same as *cotyledonal*.

**cotyledonary** (kot-i-lē'don-ār-i), *a.* [*cotyledon* + *-ary*.] Provided with, or as if with, cotyledons; specifically, in *anat.*, tufted: said of the placenta when the villi are gathered in distinct patches or cotyledons upon the surface of the chorion.

**cotyledonoid** (kot-i-lē'don-oid), *n.* [*cotyledon* + *-oid*.] In *bryology*, a name formerly given to the protonema on the supposition that it is analogous to a true cotyledon. See *protonema*.

**cotyledonous** (kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [*cotyledon* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe: as, *cotyledonous* plants.

**Cotylidea** (kot-i-lid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοτύλη*, a hollow, a cup, a socket, + *-id-ēa*.] A large group of worms, of uncertain extent: so called from the possession of suckers or cotyles. In some usages it is a synonym of the class *Platyhelmintha*; in others it unites the leeches (*Hirudinea*) with the trematoids and cestoids.

**\*cotyliform** (ko-til'i-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. cotyla*, a cotyle, + *L. forma*, form.] In *physiol.*, having the form of a cotyle; shaped like a cup, with a tube at the base.

**cotyligerous** (kot-i-lij'ē-rus), *a.* [*NL. cotyla*, a cotyle, + *L. gerere*, carry.] 1. Furnished with cotyles.—2. Same as *cotyliphorous*.

**cotylloid** (kot'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. κοτύλη*, a socket (see *cotyle*), + *eidōs*, form.] 1. *a. 1.* Cupped; cup-like: in *anat.*, specifically applied to the acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone; acetabular: in *entom.*, applied to the cavity in which the coxa or basal joint of the leg is inserted.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a cotyle.—*Cotylloid bone*, a small bone which in some animals forms the ventral part of the floor of the cotylloid fossa: it has not been found in man.—*Cotylloid cavity* or *fossa*, the acetabulum.—*Cotylloid ligament*, a thick fibrocartilaginous ring around the margin of the acetabulum and bridging the cotylloid notch.—*Cotylloid notch*, the notch in the anterior lower part of the acetabulum, which transmits vessels and nerves.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, one of the coxal cavities or hollows in the lower surface of the thorax in which the coxæ are articulated. Also called *acetabulum*.

**cotyloloid** (kot-i-loi'dal), *a.* Same as *cotylloid*.

**Cotylophora** (kot-i-lof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of cotyliphorus*: see *cotyliphorous*.] In Huxley's classification, the typical ruminants. The term is coextensive with the suborder *Ruminantia* without the *Tragulidæ* and the *Camelidæ*. It is derived from the gathering of the villi of the fetal placenta into cotyledons, which are received into persistent elevations of the mucous membrane of the uterus.

The *Cotylophora* are represented in all parts of the world excepting the Australian and Novo-Zealandian provinces. They have not yet been traced back farther than the miocene epoch.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 523.



Cotyledons, separate (enlarged) and in their seeds.

1. Monocotyledon (seed of *Arum maculatum*). 2. Dicotyledon (seed of *Papaver Rhæas*). 3. Polycotyledon (seed of *Pinus sylvestris*).



**cotylophorous** (kot-i-lof'ō-rus), *a.* [*<NL. cotylophorus*, *<Gr. kotylē*, a hollow, a cup, a socket (see *cotyle*), + *-phoros*, -bearing, *<φέρω* = *E. bear*]. Having a cotyledonary placenta, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotylophora*. Also *cotylingerous*.

**cous** (kō's), *n.* [*F.*, from the native S. Amer. name.] 1. An American cuckoo of the genus *Coccyzus* or subfamily *Coccyzina*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of Madagascan cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Couina*.

**coward**, *n.* An obsolete form of *coward*.

**coucal** (kō'kal), *n.* [Mentioned prob. for the first time in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique," beginning about 1796; perhaps native African.] An African or Indian spur-heeled cuckoo: a name first definitely applied by Cuvier in 1817 to the birds of the genus *Centropus* (Illiger).

**couch** (kouch), *v.* [*<ME. couchen*, lay, place, set, refl. lay one's self down, intr. lie down, *<OF. coucher, couchier, colcher, F. coucher* = *Pr. colcar, colgar* = *It. colcare, collocare*, lay, place, *<L. collocare*, place together, *<com-*, together, + *locare*, place, *<locus*, a place: see *locus*, *locate*, and cf. *collocate*.] 1. To lay down or away; put in a resting-place or in a repository of any kind; place; deposit. [*Archaic.*]

Sacrifice solemn, besought at that tyme, . . .  
And the carcas full clainly couchit on the auter.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11789.

It is at this day in use, in Gaza, to couch potsherd, or  
vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from  
the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms.  
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 77d.

Can reason couch itself within that frame?  
*Shirley*, The Traitor, l. 2.

The waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the  
centre of this globe in a spherical convexity.  
*T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

Specifically—2. To cause to recline or lie upon  
a bed or other place of rest; dispose or place  
upon, or as upon, a couch or bed.

Where unbruis'd youth, with unstuff'd brain,  
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.  
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

3. In *brewing*, to spread out upon a floor, as  
steeped barley, in order to promote germina-  
tion.—4. In *paper-making*, to take (a sheet of  
pulp) from the mold or apron on which it has  
been formed, and place it upon a felt.—5†. To  
lay together closely.

Worke wel knit and couched together.

*Nomenclator* (1586).

6†. To cause to hide or seek concealment;  
cause to lie close or crouch.

A falcon towering in the skies  
Coucheth the fowl below with his wings shade.  
*Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 507.

7. To include in the meaning of a word or state-  
ment; express; put in words; especially, to  
imply without distinctly stating; cover or con-  
ceal by the manner of stating: often, in the lat-  
ter sense, with *under*: as, the compliment was  
*couched* in the most fitting terms; a threat was  
*couched under* his apparently friendly words.

Speech by meeter is a kind of vitterance, more cleanly  
*couched* and more delicate to the ear than prose is.  
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

Ignominious words, though clerly couch'd.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

There is scarcely a garden in China which does not con-  
tain some fine moral, *couched under* the general design.  
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

To this communication Perth proposed an answer *couched*  
in the most servile terms.  
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. To lower (a spear) to a horizontal position;  
place (a spear) under the right armpit and  
grasp (it) with the right hand, thus presenting  
the point toward the enemy. The use of the  
*rest* was of late introduction, and was not essen-  
tial to the couching of a spear.

His mighty speare he couch'd warily.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 88.

And as I placed in rest my spear  
My hand so shook for very fear,  
I scarce could couch it right.  
*Scott*, *Marmion*, iv. 20.

Then in the lists were couched the pointless spears.  
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

9. In *surg.*, to remove (a cataract) by insert-  
ing a needle through the coats of the eye and  
pushing the lens downward to the bottom of  
the vitreous humor, so as to be out of the axis  
of vision; remove a cataract from in this man-  
ner. See *cataract*, 3.

Some artist, whose nice hand  
Couches the cataracts, and clears his sight.  
*Dennis*.

10†. To inlay; trim; adorn.

His coote-armure was of cloth of Tars,  
Couch'd with perles whyte and rounde and grete.  
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1308.

**Couch'd harp**, the spinet.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lie in a place of rest or  
deposit; rest in a natural bed or stratum.  
[Archaic.]

Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the . . . dew, and  
for the deep that coucheth beneath. *Deut.* xxxiii. 13.

2. To lie on a couch, bed, or place of repose;  
lie down; take a recumbent posture.

Madam, if he had couch'd with the lamb,  
He had no doubt been stirring with the lark.  
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, l. 4.

When Love's fair goddess  
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed.  
*Dryden*.

3. To lie as in ambush; be hidden or conceal-  
ed; lie close; crouch.

We'll couch 't the castle-ditch, till we see the light of our  
fairies.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 2.

I saw a bright green snake, . . .  
Green as the herbs in which it couch'd,  
Close by the dove's its head it couch'd.  
*Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.

4. To lie down, crouch, or squat, as an animal.  
Fierce tigers couch'd around.  
*Dryden*.

The chase neglected, and his hound  
Couch'd beside him on the ground.  
*M. Arnold*, *Tristram and Isolt*.

5. To bend or stoop, as under a burden.

An aged Squire . . .  
That seem'd to couch under his shield three-square,  
As if that age had him that burden spare.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. l. 4.

Isaac is a strong ass couching down between two bur-  
dens.  
*Gen.* xlix. 14.

6. In *embroidery*, to lay the thread on the sur-  
face of the foundation and secure it by stitches  
of fine material. See *couching*, 5.

**couch** (kouch), *n.* [*<ME. couche, cowche, lair*,  
*<OF. couche, colche, F. couche* = *Pr. colga*, a bed,  
couch; from the verb.] 1. A bed; a place for  
sleep or rest.

O thou dull god [Sleep], why heat thou with the vile,  
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly couch?  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Approach thy grave  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.  
*Bryant*, *Thanatopsis*.

2. A long seat, commonly upholstered, having  
an arm at one end, and often a back, upon  
which one can rest at full length; a lounge.  
There they drank in cups of emerald, there at tables of  
ebony lay,  
Rolling on their purple couches in their tender effeminacy.  
*Tennyson*, *Boadicea*.

3. Any place for retirement and repose, as the  
lair of a wild beast, etc.

The beasts that ronne astraye, seketh their accustomed  
couches.  
*Bp. Bale*, Pref. to Leland's Journey, sig. D, 2.

Beast and bird,  
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,  
Were slunk.  
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 601.

His [the otter's] couch, which is generally a hole com-  
municating with the river. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 396.

4. The frame on which barley is spread to be  
maltd.—5. A layer, coating, or stratum. Spec-  
ifically—(a) In *malting*, a heap of steeped barley spread  
out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so  
convert the grain into malt. (b) In *painting and gilding*,  
a ground or preliminary coat of color, varnish, or size, cover-  
ing the canvas, wall, leather, wood, or other surface to be  
painted or gilded. (c) In the *industrial arts*, a bed or layer  
of any material, as one thickness of leather where several  
thicknesses are superimposed, as in bookbinding and the  
like.

**couch** (kouch), *n.* [Short for *couch-grass*, q. v.]

**Couch-grass.**

**couch** (kouch), *v. t.* [*< couch*, *n.*] In *agri.*,

to clear, as land, from couch-grass.

**couchancy** (kou'chan-si), *n.* [*< couchant*.] The  
act or state of couching or lying down. [Rare.]

**couchant** (kou'chant), *a.* [*< F. couchant*, ppr.  
of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*, v.] 1. Lying  
down; crouching; not erect.

He that like a subtle beast  
Lay couchant, with his eyes upon the throne,  
Ready to spring.  
*Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

And couchant under the brows of massive line,  
The eyes, like guns beneath a parapet,  
Watched, charged with lightnings.  
*Louell*, On Board the 76.

2. Sleeping in a place; staying.

The . . . farms of husbandrie where  
this officer is couchant and abiding.  
*Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 77.

3. In *her.*, lying down with the  
head raised, which distinguishes  
the posture of *couchant* from that  
of *dormant*, or sleeping: applied  
to a lion or other beast. Some



A Lion Couchant.

writers confuse *couchant* and *dormant*, and give the term  
*sejant* to the beast lying down with head raised; but this  
is rare. Also *harbored* and *lodged*.

His crest was covered with a couchant Hownd.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 25.

**Levant and couchant**, in *law*, rising up and lying down:  
applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long  
enough on land not belonging to their owner to lie down  
and rise up to feed, or for a day and night at least.

**couché** (kō-shā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *coucher*, lie  
down: see *couch*, v.] In *her.*, partly lying  
down; not erect: said of a shield used as an  
escutcheon, as in a seal or the like, when the  
shield is generally represented hung up by the  
sinister corner.

**couché** (koucht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couch*, v.] 1.  
In *her.*, lying on its side, as a  
chevron represented as issuant  
from either side of the escuthe-  
on.—2. In *embroidery*. See  
*couching*, 5.



Two Chevrons Couché.

**couchet, couchée** (kō-shā'), *n.*  
[*F. couchée*, prop. fem. of *couché*,  
pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see  
*couch*, v.] The act of going to  
bed; hence, a reception of visitors about bed-  
time: opposed to *levee*.

The duke's levées and couchées were so crowded that  
the antechambers were full.

*Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court;  
Levées and couchées pass'd without resort.

*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, l. 576.

Baby Charles and Steenie, you will remain till our cou-  
chee.  
*Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxxiii.

**coucher** (kou'chèr), *n.* [*<ME. coucheour* (def.  
1), *couchoure*, appar. for *\*couchoure* (def. 2).] 1†.  
A couch-maker or -coverer.

Carpentours, cotelers, couchours fyn.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1567.

2†. An incubus. [The sense is uncertain.]

He mayketh me to swell, both flesh and veyne,  
And kepeth me low lyke a couchour.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

3†. A setter dog. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. In *pa-  
per-making*, one who couches the sheets of pulp,  
or transfers them from the apron to the felt.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.—5. One who couches  
cataracts.

**coucher** (kou'chèr), *n.* [Ult. *<ML. collecta-  
rius*, a factor, LL. a money-changer, banker,  
*<collecta*, a collection, tax, etc., *<L. colligere*,  
pp. *collectus*, collect: see *collect*, v. Cf. *couch-  
er*]. In old English statutes, a factor; one  
who resides in a country for traffic.

**coucher** (kou'chèr), *n.* [Another sense of  
*coucher*.] *Eccles.*: (a) A large breviary that  
lay permanently on a desk in church or  
chapel.

The ancient service books, . . . the Antiphonary, Mis-  
sals, Gradals, Processionals, Manuals, Legenda, Pica, Por-  
tuises, Primers, Couchers, Journals, Ordinals, and all  
other books whatsoever, in Latin or English, written or  
printed.  
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

(b) A book or register in which the particular  
acts of a corporation or a religious house were  
set down.

**couch-grass** (kouch'grās), *n.* [Also *couch-  
grass*; a corruption of *quitch-grass*: see  
*quitch*.] 1. The popular name of *Agropyron  
repens*, a species of grass which infests arable  
land as a troublesome weed. It is perennial, and  
propagated both by seed and by its creeping rootstock,  
which is long and jointed. It spreads over a field with  
great rapidity, and, because of its tenacity of life, is erad-  
icated with difficulty. The root contains sugar, and has  
been used as a diuretic.

2. The stoloniferous variety of redtop, *Agros-  
tis alba*.—**Black couch-grass**. Same as *black bent*,  
*Alopecurus agrestis*.

**couching** (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*,  
v.] 1. The act of stooping or bowing.

These couchings and these lowly courtesies.  
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

2. In *surg.*, an operation in cases of cataract,  
consisting in the removal of the opaque crys-  
talline lens out of the axis of vision by means  
of a needle: now rarely practised.

Persuaded the king to submit to the then unusual op-  
eration of couching, and succeeded in restoring sight to one  
of his eyes.  
*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii.

3. In *malting*, the spreading of malt to dry af-  
tersteeping. See *couch*, v. t., 3.—4. In *paper-  
making*, the removal of the flake of pulp from  
the mold on which it is formed to a felt.—5.  
A kind of embroidery in which silk, gold thread,  
or the like is laid upon the surface of the founda-  
tion instead of being drawn through it. In  
*plain couching* the threads or cords are simply laid side  
by side, covering the whole width of the leaf, flower,

or other figure, and fastened down by stitches of finer material. *Raised couching* is made by sewing twine or similar material to the ground, and then laying the embroidery-silk upon it, producing a pattern in relief. *Basket couching* is a raised couching in which the texture of basket-work is imitated. *Diamond couching* and *diagonal couching* are made by laying threads of floss-silk or chenille side by side, and holding them down by threads of different material, in stitches which form a diamond pattern or zigzag; the angles of this pattern are sometimes marked by a spangle or other glittering object. *Shell couching* is similar, the stitches that hold it taking the lines of scallop-shells. In *spider couching* and *wheel couching* the stitches form radiating lines resembling the spokes of a wheel or the radii of a cobweb.

**couching<sup>2</sup>** (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *couch<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] In *agri.*, the operation of clearing land from couch-grass.

**couching-needle** (kou'ching-nē'dl), *n.* A needle-like surgical instrument used in the operation of couching.

**couchless** (kou'ch'les), *a.* [*couch<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no couch or bed.

**cucumber**, *n.* See *cucumber*.

**coud<sup>1</sup>**, **coud<sup>2</sup>**, **coud<sup>3</sup>**, **coud<sup>4</sup>**, **coud<sup>5</sup>**, **coud<sup>6</sup>**, **coud<sup>7</sup>**, **coud<sup>8</sup>**, **coud<sup>9</sup>**, **coud<sup>10</sup>**, **coud<sup>11</sup>**, **coud<sup>12</sup>**, **coud<sup>13</sup>**, **coud<sup>14</sup>**, **coud<sup>15</sup>**, **coud<sup>16</sup>**, **coud<sup>17</sup>**, **coud<sup>18</sup>**, **coud<sup>19</sup>**, **coud<sup>20</sup>**, **coud<sup>21</sup>**, **coud<sup>22</sup>**, **coud<sup>23</sup>**, **coud<sup>24</sup>**, **coud<sup>25</sup>**, **coud<sup>26</sup>**, **coud<sup>27</sup>**, **coud<sup>28</sup>**, **coud<sup>29</sup>**, **coud<sup>30</sup>**, **coud<sup>31</sup>**, **coud<sup>32</sup>**, **coud<sup>33</sup>**, **coud<sup>34</sup>**, **coud<sup>35</sup>**, **coud<sup>36</sup>**, **coud<sup>37</sup>**, **coud<sup>38</sup>**, **coud<sup>39</sup>**, **coud<sup>40</sup>**, **coud<sup>41</sup>**, **coud<sup>42</sup>**, **coud<sup>43</sup>**, 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2. A body of men specially designated or selected to advise a sovereign in the administration of the government; a privy council: as, the president of the council; in English history, an order in council. See *privy council*, below.

The king [Henry IV.] named six bishops, a duke, two earls, six lords, including the treasurer and privy seal, and seven commoners, to be his great and continual council.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

3. In many of the British colonies, a body assisting the governor in either an executive or a legislative capacity, or in both.—4. In the Territories of the United States, the upper branch of the legislature. The term was used to denote a kind of upper house during the colonial period, and was retained in this sense for a few years by some of the States.

5. A common council. See below.—6. In the New Testament, the Sanhedrim, a Jewish court or parliament, with functions partly judicial, partly legislative, and partly ecclesiastical. See *Sanhedrim*.

The chief priests . . . and all the council sought false witness.

Mat. xxvi. 59.

7. In *eccl. hist.*: (a) An assembly of prelates and theologians convened for the purpose of regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church. Ecclesiastical councils are *diocesan*, *provincial*, *national*, *general*, or *ecumenical*. A diocesan council is composed of the ecclesiastics of a particular diocese, with the bishop at their head; a provincial or metropolitan council, of the bishops of an ecclesiastical province, with the archbishops at their head; and a national or plenary council, of the bishops and archbishops of all the provinces in the nation. *General council* and *ecumenical council* are ordinarily regarded as equivalent terms, but strictly speaking a general council is one called together by an invitation addressed to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church. Such a council is ecumenical only if received by the Catholic Church in general. None of the general councils most widely accepted as ecumenical consisted of even a majority of orthodox bishops present in person or by deputy. The subsequent consent of the church at large, according to the Gallican view, marked them as ecumenical, especially their reception by the next general council and when the first violence of controversy had somewhat abated. Both emperors and popes have summoned general councils. According to Roman Catholic teaching, a council to be regarded as ecumenical must have been called together by the pope, or at least with his consent, and its decrees must be confirmed by the pope. There are seven ecumenical councils recognized as such by both the Greek and Latin or Roman Catholic churches, and to some extent also by some Protestant theologians: they are the first Council of Nice, held in 325; the first Council of Constantinople, 381; the Council of Ephesus, 431; the Council of Chalcedon, 451; the second Council of Constantinople, 553; the third Council of Constantinople, 680; and the second Council of Nice, 787. Other important councils regarded by the Roman Catholic, but not by either the Greek or the Protestant communion, as ecumenical are the Council of Trent (1545–63) and the Council of the Vatican (1869–70). The Anglican Church receives the first six councils. (b) An advisory assembly of clerical or clerical and lay members in certain Reformed denominations.—8. Any body or group of persons wielding political power.

Henry's ambition, like Wolsey's, was mainly set upon an influential place in the councils of Europe.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 253.

9t. Same as *counsel*. See *counsel*.—*Academic council*, in universities, originally, a committee of the faculty or of a nation appointed to prepare and submit a project; now, in some universities, the convocation of the different faculties. See *general council of the university*, below.—*Apostolic council*, the meeting of apostles and elders in Jerusalem described in Acts xv.—*Aulic Council*. See *aule*.—*Books of Council and Session*, in Scotland, the records belonging to the College of Justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.—*Cabinet council*. See *cabinet*.—*Common council*, the local legislature of a city, corporate town, or borough, when it consists of a single body, as a board of aldermen, or sometimes one of two chambers when it is so divided, or the collective title of both chambers. In Philadelphia the Common Council is the second of two city councils, the first being the Select Council; together they are called the *Councils*.—*Congregational council*, a body called by a Congregational church to give advice respecting the settlement or dismissal of a pastor, or other matters of importance, and consisting usually of representatives of neighboring churches. It is an advisory body, without ecclesiastical authority. The Congregationalists of the United States have also in recent years organized a representative body bearing the name *National Council*, which meets every three years for consultation, but without ecclesiastical authority.—*Constantinopolitan Council*. See *Constantinopolitan*.—*Council of administration* (*mil.*), a council of officers, as at a military post, convened by the commanding officer for the transaction of business. At a military post of the United States army such a council is called at least once in two months on muster-days, and is composed of the three regimental or company officers next in rank to the commanding officer. A regimental council consists of three officers on duty at headquarters and next in rank to the commanding officer.—*Council of Ancients*. See *ancient*.—*Council of Appointment*. See *appointment*.—*Council of censors*. See *censor*.—*Council of defense*, in France, an advisory military council convened by the commanding officer of a besieged place, and consisting of the officer next in rank and the senior

officers of engineers and of artillery.—*Council of Five Hundred*, in French hist., during the government of the Directory (1795–99), an assembly of 500 members, forming the second branch of the Legislative Body, the first branch being the Council of Ancients.—*Council of Revision*, a council existing in the State of New York from 1777 to 1821, consisting of the governor, chancellor, and judges of the Supreme Court, and vested with a limited veto power.—*Council of safety*, in U. S. hist., a council formed for the provisional government of an American State during the war of independence.—*Council of State* (*F. conseil d'état*), in France, an advisory body existing from early times, but developed especially under Philip IV. (1285–1314) and his sons. It was often modified, particularly in 1497, and in 1630 under Richelieu, and played an important part during the first empire. Under the present republican government it comprises the ministers and about ninety other members, part of whom are nominated by the president, and the remainder are elected by the legislative assembly. Its chief duties are to give advice upon various administrative matters and upon legislative measures.—*Council of Ten*, in the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310, and continuing down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of ten and later of seventeen members, and exercised unlimited power in the supervision of internal and external affairs, often with great rigor and oppressiveness.—*Council of war* (*mil.* and *naut.*), an assembly of officers called to consult with a commanding officer about matters concerning which he desires their advice. Councils of war are ordinarily called only in serious emergencies. The power of such a council is merely advisory.—*Family council*. See *family*.—*General council of the university*, in Scotch universities, a body consisting of the chancellor, the members of the university court (that is, the rector, principal, and four assessors), the professors, masters of arts, doctors of medicine, etc. The council meets twice a year, and its duties are to deliberate upon any question affecting the university, and make representations regarding it to the university court.—*Governor's council*, in some of the United States, a body of men designated to advise the governor, as in Massachusetts and Maine.—*High Council*, in the Mormon Church, a body of twelve high priests set apart for the purpose of settling important difficulties which may arise. *Mormon Catechism*, p. 17.—*Indian Councils Act*, an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) reorganizing the Councils of the Governor-General of India.—*Lords of Council and Session*, the name given to the judges or senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.—*National Council*. See *Congregational council*, above.—*Orders in council*. See *order*.—*Privy council*, a board or select body of personal counselors of a chief magistrate in the administration of his office; specifically, in England, the principal body of advisers of the sovereign; the name borne since the fifteenth century by the ordinary council, which superseded the ancient curia regis in the reign of Edward I. The privy councilors are nominated at the pleasure of the sovereign, excepting certain persons appointed ex officio, and include at present princes of the blood, principal members of existing and past governments, the archbishops, and many of the nobility—in all, over 200 members. Its administrative functions are exercised chiefly by committees, as the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, etc. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, composed of the lord president, the lord chancellor, and others, has high appellate jurisdiction. Politically the importance of the Privy Council has been superseded by a committee of ministers belonging to it, called the *Cabinet*. Privy councilors have the title of "right honorable," and rank immediately after knights of the Garter. Similar bodies formerly existed under this name in several of the American colonies and States.—*Syn.* Meeting, congress, convention; board.

**council-board** (koun'sil-bôrd), *n.* The board or table around which a council holds its sessions; hence, a council in session; an assembled board of councilors.

He hath commanded  
To-morrow morning to the council-board  
He be convened. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.  
When vile Corruption's brazen face  
At council-board shall take her place.  
*Chatterton*, Prophecy.

**council-book** (koun'sil-bûk), *n.* In England, the book in which the names of privy councilors are entered.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the council-book.  
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**council-chamber** (koun'sil-châm'bér), *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to its deliberations.

The council chamber for debate.  
*Pope*, Duke of Marlborough's House.

**council-house** (koun'sil-hous), *n.* A house in which a council or deliberative body of any kind holds its sessions.

Mine uncle Beaufort and myself,  
With all the learned council of the realm,  
Studied so long, sat in the council-house  
Early and late, debating to and fro  
How France and Frenchmen might be kept in awe.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

**councilist** (koun'sil-ist), *n.* [*council* + *-ist*.] A member of a council; hence, one who exercises advisory functions.

I will in three months be an expert councilist.  
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**councillor**, *n.* See *councilor*.  
**councilman** (koun'sil-man), *n.*; pl. *councilmen* (-men). A member of a municipal council. Also

called *common-councilman* when the body is a common council.

**councilor**, **councillor** (koun'sil-ôr), *n.* [*ME. counceleur, counseleur, counceller, counsellor, counseilor, counseiler, counceyller, conseilere, conseiler, counsaillour, etc.*, earliest form *kunsiler*, being the same as *counselor*, ult. < *L. consiliarius*, a counselor, adviser; see *counselor*. The distinction of form and sense (*councilor*, one of a council, *counselor*, one who counsels) is modern; there is no OF. or L. form corresponding to *councilor* (*L. as if "conciliarius"*) as distinguished from *counselor* (*L. consiliarius*).] 1. A member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the British Privy Council. See *council*.

The wages of the members should be moderate, especially those of the lords and the spiritual councillors.  
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 365.

2. One who gives counsel or advice.—**Councilor of a burgh**, in Scotland, a member of the governing body of a burgh, not a magistrate. See *town-council*.—**Privy councilor**, a member of the private or personal council of a sovereign or other person in high authority; specifically, a member of the British Privy Council.

**council-table** (koun'sil-tâ'bl), *n.* Same as *council-board*.

He [Edward IV.] also daily frequented the Council-Table, which he furnished for the most part with such as were gracious amongst the Citizens, whom he employs about References and Businesses of private Consequence.  
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 206.

**co-unet** (kô-ün'), *v. t.* [*L. co-*, together, + *unus* = *E. one*.] To combine or join into one.

Not that man hath three distinct souls: for . . . [they] are in man one and co-unet together.  
*Feltham*, Resolves, i. 95.

**co-unite** (kô-ün-it'), *v. t.* [*co-* + *unite*.] To unite; join together.

These three are Ahad, Aon, Vranore:  
Ahad these three in one doth co-unite.  
*Dr. H. More*, Psychologia, i. 39.

**co-unite** (kô-ün-it'), *a.* [*co-* + *unite*, *v.*] Conjoined; combined; united.

Our souls be co-unite  
With the world's spright and body.  
*Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia.

**counsel** (koun'sel), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also counsell, counsil, council, counsell, etc.*, < *ME. counseil, consail, conseil, conseyl, cunsail, counceil, etc.*, counsel, consultation, purpose (also in sense of *council*, from which *counsel* was not distinguished in ME.), < *OF. conseil, consail, conseil, consail, consail, etc.*, *F. conseil* = *Pr. conselh* = *Sp. consejo* = *Pg. conselho* = *It. consiglio*, < *L. consilium*, deliberation, consultation, counsel, advice, understanding; in a concrete sense, a body of persons deliberating, a council (whence the confusion in ML., where *consilium*, in this sense, and *concilium*, a council, are often interchanged, and in Rom. and E., of the two words, *E. counsel* and *council*), < *consulere*, consult; see *consult*. Cf. *council*.] 1. Consultation; deliberation; mutual advising or interchange of opinions.

We took sweet counsel together. *Ps.* lv. 14.

2. Advice; opinion or instruction given, as the result of consultation or request; aid or instruction given in directing the judgment or conduct of another.

There is as much difference between the counsel that a friend giveth and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the counsel of a friend and of a flatterer.  
*Bacon*, Friendship.

Ill counsel had misled the girl. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

3. Prudence; due consideration; wise and cautious exercise of judgment; examination of consequences.

They all confess that in the working of that first cause, counsel is used, reason followed, and a way observed.  
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. § 2.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and counsel to men of honour! *Eccles.* xxv. 6.

4. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his counsel. *Heb.* vi. 17.

5t. A private or secret opinion or purpose; consultation in secret; concealment.

'Tis but a pastime smil'd at  
Amongst yourselves in counsel; but beware  
Of being overheard. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

Who's your doctor, Phantaste?  
Nay, that's counsel, Philautia; you shall pardon me.  
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

6. One who gives counsel, especially in matters of law; a counselor or advocate, or several such, engaged in the direction or the trial

of a cause in court: as, the plaintiff's or defendant's *counsel*. [In this sense the word is either singular or plural.]

This is my plea, on this I rest my cause—  
What saith my counsel, learned in the laws?  
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 142.

The king found his counsel as refractory as his judges.  
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7f. Same as *council*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *council*.—*Corporation counsel*, the title given in some of the United States to the legal counsel of a municipality.—*Evangelical counsels*, the three vows of a monk in the Roman Catholic Church, namely, voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience to an ecclesiastical superior.—*Queen's (or king's) counsel*, in England, Ireland, and the British colonies, barristers appointed as counsel to the crown, on the nomination of the lord chancellor, taking precedence over ordinary barristers, and distinguished by having the privilege of wearing a silk gown as their professional robe, that of other barristers being of stuff. There is no salary attached to their office, and they cannot plead against the crown without permission.—*To buy off counsel*. See *buy*.—*To keep one's own counsel*, not to disclose one's opinion; be reticent.

On the ocean so deep  
She her counsel did keep.  
*The Woman Warrior* (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

Clint opened his heart and confided everything to Phil,  
but Phil kept his own counsel.

*J. T. Troubridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 215.

*To take counsel*, to consult; seek advice; deliberate: as, they took counsel together; he took counsel of his fears.—*Syn.* 2. Suggestion, recommendation, admonition.

*counsel* (koun'sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *counseled* or *counselled*, ppr. *counseling* or *counselling*. [*<* ME. *counsellēn*, *counseilen*, *conseilen*, *concellen*, etc., *<* OF. *conseiller*, *conseiler*, *conseillier*, *cunseiler*, etc., *F.* *conseiller* = *Pr.* *conseillar*, *cosselhar* = *Sp.* *consejar* = *Pg.* *consehar* = *It.* *consigliare*, *<* L. *consiliari*, take counsel, *<* *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To give counsel or advice to; advise; admonish; instruct.

And Crist counsaileth thus, and comaundeth bothe  
To leread (learned) and to lewede (unlearned) for to loue  
oure enemies.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 113.

I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire.  
*Rev.* iii. 18.

I may be counselled, and will always follow my friend's  
advice where I find it reasonable, but will never part with  
the power of the militia.

*Dryden*, Pref. to Albion and Albanus.

They that will not be counselled cannot be helped.  
*Franklin*.

2. To advise or recommend; urge the adoption of.

Wherefore cease we then?  
Say they who counsel war;—we are decreed,  
Reserved, and destined to eternal woe.  
*Milton*, P. L., II. 160.

II. *intrans.* To consult; take counsel; deliberate.

Be this was done, some gentillmen  
Of noble kin and blood,  
To counsell with their lordis begane,  
Of matters to conclude.

*Battle of Banninnee* (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

*counselable* (koun'sel-ə-bl), *a.* [Also written *counselable*; *<* *F.* *conseillable* = *Sp.* *consejable*: see *counsel* and *-able*.] 1. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or be guided by the judgment of others. [Rare.]

Very few men of so great parts were . . . more counsel-  
lable than he [Lord Digby].

*Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 344.

2. Suitable to be counseled or advised; advisable; wise; expedient. [Rare.]

He did not believe it counselable.  
*Clarendon*, Life, I. 178.

*counsel-keeper* (koun'sel-kē'pēr), *n.* One who can keep a secret.

*counsel-keeping* (koun'sel-kē'ping), *a.* Keep-  
ing secrets; observing secrecy.

With a happy storm they were surpris'd,  
And curtain'd with a counsel-keeping cave.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., II. 3.

*counselor, counsellor* (koun'sel-ōr), *n.* [*<* ME. *counselour*, *counceleur*, *counseiler*, *counseiller*, *counsellor*, *counsellor*, *counseilour*, *counsailour*, earliest form *kunsiler* (not distinguished from *councilor*), *<* OF. *conseillier*, *cunseiller*, *F.* *conseiller* = *Sp.* *consejero*, *consiliario* = *Pg.* *conselheiro*, *consiliario* = *It.* *consigliere*, *<* L. *consiliarius*, a counselor, adviser, prop. adj., pertaining to counsel, advising, *<* *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel*, *n.* Cf. *councilor*, which is now discriminated from *counselor*. The spelling *counsellor* (and so *councilor*) with two *l*'s, as in *chancellor*, is prevalent in England, but the double *l* is not original, as it is in *chancellor*. The proper historical spelling would be *counselor* (with *-er*, *<* L. *-arius*).] 1. Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser: as, in Great Britain the peers

of the realm are hereditary *counselors* of the crown.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, a man of great abilities, eloquence, and courage, but of a cruel and imperious nature, was the *counselor* most trusted in political and military affairs.  
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A counseling lawyer; a barrister; specifically, in some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts: called distinctively a *counselor at law*.—3f. Same as *councilor*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *councilor*.

*counselorship, counsellorship* (koun'sel-ōr-ship), *n.* [*<* *counselor*, *counsellor*, + *-ship*.] The office of counselor.

*count*<sup>1</sup> (kount), *v.* [*<* ME. *counten*, *<* OF. *cunter*, *conter*, *F.* *conter* = *Pr.* *comtar*, *condar* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *contar* = *It.* *contare*, *<* L. *computare*, count, compute: see *compute*, which is a doublet of *count*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *compt*.] *I. trans.* 1. To number; assign the numerals one, two, three, etc., successively and in order to all the individual objects of (a collection), one to each; enumerate: as, to count the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to count the stars.

Who can count the dust of Jacob? *Num.* xxiii. 10.

Some tribes of rude nations count their years by the coming of certain birds among them at their certain seasons and leaving them at others.  
*Locke*.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; . . .  
We should count time by heart-throbs.  
*P. J. Bailey*, Festus, A Country Town.

2. To ascertain the number of by more complex processes of computation; compute; reckon.

This boke sheweth the manner of measuring of all maner of lande . . . and *comptynge* the true nombre of acres of the same.  
*Sir R. Benese* (about 1530).

3. To reckon to the credit of another; place to an account; ascribe or impute; consider or esteem as belonging.

He [Abraham] believed in the Lord; and he counted it to him for righteousness.  
*Gen.* xv. 6.

4. To account; esteem; think, judge, deem, or consider.

Neither count I my life dear unto myself. *Acts* xx. 24.

'Tis all one  
To be a witch as to be counted one.  
*Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, II. 1.

I count the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child.  
*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Henceforth let day be counted night,  
And midnight called the morn.  
*T. B. Aldrich*, Two Songs from the Persian.

5f. To recount.

Therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that  
I have herd counted, when I was young.  
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

To count a coup. See *coup*<sup>1</sup>.—To count kin, to reckon up or trace relationship.

No knight in Cumberlاند so good,  
But William may count with him kin and blood.  
*Scott*, L. of L. M., IV. 23.

To count one's chickens before they are hatched. See *chicken*<sup>1</sup>.—To count out, to defeat by a fraudulent miscount of the ballots cast: as, to count out a candidate.—To count out the House, in the British House of Commons, to bring a sitting to a close by the declaration of the Speaker (after counting) that fewer than 40 members (a quorum), including the Speaker, are present: as, the House was counted out last night at nine o'clock.

It might perhaps be worth consideration whether divisions should be taken or the House counted out between seven o'clock and nine.  
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 293.

To count the cost, to consider beforehand the probable expense, trouble, or risk.—To count the house, to ascertain the number present, as of spectators at a performance in a theater, of members of a legislative body, etc.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Compute*, *Reckon*, etc. (see *calculate*), enumerate, tell off.—4. To regard, deem, hold.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ascertain the number of objects in a collection by assigning to them in order the numerals one, two, three, etc.; determine the number of objects in a group by a process partly mechanical and partly arithmetical, or in any way whatsoever; number.—2. To be able to reckon; be expert in numbers: as, he can read, write, and count.—3. To take account; enter into consideration: of a thing (obsolete), with a person.

No man counts of her beauty. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., II. 1.

It was clear that the artist was some one who must be counted with; . . . but he was reproached with a desire to be singular and extraordinary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 75.

4. In music, to keep time, or mark the rhythm of a piece, by naming the successive pulses, accents, or beats.—5. To be of value; be worth reckoning or taking into account; swell the number: as, every vote counts.—6. To reckon; depend; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

My stay here will be prolonged for a week or two longer, and I count upon seeing you again.

*J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xxiii.

Virtue, when tried, may count upon help, secret refreshings that come in answer to prayer—friends providentially sent, perhaps guardian angels.

*J. R. Seelye*, Nat. Religion, p. 61.

7. In law, to plead orally; argue a matter in court; recite the cause of action.—To count on contract or in tort, to plead a cause of action as arising on an agreement or on a wrong.

*count*<sup>1</sup> (kount), *n.* [*<* ME. *counte*, *<* OF. *counte*, *conte*, *F.* *compte* = *Pr.* *compte*, *comte* = *Sp.* *cuento*, *cuenta* = *Pg.* *conta* = *It.* *conto*, *<* LL. *computus*, count, reckoning; from the verb.] 1. Reckoning; the act of numbering: as, this is the number according to my count.

By my count,  
I was your mother much upon these years  
That you are now a maid. *Shak.*, R. and J., I. 3.

2. The total number; the number which represents the result of a process of counting; the number signified by the numeral assigned to the last unit of a collection in the operation of counting it; the magnitude of a collection as determined by counting.

Of blessed Saints for to increase the count.  
*Spenser*, Epithalamion, I. 423.

His count of years is full, his allotted task is wrought.  
*Bryant*, Waiting by the Gate.

3. Account; estimation; value.

They make no counte of generall counsels.  
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Some other, that in hard assaies  
Were cowards knowne, and little count did hold.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 18.

In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more count upon their periods. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

4. In law, an entire or integral charge in an indictment, complaint, or other pleading, setting forth a cause of complaint. There may be different counts in the same pleading.

Dressing up the virtues of the past, as a count in the indictment against their own contemporaries.  
*Grote*, Hist. Greece, II. 17.

5. In music: (a) Rhythm; regularity of accent or pace. (b) The act of reckoning or naming the pulses of the rhythm: as, to keep strict count. (c) A particular pulse, accent, or beat: as, the first count of a measure.—Count and reckoning, the technical name given to a form of process in Scots law, by which one party may compel another to account with him, and to pay the balance which may appear to be due.—To keep count, to assign numbers in regular order to all the individual events or objects of a series, one by one, as fast as they occur.

*count*<sup>2</sup> (kount), *n.* [Not in ME. except in fem. form *countess*, *q. v.*; *<* OF. *conte*, *comte*, *F.* *comte* = *Pr.* *coms* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *conde* = *It.* *conte*, *<* L. *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, later a title of office or honor (cf. *constable*), *<* com-, together, + *ire*, supine *itum*, go, = *Gr.* *lévai*, go: see *go*.] A title of nobility in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal (corresponding to *earl* in Great Britain and *graf* in Germany), whence the name *county*, originally applied to the domain appertaining to the holder of such a title. Under the Roman republic a count was a companion or an assistant of a proconsul or propretor in his foreign government; under the empire, an officer of the imperial household, or an attendant upon the emperor in his official duties, the title being ultimately extended to officers of various grades in different parts of the empire. Among early Teutonic races the count or graf was the officer set by a sovereign over a district or gau, charged with the preservation of the king's authority. In France, under Charles the Bald, a system of government by counts as personal agents of the sovereign was developed. Later, with the growth of the feudal system, they became the feudal proprietors of lands and territories, and thus not merely royal officers, but nobles, and, as such, hereditary rulers. At the present time the title, inherited alike by all the sons of a count or conferred by the sovereign, serves merely to indicate nobility. As a title, count does not occur in the nomenclature of the English nobility, except as in *count palatine*; but the feminine form *countess* is the recognized feminine equivalent of *earl*.

The prince, the count, . . . and all the gallants of the town, are come. *Shak.*, Much Ado, III. 4.

Shire is a Saxon word signifying a division; but a county, comitatus, is plainly derived from comes, the count of the Franks, that is, the earl or alderman (as the Saxons called him) of the shire. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

*Count palatine.* (a) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterward of the German emperors and archdukes; at a later date, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges. (b) Formerly, in England, the proprietor of a county, who exercised regal prerogatives within his county, in virtue of which he had his own courts of law, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon murders, treasons, and felonies. All writs and judicial processes proceeded in his name, while the king's writs were of no avail within the palatinate. The Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster were the counts palatine of England. The king is now Duke and Count Palatine of Lancaster. The earldom palatinate of Chester, similarly restricted, is vested



in the eldest son of the monarch, or in the monarch himself when there is no Prince of Wales. Durham became a palatine in the time of William the Conqueror, and the dignity continued in connection with the bishopric till 1836, when it was vested in the crown. See *palatine*, and *county palatine*, under *county*.

**countable**<sup>1</sup> (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [*< count<sup>1</sup>, v., + -able.*] Capable of being counted, numbered, or reckoned.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost *countable* with those that were hidden in the basket of Pandora. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

They are *countable* by the thousand and the million, who have suffered cruel wrong.

*Carleue*, *French Rev.*, III. vii. 1.  
**countable**<sup>2</sup> (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [By aphoresis from *accountable*.] Accountable.

Such a religious judge as is he to whom I am *countable*.  
*Hieron*, *Works*, II. 187.

**countant**<sup>1</sup> (koun'tant), *a.* [*< OF. contant*, later *comptant*, ppr. of *comter*, *compter*, *count*. Cf. *accountant*.] Accountable.

For he usurps my state, and first deposed  
My father in my swathed infancy,  
For which he shall be *countant*.

*Heywood*, *Works* (ed. 1874), V. 167.

**count-book**<sup>1</sup> (koun'tbük), *n.* An account-book.  
Get thee a cap, a *count-book*, pen and ink,  
Papers afore thee. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, v. 1.

**countenance** (koun'te-nans), *n.* [*< ME. countenance*, *contenance*, *cuntenance*, *-aunce*, *< OF. cuntenance*, *contenance*, *F. contenance*, *< ML. continentia*, *countenance*, *demeanor*, *gesture*, *L. moderation*, *continence*: see *continence*.] 1. The face; the whole form of the face; the features, considered as a whole; the visage.

He is my father, sir: and, sooth to say,  
In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you.

*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, iv. 2.

Then her *countenance* all over  
Pale again as death did prove.

*Tennyson*, *Lord of Burleigh*.

And peace, like autumn's moonlight, clothed  
His tranquil *countenance*.

*Whittier*, *The Exiles*.

2. The characteristic appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; facial appearance.

For a mans *countenances* ofte tymes discloseth still his thought.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*.

*Mat.* vi. 16.

Whatsoever good or bad accident or fortune befel him,  
going in or coming out, Socrates still kept the same *countenance*.

*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 352.

3. Aspect or appearance conferred; seeming imparted to anything, as by words or conduct in regard to it: as, to put a good or a bad *countenance* upon anything.

I shewed no sign of it [anxiety] to discourage my Consort,  
but made a Virtue of Necessity, and put a good *Countenance* on the Matter.

*Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 496.

4. Appearance of favor or good will; support afforded by friendly action; encouragement; patronage.

Thou hast made him exceeding glad with thy *countenance*.

*Pa.* xxi. 6.

That which would appear offence in us,  
His *countenance*, like richest alchymy,  
Will change to virtue.

*Shak.*, *J. C.*, i. 3.

None got his *countenance*  
But those whom actual merit did advance.

*Webster*, *Monumental Column*.

I say that this—

Ease I withdraw favour and *countenance*  
From you and yours forever—shall you do.

*Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

5†. Assumed appearance; seeming; show; pretense.

Friends of effect and friends of *countenance*.  
*Chaucer*, *Fortune*, l. 34.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat.

*Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*.

I made a *countenance* as if I would eat him alive.

*Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, I. 2.

6. In *old law*, credit or estimation by reason of one's estate, and with reference to his condition in life.

Thother parte, beinge men of good welthe and *countenance*.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

The *countenance* of a rich and the meanness of a poor estate doth make no odds between bishops.

Quoted in *Hooker's Eccles. Polity*, vii. 5.

Hence—7†. Favor resulting from estimation or repute; trust; confidence.

I gave you *countenance*, credit for your coals,  
Your stills, your glasses, your materials.

*B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, I. 1.

Courtiers that live upon *countenance* must sell their tongues.

*Shirley*, *Bird in a Cage*, v. 1.

8†. Good appearance; presentableness.

Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of *countenance*.

*Campton* (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 55).

**Copy of one's countenance**<sup>1</sup>. See *copy*.—In *countenance*. (a) In good face; in a composed aspect; in a state free from shame or confusion.

It puts the learned in *countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind.

*Addison*, *Freeholder*.

(b) In favor; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were in *countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society.

*N. Webster*, *Dict.* (ed. 1848).

**Out of countenance**, with the countenance confused or cast down; disconcerted; abashed; not bold or assured: used with *put*.

You have *put me out of countenance*.

*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

Thou ought'st to be most ashamed thy self, when thou hast *put another out of countenance*.

*Congreve*, *Way of the World*, I. 9.

**To keep one's countenance**, to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look; refrain from expressing sorrow, anger, joy, amusement, or other emotion, by changes of countenance.

Ev'n kept her *countenance*, when the lid removed  
Disclosed the heart unfortunately loved.

*Dryden*, *Sig. and Guis.*, I. 629.

—*Syn.* See *face*, *n.*

**countenance** (koun'te-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countenanced*, ppr. *countenancing*. [*< countenance*, *n.*] 1. To appear friendly or favorable to; favor; encourage; aid; support; abet.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause.

*Ex.* xxiii. 3.

Various passages in it [his correspondence] *countenance* the supposition that his tour was partly undertaken for political purposes.

*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 60.

God forbid I should *countenance* such injustice.

*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 5.

2†. To make a show of; pretend.

They were two knights of perleous puaissance, . . .  
Which to these Ladies love did *countenance*.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. II. 16.

3†. To give effect to; act suitably to; be in keeping with:

Malcolm! Banquo!  
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,  
To *countenance* this horror!

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, II. 3.

**countenancer** (koun'te-nan-sér), *n.* One who countenances, favors, or encourages.

Are you her Grace's *countenancer*, lady?

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, IV. 1.

Those ingenuous and friendly men who were ever the *countenancers* of virtuous and hopeful wits.

*Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

**counter**<sup>1</sup> (koun'tér), *n.* [*< ME. countere*, *countere*, *countour*, a counter, treasurer, also a coin, *< OF. conteor*, *conteur*, *countour*, a counter, computer, also an advocate, later spelled *compteur*, mod. *F. compteur*, meter, indicator (cf. *F. comptateur*, computer), = *Sp. Pg. contador* = *It. contatore*, *< L. computator*, one who computes, *< computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute, count: see *count<sup>1</sup>, v.*, and cf. *computer*.] *Counter* is now regarded as *count<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. One who counts or reckons; a computer; an auditor.

Adam of Arderne was his chief *counter*.  
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 538.

2. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions or other movements.

A . . . clock-work mechanism, called a *counter*, has been for a great many years employed in the cotton-factories, and in the pumping-engines of the Cornish and other mines, to indicate the number of revolutions of the main shaft of the mill, or of the strokes of the piston.

*Ure*, *Dict.*, III. 459.

3. A thing used in counting; that which indicates a number; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games; specifically, a piece of metal, ivory, wood, or other material, or a spurious or imitation coin, used for this purpose.

What comes the wool to? . . . I cannot do't without *counters*.

*Shak.*, *W. T.*, IV. 2.

Using men like *Counters* or *Figures* in numbering and casting accounts.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 84.

Words are wise men's *counters*—they do not reckon by them—but they are the money of fools.

*Hobbes*, *The Leviathan*.

Books are the money of Literature, but only the *counters* of Science.

*Huxley*, *Universities*.

4†. A piece of money; a coin; in plural, money.

They brake coffers and took treasours,  
Gold and silver and *countours*.

*Richard Coeur de Lion* (Weber, *Metr. Rom.*), I. 1369.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,  
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,  
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,  
Dash him to pieces!

*Shak.*, *J. C.*, IV. 3.

5. In *early Eng. law*, an attorney or serjeant at law retained to conduct a cause in court.

*Counters* are serjeants skilful in the laws of the realm, who serve the common people to declare and defend actions in judgment, for those who have need of them, for their fees.

*W. Hughes*, tr. of *Horne's Miroir des Justices* (1768), p. 65.

**counter**<sup>2</sup> (koun'tér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counture*, *< ME. countour*, *counture*, *< OF. conto*, later *comptoir*, the counting-room, -table, or -bench of a merchant or banker, mod. *F. comptoir*, a shop-counter, bar, bank, *< ML. computatorium*, a counting-room or -bench, *< L. computare*, pp. *computatus*, count, compute: see *count<sup>1</sup>, compute*. Cf. *counter<sup>1</sup>*.] 1†. A counting-room.

His bookes and bagges many oon,  
He hath byforn him on his *counter* bord;  
For riche was his tresor and his hord,  
For whiche ful fast his *countour* dore he schette.

*Chaucer*, *Shipman's Tale*, l. 82.

2. A table or board on which money is counted; a table in a shop on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers.

The smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogue would leap from his *counter* and till.

*Tennyson*, *Maud*, l. 13.

Turning round upon his stool behind the *counter*, Mr. Gills looked out among the instruments in the window.

*Dickens*, *Dombey and Son* (1848), p. 29.

3. Formerly, in England, a debtors' prison: used especially as the name of two prisons for debtors in the City of London, and of one in Southwark.

The captains of this insurrection  
Have tane themselves to armes, and cam but now  
To both the *Counters*, wher they have releast  
Sundrie indebted prisoners.

*Play of Sir Thomas More* (Harl. Misc.).

Five jayles or prisons are in Southwarke placed,  
The *Counter* (once St. Margrets church) defaced.

*John Taylor* (1630).

That word [poet] denoted a creature dressed like a scarecrow, familiar with *counters* and spunging-houses, and perfectly qualified to decide on the comparative merits of the Common Side in the King's Bench prison and of Mount Scoundrel in the Fleet.

*Macaulay*, *Boswell's Johnson*.

**counter**<sup>3</sup> (koun'tér), *adv.* [Not in ME. except as a prefix (see *counter-*); *< F. contre*, against, *< L. contra*, against: see *contra*, *contra-*.] 1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction: used chiefly with *run* or *go*: as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

The practice of men holds not an equal pace; yes, and often *runs counter* to their theory.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, I. 55.

His anger, or rather the duration of it, externally *ran counter* to all conjecture.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 3.

It is a hard matter, and is thought a great and noble act, for men who live in the public world to do what they believe to be their duty to God, in a straight-forward way, should the opinion of society about it happen to *run counter* to them.

*J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 130.

2. In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; in the reverse direction; contrariwise.

Hounds are said to hunt *counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came.

*Halliuell*, *Dict. of Archæic Words*.

3†. Directly in front; in or at the face.

They hit one another with darts, . . . which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer.

*Sandys*, *Traveller*.

**To hunt counter**. See *hunt*.  
**counter**<sup>3</sup> (koun'tér), *a.* [*< counter-*, prefix, or *counter*, *adv.*: being the prefix or adverb used separately as an adjective.] Adverse; opposite; contrary; opposing; antagonistic.

Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle.

*Is. Taylor*.

We crost  
Between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up  
The *counter* side.

*Tennyson*, *The Golden Year*.

**counter**<sup>4</sup> (koun'tér), *prep.* [*ME. counter*, *< OF. contre*, against: see *counters<sup>3</sup>, adv.*] Against; contrary or antagonistic to.

There as the lande is weete in somer season;—  
And other way to wiche is *counter* reason.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

**counter**<sup>5</sup> (koun'tér), *n.* [*< counter<sup>3</sup>, a., and counter-*, prefix.] 1. That which is counter or antagonistic; an opposite.

[I] have founded my Round Table in the North,  
And whatsoever his own knights have sworn  
My knights have sworn the *counter* to it.

*Tennyson*, *Last Tournament*.

2. In *music*, any voice-part set in contrast to a principal melody or part; specifically, the counter-tenor; the high tenor or alto. Sometimes this part is sung an octave higher than it is written, thus becoming a high soprano. —3. That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.—

4. That part of a ship which lies between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. The counter-timbers are short timbers in the stern, used to strengthen the counter.

Once again, through the darkness, we heard the cry under our counter, and again all was silent but the noise of the sea and of the storm. W. H. Russell, *Diary* (in India, I. 20).

5. The stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot surrounding the heel of the wearer. See cut under boot.—6. In fencing, a parry in which the sword's point makes a complete curve, returning to its original position. The various counters are named with reference to the thrust to be parried, as the counter of carte, of tierce, etc.

7. Same as counter-lode.—Bass counter. See bass 3.—Buhl and counter. See buhl.

counter<sup>3</sup> (koun'tér), *v.* [*< counter<sup>3</sup>, adv. and n.*] I. *intrans.* In boxing, to give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist.

His left hand countered provokingly. Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. In boxing, to meet or return by a counter-blow: as, to counter a blow.—2. In shoemaking, to put a counter upon; furnish with a counter: as, to counter a shoe.

counter<sup>4</sup> (koun'tér), *v.* [*< ME. counturen, countren, coutren, encounter; by aphoresis for encounter, q. v.*] I. *trans.* To come against; meet; encounter.

Gaffray cam faste contring the Geaunt then, As moche and as faste as hys couner myght ren. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3030.

II. *intrans.* To come into collision; encounter.

With the erle of Kent thei counted at Medeweile. Langtoft, *Chron.* (ed. Hearne), p. 33.

counter<sup>4</sup> (koun'tér), *n.* [By aphoresis for encounter.] A meeting; an encounter.

Kindly counter under Mimick shade. Spenser, *Tears of the Muses*, I. 207.

counter-. [*< ME. counter-, contre-, < OF. contre-, < L. contra-; see counter<sup>3</sup> and contra-.*] A prefix of Latin origin, being a doublet of contra-, and appearing in words of Middle English origin, or in later words formed on the analogy of such. Considered merely as an English prefix, counter- is to be referred to counter<sup>3</sup>, *adv.*, or counter<sup>3</sup>, *a.* See counter<sup>3</sup>.

counteract (koun'tér-akt'), *v. t.* [*< counter- + act.*] To act in opposition to; hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency.

"Alas!" continued my father, "as the greatest evil has befallen him, I must counteract and undo it with the greatest good." Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 8.

What this country longs for is personalities, grand persons, to counteract its materialities. Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 417.

=Syn. To thwart, check, contravene, cross, neutralize. counteractant (koun'tér-akt'ant), *n.* [*< counteract + -ant.*] A counter-agent; that which counteracts.

He is certainly the sort of a hard and counteractant most needed for our materialistic, self-assertive, money-worshipping Anglo-Saxon races. Walt Whitman, in *Essays from The Critic*, p. 42.

counteraction (koun'tér-akt'shon), *n.* [*< counteract + -ion.*] Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.

A power capable of resisting and conquering the counteraction of an animal nature. Sir W. Hamilton.

counteractive (koun'tér-akt'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*< counteract + -ive.*] I. *a.* Tending to counteract or oppose.

II. *n.* One who or that which counteracts. counteractively (koun'tér-akt'iv-li), *adv.* By counteraction.

counter-agent (koun'tér-á-jent), *n.* Anything which counteracts, or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

The unexpected development of genius has no such counter-agent to the admiration which it naturally excites. Brougham.

counter-appeal (koun'tér-á-pēl'), *n.* In law, an appeal in opposition to or in counteraction of an appeal taken by an adversary.

counter-appellant (koun'tér-á-pel'ant), *n.* In law, one who takes a counter-appeal; one

against whom an appeal has been taken by an adversary, and who in turn takes an appeal against the adversary.

Of the counter-appellants of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead; the rest were waiting with anxious hearts to know whether Henry would sacrifice or save them. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 303.

counter-approach (koun'tér-á-prōch'), *n.* In fort., a work consisting of lines and trenches pushed forward from their most advanced works by the besieged in order to attack the works of the besiegers or to hinder their approaches.—Line of counter-approach, a trench which the besieged make from their covered way to the right and left of the attacks in order to scour the enemy's works.

counter-arch (koun'tér-árch), *n.* In fort., an arch connecting the tops of the counterforts. Wilhelm, *Mil. Dict.*

counter-attired (koun'tér-á-tírd'), *a.* In her., having horns in two opposite directions: said of an animal having double horns, used as a bearing.

counter-attraction (koun'tér-á-trak'shon), *n.* Opposite attraction; an attraction opposite and equal, according to the law of action and reaction; attraction of an opposite kind or in an opposite direction.

counter-attractive (koun'tér-á-trak'tiv), *a.* Attracting in an opposite direction or by opposite means.

counterbalance (koun'tér-bal'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. counterbalanced, ppr. counterbalancing. [Formerly also counterballece, < F. contre-balancer = Sp. contrabalancear = Pg. contrabalançar = It. contrabbilanciare: see counter- and balance, *v.*] To weigh against with an equal weight; act against with equal power or effect; countervail; serve as a counterpoise to; offset; make up for.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to counterbalance the mercurial cylinder. Boyle.

The study of mind is necessary to counterbalance and correct the influence of the study of nature. Sir W. Hamilton.

Isabella, whose dignity and commanding character might counterbalance the disadvantages arising from the unsuitableness of her sex. Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, I. 3.

counterbalance (koun'tér-bal'ans), *n.* [Formerly also counterballece, < F. contre-balance: see the verb.] 1. Equal weight, power, or influence acting in opposition to anything.

Money is the counter-balance to all . . . things purchasable. Locke.

2. In mech., a weight used to balance the vibrating parts of machinery about their axis, so as to cause them to reverse their direction without jar and lessen the force required for reversal; also, a weight by which a mass acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position, as in the case of the beam of a single-acting steam-engine; a counterpoise.

counter-battery (koun'tér-bat'é-ri), *n.* Milit., a battery raised so as to play against another. The interior crest of the parapet is made nearly parallel with the interior crest of the parapet to be attacked.

Wee made a counterbattery against our enemies. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 123.

counter-battled (koun'tér-bat'id), *a.* In her., same as counter-embattled.

counter-beam (koun'tér-bēm), *n.* A beam attached to the platen of a printing-machine by rods which communicate to the platen a reciprocating motion.

counterblast (koun'tér-blást), *n.* An opposing blast, literally or figuratively.

counter-bond (koun'tér-bond), *n.* A bond of indemnification given to one who has become security for another.

counterbrace (koun'tér-brás), *n.* 1. Naut., the lee brace of the foretop-sail-yard.—2. In a frame, a brace which transmits a strain in an opposite direction from a main brace.

counterbrace (koun'tér-brás'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. counterbraced, ppr. counterbracing. Naut., to brace in opposite directions: as, to counterbrace the yards (that is, to brace the head-yards one way and the after-yards another, as while under way, for the purpose of checking headway or heaving to).

counter-brand (koun'tér-brand), *n.* A mark put on branded cattle, effacing the original brand.

counterbuff (koun'tér-buf'), *v. t.* To strike back; meet by a blow in an opposite direction; drive back; stop by a blow or a sudden check in front.

Whom Cuddye doth counterbuff with a byting and bitter proverb. Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, February, Embleme.

counterbuff (koun'tér-buf'), *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

It shall rest Till I conclude it with a counterbuff Given to these noble rascals. Chapman, *All Fools*, iv. 1.

Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two counterbuffs. Milton, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

counter-camp (koun'tér-kamp), *a.* In her., same as counter-compony.

counter-carte (koun'tér-kárt), *n.* In fencing, a counter-parry in carte. See counter<sup>3</sup>, *n.*, 6.

counter-cast (koun'tér-kást), *n.* A delusive contrivance; a contrary cast.

He can devise this counter-cast of alight, To give faire colour to that Ladies cause in sight. Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. iii. 16.

counter-caster (koun'tér-kás'tér), *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper: used in contempt.

This counter-caster, He, in good time, must his lieutenant be. Shak., *Othello*, I. 1.

counterchange (koun'tér-chānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. counterchanged, ppr. counterchanging. [= F. contre-changer.] To give and receive in exchange; cause to change places; cause to change from one state to its opposite; cause to make alternate changes; alternate.

A sudden splendour from behind Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green, And, flowing rapidly between Their interspaces, counterchanged The level lake with diamond-plots Of dark and bright. Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

counterchange (koun'tér-chānj'), *n.* [= F. contre-changer.] Interchange; reciprocation.

Posthumus anchors upon Imogen; And she, like harmless lightning, throws her eye On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting Each object with a joy; the counterchange Is severally in all. Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

counterchanged (koun'tér-chānj'd'), *p. a.* 1. Exchanged.—2. [F. contre-changé.] In her., having one tincture carried into another and the second into the first.

Thus, in the illustration, that part of the bearing which falls upon the *gules* is *or*, and that part which falls upon the *or* is *gules*. Also counter-changing, counter-colored.

Counter-changed, in heraldry, is when there is a mutual changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by reason of one or more Lines of Partition. Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.], I. 114).



Counterchanged. Per pale gules and or: a boar passant counterchanged.

counterchanging (koun'tér-chānj'ing), *p. a.* In her., same as counterchanged.

countercharge (koun'tér-chāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. countercharged, ppr. countercharging. [*< F. contre-charger.*] To charge in return; make an accusation against (one's accuser).

countercharge (koun'tér-chāj'), *n.* An opposing charge; specifically, a charge made by an accused person against his accuser.

countercharm (koun'tér-chārm), *n.* That which has the power of opposing or counteracting the effect of a charm; an opposite charm, as of one person in contrast with another.

countercharm (koun'tér-chārm'), *v. t.* To counteract the effect of a charm or of charms upon; affect by opposing charms.

countercheck (koun'tér-chek'), *v. t.* To oppose or frustrate by some obstacle; check.

What we most intend is counter-check'd By strange and unexpected accidents. Middleton, *Family of Love*, iv. 4.

countercheck (koun'tér-chek), *n.* Counteraction of a check; a check matching a check.

If I sent him word again . . . [his beard] was not well cut, he would say, I lie: This is called the "Countercheck quarrelsome." Shak., *As you Like It*, v. 4.

Many things perplex, With motions, checks, and counterchecks. Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

counter-cheveronny (koun'tér-shev-é-rōn'i), *a.* In her., cheveronny and divided palewise, the half chevrons alternating in tinctures: properly, cheveronny counterchanged: said of the field. Often used as equivalent to cheveronny.

counter-claim (koun'tér-klām), *n.* A claim in the nature of a cross-action set up by the defendant against the plaintiff in a lawsuit. The term is sometimes used to include set-off and recoupment, and sometimes only those cross-claims which can be made the subject of an affirmative award in favor of the defendant.

**counter-clockwise** (koun'tér-klok-wis), *a.* Contrary to the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: frequently used in physics to define the direction of rotation: as, the amperian currents about the north-pointing pole of a magnet are *counter-clockwise*.

**counter-clockwise** (koun'tér-klok-wiz), *adv.* In a direction contrary to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

**counter-colored** (koun-tér-kul'órd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

**counter-componé**, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

**counter-compony** (koun'tér-kom-pó'ni), *a.* [*F. contre-composé*: see *counter-and componé*.] In *her.*, composed of small squares in two rows and of two tinctures alternating. See *componé*. Also *counter-componé*, *counter-camp*.



Or, a bend counter-compony.

**counter-couchant** (koun-tér-kou'chant), *a.* In *her.*, having the heads in contrary directions: applied to animals borne couchant.

**counter-courant** (koun-tér-kü'riant), *a.* In *her.*, running in contrary directions: applied to animals.

**counter-current** (koun'tér-kur-ent), *n.* [*F. contre-courant*; = *F. contre-courant*. Cf. *counter-courant*.] A current in an opposite direction.

**counter-deed** (koun'tér-déd), *n.* A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed; a defeasance.

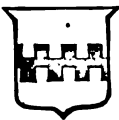
**counter-distinction** (koun'tér-dis-tingk'shgn), *n.* Contradistinction.

**counter-drain** (koun'tér-drän), *n.* A drain run alongside of a canal or embanked waterway, to intercept and convey to a culvert or receptacle the water which may soak through.

**counterdraw** (koun-tér-drä'), *v. t.*; pret. *counterdrew*, pp. *counterdrawn*, ppr. *counterdrawing*. In *painting*, to trace, as a design or painting, on fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other transparent material.

**counter-earth** (koun'tér-érth), *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, a planet in some sense opposite to the earth, required to make up the sacred number of ten planets. Some commentators suppose the counter-earth to be on the opposite side of the central fire; others that it is on the same side, but facing toward the central fire instead of away from it.

**counter-embattled** (koun'tér-em-bat'ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled on the opposite side also; embattled on both sides. Also *counter-battled* and *battled counter*.



Argent, a fesse counter-embattled gules.

**counter-embowed** (koun'tér-em-böd'), *a.* In *her.*, embowed in opposite directions.

**counter-enamel** (koun'tér-e-nam'el), *n.* The enamel applied to the back or reverse side of an enameled plate of metal. Thus, in a plaque of Limoges enamel the back is generally covered with a thin coat of enamel of uniform color. Also called by the French term *contre-émail*.

**counter-ermine** (koun'tér-ér-min), *n.* In *her.*, same as *ermine*.

**counter-escaloped** (koun'tér-es-kol'opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escaloped*.

**counter-evidence** (koun'tér-ev-i-dens), *n.* Contrary or rebutting evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

**counter-extension** (koun'tér-eks-ten'shgn), *n.* [= *F. contre-extension*.] In *surg.*, the force applied to the part of a limb above a fracture or luxation as a counterpoise to the act of extension. See *extension*.

**counterfaced** (koun-tér-fäst'), *a.* In *her.*, divided barwise into several pieces, and again divided palewise, the half bars or half barulets having their tinctures alternately: said of the field. Same as *barry per pale counter-changed*. Also *counter-fessy*, *contrefacé*.

**counterfaisance**, *n.* See *counterfaisance*.

**counter-faller** (koun'tér-fä-lér), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a wire supported by counter-weighted arms, which passes beneath the yarns and serves to keep an even tension upon them when depressed by the faller-wire during the distributing of the yarn upon the cop.

**counterfeit** (koun'tér-fit), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. "countrefet", "contrefet", a., "countrefete", n., < OF. "countrefait", mod. F. "countrefait" (= Sp. "contrahecho" = Pg. "contrafeito" = It. "contrafatto"), < ML. "contrafactus", counterfeit, pp. of "contrafacere", >*

*OF. "contrafaire", mod. F. "contrafaire" = Pr. "contrafar" = OSp. "contrafacer", Sp. "contrahacer" = Pg. "contrafazer" = It. "contraffare", imitate, counterfeit, < L. "contra", against, + "facere" (> F. "faire", etc.), make: see counter-, contra-, and fact, feat. The same radical element -feit occurs also in surfeit, benefit. Cf. counterfeit, v.] I. a. 1. Made in semblance or imitation of an original; imitated; copied; factitious.*

Look here, upon this picture, and on this;  
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers.  
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.

2. Specifically, made in imitation of an original, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy as genuine or original; forged; spurious: as, a counterfeit coin; a counterfeit bond or deed; a counterfeit bill of exchange.

The Jewes, seeking to be renewed of this counterfeit Moses, could no where finde him.  
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

3. Feigned; simulated; false; hypocritical: as, a counterfeit friend.

Yet can I weep most seriously at a play, and receive with a true passion the counterfeit griefs of those known and professed impostures.  
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 5.

4. Counterfeiting; dissembling; cheating.

Why, this is an arrant counterfeit rascal: . . . a lawd, a cutpurse.  
Shak., Hen. V., III. 4.

5. Deformed; unnatural.

And [she] hadde brought before hir on hir saddle a dwelf, the moste contrifet and foulest that eny hadde seyn.  
Mervin (E. E. T. S.), III. 635.

**Counterfeit Medals Act**, an English statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 45) which prohibits the manufacture, possession, and sale of medals resembling coins. = *Syn.* 1-3. *Supposititious*, etc. (see *spurious*), forged, feigned, simulated, fictitious, sham, mock.

II. n. 1. An imitation; a copy; something made in imitation of or strongly resembling another; rarely, a likeness; a portrait; an image.

Alle tho that ben maryed han a Countrefete, made lyche a mannes foot, upon here Hedes.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 218.

What find I here?  
Fair Portia's counterfeit?

Shak., M. of V., III. 2.

They have no Beards but counterfeit, as they did thinke ours also was.  
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 107.

2. Specifically, an imitation or copy designed to pass as an original. In *law*: (a) A spurious imitation of a thing which has legal value, and fashioned or intended to be used in deceit by passing it as genuine, as a coin made of base metal in the likeness of a gold coin. (b) Less strictly, any imitation of such a thing and for such a purpose, as a genuine farthing gilded to pass for a sovereign, or a coin clipped at the edges and then milled, to give it the appearance of a fresh coin, or a fraudulent imitation of a bank-note. It has been held that a bank-note printed from a genuine plate, but having false signatures affixed in imitation of genuine ones, is more appropriately called a *forgery*; that such a note having fictitious or imaginary names affixed is more appropriately called *spurious*; and that only a note printed from a false plate is appropriately called a *counterfeit* note. But according to the strictest usage, it would be proper to say, in these several cases, respectively, that the milling was counterfeit, that the false signatures were counterfeit, and that naming the bank falsely with imaginary officers was a counterfeit; and the better opinion is that a statute prohibiting counterfeiting may be deemed violated if any of the features of the genuine thing is counterfeited so as to serve the false purpose.

I am no counterfeit: to die is to be a counterfeit: for he is but the counterfeit of a man who hath not the life of a man.  
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

There would be no counterfeit but for the sake of something real.  
Tillotson.

3. One who feigns or simulates; a counterfeiter; an impostor.

Now when these counterfeiters were thus unceasing,  
Out of the fore-side of their forgerie,  
And in the sight of all men cleane disgraced.  
Spenser, F. Q., V. III. 30.

They [scorners] evidently saw that some who set up for greater purity, and a demurer shew and face of religion than their neighbours, were really counterfeiters, and meant nothing, at the bottom, but their own interest.  
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

**counterfeit** (koun'tér-fit), *v.* [*ME. "counterfeten", "contrefeten"; from the adj. and noun, after OF. "contrafaire", pp. "countrefait": see counterfeit, a. and n.] I. trans. 1. To make a semblance of; make or be a copy of; copy; imitate; resemble; be like.*

Of alle maner craftus I con counterfeiten heer tooles,  
Of carpenters and kerners. *Piers Plowman* (A), xl. 133.  
Glowing embers through the room  
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.  
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 80.

2. Specifically, to make a copy of without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud by passing the copy as original or gen-

uine; forge: as, to counterfeit coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, etc.—3. To feign; make a pretense of; simulate; pretend; put on a semblance of: as, to counterfeit piety.

Full well they laughed, with counterfeited glee,  
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.  
Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 201.

4. To make in imitation, or as a counterpart of something else.

And counterfeited was ful subtilly  
Another letter.  
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 648.

5. To feign or pretend to be (what one is not).

The deepest policy of a Tyrant hath bin ever to counterfeit Religions.  
Milton, Eikonoklastes, l. 1.

= *Syn.* Mimic, Ape, etc. (see *imitate*), forge, simulate, sham, feign.

II. *intrans.* To feign; dissemble; carry on a fiction or deception.

How ill agrees it with your gravity,  
To counterfeit thus grossly with your slave.  
Shak., C. of E., II. 2.

He who counterfeiteth, acts a part.  
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 20.

**counterfeiter** (koun'tér-fit-ér), *n.* 1. One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates; specifically, one who illegally makes copies of current bank-notes or coin.—2. One who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretenses: as, "counterfeiters of devotion," *Sherwood*.

**counterfeiting** (koun'tér-fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *counterfeit*, *v.*] In *law*, the crime of making or uttering false or fictitious coins or paper money.

**counterfeitly** (koun'tér-fit-li), *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously; spuriously.

**counterfeitness** (koun'tér-fit-nes), *n.* The quality of being counterfeit; spuriousness.

**counterfeiture**, *n.* [*ME. "countrefiture": see "countrefete", E. "counterfeit", and -wre.*] Counterfeiting; hypocrisy.

At his countrefiture is colour of sinne and best.  
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 286.

**counterfessance**, **counterfaisance** (koun'tér-fē-zans, -fā-zans), *n.* 1. The act of forging; forgery.—2. A counterfeiting; dissimulation; artifice.

For he in counterfessance did excell,  
And all the wyles of womens wit knew passing well.  
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 8.

The outward expression and counterfaisance of all these is the form of godliness.

Bp. Hall, Sermons, The Hypocrite.

**counter-fessy** (koun-tér-fes'i), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

**counter-fissure** (koun'tér-fish-ür), *n.* In *surg.*, a fracture of the skull situated opposite to the point struck.

**counter-fleuré**, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

**counter-flory** (koun-tér-flō'ri), *a.* [*counter- + flory, F. fleuré, pp., < fleur, flower.*] In *her.*, charged with flowers, such as fleurs-de-lis, which are divided and separated by the whole width of the bearing so charged. Thus, in the illustration the tressure is *counter-flory*, having half of each fleur-de-lis within and half without.



A double tressure flory and counter-flory.

**counter-flowered** (koun-tér-flou'ér'd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

**counterfoil** (koun'tér-foil), *n.* [*counter- + foil*.] 1. That part of a tally formerly struck in the English Exchequer which was kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock*, being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account. Also called *counterstock*.—2. A part of a document, such as a bank-check or draft, which is retained by the person giving the document, and on which is written a memorandum of the main particulars contained in the principal document; a stub.

**counterfort** (koun'tér-fört), *n.* [*counter- + fort; after F. "contre-fort"*.] 1. In *arch.*: (a) A portion projecting from the face of a wall; a buttress. (b) In *fort.*, a revetment of masonry to support and strengthen a wall. (c) In *medieval fort.*, a redoubt or intrenchment or an opposing fort thrown up by the besiegers as a defense against sorties or danger from without. [Rare].—2. A lateral spur projecting

from a mountain or mountain-chain; a support for a higher mountain summit.

**countergage** (koun'tér-gāj), *n.* In *carp.*, a method used to measure joints by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other.

**counter-gear** (koun'tér-gēr), *n.* Driving-gear separate from the machine to be driven and connecting with it by a belt.

**counter-guard** (koun'tér-gärd), *n.* [*< counter- + guard*; after *F. contre-garde*.] 1. In *fort.*, a small rampart or work, properly a work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, and making a salient angle.—2. A certain part of a sword-hilt. (a) In general, any part of the hilt, other than the cross-guard, which serves to protect the hand. In this sense the basket-hilt and knuckle-bow are counter-guards. See *cut* under *hilt*. (b) According to some writers, that part which covers the back of the hand, as distinguished from the guard protecting the fingers. See *guard*.

**counter-hurter** (koun'tér-hér-tér), *n.* [= *F. contre-heurtor*.] In *gun.*, a piece of iron bolted to the top of the chassis-rails, at the rear end, to check the recoil of the gun-carriage. In some carriages spiral or rubber springs attached to the rear transom answer the same purpose. Similar devices at the front end of the chassis are called *hurters*.

**counter-indication** (koun'tér-in-di-kä'shon), *n.* [= *F. contre-indication* = *Sp. contraindicación* = *Pg. contraindicação* = *It. contraindicazione*; see *counter-* and *indication*.] Same as *contra-indication*.

**counter-influence** (koun'tér-in-flū-ēns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-influenced*, ppr. *counter-influencing*. To check or control by opposing influence.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it, if it be not strongly counter-influenced by the vigour of their bodily temper.

Scott, *Sermon* (1690).

**counter-irritant** (koun'tér-ir-i-tānt), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Producing artificial irritation designed to counteract a morbid condition.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance or an appliance employed to produce an irritation in one part of the body, in order to counteract or remove a morbid condition existing in another part. The term is more specifically applied to such irritating substances as, when applied to the skin, reddens or blisters it, or produce pustules, purulent issues, etc. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, turpentine, cantharides or Spanish flies, croton-oil, tartar emetic, setons, tincture of iodine, and cautery.

**counter-irritate** (koun'tér-ir-i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-irritated*, ppr. *counter-irritating*. In *med.*, to produce an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part.

**counter-irritation** (koun'tér-ir-i-tā'shon), *n.* In *med.*, the production of an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part. See *counter-irritant*.

**counter-jumper** (koun'tér-jum'pēr), *n.* [*< counter-2, + jumper*.] A salesman in a shop, especially in a draper's or dry-goods shop. [Humorous.]

Clerks and counter-jumpers a'n't anything.

O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, vii.

**counter-light** (koun'tér-lit), *n.* A light opposite to any object, and causing it to appear to disadvantage: a term used in painting.

**counter-lode** (koun'tér-löd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode running in a direction not conformable with that of the principal or main lodes of the district, and therefore intersecting them. Also called *contra-lode*, *caunter-lode*, or simply *counter* or *caunter*.

**counterly** (koun'tér-li), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *party per pale* (which see, under *party*).

**countermand** (koun'tér-mānd'), *v. t.* [*< F. contremander* (= *Sp. Pg. contramandar* = *It. contramandare*), *< ML. contramandare*, *countermand*, *< L. contra*, against, + *mandare*, command; see *mandate*.] 1. To revoke (a command or an order); or order or direct in opposition to (an order before given), thereby annulling it and forbidding its execution.

Domineering, now commanding and then countermanding.

Theodore Parker, *Historic Americans*.

2. To oppose by contrary orders or action; contradict the orders of.

This Garden was made long after Semiramis' time, by a King which herein seemed to lord it over the Elements, and countermand Nature.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 56.

My heart shall never countermand mine eye.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 276.

3†. To prohibit; forbid.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric cases.

Harvey.

**countermand** (koun'tér-mānd), *n.* [*< F. contremand* (now usually *F. contre-mandat* = *Sp. contramandato* = *Pg. contramandado* = *It. contramandato*, *< ML. contramandatum*); from the verb.] A contrary order; a revocation of a former order, command, or notice.

Have you no countermand for Claudio yet, But he must die to-morrow?

Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 2.

It was by positive constitution pronounced void, and no more; and, therefore, may be rescinded by the countermand of an equal power.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 196.

**countermandable** (koun'tér-mān'da-bl), *a.* [*< countermand + -able*.] That may be countermanded.

The best rule of distinction between grants and declarations is, that grants are never countermandable; . . . whereas declarations are evermore countermandable in their nature.

Bacon, *Law Maxims*, xiv.

**countermarch** (koun'tér-mārch'), *v. i.* [= *Sp. Pg. contramarchar*, *< F. contre-marcher*; as *counter- + march-2*.] 1. To march back.

We all stood up in an instant, and Sir Harry filed off from the left very discreetly, counter-marching behind the chairs towards the door; after him, Sir Giles in the same manner.

Addison, *Country Etiquette*.

Lights and shades

That marched and countermarched about the hills

In glorious apparition.

Wordsworth, *Prelude*, xii.

2. *Milit.*, to execute a countermarch. See *countermarch*, *n.*, 2.

**countermarch** (koun'tér-mārch), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. contramarcha* = *It. contramarchia*, *< F. contre-marche*; from the verb.] 1. A marching back; a returning.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and countermarches of the animal spirits?

Jeremy Collier, *Thought*.

2. *Milit.*, a change of the wings or face of a body of men, so as to bring the right to the left or the front to the rear, and retain the same men in the front rank: or a rear rank may become a front rank by countermarching round the end of the latter, which remains stationary.—3. Figuratively, a complete change or reversal of measures or conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards, by such countermarches and retractions as we do not willingly impute to wisdom.

T. Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

**countermark** (koun'tér-mārk), *n.* [= *F. contre-marque* = *Sp. Pg. contramarca* = *It. contramarca*; as *counter- + mark*.] 1. A mark or token added to a mark or marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification, as a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may be opened only in the presence of all the owners; specifically, the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, added to that of the artificer, to show the metal to be standard.—2. A small device, inscription, or numeral, stamped upon a coin subsequent to its issue from the mint. Such marks are found on coins of all periods, and have generally been added in order to alter the original value of the coin or to give it currency in a foreign country.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

**countermark** (koun'tér-mārk'), *v. t.* [*< countermark, n.*] To add a countermark to, in any sense of that word.

**countermine** (koun'tér-mīn), *n.* [= *F. contremine* = *Sp. Pg. contramina* = *It. contramina*; as *counter- + mine-2*.] 1. *Milit.*, a mine driven from defense-works by the besieged, counter to a mine driven toward the defense-works by besiegers, the object being to meet and destroy the works of the latter party. Sometimes the two parties carry their opposing galleries so far as to meet and fight in the subterranean passages.

Hence.—2. A secret plan designed to frustrate the plans of an opponent; any antagonistic action or plan.

He . . . knowing no countermine against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass . . . without sharp punishment.

Sir P. Sidney.

If he arm, arm; if he strew mines of treason,

Meet him with countermine.

Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, III. 1.

**countermine** (koun'tér-mīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *counterminded*, ppr. *counterminding*. [= *F. contreminer* = *Sp. Pg. contraminar* = *It. contraminare*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To mine counter or in opposition to; resist by means

of a countermine, as a besieging enemy or his works.

They counterminded the assailants, and, encountering them in the subterranean passages, drove them back.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 13.

2. To counterwork; frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

When sadness defects me, either I countermine it with another sadness, or I kindle squibs about me again, and fly into sportfulness and company.

Donne, *Letters*, xxvii.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously countermine us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves.

Decay of *Christian Piety*.

II. *intrans.* To make a countermine; counterplot; work against one secretly.

'Tis hard for man to countermine with God.

Chapman.

The enemy had counterminded, but did not succeed in reaching our mine.

U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 549.

**counter-motion** (koun'tér-mō-shon), *n.* An opposite motion; one motion counteracting another.

**counter-motive** (koun'tér-mō-tiv), *n.* [= *F. contre-motif*.] An opposite or counteracting motive.

**countermove** (koun'tér-mōv), *n.* A counter-movement.

This is one of the excellent results of the moves, the counter-moves, the manoeuvres, which are incident to our curious system of party government.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 443.

**countermove** (koun'tér-mōv'), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *countermoved*, ppr. *countermoving*. [*< counter-3, adv.*, + *move*.] To move in a contrary direction, or in antagonism to.

**counter-movement** (koun'tér-mōv-mēt), *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

**countermure** (koun'tér-mūr), *n.* [Also *contramure*; *< F. contre-mur* (= *Sp. Pg. contramuro* = *It. contramuro*), *< contre*, against, + *mur*, *< L. murus*, a wall.] In *fort.*: (a) A wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. [Rare.] (b) A wall raised in front of another partition wall to strengthen it; a *contramure*.

The city hath a threefold wall about it: the innermost very high, the next lower than that, and the third a countermure.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 308.

**countermure** (koun'tér-mūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countermured*, ppr. *countermuring*. [*< F. contre-murer*, *< contre-mur*: see *countermure*, *n.*] To fortify (a wall) with another wall.

They are plac'd in those imperial heights, Where, countermur'd with walls of diamond, I find the place impregnable.

Kyd, *Spanish Tragedy*.

**counter-naïant** (koun'tér-nā'yant), *a.* In *her.*, represented as swimming in opposite directions: said of fishes used as bearings.

**counter-natural** (koun'tér-naŭ-ŭ-rəl), *a.* Contrary to nature. [Rare.]

**counter-nebulé** (koun'tér-neb'ū-lā), *a.* In *her.*, *nebulé* on the opposite side also.

**counter-negotiation** (koun'tér-nē-gō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

**counter-noise** (koun'tér-noiz), *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is deadened or overpowered.

**counter-opening** (koun'tér-ōp-ning), *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; specifically, in *surg.*, an opening made in a second part of an abscess opposite to a first.

**counter-pace** (koun'tér-pās), *n.* [= *F. contrapas* = *Sp. contrapaso* = *Pg. contrapasso* = *It. contrapasso*; as *counter- + pace*.] A step or measure in opposition to another; a contrary measure or attempt.

When the least counterpaces are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents.

Swift.

**counterpaled** (koun'tér-pāld'), *a.* In *her.*, said of an escutcheon divided into an equal number of pieces palewise, and divided again by a line fessewise, having two tinctures counter-changed. Also *contrepalé*, *counterpaly*.

**counterpaly** (koun'tér-pā'li), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterpaled*.

**counterpane** (koun'tér-pān), *n.* [A corruption of *counterpoint*<sup>1</sup>, in allusion to the panes or squares of which bed-covers are often composed. Cf. *counterpane*<sup>2</sup>.] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt; now, specifically, a coverlet woven of cotton with raised figures, also called *Marseilles quilt*.

Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the counterpane.

Tennyson, *In the Children's Hospital*.



**counterpane**<sup>2</sup> (koun'tér-pán), *n.* [Also *counterpane*, < OF. *contrepain* (also *contrepant*), a pledge or pawn, < *contre*, against, + *pan*, a pledge or pawn, ult. the same as *pan*, a pane: see *pane*<sup>1</sup> and *pane*.] One part of an indenture; a copy or counterpart of the original of an indenture.

Again, Art should not, like a curtizan,  
Change habits, dressing graces every day;  
But of her termes one stable *counterpane*  
Still keepe, to shun ambiguous alay;  
That Youth, in definitions once receiv'd  
(As in Kings' standards), might not be deceiv'd.  
*Fulke Greville, Humane Learning.*

Have you not a *counterpane* of your obligation?

*Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lord and Eng.*

**counter-paradox** (koun'tér-par-a-doks), *n.* A facetious opinion or puzzling statement contrary to another opinion or statement of the same kind.

**counter-parol** (koun'tér-pa-ról'), *n.* *Milit.*, a word in addition to the password, which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

**counter-parry** (koun'tér-par-i), *n.* In *fencing*, a parry of the kind known as *counter*. See *counter*<sup>3</sup>, 6.

**counterparry** (koun'tér-par-i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *counterparried*, ppr. *counterparrying*. In *fencing*, to parry by means of a counter.

**counterpart** (koun'tér-párt), *n.* [= F. *contrepartie* = Sp. Pg. *contraparte* = It. *contraparte*; as *counter* + *part*.] 1. A correspondent part; a part that answers to another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a copy; a duplicate.—2. The complement, as a certificate of hiring given by a tenant to his landlord on receiving from him a certificate of letting, or a bought note given to the seller on receiving the sold note.—3. A person or thing exactly resembling another or corresponding to another in appearance, character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a match; a fellow.

Herodotus is the counterpart of some ideal Pandora, by the universality of his accomplishments.

*De Quincey, Herodotus.*

And in . . . its recognized and evident universality Christ's human nature is without a counterpart.

*Progressive Orthodoxy*, p. 20.

4. One of two parts which fit each other, as a cipher and its key, or a seal and its impression; hence, a thing that supplements another thing or completes it, or a person having qualities wanting in another, and such as compensate for the other's deficiencies.

*Oh counterpart*

Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords;  
So bold, so great, so god-like are you formed,  
How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryden.*

Opinion is but the counterpart of condition—merely expresses the degree of civilization to which we have attained.

*H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 196.

5. In *music*, the part to be arranged or used in connection with another: as, the bass is the counterpart to the treble.

**counter-passant** (koun'tér-pas'ant), *a.* [*F. contre-passant*; as *counter*<sup>2</sup> + *passant*.] In *her.*, passant in contrary directions: said of beasts used as bearings.

**counterpedal** (koun'tér-ped-ál), *a.* Opposite or correlative to pedal.—*Counterpedal surface*, in *math.*, the locus of the intersections of the normal to a given surface with the planes through a fixed point parallel to the tangent planes.

**counterpelset**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

**counter-pendent** (koun'tér-pen'dent), *a.* In *her.*, hanging on each side. See *pendent*.

**counterpeset**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

**counter-piston** (koun'tér-pis-ton), *n.* A piston on which a pressure is applied opposite in direction to that on a connected main piston.

**counter-plea** (koun'tér-plē), *n.* In *law*, a replication to a plea or request.

**counterplead** (koun'tér-plēd'), *v. t.* [*ME. counterpleden, counterpleten*, < OF. *contrepleder, counterpleder*; as *counter* + *plead*.] To plead the contrary of; contradict; deny.

*Countreplede nat conscience ne holy kirke ryghtes.*  
*Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 53.

Let be thyn argynge,  
For love ne wol not *counterplede* be  
In ryght ne wrong.

*Chaucer, Good Women*, l. 476.

**counterplede**, **counterpletet**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *counterplead*.

**counterplot** (koun'tér-plot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterplotted*, ppr. *counterplotting*. [*< counter* + *plot*<sup>2</sup>.] To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

All plots that Envy's cunning aim'd at Her,  
He *counterplotted* with profounder skill.

*J. Beaumont, Psyche*, l. 66.

Every wile had proved abortive, every plot had been *counterplotted*.

*De Quincey.*

**counter-plot** (koun'tér-plot), *n.* A plot or artifice advanced in opposition to another.

**counterpoint**<sup>1</sup> (koun'tér-point), *n.* [Now corrupted to *counterpanel*, *q. v.*; *ME. counturpyn*, < OF. *contrepoinete, contrepoinet*, a quilt; corrupted, in simulation of *contrepointer*, work the backstitch (< *contre* + *pointe*, a bodkin), from *contrepointe, contepoint* (F. *courte-pointe*), < ML. *culcita puncta*, a counterpane, lit. a stitched quilt: L. *culcitra*, ML. *culcita* (< OF. *contre, cotre, cuille*, > E. *quilt*, *q. v.*); *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pricked, stitched: see *point*.] A coverlet; a counterpane.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;  
In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,  
Costly apparel, tents, and canopies.

*Shak., T. of the S.*, ll. 1.

**counterpoint**<sup>2</sup> (koun'tér-point), *n.* [*< F. contrepoint* = Sp. *contrapunto* = Pg. *contraponto* = It. *contrappunto* (> D. *contrapunt*; cf. G. *Contrapunkt* = Dan. Sw. *kontrapunkt*), < ML. *\*contrapunctum* (in music, *cantus contrapunctus*; cf. *pricksong*), < L. *contra*, against, + *punctus*, pricked, dotted, *punctum*, point: see *counter* and *point*.] In former times musical sounds were represented by dots or points placed on the lines, and the added part or parts were written by placing the proper points under or against each other—*punctum contra punctum*, point against point.] 1. An opposite point.—2. An opposite position or standpoint.

Affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality.

*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

3. In *music*: (a) The art of musical composition in general. (b) The art of polyphonic or concerted composition, in distinction from homophonic or melodic composition. (c) Specifically, the art of adding to a given melody, subject, theme, or canto fermo, one or more melodies whose relations to the given melody are fixed by rules. Strict or plain counterpoint, which began to be cultivated in the thirteenth century, and attained great extension and perfection in the fifteenth, is usually divided into several species: (1) *note against note*, in which to each note of the cantus is added one note in the accompanying part or parts; (2) *two against one*, in which to each note of the cantus two notes are added; (3) *four against one*, in which four notes are added; (4) *syncopated*, in which to each note of the cantus one note is added after a constant rhythmic interval; (5) *florid or figured*, in which the added part or parts are variously constructed. The melodic and harmonic intervals permitted in each species are minutely fixed by rule. Counterpoint is *two-part* when two voices or parts are used, *three-part* when three are used, etc. It is *single* when the added part uniformly lies above or below the cantus; *double* when the added part is so constructed as to be usable both above and below the cantus by a uniform transposition of an octave, a tenth, or some other interval; and *triple* when three melodies are so fitted as to be mutually usable above and below one another by transposition. Among the forms of counterpoint, the canon and the fugue are the most important. (See these words.) Next to a pure and natural use of melodic intervals, various kinds of imitation between the voices are specially sought, such as augmentation, diminution, inversion, reversion, etc. (See these words.) The practice of counterpoint was especially prominent in the Gallo-Belgic school of musicians from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, and it has been a part of musical training and accomplishment ever since. It is a necessary basis for all polyphonic composition, although in modern music the strictness of its early rules has been much relaxed. (d) A voice-part of independent character polyphonically combined with one or more other parts.—*Strict counterpoint*, counterpoint in which the use of unprepared discords is forbidden.

**counterpointé** (koun'tér-poin'té), *a.* [= F. *contrepointé*.] In *her.*, meeting at the points: said of two chevrons, one in the usual position and the other inverted.

**counterpoise** (koun'tér-poi-z), *n.* [*< ME. counterpesse*, < OF. *contrepois*, F. *contre-poids* = Pr. *contrapes* = Sp. *contrapeso* = Pg. *contrapezo* = It. *contrappeso*, < ML. *\*contrapensum* (*contrape-sium* after Rom.; also in diff. form *contrapon-dus*), < L. *contra* (> F. *contre*, etc.), against, + *pensum* (> OF. *pois*, F. *poids*), a weight, a portion, a pound: see *counter* and *poise*. Cf. the verb.] 1. A weight equal to and balancing or counteracting another weight; specifically, a body or mass of the same weight with another opposed to it, as in the opposite scale of a balance.

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale.

*Boyle, Spring of the Air.*



Argent, two chevrons counterpointed gules.

Hence—2. Any equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force.

They [the second nobles] are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility.

*Bacon, Empire.*

He was willing to aid the opposite party in maintaining a sufficient degree of strength to form a *counterpoise* to that of the confederates.

Activity, and not despondency, is the true *counterpoise* to misfortune.

3. The state of being in equilibrium with another weight or force.

The pendulous round earth, with balanced air  
In *counterpoise*.

*Milton, P. L.*, iv. 1001.

4. In the *manège*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other; equilibrium.—*Counterpoise bridge*. See *bridge*<sup>1</sup>.

**counterpoise** (koun'tér-poi-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterpoised*, ppr. *counterpoising*. [Early mod. E. usually *counterpesse, counterpesse*, < ME. *counterpesen, counterpesen*, < OF. *contrepeser* = Pr. Pg. *contrapezar* = Sp. *contrapesar* = It. *contrappesare*, < ML. *\*contrapensare, counterpoise*; from the noun.] 1. To act in opposition to, or counteract, as a counterpoise; counterbalance; be equponderant to; equal in weight.

The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another ought to be reciprocal.

*Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.*

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis.

*Bp. Wilkins.*

Hence—2. To act against in any manner with equal power or effect; balance; restore the balance to.

The Turk is now *counterpoised* by the Persian.

*Raleigh, Hist. World.*

So many freeholders of England will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest.

*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

I hold it not meet, that a few countures should *counterpoise* the general consent of all ages.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 41.

This makes us happy, *counterpoising* our hearts in all miseries.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 598.

**counter-poison** (koun'tér-poi-zn), *n.* [= F. *contre-poison*; as *counter* + *poison*.] A poison that destroys the effect of another; a poison used as an antidote to another; anything administered to counteract a poison; an antidote.

At length we learned an antidote and *counterpoison* against the filthy venomous water.

*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 402).

**counterponderate** (koun'tér-pon'de-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterponderated*, ppr. *counterponderating*. To counterbalance; weigh against.

**counter-potent** (koun'tér-pō'tent), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern composed of tau-shaped figures supposed to represent the tops of tau-staffs. The figures are called in English *potents*. The bearing counter-potent is generally classed among the heraldic furs. See *fur*.

**counter-practice** (koun'tér-prak-tis), *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

**counter-pressure** (koun'tér-presh-ūr), *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in antagonism to another and is equal to it.

**counter-project** (koun'tér-proj-ekt), *n.* A project, scheme, or proposal of one party advanced in opposition to that of another, as in the negotiation of a treaty.

Wildman then brought forward a *counterproject* prepared by himself.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ix.

**counter-proof** (koun'tér-prōf), *n.* A reversed impression taken from a freshly printed proof of an engraved plate, by laying a sheet of dampened paper upon it and passing it through the press.

**counterprove** (koun'tér-prōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterproved*, ppr. *counterproving*. To take a counter-proof of. See *counter-proof*.

**counter-punch** (koun'tér-punch), *n.* 1. A tool held beneath a sheet of metal to resist the blows of a hammer and form a raised boss on the surface of the sheet.—2. In *type-founding*, the steel die or punch which makes the counter or unprinted part of the letter subsequently engraved on the punch. The first process in type-making is making the counter-punch.

**counter-quartered** (koun'tér-kwār'tērd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-quarterly*.—*Cross counter-quartered*. See *cross*.

**counter-quarterly** (koun'tér-qwār'tér-li), *a.* In *her.*: (a) Having the quarters also quartered. (b) More rarely, having the quarters divided in any way, as per pale and the like. Also *contre-cartélé, counter-quartered*.

**counter-raguled** (koun'tér-rag-ùld'), *a.* In *her.*, raguled on the opposite side also.

**counter-rampant** (koun'tér-rám'pant), *a.* [= *F. contre-rampant*.] In *her.*, rampant in opposite directions: said of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as rampant combattant or rampant affronté when represented face to face, and rampant indorsed when back to back.

**counter-reflected** (koun'tér-rê-flek'ted), *a.* In *her.*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

**Counter-remonstrant** (koun'tér-rê-mon'strant), *n.* Same as *Antiremonstrant*.

**counter-revolution** (koun'tér-rev-ô-lü'shon), *n.* [= *F. contre-révolution* = *Sp. contra-revolución* = *It. contra-rivoluzione*; as *counter- + revolution*.] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

**counter-revolutionary** (koun'tér-rev-ô-lü'shon-â-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

**counter-revolutionist** (koun'tér-rev-ô-lü'shon-ist), *n.* One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

**counterroll** (koun'tér-rôl), *n.* [*< counter- + roll*, repr. *OF. contrerole*: see *control*.] In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

**counterrolment** (koun'tér-rôl-ment), *n.* [Also *counterolment*; *< counterroll + -ment*.] A counter-account.

**counter-round** (koun'tér-round), *n.* [= *F. contre-ronde* = *Sp. contrarronda*, *Pg. contraronda*; as *counter- + round*, *n.*] *Milit.*, a body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

**counter-salient** (koun'tér-sâ-li-ent), *a.* In *her.*, salient in opposite directions.

**countersay**, *v. t.* [*ME. countreseggen*; *< counter- + say* (after *L. contradicere*: see *contradict*).] To contradict.

Ac ich countresegge the nat, Cleregie, ne thy connynge, Scripture;  
That hu so doth by goure doctrine doth wel, ich leyue.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 224.

**counterscale** (koun'tér-skâl), *n.* A counterbalance; comparison. [Rare.]

To compare their University to yours, were to cast New Inn in counterscale with Christ-Church College.  
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 8.

**counter-scalloped** (koun'tér-skol'opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

**counterscarf** (koun'tér-skârf), *n.* Same as *counterscarp*.

**counterscarp** (koun'tér-skârp), *n.* [= *F. contrescarpe* = *Pg. It. contrascarpa*; as *counter- + scarp*.] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the counterscarp.

Wee placed a great watch in that way, which was covered with a counterscarf.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

**Counterscarp gallery**, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the sallients, the entrance being by a narrow door.—**Counterscarp wall**, the revetment of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

**counter-scuffle** (koun'tér-skuf'l), *n.* A scuffle between opposing parties or persons.

A terrible counter-scuffle between them and their lusts.  
*Hewitt*, Sermons, p. 97.

**counter-sea** (koun'tér-sê), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when, the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

**counterseal** (koun'tér-sêl'), *v. t.* [= *F. contre-sceller* = *Sp. Pg. contrasellar*; as *counter- + seal*, *v.*] To seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

You shall bear  
A better witness than words, which we,  
On like conditions, will have counter-seal'd.  
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

**counter-seal** (koun'tér-sêl), *n.* [= *F. contrescel* = *It. contrasigillo*, *< ML. contrasigillum*, *< L. contra*, against, + *sigillum*, seal: see *counter- and seal*, *n.*] The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the wax seals appended to documents were solid cakes showing both sides, and each side was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The Great Seals have each of them two distinct designs. In one the Sovereign is represented on horseback, and in the other as enthroned. The mounted figures appear always to have been regarded as the obverse, or Seal, and the enthroned as the reverse, or Counter-seal.  
*C. Boutell*, Heraldry, p. 394.

**countersecure** (koun'tér-sê-kûr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersecured*, ppr. *countersecuring*. To give additional security to or for.

What have the regicides promised you in return, . . . whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to countersecure it?  
*Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

**counter-security** (koun'tér-sê-kû'r-i-ti), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

**counter-sense** (koun'tér-sens), *n.* An opposite or contrary meaning. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

**counter-shaft** (koun'tér-shâft), *n.* A short shaft driven by a belt or gearing from the main-shaft of a factory or shop and so connected with a tool or machine that it can be stopped without interfering with others driven by the same power.—**Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

**countersign** (koun'tér-sîn'), *v. t.* [*< OF. contrasigner*, *F. contre-signer* = *Sp. contraschar* = *Pg. contraschar* = *It. contrassegnare*; as *counter- + sign*.] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; superadd one's signature to by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation: as, charters signed by a king are countersigned by a secretary.—2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

What he [Paterculus] remarked, what he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures—we may now countersign by an experience of eight or nine.

*De Quincey*, Style, iii.  
As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were countersigned beyond the stars.  
*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

**countersign** (koun'tér-sîn'), *n.* [*< OF. contrasign*, *contresigne* = *F. contre-seing* = *Sp. contrasña* = *Pg. contrasenha* = *It. contrasegno*; from the verb.] 1. A private signal, in the form of a word, phrase, or number, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no one pass unless he first gives that sign; a military watchword.

Friendship, not Fame, is the countersign here;  
Make room by the conqueror crowned in the strife  
For the comrade that limps from the battle of life!  
*O. W. Holmes*, My Annual (1866).

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a counter-signature.—*Syn.* 1. See *parole*, 2.

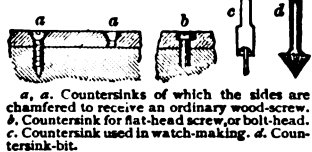
**counter-signal** (koun'tér-sig-nâl), *n.* [= *F. contre-signal*; as *counter- + signal*.] A signal used as an answer to another.

**counter-signature** (koun'tér-sig-nâ-tür), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a counter-signature of one of the cabinet ministers.  
*Tooke*.

**countersink** (koun'tér-singk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersunk*, ppr. *countersinking*. 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, etc., in order that it may be nearly or quite flush with the surface: as, to countersink a hole for a screw.—2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be nearly or quite flush with its surface: as, to countersink a screw or bolt by making a depression for its head.—**Countersunk bolt, nail**. See *bolt*, *nail*.

**countersink** (koun'tér-singk), *n.* 1. A drill or brace-bit for countersinking, variously made, according as



a, a. Countersinks of which the sides are chamfered to receive an ordinary wood-screw. b. Countersink for flat-head screw or bolt-head. c. Countersink used in watch-making. d. Countersink-bit.  
(a) A blacksmith's punch or a metal-working tool for chamfering a hole punched or drilled in metal. (c) A cutting-tool fitted to a drill-stock for chamfering the edge of the hole formed by the drill.

2. An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt. *E. H. Knight*.—3. The recess in the chamber of a gun into which the rim of the cartridge fits.

**counter-slope** (koun'tér-slop), *n.* 1. An overhanging slope: as, a wall with a counter-slope.

*Mahan*.—2. In *fort.*, the inclination of the sole of an embrasure upward and outward from the sill: used in contradistinction to the downward slope toward the front usually given to the soles in embrasure batteries.

Embrasures for guns firing with great angles of elevation may receive a counterslope, giving the sole nearly the same inclination from the sill upwards as the least angle of elevation under which it may be required to aim the piece.  
*Tidball*, Artillery Manual, p. 394.

**counter-stand** (koun'tér-stand), *n.* Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

Your knowledge has no counterstand against her.  
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, vii. 85.

**counter-statement** (koun'tér-stât-ment), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

**counter-statute** (koun'tér-stat-üt), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

His own antinomy or counterstatute. *Milton*, *Divorce*.

**counter-step** (koun'tér-step), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

**counterstock** (koun'tér-stok), *n.* Same as *counterfoil*, 1.

**counter-stroke** (koun'tér-strök), *n.* A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

He met him with a counterstroke so swift,  
That quite smit off his arme as he it up did lift.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V. xl. 7.

**counter-subject** (koun'tér-sub-jekt), *n.* In *music*, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpoint to the answer, or vice versa. A counter-subject is distinguished from a second subject by its dependent position when first used, although it may be subsequently used as an episodal subject.

**counter-surety** (koun'tér-shör-ti), *n.* [*< F. contre-sûreté*; as *counter- + surety*.] A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one who has given security.

**counter-swallowtail** (koun'tér-swol-ô-tâl), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

**counter-sway** (koun'tér-swä), *n.* Contrary sway; opposing influence.

By a countersway of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance almost in the other extreme; as when we bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness.  
*Milton*, *Divorce*.

**counter-tally** (koun'tér-tal-i), *n.* [*< ME. countertale*, *countretaille*, *< OF. countretaille*, *countretaille*, *F. contre-taille*; as *counter- + tally*.] A tally serving as a check to another.

**counter-taste** (koun'tér-täst), *n.* Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

There is a kind of counter-taste, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalryship with the true.  
*Shenstone*.

**counter-tendency** (koun'tér-ten-dên-si), *n.* An opposite or opposing tendency.

The Hegelian system recognizes every natural tendency of thought as logical, although it be certain to be abolished by counter-tendencies.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 12.

**counter-tenor** (koun'tér-ten-qr), *n.* [*< ME. counter-tenor*, *< OF. contreteneur*, *< It. contratenore*; as *counter- + tenor*.] In *music*, a high tenor or an alto voice; the part sung by such a voice. It is the highest adult male voice, having its easy compass from tenor G to treble C, and music for it is written on the alto or C clef on the middle line of the staff. The lowest voices of females and boys have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called counter-tenor. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto*.

**counter-term** (koun'tér-têrm), *n.* A term opposed or contrary to another term; an antithetical term.

No ill, no good! such counter-terms, my son,  
Are border-races, holding each its own  
By endless war.  
*Tennyson*, *Ancient Sage*.

**counter-tierce** (koun'tér-têrs), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in tierce.

**counter-timber** (koun'tér-tim-bêr), *n.* See *counter*, *n.*, 4.

**counter-time** (koun'tér-tim), *n.* [*< counter- + time*, after *F. contre-temps*: see *contretemps*.] 1. In the *manège*, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège, occasioned by lack of skill in the rider or the bad temper of the horse. Hence—2. Resistance; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,  
And give not thus the countertime to fate.  
*Dryden*, *Aurengzebe*.

**counter-traction** (koun'tér-trak-shn), *n.* Opposite traction.

The treatment [of dislocations] was by traction and counter-traction, circumduction, and other dexterous manipulation.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 673.

**counter-trench** (koun'tér-trench), *n.* In *fort.*, a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

**counter-trippan** (koun-tér-trip'ant), *a.* In *her.*, trippant in opposite directions: said of animals used as a bearing.

**counter-tripping** (koun-tér-trip'ing), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-trippan*.

**counterturn** (koun-tér-turn), *n.* An unexpected turn or development in the plot of a play.

The catastasis called by the Romans status, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.

*Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.*

**counter-type** (koun-tér-tip), *n.* A corresponding type.

Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin *counter-type*. *Milman, Latin Christianity*, xiv. 4.

**countervail** (koun-tér-vál'), *v. t.* [*< ME. countrecailen, contrerailen, < OF. contrecailen, contrevailor = Pr. contravalor, < L. contra, against, + valere, be strong, avail: see counter-, vail, avail.*] 1. To act against or antagonize with equal force or power; act or avail with equivalent effect against; counteract.

Amen, amen! but come what sorrow can,  
It cannot countervail the exchange of joy  
That one short minute gives me in her sight.  
*Shak., R. and J.*, II. 6.

Its velocity is certainly over two hundred miles a second, and is probably much more; and this speed is such as to countervail the attractive force of all the stars in the known universe, since it is greater than such attractive force can produce. *The Century*, XXVII. 916.

Hence—2. To be or furnish an equivalent of or a compensation for; make good; offset.

My opinion is, that all the goods in the world are not able to countervail man's life.

*Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), I.

What he wants in years and discipline  
His industry and spirit countervails.  
*Beau. and Fl. C.*, Faithful Friends, v. 2.

**countervail** (koun-tér-vál'), *n.* [*< countervail, v.*] Counterbalancing power or weight sufficient to obviate or counteract any effect; equal efficacy or value; compensation; requital.

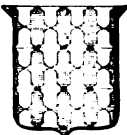
Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.

*South, Sermons.*

**countervailing** (koun-tér-vá'ling), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of countervail, v.*] Equalizing; compensatory; requiting.—**Countervailing duties**, tariff duties levied with the purpose of neutralizing artificial advantages enjoyed by the foreign producer in competition with the domestic producer, as bounties on exportation or production granted by the foreign government, or exemption from taxation to which the domestic producer is subject. Such duties are levied by the states signatory to the Brussels Convention, upon sugar the production of which is encouraged by state bounties. Countervailing duties are sometimes levied to check the tendency manifested by some well-organized industries to sell goods in foreign markets at prices lower than the domestic prices. Thus in 1904 Canada levied a countervailing duty on steel rails imported from the United States and sold at lower rates than those prevailing in the United States.

**counter-vair** (koun-tér-vär), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-vairy*.

**counter-vairy** (koun-tér-vär'i), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern differing from *vair* in having each cup or unit of the diaper doubled, pointing down as well as up. This bearing is considered one of the furs. See *fur*. Also *counter-vair, contre-vair*.



Counter-vairy.

**countervallation** (koun-tér-vá-lá'shon), *n.* Same as *contravallation*.

**counterview** (koun-tér-vü), *n.* 1. A contrary or opposing view or opinion.

M. Pease has ably advocated the *counterview* in his preface and appendix.

*Sir W. Hamilton.*

24. Contrast.

I desired that the senate of Rome might appear before me in one large chamber, and a modern representative in *counterview* in another. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, iii. 7.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

**countervote** (koun-tér-vôt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countervoted*, ppr. *countervoting*. To vote in opposition to; vote against. [Rare.]

The law in our minds being countervoted by the law in our members.

*J. Scott, Christian Life*, I. 111.

**counterwait**, *v. t.* [*ME. counterwayten; < counter- + wait.*] To watch against; lie in wait against. *Chaucer.*

**counterweight** (koun-tér-wä'), *v. I. trans.* To weigh against; counterbalance; counterpoise.

II. *intrans.* To have a counterbalancing effect.

If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not counterweigh with the loss of this occasion.

*Ascham, To Roven.*

**counterweight** (koun-tér-wät'), *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

**counterwheel** (koun-tér-hwél'), *v. t. or t.* To wheel, or effect by wheeling, in an opposite direction.

The falcon charges at first view  
With her brigade of talons, through  
Whose shoots the wary heron beat  
With a well counterwheel'd retreat.

*Lovelace, Lucasta.*

**counter-wind** (koun-tér-wind), *n.* A contrary wind.

Like as a ship . . .  
Is met of many a counter wind and tyde.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. xii. 1.

**counterwork** (koun-tér-wérk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterworked*, *counterwrought*, ppr. *counterworking*. To work in opposition to; counteract; hinder by contrary operations.

Each individual seeks a several goal;  
But Heaven's great view is one, and that the whole,  
That counter-works each folly and caprice.

*Pope, Essay on Man*, II. 230.

While we hold that like causes will produce like effects, . . . we must remember that one set of causes is often counterworked by another set, in which case the results will be different. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 211.

**counterwork** (koun-tér-wérk'), *n.* 1. Opposing work or effort; countervailing action; active opposition.—2. Something made or done in opposition to or refutation of something else.

Strass applied a more formidable solvent to the framework of Christianity in the mythical theory of his *Leben Jesu*. And this, a few years later, called for the counterwork of Neander.

*Quarterly Rev.*

**countess** (koun'tes), *n.* [*< ME. countesse, countes, countas, contas, contesse, cuntesse, etc., < OF. contesse, cuntesse, F. contesse = Pr. contessa = Sp. condesa = Pg. condessa = It. contessa, < ML. comitissa, comitessa, fem. of L. comes (comit-), count: see count<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. The title, in English, of the wife of any nobleman on the continent of Europe bearing a title equivalent to English count: commonly extended also to the daughters of such noblemen as a prefix to their personal names.—2. In the British peerage, the wife or widow of an earl, or a woman possessing an earldom in her own right.

The latter case is very rare. A notable instance is that of the Countess of Beaconsfield, invested with the dignity independently of her husband, Benjamin Disraeli, who was made Earl of Beaconsfield after her death.

2d *Gent.* I take it, she that carries up the train

Is that old noble lady, duchess of Norfolk.

1st *Gent.* It is; and all the rest are countesses.

*Shak., Hen. VIII.*, iv. 1.

**countess** (koun'tes), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A roofing-slate 20 inches long and 10 inches wide.

**counting-house** (koun'ting-hous), *n.* A building or office appropriated to the bookkeeping, correspondence, business transactions, etc., of a mercantile or manufacturing establishment.

**counting-room** (koun'ting-röm), *n.* A room appropriated to the same purpose as a counting-house.

**countless** (koun'tles), *a.* [*< count<sup>1</sup>, n., + -less.*] Incapable of being counted; without ascertained or ascertainable number; innumerable.

Man's inhumanity to man  
Makes countless thousands mourn!

*Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.*

**countout**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *count<sup>1</sup>*, *count<sup>2</sup>*.

**count-out** (koun'tout), *n.* In the British House of Commons, the act of the Speaker when he counts the number of members present, and, not finding forty, intimates that there is not a quorum. The sitting then stands adjourned.

**countre**, *v.* An obsolete form of *count<sup>2</sup>*.

**countre-i**. See *count<sup>2</sup>*.

**countryfy** (kun'tri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countryfied*, ppr. *countryfying*. [*< country + -fy.*] To make like the country, as opposed to the city; impart the characteristics of the country or of rural life to; make rustic, as in aspect or manners.

As being one who had no pride,  
And was a deal too countryfied.

*Lloyd, Temple of Favour.*

**country** (kun'tri), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *country*, *countrye*, *countrye*, *country*, *country*, *countrye*, *countrye*, etc., *< OF. cuntree, contree, contree*, *F. contrée = Pr. OSP. contrada = It. contrada*, *Olt. contrata*, *< ML. contrata, contrada*, country, region, lit. that which is over against or before one, prop. adj. (sc. L. regio, region), fem. of \**contratus* (> E. *contrate* in a literal

sense), with suffix *-atus* (E. *-ate<sup>1</sup>*), *< L. contra*, over against: see *contra*, and cf. *counter<sup>2</sup>*, *counter-*, etc. Compare the equiv. G. *gegen*, MHG. *gegen*, *gegenô*, also *gegen*, *gegen*, *gegen*, country, *< gegen*, against: see *gain-*, *again*.] I. *n.*; pl. *countries* (-triz). 1. A region; a district of indefinite extent present to the view or thought, being or considered as the locality of residence, travel, exploration, or other action, or of description: as, a new country; a wild country; a rugged country; an unexplored country; the countries of central Asia.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country.

*Acts xvii. 27.*

They desire a better country, that is, an heavenly.

*Heb. xi. 16.*

Something after death,  
The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn  
No traveller returns. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 1.

2. The territory of a nation; an independent state, or a region once independent, and still distinct in name, population, or institutions, as England, Scotland, and Wales in Great Britain, the several states of the Austrian and German empires, etc. Many countries once distinct have been absorbed in larger territories, and have entirely lost their separate character.

And all the *countre* of Troya is the Turkes owne *countre* by inherytance, and that *countre* is properly called nowe Turkey, and none other.

*Sir R. Gylford, Pylgrymage*, p. 13.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those countries of which they would be informed.

*Sp. Sprat.*

3. The rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns.

I see them hurry from country to town, and then from the town back again into the country.

*Spectator.*

God made the country, and man made the town.

*Cowper, Task*, I. 749.

4. The place of one's nativity or citizenship; one's native soil; the land of one's nationality or allegiance by birth or adoption.

A steady patriot of the world alone,  
And friend of every country save his own.

*Canning.*

5. The inhabitants of a country; the people; the public.

All the country wept with a loud voice. 2 Sam. xv. 23.

All the country, in a general voice,  
Cried hate upon him.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, iv. 1.

Specifically—6. In law, the public at large, as represented by a jury: as, a trial by the country; his plea concluded to the country (that is, it ended by requiring the submission of the issue to a jury).—74. In law, any place other than a court: as, a deed in the country, as opposed to an alienation by record—that is, in court. *Rapalje and Laurence*.—8. In mining, the rock adjacent to the lode; the formation in which any mineral vein or deposit is inclosed. Sometimes called *country-rock*.—9. *Naut.*, that part of an apartment on board ship used in common by all officers of the same mess: as, the ward-room country.—Black country, a designation of those parts of the midland district of England which are in a measure blackened and deprived of verdure by the coal and iron industries.—Conclusion to the country. See *conclusion*.—Old country, a name given in the United States and the colonies to Great Britain and Ireland by emigrants from those countries, and also used of other countries in relation to their colonies.—Ward-room country, *steorage country* (*naut.*), the open space in the middle of a ward-room or steorage of a man-of-war not occupied by berths or state-rooms.

II. *a.* 14. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; national; native.

The fire which they call holy and eternal was carried before upon silver Altars, and the Priests of their Lawe wente next singinge after their country manner.

*J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius*, III.

She . . . spake in her country language. 2 Mac. vii. 27.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the country or to the rural parts of a region; being or living in the country; rural; rustic: as, country roads; country customs; a country gentleman; country cousins; a country life; the country party, as opposed to the city party.

A little beauty,  
Such as a cottage breeds, she brought along with her;  
And yet our country eyes esteem'd it much too.

*Fletcher, Loyal Subject*, v. 2.

3. Characteristic of the country or rural regions; hence, rustic; rude; unpolished: as, country manners.—Country almonds, cause, mallow, etc. See the nouns.

**country-base** (kun'tri-bäs), *n.* The game of prison-bars or prison-base.

Lads more like to run  
The country base, than to commit such slaughter.

*Shak., Cymbeline*, v. 3.

**country-bred** (kun'tri-bred), *a.* Bred or brought up in the country.

**country-dance** (kun'tri-dans), *n.* [*< country + dance. Cf. contre-dance.*] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite each other in lines, and dance in couples down the lines and back to their original places.

A minuet I could have forgiven—I should not have minded that—I say I should not have regarded a minuet—but country-dances! Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II. 1.

**countryman** (kun'tri-man), *n.*; *pl. countrymen* (-men). [*< ME. contraiman, cuntreman; < country + man.*] 1. An inhabitant or a native of a particular region.

At whose come the cuntre-men [Trojans] comford were all, And restoret the stithe fight sturnly agayn.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 5884.

Tra. What countryman, I pray?  
Ped. Of Mantua.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, IV. 2.

2. One born in the same country with another.

In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen. 2 Cor. XI. 26.

3. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to the town; hence, a rustic; a farmer or husbandman.

A simple countryman, that brought her figs.

Shak., *A. and C.*, V. 2.

**country-rock** (kun'tri-rok), *n.* In mining, the rock in which a mineral lode occurs; the country. See *country*, 8.

The great diversity of character exhibited by different sets of fissure veins which cut the same country rock seems incompatible with any theory of lateral secretion.

Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, No. 446.

**country-seat** (kun'tri-sēt), *n.* A dwelling in the country; a country mansion.

**countryship** (kun'tri-ship), *n.* [*< country + ship.*] Nationality. *Verstegan*.

**country-side** (kun'tri-sid), *n.* 1. A section of country; a piece of land; a neighborhood.

Like some great landlip, tree by tree,  
The country-side descended.

Tennyson, *Amphion*.

2. The inhabitants or dwellers of a district or section of country; a neighborhood: as, the whole country-side was aroused by the news.

**countrywoman** (kun'tri-wūm'an), *n.*; *pl. countrywomen* (-wim'en). 1. A female inhabitant or native of a particular country or region.—2. A woman born in the same country with another person.—3. A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town.

**countship** (kount'ship), *n.* [*< count<sup>2</sup> + -ship.*] The rank or dignity of a count; lordship.

He addressed several remarks to him in a half jesting, half biting tone, saying, among other things, that his countship might have spared him the trouble of making this long journey in his old age. Motley, *Dutch Republic*, II. 113.

**count-wheel** (kount'hwēl), *n.* A wheel with a notched edge which governs the stroke of a clock in sounding the hours.

**country** (koun'ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *countie*, *< ME. countee, counte, < OF. counte, contee, F. comté = Pr. comtat, comtat = Sp. Pg. condado = It. contado, < ML. comitatus*, the office or jurisdiction of a count or earl, *L.* an escort, company, train, retinue (see *comitatus*), *< comes* (*comit-*), a companion, *ML.* a count: see *count<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. *n.*; *pl. countries* (-tiz). (a) Originally, the domain or jurisdiction of a count or earl. (b) Now, a definite division of a country or state for political or administrative purposes. In the United States the country is the political unit next below the State (except in Louisiana, which has an analogous division into parishes). Each county has, generally speaking, one or more courts, a sheriff, treasurer, clerk, and various officials engaged in the administration of justice, etc. The number of counties varies greatly in the different States. England has 41 counties (the greater number of which are also called *shires*), Wales 12, Scotland 33, and Ireland 32. For administrative purposes several of the historical counties of England are divided, and the county of London is added, bringing the total for England up to 60. Each of these has a lord lieutenant, a high sheriff, and other officials. By royal favor 12 British cities and towns are counties in themselves, or counties corporate, and under the Local Government Act (1888) 72, having more than 50,000 population, are county boroughs with local officers.

In this respect there are three classes of States: those in which the town is the political unit—the six States of New England; the second, those in which the county is the unit—the States of the South; the third, those of the "compromise system," as it has been called—a mixed organization of county and township, prevailing in the Middle States and the West.

Austin Scott, Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III.

2. Collectively, the inhabitants of a county.—**County corporate**, in England and Ireland, a city or town possessing the privilege of being governed by its own sheriffs and other magistrates, irrespective of the county or counties in which it is situated, as Bristol, Newcastle, Dublin, etc.—**County palatine**, in England, formerly, a county distinguished by particular privileges: so called because the owner or holder had royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice as the king had in his palace

(see *palatine*); but all such powers are now vested in the crown. The counties palatine in England are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham, which were no doubt made separate regalties on account of their respective proximity to Wales and to that turbulent Northumbrian province which could be accounted a portion neither of England nor of Scotland.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a county: as, *county families; county society.*—**Board of county commissioners**, an elective board to which, in most counties in the United States, the administration of many important affairs of the county is intrusted. In some States it consists of the supervisors of the townships (or towns) comprised within the county. The duties of the board vary in different localities.—**County clerk.** See *clerk.*—**County court**, a court having jurisdiction for a county, usually over actions for a limited amount, and often having some administrative powers, established to facilitate minor litigation. In early English history the county court was a local parliament, containing, in its full session, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, with representatives from each township and each borough. It sat once a month, but these monthly sessions were attended by none but those who had special business, and by the officers of the townships with their qualified jurymen. The existing county courts of England were established under a statute of 1846, each comprising a defined circuit, and sitting usually once a month in each of certain divisions called *county-court districts*. They have jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, and also certain powers in equity and bankruptcy, and sometimes in admiralty. In the United States each county has a county court for local jurisdiction. In some of the States it is formed by associating all the justices of the peace of the county, and is charged with the administration of county police. See *police.*—**County rates**, in Great Britain and Ireland, rates which are levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for the purpose of defraying the expenses to which counties are liable, as repairing bridges, jails, houses of correction, etc.—**County sessions**, in England, the general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year.—**County town**, the chief town of a county; a county-seat.

**country<sup>2</sup>** (koun'ti), *n.* [An extension of *count<sup>2</sup>*.] A count; an earl or lord.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,  
The county Paria. Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 5.

**county-seat** (koun'ti-sēt), *n.* The seat of government of a county; the town in which the county and other courts are held, and where the county officers perform their functions.

The original "camp" in many places became a county-seat, though still retaining strong evidence in local customs of its growth and previous history.

C. H. Shinn, *Mining Camps*, p. 5.

The county-seat village of Moscow.  
E. Eggleston, *The Century*, XXXV. 42.

**coup<sup>1</sup>** (koup), *v.* [Also written *coup*; *< ME. coupen, coupen, caupen, caupen, strike, fight, < OF. couper, coper, colper, F. couper, cut, cleave, slit, carve, hew, etc. (orig. to strike, cut with a blow), = Sp. Pg. golpear = It. colpire, strike, smite, hit; in Rom. from the noun, but in E. regarded rather as the source of the noun: see coup<sup>1</sup>, *n.* This verb and its variant *cope<sup>3</sup>* seem to have been confused with forms of *chop* (D. *koppen*, etc.): see *cope<sup>3</sup>*, and cf. *chop<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut; slash: in the extracts, with reference to shoes ornamentally slashed.*

His squiers habite he had  
Withoute couped shone [shoon, shoes].

Torrent of Portugal (ed. Halliwell), I. 1191.

As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubed,  
To geten hus gylte spores or galoches y-couped.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. To upset; overturn; tilt over; turn upside down; dump: as, to *coup* the cart. [Scotch.]

Stooks are *couped* w<sup>th</sup> the blast.

Burns, 3d Epia. to J. Lapraik.

To *coup* the crans, to be overturned, subverted, overthrown.—To *coup* the creels. (a) To tumble head over heels. (b) To die.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give or exchange blows; fight.

He keppt hym kenely, and [tha]l *coupid* to-gedur,  
That bothe went bakward & on bent lay.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 7381.

2. To upset; be overturned; fall or tumble over. [Scotch.]

I drew my scythe in sic a fury,  
I near-hand *coupit* w<sup>th</sup> my hurry.

Burns, *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.

The brig brak and the cart *coupit*.

E. Hamilton.

3. To swoop.

Thane wandrys the worme [dragon] awaye to hys heghttez,  
Comes glydande fro the clowddez, and *coupe*z fulle evene.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 799.

**coup<sup>1</sup>** (koup), *n.* [In Sc. also written *coup*; *< ME. coup, caup, < OF. coup, caup, cop, colp, F. coup = Pr. colp, cop = Sp. Pg. golpe = It. colpo, < ML. colpus*, a blow, stroke, a reduced form of *L. colaphus*, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, *< Gr. κόλαφος*, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, *< κόλαπτειν*, peck, strike: see *coup<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] 1. A blow; a stroke.

Polydamas the pert preet to Vlixes,

With the *coupe* of a kene sward kerue on his helme.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 10141.

2. A trick; a snare.

With much pain he [David] could quit himself from the wretched *coup* that the devil had once brought him good luck of.

Bp. Hooper.

3. The act of upsetting or overturning, or state of being overturned; the act of dumping.—4. A tumble; a fall.—5. A fault in a seam of coal.—6. A cart-load. [Scotch in senses 3, 4, 5, and 6.]—Free *coup*, the liberty of dumping earth or rubbish in a particular place without paying for the privilege.

**coup<sup>2</sup>** (koup), *v. t.* [*< Icel. kauptr = Sw. köpa*, buy, bargain, = E. *cheap*, *v.*, = D. *koopen*, *> E. cope<sup>2</sup>*: see *cheap*, *v.*, and *cope<sup>2</sup>*.] To barter; buy and sell, as horses or cattle. [Scotch.]

**coup<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *cup*.

**coup<sup>4</sup>** (kō), *n.* [F., a stroke, blow: see *coup<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. A stroke or blow, especially a sudden stroke, implying promptness and force: a French word used in English in various French phrases, or singly, with conscious reference to its French use.—2. Specifically, with reference to the tribes of the Indians of the plains of North America, a stroke or touching of an enemy, or of his belongings, signaling victory; hence, victory over an enemy.

Now, when all the presents had been given to the Sun, each warrior in turn counted his *coups*—that is, his successes in war.

Forest and Stream.

He followed closely on the trail of the savages, bided his time, struck his *coup*, and recovered a pair of packhorses, which was all he required.

Life in the Far West.

3. A coup d'état; a stroke of policy. See below.

A tyranny . . . which it required the bloodshed and the *coup* of the 9th Thermidor to overthrow.

W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 106.

**Coup d'archet** (kō dār-shā'), in music, a stroke of a bow.

**Coup de fouet** (kō dē fō-ā'), in fencing, the act of lashing the adversary's extended blade by a firm dry beat or jerk, in order to disarm him.

**Coup de grâce** (kō dē grās) (literally, a stroke of mercy), the finishing stroke, as in despatching a condemned man with a single blow, or an animal that is mortally wounded, to put it out of its misery; hence, a quietus; anything that thoroughly defeats or silences an opponent.—**Coup de main** (kō dē mān) (literally, a stroke with the hand), in war, a sudden attack by main force; hence, any sudden, energetic action intended to effect a purpose by surprise.

**Coup de soleil** (kō dē sō-lay'), a sunstroke.—**Coup d'état** (kō dā-tā') (literally, a stroke of state), a sudden decisive measure in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, an important and usually unlooked-for change in the forms and methods of government, by the ruling power or by a party, effected illegally or by forced interpretation of law, or by violence or intrigue, for the benefit of an individual or a cabal. The principal *coup d'état* in French history, distinctively so called, are that of November 9th, 1799 (18th Brumaire, year VIII., in the republican calendar), when Napoleon Bonaparte forcibly suppressed the Directory, and that of December 2d, 1851, when Louis Napoleon as president broke up the National Assembly by force of arms and made himself temporarily dictator, preparatory to becoming emperor as Napoleon III. a year later.

The news of the *coup d'état* took England by surprise. A shock went through the whole country. Never probably was public opinion more unanimous, for the hour at least, than in condemnation of the stroke of policy ventured on by Louis Napoleon, and the savage manner in which it was carried to success. J. McCarthy, *Hist. Own Times*, xxii.

**Coup de théâtre** (kō dē tā-ā-tr), a theatrical hit; a brilliant or exciting turn or trick in a play; hence, any sudden and showy action having the effect of exciting surprise or admiration by means more or less sensational.—**Coup d'œil** (kō dē-ā'), (a) A glance of the eye; general view.

An acacia tree (or two on the eastern side, and behind it a wall-like line of mud-houses, finish the *coup d'œil*.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medīnah*, p. 241.

Specifically—(b) *Milit.*, that talent for rapid observation and generalization by which an officer is enabled by a glance to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of a field of battle for attack and defense, and thus to post his troops without delay so as to make the most of it.—To *count* a *coup*, to be credited with a victory won in battle: said of the northwestern tribes of North American Indians.

Singularly enough, the taking of a scalp does not *count* a *coup*, neither does the killing of an enemy. To *count* a *coup*, the person must take a bow or weapon or the horse of an enemy, and must have witnesses present to prove it. He must also bring with him the arms by which he *counts* his *coups*.

Forest and Stream.

**coupablet**, *a.* A Middle English variant of *culpable*. Chaucer.

**coupe<sup>1</sup>**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *coup<sup>1</sup>*.

**coupe<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *coop*.

**coupe<sup>3</sup>** (kōp), *n.* [ME., *< OF. coupe, F. coupe*, a cup: see *cup*.] 1. An obsolete form of *cup*.—2. [F.] A shallow open cup or bowl of silver, gold, or bronze, used as a mantel ornament.—3. A dry measure used in parts of Switzerland before the introduction of the metric system. In Geneva it was equal to 2½ Winchester bushels, and in Basel to 3½. There was also formerly a *coupe* in Lyons, otherwise called a *quart*, containing nine tenths of a Winchester peck.

**coupe<sup>4</sup>**, *n.* [ME., *< OF. coupe, < L. culpa*, fault: see *culpe*, *culprit*.] Fault; guilt.



Now by-gyneth Gloton for to go to shrytte,  
And kayres hym to-kyrke-ward his coupe to shewe.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 351.

**coupe** (kō-pā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coupl*, *v.*] 1. The front compartment of a French stage-coach or diligence; an end compartment of a European first-class railway-carriage, generally seated for four.—2. A low, short, four-wheeled, close carriage, usually carrying two inside, with an outside seat for the driver.

**couped** (kōpt), *a.* [E. pp. from F. *couper*, cut. See *coupl*.] In *her.*: (a) Cut off evenly: said of the head or limb of an animal, the trunk of a tree, etc.: in opposition to *erased* (which see). (b) Not extending to the edge of the escutcheon: said of an ordinary, as a cross, bend, etc. See *humet-tee*. Also *coupec*.—**Couped close**, cut short: said of a head when no part of the neck is visible. Also *close-couped*.



A Lion's Head Couped.

**coupee** (kō-pē'), *n.* [Also, as F., *coupe*: < F. *coupe*, a coupee, prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coupl*.] In *dancing*, a movement which a dancer makes resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation. Also spelled *coupé*.

**coupees** (kō-pē'), *r. i.* [*< coupee*, *n.*] To make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

You shall swear, I'll sigh; you shall sa! sa! and I'll *coupee*.  
*Faryuhar*, *Constant Couple*, iv. 1.

**coupee** (kō-pā'), *a.* [F. *coupe* (masc.): orig. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coupl*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *couped*.

**coupe-gorge** (kōp'gōrzh), *n.* [F., lit. cut-throat; < *couper*, cut, + *gorge*, throat: see *coupl*, *v.*, and *gorge*.] 1. A cutthroat. *Coles*, 1717.—2. *Milit.*, a position affording an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

**couper**<sup>1</sup> (kō'pēr), *n.* [Appar. < *coupl*, *v.*, cut, overturn, + *-er*.] A lever on the upper part of a loom, used to lift the harness.

**couper**<sup>2</sup> (kō'pēr), *n.* [Also *coper*; < *coupe*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] One who buys and sells; a dealer: as, a horse-couper. [Prov. Eng.]

**Coupler's blue**. See *blue*.

**couple** (kup'l), *n.* [*< ME. couple, cupple, cow-pul*, etc., < OF. *cuple, couple, F. couple* = Sp. *cópula* = Pg. *copula* = It. *coppia*, couple (*copula*, *copula*), = Fries. *keppel* = D. *koppel* = MLG. LG. *koppel* = MHG. *kopel, kuppel*, G. *koppel* = Dan. *kobbet* = Sw. *koppel*, < L. *copula* (ML. also *cupla*, after OF.), a band, bond, ML. a couple: see *copula*.] 1. Two of the same class or kind connected or considered together; a brace: as, a couple of oranges; "a couple of shepherds," *Sir P. Sidney*.

Make me a couple of cakes. 2 Sam. xiii. 6.  
Our watch to-night . . . have ta'en a couple of as ar-rant knaves as any in Messina. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iii. 5.  
Though by my vow it costs me 12d. a kiss after the first, yet I did adventure upon a couple. *Pepys*, *Diary*, ii. 208.  
By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a couple. *Locke*.

Specifically—2. (a) A man and woman associated together, whether by marriage or by betrothal, or accompanying each other on a given occasion, as at a party: as, a loving couple; a young couple.

When they were clothed worthill in here wedes,  
Alle men vpon mold mygt sen a fair couple  
Than was bi-twene william & this worthly mayde.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), i. 5208.

Next, with their boy, a decent couple came,  
And call'd him Robert, 'twas his father's name.  
*Crabbe*, *Parish Register*.

A couple, fair  
As ever painter painted.  
*Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

(b) A pair of forces, equal, parallel, and acting in opposite directions: they tend to make the body acted upon rotate. [A term introduced in French by Poinsoit in 1804.]

The three forces, of which one is the resultant of the equal and parallel forces acting at a point, and the other two constitute a couple of which the moment is the same as the resulting moment, with reference to the point, fully represent any system of forces in their tendency to produce rotation and translation.

*Pierce*, *Anal. Mechanics* (1855), p. 41.

(c) In *elect.*, a pair of metallic plates in contact, used as a source of an electrical current, as in one of the cells of a voltaic battery (a voltaic couple), or in a thermo-electric battery (a thermo-electric couple). See *electricity* and *thermo-electricity*.

A couple consists of the whole of the bodies which exist between two zincs—that is to say, zinc, copper, water,

zinc. It may be supposed that each of the zinc plates is the half of two successive couples.

*Atkinson*, tr. of *Mascart and Joubert*, i. 252.

(d) *pl.* In *carp.*, rafters framed together in pairs by means of a tie at or near their lower ends.

To bye hewed stone, & tymbre for to make couples and beames for the houses. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11 (1551).

3. *pl.* Association by twos; junction of two.

I'll go in couples with her. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, ii. 1.

'Sleath! you perpetual cura,  
Fall to your couples again, and cozen kindly,  
And heartily, and lovingly, as you should.  
*B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, i. 1.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in couples: they should be of the same size and humour.

*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**Couple of rotations**, two equal rotations in opposite directions about parallel axes.—**Moment of a couple** (of forces). See *moment*. = *Syn.* 1. *Brace*, etc. See *pair*.

**couple** (kup'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coupled*, ppr. *coupling*. [*< ME. cupplen, cuplen, couplen*, < OF. *cupler, copler, coupler*, F. *coupler* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = It. *copulare* = Fries. *kepla* = D. *koppelen* = MLG. *koppelen* = MHG. *kopelen*, G. *koppeln* = Dan. *koble* = Sw. *koppla*, < L. *copulare*, bind, connect, < *copula*, a band, bond: see *couple*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To link or connect, as one thing with another; fasten together, especially in a pair or pairs; unite: as, to couple cars.

For alle that comen of that Caym a-cursed thei weren,  
And alle that coupled hem to that kun [kin] Crist hem  
hatede dedliche. *Piers Plowman* (A), x. 151.

The five curtains shall be coupled together one to another. Ex. xxvi. 3.

They lost no opportunity of coupling his name with the names of the most hateful tyrants of whom history makes mention. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

2. To marry; join together as husband and wife; unite in matrimony.

A parson who couples all our beggars. *Swift*.

3. In *organ-playing*, to connect by means of a coupler, as two keys or keyboards. See *coupler* (a).

II. *intrans.* 1. To embrace, as the sexes; copulate.

Thou with thy lusty crew . . .  
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,  
And coupled with them and begot a race.  
*Milton*, *P. R.*, ii. 181.

Why then let men couple at once with wolves.  
*Tennyson*, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

2. In *organ-playing*, to be susceptible of connection by means of a coupler, as one key or keyboard with another.

**couple-beggar** (kup'l-beg'ār), *n.* [*< couple*, *v.*, + obj. *beggar*.] One who makes it his business to unite beggars in marriage; a hedge-priest.

No couple-beggar in the land  
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift*.

In another Dublin newspaper of 1744 [*Faulkener's Journal*, Oct. 6th and 9th] we read, "This last term a notorious couple beggar . . . was excommunicated in the Consistory Court by the Vicar-General of this diocese on account of his persisting in this scandalous trade, which he had taken up to the undoing of many good families. He was so keen at this mischievous sport of marrying all people that came in his way, that he has been known to refuse three times a higher fee not to solemnise a clandestine marriage than he was to receive or did receive for doing it."

*Locky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., vii.

**couple-close** (kup'l-klos), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a pair of spars for a roof; couples.—2. In *her.*, the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs unless there is a chevron between them. Also written *couple-clos*.



Argent, a chevron azure between two couple-closes gules.



Coupled Columns, 12th century.—Cathedral of Monreale, Sicily.

**\*coupled** (kup'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couple*, *v.*] United, as two things; joined; linked; specifically, in *her.*, same as *conjoined*.—**Coupled columns**, columns united in pairs, the capitals and bases of ten running together. The device is usual in Romanesque architecture and in later medieval work, particularly in Italy, and is much employed by Renaissance architects.

See cut in preceding column.—**Coupled windows**, a pair of windows placed side by side, and so united as to form an architectural whole: a disposition usual in medieval architecture of widely different periods.

Among the canonical buildings on the south side of the church is one . . . with a grand range of Romanesque coupled windows, bearing date 1250. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 108.



Coupled Window. Building on Washington street, Boston.

**couplement** (kup'l-ment), *n.* [*< OF. couplement*, < *coupler*, couple: see *couple*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. The act of coupling; union.

Joy may you have, and gentle hearts content  
Of your loves couplement. *Spenser*, *Prothalamion*.

2. A pair.

Anon two female forms before our view  
Came side by side, a beauteous couplement. *Southey*.

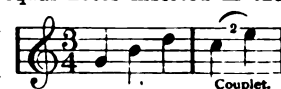
[Rare in both uses.]

**\*coupler** (kup'ler), *n.* One who or that which couples, joins, or unites. Specifically—(a) In *organ-building*, a mechanical contrivance by which the keys of one keyboard are so connected with corresponding keys of another that when the former are depressed the latter are also depressed, and thus both can be played by a single motion. *Manual couplers* connect manual keyboards with each other; *pedal couplers* connect the pedal keyboard to a manual. *Unison couplers* connect keys of the same pitch; *octave couplers* (sometimes loosely called *super-octave* or *sub-octave*) connect keys an octave apart. Octave couplers are sometimes arranged between the keys of a single keyboard, so that it may be coupled with itself. Couplers operate in only one direction; that is, the second keyboard may be coupled with the first, but not the reverse. Also *copula*. (b) A ring which slides upon the handles of a nipping tool of any kind to maintain its grip upon the work. (c) Same as *coupling*, 4 (b).

**\*couplet** (kup'let), *n.* [*< F. couplet*, a stanza, verse, dim. of *couple*, a couple: see *couple*, *n.*] 1. In *pros.*, two lines in immediate succession, usually but not necessarily of the same length, forming a pair, and generally marked as such by riming with each other. A pair of lines joined by rime is considered a couplet, whether it forms part of a stanza or constitutes a metrical group by itself. See *distich*.

Thoughtless of ill, and to the future blind,  
A sudden couplet rushes on your mind,  
Here you may nameless print your idle rhymes. *Crabbe*.

2. In *music*, two equal notes inserted in the midst of triple rhythm to occupy the time of three; a temporary displacement of triple by duple rhythm.—3. One of a pair, as of twins; a twin.



Couplet.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,  
When that her golden couplets are disclos'd,  
His silence will sit drooping. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 1.

[Couplets in this use corresponds to triplets.]

**coupling** (kup'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *couple*, *v.*] 1. The act of uniting or joining.

Lute properly as a full *cuppilnyng* of the lufande and the lufed to-gedyre as Godd and a saule in-to aue.  
*Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2. The act of marrying.

There's such coupling at Pancras, that they stand behind one another, as 'twere in a Country Dance.  
*Congreve*, *Way of the World*, i. 2.

3. The act of embracing sexually; copulation.—4. That which couples or connects, as rafters in a building.

Even to the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for couplings. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11.

Specifically—(a) In *music*: (1) A couplet. (2) A couple. (b) The general name for a great variety of mechanical appliances for uniting parts of constructions or parts of machines, for the purpose of adding strength, of transmitting motion from one part to another, or of making a continuous passage, as for a liquid, a gas, or an electric current. A buckle, binding-screw, or fish-plate may illustrate the first; a clevis, a bell-coupling, shaft-coupling, or car-coupling, the second; a pipe-coupling or binding-post, the last. In a narrower sense a coupling is: (1) A device for uniting the ends of shafting, or a coupling-box. (See cut under *coupling-box*.) Such couplings are divided into

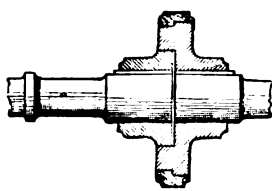
two simple classes, those that are fixed permanently on the shafting and those that are adjustable, connected or not at will, or working automatically under variations of the power. Those operated by hand, whatever the particular application of the power, are called *shifting couplings*. The automatic couplings depend chiefly on friction, the adjustment being such that under a certain load the power is communicated, while a sudden addition to the load may exceed the friction and throw the coupling out of operation. (2) A device for uniting two railroad-cars in a train. The form at one time used almost exclusively in the United States, and still occasionally employed in freight-cars, is a single link or shackle fitting into jaws at the ends of the draw-bar and held in position by pins. This has been superseded on passenger-cars by self-acting couplings, consisting usually of hooked jaws, which slide past each other and are self-locking by means of springs or their own weight. Levers are also used to operate the couplings from the car-platform. Also called *coupler*. (c) The part which unites the front and rear axles, or the axle-bolster, of a carriage; the perch or reach. In some carriages the bottom of the carriage forms the only coupling. (d) The space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and the tops of the hip-joints of a dog.

The term denotes the proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or long in the *couplings*.

V. Shaw, Book of the Dog.

**Ball-and-socket coupling.** See *ball*.—**Differential coupling**, an extensible coupling designed for varying the speed of that part of the machinery which is driven. — **Disk coupling**, a kind of permanent coupling which consists of two disks keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts. In one of the disks there are two recesses, into which two corresponding projections on the other disk are received, and thus the two disks become locked together. This kind of coupling wants rigidity, and must be supported by a journal on each side, but it possesses the double advantage of being easily adjusted and disconnected. — **Dynamometer coupling.** See *dynamometer*. — **Flexible coupling**, a device for joining pieces of shafting which are not exactly in line, or of which the relative direction is varied in the course of the work, as in a dental engine. It consists of pairs of jointed arms united by universal joints, or of spiral springs fastened at each end to the two pieces of shafting that are to be united, or of plugs or rods of rubber fitted to the shafting.

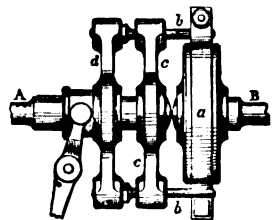
— **Flexible pipe-coupling**, a pipe-connection consisting of two bell-shaped joints with a short pipe between them, which fits into each bell and enables the two pipes to be laid out of line while yet keeping the joints tight. — **Half-hose coupling**, a coupling which has a sleeve at one end with an internal thread to receive a pipe, while a hose is bound on a corrugated tube-shaped portion at the opposite end. — **Half-lap coupling**, a kind of permanent coupling in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so that they overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plain cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather, as shown in the annexed figure. — **Right-and-left coupling**, a turn-buckle. — **Sleeve coupling**, a tube within which the abutting ends of shafting are coupled together. — **Slip-clutch coupling**, a form of coupling belonging to the class of friction-couplings. It is represented in its best form in the annexed figure. On the shaft B is fixed a pulley, which is embraced by a friction-band *a* as tightly as may be required. This band is provided with projecting ears, with which the prongs *b b* of a fixed cross *d* on the driving-shaft A can be shifted into contact. This cross is free to slide endwise on its shaft, but is connected to it by a sunk feather, so that being thrown forward into gear with the ears of the friction-band, the shaft being in motion, the band slips round on its pulley until the friction becomes equal to the resistance, and the pulley gradually attains the same motion as the clutch. The arms and sockets *c c*, which are keyed fast on the shaft A, are intended to steady and support the prongs, and to remove the strain from the shifting part. — **Square coupling**, in *mill-work*, a kind of permanent coupling of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The two halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides, as represented in the annexed figure. — **Thimble coupling**, a kind of permanent coupling in which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts. The connection is secured either by pins passed through the ends of the shafts and the thimble, or by a parallel key or



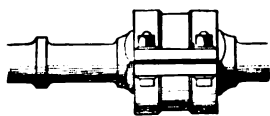
Disk Coupling.



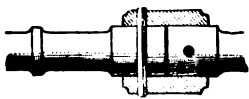
Half-lap Coupling.



Slip-clutch Coupling.



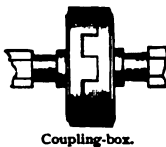
Square Coupling.



Thimble Coupling

feather bedded in the boss-ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove cut in the thimble. This last is now the more common mode of fitting. This kind of coupling is also known under the names of *ring coupling* and *jump-coupling*.

**coupling-box** (kup'ling-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft. See *coupling*, 4.



Coupling-box.

**coupling-link** (kup'ling-link), *n.* A link for connecting or attaching together two objects, as railroad-cars, or for rendering a section of a chain detachable. See *connecting-link*.

**coupling-pin** (kup'ling-pin), *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining railroad-cars and other machinery.

**coupling-pole** (kup'ling-pöl), *n.* A pole which connects the front and back parts of the gear of a wagon. See *cut* under *hounds*.

**coupling-strap** (kup'ling-strap), *n.* A strap passing from the outer bit-ring of one horse of a span through the inner, and attached to the harness of his mate: used in some double harnesses to act as a curb for an unruly horse.

**coupling-valve** (kup'ling-valv), *n.* A valve in the hose-coupling of an air-brake.

**coupon** (kō'pon), *n.* [*F. coupon*, a remnant, a coupon, *< couper*, cut: see *couple*, *v.*] A printed certificate or ticket attached to and forming part of an original or principal certificate or ticket, and intended to be detached when used. Specifically—(a) An interest certificate printed at the bottom of a bond running for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made. At each time of payment one is cut off and presented for payment. In the United States coupons are negotiable instruments on which suits may be brought though detached from the bond. A purchaser of an over-due coupon takes only the title of the seller. Negotiable coupons are entitled to days of grace. (b) One of a series of conjoined tickets which bind the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service (as transportation over connecting railroad lines), or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received. At the settlement of each claim a coupon is detached and given up.

I was sent to a steamboat office for car tickets. . . . A fat, easy gentleman gave me several bits of paper, with coupons attached, with a warning not to separate them. L. M. Alcott, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 14.

**Coupon bond**, a bond, usually of a state or corporation, and usually payable to the bearer, for the payment of money at a future day, with severable tickets or coupons annexed, each representing an instalment of interest, which may be conveniently cut off for collection as they fall due, without impairing the principal obligation. — **Coupon-killer**, a popular name applied to either of two acts of the State of Virginia, the first of which was passed January 14th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 7), declaring certain coupons purporting to be from State bonds to be fraudulent, and forbidding their acceptance in payment of taxes; and the second, June 26th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 41), in effect prohibiting the receipt of coupons from any bonds of the State for taxes. See *Virginia coupon cases*, under *case*. — **Coupon ticket**, a ticket of admission to a place of amusement, entitling the holder to a specified seat, and printed in two parts, of which one is torn off and returned to the holder on entering. — **Virginia coupon cases**. See *case*.

**coupure** (kō-pür'), *n.* [*F. < couper*, cut: see *couple*, *v.*] 1. *Milit.*: (a) An intrenchment or foss made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to defense. (b) A passage cut through the glacis in the reëntering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies of the besieged. — 2. In *math.*, a cutting of a Riemann's surface. **courage** (kur'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, *< ME. corage*, *< OF. corage, curage, coraige*, heart, mind, thought, inclination, desire, feeling, spirit, valor, courage, *F. corage*, spirit, valor, courage, = *Pr. coratge* = *Sp. coraje* = *Pg. coragem* = *It. coraggio* (ML. *coragium* after Rom.), *< L. cor* = *E. heart*, *> OF. cor, cuer*, etc., heart: see *core*, *heart*, and *age*.] 1†. Heart; mind; thought; feeling; inclination; desire.

Swiche a gret corage  
Hadde this knight to ben a wedded man.  
Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 10.

And ther-fore telle me what wey ye purposeth yow to go, and after I shall telle yow my corage, and why I have sente for to speke with yow and my cosins your bretheren.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 190.

I had such a courage to do him good.  
Shak., *T. of A.*, III. 3.

2†. State or frame of mind; disposition; condition.

In this courage  
Hem [olive-trees] forto graffe is goode, as sayen the sage.  
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,  
And this soft courage makes your followers faint.  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2.

3. That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness,

or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; bravery; spirit; daring; resolution: formerly occasionally used in the plural.

In this Battel, the young Prince Henry, tho' wounded in his Face with an Arrow, yet was not wounded in his Courage, but continued Fighting still.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 162.

If number English courages could quell,  
We should at first have shunned not met our foes.  
Dryden.

Courage that grows from constitution very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; . . . courage which arises from the sense of our duty . . . acts always in a uniform manner.  
Addison, *Guardian*.

Few persons have courage enough to appear as good as they really are.  
J. C. and A. W. Hare, *Guesses at Truth*.

**Dutch courage.** See *Dutch*. — *Syn.* 3. Fortitude, fearlessness, daring, hardihood, gallantry, spirit, pluck. For comparison, see *brave*.

**courage** (kur'āj), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, *< OF. coragier, couragier*, encourage, *< corage*, heart, courage: see *courage*, *n.* In part by apheresis from *encourage*, *q. v.*] To animate; encourage; cheer.

He lacketh teaching, he lacketh coraging.  
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 26.

He will fetch you up a couraging part so in the garret that we are all as feared, I warrant you, that we quake again.  
Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, Ind.

**courageous** (ku-rā'jus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *coragious*; *< ME. corageus, coragous, corajous, korajous, curajous*, *< OF. corageus, F. corageux* (= *Pr. coratjos, coratjos* = *Sp. (obs.) Pg. corajoso* = *It. coraggioso*), *< corage*: see *courage*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; daring; intrepid.

These hem receyved well as noble men and gode knyghtes that weren full bolde and hardy and coraious in armes.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 398.

Be strong and courageous; be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria.  
2 Chron. xxxii. 7.

Horses, although low of stature, yet strong and courageous.  
Sandys, *Travels*, p. 12.

= *Syn.* *Gallant, Valiant*, etc. See *brave*.

**courageously** (ku-rā'jus-li), *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; intrepidly.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, . . . Courageously, and with a free desire, Attending but the signal to begin.  
Shak., *Rich. II.*, I. 2.

**courageousness** (ku-rā'jus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being courageous; bravery; valor.

The manliness of them that were with Judas, and the courageousness that they had to fight for their country.  
2 Mac. xiv. 18.

**courant**<sup>1</sup> (kō-rant'), *a. and n.* [*< F. courant*, running (*OF. eurant*), *ppr. of courir*, *OF. curre, corre*, *< L. currere*, run: see *current*<sup>1</sup>, formerly *currant*<sup>1</sup>, the same word, but of older introduction.] 1. *a. Running*: in *her.*, specifically said of a horse, stag, or other beast so represented. See *currant*<sup>1</sup>, *current*<sup>1</sup>.



Courant.

II. † *n.* [*F. cordeau courant*, a running-string, a gardeners' or carpenters' line.] A running-string.

A whole net, . . . together with the cords and strings called *Courants*, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out.  
Holland, *tr. of Pliny*, xix. 1.

**courant**<sup>2</sup> (kō-rant'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corant* (and, after *It.*, *coranto, couranto, coranto, curranto, caranto*), *< F. courante, f.*, a dance, the air to which it is danced (*> It. coranta, corranta*), *prop. fem. of courant*, *ppr. of courir*, run: see *courant*<sup>1</sup>, *current*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupe.

At a solemn Dancing, first you had the grave Measures, then the *Corrantes* and the *Galliards*.

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 62.

2. A piece of music taking its rhythm and form from such a dance. Specifically—(a) A piece in rather rapid triple rhythm, changing sometimes to sextuple, consisting of two repeated strains abounding in dotted notes and usually of polyphonic structure. (b) A piece in triple time and with many runs and passages. The first form was much used as a component of the old-fashioned suite, usually following the allemande, while the second is the commoner Italian form.

**courant**<sup>3</sup> (kō-rant or kō-rant'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corrante, corrant, coranto, curranto*; a particular use of *courant*, running, current; that is, the gazette containing the current news, or the news of the current week or month.] A gazette; a news-letter or newspaper. [Obsolete except as a name for some particular newspaper.]

The weekly courants with Paul's seal; and all Th' admir'd discourses of the prophet Ball.  
B. Jonson, *Underwoods*.

I would set up a press here in Italy, to write all the courtesies for Christendom.

Fletcher and another, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

I am no footpost,  
No pedlar of avises, no monopolist  
Of forg'd courtesies, monger of gazettes.

Forl, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

**courap** (kō'rap), *n.* [Ind. *khurap*. < Skt. *kāhur*, to scratch.] A disease in the East Indies, of a herpetic character, marked by perpetual irritation of the surface, and eruption, especially on the groin, face, breast, and armpits.

**courbach**, *n.* See *kourbash*.

**courbaril** (kōr'ba-ril), *n.* [From S. Amer. name.] Same as *animo*, 3.

**courbet**, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *curb*.

**courcheft**, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*.

Wright.

**courçon** (F. pron. kōr-sōn'), *n.* [F. < *court*, < L. *curtus*, short (cf. *short*).] An iron hoop or band employed to strengthen and hold together a cannon-mold during casting.

**coursé**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *cover*.

**coursé**, *v. t.* [ME. *coueren*, i. e., *coveren*, cover; an archaism (appar. misread as one syllable) in Spenser.] To cover; protect; cherish.

He courd it tenderly, . . .

As chicken newly hatcht.

Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

**courier** (kō'ri-er), *n.* [= D. *koerier* = G. *kurier* = Dan. *kurer* = Sw. *kurir*, < OF. *courrier*, F. *courrier* = It. *corriere* = Sp. *correo* = Pg. *correio*, < ML. *\*currarius*, *currerius*, a runner, a messenger, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*. The older form was *currouer*, q. v.] 1. A messenger sent express with letters or despatches.

I attend  
To hear the tidings of my friend  
Which every hour his couriers bring.

Tennyson, in Memoriam, cxxvi.

The establishment of relays of couriers to carry despatches between the king and his brother is regarded as the first attempt at a postal system in England.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 359.

2. A traveling servant whose especial duty is the making of all arrangements at hotels and on the journey for a person or party by whom he is employed.

A French Courier—best of servants and most beaming of men!

Dickens, Pictures from Italy, Going through France.

**Problem of the couriers**, in *alg.*, an ancient Indian problem the data of which are that two couriers set out simultaneously from two stations, either in the same or in contrary directions, at given rates of speed: the problem is to find when and where they will meet.

**couril** (kō'ril), *n.* [Bret.] In Brittany, one of the tiny fairies reputed to frequent druidical remains and to delight in beguiling young girls.

**courlan** (kōr'lan), *n.* [F. form of S. Amer. name.] The book-name of birds of the genus *Aramus*: as, the scolopaceous courlan, *Aramus scolopaceous*, of South America. Also called *carau*, *crying-bird*, and *limpkin*.

**courlett** (kōr'let), *n.* In *her.*, a cuirass or breast-plate used as a bearing.

**courni**, *curni* (kōr'mi), *n.* [Gr. *κοῦρμι*, also *κοῦμα*, a kind of beer; of foreign origin.] A fermented liquor made from barley; a kind of ale or beer. *Dunglison*.

**couroul** (kō'rol), *n.* [F. form of native name.] A Madagascan bird of the genus *Leptosomus* and family *Leptosomatidae*. *G. Cuvier*.

**couronne** (kō-rōn'), *n.* [F., lit. a crown, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*, and *corona*.] A crown: a French word used in English in some special senses. (a) In *lace-making*, a decorative loop used as part of an ornamental border, whether of the whole piece of lace or of a leaf or flower in the pattern. A row of couronnes often has the effect of a row of battlements. (b) A French coin. (1) The *couronne d'or*, or gold crown, coined about 1340, and worth about \$3.50. (2) The *écu à la couronne*, worth about \$2.67 when first coined in 1384; but successive issues were lighter, and during the fifteenth century the usual value was \$2.20. (3) The *denier à la couronne* and *gros à la couronne*, coins of silver or billon, worth from 2 to 7 United States cents. (c) A vegetable tracing-paper, 14 × 19 inches in size.—**Couronne des tasses** [F., lit. a crown or circle of cups: see *crown*, *n.*, *corona*, and *tasse*], a simple kind of voltaic battery invented by Volta, long since superseded by more powerful apparatus. It consists of a series of cups arranged in a circle, each containing salt water or dilute sulphuric acid, with a plate of silver or copper and a plate of zinc immersed in it, the silver or copper of each cup being connected with the zinc of the next, and so on. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last to the zinc of the first, a current of electricity passes through the circuit. This was the first liquid battery invented. See *battery*, 3.

**couronné** (kō-ro-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *couronner*, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *coronate* and *crown*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *crowned*.

**couroucou** (kō'rō-kō), *n.* [F. spelling; in E. *curucui*, q. v.] A trogon; any bird of the family *Trogonidae*.

**COURTORY**, *n.* Same as *curror*.

**COURSE**¹ (kōrs), *n.* [ME. *cours*, *course*, < OF. *curs*, *\*cors*, *cours*, *m.*, *course*, *f.*, F. *cours*, *m.*, *course*, *f.*, = Pr. *cors*, *m.*, *corsa*, *f.*, = Sp. Pg. *curso*, *m.*, = It. *corso*, *m.*, and *corsa*, *f.*, a course, race, way, etc., < L. *currus*, *m.*, ML. also *curso*, *f.*, a course, running, < *currere*, pp. *cursum*, run: see *current*.] 1. A running or moving forward or onward; motion forward; a continuous progression or advance.

The somer Castyll Chambers, Dore, wyndows, and all maner of bordys, that the wynde myght have hys course att more large.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Pray . . . that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified.

2 Thea. iii. 1.

Then let me go, and hinder not my course:

I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,

And make a pastime of each weary step.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 7.

Thither his course he bends.

Milton, P. L., iii. 573.

2. A running in a prescribed direction, or over a prescribed distance; a race; a career.

I have finished my course. . . . Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown.

2 Tim. iv. 7.

Stand you directly in Antonius' way,

When he doth run his course.

Shak., J. C., I. 2.

Yet fervent had her longing been, through all

Her course, for home at last, and burial

With her own husband.

M. Arnold.

3. The path, direction, or distance prescribed or laid out for a running or race; the ground or distance walked, run, or sailed over, or to be walked, run, or sailed over, in a race: as, there being no competition, he walked over the course.

The same horse has also run the round course at Newmarket (which is about 400 yards less than 4 miles) in 6 minutes and 40 seconds.

Pennant, Brit. Zoölogy, The Horse.

The King was at Ascot every day; he generally rode on the course, and the ladies came in carriages.

Greville, Memoirs, June 4, 1820.

Hence—4. The space of distance or time, or the succession of stages, through which anything passes or has to pass in its continued progress from first to last; the period or path of progression from beginning to end: as, the course of a planet, or of a human life.

A man so various that he seemed to be  
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;  
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong;

Was everything by turns, and nothing long;

But in the course of one revolving moon

Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 549.

There are many men in this country who, in the course of ten years, have married as many as twenty, thirty, or more wives.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 229.

Through the long course of centuries during which time was reckoned in Olympiads, the triumphs of war . . . were forever supplying the motive and the material for new dedications at Olympia, most of which were in the form of statues of Zeus and other deities.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 325.

5. The line or direction of motion; the line in which anything moves: as, the course of a projectile through the air; specifically (*naut.*), the direction in which a ship is steered in making her way from point to point during a voyage; the point of the compass on which a ship sails. When referred to the true meridian, it is called the *true course*; when to the position of the magnetic needle by which the ship is steered, it is called the *compass course*.

6. In *surv.*, a line run with a compass or transit.—7. The continual or gradual advance or progress of anything; the series of phases of a process; the whole succession of characters which anything progressive assumes: as, the course of an argument or a debate; the course of a disease.

The course of true love never did run smooth.

Shak., M. N. D., I. 1.

Time rolls his ceaseless course.

Scott, L. of the L., III. 1.

The course of this world is anything but even and uniform.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 13.

8. In *tilting*, a charge or career of the contestants in the lists; a bout or round in a tournament; hence, a round at anything, as in a race; a bout or set-to.

And Agrauidain brake his spere on Segramours hauberk at the same course.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

The bull is brought to the bailiff's house in Tutbury, and there collared and roped, and so conveyed to the bull-ring in the High-street, where he is baited with dogs; the first course allotted for the king, the second for the honour of the town, and the third for the king of the minstrels.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 374.

On the 14th day of May they engage to meet at a place appointed by the king, armed with the "harnes therunto accustomed, to kepe the fiede, and to run with every commer eight courses.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 458.

9. Order; sequence; rotation; succession of one to another in office, property, dignity, duty, etc.

When and how this custom of singing by course came up in the Church it is not certainly known.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 20.

He (Solomon) appointed . . . the courses of the priests.

2 Chron. viii. 14.

They . . . wente out with a nett they had bought, to take bass & such like fish, by course, every company knowing their turne.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 157.

10. Methodical or regulated motion or procedure; customary or probable sequence of events; recurrence of events according to certain laws.

Day and night,

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,

Shall hold their course.

Milton, P. L., xi. 900.

The guilt thereof (sin) and punishment to all,

By course of nature and of law, doth pass.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, viii.

Or as the man whom she doth now advance,  
Upon her gracious mercy-seat to sit,  
Doth common things of course and circumstance.

To the reports of common men commit.

Sir J. Davies, Noëce Teispeum.

11. A round or succession of prescribed acts or procedures intended to bring about a particular result: as, a course of medical treatment; a course of training.

My Lord continues still in a Course of Physic at Dr.

Napier's.

Honell, Letters, I. v. 19.

12. A series or succession in a specified or systematized order; in schools and colleges, a prescribed order and succession of lectures or studies, or the lectures or studies themselves; curriculum: as, a course of lectures in chemistry, or of study in law.

A course of learning and ingenious studies.

Shak., T. of the S., I. 1.

13. A line of procedure; method; way; manner of proceeding; measure: as, it will be necessary to try another course with him.

Now see the course howe that [bees] goo to and froo.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

If she did not consent to send her Son [the Duke of York], he doubted some sharper Course would be speedily taken.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 222.

They refuse to doe it [pay], till they see shiping provided, or a course taken for it.

John Robinson, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth

[Plantation, p. 48.]

14. A line of conduct or behavior; way of life; personal behavior or conduct: usually in the plural, implying reprehensible conduct.

I am grieved it should be said he is my brother, and take these courses.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

And because it is impossible to defend their [sinners'] extravagant courses by Reason, the only way left for them is to make Satyrical Invectives against Reason.

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

You held your course without remorse.

Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

15. That part of a meal which is served at once and separately, with its accompaniments, whether consisting of one dish or of several: as, a course of fish; a course of game; a dinner of four courses.

They . . . com in to the halle as Kay hadde sette the

firste course be-fore the kynge Arthure.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

16. A row, round, or layer. Specifically—(a) In *building*, a continuous range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces, or any smaller architectural division of a building.

Betweene every course of bricks there lieth a course of

mattes made of canes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 260.

The lower courses of the grand wall, composed of huge blocks of gray conglomerate limestone, still remain.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 74.

(b) In *cutlers' work*, each stage of grinding or polishing on the cutler's lap or wheel.

(c) In *mining*, a lode or vein.

They [veins of lead] often meet, and frequently form at such points of intersection courses of ore.

Ure, Dict., III. 271.

(d) Each series of teeth or burs along the whole length of a file. The first cutting forms a series of sharp ridges called the *first course*; the second cutting, across these ridges, forms a series of teeth called the *second course*.

17. In musical instruments, a set of strings tuned in unison. They are so arranged as to be struck one or more at a time, according to the fullness of tone desired.—18. *Naut.*, one of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards: as, the mainsail, called the *main course*, the foresail or *fore course*, and the cross-jack or *mizzen course*. See *cut under ship*.

The men on the topsail yards came down the lifts to the

yard-arms of the courses.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 204.

The fore course was given to her, which helped her a

little; but . . . she hardly held her own against the sea.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 235.

19. *pl.* The menstrual flux; catamenia.—20. In *coursing*, a single chase; the chase of a hare, as by greyhounds.

When it pleaseth the States to hunt for their pleasure, hitherto they resort, and have their courses with greyhounds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 150.

We were entertained with a long course of an hare for neere 2 miles in sight. *Evelyn, Diary*, July 20, 1654.

A matter of course, something which is to be expected, as pertaining to the regular order of things; a natural sequence or accompaniment.

So accustomed to his freaks and follies that she viewed them all as matters of course. *Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales*, I. 176.

Clerk of the course. Same as *cursor*, 1.—Course of a plinth, the continuity of a plinth in the face of a wall.

—Course of crops, the rotation or succession in which crops follow one another in a prescribed system of planting.—Course of exchange, in com. See *exchange*.

—Course of nature, the natural succession of events; the inevitable sequence of natural phenomena, as of the seasons, of birth, growth, and death, etc.—Course of the face of an arch, in arch., that face of the arch-stones in which their joints radiate from the center.—Course of trade. (a) Class of merchandise; article or commodity traded in.

He . . . gave it [£500] to this colony to be laid out in cattle, and other course of trade, for the poor. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 90.

(b) Line of business or business transactions. In our letter we also mentioned a course of trade our merchants had entered into with La Tour. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 220.

(c) The regular succession of events in the conduct of business. (d) The tendency or direction of trade or of the markets.—In course. (a) In due or usual order. The next meeting was in course to be at New Haven in the beginning of September. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 301.

(b) Of course. [Colloq. or prov.]—In course of, during the progress of; in process of; undergoing.

They [volunteers to serve a sufficient time] will maintain the public interests while a more permanent force shall be in course of preparation. *Jefferson, Works*, VIII. 69.

Margin of a course. See *margin*.—Of course, by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special or exceptional direction or provision, and hence, as was expected; naturally; in accordance with the natural or determinate order of procedure or events: as, this effect will follow of course.

They both promis'd with many civil expressions and words of course upon such occasions. *Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 15, 1651.

It was of course that parties should, upon such an occasion, rally under different banners. *Storrs, Speech*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Of course, the interest of the audience and of the orator conspire. *Emerson, Eloquence*.

Ring course, in an arch, an outer course of stone or brick.—Springing-course, in arch., the horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises.—To take course, to take steps or measures; decide or enter upon a course or a specific line of action or proceedings: as, he took the wrong course to bring them to terms.

This they had heard of, and were much affected therewith, and all the country in general, and took course (the elders agreeing upon it at that meeting) that supply should be sent in from the several towns. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 4.

—Syn. 3. Way, road, route, passage.—9. Rotation.—12. Series, succession.—13. Procedure, manner, method, mode.

course<sup>1</sup> (kōrs), v.; pret. and pp. *coursed*, ppr. *coursing*. [*course*<sup>1</sup>, n.] I. trans. 1. To hunt; pursue; chase.

My men shall hunt you too upon the start, And course you soundly. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd*, III. 2.

Adown his pale cheek the fast-falling tears Are coursing each other round and big. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 57.

The strange figures on the tapestry . . . seemed to his bewildered fancy to course each other over the walls. *J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant*, I.

2. To cause to run; force to move with speed. Course them off, and tire them in the heat. *May, tr. of Virgil's Georgics*.

3. To run through or over: as, the blood courses the winding arteries. The bounding steed courses the dusty plain. *Pope*.

Rapid as fire Coursing a train of gunpowder. *Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets*, III. 8.

II. intrans. 1. To run; pass over or through a course; run or move about: as, the blood courses.

Swift as quicksilver, it courses through The natural gates and alleys of the body. *Shak., Hamlet*, I. 5.

It were tedious to course through all his writings, which are so full of the like assertions. *Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, I.

We coursed about The subject most at heart, more near and near. *Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter*.

2. To engage in the sport of coursing. See *coursing*.

Both [acts] contain an exemption in respect of the pursuit and killing of hares by coursing with greyhounds, or by hunting with beagles or other hounds. *S. Douell, Taxes in England*, III. 277.

He rode out to the downs, to a gentleman who had courteously sent him word that he was coursing with greyhounds. *J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant*, I.

3†. To dispute in the schools. *Davies, course*<sup>2</sup>, a. An obsolete spelling of *course*.

course<sup>3</sup>, v. and n. An obsolete variant of *course*<sup>1</sup>.

course<sup>4</sup>, corset, v. t. [Origin unknown.] To exchange; trade; deal in.

Here be the best corse'd hors, That ever yet sawe I nie. *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

About the exchange and coursing of certain prisoners or captives. *Holland, Livy*, xlii.

coursed (kōrst), a. Arranged in courses.—Coursed masonry, that kind of masonry in which the stones are laid in courses. See *course*, n., 16 (a).

course<sup>1</sup> (kōr'sēr), n. [*ME. courser, courscre, corsour, curser, courcer*, < *OF. corsier, coursier*, *F. coursier* = *Pr. corsier* = *Sp. Pg. corcel* = *It. corsiere*, < *ML. cursarius, corserius, curserius*, < *cursus*, m., *ML. also cursa*, f., > *F. course*, etc., a course, running: see *course*<sup>1</sup>, n. Cf. *L. cursor*, a runner, *LL. cursorius*, pertaining to a runner: see *cursory, Cursores*.] 1. A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry.

And Merlin rode on a grete grey courser and bar the baner of kynge Arthur be-fore all the hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 585.

"Take hym a gray courser," sayd Robyn, "And a sadell newe." *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 58).

The impatient courser pants in every vein. *Pope, Windsor Forest*, l. 151.

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing. A leash is a leathern thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound. *Sir T. Hanmer*.

3†. A discourser; a disputant. He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable courser . . . in the public schools. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

4. In *ornith.*: (a) A bird of the genus *Cursorius*: as, the cream-colored courser, *Cursorius isabellinus*. (b) pl. The birds of the old group *Cursores*; the struthious birds, as the ostrich, etc.

course<sup>2</sup>, corset, n. [*course*<sup>4</sup>, v., + *-er*.] A broker; an agent; a dealer; especially, a dealer in horses.

Foles [foals] with hande to touche a corser weyveth, Hit hurtehem to handel or to holde. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

Oon William Gervels, by the colour of a patente . . . clepyng hymself the king's corser, rideth and gothe to . . . marketta. *Rolls Parl.*, V. 154. *N. E. D.*

I am no bawd, nor cheater, nor a courser Of broken-winded women. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Captain*, v. 1.

course<sup>1</sup>, n. [Earlier *course*, < *F. course* (see *extract*) (= *It. corsia*), < *cours*, *course*, *course*: see *course*.] *Naut.*, a space or passage in a galley, about a foot and a half broad, on both sides of which the slaves were placed.

*Course* (F.), part of the hatches of a galley, teamed the *Course*; or, the gallery-like space on both sides whereof the seats of the slaves are placed. *Cotgrave*.

course<sup>1</sup>, n. See *course*.

course<sup>2</sup> (kōr'si), a. In *her.*, same as *voided*.

course<sup>3</sup> (kōr'sing), n. [*course*<sup>1</sup> + *-ing*.] 1. The sport of pursuing hares or other game with greyhounds, when the game is started in sight of the hounds.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in coursing of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2†. Disputing in the schools. See *course*<sup>1</sup>, 3.

180 bachelors this last Lent, and all things carried on well; but no coursing, which is very bad. *Life of A. Wood*.

3. In coal-mining, regulation of the ventilation of a mine by systematically conducting the air through it by means of various doors, stoppings, and brattices.

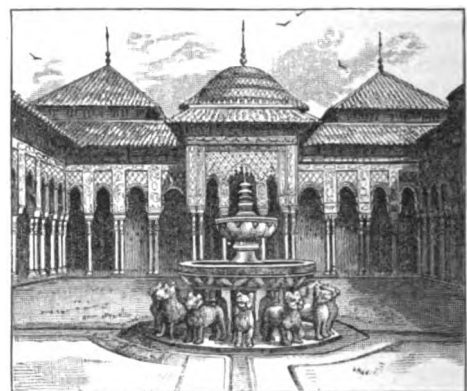
course<sup>4</sup>-hat (kōr'sing-hat), n. In medieval armor, a tilting-helmet.

coursing-joint (kōr'sing-joint), n. A joint between two courses of masonry.

coursing-trial (kōr'sing-tri'al), n. A competitive trial of the speed and hunting qualities of coursing dogs.

court (kōrt), n. and a. [*ME. court, cort, curt*, < *AF. court*, *OF. cort, curt, court*, *F. cour* = *Pr. cort* = *Sp. Pg. It. corte*, < *ML. cortis*, a courtyard, yard, villa, farm, palace, retinue, < *L. cor(t)-s*, contr. of *cohort(s)*, a place inclosed (see *cohort*); akin to *E. yard, garth, garden*, q. v.; hence *courteous, courtesy, courtier, courtizan*, etc.] I. n. 1. An inclosed space connected with a building or buildings of any kind, and

serving properly for their particular uses or service; a courtyard. It may be surrounded wholly or in part by a wall or fence, or by buildings, and is



Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain.

sometimes covered over entirely or partially with glass, as is common in the case of the central courts of large French buildings.

A faire quadrangular Court, with goodly lodgings about it foure stories high. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 31.

Four courts I made, East, West, and South and North, In each a squared lawn. *Tennyson, Palace of Art*.

2. A short arm of a public street, inclosed on three sides by buildings: as, the former Jauncey court on Wall street in New York.—3. A smooth, level plot of ground or floor, on which tennis, rackets, or hand-ball is played. See *tennis-court*.

Tell him, he hath made a match with such a wrangler, That all the courts of France will be disturb'd With chaces. *Shak., Hen. V.*, I. 2.

4. A palace; the residence of a sovereign or other high dignitary; used absolutely, the place where a sovereign holds state, surrounded by his official attendants and tokens of his dignity: as, to be presented at court.

The same night sothely, saile me the lettur, The corse caried was to courtte of the knight Paris. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 10751.

Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak., Lear*, I. 4.

The Persian, . . . finding he had given offense, hath made a sort of apology, and said that illness had prevented him from going to court. *Greville, Memoirs*, June 25, 1819.

5. All the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; specifically, the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign or other princely dignitary.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove. *Scott, L. of L. M.*, III. 2.

Her court was pure; her life serene; God gave her peace; her land reposed; A thousand claims to reverence closed In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen. *Tennyson, To the Queen*.

6. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.—7. In law, a tribunal duly constituted, and present at a time and place fixed pursuant to law, for the judicial investigation and determination of controversies. The court is not the judge or judges as individuals, but only when at the proper time and place they exercise judicial power. Courts are of record (that is, such that their proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory) or not of record, general or local, of first instance or appellate, etc. The judicial system differs in different States and countries, and is constantly being modified. See phrases below.

8. Any jurisdiction, customary, ecclesiastical, or military, conferring the power of trial for offenses, the redress of wrongs, etc.: as, a manorial court; an archbishop's court; a court-martial.—9. A session of a court in either of the two last preceding senses.

The archbishop . . . Held a late court at Dunstable. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, IV. 1.

10. The meeting of a corporation or the principal members of a corporation: as, the court of directors; the court of aldermen. [*Eng.*]

11. Attention directed to a person in power; address to make favor; the art of insinuation; the art of pleasing; significant attention or adulation: as, to make court (that is, to attempt to please by flattery and address); to pay court (to approach with gallantries, to woo).

Him the Prince with gentle court did boid. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II. ix. 2.

Flatter me, make thy court. *Dryden, Aurengzebe*.

A court in banc. See *banc*.—A friend at or in court. See *friend*.—Archdeacon's court, the lowest in the series of English ecclesiastical courts.—Court Christian,



a generic term used in the English courts of common law to designate the ecclesiastical courts; specifically, the appropriate ecclesiastical court to which a common-law court might refer a question.

Many issues of fact were referred by the royal tribunals to the court Christian to be decided there, and the inter-lacing, so to speak, of the two jurisdictions was the occasion of many disputes. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 389.*

**Court-leet.** See *court-leet*.—**Court martial**, a court consisting of military or naval officers summoned to try cases of desertion, mutiny, breach of orders, etc. *Admiral's court martial* is one called for the summary trial of an offense committed on the line of march.—**Court of Arches**, a court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and held by the Dean of the Arches, as the official representative of the archbishop.—**Court of assistance**, the governing body in some old English parishes, corresponding to the selectmen in the United States.—**Court of Assistants**, the highest judicial court of Massachusetts in the colonial period up to 1692. It consisted of the governor, deputy governor, and assistants, and was also called the *Great Quarter Court*.—**Court of Attachments**, a court formerly held in England, before the verifiers of the forest, to attach and try offenders against vert and venison.—**Court of Brotherhood**, an assembly of the mayors or other chief officers of the principal towns of the Cinque Ports of England, originally administering the chief powers of those ports; now almost extinct. See *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.—**Court of Claims**. (a) A United States court, sitting in Washington, for the investigation of claims against the government. (b) In some States, a county court charged with the financial business of the county.—**Court of Common Pleas**, originally, in England, a court for the trial of civil actions between subjects. It was one of the three superior courts of common law, but now forms the Common Pleas division of the High Court of Justice. Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having in some cases both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole State, while in others the jurisdiction is limited to a county.—**Court of equity**. See *equity*.—**Court of guard**. (a) The guard-room of a fort, where soldiers lie. *Scott, L. of the L., vi. 2.* (b) The soldiers composing the guard.—**Court of Guesting**, or of *Brotherhood and Guesting*, an assembly of the members of the Court of Brotherhood, together with other representatives of the corporate members of the Cinque Ports of England, invited to sit with the mayors of the seven principal towns.—**Court of High Commission**, or *High Commission Court*, an English ecclesiastical court established by Queen Elizabeth and abolished for abuse of power in 1641.

The abolition of those three hateful courts, the Northern Council, the Star Chamber, and the High Commission, would alone entitle the Long Parliament to the lasting gratitude of Englishmen. *Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.*

**Court of inquiry**, a court established by law for the purpose of examining into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against, any officer or soldier of the army. Its proceeding is not a trial, but an investigation, generally preliminary to determining whether the accused shall be brought before a court martial for trial. *Ives*.—**Court of King's (or Queen's) Bench** (so called because the sovereign used to sit in person), formerly, the supreme court of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—**Court of Lodemanage**, an ancient tribunal of the Cinque Ports of England having jurisdiction over pilots or lodemen.—**Court of oyer and terminer**. See *oyer*.—**Court of Probate Acts**. See *Probate Act*, under *probate*.—**Court of Session**, the supreme civil court of Scotland, consisting of the president and senators of the College of Justice, thirteen in number altogether, eight forming the inner house, which sits in two divisions, and five the outer house.—**Court of the clerk of the market**, a court incident to an English fair or market.—**Court of the Lord High Steward of Great Britain**, a court instituted for the trial, during the recess of Parliament, of peers or peeresses indicted for treason or felony, or for misprison of either. *Stephen*.—**Court of the ordinary**, a court held by an English bishop, exercising immediate jurisdiction as such.—**Court of Trailbaston**, a special commission instituted by Edward I. for administering criminal justice.—**Customary court**, formerly, in England, a court-baron when sitting to deal with the rights of the copyholders, the custom of the manor being the rule of decision. In this form of the court-baron tenants probably sat only as jurors.—**Days in court**. See *day*.—**Forest court**, in England, a court for the government of a royal forest.—**Freeholders' court**. See *court-baron*.—**General Court**, the designation given in colonial times, and subsequently by the constitutions of those States, to the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. They are so called because the colonial legislature of Massachusetts grew out of the general court or meeting of the Massachusetts Company.—**High Court of Justice**, in England, a division of the Supreme Court having original and some appellate jurisdiction. The lord chief justice is its president.—**Inferior court**. See *inferior*.—**Landed Estates Court**, a tribunal created by the Irish Land Act of 1870, to facilitate the acquisition of title to land by the tenantry in Ireland.—**Lord Mayor's Court**, a court of civil jurisdiction held before the lord mayor of London, and dealing with cases in which the whole cause of action arises within the city of London.—**Manorial court**. See *court-baron*.—**Maritime courts**, such courts as have power and jurisdiction to determine maritime causes, or matters arising upon the high seas, whether civil or criminal, and whether arising out of contract or tort. *Minor*.—**Merchants' Court**. See *Strangers' Court*, below.—**Moot court**, a fictitious trial, organized for the purpose of affording practice in the trial or argument of causes to those who are studying law.—**Municipal court**, a court whose territorial limits of jurisdiction are coextensive with those of a municipal corporation, and having civil or criminal jurisdiction, or both.—**Old Court party**, *New Court party*, two opposing parties in Kentucky politics about 1825. The legislature had abolished the Supreme Court, on account of an obnoxious decision against a law to relieve debtors and help a banking enterprise, and substituted a new court in its place; hence the division.—**Parish court**, in Louisiana, one of a class of local

courts having general jurisdiction in probate, guardianship, etc.—**Strangers' or Merchants' Court**, a court of the Massachusetts colony existing until 1692, consisting of the governor, deputy governor, and two magistrates, instituted for the benefit of strangers trading in the colony.—**Superior Court**. (a) In England, a general designation of the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, and former Common Pleas and Exchequer, which are now, however, divisions of the Supreme Court. In Scotland the superior courts are the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, and Court of Exchequer. (b) A designation frequently prescribed by law, particularly in the United States, for a local court in a particular county or city, superior in jurisdiction to the lower class of inferior courts existing in the counties and towns throughout the State: as, the *Superior Court* of the city of New York (abolished); the *Superior Court* of Cincinnati; the *Superior Court* of Cook county. In Connecticut and Georgia the highest court of original jurisdiction is termed the *Superior Court*.—**Supreme court**, the designation usually prescribed by law for the highest court of the state or nation which has any original jurisdiction of a general nature. In the United States the name is usually given to the court having a general appellate jurisdiction over inferior courts, and original jurisdiction to supervise the proceedings of inferior courts and of public officers, by the special writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, quo warranto, and the like. The term has no fixed general meaning apart from the statute conferring it. For instance, in many States the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is purely appellate and supervisory. In England the Supreme Court includes the various divisions, Chancery, Queen's Bench, etc. (formerly called the *Superior Courts*, which have original and appellate jurisdiction), and the Court of Appeal (which has no original jurisdiction, but reviews the proceedings of the various divisions); and the decisions of the Court of Appeal are in turn reviewed by appeal to the House of Lords. In New York the name is given to the court having general original jurisdiction at law and in equity throughout the State, of all classes of actions, civil and criminal, except such minor, local, and peculiar matters as for reasons of convenience are confined in the first instance to inferior courts; and its final judgments are for the most part subject to review in the Court of Appeals. But it has also appellate jurisdiction over many inferior courts. In New Jersey the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction at law, while the equity jurisdiction is vested in the Court of Chancery, and both are subject to review in the Court of Errors and Appeals. In Connecticut the appellate court is termed the *Supreme Court of Errors*. In Massachusetts the Superior Court has original jurisdiction generally in both law and equity except where specially reserved to inferior courts from which it is appealed to, or to the Supreme Judicial Court to which, except in stated cases, appeals from it may be taken. The Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction in cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. Its principal business is in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, which includes (subject to complex restrictions in many classes of causes) civil cases in the courts established by act of Congress; federal questions determined in State courts of last resort adversely to a claim of federal right; and a supervisory jurisdiction over criminal proceedings in United States circuit courts when two judges are disagreed.—**Surrogate's court**, in some of the United States, a probate court.—**The courts of the Lord**, the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church or public place of worship.

My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord. *Ps. lxxv. 1.*

To fence the court. See *fence*. (For other courts see the word characterizing the title, as *admiralty*, *augmentation*, *circuit*, *county*, etc.)

II. a. Pertaining to a court; adhering to a royal court; characteristic of courts: as, *court manners*; the *court party* in the civil wars of England.—**Court holy-water**, flattery; fine words without deeds. *Nares*.

O nuncle, *court holy-water* in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door. *Shak., Lear, iii. 2.*

**court** (kört), *v.* [*< court, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pay court to; endeavor to gain the favor of; try to win over by plausible address; seek to ingratiate one's self with, as by flattery or obsequious attentions.

When the king was thus *courting* his old adversaries, the friends of the church were not less active. *Macaulay.*

2. To seek the love of; pay addresses to; woo; solicit in marriage.

He (the captain) fell in love with a young Gentlewoman, and *courted* her for his Wife. *Howell, Letters, i. vi. 20.*

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

3. To attempt to gain by address; solicit; seek; as, to *court* commendation or applause.

It is a certain exception against a man's receiving applause, that he visibly *courts* it. *Steele, Tatler, No. 202.*

Against a world, a base, degenerate world,  
That *courts* the yoke, and bows the neck to Caesar?

They might almost seem to have *courted* the crown of martyrdom.

4. To hold out inducements to; invite.

On we went; but ere an hour had pass'd,  
We reach'd a meadow slanting to the north;  
Down which a well-worn pathway *courted* us  
To one green wicket in a private hedge.

*Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To act the courtier; imitate the manners of the court.

'Tis certain the French are the most Polite Nation in the World, and can Praise and Court with a better Air than the rest of Mankind. *Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 4.*

2. To pay one's addresses; woo.

What kissing and *courting* was there,  
When these two cousins did greet!  
*Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 407).*

**courtaget** (kört'täj), *n.* Brokerage.

**courtal**, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

**courtant**, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

**court-baron** (kört'bar'on), *n.* A domestic court in old English manors for redressing misdeemeanors, etc., in the manor, and for settling tenants' disputes. It consisted of the freemen or freehold tenants of the manor, presided over by the lord or his steward. It had also some administrative powers, succeeding within its limits to the powers of the former court of the hundred. Also *baron-court*, *freeholders' court*, *manorial court*.

**court-bred** (kört'bred), *a.* Bred at court.

**court-card** (kört'kär'd), *n.* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).

**court-chaplain** (kört'chap'lan), *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift.*

**courcraft** (kört'kräft), *n.* Conduct adapted to gain favor at court; political artifice.

**court-cupboard** (kört'kub'ärd), *n.* A cabinet or sideboard having a number of shelves for the display of plate, etc. See *cupboard*.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court cupboard*, look to the plate. *Shak., R. and J., i. 5.*

Here shall stand my *court-cupboard*, with its furniture of plate. *Chapman, Mons. D'Olive.*

**court-day** (kört'dä), *n.* A day on which a court sits or is appointed to sit to administer justice.

**court-dress** (kört'dres'), *n.* The costume, made according to strict regulations, which is worn on state occasions connected with the court of a sovereign, or at ceremonious festivities conducted by the chief of the state. Such costumes are either peculiar to persons having a certain rank or holding a certain office, and are uniforms strictly appertaining to their position, or they are ordered for every person presenting himself or herself, and vary according to the occasion. The rules concerning court-dress differ greatly in character, minuteness, and strictness of enforcement.

**court-dresser** (kört'dres'er), *n.* A flatterer; a courtier. [*Rare.*]

Such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke.*

**courteous** (kört'te-us or kört'tius), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *courteous*, *curtese*, etc.; < ME. *curteous*, a rare form of the common type *curteis* or *cortois*, also variously spelled *curtais*, *curtays*, *curtase*, *curtise*, *curteys*, *cortois*, etc.; < OF. *curteis*, *cortais*, *cortois*, etc.; < F. *courtois* = Pr. Sp. *cortes* = Pg. *cortez* = It. *cortese*, < ML. as if \**cortensis*, < *cortis*, court: see *court, n.*] Having court-like or elegant manners; using or characterized by courtesy; well-bred; polite: as, a *courteous* gentleman; *courteous* words; a *courteous* manner of address.

I have slain one of the *courteous* knights  
That ever bestrode a steede.

*Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 318).*

Which fine poyntes, whether a scholemaster shall work sojourn in a childe, by fearefull beating, or *courtes* handling, you that be wise, Iudge.

*Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 42.*

Sir, I was *courteous*, every phrase well-oll'd.  
*Tennyson, Princess, III.*

=Syn. Civil, Urbane, etc. (see *polite*), obliging, affable, attentive, respectful.

**courteously** (kört'te-us-li or kört'tius-li), *adv.* [*< ME. curteisly, cortaysly, cortaisliche*, etc.; < *courteous* + *-ly*.] In a courteous manner; with obliging civility or condescension; politely.

Than seide Gawain that thei dide nothinge *courteously* as worthi men ne that wolde he not suffre.

*Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 499.*

The King *courteously* requested him [the Duke of Gloucester] to go and make himself ready, for that he must needs ride with him a little way, to confer of some Business. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 148.*

**courteousness** (kört'te-us-nes or kört'tius-nes), *n.* The quality of being courteous; complaisance.

Godly menne . . . muste moue and allure all menne with *courteousnesse*, leniencesse and beneficialnesse . . . to loue and to concorde. *J. Udall, Pref. to Mat., v.*

**courtepyt**, *n.* [ME., also *courtpe*, *courtby*, *courteby* (early mod. E. also *cote-a-pye*, simulating *cote* = *coat*), prob. < OD. *kort*, short, + *pij* = LG. *pi*, *pije*, a thick cloth: see *pea-jacket*.] A short cloak of coarse cloth.

Ful thredbare was his overest *courtepy*.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 290.*

And ketten [cut] here copes and *courtpies* hem [them] made. *Piers Plowman (B), vi. 191.*

**courter** (kôr'tér), *n.* [*< court, v., + -er*. Cf. *courtier*.] 1. One who courts, or endeavors to gain favor; a courtier.

Queen Elizabeth, the greatest courter of her people.  
*An Answer to Bazler*, p. 28.

2. One who woos; a wooer.

A courter of wenches.  
*Sherwood*.

From the Isle of Man a courter came,  
And a false young man was he.

*Margaret of Craignagat* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 251).

**courtesan, courtesanship.** See *courtesan, courtesanship*.

**courtesy** (kôr'tē-si), *n.*; *pl. courtesies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *courtesie, curtesy, court'sy, cur'sy, curisy*, etc., whence, in the sense of 'a movement of civility,' and in some legal senses, the present archaic spelling *curtsy* or *curtesy*, in common use along with *courtesy*; < ME. *curtesie, curteisie, cortaysie, cortaysie*, rarely *courtesie*, < OF. *curteisie, cortoisie*, etc., F. *courtoisie* (= Pr. Pg. *cortezia* = Sp. *cortesia*, It. *cortesia*), *courtesy*, < *curteis*, etc., *courteous*: see *courteous*.] 1. Courtliness or elegance of manners; politeness; civility; complaisance; especially, politeness springing from kindly feeling.

And [he] brought with hym grete plente of knyghtes,  
For he was full of feire *courtesie* and a feire speaker.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 469.

Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease;  
*Courtesie* grows in courts, news in the citie.  
Get a good stock of these.

G. Herbert, *The Church Porch*.

What a fine natural *courtesy* was his!

His nod was pleasant, and his full bow bliss.

*Lovell*, Int. to *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser.

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness, or a favor done with politeness; a gracious attention.

Dame, seth god hath ordeyned yow this honour to haue  
so feire a companye, some *courtesie* moste I do for the love  
of hem, and also for the love of yourselfe.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 483.

Make them know

That outward *courtesies* would fain proclaim

Favours that keep within. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Hail, ye small sweet *courtesies* of life, for smooth do ye  
make the road of it! *Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 51.

3. A gesture of reverence, respect, or civility; formerly used for both sexes; now, in a restricted sense, a kind of obeisance made by a woman, consisting in a sinking or inclination of the body with bending of the knees: in this sense now usually pronounced and often written *curtsy* (kért'si), Scotch also *curchie*.

With capp and knee they *courtesy* make.

*Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

With honourable action,

Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies, . . .

With soft low tongue and lowly *courtesy*.

*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., I.

Some country girl scarce to a *court'sy* bred.

*Dryden*, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, vi.

With blushing cheek and *courtesy* fine

She turned her from Sir Leoline.

*Coleridge*, *Christabel*, II.

4. Favor; indulgence; allowance; common consent; conventional as distinguished from legal right: as, a title by *courtesy*; the *courtesy* of England. See phrases below.

Such other dainty meates as by the *curtesie* & custome  
euery gest might carry from a common feast home with  
him to his owne house.

*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 47.

**Courtesy** (or *curtesy*) of England, the title of a husband to enjoy for life, after his wife's decease, hereditary of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there was seizin during the wife's life, provided they have had lawful issue able to inherit. Such a holding is called *tenancy by the courtesy of England*. It exists in some of the United States. A right of tenancy by the courtesy is said to be *initiate* when by marriage and birth of issue the husband has acquired an inchoate or expectant right; it is *consummate* when by the death of the wife his life-estate in lands of which she was seized has become absolute. The courtesy of Scotland is of a similar kind, and is called *curialitas Scotie*.—**Courtesy of the Senate**, in the Senate of the United States, special consideration required by custom to be shown to the wishes of individual members or former members of the Senate on certain occasions. Specifically—(a) The custom of yielding to the wishes of senators from a particular State with regard to the confirmation or rejection of appointments to office within that State made by the President. (b) The custom of confirming the nomination to an office by the President of a member or former member of the Senate without the usual reference to a committee.—**Courtesy title**, a title to which one has no valid claim, but which is assumed by a person or given by popular consent. Thus, when a British nobleman has several titles, it is usual for one of his inferior titles to be assumed by his eldest son. The eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, for example, is *Marquis of Tavistock*, and the Duke of Buccleuch's eldest son is *Earl of Dalkeith*. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord William Lennox*. In Scotland the eldest son of a viscount or baron has the courtesy title of *Master*: as, the *Master of Lovat*,

eldest son of Lord Lovat. In these legal uses often written *curtesy*.—*Syn.* 1. Courteousness, urbanity, good breeding. For comparison, see *polite*.

**courtesy** (kért'si), *v.*; *pret. and pp. courtesied*, *ppr. courtesying*. [*< courtesy, n.*] I. *intrans.* To make a gesture of reverence, respect, or civility; make a courtesy: now said only of women.

The petty traffickers,  
That *curt'sy* to them, do them reverence  
*Shak.*, M. of V., I. 1.

Lowly louted the boys, and lowly the maidens all *courtesied*.  
*Longfellow* (trans.), *Children of the Lord's Supper*.

II. *trans.* To treat with courtesy or civility. [Rare.]

The prince politely *courtesied* him with all favours.

*Sir R. Williams*, *Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 5.

**courtesan, courtesan** (kér'- or kôr'tē-zan), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courtesane, courtesiane, curtizan*; < ME. *courtezane*, < F. *courtesan, cortisan* (16th century), now *courtisan*, < It. *cortegiano, cortigiano* = Sp. *cortesan* = Pg. *cortezão* (ML. *cortisanus*), masc., a courtier; F. *courtisane* = It. *cortigiana, cortigiana* = Sp. Pg. *cortisana* = Pg. *cortezana*, fem., a court lady, a gentlewoman, hence, orig. in cant use or mock euphemism, in It. and F. (now the only sense in F.), a prostitute; < It. *corteggiare* (= Sp. Pg. *cortear* = F. *courtiser*, obs.), court, pay court to, < *corte* (= Sp. Pg. *corte*), court: see *court*, *n.*] 1. A courtier.

The fox was resembled to the prelates, *courtesans*,  
priests, and the rest of the spirituality.  
*Foote*, *Book of Martyrs* (ed. 1641), I. 511.

2. A prostitute.

I endeavoured to give her [Virtue] as much of the modern  
ornaments of a fine lady as I could, without danger of be-  
ing accused to have dressed her like a courtesan.

*Boyle*, *Occasional Reflections*.

**courtesanship, courtesanship** (kér'- or kôr'-tē-zan-ship), *n.* [*< courtesan, courtesan, + -ship*.] The character or practices of a courtesan.

**court-favor** (kört'fä'vör), *n.* A favor or benefit obtained at court; good standing at court.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures,  
*court-favours*, and commissions. *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

**court-fool** (kört'fö'l), *n.* A buffoon or jester formerly kept by kings, nobles, etc., for their amusement.

**court-frump**, *n.* A snub of favor, or a rebuff at court.

You must look to be envied, and endure a few *court-*  
*frumps* for it. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

**court-guide** (kört'gid'), *n.* A directory or book containing the addresses of the nobility and gentry. [Eng.]

**court-hand** (kört'hand), *n.* The old so-called "Gothic" or "Saxon" hand, or manner of writing, formerly used in records and judicial proceedings in England.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

By this hand of flesh,

Would it might never write good *court-hand* more,

If I discover. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, I. 1.

**court-house** (kört'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which courts of law are held; a building appropriated to the use of law-courts.—2. In the southern United States, the village or town in which such a building is situated; a county-seat: common in the names of places: as, *Culpeper Court-House*, in Virginia. Abbreviated *C. H.*

**courtier** (kört'tiér), *n.* [*< ME. \*courtier, courteour* (Gower), < OF. *courtier*, a judge, prob. also a courtier, < ML. *\*cortarius, \*cortarius*, lit. belonging to a court (cf. *curtarius*, *n.*, the possessor of a farm or villa), < *cortis, curtis*, a court, yard, farm, villa, etc.: see *court*. As an E. word *courtier* may be regarded as < *court + -ier* (-yer), as in *collier, grazier, lawyer*, etc.] 1. One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign or other high dignitary.

*Chloe*. Are we invited to court, sir?

*Tib*. You are, lady, by the great Princess Julia, who longs to greet you with any favours that may worthily make you an often *courtier*.

*B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

In this and other passages there is something of the tone of a disappointed statesman, perhaps of a disappointed *courtier*.

*Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, I. 303.

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier*  
of the people than Richard III.

**courtierism** (kört'tiér-izm), *n.* [*< courtier + -ism*.] The arts, practices, or character of a courtier.

Prince Schwartzberg in particular had a stately aspect, . . . beautifully contrasted with the smirking saloon-activity, the perked-up *courtierism*, and pretentious nality of many here.

*Carlyle*, *Misc.*, IV. 190.

**courtierly** (kört'tiér-li), *a.* [*< courtier + -ly*.] Courtier-like; characterized by courtliness.

His courtierly admirers, plying him with questions.  
*L. Wallace*, *Ben-Hur*, p. 344.

**courtierly** (kört'tiér-i), *n.* [*< courtier + -y*. Cf. *courtry*.] The manners of a courtier.

In his garb he savours  
Little of the nicety,  
In the sprucer *courtierly*.

*E. Jonson*, *The Satyr*.

**courtin, courtinet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *courtain*. *Wright*.

**court-lands** (kört'landz'), *n. pl.* In *Eng. law*, a domain, or land kept in the lord's hands to serve his family; a home farm.

**courtledge** (kört'lej), *n.* A perverted form (as if *court + ledge*) of *courtillage*, usually *curtilage*.

A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls.

*Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, xiv.

**court-leet** (kört'lét), *n.* An English court of record held in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet, for petty offenses, indictments to higher courts, and some administrative functions. It has now fallen into general disuse.

Where the ancient machinery of *court-leet* and *court-baron* had worn itself out the want of magisterial experience or authority had been supplied by an elected council.  
*Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.* (2d ed.), § 510.

**courtlesst**, *a.* [*< court + -less*.] Uncourtly; not elegant.

These answers by allent *curtesies* from you are too *court-*  
*less* and simple. *B. Jonson*, *Epicoene*, II. 2.

**court-like** (kört'lik), *a.* Courtly; polite; elegant.

'Fore me, you are not modest,

Nor is this *court-like*!

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Double Marriage*, iv. 2.

**courtliness** (kört'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance with dignity.

**courtling** (kört'ling), *n.* [*< court + -ling*.] A courtier; a retainer or frequenter of a court.

Although no bred *courtling*, yet a most particular man.

*B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

**courtly** (kört'li), *a.* [*< court + -ly*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to a court or to courts.

To promise is most *courtly* and fashionable.

*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1.

Ellen, I am no *courtly* lord,  
But one who lives by lance and sword,  
Whose castle is his helm and shield,  
His lordship, the embattled field.

*Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 12.

2. Elegant; polite; refined; courteous: as, "*courtly* accents fine," *Coleridge*, *Christabel*, II.

—3. Disposed to court the great; somewhat obsequious; flattering. *Macaulay*.

**courtly** (kört'li), *adv.* [*< court + -ly*.] In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a gracious or flattering manner.

**court-mant**, *n.* A courtier.

**court-marshal** (kört'mär'shal), *n.* One who acts as marshal at a court.

**court-martial** (kört'mär'shal), *v. t.* To arraign and try by court martial (as an officer of the army or navy) for offenses against the military or naval laws of the country. See *court martial*, under *court*.

**court-mourning** (kört'mör'ning), *n.* Mourning worn for the death of a prince, or for one of the royal family or their relatives.

**courtnall**, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *\*courtner*, < *court + -ner*, as in *citiner*.] A courtier.

Good fellowe, I drinke to thee,

And to all *courtnalls* that courteous be.

*King and Miller of Mansfield* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

**courtouist**, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous*.

**court-passaget**, *n.* A game at dice for two players.

I've had a lucky hand these fifteen year

At such *court-passage*, with three dice in a dish.

*Middleton*, *Women Beware Women*, II. 2.

**courtplet**, *n.* Same as *courtepy*.

**court-plaster** (kört'pläs'tér), *n.* [So called because originally applied by ladies of the court as ornamental patches on the face.] Black, flesh-colored, or transparent silk varnished with a solution of isinglass to which benzoin or glycerin, etc., is sometimes added, used for covering slight wounds.

**courtress**, *n.* [*< courtier, courtier, + -ess*.] A court lady.

If plain, stale slut, not a *courtress*.

*Greene*, Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

**court-rolls** (kört'rólz'), *n. pl.* The records of a court. See *roll*.

**courtry**, *n.* [*< court + -ry.*] The whole body of courtiers.

There was an Outlaw in Ettrick Forest,  
Counted him nought, nor a' his courtry gay.  
*Song of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

**court-shift** (kört'shift'), *n.* A political artifice. *Milton.*

**courtship** (kört'ship), *n.* [*< court + -ship.*] 1. The act of paying court to dignitaries, especially for the purpose of gaining favors; the paying of interested respect and attention; the practices of a courtier. [Obsolete or rare.]

A practice of courtship to greatness hath not hitherto,  
In me, aimed at thy thrift. *Ford, Fancies, Ded.*

The Magistrate whose Charge is to see to our Persons,  
and Estates, is to see honour'd with a more elaborate and  
personall Courtship, with large Salaries and Stipends.  
*Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.*

He paid his courtship with the crowd,  
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The wooing of a woman; the series of attentions paid by a man to a woman for the purpose of gaining her love and ultimately her hand in marriage, or the mutual interest engendered and avowed between them, antecedent to a declaration of love or an engagement of marriage.

There is something excessively fair and open in this  
method of courtship; by this both sides are prepared for  
all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow.  
*Goldsmith.*

Discussing how their courtship grew, . . .  
And how she look'd, and what he said.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.*

3. Courty behavior; refinement; elegance of manners, speech, etc., such as is becoming at court.

Whiles the young lord of Telemon, her husband,  
Was packeted to France to study courtship.  
*Ford, Fancies, I. 1.*

Sweet lady, by your leave. I could wish myself more full  
of courtship for your fair sake.  
*Beau. and Fl., King and No King, I. 2.*

One Tylo, brought up at the court, cunningly sewing  
together all the old shreds of his courtship, . . . pretended  
to be Frederick the emperor. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 206.*

4. Political artifice; court policy; finesse.

[The queen] being composed of courtship and Popery,  
this her unperformed promise was the first court holy  
water which she sprinkled among the people. *Fuller.*

**courtshipment** (kört'ship-ment), *n.* Behavior at court; artificial manners.

Girdles her in home spunne bays,  
Then makes her couversant in layes  
Of birds, and awakes more innocent  
That kenne not guile nor courtshipment.  
*Lovelace, Lucasta.*

**court-sword** (kört'sörd'), *n.* A light dress-sword worn as a part of a gentleman's court-dress.

**courtyard** (kört'yärd), *n.* A court or an inclosure about a house or adjacent to it.

A long passage led from the door to a paved courtyard  
about forty feet square, planted with a few flowers and  
shrubs. *O'Donovan, Merv, xl.*

**courry** (kou'ri), *n.* [The native name.] A superior kind of catechu made in southern India by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Arca Catechu*.

**couscous** (kös'kös), *n.* [Also *couscousou*, *cous-couz*, *kous-kous*; *F.*, *< Ar. kuskus, < kaskasa*, to pound small.] A favorite African dish, consisting of crushed corn or granulated flour cooked in the steam of meat or broth and richly flavored. Also called *lalo*.

**couscous** (kös'kös), *n.* [*F.* spelling, as *coescos*, the *D.* and *Cuscus*, the *NL.*, spelling of the native name: see *Cuscus*.] The native name of a kind of phalanger, the spotted phalanger of the Moluccas. Also written *coescos*. See *Cuscus*.

**couscouson** (kös'kös-sö), *n.* Same as *couscous*.  
**couseranite** (kö'zə-ran-it), *n.* A mineral occurring in square prisms, probably an altered form of the species diopside of the scapolite group, originally obtained from the district of Couserans, department of Ariège, France.

**cousin** (kuz'n), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *cosin*, *cozin*, *cosen*, *cozen*, *coosin*, *coosen*; *< ME. cou-sin*, *cosin*, *cosyn*, also *cousine* (which is sometimes used as fem., distinguished from masc. *cousin*), *< OF. cosin*, *cusin*, *cosuin*, *F. cousin* (*> G. cousin* = *Sw. kusin*) = *Pr. cosin* = *It. cugino*, *m.* (*OF. cosine*, *cousine*, *F. cousine* (*> G. cousine* = *Dan. kusine* = *Sw. kusin*) = *Pr. cozina* = *It. cugina*, *fem.*), *< ML. cosinus* (*fem. \*cosina*), *contr. of L. consobrinus* (*fem. consobrina*), the child of a mother's sister, a cousin, a relation, *< com-*, to-

gether, + *sobrinus*, *fem. sobrina*, a cousin by the mother's side, for *\*sororinus*, *\*sorsorinus*, *< soror* (for *\*soror*), sister, = *E. sister*, *q. v.* Cf. *cousin*<sup>2</sup>, *cozen*.] 1. *n.* 1. In general, one collaterally related by blood more remotely than a brother or sister; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; hence, a term of address used by a king to a nobleman, particularly to one who is a member of the council, or to a fellow-sovereign. In English royal writs and commissions it is applied to any peer of the degree of an earl—a practice dating from the time of Henry IV., who was related or allied to every earl in the kingdom.

And [she] myzte kisse the kynge for *cosyn*, an she wolde.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), II. 132.

Twenty-four of my next *cozens*  
Will help to dinge him downe.  
*Old Robin of Portingale* (Child's Ballads, III. 35).  
Behold, thy cousin Elizabeth [*Elizabeth*, thy kinswoman, in the revised version], she hath also conceived a son.  
*Luke* I. 36.

We here receive it  
A certainty, vouch'd from our cousin Austria.  
*Shak., All's Well, I. 2.*

My noble lords and *cousins* all, good morrow.  
*Shak., Rich. III., III. 4.*

Specifically, in modern usage—2. The son or daughter of an uncle or an aunt, or one related by descent in a diverging line from a known common ancestor. The children of brothers and sisters are called *cousins*, *cousins german*, *first cousins*, or *full cousins*; children of first cousins are called *second cousins*, etc. Often, however, the term *second cousin* is loosely applied to the son or daughter of a *cousin german*, more properly called a *first cousin once removed*.

You are my mother's own sister's son;  
What nearer *cousins* then can we be?  
*Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 251).  
**Cousin german** [*< F. cousin german*: see *cousin* and *german*], a cousin in the first generation; a first cousin.

It might perhaps seem reasonable unto the Church of God, following the general laws concerning the nature of marriage, to ordain in particular that *cousin-germans* shall not marry.  
*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 9.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,  
A *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed.  
*Shak., T. and C., IV. 5.*

To call *cousins*, to claim relationship.

He is half-brother to this Witword by a former wife, who was sister to my Lady Wishfort, my wife's mother; if you marry Millamant, you must call *cousins* too.  
*Conyngreave, Way of the World, I. 5.*

My new cottage . . . is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to call *cousins* with the mansion-house.  
*Walpole, Letters* (1752), I. 262.

To have no *cousins*, to have no equal.

So heer are pardons half a dozen,  
For ghostly riches they have no *cozen*.  
*Heywood, Four Ps.*

II. *t.* Allied; kindred.

Her former sorrow into sudden wrath,  
Both *cozen* passions of distressed plight  
Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.  
*Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 12*

**cousin**<sup>1</sup> (kuz'n), *v. t.* [*< cousin*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf. *cousin*<sup>2</sup> = *cozen*<sup>2</sup>, cheat, ult. the same word.] To call "cousin"; claim kindred with. See *cousin*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*

**cousin**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cozen*<sup>2</sup>.

**cousinage**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [*ME. cousinage*; *< cousin*<sup>1</sup> + *-age*. Cf. *cosinage*.] The relationship of cousins; collateral kinship in general. *Chaucer.*

**cousinage**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozenage*<sup>2</sup>.

**cousinert**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozener*.

**cousineset** (kus'n-es), *n.* [*< ME. cosynes*; *< cousin*<sup>1</sup> + *-ess*.] A female cousin.

Ther-for, curteise *cozines*, for loue of crist in heuene,  
Kithe nouz thi kindenes & konseyle me the best.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 625.

**cousinhood** (kuz'n-hüd), *n.* [*< cousin*<sup>1</sup> + *-hood*.]

1. Relationship as of cousins.  
Promotion proceeds not by merit, but by cash and  
*cousinhood*. *London Daily News*, May 11, 1857.

2. Cousins, or persons related by blood, collectively.

There were times when the *cousinhood*, as it [the Temple connection] was nicknamed, would of itself have furnished almost all the materials necessary for the construction of an efficient Cabinet. *Macaulay, Sir William Temple.*

**cousinly** (kuz'n-li), *a.* [*< cousin*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*.] Like or becoming to a cousin.

No one finds any harm, Tom,  
In a quiet *cousinly* walk. *Praed.*  
She was not motherly, or sisterly, or *cousinly*.  
*The Century*, XXV. 691.

**cousinry** (kuz'n-ri), *n.* [*< cousin*<sup>1</sup> + *-ry*.] Cousins collectively; relatives; kindred.

Of the numerous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry* we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex.  
*Carlyle, Cromwell, I.*

**cousinship** (kuz'n-ship), *n.* [*< cousin*<sup>1</sup> + *-ship*.] The state of being cousins; relationship by blood; cousinhood.

However, this *cousinship* with the duchess came out by chance one day. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, III.*

**cousiny** (kuz'ni or kuz'n-i), *a.* [*< cousin*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Pertaining to cousins or collateral relationship.

As for this paper, with these *cousiny* names,  
I—'tis my will—commit it to the flames. *Crabbe.*

**cousinert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cozener*.

**cousinet** (F. pron. kö-sé-nä'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *\*cousin*, a cushion: see *cushion*.] In *arch.*, a member of the Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus.

**coussou**, *n.* See *koussou*.

**cousu** (kö-sü'), *a.* [*F.* (*< L. consutus*), pp. of *coudre*, sew, *< L. consuere*, sew together: see *consule*.] In *her.*, same as *rempli*, but admitting in some cases of two metals or two colors being carried side by side, contrary to the usual custom: as, a chief argent *cousu* or.

**couteau** (kö-tö'), *n.*; *pl. couteaux* (-töz'). [Formerly *couteil*; locally in United States *coute*; *F. couteau*, *< OF. coutel* = *Pr. coltelh*, *cuteh* = *Sp. cuchillo* = *Pg. cutela* = *It. cutillo*, *coltello*, *< L. cutilleus*, dim. of *cutter*, a knife: see *colter* and *cutlass*.] A knife or dagger; specifically, a long, straight double-edged weapon carried in the middle ages by persons not of the military class, as on journeys, or by foot-soldiers and attendants on a camp.—**Couteau de Brèche**, a variety of the partisan or halberd, a weapon resembling a short, broad sword-blade fixed on a staff.—**Couteau de chasse**, a hunting-knife, or hunters' knife, especially for breaking or cutting up the quarry.

**couth**, **couthet** (köth), *pret.* [*< ME. couth*, *couthet*, *< AS. cūthe*, *pret.: see could*, *can*<sup>1</sup>.] Knew; was able: an obsolete form of *could*.

Alle the sciences vnder sonne and alle the sotyle craftes  
I wolde I knewe and *couth* kyndely in myne herte!  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 49.

Well *couth* he tune his pipe and frame his stile.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.*

**couth** (köth), *pp.* and *a.* [*< ME. couth*, *< AS. cūth*, *pp.* See *can*<sup>1</sup>, and *cf. uncouth*, *kithe*.] Known; well-known; usual; customary: an obsolete past participle of *can*<sup>1</sup>.

William thel receyved,  
With clipping & keaseng & alle *couth* dedes.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3650.

**couthie**, **couthy** (kö'thi), *a.* [An extension of *couth*, known.] Kindly; neighborly; familiar. [Scotch.]

Fu' weel can they ding dool away  
Wi' comradess *couthie*.  
*Fergusson, Rising of the Session.*

**couthie**, **couthy** (kö'thi), *adv.* [*< couthie*, *couthy*, *a.*] In a kindly manner; lovingly. [Scotch.]

I spier'd [asked] for my cousin fu' *couthy* and sweet.  
*Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.*

**coutil** (kö'til), *n.* A heavy cotton or linen fabric, much like canvas, used in the manufacture of corsets.

**couvade** (kö-väd'), *n.* [*F.*, a brooding, sitting, cowering, *< couwer*, hatch, brood, sit, cower, *< L. cubare*, lie down: see *coze*<sup>2</sup>, *cozey*<sup>1</sup>.] A custom, reported in ancient as well as modern times among some of the primitive races in all parts of the world, in accordance with which, after the birth of a child, the father takes to bed, and receives the delicacies and careful attention usually given among civilized people to the mother. The custom was observed, according to Diodorus, among the Corsicans; and Strabo notices it among the Spanish Basques, by whom, as well as by the Gascons, it is said still to be practised. Travelers, from Marco Polo downward, have reported a somewhat similar custom among the Siamese, the Dyaks of Borneo, the negroes, the aboriginal tribes of North and South America, etc.

**couvert** (kö-vär'), *n.* [*F.*, plate, napkin, spoon, knife, and fork, of each guest, also the spoon and fork only, *lit. a cover*, *< couvrir*, cover: see *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *covert*.] See *cover*<sup>1</sup>, 6.

**couverte** (kö-värt'), *n.* [*F.* (= *Pr. cuberta* = *Sp. cubierta* = *Pg. coberta*, *cuberta*), glaze, deck, *lit. a cover*, *orig. pp. fem. of couvrir*, cover: see *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *covert*.] In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.

**couveuse** (kö-véz'), *n.* [*F.*, fem., *< couwer*, brood, hatch: see *couvade*, *coze*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A brooder.—2. An apparatus for the preservation of infants prematurely born. It is designed principally to protect the child from the immediate influence of the atmosphere, preserving a uniform temperature approximating to that of the human body, and to provide for an adequate supply of pure warmed air.

**couvre-nuque** (kö-vr-nük), *n.* [*F.*, *< couvrir*, cover (see *cover*<sup>1</sup>) + *nuque*, the nape of the neck.] In *armor*, that part of a helmet which protects the neck. Such appendages were rare in classical antiquity, and were apparently unknown to the Roman legionary. In the early time of the middle ages the neck was protected by the camail, and the fully developed armor, following the form of the person accurately, protected the nape of the neck by a plate of steel, of which the edge fitted a groove in the gorgerin, allowing a free side-

wise movement. (See *armet*.) In the headpieces of the sixteenth century, after the abandonment of the full panoply of steel, the couvre-nuque was a large plate secured to the lower edge of the helmet behind, or more commonly a series of plates, like the tassets, moving one upon another and secured to a lining of leather or some other material by rivets.

**couxia** (kō'shi-g), *n.* 1. The *Pithecia satanas*, or black-bearded saki.—2. The red-backed saki, *Pithecia chiropotes*, a South American monkey of the subfamily *Pitheciinae*.

**couxio**, *n.* Same as *couxia*.

**covado** (kō-vā'dō), *n.* [Pg., also *coto*, a cubit, ell Flemish, < L. *cubitum*, *cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit*.] A cloth-measure of Portugal; a cubit. It is theoretically 24 Portuguese inches; but in retail trade the covado *avantajado* is employed, which is variously said to be from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches longer. It has no doubt varied. Taking it at  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches (the usual statement), it is equal to 26.7 English inches. The same measure was used in Brazil; but both countries have now adopted the metric system.

**covariant** (kō-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [*co*-1 + *variant*.] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to a similarly derived transform of its primitive; a function of the coefficients and variables of a given quantic, such that when the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new variables and coefficients is equal to the old function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation. Covariants were discovered by Cayley, and so named by Sylvester, 1852.

**cove**<sup>1</sup> (kōv), *n.* [A word with a wide range of meanings: < ME. *cove* (not recorded), < AS. *cofa*, a chamber, room (applied also to the ark), ONorth. *cofa*, a chamber, also a cave, = Icel. *kofi*, a hut, shed, cell, = Norw. *kove*, a closet, = Sw. dial. *kove*, a hut, = MLG. *kove*, *kave*, *kofe*, LG. *kave*, *koben*, a pen, a sty, stall, = MHG. *kobe*, G. *koben* (G. also *kofen*, < LG.), a cabin, stall, cage (cf. MHG. *kobel*, a little cottage, and OHG. *chubisi*, a hut); Goth. form not recorded. Perhaps akin to *cub*<sup>3</sup>, a stall, *cubby*, a snug, confined place (see *cub*<sup>3</sup>, *cubby*<sup>1</sup>), but not to *cave*<sup>1</sup>, *coop*, *cup*, or *alcove*, with which last word *cove* is often erroneously connected. In the architectural sense, *cove* corresponds to It. *cavetto*, lit. a little hollow.] 1. A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess or nook in the shore of any considerable body of water.

On both sides every halfe myle gallant *Coves*, to containe in many of them 100 sayle.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 111.

At length I spied a little cove on the right shore of the creek, to which with great pain and difficulty I guided my raft.

Waves that up a quiet cove  
Rolling slide. Tennyson, *Eleonore*.

Hence — 2. A hollow, nook, or recess in a mountain, or among mountains. The word *cove* is used with this meaning in various regions, especially in the Lake district of England, and in parts of the Appalachian range in the United States. The coves of the Blue Ridge in Virginia are oval, almost entirely inclosed, valleys, and are a prominent topographical feature of that part of the Appalachian system.

3. In *arch.*, a concavity; any kind of concave molding; the hollow of a vault. The term is commonly applied to the curve which is sometimes used to connect the ceiling of a room with the walls, and which springs from above the cornice. See *coved ceiling*, under *coved*.

4. In *ship-building*, a curved or arched molding at the bottom of the taffrail. An elliptical molding above it was called the *arch of the cove*.

**cove**<sup>1</sup> (kōv), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *coved*, ppr. *coving*. [*cove*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To arch over.

The brook ploughed down from the higher barrows, and the coving banks were roofed with furze.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xxxvii.

**cove**<sup>2</sup> (kōv), *v. t.* [*OF. cover*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, hatch, < L. *cubare*, lie down, in comp. *incubare*, brood, incubate: see *cubation*, *incubate*, etc., and cf. *covade* and *covey*<sup>1</sup>.] To brood, cover, or sit over.

Not being able to cove or sit upon them [eggs], . . . she bestoweth them in the gravel.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 800.

**cove**<sup>3</sup> (kōv), *n.* [Also *covey*, in old slang written *cofe* (whence *cuffin*), gipsy *cova*, a thing, *covo*, that man, *covi*, that woman.] A man; a person; a fellow: generally preceded by some adjective: as, an *old cove*; a *rum cove*; a *flash cove*, etc. [Slang.]

There's a gentry cove here. *Wilt's Recreations* (1654).

A ben cove, a brave cove, a gentry cuffin.

Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*, v. 1.

**cove-bracketing** (kōv'brak'et-ing), *n.* The wooden skeleton forming a cove: applied chiefly to the bracketing for the cove of a ceiling.

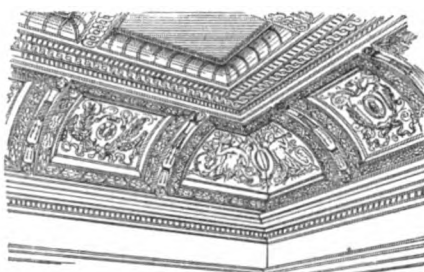
**coved** (kōvd), *p. a.* [*cove*<sup>1</sup>, 3, + *-ed*.] Forming an arch; arched; curving; concave.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and coved roofs.

H. Swinburne, *Travels through Spain*, xlv.

That singular coved cornice which seems to have been universal in Roman basilicas, though not found anywhere else that I am aware of. *J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 414.

**Coved ceiling**, a ceiling formed in a coved or arched manner at its junction with the side walls. Such ceilings



Coved Ceiling.—Louvre Palace, Paris.

are frequently elaborately ornamented with panels enriched with moldings or carvings.

**covellin**, **covelline** (kō-vel'in), *n.* [From Professor N. Covelli.] Native copper sulphid (CuS), usually occurring massive, of an indigoblue color, hence called *indigo-copper*.

**covellite** (kov'el-it), *n.* Same as *covellin*.

**coven**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *corin*<sup>1</sup>.

**coven**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *covenant*.

**covenable**, *a.* [*ME. covenable*, contr. *conable*, and by corruption *comenable*, < *OF. covenable*, *curenable*, also *covenable*, mod. F. *covenable* (> E. *covenable*, q. v.) = Pr. *covenable*, *covenable* = Pg. *convinhavel*, < ML. *convincibilis*, irreg. < L. *convincere* (> *OF. covenir*, *cuenir*, *convenir*, F. *convenir*), come together, agree: see *covene*, *convenient*.] 1. Suitable; fit; proper; due.

Thel [herbs and trees] waxen faste in swiche places as ben covenable to them. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, iii. prose 2.

Wherfor and a covenable name he putte to the place.

Wyclif, *Ex. xv. 23*.

Weche foure and twenty sholde, to the covenable sommaunce [summons] of the forseyde meyre, come.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 349.

2. Accordant; agreeing; consistent.

The witnessings weren not covenable.

Wyclif, *Mark xiv. 56*.

**covenableness**, *n.* [*ME. covenableness*; < *covenable* + *-ness*.] Suitableness; fitness; opportunity.

To alle nede time is and covenableness [var. *conoun*, *Purv.*].

**covenablety**, *n.* [*ME. covenablete*, < *OF. covenablete*, *covenablete*, *covenablete*, < *covenable*: see *covenable* and *-ty*.] Suitableness; fitness; suitable time or opportunity.

For that tyme he sougte covenablete [var. *oportunitate*, *Purv.*] for to bitake him.

Wyclif, *Mat. xxvi. 16*.

**covenably**, *adv.* [*ME. covenably*, *covenabli*; < *covenable*, *a.*] Suitably; conveniently; proportionately.

He sougte how he schulde bitraye him covenably.

Wyclif, *Mark xiv. 11* (Oxf.).

Thel han grete Leves, of a Fote and an half of lengthe: and thei ben covenably large [wide].

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 49.

**covenant** (kuv'e-nant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covnant*, < ME. *covenant*, *covenaunt*, *covenand*, rarely *convenant*, contr. *convant*, *covnand*, *conant*, *conand*, and by corruption *comenaunt*, < *OF. covenant*, *cuvenant*, *covenant*, *covenent*, *corinent*, also *convenant*, F. *covenant* (= Pr. *convinent*, *covinent* = It. *convemente*), agreement, < *covenant*, *cuvenant*, etc., adj., < L. *convincien* (*-s*), agreeing, agreeable, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convincere* (> *OF. covenir*, *cuenir*, etc.), agree: see *covenable*, and cf. *convenient*, of which *covenant* is ult. a doublet. Cf. equiv. *covenant*.] 1. A mutual compact or agreement of two or more persons to do or to refrain from doing some act; a contract; a compact.

I made couenaunt, true to be,

Firste whanne y baptisid was.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Love prays. It makes covenants with Eternal Power in behalf of this dear mate. *Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 168.

2. In *law*: (a) In general, an agreement under seal; a speciality, any promise made by deed.

Let specialities be therefore drawn between us,

That covenants may be kept on either hand.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, II. 1.

*Covenants* are to be understood according to the plain meaning of the words, and not according to any secret reservation.

Stillington, *Sermone*, II. v.

(b) More particularly, a subordinate stipulation forming part of the same sealed instrument with the agreement to which it is incidental: as, a *covenant of warranty of title in a deed*.—3. In Biblical usage, the free promise of God, generally, though not always expressly, accompanied by the requirement of the fulfilment of certain conditions on the part of man.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Gen. ix. 13*.

4. *Eccles.*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, as that they will act together in harmony with the precepts of the gospel. Specifically, in *Scottish hist.*, the bond or engagement subscribed in 1638, and often called the National Covenant, based upon the covenant or oath for the observance of the confession of faith drawn up in 1581 (preceded by a similar one in 1557), which was signed and enjoined upon all his subjects by James VI. (afterward James I. of England), and renewed in 1590 and 1596. Its object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian or Reformed religion against popery, and its particular cause was the attempt of Charles I. to force a liturgy upon Scotland. At the restoration of episcopacy in 1662, both the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 (see below) were proscribed, and liberty of conscience was not regained until after the revolution of 1688.

5. Specifically, an indenture; an article of apprenticeship.

Euery prentes of the sayd craft that is inrolled and trefwly serueth his covenant, shall pay a sponne of selver.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

At Michalmas next my cov'nant comes out,

When every man gathers his fee.

*Jolly Pinder* [pound-keeper] of Wakefield (Child's

*Ballads*, V. 200).

**Action of covenant**, or **covenant** merely, the common-law form of action by which a plaintiff claims damages for breach of covenant or contract under seal.—**Breach of covenant**. See *breach*.—**Concurrent covenant**. See *dependent covenant*.—**Covenant against encumbrances**. See *encumbrance*.—**Covenant of redemption**, in *theol.*, a covenant which the Father is thought by certain theologians to have made with the Son, whereby the former agreed to give to the latter the elect, provided the latter would do and suffer all that he afterward did and suffered for their redemption.—**Covenant of works**, in *theol.*, the covenant before the fall, conditioned on obedience: distinguished from the *covenant of grace*, or the covenant after the fall, conditioned on faith.—**Covenant real**, a covenant by which a person covenants for his heirs as well as for himself, as is usually the case in covenants for title, thus binding them to the performance of the covenant if they should inherit assets from him, but not otherwise.—**Covenants which run with the land**, covenants relating to real property, such that either the liability to perform or the right to take advantage passes to the transferee of the estate of either party.—**Covenant to stand seized to uses**, a covenant by which an owner of land covenants, in consideration of blood or marriage, that he will stand seized or possessed of the same to the use of his wife or a near relative. This, under the statute of uses, which declared the ownership to be in the person beneficially interested, operated as a conveyance to the latter.—**Covenant with Christ, the covenant into which the members of most non-liturgical churches publicly enter on uniting with the church, to live as loyal and faithful followers of Jesus Christ.—**Covenant with the church**, a covenant similar to the preceding, to walk in harmony with the particular church of which the one covenanting desires to become a member, and to labor for its peace and prosperity.—**Dependent or concurrent covenant**, a covenant which will not sustain an action in case of breach, without a performance or tender of performance of the covenant on the other side.—**Half-way covenant**, a practice which prevailed for a time in the Puritan churches in New England, in the seventeenth century, according to which persons who had been baptized in their infancy were admitted to the privileges and prerogatives of church-membership, provided they assented to the doctrines of faith, entered into covenant with the church, and did not lead scandalous and immoral lives, although they gave no evidence of conversion and made no profession of Christian experience.—**Independent covenant**, a covenant which must be performed, and the breach of which will sustain an action, irrespective of whether the covenantee has performed the covenants upon his part in the same instrument or agreement.—**National Covenant**. See *covenant*, 4.—**Solemn League and Covenant**, a solemn contract entered into between the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and commissioners from the English Parliament in 1643, having for its object a uniformity of doctrine, worship, and discipline throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland, according to the Presbyterian standards. It was opposed to both popery and prelacy.—**The Old Covenant**, the **New Covenant**, the Jewish and Christian dispensations respectively: the designations of the two parts of the Bible, commonly called the Old and the New Testament. See *testament*.—**Syn. Engagement**, etc. (see *promise*, *n.*); *Covenant*, *Contract*, *compact*, *bargain*, *convention*, *mutual pledge*. *Covenant*, as now used (apart from its legal meaning), carries with it the idea of solemnity, and is generally used of religious matters, no civil penalty necessarily following the infraction of it, while *contract* has a much wider sense as applied to some agreement between two or more. As law terms, *covenant* generally implies an agreement in writing, signed and sealed, whereas *contract* includes verbal agreements or such as are not signed and sealed.**

**covenant** (kuv'e-nant), *v.* [*covenant*, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* To enter into a formal agreement; contract; bind one's self by contract; agree formally or solemnly: as, A *covenants* with B



to convey to him a certain estate: with for before the thing or price.

They *covenant*ed with him for thirty pieces of silver.

I had *covenant*ed at Montrial to give him a new hat with silver button and loop. *Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 96.

**II. trans.** 1. To agree or subscribe to or promise by covenant; engage by a pledge.

According to the word that I *covenant*ed with you.

To the Irish hee so farr condescended, as first to tolerate in privat, then to *covenant* on nly, the tolerating of Popery. *Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, xlii.

We were asked to *covenant* that we would make no change without the consent of the laity; but neither could they make any change without the consent of the bishops and clergy. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 310.

2. To demand as a condition or stipulation; stipulate.

Imprints then, I *covenant* that your Acquaintance be general; that you admit no sworn Confident, or Intimate of your own Sex. *Congress*, *Way of the World*, iv. 5.

**Covenanted civil service.** See *civil*.—**Covenanted mercies**, in *theol.*, divine mercies pledged in some specific divine promise, as to those that have received baptism, for example, in contradistinction to *uncovenanted mercies*—that is, mercies not so specifically promised.

**covenant-breaker** (kuv'ē-nant-brā'kēr), *n.* One who violates a covenant. *Milton*.

**covenant**ed (kuv'ē-nant-ed), *a.* [*covenant* + -ed.] Holding a position, situation, or the like, under a covenant or contract.

We shall be obliged henceforward to have more natives in the service, and the duties of the *covenant*ed civilians sent from Europe will be more and more those of supervision and wise guidance. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 27.

**covenantee** (kuv'ē-nant-ē), *n.* [*covenant* + -ee.] The party to a covenant to whom the performance of its obligation is expressed to be due.

**covenantor** (kuv'ē-nant-ēr), *n.* [*covenant* + -or.] 1. One who makes a covenant; a party to an agreement or contract.

A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is then dissolved by the *covenantor*.

*Hobbes*, *De Corpore Politico*, l. 2.

2. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of those who in the seventeenth century, particularly in 1638 and 1643, bound themselves by solemn covenant to uphold and maintain the Presbyterian doctrine and polity as the religion of the country, to the exclusion of both prelacy and popery. The name continued to be applied to those who dissented from the final settlement in 1688, more definitely called *Covenanters*, and afterward *Reformed Presbyterians*. See *covenant*, *n.*, 4.

I am sorry to hear of new oaths in Scotland between the *covenanters*, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to reign over them. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Letters*.

**covenanting** (kuv'ē-nant-ing), *p. a.* [*covenant* + -ing.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Covenanters: as, the *covenanting* cause.—2. Belonging to the extreme party of Presbyterians, known as *Covenanters*, who dissented from the final settlement of the matters at issue between the Scottish church and the king, and afterward formed the Reformed Presbyterian Church: as, a *covenanting* minister.

Strike this day as if the anvil

Lay beneath your blows the while,

Be they *Covenanting* traitors,

Or the brood of false Argyle!

*Aytoun*, *Burial March of Dundee*.

**covenantor** (kuv'ē-nant-ōr), *n.* [*covenant* + -or; equiv. to *covenantor*.] In law, that party to a covenant, agreement, or contract by whom the obligation expressed in it is to be performed.

**covenantous** (kuv'ē-nus), *a.* See *covinous*.  
**covenant**, *n.* [Also, rarely, *coven*, *covin*, < ME. *covenant*, *covand*, *covaund* (= MLG. *korent*, *kavent*, *convent*), < OF. *corent*, *corant*, *covant*, *chouvent*, *chourant*, also *convent*, *countent*, = Pr. *covent*, *coven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento*, < L. *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, agreement, covenant, ML. also a convent: see *convent*, of which *covenant* is a doublet, the older form in E. In the sense of 'covenant,' in part confused with *covenant*. Cf. *covin-tree*.] 1. A meeting; a gathering; an assembly.

If ther shal entre into goure *covenant*, or gederynge togydere, a man. *Wyclif*, *Jas. ii. 2* (Oxf.).

Thou hast defendid me fro the *covenant* of warleris.

*Wyclif*, *Pa. lxxiii. 3* (Oxf.).

2. A convent or monastery; the monks or nuns collectively.

All the *Coven*ts standing about y<sup>e</sup> Herse, without the rayles, singing diuerse antena. *Books of Procecdence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 34.

The abbot sayd to his *covenant*.

*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 60).

We were met by two Franciscan Friars, who saluted and conveyed us to their *covenant*. *Sandys*, *Travales*, p. 120.

[Hence the name of *Corent Garden*, in London, a garden formerly attached to a convent or monastery, now the site of a celebrated theater of that name; also of the city of *Coventry*.]

3. An agreement; a covenant.

Serve thou thy wife, as thil *covaunde* was.

*Reliquia Antiqua*, II. 280.

Thyne *covaunde* for to fulfille. *MS. in Halliwell*.

**Coventry Act**, to send to Coventry. See *act*, *send*.

**coventry-bell** (kuv'en-tri-bel), *n.* [The name *Coventry*, ME. *Coventre*, is generally explained from the convent (ME. *corent*) established there by Earl Leofric, 11th century, but the AS. form *Cofentreb*, *Cofantreb* means 'tree of the cove or cave' (gen. of *cofa*, a cove, a chamber (see *cove*), + *treb*, tree), or perhaps 'tree of Cofa' (a proper name).] A name for the canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium*.

**coventry-blue** (kuv'en-tri-blō), *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye made at Coventry in England, and used for embroidery.

I have lost my thimble and a skein of *Coventry blue*.

*B. Jonson*, *Gipsies Metamorphosed*.

**coventry-rape** (kuv'en-tri-rāp), *n.* The *Campanula Rapunculus*, having tuberous turnip-like roots.

**cove-plane** (kōv'plān), *n.* A molding-plane cutting out a quarter-round or scotia. *E. H. Knight*.

**cover** (kuv'ēr), *v.* [*<* ME. *couveren*, *coveren*, *kueren*, also *keveren*, *kiveren* (> mod. dial. *kiver*), < OF. *corrir*, *cuvrir*, *courrir*, F. *courir* = Pr. *cobrir*, *cubrir* = Sp. *cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir* = It. *coprire*, < L. *coopere*, *cover*, < co- (intensive) + *operire*, *shut*, *hide*, *conceal*: see *cooperulum*, etc., and cf. *aperit*, *apert*.] **I. trans.** 1. To put something over or upon so as to protect, shut in, or conceal; overlay; overspread or envelop with something; specifically, to put a cover or covering (designed for the purpose) upon: as, to *cover* a dish; to *cover* a chair with plush; to *cover* a table with a cloth; to *cover* the body with clothes.

The locusts . . . shall *cover* the face of the earth.

*Ex. x. 5.*

The valleys are *covered* over with corn. *Ps. lxxv. 13.*

Go to thy fellows; bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come to dinner. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iii. 5.

2. To hide or screen as by something overspread or intervening, either literally or figuratively; cause to be invisible or unobserved; put out of sight or consideration: as, the top of the mountain was *covered* by a cloud; they sought to *cover* their guilt: often followed by *up*: as, the thieves *covered up* their tracks.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall *cover* me, even the night shall be light about me. *Ps. cxxxix. 11.*

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. *1 Pet. iv. 8.*

No monument,

Though high and big as Pelion, shall be able

To *cover* this base murder.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Philaster*, v. 3.

How come others only to make use of the pretence of virtue to deceive, and of honesty and integrity to *cover* the deepest dissimulation? *Stillington*, *Sermons*, II. iii.

3. To pardon or remit: a scriptural use.

Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is *covered*. *Ps. xxxii. 1.*

Thou hast *covered* all their sin. *Ps. lxxxv. 2.*

The sin or defilement is *covered*, a legal term which is often equivalent to atonement.

*Bible Commentary*, *Pa. xxxii. 1.*

4. Reflexively and figuratively, to invest or overspread (one's self or one's reputation with): as, he *covered himself* with glory.

In the whole proceedings of the powers that *covered themselves* with everlasting infamy by the partition of Poland, there is none more marked for selfish profligacy. *Brougham*.

5. To shelter; protect; defend: as, a squadron of horse *covered* the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around.

*Cowley*.

The loss of the Spaniards, *covered* as they were by their defences, was inconsiderable.

*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 12.

6. To put the usual head-covering on; replace the hat on.

For if the woman be not *covered*, let her also be shorn.

*1 Cor. xi. 6.*

Nay; pray be *covered*. *Shak.*, *As you Like it*, III. 2.

7. To travel or pass over; move through: as, the express *covered* the distance in fifteen minutes.—8. To copulate with: said of male animals.—9. To be equal to; be of the same extent or amount; be coextensive with; be

equivalent to: as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses.—10. To include, embrace, or comprehend: as, an offense not *covered* by any statute; the explanation does not *cover* all the facts of the case.

We cannot say that the vague term "the beginning" *covers* the geological ages, because there is no chaotic condition between these and the human period.

*Darwin*, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 84.

11. To aim at directly; bring into effective range and aim, as of a rifle or other firearm: as, he *covered* the thief with his pistol; hence, to command, in a military sense; occupy a commanding position with regard to.

The king was encamped in Shoa, *covering* and keeping in awe his Mahometan provinces, Fatigar and Dawaro.

*Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 146.

12. To brood or sit on, as a hen on eggs or chicks.

Where finding life not yet dislodged quight,

He much rejoyst, and *coverd* it tenderly.

As chicken newly hatcht, from dreading destiny.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 2.

Whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough.

*Addison*, *Spectator*.

13. To counterbalance; compensate for: as, to *cover* one's loss.—14. To contain; comprise.

—**Covered battery.** See *battery*.—**Covered consecutives.** See *consecutive*.—**Covered money.** See *money*.—

**Covered way.** (a) In *fort.*, an open corridor bordering the ditch, and ranging round the outworks, so as to form a continuous line of communication, masked from the enemy by a parapet, which in modern use is regularly formed by an embankment. The covered way is the most indispensable of all the outworks to a besieged garrison, because it affords them a covered position beyond the ditch from which to make a sortie, or to guard the ditch and the communications. If repulsed in a sortie, the covered way affords the garrison a secure point of retreat. (b) In *arch.*, a recess left in a brick or stone wall to receive the roofing. *Gullit*. Also *cover-way*.—**To cover into**, to transfer to: as, to *cover* the balance of an appropriation into the Treasury.

There remains a considerable sum (about \$2,600) to *cover into* the treasury.

*Science*, V. 374.

**To cover shorts** or **short sales**, on the stock exchange, to buy in such stocks as have been sold short, in order to meet one's engagements or for protection against loss. See *short*.—**To cover the buckle**, to execute a peculiar and difficult step in dancing. [*Colloq.*]

Triplet played like Paganini, or an intoxicated demon. Woffington *covered the buckle* in gallant style; she danced, the children danced. *C. Reade*, *Peg Woffington*, viii.

**To cover the feet.** See *foot*. = *Syn. 2*. To disguise, secrete, screen, shield, mask, cloak, veil, shroud.

**II. intrans.** 1. To envelop or be spread over something so that it is invisible: specifically said of opaque paints (those having "body"), which readily conceal the material upon which they are spread.

The product [white lead] *covers* as well as the best substance made by the Dutch process, and better than that made by the French, being denser and of a finer grain.

*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 421.

2. To lay a table for a meal; prepare a banquet.

To *cover* courtly for a king. *Greene*, *Friar Bacon*, p. 169.

*Lor.* Bid them prepare dinner.

*Laun.* That is done, too, sir: only, *cover* is the word.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iii. 5.

3. To put one's hat on.

**cover** (kuv'ēr), *n.* [*<* *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Cf. *covert*.]

1. Something which is laid, placed, or spread over or upon another thing to inclose, close, envelop, or protect it: as, the *cover* of a box or a dish; the *cover* of a bed; the *cover* of a book.

The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis a *cover* was let down, and the tapestry on the front of the holy sepulchre appeared, representing the resurrection.

*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. l. 18.

The canvas *cover* of the buggy had been folded away under it.

*W. M. Baker*, *New Timothy*, p. 125.

2. Something which veils, screens, or shuts from sight; an obstruction to vision or perception; a concealment; a screen; a disguise: as, to address a letter under *cover* to another person; he assumed the disguise of a merchant as a *cover* for his design.

Their bluntness, as it is the seeming effect of sincerity, is the best *cover* to artifice.

*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 208.

The main body retired under *cover* of the night.

*Hay*.

3. Shelter of any kind; defense, as against the weather or an enemy; protection: as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.

By being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire.

*Clarendon*, *Great Rebellion*.

I went under *cover* of this escort to the end of their march.

*U. S. Grant*, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 386.

4. Shrubbery, woods, thicket, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game: as, to beat a *cover*; to ride to *cover*.

The game was then driven from the cover.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 79.  
I steal by lawns and grassy plots,  
I slide by hazel covers.

Tennyson, The Brook.

5. In roofing, that part of a slate, tile, or shingle which is covered by the overlap of the course above.—6. [Cf. *F. covert*, with same sense: see *couvert*.] The utensils, such as plate, knives, forks, spoons, napkin, wine-glasses, etc., required at table by one person: so called because originally brought together in a case, or in compact form, for transportation, traveling, or the like: as, the traveling cover of King George IV. in the Jones collection at South Kensington; to lay a cover.—7. The cap-head or end-piece of an upright steam-cylinder.—To break cover. See break.—To draw a cover. See draw.—Syn. See covering.

**cover**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* [ME. *coveren*, *cuveren*, *kuveren*, *keveren*, < OF. *cobrer*, *coubrier* = Pr. Sp. *cobrar*, < ML. \**cuperare* (cf. deriv. *cuperamentum*) for *recuperare*, recover: see *reco* and *recuperate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To gain; win; get; obtain.

I schulde keuer the more comfort to karp yow wyth.  
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1221.

2. To restore; recover; heal; cure.

Quen that comly he keuerd his wyttes.  
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1755.

I schulde covers agayn my sight. Seven Sages, l. 357.

Here may men fynde a faythfull frende,  
That thus has covered vs of our care.  
York Plays, p. 199.

**II. intrans.** 1. To get on; advance.

Thei keuered with clene strengthe with him to towne.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3647.

2. To recover; get well.

Than were we covered of oure cares colde.  
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 762.

**coverlet**, *n.* [ME. *coverkyl*, *covercle*, < OF. *couvercle*, *F. couvercle*, < L. *cooperculum*, a cover, < *coopere*, cover: see *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A small cover; a lid; an operculum.

A litel roundel as a sercle.  
Paraventre brode as a covercle.  
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 792.

The covercle of a shell-fish.

Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 11.

**cover-cloth** (kuv'ér-klóth), *n.* A covering for a lace-maker's pillow. Each pillow has three cover-cloths. The first is a part of the pillow itself, and the pattern is adjusted upon it; the others are detachable. One is used to protect the lace as it is finished, and the other is fastened under the bobbins, and is thrown over the pillow when not in use, to keep it clean. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**coverer** (kuv'ér-ér), *n.* One who or that which covers or lays a cover.

Constantyn shal be here cook and coverer of here church.  
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 176.

**cover-glass** (kuv'ér-glás), *n.* A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation. Also called *cover-slip*.

Pure cultures of *Bacterium lactis* were found to be present in every one, as was easily ascertained by cover-glass preparations. *Med. News*, XLIX. 514.

**covering** (kuv'ér-ing), *n.* [ME. *covering*, *kovring*; verbal *n.* of *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. That which covers, as a lid or canopy; a cover; something spread or laid over or wrapped about another, as for concealment, protection, or warmth; specifically, clothing: as, feathers are the natural covering of birds.

Noah removed the covering of the ark. Gen. viii. 13.  
They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold. Job xxiv. 7.

The human mind, fed by constant accessions of knowledge, periodically grows too large for its theoretical coverings, and bursts them asunder to appear in new habiliments. Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 72.

2. The act or process of placing a cover upon something; specifically, in bookbinding, the process of putting covers on a book. In pamphlet-binding covering is done by gluing or pasting the paper cover on the back of the sewed sheets. In leather-work it is effected by drawing the leather over the boards attached to the sides of the book, and turning it in over the edges of the boards and back. The covering of cloth-bound books is technically known as *casing*.

3. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.—Syn. Screen, veil, disguise, mask, cloak; envelop, wrapper, integument, case, cover, vesture.

**covering-board** (kuv'ér-ing-bórd), *n.* Naut., same as *plank-sheer*.

The deep ship, pressed down pretty nearly to her covering-board by the weight of her whole topails. W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

**covering-seed** (kuv'ér-ing-séd), *n.* An old popular name for comfits. *Nares*.

**covering-strap** (kuv'ér-ing-strap), *n.* In ship-building, a plate put under and riveted to two meeting plates in a strake, to connect them.

**coverlet** (kuv'ér-let), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + dim. suffix *-let*, of ME. *coverlyte*, < OF. *coverlet*, *F. couvre-lit*, a bed-covering, < *coverir*, *coverir*, cover, + *lit*, < L. *lectus*, a bed: see *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *lectual*. Cf. *coverlid*.] Originally, any covering for a bed; now, specifically, the outer covering.

They have loos'd out Dick o' the Cow's three ky,  
And tane three coverlets aff his wife's bed.  
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 69).

The Heroe's Bed,  
Where soft and silken Coverlets were spread.  
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Every man stretches his legs according to the length of his coverlet. Longfellow, Spanish Student, l. 4.

**coverlid** (kuv'ér-lid), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*<sup>1</sup> + *lid*, of *coverlet*, *F. couvre-lit*: see *coverlet*.] A corruption of *coverlet*.

The silk star-broider'd coverlid  
Unto her limbs itself doth mould.  
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

**cover-point** (kuv'ér-point), *n.* 1. A fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little to the right of and behind point, and whose duty it is to stop and return all balls batted toward him. See *cricket*<sup>2</sup>.—2. In the game of lacrosse, a player who stands just in front of point, and who should prevent the ball from coming near the goal.

**co-versed** (kô-vérst'), *a.* [Co- + *versed*.] Used only in the phrase *co-versed sine* (which see, under *sine*).

**cover-shame** (kuv'ér-shām), *n.* Anything used to conceal shame or infamy, or prevent disgrace.

Does he put on holy garments for a cover-shame of lewdness?  
Dryden, Spanish Friar.  
Those dangerous plants called cover-shame, alias savin, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons.  
Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition (Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

**cover-side** (kuv'ér-sid), *n.* The side of a fox-cover where the hunters congregate. *N. E. D.*

**cover-slip** (kuv'ér-slip), *n.* Same as *cover-glass*.  
**cover-slut** (kuv'ér-slut), *n.* [Cf. *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.*, + obj. *slut*.] Something to hide sluttishness. [Rare.]

Rags and cover-sluts of infamy. Burke, A Regicidal Peace.

**covert** (kuv'ért), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: < ME. *covert*, < OF. *covert*, *cuvert*, *covert*, *F. covert* = Sp. *cu-bierto* = Pg. *coberto*, *cu-bierto* = It. *coperto*, *co-verto*, covered, < L. *coopertus*, pp. of *coopere* (> OF. *coverir*, *cuverir*, *coverir*, *F. couvrir*, etc., cover: see *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*). II. *n.*: < ME. *covert*, *coverte*, < OF. *covert*, *couvert* (*F. covert*), *m.*, *coverte*, *couverte*, *f.*, cover, covert, *F. couverte*, *f.*, deck, glazing, = Sp. *cu-bierta* = Pg. *coberta*, *cu-bierta* = It. *coperta*, *coverta*, *f.*, cover; < ML. *coopertum*, a cover, covert (of woods), etc., *cooperta*, a cover, covered place, deck, etc.: neut. and fem. respectively of L. *coopertus*, pp. of *coopere*, cover: see above. Cf. *covert*, *coverte*, and *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Covered; hidden; private; secret; concealed; disguised.

How covert matters may be best disclosed.  
Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

By what best way,  
Whether of open war or covert guile,  
We now debate. Milton, P. L., II. 41.

An ugly covert smile  
Lurked round the captain's mouth.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 306.

2. Sheltered; not open or exposed: as, a covert place.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a covert alley,  
upon carpenters' work. Bacon, Gardens.

On one side are covert branches hung,  
'Mong which the nightingales have always sung  
In leafy quiet. Keats, Epistle to G. F. Mathew.

3. In law, under cover, authority, or protection: said of a married woman. See *feme covert*, under *feme*. = Syn. *Latent*, *Occult*, etc. See *secret*. II. *n.* 1. A protection; a shelter; a defense; something that covers and shelters.

His cuntrie keppt in covert & pes  
To the last of his lyf, as a lord shuld.  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12652.

A tabernacle . . . for a covert from storm and from rain. Isa. iv. 6.

The shepherd drives his fainting flock  
Beneath the covert of a rock.  
Dryden, tr. of Horace, l. xxix.

2. Something that conceals or hides; a screen; a disguise; a pretext; an excuse.

It is the custom of bad men and Hypocrites to take advantage at the least abuse of good things, that under that covert they may remove the goodness of those things rather than the abuse. Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

3. A thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place; a cover for game.

She came down by the covert of the hill. 1 Sam. xxv. 20.  
When they couch in their dens, and abide in the covert to lie in wait. Job xxxviii. 40.

Enfort to seeke some covert nigh at hand,  
A shade grove not farr away they spide,  
That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.  
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 7.

Together let us beat this ample field,  
Try what the open, what the covert yield.  
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 10.

Pensive as a bird  
Whose vernal coverts Winter hath laid bare.  
Wordsworth, Calais, August 7, 1802.  
The joyous wolf from covert drew.  
Scott, L. of the L., III. 9.

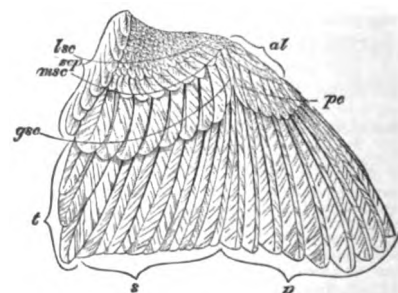
4. Same as *coverture*, 3.

To this the plaintiff only replied, that she was now only under covert, and not liable to any debts contracted when she was a single woman. Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

5. In fowling, a company; a flock.

A covert of cootes. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

6. *pl.* In ornith., feathers covering the bases, or more, of the large feathers of the wing or tail; the tectrices. They are divided into *superior* and *inferior*, or *upper* and *lower*, coverts. The upper wing-coverts are divided into *primary*, which overlie the bases of the primaries, and *secondary*, which overlie the bases of the secondaries. The last-named set are subdivided into the *greater* coverts, a single row projecting furthest upon the secondaries; the *median* coverts, a single row coming next in order; and the *lesser* or *least* coverts, in-



Upper Surface of Sparrow's Wing, showing coverts and other feathers. (From Coues's "Key to N. A. Birds.")

*a*, alula or bastard wing; *p*, nine primaries; *s*, six secondaries; *sc*, three inner secondaries, commonly called tertiaries or tertials; *scp*, a row of scapulars; *pc*, the primary coverts, overlying the primaries; *mc*, greater secondary coverts, furthest overlying the secondaries; *mc*, middle secondary coverts, or median coverts, next overlying the secondaries; *lc*, lesser secondary coverts, or least coverts, in several indistinguishable rows.

cluding all the remainder, without distinction of rows. The secondary coverts are also *antebrachial* or *cubital*, being situated upon the forearm; the primary coverts are *manual*, situated upon the manus. The under wing-coverts and the upper and under tail-coverts are not subdivided. Tail-coverts of either set sometimes project far beyond the tail-feathers, forming, for instance, the gorgeous train of the peacock. The extent to which the upper wing-coverts overlie the secondaries is available as a character in classification; it is least in the *Passeres*, the highest birds. See *TECTRICES*.—In *covert*, in secret; covertly.

So fit Agents of State are Women sometimes, that can transact a Business in Covert, which if Men should attempt, they would soon be discovered. Baker, Chronicles, p. 208.

To break covert. See break.

**covert**, *v. t.* [ME. *coverten*, < *covert*, a cover: see *cover*, *n.*] To cover.

This is husbandrie  
To covert him with sumwhat while he drie.  
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

**covert-baron** (kuv'ért-bar'on), *n.* Same as *feme covert* (which see, under *feme*).

**covertical** (kô-vér'ti-kál), *a.* In geom., having common vertices.

**covertly** (kuv'ért-li), *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

When Blase herde Merlin thus covertly speke he thought longe on these wordes. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 306.

That monarch, with his usual insidious policy, had covertly dispatched an envoy to Barcelona. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 2.

**covertness** (kuv'ért-nes), *n.* Secrecy; privacy.  
**coverture** (kuv'ért-tür), *n.* [ME. *coverture*, *covertiure* (= MLG. *koverture*), < OF. *coverture*, *covertiure*, *F. couverture* = Pr. *cu-bertura* = Sp. *cu-bertura* = It. *copritura*, < ML. *coopertura*, < L. *coopere*, pp. *coopertus*, cover: see *cover*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A cover or covering.

The covertures of hir veyn aparayles.  
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 2.

Whose dismall brow  
Contemnes all roofes or civill coverture.  
Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

The coverture is of quilted work.  
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 341.

2. A covert or shelter; covering; protection; disguise; pretense. [Obsolete or rare.]

All this is done but for a sottile,  
To hide your falshe vnder a coverture,  
But he shall dye to morrow be ye sure.  
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1539.

Against his cruell scorching heate,  
Where hast thou coverture?  
*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, July.

He . . . saw their shame that sought  
Vain covertures.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 337.

3. Specifically, in law, the status of a married woman considered as under the cover or power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme covert*. At common law coverture disabled a woman from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or her husband without his allowance or confirmation. Also *covert*.

**covert-way** (kuv'ért-wā), *n.* Same as *covered way* (which see, under *cover*, *r. t.*).

**covert** (kuv'et), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *curet*; < ME. *coeten*, *coeyten*, *coreyten*, < AF. *cureiter*, OF. *coveiter*, *covoiter*, F. *convoyer* (with inserted *n*) = Pr. *cobitar*, *cubitar* (cf. Sp. *codiciar* = Pg. *cobigar*, *cubigar*, *covet*, < Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça*, *cubiça*, < ML. *cupiditia*: see *covetise*) = It. *cubitare*, *covet*, < ML. as if \**cupiditare*, desire, *covet*, < *cupidita*(-t)s, desire (> ult. E. *cupidity*), *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *cupidous*, *Cupid*.] I. *trans.* 1. To desire or wish for with eagerness; desire earnestly to obtain or possess: in a good sense.

Me liketh it well for that thou *coveyest* prowess and valour.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 521.

*Covet* earnestly the best gifts.  
1 Cor. xii. 31.

The nature of man doth extremely covet to have something in his understanding fixed and immovable.  
*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 222.

They [the salmon] *covet* to swim, by the instinct of nature, about a set time. *J. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 123.

2. To desire inordinately or without due regard to the rights of others; wish to gain possession of in an unlawful way; long for, as that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess.

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house. *Ex. xx. 17.*  
O blinde desire: oh high aspiring harts,  
The country squire doth covet to be knight.  
*Gascoigne*, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 61.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. To long for, hanker after, aspire to.—2. To lust after.

II. *intrans.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil: which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith.  
1 Tim. vi. 10.

I'll rather keep  
That which I have, than, *coveting* for more,  
Be cast from possibility of all. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

**covetable** (kuv'e-ta-bl), *a.* [*< covet + -able.*] That may be coveted.

**coveter** (kuv'e-ter), *n.* [*< ME. coveytere*; < *covet + -er.*] One who covets.

We ben no *coveyteris* of yuella. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. x. 6.

**covetingly** (kuv'e-ting-li), *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

Most *covetingly* ready. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*.

**covetise**, *n.* [*< ME. covetise*, *coveitise*, < AF. \**coveitise*, OF. *coveitise*, F. *convoitise* = Pr. *cubicia* = OSp. *cobdicia*, Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça*, *cubiça*, < It. *cupidigia*, *cupidezca*, < ML. *cupiditia*, equiv. to L. *cupidita*(-t)s, desire, < *cupidus*, desirous: see *cupidity* and *covet*.] *Covetousness*; avarice; avaricious desire.

*Covetise* to connie and to knowe sciences  
Putte oute of paradys Adam and Eve.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 223.

A clergyman must not be covetous, much less for *covetises* must he neglect his cure.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 241.

**covetiveness** (kuv'e-tiv-nes), *n.* [*< \*coveitive* (< *covet + -ive*) + *-ness*.] In *phren.*, same as *acquisitiveness*, 2.

**covetous** (kuv'e-tus), *a.* [*< ME. covetous*, *covaitous*, *covetous*, *coveitus*, etc., < AF. \**cucritus*, *coveitus*, OF. *covoitus*, F. *convoitous* = Pr. *cobitos*, *cubitos* (cf. Sp. *codicioso* = Pg. *cobitoso*) = It. *cubitoso*, < ML. as if \**cupiditosus* (cf. *cupidiosus*, *cupidinosus*), < L. *cupidita*(-t)s, desire: see *covet*.] 1. Very desirous; eager for acquisition: in a good sense: as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning.

The bretouns pressed to the batelle as thei that were desirous to luste and *covetous* to do chualrie.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 645.

Saba was never  
More *covetous* of wisdom, and fair virtue,  
Than this pure soul shall be.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, v. 4.

I must much value the frequent respects you have shewn me, and am very *covetous* of the improvement of this acquaintance.  
*Howell*, *Letters*, II. 47.

2. Specifically, inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess, especially in an unlawful or unjust way; carried away by avarice.

A bishop then must be . . . patient, not a brawler, not *covetous*.  
1 Tim. iii. 3.

He is so base and *covetous*,  
He'll sell his sword for gold.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *False One*, IV. 2.

**covetously** (kuv'e-tus-li), *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

If he care not for 't, he will supply us easily: If he *covetously* reserve it, how shall 's get it?  
*Shak.*, *T. of A.*, IV. 3.

**covetousness** (kuv'e-tus-nes), *n.* [*< covetous + -ness*. The ME. equiv. term was *coveitise*, *q. v.*]

1. Strong desire; eagerness. [Rare or obsolete.]

When workmen strive to do better than well,  
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, IV. 2.

2. The character of being covetous, in an evil sense; a strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing something, without regard to law or justice; overbearing avarice.

Both parties had an inordinate desire to have that they had not, and that is *covetousness*.  
*Lattimer*, *Sermon bef. Edw. VI.*, 1550.

Out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts, . . . *covetousness*.  
Mark vii. 22.

The character of *covetousness* is what a man generally acquires more through some nigardliness or ill grace in little and inconsiderable things than in expenses of any consequence.  
*Pope*, *Thoughts on Various Subjects*.

= *Syn.* 2. Avarice, Cupidity, etc. (see *avarice*), greediness, hankering.

**covetta** (kō-vet'ā), *n.* [See *covel*, *coving*.] A carpenter's plane for molding framework; a quarter-round.

**covey** (kuv'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covie*, < ME. *covey*, *core*, < OF. *coveye*, *coree*, F. *courée* (= It. *covata*; also *cora*, *coro*, and aug. *corone*—*Florio*), a brood, a flock of birds, esp. of partridges, < *covey*, F. *couver* (= It. *corare*), brood, sit on, lurk, or lie hid: see *cove*, and cf. *covade*, a doublet of *covey*.] 1. In *hunting*, specifically, a flock of partridges; hence, in general use, a flock of any similar birds.

The Sport and Race no more he minds;  
Neglected Tray and Pointer lie;  
And *Coveys* unmolested fly. *Prior*, *Alma*, I.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a covey of toasts.  
*Addison*, *Guardian*.

Mr. Harrison scared up some *coveys* of the frankolin, a large bird resembling the pheasant.  
*B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 251.

2. A company; a party; a bevy.

Thou shalt have a monopoly of playing confirmed to thee and thy *covey*, under the emperor's broad seal.  
*B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

= *Syn.* *Park*, *Brood*, etc. See *flock*.

**covey** (kō'vi), *n.* [*< cove* + *-ey*.] Same as *cove*.

**co-vibrate** (kō-vi'brāt), *v. t.* [*< co* + *vibrate*.] To vibrate along with another or others. [Rare.]

When the vibrations are so rapid that there are sixteen complete movements back and forth in a second, an entirely different sensation is produced, which we call sound; . . . a special nerve—the auditive—is organized to respond to or co-vibrate with them.  
*Le Conte*, *Sight*, Int., p. 12.

**covid** (kō'vid), *n.* [*< Pg. covado*, also *coto* = Sp. *codo* = F. *coude*, a cubit, < L. *cubitum*, a cubit: see *covado*, *cubit*.] A variable measure of length in use in India and neighboring countries. The covids of Batavia, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are stated at from 18 to 18.6 inches: those of Mocha and Sumatra at from 15 to 16 inches. The covid of China is the *chih*, equal to 14.1 inches.

**covin** (kuv'in), *n.* [Also *covine*, *coven*, < ME. *covin*, *covine*, *covyne*, *coreyne*, < AF. *covine*, OF. *covine*, *covaine*, *covaine*, later *covine*, a secret agreement, a plot, < *covenir*, come together, agree: see *covenant*.] 1. A secret agreement; secret fraud; collusion.

Ye shall truly and plainly disclose, open, vtter and reneale, and shew the same vnto this said fellowship, without fraude, colour, *covin*, or delay.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 262.

Specifically.—2. In law, a collusive agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance.

In 1883 they issued a proclamation forbidding all congregations, *covins*, and conspiracies of workmen in general.  
*English Guide* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxlvi.

**covin** (kuv'in), *n.* Same as *coven*.

**coving** (kō'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *covel*, *v.*] In *building*, an arch or arched projecture, as when a house is built as to project over the

ground-plot, and the turned projecture is arched with timber, lathed, and plastered.

The *covings* were formerly placed at right angles to the face of the wall, and the chimney was finished in that manner.  
*Gwilt*, *Encyc. of Arch.*, p. 949.

**Covings of a fireplace**, the vertical sides which connect the jambs with the breast.

**covinous** (kuv'i-nus), *a.* [*< corin + -ous.*] Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent. Also spelled *covenous*.

**covin-tree**, *n.* [*< corin*, *coven*, for *coven*, a meeting, + *tree*.] A tree marking a place of appointed or customary meeting; a trysting-tree; specifically, such a tree in front of a mansion or castle, marking the spot where the laird received and took leave of his guest. [Scotch.]

I love not the cattle when the *corin-tree* bears such acorns as I see yonder. *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, I. 38.

**cow** (kou), *n.*; pl. *cows* (kouz), old pl. *kine* (kin). [*< ME. cōc*, *kow*, *cow*, *cu*, *ku*, pl. *ky*, *kye*, *kis*, *kuy* (> mod. Sc. *kye*), also in double pl. form (with suffix *-en* as in *oxen*), *kyn*, *kin*, *kyen*, *kuyn*, *kiyn*, *kien*, *kine* (> modern *kine*), < AS. *cū*, dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. *cȳ*, a cow, = OS. *kū*, *kō*, *kuo* = OFries. *kū* = D. *ko* = MLG. *ko*, *ku*, LG. *ko* = OHG. *chuo*, *chua*, MHG. *kuo*, *ku*, G. *kuh* = Icel. *kýr* (acc. *kú*) = Sw. *Dan. kō* (Goth. not found), a cow, = OIr. *bō* = Gael. *bō*, a cow, = W. *biw*, cattle, *kine*, = L. *bos* (*bor-*), *m.*, also *f.* (the fem. being also more distinctly expressed by *bos femina*, or else by another word, *vacca*, a cow, related to E. *ox*), an ox, a bull or cow (whence ult. E. *beef* (which is thus a doublet of *cow*), *bovine*, etc.), = Gr. *βοῦς* (*bof-*), *m.* and *f.*, an ox, a bull or cow, = Skt. *go*, a cow, a bull.]

1. The female of the genus *Bos* or *ox* (the male of which is called a *bull*, or in a restricted sense an *ox*). See *ox*.—2. The female of various other large animals, the male of which is termed a *bull*, as of many ruminants, of eared seals, etc.—3. A timid person; a coward.

The veriest *cow* in a company brags most.  
*Cotgrave* (under *crier*).

**Humble cow**. See *humble*.  
**cow** (kou), *v. t.* [*< ME. \*cōuen* (?), not found, < Icel. *kuga*, cow, force, tyrannize over, = Sw. *kufsta*, check, curb, subdue, = Dan. *kue*, bow, coerce, subdue; further connections unknown.] To depress with fear; cause to shrink or crouch with fear; daunt the spirits or courage of; intimidate; overawe.

Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,  
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man!  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 7.

= *Syn.* To overawe, intimidate, abash, daunt.

**cow** (kou), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In *mining*, a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving.—2. A kind of self-acting brake formerly employed on inclined planes; a trailer. *E. H. Knight*.

**cow** (kou), *n.* [A reduced form of *cow*, *q. v.*] The top of a chimney which is made to move with the wind; a cowl. See *cowl*, 3.

**cow** (kou), *v. t.* [A var. of *coll*: see *coll*.] To cut; clip. [Scotch.]

But we will *cow* our yellow locks,  
A little abuse our bree.  
*Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's *Ballads*, V. 184).

**cow** (kou), *n.* [*< cow*, *v.*] A cut or clip, especially of the hair: as, he has gone to the barber's to get a *cow*. [Scotch.]

**cowage**, *n.* See *cowhage*.

**cowan** (kou'an), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. One whose occupation is the building of dry stone walls: used especially of one who has not been regularly trained in the mason's trade. [Scotch.] Hence—2. One who is not a Free-Mason.

**coward** (kou'ārd), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. coward*, *coward*, *cuard* (= OFlem. *kuwaerd* = Pr. *coart* = OSp. *couarde*, *cobarde*, *cobardo*, Sp. *cobarde* = Pg. *cobarde*, *covarde* = It. *codardo*, a coward, cowardly; all these being appar. derived from or adapted from the OF.), < AF. *coward*, *cowart*, *cuard*, OF. *coward* (*cuard*), *coward*, *cowart*, *cuart*, *coart*, F. *coward*, a coward, orig. as an epithet of the timid hare (called *la covarde* ou *la court cove*, 'the bobtail'; > OFlem. *kuwaerd*, ME. *Cuwaert*, *Kywart*, as the name of the hare in "Reynard, the Fox," tr. by Caxton; ML. *cuwardus*, a hare), with allusion also perhaps to a cowed dog with its tail between its legs (cf. OF. *lion couard*, in heraldry, a lion with its tail between its legs), orig. an adj., with the depreciative suffix *-ard*, 'having a (short, drooping, or otherwise ridiculous) tail' (cf. OF. *couarde*, *f.*, a tail, *couart*, *m.*, a rump or haunch, as of venison), < OF. *coue*, *cowe*, *coe*, F. *queue* = Pr. *coa* = Sp.

Pg. It. *coda*, < L. *cauda*, LL. ML. also *coda*, tail: see *cauda*, *cuel*, *queue*. The word *coward* has been more or less associated in E. with *cow*<sup>1</sup>, the animal ('one afraid of a cow,' or 'having the heart of a cow,' whence the accom. form *cowheart*: see *cow*<sup>1</sup>, n., 3), with *cowherd*<sup>1</sup> (assumed to be a timid person; whence the accom. spelling of *cowherd*<sup>2</sup>, *cowheard*<sup>2</sup>), with *cow*<sup>2</sup>, intimidate, and with *cower*, crouch as with fear.] I. n. 1. One who lacks courage to meet danger; one who shrinks from exposure to possible harm of any kind; a timid or pusillanimous person; a poltroon; a craven.

When Merlin saugh that he dide a-bide, he cried lowde, "What, *coward*, wher-for a-bidest thou? whi doste thou not that thou haste vndirtaken, for it is sene that thou arte a-ferde." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 221.

*Cowards die many times before their deaths; The valiant never taste of death but once.*

*Shak.*, J. C., II. 2.

2. In *her.*, an animal represented with the tail hanging down, or turned up between the legs, as a lion or other beast of prey. Also *coué*. = *Syn.* 1. *Coward*, *Poltroon*, *Craven*, *Dastard*, *Pusillanimous* (person) express an ignoble quality of fear, or fear showing itself in dishonorable ways. *Coward* is the general word, covering the others, is most often used, and is least opprobrious. *Poltroon*, *craven*, and *dastard* are highly energetic words, used only in the effort to make a person's cowardice seem contemptible. The distinction between them is not clearly marked. A *poltroon* has somewhat more of the mean-spirited and contemptible in his character; a *craven* skulks away, accepts any means of escape, however dishonorable, from a dangerous position, duty, etc.; a *dastard* is base, and therefore despicable, in his cowardice. *Dastard* is the strongest of these words. A *pusillanimous* person is, literally, one of little courage; his cowardice is only the most conspicuous part of a general lack of force in mind and character, making him spiritless and contemptible.

I was a *coward* on instinct. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., II. 4.

Nor . . . is the peace principle to be carried into effect by fear. It can never be defended, it can never be executed by *cowards*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 197.

*West.* My heart for anger burns, I cannot brook it.

*K. Hen.* Be patient, gentle Earl of Westmoreland.

*Cif.* Patience is for poltroons, and such as he;

He durst not sit there had your father liv'd.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., I. 1.

Yonder comes a knight.

. . . A *craven*; how he hangs his head.

*Tennyson*, *Geraldine*.

You are all recreants and *dastards*; and delight to live in slavery to the nobility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., IV. 8.

The *pusillanimous* monarch knew neither when to punish nor when to pardon. *Prescott*, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, I. 3.

II. a. 1. Lacking courage; timid; timorous; fearful; craven: as, a *coward* wretch.

O *coward* conscience, how dost thou afflict me!

*Shak.*, *Rich.* III., v. 3.

Is there, for honest poverty,

That hangs his head, an 'a' that?

The *coward* slave, we pass him by,

We dare be poor for a 'that'.

*Burns*, *For A' That*.

2. Of or pertaining to a coward; proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity: as, a *coward* cry; *coward* tremors.

Be men of spirit!

Spurn *coward* passion!

*Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, v. 3.

He had no painful pressure from without,

That made him turn aside from wretchedness,

With *coward* fears. *Wordsworth*.

**cowardt** (kou'ärd), v. t. [*ME.* *cowarden*, *cowarden*, < *OF.* *coarder*, F. *cowarder*; from the noun.] To make afraid.

Which *cowardeth* a man's heart.

*W. Swinburn*, *Letter in Foxe's Martyrs*.

**cowardice** (kou'ärd-iss), n. [*ME.* *cowardis*, *-ise*, *-yse*, < *OF.* *cowardise*, F. *cowardise* (= *It.* *codardia*), *cowardice*, < *couard*, etc., *coward*: see *coward*, n.] Want of courage to face danger, difficulty, opposition, etc.; dread of exposure to harm or pain of any kind; fear of consequences; pusillanimity; dishonorable fear.

Ye be come hider to hide yow for *cowardice*.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 404.

'Tis not his arm

That acts such wonders, but our *cowardice*.

*Lust's Dominion*, IV. 2.

Full of *cowardice* and guilty shame.

*Tennyson*, *Princess*, IV.

= *Syn.* *Poltroonery*, *dastardliness*, *cowardliness*.

**cowardly**, n. [*ME.*, < *OF.* *cowardie*, *cuardie* (= *Pr.* *coardia* = *Sp.* *coardia* = *Pg.* *coardia* = *It.* *codardia*), *cowardice*, < *couard*, etc., *coward*: see *coward*, n.] *Cowardice*. *Chaucer*.

**cowardize** (kou'ärd-diz), v. t. [*coward* + *-ize*.] To render cowardly. [Obsolete or rare.]

Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *cowardize* men. *J. Scott*, *Sermon before the Artillery Company* (1680).

**cowardlike** (kou'ärd-lik), a. Like a coward; cowardly; pusillanimous. [Rare.]

If I should *cowardlike* surrender up  
The interest. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Laws of Candy*.

**cowardliness** (kou'ärd-li-ness), n. Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

I know not whether he more detests *cowardliness* or cruelty. *Bp. Hall*, *Characters*, *The Valiant Man*.

**cowardly** (kou'ärd-li), a. [*coward* + *-ly*.] 1. Wanting courage to face danger, or to incur harm or pain; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.

Faithless alike to his people and his tools, the King did not scruple to play the part of the *cowardly* approver, who hangs his accomplice. *Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

2. Proceeding from fear of danger or harm; mean; base; befitting a coward: as, a *cowardly* action.

The policy of reserve has been stigmatized, and sometimes justly, as *cowardly*, but it is usually safe. *H. N. Ozenham*, *Short Studies*, p. 77.

= *Syn.* *Dastardly*, *craven*, *faint-hearted*, *chicken-hearted*.

**cowardly** (kou'ärd-li), adv. [*coward* + *-ly*.] In the manner of a coward; dishonorably; basely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles*.

**cowardous** (kou'ärd-us), a. [*coward* + *ous*.] *Cowardly*. *Barret*.

Come, you're as mad now as he's *cowardous*.

*Middleton and Rowley*, *Fair Quarrel*, III. 1.

**cowardry** (kou'ärd-ri), n. [Early mod. E. *cowardrie*, *cowardree*; < *coward* + *-ry*.] *Cowardice*.

Be therefore counselled herein by me,  
And shake off this vile hearted *cowardree*.  
*Spenser*, *Mother Hub. Tale*.

**cowardship** (kou'ärd-ship), n. [*coward* + *-ship*.] The state or fact of being a coward. [Rare.]

A very dishonest paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask *Fabian*. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, III. 4.

**cowbane** (kou'bän), n. A popular name of the *Cicuta virosa*, or water-hemlock: so named from its supposed injurious effect upon cows. See *Cicuta*.—*Spotted cowbane*, a similar species of the United States, *C. maculata*.

**cow-bell** (kou'bel), n. 1. A bell (usually of a rounded oblong shape and dull, heavy tone) designed to be attached to the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts: as, "the tinkle of the cow-bells," *Tyndall*, *Light*, p. 23.—2. A Scotch and American name of the bladder-campion, *Silene vulgaris*.

**cowberry** (kou'ber-i), n.; pl. *cowberries* (-iz). [*cow*<sup>1</sup> + *berry*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *bilberry*.] A name of the plant *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* or red huckleberry. See *Vaccinium*.

**cowbird** (kou'bärd), n. 1. An oscine passerine bird of America, belonging to the family *Icteridae* and genus *Molothrus*; especially, *M. ater* or *M. pecoris*, so called from its accompanying cattle. It is polygamous and parasitic, depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, like the European cuckoo, and leaving them to be hatched by the foster-parents. The male is from 7½ to 8 inches long, glossy black with metallic sheen and a chocolate-brown head; the female is smaller and dull dark-brownish. This species is very abundant in the United States.

The bronzed cowbird, *M. æneus*, is a larger species, found in Texas and southward; there are several others in the warmer parts of America. Also *cow-blackbird* and *cow-bunting*.

2. A name sometimes given in Great Britain to the rose-colored pastor, *Pastor (Thremmaphilus) roseus*. *Macgillivray*.

**cow-blackbird** (kou'blak'bärd), n. Same as *cowbird*, 1.

**cow-blakes** (kou'bläks), n. pl. Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

**cow-boy** (kou'boi), n. 1. A boy who takes charge of cows or drives them to and from pasture.—2. On the great plains of the western United States, a man employed by a stockman or ranchman in the care of grazing cattle, doing his work on horseback; a vaquero.

The *cowboy* is an excellent rider in his own way, but his way differs from that of a trained school horseman. *T. Roosevelt*, *Ranch Life*, p. 16.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American revolution, chiefly refugees belonging to the British side, who infested the neutral ground between the British and American lines in the neighborhood of New York, and plundered the whigs or revolutionists.

West Chester County . . . was now (1780) almost wholly at the mercy of the revolutionary banditti called the *Cow boys*. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xiv.

**cow-bunting** (kou'bun'ting), n. Same as *cowbird*, 1.

**cow-calf** (kou'käf), n. A female calf. See *freemartin*.

**cow-catcher** (kou'kach'er), n. A strong frame in front of a locomotive, for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle, from the rails. It is generally made of wrought-iron in the form of a coned wedge, having a flat wedge-shaped bottom bar placed a few inches above, and extending across and a little beyond, the rails. Also called *pilot*.

**cow-chervil** (kou'cher'vil), n. A popular name of *Anthriscus sylvestris*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, found in hedge-banks and woods, and said to be eaten by cattle. Also called *cow-parsley*, *cow-weed*. See *chervil*.

**cow-cress** (kou'kres), n. A coarse kind of cress, *Lepidium campestre*.

**cow-cumber** (kou'kum-ber), n. A form of *cow-cumber*, once in regular literary use, but now regarded as only provincial.

**cowdie-gum** (kou'di-gum), n. Same as *kaurigum*.

**cow-doctor** (kou'dok'tör), n. A veterinary physician. Also called *cow-leech*.

**cowder** (kou'är), v. i. [*ME.* *cowren*, < *Ice.* *kura* = *Sw.* *kura* = *Dan.* *kure*, lie quiet, rest, doze; prob. related to *Ice.* *kyrr*, older form *kyrrr*, quiet, = *Sw.* *quar*, remaining, = *Dan.* *kræ*, silent, quiet, = *Goth.* *kwairrus*, gentle, = *MHG.* *kürre*, *G.* *kirre*, tame. *G. kauern*, squat in a cage, is from *kauo*, a cage (see *cave*<sup>1</sup>, *cage*). *W. curian*, cower, is prob. from the *E.*] To sink by bending the knees; crouch; squat; stoop or sink downward, especially in fear or shame.

To hur [their] God Seraphin the gomes [people] gon all  
*Kours* doune on hur knees (&) karpen these wordes.  
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), I. 568.

Our dame sits *covering* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden*.

She *covered* low upon the ground,  
With wild eyes turned to meet her fate.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 39.

**cow-feeder** (kou'fë'dër), n. One who feeds cows; a dairyman; a cowherd.

**cow-fish** (kou'fish), n. A name of various fishes and other marine animals. (a) A sea-cow or sirenian. (b) A dolphin or porpoise. (1) The *Tursiops gillii*, a porpoise of the family *Delphinidae*, of the western coast of the United States. (2) The grampus, *Grampus griseus*. [New England.] (c) An ostracodont fish, *Ostracion qu-*

*dricorne*, with strong antrorse supraocular spines, like horns, common in tropical Atlantic waters, and occasionally found along the southern coast of the United States. Also called *cuckold*. (d) A local name in Orkney of sundry oval bivalve shell-fish, as clams.

**cow-gate** (kou'gät), n. Right of pasture for cattle. See *gate*.

I scarcely ever knew a *cow-gate* given up for want of ability to obtain a cow.

*A. Hunter*, *Georgical Essays*, II. 126.

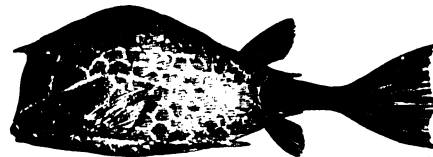
**cow-grass** (kou'gräs), n. 1. A species of clover, *Trifolium medium*, resembling the common red clover, at one time much cultivated in England.—2. Same as *knot-grass*, *Polygonum aviculare*.

**cowhage** (kou'äj), n. [Also written *cowhage*, *cowage*, and *cowich* (an accom. form, as if < *cow*<sup>1</sup> + *itch*), < *Hind.* *kawānch*, *koānch*, *cowhage*.] 1. (a) The hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, *Stizoloba pruriens*. The pod is covered with a thick coating of short, stiff, brittle brown hairs, which are retrorsely serrate toward the top. They easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching. They are employed medicinally as a mechanical vermifuge. (b) The entire pods of *M. pruriens*. (c) The plant itself.—2. In the West Indies, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Durandodeidea wrens*, bearing capsules covered with stinging hairs. The twin cowhage of the same region is a woody climber of the same family, *Tragia volubilis*, with hispid capsules.—*Cowhage cherry*. See *Barbados cherry*, under *cherry*.

**cowheard**<sup>1</sup>, n. An obsolete form of *cowherd*<sup>1</sup>.



Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*).



Cow-fish (*Ostracion quadricorne*).

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**cowheard**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *cowherd*<sup>2</sup>, *coward*.  
**cowheart** (kou'härt), *n.* [An accom. form of *coward*, *q. v.*] A coward. [Prov. Eng.]  
**cowhearted** (kou'här'ted), *a.* [See *cowheart*.] Timid.

**cow-heel** (kou'hél), *n.* The foot of a cow or calf boiled to a gelatinous consistency.

**cow-herb** (kou'ərb), *n.* The field-soapwort, *Vaccaria Vaccaria*.

**cowherd**<sup>1</sup> (kou'hérd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*; < *cow*<sup>1</sup> + *herd*<sup>1</sup>.] One whose occupation is the care of cattle.

And for her sake her cattell fedd awhile,  
 And for her sake a cowheard ville became  
 The servant of Admetus, *cowheard* ville.  
*Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 30.*

**cowherd**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*: see *coward*, *n.*] A former false spelling of *coward*, simulating *cowherd*<sup>1</sup>. See *coward*.

**cowhide** (kou'hid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The skin of a cow prepared for tanning, or the thick coarse leather made from it.—2. In the United States, a stout flexible whip made of braided leather or of rawhide.

II. *a.* Made of the leather called cowhide: as, heavy cowhide boots.

**cowhide** (kou'hid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cowhided*, ppr. *cowhiding*. [*< cowhide, n., 2.*] To beat or whip with a cowhide.

He got his skin well beaten—*cow-hided*, as we may say—  
 by Charles XII. *Carlyle, Misc., IV. 356.*

**cow-hitch** (kou'hich), *n.* *Naut.*, a slippery or lubberly hitch or knot.

**cow-hocked** (kou'hokt), *a.* With the hocks turning inward like those of a cow: said of dogs.

**cow-house** (kou'hous), *n.* [*< ME. couhous*; < *cow*<sup>1</sup> + *house*.] A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.

**cowish**<sup>1</sup> (kou'ish), *a.* [In form < *cow*<sup>1</sup> + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>; the sense imported from *coward*.] Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [Rare.]

It is the cowish terror of his spirit,  
 That dares not undertake. *Shak., Lear, iv. 2.*

**cowish**<sup>2</sup> (kou'ish), *n.* [Also *kouse*: *Nex Peroé kowish*.] The tuberous root of *Lomatium Cows*, *L. Canbyi*, and *L. Geyeri*, used as food by the aborigines of the Columbia plains. Often called *biscuit-root*. Written also *cows* and *cous*.

**cowitch** (kou'ich), *n.* Same as *cowhage*.

**cow-keeper** (kou'kē'pēr), *n.* One whose business is to keep cows; a dairyman; a herdsman.

Here's my master, Victorian, yesterday a *cow-keeper*, and to-day a gentleman. *Longfellow, Spanish Student, l. 2.*

**cow-killer** (kou'kil'ēr), *n.* One who or that which kills cows.—*Cow-killer*, a Texan species of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Mutillidae*: so called from the popular belief that these wasps, which superficially resemble ants, kill cattle by their stinging.

**cow**<sup>1</sup> (kou), *n.* [*< ME. coule, coule* also *covel, couele* (written *covel, couele*), and *covel, kuvele* appar. after the Icel. *kufi*], < AS. *cule, cuhle, cugle, cugele* (the form \**cufi* given in some dictionaries is not authenticated) = D. *kovel* = MLG. *kogel, kogel, kagel*, also *kovel*, LG. *kagel* = OHG. *cugela, cugula*, MHG. *kugele, G. kugel, kugel* = Icel. *kufi* (appar. from the Celtic, or from the supposed AS. form \**cufi*) = OF. *coule, cole* = Pr. *cogula* = Sp. *cogulla* = Pg. *cogula* = It. *cuculla, cocolla*, formerly also *cucula, l.*, also *cucullo*, formerly *cucuglio, cuculio, m.*, = W. *cowoll, cufi* = Ir. *cochal*, < L. *cucullus, m.*, LL. also *cuculla, l.*, a covering (for the head, for the feet, or for merchandise), a cap or hood fastened to a garment, in ML. esp. a monk's hood. Hence (from L.) *cucullate*, etc.] 1. A hood attached to a gown or robe, and admitting of being drawn over the head or of being worn hanging on the shoulders: worn chiefly by monks, and characteristic of their dress or profession.

What differ more (you cry) than crown and cow! *Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 190.*

2. A garment with a hood (*vestis caputiata*), black or gray or brown, varying in length in different ages and according to the usages of different orders, but having these two permanent characteristics, that it covered the head and shoulders, and that it was without sleeves. *Cath. Dict.* Hence—3. A monk.

Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's-pence,  
 And number'd bead, and shrift,  
 Bluff Harry broke into the spence,  
 And turn'd the cowls adrift.

*Tommyson, Talking Oak.*

4. A covering, originally cowl-shaped, for the top of a chimney or the upper end of a soil-pipe or ventilating shaft, made to turn with the wind, and intended to assist ventilation.—5.

A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive-funnel.

**cow**<sup>2</sup> (kou), *n.* [Formerly spelled *coul*; < ME. \**couel*, earlier *covel* (in comp. *covel-staf*, *cowl-staf*), < OF. *covel*, later *cureau*, a little tub, dim. of *cuve*, a tub, vat, < L. *cupa*, a tub, vat, cask, later a cup: see *cup. coop*.] An old name in some parts of England for a tub or large vessel for holding liquids; specifically, a large vessel for water, to be carried on a pole between two persons.

That the comyns haue the *Cowle* to mete ale with. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

\***cow-lady**<sup>1</sup> (kou'lā'di), *n.* An insect of the family *Coccinellidae*; a ladybird or ladybug.

A paire of buskins they did bring  
 Of the cow-ladies corall wing.

*Musarum Delicias* (1656).

**cowled** (kould), *a.* [*< cow*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Wearing a cowl; hooded.

Yet not for all his faith can see  
 Would I that cowled churchman be.

*Emerson, The Problem.*

While I stood observing, the measure of enjoyment was filled up by the unbargained spectacle of a white-cowled monk trudging up a road which wound into the gate of the town. *H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 212.*

2. Shaped like a cowl; cucullate: as, a cowled leaf.

**cow-leech** (kou'lēch), *n.* Same as *cow-doctor*.

**cow-leeching** (kou'lē'ching), *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.

**cow-lick** (kou'lik), *n.* A tuft of hair which presents the appearance of hair that has been licked by a cow, as on herself or on a calf, out of its proper position and natural direction. Also called *calf-lick*.

**cowl-muscle** (kou'l'mus'l), *n.* The trapezius muscle: from its other name *ocularis* (which see).

**cowlstaff** (kou'l'stāf), *n.*; pl. *cowlstaffs* (-stāvz). [Also written, erroneously, *colstaff*, *colstaf*, *colstaf*; ME. *covelstaf*, < *covel*, *coul*, E. *cowl*<sup>2</sup>, + *staf*, E. *staff*.] A staff or pole on which a tub or other vessel or weight is supported between two persons.

Go take up these clothes here, quickly; where's the cowl-staff! *Shak., M. W. of W., III. 8.*

Instead of bills, with *colstaves* come: instead of spears, with spits. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. 2.*

To ride upon a cowlstaff, to be carried astride a cowl-staff, in derision for being henpecked.

I know there are many that wear horns and ride daily upon cowlstaves; but this proceeds not so often from the fault of the females as the silliness of the husband, who knows not how to manage a wife. *Howell, Letters, iv. 7.*

**cow-man** (kou'man), *n.* A stock-owner; an owner of cattle; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

A gloomy outlook for the future of the cow-man. *New York Evening Post, Jan. 14, 1887.*

**cow-mass** (kou'mās), *n.* A pageant on St. John's day, June 24th, at Dunkirk in French Flanders (formerly held by the English).

Thus ended the *cowmass*, a show scarce exceeded by any in the known world. *Town and Country Magazine, 1739.*

**cow-milker** (kou'mil'kēr), *n.* One who milks cows; any mechanical device for milking cows.

**co-work** (kō-wēr'k), *v. i.* [*< co*<sup>1</sup> + *work*.] To work jointly; cooperate.

**co-worker** (kō-wēr'kēr), *n.* [*< co*<sup>1</sup> + *worker*.] One who works with another; a cooperator.

Co-workers with God. *South, Sermons, III. xi.*

**cowp** (kou), *v.* and *n.* See *cowp*<sup>1</sup>.

**cow-paps** (kou'paps), *n.* A local English name of an alcyonarian polyp, *Alcyonarium digitatum*. Also called *dead-men's-fingers*.

**cow-parsley** (kou'pārs'li), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil*.

**cow-paranip** (kou'pārs'nip), *n.* A wild umbelliferous plant of the genus *Heracleum* (which see).

**cow-path** (kou'pāth), *n.* A path or track made by cows.

Country lasses . . . see nothing uncommon or heroic in following a cow-path. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 194.*

\***cow-pea** (kou'pē), *n.* The plant *Vigna Sinensis*. See *pea*.

**cowpen-bird** (kou'pen-bērd), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*.

**Cowperian** (kou- or kō-pē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by William Cowper, an English anatomist (1666–1709).—*Cowperian glands*, in various animals, a pair of accessory prostatic or urethral glands of lobulated or follicular structure, which pour a mucous secretion into the urethra. In man they are small, about the size of a pea, lying beneath the membranous portion of the urethra, close behind the bulb, and emptying into the bulbous portion of the tract. Their size,

shape, and position vary in different animals, in some of which they are much more highly developed than in man. Also called *Cowper's glands* and *glandulae Cowperi*.

**cow-pilot** (kou'pi'lōt), *n.* A fish, *Glyptisodon marginatus*, of a greenish-olive color, with 5 or 6 vertical blackish bands rather narrower than their interspaces, common in the West Indies, and extending along the southern coast of the United States.

**cow-plant** (kou'plānt), *n.* The *Gymnema lactifera*, an asclepiadaceous woody climber of Ceylon, the milky juice of which is used for food by the Singhalese.

**cowpock** (kou'pok), *n.* One of the pustules of cowpox.

**cow-poison** (kou'poi'zn), *n.* The *Delphinium trollifolium* of California, a native larkspur.

**cow-pony** (kou'pō'ni), *n.* A pony used in herding cattle. [Western U. S.]

I put spurs to the smart little cow-pony, and loped briskly down the valley. *T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 80.*

**cowpox** (kou'poks), *n.* A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of a cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue color, approaching to livid. These vesicles are elevated at the margin and depressed at the center; they are surrounded with inflammation, and contain a limpid fluid or virus which is capable of communicating genuine cowpox to the human subject, and of conferring, in a great majority of instances, a complete and permanent security against smallpox. Also called *vaccinia*. See *vaccination*.

**cow-quakes** (kou'kwāks), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*.

**cowrie**, *n.* See *cowry*.

**cowrie-pine** (kou'ri-pin), *n.* See *kauri*.

**cowry** (kou'ri), *n.*; pl. *cowries* (-riz). [Also \*written *cowrie*, sometimes *kowree*, repr. Hind.

*kauri*, Beng. *kari*, a cowry.] 1. The popular name of *Cypræa moneta*, a small yellowish-white shell with a fine gloss, used by various peoples as money. It is abundant in the Indian ocean, and is collected in the Maldives and East Indian islands, in Ceylon, in Siam, and on parts of the African coast. It was used in China as a medium of exchange in primitive times, before the introduction of a metallic currency, and also in Bengal, where, as late as 1854, 5,120 cowries were reckoned as equal to a rupee. It is still so employed in Africa, and in the countries of Further India. In Siam 6,400 cowries are equal to about 12 *gd.* of English money.

The small shells called *cowries* are considered preservatives against the evil eye. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.*

2. In general, any shell of the genus *Cypræa* or family *Cypræidae*.

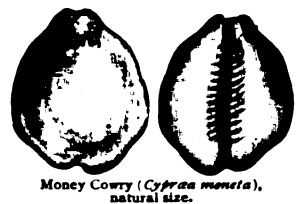
**cow-shark** (kou'shārk), *n.* A shark of the family *Hexanchidae* or *Notidanidae*.

**cowslip** (kou'slip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cow-slippe*; < ME. *cowslippe, cowslippe, cowslowe, cowslope, cowslop*, corruptly *cowslippe* (and *cow-slek* (Prompt. Parv.), 'cow's leek'), < AS. *cūslippe*, also *cūslope, cowslip*, in one passage associated with *oxanslyppe, oxan slyppe*, i. e. *oxslip*, now written *oxlip*, as *cowslip* is taken as 'cow's lip' ('because the cow licks this flower up with her lips'—Minshau), < *cū*, cow, + *slyppe, slope* (in this form only in the above compounds), the sloppy droppings of a cow (ME. *sloppe*, a puddle, E. *slop*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*), akin to *slype, slipe*, a viscid substance, < *slopen*, pp. of *slupan*, dissolve: see *slop*<sup>1</sup> and *slipe*. The name alludes to the common habitat of the flower, in pastures and along hedges. In ME. it seems to have been applied to several different plants.] 1. The popular name of several varieties of *Primula veris*, a favorite wild flower found in British pastures and hedge-banks, and cultivated in the United States. It has umbels of small, buff-yellow, scented flowers on short pedicels. Its flowers have been used as an anodyne.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;  
 In their gold coats spots you see.

*Shak., M. N. D., II. i.*

2. In the United States, the more common name of the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.—*American cowslip*, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, a primaceous plant of the middle and southwestern United States, also known as the *shooting-star*.—*Bugloss* or *Jerusalem cowslip*, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—*Cowslip ale*, ale flavored with the blossoms of the cowslip (*Primula veris*), added after the fermentation. Sugar is added before bottling. *Bickerdyke*.—*Cowslip wine*, a wine made by fermenting cowslips with sugar. It is used as a domestic soporific.—*French* or *mountain cowslip*, the yellow auricula of the Alps, *Primula Auricula*.—*Virginian cowslip*, the *Mertensia Virginica*, from its resemblance to the Jerusalem cowslip.



Money Cowry (*Cypræa moneta*), natural size.

**cowslipped** (kou'slipt), *a.* [*< cowslip + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Adorned with cowslips.

From rushes green, and brakes, and cowslipped lawns.  
*Keats.*

**cow-stone** (kou'stōn), *n.* A boulder of the greensand. [*Local.*]

**cowt** (kout), *n.* [*Also cowte: see colt.*] A colt. [*Scotch.*]

Yet aft a ragged cowte's been known  
To make a noble aiver. *Burns, A Dream.*

**\*cow-tree** (kou'trē), *n.* A name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice, especially of a South American tree, *Piratinera utilis*, of the family *Moraceae*, and allied to the fig-tree. When the trunk is incised, a rich, milky, nutritious juice, in appearance and quality resembling cow's milk, is discharged in such abundance as to render it an important food-product to the natives of the region where it grows. The tree is common in Venezuela, growing to the height of 100 feet. The leaves are leathery, about 1 foot long and 8 or 4 inches broad. The cow-tree of Pará is a sapotaceous tree, *Minusopa elata*, the milk of which resembles cream in consistence, but is too viscid to be a safe article of food. Also called *milk-tree*.

**cow-troopial** (kou'trō'pi-āl), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*. See *troopial*.

**cow-weed** (kou'wēd), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil*.

**cow-wheat** (kou'hwēt), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Melampyrum*.

**cox** (koks), *n.* [*Abbrev. from coxcomb.*] A coxcomb.

Go; you're a brainless cox, a toy, a fop. *Beau. and Fl.*

**\*COXA** (kok'sā), *n.*; pl. *coxae* (-sē). [*L.*] 1. The femur or thigh-bone.—2. In *anat.*: (a) The hip-bone, os coxae or os innominatum. (b) The hip-joint.—3. In *entom.*, the first or basal joint (sometimes called the hip) of an insect's leg, by which it is articulated to the body. It may be entirely uncovered, as in many flies, or received into a coxal cavity or deep hollow in the lower surface of the thorax, as in most beetles. Coxae are said to be *contiguous* when those of a pair are close together, *separate* when there is a space between them, *distant* when they are widely separate, *prominent* when they protrude from the coxal cavities, *globose* when they are shaped like a ball, *transverse* when they lie across the body with the succeeding joint of the leg attached to the inner end, etc. These distinctions are of great value in classification. Sometimes the coxa has a small accessory piece called the *trochanter*, which, however, is not a true joint. Some of the older entomologists included the first two joints of the leg in the term *coxa*, the first being distinguished as the *patella* and the second as the *trochanter*.



Leg of Caraboid Beetle, enlarged.  
*a*, coxa; *b*, trochanter; *c*, femur;  
*d*, tibia; *e*, tarsus.

4. The basal joint of the leg of a spider or a crustacean; a coxopodite (which see).

**COXAGRA** (kok-sag'grā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. coxa*, the hip, + *Gr. ὄστρον*, taking (used as in *chiragra*, *podagra*, etc.).] In *pathol.*, pain following the sciatic nerve. *Dunghison.*

**\*COXAL** (kok'sāl), *a.* [*< coxa + -al.*] Pertaining to the coxa; as, a *coxal* segment; a *coxal* articulation.—*Coxal cavities*, in *entom.*, hollows of the lower surface of the thorax, in which the coxae are articulated. They are distinguished as *anterior*, *median*, and *posterior*, and are said to be *entire* when they are completely closed behind by the junction of the sternum and epimera, *open* when a space is left protected only by membrane, *separate* when the sternum extends between them, and *confused* when the sternum is not visible between them. Much use is made of these characters in classification.—*Coxal lines*, in *entom.*, two curved, slightly prominent lines on the first ventral abdominal segment of certain *Coleoptera*, behind the coxae. They limit a space which is inclined toward the base of the abdomen, passing under the coxae.

**COXALGIA** (kok-sal'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< coxa*, the hip, + *Gr. ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain of the hip or haunch.

**COXALGIC** (kok-sal'jik), *a.* [*< coxalgia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of coxalgia; affected with coxalgia.

**COXARTHROSIS** (kok-sār-thrī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. coxa*, the hip, + *Gr. ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-itis*.] Same as *coxitis*.

**COXCOMB** (koks'kōm), *n.* [*For cockscomb, i. e., cock's comb: see cockscomb.*] 1. The comb of a cock. See *cockscomb*, 1.—2. The cap, resembling a cock's comb, which licensed fools formerly wore; hence, the fool himself.

There, take my coxcomb. Why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my coxcomb.  
*Shak., Lear, i. 4.*

Here is all  
We fools can catch the wise in—to unknout,  
By privilege of coxcombs, what they plot.  
*Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.*

3. The top of the head, or the head itself.

We will belabour you a little better,  
And beat a little more care into your coxcombs.  
*Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.*

4. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a conceited and pretentious dunce.

I cannot think I shall become a coxcomb,  
To ha' my hair curled by an idle finger.  
*Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.*

As a coxcomb is a fool of parts, so is a flatterer a knave of parts.  
*Steele, Tatler, No. 208.*

Coxcombs and pedants, not absolute simpletons, are his game.  
*Macaulay, Machiavelli.*

5. A kind of silver lace frayed out at the edges.  
*Davies.*

It was as necessary to trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of coxcomb, that he might not appear worse than his fellows.  
*C. Johnston, Chrysal, xi.*

6. Same as *cockscomb*, 2.—*Syn.* 4. *Coxcomb*, *Fop*, *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, *Beau*, *prig*, *popinjay*, *jackanapes*. The first five are used only of men. The distinguishing characteristic of a coxcomb is vanity, which may be displayed in regard to accomplishments, looks, dress, etc., but perhaps most often as to accomplishments. *Fop* is not quite so broad as *coxcomb*, applying chiefly to one who displays vanity in dress and pertness in conversation, with a tendency to impertinence in manner. *Dandy* is applied only to one who gives excessive attention to elegance and perhaps affectation in dress. An *exquisite* is one who prides himself upon his superfine taste in dress, manners, language, etc., when a fair judgment would be that his taste is overwrought, petty, or affected. (See quotation from *Bulwer*, under *exquisite*.) *Beau* is an old name for one who has too much understanding to be a mere dandy, but still overdoes in the matter of dress, sometimes carrying it to an extreme, as *Beau Nash*, *Beau Brummel*. *Beau Brummel* might perhaps be called the typical *fop*.

Most coxcombs are not of the laughing kind;  
More goes to make a fop than fops can find.  
*Dryden, Pilgrim, Prol., l. 15.*

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,  
While the fops envy and the ladies stare?  
*Pope, R. of the L., iv. 104.*

The all-importance of clothes . . . has sprung up in the intellect of the dandy without effort, like an instinct of genius.  
*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.*

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me.  
*T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved beaux?  
*Pope, R. of the L., v. 13.*

**COXCOMBICAL, COXCOMICAL** (koks-kōm'i-kāl), *a.* [*< coxcomb + -ic-al.*] Like or characteristic of a coxcomb; conceited; foppish.

John Lyly, . . . who wrote that singularly coxcombical work called "Euphues and his England," was in the very zenith of his absurdity and reputation.  
*Scott, Monastery, xiv.*

Studded all over in coxcombical fashion with little brass nails.  
*Irvine.*

**COXCOMBICALLY, COXCOMICALLY** (koks-kōm'i-kāl-i), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly.

But this coxcombically mingling  
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjangling,  
For numbers genuinely British,  
Is quite too finical and skittish.  
*Byron, Remarks.*

**COXCOMBITY** (koks'kō-mi-ti), *n.* [*< coxcomb + -ity.*] That which is in keeping with the character of a coxcomb. [*Rare.*]

Inferior masters paint coxcombities that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.  
*C. Knight, Once upon a Time, II. 140.*

**COXCOMBY** (koks'kōm-li), *a.* Like a coxcomb.

My looks terrify them, you coxcomby ass! I'll be judged by all the company whether thou hast not a worse face than I.  
*Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.*

You are as troublesome to a poor Widow of Business as a young coxcomby rhyming Lover.  
*Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.*

**COXCOMBRY** (koks'kōm-ri), *n.* [*< coxcomb + -ry.*]

1. Coxcombs collectively.—2. The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

The extravagances of coxcomby in manners and apparel are indeed the legitimate, and often the successful, objects of satire, during the time when they exist.  
*Scott, Monastery, Int., p. xv.*

**COXCOMICAL, COXCOMICALLY.** See *coxcombical, coxcombically*.

**COXCOMICALLY** (koks-kōm-i-kāl'i-ti), *n.* [*< coxcomical + -ity.*] The character of a coxcomb; coxcomby. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

**COXENDIX** (kok-sen'diks), *n.*; pl. *coxendices* (-di-sēz). [*L.*] The hip; the haunch-bone.

**\*COXITIS** (kok-si'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. coxa*, the hip, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hip-joint. Also *coxarthrosis*.

**COXOCERITE** (kok-sos'e-rit), *n.* [*< L. coxa*, the hip, + *Gr. κέρας* (keras), horn, + *-ite<sup>2</sup>.*] In *Crustacea*, the basal joint of an antenna, considered as answering to the coxopodite of an ambulatory leg.

**COXOCERITIC** (kok-sos'e-rit'ik), *a.* [*< coxocerite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxocerite.

**COXO-EPIMERAL** (kok'sō-e-pim'e-rāl), *a.* [*< coxa + epimera + -al.*] Pertaining to a coxopodite

and an epimeron: applied by Huxley to the articular membranes between the coxopodites and epimera of certain somites of the crawfish.

**COXOFEMORAL** (kok-sō-fem'ō-rāl), *a.* [*< coxa + femur* (femor-) + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the os innominatum or coxa and to the femur: as, a *coxofemoral* articulation or ligament.

**COXON** (kok'sn), *n.* A contracted form of *cockswain*.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our coxon, so they waked me.  
*Pepys, Diary, March 25, 1680.*

**COXOPODITE** (kok-sop'ō-dit), *n.* [*< L. coxa*, the hip, + *Gr. ποῖς* (pois), = *E. foot*, + *-ite<sup>2</sup>.*] In *Arthropoda*, as a crustacean, the proximal joint of a developed limb by which the limb articulates with its somite or segment of the body. Morphologically it may be a protopodite, or a coxopodite and a basipodite together may represent a protopodite. See *extract under protopodite*. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.* See *cut under Podophthalma*.

**COXOPODITIC** (kok-sop'ō-dit'ik), *a.* [*< coxopodite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxopodite: as, *coxopoditic* setae. *Huxley.*

**COXOSTERNAL** (kok-sō-stēr'nāl), *a.* [*< coxa + sternum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the coxa and the sternum of an arthropod.

**COXSWAIN.** See *cockswain*.

**COY** (koi), *a.* [*< ME. coy, koy, < OF. coi, quoi, quiet, coy, quoy, coi, quiet, still, calm, tranquil, slow (to do a thing), private, secret, mod. F. coi, quiet, still, = Pr. quiet = Sp. Pg. quedo, quieto = It. cheto, quieto, < L. quietus, quiet, still, calm, whence directly E. quiet, which is thus a doublet of coy: see quiet, a.*] 1. Quiet; still.

He be-helld his [Merlin's] fellows, that were stille and koy, that seiden not o worde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

2. Manifesting modesty; shrinking from familiarity; bashful; shy; retiring.

*Coy* or sobyr, sobrius, modestus. *Prompt. Parv., p. 86.*

To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans;  
*Coy* looks with heart-sore sighs. *Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.*

Nor the coy maid, half willing to be pressed,  
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.  
*Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 249.*

Her air, her manners, all who saw admired;  
Courteous though coy, and gentle though retired.  
*Crabbe, Parish Register.*

3. Disposed to repel advances; disdainful.

'Twas told me, you were rough, and coy, and sullen.  
*Shak., T. of the S., ii.*

= *Syn.* 2. Shrinking, distant, bashful, backward, diffident, demure.

**COY** (koi), *v.* [*< ME. coyen, coien, < coy, a. Cf. accoy (of which coy, v., is prob. in part an abbr.), and see decoy, v., which is peculiarly related to coy, v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To quiet; soothe.

I coye, I styll or apaise, I acquoyse. I can nat coye hym, je ne le puis pas acquoyser. *Palsgrave.*

*Coye* hem that they seye noon harme of me.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 801.*

2. To caress with the hand; stroke caressingly.

*Coyyn*, blandior. *Prompt. Parv., p. 86.*

He raught forth his right hand & his [the steed's] rigge [back] frotus [rubs],

And coys hym as he kan with his clene hands.  
*Alisunder of Maccdoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

Come, sit these down upon this flowery bed,  
While I thy amiable cheeks do coy.  
*Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.*

3. To coax; allure; entice; decoy. See *decoy, v.*

*Coyne* [read *coynge*, that is, *coying*] or *styrunge* to werkyn [var. *sterynge* to done a werke], instigacio. *Prompt. Parv., p. 86.*

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation, . . . who have the art to coy the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.  
*Bp. Rainbow, Sermons, p. 29.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To be coy; behave with coyness or bashfulness; shrink from familiarity: with an indefinite *it*.

He comes to woo you, see you do not coy it.  
*Mansinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.*

One kiss—nay, damsel! coy it not.  
*Scott, Harold the Dauntless, ii. 9.*

2. To make difficulty; be slow or reluctant.

Nay, if he coy'd  
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home,  
*Shak., Cor., v. 1.*

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

**COY** (koi), *n.* [*< ME. coye; from the verb.*] 1. A stroke or noise made to coy or quiet an animal, as a horse; a soothing sound or utterance.

No man may on that stede ryde  
But a bloman [black man], . . .  
For he hym maketh with moche pryde  
A nyse coye.

The coye is with hys handys two  
Clappynde togedere to and fro.  
*Octavian, l. 1844* (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.)

2. A decoy. See *decoy*, n.

Till the great mallard be catch't in the coy.

*Bp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, II. 122.*

**coy<sup>2</sup>** (koi), n. [E. dial., prob. < MD. *koye*, D. *kooi*, a coop, cage, fold, hive, hammock, berth (cf. *kouw*, a cage), = E. Fries. *koje*, *kooi*, a hammock, berth, also an inclosure, = MLG. *koje*, a cage, stall, berth, > prob. G. *koje*, a berth, = Dan. *koje*, a berth, hammock, = Sw. *koja*, a berth, hammock, also a cage, jail; all ult. < L. *cavea* (ML. *cavia*), a cage, whence also E. *cage*: see *cage*, *cave*<sup>1</sup>, *coc*<sup>2</sup>.] A cage or pen for lobsters. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**coy-duck** (koi'duk), n. A decoy-duck.

His main scope is to show that Grotius . . . hath acted the part of a coy-duck, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into Popery.

*Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 504.*

**coyish** (koi'ish), a. [*< coy<sup>1</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>*.] Somewhat coy or reserved.

This coyish paramour. *Drant*, tr. of Horace, II. 3.

**coyly** (koi'li), adv. [*< ME. coyly; < coy<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. Quietly.

A messengere cam the Brehaignons vnto,  
Entred brehaigne without taryng,  
Ful coyly and preuailly within entring.  
*Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. 8.), I. 2184.*

2. In a coy manner; shyly; demurely.

As she coyly bound it round his neck,  
And made him promise silence. *Coleridge.*

**coynet**, n. See *coigne*<sup>2</sup>.

**coyness** (koi'nes), n. The quality of being coy; shyness; modest reserve; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the kind nymph would coyness feign,  
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

= *Syn.* *Diffidence*, *Shyness* (see *bashfulness*), reserve, demureness.

**coynie**, n. Same as *coigne*<sup>2</sup>.

**coyntet**, a. Same as *quaint*.

**coyote** (kō-yō'te), n. [Mex. Sp. *coyote*, < Nahuatl *coyotl*.] 1. The Mexican and now the usual name of the common prairie- or barking-wolf of western North America. *Canis latrans*,

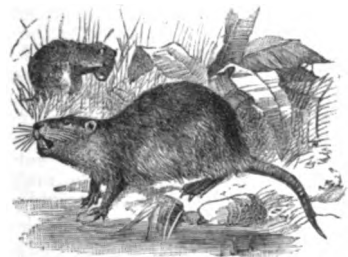


Coyote (*Canis latrans*).

abundant almost everywhere from the great plains to the Pacific. It is about as large as a pointer dog, with full pelage, bushy tail, upright ears, and rather sharp nose, of a grayish color, reddening on some parts and darkened with blackish on the back. Several species are now recognized.

2. A half-breed. [Slang].

**coypou**, **coypu** (koi'pō), n. The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypus*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and



Coypou (*Myopotamus coypus*).

round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypou is about 2 feet 6 inches. See *Myopotamus*.

We look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the coypou and capybara, rodents of the American type. *Darwin, Origin of Species, II. 349.*

**coystrel**, **coystрил**, n. Same as *coistril*.

You . . . bragging coystril!

*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, IV. 1.*

**coz** (kuz), n. [Abbr. of *cozen*<sup>1</sup>, now usually spelled *cousin*.] A familiar or fond contraction of *cousin*<sup>1</sup>.

My dearest coz,  
I pray you, school yourself.

*Shak., Macbeth, IV. 2.*

*Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.*

I'll not detain you, coz.  
**coze**, **coze** (kōz), n. [*< coze*, v. f.] A cozy conversation, or tête-à-tête; a cozy, friendly talk. [Rare.]

They might have a comfortable coze.

*Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxvi.*

**coze**, **coze** (kōz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *cozed*, *cozed*, ppr. *cozing*, *cozing*. [Perhaps for *F. causer*, converse.] To converse in a friendly way; chat; gossip. [Rare.]

The sailors coze round the fire with wife and child.

*Kingsley, Two Years Ago, III.*

**cozen**<sup>1</sup>, n. An obsolete spelling of *cousin*<sup>1</sup>.

**cozen**<sup>2</sup> (kuz'n), v. [Early mod. E. also *cozen*, *cozin*, *coozen*, *coosen*, *coosin*, *couzen*, *cousen*, *cousin*, being orig. identical in form and connected in sense with *cousin*, a relative; < F. *cousiner*, call "cousin," claim kindred for advantage, sponge, < *cousin*, cousin: see *cousin*<sup>1</sup>, n. and v.] I. trans. 1. To cheat; defraud.

A statelier resolution arms my confidence,  
To cozen thee of honour. *Ford, Broken Heart, IV. 4.*  
O lover, art thou grown too full of dread  
To look him in the face whom thou feared'st not  
To cozen of the fair thing he had got?  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 264.*

2. To deceive; beguile; entice.

Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters.  
*Locke, Education.*

II. intrans. To practise cheating; act dishonestly or deceitfully.

Some cozzing, cozzening slave. *Shak., Othello, IV. 2.*  
What care I to see a man run after a Sermon, if he  
Cozen and Cheats as soon as he comes home?  
*Selden, Table-Talk, p. 76.*

**cozenage**<sup>1</sup>, n. See *cousinage*<sup>1</sup>.

**cozenage**<sup>2</sup> (kuz'n-aj), n. [*< cozen<sup>2</sup> + -age*.] Trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

All that their whole lives had heap'd together  
By cozenage, perjury, or sordid thrift.

*Mansinger, Duke of Milan, III. 1.*

The art of getting, either by violence, *cozenage*, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion.

*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.*

Betray not by the cozenage of sense  
Thy votaries. *Wordsworth, Power of Sound, VI.*

**cozener** (kuz'n-ēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *cozener*, *coosener*, *cousiner*, *cousner*, etc.; < *cozen<sup>2</sup> + -er*.] One who cozens; one who cheats or defrauds.

Sir, there are cozeners abroad; therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shak., W. T., IV. 3.*

**cozening** (kuz'n-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *cozen<sup>2</sup>*, v.] Cheating; defrauding.

**coziest**, n. See *cosier*.

**cozily**, **cozily** (kō'zi-li), adv. In a cozy manner; snugly; warmly; comfortably.

**coziness**, **coziness** (kō'zi-nes), n. The quality or state of being cozy.

**cozy**, **cozy** (kō'zi), a. and p. [Also written *cozey*, *cozey*, *cozie*, *cosie*; < *coze* + *-y*. The adj. became the most familiar form of the group, and is commonly supposed to be the original.] I. a. Snug; comfortable; warm; social.

Some are cozle i' the neuk,  
And formin' assignations.  
*Burns, Holy Fair.*

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very cozy, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated.

*Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.*

How cozy and pleasant it is here!

*Harper's Mag.*

II. n. A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

**C. P.** An abbreviation of *Common Pleas* and of *Court of Probate*.

**C. P. C.** An abbreviation of *Clerk of the Privy Council*.

**C. P. S.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

**Cr.** 1. A common abbreviation of *credit* and *creditor*.—2. In chem., the symbol for *chromium*.

**C. R.** An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *Custos Rotulorum*, Keeper of the Rolls; (b) of the Latin *Carolus Rex*, Charles the King, or of *Carolina Regina*, Caroline the Queen.

**crab**<sup>1</sup> (krab), n. [Early mod. E. *crabbe*, < ME. *crabbe*, < AS. *crabba* = D. *krab* = MLG. *krabbe* (> G. *krabbe*, and prob. the earlier G. form *krappe*, = F. *crabe*) = Icel. *krabbi* = Sw. *krabba* = Dan. *krabbe* = (with diff. suffix) OHG. *chreibiz*, *crebiz* (> ult. E. *crawfish*, *crayfish*, q. v.), MHG. *kreibez*, *kreibez*, < G. *krebs* (> Dan. *krebs*) = D. *kreeft*

= Sw. *kräfta*, a crawfish. Perhaps connected with OHG. *chrapfo*, a hook, claw, and thus ult. with E. *cramp*<sup>1</sup>; cf. W. *crab*, claws or talons, *crabu*, scratch, *crabanc*, a crab. The L. *carabus* (see *Carabus*) is not akin.] 1. A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the subclass *Podophthalmia*, order *Decapoda*, and suborders *Brachyura* and *Anomura*: distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the abdomen or so-called tail being reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under *Brachyura*. The anterior limbs are not used for progression, being chelate or furnished with pincer-like claws, and constituting chelipeds. The hinge-like joints of the ambulatory limbs are so disposed that the animal can move on land in any direction without turning; but its commonest mode of progression is sideways, either to the right or the left. The eyes are compound and set on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer pagurus*. A smaller species



Red Crab (*Cancer productus*).

also eaten is the shore-crab, or green crab, *Carcinus maenas*. The common blue or edible crab of the United States is *Lupa diacantha*, now called *Callinectes hastatus* or *Neptunus hastatus*; when molting, it is called *soft-shelled crab*. The small crabs found in oysters are species of *Pinnotheridae*, called *pea-crabs*. Those which have soft tails and live in univalve shells are hermit-crabs, *Paguridae*. Tree-crabs are of the genus *Birgus*. Land-crabs constitute the family *Gecarcinidae*. Spider-crabs are of the genus *Maia*, as *M. squinado*, the corwich of Europe; and the name is extended to many other maioid forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the outstretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Gelasimus*, of the family *Ocypodidae*, which also contains the racer-crabs or horse-men, species of *Ocypoda*, so called from their swiftness. *Rock-crab* is a name of various species of *Canceridae* proper. Box-crabs belong to the family *Calappidae*. Porcelain-crabs are small bright-colored species of *Porcellanidae*. Some handsome species of *Portunidae* are called *lady-crabs*; and members of this family are also known as *swimming crabs*, *paddle-crabs*, *shuttle-crabs*, etc., the hinder legs being broadened and flattened to serve for swimming, as in our common edible crab. The red crab is *Cancer productus*. Many other crabs are distinguished by qualifying terms. See the compounds and the technical names.

*Crabbe* is a manere of flasce in there sea.

*Old Eng. Homilies, p. 51.*

You yourself, sir, should be old as I am, if, like a crab, you could go backward.

*Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.*

2. Some crustacean likened to or mistaken for a crab: as, the glass-crabs; the king-crabs. See the compounds.—3. A crab-louse.—4. [cap.] Cancer, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Cancer*, 2.—5. An arch.

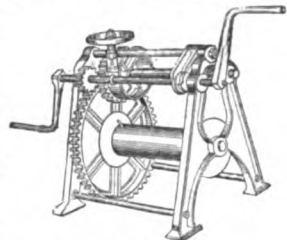
This work is iett upon aixc crabbes [Latin *cancro*] thewe of hard marblition.

*Tremica, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 221.*

6. pl. The lowest cast at hazard.

I . . . threw deuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair bellowed out "Crabs," and made no more ado, but swept away all my stakes. *T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. vi.*

7. A name of various machines and mechanical contrivances. (a) An engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them in the dock. (b) A pillar sometimes used for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which bearing-levers are thrust. (c) A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, etc. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile-driving engines. (d) A machine used in rope-walks for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands. (e) A claw used to temporarily secure a portable machine to the ground. Also called *crab-winch*. (f) An iron trivet to set over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]—Crab's claws, in *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab, formerly used



Crab (c).

as absorbents.—*Crab's eyes*, in *materia medica*, concretions formed in the stomach of the crawfish, formerly in much repute in a powdered state as antacids.—*To catch a crab*. (a) To miss a stroke in rowing and fall backward. (b) Among professional oarsmen, to sink the oar-blade so deeply in the water that it cannot be lifted easily, and hence tends to throw the rower out of the boat.

**crab<sup>1</sup>** (krab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [*< crab<sup>1</sup>, n.* Cf. MLG. freq. *krabbeln*, creep about.] 1. To fish for or catch crabs; as, to go *crabbing*.—2. Figuratively, to act like a crab in crawling backward; back out; "crawfish": as, he tried to *crab* out of it. [Colloq., U. S.]

**crab<sup>2</sup>** (krab), *n.* [*< ME. crabbe*, *< Sw. (in comp.) krabb-äple*, a crab-apple; perhaps *< krabba*, a crab (crustacean), in allusion to the astringent juice. Cf. *crabbed*.] 1. A small, tart, and somewhat astringent apple, of which there are several varieties, cultivated chiefly for ornament and to be made into preserves, jelly, etc.; the crab-apple.

She's as like this as a crab's like an apple.

Shak., Lear, i. 5.

Go home, ye knaves, and lay crabbes in the fyre.

Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

2. The tree producing the fruit. The wild species of northern Europe is the original of the common apple, *Malus Malus*. Of the cultivated crabs, the Siberian crab (*M. prunifolia*), the Chinese crab (*M. spectabilis*), and the cherry-crab (*M. baccata*) are all natives of northern Asia. Several species of *Malus* in the United States are also known as crab-apples. See *apple*, 1, and *crab-apple*, in the supplement.

3. A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-apple; a crabstick.

Out bolts her husband upon me with a fine taper crab in his hand.

Garrick, Lying Valet, i. 2.

**crab<sup>3</sup>** (krab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [*E. dial. also crab, q. v.*; *< ME. crabben* = MD. D. *krabben* = MLG. LG. *krabben*, scratch, scrape, = Icel. *krabba*, scrawl (freq. MD. *krabbelen*, scratch, scrawl, D. *krabbelen*, scrawl, = MLG. *krabben*, crawl about); in a secondary form also MD. *kridden*, scratch, D. *kridden*, quarrel, be peevish or cross (freq. D. *krabbelen*, scrawl, be always quarrelsome, = G. *krabbeln*, tickle, irritate, fret); whence, from the same base, MD. D. *kribbig*, peevish, cross, crabbed, = MLG. *kribbisch* = G. *kreppisch*, peevish, cross, crabbed.] I. *intrans.* To scratch; claw; fight: said of hawks. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

II. *trans.* To 'pull to pieces'; scold.

**crab<sup>3</sup>** (krab), *n.* [*< crab<sup>3</sup>, a.*; with allusion to *crab<sup>2</sup>, n.*] A crabbed, sour-tempered, peevish, morose person. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

**crab<sup>3</sup>** (krab), *a.* [*< crab<sup>2</sup>, n.*, but also associated with *crabbed* and *crab<sup>3</sup>, v.*] Sour; rough: harsh to the taste.

She speaks as sharply, and looks as sowerly, as if she had been new squeezed out of a crab orange.

Marston, The Fawne, III.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast

Than the crab vintage of the neighbor's coast.

Dryden.

**crab<sup>4</sup>** (krab), *v.* [*ME. crabbe*, a back-formation from *crabbed*, confused with *crab<sup>3</sup>*, to scratch, etc.] I. *trans.* To irritate; fret; vex; provoke; make peevish, cross, sour, or bitter, as a person or his disposition; make crabbed.

Whowbeit he was verie hat [hot] in all questiones, yit when it twitiched his particular, no man could crab him.

J. Melville, Diary, 1578 (Woodrow Soc.), p. 65.

'Tis easier to observe how age or sickness sowers and crabbes our nature.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Soula, IV.

II. *intrans.* To be peevish or cross.

**crab-apple** (krab'ap'l), *n.* [*< ME. crabbe apulle* (= Sw. *krabbäple*); as *crab<sup>2</sup> + apple*.] Same as *crab<sup>2</sup>*.

**crabber**, *n.* An obsolete form of *crab<sup>1</sup>*, *crab<sup>2</sup>*. **crabbed** (krab'ed), *a.* [*< ME. crabbed*, *crabbed*; from *crab<sup>1</sup> + -ed*. Compare *dogged*, of similar formation and use.] 1. Sour or harsh to the taste.—2. Perverse; cross; peevish; morose.

I took ful gode hede  
How thou contrarydest Clergye with crabbed wordes.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 157.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together.

Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xii.

Lee-lang nights, w' crabbit leuka,  
Pore owre the devil's pictur' beuks [cards].

Burns, The Two Dogs.

3. Difficult; perplexing; uninviting: as, a *crabbed* author or subject.

Whate'er the crabbed<sup>st</sup> author hath,  
He understood b' implicit faith.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 130.

How charming is divine philosophy!  
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose;  
But musical as is Apollo's lute.

Milton, Comus, l. 477.

To be lord of a manor is to be the lord of a secular ruin, in which he that knows the secret of the crabbed spell-book may call up the ghosts of a vanished order of the world.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 11.

4. Very intricate or irregular; difficult to decipher or understand: as, *crabbed* handwriting; *crabbed* characters.

The document in question had a sinister look, it is true; it was *crabbed* in text, and from a broad red ribbon dangled the great seal of the province.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 215.

**crabbedly** (krab'ed-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; perversely; with asperity; with perplexity.

So *crabbedly* lumbled them both together.

Holinshead, Chron., Ireland, I.

**crabbedness** (krab'ed-nes), *n.* [*< ME. crabbedness*; *< crabbed + -ness*.] 1. Perversity; peevishness; asperity; moroseness; bitterness; sourness; harshness of temper or character.

These misfortunes . . . "increased the natural *crabbedness* of his wife's temper."

Everett, Orations, II. 131.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; unintelligibility.

The mathematics with their *crabbedness*.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 9.

**crabber** (krab'er), *n.* One who catches crabs; a crab-catcher.

**crabbery** (krab'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *crabberies* (-riz). [*< crab<sup>1</sup> + -ery*.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

The wide expanse of water is choked up by numerous great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call *Cangrejales*, or *crabberies*, from the number of small crabs.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 102.

**crabbing<sup>1</sup>** (krab'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *crab<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] The act or art of fishing for crabs.

**crabbing<sup>2</sup>** (krab'ing), *n.* [*< crab<sup>2</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>*.]

An operation by which cloth, chiefly of cotton warp and worsted filling, is prevented from cockling and curling in subsequent scouring and finishing. It consists in drawing the cloth full width through boiling water, and at the same time winding it, under considerable tension, on rolls, while still immersed in the water. This operation is repeated several times, cold water being finally used. Also *fining*.

**crabbit** (krab'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *crabbed*.

**crabby** (krab'i), *a.* [*< crab<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] Difficult; crabbed; disagreeable.

**crab-catcher** (krab'kach'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which catches crabs.—2. A name of sundry birds: in Jamaica, the small green heron, *Butorides virescens*; in South America, the boat-billed heron, *Cancroma cochlearia*. See *Cancroma*.

**crab-eater** (krab'ē'ter), *n.* 1. The least bittern of Europe, *Ardetta minuta*.—2. The cobia or sergeant-fish, *Bachycentron canadus*. Dr. S. L. Mitchell. Also called *cubby-yec*.

**crabert**, *n.* The aquatic vole or water-rat of Europe, *Arvicola amphibius*. I. Walton.

**crab-faced** (krab'fäst), *a.* Having a sour, disagreeable look: as, "a *crab-faced* mistress," Beaumont.

**crab-farming** (krab'fär'ming), *n.* A system of protecting or preserving crabs by keeping them in pens in salt-water shallows, where they are fattened for market.

**crab-grass** (krab'gräs), *n.* 1. An annual grass, *Syntherisma sanguinalis*, common in cultivated and waste grounds. It affords good pasture and hay, but from its rapid growth, is a noxious weed in cultivated fields. Some species of *Panicum*, as also *Eleusine indica*, are known by the same name.

2. The *Salicornia herbacea*, a low, succulent, chenopodiaceous plant, growing upon the seashore and supposed to be eaten by crabs.

**crabite** (krab'it), *n.* [*< crab<sup>1</sup> + -ite<sup>2</sup>*.] A name sometimes given to a fossil crab or crawfish.

**crab-lobster** (krab'lob'ster), *n.* An anomalous crustacean of the genus *Porcellana*.

**crab-louse** (krab'lous), *n.* A kind of louse, *Phthirus pubis* or *pubiculus*, found at times in the hair of the pubis and perineum, and sometimes on other portions of the body, clinging with great tenacity, and difficult to eradicate: so called from its shape and general appearance. It is destroyed by mercurial ointment.

**crab-oil** (krab'oil), *n.* [Accom. of Galibi *caräpa* + E. *öl*.] An oil which is extracted

from the nuts of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

**crab-pot** (krab'pot), *n.* A device for catching crabs, consisting of a frame of wickerwork open at the top.

**Crabro** (krä'brö), *n.* [NL., *< L. crabro*, a hornet: see *hornet*.] The typical genus of the family *Crabronidae*, containing large black-and-yellow species, as *C. cephalotes*. A characteristic American form is *C. sczmaculatus*, with six yellow spots on the



*Crabro interrupta*. (Line shows natural size.)

subpedunculate abdomen. The name of the genus is also the specific name of the common hornet, *Vespa crabro*, of a different family. *C. interrupta* is a common North American species, extending from Canada all through the eastern United States.

**crab-roller** (krab'rö'lër), *n.* In printing, a small roller which distributes printing-ink on the ink-cylinder of the Adams printing-press: so called because its motion is sidewise and apparently diagonal. Also known as the *duo-tor* or *doctor*.

**Crabronidae** (kra-bron'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Crabro* (n.) + *-idae*.] A family of fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, related to the *Vespidæ*, or wasps and hornets, and having short antennæ and a large truncate head. The species burrow in the ground, in decayed wood, etc., and the sting of some of them is very painful. The genera are about 30 in number, and the species are very numerous. They are generally known as *sand-wasps* and *wood-wasps*.

**crab's-claw** (krabz'klä), *n.* The water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*: so called from the shape of its leaves.

**crab's-eyes** (krabz'iz), *n. pl.* A name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

**crabsidle** (krab'si'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabsided*, ppr. *crabsidling*. [*< crab<sup>1</sup> + sidle*.] To move sidewise, like a crab.

Others *crabsidling* along. Southey, Letters (1800), I. 105.

**crab-spider** (krab'spi'dër), *n.* 1. A laterigrade spider, as one of the family *Thomisidæ*: so called from its habit of moving sidewise.—2. A scorpion.

**crabstick** (krab'stik), *n.* [*< crab<sup>2</sup> + stick*.] A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, such a stick of any wood.

Adams, brandishing his *crabstick*, said he despised death as much as any man.

Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

**crabstock** (krab'stok), *n.* A wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon.

Let him tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a crabstock, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 435.

**crabstone** (krab'stön), *n.* A chalky mass or calcareous concretion developed on either side of the stomach of crustaceans, as the decapods, previous to the casting of the shell, and supposed to be a deposit stored up for the calcification of the new shell.

**crab-tree** (krab'tré), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. crab-tre*; *< crab<sup>2</sup> + tree*.] I. *n.* The tree which bears crabs, or crab-apples.

We have some old *crab-trees* here at home that will not be grafted to your relish.

Shak., Cor., II. 1.

II. *a.* Made of the wood of the crab. The wood is used principally by millwrights for the teeth of wheels.

The tinker had a *crab-tree* staff,  
Which was both good and strong.

Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 233).

**crab-winch** (krab'winch), *n.* Same as *crab<sup>1</sup>*, 7 (c).

**crab-wood** (krab'wüd), *n.* [Appar. *< crab<sup>2</sup> + wood<sup>1</sup>*, but prop. an accom. of *carap-wood*.] The wood of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

**crab-yaws** (krab'yáz), *n. pl.* The name applied to the tumors of frambesia (yaws) when they appear on the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. In these places the thicker epidermis forms hard, callous lips, and the tumors are painful.

**cracchet**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *crack<sup>1</sup>*



*Crab-louse (Phthirus pubis)*, enlarged.



**Oracidae** (kraz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Craz* (*Crao*) + *-idae*.] A family of gallinaceous birds peculiar to the warmer parts of America, intermediate between the fowls proper and the pigeons, and forming with the old-world *Megapodidae*, or mound-birds, the suborder *Peristeropodes*, or pigeon-toed fowls, so called because the hind toe is insistent as in the pigeons. The family contains the numerous and diversified forms known as curassows, hoccoos, guans, etc. It is divided into three subfamilies: *Cracinae* proper, the curassows and hoccoos, with 4 genera and 12 species; *Orrephasinae*, with a single genus and species; and *Penelopinae*, the guans, with 7 genera and about 40 species. The chachalaca, *Ortalis vetula macalli*, is the only representative of the family in the United States. See cuts under *curassow* and *guan*.

**Oracinae** (kra-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Craz* (*Crao*) + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cracidae*.

**Crack** (krak), *v.* [Early mod. E. *cracke*, *crakke*, < ME. *crakken*, *craken*, < AS. *cracian* (also transposed, *cearcian*, > ME. *charken*, *cherkin*, E. *chark*, *q. v.*), *crack*, = D. *kraken*, *crack*, *crack*, *krakken*, *crack*, = MLG. LG. *kraken* (> F. *craker*) = OHG. *chrakhōn*, MHG. G. *krachen*, *crack*; cf. Gael. *crac*, *crack*, *break*, *crac*, *crack*, *fissure*. Prob. an imitative word: see *chark*, a doublet of *crack*, and of *crack*, *crack*, *crack*, *clack*, *click*, *cluck*, *knack*, *crash*, etc. Hence *crackle*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To break with a sudden sharp sound; be or become shattered or shivered.

Dear Girdle, help! I shouldst heav'nly Thou be slack,  
Soon would my overstretched heart-strings crack.  
J. Beaumont, *Psyché*, III. 227.

Splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly.  
Tennyson, *Sir Galahad*.

2. To burst; split; open in chinks or fissures; be or become fractured on the surface; become chapped or chopped.

My lips gyn cracke.  
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so  
That heaven's vault should crack. Shak., *Lear*, v. 2.

3. To fail or be impaired; give way. [Colloq.]  
The credit . . . of exchequers cracks when little comes in and much goes out.  
Dryden.

4. In *racing slang*, to give out; fail; fall behind: said of a horse.—5. To give forth a loud or sharp, abrupt sound; crackle as burning brushwood; snap: as, the whip cracks.

I will board her, though she chide as loud  
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack.  
Shak., *T. of the 8.*, I. 2.

6. To call out loudly; shout; bawl.—7. To boast; brag; talk exultingly.

Ethiops of their sweet complexion crack.  
Shak., *L. L. L.*, IV. 2.

Galen cracks how many several cures he hath performed in this kind by use of baths alone.  
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 235.

I wonder if you poor sick chap at Moss Brow would fancy some o' my sausages. They're something to crack on, for they are made frae an old Cumberland receipt.  
Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, VIII.

8. To chat; talk freely and familiarly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

"What, howe, mate! thou stondest to ny,  
Thy felow may nat hale the by";  
Thus they begyn to cracke.  
*Pilgrims Sea-Voyage* (E. E. T. S.), I. 16.  
Gae warm ye, and crack with our dame.  
Ramsay, *Poems*, II. 522.

II. *trans.* 1. To break; sever; sunder.  
In cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond cracked 'twixt son and father.  
Shak., *Lear*, I. 2.

2. To break in pieces; smash; split.  
Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts.  
Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 1.

3. To break with grief; affect deeply. [Rare or obsolete, *rend* or *break* being now used.]  
O madam, my old heart is crack'd! Shak., *Lear*, II. 1.

4. Specifically, to break or cause to burst into chinks; break partially, or on the surface; break without entire separation of the parts: as, to crack glass or ice.

I had lever to cracke thy crowne.  
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 72).  
Honour is like that glassy bubble,  
That finds philosophers such trouble;  
Whose least part crack'd, the whole doth fly.  
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. II. 387.

Crack'd the helmet through.  
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

5. To open and drink: as, to crack a bottle of wine.

They went to a tavern and there they dined,  
And bottles crack'd u'at merrilie.  
*Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 251).  
You'll crack a quart together. Ha! will you not, master Bardolph?  
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

6. To mar; impair; spoil; hence, when applied to the brain, to dement.

Alas, his care will go near to crack him.  
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, III. 1.  
He thought none poets till their brains were crack't.  
Roscommon.

One story disproved cracks all the rest.  
G. W. Curtis, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 472.

7. To make a snapping sound with; cause to make a sharp, sudden sound: as, to crack a whip.

He neither cracked his whip, nor blew his horn.  
Wordsworth, *Hart-Leap Well*.

8. To boast or brag in regard to; exult in or about.

For then they glory; then they boast and crack that they have played the men indeed, when they have so overcome as no other living creature but only man could: that is to say, by the might and puissance of wit!  
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 10.

9†. To use in utterance; talk: as, to "crack Latin," *Wyclif*.

Or crack out bawdy speeches and unclean.  
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's *Art of Poetry*.

A nut to crack. See nut.—To crack a crib, to break into a house; commit burglary. [Thieves' slang.]—To crack a joke, to make a jest; say or relate something witty or sportive.—To crack up, to cry up; extol; puff. [Colloq.]

"Mexico," the bricklayer said, "is not what it has been cracked up to be."  
The American, VII. 334.

\*Crack (krak), *n.* [ME. *crak*, a loud noise, din, = D. *krak* = LG. *krak* (> F. *crac*) = OHG. *chrac*, MHG. G. *krach*; from the verb.] 1. A chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening or displacement: as, a crack in a board, in a wall, or in glass.

He restlessly watched the stars through the cracks of the boarded roof.  
Bret Harte, *Shore and Sedge*, p. 31.

Hence—2. A moral breach, flaw, or defect: as, there is a decided crack in his character or reputation.

I cannot  
Believe this crack to be in my dread mistress.  
Shak., *W. T.*, I. 2.  
Her faults

Or cracks in duty and obedience.  
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, I. 1.

3. A sharp or loud sound, more or less sudden, explosive, or startling; the sound of anything suddenly rent or broken: as, a crack of thunder; the crack of a whip.

He, unconcerned, would hear the mighty crack,  
And stand secure amidst a falling world.  
Addison, tr. of Horace, III. 2.

4. A sharp, resounding blow: as, he gave him a crack on the head.

His steep fall,  
By how much it doth give the weightier crack,  
Will send more wounding terror to the rest.  
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, II. 2.

5†. A gun: as, "crakys of war," *Barbour*.—6. A broken, changing, infirm, or otherwise altered tone of voice, as that of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

Though now our voices  
Have got the mannish crack.  
Shak., *Cymbeline*, IV. 2.

7. Mental aberration; mania; crankiness: as, he has a crack.

I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose crack toward politics I have heretofore mentioned.  
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 178.

8. A crazy person; a crank. [Colloq.]

I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a Crack and a Projector.  
Addison, *London Cries*.

9†. One who excels; one of superior merit; the best.

1st Genl. What dost think, Jockey?  
2d Genl. The crack o' the field's against you.  
Shirley, *Hyde Park*, IV. 3.

10. A lie; a fib. [Old slang.]

That's a damned confounded crack.  
Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, II.

11†. A boast.

Great labour hath been about this matter; great cracks hath been made, that all should be well.  
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Out of this fountain proceed all those cracks and brags.  
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 183.

12†. A boaster.—13†. A prostitute. *Johnson*.

—14†. A boy, generally a pert, lively boy.  
When he was a crack, not thus high.  
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2.

Nay, Cupid, leave to speak improperly; since we are turned cracks, let's study to be like cracks; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation.  
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 1.

15. An instant: as, I'll be with you in a crack. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

He turn'd his back, and in a crack  
Was cleanly out of sight, man.  
*Battle of Trarant-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

Puts spurs to his hack,  
Makes a dash through the crowd, and is off in a crack!  
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 59.

16. Free, familiar conversation; a comfortable chat. [Scotch.]

Good-morrow, neighbour Symon; come sit down  
And gie's your cracks.—What's a' the news in town?  
Ramsay, *Gentle Shepherd*, II. 1.

She was the wit of the village, and delighted in a crack with her master, when she could get it.  
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, VII.

What is crack in English? A chat. The synonym is as perfect as possible; yet the words are subtly distinguished by a whole hemisphere of feeling. A chat, by comparison "wi' a crack," is a poor, frivolous, shallow, altogether heartless business. A crack is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it.  
P. P. Alexander.

The crack of doom. See doom.

crack (krak), *a.* [Crack, *n.* and *v.*, in sense of "boast."] Excellent; first-rate; having qualities to be proud of; in definite use, the best or most excellent: as, a crack shot; a crack regiment; the crack player of the band. [Colloq.]

You've seen Mr. Kean,  
I mean in that scene  
Of Macbeth—by some thought the crack one of the piece.  
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 30.

Cox's, I fancy, is the crack hotel of London. Lady Byron boarded there then.  
J. T. Troubridge, *Coupon Bonds*, p. 60.

crack-brained (krak'bränd), *a.* Having an impaired intellect; more or less demented

A race of odd crack-brained schlamatics do croak in every corner.  
Howell, *Letters*, IV. 44.

\*cracked (krakt), *p. a.* [Pp. of crack, *v.*] 1. Burst or split; rent; partially severed: as, a cracked pitcher.—2. Broken or changing, as the voice of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

His name was Gama; crack'd and small his voice.  
Tennyson, *Princess*, I.

3. Blemished, as an impaired reputation.

The reputation of an intrigue with such a cracked pitcher does me no honour at all.  
Smollett, *Humphrey Clinker*.

4. Imperfect, as a doubtful title.

Three things cause jealousy: a mighty state, a rich treasure, a fair wife; or, where there is a cracked title, much tyranny and exactions.  
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 565.

5. Impaired intellectually; crazy.

I was ever of opinion that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of cracked brains.  
Bacon, *Holy War*.

\*cracker (krak'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which cracks or breaks (transitively). Specifically—(a) In *flint-manuf.*, a man who breaks the flint stones into flakes, and sorts the fragments according to size. (b) In *anthracite mining*, a coal-breaker or crusher. (c) A machine with grooved rollers for crushing and grinding raw rubber. (d) A tooth.

2. One who or that which cracks (intransitively). Specifically—(a) A small kind of firework filled with powder or combustible matter, which explodes with a smart crack or with a series of sharp noises in quick succession; a fire-cracker. (b) A noisy, boasting fellow; a talker. [Rare or obsolete.] Formerly also *craker*.

Great crackers were never great fighters.  
R. Edwards, *Damon and Pythias*.

What cracker is this same, that deafs our ears  
With this abundance of superfluous breath?  
Shak., *K. John*, II. 1.

3. A boast; a lie. [Colloq.]—4. A thin hard or crisp biscuit. [American.]

Students at the necessary duty of eating brown Boston crackers.  
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 14.

I've been sitting for hours among distinguished people, listening to excellent discourse; but I had a cracker in my coat pocket, which I wanted to eat and didn't dare.  
Quoted in *Merriam's Life of Bowles*, II. 414.

5. A bird, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*.—6. pl. The parrots as an order, *Enucletores*.—7. One of an inferior class of white hill-dwellers in some of the southern United States, especially in Georgia and Florida. The name is said to have been applied because cracked corn is their chief article of diet; it is as old in Georgia and Florida as the times of the revolution. Also called *sand-hiller*.

This being inhabits the Southern States under various names. . . . In Virginia he is known as the "mean white" or "poor white," and among the negroes as "poor white trash." In North Carolina he flourishes under the title of "conch." In South Carolina he is called "low-downer." In Georgia and Florida we salute him with the crisp and significant appellation of *cracker*.

J. S. Bradford, *Lippincott's Mag.*, VI. 457.  
"I was amused enough," said Nina, "with Old Hundred's indignation at having got out the carriage and horses to go over to what he called a Cracker funeral."  
H. B. Stowe, *Dred*, I. 152.

It would not be easy to convince a Mohammedan of Algiers, a Christian of Rome, or a *cracker* of Mississippi. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 485.

**crack-hemp** (krak'hemp), *n.* [*< crack, v., + obj. hemp.*] One destined to stretch a rope—that is, one who deserves to be hanged; a wretch fated to the gallows. Also called *crack-rope*.

Come hither, *crack-hemp*. . . . Come hither, you rogue. *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

**cracking** (krak'ing), *n.* [*< ME. crackyng; verbal n. of crack, v.*] 1. The act of breaking; a breaking or snapping.

There was gret noise and *crackynge* of speres, and many oon throwe to grounde bothe horse and man, and that dured longe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 248.

2*t.* A more or less loud sound of breaking or snapping; a resounding noise.

Then the first cors come with *crackynge* of trumpes. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 116.

**crackle** (krak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crackled*, ppr. *crackling*. [*< ME. crakelen, crackle, quaver in singing, = MLG. krakelen, make a loud cry, cackle; freq. of crack, v.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To make slight cracks, or sudden sharp, explosive noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; crepitate: as, burning thorns *crackle*.

Had I a wreath of Bays about my Brow,  
I should condemn that flourishing Honour now,  
Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear  
It Rage and Crackle there.

*Cowley*, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey, st. 9.

A thousand villages to ashes turns,  
In *crackling* flames a thousand harvests burns.  
*Addison*, The Campaign.

The tempest *crackles* on the leads.

*Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

2. To quaver in singing. *Cuckoo and Nightingale*, l. 119.—3. In *lute-playing*, to play the tones of a chord in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.

**II. trans.** To cover with a network of minute cracks, as porcelain or glass.

Some of it [Chinese porcelain] is *crackled*, not accidentally, but by a careful process. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 634.

**crackle** (krak'l), *n.* [*< crackle, v.*] 1. One of a series of small, sharp, quickly repeated noises, such as are made by a burning fire; crackling.

From the same walls Savonarola went forth to his triumphs, short-lived almost as the *crackle* of his martyrdom. *Lovell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

2. A small crack; specifically, a network of cracks characterizing the surface-glaze of some kinds of porcelain and fine pottery. It penetrates the glaze, and is produced artificially by causing the glaze to shrink more than the body of the ware: as, a fine *crackle* showing purple lines; a coarse *crackle* with black lines, etc. Some of the most delicate crackles are said to be produced by the heat of the sun, to which the newly applied glaze is exposed; dry color is then rubbed over the piece, filling up the cracks, and the piece is afterward fired.

**crackle-china** (krak'l-chi'nä), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

**crackled** (krak'ld), *a.* [*< crackle + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Covered with a network of small cracks: as, *crackled* porcelain or glass.

The soft creamy-looking *crackled* glaze adds an additional charm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 590.

**Crackled ware**, porcelain or faience decorated with crackle.

**crackle-glass** (krak'l-gläs), *n.* An ornamented glass made by plunging a mass attached to the end of a blow-tube, while at a glowing red heat, into hot water, and then opening and blowing it out. Its surface is filled with minute cracks, so that it resembles a mass of thawing ice, and is beautifully pellucid. Also called *ice-glass*.

**crackle-porcelain** (krak'l-pörs'län), *n.* A variety of ceramic ware in which the enamel is covered with fine cracks; crackled ware. See *crackle, n.*, 2. In Chinese ware the crackled effect is restricted to certain portions of the glaze, leaving the remaining portions plain, thus producing ornamental effects. Also called *crackle-china, crackle-ware, and cracklin*.

**crackless** (krak'les), *a.* [*< crack + -less.*] Without crack, seam, or opening.

Behind was a solid blackness—a *crackless* bank of it. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 571.

**crackle-ware** (krak'l-wär), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

**cracklin** (krak'lin), *n.* [For *crackling*.] Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

**crackling** (krak'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crackle, v.* Cf. D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel: see *cracknel*.] 1. The making or emitting of small, abrupt, frequently repeated cracks or reports.

The *crackling* of thorns under a pot. *Ecc.* vii. 6.  
The blaze of papers, the melting of seals, and *crackling* of parchments, made a very odd scene. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Small, busy flames play through the fresh-laid coals,  
And their faint *cracklings* o'er our silence creep.

*Keats*, To my Brothers.

2. The browned skin of roast pig.

For the first time in his life (in the world's life indeed) he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

3. *pl.* In the United States, the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard has been tried out. *Bartlett*.—4. In Great Britain, a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.—5. Three stripes of velvet worn on the sleeve by members of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

**cracknel** (krak'nel), *n.* [*< ME. crakenelle, an alteration of F. craquelin, < D. krakeling = MLG. krackelinge, a cake, cracknel (= E. crackling), < kraken, crack: see crack, v.*] 1. A small, brittle fancy biscuit shaped in a dish; a hard, brittle cake or biscuit.

When the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste thereon, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a *cracknel*, or byaket. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvii.

Take with thee ten loaves, and *cracknels*, and a cruse of honey. 1 Ki. xiv. 3.

2. *pl.* Small bits of fat pork fried crisp.—*Cracknel* bread, bread in which pork cracknels are mixed: a luxury among the negroes of the southern United States. Also called *poody-bread*. [U. S.]

**crack-rope** (krak'röp), *n.* [*< crack, v., + obj. rope.*] Same as *crack-hemp*.

Away, you *crack-ropes*, are you fighting at the court gate? *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.

Ha! ha! you do not know the mystery: this lady is a boy, a very *crackrope* boy. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iv. 3.

**crack-skull** (krak'skul), *n.* A person whose intellect is disordered; a hare-brained fellow.

**cracksman** (kraks'män), *n.*; *pl.* *cracksmen* (-men). [*< crack's, poss. of crack, + man.*] A burglar. [Slang.]

Whom can I herd with? *Cracksmen* and pickpockets. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? vii. 5.

**crack-tryst** (krak'trist), *n.* [*< crack, v., + obj. tryst.*] One who fails to keep his engagements or trysts. [Scotch.]

**cracky** (krak'i), *a.* [*So., < crack, v., + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Talkative: often used to express the loquacity of a person in liquor.

Dryster Jock was sitting *cracky*,  
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.  
*A. Wilson*, Poems, p. 3.

2. Affable; agreeable in conversation.

**Cracovian** (kra-kö'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cracow + -ian, after F. Cracovien.*] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Cracow, capital of Poland for several centuries, now in the province of Galicia.—*Cracovian catechism*. See *catechism*, 2.

**II. n.** A person belonging to Cracow.

**Cracovienne** (kra-kö-vi-en'), *n.* [*F., fem. of Cracovien, Cracovian.*] 1. A Polish dance of graceful and fanciful character, somewhat like the mazurka.—2. Music written for or in imitation of the movement of such a dance, in double rhythm with frequent syncopations.

**cracow** (krak'ö), *n.* [*ME. cracowes, crakowis; so called from Cracow in Poland; G. Krakau, Pol. Krakov.*] A long-toed boot or shoe introduced into England in the reign of Richard II., and named from the city of Cracow. Also called, from the name Poland, *pollyns*. For the same form used in armor, see *pollyns* and *solleret*.

**Cracticus** (krak'ti-kus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κρακτικός, noisy, < κράζειν, croak, scream, shriek. Cf. crane<sup>2</sup> and Craz.*] A genus of shrikes peculiar to the Australian and Papuan islands, having as its type *C. robustus* or *C. personatus*.—1816. *Vieillot*.

**-cracy**. [= *F. -cratie, < L. -cratia, < Gr. -κρατία* (in comp. ἀριστο-κρατία, aristocracy, δημο-κρατία, democracy, etc.), with adj. in -κρατικός (*L. -craticus*), whence mod. nouns in *F. -cratie, E. -crat* as in *aristocrat, democrat*, etc.), *< κρατειν, rule, < κρατος, strong, hard, = E. hard, q. v.*] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'government,' 'rule,' as in *aristocracy, democracy, theocracy*, etc.: also used as an English formative with the preceding vowel -o-, as in *mobocracy*, or without it, as in *bureaucracy* (French *bureaucratie*). The accompanying adjective is *in-cratie, -cratic*, whence the noun *in-crat*, signifying one who represents or favors the sys-



Cracow, from the Harleian MSS.

tem or government referred to, as *aristocrat, democrat, bureaucrat*, etc.

**cradle** (krä'dl), *n.* [*< ME. cradel, cradil, credel, < AS. cradol, cradel, cradul, a cradle, < Ir. craidhal = Gael. creathall, a cradle, a grate (cf. W. cryd, a cradle); akin to L. cratis, a hurdle (> E. crate and ult. grate<sup>2</sup> and grill<sup>1</sup>), and to E. hurdle: see crate, grate<sup>2</sup>, grill<sup>1</sup>, hurdle.*] 1. A little bed or cot for an infant, usually mounted on rockers, or balanced or suspended in such a manner as to admit of a rocking or swinging motion.

A squyer hym [the child] bar in a littill *cradell*, hym before, vpon his horse nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 296.

No sooner was I crept out of my *cradle*  
But I was made a king, at nine months old.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

This child is not mine as the first was; . . .  
Yet it lies in my little one's *cradle*,  
And sits in my little one's chair.  
*Lovell*, The Changeling.

Hence—2. The place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence: as, Asia, the *cradle* of the human race; the *cradle* of liberty, etc.—3. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.—4. A name of various mechanical contrivances. (a) That part of the stock of a crossbow where the missile is put. (b) In *surv.*: (1) A case in which a broken leg is laid after being set. (2) A semicircular case of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bedclothes with the injured part, in cases of wounds, fractures, etc. (c) In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the ways. (d) A frame placed under the bottom of a ship to support her while being hauled up on a marine railway. (e) In *engraving*, a steel tool shaped like a currycomb, with sharp teeth, used in laying mezzotint grounds. Also called *rocker*. (f) In *agri.*, a frame of wood with a row of long curved teeth projecting above and parallel to a broad scythe-blade, for cutting oats and other cereals and laying them in a straight swath as they are cut.

A brush sithe [scythe] and grass sithe, with rifle to stand,  
A *cradle* for barile, with rubstone and sand.  
*Tusser*, Husbandrie, p. 37.

(g) In *arch.*, a centering of ribs latticed with spars, used for building culverts and other arches. (h) A large wooden frame in which a canal-boat or barge may be floated in order to be raised or lowered by pulleys, without the aid of the usual locks. (i) In *mining*: (1) In gold-mining, a machine for separating gold from auriferous gravel or



Mining-Cradle.

sand. It resembles in form a child's cradle, and, like it, has rockers; hence also called a *rocker*, and sometimes a *cradle-rocker*. This apparatus for washing gold is next in simplicity to the pan. It was extensively used in California and Australia in the early days of gold-washing, but, except among Chinese miners, it has now almost entirely disappeared, its place having been taken first by the tom, and later by the sluice. (2) A suspended scaffold used in shafts. (j) In *carp.*, the rough framework or bracketing which forms ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. (k) In life-saving apparatus, a basket or car running on a line, in which persons are transferred from a wreck to the shore. (l) A chock used for supporting boats on board ship. (m) In *hat-making*, a circular iron frame with pegs projecting inward, on which hats are hung and lowered into the dye-vessel to be colored.

5. An old game played by children: same as *cat's-cradle*.—*Armor-plate cradle*. See *armor-plate*.—*Cone-and-cradle mill*. See *mill*.—*Cradle printing-machine*, a printing-machine in which the cylinder has only a half-revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion. [Eng.] Known in America as the *oscillating machine*.

**cradle** (krä'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cradled*, ppr. *cradling*. [*< cradle, n.*] 1. To place

or rock in a cradle; quiet by or as if by rocking.

O little did my mother ken,  
That day she cradled me,  
The lands I was to travel in,  
Or the death I was to die!  
*The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 119).  
To view the fair earth in its summer sleep,  
Silent, and cradled by the glimmering deep.  
*Bryant, To the Apennines.*

## 2. To nurse in infancy.

Calm, . . . cradled yet in his fathers household.  
*Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 34.*

## 3. To out with a cradle, as grain.

Yet are we, be the moral told,  
Alike in one thing—growing old,  
Ripened like summer's cradled sheaf.  
*Hallock, The Recorder.*

## 4. To wash in a miners' cradle, as auriferous gravel.

### II. *intrans.* To lie in or as if in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and huks  
Wherein the acorn cradled.  
*Shak., Tempest, I. 2.*

**cradle-bar** (krá'dl-bár), *n.* In *mock. construction*, a bar forming part of a cradle-shaped member or device.

**cradle-cap** (krá'dl-kap), *n.* A cap worn by a very young child.

**cradle-clothes** (krá'dl-klófhz), *n. pl.* 1. Clothes worn by a young child in the cradle.

O, that it could be provid  
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd  
In cradle-clothes our children where they lay!  
*Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 1.*

2. Blankets and other coverings for a child while lying in the cradle.

**cradle-hole** (krá'dl-hól), *n.* 1. A rut or slight depression in a road; specifically, such a depression formed in snow which covers a road. —2. A spot in a road from which the frost is melting. [U. S. in both senses.]

**cradle-rocker** (krá'dl-rok'er), *n.* See *cradle*, 4 (1).

**cradle-scythe** (krá'dl-síth), *n.* A broad scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.

**cradle-vault** (krá'dl-váit), *n.* Same as *barrel-vault*.

**cradle-walk** (krá'dl-wák), *n.* A walk or an avenue arched over with trees.

The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square cradle-walks with windows clipped in them.  
*Walpole, Letters (1763), II. 451.*

**cradling** (krá'dling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cradle*, *v.*] 1. The act of rocking in a cradle; hence, nurture in infancy; the period of infancy.

From his cradling  
Begin his service's first reckoning.  
*Otis Sacra (1648), p. 33.*

2. In *carp.*: (a) Timber framing for sustaining the laths and plaster of a vaulted ceiling. (b) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is attached. —3. In *cooperage*, the cutting of a cask in two lengthwise, so as to enable it to pass through a narrow place, the pieces being afterward united.

**craft** (kráft), *n.* [*< ME. craft, craft, craft, power, skill, cunning, guile* (sense of 'vessel' not found), *< AS. craft, power, skill, etc., rarely a vessel*, = *OS. kraft = OFries. krefst = D. kracht = OHG. chraft, MHG. G. kraft = Icel. kraptr, kraft = Sw. Dan. kraft, power, might, great force, skill; root unknown.*] 1†. Strength; power; might.

She . . . made his foemen all his [Samson's] craft espren.  
*Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 78.*

He that conquer'd the Crosse be craftes of armes,  
That Criste was on crucified, that kyng es of hevne.  
*Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 285.*

And many other things thei don, be craft of hire Enchauntementes.  
*Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.*

2. Ability; dexterity; skill; especially, skill in making plans and carrying them into execution; dexterity in managing affairs; adroitness; practical cunning.

Poesy is his [the poet's] skill or craft of making.  
*B. Jonson.*

The craft  
Of a shrewd Counsellor, eager to protect  
The Church.  
*Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, II. 16.*

3. Specifically, cunning, art, skill, or dexterity applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; subtlety.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death.  
*Mark xiv. 1.*

The tradesman, the attorney, comes out of the din and craft of the street, and sees the sky and the woods, and is a man again.  
*Emerson, Misc., p. 22.*

4†. A device; a means; an art; in general.  
The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne.  
*Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 1.*

The playner parte of fraunce a crafts hath fonde  
To repe in litel space a worlde of londe.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.*

5. A trade, occupation, or employment requiring the exercise of special skill or dexterity, especially of manual skill; a handicraft.

That no man set vp the crafts of bakynge from hensforth  
with-yn the said Cite . . . on-les that he be a franchiseid man.  
*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.*

Ye know that by this craft we have our wealth.

Inglorious implements of craft and toil, . . . you would I extol.  
*Wordsworth, Excursion, v.*

6. The members of a trade, collectively; a guild.

They schalle . . . chese theym ilj. of the said crafts, of the most abillist persons.  
*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.*

7. *Naut.*, a vessel; collectively, vessels of any kind.

Right against the bay, where the Dutch fort stands, there is a navigable river for small craft.  
*Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.*

## 8. See the extract.

The whole outfit of the [whale]boat has two general and rather indefinite names, "boat gear" and "craft"; but the word *craft* applies particularly to the weapons immediately used in the capture.

*C. M. Seemann, Marine Mammals, p. 230.*

**craft** (kráft), *v.* [*< ME. craften, play tricks, also attain (as by skill), < craft, n.*] I. *intrans.* To play tricks.

You have crafted fair.  
*Shak., Cor., iv. 6.*

## II. *trans.* 1. To use skill upon; manipulate.

And they bene laden, I vnderstand,  
With wollen cloth all maner of colours  
By dyers crafted full diuers, that ben oura.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.*

## 2. Specifically, to build.

Let crafts it [a claturn] up pleassant as it may suffice  
Unto thi self, as best is broode and longe.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.*

**craft** (kráft), *n.* A Scotch form of *craft*.

**craft-guild** (kráft-gild), *n.* A guild formed by the members of a craft; a trade-union.

The principal object of the *Craft-Guilds* was to secure their members in the independent, unimpaird, and regular earning of their daily bread by means of their craft.  
*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxv.*

**craftily** (kráft'i-li), *adv.* [*< ME. craftily, craft-ili, -lik, -liche, etc. (also craftly, < AS. craftlice), = OS. kraftedliko = MHG. kreftecliche; as crafty + -ly.*] 1†. Skillfully.

Cranes and curlews craftily rosted.  
*Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.*

To-morrow I muste to Kyrkesley,  
Craftily to be leten blode.  
*Lyall Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 123).*

2. With cunning; artfully; cunningly; wilily.

Either you are ignorant,  
Or seem so, craftily; and that's not good.  
*Shak., M. for M., II. 4.*

**craftiness** (kráft'i-nes), *n.* [*< crafty + -ness.*] The quality or character of being crafty; artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own craftiness.  
*Job v. 13.*  
Not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully.  
*2 Cor. iv. 2.*

No one knew better than he [Machiavelli] that it was not by fraudulent diplomacy or astute craftiness that Florence had attained her incomparable renown.  
*S. Amos, Science of Politics, p. 36.*

**craftless** (kráft'les), *a.* [*< craft + -less.*] Free from craft or cunning. [Rare.]

Covetousness . . . undoes those who specially belong to God's protection: helpless, craftless, and innocent people.  
*Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, § 6.*

**craftsman** (kráft's-man), *n.*; *pl. craftsmen* (-men). [*< craft's, poss. of craft, + man.*] A member of a craft; an artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

**craftsmanship** (kráft's-man-ship), *n.* [*< craftsman + -ship.*] The skill or vocation of a craftsman; the state of being a craftsman; mechanical workmanship.

One of the ultimate results of such craftsmanship might be the production of pictures as brilliant as painted glass, as delicate as the most subtle water-colours, and more permanent than the Pyramids.  
*Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 123.*

I have rarely seen a more vivid and touching embodiment of the peculiar patience of medieval craftsmanship.  
*H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 263.*

**craftmaster** (kráft'más'tér), *n.* [*< craft's, poss. of craft, + master.*] One skilled in a craft or trade.

It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language, or (as they are wont to say) not halfe his crafts master.  
*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.*

Hee is not his crafts-master, hee doth not doe it right.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2 (1623).*

**crafty** (kráft'i), *a.* [*< ME. crafty, crafts, crafti, craft, < AS. craftig (= D. krachtig = MLG. krachtich, krechlich, LG. krachtig = OHG. chreftig, kreftig, MHG. kreftic, G. krafted = Icel. kröptugr = Sw. Dan. kraftig), < craft, strength, craft: see craft, n.*] 1. Possessing or displaying skill, especially manual skill or art; as, "crafty work," *Piers Plowman*. [Archaic.]

He was a noble craftie man of trees.  
*Wyclif, Ex. xxxviii. 23.*

I found him a judicious, crafty, and wise man.  
*Everlyn, Diary, May 23, 1656.*

It [the People's Palace] will fill that lad's mind with thoughts and make those hands deft and crafty.  
*Contemporary Rec., LI. 231.*

2. Skilful in devising and executing schemes, especially secret or evil schemes; cunning; artful; wily; sly.

The crafty enemy, knowing the habits of the garrison to sleep soundly after they had eaten their dinners and smoked their pipes, stole upon them at the noontide of a sultry summer's day.  
*Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 221.*

Crafty, yet gifted with the semblance of sincerity, combining the plety of pilgrims with the morals of highway-men.  
*J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 149.*

3. Characterized by or springing from craft or deceit; as, crafty wiles. —Syn. 2. *Artful, Sly, etc.* (see *cunning*), insidious, designing, deceitful, plotting, scheming.

**crag** (krág), *n.* [= *Sc. crag, Craig*; *< ME. crag, < W. Craig = Gael. creag, a rock, crag, = Ir. Craig, a rock* (cf. *carraig, rocky*); cf. *W. carreg, a stone, = Gael. carraig, a rock, cliff, = Bret. karrek, a rock in the sea; from the noun repr. by Gael. carr, a rocky shelf, = W. caer, a wall, fort. From the same ult. source are chert and cairn.*] 1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or projecting part of a rock.

That witty werwolf went ay bi-side,  
& kouchid him vnder a kragge to kepe this two beris.  
*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2240.*

Here had fallen a great part of a tower,  
Whole, like a crag that tumbles from the cliff.  
*Tennyson, Geraldine.*

A heap of base and splintery crags  
Tumbled about by lightning and frost.  
*Lowell, Appledore.*

2. In *geol.*, certain strata of Pliocene age occurring in the southeastern counties of England. They consist of sandy and shelly deposits similar in character to those now forming in the North Sea, and contain numerous fossils. There are three divisions of the crag, the white, red or Suffolk, and Norwich, the latter containing many bones of the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and other large mammals. —*Crag-and-tail*, in *geol.*, rocks which have a moderate and smooth slope on one side, and a steeper, rougher face on the other. This peculiar arrangement is believed to have been, in most cases at least, caused by moving ice.

**crag** (krág), *n.* [*Sc. also Craig, neck, throat (> Ir. Craig, throat, gullet); appar. < MD krag, neck, throat, D. kraag, neck, collar, = MLG. kragge, neck, throat (> Icel. krapr = Sw. kragge = Dan. krave, collar, shirt-front, bosom), = MHG. krage, G. kragen, collar, orig. neck or throat: see crawl, which is ult. identical with crag (> cf. draw and drag), and cf. carcanet.*] 1†. The neck; the throat; the scrag.

They looken bigge as Bulls that bene bate,  
And bearen the cragge so stiffe and so state,  
As cocke on his dunghill crowing cranck.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.*

The devil put the rope about her crag.  
*Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, I. 2.*

## 2. The crawl. [Prov. Eng.]

**cragged** (krág'ed), *a.* Full of crags, or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with sharp prominences and inequalities.

These wayes are too rough, cragged and thorne for a daintie trauller.  
*Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 572.*

Must oft into its cragged rents descend,  
The higher but to mount.  
*J. Baillie.*

**craggedness** (krág'ed-nes), *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

The craggedness or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.  
*Brerewood, Languages, p. 176.*

**cragginess** (krág'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being craggy.

The cragginess and steepness of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible.

*Hosell, Forreine Travell, p. 132.*

About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, cragginess, and desolation.  
*The Century, XXVII. 112.*

**craggy** (krág'i), *a.* [*< ME. craggy; < crag + -y.*] Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rock.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,  
And from the craggy cliffs of Tetrica.  
*Dryden.*

From the *craggy* ledge the poppy hangs in sleep.  
Tennyson, *Lotos-Eaters* (Choric Song).

**craggsman** (krægʒ'man), *n.*; pl. *craggs-men*. [*< crag¹ + man.*] One who is dexterous in climbing crags; specifically, one who climbs cliffs overhanging the sea to procure sea-fowls or their eggs. Also *craigsman*.

A bold *craggsman*, scaling the steepest cliffs.  
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 889.

**craifish**, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.  
**craig¹** (kräg), *n.* Same as *crag¹*. [Scotch.]

Meg was deaf as Alisa Craig. Burns, Duncan Gray.

**craig²** (kräg), *n.* Same as *crag²*.

The knife that nicked Abel's *craig*,  
He'll prove you fully,  
It was a faulting jockey.  
Burns, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

**craiget** (krä'get), *a.* [Sc., *< craig² + -et = E. -ed².*] Necked: as, a lang-craiget heron.

**craig-fluke** (kräg'flök), *n.* The pole flounder, *Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*. [Scotch.]

**craigie** (krä'gi), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *craig²*.] The neck; the throat: same as *crag²*.

If e'er ye want, or meet wi' scant,  
May I ne'er weat my *craigie*.  
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

**craigsman** (krægʒ'man), *n.* Same as *craggsman*.  
**craik** (kräk), *n.* and *v.* Scotch spelling of *crake²*.

**craik** (kräk), *n.* Same as *creel*.

**craik-capon** (kräl'kä'pon), *n.* A haddock dried without being split. [Scotch.]

**craisey** (krä'zi), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] According to one conjecture it is a corruption of *Christ's eye*, a medieval name of the marigold and transferred to some *Ranunculaceæ*. A local name in England for the buttercup.

**crake¹**, *v. i.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, *q. v.*] Same as *crack*.

All the day long is he facing and *craking*  
Of his great acts in fighting and fray-making.  
Udall, *Roister Doister*, I. 1.

Then is she mortall borne, how-so ye *crake*.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 50.

**crake¹**, *n.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, *n.* See *crake²*.] A boast.

Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *crakes*.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xi. 10.

**crake²** (kräk), *n.* [In Sc. spelling *craik*; *< ME. crake*, a crow, *< Icel. kräka = Sw. kräka = Dan. krage*, a crow; imitative, like the associated verb *croak*, *q. v.* (see *crake¹ = crack*). The *crakes* (rails) are so called, independently, from their peculiar note; cf. NL. *Crex*, *< Gr. κρέξ*, a sort of land-rail, named from its cry; cf. *Crax*, *Cracidae*.] 1. A crow; a raven. Compare *night-crake*. [Prov. Eng.]

Fulfil'd as now the *crakes* crying  
That told before of all this thing.  
Seven Sages, I. 893.

2. A general name for the small rails with short bills shaped somewhat like that of the domestic hen. They are of the family *Rallidae*, subfamily *Rallinae*, genera *Crex*, *Porzana*, etc., and are found in most parts of the world. Among the best-known species are the small spotted *crake* of Europe, *Porzana porzana*, and the Carolina *crake*, sora, or sora of North America, *P. carolina*. (See cut under *Porzana*.) Another is the land-rail or corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*, whose singular note, "crek, crek," is heard from fields of rye-grass or corn in the early summer. The cry may be so exactly imitated by drawing the blade of a knife across an indented bone, or the thumb over a small-toothed comb, that by these means the bird may be decoyed within sight. It is pretty, the upper part of the body being mottled with darkish-brown, ashen, and warm chestnut tints. It weighs about 6 ounces, and is 10 inches long. These birds make their appearance in England, Scotland, and Ireland in the month of April, and take their departure for warmer climates before the approach of winter. They are occasionally seen on the eastern coast of the United States.

Mourn, clam'ring *crakes*, at close o' day,  
Mang fields o' flow'ring clover gay.  
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

**crake²** (kräk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *craked*, ppr. *craking*. [Ult. identical with *crake¹*, *crack*: see *crake¹*, *n.*] To cry like a *crake*; utter the harsh cry of the corn-crake.

**crakeberry** (kräk'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *crakeberries* (-iz). [*< crake²*, a crow, + *berry¹*: so called from its black color.] A species of *Empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath; the crowberry, *E. nigrum*.—Portugal *crakeberry*, the *Corema alba*.

**crake-herring** (kräk'her'ing), *n.* An Irish name for the scad. Day.

**crakelt**, *v.* An obsolete form of *crackle*.

**crake-needles** (kräk'nē'dlz), *n.* Same as *crow-needles*.

**craker¹**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cracker*, 2 (b).

**craill¹**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *crawl¹*.

**cram** (kram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crammed*, ppr. *cramming*. [*< ME. crammen, crommen* (also *cremmen*, *< Icel. krenja*), *< AS. crammian*, *cram*, *stuff*, = *Icel. krenja*, squeeze, bruise, = *Sw. krama*, squeeze, press, strain, = *Dan. kramme*, crush, crumple (cf. *G. krammen*, *claw*); in form a secondary verb, *< AS. crimman* (pret. *cramm*, *cram*), press, bruise: see *crim*, and cf. *cramp¹*, *crimp*. Cf. *Icel. kramr*, bruised, melted, half-thawed, = *Sw. Norw. kram*, wet, clogged (applied to snow), from the same ult. source. Cf. *clam¹*, to which *cram* is related as *cramp* to *clamp¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To press or drive, particularly thrust (one thing), into another forcibly; stuff; crowd: as, to *cram* things into a basket or bag.—2. To fill with more than can be properly, conveniently, or comfortably contained; fill to repletion; overcrowd: as, to *cram* a room with people.

Cram our ears with wool. Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.  
This ode is . . . *crammed* with effete and monstrous conceits.  
E. Gosse, *From Shakespeare to Pope*, p. 122.

However full, with something more  
We fain the bag would *cram*.  
Whittier, *The Common Question*.

3. To fill with food beyond what is necessary, or to satiety; stuff.

Children would . . . be free from diseases . . . if they were not *crammed* so much . . . by fond mothers.  
Locke, *Education*, § 13.

4. To endeavor to qualify (a pupil or one's self) for an examination, or other special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to passing the examination; coach.

I can imagine some impertinent inspector, having *crammed* the children, . . . to put . . . us old people out to show our grammatical paces. Blackwood's Mag.

5. To tell lies to; fill up with false stories. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat greedily or to satiety; stuff one's self.

Swinish gluttony . . .  
*Crams*, and blasphemes his feeder.  
Milton, *Comus*, l. 779.

2. To store the memory hastily with facts, for the purpose of passing an examination or for some other immediate use; in general, to acquire knowledge hurriedly by a forced process, without assimilating it: as, to *cram* for a civil-service examination; to *cram* for a lecture.

Knowledge acquired by *cramming* is soon lost.  
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 109.

The successful expositor of a system of thought is not the man who is always *cramming*, and who perhaps keeps but a few weeks in advance of the particular theme which he is expounding.  
J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 137.

\***cram** (kram), *n.* [*< cram*, *v.*] 1. In *weaving*, a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.—2. The act or the result of *cramming* the memory; information acquired hurriedly and not assimilated.

It is the purpose of education so to exercise the faculties of mind that the infinitely various experience of after-life may be observed and reasoned upon to the best effect. What is popularly condemned as *cram* is often the best-devised and best-conducted system of training towards this all-important end. *Jeavons*, *Social Reform*, p. 100.

The very same lecture is genuine instruction to one boy and mere *cram* to another. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 253.

3. A lie. [Slang.]—**Cram-paper**, a paper on which are written all the questions likely to be asked at an examination.

**cramasiet**, *n.* Same as *cramoisie*.

**crambambuli** (kram-bam'bū-li), *n.* Burnt rum and sugar.

**crambe** (kram'bē), *n.* [L., *< Gr. κράμβη*, cabbage, cole, kale.] 1. Cabbage.

I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your *crambe*.  
Calfhill, p. 120.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of brassicaceous plants, of which several species are in Europe and western Asia. The sea-cabbage or sea-kale, *C. maritima*, is a perennial herb with white honey-scented flowers, growing on the sea-coast. It has been in use as a pot-herb from early times, and since the middle of the eighteenth century has come into common cultivation in England. The young shoots and blanched leaves are cooked and served like asparagus, and are esteemed a choice delicacy.

3. Same as *crambo*.

**Crambessa** (kram-bes's), *n.* [NL.; as *Crambus* + fem. term. *-essa*.] The typical genus of the family *Crambessidae*. *Haeckel*, 1869.

**Crambessidae** (kram-bes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Crambessa* + *-idae*.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, without central mouth and tentacles, with a single central subgenital porticus, and with dorsal and ventral suctorial cusps and eight mouth-arms.

**Crambidae** (kram'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Crambus* + *-idae*.] A family of pyralid microlepidopterous insects, taking name from the genus *Crambus*; the grass-moths. The technical characters are:



*Crambus vulgivagellus*, slightly enlarged.

palpi similar in both sexes, long, stretched forward horizontally; maxillary palpi brush-shaped; fore wings with 12, rarely 11, veins, the first not forked; hind wings with an open middle cell, and the hinder middle vein hairy at the base. It is a large and homogeneous family of small moths which fly among grass and are usually found in open fields. The numerous species are widely distributed over the globe; the larvae feed on various cultivated cereals, as well as other grasses, often doing much damage. Also *Crambidi*, *Crambinae*, and *Crambites*.

**Crambinae** (kram-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Crambus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of moths, of the family *Crambidae*.

**crambo** (kram'bō), *n.* [Origin obscure; said to be made from *L. crambe* (*< Gr. κράμβη*), cabbage, in the proverbial expression *crambe repetita*, 'cabbage warmed over,' for anything repeated: see *crambe*. Otherwise explained as perhaps an abbr. of *carambole* (*q. v.*), a term in billiards. The technical names of old games are often transferred with altered sense to new ones.] 1. A game in which one person or side has to find a rime to a word which is given by another, or to form a couplet by matching with a line another line already given, the new line being composed of words not used in the other.

Get the Malts to *Crambo* in an Evening, and learn the knack of Rhiming. Congreve, *Love for Love*, I. 1.

A little superior to these are those who can play at *crambo*, or cap versea. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 504.

2. A word which rimes with another.

And every *crambo* he could get. Swift, *To Stella*.

**Dumb crambo**, a game in which the players are divided into two sides, one of which must guess a word chosen by the other from a second word which is told them, and which rimes with the first. In guessing, it is not allowable to speak the words, but the guessing party have to act in pantomime one word after another until they find the right one.

**crambo** (kram'bō), *v. i.* [*< crambo*, *n.*] To rime as in the game of *crambo*. [Rare.]

Change my name of Miles  
To Guiles, Wiles, . . . or the foulest name  
You can devise to *crambo* with for ale.  
B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, iv. 1.

**crambo-clink** (kram'bō-klīnk), *n.* Rime; rimming. [Scotch.]

A' ye wha live by sowps o' drink,  
A' ye wha live by *crambo-clink*, . . .  
Come mourn wi' me.  
Burns, *On a Scotch Bard*.

That old metre of Provence, . . . saved by the Scottish poets out of the old mystery-plays to become the *crambo-clink* of Ramsay and his circle, of Ferguson and of Burns. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 603.

**crambo-jingle** (kram'bō-jīng'gl), *n.* Same as *crambo-clink*.

Amalst as soon as I could spell,  
I to the *crambo-jingle* fell.  
Burns, 1st Epistle to Lapraik.

**Crambus** (kram'būs), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), *< Gr. κράβος*, dry, parched, shriveled.] A genus of pyralid moths, giving name to a family *Crambidae* or a subfamily *Crambinae*, having the wings in repose rolled around the body in tubular form. They are known as *venereers* or *grass-moths*, from their living in the grass. The species are numerous. The vagabond, *C. vulgivagellus*, of North America, is a characteristic example. See cut under *Crambidae*.

**crame** (krām), *n.* [Sc., also written *krame*, *crame*, *cram*, *cream*, a booth or stall, wares, = *Icel. kram*, toys (wares), = *Sw. Dan. kram*, wares (in comp. *kram-bod*, a shop, booth), *< D. kram*, a booth or stall, wares, = MHG. *krām* (also *krāme*), *G. kram*, a booth, wares, prop. the covering of a booth, awning.] 1. A merchant's booth; a shop or tent where goods are sold; a stall.

Booths (or as they are here called, *craims*) containing hardware and haberdashery goods are erected in great numbers at the fairs [fair].  
P. Lessuden, *Roxb. Statist. Acc.*, x. 207.

2. A parcel of goods for sale; a peddler's pack.

Ane pedder is called an *marchand*, or *creamer*, *quas* bears ane pack or *creame* vpon his back. Skene, *Verb. Sig.*

3. A warehouse. *Imp. Dict.*

**crammer** (kram'er), *n.* 1. One who prepares himself or others, as for an examination, by *cramming*.



The slightest lapse of memory in the bad *crammer*, for instance, the putting of wrong letters in the diagram, will disclose the simulated character of his work.

*Jerome, Social Reform, p. 84.*

2. A lie. [Slang.]

*crammesy*, *a.* and *n.* See *cramoisie*.

*cramoisie*, *cramoisie* (kram'oi-zi), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *crammesy*, etc., now *crimson*: see *crimson* and *carmine*.] *I. a.* Crimson. [Archaic.]

A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisie* velvet. *Motley.*

He gathered for her some velvety *cramoisie* roses that were above her reach. *Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, III.*

*II. † n.* Crimson cloth.

My love was clad in black velvet,

And I my self in *cramoisie*.

*Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny* (Child's Ballads, IV, 134).

Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous,  
Ischt of hir saffron bed and euyr hous,  
In *crammesy* clede and granit violate.  
*Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 300.*

**cramp**<sup>1</sup> (kramp), *n.* [*< ME. \*cramp, cramp, a claw, paw (the mechanical senses are not found in ME., and are prob. of D. origin), < AS. \*cramp, \*cromp (only in deriv. adj. cromept, glossed folialis, wrinkled) = MD. krampe = MLG. LG. krampe (> G. krampe) = OHG. chrampha, chrampho (G. \*krampe displaced by krampe) = Dan. krampe = Sw. krampa, a cramp, cramp-iron, hook, clasp; cf. It. grampa, a claw, talon, = OF. crampe, deriv. crampon, F. crampon, ML. crampon(-n), a cramp, cramp-iron: from the Teut.; Gael. cramb, a cramp-iron, holdfast, from the E.; cf. grampel; ult., like the nearly related cramp<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, a spasm, and cramp<sup>1</sup>, *a.*, from the pret. of the verb represented by MD. krimpen = MLG. LG. krimpen = OHG. chrimphan, MfG. krimpfen, contract, cramp: see crimp, *v.*, and crimpel, crump, crumple, etc., and cf. crim, crum, and cf. clasp<sup>1</sup> and clam<sup>1</sup> as related to cramp<sup>1</sup> and cramp.] *1. † a.* A claw; a paw.*

Lord, send us thi lomb

Out of the wildernesses ston,

To fende vs from the lyon cramp.

*Holy Rood (E. & T. S.), p. 150.*

2. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, etc.; a clamp; a cramp-iron. See *cramp-iron*.

I saw some pieces of grey marble about it [the temple of Apollo], which appeared to have been joined with iron cramps. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 7.*

3. A bench-hook or holdfast.—4. A portable kind of iron press, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for closely compressing the joints of framework.—5. A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper-leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape.—6. That which hinders motion or expansion; restraint; confinement; that which hampers. [Rare.]

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind.

*Sir R. L'Ettrange.*

**Lock-filers' cramp**, a pair of leaden or brazen cheeks for a vise. *E. H. Knight.*

**cramp**<sup>1</sup> (kramp), *a.* [Not found in ME., but prob. existent (cf. OF. *crampe, grampe*, bent, contracted, cramp, of Teut. origin: see *crampish*), = OHG. *chramph, chramf, crampf*, bent, cramped, = Icel. *krapp* (for *\*kramp*), cramped, strait, narrow: derived, like the associated nouns, *cramp*<sup>1</sup> and *cramp*<sup>2</sup>, from the pret. of the verb represented by *crimp*: see *cramp*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and *cramp*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] *1.* Contracted; strait; cramped.—*2.* Difficult; knotty; hard to decipher, as writing; crabbed.

What's here!—a vile *cramp* hand! I cannot see  
Without my spectacles. *Sheridan, The Rivals, Prolog.*

**cramp**<sup>1</sup> (kramp), *v. t.* [Not found in ME. (where it is represented by *crampish*, *q. v.*); = G. *kramphen*, fasten with a cramp; from the noun. Cf. Icel. *kreppa*, cramp, clench, *< krapp*, cramped: see *cramp*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and cf. *crimp*, *v.*, of which *cramp*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, may be regarded as in part a secondary form.] *1.* To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp-iron, fetter, or some similar device.

Thou art to lie in prison, *cramp'd* with irons.

*B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.*

2. To fashion or shape on a cramp: as, to *cramp* boot-legs.—3. To confine as if in or with a cramp; hinder from free action or development; restrain; hamper; cripple.

Why should our Faith be *cramp'd* by such incredible Mysteries as these, concerning the Son of God's coming into the World? *Stillington, Sermons, III. II.*

A lad of spirit is not to be too much cramped in his maintenance. *Steele, Tatler, No. 25.*

**cramp**<sup>2</sup> (kramp), *n.* [*< ME. crampe, crampe, < OF. crampe, F. crampe (ML. crampa), < MD. krampe, D. krampe = MLG. krampe, LG. krampe = MHG. crampf, kramph, G. krampf = Dan. krampe = Sw. krampe, cramp, spasm; derived, like the nearly related cramp<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, from the pret. of the verb represented by *crimp*: see *cramp*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* and *v.*] An involuntary and painful contraction of a muscle; a variety of tonic spasm. It occurs most frequently in the calves of the legs, but also in the feet, hands, neck, etc., is of short duration, and is occasioned by some slight straining or wrenching movement, by sudden chill, etc. Cramp is often associated with constriction and gripping pains of the stomach or intestines. It is commonest at night, and also often attacks swimmers. See *spasm*.*

The *cramps* of death.

*Chaucer, Troilus.*

Leander . . . went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and, being taken with the *cramp*, was drowned. *Shak., As You Like It, iv. 1.*

**Accommodation cramp**, spasm of the ciliary muscle of the eye.—**Writers' cramp**, scribes' cramp. See *writer*.

**cramp**<sup>2</sup> (kramp), *v. t.* [*< cramp*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To affect with cramps or spasms.

Heart, and I take you railing at my patron, sir,

I'll *cramp* your joints!

*Middleton (and others), The Widow, II. 2.*

**cramp-bark** (kramp'bark), *n.* A name for the cranberry-tree, *Viburnum Opulus*. The shrubs of this species are said to have antispasmodic properties.

**cramp-bone** (kramp'bôn), *n.* The knee-cap of a sheep: so named because it was considered a charm against cramp.

He could turn *cramp-bones* into chessmen.

*Dickens, David Copperfield, xvii.*

**cramp-drill** (kramp'dril), *n.* A portable drill having a cutting and a feeding motion. In the figure shown, the feed-screw is in the upper portion of the cramp-frame, and forms a sleeve around the drill-spindle, which rotates within it. *E. H. Knight.*

**crampet, crampetlet**, *n.* See *crampet*.

**cramp-fish** (kramp'fish), *n.* The electric ray or torpedo. See *torpedo*. Also called *cramp-ray*, *numb-fish*, and *trymouth*.

The torpedo or *cramp-fish* also came to land.

*Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 384.*

**cramp-iron** (kramp'î-ern), *n.* An iron clamp; specifically, a piece of metal, usually iron, bent or T-shaped at each end, let into the surfaces, in the same plane, of two adjoining blocks of stone, across the joint between them, to hold them firmly together. Cramp-irons are commonly employed in works requiring great solidity, and in such ordinary structures as stone copings and cornices, and are inserted either in the upper surface of a course or between two courses or beds of stones. Also called *cramp* and *crampit*.

**crampish** (kramp'pish), *v. t.* [*ME. crampishen, crampishen, contract, < OF. crampish-, stem of certain parts of crampir, be twisted, bend, contract, < crampe, twisted, bent, contracted, cramped: see cramp, n.*] To contract; cramp; contort.

She . . . *crampisheth* [var. *crampyasheth*] her lymes crokedly. *Chaucer, Anelida and Arclete, I. 171.*

**crampit** (kramp'pit), *n.* [Also written *crampet*, and (accom.) *cramp-bit*; appar. *< Gael. crambaid, crambait, crampaid* in same sense (def. 1); cf. Gael. *cramb*, a cramp-iron; but the Gael. words are prob. of Teut. origin: see *cramp*<sup>1</sup>.] *1.* A cap of metal at the end of the scabbard of a sword; a chape.—*2.* (a) A cramp-iron. (b) A piece of iron with small spikes in it, made to fit the sole of the shoe, for keeping the footing firm on ice or slippery ground. [Scotch.].—*3.* In *her.*, the representation of the chape of a scabbard, used as a bearing.

**cramp-joint** (kramp'joint), *n.* A joint having its parts bound together by locking bars, used where special strength is required. See *cramp-iron*.

**crampon, crampon** (kram'pon, kram-pôn'), *n.* [*F. crampon, a cramp-iron, calk, frost-nail, prop. fulcrum: see cramp*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] *1.* An iron plate with spikes fastened to the foot to prevent slipping in walking or climbing over slippery places.—*2.* An apparatus used in the raising of heavy weights, as timber or stones, and consisting of two hooked pieces of iron forming a pair of grappling-irons.

Man with his *crampons* and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan. *Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.*

*3.* In *bot.*, an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support, as in the ivy.

**cramponée** (kram-pô-né'), *a.* [*< F. cramponné, pp. of cramponner, fasten with a cramp, < crampon, a cramp-iron, also a cramponée: see cramp.*] In *her.*, having a cramp or square piece at each end: applied to a cross.

**crampon**, *n.* See *crampon*.

**cramp-ray** (kramp'ra), *n.* Same as *cramp-fish*.

**cramp-ring** (kramp'ring), *n.* A ring of gold or silver, which, after being blessed by the sovereign, was formerly believed to cure cramp and falling-sickness. The custom of blessing great numbers on Good Friday continued down to the time of Queen Mary. [Eng.]

The king's majestic hath a great helpe in this matter, in hallowing *crampe rings*, and so given without money or petition. *Borde, Breviary of Health (ed. 1596), cccxvii.*

**cramp-stone** (kramp'stôn), *n.* A stone formerly worn upon the person as a supposed preventive of cramp.

**crampy** (kramp'pi), *a.* [*< cramp*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] *1.* Afflicted with cramp.—*2.* Inducing cramp or abounding in cramp.

This *crampy* country.

*Howitt.*

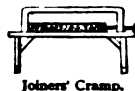
**cran** (kran), *n.* [*< Gael. crann, a measure of fresh herrings, as many as fill a barrel.*] A Scotch measure of capacity for fresh herrings, equal to 37½ imperial gallons, or about 750 fish. Also *crane*.—*To coup the crans*. See *coup*.

**crange** (krá'náj), *n.* [*< crane*<sup>2</sup> + *-age*.] *1.* The liberty of using at a wharf a crane for raising wares from a vessel.—*2.* The price paid for the use of a crane.

**cranberry** (kran'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *cranberries* (-iz). [That is, *\*cranberry* (= G. *kranbeere* (or *kranichbeere*) = Sw. *tranbär* = Dan. *tranebær*, a cranberry), *< crane*<sup>1</sup> + *berry*. The reason of the name is not obvious.] *1.* The fruit of several species of *Oxycoccus*. In Europe it is the fruit of *O. Oxycoccus*, also called *bogwort*, *mossberry*, or *moorberry*, as it grows only in peat-bogs or swampy land, usually among masses of sphagnum. The berry, when ripe, is globose and dark-red, and a little more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The berries form a sauce of fine flavor, and are much used for tarts. The same species is called in the United States the *small cranberry*, in distinction from the



Cramp-drill.



Joiner's Cramp.



Cramp-iron.



Cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*).

much larger fruit of the *O. macrocarpus*, which is extensively cultivated and gathered in large quantities for the market. The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, is sometimes called the *mountain-cranberry*.

*2.* The plant which bears this fruit.—**High cranberry**, or **bush cranberry**. See *cranberry-tree*. **cranberry-gatherer** (kran'ber-i-gawn'ér-ér), *n.* An implement, shaped somewhat like a rake, used in picking cranberries.

**cranberry-tree** (kran'ber-i-tré), *n.* The high or bush cranberry, *Viburnum Opulus*, a shrub of North America and Europe, bearing soft, red, globose, acid drupes or berries. The cultivated form, with sterile flowers having enlarged corollas, is known as the *snowball* or *quelder-rose*.

**crance** (krans), *n.* *Naut.*, an old name for any boom-iron, but particularly for an iron cap attached to the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

**cranch** (kranch), *v. t.* Same as *craunch*.

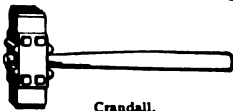
**Oranchia** (kranch'i-â), *n.* [NL. (Leach), *< Cranch*, an E. proper name.] The typical genus of the family *Cranchiidae*.

**cranchiid** (kranch'i-id), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cranchiidae*.

**Oranchiidae** (kranch-i'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cranchia* + *-idae*.] A family of acetabuliferous

or dibranchiate cephalopods, represented only by the genus *Cranchia*, having a short, rounded body with two posterior fins, a small head with large eyes, the cornea of which are perforated, and two rows of suckers on the arms and eight rows on the long tentacles.

**crandall** (krān'dal), *n.* [Prob. from the proper name *Crandall*.] A masons' tool for dressing stone. It is formed of a number of thin plates with sharp edges, or of pointed steel bars, clamped together, somewhat in the shape of a hammer.



Crandall.

**crandall** (krān'dal), *v. t.* [*< crandall, n.*] To treat or dress with a crandall, as stone.—**Crandalled stonework**, an ashler having on its surface lines made with a crandall. It is said to be *cross-crandalled* when other rows cross the first at right angles.

**crane**<sup>1</sup> (krān), *n.* [*< ME. crane, < AS. cran = MD. kraene, D. kraan(vogel) = MLG. krān, krāne, LG. kran = MHG. krane; also with suffix: AS. cornoch = OHG. cranuh, chranih, MHG. cranich, kraneck, G. kranich = (with change of kr to tr) Icel. trani = Sw. trana = Dan. trane = W. garan = Corn. Bret. garan (the Gael. and Ir. word is different, namely, corr) = Gr. γέρανος (see geranium) = OBulg. seravi = Lith. geruo, a crane. L. grus (> It. grua = Sp. dim. grulla = Pg. grou = Pr. grua = F. grue), a crane, is perhaps related. Root unknown. See crane<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A large gallatorial bird with very long legs and neck, a long straight bill with pervious nostrils near its middle, the head usually naked, at least in part, the hind toe elevated, and the inner secondaries usually enlarged; any bird of the family *Gruidae*. There are about 15 closely similar species, found in many parts of the world, most of them included in the genus *Grus*. The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea*; it is about 4 feet long. (See cut under *Grus*.) The common American or sand-hill crane is *G. mexicana*. A steller and larger species is the whooping crane, *G. americana*, which is white, with black primaries. The gigantic crane of Asia is *G. leucogeranus*, and a common Indian crane is *G. antigone*. The wattled crane of South Africa is *Grus (Buceros) carunculata*. The crown-crane, or crowned crane, is of the genus *Balearica*. The Numidian crane, or demoiseille, and the Stanley crane are elegant species of the genus *Anthropoides*.*

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*).

Nor Thracian Cranes forget, whose silv'ry Plumes Give Pattern, which employ the mimic Looms. *Congree, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

2. Popularly and erroneously, one of sundry very large gallatorial birds likened to cranes, as herons and storks. Thus, the great blue heron of North America (*Ardea herodias*) is popularly known as the *blue crane*; and the name *gigantic crane* has been erroneously given to the adjutant-bird.

3. [*cap.*] The constellation *Grus*, the Crane (which see).

**crane**<sup>1</sup> (krān), *v.*; pret. and pp. *craned*, ppr. *craning*. [*< crane<sup>1</sup>, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be stretched out like the neck of a crane.

Three runners, with outstretched hands and craning necks, are straining toward an invisible goal. *Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 248.*

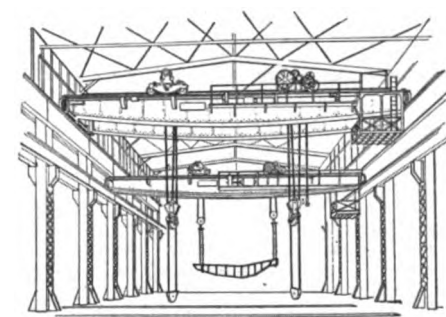
Hence—2. In *hunting*, to look before one leaps; pull up at a dangerous jump.

But where was he, the hero of our tale? Fencing? *Craning!* Hitting? Missing? Is he over, or is he under? Has he killed, or is he killed? *Disraeli, Young Duke, il. 9.*

II. *trans.* To stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane: as, he *craned* his neck to see what was on the other side of the pillar.

**crane**<sup>2</sup> (krān), *n.* [A particular use of *crane*<sup>1</sup>, the arm of the contrivance being likened to the neck of a crane. This use is not found in ME. or AS., and is prob. of D. origin: cf. MD. *kraene*, D. *kraan* = LG. *kran* (> also G. *krahn* = Sw. *Dan. kran*) = F. *crâne*, a crane (a machine), = Gr. γέρανος, a crane (a machine), a particular use of the

word for *crane*, a bird. The resemblance of Gael. and Ir. *crann*, a beam, mast, bar, tree, > *crannachan*, a crane (Ir. also a crane), is prob. accidental.] 1. A machine for moving weights, having two motions, one a direct lift and the other horizontal. The latter may be circular, radial, or universal. The parts of the simple crane are an upright post having a motion on its vertical axis, a jib or swiveling arm jointed at its lower end to the post and tied to the post at its outer or upper end, and hoisting tackle connecting the motive power at the foot of the post with the load to be lifted, which is suspended from the end of the jib. Cranes are, however, made in a variety of forms, differing more or less from this type. Thus, a *rotary crane* is a crane in which the jib has simply a rotary motion about the axis of the post, moving with the post; a *traveling crane* is a crane in which the load is suspended from a carriage moving upon a long truss that travels upon elevated rails. See cut. In some fixed cranes the load is suspended from a carriage that travels on a horizontal arm at the top of the jib, and gives the load a movement along the radius of the circle formed by the rotation of the jib. Another minor type is the *derrick-crane*, with fixed guys to hold the post in position. Cranes (called *walking-crane*) traveling upon rails have been used in navy-yards. Cranes are operated by any kind of power and with any form of hoisting apparatus suited to the work to be done. See also cut under *abutment-crane*.



Traveling Crane.

Some from the Quarries hew out massive Stone, Some draw it up with Cranes, some breathe and grone, In Order o'er the Anvil. *Cowley, Davideis, il.*

2. A machine for weighing goods, constructed on the principle of the preceding. Such machines are common in market-towns in Ireland. See *crane*<sup>2</sup>.—3. An iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fireplace and hinged so as to be movable horizontally, used for supporting pots or kettles over a fire.

Over the fire swings an iron crane, with a row of pot-hooks of all lengths hanging from it. *C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 18.*

4. *pl. Naut.*, supports of iron or timber at a vessel's side for stowing boats or spars upon.

In some cases it has been found indispensably necessary to keep a willful and refractory officer's boat "on the cranes." . . . A more summary punishment could not be administered to a game whaleman than to be kept on board as an idle spectator of the exciting pursuit and capture. *C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 258.*

5. A siphon or bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask.—**Hydraulic crane**. See *hydraulic*.—**Overhead crane**, a crane which travels on elevated beams in a workshop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.

**crane**<sup>2</sup> (krān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *craned*, ppr. *craning*. [*< crane<sup>2</sup>, n.*] To cause to rise as by a crane: followed by *up*. [*Rare.*]

**crane**<sup>3</sup> (krān), *n.* Same as *crane*.

**crane-fly** (krān'flī), *n.* A common name of the \*dipterous insects of the family *Tipulidae* (which see). In Great Britain it is also called *daddy-long-legs*, a name given in America to certain arachnidans. The common crane-fly or daddy-long-legs of Europe is *Tipula oleracea*.

**crane-ladle** (krān'lā'dī), *n.* In *founding*, a pot or ladle used for pouring melted metals into molds, supported by a chain from a crane.

**crane-line** (krān'līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a line fastening two backstays together.

**crane-necked** (krān'nekt), *a.* Having a long neck like a crane's. *Carlyle.*

**crane-post** (krān'pōst), *n.* The upright post on which the arm or jib of a crane works. Also called *crane-shaft* and *crane-stalk*.

**cranequin**, *n.* [OF., also *crannequin, crannequin, cranequin* (see def.), < OD. \**kraeneken, kraeneke*, an arbalist, prop. dim. of *kraene*, a crane: see *crane*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. An implement for bending the stiff bow of the medieval arbalist, consisting of a ratchet working on a small wheel turned by a windlass. Also called a *rolling purchase*. Hence—2. The arbalist itself: as, a hundred men armed with *cranequins*.

**cranequiniert**, *n.* [OF., < *cranequin*.] A cross-bowman who carried the large arbalist worked by means of the cranequin; especially, a mounted man so armed: used about 1475.

**craner**<sup>1</sup> (krā'nēr), *n.* [*< crane<sup>1</sup>, v., + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. In *hunting*, one who cranes at a fence. See *crane*<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.*, 2. Hence—2. One who finches before difficulty or danger; a coward.

**craner**<sup>2</sup> (krā'nēr), *n.* [*< crane<sup>2</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>*.] An official in charge of a public crane for weighing.

Some country towns of Ireland have in the market-place a crane for the weighing of goods, produce, etc. An official, popularly the *craner*, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight to all concerned, a dictum uncontrovertible. This is called the *craner's note*, and when any one makes an assertion of the "long-bow" nature, a sceptic auditor will say, "Very nice; but I should like the *craner's note* for that." *N. and Q., 4th ser., VIII. 123.*

**crane's-bill, cranesbill** (krānz'bil), *n.* 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Geranium*, from the long, slender beak of their fruit. See *Geranium*.

Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large *crane's-bill*, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists? *W. Black, Phaeton, xx.*

2. A pair of long-nosed pincers used by surgeons.—**Stinking crane's-bill**. Same as *herb-robert*.

**crane-shaft, crane-stalk** (krān'shāft, -stāk), *n.* Same as *crane-post*.

**crane**<sup>1</sup> (krā'nēt), *n.* Same as *crinet*, 1.

**crang**, *n.* See *krang*.

**Crangon** (krang'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρῆγών, a kind of shrimp or prawn.] A genus of macrurous crustaceans, typical of the family *Crangonidae*. The best-known species is the common shrimp of Europe, *C. vulgaris*.

**Crangonidae** (krang-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crangon* + *-idae*.] The family of shrimps typified by the genus *Crangon*: often merged in some other family.

**crania**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Plural of *cranium*.

**Crania**<sup>2</sup> (krā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Retzius, 1781), < ML. *cranium*, skull.] A genus of *Brachiopoda*, typical of the family *Craniidae*. See cut under *Craniidae*.

The genus *Crania* appeared for the first time during the Silurian period, and has continued to be represented up to the present time. *Davidson, Encyc. Brit., IV. 194.*

**craniacromial** (krā'ni-a-krō'mi-āl), *a.* [*< cranium + acromion + -al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the skull and shoulder, or the pectoral arch: specifically applied to a group of muscles represented in man by the sternocleidomastoideus and trapezius.

**Craniadae** (krā-ni-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Craniidae*. *J. E. Gray, 1840.*

**cranial** (krā'ni-āl), *a.* [*< NL. cranialis, < cranium, the skull: see cranium.*] 1. Relating in any way to the cranium or skull.

The cartilaginous cranial mass contracts in front of the orbits. *Owen, Anat., vi.*

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the cranium proper, or to that part of the skull which incloses the brain, as distinguished from the face: opposed to *facial*.—**Cranial angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Cranial bones**, the bones of the cranium proper, as distinguished from those of the face and jaws. In man they are reckoned as eight in number: the occipital, the two parietals, the two temporals, the frontal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid; but all these are compound bones, excepting the parietals; even the frontal consists of a pair. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Cranial nerves**, those nerves which make their exit from the cranial cavity through cranial foramina, whether arising from the brain or the spinal cord. They are regarded as forming from three to twelve pairs. When twelve are enumerated, they are (in the order given) the olfactory, the optic, the motor oculi, the pathetic or trochlear, the trigeminal or trifacial, the abducent, the facial, the auditory, the glossopharyngeal, the pneumogastric, the spinal accessory, and the hypoglossal. The lowest vertebrate (of the genus *Amphioxus*) has the trigeminal, the pneumogastric (with the glossopharyngeal and spinal accessory), and the hypoglossal.—**Cranial segments**, certain divisions of the cranium proper. They are the occipital segment, consisting of the occipital bone alone; the parietal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the parietal bones; and the frontal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the frontal bones. These correspond with the three cerebral vesicles of the embryo.—**Cranial vertebrae**, certain divisions of the whole skull, theoretically supposed to represent or to be modified vertebrae. In Owen's view they are four in number: the epencephalic or occipital, the mesencephalic or parietal, the proencephalic or frontal, and the rhinencephalic or nasal. They include the bones of the face and jaws, and even of the fore limbs.

**Craniata** (krā-ni-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cranium*, *q. v.*, + *-ata*.] Same as *Craniota*.

**cranlid** (krā'ni-id), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Craniidae*.

**Oranidae** (krā-ni'ō-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crania* + *-idae*.] A family of lypomatous brachiopods.

They are attached by a greater or less extent of the ventral valve, or free; the brachial appendages are soft, spirally curved, and directed toward the bottom of the dorsal valve; the valves are orbicular or limpet-like; and the shell-substance is calcareous and perforated by minute canals. Four genera are known, only one of which (*Crania*) has living representatives. Also *Cranidae*.



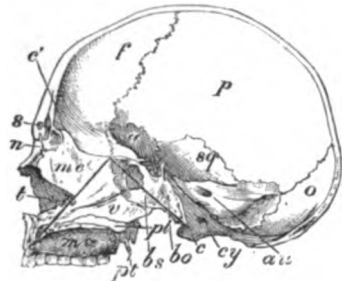
Dorsal Valve of *Crania anomala*, slightly enlarged, with mantle removed to show brachial appendages, etc.

**craniocoele** (krā-ni'ō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + κηλη, tumor.*] Encephalocoele. *Dun-glison.*

**cranioclast** (krā-ni'ō-klast), *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + κλαστικός, a breaking, < κλάν, break.*] The operation of craniotomy. *Dun-glison.*

**cranioclast** (krā-ni'ō-klast), *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + κλαστικός, verbal adj. of κλάν, break.*] A powerful forceps employed in the operation of craniotomy for seizing, breaking down, and withdrawing the fetal skull.

**craniofacial** (krā-ni'ō-fā-shiāl), *a.* [= *F. cranio-facial*, < *ML. cranium, q. v., + L. facies, the face.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and the face.—**Craniofacial angle**, in *human anat.* and *anthropol.*, the angle included between the basifacial axis



Longitudinal Vertical Bisection of Human Skull, right side, showing craniofacial angle, in this case about 90°, being the angle between the heavy straight lines, whereof the one descending forward is the basifacial axis, the other the basiscranial axis.

*a.*, alisphenoid; *am.*, internal auditory meatus in petrous part of temporal bone; *bo.*, basioccipital; *br.*, basiphenoid; *c.*, occipital condyle; *c.*, cristagalli; *co.*, condyloid foramen; *f.*, frontal; *me.*, mesenchoid; *mx.*, maxillary; *n.*, nasal; *o.*, supraoccipital; *p.*, parietal; *pl.*, palatal; *pt.*, hamulate process of internal pterygoid; *r.*, frontal sinus; *sq.*, squamosal; *t.*, maxilloturbinal; *v.*, vomer.

and the basiscranial axis. (See these terms, under *axial* and *craniometry*.) It varies with the extent to which the face lies in front of or below the anterior end of the cranium, from less than 90° to 120°. When it is great, the face is *prognathous*; when it is small, the face is *orthognathous*. *Huxley.*—**Craniofacial notch**, in *anat.*, a defect of parts in the midline between the orbital and nasal cavities.

**craniognomic** (krā-ni'ō-g-nom'ik), *a.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + γνομν, opinion, judgment.*] Pertaining to craniognomy; phrenological.

**craniognomy** (krā-ni'ō-g-nō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + γνομν, opinion, judgment.*] Cranial physiognomy; the doctrine or practice of considering the form and other characteristics of the skull as indicating the disposition or temperament of the individual: a modification of phrenology.

**craniograph** (krā-ni'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + γραφειν, write.*] In *craniom.*, an instrument for making outline drawings of the skull, showing the projections and the topographical relations of various points.

**craniography** (krā-ni'ō-grā-f), *n.* [= *F. craniographie*; as *craniograph* + *-y*.] A description of the skull.

**cranoid** (krā-ni'ō-oid), *a.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + οιδ, pertaining to.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the brachiopod family *Cranidae*.

**craniole** (krā-ni'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull (see *Crania*), + λιθος, stone.*] A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Crania* or some related form.

**cranioleth** (krā-ni'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *craniole*. **cranioleth** (krā-ni'ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. κρανιολογία, < Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of anatomy which deals with the study of crania or

skulls; the sum of human knowledge concerning skulls.

**craniometer** (krā-ni'ō-m'et-er), *n.* [= *F. craniomètre* = *It. craniometro*, < *Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + μετρον, measure.*] An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skull.

**craniometric**, **craniometrical** (krā-ni'ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [= *F. craniométrique*; as *craniometer* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to craniometry.

**craniometry** (krā-ni'ō-m'et-ri), *n.* [= *F. craniométrie* = *It. craniometria*; as *craniometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of skulls; the topographical relations ascertained by such measurements. The following are the points of measurement, lines, and angles upon which craniometry is based: the *alveolar point*, the point at the middle of the edge of the upper jaw, between the middle two incisors (*A*); the *astion*, the point behind the ear where the parietal, temporal, and occipital bones meet (*B*); the *auricular point*, the center of the orifice of the external auditory meatus (*C*); the *basion*, the middle point of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum, corresponding in position to *D*; the *bregma*, the point of meeting of the coronal and sagittal sutures (*E*); the *daeryon*, the point on the side of the nose where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones meet (*F*); the *glabella*, the point in the median line between the superciliary arches, marked by a swelling, sometimes by a depression (*G*); the *gonion*, the point at the angle of the lower jaw (*H*); the *inion*, the external occipital protuberance (*I*); the *jugal point*, the point situated at the angle which the posterior border of the frontal branch of the malar bone makes with the superior border of its zygomatic branch (*J*); the *lambda*, the point of meeting of the sagittal with the lambdoidal suture (*K*); the *malar point*, a point situated on the tubercle on the external surface of the malar bone, or, when this is wanting, the intersection of a line drawn (nearly vertically) from the external extremity of the frontomalar suture to the tubercle at the inferior angle of the malar and a line drawn nearly horizontally from the inferior border of the orbit over the malar to the superior border of the zygomatic arch (*L*); the *maximum occipital point*, or *occipital point*, the posterior extremity of the anteroposterior diameter of the skull measured from the glabella in front to the most distant point behind, in the neighborhood of *O*; the *mental point*, the middle point of the anterior lip of the lower border of the lower jaw (*P*); the *metopic point*, a point in the middle line between the two frontal eminences (*Q*); the *nasion*, or *nasal point*, the middle of the frontonasal suture at the root of the nose (*R*); the *obelion*, the part of the sagittal suture between the two parietal foramina (*S*); the *ophryon*, the middle of the supraorbital line which, drawn across the narrowest part of the forehead, separates the face from the cranium; also called the *supraorbital* and *supranasal* (*T*); the *opisthion*, the middle point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum (*U*); the *pterion*, the place where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones come together (*V*); the *stephanion*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge (*W*); the *subnasal point*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares at the base of the nasal spine; also called *spinal point* (*X*); and the *supra-auricular point*, the point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. The following craniometrical lines are distinguished: the *facial line of Camper*, a line tangent to the glabella and to the anterior surface

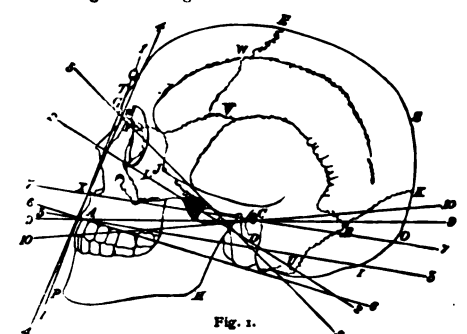


Fig. 1. Side and Front Views of Skull, illustrating Craniometry.

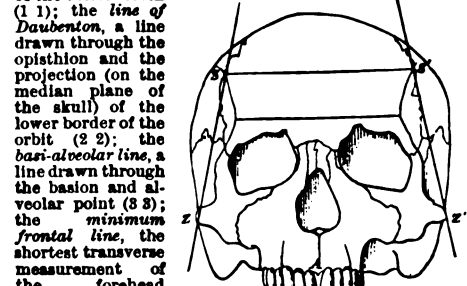


Fig. 2. Side and Front Views of Skull, illustrating Craniometry.

of the incisor teeth (*1*); the *line of Daubenton*, a line drawn through the opisthion and the projection (on the median plane of the skull) of the lower border of the orbit (*2*); the *basi-alveolar line*, a line drawn through the basion and alveolar point (*3*); the *minimum frontal line*, the shortest transverse measurement of the forehead (shown in figure 2); the *naso-alveolar line*, the line passing through the nasal and alveolar points (*4*); and the *nasobasilar line*, the line drawn through the basion and nasal point (*5*). An *aleveocondylean plane* is also distinguished: it is the plane passing through the alveolar point, and tangent to the condyles, represented by the line *6*. Some of the craniometrical angles are: the *basilar angle*, that between the nasobasilar and basi-alveolar lines (*RDA*); the *angle of the condyles*, the angle which the

plane of the occipital foramen forms with the plane of the basilar groove; the *coronofacial angle of Gratiolet*, the angle which the facial line of Camper forms with the plane passing through the coronal suture; the *facial angle of Camper*, the angle between the facial line of Camper (*1*) and the line (*7*) drawn through the auricular and subnasal points; the *facial angle of Cloquet*, the angle between the line drawn through the opisthion and the alveolar point and the auriculo-alveolar line (*9*); that is, the angle *TAC*; the *facial angle of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire*, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the line (*10*) drawn through the auricular point and the edge of the incisors; the *facial angle of Jacquart*, the angle between the line drawn through the subnasal point and the glabella and the line (*7*) drawn through the subnasal and auricular points; the *frontal angle*, the angle *TCE*, formed by lines drawn from the auricular point (*C*) (that is, the projection of the auricular points on the median plane) to the opisthion (*T*) and to the bregma (*E*); the *metafacial angle of Serres*, the angle which the pterygoid processes form with the base of the skull; the *nasobasilar angle of Welcker*, the angle *XBD*, between the nasobasilar and naso-subnasal lines; the *occipital angle of Broca*, the angle *RUD*, or that between the lines drawn from the opisthion (*U*) to the basion and nasal points; the *occipital angle of Daubenton*, the angle which the line of Daubenton (*2*) makes with the line joining the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); the *parietal angle*, the angle formed by the two lines *ZS* and *ZS'* (fig. 2) drawn through the extremities of the transverse maximum or bitygonic diameter and the maximum transverse frontal diameter (it is called *positive* when it opens downward, *negative* when the lines meet below the skull and it opens upward); the *angles of Segond*, angles formed between lines drawn from the basion (*D*) to the various other craniometrical points, the *facial angle of Segond* being the angle *PDT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and mental point (*P*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); and the *cerebral angle of Segond* being the angle *UDT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and the *ophryon* (*T*); the *ophryon angle*, the angle between lines drawn from the basion and nasion to a point in the median line where the sloping anterior surface of the sella turcica passes over into the horizontal surface of the olivary eminence; the *symphyseal angle*, the angle which the profile of the symphysis of the lower jaw makes with the plane of the inferior border of the lower jaw; and the *total cranial angle*, the angle *UCT*, measuring the cranial cavity, between lines drawn from the auricular point to the opisthion and to the opisthion. The following craniometrical diameters are distinguished: the *maximum anteroposterior*, the distance from the glabella to the furthest point of the occipital bone (the *maximum anteroposterior diameter of Welcker* is the anteroposterior metopic of Broca, and is the distance from the metopic point to the furthest point behind); the *maximum transverse*, the greatest transverse diameter of the cranium, wherever found; and the *vertical diameter*, ordinarily the distance of the basion from the bregma, or, what is nearly equivalent to it, the distance from the basion to the point where the line through the basion at right angles to the alveocondylean plane intersects the cranial vault, or the distance of the vertex and of the basion on the vertical plane of the skull. The following craniometrical indices are distinguished: the *basilar index*, the ratio of the projection of that part of the skull on the horizontal plane which lies in front of the basion to the whole projection, multiplied by 100; the *cephalic index*, or *index of breadth*, the ratio of the maximum transverse to the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, multiplied by 100; the *cephalo-orbital index*, the ratio of the solid contents of the two orbits to the contents of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *cephalospinal index*, the ratio of the measure of the foramen magnum in square millimeters to that of the cranial cavity in cubic centimeters, multiplied by 100; the *cerebral index*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *facial index*, the ratio of the distance of the opisthion from the alveolar point to the transverse diameter measured from one zygoma to the other, multiplied by 100; the *gnathic or alveolar index*, the ratio of the distance between the basion and alveolar point to the distance between the basion and nasal point, multiplied by 100; the *nasal index*, the ratio of the maximum breadth of the anterior orifice of the nose to the distance from the nasal to the subnasal point, multiplied by 100; the *orbital index*, the ratio of the vertical to the transverse diameter of one of the orbits, multiplied by 100; and the *vertical index*, or *index of height*, the ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the maximum anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.

**craniopagus** (krā-ni'ō-p'ā-gns), *n.* [NL., < *cranium* + *L. pangere* (*√ pang*), fasten, fix: see *paet*.] In *teratol.*, a pair of twins whose heads are adherent.

**craniopharyngeal** (krā-ni'ō-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + φάρυγξ, throat (pharynx).*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and to the pharynx; connecting the cavity of the skull with that of the mouth, as a canal.

**craniophore** (krā-ni'ō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + φέρον, bearing, < φέρειν = E. bear.*] A skull-bearer. Specifically—(a) An apparatus for holding and fixing skulls in a given or required position for craniological purposes. (b) A mechanical device for taking projections of the skull.

**cranioplasty** (krā-ni'ō-plas-ti), *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον, the skull, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλασσειν, form: see plastic.*] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring or supplying the place of deficiencies in the cranial structures.

**cranioscopist** (krā-ni'ō-s'kō-pist), *n.* One skilled or professing belief in cranioscopia; a phrenologist. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**craniology** (krā-ni-ol'jō-pi), n. [= F. *craniologie* = Pg. *craniologia*, < NL. *craniologia*, < Gr. *κράνιον*, the skull, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The examination of the configuration of the skull; phrenology. [Rare.]

**craniospinal** (krā-ni-ō-spi-nal), a. [*< ML. cranium + L. spina + -al.*] In anat., pertaining to the skull and the backbone: as, the *craniospinal axis*. Also *craniovertebral*.

**Craniota** (krā-ni-ō-tā), n. pl. [NL., < *cranium*, skull: see *cranium*.] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, including those which possess a skull and brain, or the whole of the *Vertebrata* excepting the *Leptocardia* or *Acrania*. Also *Craniata*.

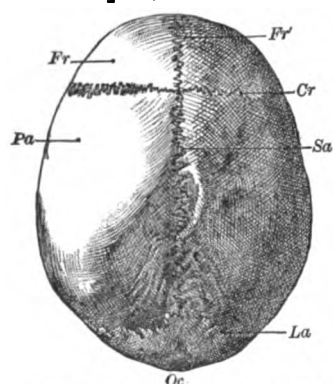
The Skulled Animals or Craniota (Man and all other Vertebrates). *Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.)*, I. 416.

**craniotabes** (krā-ni-ō-tā-bēz), n. [NL., < *ML. cranium + L. tabes*, a wasting, decline.] In *pathol.*, a condition of infants characterized by the thinning and softening of the cranial bones in spots. Some cases seem to be connected with rachitis and some with syphilis.

**craniotomy** (krā-ni-ō-tō-mi), n. [= F. *craniotomie*, < Gr. *κράνιον*, the skull, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνω*, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the fetal head is opened when it presents an obstacle to delivery.

**craniovertebral** (krā-ni-ō-ver'tē-bral), a. [*< ML. cranium + L. vertebra, vertebra, + -al.*] Same as *craniospinal*.

**cranium** (krā-ni-um), n.; pl. *crania* (-i). [Also formerly *cranon* (after Gr.) and *crany*; *ML. NL. cranium* (> It. *cranio* = F. *crâne*), *ML. also cranea, craneum* (> Sp. *cráneo* = Pg. *cráneo*); < Gr. *κράνιον*, the skull, akin to *κάρα*, the head, *κάρον*, the head, *L. cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] 1. The skull of a human being,



Human Cranium or Calvarium, from above. Fr, Pa, Oc, frontal, parietal, and occipital bones; Fr, Cr, Sa, La, frontal, coronal, sagittal, and lambdoid sutures.

or, as now used, of any animal; the bones of the head, collectively. It is possessed by all vertebrates except the *Acrania* or *Leptocardia*, and by vertebrates only. It is supposed by some anatomists to be a series of modified vertebrae consisting of three or four segments, each a modified vertebra, and therefore serially homologous with the spinal column; by others it is supposed to be a distinct superaddition to the vertebrae, and therefore only analogous to the spinal column. In a broad sense the hyoid and branchial arches are a part of the cranium.

2. More exactly, the brain-box; the bony case of the encephalon, as distinguished from those bones of the skull which support the face and jaws. See *cranial*.—3. In *entom.*, the integument of an insect's head excluding the antennae, eyes, and oral apparatus, and including the epicranium, gula, and occiput.

**crank<sup>1</sup>** (krangk), a. [Not found in ME., except as in the prob. deriv. *crank<sup>2</sup>*, n., q. v.; prob. ult. < AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, appar. orig. bend, bow; cf. *crank<sup>1</sup>*, v., and see *crinch*, *cringe*. The words here given under the form *crank*, though here separated as to sense and historical relations into six groups, are more or less involved in meaning and cross-associations, and appear to be ult. from the same verb-root. On account of the dialectal, colloquial, technical, or slang character of most of the senses, the records in literature are scanty, only one group, that of *crank<sup>2</sup>*, appearing in ME. or AS.] 1. Crooked; bent; distorted: as, a *crank hand*; *crank-handed*.—2. Hard; difficult: as, a *crank word*. [Scotch in both senses.]

**crank<sup>1</sup>** (krangk), v. [Not found in ME., but appar. in part orig. a secondary form of *\*crink* (in *crinkle*), ult. of AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall, yield, orig. bend, bow; *crank*, *crankle*, being related to *\*crink* (*crinch*, *cringe*), *crinkle*, as *cramp<sup>1</sup>*, *crumple*, to *crimp*, *crimble*. In part the verb *crank<sup>1</sup>* depends on the noun. See *crank<sup>1</sup>*, a., and *crank<sup>1</sup>*, n.] I. *intrans.* To run in a winding course; bend; wind; turn.

He [the hare] *cranks* and crosses with a thousand doubles. *Shak., Venus and Adonis*, l. 682.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,  
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,  
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, III. 1.

II. *trans.* To mark crosswise on (bread and butter), to please a child. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**crank<sup>1</sup>** (krangk), n. [*< crank<sup>1</sup>*, a., or *crank<sup>1</sup>*, v.] 1. A bend; a turn; a twist; a winding; an involution.

I [the belly] send it [food] through the rivers of your blood,  
Even to the court, the heart, to the seat o' the brain,  
And through the *cranks* and offices of man. *Shak., Cor.*, I. 1.

Meet you no ruin but the soldier in  
The *cranks* and turns of Thebes? *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 2.

2. A twist or turn of speech; a conceit which consists in a grotesque or fantastic change of the form or meaning of a word.

Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles. *Milton, L'Allegro*, l. 27.

3. [In this sense now associated with *crank<sup>3</sup>*, n., 2.] An absurd or unreasonable action caused by a twist of judgment; a caprice; a whim; a crotchety; a vagary.

Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks*. *Carlyle*.

4. pl. Pains; aches. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

**crank<sup>2</sup>** (krangk), n. [*< ME. cranke*; perhaps < AS. *\*cranc*, in comp. *\*cranc-staf*, an unauthenticated form in Somner, defined as "some kind of weavers instrument"; appar. < *crank<sup>1</sup>*, a., bent, crooked, which is, however, not recorded in ME. or AS.: see *crank<sup>1</sup>*, a.] 1. A bent or vertical arm attached to or projecting at an angle from an axis at one end, and with provision for the application of power at the other, used for communicating circular motion, as in a grindstone, or for changing circular into reciprocating motion, as in a saw-mill, or reciprocating into circular motion, as in a steam-engine. The single *crank* (1) can be used only on the end of an axis. The double *crank* (2) is employed when it is necessary that the axis should be extended on both sides of the point at which the reciprocating motion is applied. An exemplification of this arrangement is afforded by the machinery of steam-vessels. The bell-crank (3), so called from its ordinary use in bell-hanging, performs a function totally different from that of the others, being used merely to change the direction of a reciprocating motion, as from a horizontal to a vertical line.



Cranks.

He ground the whole matter over and over and over again in his mind, with a hand never off the *crank* of the mill, by day nor by night.

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 275.

2. An iron brace for various purposes, such as the braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters of vessels.—3. An iron attached to the feet in curling, to prevent slipping. [Scotch].—4. An instrument of prison discipline, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel, which, when the prisoner turns a handle outside, revolves in a box partially filled with gravel. The labor of turning it is more or less severe, according to the quantity of gravel.—**Disk crank**, a disk carrying a crank-pin, and substituted for a crank.

**crank<sup>2</sup>** (krangk), v. t. [*< crank<sup>2</sup>*, n.] 1. To make of the shape of a crank; bend into a crank shape.—2. To provide with a crank; attach a crank to.

Connected with its axle, which was *cranked* for the purpose. *Thurston, Steam-Engine*, p. 166.

3. To shackle; hamshackle (a horse). [Scotch.] **crank<sup>3</sup>** (krangk), a. and n. [Not found in this sense in ME. or AS., the alleged AS. *\*cranc*, weak, infirm, being unauthenticated, and *\*crang*, as adj., dead, killed, an error; first in early mod. E., the noun (II., 1) being a cant word, indicating its origin from the D.: < MD. *krack*, weak, feeble, infirm, sick, also, of things, weak, poor, insipid, D. *krack*, sick, ill, poor, = OFries. *krack*, *cranc*, North Fries. *cranc*, sick, = MLG. *krank*, weak, infirm, miserable, bad, sick, LG. *krank*, sick, = OHG. *\*chrank* (not recorded, but cf. deriv. *\*chrankalōn*, *krankolōn*, become weak), MHG. *kranc*, weak, thin, slender, poor, bad, small, later esp. weak in body, feeble, sick, G. *krank*, sick (whence, from G. or LG., Icel. *krankr*, also *krangr* = Norw. Sw. Dan. *krank*, ill, sick); the adj. being also used as a noun, MD. *krack*, etc., or with inflection, MD. *kracke*, D. *krank* = G. *krank*, etc., a sick person, a patient; whence the noun used in E., orig.

with the epithet *counterfeit*, in ref. to persons who feigned sickness or frenzy (cf. D. *krank-hoofdig*, *krankzinnig*, crazy) in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder; prob. from the pret. of an orig. Teut. verb preserved only in AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, orig. bend, bow, to which also *crank<sup>1</sup>*, *crank<sup>2</sup>*, *crank<sup>4</sup>*, and *crank<sup>5</sup>* are referred: see *crank<sup>1</sup>*, etc., and *crinch*, *cringe*.] I.† a. Sick; ill; infirm; weak: the term is also applied to a person who is mentally wrong or eccentric. [North Eng.]

*Crank*, infirm, weak, in bad condition. *R. Sibbald, Chron. Sc. Poetry*, gloss.

II. n. 1†. A sick person: first used with the epithet *counterfeit*, designating a person who feigned sickness or frenzy in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder. See etymology and quotations.

Basier in habit, and more vile in condition, than the Whip-lack, is the *Counterfeit crank*; who in all kind of weather going half naked, staring wildly with his eyes, and appearing distracted by his looks, complaining only that he is troubled with the falling sickness.

*Dekker, Belman of London* (ed. 1608), sig. C 2. The Groundworks of Cony-catching; the manner of their Pedlars—French, and the means to understand the same, with the cunning sleights of the *Counterfeit Cranks*.

*Greene, Plays* (ed. Dyce), Int., p. cx. Thou art a *counterfeit crank*, a cheater.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 436.

2. [In this sense derived from the preceding, but appar. also associated with *crank<sup>1</sup>*, n., 3, a whim, crotchety, caprice, and also, more or less, with *crank<sup>1</sup>*, a., and *crank<sup>2</sup>*, *crank<sup>4</sup>*, *crank<sup>5</sup>*, as if involving the notions of crooked, irregular, giddy, etc.] A person whose mind is ill-balanced or awry; one who lacks mental poise; one who is subject to crotchets, whims, caprices, or absurd or impracticable notions; especially, a person of this sort who takes up some one impracticable notion or project and urges it in season and out of season; a monomaniac. [Colloq., U. S.]

But if he should be a mere *crank*, and the act a mere whim, and the defendant able to control his conduct, then you should find him guilty.

*Judge Wylie, Charge to a Jury*, 1883. The person who adopts "any presentiment, any extravagance as most in nature," is not commonly called a Transcendentalist, but is known colloquially as a *crank*.

*O. W. Holmes, Emerson*, p. 150.

**crank<sup>4</sup>** (krangk), a. and n. [Not in early use, but prob. another application of the orig. *crank<sup>1</sup>*, bent, ult. < AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall: see *crank<sup>1</sup>* and *crank<sup>2</sup>*. Cf. D. *krängen* = Sw. *kränga* = Dan. *krænge*, heave down, heel, lurch, as a ship; of the same ult. origin.] I. a. 1. *Naut.*, liable to lurch or to be capized, as a ship when she is too narrow or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail: opposed to *stiff*. Also *crank-sided*.

The ship, besides being ill built and very *crank*, was, to increase the inconvenience thereof, ill laden.

*Hubbard, quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England*, (II. 400, note.

Towered the Great Harry, *crank* and tall, . . . With bows and stern raised high in air.

*Longfellow, Building of the Ship*.

Hence—2. In a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.

For the machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed *crank* and slack. *Carlyle*.

In the case of the Austrian Empire, the *crank* machinery of the double government would augment all the difficulties and enfeeble every effort of the State.

*London Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

II. n. A *crank vessel*; a vessel overmasted or badly ballasted. *Halliwel*.

**crank<sup>5</sup>** (krangk), a. [Early mod. E. also *crank*; a dial. word, not in early use; prob. a particular use of *crank<sup>4</sup>*, liable to be overset, shaky: see *crank<sup>4</sup>*, and cf. *crank<sup>3</sup>*.] Brisk; lively; jolly; sprightly; giddy; hence, aggressively positive or assured; self-assertive. [Now perhaps only in the last use.]

He who was a little before bedded and carried lyke a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now *cranks* and lustie.

*J. Udal, On Mark II*.

Thou *crank* and curious damsel!

*Turberville*, To an old Gentlewoman that Painted her Face.

You knew I was not ready for you, and that made you so *crank*: I am not such a coward as to strike again, I warrant you.

*Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One*, I. 3.

How came they to grow so extremely *crank* and confident?

*South, Sermons*, VI. I. **crank<sup>5</sup>**† (krangk), adv. [*< crank<sup>5</sup>*, a.] Briskly; cheerfully; in a lively or sprightly manner.

Like Chanticleer he crowed *crank*, And piped ful merily. *Drayton*.



**crank**<sup>6</sup> (krangk', v. i. [Perhaps in part imitative (cf. *crack*, *creak*), but appar. associated with *crank*<sup>2</sup>, with allusion to the creaking of a crank or windlass.] To creak. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

**crank**<sup>8</sup> (krangk', n. [*crank*<sup>6</sup>, v.] 1. A creaking, as of an ungreased wheel.—2. Figuratively, something inharmonious.

When wanting thee, what tuneless *cranks*  
Are my poor verses. *Burns*.

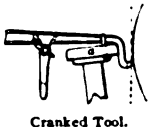
[Scotch in both senses.]

**crank-axle** (krangk'ak'sl), n. 1. An axle which bends downward between the wheels for the purpose of lowering the bed of a wagon.—2. In locomotives with inside cylinders, the driving-axle.

**crank-bird** (krangk'bêrd), n. [*crank*<sup>1</sup> + *bird*<sup>1</sup>.] The European lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*.

**crank-brace** (krangk'brás), n. The usual form of carpenter's brace, which has a bent shank by which it is rotated. *E. H. Knight*.

**cranked** (krangk'), a. [*crank*<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Having a bend or crank: as, a *cranked* axle.—**Cranked tool**, a turner's cutting-tool, the shank of which, near the cutting end, is bent downward, and then again outward toward the work. The rest, a, prevents the tool from slipping away from the work.



**crank-hatches** (krangk'hach'-ez), n. pl. Hatches on the deck of a steam-vessel raised to a proper elevation for covering the cranks of the engines.

**crank-hook** (krangk'húk), n. In a turning-lathe, the rod connecting the treadle and the fly.

**crankiness** (krangk'ki-nes), n. The state or quality of being cranky, in any sense of the word.

There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel, and saving it from all risks of *crankiness*, than business. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 235.

**crankle**<sup>1</sup> (krangk'kl), v. [Freq. of *crank*<sup>1</sup>, v. Cf. *crinkle*.] I. *intrans.* To bend, wind, or turn, as a stream.

*Serpegiare*, . . . to go winding or *crankling* in and out. *Florio*.

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,  
Hath not so many turns nor *crankling* nooks as she [the river Wye]. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 138.

II. *trans.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; crinkle.

Old Vaga's stream,  
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track  
Foretook, and drew her humid train aloope,  
Crankling her banks. *J. Philips*, Cider, l.

**crankle**<sup>1</sup> (krangk'kl), n. [*crankle*<sup>1</sup>, v.] A bend or turn; a crinkle; an angular prominence.

**crankle**<sup>2</sup> (krangk'kl), a. [*Cr. crank*<sup>3</sup>, a., *crank*<sup>4</sup>, a., and *cranky*<sup>2</sup>.] Weak; shattered. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

**crankness** (krangk'nes), n. The state of being crank, in any of its senses.

**crankous** (krangk'kus), a. [*Cr. crank*<sup>1</sup>, crooked, distorted (or *crank*<sup>3</sup>), + -ous.] Irritated; irritable; cranky. [Scotch.]

**crank-pin** (krangk'pin), n. The bearing or journal by which the connecting-rod or pitman of a steam-engine transmits its effort to the end of the crank to produce rotary motion.

**crank-plane** (krangk'plán), n. A metal-planer operated by means of a crank and pitman; a planer used in finishing engine-cranks: the name is not used in the United States.

**crank-shaft** (krangk'shaft), n. A shaft turned by a crank.

**crank-sided** (krangk'si'ded), a. Same as *crank*<sup>4</sup>, 1.

**crank-wheel** (krangk'hwêl), n. In *mach.*, a wheel having near the periphery a wrist or pin for the end of a connecting-rod which imparts motion to the wheel, or receives motion from it; a disk-crank.

**cranky**<sup>1</sup> (krangk'ki), a. [*Cr. crank*<sup>2</sup>, n., + -y<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Having cranks or turns; checkered. [North. Eng.]—2. [With ref. to *crank*<sup>1</sup>, n., 2, 3, and with allusion also to *crank*<sup>3</sup>, n., 2.] Full of cranks; full of whims and crotchets; having the characteristics of a crank.

William then delivered that the law of Patent was a cruel wrong. . . . I said, "William Butcher, are you *cranky*? You are sometimes *cranky*." William said, "No, John, I tell you the truth."

*Dickens*, A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent.

I would like some better sort of welcome in the evening than what a *cranky* old brute of a hut-keeper can give me. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxvii.

**cranky**<sup>2</sup> (krangk'ki), a. [*Cr. crank*<sup>3</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *cranky*<sup>1</sup>, *cranky*<sup>3</sup>, *cranky*<sup>6</sup>.] Sickly; ailing. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

**cranky**<sup>3</sup> (krangk'ki), a. [*Cr. crank*<sup>4</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Naut., liable to be overset: same as *crank*<sup>4</sup>, 1.

Sitting in the middle of a *cranky* birch-bark canoe, on the Restigouche, with an Indian at the bow and another at the stern. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 745.

2. In a shaky or loose condition; rickety.

The machine, being a little *crankier*, rattles more, and the performer is called on for a more visible exertion. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 131.

**cranky**<sup>4</sup> (krangk'ki), a. [*Cr. crank*<sup>5</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Merry; cheerful: same as *crank*<sup>5</sup>.

**cranky**<sup>5</sup> (krangk'ki), n.; pl. *crankies* (-kiz). [Origin uncertain.] A pitman. [North. Eng.]

**crannied** (kran'id), a. [*Cr. cranny*<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Having crevices, chinks, or fissures.

Flower in the *crannied* wall,  
I pluck you out of the crannies.

*Tennyson*, Flower in the Crannied Wall.

**crannog** (kran'og), n. [Ir. *crannog* = Gael. *crannag*, a pulpit, crossroads of a ship, round top of a mast, etc., < Ir. and Gael. *crann*, a tree, a mast: see *crane*<sup>2</sup>.] An ancient lake-dwelling in Ireland or Scotland. Such dwellings were sometimes built entirely of stone or wood, but more usually of a combination of stones and piles. Some, however, were made of basketwork and sod, and some stood on platforms like the Swiss lake-dwellings. They were invariably roundish or irregularly oval in form, and were built in lakes and morasses. In these crannogs are found articles of various kinds, from the rudest flint implements to highly finished ornaments of gold.

**crannuibh**, n. [Ir., < *crann*, a tree.] In *archæol.*, a form of Celtic javelin to which a long thong was attached, that it might be drawn back after being hurled.

**cranny**<sup>1</sup> (kran'i), n.; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *crannie*, *cranie*, < ME. *crany*, appar. a dim. of \**cran*, < OF. *cran*, *cren*, mod. F. *cran* (Wallon *cren*), m., OF. also *crene*, *crene*, f. = It. dial. *cran*, m., *crena*, f., a notch (cf. OHG. *chrinna*, MHG. *krinne*, G. dial. *krinne* = LG. *karn*, a notch, groove, crevice, *cranny*, appar. not an orig. Teut. word); prob. < L. *crena*, a notch, found in classical L. only once, in a doubtful passage in Pliny, but frequent in later glossaries: see *crena*, *crenate*, and cf. *carne*, *crenel*, *crenelle*, from the same ult. source.] Any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, a rock, a tree, etc.

We needs not seek some secret *cranie*, we see an open gate. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden*.

He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

Their old hut was like a rabbit-pen: there was a tow-head to every crack and *cranny*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 109.

Kissing the *crannies* that are split with heat. *Swinburne*, St. Dorothy.

**cranny**<sup>2</sup> (kran'i), v. i.; pret. and pp. *crannied*, ppr. *crannying*. [*Cr. cranny*<sup>1</sup>, n.] 1. To become intersected with or penetrated by *crannies*, clefts, or crevices.

The ground did *cranny* everywhere,  
And light did pierce the hell. *A. Golding*.

2. To enter by *crannies*; haunt *crannies*.

All tenantless, save by the *crannying* wind. *Byron*, Child Harold, iii. 47.

**cranny**<sup>3</sup> (kran'i), a. [Appar. a var. of *canny* or *cranky*<sup>4</sup>.] Pleasant; brisk; jovial. [Local.]

**cranny**<sup>3</sup> (kran'i), n.; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles. *E. H. Knight*.

**cranock** (kran'ok), n. [Also, as W., *crynog*, < W. *crynog*, an 8-bushel measure.] A Welsh measure for lime, equal to 10 or 12 Winchester bushels.

**cranreuch** (kran'rúth), n. [Also written *cranreugh*, *cranruch*, *cranroch*, derived by Jamieson from Gael. \**cranntara*, hoar frost, but the nearest Gael. word for 'hoar frost' appears to be *crith-reodhadh*, < *crith*, tremble, shake, + *reodhadh*, freezing, < *reodh*, freeze.] Hoar frost. [Scotch.]

And infant frosts begin to bite,  
In hoary *cranreuch* drest. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

**crantara** (kran'ta-rá), n. [Repr. Gael. *crann-tara*, -*taraidh*, also called *croistara*, -*taraidh*, lit. the beam or cross of reproach, < *crann*, a beam, shaft, etc. (see *crane*<sup>2</sup>, *crannog*), or *crois*, cross (see *cross*<sup>1</sup>), + *tair*, reproach, disgrace.] The fiery cross which in old times formed the rallying-symbol in the Highlands of Scotland on any sudden emergency: so called because neglect of the symbol implied infamy.

**crante** (krants), n. [Early mod. E. also *crance*; prob. taken from Scand. or D.: Icel. *krams* = Sw. *krams* = Dan. *krams* = D. *krams*, *krams*, < G. *krantz*, MHG. OHG. *kranz*, a garland. Various emendations have been proposed by different editors. Cf. *crance*.] A garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

But that great command o'erways the order,  
She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd  
Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,  
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her,  
Yet here is she allow'd her virgin *crants*,  
Her maiden atrewnments, and the bringing home  
Of bell and burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1 (Quarto, 1604).

**crany** (krá'ni), n. [*Cr. ML. NL. cranium*: see *cranium*.] The skull; the cranium. *Sir T. Browne*.

It was rather the forehead bone petrified, than a stone within the *crany*.

*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Errors.

Good spelling-master, your *crany* has lead on't.

*Swift*, Dan Jackson's Reply.

**crap**<sup>1</sup> (krap), n. [A dial. form of *crop*, in its several senses.] 1. The highest part or top of anything. [Scotch.]—2. The crop or craw of a fowl: used ludicrously for a man's stomach. [Scotch.]

He has a *crap* for a corn. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs*.

3. A crop of grain. [Scotch and western U. S.]

**crap**<sup>1</sup> (krap), v. i.; pret. and pp. *crapped*, ppr. *crapping*. [*Cr. crap*<sup>1</sup>, n.] To raise a crop. [Western U. S.]

**crap**<sup>2</sup> (krap), n. [*Cr. ME. crappe*, also in pl. *crappes*, *crappys*, *craps*, chaff; in some cases of uncertain meaning, perhaps buckwheat; cf. ML. *crappa*, pl., also *crapinum*, OF. *crapin*, chaff; perhaps < OD. *krappen*, cut off, pluck off: see *crop*, v. and n.] 1. Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Buckwheat. [Prov. Eng.]

**crapaudine**<sup>1</sup> (kra-pô-dên'), n. [F. *crapaudine*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse, a grating, valve, socket, sole, step, also (lit.) a toadstone, < *crapaud*, a toad; origin uncertain.] In *farriery*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse's hoof.

**crapaudine**<sup>2</sup> (krap'á-din), a. [F. *crapaudine*, a socket, sole, step, etc.: see *crapaudine*<sup>1</sup>.] In *arch.*, turning on pivots at the top and bottom: said of doors.

**crape** (kráp), n. [The same word as F. *crêpe*, recently borrowed (in 18th century), but spelled (perhaps first in trade use) after E. analogies, = D. *krep*, *krip* = G. *krepp* = Dan. *krep* = Pg. *crepe*, < F. *crêpe*, formerly *crepe*, *crape*, a silk tissue curled into minute wrinkles, < OF. *crepe*, curled, frizzled, crisped, < L. *crispus*, crisp: see *crisp*, a. and n.] 1. A thin, semi-transparent stuff made of silk, finely crinkled or crisped, either irregularly or in long, nearly parallel ridges. It is made white, black, and also colored. The black has a peculiarly somber appearance, from its rough surface without gloss, and is hence considered especially appropriate for mourning dress. Japanese *crape* is in general of the character above described, but is often printed in bright colors. *Crape* is frequently made of cotton in imitation of silk.

A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope*, Moral Essays, l. 126.

When in the darkness over me,  
The four-handed mole shall scrape,  
Plant thou no dusky cypress-tree,  
Nor wreath thy cap with doleful *crape*. *Tennyson*, To —, iii.

2. One dressed in mourning; a hired mourner; a mute.

We cannot contemplate the magnificence of the Cathedral without reflecting on the abject condition of those tattered *crapes* said to ply here for occasional burials or sermons with the same regularity as the happier drudges who salute us with the cry of "coach!"

*G. Colman*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 126.

**Australian crape**, a French goods made of cotton and wool in imitation of *crape*. *E. H. Knight*.—**Bird's-eye crape**, a thin material made for East Indian markets.—**Canton crape**, China *crape*, a material manufactured in the same way as common *crape*, but heavier, much more glossy, and smoother to the touch. The corded threads have a peculiar twisted, knotty appearance, which is said to be produced by twisting two yarns together in the reverse way. It is used especially for shawls, which are often embroidered with the needle.—**Victoria crape**, a cotton *crape* imitating *crape* made of silk.

**crape** (kráp), v. i.; pret. and pp. *craped*, ppr. *craping*. [*Cr. crêper*, crisp, curl: see *crape*, n., and cf. *crisp*, v.] 1. To curl; form into ringlets; crimp, crinkle, or frizzle: as, to *crape* the hair.

The hour advanced on the Wednesdays and Saturdays is for curling and *craping* the hair, which it now requires twice a week. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, iii. 22.

2. To cover or drape with *crape*.

**crape-cloth** (kráp'klóth), *n.* A woolen material, heavier and of greater width than crape, but crimped and crisped in imitation of it, used for mourning garments.

**crape-fish** (kráp'fish), *n.* [*< crape* (obscure) + *fish*.] Codfish salted and pressed to hardness.

**crape-hair** (kráp'här), *n.* Loose hair used by actors for making false beards, etc.

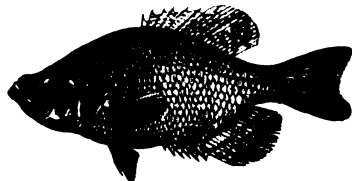
**craplet**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapple*.

They did the monstrous Scorpion view  
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, v. viii. 40.

**crapnel**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapnel*.

**crappet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *crap<sup>2</sup>*.

**crappie** (kráp'i), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *F. crape*, the crabfish.] A sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, of the family *Centrarchidae*, found in the Mississippi. It has a compressed body, incurved profile, and the relative positions of the dorsal and anal fins



Crappie (*Pomoxys annularis*).

are oblique—that is, not directly opposite. There are from 6 to 8 spines in the dorsal and 6 in the anal fin. Its color is a silvery olive with brassy sheen, and mottled with greenish. It is common in the Mississippi valley and the Southern States, and is sometimes esteemed as a food-fish. Also called *campbellite*, *newlight*, and *bachelor*.

**crappit-head** (kráp'it-hed), *n.* [*< Sc. crappit*, pp. of *crap*, stuff, lit. fill the *crap* or *crop* (see *crap<sup>1</sup>*, *crop*), + *head*.] A haddock's head stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper. [Scotch.]

**craps<sup>1</sup>** (kraps), *n. pl.* [ME. *crappes*, *craps*, chaff; prop. pl. of *crap<sup>2</sup>*, *q. v.*] 1. Chaff. [Prov. Eng.] —2. The seed-pods of wild mustard or charlock. [Scotch.] —3. The refuse of hogs' lard burned before a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

**craps<sup>2</sup>** (kraps), *n. pl.* The modern and simplified method of playing hazard. The players bet as much as they choose and the caster covers the amount he is willing to risk. He then throws two dice from his hand. If the first throw is 7 or 11 it is a nick or natural, and the caster wins everything. If 2, 3, or 12 is thrown, it is a *crap* and the caster loses everything. Any other number thrown is the caster's point and he must continue throwing until he brings the same number again and wins, or throws 7 and loses.

**crapulet** (kráp'ül), *n.* [*F.*, *< L. crapula*, drunkenness: see *\*crapula*.] Same as *crapulence*.

**crapulence** (kráp'ü-lens), *n.* [*< crapulent*: see *-ence*.] Drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness following drunkenness.

**crapulent** (kráp'ü-lent), *a.* [*< LL. crapulentus*, drunk, *< L. crapula*, drunkenness: see *\*crapula*.] Same as *crapulous*.

**crapulous** (kráp'ü-lus), *a.* [= *F. crapuleux*, *< LL. crapulosus*, drunken, *< L. crapula*, drunkenness: see *\*crapula*.] Drunken; given up to excess in drinking; characterized by intemperance. [Rare.]

I suppose his distresses and his *crapulous* habits will not render him difficult on this head.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 484.

Rather than such cockney sentimentality as this, as an education for the taste and sympathies, we prefer the most *crapulous* group of bores that Tieners ever painted.

George Eliot, *Essays*, p. 142.

**crapy** (krä'pi), *a.* [*< crape* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Like *crape*; having the appearance of *crape*—that is, having the surface crimped, crisped, or waved, either irregularly or in little corrugations nearly parallel.

Her . . . delicate head was encircled by a sort of *crapy* cloud of bright hair. H. B. Stowe, *Chimney Corner*, x.

**crare** (krär), *n.* [Also written *crayer* and *cray*; *Sc. crayer*, *crear*; *< ME. crayer*, *crayer* = OSw. *krejare*, a small vessel with one mast, *< OF. craier*, ML. *craiera*, *creyera*, etc.; origin obscure.] A slow unwieldy trading-vessel formerly used.

Coggez and *crayers*, than crosser thaire master,  
At the commandment of the kyng, uncoverde at ones.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 738.

A certain *crayer* of one Thomas Motte of Cley, called the Peter (wherein Thomas Smith was master).

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

What coast thy sluggish *crare*  
Might easilist harbour in?

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

**craset**, *v.* and *n.* See *craze*.

**crash<sup>1</sup>** (krash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *crashe*, *< ME. craschen*, *craschen*, *gnash*, *grate*, as teeth,

break, shatter, an imitative variation (with change of *s* to *sh*: cf. *clash*, *dash*, *smash*, etc.) of *crasen*, break: see *craze*.] I. *intrans.* To make a loud, clattering, complex sound, as of many solid things falling and breaking together; fall down or in pieces with such a noise.

Sinks the full pride her ample walls enclosed  
In one wild havoc *crash'd*, with burst beyond  
Heaven's loudest thunder. Mallet, *Excursion*.

Thunder *crashes* from rock  
To rock. M. Arnold, *Rugby Chapel*.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sudden, violent sound, as of breaking or dashing in pieces; dash down or break to pieces violently with a loud noise; dash or shiver with tumult and violence.

He *shak't* his head and *crash't* his teeth.  
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 62.

All within was noise  
Of songs, and clapping hands, and boys  
That *crash'd* the glass and beat the floor.  
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxvii.

**crash<sup>1</sup>** (krash), *n.* [*< crash<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh, multifarious sound, as of solid or heavy things falling and breaking together: as, the *crash* of a falling tree or a falling house, or any similar sound.

All thro' the *crash* of the near cataract hears  
The drumming thunder of the huger fall  
At distance. Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

2. A falling down or in pieces with a loud noise of breaking parts; hence, figuratively, destruction; breaking up; specifically, the failure of a commercial undertaking; financial ruin.—3. A basket filled with fragments of pottery or glass, used in a theater to simulate the sound of the breaking of windows, crockery, etc.

**crash<sup>2</sup>** (krash), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A strong, coarse linen fabric used for toweling, for packing, and for dancing-cloths to cover carpets.—2. A piece or covering of this material, as a dancing-cloth.

**crasis** (krä'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κρᾶσις*, a mingling, *< κρᾶνναι*, (*√ \*kra*), mix, *>* also *E. crater*.] 1. In *med.*, the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution.

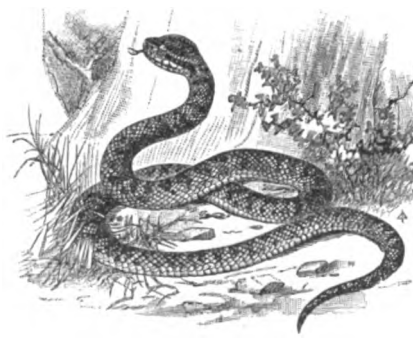
[He] seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole *crasis*. Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, I. 11.

2. In *gram.*, a figure by which two different vowels are contracted into one long vowel or into a diphthong, as *alēthea* into *alēthē*, *teichos* into *teichous*. It is otherwise called *syneresis*. Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the blending or contraction of the final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) of one word with the initial vowel-sound of the next, so as to form a long vowel or diphthong. The two words are then written as one, and the sign (·) called a coronis, similar in appearance to a smooth breathing, or instead of the coronis the rough breathing of the article or relative pronoun if these stand first, is written over the contracted vowel-sound, as *τὰ ἀγάθᾳ*, *καὶ* for *καὶ ἐν*, *ἀντὶ* for *ἐν ἀντὶ*.

**crask** (krask), *a.* [*< ME. crask*, perhaps *< OF. cras*, *< L. crassus*, fat, thick: see *crass*.] Fat; lusty; hearty; in good spirits. [Prov. Eng.]

**craspeda**, *n.* Plural of *craspedum*.

**Craspedacusta** (kras'pe-da-kus'tä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κρᾶσπεδον*, edge, border, + *ἀκουστής*, a hearer, *< ἀκουάω*, verbal adj. of *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] A remarkable genus of fresh-water jelly-fishes, the only one known, characterized by the development of otoliths and velar canals: referred by Lankester to the family *Petastodidae* of *Trachymedusae*, and by Allman to the *Lep-tomedusae*. The only species, *Craspedacusta sowerbii*, also known as *Limnocodium victoria*, was discovered by Sowerby in a warm-water tank in London, in which the plant *Vic-toria regia* was growing, and was described almost simultaneously by Lankester and Allman, under the two names above given. *Nature*, June 17 and 24, 1880.



Fer-de-lance (*Craspedocephalus lanceolatus*).

**Craspedocephalus** (kras'pe-dō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κρᾶσπεδον*, edge, border, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the warmer parts of America, of the family *Crotalidae*. *C. lanceolatus* is a large and much dreaded West Indian species, 5 or 6 feet long, known as the *fer-de-lance*. See cut in preceding column.

**Craspedota** (kras-pe-dō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *craspedotus*, *< Gr.* as if *\*κρᾶσπεδωτός*, bordered, *< κρᾶσπεδοῖν*, surround with a border, *< κρᾶσπεδον*, edge, border.] The naked-eyed or gymnophthalmous medusæ; the *Hydromedusæ* proper, as distinguished from the *Acraspeda*: so called from their muscular velum.

The term *Craspedota* refers to those (*Medusæ*) in which a well marked velum is found, the *Acraspeda* where the same is absent. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 94.

**craspedote** (kras'pe-dōt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Craspedota*.

The Hydroidea and Siphonophora are *craspedote*, the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a velum, and are therefore *acraspedote*. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 94.

II. *n.* One of the *Craspedota*.

**craspedototal** (kras'pe-dō-tō'tal), *a.* [*< Gr.* as if *\*κρᾶσπεδωτός*, bordered (see *Craspedota*), + *ὅς* (*ōs*), ear, + *-al*.] Having velar otoliths, as a medusa.

In both *Trachomedusæ* and *Narcomedusæ* the marginal bodies belong to the tentacular system; . . . while in the *Leptomedusæ*, the only other order of *craspedototal* Medusæ in which marginal vesicles occur, these bodies are genetically derived from the velum. Gill, *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 340.

**craspedum** (kras'pe-dum), *n.*; *pl. craspeda* (-dä). [NL., *< Gr. κρᾶσπεδον*, edge, border.] One of the long convoluted cords attached to and proceeding from the mesenteries of *Actinozoa*, and bearing thread-cells.

**Craspedonadina** (kras-pe-mon-a-di'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., for *\*Craspedonadina*, *< Gr. κρᾶσπεδον*, edge, border, + *νάδις* (*naðis*), a unit (see *monas*), + *-ina<sup>2</sup>*.] In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Codonosiga*, *Codonocladium*, *Codonodesmus*, and *Salpingacea*, and corresponding to some extent with the order later named *Choanoflagellata*.

**crass** (kras), *a.* [= *F. crasse*, OF. *cras* = Sp. *craso* = Pg. It. *crasso* = Dan. *kras*, *< L. crassus*, thick, dense, fat, solid, perhaps orig. *\*crattus*, with sense of 'thickly woven,' and akin to *cratis*, a hurdle, and *cartilago*, cartilage: see *crate* and *cartilage*, and cf. *crask*.] Connection with *gross* is very doubtful. 1. Thick; coarse; gross; not thin nor fine: now chiefly used of immaterial things.

Does the fact look *crass* and material, threatening to de-grade thy theory of spirit?

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 277.

The most airy subjective idealism and the *crassest* materialism are one and the same. Adamson, *Fichte*, p. 115.

2. Gross; stupid; obtuse: as, *crass* ignorance.

A cloud of folly darkens the soul, and makes it *crass* and material. Jer. Taylor, *Sermons* (1653), p. 208.

There were many *crass* minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump. George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. 171.

Give me the Hidalgo with all his *crack-brained* eccentricities, rather than the *crass* animalism of Sancho Panza. J. Owen, *Evenings with Skeptics*, II. 344.

**crassament** (kras'a-ment), *n.* [Improp. *crassiment*; *< L. crassamentum*, thickness, thick sediment, dregs, *< crassare*, make thick, *< crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] Thickness.

Now, as the bones are principally here intended, so also all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassament* of seed, may be here included. J. Smith, *Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 179.

**crassamentum** (kras-a-men'tum), *n.*; *pl. crassamenta* (-tä). [L., thickness, thick sediment: see *crassament*.] A clot; a coagulum; specifically, a clot of blood consisting of the fibrinous portion colored red from the blood-corpuscles entangled in it.

**crass-headed** (kras'hed'ed), *a.* [*< crass* + *head* + *-ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Thick-headed; obtuse. [Rare.]

The imminent danger to which *crass-headed* conservatives of our day are exposing the great rule of prescription. The Nation, Dec. 23, 1899, p. 558.

**crassilingual** (kras-i-ling'gwäl), *a.* [*< L. crassus*, thick, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*.] In *herpet.*, having a thick fleshy tongue.

**crassiment**, *n.* See *crassament*.

**crassiped** (kras'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *conch.*, having a thick fleshy foot.

II. *n.* One of the *Crasripedia*.

**Crassipedia** (kras-i-pē-di-g), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1807), *< L. crassus*, thick, heavy, + *pes* (*ped*), foot.] In *conch.*, a section of dimyarian bivalves having a thick fleshy foot. It was

framed for the *Tubicola*, *Pholadaria*, *Solenacea*, and *Myiaria*.

**Crassitherium** (kras-i-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. crassus*, thick, + *Gr. θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θηρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded by Van Beneden upon a part of a skull discovered in Belgium.

**crassitude** (kras-i-tūd), *n.* [*L. crassitudo*, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] Coarseness; thickness; denseness. [Rare.]

The greater *crassitude* and gravity of sea-water. Woodward, *Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

**crassly** (kras'li), *adv.* In a crass manner; coarsely; grossly; stupidly; ignorantly.

Even the workingman instinctively re-acts against the narrowing tendencies of machine-work and special skilled employment, and speculates wildly and *crassly* about political, social, or religious problems. G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 302.

**crassness** (kras'nes), *n.* The quality of being crass; coarseness; thickness; denseness; heaviness; grossness; stupidity.

The ethereal body contracts *crassness*, . . . as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise. Glanville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 118.

**Crassula** (kras'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (so called in reference to their thick, succulent leaves), dim. of *L. crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Crassulaceae*, consisting of succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly natives of South Africa. Various species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers and for bedding purposes.

**Crassulaceae** (kras-ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crassula* + *-aceae*.] A family of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, the houseleeks. It consists of succulent plants with herbaceous or shrubby stems and annual or perennial roots, growing in hot, dry, exposed places in the more temperate parts of the world, but chiefly in South Africa. Many species of *Crassula*, *Rochea*, *Sempervivum*, *Sedum*, and *Cotyledon* are cultivated for their showy flowers and especially for bedding effects. The American species belong mostly to the genera *Sedum* and *Cotyledon*, and are especially abundant on the western side of the continent.

**crassulaceous** (kras-ū-lā'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to the family *Crassulaceae*.

**crastination**† (kras-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. crastinatio* (n-), a putting off till to-morrow, < *L. crastinus*, of to-morrow, < *cras*, to-morrow. Cf. *procrastination*.] Procrastination; delay.

**-crat.** See *-cracy*.

**Crataegus** (kra-tē'gus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κραταίος*, a kind of flowering thorn.] A genus of trees and shrubs, belonging to the family *Malaceae*, natives of northern temperate regions, and probably containing about 150 species, though more have been described. All are armed with short woody spines, and are hence commonly known as *thorns*. The fruit, called a *haws*, containing several hard, bony cells, is often edible. The wood is heavy, hard, and close-grained. The hawthorn, *C. oxyacantha* of Europe, is often cultivated for ornament, in several varieties, and is largely used for hedges, etc. Other species are sometimes cultivated. See *thorn*.

**Cratæva** (kra-tē'vā), *n.* [NL., after *Gr. Κραταίος*, *L. Cratævas*, name of a Greek herbalist.] A genus of East and West Indian plants, of the family *Capparidaceae*. The fruit of *C. gynandra* has a peculiar alliacious odor, whence it has received the name of garlic-pear. Originally *Cratæva*.

**cratch**† (krach), *v. t.* [*ME. cratchen*, *cracchen*, *crach*, prob. for *cratsen*, = *Sw. kratsa* = *Dan. kradse*, scratch, scrape, claw, = *Icel. krassa*, scrawl, = *MD. kratzen*, *kretsen*, *D. krassen* = *MLG. kratzen*, *krassen*, scratch, scrape, all prob. (the *E.* and *Scand.* through *LG.*) < *OHG. chrazzōn*, *chrazōn*, *crāzōn*, *MHG. kratzen*, *kretsen*, *G. kratzen* (> *It. grattare* = *Sp. Pg. gratiar* = *F. gratter*, > *E. grate*: see *grate*), scratch, scrape, = *Sw. kratta* = *Dan. kratte*, scratch, scrape (perhaps also from *G.*, after the *Rom.* forms); cf. *Icel. krotta*, engrave, ornament. The *OHG. chrazzōn* is perhaps orig. Teut., but is derived by some from *LL. charazare*, *ML. carazare*, < *Gr. χαράσσειν*, scratch, engrave: see *character*. In mod. *E. cratch* is represented by *scratch*, *q. v.*] To scratch.

With that other paw hym was *cratching*  
All hys Armure he to-broke and tere,  
So both on an hepe fill, both knight and bere.  
*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), i. 5892.

\***cratch**† (krach), *n.* [*ME. cratche*, *cracche*, *crecche*, < *OF. creche*, a crib, manger, *F. crèche*, a crib, manger, rack, = *Pr. crepcha*, *crepia* = *It. greppia*, < *OHG. crippa*, *chripa*, for *\*chrippja*, *MHG. G. krippe*, a crib, = *E. crib*, of which *cratch* is thus ult. a doublet.] 1. A grated crib or manger.

He encradled was  
In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay.  
*Spenser*, *Hymn of Heavenly Love*, l. 228.  
I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathing-cloaths. *Hakewill*, *Apology*.

2. A rack or open framework.

In Bengo and Coanza they are forced to set up, for a time, houses upon *cratches*, their other houses being taken up for the Kiuers lodgings. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 686.

**cratch-cradle** (krach'krā'dl), *n.* [*cratch* + *cradle*; but prob. an accom. of *cat's-cradle*, *q. v.*] Same as *cat's-cradle*.

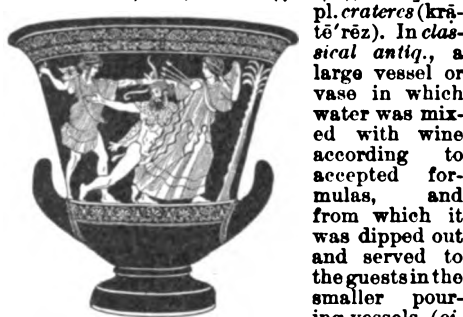
**cratches** (krach'ez), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of \*cratch*†, *n.*, < *cratch*†, *v.*, after *G. kratze*, the itch, *cratches*, < *kratzen*, scratch: see *cratch*†.] A swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof, of a horse.

\***crate** (krāt), *n.* [*L. cratis*, wickerwork, a hurdle; akin to *cradle* and *hurdle*, *q. v.* Doublet *crate*†.] 1. A kind of basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares; hence, any openwork casing, as a box made of slats used for packing or transporting commodities, as peaches.

A quantity of olives, and two large vessels of wine, which she placed in the *crate*, saying to the porter, Take it up, and follow me. *Arabian Nights* (tr. by Lane), i. 121.

2. The amount held by such a casing.

**crater** (krā'tēr), *n.* [= *F. cratère* = *Sp. crater* = *Pg. cratera* = *It. cratere*, *cratera* = *D. G. Dan. krater*, a crater (def. 2), < *L. crater*, a bowl, < *Gr. κρατήρ*, a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a basin (in a rock), the crater of a volcano, < *κρατνναι* (*\*κρα*), mix.] 1.



Crater of Euphronios, Louvre Museum.—Greek red-figured pottery.

pl. *crateres* (krā'tē-rēz). In *classical antiq.*, a large vessel or vase in which water was mixed with wine according to accepted formulas, and from which it was dipped out and served to the guests in the smaller pouring-vessels (*oinochoe*). The typical form of the

crater is open and bell-like, with a foot, and a small handle placed very low on either side. Many beautiful Greek examples are preserved, especially in the red-figured pottery. Also written *krater*. Compare *oxybaphon*.

Very interesting is the group of vases, a *crater*, two amphorae, and numerous bowls. C. O. Muller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 301.

A fine early Corinthian *crater*, found at Cere and now in the Louvre, with black figures representing Heracles feasting with Eurytus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 610.

2. In *geol.*, the cup-shaped depression or cavity of a volcano, marking the orifice through which the erupted material finds its way to the surface, or has done so in former times if the volcano is at present extinct or dormant. Such a depression is usually surrounded by a pile of ashes and volcanic debris, which forms the cone. Some craters have a very regular form; others are broken down more or less on one side.

3. *Milit.*, a cavity formed by the explosion of a military mine.—4t. Any hollow made in the earth by subterranean forces. [Rare.]

Then the *Craters* or breaches made in the earth by horrible earthquakes, caused by the violent eruptions of Fire, shall be wide enough to swallow up not only Cities but whole Countries. *Stillingsfleet*, *Sermons*, I. xi.

5. [*cap.*] An ancient southern constellation south of Leo and Virgo. It is supposed to represent a vase with two handles and a base.—6. In *elect.*, a hollow cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc-lamp when continuous currents are used.

**cratera** (kra-tē'rā), *n.*; pl. *crateræ* (-rē). [*L.*, a fem. form of *crater*, a basin: see *crater*.] In *bot.*, the cup-shaped receptacle of certain lichens and fungi.



The Constellation Crater.—From Ptolemy's description.

**crateral** (krā'tēr-al), *a.* [*crater* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the crater of a volcano.

After a volcano has long been silent and the large crater has been more or less filled, . . . renewal of activity through the old channel may give rise to the formation of a new cone seated within the old *crateral* hollow. Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 194.

**crateres**, *n.* Plural of *crater*, 1.

**crateriform** (kra-tēr'i-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. crateriforme*, < *L. crater*, a crater, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crater; conically hollowed; formed like a wine-glass without the base, or nearly like an inverted truncate cone with an excavated base. As specifically used in entomology, it differs from *calathiform* in implying less dilated sides, and from *infundibuliform* in implying a less deep and regular hollow. In botany it signifies basin- or saucer-shaped.

This hill [in St. Jago] is conical, 450 feet in height, and retains some traces of having had a *crateriform* structure. Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, i. 11.

**craterlet** (krā'tēr-let), *n.* [*crater* + *-let*.] A small crater.

Later a little pit or *craterlet* made its appearance [on the moon], less than a mile in diameter, according to the first observations; still later, towards the end of 1867, it had grown larger and was about two miles in diameter. *New Princeton Rev.*, i. 57.

Ten Mile Hill, half-way between Charleston and Summerville, developed *craterlets* and "crateriform" orifices. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 389.

**Crateropodidae** (krā'tē-rō-pōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crateropus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of oscine passerine birds of the old world, of which the genus *Crateropus* is the leading one. They include the most typical babblers, notable for their large, clumsy feet and claws, and strong, rounded wings; but in many respects they resemble thrushes, and neither the composition nor the position of the family is settled. These birds, as a rule, are gregarious, and not good songsters.

**Crateropus** (kra-tēr'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κρατερός*, strong, stout, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] A genus of chiefly African oscine passerine birds, known as *babblers*, and commonly referred to the family *Pycnonotidae*, as type of a subfamily *Crateropodinae*, or giving name to a family *Crateropodidae*. As at present used, the genus includes 16 species, ranging through Africa beyond the Sahara and in India. The example figured is a dark race of *C. plebeius* from the Zambesi.



*Crateropus plebeius*.

**craterous** (krā'tēr-us), *a.* [*crater* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or like a crater. R. Browning. [Rare.]

**-cratic, -cratical.** See *-cracy*.

**Cratinean** (kra-tin'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. Κρατινός*, < *Κρατινός*, *L. Cratinus*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek comic poet Cratinus, who lived about 520–423 B. C.: as, *Cratinean verse* or meter.

II. *n.* A logæædic meter frequent in Greek comedy, composed of a first Glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic, the first foot of the latter being treated like a basis—that is, having both syllables common: thus,

— — — — — | — — — — —

See *Eupolidean*, *n.*

**crampish**, *v. t.* Same as *crampish*.

**cranch** (krānch), *v. t.* [Also written *cranch*, and in other forms, due to imitative variation, *crunch*, *scrunch*, *scrunch*, *q. v.*] To crush with the teeth; crunch. See *crunch*.

She can *cranch*

A sack of small-coal, eat you lime and hair.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, l. 1.

She would *cranch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth.

*Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, Brobdingnag, iii.

**cravanti**, *a.* An obsolete form of *craven*.

**cravat** (kra-vat'), *n.* [Also formerly *crabbat*; = *G. cravate*, < *F. cravate* (= *It. cravatta*, *cratta*), a cravat, so called because adopted (according to Menage, in 1636) from the *Cravates* or Croats in the French military service, < *Cravate*, a Croat: see *Croat*.] A neckcloth; a piece of muslin, silk, or other material worn about the neck, generally outside a linen collar, by men, and less frequently by women. When first introduced, it was commonly of lace, or of linen edged with lace. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was worn very long, and it is often seen in pictures passed through the buttonhole of the coat or waistcoat.

(See *steinkirk*.) The modern cravat is rather a necktie, passed once round the neck, and tied in front in a bow, or, as about 1840 and earlier (when the cravat consisted of a triangular silk kerchief, usually black), twice round the neck, in imitation of the stock. Formerly, when starched linen cravats were worn, perfection in the art of tying them was one of the great accomplishments of a dandy. The cravat differs properly from the scarf, which, whether tied, or passed through a ring, or held by a pin, hangs down over the shirt-front. In England *neckcloth* is the usual word in this sense.

The handkerchief about his neck,  
Canonical *cravat* of Snecck.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III.

"Perhaps, Louisa," said Mr. Dombey, slightly turning his head in his *cravat*, as if it were a socket, "you would have preferred a fire?" Dickens, Dombey and Son, v.

**cravat** (krā-vat'), v. i. or t.; pret. and pp. *cravatted*, ppr. *cravattng*. [*cravat*, n.] To put on or wear a cravat; invest with a cravat.

I redoubled my attention to dress; I coated and *cravatted*.  
Butcher, Pelham, xxxiii.

To come out washed, *cravatted*, brushed, combed, ready for the breakfast-table.

W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 90.

**cravat-goose** (krā-vat'gös), n. A name of the common wild goose of America, *Bernicla canadensis*, from the white mark on the throat.

**cravat-string** (krā-vat'string), n. A cravat.

And the well-ty'd *cravat-string* wins the dame.

Ton Brown, Works, IV. 223.

**crave** (krāv), v.; pret. and pp. *craved*, ppr. *craving*. [*crave*, *craven*, *cravian* = Icel. *krefja* = Sw. *kraffa* = Dan. *kræve*, *crave*, ask, demand; cf. Icel. *krafa*, a demand.] I. *trans.* 1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; beseech; implore; ask with submission or humility, as a dependant; beg or entreat for.

Joseph . . . went in boldly unto Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. Mark xv. 43.

I *crave* leave to deal plainly with your Lordship.  
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 25.

That day Sir Lancelot at the palace *craved*  
Audience of Guinevere.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To long for or eagerly desire, as a means of gratification; require or demand, in order to satisfy appetite or passion.

For 'e'en in sleep, the body, wrapt in ease,  
Supinely lies, as in the peaceful grave;  
And, wanting nothing, nothing can it *crave*.  
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, III. 110.

3. To demand a debt; dun: as, I *craved* him wherever I met him. [Scotch.] = *Syn. Ask, Request, Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), to yearn for, desire; to pray for.

II. *intrans.* To ask earnestly; beg; sue; plead: with *for*.

On the lower ground was the agora, where the Epidamnian exiles *craved* for help, and pointed to the tombs of their forefathers. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 356.

**craven** (krā'vn), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also *cravent*, *cravanti*; < ME. *cravante*, *cravaunde* (for orig. *cravante*, in three syllables, the accented final -e being later lost, as in *costive*, q. v.), conquered, overcome, cowardly, < OF. *cravante*, *cravente*, pp. of *cravante*, *craventer*, *crevanter*, *gravanter*, *carvanter*, break, break down, overthrow, overcome, conquer, mod. F. dial. (Norm.) *cravante*, *gravater*, *accravater*, crush with a load, *craventer* (Rouchi), overwhelm, *craventer* (Picard), tire out (*cravente*, tired out), = Sp. Pg. *quebrantar*, break, pound, move to pity, weaken, < ML. as if *\*crepantare*, freq. (< *crepan* (t-s), ppr. of L. *crepare* (> F. *crever* = Pr. *crebar* = Sp. Pg. *quebrar* = It. *crepare*), break: see *crepitate*, *decrepit*, and cf. *crevice*, *crevasse*, from the same ult. source. The etym. has been much debated, being usually associated by etymologists, and to some extent in popular apprehension, with (1) *crave*, the form *craven*, ME. *cravant*, *cravaunde*, being assumed to be the ppr. of this verb (in ME. prop. *cravant*, *cravend*); or with (2) *creant*, *recreant*, ME. *creant*, *creaunt*, *recreant*, *recreaunt*, used like *craven* in acknowledging defeat, prop. ppr., yielding, submitting, lit. believing, or accepting a new faith, ult. < L. *creden* (t-s), believing: see *creant*, *recreant*. The confusion with these words seems to have existed from the ME. period, and has somewhat affected the meaning of *craven*.] I. a. 1. Overcome; conquered; defeated. See *to cry craven*, below.

Al ha cneowen ham *cravant* and ouercumen [they all knew them to be conquered and overcome].  
Legend of St. Katharine, p. 192.

2. Cowardly; pusillanimous; mean-spirited.

Haa! *cravaunde* knygte, a coward the semez.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 133.

The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word.  
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Wherever the forces of the . . . [English and French] nations met, they met with disdainful confidence on one side, and with a *craven* fear on the other.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

To *cry craven*! [orig. to cry "craven!" i. e. "(I am) conquered!"; to yield in submission; be defeated; fail.

When all human means *cry craven*, then that wound made by the hand of God is cured by the hand of His Vicegerent. Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. vi. 33.

II. n. A mean or base coward; a pusillanimous fellow; a dastard.

K. Hen. Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?  
Flu. He is a *craven* and a villain else.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

Her anger, leaving Pelleas, burn'd  
Full on her knights in many an evil name  
Of *craven*, weakling, and thrice-beaten hound.  
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

=*Syn. Poltroon, Dastard*, etc. See *coward*.  
**craven** (krā'vn), v. t. [*craven*, a.] To make *craven*, recreant, weak, or cowardly.

Against self-slaughter  
There is a prohibition so divine  
That *cravens* my weak hand.  
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4.

Sense-conquering faith is now grown blind and cold  
And basely *craven'd*, that in times of old  
Did conquer Heav'n itself. Quarles, Emblems, I. 15.

**craver** (krā'vēr), n. One who craves or begs; a suppliant. [Rare.]

I'll turn *craver* too, and so I shall 'scape whipping.  
Shak., Pericles, II. 1.

**craving** (krā'ving), n. [Verbal n. of *crave*, v.] Vehement or urgent desire or longing; appetite; yearning.

While his [Voltaire's] literary fame filled all Europe, he was troubled with a childish *craving* for political distinction. Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Internal tranquillity came, no doubt, in great measure, from the exhaustion of the country, from that *craving* for peace and order which follows on long periods of anarchy. J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 417.

**cravingly** (krā'ving-li), adv. In an earnest or craving manner.

**cravingness** (krā'ving-ness), n. The state of craving.

**crawl** (krā), v. [*crave* (not in AS., where *crop* was used: see *crop*), prob. < Sw. *kraffa*, dial. *kræ*, = Dan. *kro*, the *crawl*, akin to Sw. *krage* = Dan. *krave*, collar, = D. *kraag*, the neck, collar: see *crag*.] 1. The *crop* or first stomach of a bird, technically called the *ingluvies*.

We have seen some [buzzards] whose breast and belly were brown, and only marked across the *crop* with a large white crescent. Pennant, Brit. Zoology.

2. Figuratively, the stomach of any animal. [Rare.]

As tigers combat with an empty *crop*.  
Byron, Don Juan, VIII. 49.

3. The *ingluvies* or enlarged extremity of the esophagus in certain insects. See *cut* under *Blattida*.

**crawl** (krā), v. and n. Scotch form of *crawl* 1.

**craw** (krā), n. Scotch form of *crawl* 2.

**craw-bonet** (krā'bōn), n. The collar-bone.

**crawfish**, **crayfish** (krā'fīsh, krā'fish), n. [Early

mod. E. also *crayfish*, *crayfish*, *crefish*, *acrom*.

forms (simulating *fish* 1) of *crevis*, *crevice*, *crevissh*, < ME. *crevisse*, *creveys*, *crevis*, *creves*, < OF.

*crevice*, *crevisse*, *escrevisse*, F. *écrevisse*, a *crayfish*, < OHG. *chreibiz*, MHG. *krebez*, G. *krebs*, a

crab: see *crab* 1.] 1. The common name of the

small fluviatile long-tailed decapod crustaceans of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*; especially,

in Great Britain, the *Astacus fluviatilis*; and by extension, some or any similar fresh-water crustacean. See *cut* under *Astacidae* and *Astacus*.

—2. The name in the west of England and among the London fishmongers of the small spiny lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris*. Also called

*sea-crawfish*.

**crawfish** (krā'fish), v. t. To move backward or

sidewise like a *crawfish*; hence, to recede from an opinion or a position; back out or back

down. [Colloq., U. S.]

**crawl** 1 (krāl), v. i. [Early mod. E. also *orall*;

not found in ME.; < Icel. *krafla*, paw, scabble,

*crawl*, = Sw. *krafla*, grope, = Dan. *kravle*, *crawl*;

creep; cf. D. *krabbelen*, scritch, scrawl, = MLG. G. *krabbeln*, *crawl* (see *crab* 2, v.); cf. Sw. *kråla*,

*crawl*, dial. *kråla*, *crawl*, *kråla*, creep, also Sw. dial. *krålla*, swarm out, as insects, *krålla*, *crawl*,

D. *krälen*, swarm, crowd.] 1. To move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the

ground, as a worm; creep.

Doctor, I will see the combat, that's the truth on't;

If I had never a leg, I would *crawl* to see it.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 4.

From shaded chinks of lichen-crust'd walls,

In languid curves, the gliding serpent *creeps*.

O. W. Holmes, Spring.

2. To move or walk feebly, slowly, laboriously, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room.

Arbutnot.

Sometimes along the wheel-deep sand

A one-horse wagon slowly *creep'd*.

Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

A black-gowned pensioner or two *crawling* over the quiet square.

Thackeray, Newcomes, VII.

3. To advance slowly and secretly or cunningly; hence, to insinuate one's self; gain favor by obsequious conduct.

One

Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2.

4. To have a sensation like that produced by a worm crawling upon the body: as, the flesh *crawls*.—To *crawl* into one's hole. See *hole* 1. = *Syn. Crawl*, *Creep*. So far as these words are differentiated, *crawl* is used of a more prostrate or slower movement than *creep*, as that of a worm or snake, or a child prone on the ground, in contrast with that of a short-legged reptile, a crouching animal, or a child on its hands and knees. A person is said either to *crawl* or to *creep* in his walk, as from inertness, age, or debility, according to the greater or less degree of slowness or feebleness. Running or climbing plants *creep*, but do not *crawl*. The distinction between the words is more strongly marked in their figurative application to human actions, *crawl* expressing cringing meanness or servility, and *creep* stealthy slyness or malignity. *Creep* alone is used in all senses in the Bible, *Shakspere*, etc.

The wrinkled sea beneath him *crawls*.

Tennyson, The Eagle.

'Tis sweet to listen as the night-winds *creep*

From leaf to leaf. Byron, Don Juan, I. 122.

I did not properly *creep*, knowing that it would not do to raise my back; I rather swam upon the ground.

J. W. De Forest, Harper's Mag., XXXV. 342.

**crawl** 1 (krāl), n. [*crawl* 1, v.] The act of crawling; a slow, crawling motion: as, his walk is almost a *crawl*.

**crawl** 2 (krāl), n. [*D. kraal*, an inclosure, a cattle-pen: see *kraal*, which is also in E. use in South Africa; prob. ult. identical with *corral*, q. v.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast, for containing fish or turtles.

On their return all hands enter the *crawl* and beat out the now-rotted fleshy part of the sponge.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 179.

**crawl-a-bottom** (krāl'a-bōt'um), n. The hog-

sucker. [Local, U. S.]

**crawler** (krāl'ēr), n. 1. One who or that which

*crawls*; a creeper; a reptile.

Unarm'd of wings and scaly care,

Unhappy *crawler* on the land.

Locke, Lucasta.

2. A dobson or hellgrammite; the larva of a neuropterous insect of the family *Sialidae*, as of *Corydalis cornutus*. Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 156.

Also called *clipper*.

**crawley-root** (krāl'i-rōt), n. [Prob. a corruption of *coralroot*.] The coralroot, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*.

**crawlingly** (krāl'ing-li), adv. In a crawling

manner.

**crawly** (krāl'i), a. [*crawl* 1 + -y 1.] Having

a sensation as of the contact of crawling things.

[Colloq.]

It made you feel *crawly*. The Century, XXIX. 268.

**Orax** (kraks), n. [NL., formed after *Crex*, q. v., < Gr. *κράξ*, later *κράξεν*, croak as a raven: see *crake* 1, *crack*.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Cracidae*. It was formerly continuous with the *Cracinae*, and contained all the curassows and hoccoes; but it is now restricted to the former. The head is crested and the base of the bill sheathed. The type is *C. alector*. See *cut* under *curassow*.

**cray** 1 (krā), n. Another form of *crave*.

**cray** 2 (krā), n. An elevation or structure extended into a stream to break the force of the water, or to prevent it from encroaching on the shore; a breakwater.

**cray** 3 (krā), n. [*late ME. cray*, < OF. *craye*,

in *mal de craye*, a disease of hawks, lit. chalk-disease: *craye*, < L. *creta*, chalk: see *crayon*.]

A disease of hawks, proceeding from cold and a bad diet.

With mysdyng she [the hawk] shall haue the Fronse,

the Eye, the Cray, and many other syknesses that bring theym to the Sowse.

Juliana Berners, Treatise of Fysshynge wyth an Angla,

[fol. 2.]

**crayer**, n. See *crave*.

**crayfish**, n. See *crawfish*.

**crayon** (krā'ōn), n. and a. [*F. crayon*, < *crase*,

chalk, < L. *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] I. n.

1. A pencil-shaped piece of colored clay, chalk,

or charcoal, used for drawing upon paper. Cray-

ons are made from certain mineral substances in their nat-

ural state, such as red or black chalk, but they are more

commonly manufactured from a fine paste of chalk or pipe-

clay colored with various pigments, and consolidated by

means of gum, wax, soap, etc. Crayons vary in hardness.



The soft crayons and the half-hard are used through the medium of a stump, while the hard are used as a lead-pencil. See *pastel*.

Let no day pass over you without . . . giving some strokes of the pencil or the crayon.

*Dryden*, tr. of *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

2. A pencil made of a composition of soap, resin, wax, and lampblack, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.—3. One of the carbon-penlights in an electric lamp.

II. a. Drawn with crayons: as, a crayon sketch.

**crayon** (krä'ön), *v. t.* [= *F. crayonner*; from the noun.] 1. To sketch or draw with a crayon. Hence—2. To sketch in general; plan; commit to paper one's first thoughts.

He soon afterwards composed that discourse conformably to the plan which he had *crayoned* out.

*Malone*, Sir J. Keynolds, note.

**crayon-drawing** (krä'ön-drä'ing), *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

**crayonist** (krä'ön-ist), *n.* [*crayon* + *-ist*.] One who draws or sketches with crayons.

The charming *crayonists* of the eighteenth century.

*Littell's Living Age*, CLXI. 73.

Robert Nanteuil (1623–1678), a *crayonist*, and one of the most eminent of French line engravers.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 173.

**crase** (kräz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crased*, ppr. *crasing*. [Early mod. E. also *crase*, < *ME. crasen*, break, break to pieces, < *Sw. krasa* = *Dan. krase*, crackle, orig. break (cf. *Sw. slå i kras* = *Dan. slå i kras*, break to pieces); prob. imitative. *F. écraser*, break, shatter, is also of *Scand. origin*.] 1. *intrans.* 1†. To break; burst; break in pieces.

To cablys *crasen* and begynne to folde.

*Anc. Metrical Tales* (ed. Hartshorne), p. 128.

2. To crack or split; open in slight cracks or chinks; crackle; specifically, in *pottery*, to separate or peel off from the body: said of the glaze. See *cracking*, 2.—3. To become crazy or insane; become shattered in intellect; break down.

For my tortured brain begins to *crase*,

Be thou my nurse.

*Keats*, *Endymion*, iv.

Leave help to God, as I am forced to do!

There is no other course, or we should *crase*,

Seeing such evil with no human cure.

*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, II. 41.

II. *trans.* 1†. To break; break in pieces;

**crash**: as, to *crase* tin.

The wyndowes wel yglased

Ful clere, and nat an hole ycrased.

*Chaucer*, *Death of Blanche*, l. 324.

The fine Christall is sooner *crased* then the hard Marble.

*Lyly*, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 39.

God looking forth will trouble all his host,

And *crase* their chariot-wheels.

*Milton*, P. L., xii. 210

2. To make small cracks in; produce a flaw or flaws in, literally or figuratively.

The glasse once *crased*, will with the least clappe be cracked.

*Lyly*, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 58.

The title's *crad*, the tenure is not good,

That claims by th' evidence of flesh and blood.

*Quarles*, *Emblems*, II. 14.

The vawlt of the same tower is so *crayed* as, for doubt of falling thereof, ther is a prop of wod set up to the same.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 491.

3. To disorder; confuse; weaken; impair the natural force or energy of. [Obsolete except with reference to mental condition.]

Glue it out that you be *crased* and not well disposed, by means of your travell at Sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 172.

There is no ill

Can *crase* my health that not assails yours first.

*Beau. and Fl.* (?), *Faithful Friends*, II. 3.

Till length of years

And sedentary numness *crase* my limba.

*Milton*, S. A., l. 571.

4. To derange the intellect of; dement; render insane; make crazy.

Grief hath *crad* my wits.

*Shak.*, *Lear*, III. 4.

Every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crased* and out of his wits.

*Tillotson*.

**crase** (kräz), *n.* [*< crase, v.*] 1. A crack in the glaze of pottery; a flaw or defect in general.—2. Insanity; craziness; any degree of mental derangement.—3. An inordinate desire or longing; a passion.

It was quite a *crase* with him [Burns] to have his Jean dressed genteelly.

*J. Wilson*, *Genius and Char.* of Burns, p. 200.

4. An unreasoning or capricious liking or affection of liking, more or less sudden and temporary, and usually shared by a number of persons, especially in society, for something particular, uncommon, peculiar, or curious; a passing whim: as, a *crase* for old furniture, or for rare coins or heraldry.

A quiet *crase* touching everything that pertains to Napoleon the Great and the Napoleonic legend.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 284.

**crazed** (kräzd), *p. a.* [*Pp. of crase, v.*] 1. Broken down; impaired; decrepit. [Obsolete or poetical.]

O! they had all been saved, but *crazed* old Annuld my vigorous cravings.

*Keats*.

2. Cracked in the glaze: said of pottery.—3. Insane; demented.

Forms like some bedlam statuary's dream,

The *crad* creations of misguided whim.

*Burns*, *Brigs of Ayr*.

**crazedness** (krä'zed-nes), *n.* A broken or impaired state; decrepitude; now, specifically, an impaired state of the intellect.

He returned in perfect health, feeling no *crazedness* nor infirmity of body.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 66.

People in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontent at things present, . . . imagine that any thing . . . would help them; but that most, which they least have tried.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref.

**crase-mill**, **crasing-mill** (kräz'-, Krä'zing-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing tin ore; a crushing-mill. [Cornwall.]

The tin ore passeth to the *crasing-mill*, which, between two grinding-stones, bruileth it to a fine sand.

*R. Carey*, *Survey of Cornwall*.

**crasily** (krä'zi-li), *adv.* In a broken or crazy manner.

**crasiness** (krä'zi-nes), *n.* 1†. The state of being broken or impaired; weakness.

What can you look for

From an old, foolish, peevish, dotting man

But *crasiness* of age?

*Ford*, *Broken Heart*, v. 3.

There is no *crasiness* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.

*W. Montague*, *Devoute Essays*, II. x. 2.

2. The state of being mentally impaired; weakness or disorder of the intellect; insanity.

It is a curious fact that most of the great reformers in history have been accounted by the men of their time crazy, and perhaps even more curious that their very *crasiness* seems to have given them their great force.

*Stillé*, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 344.

=*Syn. Madness*, *Delirium*, etc. See *insanity*.

**crasing** (krä'zing), *n.* [*< ME. crasyng*; verbal *n.* of *crase, v.*] 1†. A cracking; a chink or rift.

The *crasing* of the wallis was stoppid.

*Wyclif*, 2 Chron. xxiv. 13 (Purv.).

He schal entre into chynnis [chines] ethir [or] *crasynges* of stonyas.

*Wyclif*, Isa. II. 21 (Purv.).

2. In *pottery*, a cracking of the glaze, caused by the unequal contraction of the body and glaze.

This homogeneity [of a hard china body, in porcelain manufacture] prevents any *crasing*, but the process is one of much hazard.

*Eng. Encyc.*

**crasing-mill**, *n.* See *crase-mill*.

**crasy** (krä'zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. *crasig*, *crasie*; < *crase* + *-y*; substituted for earlier *crazed*.]

1. Broken; impaired; dilapidated; weak; feeble: applied to any structure, but especially to a building or to a boat or a coach: as, a *crasy* old house or vessel.

There arrived with this ship divers Gentlemen of good fashion, with their wives and families; but many of them *crasie* by the tediousness of the voyage.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 156.

We are mortal, made of clay,

Now healthful, now *crasie*, now sick, now well,

Now ill, now dead. *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, II.

They with difficulty got a *crasy* boat to carry them to the island.

*Jeffrey*.

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged; insane; demented.

Over moist and *crasy* brains.

*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, III. l. 1323.

3. Caused by or arising from mental derangement; marked by or manifesting insanity: as, a *crasy* speech; *crasy* actions.

Whatever *crasy* sorrow saith,

No life that breathes with human breath

Has ever truly long'd for death.

*Tennyson*, *Two Voices*.

**crazy-bone** (krä'zi-bön), *n.* Same as *funny-bone*.

**crazy-quilt** (krä'zi-kwilt), *n.* A quilt or cover for a bed, sofa, etc., made of *crazy-work*.

**crazy-weed** (krä'zi-wéd), *n.* A name given to various plants growing in the western United States, the eating of which by horses and cattle produces emaciation, nervous derangements, and death: often called *loco-weed* (which see).

Among them are species of *Astragalus*, *Aragallus*, and perhaps some plants of other genera.

**crazy-work** (krä'zi-wérk), *n.* A kind of patchwork in which irregular pieces of colored silk and other material are applied upon a foundation, in fantastic patterns, or without any regular pattern, and their edges are stitched and embroidered in various ways.

**creable** (krä'a-bl), *a.* [= *F. créable* = *Sp. creable*, < *L. creabilis*, < *creare*, create: see *create*.] That may be created. *Watts*.

**creach**, **creagh** (kräch), *n.* [*< Gael. creach*, plunder, pillage.] A Highland foray; a plundering excursion; a raid.

**Creasion** (krä-ad'i-on), *n.* [*NL. (Viellot, 1818)*; also *Creadium* and erroneously *Creadio*; < *Gr. κρέασις*, a morsel of meat, dim. of κρέας, flesh.] 1. A genus of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to New Zealand, having as its type *C. carunculatus*.—2†. A genus of meliphagine birds, named by Lesson, 1837: a synonym of *Anthochaera*.

**creagh**, *n.* See *creach*.

**creaght**, *n.* [*< Mr. caoraighceacht*, Ir. *caoraighceacht*, < *caera*, Ir. Gael. *caora*, a sheep.] A herd of cattle. *Halliwel*.

**creaght**, *v. i.* [*< creaght, n.*] To graze on lands. *Davies*.

**creak**<sup>1</sup> (kräk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *creek*, also, as still dial., *criek*; < *ME. cremen*, make a harsh, grating sound (cf. *D. kriecken*, chirp, *kriek*, a cricket); an imitative var. of *crack*: see *crack*, *chark*<sup>1</sup>, and *criek*<sup>1</sup>, *cricket*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *intrans.* To make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances: as, the gate *creaks* on its hinges; *creaking* shoes.

*Leath*. You cannot bear him down with your base noise, sir.

*Bury*. Nor he me, with his treble *creaking*, though he *creek* like the chariot wheels of Satan.

*B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, v. 3.

No swinging sign-board *creaked* from cottage elm

To stay his steps with faintness overcome.

*Wordsworth*, *Guilt and Sorrow*, xvi.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound. [Rare.]

I shall stay here . . .

*Creacking* my shoes on the plain masonry.

*Shak.*, *All's Well*, II. 1.

**creak**<sup>1</sup> (kräk), *n.* [*< creak<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A sharp, harsh, grating sound, as that produced by the friction of hard substances.

A wagging leaf, a puff, a crack,

Yea, the least *creak*, shall make thee turn thy back.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., *The Lawe*.

The loath gate swings with rusty *creak*.

*Lovell*, *Pallinode*.

**creak**<sup>2</sup> (kräk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *crack*<sup>2</sup>.

**creaky** (krä'ki), *a.* [*< creak<sup>1</sup> + -y*.] *Creacking*; apt to creak.

A rusty, *creaky*, dry-rotted, damp-rotted, dingy, dark, and miserable old dungeon.

*Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, p. 298.

**cream**<sup>1</sup> (krēm), *n.* [*< ME. creme*, *crayme*, < *OF. creme*, later *creme*, *F. crème* (> *Pr. Sp. It. crema* = *Pg. creme* = *ML. crema*, *cremum*), appar. a particular use of *creme*, oil, chrism: see *chrism*. Not connected with *L. cremor*, thick juice or broth, or with *AS. ream*, cream: see *ream*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The richer and butyraceous part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms an oily or viscid scum on the surface; hence, in general, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface. By agitating the cream of milk, butter is formed.

Blawneche *creme*, with annys [anise] in confete.

*Booke of Precedens* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 92.

Nor robb'd the farmer of his bowl of *cream*.

*Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

2. Something resembling cream; any liquid or soft paste of the consistency of cream: as, the *cream* of ale; shaving-cream.

Pour water to the depth of about three-fourths of an inch, and then sprinkle in . . . enough plaster of Paris to form a thick *cream*.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 24.

3. In *shot-making*, a spongy crust of oxid taken from the surface of the lead, and used to coat over the bottom of the colander, to keep the lead from running too rapidly through the holes.—

4. The best part of a thing; the choice part; the quintessence: as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights-errant.

*Shelton*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, II. 31.

But now mark, good people, the *cream* of the jest.

*Catekin's Garland* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

The *cream* of the day rises with the sun.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 230.

5. A sweetmeat or dish prepared from cream, or of such consistency as to resemble cream: as, an iced *cream*, or ice-cream; a chocolate *cream*.

The remnants of a devoured feast—fragments of dissected fowls—ends of well-notched tongues—*creams* half demolished.

*Hook*, *Gilbert Gurney*, I. vii.

6. A name given to certain cordials because of their thick (viscid) consistency, with perhaps some reference to their reputed excellence.

—Clotted cream, clouted cream. See *clot*.—Cold cream. See *cold-cream*.—Cream of lime, the scum of lime-water, or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone.—Cream of tartar, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar; purified and crystallized potassium bitartrate. Cream of tartar exists in grapes and tamarinds, and in the dregs of wine. Mixed with boracic acid or sodium borate, it is rendered much more soluble, and it is then called *soluble cream of tartar*. It has a pleasant acid taste, and is employed in medicine for its mildly cathartic, refrigerant, and diuretic properties; also as a substitute for yeast in bread-making in combination with sodium bicarbonate, as a mordant in dyeing wool, etc. See *argol*.—Cream-of-tartar tree, the Australian baobab-tree, or gouty-stem, *Adansonia Gregorii*, so named because the pulp of the fruit has an agreeable acid taste like that of cream of tartar. It is also known as *sour-gourd*. In South Africa the same names are given to *A. digitata*.—Cream of the cream [F. *crème de la crème*], the best or most select portion, especially of society.—Cream of the valley, a fine kind of English gin.

**cream<sup>1</sup>** (krēm), *v.* [*< cream<sup>1</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To take the cream from by skimming; skim: as, to *cream* milk.—2. To remove the quintessence or best part of.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up.  
*Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.*

3. To add cream to, as tea or coffee.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a layer of cream upon the surface; become covered with a scum of any kind; froth; mantle.

Some wicked beast unware  
That breaks into her Dayr' house, there doth draine  
Her *creaming* pannaes. *Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 48.*

There are a sort of men, whose visages  
Do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond.  
*Shak., M. of V., I. 1.*

Our ordinary good cheer *creamed* like a tankard of beer.  
*S. Judd, Margaret, iii.*

2. To rise like cream. [Rare.]

When the pre-requisite of membership is that a man must have *creamed* to the top by prosperity and success, such eligibility will soon put an end to the clubbleness of any gathering.  
*N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 67.*

**cream<sup>2</sup>** (krēm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *crim*.

**cream<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chrisim*.

**cream<sup>4</sup>** (krēm), *n.* Same as *crame*.

**cream-cake** (krēm'kāk), *n.* A cake filled with a custard made of eggs, cream, etc.

**cream-cheese** (krēm'chēz'), *n.* A kind of soft rich cheese prepared from curd made with new or unskimmed milk and an added quantity of cream, the curd being placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without pressure; also, any cheese made with an extra proportion of cream. From its cloying richness and delicacy, the term *cream-cheese* has been variously used in ridicule of extreme fastidiousness of taste, overwrought elegance of language or manner, and the like: as, the Rev. Mr. *Creamcheese*; there is more *cream-cheese* than bread in the fare that he sets before his readers. See *cheese*.

**cream-colored** (krēm'kul'ord), *a.* Having or resembling the peculiar pale yellowish-white color of cream.

The State coach, drawn by eight *cream-coloured* horses, conveying the Queen. *First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 59.*

**cream-colored courser**, *Cursorius isabellinus*, a plover-like bird, having the head slate-gray or lavender, and the lining of the wings black. It inhabits Africa, breeding in the northern parts of that continent, and sometimes extending its range to Great Britain, Arabia, Persia, Baluchistan, the Panjab, Sind, and Rajputana.

**cream-cups** (krēm'kups), *n.* A name given in California to species of *Platystemon*, a pretty poppy-like plant with small, cream-colored flowers.

**creamer** (krē'mēr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for the artificial separation of cream from milk. It is usually made on the centrifugal principle.—2. A small vessel for holding cream at table; a cream-jug. [Colloq.]

**creamery** (krē'me-ri), *n.*; pl. *creameries* (-riz). [*< cream + -ery.*] An establishment, usually a joint-stock concern, in which milk obtained from a number of producers is manufactured into butter and cheese. [U. S.]

Dairymen make a distinction between a butter-factory and a *creamery*; the first is where butter only is made, the skimmed milk going back to patrons as food for domestic animals, or . . . otherwise disposed of than in a manufactured product; the *creamery* is a place where milk is turned into butter and "skim-cheese."  
*Encyc. Amer., II. 522.*

**cream-faced** (krēm'fäst), *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

Thou *cream-fac'd* loon!  
Where gott'st thou that goose look?  
*Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.*

**cream-fruit** (krēm'fröt), *n.* An unknown edible, cream-like, juicy fruit, found in Sierra Leone, western Africa, erroneously ascribed to the apocynaceous plant *Strophanthus gratus*.

**creaminess** (krē'mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being creamy.

**creaming-pan** (krē'ming-pan), *n.* A dairy vessel for milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top. Also *cream-pan*.

**cream-jug** (krēm'jug), *n.* A small jug or pitcher for holding cream at table.

**cream-laid** (krēm'lād), *a.* Of a cream color and laid, or bearing linear water-lines as if laid: applied to paper. See *laid*.

Take . . . a piece of quite smooth, but not shining, note-paper, *cream-laid*, etc. *Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 24.*

**cream-nut** (krēm'nūt), *n.* The nut of *Bertholletia excelsa*, the Brazil-nut.

**creamometer** (krē-mom'e-ter), *n.* [= F. *crémomètre*, *< crème, E. cream, + L. metrum, a measure.*] An instrument used to measure the quantity of cream present in milk. It consists of a hollow graduated glass tube which accurately registers the amount of cream thrown up from a measured quantity of milk within it.

The cream is determined by means of the *creamometer*.  
*Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.*

**cream-pan** (krēm'pan), *n.* Same as *creaming-pan*.

**cream-pitcher** (krēm'pich'ēr), *n.* Same as *cream-jug*.

**cream-pot** (krēm'pot), *n.* A vessel for holding cream in quantity.

**cream-slice** (krēm'slis), *n.* 1. A sort of wooden knife with a blade 12 or 14 inches long, used for skimming cream from milk.—2. A wooden knife for cutting and serving ice-cream. *E. H. Knight.*

**cream-ware** (krēm'wār), *n.* Cream-colored china pottery-ware, especially the Wedgwood ware known by that name. See *ware*.

**cream-white** (krēm'hwit), *a.* Cream-colored.

In mosses mixt with violet  
Her *cream-white* mule his pastern set.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.*

**cream-wove** (krēm'wōv), *a.* Woven of a cream color: applied to paper. See *weave*.

**creamy** (krē'mi), *a.* [*< cream + -y.*] 1. Like cream; having the consistence or appearance of cream; cream-colored; viscid; oily.

Flow *creamy* words but cozen.  
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 1.

To watch the crisping ripples on the beach,  
And tender curving lines of *creamy* spray.  
*Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters (Choric Song, v.).*

2. Containing cream.

There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,  
To the swart tribes their *creamy* bowls allots.  
*Collins, Pop. Superstitions in the Highlands.*

**creance** (krē'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written *creaunce*, and, esp. in def. 3, *oriance*, *cryance*, *criants*, *crians*, *< ME. creance, creaunce, < OF. creance, faith, confidence* (used also as in def. 3), F. *créance* = Pr. *creansa* = Sp. *creencia* = Pg. *crença*, *< ML. credentia*, faith, confidence, credence: see *credence*, and cf. *creant*.] 1. Faith; belief. *Chaucer.*

Wherfore it semethe wel, that God loveth hem and is pleased with hire *Creance*, for hire gode Dedeas.  
*Mandeville, Travels, p. 292.*

2. Credit; pledge; security.

By *creaunce* of coynes for castes of gile.  
*Richard the Redeless, I. 12.*

3. In *falconry*, a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

To the bewits was added the *creance*, or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.*

**creaunce** (krē'ans), *v. t.* [ME. *creaunoen*, *< creaunce*, belief, credit: see *creance*, *n.*] To borrow. *Chaucer.*

**creant** (krē'ant), *a.* [ME., also *creaunt* (*< OF. \*creant*), also and appar. orig. *recreant*, *< OF. recreant*, tired, faint-hearted, also appar., as in ME., conquered, yielding, *< ML. receden(t)-s*, ppr. of *recedere*, refl., to own one's self conquered, lit. believe again, accept another faith: see *recreant*, and cf. *miscreant*. The word *creant* in ME. was used in the same way as, and was appar. confused in form and sense with, the adj. *craven* (ME. *cravant*): see *craven*, *a.*] Overcome; conquered; yielding.

Yelde the til us also *creant*.  
*Yvain and Gawain, I. 3178.*

The thief that had grace of god on Gode Fryday as thow speke.  
Was, for he gelt hym *creaunt* to Cryst on the crosse and kneewleched hym guilty. *Piers Plowman (B), xii. 193.*

To cry *creant*! to cry "I am) conquered," "I yield." Compare to cry *craven*, under *craven*, *a.*

On knees he fel doune and cryde "*creaunte*!"  
*Richard Coeur de Lion, I. 5819.*

**creant<sup>2</sup>** (krē'ant), *a.* [*< L. crean(t)-s*, ppr. of *creare*, create: see *create*.] Formative; creative. [Rare.]

We  
Sprang very beauteous from the *creant* word  
Which thrilled behind us.

*Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.*

**crease<sup>1</sup>** (krēs), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; also dial. *cress*; a dial. form (arising prob. in the plural) of *creast*, a variant of *crest*: see *crest*, *n.* Compare Walloon *crèse*, a crest, a ridge, from the same L. source.] 1. A bent or curved tile covering the ridge of a roof. [Prov.]

To prevent the rotting of the ends at the apex, a *crease* like a small *v* is put over the juncture.  
*Baring-Gould, Strange Survivals, 1882, p. 40.*

2. The crest of a horse's neck.—3. A ridge, line, or thin mark made by folding or doubling; hence, a similar mark, however produced.

A sharp penknife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure the paper.  
*Swift.*

4. Specifically, one of certain lines used in the game of cricket. The *bowling-crease* is a line 6 feet 8 inches in length, drawn upon the ground at each wicket, so that the stumps stand in the center; the *return-crease*, one of two short lines drawn at either end of the bowling-crease, within which the bowler must be standing when he delivers his ball; and the *popping-crease*, a line 4 feet in front of the wicket, and parallel with the bowling-crease, and at least of the same length. (See *cricket*.) The space between the popping- and bowling-creases is the batsman's proper ground, passing out of which he risks being put out of the game by a touch of the ball in the hands of one of the opposite side.

5. A split or rent.—*Gluteofemoral crease*. See *gluteofemoral*.

**crease<sup>1</sup>** (krēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creased*, ppr. *creasing*. [*< crease<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. To make a line or long thin mark in, as by folding, doubling, or indenting.—2. To indent, as a cartridge-case, for the purpose of confining the charge; crimp.—3. In *hunting*, to wound by a shot which flattens the upper vertebrae, or cuts the muscles of the neck, and stuns, but does not kill.

**crease<sup>2</sup>** (krēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *creased*, ppr. *creasing*. [*< ME. cressen, crescen*, by aphesis from *encresen*, increase: see *increase*, and cf. *crease*.] I. *intrans.* To increase; grow.

As fatter lande wol *crece* and thrive.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.*

II. *trans.* To increase; augment.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

**crease<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* [*< ME. cress, \*cress*, by aphesis from *encress*, increase: see *increase*, *n.*, and cf. *crease<sup>2</sup>, v.*] Increase; profit.

In theyre occupation they shoulde have no *crese*,  
Knyghthode shoulde nat flour in his estate.  
*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.*

**crease<sup>3</sup>** (krēs), *n.* A less common spelling of *crease*.

**creaser** (krē'sēr), *n.* 1. A tool for creasing or crimping cartridge-cases.—2. In *bookbinding*, a tool which creases and sharply defines the width of the bands of books, and fixes the position of lines on the backs and sides, the lines being afterward covered by a blind roll or blind stamp.—3. An attachment to a sewing-machine for making a crease to serve as a guide for the next row of stitching.

**creasing** (krē'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *crease<sup>1</sup>, v.*] In *arch.*, same as *tile-creasing*.

**creasing-hammer** (krē'sing-ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer with a narrow rounded edge, used for making grooves in sheet-metal.

**creasing-tool** (krē'sing-töl), *n.* In *metal-working*, a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

**creasol**, *n.* See *creasol*.

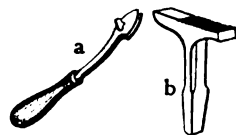
**creasote**, *n.* and *c.* See *creasote*.

**creasti**, **creasted**. Obsolete spellings of *crest*, *crested*. *Spenser.*

**creasy** (krē'si), *a.* [*< crease<sup>1</sup> + -y.*] Full of creases; marked by creases.

From her lifted hand  
Dangled a length of ribbon and a ring  
To tempt the babe, who rear'd his *creasy* arms,  
Caught at and ever miss'd it. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

**creat** (krē'at), *n.* [*< F. créat, < It. creato*, a creature, pupil, servant, = Sp. Pg. *criado*, a servant, client, *< L. creatus*, pp. of *creare*, make, create:



Creasing-tools.

*a* is an adjustable double creaser having two spring-jaws which are set open by means of a screw, so as to make the guide-lines at any required distance apart. *b* is used by sheet-iron workers for rounding small beads and tubes.

see *create*, v. Cf. *creole*.] In the *manège*, an usher to a riding-master.

**creatable** (krě-ā'ta-bl), a. [*create* + *-able*.] That may be created.

**create** (krě-āt'), v.; pret. and pp. *created*, ppr. *creating*. [*L. creatus*, pp. of *creare* (> *It. creare*, *criare* = Sp. *Pg. crear*, *criar* = F. *créer*), make, create, akin to Gr. *κρᾶνν*, complete, Skt. *√kar*, make.] I. *trans.* 1. To bring into being; cause to exist; specifically, to produce without the prior existence of the material used, or of other things like the thing produced; produce out of nothing.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

I was all ear,  
And took in strains that might *create* a soul  
Under the ribs of death. Milton, *Comus*, l. 561.

It is impossible for man to *create* force.  
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 296.

2. To make or produce from crude or scattered materials; bring into form; embody: as, Peter the Great *created* the city of St. Petersburg; Palladio *created* a new style of architecture.

Untaught, unpractis'd, in a barbarous age,  
I found not, but *created* first the stage.  
Dryden, *Prolog. to Troilus and Cressida*, l. 8.

As nature *creates* her works.  
Sir J. Reynolds, *Discourses*, xiv.

3. To make or form by investing with a new character or functions; ordain; constitute; appoint: as, to *create* one a peer.

I *create* you  
Companions to our person.  
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

On the first of September this Year, the King, being at Windsor, *created* Anne Bullen Marchioness of Pembroke, giving her one thousand Pounds Land a Year.  
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 281.

4. To be the occasion of; bring about; cause; produce.

Was it tolerable to be supposed a liar for so vulgar an object as that of *creating* a stare by wonder-making?  
De Quincey, *Herodotus*.

It was rumoured that the Company's servants had *created* the famine (in India) by engrossing all the rice of the country.  
Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

5. To beget; generate; bring forth.

This shall be written for the generation to come: and the people which shall be *created* shall praise the Lord.  
Ps. cii. 18.

II. *intrans.* To originate; engage in origina-tive action.

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to *create*.  
Emerson, *Farming*.

**create** (krě-āt'), a. [*ME. creat*, *create*; < *L. creatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Begotten; composed; created. [Poetical.]

With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal.  
Shak., *Hen. V.*, ii. 2.

**creatic** (krě-āt'ik), a. [*Gr. κρεῖας* (*kreat-*), flesh, + *-ic*.] Relating to flesh or animal food.—*Creatic* nausea, abhorrence of flesh food: a symptom in some diseases.

**creatine**, **kreatine** (krě-ā'tin), n. [= F. *créatine*, < *Gr. κρεῖας* (*kreat-*), flesh, + *-ine*.] A neutral crystallizable organic substance (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) obtained from muscular tissue. See extract under *creatinine*. Also spelled *creatin*, *kreatin*.

**creatinine**, **creatinin** (krě-āt'i-nin or -nīn, -nīn), n. [= F. *créatinine*; < *creatine* + *-ine*, *-in*.] An alkaline crystallizable substance (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) obtained by the action of acids on creatine, and found in urine and muscle extract. Also spelled *kreatinine*, *kreatinin*.

This substance (*creatinine*), which also forms prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, differs considerably from creatine in its chemical relations. . . . The relations of these two substances, both chemical and physiological, pretty clearly indicate that *creatinine* is to be regarded as a derivative from creatine; for whilst the latter predominates in the juice of flesh almost to the exclusion of the former, the former predominates in the urine almost to the exclusion of the latter.  
W. B. Carpenter, *Prin. of Human Physiol.*, § 60.

**creation** (krě-ā'shon), n. [*ME. creation*, *-cion*, < *OF. creation*, F. *création* = Pr. *creatio*, *creazo* = Sp. *creación* = Pg. *criação* = It. *creazione*, < *L. creatio* (n.), < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create*, v.] 1. The act of creating or causing to exist; especially, the act of producing both the material and the form of that which is made; production from nothing; specifically, the original formation of the universe by the Deity.

Chaos heard his voice: him all his train  
Follow'd in bright procession to behold  
Creation, and the wonders of his might.  
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 223.

2. The act of forming or constituting; a bringing into existence as a unit by combination of means or materials; coördination of parts or

elements into a new entity: as, the *creation* of a character in a play.

The *creation* of a compact and solid kingdom out of a number of rival and hostile feudal provinces.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 226.

3. That which is created; that which has been produced or caused to exist; a creature, or creatures collectively; specifically, the world; the universe.

For we know that the whole *creation* groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. Rom. viii. 22.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came.

Sir J. Denham, *Progress of Learning*.

4. An act or a product of artistic or mechanical invention; the product of thought or fancy: as, a *creation* of the brain; a dramatic *creation*.

A false *creation*,  
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.  
Shak., *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art. *Disraeli*.

5. The act of investing a person with a new character or function; appointment: as, the *creation* of peers in England.

So formal a *creation* of honorarie Doctors had seldom been seen, that a convocation should be call'd on purpose and speeches made by the Orator.

Evelyn, *Diary*, July 15, 1669.

Whenever a peerage became extinct, he (the king) might make a *creation* to replace it. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, ii.

**Creation money**, a customary annual allowance or pension from the crown in England, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to each newly created peer, the sum varying with the dignity of the rank, commonly at least £40 to a duke, £35 to a marquis, £20 to an earl, and 20 marks to a viscount.

The duke generally received a pension of forty pounds per annum on his promotion, which was known as *creation money*.  
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 423.

**The days of creation**. See *day 1*.—**Theory of special creations**, in *biol.*, the view that the different species, or higher groups, of animals and plants were brought into existence at different times substantially as they now exist: opposed to the *theory of evolution*. = *Syn.* 3. *World*, etc. See *universe*.

**creational** (krě-ā'shon-al), a. [*creation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to creation.

**creationism** (krě-ā'shon-izm), n. [*creation* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that matter and all things were created, substantially as they now exist, by the fiat of an omnipotent Creator, and not gradually evolved or developed: opposed to *evolutionism*.—2. The doctrine that God immediately creates out of nothing a new soul for each individual of the human family, while for the human body there was but one creative fiat. See *traducianism*.

**creationist** (krě-ā'shon-ist), n. [*creation* + *-ist*.] One who holds or favors the doctrine of creationism, in either sense of that word.

**creative** (krě-ā'tiv), a. [= Sp. *It. creativo*; as *create* + *-ive*.] Having the power or function of creating or producing; employed in creating; relating to creation in any sense: as, the *creative* word of God; *creative* power; a *creative* imagination.

Or from the power of a peculiar eye,  
Or by *creative* feeling overborne,  
Even in their fix'd and steady lineaments  
He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind.  
Wordsworth.

The rich black loam, precipitated by the *creative* river.  
De Quincey, *Herodotus*.

Without imagination we might have critical power, but not *creative* power in science.  
Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 34.

**Creative imagination**, plastic imagination; the power of imagining objects different from any that have been known by experience.

**creativity** (krě-ā'tiv-nes), n. The character or faculty of being creative or productive; originality.

All these nations (French, Spanish, and English) had the same ancient examples before them, had the same reverence for antiquity, yet they involuntarily deviated, more or less happily, into originality, success, and the freedom of a living *creativity*.  
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 219.

**creator** (krě-ā'tor), n. [*ME. creator*, *creatour*, *creatur*, < *OF. creator*, *creatour*, F. *créateur* = Pr. *creator* = Sp. *Pg. criador* = It. *creatore*, < *L. creator*, a creator, maker, < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, make, create: see *create*, v.] 1. One who creates, in any sense of that word, or brings something into existence; especially, one who produces something out of nothing; specifically (with a capital letter), God considered as having brought the universe into existence out of nothing.

Remember now thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth.  
Eccl. xii. 1.

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time its prophets, the *creators* of its divinities, and the revealers of its theological beliefs.  
J. Caird.

Such a man, if not actually a *creator*, yet so pre-eminently one who moulded the creations of others into new shapes, might well take to himself a name from the supreme deity of his creed. E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 140.

2. Figuratively, that by means of which anything is brought into existence; a creative medium or agency: as, steam is the *creator* of modern industrial progress.

**creatorship** (krě-ā'tor-ship), n. [*creator* + *-ship*.] The state or condition of being a creator.

**creatress** (krě-ā'tres), n. [*creator* + *-ess*; after F. *créatrice* = It. *creatrice*, < *L. creatrix* (*creatrix*), fem. of *creator*: see *creator*.] A woman who creates, produces, or constitutes.

Him long she so with shadows entertain'd,  
As her *Creatress* had in charge to her ordain'd.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 10.

**creatix** (krě-ā'triks), n. [*L.*: see *creatress*.] Same as *creatress*.

**creatural** (krě'tūr-al), a. [*creature* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to creatures or created things.—2. Creative.

Self-moving substance, that be th' definition  
Of souls, that longs to them in general:  
This well expresseth that common condition  
Of every vital center *creatural*.  
Dr. H. More, *Psychathanasia*, I. ii. 25.

**Creatural dualism**, the doctrine of a distinction between the spirit and the natural soul.

**creature** (krě'tūr), n. and a. [*ME. creature*, < *OF. creature*, F. *créature* = Pr. *creatura* = Sp. *Pg. criatura* = It. *creatura*, < *LL. creatura*, a creature, the creation, < *L. creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create*, v.] I. n. 1. A created thing; hence, a thing in general, animate or inanimate. O ye *creatures* vnkynde! thou tren, thou steel, thou scharp thorn!

How durst ye slee oure best frend?  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 209.

God's first *creature* was light. Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

As the Lord was pleased to convert Paul as he was in persecuting, etc., so he might manifest himself to him as he was taking the moderate use of the *creatures* called tobacco.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 325.

The rest of us were greatly revived and comforted by that good *creature*—fire.

R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 140.

2. Specifically, and most commonly, a living created being; an animal or animate being.

For so work the honey-bees;  
*Creatures* that by a rule in nature teach  
The act of order to a peopled kingdom.  
Shak., *Hen. V.*, i. 2.

There is not a *creature* bears life shall more faithfully study to do you service in all offices of duty and vows of due respect.

Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth  
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.  
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 677.

3. In a limited sense, a human being: used absolutely or with an epithet (*poor*, *idle*, *low*, etc., or *good*, *pretty*, *sweet*, etc.), in contempt, commiseration, or endearment: as, an *idle creature*; what a *creature*! a *pretty creature*; a *sweet creature*.

The world hath not a sweeter *creature*.  
Shak., *Othello*, iv. 1.

4. Something regarded as created by, springing from, or entirely dependent upon something else.

That this English common law is the *creature* of Christianity has never been questioned.

A. A. Hodge, *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 40.

5. Specifically, a person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is subject to the will or influence of another; an instrument; a tool.

Am not I here, whom you have made your *creature*?  
That owe my being to you? B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I. 1.

By his subtlety, dexterity, and insinuation, he got now to be principal Secretary: absolutely Lord Arlington's *creature*, and ungrateful enough.

Evelyn, *Diary*, July 22, 1674.

6. Intoxicating drink, especially whisky. [Humorous, from the passage 1 Tim. iv. 4, "Every *creature* of God is good," used in defense of the use of wine.]

I find my master took too much of the *creature* last night, and now is angling for a Quarrel.

That you will turn over this measure of the comfortable *creature*, which the carnal denominate brandy.

II. a. Of or belonging to the body: as, *creature* comforts.

**creatureless** (krě'tūr-less), a. [*creature* + *-less*.] Without creatures.

God was alone  
And *creatureless* at first.

Donne, *To the Countess of Bedford*.

**creaturely** (krě'tūr-li), a. [*creature* + *-ly*.] Of or pertaining to a created or dependent

being; having the character and limitations of a creature. [Rare.]

Some, not keeping to the pure gift, have in creaturely cunning and self-exaltation sought out many inventions. *John Woolman, Journal, iv.*

Christianity rested on the belief that God made all things very good, and that the evil in the world was due to sin—to the perversity of the creaturely will. *Prof. Flint.*

**creatureship** (krē'tūr-ship), *n.* [*< creature + -ship.*] The state of being a creature. [Rare.]

The state of elect and non-elect, afore or without the consideration of the fall, is that of creatureship simply and absolutely considered. *Goodwin, Works, II. iv. 134.*

**creaturize** (krē'tūr-iz), *v. t.* [*< creature + -ize.*] To give the character of a created being or creature to; specifically, to animalize.

This sisterly relation and consanguinity . . . would . . . degrade and creatureize that mundane soul. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 504.*

**creauncet**, *n.* and *v.* See *creance*.

**creantit**, *a.* See *creant*.

**creaze** (krēz), *n.* [Properly *craze*, *< craze, v.*] In mining, the work or tin in the middle part of the buddle in dressing tin ore. *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

**crebricostate** (krē-bri-kos'tāt), *a.* [*< L. creber, close, + costa, a rib, + -ate.*] In conch., marked with closely set ribs or ridges.

**crebriscutate** (krē-bri-sul'kāt), *a.* [*< L. creber, close, + sulcus, a furrow, + -ate.*] In conch., marked with closely set transverse furrows.

**crebritudo** (krēb'ri-tūd), *n.* [*< LL. crebritudo, < L. creber, close, frequent.*] Frequentness; oftenness. *Bailey.*

**crebrity** (krēb'ri-ti), *n.* [*< L. crebrita(t)-s, close-ness, frequency, < creber, close, frequent.*] Close succession; frequent occurrence; frequency. [Rare.]

I guess by the crebrity and number of the stones remaining. *A. L. Lewis, Jour. of Anthropol. Inst., XV. 166.*

**crebrous** (krē'brus), *a.* [*< L. creber, close, frequent, + -ous.*] Near together; frequent; frequently occurring. [Rare.]

Assisting grace, stirred up by crebrous and frequent acts, grows up into an habit or facility of working. *Goodwin, Works, V. I. 175.*

**crèche** (krāsh), *n.* [*F., < OF. creche, a crib, > E. cratch<sup>2</sup>, q. v.*] 1. A public nursery where the children of women who go out to work are cared for during the day, usually for a small payment.—2. An asylum for foundlings and infants which have been abandoned.

**Creciscus** (krē-sis'kus), *n.* [*NL., < Crec (Crec-) + dim. -iscus.*] A genus of very small dark-colored crakes, containing such species as the little black rail of North America, *Creciscus jamaicensis*. *Cabanis, 1856.*

**credence** (krē'dens), *n.* [*< ME. credence, < OF. credence, credence (also creance, etc.), faith, = It. credenza, faith (also a cupboard, etc.), < ML. credentia, faith, < L. creden(t)-s, believing: see credit and credit, v. Cf. creance, a doublet of credence.*] 1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others.

I can not see what he is, but wele he seemed a wise man, and therefore I yaf to his counseile credence. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 47.*

These fine legends, told with staring eyes, Met with small credences from the old and wise, *O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.*

Their kings suspect each other, but pretend Credence of what their lying lips disclose. *R. H. Stoddard, History.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; credentials: now used only in the phrase *letter of credence* (a paper intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person).

He left his credence to make good the rest. *Tyndale.*  
The foresaid Master general which now is hath caused vs his messengers to be sent with letters of credence vnto your Maiestie. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 148.*

What Sign, what Powers, what Credence do you bring? *Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 8.*

3†. Some act or process of testing the nature or character of food before serving it, as a precaution against poison, formerly practised in royal or noble households.

Credence is used, & tastynge, for drede of poysonynge. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.*

Tasting and credence (or assaying) belong to no rank under that of an Earl. *Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 17, note 3.*

4†. In medieval times, a side-table or side-board on which the food was placed to be tasted before serving; hence, in later use, a cupboard

or cabinet for the display of plate, etc.—5.

*Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a small table, slab, or shelf against the wall of the sanctuary or chancel, near the epistle side of the altar (on the right of one facing it). On the credence are placed the cruets, the vessel (canister, pyx, or ciborium) for the altar-breads, the lavabasin and napkin, etc. Sometimes a niche in the sanctuary-wall serves the same purpose. At high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, and at all celebrations in the Anglican Church, the elements are taken from the credence at the time of the offertory. In the Greek Church there is no credence, the table in the chapel of prothesis (see *prothesis*) serving instead. Also called *credence-table*. = *Syn. 1. Confidence, trust, faith.*

**credence** (krē'dens), *v. t.* [*< credence, n.*] To give credence to; believe.

In credensing his tales. *Skelton, Why Come ye not (to Court)?*

**credence-table** (krē'dens-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *credence*, 5.

**credenceive** (krē-den'siv), *a.* [*< credence + -ive.*] Having a strong impulse to believe and act upon testimony. [Rare.]

**credenceiveness** (krē-den'siv-nes), *n.* A social impulse to conformity or acquiescence; a tendency to believe any testimony. [Rare.]

**credend** (krē-dend'), *n.* Same as *credendum*.

**credendum** (krē-den'dum), *n.*; pl. *credenda* (-dā). [*L., neut. gerundive of credere, believe: see credit.*] In *theol.*, something to be believed; an article of faith; a matter of belief, as distinguished from *agendum*, a matter of practice: usually in the plural.

**credent** (krē'dent), *a.* [*< L. creden(t)-s, ppr. of credere, believe: see credit.*] *Cf. creant*, a doublet of *credent*, and *grant*, which is closely related.] 1. Believing; inclined to believe or credit; apt to give credence or belief; credulous.

If with too credent ear you list his songs. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 8.*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

My authority bears of a credent bulk; That no particular scandal once can touch. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 4.*

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

**credential** (krē-den'shal), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. credencial, < ML. \*credentalis, < credentia, faith, credit: see credence, n.*] 1. *a.* Giving a title to credit or confidence.

Credential letters on both sides.

*Camden, Elizabeth (trans.), an. 1600.*  
II. n. 1. That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence. [Rare in the singular.]

For this great dominion here, Which over other beasts we claim, Reason our best credential doth appear. *Buckinghamshire, Ode on Brutus.*

2. *pl.* Evidences of right to credence or authority; specifically, letters of credence; testimonials given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him, as the letters of commendation and authorization given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which procure for him recognition and credit at a foreign court, or the certificate and other papers showing the appointment or election of an officer.

To produce his credentials that he is indeed God's ambassador. *Trench.*

He felt that he had shown his credentials, and they were not accepted. *G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 2.*

Etiquette, however, demands that the audience for presenting credentials should take place as early as possible. *E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 136.*

In very many cases the [medieval] letters were little more than credentials. The real news was carried by the bearer of the letter. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 128.*

**credibility** (kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *credibilities* (-tiz). [= *OF. creableté, croiabeté, F. crédibilité*



Credence, 16th century. From a carving in Amiens Cathedral. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

= *Sp. credibilidad* = *Pg. credibilidade* = *It. credibilità*, *< L. as if \*credibilita(t)-s, < credibilis, credible: see credit.*] 1. The capability or condition of being credited or believed; that quality in a person or thing which renders him or it worthy of credence; credibleness; just claim to credit: as, the *credibility* of a witness; the *credibility* of a statement or a narrative.

The *credibility* of the Gospels would never have been denied, if it were not for the philosophical and dogmatic skepticism which desires to get rid of the supernatural and miraculous at any price. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 78.*

2. That which makes credible; evidence of truth; proof. [Rare.]

We may be as sure that Christ, the first-fruits, is already risen, as all these *credibilities* can make us. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.*

3. Credence; credit; belief. [Rare and inaccurate.]

Pleasing fantasies, the cobweb visions of those dreaming varieties, the poets, to which I would not have my judicious readers attach any *credibility*. *Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 262.*

**Historical credibility**, the validity of testimony, as dependent on the trustworthiness of the witness, or on the probability of the fact testified.

**credible** (kred'i-bl), *a.* [*< ME. credible, < OF. credible (also credibile and credabile, creable, creale, creale, F. croyable) = Sp. creible = Pg. crível = It. credibile, credevole, < L. credibilis, worthy of belief, < credere, believe: see credit.*] 1. Worthy of credit or belief, because of known or obvious veracity, integrity, or competence: applied to persons.

After they ben duly warned or required by ij. *credible* persones of the seid cite. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.*  
No one can demonstrate to me that there is such an idol and as Jamaica; yet upon the testimony of *credible* persons I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

2. Capable of being credited or believed, because involving no contradiction, absurdity, or impossibility; believable: applied to things.  
In Japan . . . ceremony was elaborated in books so far that every transaction, down to an execution, had its various movements prescribed by a scarcely *credible* minuteness. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 422.*

The notions of the beginning and end of the world entertained by our forefathers are no longer *credible*. *Huxley, Science and Culture.*

**Credible witness**, in law: (a) A competent witness: as, a will must be attested by two or more *credible witnesses*. (b) A witness not disqualified nor impeached as unworthy of credit: as, the fact was established on the trial by the testimony of several *credible witnesses*.

**credibleness** (kred'i-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [Rare.]

The *credibleness* of . . . these narratives. *Boyle, Works, I. 435.*

**credibly** (kred'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; upon good authority; by *credible* persons or witnesses.

And so at the Nequebars, English men have bought, as I have been *credibly* informed, great quantities of very good Ambergris. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 73.*

Phillip was seen by one *credibly* informing us, under a strong guard. *Mr. Dudley, in New England's Memorial, p. 436.*

A covering of snow, which, by-the-by, is deep enough, so I am *credibly* informed, to drive the big game from the [Yellowstone] park during the winter months. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 677.*

**\*credit** (kred'it), *v. t.* [*< L. creditus, pp. of credere, believe, trust, confide, = Ir. creit-im = Gael. creid, believe (perhaps from L.), = Skt. grad-dadhāmi, I believe (pp. grad-dadhat, trusting, grad-dhā, trust, faith, desire), < grad, meaning perhaps 'heart' (= Gr. καρδιά = L. cor(d)- = E. heart), + √ dhā (= Gr. διδωμι = L. dare, give): grad being used only in connection with this verb. In some senses the E. verb, like F. *créditer* (> G. *creditiren* = Dan. *kreditere*), is from the noun. Hence (from L. *credere*) also *credit*, *n.*, *credible*, *credent*, *credence*, *creant*, *creance*, *miscreant*, *recreant*, *creed*, *grant*, etc.] 1. To believe; confide in the truth of; put credence or confidence in: as, to *credit* a report or the person who makes it.*

Now I change my mind, And partly *credit* things that do prestage. *Shak., J. C., v. I.*

'Tis an easy and necessary belief, to *credit* what our eye and sense hath examined. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 9.*

For politeness' sake, he tried to *credit* the invention, but grew suspicious instead. *G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 229.*

2. To reflect credit upon; do credit to; give reputation or honor to.



*Gru.* Thou, it seems, . . . callest for company to countenance her.

*Curt.* I call them forth to credit her.

*Shak.* T. of the S., iv. 1.

May here her monument stand so,  
To credit this rude age.

*Waller,* Epitaph on Lady Sedley.

3. To trust; sell or lend in confidence of future payment: as, to *credit* goods or money.—4. To enter upon the credit side of an account; give credit for: as, to *credit* the amount paid; to *credit* the interest paid on a bond.—*Syn.* 1. To give faith to, confide in, rely upon.

**credit** (kred'it), *n.* [= *D. krediet* = *G. Dan. Sw. kredit*, < *F. crédit* = *Sp. crédito* = *Pg. It. credito*, < *L. creditum*, a loan, credit, neut. of *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, trust, believe, confide. The other senses are directly from the verb: see *credit*, *v.* Cf. *creed*.] 1. Belief; faith; a reliance on or confidence in the truth of something said or done: used both subjectively and objectively.

This faculty of *credit*, and accepting or admitting things weakly authorized or warranted, is of two kinds.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, l. 48.

There is no composition in these news,  
That gives them *credit*. *Shak.* Othello, l. 3.

*Mrs.* Pindust behaved herself with such an air of innocence that she easily gained *credit* and was acquitted.

*Addison*, Trial of the Dead in Reason.

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give?  
The fair and innocent shall still believe.

*Pope*, R. of the L., l. 39.

As slaves they would have obtained little *credit*, except when falling in with a previous idea or belief.

*De Quincy*, Herodotus.

2. Repute as to veracity, integrity, ability, reliability, etc.; right to confidence or trust; faith due to the action, character, or quality of a person or thing; reputation: as, the *credit* of a historian; a physician in high *credit* with the profession; the *credit* of the securities is at a low ebb.

To-morrow, sir, I wrestle for my *credit*; and he that escapes me without some broken limb shall acquit him well.  
*Shak.* As you like it, l. 1.

How many wounds have been given, and *credits* slain,  
For the poor victory of an opinion!

*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ll. 3.

3. Good repute; favorable estimation; trustful regard or consideration.

Nothing was judged more necessary by him [our Saviour] than to bring the vanities of this World out of that *credit* and reputation they had gained among foolish men.

*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, l. iii.

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave  
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave.

*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, ll. 1. 120.

4. That which procures or is entitled to belief or confidence; authority derived from character or reputation: as, we believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator.

We are content to take this on your *credit*. *Hooker*.

Authors of so good *credit* that we need not to deny them an historical faith. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 41.

Exactly so, upon my *credit*, may'am.

*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. One who or that which brings or reflects honor or distinction.

Charles may yet be a *credit* to his family.

*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ll. 3.

He [Frederic] also served with *credit*, though without any opportunity of acquiring brilliant distinction, under the command of Prince Eugene.

*Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

6. Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, service, or other cause: as, the minister has *credit* with the prince; use your *credit* with your friend in my favor.

Whose *credit* with the judge . . .

Could fetch your brother from the manacles  
Of the all-binding law. *Shak.* M. for M., ll. 4.

*Credit* with a god was claimed by the Trojan, . . . not on account of rectitude, but on account of oblations made; as is shown by Chryses' prayer to Apollo.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 344.

7. In *com.*: (a) Trust; confidence reposed in the ability and intention of a purchaser to make payment at some future time either specified or indefinite: as, to ask or give *credit*; to sell or buy on *credit*. When a merchant gives a *credit*, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller believes in the solvency or probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them either on the credit or reputation of the purchaser or on the strength of approved security.

The circulation of money was large. This circulation, being of paper, of course rested on *credit*; and this *credit* was founded on banking capital, and bank deposits.

*D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

Manufactures were rude, *credit* almost unknown; society therefore recovered from the shock of war almost as soon as the actual conflict was over.

*Macaulay*.

As it is, he has to buy on a *credit*, an uncertain one at that, all his store things. The merchant, he puts on so much over an above, because it's a *credit* bargain.

*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 231.

(b) The reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted in buying or borrowing.

*Credit* supposes specific and permanent funds for the punctual payment of interest, with a moral certainty of the final redemption of the principal.

*A. Hamilton*, Continentalist, No. iv.

8. In bookkeeping, the side of an account on which payment is entered: opposed to *debit*: as, this article is carried to one's *credit* and that to one's debit. Abbreviated *Cr.*—9. A note or bill issued by a government, or by a corporation or individual, which circulates on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition of the issuer to redeem it: distinctively called a *bill of credit*.—10. The time given for payment for anything sold on trust: as, a long *credit* or a short *credit*.—11. A sum of money due to some person; anything valuable standing on the creditor side of an account: as, A has a *credit* on the books of B; the *credits* are more than balanced by the debits.

*Credits* of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.

*The American*, VII. 166.

12. A credible or credited report.

I could not find him at the Elephant;

Yet there he was; and there I found this *credit*,

That he did range the town to seek me out.

*Shak.* T. N., iv. 2.

**Bill of credit.** See def. 9, and *bill* 3.—General *credit* of a witness, his credibility, or general character for veracity, irrespective of any particular bias in the case in which he is called.—Letter of *credit*, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a person, at his option, to receive money at another place. In legal effect, it is a request that *credit* to an amount stated be given the person mentioned, coupled with the engagement that, if *credit* is given, the writer will be responsible for any default on the part of the holder. Letters of *credit* are of two kinds: *general* when addressed to any and all persons, and *special* when addressed to some particular individual or company.—Open *credit*, in finance, a *credit* given to a client, against which he is at liberty to draw, although he has furnished neither personal guarantees nor a deposit of securities.—Public *credit*, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation or community to make good its engagements with its creditors; or, the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, as affecting the security of loans, or the rate of premium or interest on them. The phrase is also used of the general financial reputation of a community or country.—To open a *credit*. See *open*.

**credibility** (kred'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< credit + -able*.] 1. Worthy of credit or belief; credible. And there is an instance yet behind, which is more *creditable* than either, and gives probability to them all. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

*Creditable* witnesses.

*Ludlow*, Memoirs, III. 74.

2. Reputable; bringing credit, honor, reputation, or esteem; respectable; of good report.

A *creditable* way of living.

*Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

**credibility** (kred'i-ta-bil-nes), *n.* Reputableness; creditable character, condition, or estimation; the character of being admired or imitated.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *credibility* and repute of customary vices.

*Decay of Christian Piety*.

**creditably** (kred'i-ta-bli), *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

He who would be *creditably*, and successfully, a villain, let him go whining, praying, and preaching to his work.

*South*, Sermons, V. 218.

**crédit foncier** (krā-dē' fōn-syā'). [*F.*, lit. land credit: *crédit*, credit; *foncier*, landed, pertaining to land, < *fonds*, ground, landed property, cash, funds: see *credit*, *n.*, and *fund*.] An association that lends money on the pledge of real estate. Such associations are of two kinds: (a) Those in which the association lends money on real estate at a fixed rate of interest, and issues stock based on the property thus pledged, promising to pay a fixed rate of interest thereon. The stock may be bought by any person. The purchaser, in effect, buys the stock on the promise of the borrower coupled with the pledge of his property, and on the further promise of the association. This form is common in Germany. (b) Those in which the loan is repaid by instalments or annuities extending over a period of years, generally fifty. Associations of this kind are common in France.

**Crédit Mobilier** (kred'it mō-bē-liér; *F.* pron. krā-dē' mō-bē-lyā'). [*F.*, lit. personal credit: *crédit*, credit; *mobilier*, personal (of property), <

*mobile*, movable: see *credit*, *n.*, and *mobile*.] 1. In *French hist.*, a banking corporation formed in 1852, under the name of the "Société générale du Crédit Mobilier," with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, for the placing of loans, handling the stocks of all other companies, and the transaction of a general banking business. It engaged in very extensive transactions, buying, selling, and loaning in such a manner as to bring into one organized whole all the stocks and credit of France, and was apparently in a most prosperous condition until it proposed to issue bonds to the amount of 240,000,000 francs. This amount of paper currency frightened financiers, and the government forbade its issue. From this time the company rapidly declined, and closed its affairs in 1867, with great loss to all but its proprietors.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, a similar corporation chartered in Pennsylvania in 1859 and organized in 1863 with a capital of \$2,500,000. Later, after passing into new hands, and increasing its stock to \$3,750,000, it became a company for the building of the Union Pacific railroad. For a few years it paid large dividends, and its stock rose in value. In a trial in Pennsylvania in 1872 as to the ownership of some stock, it was shown that certain congressmen secretly possessed stock, and both houses of Congress that met in December of that year appointed committees of investigation. The Senate committee recommended the expulsion of one member; but the Senate did nothing. The House committee recommended the expulsion of two of its members; but the House, instead, passed resolutions of censure.

**creditor** (kred'i-tor), *n.* [= *OF. créiteur*, *creditor* = *Sp. acreedor* = *Pg. acreedor*, *credor* = *It. creditore* = *G. creditor* = *Dan. Sw. kreditor*, < *L. creditor*, a creditor (def. 2), < *credere*, pp. *creditus*, trust, believe: see *credit*, *n.*] 1. One who believes; a believer.

The easy *creditors* of novelties.

*Daniel*, Civil Wars, III. 84.

2. One to whom any return is due or payable; specifically, one who gives credit in business transactions; hence, one to whom a sum of money is due for any cause: correlative to *debtor*. Abbreviated *Cr.*

My *creditors* grow cruel, my estate is very low.

*Shak.* M. of V., III. 2.

*Creditors* have better memories than debtors.

*Franklin*, Way to Wealth.

**Catholic creditor.** See *catholic*.—**Creditor exchanges.** See *clearing-house*.—**Creditor's action, or creditor's bill.** (a) An action or a bill in equity, by one or more creditors, in many cases in behalf also of all other creditors who shall come in under the judgment or decree, to reach assets such as could not be sold on execution at law, for an account of the assets and a due settlement of the estate: commonly called a *strict creditor's bill*. (b) A similar action or bill to set aside a fraudulent transfer of assets which may be sold on execution: commonly called a *bill in the nature of a creditor's bill*, or a *bill in aid of an execution*.—**Executor creditor.** See *executor*.—**Preferred creditor,** a creditor who by law is entitled to an advantage, as in the time or amount of payment, not possessed by other creditors.—**Secondary creditor,** in *Sots law*, an expression used in contradistinction to *catholic creditor*.—To delay *creditors*. See *delay*.

**creditrress** (kred'i-tres), *n.* [*< creditor + -ess*: see *creditrrix*.] A female creditor.

**creditrrix** (kred'i-triks), *n.* [= *It. creditrice*, < *L.L. creditrix* (*creditric*), fem. of *L. creditor*: see *creditor*. Cf. *creditrress*.] A female creditor.

The same was granted to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal *creditrrix*.

*I. Walton*, Cotton.

**credit-union** (kred'it-ū'nyon), *n.* A coöperative banking society, formed for the purpose of lending its credit or money to its members on real or personal property, and of dividing among them any profit that may be made. See *crédit foncier*.

**crednerite** (kred'nér-īt), *n.* [After Professor C. F. Credner.] An oxid of manganese and copper, occurring in foliated masses of an iron-black or steel-gray color.

**credo** (krē'dō), *n.* [*L.*, I believe: see *creed*.] 1. The creed in the service of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.—2. A musical setting of the creed, usually in canon or fugue form. It comes between the Gloria and the Sanctus.

**credulity** (krē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [*< F. crédulité* = *Sp. credulidad* = *Pg. credulidade* = *It. credulità*, < *L. credulitas* (*t*)-s, < *credulus*, credulous: see *credulous*.] A weak or ignorant disregard of the nature or strength of the evidence upon which a belief is founded; in general, a disposition, arising from weakness or ignorance, to believe too readily, especially impossible or absurd things.

Wearied from doubt to doubt to flee,

We welcome fond *credulity*,

Guide confident, though blind.

*Scott*, Marmion, III. 30.

There is often a portion of willing *credulity* and enthusiasm in the veneration which the most discerning men pay to their political idols.

*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**Credulity**, as a mental and moral phenomenon, manifests itself in widely different ways, according as it chances to be the daughter of fancy or terror.

*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 81.

**credulous** (krəd'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *crédule* = Sp. *crédulo* = Pg. It. *credulo*, < L. *credulus*, apt to believe, < *credere*, believe: see *creed*.] 1. Characterized by or exhibiting credulity; uncritical with regard to beliefs; easily deceived; gullible.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,  
Whose nature is so far from doing harms  
That he suspects none. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 2.

Children and fools are ever credulous,  
And I am both, I think, for I believe.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and no King, iv. 4.

24. Believed too readily. [Rare.]

'Twas he possessed me with your credulous death.  
*Beau. and Fl.*

**credulously** (krəd'ū-lus-li), *adv.* With credulity.

The Queen, by her Lelger Ambassador, adviseth the King not too credulously to entertain those Reports.  
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 394.

**credulousness** (krəd'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Credulity; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence; gullibility.

Beyond all credulity . . . is the credulousness of Atheists, whose belief is so absurdly strong as to believe that chance could make the world, when it cannot build a house.

*Clarke*, Sermons, I. 1.

**creed** (krəd), *n.* [*< ME. credo* (sometimes, as L., *credo*), < AS. *crēda* = Icel. *krēdda* (also, after L., *krēdo*) = MHG. *crēde* (cf. Gael. *crē*); in other languages usually in L. form, OF. F. Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *credo*, *creed*; < L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Latin version of the Apostles' and Nicene creeds; 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *credere*, believe, trust, confide: see *credit*, *v.*] 1. A statement of belief on any subject, religious, political, scientific, or other; especially, a formal statement of religious belief; a "form of words, setting forth with authority certain articles of belief which are regarded by the framers as necessary for salvation, or at least for the well-being of the Christian Church" (*Schaff*, The Creeds of Christendom, I. i.). In the Protestant churches the authority of creeds is relative and limited, and always subordinate to the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith and practice. In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches the creed of the church is regarded as of equal authority over the believer with the Bible. The principal historical creeds of Christendom are the following: the *Apostles' Creed* (see *apostle*) and the *Nicene Creed* (see *Nicene*), the latter formulated in the fourth century, and generally accepted by Christian churches. Protestant, Greek, and Roman Catholic; the *Athanasian Creed* (see *Athanasian*), retained by the Church of England, but not by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, nor by other Protestant communities; the *Decrees of the Council of Trent* (A.D. 1563), the great symbol of Roman Catholicism; the *Orthodox Confession of Nigilas* (seventeenth century), and the creed ratified by the Synod of Jerusalem (1672), both recognized by the Greek Church; the *Augsburg Confession* (1530), the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the *Helvetic Confessions* (two confessions, a first and a second Helvetic Confession, 1536, 1566), adopted by Swiss theologians as a statement of the reformed faith of the Swiss churches; the *Westminster Confession of Faith* (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church; the *Canons of the Synod of Dort* (1619), aimed especially at Arminianism, and still regarded as a symbol of doctrine by the Reformed Church of the Netherlands and the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America; the *Thirty-nine Articles* (1563-71) of the Church of England and (revised in 1801) of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the *Savoy Confession* (1658), a Congregationalist symbol, and formerly generally accepted by Congregationalists; and the *Twenty-five Articles of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1784), of which the first twenty-four were prepared by John Wesley, on the basis of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. A number of other special declarations of faith by other Protestant bodies are of less historical significance. The word *creed*, however, in its strict sense applies only to comparatively brief formulas of profession of faith (as the Apostles' Creed), beginning with the words "I believe" or "We believe," and intended to be used at baptism or reception of converts, or in public worship.

Also wher the Postylls [Apostles] made Crede of ower feyth.  
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

And the Creed was commonly then called the Rule of Faith.  
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. II.

Men of science do not pledge themselves to creeds.  
*Huxley*, Origin of Species, p. 145.

2. What is believed; accepted doctrine; especially, religious doctrine.

Necessity is the argument of tyrants, it is the creed of slaves.  
*W. Pitt*, Speech on the India Bill, Nov., 1783.

Our estimate of the actual creed of Lessing, now that all the materials are before us, is very difficult to fix.  
*Prof. Cairns*, Unbelief in the 18th Century, p. 215.

**creed** (krəd), *v. t.* [*< creed*, *n.*, or directly < L. *credere*, believe: see *creed*, *n.*, and cf. *credit*, *v.*] To credit; believe.

I marvelled, when as I, in a subject so new to this age, concealed not my name, why this author defending that part which is so *creeded* by the people would conceal his.

*Milton*, Colasterion.

**creedal** (krəd'al), *a.* [*< creed* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to creed; founded upon creed: as, *creedal* unity. [Rare.]

Four columns . . . advocate formal or *creedal* unity, and two editorials the opposite.

*Church Union*, Jan. 11, 1868.

**creedless** (krəd'les), *a.* [*< creed* + *-less*.] Without creed, or definite formula of belief.

**creedsman** (krəd'z'man), *n.*; pl. *creedsmen* (-men). [*< creed's*, poss. of *creed*, + *man*.] A maker of or believer in a creed or creeds.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." There are more idlers hereabouts who live on the charity of their *creedsmen* in Europe than there are industrious husbandmen.

*The Century*, XXXV. 180.

**creek** (krək), *n.* [Early mod. E. *creek* and *crick*, < ME. *creke* (cf. MD. *kreke*, D. *kreek*), usually *crike*, *cryke*, *crick*, an inlet, cove; cf. OF. *crique*, a creek; perhaps connected with Icel. *kriki*, a nook, Sw. dial. *krik*, a bend, nook, corner, creek, cove. The forms and senses have been in part confused. In the United States *creek* is commonly pronounced like *crick*. See *crick*.] 1. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river, or of any considerable body of water.

He knew wel alle the havenes, as thei were, . . . And every *cryke* [var. *crick*, 1 M8.; *creke*, Tyrwhitt] in Braytayne and in Spayne.

*Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 409.

And as Almyghty God and theyr good hap wolde, on Tewysdaye in the nyght the rage of the sayd tempest put theym into a lytell *kyrke* bytwene . . . hylles at the shore.

*Sir R. Gwythir*, Fyngymage, p. 75.

We crossed the plain near the sea, and came to a very small bay, or *creek*. . . . This *creek* is the old harbour Metallum, or Metalla, now called Matalla.

*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 250.

On the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,  
Where winds with reeds and osters whispering play.  
*Milton*, P. R., II. 25.

2. A small stream; a brook; a rivulet. [Common in this sense in the United States and Australia, but now rare in England.] See *crick*.

Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creeks*.  
*Goldsmith*.

34. A turn or winding.

The passage of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands.  
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2.

Hence—44. A device; an artifice; a trick.

The more queynte *crekes* that they make,  
The more wol Istele. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 181.

5. A small port or harbor of insufficient importance to have a customs-station of its own. [Eng.] *E. D.*

**creek** (krək), *v. t.* [*< creek*, *n.*] To twist and wind; form a creek.

The salt water so *creeketh* about it, that it almost insulateth it [a town].

*Holland*, tr. of Camden.

**creek** (krək), *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *creak*.

**creek-fish** (krək'fish), *n.* A local name in the United States of the chub-sucker.

**creaky** (krək'ki), *a.* [*< creek* + *-y*.] Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

A water, whose outgushing flood  
Ran bathing all the *creaky* shore afloot.

*Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, st. 2.

**creel** (krəl), *n.* [*< Sc. creel*, *oreil*, *oreil*, *oreil*, < ME. *crele*, *oreil*, *orelle*, < OF. *oreil*, \**oreille*, otherwise *oreille*, < L. *craticula*, dim. of *cratis*, wickerwork, a hurdle: see *crate*, *n.*, and compare *grill*, a doublet of *creel*. The same change of *cr-* to *gr-* appears in *grate* as related to *crate*.] 1. An osier basket or pannier. Specifically—(a) A basket for carrying on the back or suspended from the shoulder: as, a fish-wife's *creel*; an angler's *creel*; a miner's *creel*.

We hae three hundre' [herring] left in the *creel*.  
*C. Reade*, Christie Johnstone, II.

(b) A basket or cage for catching lobsters or crabs.

2. In *angling*, fish that are placed in a *creel*; the catch.—3. In a spinning-machine, a framework for holding bobbins or spools.—4. A kind of frame used for slaughtering sheep upon. [North Eng.]

Also *crail*.

To be in a *creel*, or to have one's wits in a *creel*, to labor under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind. [Scotch.]—To coup the *creels*. See *coup*.

**creel** (krəl), *v. t.* [*< creel*, *n.*] In *angling*, to put into the creel, hence, to capture: as, he *creeled* fifty trout.

**creel-frame** (krəl'frām), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a frame for holding the bobbins of rovings which are to be spun.

**creem** (krēm), *v. t.* See *crim*.

**creep** (krēp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crept*, ppr. *\*creeping*. [*< ME. cremen* (pret. *crep*, *crap*, *crope*, pl. *crupe*, *cropen*, *crope*, pp. *cropen*, *crope*), < AS. *creopan* (pret. *creap*, pl. *crupen*, pp. *cropen*), *creep*, *crawl*, = OS. *kriopan* = OFries. *kriapa* = D. *kruipen* = MLG. *LG. krupen* = Icel. *krjúpa* = Sw. *krypa* = Dan. *krybe* = (with *ch* from *k* = *p*) OHG. *chriochan*, MHG. *G. kriecken*, *creep*.] 1. To move with the body near or touching the ground, as a reptile or an insect, a cat stealthily approaching its prey, or an infant on hands and knees.

We wol nought *krepe* of [out of] these skinnes lest vs schathe the disse [harm befall us].

*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3084.

The slow-worm *creeps*, and the thin weasel there  
Follows the mouse. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. In bot.: (a) To grow prostrate along the ground or other surface. (b) To grow below the surface, as rooting shoots. A creeping plant usually fastens itself by roots to the surface upon which it grows.

Oh, a dainty plant is the ivy green,  
That *creepeth* o'er ruins old.  
*Dickens*, Pickwick, vi.

3. To move along, or from place to place, slowly, feebly, or timorously; move imperceptibly, as time.

Now age is *cropen* on me ful stille,  
And makith me cold & blaie of ble,  
And y go downward with the hille.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,  
And shivering morning face, *creeping* like snail  
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*, As you Like It, II. 7.

Hour after hour *crept* by.  
*Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

4. To move secretly; move so as to escape detection or evade suspicion; enter unobserved.

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 Tim. III. 6.

The idea of her life shall sweetly *creep*  
Into his study of imagination.  
*Shak.*, Much Ado, IV. 1.

The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument.  
*Locke*.

5. To move or behave with extreme servility or humility; move as if affected with a sense of humiliation or terror.

They *creeps* a little perhaps, and sue for grace, till they have gotten new breath and recovered their strength agayne.  
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Like a guilty thing I *creep*.  
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vii.

6. To have a sensation as of worms or insects creeping on the skin: as, the sight made my flesh *creep*.—7. To move longitudinally: said of the rails of a railroad.

The south track, under an eastward traffic of 4,807,000 tons, *crept* east 414 feet on the approach, and 240 feet on the bridge, in the same time. *Science*, V. 345.

\*=Syn. *Crawl*, *Creep*. See *crawl*.

**creep** (krēp), *n.* [*< creep*, *v.*] 1. The act of creeping. [Rare.]

A gathering *creep*. *Lowell*.

2. In *coal-mining*, the apparent rising of the floor, or under-tilt, of the mine between the pillars, or where the roof is not fully supported, caused by the pressure of the superincumbent strata. If the under-tilt is very soft and the pillars are not sufficiently large, a colliery may thus be entirely destroyed.

3. pl. A sensation as of something crawling over one; a sensation as of shivering. See *creep*, *v. i.*, 6. Also called *creepers*.

They [locusts] got into one's hair and clothes, and gave one the *creeps* all over.

*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

4. Same as *creeper*, 6 (b). *G. E. Armstrong*, Torpedoes and Torpedo-vessels, p. 134.

**creeper** (krē'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. crepere*, a creeper, < AS. *creopere*, a cripple, < *creopan*, *creep*: see *creep*, *v.*, and *-er*.] 1. One who or that which creeps.—24. One who cringes; a sycophant.

A Courtly Gentleman to be loffie and curious in countenance, yet sometimes a *creeper*, and a curry fauall with his superiours. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 245.

3. In bot., a plant which grows upon or just beneath the surface of the ground, or upon any other surface, sending out rootlets from the stem, as ivy and couch-grass, the common Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), and the trumpet-creeper (*Campsis radicans*). See cut under *Bignoniaceae*. The term is also popularly applied to various plants which are more properly called *climbers*, as the Canary creeper (*Tropaeolum peregrinum*), etc.



Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). a, an expanded flower; b, diagram of flower.  
(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

Winders or creepers, as ivy, briony, and woodbine. Bacon.

The little cottages embowered in creepers. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 419.

4. In *ornith.*, a term applied to very many birds, mostly of small size and with slender bill, which creep, climb, or scramble about in trees and bushes. Specifically—(a) Any bird of the family *Certhiidae*, in any sense of the word. The common or brown creeper is *Certhia familiaris*. (b) Some bird of the American family *Sylvioidae* or *Mniotiltidae*: as, the black-and-white creeper, *Mniotilta varia*; the pine-creeper, *Dendroica pinus*. (c) Some bird of the American family *Dacnidae* or *Corvidae*, commonly called *honey-creeper*. (d) Any bird of the South American family *Dendrocolaptidae* or *Anabatidae*, commonly called *tree-creeper*.

5. A specimen of a breed of the domestic fowl with legs so short that they walk slowly and with difficulty, and do not scratch like common fowls.—6. A name of various mechanical devices and utensils. (a) An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchen. (b) An instrument of iron with hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, river, or harbor, and bringing up what may be there. [In this sense often used in the plural.] (c) An iron bar joining two andirons. (d) A spiral within a revolving cylindrical grain-screen, designed to impel the grain toward the discharge end; a conveyor or spiral on the inner surface. *E. H. Knight*. (e) In a carding-machine, an endless moving apron, or two aprons placed one over the other, by which fibers are fed to or from the machine. Also called a *creeping-sheet*. (f) A small cooking utensil of iron, with short legs. Also called *spitler*. (g) *pl.* Iron frames, containing spikes, attached to the feet and legs to assist in climbing a tree or a telegraph-pole; climbers. (h) An iron attached to the boot-heel to prevent slipping upon ice. (i) A low stool. [Prov. Eng.]

7. A low patten worn by women. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]—8. *pl.* Same as *creep*, 3.

The first unpleasant sensations of chilliness are the so-called *creepers* running down the spine. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 529.

9. Same as *creepie*<sup>1</sup>.—True creepers, the birds of the subfamily *Certhiinae*.—Wall-creeper, the bird *Troglodytes aedon*.

**creep-hole** (krē'p-hōl), *n.* 1. A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger. Hence—2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

**creepie**<sup>1</sup>, **creepy**<sup>2</sup> (krē'pi), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., appar. dim. from *creep*.] A low stool; a cricket. Also called *creeper*, *creepie-stool*, and *creepie-chair*, and in Scotland sometimes denoting the stool of repentance.

The three-legged *creepie-stools* . . . were hired out at a penny an hour to such market women as came too late to find room on the steps. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, II.

**creepie**<sup>2</sup>, **creepy**<sup>3</sup> (krē'pi), *n.* A small speckled fowl. *S. S. Haldeman*. [Local, U. S.]

**creeping** (krē'ping), *n.* In *submarine work*, the act of dragging with creepers or grapnels to recover a lost object; specifically, dragging with a creeper or grapnel for the electric cables by which a submarine mine-field is exploded.

**creeping-disk** (krē'ping-disk), *n.* The sole of the foot of a mollusk, as a slug or a snail.

**creeping-jack** (krē'ping-jak), *n.* The stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

**creeping-jenny** (krē'ping-jen'i), *n.* Moneywort or herb-twopenney, *Lysimachia nummularia*.

**creepingly** (krē'ping-li), *adv.* By creeping; slowly; with the motion of an insect or a reptile.

**creeping-sailor** (krē'ping-sā'lör), *n.* The beef-steak saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmientosa*.

**creeping-sheet** (krē'ping-shēt), *n.* The feeding-apron of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight*. See *creeper*, 6 (e).

**creeping-sickness** (krē'ping-sik'nes), *n.* The gangrenous form of ergotism. See *ergotism*.

**creepie** (krē'pi), *n.* [Dial. form of *cripple*, resting on the mod. form of the orig. verb *creep*: see *cripple*.] A cripple.

Thou knowest how lame a *creepie* the world is. *Donne, Anat. of World*, v. 238.

**creepie** (krē'pi), *v. t.* To squeeze; compress. *E. D. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

**creepies** (krē'plz), *n. pl.* Nervous fidgets; uneasy twinges. *E. D. D.* Only in provincial English use.

**creep-mouse** (krēp'mous), *a.* Still; quiet. [Colloq.]

It will not much signify if nobody hears a word you say; you may be as *creep-mouse* as you like, but we must have you to look at. *Jane Austen, Mansfield Park*, xv.

**creepy**<sup>1</sup> (krē'pi), *a.* [*< creep* + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Chilled and crawling, as with horror or fear.

One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*. *Browning, The Glove*.

**creepy**<sup>2</sup>, **creepy**<sup>3</sup>. See *creepie*<sup>1</sup>, *creepie*<sup>2</sup>.  
**crese**, **cris**, **kris**, **kriss**, *n.* [Also written *creese*, *crise*, *criss*, *kris*, *kriss*, and formerly *creeze*; *< Malay kris*, *kris*, a dagger. Cf. *click*.] A short sword or heavy dagger in use among the Malays of Java, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula. It is peculiar in having a wavy blade, and a handle which is rarely in the prolongation of the blade, but forms a more or less oblique angle with it.

Their [the Javans'] *Crises* or *Daggers* are two foote long, waued indenture fashion, and poisoned, that few escape. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 642.

By his side he wore a gold-handled *kris*, and carried in his right hand a be-flagged lance with its tip sheathed—the wedding staff. *H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago*, p. 218.

**creesh**, **creish** (krēsh), *n.* [Sc.; also written *creisch*; *< Gael. creis*, grease: see *grease*.] Grease; tallow.

**creesh**, **creish** (krēsh), *v. t.* [Sc., *< creesh*, *creish*, *n.*] To grease.—To *creesh* one's loaf, literally, to grease one's palm; give one a consideration for some benefit conferred or expected; bribe one.

**creeshy** (krē'shi), *a.* [Sc., *< creesh* + *-y*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *Gael. creissidh*, greasy.] Greasy.

Kilmarnock wabsters, fidge and claw,  
An' pour your *creeshie* nations. . .  
Swiith to the Lalg Kirk an an' a'.  
*Burns, The Ordination*.

**creisht**, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

**creirgist**, *n.* [W., *< crair*, a relic (cf. *creirfa*, a place for relics, a reliquary, a museum), + *cist*, a chest: see *cist*<sup>2</sup>.] A reliquary: used with reference to reliquaries which exist in Wales and the west of England.

**creish**, *n.* and *v.* See *creesh*.

**creak**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *creek*<sup>1</sup>.

**creak**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* An obsolete form of *creak*<sup>1</sup>.

**cremaille** (krē-mal-yār'), *n.* [*< F. crémaille* (> Sp. *gramallera*), pot-hook, rack, iron plate with holes, *< OF. cremeille*, *< ML. cramaulus*, a pot-hook, dim. of Teut. (D.) *kram*, a hook, cramp-iron: see *cramp*<sup>1</sup>.] In *field-fortification*, the inside line of the parapet, so traced as to resemble the teeth of a saw, in order to afford the advantage of bringing a heavier fire to bear upon the defile than if only a simple face were opposed to it.

**cremaster** (krē-mas'tēr), *n.* and *a.* [NL., *< Gr. κρεμαστήρ*, a suspender, one of the muscles by which the testicles are suspended, *< κρεμασθῆναι*, *κρεμᾶν* (= Goth. *hramjan*), suspend, hang.] I. *n.* 1. The muscle of the spermatic cord; the suspensory muscle of the testicle, consisting of a series of fibers derived from the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, and let down in loops upon the cord.—2. In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to little hook-like processes on the posterior extremity of many lepidopterous pupæ, by which they suspend themselves during pupation; hence, the tip of the abdomen of the pupa of any insect which undergoes complete metamorphosis, serving for the attachment of the pupa. It is the homologue of the anal plate of the larva, and its form is foreshadowed in that of the anal plate.

3†. A hook for hanging a pot or other vessel over a fire.

II. *a.* Suspensory; pertaining to the cremaster: as, the *cremaster* muscle.

**cremasteric** (krē-mas'tēr'ik), *a.* [*< cremaster* + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cremaster: as, a *cremasteric* artery; *cremasteric* fibers.

**cremate** (krē'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cremated*, pp. *cremating*. [*< L. crematus*, pp. of *cremare*, burn, used particularly of burning the dead; perhaps akin to *carbo*, coal (see *carbon*), Skt. *√ cri*, roast, boil.] To burn up or destroy by heat; specifically, to consume (a dead body) by intense heat, as a substitute for burial.

**cremation** (krē-mā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. crematio(n)*, *< cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*.] The act or custom of cremating; a burning, as of the dead; incineration; incremation. The burning of the dead was common in antiquity, the corpse being imperfectly consumed on a funeral pyre, and the ashes and bones afterward placed in an urn. (See *cinerary urn*, under *cinerary*.) The revival of the practice in a more efficient manner has been advocated in recent times for sanitary reasons, and to some extent effected. Various methods of cremation have been proposed, the great difficulty being to consume the body without permitting the escape of noxious exhalations, and without defiling the ashes with foreign substances. In W. Siemens's apparatus (a modification of the plan of Sir Henry Thompson) the body is exposed to the combined action of highly heated air and combustible gases, so as to be entirely consumed without foreign admixture, while the furnace is so constructed that no noxious effluvia escapes from it.

The Mexicans practiced *cremation*; and when men killed in battle were missing, they made figures of them, and after honouring these, burnt them and buried the ashes. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 155.

**cremationist** (krē-mā'shōn-ist), *n.* [*< cremation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates or upholds the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead as a substitute for burial.

**cremator** (krē-mā'tör), *n.* [*< LL. cremator*, a burner, consumer by fire, *< L. cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*, and cf. *crematorium*.] A furnace for consuming dead bodies or refuse matter; a crematory.

A company proposes to erect two *cremators*, at an expense of ten thousand dollars, for this purpose (the disposal of garbage), claiming that the running expenses will not exceed \$15.50 per diem. *Science*, IX. 309.

**crematorium** (krē-mā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. crematoria* (-ä). [*< NL. crematorium*: see *crematory*.] A crematory.

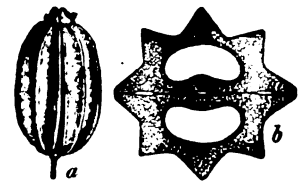
**crematory** (krē-mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. crematorius* (neut. *crematorium*, *n.*), *< L. cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*.] I. *a.* Serving to burn or consume by fire; connected with or employed in cremation: as, a *crematory* furnace.

II. *n.*; *pl. crematories* (-riz). An establishment for burning the bodies of the dead, including the furnace and its adjuncts.

**crembalum** (krem'ba-lum), *n.*; *pl. crembala* (-lä). [NL., *< Gr. κρέμβαλον*, a rattling instrument to beat time with in dancing, like a castanet.] An old name for the jew's-harp.

**Cremonite white**. See *white*.

**cremocarp** (krem'ō-kärp), *n.* [*< Gr. κρεμνίνα*, *κρεμᾶν* (see *cremaster*), hang, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A fruit, as that of the *Aptaceæ*, consisting of two or more indehiscent, inferior, one-seeded carpels, separating at maturity from each other and from the slender axis. Also called *carpa-delium*.



a, fruit of *Crithmum maritimum*; b, section of same, showing the two distinct one-seeded carpels.

**Cremona**<sup>1</sup> (krē-mō'nä), *n.* [For *Cremona* violin: see *def.*] Any violin made at Cremona, Italy, by the Amati family, in the latter part of the sixteenth and in the seventeenth century, and by Stradivarius at the beginning of the eighteenth century. These instruments are considered to excel all others, and are highly prized. The name is often improperly applied to any old Italian violin.

**cremona**<sup>2</sup> (krē-mō'nä), *n.* [Corruption (in imitation of *Cremona*<sup>1</sup>) of *cromorna*, *F. cromorne*, itself a corruption of *G. krummhorn*: see *krummhorn*.] Same as *cromorna*.

**Cremonese** (krē-mō-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [*< It. Cremonese*, *< Cremona*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Cremona, a city of northern Italy formerly famous for its violins. See *Cremona*<sup>1</sup>.

The term "a Cremona," or "a *Cremonese* violin," is often incorrectly used for an old Italian instrument of any make. *Grove, Dict. Music*, I. 416.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Cremona.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century the Mantuans had repulsed the *Cremonese*. *C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xxvii.

**Cremonian** (krē-mō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Italian geometer Luigi Cremona.—**Cremonian congruency**. See *congruency*.—**Cremonian correspondence**, a one-to-one correspondence of the points in two planes, such that to every straight line in either plane there corresponds a conic in the other. There are three *Cremonian foci* in each plane, where all the conics in that plane corresponding to right lines in the other intersect.

**cremor** (krē'mör), *n.* [*L. cremor*, thick juice or broth, *ML. cream*, etc.: see *cream*<sup>1</sup>.] Thick

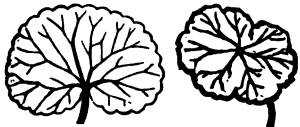
juice, or a substance resembling it: as, "chyle or cremor," Ray.

**cremosint, cremosinet** (krem'ō-zin), *n.* Obsolete forms of *crimson*.

**crema**, *n.* See *krema*.

**crena** (krē'nā), *n.*; *pl.* *crenæ* (-nē). [NL. *\*crena* (ML. *\*crena*), connected with It. dial. *crena*, *f.*, *cran*, *m.*, = OF. *crene*, *crenne*, *f.*, *cren*, *cran*, F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), *m.*, a notch; origin unknown. The supposed L. *crena*, formerly read in Pliny (II, 37, 68, § 180), is a mistake. "But the word, with its derivative *crēnātus*, has been used freely in Modern Latin since the sixteenth century." N. E. D.] 1. In *entom.*, a small, linear, raised mark resembling a wrinkle; one of the projections of a crenate surface or margin.—2. In *anat.*, one of the small projections by which the bones of the skull fit together in the sutures.

**crenate**<sup>1</sup> (krē'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [*<* NL. *crenatus*, *<* L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] 1. *a.* 1. Notched; indented; scalloped. (a) In *bot.*, having the margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops, as a leaf. When the scallops have smaller ones upon them, the leaf is said to be doubly crenate.



Crenate and Doubly Crenate Leaves.

The cells are elongated, . . . their margins being straight in the Yucca and Iris, but minutely sinuous or crenated in the Indian corn.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros*, § 377.

(b) In *entom.*, having indentations, not sufficient to be called teeth, the exterior outline of which is rounded: said of a margin.

2. In *fort.*, same as *crenelated*. See also *crenelle*.

Also *crenated*.

II. *n.* A zigzag or tooth-shaped work, or notch, in a wall or line of fortifications; a *crenelle*. [Rare.]

Many bastions and crenates.

H. Coppée.

**crenate**<sup>2</sup> (krē'nāt), *n.* [*<* *cren*(ic) + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] A salt of *crenic acid*.

**crenately** (krē'nāt-lī), *adv.* In a crenate manner; with crenatures.

**crenation** (krē'nā'shon), *n.* [*<* *crenate* + *-ion*.] Same as *crenatura*.

From three to five of the crenations being usually visible.

H. C. Wood, *Fresh-water Algae*, p. 119.

**crenatura** (kren'ā-tūr), *n.* [*<* NL. *crenatura*, *<* *crenatus*, crenate: see *crenate*<sup>1</sup>.] In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf, or of any other crenate part.

**crencle**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* A Middle English form of *crinkle*.

**crencle**<sup>2</sup> (kren'g'kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (a).

**crenel** (kren'el), *n.* [*<* OF. *crenel*, a notch, embrasure, F. *créneau* = Pr. *crenel*, *<* ML. *crenellus*, dim. of (L.) *crena*: see *crena*. Cf. *cranel* and *crenelle*. See also *cranny*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The peak at the top of a helmet.—2. Same as *crenelle*.—3. In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf; a crenature.

**crenelate, crenellate** (kren'e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crenelated, crenellated*, ppr. *crenelating, crenellating*. [*<* ML. as if *\*crenellatus*, pp. of *\*crenellare* (OF. *creneler*), *<* *crenellus*, an embrasure: see *crenel, crenelle*.] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with battlements or embrasures; render defensible by adding battlements, as a house.—2. To cut loopholes through, as a wall.

II. *intrans.* To add crenulations; render a place defensible by battlements.

The licence to *crenellate* occasionally contained the permission to enclose a park and even to hold a fair.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 472.

**crenulate, crenellate** (kren'e-lāt), *a.* Same as *crenulate*.

**crenelated, crenellated** (kren'e-lāt-ted), *p. a.* 1. Same as *embattled*. See also *crenulate, v.*—2. Furnished with crenelles, as a parapet or breastwork: specifically, in *arch.*, applied to a kind of embattled or indented molding of frequent occurrence in Norman work.

The snow still lay in islets on the grass, and in masses on the boughs of the great cedar and the crenelated coping of the stone walls.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, [XXV.]

3. Fluted; channeled; covered with indentations.

Crenelated Molding. Norman doorway, Kenilworth church, Warwickshire, England.

Crenelated Molding. Norman doorway, Kenilworth church, Warwickshire, England.

The crenellated surface of the sea, modelled with rare delicacy and elaboration, adds to the charm of a capital specimen of modern English landscape painting.

Athenæum, No. 3073, p. 377.

Also *crenate, crenated, crenelled*.

**crenelation, crenellation** (kren-e-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* *crenate, crenellate, v.* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of rendering a building defensible by the addition of battlements or by the cutting of loopholes. See *crenulate, v.*

The usage of fortifying the manor-houses of the great men . . . went along way towards making every rich man's dwelling-place a castle. The fortification or crenellation of these houses of castles could not be taken in hand without the royal licence.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 472.

2. The state or condition of being crenelated.

—3. A battlement.

The platforms, the bastions, the terraces, the high-perched windows and balconies, the hanging gardens and dizzy crenellations of this complicated structure, keep you in perpetual intercourse with an immense horizon.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 46.

4. Any notch or indentation.

**crēnelé** (krā-ne-lā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *crēneler*: see *crenulate, v.*] In *her.*, same as *embattled*.

**crenelet** (kren'e-let), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *crenel*, F. *créneau*, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A small crenelle.

The sloping crenellets of the higher towers.

C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xliii.

**crenellate, crenellated**, etc. See *crenulate, etc.*

**crenelle** (kre-nel'), *n.* [*<* OF. *crenelle*, fem. of *crenel*, *<* ML. *crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenel*.] One of the open spaces of a battlemented parapet which alternate with the merlons or cops. See *battlement*. Also *crenel*.

The Sultan Abd el Hamid, father of Mahmoud, erected a neat structure of cut stone, whose crenelles make it look more like a place of defence than of prayer.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 251.

There it stands, big, battlemented, buttressed, marble, with windows like crenelles. T. Winthrop, *Cecil Dreeme*, II.

**crenelled** (kren'eld), *a.* Same as *crenelated*.

The king was asked to establish by statute that every man throughout England might make fort or fortress, walls, and crenelled or embattled towers, at his own free will.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 472.

**crengle** (kren'g'gl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (a).

**crenic** (krē'nik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κρινή*, Doric *κράνα*, a spring; cf. *κρινός*, a spring.] Of or pertaining to a spring: used only in *crenic acid*, a white, uncrystallizable organic acid existing in vegetable mold and in the ochreous deposits of ferruginous waters. By oxidation it forms apocrenic acid (which see, under *apocrenic*).

**Orenilabrus** (kren-i-lā'brus), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *crena*, a notch (see *crena*), + *labrum*, a lip.]

A genus of fishes, of the section *Acanthopterygii* and family *Labridæ*, to which the gilthead or goldenmaid and the goldfinny or goldsinny belong. Several species have English names. *C. melops* is the conner, gilthead, goldenmaid, goldfinny, or goldsinny. Other common species of this genus of fishes are *C. tinca* and *C. cinereus*.

**crenkle** (kren'g'kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (a).

**Orenuchina** (kren-ū-kī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Crenuchus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Characiniæ*. The technical characters are: an adipose dorsal fin, teeth in both jaws well developed, dorsal fin rather elongate, gill-openings wide (the gill-membrane not being attached to the isthmus), belly rounded, and no canine teeth. Of two known species, one is South American and the other African.

**Orenuchus** (kren-ū-kus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1863).] The typical genus of *Orenuchina*.

**crenula** (kren'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *crenulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] In *zool.*, a little notch; a little curved wrinkle on a surface; one of the teeth of a crenulate edge.

The rudiments of feet resembling obsolete tubercles or crenulae.

Say.

**crenulate, crenulated** (kren'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*<* *crenula* + *-ate*<sup>1</sup> (+ *-ed*<sup>2</sup>).] Notched; marked as with notches.

In most parts it [phonolite] has a conchoidal fracture, and is sonorous, yet it is crenulated with minute air-cavities.

Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, I. 96.

Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, having the edge cut into very small scallops, as some leaves. Also *crenulate, crenellate*.

(b) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to the indented margin of a shell. The fine saw-like edge of the shell of the cockle, which fits nicely into the opposite shell, is a familiar example. (c) In *entom.*, finely crenate or waved: as, a *crenulate* margin.

**crenulation** (kren-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* *crenulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being crenulated; a series of notches; specifically, the crenate marking of the margin of some leaves. See *cut under crenate*.—2. Fine striation. [Rare.]

The markings at the sides of the petals [in *Extracrinus*] are much more delicate than in *Pentacrinus*, having more the character of striae or crenulation than of coarse ridges.

Science, IV. 223.

**creodont** (krē'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Creodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Creodonta*.

**Creodonta** (krē'ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *ὀδούς* (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*; cf. Gr. *κρεοβόρος*, carnivorous.] A group of fossil mammals, considered by Cope a suborder of his *Bunotheria*, containing forms ancestrally related to existing *Carnivora*, and divided by him into the five families *Arctocyonidæ*, *Miacidæ*, *Oxyzenidæ*, *Amblyctonidæ*, and *Mesonychidæ*.

*Creodonta* were not such dangerous animals as the carnivora, with some possible exceptions, because, although they were as large, they generally had shorter legs, less acute claws, and smaller and more simple brains.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 610.

**creole** (krē'ol), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *kreool* = G. *kreole* = Dan. *kreol*, *<* F. *créole* = Pg. *crioulo* = It. *creolo*, *<* Sp. *criollo*, a creole; said to be a negro corruption of Sp. *\*criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, a servant, follower, client, lit. one bred, brought up, or educated (see *creat*), pp. of *criar*, breed, beget, bring up, educate, lit. create, *<* L. *creare*, create: see *create*.] I. *n.* 1. In the West Indies and Spanish America: (a) Originally, a native descended from European (properly Spanish) ancestors, as distinguished from immigrants of European blood, and from the aborigines, negroes, and natives of mixed (Indian and European, or European and negro) blood. (b) Loosely, a person born in the country, but of a race not indigenous to it, irrespective of color.—2. In Louisiana: (a) Originally, a native descended from French ancestors who had settled there; later, any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent; a person belonging to the French-speaking native portion of the white race.

Many Spaniards of rank cast their lot with the *Creoles* [of Louisiana]. But the *Creoles* never became Spanish; and in society balls where the Creole civilian met the Spanish military official, the cotillon was French or Spanish according as one or the other party was the stronger.

G. W. Cable, *Creoles of Louisiana*, xvi.

(b) A native-born negro, as distinguished from a negro brought from Africa.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a creole or the creoles: as, *creole songs*; *creole dialects*.

Among the people a transmutation was going on. French fathers were moving aside to make room for *Creole* sons.

G. W. Cable, *Creoles of Louisiana*, v.

2. Of immediate West Indian growth, but of ultimate European or other foreign origin: as, *creole chickens*; *creole roses*.—*Creole dialect*, the broken English of the creoles of Louisiana and the neighboring region.—*Creole negro*, a negro born in a part of the West Indies or the United States now or originally Spanish or French.—*Creole patois*, the corrupt French spoken by the negroes and creole negroes of Louisiana.

**creolean** (krē'ō-lē-an), *a.* [*<* *creole* + *-ean*.] Pertaining to or resembling creoles; creole.

[Rare.]

**creoliant** (krē'ō-li-an), *n.* and *a.* [*<* *creole* + *-ian*.] I. *n.* A creole. *Goldsmith*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling creoles.

You are born a manorial serf or *creolian* negro.

Godwin, *On Population*, p. 472.

**creophagous** (krē'ōf'ā-gus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κρεοφάγος*, flesh-eating, *<* *κρέας*, flesh, + *φαγέιν*, eat.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous.

It is conceivable that some of these are exceptional *creophagous* Protophytes, parallel at a lower level of structure to the insectivorous *Phanerogama*.

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 881.

**Oreophilæ** (krē'ōf'i-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *φίλος*, loving.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a subtribe of *Muscides*, having very large alulets, nearly covering the balancers, represented by such genera as *Echinomyia*, *Ocyptera*, and *Musca*, and including the flesh-flies.

**creosol, creasol** (krē'ō-, krē'ā-sol), *n.* [As *creosote, creasote*, + *-ol*.] A colorless oily liquid (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) of an agreeable odor and a burning taste.

**creosote, creasote** (krē'ō-, krē'ā-sōt), *n.* [= F. *créosote* = Sp. *creosota* = It. *creosoto* = D. *kreosoot* = G. Dan. *kreosot*, *<* NL. *creosota*, *<* Gr. *κρέας*, (combining form prop. *κρεο-*), flesh, + *σωτήρ*, preserver, *<* *σώζω*, preserve, save.] A substance first prepared from wood-tar, from which it is separated by repeated solution in potash, treatment with acids, and distillation. It is also obtained from crude pyroligneous acid. In a pure state it is oily, heavy, colorless, refracts light powerfully,



and has a sweetish, burning taste, and a strong smell as of peat-smoke or smoked meat. It is so powerful an antiseptic that meat will not putrefy after being plunged into a solution of one per cent. of creosote. Wood treated with it is not subject to dry-rot or other decay. It has been used in surgery and medicine as an antiseptic with great success, but it is now almost superseded by the cheaper and equally efficient carbolic acid. It is often added to whisky, to give it the peat-reck flavor. Also written *kreosote*, *kreasote*.

**creosote, creasote** (krē'ō-, krē'ā-sōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creosoted*, *creasoted*, ppr. *creosoting*, *creasoting*. [*< creosote, creasote, n.*] To apply creosote or a solution of creosote to; treat with creosote: as, to *creosote* wood to prevent its decay.

An equally favorable and decisive result was obtained from the pieces of fir *creosoted* at Amsterdam.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, III. 555.

**creosote-bush** (krē'ō-sōt-būsh), *n.* A zygo-phyllaceous evergreen shrub, *Coriaria tridentata*, of northern Mexico and the adjacent region, very resinous, and having a strong, heavy odor. An infusion of the leaves is used by the Mexicans as a remedy for rheumatism and also to give a red color to leather.

**creosote-water** (krē'ō-sōt-wā'tēr), *n.* A one per cent. solution of creosote in water: the aqua creosoti of the pharmacopoeia.

**crepane, crepane** (krē'pāns, -pān), *n.* [*< L. crepare*, ppr. *crepan(t)-s*, break: see *crepitate*, and cf. *craven*, *crivice*.] A wound in a hind leg of a horse caused by striking with the shoe of the other hind foot, in the vice called "interfering."

**crêpe** (krāp), *n.* [*F.*: see *crape*.] Crape.  
**crepeli**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*.  
**crêpe-lisse** (krāp'lēs'), *n.* [*F.*, smooth crape: *crêpe*, crape; *lisse*, smooth.] A fine thin silk material, used for women's ruchings, dresses, etc.

**crepera** (krep'ē-rā), *n.*; pl. *creperæ* (-rē). [*NL.*, fem. of *L. creper*, dusky, dark: see *crepuscule*.] In *entom.*, an undefined portion of surface having a paler color on a dark ground; a pale mark fading at the edges into the ground-color.



Crepeida.—From statue of Sophocles, in the Lateran Museum, Rome.

**crepida** (krep'i-dā), *n.*; pl. *crepidae* (-dē). [*L.* *< Gr. κρηπίς*, acc. *κρηπίδα*, a kind of boot or shoe: see def.] In *classical antiq.*, a foot-covering or shoe varying much in type, quality, and use; specifically, a Greek sandal, of which the upper portion, inclosing the foot, was a more or less close network, chiefly of leather thongs.

**crepidoma** (krē-pi-dō'mā), *n.*; pl. *crepidomata* (-mā-tā). [*Gr. κρηπίδωμα*, *< κρηπίς* (*κρηπίδ-*), a foundation: see *crepida*.] The entire foundation of an ancient temple, including the stereobate and the stylobate.

**Orepidula** (krē-pid'ū-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. crepidula*, a small sandal, dim. of *crepida*, a sandal, *< Gr. κρηπίς* (*κρηπίδ-*), a half-boot: see *crepida*.] A genus of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate mollusks, of the family *Calyptæidae* or bonnet-shells; the slipper-limpets. They have an oval, very convex shell, within which is a shelf-like partition. There are many species, of most parts of the world. *C. fornicata* and *C. plana* are two common species of the United States.



Slipper-limpet, *Orepidula fornicata*.

**crepill**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. Chaucer.

**crepinet**, *n.* Same as *crepsine*. Cotgrave.  
**Orepis** (krē'pis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. crepis*, an unknown plant, *< Gr. κρηπίς*, found only in sense of 'boot, base, foundation,' etc.: see *crepida*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, with many species of herbaceous annuals with milky juice, natives of Europe and Asia, with several species in western North America; the hawk's-beard. The leaves are radical, and the flowers numerous, small, yellow or purplish, with the corollas all ligulate and the pappus white and soft.

**crepitaculum** (krep-i-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *crepitacula* (-lā). [*L.*, a rattle, *< crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, rattle: see *crepitate*.] 1. An ancient instrument resembling the castanets.—2. In *zool.*, a rattle or rattling-organ, as that on the tail of a rattlesnake. See cut under *rattlesnake*.—3. A talc-like spot at the base of the upper wings of certain *Locustidæ*. Pascoe.

**crepitant** (krep'i-tant), *a.* [= *F. crépitant* = *Sp. Pg. It. crepitante*, *< L. crepitans* (t-s), ppr. of *crepitare*: see *crepitate*.] 1. Crackling: specifically applied, in *pathol.*, to the pathognomic sound of the lungs in pneumonia.—2. In *entom.*, having the power of crepitation.

**crepitare** (krep'i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crepitatus*, ppr. *crepitating*. [*< L. crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare* (*> F. crépiter* = *Sp. Pg. crepitar* = *It. crepitare*), creak, rattle, clatter, crackle, etc., freq. of *crepare*, pp. *crepitus*, creak, rattle, etc., burst or break with a noise, crash. Cf. *craven*, *crivice*, from the same ult. source.] 1. To crackle; snap with a sharp, abrupt, and rapidly repeated sound, as salt in fire or during calcination.

Policy and principle . . . would have been *crepitating* always in their declivity.

Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 28.

Specifically.—2. To rattle or crackle; use the crepitaculum, as a rattlesnake.—3. In *entom.*, to eject suddenly from the anus, with a slight noise, a volatile fluid having somewhat the appearance of smoke and a strong pungent odor, as certain bombardier-beetles of the genus *Brachinus* and its allies.

**crepitation** (krep-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. crépitation* = *Sp. crepitation* = *Pg. crepitação*, *< L.* as if *\*crepitatio(n)-*, *< crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, crackle: see *crepitate*.] 1. A crackling noise, resembling a succession of minute explosions, such as the crackling of some salts in calcination, or the noise made in the friction of fractured bones when moved in certain directions; also, in *pathol.*, the grating sensation felt by the hand when applied to fractured bones under movement; crepitus.

The pent crepitation of dozens of India fire-crackers, which the youth of Pierpont were discharging all about the village green.

H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, x.

Specifically.—2. In *pathol.*, certain sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation; the peculiar crackling sound which characterizes pneumonia; crepitant rales.—3. The action of a crepitaculum, as of that of a rattlesnake; stridulation.—4. In *entom.*, the act of ejecting a pungent fluid from the anus, with a slight noise. See *crepitate*, 3.

**crepitative** (krep'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< crepitare* + *-ive*.] Having the power of crepitating; crepitant.

The Indians north of Hudson's Bay designate the aurora Edithin (reindeer cow), because it shares the *crepitative* quality of that animal's hide when it is rubbed, and gives off sparks.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 433.

**crepitus** (krep'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *crepitus*. [*L.*, a rattling, a crackling noise, *< crepare*, crackle, etc.: see *crepitate*.] 1. A crackling noise; crepitation. Specifically.—2. The sound heard or grating sensation felt when the fractured ends of a broken bone are rubbed against each other.  
**crépon** (krē-poñ', as *E. krep'on*), *n.* [*F. crépon*, *< crêpe*, crape: see *crape*.] A stuff resembling crape, but not so thin and gauzy, made of wool or silk, or of silk and wool mixed, etc.

**creppint**, *n.* Same as *crepsine*.

**crept** (krep't). Preterit and past participle of *creep*.

**crepult**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. Chaucer.

**crepuscle, crepuscule** (krē-pus'ul, -kül), *n.* [= *F. crépuscule* = *Sp. crepúsculo* = *Pg. It. crepuscolo*, *< L. crepusculum*, twilight, *< creper*, dusky, dark; said to be of Sabine origin.] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. [Now rare.]

The sturdy long-lived *Crepuscule* of our southern climes is unborn and unknown here.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 103.

**crepuscular** (krē-pus'kū-lār), *a.* [= *F. crépusculaire* = *Sp. Pg. crepuscular*, *< L. \*crepuscularis*, *< crepusculum*, twilight: see *crepuscule*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling twilight; glimmering.

The tree which has the greatest charm to Northern eyes is the cold, gray-green flex, whose clear, *crepuscular* shade is a delicious provision against a Southern sun.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 163.

2. In *zool.*, flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise: as, the *crepuscular* or nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.

The tree-toad, or Hyla, being *crepuscular* in habits, was found difficult to study.

Science, III. 66.

Those (flying-squirrels) that I have seen, near home, are so strictly *crepuscular* that only the initial movements of their nocturnal journeys are readily traced.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 640.

**Crepuscularia** (krē-pus-kū-lā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. \*crepuscularis*: see *crepuscular*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the second family of *Lepidoptera*; the sphinxes or hawk-moths, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Sphinx*, and divided into four sections, *Hesperisphingides*, *Sphingides*, *Sesiastides*, and *Zygantides*, corresponding to the Fabrician genera *Castnia*, *Sphinx*, *Sesia*, and *Zygana*, and nearly to modern families of similar names. They connect the diurnal with the nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, but are now ranged with the *Heterocera* as distinguished from *Rhopalocera*.

**crepuscule**, *n.* See *crepuscule*.

**crepusculine** (krē-pus'kū-lin), *a.* [As *crepuscule* + *-ine*.] *Crepuscular*. [Rare.]

High in the rare *crepusculine* ether.

H. P. Spoford, Poems, p. 7.

**crepusculous** (krē-pus'kū-lus), *a.* [*< crepuscule* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn.

Glennville, Scep. Sci., xix.

**crepusculum** (krē-pus'kū-lum), *n.* [*L.*, twilight, dusk: see *crepuscule*.] Twilight.

**crec.**, **cresc.**, in music, common abbreviations of *crescendo*.

**crescet**, *v. i.* [*ME. crescen* (also *cresen*, in part by aphoresis from *encrecen*, increase: see *crease*) = *OF. crestre*, *croistre*, *F. crottre* = *Pr. crester*, *creisser* = *Sp. crecer* = *Pg. crescer* = *It. crescere*, *< L. crescere*, increase, grow, inceptive verb, *< creare*, make, create: see *create*. From *L. crescere* are ult. *E. accrease* = *acresce*, *encrease* = *increase*, *decrease*, *crescent*, *increscent*, *decreascent*, *excreascent*, etc.] To grow; increase.

**crescence** (kres'ens), *n.* [= *OF. crescence*, *creissance*, *croissance*, *F. croissance* = *Sp. crecencia* = *Pg. crecença* = *It. crescenza*, *< L. crescentia*, an increase, *< crescent(t)-s*, ppr.: see *crescent*.] Increase; growth. *E. D.*

**crescendo** (kre-shen'dō), *a. and n.* [*It.*, ppr. of *crescere*, *< L. crescere*, increase: see *crease*.] 1. *a.* In music, gradually increasing in force or loudness; swelling. Often abbreviated to *crec.* or *cresc.*, or represented by the character  $\text{<}$ .—**Crescendo pedal**, in organ-building: (a) A pedal by which the various stops may be successively drawn until the full power of the instrument is in use. Generally this mechanism does not affect the stop-knobs, so that it may start from any given combination, and by the use of the diminishing pedal may return to the same. (b) The swell pedal.

II. *n.* A passage characterized by increase of force.

**crescent** (kres'ent), *a. and n.* [*I. a.* = *OF. creissant*, *croissant*, *F. croissant* = *Sp. creciente* = *Pg. It. crescente*, *< L. crescent(t)-s*, ppr. of *crescere*, come forth, grow, increase: see *crease*. II. *n.* Now spelled to suit the adj. and the orig. *L.* form; early mod. *E.* also *cressant*, *< ME. cressant*, *cressaunt*, *< OF. creissant*, *croissant*, *F. croissant* = *Pg. creciente* = *Pg. It. crescente*, the new moon, a crescent, *< L. crescent(t)-s*, sc. *luna*, the increasing moon: see the adj.] 1. *a.* 1. Increasing; growing: specifically applied to the moon during its first quarter, when its visible portion is increasing in area, in the curved form called a crescent (see II.).

Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.

Milton, P. L., l. 439.

Now *crescent*, who will come to all I am,  
And overcome it. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our sympathy from night to noon  
Rose *crescent* with that *crescent* moon.

Locker, Castle in the Air.

2. Shaped like the appearance of the moon during its first quarter.—**Crescent fissure**, a fissure of the brain which indents the dorsomedial margin of the hemisphere near the fore end, so as to appear upon both the dorsal and the mesal aspect, its length in these two aspects being approximately equal, and its dorsal part being at a right angle with the meson; the frontal fissure of Owen; the crucial sulcus of others. It is one of the most constant and well-marked sulci of the brain of the Carnivora and the higher mammals generally.

II. *n.* 1. The period of apparent growth or increase of the moon in its first quarter: as, the moon is in its *crescent*.—2. The increasing part of the moon in its first quarter, or the similarly shaped decreasing part in its last quarter, when it presents a bow of light terminating in points or horns: as, the *crescent* of the moon. Hence.—3. The moon itself in either its first or its last quarter; the new or the old moon. [Poetical.]

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,

And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes.

Dryden.

4. Something in the shape of the crescent moon; a crescent-shaped object, construction,

device, or symbol. Specifically—(a) The Turkish standard, which bears the figure of a crescent, and, figuratively, the Turkish military power itself. The use of the crescent as the Turkish emblem dates from the conquest of Constantinople (1453); it had been considered in a sense an emblem of the city, and was assumed by the Turkish sultans in commemoration of their signal conquest.

The cross of our faith is replanted.  
The pale, dying crescent is daunted.  
Campbell, Song of the Greeks.

The crescent glittering on the domes which were once consecrated by the venerated symbol of his faith.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

(b) In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a young or new moon, usually borne horizontally with the horns uppermost. See *de-crescent* and *in-cres-cent*.



Heraldic Cres-cent.

A second son differences his arms with a crescent.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. 8., extra [ser.], f. 114.

(c) In *arch.*, a range of buildings in the form of a crescent or half-moon: as, Lansdowne Crescent in London.

5. A Turkish military musical instrument with bells or jingles.—6. A defect in a horse's foot, when the coffin-bone falls down. *E. D.*—7. In *lace-making*, a cordonnet of considerable projection inclosing part of the pattern of point-lace, giving it relief, and separating it from the ground or from other parts of the pattern. Thus, if a leaf is made of cloth-stitch, it may be surrounded by a crescent one eighth of an inch thick and with half as much projection, and this again by a ring of ornamental loops or cordonnets.

8. A small roll of bread of various kinds, made in the form of a crescent.

At noon I bought two crisp crescents . . . at a shop counter.

The Century, XXXII. 939.

**Crescent City**, the by-name of the city of New Orleans, from the crescent-shaped bend of the Mississippi river in its front.—**Crescent reversed**, in *her.*, a crescent with the horns turned downward.—**Crescents of Gianuzzi**, in *anat.*, the peculiar crescentiform bodies found lying in the alveoli of salivary glands, between the cells and the membrana propria. Also called *denticles of Heidenhain*.—**Order of the Crescent**, a Turkish order instituted in 1799, and awarded only for distinguished bravery in the naval or military service. It was abolished in 1851. An order of the crescent was founded by Charles of Anjou in Sicily in 1268, but had a short existence. René of Anjou, count of Provence and titular king of Naples and Sicily, founded another short-lived order of the crescent in the fifteenth century.

**crescent** (kres'ent), *v. t.* [*crescent*, *n.*] 1. To form into a crescent.—2. To surround partly in a semicircular or crescent form. [Rare.]

A dark wood crescents more than half the lawn.  
Seward, Letters, vi. 195.

**crescentade** (kres-en-tād'), *n.* [*crescent* + *-ade*, formed after *crusade*.] A war or military expedition under the flag of Turkey, for the defense or extension of Mohammedanism. See *crescent*, *n.*, 4 (a), and compare *crusade*.

**crescented** (kres-en-ted'), *a.* [*crescent* + *-ed*.] 1. Adorned with a crescent; in *her.*, decorated with crescents at the ends: said of any bearing that may receive them, as a cross or saltier.—2. Bent like or into a crescent.

Phoebe bent towards him crescented.  
Keats.

**Orescentia** (kre-sen'shih), *n.* [NL., after *Croscensis*, an old writer on botany.] A small genus of trees or large shrubs, of the family *Bignoniaceae*, natives of the tropics. The principal



Branch of Calabash-tree (*Crescentia cujete*), with flower and fruit.

species is the calabash-tree, *C. cujete*, of tropical America, bearing a gourd-like fruit, the hard shell of which is applied to many domestic uses, and is often elaborately carved or painted.

**\* crescentic** (kre-sen'tik), *a.* [*crescent*, *n.*, + *-ic*.] Having the form of a crescent.

In the shade of a very thick tree-top the sun-flecks are circular like the sun; but during an eclipse they are crescentic, or even annular.  
Le Conte, Light, p. 27.

Douglas Bay, with its romantic headlands, crescentic shores, etc.  
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 520.

**crescentically** (kre-sen'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a crescentic manner or shape; crescentwise.

**crescentiform** (kre-sen'ti-fôrm), *a.* [*L. crescent* (t)-s, crescent, + *forma*, shape.] Crescentic in form; shaped like a crescent: in *zool.*, said specifically of various parts, as joints of the antennæ or palpi of insects.

**crescentoid** (kres'en-toid), *a.* [*crescent* + *-oid*.] Crescent-like; crescentiform.

Neither kind of tubercles crescentoid, but united in pairs.  
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 250.

**crescent-shaped** (kres'ent-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a crescent; lunate; crescentiform.

**crescentwise** (kres'ent-wiz), *adv.* In the shape of a crescent.

**crescive** (kres'iv), *a.* [*cresce* + *-ive*.] Increasing; growing; crescent. [Archaic.]

The prince obscur'd his contemplation  
Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,  
Grew like the summer grass, fastest by night,  
Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty.  
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

The great and *crescive* self, rooted in absolute nature, supplants all relative existence, and ruins the kingdom of mortal friendship and love.  
Emerson, Experience.

**creset**, *v.* See *crease*<sup>2</sup>.

**crashawk** (kres'hāk), *n.* [*cres*- (prob. due ult. to *F. crasserelle*, *crécerele*—Cotgrave), a kestrel: see *kestrel* and *hawk*<sup>1</sup>.] The kestrel. *Montagu*.

**cresmet**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *charism*.

**cresol** (kré'sol), *n.* [*cres*, for *creosote*, + *-ol*.] The general name of the three isomeric phenols of the composition  $C_7H_8O$ , occurring in coal- and wood-tar. Two are crystalline solids and one a liquid. Also *creylic acid* and *cressol*.

**cresotic** (kré-sot'ik), *a.* [For *creosotia*, < *creosote* + *-ic*.] Relating to or containing creosote. — **Cresotic acid**,  $C_8H_8O_3$ , an acid derived from creylic alcohol.

**crespt**, *v.* An obsolete form of *crisp*.

**crepsiner**, *n.* [OF., also *crepine*, *F. crépine*, a fringe, caul, keil, < *AS. cresse*, lawn, cyprus, crape: see *crape*.] A net or caul inclosing the hair, used as a head-dress in the early part of the fifteenth century. It is represented as projecting greatly, in bosses or in horn-shaped protuberances, in front of the ears. Also *cripp*, *cripsine*, *crepsinette*.

**crepsinette**, *n.* [OF., dim. of *crepsine*: see *crepsine*.] Same as *crepsine*.

**cress** (kres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kerse*, *karse*, *kars*; < ME. *creesse*, *eres*, also transposed, *kerse*, *kers*, *carse*, < AS. *crese*, *erse*, *carse* = D. *kers* = OHG. *crezzo*, *crezza*, MHG. G. *kresee*, *krese*; the Scand. forms, Sw. *krasse* = Dan. *karse*, are prob. borrowed from LG. or HG., as are also OF. *kerson*, *creson*, *F. cresson* = Pr. *creissau* = It. *crecione* = Cat. *crezen*, < ML. *crezzo* (n-), *crecco* (n-), later also *crisonium* (the Romance forms being popularly referred to L. *crecere*, grow: see *crease*), and Slov. *kresh*, *kresha* = Lett. *kresee*, *krese*. Origin of Teut. word doubtful; possibly from verb repr. by OHG. *chresan*, MHG. *krezen*, *creep*.] The common name of many species of plants, most of them of the family *Brassicaceae*. Water-cress, *Roripa Nasturtium*, is used as a salad, and is valued in medicine for its antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. It grows on the banks of rivulets and in moist grounds. The American water-cress is *Cardamine rotundifolia*; bitter cress is a name of other species of the genus. Common garden-cress, also called pepper-town, or golden cress, is *Lepidium sativum*; cow-cress is *L. campestre*; bastard cress or penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*; tower-cress, *Arabis Turrita*. Other species are known as rock- or wall-cress; winter, land-, Belleisle, or Normandy cress, *Campe Barbea* or *O. præcox*; tooth-cress, a species of *Dentaria*; Peter's or rock-cress, *Crithmum maritimum*; and arvine or wart-cress, *Coronopus Coronopus*. Among other orders belong the dock-cress or nipplewort, *Lapeana communis*, of the *Cheiriacaceae*, and the Indian cress, *Tropæolum majus*, of the *Tropæolaceae*, so named from the pungent, cress-like taste of the leaves.

Poure folke for fere the fedde Hunger gerne  
With creym and with croddes, with carwes and other herbes.  
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 322.

I linger by my shingly bars;  
I loiter round my *cresses*.  
Tennyson, The Brook.

**cressant**, **cressaunt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crescent*.

**crested**, *n.* An old form of *cresset*.

**crestelle** (kre-sel'), *n.* [F. *crécelle*, OF. *crecelle*, *crécerele* (Roquefort), a rattle.] A wooden rat-

tle once used in the Roman Catholic Church during Passion week instead of a bell.

**cresset** (kres'et), *n.* [*ME. cresset*, < OF. *crasset*, *craisset*, *craciet*, *crasset*, var. *crusset*, *crucet*, *croiset*, *creuset*, *F. crouset* (Picard *crasset*, *crécet*, *créchet*, Walloon *crèsè*, Rouchi *craché*), < OF. *crasse*, *craisse*, *grease*: see *grease*. Different from OF. *croisel*, *croissel*, *crucel*, *cruceau*, *croissol*, *croissuel*, a cresset, < OD. *krussel*, a hanging lamp.] 1. A



Cressets.

cup of any incombustible material mounted upon a pole or suspended from above, and serving to contain a light often made by the burning of a coil of pitched rope. Compare *beacon*.

From the arched roof,  
Pendent by subtle magic, many a row  
Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed  
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light.  
Milton, P. L., l. 722.

The cresset was a large lantern fixed at the end of a long pole, and carried upon a man's shoulder. The cressets were found partly by the different companies.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

A cresset, in an iron chain,  
Which served to light this drear domain,  
With damp and darkness seemed to strive.  
Scott, Marjorie, ll. 18.

2. An iron frame used by coopers in heating barrels, to char the inside and make the staves flexible.—3. A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire. [Local.]—4. A chafar or small portable furnace upon which a dish can be set to be kept hot.

**cresset-light** (kres'et-lit), *n.* A lamp or beacon of which a cresset forms the chief part.

**cresset-stone** (kres'et-stôn), *n.* A large stone in which one or more cup-shaped hollows are made to serve as cressets.

**cressol** (kres'ol), *n.* See *cresol*.

**cress-rocket** (kres'rok'et), *n.* The popular name of *Vella pseudocytisus*, a cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, indigenous to Spain and cultivated in English gardens.

**creasy** (kres'i), *a.* [*cress* + *-y*.] Abounding in cresses.

The creasy lalets white in flower.  
Tennyson, Geraint.

**\* crest** (krest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creast*, < ME. *crest*, *creste*, rarely *crecat*, *crist*, < OF. *creste*, *creiste*, *F. crête* = Pr. Sp. It. *cresta* = Pg. *crista*, < L. *crista*, a comb or tuft on the head of a bird or serpent, a crest.] 1. A tuft or other natural process growing upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, a swelling on the head of a serpent, etc. See *crista*.

With stones, and brands, and fire, attack  
His rising crest, and drive the serpent back.  
C. Pitt, tr. of Vida's Art of Poetry.

*Crests* proper belong to the top of the head, but may be also held to include such growths on its side. . . . *Crests* may be divided into two kinds: 1, where the feathers are simply lengthened or otherwise enlarged; and 2, where the texture, and sometimes even the structure, is altered. Nearly all birds possess the power of moving and elevating the feathers on the head, simulating a slight crest in moments of excitement. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 99.

2. Anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest. (a) An article of dress or ornament; specifically, in armor, an upright ornament of a helmet, especially when not long



Helmet and Crest.—From the frieze of the Parthenon.

and floating like a plume of feathers or a coltise, as a ridge of metal, hair, bristles, feathers, or the like. Crests of diverse forms were usual on ancient helmets, and have been more or less closely imitated in the various forms of crest affixed to the helmets of some modern mounted troops, etc. Stiff crests of hair or feathers were often worn by knights in the middle ages. (Compare *aigret*.) The crest in medieval armor was early affected by heraldic considerations (see (b)), whether formally, as being the heraldic crest itself, or by the necessity of using a badge or cognizance, whether temporary or permanent: thus, the tilting-helmet was often surmounted by an elaborate structure in cuir-bouilli or even in thin metal, representing an animal or the head of an animal, or a human figure.

A golden Viper . . . was erected upon the crest of his helmet.  
Coryat, Crudities, l. 120.

She stood upon the castle wall, . . .  
She watch'd my crest among them all, . . .  
She saw me fight, she heard me call.

Tennyson, *Ballad of Oriana*.

(b) In *her.*, a part of an achievement borne outside of and above the escutcheon. There are sometimes two crests, which are borne on the sides. When the crest is not specially mentioned as emerging from a coronet, chapeau, or the like, it is assumed to be borne upon a wreath. A crest is not properly borne by a woman, or by a city or other corporate body, as it is always assumed to be the ornament worn upon the helmet.



A lion sejant, affronté (the royal crest of Scotland).

The crest is a raised arm, holding, in a threatening attitude, a drawn sabre.

Sumner, *True Grandeur of Nations*.

(c) The foamy, feather-like top of a wave.

The towering crest of the tides

Plunged on the vessel.

Tennyson, *The Wreck*.

(d) The highest part or summit of a hill or mountain-range. (e) In *fort.*, the top line of a slope. (f) In *arch.*, any ornamental finishing of stone, terra-cotta, metal, or wood, which surmounts a wall, roof-ridge, screen, canopy, or other similar part of a building—whether a battlement, open carved work, or other enrichment; the coping on the parapet of a medieval building; a cresting (which see). The name is also sometimes given to the finials of gables and pinnacles. (g) In *anat.*, specifically, a ridge on a bone: as, the occipital crest; the frontal crest; the tibial crest. See phrases below, and *crista*. (h) In *zool.*, any elongate elevation occupying the highest part of a surface. Specifically—(1) A longitudinal central elevation, with an irregular or tuberculous summit, on the prothorax of an insect, especially of a grasshopper. (2) A longitudinal elevated tuft of hairs or scales on the head, thorax, or abdominal segments of a lepidopterous insect. (i) In *bot.*: (1) An elevated line, ridge, or lamina on the surface or at the summit of an organ, especially if resembling the crest of a helmet. (2) An appendage to the upper surface of the leaves of certain *Hepaticae*, which in different genera has the form of a wing, a fold, or a pouch. 3. The rising part or the ridge of the neck of a horse or a dog.

Throwing the base thong from his bending crest.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 396.

4. Figuratively, pride; high spirit; courage; daring.

This is his uncle's teaching, . . .  
Which makes him prune himself, and bristle up  
The crest of youth against your dignity.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, i. l. 1.

**Auditory crest.** See *auditory*.—**Dicrotic wave or crest.** See *dicrotic*.—**Frontal crest.** (a) In *anat.*, a median longitudinal grooved ridge on the cerebral surface of the frontal bone, which lodges a part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and whose lips give attachment to the falx cerebri. (b) In *ornith.*, a crest of feathers rising from the front or forehead. Such crests are among the most elegant which birds possess. The cedar-bird or Carolina waxwing and the cardinal red-bird exhibit such crests. They are often recurved, as in the plumed quail of the genus *Lophortyx*.—**Iliac crest,** the crest of the ilium. See *crista ili*, under *crista*.—**Lacrimal crest,** a vertical ridge of bone on the orbital surface of the lacrymal, dividing it into two parts.—**Nasal crest,** a ridge on the nasal bone by which it articulates with its fellow and with the nasal spine of the frontal and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Occipital crest.** (a) A vertical median ridge on the outer surface of the occipital bone, from theinion or occipital protuberance to the foramen. A corresponding ridge on the inner surface of the bone is the *internal occipital crest*. (b) A transverse ridge on the hinder part of the skull of some animals, separating the occipital portion from the parietal or vertical portion. (c) In *ornith.*, a tuft of feathers growing from the hindhead.—**Parietal, interparietal, or sagittal crest,** a median lengthwise ridge on the surface of the skull, extending from the occipital crest (b) for a varying distance forward. It is often very prominent, as when the temporal fossae of opposite sides extend to the midline of the skull. Its total absence marks the skull of man and some other animals whose vertex is expansive or inflated.—**Pubic crest,** the crista pubis (which see, under *crista*).—**Tibial crest,** the crista tibiae (which see, under *crista*).—**Turbinated crest,** a continuous ridge along the nasal surfaces of the supramaxillary and palate bones, for the articulation of the inferior turbinal bone, or maxilloturbinal.

**crest (krest), v.** [Early mod. E. also *creast*; < ME. *cresten*; < *crest*, n.] **I. trans.** 1. To furnish with a crest; serve as a crest for; surmount as a crest.

His rear'd arm

Crested the world. Shak., *A. and C.*, v. 2.

Mid groves of clouds that crest the mountain's brow.

Wordsworth.

2. To mark with waving lines like the plumes of a helmet; adorn as with a plume or crest.

Like as the shining skie, in summers night, . . .

Is crested all with lines of fire light.

Spenser, *P. Q.*, IV. i. 13.

**II. intrans.** To reach, as a wave, the highest point; culminate.

The wave which carried Kant's philosophy to its greatest height crested at his centennial in 1881, and will now fall down to its proper level.

New Princeton Rev., l. 27.

**crest (kres'ted), a.** [*crest* + *-ed*]. 1. Wearing or having a crest; adorned with a crest or plume: as, a *crested* helmet.

The crested cock, whose clarion sounds  
The silent hours. Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 443.

The bold outline of the neighboring hills crested with Gothic ruins.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, l. 5.

2. In *her.*, wearing a comb, as a cock, or a natural crest of feathers, as any bird having one.—3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, cristate; having a central longitudinal elevation: said especially of the prothorax of an insect.—**Chapournet crested.** See *chapournet*.

**crestfallen (krest'fâ'ln), a.** [That is, having the crest fallen, as a defeated cock.] 1. Dejected; bowed; chagrined; dispirited; spiritless.

As crest-fallen as a dried pear. Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 5.

Being newly come to this Town of Middleburgh, which is much crest-fallen since the Staple of English Cloth was removed hence.

Houell, *Letters*, l. 11.

2. In the *manège*, having the upper part of the neck hanging to one side: said of a horse.

**cresting (kres'ting), n.** [*crest* + *-ing*]. In *arch.*, an ornamental finish to a wall or ridge;



Cresting.—Buttress of Notre Dame, Dijon, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*.)

**crestless (kres'tles), a.** [*crest*, n., + *-less*].

Without a crest,

in any sense of

that word; not

dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent

family; of low birth.

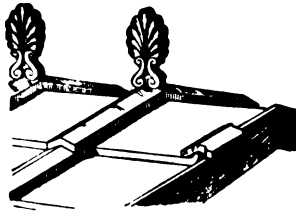
His grandfather was Lionel, Duke of Clarence. . . .

Spring crestless yeomen from so deep a root?

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 4.

**crestolatri (kres-toi'a-tri), n.** [*crest* + *Gr. λατρεία*, worship; after *idolatri*, etc.] Literally, worship of crests as signs of rank or station; hence, snobbishness; toadyism; tuft-hunting.

**crest-tile (kres'til), n.** One of the tiles covering the ridge of a building, sometimes formed with a range of ornaments rising above it.



Crest-tiles.—Temple of Athena, Aegina.

be isolated, but which exists in a group of compounds of the aromatic series.

**cretylic (kré-sil'ik), a.** [*cretyl* + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to cretyl.—**Cretylic acid, cretylic alcohol, hydrate of cretyl,** various names for cretyl, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O, a colorless liquid found in coal-tar creosote and in the tar from beech-wood and fir-wood. Homologous with phenol or carbolic acid.

**cretaceous (kré-tâ'sé-ál), a.** Cretaceous. [Rare.] **cretaceous (kré-tâ'shius), a. and n.** [*L. cretaceus*, chalky; < *creta*, chalk, > It. *creta* = Sp. *greda* (Pg. also *cre*) = F. *crète* (> ult. E. *crayon*) = OHG. *crīda*, MHG. *kride*, G. *kride* = D. *krijt* = MLG. *krite*, LG. *krit* = Icel. *krit* = Sw. *krita* = Dan. *kridt*, chalk. The L. *creta* is said to signify lit. 'Cretan' (earth), from *Creta*, Crete, Candia; but this is doubtful.] **I. a.** 1. Chalky. (a) Having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; resembling chalk in appearance; of the color of chalk. (b) Abounding with chalk.

2. Found in chalk; found in strata of the cretaceous group.—**Cretaceous group,** in *geol.*, the group of strata lying between the Jurassic and the Tertiary: so called from the fact that one of its most important members in northwestern Europe is a thick mass of white chalk. (See *chalk*.) This formation is of great importance in both Europe and America, on account of the wide area which it covers and its richness in organic remains.

**II. n. [cap.]** In *geol.*, the cretaceous group. **cretaceously (kré-tâ'shius-li), adv.** In the manner of chalk; as chalk.

**Crete (kré'tan), a. and n.** [*L. Cretanus*, usually *Cretensis*, also *Creticus* and *Cretanus*, adj., of *Creta*, Gr. Κρήνη, Crete.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the island of Crete or to its inhabitants.—**Cretean carrot.** See *carrot*.—**Cretean lace,** a name given to an old lace made commonly of colored material, whether silk or linen, and sometimes embroidered with the needle after the lace was complete.

**II. n. 1.** A native or an inhabitant of the island of Crete, south of Greece, pertaining to Turkey since 1669; specifically, a member of

the indigenous Grecian population of Crete. In the New Testament the form *Cretians* occurs (Tit. i. 12).—2. The name of an ancient sophism. A Cretan is supposed to say that Cretans always lie, which leads to the conclusion that he must be lying when he says so. The accusation being thus refuted, the testimony of Cretans may be accepted, and in particular that of this Cretan. For another variation, see *liar*.

**cretated (kré'tâ-ted), a.** [*L. cretatus*, < *creta*, chalk; see *cretaceous*.] Rubbed with chalk.

**crête (krât), n.** [F., a crest: see *crest*.] In *fort.*: (a) The crest of the glacis or parapet of the covered way. (b) The interior crest of a redoubt. See *parapet*.

**cretfaction (kré-té-fak'shon), n.** The formation of or conversion into chalk, as tubercles into cretaceous concretions. *Dunglison*.

**Cretic (kré'tik), a. and n.** [*L. Creticus* (so. pes = E. *foot*), < Gr. Κρητικός (so. ποῦς = E. *foot*), a Cretan foot: see *Cretan*.] **I. a.** Cretan: specifically (without a capital letter) applied to a form of verse. See *II*.

Trochaic verse . . . had three beats to the measure, dactylic four beats, cretic five beats, ionic six beats. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 79.

**II. n. [l. c.]** In *anc. pros.*: (a) A foot of three syllables, the first and third of which are long, while the second is short, the iotus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (— — — or — — —). The cretic has a magnitude of five times or more, each long being equivalent to two shorts. It is accordingly pentameter. The word *pléti-fy* may serve as an English example of a cretic. Also, but less frequently, called an *amphimacer*. (b) *pl.* Verses consisting of amphimacers.

**Oreticism (kré'ti-sizm), n.** [*Cretic*, Cretan, + *-ism*.] A falsehood; a Cretism.

**cretify (kré'ti-fi), v. i.; pret. and pp. cretified, ppr. cretifying.** [*L. creta*, chalk, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *cretaceous* and *-fy*.] To become impregnated with salts of lime.

**cretin (kré'tin), n.** [*F. crétin*, a word of obscure origin, prob. Swiss; by some identified ult. with F. *chrétien* = E. *Christian*, used, like E. *innocent* and *simple*, of a person of feeble mind.] One of a numerous class of deformed idiots found in certain valleys of the Alps and elsewhere; one afflicted with cretinism.

The large deformed head, the low stature, the sickly countenance, the coarse and prominent lips and eyelids, the wrinkled and pendulous skin, the loose and flabby muscles, are the physical characters belonging to the cretin. *Cyc. of Practical Medicine*.

**cretinism (kré'tin-izm), n.** [*F. crétinisme*, < *crétin* + *-isme*.] In *pathol.*, a condition of imperfect mental development or idiocy, with a corresponding lack of physical development, associated with goitre. It occurs endemically among the inhabitants of deep valleys in Switzerland and elsewhere; also sporadically.

**cretinogenetic (kré'ti-nō-jé-net'ik), a.** [*As cretin* + *genetic*.] Giving rise to cretinism. [Rare.]

**Oretism (kré'tizm), n.** [*Gr. Κρητισμός*, lying, < *Κρητίζειν*, speak like a Cretan, i. e., lie, < *Κρης* (*Κρη*), a Cretan.] A falsehood; a lie: from the fact that the inhabitants of Crete were in ancient times reputed to be so much given to mendacity that *Cretan* and *liar* were considered synonymous terms.

**cretonne (kré-ton'), n.** [F., < *Crétion*, a village in Normandy noted for its linen manufactures.] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface, printed on one side with patterns, usually in colors, and used for curtains, covering furniture, etc. It is customary to denote by this term stuffs that have an unglazed surface. Compare *chintz*.

**cretose (kré'tôs), a.** [*L. cretosus*, < *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] Chalky.

**creutzer, n.** See *Kreutzer*.

**creux (kré), n.** [F., a hollow (= Pr. *crus*; ML. *crosum*, *crosum*), < *creux*, adj., hollow, = Pr. *crus*, hollow; origin uncertain.] In *sculp.*, the reverse of relief; intaglio. To engrave *en creux* is to cut below the surface.

**crevacet, n.** An old form of *crevice*.

**crevasse (kre-vas'), n.** [F.: see *crevice*]. 1. A fissure or crack: a term used by English writers in describing glaciers, to designate a rent or fissure in the ice, which may be of greater or less depth, and from an inch or two to many feet in width.—2. In the United States, a breach in the embankment or levee of a river, occasioned by the pressure of water, as in the lower Mississippi.

A crevasse is commonly the result of the levee yielding to the pressure of the river's waters, heaped up against it often to the height of ten or fifteen feet above the level of the land. *G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana*, xxxv.

**crevassed** (kre-vast'), *a.* [*< crevasse + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Intersected by crevasses; fissured.

The displacement of the point of maximum motion, through the curvature of the valley, makes the strain upon the eastern ice greater than that upon the western. The eastern side of the glacier is therefore more crevassed than the western. *Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 111.*

**crève-cœur** (F. pron. krāv'kér'), *n.* [*F. crève-cœur, lit. heart-break, < crever, break, + cœur, heart: see crevice and core<sup>1</sup>.*] A variety of the domestic fowl, of uniform glossy-black color, with a full crest, and a comb forming two points or horns. It is of French origin, of large size, and valuable both for eggs and for the table.

**crevest**, *n.* A Middle English form of *crawfish*.

**crevet** (krev'et), *n.* [A var. of *crust*.] 1. A crust. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

**Creveltina** (krev-e-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL.] In some systems, a tribe of amphipods, with small head and eyes and multiarticulate pediform maxillipeds. It is contrasted with *Laeodipoda* (oftener made a higher group) and *Hyperina*. It contains such families as *Corophiidae*, *Orchestidae*, and *Gammaridae*.

**creveyst**, *n.* A Middle English form of *crawfish*.

**crevice<sup>1</sup>** (krev'is), *n.* [*< ME. crevice, crevisse, crevasse, cravas, crevace, crevasse, also cravas, crayves, < OF. crevace, F. crevasse (> mod. E. crevasse), a chink, crevice, < crever, break, burst, < L. crepare, break, burst, crack: see crepitate, craven.*] 1. A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; a narrow opening of some length, as between two parts of a solid surface, or between two adjoining surfaces: as, a crevice in a wall, rock, etc.

It ran out crepe at som crevasse.

*Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2088.*

I pry'd me through the crevice of a wall.

*Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.*

The mouse

Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd,

Or from the crevice peer'd about.

*Tennyson, Mariana.*

2. Specifically, in *mining*, a fissure in which the ore occurs.—*Syn.* 1. Chink, interstice, cranny.

**crevice<sup>1</sup>** (krev'is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creviced*, ppr. *crevicing*. [*< crevice<sup>1</sup>, n.*] 1. To make crevices in; crack; flaw.—2*t.* To channel; ornament with crevices. *Nares.*

**crevice<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

**creviced** (krev'ist), *a.* [*< crevice<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Having a crevice or crevices; cracked; cleft; fissured.

Some [tendrils of plants] being most excited by contact with fine fibers, others by contact with bristles, others with a flat or creviced surface.

*Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 365.*

**crevin** (krev'in), *n.* [*E. dial.: see crevice<sup>1</sup>.*] A crevice; a chink. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**crevist**, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

**crevasse** (kre-vēs'), *n.* [*OF., a crab, crawfish: see crawfish.*] In *medieval armor*, any piece which consists of plates of steel sliding one over the other, as in the culets, tassets, and gauntlets. This kind of armor is qualified in French as *à queue d'écrevisse*, and also *à queue de homard*. See cut under *armor* (fig. 3).

**crew<sup>1</sup>** (krō), *n.* [Formerly also *crue*; < late ME. *crewe*, a clipped form of *\*acrewē, acrowē*, later *acrowe*, an accession, a company: see *acrowe*, *n.*] 1*t.* An accession; a reinforcement; a company of soldiers or others sent as a reinforcement, or on an expedition. See *accrue*, *n.*

The French kynge sent soone after into Scotland a crewe of Frenshemen.

*Fabyan, Chron., ll. fol. 98.*

2. Any company of people; an assemblage; a crowd: nearly always in a derogatory or a humorous sense.

There a noble crew

Of Lords and Ladies stood on every side.

*Spenser, F. Q., l. iv. 7.*

I see but few like gentlemen

Among yon frightened crew.

*Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).*

His words impression left

Of much amazement to the infernal crew.

*Milton, P. R., l. 107.*

Mirth, admit me of thy crew.

*Milton, L'Allegro, l. 38.*

3. *Naut.*: (a) The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the seamen belonging to a vessel; specifically, the common sailors of a ship's company. In a broad (but not properly nautical) sense the word comprises all the officers and men on board a ship, enrolled on the books. It has received this interpretation in law.

Now mate is blind and captain lame,  
And half the crew are sick or dead.

*Tennyson, The Voyage.*

(b) The company or gang of a ship's carpenter, gunner, boatswain, etc.—4. Any company or gang of laborers engaged upon a particular work, as the company of men (engineer, fireman, conductor, brakemen, etc.) who manage and run a railroad-train.—*Syn.* 2. Band, party, herd, mob, horde, throng.

**crew<sup>2</sup>** (krō). An archaic preterit of *crow<sup>1</sup>*.

**crewel<sup>1</sup>** (krō'el), *n.* [Perhaps for *\*clewel* (= D. *klevel* = G. *knäuel*, a clue), dim. of *clew*, a ball of thread: see *clue*, *clew*.] 1. A kind of fine worsted or thread of wool, used in embroidery and fancy work.

Ha, ha: he wears crewel [a pun: in some editions, *crewel*] garters! . . . When a man is over-lusty at legs, then he wears wooden nether-stocks.

*Shak., Lear, ll. 4.*

[An] old hat

Lined with velvure, and on it, for a band,

A skein of crimson crewel.

*Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman.*

Here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,

Or scarlet crewel in the cushion fix'd.

*Cooper, The Task, l. 54.*

2. The cowslip. *Dunglison*.—Crewel lace, a kind of edging made of crewel or worsted thread, intended as a border or binding for garments.

**crewel<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *cruel*.

**crewelery** (krō'el-er-i), *n.* Crewel-work collectively. *N. E. D.*

**crewels** (krō'elz), *n. pl.* [*< F. écouelles, scrofula: see scrofula.*] Scrofulous swelling; lymphadenitis of the glands of the neck. Also spelled *cruels*. [*Scotch.*]

**crewel-stitch** (krō'el-stich), *n.* A stitch in embroidery by which a band of rope-like or spiral aspect is produced. It is common in crewel-work, whence its name.

**crewel-work** (krō'el-wérk), *n.* A kind of embroidery done with crewel usually upon linen, the foundation forming the background.

**crewet<sup>1</sup>, crewet<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *cruet*.

**Orex** (kreks), *n.* [NL. (Bechstein, 1803), < Gr. *ὄρεξ*, a sort of land-rail: see *crake<sup>2</sup>*.] A genus of small short-billed rails, containing such as the corn-crake, *C. pratensis*. See *crake<sup>2</sup>*.

**criancet**, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

**criandel**, ppr. A Middle English form of *crying*.

**criantst**, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

**crib<sup>1</sup>** (krib), *n.* [*< ME. crib, cribbe, < AS. crib, \*cryb = OS. kribbia = MD. kribbe, D. krib = MLG. Lō. kribbe, kribbe = OHG. crippea, cripa (> OF. crieche, > E. cratch<sup>2</sup>, q. v.), also chripfa, krippha, MHG. krippe, krippe, G. krippe = Icel. krubba = Sw. krubba = Dan. krybbe, a crib, manger. In senses 14–16, the noun is from the verb.*] 1. The manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a representation of the manger in which Christ was born. See *bambino*.

And a lytel before the sayde hyghe autler is the crible of oure Lorde, where our blessed Lady herdere sone layde byfore the oxe and the aase.

*Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 37.*

The steer and lion at one crib shall meet.

*Pope, Messiah, l. 79.*

2. A stall for oxen or other cattle; a pen for cattle.

Where no oxen are, the crib is clean.

*Prov. xiv. 4.*

3. A small bed with inclosed sides for a child.—4*t.* A small chamber; a small lodging or habitation.

Why rather, asleep, liest thou in smoky cribe, . . .

Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ill. 1.*

5. A situation; a place or position: as, a snug crib. [*Slang.*]—6. A house, shop, warehouse, or public house. [*Thieves' slang.*]

The style of the article, in imitation of the sporting article of that time, proves that prize-fighting had not yet died out, and that the cribs (public-houses) kept by the pugilists were still frequented by not a few "Corinthians" and patrons of the Noble Art.

*Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 63.*

7. A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc. See *corn-crib*.—8. A lockup. *Halliwel*.—9. A solid structure of timber or logs (see *cribwork*) secured under water to serve as a wharf, jetty, dike, or other support or barrier; also, a foundation so made with the superstructure raised upon it, as the crib in Lake Michigan from which water is supplied to Chicago.

The water supply was entirely cut off by ice accumulation in the tunnel between the lake crib and the pumping station.

*Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 80.*

The platform and cribs were put together and secured under the vessels as they rode at anchor, the oxen were attached to the cables, and one after another the largest of the vessels were hauled high and dry upon the shore.

*Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 376.*

10. A solidly built floating foundation or support.—11. An inner lining of a shaft, consisting of a frame of timbers and a backing of planks, used to keep the earth from caving in, prevent water from trickling through, etc. Also called *cribbing*.—12. A reel for winding yarn.—13. A division of a raft of staves, containing a thousand staves. [*St. Lawrence river.*]

These rafts cover acres in extent. . . . Sometimes they are composed of logs, sometimes of rough staves. The latter are bound together in cribs.

*R. B. Roosevelt, Game-Fish (1884), p. 190.*

14. In *cribbage*, an extra hand, not played but belonging to and counted by the dealer, made up by equal contributions from himself and the other players.—15. A theft, or the thing stolen; specifically, anything copied from an author without acknowledgment.

Good old gossip waiting to confess

Their cribs of barrel-droppings, candle-ends.

*Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.*

16. A literal translation of a classic author for the illegitimate use of students. [*Colloq.*]

The Latin version [of Greek text] technically called a

crib.

*Bulwer, Pelham, II.*

17. The bowl or trap of a pound-net.—To crack

a crib. See *crack*.

**crib<sup>1</sup>** (krib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cribbed*, ppr. *cribbing*. [= MHG. *krippen*, lay in a crib, G. *krippen*, feed at a crib; from the noun.] 1. *trans.*

1. To shut or confine as in a crib; cage; coop.

Now, I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in

To saucy doubts and fears.

*Shak., Macbeth, ill. 4.*

2. To line with timbers or planking: said of a shaft or pit.

A race possessing intelligence to sink and afterward crib the walls of these primitive oil wells had certainly arrived at a sufficient state of civilization to utilize it.

*Cone and Johns, Petrolia, III.*

3. To pilfer; purloin; steal. [*Colloq.*]

Child, being fond of toys, cribbed the necklace.

*Dickens, Pickwick, xxxii.*

Nor crabs at dawn its pittance from a sheep,

Destined ere dewfall to be butcher's meat!

*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 243.*

There is no class of men who labor under a more perfect delusion than those . . . who think to get the weather-gauge of all mankind by *cribbing* snippets from the bills they incur, passing shillings for quarters, and never giving dinner.

*W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 320.*

4. To translate (a passage from a classic) by means of a crib. See *crib<sup>1</sup>, n.*, 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be confined in or to a crib.

To make . . . bishops to crib to a Presbyterian trundle-bed.

*Bp. Gauden, Anti-Basil-Berth (1661), p. 25.*

2. To make use of cribs in translating. See *crib<sup>1</sup>, n.*, 16.

**crib<sup>2</sup>** (krib), *n.* Short for *cribble*.

**cribbage** (krib'āj), *n.* [*< crib<sup>1</sup>, n.*, 14, + *-age*.]

\*A game of cards played with the full pack, generally by two persons, sometimes by three or four. Each player receives six cards, or in a variety of the game five, two of which he throws out, face downward, to form the crib, which belongs to the dealer. The

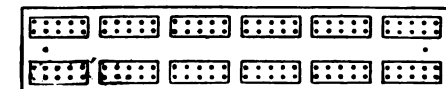


Diagram of Cribbage-board.

cards in counting have a value according to the number of pips or spots on them, the court cards counting as 10 each, all others at their face value. After laying out for the crib, the cards are played from the hand one at a time by each player alternately, each striving to pair or match his adversary's card, or to make the total pip count equal 15 or 31, or to make sequences of not less than three cards. Then the hands and crib are counted individually. All points are pegged on the board as they accrue, and the first to reach the game hole, 61, wins. If the adversary does not reach 30 he is lurches and it counts a double game.

**cribbage-board** (krib'āj-bōrd), *n.* A board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

**cribber** (krib'ér), *n.* One who crabs.

**cribbing** (krib'ing), *n.* [*< crib<sup>1</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>.*] 1.

Same as *crib<sup>1</sup>, n.*, 11.—2. Same as *crib-biting*.

**crib-biter** (krib'bi'tér), *n.* A horse addicted to crib-biting.

**crib-biting** (krib'bi'ting), *n.* An injurious habit of horses which are much in the stable, consisting in seizing with the teeth the manger, rack, or other object, and at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar noise known as wind-sucking. Also called *cribbing*.



**cribble** (krib'l), *n.* [Formerly *crible*; < ME. *cribil*, in comp. *cribil-brede* (see *cribble-bread*), < F. *crible*, a sieve, < LL. *cribellum*, dim. of L. *cribrum*, a sieve, akin to *cernere*, separate: see *certain*. The sense of 'coarse flour' and the appar. adj. sense 'coarse' are due to the use of *cribble*, sieve, in composition.] 1. A corn-sieve or riddle.—2. Coarse meal, a little better than bran. *Bailey*.

**cribble** (krib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribbled*, ppr. *cribbling*. [*<cribble, n.*] To sift; cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

**cribble-bread** (krib'l-bred), *n.* [Formerly *crible-bread* (Cotgrave), < ME. *cribilbrede* (Halliwell); < *cribble* + *bread*.] Coarse bread.

We will not eat common *cribble-bread*.

*Bullinger's Sermons* (trans.), p. 243.

**crib-dam** (krib'dam), *n.* A dam built of logs, in the manner of the walls of a log house, and backed with earth.

**Cribella** (kri-bel'ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble, n.*] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solastriidae*: same as *Echinaster*. *C. sanguinolenta* is a common New England species. *C. scabrata* is exceptional in having six arms.—2. [l. c.] A species of this genus: as, the rosy *cribella*, *Cribella rosea*. *Agassiz*. Also *Cribrella*.

**cribellum** (kri-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *cribella* (-ä). [NL. use of LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble, n.*] An additional or accessory spinning-organ of certain spiders. Also *cribrellum*.

The Cribellidae . . . have in front of the spinnerets an additional spinning-organ, called the *cribellum*. It is covered with fine tubes, much finer than those of the spinnerets, set close together. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 115.

**criblé** (krä-blä'), *a.* [F., ult. < *crible*, sieve: see *cribble, n.*] Decorated with minute punctures or depressions, as a surface of metal or wood: as, a bronze covered with arabesques in *criblé* work. It usually implies that the outlines of the subject are indicated by dots, and that any shading or filling in is formed also by dots, of a different size, usually smaller.

**crib-muzzle** (krib'mus'l), *n.* A muzzle to prevent horses from crib-biting.

**cribrate** (krib'rät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribrated*, ppr. *cribrating*. [*<L. cribratus*, pp. of *cribrare*, sift, < *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble, n.*] To sift.

I have *cribrated*, and re-*cribrated*, and post-*cribrated* the sermon. *Donne, Letters*, lxxv.

**cribrate** (krib'rät), *a.* [*<NL. cribratus*, adj., < L. *cribrum*, a sieve; cf. *cribrate, v.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrate.

**cribrate-punctate** (krib'rät-pungk'tät), *a.* In entom., marked with very deep, cavernous punctures, giving a sieve-like appearance.

**cribration** (kri-brä'shon), *n.* [= F. *cribration*, < L. as if \**cribratio*(n-), < *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In *phar.*, the act or process of sifting or riddling.

**Oribatores** (krib-rä-tō-réz), *n. pl.* [NL., lit. sifters, < L. *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In Macgillivray's classification, an order of birds, the sifters, as the geese and ducks: equivalent to the family *Anatidae*, or the anserine birds: so named from their manner of feeding as it were by sifting or straining edible substances from the water by means of their lamellate bills. [Not in use.]

**cribriform** (krib'ri-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *cribriforme*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve (see *cribble, n.*), + *forma*, form.] Sieve-like; riddled with small holes. Specifically applied, in anat.: (a) To the horizontal lamella of the ethmoid bone, which is perforated with many small openings for the passage of the filaments of the olfactory nerve from the cavity of the cranium into that of the nose. See cut under *nasal*. (b) To the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh in the site of the saphenous opening, pierced for the passage of small vessels and nerves.—**Cribriform plate**. (a) In echinodermata, a finely porous dorsal interradial plate through the orifices of which the genital glands open upon the surface, as in many starfishes. (b) The cribriform lamella of the ethmoid, above described.

**Oribilina** (krib-ri-li'nä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Cribilinae*.

**Oribilinae** (krib-ri-li'nä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cribilina* + *-idae*.] A family of chelostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cribilina*. The zoarium is crustaceous and adnate, of the character called *lepralian*, or erect and unilaminar—that is, *hemecharen*. The zoecia form either transverse or radiating fissures, or rows of punctures. The mouth is simple, suborbicular, sometimes mucronate, and is with or without a median suboral pore.

**cribrose** (krib'rös), *a.* [*<NL. cribrus*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble, n.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrate; cribriform; ethmoid.—**Cribose lamina**, in anat. See *lamina*.

**cribrum** (krib'rum), *n.* [L., a sieve: see *cribble, n.*] In math., the sieve of Eratosthenes,

a device for discovering prime numbers. See *sieve*.

**crib-strap** (krib'strap), *n.* A strap fastened about the neck of a horse to prevent him from cribbing.

**cribwork** (krib'wërk), *n.* A construction of timber made by piling logs or beams horizontally one above another, and spiking or chaining them together, each layer being at right angles to those above and below it. The structure is a usual one for supporting wharves and inclosing submerged lands which are to be reclaimed by filling in, in which uses the cribs are anchored by being filled in with stone, and are further held in place by piles driven down within them and along their faces.

**cric** (krik), *n.* [F. *cric*, a screw-jack. Cf. *crick*.] In a lamp, an inflecting ring on the burner, curved inward and serving to condense the flame. *E. H. Knight*.

**Oricetinae** (kris-ä-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridae*, the hamsters, characterized by having cheek-pouches. There are three genera, *Cricetus*, *Sacrotomus*, and *Cricetomys*, the species of which are European, Asiatic, and African. See cut under *hamster*.

**cricketine** (kris-ä-tin), *a.* Resembling or related to the hamster; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cricetinae*.

**Oricetodon** (kris-ä-tō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + Gr. *ὀδών* (ōdōn) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil *Muridae*, related to the hamsters.

**Oricetus** (kris-ä-tus), *n.* [NL., < It. *oriceito*, hamster. *Palmer*.] The typical genus of *Muridae*, of the subfamily *Cricetinae*, containing the hamsters proper, as *C. vulgaris*. They have 16 teeth, ungrooved incisors, cheek-pouches, a stout form, short tail and limbs, and fossorial habits.

**crichonite** (kri'ton-it), *n.* [So called from Dr. *Crichton*, physician to the Emperor of Russia.] A variety of titanite iron or menaccanite found in Dauphiny, France. It has a velvet-black color, and crystallizes in small acute rhombohedrons.

**crick** (krik), *v. t.* [A var. of *creak*; < ME. *creken* = MD. *krieken*, creak, crack, D. *krieken*, creak, chirp, > F. *criquer*, creak: see *creak*.] To creak.

**crick** (krik), *n.* [= MD. *krieken*, creaking; from the verb: see *crick*, *v.* Cf. *creak*, *n.*] A creaking, as of a door.

**crick** (krik), *n.* [*<ME. cryk, cryke, crike*, < Icel. *kriki*, a creak, creek, bay: see *creek*.] The common literary form of the word. 1. An inlet of the sea or a river: same as *creek*, 1.—2. A small stream; a brook: same as *creek*, 2, which is the usual spelling, though generally pronounced in the United States as *crick*.—3. A crevice; chink; cranny; corner. [Colloq.]

A general shape which allows them admirably to fill up all the cracks and corners between other plants.

*G. Allen, Collin Clout's Calendar*, p. 65.

**crick** (krik), *n.* [*<ME. cricke, crykke*, a crick in the neck, appar. orig. a twist or bend, being ult. the same as *crick*, *creek*, q. v. Cf. *crick*.] A painful spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, in the nature of a cramp or transient stiffness, making motion of the part difficult.

Have I not got a *crick* in my back with lifting your old books? *Three Hours after Marriage*.

Fall from me half my age, but for three minutes,

That I may feel no *crick*!

*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law*, III. 2.

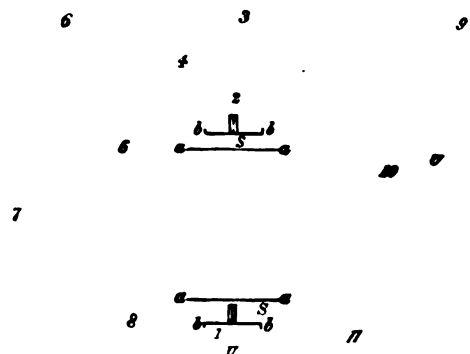
They have gotten such a *crick* in their neck, they cannot look backward on what was behind them. *Fuller*.

**crick** (krik), *n.* [*<F. cric* and *crick*.] A small jack-screw. *E. H. Knight*.

**cricket** (krik'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creket*, < ME. *creket, crykett, crykette*, < OF. *crequet*, later *criquet*, F. *criquet* = mod. Fr. *cricot*, a cricket; with dim. term. *-et* (-ot), equiv. to MD. D. *kreket* = MLG. *krikel, krekel*, > G. *kreckel*, a cricket (cf. W. *cricell*, a cricket): ult. imitative (like F. *cri-cri*, a cricket, F. dial. *crickon, crikion*, OF. *crison, crinon, crignon, crinon*, crinon, F. dial. *crignon, crinon*, a cricket or cicada, and MD. *kriecker, krieckerken*, a cricket, lit. 'creaker', 'little creaker'), from the imitative verb, F. *criquer*, creak, E. *crick*, *creak*: see *crick*, *creak*.] Any saltatorial orthopteron insect of the family *Gryllidae* (or *Achetidae*), or of a group *Achetina*: sometimes

extended to certain species of the related family *Locustidae*. In both these families the antennae are very long and filamentous, with sometimes upward of 100 joints, and the ovipositor is often very large. It is to the saltatorial forms, as distinguished from the *Achetidae* (grasshoppers), that the name *cricket* is usually applied. The best-known species is the common house-cricket, *Acheta* or *Gryllus domestica*. The field-cricket is *Acheta* or *Gryllus campestris*: the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*; the grand cricket of New Zealand, *Anostoma* or *Dinacrida heteracantha*. See also *sand-cricket*.

**cricket** (krik'et), *n.* [The game is first mentioned in A. D. 1598; evidently a popular name, poss. a particular use of *cricket*, a low stool, in allusion to the appearance of the wickets or sticks in the original game. Some cite OF. *criquet*, a stick which serves as a mark in the game of bowls (Roquefort).] An open-air game played with bats, ball, and wickets, long peculiar to England, but now played throughout the British empire and elsewhere. There are two opposite sets or sides of players, numbering 11 players each. Two wickets of 3 stumps 17 inches high, with 2 balls each 4 inches long on top, are placed in the ground 22 yards apart. A straight line, 6 feet 8 inches in length, known as the bowling-crease, is drawn on the ground, through the wickets, which must be in the middle of this line. Behind this the bowler must stand. Four feet in front of this is another line, known as the *popping-crease*, of at least as great a length as the bowling-crease; between these two the batsman stands. After the rival sides have tossed for the choice of taking the bat or fielding, two men are sent to the wickets, bat in hand. The opposite or fielding side are all simultaneously engaged: one (the bowler) being stationed behind one wicket for the purpose of bowling his ball against the opposite wicket,



Cricket-field.  
1, bowler; 2, wicket-keeper; 3, long-stop; 4, slip; 5, point; 6, cover; 7, cover-point; 8, mid-off; 9, long-leg; 10, square-leg; 11, mid-on; S, S, batsmen; U, U, umpires; a, a, popping-creases; b, b, bowling-creases.

where another player (the wicket-keeper) stands ready to catch the ball should it not be batted; the other fielders are placed in different parts of the field, so as to catch or stop the ball after it has been struck by the batsman or missed by the wicket-keeper. Their positions and names are shown in the diagram. It is the object of the batsman to prevent the ball delivered by the bowler from knocking the balls off his wicket, either by merely stopping the ball with his bat or driving it away to a distant part of the field. Should the ball be driven to any distance, or not stopped by the wicket-keeper, the two batsmen run across and exchange wickets once or more. Each time this is done is counted as a "run," and is marked to the credit of the striker. If the batsman, however, allows the ball to carry away a ball or a stump, either when the ball is bowled or while he is running from wicket to wicket, if he knocks down any part of his own wicket, if any part of his person stops a ball that would otherwise have reached his wicket, or if he strikes a ball so that it is caught by one of the opposite party before it reaches the ground, he is "out"—that is, he gives up his place to one of his own side; and so the game goes on until 10 of the 11 men have played and been put out. This constitutes an "innings." The side in the field then take their turn at the bat. Generally after two innings have been played by both sides the game comes to an end, that side winning which has scored the greater number of runs. A rude form of the game is known to have been played in the thirteenth century.

From the club-ball originated . . . that pleasant and mainly exercise, distinguished in modern times by the name of *cricket*. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 175.

**cricket** (krik'et), *v. t.* [*<cricket, n.*] To engage in the game of cricket; play cricket.

They boated and they *cricketed*; they talk'd

At wine, in clubs, of art, of politics.

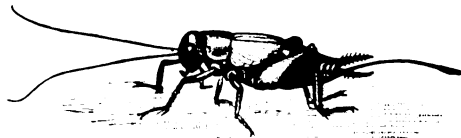
*Tennyson, Princess*, Prolog.

**cricket** (krik'et), *n.* [A word of popular origin, a particular use of *cricket*! (or of the original F. *criquet*), in allusion to the sprawling legs of a low stool. Compare *spider*, in the culinary sense.] A small, low stool.

A barrister is described (Autobiography of Roger North, p. 92) as "putting cases and mootings with the students that sat on and before the *crickets*." This was circa 1690. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 224.

**cricket-ball** (krik'et-bäl), *n.* The ball used in playing cricket.

**cricket-bat** (krik'et-bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of cricket.



House-cricket (*Acheta domestica*), natural size.

**cricket-bird** (krik'et-bêrd), *n.* The grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella* or *Locustella naevia*: so called from the resemblance of its note to that of a cricket.

**cricket-club** (krik'et-klub), *n.* An association organized for the purpose of playing the game of cricket.

**cricketer** (krik'et-êr), *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Most of the professional cricketers wore tall hats during a match. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL, 59.

**cricket-frog** (krik'et-frog), *n.* A name of sundry small tree-frogs of the genus *Hylodes*: so called from their chirping notes like those of a cricket.

**cricketings** (krik'et-ingz), *n. pl.* Twilled flannel of good quality, used for cricketing-cosmetics, etc.

**cricket-iron** (krik'et-î-ern), *n.* An iron support which upholds the seat of a railroad-car.

**crico-arytenoid** (kri'kô-ari-tê-noid), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *crico-arytenoideus*, *q. v.*] *I. a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages: said of a muscle or ligament.

*II. n.* Same as *crico-arytenoideus*.

**crico-arytenoideus** (kri'kô-ari-tê-noi'dê-us), *n.*; *pl.* *crico-arytenoidei* (-i). [*NL.*; as *crico(id) + arytenoideus*.] One of the muscles which in man act upon the vocal cords and glottis. The *crico-arytenoideus lateralis* arises from the upper border of the side of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The *crico-arytenoideus posterior* lies behind the foregoing; it arises from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, and its converging fibers are inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The former of these muscles closes the glottis, while the latter opens it.

**cricoid** (kri'koid), *a. and n.* [*Gr.* *κρικοειδής*, ring-shaped, *κρικός*, a ring (see *circus*), + *ειδός*, form.] *I. a.* In *anat.*, ring-like: as, the *cricoid cartilage*. See *II*.

*II. n.* The more or less modified and specialized first tracheal ring or cartilage, coming next to the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. In man it resembles a signet-ring, being expanded posteriorly. It is connected with the thyroid cartilage by the cricothyroid membrane and other structures.

**cricopharyngeal** (kri'kô-fa-rin'jê-âl), *a.* [*crico(id) + pharyngeal*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the pharynx.

**cricothyroid** (kri'kô-thi'roid), *a. and n.* [*crico(id) + thyroid*.] *I. a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and thyroid cartilages: as, a *cricothyroid artery*, membrane, or muscle.

In some of the Balenoides . . . the cricoid cartilage and the rings of the trachea are incomplete in front, and a large air-sac is developed in the *cricothyroid space*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 339.

**Cricothyroid artery**, a small but surgically important branch of the superior thyroid artery, running across the cricothyroid membrane.

*II. n.* A muscle which extends from the cricoid to the thyroid cartilage.

**cricothyroidean** (kri'kô-thi-roï'dê-an), *a.* Same as *cricothyroid*.

**cricothyroideus** (kri'kô-thi-roï'dê-us), *n.*; *pl.* *cricothyroidei* (-i). [*NL.*: see *cricothyroid*.] The cricothyroid muscle.

**cried** (krid). Preterit and past participle of *cry*.  
**crier** (kri'êr), *n.* [Also *cryer*; *ME.* *cryour*, *cry-ar*, *OF.* *crior*, *crieur*, *F.* *crieur* (= *Pr.* *oridador* = *Sp.* *gritador* = *It.* *gridatore*), a crier, *< crier*, *cry*: see *cry*.] One who cries; one who makes an outcry or utters a public proclamation.

The person and office of this *crier* in the wilderness. *Atterbury, Sermons*, III, xi.

Specifically—(a) An officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court, announce the opening or adjournment of the court, preserve order, etc.

The queen sate lord chief justice of the hall,  
And bade the crier cite the criminal.

*Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.*

(b) One who makes public proclamation of sales, strays, lost goods, etc.; a town crier; an auctioneer.

Good folk, for gold or hire  
But help me to a crier,  
For my poor heart is run astray  
After two eyes, that pass'd this way.

*Drayton, The Crier.*

**crim** (krim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crimmed*, ppr. *crimming*. [*E. dial.*, also (in senses 1, 2, 3, more commonly) *cream*, *creem*; ult. *< AS.* *crimman* (pret. *cramm*, *cram*, *pl.* \**crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *âcrummen*), press, bruise, break into fragments, crumble: see *cream* (of which *crim* is appar. in part (*cream*, *creem*) a secondary form) and *crumb*, *n.* and *v.*, *crumble*, and cf. *crimp* as related to *cramp*.] In form *crim* may be compared with OHG. *chrimman*, MHG. *krimmen* (pret. *kramm*), also *grimmen*, G. *krimmen*,

*grimmen* (pret. *krimmte*), gripe, seize with the claws. See *cramp*, *n.* and *v.*, and *crimp*.] *I. trans.* 1. To press or squeeze; crumble (bread).—2. To press or squeeze out; pour out.—3. To convey slyly.—4. To froth or curdle.

*II. intrans.* To shiver. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**crim. con.** An abbreviation of the legal phrase *criminal conversation*. See *criminal*.

**crime** (krim), *n.* [*< ME.* *crime*, *cryme*, *< OF.* *crime*, *crim*, *F.* *crime* = *Pr.* *crim* = *Sp.* *crimen* = *Pg.* *crime* = *It.* *crimine*, a crime, *< L.* *crimen* (*crim-*), an accusation, a charge, the thing charged, a fault, crime; prob. at first a question for judicial decision (cf. *Gr.* *κρίμα*, a question for decision, a decision, sentence), *< cernere* (*√ \*cri*) = *Gr.* *κρίνειν*, decide: see *certain* and *critic*, and cf. *discriminate*.] 1. An act or omission which the law punishes in the name and on behalf of the state, whether because expressly forbidden by statute or because so injurious to the public as to require punishment on grounds of public policy; an offense punishable by law. In its general sense "it includes every offense, from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offenses, and includes what are called misdemeanors as well as treason and felony" (*Taney*). The latter are commonly called *high crimes*. Violations of municipal regulations are not generally spoken of as crimes.

And gif the Kyng him self do ony Homycydie or ony *Crime*, as to sle a man, or ony suche cas, he schalle dye therefore. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 287.

A crime is a harm I do to another with malice prepense. *Forgery and murder are crimes.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX, 187.

2. Any great wickedness or wrong-doing; iniquity; wrong.

No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love.  
*Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*, l. 95.

For there never was a religious persecution in which some odious crime was not, justly or unjustly, said to be obviously deducible from the doctrines of the persecuted party. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

**Capital crime.** See *capital offense*, under *capital*.—**Crime against nature, sodomy.**—**Infamous crime.** See *infamous*.—**Occult crimes.** In *Scott law*, crimes committed in secret or in privacy. = *Syn.* *Wrong, Sin, Crime, Vice, Iniquity, Transgression, Treason, Delinquency*. (See *offense*.) *Wrong* is the opposite of right; a *wrong* is an infringement of the rights of another. *Sin* is wrong viewed as infraction of the laws of God. *Crime* is the breaking of the laws of man, specifically of laws forbidding things that are mischievous to individuals or to society, as theft, forgery, murder. *Vice* is a matter of habit in doing that which is low and degrading. *Iniquity* is great wrong. *Transgression* is an act of "stepping across," as *trespass* is an act of "passing across," the boundary of private rights, legal requirements, or general right. *Delinquency* is failure to comply with the demands of the law or of duty. See *criminal*.

To forgive wrongs darker than death or night; . . .  
This . . . is to be  
Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free.  
*Shelley, Prometheus*, iv.

The very sin of the sin is that it is against God, and every thing that comes from God.

*Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat.*, p. 143.

The complexity and range of passion is vastly increased when the offence is at once both crime and sin, a wrong done against order and against conscience at the same time. *Lovell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 98.

Civilization has on the whole been more successful in repressing crime than in repressing vice.

*Lecky, Europ. Morals*, I, 157.

War in man's eyes shall be  
A monster of iniquity.

*C. Mackay, Good Time Coming.*

The brutes cannot call us to account for our transgressions. *F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien*, p. 143.

In faith, he's penitent,  
And yet his trespass, in our common reason,  
Is not almost a fault  
To incur a private check. *Shak., Othello*, iii, 3.

A tribunal which might investigate, reform, and punish all ecclesiastical delinquencies. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

**Crimean** (kri-mê'an), *a.* [*< Crimea* (also called the *Krim*) (= *F.* *Crimée*), *< NL.* *Crimea* = *G.* *Krimm* or *Krym*, *< Russ.* *Kruimû* (*Krym*), of Tatar origin: Turk. *Kirim*, Tatar *Krim*.] Of or pertaining to the Crimea, a large peninsula in southern Russia, separating the Black Sea from the sea of Azov, inhabited by Tatars since the thirteenth century.—**Crimean war**, a war between Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Sardinia on the one hand, and Russia on the other, chiefly carried on in the Crimea. It began in the spring of 1854 and lasted to the peace of Paris, March 30th, 1856.

**crimeful** (krim'fûl), *a.* [*< crime + -ful*, *l.*] Criminal; wicked; contrary to law or right.

Tell me  
Why you proceeded not against these feats  
So crimeful. *Shak., Hamlet*, iv, 7.

**crimeless** (krim'les), *a.* [*< crime + -less*.] Free from crime; innocent.

**criminal** (krim'i-nal), *a. and n.* [= *D.* *kriminel* = *G.* *criminal* = *Dan.* *kriminal*, adj., *< F.* *criminel* = *Pr.* *Sp.* *Pg.* *criminal* = *It.* *criminale*,

*< LL.* *criminalis*, *< L.* *crimen* (*crim-*), crime: see *crime*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to crime; relating to crime; having to do with crime or its punishment: as, a *criminal action* or case; a *criminal sentence*; a *criminal code*; *criminal law*; a *criminal lawyer*.

The privileges of that order were forfeited, either in consequence of a criminal sentence, or by engaging in some mean trade, and entering into domestic service. *Brougham*.

2. Of the nature of crime; marked by or involving crime; punishable by law, divine or human: as, theft is a *criminal act*.

Foppish and fantastic ornaments are only indications of vice, not criminal in themselves. *Addison*.

Doubt was almost universally regarded as criminal, and error as damnable; yet the first was the necessary condition, and the second the probable consequence, of enquiry. *Lecky, Rationalism*, I, 78.

3. Guilty of crime; connected with or engaged in committing crime.

However criminal they may be with regard to society in general, yet with respect to one another . . . they have ever maintained the most unshaken fidelity. *Brydson*.

Unsystematic charity increases pauperism, and unphilosophical leniency towards the criminal class increases that class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL, 233.

**Criminal action.** See *action*, 8.—**Criminal cases.** (a) Prosecutions in the name of the state for violations of the laws of the land. (b) Charges of offense against the public law of the state or nation, as distinguished from violations of municipal or local ordinances.—**Criminal contempt.** See *contempt*.—**Criminal conversation, in law:** (a) Adultery; specifically, illicit intercourse with a married woman. (b) The husband's action for damages for adultery. This action has been abolished in England by 20 and 21 Vict., lxxxv, 59, but the husband, in suing for a divorce, may claim damages from the adulterer. The action has not been abolished in the United States. Often abbreviated *crim. con.*—**Criminal information**, a prosecution for crime instituted by the attorney-general, in the name of the crown or the people, without requiring the sanction of a grand jury.—**Criminal law**, the law which relates to crimes and their punishment. Certain matters of a quasi-criminal character, such as indictments for nuisances, repair of roads, bridges, etc., informations, the judicial decisions of questions concerning the poor-laws, bastardy, etc., are also often treated as part of the criminal law.—**Criminal letters**, a form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, corresponding to a criminal information in England, drawn in the form of a summons, and in the supreme court running in the name of the sovereign, in the sheriff-court in that of the sheriff.—**Criminal prosecution**, the proceeding by which a person accused of a crime is brought or attempted to be brought to trial and judgment. Sometimes confined to prosecution by indictment.—**Criminal psychology.** See *psychology*.—*Syn.* 2. *Illegal, Criminal, Felonious, Sinful, Immoral, Wicked, Iniquitous, Depraved, Dissolute, Vicious*, agree in characterizing an act as contrary to law, civil or moral. All except *illegal* and *felonious* are also applicable to persons, thoughts, character, etc. *Illegal* is simply that which is not permitted by human law, or is vitiated by lack of compliance with legal forms: as, an *illegal election*. It suggests penalty only remotely if at all. *Criminal* applies to transgressions of human law, with especial reference to penalty. *Felonious* applies to that which is deliberately done in the consciousness that it is a crime; its other uses are nearly or quite obsolete. *Sinful* and the words that follow it mark transgression of the divine or moral law. *Sinful* does not admit the idea that there is a moral law separate from the divine will, but is specifically expressive of "any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the will of God" (*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 14). As such, it applies to thoughts, feelings, desires, character, while human law looks no further back of action than to intent (as, a *criminal intent*), and attempts to deal only with acts. Hence, though all men are *sinful*, all are not *criminal*. *Immoral* stands over against *sinful* in emphasizing the notion of a moral law, apart from the question of the divine will; its most frequent application is to transgressions of the moral code in regard to the indulgence of lust. *Wicked* bears the same relation to moral law that *felonious* bears to civil law; the *wicked* man does wrong wilfully and knowingly, and generally his conduct is very wrong. *Iniquitous* is wicked in relation to others' rights, and grossly unjust: as, a most *iniquitous* proceeding. *Depraved* implies a fall from a better character, not only into wickedness, but into such corruption that the person delights in evil for its own sake. *Dissolute*, literally, set loose or released, expresses the character, life, etc., of one who throws off all moral obligation. *Vicious*, starting with the notion of being addicted to vice, has a wide range of meaning, from cross to wicked; it is the only one of these words that may be applied to animals. See *crime*, *atrocious*, *nefarious*, and *irreligious*.

A subject may arrest for treason: the King cannot; for, if the arrest be *illegal*, the party has no remedy against the King. Quoted in *Macaulay, On Hallam's Const. Hist.*

But negligence itself is criminal, highly criminal, where such effects to life and property follow it.

*D. Webster, Speech, Senate*, May 27, 1834.

O thievish Night,  
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?  
*Milton, Comus*, l. 108.

*Sinful* as man is, he can never be satisfied with the worship of the sinful. *Faiths of the World*, p. 171.

Considered apart from other effects, it is *immoral* so to treat the body as in any way to diminish the fullness or vigour of its vitality. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics*, § 31.

To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as wicked as to do it secretly, and far less profitable.

*Macaulay, Machiavelli.*

He (Strafford) was not to have punishment meted out to him from his own iniquitous measure.

*Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

All sin has its root in the perverted dispositions, desires, and affections which constitute the depraved state of the will. A. A. Hodge, Outlines of Theology, xvi. § 4.

Though licentious and careless of restraint, he could hardly be called extremely dissolute.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 276.

He [Wycheley] appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a vicious old boy about town.

Macaulay, Comic Dramatists.

And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf;

Who being vicious, old, and irritable, . . .

Made answer sharply that she should not know.

Tennyson, Geraldine.

**II. n.** A person who has committed a punishable offense against public law; more particularly, a person convicted of a punishable public offense on proof or confession.

The mawkish sympathy of good and soft-headed women with the most degraded and persistent criminals of the male sex is one of the signs of an unhealthy public sentiment.

N. A. Rev., CXL 293.

**Habitual criminal**, in law, one of a class recognized by modern legislation as punishable by reason of criminal past history and continued criminal associations and demoralized life maintained without means of honest subsistence, as distinguished from adequate evidence of any single new specific offense; or, if not punishable solely therefor, liable to arrest on suspicion of criminal intentions. = *syn.* Culpit, malefactor, evil-doer, transgressor, felon, convict.

**criminalist** (krim'i-nal-ist), *n.* [= *F. criminaliste* = *Sp. Pg. It. criminalista*; as *criminal* (law) + *-ist*.] An authority in criminal law; one versed in criminal law.

Experienced criminalists vowed they had never seen such a shamelessly impudent specimen of humanity.

Lowe, Bismarck, II. 434.

**criminality** (krim-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. criminalité* = *Sp. criminalidad* = *Pg. criminalidade* = *It. criminalità*, < *ML. criminalitas* (t), < *LL. criminalis*, criminal: see *criminal* and *-ity*.] The quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness.

With the single exception of the Jews, no class held that doctrine of the criminality of error which has been the parent of most modern persecutions.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 475.

A very great distinction obtains between the conscience of criminality and the conscience of sin, between the mere doing of evil and the feeling oneself to be evil.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 180.

Not only have artificial punishments failed to produce reformation, but they have in many cases increased the criminality.

H. Spencer, Education, p. 177.

**criminally** (krim'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a criminal manner or spirit; with violation of public law; with reference to criminal law.

A physician who, after years of study, has gained a competent knowledge of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, is not held criminally responsible if a man dies under his treatment.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 77.

**criminalness** (krim'i-nal-nes), *n.* Criminality.

**criminalize** (krim'i-näl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *criminalized*, ppr. *criminalizing*. [*< L. criminatus*, pp. of *criminari* (> *It. criminare* = *Sp. Pg. criminalar* = *OF. criminer*), accuse of crime, < *crimen* (*crim-*), crime: see *crime*. Cf. *accriminate*, *incriminate*, *reccriminate*.] 1. To charge with a crime; declare to be guilty of a crime.

To *criminalize*, with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection, an incorrupt, independent, and reforming Parliament.

Burke, On the Speech from the Throne.

2. To involve in the commission or the consequences of a crime; incriminate; reflexively, manifest or disclose the commission of crime by.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminalize* himself.

Scott.

3. To censure or hold up to censure; inveigh against or blame as criminal; impugn. [Rare.]

As the spirit of party, in different degrees, must be expected to infect all political bodies, there will be, no doubt, persons in the national legislature willing enough to arraign the measures and *criminalize* the views of the majority.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. xxvi.

He [Sir John Elliot] descends to *criminalize* the duke's magnificent tastes; he who had something of a congenial nature; for Elliot was a man of fine literature.

I. D'Israeli, Curiosa, of Lit., IV. 379.

To *criminalize* one's self, to furnish evidence of one's own guilt, or of a fact which may be a link in a chain of evidence to that effect: said of an accused person or of a witness.

**criminalization** (krim-i-näl'shon), *n.* [= *OF. criminalisation* = *Sp. criminalización* (obs.); now *acriminalización*] = *Pg. criminalização* = *It. criminalazione*, < *L. criminalisatio* (n), < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, *criminalisatus*, accuse: see *crime*.] The act of criminalizing, in any sense of the word; accusation; charge.

The pulpits rung with mutual criminalizations.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xl. 2.

The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the criminalizations and recriminalizations of the adverse parties.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

**criminative** (krim'i-nä-tiv), *a.* [*< criminate* + *-ive*.] Relating to or involving crimination or accusation; accusing.

**criminator** (krim'i-nä-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. acriminador* = *Pg. criminalador* = *It. criminatore*, < *L. criminator*, an accuser, < *criminari*, pp. *criminalisatus*, accuse: see *crime*.] One who criminales; an accuser; a calumniator.

He may be amiable, but, if he is, my feelings are liars, and I have been so long accustomed to trust to them in these cases that the opinion of the world is not the likeliest *criminator* to impeach their credibility.

Shelley, in Dowden, I. 234.

**criminatory** (krim'i-nä-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if \*criminatorius*, < *criminator*, an accuser: see *criminator*.] Involving accusation; criminative.

**crimine, crimini** (krim'i-ne, -ni), *interj.* [Appar. a mere ejaculation, but perhaps a variation of *gemini*, which is similarly used.] An exclamation of surprise or impatience.

Oh! *crimine*!

Congreve, Double Dealer, iv. 1.

*Crimini, Jimini,*

Did you ever hear such a nimminy pimminy

Story as Leigh Hunt's *Jimini*?

Byron.

**criminologist** (krim-i-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< L. crimen* (*crim-*), a crime, + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λόγος*, say, discuss: see *crime* and *-ology*.] One who studies crimes with reference to their origin, propagation, prevention, punishment, etc.

The point of view of the two schools of criminologists in Italy, the classical or spiritualistic school, and the anthropological school, which differ not only in their theoretical conceptions, but also in their practical conclusions upon the application of punishment.

Science, IX. 220.

**criminology** (krim-i-nol'ō-jī), *n.* The science of crime.

**criminosus** (krim'i-nus), *a.* [= *OF. crimineus* = *Sp. Pg. It. criminoso*, < *L. criminosus*, full of reproaches, accusatory, *ML. criminal*, < *crimen* (*crim-*), accusation, crime: see *crime*.] Involving or guilty of crime; criminal; wicked.

No marvel then, if being as deeply *criminosus* as the Earle himself, it stung his conscience to adjudge to death those misdoers whereof himself had bin the chief author.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, II.

We have seen the importance which the jurisdiction over *criminosus* clerks assumed in the first quarrel between Becket and Henry II.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 392.

**criminosally** (krim'i-nus-li), *adv.* Criminally; wickedly.

**criminosousness** (krim'i-nus-nes), *n.* Criminality.

**crimosint**, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *crimson*.

**crimp** (krimp), *v.* [*< ME. \*crimpen* (found only as in freq. *crimpe* and other derivatives) = *MD. D. krimpen* = *MLG. LG. krimpen* = *OHG. krimphan*, *krimfan*, *MHG. krimphen*, *krimpfen* (a strong verb, pret. *kramp*, pp. *krumpfen*, bend together, contract, shrink, shrivel, diminish (cf. *Sw. krympa* = *Dan. krympe*, shrink, prob. from *LG.*); in form the orig. verb of which *cramp*, *crump*, *crimpe*, *crumple* are secondary or deriv. forms: see *cramp*, *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *crim*, *crum*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To bend back or inward; draw together; contract or cause to contract or shrink; corrugate. Specifically—2. To bend (the uppers of boots) into shape.—3. To indent (a cartridge-case), or turn the end inward and back upon the head, in order to confine the charge; crease.—4. To cause to contract and pucker so as to become wrinkled, wavy, or crisped, as the hair; form into short curls or ruffles; flute; ruffle.

The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap.

Irving.

To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt collar.

Dickens.

5. In *cookery*, to crimp or cause to contract or wrinkle, as the flesh of a live fish or of one just killed, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater firmness and make it more crisp when cooked.

My brother Temple, although he is fond of fish, will never taste anything that has been *crimped* alive.

J. Moore, Edward.

Those who attempted resistance were *crimped* alive, like fishes.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, II. 422.

6. Hence, in general, to slash; gash. *Lubbock*, Prehist. Times, 435.—7. To kidnap; decoy for the purpose of shipping or enlisting, as into the army or navy. See the extract.

The *crimping* of men is the decoying them into a resort where they can be detained until they are handed over to a shipper or recruiter, like fish kept in a stew till wanted for the table.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 515.

**II. intrans.** To be very stingy. [Prov. Eng.]

**crimp** (krimp), *n.* [*< crimp, v.*] 1. That which has been crimped or curled; a curl or a waved

lock of hair: generally used in the plural.—2. A crimper.—3. One who brings persons into a place or condition of restraint, in order to subject them to swindling, forced labor, or the like; especially, one who, for a commission, supplies recruits for the army or sailors for ships by nefarious means or false inducements; a decoy; a kidnapper. Such practices have been suppressed in the army and navy, and made highly penal in connection with merchant ships.

The kidnapping *crimp*

Took the foolish young Imp

On board of his cutter so trim and so limp.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 292.

Great numbers of young men were inveigled or kidnapped by *crimps* in its [the East India Company's] service, confined often for long periods, and with circumstances of the most aggravated cruelty, in secret depôts which existed in the heart of London, and at last, in the dead of night, shipped for Hindostan.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

4. A certain game at cards.

Laugh and keep company at gleek or *crimp*.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, II. 1.

**crimp** (krimp), *a.* [Related to *crimp, v.*, as *cramp*, *a.*, to *cramp*, *v.*] 1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle; crisp.

The fowler . . .

Treads the *crimp* earth.

J. Phillips, Cider, II.

2. Not consistent (?): poss. an error for *scrimp*.

The evidence is *crimp*, the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves.

Arbutnot, John Bull, II. iv.

**crimpage** (krim'pāj), *n.* [*< crimp* + *-age*.] Payment to a *crimp* for his services.

**crimper** (krim'pēr), *n.* One who or that which crimps or corrugates. Specifically—(a) A machine for stretching and forming the uppers of boots and shoes.

(b) An apparatus for bending leather into various shapes, used in harness-making. (c) A double pin or other device for crimping the hair. (d) An apparatus consisting of a pair of fluted rolls for ruffling or fluting fabrics. (e) A machine for bending wire into corrugations previous to weaving it into wire cloth. (f) A stamping-press for forming tinware. (g) A machine for swaging the ends of blind-alata. (h) A tool for crimping cartridge-cases.

**crimping-board** (krim'ping-bōrd), *n.* A piece of hard wood used to raise the grain of leather in the process of tanning; a graining-board.

**crimping-house** (krim'ping-hous), *n.* A low resort to which men are decoyed for the purpose of confining and controlling them, and forcing them to enter the army, navy, or merchant service. See *crimp, n.*, 3.

**crimping-iron** (krim'ping-ī'ern), *n.* 1. An implement for fluting ruffles on garments.—2. An implement for crimping the hair.

**crimping-machine** (krim'ping-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for crimping or fluting.

**crimple** (krim'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crimped*, ppr. *crimping*. [*< ME. crimplen* (spelled *crymplyn*), freq. of *crimp, v.*] To contract or draw together; cause to shrink or pucker; curl; corrugate.

He passed the caution through them, and accordingly *crimped* them up.

Wiseman, Surgery.

**crimplet**, *n.* [*< ME. crympylle*; from the verb.] A ruffle.

**crimp-press** (krim'pres), *n.* A crimper or crimping-machine.—*Pad crimp-press*, in harness-making, a pad-crimp.

**crimson** (krim'zn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crimosin*, *cremosin*, < *ME. crimson*, with many variants, *cramosin*, *cremosyn*, *crimisine*, etc., < *OF. \*cramoisin*, *cramoisine*, *crimson*, *carmine*: see further under *carmine*, which is a doublet of *crimson*.] 1. *n.* A highly chromatic red color somewhat inclining toward purple, like that of an alkaline infusion of cochineal, or of red wine a year or two old; deep red.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

**II. a.** Of a red color inclining to purple; deep-red.

Beauty's ensign yet

Is *crimson* in thy lips and in thy cheeks.

Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The *crimson* stream stain'd his arms.

Dryden.

**crimson** (krim'zn), *v.* [*< crimson, n.*] 1. *trans.* To dye with *crimson*; make *crimson*.

And felt his blood

Glow with the glow that slowly *crimson'd* all

Thy presence.

Tennyson, Tithonus.

**II. intrans.** To become of a deep-red color; be tinged with red; blush: as, her cheeks *crimsoned*.

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning.

De Quincey.

**crimson-warm** (krim'zn-wārm), *a.* Warm to redness.

**crinal** (kri'nal), *a.* [*< L. crinalis, < crinis, hair: see crine.*] Belonging to hair.  
**crinate** (kri'nāt), *a.* [*Var. of crinitel, with suffix -ate<sup>1</sup> for -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] Same as *crinitel*, 2.  
**crinated** (kri'nā-ted), *a.* [*As crinate + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Having hair; hairy.  
**crinatory** (kri'n-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *crinitory*.  
**crinch** (krinch), *v.* A dialectal form of *cringe*.  
**crincumt, crincomet, n.** [Old slang.] Venereal infection. [Vulgar.]

Get the *crincomes*, go.  
*Shirley and Chapman, The Ball, iv.*

Jealousy is but a kind  
 Of clap and *crincum* of the mind.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras, III. l. 704.*

**crinet** (kri'net), *n.* [*< F. crin = Pr. Sp. crin = Pg. crina = It. crine, < L. crinis, hair.*] Hair. [Rare.]

Priests, whose sacred *crine*  
 Felt never razor. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas.*

**crined** (krind), *a.* [*< crine + -ed<sup>2</sup>; equiv. to crinitel, q. v.*] In *her.*, wearing hair, as the head of a man or woman, or wearing a mane, as the head of a horse, unicorn, etc. These additions are often borne of a different tincture from the head, which is then said to be *crined* of such a tincture.

An unicorn arg., armed, unguled and *crined* or.  
*Boutell, Heraldry, xix.*

**crinet** (kri'net), *n.* [*< OF. \*crinet, dim. of crin, < L. crinis, hair: see crine, and cf. crinel.*] 1. A fine, hair-like feather; one of the small, bristly black feathers on a hawk's head. *Halliwel.* Also *crane*.—2. Same as *crinière*.

**cringe** (krinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cringed*, ppr. *cringing*. [= E. dial. (North.) *crinch*, crouch; < ME. *\*crinchen, crenchen, crenge* (†), twist or bend, < AS. *cringan*, sometimes *crincan* (pret. *crang*, < AS. *cranc*, pl. *crungon*, \**cruncon*, pp. *crungen*, \**cruncen*) (cf. *swing*, with the assimilated form *swinge*), fall (in battle), yield, succumb, orig. prob. 'bend, bow' (cf. the orig. sense of equiv. *succumb*). The verb is but scantily recorded in early literature, but it appears to be the ult. source of *crinkle*, *cringle*, as well as of *crank* in all its uses.] I. *intrans.* To bend; crouch; especially, to bend or crouch with servility or from fear or cowardice; fawn; cower.

Who more than thou  
 Once fawn'd and *cringed*, and servilely adored  
 Heaven's awful Monarch? *Milton, P. L., iv. 969.*

Those who trample on the helpless are disposed to *cringe*  
 to the powerful. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon.*

He *cringes* to every phantom of apprehension, and obeys  
 the impulses of cowardice as though they were the laws  
 of existence. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 117.*

=Syn. To stoop, truckle.  
 II. *trans.* To contract; distort. [Rare.]

Whip him, fellows,  
 Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,  
 And whine aloud for mercy. *Shak., A. and C., III. 11.*

**cringe** (krinj), *n.* [*< cringe, v.*] A servile or fawning obeisance.

My antic knees can turn upon the hinges  
 Of compliment, and screw a thousand *cringes*.  
*Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.*

He must be under my usher, who must teach him the  
 postures of his body, how to make legs and *cringes*.  
*Shirley, Love Tricks, III. 5.*

**cringeling** (krinj'ling), *n.* [*< cringe + -ling.*] One who cringes; a fawner; a sycophant; a shrinking coward. [Rare.]

**cringer** (krin'jer), *n.* One who cringes; one characterized by servility or cowardice; a sycophant.

**cringingly** (krin'jing-li), *adv.* In a cringing manner.

**cringle** (kring'gl), *n.* [In naut. sense also written *crengle*, *crenkle*, *crencle*; of LG. or Scand. origin: MLG. *kringel*, *kringle*, a ring, circle, a cracknel, = G. *kringel*, a cracknel, dial. a circle, = Icel. *kringla*, a disk, circle, orb; dim. of the simple form, D. *kring* = MLG. *krink*, a ring, circle, = Icel. *kringr*, in pl. *kringar*, pulleys of a drag-net; cf. Icel. *kringr*, adj., easy (orig. round, *kring*, adv., around). Perhaps ult. connected with Icel. *hringr* = AS. *hring*, E. *ring*: see *ring*. Cf. *crinkle*.] A ring or circular bend, as of a rope. Specifically—(a) Naut., a strand of rope so worked into the bolt-rope of a sail as to form a ring or eye. Cringles are named according to the purpose for which they are intended: as, *head-ingles*, which are placed at the upper corners of the sail, for lashing them to the yards; *reef-ingles*, on the leeches of the sail, for passing the reef-earings through. (b) A withe or rope for fastening a gate. [Eng.]—*Earing-ingle*, the cringle through which an earing is passed.



Cringle.

ing them to the yards; *reef-ingles*, on the leeches of the sail, for passing the reef-earings through. (b) A withe or rope for fastening a gate. [Eng.]—*Earing-ingle*, the cringle through which an earing is passed.

**crinicultural** (kri-ni-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [*< L. crinis, hair (see crine), + cultura, culture, + -al.*] Relating to the growth of hair. [Rare.]

**crinière** (kri-ni-är), *n.* [OF., < *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] In armor, that part of the bands of a horse which covered the back of the neck. It was generally formed of overlapping plates, like the tassels. It was not introduced until late in the fifteenth century. Also *crinet*. See cut under *bard*.

**Oriniger** (kri-ni-jēr), *n.* [NL., < L. *criniger*, hairy: see *crinigerous*.] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentiostiral oscine passerine birds (so called from the hair-like filaments with which some



*Criniger phaecephalus.*

of the feathers end), containing a large number of chiefly African and Asiatic species: sometimes referred to the family *Pycnonotidae*. It is also called *Trichas* and *Trichophorus*.—2. [I. c.] A book-name of the species of the genus *Criniger*: as, the yellow-bellied *criniger*, *C. flaviventris*.

**crinigerous** (kri-nij'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. criniger* (doubtful), having long hair, < *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *gerere*, bear.] Hairy; covered with hair; crinated. [Rare.]

**criniparous** (kri-nip'a-rus), *a.* [*< L. crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *parere*, produce.] Producing hair; causing hair to grow. [Rare.]

Bears' grease or fat is also in great request, being supposed to have a *criniparous* or hair-producing quality. *Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 83, note.*

**crinite** (kri'nit), *a.* [*< L. crinitus*, haired, pp. of *crinire*, provide with hair, < *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] 1. Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Comate, *crinite*, caudate stars.  
*Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xiv. 44.*

2. In bot. and entom., having long hairs, or having tufts of long, weak, and often bent hairs, on the surface. Also *crinate*.

**crinite** (kri'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. κρίνον, a lily, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.* Cf. *encrinite*.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite or stone-lily.

**crinitory** (kri-ni-tō-ri), *a.* [*< crinite<sup>1</sup> + -ory.*] Pertaining to or consisting of hair. Also spelled *crinatory*.

When in the morning he anxiously removed the cap,  
 away came every vestige of its *crinitory* covering.  
*T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. III.*

**crinkle** (kring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crinkled*, ppr. *crinkling*. [*< ME. crenclen* (rare), bend, turn, = D. *krinkelen*, turn, wind; freq. of \**crink*, repr. by *cringe*, and, with change of vowel, by *crank* (cf. *crankle*): see *cringe*, *cringle*, and *crankl*.] I. *trans.* To form or mark with short curves, waves, or wrinkles; make with many flexures; mold into corrugations; corrugate.

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,  
 Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes.

*Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn or wind; bend; wrinkle; be marked by short waves or ripples; curl; be corrugated or crimped.

The house is *crinkled* to and fro.  
*Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2012.*

All the rooms

Were full of *crinkling* silks.

*Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.*

A breath of cheerfulness runs along the slender stream  
 of his (skelton's) verse, under which it seems to ripple and  
*crinkle*, catching and casting back the sunshine like a  
 stream blown on by clear western winds.

*Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.*

2. To cringe.

He that hath pleased her grace  
 Thus far, shall not now *crinkle* for a little.

*B. Jonson, Alchemist, III. 2.*

**crinkle** (kring'kl), *n.* [= D. *krinkel*, curve, flexure; from the verb. Cf. *cringle*, with var. *crenkle*, etc.] A wrinkle; a turn or twist; a ripple; a corrugation.

The *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.  
*A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.*

**crinkleroot** (kring'kl-röt), *n.* The pepperroot, *Dentaria diphylla*.

**crinkly** (kring'kli), *a.* [*< crinkle + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Full of crinkles; wrinkly; crimp; like a crinkle.

**crinkum-crankum** (kring'kum-krang'kum), *n.* [A humorous Latin-seeming word, made from *crinkle* or *crank*.] A winding or crooked line or course; a zigzag.

Ay, here's none of your straight lines here—but all taste  
 —zigzag—*crinkum-crankum*—in and out.

*Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage, II. 2.*

**crino** (kri'nō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] 1. Pl. *crinones* (kri-nō'nēz). A cuticular disease supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants.—2. [cap.] A genus of *Entozoa*, found chiefly in horses and dogs.

**crinoid** (kri'noid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Crinoidea*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea*; containing or consisting of crinoids; encrinital.

II. *n.* One of the *Crinoidea*; an encrinite; a stone-lily, sea-lily, lily-star, feather-star, or hair-star.

The greater number of *crinoids* belong to the oldest periods of the history of the earth (the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous formations). Existing forms live mostly at considerable depths.

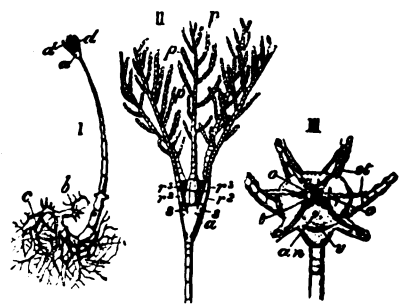
*Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 239.*

**crinoidal** (kri-noi'dal), *a.* [As *crinoid* + -al.] Same as *crinoid*.

The animal life was remarkable for the great profusion and diversity of Crinoids, or Sea-lilies, as they are sometimes called. . . . The period might well be called the *Crinoidal* period in geological history.

*Dana, Man. of Geol., p. 297.*

**Crinoidea** (kri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρίνον*, like a lily, < *κρίνον*, a lily, + *είδος*, form.] A class of the pelmatozoan branch of the *Echinodermata* containing those forms which, during the whole or the early part of their existence, are fixed by a jointed, flexible stalk or are attached by the lower surface of the body: so named from the resemblance of their rayed bodies,



*Rhinocrinus leptentis.*

I. The entire animal: a, enlarged upper joint of stem; b, larval joints of stem; c, c, cirri; d, d, brachia. II. Summit of stem, bearing calyx and brachia: a, as before; b, b, first radials; c, c, second radials; d, d, third radials; e, e, pinnules. III. Oral surface of calyx, seen obliquely: v, lower part of visceral mass; st, tentacular grooves; o, o, oral valves; t, oral tentacles; an, anus.

borne on a stalk, to a lily. The principal viscera are inclosed in a cup-shaped or globose calyx, the lower part of which—the dorsal or aboral surface—is composed of calcareous, close-fitting plates and usually rests on the peduncle or stalk; its upper surface—the ventral—is either plated or membranous; the mouth is situated here, but is usually subterminal in Paleozoic forms. The arms, or crown, arise from the upper part of the calyx and are the direct prolongation of the radial plates of the dorsal calyx. These arms bear lateral branches or pinnules; both are traversed ventrally by a deep groove, at the bottom of which is situated the coelac canal. Overlying the latter run the genital, water, and vascular canals, a nerve-cord, and two rows of tentacles passing out from the ambulacra. These arm-furrows lead downward into the tegmen and to the mouth. The *Crinoidea* were enormously abundant in Paleozoic time, when they attained their culmination. Their fossil remains are popularly known as stone-lilies, lily-stars, encrinites, etc. They sometimes constitute entire strata of limestone. In recent seas crinoids are of relatively rare occurrence and are represented by only a very few genera. In the accepted classification, the class is divided into five orders: *Loriciformia*, *Camerata*, *Pistulata*, *Flabellites*, and *Articulata*. Also called *Brachiata*.

**crinoidean** (kri-noi'dē-an), *n.* [*< Crinoidea* + -an.] One of the *Crinoidea*; a crinoid.

**crinoline** (krin'ō-lin or -līn), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. crinoline*, hair-cloth, crinoline, < L. *crinis*, hair, + *linum*, flax: see *crine*, *linel*, *linen*.] I. *n.* 1. A stiff material originally made wholly or in part of horsehair, whence the name. It was used about 1852 for stiff skirts, and, when this fashion was followed by that of wearing greatly projecting skirts of wire or steel springs, the word continued to be used generally for the latter. Crinoline is still in use for stiff lining and the like, in the manner of buckram.

Hence—2. A skirt made of this stuff or of any stiffened or starched material.—3. A frame-



work of fine steel or other hoops or springs, used for distending the dress; a hoop-skirt. See *farthingale* and *hoop-skirt*.

"One can move so much more quietly without *crinoline*." . . . A mountain of mohair and scarlet petticoat remained on the floor, upborne by an overgrown steel mouse-trap. *Miss Yonge, The Trial*.

**Crinoline-steels**, thin and narrow ribbons of steel used for making hoop-skirts.

**II. a** Pertaining to or resembling a crinoline in structure.

The "Monarch," one of the ships experimented upon, . . . was considered to have been made almost impregnable against any attack by a strong *crinoline* framework of booms and spars built up round her. *Ure, Dict.*, II. 207.

**crinon** (kri'non), *n.* [*L. crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] A criniger; a bird of the genus *Criniger* of Temminck. *G. Cuvier*.

**crinones**, *n.* Plural of *crino*, 1.

**crinose** (kri'nōs), *a.* [*L. crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *-ose*. Cf. *ML. crinosus*, hairy.] Hairy. [Rare.]

**crinosity** (kri-nōs'i-ti), *n.* [*crinose* + *-ity*.] Hairiness. [Rare.]

**Crinum** (kri'num), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κρινον*, a lily.] A genus of tall bulbous plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceae*, of which there are about 60 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions. They are very beautiful greenhouse-plants, with strap-shaped leaves and a solid scape bearing an



Crinum.

umbel of flowers. The genus is distinguished mainly by the long tube of the perianth; and the flowers are sessile in the umbel instead of pedicellate. The Asiatic poison-bulb, *C. asiaticum*, a native of the East, has a bulb above ground, which is a powerful emetic, and is often used by the natives to produce vomiting after poison has been taken.

**criocephalus** (kri-ō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [*NL. criocephalus*, < *Gr. κριός*, a ram, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a ram's head: as, a *criocephalus* sphinx.

**criocephalus** (kri-ō-sef'ā-lus), *n.*; pl. *criocephali* (-li). [*NL.*: see *criocephalus*.] A ram-headed being or animal. See *criosphinx*.

Hillocks humped and deformed, squatting like the *criocephalus* of the tomba.

*L. Hearn*, tr. of *Gautier's Cleop. Nights*, p. 6.

**Orioceras** (kri-ōs'ē-ras), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κριός*, a ram, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidae*, or made type of a family *Crioceratidae*, containing discoidal ammonites having the whorls discrete: so called from the resemblance to a ram's horn. The species are numerous. Also *Criocera*, *Crioceratites*, and *Criocerat*.

**criocerate** (kri-ōs'ē-rāt), *a.* Same as *crioceratitic*.

**crioceratid** (kri-ō-ser'ā-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Crioceratidae*.

**Orioceratidae** (kri-ō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Crioceras* (-cerat-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Crioceras*; the ram's-horn ammonites or crioceratites.

**crioceratite** (kri-ō-ser'ā-tit), *n.* [*Crioceras* (-cerat-) + *-ite*.] A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*; a ram's-horn ammonite.

**crioceratitic** (kri-ō-ser'ā-tit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crioceratidae*. Also *criocerate*, *crioceran*.

**Orioceridae** (kri-ō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Crioceras* + *-idae*.] A family of phytophagous tetrabranchiate coleoptera, taking name from the genus *Crioceras*. They are related to the *Chrysomelidae*, and are sometimes merged in that family. They have an oblong body, and the posterior femurs are frequently enlarged, whence the term *Eupoda* applied by Latreille. They include many aquatic beetles. Also *Criocerida*, *Criocerites*.

**Orioceras** (kri-ōs'ē-ris), *n.* [*NL.* (Geoffroy, 1764), < *Gr. κριός*, a ram, + *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of the family *Crioceridae*. The

asparagus-beetle, *C. asparagi*, is an example. See cut under *asparagus-beetle*.

**criosphinx** (kri-ō-sfīngks), *n.* [*Gr. κριός*, a ram, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] One of the three varieties of the Egyptian sphinx, characterized by



Criosphinx.

having the head of a ram, as distinguished from the *androsphinx*, with the head of a human being, and the *hieracosphinx*, or hawk-headed sphinx. See *sphinx*.

**crious** (kri'us), *a.* [*ME. crious*; < *cry* + *-ous*.] Clamorous.

A fool woman and *crious*. *Wyclif, Prov. ix. 13 (Oxf.)*.

**cripling**, *n.* See *crippling*.

**crippid**, *p. a.* Probably a variant of *crimped*, in the sense of pinched, squeezed. *Wyclif, Lev. xxii. 24*.

**crippint**, *n.* Same as *creeping*.

**cripple** (krip'l), *n.* and *a.* [*Cf. dial. creepie*; < *ME. cripel*, *crepel*, *crepul*, *cripel*, *crepel*, etc., < *ONorth. crypel* (in comp. *eorth-crypel*, a paralytic, lit. a ground-creeper) (= *OFries. krepel*, North Fries. *kreb*, *krabel* = *MLG. kropol*, *krepel*, *LG. kröpel* = *D. krepel*, *kropel*, *krepel* = *OHG. kruppel*, *MHG. kruppel*, *MG. krupel*, *kropel*, *G. krüppel* = *Isel. kryppill* = *Dan. kröbbel* (found only as adj. and in comp.), dim. *kröbling*; cf. *Sw. krympling*, akin to *E. crump*); with suffix *-el*, < *AS. creopan* (pp. *cropan*); creep: see *creep*, and cf. *creeper*.] **I. n.** 1. One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who is partially or wholly deprived of the use of one or more of his limbs; a lame person: also applied to animals.

They mygt not fygt mare oloft,  
But creped about in the "croft,"  
As they were croked *crepple*.

*Turnament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, p. 178)*.

And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a *cripple* from his mother's womb, who never had walked.

*Acts xiv. 8*.

A good dog must . . . understand how to retrieve his birds judiciously, bringing the *cripples* first.

*R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds (1884), p. 335*.

**2.** A dense thicket in swampy or low land; a patch of low timber-growth. [*Local, U. S.*]

The Ruffed Grouse often takes refuge from the sportsman amidst the thickest *cripples*, deepest gullies, and densest foliage, where it is impossible to get at them.

*Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 129*.

**3.** A rocky shallow in a stream: so called by lumbermen. [*Local, U. S.*]

**II. a.** Lame; decrepit.

Chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night.

*Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.)*.

**cripple** (krip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crippled*, ppr. *cripping*. [*Cf. ME. criplen* (= *LG. G. kröplein*), intrans., creep, crawl; prop. freq. of *crepen*, creep, but resting partly on *crepel*, *cripel*, etc., a creeper, cripple: see *cripple, n.* As trans., *cripple, v.*, is from the noun.] **I.† intrans.** To walk haltingly, like a cripple.

He crepeth *cripelands* forth.

*Bestiary, l. 130*.

**II. trans.** 1. To make (one) a cripple; partly disable by injuring a limb or limbs; deprive of the free use of a limb or limbs, especially of a leg or foot; lame.

Thou cold sceltica,

Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt

As lamely as their manners! *Shak., T. of A., iv. 1*.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,

And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden*.

**2.** To disable in part; impair the power or efficiency of; weaken by impairment: as, the fleet was *crippled* in the engagement; to *cripple* one's resources by bad debts.

More serious embarrassments of a different description were *cripping* the energy of the settlement in the Bay.

*Palmyre*.

Debt, which consumes so much time, which so *cripples* and disheartens a great spirit with cares that seem so base.

*Emerson, Nature*.

**crippledom** (krip'l-dōm), *n.* [*Cf. cripple* + *-dom*.]

**1.** The state of being a cripple; crippleness.

I was emerging rapidly from a state of *crippledom* to one of comparative activity.

*W. H. Russell, Ischia*.

**2.** Cripples collectively. [Rare in both uses.]

**crippleness** (krip'l-nes), *n.* Lameness. [Rare.] **crippler** (krip'lēr), *n.* [Prob. for *\*crimpler*. Cf. *cripping-board*.] Same as *graining-board*.

**cripping** (krip'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cripple, v.*; likened to a cripple's crutches.] One of a set of spars or timbers set up as supports against the sides of a building. Also spelled *cripling*.

**cripet**, *a.* A Middle English transposition of *crisp*.

**cris**, *n.* See *creese*.

**crises**, *n.* Plural of *crisis*.

**Orisia** (kris'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Lamarek, 1812).] The typical genus of the family *Crisiidae*. *C. eburnea* is an ivory-white calcareous species found on seaweeds.

**Orisiidae** (kri-sid'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Crisia*.] A genus of polyzoans, of the family *Crisiidae*.

**Crisiidae** (kri-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Crisia* + *-idae*.] A family of gymnomatous ectoprocous polyzoans, representing the articulate or radicate division of *Cyclostomata*. Also written *Crisiadae*.

**crisis** (kri'sis), *n.*; pl. *crises* (-ēz). [= *F. crise* = *Sp. crisis* = *Pg. crise* = *It. crise*, *crisi*, < *L. crisis*, < *Gr. κρίσις*, a separating, decision, decisive point, crisis, < *κρίνω*, separate, decide: see *critic, crime, certain*.] **1.** A vitally important or decisive state of things; the point of culmination; a turning-point; the point at which a change must come, either for the better or the worse, or from one state of things to another: as, a ministerial *crisis*; a financial *crisis*; a *crisis* in a person's mental condition.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate.

*Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2*.

Nor is it unlikely that the very occasions on which such defects are shown may be the most important of all—the very times of *crisis* for the fate of the country.

*Brougham*.

The similarity of the circumstances of two political *crises* may bring out parallels and coincidences.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 86*.

**2.** In *med.*, the change of a disease which indicates the nature of its termination; that change which prognosticates recovery or death; also, a paroxysm of pain in the stomach or other organ, occurring in *tabes dorsalis*.

In pneumonia the natural termination is by a well-marked *crisis*, which may take place as early as the fifth day, or be deferred to the ninth. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 319*.

**Cardiac crisis.** See *cardiac*. = *Syn. Emergency*, etc. See *emergency*.

**crislet**, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *crizzle*.

**crisp** (krisp), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. crisp, crīps, krysp*, < *AS. crisp*, \**crīps*, *crīps* = *OF. crespie*, *F. crêpe* (> *E. crape*, *q. v.*) = *Sp. Pg. It. crespio*, < *L. crispus*, curled, crimped, wavy, uneven, tremulous.] **I. a.** 1. Curled; crimped; crimped; wrinkled; wavy; especially (of the hair), curling in small stiff or firm curls.

*Crispe*-herit was the kyng, colour et as gold.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3787*.

His hair is *crisp*, and black, and long,

His face is like the tan.

*Longfellow, Village Blacksmith*.

**2.** In *bot.*, curled and twisted: applied to a leaf when the border is much more dilated than the disk.—**3.** Curled, wrinkled, or rippled.

You nymphs, called Naiads, of the winking brooks, . . . Leave your *crisp* channels.

*Shak., Tempest, iv. 1*.

**4.** Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling into fragments of somewhat firm consistence.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*.

*Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi*.

**5.** Possessing a certain degree of firmness and vigor; fresh; having a fresh appearance.

It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years.

*Leigh Hunt*.

**6.** Brisk; lively.

The snug small home and the *crisp* fire.

*Dickens*.

**7.** Having a sharp, pleasantly acid taste.

Your neat *crisp* claret.

*Beau. and Ft.*

**8.** Lively in expression; pithy; terse; sparkling.

The lessons of criticism which he himself [Goethe] has taught me in the *crisp* epigrams of his conversations with Eckermann.

*R. H. Hutton, Essays in Literary Criticism, Pref.*

**9.** In *entom.*, same as *crispate*.

**II.† n.** 1. A material formerly used for veils, probably similar to *cræpe*; a veil.

Upon her head a silver *crisp* she plind,

Loose wailing on her shoulders with the wind.

*Hudson, Judith, iv. 51*.

**2.** Same as *crespine*. *Planché*.

**crisp** (krisp), *v.* [*ME. crīspen*, *crēspen* (partly after *OF.*), < *AS. \*crīspian*, \**crīpsian*, *crīpsian*; cf. *OF. cresper*, mod. *F. créper*, also *crisper* = *Sp. crespas* = *Pg. em-crespas* = *It. crespas*, < *L. crispas*, curl, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp, a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To curl; twist; contract or form into

waves or ringlets, as the hair; wreath or interweave, as the branches of trees.

The blue-eyed Gauls,  
And *crisped* Germans. *B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, III. 1.  
The *crisped* shades and bowers. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 984.

2. To wrinkle or curl into little undulations; crimp; ripple; corrugate; pucker: as, to *crisp* cloth.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,  
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold, . . .  
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton*, *P. L.*, IV. 237.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form little curls or undulations; curl.

The babbling rannel *crispeth*. *Tennyson*, *Claribel*.  
Dry leaf and snow-rime *crisped* beneath his foremost tread.  
*Whittier*, *Bridal of Pennacook*, III.

2. To become friable; crackle.

**crispate, crispated** (kris'pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [*L. crispatus*, pp. of *crispare*, curl: see *crisp*, *v.*] Having a *crisped* appearance. (a) In bot., same as *crisp*, 2. (b) In *entom.*, specifically applied to a margin which is disproportionately large for the disk, so that it is uneven, rising and falling in folds which radiate toward the edge. If these folds are curved, the margin is said to be *undulate*; if they are angular, *corrugate*. Also *crisp*.  
**crispation** (kris-pā'shon), *n.* [= *F. crispation*; as *crispate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of curling, or the state of being curled or wrinkled.

Heat causeth pilosity and *crispation*.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 872. \*

2. In *surg.*, a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. *Mayne*.

3. A minute wave produced on the surface of a liquid by the vibrations of the supporting vessel, as when a moistened finger is moved around the rim of a glass, or when a glass plate covered by a thin layer of water is set in vibration by a bow.

**crispature** (kris'pā-tūr), *n.* [As *crispate* + *-ure*.] A curling; the state of being curled.

**crisper** (kris'pēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which crimps, corrugates, or curls. Specifically—2. An instrument for crimping the nap of cloth; a crimping-iron or crimping-pin. *E. H. Knight*.

**Crispin** (kris'pin), *n.* [*L. Crispinus*, a Roman surname, lit. having curly hair, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] 1. A shoemaker: a familiar name, used in allusion to Crispin or Crispinus, the patron saint of the craft. Specifically—2. A member of the shoemakers' trade-union called the Knights of St. Crispin. [*U. S.*].—*St. Crispin's day*, October 25th.—*St. Crispin's lance*, a shoemakers'awl.

**crimping-iron** (kris'ping-ī'ern), *n.* An iron instrument used to crimp or crimp hair or cloth. Specifically—(a) Same as *crisper*, 2. (b) A crimping-iron.

For never powder nor the *crimping-iron*  
Shall touch these dangling locks.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Queen of Corinth*.

**crimping-pin** (kris'ping-pin), *n.* Same as *crimping-iron*.

**crispulcant** (kris-pi-sul'kant), *a.* [*L. crispulcant* (*t*)-s, a ppr. form, < *crispus*, curled, wavy, + *sulcare*, ppr. *sulcan* (*t*)-s, make a furrow, < *sulcus*, a furrow.] Wavy; undulating; crinkly.

**crisple** (kris'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crispied*, ppr. *crispling*. [Freq. of *crisp*, *v.* Hence by corruption *crisle*, *crizzle*: see *crizzle*.] To curl. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**crisple** (kris'pl), *n.* [*L. crisple*, *v.*] A curl. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**crisply** (kris'pli), *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

**crispness** (kris'nes), *n.* The state of being crisp, crimped, curled, or brittle.

**crispy** (kris'pi), *a.* [*L. crisp* + *-y*.] 1. Curled; formed into curls or little waves.

Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,  
Back to thy grass-green banks.

*Kyd*, tr. of *Garnier's Cornelia*, II.

2. Brittle; crisp.

A black, *crispy* mass of charcoal.

*J. R. Nichols*, *Fire-side Science*, p. 92.

**criss**, *n.* Same as *creese*.

**crissal** (kris'al), *a.* [*L. crissum* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*: (a) Having the under tail-coverts conspicuous in color: as, the *crissal* thrush. (b) Of or pertaining to the crissum: as, the *crissal* region; a *crissal* feather.

**crisscross** (kris'krōs), *n.* and *a.* [Corrupted from *christ-cross*, *Christ's cross*.] I. *n.* 1. Same as *christ-cross*.—2. A crossing or intersection; a congeries of intersecting lines.

The town embowered in trees, the country gleaming  
With silvery *crisscross* of canals.

*C. De Kay*, *Vision of Nimrod*, VII.

3. A game played on a slate, or on paper, by children, in which two players set down alternately, in a series of squares, the one a cross, the other a cipher. The object of the game is to get three of the same characters in a row. Also called *tit-tat-to*. [*U. S.*]

II. *a.* Like a cross or a series of crosses; crossed and recrossed; going back and forth.

The poem is all zigzag, *criss-cross*, at odds and ends.

*Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 304.

**crisscross** (kris'krōs), *v. t.* [*L. crisscross*, *n.*] To form a crisscross; intersect frequently.

The split sticks are piled up in open-work *crisscrossing*.  
*C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Studies*, p. 19.

The sky is cobwebbed with the *criss-crossing* red lines  
streaming from soaring bombshells.

*S. L. Clemens*, *Life on the Mississippi*, p. 376.

**crisscross-row** (kris'krōs-rō'), *n.* Same as *christ-cross-row*.

**crissum** (kris'um), *n.* [NL. (*Illiger*, 1811), < *L. crissare* or *crisare*, move the haunches.] In *ornith.*, the region between the anus and the tail of a bird; especially, the feathers of this region, the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts, collectively. See cut under *bird*.

*Crissum* is a word constantly used for some indefinite region immediately about the vent; sometimes meaning the flanks, sometimes the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts proper.

*Coues*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 96.

**Crista** (kris'tā), *n.*; pl. *cristae* (-tē). [*L.*, a crest: see *crest*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a crest, in any sense; a ridge, prominence, or process like or likened to a crest or comb.—2. In *ornith.*, specifically—(a) The crest of feathers on a bird's head. (b) The keel of the breast-bone of a carinate bird; the *crista sterni*.—*Crista acustica*, the acoustic ridge; a ridge in the ampulla of the ear on which rest the end-organs of audition.—*Crista deltoidea*, the deltoid ridge of the humerus.—*Crista fornicis*, the crest of the fornix, observable in various mammals; a hemispherical or semi-oval elevation of the posterior surface of the fornix just above the recessus aule, between the pons and opposite the fore convexity of the middle commissure of the brain; continuous with the carina fornicis.—*Crista galli*, the cockscomb, a protuberance of the mesencephalon or perpendicular median plate of the ethmoid, above the horizontal or cribriform plate, serving for the attachment of the falx cerebri. See cut under *craniofacial*.—*Crista illi*, the crest of the ilium; in *human anat.*, the long sinuate-curved and arched border of that bone, morphologically its proximal extremity.—*Crista pectoralis*, the pectoral ridge of the humerus.—*Crista pubis*, the crest of the pubis, the portion of the bone included between the spine of the pubis and the symphysis.—*Crista sternal*, the crest, keel, or carina of the breast-bone of a bird.—*Crista tibiae*, the crest of the tibia; the cnemial crest or ridge of the shin-bone; the sharp anterior border, or shin, of the bone.—*Crista urethrae*, the crest of the urethra; a longitudinal fold of mucous membrane and subjacent tissue on the median line of the floor of the prostatic urethra, about three quarters of an inch in length and one quarter of an inch in height where it is greatest. On the summit open the ejaculatory ducts. Also called *colliculus seminalis*, *caput gullinarius*, and *verumontanum*.—*Crista vestibuli*, a ridge of bone on the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, forming the posterior limit of the fovea hemileptica.

**crystal**, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

**cristate** (kris'tāt), *a.* [*L. cristatus*, < *crista*, a crest: see *crest*.] 1. In bot., crested; tufted; having some elevated appendage like a crest or tuft.—2. In *zool.*, crested; having a crest or tuft, particularly on the head; having a tuft, mane, or ridge on the upper part of the head, body, or tail. *Crested* is more commonly used.—3. Carinate or keeled, as the breast-bone of a bird.

**cristated** (kris'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *cristate*.

**Cristatella** (kris-tā-tel'ē), *n.* [NL., < *L. cristatus*, crested, + *dim. -ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Cristatellidae*. *C. mucosa* is a European species about two inches long, somewhat resembling a hairy caterpillar, found creeping sluggishly in fresh water.

**Cristatellidae** (kris-tā-tel'ē-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cristatella* + *-idae*.] A family of fresh-water phylactolammatous polyzoans, represented by the genus *Cristatella*.

**Cristellaria** (kris-te-lā-ri'ē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidae*.

**cristellarian** (kris-te-lā-ri-an), *a.* [*L. Cristellaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cristellaria*.

Among the "perforate" Lagenida, we find the "nodosarian" and the *cristellarian* types attaining a very high development in the Mediterranean. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 385.

**Cristellaridea, Cristellaridae** (kris'te-lā-ri'dē-ē-ā, -ri'ē-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cristellaria* + *-idea, -idae*.] A group of perforate foraminifers with a finely porous calcareous test, of nautiloid figure, taking name from the genus *Cristellaria*. See *Nummulinidae*.

**cristent**, *a.* and *n.* The older form of *Christian*<sup>1</sup>. *Chaucer*.

**cristendom**, *n.* The older form of *Christendom*.  
**cristiform** (kris'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*L. crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a crest, shaped like a crest. Also *cristiform*.

**cristimanous** (kris-tim'a-nus), *a.* [*L. crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *manus*, hand.] Having crested claws: specifically said of such crabs as the calappids, formerly put in a section *Cristimani*.

**Oristivomer** (kris-ti-vō'mēr), *n.* [NL., < *L. crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *vomer*, a plowshare (NL., the vomer): see *vomer*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, containing the great lake-trout, *C. namaycush*. *Gill and Jordan*, 1878.

**cristobalite** (kris-tō-bal'it), *n.* [*L. Cristobal* (see def.) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A form of silica found in small octahedral crystals in cavities in the andesite of the Cerro San Cristobal, Mexico. It may be pseudomorphous.

**criterion** (kri-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ē). [Also less commonly *criterium*; = *G. Dan. kriterium* = *F. criterium* = *Sp. Pg. It. criterio*, < NL. *criterion*, *criterium*, < *Gr. κριτήριον*, a test, a means of judging, < *κριτής*, a judge, < *κρίνειν*, judge: see *critic*.] A standard of judgment or criticism; a law, rule, or principle regarded as universally valid for the class of cases under consideration, by which matters of fact, propositions, opinions, or conduct can be tested in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

Exact proportion is not always the *criterion* of beauty.  
*Goldsmith*, *Criticisms*.

The upper current of society presents no certain *criterion* by which we can judge of the direction in which the under current flows.  
*Macaulay*, *History*.

Nor are the designs of God to be judged altogether by the *criterion* of human advantage as understood by us, any more than from the facts perceptible at one point of view.  
*Dawson*, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 36.

**Criterion of truth**, a general rule by which truth may be distinguished from falsehood. See *Cartesian criterion of truth*, under *Cartesian*.—**External criterion of truth**, the fact that others' minds arrive at the same conclusion as our own.—**Formal criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing consistent from inconsistent propositions.—**Material criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing a proposition which agrees with fact from one which does not.—**Newtonian criterion**, one of the quantities  $b^2 - ac$ ,  $c^2 - bd$ , etc., in an equation of the form

$$ax^2 + nbx - 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}cx - 2 + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

**Peirce's criterion** (after Benjamin Peirce, an American mathematician, 1809-80), a certain rule for preventing observations from being rejected without sufficient reason. = *Syn. Measure*, rule, test, touchstone.

**criterional** (kri-tē'ri-on-al), *a.* [*L. criterion* + *-al*.] The proper form would be *\*criterial*.] Relating to or serving as a criterion. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

**criterium** (kri-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ē). [NL.] Same as *criterion*.

**crith** (krith), *n.* [*Gr. κριθή*, barley, a barley-corn, the smallest weight.] The mass of 1,000 cubic centimeters (or the theoretical liter) of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature. Since the atomic weights of the simple gases express also their densities relatively to hydrogen, and since the densities of compound gases, referred to the same unit, are half of their molecular weights, it is easy to calculate from the weight of the crith the exact weight of a given volume of any gaseous chemical substance.

**crithomancy** (krith'ō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. κριθή*, barley, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *κριθόμαντις*, one who divined by barley.] A kind of divination practised among the ancients by means of cakes offered in sacrifice, or of meal spread over the victim.

**critic** (krit'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *critick*, *critique*; < *F. critique*, a critic, criticism, adj. critical, critic, = *Sp. crítico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *crítica*, criticism, = *Pg. It. critico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *critica*, criticism, = *D. kritiek*, criticism, adj. critic, critical, *kritikus*, a critic, = *G. Dan. Sw. kritisk*, criticism, *G. Dan. kritiker*, *Dan. Sw. kritikus*, a critic (cf. *D. G. kritisch* = *Dan. Sw. kritisk*, critical, critic), < *L. criticus*, adj., capable of judging, *n.* a critic, fem. (NL.) *critica*, *n.*, criticism, critique, < *Gr. κριτικός*, adj., fit for judging, decisive, critical, *n.* a critic, < *κρίτης*, a judge, < *κρίνειν*, separate, judge: see *crisis*, *crime*, *certain*.] I. *n.* 1. A person skilled in judging of merit in some particular class of things, especially in literary or artistic works; one who is qualified to discern and distinguish excellences and faults, especially in literature and art; one who writes upon the qualities of such works.

Josephus Scaliger, a great *Critic*, and reputed one of the greatest Linguists in the world.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 249.

It will be a question among *critiques* in the ages to come.  
*Bp. of Lincoln*, Sermon at Funeral of James I.

"To-morrow," he said, "the *critics* will commence. You know who the *critics* are? The men who have failed in Literature and art."  
*Disraeli*, *Lothair*, xxxv.

2. One who judges captiously or with severity; one who censures or finds fault; a carper.

When an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature.

*Watts*, Improvement of Mind, v.

3. The art or science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*.  
*Locke*.

Kant had introduced *Critic*, name and thing; it was a branch of analysis, like Logic, but having for its special purpose to determine the adequacy of the Reason to its problems, its power to perform what it spontaneously undertook.  
*Hodgson*, Philosophy of Reflection, Pref., p. 17.

4. An act of criticism; a critique.

A severe *critic* is the greatest help to a good wit.  
*Dryden*, Defence of Epilogue, Conquest of Granada, II.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,  
And make each day a *critic* on the last.  
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, I. 571.

—*Syn.* 1 and 2. Judge, censor, connoisseur; censurer.

II. a. Of pertaining to critics or criticism.

Alone he stemmed the mighty *critic* flood.  
*Churchill*, *Rosciad*.

*Critic* learning flourish'd most in France.  
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, I. 712.

*critic* (krit'ik), *v. i.* [= *F. critiquer*, criticize; from the noun.] To criticize; play the *critic*.

Nay, if you begin to *critic* once, we shall never have done.  
*A. Breuer* (?), *Lingua*, v. 9.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the antients; or comment, *critic*, and flourish upon them.  
*Sir W. Temple*.

\**critical* (krit'i-kal), *a.* [As *critic* + *-al*.] 1. Involving judgment as to the truth or merit of something; judicial, especially in respect to literary or artistic works; belonging to the art of a critic; relating to criticism; exercised in criticism.

*Critical* skill, applied to the investigation of an author's text, was the function of the human mind as unknown in the Greece of Lycurgus as in the Germany of Tacitus, or the Tongataboo of Captain Cook.  
*De Quincey*, *Homer*, I.

A *critical* instinct so insatiable that it must turn upon itself, for lack of something else to hew and hack, becomes incapable at last of originating anything but indecision.  
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

Ancient History exercises the *critical* faculty in a comparatively narrow and exhausted field.  
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 96.

2. Having the knowledge, ability, or discernment to pass accurate judgment, especially upon literary and artistic matters.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not.  
*Holder*.

3. Inclined to make nice distinctions; careful in selection; nicely judicious; exact; fastidious; precise.

Virgil was *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs.  
*Stillingfleet*.

4. Inclined to find fault or to judge with severity; given to censuring.

I am nothing if not *critical*.  
*Shak.*, *Othello*, II. 1.

5. Of the nature of a crisis in affairs; decisive; important as regards consequences; as, a *critical* juncture.

The seasons day is *critical* to thieves.  
*Marlowe*, *Jew of Malta*, II. 2.

Every step you take is decisive—every action you perform is *critical*—every idea you form is likely to become a principle, influencing your future destiny.  
*Fletcher*.

It is, I think, an observation of St. Augustine, that those periods are *critical* and formidable when the power of putting questions runs greatly in advance of the pains to answer them.  
*Gladstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 98.

6. In *med.*, pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

A common *critical* phenomenon is a prolonged, sound, and refreshing sleep.  
*Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 319.

7. Formed, situated, or tending to determine or decide; important or essential for determining; as, *critical* evidence; a *critical* post.—8. Being in a condition of extreme doubt or danger; attended with peril or risk; dangerous; hazardous: as, a *critical* undertaking.

Our circumstances are indeed *critical*; but then they are the *critical* circumstances of a strong and mighty nation.  
*Burke*, *Late State of the Nation*.

At all the different periods at which his [the Duke of York's] state was *critical*, it was always made known to

him, and he received the intimation with invariable firmness and composure.  
*Greville*, *Memoirs*, Jan. 5, 1827.

9. In *math.*, relating to the coalescence of different values.—10. Distinguished by minute or obscure differences; as, *critical* species in botany.—*Critical* angle. See *angle* and *reflection*.—*Critical* function, a symmetric function of the differences of the roots of a quantic.—*Critical* philosophy, the philosophical system of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804): so called from the fact that it was based upon a critical examination of the cognitive faculties, with especial reference to the limits of knowledge concerning the objects of metaphysical speculation. Kant's general conclusion was that metaphysics as a dogmatic science is impossible; but that the ideas of God, free will, etc., are valid from a practical (that is, ethical) point of view. His most important doctrines are that space and time are merely a priori forms of sense, and the categories (causality, etc.) a priori forms of the understanding. His principal works are "Criticism of the Pure Reason" (1781), "Criticism of the Practical Reason" (1788), and "Criticism of the Judgment" (1790). See *category*, *a priori*, and *Kantian*.—*Critical* point. (a) A point in the plane of imaginary quantity at which two values of a function become equal; a point of ramification. (b) In *physics*, the temperature fixed for a given gas, above which it is believed that no amount of pressure can reduce it to the liquid form; thus, for carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) the critical point is about 31° C. At this point the substance is said to be in a *critical* state.—*Critical* suspension of judgment, a refraining from forming an opinion, with a view to further examination of the evidence: opposed to *sketchy suspension of judgment*, which is accompanied with no intention of ever coming to a conclusion.—*Syn.* 3. Nice, accurate, discriminating.—4. Captious, fault-finding, carping, cavilling, censorious.

*criticality* (krit-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*Critical* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being critical.

Nor does Dr. Haastian's chemical *criticality* seem to be of a more susceptible kind.  
*Huxley*, quoted in *New York Independent*, Nov. 10, 1870.

2. A critical idea or observation. [Rare.]

I shall leave this place in about a fortnight, and within that time hope to despatch you a packet with my *criticalities* entire.  
*Gray*, *Letters*, I. 290.

*critically* (krit'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a critical manner; with just discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly.

For to understand *critically* the delicacies of Horace is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived.  
*Dryden*, *Ded. of Cleomenes*.

2. At the crisis; opportunely; in the nick of time.

Coming *critically* the night before the session.  
*Burnet*.

I have just received my new scarf from London, and you are most *critically* come to give me your Opinion of it.  
*Cibber*, *Careless Husband*, II. 1.

3. In a critical situation, place, or condition; so as to command the crisis.

*criticalness* (krit'i-kal-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being critical or opportunely; incidence at a particular point of time.—2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

*criticaster* (krit'i-kas-ter), *n.* [= *Sp. criticastro* = D. G. *kritikaster*, < NL. *\*criticaster*, < L. *criticus*, a critic, + dim. *-aster*.] An inferior or incompetent critic; a petty censurer.

The *criticaster*, having looked for a given expression in his dictionary, but without finding it there, or even without this preliminary toll, conceives it to be novel, unauthorized, contrary to analogy, vulgar, superfluous, or what not.  
*F. Hall*, *False Philol.*, p. 1.

*criticisable*, *criticise*, etc. See *criticizable*, etc.

*criticism* (krit'i-sizm), *n.* [= *F. criticisme* = *Sp. It. criticismo*; as *critic* + *-ism*. Cf. *criticize*.] 1. The art of judging of and defining the qualities or merits of a thing, especially of a literary or artistic work: as, the rules of *criticism*.

In the first place, I must take leave to tell them that they wholly mistake the nature of *criticism* who think its business is principally to find fault. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is, to observe those excellencies which should delight a reasonable reader.  
*Dryden*, *State of Innocence*, Pref.

Fixed principles in *criticism* are useful in helping us to form a judgment of works already produced, but it is questionable whether they are not rather a hindrance than a help to living production.  
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 341.

2. The act of criticizing; discrimination or discussion of merit, character, or quality; the exercise or application of critical judgment.

*Criticism* without accurate science of the thing criticized can indeed have no other value than may belong to the genuine record of a spontaneous impression.  
*Swainburne*, *Shakespeare*, p. 8.

He has to point out that Spinoza omits altogether *criticism* of the notion of mutual determination—that is to say, omits to examine the nature and validity of the notion for our thinking.  
*Adamson*, *Fichte*, p. 133.

The habit of unrestrained discussion on one class of subjects begets a similar habit of discussion on others, and hence one indispensable condition of attaining any high excellence in art is satisfied, namely, free *criticism*.  
*Fowler*, *Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 133.

3. In a restricted sense, inquiry into the origin, history, authenticity, character, etc., of literary

documents. *Higher criticism* concerns writings as a whole; *lower criticism* concerns the integrity or character of particular parts or passages.

One branch of this comprehensive inquiry [the relation of science to the Bible] is *Criticism*—the investigation of the origin, authorship, and meaning of the several books of the Bible, and of the credibility of the history which it contains.  
*G. P. Fisher*, *Begin. of Christianity*, p. 392.

4. A critical judgment; especially, a detailed critical examination or disquisition; a critique.

There is not a Greek or Latin critic who has not shewn, even in the style of his *criticisms*, that he was a master . . . of his native tongue.  
*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 291.

5. The critical or Kantian philosophy (which see, under *critical*).—*External criticism*, the examination of particular passages in a writing, with a view to the correction of the text.—*Higher criticism*, *lower criticism*. See above, 3.

*criticist* (krit'i-sist), *n.* [*Critic* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the critical philosophy of Kant. See *critical philosophy*, under *critical*.

*criticizable*, *criticisable* (krit'i-si-zə-bl), *a.* Capable of being criticized.

*criticize*, *criticise* (krit'i-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *criticized*, *criticised*, ppr. *criticizing*, *criticising*. [The form *criticize* is more common even in the United States than *criticise*, which is, however, the proper analogical spelling, the word being formed directly < *critic* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1.

To examine or judge *critically*; utter or write criticisms upon; pass judgment upon with respect to merit or demerit; animadvert upon; discover and weigh the faults and merits of: as, to *criticize* a painting; to *criticize* a poem; to *criticize* conduct.

Happy work!  
Which not e'en *critics* criticize.  
*Courper*, *Task*, IV. 51.

Specifically—2. To censure; judge with severity; point out defects or faults in.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticize* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person.  
*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 292.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a critic; judge of anything *critically*; utter or write critical opinions.

Cavil you may, but never *criticize*.  
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, I. 123.

2. To animadvert; express opinions as to particular points: followed by *on*. [Rare.]

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to *criticize* on his expenses.  
*Locke*.

*criticizer*, *criticiser* (krit'i-si-zér), *n.* One who criticizes; a critic. [Rare.]

*critick*, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *critic*.

*critickin* (krit'ik-kin), *n.* [*Critic* + dim. *-kin*.] A petty critic; a criticaster. [Rare.]

*Critica*, *critickins*, and *criticasters* (for these are of all degrees).  
*Southey*, *The Doctor*, Interchapter xix.

*criticule* (krit'i-kül), *n.* [*Critic* + dim. *-ule*.] A criticaster; a petty critic. [Rare.]

*critique* (krit'èk), *n.* [*C. critique* = *Sp. crítica* = Pg. It. *critica*, < NL. *critica*, *n.*, critique, prop. fem. of *criticus*, critical: see *critic*.] 1.

A critical examination or review of the merits of something, especially of a literary or artistic work; a critical examination of any subject: as, Addison's *critique* on "Paradise Lost."—2.

The art or practice of criticism; the standard or the rules of critical judgment: as, Kant's "*Critique of the Pure Reason*." Also *critic*. [Rare.]—3. An obsolete spelling of *critic*, 1 and 2.

*critize* (krit'iz), *v.* To criticize. *Donne*.

*Crittenden compromise*. See *compromise*.

*critter* (krit'ér), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *creature*. [U. S.]

*crizle* (kri'z'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crizzled*, ppr. *crizzling*. [Formerly *crisle*; a corruption of *crisple*, *q. v.*] To become wrinkled or rough on the surface, as glass, the skin, etc.

I begin  
To feel the ice fall from the *crizzled* skin.  
*Ford*, *Sun's Darling*, v. 1.

*crizle* (kri'z'l), *n.* [*Crizzle*, *v.*] A roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency. Also *crizzel*.

*crizzling* (kri'z'ling), *n.* Same as *crizle*. Also *crizzeling*.

*crot*, *n.* [Gael. Ir. *cro*, blood, death.] In old Scots law, the satisfaction or compensation for the slaughter of a man, according to his rank.

*croak* (krök), *v.* [*C. ME. \*croken*, *crouken* (also as repr. by *crake* and *crake*, *q. v.*), < A.S. *cræcetan*, *croak* (> verbal *n.* *cræceting*, *croaking*, of ravens); prop. *cræcetan* (with short *a*), <

OHG. *chrockezan*, MHG. *krochzen* = G. *krächzen*, croak; cf. L. *crōcitāre* (> It. *crociare*, *crocidare* = Sp. (obs.) *crociar* = Pg. *crociar*), croak, freq. of *crōcīre*, croak, = Gr. *κρόειν*, croak; F. *croasser*, OF. *croquer*, croak, = Sp. (obs.) *crojar*, croak. All imitative words, akin to *crack*, *crackl*, *crackl*, *crowl*, *cluck*, etc., q. v. See also *coaxation*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a low, hoarse, dismal cry or sound, as a frog, a raven, or a crow: also used humorously of the hoarse utterance of a person having a heavy cold.

He [the raven] *croak*ed for comfort when carayne he fyndeg.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 459.  
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,  
And the hoarse nation *croak*'d.  
*Pope*, *Dunciad*, l. 330.

2. To speak with a low, hollow voice, or in dismal accents; forebode evil; complain; grumble.

Marat . . . *croaks* with such reasonableness, air of sincerity, that repentant pity smothered anger.  
*Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, III. II. 1.

3. To die: from the gurgling or rattling sound in the throat of a dying person. [Slang.]

A working man slouches in and says, "The old woman's dead," or, "The young un's *croaked*."  
*Philadelphia Press*, July 11, 1881.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in a low, hollow voice; murmur dismally. [Rare.]

Marat will not drown; he speaks and *croaks* explanation.  
*Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, III. II. 1.

2. To announce or herald by croaking. [Rare.]  
The raven himself is hoarse  
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, l. 5.

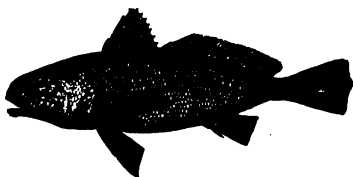
**croak** (krōk), *n.* [*< croak, v.*] A low, hoarse guttural sound, as that uttered by a frog or a raven.

Was that a raven's *croak* or my son's voice? *Lee*.  
His sister's voice, too, naturally harsh had, in the course of her sorrowful lifetime, contracted a kind of *croak*, which, when it once gets into the human throat, is as ineradicable as sin. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, ix.

**croaker** (krō'kēr), *n.* 1. A bird or other animal that croaks.—2. One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; one who takes a desponding view of everything; an alarmist.

There are *croakers* in every country, always boding its ruin.  
*Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, p. 101.

3. A corpse. [Slang.—] 4. A name of various fishes. (a) A fish of the genus *Hemulon*. Also called *grunter*. [Local, U. S.] (b) A salt-water sciaenoid fish, *Micropteron undulatus*, common in the southern United States.



Croaker (*Micropteron undulatus*).

States, of moderately elongate compressed form, with silvery-gray back and sides, and narrow, irregular, undulating lines of dots. (c) A fresh-water sciaenoid fish, *Haplochromis grunniens*, inhabiting the United States. Also called *thunder-pumper*. (d) A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Embiotoca jacksoni*; a kind of surf-fish. See cut under *Ditremitidae*.

**croaking** (krō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *croak, v.*] 1. Uttering a low, harsh, guttural sound.—2. Foreboding evil; grumbling.—*Croaking lizard*. See *lizard*.

**croaky** (krō'ki), *a.* [*< croak + -y*.] Having or uttering a croak, or low, harsh, guttural sound; hoarse.

A thin *croaky* voice. *Carlyle*, in *Froude*, II. 97.

**Croat** (krō'at), *n.* [*< F. Croate* = G. *Croate*, *Kroat* (NL. *Croata*), etc., G. also *Krabat*, < OBulg. *Khrōvatinū* = Slav. *Khrvat* (> Hung. *Horvát* = Alb. *Hervat*) = Pol. *Karwat* = Russ. *Khrōvate*, *Kroate*, *Croat*.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of Croatia, a titular kingdom of the Austrian monarchy, lying southwest of Hungary; specifically, a member of the Slavic race which inhabits Croatia, and from which it takes its name.—2. In the Thirty Years' War, one of a body of light cavalry in the Imperialist service, recruited from the Croats and other Slavs, and from the Magyars.

**Croatian** (krō-ā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*< Croatia* (NL. *Croatia*, Russ. *Kroatsiya*, etc.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Croats or Croatia.

II. *n.* 1. A Croat.—2. The Slavic dialect of the Croats, closely allied to Serbian.

**croc** (krok), *n.* [OF., a hook: see *crook*.] In old armament: (a) The hooked rest from which the harquebuse or musket was fired. (b) A mace of simple form. (c) A cutting weapon with a hook-shaped blade, or with a hook attached to the blade, as in some forms of halberd or partizan which had a sharp hook at the back.

**crochet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cross*<sup>1</sup>, *cross*<sup>2</sup>.

**croceous** (krō'shius), *a.* [*< L. croceus*, adj., *< crocus*, saffron: see *crocus*.] Saffron-colored; of a deep yellow tinged with red.

**croceri**, **croceret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crozier*.

**crocin** (krō'set-in), *n.* [*< crocus + -et + -in*.] \*In chem.: (a) Crocin. (b) A doubtful derivative from *crocin*.

**crochet**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *crutch*<sup>1</sup>.

**croche**<sup>2</sup> (krō-shā'), *n.* [*< OF. croche*, a hook, fem. form of *croc*, a hook: see *crook*. Cf. Gael. *croic*, a deer's horn.] A little knob about the top of a deer's horn.

**croche**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* A variant of *cross*<sup>2</sup>.

**crochet** (krō-shā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *croc*, a hook: \*see *croche*, *crook*.] 1. A kind of knitting by means of a needle with a hook at one end.—2†. An old hagbut or hand-cannon. *Wilhelm*, *Mil. Dict.*—3. In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis, opposite a traverse, continuing the covered way around the traverse.

**crochet** (krō-shā'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crocheted* (krō-shād'), ppr. *crocheting* (krō-shā'ing). [*< crochet, n.*, l.]. I. *intrans.* To produce a close or open fabric by hooking a thread of worsted, linen, silk, etc., into meshes with a crochet-needle.

II. *trans.* To make in the style of work called *crochet*: as, to *crochet* a shawl; *crocheted* edging.

**crocheteer**, *n.* See *crocheteer*.

**crocheteur**, *n.* [F., a porter, *< crocheter*, hang on a hook, *< crochet*, a hook: see *crochet, n.*] A porter; a carter.

Rescued! 'sight, I would have hired a *crocheteur* for two cardeques to have done so much with his whip.  
*Beau. and Ft.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, III. 2.

**crochet-needle** (krō-shā'nē'dl), *n.* A long needle of any convenient size, with a hooked end, used in crocheting.

**crochet-type** (krō-shā'tip), *n.* Printing-type made to represent patterns of *crochet-work*.

**crochet-work** (krō-shā'wērk), *n.* Work done with a *crochet-needle*. See *crochet*.

**crociary** (krō'shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *crociaries* (-riz). [*< ML. \*crociarius*: see *crozier*.] Eccles., the official who carries the cross before an archbishop or the *crozier* before a bishop.

**crociatet**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *crusade*<sup>1</sup>.

**crocidolite** (krō-sid'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κροκίς* (*crokís*), improp. for *κροκίς* (*crokíd-*), the flock or nap of cloth (< *κρόκω*, thread, the thread passed between the threads of the warp, < *κρέκειν*, weave, strike the web with the *κρόκω* or comb, lit. strike with a noise), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A mineral consisting principally of silicate of iron and sodium, occurring in asbestos-like fibers of a delicate blue color, and also massive, in Griqualand, South Africa, and in the Vosges mountains of France and Germany. Also called *blue asbestos*. The name is also given to a silicious mineral (tiger-eye) of beautiful yellow color and fibrous structure, much used for ornament, which has resulted from the natural alteration of the original blue crocidolite of South Africa.

A beautiful series of the . . . so-called *crocidolite* cat's-eyes (also called tiger-eyes), . . . really a combination of *crocidolite* fibers coated with quartz. This incasing renders it harder than unaltered *crocidolite*.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 828.

**Orocidura** (kros-i-dū-rā'), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832); prop. *Crocodyra*; < Gr. *κροκίς* (*crokíd-*), the flock or nap of woolen cloth, a piece of woolen cloth (see *crocidolite*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of terrestrial shrews having 28 to 30 white teeth and a moderately long, scant-haired tail. It contains nearly all the white-toothed shrews of the old world, upward of 60 species in all, divided into sundry subgenera by the systematists. The best-known are *C. aranea* and *C. suaveolens* of Europe; and the large *C. indicus*, commonly known as the muskrat, has been placed in this genus.

**Orocidurinae** (kros-i-dū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crociodura* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of shrews, of the family *Soricidae*, containing all the terrestrial white-toothed species of the old world, of the genera *Crociodura*, *Diplomesodon*, and *Anurosorex*. The group is not represented in America.

**crocin** (krō'sin), *n.* [*< crocus + -in*.] A glucoside (C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>70</sub>O<sub>28</sub>) found in the flowers of the saffron: a yellow powder easily soluble in water or alcohol. Digestion with dilute acid

gives glucose and crocetin.

*Crocín* . . . colouring matter of saffron . . . and of Chinese yellow pods. *Thorpe*, *Dict. Applied Chem.*, II. 244.  
**crociatation** (kros-i-tā'shgn), *n.* [*< L. as if \*crociatio(n)-*, < *crociare*, pp. *crociatus*, croak: see *croak*.] A croaking. *Bailey*.

**crock**<sup>1</sup> (krok), *n.* [(1) < ME. *crocke*, *crokke*, *crokk*, < AS. *crocca*, also *crohha*, rarely *croce*, a crock, = OFries. *krocha* = LG. *kruke* = Icel. *krukka* = Sw. *kruka* = Dan. *krukke*, a crock. There are two other related words, applied to earthen vessels of various shapes; (2) AS. *crōh*, *crōg*, early ME. *croh*, a pot, pitcher, etc., = OHG. *kruag*, *chruag*, *crōg*, MHG. *kruoc*, G. *krug*; (3) AS. *crūce* (pl. *crūcan*), ME. *crouke* = D. *kruik* = MHG. *küche*, G. dial. *krauche*, a pot, etc. These groups stand in an undetermined relation with (are perhaps ult. derived from) the Celtic forms: Gael. *crog*, a pitcher, jar, *crogan* = Ir. *crogan*, a pitcher, = W. *crochan*, a pot; cf. *crocc*, a bucket, pail. The Celtic forms are prob. related to Corn. *crogen*, a shell, skull, = W. and Bret. *cragen*, a shell. The Romance forms, F. *cruche*, an earthen pot, a pitcher (> ult. *crucible*, q. v.), Gascon *cruga*, Pr. *crugo*, OF. *cruye* (> prob. E. dim. *cruet*), are of Teut. or perhaps of direct Celtic origin. Cf. *cruse*.] 1. An earthen vessel; a pot or jar (properly earthen, but also sometimes of iron, brass, or other metal) used as a receptacle for meal, butter, milk, etc., or in cooking.

A brasen *crocks* of ij. gallons.

*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Where there is store of oatmeal, you may put enough in the *crock*.  
*Ray*, *Eng. Proverbs* (1678), p. 362.

2. A fragment of earthenware; a potsherd, such as is used to cover the hole in the bottom of a flower-pot.

**crock**<sup>1</sup> (krok), *v. t.* [*< crock<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To lay up in a crock: as, to *crock* butter. *Hallinell*.

**crock**<sup>2</sup> (krok), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps the same as E. dial. *croke*, refuse, ME. *croke*, *crok*, a husk, hull, fig. refuse; cf. LG. *krak*, *krāk*, a thing of no value: see *croak*.] Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles or in a chimney; smut in general, as from coloring matter in cloth. [Colloq.]

The boy grined with *crock* and dirt, from the hair of his head to the sole of his foot.

*Dickens*, *Great Expectations*, vii.

**crock**<sup>3</sup> (krok), *v.* [*< crock<sup>2</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* To black with soot or other matter collected from combustion; by extension, to soil in any similar way, particularly by contact with imperfectly dyed cloth: as, to *crock* one's hands. [Colloq.]

Blacking and *crocking* myself by the contact.

*Dickens*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xiii.

II. *intrans.* To give off *crock*, smut, or color: as, stockings warranted not to *crock*.

**crock**<sup>3</sup> (krok), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *cricket*<sup>3</sup>, of same sense.] A low seat; a stool. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . seated her upon a little *crock* at my left hand.

*Tatler*, No. 116.

**crock**<sup>4</sup> (krok), *n.* [A var. of *crook*, q. v. Cf. *crocket*.] 1. A little curl of hair; in the plural, the under hair on the neck.—2. Same as *crook*, 7. [North. Eng.]

Ye *crocks* of a house, biljeus.

*Levin*, *Manipulus Vocabulorum*.

**crock**<sup>5</sup> (krok), *v. i.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *crack*. Cf. *crock<sup>2</sup>* and *crock<sup>6</sup>*.] To decrease; decay. [Prov. Eng.]

**crock**<sup>6</sup> (krok), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial.; prob. = LG. *krakke*, an old horse, an old decayed house, = OD. *kræcke*, an old decayed house; perhaps ult. a var. of *crack*.] An old ewe.

**crocker**<sup>1</sup> (krok'ēr), *n.* [ME. *crockere*, *crokkere*; < *crock<sup>1</sup>* + *-er*.] The word survives in the proper name *Crocker*.] A potter.

As a vessel of the *crockers* [in the authorized version, "a potter's vessel"].  
*Wyclif*, Pa. II. 9 (Oxf.).

**crocker**<sup>2</sup> (krok'ēr), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *croaker*.] The laughing-gull, *Larus* or *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. *Montagu*.

**crockery** (krok'ē-ri), *n.* [*< crock<sup>1</sup>* + *-ery*.] Earthen vessels collectively; earthenware; specifically, articles for domestic use made of glazed pottery or stoneware.

**crocket** (krok'et), *n.* [*< ME. croket*, a roll or lock of hair, < OF. *croquet*, another form of *crochet*, a hook (see *crochet*, *crochetet*), dim. of *croc* (ME. *crok*), a lock of hair (OFlem. *kroke*, curled hair, > ML. *crocus*), lit. a hook, crook: see *crook*, *crook*.] *Crocket* is thus a doublet of *crochet*,



and both are ult. dims. of *crook*.] 1†. A large roll or lock of hair, characteristic of a manner of dressing the hair common in the fourteenth century. It consisted of a stiff roll, probably made over a piece of stuff, like the "rats" worn by women during the sixteenth century.

They kembe her *crokettes* with christall.  
Political Poems, I. 312.

2. One of the terminal snags on a stag's horn. —3. In *medial arch*., a pointed decoration, an ornament most frequently treated as recurved foliage, placed on the angles of the inclined



1. Crockets in detail, from Porte Rouge, Notre Dame, Paris. 2. Crockets applied on a pinnacle. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire d'Architecture.") Both examples, 13th century.

sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, and other members, and on the outer or convex part of the curve of a pastoral staff or other decorative work. Sometimes crockets were carved in the forms of animals.

With *crochetes* on corners with knottes of golde.  
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 174.

\***crocketed** (krok'ē-ted), *a.* [*< crocket + -ed*.] Furnished with crockets; ornamented with crockets.

The high-pitched roof [of the castle of Chenonceaux] contains three windows of beautiful design, covered with embroidered caps and flowering into *crocketed* spirals.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 54.

**crook-saw** (krok'sā), *n.* The horizontal bar of a crane, which is notched on top and extends over the fire to carry the crooks or pots. See *crane*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, 3.

**crooky** (krok'i), *a.* [*< crook<sup>2</sup> + -y*.] Smutty; sooty.

**crocodile** (krok'ō-dil), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crocodil*; altered, to suit the mod. F. and L., from ME. *cocodrill*, *cokadrill*, *cokedril*, etc., = Pr. *cocodrill* = Sp. Pg. *cocodrilo* = It. *cocodrillo* = MHG. *kokodrille* (ML. *cocodrillus*, *cocodrillus*), etc., corrupted from the normal form, now in part restored, F. *crocodile* = Sp. Pg. It. *crocodilo* = D. *krokodil* = G. *krokodil* = Dan. *krokodille* = Sw. *krokodil*, < L. *crocodilus*, < Gr. *κροκόδειλος*, a lizard, a crocodile; ulterior origin unknown. Cf. *cockatrice*.] I. *n.* 1. An animal of the order *Crocodylida* (see these words). The name, originally signifying some large lizard, was first specifically given to the Nile crocodile, *Crocodilus niloticus* or vul-

swers correctly his question, Am I going to restore the child? If the father says Yes, the crocodile eats the child and tells the father he is wrong. If the father says No, the reply is that in that case the child cannot be restored, for to do so would violate the agreement, since the father's answer would then be incorrect.

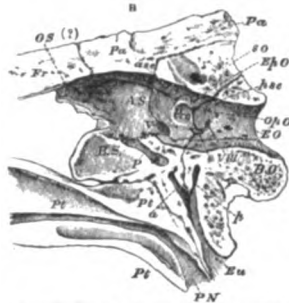
II. *a.* Like a crocodile, or like something pertaining to a crocodile. — **Crocodile tears**, false or simulated tears: in allusion to the fiction of old travelers that crocodiles shed tears over those they devour.

**crocodilean**, *a.* and *n.* See *crocodilian*.

**crocodile-bird** (krok'ō-dil-bērd), *n.* A name of the Egyptian black-headed plover, *Pluvianus aegyptius*, one of several plovers which have been supposed to answer to the trochilus of Herodotus: so called from its association with the crocodile. See cut under *Pluvianus*.

**Crocodilli** (krok'ō-dil'i), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Crocodylia*. Wagler, 1830.

**Crocodylia** (krok'ō-dil'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.] An order of *Reptilia*, formerly included with *Lacertilia* in *Sauria*, now separated as the highest existing reptiles. They are lizard-like in form, with long tails and four well-developed limbs, the anterior shorter than the posterior and with five complete digits, and the posterior four-toed. With a single exception, the living species have nails on the three radial and tibial digits; the feet are webbed; the nostrils are at the end of a long snout, and can be closed; and the tympanic membranes are exposed, but a cutaneous valve can be shut down over them. The skin is loricate, the dermal armor consisting of bony scutes covered with epidermal scales of corresponding form; the anus is longitudinal, as in the chelonians; as in the penis is single, and lodged in the cloaca; the teeth are distinctly socketed; the lungs are confined to the thorax; the heart is completely four-chambered, but the aortic arches communicate by the foramen Panizzae, so that venous and arterial blood commingle outside the heart; the spinal column is well ossified; the vertebrae are mostly procervical, as in all the existing species, amphiceleous or opisthocleous in some extinct forms; the sacral vertebrae are reduced to two; the cervical bear free ribs; the ribs are bifurcated at their proximal ends; there is a series of so-called abdominal ribs disconnected from the vertebrae; and the skull is well ossified, with an interorbital septum, large alisphenoids and parotic processes, large fixed quadrates, ectopterygoids, completely bony tympanic cavities, rudimentary orbitosphenoids, if any, and no parietal foramen. The order ranges in time from the Oolitic strata to the present day, and contains all the huge saurians known as crocodiles, alligators, caymans, jacarés, gavials, etc. All the species are more or less aquatic, though none of the living ones is marine. The order has been divided into the five families *Alligatoridae*, *Crocodylidae*, *Gavialidae*, *Teleosauridae*, and *Belodontidae*, the last two including only extinct forms. Other names of the order are *Loricata*, *Emydosauria*, and *Hydrosauria*. Other divisions of the order than those above given are: (1) by Owen, into three suborders, *Procelaria*, *Amphicelia*, and *Opisthocelia*; and (2) by Huxley, likewise into three suborders, *Parasuchia*, *Mesosuchia*, and *Eusuchia*.



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Hinder Part of Skull of a Crocodile, showing many cranial peculiarities of *Crocodylia*.

Lw, Eustachian tube, dividing into *a*, an anterior, and *b*, a posterior branch; the two tympana communicating with the cavity of the mouth by three canals—a large one opening in the middle line, and two smaller lateral ones on the base of the skull behind the posterior nares; it is this lateral one which subdivides into *a* and *b*, *P*, pituitary fossa; *PV*, posterior nares, opening very far back; *Pr*, pterygoid; *Pa*, parietal; *Fr*, frontal; *OS*, orbitosphenoid; *AS*, alisphenoid; *BS*, basisphenoid; *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *SO*, supraoccipital; *Pro*, prootic; *EPO*, epiotic; *OPO*, opisthotic, united with *FC*; *asc*, *prec*, anterior and posterior semicircular canals; *V*, *VIII*, exits of fifth and eighth nerves.

crocodile world is this,  
Composed of treach'ries and insinuating wiles!  
She clothes destruction in a formal kiss,  
And lodges death in her deceitful smiles.  
Quarles, Emblems, I. 3.

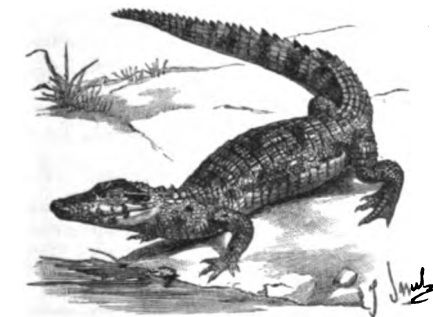
II. *n.* A crocodile; one of the *Crocodylia*.

Also, improperly, spelled *crocodilean*.

**crocodilid** (krok'ō-dil'id), *n.* A reptile of the family *Crocodylidae*.

**Crocodylidae** (krok'ō-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocodilus* + *-idae*.] The typical family of the order *Crocodylia*. It is characterized by procervical vertebrae; pterygoids bounding the posterior nares below; nasal bones composing the nasal aperture to some extent; a straight maxillo-premaxillary suture or one convex backward; a mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the eighth tooth and not involving splenial elements; the cervical scutes distinct or not from the tergal ones; the teeth unequal, the first mandibular tooth biting into a fossa, the fourth into a groove; and the head shorter than in *Gavialidae*, but longer than in *Alligatoridae*. The family includes two genera: *Crocodilus*, represented by the crocodile of the Nile, *C. niloticus*, and other species; and *Mecistops*. See cuts under *crocodile* and *Crocodylia*.

**crocodile** (krok'ō-dil), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crocodil*; altered, to suit the mod. F. and L., from ME. *cocodrill*, *cokadrill*, *cokedril*, etc., = Pr. *cocodrill* = Sp. Pg. *cocodrilo* = It. *cocodrillo* = MHG. *kokodrille* (ML. *cocodrillus*, *cocodrillus*), etc., corrupted from the normal form, now in part restored, F. *crocodile* = Sp. Pg. It. *crocodilo* = D. *krokodil* = G. *krokodil* = Dan. *krokodille* = Sw. *krokodil*, < L. *crocodilus*, < Gr. *κροκόδειλος*, a lizard, a crocodile; ulterior origin unknown. Cf. *cockatrice*.] I. *n.* 1. An animal of the order *Crocodylida* (see these words). The name, originally signifying some large lizard, was first specifically given to the Nile crocodile, *Crocodilus niloticus* or vul-



Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*).

*paria*, the member of the order which has been longest and best known, and was afterward extended to sundry related species. Thus, the Gangetic crocodile is the gaviol, *Gavialis gangeticus*. A true crocodile, *Crocodilus americanus*, occurs in Florida.

Some men seyn, that whan thei will gadre the Peper, thei maken Fuyr, and brennen aboute, to make the Serpentes and the *Cokedrilles* to flee.

Manderille, Travels, p. 169.

2. In *logic*, a sophism of counter-questioning. Thus, in the old example, a crocodile has stolen a child, and promises to restore it to the father if the latter an-

**crocodiline** (krok'ō-dil'in), *a.* [*< crocodile + -inē*.] Like a crocodile.

**Crocodylini** (krok'ō-dil'i-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocodilus* + *-ini*.] A family of squamate saurians: same as the modern order *Crocodylia*. Oppel, 1811.

**crocodilite** (krok'ō-dil-it), *n.* [*< crocodile + -ite*.] A sophism of cross-questioning. See *crocodile*, 2.

The *crocodilite* is when, being deceived by some crafty manner of questioning, we do admit that which our adversary turneth again upon us, to our own hindrance, as in the fable of the crocodile, whereof this name *crocodilite* proceedeth.

Blunderbelle, 1590.

**crocodillity** (krok'ō-dil'i-ti), *n.* [*< crocodile*, 2, + *-ity*.] In *logic*, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing. See *crocodile*, 2. [Rare.]

**Crocodylurus** (krok'ō-dil-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κροκόδειλος*, crocodile, + *ουρα*, tail.] A genus of fissilingual lizards, of the family *Ameividae*.

**Crocodylus** (krok'ō-dil'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.] The typical genus of the family *Crocodylidae*.

**crocoisite** (krō-kō'i-sit), *n.* Same as *crocoite*.

**crocoite** (krō-kō-it), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κροκοίτης*, saffron-colored (< *κρόκος*, saffron), + *-ite*.] A native chromate of lead or red-lead ore, found in brilliant red crystals in the Urals, Brazil, and Tasmania, and also massive.

**croconate** (krō'kō-nāt), *n.* [*< crocon* (ic) + *-ate*.] A yellow salt formed by the union of croconic acid with a base.

**croconic** (krō-kō'ik), *a.* [*< crocus* + *-on* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to saffron; saffron-yellow.

**Croconic acid**,  $C_8H_2O_8$ , an acid obtained as a potassium salt when dry carbonic-acid gas is passed over heated potassium and the resulting potassium carboxid is thrown into water. It forms yellow crystals, and tastes and reacts strongly acid.

**crocotha** (krō-kō'tā), *n.*; *pl. crocothae* (-tā). [L. (*sc. vestis*, garment), < Gr. *κροκός* (*sc. χιτών*, garment), a saffron-colored frock, prop. adj., saffron-dyed, < *κρόκος*, saffron: see *crocus*.] In *classical antiq.*, a garment, originally of a yellow color, connected with the ceremonial of the cult of Bacchus. It is referred to sometimes as a mantle and sometimes as a tunic, and was probably intermediate between the two garments, and worn in the form of a sleeveless tunic over the ordinary tunic. It was worn by Bacchus himself, by women, and by men considered effeminate.

**Crocus** (krō'kus), *n.* [Cf. AS. *croh*, saffron; D. G. Dan. *krokus* = F. *crocus* = Sp. Pg. It. *croco*, < L. *crocus*, *m.*, also *crocum*, neut., < Gr. *κρόκος*, crocus, saffron. Perhaps of Eastern origin: cf. Heb. *karkôm* = Ar. *karkam*, *kurkuma*, saffron; Skt. *kunkuma*, saffron.] 1. A plant of the genus *Crocus*.



*Crocus sativus*.

The spendthrift *crocus*, bursting through the mould, Naked and shivering with his cup of gold.

O. W. Holmes, Spring.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of beautiful iridaceous plants, consisting of many hardy species, some of which are among the commonest ornaments of gardens. They are dwarf herbs, with fibrous-coated corms, and grass-like leaves appearing after the flowers. Crocuses are found chiefly in the middle and southern parts of Europe and the Levant, and are especially abundant in Greece and Asia Minor. Some of the species are vernal and others autumnal. The varieties in cultivation are very numerous, but mostly of vernal species, as these are the earliest of spring flowers. *C. sativus* yields the saffron of commerce, which consists of the orange stigmas of the flowers.

3. Saffron, obtained from plants of the genus *Crocus*. See *saffron*. — 4. A polishing-powder prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. It is the calcined powder taken from the bottom of the crucible, where the heat is most intense. The powder in the upper part is called *rouge*. Crocus is of a purple color, is the harder, and is used for ordinary work. Rouge is of a scarlet color, and is used for polishing gold- and silver-work and specula. See *col-cothar*.

**crodet**, *n.* [*< OF. crot*, a crypt (< Pr. *crota*, *cropta*), same as *grotte*, a grot, cave: see *grot*, *grotto*, and *crypt*, doublets of *crode*.] A crypt.

The Chirche of the holy Sepulchre . . . hath . . . *Crodes* and *vowtes*, Chapells hygh and lowe, in grett nowmber, and mervell it ys to see the many Deferens and secrete places with in the sayd temple.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.

**croft** (krōft), *n.* [= Sc. *craft*, *croft*, < ME. *croft*, < AS. *croft*, a small inclosed field, = MD. *kroft*, *krocht*, high and dry land, *krocht*, *crocht*, a field

on the downs, high and dry land, D. *kroft*, a hillock. Perhaps Celtic: cf. Gael. *croit*, a hump, hillock, croft; *cruch*, a pile, heap, stack, hill, verb *cruch*, pile up, heap up; Ir. *croit*, a hump, a small eminence; *cruch*, a pile, a rick, verb *cruchaim*, I pile up; W. *crug*, a hump, hillock.] A small piece of inclosed ground used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; any small tract of land; a very small farm: applied especially to the small farms on the western coast and islands of Scotland.

Bi this lyfode [livelihood] I mot lyuen til Lammase tyme;  
Bi that, ich hope forte haue heruest in my croft.

*Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 277.

Tending my flocks hard by t' hilly crofts,  
That brow this bottom-glade. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 581.

A little croft we owned — a plot of corn,  
A garden stored with peas and mint and thyme,  
And flowers for posies.

*Wordsworth*, *Guilt and Sorrow*, st. 24.

**croft** (krōft), *v. t.* [*< croft, n.*] To bleach (linen) after bucking or soaking in an alkaline dye, by exposing to the sun and air.

Later methods [of bleaching linen] have been introduced in which the time of exposure on the grass, or *crofting*, as it is termed, is much shortened.

*W. Crookes*, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 58.

**crofter** (krōf'tēr), *n.* [*< croft + -er*]. One who occupies or cultivates a croft; specifically, a small farmer on the western coast and islands of Scotland. The Scotch *crofter* is a small land-tenant, whose holding is not large enough to be called a farm or to support him by tillage. He is the counterpart of the Irish *cottier*.

**crogneti**, *n.* [A corrupt form of *cronet*, *corner*?] Same as *coronal*, 2. *Wright*.

**crohol** (krō'hol), *n.* [Swiss.] The old crown of Bern in Switzerland, equal to about 90 United States cents.

**crointer** (kroin'tēr), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

**croist**, *n.* [ME. *crois*, *croys*, *croice*, *croyce*, *crois*, *croiz*, *croiz*, < OF. *crois*, *croiz*, *croix*, F. *croix*, a cross: see further under *cross*.] 1. A gibbet: same as *cross*, 1.

He toke his deth upon the croiz.

*Gower*, *Conf. Amant*, l. 272.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross: same as *cross*, 2.

A croiz ther stod in the wel.

*Life of St. Christopher* (Early Eng. Poema, ed. Furnivall), l. 48.

3. A crucifix: same as *cross*, 3.—4. A mark or sign in the form of a cross: same as *cross*, 4.

Heo made the signe of the croiz.

*Seyn Julian* (ed. Cockayne), l. 76.

**croist**, *v. t.* [ME. *croisen*, *croicen*, *croicien*, < OF. *croiser*, *croisier*, *croisier*, F. *croiser*, *cross*, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade; from the noun: see *crois*, *n.*, and cf. *cross*, 1, *v.*, of which *crois* is ult. a doublet.] 1. To mark the sign of the cross upon: same as *cross*, 3.

He nolde forgete nogt . . .

To croiz thirle [thrice] his foreheued & his breast also.  
*St. Edmund the Confessor* (Early Eng. Poems, ed. [Furnivall]), l. 27.

2. To mark or designate with the sign of the cross, as a pilgrim or a crusader.

**croisadet**, *n.* [Also *croisado*, *croysado* (a false form, after *crusado*), < F. *croisade*, a crusade: see *crusade*.] A crusade.

A pope of that name [Urban] did first institute the croisado.

*Bacon*, *Holy War*.

The croisade was not appointed by Pope Urban alone, but by the council of Clement. *Jortin*, *On Eccles. Hist.*

**croisadot**, *n.* See *croisade*.

**croissant**, *a. and n.* See *croissant*.

**croisard**, *n.* [*< F. crois(ade)*, a crusade, + *-ard*.] A crusader.

Fanatic croisards.

*Smollett*, *Trav.*, p. 92.

**croised**, *a.* [*< F. crois + -ed*.] Wearing a cross, as a crusader.

The inhabitants thereof . . . were by the croised knights . . . conuerted vnto the Christian faith.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, l. 225.

**croiseest**, *n.* See *croises*.

**croiseryt**, *n.* [ME. *croiserye*, *croiserie*, *creysery*, *creyserye*, < OF. *croiserie*, a crusade, < *crois*, cross: see *crois* and *cross*.] A crusade.

Bis & barons & knyghtes thereto

Habbeth blaught the pope croisierie biginne

Upe [the] & thine. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 502.

Crist taughte not to his heerde [shepherd] to reise up a croiserye and kille his sheep.

*Wyclif*, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), l. 867.

**croisest**, **croiseest**, *n. pl.* [*< F. croisés*, crusaders, prop. pp. of *croiser*, cross, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade: see *crois*, *v.*] Soldiers or pilgrims engaged in a crusade and wearing a cross; crusaders.

The necessity and weakness of the croisess.

*Burke*, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*

When the English croisess went into the East in the first Crusade, A. D. 1096, they found St. George . . . a great warrior-saint amongst the Christians of those parts.

*Archæologia*, v. 19.

**croislet**, *n.* A crucible. See *crosslet*.

**croissant**, **croissant**, *a. and n.* [*< OF. crois-sant*, F. *croissant*, crescent: see *crescent*.] 1. *a.* Crescent.

*Croissant* or new moone.

*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 119.

So often as she [the Moone] is seene westward after the sunne is gone downe, . . . she is *croissant*, and in her first quarter.

*Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xviii. 32.

II. *n.* 1. *a.* Crescent.

In these pavilions were placed fifteen Olympian Knights, upon seats a little embowed near the form of a *croissant*.

*Beaumont*, *Masque of Inner-Temple*.

2. [*F. pron. krwo-soñ*.] In armor, the gusset of plate when crescent-shaped: a form which was adopted in the early part of the fifteenth century, especially for the defense of the arm-pit.

**crokard**, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name given to base coins imported into England by foreign merchants in the thirteenth century. They were made of alloyed silver, and were meant to imitate the silver pennies then legally current in England.

**croker** (krō'kēr), *n.* One who cultivates or deals in saffron (crocus). *Holmshed*.

**croket**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *croquet*.

**chroma** (krō'mā), *n.* [*< It. chroma*, < L. *chroma*: see *chroma*.] In music, an eighth note, or quarter. Also *crome*, and formerly *chroma*.

**crombec** (krom'bēk), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A book-name of a small sylvine bird of South Africa of the genus *Sylvietta*, the *S. rufescens*.—2. A specific name of the Madagascan courel, *Leptosomus discolor*. It was made by Von Reichenbach (1849) a generic name of this bird, in the form *Crombus*.

**cromble** (krom'bi), *n.* Same as *crummi*.

**cromchruach**, *n.* [*Ir.*, appar. < *crom*, a god, an idol, + *cruch*, red.] An idol worshipped in Ireland before the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. It is described as a gold or silver image surrounded by twelve little brazen ones.

**crome**, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*.

**crome** (krōm), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also *crombe*, *croom*; < ME. *crome*, *crombe*, *croumbe*, a hook, crook, < AS. *crumb*, bent: see *crump*, of which *crome* is ult. a doublet.] A hook; a crook; a staff with a hooked end; specifically, a sort of rake with a long handle used in pulling weeds, etc., out of the water. [*Prov. Eng.*]

As soon as a sufficient quantity [of weeds] are collected on the dam, they are drawn out by *crombes*, forks, &c.

*A. Hunter*, *Georgical Essays*, II. 351.

**cromes**, *n.* Same as *croma*.

**cromlech** (krom'lek), *n.* [*< W. cromlech* (= Ir. *cromleac* = Gael. *cromleac*, *cromleachd*), < *crom* (= Ir. Gael. *crom*, bent, bowed, + *leach*, = Ir. *leac* = Gael. *leac*, *leachd*, a flat stone.) In *archæol.*, a structure consisting of a large, flat, unhewn stone resting horizontally upon three or more upright stones,



Cromlech at Lanyon, Cornwall, England.

of common occurrence in parts of Great Britain, as in Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Ireland, and in Brittany and other parts of Europe. From cromlechs having been found in the heart of burial-mounds or barrows, with their rude chambers abounding with sepulchral remains, as skeletons or urns, they are supposed to have been sepulchral monuments. Also called *dolmen*.

That gray king, whose name, a ghost,  
Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from mountain peak,  
And cleaves to calm and *cromlech* still.

*Tennyson*, *To the Queen*.

One mighty relic survives in the monument now called Kit's Coty House, a *cromlech*, which had been linked in old days by an avenue of huge stones to a burial ground some few miles off, near the village of Addington.

*J. R. Green*, *Making of Eng.*, p. 34.

**crommet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*.

**cromorna** (krō-mōr'nā), *n.* [Sometimes corrupted to *cromona* (see *cromona*?); < F. *cromorne*, < G. *krummhorn*, lit. crooked horn: see *krummhorn*.] In organ-building, a reed-stop, or set of pipes with reeds, giving a tone like that of a clarinet.

**Cromwellian** (krom'wel-i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Cromwell + -ian*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658), who became commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces in

the struggle with Charles I. of England, and in 1653 was chosen lord protector of the commonwealth of England, with sovereign powers.

The most influential [in shaping the multiform character of England] were the men of the Elizabethan and Cromwellian, and the intermediate periods.

*S. Smiles*, *Character*, p. 26.

II. *n.* An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; a soldier who fought under Cromwell.

**cronach** (krō'nāk), *n.* A variant of *coronach*.

**crone** (krōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *croane*, < ME. *crone*, an old woman; = MD. *karonie*, D. *karonje*, an old woman (ME. also \**crone* = MD. *kronie*, *karonie*, an old ewe), < OF. *carogne*, an ugly old woman, a vituperative use of *carogne*, *caroine* (Picard *carone*, etc.), a corpse, carrion: see *carrion*. Hence *crony*.] 1. A feeble and withered old woman: sometimes applied, with increased contempt, to a man.

This olde sowdanesse, this cursed crone,

Hath with her frenedes doon this cursed dede.

*Chaucer*, *Man of Law's Tale* (ed. Skeat), l. 432.

A few old battered *crones* of office.

*Diaraeti*, *Coningsby*, II. 1.

Withered *crones* abound in the camps, where old men are seldom seen.

*R. F. Burton*, *El-Medinalah*, p. 322.

2. An old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michell brings,

With fatted *crones* and such odd things.

*Tusser*, *Farmer's Daily Diet*.

**cronebane**, *n.* A copper coin or token in circulation in Ireland toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was of the value of a halfpenny.

**cronel** (krō'nel), *n.* [Var. of *coronel*, *coronal*.]

In *her*, the coronal when used as a bearing.

**cronet** (krō'net), *n.* [Var. of *coronet*, *corner*?]

1. The lowest part of a horse's pastern; also, the hair which grows upon it.—2. In *arch.*, an architrave.

So hath he the Architraves by two several Terms, viz. overthwart pieces, and *Cronets*. *J. Webb*, *Stone-Heng*, 7.

**Cronian** (krō'ni-an), *a.* [*< L. Cronius*, neut. *Cronium*, sc. *maro*, Gr. *Κρόνιος*, *κρονίος*, the northern or frozen sea, lit. the Saturnian sea, < *Cronus*, Gr. *Κρόνος*, Saturn.] An epithet applied to the north polar sea. [Rare.]

As when two polar winds, blowing adverse

Upon the Cronian sea, together drive

Mountains of ice. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 290.

**cronk** (krongk), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the wild goose. Also *honk* (which see).

**cronnog**, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

**cronstedite** (kron'stet-it), *n.* [*< A. F. Cronstedt*, a Swedish mineralogist (1722–65), + *-ite*.] A black to dark-green mineral with micaceous cleavage, occurring in tapering hexagonal prisms or fibrous diverging groups; a hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, found at localities in Bohemia and in Cornwall, England.

**Cronus**, *n.* [L.] See *Kronos*.

**crony** (krō'ni), *n.*; pl. *cronies* (-niz). [Originally college slang (*Skinner*).] An old familiar friend; an intimate companion; an associate; a 'chum.'

Jack Cole, my old schoolfellow . . . who was a great crony of mine.

*Pepys*, *Diary*, May 30, 1666.

To oblige your crony Swift,

Bring our dame a New-year's gift.

*Swift*, *To Janus*, on New-year's Day.

At his elbow, Souter Johnny,

His ancient, trusty, drouthy crony;

Tam lo'd him like a vera brither.

*Burns*, *Tam o' Shanter*.

**croo** (krō), *v. i.* [Imitative var. of *coo*: see *coo* and *crood*.] To coo. [North. Eng.]

**crood** (krōd), *v. i.* [Also written *croud*, *crowde*; cf. *croo*, *coo*; all imitative words.] To coo; croodle. [Scotch.]

Thro' the braes the cushat croods

W' wallfu' cry.

*Burns*, *To William Simpson*.

**croodle** (krō'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp *croodled*, ppr. *croodling*. [Also written *croudle*; freq. of *crood*, *coo*.] To coo like a dove; hence, to coax or fawn. [Scotch.]

**croodle** (krō'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp *croodled*, ppr. *croodling*. [*E. dial.*; perhaps a freq. of *croud*, press close together.] 1. To cower; crouch; brood; cuddle; lie close and snug. [*Prov. Eng.*]

O whaur hae ye been a' the day,

My little wee croodlin doo?

*The Croodlin Doo* (Child's Ballads, II. 365).

As a dove to fly home to her nest and croodle there.

*Kingsley*.

2. To feel cold. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**crook** (krūk), *n.* [*< ME. croke*, *crok*, prob. < AS. \**crōc* (not found) = MD. *kroke*, *krooke*, D. *krouk*,

a bend, fold, wrinkle, = MLG. *kroke*, *krake*, a fold, wrinkle, = Icel. *krökr* = Sw. *krök* = Dan. *krög*, a crook, hook. The Rom. forms, Pr. *croc* = OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, a hook (ML. *crocus*), and OF. and F. *croche*, a hook (ML. *croca*) (> ult. E. *crochet*, *crozier*, q. v.), are of D. or Scand. origin. Cf. Gael. *crocan*, a crook, hook, = W. *crwg*, a crook, hook, *crwca*, crooked, = (prob.) L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a gibbet, cross: see *cross*<sup>1</sup>, *cross*<sup>2</sup>, *crutch*<sup>1</sup>, *crutch*<sup>2</sup>, *crouch*<sup>1</sup>, *crouch*<sup>2</sup>. It is possible that the Teut. forms are of Celtic origin; the Celtic and Latin forms may have lost an initial *s*, in which case they would appear to be cognate with G. *schräg*, MHG. *schrege*, oblique, crosswise, > G. *schragen* = D. *schraag*, a trestle, prob. akin to MHG. *schranc*, a lattice, inclosure, G. *schrank*, a cabinet.] 1. Any bend, turn, or curve; a curvature; a flexure: as, a *crook* in a river or in a piece of timber.

These sapphire-coloured brooks,  
Which, conduit-like, with curious crooks,  
Sweet islands make. *Sir P. Sidney.*

A crook is in his back,  
And a melancholy crack  
In his laugh.

O. W. Holmes, *The Last Leaf*.

## 2. A bending of the knee; a genuflection.

He is now the court god; and well applied  
With sacrifice of knees, of crooks, and cringes.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, l. 1.

3. A bent or curved part; a curving piece or portion of anything: as, the *crook* of a cane or of an umbrella-handle.—4. An instrument or implement having a crook, or distinguished by its curved form. Specifically—(a) A shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff.

Alexis . . . lost his Crook, he left his Flocks;  
And wand'ring thro' the lonely Rocks,  
He nourish'd endless Woe.

Prior, *Despairing Shepherd*.

(b) The pastoral staff of a bishop or an abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock. Such staves are generally gilt, ornamented with jewels, and enriched by carving, etc. Compare *pastoral staff*, under *staff*. (c) A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle; a pot-hook or trammel. [Scotch.] (d) In music: (1) A short tube, either curved or straight, that may be inserted into various metal wind-instruments so as to lengthen their tube, and thus lower their fundamental tone or key. (2) The curved metal tube between the mouthpiece and the body of a bassoon. (e) A sickle.

Queen corne is coruen with crokes kene.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 40.

## 5†. A look or curl of hair. Compare *croquet*.

Thog gur crune be ischawe, fair beth gur crokes.

*Rel. Antiq.*, II. 175.

## 6†. A gibbet.

But Terpine . . .  
She caused to be attach, and forthwith led  
Unto the crooke, . . .  
Where he full shamefully was hanged by the hed.

*Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 18.

7†. A support consisting of a post or pile with a cross-beam resting upon it; a bracket or truss consisting of a vertical piece, a horizontal piece, and a strut.

The ancient Free School of Colne was an antique building, supported upon crooks.

Baines, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 29.

## 8. An artifice; a trick; a contrivance.

For all your bragges, hookes, and crookes, you have such  
a fall as you shall never be able to stand upright again.

*Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner.

9. A dishonest person; one who is crooked in conduct; a tricky or underhand schemer; a thief; a swindler. [Colloq.]—By hook or by crook, by one means or another; by fair means or foul.

In hope her to attaine by hookes or crookes.

*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 17.

They will have it, by hook or by crook. *Mede.*

This phrase derives its origin from the custom of certain manors where tenants are authorized to take fire-bote by hook or by crook; that is, so much of the underwood as may be cut with a crook (a sickle), and so much of the low timber as may be collected from the boughs by means of a hook.

*Bartlett*, *Fam. Quot.*, p. 637.

**crook** (*krük*), *v.* [*ME. croken* = MD. *croken*, *crooken*, D. *kreuken* = Dan. *kröge*, also *kröge*, bend, *kröget*, crooked, = Sw. *kröka*, bend, crook, *krökna*, become crooked; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To bend; cause to assume an angular or a curved form; make a curve or hook in.

There is but little labour of the muscles required, only enough for bowing or *crooking* the tail.

*Derham*, *Physico-Theology*, v. 11, note.

2†. To curl (hair). *Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 176.

—3. To turn; pervert; misapply.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends. *Bacon*, *Wisdom for a Man's Self*.

4†. To thwart.—To *crook* the elbow, to drink; become drunk. [Slang.]—To *crook* the mouth, to distort

the mouth, as if about to cry, or as indicating anger or displeasure. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To bend or be bent; be turned from a right line; curve; wind.

Th' other [circle] which (croasing th' Vniuersall Props,  
And those where Titans Whirling Chariot slopes)  
Rect-angles forms: and, *crooking*, cuts in two  
Heer Capricorn; there burning Cancer too.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columnea.  
The eagle might live much longer, but that her upper  
beak *crooketh* in time over the lower, and so she falleth  
not with age but with hunger.

*J. Gregory*, *Posthuma* (1850), p. 207.

Specifically—2. To bend the knee; crouch.

Sertis, Marie, thou wilt haue me shamed for ay,  
For I can nowthir *croke* nor knele. *York Plays*, p. 168.

**crookback** (*krük'bak*), *n.* One who has a crooked back or round shoulders; a hunchback. Also *crouchback*.

At, *crook-back*; here I stand to answer thee.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., II. 2.

**crook-backed** (*krük'bakt*), *a.* Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

A man that is brokenfooted, or brokenhanded, or *crook-*  
*backt*, or a dwarf. *Lev. xxi. 20.*

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,  
As negro for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass  
Be call'd Europa.

*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

**crooked** (as adj., *krük'ed*), *p. a.* [*Pt. of crook*, *v.*; = Dan. *kröget*, crooked.] 1. Bent; having angles or curves; deviating from a straight line; curved; curving; winding.

Other of them may have crooked noses; but to owe such  
straight arms, none. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 1.

He and his brother are like plum-trees that grow crooked  
Over standing pools. *Webster*, *Duchess of Malf.*, l. 1.

2. Not straight, in a figurative sense, especially as regards rectitude of conduct; not upright or straightforward; not honest; wrong; perverse; cross-grained.

His clannes [cleanness] & his cortaysye *croked* were neuer.  
*Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 663.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation.

*Deut. xxxiii. 5.*

For, though my justice were as white as truth,

My way was *crooked* to it; that condemns me.

*Fletcher*, *Valentinian*, v. 3.

Hence—3. Made or sold in secret, without the payment of the taxes or submitting to the regulations or inspection required by law: as, *crooked* whisky. [Colloq.]

And another house testified that it manufactured two  
hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons a month, and  
that half its entire annual product was *crooked*.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 301.

= *Syn.* 1. Bowed, awry, askew, deformed, distorted.—2. Deceitful, tricky, dishonest, knavish. See *irregular*.  
**crookedly** (*krük'ed-li*), *adv.* In a crooked, bent, or perverse manner.

**crookedness** (*krük'ed-nes*), *n.* 1. A winding, bending, or turning; curvature; inflection.

A variety of trout which is naturally deformed, having  
a strange *crookedness* near the tail. *Pennant*, *Brit. Zool.*

2. Want of rectitude; dishonesty; perverseness; obliquity of conduct.

The very essence of Truth is plainness and brightness;  
the darkness and *crookedness* is our own.

*Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, l.

My will hath been used to *crookedness* and peevish mo-  
rosity in all virtuous employments.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Repentance*, v. § 6.

## 3. Physical deformity.

A severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or  
spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Worthy Communicant*.

**crooken** (*krük'n*), *v. t.* [*cf. crook* + *-en*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. Sw. *krökna*, become crooked.] To make crooked; pervert.

Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul  
than to teach and instruct it.

*Homilies Against Idolatry*, II.

**crookesite** (*krüks'it*), *n.* [After W. Crookes, an English chemist.] A rare metallic mineral consisting of the selenids of copper, thallium, and silver.

**Crookes's tubes.** See *vacuum*, and *radiant energy*, under *energy*.

**crookneck** (*krük'nek*), *a.* Having a crooked neck: applied to several varieties of squash having a long recurved neck.

**crook-nafter** (*krük'räf'tèr*), *n.* Same as *kneerafter*.

**crool** (*kröl*), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *croodle*, *crood*, *croon*, *croo*.] To mutter. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Frogs, from all the waters around, *crooled*, chubbed, and  
croaked. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, l. 14.

**croon** (*krön*), *v.* [Introduced from Sc.; Sc. also written *croone*, *croyn*, *croone*; < ME. *croynen*, hum (sing), = D. *kreunen*, groan, lament. The word in its present form is regarded as imita-

tive. Cf. *croo*, *crood*, *croodle*, *croo*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a low continued murmuring sound resembling moaning or lamenting. Hence—2. To sing softly and monotonously to one's self; hum softly and plaintively.

O'er the roof

The doves sat *crooning* half the day.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 108.

Here an old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child,  
and rocking it to and fro.

*Dickens*.

3. To utter a low muffled roar; bellow monotonously. [Rare.]

"Thou hear'st that lordly Bull of mine,

"Neighbour," quoth Brunskill then;

"How loudly to the hills he *croones*,

That *croone* to him again."

*Southey*.

II. *trans.* To sing in a low humming tone; hum; affect by humming.

Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.

*Burns*, *Tam o' Shanter*.

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung  
and *crooned* himself asleep.

*Dickens*.

They [catbirds] differ greatly in vocal talent, but all have  
a delightful way of *crooning* over, and as it were rehear-  
sing, their song in an undertone.

*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 10.

**croon** (*krön*), *n.* [*< croon*, *v.*] A low, hollow moan or bellow. [Scotch.]

The dell, or else an outler quey [unhoused heffer],

Gat up an' gae a *croon*.

*Burns*, *Halloween*.

**croonach** (*krö'nak*), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to *crooner* and *croonyal*; so called (as ult. *gurnard*) from the grunting sound it makes; < *croon*, *croone*, *croyn*, grunt, hum, purr, croon, etc.: see *croon*, *r.* Another Sc. name (Frith of Forth) is *croinker*, of similar origin.] A Scotch name of the gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

**crooner** (*krö'nér*), *n.* [Sc., also written *crooner*: see *croonach*.] Same as *croonach*.

**crooning** (*krö'ning*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *croon*, *v.*] The act of one who croons; a low humming or murmuring sound.

Her dainty ear a fiddle charms,

A bag-pipe's her delight;

But for the *croonings* o' her wheel

She diana's care a mite.

*J. Baillie*, *The Weary Pund o' Tow*.

**croonyal** (*krö'nial*), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

**crop** (*krop*), *n.* [*< ME. crop*, *crope*, the top or head of a plant, crop of grain, the craw of a bird, the maw, < AS. *cropp*, *cropp*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers, an ear of corn, the craw of a bird, a kidney, = MD. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, gullet, stomach, D. *krop*, the gullet, craw, maw, stomach, gizzard, = MLG. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, gullet, the trunk of the body, LG. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, = OHG. *chroph*, *kropf*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, the craw, MHG. G. *kropf*, the craw, G. dial. *kropf* also the ear of grain, a thick round head as of lettuce or cabbage, also a thick, short, dumpy person, man or child, etc., and in numerous other senses, = Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch on the body (cf. *kryppa*, a hump, hunch), = Sw. *kropp*, Dan. *krop*, craw (in comp. Sw. *kroppduska*, Dan. *kropdue*, pouter-pigeon, lit. 'crop-dove'), while Sw. *kropp*, Dan. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, and the same in the sense of 'trunk of the body, body, carcass,' are appar. borrowed from LG. Hence (from LG. or Scand.) OF. *crope*, *croupe*, top of a hill, croup, or cruppe, F. *croupe* (> E. *croup* and *crupper*), the hinder parts of a horse; and (from G.) It. *groppe*, > F. *groupe*, > E. *group*, a knot, cluster, company: see *crope*<sup>2</sup>, *croup*<sup>2</sup>, *crupper*, *group*. Hence also (from E.) W. *cropa*, craw (but Ir. Gael. *sgroba*, craw, are appar. different). The word has a remarkable variety of special senses, appar. all derived from an orig. meaning 'a rounded projecting mass, a protuberance'; hence (a) the rounded head or top of a tree or plant, and sprouting or growing plants in general (including by a later development the idea of plants (grain) to be cropped or cut: defs. 1, 2, 3); (b) a physical excrescence on an animal or plant, esp. the craw of a bird, whence the developed senses 'gullet, maw, stomach,' etc. (defs. 4, 5); (c) from the noun in the sense of 'top or head of a plant,' the verb *crop*, to take off or pluck the head, hence cut, etc., whence the later secondary noun senses (defs. 6-14).] 1†. The top or highest part of anything, especially of an herb or a tree.

Grete trees . . . with *croppes* brode.

*Chaucer*, *Death of Blanche*, l. 424.

The lile *croppes* one and one . . .

He smote of. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, III. 249.

And in the *crop* of that tre on hight  
A litill childe he saw full right,  
Lapped all in clothes cleene.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

2. Corn and other cultivated plants grown and garnered; the produce of the ground; harvest: as, the *crops* are 10 per cent. larger than last year; in a more restricted sense, that which is cut, gathered, or garnered from a single field, or of a particular kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season: as, the wheat-*crop*; the potato-*crop*.

*Croppe* of corne yn a yere, annona.

*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 104.

For plenty of *crop* and corne to Ceres.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 23.

3. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing: as, a standing *crop*; the *crop* in the ground; the *crops* are all backward this year.

Enriching shortly, with his springing *Crop*,

The Ground with green, the Husbandman with hope.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

They turned in their stubble to sow another *croppe* of wheate in the same place.

*Coryat, Crudities*, l. 151.

A full ear'd *crop* and thriving, rank and proud!

Prepost'rous man first sow'd, and then he plough'd.

*Quarles, Emblems*, l. 2.

But let the good old *crop* adorn

The hills our fathers trod.

*Whittier, The Corn-Song*.

4. The first stomach of a fowl; the craw; the ingluvies: sometimes used humorously of the human maw or stomach.

In birds there is no mastication . . . of the meat; . . . but . . . it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or *craw*.

The knave crowsmeth is *crop*

Er the cok *crawe*.

*Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 233.

The Cock was of a larger egg

Than modern poultry drop,

Stept forward on a firmer leg,

And cram'd a plumper *crop*.

*Tennyson, Will Waterproof*.

5. In insects, an anterior dilatation of the alimentary canal, succeeded by the proventriculus. See cut under *Blattida*.—6. Anything gathered when ready or in season: as, the ice-*crop*.

This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair, . . .

Guiltless of steel and from the razor free,

Shall fall a plenteous *crop* reserved for thee.

*Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*, III. 354.

7. The act of cutting or clipping off, as hair: as, he has given you a pretty close *crop*.—8. An ear-mark.—9. The hair of the head when thick and short, forming a sort of cap.

Her hair . . . she wore it in a *crop*—curled in five distinct rows.

*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ix.

10. A wig of rough, short hair.—11. In *mining*, the outcrop of a lode. See *outcrop*. [*Cordilleran region*.]—12. In *tanning*, an entire untrimmed hide, struck for sole-leather. Also called *crop-hide*.—13. A fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples. A *crop* hogshead of tobacco is from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds net.—14. A kind of whip used by horsemen in the hunting-field, consisting of a short, stout, and straight staff having a crooked handle, and a loop of leather at the end. It is useful in opening gates, and differs from the common whip in the absence of a lash. Also called *hunting-crop*.

Instead of the gold-and-ivory-handled cutting whip which he had been led to expect, she carried a light but sturdy *crop*.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 207.

**Away-going crops.** See *away-going*.—**Course of crops.** See *course*.—**Crop and root**, the whole of anything.

*Croppe and rote* of gentlesse.

*Chaucer, Complaint of Venus*, l. 8 (in some MSS.).

Grante mercy, hesu, *crop & rote*

Of al frenschip, for thou neuere falla.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

**Green crop**, a crop that is cut or gathered in its growing or unripe state: often used in contradistinction to *grain-crop*, *root-crop*, or *grass-crop*, and sometimes including turnips, potatoes, etc.—**Neck and crop**, altogether; at once; bag and baggage; in a summary way.

I'd have had you trundled *neck and crop* out of this warehouse long ago if I'd thought you capable of pouching so much as a tobaccoist's token. *Sala, The Ship-Chandler*.

**White crop**, a name given by agriculturists to grain-crops, as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, which when or lose their green color as they ripen: in contradistinction to *green crop*, *root-crop*, etc.—**Winter crop**, a crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

**crop** (krop), v.; pret. and pp. *cropped*, sometimes *cropt*, ppr. *cropping*. [*ME. croppen*, out, pluck and eat, as birds do grain (= *D. kroppen*, cram (birds), = *LG. kröppen*, cut, crop, = *G. krofsen*, crop, = *Icel. kröppa*, cut, crop), lit. take off the crop (top, head, ear) of a plant; < *crop*, n., 1. In the third sense, < *crop*, n., 2, 3.] **I. trans.** 1. To take off the top or head of (a

plant); cut off the ends of; eat off; pull off; pluck; mow; reap: as, to *crop* flowers, trees, or grass; to *crop* fruit from the tree.

Ther (where) it growed *crope* a plante of peche.

*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

The first leaves are *cropped* off to feede the silke wormes withall.

*Coryat, Crudities*, I. 151.

A fairer rose did never bloom

Than now lies *cropp'd* on Yarrow.

*The Dowie Dens of Yarrow* (Child's Ballads, III. 68).

And Gascon lasses, from their jetty braids,

*Crop* half, to buy a ribbon for the rest.

*Bryant, Spring in Town*.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*.

*Sir J. Denham, Cato Major of Old Age*, iv.

2. To cut off a part of (the ear of an animal) as a mark of identification, or for other reasons.—3. To cause to bear a crop; plant or fill with crops; raise crops on: as, to *crop* a field.

Where in the world besides (in Connaught) could there be found a field of not two acres, *cropped* in precise equality with oats and weeds, and a cow, at mid-day, standing in the midst?

*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 557.

**II. intrans.** 1. To sprout; appear in part, and apparently by accident or undesignedly, from beneath the surface or otherwise from concealment; become partly visible or obvious: with *out*, sometimes *up* or *forth*. Specifically—(a) In *mining*, to appear at the surface: said of a vein or mass of ore when it shows itself distinctly at the surface of the ground; also, but less frequently, in geology, with regard to stratified rocks in general. Some of the islets are composed entirely of the sedimentary, others of the trappean rocks—generally, however, with the sandstones *cropping* out on the southern shores.

*Darwin, Geol. Observations*, II. 425.

(b) To appear incidentally and undesignedly; come to light or to the surface: as, his peculiarities *crop* out in his work; the truth *cropped* out in spite of him.

Any wild trait unexpectedly *cropping* out in any of the domestic animals pleased him (Thoreau) immensely.

*J. Burroughs, Essays from The Critic*, p. 15.

All such outrages *crop* forth

I' the course of nature.

*Browning, Ring and Book*, I. 56.

2†. To yield harvest. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

**crop**<sup>1</sup>. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *creep*.

Another witness *crops* out against the Lord Stafford.

*Roger North, Examen* (1740), p. 217.

**crop**<sup>2†</sup> (kröp), n. [*< OF. crops, croupe*, the top of a hill, also the rump or croup; see *crop*, *croup*<sup>2</sup>.] The top of anything; a finial.

**crop-ear** (krop'er), n. 1. A horse with cropped ears.

What horse? a roan, a *crop-ear*, is it not?

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I'll lay a thousand pounds upon my *crop-ear*.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 3.

2. A person whose ears have been cropped.

**crop-eared** (krop'erd), a. Having the ears cropped.

A *crop-ear'd* scrivener this.

*B. Jonson, Masques*.

**croppent**. Obsolete past participle of *creep*.

**cropper**, n. An obsolete form of *crupper*. *Chaucer*.

**crop-fish** (krop'fish), n. A local English name of fishes of the genus *Lagocephalus*.

**cropful**, **crop-full** (krop'ful), a. Having a full crop or belly; satiated.

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,

And stretch'd out all the chimney's length,

Basks at the fire his hairy strength;

And *crop-full* out of doors he flings,

Ere the first cock his matin rings.

*Milton, L'Allegro*, l. 112.

**crop-hide** (krop'hid), n. Same as *crop*, 12.

**crop-ore** (krop'ör), n. In *mining*, tin ore of the first quality, after it is dressed or cleansed for smelting. *Pryce*. [*Cornwall*.]

**cropped** (kropt), p. a. [*Pp. of crop*, v.] Cut off short, as the hair. Specifically—(a) In *bookbinding*, having the margins unnecessarily cut down in binding. When cut into the print, the book is said to *bleed*. (b) In *rope-making*, stripped, as hemp, of its short fibers or tow by the smaller speckles, to render it suitable for use in fine work. Also spelled *cropt*.

**cropper**<sup>1</sup> (krop'er), n. [*< crop*, n., 4, + *-er*]. A breed of pigeons with a large crop. See *pouter*.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler*.

**cropper**<sup>2</sup> (krop'er), n. [*< crop*, v., + *-er*]. 1. A machine for facing cloth.—2. A powerful hand-tool for cutting off bolts or iron rods.—3. A plant which furnishes a crop: qualified by *large* or *small*, *heavy* or *light*, etc.

Tobacco, *N. macrophylla pandurata*, . . . a *heavy cropper*, and especially adapted for the manufacture of good snuff.

*Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1325.

4. One who raises a crop or crops on shares; one who cultivates land for its owner in consideration of part of the crop.

**cropper**<sup>3</sup> (krop'er), n. [*Origin uncertain*.] A fall, as from horseback; especially, a fall in which the rider is thrown neck and crop over the horse's head; hence, failure in an undertaking. [*Slang*.]

**cropping** (krop'ing), n. [*Verbal n. of crop*, v.] 1. The act of cutting off.—2. The raising or gathering of crops.—3. In *geol.*, the rising of rock strata to the surface of the ground. See *outcrop*.

**cropple-crown** (krop'l-kroun), n. Same as *copple-crown*, 2.

**croppy** (krop'i), n.; pl. *croppies* (-iz). [*< crop*, cut, + *dim. -y*]. 1. A person whose ears have been cut off, as formerly for treason.—2. One whose hair is cropped, or cut close to the head. Specifically—(a) In former use, an Irish rebel of 1798.

Wearing the hair short and without powder was, at this time, considered a mark of French principles. Hair so worn was called a "crop." Hence Lord Melbourne's phrase "crop imitating wig" (*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 41). This is the origin of *croppies* as applied to the Irish rebels of 1798.

*Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters*, p. 410.

(b) One who has had his hair cropped in prison. *Slang Dict.* (c) A Roundhead. *Halliwel*.

**crop-sick** (krop'sik), a. Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick from a surfeit in eating or drinking; overgorged.

My merit doth begin to be *crop-sick*

For want of other titles.

*Middleton, Game at Chess*, III. 1.

**crop-sickness** (krop'sik'nes), n. Sickness from repletion of the stomach.

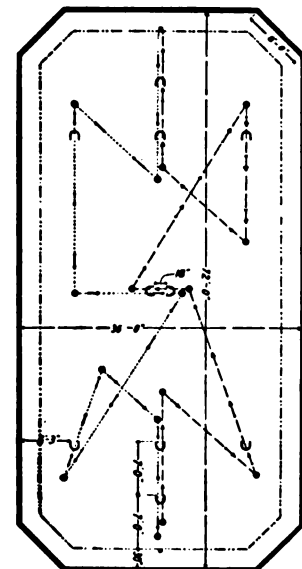
Every visitant is become a physician; one that scarce knew any but *crop-sickness* cryeth, No such apothecary's shop as the sack-shop!

*Whitlock, Manners of English People* (1656), p. 123.

**cropweed** (krop'wéd), n. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

**croquet** (krō-kä'), n. [*Appar. < F. as if "croquet"*, var. of *crochet*, a hook, turn, bend, *dim. of croc*, a hook, crook (see *crochet*, *crochet*, *crook*), with allusion to the hoops or arches, or to the mallets.] 1. A game played on a lawn or a prepared piece of ground, with mallets, balls,

pegs or posts, and a number of iron hoops or arches arranged in a certain order. The object of the game is, starting from one end of the field, to drive the balls through the hoops to the peg at the opposite end of the field, and then back again to the first peg, or winning-peg, the player or side doing this first winning the game. The order, position, shape, and number of the hoops differ in different forms of the game. Their arrangement and the order in which they are taken in the form of the game (also known as *roque*) adopted by the National American Croquet Association, are shown in the illustration. The (earth) court is 72 by 26 feet in size (with corners 8 feet



Plan of Croquet-ground.

long), surrounded by a border, 80 inches within which is marked the boundary of the field. The arches are 34 inches between the wires, except the central double arch, or cage, in which the width is 54 inches. When played on a grass court or a lawn the field is commonly 90 by 45 feet, there is a single central wicket parallel with the other wickets, and the side wickets are set one foot forward (toward the center) instead of being on a line with the second (or sixth) wicket. The ball also is sent through the fifth and the tenth wickets (counting the double middle wicket twice) in the direction opposite to that shown in the diagram. Croquet can be played by two or more, and, in the case of several playing, they may either be divided into two parties or play each for himself.

2. In the game of croquet, the act of a player, upon hitting a second ball with his own, of driving that one away by a stroke on his own, after he has placed the two in contact or within half an inch of each other.

**croquet** (krō-kä'), v. t. [*< croquet*, n.] In the game of croquet, to drive off by a croquet, as an adversary's ball. See *croquet*, n., 2.

**croquette** (krō-ket'), n. [*F.*, < *croquet*, a crisp cake, < *croquer*, crunch.] A mass of finely minced and seasoned meat or fish (or rice, po-



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square, from which the arms radiate.—**Cross nyle**, in *her.*, same as *cross moline*.—**Cross of chains**, in *her.*, a cross composed of four chains fixed to an annulet in the center.—**Cross of four leaves**, in *her.*, same as *cross quatrefoil*.—**Cross of Jerusalem**. (a) A cross whose four arms are each capped with a cross-bar: it may be considered as four tau-crosses forming a cross. (b) The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, from the form and color of the flower.—**Cross of Lorraine**, a cross having two horizontal arms, the upper one shorter than the other. See *patriarchal cross*.—**Cross of Malta**, or **Maltese cross**, a cross supposed to be made of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points: the sides of the arms are therefore eight lines radiating from a common center, and the ends of the arms form deep reentrant angles.—**Cross of St. Andrew**. See def. 1.—**Cross of St. Anthony**. See def. 1.—**Cross of St. George**, the Greek cross, as used in the flag of Great Britain. It is red on a white ground, the ground in the present standard being indicated by a mere fimbriation or border of white separating the red cross from a blue ground, made necessary by the combination of the Scottish with the English flag. See *union jack*, under *union*.—**Cross of St. James**, a Latin cross, the longest arm of which represents the blade of a sword, the opposite one the hilt, and the two others the cross-guard, the last three being floriated at their extremities. When used as a badge of the Order of St. James of Compostella, it is red with a narrow gold edge, and has a scallop-shell at the intersection.—**Cross of St. Julian**, a cross like the cross of St. Andrew, with the arms crossed.—**Cross of St. Patrick**, a cross like that of St. Andrew, but red.—**Cross of thunder**, in *her.*, a cross composed of thunderbolts: it is sometimes represented as a kind of star having forked bolts between the flames.—**Cross of Toulouse**, a cross resembling the Maltese cross, except that between the bars of the arrow-heads there is a third point or projection, as if representing the socket.—**Cross bell**, in *her.*, a cross in the form of a Y, used as a bearing.—**Cross patée**. See *patée*.—**Cross portate**, in *her.*, a tau-cross with the upright shown bendwise, as if seen in perspective: supposed to be taken from the appearance of a cross when carried on the shoulder.—**Cross potent**, in *her.*, a cross each of whose arms terminates with a crosshead. Also called *cross baton* and *baton-cross*.—**Cross quarter-pierced**, in *her.*, a cross of which the center is entirely removed, leaving the four arms touching at the angles.—**Cross quatrefoil**, in *her.*, a cross composed of four leaves, or a four-leafed clover arranged as a cross. Also called *cross of four leaves*.—**Cross saltier**, in *her.*, same as *saltier*: an erroneous blazoning.—**Cross saltier-wise**, in *her.*, any cross other than the ordinary, when borne diagonally on the field.—**Cross sarcelé**, in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted*.—**Cross sarcelé resarcelé**, in *her.*, a cross twice parted, consisting therefore of four barrulets or palets to each arm, the field showing between.—**Exaltation of the Cross**, a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and the Armenian and other Oriental churches, on September 14th, in commemoration of the apparition of the cross in the heavens to Constantine, and the subsequent recovery of the supposed true cross by Heraclius, A. D. 628, from the Persians.—**Fiery cross**, in Scotland, a signal transmitted in early times from place to place, as a summons to arms within a limited time. It consisted of a cross of light wood, the extremities of which were set on fire and then extinguished in the blood of a freshly slain goat.—**Grand cross**, a member of the highest class of an honorary order: so named from the greater size of the badge (usually a cross) denoting this class: equivalent to *grand commandeur* (which see, under *commander*).—**Greek cross**. See def. 1.—**Holy Cross**. (a) The name of several orders in the Roman Catholic Church, as Regular Canons of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Congregation of the Holy Cross, Sisters of the Holy Cross. (b) A society formed by clerical members of the extreme ritualistic section of the English Church.—**Invention of the Cross**, a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church on May 8d, and assigned to the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book, instituted in commemoration of the discovery at Jerusalem, A. D. 326, by the empress Helena, of what was believed to be the true cross.—**Latin cross**. See def. 1.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross**. See *Burgundian*.—**Papal cross**, a cross with three transoms.—**Patriarchal cross**, a cross with two transoms or cross-bars.—**Pectoral cross**, the cross worn hanging on the breast by Roman Catholic and Greek bishops as one of the insignia of their rank. See *encolpion*.—**Processional cross**, a cross placed on a long staff of wood or metal, and carried at the head of ecclesiastical processions.—**Red cross**, the cross of St. George, the national saint of England.—**Sign of the cross**, in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, an outline of a cross made by motions of the right hand on the forehead, or from the forehead to the breast and from shoulder to shoulder, made by officiating priests as a mode of blessing, and by the laity as a sign of reverence on entering a church, passing the host, and on other occasions.—**Southern Cross**, a constellation. See *crux*.—**Spanish cross**, in music, the sign of the double sharp, X.—**Tau-cross**. Same as *cross of St. Anthony*. See def. 1.—**To bear a cross**, to endure with patience a discomfort or trial.—**To be under one's cross**. See *extract*.

In some parts of Wales the phrase *he is under his cross* is a pretty common substitute for "he is dead."  
*Athenæum*, No. 3069, p. 245.

**To live or be on the cross**, to live by stealing: opposed to *to live on the square*. [Thieves' slang.]—**To preach the cross**. See *preach*.—**To take the cross**, in the middle ages, to pledge one's self to become a crusader. This was generally symbolized by a small cross of cloth or other material attached to the shoulder of the cloak or other garment. In the later part of the middle ages, those who went on crusade against the Turks often had a cross branded on the bare shoulder.—**To take up the cross**, to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

**cross<sup>1</sup> (krós), a.** [*cross<sup>2</sup>, n.*; in part by aphesis from *across*.] There is no distinct line of division between *cross* as an adjective and *cross* as a prefix. As a prefix, it often represents the adv. *cross<sup>1</sup>*, or the prep. *cross<sup>1</sup>, across*.] 1.

Transverse; passing from side to side; falling athwart: as, a *cross beam* (*cross-beam*).

The *cross* refraction of a second prism. *Newton*.

The vision is rather dazzled than assisted by the numerous *cross* lights thrown over the path.  
*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 13, note.

2. Passing or referring from one of two objects, parts, groups, etc., to the other; establishing a direct connection of some kind between two things: as, a *cross cut* (*cross-cut*), or a short path between two places; a *cross* reference.

The closest affinities of this genus are evidently with *Cyllene*, but there is an equally evident *cross* affinity in the direction of *Elaphidion*.  
*J. L. Le Conte*.

3. Adverse; opposed; thwarting; obstructing; untoward: sometimes with *to*: as, an event *cross* to our inclinations.

It is my fate;  
To these *cross* accidents I was ordain'd,  
And must have patience.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 4.

A very *cross* accident indeed.

*Sheridan* (?), *The Camp*, i. 1.  
4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; petulant; perverse: applied to persons.

What other Designs he had I know not, for he was commonly very *cross*.  
*Dampier*, *Voyages*, i. 384.

I would have thanked you before, my dear Aunt, as I ought to have done, . . . but, to say the truth, I was too *cross* to write. *Jane Austen*, *Pride and Prejudice*, p. 827.

5. Proceeding from a peevish or bad temper; expressing ill humor: as, a *cross* look; *cross* words.—6. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.

These *cross* points  
Of varying letters, and opposing consuls.  
*B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, iv. 5.

There was nothing, however *cross* and perplex, brought to him by our artists, which he did not play off at sight with ravishing sweetness. *Keelyn*, *Diary*, March 4, 1856.

7. Proceeding from an adverse party by way of reciprocal contest: as, a *cross* interrogatory. See below.—8. Produced by cross-breeding, as an animal or a plant.—As *cross* as two sticks, extremely *cross* or perverse.

We got out of bed back'ards, I think, for we're as *cross* as two sticks.  
*Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xix.

**Cross bill**, in law, a bill filed by a defendant against the plaintiff or a co-defendant, or both, in an already pending bill, and seeking affirmative relief touching matters in such pending bill. A cross bill must be limited to matters in the original bill and matters necessary to be determined in order to an adjudication of the matters in that bill.—**Cross interrogatory**, an interrogatory proposed by the party against whom a deposition is sought to be taken by the administration of interrogatories.—**Cross marriages**, marriages made by a brother and sister with two persons who are also sister and brother.

**Cross marriages** between the king's son and the archduke's daughter, and again between the archduke's son and the king's daughter.  
*Bacon*, *Hist. Hen.* VII.

**Cross nerve**, **cross vein**, in *entom.*, a transverse nerve connecting two longitudinal nerves of the wing, or dividing a wing-cell; specifically, the nerve connecting the median and submedian veins, and forming the outer boundary of the discal cell in the wings of *Lepidoptera*.—**Cross pile**. See *pile*.—**Cross sea**, a sea which does not set in the direction of the wind; a swell in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the crossing of winds and currents.—**Cross vein**. See *cross nerve*.—Syn. *Peevish*, *Fretful*, etc. (see *petulant*), *anapallish*, *touchy*, *ill-natured*, *morose*, *sullen*, *sulky*, *sour*.

**cross<sup>1</sup> (krós), adv.** [*cross<sup>1</sup>, a.*; in part by aphesis from *across*.] Transversely; contrariwise; adversely; in opposition.

It standeth *cross* of Cynthia's way.

*B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.  
Therefore God hath given us laws, which come *cross* and are restraints to our natural inclinations, that we may part with something in the service of God which we value.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1836), i. 52.

**cross<sup>1</sup> (krós), v.** [In early use in three forms according to the noun: (1) *E. cross*, < *ME. crossen* = *Icel. krossa* = *Sw. korsa* = *Dan. korse*; (2) *ME. croisen*, *croisien*, *croicien*, *croisien*, *creoicien*, *creysien*, < *OF. croiser*, *cruisier*, *F. croiser* = *Pr. crozar* = *Sp. Pg. cruzar* = *It. crociare*, *cruciare*; (3) *E. crouch<sup>2</sup>*, < *ME. crouchen*, *crouchen*, *cruchen* = *D. kruisen* (> *E. cruise*) = *G. kreuzen*, *cross*, = *Dan. krydse* = *Sw. kryssa*, *cross*, *cruise*; all from the noun. See *cross<sup>1</sup>, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To draw or run a line athwart or across (a figure or surface); lay or pass a thing across (another); put together transversely: as, to *cross* the letter *t*; the two roads *cross* each other.

Why dost thou *cross* thine arms, and hang thy face  
Down to thy bosom?  
*Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 4.

2. To erase by marking one or more lines or crosses on or over; cancel: often followed by

*off* or *out*: as, to *cross* or *cross off* an account; to *cross out* a wrong word.

It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, cross the score of their own sins, score up God as their debtor.  
*Fuller*.

3. To make the sign of the cross upon, as in devotion.

O for my beads! I *cross* me for a sinner.  
*Shak.*, *C. of E.*, ii. 2.  
They *cross'd* themselves for fear.  
*Tennyson*, *Lady of Shalott*, iv.

4. To pass from side to side of; pass or move over transversely: as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river or the ocean.

No narrow frith  
He had to cross. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 920.  
We had cloudy weather and briak winds while we were *crossing* the East Indian Ocean.  
*Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. iii. 4.

How didst thou *cross* the bridge o'er Giall's stream?  
*M. Arnold*, *Balder Dead*.

5. To cause to go or pass over; transport across a body of water.

On the 6th Sherman arrived at Grand Gulf and *crossed* his command that night and the next day.  
*U. S. Grant*, *Personal Memoirs*, i. 493.

6. To thwart; obstruct; hinder; oppose; contradict; counteract; clash with: as, to be *crossed* in love.

A man's disposition is never well known till he be *crossed*.  
*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 125.

All my hopes are *cross*.  
Checked and abated. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, Ind.  
Parthenophil, in vain we strive to *cross*  
The destiny that guides us.  
*Ford*, *Lover's Melancholy*, iii. 2.

7. To debar or preclude. [Rare or obsolete.]

'Would he were wasted, marrow, bones, and all,  
That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring,  
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for!  
*Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, iii. 2.

He in ye end *cross* this petition from taking any further effects in this kind.  
*Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 529.

8. To cause to interbreed; mix the breed or strain of, as animals or plants.

Those who rear up animals take all possible pains to *cross* the strain, in order to improve the breed.  
*Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, lxxii.

Species belonging to distinct genera can rarely, and those belonging to distinct families can never, be *crossed*.  
*Darwin*, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 164.

9. *Naut.*, to hoist from the deck and put in place on the mast, as any of the lighter yards of a square-rigged vessel.

Toward morning, the wind having become light, we *crossed* our royal and skysail yards, and at daylight we were seen under a cloud of sail, having royals and skysails fore and aft.

*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 35.  
10. To meet and pass. [Rare.]

Men shun him at length as they would do an infection, and he is never *cross* in his way, if there be but a lane to escape him. *Bp. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Shark.

**To cross a check**. See *crossed check*, under *check*.—**To cross books**, to cancel accounts.

So the money was produced, releases and discharges drawn, signed and sealed, *books crossed*, and all things confirmed.  
*Bunyan*, *Mr. Badman*.

**To cross one's hand**, to make the sign of the cross on another's hand with a piece of money; hence, to give money.

I have an honest dairy-maid who *crosses* their [the gipsies'] hands with a piece of silver every summer; and never fails being promised the handsomest young fellow in the parish for her pains. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 130.  
**To cross one's mind**, to enter one's mind, as an idea; come into one's thought suddenly, as if in passing athwart it.

The good old monk was within six paces of us, as the idea of him *cross'd* my mind.  
*Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 21.

**To cross one's path**, to thwart, obstruct, oppose, or hinder one's interest, purpose, or designs; stand in one's way.

Yet such was his [Cromwell's] genius and resolution that he was able to overpower and crush everything that *crossed* his path.  
*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

**To cross swords**, to fight with swords in single combat; hence, to engage in controversy.—**To cross the cudgels**, to lay the cudgels down, as in piling arms, in token of defeat; hence, to give in; submit; yield.

He forced the stubbornst for the cause  
To *cross* the cudgels to the laws.  
*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, III. ii. 39.

**II. intrans.** 1. To lie or be athwart or across: said of two or more things in their relation to one another: as, the lines *cross*; the roads *cross*.—2. To move or pass laterally or from one side toward the other, or transversely from place to place.—3. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always cross with reason.

Sir P. Sidney.

4. To interbreed, as cattle; mix breeds.

If two individuals of distinct races cross, a third is invariably produced different from either. Coleridge.

5t. To happen (upon); come (upon).

In this search I have crossed upon another descent, which I am taking great pains to verify. Walpole, Letters, II. 121.

**cross**<sup>1</sup> (krós'), *prep.* [By apheresis from *across*.] Athwart; over; from side to side of, so as to intersect: as, to ride cross country. [Colloq. or obsolete.]

Passing cross the ways over the country  
This morning, betwixt this and Hamstead heath,  
Was by a crew of clowns robbed, bobbed, and hurt.  
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. 5.

And cross their limits cut a sloping way.  
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

**Cross lots**, *across lots*; by a short cut directly across the fields or vacant lots, and not by the public or recognised path or road; in a bee-line. [Colloq.]

The subject unexpectedly goes *cross lots*, by a flash of short-cut, to a conclusion so suddenly revealed that it has the effect of wit. C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 88.

**cross**<sup>2</sup> (krós'), *n.* [ME. *croesse*, *croce*, *croche*, also *croche*, = D. *kroete*, < OF. *croce*, *croce*, *croche*, F. *croce* = Pr. *crocea* = OSp. *croza*, a bishop's staff, = It. *crocia*, a crutch, < ML. *crocia*, *crocea* (*crochia*, *croca*), a curved stick, a bishop's staff; appar. < ML. *crocus*, *croca*, OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, etc., a crook; but early confused with and perhaps in part due to L. *crux* (*cruc*), a cross (a cross being the mark of the archbishop's staff, as distinguished from the crook of the ordinary bishop's staff). The ME. and Rom. words for *cross*, *crook*, and *crutch* were much involved in form and senses: see *crook*, *cross*<sup>1</sup>, *crutch*<sup>1</sup>, *crutch*<sup>2</sup>, and cf. *crose* and *crozier*.] The staff of a bishop; a crozier.

Dobest here sholde the blisshopes croce [var. *crose*].  
Piers Plowman (C), xl. 92.

**Cross** for a bishop, [F.] *crose*.  
Palsgrave.

**cross-action** (krós'ak'shon), *n.* In law, an action brought by one who is a defendant in a previous action against the plaintiff therein, or a co-defendant, or both, touching the same transaction.

**cross-aisle** (krós'il), *n.* A transept-aisle of a cruciform church.

The *cross-aisles* of many of our old churches lent themselves admirably to such an object; but when this was not so, the founder had to build his own chantry-chapel. Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. 1. 110.

**Crossarchinæ** (krós'är-kí'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossarchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fierriidae*, including those viverrine quadrupeds, as the mangues and suricates, which have more rounded or ventricose heads, with a more elongate snout, than the ichneumons, and 36 teeth, the false grinders being 3 on each side of each jaw. It is constituted by the genera *Crossarchus* and *Suricata* (or *Rhynchena*).

**Crossarchus** (kró-sär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *króos*, a fringe, border, & *ärchós*, the rectum.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Crossarchinæ*, containing the mangue, *C. obscurus*. See cut under *mangue*.

**cross-armed** (krós'ärmd), *a.* 1. Having the arms crossed.

To sit *cross-arm'd* and sigh away the day.  
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, II. 3.

2. In bot., having branches in pairs, each of which is at right angles with the next pair above or below.

**cross-axle** (krós'ak'sl), *n.* 1. A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers. E. H. Knight.—2. In a locomotive, a driving-axle on which the cranks are set at an angle of 90° with each other.

**cross-banded** (krós'ban'ded), *a.* In arch., said of a hand-railing when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibers is less than the breadth of the rail.

**cross-banister** (krós'ban'is-tër), *n.* In her., a cross consisting of four balusters, each crowned. Also called *banister-cross*.

**cross-bar** (krós'bär), *n.* 1. A transverse bar; a bar laid or fixed across another; in an anchor, a round bar of iron, straight or bent at one or both ends, inserted in the shank.—2. A small bar in the mechanism of a break-joint breech-loading firearm, which presses out the extractor when the barrels are falling.

**cross-barred** (krós'bärd), *a.* 1. Marked by transverse bars, whether of material or color:

as, a *cross-barred* pattern; a *cross-barred* grating; *cross-barred* muslin.—2. Secured by transverse bars.

Some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,  
Cross-bar'd and bolted fast, fear no assault.  
Milton, P. L., IV. 190.

3. In soöl., barred crosswise, or marked by transverse bars of color; fasciate; banded.

**crossbar-shot** (krós'bär-shot), *n.* A projectile so constructed as to expand on leaving the gun into the form of a cross with one quarter of the ball at each of its radial points, formerly used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging or doing general execution.

**cross-bated** (krós'bä'ted), *a.* Cross-grained. [Prov. Eng.]

In Craven, when the fibers of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be *cross-bated*. Halliwell.

**crossbeak** (krós'bék), *n.* Same as *crossbill*.

**cross-beam** (krós'bēm), *n.* A large beam going from wall to wall, or a girder that holds the sides of a building together; any beam that crosses another, or is laid or secured across supports, as in machinery or a ship.

**cross-bearer** (krós'bär'er), *n.* 1. Same as *crossiary*.—2. The bars which support the grate-bars of a furnace.

**cross-bearings** (krós'bär'ingz), *n. pl.* Naut., the bearings of two or more objects taken from the same place, and therefore crossing each other at the position of the observer. They are used for plotting a ship's position on a chart when near a coast.

**cross-bedding** (krós'bed'ing), *n.* See *false bedding*, under *false*.

**cross-belt** (krós'belt), *n.* Milit., a belt worn over both shoulders and crossing the breast, usually by sergeants.

**crossbill** (krós'bíl), *n.* A bird in which each mandible of the bill is laterally deflected, so that the tips of the two mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. The crossbills constitute the genus *Loxia* (or *Curvirostra*) of the family



Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).

*Pringillidae*, and present a case unique among birds. There are several species, the best-known being the common red crossbill of Europe and America (*Loxia curvirostra*), the parrot-crossbill of Europe (*L. pyropetita*), and the white-winged crossbill (*L. leucoptera*). See *Loxia*. Also called *crossbeak*.

**cross-billed** (krós'bíld), *a.* Having the mandibles crossed; metagnathous, as a bird of the genus *Loxia*. See *crossbill*.

**cross-birth** (krós'berth), *n.* A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

**cross-bit** (krós'bit), *n.* Same as *crosspiece*, 2 (b).

**crossbite** (krós'bit), *v. t.* To cheat; swindle; gull; trick; entrap.

Perfect state pollecy  
Can *cross-bite* even sense.  
Marston, What you Will, III. 1.

The next day his comrades told him all the plott, and how they *cross-bitt* him. Aubrey.

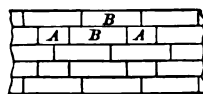
**crossbite** (krós'bit), *n.* [< *crossbite*, *v.*] A deception; a cheat; a trick; a trap.

The fox, . . . without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. Sir R. L'Ettrange.

**crossbiter** (krós'bi'tër), *n.* One who cross-bites; a cheat; a trickster.

Coney-catchers, cooseners, and *cross-biters*. Greene, The Black Book.

**cross-bond** (krós'bond), *n.* In arch., a bond in which a course composed of stretchers, but with a half-stretcher or a header at one or both ends, is covered by a course in which headers and stretchers alternate, and



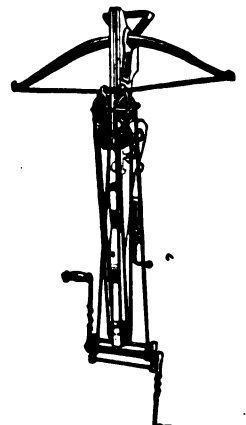
Cross-bond.  
A, A, headers; B, B, stretchers.

this by a course of stretchers, of which each joint comes over the middle of a stretcher in the first-named course. See *bond*<sup>1</sup>, 12.

**cross-bone** (krós'bón), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, the os transversale or pessulus of the syrinx. *Cornes*. See *pessulus*.—2. *pl.* The representation of two bones, generally thigh-bones, crossed like the letter X, and usually accompanied by a skull. See *skull* and *cross-bones*, under *skull*.

No carved *cross-bones*, the types of Death,  
Shall show thee past to Heaven.  
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

**crossbow** (krós'bō), *n.* 1. A missive weapon formed by a bow fixed athwart a stock in which



there is a groove or barrel to direct the missile, a notch or catch to hold the string when the bow is bent, and a trigger to release it; an arbalest. As a weapon of war and the chase, the crossbow was in very general use in Europe during the middle ages. It was unknown as a hand-weapon among the ancients, and rare, though not unknown, among Eastern nations. For a description and cut of the medieval crossbow, see *arbalest*.

The *cross-bow* was used by the English soldiery chiefly at sieges of fortified places, and on ship-board, in battles upon the sea. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, (p. 114.

2. Figuratively, a crossbowman.

The French Army was divided into three Battels; in the first were placed eight thousand Men at Arms, four thousand Archers, and fifteen hundred *Cross-bows*. Baker, Chronicles, p. 170.

**Barreled crossbow**, a crossbow which instead of a groove has a barrel like a gun, through which the missile glides. — **Crossbow-belt**, a waist-belt or a baldric for carrying a crossbow and its appurtenances, such as the trousers or quiver in which the quarrels were carried, and the hook or other implement by which the bow was bent.

**crossbower** (krós'bō'er), *n.* A crossbowman. **crossbowman** (krós'bō'man), *n.*; *pl.* *crossbowmen* (-men). One who uses a crossbow.

*Crossbowmen* were considered a very necessary part of a well-organized army. Hallam, Middle Ages, II. 2.

**cross-bred** (krós'bred), *a.* Produced by cross-breeding; bred from different species or varieties; hybrid; mongrel.

**cross-breed** (krós'bred), *n.* A class or strain of animals produced by cross-breeding, or of plants resulting from hybridization; a mongrel or hybrid breed.

**cross-breeding** (krós'bréd'ing), *n.* The crossing of different breeds, stocks, or races of animals or plants; the practice or system of breeding from individuals of different breeds or varieties: opposite of *pure* or *straight breeding*.

**cross-bun** (krós'bun), *n.* A bun indented with a cross, used especially on Good Friday.

**cross-buttock** (krós'but'ok), *n.* A peculiar throw practised by wrestlers, especially in Cornwall, England; hence, an unexpected overthrow or repulse.

Many *cross-buttocks* did I sustain.  
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxvii.

**cross-check** (krós'chok), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of timber laid across the deadwood amidships, to make good the deficiency of the heels of the lower futtocks.

**cross-cloth** (krós'klōth), *n.* A part of the head-dress worn by women with the coif in the seventeenth century. Fairholt.

**cross-clout** (krós'klout), *n.* Same as *cross-cloth*. **cross-country** (krós'kun'tri), *a.* Lying or directed across fields or open country; not confined to roads or fixed lines: as, a *cross-country* hunt.

A wild *cross-country* game. Athenæum, Jan. 23, 1883.

**cross-course** (krós'kōrs), *n.* In *mining*, a vein or lode that crosses or intersects the regular lode at various angles, and often heaves or throws the lode out of its regular course. — **Cross-course spar**, in *mining*, radiated quartz.

**cross-curve** (krós'kërv), *n.* In *math.*, one of a congeries of curves utilized to show on a single plane surface the values of a function of three related variables.

**crosscut** (krós'kut), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *cross-cut*, *ppr.* *crosscutting*. To cut across.

**cross-cut** (kròs'kut), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. A direct course from one point to another, crosswise or diagonal to another or the usual one; a shortened road or path.—2. In *mining*: (a) A level driven across the "country," or so as to connect two levels with each other. (b) A trench or opening in the surface-detritus or -soil, at right angles to the supposed course of the lode, made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position and nature of the latter.

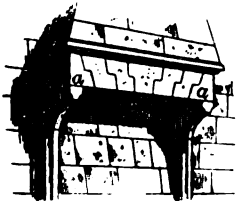
**II. a.** 1. Adapted or used for cutting anything crosswise: as, a *cross-cut* saw or chisel.—2. Cut across the grain or on the bias: as, *cross-cut* crape.

**cross-days** (kròs'dāz), *n. pl.* The three days preceding the feast of the Ascension.

**cross** (kros), *n.* [F., a crozier, a hockey-stick, butt-end of a gun: see *cross*.] The implement used in the game of lacrosse. It consists of a wooden shank about 5 feet long, with a shallow net-like arrangement of catgut at the extremity, on which the ball is caught and carried off by the player, or tossed either to one of his own side or toward the goal. Often called a *lacrosse-stick*. See *lacrosse*.

**crossed** (kròst), *p. a.* [*cross* + *-ed*.] 1. Made or put in the shape of a cross; bearing a cross. Specifically—(a) In *her.*, borne crosswise or in cross, or forming a cross: said of charges. (b) In *zool.*, cruciate; specifically, in *entom.*, lying one over the other diagonally in repose, as the wings of certain insects. 2. Marked by a line drawn across; canceled; erased: generally with *out*.—3. Placed or laid across or crosswise: as, *crossed* arms.—4. Thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.—**Cross crossed.** See *cross*.—**Crossed belt, check, dispersion.** See the nouns.—**Crossed friars.** Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).—**Crossed nicols.** See *polarization*.—**Crossed out**, said of the web of a clock- or watch-wheel when it consists of four spokes or arms, the rest of it having been sawed or filed away.

**crosset, crossette** (kros'et, kro-set'), *n.* [*F. crossette*, *crosset*, dim. of *croisse*, a crozier, butt-end of a gun, etc.: see *croisse*.] 1. In *arch.*: (a) One of the lateral projections, when present, of the lintel or sill of a rectangular door- or window-opening, beyond the jambs. Also called *ear, elbow, ancon, truss*, and *console*. (b) A projection along the upper side of a lateral



Crossets (a, a) in a medieval fireplace. (From *Violet-le-Duc's 'Dict. de l'Architecture.'*)

face of a block of stone, fitting into a corresponding recess in the stone coming next to it. Stones are often so hewn for flat arches of considerable span, and arches and vaults of normal profile are sometimes constructed of such blocks. Such construction eliminates the properties of the true arch or vault, and the result is virtually equivalent, statically, to a lintel or a flat ceiling. 2. Same as *crosslet*.<sup>1</sup>

**cross-examination** (kròs'eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.

His [Erskine's] examination-in-chief was as excellent as his *cross-examination*. *Brougham, Erskine.*

**Strict cross-examination**, cross-examination confined to the competency and credibility of the witness and the matters touching which he was examined by the party calling him, as distinguished from cross-examination opening new subjects material to the issue.

**cross-examine** (kròs'eg-zam'in), *v. t.* To examine (a witness of the adverse party), as when the defendant examines a witness called by the plaintiff, and vice versa; hence, to cross-question. See *cross-examination*.

There's guilt appears in Gight's ain face,  
Ye'll cross-examine Geordie.

*Gight's Lady* (Child's Ballads, VIII, 289).

The opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses has been expressly waived. *Chancellor Kent.*

**cross-examiner** (kròs'eg-zam'in-er), *n.* One who cross-examines.

**cross-eye** (kròs'i), *n.* Obliquity of vision; want of concordance in the optic axes; strabismus; squint; specifically, that sort of squint in which both eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other; internal strabismus.

**cross-eyed** (kròs'id), *a.* Affected with obliquity of vision; squint-eyed.

**cross-fertilizable** (kròs'fèr'ti-liz-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of cross-fertilization.

Blossoms cross-fertilizable by insects.

*Eclectic Mag.*, XXXV, 735.

**cross-fertilization** (kròs'fèr'ti-liz-ə'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of the ovules of one flower by the pollen of another, on the same plant or on another plant of the same species.

Cross-fertilization is effected by the agency of insects, and of the wind, water, etc. Also called *allogamy* and *cross-pollination*. Crossing between plants of different species is distinguished as *hybridization*.

*Cross-fertilization* always means a cross between distinct plants which were raised from seeds and not from cuttings or buds.

*Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 10.

**cross-fertilize** (kròs'fèr'ti-liz), *v. t.* To fertilize, as the ovules of one flower, by the pollen of another flower.

The flowers of *Hottonia* are *cross-fertilised*, according to Müller, chiefly by Diptera.

*Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 61.

**cross-file** (kròs'fil), *n.* A file with two convex cutting faces of different curvatures, used in dressing the arms or crosses of small wheels.

**cross-fire** (kròs'fir), *n.* *Milit.*, lines of fire from two or more parts of a work which cross one another: often used figuratively: as, to undergo a *cross-fire* of questions.

His picture would hang in cramped back-parlors, between deadly *cross-fires* of lights, sure of the garret or the auction-room ere long. *Lovell, Fireside Travels*, p. 52.

**cross-fish** (kròs'fish), *n.* A starfish of the genus *Asteracanthion* or *Uraster*, as *A.* or *U. rubens*.

**cross-flower** (kròs'flou'èr), *n.* The common milkwort of Europe, *Polygala vulgaris*, so called from its flowering in cross-week.

**cross-flucan** (kròs'flū'kan), *n.* In *mining*, a crevice or fissure running across the regular lodes of the district, and filled, not with ore, but with flucan, or ferruginous clay. See *flucan*. [Cornwall.]

**cross-fox** (kròs'foks), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the common fox, having a longitudinal



Cross-fox, a variety of the common fox (*Vulpes fulvus*).

dark dorsal area decussating with a dark area across the shoulders. The pelt is more beautiful than that of the common fox. It represents a step or stage in a series of color-changes to which the foxes both of Europe and of America are subject, ending in the silver-black condition. See *silver-fox*.

**cross-frog** (kròs'frog), *n.* See *frog*.

**cross-furrow** (kròs'fur'ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a furrow or trench cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it off the field.

**cross-garnet** (kròs'gär'net), *n.* A hinge shaped like the letter T. The longer part is fastened to the leaf or door, the shorter to the frame, the joint being at the meeting of the two. Called in Scotland *cross-tailed hinge*.

**cross-gartered** (kròs'gär'tèrd), *a.* Wearing garters crossed upon the leg.

He will come . . . *cross-gartered*, a fashion she detests.

*Shak.*, T. N., II, 5.

Had there appeared some sharp *cross-garter'd* man,  
Whom their loud laugh might nickname Puritan.

*Holyday.*

**cross-grained** (kròs'gränd), *a.* 1. Having an irregular gnarled grain or fiber, as timber.

If the stuff proves *cross-grained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained*. *Mozon.*

Hence—2. Perverse; untractable; crabbed; refractory.

With *cross-grain'd* words they did him thwart.

*Robin Hood Rescuing Will Stutly* (Child's Ballads, V, 290).

The spirit of contradiction in a *cross-grained* woman is incurable. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A *cross-grained*, old-fashioned, whimsical fellow, with an ugly face. *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, I, 2.

**cross-guard** (kròs'gärd), *n.* 1. The guard of a sword when made in the form of a bar at right angles with the blade. The swords of the middle ages commonly had a cross-guard without other defense for the hand, which was protected by the gauntlet. See *hilt* and *cross-hilt*; also *counter-guard*.

2. A similar defense mounted upon the shaft of a spear, usually not far below the head. Hunting-spears were sometimes fitted with such a guard, to prevent the too deep penetration of the spear and admit of its immediate extrication.

**cross-hair** (kròs'här), *n.* A very fine strand, as of spider's web or quartz fiber, stretched

across the focal plane of a telescope or a microscope, so as to form with another a cross: used to define the point to which the readings of the circles or micrometer refer. Also applied to threads inserted for the same purpose, but not forming a cross. Also called *cross-wire* and *fiber-cross*.

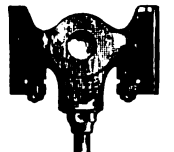
**cross-hatching** (kròs'hach'ing), *n.* In *drawing* and *engraving*, the art of hatching or shading by parallel intersecting lines.

**cross-head** (kròs'hed), *n.* 1. A person whose skull is marked with the crossed coronal and sagittal sutures; a skull so marked.

Among whites, the relative abundance of *cross-heads* (having permanently unclosed the longitudinal and transverse suture on the top of the head) is one in seven.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII, 500.

2. In *mechan.*, a beam or rod stretching across the top of something; specifically, the bar at the end of a piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides on ways or guides fixed to the bed or frame of the engine, and connects the piston-rod with the connecting-rod, or with a sliding journal-box moving in the cross-head itself.



Cross-head.

On the tops of these columns stands a heavy casting, from which are suspended two side-screws, carrying the top *crosshead*, to which one end of the specimen to be examined may be attached. *Science*, III, 314.

**Cross-head guides**, in a steam-engine, parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder. Sometimes called *motion-bars*.

**cross-hilt** (kròs'hilt), *n.* The hilt of a sword when made with a simple cross-guard or pair of quillons, and with no other defense for the hand. In such a case the blade and barrel and the cross-guard or quillons make a complete Latin cross. This was the usual form of swords in Europe in the middle ages. See cut under *daymore*.

**crossing** (kròs'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cross*, *v.*]

1. The act of passing across something: as, the *crossing* of the Atlantic.—2. Intersection: as, the *crossing* of bars in latticework.—3. The place at which a road, ravine, mountain, river, etc., is or may be crossed or passed over: as, the *crossings* of streets.

Jo sweeps his *crossing* all day long.

*Dickens, Bleak House*, xvi.

4. In railroads, any combination of rails, frogs, or switches used to enable one track to cross another. See *frog* and *cross-over*.—5. The act of opposing or thwarting; contradiction.

Cousin, of many men

I do not bear these *crossings*.

*Shak.*, I Hen. IV., III, 1.

6. The act of making the sign of the cross: as, with many protestations and *crossings*.—7. The act or process of cross-breeding or cross-fertilizing; hybridization.—**Grade crossing**, a place at which a common road crosses a railroad on the same level: usually required by statute to be protected by a flagman or a signal, or by gates in charge of a keeper. Also called a *level crossing*.

**cross-jack** (kròs'jak, by sailors krò'jek), *n.* A large square sail bent and set to the lower yard on the mizzenmast.—**Cross-jack yard**, the lower yard on the mizzenmast.

**cross-legged** (kròs'leg'ed), *a.* Having the legs crossed; characterized by crossing of the legs.

In an arch in the south wall of the church is cut in stone the portraiture of a knight lying *cross-legged*, in armour of mail. *Ashmole, Berkshire*, I, 16.

The pilot was an old man with a turban and a long grey beard, and sat *cross-legged* in the stern of his boat. *R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant*, p. 2.

**crosslet<sup>1</sup>, crosslet<sup>1</sup>** (kròs'let), *n.* [*cross* + *-let*.] A small cross.

Then Una gan to aske, if ought he knew,  
Or heard abroad, of that her champion  
trew,  
That in his armour bare a *crosslet* red?

*Spenser, F. Q.*, I, vi, 86.

**Cross crosslet**, in *her.*, a cross having the ends crossed.

**crosslet<sup>2</sup>, crosslet<sup>2</sup>** (kròs'let), *n.*

[*ME. crosselet, crosslet*, a modification of *OF. croislet*, a pot, crucible: see *cresset* and *crucible*.] A crucible.

And this chanoun into the *crosslet* caste

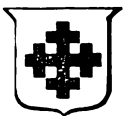
A poudre, noot I whereof that it was

Ymaad. *Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I, 126.

Your *crosslets*, crucibles, and cucurbites.

*B. Jonson, Alchemist*, I, 3.

**cross-lode** (kròs'löd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode or vein which does not follow the regular and ordinary course of the productive lodes of the district, but intersects them at an angle. In some important mining districts there are two sets of veins, each preserving a certain amount of parallelism



Cross Crosslet.



among themselves. Of these two sets the less important and productive would be called the *cross-lodes*.

**cross-loop** (kròs'lòp), *n.* In *medieval fort.*, a loophole cut in the form of a cross, so as to give free range both horizontally and vertically to an archer or arbalester.

**cross-loophole** (kròs'lòp'hól), *n.* Same as *cross-loop*.

**crossly** (kròs'li), *adv.* 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

A piece of joinery, so *crossly* indented and whimsically dovetailed. *Burke, American Taxation.*

2. Adversely; in opposition; contrarily.

Thy friends are fled to wait upon thy foes,

And *crossly* to thy good all fortune gives. *Shak., Rich. II., II. 4.*

3. Peevishly; fretfully.

**cross-multiplication** (kròs'mul-ti-pli-ká'shqn), *n.* See *multiplication*.

**crossness** (kròs'nes), *n.* 1. Transverseness; intersection.

Lord Petersham, with his hose and legs twisted to every point of *crossness*. *Walpole, Letters, II. 211.*

2. Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor; perverseness.

She will die if he woo her, rather than she will 'bate one breath of her accustomed *crossness*. *Shak., Much Ado, II. 3.*

**Crossopinae** (kros-ò-pi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossopus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of aquatic shrews, of the family *Soricidae*, containing the genera *Crossopus*, *Neosorex*, and *Nectogale*. They are known as *water-shrews*, *oared shrews*, and *fringe-footed shrews*. Properly *Crossopodinae*.

**Crossopterygia** (kro-sop-te-rij'i-š), *n. pl.* [NL.] 1. In Cope's early system of classification, a subclass of fishes. Their technical characters are: a hyomandibular bone articulated with the cranium; the opercular bones well developed; a single ceratohyal; no pelvic elements; and limbs having the derivative radii of the primary series on the extremity of the basal pieces, which are in the pectoral fin the metapterygium, mesopterygium, and propterygium.

2. In Cope's later system (1887), a superorder limited to teleostomous fishes having dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral basilar segments for the fins, those of the dorsal and anal numerous and each articulating with a single element, if any, and the actinosts numerous in the pectorals and ventrals. It includes, as orders, the *Cladistia*, *Haplística*, and *Taxistia*. The polypterids (*Cladistia*) are the only living representatives.

3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *crossopterygium*.

**crossopterygian** (kro-sop-te-rij'i-an), *a. and n.* [As *Crossopterygia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* In *ichth.*, belonging to or of the nature of the *Crossopterygia* or *Crossopterygidae*; pertaining to the *Crossopterygia*. Also *crossopterygious*.

It is a remarkable circumstance that, while the Dipnoi present . . . a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient *Crossopterygian* Ganoids than to those of any other fishes. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 148.*

II. *n.* One of the *Crossopterygia*.

**Crossopterygidae** (kro-sop-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossopterygia* + *-idae*.] A suborder of ganoid fossil and recent fishes, so called from the fin-rays of the paired fins being arranged so as to form a fringe round a central lobe. It includes the greater number of the Old Red Sandstone fishes, while the living genus *Polypterus*, also belonging to it, inhabits the Nile and other African rivers. As thus defined, it embraces dipnoans as well as true *crossopterygians*. See cut under *Holoptichius*.

**Crossopterygii** (kro-sop-te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *crossopterygius*; see *crossopterygious*.] Same as *Crossopterygia*.

**crossopterygious** (kro-sop-te-rij'i-us), *a.* [NL., < *crossopterygius*, < Gr. *κροσσοί*, tassels, fringe, + *πτερυξ* (*pteryx*), or *πτερυγιον*, a wing, fin.] Same as *crossopterygian*.

**crossopterygium** (kro-sop-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *crossopterygia* (-š). [NL., neut. of *crossopterygius*; see *crossopterygious*.] A form of pectoral or ventral fins, having a median jointed stem, beset bifurcally with series of jointed rays.

**Crossopus** (kros-ò-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *κροσσοί*, tassels, a fringe, + *πους* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] A genus of old-world fringe-footed aquatic shrews, with the feet not webbed, 30 teeth, and a long tail with a fringe or crest of hairs. The best-known species is *C. fodiens*, the water-shrew or oared shrew of Europe.

**crossorhinid** (kros-ò-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Crossorhinidae*.

**Crossorhinidae** (kros-ò-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-idae*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Crossorhinus*. The head and front of the body are depressed; the mouth is nearly terminal; the teeth are long and slender; the

first dorsal is behind the ventrals, and the anal close to the caudal; the nasal cavities are confluent with the mouth. The species are inhabitants of the western Pacific and especially Australian seas.

**Crossorhininae** (kros-ò-ri-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-inae*.] Same as *Crossorhinidae*.

**Crossorhinus** (kros-ò-ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κροσσοί*, fringe, + *ρῖν*, a shark.] A genus of sharks with fringed lips, representing, in some systems of classification, a special family, the *Crossorhinidae*.

**crossover** (kròs'ò-vèr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a superimposed color in the form of stripes, bands, or cross-bars.

Printed as a *crossover*, it darkens the indigo where it falls, but the yellow shade of the colour gives a greenish hue to it. *Ure, Dict., IV. 327.*

**crosspatch** (kròs'pach), *n.* An ill-natured person. [Colloq.]

*Crosspatch*, draw the latch,  
Sit by the fire and spin. *Nursery rime.*

I'm but a *cross-patch* at best, and now it's like as if I was no good to nobody. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxvi.*

**cross-pawl**, **cross-spall** (kròs'pál, -spál), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber used to brace the frame of a ship during construction. Also *cross-spale*.

**crosspiece** (kròs'pès), *n.* 1. In general, a piece of material of any kind placed or fastened across anything else.—2. *Naut.*: (a) A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. (b) A piece of timber bolted across two bits, for the purpose of fastening ropes. In this sense also *cross-bit*.—3. In *anat.*, the great white transverse commissure of the brain; the corpus callosum, or trabs cerebri. See *corpus*.—4. A small cross-guard of a sword or dagger, hardly large enough to protect the hand, as in most Roman swords. *Hewitt*.—5. Same as *crosspatch*.

**cross-piled** (kròs'pild), *a.* Piled crosswise, as bars of iron.

**cross-pollination** (kròs'pol-i-nā'shqn), *n.* Same as *cross-fertilization*.

**cross-purpose** (kròs'pér'pus), *n.* 1. An opposing or counter purpose; a conflicting intention or plan; a plan or course of action running counter to the plan or course of action purposed by another; most frequently in the plural: as, they are pursuing *cross-purposes*.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it. *Shaftebury.*

2. *pl.* A sort of conversational game; a game of words or phrases used at random.—At *cross-purposes*, pursuing plans or courses of action tending to interfere with each other, though intended for the same end; unintentionally antagonizing each other: said of persons.

**cross-quarters** (kròs'kwár'tèrz), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament of tracery resembling the four petals of a cruciform flower; a quatrefoil.

**cross-question** (kròs'kwes'chqn), *v. t.* To question minutely or repeatedly; put the same questions to in varied forms; cross-examine.

They were so narrowly sifted, so craftily examined, and *cross-questioned* by the Jewish magistrates. *Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 127.*

**cross-reference** (kròs'ref'èr-ens), *n.* A reference in a book to another title, phrase, or passage in it for further treatment or elucidation of a subject.

**cross-road** (kròs'ròd), *n.* 1. A road that crosses from one main road to another; a by-road.—2. A road that crosses another, especially a main road, or one of two or more roads that cross each other.—3. *pl.* Two or more roads so crossing; the point where they intersect. *Cross-roads* (or a *cross-roads*, the word in this sense being often used as a singular) often form the nucleus of a village, having a general store, a blacksmith's shop, etc., and being a resort or stopping-place for the rural population. Hence the term is often used in the United States (sometimes attributively) with an implication of provincialism or insignificance.

I refer to your old companions of the *cross-roads* and the race-course. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 176.*

**cross-row** (kròs'rò), *n.* The alphabet. See *christcross-row*.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,

And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G. *Shak., Rich. III., I. 1.*

**cross-ruff** (kròs'ruf'), *n.* In *whist*, a double ruff; a see-saw (which see).

**cross-section** (kròs'sek'shqn), *n.* A section of something made by a plane passed through it at right angles to one of its axes, especially to its longest axis; a piece of some body cut or sliced off in a direction perpendicular to an axis of the body: as, a *cross-section* of a tree cut out

to show the grain; a drawing of the *cross-section* of a ship.

Low-water widths are only known where the *cross-section* and range have been determined.

*Humphreys and Abbott, Rep. on Miss. River.*

**cross-set** (kròs'set), *a.* Directed across any line or course; running across.

A *cross-set* current bore them from the track. *J. Baillie.*

**cross-shed** (kròs'shed), *n.* The upper shed of a gauze-loom. *E. H. Knight.*

**cross-sill** (kròs'sil), *n.* In railroads, a block of stone or wood laid for the support of a sleeper when broken stone is used as filling or ballast.

**cross-somer**, *n.* See *cross-summer*.

**cross-spale** (kròs'spál), *n.* Same as *cross-pawl*.

**cross-spall**, *n.* See *cross-pawl*.

**cross-spider** (kròs'spi'dèr), *n.* A name of the common British garden-spider, or diadem-spider, *Epeira diadema*: so called from the colored cross on top of the abdomen.

**cross-spine** (kròs'spin), *n.* A dwarf leguminous shrub of Portugal, *Ulex aphyllus*, with handsome yellow flowers: so called from its thorns, which are branched in the form of a cross.

**cross-springer** (kròs'spring'èr), *n.* In groined vaulting, a rib which extends diagonally from one pier to another, across the vault; an arc ogive.

**cross-staff** (kròs'stáf), *n.* 1. An instrument formerly used to take the altitude of the sun or stars. It was superseded by the quadrant. Also called *fore-staff*.

At noon our captain made observation by the *cross-staff*, and found we were in forty-seven degrees thirty-seven minutes north latitude. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 11.*

2. In *surv.*, an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle divided into four equal parts or quadrants by two lines intersecting each other at the center. At the extremity of each line perpendicular sights are fixed, with holes below each slit for the better discovery of distant objects. It is used for taking offsets.

3. An archbishop's cross.—*Bishop's cross-staff*, an error for *bishop's cross-staff* or *crozier*.

**cross-stitch** (kròs'stich), *n.* In *needlework*, a stitch of the form X. It consists of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other in the middle.

**cross-stone** (kròs'stòn), *n.* 1. Chiastolite.—2. A name of the minerals staurolite and harmotome, both of which often occur in compound or twin crystals having more or less the shape of a cross.

**cross-summer** (kròs'sum'èr), *n.* A cross-beam. See *summer*. Also *cross-somer*.

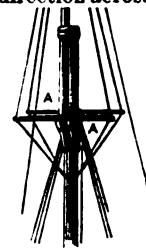
**cross-tail** (kròs'tál), *n.* In a back-action steam-engine, the crosspiece which connects the connecting-rods at the opposite end from the cross-head. The connecting-rod proper reaches from the cross-tail to the crank.—*Cross-tail gudgeon, hinge*. See the nouns.

**cross-tie** (kròs'ti), *n.* A timber or metal sill placed transversely under the rails of a track to hold them in position and to transmit the weight of the engine and train to the ballast, or to the floor-beams of the bridges. Also *sleeper*.

**cross-tining** (kròs'ti'ning), *n.* In *agri.*, a mode of harrowing crosswise, or in a direction across the ridges.

**crosstree** (kròs'trē), *n.* *Naut.*,

one of the horizontal pieces of timber or metal, supported by the cheeks and trestletrees, at the upper ends of the lower masts in fore-and-aft rigged vessels, and at the topmast-heads of square-rigged vessels. Their use is to extend the topmast- or topgallant-rigging, and to afford a standing-place for seamen. They are let into the trestletrees, and bolted to them.



A. A. Crosstrees.

**cross-valve** (krós'válv), *n.* A valve placed where two pipes intersect, or where a pipe diverges into two rectangular branches.

**cross-vaulting** (krós'vált'ing), *n.* In arch., vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. When the vaults spring at the same level, and rise to the same height, the cross-vaulting is termed a *groin*.

**cross-vine** (krós'vín), *n.* *Bignonia crucigera* of the southern United States, from the cross-like arrangement of medullary tissue, as shown in a transverse section of the older stems.

**cross-way** (krós'wā), *n.* A cross-road.

There are so many cross-ways, there's no following her.  
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iv. 1.

**crossways** (krós'wāz), *adv.* Same as *crosswise*, 2, 3. [Rare.]

**cross-webbing** (krós'web'ing), *n.* In saddlery, webbing drawn over the saddletree to strengthen the foundation of the seat of the saddle.

**cross-week** (krós'wēk), *n.* Rogation week; the week beginning with Rogation Sunday: supposed to be so called from the medieval custom of carrying the cross about the parish in procession at that season. See *rogation*.

The parson, vicar, or curate, and church-wardens, shall . . . in the days of the rogations commonly called *Cross-week* or *Gang-days*, walk the accustomed bounds of every parish.  
Abp. Grindal, *Remains* (Parker Soc.), p. 141.

**cross-wire** (krós'wir), *n.* A wire placed transversely to another; specifically, same as *cross-hair*.

**crosswise** (krós'wiz), *adv.* [*cross* + *-wise*.] 1. In the form of a cross.

The church is built *crosswise*, with a fine spire.  
Johnson, *To Mrs. Thrale*, Aug. 12, 1773.

2. Across; transversely: absolutely or followed by *to* before an object: as, the timbers were laid *crosswise*; the wool runs *crosswise* to the warp.—3. Figuratively, contrary to desire; at cross-purposes; against the grain: as, everything goes *crosswise* to-day. In last two senses also *crossways*.

**crosswort** (krós'wört), *n.* A name of plants of various genera, particularly *Galium cruciata* (see *Galium*), *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (more commonly called *boneset*), *Lysimachia quadrifolia*, and plants of the genus *Crucianella*.

**crotal** (kró'tal), *n.* [*L. crotalus*, < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.] Same as *crotalum*, in either of the senses of that word.

**crotala**, *n.* Plural of *crotalum*.

**Crotalaria** (kró-tā-lā-rī-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called because the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken), < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.] A very extensive genus of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, containing several hundred known species; rattlewort. The species are all natives of warm climates, but have been long cultivated in hothouses. A kind of hemp is made from the inner bark of *C. juncea*, which is called sunn-hemp, etc. (see *sun*); other species yield useful fibers. The rattlebox, *C. sagittalis*, is a common species of the eastern United States.

**crotalid** (kró'tā-lid), *n.* A snake of the family *Crotalidae*.

**Crotalidae** (kró-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotalus* + *-idae*.] A family of venomous serpents, of the group *Solenoglyphæ* of the order *Ophidia*, having a dilatable mouth with perforated poison-fangs, and poison-glands, and differing from *Viperidae* chiefly in having a deep pit on each side of the head between the eye and the nostril, whence they are also called *Bothropha*; the rattlesnake family: so called from the crepitaculum or rattle with which the tail ends in many of the species. The family contains most of the venomous serpents of the warmer parts of Asia and America, such as the rattlesnakes, moccasins, copperheads, bushmasters, etc., of the genera *Crotalus*, *Trigonocephalus*, *Bothrops*, *Cenchrus*, *Trimeternurus*, *Craspedocephalus*, etc.

**crotaliform** (kró-tal'i-fórm), *a.* [*NL. Crotalus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the rattlesnake; solenoglyphic; viperoid: specifically said of venomous serpents, as of the family *Crotalidae*, in distinction from *cobriiform*. The crotaliform serpents are the *Solenoglyphæ*, including the families *Causidae*, *Atractaspididae*, *Viperidae*, and *Crotalidae*.

**Crotalinae** (kró-tā-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotalus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Crotalidae*, containing the rattlesnakes, characterized by having the tail ending in a rattle or crepitaculum. See *Crotalidae* and *rattlesnake*.

**crotaline** (kró'tā-lin), *a.* [*Crotalus* + *-ine*.] Having a rattle, as a rattlesnake; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crotalinae* or *Crotalidae*.

The venom of the *crotaline* snakes can be subjected to the temperature of the boiling of water without completely losing its poisonous power.

The American, VI. 173.

**Crotalini** (kró-tā-lī-ni), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < *Crotalus* + *-ini*.] The pit-vipers or crotaliform snakes of the genera *Crotalus* and *Trigonocephalus*, in a broad sense.

**crotalo** (kró'tā-lō), *n.* [*Gr. κρόταλον*, a rattle, clapper, a sort of castanet, used in the worship of Cybele.] A musical instrument, the same as *crotalum*.

**Crotalophorus** (kró-tā-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle, clapper, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] A genus of rattlesnakes, having the top of the head covered with nine large symmetrical plates, as in ordinary innocuous colubrine snakes. It includes the small rattlesnakes of North America, such as the ground-rattlesnake (*C. miliaris*), the prairie-rattlesnake or massasauga (*C. tergestinus*), the black massasauga (*C. kirtlandi*), etc. Some of these are commonly known as "sidewipers" from their habit of wriggling sideways. They are comparatively small, but very venomous. See *Crotalus*.

**crotalum** (kró'tā-lum), *n.* [*pl. crotala* (-lā). [*L.*, < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.] 1. A rattle, clapper, or castanet, made of wood or bone, anciently used in Egypt and Greece.

Part of one metope (Phigaleia) retains the torso of a man with *crotala* in her right hand, as if ready for the dance.  
A. S. Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, II. 173.

2. A name given to small spherical or pear-shaped bells (or rattles) resembling sleigh-bells or girelots, the uses of which are uncertain. Such bells, when very small, were used for hawks, and, as hawk-bells, often appear in heraldry.

**Crotalus** (kró'tā-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.] The typical genus of rattlesnakes of the subfamily *Crotalinae*, having most of the top of the head covered with scales like those of

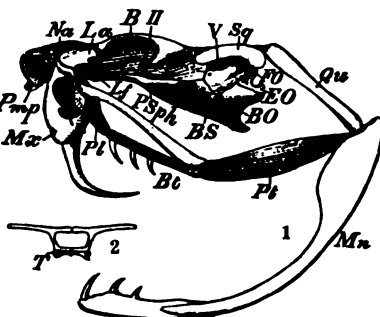


Fig. 1. Skull of Rattlesnake (*Crotalus*), illustrating extreme of solenoglyphic dentition. Fig. 2. Cross-section of Skull at point B in fig. 1, showing 7, the persistent cartilaginous trabeculae. The maxilla, *Mx*, bearing the enormous poison-fang, is drawn as if transparent, showing through it the anterior half of the palatine bone, *Pl*. *Mx*, mandible or lower jaw; *Qn*, quadrate; *Pt*, pterygoid, its anterior part, marked *Bt*, bearing three teeth. *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *FO*, fenestra ovalis; *Sq*, squamosal; *F*, exit of fifth nerve; *BS*, basiphosphoid; *PSph*, prephenoid; *O*, exit of optic nerve; *La*, lacrymal bone, on which the maxilla rests; *Lf*, lacrymal foramen; *Na*, nasal; *Pmx*, the small toothless premaxilla. The unshaded bone above *Bt* and *Pl* is the transverse bone.

the back, a well-developed rattle, and the scutes under the tail (subcaudal) entire. It contains the largest rattlers, as *C. durissus*, the banded rattlesnake, and *C. adamanteus*, the diamond rattlesnake, two species found in eastern parts of the United States; *C. confluentus*, the commonest and most widely distributed rattler of the western parts of the United States; *C. molossus*, the black rattlesnake; *C. pyrrhus*, the rare red rattlesnake; and others. Also sometimes called *Causidoma*; in this case the name *Crotalus* is transferred to the genus otherwise called *Crotalophorus*. See also *cut* under *rattlesnake*.

**crotaphæ** (kró'tā-fē), *n.* [*Gr. κρόταφος*, the side of the head, *pl. the temples*.] A painful pulsation or throbbing in the temples.

**crotaphic** (kró'tā-fik), *a.* [*LGr. κροταφικός*, < Gr. *κρόταφος*, the side of the head, *pl. the temples*.] In anat., temporal; crotaphite. [Rare.]

**crotaphite** (kró'tā-fit), *a. and n.* [*Gr. κροταφίτης*, relating to the temples, < *κρόταφος*, temporal region, *pl. the temples*, < *κροεῖν*, strike, cause to rattle.] 1. *a.* In anat., relating to the temples; temporal: as, the *crotaphite* depression of the skull, the temporal fossa; the *crotaphite* muscle, the temporalis. [Rare.]

The [rattlesnake] "strikes": by the simultaneous contraction of the *crotaphite* muscle, part of which extends over the poison-gland, the poison is injected into the wound.  
Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 207.

II. *n.* A temporal muscle. *Coles*, 1717.

**Crotaphytus** (kró'tā-fīt-us), *n.* [NL., prop. \**Crotaphitus*, \**Crotaphites*, < Gr. *κροταφίτης*, relating to the temples: see *crotaphite*.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Iguanidae*, containing large and handsome species, as *C. collaris*, *C. wislizeni*, and *C. reticulatus*. They are abundant and

characteristic species of the southwestern portions of the United States, sometimes attaining a length of nearly a foot, having a slender form, long tail, richly variegated coloration, and great activity.

**crotch** (kroch), *n.* [*ME. crotche*, *croche*, a shepherd's crook, with var. *croke*, crook; mixed with *croche*, prop. *cruche*, *cruche*, a crotch, and with *croce*, a crozier: see *crook*, *croches*, *crutch*, *cross*, *crozier*, and cf. *crotch*, ult. a dim. of *crotch*.] 1. A fork or forking; a point or line of divergence or parting, as of two legs or branches: as, the *crotch* of a tree (the point of separation of the main stem into two parts); a piece of timber with a *crotch*.—2. *a.* A shepherd's crook.

*Croke* [var. *crotche*, *croche*] or *scheype hoke*, pedum, cam-buca, podium.  
Promp. *Parv.*, p. 104.

3. *Naut.*, same as *crutch*, 3 (*d*).—4. In *billiards*, a space, generally 4½ inches square, at a corner of the table.

**crotched** (krocht), *a.* [*crotch* + *-ed*.] 1. Having a crotch; forked.

Which runneth by Estridlinodoch, a crotched brooke.  
Holinshed, *Descrip.* of Britain, xiv.

2. Peevish; cross; crotchety. [Local, and pron. kroch'ed.]

**crotch** (kroch'et), *n.* [*ME. crotchett*, a little hook, also a crotch in music, < OF. *crochet*, a little hook, a crotch in music, dim. of *croc*, a hook: see *crook* and *crotch*.] 1. A little hook; a hook.

Two beddys . . .  
That henget shalle be with hole syour.  
With crotchettes and loupys [loops] sett on lyour.  
Book of *Curtasye*, l. 446.

Specifically.—2. In *anat.*, the hooked anterior end of the superior occipitotemporal cerebral convolution.—3. In *entom.*, a little hook-like organ or process, generally one of a series; specifically, one of the minute horny hooks on the prolegs of many caterpillars.—4. One of the pair of marks, [ ], used in writing and printing, now more commonly called *brackets*. See *bracket*, *n.*, 4.

The passages included within the parentheses, or *crotch-ets*, as the press styles them.  
Boyle, *Works*, II. 3, The Publisher to the Reader.

5. A curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook, used to extract the fetus in the operation of embryotomy.—6. In *music*, a note equal in length to half a minim or one fourth of a semibreve; a quarter note. See *note*.—7. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.  
Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Baucis and Philemon*, l. 160.

8. *Milit.*, a peculiar arrangement of troops, in which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.—9. In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis of the covered way at a point where a traverse is placed.—10. A singular opinion, especially one held by a person who has no special competency to form a correct opinion; an unusual and whimsical notion concerning a matter of fact or principle of action; a perverse or odd conceit.

Some crotchets has possess'd him,  
And he is fix'd to follow 't.

Shirley, *Love's Cruelty*, l. 2.  
Many of the things brought forward would now be called *crotchets*, which is the nearest word we have to the old "paradox." But there is this difference, that by calling a thing a *crochet* we mean to speak lightly of it.

De Morgan, *Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 2.  
Dr. Kenn, exemplary as he had hitherto appeared, had his *crotchets*—possibly his weaknesses.  
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vii. 4.

**Crotch**, *rest*, in *music*, a quarter rest.

**crotchety**, *v. t. or i.* [*crochet*, *n.*] To play or sing in quick rhythm.

These cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and crotcheted, to give pleasure unto the ears.  
Harman, *tr. of Beza's Sermons* (1587), p. 267.

Drawing his breath as thick and short as can  
The nimblest crotcheting musician.  
Donne, *Jealousy*.

**crotcheted** (kroch'et-ed), *a.* [*crochet* + *-ed*.] Marked or measured by crotchets.

**crotcheteer** (kroch'et-ēr), *n.* [*crochet* + *-eer*.] A crotchety person; one devoted to some favorite theory, crotchety, or hobby.

Nobody of the slightest pretensions to influence is safe from the solicitous canvassing and silent pressure of social crotcheteers.  
Fortnightly *Rev.*

Till Adam Smith laid the foundations of modern economics, the fiscal policy of the Government was a game of perpetual see-saw between rival crotcheteers.  
Westminster *Rev.*, CXXVI. 154.

**crotchety** (kroch'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being crotchety; the character of a crotcheteer.

**crotchety** (kroch'et-i), *a.* [*< crotch + -y.*] Characterized by odd fancies or crotchets; fantastic or eccentric in thought; whimsical.

This will please the *crotchety* radicals.

Saturday Rev., Feb. 4, 1865.

If you show yourself eccentric in manners or dress, the world will not listen to you. You will be considered as *crotchety* and impracticable.

H. Spencer, Univ. Prog., p. 98.

**crotet, croti, n.** [Possibly *< OF. crote, crotte, F. crotte* (= *Pr. cota*), mud, dirt, dung.] A piece; a bit; a particle; a clod.

*Crote* of a turfe, glebeclia.

Prompt. Parv.

**Oroton** (krō'ton), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κρότων* or *κρότων*, a tick, also the shrub bearing the castorberry, which was thought to resemble a tick.] 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, comprising about 600 species, natives of warm and especially of tropical regions, many of which possess important medicinal properties. *Croton Tiglium*, a native of several parts of the East Indies, possesses



Flowering Branch of *Croton Tiglium*.  
a, section of staminate flower; b, section of pistillate flower.

most active and dangerous purgative properties; every part—wood, leaves, and fruit—seems to participate equally in the energy. Croton-oil is extracted from the seeds of this species, which are of about the size and shape of field-beans. *C. Eluteria*, of the Bahamas, yields cascarilla bark. (See *cascarilla*.) *C. nigrum* yields a similar aromatic bitter bark, known as copalche bark. Some other species are used on account of their aromatic and balsamic properties, or for their resinous products.

2. [*i.e.*] A foliage-plant of the genus *Phyllanthus*: so named by florists.—**Croton-chloral hydrate** (so named because formerly believed to be related to crotonic acid), more properly called *butyl-chloral hydrate*. It forms crystalline scales having a pungent odor, little soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and glycerin. It is somewhat used in medicine for cephalic neuralgia.

**crotonate** (krō'ton-āt), *n.* [*< Croton(ic) + -ate.*] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of crotonic acid with a base.

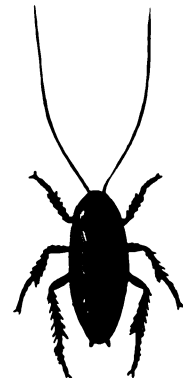
**croton-bug** (krō'ton-bug), *n.* [*< Croton* (in reference to the Croton aqueduct, from the Croton river in Westchester county, New York, to the city of New York; perhaps because they became abundant in New York about the time that Croton water was introduced (1842), or because they were supposed to have come through the water-pipes) + *bug*.] A common name in the United States for *Blattella* (*Ectobia*) *germanica*, a roach, originally imported from Europe. It is much smaller and of a lighter color than *Periplaneta orientalis*, the black-beetle of England. (See *out* under *Blattidæ*.)

**crotonic** (krō-tō'nē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κρότων*, a tick.] 1. A fungous excrecence on trees, following insect attack. Hence—2. In *pathol.*, a small fungous excrecence on the periosteum.

**crotonic** (krō-ton'ik), *a.* [*< croton + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Croton*.—**Orotonic acid**,  $C_4H_5O_3$ , an acid discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the plant *Croton Tiglium*, and obtainable from croton-oil. It is poisonous.

**crotonin, crotenine** (krō-ton-in), *n.* [*< croton + -in, -ine.*] A mixture of magnesium salts of fatty acids found in *Croton Tiglium*.

**croton-oil** (krō-ton-oil'), *n.* A vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. See *Croton*. It is a valuable article of the materia medica, and is so strongly purgative that one drop is a dose. When applied externally it causes irritation and suppuration. It is of great service in cases where other purgatives fail.



Croton-bug (*Blattella germanica*), natural size.

**crotonylen** (krō-ton'i-len), *n.* [*< croton + -yl + -en.*] A gaseous hydrocarbon ( $C_4H_6$ ) found in illuminating gas. It can be separated as a solid by cold and compression.

**Crotophaga** (krō-tof'a-gā), *n.* [NL., short for *\*Crotonophaga*, *< Gr. κρότων* or *κρότων*, a tick, + *φαγείν*, eat.] The typical and only genus of birds of the subfamily *Crotophaginae*. The leading species are *C. ani* and *C. sulcirostris*, both of which occur in the United States and the warmer parts of America generally. See *ani*.

**Crotophaginae** (krō-tof'a-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Crotophaga + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Cuculidae*, peculiar to America; the anis or keel-billed cuckoos. They have a long tail of only eight graduated feathers, and an extremely compressed bill. The upper mandible rises into a high, sharp crest or keel with very convex profile, its sides being usually sulcate, and its tip is deflected. The plumage is of a uniform lustrous black. The feathers of the head and neck are lengthened and lanceolate, with distinct scale-like margins; the face is naked. There is but one genus, *Crotophaga*. See *ani*.

**crotiles** (krot'ls), *n. pl.* [*< ME. crotel; dim. of crote, q. v.*] 1. Crumbs. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Dung; excrement, as of the sheep, goat, or hare. **crotiles** (krot'ls), *n. pl.* [*< Gael. crotal, also crotan*, a general name for lichens, especially those used for dyeing.] A name given in Scotland and in some parts of England to various species of lichens used in dyeing, distinguished as *black, brown, white, etc.*, *crotiles*. Under this name are included *Parmelia physodes*, *P. caperata*, *P. saxatilis*, *Sticta pulmonaria*, and *Lecanora paleacea*.

**crouch** (krouch), *v.* [*Also dial. crooch; < ME. crouchen, crouchen* (for *\*crūchen*?).] A particular development of *crouch*, to sign oneself with the cross, an act commonly accompanied by an obeisance. The word approaches in form and sense *crook* and *crutch*. Cf. *crutch*.  
I. *intrans.* 1. To bend; stoop low; lie or stoop close to the ground, as an animal in preparing to spring or from fear: as, a dog *crouches* to his master; a lion *crouches* in the thicket.

You know the voice, and now *crouch* like a cur  
Ta'en worrying sheep.  
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure.  
There *crouch*, . . .  
Lit by the sole lamp suffered for their sake,  
Two awe-struck figures.  
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 46.

2. To bow or stoop servilely; make slavish obeisance; fawn; cringe.

Every one that is left in thine house shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver. 1 Sam. ii. 36.  
Other mercenaries, that *crouch* unto him in fear of hell, though they term themselves the servants, are indeed but the slaves of the Almighty.  
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 62.

On the other side was a great native population, helpless, timid, accustomed to *crouch* under oppression.  
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

II. *trans.* To bend or cause to bend low, as if for concealment, or in fear or abasement. [Rare.]

She folded her arms across her chest,  
And *crouched* her head upon her breast,  
And looked askance at Christabel.  
Coleridge, Christabel, II.

**crouch** (krouch), *n.* [*< ME. crouche, cruche*, a cross: see *cross*, *n.*, etym. (3).] A cross; a crucifix; the sign of the cross; the cross on a coin, or the coin itself. See *cross*, *n.*

In ye honour of these cryst of heuene, and of his modir seynthe marie, and of alle holy halwyn, and specialeye of ye exaltacion of ye holy crouche.  
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

**crouch** (krouch), *v. t.* [*< ME. crouchen, cruchen*, cross, etc.: see *cross*, *v.*, etym. (3).] To sign with the cross; bless.

I *crouche* thee from elves and from wightes.  
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 293.

**crouchback** (krouch'bak), *n.* Same as *crook-back*.

**crouch-clay** (krouch'klā), *n.* An old name for the white Derbyshire clay.

**crouched** (krouch'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crouch*, *v.*] Marked with, bearing, or wearing the sign of the cross.—**Crouched friars**. Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).

**crouchie** (krou'chi), *a.* [Dim. of *crouch*.] Having a humpback; hunchbacked. [Scotch.]  
*Crouchie* Merran Humphre.

Burns, Halloween.

**crouchmast**, *n.* [*< ME. crouchemesse, < crouche, crouche*, cross, + *messe*, mass. Cf. *Christmas*, etc.] The festival of the invention of the cross; May 3.

**crouch-ware** (krouch'wār), *n.* 1. A kind of fine pottery made in Staffordshire in the seventeenth century. It is well finished, and its paste is very dense. The earliest *crouch-ware*

was of a greenish tint. *Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. 154.—2. A name given to the salt-glazed stoneware made at Burslem in Staffordshire from a very early time, this being the earliest ware of that description made in England. **croud** (krōd), *n.* An obsolete form of *crowd*. **croud** (krōd), *n.* [Also written *crowde*, *crowde*, *< OF. croude, croude*, *< L. crypta*, a crypt: see *crypt*, and cf. *crode* (a var. of *croud*), and *grot, grotto*.] The crypt of a church.

**cronger** (krou'ger), *n.* A local English (Warwickshire) name of the crucian-carp.

**crouket**, *n.* [ME.: see *crook*, etym. (3).] An earthen vessel; a crock. *Chaucer*.

**croup** (krōp), *n.* [Introduced from Sc. (by Francis Home, an Edinburgh physician, in a treatise on croup, in 1765); Sc. *croup, croup*, *< croup, croup, crupe, crope*, croak, cry or speak with a hoarse voice; prob. imitative, and in so far related to Sc. *roup*, cry out, cry hoarsely, *roup, n.*, hoarseness, also *croup*. Hence (from E.) *F. croup*. See *roup* and *roop*.] A name applied to a variety of diseases in which there is some interference at the glottis with respiration. True or membranous croup is inflammation of the larynx (laryngitis) with fibrinous exudation forming a false membrane. Many if not all cases of true croup are diphtheritic in nature. False croup is simple or catarrhal laryngitis, not resulting in the formation of a membrane, but inducing at times spasm of the glottis. Spasmodic croup, or *laryngismus stridulus*, is a nervous affection characterized by attacks of laryngeal spasm independent of local irritation: popularly called *crouping convulsions*. **croup** (krōp), *n.* [Also dial. *croup*, early mod. E. also *croupe*, *< ME. croupe, < OF. croupe, F. croupe*, the croup, rump; of Scand. origin: see *crop*. Hence ult. *crupper*.] 1. The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

This carters thakketh his hors upon the croupe.  
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 261.  
So light to the croupe the fair lady he awung,  
So light to the saddle before her he sprung!  
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

2. A hump or hunch on an animal's body. **croupade** (krō-pād'), *n.* [F., *< croupe*, the haunch: see *croup*.] In the *manège*, a leap in which the horse draws up his hind legs toward the belly, without showing his shoes.

**croupal** (krō'pal), *a.* [*< croup* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of croup; croupous: as, *croupal dyspnea*.

He thought acute *croupal* cases unsuitable for operation.  
Medical News, XLIX. 53.

**crouper** (krō'pēr), *n.* Same as *crupper*, 2. **croupier** (krō'pi-ēr), *n.* [F. *croupier*, a partner or assistant at a gaming-table, *< F. croupe*, the rump or hinder part (the principal taking the croupier, as it were, behind him).] 1. An attendant who rakes in bets lost and pays bets won.—2. One who at a public dinner-party sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant chairman.

Sir James Mackintosh . . . presided; Cranstoun was *croupier*.  
Cockburn, Memorials, vi.

**croupière** (krō-pi-ār'), *n.* [F.: see *crupper*.] Armor for the croup of a horse. See *bard*.

**croupiness** (krō'pi-nes), *n.* The state of being croupy or having a tendency to croup.

**croupous** (krō'pus), *a.* [*< croup* + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling croup; involving the formation of a false membrane on a mucous surface.—**Croupous inflammation**, inflammation attended with the formation on a mucous surface of a fibrinous membraniform exudation, which can be easily stripped off from the underlying tissues.

Croupous or superficial diphtheritic inflammation of the larynx or trachea. *Therapeutic Gazette*, XI. 348.

**Croupous pneumonia**, lobar pneumonia. See *pneumonia*.

**croupy** (krō'pi), *a.* [*< croup* + *-y*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling croup.—2. Affected with or predisposed to croup; also, somewhat sick with croup; having false croup: as, a *croupy* child.

**crouse** (krūs), *a.* [Also written *crous*, *crowse*, *crause*, *< ME. crous, crus*, bold, indignant, prob. = MD. *kruys*, *kroes*, D. *kroes*, cross, lit. crisp, curled, = LG. *krūs* = G. *kraus* = Dan. Sw. *krus* (in comp.), crisp, curled: see *curl*. A similar change of sense from 'curled, crisp,' to 'brisk, lively,' appears in *crisp*.] Brisk; frisky; full of heart; self-satisfied; appearing courageous; saucy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yet, for all his crackling crouse,  
He rewd the raid o' the Reidswire.  
Raid o' the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).  
Crawing, crawling,  
For my crouse crawling.  
I lost the best feather i' my wing.  
Burning of Auchindown (Child's Ballads, VI. 161).

Now, they're crouse and cantie baith!  
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Burns, Duncan Gray.

**crouselly, crouslly** (krūs'li), *adv.* In a crouse manner; self-assertively; saucily; proudly; boldly. [Scotch.]

I wat they bragged right crouselie.

Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 96).

Ye cootie moorcocks, crouselly crow!

Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

**crow**<sup>1</sup> (krō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crowed*, formerly *crew*, ppr. *crowing*. [= Sc. *crow*, < ME. *crowen*, *crāwen* (pret. *crew*, *crēwe*, pp. *crōwen*, *crōwe*), < AS. *crāwan* (strong verb, pret. *crēow*, pp. \**crāwen*) = (weak verb) D. *kraaijen* = LG. *kreien* = OHG. *chrājan*, MHG. *krājen*, G. *krāhen*, *crow*, as a cock. Hence AS. \**crēd* (= MLG. *krat*), in comp. *hanerēd* = OS. *hanocrād* = OHG. *hana-chrāt*, MHG. *hanekrāt*, cock-crow (*hana*, cock). Orig. used in a general sense, including the croaking of the crow (see *crow*<sup>2</sup>), the cry of the crane, etc.; prob. imitative, like *croak*, *crake*<sup>2</sup>, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To cry as a cock; utter the characteristic cry of a cock.

In that same place seynt Peter forsoke oure Lord thries,  
or the Cok *crew*.

My lungs began to *crow* like chanticleer, . . .

And I did laugh sans intermission

An hour by his dial. *Shak.*, As you like it, II. 7.

2. To boast in triumph; vaunt; vapor; swagger: absolutely, or with *over* or *about*.

Joas at first does bright and glorious show;

In Life's fresh Morn his Fame did early *crow*.

Cowley, Davidels, II.

Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison.

To telegraph home to father and *crow* over him.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 601.

3. To utter a shouting sound expressive of pleasure, as an infant.

The mother of the sweetest little maid

That ever *crow'd* for kisses.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

**Crowing convulsions.** See *convulsion* and *croup*.

II. *trans.* To announce by crowing.

There is no cock to *crow* day.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 102.

May I ne'er *crow* day! *Scotch proverb*. (Jamieson.)

**crow**<sup>1</sup> (krō), *n.* [*< crow*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The characteristic cry of the cock: sometimes applied to a similar cry of some other bird.

Many a time . . . a moor-fowl arose from the heath,  
and shot along the moor, uttering his bold *crow* of defiance.

Scott, Abbot, x.

\***crow**<sup>2</sup> (krō), *n.* [*< ME. crow, crowe, crawe*, < AS. *krāwe* = OS. *krāia* = D. *kraai* = MLG. *krā*, *krāwe* = OHG. *chrāja*, *chrāwa*, *chrāa*, *chrā*, MHG. *krā*, *krāje*, G. *krāhe*, a crow, a raven; from the verb, AS. *crāwan*, etc., *crow* (orig. in a general sense). Cf. E. dial. *crake*, a crow, Icel. *krāka*, a crow: see *crake*<sup>2</sup>, *croak*, etc.] 1. A general name including most birds of the genus *Corvus* and of the family *Corvidæ*; especially, one of the *Corvinæ*. See these three words. The larger kinds of crows are called *ravens*, especially those which have the throat-feathers lengthened, lanceolate, and discrete. The term, used absolutely, means in Great Britain the carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*, and in the United States the common American crow, *C. americanus*. The two species are so similar in all respects that they are only distinguished by slight technical characters. The plumage is jet-black, with a purplish and violet gloss or sheen, especially on the back, wings, and tail; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the base of the upper mandible is covered for a long distance with a bundle of antorse bristly feathers, filling each nasal fossa and hiding the nostrils. The eyes are bright and



Carrion-crow (*Corvus corone*).

intelligent, of a hazel-brown color. The feet are stout, with strong curved claws and scaly tarsal and toes. The tail is of moderate length, a little rounded or fan-shaped, of 12 broad plane feathers. The wings are lengthened and pointed, with 10 primaries, and when folded their tips fall nearly opposite the end of the tail. The length of these crows is 18 or 20 inches. Crows are among the most omnivorous of birds, eating almost everything from carrion to fruits. Some species, hence called *fish-crows*, are fond of fish and shell-fish, as mollusks and crustaceans. Crows usually nest in trees, where they build large bulky nests of sticks, and lay greenish eggs heavily spotted with dark colors, generally to the number of 4, 5, or 6. They are noted for their sagacity, and in populous countries become extremely wary and knowing birds, their instinct of self-preservation being developed to the highest degree by the incessant persecution to which they are subjected.

Opinions differ as to their being on the whole most beneficial or most injurious to the agriculturist, but they are generally classed as "vermin," and in some places a legal price is set upon their heads. Crows are eminently sociable birds, and however widely they may be dispersed in pairs in the breeding season, they flock at other times; and in winter, in many places in the United States, vast bands numbering hundreds of thousands assemble nightly to roost together, often flying 20 to 40 miles back to these *crow-roosts* at night after foraging over the country for food during the earlier hours of the day. The common American fish-crow is *C. ossifragus* or *C. maritimus*, an undersized species inhabiting southerly parts of the United States, especially coastwise, and feeding much on shell-fish. The northwestern fish-crow is *C. caurinus*, a similar though distinct species. The white-necked crow or raven is *C. cryptoleucus*, of western parts of the United States, in which the plumage of the neck beneath the black surface is snowy-white. A number of small crows resembling the fish-crow inhabit the West Indies, as *C. jamaicensis*. In some of these the face is partially naked, a character which is also conspicuous in the European rook, a kind of crow, *C. frugilegus*. The European daw, *C. monedula*, is another kind of crow. See also phrases below.

The gallant Grahams cam from the west,

W' their horses black as ony *crow*.

Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

The many-winter'd *crow* that leads the clanging rookery home.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. A name of several birds of other families. See the phrases below.—3. [*cap.*] The constellation Corvus.—4. The mesentery or ruffle of a beast: so called by butchers.—5. One who watches or stands guard while another commits a theft; a confederate in a robbery. [Thieves' slang].—6. A crowbar.

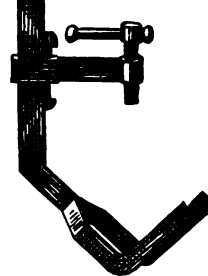
Ant. E. Go, borrow me a *crow*.  
Dro. E. A *crow* without feather; master, mean you so? . . .  
Ant. E. Go, get thee gone, fetch me an iron *crow*.

*Shak.*, C. of E., III. 1.

Use all your Art, apply your sledges, your levers, and your iron *crows*, to heave and hale your mighty Polyphem of Antiquity to the delusion of Novices.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. A device for holding a gas- or water-main in position while it is tapped for a service-pipe.



Crow (def. 7).

Alpine crow, *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*.—As the *crow* flies, in a straight line.—Blue crow, an American crow-like jay, *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*. See *Gymnocitta*.—Bunting-crow, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*: so called from its variegated color.—Cape crow, *Corvus (Heterocorax) capensis*, of South Africa.—Carrion-crow. See *carrion-crow*.—Chaplain crow, *Corvus cornix capellanus*, a variety of the hooded crow found in Persia, Mesopotamia, and parts of India.—Chattering crow, the small crow of Jamaica, *Corvus jamaicensis*. Similar species inhabit other West Indian islands, as *C. solitarius* of San Domingo, *C. leucognathus* of Porto Rico, and *C. nasutus* of Cuba.—Clarke's crow, the American nutcracker, *Picicorvus columbianus*.—Corbie-crow, the carrion-crow.—Cornish crow. See *red-legged crow*, below.—Dun-crow, *Corvus cornix*.—Flash-crow, *Corvus ossifragus* or *C. caurinus*, of America.—Flesh-crow, the carrion-crow.—Florida crow, *Corvus floridanus*, a supposed large-billed variety of the common crow of America, found in Florida.—Fruit-crows, the South American birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinae*, family *Cotingidae*.—Gor-crow, the carrion-crow.—Gray crow, gray-backed crow, heedy crow, hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*, having the body gray and the head, wings, and tail black.—King-crow, a name of the *Dicrurus macrocerus*, a kind of drongo-shrike.—Laughing crow, a name of the *Garrulax leucolophus*.—Mexican crow, *Corvus mexicanus*, a small species with the wing only about 9 inches long, found in Mexico.—Mid-den-crow, a name given in some parts of England to the common crow.—Piping crows, the birds of the subfamily *Streperinae*, family *Corvidæ*.—Purple crow, one of several species or conspecifics of small lustrous crows of the East Indies and Papua, as *C. enca*, *C. orru*, and *C. violacea*.—Red-legged or Cornish crow, the Cornish chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.—Royston crow, *Corvus cornix*.—Scapular or Senegal crow, *Corvus scapularis*, an African species, with the neck, mantle, and breast pure white.—To eat crow, to do or accept what one vehemently dislikes and has before defiantly declared he would not do or accept; swallow one's words; submit to some humiliating defeat; be compelled to do or suffer something disagreeable or mortifying. [Slang, U. S.].—To have a crow to pluck, pull, or pick with one, to have an explanation to demand from one; have some fault to find with one; have a disagreeable matter to settle.

He that hir weddyth hath a *crow* to pull.

Barclay, Ship of Fools.

If a crow help us in, sirrah, we'll pluck a crow together.

*Shak.*, C. of E., III. 1.

If you dispute, we must even pluck a *crow* about it.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Tree-crows, the birds of the subfamily *Callitæne*, family *Corvidæ*.—White-breasted crow, *Corvus dauricus*, of northern Asia, China, and Japan.

**crow-bait** (krō'bāt), *n.* An emaciated or decrepit horse, as likely soon to become carrion, and so attractive to crows. [Colloq.]

**crowbar** (krō'bār), *n.* A bar of iron with a wedge-shaped end, sometimes slightly bent and

forked, used as a lever or pry. Also called simply *crow*.

Masons, with wedge and *crowbar*, begin demolition.

Cariyle, French Rev., III. v. 3.

**crow-bells** (krō'belz), *n.* 1. The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.—2. The bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

**crowberry** (krō'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *crowberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*, so called from its black color; the plant itself, a heath-like evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and the north of England, and found in the northern United States and arctic America. Also called *black crowberry* and *heathberry*.—Broom-crowberry, of the United States, *Corema Conradii*.

**crow-blackbird** (krō'blak'bērd), *n.* A name of the purple grackle, *Quiscalus purpureus*, an American passerine bird of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Quiscalina*, common in the



Crow-blackbird (*Quiscalus purpureus*).

eastern United States: so called from its large size and dark color, which give it somewhat the appearance of a crow. The male is about 18 inches long and 17½ inches in extent of wings. The plumage is richly iridescent, with green, blue, violet, purple, and bronzy tints; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the iris is straw-yellow; the tail is somewhat boat-shaped. The female is blackish and quite lustrous, in this differing from some related species, and also a little smaller than the male. A variety has a perfectly brassy back and steel-blue head; it is sometimes distinguished as the *bronzed* crow-blackbird. The name is extended to the other species of the same genus. *Q. major* is a larger species of the southern United States, known as the *boat-tailed* crow-blackbird or *grackle*, and locally called *jack-daw*. The tail is much carinated, and the disproportion in size of the sexes is very great, the female being only about 13 inches long, while the male is 15½ to 17; the peculiar development of the tail is lacking in the female, and the color is plain grayish-brown, the male being richly iridescent black. A still larger species, the *fan-tailed* crow-blackbird, *Q. macurus*, also called *Texas grackle*, inhabits the Gulf States and Mexico; the male attains a length of 18 inches, while the female is much smaller. All these birds are gregarious, nest in trees and bushes, sometimes in holes, and lay 6 or 8 greenish eggs, clouded, veined, and scratched with various dark colors.

**crowchemeset**, *n.* See *crowchmas*.

**crow-corn** (krō'kōrn), *n.* The colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*, the white mealy flowers of which somewhat resemble kernels of grain.

**crowd**<sup>1</sup> (kroud), *v.* [*< ME. crowden, crouden, cruden*, push, shove, drive, press forward, < AS. \**crūdan*, push, press, drive (usually cited as \**creddan*, which, however, could not produce the E. form; neither inf. occurs, but only 3d pers. sing. ind. *crýdeth* and pret. *creddā*, occurring once each; the pret. pl. would be \**crudon*, the pp. *eroden*, > *eroda*, *n.*, and *geerod*, *n.*, in the poetical compounds *linderoda*, the shock of shields (battle), *lindgeerod*, the shielded throng (warriors), *hlōthgeerod*, the heaped throng (clouds), etc.), = MD. *kruyden*, contr. *kruyen*, D. *kruyjen*, drive, push in a wheelbarrow (cf. def. 1, 2). See also *crowdie*, *crud*, *curd*.] I. *trans.* 1. To push; force forward; shove; impel.

O firste moevyng cruel firmament,

With thy diurnal sweigh that *crowdest* ay

And hurlest al from Est til Occident.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 198.

2. To push or wheel in a wheelbarrow. [Prov. Eng.].—3. To press close, or closely together; push or drive in; squeeze; cram: as, to *crowd* too much freight into a ship; to *crowd* many people into a small room.

The time misorder'd doth, in common sense,

*Crowd* us and *crush* us to this monstrous form.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., IV. 2.

There was so great a Press of People that Sir John Blackwel, Knight, was *crowded* to Death.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 106.



4. To fill to excess; occupy or pack with an unusual or inordinate number or quantity: as, the audience *crowded* the theater; to *crowd* a ship's hold.

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators. *Prescott.*

The circular beehive house into which I was shown was instantaneously *crowded* almost to suffocation.

*O'Donovan, Merv, xvi.*

5. To throng about; press upon; press as by a multitude: as, we were most uncomfortably *crowded*.

Here the Palaces and Convents have eat up the Peoples Dwellings, and *crowded* them excessively together.

*Later, Journey to Paris, p. 7.*

6. To encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.

Why will vain courtiers toll  
And *crowd* a valiant monarch for a smile?  
*Granville.*

I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself, than be *crowded* on a velvet cushion.

*Thoreau, Walden, p. 41.*

7. To urge; press by solicitation; importune; annoy by urging: as, to *crowd* a debtor for immediate payment. [Colloq.]—To *crowd* out, to press or drive out.

According as it (the sea) can make its way into all those subterranean cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.

*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

To *crowd* sail, to make an extraordinary spread of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; carry a press of sail.

*II. intrans.* 1. To press in numbers; come together closely; swarm: as, the multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire. *Addison.*

In his fierce heart, thought *crowded* upon thought.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 264.*

2. To press forward; increase speed; advance pushingly, as against obstacles: as, to *crowd* into a full room, or into company.

That schup bigan to *crude*,  
The wind him blew lude,  
Bithinne dales flue  
That schup gan arise.

*King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 1293.*

\* *crowd*<sup>1</sup> (kroud), *n.* [*< crowd*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*; cf. AS. nouns *croda*, *gecrod*, a throng, used in comp.: see *crowd*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A collection; a multitude; a large number of things collected or grouped together; a number of things lying near one another.

A *crowd* of hopes,  
That sought to sow themselves like winged seeds  
Born out of everything I heard and saw,  
Flutter'd about my senses and my soul.

*Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.*

The highest historical value of the book (of the gospels) consists in the *crowds* of signatures scattered through its margin.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 38.*

2. A large number of persons congregated together, or gathered into a close body without order; a throng.

Far from the madding *crowd's* ignoble strife,  
Their sober wishes never learnt to stray.

*Gray, Elegy.*

*Crowds* that stream from yawning doors.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.*

3. Any group or company of persons: as, a jolly *crowd*. [Colloq.]—4. People in general; the populace; the mass; the mob.

The *crowd* turned away in disgust from words which presented no image to their minds.

*Macaulay.*

5†. Same as *crode*. = *syn.* 1 and 2. *Throng*, etc. (see *multitude*), host, swarm, concourse, shoal.

*crowd*<sup>2</sup> (kroud), *n.* [Also spelled *crowd* and *crowth* (and sometimes, as *W.*, *crwth*), *< ME.*

*crowde*, *crowde*, also

*crowthe*, *crouth*, *< W. crwth*,

a crowd, violin, fiddle, =

Gael. *cruit*, a violin, harp,

cymbal, = OIr. *croit*, >

ML. *chrotta*, a crowd:

prob. so called from its

rounded or protuberant

form, being ult. identical

with *W. crwth*, a hump,

bulge, belly, trunk, *croth*,

womb, calf of the leg.]

An ancient Welsh and

Irish musical instrument,

the earliest known specimen

of the viol class—that is,

of stringed instruments

played with a bow. It had

a shallow rectangular body

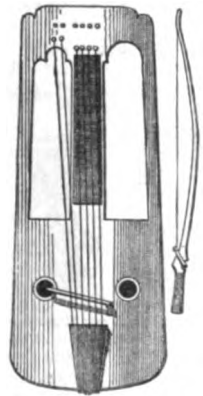
with two circular sound-holes,

through one of which passed

one foot of the bridge. The

strings were perhaps only three

at first, but in later times were



Crowd.

(From Violon-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

six, of which two were played lutewise, by pinching or twitching. The tuning of the strings is disputed, but the compass of the instrument was probably from two to three octaves upward from about tenor G.

The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *Crowd*.

*Spenser, Epithalamion.*

A lacquey that runs on errands for him and can . . . warble upon a *crowd* a little. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.*

*crowd*<sup>2†</sup> (kroud), *v. i.* [*< crowd*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To play on a crowd or fiddle.

Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man lay a block in your way.

*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, v. 1.*

*crowdedly* (krou'ded-li), *adv.* In a crowded manner or situation; in a crowd or multitude; closely together.

The only injury they (lichens) can inflict upon them (trees) is by slightly interfering with the functions of respiration, or, when growing very *crowdedly* upon the branches of orchard trees, by checking the development of buds. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 560.*

*crowder*<sup>1</sup> (krou'dér), *n.* [*< ME. crowdere*; *< crowd*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] A player on the crowd; a fiddler.

Yet is it sung but by some blinde *Crowder*, with no rougher voyce then rude attle.

*Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

*crowdie*, *crowdy* (krou'di), *n.* [Also *cruddy*; a provincial word related to *curd*.] 1. Meal and cold water, or sometimes milk, stirred together so as to form a thick gruel; hence, any porridge.

My sister Kate cam' o'er the hill,  
Wi' *crowdie* unto me.  
*Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).*

2. Curds from which the whey has been pressed out, mixed with butter.

*crowdie-time* (krou'di-tim), *n.* Breakfast-time. [Scotch.]

Then I gaed hame at *crowdie-time*,  
And soon I made me ready.

Quoted in *Jamieson*.

*crowdy*, *n.* See *crowdie*.

*crowfoot*, *n.* Plural of *crowfoot*.

*crow-flight* (krō'flit), *n.* 1. A flight of crows.

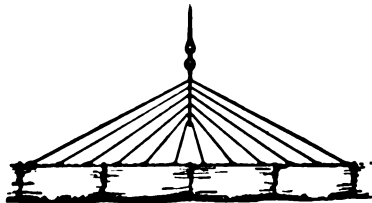
—2. A direct journey or course; a bee-line.

We clambered over the hills and spurs in the usual *crow-flight* of the Karens. *Science, VI. 108.*

*crow-flower* (krō'flou'ér), *n.* In bot.: (a) The ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. (b) The buttercup or crowfoot.

There with fantastic garlands did she come,  
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples.  
*Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.*

\* *crowfoot* (krō'füt), *n.*; pl. *crowfeet* (-fët). 1. *Naut.*: (a) A device consisting of small lines rove through a block of wood, fastened to the backbone of an awning, to keep it from sagging



Awning Furled and Suspended by Crowfoot.

in the middle. A similar arrangement was formerly used to keep the foot-ropes of top-sails from chafing against the top-rim. (b) In a ship-of-war, an iron stand fixed at one end to a table and hooked at the other to a beam above, on which the mess-kids, etc., are hung. —2. In bot., the name of the common species of *Ranunculus* or buttercup, having divided leaves and bright-yellow flowers. See *Ranunculus*.

All the valley, mother, 'll be fresh and green and still,  
And the cowslip and the *crowfoot* are over all the hill.

*Tennyson, May Queen, I.*

3. A caltrop.—*Crowfoot-halyard*. See *halyard*.

*crow-keeper*<sup>1</sup> (krō'kē'pér), *n.* 1. A person employed to keep crows from alighting on a field.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*.  
*Shak., Lear, iv. 6.*

Practise thy quiver, and turn *crow-keeper*.

*Drayton, To Cupid.*

2. A stuffed figure set up as a scarecrow.

Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*.

*Shak., R. and J., I. 4.*

*crowl* (kroul), *v. i.* [*< growl*.] To rumble or make a noise in the stomach.

*crowling* (krou'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *crowl*, *v.*] Rumbling; borborygmus. *Dunghison.*

\* *crown* (kroun), *n.* and *a.* [*< (a) ME. crowne*, *crowne*, earliest form *crune* = MD. *krune*, *krone*,

*D. krūin*, *kroon* = OFries. *krōne* = MLG. *krone*, *krune*, LG. *krone* = MHG. *krōne*, *krōn*, G. *krone* (but OHG. *corōna*, *corōne*) = Icel. *krúna*, *króna* = Norw. *krúna* = OSw. *krúna*, *króna*, Sw. *krona* = Dan. *krone*; (b) later ME. in full form, *coroun*, *coroun*, *coroune*, *coronc*, < OF. *corone*, *coronne*, *curone*, *curune*, F. *couronne* = Pr. Sp. It. *corona* = Pg. *coroa*, a crown; all < L. *corōna*, a garland, wreath, crown, = Gr. *κορώνη*, the curved end of a bow; cf. *κορώνη*, *κορώνος*, curved, bent, = Gael. *crúinn* = W. *crwn*, round, circular, Gael. *crun*, a boss. See *curve*. Hence (from L. *coronal*, *coronell*, *corolla*, etc.) I. *n.* 1. An ornament for the head; originally, among the ancients, a wreath or garland; hence, any wreath or garland worn on the head; a coronal. Crowns, made at first of grass, flowers, twigs of laurel, oak, olive, etc., but later of gold, were awarded in ancient Rome to the victors in the public games, and to citizens who had done the state some distinguished service. See *corona*, 2.

You nymphs call'd *Nalada*, of the winking brooks,  
With your sedg'd *crowns*. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.*

Last May we made a *crown* of flowers.  
*Tennyson, May Queen, II.*

2. An ornament or covering for the head worn as a symbol of sovereignty. Crowns were of very varied forms till heralds devised a regular series to mark the grades of rank, from the imperial crown to the baron's coronet. (See *coronet*.) 2. The crown of England is a gold circle, adorned with pearls and precious stones, from which rise alternately four Maltese crosses and four fleurs-de-lis. From the tops of the crosses spring imperial arches, closing under a mound and cross. Within the crown is a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border. The crown of Charlemagne, which is preserved in the imperial treasury of Vienna, is composed of eight plates of gold, four large and four small, connected by hinges. The large plates are studded with precious stones, the front one being surmounted with a cross; the smaller ones, placed alternately



Victorian Crown of England.

with these, are ornamented with enamel representing Solomon, David, Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and Christ seated between two flaming seraphim. The Austrian crown is a sort of cleft tiara, having in the middle a semicircle of gold supporting a mound and cross; the tiara rests on a circle with pendants like those of a mitre. The Russian crown is a modified form of the same imperial crown. The royal crown of France is a circle ornamented with eight fleurs-de-lis, from which rise as many quarter-circles closing under a double fleur-de-lis. The triple crown of the popes is more commonly called the *tiara*. (See *diadem*.) In heraldry the crown is used as a bearing in many forms. When a coronet or open crown is used to alter or differentiate a bearing, whether on the escutcheon or as a crest or supporter, it is not blazoned by itself, but the bearing is said to be *crowned*; when it is placed around the neck of an animal, the animal is said to be *gorged*.



1. Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's). 2. Austrian Crown. 3. Russian Crown. 4. French Crown.

ge come to goure kyngdom er ge goure-self knewe,  
Crowned with a *crown* that kyng vnder heuene  
Mighte not a better hause bounge, as I trowe.  
*Richard the Redeless, I. 33.*

3. Figuratively, regal power; royalty; kingly government.

Thou wert born as near a *crown* as he.

*Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.*

A very solemn oath of allegiance was then taken by the lords, who swore . . . to do their best to secure the *crown* to the male line of the king's descendants.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 363.*

4. The wearer of a crown; the sovereign as head of the state.

From all neighbour *crowns*

Alliance. *Tennyson, Enone.*

5. Honorary distinction; reward; guerdon.

Look down, you gods,  
And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*.

*Shak., Tempest, v. 1.*

Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,  
But let me happy by your pity live.

*Dryden, Epistles.*

6. A crowning honor or distinction; an exalting attribute or condition.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. Prov. xii. 4.

The *crown* and comfort of my life, your favour.

*Shak., W. T., III. 2.*

Where the actors of mischief are a nation, there and amongst them to live well is a *crown* of immortal commendation.

*Ford, Line of Life.*

7. The top or highest part of something; the uppermost part or eminence, likened to a crown.

One of the shining winged powers  
Showed me vast cliffs with crown of towers.  
Tennyson, Stanzas pub. in The Keepsake, 1861.

It [the tower] is the crown of the whole mass of buildings rising from the water.  
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 211.

Specifically—(a) The top part of the head; hence, the head itself.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders.  
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2.

Hurled the pine-cones down upon him,  
Struck him on his brawny shoulders,  
On his crown defenceless struck him.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, xviii.

(b) The top of a hat or other covering for the head.

The chief officers of Berne, for example, are known by the crowns of their hats, which are much deeper than those of an inferior character.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 527.

(c) The summit of a mountain or other elevated object.

The steep crown  
Of the bare mountains. Dryden, Æneid.

(d) The end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; the part where the arms are joined to the shank. See cut under anchor. (e) In lapidaries' work, the part of a cut gem above the girdle. See cut under brilliant. (f) In mech., any terminal flat member of a structure. (g) In arch., the uppermost member of a cornice; the corona or larnier. (h) The face of an anvil. (i) The highest or central part of a road, causeway, bridge, etc.

On the crown of the bridge he turned his horse.  
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 326.

(j) The crest, as of a bird.

8. Completion; consummation; highest or most perfect state; acme.

Make Cressid's name the very crown of falsehood  
If ever she leave Trolius! Shak., T. and C., iv. 2.

This is truth the poet sings,  
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.  
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

The natives regarded it [the temple of Claudius] as the crown of their slavery, and complained that the country was exhausted in providing cattle for the sacrifices.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 308.

9. A little circle shaved on the top of the head as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction; the tonsure.

Suche that ben preestes,  
That have nother konnyng ne kyn, bote a corone one [only].  
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 113.

10. That part of a tooth which appears above the gum; especially, that part of a molar tooth which opposes the same part of a tooth of the opposite jaw.

The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the crown more or less curved.  
Owen, Anat.

11. In geom., the area inclosed between two concentric circles.—12. In bot., a circle of appendages on the throat of the corolla, etc. See corona, 6.—13. A coin generally bearing a crown or a crowned head on the reverse. The English crown is worth 5 shillings or £1.22, and was issued by Edward VI. in 1551, and by his successors.

The obverse type of the crowns of Edward VI., James I., and Charles I. is the king on horseback, but from Charles II. to Victoria the obverse type is the head of the king or queen. The rare piece known as the Oxford crown was made, under Charles I., by the engraver Rawlins, and bears on the obverse a small view of Oxford, in addition to the ordinary type. The petition-crown is a pattern or trial-piece for a crown of Charles II., bearing the petition of its engraver, Thomas Simon, praying the king to compare the coin with the crown of the Dutch engraver John Roettier, by whom Simon had been superseded.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Crown of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

at the English mint. The crown of the rose, crown of the double rose, double crown, Britain-crown, and thistle-crown were English gold coins.

The crown of the rose was first introduced by Henry VIII. in 1526, and was made current for 4s. 6d. The crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are now worth 26.8 cents. The old crown of Denmark was 4 marks of crown money, or \$1.23. The crown of Holland was 87 cents; that of Brabant, \$1.07; that of France, \$1.12 (that is, the écu at the beginning of the eighteenth century; but the old écu de la couronne, properly so called, varied from \$1.50 to \$2.20); that of Bern, 90 cents; that of Zurich, 89 cents; that of Basel, 85 cents. The new Austrian gold crown is worth 20.3 cents. Twenty-crown and ten-crown pieces are coined. The German double-crown is the 20-mark gold piece and the half-crown the 5-mark gold piece. See krona. The name was also often used in English to translate the Italian scudo.



Obverse.  
Petition-crown of Master Thomas Simon, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

14. (a) In Great Britain, a printing-paper of the size 15 x 20 inches: so called from the water-mark of a crown, once given exclusively to this size. (b) In the United States, a writing-paper of the size 15 x 19 inches.—15. Naut., a kind of knot made with the strands of a rope. See crown, v. t., 9.—Antique crown, in her.

See antique.—Archduke's crown, in her., a circle of gold adorned with eight strawberry-leaves, and closed by two arches of gold set with pearls meeting in a globe crossed, as in an emperor's crown.—Atel-crown. See atel.—Cap in crown. See cap.—Celestial crown. See celestial.—Civic crown. See civic.—Clark of the crown. See clerk.—Crown Derby porcelain. See porcelain.—Crown escapement. See escapement.—Crown of aberration. See aberration.—Crown of an arch, in arch., the vertex or highest point.—Crown of a root, in bot., the summit of the root from which the stem arises; the collum.—Crown of cups. See couronne des tasses, under couronne.

—Crown problem, the problem which King Hiero set to Archimedes: namely, to ascertain whether a crown ostensibly made of gold was or was not alloyed with silver, and, if it was, with how much. Archimedes is said to have solved the problem by immersing the crown in water, but whether by observing the rise of the water in the vessel, or, as seems more probable, by ascertaining the loss of weight, is a point of disagreement among the authorities.—Mural crown. See mural.—Naval crown, among the ancient Romans, a crown adorned with figures of prows of ships, and conferred on a naval commander who had gained a signal victory, or on the person who first boarded an enemy's ship. In heraldry the naval crown is formed of the stems and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet.—Northern crown. See Corona Borealis, under corona.—Obsidional crown, in Rom. antiq., a wreath made of grass, given to him who held out a siege or caused one to be raised.—Order of the Crown, the title of several honorary orders founded by sovereigns in the nineteenth century, each including as part of its name that of the country to which it belongs. (a) The Order of the Crown of Bavaria, founded by King Maximilian Joseph I. in 1808. It is granted to persons who have attained distinction in the civil service of the state. (b) The Imperial Order of the Crown of India, founded in 1878 for ladies, at the time of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. It includes a number of Indian women of the highest rank. (c) The Order of the Crown of Italy, founded by King Victor Emmanuel in 1868. (d) The Order of the Crown of Prussia, founded by King William I. on his coronation in 1861. (e) The Order of the Crown of Rumania, founded by King Charles on assuming the royal title in 1881. (f) The Order of the Crown of Saxony, founded by King Frederick Augustus in 1807, soon after his assumption of the kingly title. It is of but one class, and limited to persons of high rank. (g) The Order of the Crown of Siam, founded in 1869. (h) The Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg, founded by King William I. in 1818.—Papal crown. See tiara.—Pleas of the crown. See capital offense, under capital.—Southern crown. See Corona Australis, under corona.—To keep the crown of the causeway, to go in the middle of the road or street; hence, to appear openly, with credit and respectability. [Scotch.]

Truth in Scotland shall keep the crown of the causeway yet.  
Rutherford, Letters, II. 24.

To take the crown of the causeway, to appear with pride and self-assurance. [Scotch.]

My friends they are proud, an' my mither is saucy,  
My ouldie auntie taks ay the crown o' the cause.  
Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 93.

II. a. Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with the crown or royal possessions and authority: as, the crown jewels.—Crown agent, in Scotland, the agent or solicitor who, under the lord advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings.—Crown bark. See bark.—Crown cases reserved, criminal cases reserved on questions of law for the consideration of the judges. [Eng.]—Crown colony. See colony.—Crown court, in Eng. law, the court in which the crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted.—Crown debt, in England, a debt due to the crown, whose claim ranks before that of all other creditors, and may be enforced by a summary process called an extent.—Crown or demesne lands, the lands, estate, or other real property belonging

to the crown or sovereign. The lands belonging to the British crown are now usually surrendered to the country at the beginning of every sovereign's reign, in return for an allowance fixed at a certain amount for the reign by Parliament. They are placed under commissioners, and the revenue derived from them becomes part of the consolidated fund.

The additional allowances thus granted by Parliament to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, amount to an annual charge of £156,000; and when it is remembered that the Crown lands alone surrendered to Parliament yield an annual income of nearly £380,000, it will be evident that the charge upon the nation for the support of the dignity of Royalty is by no means extravagant, as interested persons would sometimes have us believe.

A. Pondlanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 15.

Crown law, that part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.—Crown lawyer, in England, a lawyer in the service of the crown; a lawyer who takes cognizance of criminal cases.—Crown Office, in England, a department of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. It takes cognizance of criminal causes, from high treason down to trivial misdemeanors and breaches of the peace. The office is commonly called the crown side of the Court of King's Bench.—Crown solicitor, in Great Britain, in state prosecutions, the solicitor who prepares the prosecution. In Ireland this is done by the solicitor to the treasury. In Ireland a solicitor is attached to each circuit, who gets up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions.

\*Crown (kroun), v. t. [(a) < ME. *croonen*, *croonien*, *orunien* (in contr. form) = D. *kroonen* = MLG. *LG. kroonen* = MHG. *G. krönen* (but OHG. *chrōnōn*, *corōnōn*) = Icel. *krúna* = Sw. *kröna* = Dan. *krona*; (b) ME., in full form, *corouwen*, *corouwen*, *corouwen*, < OF. *coroner*, F. *coronner* = Pr. Sp. *coronar* = Pg. *coroar* = It. *coronare*, < L. *coronare*, crown; from the noun, ME. *crowne*, etc., L. *corōna* : see crown, n.] 1. To bestow a crown or garland upon; place a garland upon the head of.

Hast thou with myrtle-leaf crown'd him, O pleasure!  
M. Arnold, A Modern Sappho.

There's a crotchet for you, reader, round and full as any prize turnip ever yet crown'd with laurels by great agricultural societies!  
De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

2. To invest with or as if with a regal crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

If you will elect by my advice,  
Crown him, and say, "Long live our emperor!"  
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

3. To cover as if with a crown.

Sleep, that mortal sense deceives,  
Crown thine eyes and ease thy pain.  
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

4. To confer honor, reward, or dignity upon; recompense; dignify; distinguish; adorn.

Thou . . . hast crown'd him with glory and honour.  
Pa. vill. 5.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name,  
She'll crown a grateful and a constant flame.  
Roscommon, On Translated Verses.

5. To form the topmost or finishing part of; terminate; complete; fill up, as a bowl with wine; consummate; perfect.

He said no more, but crown'd a bowl unbid;  
The laughing nectar overlook'd the lid.  
Dryden, Mlad, i. 784.

A happy life with a fair death.  
Tennyson, Geraldine.

To crown the whole, came a proposition embodying the three requests.  
Mortley.

6. Milit., to effect a lodgment and establish works upon, as the crest of the glacis or the summit of a breach.—7. In the game of checkers, to make a king of, or mark as a king: said of placing another piece upon the top of one that has been moved into an opponent's king-row. See checker<sup>1</sup>, 3.—8. To mark with the tonsure, as a sign of admission to the priesthood.

Should no clerk be crown'd bote yf he ycome were  
Of franklens and free men. Piers Plowman (C), vi. 63.

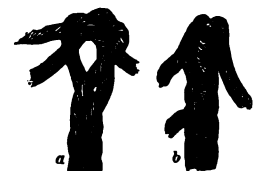
9. Naut., to form into a sort of knot, as a rope, by passing the strands over and under one another.

crown-antler

(kroun 'ant' lér), n. The topmost branch or antler of the horn of a stag. See antler.

crown-arch (kroun 'ärch), n. The arched plate which supports the crown-sheet of the fire-box of a boiler.

crownation, n. [A var. of coronation (cf. *crowner*<sup>2</sup>, var. of *coroner*), as if directly < *crowns* + *-ation*.] Coronation.



A Three-stranded Rope Crowned.  
a shows the arrangement of the strands before, and b after hauling taut.

This book was given the king and I at our crownation.  
Marie R. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III, 518.

**crown-badge** (kroun'badj), *n.* A device or cognizance worn in England by certain officials depending immediately upon the sovereign. It is sometimes an open crown, and sometimes a rose or other royal emblem surmounted or crossed by a crown. The yeomen of the guard (beefeaters) wear such a device embroidered on the breast.

**crown-bar** (kroun'bär), *n.* One of the bars on which the crown-sheet of a locomotive rests.

**crown-beard** (kroun'bërd), *n.* A name for species of *Verbesina*, a genus of coarse composites, chiefly Mexican.

**crown-crane** (kroun'krän), *n.* The demoiselle, *Anthropoides virgo*.

**crowned** (kround), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crown*, *v.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a sovereign; sovereign; consummate.

Min herte, to pitous and to nice,  
Al innocent of his crowned malice, . . .  
Granted him love.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 518.

2. In *soöl.*, coronate; cristate; crested; having the top of the head marked or distinguished in any way, as by color, texture, or size of the hairs, feathers, etc.: as, the ruby-crowned wren.

—3. In *her.*: (a) Having a crown or coronet on the head, as an animal used as a bearing: when the kind of crown is not specially mentioned, it is supposed to be a ducal coronet. (b) Surmounted or surrounded by a crown: said of bearings other than animals, as a cross, a bend, or the like. Also *couronné*.—4†. So hurt or wounded in the knee by a fall or any other accident that the hair falls off and does not grow again: said of a horse. *Bailey*.—Crowned cup. (a) A cup surmounted by a garland. (b) A bumper; a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the surface like a crown. *Nares*.

He shall, unpugged, carouse one crowned cup  
To all these ladies' health. *Chapman*, All Fools.

**crown-needles** (krö'në'dlîz), *n.* Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, an apiceous plant of Europe: so called from the long beaks of the fruit. Also *orake-needles*.

**crowner**<sup>1</sup> (krou'nër), *n.* [*crown*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who or that which crowns or completes.

O thou mother of delights,  
Crown'er of all happy nights.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 1.

**crowner**<sup>2†</sup> (krou'nër), *n.* [Appar. < *crown* + *-er*¹, but really a modification of *coroner*, ult. < L. (LL.) *coronator*, lit. one who crowns, equiv. to *coronarius*, pertaining to a crown, hence a crown officer: see *coroner*.] A coroner. See *coroner*.

The crowner hath sate on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

**Crowner's quest**, an old variation of *coroner's inquest*, now often used humorously, especially in the phrase *crowner's quest law*, implying irregular procedure, or disregard of the settled forms or principles of law.

**crowner**<sup>3</sup> (krou'nër), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

**crow-nest**, *n.* See *crow's-nest*.

**crow-net** (krö'net), *n.* A net for catching wild fowl. [Eng.]

**crownet**† (krou'net), *n.* [A var. of *coronet*, *coronet*, accom. *coronet* to *crown*: see *coronet*, *coronet*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A coronet.

The High Priest disguised with a great skinne, his head hung round with little skinnes of Weasills and other Vermine, with a *crownet* of Feathers.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 764.

Another might have had  
Perhaps the hurdle, or at least the axe,  
For what I have this *crownet*, robes, and wax.

B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, l. 1.

2. A crowning aim or result; ultimate reward.

Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

**crown-face** (kroun'fäs), *n.* A face of a polyhedron produced by the removal of a summit not in the base. *Kirkman*, 1855.

**crown-gate** (kroun'gät), *n.* The head gate of a canal-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

**crown-glass** (kroun'gläs'), *n.* A good quality of common blown window-glass as distinguished from broad or cylinder-glass. It is formed by the process of *flashing* (which see). Now largely superseded by cylinder-glass. See *glass*.

We embarked on the Main, and went by Lohr belonging to Mentz: near it there is a manufacture of *crown glass*, which they make eight feet long and five wide.

Pococke, Description of the East, II, ii. 216.

*Crown glass* was, in the early part of the present century, the only form of window glass made in Great Britain.

Encyc. Brit., X, 680.

\***crown-grafting** (kroun'gräf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

**crown-head** (kroun'hed), *n.* In the game of checkers, the first row of squares on either side of the board; the king-row. See *checker*<sup>1</sup>, 3.

**crown-imperial** (kroun'im-pë'ri-äl), *n.* A liliaceous garden-plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*, cultivated for its flowers. It bears a number of pendent flowers collected into a whorl.

Bold oxlips, and  
The crown-imperial. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

\***crowning** (kroun'ning), *n.* [*ME. crowninge, crowninge*, etc.; verbal *n.* of *crown*, *v.*] 1. The act or ceremony of investing with a crown or regal authority and dignity; coronation.

I mean, your voice—for crowning of the king.  
*Shak.*, Rich. III., III, 4.

The first of all his knights,  
Knighted by Arthur at his crowning.  
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

2†. The tonsure of the clergy.

Bishops and bachelors bothe malsters and doctors,  
That han cure vnder cryst and *crowninge* in tokne.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), l. 86.

3. Something that crowns, terminates, or finishes. (a) In *arch.*, that which tops or terminates a member or any ornamental work. (b) *Naut.*, the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands. See *crown*, *n.*, 15.

4. Something convex at the top: as, the *crowning* or crown of a causeway; specifically, the bulge or swell in the center of a band-pulley.—5. In *fort.*, a position on the crest of the glacis secured by the besiegers by means of the sap or otherwise. It is protected by a parapet, and places the besiegers in a situation to become masters of the covered way.

**crowning** (kroun'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crown*, *v.*] Completing; perfecting; finishing.

A crowning mercy.

The crowning act of a long career.

*Buckle*, Civilization, I, 1.

**crownland** (kroun'land), *n.* [*crown* + *land*; = *G. kronland*.] One of the nineteen great administrative provinces into which the present empire of Austria-Hungary is divided.

**crowless** (kroun'les), *a.* [*crown* + *-less*.] Destitute of a crown; without a sovereign head or sovereign power.

The Niohe of nations! there she stands,  
Childless and *crowless*, in her voiceless woe.

Byron, Child of Harold, iv. 79.

**crowlet** (kroun'let), *n.* [*crown* + *-let*.] A small crown. *Scott*.

**crow-net** (kroun'net), *n.* A particular variety of fishing-net.

**crown-palm** (kroun'päm), *n.* A tall palm of Jamaica and Trinidad, *Engleropharix Caribæa*, with pinnate leaves and drupaceous fruit, allied to the cocoanut-palm.

**crown-paper** (kroun'pä'për), *n.* Same as *crown*, 14.

**crown-piece** (kroun'pës), *n.* 1. A British silver coin worth five shillings, or the fourth part of a pound sterling. See *crown*, *n.*, 13.—2. A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of the horse and is secured by buckles to the cheek-straps.

**crown-pigeon** (kroun'pij'ön), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Goura*, as *G. coronata* of New Guinea.

**crown-post** (kroun'pöst), *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright between two principal rafters, and from which proceed struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. Also called *king-post*, *king's-piece*, *joggle-piece*.

**crown-prince** (kroun'prins'), *n.* The eldest son or other heir apparent of a monarch: applied more especially to German princes (translating German *kronprinz*). [Commonly as two words.]

**crown-saw** (kroun'sä), *n.* A circular saw formed by cutting teeth in the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeons' trepan.

**crown-scab** (kroun'skab), *n.* A painful cancerous sore on a horse's hoof.

**crown-sheet** (kroun'shët), *n.* The plate which forms the upper part of the fire-box of the furnace of a steam-boiler.

**crown-shell** (kroun'shel), *n.* A barnacle.

**crown-sparrow** (kroun'spär'ö), *n.* An American finch of the genus *Zonotrichia*, of which there are several species, of large size among sparrows, having the crown conspicuously colored, whence the name. The best-known are the common white-crowned and white-throated sparrows of eastern North America, *Z. leucophrys* and *Z. albicollis*; the golden-crowned sparrow is *Z. coronata* of the Pacific side of the continent. Harris's or the black-crowned sparrow of the Missouri and other interior regions is *Z. har-*

**crown-summit** (kroun'sum'it), *n.* A summit of a polyhedron lying only in crown-faces—that is, not on a face collateral or synacral with the base.

**crown-thistle** (kroun'this'tl), *n.* *Carduus erio-*

**crown-tile** (kroun'til), *n.* 1. A flat tile; a plain tile.—2. A large bent or arched tile, usually called a *hip-* or *ridge-tile*. Such tiles are used to finish roofs which are covered with either pan-tiles or flat tiles. Compare *crat-tile*.

**crown-valve** (kroun'valv), *n.* A dome-shaped valve which is vertically reciprocated over a slotted box.

**crown-wheel** (kroun'hwël), *n.* A wheel having cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as, in certain watches, the wheel that is next the crown and drives the balance. It is also called a *contrate wheel* or *face-wheel*.

**crown-work** (kroun'wërk), *n.* In *fort.*, an out-work running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions (a) at the extremes, and an entire bastion (b) in the middle, with curtains (c c). It is designed to secure a hill or other advantageous post and cover the other works.

**crow-quill** (krö'kwil), *n.* A crow's feather cut into a pen, used where fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, etc.; also, a fine metallic pen imitating the quill.

**crow-roost** (krö'röst), *n.* A place where crows in large numbers come to roost. See *crow*<sup>2</sup>.

**crow's-bill** (kröz'bil), *n.* In *surg.*, a form of forceps used in extracting bullets and other foreign substances from wounds.

**crow's-foot** (kröz'füt), *n.* 1. A wrinkle appearing with age under and around the outer corner of the eye: generally used in the plural.

So longe mot ye lyve and alle proude,  
Til *crowes feet* ben growen under youre eye.

Chaucer, Troilus, II, 408.

Whose plous talk, when most his heart was dry,  
Made wet the crafty *crow's-foot* round his eye.

Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. In *mech.*, a device for holding the drill-rod of a tube-well in position while it is fitted to a new section of the drill.—3. *Milit.*, a caltrop.—4. A three-pointed silk embroidery-stitch, often put on the corners of pockets and elsewhere for ornament.—*Crow's-foot lever*. See *lever*.

**crow-shrike** (krö'shrik), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gymnorhina*; a piping crow. *Gymnorhina tibicen* is an example. Other genera are *Stropera* and *Cracticus*.

**crow-silk** (krö'silk), *n.* A name of various confervaceous algae, from their fine thread-like filaments.

**crow's-nest**, *crow-nest* (kröz'-, krö'nest), *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the maintopmast-crossrees or maintopgallant-crossrees of an arctic or whaling vessel, for the shelter of the lookout man. Also called *bird's-nest*.

Lieutenant Colwell took his post in the *crow's-nest* with the mate. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 69.

**crow-steps** (krö'stëps), *n. pl.* [*crow*<sup>2</sup> + *step*. Cf. *corbie-steps*.] Same as *corbie-steps*. [Rarely in the singular.]

The houses have the old *crow-step* on the gable, a series of narrow stairs whereby the little sweeps in times past were wont to scale the chimneys.

The Century, XXVII, 331.

\***crowstone** (krö'stön), *n.* 1. The top stone of the gable-end of a house.—2. A hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. [North. Eng.]

**crowth** (krouth), *n.* Same as *crowd*<sup>2</sup>.

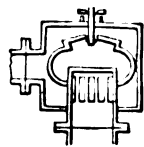
**crow-toe** (krö'tö), *n.* A plant, the *Lotus corniculatus*, so called from its claw-shaped spreading pods: commonly as a plural, *crow-toes*.

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,  
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine.

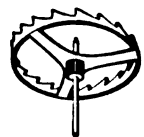
Milton, Lycidas, l. 143.

**croystone** (kroil'stön), *n.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward*.

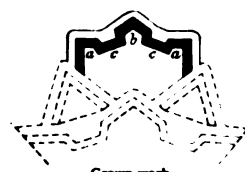
**crose** (kröz), *n.* [Earlier written *crowes*, *croes*; origin unknown.] 1. The cross-groove in the



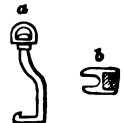
Crown-valve.



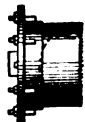
Crown-wheel of Watch.



Crown-work.



a. Crow's-foot.  
b. Section of Crow's-foot.



Crown-saw.

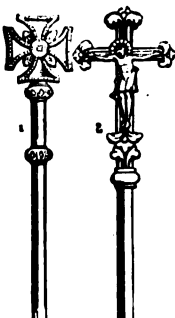
staves of a cask or barrel in which the edge of the head is inserted.—2. A cooper's tool for cutting a cross-groove in staves for the head of a cask. It resembles a circular plane.



Coopers' Cross.

**croze** (krōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crozed*, ppr. *crozing*. [*< croze, n.*] 1. To make a croze or groove in, as a barrel.—2. In hat-making, to re-fold (a hat-body) so that different surfaces may in turn be presented to the action of the felt-ing-machine.

**\*crozier, crosier** (krō'zhēr), *n.* [*< ME. croser, crocer, croyser, croycer, < OF. crocier, crosier, crosser (ML. crociarius), < croce, crosse, a bishop's pastoral staff: see cross<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. A staff about 5 feet long, ending in a hook or curve, borne by or before a bishop on solemn occasions. The name is also incorrectly applied to the staff surmounted by an ornamented cross or crucifix borne before an archbishop on similar occasions. The patriarch's staff bears a cross with two transverse bars, that of the pope one with three. See *patriarchal cross, processional cross, papal cross, under cross<sup>1</sup>.*

Archbishops' Croziers.  
1, from tomb of Archbishop Warham, Canterbury, England; 2, from drawing in British Museum.

But instead of a parliament, the Lord Deputy summoned an ecclesiastical assembly, in which the rival croziers of Armagh and Dublin, of the Primate of all Ireland and the Primate of Ireland, encountered one another in his presence.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

2. One who bears the crozier or the cross; a cross-bearer.

The canon law that admitteth the crozier to bear the cross before his archbishop in another province.

Holmshed, Descrip. of Ireland, an. 1311.

3. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation, the Southern Cross. See *Cruz*, 2.

**croziered, crosiered** (krō'zhērd), *a.* [*< crozier, crosier, + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Bearing or entitled to bear a crozier: as, *croziered prelates*.

**crozzle** (kroz'l), *n.* [*E. dial. also crozzil; cf. crozzle, v.*] A half-burnt coal.

The spear-head bears marks of having been subjected to a hot fire, the point especially having been burnt to a crozzle.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 422.

**crozzle** (kroz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crozzled*, ppr. *crozzling*. [*cf. crozzle, n.*] To burn to a coal; char; coke.

Some of the coal is of a crozzling or coking nature.

Ure, Dict., I. 823.

**crucēs**, *n.* Latin plural of *crux*.

**crucial** (krō'shial), *a.* [*< F. crucial, < L. as if \*crucialis, < crux (cruc), a cross: see cross<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Having the form of a cross; transverse; intersecting; decussating: as, a *crucial* incision.—2. In *anat.*, specifically applied to two stout decussating ligaments in the interior of the knee-joint, connecting the spine of the tibia with the intercondyloid fossa of the femur.—3. Decisive, as between two hypotheses; finally disproving one of two alternative suppositions. This meaning of the word is derived from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis*, which he explains as a metaphor from a finger-post (*crux*). The supposed reference to a judicial "test of the cross," as well as that to the testing of metals in a crucible, which different writers have thought they found in the expression, are unknown to as learned a lawyer and a chemist as Bacon and Boyle. These supposed derivations have, however, influenced some writers in their use of the word.

It is true that we cannot find an actually *crucial* instance of a pure morality taught as an infallible revelation, and so in time ceasing to be morality for that reason alone.

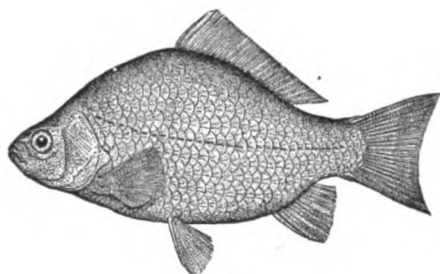
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 227.

4. Of or pertaining to a crucible; like a heated crucible as a utensil of chemical analysis.

And from the Imagination's *crucial* heat  
Catch up their men and women all a-flame  
For action. Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

5. Pertaining to or like a cross as an instrument of torture for eliciting the truth; excessively strict and severe: said of a proceeding of inquiry. [*Rare.*]—**Crucial ligaments**. See def. 2.

**crucian, crusian** (krō'shian), *n.* [*An accom. form, with suffix -ian, = D. karuts (Kilian) = Sw. karussa, Dan. karusse = G. karassche, formerly karütsch, also karas; appar. < F. carassin (> also the NL. specific name carassius), a crucian, = It. coracino, a crucian, < L. coracinus, < Gr. kopakivōs, a fish like a perch (so called from its black color), lit. a young raven, dim. of kōpaś, a raven: see coracine, Corax.*] A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep-yellow color, the *Carassius carassius*, or German carp, of the family *Cyprinidae*. It differs from the common carp in having no barbels at its mouth. It inhabits lakes, ponds, and sluggish rivers in the north of Europe and Asia, and has been found in the Thames in England. It is an excellent food-fish. Also called *Prussian carp*. A variety is known as *C. gibelio*, a name, however, also applied to the true crucian. See *carp<sup>2</sup>.*

Crucian-carp (*Carassius carassius*).

**crucian-carp** (krō'shian-kärp), *n.* A book-name of the fish *Carassius carassius* or *vulgaris*, the crucian.

**Crucianella** (krō'si-ā-nel'ē), *n.* [*NL., dim. < L. crux (cruc), a cross: so called from the arrangement of the leaves.*] A rubaceous genus of herbs, natives of the Mediterranean region, with slender funnel-shaped flowers. *C. stylosa* is sometimes cultivated in gardens under the name of *crosswort*.

**cruciati**, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade<sup>1</sup>.*

**cruciate<sup>1</sup>** (krō'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruciated*, ppr. *cruciating*. [*< L. (and ML.) cruciatus, pp. of cruciare, torture (in ML. also to mark with a cross), < crux (cruc), a cross, torture: see cross<sup>1</sup>, n. and v., and of cruciate<sup>2</sup>, crusade<sup>1</sup>, crusade<sup>2</sup>, Cf. excruciate.*] To torture; torment; afflict with extreme pain or distress; excruciate. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

They vexed, tormented, and cruciated the weaker consciences of men. Bp. Bale, On Revelations, I. 5.

African Panthers, Hyrcan Tigris fierce, . . .  
Be not so cruel, as who violates  
Sacred Humanity, and cruciates  
His loyal subjects.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.

**cruciate<sup>2</sup>** (krō'shi-āt), *a.* [*< L. cruciatus, tormented (ML. also marked with a cross, NL. also cross-shaped, cruciform), pp. of cruciare: see the verb.*] 1. Tormented; excruciated. [*Rare.*]

Immediately I was so cruciate, that I desired . . . death to take me. Sir T. Eliot, The Governour, II. 12.

2. In *bot.*, having the form of a cross with equal arms, as the flowers of mustard, etc.; cruciform: applied also to tetraspores of red marine algae. See *tetraspore*.—3. In *zool.*, crucial or cruciform; crossed or cross-shaped; specifically, in *entom.*, crossing each other diagonally in repose, as the wings of many hymenopterous insects and the hemelytra of the *Heteroptera*.—**Cruciate anther**, an anther attached to the filament at the middle, and with the free extremities sagittate.—**Cruciate prothorax or pronotum**, in *entom.*, a prothorax or pronotum having two strongly elevated lines or crests which approach each other angularly in the middle, forming a figure something like a St. Andrew's cross, as in certain *Orthoptera*.

**cruciate<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade<sup>1</sup>.*

**cruciate-complicate** (krō'shi-āt-kom'pli-kāt), *a.* In *entom.*, folded at the ends and crossed one over the other on the abdomen, as the wings in many *Coleoptera*.

**cruciate-incumbent** (krō'shi-āt-in-kum'bent), *a.* In *entom.*, laid flat on the back, one over the other, but not folded, as the wings in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*.

**cruciatly** (krō'shi-āt-li), *adv.* In a cruciate manner; so as to resemble a cross: as, "*cruciatly parted.*" Farlow, Marine Algae, p. 151.

**cruciation** (krō'shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. cruciatio(-n), < L. cruciare, pp. cruciatus, torment: see cruciate<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act of torturing; torment; excruciation.

We have to do with a God that delights more in the prosperity of his saints than in the cruciation and howling of his enemies. Bp. Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 7.

2. The state of being cruciate or cruciform; decussation.

**cruciatory** (krō'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< LL. cruciatorius, < cruciator, a tormentor, < L. cruciare, pp. cruciatus, torment: see cruciate<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Torturing.

These cruciatory passions do operate sometimes with such a violence that they drive him to despair.

Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.

**\*crucible** (krō'si-bl), *n.* [*Formerly also spelled crucible; < ML. crucibulum, crucibolum, crucibulus, crucibolus, crucibulum, crucibulum, crucibulus, a melting-pot, also a hanging lamp; an accom. form (as if dim. of L. crux (cruc), a cross; hence often associated with crucial, with ref. to a crucial test), < OF. cruche, an earthen pot, a crock: see crock<sup>1</sup>, and cf. cresset, cruse, and cruselle.*] 1. A vessel or melting-pot for chemical purposes, made of pure clay or other material, as black-lead, porcelain, platinum, silver, or iron, and so baked or tempered as to endure extreme heat without fusing. It is used for melting ores, metals, etc. Earthen crucibles are shaped upon a potter's wheel with the aid of a templet or molding-blade, or under pressure in a molding-press. Metallic crucibles, especially those of platinum, are chiefly used in chemical analyses and assays.

Some that deal much in the fusion of metals inform me that the melting of a great part of a crucible into glass is no great wonder in their furnaces. Boyle, Works, I. 490.

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace, for collecting the molten metal.—3. Figuratively, a severe or searching test: as, his probity was tried in the crucible of temptation.

O'er the crucible of pain

Watches the tender eye of Love.

Whittier, The Shadow and the Light.

Historians tried to place all the mythologies in a crucible of criticism, and hoped to extract from them some golden grains of actual fact. Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 2.

**Crucible steel**. Same as *cast-steel*.—**Hessian crucible**, a crucible made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand. It is used in the United States in all experiments where fluxes are needed. E. H. Knight.

**crucifer** (krō'si-fēr), *n.* [*< LL. crucifer, n.: see cruciferous.*] 1. A cross-bearer; specifically, one who carries a large cross in ecclesiastical processions.

At half-past ten the choir entered, preceded by the crucifer and followed by the . . . rector.

The Churchman, LIV. 512.

2. In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Cruciferae*.

**Cruciferae** (krō'sif'ē-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. plantae, plants) of crucifer: see cruciferous.*] The name given by Bernard de Jussieu to the *Brassicaceae*, a large and important family of archichlamydeous, dicotyledonous plants comprising about 185 genera and 1,500 species, found in all countries but most abundant in temperate regions. The name *Cruciferae* is derived from the cruciform corolla; the flowers are



Cruciferae.

a, flower-cluster of cabbage; b, flower with sepals and petals removed; c, pod; d, same, dehiscing; e, section of seed, showing conduplicate cotyledons.

also remarkable in having tetradynamous stamens, or six, of which two are shorter than the others; the pods are two-celled, opening by two valves (rarely indehiscent) or transversely jointed. See *Brassicaceae*. The family includes many important vegetables and condiments, as the cabbage, turnip, mustard, radish, cress, horseradish, etc. It furnishes also many favorite ornamental and fragrant flowering plants, as the stock and gilliflower, rocket, sweet alyssum, and candytuft.

**cruciferous** (krō'sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. (ML.) crucifer, adj., bearing a cross (a later adj. use of*



**LL. crucifer**, *n.*, a cross-bearer, < *L. crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *ferre* = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>, + *-ous*.] 1. Bearing the cross; resembling a cross.—2. In *bot.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cruciferae*.

**crucifier** (krō'si-fi-ēr), *n.* [*ME. crucifyer*, < *crucifien*, *crucify*: see *crucify*.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

Loue them, and pray for them, as Christ did for his crucifiers. *Tyndale, Works*, p. 210.

**crucifix** (krō'si-fiks), *n.* [*ME. crucifix*, < *OF. crucifix*, *F. crucifix* = *Pr. Sp. crucifijo* = *Pg. crucifixo* = *It. crucifisso*, *crocifisso* = *D. krucifiks* = *G. crucifix* = *Dan. Sw. krucifix*, < *ML. crucifixum*, a crucifix, prop. neut. of *LL. crucifixus*, (one) crucified, pp. of *crucifigere*, *crucify*: see *crucify*, *v.*] 1. One crucified; Christ on the cross.

To take up our Crosses and become, like him, a Crucifix. *Austin, Meditations*, p. 114.

2. A cross, or representation of a cross, with the crucified figure of Christ upon it. Crosses with a representation of the crucified Christ seem not to have been made previous to the ninth century; upon those made for similar purposes before this date is painted or carved at the intersection of the arms of the cross the Lamb with or without the crossed flag, the sacred monogram, or some other emblem. Byzantine crucifixes of bronze exist of as early date as the tenth century, in which the flat surface of the cross is decorated with enamel, having the sun and moon as emblematic of creation witnessing the crucifixion; in these the body of Christ is generally partly clothed with a garment indicated in colored enamel. Crucifixes are used in many ways in the devotions and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, being conspicuously displayed in religious houses and other situations, and worn upon the person by ecclesiastics and others.

No crucifix has been found in the catacombs; no certain allusion to a crucifix is made by any Christian writer of the first four centuries. *Cath. Dict.*

**Jansenist crucifix**, a crucifix in which the arms of the Saviour hang down from the shoulders, instead of being outstretched. *Lee*.

**crucifix** (krō'si-fiks), *v. t.* [*In E. dependent on the noun*; < *LL. crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten to a cross: *L. cruci*, dat. of *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, *fix*: see *crux*, *cross*<sup>1</sup>, and *fix*. Cf. *crucify*.] To crucify.

Mock'd, beat, banisht, buried, *cruci-fixt*,  
For our foule sins.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., *The Handy-Crafts*.

**crucifixion** (krō-si-fik'shən), *n.* [*ML. \*crucifixio* (*n.*), < *LL. crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, *crucify*: see *crucify*, *v.*, *crucify*.] 1. The act of fixing to a cross, or the state of being stretched on a cross: an ancient Oriental mode of inflicting the death-penalty, applied in rare instances by the Greeks and more commonly by the Romans, by both Greeks and Romans considered an infamous form of death, and reserved in general for slaves and highway robbers. Among the Romans, the instrument of death was properly either a cross in the form now familiar, or the cross known as St. Andrew's; sometimes a standing tree was made to serve the purpose. The person executed was attached to the cross either by nails driven through the hands and feet or by cords, and was left to die of exhaustion or received the mercy of a quicker death, according to circumstances.

Specifically—2. The putting to death of Christ upon the cross on the hill of Calvary.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's crucifixion. *Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Hence—3. Intense suffering or affliction; great mental trial.

Say, have ye sense, or do ye prove  
What crucifixions are in love?

*Herrick, Hesperides*, p. 100.

**cruciform** (krō'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *forma*, shape.] Cross-shaped; cruciate; disposed in the form of a cross: as, in anatomy, the *cruciform* ligament of the atlas.

It [the image] appeared to be secured . . . by . . . pins driven through the feet and palms, the latter of which were extended in a *cruciform* position.

*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 146.

**crucify** (krō'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crucified*, ppr. *crucifying*. [*ME. crucifien*, < *OF. crucifier*, *F. crucifier* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. crucificar*, an adapted form (as if < *LL. \*crucificare* of *LL. crucifigere* (> *It. crocifiggere*), prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten on a cross: see *crucifix*, *v.*] 1. To put to death by nailing or otherwise affixing to a cross. See *crucifixion*.

But they cried, saying, Crucify him, crucify him.

*Luke xxiii. 21.*

They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh.

*Heb. vi. 6.*

2. Figuratively, in *Scrip.*, to subdue; mortify; kill; destroy the power or influence of.

They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh, with the affections and lusts.

*Gal. v. 24.*

3. To vex; torment; exasperate.

I would so crucify him

With an innocent neglect of what he can do,  
A brave strong pious scorn, that I would shake him.

*Fletcher, Wife for a Month*, II. 1.

The foreknowledge of what shall come to pass, crucifies many men.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 221.

4. To put or place in the form of a cross; cross. [*Kare.*]

I do not despair, gentlemen; you see I do not wear my hat in my eyes, crucify my arms.

*Shirley, Bird in a Cage*, II. 1.

**crucigerous** (krō-sij'e-rus), *a.* [*L. crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing a cross.

The *crucigerous* ensigne carried this figure . . . in a decussation, after the form of an Andrian or Burgundian cross which answereth this description.

*Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus*, I.

**crudly**, **crusily** (krō'si-li), *a.* [*OF. as if \*croissille*, *ML. \*cruciliatus*, < *ML. crucilia*, *OF. croissille*, a little cross, such as were erected at cross-roads, dim. of *L. crux* (*cruc-*), a cross.] In *her.*, strewed (semé) with small crosses. Also *croissille*, *crusily*.

The phelonion, . . . formerly worn by . . . Bishops, . . . was distinguished from that of a simple Priest by being *crudly*.

*J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, I. 312.

**Crucirostra** (krō-si-ros'trā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Curvirostra*. See *Loxia*. *Curier*.

**crud** (krud), *n. and v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curd*<sup>1</sup>.

Will ye go to the Highlands, Lizie Lindsay,  
And dine on fresh *crude* and greens, whey?

*Lizie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 68).

**cruddle**<sup>1</sup> (krud'1), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdle*.

O how impatience cramps my cracked veins,  
And *cruddles* thicke my blood with boiling rage!

*Marston, Antonio and Melida*, I. II. 1.

**cruddle**<sup>2</sup> (krud'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruddled*, ppr. *cruddling*. [*E. dial.*, = *Sc. crowdle*, freq. of *crowd*<sup>1</sup>.] To crowd; huddle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cruddy**, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

Whose claws were newly dipt in *cruddy* blood.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, III. III. 47.

**crude** (krōd), *a.* [*ME. crude* (rare), < *OF. crud*, *crudo*, *F. cru* = *Pr. cru* = *Sp. It. crudo* = *Pg. cru*, *crudo*, < *L. crudus*, raw, unripe, immature, rough, lit. bloody, for *\*crudus*, akin to *cruur*, blood, = *W. cras* = *Ir. cru*, *cro* = *Gael. cro*, blood (see *cro*), = *Lith. kraujas*, blood: see *raw*. Hence *crue*, etc.] 1. Being in a raw or unprepared state; not fitted for use by cooking, manufacture, or the like; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; not wrought: as, *crude* vegetables; the *crude* materials of the earth; *crude* salt; *crude* ore.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common aquafortis, will give it power of working upon gold.

*Boyle*.

No fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine.

*Arbutnot, Alimenta*.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and incoherent.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 838.

2. Unripe; not brought to a mature or perfect state; immature: as, *crude* fruit.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude*.

*Milton, Lycidas*, I. 3.

Hence—3. Unrefined; unpolished; coarse; rough; gross: as, *crude* manners or speech; a *crude* feast.

A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,  
Where no *crude* surfeit reigns.

*Milton, Comus*, I. 470.

His *cruder* vision admired the rose and did not miss the dewdrop.

*T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme*, vii.

4. Not worked into the proper form; lacking finish, polish, proper arrangement, or complete-

ness; hence, exhibiting lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect: said of things: as, a *crude* painting; a *crude* theory; a *crude* attempt.

Absurd expressions, *crude*, abortive thoughts.

*Roscommon, On Translated Verse*.

*Crude* undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition and jutting for the memory, than any formal developments of the ideas, describe the quality of writing which must prevail in journalism.

*De Quincey, Style*, I.

5. Characterized by lack of sufficient knowledge or skill; unable to produce what is finished, polished, or complete: said of persons.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself;  
*Crude*, or intoxicated, collecting toys.

*Milton, P. R.*, IV. 528.

Let your greatness educate the *crude* and cold companion.

*Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 197.

= *Syn. 1. Raw. Crude*. See *raw*.  
**crudely** (krōd'li), *adv.* Without due knowledge or skill; without form or arrangement.

The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,  
Twas carry'd by the major part to stay.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther*.

**crudeness** (krōd'nes), *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an unprepared or undigested state: as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants.

The meats remaining raw, it corrupteth digestion & maketh *crudeness* in the veins.

*Sir T. Elvot, Castle of Health*, II.

2. The character or state of being ignorantly, inexact, or unskilfully made or done; immaturity; imperfection: as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion.

*Chillingworth, Belg. of Protestants*.

**crudity** (krōd'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *crudities* (-tiz). [= *F. crudité* = *Pr. cruditat* = *It. crudità*, < *L. cruditas* (-tis), indigestion, overloading of the stomach, < *crudus*, raw, undigested.] 1. The quality or state of being crude, in any sense of that word.—2. Indigestion.

For the stomachs *crudity*, proceeding from their usual eating of fruits and drinking of water, is thereby concocted.

*Sandys, Travels*, p. 54.

3. That which is crude; something in a rough, unprepared, or undigested state: as, the *crudities* of an untrained imagination.

The Body of a State being more obnoxious to *Crudities* and Ill-humors than the State of a natural Body, it is impossible to continue long without Distempers.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 24.

They are oppressed with . . . learning as a stomach with *crudities*.

*Hammond, Works*, IV. 660.

The modest title I can conceive for such works would be that of a certain author, who called them his *crudities*.

*Shaftesbury*.

**crudle**, *v.* Same as *cruddle*<sup>1</sup>.

**crudy**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

**crudy**<sup>2</sup> (krō'di), *a.* [Extended from *crude*, perhaps through influence of *crudy*<sup>1</sup>.] Crude; raw.

Sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish and dull and *crudy* vapours which environ it.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., IV. 2.

**crue**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crew*<sup>1</sup>.

**crue-herring** (krō'her'ing), *n.* The pilehard.

[*Local, Scotch.*]

**cruel** (krō'el), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crewel*, *crewel*; < *ME. cruel*, *crewel*, *crewel*; < *OF. cruel*, *F. cruel* = *Pr. cruel*, *cruel* = *Sp. Pg. cruel* = *It. crudele*, < *L. crudelis*, hard, severe, cruel, akin to *crudus*, raw, crude: see *crude*.] 1. Disposed to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifferent to or taking pleasure in the pain or distress of any sentient being; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted; pitiless.

So began the medle [battle] on bothe parties *crewell* and fellenouse.

*Merlin* (E. R. T. S.), I. 118.

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy.

*Jer. vi. 23.*

Ah, nymph, more *cruel* than of human race!

Thy tigress heart belies thy angel face.

*Dryden*, tr. of Theocritus, The Despairing Lover, I. 26.

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting indifference to or pleasure in the suffering of others; causing pain, grief, or distress; performed or exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting: as, a *cruel* act; a *cruel* disposition; the *cruel* treatment of animals.

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*.

*Prov. xii. 10.*

This most *cruel* usage of your queen . . . will ignoble make you,

Yea, scandalous to the world. *Shak.*, W. T., II. 3.

If mankind find delight in weeping at comedy, it would be *cruel* to abridge them in that or any other innocent pleasure.

*Goldsmith, The Theatre*.

=Syn. Barbarous, savage, ferocious, brutal, merciless, unmerciful, pitiless, unfeeling, fell, ruthless, truculent, bloodthirsty, inexorable, unrelenting.

**cruel** (krō'el), *adv.* Very; extremely. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

I would now aske ye how ye like the play,  
But as it is with school boys, can not say.  
I'm cruel fearful.

*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, Epil.*

Met Captain Brown of the Rosebush: at which he was  
*cruel angry.* *Pepys, Diary, July 31, 1662.*

**cruelly**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cruel*.

**cruelly** (krō'el-li), *adv.* [*< ME. crueliche, crewelly; < cruel + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; mercilessly.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, . . . he shall die in his iniquity. *Ezek. xviii. 18.*

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture.

The Northern Irish-Scotts, . . . whose arrows . . . enter into an armed man or horse most *cruelly*.  
*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

3. Mischievously; extremely; greatly. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town. *Spectator, No. 129.*

**cruelness** (krō'el-nes), *n.* [*< ME. cruelnesse; < cruel + -ness.*] Cruelty; inhumanity. [Rare.]

Shames not to be with guileless blood defyle,  
But taketh glory in her *cruelness*.  
*Spenser, Sonnets, xx.*

**cruels**, *n. pl.* See *cruels*.

**cruelty** (krō'el-ti), *n.*; *pl. cruelties* (-tiz). [*< ME. cruelte, cruete, < OF. cruelte, cruaitte, cruaitte, F. cruauté = Pr. cruzellat, cruellat = Sp. crueldad = Pg. crueldade = It. crudeltà, crudelità, < L. crudelitas (-is), < crudelis, cruel: see cruel, a.*] 1. The quality of being cruel; the disposition to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifference to or pleasure in the pain or distress of others; inhumanity.

There is a *cruelty* which springs from callousness and brutality, and there is the *cruelty* of vindictiveness. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 140.*

2. A cruel act; a barbarous deed; specifically, in law, an act inflicting severe pain and done with wilfulness and malice.

*Cruelties* worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition. *Macaulay.*

During the wars just before the reformation, especially those of the French invasions of Italy, the *cruelties* of war seemed to revive, and the religious animosities of the century and a half afterwards did not extinguish them. *Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 123.*

3. Harshness or strength of physical impression; strength as of a smell.

And whenne the moone is downe also that telle  
Hem (them, sc. garlic) if me sowe, and pulle hem uppe also,  
Of *cruelties* noo thing wol in hem smelle.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.*

=Syn. Inhumanity, barbarity, savageness, ferocity, brutality.

**cruentate** (krō'en-tāt), *a.* [*< L. cruentatus, pp. of cruentare, make bloody, < cruentus, bloody: see cruentous.*] Smeared with blood; bloody.

Passing from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve. *Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.*

**cruentated**, *a.* Same as *cruentate*. *Bayley.*  
**cruentous** (krō'en-tus), *a.* [*< L. cruentus, bloody, < cruor, blood: see crude.*] Bloody.

A most cruel and *cruentous* civil war.

*A Venice Looking-glass (1648), p. 9.*

**cruet** (krō'et), *n.* [Formerly also *crewet* and *crevet* (see *crevet*); *< ME. cruet, cruette, crewet, crewet, a small pitcher, water-bottle, prob. dim. of OF. cruys, a pitcher: see crock<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A vial or small glass bottle, especially one for holding vinegar, oil, etc.; a caster for liquids.

Thys blode in two *cruettes* Ioseph dyd take.  
*Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.*

He took up a little *cruet* that was filled with a kind of inky juice, and pouring some of it out into the glass of white wine, presented it to me.

*Addison, Trial of the Wine-brewers.*

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one of the two vessels holding respectively the wine and the water for the eucharist and for the ablutions of the mass. In the Roman Catholic Church the name *burette*, borrowed from the French, is often used. Older names are *ama* or *amula*, *ampulla*, *folia* or *phiola*, *gemellio*, and *urceolus* or *urceola*.

**cruet-stand** (krō'et-stand), *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets and casters. The frame, cruets, and casters together are commonly called *casters*, the *casters*, or a *caster*.

**cruise** (krōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruised*, ppr. *cruising*. [*< D. kruisen, cross, crucify, also cruise, traverse hither and thither (= G. krusen = Dan. krydse = Sw. kryssa = F. croiser = Sp. Pg. cruzar, cruise, lit. cross), < kruis, cross:*

see *cross<sup>1</sup>, v. and n.*] To sail to and fro, or from place to place, with a definite purpose and under orders, open or sealed; specifically, to sail in search of an enemy's ships, or for the protection of commerce, or as a pirate: as, the admiral *cruised* between the Bahama islands and Cuba; a pirate was *cruising* in the gulf of Mexico.

"We *cruise* now for vengeance!  
Give way!" cried Estienne. *Whittier, St. John.*

**cruise** (krōz), *n.* [*< cruise<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A voyage made in various courses, as in search of an enemy's ships, for the protection of commerce, or for pleasure.

In his first *cruise*, 'twere pity he should founder. *Smollett, Reprisals, Epil.*

**cruise** (krōz), *n.* Same as *cruise*.  
**cruiser** (krō'zēr), *n.* [*< cruise<sup>1</sup> + -er<sup>1</sup>; = D. \*kruiser, etc.*] A person who or a ship which cruises; specifically, an armed vessel specially commissioned to prey upon an enemy's commerce, to protect the commerce of the state to which it belongs, to pursue an enemy's armed ships, or for other purposes. Cruisers are commonly classed as armored, protected, and unprotected. The first carry armor of considerable thickness but not as heavy nor as complete as that of a battle-ship, while the second rely for defensive strength chiefly upon a protective deck.

The profitable trade . . . having been completely cut off by the Portuguese *cruisers*.  
*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, vi. 1.*

Vessels designed for Confederate *cruisers* had been allowed to sail from English ports.  
*G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 119.*

**cruise** (krō'si), *n.* [Dim. of *cruise<sup>2</sup> = cruise.*] A simple form of lamp, consisting of a shallow metal or earthen vessel, shaped somewhat like a gravy-boat, in which is placed a similarly shaped saucer of oil containing a wick. [Scotch.]

The simple form which was used down to the end of the 18th century, and which as a *cruise* continued in common use in Scotland till the middle of this century. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 245.*

**cruisken, cruiskeen** (krōs'ken, -kēn), *n.* A little cruise or bottle; a measure (especially of whisky) in Scotland and Ireland.

**cruive, cruve** (krūv), *n.* [Perhaps *< Gael. crō, gen. crōtha, a sheep-cote, a wattled fold, a hut, hovel, cottage.*] 1. A sty; a mean hovel.—2. A sort of hedge formed of stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach, for catching fish. When the tide flows the fish swim over the wattles, and they are left by the ebbing of the tide. [Scotch in both senses.]  
**cruller, kruller** (krul'ēr), *n.* [Of D. or LG. origin (D. \*kruller not found, but cf. MD. *krollen*, one who curls; cf. MLG. *krulle-koken*, a roll or cake, LG. *kroll-koken*, wafer-cakes), lit. 'curlier' *< D. krullen, MD. krullen, krollen = MLG. krullen, LG. krollen, curl: see curl.*] A cake cut from rolled dough made of eggs, butter, sugar, flour, etc., fried to crispness in boiling lard.

The crisp and crumbling *cruller*.  
*Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.*

**crumb** (krum), *n.* [The *b* is excrement, as in *limb*; *< ME. crumme, cromme, crume, crome* (sometimes with long vowel, *crūme, croume*), *< AS. cruma, a crumb (= MD. kruyme, D. krum, crumb, pith = MLG. krome, LG. krome, kraume, krōme, krōm, also krume (> G. krume), = Dan. krumme = Sw. dial. krumma, a crumb), < crummen, pp. of crimman (pret. *cram*, pl. \**crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *ā-crummen*), break into fragments, crumble: see *crim*, and cf. *crumpl<sup>1</sup>, crumple.*] 1. A morsel; specifically, a minute piece of bread or other friable food broken off, as in crumbling it; hence, a very small fragment or portion of anything.*

Desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table. *Luke xvi. 21.*

As you seem willing to accept of the *crumbs* of science, . . . it is with pleasure I continue to hand them on to you. *Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 335.*

2. The soft inner part of a loaf of bread or cake, as distinguished from the crust.

Dust unto dust, what must be, must;  
If you can't get *crumb*, you'd best eat crust. *Old song.*

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut. *Bacon.*

Under the cover of her shawl she slipped a half crown deep into the *crumb* of the cake. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xlv.*

To pick or gather up one's *crumbs*, to improve physically; recover health and strength.

Thank God I have passed the brunt of it [illness], and am recovering and *picking up my crumbs* apace. *Howell, Letters, I. 11. 1.*

The latter, however, had *picked up his crumbs*, was learning his duty, and getting strength and confidence daily. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 274.*

**crumb** (krum), *v. t.* [*< ME. crummen = LG. krōmen = G. krūmen, krūmen; from the noun.*] 1. To break into small pieces with the fingers: as, to *crumb* bread into milk.

If any man eate of your dish, *crom* you therein no Bread. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.*

2. To crumble bread into; prepare or thicken with crumbs of bread.

The next was a dish of milk well *crumbed*. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.*

Mrs. Bibber here took pity on me, and *crumm'd* me a mess of gruel. *Dryden, Wild Gallant, I. 1.*

3. In *cookery*, to cover or dress with bread-crums, as meat, etc.; bread.

**crumb<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* Same as *crumb<sup>1</sup>*.

**crumb-brush** (krum'brush), *n.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

**crumb-cloth** (krum'klōth), *n.* 1. A cloth, chiefly of a stout kind of damask, laid under a table to receive falling fragments and keep the carpet or floor clean. It is often made to extend over the greater part of a dining-room floor.—2. A stout kind of damask used for stair-coverings.

**crumb-knife** (krum'nif), *n.* A knife used instead of a brush for removing crumbs from a table.

**crumble** (krum'bl), *v.*, pret. and pp. *crumbled*, ppr. *crumbling*. [E. dial. also *crimble* (cf. *crimb*); = D. *kruimelen* = G. *krümeln* = LG. *krōmeln*, *crumble*; freq. of *crumb<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. *trans.* To break into small fragments; divide into minute parts or morsels.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,  
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton, Comus, l. 614.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall into small pieces; break or part into small fragments; become disintegrated.

Close to the temple was the castle-gate,  
Doorless and *crumbling*.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.*

In the house forever *crumbles*  
Some fragment of the frescoed walls. *Browning, De Gustibus.*

Dr. King witnessed the *crumbling* process whilst drying some perfect (worm) castings. . . . Mr. Scott also remarks on the *crumbling* of the castings near Calcutta. *Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 276.*

2. To fall into desuetude, decay; become frittered away; disappear piecemeal.

One hundred and forty thousand pounds had *crumbled* away in the most imperceptible manner.

*Disraeli, Young Duke, iv. 9.*

One error after another silently *crumbled* into the dust. *Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1829.*

**crumble** (krum'bl), *n.* [Dim. of *crumb<sup>1</sup>, n.*] A small crumb; a fragment; a particle; a morsel. [Local, Eng.]

**crumbly** (krum'bli), *a.* [*< crumble + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] Apt to crumble; brittle; friable: as, a *crumbly* stone; *crumbly* bread. *Trollope.*

All saw the coffin lowered in; all heard the rattle of the *crumbly* soil upon its lid.

*Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 273.*

**crumb-of-bread** (krum'ov-bred'), *n.* A name given to a sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, which when dried and bleached is as white and light as a crumb of bread.

**crummy**, *a.* See *crummy*.

**crumen** (krō'men), *n.* [*< L. crumēna, also crumina, a purse, bag, perhaps for \*crumēna, akin to scrotum, a bag.*] The tear-bag or suborbital lacrymal gland of deer and antelopes.

**crumenalt** (krō'men-al), *n.* [*< L. crumēna, a purse: see crumen.*] A purse.

The fatte Oxe, that wont ligge in the stal,  
Is nowe fast stalled in her [their] *crumenalt*.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.*

Thus *cram* they their wide-gaping *crumenal*.  
*Dr. H. More, Psychozia, I. 19.*

**crummable** (krum'a-bl), *a.* [*< crumb<sup>1</sup>, v., + -able.*] That may be broken into morsels or crumbs.

**crummet** (krum'et), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to *crumpled*.] Having crooked horns, as a cow.

**crummie** (krum'i), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to \**crumpie*, dim. of \**crump*.] A cow with crooked horns. Also *crombie, crummock*.

**crummock** (krum'gk), *n.* [Sc. dim., equiv. to \**crumpock*, dim. of *crumpl<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *crummie.*] 1. Same as *crummie*.—2. A staff with a crooked head for leaning on. Also called *crummie-stick*.

**crummy, crumby** (krum'i), *a.* [*< crum, crumb, + -y<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. Full of crumbs.—2. Soft, as the

crumb of bread is; not crusty: as, a *crummy* loaf.

**crump**<sup>1</sup> (krump), *a.* [*< ME. \*crump, crumb, croume, crooked, < AS. (only in glosses) crump, crumb, crooked (with verbal noun cymbing, a bending), = OS. krumb = OFries. krumd = D. krom = OHG. chrumb, MHG. krump (also OHG. MHG. krumpf), G. krumm = Dan. krum, crooked, = Sw. krum, compassing (cf. Icel. krumma, a crooked hand, krummi, a name for the raven, crookbeak?); in normal form crumb (mod. pron. krum), but with accom. termination, as if related to E. cramp (= OHG. chrampf), crooked, and crimp (= MHG. krimp), crooked, being appar. from the pp. (as *cramp*<sup>1</sup> from the pret. and *crimp* from the present) of the verb represented by *crimp*: see *crimp*, and cf. also *cramp*, *crumb*<sup>1</sup>. Prob. akin to W. *crom, cym*, bending, concave, = Corn. Ir. Gael. *crom*, crooked, bent. Hence *crome*, a hook: see *crome*<sup>1</sup>.] Crooked; bent.*

All those steep Mountains, whose high horned tops  
The misty cloak of wandering Clouds enwrap,  
Vnder First Waters their crump shoulders hid,  
And all the Earth as a dull Pond abid.  
*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.*

Crooked backs and crump shoulders.

*Artif. Handsomeness, p. 44.*

**crump**<sup>1</sup> (krump), *n.* [*< crump*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] A deformed or crooked person. *Darvies.*

That piece of deformity! that monster! that crump!  
*Vanbrugh, Esop, ll.*

**crump**<sup>1</sup> (krump), *v. i.* [*< ME. \*crumpen, croupen, as in def. 3; otherwise not found in ME., except as in freq. crumple, and perhaps crumpet, q. v.; < crump*<sup>1</sup>, *a.* Hence freq. *crumple*. Cf. *crimp, v.*, and *cramp*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. To bend; crook.

But your clarissimo, old round-back, he  
Will crump you [dative of reference] like a hog-louse, with  
the touch.  
*B. Jonson, Volpone, v. l.*

2. To be out of temper. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. To become perverted or corrupt.

And the cause was they used the unfeulle synne of  
lecherye, the which stinkithe and *crumpithe* vnto heuene,  
and mistorithe the ordre of nature.  
*Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 71.*

**crump**<sup>2</sup> (krump), *n.* [*A var. of crump*<sup>2</sup>, after *crump*<sup>1</sup>, *a.* and *v.*] The cramp. [*Prov. Eng.*] **crump**<sup>3</sup> (krump), *v. i.* [*Sc.*, imitative like the equiv. *crunch*. Cf. *clump*<sup>2</sup>.] To make a crunching noise, as in eating what is hard and brittle; emit a creaking sound, as snow when crushed under the feet; crunch.

**crump**<sup>3</sup> (krump), *a.* [*E. dial. and Sc. Cf. crup*<sup>1</sup> and *crumpet*.] Brittle; crusty; dry-baked; crisp.

**crumpet** (krump'et), *n.* [*Perhaps < ME. crompid (i. e., \*cromped), a hard cake, appar. orig. a 'roll,' pp. of \*crompen, E. crump, bend. Otherwise referred to crump*<sup>3</sup>, brittle, crisp. Prob. not connected with W. *crempog*, also *crempogen*, and *cremog*, *cremogen*, a pancake, a fritter; cf. W. *crummayth*, in same sense.] A sort of tea-cake, light and more spongy than the muffin, and usually toasted for eating.

Muffins and *crumpets* . . . will also bake in a frying-pan, taking care the fire is not too fierce, and turning them when lightly browned.

*W. Kitchener, Cook's Oracle, p. 456.*

**crumple** (krum'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crumpled*, ppr. *crumpling*. [*< ME. crumplen, cromplen, make crooked; freq. from crump*<sup>1</sup>, but mixed in sense with the related *crimble* and *crimp*: see *crump*<sup>1</sup>, *crimp*, *crimble*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make crooked; deform; distort into curves. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

God had sent on him a wrake,  
That in the palsey he gan schake  
And was *crompyde* and croukyd therto.  
*La Bone Florence (Metr. Rom., ed. Ritson, III. 1977).*

This is the cow with the crumpled horn.

*Nursery rime.*

The little crumpled boy appeared to be cured of his deformity; he walked erect, the hump had fallen from his back.  
*S. Judd, Margaret, l. 14.*

2. To draw or press into irregular folds; rumple; wrinkle.

Plague on him, how he has crumpled our bands!  
*Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.*

My friend Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made in it.

*Addison, Spectator, No. 130.*

The crust of the earth, crumpled and fissured, has been, so to speak, perforated and cemented together by molten matter driven up from below.

*Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ll. 36.*

**II. intrans.** To contract into wrinkles; shrink; shrivel.

It [aquavitae] keepeth the sinues from shrinking, the veins from *crumpling*.  
*Holinshead, Ireland, ll.*

How much the muslin fluttered and crumpled before Eleanor and another nymph were duly seated!

*Trollope, The Warden, ix.*

**crumple** (krum'pl), *n.* [*< crumple, v.*] That which is crumpled, shriveled, or pressed into wrinkles; an irregular fold or wrinkle.

*Crumples* or anticlinal rolls, which are so frequently found in extensive basins.  
*Science, VI. 184.*

**crumpler** (krum'plér), *n.* A cravat. [*Colloq.*] The fit of his crumpler and the crease of his breeches.  
*R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, ill.*

**crumpling** (krum'pling), *n.* [*< crumple, shrink, shrivel, + dim. -ing.*] A degenerate or shriveled apple. *Johnson.*

**crumply** (krum'pli), *a.* [*< crumple, n., + -y*.] Full of crumples or wrinkles.

**crumpy** (krum'pi), *a.* [*< crump*<sup>3</sup> + *-y*.] Easily broken; brittle; crisp; crump. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**crunch** (krunch), *v.* [*Also in var. forms craunch, cranch, scrunch, scranch: see these forms, and also crump*<sup>3</sup>; all appar. orig. imitative.] 1. *trans.* To crush with the teeth; chew with violence and noise: as, to *crunch* a biscuit; hence, to crush or grind violently and audibly in any other way.

A sound of heavy wheels *crunching* a stony road.

*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ll. 14.*

Our wheels went *crunching* the gravel

Of the oak-darkened avenue.

*Lovell, An Ember Picture.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To chew.—2. To act or proceed with a sound of crushing or crackling; produce a noise as from crunching anything.

The ship *crunched* through the ice.

*Kane.*

**crunch** (krunch), *n.* [*< crunch, v.*] The act of crunching; the act of penetrating, forcing a passage through, or pressing against anything with a crushing noise.

What so delightfully old as we ourselves, who can, if we choose, hold in our memories every syllable of recorded time, from the first *crunch* of Eve's teeth in the apple?

*Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 13.*

**crune** (krön), *v.* Another spelling of *croon*.

**crunk**<sup>1</sup> (krungk), *v. i.* [*= Icel. krunka, croak as a raven, < krunk, a croak. Cf. cronk, the note of wild geese. Imitative words.*] To cry like a crane.

The crane *crunketh*, gruit grus.

*Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 20.*

**crunkle**<sup>1</sup> (krung'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crunkled*, ppr. *crunkling*. [*Var. of crinkle. Cf. crumple.*] To rumple; crinkle or wrinkle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**crunkle**<sup>2</sup> (krung'kl), *v. i.* [*Freq. of crunk.*] To cry like a crane.

**crunodal** (krö'nö-dal), *a.* [*< crunode + -al.*] Having a crunode.

**crunode** (krö'nöd), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. cruz (cruo), cross, + nodus = E. knot: see cross and node. Cf. acnode.*] A point at which a curve crosses itself; a double point on a curve with two real tangents.

**crur** (krö'ör), *n.* [*L., blood, gore: see crude.*] Gore; coagulated blood.

**crurine**, **crurine** (krö'o-rin), *n.* [*< L. crur, blood, + -in<sup>2</sup>, -ine<sup>2</sup>.*] The red coloring matter of blood-corpuscles. It may be obtained in the form of a brick-red powder. Now called *hemoglobin* (which see).

Previous to the introduction of spectrum analysis, red and purple *crurine* were perfectly unknown.

*J. N. Lockyer, Spectroscope, p. 85.*

**crup**<sup>1</sup> (krup), *a.* [*E. dial. (south.), prob. = crump*<sup>3</sup>, brittle, with loss of the nasal.] 1. Short; brittle: as, "a *crup* cake," *Todd*.—2. Snappish; testy: as, "a *crup* answer," *Todd*. [*Prov. Eng. in both uses.*]

**crup**<sup>2</sup> (krup), *n.* [*< F. croupe: see croup*<sup>2</sup> and *crupper*.] Same as *croup*<sup>2</sup>.

**crupper** (krup'er), *n.* [*< F. croupière, < croupe, the buttocks of a horse: see croup*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The buttocks of a horse; the rump.

Both gaue strokes so sound,

As made both horses *crupper* kiss the ground.

*Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlv. 100.*

2. A strap of leather which is buckled at one end to the back of a saddle, or to the saddle of a harness, and at the other passes by a loop under the horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from slipping forward. Also *crouper*. See cut under *harness*.

Holding on for the dear life by the mane and the *crupper*.

*Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, xviii.*

**crupper** (krup'er), *v. t.* [*< crupper, n.*] To put a crupper on: as, to *crupper* a horse.

**cruppin** (krup'in), *A* dialectal (Scotch) variant of *crope*, past participle of *creep*.

**crura**, *n.* Plural of *crus*.

**crureus** (krö-ré'us), *n.* [*NL., < L. crus (crur-), leg.*] The principal and middle mass of muscle on the front of the thigh, forming a part of the great extensor of the leg, inseparable from the lateral portions of the same muscle called *vastus internus* and *vastus externus*. These three muscles, or parts of one muscle, arise from most of the front and sides of the femur; and their tendinous parts unite with the tendon of the rectus femoris to embrace the patella or knee-cap, and thence proceed, as the so-called *ligamentum patella*, to insertion in the tubercle of the tibia. The *crureus* and the two *vasti* together compose the muscle called *triceps extensor cruris*; when the rectus is included therewith, the whole is known as the *quadriceps extensor cruris*. The *crureus* proper of man is also called *medicrurus*, when the two *vasti* are known as the *extracrus* and *intracrus* respectively, and the rectus as the *recticrus*. See these words; also *sartorius*, *subcrureus*.

**crural** (krö'ral), *a.* [*= F. Sp. Pg. crural = It. crurale, < L. cruralis, < crus (crur-), the leg.*]

1. Pertaining to the leg or hind limb: as, a *crural* artery or vein; the anterior *crural* nerves; the *crural* arch, or Poupart's ligament.—2. Pertaining to the leg proper, or *crus*, as distinguished from the thigh; cnemial; tibial.—3. Pertaining to the *crura* or peduncles of the brain.—4. Shaped like a leg or root.—**Crural arch**, the ligament of the thigh. Also called *inguinal arch*, *ligament of Poupart*, etc.—**Crural area**. See *area cruralis*, under *area*.—**Crural artery**, the femoral artery.—**Crural canal**, the passage through which a femoral hernia passes. It lies on the inner side of the iliac vein, between it and the crural sheath, and extends from the crural ring to the upper part of the saphenous opening. It is a quarter to a half inch in length.—**Crural hernia**. Same as *femoral hernia* (which see, under *hernia*).—**Crural nerve**, the largest branch of the lumbar plexus, formed chiefly from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, with a fasciculus from the second, in the substance of the psoas muscle, and dividing into a large leash of nerves which supply all the muscles of the front of the thigh, excepting the tensor vaginæ femoris, and some other muscles, as the iliacus and pectineus, and also sending cutaneous nerves to the front and inner side of the thigh and to the leg and foot.—**Crural pores**, openings in the integument of the hind limbs of lizards, as in the genus *Sceloporus*, which takes its name therefrom. They are situated in the femoral, not the crural, segment of the limb. Also called *femoral pores*.

In the Sauri, the so-called *crural pores* lead into glands, which look like compound tubes, and which secrete cells which harden and fill up the lumen of the glands.

*Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 420.*

**Crural ring**, the upper opening of the crural canal, leading into the abdominal cavity. It is bounded in front by Poupart's ligament and the deep crural arch, behind by the pubes, internally by the deep crural arch, Gimbernat's ligament, and the conjoined tendon of the transversalis and internal oblique muscles, and externally by the femoral vein.—**Crural septum**, the layer of subperitoneal connective tissue which spans the crural ring in a normal state.—**Crural sheath**, the sheath which incloses the femoral vessels as they leave the abdomen. It is a continuation of the fascia lining the abdomen, and becomes closely adherent to the femoral vessels about an inch below the saphenous opening; but above it is larger, and contains some areolar tissue, and frequently a lymphatic gland.—**Crural vein**, the femoral vein.—**Deep crural arch**, a thickened band of fibers arching over the beginning of the crural sheath. It arises from the middle of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the iliopectineal line.

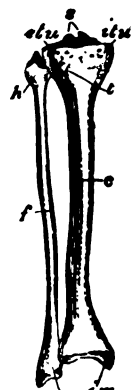
**crus** (krus), *n.*; pl. *crura* (krö'rä). [*L., the leg.*]

In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The lower leg; the part of the hind limb between the knee and the ankle; the second segment of the hind limb, corresponding to the forearm or antibrachium of the fore limb, represented by the length of the tibia or shinbone. (b) Some part likened to a leg, as one of a pair of supporting parts; a pillar; a peduncle.

Vacuole about in the centre of each *crus*, filled with moving granules.

*H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, [p. 107].*

**Crura cerebelli**, the peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad medullam**, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad pontem**, the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura fornicis**, the posterior pillars of the fornix.—**Crura of the diaphragm**, the right and left tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the sides of the bodies of lumbar vertebrae, uniting above to inclose the



Front View of Bones of Right Human Crus.

c, crest of tibia; cru, external tuberosity of tibia; tm, internal malleolus; tm, internal tuberosity of tibia; s, spine; and t, tubercle of same; f, fibula; A, its head; em, external malleolus.

The bodies of lumbar vertebrae, uniting above to inclose the

aortic opening. — *Crus arterius medullae oblongatae*. Same as *crus cerebri*. — *Crus cerebelli superius*, one of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. — *Crus cerebri*, the peduncle of the brain; the mass of white nerve-tissue forming with its fellow the middle portion of the mesencephalon and in part of the thalamencephalon, and extending from the pons Varolii to the optic tract. — *Crus cerebelli ad medullam*, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*. — *Crus fornicis arterius*, the columna fornicis, or anterior pillar of the fornx. — *Crus medium*, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum; a mass of white nerve-tissue passing down on each side from the cerebellum to form the pons Varolii. — *Crus olfactorium*, *crus rhinencephali*, what is improperly called, in human anatomy, the olfactory nerve or tract, being a contracted portion of the brain itself, between the prosencephalon and the rhinencephalon. — *Crus penis*, the posterior fourth of one of the corpora cavernosa, which, diverging from its fellow, is attached to the pubic and ischial rami.

**crusade**<sup>1</sup> (krō-sād'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crusado*, *croisade*, *croisado*, *croysado*, earlier *cruciade*, late ME. *cruciade*, *cruciat* (being variously accented to the ML., Sp., or F.); = F. *croisade* (after Pr.), OF. *croisée* (also in another form *croiserie*) = Pr. *croisada*, *crozada* = Sp. Pg. *crusada* = It. *crociata*, < ML. *cruciata*, a *crusado*, lit. (sc. *expeditio*(n-)) an expedition of persons marked with or bearing the sign of the cross, prop. fem. pp. of *cruciare*, mark with the cross, < L. *crux* (*cruc*), cross: see *cross*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* and *v.*, and *cruciate*. The earlier ME. word for 'crusade' was *croisery*: see *croisery*.] 1. A military expedition under the banner of the cross; specifically, one of the medieval expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense rabble, who were nearly all destroyed on the way. The first real crusade, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1096-9, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land; the second, 1147, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189-92, led by the prince Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Mussulmans had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202-4, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire in Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders, one of its leaders; the fifth, 1228-9, under the emperor Frederick II, the sixth, 1248-50, under St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), and the seventh and last, 1270-71, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including one of boys, 1212, "the children's crusade," in which many thousands perished by shipwreck or were enslaved. The cost of the crusades and the loss of life in them were enormous, but they stimulated commerce and the interchange of ideas between the West and the East. The expeditions against the Albigenses under papal auspices, 1207-29, were also called crusades.

For the *crusade* preached through western Christendom, A. D. 1188, it was ordained that the English should wear a white cross; the French a red; the Flemish a green one. Quoted in *Rock's Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 446, note.

The *Crusades*, with all their drawbacks, were the trial feat of a new world, a reconstituted Christendom, striving after a better ideal than that of piracy and fraternal bloodshed. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 222.

2. Any vigorous concerted action for the defense or advancement of an idea or a cause, or in opposition to a public evil: as, a temperance *crusade*; the *crusade* against slavery.

The unwearied, unostentatious, and inglorious *crusade* of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four perfectly virtuous acts recorded in the history of nations. Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 161.

**crusade**<sup>1</sup> (krō-sād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crusaded*, ppr. *crusading*. [*crusade*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To engage in a *crusade*; support or oppose any cause with zeal.

Cease *crusading* against sense. M. Green, *The Grotto*.

**crusade**<sup>2</sup> (krō-sād'), *n.* Same as *crusado<sup>2</sup>.*

**crusader** (krō-sā'dér), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *croisier*.]

A person engaged in a *crusade*. The crusaders of the middle ages bore as a badge on the breast or the shoulder a representation of the cross, the assumption of which, called "taking the cross," constituted a binding engagement and released them from all other obligations.

If other pilgrims had their peculiar marks, so too had the *crusader*. For a token of that vow which he had plighted, he always wore a cross sewed to his dress, until he went to, and all the while he stayed in, the Holy Land. Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 446.

With all their faults these nobles [of Cyprus] were bona fide *Crusaders*; men who, like the first champions, were ready to cast in their lot in a Promised Land, and not, like the later adventurers, anxious merely to get all they could out of it, to make their fortunes. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 200.

**crusading** (krō-sā'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crusade*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Of or pertaining to the *crusades*; engaged in or favoring a *crusade* or *crusades*.

In how many kingdoms of the world has the *crusading* sword of this misguided saint-errant spared neither age, or merit, or sex, or condition.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, II. 17.

Some grey *crusading* knight.

M. Arnold.

As in the East, so in the West, the *crusading* spirit was kept alive and made aggressive by the monks and the knights. Stille, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 854.

**crusado**<sup>1</sup> (krō-zā'dō), *n.* [Also *cruzado*; a var., after Sp. Pg. *crusada* (fem.), of *crusado*: see *crusade*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A *crusade*.

If you suppose it [the style of architecture] imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusades*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention. H. Swinburne, *Travels through Spain*, xlv.

2. A bull issued by the pope urging a *crusade*. As a *crusade* implied great personal sacrifices, unusual indulgences, or remissions of temporal penalties, were granted.

Pope Sixtus quintus for the setting forth of the foresaid expedition . . . published a *Crusado*, with most ample indulgences which were printed in great numbers. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 594.

**crusado**<sup>2</sup>, **cruzado** (krō-zā'dō), *n.* [Also *crusado* = D. *krusaet* (Kilian) = G. *crusade*, etc., < Sp. Pg. *cruzado*, a coin, prop. pp. of *cruzar*, mark with a cross, < *cruz*, a cross: see *cross*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *crusade*<sup>1</sup>, *cruciate*.] A money and coin of Portugal. The old *crusado*, now a mere name, was 400 reis, or 43 United States cents. The new *crusado* is 490 reis, or 52 cents. The Portuguese settlements of the east coast of Africa reckon with a *crusado* of only 17 cents. Also *crusado*.

I had rather have lost my purse Full of *crusadoes*. Shak., *Othello*, III. 4.

I was called from dinner to see some thousands of my Lord's *crusados* weighed, and we find that 3000 come to about 5904, or 40 generally. Pepys, *Diary*, June 5, 1662.

The King's fifth of the mines yields annually thirteen millions of *crusadoes* or half dollars. Jefferson, *Correspondence*, II. 110.

**crusado** (krōs), *n.* [Also written *improp. cruse*; < ME. *cruse*, *cruse*, *cruse*, *crus*, a pot, < Icel. *krús*, a pot, tankard, = Sw. Dan. *krus* = D. *kroes*, OD. *kruyse*, a cup, pot, crucible, = MHG. *krüse*, G. *krause*, an earthen mug. Perhaps ult. connected with *crook*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.* Hence, ult., the dim. *cruset* and *cresset*.] An earthen pot or bottle; any small vessel for liquids.

David took the spear and the *cruse* of water from Saul's bolster. 1 Sam. xxvi. 12.

In her right hand a crystal *cruse* filled with wine. B. Jonson, *King James's Coronation Entertainment*.

This *cruse* of oil, this skin of wine, These tamarinds and dates are thine. T. B. Aldrich, *The Sheikh's Welcome*.

**cruset** (krō'set), *n.* [*cruset*, OF. *creuset*, *cruset*, etc.: see *cresset* and *cruse*.] A goldsmiths' crucible or melting-pot.

**crush** (krush), *v.* [*crushen*, *crushen*, < OF. *cruisir*, *cruisir* = Pr. *crucir*, *crussir*, *crussir* = Sp. *crujir*, Cat. *crozir* = It. *crosciare* (ML. *cruscire*), crush, break; cf. Sw. *krossa*, bruise, crack, crush, prob. of Romance origin. The Romance words are prob. from a Teut. verb: Goth. *kriustan*, gnash with the teeth, grind the teeth, deriv. \**kraustjan* = Icel. *kreista*, *kreysta* = Sw. *krysta* = Dan. *kryste*, squeeze, press.] I. *trans.* 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze out of shape or normal condition.

The ass . . . crushed Balaam's foot against the wall. Num. xxii. 25.

2. To bruise and break into fragments or small particles, either by direct pressure or by grinding or pounding: as, to *crush* quartz. — 3. To force down and bruise and break, as by a superincumbent weight: as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain, To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. Dryden, *Aeneid*.

4. To put down; overpower; subdue absolutely; conquer beyond resistance: as, to *crush* one's enemies.

Lord, rise, and rouse, and rule, and *crush* their furious pride. Quarles, *Emblems*, I. 15.

These Disorders might have been *crushed*, if Captain Swan had used his Authority to Suppress them. Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 371.

Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels. Scott. On April 16, 1746, the battle of Culloden forever *crushed* the prospects of the Stuarts.

Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, III.

5. To oppress grievously. Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* away. Deut. xxviii. 33.

6. To crowd or press upon. When loud winds from different quarters *crush*, Vast clouds encountering one another *crush*. Waller, *Instructions to a Painter*.

7. To rumple or put out of shape by pressure or by rough handling: as, to *crush* a bonnet or a dress. [Colloq.] — *Angle of crushing*. See *angle*<sup>3</sup>.

— To *crush* a cup (or glass), to drink a cup of wine together; "crack a bottle": probably in allusion to the custom, prevalent in wine-growing countries, of squeezing the juice of the grape into a cup or goblet as required.

If you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray, come and *crush* a cup of wine. Shak., *R. and J.*, I. 2.

Come *crush* a glass with your dear papa. S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 4.

To *crush* out. (a) To force out by pressure. Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape *Crush'd* the sweet poison of misused wine. Milton, *Comus*, l. 47.

(b) To destroy; frustrate: as, to *crush* out rebellion. — Syn. 1. *dash*, etc. See *dash*. — 2. To break, pound, pulverize, crumble, bray, disintegrate, demolish. — 4. To overpower, prostrate, conquer, quell.

II. *intrans.* To be pressed out of shape, into a smaller compass, or into pieces, by external force: as, an egg-shell *crushes* readily in the hand.

**crush** (krush), *n.* [*crush*, *v.*] 1. A violent collision or rushing together; a sudden or violent pressure; a breaking or bruising by pressure or by violent collision or rushing together.

Some hurt, either by bruise, *crush*, or stripe. Holland, *tr. of Pliny*, xxix. 4.

Unhurt amidst the wars of elements, The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. Addison, *Cato*, v. 1.

2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; a mass of objects crowded together; a compacted and obstructing crowd of persons, as at a ball or reception.

Strove who should be smothered deepest in Fresh *crush* of leaves. Keats, *Endymion*, III.

Great the *crush* was, and each base, To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd In sliken fluctuation and the swarm Of female whisperers. Tennyson, *Princess*, vi.

**crushed** (krush't), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crush*, *v.*] 1. Broken or bruised by squeezing or pressure: as, *crushed* strawberries. — 2. Broken or bruised to powder by grinding or pounding; pulverized; comminuted: as, *crushed* sugar; *crushed* quartz. — 3. Crumpled; rumpled; pressed out of shape, as by crowding: as, a *crushed* hat or bonnet. — 4. Overwhelmed or subdued by power; pressed or kept down as by a superincumbent weight. Hence — 5. Oppressed.

**crusher** (krush'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which crushes or demolishes: as, his answer was a *crusher*. [Colloq.] — 2. A policeman. [Slang.]

**crusher-gage** (krush'ér-gāj), *n.* A device for determining the maximum pressure developed in the bore of a gun by the powder gas. See *pressure-gage*.

**crush-hat** (krush'hat'), *n.* 1. A hat which can be folded without injury and carried in the pocket.

"No, don't," said Sir Mulberry, folding his *crush-hat* to lay his elbow on. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*.

2. Colloquially, an opera-hat.

**crushing** (krush'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crush*, *v.*] Having the power or tending to crush; overwhelming; demolishing.

The blow must be quick and *crushing*. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xviii.

**crushing-machine** (krush'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine constructed to pulverize or crush stone and other hard and brittle materials; a stone-crusher.

**crush-room** (krush'röm), *n.* A saloon in a theater, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment; a foyer.

**crusian**, *n.* See *crucian*.

**crusille**, *crusily*, *a.* See *crucilly*.

**crusillet**, *n.* [*crusillet*, *crusillet*, *crusillet*, a var. of *croisil*, *cruseau*, a crucible, melting-pot: see *cresset* and *crucible*.] A crucible; a melting-pot.



Thou scumme of his melting-pots, that wert christned in a *crustole* with Mercuries water.

*Marston and Barksed, Insatiate Countess, l.*

**crust** (krust), *n.* [*< ME. crust = D. korst = MLG. kroste, LG. korste, koste = OHG. crusta, MHG. G. kruste = OF. crouste, F. croûte = Pr. Pg. It. crosta = Sp. costra, < L. crusta, the hard surface of a body, rind, shell, crust, inlaid work; cf. Gr. κρυσ, frost: see crystal.*] 1. A hard external portion, of comparative thinness, forming a sort of coating over the softer interior part; any hard outer coat or coating: as, the *crust* of frozen snow; the *crust* of a loaf of bread; a thin crust of politeness.

I have known an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross.

If the wind be rough, and trouble the *crust* of the water.

*W. Lauson (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 194).*

Specifically—2. In *geol.*: (a) The exterior portion of the earth; that part of the earth which is accessible to examination. (b) The solid portion of the earth, as opposed to its fused interior: since many scientists formerly believed that the interior of the earth must be in a more or less fluid condition.—3. Matter collected or concreted into a solid body; an incrustation; specifically, a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, etc., and consisting of tartar and coloring matter.

From scalp to sole one slough and *crust* of sin.

*Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.*

4. A piece of an outer coating or incrustation; specifically, an external or a dried and hard piece of bread.

Give me again my hollow tree,

A *crust* of bread, and liberty!

*Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 221.*

5. In *zool.*, a shell; a test; the chitinous or other hard covering of various animals, as crustaceans and insects.—6. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a coat or covering harder or denser than that which is covered; a pellicle; a crusta: as, the buffy coat or *crust* of inflammatory blood; the *crust* of a tooth.—7. The part of the hoof of a horse to which the shoe is fastened.—*Crust coffee*. See *coffee*.

**crust** (krust), *v.* [*< ME. crusten, < crust, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with a crust or hard exterior portion or coating; overspread with anything resembling a crust; incrust.

Their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood *crusted* with bark.

With blackest moss the flower-pots

Were thickly *crusted*, one and all.

*Tennyson, Mariana.*

The hilt of the sword was covered, and the scabbard was *crusted* with brilliants. *First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 232.*

2. To coat or line with concretions. See *crust, n.*, 3.

Foul and *crusted* bottles.

*Swift, Directions to Servants, Butler.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To thicken or contract into a hard covering; concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

The place that was burned *crusted* and healed.

*Sir W. Temple.*

The chilly frost, beneath the silver beam,

Crept, gently *crusting*, o'er the glittering stream.

*Burns, Brigs of Ayr.*

2. To crust-hunt. [American.]

**crusta** (krus'tā), *n.*; pl. *crustae* (-tē). [*L.*, a crust: see *crust, n.*] 1. In *decorative art*, something prepared for application or inlaying, as a small chased or sculptured ornament made for the decoration of vessels of silver or other metal.—2. In *bot.*, the crustaceous thallus of certain lichens.—3. In *zool.*, a crust.—4. In *anat.*: (a) A crust. (b) The smaller and lower of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, the other being called the *tegmentum*. The upper boundary of the substantia nigra is the boundary between the two.—5. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, a crust.—6. A cocktail served in a glass lined with the rind of half a lemon and having its rim incrustated with sugar.—*Crusta fibrosa*, the cement of a tooth. See *cement, n.*, 4.—*Crusta inflammatoria*, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.—*Crusta lactea*, in *pathol.*, eczema pustulosum, as met with on the face and head of infants at the breast; milk-crust.—*Crusta petrosa*, the stony crust of a tooth; the cement. See *cement, n.*, 4.

A mass of true bone, which takes the place of the *crusta petrosa*.

*Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 41.*

**Crusta phlogistica**, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.

**Crustacea** (krus-tā'shiā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *crustaceus*, having a crust: see *crustaceous*. Cf. *L. crustata*, shell-fish: see *crustate*.] A class of *Arthropoda*; one of the prime divisions of articulated animals with articulated legs, as

distinguished from *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida* respectively. They are mostly aquatic arthropods with (generally) two pairs of antennae and numerous thoracic as well as (usually) abdominal articulated appendages, and breathing by means of branchiae. The body is covered with a hard chitinous test or crust, whence the name. It is segmented into head, thorax, and abdomen, the two former of which are more or less completely united into a cephalothorax, shielded with a continuous carapace; the abdomen is usually segmented and mobile, presenting the appearance of a tail. A typical segment or somite of the body consists, at least theoretically, of a dorsal portion or tergite of two pieces, a ventral portion or sternite, also of two pieces, an epimeron on each side above, and an episternum on each side below. The shell sends inward sundry hard processes or partitions called apodemes. The typical number of segments in the higher *Crustacea* is 21, actually or theoretically. The crustaceans shed their shells (exoskeletons), in some cases with extraordinary frequency, and they possess great reparatory powers in the reproduction of lost parts. Most of them pass through several larval stages, the best-marked of which are those of the forms called the nauplius, zoea, and megalopa. The crustaceans include all kinds of crabs and lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, etc., among the higher forms; and among the lower, a great variety of creatures known as sand-hoppers, beach-fleas, wood-lice, fish-lice, barnacles, etc. Leading types, in more technical terms, are the thoracotracan, polioptalmic, or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs and crawfish; the eulophthalmic, or sessile-eyed crustaceans, as lepidopoda, amphipoda, and isopoda (all the foregoing being sometimes grouped together as malacostracous crustaceans); the entomostracous crustaceans, as the copepods, ostracodes, cladocerans, phyllopoda, etc., the trilobites and their related forms being often brought under this division; the epi-zoans, ichthyophthirians, or fish-lice; and finally, the cirripeds. Great as is the difference between extremes in any of these forms, they are closely related by connecting forms, and naturalists are by no means agreed upon the formal division of the class. The older divisions which have been made are now mostly superseded, and even the modern ones are seldom exactly terminous. A series of subclasses sometimes now adopted is: (1) *Cirripedia* or *Pectostraca*, with three or four orders; (2) *Epi-zoia* or *Ichthyophthiria*; (3) *Entomostraca*, with such orders as *Copepoda*, *Ostracoda*, *Cladocera*, *Phyllopoda*, *Xiphura*, *Trilobita*, *Eurypteria*; (4) *Eulophthalma*, with *Leptopoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda*; (5) *Podophthalma*, with *Stomatopoda* and *Decapoda*; to which some add (6) *Podostomata*, often considered to be arachnidans. The fourth and fifth of these are often united as one subclass, *Malacostraca*. The trilobites with the eurypterygians and king-crabs sometimes constitute one prime division called *Gigantostomata*. Haeckel uses *Caridea* as a substitute for *Crustacea*.

**crustacean** (krus-tā'shiā), *a. and n.* [*< Crustacea + -an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Crustacea*.

**crustaceological** (krus-tā'shē-ō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [*< crustaceology + -ical.*] Pertaining to crustaceology.

**crustaceologist** (krus-tā'shē-ō-lō-jist), *n.* [*< crustaceology + -ist.*] One versed in crustaceology; a carcinologist. *J. O. Westwood.*

**crustaceology** (krus-tā'shē-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< NL. Crustacea, q. v., + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals; carcinology.

**crustaceorubrin** (krus-tā'shē-ō-rō-brin), *n.* [*< NL. Crustacea, q. v., + L. ruber (rubr-), red, + -in.*] A red pigment found in certain crustaceans.

**crustaceous** (krus-tā'shiūs), *a.* [*< NL. crustaceus, < L. crusta, a crust: see crust, n., crusta.*] 1. Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of a crust or shell.

That most witty conceit of Anaximander, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in *crustaceous* skins, as if they were . . . crab-fish and lobsters!

*Bentley, Sermons, iv.*

2. In *zool.*: (a) Having a crust-like shell; belonging to the *Crustacea*; crustacean. (b) In *entom.*, having a somewhat hard and elastic texture, resisting slight pressure, but not rigid: said of parts of the integument.—3. In *bot.*: (a) Hard, thin, and brittle. (b) In *lichenology*, forming a flat crust in or upon the substratum, and adhering to it firmly by the whole under-surface, so as not to be separable without injury: applied to the thallus of lichens.

**crustaceousness** (krus-tā'shiūs-nes), *n.* The character or quality of having a crust-like jointed shell.

**crustacite** (krus'tā-sit), *n.* [*< crustac(eous) + -ite.*] A fossil crustacean.

**crustal** (krus'tāl), *a. and n.* [*< crust + -al.*]

I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of crust; crustaceous.

The increased rate of thickening [of the crust of the moon] would result both from the increased rate of general cooling and from the addition of *crustal* layers upon the exterior.

*Winchell, World-Life, p. 402.*

2. Of or pertaining to a crustal.

II. *n.* One of the superficial particles of any given order which collectively form the crust of a particle of another order: a term used by

the translator of Swedenborg's "Principles of Natural Philosophy."

**crustalogical** (krus-tā-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [*< crustalogy + -ical.*] Same as *crustaceological*.

**crustalogist** (krus-tā-lō-jist), *n.* [*< crustalogy + -ist.*] Same as *crustaceologist*.

**crustalogy** (krus-tā-lō-jī), *n.* [*Irreg. for \*crustology, < L. crusta, crust, + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] Same as *crustaceology*.

**crustate** (krus'tāt), *a.* [*< L. crustatus (neut. pl. crustata (sc. animalia, animals), shell-fish—Pliny), pp. of crustare, crust, < crusta, a crust: see crust, n., crusta, and cf. custard.*] Covered with a crust: as, *crustate* basalt.

**crustated** (krus'tā-ted), *a.* [*As crustate + -ed.*] Same as *crustate*.

**crustation** (krus-tā'shōn), *n.* [*As crustate + -ion.*] An adherent crust; an incrustation.

**cruster** (krus'tēr), *n.* One who crust-hunts for game; a crust-hunter. [American.]

So long as dogs and *crusters* are forbidden, the deer will remain abundant.

*Forest and Stream.*

**crust-hunt** (krus'thun't), *v. i.* To hunt deer, moose, or other large game on the snow, when the crust is strong enough to support the hunter but not the game, which is in consequence easily overtaken and killed. [American.]

**crust-hunter** (krus'thun'tēr), *n.* One who crust-hunts. [American.]

**crust-hunting** (krus'thun'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *crust-hunt, v.*] The method of hunting large game, in the winter, on the crust of the snow. [American.]

It was the constant endeavor . . . to make it appear that the opponents of water-killing were staunch advocates of January *crust-hunting* and June floating.

*Forest and Stream, XXIV. 425.*

**crustific** (krus-tif'ik), *a.* [*< L. crusta, a crust, + -ificus, < facere, make: see -fic, -fy.*] Producing a crust or skin. [Rare.]

**crustily** (krus'ti-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; surlily.

**crustiness** (krus'ti-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being crusty; hardness.—2. Peevishness; snappishness; surliness.

**crusting** (krus'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *crust, v. i.*, 2.] The practice of crust-hunting. [American.]

**crust-lizard** (krus'tliz'ārd), *n.* A book-name of the varanoid lizard, *Heloderma horridum*. Also called *Gila monster*.

**crustose** (krus'tōs), *a.* [*< ML. crustosus, full of crusts, < L. crusta, crust.*] Crust-like; crustaceous.

**crusty** (krus'ti), *a.* [*< crust + -y.*] 1. Like crust; of the nature of crust; hard: as, a *crusty* surface or substance.

Seekanauk, a kinde of *crusty* shel-fish.

*Hakluyt's Voyages.*

A *crusty* ice all about the sides of the cup.

*Boyle, Works, II. 715.*

2. [In this sense supposed by some to have arisen as an accom. of *crust* in a like sense.] Peevish; snappish; surly; harshly curt in manner or speech.

How now, thou core of envy?

Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what's the news?

*Shak., T. and C., v. 1.*

His associates found him sometimes selfish and sometimes *crusty*. The sweeter and mellow traits needed years and experience for their full ripening.

*G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 24.*

**crusuly**, *a.* In *her.*, same as *crucily*.

**crut<sup>1</sup>** (krut), *n.* A dwarf. *Brockett*. [North. Eng.]

**crut<sup>2</sup>** (krut), *n.* [Perhaps *< F. croûte, crust: see crust.*] The rough shaggy part of oak-bark.

**crut<sup>3</sup>** (krut), *n.* [Ir.: see *crowd*.] An ancient Irish musical instrument. See *crowd*.<sup>2</sup>

One can scarcely resist the conclusion which forces itself on the mind in reading over the references to the *Crut* scattered through Irish manuscripts, that that instrument was a true harp, played upon with the fingers, and without a plectrum.

*W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cxix.*

**crutch**<sup>1</sup> (kruch), *n.* [*< ME. crutche, crucche, cruche, < AS. crycc, less prop. spelled cricc, gen. dat. acc. crycce, cricce, = MD. krucke, D. kruk = MLG. krucke, krocke, LG. krukke, krück = OHG. chrukjā, chrukā, MHG. krucke, krucke, G. krücke = Dan. krykke = Norw. krykkja = OSw. krykkja, Sw. krycka, a crutch. Akin to crook, with which in the Romance tongues its derivatives are mingled: ML. croccia, crucia, crucea, etc., > It. croccia, also gruocia, a crutch; ML. crocia, crochia, crocea, etc., a crozier: see crook and cross<sup>2</sup>, crozier, and cf. croick.*] 1. A support for the lame

in walking, consisting of a staff of the proper length, with a crosspiece at one end so shaped as to fit easily under the armpit. The upper part of the staff is now commonly divided lengthwise into two parts, separated by an inserted piece used as a handle.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,  
Shouldered his *crutch*, and showed how fields were won.  
*Goldsmith*, *Des. VII.*, l. 158.

He [Euripides] substituted *crutches* for stilts, bad sermons for odes.  
*Macaulay*.

Hence—2. Figuratively, old age. [Rare and poetical.]

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new-born,  
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy.  
*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iv. 3.

3. Any fixture or mechanical device resembling a crutch or the head of a crutch. (a) A forked rest for the leg on a woman's saddle. (b) The cross-handle of a ladle for molten metal. (c) The fork at the arm supporting the anchor-escapement of a clock. (d) *Naut.*: (1) A forked support for the main-boom of a sloop, brig, or cutter, etc., and for the spanker-boom of a ship, when their respective sails are stowed. (2) A piece of knee-timber placed inside a ship, for the security of the heels of the cant-timbers abaft. (3) A stanchion of wood or iron in a ship, the upper part of which is forked to receive a rail, spar, mast, yard, etc., when not in use. [In these uses also written *crutch*.] (e) In soap-making, a perforated piece of wood or iron attached to a pole, used to stir together the ingredients. (f) In *mining*, an upright piece of wood having a crosspiece at its upper end, used for holding up the cap-sill of a gallery-case, while excavations for the rest of the frame are made.

The *crutches* [two] are set up, and an excavation made large enough to admit the cap of the next case, which is laid on the projecting ends of the *crutches*, and, being supported by them, prevents the earth over the roof of the gallery from falling while the excavation is continued to admit the remainder of the new case.  
*Ernst*, *Manual of Milit. Engineering*, p. 362.

(g) A rack: as, a bacon-*crutch*.—*Crutch-escapement*. See *escapement*.

*crutch*<sup>1</sup> (kruch), *v. t.* [*< crutch*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To support on crutches; prop or sustain.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.  
*Dryden*, *Abn.* and *Achit.*, ii. 409.

The genius of Molière, long undiscovered by himself, in its first attempts in a higher walk did not move alone; it was *crutched* by imitation, and it often deigned to plough with another's heifer.  
*J. D'Iseret*, *Lit. Char. Men of Genius*, p. 409.

2. In soap-making, to stir forcibly with a crutch. See *crutch*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 3 (e).

*crutch*<sup>2</sup> (kruch), *n.* [A var. of *crouch*<sup>2</sup>, *< ME. crouche*, a cross: see *crouch*<sup>2</sup>, *cross*<sup>1</sup>. The word in this form is more or less confused with *crutch*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] A cross. See *cross*<sup>1</sup>.

*crutch-back* (kruch'bak), *n.* A humped or crooked back. *Davies*.

*crutched* (kruch'ed), *a.* A variant of *crouched*.—*Crutched friars*. See *friar*.

*crutchet* (kruch'et), *n.* [E. dial. (Warwickshire); origin uncertain.] The common perch.

*crutch-handle* (kruch'han'dl), *n.* A handle, as of a spade, which has a crosspiece at the end.

*crutch-handled* (kruch'han'did), *a.* Having a crutch-handle.

*cruve*, *n.* See *cruiue*.

*Crucvillier's atrophy*. See *atrophy*.

*crux* (kruks), *n.*; pl. *cruxes*, *crucies* (kruk'sez, kró'séz). [L., a cross: see *cross*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. A cross. See phrases below. Specifically—2. [cap.] The Southern Cross, the most celebrated constellation of the southern heavens. It was erected into a constellation by Royer in 1679, but was often spoken of as a cross before; there even seems to be an obscure allusion to it in Dante. It is situated south of the western part of Centaurus, east of the keel of Argus. It is a small constellation of four chief stars, arranged in the form of a cross. Its brightest star, the southernmost, is of about the first magnitude; the eastern, half a magnitude fainter; the northern, of about the second magnitude; and the western, of the third magnitude and faint. The constellation owes its striking effect to its compression, for it subtends only about 6° from north to south and still less from east to west. It looks more like a kite than a cross. All four stars are white except the northernmost, which is of a clear orange-color. It contains a fifth star of the fourth magnitude, which is very red.

3. The cross as an instrument of torture; hence, anything that puzzles or vexes in a high degree; a conundrum.

Dear dean, since in *crucies* and puns you and I deal,  
Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle?  
*Sheridan*, *To Swift*.

One yet legally unsolved *crux* of ritualism is the proper preaching vestment.  
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 172.

*Crux ansata*, a cross with a handle; the tau-cross with an additional member at the top in the form of a loop or stirrup. See *ankh*.—*Crux commissa*. Same as *tau-cross* (which see, under *cross*).—*Crux decussata*. Same as *cross of St. Andrew* or *St. Patrick*; a saltire.—*Crux stellata*, a cross the arms of which end in stars of five or six points.

*crusadot*, *n.* See *crusado*<sup>2</sup>, *crusade*.

*crusada*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *crusado*<sup>2</sup>.

*crusado*, *n.* See *crusado*<sup>2</sup>.

*crwth* (króth), *n.* The modern Welsh form of *crowd*<sup>2</sup>.

*cry* (kri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cried*, ppr. *crying*. [Early mod. E. also *crye*, *crie*; *< ME. crien* = *MHG. krien*, *< OF. crier*, *F. crier* = *Pr. cridar* = *OsP. cridar*, *Sp. Pg. gritar* = *It. gridare*, *cry*, *shriek* (ML. *crigare*, *clamor*, *cry*, also *proclaim*), prob. *< L. quiritare*, *cry*, *lament*, *shriek*, freq. of *queri*, *lament*, *complain*, > also ult. E. *quarrel*<sup>1</sup> and *querulous*, *q. v.* Cf. W. *crëu*, *cry*, *cri*, a *cry*; prob. from E.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To speak earnestly or with a loud voice; call loudly; exclaim or proclaim with vehemence, as in an earnest appeal or prayer, in giving public notice, or to attract attention: with *to* or *unto*, formerly sometimes *on* or *upon*, before the person addressed.

The people *cried* to Pharaoh for bread. Gen. xli. 55.  
Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. Jer. li. 2.  
No longer on Saint Dennis will we *cry*.  
*Shak.*, *I Hen. VI.*, l. 6.

With longings and breathings in his soul which, he says, are not to be expressed, he *cried* on Christ to call him, being "all on a flame" to be in a converted state.  
*Southey*, *Bunyan*, p. 22.

2. Specifically, to call for or require redress or remedy; appeal; make a demand.

The voice of thy brother's blood *crieth* unto me from the ground. Gen. iv. 10.

3. To utter a loud, sharp, or vehement inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.

In a cowslip's bell I lie:  
There I couch when owls do *cry*.  
*Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1.

How cheerfully on the false trail they *cry*!  
O, this is counter, you false Danish dogs.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

And farther on we heard a beast that *cried*.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 26.

4. To call out or exclaim inarticulately; make an inarticulate outcry, as a person under excitement of any kind; especially, to utter a loud sound of lamentation or suffering, such as is usually accompanied by tears.

When he com be-fore the town he be-gan to make grete sorow, and *cried* high and cleer that theil with-ynne vpon the walles myght wele it here.  
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

Esau . . . *cried* with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxvii. 34.

Hence—5. To weep; shed tears, whether with or without sound.

The ministers for the purpose hurried thence  
Me, and thy *crying* self. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, l. 2.  
Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,  
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne*.

6. To bid at an auction.

To our office, where we met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle (the first time that ever I saw any of this kind), where I observed how they do invite one another, and at last how they all do *cry*, and we have much to do to tell who did *cry* last.  
*Pepps*, *Diary*, i. 120.

To *cry against*, to utter reproof or threats against with a loud voice or earnestly; denounce.

Arise, go to Nineveh, . . . and *cry against* it.

Jonah i. 2.  
To *cry back*. (a) In *hunting*, to return as on a trail; hark back. (b) To revert to an ancestral type. See *extract*.

The effect of a cross will frequently disappear for several generations, and then appear again in a very marked degree. This principle is known to physicians as *Atavism*, and amongst breeders of stock such progeny is said to *cry back*—a term derived from a well known hunting expression.  
*Phin*, *Dict. Apiculture*, p. 27.

To *cry out*. (a) To exclaim; vociferate; clamor.

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out*. Luke ix. 39.

She was never known to *cry out*, or discover any fear, in a coach or on horseback.  
*Swift*, *Death of Stella*.

(b) To complain loudly; utter lamentations; expostulate: often with *against*.

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry out* as loud, as other men. *Tillotson*.

(c) To be in childbirth.

*K. Hen.*  
Lov. So said her woman; and that her sufferance made  
Almost each pang a death. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter loudly; sound or noise abroad; proclaim; declare loudly or publicly.

Let heaven, and men, and devils, let them all,  
All, all, *cry* shame against me, yet I'll speak.  
*Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2.

Then of their session ended they bid *cry*

With trumpets' regal sound the great result.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, li. 514.

These are the men that still *cry* the King, the King, the Lord's Anointed. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, ii., Con.

2. To give notice regarding; advertise by crying; hawk: as, to *cry* a lost child; to *cry* goods.

I am resolv'd to ask every man I meet; and if I cannot hear of him the sooner, I'll have him *cried*.  
*Shirley*, *Love in a Maze*, v. 4.

Everything, till now conceal'd, flies abroad in public print, and is *cried* about the streets.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, December 2, 1688.

You know how to *cry* wine and sell vinegar.

*Longfellow*, *Spanish Student*, l. 4.

3. To publish the banns of; advertise the marriage of.

What have I to expect, but, after a deal of flimsy preparation with a bishop's license, and my aunt's blessing, to go simpering up to the altar; or perhaps be *cried* three times in a country-church, and have an unmannerly fat clerk ask the consent of every butcher in the parish to join John Absolute and Lydia Languish, spinster!  
*Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, v. 1.

4. To call.

The medes [meadows] censed tyme is now to make,  
And beestes from nowe forth from hem [them] to *crye*.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

5. To demand; call for.

The proud sheryfe of Notynggham

Dyde *crye* a full fayre play.  
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's *Ballads*, V. 98).

The affair *cries* haste. *Shak.*, *Othello*, i. 3.

This is a new way of begging, and a neat one;

And this *cries* money for reward, good store too.  
*Fletcher*, *The Pilgrim*, l. 2.

To *cry aim*. See *aim*, *v. t.*—To *cry cockles*. See *cockles*<sup>2</sup>.

—To *cry craven*<sup>1</sup>. See *craven*.—To *cry down*. (a) To decry; depreciate by words or in writing; belittle; disparage.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson*.

Some great decorum, some fetish of a government, some ephemeral trade, or war, or man, is *cried up* by half mankind and *cried down* by the other half, as if all depended on this particular up or down. *Emerson*, *Misc.*, p. 87.

(b) To overbear; put down.

I'll to the king;

And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*

This Ipswich fellow's insolence.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, l. 1.

To *cry halves*. See *half*, *n.*—To *cry mew*. See the *extract*.

With respect to *crying mew*, it appears to have been an old and approved method of expressing dislike at the first representation of a play. Decker has many allusions to the practice; and, what appears somewhat strange, in his *Satiromastix*, charges Jonson with mewing at the fate of his own works. "When your plays are malik'd at court you shall *cry mew*, like a puss, and say you are glad you write out of the courtier's element."  
*Gifford*, *Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour*, Ind.

To *cry* (one) *mercy*, to beg (one's) pardon.

Forth I counseile alle Cristene to *crie* Crist *merci*,

And Marie his moder to beo mene bi-twee.  
*Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 182.

I *cry* you *mercy*, madam; was it you?

*Shak.*, *2 Hen. VI.*, l. 3.

Sir, this messenger makes so much haste that I *cry* you *mercy* for spending any time of this letter in other employment than thanking you for yours.

*Donne*, *Letters*, xii.

To *cry* one's eyes out, to weep inordinately.—To *cry up*. (a) To praise; applaud; extol: as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration.

Laughing loud, and *crying up* your own wit, though perhaps borrowed.  
*B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, li. 1.

Thus finally it appears that those purer Times were no such as they *cry'd up*, and not to be follow'd without suspicion, doubt, and danger. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, l.

(b) To raise the price of by proclamation: as, to *cry up* certain coins.

*Cry* (kri), *n.*; pl. *cries* (kri:z). [*< ME. cry*, *crye*, *crie*, *cri* = *MHG. krie*, *krei*, *< OF. cri*, *cride*, *crte*, *F. cri* = *Pr. crit*, *crida* = *Sp. Pg. grita*, *grita* = *It. grido*, *grida*, a *cry* (ML. *crida*, *clamor*, *proclamation*); from the verb.] 1. Any loud or passionate utterance; clamor; outcry; a vehement expression of feeling or desire, articulate or inarticulate: as, a *cry* of joy, triumph, surprise, pain, supplication, etc.

And there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land of Egypt.

Ex. xi. 6.

He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble.

Pa. ix. 12.

One *cry* of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. A loud inarticulate sound uttered by man or beast, as in pain or anger, or to attract attention.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have hollo'd

To a deep cry of dogs.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, ii. 4.

One deep *cry*

Of great wild beasts.

*Tennyson*, *Palace of Art*.

3. Loud lamentation or wailing; hence, the act of weeping; a fit of weeping.

And than a-noon be-gan so grete a noyse and sorowfull

*crye*, that all the court was trowbled.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 63.

Oh! would I were dead now,

Or up in my bed now,

To cover my head now,

And have a good *cry*!

*Hood*, *A Table of Errata*.

4. Public notice or advertisement by outcry, as hawkers give of their wares; proclamation, as by a town crier.

Also if there be any man that hangeth not out a lantern with a candle burning therein according to the Mayors crye. *Arnold's Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 91).

At midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh. *Mat. xxv. 6.*

5. Public or general accusation; evil report or fame.

Because the cry of [against] Sodom and Gomorrah is great, . . . I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it. *Gen. xviii. 20, 21.*

6. A pack of dogs.

You common cry of curs! *Shak., Cor., III. 3.*

A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milton, P. L., II. 654.*

Hence—7. In contempt, a pack or company of persons.

Would not this . . . get me fellowship in a cry of players? *Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.*

8. A word or phrase used in battle, as a shout to encourage or rally soldiers; a battle-cry or war-cry.

Enter an English Soldier, crying A Talbot! A Talbot! . . . *Sold.* The cry of Talbot serves me for a word. *Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 1.*

Ho! friends! and ye that follow, cry my cry!

*William Morris, Doom of King Acrisius.*

9. A party catchword; an object for the attainment of which insistence and iteration are employed for partisan purposes; some topic, event, etc., which is used, or the importance of which is magnified, in a partisan manner.

"And to manage them [a constituency] you must have a good cry," said Taper. "All now depends upon a good cry." *Dierckx, Coningsby, II. 3.*

If the project fails in the present Reichstag, it would certainly be a bad cry for the government at the next elections. *Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 290.*

10. The peculiar crackling noise made by metallic tin when bent.—A far cry, a great distance; a long way.

It's a far cry to Lochawe.

*Proverb.*

We must not be impatient; it is a far cry from the dwellers in caves to even such civilization as we have achieved. *Lovell, Harvard Anniversary.*

Great cry and little wool, much ado about nothing; a great show and pretense with little or no result.—Hue and cry. See *Hue*.—In full cry, in full pursuit: said of the dogs in a hunt when all are on the scent and are baying in chorus: often used figuratively.

The dunces hunt in full cry, till they have run down a reputation. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xx.*

**cryal, criell, a.** Used in the phrase *cryal* or *criell heron*, an old name of the egret or lesser white heron. *N. E. D.*

**cryancet, n.** Same as *creance*, 3.

**cryer (kri'ér), n.** 1. Same as *crier*.—2. The female or young of the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, called *falcon-genile*.

**criying (kri'ing), p. a.** [Ppr. of *cry*, v. i., in def. 2.] 1. Demanding attention or remedy; notorious; unendurable.

Those other crying sins of ours . . . pull . . . plagues and miseries upon our heads. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 86.*

2. Melancholy; lamenting.

Who shall now sing your crying elegies,

And strike a sad soul into senseless pictures?

*Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III. 2.*

**crying-bird (kri'ing-bérd), n.** The courlan or carau, *Aramus pictus*.

**crying-out (kri'ing-out'), n.** [See to *cry out* (c), under *cry*, v. i.] The confinement of a woman; labor.

Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the crying-out.

*Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 322.*

**crymodynia (kri-mō-din'i-ā), n.** [NL., < Gr. *κρυμός*, cold, a cold, a chill, + *δύνη*, pain.] Chronic rheumatism. *Dunghison.*

**crynog, n.** Same as *oranock*.

**cryoonite (kri-ok'ō-nīt), n.** [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *όνις*, dust, + *-ίτης*.] The name given by Nordenskjöld to a gray powder noticed by him in various places in Greenland on the surface of the inland ice, at a great distance from earth or rock, and which he considered to be of cosmic (meteoric) origin. This view was based in part on the occurrence, in addition to magnetite, of fine particles of metallic iron in the powder. The theory of the cosmic origin of cryoonite does not appear as yet to have been generally admitted.

**cryogen (kri'ō-jen), n.** [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *-γενς*, producing: see *-gen*.] That which produces cold; a freezing-mixture; an appliance or contrivance for reducing temperature below 0° C. *F. Guthrie.*

**cryolite, kryolite (kri'ō-līt), n.** [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fluorid of sodium and aluminium found in Greenland, where it

forms an extensive bed. It occurs in cleavable masses, also in distinct crystals, and has a glistening vitreous luster, and a pale grayish-white, snow-white, or yellowish-brown color. It is important as a source of the metal aluminium, and is also used for making soda and some kinds of glass. Cryolite has also been discovered at Minsk in the Ural mountains, and in small quantities in Colorado.—**Cryolite glass**, or *hot-cast porcelain*, a semi-transparent or milky-white glass, made of silica and cryolite with oxide of zinc, melted together. Also called *milk-glass* and *fusible porcelain*.

**cryophorus (kri-ōf'ō-rus), n.** [NL., < Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *φορος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] An instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation. One form consists of two glass globes united by a tube. Water is poured into one globe and boiled to expel the air, and while boiling the apparatus is hermetically sealed. When cool, the pressure of the included vapor is reduced to that due to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The empty globe is then surrounded by a freezing-mixture, the vapor is condensed, and rapid evaporation takes place from the other globe, which is soon frozen by the lowering of its temperature.

**cryophyllite (kri-ō-fil'īt), n.** [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *φυλλον*, leaf, + *-ίτης*.] A kind of mica occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

**Crypsirhina (krip-si-rī'nā), n.** [NL., orig. *Crypsirina* (Vieillot, 1816), also, and more correctly, *Crypsirrhina* (on another model, *Cryptorhina*), < Gr. *κρυπτεν*, hide (*κρύψις*, a hiding), + *ρίς*, div, nose.] A genus of tree-crows, of the subfamily *Callaeatines*, having as its type *C. varians*, the temia or so-called variable crow of Java. The genus is extended by some authors to include the *Callaeatines* at large, or birds of the genera *Ternurus*, *Dendrocitta*, and *Vagabunda*.

**cryptals (krip'sis), n.** [Also *krypteis*, < Gr. *κρύψις*, concealment, < *κρύπτειν*, conceal: see *crypt*.] Concealment. See *extract*.

The Tübingen divines advocated the *krypteis* or concealment, that is, the secret use of all divine attributes. *Schaf.*

**cryptorchid, cryptorchis (krip-sōr'kid, -kis), n.** [< Gr. *κρυπτεν* (future *κρύψις*), hide, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] Same as *cryptorchis*.

**crypt (kript), n.** [Dan. *krypte* = F. *crypte* = Pr. *cropta* (also *crota*) = Sp. *cripta* = Pg. *cripta* = It. *critta*, < L. *crypta*, < Gr. *κρυπτή* or *κρυπτή*, a vault, crypt, fem. of *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, verbal adj. of *κρύπτειν*, hide, keep secret, akin to *καλύπτειν*, cover, hide. See *crode*, *croud*, and *grot*, *grotto*, ult. doublets of *crypt*.] 1. A hidden or secret recess; a subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed or used for the interment of bodies, as in the catacombs.

What had been a wondrous and intimate experience of the soul, a flash into the very *crypt* and basis of man's nature from the fire of trial, had become ritual and tradition. *Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 237.*

2. A part of an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, church, etc., below the chief floor,



Crypt—Cathedral of Bourges, France.

commonly set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel or a shrine.

My knees are bow'd in *crypt* and shrine.

*Tennyson, Sir Galahad.*

A *crypt*, as a portion of a church, had its origin in the subterranean chapels known as "confessiones" erected around the tomb of a martyr, or the place of his martyrdom. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 667.*

3. In *anat.*, a follicle; a small simple tubular or saccular secretory pit; a small glandular cavity: as, a mucous *crypt* (a follicular secre-

tory pit in mucous membrane). See *follicle*.

Also *crypta*.—*Crypta* of Lieberkühn, the follicles of Lieberkühn in the intestines.—**Multilocular crypt**, a racemose glandular follicle; a secretory pit with branches or diverticula.

**crypta (krip'tā), n.; pl. cryptae (-tē).** [NL. use of L. *crypta*: see *crypt*.] In *anat.*, same as *crypt*, 3.

**Cryptacanthodes (krip'ta-kan-thō'dēs), n.** [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden (see *crypt*), + *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *είδος*, form.] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family *Cryptacanthodidae*.

**cryptacanthodid (krip-ta-kan-thō-did), n.** A fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidae*.

**Cryptacanthodidae (krip'ta-kan-thō'di-dē), n. pl.** [NL., < *Cryptacanthodes* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Cryptacanthodes*. They are blennioid fishes with an eel-like aspect, a long dorsal fin sustained by stout spines only, no ventrals, and an oblong cuboid head. Two species inhabit the northwestern Atlantic, and have been called *cryptomouths*, and one inhabits the Alaskan seas. Also *Cryptacanthoidae*.

**crypta, n.** Plural of *crypta*.

**cryptal (krip'tal), a.** [< *crypt* + *-al*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or derived from a *crypt*. See *crypt*, 3.

The use of the *cryptal* or follicular secretion is to keep the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact. *Dunghison.*

**crypted (krip'ted), a.** [< *crypt* + *-ed*.] In *arch.*, vaulted. [Rare.]

A *crypted* hall and stair lead to the chapter-house.

*A. J. C. Hare, Russia, III.*

**cryptic (krip'tik), a. and n.** [< LL. *crypticus*, < Gr. *κρυπτικός*, hidden, < *κρυπτός*, hidden: see *crypt*.] I. a. Hidden; secret; occult.

This *cryptic* and involved method of his providence have I ever admired. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 17.*

The subject is the receiver of Godhead, and at every comparison must feel his being enhanced by that *cryptic* might. *Emerson, Experience.*

**Cryptic syllogism**, a syllogism not in regular form, the premises being transposed, or one of them omitted, or both omitted, and only the middle term indicated. The following is an example of the last kind: "The existence of Joan of Arc proves that true greatness is not confined to the male sex."

II. n. The art of recording any discourse so that the meaning is concealed from ordinary readers.

There be also other diversities of Methoda, vulgar and received; as that of Resolution or Analysis, of Constitution or Synthesis, of Concealment or *Cryptic*, etc., which I do allow well of.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning (Original English ed.), (Works, III. 407.)*

**cryptical (krip'ti-kal), a.** Same as *cryptic*.

**cryptically (krip'ti-kal-i), adv.** Secretly; in an occult manner.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those saporis that are akin to it. *Boyle.*

**Crypticus (krip'ti-kus), n.** [NL., < LL. *crypticus*, covered, concealed: see *cryptic*.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of atracheate heteromorous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*. *C. quisquilius*, a European species, is an example. *Latreille, 1817.* (b) A genus of birds, of the family *Momotidae*, or sawbills. *Swinson, 1837.*

**crypto- [L., etc., crypto-, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret: see crypt.]** An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'hidden, concealed, not evident or obvious.' See *calypto-*.

**cryptobranch (krip'tō-brang), a. and n.** I. a. Same as *cryptobranchiate*.

II. n. An animal with covered or concealed gills, as a crustacean, mollusk, or reptile.

**Cryptobranchiata (krip-tō-brang-ki-ā'tā), n. pl.** [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptobranchiatus*, having concealed gills: see *cryptobranchiate*.] A group of animals having concealed gills. Specifically—(a) A division of crustaceans, including the decapoda. (b) A division of gastropods (the typical *Dorididae*) having the branchiae combined in a single retractile crown. (c) A subclass of gastropods, containing most of the class: contrasted with *Pulmobranchiata* and *Nudibranchiata*. *J. E. Gray, 1821.* (d) The pteropoda considered as a suborder of diaceous gastropods. *Deshayes, 1830.* (e) A division of urodele amphibians. Also *Cryptobranchia* in all senses.

**cryptobranchiate (krip-tō-brang-ki-āt), a.** [< NL. *cryptobranchiatus*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having hidden gills; having the branchiae concealed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptobranchiata* in any sense. Also *cryptobranch*.

**Cryptobranchidae (krip-tō-brang-ki-dē), n. pl.** [NL., < *Cryptobranchia* + *-idae*.] A family of cryptobranchiate or derotreme urodele amphibians: synonymous with *Menopomidae* (which see). It contains the genera *Amphiuma*, *Menopoma*, and *Sieboldia* or *Cryptobranchus*.

**Cryptobranchus** (krip-tō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + βράχης, in pl. equiv. to βράχια, gills.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptobranchidae*, containing the gigantic salamander of Japan, *Cryptobranchus marinus*, which sometimes attains a length of 6 feet, and is the largest living amphibian. The genus is better known under the name of *Sieboldia*.

**Crypto-Calvinist** (krip-tō-kal'vin-ist), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + Calvinist.] One who is secretly a Calvinist: a term applied in Germany in the sixteenth century by the orthodox Lutherans to the Philippists or Melancthonians, followers of Philip Melancthon. They were accused of being secretly Calvinists, because they maintained the Calvinistic view of the eucharist, rejecting Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation (as it was called by them).

**Crypto-Calvinistic** (krip-tō-kal'vin-is'tik), *a.* [*<* *Crypto-Calvinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Crypto-Calvinists*: as, *Crypto-Calvinistic* doctrines; the *Crypto-Calvinistic* controversy (a violent debate carried on during nearly the last fifty years of the sixteenth century).

**cryptocarp** (krip-tō-kārp), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + καρπός, fruit.] In *algology*, same as *cystocarp*.

**Cryptocarpus** (krip-tō-kār'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + καρπός, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of *acalephs*, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those with inward or concealed genitalia. They are more fully called *Discophora cryptocarpus*, as distinguished from *Discophora phanero-carpus*, and correspond to the modern group *Hydromedusae*, though the character implied in the name does not always exist. *Apodes* is a synonym.

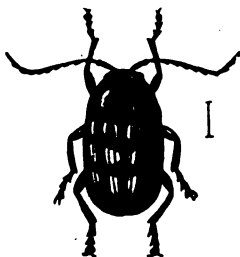
**cryptocarpic** (krip-tō-kār'pik), *a.* [*<* *cryptocarp* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or effected by means of *cryptocarps* or *cystocarps*.

**cryptocarpous** (krip-tō-kār'pus), *a.* [As *Cryptocarpus* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptocarpus*; not *phanero-carpous*.

**Cryptocephalidæ** (krip-tō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, typified by the genus *Cryptocephalus*. It is related to the *Chrysomelidæ*, in which it is sometimes merged.

**cryptocephalous** (krip-tō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *Cryptocephalus* + *-ous*.] Having the head concealed.

**Cryptocephalus** (krip-tō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of beetles, referred to the family *Chrysomelidæ*, or made the type of a family *Cryptocephalidæ*. *C. sericus* is a small beetle, about a quarter of an inch long, of a brilliant golden-green color, abundant in Great Britain. *C. lineola* is a glossy black species, with red elytra bordered with black. 2. [*<* *C.*] In *teratol.*, a monster whose head is excessively small and does not appear externally. *Dunghison*.



*Cryptocephalus congerius.*  
(Line shows natural size.)

**Cryptocerata** (krip-tō-ser'a-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κέρα, pl. κέρατα, horn.] A division of heteropterous hemipterous insects, including the aquatic families *Notonectidæ*, *Nepidæ*, and *Galgoidæ*: opposed to *Gymnocerata*. Also called *Hydrocorisæ*.

**cryptocerosus** (krip-tōs'e-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κέρα, horn, + *-ous*.] Having concealed antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptocerata*.

**Cryptochirus** (krip-tō-ki'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + χείρ, the hand.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the series *Ocypodoidea*. The species live on corals, and are provided with a kind of pouch for the eggs and young.

*Cryptochirus* prefers to make his home in the more solid corals, where the young, settling down in the centre of a young polyp, kills it, while the surrounding polyps continuing to grow soon build a tubular dwelling for the crab. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 64.

**Cryptochiton** (krip-tōk'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + χιτών, chiton.] A genus of polyplacophorous mollusks, or chitons. *C. stelleri* is an example.

**crypto-Christian** (krip-tō-kris'ti-an), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + Christian.] One who is secretly a Christian.

Those Jews became Christians in apostolic times who were already what may be called *crypto-Christians*. *J. H. Newman*, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 408.

**Cryptocochlides** (krip-tō-kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κοχλῆς, shell.] A section of pectinibranchiate gastropods, proposed for the genus *Sigaretus*.

**cryptocrystalline** (krip-tō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + crystalline.] Indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline: used of a mineral whose structure is so fine that its crystalline character is not apparent to the eye, or which is semi-amorphous; also of a rock, or of its base, in which no definite character is discernible in the constituent particles, even with the microscope. See *microcrystalline*.

**cryptocrystallization** (krip-tō-kris'ta-li-zā-shon), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + crystallization.] Crystallization yielding a *crypto-crystalline* structure.

**crypto-deist** (krip-tō-dē'ist), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + deist.] One who is secretly a deist.

He [Thomas Paine] was already a *crypto-deist*. *H. N. Ozenham*, *Short Studies*, p. 244.

**Cryptodibranchia** (krip-tō-di-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1814), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchia*.] An order of cephaloporous mollusks containing all the cephalopods: later called *Cryptodibranchiata*, and limited in range.

**Cryptodibranchiata** (krip-tō-di-brang'ki-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchiata*, q. v.] In De Blainville's system of classification (1824), an order of cephalopods, containing the *dibranchiate* forms: same as *Acetabulifera* and *Dibranchiata*.

**cryptodibranchiate** (krip-tō-di-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptodibranchiata*; *dibranchiate* or *acetabuliferous*, as a cephalopod.

**cryptodidymus** (krip-tō-did'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δίδυμος, a twin.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which one fetus is found contained in another. *Dunghison*.

**cryptodirous** (krip-tō-dī-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δειρῆς, the neck, throat, + *-ous*.] Having a concealed or concealable neck, as a tortoise in which the neck is so completely retractile that the head can be directly withdrawn into the shell: opposed to *pleurodirous*.

**Cryptodon** (krip-tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δούς, Ionic δών (dōon-), = E. tooth.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having no hinge-teeth, whence the name.

**cryptodont** (krip-tō-dont), *a.* [*<* NL. *cryptodon* (t-), having concealed (or no) teeth, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δούς (dōon-) = E. tooth.] Having concealed teeth, or not known to have teeth; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptodonta* or *Cryptodontia*.

**Cryptodonta** (krip-tō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as Gr.) of *cryptodon* (t-): see *cryptodont*.] In *conch.*, a section or order of paleozoic bivalve mollusks, having the thin shell *cryptodont*, two *ciboria*, and entire pallial line.

**Cryptodontia** (krip-tō-don'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as L.) of *cryptodon* (t-): see *cryptodont*.] In Owen's system of classification, a family of extinct reptiles, of the order *Anomodontia*, having both jaws toothless. It contains the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Oudenodon*, thus distinguished from *Dicynodon*.

**cryptogam** (krip-tō-gam), *n.* [*<* NL. *cryptogamus*: see *cryptogamous*.] A *cryptogamous* plant; a plant of the class *Cryptogamia*.

**Cryptogamæ** (krip-tō-gā'mē), *n. pl.* [NL., *sc. plantæ*. See *Cryptogamia*.] In *bot.*, in the system of A. P. de Candolle (1813), a subdivision of the *Endogenæ* (which see) coordinate with the *Phanerogamæ*. In this earliest use the *Cryptogamæ* did not include cellular cryptogams. Adolphe Brongniart in 1843 enlarged its scope so as to embrace all *cryptogamous* plants. He was followed by most botanists until near the end of the nineteenth century, when the term was gradually abandoned. Botanists differ somewhat as to the proper classification of plants formerly called *Cryptogamæ*. The simplest subdivision is into *Thallophyta*, *Bryophyta*, and *Pteridophyta*, of which the first two constitute the cellular and the last the vascular cryptogams. Engler's system is more complicated, viz., primarily into *Myxothallophyta*, *Euthallophyta*, and *Embryophyta asiphonogama* (*Archegoniata*), the last embracing the *Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*.

**Cryptogamia** (krip-tō-gā'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. *cryptogamia* (Linn.), fem. sing., an abstract noun (equiv. to E. *cryptogamy*) used by Linn. as a class name and later as a plural.] In *bot.*, in the Linnean system of classification, the second great series and final class, which included all plants in which there were no stamens and pistils, and therefore no proper flowers: thus distinguished from the first series, *Phæno-*

*gamia*. The group is further characterized by the absence of a seed containing an embryo. The organs and methods of reproduction vary greatly, in some cases being closely analogous to those of *phanogamous* plants. Their classification is still, in part, unsettled.

**cryptogamian** (krip-tō-gā'mi-an), *a.* [*<* *Cryptogamia* + *-an*.] Same as *cryptogamous*.

**cryptogamic** (krip-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [As *cryptogam-ous* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the *Cryptogamia*; *cryptogamous*: as, *cryptogamic* botany.

There is good reason to believe that the first plants which appeared on this earth were *cryptogamic*. *Darwin*, *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 400.

**cryptogamist** (krip-tō-gā'mist), *n.* [*<* *Cryptogamia* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in *cryptogamic* botany.

**cryptogamous** (krip-tō-gā'mus), *a.* [*<* NL. *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, obscure, + γάμος, marriage.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptogamia*. Also *cryptogamian*.

**cryptogamy** (krip-tō-gā'mi), *n.* [*<* NL. *\*cryptogamia*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + γάμος, marriage.] Obscure fructification, as in plants of the class *Cryptogamia*. See *Cryptogamia*.

**cryptogram** (krip-tō-gram), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + γράμμη, a writing, < γράφειν, write.] A message or writing in secret characters or otherwise occult; a *cryptograph*.

**cryptograph** (krip-tō-gráf), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + γράφειν, write.] 1. Something written in secret characters or cipher.—2. A system of secret writing; a cipher.

**cryptographal** (krip-tō-gráf'al), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-al*.] Cryptographic. *Boyle*.

**cryptographer** (krip-tō-gráf'ar), *n.* [*<* *cryptograph* + *-er*.] One who writes in secret characters.

**cryptographic**, **cryptographical** (krip-tō-gráf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] 1. Written in secret characters or in cipher: as, a *cryptographic* despatch.—2. Designed or contrived for writing in secret characters: as, a *cryptographic* machine.

**cryptography** (krip-tō-gráf'i), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The act or art of writing in secret characters.—2. A system of secret or occult characters; that which is written in cipher.

The strange *cryptography* of Gaffarel in his *Starry Book of Heaven*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Garden of Cyrus*, iii.

All which relates to the spirits, their names, speeches, shows, noises, clothing, actions, &c., were all *cryptography*: feigned relations, concealing true ones of a very different nature.

*Hooker*, in *I. D'Israeli's Amen.* of Lit., II. 311.

**Cryptohypnus** (krip-tō-hip'nus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1836), irreg. < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὕπνος = L. *somnus*, sleep.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elatridæ*, distinguished principally by the distinctly securiform terminal joint of the palpi, and the very short and oval, almost round, scutellum. It is a very large and wide-spread genus, comprising upward of 100 species, of which 24 are from North America. The smallest species of the family are found in this genus. *C. minutissimus* measuring less than one millimeter in length. The color is usually uniform black or yellowish-brown.

**cryptolite** (krip-tō-lit), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + λίθος, stone.] A phosphate of cerium, occurring in minute crystals or grains embedded in the apatite of Arendal, Norway.

**cryptology** (krip-tō-lō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak.] Secret or occult language; *cryptography*.

**Cryptomonadina** (krip-tō-mon'a-di-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + μονάς (monad-), a unit, + *-ina*.] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate infusorians of persistent form, undergoing complete fission and lacking an intestine and appendages.—2. In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Cryptomonas*, *Chilomonas*, and *Nephroselmis*.

**cryptomonadine** (krip-tō-mon'a-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptomonadina*.

**cryptomorphite** (krip-tō-môr'fit), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + μορφή, form, + *-ite*.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in white kernels with microcrystalline texture. *crypton*, *n.* See *krypton*.

**Cryptonemias** (krip-tō-nē-mi'ē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + νῆμα, thread.] A family of the *Floridæ* among *Algae*, including about 150 species, mostly inhabiting warm seas. They are of purplish or rose-red color, with generally a



filiform, gelatinous, or cartilaginous frond, composed wholly or in part of cylindrical cells connected into filaments. Preferably *Cryptonemiceae*.

**Cryptoneura** (krip-tō-nū'ra), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptoneurus*: see *cryptoneurus*.] A term applied by Rudolphi to certain low organisms in which nerves were not known to exist: practically synonymous with *Acrita*.

**cryptoneurous** (krip-tō-nū'rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *cryptoneurus*, *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + νεῦρον, nerve.] Having no obvious nervous system, or not known to have any nerves.

**Cryptonychae** (krip-tō-ni-č'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptonyx* (-onyx-) + -inae.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, named from the genus *Cryptonyx*: synonymous with *Rollulinae*. Also *Cryptonyxae*.

**cryptonym** (krip-tō-nim), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + ὄνομα, dial. ὄνυμα, = *E. name*.] A private, secret, or hidden name; a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood.

Mons. E. Aroux . . . gravely assures us that, during the Middle Ages, Tartar was only a *cryptonym* by which heretics knew each other.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

**Cryptonyx** (krip-tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1815, as *Cryptonix*), *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄνυξ (ὄνυχ-), nail, claw.] A genus of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Rollulus*.

**Cryptonyxae** (krip-tō-nik'se), *n. pl.* Same as *Cryptonychae*. Temminck.

**Cryptopentamera** (krip-tō-pen-tam'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptopentamerus*: see *cryptopentamerous*.] An artificial section of coleopterous insects, now abandoned, including species in which all the tarsi have five joints, of which the fourth is very minute and concealed under the third. Westwood substituted for this the name *Pseudotetramera*.

**cryptopentamerous** (krip-tō-pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *cryptopentamerus*, *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πενταμερής, in five parts, *<* πεντε, = *E. five*, + μέρος, part.] In entom., having all the tarsi five-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed; subpentamerous; pseudotetramerous; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptopentamera*.

**Cryptophagidae** (krip-tō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptophagus* + -idae.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi approximate at base; the anterior coxae are rounded or oval and not prominent; the posterior coxae are not sulcate, and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; the middle coxal cavities are closed by the sterna; the prosternum is prolonged, meeting the mesosternum; and the anterior coxal cavities open behind.

**Cryptophagus** (krip-tōf'g-gus), *n.* [NL. (so called from feeding on cryptogams), *<* *crypto-* (gamus), cryptogam, + Gr. φαγεῖν, eat.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophagidae*, containing beetles of minute size.



*Cryptophagus bicoloratus*. (Line shows natural size.)

**Cryptophialidae** (krip-tō-fi'al-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptophialus* + -idae.] A family of abdominal *Cirripedia*, with no thoracic limbs, three pairs of abdominal appendages, two eyes, an extensible mouth, and the sexes distinct, the male being very different from the female. The species, like other *Cirripedia abdominalia*, burrow in shells. There are but one or two genera of the family. A species of *Cochlorina* is found burrowing in oysters. See *Cryptophialus*.

**Cryptophialus** (krip-tō-fi'g-lus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + φιάλη, a bowl: see *phial*, -ial.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophialidae*. The only known species, *C. minutus*, is about a tenth of an inch long, and is lodged in a flask-shaped carapace. The two early stages of development are passed through in an egg-like state within the sac of the parent, and in the third the limbless larva moves about by means of its antennae, before it becomes fixed in its burrow in a shell.

**Cryptophyceae** (krip-tō-fi's'e-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (so called with reference to their truly cryptogamic character), *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + φύκος, seaweed: see *Fucus*.] The lowest class of *Algae*, in which sexual reproduction is not known to occur. They

are composed of cells, either isolated, as in *Chroococcus*, embedded in mucus, as in *Clathrocapsa*, or arranged in filaments, as in *Nostoc*. The only mode of reproduction that has yet been observed is by means of non-sexual spores and hormogonia. The color is bluish-green, or sometimes brown, purple, or pink, caused by the presence of a peculiar coloring matter, phycoerythrin, which obscures the chlorophyll. Also called *Cyanophyceae*, *Phycococcaceae*, *Mycophyceae*, and *Schizophyceae*.

**cryptopia** (krip-tō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄπιον, opium.] Cryptopine.

**cryptopine** (krip-tō-pin), *n.* [As *cryptopia* + -ine.] A colorless and odorless alkaloid of opium (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>), crystallizing in minute prisms and having strongly alkaline properties.

**Cryptoplax** (krip-tō-plaks), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πλάξ, anything flat and broad, as the tails of some crustaceans.] One of the leading genera of *Chitonida*.

**Cryptopoda** (krip-tōp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ποῖς (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] A group of crabs, having the legs mostly concealed when folded beneath the carapace.

**cryptoporticus** (krip-tō-pōr'ti-kus), *n.* [L., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, a crypt, + L. porticus, porch: see *porch*, *portico*.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) A portico placed before a crypt or an alley between two walls, receiving light and air only by means of arches or windows, as illustrated in the villa of Diomed at Pompeii. (b) In the country-houses of the rich, as interpreted from ancient allusions, as in Pliny, a covered gallery of which the side walls were pierced with wide openings, as distinguished from a *crypt*, of which the openings were small and made in one wall only. The cryptoporticus of the second kind was a favorite device for securing cool, fresh air; that of the first kind not only served the same purpose, but was occasionally used for the storage of provisions, etc.

**Cryptoprocta** (krip-tō-prok'tā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πρωκτός, the anus, the hinder parts.] The typical and only genus of the fam-



*Foussa (Cryptoprocta ferax)*.

ily *Cryptoproctidae*, containing one species, *C. ferax*, peculiar to Madagascar. It is a remarkable animal, resembling a civet-cat in some respects, but more nearly related to the true cats.

**cryptoproctid** (krip-tō-prok'tid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Cryptoproctidae*.

**Cryptoproctidae** (krip-tō-prok'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptoprocta* + -idae.] A family of feline carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Ferae*, related to the family *Felidae*, but differing from it in having the body elongated and viverriform, the feet plantigrade with the palms and soles bald, and no alphenoid canal in the skull. It represents a peculiar Madagascan type, formerly referred to the *Viverridae*. There is but one genus, *Cryptoprocta*. See *Eluroidea*.

**Cryptops** (krip'tops), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὤψ (ὤπ-), eye.] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family *Geophilidae*, having 17-jointed antennae and 21 body-segments, each limb ending in a single-jointed tarsus. The species are blind, whence the name.

**cryptorchid** (krip-tōr'kid), *n.* Same as *cryptorchis*.

**cryptorchidism** (krip-tōr'ki-dizm), *n.* [*<* *cryptorchid* + -ism.] Same as *cryptorchism*.

**cryptorchis** (krip-tōr'kis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄρχις, testicle.] One whose testes have not descended into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchid*, *cryptorchid*, *cryptorchis*.

**cryptorchism** (krip-tōr'kizm), *n.* [*<* NL. *cryptorchismus*, *q. v.*] Retention of the testicles in the cavity of the abdomen, owing to the failure of the organs to descend from their primitive position into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchidism*, *cryptorchismus*.

**cryptorchismus** (krip-tōr-kiz'mus), *n.* [NL., *<* *cryptorchis*, *q. v.*] Same as *cryptorchism*.

**Cryptorhynchides** (krip-tō-ring'ki-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptorhynchus* + -ides.] A division of the family *Curculionidae*, or weevils, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by possessing a groove in which the rostrum may be received. *Schönherr*, 1826. Also *Cryptorhynchida*.

**Cryptorhynchus** (krip-tō-ring'kus), *n.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ῥυγχος, snout.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*, giving name to a group *Cryptorhynchides*. Illiger.

**Cryptornis** (krip-tōr'nis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds, found in the Upper Eocene: so called because its affinities are not evident. It has been supposed to be related to the hornbills.

**Cryptostegia** (krip-tō-stē'ji-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στέγη, στέγη, a roof.] In Reuss's classification, a group of perforate foraminifers.

**Cryptostemma** (krip-tō-stem'g), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στέμμα, a fillet.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptostemmidae*. *C. westermanni* inhabits Guinea. Guérin, 1838.

**Cryptostemmatidae** (krip-tō-stē-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptostemma* (-t-) + -idae.] A family of tracheate arachnids, of the order *Phalangida* or *Opilionina*, typified by the genus *Cryptostemma*. Also written *Cryptostemmidae* and *Cryptostemmides*.

**Cryptostemmidae** (krip-tō-stē-m'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptostemma* + -idae.] Same as *Cryptostemmatidae*.

**cryptostoma** (krip-tōs'tō-mā), *n.*; *pl. cryptostomata* (krip-tō-stō-mā-tā). [NL., *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στόμα (-τ-), mouth.] In certain algae, as *Fucus*, a small pit or cavity from which arise groups of hairs.

**Cryptotetramera** (krip-tō-tē-tram'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptotetramerus*: see *cryptotetramerous*.] An old section of coleopterous insects, including species with four joints to all the tarsi, the third being concealed. It contains such families as *Coccinellidae* and *Endomyzidae*, usually grouped under *Trimeria*, and called *trimerous*. It was named *Pseudotrimeria* by Westwood.

**cryptotetramerous** (krip-tō-tē-tram'e-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *cryptotetramerus*, *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + τετραμερής, in four parts, *<* τετρα-, = *E. four*, + μέρος, a part.] In entom., subtetramerous; pseudotrimerous; having all the tarsi four-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed.

**cryptous** (krip'tus), *a.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] Of the nature of a crypt; cryptal; hidden; concealed.

**cryptozygosity** (krip-tō-zī-gos'i-ti), *n.* [As *cryptozygous* + -ity.] The character of being *cryptozygous*.

**cryptozygous** (krip-tōz'i-gus), *a.* [*<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ζυγόν = L. *jugum* = *E. yoke*.] In *craniol.*, so constructed that the zygomatic arches are not seen when the skull is viewed from above.

**Crypturi** (krip-tū'ri), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Crypturus*, *q. v.*] The tinamous, or the family *Tinamidae*, considered as an order or prime division of carinate birds, having the palate dromæognathous: synonymous with *Tinami* or *Tinamiformes*.

**Crypturidae** (krip-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Crypturus* + -idae.] The tinamous as a family of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Tinamidae*.

**Crypturinae** (krip-tū'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Crypturus* + -inae.] The tinamous as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidae*. See *Tinamidae*.

**Crypturus** (krip-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *<* Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + οὐρά, tail.] The tina-



Pileated Tinamou (*Crypturus pileatus*).

mous as a genus of birds: so called from the extreme shortness of the tail, the rectrices of which are in some species hidden by the coverts.

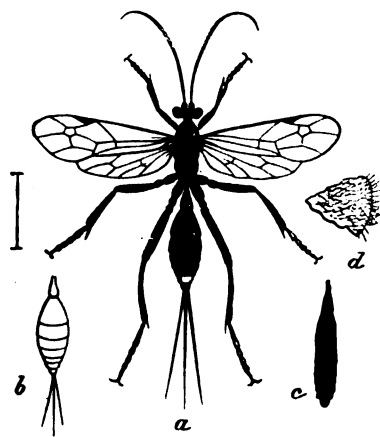


*Cryptophialus minutus*, enlarged.

1. Female, with outer integument removed: a, labrum; b, palpi; c, outer maxilla; d, rudimentary maxilliped; e, c. c. wall of sac continued into rim of the aperture a, b; f, m. abdominal cuticle; g, appendages. 2. Male.

The name is retained as the designation of one of the several genera into which the family *Tinamidae* is now divided, containing such species as *C. cinereus*, *C. pileatus*, *C. taupa*, etc. See *Tinamus*.

**Cryptus** (krip'tus), n. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] A genus of ichneumon-flies,



*Cryptus extrematis*.

a, female of *C. extrematis* (line shows natural size); b, enlarged abdomen of *C. nuncius*, female; c, enlarged abdomen of *C. extrematis*, male; d, enlarged portion of wing of same.

of the family *Ichneumonidae*, typical of the subfamily *Cryptinae*. *C. extrematis* is a species which infests the American silkworm.

**crystal** (kris'tal), n. and a. [Formerly *crystal*, also often erroneously *chrysal*, *chrisal*, etc., now accented to L. spelling; < ME. *crystal*, *crystal*, < OF. *crystal*, F. *crystal* = Pr. Sp. *crystal* = Pg. *crystal* = It. *crystallo* = AS. *cristalla* = D. *kristal* = OHG. *christallā*, MHG. *kristalle*, fem., *kristall*, masc., G. *krySTALL*, *kristall*, masc., = Dan. *kryстал* = Sw. *krySTALL*, < L. *crystallum*, ice, crystal, < Gr. κρυσταλλος, clear ice, ice, also rock-crystal (so called from its resemblance to ice, of which it was supposed to be a modified and permanent form), < κρυσταίνω, freeze, < κρύος, cold, frost.] I. n. 1. In chem. and mineral., a body which, by the operation of molecular attraction, has assumed a definite internal structure with the form of a regular solid inclosed by a certain number of plane surfaces arranged according to the laws of symmetry. The internal structure is exhibited in the cleavage, in the behavior of sections in polarized light, etc. The external form is discussed under *crystallography* (which see). Crystals are obtained in the laboratory either by fusing substances by heat and allowing them gradually to cool, or by dissolving them in a fluid and then abstracting the latter by slow evaporation; also by the direct condensation of a vapor produced by sublimation, as in the case of arsenious oxide, in the same way that snow-crystals are formed directly from water-vapor in the upper atmosphere. The name was first applied to the transparent varieties of quartz, specifically called *rock-crystal*.

There was a sea of glass like unto crystal. Rev. iv. 6.

The term *crystal* is now applied to all symmetrical solid shapes assumed spontaneously by lifeless matter. Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 59.

2. Glass. (a) Glass of a high degree of transparency and freedom from color. It is heavier than ordinary glass, because containing much oxide of lead. (b) Fine glass used for table-vessels or other table-service, or for ornamental pieces. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *cut glass*. (c) The glass cover of a watch-case.

3. A substance resembling rock-crystal or glass in its properties, especially in transparency and clearness.

Every man in this age has not a soul of crystal, for all men to read their actions through. Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

4. In *her.*, the color white: said of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon, according to the system of blazoning by precious stones; *pearl*, however, is more commonly used.—5. A very fine wide white durant, once used for making nuns' veils.—**Axis of a crystal**. See *axis* and *crystallography*.—**Charcot's crystals**, in *pathol.*, colorless octahedral or rhomboidal crystals found in the sputum of asthmatic and bronchitic patients.—**Crystals of Venus**, crystallized neutral acetate of copper. [Venus is here used as a symbol of copper (with allusion to Cyprus).]—**Distorted crystal**, a crystal whose form varies more or less from the ideal geometrical solid which its symmetry requires. This is due to the extension of certain faces at the expense of others during the growth of the crystal, but in general without altering the interfacial angles. In fact, all crystals are more or less distorted.—**Embedded crystals**, crystals enveloped within the mass of a rock or other mineral.—**Gemulated crystal**, a twin or compound crystal, consisting of two or more parts bent at an angle to one another, as is common with the mineral rutile.—**Iceland crystal**, a variety of calcite or crystallized calcium carbonate brought from Iceland, remarkable for its transparency.—**Implanted crystals**, crystals which pro-

ject from the free surface of a rock upon which they have been formed.—**Negative crystal**. (a) A cavity in a mineral mass having the form of a crystal, commonly that peculiar to the mineral itself. (b) In *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pink crystals**. Same as *pink salts*. See *salts*.—**Plastic crystal**, a trade-name for a kind of Portland cement composed of silica and alumina and traces of oxide of iron, lime, magnesia, and some alkalis.—**Positive crystal**, in *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pseudomorphous crystal**. See *pseudomorph*.—**Replaced crystal**, a crystal having one plane or more in the place of each of its edges or angles.—**Rock-crystal**, or **mountain crystal**, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz. From their brilliancy such crystals are often popularly called *diamonds*, as *Lake George diamonds*, *Bristol diamonds*, etc.—**Twin crystal**. See *twin*.

II. a. Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

His mistress  
Did hold his eyes lock'd in her crystal looks.  
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 4.

By crystal streams that murmur through the meads.  
Dryden.

In crystal currents of clear morning seas.  
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

**Crystal Palace**, the large building, composed chiefly of glass and iron, erected in Hyde Park, London, for the universal exhibition of 1851, and subsequently re-erected at Sydenham, near London, as a permanent institution for public instruction and entertainment. The name has since been applied to other structures of like character.—**Crystal violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, resembling ordinary methyl violet in its application.

**crystallic** (kris-tal'ik), a. [*crystal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to crystals or crystallization: as, *crystallic force*. Ashburner.

**crystalliferous** (kris-ta-lif'e-rus), a. [*L. crystallum*, crystal, + *ferre*, = E. *bear* + *-ous*.] Bearing or containing crystals.

**crystalligerous** (kris-ta-lij'e-rus), a. [*L. crystallum*, crystal, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Bearing crystals: specifically applied to those spores of radiolarians which contain crystals.

In those individuals which produce *crystalligerous* swarm-spores, each spore encloses a small crystal. E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 852.

**crystallin** (kris'ta-lin), n. [*crystal* + *-in*.] 1. An albuminoid substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye: same as *globulin*.—2. In *chem.*, an old name for aniline.

**crystalline** (kris'ta-lin or -lin), a. and n. [= F. *crystallin* = Pr. *crystallin* = Sp. *crystalino* = Pg. *crystallino* = It. *cristallino* = D. *kristallijn* = MHG. *kristallin*, G. *krySTALLIN* (cf. Dan. *krySTALLIN*, G. *krySTALLIN*; Sw. *krySTALLIN*), < L. *crystallinus*, < Gr. κρυσταλλινός, < κρυσταλλος, clear ice, crystal: see *crystal*.] I. a. 1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount, eagle, to my palace crystalline.  
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

2. Relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallization.

Snow being apparently frozen cloud or vapour, aggregated by a confused action of crystalline laws. Whewell.

3. Formed by crystallization; of the nature of a crystal, especially as regards its internal structure, cleavage, etc.: opposed to *amorphous*.

The most definite of the properties of perfect chemical compounds is their crystalline structure. Whewell, *Hist. Scientific Ideas*, II. 28.

It [ice] is composed of crystalline particles, which, though in contact with one another, are, however, not packed together so as to occupy the least possible space. J. Croll, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 252.

4. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid: specifically applied in anatomy to several structures, as the *crystalline humor*, cones, etc. See below.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime,  
On the crystalline sky. Milton, P. L., vi. 772.

5. In *entom.*, reflecting light like glass: specifically applied to the ocelli or simple eyes when they are apparently colorless, resembling glass.—**Crystalline cones**. See *crystalline rods*.—**Crystalline heavens or spheres**, in the Ptolemaic astronomy, two spheres imagined between the firmament of the fixed stars and the primum mobile outside, which communicates its motion to all within it.—**Crystalline humor or lens**, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a transparent firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in front of the vitreous body and behind the iris of the eye. It is doubly convex, but the posterior surface is more convex than the anterior. The central part is more dense and firm than the exterior parts, and is made up of concentric lamellae. It is of high refracting power, and serves to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina and form a perfect image there. See *cut under eye*.—**Crystalline rods**, *crystalline cones*, cells specially modified as refractive bodies, forming the end-organs of the nervous apparatus of vision of the *Arthropoda*.

Each group separates off a transparent highly refractive substance, which forms the so-called *crystalline cone*. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 264.

**Crystalline style**, a flexible, transparent body of gristly appearance and unknown function, contained in the pharyngeal caecum of bivalve mollusks, as species of *Macra*.—**Crystalline ware**, a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to fine pottery of his manufacture veined in imitation of natural semi-precious stones, the veining generally going through the paste. Compare *granite-ware*, *agate-ware*.

II. n. A crystallized rock, or one composed of crystals.

**crystallinity** (kris-ta-lin'i-ti), n. [*crystalline* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being crystalline; crystalline structure.

The tendency to crystallinity observable in large masses of cast metal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 355.

**crystallisability**, **crystallisable**, etc. See *crystallizability*, etc.

**crystallite** (kris'ta-lit), n. [*Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-ite*.] 1. Whinstone cooled slowly after fusion.—2. The term suggested by Vogel-sang as a general name for aggregations of globulites in various forms. See *cumulite*, *margarite*, and *longuite*. These terms are used exclusively in describing various groupings of minute drop-like bodies (globulites), seen under the microscope in thin sections of rocks. See *globulite*.

**crystallitis** (kris-ta-li'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. κρυσταλλος, crystal (crystalline lens), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, phacitis. *Dunglison*.

**crystallizability** (kris'ta-li-zā-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being crystallizable; capability of being crystallized. Also spelled *crystallisability*.

The ready crystallizability of alum. *Ure, Dict.*, I. 125.

**crystallizable** (kris'ta-li-zā-bl), a. [= F. *crystallisable* = Sp. *crystalizable*; as *crystallize* + *-able*.] Capable of being crystallized or of assuming a crystalline structure. Also spelled *crystallisable*.

**crystallization** (kris'ta-li-zā'shon), n. [= F. *crystallisation* = Sp. *crystalización* = Pg. *crystalização* = It. *crystalizzazione* = D. *kristallisatie*; as *crystallize* + *-ation*.] 1. The process by which the molecules of a substance which is in the state of a liquid (or vapor) unite in regular (crystalline) form when it solidifies by cooling or evaporation. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the molecules assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate form according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the external form may be more or less irregular. An amorphous solid body may also undergo partial crystallization by a molecular rearrangement, giving it a more or less complete crystalline structure, as, for instance, in the iron of a railroad-bridge after long use. See *crystallography*.

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing.

Also spelled *crystallisation*. **Alternate crystallization**, a species of crystallization which takes place when several crystallizable substances having little affinity for one another are present in the same solution. The substance which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, in part; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to crystallize; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution.—**Water of crystallization**, water which is held by certain salts as a part of their crystalline structure, but is not inherent in the molecule. Thus, common sodium carbonate, when it crystallizes from a solution, contains for each molecule of sodium carbonate ten molecules of water. This is so weakly held that it escapes as vapor in dry air at ordinary temperatures. The crystalline form of the salt often depends on the number of molecules of water which the crystals contain. Water of crystallization differs from combined water in that it does not belong to the molecular structure, but only to the crystalline structure, of the substance.

**crystallize** (kris'ta-liz), v.; pret. and pp. *crystallized*, ppr. *crystallizing*. [= F. *crystalliser* = Sp. *crystalizar* = Pg. *crystalizar* = It. *crystalizzare* = D. *kristalliseren* = G. *krySTALLISIREN* = Dan. *krySTALLISERE* = Sw. *krySTALLISERA*; as *crystal* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. κρυσταλλίζω, be clear as crystal.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to assume a crystalline structure or shape; form into crystals: often used figuratively.

Bodies which are perfectly crystallized exhibit the most complete regularity and symmetry of form. Whewell, *Hist. Scientific Ideas*, I. 205.

Around the Academy are crystallized several literary enterprises, the fame of which is reflected upon it. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 23.

2. To change to the state of crystal. [Rare.]

When the Winters keener breath began  
To crystallize the Baltic Ocean,  
To glaze the Lakes.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy-Crafts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be converted into a crystal; unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a regular solid.—2. Figuratively—(a) To assume a definite form and fixity, as an opinion, view, or idea, at first indeterminate or vague; take substantial and definite shape: as, public opinion on this subject is beginning to crystallize.

There is ever a tendency of the most hurtful kind to allow opinions to crystallize into creeds. *Jeans, Pol. Econ.*, p. 208.

(b) To assume (as a number of opinions, views, or ideas, at first unsettled or diverse) a definite form, and become concentrated upon or collected round a given subject.

Also spelled *crystalliser*.

**crystallizer** (kris'ta-lī-zēr), *n.* That which causes or assists in crystallization; something employed in a process of crystallization. Also spelled *crystalliser*.

They [boilers] may be emptied at pleasure into lower receivers, called *crystallizers*, by means of leaden syphons and long-necked funnels. *Ure, Dict.,* f. 150.

**crystalloid** (kris'ta-lōd), *n.* [*< crystal(l) + od.*] The od of crystals, or a supposed odic force derived from crystallization. See *od*.

Instead of saying the "od derived from crystallization," we may name this product *crystalloid*. *Reichenbach, Dynamics* (trans. 1851), p. 224.

**crystallo-engraving** (kris'ta-lō-en-grā'ving), *n.* A method of ornamenting glass by means of casts of a design which are placed on the inner surface of the metal mold in which the glass vessel is formed, become embedded in the surface of the glass, and are removed with it. When the material forming the cast is separated from the glass vessel, the design is left in intaglio.

**crystallogenic, crystallogenical** (kris'ta-lō-jen'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< crystallogeny + -ic, -ical.*] Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing; as, *crystallogenic attraction*.

**crystallogeny** (kris'ta-lō-jē-nī), *n.* [= *F. cristallologie*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-γενεα*, *< -γενεα*, producing.] In crystal, that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

**crystallographer** (kris'ta-lō-grā-fēr), *n.* [As *crystallography* + *-er*.] One who describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

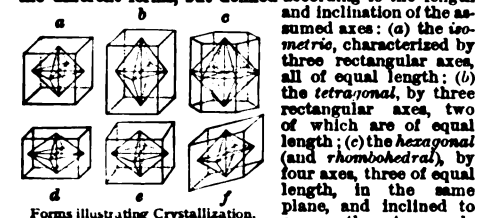
In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological materials, fall rather within the province of the chemist and *crystallographer*. *E. Forbes, Literary Papers*, p. 166.

**crystallographic, crystallographical** (kris'ta-lō-grāf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. cristallographique*, as *crystallography* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

When a beam of light passes . . . through Iceland spar parallel to the *crystallographic* axis, there is no double refraction. *Tyndall, Light and Elect.*, p. 103.

**crystallographically** (kris'ta-lō-grāf'ik-i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to crystallography or its principles; as in crystallography. *Whewell*.

**crystallography** (kris'ta-lō-grā-fī), *n.* [= *F. cristallographie* = *Sp. cristalografia* = *Pg. cristallographia* = *It. cristallografia* = *D. kristallografie* = *Dan. krystallografi*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of the process of crystallization, and of the forms and structure of crystals. The following are the generally adopted systems of crystallization, based upon the degree of symmetry which characterizes the different forms, but defined according to the length and inclination of the assumed axes: (a) the *isometric*, characterized by three rectangular axes, all of equal length; (b) the *tetragonal*, by three rectangular axes, two of which are of equal length; (c) the *hexagonal* (and *rhomboidal*), by four axes, three of equal length, in the same plane, and inclined to one another at an angle of 60°, the fourth of different length, and at right angles to the plane of the other three; (d) the *orthorhombic*, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (e) the *monoclinic*, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (f) the *triclinic*, by three axes, all oblique to one another. (See these names.) Instead of *isometric*, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of *tetragonal*, *dimetric*; instead of *orthorhombic*, *trimetric* or *rhombic*; instead of *monoclinic*, *monosymmetric* or *oblique*; and instead of *triclinic*, *asymmetric* or *anorthic*. The *isometric*, *tetragonal*, and *orthorhombic* systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the *monoclinic* and *triclinic* as *clinometric*; similarly, the *tetragonal* and *hexagonal* systems have been called *isodimetric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.



Forms illustrating Crystallization.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystals and crystallization.

**crystalloid** (kris'ta-lōid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cristalloide* = *It. cristalloide*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλοειδής*, *< κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *εἶδος*, shape.] 1. *a.* Resembling a crystal.

The grouping . . . of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 6.

II. *n.* 1. The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power,

when in solution, of passing easily through membranes, as parchment-paper, and which he found to be of a crystalline character. Metallic salts and organic bodies, as sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are the opposite of *colloids*, which have not this permeating power. See *colloid*.

The relatively small-atomed *crystalloids* have immensely greater diffusive power than the relatively large-atomed colloids. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 7.

2. A protein crystal—that is, a granule of protein in the form of a crystal, differing from an actual crystal in the inconstancy of its angles and in its property of swelling when immersed in water. Such crystalloids are of various forms and usually colorless.

**crystalloidal** (kris'ta-lōi'dal), *a.* [*< crystalloid + -al.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a crystalloid.

The same condition could be produced by nearly all *crystalloidal* substances. *B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med.*, p. 90.

**crystallogogy** (kris'ta-lōl'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. cristallologie* = *Pg. cristallologia*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which considers the structure of bodies in inorganic nature so far as it is the result of cohesive attraction. It embraces crystallography, which treats of the geometrical form of crystals, and crystallogeny, which discusses their origin and method of formation.

**crystallogomagnetic** (kris'ta-lō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *μαγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), magnet, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystallized bodies, especially the behavior of a crystal in a magnetic field: as, "*crystallogomagnetic action*," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 377.

**crystallogomancy** (kris'ta-lō-man-sī), *n.* [= *F. cristallomancie*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, etc., formerly in high esteem. The operator first muttered over the crystal (a beryl was preferred) certain formulas of prayer, and then gave it into the hands of a young man or a virgin, who thereupon, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters seen in it, was supposed to receive the information desired.

**crystallogometry** (kris'ta-lōm'e-trī), *n.* [= *F. cristallométrie*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-μετρία*, *< μέτρον*, a measure.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

*Crystallogometry* was early recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other. *Whewell*.

**crystallogotype** (kris'ta-lō-tip), *n.* [*< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a photographic picture on a translucent material, as glass.

**crystallogurgy** (kris'ta-lōr-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *εργον* = *E. work*.] The process of crystallization.

**crystalwort** (kris'tal-wert), *n.* One of the *Hepaticæ* of the family *Blechnaceæ*.

*Cs.* The chemical symbol of *caesium*.

**C. S.** An abbreviation of (a) *Court of Session*; (b) *Clerk of the Signet*; (c) *Custos Signilli*, Keeper of the Seal; (d) *con sordini* (which see).

**C. S. A.** An abbreviation of (a) *Confederate States of America*; (b) *Confederate States Army*.

**C. S. N.** An abbreviation of *Confederate States Navy*.

**C-spring** (sē'spring), *n.* A carriage-spring shaped like the letter C.

**ct.** An abbreviation of (a) *cent*; (b) *count*; (c) *court*.

**ctenidia**, *n.* Plural of *ctenidium*.

**ctenidial** (te-nid'i-al), *a.* [*< ctenidium + -al.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of a *ctenidium*: as, *ctenidial* gills or plumes; *ctenidial* respiration.

**Ctenidiobranchia** (te-nid'i-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κτενίδιον*, a little comb (see *ctenidium*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenidiobranchiata*.

**Ctenidiobranchiata** (te-nid'i-ō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenidiobranchiatus*: see *ctenidiobranchiate*.] 1. A suborder or superfamily of *zygobranchiate* gastropods, having paired *ctenidia* functioning as gills. It contains the *Heliotidae* and *Fissurellidae*, or sea-ears and keyhole-limpets.—2. A suborder of *palliate* or *tectibranchiate* opisthobranchiate gastropods, containing those which retain the *ctenidia* as functional gills, as the *Tornatellidae*, *Bullidae*, *Aplysiidae*, etc.

**ctenidiobranchiate** (te-nid'i-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< NL. ctenidiobranchiatus*; as *Ctenidiobranchia* + *-atus*: see *-ate*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenidiobranchiata*.

**ctenidium** (te-nid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. ctenidia* (-ē). [NL., *< Gr. κτενίδιον*, dim. of *κτερίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] One of the gill-combs, gill-plumes, or primitive branchial organs of mollusks; the respiratory organ of a mollusk in a generalized stage of development. A *ctenidium* is always a gill, but a gill may not be a *ctenidium*, since a respiratory function may be assumed by some part of the body which is not *ctenidial* in a morphological sense.

On either side of the neck there may be seen an oval yellowish body, the rudimentary gills or *ctenidia*. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh*, XXXII. 604.

**Oteniza** (te-nī'zā), *n.* [NL., irreg. *< Gr. κτενίζειν*, comb, *< κτερίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Mygalidae*. The species are of large size, and are among those known as trap-door spiders, such as *C. cemenaria* of Europe and *C. californica* of the western United States. They are remarkable for forming in the ground a habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is connected to the tube by a hinge. The lid is made of alternate layers of earth and web, and when shut can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding soil.

**ctenobranch** (ten'ō-brang'k), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ctenobranchia*.] I. *a.* Having a pectinate gill; *ctenobranchiate*.

II. *n.* A *ctenobranchiate* gastropod; one of the *Ctenobranchiata*.

Are we to accept this view of Lankester and to consider the gill as we find it in most *ctenobranchs* derived from a *ctenidium* by modification, or shall we regard the common form of *ctenobranch* gill as the most primitive? *Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins*, III. 44.

**Otenobranchia** (ten'ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κτερίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenobranchiata*.

**Otenobranchiata** (ten'ō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenobranchiatus*: see *ctenobranchiate*.] In Van der Hoeven's classification, the tenth family of mollusks, characterized by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three *branchiæ*, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pediculate. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. There are both fresh- and salt-water species. The whelk is the best-known member of the family. The *Ctenobranchiata* are now regarded as a suborder of *prosobranchiate* gastropods, containing upward of 20 families. Also called *Pectinibranchiata* (which see).

**ctenobranchiate** (ten'ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< NL. ctenobranchiatus*; as *Ctenobranchia* + *-atus*: see *-ate*.] Having pectinate gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Ctenobranchiata*.

**ctenocyst** (ten'ō-sist), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κτερίς* (*κτεν-*), comb, + *κύστις*, a bladder (cyst).] The characteristic sense-organ of the *ctenophorans*, regarded as probably an auditory capsule; a large vesicle situated at the aboral pole, with a clear fluid and vibratile otoliths. See *Ctenophora*.

**ctenodactyl, ctenodactyle** (ten'ō-dak'til), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ctenodactylus*.

**Otenodactylinae** (ten'ō-dak-tī-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ctenodactylus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *hystriomorph* rodents, of the family *Octodontidae*; the comb-rats, so called from the comb-like fringing of the toes. They are exceptional among the *hystriomorph* animals in not having four back teeth above and below on each side. In *Ctenodactylus* the molars are three in each half jaw above and below, there being no premolars; and in *Pectinator*, the only other genus, these teeth are minute. The *Ctenodactylinae* have some relationship with the jerboas, though totally different in appearance. They are confined to Africa.

**Otenodactylus** (ten'ō-dak'tī-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κτερίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or



Comb-rat (*Ctenodactylus masoni*).



toe.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Ctenodactylinae*. There is but one species, *C. massoni*, Masson's comb-rat, also called *gundi*, about the size of a large member of the genus *Arvicola*, with very small ears, a mere stump of a tail, and lengthened hind limbs.

**Ctenodipteridae** (ten'-ō-dip-ter'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for \**Ctenodontodipteridae*, < *Ctenodus* (-dōnt-) + *Dipterus* + -idae.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of dipnoous fishes, including forms with a heterocercal caudal fin, gular plates, cycloid scales, and two pairs of molars, as well as one pair of vomerine teeth. The species are extinct, and, so far as is known, were peculiar to the Devonian age.

**ctenodipterine** (ten-ō-dip'te-rin), *n.* One of the *Ctenodipterini*.

**Ctenodipterini** (ten-ō-dip-te-ri-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., short for \**Ctenodontodipterini*, < *Ctenodus* (-dōnt-) + *Dipterus* (these two genera composing the group) + -ini.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of crossopterygian fishes, with ctenodont dentition, cycloid scales, and two dorsal fins.

**Ctenodiscus** (ten-ō-dis'-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), a comb, + δίσκος, disk.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Asteriidae*, or *Astropectinidae*, having a pentagonal form with very short arms. *C. crispatus* is a North Atlantic species.

**ctenodont** (ten-ō-dōnt), *a.* [ < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), comb, + δόντις (dōnti-) = *E. tooth*.] Possessing ctenoid teeth. *Huxley*.

**Ctenodus** (ten-ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), comb, + δόντις (dōnti-) = *E. tooth*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of dipnoous fishes having the transverse crests of the teeth armed with short teeth and thus somewhat resembling a comb. The species lived during the Carboniferous and Permian periods.

**ctenoid** (ten-oid), *a. and n.* [ < Gr. κτενοειδής, comb-shaped, < κτεῖς (ktei-), a comb, + εἶδος, form.] *I. a.* 1. Comb-like; pectinate: specifically applied—(a) to a form of scales in fishes in which the posterior margin is pectinated, or beset with small spinules (see cut under *scale*); (b) to a form of dentition in fishes in which the teeth have comb-like ridges.—2. Pertaining to the *Ctenoidei*; having ctenoid scales, as a fish.

*II. n.* A fish with ctenoid scales; one of the *Ctenoidei*.

**ctenoidæan** (te-noi'dē-an), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Belonging to the order *Ctenoidei*.

*II. n.* A fish of the order *Ctenoidei*.

**Ctenoidei** (te-noi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτενοειδής; see *ctenoid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders of the class fishes, containing those in which the scales are ctenoid or pectinate. It was the third order of Agassiz's early classification, and contrasted with others called *Cycloidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidi*. It comprised most of the acanthopterygians, but proved to be an entirely artificial group, and is not now in use.

**ctenoidian** (te-noi'di-an), *a. and n.* Same as *ctenoidæan*.

**Ctenolabridæ** (ten-ō-lab'-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), a comb, + NL. *Labridæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, supposed to be allied to the *Labridæ*, but having ctenoid scales: a disused synonym of *Pomacentridæ*.

**ctenolabroid** (ten-ō-lab'-roid), *a. and n.* [ < *Ctenolabrus* + -oid.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenolabridæ*.

*II. n.* A fish of the family *Ctenolabridæ*; a pomacentrid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

**Ctenolabrus** (ten-ō-lā'-brus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), a comb, + NL. *Labrus*.] A genus of European fishes, family *Labridæ*, closely related to *Labrus*, but having a pectinate preoperculum, whence the name. The American cunner is *Tautogolabrus adspersus*.

**Otenomys** (ten-ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), a comb, + μῦς = *E. mouse*.] A genus

of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Ocotodontidae* and subfamily *Ocotodontinae*: so named from the comb-like fringe of bristles on the hind feet. It contains several South American species of grayish or brownish animals, usually from 8 to 10 inches long, with a tail from 2 to 3 inches in length, small eyes, rudimentary ears, and a stout form. They resemble gophers, and are highly fossorial, burrowing like moles, or like the *Geomys*, which they represent in their economy. The best-known species is *C. brasiliensis*, called *tucu-tucu*. Another is *C. magellanicus*.

**ctenophor** (ten-ō-fōr), *a.* [ < NL. *ctenophorus*, < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), comb, + φέρω, -bearing, < φέρω = *E. bear*.] Comb-bearing: applied to the type of structure represented by the ctenophorans among coelenterates.

The *ctenophor* type has fundamentally the form of a sphere, beset with eight meridional rows of vibratile plates, which, working like oars, serve for locomotion. *Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 211.*

**Otenophora**<sup>1</sup> (te-nōf'-ō-rā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] 1. A genus of crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidae*, characterized by the lateral processes of the antennal joints of the male, whence the name. There are 9 European and 7 North American species. The larvae live in dead wood. The genus was founded by Meigen in 1808. 2. A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidae*, based by Blackwall in 1870 upon a Sicilian species, *C. monticola*.

**Otenophora**<sup>2</sup> (te-nōf'-ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] A class of *Coelenterata*; formerly, an order of *acalephs*.

They are pellucid gelatinous marine organisms, are radially symmetrical, and swim by means of eight meridional ciliated bands, rows of pectinations or ctenophores, whence the name. In form they are spheroidal or cylindrical, rarely cestoid. They possess an esophageal tube and a gastrovacular system, and often two lateral retractile tentacles, but no corallum. They are hermaphrodite, reproduction being by ova discharged through the mouth. A localized sense-organ called a ctenocyst is present. True nematocysts are usually wanting, but are represented by organs known as fixing or prehensile cells, the base of which is a spirally coiled thread, while the free extremity is enlarged, projecting, and glutinous. The *Ctenophora* are divided by some into four orders, *Lobata*, *Tentaculata*, *Saccata*, and *Eurytomata*; by others directly into a number of families. Such forms as *Eurytomata*, *Cestum*, *Cydippe*, and *Beroë* are severally characteristic of the main divisions. Also called *Ciliograda*.

**ctenophoral** (te-nōf'-ō-rā), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + -al.] Comb-bearing: applied to the parts or system of organs of the ctenophorans which bear the fringes.

**ctenophoran** (te-nōf'-ō-rān), *a. and n.* [ < *Ctenophora* + -an.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ctenophora*; having the characters of the *Ctenophora*; ctenophorous.

*II. n.* One of the *Ctenophora*.

An Actinia with only eight mesenteries, and these exceedingly thick, whereby the intermesenteric chambers would be reduced to canals; with two aboral pores instead of the one pore which exists in *Cereanthus*; and with eight bands of cilia corresponding with the reduced intermesenteric chambers, would have all the essential peculiarities of a *Ctenophoran*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 154.*

**ctenophore** (ten-ō-fōr), *n.* [ < NL. *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] 1. One of the eight fringed or ciliated comb-bearing locomotive organs peculiar to the *Ctenophora*.—2. A member of the class *Ctenophora*; a ctenophoran.

**ctenophoric** (ten-ō-fōr'ik), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + -ic.] Same as *ctenophorous*.

**ctenophorous** (te-nōf'-ō-rus), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + -ous.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Ctenophora*.

In early life . . . the Alciopids are parasitic in the ctenophorous coelenterates, but later become free. *Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 428.*

**Otenophyllum** (ten-ō-fil'-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), comb, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, named by Schimper in allusion to the comb-like appearance of the leaflets on the frond. It belongs to the *Cycadaceæ*, and occurs in rocks of Triassic and Jurassic age in Europe and America. The genus *Otenophyllum* as instituted by Schimper includes various forms previously referred by authors to *Pterophyllum*, *Pterozamites*, and *Zamites*.

**Otenoptychius** (ten-ōp-tik'-i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), a comb, + πτυχί, a fold.] A

genus of fossil selachians of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, containing sharks now referred to the family *Petalodontidae*, but formerly to *Cestraciontidae*.

**Otenostomata** (ten-ō-stō'-ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), comb, + στόμα (stoma-), mouth.] A division of gymnomatous polyzoans having the cell-opening closed by marginal setæ, and no vibracula nor avicularia. It is represented by the families *Vesiculariidae* and *Alcyonidiidae*.

**ctenostomatous** (ten-ō-stom'-a-tus), *a.* [ < *Ctenostomata* + -ous.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenostomata*: as, a ctenostomatous polyzoan. Also *ctenostomous*.

**Otenucha** (te-nū'-kā), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < Gr. κτεῖς (ktei-), a comb, + ὄνυχ, have.] A genus of moths, of the family *Syntomidae*, having 3-jointed palpi, longer than the head, with the first and second equal and the third shorter. It is distinctively a new-world genus, and the species are found in North and South America.

**Othalamidæ** (tha-lam'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cithalamus* + -idae.] A family of thoracic cirripeds.

**Othalamus** (thal'-a-mus), *n.* [NL., an irreg. form, perhaps a transposition of \**chthamalus*, < Gr. χθῆμαλος, near the ground, low, akin to *χῆμα*, on the ground: see *chameleon*, etc.] The typical genus of the family *Cithalamidæ*.

**Cu**. The chemical symbol of copper (Latin *cuprum*).

**cuadra** (kwā'-drā), *n.* [Sp., a square, < L. *quadra*, a square, a bit, piece, prop. fem. of (L.L.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrata*, *square*.] A linear measure of the states of Spanish South America, but unknown in Spain, and consequently to the metrological handbooks. It was originally 400 feet of Castile, afterward 333, and now contains in different states 166, 150, and 80 varas. In the provinces of the Argentine Republic it contains 150 local varas, except in Tucuman, where it has 166. In the United States of Colombia, Uruguay, etc., it contains 100 varas. It is also used as a square measure. The Argentine *cuadra* contains over 4 English acres, the Uruguayan barely 2.

**cuamara** (kwa-mā'-rā), *n.* [Native name.] The wood of *Coumarouna odorata*, a leguminous tree of British Guiana, which yields the Tonka bean. It is hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for shafts, mill-wheels, cogs, etc.

**cuartar** (kwār'-tās), *n.* [ < Sp. *cuarta*, a fourth part, quarter: see *quart*, *quarter*.] An inferior kind of Cuban tobacco, used as a filling for cigars. Also called *cuartel*.

**cuartilla** (kwār-tē-lyā), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cuarto*, fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] 1. A Spanish measure of capacity, especially for liquids: not to be confounded with the *cuartillo*. It corresponds to the Arabian makuk, being  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the moyo (Arabian *muqū*) of Valladolid. It derives its name from being the fourth part of the cantara. According to the standard of Toledo it contains 1.06 United States (old wine) gallons (previous to 1801, 1.125 liters); but on the basis of the arroba menor, used for oil, it is equivalent to only 0.83 of the same gallon.

2. A Spanish dry measure, one fourth of a fanega, equal in Castile to 13.7 liters, or 1½ Winchester pecks. In Buenos Ayres, where it is the chief dry measure, it is 34.32 liters, or 0.97 Winchester bushel. In Entre Rios it is 34.1 liters.

3. A South American measure of land equal to 25,000 square varas.

**cuartillo** (kwār-tē-lyō), *n.* [Sp., masc. dim. of *cuarto*, fourth. Cf. *cuartilla*.] 1. A Spanish liquid measure, one fourth of an azumbre: not to be confounded with the *cuartilla*. In the last system of Spanish measures it was equal to 0.5042 liter, or 1.06 United States (old wine) pints (previous to 1801, to 0.518 liter); but milk was sold by a *cuartillo* one fourth larger. The *cuartillo* of Alicante was larger, being 0.722 liter, or 1.525 United States pints.

2. A dry measure of Spain, one fourth of a celamine, equal to 1.4 liters, or about one sixth of a Winchester peck.—3. A Mexican and South American coin, the fourth part of a real, or about 3½ cents.

**cuarto** (kwār'tō), *n.* [Sp., fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] 1. A copper coin struck in Spain for circulation in Manila, current as the 160th part of a dollar.—2. A measure of land in Buenos Ayres, since 1870 one fourth of a hectare.

**cub**<sup>1</sup> (kub), *n.* [Origin obscure; not recorded in ME. The modern Ir. *cuid*, a cub, whelp, dog, is from the Eng. word and not from Ir. Gael. *cu* = W. *ci*, a dog, = *E. hound*. The native E. word for cub is *whelp*, q. v.] 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, especially of the bear, fox, and wolf, also of the lion and tiger (more commonly *whelp*), and rarely of the dog and some others; a puppy; a whelp.—2. A



Tucu-tucu (*Ctenomys brasiliensis*).



coarse or uncouth boy or girl: in contempt or reprobation.

O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be  
When time hath sowed a grizzle on thy case?  
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

Hence—St. An assistant to a physician or surgeon in a hospital. [London, Eng.]

At St. Thomas's Hospital, anno 1703, the grand committee resolved "that no surgeon should have more than three Cubes."

**cub<sup>1</sup>** (kub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cubbed*, ppr. *cubbing*. [*cub<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To bring forth, as a cub or cubs.

*II. intrans.* Contemptuously, to bring forth young, as a woman.—To *cub it*, to live as or act the part of a cub. [Rare.]

Long before Romulus cubbed it with wolves, and Remus scorned earth-works. T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

**cub<sup>2</sup>** (kub), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a var. (the more orig. form) of *chub* in the general sense of 'roundish lump': see *chub*, and cf. *cob<sup>2</sup>*, which is in part a var. of *cub<sup>2</sup>*. Cf. *cub<sup>3</sup>*.] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

**cub<sup>3</sup>** (kub), *n.* [To be considered with the dim. *cubby<sup>3</sup>*, *q. v.*; prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *kubje* (dim., > E. *cubby*). To *kubje*, also *kübbung*, a shed or lean-to for cattle; *bekubbelt*, narrow, contracted, crowded for room; cf. also D. *kub*, *kubbe*, a fish-trap, which suggests a connection with *cubby<sup>2</sup>*, a creel. In the sense of 'cupboard,' *cub* may be an abbr. of the old form *cubbord*.]  
1. A stall for cattle; a crib.

I would rather have such in cub or kennel than in my closet or at my table. Landor.

2. A chest; a bin.

When the ore (in copper-smelting) is sufficiently calcined, it is let down into the *cubs* or vaults beneath. Encyc. Brit., VI. 348.

3. A cupboard.

The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and not in any cub of the library.

Abp. Laud, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 132.

[Local or obsolete in all uses.]

**cub<sup>4</sup>** (kub), *v. t.* [See *cub<sup>3</sup>*, *n.*] To shut up or confine.

To be *cubbed* up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him? Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 211.

Art thou of Bethlehem's noble college free,  
Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea,  
Cub'd in a cabin? Dryden, tr. of Peralus's Satiros, v.

**Cuba** *bast.* See *bast<sup>1</sup>*.

**cubage** (kü'bä), *n.* [*cube* + *-age*.] 1. The act or process of determining the cubic contents of something; cubature.

The next chapter on the *cubage* of the cranial cavity. Nature, XXXIII. 4.

2. The cubic contents measured.

**Cuban** (kü'ban), *a. and n.* [*Cuba* + *-an*.]  
*I. a.* Of or pertaining to the republic of Cuba, formerly a dependency of Spain.

*II. n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Cuba.

—2. [*i. c.*] Same as *cubanite*.

**cubangle** (kü'ang'gl), *n.* [*L. cubus*, cube, + *angulus*, angle.] The solid angle formed by three lines meeting at right angles to one another, as in a corner of a cube.

**cubanite** (kü'ban-it), *n.* [*Cuban* + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] A sulphid of copper and iron, of a bronze-yellow color, intermediate between pyrite and chalcoppyrite, first found in Cuba. Also called *cuban*.

**cubation<sup>1</sup>** (kü-bä'shon), *n.* [*L. cubatio(n)*, < *cubare*, lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. Ash.

**cubation<sup>2</sup>** (kü-bä'shon), *n.* Same as *cubature*.

**cubatory** (kü'bä-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*ML. \*cubatorius* (neut. *cubatorium*, *n.*, bedstead, bedroom), < *L. cubator*, one who lies down, < *L. cubare*, lie down.] *I. a.* Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

*II. n.* A place for lying down; a bedroom; a dormitory. Bailey.

**cubature** (kü'bä-tür), *n.* [*NL.* as if *\*cubatura*, < *L. cubus*, cube.] 1. The act or process of finding the solid or cubic contents of a body; cubage.

Hitherto anthropologists have chiefly employed solid particles, such as shot or seeds, in the cubature of skulls. Science, V. 490.

2. The cubic contents thus found.

**cubboard**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cupboard*.  
**cubbridge-head** (kü'rij-hed), *n.* [*cubbridge*, perhaps for *\*cubbordage* (< *cubbord* for *cupboard* + *-age*), + *head*.] *Naut.*, a partition made of boards, etc., across the fore-castle and half-deck of a ship.

**cubby<sup>1</sup>** (kü'bī), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [Usually in comp. *cubbyhole*; prob. of LG. origin; <

LG. *kubje*: see *cub<sup>3</sup>*.] A snug, confined place; a cubbyhole. [Rare or obsolete.]

**cubby<sup>1</sup>** (kü'bī), *a.* [Cf. *cubby<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] Snug; close.

**cubby<sup>2</sup>** (kü'bī), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [See *cub<sup>3</sup>*.] A creel or basket of straw carried on the back and fastened by a strap across the chest: used in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

**cubbyhole** (kü'bī-höl), *n.* A small, close apartment, or inclosed space; a closet, or any similar confined place; hence, humorously, a very small house; a cot.

One place, a queer little "cubby-hole," has the appearance of having been a Roman Catholic chapel.

O. W. Holmes, Our Hundred Days in Europe, iv.

**cubby-house** (kü'bī-hous), *n.* A little house, as a doll-house, built by children in play.

We used to build *cubby-houses* and fix 'em out with broken china and posies.

R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 6.

**cubby-yew** (kü'bī-ü), *n.* [A corruption of *co-bia*.] Same as *crab-eater*, 2.

**cub-drawn** (kü'bī-dran), *a.* Drawn or sucked by cubs; exhausted by sucking; hence, fiercely hungry. [Rare.]

This night, wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch,  
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf  
Keep their fur dry, unbattered he runs,  
And bids what will take all. Shak., Lear, III. 1.

**\*cube** (küb), *n.* [*F. cube* = *Sp. Pg. It. cubo* = *G. Dan. kubus*, *Dan.* also *kube* = *Sw. kub*, < *L. cubus*, < *Gr. κύβος*, a die, cube, a cubic number.] 1. In *geom.*, a regular body with six square faces; a rectangular parallelepiped, having all its edges equal. The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is of superficial content or area. Cubes of different edges are to one another as the third power of the number of units in one of their edges.



Cube.

2. In *arith.* and *alg.*, the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself; the third power of a quantity: as,  $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$ , the *cube* of 4;  $a^3$  is the *cube* of  $a$ , or  $x^3$  of  $x$ .—*Cube root*, the number or quantity of which a given number or quantity is the cube. The easiest way of extracting a cube root is by Horner's method. See *method*.—*Cyclical cube*. See *cyclical*.—*Duplication of the cube*. See *duplication*.—*Leslie's cube*, a cubical vessel filled with hot water and used, under varying conditions, in measuring the reflecting, radiating, and absorbing powers of different substances.—*Truncated cube*, a tetracosca-decahedron (or fourteen-faced body) formed by cutting off the faces of the cube parallel to those of the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave them regular octagons, while adding eight triangular faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

**cube** (küb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cubed*, ppr. *cubing*. [*cube*, *n.*] To raise to the cube or third power. See *cube*, *n.*, 2.

**cubeb** (kü'beb), *n.* [*ME.* corruptly *cucube*, *quibibe*; = *F. cubèbe* = *Pr. Sp. cubeba* = *Pg. cubebas*, *cobebas*, pl., = *It. cubèbe*, < *ML. cubeba*, < *Ar. Pers. kabāba*, Hind. *kabāba*, *kabāb-chini*.] The small spicy berry of the *Piper Cubeba*, a climbing shrub of Java and other East Indian islands. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In



Cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*).

aromatic warmth and pungency cubebes are far inferior to pepper; but they are much valued for their use in diseases of the urinary system and of the bronchial tubes. Sometimes called *cubeb pepper*.—*African cubeba*, the fruit of *Piper Clusii*, which has the hot taste and odor of black

pepper, without the peculiar medicinal properties of East Indian cubeba.

**cubebic** (kü'beb'ik), *a.* [*cubeb* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cubebes.—*Cubebic acid*,  $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$ , an amorphous yellow substance contained in cubebes, to which the diuretic effect of the drug is said to be due.

**cubebin** (kü'beb-in), *n.* [*cubeb* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] An odorless substance ( $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$ ) crystallizing in small needles or scales, found in cubebes. Physiologically it seems to be inactive.

**cube-ore** (kü'bör), *n.* A mineral crystallizing in cubic crystals of a greenish color; a hydrous arseniate of iron. Also called *pharmacosiderite*.

**cube-powder** (kü'bōu'dér), *n.* Gunpowder made in large cubical grains, and burning more slowly than small or irregular grains, used in heavy ordnance. It is made by cutting press-cake in two directions at right angles to each other, so as to produce cubes with edges 0.75 inch in length. There are about 72 grains to the pound. Also called *cubical powder*.

**cube-spar** (kü'b'spär), *n.* Anhydrous sulphate of calcium; anhydrite.

**cubhood** (kü'būd), *n.* [*cub<sup>1</sup>* + *-hood*.] The character or condition of a cub; the state of being a cub.

The shaping of the earth from the nebulous cubhood of its youth . . . to its present form.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

**\*cubic** (kü'bik), *a. and n.* [= *F. cubique* = *Sp. cubico* = *Pg. It. cubico*, < *L. cubicus*, < *Gr. κύβος*, < *κύβος*, a die, cube: see *cube*.] *I. a.* 1. Having the form of a cube.—2. Solid; three-dimensional: said of a unit of volume related to a unit of length of the same name as a cube is related to its edge. Thus, a *cubic yard* is the volume or solid contents of a cube whose edges are each a yard long. Abbreviated *c.*

3. In *alg.* and *geom.*, being of the third order, degree, or power.—*Cubic alum*. See *alum*.—*Cubic curve*. See *curve*.—*Cubic or cubical determinant*. See *determinant*.—*Cubic elliptic*, a curve whose equation is  $ay^3 = x^2(b - x)$ . It is a cuspidal cubic tangent to the line at infinity.—*Cubic equation*, in *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.—*Cubic number*, *cubic quantity*. Same as *cube*, 2.—*Cubic surface*, a surface whose point-equation is of the third degree; a surface cut by every line in space in three points, real or imaginary.—*Cubic system*, in *crystal.*, same as *isometric system*. See *crystallography*.—*Plane cubic parabola*, a cubic of the form  $ax^2 = y^3$ . It is a cubic of the third class, having a cusp at infinity and a single point of inflection (which is a center).—*Twisted cubic curve*. See *twisted cubic*, below.

*II. n.* In *math.*, a cubical quantic, equation, or curve.—*Binary, ternary, quaternary cubic*, a homogeneous entire function of the third degree, containing two, three, or four variables.—*Characteristic of a cubic*. See *characteristic*.—*Circular cubic*, *cuspidal cubic*. See the adjectives.—*Twisted cubic*, a curve in space which is cut by every plane in three points, real or imaginary.

**cubica** (kü'bi-kä), *n.* [*Sp. cubica*.] A fine kind of shalloon used for linings, ranging in width from 32 to 36 inches. *Dict. of Needle-work*.

**cubical** (kü'bi-kal), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a cube.—2. Cubic.—*Cubical coefficient of expansion*. See *coefficient*.—*Cubical ellipse*, *hyperbola*, *hyperbolic parabola*, *parabola*, *twisted cubics* distinguished by their intersections with the plane at infinity; the ellipse having only one real intersection, the hyperbola three, all distinct, the hyperbolic parabola three, of which two fall together, and the parabola three, all coincident.—*Cubical figure*, a figure in three dimensions.—*Cubical powder*. Same as *cube-powder*.

**cubically** (kü'bi-kal-i), *adv.* In a cubic manner; by cubing; with reference to the cube or its properties.

Sixty-four, . . . made by multiplying . . . four cubically. Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica, p. 217.

**cubicalness** (kü'bi-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being cubical.

**cubicite**, **cubizite** (kü'bi-sit, -zit), *n.* [*cubic* + (*zeol*)ite, or < *cubi(c)* + (*zeol*)ite.] Cubic zeolite, or analcime.

**cubicle** (kü'bi-kl), *n.* [Also *cubicule*; < *L. cubiculum*, a bedroom, < *cubare*, lie down.] A small chamber; especially a little bedroom.

Two messengers from the flock of cardinals, invading the sanctity of his [Pole's] nightly *cubicle*, broke his slumbers with the news of his proffered designation.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

**cubicone** (kü'bi-kōn), *n.* [*cubi(c)* + *cone*.] A conical surface of the third degree.

**cubiccontravariant** (kü'bi-kon-trä-vä'ri-ant), *n.* [*cubi(c)* + *contravariant*.] A contravariant of the third degree.

**cubicovariant** (kü'bi-kō-vä'ri-ant), *n.* [*cubi(c)* + *covariant*.] A covariant of the third degree.

**cubicriticoid** (kü'bi-krit'i-koid), *n.* [*cubi(c)* + *criticoid*.] A criticoid of the third degree.

**cubacula**, *n.* Plural of *cubiculum*.

**cubicular** (kū-bik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. cubicularis*, also *cubicularius*: see *cubiculary*.] Belonging to a bedchamber; private.

Tho' there be Rules and Rubrics in our Liturgy sufficient to guide every one in the performance of all holy duties, yet I believe every one hath some mode and model or formula of his own, especially for his private *cubicular* devotions. *Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 32.

**cubiculary** (kū-bik'ū-lā-ri), *a. and n.* [*ME. cubicularie*, *n.*; = *OF. cubiculaire* = *Pr. cubiculari* = *Sp. Pg. cubiculario* = *It. cubicolario*, *< L. cubicularius*, of or pertaining to a bedchamber, as a noun a chamber-servant, valet-de-chambre, *< cubiculum*, a bedchamber: see *cubicle*.] *L. a. 1.* Of or pertaining to a bedchamber. —2. Fitted for the posture of lying down. [Rare.]

*II. n. A chamberlain. Wyclif.*

**cubicle** (kū-bi-kūl), *n.* Same as *cubicle*. **cubiculot** (kū-bik'ū-lō), *n.* [*For It. cubicolo*, *< L. cubiculum*: see *cubicle*.] A bedchamber; a chamber. *Shakspeare.*

**cubiculum** (kū-bik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cubacula* (-lā). [*ML., < L. cubiculum*, a bedchamber: see *cubicle*.] *1.* In *archæol.*, a burial-chamber having round its walls loculi or compartments for the reception of the dead. See *catacomb*. —2. A mortuary chapel attached to a church.

**cubiform** (kū-bi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. cubus*, cube, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cube.

**cubinvariant** (kū-bin-vā-ri-ant), *n.* [*< cub(ic) + invariant*.] In *math.*, an invariant of the third degree in the coefficients of a quantic.

**cubism** (kū-bizm), *n.* A recent formula in painting which requires that a work of art be consistently executed in fixed units of form (squares and rectangles), with the avowed aim of achieving more vivid simplicity and sense of mass than is thought to be permitted by traditional methods.

**cubist** (kū-bist), *n.* One who adheres to the method of cubism.

**cubit** (kū-bit), *n.* [*< ME. cubit*, *cubite* = *OF. coude*, *coute*, *cute*, *F. coude* = *Pr. coide*, *code*, elbow, = *OSp. cobdo*, *Sp. codo*, elbow, a measure, *cubito*, the ulna, = *Pg. cubito*, the ulna, a measure, *covado*, an ell (cf. *coto*, a small piece), = *It. cubito*, cubit, elbow, angle, = *Wall. cot*, *< L. cubitum*, rarely *cubitus*, the elbow, the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, an ell, earlier in *Gr. κύβιτον*, also *κύβιτρον*, described as Sicilian (the Attic word being *ὠλέκρον* or *ὠλένη* = *L. ulna* = *E. ell*), prob. from *OL. lit.*, a bending, *< cubare* (bend), recline, lie, = *Gr. κύνειν*, bend; cf. *Gael. cubach*, bent.] *1.* In *anat.*: (a) The forearm or antibrachium; the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Putte thou elde clothes . . . vndur the cubit of thin hondis (translation of Latin *sub cubito*). *Wyclif, Jer. xxxviii. 12* (Purv.).

(b) The inner bone of the forearm; the ulna. —2. A linear unit derived from the length of the forearm. The natural cubit used for measuring cloth was probably originally the length from the end of the thumb-nail to the elbow, though no cubit so short is known. The royal Egyptian cubit is, of all units of measure or weight, that one whose use can be traced back in history the furthest; for it was employed in the construction of the pyramids of Gizeh, perhaps 3600 B. C. From a number of Egyptian measuring-sticks found in the tombs, this cubit is ascertained to be equal to 20.64 English inches, or 524 millimeters. It was divided into seven palms, instead of six as the ordinary cubit was; and this was probably owing to measurements along walls with the forearm having been made by placing the hand behind the elbow and leaving it on the wall until the arm was laid down again. The Egyptian and Roman are the only ancient cubits of importance whose lengths are undisputed. The Roman cubit was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Roman feet, or 17.4 English inches. Two cubits are mentioned in the Bible, for Ezekiel speaks of a cubit which is a cubit and a hand-breadth. The shorter of these cubits was probably that which in Deuteronomy is called the cubit of a man; the longer one, that which in Chronicles is called the cubit after the first measure—that is, the most ancient cubit. Julian of Ascalon speaks of two cubits in the ratio of 23 to 25. But we have no accurate knowledge of the lengths of the Hebrew cubits, since the cubit of the temple is estimated variously by high authorities, as from 19 to 26 inches. There are many cubits, ancient and modern, of widely different values.

And see schulle undirtonde, that the Cros of oure Lord was eyght Cubytes long, and the overthwart piece was of lengthe thre Cubytes and an half.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 12.

Four cubits [was] the breadth of it [Og's iron bedstead], after the cubit of a man. *Deut. iii. 11.*

*3.* In *entom.*, one of the veins, nerves, or ribs of an insect's wing; a cubital rib, succeeding the radius or sector. See phrases under *cubitus*.

**cubital** (kū-bi-tal), *a.* [*< L. cubitalis*, *< cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*.] *1.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the forearm, or to the ulna; antibrachial; ulnar: as, the *cubital* artery, nerve, vein, muscle.

—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the cubit or cubitus of an insect's wing: as, *cubital* cells; the *cubital* rib. —3. Of the length or measure of a cubit.

*Cubital* stature. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 11.

*4.* Growing on the cubit, antibrachium, or forearm, as feathers of a bird's wing: as, the *cubital* coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6.

The principal modes of imbrication of the *cubital* coverts, as observed in healthy living birds of all the leading carinate forms. *Nature*, XXXIII. 621.

**cubital** (kū-bi-tal), *n.* [*< L. cubital*, an elbow, cushion, *< cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*, and *cubital*, *a.*] *1.* A bolster or cushion to rest the elbow upon, as used by persons reclining at meals in Roman antiquity, and by invalids, etc. —2. [*< cubital*, *a.*] The third joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally short.

**cubit-bone** (kū-bit-bōn), *n.* The cubital bone; the ulna.

**cubited** (kū-bit-ed), *a.* [*< cubit* + *-ed*.] Having the measure of a cubit: used in composition. [Rare.]

The twelve-cubited man. *Sheldon, Miracles*, p. 303.

**cubit-fashion** (kū-bit-fash'ōn), *adv.* In the mode of measuring with the forearm, on which the cubit is founded.

The olchine was roughly spoken of as equal to the Russian arshine, and measured *cubit-fashion*, from the elbow to the end of the forefinger.

*Lanodell, Russian Central Asia*, II. 36.

**cubiti**, *n.* Plural of *cubitus*.

**cubitidigital** (kū-bi-ti-dij'i-tal), *a.* [*< L. cubitum*, elbow, + *digitus*, finger, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm and to the fingers.

**cubitière** (F. pron. kū-bē-tiār'), *n.* [*F., < L. cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*.] In *medieval armor*, a general name for the defense of the elbow when forming a piece separate from the covering of the arm. In the thirteenth century it consisted of a round, slightly hollowed in the form of a cup, and held over the hauberk or broigne by a strap passing round the elbow-joint; later it became more conical, and in the fourteenth century another plate was added, covering the side of the elbow-joint. When the complete brassart was introduced, toward the close of the fourteenth century, the cubitière formed a part of this, and was regularly articulated; but the old cup-shaped form or some modification of it was retained by those who could not afford the expense of the brassart of plate. See *cuts under armor*.

**cubitocarpal** (kū-bi-tō-kār-pal), *a.* [*< L. cubitum*, elbow, + *NL. carpus*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cubit or forearm and to the carpus or wrist: as, the *cubitocarpal* articulation. In man this joint is called *radio-carpal*.

**cubitus** (kū-bi-tus), *n.*; pl. *cubiti* (-tī). [*L.*: see *cubit*.] Same as *cubit*.—*Cubitus anticus*, in *entom.*, the anterior cubital or discoidal vein.—*Cubitus posticus*, in *entom.*, the posterior cubital or submedian vein.

**cubizite**, *n.* See *cubicite*.

**cubla** (kūb'lā), *n.* [*NL.*, perhaps of South African origin.] A book-name of a South African shrike, the *Dryoscopus cubla*. Also *cubla-shrike*.

**cubo-biquadratic** (kū-bō-bi-kwod-rat'ik), *a.* In *math.*, of the second degree.

**cuboctahedral** (kūb'ok-tā-hē-dral), *a.* [*< cuboctahedron* + *-al*.] Relating to or having the shape of a cuboctahedron. Also *cuboctahedral*.

**cuboctahedron** (kūb'ok-tā-hē-dron), *n.* [*< cube* + *octahedron*.] A solid with fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube parallel to the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave the original faces squares, while adding eight triangular faces at the truncations. The same result is obtained by cutting off the corners of the octahedron far enough to leave the original faces triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. Also *cubo-octahedron*.—*Truncated cuboctahedron*, a solid with twenty-six sides formed by the faces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron, in such proportions that the faces belonging to the cube become regular octagons, those belonging to the octahedron hexagons, and those belonging to the dodecahedron squares. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.



Cuboctahedron.

**cubo-cube** (kū-bō-kūb), *n.* [*< NL. cubocubus*, *< LGr. κύβωκύβος*, the product of two cube numbers, *< Gr. κύβος*, cube, + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the sixth power of a number; the square of the cube: thus, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.

**cubocubic** (kū-bō-kū'bik), *a.* In *math.*, of the sixth degree.—*Cubocubic root*, a sixth root.

**cubo-cubo-cube** (kū-bō-kū-bō-kūb), *n.* [*< NL. cubocubocubus*, *< Gr. κύβος* + *κύβος* + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the ninth power of a number; the cube of the cube: thus, 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.

**cubo-cuneiform** (kū-bō-kū-nē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< cubo(id)* + *cuneiform*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuboid and to the cuneiform bones: as, a *cubo-cuneiform* articulation or ligament.

**cubo-dodecahedral** (kū-bō-dō-dek-a-hē-dral), *a.* [*< L. cubus*, cube, + *dodecahedral*.] Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron. **cuboid** (kū'boid), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. κύβοειδής*, cube-shaped, *< κύβος*, cube, + *είδος*, form.] *1. a.* Resembling a cube in form.

*II. n.* In *anat.*, the outermost bone of the distal row of tarsal bones, or bones of the instep, supporting the heads of the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones: so called from its cubic form in man. It is regarded as consisting of or as representing the fourth and fifth distal tarsal bones of the typical tarsus. See *cut under foot*.

**cuboidal** (kū-boi'dal), *a.* [*< cuboid* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboid*.

True cork is destitute of intercellular spaces, its cells being of regular shape (generally *cuboidal*) and fitted closely to each other. *Bessey, Botany*, p. 125.

**cuboides** (kū-boi'dēz), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κύβοειδής*, cuboid: see *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, the cuboid bone; the cuboid.

**cubolite** (kū-bō-lit), *n.* [*< L. cubus*, a cube, + *-ite*: so called because it sometimes occurs in cubic crystals.] Same as *analcite*.

**cubomancy** (kū-bō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. κύβος*, a cube, die, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of dice; dice-throwing.

**Cubomedusæ** (kū-bō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. cubus*, a cube, + *NL. Medusæ*, q. v.] A family of acraspedal medusans or jelly-fishes, having a somewhat cubical figure in consequence of the arrangement of principal parts in fours. Thus, there are four perispherical marginal bodies, containing endodermal otocysts, acoustic clubs, and one or more eyes; four wide square perispherical pouches of the gastric cavity; and four pairs of leaf-shaped gonads, developed from the subumbrellar endoderm of the gastric pouches, fixed by their margins to the four interradial septa and freely projecting into the gastric cavity. Preferably written *Cubomedusidae*, as a family name.

**cubomedusan** (kū-bō-mē-dū'san), *a. and n. I. a.* Having the cuboid character of the *Cubomedusæ*; of or pertaining to these aculeophores.

*II. n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cubomedusæ*.

**cubo-octahedral** (kū-bō-ok-tā-hē-dral), *a.* [*< cubo-octahedron* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboctahedral*.

**cubo-octahedron** (kū-bō-ok-tā-hē-dron), *n.* [*< L. cubus*, cube, + *NL. octahedron*, q. v.] Same as *cuboctahedron*.

**Cubostomæ** (kū-bos'tō-mē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κύβος*, cube, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A suborder of *Discomedusæ* having the parts in sets of four or eight, and the mouth simple, at the end of a rudimentary manubrium, and without any processes. It is represented by such forms as *Nausithoe*. Preferably written *Cubostomata*.

**cubostomous** (kū-bos'tō-mus), *a.* [*< Cubostomæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cubostomæ*.

**cuca** (kū'kū), *n.* A variant form of *coccol*.

The pretious leaf called *cuca*. *De La Vega*.

**cucaïne** (kū'kū-in), *n.* [*< cuca* + *-ine*.] A variant form of *cocaine*.

**cuchia** (kū'chi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; from native name.] A fish, *Amphipnys cuchia*, found lurking in holes in the marshes of Bengal, of a sluggish and torpid nature, and remarkable for tenacity of life. See *Amphipnys*.

**cuck<sup>1</sup>**, *v. i.* [*ME. \*cucken*, \**cukken*, \**coken*; recorded only in the verbal *n. cucking*, and in comp. *cucking-stool*, *cuck-stool*, q. v.; prob. *< Icel. kúka*, equiv. to *E. cack*: see *cack<sup>1</sup>*.] To ease one's self at stool.

**cuck<sup>2</sup>**, *v. t.* [*Inferred from cucking-stool*, after the assumed analogy of *duck<sup>1</sup>* as related to *ducking-stool*.] To put in the cucking-stool.

Follow the law; and you can *cuck* me, spare not. *Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl*, v. 2.

**cuck<sup>3</sup>**, *v. i.* [*A var. of cook<sup>2</sup>*.] To call, as the cuckoo.

Clucking of moor fowls, *cucking* of cuckoos, bumbling of bees. *Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais*, iii. 13.

**cuck<sup>4</sup>** (kuk), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*, also *cook*; origin obscure.] To cast; throw; chuck. [*North. Eng.*]

Cook me the ball. *Groce*.

**cucking-stool** (kuk'ing-stōl), *n.* [*< ME. cucking-stol*, *cukkyng-e*, *cokinge-stole*, etc.; cf. equiv. *cuck-stool*, *< ME. cuckestole*, *kukstole*, *cockstole*, etc., orig. in the form of a close-stool (in the earliest mention called *cathedra stercoris*); *< cucking*, verbal *n. of cuck<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, + *stool*.] Formerly, a chair in which an offender, as a common brawler or scold, or a woman of disorderly life,

or a defaulting brewer or baker, was placed, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob. The *cucking-stool* has been frequently confounded with the *ducking-stool*; but the former did not of itself admit of the ducking of its occupant, although in conjunction with the tumbrel it was sometimes used for that purpose.

I had been tied to silence,  
I should have been worthy the *cucking-stool* ere this time. *Marston and Barksted*, Inmate Countess, II.

These, mounted in a chair-curule,  
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,  
March proudly to the river side.

*S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. II. 740.

**cuckie**, *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *cockle*.  
**cuckold**<sup>1</sup> (kuk'öld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cockwold*, *cockward*, *cockward*, etc.; < ME. *co-kolde*, *cokewold*, *cockewold*, *kukwold*, *kukewil*, etc., with excrement -d, < OF. *cocuol*, *couquiol*, mod. F. *cocu* = Pr. *cugol*, a cuckold, lit. a cuckoo (so called with opprobrious allusion to the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds), < L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; see *cuckoo*.] 1. A man whose wife is false to him; the husband of an adulteress.—2. A book-name of the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*: so called from its parasitic and polygamous habits. [U. S.]—3. A name of the cow-fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*: apparently so called from its horns. See *cow-fish* (c).

**cuckold**<sup>1</sup> (kuk'öld), *v. t.* [*cuckold*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To dishonor by adultery: said of a wife or her paramour.

If thou canst cuckold him, thou dost thyself a pleasure,  
me a sport. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,  
Nor strut in streets with Amazonian pace;  
For that's to cuckold thee before thy face.

*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

**cuckold**<sup>2</sup> (kuk'öld), *n.* A corrupt form of *cockle*.

**cuckoldize** (kuk'öld-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuckoldized*, ppr. *cuckoldizing*. [*cuckold*<sup>1</sup> + -ize.] To make a cuckold.

Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce  
The vital warmth of *cuckoldizing* juice?  
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., II. 339.

**cuckoldly** (kuk'öld-li), *a.* [*cuckold* + -ly.] Having the qualities of a cuckold.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., II. 2.

**cuckold-maker** (kuk'öld-mä'kér), *n.* One who commits adultery with another man's wife.

**cuckoldom** (kuk'öld-dum), *n.* [*cuckold*<sup>1</sup> + -dom.] The state of being a cuckold; cuckolds collectively.

Thinking of nothing but her dear colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, IV. 1.

**cuckoldry** (kuk'öld-ri), *n.* [*cuckold*<sup>1</sup> + -ry.] Adultery; adultery as affecting the honor of the husband.

They have got out of Christendom into the land—what shall I call it?—of *cuckoldry*—the Utopia of gallantry, where pleasure is duty, and the manners perfect freedom.

*Lamb*, Ella, p. 240.

**cuckold's-knot** (kuk'öldz-not), *n.* *Naut.*, a loop made in a rope by crossing the two parts and seizing them together.



Cuckold's-knot.

**cuckold's-neck** (kuk'öldz-nek), *n.* Same as *cuckold's-knot*.

**cuckoo** (kuk'ö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuckoe*, *cuckow*; < ME. *cucko*, *cukkow*, *cocow*, *cocou*, *cocou*, in earliest form *cucow* (partly from OF.), = MD. *cockcock*, *cockcock*, *kuyckuck*, *kuyckuyck*, D. *koekoek* = North Fries. *kukut* = OLG. *cucuc*, MLG. *kuckuck*, *kukuk*, LG. *kuckuck*, *kukuk* = MHG. *cukuk*, also *gukuk*, *gukuck*, *gukguk*, *guguk*, G. *kuckuck*, *kuckuk*, *guckguck*, usually *kukuk*, = Dan. *kukker* = Sw. *kuku* (the Teut. forms being partly conformed to the L. and Rom.); = OF. *cucow*, *cocu*, F. *cucou* = Pr. *cogul* (cf. *cocuc*, the cuckoo's cry) = Sp. *cuco*, also dim. *cucillo*, = Pg. *cuco* = It. *cucco*, also *cuculo*, *cuculo*, *cucuglio*, *cocolo*, < ML. *cuculus*, L. only in dim. form *cuculus*, a cuckoo (cf. L. *cuculus*, a daw); = Gr. *κόκυξ* (see *coccyz*), MGr. *κόκυξ*, NGr. *κόκυξ*; = W. *cucw*, also *cog*, = Gael. Ir. *cuch*, also *cuhag*; = OBulg. *kukavitsa* = Serv. *kukavitsa*, = Bohem. *kukachka* = Pol. *kukulka* = Russ. *kukushka* = Albanian *kukavitsë* (cf. Russ. *kukovati*, cry as a cuckoo, *kukati*, murmur, = Bohem. Serv. *kukati* = Lith. *kaukti* = Lett. *kaukti*, howl); = Skt. *kokila* (> Hind. *kokila*, *kokla*), a cuckoo; cf. Hind. *kuk*, the cry of a cuckoo or peacock, *kuku*, the cooing of a dove, *koko*, a

crow; also found in older Teut. form (OHG. MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch* = AS. *gedc* = Icel. *gaurk*, > E. *gowk*, a cuckoo: see *gowk*) and in many other tongues, in various forms of the type *kuk*, being a direct imitation of the characteristic cry of the bird. A similar imitation occurs also in *coo*, *cook*<sup>2</sup>, *cock*<sup>1</sup>, *caw*, etc. (see these words). The forms, being imitative, do not conform closely to the rules of historical development. In early superstitions the cuckoo was regarded as of evil omen, and enters into various imprecations and proverbs as an embodiment of the devil. It was also a term of reproach or contempt equivalent to *fool* (cf. *gowk*, in similar use), and with reference to its habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests is the subject of endless allusion in early literature: see *cuckold*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A bird of the family *Cuculidae*, and especially of the subfamily *Cuculinae* or genus *Cuculus*: so called from its characteristic note. The common cuckoo of Europe is *Cuculus canorus*, about 14 inches long, with zygodactyl feet, broad rounded tail, curved



Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

bill, and ashy plumage varied with black and white. It is notorious for its parasitism, having the habit common to many birds of the family of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, chiefly smaller than itself, and causing its young to be reared by the foster-parents—a condition generally entailing the destruction of their own progeny. The remarkable cries which have given the bird imitative names in many languages are the love-notes, uttered only during the mating season. The species of cuckoos are very numerous, and are found in most parts of the world; they are not all parasitic. There are several subfamilies of *Cuculinae*, and many genera. (See *Cuculinae*.) The American or tree-cuckoos are arboreal, not parasitic, and are confined to America; they are also called hook-billed cuckoos, a term not of special pertinence. The ground-cuckoos are American birds of terrestrial habits. The created cuckoos are old-world forms, as are also the coucals, lark-heeled or spur-heeled cuckoos, also called pheasant-cuckoos.

The cuckoo builds not for himself. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 6.

2. A simpleton; a fool: used in jest or contempt, like the ultimately related *gowk*.

Prince. Why, what a rascal art thou, then, to praise him so for running!

Falstaff. A horseback, ye cuckoo! but afoot, he will not budge a foot. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., II. 4.

**Hornbill cuckoo**. Same as *channelbill*.

**cuckoo-ale** (kuk'ö-äl), *n.* A provision of ale or strong beer formerly drunk in the spring of the year. The signal for broaching it seems to have been the first cry of the cuckoo.

**cuckoo-bee** (kuk'ö-bē), *n.* A bee of the family *Apidae*, and of a group variously called *Cuculinae* or *Nomadidae*, represented by the genus *Nomada*. The cuckoo-bees are richly colored, and make no nest, depositing their eggs in the nests of other bees, whence their name. The larvae devour the food destined for the proper occupants of the nest, which often starve to death.

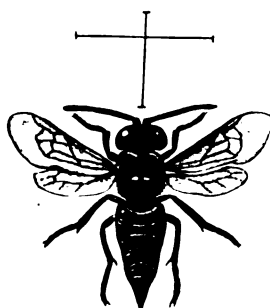
**cuckoo-bud** (kuk'ö-bud), *n.* Probably a bud of the cowslip or the buttercup.

Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

**cuckoo-dove** (kuk'ö-duv), *n.* A dove of the genus *Macropygia* (which see).

**cuckoo-fish** (kuk'ö-fish), *n.* 1. A Cornish name of the striped wrasse.—2. An English name of the boar-fish.

**cuckoo-flower** (kuk'ö-flou'er), *n.* 1. In old works, the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.



Cuckoo-bee (*Culicerys texana*). (Cross shows natural size.)

Harlocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers.

*Shak.*, Lear, IV. 4.

2. Now, more generally, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

By the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet cuckoo-flowers. *Tennyson*, May Queen.

**cuckoo-fly** (kuk'ö-flī), *n.* 1. A name of sundry parasitic hymenopterous insects, as the *Chrysis ignita*, of the family *Chrysididae*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the pupivorous ichneumon-flies, the females of which deposit their eggs in the larvae or pupae of other insects.

**cuckoo-grass** (kuk'ö-grās), *n.* A grass-like rush, *Juncoides campestris*, flowering at the time of the cuckoo's song.

**cuckoo-gurnard** (kuk'ö-gér'närd), *n.* An English name of the *Trigla cuculus*.

**cuckoo-pint** (kuk'ö-pint), *n.* [*ME. cokkupyn-tel*, *cok-pintel* (also *gawk*, *gokko*, *gek-pintel*), < *cokku*, etc. (or *gek*, etc.), < AS. *gedc*: see *gowk*), cuckoo (in allusion to the fact that the cuckoo and the plant appear in spring together), + *pintel*, a coarse word, descriptive of the spadix.] The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*.

The root of the cuckoo-pint was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges (by birds), and eaten in severe snowy weather. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xv.

**cuckoo's-bread** (kuk'öz-bred), *n.* [ML. *panis cuculi*; F. *pain de coucou*: so called from its blossoming at the season when the cuckoo's cry is heard.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. Also called *cuckoo's-meat*.

**cuckoo-shell** (kuk'ö-shel), *n.* A local name at Youghal, Ireland, of the whelk, *Buccinum undatum*.

**cuckoo-shrike** (kuk'ö-shrik), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidae*. Also called *caterpillar-catcher*.

**cuckoo's-maid** (kuk'öz-mäd), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-mate*.

**cuckoo's-mate** (kuk'öz-mät), *n.* A local English name of the wryneck, *Yunc torquilla*, from its appearing in spring about the same time as the cuckoo.

**cuckoo's-meat** (kuk'öz-mēt), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-bread*.

**cuckoo-spit**, **cuckoo-spittle** (kuk'ö-spit, -spit'l), *n.* 1. A froth or spume secreted by sundry homopterous insects, as the common frog-hopper, *Aphrophora* or *Ptyelus spumarius*. Also called *froth-spit*.

In the middle of May you will see, in the joints of rosemary, thistles, and almost all the larger weeds, a white fermented froth, which the country-people call *Cuckoo's Spit*; in these the eggs of the grasshopper are deposited. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 78, note.

2. An insect which secretes a froth or spume, as a frog-hopper: called in full *cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*.

**cuckquean** (kuk'kwēn), *n.* [Also written *cucquean*, *cuckqueane*; < *cuck* (old) + *quean*; prob. as a modification of *cotquean*.] A woman whose husband is false to her: correlative to *cuckold*.

Celia shall be no *cuckqueane*, my heire no begger.

*Marston*, What you Will, III. 1.

*Cuckquean* Juno's fury.

*Quarles*, Emblems, I. 5.

**cuck-stool** (kuk'stöl), *n.* [*ME. cuckestool*, *kukstole*, etc.: see *cucking-stool*.] Same as *cucking-stool*.

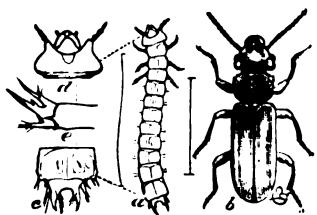
**cucqueant**, *n.* See *cuckquean*.

**cucujid** (kū'kü-jid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cucujidae*.

**Ocujidae** (kū'kü-'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucujus* + -idae.] A family of elavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles.

The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxae are rounded or oval, and not prominent; the posterior coxae are not sulcate and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; and the middle coxal cavities open externally. The *Cucujidae* are mostly small, dark-colored beetles, living under bark or in decaying wood; some, however, infest food-stuffs, especially those of a farinaceous character. The family has been divided into *Pasandrinae*, *Cucujinae*, *Hemipeptinae*, *Brontitinae*, and *Sylvaninae*.

**Ocujus** (kū'kü-jus), *n.* [NL.; of S. Amer. origin.] The typical genus of the family *Cucujidae*, having the first tarsal joints very short.



*Cucujus clavipes*.

a, larva; b, beetle (lines show natural sizes); c, enlarged back and side views of anal joint of larva; d, head, enlarged.

*C. clavipes* is a characteristic example. It is scarlet above with finely punctured surface; the eyes and antennae are black.

**Oculi** (kū-kū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo* and *Cuculus*.] A superfamily of oocycgomorphic birds, of the conventional order *Picariae*, including several families related to the *Cuculidae*.

**Oculidae** (kū-kū-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-idae*.] A family of yoke-toed picarian birds, typical of the group *Coccygomorphae* or *Cuculiformes*; the cuckoos. The feet are permanently zygodactyl by reversion of the fourth toe, yet the birds are not of scansorial habits. The bill is moderate, generally curved, with a deflected tip and no cere; the palate is desmognathous; the legs are homalognathous; the carotids are two in number; the oil-gland is nude; and caeca are present. It is a large and important family, with about 200 species, showing various minor modifications of structure corresponding in a measure with faunal areas; it is consequently divided into a number of subfamilies. The *Couinas* are a peculiar Madagascan type. The *Phaenico-phases* are confined to the old world, as are the *Centropodinae* or spur-heeled cuckoos, and the *Cuculines* or typical cuckoos. (See cut under *cuckoo*.) America has three types, those of the *Coccyzinae* or tree-cuckoos, the *Saurortherinae* or ground-cuckoos, and the *Crotophaginae* or great-cuckoos. (See cuts under *ant*, *Coccyzus*, and *chaparal-sock*.) The birds of the genus *Indicator*, sometimes included in the family, are now usually elevated to the rank of a distinct family. In their economy the *Cuculidae* are noted for their parasitism, which runs through many, though not all, of the genera composing the family.

**cuculiform** (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [NL., < *NL. cuculiformis*, < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo, + *forma*, shape.] Cuculine; cuckoo-like in form or structure; oocycgomorphic.

**Cuculiformes** (kū-kū-lī-fōr-mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *cuculiformis*: see *cuculiform*.] A superfamily of cuculiform picarian birds, approximately equivalent to *Coccygomorphae*, separating the cuculine or cuckoo-like birds on the one hand from the *Cypseliformes*, and on the other from the *Piciformes*. It contains the whole of the conventional order *Picariae*, excepting the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds, and the woodpeckers and wry-necks.

**Cuculines** (kū-kū-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-inae*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) A subfamily of *Cuculidae*, including the typical cuckoos, such as the *Cuculus canorus* of Europe. See cut under *cuckoo*. (b) In Nitzsch's system of classification, a major and miscellaneous group of picarian or cuculiform birds of no fixed limits, including, besides cuckoos, the trogons, goatsuckers, and sundry others. [Not in use in this sense.]—2. In *entom.*, a well-marked group of naked, sometimes wasp-like, parasitic bees, having no polleniferous brushes or plates; the cuckoo-bees. See *cuckoo-bee*.

**cuculine** (kū-kū-līn), *a.* [NL., < *NL. cuculinus*, < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*, and cf. *Cuculinae*.] Cuckoo-like; cuculiform; oocycgomorphic; pertaining or related to the cuckoos.

**Oculidae** (kū-kū-lē-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. cuculus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*.] A genus of asiphonate bivalves, of the family *Arcidae*, or ark-shells, having a somewhat square gibbous shell with hinge-teeth oblique at the middle and parallel with the hinge at the ends. The species are chiefly fossil.

**cucullaris** (kū-kū-lā-ris), *n.*; *pl. cucullares* (-rēz). [NL., < *L. cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*.] The cowl-muscle or trapezius of man: so called because, taken with its fellow of the opposite side, it has been likened to a monk's hood or cowl. See *trapezius*.

**cucullate, cucullated** (kū-kū-lāt, -ā-ted), *a.* [NL., < *L. cucullatus*, < *L. cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*.] 1. Hooded; cowed; covered as with a hood.—2. In *bot.*, having the shape or semblance of a hood; wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a cornet of paper; like or likened to a hood: as, a *cucullate* leaf or nectary. In mosses it is specifically applied to a conical calyptra cleft at one side.—3. In *zool.*, hooded; having the head shaped, marked, or colored as if hooded or cowed: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the prothorax of an insect when it is elevated or otherwise shaped into a kind of hood or cowl for the head.

They [the cicada and the grasshopper] are differently cucullated or capuchoned upon the head and back.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 3.

**cucullately** (kū-kū-lāt-lī), *adv.* In a cucullate manner; in the shape or with the appearance of a hood.

**cuculliform** (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [NL., < *L. cucullus*, a cap, hood (see *cowl*), + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hood or cowl in form or appearance: cucullate.

**cucullite** (kū-kū-līt), *n.* [NL., < *NL. cucullites* (Schröter, 1764, in form *cucullites*), < *L. cucullus*,

a cowl: see *cucullus*.] A name formerly given to fossil species of cones or cone-like shells.

**cucullus** (kū-kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *L. cucullus*, a cowl: see *cowl*.] 1. A cowl or monk's hood: as in the proverb *Cucullus non facit monachum* (the cowl does not make the monk). See *hood*.—2. [NL.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a formation or coloration of the head like or likened to a hood.

**Cuculoides** (kū-kū-loi-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-oides*.] The *Cuculidae* and *Muscophagidae*, or cuckoos and touracoons, combined to constitute a superfamily.

**Cuculoides** (kū-kū-loi-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. cuculus*, cuckoo, + *Gr. εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Zygodactylis*, in which the *Leptosomatidae* and *Bucconidae* are united with the *Cuculidae* proper.

**Cuculus** (kū-kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] The typical genus of the family *Cuculidae*, formerly more comprehensive than the family as at present constituted, but now restricted to forms congeneric with *Cuculus canorus*, the type of the genus. See cut under *cuckoo*.

**cucumber** (kū-kūm-bēr), *n.* [E. dial. *cowcumber*, formerly in good literary use, being the proper mod. representative of the ME. form (*cucumber*, being a reversion to the L. form); < ME. *cucumber*, *cucumer*, *cocumber* = OF. *cocombre*, F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre* = Sp. *cohombro* = It. *cocomero*, < ML. *cucumer*, *L. cucumis* (*cucumer*), a cucumber.] 1. A common running garden-plant, *Cucumis sativus*. It is a native of southern Asia, but has been cultivated from the earliest times in all civilized countries. See *Cucumis*.

This seedling with cucumber roots ground and lete stepe, and save of every myssae [misshap] that are.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

2. The long, fleshy fruit of this plant, eaten as a cooling salad when green, and also used for pickling. (See *gherkin*). The stem-end is usually very bitter, as is the whole fruit in some uncultivated varieties.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the melons.

Num. xl. 6.

3. A common name of various plants of other genera.—Bitter cucumber, the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*.—Cool as a cucumber, very cool; figuratively, collected; entirely self-possessed.

When the wife of the great Socrates threw a . . . teapot at his erudite head he was as cool as a cucumber.

Colman the Younger, *Heir-at-Law*.

**Creeping cucumber**, *Melothria pendula*, a delicate low cucurbitaceous climber of the southern United States, bearing oval green berries.—**Cucumber-oil**, a drying-oil obtained from the seeds of the pumpkin, squash, melon, etc.—**Indian cucumber**. See *cucumber-root*.—**One-seeded or star cucumber**, the common name in the United States of the *Sieges angulatus*, a climbing cucurbitaceous annual, bearing clusters of dry, ovate, prickly, one-seeded fruits.—**Serpent-cucumber**, a variety of the common muskmelon with very long fruit.—**Snake-cucumber**, the *Trichosanthes Anguina*, a tall cucurbitaceous climber of the East Indies, with ornamental flambriate-petaled flowers and a snake-like fruit, 3 or 4 feet long, turning red when ripe.—**Squirting or wild cucumber**, the *Ecballium Elaterium*. See *Ecballium*. (See also *sea-cucumber*.)

**cucumber-root** (kū-kūm-bēr-rōt), *n.* A liliaceous plant of the United States, *Medeola Virginica*, allied to *Trillium*, having two whorls of leaves on the slender stem, and an umbel of recurved flowers. The tuberous rootstock has the taste of the cucumber, whence the common name of *Indian cucumber*. It has been used as a remedy for dropsy.

**cucumber-tree** (kū-kūm-bēr-trē), *n.* 1. The common name in the United States for several species of *Magnolia*, especially *M. acuminata* and *M. cordata*, from the shape and size of the fruit. The long-leaved cucumber-tree is *M. Fraseri*; the large-leaved, *M. macrophylla*.—2. The bilimbi, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, of the East Indies. See *Averrhoa*.

**cucumiform** (kū-kū-mī-fōrm), *a.* [NL., < *L. cucumis*, a cucumber, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering toward the ends, and either straight or curved.

**Cucumis** (kū-kū-mis), *n.* [NL., < *L. cucumis*, a cucumber: see *cucumber*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cucurbitaceae*, containing about 25 species, natives of warm regions. They are annual or perennial herbs, with hairy stems and leaves, running over the ground or climbing. They have yellow flowers, and a round or roundish, cylindrical, or angular fleshy fruit. The most widely known species are *C. sativus*, the cucumber, and *C. Melo*, which yields all the different varieties of the muskmelon. The fruits of some of the species have a very bitter taste and are reputed to be purgative.

**cucupha** (kū-kū-fā), *n.* A sort of coif or cap, with a double bottom inclosing a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic. *Dunglison*.

**cucurbit<sup>1</sup>, cucurbite** (kū-kēr-bit), *n.* [F. *cucurbit*, < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.]

1. A chemical vessel originally shaped like a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, used in distillation. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stoneware. With its head or cover it constitutes the alembic. See *alembic*.

I have . . . distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbit*, fitted with a capacious glass-head.

Boyle, *Colours*.

2. A gourd-shaped vessel for holding liquids. Oriental water-jars are often of this form, and porcelain and earthenware vases of China and Japan are frequently so shaped.

3. A cupping-glass.

**cucurbit<sup>2</sup>** (kū-kēr-bit), *n.* A plant of the family *Cucurbitaceae*.

**Ocucurbita** (kū-kēr-bit-tā), *n.* [NL., < *L. cucurbita*, a gourd, whence ult. E. *gourd*: see *gourd*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cucurbitaceae*.

There are about ten species, annuals or perennials, inhabiting the warmer regions of the world. They are creeping herbs, with lobed and cordate leaves, large yellow flowers, and fleshy, generally very large, fruits. Nearly all the perennial species are natives of Mexico and the adjacent regions on the north, and have usually large tuberous or fusiform roots. The three annual species



Flowering Branch of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

are probably of American origin and were all cultivated in America long before its discovery by Columbus. They have developed many very different forms. *C. Pepo* and its varieties yield the pumpkin, the warty, longneck, and crookneck squashes and vegetable marrow, and the egg- or orange-gourd. *C. maxima* yields the various varieties of winter squash, often of great size, the turban-squash, etc. *C. moschata* is the source of the musky, China, or Barbary squash.

**Ocucurbitaceae** (kū-kēr-bit-tā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-aceae*.] A family of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous plants, with the petals more or less united into a gamopetalous corolla, and containing climbing or trailing species with unisexual flowers, scabrous stems and leaves, and a more or less pulpy fruit. An acrid principle pervades the family; when this principle is greatly diffused the fruits are edible, often delicious, but when concentrated, as in the colocynth and bryony, they are dangerous or actively poisonous. The family includes 90 genera and about 660 species, the most useful genera being *Cucumis* (the cucumber and muskmelon), *Cucurbita* (the pumpkin and squash), *Citrullus* (the watermelon and colocynth), and *Lagenaria* (the gourd). Other genera yield edible fruits or possess medicinal properties.

**cucurbitaceous** (kū-kēr-bit-tā-shi-us), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cucurbitaceae*.

**cucurbital** (kū-kēr-bit-tal), *a.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cucurbita* or the family *Cucurbitaceae*: as, the *cucurbital* alliance of Lindley.

**cucurbite**, *n.* See *cucurbit<sup>1</sup>*.

**Ocucurbitae** (kū-kēr-bit-tā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-ae*.] A tribe of *Cucurbitaceae*.

**cucurbitin** (kū-kēr-bit-tin), *n.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-in*.] A doubtful alkaloid from the seeds of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

**cucurbitine** (kū-kēr-bit-tin), *a.* [NL., < *L. cucurbita*, a gourd, + *-ine*.] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd: said specifically of certain worms. See *cucurbitinus*.

**cucurbitinus** (kū-kēr-bit-tī-nus), *n.*; *pl. cucurbitini* (-nī). [NL., < *L. cucurbitinus*, *a.*, like a gourd, < *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] A joint or link of a tapeworm; a cestoid zoëid; a proglottis.



**cud** (kud), *n.* [*<* ME. *cudde*, *cude*, *code*, var. *quide*, *quode* (*>* E. *quid*, *q. v.*); *<* AS. *cudu*, *cwidu*, *cud* (def. 1), also in *hwit cudu* (also *hwit cwidu*, *cwidu*, *cweodo*, gen. *cwidues*, *cweodowes*), mastic, lit. 'white cud'; usually derived, as 'that which is chewed,' from *ceowan*, E. *chew*; but the orig. form of the word is *cwidu* (whence the mod. form *quid*, *q. v.*), and neither *cudunor* nor *cwidu* can be formed from *ceowan*, Teut. *\*kw*, *\*ku*, by any regular process. The word is in fact connected with OHG. *kuti*, *quiti*, glue, MHG. *küte*, *küt*, G. *kitt*, cement, putty, L. *bitumen*, bitumen, Skt. *jatu*, resin, gum, and perhaps further with ME. *code*, Icel. *kvadha*, *kvodha*, Sw. *koda*, resin.] 1. A portion of food voluntarily forced into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, and leisurely chewed a second time. See *ruminant*, *ruminantion*.—2. A quid.—To chew the cud. See *chew*.

**cudbear** (kud'bär), *n.* [After Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, who first brought it into notice.] 1. A purple or violet powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from various species of lichens, especially from *Lecanora tartarea*, which grows on rocks in northern Europe. It is partially soluble in boiling water, and is red with acids and violet-blue with alkalis. It is prepared nearly in the same way as archil, and is applied to silks and woollens, having no affinity for cotton. The color obtained from cudbear is somewhat fugitive, and it is used chiefly to give strength and brilliancy to blues dyed with indigo.



Cudbear-plant (*Lecanora tartarea*).

2. The plant *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *cudweed*. **cudden**<sup>1</sup> (kud'n), *n.* [*<* Cf. *cuddy*<sup>1</sup>.] A clown; a dolt; an idiot.

The slaving cudden, propp'd upon his staff,  
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.  
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 179.

**cudden**<sup>2</sup> (kud'n), *n.* [Sc., also written *cuddin*, and equiv. to *cuddie* = *cuddy*<sup>3</sup> and *cuth*: see *cuddy*<sup>3</sup>. Cf. *cudding*.] A local English name of the coalfish.

**cuddie**, *n.* See *cuddy*<sup>3</sup>. **cudding** (kud'ing), *n.* [*<* Cf. *cudden*<sup>2</sup>.] The char (a fish). [*<* Scotch.]

**cuddle** (kud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cuddled*, ppr. *cuddling*. [Origin uncertain; perhaps freq. of ME. *\*cudden* for *cuththen* (only once, in pret. *kuththen*), otherwise *keththen*, embrace (rare in this form and sense), another spelling or a secondary form of reg. ME. *cuthen*, *kuthen*, later *kithen* (pret. *cudde*, *kidde*, *kedde*), make known, manifest (hence, be familiar), *<* *cuth*, *couth*, known: see *couth* and *kithen*. Cf. E. dial. *cuttle*, talk, *cutler*, fondle, etc., Sc. *cuttle*, wheedle (see *cuttle*<sup>3</sup>, *cutler*<sup>2</sup>, *cutle*); OD. *kudiden*, como together, flock together, D. *kudde*, a flock.] I. *trans.* To hug; fondle; embrace so as to keep warm.

He'll mak' mickle o' you, and dandle and cuddle you like  
ane of his ain dawties. Tennant, Cardinal Beaton, p. 26.

II. *intrans.* 1. To join in a hug; embrace. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]—2. To lie close or snug; nestle.

She [a partridge] cuddles low behind the Brake:  
Nor would she stay: nor dares she fly.  
Prior, The Dove.

By the social fires  
Sit many, *cuddling* round their toddy-sap.  
Tennant, Anster Fair, ll. 70.

It [Cortona] is a pretty little village, *cuddled* down among  
the hills. Lovell, Firealde Travels, p. 275.

**cuddle** (kud'l), *n.* [*<* *cuddle*, *v.*] A hug; an embrace.

**cuddle-me-to-you** (kud'l-mē-tō'ū), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you*.

**cuddy**<sup>1</sup> (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. also *cuddie*, comp. *cuddy-ass*), prob. a particular use of *Cuddy*, a proper name, familiar abbr. of *Cuthbert*. Cf. *neddy* and *jack*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. An ass; a donkey.

Just simple Cuddy an' her foal!  
Duff, Poems, p. 96. (Jamieson.)

While studying the pons asinorum in Euclid, he suffered  
every *cuddy* upon the common to trespass upon a large  
field belonging to the Laird.  
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

2. A stupid or silly fellow; a clown.

It costs more tricks and troubles by half,  
Than it takes to exhibit a six-legged calf  
To a boothful of country *cuddies*.  
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

3. A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting  
stones, leveling up railroad-ties, etc.; a lever-  
jack. E. H. Knight.

**\*cuddy**<sup>2</sup> (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [Origin obscure. Cf. *cubby*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *Naut.*, a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals; also, a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, etc.; in small boats, a locker. [Obsolescent.]

He threw himself in at the door of the *cuddy*.  
Wintrop, Hist. New England, II. 40.

Hence—2. Any small cupboard or storehouse for odds and ends.

**cuddy**<sup>3</sup> (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial. (North.) and Sc. *cuddie*; also written *cudden*, *cuddin*, *cuth*, and *couth*, the coalfish; cf. Gael. *cudainn*, *cudainn*, Ir. *cudainn*, a small fish, supposed to be the young of the coalfish.] A name of the coalfish.

**cuddy**<sup>4</sup> (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial., prob., like *cuddy*<sup>1</sup>, a familiar use of the homely proper name *Cuddy*, abbr. of *Cuthbert*. Cf. E. dial. (Devon.) *cuddin*, a wren.] The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. Montagu. [Local, British.] **cuddy-legs** (kud'i-legz), *n.* A local English name of a large herring.

**cudgel** (kuj'el), *n.* [*<* ME. *kugel*, AS. *\*cygel*, *\*kigol* (only in nom. pl. *kigclas*, dat. pl. *kyclum*, *kyclum*); prob. orig. 'a stick having a knobbed end' (cf. *club*<sup>1</sup>), being appar. akin to MHG. *kule*, G. *kaule*, MHG. *kuile*, G. *keule*, a cudgel, contracted forms, connected with MHG. *kugele*, *kugel*, G. *kugel*, MLG. D. *kogel*, a ball.] A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club; specifically, a staff used in cudgel-play.

Mid to holle rode steane, thet him is lothest *kugel*, lele  
on the deouel dogge. [With the staff of the holy rood,  
which is to him the hatefulst cudgel, lay on the devil dog.]  
Ancren Riwle, p. 292.

Some have been beaten till they know  
What wood a *cudgel*'s of by the blow.  
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. l. 222.

To cross the *cudgels*. See *cross*<sup>1</sup>.—To take up the *cudgels*, to engage in a contest or controversy (in self-defense or in behalf of another); accept the gage.

The girl had been reading the 'Life of Carlyle,' and she  
took up the *cudgels* for the old curmudgeon, as King called him.  
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 96.

**cudgel** (kuj'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cudgelled* or *cudgelled*, ppr. *cudgeling* or *cudgelling*. [*<* *cudgel*, *n.*] To strike with a cudgel or club; beat, in general.

If he were here, I would *cudgel* him like a dog.  
Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 2.

At length in a rage the forester grew,  
And *cudgel'd* bold Robin so sore.  
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

To *cudgel* one's brains. See *brain*. **cudgeler**, *cudgeller* (kuj'el-ēr), *n.* One who strikes with a cudgel.

They were often lyable to a night-walking *cudgeler*.  
Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

**cudgeling**, *cudgelling* (kuj'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cudgel*, *v.*] A beating with a cudgel.

He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so  
prophetically proud of an heroidal *cudgelling* that he raves  
in saying nothing. Shak., T. and C., III. 3.

**cudgel-play** (kuj'el-plā), *n.* 1. A contest with cudgels.

Near the dying of the day  
There will be a *cudgel-play*,  
Where a coxcomb will be broke,  
Ere a good word can be spoke.  
Witt's Recreations, 1654. (Nares.)

2. The science or art of combat with cudgels. It includes the use of the quarter-staff, back-sword, shillalah, single-stick, and other similar weapons. See these words.

**cudgel-proof** (kuj'el-prōf), *a.* Able to resist the blow of a cudgel; insensible to beating or not to be hurt by it.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,  
And though not sword, yet *cudgel proof*.  
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. l. 306.

**\*cudweed** (kud'wēd), *n.* 1. The popular name of the common species of *Gnaphalium*. Also called *chafeweed*.

There is a plant, which our herbalists call 'herbam im-  
pam,' or wicked *cudweed*, whose younger branches still  
yield flowers to overtop the elder.  
Bp. Hall, Remains, Profaneness, II. § 9.

2. Same as *cudbear*, 2.—Childing *cudweed*, *Gifola Germanica*: so called from its throwing out a circle of shoots at the base, likened to a family of children.—Golden *cudweed*, of Jamaica, the *Pterocaulon virgatum*, a white tomentose herb resembling plants of the genus *Gnaphalium*. (See also *sea-cudweed*.)

**cue**<sup>1</sup> (kü), *n.* [Formerly also *kue*, and (in def. 3) *qu*; also often as F., *queue*; *<* F. *queue*, *<* OF. *coe*, *coe* = Pr. *coa* = Sp. *coda*, now *cola* = Pg. *coda*, *coda* = It. *coda*, *<* L. *coda*, *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*, *caudal*. Cf. *coward*, from the same ult. source.] 1. The tail; something hanging

down like a tail, as the long curl of a wig or a long roll or plait of hair. In this sense also *queue*. See *pigtail*.

Each of those *cues* or locks is somewhat thicker than common whip-cord, and they look like a parcel of small strings hanging down from the crown of their heads.

Cook, Voyages, IV. III. 6.

2. A number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to be served, as at a bank or a ticket-office. In this sense also *queue*.—3. (a) *Theat.*, words which when spoken at the end of a speech in the course of a play are the signal for an answering speech, or for the entrance of another actor, etc.

You speak all your part at once, *cues* and all.—Pyramus, enter; your *cue* is past; it is 'never tire.'

Shak., M. N. D., III. 1.

When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer.  
Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1.

(b) In *music*, a fragment of some other part printed in small notes, at the end of a long rest or silence occurring in the part of a voice or an instrument, to assist the singer or player in beginning promptly and correctly. Hence—4. A hint; an intimation; a guiding suggestion.

'The Whig papers are very subdued,' continued Mr. Rigby. 'Ah! they have not the *cue* yet,' said Lord Ealdale.  
Disraeli, Coningsby, I. 6.

Such is the *cue* to which all Rome responds.  
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 319.

5. The part which one is to play; a course of action prescribed, or made necessary by circumstances.

Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it  
Without a prompter. Shak., Othello, I. 2.

The flexible conclave, finding they had mistaken their *cue*, promptly answered in the negative. Prescott.

6. Humor; turn or temper of mind.

When they work one to a proper *cue*,  
What they forbid one takes delight to do. Crabbe.

Was ever before such a grinding out of jigs and waltzes,  
where nobody was in the *cue* to dance?  
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xix.

My uncle [was] in thoroughly good *cue*.  
Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.

7. A straight tapering rod tipped with a small soft pad, used to strike the balls in billiards, bagatelle, and similar games.—8. A support for a lance; a lance-rest.

**cue**<sup>2</sup> (kü), *v. t.* [*<* *cue*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To tie into a *cue* or tail.

They separate it into small locks which they woold or *cue* round with the rind of a slender plant, . . . and as the hair grows the woolding is continued.

Cook, Voyages, IV. III. 6.

**cue**<sup>3</sup> (kü), *n.* [Formerly also *qu*; *<* ME. *cue*, *cu*, or simply *q*, standing for L. *quadran*, a farthing, though the *cue* seems to have been used for half a farthing. See extract from Minshew.] 1. The name of the letter Q, *q*.—2. (a) A farthing; a half-farthing.

A *cue*, i. (i. e.) half a farthing, so called because they set down in the Battling or Batterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge the letter *q* for half a farthing, and in Oxford when they make that *cue* or *q*, a farthing, they say, Cap. my *q*, and make it a farthing, thus, &c. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little *a*, . . . for a farthing. Minshew, 1617.

(b) A farthing's worth; the quantity bought with a farthing, as a small quantity of bread or beer.

With rumps and kidneys, and *cues* of single beer.  
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, II. 2.

Cry at the buttery-hatch, Ho, Launcelot, a *cue* of bread, and a *cue* of beer! Middleton, The Black Book.

**cue-ball**<sup>1</sup> (kü'bāl), *n.* In billiards and similar games, the ball struck by the *cue*, as distinguished from the other balls on the table.

**cue-ball**<sup>2</sup> (kü'bāl), *a.* A corruption of *skew-bald*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse.  
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxix.

**cue-rack** (kü'rak), *n.* A rack or stand for holding billiard-cues.

**\*cuerda** (kwer'dä), *n.* [Sp., a measure of length (see def.), lit. a cord, = E. *cord*: see *cord*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The name of several different Spanish units of length. The *cuerda* of Castile was variously 8½ and 8¼ varas, or 22 feet 7.8 inches and 23 feet 3.7 inches. The *cuerda* of Valencia was equal to 122 English feet. The *cuerda* of Buenos Ayres is 151 varas of Castile, or 140 yards 1 inch, English measure.

2. In the province of La Mancha in Spain, a measure of land, one half of the seed-ground for a fanega of corn.

**cuerpo** (kwer'pō), *n.* [Sp., *<* L. *corpus*, body: see *corpse*.] The body.

Host. *Cuerpo*! what's that?  
Tip. Light-skipping hose and doublet,  
The horse-boy's garb! B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

In (or en) **cuervo**, without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, figuratively, naked or unprotected.

So they unmantled him of a new Plush Cloak, and my Secretary was content to go home quietly, and *en cuervo*.  
*Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.*

**cuff**<sup>1</sup> (kuf), *v.* [Appar. < Sw. *kuffa*, thrust, push, said to be freq. of *kufva*, subdue, suppress, cow: see *cow*<sup>2</sup>.] *I. trans.* 1. To strike with or as with the open hand.

*Cuf him soundly, but never draw thy sword.*  
*Shak., T. N., III. 4.*

2. To buffet in any way.

The budded peaks of the wood are bow'd,  
Caught and *cuffed* by the gale. *Tennyson, Maud, vi.*

**II. † intrans.** To fight; scuffle.

The peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport. *Dryden.*

**cuff**<sup>1</sup> (kuf), *n.* [*< cuff*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. A blow with the open hand; a box; any stroke with the hand or fist.

This mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,  
That down fell priest and book.  
*Shak., T. of the 8., III. 2.*

2†. A blow or stroke from or with anything.

With wounding *cuff* of cannon's fiery ball.  
*Mir. for Mags., p. 884.*

**cuff**<sup>2</sup> (kuf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cuffe*, < ME. *cuffe*, *coffe*, a glove or mitten, prob. < AS. *cuffe*, found once in sense of 'hood' or 'cap,' < ML. *cofia*, *cofea*, *cuffa*, *cuphia*, > also It. *cuffa* = F. *coiffe*, etc., a cap, coif: see *coif*.] 1†. A glove; a mitten.

He caste on his clothes l-clouted and l-hole,  
His cokeres and his *cuffus* for colde of his nayles.  
*Piers Plowman (A), vii. 56.*

*Cuffe*, glove or metyne [var. mitten], mitte, croteca.  
*Prompt. Parv., p. 106.*

2. (a) A distinct terminal part of a sleeve at the wrist, intended for embellishment. The cuff was made originally by turning back the sleeve itself and showing either the same material as that of the sleeve or a different material used as a lining. In the fifteenth century a prominent part of the dress was the large cuff, which could be turned down so as to cover the hand to the finger-tips, and when turned back reached nearly to the elbow. In modern times the coat-sleeve has been sometimes made with a cuff which can be turned down over the hand, though not intended to be so used, and sometimes with a semblance of a cuff, indicated by braid and buttons, or by a facing of velvet or other material, or merely by a line or lines of stitching around the sleeve. (b) A band of linen, lace, or the like, taking the place of, and covering a part of the sleeve in the same manner as, the turned-up cuff. In the seventeenth century such cuffs, worn by ladies, were often extremely rich, of expensive lace, and reached nearly to the elbow. Plain linen cuffs were also worn about 1640, and were especially affected by the Puritans in England. When the plain linen wristband worn attached to the shirt by men first came into use, in the early part of the nineteenth century, it was commonly turned back over the sleeve, and was a true cuff. (c) In recent times, a separate band of linen or other material worn about the wrist and appearing below the end of the sleeve. As worn by men, it is buttoned to the wristband of the shirt.—3. That part of a long glove which covers the wrist and forearm, especially when stiff and exhibiting a cylindrical or conical form.

The *cuffs* of the gauntlets.

*J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. p. vii.*

**cuff**<sup>3</sup> (kuf), *n.* [Sc., cited by Jamieson from Galt; perhaps for *scruff*, confused with *cuff*<sup>2</sup>.] The scruff of the neck; the nape.

**cuff-frame** (kuf'frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine for making the cuffs of knitted garments.

**Cufic**, **Kufic** (kū'fik), *a. and n.* [*< Cufa* + *-ic*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Cufa, or Kufa, an old city south of Babylon, the capital of the califs before the building of Bagdad, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran: specifically applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written.

*II. n.* The Cufic characters collectively.

He . . . made notes of all that I told him in the quaint character used by the Mughrebins or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient *Cufa*.  
*B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.*

Sometimes written *Cuphic*.

**cuguar** (kō'gār), *n.* Same as *cougar*.  
**cui bono** (kū bō'nō). [*L. cui est bono?* to whom is it (for) a benefit? *cui*, dat. of *quis*, who; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *esse*, be; *bono*, dat. of *bonum*, a good: see *who*, *be*, and *bona*.] For whose benefit? popularly, but incorrectly, for what use or end?

The point on which our irreconcilability was greatest, respected the *cui bono* of this alleged conspiracy.

*De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.*

**cui** (kōf), *n.* Same as *coof*.

\***cuilleron** (kwē'lye-rōn), *n.* [F., bowl of a spoon (= It. *cucchiagione*, a large spoon, a ladle), aug. of *cuiller* (= It. *cucchiajo*), *m.*, also F. *cuillere* (= Sp. *cuchara* = It. *cucchiaja*), *f.*, a spoon, < L. *coclcare*, *cochleare*, a spoon: see *cochleare*, etc.] Same as *alula*, 2 (b).

**cuinage** (kwīn'āj), *n.* [An old form of *coinage*.] In *Eng. mining*, the official stamping of tin pigs.

**cuirass** (kwē-rās' or kwē'rās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuirasse*, *curace*; = MD. *kuris*, *kurisse*, D. *kuras* = MLG. *kuresser*, *korisser*, *koritz* = LG. *kurrutz* = MHG. *kürisz*, G. *küris*, *kürass* = ODan. *körritz*, *kyrritz*, < Dan. *kyrads* = Sw. *kyrass* (the mod. Teut. forms after F.), < F. *cuirasse*, OF. *cuirasse*, *cuirace* = Pr. *coirassa*, *cuirassa* = Sp. *coraza* = Pg. *coraça*, *coiraga* = It. *corazza*, < ML. *coratia*, *coratium* (also *curatia*, *curacia* more like OF.), a breastplate, orig. of leather, < L. *coriaceus*, of leather, < *corium* (> OF. and F. *cuir*, leather), skin, hide, leather (for *\*scorium*, cf. *scortum*, a hide, skin), = Gr. *χόριον* (for *\*κόριον*), a membrane, = OBulg. *skora*, a hide, = Lith. *skurà*, skin, hide, leather; prob. from the root of E. *shear*, *q. v.* From L. also *coriaceus* (a doublet of *cuirass*), and *quarry*<sup>2</sup>, game.] 1. A piece of defensive armor covering the body from the neck to the girdle, and combining a breastplate and a back-piece. Such a protection was used among the ancients in various forms, but under different names (see *breastplate*, *thorax*), and is still worn by the heavy cavalry special-



Ancient Greek Cuirasses.—Cup of Sosias, 5th century B.C., in Berlin Museum.

ly called *cuirassiers* in the French and other European armies. The cuirass seems to have been first adopted in England in the reign of Charles I., when the light cavalry were armed with buff coats, having the breast and back covered with steel plates. Subsequently this piece of armor fell into disuse, and was resumed by the English only after the battle of Waterloo, where the charges of the French cuirassiers were very effective.

2. Any similar covering, as the protective armor of a ship; specifically, in *zool.*, some hard shell or other covering forming an indurated defensive shield, as the carapace of a beetle or an armadillo, the bony plates of a mailed fish, etc.—Double *cuirass*, the usual form of cuirass of the first half of the fifteenth century, consisting of a plastron and a pansier moving freely one over the other.  
**cuirassé** (kwē-rās't or kwē'rās't), *a.* [*< cuirass* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a cuirass or other protective covering: as, *cuirassed* ships; *cuirassed* fishes.

The *cuirassed* sentry walked his sleepless round.

*O. W. Holmes, On Poetry, II.*

To make the steel plates necessary for *cuirassed* vessels.  
*New York Weekly Post, April 8, 1868.*

**cuirassier** (kwē-rās-sēr'), *n.* [*< F. cuirassier*, < *cuirasse*, *cuirass*.] A cavalry soldier whose body is protected by a cuirass. Since the cuirass gives no protection against modern small arms, it has been abandoned for field use in all modern armies, but is still part of the full-dress uniform of a few élite regiments. See *cuirass*.

*Cuirassiers*, all in steel for standing fight.

*Milton, P. R., III. 523.*

I conducted him with a guard of honour, consisting of a squadron of the first *Cuirassier* regiment, to Bellevue.  
Quoted in *Love's Bismarck*, I. 661.

**cuirassine**, *n.* [OF., dim. of *cuirasse*, *cuirass*.] In armor, an additional thickness put upon the breastpiece of a corselet, or a plate of steel secured to the brigandine to give additional defense. Compare *mammelière*, 2, *plastron*, *placcate*, *pectorail*.

**cuir-bouilli**, **cuir-bouilly** (kwē-bō'lyi), *n.* [F. *cuir bouilli* (> ME. *curbouly*, *quirbouly*, etc.), lit. boiled leather: see *cuirass* and *boil*<sup>2</sup>.] Leather prepared by boiling and pressing, so that it becomes extremely hard and capable of preserving

permanently the shape and surface decoration given it, and can afford considerable resistance to sword-cuts and other violence. It has been much used from the middle ages to the present day for armor, crests, helmets, and ornamental utensils of many kinds. For elaborate work it is now prepared by boiling and then pressed in molds; for common work it is merely soaked in hot water before pressing.

His jamboux were of *quirbouly*. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas.*

**cuirtan** (kwē'tan), *n.* White twilled cloth made in Scotland from fine wool, for undergarments and hose. *Planché.*

**cuishes** (kwish'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *cuissees*; < ME. *quischens* (for *\*quisches*) (Wright), *cushies* (Halliwell), < OF. *cuissaux* (Cotgrave), *pl. of cuissel* (= It. *cosciale*), also *cuisseere* and *cuisseart* (> mod. F. *cuissard*), also *cuisseots*, *pl.*, armor for the thighs (mod. F. *cuissot*, a haunch of venison) (= Sp. *quijote*, formerly *quixote* (whence the name of the famous *Don Quixote*: see *quixotic*) = Pg. *cozote*, armor for the thighs; ML. *cuissellus*, *cuissearius*, *cuisseus*, after the OF. forms), < *cuisse*, F. *cuisse* = Pr. *coissa*, *cuyssa* = Pg. *coza* = It. *coscia* (ML. *cuisseia*), the thigh, < L. *coza*, the hip: see *coza*.] Armor for the thighs; specifically, plate-armor worn over the chausses of mail or other material, whether in a single forging or in plates lapping over one another. In the fully developed plate-armor of the fifteenth century the cuishes became barrels of steel, each in two parts, divided vertically, hinged on one side, and fastening on the other with hooks, turn-buckles, or the like. See second cut under *armor*.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,  
His *cuissees* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,  
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.  
*Shak., I. Hen. IV., iv. 1.*

And how came the *cuishes* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour, which was all wrought by Vulcan and his journeyman?  
*Dryden, Epic Poetry.*

All his greaves and *cuissees* dash'd with drops  
Of onset. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

*Cuishes* to *cuishes*, in close order in the march of cavalry. *Grose.*

**cuisine** (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *cozina* = Sp. *cocina* = Pg. *cozinha* = It. *cucina*, < ML. *cocina*, L. *coquina*, a kitchen (> also AS. *cyccene*, E. *kitchen*), orig. fem. of *coquinus*, of or pertaining to cooking, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*<sup>1</sup>, and *kitchen*, which is a doublet of *cuisine*.] 1. A kitchen.—2. The culinary department of a house, hotel, etc., including the cooks.—3. The manner or style of cooking; cookery.

**cuissart**, *n. pl.* Same as *cuishes*.

**cuissees**, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

**cuissahent**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cushion*.

**cutikins**, *n. pl.* See *cutikins*.

**cuttle** (kūt'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuttled*, ppr. *cuttling*. [Sc.; also written *cuttill*, *cuttle*; prob. = E. *kittle*, *tickle*: see *kittle*, *v.*] 1. To tickle.

And mony a weary cast I made,  
To *cuttle* the moor-fowl's tail.  
*Scott, Waverley, xi.*

2. To wheedle; cajole; coax.

Sir William might just stetch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sune *cuttle* another out o' somebody else.  
*Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xiv.*

-**cula**. See *-culus*.

**culch** (kulch), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *culch*.] Rubbish; lumber; stuff. *Grose.*

**culdet**. An obsolete spelling of *could*, preterit of *can*.

**Culdean** (kul'dē-ān), *a.* [*< Culdee* + *-an*.] Pertaining or belonging to the Culdees: as, the *Culdean* doctrines. *Stormonth.*

**Culdee** (kul'dē), *n.* [*< ML. Culdee*, *pl.*, also in accom. form *Coldet*, as if 'worshippers of God' (< L. *colere*, worship, + *deus*, a god); also, more exactly, *Keldet*, *Keledet*, < Ir. *ceilede* (= Gael. *cuilteach*), a Culdee, appar. < *ceile*, servant, + *Dē*, of God, gen. of *Dia*, God.] A member of a fraternity of priests, constituting an irregular monastic order, existing in Scotland, and in smaller numbers in Ireland and Wales, from the ninth or tenth to the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

**cul-de-four** (kū-dē-fōr'), *n.*; *pl. culs-de-four*. [F., lit. bottom of an oven: *cul*, bottom, < L. *culus*, the posterior, bottom; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *four* = Pr. *for* = Sp. *horno* = Pg. It. *forno*, < L. *fornus*, *furnus*, hearth, oven: see *furnace*.] In *arch.*, a vault in the form of a quarter sphere, often used to cover a semi-dome or to terminate a barrel-vault, especially in Roman, Byzantine, and Romanesque architecture.

**cul-de-lampe** (kū-dē-lomp'), *n.*; *pl. culs-de-lampe*. [F., a pendant, bucket, tailpiece, lit. bottom of a lamp: *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *lampe* = E. *lamp*, *q. v.*] 1. In book-decoration, an ornamental device often inserted at the foot of a page or at the end of a chapter. The

name is derived from its common form, which is broad above and terminates in a point below, suggestive of the ancient swinging lamp.

Hence—2. In other decorative work, an arabesque of a similar form.

**cul-de-sac** (kü-dé-sak', often kü-dé-sak'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-sac*. [F., lit. the bottom of a bag; *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *sac*, < L. *saccus*, sack, bag; see *sack*.] 1. A street or alley which has no outlet at one end; a blind alley; a way or passage that leads nowhere.

It [El-Medinah] contains between fifty and sixty streets, including the alleys and *cul-de-sac*.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medinah*, p. 239.

The north of the Pacific ocean is very much more of a *cul-de-sac* than that of the Atlantic.

J. J. Rein, *Hist. Japan* (trans.), p. 24.

Specifically—2. In *anat.* and *soöl.*, a diverticulum ending blindly; a caecum or blind gut; some tubular, saccular, or pouch-like part open only at one end.—3. An inconclusive argument.—4. *Milit.*, the situation of a command when it is hemmed in on all sides and must cut its way out.—*Lesser cul-de-sac*. Same as *entrum pylori* (which see, under *antrum*).

**-cule**. [F. and E. *-cule*, < L. *culus*: see *-cle* and *-culus*.] A diminutive termination of Latin origin, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc. See *-cle* and *-culus*.

**culci**, *n.* Plural of *culcus*.

**culerager**, *n.* An obsolete form of *culrage*.

**cullet** (kü'let), *n.* [OF. < *cul*, < L. *culus*, the posterior.] 1. In *armor*, that part which protects the body behind, from the waist down. The word was not used in this sense until the fifteenth century, and implies generally a system of sliding plates riveted to a lining or to straps underneath, and corresponding to the culcart in front. See *Almain-rivet* and *tasset*. 2. In *jewelry*, the small flat surface at the back or bottom of a brilliant. Also called *cullet*, *collet*, and *lower table*. See *cut* under *brilliant*.

**cullette** (kü'let'), *n.* Same as *cullet*.

**culens** (kü'lē-us), *n.*; pl. *culci* (-i). [L., also *culcus*, a leather bag.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) A leather wine-skin. (b) A measure of capacity equal to 20 amphorae. (c) The "sack": a punishment appointed for parriocides, who, after being flogged and undergoing other indignities, were sewed up in a leather bag and cast into the sea. Under the empire a dog, a monkey, a cock, and a viper were placed in the sack with the criminal. 2. The scrotum. *Dunglison*.

**Culex** (kü'leks), *n.* [NL., < L. *culex*, a gnat.] The typical genus of the family *Culicidae*, or gnats. A common species is *C. pipiens*. See *gnat*, *mosquito*.

**culexifuge** (kü-lex'i-fūj), *n.* Same as *culicifuge*.

**culgee** (kü'gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a plume with a jeweled fastening; an aigret.

**culi**, *n.* Same as *kjuli*.

**Culicidae** (kü-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Culex* (*Cu-* + *-lic*).] A family of nematoceros dipterous insects, containing the gnats, midges, mosquitoes, etc. They have a long slender proboscis of seven pieces, filiform or plumose antennae, contiguous eyes without ocelli, and wings with few cells. The eggs are laid on substances in the water, in which the larvae live. The latter are provided with respiratory organs at the hinder end of the body, and consequently swim head downward. There are about 150 species of the family. See *cut* under *gnat*, *midge*, and *mosquito*.

**culiciformis** (kü-lis'i-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *culiciformis*, < L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat or flea, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a gnat; having the characters of the *Culicidae* or *Culiciformes*.

**Culiciformes** (kü-lis'i-fōrmēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *culiciformis*: see *culiciform*.] A group of gnat-like insects, including such genera as *Chironomus* and *Corethra*, equivalent to a family *Chironomidae*, coming next to the *Culicidae*.

**culicifuge** (kü-lis'i-fūj), *n.* [< L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *fugare*, drive away.] An antidote against gnats and mosquitoes. Also *culexifuge*.

**Culicivora** (kü-lis-i-vō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *vorare*, eat, devour: see *voracious*.] 1. A genus of South American olamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*. The type is *C. stenura*, a Brazilian species.—2. A genus of American oscine passerine birds; the gnatcatchers: a synonym of *Polioptila*. *Swainson*, 1837.

**Cullawan bark**. See *bark* 2.

**culinarily** (kü-li-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of a kitchen or of cookery; in connection with, or in relation to, a kitchen or cookery.

**culinary** (kü-li-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *culinaire* = Sp. *Pg. culinario*, < L. *culinarius*, < *culina*, OL. *cōlina*, a kitchen; origin uncertain. Hence (from L. *culina*) E. *kiln*, q. v.] Pertaining or relating

to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking: as, a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

She was . . . mistress of all *culinary* secrets that Northern kitchens are most proud of.

O. W. Holmes, *A Mortal Antipathy*, l.

**cullist**, *n.* See *cullist* 1.

**cull** (kü), *v. t.* [< ME. *cullen*, gather, pick, < OF. *cuillir*, *cuellir*, *coillir* (> E. *coil*), cull, collect, < L. *colligere*, collect, pp. *collectus*, > E. *collect*: see *collect*, and *coil*, which is a doublet of *cull*.] 1. To gather; pick; collect.

And much of wild and wonderful,

In these rude isles, might Fancy cull.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, vi. 22.

No cup had we:

In mine own lady palms I cull'd the spring

That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

2. To pick out; select or separate one or more of from others: often with *out*.

Come knights from east to west,

And cull their flower, Ajax shall cope the best.

Shak., *T. and C.*, ii. 3.

Go to my wardrobe,

And of the richest things I wear cull out

What thou think'st fit.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, iii. 1.

Steel, through opposing plates, the magnet draws,

And steely atoms cull from dust and straws.

Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

The eye to see, the hand to cull

Of common things the beautiful.

Whittier, *To A. K.*

3. To inspect and measure, as timber. [Canadian.]

**cull** (kü), *n.* [< *cull*, *v.*] Something picked or culled out; specifically, an object selected from among a collection or aggregate, and placed on one side, or rejected, because of inferior quality: usually in the plural: as—(a) In *live-stock breeding*, inferior specimens, unfit to breed from. (b) In *timbering*, inferior or defective pieces, boards, planks, etc.

**cull** 2, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *kill* 1.

**cull** 3, *v. t.* A variant of *coll* 3.

Cull, kiss, and cry "sweetheart," and stroke the head

Which they have branch'd, and all is well again!

Ford, *Broken Heart*, ii. 1.

**cull** 4 (kü), *n.* [Contr. of *cully*, q. v.] A fool; a dupe. [Slang.]

**cull** 5 (kü), *n.* [E. dial. (Gloucestershire), perhaps a particular use of *cull* 4, a fool, dolt.] A local English (Gloucestershire) name for the fish miller's-thumb.

**cullender**, *n.* See *colander*.

**cullenage**, *n.* A weight of the Carnatic, equal to 8½ grains troy.

**cullock**, *n.* See *cullyock*.

**culle** (kü'ēr), *n.* 1. One who picks, selects, or chooses from many.—2. An inspector; in Massachusetts, in colonial times, a government officer appointed for the inspection of imports of fish; also, one appointed to inspect exports of staves.—3. One who culls timber; an inspector and measurer of timber.

**cullet** 1 (kü'et), *n.* [A later form of *collet* 1, in sense 5.] In *glass-manuf.*, refuse and broken glass collected for remelting: originally applied to the 'necks' formed in glass-blowing.

**cullet** 2 (kü'et), *n.* Same as *culet*, 2. *Grose*.

**culleus**, *n.* See *culeus*.

**cullibility** (kü-lil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cully* + *-bility*, after *gullibility*.] Credulity; readiness to be duped; gullibility.

Providence never designed him [Gay] to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility*.

Swift, *To Pope*.

If there is not a fund of honest *cullibility* in a man, so much the worse.

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 94.

**cullible** (kü-lil-bl), *a.* [< *cull* 3, after *gullible*.] Gullible; easily cheated or duped.

**culling** (kü'ing), *n.* Anything selected or separated from a mass, as being of a poorer quality or inferior size: generally in the plural.

Those that are bigst of bone I still reserve for breed,

My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed.

Drayton, *Nymphidia*, vi. 1496.

**cullion** (kü'yun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cullyon*, *coillen*, < F. *coillon* = Pr. *coillon* = Sp. *cojon* = It. *coglione*, testicle (hence It. *coglione*, dial. *cojon* (> Sp. *coillon* = F. *coion*, > ME. *conjoun*, *cugion*, *conion*, etc.: see *conjoun*), a mean wretch, < L. *coileus*, scrotum, same as *culeus*, *culeus*, a bag. Cf. *cully*.] 1. A testicle. *Cotgrave*.—2. A round or bulbous root; an orchis; specifically, in plural form (*cullions*), the stenderwort, *Orchis mascula*.—3. A mean wretch; a low or despicable fellow.

Away, base *cullions*!

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 2.

Perish all such *cullions*!

Manning, *The Guardian*, ii. 4.

**cullionly** (kü'yun-li), *a.* [< *cullion* + *-ly*.] Like a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' the moonshine of you, you whoreson *cullionly* barber-monger.

Draw. Shak., *Laar*, ii. 2.

**cullis** 1 (kü'is), *n.* [Also *cullies*, *culliss*; early mod. E. also *colless*, *colets*, ME. *culice*, *colets*, < OF. and F. *coulis*, *cullis*, < *couler*, run, strain: see *colander*.] Broth of boiled meat strained.

Gold and themselves [usurers] to be beaten together, to make a most *coddle* *cullis* for the devil.

Webster, *White Devil*, v. 1.

I counsel you to a warm breakfast upon a *cullis*, which shall restore the tone of the stomach.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, iii.

**cullis** 2 (kü'is), *n.* [< F. *coulisse*, a groove (see *coulisse*), < *couler*, run, glide: see *colander*, and cf. *cullis* 1 and *portucullis*.] In arch.: (a) A gutter in a roof. (b) Any channel or groove in which an accessory, as a side scene in a theater, is to run.

**cullisont**, **cullisont**, **cullisont** (kü'i-sen, -son, -zan), *n.* Corruptions of *cognizance*, 3 (a).

But what badge shall we give, what *cullisont*?

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, iv. 4.

A blue coat without a *cullisont* will be like haberdine without mustard.

Oates *Almanack*, 1618.

**call-me-to-you** (kü'mē-tō-ū), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you*.

**cullock** (kü'ok), *n.* See *cullyock*.

**cullumbinet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *columbine* 2.

*Spenser*.

**cully** (kü'i), *n.*; pl. *cullies* (-iz). [Old slang, an abbr. of *cullion*, 3, with sense modified appar. by association with *gull*. According to Leland, of gypsy origin—"Sp. Gypsy *chulai*, a man, Turk. Gypsy *khalai*, a gentleman." A fellow; a "cove"; especially, a verdant fellow who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe. [Slang.]

Thus, when by rocks a lord is plied,

Some *cully* often wins a bet

By venturing on the cheating side.

Swift, *South Sea Project*.

I have learned that this fine lady does not live far from Covent Garden, and that I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a countess.

Addison.

**cully** (kü'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cullied*, ppr. *culling*. [< *cully*, *n.*] To deceive; trick, cheat, or impose upon; jilt; gull. [Slang.]

Tricks to *cully* tools.

Pomfret, *Divine Attributes*, Goodness.

**cullyism** (kü'i-izm), *n.* [< *cully* + *-ism*.] The state of being a *cully*. [Slang.]

Without dwelling upon these less frequent instances of eminent *cullyism*, what is there so common as to hear a fellow curse his fate that he cannot get rid of a passion to a jilt!

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 486.

**cullyock** (kü'i-ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bivalve mollusk, *Tapes pullastra*, better known as *pullet*. Also *cullock*, *culluck*. [Shetland.]

**culm** 1 (külm), *n.* [Also dial. *coom*; appar. < ME. *culme*, *coim*, soot, smoke, > *culmy*, *coimys*.] 1. Coal-dust; slack; refuse of coal. [Prov. Eng.]-2. In *mining*, a soft or slaty and inferior kind of anthracite, especially that occurring in Devonshire, England.—3. The name given by some geologists to a series of rocks which occupy the position of the Carboniferous limestone (see *carboniferous*), but which, instead of being developed in the form of massive calcareous beds, are made up of slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, and occasional beds of coal, usually of inferior quality. The fauna of the culm is in general much less abundant than that usually found in the Carboniferous limestone proper; its flora is, however, in some regions exceptionally rich. The rocks designated as culm occur extensively along the borders of Russia, Poland, and Austria; and similar ones, in the same geological position, are found developed on a considerable scale in Scotland, and also in Ireland. In the last-named country they are locally known as *calp*. See *calp*.

**culm** 2 (külm), *n.* [< L. *culmus*, a stalk; cf. *calamus*, a stalk (see *calamus*), = E. *hulm*, q. v.] In bot., the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses. It is in most cases herbaceous, but is woody in the bamboo and some other stout species. The term is also sometimes applied to the solid jointless stems of sedges.

**culm-bar** (külm'bär), *n.* A peculiar bar used in grates designed for burning culm or slack coal.

**culmen** (kü'men), *n.* [L.: see *culminate*.] 1. Top; summit.

At the *culmen* or top was a chapel.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 227.

2. [NL.] Specifically, in *ornith.*, the median lengthwise ridge of the upper mandible. See *first cut* under *bill*.

The *culmen* is to the upper mandible what the ridge is to the roof of a house; it is the upper profile of the bill—the highest middle lengthwise line of the bill. . . . In a

great many birds, especially those with depressed bill, as all the ducks, there is really no culmen; but then the median lengthwise line of the surface of the upper mandible takes the place and name of culmen.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 104.

3. [NL.] In anat., the upper and anterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum. Also called *cacumen*.

**culmiculous** (kul-mik'ŭ-lus), *a.* [*L. culmus*, a stalk, culm (see *culm*), + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing upon culms of grasses: said of some fungi.

**culmiferous**<sup>1</sup> (kul-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [*E. culm* + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>, + *-ous*.] Containing culm. See *culm*<sup>1</sup>.

**culmiferous**<sup>2</sup> (kul-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [= *F. culmifera* = *Sp. culmifero* = *Pg. It. culmifero*, < *L. culmus*, a stalk (see *culm*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*<sup>1</sup>.] Bearing culms, as grasses. See *culm*<sup>2</sup>.

**culminal** (kul'mi-nal), *a.* [*L. culmen* (*culmin-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the culmen or summit; uppermost; apical.

**culminant** (kul'mi-nant), *a.* [*ML. culminant* (-*is*), ppr. of *culminare*: see *culminate*, *v.*] Culminating; reaching the highest point.

I did spy  
Sun, moon, and stars, by th' painter's art appear,  
At once all *culminant* in one hemisphere.

A. Brome, To his Mistress.

**culminate** (kul'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *culminated*, ppr. *culminating*. [*ML. culminatus*, pp. of *culminare* (> *It. culminare* = *Sp. Pg. culminar* = *F. culminer*, > *D. kulmineren* = *G. kulminiren* = *Dan. kulminere*), < *L. culmen* (*culmin-*) (> *It. culmine* = *Sp. culmen* = *Pg. culme*), the highest point, older form *column*, > ult. *E. column*, *q. v.*] 1. To come to or be on the meridian; be in the highest point of altitude, as a star, or, according to the usage of astronomers, reach either the highest or the lowest altitude.

As when his beams at noon  
Culminate from the equator.

Milton, P. L., III. 617.

The regal star, then *culminating*, was the sun.

Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

The star of Guise, brilliant with the conquest of Calais,  
now *culminated* to the zenith.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 190.

2. To reach the highest point, apex, or summit, literally or figuratively.

The mountains forming this cape *culminate* in a grand conical peak. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracens, p. 189.

Both records (the biblical and the scientific) give us a grand procession of dynasties of life, beginning from the lower forms and *culminating* in man.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 119.

**culminate** (kul'mi-nāt), *a.* [*ML. culminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth: applied to the growth of corals. Dana.

**culminating** (kul'mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *culminate*, *v.*] 1. Being at or crossing the meridian; being at its highest elevation, as a planet.—2. Being at its highest point, as of rank, power, magnitude, numbers, or quality.

This Madonna, with the sculpture round her, represents the *culminating* power of Gothic art in the thirteenth century. Ruskin.

Beauty is, even in the beautiful, occasional—or, as one has said, *culminating* and perfect only a single moment, before which it is unripe, and after which it is on the wane. Emerson, Domestic Life.

**Culminating cycle.** See *cycle*.  
**culmination** (kul-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. culmination* (> *D. kulminatie* = *G. culmination* = *Dan. kulmination*) = *Sp. culminación* = *Pg. culminação* = *It. culminazione*, < *ML. \*culminatio* (-*n*), < *culminare*, pp. *culminatus*: see *culminate*, *v.*] 1. The position of a heavenly body when it is on the meridian; the attainment by a star of its highest or lowest altitude on any day.—2. The highest point or summit; the top; the act or fact of reaching the highest point: used especially in figurative senses.

We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle. Farindon, Sermons, p. 429.

**Lower or upper culmination,** the attainment by a star of its lowest or highest altitude on any day.

**culminicorn** (kul-min'i-körn), *n.* [*L. culmen* (*culmin-*), top, + *cornu* = *E. horn*. Coues, 1866.] In ornith., the superior one of the horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided; the piece which incases the culmen of the bill.

The *culminicorns* are transversely broad and rounded. Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 175.

**culmy** (kul'mi), *a.* and *n.* Same as *colmy*.

**culot** (kū'lō), *n.* [*F.*, < *cul*, < *L. culus*, posteriors, bottom.] 1. An iron cup inserted in the con-

ical opening of the Minié and other early projectiles. Farrow, Mil. Encey.—2. In decorative art, a rounded form, like a calyx or the sheaf of a bud, from which issue scrolls or the like.

**culotte** (kū-lōt'ik), *a.* [*F. culotte*, breeches, + *-ic*. Cf. *sansculottic*.] Having or wearing breeches; hence, pertaining to the respectable classes of society: opposed to *sansculottic*. [Rare.]

Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and *Sansculottic*, rushes forward. Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 3.

**culottism** (kū-lōt'izm), *n.* [As *culottic* + *-ism*.] The principles or influence of the more respectable classes of society. See *sansculottism*.

He who in these epochs of our Europe founds on garnitures, formulas, *culottisms* of what sort soever, is founding on old cloth and sheepskin, and cannot endure.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 6.

**culpability** (kul-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. culpabilité* = *Sp. culpabilidad* = *Pg. culpabilidade*, < *L. as if \*culpabilita* (-*t*), < *culpabilis*: see *culpable*.] The state of being culpable or censurable; blamableness.

**culpable** (kul'pa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. culpable*, *culpable*, *coupable*, < *OF. culpable*, *colpable*, *coupable*, *F. coupable* = *Pr. culpable* = *Sp. culpable* = *Pg. culpavel* = *It. colpabile*, < *L. culpabilis*, blameworthy, < *culpere*, blame, condemn, < *culpa*, fault, crime, mistake. See *culpe*.] 1. *a.* Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy: said of persons or their conduct.

That he had given way to most culpable indulgences, I had before heard hinted.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 181.

A permission voluntarily given for a bad act is *culpable*, as well as its actual performance.

Micart, Nature and Thought, p. 243.

2. *Guilty*.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Mayor of London sat in Judgment upon Offenders, where many were found *culpable*, and lost their Heads.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 139.

**Culpable homicide.** See *homicide*.—*Syn.* 1. Censurable, reprehensible, wrong, sinful.

II. 2. *a.* A culprit. North.

**culpableness** (kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; culpability.

**culpably** (kul'pa-bli), *adv.* Blamably; in a manner to merit censure; reprehensibly.

**culpatory** (kul'pa-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. culpatus*, pp. of *culpere*, blame (see *culpable*), + *-ory*.] Inculpatory; censuring; reprehensory.

Adjectives . . . commonly used by Latin authors in a culpatory sense.

Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, Postscript.

**culpet**, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. culpe*, *colpe*, *coupe*, *F. coupe* = *Pr. It. colpa* = *Sp. Pg. culpa*, < *L. culpa*, fault, error, crime, etc.: see *culpable*.] A fault; guilt. Chaucer.

To deprive a man, beyng banished out of the realme without deserte, without *culpe*, and without cause, of his inheritance and patrimony. Hall, Hen. IV., fol. 4.

**culpoint**, *n.* [*ME. culpe*, a fragment, chip, also *culpon*, *culpen*, < *OF. \*colpon*, *coupon* (*F. coupon*, > mod. *E. coupon*, *q. v.*), < *couper*, cut: see *coupl*.] 1. Something cut off; a piece; shred; clipping.

Ful thinne it [hair] lay, by *culpons* on and on.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 679.

2. Something split off; a splinter.

To hakke and hewe  
The okes olde, and lyeve hem on a rewe  
In *culpons* wel arrayed for to brenne.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 2009.

**culpoint**, *v. t.* [*Culpon*, *n.*] To cut up; split.

**culprit** (kul'prit), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of an old legal abbreviation *cul. prit* (*OF. culpable* [*L. culpabilis*], guilty, + *prit* (= *prist*, *prest*, ready).] 1. A person arraigned for a crime or offense.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges.

Prior, Solomon, Pref.

Neither the *culprit* nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers. Macaulay.

2. A criminal; a malefactor; an offender.

The *culprit* by escape grown bold  
Pillars alike from young and old.

Moore.

**culrage** (kul'rāj), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *culrage*, *killridge*; < *ME. culrage*, *culraige*, *culrayge*, *culrache*, *culrathe*, < *OF. culrage*, *curage*, *F. curage*, < *cul* (< *L. culus*), the posteriors, + *rage*, < *L. rabies*, madness, rage; equiv. to the *E. name arse-smart*.] The water-pepper or smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

**cult** (kult), *n.* [*F. culte* = *Sp. Pg. It. culto*, < *L. cultus*, cultivation, worship, < *colere*, *collo*, till, cultivate, worship. Cf. *cultivate*, *culture*, etc., *colony*, etc.] 1. Homage; worship; by extension, devoted attention to or veneration for a particular person or thing: as, the Shaksperian cult.

Every man is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the cult or homage which is due to it.

Shafesbury, Advice to an Author, III. § 1.

2. A system of religious belief and worship; especially, the rites and ceremonies employed in worship. Also *cultus*.

*Cult* is a term which, as we value exactness, we can ill do without, seeing how completely religion has lost its original signification. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 172.

3. A subject of devoted attention or study; that in which one is earnestly or absorbingly interested.

**cutch** (kulch), *n.* [Cf. *culch*.] The materials used to form a spawning-bed for oysters; also, the spawn of the oyster.

**cultel** (kul'tel), *n.* [*OF. cultel*, < *L. cultellus*, dim. of *cutter*, a knife: see *colter* and *cutlas*.] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

**cultellarius** (kul-te-lā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *cultellarii* (-i). [*ML.*, < *L. cultellus*, a knife: see *cultel*.]

1. In the middle ages, an irregular soldier whose principal weapon was a heavy knife or short sword. Cultellarii were often attendants upon a knight, and followed him to battle. See *couteau*. Also formerly *cuteel*.

2. A bandit or outlaw.

**cultellation** (kul-te-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. cultellus*, a knife, + *-ation*.] The determination of the exact point on the ground vertically beneath a point at some height above it, by letting fall a knife or other pointed object; also, the use of this method in measuring land on a hillside so as to obtain the measures projected upon a horizontal plane.

**cultellus** (kul-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *cultelli* (-i). [*L.*, a knife: see *cultel*.] In entom., one of the lancet-like mandibles of a mosquito or predatory fly.

**culter** (kul'tēr), *n.* Same as *colter*.

**culthrostral** (kul-ti-ro'stral), *a.* An erroneous form of *cultrirostral*.

**Cultrirostres** (kul-ti-ro's-trēs), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Cultrirostres*.

**cultism** (kul'tizm), *n.* [*Cult* + *-ism*.] The pedantic style of composition affected by the cultists.

The *cultism* of Góngora, the artifice of which lies solely in the choice and arrangement of words.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 390.

**cultist** (kul'tist), *n.* [*Cult* + *-ist*; equiv. to *Sp. cultero*, *culterano*, an affected purist.] One of a school of Spanish poets who imitated the pedantic affectation and labored elegance of Góngora y Argote, a Spanish writer (1561-1627).

A century earlier the school of the *cultists* had established a dominion, ephemeral, as it soon appeared, but absolute while it lasted. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 391.

**cultivable** (kul'ti-vā-bl), *a.* [= *F. cultivable* = *Sp. cultivable* = *Pg. cultivavel* = *It. coltivabile*, < *ML. as if \*cultivabilis*, < *cultivare*, till: see *cultivate*.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated; capable of improvement or refinement.

The soils of *cultivable* lands hold in a greater or less proportion all that is essential to the growth of plants.

J. R. Nichols, Fire-side Science, p. 131.

The descendant of a cultivated race has an enhanced aptitude for the reception of cultivation; he is more *cultivable*. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

**cultivable** (kul'ti-vā-tā-bl), *a.* [*Cultivate* + *-able*.] Cultivable.

Large tracts of rich *cultivable* soil. British and Foreign Rev., No. II., p. 266.

**cultivate** (kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultivated*, ppr. *cultivating*. [*ML. cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare* (> *It. coltivare*, *coltivare* = *Sp. Pg. cultivar* = *OF. cultiver*, *coltiver*, *cotiver*, *curtiver*, etc., < *F. cultiver*), till, work, as land, < *cultivus*, tilled, under tillage, < *L. cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till: see *cult*.] 1. To till; prepare for crops; manure, plow, dress, sow, and reap; manage and improve in husbandry: as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile that, without my *cultivating*, it has given me two harvests in a summer. Dryden, To Sir R. Howard.

2. To raise or produce by tillage: as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.—3. To use a cultivator upon; run a cultivator through: as, to *cultivate* a field of standing corn. See *cultivator* (*c*). [U. S.]

—4. To improve and strengthen by labor or study; promote the development or increase of; cherish; foster: as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

As your commissioners our poets go,  
To cultivate the virtue which you sow.

Dryden, University of Oxford, Prol., I. 13.



5. To direct special attention to; devote study, labor, or care to; study to understand, derive advantage from, etc.: as, to *cultivate* literature; to *cultivate* an acquaintance.

The ancient philosophers did not neglect natural science, but they did not *cultivate* it for the purpose of increasing the power . . . of man. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

He who *cultivates* only one precept of the Gospel, to the exclusion of the rest, in reality attends to no part at all. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 309.

The study of History is . . . as Coleridge said of Poetry, its own great reward, a thing to be loved and *cultivated* for its own sake.

*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 24.

6. To improve; meliorate; correct; civilize.

To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage.

*Addison*, Cato, I. 4.

**cultivated** (kul'ti-vā-ted), *p. a.* Produced by or subjected to cultivation; specifically, cultured; refined; educated.

My researches into *cultivated* plants show that certain species are extinct, or becoming extinct, since the historical epoch.

*De Candolle*, Orig. of Cultivated Plants (trans.), p. 459.

In proportion as there are more thoroughly *cultivated* persons in a community will the finer uses of prosperity be taught and the vulgar uses of it become disreputable.

*Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

**cultivating** (kul'ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* Engaged in the processes of cultivation; agricultural. [Rare.]

The Russian Village Communities were seen to be the Indian Village Communities, if anything in a more archaic condition than the eastern *cultivating* group.

*Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 240.

**cultivation** (kul'ti-vā'shon), *n.* [= *F. cultivation*, *OF. cultivaciun*, *cultivoison*, *cultivoison*, etc., = *Sp. cultivación* = *Pg. cultivacão* = *It. coltivazione*, < *ML. \*cultivatio(n)-*, < *cultivare*, *cultivate*: see *cultivate*.] 1. The act or practice of tilling land and preparing it for crops; the agricultural management of land; husbandry in general.

Such is the nature of Spain; wild and stern the moment it escapes from *cultivation*; the desert and the garden are ever side by side.

*Irving*, Alhambra, p. 278.

2. Land in a cultivated state; tilled land with its crops. [Rare.]

It is curious to observe how defined the line is between the rich green *cultivation* and the barren yellow desert.

*E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 12.

3. The act or process of producing by tillage: as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.—4. The use of a cultivator upon growing crops.—5. The process of developing; promotion of growth or strength, physical or mental: as, the *cultivation* of the oyster; the *cultivation* of organic germs, or of animal virus; the *cultivation* of the mind, or of virtue, piety, etc.

No capital is better provided [than Madrid] with sundry of the higher means to *cultivation*, as its Royal Armory, its Archeological Museum, and its glorious Picture Gallery . . . remind one.

*Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 25.

6. The state of being cultivated; specifically, a state of moral or mental advancement; culture; refinement; the union of learning and taste.

You cannot have people of *cultivation*, of pure character, . . . professing to be in communication with the spirit world and keeping up constant intercourse with it, without its gradually reacting on the whole conception of that other life.

*O. W. Holmes*, The Professor, I.

**Fractional cultivation.** See the extract.

**Fractional cultivation** consists in the attempt to isolate by successive cultivations the different organisms that have been growing previously in the same culture.

*E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 26.

= *Syn.* 5. Training, Discipline, Education, etc. See *instruction*.—5 and 6. Refinement, etc. See *culture*.

**cultivator** (kul'ti-vā-tor), *n.* [= *F. cultivateur*, *OF. cultiveor*, *couteveor*, etc., = *Sp. Pg. cultivador* = *It. coltivatore*, < *ML. as if \*cultivator*, < *cultivare*, *cultivate*: see *cultivate*.] One who or that which cultivates. (a) One who tills or prepares land for crops, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist. (b) A producer by cultivation; a grower of any kind of products: as, a *cultivator* of oysters.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up.

*Boyle*.

(c) An agricultural implement used to loosen the earth and uproot the weeds about growing crops which are planted in rows or hills. It consists of points or shares attached to a framework, usually adjustable in width, and having draft-wheels which govern the depth to which the ground is broken up. It is drawn between the rows of plants by a horse. There are also light forms which are operated by hand. (d) One who devotes special attention, care, or study to some person or pursuit.

The most successful *cultivators* of physical science.

*Buckle*, Civilization, I. 1.

**cultrate**, **cultrated** (kul'trāt, -trā-ted), *a.* [*< L. cultratus*, knife-shaped, < *culter*, a knife: see

*colter*, *cullet*.] Sharp-edged and pointed; colter-shaped, or shaped like a pruning-knife, as a body that is thick on one edge and acute on the other: as, a *cultrate* leaf; the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrate*.

**cultriform** (kul'tri-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. cultriforme*, < *L. culter*, a knife, + *forma*, shape.] Cultrate: specifically applied, in *zool.*, to a tapering or elongate part or organ when it is bounded by three sides meeting in angles, one of the sides being shorter than the other two, so that the section everywhere is an acute-angled triangle.

**cultriostreal** (kul'tri-ros'tral), *a.* [*< NL. cultriostrius*, < *L. culter*, a knife, + *rostrum*, a beak, + *-al*.] 1. Having a cultrate bill; having a bill shaped somewhat like the colter of a plow, or adapted for cutting like a knife: as, *cultriostreal*



Cultriostreal Bill of Heron.

osine birds.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cultriostres*.

Also, erroneously, *cultriostreal*.

**Cultriostres** (kul'tri-ros'trēs), *n. pl.* [*NL. pl. of cultriostrius*: see *cultriostreal*.] 1. In *Cuvier's* system of classification, a family of *Grallae*, including the cranes, courlans, herons, storks, and sundry other large waders, as distinguished from the *Presbiostres* or plover group, and the *Longirostres* or snipe group. [Not in use.]—2. In some later systems, a group of laminiplan-tar osine passerine birds, as the crows and corvine birds generally.

Also, erroneously, *Cultriostres*.

**cultrivorous** (kul'triv-ō-rus), *a.* [= *Sp. cultrivoro*, < *L. culter*, a knife, + *vorare*, swallow, devour.] Swallowing or seeming to swallow knives. *Dunglison*. [Rare.]

**culturable** (kul'tūr-ə-bl), *a.* [*< culture* + *-able*.] 1. Adapted to culture; cultivable: as, a *culturable* area.

Recent explorers affirm that there is no reason why these canals should not be again filled from those rivers, when the intervening country . . . would become *culturable*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 43.

2. Capable of becoming cultured or refined. [Rare in both uses.]

**cultural** (kul'tūr-əl), *a.* [= *F. cultural*; < *culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to culture; specifically, pertaining to mental culture or discipline; educational; promoting refinement or education.

In every variety of *cultural* condition.

*Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 172.

In its *cultural* development, China stands wholly for itself.

*Science*, IV. 21.

**culturater**, *v. t.* [*< ML. culturatus*, pp. of *culturare*, cultivate, < *L. cultura*, cultivation, culture: see *culture*, *n.*] To cultivate. *Capt. John Smith*.

**culture** (kul'tūr), *n.* [*< F. culture* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. cultura* = *It. cultura*, *cultura* = *G. Dan. kultur*, < *L. cultura*, cultivation, tillage, care, culture, < *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till, cultivate: see *cult*.] 1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; tillage; cultivation.

So that these three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself; and this *culture* did rather retard their advance.

*Bacon*, Sylva Sylvarum, § 402.

In vain our toll,

We ought to blame the culture, not the soil.

*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 14.

2. The act of promoting growth in animals or plants, but especially in the latter; specifically, the process of raising plants with a view to the production of improved varieties.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skillful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty.

*Tatler*.

These bud variations . . . occur rarely under nature, but they are far from rare under *culture*.

*Darwin*, Origin of Species, I.

Hence—3. In *bacteriology*: (a) The propagation of bacteria or other microscopic organisms by the introduction of the germs into suitably prepared fluids or other media, or of parasitic fungi upon living plants. Also called *cultivation*.

The only thing to be done now was to take advantage of what had previously been learned as to the attenuation of virus, and endeavor, through successive *culture*, to progressively lessen the harmfulness of the rabid poison.

*Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8992.

(b) The product of such culture.

This bacillus [of typhoid fever] is difficult to stain in tissues, while pure *cultures* stain readily with the usual dyes.

*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 765.

4. The systematic improvement and refinement of the mind, especially of one's own.

[Not common before the nineteenth century, except with strong consciousness of the metaphor involved, though used in Latin by Cicero.]

Rather to the pomp and ostentation of their wit, than to the *culture* and profit of their minds.

*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 14.

The *culture* and manurance of minds in youth hath such a forcible (though unseen) operation as hardly any length of time or contention of labour can countervail it afterwards.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning (Original

[English ed.], Works, III. 415.

O Lord, if thou suffer not thy servant, that we may pray before thee, and thou give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it, how shall each man live that is corrupt, who beareth the place of a man?

2 *Esd.* viii. 6.

*Culture*, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world, and thus with the history of the human spirit.

*M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

5. The result of mental cultivation, or the state of being cultivated; refinement or enlightenment; learning and taste; in a broad sense, civilization: as, a man of *culture*.

*Culture* or Civilization, taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.

*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 1.

*Culture* in its widest sense is, I take it, thorough acquaintance with all the old and new results of intellectual activity in all departments of knowledge, so far as they conduce to welfare, to correct living, and to rational conduct.

*W. K. Brooks*, Law of Heredity, p. 272.

6. The training of the human body.

Amongst whom [the Spartans] also both in other things, and especially in the *culture* of their bodies, the nobility observed the most equality with the commons.

*Hobbes*, tr. of Thucydides, I.

7. The pursuit of any art or science with a view to its improvement.

Our national resources are developed by an earnest *culture* of the arts of peace.

*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. Int.

8. Cultivated ground.

Proceeds the caravan

Through lively spreading *cultures*, pastures green,  
And yellow tillages in opening woods.

*Dyer*, The Fleece.

**Gelatin culture**, a growth of bacteria in a medium made of the consistence of jelly by means of gelatin.—*Pure culture*, in *bacteriology*, a growth of one kind of bacteria free from admixture of other varieties.—*Solid culture*, a culture of bacteria, etc., for which the medium is a solid at ordinary temperatures, usually gelatin or a preparation, such as agar-agar, made from algae.—*Test-tube culture*, a growth of bacteria in a test-tube.—*Syn.* 4-6. *Refinement*, *Cultivation*, *Culture*. Each of these words may represent a process or the result of that process. Only *refinement* can, when unqualified, represent a process or result carried too far. *Refinement* is properly most negative, representing a freeing from what is gross, coarse, rude, and the like, or a bringing of one out of a similar condition in which he is supposed to have been at the start. *Cultivation* and *culture* represent the person or the better part of him as made to grow by long-continued and thorough work. *Refinement* and *cultivation*, as thus representing the more negative and the more positive aspects of the improvement of man, were much more common until within thirty years; since then *culture* has largely supplanted *cultivation*: this change, coming when great attention was concentrating about the subject of the development of all the departments of the nature of man, produced a great enlargement of the definition of *culture*, for a time the improvement and gratification of taste being magnified in undue proportion by some, and by others the mere acquisition of knowledge. The word is now applied to the improvement of the whole man, bodily, mentally, and spiritually, although bodily training is not prominent unless specially mentioned; the moral and the spiritual are jealously included. *Culture* may be used of the state of society as well as of the man; *refinement* and *cultivation* refer primarily to the state of the individual. As referring to either, *culture* in its broadest sense may be called the highest phase of civilization.

What do we mean by this fine word *Culture*, so much in vogue at present? What the Greeks naturally expressed by their *paideia*, the Romans by *humanitas*, we less happily try to express by the more artificial word *Culture*. . . . When applied to the human being, it means, I suppose, the "educing or drawing forth [of] all that is potentially in a man," the training [of] all the energies and capacities of his being to the highest pitch, and directing them to their true ends.

*Shairp*, Culture and Religion, I.

**culture** (kul'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultured*, ppr. *culturing*. [*< culture*, *n.* Cf. *ML. cultura*: see *culture*.] To cultivate: as, "*cultured* vales," *Shenstone*, Elegies, xxv.

**culture-bulb** (kul'tūr-bulb), *n.* A bulb-shaped culture-tube. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 76.

**culture-cell** (kul'tūr-sel), *n.* A small moist chamber for the microscopic observation of the culture of organic germs. It is usually made by fixing to a microscopic slide a short glass cylinder; upon the latter a cover-glass is placed, and the culture is made in a drop of fluid on the lower surface of the cover-glass, thus being available for microscopic examination at all times without disturbance. The culture is kept moist by water in the bottom of the cell.

**cultured** (kul'tŭrd), *a.* Having culture; refined.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among cultured people, is less often met with than other mental endowments.  
*Is. Taylor.*

**culture-fluid** (kul'tŭr-flŭ'id), *n.* A fluid culture-medium.

Diluting the culture-fluid containing the various species to a very large extent with some sterile indifferent fluid.  
*E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 27.*

**cultureless** (kul'tŭr-less), *a.* Without culture; uncultured.

**culture-medium** (kul'tŭr-mŕ'di-um), *n.* A substance, solid or fluid, in which bacteria or other microscopic organisms are cultivated. Among the frequently used culture-media are meat-broths, decoctions of dung, hay, and various vegetable substances, sugar-solution, orange-juice, boiled potatoes, gelatin, and gelatin-like preparations of algae, as agar-agar.

**culture-oven** (kul'tŭr-uv'n), *n.* A warmed chamber, kept at a uniform temperature, in which cultures of bacteria and other microscopic organisms are made. See *culture*, 3 (*a*).

**culture-tube** (kul'tŭr-tŭb), *n.* A tube in which bacteria, etc., are cultivated.

**culturist** (kul'tŭr-ist), *n.* [*< culture + -ist.*] 1. A cultivator; one who produces anything by cultivation.

The oyster industry is rapidly passing from the hands of the fisherman into those of the oyster culturist.  
*Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 108.*

2. An advocate of the spread of culture or the education of the intellectual and esthetic powers; especially, one who regards culture in this sense rather than religion as the central element in civilization.

The *Culturists* . . . say that, since every man must have his ideal—material and selfish, or unselfish and spiritual—it lies mainly with culture to determine whether men shall rest content with grosser aims or raise their thoughts to the higher ideals.  
*Shairp, Culture and Religion, I.*

**cultus** (kul'tus), *n.* [= *G. kultus*, etc., *< L. cultus*, care, culture, refinement: see *cult.*] 1. A system of religious belief and worship: same as *cult*, 2.

Buddhism, a missionary religion rather than an ancestral cultus, eagerly availed itself of the art of writing for the propagation of its doctrines.

*Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 243.*

Pure ethics is not now formulated and concretized into a cultus, a fraternity with assemblies and holy-days, with song and book, with brick and stone.

*Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.*

2. The moral or esthetic state or condition of a particular time or place.

**cultus-cod** (kul'tus-kod), *n.* [From the Chionook cultus, worthless, of little value, + *E. cod*².] A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of a length-



Cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*).  
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

ened form, with a long pointed head and many dorsal spines and rays. It reaches a length of from 3 to 4 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It abounds along the Pacific coast of the United States, and is one of the most important food-fishes of that region. Also called *green-cod*, and by many other names.

**cultur**, *n.* A Middle English form of *color*.

**-culus, -cula, -culum**. [*L. m., f., neut.*, respectively, of *-culus*, a compound dim. term., consisting of *-c*, an adj. term. used as dim. (see *-ce*), + *-ulus*, a dim. term.: see *-ule, -el, -le*, etc.] A diminutive termination in Latin words, some of which have entered English without change, as *fasciculus*, *curriculum*, *operculum*, *oposculum*, *tenaculum*, *vinculum*, etc., but which have usually taken the form *-cule*, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc., or more frequently *-cle*, as in *article*, *auricle*, *particle*, *conventicle*, *versicle*, *ventricle*, etc. See *-cule, -cle*.

**culver**¹ (kul'ver), *n.* [*< ME. culver, colver, colvere, colfre, culfre, < AS. culfre, culfre*, a dove, prob. a corruption of *L. columba*, a dove: see *Columba*¹.] A dove; a pigeon. [Now only local.]

Crye to Crist that he wolde hus *culvere* sende,  
The whiche is the holy gost that out of heuene descendede.  
*Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 246.*

Lyke as the *Culver*, on the bared bough,  
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.  
*Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxviii.*

**culver**² (kul'ver), *n.* [Short for *culverin*, perhaps with reference to *culver¹, a dove, as guns were sometimes called by the names of birds; e. g., *falcon* and *saker*.] Same as *culverin*.*

Falcon and *culver*, on each tower,  
Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower.  
*Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 17.*

**culver-dung** (kul'ver-dung), *n.* The droppings of pigeons.

**culverfoot** (kul'ver-fŭt), *n.* [*< culver*¹ + *foot*.] A species of crane's-bill, *Geranium columbinum*, the leaves of which are cleft like a bird's foot.

**culver-house** (kul'ver-hous), *n.* [*< ME. culver-, colver-hous; < culver*¹ + *house*.] A dovecote.

Under thi *culver hous* in alle the brede  
Make mewes tweyne.  
*Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.*

**culverin** (kul'ver-in), *n.* [*< OF. couleuerine, couleuerine, F. couleuvrine, < ML. colubrina, a culverin, dim. of colubra (< OF. couleuvre), a culverin, lit. a serpent, < L. colubra, fem. of coluber, a serpent: see Coluber.*] An early name of the cannon. (a) Loosely, any small gun: especially so used in the earliest days of artillery. (b) In the sixteenth century, the heaviest gun in ordinary use, as on shipboard or the like, corresponding nearly to the long 18-pounders of later times. It is also mentioned as throwing a shot of 15 pounds weight. In the seventeenth century the name was retained for this piece, though much heavier guns were in use. Also called *culver* and *whole culverin*. See *demi-culverin*. Sometimes spelled *culverine*.

Hurrah! the foes are moving! Hark to the mingled din  
Of file, and steel, and trumpet, and drum, and roaring culverin.  
*Macauley, Ivy.*

The Constable advanced with four pieces of heavy artillery, four *culverines*, and four lighter pieces.  
*Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 177.*

**Bastard culverin**, in the sixteenth century, a cannon smaller than the culverin, firing a projectile usually from 5 to 8 pounds in weight.

**culverineer** (kul'ver-in-ēr'), *n.* [*< culverin* + *-eer*.] One who had charge of the loading and firing of a culverin.

Even as late as the 15th century a guild was founded at Ghent, composed of the *culverineers*, arquebusiers, and gunners, in order to teach the burghesses the use of firearms.  
*Encyc. Brit., XI. 200.*

**culverkey** (kul'ver-kē), *n.* [Appar. *< culver*¹, a dove, + *key*, the husk containing the seed of an ash (or maple: see *ash-key* and *maple-key*); but the connection of *culver*¹, a dove, with the ash-tree is not obvious. *Columbine* and *culver*¹, however, are (prob.) etymologically related (ult. *< L. columbus*, a dove): see *culver*¹.] 1. A bunch of the pods of the ash-tree.—2. A meadow-flower, probably the bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

Looking down the meadows, [I] could see, here a boy gathering lilies and lady-smocks, and there a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips. *J. Walton, Complete Angler, xi.*

Purple narcissus like the morning rays,  
Pale gander-grass, and azure *culverkeys*.  
*J. Davers, quoted in J. Walton's Complete Angler, I.*

**Culver's-physic** (kul'verz-fiz'ik), *n.* [After a Dr. Culver, who used it in his practice.] The popular name of *Veronica (Leptandra) Virginica*. The thick, blackish root has a nauseous, bitter taste, acting as a violent emeto-cathartic, and has long been in use in medicine.

**Culver's-root** (kul'verz-rŭt), *n.* Same as *Culver's-physic*.

**culvert**¹ (kul'vert), *n.* [Appar. an accom., in imitation of *covert*, a covered place, of *OF. couloere*, a channel, gutter, also a colander, *< couler*, run, drain: see *culis*², *colander*.] An arched or flat-covered drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railroad, canal, etc., for the passage of water.

**culvert**², *a.* [*ME., also culvert, culvard, < OF. culvert, culvert, cuvert, cuvert, cuvert, cuvert, also colibert, colibert (ML. colibertus, also, after F., culvert), low, servile, as noun a serf, vassal: see colibert.*] False; villainous.

The porter is *culvert* and felon.  
*King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.*

The king hede a stiward  
That was fel ant cuvert.  
*Chron. of Eng. (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 787.*

**culvertage** (kul'ver-tāj), *n.* [*< OF. culvertage, cuvertage, cuvertage (ML. culvertagium), < culvert, serf, vassal: see culvert*².] In early Eng. law, the forfeiture by tenant or vassal of his holding and his position as a freeman, resulting in a condition of servitude.

Vnder paine of *Culvertage* and perpetuall servitude.  
*Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 116.*

In early times attendance at the posse comitatus was enforced by the penalty of *culvertage*, or turntail, viz., forfeiture of property and perpetual servitude.  
*Encyc. Brit., VIII. 446.*

**culvertail** (kul'ver-tāl), *n.* [*< culver*¹ + *tail*¹. Cf. *dovetail*.] In joinery and carp., a dovetail joint, as the fastening of a ship's carlings into the beam.

**culvertailed** (kul'ver-tāld), *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dovetail joint; dovetailed: used by shipwrights.

**culvertship**, *n.* [*ME. kulvertschipe; < culvert*² + *-ship*.] Falsehood; wickedness.

After the ilke time that er Louerd thermide brouhte so to grunde his [the devil's] kointe *kulvertschipe* & his prude strenthe.  
*Ancren Riwle, p. 224.*

**culverwort** (kul'ver-wért), *n.* [*< culver*¹ + *wort*¹.] The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*: so named from the resemblance of its flowers to the heads of little pigeons around a dish. See *cut* under *columbine*.

**culy**, *n.* See *kuli*.

**cumt**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *come*.

**Cuma** (kū-mā), *n.* [NL., appar. for \**Cyma* (see *cyma*, in other senses), *< Gr. κύμα*, a wave, a waved molding, etc.: see *cyma*, *cyme*.] 1. In *conch.*, a genus of rhachiglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Muricidae*. *Humphreys, 1795.*—2. A genus of crustaceans, of the family *Cumida*, also giving name to a group *Cumacea*. Also *Cyma*.

**Cumacea** (kū-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cuma* + *-acea*.] A group of thoracostracous crustaceans, of which the type is the genus *Cuma*. The *Cumacea* resemble the arthrostracous *Crustacea* in having eyes without a movable stalk; but they closely resemble the *Schizopoda* in the form of the body, thus corresponding with the lower developmental stages of the decapodous crustaceans.

The *Cumacea* . . . are very remarkable forms allied to the *Schizopoda* and *Nebalia* on the one hand, and on the other to the *Edriophthalmia* and *Copepoda*; while they appear, in many respects, to represent persistent larvae of the higher *Crustacea*.  
*Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 308.*

**cumacean** (kū-mā'sē-ān), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cumacea*. Also *cumaceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cumacea*.

**cumaceous** (kū-mā'shi-us), *a.* Same as *cumacean*.

**Cumæan** (kū-mē-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumæ, an ancient city on the coast of Campania, reputed the earliest of the Greek settlements in Italy.—*Cumæan sibyl*, one of the legendary prophetic women whose authority in matters of divination was acknowledged by the Romans. See *sibyl*.

**cumarin** (kū-mā-rin), *n.* Same as *coumarin*.

**cumbent** (kum'bent), *a.* [*< L. "cumbent(-)s*, ppr. of *"cumbere* (only in comp. *concumbere, incumbere*, etc.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cubi*, and cf. *accumbent, incumbent, procumbent, recumbent*.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent. [Rare.]

At the fountains are as many *cumbent* figures of marble under very large niches of stone.  
*Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.*

A handsome monument of Caen stone, being a *cumbent* effigy on an altar-tomb, was placed on the north side of the chancel [in Whalley church] in 1842.  
*Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 7, note.*

**cumber** (kum'bér), *v. t.* [*< ME. cumbren, cumbren, < OF. cumber, hinder, obstruct, commonly in comp. encombren, F. encombrer = Pr. en-combrar = It. ingombrare, < ML. incumbere, hinder, obstruct, encumber, < L. in- + ML. "cumbus, combus, obstruction, etc., < L. cumulus, a heap: see cumber, n., and cf. encumber, of which cumber, v., is in part an abbreviated form.*] 1. To burden or obstruct with or as with a load or weight, or any impediment; load excessively or uselessly; press upon; choke up; clog.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground?  
*Luke xiii. 7.*

A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose.  
*Locke.*

The fallen images

*Cumber* the weedy courts.

*Bryant, Hymn to Death.*

The whole alope is *cumbered* by masses of rock.

*Tyndal, Forms of Water, p. 44.*

2. To be a clog to; hinder by obstruction; hamper in movement.

Why asks he what avails him not in flight,  
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight?

*Dryden.*

3. To trouble; perplex; embarrass; distract. For gif thou comest agein Conscience thou *cumbrest* this seluen,  
And so witnesseth godes word and holiwrit bothe.  
*Piers Plowman (A), x. 91.*

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,  
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.  
*Shak., J. C., iii. 1.*

**cumber** (kum'bér), *n.* [This noun, though later than the verb in E., and derived from it, is in the other tongues the orig. of the verb. Formerly also written *comber*; *OF. combre*, an obstruction of stakes, etc., in a river to catch

**fish** (but comp. *encumbrance* = *Pr. encombre* = *It. ingombro*, hindrance, embarrassment, distress, verbal n. (cf. *décombrés*, rubbish), < *encombrer*, etc.: see *encumber*), same as *OF. comble*, a heap, top, summit (see *cumple*), = *Pg. combro, comoro*, a heap of earth, = *Pr. comol*, heap; *ML. (<OF., etc.) combra, cumbra*, an obstruction in a river to catch fish, *combrī*, pl. of *combrus*, a heap of felled trees obstructing a road, *comblus*, a heap; hence (< *ML. \*cumbrus, combrus*) *MHG. kumber*, rubbish, burden, oppression, trouble, need, *G. Dan. kummer*, trouble, grief, *G. dial. rubbish*, = *D. kommer*, trouble, grief, dung of a hare; all ult. < *L. cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. For the change of *m* to *mb*, cf. *number, chamber*, etc.; for the change of *l* to *r*, cf. *chapter*.] 1. That which cumber; a burden; a hindrance; an obstruction.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy cumber spring.  
*Fairfax*, tr. of *Tasso*, II. 73.

The stools & other cumber are remov'd when y<sup>e</sup> assembly rises.  
*Evelyn*, *Diary*, March 1, 1644.

2. Embarrassment; disturbance; distress; trouble. [*Archaic.*]

Fleet foot on the corral,  
Sage counsel in cumber,  
Red hand in the foray,  
How sound is thy slumber!  
*Scott*, *L. of the L.*, III. 16.

**cumberground** (kum'bér-ground), *n.* [*< cumber, v., + obj. ground*.] Anything worthless. *Mackay*.

**cumberless** (kum'bér-less), *a.* [*< cumber, n., + -less*.] Free from care, distress, or encumbrance. [*Rare.*]

Bird of the wilderness,  
Blithesome and cumberless.  
*Hogg*, *The Skylark*.

**cumberment**, *n.* [*< ME. comberment, comburment*; < *cumber + -ment*. Cf. *encumberment*.] Same as *cumber*.

Who-so wole haue heuen to his hire,  
Kepe he him from the deuella cumberment.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 56.

**cumbersome** (kum'bér-sum), *a.* [*< cumber + -some*.] 1. Burdensome; troublesome; embarrassing; vexatious: as, "cumbersome obedience," *Sir P. Sidney*.

God guard us all, and guide us to our last Home thro' the Briars of this cumbersome Life. *Hovell*, *Letters*, II. 53.

2. Inconvenient; awkward; unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed: as, a cumbersome load; a cumbersome machine.

The weapons of natural reason . . . are as the armour of Saul, rather cumbersome about the soldier of Christ than needfull.  
*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, III. 8.

**cumbersomely** (kum'bér-sum-li), *adv.* In a cumbersome manner.

Humane (human) art acts upon the matter from without cumbersomely and moliminously, with tumult and hurli-burly.  
*Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 179.

**cumbersomeness** (kum'bér-sum-ness), *n.* The quality of being cumbersome or troublesome.  
**cumber-world** (kum'bér-wérld), *n.* [*< ME. combre-world*; < *cumber, v., + obj. world*.] Anything or any person that encumbers the world without being useful.

A cumber-world, yet in the world am left,  
A fruitless plot with brambles overgrown.  
*Drayton*, *Eclogues*, II.

**cumbi** (kum'bi), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A superior kind of cloth made in Peru and Bolivia from the wool of the alpaca.

**cumblē**, *n.* [*< OF. comble*, a heap, top, summit, *F. comble*, top, summit, < *L. cumulus*, a heap: see *cumber, n.*, and *cumulus*.] Top; summit; culmination.

But this word Souverain, clean contrary, hath raised itself to that cumber of greatness, that it is now applied only to the king.  
*Hovell*, *Epist.* Ded. to Colgrave's Dict.

**cumbly** (kum'bli), *n.* [*Also cumly, comby*: *Hind. kamli*.] In India, a coarse woolen wrap or blanket worn as a cloak in wet weather.

The Natives quivering and quaking after Sunset, wrapping themselves in a Comby or Hair-cloth.  
*Fryer*, *New Account of East India and Persia*, p. 54.

**cumbrance** (kum'brans), *n.* [*< ME. cumbrance, combrance, combraunce, combrance*, by apheresis from *encumbrance*, *q. v.*] 1. That which cumber or encumbers; an encumbrance; a hindrance; an embarrassment.

By due proportion measuring ev'ry pace,  
T' avoid the cumbrance of each hindering doubt.  
*Drayton*, *Barons' Wars*.

The two kings, for the combrance of their trainees, were constrained to dismount themselves for time of their journey.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21.

2. The state of being cumbered, overburdened, obstructed, hindered, or perplexed; cumber; trouble.

Cold care and cumbrance is come to our alle.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 278.

Hir robe that she was in clad was so grete that for combrance she myght not a-rise. *Mertin* (*E. E. T. S.*), II. 298.

**Cumbrian** (kum'bri-an), *a.* [*< Cumbria*, Latinized name of *Cumberland*.] Of or pertaining to the early medieval British principality or kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, or to Cumberland, a northern county of England, which constituted a part of it.

**cumbrous** (kum'brus), *a.* [*< ME. combrous, comberous, comerous*; < *cumber, n., + -ous*.] 1. Burdensome; hindering or obstructing; rendering action difficult or toilsome; clogging; cumbrous.

The lane was full thikke and comberouse to come vp or down for the rokkes.  
*Mertin* (*E. E. T. S.*), III. 464.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then  
The cumbrous elements, earth, flood, air, fire.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, III. 715.

The processes by which that evolution [of organized beings] takes place are long, cumbrous, and wasteful processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.  
*W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, I. 213.

2. Causing trouble or annoyance; troublesome; vexatious.

A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. i. 23.

3. Difficult to use; characterized by unwieldiness or clumsiness; ungainly; clumsy.

The cumbrous and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively.  
*De Quincy*, *Style*.

It [a ship] had a ruined dignity, a cumbrous grandeur, although its masts were shattered, and its sails rent.  
*G. W. Curtis*, *Prue and I*, p. 90.

**cumbrously** (kum'brus-li), *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Capitals to every substantive are cumbrously intrusive upon the eye.  
*Seward*, *Letters*, I. 164.

**cumbrouness** (kum'brus-ness), *n.* The character or quality of being cumbrous.

**cumene** (kum'én), *n.* [*< L. cum(inum)*, *cumin*, + *-ene*.] Same as *cumol*.

**cumforti**, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *comfort*.  
**cumfortable**, *a.* A former spelling of *comfortable*.

**cumfrey**, *n.* See *comfrey*.

**cum grano salis** (kum grā'nō sā'lis). [*L.*, lit. with a grain of salt: *cum*, with; *grano*, abl. of *granum*, grain (= *E. corn*); *salis*, gen. of *sal*, salt: see *com-, grain, sal, salt*.] With a slight qualification; with some allowance; not as literally true: as, to accept a statement *cum grano salis*.

**cumic** (kum'ik), *a.* [*< cum(in) + -ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to *cumin*.—*Cumic acid*, *C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>*, an acid prepared from the oil of *cumin*, forming colorless tabular crystals, which may be sublimed without decomposition.

**cumin**, **cummin** (kum'in), *n.* [*Early mod. E. reg. cummin*, < *ME. cummin, comin*, < *AS. cumin, cymen*, *cymīn* = *D. komijn* = *MLG. kōmen, kōmen, kōmin, kāmīn, kāmēn* = *OHG. chūmin, cūmin*, also *chumil*, *MHG. kūmel*, *G. kümmel* (*OHG.* also *chumi*, *cūmi*, also *chumich, cumich*, *MHG. kumich, kūmich*, *G. dial. kūmmich*) = *Sw. kummin* = *Dan. kummen*, *cumin*, *caraway*, = *OF. comin, cumin*, *F. cumin* = *Sp. Pg. comino* = *It. comino*, *cumino* = *ORuss. kymīnū*, *Russ. kīminū*, *kīminū*, *tīminū* = *Serv. kōmin* = *Bohem. Pol. kmin* = *Lith. kminai* = *Albanian kymino* = *Hung. kömény*, < *L. cūminum, cūminum*, < *Gr. κύμινον*, < *Heb. kammōn*, *Ar. kammūn*, *cumin*, *cumin-seed*.] 1. A fennel-like umbelliferous plant, *Cuminum Cyminum*. It is an annual, found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated time out of mind for the sake of its fruit. See *def. 2*.

Nowe cumyn and aneyse is fatte yswae  
In douned lande and weeded wel to growe.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 66.

2. The fruit of this plant, commonly called *cumin-seed*. This fruit is agreeably aromatic, and, like that of caraway, dill, anise, etc., possesses well-marked stimulating and carminative properties. It is used in India as a condiment and as a constituent of curry-powder.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith.  
*Mat.* xxiii. 23.

3. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Black cummin**, the pungent seeds of *Nigella arvensis*.—**Essence of cummin**, an essential oil from *cumin-seeds*. It contains cuminol, cymene, and a terpene. Also called *oil of cumin*.—**Oil of cumin**. Same as *essence of cumin*, which see. See also *cumol*.—**Sweet cummin**, the anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*.—**Wild cumin**, the *Lagotis cymnoides*, a low umbelliferous plant of southeastern Europe.

**cuminol** (kum'i-nol), *n.* [*< cumin + -ol*, < *L. oleum*.] A colorless oil (*C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O*), *cumin* (or *cumyl*) aldehyde, obtained from the seeds of *cumin*. It has an agreeable odor and a burning taste, is lighter than water, and boils at a temperature of 455° F.

**cumlingt**, *n.* Same as *comeling*.

**cumly**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *comely*.

**cumly**, *n.* See *cumbly*.

**cummer** (kum'ér), *n.* [*Sc.*, also *kimmer*: see *kimmer* and *commere*.] 1. A gossip; a friend or an acquaintance.

A canty quran was Kate, and a special cummer of my ain may be twenty years syne.  
*Scott*, *Monastery*, viii.

2. Any woman; specifically, a girl or young woman.—3. A midwife.—4. A witch.

**cummerbund, kamarband** (kum'ér-bund), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind. cummerbund*, *Hind. prop. kamar-band*, < *kamar*, the loins, + *band*, also *bandh*, a band, tie, < *Skt. √ bandh*, tie, = *E. bind*, *q. v.*] A shawl, or large and loose sash, worn as a belt. Such a waist-band is a common part of East Indian costume, and, besides serving as a girdle, is useful as a protection to the abdomen.

White-turbaned natives, with scarlet and gold ropes fastened round the waist, glided about in the halls; and some of the more important added to the dignity of their appearance by wearing large daggers in their cummerbunds.  
*W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 113.

**cummin**, *n.* See *cumin*.

**cumming** (kum'ing), *n.* [*Cf. combd* = *coomb*, a measure, *E. dial. combd*, a brewing-vat.] A vessel for holding wort. *E. H. Knight*.

**cummingtonite** (kum'ing-ton-it), *n.* [*< Cumington* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] 1. A variety of rhodonite or manganese silicate, occurring at Cumington, Massachusetts.—2. An iron-magnesia variety of amphibole from the same locality.

**cumnaunt**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *covenant*.

**cumol** (kum'ol), *n.* [*< L. cum(inum)*, *cumin*, + *-ol*.] A coal-tar product, *C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>*. A mixture of hydrocarbons prepared from coal-tar is used in the arts under this name as a solvent for gums, etc. Also called *cumene*.

**cuppanyt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *company*.

**cuppanyable**, *a.* See *companionable*.

**cumpast, cumpasset**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *compass*.

**cuplinet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complin*.

**cumquat, kumquat** (kum'kwot), *n.* [*The Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese kin kew, golden orange, the native name of the fruit.*] A very small orange of about the size of a pigeon's egg, the fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium*, var. *Japonica*, very abundant in China and Japan, with a sweet rind and sharp acid pulp. It is used chiefly in preserves. Also spelled *cumquat*.

**cumshaw, kumshaw** (kum'shā), *n.* [*Chinese pigeon-English*: said to be a corruption of *E. commission*, an allowance or consideration; but, according to Giles, the Amoy pronunciation of Chinese *kan seay*, grateful thanks.] A present of any kind; a gift or douceur; bakshish.

**cumulant** (kū'mū-lant), *n.* [*< L. cumulan(t)-s*, *pp. of cumulare*, *heap up*: see *cumulate*.] The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of a simple continued fraction. Same as *continuunt*.

**cumulate** (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. cumulated*, *pp. cumulating*. [*< L. cumulatus*, *pp. of cumulare*, *heap up*, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. Cf. *accumulate*.] 1. To gather or throw into a heap or mass; bring together; accumulate. [*Now rare.*]

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells bedded and cumulated heap upon heap among earth will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live.  
*Woodward*.

All the extremes of worth and beauty that were cumulated in Camilla.  
*Shelton*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, IV. 6.

2. In *Louisiana law*, to combine in a single action: applied to actions or causes of action.

**cumulation** (kū'mū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. cumulation* = *Sp. cumulación* = *Pg. cumulação* = *It. cumulazione*, < *L.* as if *\*cumulatio(n)-*, < *cumulare*, *heap up*: see *cumulate*.] 1. The act of heaping together or piling up; accumulation.—2. That which is cumulated or heaped together; a heap.—3. In *civil law*, and thence in *Scots* and *Louisiana law*, combination of causes of action or defenses in a single proceeding; joinder, so that all must be tried together. The right to have several defenses proposed and discussed severally and without cumulation is the right to put in one at a time and have it disposed of, and then if necessary to put in another, and so on.

**cumulatist** (kū'mū-lā-tist), *n.* [*< cumulate + -ist*.] One who accumulates or collects. [*Rare.*]

**cumulative** (kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. cumulatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. cumulativo*; as *cumulate + -ive*.] 1. Adding to; increasing the mass, weight, num-

ber, extent, amount, or force of (things of the same kind): as, *cumulative* materials; *cumulative* arguments or testimony. See below.—2. Increasing by successive additions: as, the *cumulative* action of a force.

I cannot help thinking that the indefinable something which we call character is *cumulative*—that the influence of the same climate, scenery, and associations for several generations is necessary to its gathering head, and that the process is disturbed by continual change of place.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 98.

No modern writer save De Quincey has sustained himself so easily and with such *cumulative* force through passages which strain the reader's mental power.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 401.

St. Composed of aggregated parts; composite; brought together by degrees.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative* and not original.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 147.

**Cumulative action**, in *med.*, the property of producing considerable, and more or less sudden, effect after a large number of apparently ineffective doses, as of a drug or poison.—**Cumulative argument**, an argumentation whose force lies in the concurrence of different probable arguments tending to one conclusion.—**Cumulative dividend**. See *dividend*.—**Cumulative evidence**, evidence of which the parts reinforce one another, producing an effect stronger than any part taken by itself.—**Cumulative legacies**, several legacies in the same will to the same person which, though expressed in the same or similar language, are such as to be deemed additional to one another, and not merely a repeated expression of one intention already expressed.—**Cumulative offense**, in *law*, an offense committed by a repetition of acts of the same kind, on the same day or on different days. *Heard*.—**Cumulative sentence**, in *law*, a sentence in which several fines or several terms of imprisonment are added together, on account of conviction of several similar offenses.—**Cumulative system of voting**, in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number, or within one of the same number, of votes as there are persons to be elected to a given office, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them, as he pleases. This variety of proportional or minority representation is practised in elections to the Illinois House of Representatives, and to some extent in British elections.

**cumulatively** (kū'mū-lē-tiv-lī), *adv.* In a cumulative manner; increasingly; by successive additions.

As time goes on and our knowledge of the planetary motions becomes more minutely precise, this method [of determining the parallax of the sun] will become continually and *cumulatively* more exact. C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 41.

**cumuli**, *n.* Plural of *cumulus*.

**cumuliform** (kū'mū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. cumulus*, a heap, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cumuli; cumulous; cumulose: applied to clouds. [Rare.]

**cumulite** (kū'mū-lit), *n.* [*L. cumulus*, a heap, + *ite*.] An aggregation of globulites (see *globulite*) with more or less spherical, ovoid, or flattened rounded forms: a term introduced into microscopical lithology by Vogelsang.

**cumulo-cirro-stratus** (kū'mū-lō-sir'ō-strā'tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *cirrus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

**cumulose** (kū'mū-lōs), *a.* [*L.* as if \**cumulosus*, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] Full of heaps, or of cumuli.

**cumulo-stratus** (kū'mū-lō-strā'tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

**cumulous** (kū'mū-lus), *a.* [*L.* as if \**cumulosus*: see *cumulose*.] Resembling cumuli; cumuliform; cumulose: applied to clouds.

A series of white cumulous clouds, such as are frequently seen piled up near the horizon on a summer's day.

Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 345.

**\*cumulus** (kū'mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cumuli* (-lī). [*L. cumulus*, a heap, whence ult. *cumle*, *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulate*, *accumulate*, etc.] 1. The kind of cloud which appears in the form of rounded heaps or hills, snowy-white at top with a darker horizontal base, characteristic of mild, calm weather, especially in summer; the summer-day cloud. See *cut under cloud*<sup>1</sup>, 1.

The vapours rolled away, studding the mountains with small flocks of white wool-like cumuli.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 106.

2. In *anat.*, a heap of cells surrounding a ripe ovum in the Graafian follicle, and constituting the discus proligerus.

**cumyl** (kū'mīl), *n.* [*L. cum(inum)*, cumin, + *-yl*, < Gr. *ύλη*, matter.] The hypothetical radical (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>13</sub>) of a series of compounds derived from cymene.

**cumylic** (kū-mīl'ik), *a.* [*L. cumyl* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumyl.—**Cumylic acid**, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, a monobasic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, insoluble in water.

**cun<sup>1</sup>** (kun), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con<sup>1</sup>*, *can<sup>1</sup>*.

**cun<sup>2</sup>** (kun), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con<sup>2</sup>*.

**cun<sup>3</sup>** (kun), *v. t.* A variant of *con<sup>3</sup>*.

**cunabula** (kū-nab'ū-lā), *n.* [*L.*, neut. pl., dim. of *cunæ*, *f. pl.*, a cradle.] A cradle; hence, birthplace or early abode. [Rare.]

Leipzig is in a peculiar sense the *cunabula* of German socialism and spiritualism.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 74.

**cunabular** (kū-nab'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. cunabula*, a cradle, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or to childhood.

**Cunantha** (kū-nan'thā), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1879), < *L. cunæ*, a cradle, nest, + Gr. *άνθος*, a flower.] The typical genus of *Cunanthinae*.

**Cunanthinae** (kū-nan-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cunantha* + *-inae*.] A group of *Trachymedusinae* with broad pouch-shaped radial canals, and with otoporpa, typified by the genus *Cunantha*. **cunctation** (kung'tā-shōn), *n.* [*L. cunctatio* (n-), *contatio* (n-), delay, < *cunctari*, *contari*, delay action, hesitate.] Delay; cautious slowness; deliberateness.

Such a kind of *Cunctation*, Advisedness, and Procrastination, is allowable also in all Councils of State and War.

Howell, Letters, II. 17.

*Festina lente*, . . . celerity should always be contemplated with cunctation. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

**cunctative** (kung'tā-tiv), *a.* Cautiously slow; delaying; deliberate. [Rare.]

**cunctator** (kung'tā'tor), *n.* [= *F. cunctator*, < *L. cunctator*, a delayer, lingerer (famous as a surname of the dictator Quintus Fabius Maximus), < *cunctari*, delay: see *cunctation*.] One who delays or lingers: as, Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer). [Rare.]

Unwilling to discourage such cunctators.

Hammond, Works, I. 494.

**cunctipotent** (kung'tip'ō-tent), *a.* [*L. cunctipotent* (t-), all-powerful, < *L. cunctus*, all, all together (contr. of \**conjunctus*, *conjunctus*, joined together: see *conjunct*, *conjoint*), + *potent* (t-), powerful.] All-powerful; omnipotent. [Rare.]

O true, peculiar vision

Of God cunctipotent!

J. M. Neale, tr. of Horæ Novissimæ.

**cunctiteneat**, *a.* [*L. cunctus*, all, + *tenen* (t-), ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] Possessing all things.

**cundt**, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *con<sup>3</sup>*.

**cundit**, *cundith*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *condit*.

**cundurango** (kun-du-rang'gō), *n.* [Nat. Peruv., < *cundur*, condor, + *ango*, vine.] An asclepiadaceous woody climber of Peru, the bark of which had a brief reputation as a cure for cancer. It is a simple aromatic bitter. The plant is usually referred to *Maradenia cundurango*, but specimens under cultivation have been identified as belonging to the genus *Macrocarpa*. It is probable that the drug is obtained from more than one species. Also written *condurango*.

**cundy** (kūn'di), *n.* A dialectal form of *condit*. [Brockett.]

**cuneal** (kū'nē-al), *a.* [*L. cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus* and *cone*.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform; specifically, having the character of a cuneus.

**cuneate**, **cuneated** (kū'nē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*L. cuneatus*, pp. of *cuneare*, wedge, make wedge-shaped, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] Wedge-shaped; broad at one end and tapering to a point at the other: properly applied only to flat bodies, surfaces, or marks: as, a *cuneate* leaf.

**cuneately** (kū'nē-āt-lī), *adv.* In the form of a wedge.

At each end suddenly cuneately sharpened.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algw., p. 108.

**cuneatic** (kū'nē-at'ik), *a.* [*L. cuneate* + *-ic*.] Same as *cuneate*. [Rare.]

**cuneator** (kū'nē-ā'tor), *n.* [ML., < *cuneare*, coin, *L.* make wedge-shaped, wedge, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] An official formerly intrusted with the regulation of the dies used in the mints in England. The office was abolished with the abolition of the provincial mints.

The office of *cuneator* was one of great importance at a time when there existed a multiplicity of mints.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 480.

**cunei**, *n.* Plural of *cuneus*.

**cuneiform** (kū'nē- or kū'nē-i-fōrm), *a.* and *n.* [Also improp. *cunifform*; < NL. *cuneiformis*, < *L. cuneus*, a wedge, + *forma*, shape.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the shape or form of a wedge; cuneate. Specifically—(a) Applied to the wedge-shaped or arrow-headed characters, or to the inscriptions in such characters, of the ancient Mesopotamians and Persians. See *arrow-headed*.



Cuneate Leaf.

The *cuneiform* inscriptions of this period [Nebuchadnezzar's] are not of historical import, like the Assyrian, but have reference only to the building works of the king. Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 88.

(b) In *entom.*, said of parts or joints which are attached by a thin but broad base, and thicken gradually to a suddenly truncated apex. (c) In *anat.*, applied to certain wedge-shaped carpal and tarsal bones. See phrases below.

2. Occupied with or versed in the wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions written in them: as, "a *cuneiform* scholar," Sir H. Rawlinson.

**Cuneiform bone**, in *anat.*: (a) A carpal bone at the ulnar side of the proximal row. Also called the *triquetrum* and *pyramide*, from its shape in the human subject. See *cut under hand*. (b) One of three bones of the foot, of the distal row of tarsal bones, on the inner or tibial side, in relation with the first three metatarsal bones. The cuneiform bones are distinguished from one another as the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer*, or the *ento-cuneiform*, *mesocuneiform*, and *ectocuneiform*; also as the *entophenoid*, *mesophenoid*, and *etophenoid*. In the human foot they are wedged in between the scaphoid, the cuboid, and the heads of three metatarsals, and fitted to one another like the stones of an arch. These bones contribute much to the elasticity of the arch of the instep. See *cut under foot*.—**Cuneiform cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Cuneiform columns**, Burdach's columns (which see, under *column*).—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull**. See *deformation*.—**Cuneiform palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is cuneiform.—**Cuneiform tubercles**, the cartilages of Wrisberg.

II. *n.* A cuneiform bone: as, the three *cuneiforms* of the foot.

**cuneiforme** (kū'nē-i-fōr'mē), *n.*; pl. *cuneiformia* (-mī-ā). [NL., neut. (sc. os, bone) of *cuneiformis*: see *cuneiform*.] One of the cuneiform bones of the wrist or of the instep: more fully called *os cuneiforme*, plural *ossa cuneiformia*. The three tarsal cuneiform bones are distinguished as *cuneiforme internum*, *medium*, and *externum*.

**Cuneirostre** (kū'nē-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. cuneus*, a wedge, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Picoides*, consisting of the woodpeckers, honey-guides, and barbets: opposed to *Levirostres*.

**cuneocuboid** (kū'nē-ō-kū'boid), *a.* [*L. cuneiform* + *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboids.

**cuneoscapoid** (kū'nē-ō-skaf'oid), *a.* [*L. cuneiform* + *scapoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the scapoid.

**cunette** (kū-net'), *n.* [F., < It. *cunetta*, by aph. < dim. *lacunetta* of *lacuna*, ditch, lagoon.] In *fort.*: (a) A deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat. (b) A small drain dug along the middle of the main ditch, to receive the surface-water and keep the ditch dry.

**cuneus** (kū'nē-us), *n.*; pl. *cunei* (-ī). [NL., < *L. cuneus*, a wedge, ML. also a corner, angle, a stamp, die, > OF. *coin*, > E. *coin*: see *coin*<sup>1</sup>. Hence *cuneate*, *cuneiform*, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, the triangular lobule on the median surface of the cerebrum, bounded by the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. See *cerebrum*.—2. In *entom.*, a triangular part of the hemelytrum found in certain heteropterous insects, inserted like a wedge on the outer side between the corium and the membrane. It is generally of a more or less coriaceous consistence, and is separated from the corium by a flexible suture. Also called *appendix*.

**cuniculate** (kū-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. cuniculus*, a passage underground, a cavity, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit: see *cuniculus*.] In *bot.*, traversed by a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropæolum*.

**cuniculi**, *n.* Plural of *cuniculus*.

**cuniculose** (kū-nik'ū-lus), *a.* [*L. cuniculosus*, abounding in caves. See *cuniculus*.] Full of holes, like a rabbit-warren. [Rare.]

**cuniculus** (kū-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cuniculi* (-lī). [*L.*, also *cuniculum*, a canal, cavity, hole, pit, mine, an underground passage, lit. a (rabbit-) burrow, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony, whence ult. E. *cony*, q. v.] 1. In *archæol.*, a small underground passage; specifically, one of the underground drains which formed a close network throughout the Roman Campagna and certain other districts of Italy. They were constructed by a race that was dominant before the age of Roman supremacy, and are now known to have remedied the malarious character of those regions, which has returned since they were choked up.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lemmings, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Arvicolinae*: so called because the animals somewhat resemble small rabbits. The cranial and dental characters are diagnostic: there are no obvious external ears, the feet and tail are short and densely furred, the pollex is rudimentary, and the two middle fore claws are prodigiously enlarged, and often duplicated by a secondary deciduous growth of horny substance. *C. Hudsonius* (or *torquatus*) is the Hudson's Bay lemming or hare-tailed rat of arctic America, Greenland, or corresponding latitudes in the old



world, 4 to 6 inches long, the tail, with its pencil of hairs, 1 inch; in summer the pelage is dappled with chestnut-red, black, gray, and yellowish; in winter it is pure white. The genus was founded by Wagler in 1830.

3. In *med.*, a burrow of an itch-insect in the skin.

**cunifolm** (kū'ni-fōrm), *a.* An improper form of *cuneiform*.

**Cunila** (kū-ni'lā), *n.* [*L. cunila, conila*, a plant, a species of *Origanum*.] A labiate genus of the eastern United States, of a single species, *C. origanoides*, distinguished by the hairy throat of the calyx, the small bilabiate corolla with spreading lobes, two divergent stamens, and smooth nutlets. It is a gently stimulant aromatic. It is known as *American dittany*.

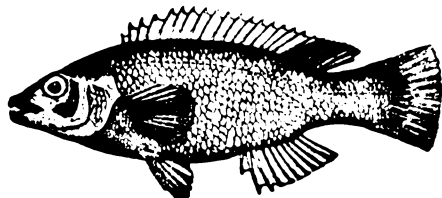
**cuningari**, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

**cunn** (kun), *n.* A local Irish name of the pollan, *Coregonus pollan*.

**cunne**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* An obsolete form of *can*<sup>1</sup>.

**cunne**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *con*<sup>2</sup>.

**cunner** (kun'er), *n.* [Also *conner*: see *conner*<sup>3</sup>.] The blue-perch, *Tautoglabrus adspersus*. It attains a length sometimes of 12 inches; it has about 18 dorsal



Cunner (*Tautoglabrus adspersus*).

spines, conical teeth in several rows, serrate preoperculum, and scaly cheeks and opercles. It is found most abundantly about rocks in salt water. Also called *berg-gull*, *choquet*, *nipper*, *sea-perch*, etc. [New England.]

It was one of the days when, in spite of twitching the line and using all the tricks we could think of, the cunners would either eat our bait or keep away altogether.

S. O. Jewett, *Deephaven*, p. 151.

**cunnet** (kun'i), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

**cunniereat**, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

**cunning**<sup>1</sup> (kun'ing), *n.* [*< ME. cunning, cunnyng, kunnyng, coning, conyng*, etc., in form and use the verbal noun (not found in AS.) of *cunnen*, pres. ind. *can*, know (cf. Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge, *kunna*, know), but in form and partly in sense as if *< AS. cunnum*, trial, test, *< cunnian*, try, test, *> E. can*<sup>2</sup>, *con*<sup>2</sup>. *Cunning*<sup>1</sup>, while thus the verbal noun, associated with *cunning*<sup>1</sup>, the ppr., of *can*, know, also includes historically the verbal noun of *can*<sup>2</sup>, *con*<sup>2</sup>, which is now separated, as *conning*, in mod. sense, the act of studying.] 1. Knowledge; learning; special knowledge; sometimes implying occult or magical knowledge.

A tree of kunnyng of good and yuel. *Wyclif*, Gen. ii. 9.

That alle the folke that ys alyve  
Ne han the kunnyng to discryve  
The thinges that I herde there.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 2066.

I believe that all these three persons [in the Godhead] are even in power, and in cunning, and in might, full of grace and of all goodness.

Thrope, *Confession*, in Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*.

2. Practical knowledge or experience; skill; dexterity.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. *Ps. cxxxvii. 5.*

3. Practical skill employed in a secret or crafty manner; craft; artifice; skilful deceit.

The continual habit of dissimulation is but a weak and sluggish cunning, and not greatly politic.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 343.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap  
His life, out of a slavish fear to combat  
Youth, strength, or cunning.

Ford, *The Broken Heart*, v. 3.

This is a trap, isn't it? a nice stroke of cunning, hey?

Sheridan, *The Duenna*, ii. 1.

4. Disposition to employ one's skill in an artful manner; craftiness; guile; artifice.

We take cunning for a sinister and crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability.

Bacon, *Cunning*.

5. The natural wit or instincts of an animal: as, the *cunning* of the fox or hare. = *Syn. 3* and *4*. Craft, craftiness, shrewdness, subtlety, fineness, duplicity, intrigue, guile.

**cunning**<sup>1</sup> (kun'ing), *a.* [*< ME. cunning, cunnyng, kunnyng, cunying, kunnyng, konyng*, etc., also in earlier (North.) form *cunnand* (after Icel., no AS. form \**cunnande* being found) (= MHG. *kunnend*, *künnent*, G. *könnend* (as adj. chiefly dial.) = Icel. *kunnandi*, knowing, learning, cunning); prop. ppr. of AS. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen* (= OHG. *kunnan*, MHG. *kunnen*, *künnen*,

*können*, G. *können* = Icel. *kunna*), pres. ind. *can*, know, mod. E. *can*, be able: see *can*<sup>1</sup>. *Cunning*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*, is thus the orig. ppr. of *can*<sup>1</sup> (obs. forms *cun*, *con*) in its orig. sense 'know.' Cf. *cunning*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. Knowing; having knowledge; learned; having or concerned with special or strange knowledge, and hence sometimes with an implication of magical or supernatural knowledge. See *cunning-man*, *cunning-woman*.

He will . . . that they be cunnand in his scrules.

*Metr. Homilies*, p. 98.

Though I be nought all cunning  
Upon the forme of this writing.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, III. 83.

She did impart,

Upon a certain day,

To him her cunning magic art.

*The Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's *Ballads*, I. 85).

2. Having knowledge acquired by experience or practice; having technical knowledge and manual skill; skilful; dexterous. [Now chiefly literary and somewhat archaic.]

Esau was a cunning hunter.

Gen. xxv. 27.

Aboliah . . . an engraver, and a cunning workman, and an embroiderer in blue, and in purple, and in scarlet, and in fine linen.

Ex. xxxviii. 23.

We do not wonder at man because he is cunning in procuring food, but we are amazed with the variety, the superfluity, the immensity of human talents.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, III.

3. Exhibiting or wrought with ingenuity; skilful; curious; ingenious.

Apollo was god of shooting, and Author of cunning playing upon Instruments. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 64.

All the more do I admire

Joins of cunning workmanship.

Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*, iv.

4. Characterized by or exercising crafty ingenuity; artfully subtle or shrewd; knowing in guile; guileful; tricky.

Oh you're a cunning boy, and taught to lie

For your lord's credit!

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, II. 3.

Hinder them [children], as much as may be, from being cunning; which, being the ape of wisdom, is the most distant from it that can be.

Locke, *Education*, § 140.

5. Marked by crafty ingenuity; showing shrewdness or guile; expressive of subtlety: as, a *cunning* deception; *cunning* looks.

Accounting his integrity to be but a cunning face of falsehood.

Sir P. Sidney.

O'er his face there spread a cunning grin.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 316.

6. Curiously or quaintly attractive; subtly interesting; piquant: commonly used of something small or young: as, the *cunning* ways of a child or a pet animal. [U. S.]

As a child she had been called cunning, in the popular American use of the word when applied to children; that is to say, piquantly interesting.

E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, I.

= *Syn. 4*. *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, *Subtle*, *Shrewd*, *Tricky*, *Adroit*, *Wily*, *Crafty*, *Intriguing*, sharp, foxy. All these words suggest something underhand or deceptive. *Cunning*, literally knowing, and especially knowing how, now implies a disposition to compass one's ends by concealment; hence we speak of a fox-like *cunning*. *Artful* indicates greater ingenuity and ability, the latter, however, being of a low kind. *Sly* is the same as *cunning*, except that it is more vulgar and implies less ability. ("A col-fox, full of sleigh iniquité." Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 396.) ("Envy works in a sly, imperceptible manner." Watts.) *Subtle* implies concealment, like *cunning*, but also a marked ability and the power to work out one's plans without being suspected; hence, while *cunning* is applicable to brutes, *subtle* is too high a word for that, except by figurative use. The rabbit is *cunning* enough to hide from the dog; *Mephistopheles* is *subtle*. (For the favorable meanings of *subtle*, see *astute*. For the good senses of *shrewd*, see *acute*.) In its unfavorable aspects *shrewd* implies a penetration and judgment that are somewhat narrow and worldly-wise, too much so to deserve the name of sagacity or wisdom. (See *astute*.) *Tricky* is especially a word of action; it expresses the character and conduct of one who gets the confidence of others only to abuse it by acts of selfishness, especially cheating. *Adroit*, in a bad sense, expresses a ready and skilful use of trickery, or facility in performing and escaping detection of reprehensible acts. (See *adroit*.) *Wily* is appropriate where a person is viewed as an opponent in real or figurative warfare, against whom wiles or stratagems are employed: a *wily* adversary is one who is full of such devices; a *wily* politician is one who is notably given to advancing party interests by leading the opposite side to commit blunders, etc. A *crafty* man has less ability than a *subtle* man, and works more by deception or knavery than the *shrewd* man; he is more active than the *cunning* man, and more steadily active than the *sly* man; he is on the moral level of the *trickish* man. *Intriguing* is applied where the plots are secret arrangements made with others, perhaps against a third party, and especially of a complicated character.

**cunning**<sup>2</sup> (kun'ing), *n.* [*< ME. cunnyng, coning, cunying*, var. of *cony*, *conig*, etc., whence mod. E. *cony*, *coney*, *q. v.* The form *cunning* remains in mod. use only as applied to the lamprey, and in the proper names *Cunningham*, *Conyngnam*,

*Conington*, etc. See *cony*.] 1. A variant of *cony*.—2. The river-lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

**cunningairet**, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

**Cunninghamia** (kun-ing-ham'i-ā), *n.* [For R. Cunningham, an English physician in China.] A name substituted in 1823 for *Belis*, a genus of coniferous trees resembling in their stiff, pungent, linear-lanceolate leaves the *Araucaria*, but more nearly allied to the *Sequoia* of California. The wood of the only species, *B. lanceolata*, a native of China, is used especially for tea-chests and coffins.

**cunninghead**, *n.* [ME. *connynghe*; *< cunning*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*, + *-head*.] *Cunning*; knowledge; understanding.

Barayne is my soul, fauting [lacking] *connynghe*.

*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. 8.), Int., l. 5.

**cunningly** (kun'ing-li), *adv.* 1. Skilfully; cleverly; artistically.

A stately Pallace built of squared bricke,

Which cunningly was without mortar laid.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 4.

And there is the best armour made in all the East, of Iron and Steele, cunningly tempered with the Iulce of certaine herbes.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 386.

We have a privilege of nature to shiver before a painted flame, how *cunningly* soever the colors be laid on.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 360.

2. Shrewdly; wisely.

Where euer this barne has bene

That carrys thus *conandly*. *York Plays*, p. 162.

3. Artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables.

2 Pet. i. 16.

4. Prettily; attractively; piquantly. [U. S.]

**cunning-man** (kun'ing-man), *n.* A man who is reputed or pretends to have special or occult knowledge or skill; especially, one who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

Do ye not think me a *cunning Man*, that of an old Bishop can make a young Earl? *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 62.

The *cunning-men* in Cow-lane . . . have told her fortune.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, l. 1.

The lady . . . paid me much above the usual fee, as a *cunning-man*, to find her stolen goods.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 245.

**cunningness** (kun'ing-ness), *n.* The character of being cunning.

**cunning-woman** (kun'ing-wūm'an), *n.* A female fortune-teller. See *cunning-man*.

Dancer. I am buying of an office, sir, and to that purpose I would fain learn to dissemble cunningly.

For. Do you come to me for that? you should rather have gone to a *cunning woman*.

Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 2.

And then her going in disguise to that conjurer, and this *cunning woman*!

B. Jonson, *Epicæne*, II. 1.

**cunnyt**, *n.* See *cony*.

**cunycatch**, **cunycatcher**, etc. See *cony-catch*, etc.

**Cunonia** (kū-nō-ni-a), *n.* [NL., named in honor of J. C. Cuno, a German botanist of the 18th century.] A small genus of plants of the



*Cunonia Capensis*.

family *Cunoniaceæ*. One species is found in South Africa, and there are five in New Caledonia. They are small trees or shrubs, with compound leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers. The bark is used for tanning.

**cuntakt**, *n.* See *conteck*.

**cunt-line** (kunt'lin or -lin), *n.* Same as *cont-line*.

**cuntryet**, **cuntret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *country*.

**Cyon** (kū'on), *n.* A less proper form of *Cyon*<sup>2</sup>.

**cup** (kup), *n.* [*< ME. cup, cuppe*, also *coppe*, \**< AS. cuppe* (not \**cuppa*), ONorth. *copp*, a cup, = D. *kop* = MLG. *kop*, *koppe*, LG. *kop* = OHG. *choph*, *chuph*, MHG. *koph*, *kopf*, a cup, = Icel. *koppr* = Sw. *kopp* = Dan. *kop* = OF. *cupe*, *coupe*, *coupe*, F. *coupe* (> ME. also *coupe*, *coupe*:

see *coupe*<sup>2</sup>, *coupe*<sup>3</sup> = Pr. Sp. Pg. *copa* = It. *coppa*, *coppo*, a cup, < ML. *copa*, *coppa*, *cupa*, *cuppa*, a cup, drinking-vessel, L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., = O Bulg. *cupa*, a cup; cf. Gr. *κύπελλον*, a cup, *κύπη* (a hollow), a kind of ship, *κύπη*, a hole, Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, well, hollow. The forms have been to some extent confused with those of *cop*<sup>1</sup>, the head, top (= D. *kop* = G. *kopf*, etc.): see *cop*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small vessel used to contain liquids generally; a drinking-vessel; a chalice. The name is commonly given specifically to a drinking-vessel smaller at the base than at the top, without a stem and foot, and with or without a handle or handles. See *glass*, *goblet*, *mug*.

Also ther be vilj grett *Copys* of fyne gold garnysed over with precious stonyes.

Torkington, *Diaries of Eng. Travell*, p. 11.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup. Prov. xxiii. 31.

Specifically—2. That part of a drinking-cup or similar vessel which contains the liquid, as distinguished from the stem and foot when these are present.—3. *Eccles.*, the chalice from which the wine is dispensed in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—4. A cup-shaped or other vessel of precious metal, or by extension any elaborately wrought piece of plate, offered as a prize to be contended for in yacht- and horse-racing and other sports.

The King has bought seven horses successively, for which he has given 11,800 guineas, principally to win the cup at Ascot, which he has never accomplished.

Greville, *Memoirs*, June 24, 1829.

5. [*cop*.] The constellation Crater.—6. Something formed like a cup: as, the cup of an acorn, of a flower, etc.

The cowallip's golden cup no more I see.

Shenstone, *Elegies*, viii.

Specifically—(a) In bot.: (1) The concave fruiting body of angiospermous lichens and discomycetous fungi: same as *discomycetous* and *apothecium*. (2) The peridium of a cluster-cup fungus, *Acidium*. (b) In golfing, a small cavity or hole in the course, probably made by the stroke of a previous player. Jamieson.

7. In steam-boilers, one of a series of depressions or domes used to increase the amount of heating surface.—8. A cupping-glass.

For the flux, there is no better medicine than the cup used two or three times.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 474.

9. A small vessel of determinate size for receiving the blood during venesection. It has usually contained about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is consequently one of eight ounces. Dunglison.

10. The quantity contained in a cup; the contents of a cup: as, a cup of tea.

Every inordinate cup is unblest, and the ingredient is a devil.

Shak., *Othello*, II. 3.

And now let's go to an honest alehouse, where we may have a cup of good barley wine.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 60.

'Tis a little thing To give a cup of water. Talford, *Ion*, I. 2.

11. Suffering to be endured; evil which falls to one's lot; portion: from the idea of a bitter or poisonous draught from a cup.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me.

Mat. xvi. 29.

Welcome the sour cup of prosperity! Affliction may one day smile again.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, I. 1.

12. A drink made of wine, generally iced, sweetened, and flavored according to many different receipts, and sometimes containing many ingredients. The different varieties are named from the chief ingredient, as *claret-cup*, *champagne-cup*, etc.—13. *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquors; a drinking-bout; intoxication.

Another sort sitteth upon their ale benches, and there among they give judgment of the wits of writers.

Sir T. More, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 14.

Thence from cups to civil broils. Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 718.

The jolly prince, shrewd, selfish, scheming, loving his cups and his ease (I think his good-humour makes the tragedy but darker).

Thackeray, *Four Georges*, I. 21.

Circe's cup, the enchanted draught of the sorceress Circe; hence, anything that produces a delirious or transforming effect.

I think you all have drunk of Circe's cup.

Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1.

Class cup. See *class*.—Coin-cup. See *coin*.—Crowned cup. See *crowned*.—Crown of cups. See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*.—Cup and ball, a toy of very early origin, consisting of a cup at the extremity of a handle, to which a ball is attached by a cord. The player tosses the ball up, and seeks to catch it in the cup.—Cup-and-ball joint. Same as *ball-and-socket joint* (which see, under *ball*).—Cup and can, familiar companions: the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated.

You boasting tell us where you din'd, And how his lordship was so kind; Swear he's a most facetious man, That you and he are cup and can.

Swift.

Cup of assay. See *assay*.—Cup o' sneeze, a pinch of snuff. Gross. [Prov. Eng.]—In his cups, intoxicated; tipsy.

As Alexander killed his friend Clytus, being in his ales and his cups. Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 7.

Standing cup, a large and usually ornamental drinking-vessel (see *hansap*) made especially for the decoration of a dresser or cupboard.—To crush a cup. See *crush*.—To drain the cup to the bottom, or to the dregs. (a) To endure misfortune to the last extremity; experience the utmost force of a calamity. (b) To pursue sensual pleasures recklessly; sound the depths of vice, or of a particular form of indulgence.—To present the cup to one's lips. (a) To try to force one into a desperate action or painful position. (b) To allure one into dissipation or sensual indulgence.

\*cup (kup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cupped*, ppr. *cupping*. [*< cup, n.*] I. trans. 1†. To supply with cups, as of liquor.

Plumpy Bacchus, . . .

Cup us, till the world go round.

Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 7 (song).

2†. To make drunk.

At night with one that had bin ahrieve I sup'd, Well entertain'd I was, and half well cup'd.

John Taylor, *Works* (1650).

3. To bleed by means of cupping-glasses; perform the operation of cupping upon.

Him, the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;

They bled, they cupp'd, they purged; in short they cur'd.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ll. 193.

II. intrans. 1†. To drink.

The former is not more thirsty after his cupping than the latter is hungry after his devouring.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 484.

2. To perform the operation of cupping: as, to cup for inflammation.—3. In golfing, to hit or break the ground with the club when striking the ball. Jamieson.

cup-and-cone (kup'and-kōn'), *n.* In metal, an arrangement at the mouth of a blast-furnace by which ore, flux, or fuel can be added, without allowing any sensible escape of the furnace-gases, when these, as is usually the case, are taken off for heating purposes.

cup-and-saucer (kup'and-sā'ser), *a.* Shaped like a cup and its saucer taken together.—Cup-and-saucer limpet, a shell of the genus *Calyptrea*: so named because the limpet-like shell has a cup-like process in the interior.

cup-anvil (kup'an'vil), *n.* In a metallic cartridge, a cup-shaped piece placed on the inner side of the head to strengthen it.



Cup-and-saucer Limpet (*Calyptrea aequistriata*).

cup-bearer (kup'bā'er), *n.* 1. An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests.—2. Formerly, an officer of the household of a prince or noble, who tasted the wine before handing it to his master.

For I was the king's cupbearer.

Neh. i. 11.

cupboard (kup'erd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cupbord*, *cupbord*, often spelled *cubbord*, sometimes *coberd*, to suit the pron.; ME. *cupbord*, *copebord*, < *cup*, *cuppe*, cup, + *bord*, board.] 1. Originally, a table on which cups and other vessels, of gold or silver, or of earthenware, for household use or ornament, were kept or displayed; later, a table with shelves, a sideboard, buffet, or cabinet, open or closed, used for such purpose; in modern use, generally, a series of shelves, inclosed or placed in a closet, for keeping cups, dishes, and other table-ware. A cupboard of large size and lavish ornament, in the second form, was called a *court-cupboard*, and was especially intended for the display of plate, etc. This form is represented by the modern sideboard, with open shelves above and a closet below.

The kyngez coope-borde was closed in silver.

Morte Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), I. 206.

2. A similar sideboard, cabinet, or closet of shelves for the keeping of provisions about to be used. Such a cupboard was formerly called specifically a *livery-cupboard*, and in it was placed the ration, called *livery*, allowed to each member of the household. Going to a corner *cupboard*, high up in the wall, he pulled a key out of his pocket, and unlocked his little store of wine, and cake, and spirits.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, III.

Hence—3. The set or collection of silver or gold plate, fine glass, decorated ceramic ware, etc., usually kept in a cupboard. Compare *credence*, 4.

There was also a *Cupbord* of plate, most sumptuous and rich.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 313.

Cupboard love, interested attachment.

A cupboard love is seldom true,

A love sincere is found in few. Poor Robin.

cupboard† (kup'erd), *v. t.* [*< cupboard, n.*] To gather as into a cupboard; hoard up.

Only like a gulf it [the belly] did remain  
In the midst o' the body, idle and unactive,  
Still cupboarding the viand. Shak., *Cor.*, I. 1.

cupboardy (kup'er-di), *a.* [*< cupboard* + *-y*.] Like a cupboard. Miss Braddon.

cup-coral (kup'kor'al), *n.* 1. A corallite.—2. A coral polypidom of which the whole mass is cup-shaped, as in the family *Cyathophyllidae*.

cupes (kū-pē'), *n.* A head-dress of lace, gauze, etc., having lappets hanging down beside the face. It was worn at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and preceded the tall commode.

cupel (kū'pel or kup'el), *n.* [Also written *cup-pel*, *cupple*, and *coppel*, *copple* (now commonly *cupel*, based directly upon the ML. form); < F. *coupelle* = Sp. *copela* = Pg. *copella*, *copelha* = It. *coppella*, < ML. *cupella*, a little cup, a little tun, dim. of *cupa*, cup, L. *cupa*, a tun (> *cupella*, a small cask: see *cup*.] In metal, a small vessel made of pulverized bone-earth, in the form of a frustum of a cone, with a cavity in the larger end, in which lead containing gold and silver is cupelled. See *cupellation*. In assaying with the cupel the lead is absorbed by the porous bone-ash into which it sinks.

The stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

cupel (kū'pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cupelled*, *cupelled*, ppr. *cupelling*, *cupelling*. [*< cupel, n.*] To perform the process of cupellation upon.

These [silver and alloyed gold] are wrapped together in a piece of sheet lead, and *cupelled* or melted in a porous crucible called a cupel.

Wheatley and Delamotte, *Art Work in Gold and Silver*, p. 8.

cupel-dust (kū'pel-dust), *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. Also *cupple-dust*.

cupellate (kū'pel-lāt), *v. t.* [*< cupel* + *-ate*.] To cupel. [Rare.]

cupellation (kū'pel-lā'shon), *n.* [*< cupellate* + *-ion*.] Separation of gold and silver from lead by treatment in a cupelling-furnace or in a cupel. The process depends upon the property possessed by lead of becoming oxidized when strongly heated, while the precious metals are not so affected. The melted lead, becoming oxidized, forms litharge, which collects on the surface and flows toward the edges of the metallic mass, whence it is removed, the silver remaining in the form of a metallic disk if the operation is on a large scale, as in the process of working argentiferous lead in the cupellation-furnace, or in that of a small rounded globule or button if the cupel is used (see *cupel*), as is commonly done in assaying silver ore.

Cupes (kū'pēs), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < (f) L. *cupes*, *cuppes*, fond of delicacies, daintily, connected with *cupedo*, *cuppedo*, a tidbit, delicacy, orig. = *cupido*, desire: see *Cupid*.] The typical genus of the family *Cupesidae*. *C. lobiceps* is a North American species.

Cupesidae (kū'pēs-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupes* + *-idae*.] A family of serricorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the first ventral segment is not elongated; the hind coxae are sulcate for the reception of the thighs; the front coxa is transverse; the onychium is small or wanting; the head is constricted behind; and the eyes are smooth. The family comprises only the three genera *Cupes*, *Priacma*, and *Omma*, and the few species known are somber-colored beetles of medium size, which probably breed in decaying wood.

cupful (kup'fūl), *n.* [*< cup* + *-ful*, 2.] The quantity that a cup holds; the contents of a cup.

Thane cho wente to the wells by the wode enia,

That alle wellyde of wyne, and wonderliche rymanes;

Kaughte up a *coppe-fulle*, and coverde it faire.

Morte Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), I. 3379.

cup-gall (kup'gāl), *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of the oak and some other trees, of the figure of a cup, or a drinking-glass without its foot, adhering by its point or apex to the leaf, and containing the larva of a small fly. The insect which makes cup-galls is *Cecidomyia poculum*.

cup-guard (kup'gärd), *n.* A sword-guard in which the hand is protected by a hollow metal cup opening toward the hand. It usually surrounds the blade beyond and outside of the cross-guard. See *hilt*.

Cuphea (kū'fē-ä), *n.* [NL., with reference to the gibbous base of the calyx, < Gr. *κύπεος*, a hump.] A name for *Parsonia*, an American genus of *Lythraceae*, herbs or shrubs, chiefly tropical, but with three species in the United States. Many have bright-colored flowers, and



Flowering Branch of *Cuphea lanceolata*.

one, *C. platycentra*, is common in greenhouses under the name of *cigar-plant*.

**Ouphic**, *a.* and *n.* See *Cupic*.

**cup-hilted** (kup'hil'ted), *a.* Furnished with a cup-guard, as a sword. See *cup-guard*.

**Cupid** (kū'pid), *n.* [*L. Cupido*, personification of *cupido* (*cupidin-*), desire, passion, < *cupere*, desire; see *covet*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love, identified with the Greek Eros, the son of *Hermes* (*Mercury*) and *Aphrodite* (*Venus*). He is generally represented as a beautiful boy with wings, carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, and is often spoken of as blind or blindfolded. The name is often given in art to figures of children, with or without wings, introduced, sometimes in considerable number, as a motive of decoration, and with little or no mythological allusion.



Cupid—Vatican Museum, Rome.

The seal was *Cupid* bent above a scroll, And o'er his head *Uranian Venus* hung, And raised the blinding bandage from his eyes.

*Tennyson, Princess, l.*

To look for *Cupids* in the eyes. Same as to look babies, etc. (which see, under *baby*, *n.*, 3).

The *Naiads*, sitting near upon the aged rocks, Are bawled with their combs, to braid his verdant locks, While in their crystal eyes he doth for *Cupids* look.

*Drayton, Polyolbion, ll. 862.*

**cupidity** (kū-pid'i-ti), *n.* [*F. cupidité* = *Pr. cupiditat* = *It. cupidità*, < *L. cupidita(-s)*, desire, covetousness, < *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire; see *covet*.] 1. An eager desire to possess something; inordinate desire; immoderate craving, especially for wealth or power; greed. No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power.

*Burke.*

Many articles that might have aroused the *cupidity* of unambitious thieves.

*Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 193.*

2. Specifically, sexual love. [Rare.]

Love, as it is called by boys and girls, shall ever be the subject of my ridicule. . . . villainous *cupidity*!

*Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 106.*

=*Syn.* 1. *Covetousness*, *Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), craving, hankering, grasping, lust for wealth, etc.

**cupidone** (kū'pi-dōn), *n.* [*F.*, < *Cupidon*, < *L. Cupido*, *Cupid*; see *Cupid*.] A flowering plant of gardens, *Catananche cœrulea*.

**Cupidonia** (kū-pi-dō'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (*Reichenbach, 1853*), extended from *cupido*, the specific name of the bird, < *L. Cupido*, *Cupid*.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the grouse family, *Tetraonidae*; the pinnated grouse. They have alulae or little wing-like tufts of feathers on the sides of the



Prairie-ben (*Cupidonia cupido*).

neck, which may have been fancifully likened to *Cupid's* wings; a short tail with broad feathers; the head somewhat crested; the tail partly feathered; and the plumage barred crosswise on the under parts. The genus is based upon the common prairie-ben of the United States, *Cupidonia cupido*. A second smaller kind is *C. pallidicincta*. Also called *Tympanuchus*.

**cupidoust**, *a.* [*L. cupidus*, desiring, desirous, longing, < *cupere*, desire, long for; see *covet*.] Full of *cupidity*. *Colles, 1717.*

**Cupid's-wing** (kū'pidz-wing), *n.* A piece of leather at the top of the cheek in a pianoforte-action. Sometimes called *fly*.

**cupiscent** (kū'pi-sent), *a.* [*LL. cupiscen(-t)-s*, ppr. of *cupiscere*, wish, < *L. cupere*, desire; see *Cupid*, *covet*.] Same as *concupiscent*.

**cup-land** (kup'land), *n.* In British India, the depressed land along the rivers; the river-banks.

**cup-leather** (kup'lew'h'er), *n.* A piece of leather fastened around the plunger or bucket of a pump. For a bucket it is sleeve-shaped, and for a plunger it is made with a solid bottom. *E. H. Knight.*

**cup-lichen** (kup'li'ken), *n.* A lichen having a goblet-shaped podetium, as *Cladonia pyridata*, or a cup-shaped or saucer-shaped apothecium, as *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *cup-moss*. See out under *cudbear*.

**cupman** (kup'man), *n.*; pl. *cupmen* (-men). [*Cup* + *man*.] A boon companion; a fellow-reveler. [Rare.]

"Oh, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman*," . . . said Burbo, carelessly. *Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, ll. 1.*

**cupmeal**, *adv.* [*ME. cupmel*, *cuppemele*; < *cup* + *meal*.] A cupful at a time; cup by cup.

A galoon [of ale] for a grote god wote, no lesse; And git it cam in *cupmel*. *Piers Plowman (B), v. 225.*

**cup-moss** (kup'mōs), *n.* [*Cup* + *moss*.] Same as *cup-lichen*.

**cup-mushroom** (kup'mush'rōm), *n.* See *mushroom*.

**cupola** (kū'pō-lā), *n.* [= *F. coupole* = *Sp. cúpula* = *Pg. cupula*, *cupola* = *D. koepel* = *G. Dan. kuppel* = *Sw. kupol*, < *It. cupola*, a dome, < *LL. cupula*, dim. of *L. cupa*, a tub, cask, *ML. cupa*, *It. coppa*, etc., a cup; see *cup*.] 1. In arch., a vault, either hemispherical or produced by the revolution about its axis of two curves intersecting at the apex, or by a semi-ellipse covering a circular or polygonal area, and supported either upon four arches or upon solid walls. The Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building, like the Pantheon at Rome or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. Most modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter; but the greater number of ancient cupolas were hemispherical. In colloquial use, the cupola is often considered as a diminutive dome, or the name is specifically applied to a small structure rising above a roof and often having the character of a tower or lantern, and in no sense that of a dome.

2. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the structure itself. See *cupola-furnace*. Specifically—3. In fort., a turning platform on which is mounted one or a pair of guns covered by a dome-shaped armored shield projecting above the surface of the ground in the vicinity. A cupola differs from a turret mainly in the shape of the armor, which in the latter is generally cylindrical.

4. In anat.: (a) The summit of the cochlea. (b) The summit of an intestinal gland. *Frey.* —5. In conch., the so-called dorsal or visceral hump, made by the heap of viscera.

**cupolæd** (kū'pō-lād), *a.* [*Cupola* + *-ed*.] Having a cupola.

Here is also another rich ebony cabinet *cupolæd* with a tortoise-shell. *Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.*

Now hast thou chang'd thee, saint; and made Thyself a fane that's *cupolæd*. *Lovelace, Lucasta.*

**cupola-furnace** (kū'pō-lā-fēr'nās), *n.* In metal., a shaft-furnace built more slightly than the ordinary blast-furnace, and usually of fire-brick, hooped or cased with iron. It is chiefly used for remelting cast-iron for foundry purposes.

**cupolated** (kū'pō-lā-ted), *a.* [*Cupola* + *-ate*.] Having a cupola.

They shew'd us Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steep rock, in forme of a small rotunda or cupolated columne. *Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.*

**cuppa** (kup'pā), *n.* [*ML.*, a cup; see *cup*.] A cup; specifically, *eccles.*, the bowl or cup of a chalice or of a ciborium.

**cupped** (kupt), *a.* [*Cup* + *-ed*.] Depressed at the center like a cup; dish; cup-shaped.

In the original machine [type-writer] the keys were of bone, slightly cupped, with letters in relief, so that the blind could use it. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 276.*

**cupper** (kup'er), *n.* 1. One who carries a cup; a cup-bearer.—2. One who applies a cupping-glass.

**cupping** (kup'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cup*, *v.*] 1. In surg., the application of the cupping-glass. There are two modes of cupping: one in which the part is scarified and some blood taken away to relieve congestion or inflammation of internal parts, called *wet cupping*, or more generally simply *cupping*; and a second, termed *dry cupping*, in which there is no scarification and no blood is abstracted.

2. A concavity in the end of a cylindrical casting, produced by the shrinkage of the metal.—3. A shallow countersink.

**cupping-glass** (kup'ing-glās), *n.* A glass vessel like a cup applied to the skin in the operation of cupping. The air within is rarefied by heat or otherwise, so that when applied to the skin a partial

vacuum is produced, and the part to which it is applied swells up into the glass. Where the object is blood-letting there is inside the cupping-glass an apparatus called a scarificator, furnished with fine lancets operated by a spring or trigger, by which the skin is cut, or the skin is cut by a similar instrument before the cupping-glass is used. Various forms of cupping-instruments are used.

Still at their books, they will not be pull'd off; They stick like cupping-glasses. *Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.*

**cupping-houset** (kup'ing-hous), *n.* [*Cupping*, verbal *n.* (with reference to the *cup* that inebriates), + *house*.] A tavern.

How many of these madmen . . . lavish out their short times in . . . playing, dicing, drinking, feasting, beating; a *cupping-house*, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 277.*

**cupping-machine** (kup'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* The first machine used in the process of making metallic cartridge-cases. It consists of two stamps or dies, one working within the other. The outer one cuts the copper blank and the next pulls it into the shape of a cup, preparing it for drawing in other machines. *E. H. Knight.*

**cupping-tool** (kup'ing-tōl), *n.* A cup-shaped blacksmith's swage.

**cup-plant** (kup'plant), *n.* The *Silphium perfoliatum*, a tall, stout composite of the United States, with a square stem and large opposite leaves, the upper pairs connate at the base and forming a cup-like cavity. The flowers are large and yellow.

**cuppules** (kup'ülz), *n. pl.* In her., bars-gemel. See *gemel*.

**cup-purse** (kup'pürs), *n.* A long netted purse one or both ends of which are wrought upon a cup-formed mold to give it shape.

**cuppy** (kup'i), *n.* [Appar. < *F. coupé*, cut; see *coupé*.] In her., one of the furs composed of patches like potent, but arranged so that each is set against a patch of the same tincture, instead of alternated. It is always argent and azure unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *potent counter-potent*.

**cuprate** (kū'prāt), *n.* [*Cupr*(ic) + *-ate*.] A salt of cupric acid.

**cuprea-bark** (kū'prē-ā-bārk), *n.* [*LL. cupreus*, copper (< *cuprum*, copper), + *bark*.] The bark of *Remijia purdieana* and *R. pedunculata*, trees of tropical South America, allied to *Cinchona*. It is of a copper-red color, and yields quinine and allied alkaloids.

**cupreine** (kū'prē-in), *n.* [*Cuprea*(-bark) + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from the double alkaloid homoquinine, found in a variety of *cuprea-bark*, the product of *Remijia pedunculata*.

**cupreous** (kū'prē-us), *a.* [*LL. cupreus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper; see *copper*.] 1. Consisting of or containing copper; having the properties of copper.—2. Copper-colored; reddish-brown with a metallic luster.

I got a rare mess of golden and silver and bright cupreous fishes, which looked like a string of jewels. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 338.*

**Cupreous luster.** See *luster*.

**Cupressines** (kū-pre-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cupressus* + *-in-* + *-es*.] A tribe of coniferous trees primarily restricted by Endlicher to the genera *Cupressus* and *Chamaecyparis*, but later enlarged to include *Thuja*, *Callitris*, *Libocedrus*, *Juniperus*, and other genera.

**Cupressites** (kū-pre-sī'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Cupressus*, *q. v.*] A genus of fossil coniferous trees named by Brongniart in 1828 and renamed *Ulmannia* by Göppert in 1850, without warrant: it has since been chiefly known by the latter name. See *Ulmannia*. Remains of these trees occur in the Upper Paleozoic, chiefly in the Permian. The forms referred to this genus that have been found in the amber and in Tertiary strata probably belong to living coniferous genera, though some of them are wholly problematical.

**Cupressocrinidae** (kū-pres-ō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cupressocrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil crinoids or encrinites, named from the genus *Cupressocrinus*. They have a shallow calyx and very thick arms, and occur in the Devonian to the Carboniferous formation.

**cupressocrinite** (kū-pre-sok'ri-nit), *n.* [*As Cupressocrinus* + *-ite*.] An encrinite of the genus *Cupressocrinus*.

**Cupressocrinus** (kū-pre-sok'ri-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. cupressus*, cypress, + *Gr. κρινον*, lily.] A genus of encrinites.

**Cupressus** (kū-pres'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. cupressus*, rarely *cyparissus*, in *LL. cypressus*; see *cypress*.] A genus of coniferous trees having small, scale-like, appressed or spreading acute leaves, as in the junipers, and cones formed of a small number of peltate woody scales, with



Cupping-tool.

several small angular seeds to each scale; the cypress. The common cypress of the old world is *C. sempervirens*, a native of the East. The tree with erect appressed branches, having a slender pyramidal form, frequently planted in Mohammedan and other burying-grounds, is a variety of this species, besides which there are three or four others in the Mediterranean region and central Asia. In North America there are seven or eight species, in Mexico, Arizona, and California. The wood is fragrant, compact, and durable.



Cone of Cypress  
(*Cupressus*).

**cupric** (kū'prik), *a.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of copper; derived from copper: as, *cupric* oxid.—**cupric compound**, a compound into which the atom of copper enters with equivalence of two: for example,  $\text{CuO}$ , cupric oxid. In a cuprous compound two atoms of copper enter, forming a bivalent group: for example,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ , cuprous oxid.

**cupriferous** (kū-prif'e-rus), *a.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Producing or containing copper; copper-bearing: as, *cupriferous* ore, or silver.

**cuprite** (kū'prīt), *n.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *-ite*.] The red oxid. of copper; red copper ore; a common ore of copper, of a bright-red color, occurring in isometric crystals (cubes, octahedrons, etc.), and also massive. It is sometimes found in capillary forms, as in the variety *chalcotrichite*.

**cupro-ammonium** (kū-prō-a-mō'ni-um), *n.* A solution of copper hydrate in strong ammonia, used as a solvent for cellulose.

**cuproid** (kū'proid), *n.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *Gr. eidōs*, form.] In *crystal*, a solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the tetragonal trisectahedron or trapezohedron.

**cupromagnesite** (kū-prō-mag'ne-sīt), *n.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *NL. magnesium*, *q. v.*, + *-ite*.] A hydrous phosphate of copper and magnesium.

**cuproscheelite** (kū-prō-shē'lit), *n.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *scheelite*.] A variety of scheelite containing several per cent. of copper oxid.

**cuprous** (kū'pus), *a.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *-ous*.] In *chem.*, containing copper with its lower valence: as, *cuprous* oxid,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ : to be distinguished from cupric oxid,  $\text{CuO}$ .

**cupseed** (kup'sēd), *n.* A tall, climbing, menispermaceous vine of the southern United States, *Calycoctarpum Lyoni*, with large lobed, cordate leaves and small greenish-white flowers. The fruit is a large drupe containing a bony seed hollowed out on one side like a cup.

**cup-shaped** (kup'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a cup.—**Cup-shaped organs**, specifically, in some *Hirudinea*, bundles of tactile setae embedded in depressions of the integument of the head and body.

**cup-shrimp** (kup'shrimp), *n.* A shrimp, *Palaeomon vulgaris*, when so small as to be sold by measure, not by counting. [Local, British.]

**cup-sponge** (kup'spunj), *n.* A kind of commercial sponge. The Turkey cup-sponge is *Spongia adriatica*, also called *Levant toilet-sponge*.

**cupula** (kū'pū-lā), *n.*; pl. *cupulae* (-lē). [*NL.*, a little cup, etc., dim. of *ML. cupa*, a cup: see *cupola* and *cup*.] Same as *cupule*.

**cupular** (kū'pū-lār), *a.* [*< cupula* + *-ar*.] Cup-shaped; resembling a small cup.

**cupulate** (kū'pū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. cupulatus*, *< cupula*, *q. v.*] Same as *cupular*.

**cupule** (kū'pūl), *n.* [*< NL. cupula*, *q. v.*] 1. A small cup-shaped depression, as in rock.

These *cupules* have not only various sizes in different stones, but even in the same stone differ considerably from one surface to another. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 112.

2. In *bot.*: (a) A form of involucre, occurring in the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel, consisting of bracts which in fruit cohere into a kind of cup. (b) In fungi, a receptacle shaped like the cup of an acorn, as in *Peziza*.—3. In *entom.*, a little cup-shaped organ; specifically, one of the sucking-disks on the lower surface of the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles.



Cupules.  
a, cupule of acorn; b, cupule of fungus  
(*Peziza*).

Also *cupula*.  
**Cupuliferæ** (kū-pū-lif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. (sc. *L. plantæ*, plants) of *cupuliferus*: see

*cupuliferous*.] The name given in 1808 by L. C. M. Richard to a group, regarded as an order, of trees and shrubs chiefly characterized by the presence of a cupule (though this does not occur in all). Since the most important genus of the group is the oak (*Quercus*), it was commonly known as the oak family. The name was adopted by Lindley, and has been generally used by botanists, although not based on that of any genus. Besides the oak and chestnut, it included the beech, the hazel, the hornbeam, the birch, and the alder. In short, it was coextensive with the two families *\*Fagaceæ* and *Betulaceæ* (which see).

**cupuliferous** (kū-pū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. cupuliferus*, *< cupula*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *bot.*, bearing cupules.

**cupuliform** (kū'pū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. cupula*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling a cupule; cupular.

**cup-valve** (kup'valv), *n.* 1. A cup-shaped or conical valve which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.—2. A valve placed like an inverted cup over an opening.—3. A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously at the sides and top. *E. H. Knight*.

**cur** (kér), *n.* [*< ME. kur, curre*; of LG. or Scand. origin: = MD. *korre*, a house-dog, watch-dog, = Sw. dial. *kurre*, a dog. Prob. so called from his growling; cf. MD. *\*korren*, in comp. *korrepot*, equiv. to D. *knorrepot* (= Dan. *knurrepotte*, a grumbler, snarler (cf. MD. D. *knorren* = G. *knurren* = Dan. *knurre*, grumble, snarl), = Icel. *kurra*, grumble, murmur, = Sw. *kurra*, croak, rumble, = Dan. *kurre*, coo, whirr; cf. E. dial. *curr*, cry as an owl, Sc. *curr*, coo as a dove, purr as a cat, *curdoo*, *curdoo*, *curroo*, coo as a dove, *currie-wirrie*, expressive of a noisy habitual growl. An imitative word: see *curr*, and cf. *chirr*, *churr*, *hurr*, *whirr*.] 1. A dog: usually in depreciation, a snarling, worthless, or outcast dog; a dog of low or degenerate breed.

They . . . like to village *cur*,  
Bark when their fellows do. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 4.

Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the Isling *cur's*.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, IV. 1.

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,  
And *cur*s of low degree.  
*Goldsmith*, *Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog*.

2. Figuratively, a surly, ill-bred man; a low, despicable, ill-natured fellow: used in contempt.

What would you have, you *cur*,  
That like nor peace nor war? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, I. 1.

**curability** (kūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. curabilité* = It. *curabilità*, *< LL. as if \*curabilita(t)s*, *< curabilis*: see *curable*.] The character of being curable; the fact of admitting of cure.

**curable** (kūr'a-bl), *a.* [= *F. curable* = Pr. Sp. *curable* = Pg. *curavel* = It. *curabile*, *< LL. curabilis*, *< L. curare*, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] 1. Capable of being healed or cured; admitting a remedy: as, a *curable* disease or patient; a *curable* evil.

There be some Distempers of the Mind that proceed from those of the Body, and so are *curable* by Drugs and Diets. *Hovell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 58.

2†. Capable of curing.

A *curable* virtue against all diseases.  
*Sandys*, *Travels*, III. 174.

**curableness** (kūr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being cured, healed, or remedied; curability.

The arguments which Helmont and others draw from the providence of God, for the *curableness* of all diseases.  
*Boyle*, *Works*, II. 110.

**curaçao** (kū-ra-sō'), *n.* [So named from the island of *Curaçao*, north of Venezuela. See *curassow*.] A cordial made of spirit sweetened and flavored with the peel of the bitter orange. Commonly written *curaçao*.

**curaçao-bird** (kū-ra-sō'bērd), *n.* An old name of the Guianan curassow or mituporanga, *Craz alector*, the crested curassow. *Browne*; *Brisson*, 1760.

**curaçoa**, *n.* Incorrect spelling of *curaçao*.  
**curacy** (kū'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *curacies* (-siz). [*< curate* + *-cy*; as if *< NL. \*curatia*.] 1. The office or employment of a curate.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift*.

2†. The condition or office of a guardian; guardianship.

By way of *curacy* and protectorship.  
*Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 260.

**Perpetual curacy**. See *perpetual curate*, under *curate*.  
**curari**, **curara** (kō-rā'ri, -rā), *n.* [Also *curare*: corrupt. of native S. Amer. name written *ou-rari*, *urari*, *woorara*, *woorali*, *woorali*, *wooraly*, *wourai*, *wourara*, etc.] A brown-black, shining, brittle, resin-like substance, consisting of the aqueous extract of *Strychnos toxifera*, and various other species of the same genus, used by South American Indians for poisoning their arrows, especially the small arrows shot from the blow-gun. *Curari* may, except in very large doses, be introduced with impunity into the alimentary canal; but if introduced into a puncture of the skin so as to mix with the blood, the effect is speedily fatal. Its principal effect is paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and it causes death by paralysis of the muscles of the chest, producing asphyxiation. The chief use of *curari* by the Indians is for the chase, animals killed by it being quite wholesome. It is largely used in physiological experiments, and to a small extent therapeutically in spasmodic affections, as tetanus, rabies, etc.

**curarine** (kō-rā'rin), *n.* [*< curari* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid extracted from *curari*, which has not been obtained in crystalline form. Its composition is  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}$  (Boehm). The fatal dose for dogs is 0.34 milligram per kilogram.

**curarization** (kō-rā-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*< curarize* + *-ation*.] The act or operation of curarizing; the state of being curarized.

**curarize** (kō-rā'riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curarized*, ppr. *curarizing*. [*< curari* + *-ize*.] To administer *curari* to; destroy the motor without destroying the sensory function of the nervous system by the use of *curari*, as in vivisection, when the animal is rendered motionless and voiceless, but not insensible to pain.

**curassow** (kū-ras'ō), *n.* [*< curaçao*-(bird): see *curaçao*.] 1. One of the large gallinaceous South American birds of the genera *Craz* and *Pauzi*, and the subfamily *Cracinae*. There are in all upward of 12 species. The best-known, and that to which the name was first applied, is the *curaçao*-bird or crested curassow, *Craz alector*, of a greenish-black color with a white crest, inhabiting northerly parts of South America. The red curassow is *Craz rubra*; the galeated curassow or



Globose Curassow (*Craz globicera*).

*curassow*-bird is *Pauzi galeata*; the red-knobbed curassow is *Craz (Crossolaryngus) carunculata* or *yarelli*. The globose curassow, *C. globicera*, is notable as the northernmost species, and the only one found north of Panama; it ranges into Mexico. Several species of curassows are domesticated in their native country, and resemble the turkey in size and general character.

2. *pl.* The family *Cracidae*. Also spelled *carasow*, *carassow*, and also called *hocco*, *mituporanga*, and by other names.

**curat**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* See *curate*<sup>1</sup>.

**curat**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [Also *curate*, *curiet*, appar. based on *ML. curatia*, a cuirass: see *cuirass*, and cf. OF. *cuiret*, undressed leather, from same ult. source.] A cuirass.

Enchasing on their *curats* with my blade,  
That none so fair as fair Angelica.  
*Greene*, *Orlando Furioso*.

The mastiffs fierce that hunt the bristled boar  
Are harnessed with *curats* light and strong.  
*John Denny* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

**curate**<sup>1</sup> (kū'rāt), *n.* [*< ME. curat* = OFries. *kwrit*, *< ML. curatus* (> It. *curato* = *F. curé*), a priest, curate, prop. adj., having to do with the cure of souls, *< L. cura*, cure, care: see *cure*, *n.*] 1. According to former use, one who has the cure of souls; a priest; a minister.

When thou shalt be shriven of thy *curat*, tell him eke all the sinnes that thou hast don sith thou were laste shriven.  
*Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.



Send down upon our Bishops, and Curates, and all Congregations committed to their charge, the healthful Spirit of thy grace.

*Book of Common Prayer* [Eng.], Prayer for Clergy and People.

The various kinds of beneficed parochial clergy, such as rectors, vicars, and all other persons who are now styled in common parlance incumbents, and who in old times were generally known as *curates*, from their having cure of souls.

*J. C. Seafreese*, *Book about the Clergy*, I. 43.

2. In the Church of England, and in the Irish Roman Catholic Church, a clergyman employed under the incumbent (whether rector or vicar), either as assistant in the same church or in a chapel within the parish and connected with the church. The curate is the priest of lowest degree in the Church of England; he must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary. The term is now in use in the United States.

3†. A guardian; a protector.—*Perpetual curate*, in *Eng. eccles. law*, formerly, a curate of a parish in which there was neither rector nor vicar, and the benefice of which was in possession and control of a layman. Perpetual curacies have since 1868 been abolished, every incumbent of a church (not a rector) who is entitled to perform marriages, etc., and to appropriate the fees, being now deemed a vicar and his benefice a vicarage.—*Stipendiary curate*, in the *Church of England*, a curate who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and may be removed at pleasure.

*curate*†, *n.* See *curat*†.

*curatelle* (kū-rā-tel'), *n.* [F., < ML. *curatus*, care, < L. *curare*, care: see *cure*, *v.*] In *French law*, guardianship; committee; tutorship. *curateship* (kū-rāt-ship), *n.* Same as *curacy*. 1. *curates* (kū-rāt-es), *n.* [*< curate + -ess.*] The wife of a curate. [Rare.]

A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule; but a *curatess* would be sure to get the better of me.

*Trollope*, *Barchester Towers*, xxi.

*curation*†, *n.* [= F. *curation* = Sp. *curation* = Pg. *curação* = It. *curatione*, < L. *curatio* (n-), cure, healing, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] Cure; healing.

But I may not endure that thou dwell  
In so unskilful an opynyon,  
That of thy wo is no *curation*.

*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, I. 791.

The method of *curation* lately delivered by David Buckharns was approved by the profession of Leyden.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

*curative* (kū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *curatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *curativo*, < L. as if *curare*, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] 1. A. 1. Relating to the cure of diseases.—2. Promoting cure; having the power or a tendency to cure.

II. *n.* That which cures or serves to cure; a remedy.

*curatively* (kū-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a curative manner; as a curative.

*curator* (kū-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *curateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *curador* = It. *curatore*, < L. *curator*, one who has care of a thing, a manager, guardian, trustee, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure*, *v.*] 1. In *Rom. law*, one appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty when from any cause he has become unfit to manage them himself.—2. In *civil law*, a guardian; specifically, one who has the care of the estate of a minor or other incompetent person.—3. One who has the care and superintendence of something, as of a public museum, fine-art collection, or the like.

Seeing the above-mentioned strangers are like to continue here yet awhile, at the least some of them, the society shall much stand in need of a *curator* of experiments.

*Boyle*, *Works*, VI. 147.

*curatorship* (kū-rā-tor-ship), *n.* [*< curator + -ship.*] The office of a curator.

*curatory* (kū-rā-tō-ri), *n.* [*< ML. curatoria*, < L. *curator*, a curator.] In *Rom. law*, the office of a curator; curatorship: tutelage.

The *curatory* of minors above pupilarity was of much later date than the *Tables*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 689.

*curatrix* (kū-rā-triks), *n.* [LL., fem. of L. *curator*: see *curator*.] 1. A woman, or anything regarded as feminine, that cures or heals. [Rare.]

That "nature" of Hippocrates that is the *curatrix* of diseases.

*Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 167.

2. A female superintendent or guardian.

*Richardson*.

*curb* (kərb), *a.* and *n.* 1. [I. *a.*: < ME. *courbe*, adj., < OF. *courbe*, *corbe*, mod. F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, crooked, curved: see *curve*, *a.*, of which *curb* is a doublet. II. *n.*: < F. *courbe* (= Sp. Pg. It. *curva*), a curve, bend, curb on a horse's leg; prop. fem. of the adj.] I. *a.* Bent; curved; arched.

His shoulders high and *courbe*, and a grete bonche on his bakke be-hinde and a-nother be-fore a-gain the breate.

*Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

II. *n.* 1. In *farriery*, a hard and callous swelling on the hock of a horse, causing a bulging backward of the line between it and the fetlock.

*curb* (kərb), *v.* [*< ME. courben, korben*, bend, bow, crouch, < OF. *courber, corber, curber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar, curvar* = Ospr. *corvar* (now *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare*, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve, < *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*, and *curve*, *v.*, of which *curb* is a doublet.] I. *trans.* 1†. To bend; curve.

Do bondes softe and eay forto were  
Theron, lest bondes harde it [the vine] *kerbe* or *tere*.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Crooked and *curbed* lines.

*Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 673.

2. To bend to one's will; check; restrain; hold in check; control; keep in subjection: as, to curb the passions.

Monarchies need not fear any *curbing* of their absoluteness by mighty subjects, as long as by wisdom they keep the hearts of the people.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 145.

So is the will of a living daughter *curbed* by the will of a dead father.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 2.

The haughty nobility of Castile winced more than once at finding themselves *curbed* so tightly by their new masters.

*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Is.*, I. 6.

He guides the force he gave; his hand restrains  
And *curbs* it to the circle it must trace.

*Bryant*, *Order of Nature* (trans.).

3. To restrain or control with a curb; guide and manage with the reins.

Part curb their fiery steeds.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 631.

4. To strengthen or defend by a curb: as, to curb a well or a bank of earth.

II. *trans.* To bend; crouch.

Thanne I *curbed* on my knees and cryed hir of grace.

*Piers Plowman* (B), I. 79.

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,  
Yea, curb and woo, for leave to do him good.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 4.

\**curb* (kərb), *n.* 2 [In some senses formerly also *kerb*; < *curb*, *v.*] 1. That which checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; control.

This is a defence to the adjoining country; a safeguard and a *curb* to the city.

*Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 198.

Wild natures need wise *curbs*.

*Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

Specifically.—2. A chain or strap attached to the upper ends of the branches of the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, used chiefly in controlling an unruly or high-spirited horse. The curb-rein is attached to the lower ends of the fauces, and when it is pulled the curb is pressed forward against the horse's jaw with a tendency to break it if the pressure is great. See cut under *harness*.

He that before ran in the pastures wild  
Felt the stiff curb control his angry jaws.

*Drayton*, *Elegues*, iv.

To stop the mouths of our adversaries, and to bridle them with their own curb.

*Milton*, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

3. A line of joined stones set upright at the outer edge of a walk, or at one of the edges of a street or road, forming the inner side of a gutter; a row of curbstones. [In this and related uses formerly also spelled *kerb*.]—4. In *mech.*: (a) A breast-wall or retaining-wall erected to support a bank of earth. (b) A casing of stone, wood, brick, or iron, built inside a well that is being sunk, or the framework above and around a well. (c) A boarded structure used to contain concrete until it hardens into a pier or foundation. (d) The outer casing of a turbine-wheel. (e) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a scoop-wheel or breast-wheel. (f) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome. (g) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent part of a windmill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers. (h) An inclined circular plate placed round the edge of a kettle to prevent the contents from boiling over.

*curba* (kərb'ba), *n.* An African measure of capacity, ranging at different places from 7† to 18 gallons, used by the negroes in the sale of palm-oil, grain, pulse, etc. It may be a tub, a basket, or an earthen pot.

*curbable* (kərb'ba-bl), *a.* [= F. *courbable*; as *curb + -able*.] Capable of being curbed or restrained. [Rare.]

*curb-bit* (kərb'bit), *n.* A form of bit for the bridle of a horse, which, by the exertion of slight effort, can be made to produce great pressure on the mouth, and thus control the animal. See *curb*, *n.* 2.

*curb-chain* (kərb'chān), *n.* A chain used as a check upon the motion of any moving piece of apparatus.

*curb-key* (kərb'kē), *n.* In *teleg.*, a peculiar key used in operating submarine cables, designed to prevent the prolongation and confusion of signals growing out of induction.

*curbless* (kərb'les), *a.* [*< curb + -less.*] Having no curb or restraint.

*carboullyt*, *n.* Same as *cuir-bouilli*. *Groce*, *Military Antiquities*.

*curb-pin* (kərb'pin), *n.* One of the pins on the lever of the regulator of a watch which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. *E. H. Knight*.

*curb-plate* (kərb'plāt), *n.* 1. In *arch.*: (a) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof. *E. H. Knight*. (b) In a curb-roof, the plate which receives the feet of the upper rafters. (c) The plate of a skylight.—2. The cylindrical frame of a well; a well-curb. See *curb*, *n.* 2, 4 (b).

*curb-roof* (kərb'rōf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight

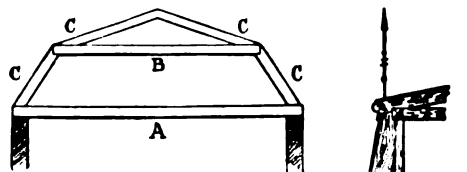
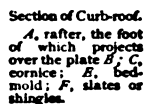


Diagram of Curb-roof.  
A, tie-beam; B, collar-beam; C, C, rafters.

down from the ridge to the walls, are received at a given height on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is directly on the walls. The roof thus presents a bent appearance, whence its name. The Mansard roof is a form of curb-roof in which the slope of the lower section usually approaches the perpendicular, while that of the upper section approaches the horizontal, the angle between the two sections thus being strongly marked.



*curb-sender* (kərb'sen'der), *n.* An automatic signaling apparatus invented by Sir W. Thomson (Lord Kelvin) and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin, used in submarine telegraphy. The message is punched on a paper ribbon, which is then passed through the transmitting apparatus by clockwork. The name is due to the fact that when a current of one polarity is sent by the instrument, another of the opposite polarity is sent immediately after to curb the first, the effect of the second transmission being to make the indication produced by the first sharp and distinct, instead of slow and uncertain.

*curbstone* (kərb'stōn), *n.* 1. A stone placed against earth or brick- or stonework to prevent it from falling out or spreading.—2. Specifically, one of the stones set together on edge at the outer side of a sidewalk, forming a curb.

Formerly also spelled *kerbstone*, *kurbstone*.

*Curbstone broker*. See *street broker*, under *broker*. *curch* (kurch), *n.* [Sc., also *courche*, etc., another form of *kerch*, ME. *kerche*, short for *kerchief*, *kerchif*, *curcheff*, E. *kerchief*: see *kerch*, *kerchief*.] A kerchief; a covering for the head worn by women; an inner linen cap.

O is my basnet a widow's *curch*!

*Kinmont Willie* (Child's *Ballads*, VI. 60).

She snatched from her head the *curch* or cap, which had been disordered during her hysterical agony.

*Scott*, *Abbot*, xxi.

*curcheff*, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*.

*curchie* (kur'chi), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *curtsy*, *courtesy*.

*Curculio* (kərb-kū'li-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *curculio*, also *gurgulio*, a corn-worm, a weevil.] 1. A Linnean genus of weevils or snout-beetles, formerly conterminous with the *Curculionidae*, now greatly restricted or disused.—2. [I. c.] A weevil; particularly, one of the common fruit-weevils which work great destruction among plums, and which receive the colloquial name "little Turk," from the crescent-shaped mark left by their sting. See cut under *Conotrachelus*.—Plum *curculio*. See *plum-curculio*.

*curculionid* (kərb-kū-li-on'id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Curculionidae*.

The American agriculturist may have to encounter still another enemy of his labors—a *curculionid* beetle—the *Phytonomus punctatus*. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 449.

II. *n.* A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Curculionidae*.

*Curculionidae* (kərb-kū-li-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curculio* (n-) + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles; the weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive groups of

coleopterous insects. They have a strong fold on the inner face of each of the elytra, the pygidium divided in the males, the tarsi generally dilated, brush-like beneath, and no accessory mandibular piece. There are over 1,500 genera, all found on plants. About 10,000 species are described, in all of which the head is prolonged into a beak or snout, and furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws which are used by the insect in depositing its eggs, generally in the kernel of some fruit. See cuts under *Anthonomus*, *bean-beevil*, and *Conotrachelus*.

**Curcuma** (kér'kū-mā), *n.* [= It. and F. *curcuma* (NL. *curcuma*), < Ar. *kurkum*, saffron. See *crocus*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Curcuma*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of plants, of the family *Zingiberaceæ*. They have perennial tuberous roots and annual stems, and the flowers are in spikes with concave bracts. Some with bright-colored reddish or yellow flowers are found in hothouses. *C. Zedoaria* furnishes the saffron of the shops. The colorless roots of *C. angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza* furnish a kind of starch sometimes called East Indian arrowroot. The root of *C. Amada* (mango-ginger), a native of Bengal, is used in the same way as ginger. *C. longa* yields turmeric, a mildly aromatic substance, employed medicinally in India, and forming an ingredient in the composition of curry-powder.

**curcuma-paper** (kér'kū-mā-pā'pēr), *n.* Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric and used by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

**curcumin, curcimine** (kér'kū-min), *n.* [*Curcuma* + *-in*, *-ine*.] The coloring matter of turmeric.

**curd** (kér'd), *n.* [A transposed form of *crud*; ME. *crudde*, *crodde*, *curd*, < AS. \**orūdan* (pret. pl. \**crudon*, pp. \**croden*), press together: see *crowd*, and compare *crowdie*, *crowdy*.] 1. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food: often used in the plural.

*Curds and cream*, the flower of country fare.

*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, viii. 96.

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

It [the brass] is next dipped into a much stronger acid solution, where it remains until the curd appears.

*Spence's Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 322.

**curd** (kér'd), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *crudden*, *curd*, coagulate; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To cause to coagulate; turn to curd;

*curdle*; congeal; clot.

Alle freashe the mylk is *crodded* now to chese.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

That's *curded* by the frost from purest snow,

And hangs on Dian's temple. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

God's mercy, maiden! does it *curd* thy blood

To say, I am thy mother? *Shak.*, All's Well, I. 3.

II. *intrans.* To become curdled or coagulated; become curd.

Being put into milke, it [milk] will not suffer it to turn or soure, it keepeth it from qualling & *curding*.

*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

**Curd** (kér'd), *n.* See *Kurd*.

**curd-cake** (kér'd'kāk), *n.* A small fried cake, made of curds, eggs, and a very little flour, sweetened, and spiced with nutmeg.

**curd-cutter** (kér'd'kut'ēr), *n.* An apparatus for cutting up cheese-curd to facilitate the separation of the whey.

**curdiness** (kér'di-nes), *n.* The state of being curdy.

**curdle** (kér'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curdled*, ppr. *curdling*. [Sc. and E. dial. *cruddle*, *crudle*; freq. of *curd*, *crud*: see *curd*, *crud*.] I. *trans.* To change into curd; cause to thicken or coagulate.

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer*.

II. *intrans.* To coagulate or thicken; become curd.

**curd-milk** (kér'd'mil), *n.* A curd-cutter.

**cur-dog** (kér'd'gog), *n.* [*Cur*, < ME. *cur-dog*, *curre-dogge*; < *cur* + *dog*.] A cur; a worthless dog.

**curdy** (kér'di), *a.* [Also dial. *cruddy*; < *curd*, *crud*, + *-y*.] Like curd; full of or containing curd.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into a curdy mass with acids.

*Arbutnot*, *Allimenta*.

**cure** (kūr), *n.* [Formerly *cuyr*, *cur*, Sc. *cuire*, < OF. *cure*, F. *cure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cura* = MD. *kuere*, D. *kuur* = G. Dan. *Sv. kuur*, < L. *cūra*, OL. \**coera*, \**coira*, care, heed, attention, anxiety, grief, prob. connected with *cavere*, pay heed, be cautious: see *caution*. Not related in any way to E. *care*. The medical senses are due in part to the verb.] 1. Care; concern; oversight; charge. [Obsolete or rare except in the specific sense, def. 2.]

Of studie took he most cure and most heede.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 208.

Nowe, faire lady, thynk, sithe it first began,

That love had sette myn herte vnder thy cure.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Cramer had declared, in emphatic terms, that God had immediately committed to Christian princes the whole *cure* of all their subjects, as well concerning the administration of God's word for the cure of souls as concerning the administration of things political. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, I. Specifically—2. Spiritual charge; the employment or office of a curate or parish priest; curacy: as, the *cure* of souls (see below): ordinarily confined in use to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

Other men that wer only contemplatiffe and were free from alle cures and prelaci, thei had fulle cherite to God and to hir evyne cristen.

*Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

A small *cure* of fifteen pounds a year was offered me in a distant neighbourhood.

*Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, iii.

3. The successful remedial treatment of a disease; the restoration of a sick person to health: as, to effect a *cure*.

I cast out devils, and I do cures. *Luke* xiii. 32.

She had done extraordinary cures since she was last in town.

*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 243.

4. A method or course of remedial treatment for disease, whether successful or not: as, the water-cure.

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners.

*Swift*.

Like some sick man declined,

And trusted any cure. *Tennyson*, *Palace of Art*.

5. A remedy for disease; a means of curing disease; that which heals: as, a *cure* for toothache.—*Cure of souls*, the spiritual oversight of parishioners, or of others holding a similar relation, by a priest or clergyman; specifically, in prelatical churches, an ecclesiastical charge in which parochial duties and the administration of sacraments are included, primarily vested in the bishop of the diocese, the clergy of each parish acting as his deputies.

A *cure of souls* is that portion of responsibility for the provision of sacraments to and the adequate instruction of the Catholic faithful which devolves upon the parish priest of a particular district, in regard to the souls of all persons dwelling within the limits of that district.

*Cath. Dict.*

To do no *curet*, to take no care. *Chaucer*. (See also *grape-cure*, *movement-cure*, *water-cure*, etc.)

**cure** (kūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cured*, ppr. *curing*.

[< ME. *curen*, < OF. *curer*, care for, etc., mod. F. *curer*, cleanse, = Sp. Pg. *curar* = It. *curare*, cure, = G. *curiren* = Dan. *kurere* = Sw. *kurera*, < L. *curare*, OL. *coerare*, *coirare*, take care of, attend to, care for as a physician, cure, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To take care of; care for.

Men dredeful *curiden*, or burden Stheuene.

*Wyck*, *Deeds* (Acts) viii. 2.

2. To restore to health or to a sound state; heal or make well: as, he was *cured* of a wound, or of a fever.

The child was *cured* from that very hour. *Mat.* xvii. 18.

I strive in vain to *cure* my wounded soul.

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, I. 1.

3. To remove or put an end to by remedial means; heal, as a disease; remedy, as an evil of any kind; remove, as something objectionable.

Then he called his twelve disciples together and gave them power . . . to *cure* diseases. *Luke* ix. 1.

This way of setting off, by the by, was not likely to *cure* my uncle Toby's suspicions.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 3.

The only way to *cure* mistrust is by showing that trust, if given, would not be misplaced, would not be betrayed.

*Gladstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 269.

4. To prepare for preservation by drying, salting, etc.: as, to *cure* hay; to *cure* fish or beef.

Who has not seen a salt fish thoroughly *cured* for this world, so that nothing can spoil it, and putting the perseverance of the saints to the blush?

*Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 131.

II. *intrans.* 1. To care; take care; be careful.

In hills is to *cure*

To set hem on the Southe if thai shall ure [burn].

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

2. To effect a cure.

Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles' spear,

Is able with the change to kill and cure.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3. To become well; be cured.

One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish.

*Shak.*, R. and J., I. 2.

**curé** (kūr-ā'), *n.* [F.: see *curate*.] A Roman Catholic parish priest in France or in a French country.

**cure-all** (kūr-āl), *n.* [*Cure*, *v.*, + obj. *all*; equiv. to *panacea*.] A remedy for all kinds of diseases; a panacea.

To exalt their nostrum to the rank of a *cure-all*.

*The American*, VII. 224.

**cureless** (kūr'les), *a.* [*Cure* + *-less*.] Without cure; incurable; not admitting of a remedy: as, a *cureless* disorder.

Whose *cureless* wounds, even now, most freshly bleed.

*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 527).

In bitter mockery of hate,

His *cureless* woes to aggravate.

*Scott*, *Robbery*, iv. 27.

**curer** (kūr'ēr), *n.* 1. A physician; one who heals.—2. One who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from putrefaction, by means of salt or in any other manner.

**curette** (kūr-ret'ā), *n.* [*Curette* + *-age*.] The application of the curette; the scraping away of granulations and the like with a curette.

**curette** (kūr-ret'), *n.* [F., a scoop, scraper, < *curer*, clean, cleanse, prune, < L. *curare*, take care of: see *cure*, *v.*] A small surgical instrument for scooping or scraping away, or otherwise removing, substances which require removal, as ear-wax, a cataractous lens, stones in lithotomy, cysts, granulations, small polypi, and the like from the cavity of the uterus, or granulations and dried mucus from the throat. The curette may be spoon-, scoop-, or loop-shaped, with blunt or sharp edges, according to its special purpose. The name is also applied to a tubular suction-instrument used in the removal of soft cataracts.

**curette** (kūr-ret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curetted*, ppr. *curetting*. [*Curette*, *n.*] To scrape with a curette.

**curfew** (kér'fū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curfew*, *courefewe*, and corruptly *curse*; < ME. *curfewe*, *courfew*, *courfewe*, *courfewe*, *curfu*, *corfu*, sometimes with final *r*, *curfur*, *corfour* (Sc. *curfure*), < OF. *courfeu*, *corfeu*, and more corruptly *carfeu*, *correfeu*, *carfour* (F. dial. *carfour*), contr. from *couverfeu*, *coeverfeu*, *couverfeu*, later *couverfeu*, *curfew*, lit. 'cover-fire' (cf. the equiv. ML. *ignitegium* or *pyritegium*, < L. *ignis* or Gr. *tip*, fire, + L. *tegere*, cover), < OF. *covrir*, F. *covrir*, cover, + *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *cover* and *focus*, *fuel*.] 1. The ringing of a bell at an early hour (originally 8 o'clock) in the evening, as a signal to the inhabitants of a town or village to extinguish their fires and lights; the time of ringing the bell; the bell so rung, or its sound. This was a very common police regulation during the middle ages, as a protection against fires as well as against nocturnal disorders in the unlighted streets. The practice is commonly said to have been introduced into England from the continent by William the Conqueror, but it probably existed there before his time. The curfew-bell is still rung at 9 o'clock in some places, though it is several centuries since it was required by law.

Aboute *corfew* tyme or litel more.

*Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, I. 459.

He begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock.

*Shak.*, *Lear*, iii. 4.

2. Hence, a similar bell-ringing early in the morning.

The *curfew* bell hath rung, 't is three o'clock.

*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4.

3. A cover, ornamented or plain, for a fire; a fire-plate; a blower.

Pots, pans, *curfewes*, counters, and the like. *Bacon*.

**curfew-bell** (kér'fū-bel), *n.* The bell with which the curfew is rung.

The *curfew* bell hath rung;

't is three o'clock.

*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4.

Life's *curfew-bell*.

*Longfellow*.

**curfish** (kér'fish), *n.*

One of the scyllioid sharks; a dogfish. [Local, Eng.]

**curdlet, curfut**, *n.* See *curfew*.

**curfuffle** (kér-fuf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curfuffled*, ppr. *curfuffling*. [Origin obscure.] To disorder; ruffle; dishevel. Also *curfuffle*, *fuffle*. [Scotch.]

Dick *curfuffled* a' her hair. *A. Ross*, *Helenore*, p. 81.

**curfuffle** (kér-fuf'l), *n.* [*Curfuffle*, *v.*] The state of being disordered or ruffled; agitation; perturbation. [Scotch.]

My lord mann be turned feel outright. . . an' he puts himsel' into sic a *curfuffle* for onything ye could bring him, Edie.

*Scott*, *Antiquary*, xxix.

**curfur**, *n.* See *curfew*.

**curia** (kūr'i-ā), *n.*; pl. *curiæ* (-ē). [L.; senses 2 and 3 first in ML.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) One of the divisions of the citizens of Rome, with reference to locality. The number of the *curiæ* is given as thirty, but the original number was smaller.



Curfew for Fire. (From Dumas's "Encyclopédie des Beaux-Arts.")

The *Curia* was a political and not a Gentile arrangement. . . . For the special relation of the *Curia* to the *Civitas*, a hint is found in the statement that Romulus gave each *Curia* one allotment.

W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 334.

(b) The building in which a *curia* met for worship or public deliberation. (c) The building in which the senate held its deliberations. (d) A title given to the senate of any one of the Italian cities, as distinguished from the Roman senate. — 2. In *medieval legal use*, a court, either judicial, administrative, or legislative; a court of justice. In the Norman period of English history the *Curia Regis* was an assembly which the king was bound to consult on important state matters, and whose consent was necessary for the enactment of laws, the imposition of extraordinary taxes, etc. It consisted nominally of the tenants in chief, but practically it was much more limited. Originally the *Curia Regis* and the Exchequer were composed of the same persons. From the *Curia Regis* there developed later the Ordinary Council or Privy Council, and the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. Also *Aula Regis* or *Regis*.

The council, as it existed in the Norman period under the name of *curia regia*, . . . exercised judicial, legislative, and administrative functions.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 766.

3. [*esp.*] Specifically, in modern use, the court of the papal see.

The collusion, so to call it, between the crown and the papacy, as to the observance of the statute of provisors, extended also to the other dealings with the *Curia*.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 403.

*Curia advisari vult*, the court wishes to deliberate. It implies a postponement of decision after argument, and hence an adjournment or continuance of a cause pending consideration of what judgment should be resolved on. Abbreviated *cur. adv. vult*. — *Curia claudenda*, in early *Eng. law*, a writ requiring the making of a boundary wall or fence.

**curial** (kū'ri-əl), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *curial* = It. *curiale*, < L. *curialis*, of the curia, M.L. of a court, < *curia*, curia, M.L. a court: see *curia*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Roman curia: as, "curial festivals," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732. — 2. Pertaining or relating to the Papal Curia.

**curialism** (kū'ri-əl-izm), *n.* [*< curial + -ism.*] The political system or policy of the Papal Curia or court.

The ancient principles of popular election and control . . . have by the constant aggressions of *Curialism* been in the main effaced.

*Gladstone, Vaticanism, Harper's Weekly*, Supp., XIX. 251.

**curialistic** (kū'ri-əl-ist'ik), *a.* [As *curial-ism + -istic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of curialism.

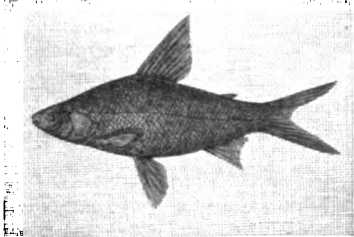
**curiality** (kū'ri-əl-i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. curialitas* (t-s, in sense of 'courtesy,' < *curialis*, of a court: see *curial*.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

The court and curiality. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

**curiate** (kū'ri-āt), *a.* [*< L. curiatus*, < *curia*: see *curia*.] Of or relating to the Roman curia; curial: as, "curiate assemblies," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732.

**curieté**, *n.* Same as *curaté*.

**Ourimatus** (kū'ri-mā-ti-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curimatus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Characnidae*, having an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a short dorsal fin. They are numerous in South America. **Ourimatus** (kū'ri-mā-tus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).]



*Curimatus mivartii*.

The typical genus of *Curimatus*. *C. mivartii* is an example.

**curing-house** (kūr'ing-hous), *n.* A building in which anything is cured; specifically, in the West Indies, a house wherein sugar is drained and dried.

**curio** (kū'ri-ō), *n.* [Appar. short for *curiosity*.] Originally, an object of virtu or article of bric-à-brac, such as a bronze, a piece of porcelain or lacquer-ware, etc., brought from China or the far East; now, any bronze, or piece of old china or of bric-à-brac in general, especially such as is rare or curious: as, a collection of *curios*.

**curiologist**, *a.* See *cyriologic*.

**curiosi**, *n.* Plural of *curioso*.

**curiosity** (kū'ri-ōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *curiosities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *curiosite*, < ME. *curiosite*, *curiouse*, curiosity, care, < OF. *curiosete*, *curiosite*, F. *curiosité* = Pr. *curiositat*, *curioset* = Sp. *curiosidad* = Pg. *curiosidade* = It. *curiosità*, < L. *curiositas*(t-s), curiosity, < *curiosus*, curious: see *curious*.] 1†. Carefulness; nicety; delicacy; fastidiousness; scrupulous care.

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

God oftentimes takes from us that which with so much *curiosity* we would preserve.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 660.

2. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance. [Rare.]

Curiosity in music; leave those crotchets To men that get their living with a song. *Shirley, Hyde Park*, iv. 3.

The *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray*.

3†. Curious arrangement; singular or artful performance.

To followen word by word the *curiosities* Of Graunson. *Chaucer, Complaint of Venus*, l. 81.

There hath been practice . . . a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4†. Extravagantly minute investigation.

I intend not to proceed any further in this *curiosity* then to show some small subtilitie that any other hath not yet done. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 91.

5. Fancifulness; extravagance; a curious or fanciful subject.

The exercise of right instructing was chang'd into the *curiosity* of impertinent fabling. *Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy*.

6. The desire to see or learn something that is new, strange, or unknown; inquisitiveness.

Yet not so content, they mounted higher, and because their words served well thereto, they made feets of sixe times: but this proceeded more of *curiosity* then otherwise. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 66.

This feeling, according to circumstances, is denominated surprise, astonishment, admiration, wonder, and, when blended with the intellectual tendencies we have considered, it obtains the name of *curiosity*.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics*, III.

We speak of the monkey as marked by incessant *curiosity*. That is to say, he makes constant mental excursions beyond the range of his hereditary habits. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 333.

7. An object of interest or inquisitiveness; that which excites a desire of seeing or deserves to be seen, as novel or extraordinary; something rare or strange.

I met with a French Gentleman, who, amongst other *Curiosities* which he pleased to shew me up and down Paris, brought me to that Place where the late King was slain. *Howell, Letters*, I. i. 13.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison, Freeholder*.

= Syn. 7. Phenomenon, marvel, wonder, sight, rarity.

**curiosity-shop** (kū'ri-ōs'i-ti-shop), *n.* A place where curiosities are sold or kept.

**curioso** (kū'ri-ō'sō), *n.*; pl. *curiosi* (-si). [It., = E. *curious*, q. v.] A person curious in art; a virtuoso.

Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham College, the greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a consort. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 112.

**curious** (kū'ri-us), *a.* [*< ME. curiosus, coriosus*, < OF. *curiosus, curios*, F. *curieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *curioso*, < L. *curiosus*, careful, diligent, thoughtful, inquisitive, curious, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *curio*.] 1†. Careful; nice; accurate; fastidious; precise; exacting; minute.

It was therefore of necessity that a more *curious* and particular description should be made of every manner of speech. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 130.

Men were not *curious* what syllables and particles they used. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

For *curious* I cannot be with you, Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 4.

Your courtier is more *curious* To set himself forth richly than his lady. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, III. 2.

2. Wrought with or requiring care and art; neat; elaborate; finished: as, a *curious* work.

The *curious* girdle of the ephod. *Ex. xxviii. 8*.

Then Robin Hood gave him a mantle of green, Broad arrows, and *curious* long bow. *Robin Hood and the Ranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 211).

These *curious* locks so aptly twin'd, Whose every hair a soul doth bind. *Carver, To A. L.*

3. Exciting curiosity or surprise; awakening inquisitive interest; rare; singular; odd: as, a *curious* fact.

There was a king, an' a *curious* king, An' a king o' royal fame.

*Ladye Diamond* (Child's Ballads, II. 337).

There are things in him [Diodorus] very *curious*, got out of better authorities now lost. *Gray, Works*, III. 53.

Man has the *curious* power of deceiving himself, when he cannot deceive others. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture*, p. 94.

4. Inquisitive; desirous of seeing or knowing; eager to learn; addicted to research or inquiry; sometimes, in a disparaging sense, prying: as, a man of a *curious* mind: followed by *after*, *of*, *in*, or *about*, or an infinitive.

Adrian . . . was the most *curious* man that lived, and the most universal inquirer.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, l. 77.

There are some who have been *curious* in the comparison of Tongues, who believe that the Irish is but a Dialect of the ancient British. *Howell, Letters*, II. 55.

*Curious* after things . . . elegant and beautiful.

*Woodward*.

*Curious* of antiquities. *Dryden, Fables*.

Reader, if any *curious* stay To ask my hated name, Tell them the grave that hides my clay Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley*.

He was very *curious* to obtain information about America. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen*, p. 23.

**Curious** artist, magical arts.

Many of them [the Ephesians] also which used *curious arts* brought their books together, and burned them before all men. *Acts xix. 19*.

= Syn. 3. *Strange, Surprising*, etc. See *wonderful*. — 4. *Curious, Inquisitive, Prying*. *Curious* and *inquisitive* may be used in a good or a bad sense, but *inquisitive* is more often, and *prying* is only, found in the latter. *Curious* expresses only the desire to know; *inquisitive*, the effort to find out by inquiry; *prying*, the effort to find out secrets by looking and working in improper ways.

**curious†** (kū'ri-us), *v. t.* To work *curiously*; elaborate. *Davies*.

**curiously** (kū'ri-us-li), *adv.* [*< ME. curiosi, curioseliche; < curious + -ly*.] 1. Carefully; attentively; with nice inspection.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton, Opticks*.

The King's man saw that he was wroth, And watched him *curiously*, till he had read The letter thrice, but nought to him he said. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, III. 146.

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly.

There is without the Towne a faire Mall *curiously* planted. *Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 28, 1641.

A meadow, *curiously* beautified with lilies.

*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 171.

Take thou my churl, and tend him *curiously*, Like a king's heir, till all his hurts be whole. *Tennyson, The Last Tournament*.

3. In a singular manner; fantastically; oddly.

With its high-pitched roofs and its clusters of *curiously* twisted chimneys it [the Manor House] has served as a model for the architecture of the village. *Froude, Sketches*, p. 233.

4. With curiosity; inquisitively.

We know we eat His Body and Blood; but it is our wisdom not *curiously* to ask how or whence. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons*, l. 277.

**curiousness** (kū'ri-us-ness), *n.* [*< ME. curiosnesse, coriounesce; < curious + -ness*.] 1†. Carefulness; painstaking; nicety; singular exactitude in any respect.

This 'tis rumour'd, Little agrees with the *curiousness* of honour. *Mansinger, Parliament of Love*, l. 4.

To the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure. *South, Sermons*, VIII. xi.

2. Singularity of appearance, action, contrivance, etc. — 3. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill, And yet the plague which most torments us still. *Sir W. Alexander, Hours*, l. 62.

4†. Cleverness; remarkableness.

Ya, sir, and of the *curiousness* of that karle ther is carp-ing. *York Plays*, p. 255.

**curl** (kér'l), *n.* [First in ME. as adj., *crull*, *crulle*, *crolle*, < MD. *krul*, *krol* = Fries. *krull*, *kroll*, East Fries. *krul* = MHG. *kröl*, G. dial. *kroll*, curled; the noun *curl* first in mod. E.; D. *krul* = G. dial. *kroll*, *kröll*, *krolle* = Dan. *krølle* = Sw. dial. *krulla* = Norw. *krull* and *kurle*, a curl (> D., etc., *krullig*, curly); prob. from a Teut. type \**kruslo*; cf. MHG. *krūs*, G. *kraus* = D. *kroes*, etc., crisp, curled: see *crouse*.] 1. A ringlet of hair.

Shakes his ambrosial *curls*, and gives the nod; The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god. *Pope, Iliad*, l. 684.

From the flaxen *curl* to the gray lock.

*Tennyson, Princess*, iv.

Hence — 2. Something having a similar spiral form; any undulation, sinuosity, or flexure.

Waves or *curls* [in glass] which usually arise from the sand-holes. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Specifically, a winding or circling in the grain of wood.—4. A disease of peach-trees which causes great distortion of the leaves. It is caused by an ascomycetous fungus, *Ectoascus deformans*. See *Ectoascus*.—5. In *math.*, the vector part of the quaternion resulting from the performance of the operation  $i(dx + jdy + kdz)$  on any vector function  $iX + jY + kZ$ .

—*Curl of the lip*, a slight sneering grimace of the lip.  
**curl** (kér'l), *v.* [*E. dial. crule*; < *ME. \*crullen* = *MD. krollen*, *D. krullen* = East Fries. *krullen* = *G. krollen* = Dan. *krølle* = Sw. *dial. krulla*, *curl*; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To turn, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair.

These mortal lullabies of pain  
May bind a book, may line a box,  
May serve to curl a maiden's locks.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvii.*

2. To dress or adorn with or as with curls; make up the hair of into curls.

So opposite to marriage, that she shunn'd  
The wealthy curled darlings of our nation.  
*Shak., Othello, I. 2.*

The snaky looks  
That *curl'd* Megara. *Milton, P. L., x. 580.*

3. To bring or form into the spiral shape of a ringlet or curl; in general, to make curves, turns, or undulations in or on.

I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,  
Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs.  
*Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy.*

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air  
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 81.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To take the form of curls or ringlets, as hair.

*Sir And.* Would that have mended my hair?  
*Sir To.* Past question; for thou seest it will not *curl* by nature. *Shak., T. N., I. 3.*

Ridley, a little of the stuffing. It'll make your hair *curl*.  
*Thackeray, Philip, xvi.*

Hence—2. To assume any similar spiral shape; in general, to become curved, bent, or undulated: often with *up*.

Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*.  
*Dryden, Alexander's Feast.*

*Curling* smokes from village-tops are seen.  
*Pope, Autumn, I. 63.*

Gayly *curl* the waves before each dashing prow.  
*Byron.*

The smoke of the incense *curling* lazily up past the baldachino to the frescoed dome.  
*T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Peth, p. 30.*

3<sup>d</sup>. To turn and twist about; writhe; squirm.

The very thinking it  
Would make a citizen start: some politic tradesman  
*Curl* with the caution of a constable.  
*B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, I. 1.*

4. To play at curling. See *curling*. [*Scotch.*]

To *curl* on the ice does greatly please,  
Being a manly Scottish exercise.  
*Pennecuik, Poems (ed. 1715), p. 59.*

To *curl down*, to shrink; crouch; take a cowed recumbent posture: as, he *curled down* into a corner.

**curl-cloud** (kér'l'kloud), *n.* Same as *cirrus*, 3.

**curledness** (kér'led-nes), *n.* The state of being curled. [*Rare.*]

**curled-pate** (kérld'pát), *a.* Having curled hair; curly-pated. [*Rare.*]

Make *curl'd-pate* ruffians bald. *Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.*

**curler** (kér'lér), *n.* 1. One who or that which curls.—2. One who engages in the amusement of curling. See *curling*.

When to the lochs the *curlers* flock  
Wi' gleesome speed.  
*Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.*

**curlew** (kér'lū), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also curlue*; < *ME. curlewe, curlue, corlow, corolewe, corolu, kirlwee*, etc.; < *OF. corlieu*, also *corlis, courlis*, *F. courlieu* and *courlis*, *dial. corlu, corleru, querlu, kertu*, etc.; = *It. chiurlo* = *Sp. dim. chorlito*, a curlew. The word agrees in form in *OF.* with *OF. corlieu, courlieu, corlu, curliu*, etc., a messenger, but is prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry (hence the free variation of form). Cf. *It. chiurlare*, howl like the horned owl; *Sw. kurra, coo, murmur*: see *curr, coo*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Numenius*. The name was originally applied to the common European species, *N. arquatus*, formerly called *numenius, arquata*, and *corlinus*. There are upward of 12 species, of all parts of the world, having a long, very slender curved bill, with the upper mandible knobbed at the tip, and in other respects closely resembling the godwits and other species of the totanine division of the great family *Scolopacidae*. The plumage is much variegated. The total length varies from about 12 to about 24 inches; and the length of the bill from about 2 to 9 inches. The common curlew is also called the *whaup*. The lesser curlew or whimbrel of Eu-



Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).

rope is *N. phaeopus*. There are several species in the United States, as the long-billed curlew (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian or jack-curlew (*N. hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo curlew or dough-bird (*N. borealis*).

Ye *curlews* callin' thro' a clud.  
*Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.*

2. A name of several gallatorial birds with slender decurved bill, not of the genus *Numenius*.—*Pygmy curlew*, or *curlew-sandpiper*, *Tringa subarquata*, a small species resembling a curlew in the form of the bill and to some extent in coloration.—*Spanish curlew*, a local name in the United States of the white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*), a bird of a different order.

**curlewberry** (kér'lū-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *curlewberries* (-iz). The black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*: so called in Labrador.

**curlew-jack** (kér'lū-jak), *n.* The jack-curlew or lesser curlew of Europe; the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*.

**curlew-knot** (kér'lū-not), *n.* [*< curlew + knot*, *q. v.*] Same as *curlew-jack*.

**curlicue** (kér'li-kū), *n.* [Sometimes written *curlique*, but better *curlicue*, *i. e.*, curly *cue*, curly *Q*, in allusion to the curled or spiral forms of this letter (*Q*, *Q*, etc.): see *curly* and *cue*.] Something fantastically curled or twisted: as, to make a *curlicue* with the pen; to cut *curlicues* in skating. [*Colloq.*]

Curves, making curly-cues. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 145.*

**curlewurle** (kur'li-wur-li), *n.* [A loose compound of *curl* and *whirl*.] A fantastic circular ornament; a curlicue. [*Scotch.*]

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yer whig-maleeries and *curlewurles* and open-steek hems about it.  
*Scott, Rob Roy, xix.*

**curliness** (kér'li-nes), *n.* The state of being curly.

**curling** (kér'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure; appar. the verbal *n.* of *curl*, *v.*, with ref. to the twisting, turning, or rolling of the stones.] A popular Scottish amusement on the ice, in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the *tee*. The chief object of the player is to hurl his stone along the ice toward the tee with proper strength and precision; and on the skill displayed by the players in putting their own stones in favorable positions, or in driving rival stones out of favorable positions, depends the chief interest of the game.

**curling-iron** (kér'ling-i'ern), *n.* A rod of iron to be used when heated for curling the hair, which is twined around it: sometimes made hollow for the insertion of heating materials.

**curling-stone** (kér'ling-stōn), *n.* The stone used in the game of curling. In shape it resembles a small convex cheese with a handle in the upper side.

The curling-stone  
Slides murmuring o'er the icy plain.  
*Ramsay, Poems, II. 383.*

**Burnt curling-stone**. See *burnt*.  
**curling-tongs** (kér'ling-tongz), *n. pl.* An instrument for curling the hair, not unlike a crimping-iron, heated before being used. Also *curling-irons*.

**curl-pate** (kér'l'pát), *n.* Same as *curly-pate*.  
**curly** (kér'li), *a.* [*< curl + -y*; = *D. krullig* = *\*Sw. krullig*. See *curl*.] Having curls; tending to curl; full of curves, twists, or ripples.

The general colours of it [certain hair] are black and brown, growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and curly.  
*Cook, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.*

**curly-headed** (kér'li-hed'ed), *a.* Having curly hair. Also *curly-pated*.

**curly-pate** (kér'li-pát), *n.* One who has curly hair; a curly-headed person.

What, to-day we're eight?  
Seven and one's eight, I hope, old *curly-pate*!  
*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 64.*

**curly-pated** (kér'li-pá'ted), *a.* Same as *curly-headed*.

**curmi**, *n.* See *courmi*.

**curmudgeon** (kér-muj'on), *n.* [Also spelled *curmudgion, curmudgin, curmudgen*, and, in suggestion of a false etymology, *cornmudgin*; a word of obscure popular origin, appar. based on *cur*, *n.*, or its original verb root *curr*, and (*Sc.*) *mudgeon*, a grimace, *murgeon*, mook, grumble.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

My father was a country gentleman. . . . He was a keen sportsman and lived to the extent of his moderate income, so that I had little to expect from that quarter; but then I had a rich uncle by the mother's side, a penurious accumulating *curmudgeon*, who it was confidently expected would make me his heir.  
*Irring, Tales of a Traveler, I. 254.*

A penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

**curmudgeonly** (kér-muj'on-li), *a.* [*< curmudgeon + -ly*.] Like a curmudgeon; avaricious; niggardly; churlish.

My *curmudgeonly* Mother won't allow me wherewithal to be Man of myself with. *Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. 1.*  
These *curmudgeonly* cits regard no tiea. *Foots, The Bankrupt, I.*

**curmurring** (kér-mur'ing), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *cur*, *chirr*, and *murmur*.] A low, rumbling sound; hence, the motion in the bowels produced by flatulence, attended by such a sound; borborygmus. [*Scotch.*]

A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the curmurring in the stomach. *Scott, Old Mortality, viii.*

**corn** (kérn), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *kurn*; a var. of *corn*: see *corn*.] 1. A grain; a corn.—2. A small quantity; an indefinite number.

Ane's nane, twa's some, three's a *corn*, and four's a pun.  
*Scotch nursery rime.*

A drap mair lemon or a *corn* less sugar than just suits you.  
*Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiii.*

**corn<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* and *v.* Same as *quern*.

**cornberry** (kérn'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *cornberries* (-iz). A currant. *Brockett.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cornel**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *kernel*.

**cornook** (kér'nūk), *n.* Same as *cranock*.

**purple** (kér'pl), *n.* [*Transposition of crupper*, < *F. croupière*: see *crupper*.] The crupper; the buttocks. [*Scotch.*]

My hap [wrap, covering],  
Dounce hingin' owre my *purple*.  
*Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.*

**curpon** (kér'pon), *n.* [*Sc. form (by metathesis) of croupon*, < *OF. croupon*, < *OF. croupe, crope, rump*.] The rump of an animal; the buttocks of a human being; the hind part of anything.

**curr** (kér), *v. t.* [*< Sw. kurra* = Dan. *kurre*, *coo*, = *MD. \*korren*, growl, etc.; an imitative word: see *coo*, and cf. *cur*.] To cry as an owl, *coo* as a dove, or purr as a cat. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr*.  
*Wordsworth, The Idiot Boy.*

**currach, curragh** (kur'ach), *n.* [Also written *currack, curroh*; < Gael. *curach*, a boat. See *coracle*.] A coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wickerwork covered with hides or canvas.

What little commerce they [southern Britons] undertook was carried on in the frail *currachs*, in which they were bold enough to cross the Irish Sea.  
*O. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 237.*

**currack, currock** (kur'ak, -ok), *n.* [*Sc.*] In the plural, wooden or wicker frames slung like panniers on a horse.

The fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *curracks*.  
*Statistical Account of Scotland.*

**currajong** (kur'a-jong), *n.* [*Australian.*] The name in Tasmania of *Plagianthus sidoides*, a malvaceous shrub or tree, the strong fibrous bark of which is used to make cordage.

**currant<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *current<sup>1</sup>* and *courant<sup>1</sup>*.

**currant<sup>2</sup>** (kur'ant), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also current* (also, rarely, *corint*, *corinth*), also *curran*, *coran*, *coren*, usually in pl. *currans*, *corans*, *corauns*, earlier, as in late *ME.*, *raisins* (*rayseyns*, *raysons*, etc.) of *corans* (*corauns*, *coraunce*, *corons*, etc.), after *F. raisins de Corinthe* (*Pg. passas de Corintha*), *raisins* of *Corinth*: so called from the place of their origin, the Zante currants being still regularly exported. Cf. *D. korentken*, *I.G. carentken*, *G. korinthe*, *Dan. korender*, *It. corinthi*, pl., *currant*; of same origin.] 1. A very small kind of raisin or dried



Curling-stone.



grape imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia, and used in cookery.

We found there rype small raysons that we calle raysons of Corane, and they growe chiefly in Corythy, called now Corona, in Morea, to whom Seynt Poule wrote sundry epistollas. Sir R. Guyford, Pygmyage, p. 11.

Since we traded to Zante . . . the plant that beareth the Coran is also brought into this realme from thence. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 165.

The impost on tobacco from the royal colony of Virginia encountered no serious opposition, but another impost, upon currants, currans, corinth, or grapes of Corinth, had not such an uninterrupted course. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 215.

2. The small round fruit (a berry) of several species of *Ribes*, of the family *Grossulariaceæ*; the plant producing this fruit: so called because the berries resemble the small grapes from the Levant. The red currant is *R. rubrum*, of which the white currant is a variety; the wild black currant, *R. Americanum*; the buffalo or Missouri currant, *R. longiflorum*; the flowering currant, *R. sanguineum*, the berries of which are insipid, but not, as popularly supposed, poisonous. The red currant is sharply but pleasantly acid, and is much used in the form of jelly and jam. The white variety is milder and less common. The black currant is slightly musky and bitter, but makes an agreeable jam.

The barberry and currant must escape, Though her small clusters imitate the grape. Tate, Cowley.

3. In Australia and Tasmania, a species of *Styphelia*, especially *S. Richei*.—4. A name for various melastomaceous species of tropical America, bearing edible berries, especially of the genera *Tamonea* and *Clidemia*.—Indian currant, the coral-berry, *Symphoricarpos* *Symphoricarpos*. currant-borer (kur'ant-bör'er), n. Same as currant-clearwing. [U. S.]

currant-clearwing (kur'ant-klē'r'wing), n. The popular name in England of a clear-winged moth, *Sesia tipuliformis*, the larva of which bores in currant-stems. It has been introduced into New Zealand and the United States, in which latter it is known as the currant-borer.

currant-gall (kur'ant-gäl), n. A small round gall formed by the cynipid insect *Spathegaster bacarum* in the male flowers and upon the leaves of the oak: so called from the resemblance to an unripe currant. The insect occurs all over Europe, and the galls receive this name in Great Britain; but it is not found in North America, where there is no gall called by this name.

currant-moth (kur'ant-môth), n. 1. In Great Britain, *Abrazas grossulariata*. See *Abrazas*, 3.—2. In America, *Cymatophora ribearia*. See *Eufitchia*.

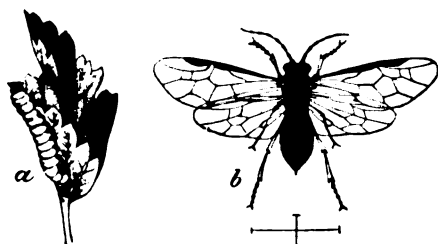
curranto<sup>1</sup>, n. See *courant*<sup>2</sup>.

curranto<sup>2</sup>, n. See *courant*<sup>3</sup>.

New books every day, pamphlets, currantoes, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 17.

currant-tree (kur'ant-trē), n. A name given in Jamaica to several shrubs bearing yellow drupes or berries of the size of currants, especially to *Jacquinia barbasco*, *Morlosia Bourreria*, and *M. tomentosa*.

currant-worm (kur'ant-wērm), n. A name of the larvæ of three species of insects. (a) The imported currant-worm, *Nematus ventricosus* (Klug), introduced into the United States from Europe about 1858. It is the larva of a saw-fly, and is the most destructive of



Native Currant-worm (*Pristiphora grossularia*). a, larva; b, female fly (cross shows natural size).

the currant-worms. (b) The native currant-worm, *Pristiphora grossularia* (Walsh), also the larva of a saw-fly, and less common than the preceding. (c) The currant span-worm, the larva of a geometrid moth, *Cymatophora ribearia* (Fitch). The first two may be destroyed with powdered hellebore.

currency (kur'en-si), n. [ML. *currentia*, a current (of a stream), lit. a running, < L. *currere* (t-s), running: see *current*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream. [Rare.]

The currency of time. Ayliffe, Parergon.

The seventh year of whose [Mary's] captivity in England was now in doleful currency. Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. A continued course in public knowledge, opinion, or belief; the state or fact of being

communicated in speech or writing from person to person, or from age to age: as, a startling rumor gained currency.

It cannot . . . be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the currency of a proverb—To innovate is not to reform.

Burke, To a Noble Lord.

Unluckily, or luckily, it is as hard to create a new symbol as to obtain currency for a new word.

Leslie Stephen, English Thought, I. § 16.

3. A continual passing from hand to hand; circulation: as, the currency of coins or of bank-notes.

The currency of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. Swift.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [Rare or obsolete.]—5. General estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after intrinsic value. Bacon.

6. That which is current as a medium of exchange; that which is in general use as money or as a representative of value: as, the currency of a country.

It thus appears, that a depreciation of the currency does not affect the foreign trade of the country: this is carried on precisely as if the currency maintained its value.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. xxii. § 3.

Controller of the Currency. See *controller*, 2.—Decimal currency, a system of money the divisions or denominations of which proceed from its lowest unit of reckoning by ten or its multiples, or aliquot parts thereof, as the cent, dime, dollar, quarter-dollar, etc., of the United States and Canada.—Fractional currency, coins or paper money of a smaller denomination than the monetary unit; in the United States, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, and 5-cent, 3-cent, 2-cent, and 1-cent pieces. Fractional currency in paper has been largely used in several European countries, and is a part of the monetary system of Japan. Fractional notes have been used at different times in the United States, especially during the financial panic of 1837–38, and during and after the civil war of 1861–65, when specie was withdrawn from circulation. The former received the name of *shinplasters*. (See *shinplaster*.) On March 17th, 1862, Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called *postage currency*, imitating in style the stamps that had previously been used at great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. These were superseded by the fractional currency authorized March 3d, 1863, in denominations of 3, 5, 15, 25, and 50 cents. The issue of fractional notes was suspended by act of April 17th, 1876; but its renewal has since been proposed for convenience in remittance of small sums.—Metallic currency, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation as money.—National Currency Act, statutes of the United States of 1863, 1864, and 1865, providing for a general and uniform bank-note currency guaranteed by the United States and secured by national bonds deposited in the Treasury.—Paper currency, notes issued by a government or by banks as a substitute for money, or as a representative of money. The paper currency of the United States is of three kinds: (1) notes issued by the government and called *demand treasury notes*, or more generally *legal-tenders*; (2) notes issued by national banks; and (3) certificates issued by the government upon either gold or silver. The smallest denomination of the first is \$20, and of the last \$1.—Postage currency. See *fractional currency*, above.—The currency principle, a phrase first employed in English banking to express the mode of issuing notes by the Bank of England. An amount fixed by law is issued, based on an equal amount of securities, mostly government obligations; and all notes issued in excess of that amount, which is called "the fixed issue," are based on an equal amount of specie.

current<sup>1</sup> (kur'ent), a. and n. [Now spelled to suit the Latin; early mod. E. also *currant*, *curraunt*, *courrant*, < ME. *currant*, *courant*, < OF. *currant*, *courant*, F. *courant* = Sp. *corriente* = Pg. It. *corrente*, < L. *currere* (t-s), ppr. of *currere* (> It. *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*), run, flow, hasten, fly; cf. Skt. *char*, move. Hence (from L. *currere*) ult. E. *coursel* (and prob. *course*<sup>2</sup> = *coarse*), *cursor*, *concur*, *incur*, *recur*, etc., *concourse*, *discourse*, *excursion*, *excursus*, etc.] I. a. 1. Running; moving; flowing; passing. [Archaic.]

Flountayne *courant* that neuer is full of no springes, holde thy peece. Meritt (E. E. T. S.), iii. 427.

Still eyes the current stream. Milton, P. L., vii. 67.

Here we met, some ten or twelve of us, To chase a creature that was current then In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hence—2. Passing from one to another; especially, widely circulated; publicly known, believed, or reported; common; general; prevalent: as, the current ideas of the day.

The news is current now, they mean to leave you, Leave their allegiance. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

As soon as an emperor had done anything remarkable, it was immediately stamped on a coin, and became current through his whole dominions.

Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

When belief in the spirits of the dead becomes current, the medicine-man, professing ability to control them, and inspiring faith in his pretensions, is regarded with a fear which prompts obedience.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 474.

3. Passing from hand to hand; circulating: as, current coin.

He ordained that the Money of his Father, though counted base by the People, should be current. Baker, Chronicles, p. 113.

4. Established by common estimation or consent; generally received: as, the current value of coin.—5. Entitled to credit or recognition; fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; genuine.

Thou canst make No excuse current, but to hang thyself. Shak., Rich. III., I. 2.

6. Now passing; present in its course: as, the current month or year. [In such expressions as *6th current* (or *curr.*), *current* is really an adjective, the expression being short for 6th day of the current month.]—Account current. See *account*.—Current coin. See *coin*.—Current electricity. See *electricity*.—To go current, to go for current, to be or become generally known or believed.

A great while it went for current that it was a pleasant region. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

To pass current, to have currency or recognition; be accepted as genuine, credible, or of full value: as, worn coins do not pass current at banks.

His manner would scarce have passed current in our day. Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

II. n. 1. A flowing; a flow; a stream; a passing by a continuous flux: used of fluids, as water, air, etc., or of supposed fluids, as electricity.

The Pontick sea, Whose icy current and compulsive course Ne'er keeps retiring ebb. Shak., Othello, iii. 2.

2. Specifically, a portion of a large body of water or of air moving in a certain direction: as, ocean-currents. The set of a current is that point of the compass toward which the waters run; the drift of a current is the rate at which it runs. Ocean currents are often divided into *drifts* and *streams*: the former are broad, shallow, and slow-moving; the latter are narrow, deep, and fast-moving (up to 80 miles or more a day), and gain their unusual velocity and depth from constriction in a strait, as in the Strait of Florida, where the Gulf Stream well deserves its name; or from constriction between the winds and the land, as south of Japan, where the Kuroshio resembles the Gulf Stream. Much of the North Atlantic current that is popularly known as the Gulf Stream is properly a drift. In the larger ocean areas, such as North Atlantic, Indian, etc., the currents unite or circulate in such a way as to form a vast eddy, turning clockwise in the North Atlantic and North Pacific, but counter-clockwise in the South Atlantic, South Pacific, and Indian oceans. A counter-current is a smaller ocean current running against the course of a neighboring current: applied especially to the narrow westward currents between the eastward equatorial currents. See *ocean*.

3. Course in general; progressive movement or passage; connected series: as, the current of time.—4. General or main course, general tendency: as, the current of opinion.—5. The amount of depression given to a roof to cause the water which falls upon it to flow in a given direction.—Alternating current, an electric current which reverses its direction in equal intervals of time, so that it has the same intensity in the one direction as in the other.—A make-and-break current, an intermittent electric current in a circuit which is rapidly made and broken, as by the vibrations of a sonorous disk.—Amperian currents. See *amperian*.—Atmospheric currents, movements of the air constituting winds, caused by regular or fortuitous disturbances of the atmosphere.—Cable-current, when a submarine cable is broken, a steady current through it, produced by the exposed copper wire forming a battery with the iron sheathing.—Current-sailing. See *sailing*.—Currents of action, the electrical currents developed in a nerve or muscle by stimulation.—Currents of rest, the electrical currents which pass on connecting different points of an unstimulated piece of nerve or muscle.—Earth-current, a current flowing through a wire the extremities of which are grounded at points on the earth differing in electric potential. The earth-current is due to this difference, which is generally temporary and often large. If the earth-plates of a circuit are of different metals, as copper and zinc, an earth-battery current is set up which is feeble and tolerably constant.—Electric current, the passage of electricity through a conductor, as from one pole of a voltaic battery to the other—for example, in the telegraph. (See *electricity*.) A current is said to be intermittent when repeatedly interrupted, as by the breaking and making of the circuit, pulsatory when characterized by sudden changes of intensity, and undulatory when the intensity varies according to the same law as that governing the velocity of the air-particles in a sound-wave.—Faradaic current. See *faradaic*.—Galvanic current, an electric current generated by a galvanic battery, as distinguished from an induced current, or a current produced by a dynamo or other electrical machine.—Induced current. See *induction*.—Interrupted current, an electric current the flow of which is completely arrested at frequently recurring intervals. It is generally produced by means of a rapid vibrating armature, a rotating disk, or a similar device.—Inverse current, the current induced in the secondary coil of an induction apparatus when the circuit of the primary is closed. It is contrary to the primary current in direction.—Muscle-current, the electrical current which passes on connecting different points of a muscle.—Polyphase current, a system combining two or more alternating currents differing in phase.—Primary current, the electric current which passes through the primary coil of an induction apparatus, in the secondary

coil of which the secondary or induced current is produced. — **Reverse current**, an electric current opposite in direction to the normal current. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. *Eddy*, etc. See *stream*.

**current**<sup>1</sup> (kur'ent), *v. t.* [*< current*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] To make current or common; establish in common estimation; render acceptable.

The uneven scale, that *currents* all things by the outward stamp of opinion.

*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 2.

**current**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *current*<sup>2</sup>.  
**current-breaker** (kur'ent-brā'kēr), *n.* Any device for breaking or interrupting the continuity of a circuit through which a current of electricity is passing.

**currente calamo** (ku-ren'tē kal'ā-mō), [*L.*, lit. with the pen running: *currente*, abl. of *current* (*-s*, ppr., running; *calamo*, abl. of *calamus*, a reed, a pen: see *current*<sup>1</sup> and *calamus*.] Offhand; rapidly; with no stop; with a ready pen: used of writing or composition.

**currently** (kur'ent-li), *adv.* In a current manner. (a) Flowingly; with even or flowing movement. (b) With equality; commonly; generally; with general acceptance.

Direct equilibration is that process *currently* known as adaptation.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 160.

**current-meter** (kur'ent-mē'tēr), *n.* 1. An instrument or apparatus used for measuring the flow of liquids. In general, the flow is directed through channels of a given sectional area, and its velocity measured; from these two elements the quantity can be determined.

2. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electrical current, as an ammeter.

**current-mill** (kur'ent-mil), *n.* A mill of any kind employing a current-wheel as a motor.

**currentness** (kur'ent-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *currentness*; *< current*<sup>1</sup> + *-ness*.] 1. Flowingness; flowing quality; rhythm.

For wanting the *currentness* of the Greeke and Latin feete, in stead thereof we make in th' ends of our verses a certaine tunable sound: which anon after with another verse reasonably distant we accord together in the last fall or cadence. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 90.

2. Current or circulating quality; general acceptance or valuation, as of coin or paper money; currency.

Nummariam rem constituere, Cicero. Introduce ordonnance de la monnoye. To establish and set down an order for the valuation and *currentness* of monie.

*Nomenclator*, quoted in Nares's Glossary.

**current-regulator** (kur'ent-reg'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* 1. An arrangement for regulating the current of electricity given by a dynamo-electric machine. — 2. In *teleg.*, a device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point.

**current-wheel** (kur'ent-hwēl), *n.* A wheel driven by means of a natural current of water, as one attached to a moored boat and driven by the current of the stream.

**curriculo** (kur'i-kl), *n.* [= *It. curricolo*, *< L. curriculum*, a running, a race, a course, a racing chariot (in last sense dim. of *currus*, a chariot), *< currere*, run: see *current*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

A very short trial convinced her that a *curriculo* was the prettiest equipage in the world.

*Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 124.

The splendid carriage of the wealthier guest, The ready chaise and driver smartly dress'd; Whiskeys and gigs and *curricles* are there, And high-fed prancers, many a raw-boned pair.

*Crabbe*.

2. A short course.

Upon a *curriculo* in this world depends a long course in the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, iii. 23.

**curriculo** (kur'i-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curricled*, ppr. *curricling*. [*< curriculo*, *n.*] To drive in a *curriculo*. *Carlyle*.

**curriculum** (ku-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *curricula* (-lā). [*< L. curriculum*, a running, a course: see *curriculo*, *n.*] A course; specifically, a fixed course of study in a university, college, or school: as, the *curriculum* of arts; the medical *curriculum*.

**currie**<sup>1</sup>, **currie**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *curry*<sup>1</sup>, *curry*<sup>2</sup>.

**currier**<sup>1</sup> (kur'i-ēr), *n.* [(1) = *Sc. corrier*, *< ME. coriour*, *curiour*, *coryoure*, *< OF. corier*, *corrier*, *< ML. corarius*, a worker in leather, *L. a tanner*, *currier*, orig. adj., of or belonging to leather, *< corium*, a hide, skin, leather: see *cuirass*, *coriaceous*, *quarry*<sup>3</sup>. This word has been confused in F. and E. with two other words of different origin: (2) *OF. courroier* (= *It. correggiato*; *ML. corrigiarius*), a maker of straps, girdles, or purses, *< courroie*, *corrote*, a strap, girdle, purse,

*F. courroie*, a strap, = *Pr. correja* = *Sp. correa* = *Pg. correa*, *correia* = *Wall. currea* = *It. correggia*, *< L. corrigia*, a rein, shoe-tie, *ML.* also a strap, girdle, purse, *< L. corrigere*, make straight: see *correct*, *corrigible*. (3) *OF. corroier*, *conroioir*, *conrouer*, *conreuer*, *conreur*, *F. corroyeur*, a leather-dresser, *< OF. conroier*, *conreier*, *cunreer*, etc., *F. corroyer*, dress leather, *curry* (*> E. curry*<sup>1</sup>), orig. prepare, get ready; a word of quite different origin from the two preceding. *Currier* is now regarded as the agent-noun of *curry*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] 1. One who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned.

Cokes, condlers, *curriers* of ledur.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1596.

Useless to the *currier* were their hides.

*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iii.

2. A very small musketoon with a swivel mounting. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encyc.* — **Curriers' beam**. See *beam*. — **Curriers' sumac**. See *Coriaria*.

**currier**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [A var. of *quarrier*<sup>2</sup>, *quarier*, *q. v.*] A wax candle; a light used in catching birds. See *quarrier*<sup>2</sup>.

The *currier* and the lime-rod are the death of the fowle.

*Breton*, *Fantastics*, January.

**curriery** (kur'i-ēr-i), *n.* [*< currier* + *-y*.] 1. The trade of a *currier*. — 2. The place in which currying is carried on.

**currish** (kēr'ish), *a.* [*< cur* + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] Like a *cur*; having the qualities of a *cur*; snappish; snarling; churlish; quarrelsome.

Yet would he not quarrelled be for ought,  
Ne from his *currish* will a whit reclame.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. iii. 43.

Let them not be so . . . *currish* to their loyal louers.

*Lyly*, *Euphues*, *Anat. of Wit*, p. 65.

This *currish* Jew.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 1.

Thy *currish* spirit govern'd a wolf. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 1.

**currishly** (kēr'ish-li), *adv.* In a *currish* manner; like a *cur*.

Boner being restor'd againe, . . . *currishly*, without all order of law or honesty, . . . wrasted from them all the livings they had.

*Foote*, *Book of Martyrs* (Ridley).

**currishness** (kēr'ish-nes), *n.* *Currish* or snarling character or disposition; snappishness; churlishness.

Diogenes, though he had wit, by his *currishness* got him the name of dog.

*Feltham*, *Resolves*, ii. 69.

**curritor**, **curtour**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curror*; *< ME. currouer*, *courrouer*, *< OF. coureor*, *coureur*, *F. coureur* = *Sp. Pg. corredor* = *It. corridore*, *corritore*, *< ML. curritor*, a runner (cf. *curritor*, a courtier), equiv. to *curritor* and *L. cursor*, a runner, *< L. currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *courier* and *corridor*.] A runner; a messenger; a courier.

And thus anon hathe he hasty tydnynges of any thing, that berethe charge, be his *Currouers*, that rennen so hasty, thorghe out alle the Contree.

*Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 243.

The golden-headed staffe as lightning flew,  
And like the swiftest *curror* makes repayre  
Whither 'twas sent. *Heywood*, *Troia Britannica*.

**curruca** (ku-rō'kā), *n.*; pl. *curruca* (-sē). [*NL.*; origin obscure. *ML. curruca* occurs as a var. of *carruca*, a vehicle, carriage.] An old name of some small European bird of the family *Sylviidae*, or more probably of several species of warblers indiscriminately, like *beccafico* or *ficedula*. In ornithology the name has been used in many different connections, both generic and specific: first formally made a genus of warblers by Brisson, 1760; applied to the nightingales by Bechstein, 1802; applied by Koch, 1816, to a group of warblers of which the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*, is the type. [Now little used.]

**curry**<sup>1</sup> (kur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [Early mod. E. also *currie*, *curray*, *cory*, etc.; *< ME. curreyen*, *currayen*, *corayen*, *coryen*, rub down a horse, dress leather, *< OF. corroier*, *coreer*, earlier *conreer*, *cunreer*, *conraier*, *conrey*, put in order, prepare, make ready, treat, *curry*, later *courroyer*, *F. corroyer*, dress leather (= *Pr. conrear* = *It. corredare*), *< corroi*, *coroi*, *conroi*, *conroy*, *conroit*, *conrei*, *cunroi*, etc., order, arrangement, apparatus, equipage, apparel, provisions, etc. (*> ME. curreye*, *n.*) (cf. *ML. corredium*, *conredium*, apparatus, etc.; also *corredium*, *> corody*, *q. v.*), *< con* + *roi*, array, order, = *It. -redo* in *arredo*, array, *< ML. -redum*, *-redium* (in *arredum*, array, and *conredium*), of Teut. origin: cf. *Sw. reda* = *Dan. rede*, order, = *Isel. reidhi*, tackle, equipment, akin to *E. ready*, *q. v.*: see *array*. For the relation of *curry* to *currier*, see *currier*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *G. gerben*, *curry*, lit. prepare.] 1. To rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; groom: sometimes used in contempt, with reference to a person.

Thou art that fine foolish curious sawcle Alexander, that tendest to nothing but to combe and *curry* thy haire, to pare thy nalles, to pick thy teeth and to perfume thy selfe with sweet oyles, that no man may abide the sent of thee. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie* (ed. Arber), p. 273.

Your short horse is soon *curried*.

*Fletcher*, *Valentinian*, ii. 2.

Hence—2. To stroke as if to soothe; flatter.

Christ wot the sothe

Whou thel *curry* [var. *currey*, *curreth*] kynges and her bak claweth.

*Piers Plowman's Crede*, l. 736.

3. To dress or prepare (tanned hides) for use by soaking, skiving, shaving, scouring, coloring, graining, etc.—4. Figuratively, to beat; drub; thrash: as, to *curry* one's hide.

But one that never fought yet has so *curried*,

So bastinado'd them with manly carriage

They stand like things Gorgon had turn'd to stone.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Elder Brother*, iv. 3.

By setting brother against brother,

To claw and *curry* one another.

*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. l. 746.

To *curry* *fauvel*. [*< ME. curray* *fauvel*, *cory* *fauvel*, *cors* *fauvelle*, a half translation of the *OF. estriller* *fauvel* (later *fauveau*) (the *OF.* phrase exactly corresponding to the *ME.*, namely, *correier* (conreer) *fauvel*, is not found), flatter, lit. (like the equiv. *G. den falben streichen*, or *den falben hengst streichen*, flatter, translated from the *OF.*), *curry* the chestnut horse: *OF. estriller*, equiv. to *conreier*, *conreer*, *curry*; *fauvel*, *fauel*, later *fauveau*, a chestnut or dun horse, prop. adj., yellowish, dun, fallow, dim. of *fauve*, yellow, fallow, *< OHG. falo* (*falaw*) = *AS. fealu*, *E. fallow*: see *fauvel*<sup>2</sup>, *fallow*. The word *fauvel* was also often used, apart from *estriller*, with an implication of falsehood or hypocrisy: so also *fauvain*, *fauvin*, deceit; *estriller* (*curry*) or *chavauchier* (ride) *fauvain* (equiv. to *estriller* *fauvel*), use deceit; being connected in popular etymology with *fauve*, *fauz*, false. The notion of 'flattery' may have been due in part to association with *ME. favel*, *< OF. favelle*, flattery, falsehood, *< faveier*, talk, tell a story, speak falsehood, *< L. fabulari*, talk, *< fabula*, fable: see *favel*<sup>1</sup> and *fable*.] To flatter; seek favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc.: later corrupted to *curry* *favor* (which see, below). Compare *curry*-*fauvel*, *n.*

Sche was a schrewe, as have y hele

There sche currayed *fauvel* well.

*How a Merchant did his Wyfe Betray* (ed. Palmer), l. 203.

He that will in court dwell, must needs *currie* *fauvel*. . . . Ye shall understand that *fauvel* is an olde Englishe worde, and signified as much as favour doth now a dayes.

*Taverner*, *Proverbs or Adages* (ed. Palmer), fol. 44.

To *curry* *favor* [a corruption of *to curry* *fauvel*, stimulating *favor* (*curry* being apparently understood much as *claw*, *v.*, flatter: compare def. 2, above), this form of the phrase appearing first in the end of the 16th century], to flatter; seek or gain favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc. See *to curry* *fauvel*, above. Compare *curry*-*favor*, *n.*

Darius, to *curry* *fauvor* with the Egyptians, offered an hundred talents to him that could find out a succeeding *Apis*.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 575.

To *curry* a temporary *fauvor* he incurreth everlasting hatred.

*Rev. T. Adams*, *Sermons*, I. 284.

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry* *fauvor* for himself.

*Sir R. L. Estrange*, *Fables*.

A well timed shrug, an admiring attitude, . . . are sufficient qualifications for men of low circumstances to *curry* *fauvor*. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, xxxiv. [*Curry* has been used in this sense without *fauvor*.]

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; . . . if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow.

*Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, v. 1.]

**curry**<sup>2</sup> (kur'i), *n.*; pl. *curries* (-iz). [*Anglo-Ind.*, also written *currie*, repr. *Canarese kari* or *kadi* (cerebral *d*), Malayalam *kari* (a pron. nearly as *E. u*), boiled soup milk used with rice, a mixed dish; also bite, bit, morsel, chip, etc.] A kind of sauce or relish, made of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, eggs, or vegetables, cooked with bruised spices, such as cayenne-pepper, coriander-seed, ginger, garlic, etc., with turmeric, much used in India and elsewhere as a relish or flavoring for boiled rice. The article of food prepared with this sauce is said to be *curried*: as, *curried* rice, *curried* fowl, etc.

The unrivalled excellence of the Singhaless in the preparation of their innumerable *curries*, each tempered by the delicate creamy juice expressed from the flesh of the coco-nut.

*Sir J. E. Tennent*, *Ceylon*, i. 2.

**curry**<sup>3</sup> (kur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [*< curry*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To flavor or prepare with *curry*.

**curry-card** (kur'i-kārd), *n.* A piece of leather or wood in which are inserted teeth like those of wool-cards. It is used for the same purposes as a *currycomb*.

**currycomb** (kur'i-kōm), *n.* 1. A comb used in grooming horses. It consists generally of several short-toothed metal combs placed parallel to one another, and secured perpendicularly to a metal plate, to which a short handle is fastened. A piece of leather armed with wire teeth is sometimes substituted for the metal combs.

2. In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the strigilis, or organ on the front leg of a bee, used to clean the antennæ. See *strigilis*.

**curry-favel** (kur'i-fā'vel), *n.* [*< curry favel: see this phrase, under curryl.*] 1. One who solicits favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy; a flatterer.

*Curry-fauell, a flatterer, ostrille.*

*Palgrave.*

Wherby all the *curry-favel* that be next of the deputye in secrete counsayll dare not be so bolde to shew hym the grete jupardye and perell of his soule.

*State Papers, II. 15.*

2. An idle, lazy fellow. See the extract.

*Cory fauell* is he that wyl lye in his bed, and cory the bed border in which he lyeth in steed [stead] of his horse. This slouthful knaue wyl buskill and scratch when he is called in the morning for any hast.

*The XXV. Orders of Knaues, 1575 (ed. Palmer).*

3. A certain figure of rhetoric. See the extract.

If such moderation of words tend to flattery, or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure *Paradiastole*, which therefore nothing improperly we call the *Curry-fauell*, as when we make the best of a bad thing, or turne a signification to the more plausible sense.

*Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.*

**curry-favor** (kur'i-fā'vor), *n.* [*< curry favor: see this phrase, under curryl. Cf. curry-favel.*] One who gains or tries to gain favor by flattery; a flatterer. See *curry-favel*.

**currying** (kur'i-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *curryl*, *v.*] 1. The art or operation of dressing tanned hides so as to fit them for use as leather, by giving them the necessary suppleness, smoothness, color, or luster.—2. The act of rubbing down a horse with a currycomb or other similar appliance.

We see that the very *currying* of horses doth make them fat and in good liking.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 68.*

**currying-glove** (kur'i-ing-gluv), *n.* A glove made of a fabric woven in part with coir, and having therefore a rough surface, used for currying animals.

**curry-leaf** (kur'i-léf), *n.* The aromatic leaf of a rutaceous tree, *Chalcas Kamgii*, of India, used for flavoring curries.

**curry-powder** (kur'i-pou'dér), *n.* The condiment used for making curry-sauce, composed of turmeric, coriander-seed, ginger, and cayenne-pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamoms, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, scraped coconut, etc., may be added. See *curryl*.

**curse** (kér's), *n.* [*< ME. curs, rarely cors, < AS. curs, < L. cursus, a course, specif., in ecclesiastical usage, the regular course or series of prayers and other offices said or sung by the priest: see course, n.* The ecclesiastical cursus included at times a formula of general commination or excommunication called 'the major excommunication' (in ME. 'the grete curs'), as distinguished from 'the minor excommunication' pronounced in certain cases.] 1. An imprecation of evil; a malediction.

Shimei, . . . which cursed me with a grievous curse.

*1 Ki. II. 8.*

They . . . entered into a curse, and into an oath.

*Neh. x. 29.*

2. Evil which has been solemnly invoked upon one.

The priest shall write these curses in a book.

*Num. v. 23.*

Promising great Blessings to their Nation upon obedience, and horrible Curses, such as would make ones ears tingle to hear them, upon their refractoriness and disobedience.

*Stillington, Sermons, II. 1v.*

3. That which brings or causes evil or severe affliction or trouble; a great evil; a bane; a scourge: the opposite of *blessing*: as, strong drink is a curse to millions.

I . . . will make this city a curse to all the nations of the earth.

*Jer. xxvi. 6.*

The common curse of mankind, folly and ignorance.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 3.*

And the curse of unpaid toll . . .

Like a fire shall burn and spoil.

*Whittier, Texas.*

Pessimists and optimists both start with the postulate that life is a blessing or a curse, according as the average consciousness accompanying it is pleasurable or painful.

*H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.*

4. Condemnation; sentence of evil or punishment. [Archaic.]

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law.

*Gal. III. 13.*

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;

It hath the primal eldest curse upon 't,

A brother's murder.

*Shak., Hamlet, III. 3.*

**Curse of Canaan**, negro slavery; hence, in a satirical use, negro slaves collectively: in allusion to the curse pronounced by Noah upon Canaan, the son (or the descendants) of Ham (Gen. ix. 25, 26), negroes being formerly regarded by many as the descendants of Canaan, and their slavery being justified as an accomplishment of the curse.

Her thirds wuz part in cotton lands, part in the cuss of Canaan.

*Lowell, Biglow Papers.*

**Curse of Scotland**, the nine of diamonds in playing-cards: so called probably from the resemblance of that card to the heraldic bearings of the Earls of Stair, one of whom was detested in Scotland as the principal author (while Master of Stair) of the massacre of Glencoe (1692). Other explanations have been proposed.—The curse, in *theol.*, the sentence pronounced upon Adam and Eve, and through them upon the human race (Gen. III. 16–19), in consequence of the sin of Adam, and its fulfilment in the history of mankind.—*Syn.* 1. *Execration, Anathema*, etc. See *malediction*.—2. Scourge, plague, affliction, ruin.

**curse** (kér's), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curst* (sometimes *curst*), ppr. *cursting*. [*< ME. cursien, cursen, corsen, curse (intr., utter oaths; trans., imprecate evil upon, put under ecclesiastical ban), < late AS. cursian ("corsian, in Benson and Lye, not authenticated), also in comp. forcur-sian (in pp. forcursed: see cursed), curse; cf. curs, a curse: see curse, n. Cf. accurse.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To wish evil to; imprecate or invoke evil upon; call down calamity, injury, or destruction upon; execrate in speech.

Thou shalt not . . . curse the ruler of thy people.

*Ex. xxii. 28.*

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me.

*Num. xxii. 6.*

Couldst thou not curse him? I command thee curse him; Curse till the gods hear, and deliver him

To thy just wishes.

*Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, IV. 1.*

Your fair land shall be rent and torn,

Your people be of all forlorn,

And all men curse you for this thing.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 267.*

Hence—2. To put under ecclesiastical ban or anathema; excommunicate; condemn or sentence to the disabilities of excommunication.

About this time, at the Suit of the Lady Katharine Dowager, a Bull was sent from the Pope, which *curst* both the King and the Realm.

*Baker, Chronicles, p. 282.*

3. To bring or place a curse upon; blight or blast with a curse or malignant evils; vex, harass, or afflict with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose Thy plagues, and curse 'em with such sons as those.

*Pope.*

Sure some fell fiend has *curst* our line,

That coward should e'er be son of mine!

*Scott, L. of L. M., IV. 11.*

II. *intrans.* To utter imprecations; affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; use blasphemous or profane language; swear.

Then began he to curse and to swear.

*Mat. xxvi. 74.*

**curse** (kér's), *n.* [Prob. the same word, with sense, as now popularly understood, imported from *curse* (and taken as equiv. to *damn* in similar uses), as ME. *kerse, kers, carae, cresse, cress* (the plant), often used as a symbol of valuelessness, 'not worth a *kerse* (cress)', 'care not a *kerse*, like mod. colloq. 'not worth a straw,' etc.] In popular use, 'curse,' as an imprecation, and used as a symbol of utter worthlessness in certain negative expressions: as, "not worth a curse," "to care not a curse," etc.

Wydson and wit now is nat worth a curse

Bote hit be carded with couetyse as clothers kemben wolde.

*Piers Plowman (C), xii. 15.*

To hasten is nought worth a curse.

*Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 334.*

For anger gayney the not a curse.

*Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 343.*

I counte hym nat at a curse.

*Sir Degrevant (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), I. 191.*

**curst** (kér'sed), *p. a.* [*< ME. curst, < AS. "curst" (in comp. forcursed), pp. of cursian, curse: see curse, v. Cf. curst.*] 1. Being under a curse; blasted by a curse; afflicted; vexed; tormented.

Let us fly this *curst* place.

*Milton, Comus, I. 939.*

2. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

In that Contree there is a *curst* Custom: for thei eten more gladly mannes Flesche, than any other Flesche.

*Manderille, Travels, p. 179.*

Restrain in me the *curst* thoughts that nature

Gives way to in repose!

*Shak., Macbeth, II. 1.*

3. Execrable; wretched: used as a hyperbolic expletive.

This *curst* quarrel.

*Dryden.*

Wounding thorns and *curst* thistles.

*Prior, Solomon, III.*

'Tis a *curst* thing to be in debt.

*Sterne, Tristram Shandy, IX. 17.*

Sincerely I begin to wish I had never made such a point of gaining so very good a character, for it has led me into so many *curst* rogueries that I doubt I shall be exposed at last.

*Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.*

**curstly** (kér'sed-li), *adv.* 1. As one under a curse; miserably.

O, let him die as he hath liv'd, dishonourably,

Basely and *curstly*!

*Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, III. 3.*

2. Detestably; abominably; execrably: used in malediction.

This is a nation that is *curstly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeness.

*Pope.*

**curstness** (kér'sed-nes), *n.* [*< ME. curstnesse, curstnesse; < curst + -ness.*] 1. The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.—2. Blasphemous, profane, or evil speech; cursing.

His mouth is full of *curstness*,  
Of fraud, deceit, and guile.

*Old metrical version of Psalms.*

3. Shrewishness; maliciousness; contrariness.

My wyves *curstness*.

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Merchant's Tale, I. 27.*

**cursement**, *n.* [*ME. corsment, < corsen, cursen, curse, + -ment.*] Cursing.

Enuye with heuy herte asked after shrifte,  
And criede "mea culpa," coryunge alle hus enemya.

Hus clothes were of cursement and of kene wordes.

*Piers Plowman (C), VII. 65.*

**curst**, *v. t.* Another spelling of *kersen*, variant of *christen*. See *christen*.

Nan. Do they speak as we do?

Madge. No, they never speak.

Nan. Are they *curst*?

Madge. No, they call them infidels: I know not what they are.

*Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, IV. 3.*

**curser** (kér'sér), *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

Thy *Curser*, Jacob, shall twice curse be;

And he shall bless himself that blesses thee.

*Cowley, Davida, I.*

**curst** (kér'si-tor), *n.* [*< ML. cursitor, equiv. to L. cursor, a runner, < currere, run: see cursor.*] 1. Formerly, in England, one of twenty-four officers or clerks in the Court of Chancery, also called *clerks of the course*, whose business it was to make out original writs, each for the county to which he was assigned.

Then is the recognition and value . . . carried by the *curst* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie.

*Bacon.*

2. A courier or runner.

*Cursitors to and fro.*

*Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.*

**Curst** baron, the junior or pulse baron of the exchequer: abolished in 1854. *N. E. D.*

**Curst** (kér'si-tór), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of ML. cursitor, a runner: see curst.*] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the runners, exemplified by the plovers.

**cursive** (kér'siv), *a. and n.* [= *F. cursif* = *Sp. Pg. cursivo* = *It. corsivo*, < *ML. cursivus*, running (of writing), < *L. cursus*, a running, a course, < *currere*, run: see *current*.] I. *a.* Running; flowing, as writing or manuscript in which the letters are joined one to another, and are formed rapidly without raising the pen, pencil, or stylus; specifically, in *paleography*, modified from the capital or uncial form, so as to assume a form analogous to that used in modern running hand: as, the *cursive style*; *cursive letters*; *cursive manuscripts*. Greek cursive writing is found in papyri dating back to about 160 B.C., at first very similar to the lapidary and uncial characters of the same period, but gradually becoming more rounded in form and negligent in style. The epithet *cursive* is, however, most frequently applied to the later cursive or minuscule writing from the ninth century on. (See *minuscule*.) The beginning of a Latin cursive character is seen in some waxed tablets discovered in 1875 in the house of L. Caecilius Jucundus at Pompeii. Forms similar to these also occur in the dipinti and graffiti (characters painted on or incised in walls, earthenware, etc.) of the same place or period. The ancient Latin cursive character known to us in manuscripts from the fourth century on is, however, considerably different from this. In medieval manuscripts the cursive hand was employed from the Merovingian epoch, often in combination with the other contemporary styles; but from the ninth century it was replaced for all careful work by the so-called Caroline and Gothic characters, and continued in use up to the invention of printing only in degenerated form and for writings of small importance or hasty execution. (See *manuscript*.)

In the earliest examples of *cursive* writing we find the uncial character in use, and, as has been already remarked, many of the specimens fluctuate between the more formal or set book-hand and the *cursive*.

*Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 149.*

II. *n.* 1. A cursive letter or character: as, a manuscript written in *cursive*.

The old Roman *cursive*, the existence and nature of which is thus established, is, as we shall presently see, of immense historical importance in explaining the origin of modern scripts, several of our own minuscule letters being actually traceable to the Pompeian forms.

*Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 169.*

2. A manuscript written in cursive characters.

After a brief description of the Septuagint manuscripts which contain Ezekiel—four uncials, with a fragment of a fifth, and twenty-five *cursive*.

*G. F. Moore, Andover Rev., VII. 96.*

**cursively** (kér'siv-li), *adv.* In a running or flowing manner; in a cursive handwriting; in cursive characters.

Facsimiles of the *cursively* written papyri are found scattered in different works, some dealing specially with the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 148.

\***cursor** (kér'sor), *n.* [NL. and ML. use of L. *cursor*, a runner, < *currere*, pp. *cursor*, run: see *current*.] 1. Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part, as the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial that slides to the day of the month, or the point that slides along a beam-compass, etc.—2. In medieval universities, a bachelor of theology appointed to give lectures upon the Bible required as preliminary to the doctorate. See *cursor lectures*, under *cursor*.—3. [cap.] Same as *Cursorius*.

**cursorial** (kér'sō-rā-ri), *a.* [Extended form, capricious or mistaken, of *cursor*; only in Shakspeare as cited, with var. *cursorary*, *cursorial*.] *Cursor*; hasty.

I have but with a cursor eye  
O'er-glanc'd the articles. [A doubtful reading.]  
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

**Cursores** (kér-sō-réz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*.] 1. In ornith.: (a) An order of birds, the struthious or ratite birds, corresponding to the *Ratitæ* of Merrem (1813), or the *Brevipennes* of Cuvier (1817): so called from the swift-footedness of most of these flightless birds. (b) In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of *Grallatores*, composed of the plovers, bustards, cranes, rails, and all other wading birds not included in his *Limicola*, *Pelargi*, or *Herodii*. *Brevirostres* is a synonym. (c) In Illiger's system (1811), the fifth order of birds, uniting the struthious with the charadriomorphous birds: divided into *Proceri* (the struthious birds), *Campestris* (the bustards alone), and *Littorales* (the plovers and plover-like birds).—2. In entom., a group of spiders, such as the wolf-spiders (*Lycosidæ*), which make no webs, but capture their prey by swift pursuit. See *Citigrada*.

**Cursoria** (kér-sō-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursor*. Cf. *Cursores*.] 1. In Latreille's classification of insects, one of two prime divisions of *Orthoptera* (the other being *Saltatoria*), distinguished by their mode of progression, and by having tubular instead of vesicular tracheæ. The division comprised the three leading types of *Forficula*, *Blatta*, and *Mantis*, being therefore equivalent to the modern *Cursoria* plus the *Gressoria* and *Euplexoptera*. 2. A suborder of *Orthoptera*, containing only the *Blattidæ* or cockroaches; the *Dictyoptera* of Leach. In this restricted use of *Cursoria*, introduced by Westwood, the remainder of Latreille's *Cursoria* are called *Ambulatoria* (the *Phasmidæ*) and *Raptor* (the *Mantidæ*).

**cursorial** (kér-sō-ri-ā), *a.* [< L. *cursorius*, pertaining to running (see *cursor*), + *-al*.] 1. Fitted for running: as, the *cursorial* legs of a dog.—2. Having limbs adapted for walking or running, as distinguished from other modes of progression: as, a *cursorial* isopod; a *cursorial* orthopteran.—3. Habitually progressing by walking or running, as distinguished from hopping, leaping, etc.; gradient; gressorial; ambulatory. Specifically—4. Of or pertaining to the *Cursoria*, *Cursores*, or *Cursitores*.

**Cursorina** (kér-sō-ri-ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cursorius* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of plover-like birds, the coursers, exemplified by the genus *Cursorius*. Also *Cursorinæ*. G. E. Gray, 1840.

**cursorily** (kér'sō-ri-li), *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without close attention or thoroughness: as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

**cursoriness** (kér'sō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being *cursor*; slowness or hastiness of view or examination.

**cursorious** (kér-sō-ri-us), *a.* [< L. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running, < L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*, *cursor*.] In entom., adapted for running.—*Cursorious* legs, legs of an insect in which the tarsal joints are somewhat elongate, and generally devoid of spongy cushions or soles. The phrase is mainly limited to coleopterous insects, as the *Carabidæ*.

**Cursorius** (kér-sō-ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Latham, 1790), < L. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursorious*.] The typical genus of plover-like birds of the subfamily *Cursoriina*, the type of which is the cream-colored *cursor*, *C. gallicus* or *isabellinus*, of Africa and Europe; the coursers proper. There are several other species, chiefly African, as the black-bellied *cursor* (*C. senegalensis*), the brzen-winged *cursor* (*C. chalcopertus*), and the double-collared *cursor* (*C. bicinctus*). Two Indian species are *C. coronandicus* and *C. bitortuatus*. The tail is nearly even; the tarsi are scutellate; there is no hind toe; and the nostrils are in a short fossa, not a long groove. The coursers are desert-birds, feed chiefly on insects, and lay rounded rather than pyriform eggs. The genus is also called *Cursor*, *Tachydromus*, *Hyaas*, *Macrotarsius*, *Rhinoptilus*, and *Hemerodromus*.

**cursor** (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < L. *cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursorie* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806). 2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.] —3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view. It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*. Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*. *Cursor* bachelor, in medieval universities, a bachelor who was appointed to give *cursor* lectures. See *bachelor*, 2 (b).—*Cursor* lectures, in medieval universities, lectures which could be given by a bachelor. They consisted either in the reading of the text of the book forming the subject of the ordinary lectures of a given master, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence, or in lectures upon subjects not included in the ordinary lectures, but authorized by the nation or superior faculty. —Syn. 3. Desultory, inattentive, passing.

**curst** (kérst), *p. a.* [Same as *cursed* (pron. as *curst*), pp. of *curse*, v.: used familiarly with sinking of its literal sense: see *cursed*. Cf. *wicked* and *damned* (in its colloquial profane use), which show a similar development of meaning.] 1. Shrewish; waspish; vixenish; ill-tempered: applied to women. What is most trouble to man  
Of all things that be lying?  
A *curst* wye shorteth his life.  
*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

She's a *curst* quean, tell him, and plays the scold behind his back.  
Her only fault (and that is faults enough)  
Is, that she is intolerable *curst*,  
And shrewd, and froward. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 2. Ill-tempered; crabbed; cantankerous; peevish; snarling: applied to men. Alas, what kind of grief can thy years know?  
Hadst thou a *curst* master when thou went'st to school?  
*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, II. 3. Though his mind  
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw*.

3. Vicious; fierce; dangerous. They [bears] are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shak.*, W. T., III. 4. Detestable; execrable: used as an expletive. What a *curst* hot-headed bully it is!  
*Sheridan*, *The Duenna*, III. 2. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

**curstable** (kér'sta-bl), *n.* [*course* + *table*.] In arch., a course of stones with moldings cut on them, forming a string-course. *J. H. Parker*, *Glossary*. **curstful** (kérst'fùl), *a.* [Irreg. < *curst* + *-ful*.] Petulant; ill-natured; waspish. **curstfully** (kérst'fùl-i), *adv.* *Curstedly*; infernally. Was not thou most *curstfully* madd to sever thy selfe from such an unequalle rarity? *Marston*, *The Fawne*, IV. **curstly** (kérst'li), *adv.* *Execrably*; maliciously. With hate the wise, with scorn the saints,  
Evermore are *curstly* crost.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

**curstness** (kérst'nes), *n.* Ill temper; crabbedness; cantankerousness; snappishness. The *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryden*. \***cursor** (kér'sus), *n.* [ML. use of L. *cursor*, a course: see *course*.] *Eccl.*, the stated service



Double-collared Cursor  
(*Cursorius bicinctus*).

of daily prayer; the choir-offices or hours collectively; the divine office. See *office*.

**curt** (kért), *a.* [ME. *kurt*, *kyrt* = OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kort* = MD. *D. kort* = MLG. *Lg. kort* = OHG. *churz*, MHG. *G. kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. *Dan. kort* = OF. *cort*, *court*, F. *court* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. *corto* = Pg. *curto* = It. *corto*, short, curt, < L. *curtus*, docked, clipped, broken, mutilated, shortened; perhaps akin to E. *short*, whose place it has taken in the other Teut. languages: see *short*.] 1. Short; concise; compressed.

In Homer we find not a few of these sagacious *curt* sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life. *Prof. Blackie*.

2. Short and dry; tartly abrupt; brusque.

"I know what you are going to say," observed the gentleman in a *curt*, gruffish voice.

*Disraeli*, *Young Duke*, v. 7.

"Do you want anything, neighbor?"  
"Yes—to be let alone," was the *curt* reply, with a savage frown.  
*L. M. Alcott*, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 297.

**curt**. A contraction of *current*: common in acct. *curt.*, account current.

**curtail**, *a.* and *n.* A corruption of *curtal*. Compare *curtail*, *v.*

**curtail** (kér-tál'), *v. t.* [Cf. *curtail*, *a.* and *n.*; orig. *curtal*, the form *curtail* being a corruption due to association with E. *tail* (see *tail*) or F. *tailler*, cut: see *tail*.] The accent was orig. on the first syllable.] 1. To cut short; cut off the end or a part of; dock; diminish in extent or quantity: as, to *curtail* words. Then why should we ourselves abridge,  
And *curtail* our own privilege?  
*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*. The debts were paid, habits reformed,  
Expense *curtailed*, the dowry set to grow.  
*Browning*, *King and Book*, I. 160.

2. To deprive by excision or removal; abate by deprivation or negation: as, to *curtail* one of part of his allowance, or of his proper title. I, that am *curtail'd* of this fair proportion,  
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, I. 1. But which of us knows among the men he meets whom time will dignify by *curtailing* him of the "Mr.," and reducing him to a bare patronymic, as being a kind by himself? *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 253.

**curtailedly** (kér-tál'-li), *adv.* In a *curtailed* manner. *Latham*. **curtailer** (kér-tál'-lér), *n.* One who *curtails*; one who cuts off or shortens anything. To shew that the Latins had not been interpolators of the [Athenasian] creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtailers*. *Waterland*, *Works*, IV. 290.

**curtailment** (kér-tál'-ment), *n.* [< *curtail* + *-ment*.] The act of cutting off or down; a shortening; decrease or diminution: as, the *curtailment* of expenses was demanded. Know ye not that in the *curtailment* of time by indolence and sleep there is very great trouble?  
*E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 102.

**curtail-step** (kér-tál'-step), *n.* [For *curtal-step*, < *curtal*, *a.*, + *step*.] The first or bottom step of a stair, when it is finished in a curved line at its outer end, or the end furthest from the wall.

**curtain** (kér-tān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curtine*, *courtin*, *cortine*, *cortaine*; < ME. *curteyn*, *corteyn*, *cortyn*, *cortyn*, *curtine*, *cortine*, < OF. *curtine*, *cortine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cortina*, a curtain, < LL. *cortina*, a curtain, earlier \**curtina*, lit. 'a thing cut short,' fem. of \**curtinus*, adj., < *curtus*, short: see *curt*. Cf. *kirtle*.] 1. A hanging screen of a textile fabric (or of leather) used to close an opening, as a doorway, to shut out the light from a window, and for similar purposes. See *blind*, *shade*, *portière*, *lambrquin*; also *altar-curtain* and *hanging*. Specifically—(a) The large sheet of stuff used to inclose and conceal the stage in a theater. It is usually attached to a roller by its loose extremity, and is withdrawn by rolling it up from below. (b) Hangings of stuff used at the windows of inhabited rooms: sometimes fixed at top, and capable of being looped up below; sometimes secured at top to rings which run on a rod, and therefore capable of being withdrawn toward the sides. But I look'd, and round, all round the house I beheld  
The death-white curtain drawn; . . .  
Knew that the death-white curtain meant but sleep,  
Yet I shudder'd and thought like a fool of the sleep of death.  
*Tennyson*, *Maud*, xiv. 4. (c) Hangings used to shut in or screen a bedstead. Their bedding watz nolde,  
Of cortynes of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmeg.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 364. Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless, . . .  
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,  
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 1.

Hence—2. Whatever covers or conceals like a curtain or hangings.



When day, expiring in the west,  
The curtain draws o' nature's rest.

Burns, Dainty Davie.

3. One of the movable pieces of canvas or other material forming a tent.

Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen. . . . And thou shalt make curtains of goats' hair to be a covering upon the tabernacle.

Ex. xxvi. 1, 7.

I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the curtains of the land of Midian did tremble.

Hab. iii. 7.

4. In fort., that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions or between two towers or gates, and bordered with a parapet, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way and into the moat. See cuts under bastion and crown-work.

A rowling Towr against the Town doth rear,

And on the top (or highest stage) of it

A flying Bridge, to reach the Curtin fit

With pullics, poles.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Decay.

5. An ensign or flag.

Their ragged curtains poorly are let loose,  
And our air shakes them passing scornfully.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

6. In mycology, same as cortina.—7. A plate in a lock designed to fall over the keyhole as a mask to prevent tampering with the lock.—8. The leaden plate which divides into compartments the large leaden chamber in which sulphuric acid is produced by the oxidation of sulphurous compounds in the ordinary process of manufacture.—Behind the curtain, in concealment; in secret.—Complement of the curtain. See complement.—The curtain falls, the scene closes; the play comes to an end.

Truly and beautifully has Scott said of Swift, "the stage darkened ere the curtain fell." Chambers's Encyc. of Lit.

The curtain rises, the play or scene opens.—To draw the curtain, to close it by drawing its parts together; hence, to conceal an object; refrain from exhibiting, describing, or descending on something; as, we draw the curtain over his failings.—To drop the curtain, to close the scene; end.—To raise the curtain, to open the play or scene; disclose something.

curtain (kér'tān), v. t. [Early mod. E. also cortine, corten; < ME. cortinen, cortynen, curtain; from the noun.] To inclose with or as with curtains; furnish or provide with curtains.

On the Frenche kynge's right hand was another transeere . . . cortened all of white satten.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 24.

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse

The curtain'd sleep.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 1.

Whose eye-lids curtain'd up their jewels dim.

Keats, Endymion, I.

As the smile of the sun breaks through

Chill gray clouds that curtain the blue.

Bryant, Song Sparrow.

curtain-angle (kér'tān-ang'gl), n. The angle included between the flank and the curtain of a fortification. See cut under bastion.

curtain-lecture (kér'tān-lek'tūr), n. A private admonition or chiding; a lecture or scolding, such as might be given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!

The curtain-lecture makes a mournful bed.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

She ought, in such cases, to exert the authority of the curtain lecture, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. Addison, The Ladies' Association.

curtainless (kér'tān-less), a. [*curtain* + *-less*.] Without curtain or curtains: as, a curtainless bed.

curtain-of-mail (kér'tān-ov-māl'), n. 1. The camail.—2. The piece of chain-mail which hangs from the edge of a helmet of the Arabic type, used by Mussulmans throughout the middle ages, and down to a very recent date. See helmet.

curtain-wall (kér'tān-wāl'), n. In fort., a curtain; the wall of a curtain.

Tamworth retains part of the curtain-wall remarkable for its herring-bone masonry.

G. T. Clark, Military Architecture, I. vi.

curtail (kér'tāl), a. and n. [Also written curtail, curtol, curtoll, curtaild, curtolld, also courtault (as F.); < OF. courtault, later courtault, adj., short, as n. a curtail, a horse with docked tail (also a horse of a particular size), F. courtaud, short, thickset, dumpy, docked, crop-eared (= It. cortaldo, m., a curtail, a horse with a docked tail, cortalda, f., a short bombard or pot-gun), < court (= It. corto, short (see curt), + -ault, -alt, It. -aldo, E. -ald. By popular etymology, the adj. and noun (now obsolete) as well as the verb have been changed to curtail, q. v.] I. a. Short; cut short; abridged; brief; scant.

A curtolde slipper.

Gascogne.

Why hast thou marr'd my sword?

The pummel's well, the blade is curtail short.

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

In fruit-time, we had some sours cherries, . . . halfe a pound of figges, and now and then a whole pound, according to the number of those that sate at table, but in that minced and curtaild manner that there was none of us so nimble-finger'd that wee could come to vye it the second time.

Mabbe, The Rogue (ed. 1623), II. 274.

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those Divines, so neither are they to be determined heer by Essays and curtail Aphorisms, but by solid proofs of Scripture.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xliii.

Curtail dog (also written by corruption curtaild dog), a dog whose tail was cut off, according to the old English forest-laws, to signify that its owner was hindered from coursing; in later usage, a common dog not meant for sport; a dog that has missed his game.

My curtail dog, that wont to have play'd,

Plays not at all, but seems afraid.

Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, xviii. 29.

The curtail dogs, so taught they were,

They kept the arrows in their mouth.

Robin Hood and the Curtail Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 277).

Curtail friar, apparently, a friar wearing a short gown or habit.

Robin Hood lighted off his horse,

And tyed him to a thorne;

Carry me over the water, thou curtail fryer,

Or else thy life's forlorn.

Robin Hood and the Curtail Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 278).

Who hath seen our chaplain? Where is our curtail-friar?

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxii.

II. n. 1. A horse or dog with a docked tail: hence applied to a person mutilated in any way.

I am made a curtail; for the pillory hath eaten off both my ears.

Greene.

I'd give bay Curtail, and his furniture,

My mouth no more were broken than these boys'.

Shak., All's Well, II. 3.

And because I feared he would lay claim to my sorrel curtail in my stable, I ran to the smith to have him set on his mane again and his tail presently, that the commission-man might not think him a curtail.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, I. 1.

2. A short cannon.—3. A musical instrument of the bassoon kind. Also written courtal, courtel, cortal, cortand, courtant.

I knew him by his hoarse voice, which sounded like the lowest note of a double curtail.

Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1760), II. 182.

curtail (kér'tāl), v. t. [*curtail*, a. Now curtail, q. v.] To cut short; curtail.

curtail-axe, curtail-axe, n. [Also written curtilax, also curtelace, courtelax, courtelas, etc., corrupt forms, simulating curtail, short, and ax (appar. by association with battle-axe), of cutlas, cut-lace: see cutlas.] A outlas (which see).

But speare and curtelax both used Priamond in field.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 42.

A gallant curtel-axe upon my thigh.

Shak., As you Like it, I. 3.

There springs the Shrub three foot above the grass,

Which fears the keen edge of the Curtelace.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden.

curtaild, curtailt, a. and n. See curtail.

curtain, n. See curtain.

curtasy, n. An obsolete form of courtesy.

curtate (kér'tāt), a. [*L. curtatus*, pp. of *curtare*, shorten, < *curtare*, shortened: see curt.] Shortened; reduced.—Curtate cycloid. See cycloid. I.—Curtate distance of a planet, in astron., the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of the ecliptic.

curtation (kér-tā'ahon), n. [*< NL. \*curtatio(n)-*, < *L. curtare*, pp. *curtatus*, shorten: see curtail.] In astron., the difference between a planet's true distance from the sun and its curtate distance.

curtain, curtana (kér-tān', -tā'nā), n. [AF. *curtain*, OF. *curtain*, *courtain*, ML. *curtana*, < *L. curtus*, broken, shortened: see curt. The name was orig. applied to the sword of Roland, of which, according to the tradition, the point was broken off in testing it.] The pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

Homage denied, to censure you proceed;

But when Curtana will not do the deed,

You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by,

And to the law, your sword of justice, fly.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 419.

curteist, a. A Middle English form of courteous.

curtel, n. Same as kirtle.

curtelas, curtelasset, n. Same as curtail-axe for cutlas.

curtesy, n. See courtesy.

curtilage (kér-ti-lāj), n. [*< OF. cortillage, curtilage, curtilage, courtilage, < curtil, corti, cur-*

til, a courtyard, < *L. cors (cort-)*, ML. also *cortis*, a court: see court, n.] In law, the area of land occupied by a dwelling and its yard and outbuildings, and inclosed, or deemed as if inclosed, for their better use and enjoyment. At common law, breaking into an outbuilding is not technically housebreaking unless it is within the curtilage.

curtinet, n. An obsolete spelling of curtain.

curtilax, curtail-axe, n. See curtail-axe.

curtly (kér'tli), adv. In a curt manner. (a) Briefly; shortly.

Here Mr. Licentiat shew'd his art; and hath so curtly, succinctly, and concisely epitomiz'd the long story of the captive.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, IV. 15.

(b) In a short and dry utterance; abruptly.

curtness (kér'tnes), n. Shortness; conciseness; tart abruptness, as of manner.

The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts, to make it square with the curtness of the melody.

Kames, Elem. of Criticism.

curtol, curtolld, curtolit, a. and n. See curtail.

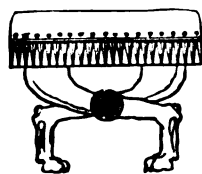
curtesy (kér'tsi), n. [Also written curtesy, curtesy; another form of courtesy.] Same as courtesy, 3.

curtesy (kér'tsi), v.; pret. and pp. *curtsied*, ppr. *curtysing*. Same as courtesy.

curuba (kér-rū-bā), n. [Corruption of native *culupa*.] The sweet calabash of the Antilles, the fruit of *Passiflora maliformis*.

curucui (sér-rū-kū-i), n. [Brazil.; prob. imitative.] The Brazilian name of a bird, the *Trogon curucui* (Linnaeus). In the form *Curucuius* it was made by Bonaparte in 1864 the generic name of the group of trogons to which the curucui pertains.

curule (kū'rūl), a. [= F. *curule* = Sp. *Pg. curul* = It. *curule*, < *L. curulis*, prob. for *curulus* (sometimes so written), of or pertaining to a chariot (or to the *sella curulis*, the curule chair), < *currus* (curru-), a chariot, < *currere*, run, race: see current, curricule.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to a chariot.—2. Privileged to sit in a curule chair: as, the curule magistrates.—Curule chair or seat, among the Romans, the chair of state, the right to sit in which was reserved, under the republic, to consuls, pretors, curule ediles, censors, the flamen dialis, and the dictator and his deputies, when in office—all, hence, styled *curule magistrates*. Under the empire it was assumed by the emperor, and was granted to the priests of the imperial house, and perhaps to the prefect of the city. In form it long resembled a plain folding seat with carved legs



Curule Chair, from drawing found in Pompeii.

and no back, but is described as incrustated with ivory, etc.; and later it was ornamented in accordance with the prevalent taste for luxury.

There are remains at Lucca of an amphitheatre: . . . and in the town-house there is a fine relief of a curule chair.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 308.

curulet, n. [Appar. a mistake for curulet.] A sort of plover. Crabb.

curval (kér'vāl), a. [*< curve* + *-al*.] In her., same as curvant.

curvant (kér'vant), a. [*< curve* + *-ant*.] In her., curved or bowed.

curvate, curvated (kér'vāt, -vāt-ed), a. [*< L. curvatus*, pp. of *curvare*, make crooked or curved, < *curvus*, curved: see curve, a.] Curved; bent in a regular form.

curvation (kér-vā'shon), n. [*< L. curvatio(n)-*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see curve, v.] The act of bending or curving.

curvative (kér-vā-tiv), a. [*< L. curvatus*, pp., curved, + *-ive*.] In bot., having the margins slightly curved, as leaves. [Rare.]

curvature (kér-vā-tūr), n. [= Sp. It. *curvatura* = Pg. *curvadura*, < *L. curvatura*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see curvate, curve, v.]

1. Continuous bending; the essential character of a curve: applied primarily to lines, but also to surfaces. See phrases below.

In a curve, the curvature is the angle through which the tangent sweeps round per unit of length of the curve.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 74.

2. Any curving or bending; a flexure.—3. Something which is curved or bent.—Aberrancy of curvature. See aberrancy.—Absolute curvature of a twisted curve, in geom., the reciprocal of the radius of the osculating circle.—Angle of curvature. See angles.—Angular curvature of the spine, in pathol., abnormal and excessive curvature of the spine projecting backward, produced by caries of the bodies of the vertebrae, or Pott's disease. Also called Pott's curvature.—Anticlastic curvature, in geom., that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface cutting its tangent-plane in four real directions, as the inside part of an anchor-ring. Anticlastic curvature is also called hyperbolic curvature, because a surface so curved has a hyperbola for its indicatrix.—Average curvature, the whole curvature divid-

ed by the length of the curve or the area of the surface. — **Center of curvature, of principal curvature, of spherical curvature.** See *center*. — **Chord of curvature.** See *chord*. — **Circle of curvature.** See *circle*. — **Curvature of concussion, in bot.,** curvature in a growing internode which follows upon a sharp blow, the curvature being concave on the side which receives the stroke: a phrase derived from Sachs. — **Curve of curvature.** See *curve*. — **Curve of double curvature.** See *curve*. — **Darwinian curvature,** the curvature observed by Darwin as occurring in roots in response to stimulation. It is peculiar in being convex on the side to which the stimulus is applied. — **Double curvature,** a term applied to the curvature of a line which twists, so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhumb-line or loxodromic curve. — **Geodesic curvature,** the ratio of the angle between two successive geodesic tangents to a curve drawn upon a curved surface to the length of the infinitesimal arc between those tangents. — **Hyperbolic curvature.** See *antidlastic curvature*. — **Indeterminate curvature,** the curvature of a curve or surface at a node, where the usual expression for the curvature becomes indeterminate. — **Integral curvature.** See *whole curvature*. — **Lateral curvature of the spine, in pathol.,** abnormal curvature of the spinal column in a lateral direction, caused by a relaxation of the ligaments and muscles which normally keep the spine erect. Also called *scoliois*. — **Line of curvature, in geom.,** a curve traced upon a surface so as to lie constantly in the plane of the section of maximum or of minimum curvature of the surface at the point. — **Measure of curvature,** at any point of a curve or surface, the average curvature in the immediate neighborhood of that point. Also simply *curvature*. — **Pott's curvature.** Same as *angular curvature of the spine*. — **Radius of curvature, the radius of the circle of curvature.** — **Second curvature, torsion;** the rate of rotation of the osculating plane of a curve, relatively to the increment of the arc. — **Spherical curvature of a twisted curve.** (a) The reciprocal of the radius of the osculating sphere. (b) Plane curvature existing in any part of a twisted curve; that kind of curvature which exists at any part of a surface where the osculating quadric surface reduces to a sphere. — **Synclastic curvature,** that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface not cutting its tangent-plane in a real locus. — **Whole, total, or integral curvature,** the angle between the normals at the extremities of an arc of a plane curve; as applied to a portion of a surface, the area on the surface of a unit-sphere described by a radius which moves parallel to the normal to the contour of the portion of surface whose curvature is spoken of; as applied to an arc of a twisted curve, the length of the curve described on the surface of a unit-sphere by a radius moving parallel to the normal to the curve.

**curve** (kérv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier use *curb*, < ME. *courbe*, < OF. *courbe*, *corbe* (see *curb*), F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. *it. curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, curved, = Oulg. *kriwá*, bent, = Lith. *kreivas*, crooked, akin to Gr. *κῡρός*, bent, and prob. to *κῡρος*, *κῡρος*, L. *circus*, a ring, circle: see *circle*.] **I. a.** Bending; crooked; curved.

A curve line is that which is neither a straight line nor composed of straight lines. *Ogilvie*.

**II. n.** 1. A continuous bending; a flexure without angles; usually, as a concrete noun, a one-way geometrical locus which may be conceived as described by a point moving along a line round which as axis turns a plane, while the line rotates in the plane round the point. The curve is at the same time the envelop of the plane and of the line. Geometers understand a curve as something capable of being defined by an equation or equations, or otherwise described in general terms. It may thus have nodes, cusps, and other singularities, but must not be broken in a way which cannot be precisely defined without the use of special numbers. Curves are often employed in physics and statistics to represent graphically the changes in value of certain physical or statistical quantities: as, the energy curve of the solar spectrum; the isothermal line or curve; the curve of population.

Nor pastoral rivulet that swerves  
To left and right thro' meadowy curves.  
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, c.

2. Anything continuously bent. — 3. A draftsman's instrument for forming curved figures. — 4. In *base-ball*, the course of a ball so pitched that it does not pass in a straight line from the pitcher to the catcher, but makes a deflection in the air other than the ordinary one caused by the force of gravity: as, it was difficult to gage the *curves* of the pitcher. An *in curve* is one that deflects from the straight line toward the batter; an *out curve*, away from the batter. A drop deflects downward, and a *rise* or *up curve* upward. — **Adiabatic curve.** See *adiabatic*. — **Algebraic curve,** a curve whose equations in linear coordinates contain only algebraic functions of the coordinates. — **Anaclastic curves, anallagmatic curves.** See the adjectives. — **Anticlinal and synclinal curves, in geol.,** terms applied to the elevations and depressions of undulating surfaces of strata. See *anticlinal* and *synclinal*. — **Asymptotical curves.** See *asymptotical*. — **Axis of a curve.** See *axis*. — **Bicursal curve,** a curve which cannot be described by the continuous motion of one point, even if it passes through infinity, but can be so described by two points. — **Bipartite curve, bitangential curve.** See the adjectives. — **Cartesian curve.** Same as *Cartesian*, *n.* 2. — **Catenary or catenarian curve.** See *catenary*. — **Causitic curve.** Same as *caustic*, *n.* 3. — **Center of a curve.** See *center*. — **Characteristic angle of a curve.** See *characteristic*. — **Class of a curve.** See *class*. — **Closed curve.** See *closed*. — **Contact of two curves.** See *contact*. — **Cubic curve,** a curve of the third order, cutting every plane (or else every line in the plane) in three points. A cubic curve in a plane is one which is cut by every line in the plane in three points, real or imagi-

nary. Such curves are of three genera: nodal cubics, which have either a crunode or an acnode; cuspidal cubics, which have a cusp; and non-singular cubics, which are bicursal, though one branch may be imaginary. — **Curve coordinates.** See *coordinate*. — **Curve of beauty,** a gentle curve of double or contrary flexure, in which it has been sought to trace the foundation of all beauty of form. Also called *line of beauty*. — **Curve of curvature,** a curve drawn upon a surface in such a manner that at every point normals to the surface at consecutive points of the curve intersect one another. — **Curve of double curvature,** a curve not contained in one plane. — **Curve of elastic resistance, in gun.,** a curve whose ordinates give the elastic resistance of a built-up gun at the different points along the bore. — **Curve of equal or equable approach.** See *approach*. — **Curve of probability,** a curve whose equation is

$$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2},$$

representing the probabilities of different numbers of recurrences of an event. — **Curve of pursuit,** the curve described by a point representing a dog which runs with constant velocity toward another point representing a hare, this second point also moving, generally in a straight line, with constant velocity. After the dog passes the hare, he runs away from it according to the same law. — **Curve of sines, cosines, tangents, secants, etc.,** curves in which the abscissa is proportional to the angle, and the ordinate to a trigonometric function of the angle. — **Cuspidal curve,** a curve on a surface along which the surface so touches itself that on cutting the surface by an arbitrary plane at every intersection of this plane with the cuspidal curve the intersection of the plane with the surface has a cusp. — **Deficiency of an algebraic curve,** the number by which the number of its double points — nodes and cusps — falls short of the highest number which a curve of the same order can have. — **Dianodal curve.** See *dianodal*. — **Distribution of a curve, in geom.,** twice the number of double points increased by three times the number of cusps. — **Elastic curve,** the figure assumed by a thin elastic plate acted upon by a force and a couple. — **Equation to a curve.** See *equation*. — **Equitangential curve,** a curve upon whose tangents a fixed line (called the *directrix*) intercepts equal distances from the points of tangency. — **Exponential curve.** See *exponential*. — **Family of curves,** a singly infinite series of curves differing from one another only by the different values assumed by one constant. — **Flexure of a curve, in math.,** the bending of the curve toward or from a straight line. — **Focal curve, the locus of foci of a surface.** — **Foliate curve, Newton's 41st species of cubic curves,** a plane cubic having a crunode and a point of inflection at infinity, the inflectional tangent being an ordinary line. It is supposed to resemble a leaf. For a figure, see *cissoid*. — **Geodesic curve.** See *geodesic*. — **Geometric curve.** See *geometric*. — **Harmonic curve,** a curve whose ordinates are a simple harmonic function of the abscissas; a curve of sines. — **Lemniscatic curve,** a plane curve whose polar equation is of the form  $r = A \sin n\theta$ . — **Lissajous's curves** (so named from the French physicist Jules Antoine Lissajous, who observed them first in 1855), figures produced by the composition of two simple harmonic motions, as the curve formed on a screen by a ray of light reflected first from a mirror attached to one vibrating tuning-fork, and then from a mirror on another fork which is placed, for example, at right angles to the first. The form of the curve traced out by the point of light depends upon the difference of pitch between the two forks, and also upon the difference of phase. — **Loxodromic curve.** See *loxodromic*. — **Magnetic curve.** See *magnetic*. — **Mechanical curve,** a curve of such a nature that the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation. Such curves are now generally called *transcendental curves*: opposed to *algebraic curve*. — **Order of an algebraic curve,** the number of points, real or imaginary, in which it cuts every plane (or every line in that plane). — **Organic description of curves, in geom.,** the description of curves on a plane by means of instruments. — **Periodic curve,** a curve which represents a periodic function. — **Plane curve,** a curve lying in a plane. — **Quartic curve,** a curve of the fourth order. — **Radical curve,** a spiral having several branches through the origin. — **Range curve,** a curve employed to determine the approximate ranges for different angles of elevation of a projectile fired from a given piece with a given charge of powder. It is constructed by tracing a line through the points of intersection of the ordinates and abscissas representing respectively the angles of elevation given and the corresponding ranges obtained from practice. It gives a rapid method for interpolating intermediate ranges. The tabulation of these elevations with their corresponding ranges taken from the curve constitutes a range table. — **Rank of a curve.** See *rank*. — **Sextic curve,** a curve of the sixth order. — **Skew, twisted, or tortuous curve,** a curve not lying in a plane. — **Transcendental curve,** a curve whose equation contains transcendental functions of one or more of the coordinates. — **Twisted cubic curve.** Same as *twisted cubic* (which see, under *cubic*, *n.*)

**curve** (kérv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curved*, ppr. *curving*. [In earlier use *curb* (now with deflected senses: see *curb*, *v.*), < OF. *curber*, *corber*, *courber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar* = OSp. *corvar* (Sp. *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare*, *corrare*, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve, < *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] **I. trans.** To bend; cause to take the shape of a curve; crook; inflect.

And lissome Vivien . . .  
... curved an arm about his neck.  
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

Brunelleschi curved the dome which Michel Angelo hung in air on St. Peter's.  
*Lovell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

**II. intrans.** To have or assume a curved or flexed form: as, to curve inward.

Out again I curve and flow. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

Through the dewy meadow's breast, fringed with shade,  
but touched on one side with the sun-amber, ran the crystal river, curving in its brightness, like diverted hope.  
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxiii.

**curvedness** (kér'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being curved. [Rare.]

**curvet** (kér'vet or kër'vet'), *n.* [Formerly *corvet*, < Lt. *corvetta* (= F. *courbette*), a curvet, leap, bound, < *corrare*, *curvare*, bow, bend, stoop, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] 1. In the manege, a leap of a horse in which both the fore legs are raised at once and equally advanced, the haunches lowered, and the hind legs brought forward, the horse springing as the fore legs are falling, so that all his legs are in the air at once.

The bound and high curvet  
Of Mars's fiery steed. *Shak.*, All's Well, II. 2.

2. Figuratively, a prank; a frolic. *Johnson*.  
**curvet** (kér'vet or kër'vet'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curvetted* or *curvetted*, ppr. *curvetting* or *curvetting*. [Formerly *corvet*; = Lt. *corvettare* = F. *courbetter*; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To leap in a curvet; prance.

Anon he rears upright, *curvetts* and leaps.  
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, I. 279.

He ruled his eager courser's gait;  
Forced him, with chastened fire, to prance,  
And, high curvetting, slow advance.  
*Scott*, L. of L. M., IV. 18.

The huge steed . . . plunged and *curvetted*, with redoubled fury, down the long avenue. *Poe*, Tales, I. 480.

2. To leap and frisk.

Cry, holla! to the tongue, I prithee; it *curvetts* unseasonably.  
*Shak.*, As you Like it, III. 2.

A gang of merry rollicking devils, frikking and *curvetting* on a flat rock.  
*Irvine*, Knickerbocker, p. 348.

**II. trans.** To cause to make a curvet; cause to make an upward spring.

The upright leaden spout *curvetting* its liquid filament into it.  
*Landor*.

**curvicaudate** (kér-vi-ká'dát), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] Having a curved or crooked tail.

**curvicostrate** (kér-vi-kos'tát), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] Having small curved ribs.

**curvidentate** (kér-vi-den'tát), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *dentatus* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] Having curved teeth.

**curvifoliate** (kér-vi-fó'li-át), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] Having curved leaves.

**curviform** (kér-vi-fórm), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *forma*, shape.] Having a curved form.

**curvilinear** (kér-vi-lín'è-ád), *n.* [As *curvilinear* -ar + -ad.] An instrument for delineating curves.

**curvilinear** (kér-vi-lín'è-ár), *a.* [Also *curvilinear* (after linear, *lineal*); cf. F. *curviligne* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvilineo*; < L. *curvus*, bent, + *linea*, line: see *line*.] Having a curved line; consisting of or bounded by curved lines: as, a *curvilinear* figure. — **Curvilinear angle.** See *angle*, 1. — **Curvilinear coordinates.** See *coordinate*.

**curvilinearly** (kér-vi-lín'è-ár'i-ti), *n.* [< *curvilinear* + -ity.] The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curved lines.

**curvilinearly** (kér-vi-lín'è-ár-li), *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

**curvinervate** (kér-vi-nér'vát), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *nervus*, nerve: see *nervate*.] Having the veins or nerves curved.

**curvinerved** (kér-vi-nér'vd), *a.* Same as *curvinervate*.

**curvirostra** (kér-vi-ros'trā), *n.* [NL., < L. *curvus*, curved, + *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of birds; the crossbills: synonymous with *Loria* (which see). *Scopoli*, 1777. Also called *Cru-cirostra*.

**curvirostral** (kér-vi-ros'trál), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, bent, + *rostrum*, a beak, + -al.] 1. In general, having a decurved bill, as a curlew or creeper. — 2. Specifically, having a crooked, cruciate bill, as the crossbills; metagnathous. See cut under *crossbill*.

**curvirostres** (kér-vi-ros'trés), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *curvus*, curved, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In ornith., a group of laminiplanar oscine *Passeres*, nearly the same as the *Certhiomorphæ* of Sundevall. *Sclater*, 1880.

**curviserial** (kér-vi-sé'ri-ál), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *series*, series, + -al.] Arranged in curved or spiral ranks: in bot., applied by Bravais to a theoretical form of leaf-arrangement in which the angle of divergence is incommensurable with the circumference, and conse-

quently no leaf can be exactly above any preceding one. The ordinary forms of phyllotaxy indicated by the fractions  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , etc., approximate more and more closely to this, and the deviation in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  arrangements is inappreciable. Such forms, therefore, are sometimes so designated.

**curvital** (kér'vi-tal), *a.* [*< curve + -it + -al.*] Pertaining to curves in general.—**Curvital function**, a function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon a normal at a variable point, the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point being the independent variable of the function.

**curvity** (kér'vi-ti), *n.* [= *F. curvité* = *Pr. curvitat* = *Sp. curvidad* = *Pg. curvidade* = *It. curvità*, *< LL. curvita(t)-s*, *< L. curvus*, curved; see *curve*, *a.*] The state of being curved; curviture.

**curvograph** (kér'vō-gráf), *n.* [*< L. curvus*, curved, + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] An arcograph.

**curvoust** (kér'vus), *a.* [*< L. curvus*, curved; see *curve*, *a.*] Bent; crooked; curved. *Coles*, 1717.

**curvulate** (kér'vū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. "curvulus"*, dim. of *L. curvus*, curved, + *-ate*.] Slightly curved.

**curwillet** (kér-wil'et), *n.* [From its cry.] The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*.

**cury**, *n.* [*ME. cury*, *< AF. curie*, OF. *keurie*, *< kcu*, *< L. coquus*, a cook.] Cookery; also, a dish.

Cookes with their new conceytes . . .  
Many new curies alle day they are contrivynge and fyndynge.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

**Cusco bark**. See *bark*².

**Cusco china**. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

**cusco-cinchonin** (kus'kō-sin'kō-nin), *n.* Same as *cusconine*.

**cusconidine** (kus-kon'i-din), *n.* [*< Cusco(n)- (bark) + -id + -ine*.] An alkaloid of cinchona.

**cusconine** (kus'kō-nin), *n.* [*< Cusco(n)- (bark) + -ine*.] An alkaloid (C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O) of cinchona. Also *cusco-cinchonin*.

**Cuscus**¹ (kus'kus), *n.* [*NL.: see coussous.*] A genus of marsupial quadrupeds of the Australian and Papuan islands, including opossum-like prehensile-tailed phalangiers, covered with dense woolly fur, having a small head and



*Cuscus maculatus*.

large eyes, living in trees, and characterized by slow movements. Their average size is about that of a domestic cat. There are several species, as *C. ornatus*, *C. orientalis*, *C. maculatus*, and *C. vestitus*, the last inhabiting New Guinea.

**Cuscus**² (kus'kus), *n.* [*< E. Ind. khushkus.*] The commercial name for the long fibrous aromatic root of cuscus-grass, which is used for making tatties or screens, ornamental baskets, etc.

**Cuscus-grass** (kus'kus-grās), *n.* An aromatic grass of India, *Andropogon squarrosus*. See *Andropogon* and *tatty*².



Dodder (*Cuscuta*).

**Cuscuta** (kus-kā'tā), *n.* [*NL., from the Ar. name.*] A genus of plants, constituting the family *Cuscutaceae*; the dodders. They are slender, leafless, yellow or orange-colored twining plants, drawing their nourishment wholly from the herbaceous plants to which they fasten. The flowers are white and the embryo is without cotyledons. There are about 100 species, widely distributed, some of them noxious weeds, as *C. Epithymum* and *C. Epithymum*, which, especially in Europe, are injurious to flax and clover. See *dodder*¹.

**cush** (kush), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] The commercial name in India for sorghum.

**cushat** (kūsh'at), *n.* [*E. dial. also cūshot, cowshot, cowshut, cooscot, Sc. also koushot, also cūshie (cushie-dow); < ME. cowscot, couscot, < AS. cūscote, cūscote, cūscute, a ring-dove, perhaps for "cūc-scote, lit. quick-shooting, swift-flying, < cūc, contr. of cūcu, cūic, quick, + -scote, < cecian, shoot: see shoot, shot.*] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*.

Far ben thy dark green planting's shade  
The cushat croodles am'rouly. *Tannahill*.

In this country the ringdove or wood-pigeon is also called the cushat and the queest. *Yarrell, British Birds*.

**cushew-bird** (kush'ē-bērd), *n.* [*< cushew*, prob. imitative, + *bird*.] A name of the galeated curassow. See *curassow*, 2.

**cushie-doo** (kūsh'i-dō), *n.* [*Sc.; also written cushie-dow; < cushie, = cushat, q. v., + doo, dow, E. dove.*] A Scotch name of the ring-dove or cushat, *Columba palumbus*. *Macgillivray*.

**cushiest**, *n. pl.* See *cushies*.

**cushint**, *n.* See *cushion*.

**cushinet**, *n.* See *cushionet*.

**cushion** (kūsh'un), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also cūsh-in, quishon; < ME. cūschone, cūsschen, quysschen, cūsschun, < OF. cūssin, coessin, coissin, coussin, F. coussin = Pr. coissin, coissi = Sp. coxín, now cojin = Pg. coxim = It. cuscino, coscino = OHG. chussin, MHG. küssin, G. küssen, kissen = MLG. D. kussen (cf. Sw. kudda), < ML. cūssinus, cushion, modified, under Rom. influence, from "culcitinum, dim. of L. culcita, a cushion, pillow, feather bed, quilt: see counterpoint¹ and quilt.*]

1. A bag-like case of cloth or leather, usually of moderate size, filled with feathers, wool, or other soft material, used to support or ease some part of the body in sitting or reclining, as on a chair or lounge. See *pillow*.  
Upon which tyme of sitting, the servitors mooste diligently a-wayte to serve them of quysyns.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 309.  
In a shadowy saloon,  
On silken cushions half reclined.  
*Tennyson, Eleanor*.

2. Something resembling a cushion in structure, softness, elasticity, use, or appearance; especially, something used to counteract a sudden shock, jar, or jolt, as in a piece of mechanism.

Specifically—(a) An elastic pad of calfskin stuffed with wool, on which gold-leaf is placed and cut with a palette-knife into the forms or sizes needed by the finisher for the gliding of books. Also called *gold-cushion*. (b) A pillow used in lace-making. See *pillow*. (c) A pincushion (which see). (d) In *hair-dressing*, a pad used for supporting the hair and increasing its apparent mass.

The hair was arranged [in 1789] over a cushion formed of wool, and covered with silk.  
*Fairholt, Costume*, II. 211.

(e) The rubber of an electrical machine. See *rubber*. (f) The padded side or rim of a billiard-table. (g) The head of a bit-stock. See *bract*¹, 14. (h) In *mach.*, a body of air or steam which serves, under pressure, as an elastic check or buffer; specifically, steam left in the cylinder of an engine to serve as an elastic check for the piston. The cushion is made by closing the exhaust-outlet an instant before the end of the stroke, or by opening the inlet for live steam before the stroke is finished. (i) In *zool.*, a pulvillus. (j) In *bot.*, an enlargement near the insertion of many leaves and other organs: a mobile structure. See *pulvillus*. (k) In *arch.*, the echinus of a capital.

3. The woollack.

[Chief Justice Hale] became the cushion exceedingly well.  
*Roger North, Lord Guilford*, I. 144.

**Cushion style**, in *embroidery*, formerly, the simplest stitch, like modern Berlin work or worsted work: so called because much used for cushions to kneel upon in church, etc.—To be beside the cushion, to miss the mark (literally or figuratively). *Nares*.—To hit or miss the cushion, to succeed or fail in an attempt; hit or miss a mark. *Nares*.

**cushion** (kūsh'un), *v.* [*< cushion, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To seat on or as on a cushion or cushions.

Many, who are cushioned upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity.  
*Bolingbroke, Parties*.

2. To cover or conceal with or as with a cushion; furnish with a cushion or cushions, in any sense of that word: as, to cushion a seat; to cushion a carriage.

Further gain was also made by cushioning the bearings of the diaphragm on both sides with rings of paper.  
*G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent.*, p. 24.

3. To put aside or suppress.

The apothecary trotted into town, now in full possession of the vicar's motives for desiring to cushion his son's oratory.  
*M. W. Savage, R. Medlicott*, II. 10.

II. *intrans.* In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball hit the cushion, either before it touches any other ball or after contact with the object-ball.

**cushion-capital** (kūsh'un-kap'i-tal), *n.* In *arch.*, a capital of such form as to appear like a cushion pressed upon by the weight of the entablature.

It is of common occurrence in Indian buildings; and the name is specifically given to a form of Norman capital, consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower angles.



Cushion-capital (Norman).

**cushion-carom** (kūsh'un-kar'om), *n.* In *billiards*, a carom in which the cue-ball hits the cushion before striking the second object-ball.

**cushion-dance** (kūsh'un-dāns), *n.* An English and Scotch dance, especially popular among country people and at weddings. It is a sort of circular gallopade in single file, in which, at a certain regularly recurring stage in the music, each dancer in turn drops a cushion before one of the other sex; the two having knelt and kissed each other, the promenade is resumed. In Scotland it is called *bab at the bolster*, or *bob at the bolster*.

**cushionet** (kūsh'un-et), *n.* [Formerly also *cushinet* (= *It. cuscinetto*); as *cushion* + *dim. -et*.] A little cushion.

**cushioning** (kūsh'un-ing), *n.* [*< cushion* + *-ing*.] The act of providing with a cushion; a provision of cushions; in *mach.*, the effect produced by a cushion; a cushion or buffer.

If the small quantity [of air] necessary to supply the motor be confined, it will also be ample to provide all the cushioning that is desirable. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8682.

Preadmission, that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke, which, together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of cushioning.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 501.

**cushion-rafter** (kūsh'un-rāf'tēr), *n.* An auxiliary rafter placed beneath a principal one, to relieve an unusual strain.

**cushion-scale** (kūsh'un-skāl), *n.* A once common scale-insect, *Icerya purchasi*, injurious to the orange and other fruits cultivated in California: so called from the large cushion-like, waxy, fluted ovisacs attached to the bodies of the females. It is very active and hardy, is capable of being transported from one continent to another, infests many different cultivated trees and plants, and is a great pest. The female bug has three molts and the male two. Also called *cottony cushion-scale*, and also *white scale*, *fluted scale*, and *Australian bug*.

**cushion-star** (kūsh'un-stār), *n.* A kind of starfish of the genus *Goniaster* and family *Asterinidae*. *G. equestris*, the knotty cushion-star, is a British species.

**cushion-stitch** (kūsh'un-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch by which the ground is covered with straight short lines formed by repeated short stitches. This stitch was much used to form the background of elaborate embroidery in the fifteenth and later centuries, sometimes imitating painting, the colors being mingled with great ingenuity so as to represent clouds, distant foliage, etc.

**cushiony** (kūsh'un-i), *a.* [*< cushion* + *-y*.] Like a cushion; soft and yielding or elastic.

A bow-legged character with a flat and cushiony nose.  
*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, x.

It was this turfy and grassy character of these mountains—I am tempted to say their cushiony character—that no reading or picture-viewing of mine had prepared me for.

*The Century*, XXVII. 110.

**Cushite** (kush'it), *n.* and *a.* [*< Cush*, the son of Ham, + *-ite*.] I. *n.* A descendant of Cush, the son of Ham; a member of a division of the Hamite family named from Cush, anciently occupying Ethiopia and perhaps parts of Arabia and Babylonia.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cushites or their language.

**cusk** (kusk), *n.* A local name in Great Britain of the torsk, a fish of the genus *Brosmius*, and in the United States of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

Telemachus caught a laker of thirteen pounds and a half, and I an overgrown cusk, which we threw away.

*Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 151.

**cuskind**, *n.* A kind of drinking-cup. *Halliwel*.

**cusp** (kusp), *n.* [*< L. cuspis*, a point, spear, javelin, lance, string, etc.] 1. In *astron.*, the point or horn of a crescent, specifically of the crescent moon; also, the points where the limbs of the sun and moon intersect during a solar eclipse.—2. In *astrol.*, the first entrance of any house in the calculation of nativities.

No other planet hath so many dignities, Either by himself, or in regard of the cusps.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

The Cusp or very entrance of any house, or first beginning, is upon the line where you see the figures placed.

Lilly, Christian Astrology, etc. (ed. 1660), p. 33.

3. In geom., a stationary point on a curve, where a point describing the curve has its motion precisely reversed.—

4. In arch., an intersecting point of the small arcs or foliations decorating the internal curves of the trefoils, cinquefoils, etc., of mediæval tracery; also, the



1. St. Ouen, Rouen, 15th century. 2. Tomb of Can Signorio della Scala, Verona, 14th century. 3. Notre Dame du Folcoat, Brittany, 15th century. 4. Cathedral of Reims, 15th century. 5. Ducal Palace, Venice. 6. Tomb of Can Mastino della Scala, Verona.

figure formed by the intersection of such arcs.

—5. In zool. and anat.: (a) Any special prominence or protuberance of the crown of a tooth. A blunt conical cusp is called a *tubercle*; a sharp sectorial cusp is a *blade*; a low or lateral cusp is a *heel*. Teeth are sometimes named from the number of their cusps, as *bicuspid*, *tricuspid*. A canine tooth, the crown of which consists of a single cusp, is *cuspidate*. (b) A sharp tooth-like process on a margin or part.

—6. In bot., a sharp and rigid point, as of a leaf.—Cusp of the second kind, in geom., a ramphoid cusp. See first figure, def. 3.—Deciduous cusps. See *deciduous*.

**Cusparia bark.** See *bark*<sup>2</sup>.

**cusparine** (kus'pā-rin), n. [*L. cusparia* (see def.) + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] An alkaloid (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>), crystallizing in needles, obtained from the bark of the true angostura, *Cusparia trifoliata*. It is soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in water.

**cusped** (kus'pā-ted), a. [*L. cusp* + *-at*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *cuspidate*.] Ending in a cusp or point; pointed; cuspidate.

**cusped** (kus'pēt), a. [*L. cusp* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Furnished with a cusp; cusp-shaped.

**cuspidal** (kus'pi-dal), a. [*L. cuspid* (see def.) + *-al*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Ending in a point.—2. In geom., having a cusp; relating to a cusp.—**Cuspidal cubic**, a plane cubic curve having a cusp. Such curves are of the third class, and have only one point of inflection and no node.—**Cuspidal curve**. See *curve*.—**Cuspidal edge**, of a developable surface, the locus of points where successive generators of the surface intersect. Also called *edge of regression*.—**Cuspidal locus**, the locus of cusps of a family of curves.

**Cuspidaria** (kus-pi-dā'ri-ā), n. [NL., < *L. cuspid* (see def.) + *-aria*.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Cuspidariidae*. Also called *Neera*.

**Cuspidariidae** (kus'pi-dā-ri-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cuspidaria* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalves with single branchiae on each side very little developed or wanting, palpi also wanting, and with an inequivalve shell having a calcareous osselet in each valve and posterior lateral teeth. They are of small size, and inhabit almost all seas, generally at considerable depths. Also called *Neeridae*.

**cuspidate** (kus'pi-dāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cuspidated*, prp. *cuspidating*. [*L. cuspidare*, pp. of *cuspidare*, make pointed, < *cuspid* (see def.), a point, a spear: see *cusp*.] To make cuspidate or pointed; sharpen.

**cuspidate, cuspidated** (kus'pi-dāt, -dā-ted), a. [*L. cuspidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Furnished with or ending in a cusp or cusps: as, *cuspidate leaves* (that is, leaves tapering into a stiff, sharp point, as in thistles).

—2. Specifically, having a single cusp, as a canine tooth.

**cuspidine** (kus'pi-din), n. [*L. cuspid* (see def.) + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A mineral occurring on Mt. Vesuvius and at Franklin Furnace, N. J., in pale rose-red, spear-shaped crystals. Probably a fluosilicate of calcium.

**cuspidor, cuspidore** (kus'pi-dōr, -dōr), n. [*Pg. cuspidor*, a spitter, a spittoon, < *cuspir*, *cospir*, spit, < *L. conspuere*, spit upon, < *con-* (intensive) + *spuere*, spit, = *E. spew*, q. v.] A spittoon.

**cusplis** (kus'pis), n.; pl. *cusplides* (-pi-dēz). [*L. cusplis* (see def.), a point, spear, etc.: see *cusp*.] In zool. and anat., a cusp; a point, tip, or mucro.

**cuss**<sup>1</sup> (kus), n. [A vulgar pron. of *curse*: see *curse*<sup>1</sup>, *curse*<sup>2</sup>.] A curse: used both in the proper sense, as an imprecation, and (as equivalent to *curse*<sup>2</sup>) as a symbol of worthlessness: see *curse*<sup>1</sup>, *curse*<sup>2</sup>.

**cuss**<sup>1</sup> (kus), v. [A vulgar pron. of *curse*: see *curse*<sup>1</sup>, v.] *trans.* To curse; swear at. [Low, U. S.]

**II. intrans.** To curse; swear; use profane language. [Low, U. S.]

**cuss**<sup>2</sup> (kus), n. [Short for *customer*, as used in the same sense. Compare *chap*<sup>3</sup> for *chapman*. The added implication of oburgation is prob. due to vague association with *cuss*<sup>1</sup>.] A fellow; a perverse or refractory person: a general term of contempt or reproach (sometimes very slight or jocose): usually with an epithet: as, a hard *cuss*; a mean *cuss*; a little *cuss*. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

**cuss**<sup>2</sup>, v. t. An obsolete variant of *kiss*. *Chaucer*.

**cussedness** (kus'ed-nes), n. [A vulgar pron. of *cursedness*; used with some ref. also to *cuss*<sup>2</sup>, a perverse or refractory person.] Cursedness; perverseness; cantankerousness. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

**cusser** (kus'ēr), n. [Also *cooser*, *couser*, assimilated forms of *courseur*, a stallion, steed, < ME. *corsour*, *courser*, a courser, a steed: see *course*<sup>1</sup>.] A stallion. [Scotch.]

Then he rampaged and drew his sword—for ye ken a fle man and a cusser fears na the deil.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xi.

**cusset**, n. pl. See *cushes*.

**cusso** (kus'ō), n. [Abyssinian.] The pistillate inflorescence of *Hagenia Abyssinica*, a roseaceous tree of Abyssinia. It contains a bitter, acrid resin, and is an efficient tæniifuge. Also written *kooso*.

**cuss-word** (kus'wērd), n. An imprecation; a profane expletive; an oath. [Low, U. S.]

**custard** (kus'tārd), n. [A corruption of ME. *custade*, prop. and usually *crustade*, a pie, tart, < OF. *crostade*, F. *crostade*, a pie, tart, = Pr. *crustado* (Roquefort) = It. *crostata*, a pie, tart, also the crust of a pie, < L. *crustatus*, crusted, pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *crustate*.] A compound of eggs and milk, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

**custard-apple** (kus'tārd-ap'1), n. The fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a native of the West Indies, but cultivated in all tropical countries. It is a large, reddish-brown, heart-shaped fruit, sometimes called *bullock's-heart* from its size and appearance.

**custard-coffin** (kus'tārd-kof'in), n. A piece of raised pastry, or the upper crust, which covers a custard.

It is a paltry cap, A custard-coffin, a bauble, a silken pie.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

**custard-cups** (kus'tārd-kups), n. The willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.

**custilt, custolt**, n. [ME., < OF. *coustille*, f., a two-edged sword, a poniard, *coustel*, *couteil*, later *couteau*, *couteau*, a knife, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *cultus*, a knife: see *cutler* and *colter*.] A poniard; a dagger.

No maner of persone or persones go nor walke within this town of Bristowe, with no Glaythes, speerys, longe swerdys, longe daggers, *custils*, nother Basgelardes, by nyght nor by day, whereby the kinges peace in any maner wyse may be trobbelid, broken, or offendid.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

**custock** (kus'tok), n. [Also written *custoc*, *castock*, *castack*, prob. a corruption of \**cole-stock*, *kail-stock* or *-stalk*, cabbage-stalk.] The pith or core of a cabbage or colewort; a cabbage-stalk. [Scotch.]

An' gif the custoc's sweet or sour, Wi' joteleags they taste them.

Burns, Halloween.

**custode** (kus'tōd), n. [*F. custode* = Pr. *custodi* = Sp. Pg. *custodio* = It. *custode*, *custodio*

(as if < L. \**custodius*), < L. *custos* (*custōd*), a guardian, keeper.] 1. In law, one who has the custody or guardianship of anything; a custodian.—2. Same as *custodia*. S. K. Inventory, 1860, Nos. 182, 296.

**custodee** (kus-tō-dē'), n. [*As custode* + *-ee*<sup>1</sup>.] A custodian.

**custodes**, n. Plural of *custos*.

**custodia** (kus-tō'di-ā), n.; pl. *custodie* (-ē). [ML. in these senses; L. *custodia*, keeping, watch, guard, a prison: see *custody*.] Eccles., any vessel or receptacle used to contain sacred objects. Specifically—(a) A shrine in which the sacrament was exposed to the people or carried in procession. See *monstrance* and *ostensorio*. (b) A reliquary. Also *custode*, *custodial*.

**custodial**<sup>1</sup> (kus-tō'di-āl), a. [*L. custodia* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of custody or guardianship.

**custodial**<sup>2</sup> (kus-tō'di-āl), n. [*L. custodia* + *-al*.] Same as *custodia*. C. Reade.

**custodiam** (kus-tō'di-am), n. [L. *custodiam* (acc. of *custodia*, custody: see *custody*), occurring in the L. form of the lease.] A lease from the crown under the seal of the Exchequer, by which the custody of lands, etc., seized into the king's hands, is demised or committed to some person as custodee or lessee thereof. *Tomlin*.

Also called *custodiam lease*. [Eng.]

**custodian** (kus-tō'di-an), n. [*ML. \*custodi-anus*, implied in *custodianatus*, the office of a custodian, < L. *custodia*, custody: see *custody*.] One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, a public building, a lunatic, etc.; a keeper or guardian.

**custodianship** (kus-tō'di-an-ship), n. [*L. custodia* + *-ship*.] The office or duty of a custodian. **custodier** (kus-tō'di-ēr), n. [*OF. \*custodier*, < LL. *custodiarus*, a keeper, jailer, < L. *custodia*, keeping: see *custody*.] A keeper; a guardian; a custodian. [Archaic.]

But now he had become, he knew not why or wherefore, or to what extent, the custodian, as the Scottish phrase went, of some important state secret.

Scott, Abbot, xix.

**custody** (kus'tō-di), n. [= F. *custode*, a curtain, a pyx, a monstrance, = Sp. Pg. It. *custodia*, < L. *custodia*, a keeping, watch, guard, prison, < *custos* (*custōd*), a keeper, watchman, guard, akin to Gr. *κείναι*, hide, and prob. to E. *hide*: see *hide*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, or detention, for preservation or security: as, the prisoner was committed to the custody of the sheriff. It is often used to imply the power and duty of control and safe keeping of a thing, as distinguished from the legal possession, which is deemed to be in another person: thus, the goods of the master may be in his legal possession though in the custody of his servant.

Under the custody and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle. Num. iii. 36.

I have all her Plate and Household stuff in my Custody, and unless I had gone as I did, much had been embezzled.

Howell, Letters, i. v. 23.

2. Restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment; incarceration.

He shall be apprehended . . . and committed to safe custody till he hath paid some fee for his ransom.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 2.

What peace will be given To us enslaved, but custody severe, And stripes, and arbitrary punishment?

Milton, P. L., ii. 333.

3. Safe-keeping against a foe; guarding; security. [Rare or obsolete.]

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the custody of the narrow seas.

Bacon.

**custom** (kus'tum), n. and a. [*ME. custom*, *custome*, *custum*, *custume*, *costume*, *costome*, < OF. *costume*, *custume*, *costume*, *coutume*, F. *coutume* = Pr. *costuma* = Sp. *costumbre* = Pg. *costume* = It. *costuma* (> F. also *costume*, > E. *costume*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.), *custom*, etc., < ML. *custuma*, *costuma*, *custom*, etc., a contraction and modification (as if through a form \**consuetumen*, pl. *-tūmina*) of L. *consuetudo* (*consuetudin-*), *custom*, habit (see *consuetude*), < *consuescere*, pp. *consuetus*, accustom, inchoative form of *consuere*, be accustomed, < *con-* (intensive) + *suere*, be accustomed, perhaps < *suus*, one's own, his own: see *consuetude*.] 1. n. 1. The common use or practice, either of an individual or of a community, but especially of the latter; habitual repetition of the same act or procedure; established manner or way.

And we do not as customs is, We are worth to be blamyd, i-whyne, I wolde we dyd nothing amys.

As God me speyd.

York Plays, p. 440.



The country *customs* maketh things decent in use, as in Asia for all men to wear long gowns both a foot and horseback. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 280.*

I know this *Custom* in you yet is but a light Disposition; it is no Habit, I hope. *Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.*

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called *consuetude*, or *custom*. The latter terms, which properly signify the cause, are not unfrequently abusively employed for habit, their effect.

*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.*  
We are all living according to *custom*; we do as other people do, and shrink from an act of our own.

*Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.*

2. In *law*, collectively, the settled habitudes of a community, such as are and have been for an indefinite time past generally recognized in it as the standards of what is just and right; ancient and general usage having the force of law. Some writers use the word without qualification, as meaning only *general customs*—that is, such as are prevalent throughout the nation; and some as meaning only *local* or *particular customs*, such as obtain only in a particular class, vocation, or place. In modern use, *custom* is more appropriate to immemorial habitudes, either general or characteristic of a particular district and having legal force, and *usage* to the habitudes of a particular vocation or trade. In the history of France the term *custom* is applied specifically to numerous systems of ancient usage which were judicially recognized as binding upon their respective communities before the revolution of 1789, or until the promulgation of the Code Napoléon: as, the *custom* of Normandy, of Brittany, of Orleans, etc. There were 60 general customs (each extending over a whole province) and 166 particular customs (those of cities, bishoprics, etc.) reduced to writing. The *custom* of Paris was established by the French as the law of Canada, and many of its provisions were embodied in the Code Napoléon.

The new tenant may not challenge any by *costome*, but [only] by sufferance of the old tenants.

*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 437.*

The franchisieg and free *customs* whiche beth gode in the saide toun I shall meynene.

*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.*

*Customs* within each country existed before statutes, and so observances come imperceptibly and control the conduct of a circle of nations.

*Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 28.*

3. The buying of goods or supplying of one's current needs; the practice of having recourse to some particular place, shop, manufactory, house of entertainment, etc., for the purpose of purchasing or giving orders.

It is much to be doubted, there will neither come *customs* nor any thing from thence to England within these few years.

*Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 80.*

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

4. Toll, tax, or duty; in the plural, specifically, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. In the United States customs are by the Constitution confined to duties on imports (on which alone they are now levied in European countries generally), and are imposed by act of Congress. They have constituted more than half the receipts of the national government. Their management is intrusted to an officer of the Treasury Department called the Commissioner of Customs. See *tariff*.

Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; *custom* to whom *custom*; fear to whom fear.

The *customs* and subsidy of wool, so fruitful of revenue in former times, were indeed abolished, in consequence of the prohibition, in 1647, of the exportation of wool.

*S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 6.*

**Commissioner of Customs.** See *commissioner*.—**Custom** of merchants, or *lex mercatoria*, the unwritten law relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, sale, purchase, and barter of goods, freight, insurance, etc.—**Custom of war**, the unwritten military law derived from military usage; the common law of courts martial.—**General custom.** (a) In *Eng. law*, a custom which, though it may not be universal, prevails throughout the kingdom at large, as distinguished from one which is merely local. (b) In *old French law*, a system of customary law common to a whole province.—**Guardian by custom.** See *guardian*.—**Heir by custom.** See *heir*.—**Heriot custom.** See *heriot*.—**Syn. 1. Custom, Habit, Usage, Manner, Practice, Fashion, rule, wont.** *Custom* implies continued volition, the choice to keep doing what one has done; as compared with *manner* and *fashion*, it implies a good deal of permanence. *Habit* is a custom continued so steadily as to develop a tendency or inclination, physical or moral, to keep it up: as, the *habit* of early rising; the *habit* of smoking. *Habit* and *practice* apply more often to the acts of an individual; *fashion* and *usage* more often to many; the others indifferently to one or more. *Manner* ranges in meaning from *custom* to *habit*: as, it was the *manner* of the country. *Practice* is nearly equivalent to *custom*, but is somewhat more emphatically an act. *Fashion* is applied to those customs which go by caprice or fancy, with little basis in reason; it especially applies to trifling things, and those things which have little permanence: as, it is the *fashion* of the time; hence its application to the constantly changing styles of dress.

III *customs* by degrees to *habits* rise,  
III *habits* soon become exalted vice.

*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Fythag. Phil., I. 632.*

In some royal houses of Europe it was once a *custom* that every son, if not every daughter, should learn a trade.

*De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.*

Right thinking in any matter depends very much on the *habit* of thought; and the *habit* of thought, partly nat-

ural, depends in part on the artificial influences to which the mind has been subjected.

*H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 314.*

*Usages*, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 522.*

To my mind, though I am native here,  
And to the *manner* born, it is a *custom*  
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.

*Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.*

It was once the *practice* of nations to slaughter prisoners of war; but even the Spirit of War recoils now from this bloody sacrifice.

*Sumner, Orations, I. 50.*

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold,  
Alike fantastic if too new or old.

*Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 333.*

4. *Duty, Import, etc.* See *tax, n.*

II. a. 1. Done or made for individual customers, or to order: as, *custom work*; *custom shoes*.—2. Engaged in doing *custom work*: as, a *custom* tailor.

**custom** (kus'tum), *v.* [*< ME. customen, < OF. costumer, coustumer, customer, accustom, < cosine, custume, custome, custom: see custom, n., and cf. accustom, of which custom, v., is in part an abbreviated form.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make familiar; accustom.

And yat menn of craftes and all othir menn yat fyndes torches, yat yal come furth in array and in ye manere as it has been used and *accustomed* before yis time, noght haueyng wapen, careyng tapered of ye pagentz.

*Proclamation by Mayor of York, 1394, quoted in [York Plays, Int., p. xxiv.]*

2. To give *custom* to; supply with customers.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he should be weakly *customed*.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 219.*

3. To pay duty for at the custom-house.

He hath more or lease stolen from him that day they *custom* the goods.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 237.*

II. *intrans.* To be accustomed; be wont.

For on a Bridge he *custometh* to fight.

*Spenser, F. Q., V. li. 7.*

**customable** (kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* [*< ME. custumable, < OF. costumable, coustumable, custumable, < costumer, customer, custom: see custom, v., and -able.*] 1. Common; habitual; customary.

Their trials and recoveries are . . . upon *customable* law, which consisteth upon laudable *customs*.

*Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 438.*

They use the *customable* adornings of the country.

*Artif. Handsomeness, p. 30.*

2. Subject to the payment of the duties called customs; dutiable. [*Rare.*]

**customableness** (kus'tum-a-bl-nes), *n.* General use or practice; conformity to custom. [*Rare.*]

**customably** (kus'tum-a-bli), *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner; habitually. [*Obsolete or rare.*]

Some sortes will *customably* lye, but from such flye thou must.

*Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.*

True and lively zeale is *customably* disparg'd with the terme of indelicacy, bitterness, and cholere.

*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

**customal** (kus'tum-al), *n.* [*< custom + -al.*] A customary. Also spelled *custumal*.

A *Latine Custumall* of the towne of Hyde.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 19.*

A close re-examination of the *Customals* or manuals of feudal rules, plentiful in French legal literature, led . . . to some highly interesting results.

*Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 6.*

**customarily** (kus'tum-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a customary manner; commonly; habitually.

He underwent those previous pains which *customarily* antecede that suffering.

*Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, IV.*

**customariness** (kus'tum-ā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being customary or usual; habitual use or practice.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives which can be made against it.

*Government of the Tongue.*

**customary** (kus'tum-ā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< ME. costumere, costumere, < OF. costumier, coustumier, F. couturier, < ML. costumarius, subject to tax (lit. pertaining to custom), < custodia, custom, etc.: see custom, n., and -ary.*] Cf. *customer*.] I. *a.* 1. According to custom, or to established or common usage; wonted; usual: as, a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,  
Nor *customary* suits of solemn black.

*Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.*

It is *customary* to cover the hands in the presence of a person of high rank.

*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 34.*

2. Consisting in or established on custom.

Take Hereford's rights away, and take from Time  
His charters and his *customary* rights.

*Shak., Rich. II., II. 1.*

3. Habitual; in common practice: as, *customary* vices.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing or *customary* swearing.

*Tillotson.*

4. In *Eng. law*: (a) Holding by the custom of the manor: as, *customary tenants*, who are copyholders. (b) Held by the custom of the manor: as, a *customary freehold*.—**Customary court.** See *court*.—**Customary freehold**, a superior kind of copyhold, the tenant (who is called a *customary tenant*) holding, as it is expressed, by copy of court-roll, but not at the will of the lord.—**Customary law.** See *consuetudinary*.—**Syn. 1-3. Usual, Common, etc.** (see *habitual*); accustomed, ordinary, conventional.

II. *n.*; pl. *customaries* (-riz). [*ML. costumarius: see above.*] A book or document containing a statement or account of the legal customs and rights of a province, city, manor, etc.: as, the *customary* of Normandy. Formerly also written *customary*, *costomary*.

A trew copy of the *Costomary* of the manor of Tettenhall Regis, copied out of one taken out of the Original, the 22d of July 1604.

*English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 432.*  
It was drawn from the old Germanic or Gothick *customary*, from feudal institutions which must be considered as an emanation from that *customary*.

*Burke, A Regicide Peace, I.*

**customed** (kus'tumd), *a.* [*< custom + -ed.*] Cf. *accustomed*.] Customary; usual; common; accustomed. See *accustomed*. [*Rare.*]

No common wind, no *customed* event.

*Shak., K. John, III. 4.*

One morn I missed him on the *customed* hill.

*Gray, Elegy.*

**customer** (kus'tum-er), *n. and a.* [*< OF. costumier, coustumier, F. couturier, < ML. costumarius, a toll-gatherer, tax-collector, lit. pertaining to custom or customs, < custodia, custom, tax, etc.: see custom. Cf. customary, which is a doublet of customer.*] I. *n.* 1. A collector of customs; a toll-gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

The said marchants doe alleage that the *customers* & bailiffs of the town of Southampton do compel them to pay for every last of herrings . . . more than the kings *custom*.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 173.*

The *customer* received the duties; the comptroller (contratrolator) enrolled the payments at the custom house, and thus raised a charge against the *customer*; while the searcher received from the *customer* and the comptroller the document authorizing the landing of goods, which was termed the warrant, and, for exportation, the document authorizing the shipment of goods, which was termed the cockpit; and thereupon allowed the goods mentioned in the document he received to be landed or shipped.

*S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 138.*

2. One who purchases goods or a supply for any current need from another; a purchaser; a buyer; a patron, as of a house of entertainment.

If you love yourselves, be you *customers* at this shop of heaven; buy the truth.

*Bp. Hall, Best Bargain.*

3. A prostitute.

I marry!—what? a *customer*!

*Shak., Othello, IV. 1.*

4. One who has special customs, as of the country or city.

And such a country *customer* I did meet with once.

*Heylin, Cosmographie, Pref.*

5. Any one with whom a person has to deal; especially, one with whom dealing is difficult or disagreeable; hence, a fellow: as, a queer *customer*; a rough *customer*. [*Colloq.*]

*Customer* for you; rum *customer*, too.

*Bulwer, Eugene Aram, I. 2.*

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Fancy" would call "an ugly *customer*."

*Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 6.*

II. *a.* 1. Being a customer or customers; purchasing; buying.

Such must be her relation with the *customer* country in respect to the demand for each other's products.

*J. S. Mill.*

2. Made to the order of or for a customer; specially ordered by a customer and made for him: opposed to *ready-made*, or made for the market generally: as, *customer* work. [*Used chiefly in Scotland.*]

**custom-house** (kus'tum-hons), *n.* 1. A governmental office located at a point of exportation and importation, as a seaport, for the collection of customs, the clearance of vessels, etc. Abbreviated *C. H.*

This is the building which acted at once in the characters of mint and *custom-house*, the second character being set forth by its name wrought in nails on the great door.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 252.*

2. The whole governmental establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulations are enforced.—**Custom-house broker**, a person who acts for importers and ship-owners in transacting their business at the custom-house.

**customs-duty** (kus'tumz-dū'ti), *n.* The tax levied on merchandise imported from or (in some countries) exported to a foreign country. See *custom*, *n.*, 4.

**customs-union** (kus'tumz-ū'nyon), *n.* A union of independent states or nations for the purpose of effecting common or similar arrangements for the collection of duties on imports, etc.; specifically, the Zollverein (which see).

Austria perceived that, after all, it would be impossible for her to create a *Customs-Union* that did not include Prussia. *Lowie, Bismarck, I. 195.*

**custos** (kus'tos), *n.*; pl. *custodes* (kus-tō'dēz). [*L.*, a keeper: see *custody*, *custode*.] 1. A keeper; a custodian.

On the 21st (of April) Gloucester was appointed lieutenant and *custos* of the kingdom. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 336.*

2. In *music*, the sign ~ or v, at the end of a line or page, to show the position of the first note of the next.—*Custos brevis*, formerly, the principal clerk of the English Common Pleas.—*Custos Messium*, a constellation proposed by Lalande in 1775. It embraced parts of Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis, and had a star of the fourth magnitude stolen from each of the last two constellations.—*Custos Rotulorum*, in England, the keeper of the rolls or records (of the session); the chief civil officer of a county. Abbreviated *C. R.*—*Custos Signilli*, the keeper of the seal. Abbreviated *C. S.*  
**custrel**† (kus'trel), *n.* [*OF. coustiller*, a soldier armed with a poniard, < *coustille*, a poniard, ult. < *L. cultellus*, a knife: see *custil* and *coistrel*.] A buckler-bearer or servant to a man-at-arms. See *cuttellarium*.

Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel*, . . . or servant pertaining to him. *Lord Herbert, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 9.*

**custrel**†, *custrell*†, *n.* Same as *custrel*.

**custum**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

**custumal**†, *customary†. See *customal*, *customary*.*

**cut** (kut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cut*, formerly sometimes *cutt*, ppr. *cutting*. [Early mod. E. also *cutte* (*Sc. kūt*); < ME. *cuten*, *kuten*, also *kitten*, and rarely *ketten* (pret. *cutte*, *kutte*, *kitte*, *cut*, *kit*, pp. *cut*, also pret. *kittede*, pp. *cutted*, *kitted*), *cut*, a word of great frequency, first appearing about A. D. 1200, in pret. *cutte*, and taking the place as a more exact term of the more general words having this sense (*carve*, *hew*, *slay*, *snithe*); imitative. The W. *cutau*, Gael. *cutaich*, shorten, dock, curtail; W. *cwta*, Corn. *cut*, Gael. Ir. *cutach*, short, docked; W. *cwt* = Gael. Ir. *cut*, a tail, a bobtail, etc., are prob. all from Eng.] I. *trans.* 1. To make, with an edged tool or instrument, an incision in; wound with something having a sharp edge; incise: as, to *cut one's finger*.

I think there is no nation under heaven That cut their enemies' throats with compliment, And such fine tricks, as we do. *Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, I. 2.*

2. To penetrate or cleave, as a sharp or edged instrument does.

The pleasantest angling is to see the fish Cut with her golden oars the silver stream. *Shak., Much Ado, III. 1.*

Far on its rocky knoll described, Saint Michael's chapel cuts the sky. *M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.*

No bird is safe that cuts the air From their rifle or their snare. *Emerson, Monadnoc.*

3. To wound the sensibilities of; affect deeply.

The man was cut to the heart with these consolations. *Addison.*

4. To make incision in for the purpose of dividing or separating into two or more parts; sever or divide with a sharp instrument: used with *into* (sometimes *in*) before the parts or divisions, and sometimes with an intensive *up*: as, to *cut a rope in two* (that is, *into two pieces or parts*); to *cut bread into slices*; to *cut up an ox into portions* suitable for the market.

Thoghe zee *kutte* hem in never so many Gobettes or parties, overthwart or end longes, evermore zee schulle fynden in the myddes the figure of the Holy Cros of oure Lord Jesu. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.*

Hence—5. In *card-playing*, to divide or separate (a pack of cards) at random into two or more parts for the purpose of determining the deal, trumps, etc., or for the prevention of cheating in dealing, etc.

We sure in vain the Cards condemn: Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. *Prior Alma, II.*

6. To sever by the application of a sharp or edged instrument, such as an ax, a saw, a sickle, etc., in order to facilitate removal. Specifically—(a) To hew or saw down; fell: as, to *cut timber*.

Thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon.

2 Chron. II. 8.

(b) To reap; mow; harvest: as, to *cut grain* or hay.

The first wheat that I saw cut this year was at that posthouse. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 141.*

Hence—7. To remove or separate entirely and effectually by or as by a cutting instrument; sever completely. (a) To take away.

Cut from a man his hope in Christ for hereafter, and then the epicure's counsel will seem good, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. Pref. to xl.*

(b) With away: to sever, detach, or clear away, for the purpose of disencumbering or relieving: as, to *cut away* wreckage on a ship. (c) With off: (1) To separate from the other parts; remove by amputation or excision: as, to *cut off* a man's head, or one's finger.

An Australian cuts off the right thumb of a slain enemy, that the ghost may be unable to throw a spear. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 108.*

Hence—(2) To extirpate or destroy; make an end of.

Jezabel cut off the prophets of the Lord. 1 Ki. xviii. 4.

Th' incurable cut off, the rest reform. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 8.*

(3) To interrupt; stop; bring to an end: as, to *cut off* all communication.

This aqueduct could be of no service to Jerusalem in time of war, as the enemy would always cut off the communication. *Poocke, Description of the East, II. I. 43.*

The junction of the Hanoverians cut off, and that of the Saxons put off. *Walpole, Letters, II. 22.*

(4) To bring to an end suddenly or by untimely means: as, *cut off* by pestilence.

Gallant men, who are cut off by the sword, move rather our veneration than our pity. *Steele, Tatler, No. 181.*

(5) To debar from access or intercourse, as by the interposition of distance or insurmountable obstacles: as, *cut off* from one's country or friends; *cut off* from all succor.

The Abyssinians . . . were cut off from the rest of the world by seas and deserts almost inaccessible. *Bruce, Sources of the Nile, II. 2.*

(6) To intercept; deprive of means of return, as by the removal of a bridge, or by the intervention of a barrier or an opposing force: as, the troops were *cut off* from the ships.

8. To intersect; cross: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles; the ecliptic *cuts* the equator.

The Fosse cut the Watling Street at a place called High Cross in Leicestershire, the site of the Roman Venona. *C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 240.*

9. To castrate: as, to *cut* a horse.—10. To trim by clipping, shearing, paring, or pruning: as, to *cut* the hair or the nails.

To *kytte* a vyne is thinges ilij to attende. *Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 6.*

The Walls were well covered with Fruit Trees; he had not cut his Peaches; when I askt him the reason, he told me it was his way not to cut them till after flowering, which he found by Experience to improve the Fruit. *Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 187.*

Religion in their garments, and their hair Cut shorter than their eyebrows! *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.*

11. To make or fashion by cutting. (a) To excavate; dig: as, to *cut* a drain or trench.

A canal having been cut across it [a neck of land] by the British troops. *The Century, XXIV. 687.*

(b) To form the parts of by cutting into shape: as, to *cut* a garment; to *cut* one's coat according to one's cloth.

A blue jacket cut and trimmed in what is known as "man-o'-war" style. *The Century, XXIV. 687.*

(c) To shape or model by superficial cutting; sculpture or carve.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster? *Shak., M. of V., I. 1.*

There are four very stately pillars of white free-stone, most curiously cut with sundry faire workes. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 83.*

I, tired out With cutting eights that day upon the pond. *Tennyson, The Epic.*

(d) To polish by grinding, etc.; finish or ornament by cutting facets on: as, to *cut* glass or precious stones.

12. To abridge or shorten by omitting a part: as, to *cut* a speech or a play.—13. To lower; reduce; diminish: as, to *cut* rates.

It certainly cannot be that those who make these faster times are as a body physically stronger than the first exponents of the art, for it is only during the present generation that the bicycle has been brought into use, and yet we find that "records" are week by week being cut. *Nineteenth Century, XXI. 518.*

14. To reduce the tone or intensity of (a color).

It [nitric acid] is used for a few colors in calico printing, and sometimes to cut madder pinks, that is, to reduce the red to a softer shade. *O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 359.*

15. To dissolve or make miscible: as, to *cut* shellac with alcohol, or lampblack with vinegar.—16. To sever connection or relation with; have nothing to do with; give up; abandon; stay away from when one should attend: as, to *cut* acquaintance with a person; to *cut* a connection; to *cut* a recitation.

He swore that he would cut the service. *Marryat.*

I cut the Algebra and Trigonometry papers dead my first year, and came out seventh. *Bristed, English University, p. 51.*

The weather was bad, and I could not go over to Brooklyn without too great fatigue, and so I cut that and some other calls I had intended to make. *S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 340.*

17. To meet or pass deliberately without recognition; avoid or turn away from intentionally; affect not to be acquainted with: as, to *cut* an acquaintance.

That he had cut me ever since my marriage, I had seen without surprise or resentment. *Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xlv.*

18. In *tennis*, *golf*, etc., to cause a twisting and bounding of (a ball) by a slanting stroke.

—19. To carry forward (a heavy object) without rolling, by moving the ends alternately in the required direction: used by laborers, mechanics, etc., in relation to moving beams or the like.—To *cut* a caper or capers, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; frisk about.

In his ordinary gesture he discovers he can dance, though he does not cut capers. *Steele, Spectator, No. 4.*

My bosom underwent a glorious glow, And my internal spirit cut a caper. *Byron, Don Juan, x. 2.*

To cut a dash, to make a display.

I knew that he thought he was cutting a dash, As his steed went thundering by. *O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.*

Lived on his means, cut no great dash, And paid his debts in honest cash. *Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.*

To cut a feather (*naut.*), to move so fast as to make the water foam under the bow: said of a ship.—To cut a figure, to make a striking appearance, or be conspicuous in any way, as in dress or manners, public position, influence, etc.

A tall gaunt creature . . . cutting a most ridiculous figure. *Marryat, Snarleyvow, III. viii.*

To cut a joke, to make a joke; crack a jest.

The King [George IV.] was in good looks and good spirits, and after dinner cut his jokes with all the coarse merriment which is his characteristic. *Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 18, 1821.*

And jokes will be cut in the House of Lords, And throats in the County Kerry. *Præd, Twenty-Eight and Twenty-Nine.*

To cut and carve, to hack at indiscriminately; change or modify.

Take away the Act which secures the use of the Liturgy as it is, and you set the clergy free to cut and carve it as they please. *Contemporary Rev., I. 23.*

To cut down. (a) To fell; cause to fall by lopping or hewing.

Ye shall . . . cut down their groves. *Ex. xxxiv. 12.*

(b) To slay; kill; disable, as by the sword.

Some of the soldiery were killed while sleeping, others were cut down almost without resistance. *Irving, Granada, p. 31.*

(c) To surpass; put to shame.

So great is his natural eloquence that he cuts down the finest orator. *Addison, Count Tariff.*

(d) To retrench; curtail: as, to *cut down* expenses.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, who selected the moment for cutting down the estimates for our naval and military defences when all Europe is bristling with arms. *Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 270.*

(e) *Naut.*, to raze; reduce by cutting away a deck from, as a line-of-battle ship to convert it into a frigate, etc. (f) In *racing slang*: (1) To strike into the legs of a competing horse so as to injure him. (2) To take the lead decisively from an inferior animal that has previously been indulged with it. *Kirk's Guide*.—To cut in, in *whale-fishing*, to cut up in pieces suitable for trying.

From the time a whale is discovered until the capture is made, and the animal cut in, the scene is one of laborious excitement. *C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 230.*

To cut it too fat, to overdo a thing. [Low or vulgar, U. S.]

It's bad enough to be uncomfortable in your own house without knowing why; but to have a philosopher of the Sennar school show you why you are so, is cutting it rather too fat. *G. W. Curtis, Potiphar Papers, p. 131.*

To cut off with a shilling, to disinherit by bequeathing a shilling: a practice adopted by a testator dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritor was designed and not the result of neglect, and also from the notion that it was necessary to leave the heir at least a shilling to make a will valid.—To cut one's eye-teeth, or to have one's eye-teeth cut, to be old enough to understand things; be cunning or shrewd, and not easily imposed upon: because the eye-teeth are usually the last of the exposed teeth to appear. [Slang].—To cut one's stick, to move off; be off at once. [Slang.]

Cut your stick, sir—come, mizzle!—be off with you!—go! *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.*

To cut out. (a) To remove as by cutting or carving.

You know, sir, you gave them leave to cut out or omit whatever they found heavy or unnecessary to the plot. *Sheridan, The Critic, II. 1.*

(b) To shape or form by or as by cutting; fashion; adapt: as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* a pattern; he is not cut out for an author.

As if she [Nature] haply had sat down, And cut out Cloaths for all the Town. *Prior, Alma, I.*

A large forest cut out into walks. *Addison.*

I was in some grottoes *cut out* of the rock, in long narrow galleries running parallel to one another, and some also crossing them at right angles.

Poole, Description of the East, I. 9.

Hence—(c) To contrive; prepare: as, to *cut out* work for another day.

Sufficient work . . . was *cut out* for the armies of England. Goldsmith, Seven Years War, II.

(d) To debar.

I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. Pope.

(e) To take the preference or precedence of: as, to *cut out* a rival in love.

Doing his best

To perform the polite, and to *cut out* the rest.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 58.

(f) *Naut.*, to capture and carry off, as a vessel from a harbor or from under the guns of the enemy (g) To separate, as a beast from the herd; drive apart from the drove: a term used on western ranches. [U. S.]

The headlong dash with which one (of the cowboys) will *cut out* a cow marked with his own brand from a herd of several hundred others. T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 9.

To *cut short*. (a) To interrupt; bring to an abrupt or sudden pause.

Achilles *cut him short*.

Dryden, Æneid.

(b) To shorten; abridge: as, to *cut the matter short*.

And lest I should be weary'd, Madam,

To *cut things short*, come down to Adam.

Prior, Alma, II.

(c) To withhold from a person part of what is due.

The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay. Johnson.

To *cut the gold*, in archery, to appear to drop across the gold or inner circle of the target, when falling short of the mark: said of the arrow.—To *cut the Gordian knot*. See *Gordian*.—To *cut the* (or *a*) *knot*, to take short measures with any difficulty; effect an object by the most direct and summary means. See *Gordian knot*, under *Gordian*.

Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* that cannot be untied.

Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

To *cut the mark*, in archery, to fly straight toward the mark, but fall below it: said of an arrow.—To *cut the salt*, to unfurl it and let it fall down.—To *cut the teeth*, to have the teeth grow through the gums, as an infant.—To *cut the volt*, or *the round*. See the nouns.—To *cut to pieces*, to cut, hew, or hack into fragments; disintegrate by cutting or slashing; specifically, in war, to destroy, or scatter with much slaughter, as a body of troops, by any mode of attack.

The Abyssinian horse, breaking through the covert, came swiftly upon them [the Moors], unable either to fight or to fly, and the whole body of them was *cut to pieces* without one man escaping.

Brace, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

To *cut up*. (a) To cut in pieces: as, to *cut up* beef. (b) To break or destroy the continuity, unity, or uniformity of: as, a wall space *cut up* with windows.

Making the great portal a semidome, and . . . *cutting* it up with ornaments and details.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 386.

(c) To eradicate: as, to *cut up* shrubs.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. Locke.

(d) To criticize severely or incisively; censure: as, the work was *cut up* by the reviewer.

A poem which was *cut up* by Mr. Rigby, with his usual urbanity. Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

(e) To wound the feelings acutely; affect deeply: as, his wife's death *cut him up* terribly.

Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully *cut up*.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an incision: as, he *cuts* too deep.—2. To possess the incising, severing, or gashing properties of an edged tool or instrument, or perform its functions: as, the knife *cuts* well.—3. To admit of being incised, sliced, severed, or divided with a cutting instrument: as, stale bread *cuts* better than fresh.—4. To turn out (well or ill) in course of being fashioned by cutting: as, the cloth is too narrow to *cut* well (that is, with advantage, or without waste).—5. To grow or appear through the gums: said of the teeth.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances. Arbuthnot.

6. To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock with the other foot; interfere: said of a horse.—7. To divide a pack of cards, for determining the deal, or for any other purpose.—8. To move off with directness and rapidity; make off: sometimes with an impersonal it. [Colloq. or slang.]

A ship appeared in sight with a flag aloft; which we *cut* after, and by eleven at night came up with her, and took her.

Retaking of the Island of Santa Helena (Arber's Eng.

[Garner, I. 62].

*Cut and come again*, take as much as you please and come back for more: used generally to denote abundance, profusion, or no lack.

*Cut and come again* was the order of the evening, . . . and I had no time to ask questions, but help meat and ladle gravy. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxix.

To *cut across*, to pass over or through in the most direct way: as, he *cut across* the common.—To *cut and run* (*naut.*), to cut the cable and set sail immediately, as in a

case of emergency; hence, to make off suddenly; be off; be gone; hurry away.

I might easily *cut and run*. Carlyle, in Froude, I. 116.

To *cut in*. (a) To divide the pack and turn a card, for determining who are to play. (b) To join in suddenly and unceremoniously.

"You think, then," said Lord Eskdale, *cutting in* before Rigby, "that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?" Disraeli, Coningsby, IV. 11.

To *cut loose*. (a) To run away; escape from custody. (b) To separate one's self from anything; sever connection or relation: as, the army *cut loose* from all communications.

By moving against Jackson, I uncovered my own communication. So I finally decided to have none—to *cut loose* altogether from my base and move my whole force eastward. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 499.

(c) In shooting, to discharge a firearm.—To *cut on*, to make haste forward; move on with speed and directness.—To *cut up*. (a) To turn out (well or ill) when divided into pieces or parts, as a carcass in the shambles: a butchers' phrase, figuratively used of the division or segregation of the parts of anything, and colloquially of a person as representing his estate: as, the sheep *cuts up* to advantage; how does the old gentleman *cut up*?

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up*. Burke.

(b) To be jolly, noisy, or riotous; behave badly. [Slang.]

Now, say, what's the use

Of all this abuse,

Of cutting up, and thus behaving rioty,

And acting with such awful impropriety?

C. G. Leland, Meister Karl's Sketch-Book, p. 365.

To *cut up rough*, to become quarrelsome or obstreperous; become dangerous. [Slang.]

*cut* (kut), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cut*, *v.*] 1. Gashed or wounded as with a sharp instrument: as, a *cut* finger.—2. In *bot.*, incised; cleft.—3. Hewn; chiseled; squared and dressed: as, *cut* stone.—4. Manufactured by being cut by machinery from a rolled plate; not wrought or made by hand: as, *cut* nails.—5. Having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding or polishing; polished or faceted: as, *cut* glass; gems *cut* and *uncut*.—6. Severed or separated from the root or plant: as, *cut* flowers: said (a) distinctively of flowers severed from the plant, as opposed to flowering plants growing in the ground or in pots; (b) of flowers not made up into bouquets or ornamental pieces—more properly, loose flowers, as distinguished from made-up flowers.—7. Castrated; gelded.—8. Tipped; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]—*Out and dry*, *cut and dried*, prepared for use by cutting and seasoning, as hewn timber; hence, fixed or settled in advance; ready for use or operation at a moment's notice: as, their plans were *all cut and dried* for the occasion.

Can ready compliments supply,

On all occasions *cut and dry*.

Swift.

The uniformity and simplicity of the *cut-and-dried* intermediate examination was too tempting a trap for him to avoid. The Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 62.

*Cut and long tail*, people of all kinds or ranks; literally, dogs with cut tails and dogs with long tails.

Shallow. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.

Slender. Ay, that I will, come out and *long-tail*, under the degree of an acquire. Shak., M. W. of W., III. 4.

*Cut and mitered string*. See *string*.—*Cut cavendish*. See *cavendish*.—*Cut glass*. See *glass*.—*Cut-in notes*, in printing, side-notes to a page coming within the lines of the space usually occupied by the text.—*Cut splice*. Same as *cont-splice*.—*Cut-under buggy*. See *buggy*.

*cut* (kut), *n.* [From the verb. But def. 14 (ME. *cut*, *cutt*) is of different origin.] 1. The opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument; a gash; a slash; a notch; a wound. Hence—2. A sharp stroke or gash as with an edged instrument or with a whip: as, a *smart cut*; a *clean cut*.

This was the most unkindest *cut* of all.

Shak., J. C., III. 2.

The General gives his near horse a *cut* with his whip, and the wagon passes them.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 70.

3. Anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of ingratitude or discourtesy.—4. A slashing movement; in *saber-exercise*, a slashing stroke with the edge of the weapon, more forcible than a thrust, but less decisive: distinguished as *front cut*, *right cut*, etc., according to the direction of the movement.—5. In *cricket*, a stroke given by the batsman to the ball, by which the ball is sent out in front of the striker and parallel to his wickets.—6. In *tennis*, *golf*, and the like, a slanting stroke of such a kind as to make the ball twist and bound irregularly; also, the twist or bound thus imparted to the ball.—7. A step in fancy dancing.—8. A channel, trench, or groove made by cutting or digging, as a ditch, a canal, or an excavation through rising ground for a railroad-bed or a road; a cutting.

This great *cut* or ditch *Seaostris* . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper.

Knolles, Hist. Turke.

9. In a pontoon bridge, the space or waterway between two pontoons.—10. A passage by which an angle is cut off: as, a *short cut*.

The remaining distance . . . might be considerably reduced by a *short cut* across fields.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, II.

11. A part cut off from the rest; a slice or division: as, a *good cut*; a *cut* of timber.

They wanted only the best *cuts*. He did not know what to do with the lower qualities of meat.

The Century, XXXV. 577.

12. Two hanks of yarn.—13. The block or stamp on which a picture is engraved or cut, and by which it is impressed; an engraving, especially an engraving upon wood; also, the impression from such a block. See *woodcut*.—14. A tally; one of several lots made by cutting sticks, pieces of paper or straw, etc., to different lengths: as, to *draw cuts*.

Wherefore I rede that *cut* among vs alle

Be drawe, and lat see wher the *cut* wol falle.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, I. 381.

2d Child. Which *cut* shall speak it?

3d Child. The shortest.

1st Child. Agreed: draw.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

15t. A *gelding*.

All the sound horses, whole horses, sore horses, couriers, curials, jades, *cuts*, hacknies, and mares. Greens and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He's buy me a white *cut*, forth for to ride.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinemen, III. 4.

16. A reduction: as, a *cut* in prices; a *great cut* in railroad-rates: often used as an adjective: as, *cut* rates; a *cut-rate* office.—17. The surface left by a *cut*: as, a *smooth* or *clear cut*.—18. The manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion: as, the *cut* of a garment.

The justice . . .

With eyes severe, and beard of formal *cut*.

Shak., As you Like it, II. 7.

Pursue the *cut*, the fashion of the age.

Marston, What you Will, II. 1.

There is the new *cut* of your doublet or slash, the fashion of your apparel, a quaint *cut*.

Shirley, Witty Fair One, II. 1.

A sailor has a peculiar *cut* to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a green hand can never get.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

19. Specifically, in *lapidary work*, the number and arrangement of the facets on a precious stone which has been polished or cut: as, the *double-brilliant cut*; the *Lisbon cut*; *dental cut*.—20. The act of deliberately passing an acquaintance without appearing to recognize him, or of avoiding him so as not to be accosted by him.

We met and gave each other the *cut* direct that night.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, II.

21. Absence when one should be present; a staying away, or a refusal to attend: as, a *cut* from recitation.—*Brilliant cut*, *half-brilliant cut*, *double-brilliant cut*, *Lisbon cut*, *Portuguese cut*, *single cut*. See *brilliant*, *n.*—*Cut over point*, in fencing, a passing of the point of the weapon over that of the adversary in thrusting upon him. Rolando (ed. Forsyth).—*Degree cut*. Same as *trap cut*.—*Dental cut*, in *gem-cutting*, a style of ornamentation consisting of two rows of facets on the top of the stone.—*Rose cut*, in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the upper part of the stone has 24 triangular facets, and the back of the stone is flat. When the base is a duplicate of the upper side, the stone becomes a *double rose*. Rose-cut diamonds are usually set with foil at the back. See *brilliant*, fig. 7.—*Star cut*, in *diamond-cutting*, a form of brilliant-cutting in which the facets on the top and back are so arranged that they resemble a star.—*Step cut*. Same as *trap cut*.—*Table cut*, in *diamond-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the stone is usually flat, and is cut with long (technically called *table*) facets with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.—The *cut* of one's *jib*, the shape or general appearance of a person: as, I knew him by the *cut* of his *jib*. [Originally a sailors' phrase with reference to the characteristic form of a ship's *jib*.]

The young ladies liked to appear in nautical and lawn-tennis toilet, carried so far that one might refer to the *cut* of their *jib*. C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 178.

To *draw cuts*, to draw lots, as of little sticks, straws, papers, etc., cut of unequal lengths.

I think it is best to *draw cuts* and avoid contention.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

*Trap cut*, in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which one row or more of long step-like facets is arranged on the top or crown of the stone, around the table, and three, six, or more rows of similar steps or degree facets on the back or pavilion; or the top may be *brilliant cut*, and only the back *trap cut*, or vice versa. This form of cut intensifies or darkens the color of a stone, and hence is used for the sapphire, emerald, ruby, etc. Also called *step cut* and *degree cut*.

*cut-against* (kut'-genst'), *n.* In bookbinding: (a) The cut made by a bookbinders' knife on

a book lying on or against a board, in contradistinction to a cut made on a book in the middle of a pile of other books. (b) The piece of wood which receives the edge of the knife.

**cut-and-thrust** (kut'and-thrust'), *a.* Designed for cutting and thrusting: as, a *cut-and-thrust* sword.

The word sword comprehended all descriptions, whether backword or basket-hilt, *cut-and-thrust* or rapier, falchion or scymitar. Scott, Abbot, iv.

**cutaneal** (kū-tā'nē-āl), *a.* [As *cutaneous* + *-al*.] Same as *cutaneous*. *Dunlison*.

**cutaneous** (kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *cutané* = Sp. *cutáneo* = Pg. It. *cutaneo*, < NL. *cutaneus*, < L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] 1. Pertaining to the skin; of the nature of or resembling skin; tegumentary: as, a *cutaneous* envelop.—2. Affecting the skin: as, a *cutaneous* eruption; a *cutaneous* disease.

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits. *Arbutnot*, *Allments*.

3. Attached to, acting upon, or situated immediately below the skin; subcutaneous: as, a *cutaneous* muscle.—**Cutaneous absorption**. See *absorption*.

**cutaneously** (kū-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* By or through the skin: as, absorbed *cutaneously*.

**cutaway** (kut'a-wā), *a.* and *n.* [*cut*, pp. of *cut*, *v.*, + *away*.] 1. *a.* Cut back from the waist: as, a *cutaway* coat.

II. *n.* A single-breasted coat with the skirt cut back from the waist in a long slope or curve. See *coat*<sup>2</sup>.

A green cut-away with brass buttons.

*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 6.

**cutch<sup>1</sup>** (kuch), *n.* [Also *couch*-, *couch*-(grass); var. of *quitch*, *q. v.*] Same as *quitch*-grass, *Agropyron repens*.

**cutch<sup>2</sup>** (kuch), *n.* [A technical name, perhaps ult. due to F. *couche*, a couch, bed, layer, stratum: see *couch*<sup>1</sup>.] A block of paper or vellum, between the leaves of which gold-leaf is placed to be beaten.

**cutch<sup>3</sup>** (kuch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Catechu.

**cutch<sup>4</sup>** (kuch), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Same as *cutch*.

**cutcha, kutcha** (kuch'ā), *a.* and *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *kachchā* = Beng. *kāchā*, etc., raw, unripe, immature, crude (lit. or fig.). A *kachchā* house is one built of unbaked bricks or mud.] I. *a.* In British India, temporary, makeshift, inferior, etc.: opposed to *pukka* (Hind. *pakkā*, *pukka*, ripe, cooked, mature), which implies stability or superiority: as, a *cutcha* roof; a *cutcha* seam in a coat.

In America, where they cannot get a pukka railway, they take a *cutcha* one instead. *Lord Elgin*, *Letters*.

II. *n.* Sun-dried brick; dried mud.

**cutter** (kuch'er), *n.* [Cf. *cutch*<sup>4</sup>.] In a paper-machine, a cylinder about which an endless felt moves.

**cutchery** (kuch'e-ri or ku-chā'ri), *n.* [Also *cutcherry*, *kachchāri*, *kachchāri*, < Hind. *kachchāri*, a court, a court-house.] In British India, a court of justice or a collector's or any public office.

Constant dinners . . . [and] the labours of *cutcherry* . . . had their effect upon Waterloo Sedley.

*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, lvi.

**cut-chundoo** (kut'chun'dō), *n.* A measure of capacity in Ceylon, equal to about half a pint.

**cut-drop** (kut'drop), *n.* A drop-scene in a theater which is cut away more or less to allow the scenery behind it to be seen through the opening.

**cute** (kūt), *a.* [An abbr. of *acute*.] Acute; clever; sharp; smart. [Colloq.]

What became of the particularly 'cute' Yankee child who left his home and native parish at the age of fifteen months, because he was given to understand that his parents intended to call him Caleb? *Hawthorne*.

Cap'n Tucker he was . . . so 'cute at dodgin' in and out all them little ba's and creeks and places all 'long shore. *Mrs. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 100.

**cutely** (kūt'li), *adv.* [Short for *acutely*.] Acutely; smartly. [Colloq.]

**cuteness** (kūt'nes), *n.* [Short for *acuteness*: see *cute*.] The quality of being cute; sharpness; smartness; cleverness; acuteness. [Colloq.]

Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness*? *Goldsmith*, *Good-natured Man*, ll. 1.

With the 'cuteness' characteristic of their nation, the neighbours of the Massachusetts farmer imagined it would be an excellent thing if all his sheep were imbued with the stay-at-home tendencies enforced by Nature upon the newly arrived [Ancon] ram. *Huxley*, *Lay Sermons*, p. 287.

**Outerebra** (kū-te-reb'rā), *n.* Same as *Cutitebra*.

**cut-grass** (kut'grās), *n.* A kind of grass having very rough blades, which when drawn quickly through the hand inflict a cut.—*Rice cut-grass*, in the U. S., the wild rice, *Homalocenchrus oryzoides*.

**cutht**, *a.* A Middle English form of *couth*.

**cutth-** (kuth). An element in some proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the same (with vowel shortened before two consonants) as *couth*, known (see *couth*): as, *Cuthbert*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-berht*, -briht (famous as a warrior); *Cuthred*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-rēd* (famous in counsel); *Cuthwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-wine* (famous friend or fighter).

**cuthbert** (kuth'bērt), *n.* [Formerly *St. Cuthbert's duck* (*Anas cuthberti*); cf. *cuddy*<sup>4</sup>, prob. of same ult. origin.] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu*.

**cut-heal** (kut'hēl), *n.* [Appar. < *cut* + *heal*; from supposed curative properties.] The valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*.

**cuticle** (kū'ti-kī), *n.* [= F. *cuticule* = Sp. *cutícula* = Pg. *cutícula* = It. *cuticola*, < L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) The scarf-skin or epidermis; the outermost layer of the skin, forming the general superficial integument or covering of the body (see *cut* under *skin*); by extension, any kind of epidermal or cuticular growths, as nails, claws, hoofs, horns, hair, feathers, etc. Veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail.

*Bentley*, *Sermons*, III.

(b) The outermost and very superficial integument in general, without reference to its exact nature; a pellicle; a skin, rind, or other investing structure. (c) Some thick, tough membrane lining an internal organ: as, the *cuticle* of a fowl's gizzard. (d) In infusorians, specifically, the cell-wall.—2. In *bot.*, a continuous hyaline film covering the surface of a plant and formed of the cutinized outer surfaces of the epidermal cells. Sometimes used incorrectly for *epidermis*.—3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor; a film or pellicle.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, the salt concretes in regular figures. *Newton*, *Opticks*.

**cuticula** (kū-tik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *cuticulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) The cuticle proper; the epidermis; the ectoderm; the exoskeleton; the superficial investment of the body, in so far as this is formed by or derived from the epiblastic cells or epiblast of the embryo, whatever its ulterior modification. (b) In infusorians, a comparatively dense envelop to which the outer wall of the body gives rise. Also *cuticulum*. (c) In annelids, as the earthworm, a thin and transparent tough membrane, forming the outermost envelop of the body, and perforated by extremely minute vertical canals.

**cuticular** (kū-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *cuticulaire* = Sp. *cuticular* = It. *cuticolare*; as *cuticula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of cuticle, in a broad sense; epidermal.

The oral and gastric regions are armed with *cuticular* teeth in many Invertebrata. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 56.

**cuticularization** (kū-tik'ū-lār-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*cuticularize* + *-ation*.] Same as *cutinization*. Also spelled *cuticularisation*.

**cuticularize** (kū-tik'ū-lār-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuticularized*, ppr. *cuticularizing*. [*cuticular* + *-ize*.] To render cuticular; give the character, nature, or composition of the cuticle to. Also *cuticularise*, *cutinise*.

The rest of the epidermal cells of the tentacles have their exterior walls excessively *cuticularized* and resistant. *W. Gardiner*, *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXIX, 229.

A *cuticularized* cell-wall is almost impermeable to water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 44.

**cuticulum** (kū-tik'ū-lum), *n.* [NL., neut. dim. of L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] Same as *cuticula* (b).

**cutification** (kū'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*cutify*: see *fy* and *-ation*.] Formation of epidermis or of skin.

**cutify** (kū'ti-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cutified*, ppr. *cutifying*. [*L. cutis*, skin, + *-ficare*, make: see *cutis* and *-fy*.] To form skin.

**cutikins** (kū'ti-kinz), *n. pl.* Spatterdashes. Also written *cutikins*. [Scotch.]

**cutin** (kū'tin), *n.* [*L. cutis*, the skin, + *-in*.] According to Frémy, a modification of cellulose contained in the (external) epidermal walls of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, and forming the cuticle or

cuticular layers. Cutin exhibits under the microscope the aspect of an amorphous perforated film and is related to cork.

**cutinization** (kū'ti-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*cutinise* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, a modification of cell-walls by which they become impermeable to water through the presence of cutin. Also called *cuticularization*.

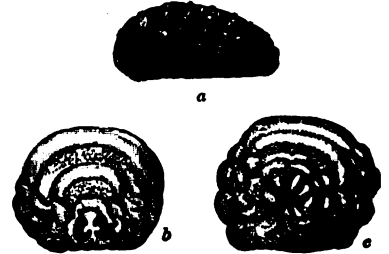
**cutinize** (kū'ti-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cutinized*, ppr. *cutinizing*. [*cutin* + *-ize*.] Same as *cuticularize*.

**cutipunctor** (kū-ti-pungk'tor), *n.* [*L. cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + NL. *punctor*, < L. *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, puncture: see *puncture*, *point*.] A surgical instrument for puncturing the skin. *E. H. Knight*.

**cutis** (kū'tis), *n.* [L., the skin, = E. *hide*<sup>2</sup>, *q. v.*] 1. The skin in general; a skin.—2. The true skin, corium, or derma underlying the cuticle or scarf-skin. See *skin*.—3. A firmer outer layer of certain fungi, as some agarics. —*Cutis asserina*, literally, goose-skin; goose-flesh; horriplation; a contracted, roughened state of the skin arising from cold, fright, etc. See *anserina*. —*Cutis vera*, the true skin, corium, or derma.

**cutisector** (kū-ti-sek'tor), *n.* [*L. cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *sector*, a cutter: see *sector*.] A knife, consisting of a pair of parallel adjustable blades, used for making thin sections in microscopy. *E. H. Knight*.

**Outiterebra** (kū'ti-te-reb'rā), *n.* [NL. (Clark, 1815), also contr. *Cuterebra*, < L. *cutis*, skin, + *terebra*, a borer, < *terere*, bore.] A genus of botflies, of the family *Extridae*, the species of which



Larva of *Cutiterebra cuniculi*.  
a, side view, natural size; b, anal end, enlarged; c, head end, enlarged.

infest squirrels, rabbits, and other animals. *C. emasculator* is an example, so called from the effect it produces upon male squirrels.

**cutitis** (kū'ti'tis), *n.* [*L. cutis*, skin, + *-itis*.] Cytitis. *Dunlison*.

**cutlacet**, *n.* See *cutlas*.

**cutlas, cutlass** (kut'lās), *n.* [Formerly also *cuttelas*, *cutlase*, *cutless* (also *cortelas*, *cutle-ax*, and *cortal-ax*, in simulation of *cortal* and *ax*<sup>1</sup>, perhaps with some thought of a battle-ax), E. dial. also *cutlash*; < F. *coutelas* (= It. *coltellaccio*, dial. *cortelazo*), < OF. *coutelet*, *cutel*, F. *couteau* (> E. *cutto*) = It. *coltello*, a knife, dagger, < L. *cutellus*, a knife, dim. of *cutler*, > AS. *cutler*, E. *colter*, *coultel*, the knife of a plow, and (through *cutellus*) E. *cutler*, *q. v.* Not connected with *cut*.] A short sword or large knife, especially one used for cutting rather than thrusting; specifically, a curved basket-hilted sword of strong and simple make, used at sea, especially when boarding or repelling boarders.

**cutlas-fish** (kut'lās-fish), *n.* 1. The thread-fish, *Trichurus lepturus*. See *hairtail*.—2. A fish of the family *Gymnotidae*, *Carapaz fasciatus*.

**cutlash** (kut'lāsh), *n.* See *cutlas*.

**cutlass**, *n.* See *cutlas*.

**cutler** (kut'lēr), *n.* [*ME. cotelier*, < AF. *cotelier*, OF. *cotelier*, mod. F. *couteiller*, < ML. *cutellarius*, a maker of knives, a soldier armed with a knife, prop. adj., < L. *cutellus*, a knife, dim. of *cutler*, > a knife: see *cutlas*. Not connected with *cut*.] 1. One whose occupation is the making of knives and other cutting instruments.

Like *cutler's* poetry  
Upon a knife, "Love me, and leave me not."  
*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, v. 1.

Their *cutlers* that make hilts are more exquisite in that art than any that I ever saw. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, l. 122.

2. One who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.—*Cutlers' greenstone*. See *greenstone*.

**Outleria** (kut-lē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., named after M. Outler, an American botanist (1742–1823).] The representative genus of *Cutleriaceae*. The frond is broad and flat, cut at the margin into narrow segments, as if composed of filaments lying side by side and in some places over one another. Antheridia and oogonia are borne on different fronds. Zoospores are formed



In unilocular sporangia. Each antheridium produces two small reproductive bodies, and each oogonium one larger one; both kinds are biciliated, but the female cells soon come to rest, and then are impregnated by the antherozoid. *C. multifida* is a North Atlantic species.

**Outleriacae** (kut-lê-ri-â-sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Outleria* + *-aceae*.] A small family of olive-colored algae forming a transition between *Phaeosporae* and *Fuaceae*. The genera are *Cutleria* and *Zanardinia*.

**cutlery** (kut'lê-ri), *n.* [*< cutler + -y.*] 1. The business of a cutler.—2. Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

As absurd to make laws fixing the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of cutlery or of broadcloth. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.*

**cutlet** (kut'let), *n.* [Mod. E., modified in simulation of *cut* (cf. *chop*), *n.*, in a similar sense]; = D. Dan. *kotelet* = G. *cotelette* = Sw. *kotelett*, < F. *côtelette*, OF. *costelleta* = Pg. *costelleta*, a cutlet, lit. a little rib, dim. of *côte*, OF. *coste*, etc., < L. *costa*, a rib: see *coast*, *costa*.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut horizontally from the upper part of the leg, for broiling or frying.

Mutton cutlets, prime of meat. *Swift.*

**cutling** (kut'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* from \**cutle*, assumed from *cutler*, appar. regarded as *cutler*. Cf. *peddle* from *peddler*. Cf. also *cuttle*.] The art of cutlery. *Milton.*

**cutlins** (kut'linz), *n. pl.* [For \**cutlings*, < *cut* + *-ling*.] In milling, half-ground fragments of grain.

**cut-lips** (kut'lips), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinae*, *Exoglossum maxilligina*; a stone-toter.—2. The hare-lipped sucker. [Mississippi valley.] See *sucker*.

**cut-lugged** (kut'lugd), *a.* [Sc., < *cut* + *lug*, the ear, + *-ed*.] Crop-eared.

**cut-mark** (kut'mark), *n.* A mark put upon a set of warp-threads before they are placed on the warp-beam of a loom, to mark off a certain definite length. The mark shows in the woven fabric, and serves as a measure for cutting.

**cutni** (kut'ni), *n.* [Turk. *qutni* (*kutni*), < Ar. *qutn*, cotton: see *cotton*.] A grade of silk and cotton made in the neighborhood of Brusa and elsewhere in Asiatic Turkey, and also in Egypt.

**cut-off** (kut'of), *n.* 1. That which cuts off or shortens, as a short path or cross-cut. Specifically—2. In steam-engines, an arrest of the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has made a part of its stroke, leaving the rest of the stroke to be accomplished by the expansive force of the steam already in the cylinder; also, the mechanism which effects it. See *governor*.—3. A new and shorter channel formed for a river by the waters cutting off or across an angle or bend in its course. Cut-offs, sometimes of great extent, are continually forming in the Mississippi and other western rivers. Large rivers like the Mississippi occasionally shorten their course by 10 or 15 miles at a cut-off; but they are constantly lengthening their course by the enlargement of their meanders: hence their length remains constant between narrow limits. As the result of cut-offs on the lower Rio Grande, parts of Texas have been left on the Mexican side of the river or vice versa; the cut-off land is sometimes entirely surrounded by the growing flood plain, and thus forms an enclave. [U. S.]

4. A slide in a delivery-spout in grain-elevators, etc., for shutting off the flow.—5. An arm on a reaper designed to support the falling grain while the platform is being cleared.—6. In *plumbing*, a connecting pipe.—Adjustable cut-off, a cut-off which can be adjusted to cut off steam at different positions of the piston in the stroke.—Automatic cut-off, a cut-off usually connected with and controlled by the governor of a steam-engine, to cut off steam at any point which will supply the requirements of the engine with reference to its varying duty.—Slider cut-off, a form of cut-off for a steam-valve, consisting of an independent plate sliding upon a back.

**cutose** (kū'tōs), *n.* [*< L. cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-ose*.] In bot., a name applied by Frémy to the material composing the hyaline film or cuticle covering the aerial organs of plants.

**cut-out** (kut'out), *n.* A kind of switch employed to connect the electric wires passing through a telegraph-instrument, an electric light, etc., and cut out the instrument or the light from the circuit. A safety cut-out usually consists of a fusible wire included in the circuit and mounted upon non-combustible terminals.

**cut-pile** (kut'pil), *a.* Having a pile or nap composed of fibers or threads standing erect, produced by cutting the loops of thread: said of a textile fabric. Wilton carpets, ordinary velvet, and velveteen are cut-pile goods.

**cutpurses** (kut'pêrs), *n.* [ME. *cutpurs*, *cutpurs*; < *cut*, *v.*, + *obj. purse*.] One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents (a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

A cutpurse of the empire and the rule; That from a shelf the precious diadem stole, And put it in his pocket! *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.*

**cutra** (kut'râ), *n.* A Turkish weight for indigo, equal to 138 pounds 15 ounces avoirdupois.

**cutted** (kut'ed), *p. a.* Obsolete or dialectal past participle of *cut*. Specifically—(a) Short in speech; curt; laconic.

Be your words made, good Sir! of Indian ware, That you allow me them by so small rate? Or do you cutted Spartans imitate? *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 549).

(b) Sharp in speech; tart; peevish; querulous. She's grown so cutted, there's no speaking to her. *Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.*

**cuttelast**, *n.* See *cutlas*.

**cutter**<sup>1</sup> (kut'êr), *n.* [*< ME. cuttere*, a barber; < \**cut* + *-er*.] 1. One who cuts or hews; one who shapes or forms anything by cutting.

A skillful cutter of diamonds and polisher of gems. *Boyle, Works, V. 36.*

Specifically—(a) Formerly, an officer in the English exchequer whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut on them the sums paid. See *tally*. (b) In *tailoring*, one who measures and cuts out cloth for garments, or cuts it according to measurements made by another. (c) A bully; a bravo; a swaggering fellow; a sharper; a robber. Also *cuttle*.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st by cutter's law we are bound to relieve one another. *Rowley, Match at Midnight.*

He with a crew went forth Of lusty cutters stout and bold, And robbed in the North. *True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 356).

Because thou art a misproud bird, and despiest thine own natural lineage, and ruffiest in unpaid silks and velvets, and keepest company with gallants and cutters, must we lose our memory for that? *Scott, Monastery, xxxvii.*

2. That which cuts; an instrument or tool, or a part of one, that cuts: as, a straw-cutter; the cutters of a boring-machine.

Stewpans and saucepans, cutters and moulds, without which a cook of spirit . . . declares it utterly impossible that he can give you anything to eat. *Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 2.*

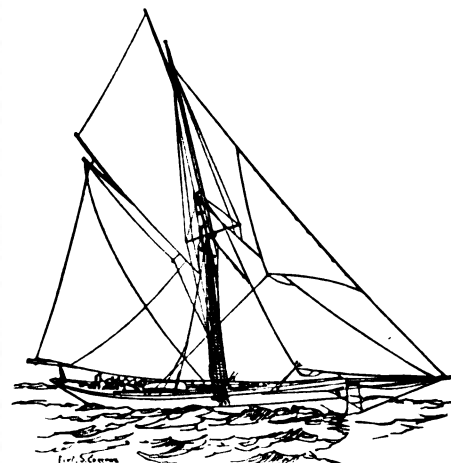
Specifically—(a) The broad chisel-edge of a center-bit, lying between the nicker, or outer knife-edge, and the center, or pin. (b) A knife or an indenting-tool used in testing the explosive pressure of powder in large guns. See *pressure-gage*. (c) In *diamond-cutting*, a wooden hand-tool in which that one of two diamonds undergoing cutting which is least advanced is cemented. The other stone is cemented in the setter, and the two are then rubbed together. (d) A wad-punch. *E. H. Knight.* (e) An upright chisel on an anvil; a hack-iron. *E. H. Knight.* (f) A file-chisel. *E. H. Knight.* (g) In *agri.*, a colter. (h) A fore tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor.

The other teeth (the cutters and dog teeth) have usually but one root. *Boyle, Works, V. 36.*

3. *Naut.*: (a) A double-banked boat used by ships of war.

I hoisted out the cutter, and manned her with an officer and seven men. *Cook, Voyages, III. ii. 9.*

(b) A small vessel with a single mast, a mainsail, a forestaysail, and a jib set to bowsprit end. Cutter-yachts are sloop-rigged vessels, and the name is now generally applied to



Cutter-yacht.

sloops of considerable draft and comparatively small beam.—4. A small light sleigh, with a single seat for one or two persons, usually drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

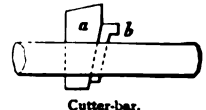
Sleighs are swarming up and down the street, of all sizes, from the huge omnibus with its thirty passengers to the light, gayly painted cutters, with their solitary, fur-capped tenants. *The Upper Ten Thousand, p. 4.*

5. In *mining*: (a) A joint or crack, generally one which intersects or crosses a better-defined system of cracks or joints in the same rock. (b) In *coal-mining*, the system of joint-planes in the coal which is of secondary importance, being not so well developed as another set called the *back*, *face*, or *cleat* of the coal: generally used in the plural: as, backs and cutters.—6. In *mineral.*, a crack in the substance of a crystal, which destroys or greatly lessens its value as a lapidaries' stone.—7. A soft yellow malmbrick, used for face-work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down.—8. In a weavers' loom, the box which contains the quills.—Backs and cutters. See *back*.—Drunken cutter, an elliptical or oblong cutter-head, so placed on the shaft that it rotates in a circular path; a wobbler. *E. H. Knight.*—Eccentric cutter. (a) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. It is formed like a drill-stock, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (b) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent motion of its own on the slide-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *eccentric chuck* (which see, under *chuck*).—Hanging cutter, in some plows, a colter which depends from the plow-beam.—Mill-board cutter. See *mill-board*.—Revenue cutter, a light-armed government vessel commissioned for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the customs regulations. Formerly the vessels for the protection of the United States revenue were cutter-rigged, but now the name is applied indiscriminately, although almost all the revenue vessels are steamers, and the few remaining sailing vessels are schooner-rigged.—Rigging-cutter, an apparatus for cutting the rigging of sunken vessels, to remove the masts, etc., lest they should interfere with navigation.

**cutter**<sup>2</sup> (kut'êr), *v.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *quitter*, equiv. to *whither*, speak low, murmur: see *quitter*<sup>2</sup>, *whither*.] I. *intrans.* To speak low; whisper; murmur, as a dove.

II. *trans.* To fondle. [Prov. Eng.]

**cutter-bar** (kut'êr-bâr), *n.* In *mech.*: (a) The bar of a boring-machine which carries the cutter *a* in a slot formed diametrically through the bar, the cutter being fixed by a key *b*, as shown in the figure. In the special form of boring-machine called *boring-mill*, two or more cutters are arranged around a traversing boring-block carried by the bar (in this instance called *boring-bar*), the block being moved by a screw parallel with the bar. (b) The reciprocating bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, carrying the knives or cutters.



Cutter-bar.

**cutter-grinder** (kut'êr-grin'dêr), *n.* A tool or machine adapted for grinding cutters of any kind, as the knives of mowing-machines, or the rotary cutters used in milling, gear-cutting, etc. It consists of a grindstone or emery-wheel, or a combination of such stones or wheels mounted on spindles, and driven by appropriate mechanism.

**cutter-head** (kut'êr-hed), *n.* A rotating head or stock, either shaped and ground to form a cutter, or so devised that bits or blades can be attached to it, used with planing, grooving, and molding-machines, etc.

**cutter-stock** (kut'êr-stok), *n.* A head or holder in which a cutting-tool is secured, as in a lathe.

**cutthroat** (kut'thrôt), *n.* and *a.* [*< cut*, *v.*, + *obj. throat*.] I. *n.* 1. A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

The wretched city was made a prey to robbers and cutthroats. *Froude, Caesar, p. 74.*

2. The mustang grape of Texas, *Vitis candicans*: so called from its acrid taste. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—3. A dark lantern in which there is generally horn instead of glass, and so constructed that the light may be completely obscured. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—4. A piece of ordnance. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog, And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine, And all for use of that which is mine own. *Shak., M. of V., I. 3.*

Thou art a slave, A cut-throat slave, a bloody, treacherous slave! *Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.*

**cutthroat** (kut'thrôt), *v. t.* [*< cutthroat*, *n.*] To cut the throat of. [Rare.]

Money, Arcaneas, Is now a god on earth: . . . Bribes justice, cut-throats honour, does what not? *Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.*

**cutting** (kut'ing), *p. a.* [Fpr. of *cut*, *v.*] 1. Penetrating or dividing by a cut, as of an edged

tool; serving to penetrate or divide; sharp.—2. Wounding or deeply affecting the feelings, as with pain, shame, etc.; satirical; severe: applied to persons or things: as, he was very cutting; a cutting remark.

But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and cutting, and very easy, he thoroughly despised mankind.

*Disraeli*, *Henrietta Temple*, II. 15.  
He (Sedley) was reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most cutting terms.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.  
The collision duly took place. . . . An insulting sneer, a contemptuous taunt, met by a nonchalant but most cutting reply, were the signals.

*Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xxxiii.  
34. Thieving; swaggering; bullying.

Wherefore have I such a companie of cutting knaves to waite upon me? *Greene*, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

*Y. Love*. He's turn'd gallant.

*E. Love*. Gallant!

*Y. Love*. Ay, gallant, and is now call'd

*Cutting Morecraft*.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Scornful Lady*, v. 4.

**Cutting-down line**, in ship-building, a curve in the sheer-draft corresponding to the upper surface of the throats of the floors amidships, and to the under side of the keelson.

**cutting** (kut'ing), *n.* [*ME. cuttyng, kitting*; verbal *n.* of *cut*, *v.*] 1. A piece cut off; a slip; a slice; a clipping. Specifically—(a) A small shoot or branch cut from a plant and placed in the earth, or in sand, etc., to root and form a new plant.

Propagation by cuttings has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs as the willow and the gooseberry.

*Louden*, *Encyc. of Gardening*, p. 657.

(b) A section; a thin slice used for microscopical purposes. (c) A slip cut from a newspaper or other print containing a paragraph or an article which one wishes to use or preserve.

2. An excavation made through a hill or rising ground, in constructing a road, railway, canal, etc.: the opposite of a filling.—3. The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint with the opposite hoof while traveling.—4. A caper, a curvet.

Changes, cuttings, turnings, and agitations of the body.  
*Florio*, tr. of *Montaigne's Essays*, p. 223.

5. In coal-mining, work done in mining or getting coal so that it may be broken down. The holing or undercutting is parallel with the stratification and at the bottom of the mass; the cutting is at right angles to this, and the effect of the two operations is to isolate a certain quantity of coal, which is afterward broken down by powder or wedges. Sometimes called *carving*.

6. *pl.* The refuse obtained from the sieve of a hutch.—7. *pl.* Bruised groats, or oats prepared for gruel, porridge, etc.—8. See the extract.

When the goods show a bright orange colour they are lifted and winced in water. This process, the reduction of the reds and pinks to the depth of shade they are to have when finished, is called *cutting*.

*W. Crookes*, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 576.

**cutting-board** (kut'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board used on a bench or on the lap in cutting leather or cloth.

**cutting-box** (kut'ing-boks), *n.* 1. A machine in which hay, straw, corn-stalks, etc., are cut into short pieces as feed for cattle.—2. In diamond-cutting, a box into which the diamond dust falls when the diamonds which are cemented into the cutter and setter are rubbed against each other.

**cutting-compass** (kut'ing-kum'pas), *n.* A compass one of the legs of which carries a cutter, used for making washers, wads, disks, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

**cutting-engine** (kut'ing-en'jin), *n.* In silk-manuf., a machine for cutting refuse or floss silk, after it has been disentangled and straightened, into short lengths that may be worked upon cotton-machinery.

**cutting-file** (kut'ing-fil), *n.* The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine. *E. H. Knight*.

**cutting-gage** (kut'ing-gāj), *n.* A tool having a lancet-shaped knife, for cutting veneers and thin wood.

**cutting-line** (kut'ing-lin), *n.* In bookbinding, a sketch-line drawn on a folded sheet of book-paper, showing where the cutting-knife will trim the margin.

**cutting-lipper** (kut'ing-lip'er), *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the tribe *Chondrostomi* or subfamily *Chondrostominae*, having trenchant jaws.

**cuttingly** (kut'ing-li), *adv.* In a cutting manner.

**cutting-nippers** (kut'ing-nip'erz), *n. pl.* A pair of nippers with sharp jaws especially adapted for cutting. The cutters may be placed either parallel to the axis or at various angles with it. Also *cutting-pliers*.

**cutting-plane** (kut'ing-plān), *n.* A carpenter's smoothing-plane. *E. H. Knight*.

**cutting-pliers** (kut'ing-pli'erz), *n. pl.* Same as *cutting-nippers*.

**cutting-press** (kut'ing-pres), *n.* 1. A screw-press or a fly-press used in cutting shapes or planchets from strips of metal.—2. In bookbinding, a wooden screw-press of small size to which is attached a knife sliding in grooved bearings, used for trimming single books. Also called *plow-press* or *plow and press*.

**cutting-punch** (kut'ing-punch), *n.* A punch with a circular face for cutting grommet-holes in sails, disks or wads from leather, cloth, metal, etc., tongue-holes in leather straps, and for various similar uses.

**cutting-shoe** (kut'ing-shō), *n.* A horseshoe having nails on one side only; a feather-edge shoe: used for horses that cut or interfere. *E. H. Knight*.

**cutting-spade** (kut'ing-spād), *n.* A sharp flat implement, resembling a broad thin chisel, fixed to a pole ten feet or more in length, used to cut the blubber from a whale. *C. M. Scammon*, *Marine Mammals*.

**cutting-thrust** (kut'ing-thrust), *n.* A tool for making grooves in the sides of boxes, etc.

**cuttle**<sup>1</sup> (kut'1), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *cuttel*; *< ME. cotul, cotull, codull, codulle*, *< AS. cudele*, the cuttlefish (*L. sepia*); also called *wāse-scite*, lit. ooze-discharger, with reference to its discharge of sepia. The change to *cuttle* may have been due to association with *cuttle*<sup>2</sup>, a knife, or with *cut*, with reference to the shape of the cuttlebone. Cf. *W. mörgyllell*, the cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife (*< mor, sea, + cylllell, knife*); *F. dial. cousteau* (*F. couteau*) *de mer*, cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife.] 1. A cuttlefish.

It is somewhat strange, that . . . only the blood of the cuttle should be as black as ink. *Bacon*.

Shel-fish they eat, and the cuttle, whose blood, if I may so term it, is like ink: a delicate food, and in great request. *Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 64.

2. Cuttlebone.

**cuttle**<sup>2</sup> (kut'1), *n.* [*< OF. coutel, cuttel*, a knife: see *cuttel*, *cutler*, *cutlas*. Cf. *cutling*.] 1. A knife, especially one used by cutpurses or pick-pockets.

Dismembering himself with a sharp cuttle.

*By. Bale*, *English Votaries*, II. 2.

2. Same as *cutter*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (c).

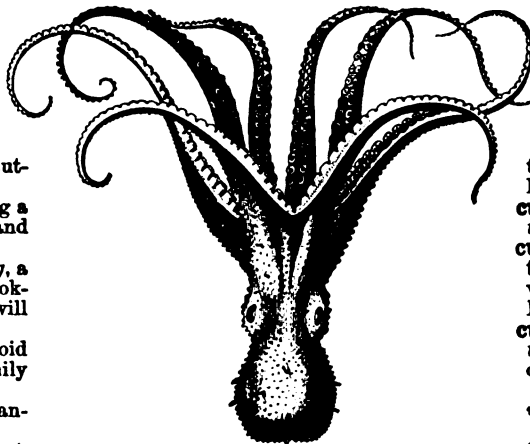
I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy cuttle with me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 4.

**cuttle**<sup>3</sup> (kut'1), *v. i.* [*Var. of cutter*<sup>2</sup>, *q. v.*] To talk; chat.

I have been to town on purpose to wait on him, . . . recollecting how you used to cuttle over a bit of politics with the old Marquis. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 53.

**cuttlebone** (kut'1-bōn), *n.* The internal plate of *Sepia officinalis*, consisting of a friable calcareous substance, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent, but now chiefly for polishing wood, paint, varnish, etc., and for pounce and tooth-powder. A cuttlebone is often hung in the cage of canaries, its slightly saline taste being relished by the birds and acting as a gentle stimulus to their appetite, and its substance affording lime for the shells of their eggs. Also called *sepiot*. See *cut* under *Dibranchiata*.

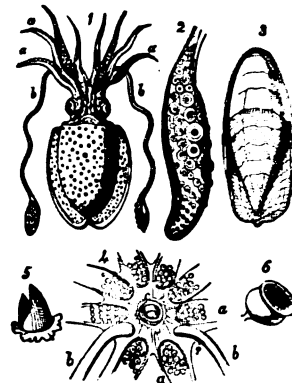
**cuttlefish** (kut'1-fish), *n.* [*< cuttle*<sup>1</sup> + *fish*<sup>1</sup>; cf. *D. kuttelvisch* (Kilian; now *inktvisch*, inkfish),



Cuttlefish of the Octopod Type (*Octopus tuberculatus*).

*G. kuttelfisch*, both prob. of *E.* origin.] A cephalopod; specifically, a cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* and family *Sepiidae*; a dibranchiate

cephalopodous mollusk, with a depressed body, inclosed in a sac. The shorter arms or feet, eight in number, covered with four rows of raised disks or suckers, are arranged around the mouth, and from the midst of them extend two long tentacles, also furnished with disks. These members the animal uses in walking, for attaching itself to objects, and for seizing its prey. In a sac or funnel exists below the head and leads from the gills, through which the water admitted to these organs is expelled; and the creature, by ejecting the water with force, can dart backward with amazing velocity. In a sac on the back of the mantle there is a light, porous, calcareous shell formed of thin plates; this is the cuttlebone or sepiot, corresponding to the calamary or pen of the squids. (See *calamary*.) The cuttlefish has the power of ejecting a black, ink-like fluid, the sepia of artists (see *sepia*), from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. From this usage the term *cuttlefish* is extended not only to all the forms of *Sepiidae* and related decapod cephalopods, but also to the octopod members of the same class. When the octopods are called cuttlefishes, the decapods are commonly distinguished as *squids*. The two figures illustrate the two principal types. See *Decapoda*, *Octopoda*, and *Cephalopoda*, and *cut* under *Dibranchiata*, *ink-bag*, and *Sepia*.



1. Cuttlefish of the Decapod Type (*Sepia officinalis*): a, a, arms with suckers; b, b, tentacles with suckers on the ends. 2. Kind of one of the tentacles, showing the suckers. 3. Cuttlebone (the interior shell). 4. Upper view of central part of animal, showing the mouth (c), arms (a, a), and tentacles (b, b). 5. The beak or mouth. 6. One of the suckers.

black, ink-like fluid, the sepia of artists (see *sepia*), from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. From this usage the term *cuttlefish* is extended not only to all the forms of *Sepiidae* and related decapod cephalopods, but also to the octopod members of the same class. When the octopods are called cuttlefishes, the decapods are commonly distinguished as *squids*. The two figures illustrate the two principal types. See *Decapoda*, *Octopoda*, and *Cephalopoda*, and *cut* under *Dibranchiata*, *ink-bag*, and *Sepia*.

**cuttlefish-bone** (kut'1-fish-bōn), *n.* Same as *cuttlebone*.

**cutto**, **cuttoo** (kut'ō), *n.* [*< F. couteau*, a knife: see *cutlas*.] A large knife formerly used in New England. *Bartlett*.

There were no suits of knives and forks, and the family helped themselves on wooden plates, with cuttoes. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, I. 2.

**cuttoo-plate** (kut'ō-plāt), *n.* [*< "cuttoo"*, of unknown origin, + *plate*.] In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud.

**cut-toothed** (cut'tōthd), *a.* In *bot.*, toothed with deep incisions.

**cutty** (kut'1), *a.* and *n.* [*Sc.*, also *cuttie*, etc., dim. from *cut*.] 1. *a.* 1. Cut short; short: as, a cutty spoon.

Her cutty sark o' Paisley harn. *Burns*, *Tam o' Shanter*.

That was the only smoke permitted during the entertainment, George Warrington himself not being allowed to use his cutty pipe. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xxiii.

2. Testy; hasty.

II. *n.*; *pl. cutties* (-iz). 1. A short spoon.

It is better to sup with a cutty than want a spoon.

*Scotch proverb*.

2. A short-stemmed tobacco-pipe.

I'm no sae scant o' clean pipes as to blaw wi' a brunt cutty. *Scotch proverb*.

3. A popgun. Also called *cutty-gun*.—4. The common hare, *Lepus timidus*.—5. A short, thick-set girl.—6. A slut; a worthless girl or woman; a wanton. Also *cutty-quean*.

**cutty-gun** (kut'i-gun), *n.* [*Sc.*] Same as *cutty*, 3.

**cutty-quean** (kut'i-kwēn), *n.* 1. Same as *cutty*, 3.—2. The cutty-wren. *Montagu*.

**cutty-stool** (kut'i-stōl), *n.* 1. A low stool.—2. A seat in old Scottish churches in which acknowledged female offenders against chastity were placed during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

**cutty-wren** (kut'i-ren), *n.* The wren. *Montagu*.

**cutwal** (kut'wāl), *n.* [*< Hind. and Per. kotwāl*, the chief officer of police, *Mahratta kotwāl*, the village watchman and messenger.] In the East Indies, the chief police officer of a city.

**cutwater** (kut'wā'tēr), *n.* [*< cut*, *v.*, + *obj. water*.] 1. The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water. Also called *false stem*.

It [a shot] struck against the head of a bolt in the cutwater of the Dartmouth ship, and went no further. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 239

2. The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up the stream, so as more effectually to resist the action of the water, ice, etc.—3. The razorbill, or black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*.

**cutweed** (kut'wēd), *n.* A name applied to various coarse marine algae, such as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*.

**cut-work** (kut'wērk), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. In embroidery, appliqué work: so called because the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.—2. The earliest form of lace; fine needlework upon linen or silk from which a part of the background was cut away, leaving the design pierced. See *lace*.

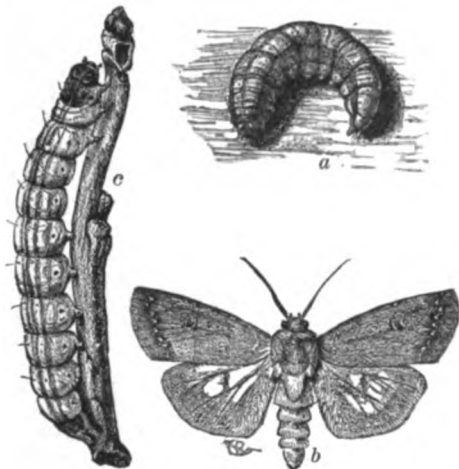
This comes of wearing  
Scarlet, gold lace, and cutworks!  
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, III. 1.

## II. a. Made of cut-work.

It grazed on my shoulder, takes me away six purls of an Italian cut-work band I wore.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, IV. 4.

**cutworm** (kut'wērm), *n.* A name given to a large number of lepidopterous larvae belonging to the family Noctuidæ. They hide during the day under some shelter or beneath the surface of the



a, larva of *Paragrotia messoria*; b, c, moth and larva of *P. scandens*. (All natural size.)

ground, and come forth at night to cut off, just above or just below the surface, all sorts of tender plants, but particularly maize, cabbage, and melons. Some, like *Paragrotia scandens*, climb on vines and young trees and eat out the buds. *Paragrotia messoria* is one of the commonest.

**cuvett**, **cuvatt**, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *coret*.

**cuvette** (kū-vet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cuve*, < L. *cupa*, a tub, ML. a cup, etc.: see *cup*.] 1. In decorative art, a portable basin of ornamental form in pottery or porcelain,

etc., especially one of the flat-bottomed vessels commonly sold with an aiguière or water-pot: frequent in faience of the eighteenth century.—2. In glass-manuf., a basin for receiving the melted glass after refining, and decanting it on the table to be rolled into a plate. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting-table. E. H. Knight.

3. In fort., a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch; a cunette.

**Cuvieria** (kū-vi-ē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Georges Cuvier, the celebrated French naturalist.] 1. A genus of holothurians, having scales on the dorsal integument.—2. A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, resembling *Styliola*, but having the hinder part of the shell partitioned, the fore part swollen and subcylindric. *C. columella* is an example. Synonymous with *Cleodora*. Also *Cuvieria*. Rang, 1827.—3. A genus of aculephs. Péron and Lesueur, 1807.—4. A genus of crustaceans. Desmarest, 1825.

**Cuvierian** (kū-vi-ē'ri-an), *a.* [*Cuvier* + *-ian*.] In nat. hist., relating or pertaining to or named after Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), or his system of classification.

The three Cuvierian subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca. Dawson, Origin of World, p. 213.

**Cuvierian organs**, in echinoderms, appendages of the cloaca, simple or branched, which secrete a viscid substance and are shot out when the animal is irritated.

**Cuvieridæ** (kū-vi-ē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuvieria* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of echinoderms.—2. A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Cuvieria*: generally referred to the family *Hyalidæ* or *Carolinidæ*.

**cury** (kū'vi), *n.*; *pl. curies* (-viz). A kind of seaweed, the devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. [Orkney.]

The Orkney kelp-men have assigned peculiar names to each, calling the ordinary *Laminaria digitata* cury.

Harvey, Phycologia Britannica.

**Cusco bark**, **Cusco china**. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

**Cwmry**, *n. pl.* Same as *Cymry*.

**cwt.** An abbreviation compounded of *c.* for Latin *centum*, hundred, and *wt.* for English *weight*, used for *hundredweight*.

**Cy.** The chemical symbol of cyanogen.

**-cy.** [(1) Of ult. L. origin: formerly also *-cie*, ME. *-cie*, OF. *-cie*, F. *-cie*, *-ce*, etc.; often an extension of *-ce*³ (q. v.), resting more directly upon the orig. L. *-tia* or *-cia*; as *innocence*, *innocency*, *convenience*, *conveniency*, etc. (see *-ancy*, *-ency*); so *fallacy*, ME. *fallace*, < F. *fallace*, < L. *fallacia*, etc.; ult. or directly < L. *-tia*, or *-cia*, a termination of abstract nouns, < *-ti* (as *-tus*, pp. suffix, or *-ti* (as *-tis*, pp. suffix), or *-ci*, + *-ia*, a fem. formative. From meaning 'condition,' the termination has now come to signify, in many newly formed words, 'office'; as in *captaincy*, *curacy*, *lieutenancy* (the final *t* is merged in *-ry* = *-tia*), *chaplaincy*, *cornetcy*, etc. (2) Of ult. Gr. origin: < F. *-sie*, etc., L. *-sia*, < Gr. *-sia*; as *fancy*, Gr. *phantasia*; < F. *-tie* (pron. *-sie*), < Gr. *-tia*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*; < F. *-cie*, < Gr. *-cia*, as in *necromancy*; < Gr. *-cia*, as in *piracy*; etc.] A termination of nouns, chiefly abstract, of various origin, often associated with or derived from adjectives in *-ant*¹, *-ent*, or *-at*¹. See the etymology.

**cyamid** (si'a-mid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cyamidæ*.

**Cyamidæ** (si-am'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamodipodous, edriophthalmous crustaceans, formed for the reception of the genus *Cyamus*, the species of which are parasitic chiefly on whales, and are known as *whale-lice*.

**Cyamus** (si'a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῡαμος*, a bean.] The typical and only genus of lamodipodous crustaceans of the family *Cyamidæ*; the whale-lice. *Cyamus ceti* has a broad flat body with a rudimentary abdomen.

**cyan** (si'an), *n.* Same as *cyanogen*.

**Cyanæa**, *n.* [NL.] See *Cyanea*.

**cyanamide** (si-an'a-mid or -mid), *n.* [*Cyan* (gen) + *amide*.] A white crystalline body (CN.NH₂) prepared by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chlorid.

**cyanate** (si'a-nāt), *n.* [*Cyan* (ic) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cyanic acid.

**cyan-blue** (si'an-blū), *n.* [*Cyan*, dark-blue, + *E. blue*.] A greenish-blue color; the color of the spectrum from .505 to .487 micron, or of such light mixed with white.

**Cyanea** (si-ā-nē-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cyaneus*, dark-blue: see *cyaneous*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyaneidæ*. The tentacles are bundled beneath the thick lobed disk; and there are 8 radial and as many intermediate gastric pouches, breaking up into small ramifications near the ends of the marginal lobes. *C. arctica* is the common large red jellyfish of the coast of the United States, attaining a diameter of a foot or more. It is capable of stinging severely. Also *Cyanea*.

**cyanean** (si-ā-nē-an), *a.* [*Cyan*, dark-blue (see *cyaneous*), + *-an*.] Of an azure color; cerulean. Pennant.

**Cyanecula** (si-ā-nē-kū-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῡαενος*, dark-blue, + L. dim. *-cula*.] A genus of sylviine birds related to the redstarts (*Erythacus*), containing the bluetheats, as *C. stuecica* of



*Cyanea arctica*.

Europe, Asia, and North America. C. L. Bremm, 1828. See cut under *bluethroat*.

**cyaneid** (si-ā-nē-id), *n.* A jellyfish of the family *Cyaneidæ*.

**Cyaneidæ** (si-ā-nē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyanea* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cyanea*, with a simple cross-shaped mouth, surrounded by four adradial folded mouth-arms. The gastric cavity has 16 or 32 broad radial pouches and branched caecal flap-canals, with no ring canal; there are 8 or 16 marginal bodies, and 8 or more long hollow tentacles. Also *Cyaneidæ*.

**cyaneous** (si-ā-nē-us), *a.* [*Cyan*, dark-blue, < Gr. *κῡαενος*, dark-blue, < *κῡαος*, a dark-blue substance (supposed to be blue steel), lapis-lazuli, the blue corn-flower, sea-water, etc., as adj. dark-blue.] Azure-blue; cerulean.

**cyanhidrosis** (si'an-hi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῡαος*, dark-blue, + *ιδρῶς*, sweat.] In *pathol.*, blue sweat. Dunglison.

**cyanhydric** (si-an-hi'drik), *a.* [*Cyan* (ic) + *hydr* (ogen) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, hydrocyanic; prussic.

**cyanic** (si-an'ik), *a.* [*Cyan*, dark-blue, + *-ic*. In second sense with ref. to *cyanogen*.] 1. Blue: in *bot.*, applied to a series of colors in flowers, including all shades of blue, and passing through violet and purple to red. The *zanthic* series, on the other hand, passes from yellow through orange to red. The variations in color of any flower are in general confined to one of these series.

2. Pertaining to or containing cyanogen.—**Cyanic acid**, a compound of cyanogen, hydrogen, and oxygen (CNHO), which is a strong acid, but which is not known in the free state.

**Cyanidæ** (si-an'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyaneidæ*.

**cyanide** (si'a-nid or -nid), *n.* [*Cyan* (ogen) + *-ide*¹.] In *chem.*, a combination of cyanogen with an element or a compound radicle capable of acting as an element. *Potassium cyanide* is the most important. It is a crystalline solid, permanent in dry air, but decomposed in moist air, giving off an odor of prussic or hydrocyanic acid. It has a bitter taste, and is extremely poisonous. It is extensively used in photography, electro-metallurgy, and as a laboratory reagent.—**Cyanide powder**, a salt of potassium, much used in electroplating.

**cyanine** (si'a-nin), *n.* [*Cyan*, dark-blue, + *-ine*².] The blue coloring matter of certain flowers, as the corn-flower, violet, and species of iris.—**Cyanine blue**. See *blue*.

**cyanite** (si'a-nit), *n.* [*Cyan*, dark-blue, + *-ite*².] A silicate of aluminium, occurring in bladed to fibrous crystalline aggregates and in triclinic crystals. Its prevailing color is blue, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue or bluish-white; also green or gray. It has the same composition as andalusite and fibrolite. Also *kyanite* and *diathene*. See cut under *bladed*.

**Cyanocephalus** (si'a-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῡαος*, dark-blue, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A notable genus of corvine birds of America, having a short square tail, long pointed wings, a peculiarly shaped bill, and naked nostrils. It contains but one species, the blue crow of North America, *C. virens*, better known as *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*, or *Cyanocorax caurini*; also called *blue-headed jay* and *phion jay*. It represents a type intermediate between crows and jays. The bird is abundant in the mountainous regions of the West, especially where the phion pine grows.

**cyanochroa** (si'a-nō-kro'ya), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῡαος*, dark-blue, + *χρῶς*, color.] In *pathol.*, a blue or livid color: same as *cyanosis*.

**cyanochroic** (si'a-nō-kro'ik), *a.* [*Cyanochroa* + *-ic*.] Of a bluish color; affected with *cyanochroa*; cyanosed.

**cyanochrous** (si-a-nōk'rus), *a.* [*Cyanochroa* + *-ous*.] Same as *cyanochroic*.

**Cyanocitta** (si'a-nō-sit'ā), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1845), < Gr. *κῡαος*, dark-blue, + *κῡττα*, Attic form of *κῡσα*, a chattering bird, the jay, or, according to others, the magpie.] A genus of American jays, of which blue is the chief color.



Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*).



The term is used with great latitude by different writers, sometimes covering all the American blue jays, and sometimes restricted to one or another group of the same, exchanging places with *Cyanocorax*, *Cyanogarrulus*, *Cyanolyca*, *Cyanurus*, etc. Its type is the common crested blue jay of the United States, *C. cristata*. *C. stelleri* is Steller's jay of western North America, which runs into several local races.

**Cyanocorax** (si'-a-nok'-ō-raks), n. [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *κόραξ*, raven, crow.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

**Cyanoderma** (si'-a-nō-dēr'mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *pathol.*, same as *cyanosis*.

**Cyanogarrulus** (si'-a-nō-gar'-ō-lus), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *Λ. garrulus*, chattering.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

**Cyanogen** (si'-an'-ō-jen), n. [*Gr. κίανος*, dark-blue, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen-*] Chemical symbol Cy. A compound radical, CN, composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon. This radical cannot exist free, but the double radical ( $C_2N_2$ ) exists as a gas called *dicyanogen*. It is a gas of a strong and peculiar odor, resembling that of crushed peach-leaves, and burning with a rich purple flame. Under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid; and it is highly poisonous and irreparable. It is obtained by heating dry mercury cyanide. It unites with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements, and also with the metals, forming cyanides. In combination with iron it forms pigments of a dark blue color, variously called Prussian blue, Chinese blue, Berlin blue, and Turnbull's blue. Also *cyan*.

**Cyanometer** (si'-a-nom'-e-tēr), n. [*Gr. κίανος*, dark-blue, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A meteorological instrument contrived by Saussure for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as in the sky. It consists of a band of pasteboard divided into fifty-one numbered compartments, each of which is painted of a different shade of blue, beginning at one end with the deepest shade, formed by a mixture of black, and ending with the faintest, formed by a mixture of white. The hue of the object is measured by its correspondence with one of these shades.

**Cyanometry** (si'-a-nom'-e-tri), n. [As *cyanometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of intensity of blue light, especially of the blue of the sky: as, "cyanometry and polarization of sky-light," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 481.

**Cyanopathy** (si'-a-nop'-a-thi), n. [*Gr. κίανος*, dark-blue, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Same as *cyanosis*.

**Cyanophyceæ** (si'-a-nō-fis'-ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *φυκός*, seaweed: see *Fucus*.] A name frequently used for *Cryptophyceæ*.

**Cyanophyll**, **cyanophyll** (si'-an'-ō-fil'), n. [*Gr. κίανος*, dark-blue, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf. Cf. *chlorophyll*.] A name given by Frémy to a blue substance developed in the analysis of chlorophyll. See *chlorophyll*.

**Cyanose** (si'-a-nōs), n. [*Gr. κίανος*, dark-blue.] Same as *cyanosite*.

**Cyanosed** (si'-a-nōzd), a. [*Gr. cyanosis* + *-ed*.] In *pathol.*, exhibiting cyanosis; of a bluish color from defect of circulation.

**Cyanosis** (si'-a-nō'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a blue or more or less livid color of the surface of the body, due to imperfect circulation and oxygenation of the blood; the blue jaundice of the ancients. In its worst form it is due to a congenital malformation of the heart, in which the foramen between the right and left auricles remains open after birth instead of closing up. Also *cyanopathy*, *cyanoderma*, *cyanochroia*, *blue-disease*.

**Cyanosite** (si'-an'-ō-sit), n. [*Gr. κίανος*, dark-blue, + *-ite*.] Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanose*, *chalcantith*.

**Cyanospiza** (si'-a-nō-spi'-zā), n. [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A genus of American finches, of small size, with moderate bill, and blue or richly variegated coloration: now usually called *Passerina*. It contains the common indigo-bird of the United States (*C. cyanea*), the lazuli finch (*C. amana*), the nonpareil, incomparable, or pape (*C. ciris*), etc. See cut under *indigo-bird*.

**Cyanotic** (si'-a-not'-ik), a. [*Gr. cyanosis*: see *-otic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cyanosis; affected with cyanosis.

**Cyanotis** (si'-a-nō'tis), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *ὄτις* (ōr-) = *E. ear*.] A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*, the only species of which is *C. rubrigastra*, of Chili.

**Cyanotrichite** (si'-a-not'-ri-kit), n. [*Gr. κίανος*, dark-blue, + *τριχίς* (trich-), hair, + *-ite*.] A hydrous sulphate of copper and aluminium, occurring in velvety druses of a bright-blue color. Also called *lettomite*.

**Cyanotype** (si'-an'-ō-tip), n. [*Gr. cyan(ide)* + *type*.] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide.

**cyanurate** (si'-a-nū'rāt), n. [*Gr. cyanur(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt of cyanuric acid.

**cyanuret** (si'-an'-ū-ret), n. [*Gr. cyan(ogen)* + *-uret*.] A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound; a cyanide.

**cyanuric** (si'-a-nū'rik), a. [*Gr. cyan(ogen)* + *-uric*.] In *chem.*, used only of an acid ( $C_3H_3N_3O_3$ ), the product of the decomposition of the solid cyanogen chlorid by water, of the soluble cyanates by dilute acids, of urea by heat, of uric acid by destructive distillation, etc. It is colorless, inodorous, and has a slight taste. It is a tri-basic acid, and its salts are termed cyanurates.

**Cyanurus** (si'-a-nū'rus), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of American blue jays. The common crested blue jay is often called *C. cristatus*. See *Cyanocitta*. Also *Cyanura*.

**cyar** (si'ār), n. [NL., < Gr. *κῆρα*, a hole.] The internal auditory meatus.

**Cyathaxonia** (si'-a-thak-sō'ni-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κῆρα*, a cup, + *ἄξων*, an axle, axis.] The typical genus of fossil corals of the family *Cyathaxoniidae*. Michelin, 1846.

**Cyathaxoniidae** (si'-a-thak-sō-ni'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathaxonia* + *-idae*.] A family of *Tetracorallina*, having a simple obconical corallum, well-developed septa, and open interseptal spaces. It ranges from the Silurian to the Carboniferous formation. The corallum has a deep calice, exhibiting the tetramerous arrangement in the well-developed septa with open loculi lacking diaphragms or tabulae.

**Cyathea** (si'-ath-ē-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κῆρα*, a cup, + *κῆρυκ*, contain.] A genus of arborescent ferns, family *Cyatheaceæ*. It is characterized by having the spores, which are borne on the back of the frond, inclosed in a globular indurium. There are many species scattered over the tropical regions of the world. Some have short stems, but in others they reach a height of 40 or 50 feet. The stems are crowned with a beautiful head of large fronds. *C. medullaris*, a fine bipinnate or tripinnate species of New Zealand and the Pacific islands, and known in gardens as a noble tree-fern of comparatively hardy character, furnishes in its native country a common article of food. The part eaten is the soft, pulpy, medullary substance which occupies the center of the trunk, and which has some resemblance to sago. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses for decorative purposes.

**cyatheaceous** (si'-ath-ē-ā'shius), a. [*Cyathea* + *-aceous*.] Resembling or pertaining to ferns of the genus *Cyathea*.

**cyathi**, n. Plural of *cyathus*.

**cyathia**, n. Plural of *cyathium*.

**cyathiform** (si'-a-thi-fōrm), a. [= *F. cyathiforme*, < *L. cyathus* (see *cyathus*), a ladle, a cup, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass a little widened at the top. In *bot.*, applied to cup-shaped organs, as to the circular crown of the flower of *Narcissus*; also to cup-shaped organs in lower cryptogams. In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennæ, etc., when they are more or less obconical, and hollowed at the ends.



Flower of *Narcissus*, with cyathiform crown.

**cyathium** (si'-ath-i-um), n.; pl. *cyathia* (-i-ā). [NL., < Gr. *κῆρα*, a cup.] In *bot.*, a name occasionally given to the peculiar monœcious inflorescence of *Euphorbia*, consisting of a cup-like involucre inclosing several naked male flowers, each consisting of a single stamen, and a single naked pistillate flower.

**Cyathocrinidae** (si'-a-thō-krin'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathocrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Cyathocrinus*. It embraces fistulatus crinoids with a dicyclic base, globose calyx, radials with horseshoe-like lateral facets, supporting at least two brachials, but frequently several more, and the arms have no true pinnules, but branches in regular succession to their tips. The species lived in the Paleozoic seas.

**cyathocrinite** (si'-a-thok'-ri-nit), n. [*Gr. cyathocrinites*, < Gr. *κῆρα*, a cup, + *κρίνον*, a lily, + *-ites*.] A crinoid of the family *Cyathocrinidae*.

**Cyathocrinus** (si'-a-thok'-ri-nus), n. [NL., originally *Cyathocrinites*: see *cyathocrinite*.] A genus of fossil crinoids or encrinites, ranging from the Silurian to the Permian, sometimes made type of a family *Cyathocrinidae*.

**cyathoid** (si'-a-thoid), a. [*Gr. κῆρα*, a cup, + *-eidos*, form.] Cup-shaped; cyathiform.

**cyatholith** (si'-ath-ō-lith), n. [*Gr. κῆρα*, a cup, + *λίθος*, stone.] A form of coecolith.

When viewed sideways or obliquely, however, the *cyatholiths* are found to have a form somewhat resembling that of a shirt-stud. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 409.

**Cyathophyllidæ** (si'-a-thō-fil'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathophyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic corals, of the group *Tetracoralla*: the species are often known as *cup-corals*, and

constitute one of the largest and most important families of this group of corals. The corallum is simple or compound, with more or less interrupted septa which do not form complete laminae from top to bottom of the visceral chamber, and the loculi are more or less interrupted by dissepiments. Tabulae are always present. The genera are numerous, and all Paleozoic. The family is divided by Edwards and Haime into two subfamilies, *Cyathophyllinæ* and *Zaphrentinæ*.

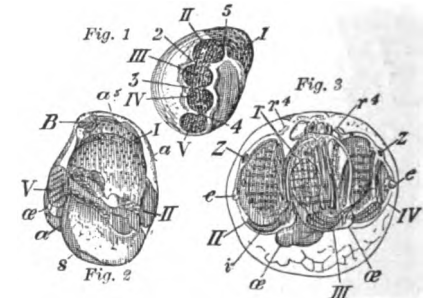
**Cyathophyllinæ** (si'-a-thō-fil'-i-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathophyllum* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of cup-corals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

**cyathophylline** (si'-a-thō-fil'-in), a. Of or relating to the *Cyathophyllinæ* or *Cyathophyllidæ*. **cyathophylloid** (si'-a-thō-fil'-oid), a. [*Cyathophyllum* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Cyathophyllidæ*.

Corals (*cyathophylloid* forms, with *Favosites*, *Syringopora*, &c.), abound, especially in the Corniferous Limestones. *Geikie, Encyc. Brit.*, X. 345.

**Cyathophyllum** (si'-a-thō-fil'-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *κῆρα*, a cup, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf.] The typical genus of fossil cup-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. Goldfuss.

**cyathozooid** (si'-a-thō-zō-oid), n. [*Gr. κῆρα*, a cup, + *ζωοειδής*, like an animal: see *zōoid*.] In ascidians, an abortive first stage of the em-



Fetal *Pyrosoma giganteum*, a Compound Ascidian, highly magnified.

Fig. 1. The blastoderm divided into five segments, I, II, III, IV, V, of which the cyathozooid, I, is the largest; 2, 3, 4, 5, constrictions separating the other ascidozooids. Fig. 2. Fetus with the ascidozooids II, IV half encircling the base of the cyathozooid, I; 3, mouth of the cyathozooid. Fig. 3. Fetus more advanced, the remains of the cyathozooid, I, and ovisac hidden by the circle of ascidozooids II, III, IV. In figs. 2 and 3: a, test; a', cells of the embryonic test; c, oral apertures; d, endostyle; e, ocelloblast; f, g, stolon; h, ovisac; i, a ganglion.

bryo of certain compound ascidians, as of those of the genus *Pyrosoma*, serving only to found a colony by gemmation. See the extract.

The result [of the process of yolk-division] is the formation of an elongated flattened blastoderm, which occupies one pole of the egg, and is converted into what I termed the *cyathozooid*, which is . . . a sort of rudimentary ascidian. From this, a prolongation or stolon is given off, which becomes divided by lateral constrictions into four portions, each of which gives rise to a complete ascidozooid. As these increase in size, they coil themselves round the *cyathozooid*, with their oral openings outwards and their cloacal openings inwards, and thus lay the foundation of a new ascidiarium. The *cyathozooid* eventually disappears, and its place is occupied by the central cloacal cavity. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 522.

**cyathus** (si'-a-thus), n.; pl. *cyathi* (-thi). [L., a cup or ladle, < Gr. *κῆρα*, a cup or ladle: see *def.*] 1. In *Gr. antiqu.*, a form of vase with a long handle, used especially for dipping, as for taking wine from the crater to pour into the oinochoë or directly into the cup. It was often made in the form of a ladle.

—2. An ancient liquid measure, equivalent to  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a xestes, or  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a cotyle. It is usually taken as 4.56 cubic centimeters. As a weight, it was 14 ounces, but is often taken loosely as 1 ounce.

3. In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to a small conical or cup-shaped organ or cavity, as one of the receptacles on the frond of *Marchantia*.

4. [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Nidulariaceæ*. The peridium is at first closed by a veil, then widely open, like an inverted bell. It contains from 10 to 18 disk-shaped conceptacles, which are attached beneath to the walls of the peridium by peduncles.



Black-figured Cyathus.



*Cyathus striatus*.





**Cybele** (sib'e-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Κυβέλη*, also written *Κυβήθη*, *L. Cybēbe*.] 1. In classical myth., an earth-goddess, of Phrygian and Cretan origin, but identified by the Greeks with Rhea, daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and



Cybele and Attis.—Roman relief, 3d century A. D.

Earth, wife of Cronus or Saturn, and mother of Zeus or Jupiter—hence called the Mother of the Gods, or the Great Mother. In art, Cybele usually wears the mural crown and a veil, and is seated on a throne with her sacred lions at her feet.

2. [NL.] In zool., a genus of trilobites. *Loebn*, 1845.

**Cybulum** (sib'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cybium*, a tunny-fish, a dish made of tunny-fish salted in pieces, < Gr. *κῑβιον*, the flesh of the tunny salted in (square) pieces (< *κῑβος*, a cube, a piece of salt fish); cf. *κῑβητις*, a kind of tunny.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scombridae*. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, *C. commersoni*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state.

**Cycad** (sī'kad), *n.* One of the *Cycadaceae*.

**Cycadaceae** (sik-a-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + *-aceae*.] A very peculiar family of gymnospermous plants, in many particulars having affinities with the ferns, though some of the genera resemble palms in their general appearance. They are long-lived and of slow growth. The stem is rarely branched, is elongated by a terminal bud, and bears a crown of large pinnate leaves, which are circinate in vernation. The flowers are dioecious, the male flowers in terminal cones formed of scales bearing numerous one-celled anthers on the dorsal surface. The seeds are borne on the margins of altered leaves in the genus *Cycas*, and on the inner surface of the peltate scales of a cone in the other genera. It has recently been dis-

large cones, but immediate fecundation is by motile spermatozooids. (See *Cycadaceae*.) The seeds of several species are made into flour for bread, and the pith of the trunk yields a coarse sago, whence the com-



*Cycas circinalis*.

(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

mon but incorrect name of *sago-palm*. The species frequently cultivated in hothouses are *C. revoluta*, from China and Japan, and *C. circinalis*, of the East Indies. The seeds of the latter are known as *madu-nuts*.

2. [l. c.] A plant of the genus *Cycas*.

**Cychla**, **cychlid**, etc. See *Cichla*, etc.

**Cycladidae** (si-klad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclas* (*Cyclad-*) + *-idae*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyclas*: now called *Sphaeriidae* (which see).

**Cyclamen** (sik'la-men), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυκλάμις*, also *κυκλάμις*, cyclamen, appar. < *κύκλος*, a circle, referring, it is said, to the corm or bulb-like root.] 1. A small genus of bulbous primula-like plants, natives of southern Europe and western Asia. They are low herbs with very handsome flowers, and are favorite greenhouse-plants. The fleshy tubers, though acrid, are greedily sought after by swine; hence the vulgar name *swinebread*.

2. [l. c.] A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

Those wayside shrines of sunny Italy where . . . gilly-flower and cyclamen are renewed with every morning.

H. B. Stone, *Agnes of Sorrento*, l.

**cyclamin** (sik'la-min), *n.* [*Cyclam(en)* + *-in*.] A vegetable principle found in the root of species of *Cyclamen*. It is white, amorphous, or in minute crystals, and has a bitter, acrid taste.

**cyclamon** (sik'la-mon), *n.* [*Cyclam(en)* + *-on*.] In *ceram*., a purplish-red tint of modern introduction.

**Cyclanthus** (sik-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A small genus of palm-like plants, type of the family *Cyclanthaceae*, which is allied to the *Pandanaceae* and includes five other genera. The forty-four species inhabit tropical America. They have fan-shaped leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged in spiral bands around the spadix.



Inflorescence and Leaf of *Cyclanthus bipartitus*.

**Cyclarhis** (sik'la-ris), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1824); also written *Cyclaris*, *Cyclaris*, more correctly *Cyclorhis*, and strictly *Cyclorhis*; < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ῥίς*, nose.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Vireonidae*, or greenlets, with rounded nostrils. *C. guianensis* is an example. There are some 10 species, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay.

**cyclarthrodial** (sik-lār-thrō'di-āl), *a.* [*Cyclarthrodia*, a circle, + *άρθρῳδία*, a particular kind of articulation, < *άρθρῶδης*, articulated; see *arthrodia*.] Having the character of a rotatory diarthrosis or lateral ginglymus; of or pertaining to a cyclarthrosis: as, *cyclarthrodial* articulation; *cyclarthrodial* movement.

**cyclarthrosis** (sik-lār-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *άρθρῶσις*, articulation.] In

*anat.*, a circular or rotatory articulation, as that by means of which the head of the radius turns on the ulna, and the atlas rolls on the pivot of the axis. In the former case a circle represented by the head of the bone turns through nearly 180° upon its own center, a segment of its circumference gliding in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. In the atlaxoid cyclarthrosis a ring swings back and forth upon a pivot at one point inside the circumference. Also called *rotatory diarthrosis* and *lateral ginglymus*.

**cyclas** (sik'las), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κυκλάς*, prop. adj., round (see *icthys*, garment), < *κύκλος*, round. Cf. *ciclaton*.] 1. An upper tunic of ornamental character worn by women under the Roman empire, and assumed by some emperors considered effeminate, as Caligula. It was made of fine material, and had its name from the border embroidered in purple and gold which surrounded it at the bottom.

2. An outer garment similar to the surcoat, apparently circular in form, worn in the fourteenth century, especially by women. When worn by knights over their armor, it was longer behind than before, and not very close-fitting; in this use it preceded the *jupon*.

This . . . *cyclas* was in fashion . . . only in the early half of the fourteenth century, and the effigies . . . with it are far from numerous.

Blotz, *Archæol. Jour.*, XXXV. 250.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cycladidae*, or *Sphaeriidae*, having the shell equivalent, thin, ventricose, with external ligament and thick horny epidermis. The species are numerous in fresh water. Also called *Sphaerium*.

**cycle** (sī'kl), *n.* [= F. *cycle* = Sp. It. *ciclo* = Pg. *ciclo*, < LL. *cyclus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a ring, circle, wheel, disk, orb, orbit, revolution, period of time, collection of poems, etc., prob. contr. from \**κεκλῶς* = AS. *hceogl*, contr. *hweol* (> E. *wheel*, q. v.), = Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, disk, circle; prob. redupl. from a root \**kar*, \**kal* seen in Gr. *κύκλιν*, roll (> ult. E. *cylinder*, q. v.).] 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

The sphere  
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,  
*Cycle* and *epicycle*, orb in orb.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 84.

2. A round of years or a recurring period of time used as a larger unit in reckoning time; especially, a period in which certain astronomical phenomena go through a series of changes which recur in the corresponding parts of the next period.—3. Any long period of years; an age.

The *cycle* of a change sublime  
Still sweeping through.

Whittier, *The Reformer*.

Things exist just so long as conditions exist, whether that be a moment or a *cycle*.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, 1st ser., VI. ii. § 10.

4. Any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself; specifically, in *physics*, a series of operations by which a substance is finally brought back to the initial state.—5. In *literature*, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy and the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, or the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of medieval times, and embodied in epic or narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

Their superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later *cycles* of romance furnished a model. *Hallam*, *Introduct. Lit. of Europe*, I. ii. § 57.

It is a well-known fact that many of the most popular traditional ballads, such as those of the Arthurian *cycle*, "Hynd Horn," and others, were simply abridgments of older metrical romances. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 421.

6. In *bot.*: (a) In the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement, a complete turn of the spire which is assumed to exist. (b) A closed circle or whorl of leaves.—7. In *corals*, a set of septa of equal length. See *septum*.

The *cycles* are numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, six equal septa constitute the first *cycle*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 147.

8. As used by the old medical sect of Methodists, an aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine. *Dunghison*.—9. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicycle* and *tricycle*, but with ref. also to the orig. Gr. *κύκλος*, a wheel.] A bicycle or tricycle; a "wheel."

All the many wagons and carriages and *cycles* we saw.  
J. and E. R. Pennell, *Canterbury Pilgrimage*.

**Carnot's cycle**, the succession of operations undergone by the substance in the interior of Carnot's ideal engine: namely, the piston is first forced down without the escape of any heat by conduction; next, heat is communicated to the contents of the cylinder, and by its expansion at constant temperature drives the piston out; third, addi-



*Cycadaceae: Euphorbia*.

covered that in the genera *Cycas* and *Zamia* the immediate act of fecundation is brought about by motile spermatozooids, as is the case in the *Pteridophyta* and other lower plants, although the first development from the pollen germ is a pollen-tube, as in the case of phanerogamic plants. The relationship to the *Pteridophyta* on the one side and to the phanerogams on the other is thus clearly shown. The spermatozooids are very large and those of *Zamia* are the largest known in any plant or animal. The wood is without resin, and the pith large. The plants of this family inhabit India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America. There are about 80 species, in 9 genera, of which the chief are *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Macrozamia*, *Encephalartos*, and *Dioon*. The farinaceous pith of various species is used for food, and they are frequently cultivated in hothouses for ornament or because of their curious habit. The *Cycadaceae* are found in the various geological formations, beginning with the Permian. They are exceedingly abundant in the Mesozoic, and especially in the earlier stages of that series. On this account the Mesozoic formations are sometimes classed together as representing the "age of cycads." See *Pterophyllum*, *Zamites*, *Otozamites*, *Pterozamites*.

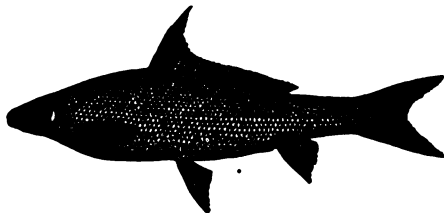
**cycadaceous** (sik-a-dā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the family *Cycadaceae*.

**cycadiform** (si-kad'i-form), *a.* [NL. *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling in form the cycads.

**Cycas** (sī'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. \**κύκας*, a spurious form of Gr. *κύκς*, the doom-palm.] 1. A genus of tropical trees of the family *Cycadaceae*, chiefly natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They have simple stems, bearing a crown of pinnate leaves with narrow leaflets. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into

tion of heat is stopped, but the energy in the substance does work on the piston, increasing the volume of the substance but lowering its pressure and temperature; finally, heat is removed from the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is put on to the piston so as to preserve the temperature unchanged until the body in the cylinder is brought back to its original condition; or all these operations are reversed.—**Chinese cycle.** See *sees-agenary cycle*.—**Cycle of indiction,** an arbitrary period of 15 years used in Roman and ecclesiastical history. The year A. D. 313 is taken as the first year of the first cycle.—**Cycle of the saros, or Chaldean cycle,** a period of very nearly 6,585 days, in which eclipses recur nearly in the same way.—**Hebdomadal or heptal cycle,** a period of seven days or years, which was supposed, either in its multiple or submultiple, to govern many phenomena of animal life. *Dunston.*—**Metonic cycle,** the lunar-solar cycle, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, the first year of the first cycle beginning 432 B. C., June 27. It contained 19 years, of which 12 consisted of 12 lunations, and the other 7—that is to say, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 16th, and 19th—consisted of 13 lunations. At the end of the cycle the sun was in about the same position as at the beginning; in fact, 19 tropical years are 6,939.60 days, while 235 lunations are 6,939.66 days, so that there is a difference of only about 2 hours between the two. This cycle is used in ecclesiastical computations in determining the date of Easter. See *golden number*, under *golden*.—**Paschal cycle,** a period of 532 years, after which Easter falls on the same day of the year.—**Sexagenary cycle,** a cycle of 60 (years, days, hours, etc.) in use throughout the Chinese empire and the countries receiving their literature and civilization from China. It is said to have been contrived by the Emperor Hwang-ti, 2637 B. C. Frequently called the *Chinese cycle*.—**Solar cycle, or cycle of Sundays,** a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week, according to the old style or Julian calendar, recur on the same days of the month.—**Bothiac cycle or period,** the canicular year, *annus magnus*, or *annus vagus*, a period of 1,461 years, used in ancient Egypt.—**The epic cycle, in ancient Greek literature,** a series of epics collected and arranged by grammarians of the Alexandrine period, so as to present a continuous mythic history from the marriage of the first divine pair, Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), to the death of Odysseus (Ulysses). With the exception of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, only a few short passages from the poems included in this cycle have come down to us.

**cycle<sup>1</sup>** (sī'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cycled*, ppr. *cycling*. [*cycle<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. To occur or recur in cycles.  
It may be that no life is found,  
Which only to one engine bound  
Falls off, but *cycles* always round.  
*Tennyson, Two Voices.*  
2. [See *cycle<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 9.] To ride or take exercise on a bicycle or tricycle. [Recent.]  
It was a mistake to suppose that *cycling* was only suitable for the young and active; people of all ages and conditions might enjoy the benefits of the wheel.  
*Nature*, XXXIII. 180.  
The *cycling* excursion may be of too extended a nature.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 853.  
**cycle<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A false spelling of *sickle*. *Fuller*.  
**Cycleptinae** (sik-lep-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycleptus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of catostomid fishes, typified by the genus *Cycleptus*, with a long dorsal fin, elongated body, and no interparietal fontanel.  
**Cycleptus** (si-klep'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *λεπτός*, thin, fine.] The typical and only known genus of *Cycleptinae*. There is but one



Black-horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*).  
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

species, *C. elongatus*, growing to a length of 2½ feet, common in the Mississippi valley, and popularly known as the black-horse, sucker, gourd-mouth, gourdseed-sucker, sucker, and *Misouri sucker*.

**cycler** (sī'klér), *n.* Same as *cyclist*, 2.  
**cycli**, *n.* Plural of *cyclus*, 1.  
**cyclian** (sik'li-an), *a.* [*L. cyclus*, a cycle, + *-ian*.] Same as *cyclic*.

The *Cyclian* poets, who formed the introduction and continuation to the *Iliad*, were therein as much drawn upon as Homer himself.

*C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.)*, § 416.  
\***cyclic** (sī'lik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cyclique* = *Sp. ciclico* = *Pg. cyclico* = *It. ciclico*, < *L. cyclionic*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; specifically, governed by a regular law of variation, according to which the final and initial terms of the series of changes or states are identical.  
All the *cyclic* heavens around me spun.  
*Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.*  
2. Connected with a literary cycle: specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (some-

times inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it. See *cycle*, 5.

The *cyclic* aspect of a nation's literary history has been so frequently observed that any reference to it involves a truism.  
*Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 238.

3. In *anc. metrics*, delivered more rapidly than usual, so as to occupy only three times or more instead of four: used to note certain dactyls and anapests. Thus, a *cyclic dactyl* is equivalent in time to a trochee, and a *cyclic anapest* to an iambus.—**Cyclic axis of a cone of the second order,** a line through the apex perpendicular to the circular section of the cone. *Booth, 1852*.—**Cyclic chorus.** See *chorus*.—**Cyclic dyadic.** See *dyadic*.—**Cyclic flower,** a flower in which the parts are arranged in distinct whorls.—**Cyclic planes of a cone of the second order,** the two planes through one of the axes which are parallel to the planes of the circular section of the cone.—**Cyclic region, in geom.,** a region within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region.

II. *n.* A cyclic poem.

The whole multitudinous people, divine and human, of the whole Greek *cyclic*, seem to me as if sculptured in a half relief upon the black marble wall of their fate.  
*S. Lanier, The English Novel*, p. 88.

**Cyclica** (sik'li-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. cyclicus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, circular: see *cyclic*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the sixth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera*; a group of phytophagous terrestrial beetles with mostly rounded bodies, whence the name, belonging to the modern group *Phytophaga*, and to such families as *Cassididae*, *Hispidae*, *Chrysomelidae*, etc. The *Cyclica* were divided into three tribes, *Cassidaria*, *Chrysomelinae*, and *Galerucinae*.

\***cyclical** (sik'li-kal), *a.* [*cycle* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.

Time, *cyclical* time, was their abstraction of the Delty.  
*Coleridge.*

2. In *bot.*: (a) Rolled up circularly, as many embryos. (b) Arranged in cycles or whorls; verticillate.—3. In *zool.*, recurrent in successive circles; serially circular; spiral; whorled.

We find in the nautiloid spire a tendency to pass into the *cyclical* mode of growth.  
*W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 457.

**Cyclical relation, in logic,** a relation such that, in passing from a term to its correlate, and again to the correlate of that correlate, and so on, the original term is again reached.—**Cyclical square or cube, in alg.,** a square or cube which is congruent to its base, especially with a modulus of ten.

**Cyclidae** (sik'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclus*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of xiphosurous merostomatus crustaceans, represented by the genus *Cyclus*. The body is discoid and orbicular; the abdomen has three segments scarcely differentiated from the cephalic shield; and the cephalic limbs are nearly as in the larval stage of species of *Limulus*. It is of Carboniferous age.

\***cyclide** (sī'klid), *n.* [*F. cyclide*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] In *geom.*, the envelop of a sphere touching three fixed spheres.

**Cyclidinae** (sik-li-din'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Cyclidium* + *-inae*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate, ciliated, entodermous infusorians. See *Cyclodinea*.

**Cyclidium** (si-klid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *dim. -idium*.] A genus of holotrichous infusorians, now referred to the *Pleuronemidae*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, as *C. glaucoma*. This is one of the first animalcules to appear in hay-infusions, in which it often swarms in countless numbers. They are extremely minute, requiring the higher powers of the compound microscope for their examination.

**Cyclifera** (si-klif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *ferre* = *E. bear<sup>1</sup>*.] An order of fishes comprising ganoids with subcircular or cyclodoid scales: same as *Cycloganoidei*.

**cyclifying** (sik'li-fi-ing), *a.* [Ppr. of \**cyclify*, < *L. cyclus*, a circle, + *-fy*.] In *geom.*, reducing to a circular form.—**Cyclifying line,** the generator of a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying plane,** a tangent plane to a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying surface,** a developable surface in which a twisted curve lies, and which, being developed into a plane, transforms the curve into a circle.

**Cyclinea** (si-klīn'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dana, 1852), < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *-inea*.] A primary division or "legion" of cyclometopous crabs, proposed for the genus *Acanthocyclus*.

**cyclist** (sī'kliist), *n.* [*cycle<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, + *-ist*.] 1. One who reckons by cycles, or believes in the cyclic recurrence of certain classes of events; specifically, one who believes in the cyclic character of meteorologic phenomena, and of political and commercial crises, and endeavors to connect them with the cyclic changes of the sun's spots.—2. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicyclist* and *tricyclist*: see *cycle<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 9.] One who rides a bicycle or a tricycle. Also *cycler*.

**cyclitis** (si-klī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, any circular body, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ciliary body.

**cyclo-** [NL., etc., *cyclo-*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, ring: see *cycle*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'circle.'

**Cyclobranchia** (si-klō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Cyclobranchiata*.

**cyclobranchian** (si-klō-brang'ki-an), *n.* [*Cyclobranchia* + *-an*.] One of the *Cyclobranchiata*.

**Cyclobranchiata** (si-klō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclobranchiatus*: see *cyclobranchiate*.] 1. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of gastropodous mollusks, characterized by the circular disposition of the gills, represented by the chitons and limpets. The group as thus constituted is not now generally adopted.—2. A suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, modified from the original group by the exclusion of the chitons or polyplacophorous mollusks, and consisting only of the limpets or docoglossate gastropods. They are prosobranchiate gastropods with flat, lamellar, foliaceous gills circularly disposed around the foot, under the edge of the mantle; a lingual armature consisting of horny toothed plates (whence the name *Docoglossa*, applied by Troschel); two kidneys; no external copulatory organs; the foot large and strong, and usually flat and broad; and sometimes a dextral cervical gill. The functional gills are not modified tentacles, the true tentacles of limpets being reduced to mere papillae. See *Docoglossa*, *Patalidæ*.

Also *Cyclobranchia*.

**cyclobranchiate** (si-klō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*Cyclobranchia* + *-ate*.] *a.* [*Cyclobranchiatus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having a circle of plaited gills, as a limpet; specifically, having the characters of the *Cyclobranchiata*.

**cyclocephali**, *n.* Plural of *cyclocephalus*.

**cyclocephalic** (sī'klō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*cyclocephalus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling a cyclocephalus.

**cyclocephalus** (si-klō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *cyclocephali* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. In *teratol.*, a monster whose eyes are in contact or united in one.—2. The head of one suffering from hydrocephalus. *Dunston.*

**Cycloclipeina** (si-klō-klip-ē-i-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloclipeus* + *-inae*.] A group of foraminifera, typified by the genus *Cycloclipeus*. The test is complanate or lenticular, having a disk of chamberlets disposed in concentric rings or acervuline layers (with more or less lateral thickening), double septa, and a system of interseptal canals.

**Cycloclipeinae** (si-klō-klip-ē-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloclipeus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Nummulinidae*. See *Cycloclipeina*.

**Cycloclipeus** (si-klō-klip-ē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *L. clipeus*, *clipeus*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Cycloclipeina*.

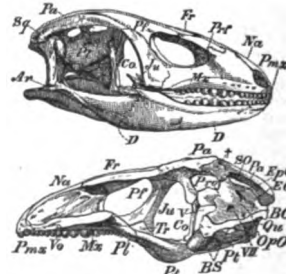
**cyclocælic** (si-klō-sē'lik), *a.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, + *καίλια*, the belly, the intestines, + *-ic*.] Arranged in coils; coiled: applied to the intestines of birds when thus disposed, in distinction from *orthocælic*.

**cyclode** (sī'klōd), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, + *δόσις*, way, path. Invented by Silvester, 1868.] In *geom.*, the *n*th involute of a circle.

**Cyclodinea** (si-klō-din'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circular (see *cyclod*), + *-inea*.] In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of peritrichous infusorians, represented by the genera *Mesodinium*, *Didinium*, and *Urocentrum*.

**cyclodinean** (si-klō-din'ē-an), *a.* [*Cyclodinea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Cyclodinea*.

**Cyclodus** (si-klō'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *δοῦς* (δόντ-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of skinks or sand-lizards, of the family *Scincidae*, having four short 5-toed limbs, thick circular scales, a round tail, and scaly eyelids. It is named from the broad spheroidal crowns of the teeth, well adapted for crushing, as shown in the side view of the skull herewith presented. The genus belongs, like most existing lacertilians, to the division *Cimonomorpha* or column-skulls, having a well-developed



Skull of a Member of *Cyclodus*, entire and hemisected.

*Ar.* articular bone; *BO.* basioccipital; *BS.* basispinozoid; *Co.* columella; *D.* dentary; *EO.* exoccipital; *EP.* epiotic; *Fr.* frontal; *Ju.* jugal; *Ma.* maxilla; *Na.* nasal; *Op.* opisthotic; *Pa.* parietal; *Pf.* postfrontal; *Pp.* palatine; *Pmx.* premaxilla; *Pp.* prefrontal; *Pr.* preotic; *Pr.* pterygoid; *Qu.* quadrate; *Sq.* squamosal; *SO.* supraoccipital; *Tr.* transverse bone; *V.* vomer; *V.* V, exits of trigeminus and facial nerves.

ed columella cranii, as shown in the figure. *C. gigas* is a large Australian species. See *skink*.

**cycloganoid** (si'klō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cycloganoidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Cycloganoidae*.

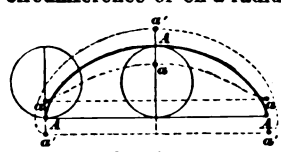
**Cycloganoidae** (si'klō-gan'oid-ē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *Γανοειδής*, q. v.] An order of osseous ganoid fishes, with well-developed branchiostegal rays, the bones of the head nearly as in the teleosts, and the scales thin and generally rounded or cycloid. The species are mostly extinct, but one family, *Amiidae*, still survives in the fresh waters of North America. See cut under *Amiidae*.

**cyclogen** (si'klō-jen), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, ring, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A dicotyledonous plant with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

**cyclograph** (si'klō-gráf), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *γράφειν*, describe, write.] An instrument for describing arcs of circles. It consists of two wheels of unequal diameter adjustable upon a common rod, to which the describing pencil is attached. A greater or less curvature is given by moving the small wheel from or toward the larger.

**cycloid** (si'klōid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cycloide* = Sp. *cicloide* = Pg. *cicloide* = It. *cicloide*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ειδής*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Resembling a circle; having a circular form. Specifically—2. In *ichth.*: (a) More or less circular, with concentric striations: applied to the scales of certain fishes. See cut under *scale*. (b) Having somewhat circular scales, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cycloidei*.

II. *n.* 1. A curve generated by a point in the circumference or on a radius of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane. When the point is in the circumference of the generating circle the curve generated is the common cycloid; when it is within the circle the curve is a *prolate cycloid*; and when it is on a radius produced beyond the circle the curve is a *curtate cycloid*. The cycloid is of great importance in relation to the theory of wave-motion.



The rolling wheel carries three pencils: that at *a* generates the cycloid proper, that at *c* the prolate, and that at *b* the curtate cycloid.

2. In *ichth.*, a cycloid fish; a fish with cycloid scales, or one of the *Cycloidei*.—Companion to the cycloid, a curve described by the intersection of a vertical line from the point of contact of a wheel rolling on a horizontal rail with a horizontal line from a fixed point on the circumference of the wheel.

**cycloidal** (si'klōid-al), *a.* [*<* *cycloid* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *cycloid*.—2. Of or pertaining to a cycloid; of the nature of a cycloid: as, the *cycloidal* space (that is, the space contained between the cycloid and its base).

It is doubtful whether, at three years old, La Place could count much beyond ten: and if, at six, he was acquainted with any other cycloidal curves than those generated by the trundling of his hoop, he was a prodigy indeed. Everett, *Orations*, I. 418.

**Cycloidal engine, paddle-wheel, pendulum.** See the nouns.

**cycloidean** (si'klōid-ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Cycloidei* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cycloidei*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cycloidei*.

**Cycloidei** (si'klōid-ē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλοις*, circular: see *cycloid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, the fourth order of fishes, including those with cycloid scales—that is, scales of the usual type, marked with concentric rings and not enameled or pectinated. It was contrasted with the orders *Ctenoidei*, *Ganoidae*, and *Placoidae*. It has proved to be an artificial assemblage of forms, embracing most of the malacopterygian fishes of Cuvier, but also many of his acanthopterygians, and is not now in use.

**cycloimber** (si'klōim-bér), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κύκλος*, circle; 2d element not obvious.] In *geom.*, a curve drawn on the surface of a right cylinder so that when the cylinder is developed the curve becomes a circle.

**Cyclolabridae** (si'klō-lab'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle (component of *Cycloidei*, q. v.), + NL. *Labridae*, q. v.] The family *Labridae*, distinguished by having cycloid scales, and thus contrasted with the *Ctenolabridae* or *Pomacentridae*, long supposed to be closely related to them.

**Cyclolites** (si'klō-lit'ēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of fossil corals, family *Thamnastræidæ*. Lamarck, 1801.

**cyclometer** (si'klōm-ē-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] I. An instru-

ment for recording the revolutions of a wheel or the distance traversed by a vehicle; an odometer.—2. A circle-squarer.

**Cyclometopa** (si'klō-mē-tō'pā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μέτωπον*, front, face.] A superfamily group of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its technical characters are: a short, broad carapace, rounded anteriorly and laterally produced, without a projecting rostrum; 9 pairs of gills; and the male genital opening on the basal joint of the last pair of thoracic legs. It contains such genera as *Cancer*, *Carcinus*, *Portunus*, *Xantho*, etc., and corresponds to the more modern group *Canceroidae*. In De Blainville's system of classification the *Cyclometopa* were characterized as having the carapace very large, arched in front, and narrowed behind; the legs moderately long; and the epitoma very short and transverse. It included the families *Canceridae*, *Portunidae*, and *Pilumnidae* of Leach. It has also been called *Canceroidae*, and divided into the "legions" *Cancerina*, *Cyclina*, *Coristoidae*, and *Thelphusina*. It includes the principal edible crabs of the northern seas.

**Cyclometopita** (si'klō-mē-tōp'i-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyclometopa*. Imp. Dict.

**cyclometopous** (si'klō-mē-tō'pus), *a.* [*<* *Cyclometopa* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclometopa*.

**cyclometric** (si'klō-mē'trik), *a.* [= F. *cyclométrique*; as *cyclometry* + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, relating to the division of a circumference into equal parts.

**cyclometry** (si'klōm-ē'tri), *n.* [= F. *cyclométrie* = Sp. *ciclotría*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. The art of measuring circles; specifically, the attempt to square the circle.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile has confuted Joseph Scaliger's *cyclometry*.

Wallis, *Due Correction of Hobbes*, p. 116.

2. The theory of circular functions.

**Cyclomyaria** (si'klō-mi-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μύς*, mouse, lit. a mouse, = E. *mouse*. Cf. *muscle*.] In Claus's classification, an order of free-swimming tunicates or *Thaliacea*, containing only the family *Doliolidae*. Their technical characters are: a saak-shaped body, the mouth and atrial opening surrounded by lobes, the mantle delicate, the muscles arranged in closed rings, the dorsal wall of the pharyngeal cavity formed by a branchial lamella pierced with numerous slits, the digestive canal not compressed into a nucleus, the testes and ovaries maturing simultaneously, and development accomplished by a complicated alternation of generations. In the first asexual generation there is a large auditory vesicle on the left side. Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), II. 109.

**cyclomyarian** (si'klō-mi-ā'ri-an), *a.* [*<* *Cyclomyaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclomyaria*.

**cyclonal** (si'klō-nal), *a.* [= F. *cyclonal*; as *cyclone* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone; cyclonic.

The cyclonal curvature of the wind orbit is accompanied by a stronger gradient and greater angular deviation than is the anti-cyclonal curvature.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 295.

**cyclone** (si'klōn), *n.* [= F. *cyclone* = Sp. *ciclón*, < Gr. *κύκλῳ*, whirling round, ppr. of *κύκλῳ*, *κύκλῳ*, go round, whirl round, as wind or water, move in a circle, surround, < *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] 1. The term introduced into meteorology by Piddington, in 1848, as a general name for the class of extensive storms at sea that were at that time supposed to be characterized by the revolution of air in circles about a calm center.—2. Any atmospheric movement, gentle or rapid, general or local, on land or at sea, in which the wind blows spirally around and in toward a center. In the northern hemisphere the cyclonic motion is always counter-clockwise, and in the southern hemisphere it is clockwise. Cyclones generally develop into cyclonic storms. See *anticyclone*.

Cyclones occur at all hours of the day and night, whereas whirlwinds and tornadoes show a diurnal period as distinctly marked as any in meteorology. Finally, cyclones take place under conditions which involve unequal atmospheric pressures or densities at the same heights of the atmosphere, due to inequalities in the geographical distribution of temperature and humidity; but whirlwinds occur where for the time the air is unusually warm or moist, and where, consequently, temperature and humidity diminish with height at an abnormally rapid rate. Cyclones are thus phenomena resulting from a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere considered horizontally, but whirlwinds and tornadoes have their origin in a vertical disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 129.

3. Popularly, a tornado (such as occur in the Western States), or any destructive storm. See *tornado*, *waterspout*, and *whirlwind*. [U. S.]

**cyclone-pit** (si'klōn-pit), *n.* On the prairies and plains of the western United States, a pit or underground room made for refuge from a tornado or cyclone; a cyclone-cellar.

**Cycloneura** (si'klō-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A division of

*Hydrozoa*, corresponding to *Hydromedusae*: opposed to *Toponeura*. Eimer.

**cycloneural** (si'klō-nū'rāl), *a.* [*<* *Cycloneura* + *-al*.] Having a complete nerve-ring, as a hydromedusan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cycloneura*; not toponeural.

**cyclonic** (si'klōn'ik), *a.* [*<* *cyclone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone: as, a *cyclonic* area; *cyclonic* action; "the *cyclonic* motion in sun-spots," Young.

**cyclonically** (si'klōn'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cyclone; like a cyclone.

**cyclonoscope** (si'klō-nō-skōp), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle (see *cyclone*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for showing mechanically the location of a distant storm-center. The older and poorer forms embody the idea that at any point the direction toward the storm-center makes an angle of 90° with the direction of the wind, in agreement with the circular theory; but in the newer forms, especially Faura's barocyclonoscope for the Philippine region, this angle differs from 90° in accordance with observations in that locality.

**Cyclopæceæ** (si'klō-pā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclops*, 2, + *-æceæ*.] A superfamily group of entomostracous crustaceans, taking name from the genus *Cyclops*: an inexact synonym of *Copepoda*.

**cyclopædia, cyclopædic, etc.** See *cyclopædia*, etc.

**cyclope** (si'klōp), *a.* [*<* L. *Cyclopeus*: see *cyclopean*.] Having or using a single eye; cyclopean. [Poetical.]

Even as the patient watchers of the night,—

The cyclope gleaners of the fruitful skies,—

Show the wide misty way where heaven is white

All paved with suns that dazzle our wondering eyes.

O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

**cyclopean** (si'klō-pē'an), *a.* [= F. *cyclopéen*, < L. *Cyclopæus*, < Gr. *Κύκλωπις*, Cyclopean (architecture), < *Κύκλωψ*, Cyclops.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, any of the legendary Cyclopes. [Commonly with a capital when used with direct reference to these beings: as, *Cyclopean* architecture. See below.] Specifically—(a) Having a single eye in the middle of the forehead; in *zool.*, having a median and apparently or actually single eye. This state may be normal and permanent, as in some of the crustaceans; or normal and marking a stage of development; or monstrous, from defect of growth in the parts concerned, whereby the eyes are not separated. It occurs, for example, occasionally in the pig. (b) Single and situated in the middle of the forehead, as an eye.

A true, mean, cyclopean eye would be slightly to the right of the median line. Mind, IX. 93.

(c) Vast; gigantic: applied to an early style of masonry, sometimes imitated in later ages, constructed of stones either unhewn or more or less irregularly shaped and fitted together, usually polygonal, but in some more recent examples approaching regular horizontal courses, and often presenting joints of very perfect workmanship. Such



Cyclopean masonry.—Walls of Amos, in the Troas. (From papers of the Archaeol. Inst. of America.)

masonry was fabled to be the work of the Cyclopes. It is remarkable for the immense size of the stones commonly employed, and was most frequently used for the walls of cities and fortresses. The walls of Tiryns, near Nauplia, in Greece, mentioned by Homer, are a good specimen of Cyclopean masonry. The remains of these walls consist of three courses, of which the stones, measuring from 6 to 9 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, are rudely shaped, irregular masses piled on one another. Examples of Cyclopean work occur in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. The more primitive Cyclopean masonry in Greece, roughly built of stones entirely unhewn, the spaces between the larger stones being filled with smaller ones, is often termed *Pelagic*.

**cyclopædēt** (si'klō-pēd), *n.* [*<* *cyclopædia*.] A cyclopædia.

Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopædē* of divinity.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II. 460.

**cyclopædia, cyclopædic** (si'klō-pē'di-ā), *n.* [Short form of *encyclopædia*, *encyclopædic*, q. v.]

1. A book containing accounts of the principal subjects in one branch of science, art, or learning in general: as, a *cyclopædia* of botany; a *cyclopædia* of mechanics.—2. In a broader sense, a book comprising accounts of all branches of learning; an encyclopedia. See *encyclopedia*.

**cyclopædic, cyclopædic** (si'klō-pē'dik or -pēd'ik), *a.* [*<* *cyclopædia*, *cyclopædic*, + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cyclopædia.—2. Resembling



a cyclopedia in character or contents; exhaustive: as, *cyclopedic* treatment of a subject.

**cyclopedical, cyclopædical** (sī-klop'pē-di-kal or -pēd'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cyclopedic*.

**Cyclopes**, *n.* Plural of *Cyclops*, 1.

**Cyclophis** (sī-klop'fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + φῆς, a serpent.] A genus of serpents,



Green-snake (*Cyclophis vernalis*).

of the family *Colubridæ*, containing the familiar and beautiful green-snake of the United States, *C. vernalis*. See *green-snake*.

**Cyclophoridae** (sī-klop'for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclophorus* + *-idae*.] A family of operculate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyclophorus*, related to and often merged in *Cyclostomidae*. They have a depressed shell with circular aperture and a plurispiral operculum. Leading genera are *Cyclophorus*, *Cyclopus*, *Pomatius*, *Diplommatina*, and *Pupina*. Also called *Cyclotidae*.

**Cyclophorus** (sī-klop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, moving in a circle, < κύκλος, a circle, + φέρεω, < φέρω = *E. bear*.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Cyclophoridae*, or referred to the family *Cyclostomidae*.



*Cyclophorus involutus*.

**cyclopia** (sī-klop'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. Cyclops*, < Gr. Κύκλωψ, *Cyclops*: see *Cyclops*.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the orbits form a single continuous cavity. Also called *synophthalmia*.

**cyclopic** (sī-klop'ik), *a.* [*< Cyclops* + *-ic*.] [*Cap.* or *l. c.*, according to use.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Cyclopes; cyclopean. Specifically—(a) One-eyed; cyclopean (which see). Hence—(b) Seeing only one part of a subject; one-sided. (c) Gigantic.

Sending a bill of defiance to all physicians, churgeons, and apothecaries, as so many bold giants, or cyclopic monsters, who daily seek to fight against Heaven by their rebellious drugs and doses! *Artif. Handsomeness.*

**cyclopid** (sī-klop'id), *n.* A member of the *Cyclopidae*.

**Cyclopidae** (sī-klop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclops*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of minute entomostracous crustaceans, of the gnathostomatous section of *Copepoda*: so called from their simple single eye. They are mostly fresh-water forms, without any heart, the second pair of antennae 4-jointed and not biramous, the anterior antennae of the male prehensile, and the fifth pair of feet rudimentary. They are extremely prolific, and it is estimated that in one summer a female may become the progenitrix of more than four million descendants. They undergo many transformations before attaining maturity. See cut under *Cyclops*.

**cyclopine** (sī'klop-pin), *n.* [*< NL. Cyclopia*, a genus of plants (< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ποῖς (ποδ-) = *E. foot*), + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from plants of the genus *Cyclopia*.

**cyclopite** (sī'klop-pit), *n.* [*< Cyclopes* + *-ite*.] A crystallized variety of anorthite, occurring in geodes in the dolerite of the Cyclopean isles or rocks on the coast of Sicily, opposite Acireale.

**cycloplegia** (sī-klop-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + πλῆγῃ, a stroke.] Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

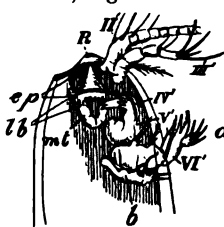
**Cyclops** (sī'klops), *n.* [= *F. Cyclope* = *Sp. Cíclope* = *It. Ciclope* = *Pg. Cyclope* = *D. G. Cyclope* = *Dan. Sw. Cyclop*, < *L. Cyclops*, *pl. Cyclopes*, < Gr. Κύκλωψ, *pl. Κύκλωπες*, *Cyclops*, lit. round-eyed, < κύκλος, a circle, + ὤψ, eye.] 1. *Pl. Cyclopes* (sī-klop'pēs) or *Cyclops*. In *Gr. myth.* and *legend*: (a) A giant with but one eye, which was circular and in the middle of the forehead. According to the Hesiodic legend, there were three Cyclopes of the race of Titans, sons of Uranus and Ge, who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus, Pluto's helmet, and Poseidon's trident, and were considered the primeval patrons of all mounts. Their workshops were afterward said to be under Mount Etna.

The *Cyclops* here, which labour at the Trade, Are Jealousie, Fear, Sadness, and Despair.

Cowley, *The Mistress*, Monopoly.

(b) In the *Odyssey*, one of a race of gigantic, lawless cannibal shepherds in Sicily, under the

one-eyed chief Polyphemus. (c) One of a Thracian tribe of giants, named from a king Cyclops, who, expelled from their country, were fabled to have built in their wanderings the great prehistoric walls and fortresses of Greece. See *cyclopean*.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of minute fresh-water copepods, typical of the family *Cyclopidae*, having a greatly enlarged pair of antennules (the appendages of the second somite of the head), by the vigorous strokes of which they dart through the water as if propelled by oars. In the front of the head there is a beady black median eye, really double, but appearing single, whence the name of the genus. *Cyclops quadricornis* is a common water-flea of fresh-water ponds and ditches. See *Copepoda*.



Head of *Cyclops*, a Fresh-water Copepod, under view, highly magnified.

3. [*l. c.*] A copepod of the genus *Cyclops*.

**cyclopterid** (sī-klop'tē-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridae*.

**Cyclopteridae** (sī-klop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Cyclopterus*, and adopted by various authors with different limits. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. (a) In the old systems it embraced the true *Cyclopteridae* as well as *Liparididae* and *Gobiesocidae*. (b) In Günther's system it includes the true *Cyclopteridae* and also *Liparididae*. (c) By Gill and American writers generally it is restricted to *Cyclopteroidea* of a short ventricose form, with short posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins and a distinct spinous dorsal. The species inhabit the cold seas of the northern hemisphere.

**Cyclopterina** (sī-klop-ter'i-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of his family *Discoboli*, having two separate dorsal fins, and 12 abdominal and 16 caudal vertebrae.

**cycloptérine** (sī-klop'tē-rin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopterina* or restricted *Cyclopteridae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclopterina*.

**cycloptéroïd** (sī-klop'tē-roi'dē), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopteridae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridae* or superfamily *Cyclopteroidea*.

**Cyclopteroidea** (sī-klop-tē-roi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, distinguished by the development of a suctorial disk resulting from the union of the ventral fins and the fixture of their rays to the pelvic bones. It includes the families *Cyclopteridae* and *Liparididae*.

**Cyclopterus** (sī-klop'tē-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + πτερόν, wing.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cyclopteridae*. By the



Lump-fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

older authors it was made to include all forms with an imperfectly ossified skeleton and the ventral fins united in a broad suctorial disk; by later authors it is restricted to the lump-fish (*C. lumpus*) and closely related species.

**cyclorama** (sī-klop-rā'mā), *n.* [*< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ὅραμα, a view, < ὁράω, see.*] A representation of a landscape, battle, or other scene, arranged on the walls of a room of cylindrical shape, and so executed as to appear in natural perspective, the spectators occupying a position in the center; a circular panorama.

It is only within a generation that *cycloramas* have been painted and constructed with a satisfactory degree of mechanical perfection. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

**cycloramic** (sī-klop-ram'ik), *a.* [*< cyclorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a *cyclorama*.

The laws of *cycloramic* perspective have been understood for two or three centuries.

*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

**Cyclorhapha** (sī-klop'rā-fā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of cyclorhaphus*: see *cyclorhaphus*.] A prime division of dipterous insects, containing those in which the pupa-case opens curvilinearly: opposed to *Orthorhapha*, in which the case splits straight. *Brauer*.

**cyclorhaphous** (sī-klop'rā-fus), *a.* [*< NL. cyclorhaphus*, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ράφῃ, a seam, a suture, < ράπτειν, sew.] Having the pupa-case opening curvilinearly; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclorhapha*.

**Cyclosauria** (sī-klop-sā'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A division of lacertilians or lizards. They have a short thick tongue, scarcely extensible; a round pupil; a long tail with the anus not terminal; 2 or 4 short feet, or none; the body either lacertiform or serpentiform; the back with large scales; and the belly with scales not overlapping and arranged in cross-bands. The division contains the *Chalcidæ*, *Zonuridæ*, and *Eublepharidæ* (to which some add the *Monitors*, etc.). The group is by some made a family, *Ptycholeura*, of a suborder *Brevelinguidæ*.

**cyclosaurian** (sī-klop-sā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Cyclosauria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclosauria*.

**cycloscope** (sī'klop-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An apparatus invented by McLeod and Clarke for measuring velocities of revolution at a given instant. It consists essentially of a revolving ruled cylinder that may be examined through an opening partially closed by a tuning-fork vibrating at a known rate. The observation depends on the persistence of vision, and when the intermittent appearance of the ruled lines, seen past the vibrating fork, becomes continuous, an index shows upon a scale the rate of the revolution of the cylinder.

**cyclosis** (sī-klop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλωσις, a surrounding, < κύκλω, surround, move around, < κύκλος, a circle: see *cycle*, *n.*] In *zool.*, *physiol.*, and *bot.*, circulation, as of blood or other fluid: in *zool.*, especially applied to the currents in which circulate the finely granular protoplasmic substances in *Protozoa*, *Infusoria*, etc., as within the body of members of the genus *Paramecium*, and the pseudopods of foraminifers; in *botany*, originally, to the movement occasionally observable in the latex of plants, now to the streaming movement of protoplasm within the cell.

It is by the contractility of the protoplasmic layer that the curious cyclosis . . . is carried on within the Plant-cell.

W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 224.

**cyclospérmous** (sī-klop-spér'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + σπέρμα, seed, + -ous.*] In *bot.*, having the embryo coiled about the central albumen, as the seeds of *Silenaceæ*.

**Cyclostoma** (sī-klos'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. *pl.*) of *cyclostomus*: see *cyclostomus*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Cyclostomidae*: so called from the circular aperture of the shell. Very different limits have been given to it, the old writers including not only all the true *Cyclostomidae*, but also the *Cyclophoridae* and *Pomatidæ*, while by most modern writers it is limited to those with a calcareous paucispiral operculum flattened and having an eccentric nucleus. The species are numerous; they live in damp places. *C. elegans* is an example. See cut under *Cyclostomidae*. Also *Cyclostomus*.

2. [Used as a plural.] The cyclostomatous vertebrates, or myzonts.

**Cyclostomata** (sī-klop-stō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of cyclostomatus*: see *cyclostomatus*.] 1. A division of gymnomelamatus polyzoans having tubular cells, partially free or entirely connate, a terminal opening with a movable lip, and no avicularia nor vibracula: opposed to *Chilostomata* and *Ctenostomata*. It is subdivided into *Articulata* or *Radicata* (family *Crisiidae*), and *Inarticulata* or *Incrustata*, containing the rest of the families. 2. In Günther's system of classification, a subclass of fishes having the following technical characters: the skeleton cartilaginous and notochordal, without ribs and without real jaws; skull not separate from the vertebral column; no limbs; gills in the form of fixed sacs without branchial arches, 6 or 7 in number on each side; one nasal aperture only; mouth circular or sucker-like; and heart without bulbous arteriosus. Also called *Cyclostomi*, *Cyclostomia*, *Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

**cyclostomate** (sī-klos'tō-māt), *a.* [*< NL. cyclostomatus*: see *cyclostomatus*.] Same as *cyclostomus*.

Of the thirty-three *cyclostomate* forms, thirteen had previously been known in a fossil state. *Science*, IX, 350.

**cyclostomatous** (sī-klop-stōm'ā-tus), *a.* [*< NL. cyclostomatus*, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having a circular oral aperture, or round mouth. Specifically—(a) Pertaining to the polyzoan *Cyclostomata*. (b) Pertaining to the round-mouthed fishes, the lampreys and hags. The usual form in ichthyology is *cyclostomus*.

**cyclostome** (sī'klop-stōm), *a. and n.* [*< NL. cyclostomus*: see *cyclostomus*.] I. *a.* Same as *cyclostomus*.

The *cyclostome* Fishes, possessed of cerebral ganglia that are tolerably manifest, lead us to the ordinary fishes, in which these ganglia, individually much larger, form a cluster of masses, or rudimentary brain.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 8.



**II. n. 1.** A fish of the order *Cyclostomi*; a marsipobranch; a monorhine; a lamprey or hag.—2. A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidae*.

**Cyclostomi** (si-klos'tō-mi), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of cyclostomus*: see *cyclostomus*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his second order, *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, with the mouth formed into a sucker, containing the lampreys and hags, or the cyclostomous, monorhine, or marsipobranchiate fishes: a synonym of *Marsipobranchii*.

**cyclostomid** (si-klos'tō-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidae*.

**Cyclostomidae** (si-klo'stō-mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclostoma* + *-idae*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods to which different limits have been assigned. (a) By the old writers it was extended to all the operculate land-shells. (b) Later it was limited to those with a circular aperture to the shell. (c) By most modern conchologists it is restricted to forms with comparatively narrow lateral teeth bearing several cusps, broad marginal teeth having serrated or pectiniform crowns, a spiral shell with a subcircular aperture, and a paucispiral operculum. The species are numerous in



*Cyclostoma elegans.*

tropical and subtropical countries, and a few, as *Cyclostoma elegans*, extend into temperate regions. They are chiefly found in forests and damp places. The under surface of the foot is impressed by a longitudinal groove, and the sides are alternately moved in progression, while the long rostrum is used for pulling forward.

**Cyclostominae** (si-klo'stō-mi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclostoma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidae*, containing the typical species, and contrasting with the subfamilies *Cistulinae*, *Licinea*, and *Realinae*.

**cyclostomous** (si-klos'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *cyclostomus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a round mouth, as a lamprey, or a round aperture of the shell, as a cyclostomid; specifically, in *ichth.*, pertaining to the *Cyclostomi*. Also *cyclostomate*, *cyclostome*.

**Cyclostomus** (si-klos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *cyclostomus*.] Same as *Cyclostoma*, 1.

**Cyclostrema** (si-klo'strē-mā), *n.* [NL., *improp.* for \**Cyclotrema*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *τρήμα*, hole.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Cyclostremidae*.

**Cyclostremidae** (si-klo'strēm-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclostrema* + *-idae*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cyclostrema*. They have ciliated filiform tentacles, lateral cirrous appendages, a wide median tooth and four narrow teeth on each side, and marginal teeth with denticulated borders: the shell is depressed, umbilicated, non-nacreous, and white. The species are of small size and found in almost all seas.

**cyclostylar** (si-klo'stī-lār), *a.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *στυλος*, a pillar, style, + *-ar*.] In *arch.*, consisting of a circular range of columns; monopteral.

**cyclostyle** (si-klo'stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *στυλος*, a pen.] An apparatus for making duplicate copies of letters, circulars, etc., written on sensitized paper with a pen of peculiar make, or with a typewriter. The first copy is used as an impression-plate, and inked with an inking-roller to produce subsequent copies.

**cyclosystem** (si-klo'sis'tem), *n.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *συστήμα*, system.] The circular arrangement of the pores of certain hydrocoral-line acalephs (the stylasterids), simulating the calicular systems of anthozoan corals in appearance. *Moseley*, 1881.

**cyclothure** (si-klo-thūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Cyclothurus*; a two-toed ant-eater.



Two-toed Ant-eater (*Cyclothurus didactylus*).

**Cyclothurinae** (si-klo-thū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclothurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of South American arboreal ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidae*; the two-toed ant-eaters of the single genus *Cyclothurus*. The first, fourth, and fifth digits of the fore paws are so reduced that only two are visible externally, and the inner digit of the hind foot is likewise rudimentary. These ant-eaters live in trees and are very slow in their movements.

**cyclothurine** (si-klo-thū-rin), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to the subfamily *Cyclothurinae*.

**II. n.** One of the *Cyclothurinae*; a cyclothure. Also written *cyclothurine*.

**Cyclothurus** (si-klo-thū-rus), *n.* [NL., for *Cycloturus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, round (see *Cyclotus*), + *οὐρά*, a tail.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cyclothurinae*, containing the little two-toed ant-eater of Brazil, *C. didactylus*, and a species of Costa Rica, *C. dorsalis*. See *Cyclothurinae*.

**cyclotid** (si-klot'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclotidae*.

**Cyclotidae** (si-klot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclotus* + *-idae*.] A family of phaneropneumonous tænioglossate gastropods. The eyes are situated at the outer bases of the tentacles; the outer lateral teeth of the radula are little differentiated from the others; there are 10 jaws; and the shell is spiral with a circular aperture, closable by a multispiral operculum. Same as *Cyclophoridae*.

**cyclotomic** (si-klo'tō-mik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *τομή*, a cutting, + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, pertaining to the theory of the division of the circumference of a circle into aliquot parts.—**Cyclotomic divisor.** See *divisor*.

**cycloturine, Cycloturus.** See *cyclothurine, Cyclothurus*.

**Cyclotus** (si-klo'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, rounded, < *κύκλιν*, make round, < *κύκλος*, a circle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclophoridae*, or giving the name *Cyclotidae* to the same group.

**Cyclura** (si-klo'rū), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of lizards, of the



Spine-tailed Lizard (*Cyclura acanthura*).

family *Iguanidae*. *C. lophoma* is the great iguana of Jamaica, with a long serrate dorsal crest. *C. acanthura* is the spine-tailed lizard of Lower California. *C. terre*, of the same region, is the smooth-backed lizard.

**cyclus** (si'klus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle; see *cycle*.] 1. Pl. *cycli* (si'kli). Same as *cycle*, 5.

Gonzalo de Córdoba, "the Great Captain." . . . produced an impression on the Spanish nation hardly equalled since the earlier days of that great Moorish contest, the *cyclus* of whose heroes Gonzalo seems appropriately to close up. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 181.

2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of fossil crustaceans representing primitive forms of *Merostomata*.

**cydariform** (si-dar'i-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *cydarium* (< Gr. *κύδαρος*), a kind of ship, + *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, approaching the form of a globe, but truncated on two opposite ends: applied to joints of the palpi, etc.

**cydert**, *n.* See *cider*.

**Cydicpe** (si-dip'ē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cydippe*, < Gr. *Κυδίπη*, in myth. a fem. name, a Nereid, etc.; appar. < *κύδος*, glory, renown, + *ἵππος*, fem. *ἵππη*, horse.] 1. In *zool.*, the typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Cydidippidae*, having retractile filiform fringed tentacles, and a transparent colorless gelatinous body, divided radially into eight parts by the ctenophores. One member of the genus, *C. pulex*, is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas around Great Britain. The body is globular in shape, and adorned with eight bands of cilia, serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and which can be protruded and retracted at will. Also called *Pleurobrachia*, and formerly referred to a family *Callianiridae*. See cut under *Ctenophora*.

2. A genus of spiders. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1870.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles.

**cydippid** (si-dip'id), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Cydidippidae*.

**Cydidippidae** (si-dip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cydippe*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of saccate ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Cydicpe*.

**Cydonia** (si-dō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cydonia*, a quince (> ult. E. *coin*<sup>2</sup>, *quince*, q. v.), prop. pl. (sc. *mala*, apples) of *Cydonius*, adj.; < Gr. *κυδώνιον* (sc. *μήλον*, apple), a quince, *κυδωνία*, a quince-tree, neut. and fem. of *Κυδωνιος*, adj., pertaining to *Κυδωνία*, L. *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, now Canea.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Malaceae*, comprising the quinces. See *quince*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of ladybirds, family *Coccinellidae*. *Mulsant*.

**cydonin** (si-dō-nin), *n.* [< *Cydonia*, 1, + *-in*.] The mucilage of quince-seeds.

**cydonium** (si-dō-ni-um), *n.* [See *Cydonia*.] Quince-seed.

**cyeslognosis** (si-ē'si-og-nō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κῆσις*, pregnancy, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] Diagnosis of pregnancy. *Dunglison*.

**cyesiology** (si-ē-si-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *κῆσις*, pregnancy (see *cyesis*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say; see *-ology*.] In *physiol.*, the science which treats of gestation or pregnancy.

**cyesis** (si-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῆσις*, pregnancy, < *κείν*, be pregnant.] Pregnancy; conception. *Dunglison*.

**cygneous** (sig'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *cygnus*, *cynus*, a swan; see *cygnet*.] In *biology*, curved like a swan's neck. *Brasiliacite*.

**cygnet** (sig'net), *n.* [Formerly *cignet*, < OF. *\*cignet*, equiv. to *\*cignel*, *cigneau*, dim. of *cigne*, F. *cygne* = Pr. *cigne* = It. *cigno*, a swan (cf. OF. *cisne* = Sp. Pg. *cisne*, OPG. *cirne* = OIt. *cecino*, It. *cecero*, a swan, < ML. *cecinius*, *cicinus*, a corruption of L. *cygnus*), < L. *cygnus*, often written *cygnus*, < Gr. *κύκνος*, a swan, prob. redupl. from *\*κυκν*, *\*kav*, sound, = L. *canere*, sing. From the same root come L. *ciconia*, a stork, and E. *hen*. See *cant*<sup>2</sup>, *chant*, *hen*.] A young swan; specifically, in *her.*, a small swan. Swans, when more than one are borne, are commonly called *cygnets*, though the representation is exactly the same as that of the swan so called.

So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,  
Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

**Cygnets royal**, in *her.*, a term for a bearing more properly blazoned *swan argent, ducally gorged and chained or*—that is, having a duke's coronet around its neck and a chain attached thereto. *Hugh Clark*.

**Oygninae** (sig-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cygnus*, 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of lamellirostral natatorial birds, of the duck family, *Anatidae*; the swans. They have the longest neck of any birds of this family, the vertebrae being very numerous (up to 26); the tail is short and many-feathered; the tarsus is reticulate; the toes are naked; the bill is high at the base, and sometimes tuberculate, with median nostrils; the feet are large; the middle toe and claw are longer than the tarsus; and the hallux is simple. The legs are set far back, so that the gait is constrained, but in the water the swans are proverbially elegant and graceful. There are 8 or 10 species, of various countries, chiefly of the genus *Cygnus*. See *swan*.

**cygline** (sig'nin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cygnine*.

**Cygnopsis** (sig-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), < L. *cygnus*, a swan, + Gr. *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] A genus of geese, of the subfamily *Anserinae* and family *Anatidae*: so called from their



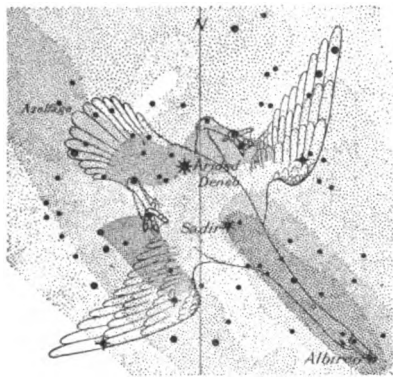
Chinese Goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*).

swan-like appearance. The type and only species is the Chinese goose, *C. cygnoides*, common in domestication.

**Cygnus** (sig'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cygnus*, prop. *cynus*, a swan; see *cygnet*.] 1. The typical genus of the subfamily *Cygninae*, formerly conterminous with it, but now including all the white swans, or even restricted to those which

have a tubercle on the bill, as the mute swan of Europe, *Cygnus olor*. *C. musicus* is the European whooping swan, or hooper. It belongs to the subgenus *Olor*, as do the two American swans, the whistler, *Cygnus (Olor) columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *Cygnus (Olor) buccinator*. See *swan*.

2. An ancient northern constellation repre-



The Constellation Cygnus.—From Ptolemy's description.

senting a bird called a swan by Ovid and others, and now always so considered.

**Cylichna** (si-lik'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίχνη*, a small cup, < *κίλις* (*κίλικ*), a cup.] A genus of tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Tornatellidae* or *Bullidae*, or made type of a family *Cylichnidae*, having a strong cylindrical shell, with narrow aperture. There are numerous species.



**cylichnid** (si-lik'nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylichnidae*.

**Cylichnidae** (si-lik'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cylichna* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods, of which the genus *Cylichna* is typical. The radula has multiserial teeth, of which the central are small, the lateral large and unciform, and the marginal small and unciform.

**Cylicomastiges** (sil'i-kō-mas'ti-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλις* (*κίλικ*), a cup, + *μαστιγίς*, pl. *μαστιγες*, a whip, scourge.] A group of choanoflagellate infusorians or collar-bearing monads, with a well-marked collar around the base of the flagellum, including such genera as *Salpingoeca* and *Codonosiga*. Bütschli.

**cylicotomy** (sil-i-kot'ō-mī), *n.* [*cylic*, < Gr. *κύλις* (*κίλικ*), a cup, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, division of the ciliary muscle, as in glaucoma. *Dunghison*.

**Cylicozoa** (sil'i-kō-zō'g), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλις* (*κίλικ*), a cup, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *Cylicozoa*.

**cylinder** (sil'in-dēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cilinder*, *cilindre*; in ME. in form *chilindre*, a cylindrical sun-dial; < OF. *cilindre*, F. *cylindre* = Sp. It. *cilindro* = Pg. *cylindro*, < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, a roller, a leveler, < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, a roller, roll, < *κύλινδρεν*, roll, *κύλιν*, roll: see *cycle*. Doublet of *calender*, q. v.] 1. In *geom.*: (a) A solid which may be conceived as generated by the revolution of a rectangle about one of its sides: specifically called a *right circular cylinder*. This side of the generating rectangle forms the axis of the cylinder, and the adjacent sides generate circles which form the bases of the cylinder. (b) By extension, any surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.



Right Cylinder.

A cylindrical surface is a curved surface generated by a moving straight line which continually touches a given curve, and in all of its positions is parallel to a given fixed straight line not in the plane of the curve. A solid bounded by a cylindrical surface and two parallel planes is called a *cylinder*. *Chauvenet*.

2. In *mech.*: (a) That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston. See *steam-engine*. (b) The barrel of an air-pump. (c) A hollow metallic roller forming part of certain printing-machines. In cylinder-presses the cylinder is used only for giving the impression. See *cylinder-press*. In type-revolving presses there are type-cylinders and impression-cylinders; the former, on which the forms of type or stereotype plates are secured, revolve against the latter in the opposite direction. (d) The bore of a gun. (e) That part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges. (f) The central well around which a winding staircase is carried. (g) The body of a pump. (h) In a loom, a revolving part which receives the cards. In the Jacquard loom it is a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis. (i) In a carding-machine, a clothed barrel larger than an urchin or a doffer. See

cut under *carding-machine*. (j) In an electrical machine, a barrel of glass. (k) In *ordnance*, a wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun. *E. H. Knight*.

(l) A garden- or field-roller. *E. H. Knight*.—3. In *antiq.*, a cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, bearing a cuneiform inscription or a carved design, worn by the Babylonians, Assyrians, and kindred peoples as a seal and amulet. Great numbers of such cylinders have been found, and also of Phœnician imitations of them.—4. An old portable timepiece of the class of sun-dials.

By my *chilindre* it is prime of day.  
*Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 208.

5. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Oliva*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Charge-cylinder**, the part of the bore of a cannon occupied by the charge.—**Double-acting cylinder**, an engine-cylinder in which the stroke of the piston is effective in each direction, instead of only in one direction, as in the *single-action cylinder*.—**Forming-cylinder**, in a paper-making machine, the cylinder on which the pulp is collected and formed into a soft web preparatory to drying and hardening.—**Oblique cylinder**. See *oblique*.—**Oscillating cylinder**, an engine-cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank.—**Vacant cylinder**, the portion of the bore of a cannon left free in front of the charge.

**cylinder-bit** (sil'in-dēr-bit), *n.* See *half-round bit*, under *bit*.

**cylinder-bore** (sil'in-dēr-bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is of a uniform diameter throughout.

**cylinder-bore** (sil'in-dēr-bōr), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *cylinder-bored*, ppr. *cylinder-boring*. To bore, as a gun-barrel, in such a manner that the diameter of the bore is uniform throughout.

**cylinder-car** (sil'in-dēr-kār), *n.* A hollow cylinder for carrying freight, with wheel-ends adapted to run on a railroad-track. The cylinder rolls with its load, thus doing away with the use of axles. *E. H. Knight*.

**cylinder-cock** (sil'in-dēr-kok), *n.* A cock at the end of a steam-cylinder, through which the water of condensation may be blown out. It is sometimes made automatic, and is often called a *safety cylinder-cock*, or *snifting-valve*.

**cylinder-cover** (sil'in-dēr-kuv'ēr), *n.* 1. A jacket or lagging placed about a steam-cylinder, to prevent the radiation of heat.—2. In steam-engines, the cover secured by bolts to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to make it steam-tight.

**cylinder-desk** (sil'in-dēr-desk), *n.* A writing-desk with a top somewhat cylindrical in shape, which can be pushed back to allow the desk to be used, or brought forward and locked. Also called a *roll-top desk*.

**cylinder-engine** (sil'in-dēr-en'jin), *n.* In *paper-making*, a machine in which the pulp is formed in a sheet upon a cylinder and delivered as a web to the dryers.

**cylinder-escapement** (sil'in-dēr-es-kāp'ment), *n.* An escapement for watches invented by Graham, corresponding to the dead-beat escapement in clocks.

**cylinder-face** (sil'in-dēr-fās), *n.* In *engin.*, the flat part of a steam-cylinder on which a slide-valve moves.

**cylinder-gage** (sil'in-dēr-gāj), *n.* A cast-iron hollow cylinder, from 3 to 5 calibers in length, accurately turned on the exterior, and used to verify the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun.

**cylinder-glass** (sil'in-dēr-glās), *n.* Glass blown into the form of a cylinder, then split, and flattened into a sheet. The quality is superior to that of crown-glass. See *broad glass*, under *broad*.

**cylinder-grinder** (sil'in-dēr-grin'dēr), *n.* A machine-tool with automatic traverse-feed for finishing cylindrical gages, such as those of gun-bores. *E. H. Knight*.

**cylinder-mill** (sil'in-dēr-mil), *n.* A grinding-mill in which the action of rollers is substituted for that of face-stones. *E. H. Knight*.

**cylinder-milling** (sil'in-dēr-mil'ing), *n.* See *milling*.

**cylinder-port** (sil'in-dēr-pōrt), *n.* One of the openings through which steam passes into the cylinder of a steam-engine.

**cylinder-powder** (sil'in-dēr-pou'dēr), *n.* Gunpowder the charcoal for which is prepared by distillation in cylindrical iron retorts.

**cylinder-press** (sil'in-dēr-pres), *n.* A printing-machine in which impression is made by a

cylinder rotating over a sliding flat bed-plate which contains the form of types or plates. In the *drum-cylinder press* there is one cylinder of large size, making but one revolution to the forward and backward movement of the bed-plate; in other forms the cylinder makes two or more revolutions for each impression. In the *stop-cylinder press* the cylinder stops its rotation soon after the impression is taken. The *double-cylinder press* has two cylinders, and prints an impression on the backward as well as the forward movement of the bed-plate. The name *cylinder-press* is technically applied only to presses or machines in which the impression-cylinder prints upon a flat surface. Printing-machines that are constructed to print from plates or types fastened on a cylinder are known distinctively as *type-revolving presses* and specifically as *rotary* or *web presses*.

**cylinder-snail** (sil'in-dēr-snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Cylindrella*; a cylindrellid.

**cylinder-snake** (sil'in-dēr-snāk), *n.* An ophiidian of the family *Cylindrophidæ* or *Uropeltidæ*.

**cylinder-staff** (sil'in-dēr-stāf), *n.* An instrument used in the inspection of ordnance to measure the length of the bore. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

**cylinder-tape** (sil'in-dēr-tāp), *n.* In a cylinder printing-press, a tape running on the impression-cylinder, beneath the paper, to aid the removal of the sheet from the cylinder after impression.

**cylinder-wrench** (sil'in-dēr-rench), *n.* A form of wrench adapted to grasp cylindrical rods or tubes; a pipe-wrench. *E. H. Knight*.

**cylindraceous** (sil-in-drā'shius), *a.* [= F. *cylindracé*; as *cylinder* + *-aceous*.] Somewhat or nearly cylindrical.

**Cylindrella** (sil-in-drel'g), *n.* [NL., < L. *cylindrus*, cylinder, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of geophilous gastropods, of the family *Cylindrellidae*, called cylinder-snails from the cylindrical shape of the shell. There are many species, of the warmer parts of America. *Pfeiffer*, 1840.



1. *Cylindrella brevix*. 2. *Cylindrella elegans*. (About twice natural size.)

**cylindrellid** (sil-in-drel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylindrellidae*.

**Cylindrellidae** (sil-in-drel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cylindrella* + *-idae*.] An American family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cylindrella*; the cylinder-snails. The shell is cylindrical and many-whorled, the last whorl usually detached from the rest and having a circular mouth. The animal has a thin jaw with oblique folds, and the teeth of the radula are peculiar, the central being very narrow, the lateral having the internal and median cusps confluent, and the marginal resembling the lateral in miniature, or rudimentary. Over 200 species are known, most of which are inhabitants of the West Indian Islands.

**cylindrenchyma** (sil-in-dreng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion, < *ἐχέειν*, infuse, < *ἐν*, in, + *χεῖν*, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of cylindrical cells, such as that of plants of the genus *Conferva*, and of many hairs, etc.

**cylindric, cylindrical** (si-lin'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* [= F. *cylindrique* = Sp. *cilindrico* = Pg. *cilindrico* = It. *cilindrico*, < NL. \**cylindricus*, < Gr. *κύλινδρικός*, cylindrical, < *κύλινδρος*, cylinder.] Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.—**Cylindrical boiler**, a steam-boiler made in the shape of a cylinder, simple in construction, and admitting of greater resistance to the lateral action of the causes of displacement than most others, although more expensive in the matter of fuel.—**Cylindrical bone, in *anat.*, a long bone, as a thigh-bone or humerus, with a more or less cylindrical hollow shaft of compact tissue, enclosing a medullary cavity, and having cancellous tissue at each end.—**Cylindrical lens or mirror**, a lens or mirror having one or two cylindrical surfaces. Cylindrical lenses are used in spectacles for the correction of astigmatism.—**Cylindrical saw**, a saw in the form of a cylinder, with the edge of the open end cut in saw-teeth; a crown-saw: used for cutting staves, felled, etc., and in surgery. Also called *barrel-saw*, *drum-saw*, *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*.—**Cylindrical surface**, a surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.—**Cylindrical valve**, a valve of cylindrical form on an oscillating axis, serving to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat. *E. H. Knight*.—**Cylindrical vaulting** (properly *semi-cylindrical vaulting*), in *arch.*, the most ancient mode of true vaulting. Also called a *wagon-barrel-tunnel*, or *cradle-vault*. It is a plain half-cylinder, without either groins or ribs, or divided into bays by arcs doubleaux, which are usually of square or semicircular section.**

**cylindrically** (si-lin'dri-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

**cylindricity** (sil-in-dris'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *cylindricité*; as *cylindric* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being cylindrical; cylindrical form: as, imperfect *cylindricity*.

**cylindricule** (si-lin'dri-kūl), *n.* [*< NL. as if cylindriculus, dim. of L. cylindrus, a cylinder: see cylinder.*] A small cylinder. *Ocen.*

**cylindriciform** (si-lin'dri-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. cylindriciforme*; *< L. cylindrus, a cylinder, + forma, shape.*] Having the form of a cylinder; shaped like a cylinder.

**Cylindrostrept** (si-lin-dri-ro's trēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. cylindrus, a cylinder, + rostrum, beak.*] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyonidae*, constituted by the kingfishers, rollers, and bee-eaters, or the families *Alcedinidae* (or *Alcedinidae*), *Coraciidae*, and *Meropidae*.

**cylindrocephalic** (si-lin'drō-se-fal'ik or si-lin'drō-sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< cylindrocephaly + -ic.*] Exhibiting or pertaining to cylindrocephaly.

**cylindrocephaly** (si-lin'drō-sef'a-li), *n.* [*< Gr. κύλινδρος, cylinder, + κεφαλή, head.*] A long cylindrical configuration of the skull.

**cylindroconic**, **cylindroconical** (si-lin'drō-kon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< cylindric + conic, -al.*] Shaped like a cylinder terminated by a cone.

**cylindroconoidal** (si-lin'drō-kō-noi'dal), *a.* [*< cylindric + conoidal.*] Shaped like a cylinder having a conoidal termination.

**cylindrocylindrical** (si-lin'drō-sil'lin'dri-kal), *a.* [*< cylindric + cylindrical.*] In *arch.*, formed by the intersection of one cylindrical vault with another of greater span and height, springing from the same level: said of an arch. *See cross-vaulting.*

**cylindroid** (sil'in-droid), *n. and a.* [= *F. cylindroide* = *Pg. cylindroide*; *< Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. *n.* 1. A solid body bounded by a cylindrical surface cut orthogonally by elliptical bases.—2. A conoidal cubic surface whose equation is  $z(x^2 + y^2) - 2axy = 0$ . [So named by Cayley and Ball, 1871.]

**II. a.** Having the form of a cylinder with equal and parallel elliptical bases.

**cylindroidal** (sil'in-droi'dal), *a.* [*< cylindroid + -al.*] Resembling a cylinder; cylindroid.

During the embryonic condition of all vertebrates, the centre of the partition (between the cerebrospinal and visceral tubes) is occupied by an elongated, cellular, *cylindroidal mass*—the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 8.*

**cylindroma** (sil-in-drō'mā), *n.*; *pl. cylindromata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, + -oma.*] In *pathol.*, a name given to several kinds of tumors. (a) *Sarcoma myxomatodes*, a sarcoma in which the sarcoma-cells have undergone in greater or less part mucous degeneration. (b) *Angiosarcoma myxomatodes*, a sarcoma in which the mucous degeneration affects the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately about them. (c) *Myxosarcoma*, a simple combination of myxomatous and sarcomatous tissue. (d) *Cylindroma carcinomatodes*, a very rare carcinoma, characterized by the presence of homogeneous hyaline spherules in the cell-nests. *See carcinoma, myxoma, sarcoma.*

**cylindromatous** (sil-in-drom'a-tus), *a.* [*< cylindroma(t) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cylindroma.

**cylindrometric** (si-lin'drō-met'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, + μέτρον, a measure.*] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

**cylindro-ogival** (si-lin'drō-ō-jī'val), *a.* [= *F. cylindro-ogival*; as *cylindric + ogival.*] Having the form of a cylindrical body with an ogival head.

**Cylindrophidae** (sil-in-drof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., short for Cylindrophididae, < Cylindrophis (-drophid-) + -idae.*] A family of harmless ophiidians or reptiles, typified by the genus *Cylindrophis*, without poison-fangs, with a very small head, the mouth not distensible, and the tail short and conical. They have a rudimentary pelvis, and a pair of anal spurs formed by the condensed epidermis of the rudimentary hind limbs; the teeth are small, and there are palatine teeth; the quadrate bone is fixed, and there is no distinct mastoid. Besides *Cylindrophis*, the family contains the genus *Ityria* or *Tortrix*, whence it is sometimes named *Tortricidae*. With the family *Uropeltidae* it constitutes a suborder *Anguistomata*, or is brought under *Opisthodontia* with *Typhlopidae*.

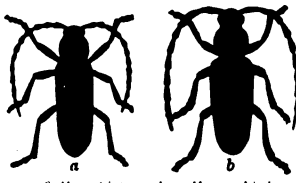
**Cylindrophis** (si-lin'drō-fis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, cylinder, + φῆς, serpent.*] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Cylindrophidae*. *C. rufa* is a Japanese species.

**cyliz**, *n.* *See kyliz.*

**Cyllocoraria** (sil'e-kō-rā-rī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] One of the many divisions of the heteropterous family *Phytocoridae*, containing such genera as *Hyaliodes*.

**Cyllene** (si-lē'nē), *n.* [*NL., < L. Cyllene, < Gr. Κύληνη, the name of a mountain in Arcadia, Greece.*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of

the family *Cerambycidae*, which in the form of the body and the style of the markings have some resemblance to the wasps. The species are superficially recognized by the long antennae and by the transverse excavations in the sides of the pronotum near the base. Two closely similar North American species, *C. pictus* (Drury) and *C. robiniae* (Forst.), have a black body, banded with narrow transverse or oblique yellow lines, and red legs. The former lives in the hickory and appears in spring, while the latter infests the locust-tree and appears in autumn. Both species are, in the larval state, very destructive to the trees they inhabit. *Harris, Ins. Inj. to Veg., p. 103.*



a. *Cyllene pictus*. b. *Cyllene robiniae*. (Natural size.)

**cyma** (sī'mā), *n.*; *pl. cymae* (-mē). [*NL. (cf. L. cyma, cyma, a sprout, a hollow sphere), < Gr. κύμα, a wave, a swell, billow, a waved ogee or molding, < κύω, be pregnant, lit. contain. See cyme.*] 1. In *arch.*, a member or molding of the cornice, of which the profile is an ogee, or curve of contrary flexure. Of this molding there are two kinds: *cyma recta*, or *Doric cyma* (sometimes called *beak-molding*), which is concave at the top and convex at the bottom; and *cyma reversa*, or  *Lesbian cyma*, which is convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds of the cyma are also called *ogee*. Also written *cyme, cima*.

2. In *bot.*, same as *cyme*.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] Same as *Cuma*, 2.

**cymagraph** (sī'mā-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. κύμα, a waved molding, + γραφειν, write.*] A form of sculpture-copier or pantograph for tracing the outlines of objects in relief, particularly adapted for taking profiles of architectural moldings.

**cymaphen** (sī'mā-fen), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. κύμα, a wave, + φαειν, show.*] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

**cymar**, *n.* *See smarr.*

**cymatium** (sī-mā'shi-um), *n.*; *pl. cymatia* (-ā). [*L., < Gr. κύματιον, a waved molding, < κύμα(τ), a wave, etc.: see cyma.*] In *arch.*, a cyma; a molding composed of the cyma.

Most of the capitals here are of the Corinthian order; and I took notice of the capitals of some pilasters, consisting of a cymatium, two lists, and flutes about a foot long, and under them a quarter round, adorned with eggs and darts. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 88.*

**Cymatogaster** (sī-mā-tō-gas'tēr), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κύμα(τ), fetus, + γαστήρ, belly.*] A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Embiotocidae*. *C. aggregatus* is an abundant fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, known as the *shiner*, *minny*, and *spardad*.

**cymatolite** (sī-mat'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κύμα(τ), wave, + λίθος, stone.*] A mineral substance produced by the alteration of spodumene, appearing in white masses with a delicate wavy, fibrous structure. It is an intimate mixture of muscovite and albite.

**Cymba** (sim'bā), *n.* [*NL., < L. cymba, < Gr. κύβη, a boat: see cymbal, Cymbium.*] 1. *Pl. cymba* (-bē). In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a boat-shaped microscelere or flesh-spicule. The cymba resembles in profile the letter C. The back or curve is called the *keel* or *trochus*; the points are the *prorae* or *protr.* The prorae when lobed or alate are termed *ptera*. Two varieties of the cymba are known as the *pterocymba* and *oocymba*. *See these words.*

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Cymbium*, 1.

**cymbaform** (sim'bē-fōrm), *a.* Same as *cymbiform*.

**cymbal** (sim'bal), *n.* [*< ME. cimbale, cymbale, < OF. cimbale, F. cymbale = Sp. cimbal = Pg. cimbal = It. cimbal, cembalo = D. cimbal = G. Dan. cymbel = Sw. cymbal, < L. cymbalum, < Gr. κύμβαλον, a cymbal, < κύμβος, κύμβη, the hollow of a vessel, bowl, basin, cup, boat, knapsack, etc., = Skt. kumbhā, kumbhī, a pot, jar: see comb<sup>2</sup>. Cf. chime<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze which, when struck together, produce a sharp, ringing sound: usually in the plural. Their size varies from little metallic castanets or finger-cymbals to large orchestral cymbals made to be used with the large or long drum. Instruments of the cymbal family are known from the earliest historic times. They are especially useful for rhythmic effect, though some experiments have been made with plates so shaped and used as to give tones of definite pitch.

I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. 1 Cor. xiii. 1.

In vain with cymbals' ring They call the grisly king, In dismal dance about the furnace blue. *Milton, Nativity, l. 208.*

**cymbal** (sim'bal), *n.* [*< ME. cimbale, cymbale, < OF. cimbale, F. cymbale = Sp. cimbal = Pg. cimbal = It. cimbal, cembalo = D. cimbal = G. Dan. cymbel = Sw. cymbal, < L. cymbalum, < Gr. κύμβαλον, a cymbal, < κύμβος, κύμβη, the hollow of a vessel, bowl, basin, cup, boat, knapsack, etc., = Skt. kumbhā, kumbhī, a pot, jar: see comb<sup>2</sup>. Cf. chime<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze which, when struck together, produce a sharp, ringing sound: usually in the plural. Their size varies from little metallic castanets or finger-cymbals to large orchestral cymbals made to be used with the large or long drum. Instruments of the cymbal family are known from the earliest historic times. They are especially useful for rhythmic effect, though some experiments have been made with plates so shaped and used as to give tones of definite pitch.

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2. In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop of very high pitch.—3. A musical instrument made of a piece of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed several rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord. Also spelled *symbal*. *Imp. Dict.*

**cymbal-doctor** (sim'bal-dok'tor), *n.* A teacher whose instruction is like the tinkling of a cymbal. Compare 1 Cor. xiii. 1. [*Rare.*]

These petty glosses, . . . so like the quibbles of a court sermon that we may safely reckon . . . that the hand of some household priest foisted them in, lest the world should forget how much he was a disciple of those cymbal-doctors. *Milton, Eikonoklastes, viii.*

**cymbaled**, **cymballed** (sim'bald), *a.* [*< cymbal + -ed.*] Furnished with cymbals. [*Rare.*]

And highest among the statues, statue-like, Between a cymbal'd Miriam and a Jael, With Psyche's babe, was Ida watching us. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

**cymbaler**, **cymballer** (sim'bal-ēr), *n.* [*< cymbal + -er.*] One who performs on a cymbal; a cymbalist. *Fallows.*

**cymbalist** (sim'bal-ist), *n.* [*< cymbal + -ist.*] One who plays the cymbals.

**cymballed**, **cymballer**. *See cymbaled, cymbaler.*

**cymbate** (sim'bāt), *a.* [*< L. cymba, a boat (see cymba), + -ate.*] Boat-shaped, as that form of sponge-spicule called a cymba. *Sollas.*

**cymbecephalic** (sim'bē-se-fal'ik or sim-bē-sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< Gr. κύμβη, a hollow, + κεφαλή, head, + -ic.*] Same as *cymbocephalic*. *Dunglison.*

**Cymbidium** (sim-bid'i-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κύμβος, κύμβη, a hollow, a cup, boat (see cymbal), + dim. -idium.*] A genus of tropical terrestrial orchids, often having spikes of beautiful flowers, on which account several of them are favorites in the greenhouse. There are about 30 species, natives of eastern Asia, Australia, New Caledonia, and Africa.

**cymbiform** (sim'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. cymba, a boat, + forma, shape.*] Boat-shaped; longer than broad, convex, and keeled like the bottom of a boat: applied to the elytra and other parts of insects, to seeds and leaves of plants, diatoms, and spores of fungi, and also to a bone of the foot usually called the scaphoid bone. *See scaphoid.* Also *cymbeform*.

**Cymbirhynchus** (sim-bi-ring'kus), *n.* [*NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1831), also written Cymbyrhynchus, and more correctly Cymborhynchus; < Gr. κύμβη, κύμβος, a cup, + ῥιγχος, snout, beak.*] A notable genus of coecygomorphic birds, of the family *Eurylamidae*: so called from the size and shape of the bill. The type is *C. macrorhynchus*, the blue-billed gaper, of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc.

**Cymbium** (sim'bi-um), *n.* [*NL., < L. cymbium, a small drinking-vessel or cup, < Gr. κύμβιον, a cup, dim. of κύμβη, a drinking-vessel.*]

1. A genus of gastropods, of the family *Volutidae*. The shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and covered with a strong epidermis, and the pillar four-plaited. They are found on the African coast, and known as boat-shells. *C. athopica* and *C. proboscidea* are examples. Also *Cymba*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Trogositidae*. *Seidlitz, 1873.—3. [l. c.]* In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of vase of deep and upright shape, without foot or handles; a bowl.

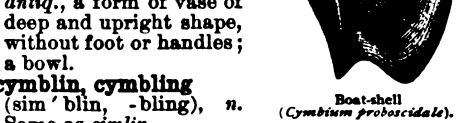
**cymbin**, **cymbiling** (sim'blin, -bling), *n.* Same as *simlin*.

**cymbocephalic** (sim'bō-se-fal'ik or sim-bō-sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *cymbocephaly + -ic.*] Shaped like a bowl or cup; round; specifically, pertaining to or exhibiting cymbocephaly.

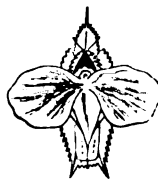
**cymbocephaly** (sim-bō-sef'a-li), *n.* [*< Gr. κύμβη, bowl, + κεφαλή, head.*] In *craniol.*, a bilobed form of the skull.

**Cymbulia** (sim-bū'li-ā), *n.* [*NL., < L. cymbula, a small boat, dim. of cymba, boat: see cymbal, and cf. cymba.*]

The typical genus of the family *Cymbuliidae*, having a slipper-shaped shell pointed



Boat-shell (*Cymbium proboscidea*).



*Cymbulia proboscidea*, slightly enlarged.

in front and square behind. *C. proboscidea* is an example.

**Cymbulidae** (sim-bū-lī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cymbulia* + *-idae*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods. The animal is oval and has very large rounded fins, and there are three radular teeth in each transverse row, the median very wide and the lateral moderately wide and unicuspid; the shell has the form of a sandal, and is cartilaginous and mostly internal. Genera of this family are *Cymbulia*, *Tiedemannia*, and *Halopsyche*.

The *Cymbulidae* are noticeable for their comparatively large size and the very peculiar shell which they secrete. In early life . . . they have a small, spiral, horny shell; but this becomes lost, and in its place the animal secretes a cartilaginous slipper-shaped shell, apparently possessing no more consistency than ordinary gelatine jelly. In this thick, transparent, flexible shell sits the mollusc, like the old woman in her shoe, paddling about by the large oval wings.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 358.

**Cyme** (sīm), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cyma*; < Gr. *κῦμα* (> L. *cyma*), a young sprout, etc., same as *κῦμα* a wave, swell, etc.: see *cyma*.]

1. In bot.: (a) An inflorescence of the definite or determinate class; any form of inflorescence in which the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (a dichotomous or biparous cyme or dichastium), or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helicoid or acropoid form (as in the forget-me-not). The term is applied especially to a broad and flattened compound form. (b) The term has been incorrectly used for a cymoid panicle which sometimes has the appearance of an umbel.—2. In arch., same as *cyma*.

Also *cima*.  
**cymelet** (sim'let), *n.* [ < *cyme* + *-let*.] Same as *cymule*.  
**cymene** (sī'mēn), *n.* [ < *cym(inum)* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>) occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, in the oil of thyme, etc., and prepared by treating camphor with phosphorus pentoxid. It is a colorless, strongly refracting liquid. Same as *cymol* (Ger.) and *camphogen*.

**cymic** (sī'mik), *a.* [ < *cym(tum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cymium or cumin.—**Cymic acid**, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, a monobasic acid forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water.  
**cymiferous** (sī-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [ < NL. *cyma*, a cyme, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In bot., producing cymes.  
**Cymindis** (si-min'dis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῦμνδης*, an unidentified bird, described by Aristotle as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form.] 1. In entom., a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family Carabidae. Latreille, 1806.—2. In ornith., a genus of American hawks of small size, related to the kites. The tarsus is bare below; the nostrils are linear and oblique; the lores are bare; the bill

+ *boōs*, quick, also pointed.] The typical genus of the family *Cymothoidae*. *C. aestrum* is a common kind of fish-louse, parasitic upon many fishes, to which it clings tightly by means of its hooked legs.

**Cymothoidae** (sī-mō-thō'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cymothoa* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, of the group *Eusopoda*, typified by the genus *Cymothoa*, mostly parasitic on fish. The technical characters are a broad abdomen, with short segments and a scutellate caudal plate, the posterior maxilliped operculate, and the mouth-parts formed for biting or sucking. There are several genera besides *Cymothoa*, as *Serolis*, *Egna*, *Eurydice*, *Cicrolana*, and *Ceratothoa*. Also written *Cymothoadae*.  
**cymous**, *a.* See *cymose*.  
**Cymri**, *n. pl.* See *Cymry*.  
**Cymric**, **Kymric** (kim'rik), *a. and n.* [With accom. term. *-ic*, < W. *Cymraeg*, Welsh, *Cymreig*, the Welsh language, < *Cymro*, pl. *Cymry*, a Welshman, *Cymru*, Wales; see *Cymry*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry and their kindred, the Cornishmen and Bretons.  
He (Monsieur Edwards) . . . finds abundant traces of the physical type which he has established as the *Cymric* still subsisting in our population, and having descended from the old British possessors of our soil before the Saxon conquest. M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

II. *n.* The language of the Cymry, or of the Cymric division of the Celtic race of Britain.  
**Cymry**, **Kymry** (kim'ri), *n. pl.* [W. *Cymry*, pl. of *Cymro*, a Welshman; cf. *Cymru*, ML. *Cambria*, Wales. The origin of the name is unknown; some connect it with W. *cymmer*, a confluence of waters; cf. *aber*, *inver*.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that division of the Celtic race which is more nearly akin with the Welsh, including also the Cornishmen and the Bretons or Armorians, as distinguished from the Gaelic division. Also written *Cymri*, *Cemry*.

Physical marks, such as the square head of the German, the round head of the Gael, the oval head of the Cymri, which determine the type of a people.  
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**cymule** (sī'mūl), *n.* [ < NL. *cymula* (cf. L. *cymula*, a tender sprout), dim. of *cyma*: see *cyma*, *cyme*.] In bot., a simple or diminutive cyme, by itself or forming part of a compound cyme. Also *cymelet*.  
**cymulose** (sī'mū-lōs), *a.* [ < *cymule* + *-ose*.] Bearing or composed of cymules; pertaining to or resembling a cymule.

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Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain  
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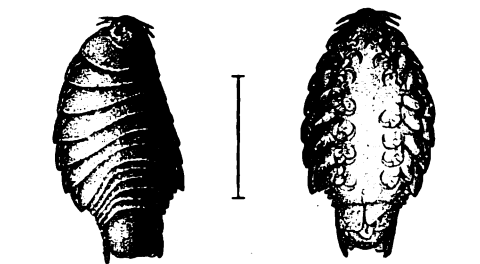
**cymophane** (sī-mō-fān), *n.* [ < F. *cymophane*, < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνω*, show.] Chrysoberyl.

**cymophanous** (sī-mō-fā-nus), *a.* [As *cymophane* + *-ous*.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

**cymose**, **cymous** (sī'mōs, sī'mus), *a.* [ < L. *cymosus*, full of shoots, < *cyma*, a shoot, sprout: see *cyme*.] Bearing a cyme; composed of cymes; pertaining to or resembling a cyme.

**cymosely** (sī'mōs-ly), *adv.* In a cymose manner: as, "branching cymosely," Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 103.

**Cymothoa** (sī-mōth'ō-ā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. *κῦμα*, anything swollen, a wave, etc.,



*Cymothoa ovals*, upper and under views.  
(Line shows natural size.)

+ *boōs*, quick, also pointed.] The typical genus of the family *Cymothoidae*. *C. aestrum* is a common kind of fish-louse, parasitic upon many fishes, to which it clings tightly by means of its hooked legs.

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**Cynaelurinae** (sī'nē-lū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynaelurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Felidae*, represented by the genus *Cynaelurus*: a synonym of *Guepardinae* (which see). Also written *Cynailurinae*.

**Cynaelurus** (sī'nē-lū-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῦν* (< *κύν*), a dog, + *αἴλουρος*, a cat.] A genus of dog-like cats, containing the chetah or hunting leopard of India, *C. jubata*: a synonym of *Gueparda* (which see). Also written *Cynailurus*. Wagler, 1830.

**cynanche** (si-nang'kē), *n.* [LL. (> ult. E. *squintancy*, *quinsy*, q. v.), < Gr. *κυνάγχη*, dog-quinsy, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, < *κύν* (< *κύν*), a dog (= E. *hound* = L. *canis*, a dog), + *ἀγχήν*, choke, suffocate.] A name of various diseases of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing, as *cynanche parotidæ*, *tonsillaris*, *trachealis*, etc.—**Cynanche maligna**. Same as *angina maligna* (which see, under *angina*).

**Cynanchum** (si-nang'kum), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cynanche*, in reference to its poisonous qualities: see *cynanche*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of climbing plants, of the Mediterranean region and Australia, of about 20 species. The root of the European *C. Vincetoxicum* is emetic and purgative, and *C. acutum* is said to afford French or Montpellier scammony. See *swallowwort*, 1, and *scammony*.

**cynanthropy** (si-nan'thrō-pi), *n.* [= F. *cynanthropie*, < Gr. *κυνανθρωπία*, < *κύνανθρωπος*, of a dog-man, < *κύν* (< *κύν*), a dog, + *άνθρωπος*, man. Cf. *lycanthropy*.] A kind of madness in which the afflicted person imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

**Cynara** (sin'ā-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύναρα*, a plant not determined, supposed to be either the dog-thorn (< *κύν* (< *κύν*), a dog) or *κύναρα*, the artichoke.] A small genus of composites, of the Mediterranean region, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick, fleshy, spiny scales, and a remarkably thick, fleshy receptacle covered with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke (*C. Scolymus*) and the cardoon (*C. Cardunculus*), cultivated as vegetables. The other species are troublesome weeds, now widely naturalized upon the plains of extratropical South America. See cut under *artichoke*.

**Cynaraceae** (sin-ā-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-aceae*.] The thistle family.

**cynaraceous** (sin-ā-rā'shi-us), *a.* [ < *Cynara* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cynaraceae*.

**cynarctomachy** (sin-ārk-tom'ā-ki), *n.* [ < Gr. *κύν* (< *κύν*), a dog, + *ἀρκτος*, a bear, + *μάχη*, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog: a humorous word invented by Butler.

Some occult design doth lie  
In bloody cynarctomachy.  
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. l. 752.

**cynareous** (si-nā-rē-us), *a.* [ < *Cynara* + *-eous*.] Cynaraceous.

**cynaroid** (sin'ā-roid), *a.* [ < *Cynara* + *-oid*.] Same as *cynaraceous*.

**Cynaroides** (sin-ā-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-oides*.] A tribe, with some authors, of the family *Asteraceae*, of which the genus *Cynara* is the type, distinguished by having the anthers conspicuously caudate, the flowers all hermaphrodite with tubular corollas and setose pappus, and the leaves usually prickly. It includes the thistles and constitutes the thistle family proper. See *Cynara*.

**cynebot** (A.-S. pron. kū'ne-bōt), *n.* [AS., < *cync* (in comp.), king, + *bōt*, fine, boot: see *king* and *boot*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, that part of the fine imposed on the murderer of a king which was paid to the community, as distinguished from the *werigild* paid to the king's kin.

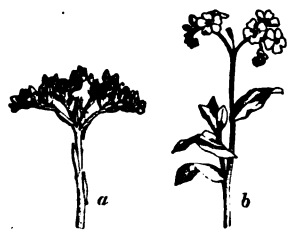
By the Mercian law it [werigild payable to the king's kin on his violent death] was 7200 shillings. . . . A fine of equal amount, the *cynebot*, was at the same time due to his people.  
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 59.

**cynegetic** (sin-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [= F. *cynégétique* = Sp. *cinegético*, < Gr. *κυνηγτικός*, pertaining to hunting, < *κύν* (< *κύν*), a hunter, < *κύν* (< *κύν*), a dog, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] Concerning or having to do with hunting or cynegetics. [Rare.]

Jacques du Fouilloux, the celebrated veneur and cynegetic writer of the sixteenth century.  
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 65.

**cynegetics** (sin-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [ < L. *cynegética*, < Gr. *κυνηγτικά*, neut. pl. of *κυνηγτικός*, pertaining to hunting: see *cynegetic* and *-ics*.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

There are extant . . . in Greek four books on *cynegética*, or venation.  
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 8.



a. Cyme of houseleek; b. of forget-me-not.  
(From Le Maout and Decaisne's  
"Traité général de Botanique.")

continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (a dichotomous or biparous cyme or dichastium), or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helicoid or acropoid form (as in the forget-me-not). The term is applied especially to a broad and flattened compound form. (b) The term has been incorrectly used for a cymoid panicle which sometimes has the appearance of an umbel.—2. In arch., same as *cyma*.

Also *cima*.  
**cymelet** (sim'let), *n.* [ < *cyme* + *-let*.] Same as *cymule*.

**cymene** (sī'mēn), *n.* [ < *cym(inum)* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>) occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, in the oil of thyme, etc., and prepared by treating camphor with phosphorus pentoxid. It is a colorless, strongly refracting liquid. Same as *cymol* (Ger.) and *camphogen*.

**cymic** (sī'mik), *a.* [ < *cym(tum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cymium or cumin.—**Cymic acid**, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, a monobasic acid forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water.

**cymiferous** (sī-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [ < NL. *cyma*, a cyme, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In bot., producing cymes.

**Cymindis** (si-min'dis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῦμνδης*, an unidentified bird, described by Aristotle as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form.] 1. In entom., a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family Carabidae. Latreille, 1806.—2. In ornith., a genus of American hawks of small size, related to the kites. The tarsus is bare below; the nostrils are linear and oblique; the lores are bare; the bill



Cayenne Hawk (*Cymindis cayennensis*).

is slender and much hooked at the end; the tail is rounded; and the wings are short. The genus was named by Cuvier, 1817, on the Cayenne hawk, *C. cayennensis*.

**cyminum** (sī-mī'nūm), *n.* [L., also *cuminum*, > *cumin*, q. v.] Same as *cumin*.

**cymilin**, *n.* See *simlin*.

**cymobotryose** (sī-mō-bot'ri-ōs), *a.* [As *cymobotrys* + *-ose*.] In bot., same as *thyrsoid*.

Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain  
Clasped with an opal-sheeny cymophane.  
O. W. Holmes, The Mysterious Illness.

**cymophane** (sī-mō-fān), *n.* [ < F. *cymophane*, < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνω*, show.] Chrysoberyl.

**cymophanous** (sī-mō-fā-nus), *a.* [As *cymophane* + *-ous*.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

**cymose**, **cymous** (sī'mōs, sī'mus), *a.* [ < L. *cymosus*, full of shoots, < *cyma*, a shoot, sprout: see *cyme*.] Bearing a cyme; composed of cymes; pertaining to or resembling a cyme.

**cymosely** (sī'mōs-ly), *adv.* In a cymose manner: as, "branching cymosely," Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 103.

**Cymothoa** (sī-mōth'ō-ā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. *κῦμα*, anything swollen, a wave, etc.,



**cynhyena** (sin-hi-ē'nē), *n.* [*< NL. cynhyena, < Gr. κυν (kyn-), dog, + iaina, hyena.*] A book-name of the painted hyena or hyena-dog of Africa, *Lycaon pictus*, translating one of its generic names, *Cynhyena*, which is not in use. See *Lycaon*.

**cynic** (sin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier also *cynick*; = *D. cinic* = *F. cynique* = *Sp. cinico* = *Pg. cynico* = *It. cinico* (cf. *G. cynisch* = *Dan. cynisk*, adj., *G. Dan. cyniker*, *D. ciniker*, *n.*), chiefly in the philosophical sense, *< L. cynicus*, cynic, a Cynic (also lit. in *spasmus cynicus*, cynic spasm), *< Gr. κυνικός*, dog-like, also cynic, a Cynic, so called, as popularly understood, in allusion to the coarse mode of life or the surly disposition of these philosophers, but perhaps orig., without this implication, in ref. to the Cynosarges, *Κυνσαργίς*, a gymnasium outside of Athens, where Antisthenes, the founder of the sect, taught. The literal sense 'dog-like' is thought of in *E.*, apart from the bookish use in *cynic spasm* and *cynic year*, only as an etymological explanation of the philosophical term.] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to a dog; dog-like: as, *cynic spasm*.—2. Of or pertaining to the dog-star: as, the *cynic year*.—3. Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears  
To those budge doctors of the Stoick fur,  
And fetch their precepts from the Cynick tub  
Praising the lean and sallow abstinence!

*Milton, Comus*, l. 708.

**4. Having the character or qualities of a cynic; cynical.**—**Cynic spasm**, a kind of convulsive spasm of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, etc., into the appearance of a grin. **Cynic year**, the Sothic year, or calicular year. See *Sothic*.

**II. n.** 1. [*cap.*] One of a sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 B. C.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was. The chief doctrines of the Cynics were that virtue is the only good, that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake. They were accordingly characterized by an ostentatious contempt of riches, arts, science, and amusements. The most famous Cynic was Diogenes of Sinope, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the doctrines of the school to an extreme and ridiculous asceticism, and is improbably said to have slept in a tub which he carried about with him. **2. A person of a cynical temper; a sneering faultfinder.**

A cynic might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend—"Just as good as the real."

*C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies*, p. 4.

**cynical** (sin'i-kal), *a.* [*< cynic + -al.*] 1. Same as *cynic*, 3.

Whether the bulk of our Irish natives are not kept from thriving, by that cynical content in dirt and beggary, which they possess to a degree beyond any other people.

*Bp. Berkeley, Querist*.

**2. Having or showing a disposition to disbelieve in or doubt the sincerity or value of social usages or of personal character, motives, or doings, and to express or intimate the disbelief or doubt by sarcasm, satire, sneers, or other indirection; captious; carping; sarcastic; satirical: as, a cynical remark; a cynical smile.**

I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations, where no benefit has been received.

*Johnson, To Chesterfield*.

= *Syn. Pessimistic*, etc. (see *misanthropic*), morose, sarcastic, satirical, carping, censorious, snappish, waspish.

**cynically** (sin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cynical, sarcastic, or sneering manner.

Rather in a satire and cynically, than seriously and wisely.

*Bacon, Works*, l. 176 (Ord MS.).

**cynicalness** (sin'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being cynical; a cynical disposition or character; tendency to despise or disregard the common amenities of life.

**cynicism** (sin'i-sizm), *n.* [*< cynic + -ism*. Cf. *LL. cynismus*, *< Gr. κυνισμός*, cynicism, *< κυν-ίζω*, be a cynic, *< κυνικός*, a cynic: see *cynic*.] 1. The body of doctrine inculcated and practised by the Cynics; indifference to pleasure; stoicism pushed to austerity, asceticism, or aerbity.—2. The character or state of being cynical; cynicalness.

This cynicism is for the most part affected, and serves only as an excuse for some caustic remarks on human nature in general.

*Hallam, Introduct. Lit. of Europe*.

A charitable and good-tempered word it is, notwithstanding its reputation for cynicism and detraction.

*C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies*, p. 54.

**Cynictidinae** (si-nik-ti-di-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cynictis (-id-) + -inae.*] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridae*, belonging to the cynopodous or dog-footed division of that family. The technical characters are:

lengthened, blunt, non-retractile claws; a short ventricose head; a flat, bald, and grooved nose; a flattened bushy tail; and 32 teeth. There is but one genus, *Cynictis*.

**Cynictis** (si-nik'tis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κυν (kyn-), a dog, + ικτίς*, a kind of weasel, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of carnivorous



African Meerkat (*Cynictis penicillata*).

quadrupeds, constituting the subfamily *Cynictidinae*. *C. penicillata*, of South Africa, is an example. *Ogilby*.

**cynipid** (sin'i-pid), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** An insect of the family *Cynipidae*.

**II. a.** Of or pertaining to the family *Cynipidae*.

**Cynipidae** (si-nip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cynips + -idae.*] A family of hymenopterous insects; the gall-flies. By means of their ovipositors they puncture plants, depositing their eggs along it, is believed, with some irritant fluid which produces tumors commonly called galls or nut-galls. Besides the true gall-flies, the *Cynipidae* include certain inquilinous and parasitic forms. The anterior wings lack a complete costal nervure and stigma (except in *Ibalia*); the abdomen is generally compressed-ovate or ovate, rarely cultriform; and the ovipositor is subapical. Nearly 400 European cynipids have been described, and about 200 from North America, many of which latter are known only by their galls. The family is divided into five subfamilies, *Cynipinae*, *Ibalinae*, *Inquilinae*, *Allotrichinae*, and *Figitinae*. It was called by Leach *Diptolepidae*. The name of the family is also written *Cimipidae*, *Cynipites*, *Cyniphidae*, and *Cynipseae*. The terms *Cynipera* of Latreille and *Cynipidae* or *Cynipides* of Leach are synonyms of *Chalcididae*, not of the present family. See *gall*.

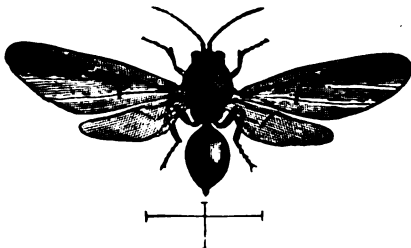
**cynipideous** (sin-i-pid'ē-us), *a.* Same as *cynipidous*.

The galls of *Cynips* and its allies are inhabited by members of other cynipideous genera, as *Synergus*, *Amblynotus*, and *Synophrus*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, X. 46.

**cynipidous** (si-nip'i-dus), *a.* [*< Cynips (Cynipidae) + -ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling the *Cynipidae* or gall-flies.—2. Produced or affected by gall-flies: as, *cynipidous galls*. *Osten-Sacken*.

**Cynips** (si'nips), *n.* [*NL., altered from LL. cyniphes, cynifes, ciniphes, cinifes*, *pl.*, a kind of stinging insect, corrupt forms of *Gr. κνίψ*, *pl. κνίπες*, varying with *κνίψ*, *pl. κνίπες*, applied to several kinds of insects, esp. such as live under the bark of trees.] The typical genus of the gall-making hymenopterous insects of the family *Cynipidae*, founded by Linnaeus in 1748.



*Cynips quercus-prunus*. (Cross shows natural size.)

It was formerly a genus of large extent, but has been recently much subdivided. Its species in the main form galls on oak, in which their larvae develop.

**cynoccephalic** (si'nō-se-fal'ik or si'nō-sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *cynoccephalus* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cynoccephalus.—2. In myth., etc., having a dog's head, or a head like that of a dog.

Hermes (Thoth) in temple holding caduceus and purse or caduceus and cynoccephalic ape.

*B. V. Head, Historia Numorum*, p. 723.

**cynoccephalous** (si'nō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< L. cynoccephalus*, adj.: see *Cynoccephalus*.] Dog-headed, as a baboon; cynoccephalic.

**Cynoccephalus** (si'nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [*NL., < L. cynoccephalus*, *< Gr. κυνκέφαλος*, dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, *< κύων (kyn-), a dog, + κεφαλή*, head, akin to *E. head*.] 1. A genus of baboons, of the family *Cynopithecidae*. It formerly included all those baboons to which the term "dog-faced"

was applied, from the extremely prognathous jaws, giving a canine physiognomy; but it is now restricted to exclude the drill, mandrill, etc. The common baboon is *C. babuin*, inhabiting northerly parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. In this species the tail is about one third the whole length. Closely related are the chacma, *C. porcarius*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. sphinx*, of West Africa. The hebe or hamadryad, *C. hamadryas*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one fourth of the total length. *Cynoccephalus* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.

**2. [l. c.] A dog-faced baboon.**

**Cynodia** (si'nō-di-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. κυν-όδης*, contr. of *κυνοδής*, dog-like, *< κύων (kyn-), dog, + οδός (ódos)*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed instead of *Carnivora*, and covering the *Ferae* of modern naturalists, or the *Carnivora* proper as distinguished from the *Insectivora* and from those *Marsupialia* which are also carnivorous. It was divided by Blyth into *Digitigrada*, *Subplantigrada*, *Plantigrada*, and *Pinnigrada*. The last of these subdivisions corresponds to the *Ferae pinnipedia* of modern naturalists, the other three to the *Ferae fissipedia*.

**Cynodon** (si'nō-don), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κυνόδων*, *κυνόδων*, the canine tooth, *< κύων (kyn-), dog, + οδός (ódos)* = *E. tooth*. Cf. *F. chien-dent*, quitch-grass.] 1. The name given by Richard in 1805 to *Capriola* (Adanson, 1763), a genus of grasses, low creeping perennials, with digitate, one-sided spikes. The chief species is *C. Dactylon*, the widely distributed Bermuda grass.—2. In *zool.*, a genus of apparently canine fossil mammals, of uncertain position.

**Cynodontia** (si'nō-don'ti-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Schumacher, 1817), < Gr. κυνόδων (-όντων)*: see *Cynodon*.] The typical genus of *Cynodontinae*.

**Cynodontinae** (si'nō-don-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cynodontia + -inae.*] A subfamily of turbinelloid gastropods with an obconic shell and several transverse ridges about the middle of the columella. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Also called *Vasinae* and *Vasina*.

**Cynogale** (si-nog'a-lē), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κύων (kyn-), dog, + γαλή, γαλήνη*, a weasel.] A genus



Mampalon (*Cynogale bennetti*).

of *Viverridae*, typical of the subfamily *Cynogalinae*, containing a species, *Cynogale bennetti*, found in Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra, called in Borneo *mampalon*. It is the most aquatic representative of the family, being partly web-footed, with soft, thick fur like an otter's. It inhabits damp places along the banks of rivers.

**Cynogalinae** (si'nō-ga-li-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Cynogale + -inae.*] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridae*, belonging to the viverrine or eluroidous division of that family, and represented only by the genus *Cynogale*. The nose is hairy and ungrooved; the sectorial tooth has a large tubercular ledge; the claws are retractile to some extent; and the toes are partially webbed.

**Cynoglossus** (si'nō-glos'um), *n.* [*NL. (L. cynoglossus, Pliny), < Gr. κυνόγλωσσον*, hound's-tongue, neut. of *κυνόγλωσσος*, dog-tongued, *< κύων (kyn-), a dog, + γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of chiefly perennial herbs, family *Boraginaceae*, consisting of about 60 species, of temperate regions and the mountains of the tropics. There are 6 species in North America. The hound's-tongue, *C. officinale*, is a weed of the old world, naturalized in the United States, with a disagreeable smell like that of mice. It was at one time used as a remedy for scrofula.

**cynography** (si-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. κύων (kyn-), a dog, + γραφία, < γράφειν*, write.] A history of the dog; a treatise on the dog. [Rare.]

**cynoid** (si'noid), *a.* [*< Gr. κυνόειδής*, also contr. *κυνόδης*, dog-like, *< κύων (kyn-), a dog, + εἶδος*, form.] Dog-like; canine; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cynoidea*.

**Cynoidea** (si-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. κυνο-είδης*, dog-like: see *cynoid*, and cf. *Cynodia*.] One of three divisions of the fissiped or terrestrial carnivorous mammals, consisting of the canine as distinguished from the feline and ursine members of the *Ferae fissipedia*, the other cor-

responding divisions being *Eluroidea* and *Arotoidea*. The *Cynoidea* agree most nearly with the *Eluroidea*, but have a well-developed carotid canal opening into the foramen lacerum posterius, a distinct condyloid foramen, an open glenoid foramen, undeveloped Cowper's glands, and a large os penis. There is but one family, the *Canidae*, including the dogs, wolves, foxes, etc. See *Canidae*.

The Dogs (including the Wolves, Jackals, and Foxes under this head) form the most central group of the *Carnivora*, which may be termed the *Cynoidea*.

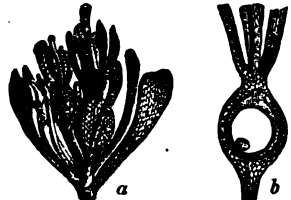
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 358.

**cynolyssa** (si-nō-lis'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυνόλυσσα, canine madness (cf. Gr. κυνόλυσος, mad from the bite of a dog), < Gr. κύων (κύων), a dog, + λίσσα, madness.] Canine madness. See *rabies*.

**Cynomorium** (si-nō-mō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cynomorium*, Pliny), < Gr. κυνόμοριον, a name of the ὀροβάχχη (prob. broom-rape, orobanche), < κύων (κύων), a dog, + μόριον, a part, prop. dim. of μόρος (a part), lot, destiny; cf. μέρος, a part.] A small genus of plants, constituting the family

*Cynomoriaceæ*.

The only species, *C. coccineum*, is a red, fleshy, herbaceous plant, covered with scales instead of leaves, and is a native of northern Africa, Malta, and the Levant. It was known to the old herbalists as *Jungus Melitenis*, and was valued as an astringent and styptic in cases of dysentery and hemorrhage; it



*Cynomorium coccineum*.  
a, cluster of male and female flowers; b, section of fruit.

was held in such esteem by the Knights of Malta that it was carefully deposited in stores, from which the grand master sent it in presents to sovereigns, hospitals, etc.

**Cynomorpha**, **Cynomorphæ** (si-nō-mōr'fā, -fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύων (κύων), a dog, + μορφή, form.] A division of catarrhine monkeys, including the baboons and other lower monkeys, as distinguished from the anthropoid apes, or *Anthropomorpha*.

**cynomorphic** (si-nō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*Cynomorpha* + -ic.] Pertaining to the *Cynomorpha*; cynopithecoïd.

**Cynomyonax** (si-nō-mi'ō-naks), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1877), < *Cynomys* + Gr. ἀναξ, king.] A genus of ferrets, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, related to *Putorius*. The



Black-footed Ferret (*Cynomyonax nigripes*).

type is the black-footed ferret of North America, *C. nigripes*, found in the towns of the prairie-dog (*Cynomys*), whence the name.

**Cynomys** (si-nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1817), < Gr. κύων (κύων), a dog, + μύς = *E. mouse*.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds, of the spermo-philic division of the family *Sciuridæ*, approaching the marmots proper (*Arctomys*) in the stout, thick-set body and short, bushy tail. The pelage is close and harsh; the nail of the thumb is well marked; the outer ears are rudimentary; the cheek-pouches are small; the skull is massive, short, and broad, with wide zygomatic arches and large postorbital processes; and the dentition is very strong and heavy. The genus contains the well-known prairie-dogs or barking squirrels of western North America, which live in extensive underground burrows, in colonies often of immense extent, in the sterile regions of the West. The common species are *C. ludovicianus*, the common prairie-dog, whose range in general is from the plains to the Rocky Mountains, and *C. columbianus*, extending thence westward. See cut under *prairie-dog*.

**Cynonycteris** (si-nō-nik'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύων (κύων), a dog, + νυκτερίς, a bat; see *Nycteris*.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, differing from *Pteropus* in having a tail, though a short one, and the fur of the neck not woolly. There are about 8 species, extending from the Malay peninsula into Africa. *C. ægyptiaca* haunts the chambers of the pyramids, and is probably the species often represented in Egyptian paintings and sculptures. *C. collaris* is the collared fruit-bat of Africa.

**cynophrenology** (si-nō-frē-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*C. Gr.* κύων (κύων), a dog, + *phrenology*.] The phrenology of the dog's brain. *Wilder*.

**Cynopithecidæ** (si-nō-pi-thē-si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + -idæ.] The lower one of the two great families into which the catar-

rhine quadrumanous quadrupeds are divided, containing all excepting the anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidæ*. It is divided into two subfamilies: (1) *Semnopithecinæ*, with complex stomach and no cheek-pouches, containing the genera *Nasalis*, *Semnopithecus*, *Colobus*, etc.; and (2) *Cynopithecinæ*, with simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The characters of the family are chiefly comparative or negative, being those in which the general structure recedes from the man-like type presented by the higher simians. The gradation from the highest semnopithecoïd to the lowest cynocephalus is a gentle one, though the difference between these extremes is great.

**Cynopithecinæ** (si-nō-pith-ē-si-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + -inæ.] The lower one of the two subfamilies into which the *Cynopithecidæ* are divisible, including all kinds of cynopithecoïd apes, monkeys, and baboons which have a simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The leading forms are *Cercopithecus*, or ordinary long-tailed monkeys; *Macacus*, the macaques; and some short-tailed forms closely related to the latter, as *Inuus* and *Cynopithecus*, commonly called apes, with *Papio* or *Cynocephalus* and *Mandrilla* or *Mormon*, the dog-faced and pig-faced baboons. See *Cynopithecus*.

**cynopithecoïd** (si-nō-pi-thē'koid), *a. and n.* [*Cynopithecus* + -oid.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the lower series of catarrhine monkeys; not simian or anthropoid; cynomorphic: specifically applied to the *Cynopithecidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cynopithecidæ*; a cynopithecoïd ape, monkey, or baboon.

**Cynopithecus** (si-nō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύων (κύων), a dog, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of catarrhine monkeys, of the family Cy-



Black Ape of Celebes (*Cynopithecus niger*).

nopithecinæ, and giving name to the subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*. The type and only species is *C. niger*, of Borneo. It is a large, black, tailless monkey, commonly called an ape on account of its general aspect. It is an isolated and peculiar form, not well representing the subfamily to which it gives name except in standing midway in the general series, and connecting the cercopithecoïds and macaques with the baboons.

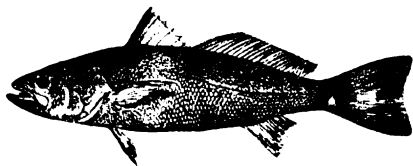
**Cynopoda** (si-nōp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cynopodus*; see *cynopodous*.] In *zool.*, a name given by J. E. Gray to the herpetine or ichneumon division of the family *Viverridæ*, the species of this division being cynopodous. The term is contrasted with *Eluropoda*.

**cynopodous** (si-nōp'ō-dus), *a.* [*C. NL.* *cynopodus*, < Gr. κύων (κύων), a dog, + πούς (πούς) = *E. foot*.] Dog-footed; having feet like a dog's, or with blunt, non-retractile claws: opposed to *eluropodous*, or cat-footed; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cynopoda*.

**Cynopterus** (si-nōp'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. κύων (κύων), a dog, + πτερόν = *E. wing*.] A genus of Oriental fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, externally resembling *Cynonycteris*. *C. marginatus*, a common Indian species, is very destructive to fruit; an individual of the species has been known to devour two ounces of banana in three hours, yet to weigh but one ounce when killed next morning. Its dental formula is: I. 3 or 4; C. 1; pm. 3; m. 3.

**cynorexia** (si-nō-rek'si-jī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύων (κύων), a dog, + ὄρεξις, appetite, desire, < ὀρέγειν, reach after, grasp at, desire.] In *pathol.*, an insatiable, voracious appetite, like that of a dog; bulimia.

**cynorrhodon**, **cynorrhodium** (si-nōr'ō-don, si-nō-rō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cynorrhodon*, the dogrose, < Gr. κύων (κύων), a dog, < ῥόδον, a rose.] In *bot.*, a fruit like that of the rose, fleshy and hollow, inclosing the achenes.



Common Weakfish or Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*).

**Cynoscion** (si-nōs'i-on), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), < Gr. κύων (κύων), a dog, + (sc.) σκία, a sea-fish; see *Sciæna*.] A genus of sciaenoid fishes, of which there are several well-known and important species. *C. regalis* is the common weakfish or squeteague; *C. maculatus* is the spotted weakfish; two Californian species are *C. parvipinnis* and *C. nobilis*. See *weakfish*.

**cynosurat**, *n.* See *cynosure*.

**cynosural** (si-nō- or sin'ō-sūr-al), *a.* [*C. cynosure* + -al.] Relating to or of the nature of a cynosure; attracting attention, as a cynosure.

Had either, Madam, of that *cynosural* triad (Raleigh, Sidney, and Spenser) been within call of my most humble importunities, your ears had been delectate with far nobler melody. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. 35.

**cynosure** (si-nō- or sin'ō-sūr), *n.* [At first in L. form *cynosura*; = *F. cynosura* = *Pg. cynosura* = *Sp. It. cinosura*, < L. *Cynosura*, < Gr. Κυνόσουρα, the constellation of the Little Bear, containing the star which is now but was not then the pole-star (which forms the tip of the tail), and thus often the object to which the eyes of mariners were directed, lit. the dog's tail, < κύων, dog's (gen. of κύων, dog), + οὐρά, tail.] Something that strongly attracts attention; a center of attraction.

Where perhaps some beauty lies,  
The *Cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.

*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 80.

Let the fundamentals of faith be your *cynosura*, your great light to walk by. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 124.

The Chevalier Bayard, the *cynosure* of Chivalry.

*Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

**Cynosurus** (si-nō-sū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Κυνόσουρα, dog's tail; see *cynosure*.] A genus of grasses with the flower-spikelets forming a unilateral spike. There are four or five species, of the north temperate region of the old world, of which *C. cristatus* is considered a good pasture-grass.

**Cynthia** (sin'thi-ā), *n.* [L. (sc. *dea*), *Diana* (Artemis), the Cynthia (goddess), fem. of *Cynthius*, adj. of *Cynthus*, < Gr. Κύνθος, a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (*Diana*).] 1. In *myth.*, one of the names given to Artemis (*Diana*), from her reputed birthplace, Mount Cynthus in the island of Delos. Hence — 2. In poetry, a name of the moon, the emblem of *Diana*.

Yon gray is not the morning's eye,  
Tis but the pale reflex of *Cynthia's* brow.

*Shak.*, R. and J., III. 5.

3. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of nymphalid butterflies, containing such as the painted-lady, *C. cardui*. *Fabricius*, 1808. (b) A genus of simple sessile tunicaries, of the family *Ascididæ*, with coriaceous body-wall and four-lobed oral and atrial orifices. *Savigny*, 1827. (c) A genus of crustaceans. *Thompson*, 1829. (d) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Latreille*, 1829. (e) A genus of *Diptera*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

**cyon**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

**Cyon**<sup>2</sup> (si'ōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύων (κύων) = L. *canis* = *E. hound*, a dog; see *Canis* and *hound*.] A genus of wild dogs of southeastern Asia, differing from *Canis* in lacking the small last lower molar. It contains such forms as *C. primæus*, the buanuah, regarded by some as a primitive type of the domestic dog; *C. dukhunensis*, the buanuah, whole, or wild dog of the Deccan, India; and *C. sumatrensis*, of Sumatra. The genus was established by Hodgson. Also written *Cuon* and *Kuon*. See cut under *buanuah*.

**cyphoria** (si-ō-fō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυφωρία, pregnancy, < κυφός, pregnant, < κύος, fetus, + φέρω, bearing, < φέρειν = *E. bear*.] In *med.*, the time of gestation, or of carrying the fetus; the period of pregnancy.

**Cyperaceæ** (si-pe-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyperus* + -aceæ.] The sedge family, a group of monocotyledonous plants nearly allied to the grasses, including 70 genera and probably over 3,000 species. The plants of this group are grassy or rush-like and generally perennial herbs, with solid and often triangular stems, and leaves with closed sheaths. The small flowers are borne in spikelets and are solitary in the axils of the glumaceous bracts. The fruit is a small coriaceous achene. The plants are found in all climates, and are often abundant, but are little eaten by cattle. Some club-rushes are used for making mats, chair-bottoms, etc. The papyrus of Egypt was made from the stems of *Cyperus Papyrus*. The principal genera are *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Fimbristylis*, *Scirpus*, *Rhynchospora*, and *Scleria*.

**cyperaceous** (si-pe-rā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling plants of the family *Cyperaceæ* — that is, sedges and their congeners.

**cyperographer** (si-pe-rog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*C. NL.* *Cyperus*, *q. v.*, + Gr. γράφειν, write, + -er<sup>1</sup>.] A writer on the *Cyperaceæ*. *Bentham*, Notes on *Cyperaceæ*, p. 361.

**cyperologist** (si-pe-ro-l'ō-jist), *n.* [*C. NL.* *Cyperus*, *q. v.*, + Gr. λογία (see -ology) + -ist.]

In bot., a writer or an authority upon the genus *Cyperus*.

**Cyperus** (si-pé'rus), *n.* [NL. (*L. cyperos*, *cyperum*), < Gr. *κίπερος* (Herodotus), an aromatic plant used in embalming, prob. same word as *κίπερος*, name of a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, also sedge, gladiolus. The *L.* name appears in *F.* as *cyper*, and in *E.* as *cypr* (Gerard), *cypr*esse (Cotgrave): see *cypr*ess<sup>3</sup>.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceae*, of about 650 species, very widely distributed, but especially abundant in tropical and subtropical regions. There are about 75 species in the United States. They are annuals or perennials, with triangular naked culms usually bearing an irregular umbel of flattened spikelets. A few of the species, as *C. esculentus* and *C. bulbosus*, have abundant tubers which are used for food. *C. rotundus*, known as nutgrass, and *C. esculentus* multiply rapidly by slender tuberiferous rootstocks, and become pests in cultivated fields. The tubers of the former yield an oil, which is much used in upper India as a perfume.

**cyphel** (si-fel), *n.* Same as *cyphella*, 1.

**cyphella** (si-fel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυφάλα*, the hollow of the ear, akin to *κυπέλλον*, a drinking-vessel, < *κύβη*, the hollow of a vessel: see *cymbal*.] 1. Pl. *cyphellae* (-ë). A cup-like pit or depression on the under surface of the thallus in certain lichens. The color is usually white or yellow. Also *cyphel*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of ascomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Thelaphoraceae*. The hymenium is inferior and confluent with the pileus, and the latter is somewhat cup-shaped and frequently pendulous.

**cyphellaform** (si-fel'ë-fôrm), *a.* [*< NL. cyphella*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Cup-shaped.

**cyphellate** (si-fel'ät), *a.* [*< cyphella* + *-ate*.] In bot., provided with cyphellae.

**cypher**, *n.* and *r.* See *cypher*.

**cyphi**, *n.* Plural of *cyphus*<sup>2</sup>.

**Cyphomandra** (si-fô-man'drâ), *n.* [NL. (so called from the thickened and curved connective), < Gr. *κυφωμα*, hump, + *άνθρωπος*, man (mod. bot. stamen).] A solanaceous genus, of South America, closely allied to *Solanum*, comprising about 30 species of small trees or shrubs. *C. betacea*, the tree-tomato of Peru, is cultivated in subtropical countries for its large pear-shaped, orange-colored fruit, which is used in the same way as the tomato.



Fruiting Branch of *Cyphomandra betacea*.

**phus**.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Dascillidae*, or giving name to a family *Cyphonidae*. Paykull, 1798.

**cyphonautes** (si-fô-nâ'têz), *n.*; pl. *cyphonautes*. [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, stooping, + *ναύτης*, sailor.] The larva of a gymnosomatous polyzoon of the genus *Membranipora*: formerly mistaken for a distinct organism, and referred to a special genus of rotifers by Ehrenberg.

Other larval forms [of *Polyzoa*], which are apparently of a very different structure, . . . e. g., *Cyphonautes*, a larva which is found in all seas, and is, according to Schneider, the larva of *Membranipora pilosa*.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 78.

**Cyphonidae** (si-fon'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyphon* + *-idae*.] A family of serricorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera* or beetles, related to the *Cebri-onidae*. They are of small size, with rather soft, depressed, hemispherical or ovate bodies, and furcate labial palps. They are beetles of dull colors, found on plants in damp situations, flying and running with agility. The family is also called *Dascillidae*.

**cyphonism** (si-fô-nizm), *n.* [*< Gr. κυφονισμός*, < *κυφώνισεν*, < *κυφών*, a pillory in which slaves and criminals were fastened by the neck.] A form of punishment practised in antiquity, supposed by some to have consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects, and by others to have been identical with the Chinese cangue. See *cangue*.

**Cyphophthalmidae** (si-fôf-thal'mi-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyphophthalmus* + *-idae*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans, named from the genus *Cyphophthalmus*, having stalked eyes: synonymous with *Sironidae* (which see).

**Cyphophthalmus** (si-fôf-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, + *ὄφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of harvest-spiders: a synonym of *Siro*.

**cyphosis** (si-fô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύφωσις*, a being humpbacked, < *κύφωσθαι*, be humpbacked,

< *κύφός*, humpbacked, bent forward, < *κίπτειν*, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Usually written *kyphosis*.

**Cyphus**<sup>1</sup> (si'fus), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, curved, < *κίπτειν*, bend.] 1. A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*. Schönherr, 1826.—2. A genus of South American barbets. The type is *C. macrodactylus*. Also *Cyphos*. *Spir*, 1824.

**cyphus**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *scyphus*.

**Cypræa** (si-pré'ä), *n.* [NL., with allusion to *Cypria*, Venus: see *Cyprian*.] A genus of gastropods, type of the family *Cypræidae*; the cowries. *Cypræa moneta* is the money-cowry, used in many parts of the world as a circulating medium. *C. annulus* is used by the Pacific Islanders for barter, ornament, and other purposes. *C. tigris* is a handsome species, a frequent mantle-ornament. See *cowry*. Also *Cypra*.

**cypræid** (si-pré'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cypræidae*.

**Cypræidae** (si-pré'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypræa* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the cowries. They have a ventricose, convoluted, enameled shell, with concealed spire and a long and narrow aperture with crenulated lips, canalliculate at each end; no operculum; a broad foot; and a lobate mantle. The leading genera are *Cypræa* (to which the family is now often restricted), *Orulium* (or *Orula*), and *Pedicularia*. Also *Cypræodæ*, *Cypræadæ*, *Cypræidæ*, *Cypridæ*.

**cypræiform** (si-pré'i-fôrm), *a.* [*< NL. Cypræa*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of *Cypræa*.

**cypræoid** (si-pré'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cypræa* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cypræidae*.

II. *n.* A cypræid.

**cy-pres** (sô-prä'), [OF., so near, as near: *cy. ci* (see *ci-dérant*); *pres*, mod. *F. pres* = *It. presso*, near, < *L. pressus*, pressed (close): see *press*.] In *law*, as near as practicable.—**Doc-trine of cy-pres**, an equitable doctrine (applicable only to cases of trusts or charities) which, in place of an illegal or impossible condition, limitation, or object, allows the nearest practicable one to be substituted. Thus, in some of the United States, when a charity necessarily ceases through the lapse of its object—as, for instance, one for the emancipation of slaves—the courts turn the property over to a similar charity rather than that it should revert to the heirs.

**Cypress**<sup>1</sup> (si'pres), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *cypr*esse, *cypr*esse; < ME. *cypr*es, *cypr*esse, *cypr*esse, *cypr*esse, < OF. *cypr*es, *F. cypr*es = *Pr. cypr*es = *Sp. cypr*es = *Fr. cypr*este = *It. ci-pr*esso = *D. cypr*es = *G. cypr*esse = *Dan. cypr*es = *Sw. cypr*es, < LL. *cypr*essus, classical *L. cypr*essus, rarely *cypr*issus, < Gr. *κυπάρισσος*, Attic *κυπάριττος*, the cypress-tree, common in Greece. A different word and tree from *cypr*us<sup>1</sup>, a tree of Cyprus, though formerly confused with it; ME. *cypr*-tre, later *cypr*us (Cotgrave), *cypr*ess, in form < *L. cypr*us: see *cypr*us<sup>1</sup>.] I. *n.* 1. In bot.: (a) The popular name of coniferous trees of the genus *Cypr*essus.

The common cypress of southern Europe is *C. sempervirens*, of which there are two forms, one with upright appressed branches like a Lombardy poplar, the other a flat-topped tree with horizontal branches. The wood is much used in carpentry. *C. macrocarpa*, the Monterey cypress of California, is a fine ornamental tree, and is frequently cultivated.

He heweth him down cedars, and taketh the cypress and the oak. Isa. xlv. 14.

(b) A name given to other coniferous trees nearly allied to the true cypresses. Such are Lawson's cypress, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, and the yellow or Sitka cypress, *C. Nothkatensis*, of the Pacific coast of North America, both valuable timber-trees and largely cultivated for ornament; the bald, deciduous, black, swamp, red, or white cypress, of the Atlantic States, *Taxodium distichum*, a large timber-tree of which the wood varies much in color; the desert-cypress of Australia, *Callitriche robusta*; and the golden cypress, *Thuja orientalis*, of Japan, with yellow foliage. (c) One of various plants so named from a fancied resemblance to the true cypress, as the standing cypress, *Gilia coronopifolia*, a



Cypress (*Cypr*essus *sempervirens*), appressed form.

tall, slender, polemoniaceous herb, with divided leaves and scarlet flowers, and the Beldere, broom-, or summer cypress, a tall chenopodiaceous plant, *Kochia scoparia*, sometimes cultivated.—2. An emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress-branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Bind you my brows with mourning cyparissæ.

*Bp. Hall*, Elegy on Dr. Whitaker.

Instead of Bays, Crown with sad *Cypr*ess me;

*Cypr*ess which Tombs does beautify.

*Courley*, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey.

Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the cypress would have been united with the laurel.

*Ellet's Biography*.

## II. *a.* Belonging to or made of cypress.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;

In cypress chests my arras. *Shak.*, T. of the S., II. 1.

Within the navel of this hideous wood,

Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells.

*Milton*, Comus, l. 521.

**cypress<sup>2</sup> (si'pres), *n.* and *a.* [First in Shakespeare's time, spelled *cypr*ess, *cypr*esse, *cypr*esse, *cypr*es, *cypr*us; origin unknown; possibly (since it is a book-word) from some misreading of OF. *crepe*, cypress, crape: see *crape* and *crisp*.] I. *n.* A thin transparent black or white stuff; a kind of crape.**

Shadow their glory, as a milliner's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoaky lawn, or a black cyprus!

*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, l. 2.

A beauty, artificially covered with a thin cloud of Cyprus, transmits its excellency to the eye, made more greedy and apprehensive by that imperfect and weak restraint.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), l. 21.

## II. *a.* Made of or resembling cypress.—Cypress cat, a tabby cat.

While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as Cyprus—dark grey, with black stripes and markings. I took an opportunity of asking a gentleman who had lived in Norfolk as to the colour of the kitten, and his reply was, "In Norfolk we should call it Cyprus."

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 289.

**Cypress damask**, a rich silk cloth made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with cypress gold.—**Cypress gold**, gold thread so made that the surface of the metal is brilliant like metal wire. See *Cypress damask*, and *gold thread*, under *thread*. *Rock*, Textile Fabrics.—**Cypress lawn**. Same as *l.*

Sable stole of *Cypr*us lawn

Over thy decent shoulders drawn.

*Milton*, II Penseroso, l. 35.

**cypress<sup>3</sup> (si'pres), *n.* [Also spelled *cypr*esse, *cypr*es, altered, by confusion with *cypr*ess<sup>1</sup>, from *L. cyperos*, galingale; see *Cyperus*.] The English galingale, *Cyperus longus*: called *sweet cypr*ess from its aromatic roots. Also *cypr*ess-root.**

**cypress-knee (si'pres-nê), *n.* One of the large, hollow, conical excrescences which rise from the roots of the swamp-cypress, *Taxodium distichum*. They are believed to promote the aëration of the submerged portions of the tree.**

**cypress-moss (si'pres-môs), *n.* One of the club-mosses, *Lycopodium alpinum*.**

**cypress-root (si'pres-rôt), *n.* Same as *cypr*ess<sup>3</sup>. **cypress-vine (si'pres-vin), *n.* A Mexican convolvulaceous climber, *Quamoclit Quamoclit*, with finely parted leaves and bright-scarlet or white flowers. It is frequently cultivated.****

**Cyprian** (sip'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Cyprius*, < Gr. *Κίπριος*, pertaining to *Κίπρος*, *L. Cyprius*, famous for its worship of Venus (Aphrodite); hence fem., *L. Cypria* (also *Cypris*, < Gr. *Κύπρις*), Venus (Aphrodite): see *cypr*us<sup>1</sup>.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *Cypriote*.—2. Pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus; hence, lewd; wanton.

Is this that jolly god, whose Cyprian bow

Has shot so many flaming darts?

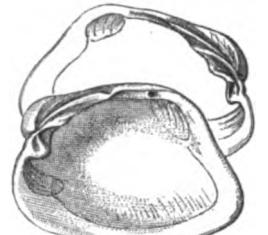
*Quarles*, Emblems, II. 9.

## II. *n.* 1. Same as *Cypriote*.—2. A lewd woman; a courtesan; a strumpet.

**Cypricardia** (sip-ri-kâr'di-ä), *n.* [NL., as *Cypr*ina, *q. v.*, + Gr. *καρδιά* = *E. heart*.]

A genus of conchiferous or lamelli-branch mollusks, of the family *Cyprinidae*, having an oblong shell, with two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each side of the hinge.

**Cypridacea** (sip-ri-dä'sê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid*) + *-acea*.] A group of ostracoid crustaceans: synonymous with *Ostracoda* (which see).



*Cypricardia oboea*.



**Cypridæ**<sup>1</sup> (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cyprididae*.

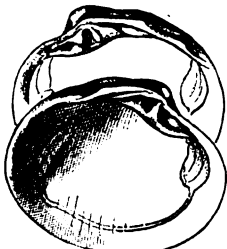
**Cypridæ**<sup>2</sup> (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cypridæ*.

**Cyprididae** (si-prid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypris* (Cyprid-) + *-idae*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a double median eye; no heart; a pair of light, strong valves or shells, not indented for the passage of the antennæ; the anterior antennæ usually 7-jointed and beset with long setæ; the posterior antennæ usually 6-jointed, simple, and pediform; two pairs of legs; and the abdomen furcate, with hooked setæ. The second pair of antennæ serve as locomotory and prehensile organs. There are several genera, chiefly fresh-water forms, as *Cypris*, *Notodromus*, *Bairdia*, etc.

**Cypridina** (sip-ri-di'nā), *n.* [NL., < *Cypris* (Cyprid-) + *-ina*.] The typical genus of ostracoid crustaceans of the family *Cyprididae*. *C. mediterranea* is an example.

**Cypridinidae** (sip-ri-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypridina* + *-idae*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a heart with dorsal aspect; large paired, lateral, compound, stalked eyes; the shells or valves beaked, and deeply indented for the passage of the antennæ; the anterior antennæ bent and setose; the posterior antennæ biramous, serving as swimming-organs; the manducatory apparatus abortive; the palp long, pediform, and 5-jointed; and the abdomen ending in a lamella armed with spines and hooks. They are exclusively marine organisms. *Cypridina* and *Asterops* are the principal genera.

**Cyprina** (si-prī'nā), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Cyprinus*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Isocardidae*, or typical of a family *Cyprinidae*, having two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each valve. *C. islandica* is a large species of the North Atlantic. Also *Cyprina*.



*Cyprina islandica*.

**cyprinean** (sip-ri-nā'sē-an), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Cyprina* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cyprina*.

*II. n.* One of the *Cyprina*.

**cyprinoid** (sip'rin), *a.* [Cf. *Cyprinus*.] In *ichth.*, cyprinoid; carp-like; pertaining to fishes of the genus *Cyprinus* or family *Cyprinidae*.

**cyprine**<sup>2</sup> (sip'rin), *a.* [Short for *\*cyprissine*, < *LL. cyprissinus*, *L. cyprissinus*, < *Gr. κυπρίσιος*, of the cypress, < *κυπάρισσος*, cypress: see *cypress*.] Of or belonging to the cypress.

**cyprine**<sup>3</sup> (sip'rin), *n.* [Cf. *LL. cyprinus*, *cyprinus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] A variety of vesuvianite or idocrase, of a blue tint, which is supposed to be due to the presence of copper.

**cyprinid**<sup>1</sup> (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [Cf. *Cyprinidae*.] A fish of the family *Cyprinidae*.

**cyprinid**<sup>2</sup> (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [Cf. *Cyprinidae*.] A mollusk of the family *Cyprinidae*.

**Cyprinidae**<sup>1</sup> (si-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-idae*.] A family of fresh-water fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinus* (the carp), of varying limits with different authors. (a) In Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopecterygii abdominales*, having a slightly cleft mouth with weak and generally toothless jaws, the border of the mouth being formed by the intermaxillaries, and the trifling armature of the jaws consisting of the deeply indented pharyngeals; a small number of branchial rays; the body scaly; and no adipose dorsal fin. (b) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with body generally covered with scales; head naked; margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries; mouth toothless; lower pharyngeal bones well developed, falciform and parallel with the branchial arches, and provided with teeth in two or three series; air-bladder large, divided into an anterior and a posterior portion by a constriction, or into a right and a left portion inclosed in an osseous capsule (absent in *Homaloptera*); and ovarian sacs closed. (c) In Gill's system, a family of eventognathous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth few, and three basal branchials. Even with its narrowest limits, it is the largest family of fishes, containing nearly 1,000 species, which by some are referred to more than 200 genera, but by others to much fewer. Very numerous representatives occur in the fresh waters of North America, Europe, and Asia, and fewer in those of Africa, where they have apparently found their way in later Tertiary times. They are absent from the streams of South America, Australia, and all the islands of the Pacific ocean except those of the East Indian archipelago. About 250 species have been found in the United States, most of which are very small. In Europe and Asia species contribute largely to the food-supply of the people, but in America very few are of any economical importance. The most

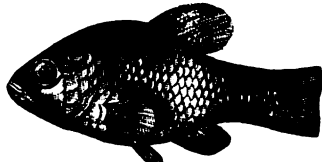
valuable is the true carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, which has been introduced and is now largely cultivated in the United States. Another species widely dispersed in the ornamental goldfish, *Carassius* (or *Cyprinus*) *auratus*. *Dace*, *roach*, *chub*, *shiner*, and *minnow* are names applied to various species. See cuts under *carp* and *goldfish*.

**Cyprinidae**<sup>2</sup> (si-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-idae*.] In *conch.*, a family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyprina*. The technical characters are: a regular, equi-valve, oval shell, with thick, strong epidermis; 1-3 principal cardinal teeth; a simple pallial line; and the edges of the mantle fused to form two siphonal openings. Also called *Isocardidae*. See cut under *Cyprina*.

**cypriniform** (si-prin'i-fōrm), *a.* [Cf. NL. *Cyprinus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] In form resembling a cyprinoid fish; carp-like.

**Cyprinina** (sip-ri-nī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system, the second group of *Cyprinidae*. The technical characters are: an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion (not inclosed in an osseous capsule); pharyngeal teeth in single, double, or triple series, and few in number, the outer series not containing more than 7; the anal fin very short, with 5 or 6, exceptionally 7, branched rays; a lateral line running along the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin opposite to the ventrals.

**Cyprinodon** (si-prin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κυπρίνος*, a carp, + *ὄδον*, Ionic form of *ὄδον* = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinodontidae*. *La-cépède*, 1803.



*Cyprinodon variegatus*.

taining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinodontidae*.

*II. n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

**cyprinodontid** (si-prin'ō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidae*.

**Cyprinodontidae** (si-prin'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinodon* (t) + *-idae*.] A family of haplous fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinodon*. The head and body are covered with scales; the margin of the upper jaws is formed by the intermaxillaries only; there are teeth in both jaws; the upper and lower pharyngeals have cardiform teeth; the dorsal fin is situated on the hinder half of the body; the stomach is without a blind sac; and the pyloric appendages are absent. Many of them are known as *Killifishes*, *mummychops*, etc.—**Cyprinodontidae carnivoræ**, in Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinodontidae*, characterized by the bones of each mandibular being firmly united, and the intestinal tract short or but little convoluted.—**Cyprinodontidae limnophagæ**, in Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Cyprinodontidae*, characterized by the bones of each mandibular not being united (the dentary being movable), and the intestinal canal with numerous convolutions. The sexes are differentiated.

**Cyprinodontina** (si-prin'ō-don-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinodon* (t) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidae carnivoræ*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and the teeth are incisor-like and notched.

**cyprinodontoid** (si-prin'ō-don'toid), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Cyprinodon* (t) + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Same as *cyprinodont*.

*II. n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

**cyprinoid** (sip'ri-noid), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Carp-like; cyprine; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinoidea*.

*II. n.* A carp or carp-like fish; a fish of cyprinoid character; one of the *Cyprinoidea*.

**Cyprinoidea** (sip-ri-noi'ō-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of plectospondylous fishes, embracing the families *Cyprinidae* (carps, etc.), *Homalopteridae* (East Indian fishes), *Catostomidae* (suckers), and *Cobitidae* (loaches).

**cyprinoidean** (sip-ri-noi'ō-dē-an), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Cyprinoidea* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of cyprinoid character; cyprinoid.

*II. n.* One of the *Cyprinoidea*.

**Cyprinus** (si-prī'nus), *n.* [NL., < *L. cyprinus*, < *Gr. κυπρίνος*, a carp.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinidae*; the carps proper. The genus has varied within wide limits. By Linnaeus and the old authors all the eventognathous fishes, as cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids, with some others, were included. It gradually underwent delimitation by many zoologists, and is now generally restricted to the carp. The common cultivated carp is *C. carpio*, of which there are many varieties. *C. auratus* is the common goldfish, but it belongs properly to a very distinct genus, *Carassius*. See *carp*.

**Cypriot** (sip'ri-ot), *n.* See *Cypriote*.

**Cypriote** (sip'ri-ōt), *n. and a.* [= *F. Cypriot*, *Cypriot* = *It. Cypriotto*, < *L. Cypricus*, *Cyprian*, < *Cyprus*, *Cyprus*.] *I. n.* 1. An inhabitant of

*Cyprus*, a large island lying in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and forming part of the Turkish empire, though occupied and administered by Great Britain since 1878; specifically, one of the primitive race of inhabitants, Greek in language and affinity.—2. The Greek dialect of *Cyprus*.

*II. a.* Of or belonging to the island of *Cyprus*.—**Cypriote alphabet**, a syllabic character, of disputed origin, used anciently for writing the Cypriote Greek dialect.—**Cypriote pottery**, a class of pottery found in the island of *Cyprus*; specifically, the ancient vessels, of a somewhat coarse baked clay, found generally in tombs,



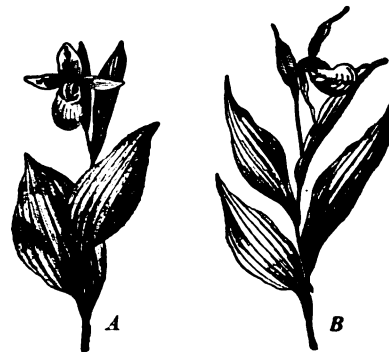
Cypriote Pottery.

and showing in their form and in their decoration, whether geometric or derived from animal or vegetable types, etc., a close affiliation to important series of pottery made on the mainland of Greece and Asia, and in other islands, as Rhodes and Thera. This pottery is important for the tracing of connecting-links between the art of Greece and that of other lands, as, for instance, in its exhibition of the gradual modification and Hellenization of the Egyptian lotus as a decorative motive.

Also *Cyprian*.

**cypripedin** (sip-ri-pē'din), *n.* [Cf. *Cypripedium* + *-in*.] The precipitate formed when water is added to a strong tincture prepared from the roots of plants of the genus *Cypripedium*.

**Cypripedium** (sip-ri-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. Cypris*, *Venus*, + *pes* (ped-), foot; or, poss., a corruption of *Cypripodium*, < *Gr. Κύπρις*, *Aphrodite*, + *πόδιον*, little foot.] A genus of orchids, having the two lateral anthers perfect, while the third forms a dilated fleshy appendage above the stigma. The lip is large and saccate or somewhat slipper-shaped, whence the common names *lady's-slipper* and (in the United States) *moccasin-flower*. The ovary is



A, showy lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*), one sixth natural size. B, larger lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium hirsutum*), one seventh natural size. (U. S. D. A.)

one-celled. There are about 20 species, native in the north temperate zone, 10 of which, including *C. reginae* and *C. hirsutum*, occur in the United States. The European *C. Calceolus* is the type of the genus. Earlier botanists included in *Cypripedium* more than 30 species of tropical orchids, the majority of them natives of America, which are properly referable to the genera *Uropedium*, *Selenipedium*, and *Paphiopedilum*. Several of these are widely cultivated in greenhouses, where their forms have been largely increased in number by hybridization.

**Cypris** (si'pris), *n.* [NL., < *L. Cypris*, < *Gr. Κύπρις*, *Venus* (Aphrodite): see *Cyprian*.] The typical genus of ostracodes, of the family *Cyprididae*.

The species are among the numerous and varied forms of minute fresh-water crustaceans known as water-fleas, swarming in ditches, pools, and other stagnant waters. Their shells abound in a fossil state, in fresh-water strata, from the Carboniferous formation upward.



A Species of *Cypris*, highly magnified.

**cyprus**<sup>1</sup> (si'prus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κύπρος*, a tree growing in *Cyprus*, supposed to be the same as the Heb. *gopher*, < *Κύπρος*, *Cyprus*. A different word and tree from *cypress* (*L. cypressus*), with which in E. it has been confused: see *cypress*.] The Latin name of a tree, *Lawsonia inermis*, the common henna, growing in *Cyprus* and Egypt, yielding a fragrant oil.

**cyprus**<sup>2</sup> (si'prus), *n.* Same as *cypress*.



**cyprus-bird** (si'prus-bêrd), *n.* The blackcap, or European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia* or *Curruca atricapilla*.

**cyprusite** (si'prus-it), *n.* [Irreg. < *Cyprus* + *-ite*.] An iron sulphate occurring in yellow incrustations in western Cyprus.

**Cyprus turpentine.** See *Chian turpentine*, under *Chian*.

**cypsel** (sip'se-lä), *n.*; pl. *cypselæ* (-lë). [NL., < Gr. *κύψηλη*, any hollow vessel, the hollow of the ear (cf. *cyphella*), prob. akin to *κύπτω*, a cup: see *cup*.] In bot., an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositæ*.

**Cypseli** (sip'se-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. cypselus*, a swift: see *Cypselus*.] A superfamily group of picarian birds, approximately equal to the *Macrochires* of Nitzsch, and now usually consisting of the three families *Cypselidae*, *Trochilidae*, and *Caprimulgidae*: same as *Cypseloides*, *Cypseliformes*, or *Cypselomorpha*.

**Cypselidae** (sip'sel'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-idae*.] A family of fissirostral macrochiran non-passerine birds; the swifts. The technical characters are: a very small, deeply cleft, unbristled bill, with exposed nostrils; extremely long pointed wings, with graduated primaries and short secondaries; small weak feet, unfitted for progression, frequently with an abnormal ratio of the phalanges; enormously developed salivary glands; the sternum entire behind; the furculum U-shaped; no ceca; the leg-muscles anomalous; and several narrowly oval, white eggs. The swifts are a well-marked family of from 6 to 8 genera and about 60 species, resembling swallows, and often so-called. They are divided into two subfamilies, *Cypselinae* and *Chaeturinae*. See cuts under *Chaetura* and *Cypselus*.

**cypseliform** (sip'se-li-fôr-m), *a.* [< NL. *cypseliformis*, < *L. cypselus*, a swift, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form or structure of a swift; resembling the *Cypselidae*. Also *cypselomorphic*.

**Cypseliformes** sip'se-li-fôr-méz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cypseliformis*: see *cypseliform*.] A superfamily of macrochiran non-passerine birds, containing the swifts, goatsuckers, and humming-birds; the long-handed series of picarian birds: nearly the same as the *Macrochires*, and the same as the *Cypseloides* of Blyth and *Cypselomorpha* of Huxley. The syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles; the palate is rectilinear; the oil-gland is nude; the legs are anomalous; the sternum is broad, deeply keeled, entire or notched behind; the tail has 10 rectrices; the distal segments of the wing are greatly elongated in comparison with the proximal one, and the pteron bears 10 rapidly graduated flight-feathers, producing a long, pointed wing; the feet are small, scarcely serviceable for progression, with variously modified digits, sometimes of abnormal ratio of phalanges, but neither syndactyl nor zygodactyl; and the hind toe is elevated or reversed in some forms, in which also the front toes may be semi-palmate. The bill shows two diverse types, being tenuirostral in the humming-birds and fissirostral in the swifts and goatsuckers. The group is contrasted among picarian birds with the *Cuculiformes* and the *Piciformes*.

**Cypselinae** (sip'se-li-në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cypselidae*; the typical swifts. The ratio of the phalanges is abnormal, all the front toes being 3-jointed, with very short basal phalanges; the hallux is reversed or lateral; and the feet are more or less completely feathered. It contains about 25 species, chiefly of the genus *Cypselus*, and mostly of the old world. *Panyptila* is the leading American form. See cut under *Cypselus*.

**cypseline** (sip'se-lin), *a.* [< *Cypselus* + *-ine*.] Swift-like; having the characters of a swift; pertaining to the family *Cypselidae* or genus *Cypselus*.

**cypseloid** (sip'se-loid), *a.* [< NL. *cypseloides*, < Gr. *κύψηλος*, a swift, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a swift; cypseliform; specifically, pertaining to the superfamily *Cypseloides*.

**Cypseloides** (sip'se-loi-dëz), *n.* [NL.: see *cypseloid*.] 1. A genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidae* and subfamily *Chaeturinae*, having the phalanges of the toes normal, the tarsi naked, and the tail forked, its feathers not mucronate. —2. [Used as a plural.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Streptopores heterodactyli*, consisting of the podargues and moth-hunters, or *Podargidae* and *Caprimulgidae*, grouped together under the name *Parvirostris*, and of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidae* and *Trochilidae*, grouped together under the name *Tenuirostris*.

**cypselomorph** (sip'se-lô-môr-f), *n.* One of the *Cypselomorpha*.

**Cypselomorpha** (sip'se-lô-môr-fë), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύψηλος*, a swift, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a group of ægithognathous birds, the same as *Cypseli*, *Cypseloides*, or *Cypseliformes*, considered as connecting the *Coracomorpha* and the *Coccygomorpha*. The technical characters are: a broad, deeply carinate sternum, entire or singly or doubly notched behind, without a furcate manubrium; a rudimentary hypo-

cillium or none, no expanded scapular end of the clavicle; and not more than one pair of intrinsic æringeal muscles.

**cypselomorphic** (sip'se-lô-môr'fik), *a.* [As *Cypselomorpha* + *-ic*.] Same as *cypseliform*.

**Cypselus** (sip'se-lus), *n.* [NL., < *L. cypselus*, < Gr. *κύψηλος*, the swift.] The typical genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidae* and subfamily



Common European Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

*Cypselinae*, having the hind toe versatile and the tarsi feathered. There are numerous species, chiefly of the old world. *C. apus* is the common swift of Europe.

**Cyrena** (si-rë-nä), *n.* [NL., < *L. Cyrena*, Gr. *Κυρήνη*, a name of several nymphs.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cyrenidae*. Lamarck, 1806.

**Cyrenaic** (si-rë-nä'ik), *a. and n.* [< *L. Cyrenai-cus*, < Gr. *Κυρηναῖος*, < *Κυρήνη*, *L. Cyrene*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Cyrene, an ancient Greek city, capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa. —2. Pertaining or belonging to the Greek school of hedonistic philosophy established by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates. According to Aristippus, pleasure is the only rational aim, and the relative values of different pleasures are to be determined by their relative intensities and durations. He maintained also that cognition is limited to sensation.

There is not that sect of Philosophers among the heathen so dissolute, no, not Epicurus, nor Aristippus, with all his *Cyrenaic* rant, but would shut his school doors against such greasy sophisters.

Milton, Church-Government, II, Concl.

**Also Cyrenian.**

II. *n.* One of the Cyrenaic school of philosophers. See I., 2.

**Cyrenaicism** (si-rë-nä'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Cyrenaic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Cyrenaic philosophers. See *Cyrenaic*, *a.*, 2.

**Cyrenian** (si-rë-ni-an), *a. and n.* [< *Cyrena* + *-ian*; *L. Cyrenai-cus*, *Cyrenaicus*, etc.: see *Cyrenaic*.] 1. *a.* Same as *Cyrenaic*.

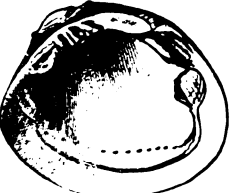
II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene. See *Cyrenaic*.

They laid hold upon one Simon, a *Cyrenian*, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross.

Luke xxiii. 26.

**cyrenid** (si-ren'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cyrenidae*.

**Cyrenidae** (si-ren'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrena* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonate lamelli-branchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyrena*. They have a sub-circular shell, an external ligament, and several hinge-teeth. The animal has separate short siphons, a large compressed foot, and a triangular palpi; the shell has 2 or 3 cardinal teeth and anterior as well as posterior ones, and an external upraised ligament. The species are inhabitants of fresh or brackish waters. By many conchologists the species are associated in one family with the *Cycladidae* or *Sphaeriidae*. Also *Corbiculidae*.



Right Valve of *Cyrena cyrenoides*.

In fresh waters the world over occurs a group of usually small bivalve shells, covered with an amber or brown epidermis, while in the brackish waters of warmer countries occur some larger forms. The family under which these are assembled is variously known as *Cycladidae* or *Cyrenidae*, the latter name being preferable.

Stend. Nat. Hist., I. 276.

**Cyreniaceæ** (sir-i-lä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrenia*, the typical genus (prob. < *Cyrenius*, *Cyrenil*), + *-acea*.] A family of dicotyledonous ever-

green shrubs or small trees, now treated as allied to the holly family (*Aquifoliaceæ*). It is composed of 3 genera, *Cyrenia*, *Cliftonia*, and *Purdia*, containing about 6 species, all inhabitants of swamps. Species of *Cyrenia* and *Cliftonia* found in the southern United States have fragrant white flowers in racemes, and compact and heavy wood, whence their common name ironwood. *Purdia*, with 3 species, occurs in Cuba and Colombia.

**Cyrillic** (si-ril'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Cyrillus*, < Gr. *Κυρίλλος*, a proper name, Cyril.] Of or pertaining to St. Cyril; specifically, noting an alphabet adopted by the Slavic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church, invented by Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of the Slavs, in the ninth century. It is believed to have superseded the Glagolitic as being easier both for the copyist to write and for the foreigner to acquire. Some of its signs are modified from the Glagolitic, but those which Greek and Slavic have in common are taken from the Greek. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria. The Russian alphabet is a slight modification of it.

**cyrilologic** (sir'i-lô-loj'ik), *a.* [Also *curiologic*; < Gr. *κυριολογικός*, speaking literally (applied to hieroglyphics which consist of simple pictures, not symbols, of the things meant), < *κύριος*, authorized, legitimate, proper, vernacular, lit. having power (see *church*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak.] Relating to hieroglyphics in which objects are represented by pictures, not by symbols (see *etymology*).

**Cyrtellaria** (sër-të-lä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύρτος*, curved, arched, + *dim. -ella* + *-aria*.] A family or an order of nassellarian radiolarians, having a complete lattice-shell enveloping the central capsule. It is divided into the sub-orders *Spyroidea*, *Botryodea*, and *Cyrtodea*.

**Cyrtida** (sër-ti-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύρτος*, curved, arched, + *-ida*.] A family of monopylean radiolarians, having a siliceous skeleton in the form of a monaxonie or triradiate test. See *Eucyrtidiidae*. Haeckel.

**cyrtoceran** (sër-tôs'e-ran), *a.* [Irreg. < *Cyrtoceras* + *-an*.] Same as *cyrtoceratitic*.

**Cyrtoceras** (sër-tôs'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύρτος*, curved, arched, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of fossil cephalopods having the shell bent or bowed. Also *Cyrtocera*, *Cyrtocera*, *Cyrtocerus*, *Cyrtocerus*, and *Cyrtoceratites*.

**cyrtoceratid** (sër-tô-ser'a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cyrtoceratidae*.

**Cyrtoceratidae** (sër-tô-se-rat'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrtoceras* (-erat-) + *-idae*.] A highly complex family of nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Cyrtoceras*. The shell is arched, the siphon small and subcentral or submarginal, and the aperture simple. Numerous species inhabited the Paleozoic seas.

**cyrtoceratite** (sër-tô-ser'a-tit), *n.* [< *Cyrtoceras* (-erat-) + *-ite*.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras*.

**cyrtoceratitic** (sër-tô-ser'a-tit'ik), *a.* [< *cyrtoceratite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a cyrtoceratite; bent or bowed, as certain fossil cephalopods: opposed to *orthoceratitic*. Also *cyrtoceran*.

**cyrtolite** (sër-tô-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *κύρτος*, curved, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral related to zircon in form and composition, but hydrous, and perhaps resulting from its alteration. The faces of the crystals are commonly convex, whence the name.

**cyrtometer** (sër-tôm'e-tër), *n.* [< Gr. *κύρτος*, curved, bent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for recording the size and shape of the chest and other surfaces of the body.

The *cyrtometer* is used for delineating the external contour of the chest and for exact comparison of one side with the other. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 193.

**Cyrtonyx** (sër-tô-niks), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1845), < Gr. *κύρτος*, curved, arched, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.]



Massena Quail or Partridge (*Cyrtonyx massena*).

A genus of American partridges or quails, the harlequin quail, of the family *Tetraonidae* and subfamily *Oreotrophinae* or *Ortyginae*: so called from the large curved claws. The bill is very stout; the head crested; the tail so short that the rectrices are almost hidden by the coverts; and the wing-coverts and inner secondaries elongated, covering the primaries when the wing is closed. The type is the Massena quail or partridge of the southwestern United States and Mexico, *C. massena*, a handsome species, the male of which has the face curiously striped with black and white, the under parts being velvety-black and mahogany-brown, crowded with circular white spots.

**Cyrtophyllum** (sēr-tō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύρτος*, curved, arched, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*, of large size, green color, broad foliaceous wings, and arboreal habits; the katydids. There are a dozen species in the United States. *C. concavus* is the common katydid. Also *Cyrtophyllus*. Burmeister, 1838. See cut under katydid.

**cyst** (sist), *n.* [NL. *cystis*, < Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, a bag, pouch, < *κύνειν*, conceive, be pregnant, orig. hold, contain. Cf. *cyma*.] 1. In *anat.*, a bladder; a large vesicle.—2. In *pathol.*, a bladder-like bag or vesicle in animal bodies which includes morbid matter.

The larval form of tape-worm which is commonly developed in *cysts* of the liver of the mouse and the rat.

Owen, *Anat.*, v.

3. In *zool.*, a hydatid; a cystic worm, or encysted state of a tapeworm.—4. In *cryptogamic bot.*, a cell or cavity, usually inclosing other cells or reproductive bodies, as an envelop inclosing a group of diatoms or desmids, or a cell containing an antherozoid; in certain algae, a spore-case. See *coniocyst*.

Sometimes, improperly, *cist*.

**Dermoid cyst.** See *dermoid*.—**Ovarian cyst.** See *ovarian*.

**cystadenoma** (sis'ta-de-nō'mā), *n.*; pl. *cystadenomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *cystis*, cyst, + *adenoma*.] An adenoma in which cysts are formed.

**cystalgia** (sis-tal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the urinary bladder: especially applied to pain coming in paroxysms.

**cystatrophia** (sis-ta-trō'fī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the bladder. *Dunnglison*.

**cystectomy** (sis-tek'ta-si), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἐκτείνω*, extension, < *ἐκτείνω*, extend: see *extend*.] 1. Dilatation of the bladder.—2. In *surg.*, a form of lithotomy in which a dilator is introduced through an incision in the membranous portion of the urethra, and forcibly dilates the prostatic portion to an extent sufficient to allow of the extraction of the stone. Also called *lithectomy*.

**cysted** (sis'ted), *a.* [NL. < *cyst* + *-ed*.] Inclosed in a cyst; encysted.

**cystelminth** (sis'tel-minth), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *ἐλμινθ* (*ἐλμινθ*), a worm.] A cystic worm.

**cystenchnyma, cystenchyme** (sis-teng'ki-mā, -kim), *n.* [NL. *cystenchnyma*, < Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *ἐχχυμα*, an infusion.] A kind of connective tissue occurring in some sponges, in some respects resembling certain kinds of vegetable parenchyma, consisting of closely adjacent oval cells of large size with thin walls and fluid contents.

*Cystenchnyma* very commonly forms a layer just below the skin of some Geodinae; . . . and as, on teasing the cortex, a large number of refringent fluid globules immiscible with water are set free, it is just possible it is sometimes a fatty tissue. *Sollas*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 419.

**cystenchnymatous** (sis-teng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [NL. < *cystenchnyma* + *-ous*.] Having the character or quality of cystenchyma; containing or consisting of cystenchyma.

**cystenchnyme, n.** See *cystenchnyma*.

**Cystoidea** (sis-tō-iō'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cystoidea*.

**cystic** (sis'tik), *a.* [= F. *cystique* = Sp. *cístico* = Pg. *cístico* = It. *cistico*, < NL. *cysticus*, < *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to a cyst, in any sense. Specifically—(a) Pertaining to the hepatic cyst or gall-bladder: as, the *cystic* duct (conveying gall into the gall-bladder); the *cystic* artery (a branch of the hepatic artery going to the gall-bladder); the *cystic* plexus of nerves; a *cystic* concretion; a *cystic* remedy. (b) Pertaining to the urinary bladder.

2. Resembling a cyst; cystoid; vesicular; bladdery.—3. Having a cyst or cysts; full of cysts; cystose: as, a *cystic* tumor.—4. In *zool.*, encysted; cysticeroid; hydatid: specifically applied to the encysted or hydatid state of any tapeworm (*Tenia*): opposed to *cestoid* (which see).

Also, improperly, *cistic*.

**Cystic worm, or bladder-worm**, a hydatid or scolex of a tapeworm, which may be a cysticerous with one tenia-head, or a censure or echinococcus with several such heads. See these words, and cut under *tenia*.

**cystic** (sis'tik), *a.* [NL. < *cystis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cystin.—**Cystic acid**,  $C_6H_{12}N_2O_8$ , a substance occurring in rare cases in urinary calculi which have a crystalline structure and are insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether: same as *cystin*.

**Cystica** (sis'ti-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cysticus*: see *cystic*.] An old name of cystic worms, hydatids, or cysticeri, collectively, given when these were supposed to be a natural group of mature organisms. *Rudolphi*.

**cysticeroid** (sis-ti-sēr'koid), *a. and n.* [NL. < *cysticerus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a cysticerous or other larva of a tapeworm; hydatid.

2. *n.* The hydatid or encysted state of the larva of any tapeworm.

The dog devours the louse, and the cysticeroid becomes a *Tenia cucumerina* in his intestine.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 187.

**cysticerus** (sis-ti-sēr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *κέρκος*, tail.] A cystic worm or bladder-worm; a hydatid; an encysted scolex or tenia-head; the encysted state of the larva of a tapeworm. The name was originally given as a generic term, under the impression that the so-called *Cysticerus cellulosa* was a distinct genus and species of a parasite. It is the larva of the *Tenia solium*, found in mealy pork, and developing in man into the tapeworm. It has but one tenia-head in the cyst, and the term *cysticerus* is retained as a convenient designation of such larvae. Thus, the cysticerus of the ox becomes in man *Tenia medicamentata*; the *Cysticerus piniformis* of the rabbit becomes *Tenia serrata* of the dog, wolf, or fox; the *Cysticerus fasciolaris* of the rat and mouse develops in the cat as *Tenia crassicolis*. The cystic worm of *Tenia caninus* of the dog has many heads, and is known as a censure; and the *Cenurus cerebralis* is found in the brain of sheep.

Another form of many-headed cystic worm, complicated by proliferation, is the larva of *Tenia echinococcus* of the dog, known as an echinococcus, *Echinococcus veterinorum* being found in the liver of man as well as of various domestic animals. See *tenia*, *censure*, *echinococcus*, and *scolex*.

**cysticle** (sis'ti-kl), *n.* [NL. < *cysticula*, dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] A small cyst.

In some Acalephæ the cysticles are not complicated with pigment cells.

Owen, *Anat.*, ix.

**cystid** (sis'tid), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (a sac, cyst: see *cyst*).] In *Polysia*: (a) The sacculus, planuliform, ciliated embryo, from one end of which one or more polypids are developed from thickenings of the wall of the sac.

The *cystid* is comparable to a vesicular morula.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 396.

(b) The cell in which the body of the mature individual is contained, as distinguished from the polypid itself.

The body and tentacular apparatus has been incorrectly regarded as a kind of individual, and opposed to the cell or *cystid* in which it is placed, as the polypid.

Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), II. 73.

**cystide** (sis'tid or -tid), *n.* [NL. < *cystidium*.] 1. Same as *cystidium*.—2. In fungi of the family *Melampsoraceæ*, same as *paraphysis*.

**Cystidea, Cystideæ** (sis-tid'ē-ā, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A class of fossil echinoderms: synonymous with *Cystoidea* (which see).

**cystidean** (sis-tid'ē-an), *n.* [NL. < *Cystidea* + *-an*.] A cystid; an echinoderm of the class *Cystidea*.

**cystides, n.** Plural of *cystis*.

**cystidia, n.** Plural of *cystidium*.

**cystidiculous** (sis-tid'ik'ō-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κύστις* (*κύστις*, *κύστις*), a bladder (see *cyst*), + *L. colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting a cyst, as a cystic worm.

**cystidium** (sis-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cystidia* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a large spherical or ovoid cell which originates among the basidia and paraphyses, and projects beyond them. The function of cystidia is not well understood. Also *cystide*.

**cystidoparalysis** (sis'ti-dō-pā-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoparalysis*.

**cystidoplegia** (sis'ti-dō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoplegia*.

**cystifelleotomy** (sis-ti-fel'ē-ō'tō-mi), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *L. fel* (*felle*) (= Gr. *χολή*), gall, + *Gr. τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] Same as *cholecystotomy*.

**cystiferous** (sis-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [NL. < *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Having or producing cysts; cystogenous.

**cystiform** (sis'ti-fōr-ma), *a.* [NL. < *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *L. forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form or character of a cyst; cystic in form.—2. Encysted; hydatid; cysticeroid: as, a *cystiform* worm.

**cystignathid** (sis-tig'nā-thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cystignathidae*.

**Cystignathidae** (sis-tig-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystignathus* + *-idae*.] A family of arceiferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cystignathus*, with toothed upper jaw and subcylindric or little dilated sacral diapophyses. It is



*Cystignathus ocellatus*.

one of the largest families of the order, with 26 genera and 160 species, representing great diversity in mode of life, some being terrestrial or arboreal and others aquatic. It is represented only in the Australian and Neotropical regions.

**Cystignathus** (sis-tig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] The typical genus of toads of the family *Cystignathidae*. *C. ocellatus* is an example. Also *Cystognathus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

**cystin** (sis'tin), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-in*.] A substance ( $C_6H_{12}N_2O_8$ ) crystallizing in colorless six-sided plates, and constituting a rare kind of urinary calculus.

**Cystiphyllidae** (sis-ti-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystiphyllum* + *-idae*.] A family of Paleozoic rugose corals, of the order *Tetracoralla* or *Zoantharia* *Rugosa*. The corallum is simple, rarely compound; the septa are very rudimentary; and the visceral chamber is filled with little vesicles formed by combined tabulae and diaphragms. *Edwards and Haima*, 1850.

**Cystiphyllum** (sis-ti-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The typical genus of fossil corals of the family *Cystiphyllidae*. Also *Cystophyllum*. *Dana*, 1846.

**cystirrhagia** (sis-ti-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-ραγία*, < *ρηνναι*, break.] In *pathol.*: (a) Hemorrhage from the bladder. (b) *Cystirrhæa*.

**cystirrhæa, cystirrhœa** (sis-ti-rē'ā), *n.* [NL. < *cystirrhæa*, < Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥέω*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of mucus from the bladder; vesical catarrh. Also *cystorrhæa, cystorrhœa*.

**cystis** (sis'tis), *n.*; pl. *cystides* (-ti-dēz). [NL.: see *cyst*.] Same as *cyst*.

**Cystiscidae** (sis-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystiscus* + *-idae*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cystiscus*. The shell is undistinguishable from that of a marginellid, but the teeth of the radula are peculiar, being in one row, transverse, multicuspoid, and with three cusps longer than the others. The species are of small size and inhabitants of various seas.

**Cystiscus** (sis-tis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Stimpson, 1865), dim. of Gr. *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The typical genus of *Cystiscidae*.

**cystitis** (sis-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bladder.

**cystitome** (sis'ti-tōm), *n.* [NL. < *cystis*, Gr. *κύστις*, cyst (with reference to the *cystis* or capsule of the crystalline lens), + *τομή*, cutting. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

**cystobubonocèle** (sis'tō-bū-bō'nō-sēl), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *βουβών*, the groin, + *κύλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a rare kind of hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening.

**cystocarp** (sis'tō-kārp), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *καρπός*, fruit.] The sexual fruit of algae of the order *Florideæ*, consisting of spores either without a special membranous envelop or contained within a conceptacle or pericarp. Also *cryptocarp, sporocarp*.

**cystocarpic** (sis'tō-kār'pik), *a.* [NL. < *cystocarp* + *-ic*.] Consisting of cystocarps; having the character of a cystocarp.

In Nemalion the *cystocarpic* fruit is a globular mass of spores.

Farlow, *Marine Algæ*, p. 20.

**Cystocarpic spore, a carpospore.**

**cystocèle** (sis'tō-sēl), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *κύλη*, tumor.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

**cystococcoid** (sis-tō-kōk'oid), *a.* [NL. < *Cystococcus* + *-oid*.] Resembling algae of the genus *Cystococcus*.

**Cystococcus** (sis-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + κόκκος, berry.] A genus of the lowest chlorophyll-green fresh-water algae, consisting of spherical cells, single or united in small families. They are common on damp earth, bark of trees, etc., and are thought to constitute the gonidia of some lichens.

**cystocyte** (sis-tō-sit), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, a bladder (see *cyst*), + κύτος, a hollow, a cavity (cell).] In sponges, one of the large cyst-like cells of cystenchyma, filled with fluid, and containing a nucleus with its included nucleolus supported in the fluid contents by fine protoplasmic threads which extend to the inner surface of the cell-wall and there spread out in a film.

**cystodynia** (sis-tō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + δύνω, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the bladder.

**cystofibroma** (sis-tō-fi-brō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cystofibromata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *cystis* + *fibroma*.] A fibroma containing cysts.

**cystogenesis** (sis-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + γένεσις, origin.] Same as *cystogenesis*.

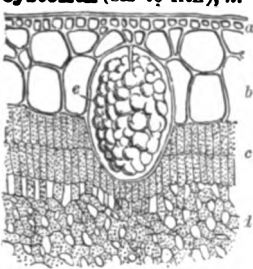
**cystogenous** (sis-toj'o-nus), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + -γενής, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing or bearing cells; cystiferous.

**cystoid** (sis'toid), *a.* [< *cyst* + -oid.] 1. Presenting the appearance of a cyst; cystiform.—2. Pertaining to the *Cystoidea*; cystoidean.

**Cystoidea** (sis-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ὄρεα, form.] An order of fossil echinoderms, having a rounded body inclosed by many pentagonal or hexagonal sutured plates, a jointed stalk, and a lateral anal orifice often closed by a pyramid of jointed plates. The order is correlated with *Blastoidea* and *Crinoidea*. See *Crinoidea*, 2. Also *Cystidea*, *Cystidæ*.

**cystoidean** (sis-toi'dē-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Having the character of a cystoid echinoderm; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cystoidea*. 2. *n.* A member of the *Cystoidea*.

**cystolith** (sis'tō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + λίθος, stone.] A peculiar concretion formed within the cells of certain plants, composed of a cellulose basis in and on which crystals of calcium carbonate are deposited. The whole is suspended from the cell-wall by a short pedicel. It occurs frequently in the orders *Urticales* and *Acanthaceae*, in the cells of the epidermis or subadjacent tissue.



Section of leaf of *Ficus elastica*, highly magnified. *a*, epidermis; *b*, hypodermis; *c*, palisade cells; *d*, spongy parenchyma; *e*, cystolith.

In the epidermal cells of species of *Ficus*... small crystals of carbonate of lime are deposited; to these the name *cystoliths* has been applied. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 89.

**cystolithiasis** (sis'tō-li-thi'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + λίθος, stone, + -ιασις.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a stone in the urinary bladder.

**cystolithic** (sis-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, a bladder, + λίθος, a stone (see *cystolith* and *cystolithiasis*), + -ic.] In *med.*, relating to stone in the bladder.

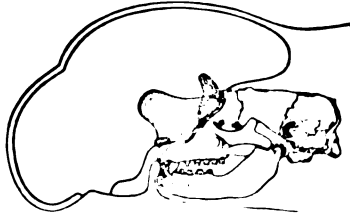
**cystoma** (sis-tō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cystomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *cystis*, a cyst, + -oma.] A tumor containing cysts.

**cystomorphous** (sis-tō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + μορφή, form, + -ous.] Cyst-like; cystiform; cystoid.

**cystoparalysis** (sis'tō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + παράλυσις, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

**Cystophora** (sis-tof'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + φέρω, I bear.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Cystophorinae*, containing only the hooded or bladder-nosed seal of the northern seas, *Cystophora cristata*.

**Cystophorinae** (sis'tō-fō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystophora* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Phocidae*, or ordinary earless seals, containing the bottle-nosed, bladder-nosed, and elephant seals. They have an inflatable proboscis-like cyst on the snout, accompanied by modifications of the nasal and intermaxillary bones, and 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 2 in each half of the lower jaw. The group consists of the genera *Cystophora* and *Macrorhinus*, containing respectively the arctic bladder-nosed and the antarctic bottle-nosed seals. See also cut under *seal*.



Hood of hooded seal (*Cystophora cristata*), showing relation of the inflatable proboscis to the skull. (From "Science.")

**cystoplast** (sis'tō-plast), *n.* A nucleated cell having an envelop.

**cystoplastic** (sis-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *cystoplasty* + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cystoplasty.

**cystoplasty** (sis'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πλαστικός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] A surgical operation for repair of the bladder, as the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

**cystoplegia** (sis-tō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., also improp. *cystiloplegia*; < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πλῆγη, a blow, stroke, < πλῆσσειν, strike. Cf. *cystoparalysis*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

**cystoplegic** (sis-tō-plē'jik), *a.* [< *cystoplegia* + -ic.] Pertaining to or resembling cystoplegia.

**cystoplexia** (sis-tō-plek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πλῆξις, a blow, stroke, < πλῆσσειν, strike.] Same as *cystoplegia*.

**Cystopteris** (sis-top'tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (so called from its bladder-like indusium), < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πτερίς, a fern.] A name given by Bernharti in 1806 to *Filix*, a genus of ferns having the sori borne on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a membranaceous indusium attached only by the base; the bladder-ferns. They are found in cool, damp localities. There are 6 species, of which *Filix fragilis* (the brittle fern) is found from within the arctic circle to Chile, South Africa, and Tasmania. See also cut under *bladder-fern*.



Segment of a Frond of *Cystopteris*, bearing a sori on the back of a vein; partly reflected indusium attached to the side of the sori toward the base of the segment. (From "Le Manuel and Decaisne's 'Traité général de Botanique.'")

**cystoptosis** (sis-top-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πτῶσις, a falling, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the mucous membrane of the bladder into the urethra.

**Cystopus** (sis-tō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Leveillé, 1847), < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ποῦς, foot.] A name incorrectly applied to *Albugo*, a genus of parasitic fungi, of the family *Peronosporaceae*. The conidia are produced in chains on very short conidiophores, forming compact sori upon the supporting leaf. *C. candidus* is injurious to the cabbage, radish, and other cruciferous plants.

**cystorrhæa, cystorrhœa** (sis-tō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cystirrhæa*.

**cystose** (sis'tōs), *a.* [< *cyst* + -ose.] Containing cysts; full of cysts; cystic; bladder; vesicular.

**cystospastic** (sis-tō-spas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + σπαστικός, < σπασμός, spasm: see *spasm*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to spasm of the bladder.

**cystotænia** (sis-tō-tē-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + τæνία, a tapeworm: see *tænia*.] 1. A tapeworm: so called from the formation of the cysts characteristic of its larval state.—2. [cap.] Same as *Tænia*.

**cystotome** (sis'tō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *cystotome* = Pg. *cystotomo*, < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + τομή, cutting, < τέμνειν, cut. Cf. *cystitome*.] A surgical instrument for cutting the bladder. Sometimes improperly called a *lithotome*.

**cystotomy** (sis-tō'tō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cystotomie* = Sp. *cistotomía* = Pg. *cystotomia* = It. *cistotomia*, < NL. *cystotomia*, < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + τομή, cutting, < τέμνειν, cut. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, the operation of opening encysted tumors for the discharge of morbid matter; specifically, the operation of cutting into the urinary bladder for the extraction of a stone or for any other purpose.

**cystous** (sis'tus), *a.* [< *cyst* + -ous.] Cystic. *Dunglison*.

**cystula** (sis'tū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *cystulæ* (-læ). [NL., dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, a round apothecium in lichens closed at first. Also applied to the little open cups on the upper surface of the fronds in plants of the genus *Marchantia*.

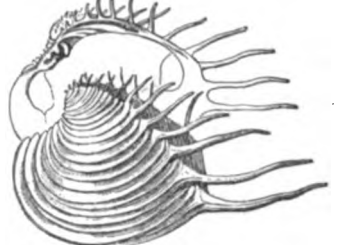
**cyste** (sit), *n.* [< Gr. κύτος, a hollow, a cavity, as the hold of a vessel, < κτείν, conceive, orig. contain; cf. *cyst*, *cyme*.] In *biol.*, a cell; a cy-

tode; especially, a nucleated cell, of whatever character, regarded as the fundamental form-element of all tissues. The word alone is rare, but common in composition, as *leucocyte*, and regularly in the histology of sponges, as *choanocyte*, *collencyte*, *dermacyte*, *myocyte*, etc.

**cytinet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cithern*.

**Cythere** (si-thē'rē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cythere*, *Cytherea*, < Gr. Κυθήρα, Aphrodite (Venus): see *Cytherean*.] The typical genus of marine ostracodes of the family *Cythereidae*. Müller, 1785.

**Cytherea** (sith-e-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., after L. *Cytherea*, a name of Venus: see *Cytherean*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridae*, founded by Lamarck in 1806. It is distinguished from *Venus* by an anterior left lateral tooth. There are numerous species, mostly of the warmer seas.



*Cytherea diene*.

**Cytherean** (sith-e-rē'an), *a.* [< L. *Cytherea*, pertaining to *Cytherea*, Venus, < Gr. Κυθήρα, Aphrodite: so named from Κυθήρα, L. *Cythera*, now *Cerigo*, an island south of Greece, near the coast of which Aphrodite was fabled to have risen from the sea, and where she was specially worshiped.] 1. In *myth.*, pertaining to the goddess Aphrodite (Venus).—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the planet Venus.

Not only is the apparent movement of Venus across the sun extremely slow, but three distinct atmospheres—the solar, terrestrial, and *cytherean*—combine to deform outlines and mask the geometrical relations which it is desired to connect with a strict count of time.

A. M. Clerke, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 284.

**Cythereidae, Cytheridæ** (sith-e-rē'i-dē, sith-er'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cythere* + -idæ.] A family of marine ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Cythere*. They are characterized by the absence of a heart; by having the anterior antennæ setose and bent at the base, and the posterior antennæ largely developed and hooked; by legs in three pairs; by a furcate abdomen; and by small and lobate forks. There are several genera besides *Cythere*.



A species of *Cythere*.

*a*, antennule; *b*, antenna; *c*, mandible; *d*, first maxilla; *e*, *e*, second maxilla and two thoracic members; *f*, caudal end; *g*, eye.

**cytheromania** (sith-e-rō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Κυθήρα, Aphrodite (see *Cytherean*), + μανία, madness.] Nymphomania. *Dunglison*.

**Cytinaceæ** (sit-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cytinus* + -aceæ.] The name given by Lindley in 1836 to the family *Rafflesiaceæ*, named by Dumortier in 1829. It includes the East Indian genus *Rafflesia*, remarkable for its gigantic flowers. See *Rafflesiaceæ*.

**Cytinus** (sit'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (from the form and color of the plant), < Gr. κύτινος, the calyx of the pomegranate, < κύτος, a hollow.] A name given by Linnaeus in 1764, to Adanson's *Hypocistis*, a genus of parasitic plants of the family *Rafflesiaceæ*. It contains two species, one South African, the other an inhabitant of the Mediterranean region.

**cytioblast** (sit'i-ō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. κύτιος, assumed dim. of κύτος, a hollow (cell), + βλάστης, a germ.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell: used with reference to certain fresh-water algae. Also *cytoblast*.

A central *cytioblast* wrapped up in generally radiating protoplasm. H. C. Wood, *Fresh-Water Algae*, p. 169.

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**cytioblast** (sit'i-ō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. κύτιος, assumed dim. of κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + βλάστης, anything formed or molded.] In *biol.*, same as *protoplasm*: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids. Also *cytoplasm*.

**cytisin** (sit'i-sin), *n.* [< *Cytisus* + -in.] A bitter principle (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O) detected in the seeds of *Laburnum Laburnum* (*Cytisus Labur-*



*Hypocistis Hypocistis*.

num of Linnaeus) and other plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

**Cytisus** (sit'i-sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cytissus*, a shrubby kind of clover, prob. *Medicago arborea* (Linnaeus).] A genus of hardy leguminous papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

The leaves are usually composed of three leaflets, but some species are leafless. The large flowers are yellow, purple, or white. One species, *C. scoparius* (broom), is an extremely common shrub on uncultivated grounds, heaths, etc., of most parts of Great Britain. Some exotic species are common garden- and shrubby-plants, as *C. purpureus*, an elegant procumbent shrub used in rock-work, *C. alpinus*, etc. See broom.



Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).  
a, flowering branch; b, flower, natural size.  
(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

**cytitis** (si-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kytōs*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-itis*.] Same as *dermatitis*.

**cytoblast** (si'tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *blastōs*, a sprout, germ.] 1. Same as *cytioblast*.—2. One of the amoebiform cells or cell-elements of the cytoblastema of sponges; a cytode of a sponge.

**cytoblastema** (si'tō-blast-tē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *blastema*, a sprout, germ.] 1. The protoplasm or viscid fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced. Hence—2. The blastema or germinal or formative material of a cytode; protoplasmic cell-substance: specifically used of the frothy protoplasm of *Actinophrys* (H. J. Clark, 1865).

**cytoblastematus, cytoblastemic** (si'tō-blast-tē'm-a-tus, -ik), *a.* Same as *cytoblastemous*.

**cytoblastemous** (si'tō-blast-tē'mus), *a.* [< *cytoblastema* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to cytoblastema.

**cytococcus** (si-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *kōkcos*, a berry.] The kernel of a parent cell; the nucleus of a cytula. A cytococcus differs from the nucleus of an ordinary cell in that it is supposed to include in itself some of the substance of the spermatozoa by which the female ovum is fecundated and made to become a cytula. Also *cytulo-coccus*. Haeckel.

**cytode** (si'tōd), *n.* [< Gr. as if *\*κυτώδης*, contr. of *\*κυρωέδης*, like a hollow, < *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *ēdōs*, form, shape.] In *biol.*: (a) The name given by Haeckel to protoplasmic bodies without nuclei, the ancestors of nucleated cells, and the fertilized but undeveloped eggs of modern animals. Modern research has failed to show the existence of cytodes.

The building stones of the bodies of higher animals are never represented by cytodes, but always by cells.

Frey, *Histol. and Histochem.* (trans.), p. 64.

(b) A cell in general.

The primary form of every animal is a nucleated protoplasmic body, *cytode*, or cell, in the most general acceptance of the latter term. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 583.

**cytogenesis** (si-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *genesis*, generation.] Cell-formation; the genesis or development of cells in animal and vegetable organisms: originally used in vegetable physiology. Also *cystogenesis*, *cytogeny*.

**cytogenetic** (si'tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *cytogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Generating or developing cells; cytogenous; relating to cytogenesis.

**cytogenous** (si-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *-genēs*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing cells; cytogenetic: specifically applied by Kölliker to retiform, reticular, areolar, or ordinary cellular tissue, but properly predicable only of cells themselves, as all other organic structures arise from cells.

**cytoid** (si-toj'e-ni), *n.* Same as *cytogenesis*.

**cytoid** (si'toid), *a.* [< *cyte* + *-oid*.] Cell-like: a term applied by Henle to corpuscles, as of lymph, chyle, etc., which seem to resemble

each other essentially in their chemical and microscopical characters. *Dunglison*.

**Cytophora** (si-tof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *-phōros*, < *pherein* = E. *bear*.] A class of protozoans: same as *Radiolaria*.

**cytoplasm** (si'tō-plaz'm), *n.* [< Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *plasma*, anything formed. Cf. *cytioplasm*.] The fine granular, translucent, and more or less viscid living substance of the cell outside of the nucleus and within which the latter is embedded.

**cytoplasmic** (si'tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *cytoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cytoplasm.

Strasburger refers these phenomena to the necessity of securing for the differentiating reproductive nucleus a definite cytoplasmic medium. *Micros. Science*, XXVI, 601.

**cytoppyge** (si-tō-pi'jē), *n.*; *pl. cytoppyge*. [NL., < Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *pygē*, the rump.] The so-called excretory or anal aperture of unicellular animals. *Haeckel*.

**cytostome** (si'tō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *stoma*, mouth.] The mouth of a single-celled animal; the oral aperture or orifice of ingestion of unicellular organisms.

**cytostomous** (si-tōs'tō-mus), *a.* [< *cytostome* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a cytostome.

**cytotheca** (si-tō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl. cytotheca* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (thorax), + *thēka*, case.] Same as *thoracotheca*.

**Cytozoa** (si-tō-zō'zā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow (a cell), + *zōon*, animal.] Same as *Sporozoa* or *Gregarina*. See the extract.

With few (if any) exceptions, the falciform young [gregarine or sporozoon] . . . penetrates a cell of some tissue of its host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytozoa*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 852.

**cyttid** (sit'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyttidae*. **Cyttidae** (sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-idae*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with no bony stay for the preoperculum, an elevated body, two indistinct divisions of the dorsal fin, and an increased number of vertebrae: synonymous with *Zeidae*.

**Cyttina** (si-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third group of *Scombridae*. It is characterized by a distinct division of the dorsal fin into two, the spinous being less developed than the soft part, an elevated body, and very small or rudimentary scales. The group was later raised to the rank of a family, *Cyttidae*.

**cyttoid** (sit'oid), *n.* [< *Cyttus* + *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Cyttidae*.

**Cyttus** (sit'us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1860), < Gr. *κῦττος*, an unknown fish referred to by Athenaeus in the *Deipnosophistae*.] A genus of scombroid fishes, giving name to the family *Cyttidae*.

**cytula** (sit'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. cytulae* (-lā). [NL., dim. of Gr. *kytōs*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell).] In *biol.*, a fertilized egg-cell; an impregnated ovum; the parent cell of any organism. It is the ovum of the female, which is fecundated by becoming united with the substance of one spermatozoon, or more, of the male.

The parent-cell (*cytula*), which was formerly regarded as merely the fertilized egg-cell, differs very essentially, therefore, both in point of form (morphologically), and in point of composition (chemically), and lastly also in point of vital qualities (physiologically). Its origin is partly paternal, partly maternal; and we need not, therefore, be surprised when we see that the child which develops from this parent-cell inherits individual qualities from both parents. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), I, 182.

**cytulococcus** (sit'ū-lō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < *cytula*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *kōkcos*, berry. Cf. *cytococcus*.] Same as *cytulococcus*. *Haeckel*.

**cytuloplasm** (sit'ū-lō-plaz'm), *n.* [< NL. *cytula*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλασσειν*, form, mold.] The protoplasmic substance of a cytula or fecundated ovule, resulting from the mingling of spermoplasm with ovoplasm.

**cyvar** (kē'vār), *n.* [W. *cyfar*, lit. joint plowing, < *cyf*, *cy*, together (= L. *com-*, *co-*), + *aru*, plow; cf. *ar*, plowed land.] A Welsh measure of land, from one half to two thirds of an acre.

**cyvelin** (kē've-lin), *n.* [W. *cyfelin*, a cubit, half a yard, < *cyf*, *cy*, together, + *clin*, elbow: see *ell, elbow*.] A Welsh measure of cloth, equal to 9 feet.

**Cyzicene** (siz'i-sēn), *a.* [< L. *Cyzicenus*, < *Cyzicus*, *Cyzicum*, < Gr. *Κύζικος*.] Pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor.

**czar, tsar** (zär, tsär), *n.* [Also written sometimes *tsar*; prop. according to the Russ. form, *tsar*, but in E. first and still more usually *czar*; = D. *caesar* = Dan. Sw. *czar* = Sp. *czar*, *zar* = Pg. *czar*, *tsar* = It. *czar*, after F. *czar*, also *tsar*, *tsar*, through G. *tsar*, also *zar*, through OPol. *czar*, < Russ. *tsar*, more exactly *tsari* or *tsare* (the first letter being *ts*, the 23d letter of the Russ. alphabet, pron. *ts*, and the last being *ri* (mute final *i* or *e*), the 29th), = Pol. *car* (pron. *tsar*), formerly spelled *czar*, = Bohem. Serv. Bulg. *car* (*tsar*), the name and title of the Emperor of Russia, also applied to the Sultan of Turkey; in fuller form Russ. *tsarski*, *tsesarski* = Pol. *cesarski* = Bohem. *csarsk* = Serv. *cesar* = Croatian *cesar* = Slov. *česar* = OPol. *tsesarski*, emperor, *Česar*; derived, prob. through the OHG. *keisar* (MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser*: see *kaiser*, *Česar*), from L. *Caesar*, emperor, orig. the cognomen of Caius Julius Caesar: see *Česar*, and cf. *kaiser*, with which *czar*, *tsar* is ult. identical.] 1. An emperor; a king; specifically, the common title of the Emperor of Russia. In old Russian annals the Mongol princes of Russia from the twelfth century are called *czars*; the first independent Russian prince to assume the title was Ivan IV, the Terrible, who in 1547 was crowned Czar of Moscow. The title *czar*, though historically equivalent, like its original *Caesar*, to emperor, was not recognized as involving imperial rank at the time of its assumption by Ivan; and Peter the Great's assumption of such rank under the title of emperor, in addition to that of *czar*, was long contested by other powers.

2. An article of dress, apparently a cravat, in use in the early part of the eighteenth century: probably named in compliment to Peter the Great, who visited England in 1698.

**czardas** (zär'das; Hung. pron. *chär'doah*), *n.* [Hung.] A Hungarian national dance.

**czarevitch, tsarevitch** (zär', tsär'e-ritch), *n.* [= F. *czarowitz*, *tsarevitch* = G. *tsarewitsch*, < Russ. *tsarevich* (the last two letters being *che* (*ch*), the 24th, and *erü* (silent *e*) the 27th, of the Russ. alphabet), prince, < *tsari*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevich*, > G. *Cäsarewitsch*, F. *Césarevitch*, E. *Cesarevitch* or *Cesarevitch*.] A Russian prince (imperial): formerly applied to any son of the Emperor of Russia, now specifically to the eldest son. Also *czarewitch*, *tsarewitch*, *czarowitch*, *czarowitz*, and (in another form) *cesarevitch*, *cesarevitch*.

**czarevna, tsarevna** (zä-, tsä-rev'nä), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna*, princess (imperial), < *tsari*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevna*, > G. *Cäsarevna*, F. *Césarevna*, E. *Cesarevna*.] A Russian princess (imperial): formerly applied to any daughter of the czar, now only to the wife of the czarevitch.

**czarina, tsarina** (zä-, tsä-rä-nä), *n.* [= F. *czarine*, *tsarine* = Sp. *czarina*, *zarina* = Pg. *czarina*, *tsarina* = It. *czarina* = G. *czarin*, *zarin*; < *czar*, *tsar*, + fem. term, F. *-ine*, etc., G. *-in*. The Russ. term is *tsaritsa*: see *czaritsa*.] An empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar of Russia, or a Russian empress regnant. Also *czaritsa*, *tsaritsa*, *tsaritsa*.

**czarish** (zä'rish), *a.* [< *czar* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

His czarish majesty despatched an express to General Goltz with an account of these particulars.

Tatler, No. 55

**czaritsa, tsaritsa** (zä-, tsä-rit'zä), *n.* [Also *tsaritsa*, < Russ. *tsaritsa*, empress, < *tsari*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*.] Same as *czarina*.

**czarowitch, czarowitz**, *n.* See *czarevitch*.

**Ozech** (chek; more accurately, *chech*), *n.* [Also written *Czech*, *Tszech*, *Tschech* (prop. according to the orig. \**Chekh*), < Bohem. (Czech) *Chekh* (the first letter being *ch* (also written *č*), pron. *ch*, and the last *kh*, pron. *ch*) = Russ. *Chekh* = Slov. *Cheh* = Upper Sorbian *Cheka*, Lower Sorbian *Tsekh* (> Hung. *Cseh*), a Czech.] 1. A member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. They number nearly 7,000,000, and live chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Hungary.—2. The language of the Czechs, usually called *Bohemian*. It is closely allied to the Polish. See *Bohemian*, *n.*, 5.

**Ozechic** (chek'ik), *a. and n.* [< *Czech* + *-ic*.]

I. *a.* Of or belonging to the Czechs.

To reunite . . . Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia into one Czechic realm. *The Nation*, XXXVI, 546.

II. *n.* Same as *Czech*, 2.



# SUPPLEMENT



3. (a) (4) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. What is called *middle C* has (at French pitch) about 259 vibrations per second. (5) The staff-degree assigned to such a key or tone: as, with the treble clef, the third space or the first added line below. (6) A note placed on such a degree and indicating such a key or tone. (7) The key-note of the major key of no sharps or flats (C major), or of the minor key of three flats (C minor); also, in medieval music, the final of the Ionian and Hypoionian modes. (8) In the fixed system of solmization, the first tone of the scale, technically called either *ut* or *do*: hence, *C* is called *ut* absolutely by French, Italian, and Spanish musicians. (c) In *elect.*: (1) The symbol for electrostatic capacity. (2) An abbreviation of *current*.

4. An abbreviation of *Court* and [*l. c.*] of *centimeter*.—*C. clef.* See *clef*.—*White C.*, an American nymphalid butterfly, *Polygonia faunus*, common in the northern United States and Canada. Its larvæ feed on the alder, willow, black birch, currant, and gooseberry. Also known as the *green comma*.

**C. A.** An abbreviation (a) of *Court of Appeal*; (b) of *Court of Arches*; (c) of *Chancery Appeals*; (d) of *commercial agent*; (e) of *Confederate army*; (f) of *county alderman*.

**ca.** An abbreviation (b) of *cases*; (c) of *centure*.

**caable** (kă-ă'bl), *n.* [*OF. caable, chaable*, a ballista, also throwing down, prostration, = *Pr. Osp. calabre* (*ML. reflex cadabula, \*cada-bulus, cabulus*), < *ML. \*catapala* (recorded as *catabolium*, payment), < *Gr. καταβάλλω*, a throwing down, paying down, etc.: see *catabolism*.] In medieval (French) use, a ballista or catapult.

**caapeba** (kă-ă-pă'bă), *n.* [*Tupi.*] 1. Either of two plants, *Heckeria pelata* and *H. umbellata*, of the pepperfamily, natives of South America and the Antilles. Their aromatic roots are used medicinally, and their edible berries yield an oil resembling anise-oil.—2. Same as *par-eira*.

**caatinga** (kă-ă-tên'gă), *n.* [*Also catinga*; < *Tupi caatinga*, 'whiteleaf,' 'light (that is, open, leafless) forest': *caa*, leaf, plant, tree, etc.] A type of sparse, stunted woodland occupying extensive tracts, alternating with savanna, in the dry region of eastern and central Brazil. The vegetation consists of thorny bushes (chiefly *Mimosa*), with some low trees of several families, including different bottle or barrel-trees (see *bottle-tree*, 2) and columnar *Cactaceæ*, with prickly *Bromeliaceæ* (herbaceous). During the dry season all is nearly or quite leafless and as if dead, but with the advent of rain it bursts into leaf and flower. Phytogeographically this belongs to the category of *bush-wood*. Also (by translation), *light forest*.

**cab<sup>6</sup>** (kab), *n.* [*Short for cabbage<sup>3</sup>, n.*] A translation (usually literal) of a classical or other work in a foreign language, surreptitiously used by school-boys and students in preparing their lessons or recitations; a crib. [*Eng. school slang.*]

**cab<sup>6</sup>** (kab), *v. t.* [*Short for cabbage<sup>3</sup>, v.*] To appropriate dishonestly and on the sly; crib; purloin. [*Eng. school slang.*]

**caba<sup>2</sup>** (kă'bă), *n.* [*Philippine Sp.*] In the Philippine Islands, a measure of capacity equal to about one and one third United States bushels.

**cabalic** (ka-bal'ik), *a.* [*Also cabbalic, cabbal-ick*, < *ML. cabballicus*, < *cabbala, cabals*.] Same as *cabalistic*.

**caballada** (kă-băl-yă'dă), *n.* [*Sp., a stud of horses*, < *caballo*, a horse.] A reserve stud or 'mob' of horses from which remounts may be drawn by cavalry or any mounted expedition while on the march. [*Spanish America.*]

**caballerote** (kă-băl-ye-rô'tă), *n.* [*Cuban use of Sp. caballerote*, a gentleman (colloq. one of unpolished appearance), aug. of *caballero*, a gentleman: see *cavalier*.] A Cuban name of a food-fish called *gray snapper*, *Lutianus griseus*.

**cabal-system** (ka-bal'sis'tem), *n.* A mnemonic system by which one remembers a vocabule whose letters (or all except certain vowels) are the initials of the words to be remembered. The name alludes to the fancy mentioned under *cabal<sup>1</sup>*, 4.

**Cabbage**, gall-weevil, leaf-miner, *Pionea*, web-worm. See *\*gall-weevil*, etc.

**cabbage<sup>1</sup>**, *n.*—*Kerguelen cabbage*, the cabbage-like *Pringlea antiscorbutica*. See *Pringlea*.—*Native cabbage*, in Australia, the yellow-flowered marsh-cress, *Rorippa palustris*.—*Savoy cabbage*. Same as *savoy*.

**cabbage<sup>3</sup>**, *v. t. or i.* 2. To crib or appropriate dishonestly; use surreptitiously; cab. [*School-boy slang.*]

**cabbage<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* 2. A cab or crib, used surreptitiously by a school-boy in preparing his lessons or writing his exercises.

**cabbage-aphis** (kab'ăj-ă'fis), *n.* Same as *cabbage \*plant-louse*.

**cabbage-bark** (kab'ăj-bărk), *n.* See *\*bark<sup>2</sup>*.

**cabbage-beetle** (kab'ăj-bé'tl), *n.* Same as *cabbage-flea*.

**cabbage-butterfly**, *n.*—*Large cabbage-butterfly*, an American pierid butterfly, *Pontia monuste*, white in color, and of tropical and subtropical distribution. Its larvæ feed on cabbage, lettuce, and turnip.

**cabbage-curculio** (kab'ăj-kér-kū'li-ō), *n.* A curculionid beetle, *Ceuthorrhynchus rapæ*, common to Europe and North America. It bores into the crown and roots of young cabbage- and cauliflower-plants, and attacks the stems of kale and mustard.

**cabbage-head** (kab'ăj-hed), *n.* 1. The mass of crowded and incurved leaves which form the edible part of the cabbage.—2. Figuratively, a brainless fellow; a blockhead. *N. E. D.*

**cabbage-looper** (kab'ăj-lô'pér), *n.* The larva of a noctuid moth, *Autographa brassicæ*, common in the United States where it feeds on cabbage and other cruciferous plants.

**cabbage-louse** (kab'ăj-lous), *n.* Same as *cabbage \*plant-louse*.

**cabbage-oil**, *n.*—*Chinese cabbage-oil*, oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica sinensis*.

**cabbage-patch** (kab'ăj-pach), *n.* A patch of ground where cabbages are grown.

The Wiggins lived in the *Cabbage Patch*. It was not a real cabbage patch, but a queer neighborhood, where ramshackle cottages played hop-scotch over the railroad tracks.

A. C. Hegan, *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch*, p. 4.

**cabbage-red** (kab'ăj-red), *n.* The coloring-matter of red cabbage. See *\*cauline*.

**Cabbage-root maggot**. See *\*maggot*.

**cabbage-thrips** (kab'ăj-thrips), *n.* Any one of several species of thrips found on cabbage-leaves: usually, and most abundantly, *Thrips tritici*.

**Cabbage-tree hat**, a large, low hat made of the leaves of the cabbage-tree. [*Australia.*]

**cabbage-worm**, *n.*—*Cross-striped cabbage-worm*, the larva of an American pyralid moth, *Evergestis rimosalis*.—*Southern cabbage-worm*, the larva of an American pierid butterfly, *Pontia protodice*.

**cabbagy** (kab'ăj-i), *a.* [*cabbage<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*.] Cabbage-like: as, a cabbagy green.

**cabballism**, *n.* Another spelling of *cabalism*.

**cabber** (kab'ér), *n.* 1. A cab-horse, or a horse well suited for use as a cab-horse.—2. One much given to riding in cabs.

**cabbing** (kab'ing), *n.* The business of owning, letting, or driving cabs. *N. E. D.*

**cab-bit** (kab'bit), *n.* A French bit, the cheeks of which are made up of a series of rings solid upon one side.

**cabcaban** (kăb-kă'băn), *n.* [*Bisaya cabacán*.] An epiphytal fern, *Drynaria quercifolia*. See *\*pakpak-luin*.

**cabecera** (kă-bă-thă'ră), *n.* [*Sp., < cabeza*, a head, chief.] In the Philippine Islands, a provincial capital.

**cabecera** (kă-bă-thă-ră'ă), *n.* [*Sp. cabecera*, < *cabecera*: see *cabecera*.] In the Philippine Islands, the taxpaying population of a barangay; also, a barangay.

**cabestro** (ka-bes'trô), *n.* [*Sp., a halter*, etc., < *L. capitrum*, a halter: see *capistrum*.] A hair lariat.

**cabeza** (kă-bă'thă), *n.* [*Sp., = Pg. cabeça*, head, chief: see *cabeça*.] In the Philippine Islands, a chief.

**cabazon**, *n.* 2. *Larimus breviceps*, a sciaenoid fish of the West Indies.

**cabezote** (kă-bă-thô'tă), *n.* [*Sp. cabezota*, a big-headed person, < *cabeza*, head.] The broad-head silverside, *Atherina stipes*. [*Cuba.*]

**cabildo** (ka-bil'dô), *n.* [*Sp., < L. capitulum*, chapter: see *chapter*.] The chapter-house of a cathedral or collegiate church. [*Southern U. S., etc.*]

The cathedral, and standing beside it, like Sancho beside Don Quixote, the squat hall of the *cabildo* with the calabozo in the rear.

G. W. Cable, *The Grandissimes*, p. 320.

**cabin**, *n.* 5. In *mining*, a small room partitioned off inside the mine for the use of the mine officials.

**Cabinet finish**, finish with delicate joinery, as in hard wood finely polished or varnished.—*Cabinet picture*, in *photog.*, a small and generally highly finished picture about 4½ by 6½ inches in size.

**cabinet-beetle** (kab'i-net-bé'tl), *n.* Any one of several species of injurious beetles of the family *Dermestidæ*, as *Dermestes cadaverinus*, *Anthrenus varius*, or *Anthrenus museorum*, which infest cabinets of natural history.

**cabinet-maker**, *n.* 2. One who busies himself unauthorizedly with constructing a governmental cabinet; a politician or busybody who speculates on or needlessly troubles himself with the selection of cabinet ministers and the formation of a cabinet.

**cabinet-making** (kab'i-net-mă'king), *n.* 1. The occupation of a cabinet-maker; the making of fine furniture and the like.—2. The selection of cabinet ministers; the formation of a political cabinet.

**cabinet-work** (kab'i-net-wérk), *n.* Fine wood-work used in cabinet-making: thus, veneered doors or polished paneled dados, mantelpieces, and the like are spoken of as fine cabinet-work.

**Cabiria** (ka-bi'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [*NL., also Cabeiria*, < *Gr. Κάβειρα*, neut. pl., < *Κάβειροι*, Cabiri.] In *Gr. antiq.*, mysteries connected with the cult of the Cabiri, or Pelasgic gods of the Ægean Sea. Their chief seat was Samothrace.

**Cabirion** (ka-bi'ri-on), *n.* [*Gr. Κάβειρον*, < *Κάβειροι*, Cabiri.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a temple or shrine sacred to the Cabiri. The most important was that near Thebes in Boeotia, which was excavated in 1888, yielding vases and terra-cottas.

**Cabirops** (ka-bi'rops), *n.* [*NL.; formation not certain*; appar. < *Gr. Κάβειροι*, Cabiri, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] The typical genus of the family *Cabiropsidæ*. *Kossmann*, 1884.

**Cabiropsidæ** (kab-i-rop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., irreg. for \*Cabiropsidæ*, < *Cabirops* (*Cabirop*) + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic isopod crustaceans typified by the genus *Cabirops*.

**cable**, *n.* 4. A long, narrow strip of land. [*Prov. Eng.*].—5. A cablegram; a cable message: as, a cable announcing their departure has just been received.—6. An abbreviation of *cable-car*: as, to take the cable up-town.—*Concentric cable*, in *elect.*, a cable containing two or more conductors, of which the inner one is a wire and the others are concentric tubes surrounding the inner wire and insulated therefrom and from the outer armor.—*Pupin cable*, in *elect.*, a cable the telegraphic or telephonic transmission of which is enhanced by the insertion of inductance at stated intervals.—*Telodynamic cable*, a transmission-ropé; an endless rope used as a belt for the transmission of power.—*Ten cables*, an English nautical measure, equal to 1,000 nautical fathoms, or 3,650.3 feet; a nautical mile.—*Three-wire cable*, in *elect.*, a cable consisting of three insulated conductors, for use in three-wire or three-phase circuits.

**cable**, *v. t.* 4. To make into a cable; specifically, to twist two threads together and then to twist three of these doubled threads into one, as in the manufacture of sewing-thread.

**cable-bell** (kă-bl-bel), *n.* In *elect.*, a bell-shaped enlargement at the end of the cable armor, filled with an insulating compound.

**cable-box** (kă-bl-boks), *n.* A box or fixture in which the ends of an electric cable are fastened.

**cable-buoy** (kă-bl-boi), *n.* A small buoy which rests upon the surface of the water over the anchor, to the ring of which it is secured by a

## cable-buoy

length of line. The position of the buoy betrays the resting-place of the anchor, over which it is also left as a sentinel in case it becomes necessary to slip the cable.

**cabled**, *a.* 3. In *her.*, formed of a cable: applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable.

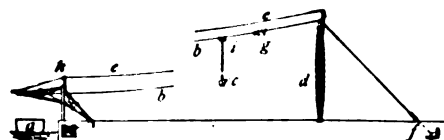
**cable-grip** (kă'bl-grip), *n.* A clutch or jaw attached to a car for the purpose of gripping the moving cable by which the car is propelled.

**cable-hanger** (kă'bl-hang'ér), *n.* A person who unlawfully dredges for oysters. [Colloq., Eng.]

**cable-rope** (kă'bl-rôp), *n.* A cable; a cable-laid rope.

**cable-tank** (kă'bl-tangk), *n.* A strong, water-tight tank placed on a cable-ship and provided for holding a coiled section of cable that is ready for laying. *Houston*, *Diet. Elect.*

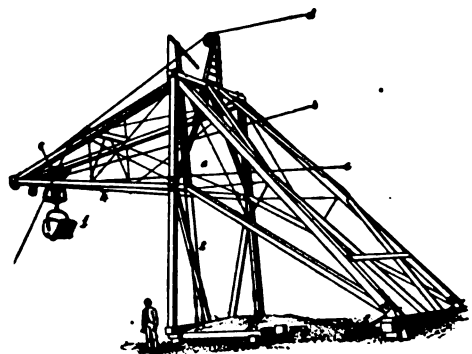
**cableway**, *n.* In general, any conveying apparatus in which the load is carried in a bucket



Cableway.

*a.* barge from which coal is hoisted up to cable; *b.* fixed cable on which trolley supporting bucket travels; *c.* bucket suspended from trolley; *d.* tower supporting cable; *e.* small return cable hauling trolley (drawing cable not shown); *f.* anchorage; *g.* supports for drawing cable; *h.* combined tower and crane; *i.* trolley.

or carrier traveling with or on a wire cable which is suspended between struts or towers. The most simple type is an endless cable which is supported by means of pulleys or sheaves, placed at the tops of two head towers, and is made to travel continuously in one direction or alternately forward and back between the towers. The material to be transported is placed in a bucket which is suspended under the cable and moves with it from one tower to the other. On reaching the tower the bucket may be removed or unloaded and is then carried by the cable back to the loading-tower. If the cable moves in one direction two or more buckets may be used by transferring the buckets when unloaded to the returning cable. Where the cableway descends a hillside, and the traffic is down grade, the weight of the loaded buckets may be used to operate the plant without the aid of a motor, the movement of the cable being controlled by a brake. In another type, largely used in the construction of docks, breakwaters, canals, subways, and reservoirs, a single cable is suspended between struts or towers and the bucket is suspended from a trolley having flanged wheels which travel on the cable, the trolley and its bucket being hauled in either direction by means of an endless wire rope passing through blocks at the tops of the towers and controlled by a winding engine. Two cables are also used with two haulage ropes, and, to prevent the sagging of the ropes, they are passed through carriers that travel on a separate cable. When the bucket is at the tower the rope-carriers are bunched near the tower, and when the bucket is drawn over, the carriers



Cableway Head-tower.

*a.* open tower at loading point of cableway; *b.* cable extending to unloading tower (not shown); *c.* hauling cable; *d.* returning cable; *e.* trolley with hoist; *f.* bucket with load; *g.* overhanging crane which brings bucket over car or boat.

are automatically distributed along the cable sustaining the ropes. The haulage-ropes are also passed through blocks on the trolley and can be used to raise or lower the buckets at any point of the cable. The cable may also be connected by overhead switches to run the buckets from the cable to the tracks of a telerhage system. The towers may be stationary, as in building a dam, or may be mounted upon trucks and moved along parallel tracks, as in digging canals; or one tower may be stationary and the other may travel upon a circular track. Self-filling buckets and automatic dumping-buckets are extensively used in handling sand, coal, etc. Cableways are also used in coaling war-ships at sea, the masts of the collier and the battle-ship acting as the towers of the cableway. The coal, in sacks, is hoisted to the cable, hauled to the ship, and lowered to the deck, while the war-ship tows the collier. Another type employs very long cables supported at intervals upon towers, with the hauling-rope resting on brackets that are placed at short distances apart or running over guide-rollers on the towers. This type is used for transporting large quantities of material over rough and mountainous countries, rivers, and valleys.

**cab-master** (kab'măs'tér), *n.* One who owns a cab or cabs; one who maintains a public cab-service.

**cabochon**, *n.*—**Double cabochon**, a gem which is domed, that is, convex on the upper and lower sides with a girdle-line separating the two.—**Single cabochon**, a stone which is cut with a flat or slightly rounded back and a convex top.

**cabo-negro** (kä-bô-nă'grô), *n.* [Sp.: *cabo*, rope (see *cable*) + *negro*, black (see *negro*).] A name, in the Philippines, of *Saguerus pinnatus*, a palm yielding a beautiful black, horsehair-like fiber which is very durable under water and is used for making cables for towing and ropes for the standing rigging of vessels. The name is also applied to the jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*, which yields the kittul fiber of commerce. See *gomuti*, 2, *ejoo*, *medrinack*, and *kittul*, 2.

**caboose**, *n.* 3. An inclosed wagon for conveying workmen to mines. [Western U. S.]

**Cabotian** (ka-bô'ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to either or both of the navigators and explorers, John and Sebastian Cabot (father and son), who, in the fifteenth century, discovered the mainland of North America.

**cab-phæton** (kab'fă'e-ton), *n.* A combination of the cabriolet and the phaëton in which the driver's seat was placed at the rear. It was one of a class of vehicles originating in a fashion in vogue in the middle of the nineteenth century in accordance with which styles of carriages designed for two wheels were combined and suspended on four wheels, the cabriolet being used for the rear portion and the phaëton for the front of the body.

**cab-rank** (kab'rank), *n.* A row of cabs on a cab-stand.

**cabrilla**, *n.* (*d.* *Epinephelus maculatus*, an American grouper. (*e.* In Chile, the rockfish, *Sebastes oculatus*.—**Cabrilla verde**, the green grouper of the genus *Paralabrax*, a bass-like fish of the Pacific coast.—**Spotted cabrilla**, *Paralabrax maculatofasciatus*, a bass-like fish of California.

**cabriolet**, *n.* 2. In furniture, a light arm-chair. Cabriolets are first mentioned in a French inventory of 1759.

**cabriolet-phaëton** (kab-ri-ô-lă'fă'e-ton), *n.* A carriage similar to the \*cab-phæton (which see), except that the driver's seat was placed at the front.

**cab-runner** (kab'run'ér), *n.* A tout who, in expectation of a fee, calls cabs for travelers at a railway-station, steamboat-landing, and the like.

**cab-signal** (kab'sig'nal), *n.* In *railroading*, an adaptation of the automatic block-signaling system by which signal-lights are displayed in the cab of an engine. The electric rail-circuit, controlled by a train (as in the block-system), causes the proper signals to be displayed in the cab of the next following engine, the current following the rails and the wheels of the engine into the cab to the signal.

**cabureiba** (kä-bô-ră-ô-bă'), *n.* [Braz., < Guarani *cabure*, name of a bird, + *iba*, tree, fruit.] A tall leguminous tree, *Myrocarpus fastigiatus*, a native of southern Brazil and northern Argentina. It yields a fine cabinet-wood and a balsam resembling balsam of Peru. Also called *incienso*, the balsam having been used for incense.

**cabuya** (kä-bô'yă), *n.* [Sp., agave, < W. Ind. *cabuya*, a cord of vegetable fiber, as of the agave, etc.; Galibi *cabuyo*, a species of pineapple.] 1. A species of agave, *Agave rigida*, which yields sisal hemp.—2. In Central America and the West Indies, the cajun, *Furcraea Cubensis*.

**cacafuego** (kä-kă-fô-ô-gô), *n.* [Sp., < *cagar*, < L. *cacare* (see *cack*), + *fuego*, fire. This was the name of a Spanish galleon taken by Drake in 1579.] A spit-fire; a bragging, vaporing fellow.

**cacahuatl** (kä-kă-hwă'te), *n.* [Nah. *tlacacahuatl*, earth-cacao, < *tlalli*, earth, + *cacahuatl*, cacao.] The name in Mexico and the Philippine Islands of the peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*.

**cacanthrax** (ka-kan'thraks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kakós*, bad, + *ἀνθραξ*, anthrax.] Malignant pustule.

**cacao**, *n.*—**Cacao-pod disease**. See \**disease*.—**Crème de cacao**. See \**crème*.

**cacao-beetle** (ka-kă'ô-bô'tl), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Stirastoma depressum*, which attacks cacao-trees, boring into the trunks and branches. In some parts of the West Indies and Guiana it has been very destructive. Also *cocoa-beetle*.

**cacao-disease** (ka-kă'ô-di-zêz'), *n.* See \**disease*.

**cacao-powder** (ka-kă'ô-pou'dér), *n.* The product obtained after pressing out a portion

## cacodemoniac

of the cacao-butter from roasted and shelled cacao-beans and pulverizing the resultant hard mass.

**Cacara** (ka-kă'ră), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806, adopted from Ruiph, 1747), < Malay *kakara*, name of the edible sim bean of India, *Dolichos Lablab*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Fabaceæ*. See *Pachyrhizus*.

**cacesthesia** (kak-es-thê'si-ă), *n.* [NL. *cacæsthesia*, < Gr. *kakós*, bad, + *αἰσθησις*, feeling.] Malaise.

**cachectic**, *a.* II. *n.* One who suffers from a cachexy.

**cachet**, *n.* 2. A distinguishing mark or stamp.

All his works have a grand cachet; he never did anything mean. *Thackeray*, *Paris Sketch Book*, p. 61.

3. In *phar.*, a hollow wafer containing medicine in powder form. *Black*, *Med. Handbook*, III. 1.

**Cachexia thyreopriva**. Same as *myxedema*.—**Cachexia virginica**, chlorosis.—**Cancerous cachexia**, a morbid condition marked by emaciation, weakness, etc., accompanying the growth of a malignant tumor.—**Malarial cachexia**, chronic malaria, marked by enlarged spleen, anemia, sallow complexion, and little or no fever.—**Saturnine cachexia**, chronic lead-poisoning, marked by anemia, the presence of a bluish line at the edge of the gums, obstinate constipation, often wrist-drop or paralysis of other parts, and arteriosclerosis.—**Splenic cachexia**, a state of malnutrition accompanying disease of the spleen.—**Strumous cachexia**, scrofula.—**Thyroid cachexia**. Same as *exophthalmic goiter* (which see, under *exophthalmic*).—**Venous cachexia**. Same as *venosity*, 3.—**Vermineous cachexia**, constitutional symptoms (anemia, debility, etc.) accompanying the presence of intestinal parasites, especially of *Ankylostoma*.

**cachexy**, *n.* 2. A perverted or depraved habit of thought or feeling.

**cachil** (kä-chôl'), *n.* [Philippine Sp., prob. ult. < Malay *kechil*, little, small. Cf. *cachila*, applied by the natives to the Spaniards.] A prince of the reigning house in the Moham-medan parts of western Mindanao. [Philippine Is.]

**cachimilla** (kach-i-mêl'yă), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A west American composite shrub, *Pluchea sericea*, called *arrow-wood* by travelers because it is used by the Indians in making arrows. It ranges from western Texas to California and northern Mexico. Also called *arrow-weed*.

**cachinnate** (kak'i-năt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cachinnated*, ppr. *cachinnating*. [L. *cachinnare*, laugh: see *cachinnation*.] To indulge in loud, continued laughter; to laugh immoderately. *De Quincey*.

**cachinnator** (kak'i-nă-tor), *n.* [NL. \**cachinnator*, < L. *cachinnare*, laugh.] One who cachinnates; one who indulges in loud or immoderate laughter.

**cachou de Laval** (ka-shô'de la-vă'l'), [F., 'Laval's cachou.'] An artificial dyestuff, first prepared in 1873 by fusing various vegetable and animal products, such as sawdust, bran, blood, and horn, with sodium sulphid. It dyes un mordanted cotton brown in a salt bath, and the color is fixed by an after treatment in a warm solution of some acid, as sulphuric, or a metallic salt, as copper sulphate or potassium bichromate. Various shades of a fast brown are produced, depending in character upon the after treatment. It is of interest as being the first of that important class of dyestuffs known as the sulphid colors.

**cachucho** (kä-chô'chô), *n.* [Sp. *cachucho*, an earthen pot, a cartridge, etc.] A Cuban name for a food-fish, *Etelis oculatus*, of the family *Lutianidæ*, remarkable for its brilliant red color.

**caciqueship** (ka-sêk'ship), *n.* The position of a cacique or chief.

**cack**, *v.* II. *trans.* To void, an excrement.

**cackle** (kak'l), *v. i.* *Naut.*, to wind right and left alternately: as, to *cackle* a cable.

**caco-chylous** (kak-ô-ki'lus), *a.* [Gr. *kakós*, bad, + *χυλός*, juice, chyle.] Relating to or affected with caco-chylia; indigestible.

**caco-chymic**, *a.* 2. Dyspeptic.

**caco-chymical** (kak-ô-kim'i-kal), *a.* Same as *caco-chymic*.

**caco-chymionist** (kak-ô-kim'i-us), *a.* Same as *caco-chymic*.

**caco-chymy** (ka-kok'i-mi), *n.* Same as *cacho-chymia*.

**cacodemonia** (kak'ô-dê-mô'ni-ă), *n.* [NL., *cacodemonia*, < Gr. *kakodaimonia*, < *kakodaimon*, possessed by an evil spirit: see *cacodemon*.]

1. Possession by an evil spirit: possibly originally an alteration of personality.—2. The delusion that one is possessed by an evil spirit.

**cacodemoniac** (kak-ô-dê-mô'ni-ak), *n.* One possessed by an evil spirit. *N. E. D.*

**cacodemoniac** (kak-ô-dê-mô'nik), *a.* [Gr. *kakodaimonikos*, bringing evil fortune, < *kakodaimon*, possessed by an evil spirit: see *cacodemon*.] Of or pertaining to a cacodemon.

## cacodemomania

**cacodemomania** (kak-ō-dē-mo-nō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* Same as *\*cacodemonia*.

**cacodorous** (kak-ō-dōr-us), *a.* [Gr. *kakós*, bad, + *L. odor*, odor, + *-ous*.] Ill-smelling; malodorous.

He paid his shilling at the hideous door of the Alhambra, made his way through a cacodorous crowd to the supper-room, and ordered some grilled oysters.  
*Mortimer Collins*, Marq. and Merch. xxii.

**cacodoxian** (kak-ō-dok-si-ān), *a.* Same as *cacodoxical*.

**cacodyl**, *n.*—Cyanide of cacodyl, a compound of cyanogen and cacodyl: an extremely poisonous substance, more powerful in its action than prussic acid.

**cacodylate** (kak-ō-dil-āt), *n.* [*cacodyl*(ic) + *-ate*.] A salt of cacodylic (dimethyl arsenic) acid.

**Cacodylic acid**. This remarkable compound of arsenic is now used, or its salts are used, in medicine, much larger doses than of the ordinary arsenical preparations being prescribed without poisonous effects.

**cacoeptic** (kak-ō-e-pis-tik), *a.* [*cacoe-py* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by cacoepty or erroneous pronunciation; mispronounced.

This is a very... complex subject which... requires entirely a new treatment in reference to... those abnormal, cacoeptic, rare, vulgar, and dialectic forms.  
*A. J. Ellis*, Early Eng. Pron., I. 224.

**cacofony**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cacophony*.

**cacogalactic** (kak-ō-ga-lak-tik), *a.* [*cacogalactia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by *cacogalactia* or a bad condition of the milk.

**cacogenesis**, *n.* 2. The quality, common in mixed breeds, of having a low vitality and of being infertile.

**cacography**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cacography*.

**cacographer** (ka-kog-rā-fēr), *n.* A bad writer or a bad speller.

**cacomagician** (kak-ō-mā-jish-ān), *n.* [Gr. *kakós*, bad, + *E. magician*.] One who is skilled in the black art; a magician in league with the devil.

The great adversary of Fludd... who denounced the Rosacrusian to Europe as a *cacomagician*.  
*I. D'Israeli*, Aménities of Lit., II. 281.

**cacophonize** (ka-kot-ō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cacophonized*, ppr. *cacophonizing*. [*cacophon-y* + *-ize*.] To render cacophonous or ill-sounding.

**cacorhythmic** (kak-ō-rith-mik), *a.* [Gr. *kakós*, bad, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm, *rhythmy* + *-ic*.] Ill-modulated; characterized by irregularity of rhythm; in bad rhythm: as, a *cacorhythmic* production; a *cacorhythmic* pulse.

**cacothanasia** (kak-ō-thā-nā-si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kakothanasia*, < *kakós*, bad, + *θάνατος*, death.] A painful or distressing death.

**Cacotopia** (kak-ō-tō-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kakós*, bad, + *τόπος*, place; formed in contrast to *Utopia*, prop. 'no place,' but understood and formerly often written as *Eutopia*, 'a place where all is well.'] An imagined place where government is of the worst; the opposite, in the character of its political institutions, of the ideal commonwealth which Sir Thomas More (1516) placed on his imaginary island Utopia ('No-where'). See *Utopia*. [A nonce-word used by Bentham.]

**cacotrophia** (kak-ō-trof-i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kakotrophia*, < *kakós*, bad, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Defective nutrition.

**cacotrophy** (ka-kot-rō-fi), *n.* [NL. *cacotrophia*.] Same as *\*cacotrophia*.

**cacotype** (kak-ō-tip), *n.* [Gr. *kakós*, bad, + *τύπος*, type.] A bad type or imperfect reproduction.

How tame my *cacotype* of these words compared with what they were!  
*C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, p. 54.

**Cactales** (kak-tā-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Cactus* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous plants containing the family *Cactaceæ* only.

**cactoid** (kak-toid), *a.* [*cactus* + *-oid*.] Having the aspect of a cactaceous plant: said, for example, of fleshy euphorbias. *Hooker and Ball*, Marocco, p. 328.

**Cactus ladybird**. See *\*ladybird*.—*Prickly-pear cactus*. Same as *prickly-pear*.—*Russian cactus*. Same as *Russian Athalia*.—*Yucca cactus*, the Joshua-tree, *Yucca arborescens*. See *Yucca*.

**cacuminal**, *a.* 2. In *anat.*, relating to the cacumen or upper surface of the vermis of the brain.

**cacuminous** (ka-kū-mi-nus), *a.* [*cacumen* (-min-) + *-ous*.] Having a conical or pointed top.

**cad**, *n.* 1. (g) A young fellow of the town or village who hangs about a college or university and does chance services for the collegians. [Eng.]

**cad**<sup>2</sup> (kad), *n.* [Appar. a capricious use ('native cads') of *cad*<sup>1</sup>. Not a reduction of *cicada* as pronounced si-cad'ā f.] A name in Queensland for the cicada.

From the trees sounds the shrill chirp of large green cicada (native *cads*, as the bushmen call them).  
*Australasian*, Jan. 11, 1896, quoted by E. E. Morris, [Austral English.]

**Cadaveric** or **putrefactive alkaloid**. See *\*alkaloid*.

**cadaverin** (ka-dav'er-in), *n.* [Also *cadaverine*; *cadaver* + *-in*.] A ptomaine first found in decomposing cadavers: a product of bacterial action in most instances, but sometimes formed in the body in the absence of microbes in cases of cystinuria. It is a derivative of lysin, and is known as pentamethylene-diamine (CH<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)).

**cadaverize** (ka-dav'er-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cadaverized*, ppr. *cadaverizing*. [*cadaver* + *-ize*.] To make cadaverous or corpse-like.

To effect a temporary suspension of the circulation, and *cadaverize* his countenance.  
*Fraser's Mag.*, April, 1841, p. 421.

**cad-bit** (kad-bit), *n.* Same as *cad-bait*.

**cad-bote** (kad'bōt), *n.* The caddis-worm. [Prov. Eng.]

**cad-catcher** (kad'kach-ēr), *n.* A picture intended to 'catch' or attract 'cads' or undiscriminating persons. [Artists' cant.]

**caddie**<sup>2</sup> (kad-i), *n.* An Australian bushman's name for a slouch hat, usually worn with the brim turned down at the back.

**caddie-bag** (kad-i-bag), *n.* A bag, about three feet long, usually made of leather or canvas, for carrying golf-clubs.

**caddow**<sup>2</sup> (kad'ō), *n.* [Also *caddo*, *caddoe*, *cadow*; cf. *caddis*.] A woollen garment or covering of a rough or coarse texture.

**caddy**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* 4. A tin can with a lid, for holding water, etc. [U. S.].—5. In the tobacco trade, a box 6 to 8 inches square, holding from 10 to 20 pounds. *Stand. Dict.*

**cade**<sup>2</sup> (kād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caded*, ppr. *cading*. To put into a cade or keg; pack in a cade: as, to *cade* herring. *Nash*.

**cadeau** (kā-dō'), *n.*: pl. *cadeaux* (dō'). [F.] A present or gift; a gratuity; a cumshaw.

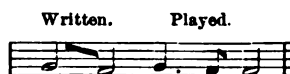
**cadence**, *n.* 9. The modulation or manner of utterance peculiar to a particular locality or language.

I returned an answer in that language, hoping at least that the *cadence* might be more agreeable to his ears.  
*Swift*, Gulliver, III. II.

10. In *music*, a trill-like ornament, the reverse of the *battlement* (which see).—*Immediate cadence*, in *music*, a cadence that is not prolonged or extended: one in which the dominant or subdominant chord passes at once into that of the tonic.—*Inverted cadence*, in *music*, a cadence in which the penultimate chord is inverted.

**cadenced** (kā'denst), *p. a.* Measured; rhythmic; regular; expressed or executed with measured regularity: as, a *cadenced* step; *cadenced* sound; "the *cadenced* surges of an unseen ocean," *Lowell*.

**cadent**, *a.* II. *n.* In *old music*, a grace or embellishment consisting of an after-note one degree below the principal note: as,



**cadential** (kā-den'shal), *a.* [L. *cadentia*, cadence, + *-ial*.] Relating or pertaining to cadence, or a cadence.

**cadet**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 5. A young man who, for the sake of the practical experience to be gained, works with the men on a sheep- or cattle-farm without pay. [Australia].—6. A student in engineering or any of the applied sciences who, in completion of his course (or earlier), seeks practical experience by entering the service of some large establishment where the principles he has been studying are applied, and works there for little or no pay.—7. One who prostitutes a woman and lives on her earnings as a prostitute while cohabiting with her; also, one who seduces young women and sells them to houses of prostitution. [New York.]

The most degraded class that ever disgraced the name of man—the creatures who live upon the earnings of individual prostitutes, with whom they cohabit. They are called scoundrels in France, lous in Germany, *cadets* in New York, and by various slang names in Great Britain.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 32.

**Cadet engineer**. See *\*engineer*.

**cadette** (ka-det'), *n.* [F., fem. of *cadet*, ca-

## Oseoma

det.] A younger daughter or sister; a female cadet. See *cadet*, 2.

**cadging** (ka'j-ing), *n.* The occupation or practices of a cadger.

**Cadie gum**. See *\*gum*<sup>2</sup>.

**cadrière** (kā-dyār'), *n.* [South F. *cadrière*, Prov. *cadreira*, < L. *cathedra*, chair: see *chair*, *chaise*.] A name given to a gold currency of Brittany and to a billion coinage struck under Charles VI. of France for Dauphiny, containing a figure seated on a chair. Compare *chaise*, *n.*, 3.

**cadillo** (kā-dēl'yō), *n.* [Sp. *cadillo*, a name of several plants bearing burs.] A name in Venezuela of the Cæsar-weed, *Urena lobata*. See *\*Cæsar-weed*, *\*guazima*, and *Urena*.

**cadjan** (ka'jan), *n.* [Malay and Jav. *kajang*.] 1. The matted cocoa-palm leaves used in southern India for thatch.—2. A section or strip of palm-leaf prepared for use as writing-material. The leaf generally used for this purpose is that of the palmyra-palm or the talipot (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon. [Anglo-Indian in both uses.]

**Cadjen** (ka'jen), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Cajun*; from F. *l'Acadien*, taken as *Cadjen* with the article *la*, *le*.] An Acadian; a descendant of the French Acadians. [Louisiana.]

**cadju** (ka'jō), *n.* Same as *cashew*.

**cadmic** (kad'mik), *a.* [*cadmium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing cadmium: as, *cadmic* chlorid or sulphid.

**Cadmium cell**, a voltaic cell (invented by Weston) in which the metal cadmium is employed for the positive metal. It is extensively used as a standard of electromotive force.—*Cadmium ocher*, cadmium sulphid occurring as a deposit of earthy texture on the surface of other minerals.

**Cadogan tea-pot**. See *\*tea-pot*.

**Cadorine** (kā-dō-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cadore (more fully *Pieve-di-Cadore*), in Northern Italy, the birthplace of the painter Titian.

**Cæcal appendage**. Same as *appendix vermiformis*.—*Cæcal pouches*, in *entom.*, the cæca of the mid-intestine.

**cæciform** (sē-si-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *cæcum* + *L. forma*, form.] Of the nature or having the form of a cæcum: as, *cæciform* appendages.

**cæcocolic** (sē-kō-kol'ik), *a.* Relating to the cæcum and the colon, the *cæcocolic valve* being the valve between the two.

**Cæcum**, *n.*—*Cæca of the mid-intestine*, in *entom.*, a number of blind diverticula from the anterior end of the stomach, differing in shape and number. In the *Locustidae* they are two in number and are large and short; in the *Blattidae* there are 8 and in the *Acrididae* 6. Certain *Diptera* have two long, slender cæca, while in the *Coleoptera* there are very numerous minute villi or tubules. They are probably pancreatic in function. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 300.—*Hepatic cæcum*, in *embryol.*, the outpouching or evagination from the embryonic intestine that gives rise to the liver.—*Pyloric cæca*. (a) and (b) See *pyloric*. (c) In starfishes, the bifurcated multilobular prolongations of the pyloric region of the stomach, the walls being glandular and secreting a digestive fluid.—*Siphonal cæcum*, in cephalopoda, the blind end of the siphuncular tube.—*Spiral cæcum*, in cephalopoda, the cæcal appendage, which in some species is arranged in a more or less spiral manner.

**Cælum Sculptorium** (sē-lum skulp-tō-ri-um). [NL., 'the sculptor's sky.'] The 'Graver,' a constellation introduced by Lacaille between Eridanus and Columba: not to be confounded with the Sculptor.

**cænogenesis**, *cænogenetic*, etc. Same as *kenogenesis*, *kenogenetic*, etc.

**Cænolestes** (sē-nō-les'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καῖνός*, recent, + *λεστής*, robber.] A genus of small diprotodont marsupials, belonging to the family *Epanorthidæ*, having a shrew-like form and long skull. The genus is remarkable from the fact that two species are found living in the highlands of Ecuador and Colombia, while others are found fossil in the Miocene of Patagonia. The genus was first named *Hyracodon*, but this was originally applied to a genus of ungulates and is hence untenable.

**Cænopithecus** (sē-nō-pi-thē'kūs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καῖνός*, recent, + *πίθηκος*, ape.] An extinct genus of lemurid monkeys from the Upper Eocene beds of Switzerland.

**cænostylic** (sē-nō-stil'ik), *a.* Relating to that condition of the visceral arches known as *cænostyly*.

**cænostyly** (sē-nōs'ti-li), *n.* [Gr. *καῖνός*, recent, + *στυλος*, a pillar.] That state or condition of the cephalic skeleton in which the first and second visceral arches do not bear gills, but are modified to serve in taking food and have one or more of their parts attached to the cranium. It occurs in amphibians, chimæras, and sharks. *W. K. Gregory*, 1904.

**cænozoölogy**, *n.* Same as *\*cenozoölogy*.

**Oseoma** (sē-ō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Link. 1809), irreg., < Gr. *καίω*, burn, + *-oma*.] The allusion is to its effect in giving a burnt or scorched appearance to the leaves on which it grows.] A



## Cæoma

name formerly applied to certain æcidia of the *Uredinales* which lack a peridium about the sorus.

**cæomospore** (sê-ô'mô-spôr), *n.* [NL., *Cæoma* + *spora*, seed (spore).] A term sometimes applied to the æcidiospores of the form-genus *Cæoma*. See *\*Cæoma*.

**Cæretan** (sê-rê'tan), *a.* [L. *Cæretanus*, < *Cæretes* (also *Cærites*), inhabitants of Cære, < *Cære*, Cære.] Pertaining to Cære, an ancient Etruscan town, now Cerveteri, in Italy: usually applied to a collection of so-called Corinthian vases, discovered in Cerveteri and now in the Louvre.

**Cæsalpiniaceæ** (sês-al-pin'i-â'sê-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (Klotzsch and Garcke, 1862), < *Cæsalpinia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Rosales*, the senna family, typified by the genus *Cæsalpinia*. It is characterized by clustered, mostly hermaphrodite 5-merous flowers, the petals imbricated in the bud, and alternate stipulate leaves which are sometimes simple and when compound are zygomorphic. There are 107 genera and over 1000 species, trees, shrubs or herbs, chiefly tropical, but including such genera as *Cassia*, *Cereis*, and *Gleditsia* that are found in temperate regions. See *Leguminosæ*.

**cæsalpiniaceous** (sês'al-pin'i-â'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*.

**Cæsar**, *n.* 3. [I. c.] A name in the Bahamas of the small grunt or Tom Tate, *Bathystoma rimator*, a food-fish of the family *Hemulidæ*.

**Cæsarist** (sê'zâr-ist), *n.* An imperialist.

**Cæsar-weed** (sê'zâr-wêd), *n.* A shrubby tropical weed, *Urena lobata*, introduced into Florida, where it is thus called, and where it is sometimes taken for the ramie-plant. See *Urena* and *Spanish \*bur*.

**Café au lait** (ka-fâ'ô-lâ'), [*F.*, coffee with milk], a light yellowish-gray color.—**Café frappé**. See *\*frappé*.—**Café parait**, a form of ice-cream consisting chiefly of a well-beaten mixture of yolks of eggs, sugar syrup, and drained whipped cream, flavored with strong coffee and frozen without stirring.

**cafeteria** (ka-fâ-tê-ri-â), *n.* [Cf. *Sp. cafetero*, keeper of a coffee-house.] A kind of buffet lunch-room where the patron serves himself to the already prepared food. [Western U. S.]

**cafee** (ka-fê'â), *n.* [NL.: see *coffee*, *café*.] Same as *cafein*.

**caffidine** (ka-fê'i-din), *n.* [*caffé* (a) + *-id* + *-ine*.] A crystalline alkaloid,  $C_7H_{12}ON_4$ , formed by the action of barium hydroxide on caffeine. It melts at 94° C.

**caffiol** (ka-fê-ôl), *n.* [*caffé* (a) + *-ol*.] An oil,  $C_8H_{10}O_2$ , with a pleasant odor like that of coffee, obtained in roasting the green coffee-berries. It boils at 196° C. Later observers have failed to obtain the compound.

**cafuric** (ka-fû'rik), *a.* Derived from coffee and related to uric acid.—**Cafuric acid**, a crystalline acid,  $C_8H_6O_4N_2$ , which is formed, together with apocaffein, by the oxidation of caffeine. It is easily soluble in water.

**cafuso** (kâ-fô'sô), *n.* [Brazilian.] In Brazil, an Indian and negro half-breed.

**cag**<sup>2</sup> (kag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cagged*, ppr. *cagging*. [Origin obscure.] To affront; offend. [Prov. Eng.]

**cage**, *n.* 7. A drum or cylinder in a cotton-scutching machine, covered with wire netting, against which the cotton is thrown in the form of a sheet, the dust being removed by a suction-fan.—8. In *base-ball*, the mask worn by the catcher.—**Steel cage**. See *\*steel*.

**cage-mount** (kâj'mount), *n.* In ordnance, a gun-mount for light guns in which the lower fixed part is a stand or pedestal having heavy bars radiating in a conical shape downward to the base and roughly resembling a cage.

**cage-stand** (kâj'stand), *n.* The lower fixed part of a cage-mount.

**cageway** (câj'wâ), *n.* 1. The guides for a mine-cage.—2. The part of a mine-shaft in which the cage is hoisted and lowered.

**cagework** (kâj'wêrk), *n.* 1. Openwork like that of a cage.—2. The carved upper works of a ship's hull, especially on the poop and fore-castle. [Obsolete.]

**caggy** (kag'gi), *a.* [Cf. *cagmag*.] Decaying; tainted; unwholesome; loathsome. [Vulgar.]

Mouldy bread, *caggy* mutton.

*Marryat, Rattlin the Reeler*, xv., *N. E. D.*

**cagmag**, *n.* II. *a.* Unwholesome; decaying; *caggy*; as, *cagmag* meat; hence, inferior: as, *cagmag* wares. [Vulgar or dialectal.]

**cago** (kâ'gô, Fijian pron. thâng'ô), *n.* [Fijian.] A name in the Fiji Islands of turmeric, *Curcuma*

*longa*. See *Curcuma*, 2, *huldee*, *turmeric*, *\*olena*, and *\*ren*.

**cahar** (kâ'hâr), *n.* [Jav. and Malayan *kâhar*, < *D. kar* = *E. car*.] In Malayan countries, a one-horse carriage or cart; a one-horse spring-cart for the conveyance of passengers. *Forbes*, *Nat. Wand.* in *East. Arch.*, 1885, p. 51.

**Cahenslyism** (ka-hens'li-izm), *n.* A plan, proposed in 1891, and attributed to Peter Paul Cahensly (a member of the German Reichstag and president of the Leo Society for the protection of German immigrants in the United States), to appoint to those Roman Catholic sees and parishes in the United States, where there might be a dominant or large foreign population, bishops and priests of the same nationality, in order to preserve their religious traditions and practices; by extension, the propagation of foreignism among Roman Catholics in the United States.

**cahincin** (ka-hin'sin), *n.* [*cahinca* + *-in*.] A glucoside,  $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$ , found in the root-bark of *Chiococca racemosa*. It has an astringent, bitter taste and acid reaction. Also *caincin*.

**cahot** (kâ-bô'), *n.* [*F. cahot*, a jolt or jerk, also dial. as *def.*; origin unknown, but prob. interjectional, < *ca-*, introductory syllable, + *ho*, interjection.] A bank or ridge of snow which has been heaped up across a road by passing sleighs, leaving a corresponding depression behind; hence, a surface-undulation or ridge-like inequality which, with the corresponding depression, is known in the United States as a 'thank-you-ma'am.' [Canadian French.]

Corresponding undulations sometimes produced by sledge-driving on snow-covered roads are familiar in Canada, where they are called *cahots* (jolts). The author saw these in and near Montreal in the winter 1900-1901. They averaged 13 feet in length from crest to crest, and 8 inches appeared to be a not uncommon amplitude.

*Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 731.

**cahowt** (ka-hou'), *n.* [Also *cahoire*; origin unknown.] A local name for a sea-bird, presumably a species of *Puffinus*, formerly abundant on the Bermudas, now supposed to be extinct. By some ornithologists it is considered to be the existing *Puffinus obscurus*.

**cahuy** (kâ-hô'i), *n.* [Tagalog.] A tree; also, wood; fire-wood. [Philippine Is.]

**caidos** (kâ'ê-dôs), *n. pl.* [Sp.] Unpaid or overdue rents or taxes. [Philippine Is.]

**cailecedrin** (kil-sêd'rin), *n.* [*Cailecedr* (a) + *-in*.] A resinous compound present to a minute extent in the bark of the cailecedra.

**caillan** (kâ-i-lê-ân'), *n.*; *pl. caillanes* (-â'nâz). [Philippine Sp. *caillán* (*pl. caillanes*), < Ilocan *caillán*.] Among the Ilocans and Igorrotes of Luzon, a poor man who dwells as a denizen in a commune, without tribal rights, and is in effect a serf or peon.

**caillasses** (kâ-ê-yâs'), *n. pl.* [*F.*, gravels.] In *geol.*, a name given by French geologists to the upper part of the Middle Eocene or Upper Calcaire grossier of the Paris Tertiary basin.

**caimito** (ki-mê'tô), *n.* [Peruv. *caymita*.] 1. A tree of the family *Sapotaceæ*, *Pouteria Cai-mito*, or its fruit, which resembles the marmalade-plum, but is smaller and superior in flavor.—2. Sometimes the same as *caimito* (which see) and *star-apple* (see out).

**cainana** (ki-nâ'nâ), *n.* [Given as *Braz.*] The Brazilian snakeroot, *Chiococca brachiata*, a rubiaceous plant the root of which is used in medicine.

**Cainitic** (kâ-nit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cain or the Cainites.

**cainosite** (ki-nô-sit), *n.* See *\*cenosite*.

**cainozoology** (ki-nô-zô-ôl'ô-ji), *n.* See *\*ceno-zoology*.

**caiquejee** (ki'êk-jê), *n.* [Turk. *qâyiçî*, < *qâyiç*, caïque.] One of the oarsmen of a caïque.

**cairdman** (kârd'man), *n.* Same as *caird*.

**Caissa** (kâ-is'sâ), *n.* [NL., artificially formed from *chess*, appar. on the model of *chase* = *F. caisse*, with *-issa* conforming to the *L.* and *Gr.* fem. suffix *-issa* (*E. -ess*).] The goddess of chess: a modern invention of chess-players.

**caitif**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *caitiff*.

**cajeput**, *n.* 2. The spice-tree of California: so named on account of the properties of its oil. See *spice-tree*.—*Essence of cajeput*. See *\*essence*.

**cajeputene** (kâj'ê-pû-tên'), *n.* Same as *cajuputene*.

**cajeputol** (kâj'ê-pû-tôl'), *n.* [*cajeput* + *-ol*.] Same as *\*cineol*.

**caji** (kâ-hê'), *n.* [Cuban, of native origin.] A

## Calamariaceæ

Cuban name of the snapper, *Lutjanus apodus*, called the *schoolmaster*.

**cajon**, *n.* 2. In *phys. geog.*, a small basin inclosed on nearly all sides by steep hills or mountains. [Southwestern U. S.]

**cajun** (kâ-hôn'), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] A fiber-plant, *Furcraea Cubensis*, of the amaryllis family, a native of tropical America. It yields a strong white fiber used for cordage. Compare *\*cocuiza*.

**Cajun**, *n.* See *\*Cadien*.

**cajuputol** (kâj'jû-pû-tôl'), *n.* [*cajuput* + *-ol*.] Same as *\*cineol*.

**cake**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 7. A stupid fellow; a noodle. [Dialectal, Eng.]—8. [Figurative extension of *def.* 2.] A good thing; a dainty or delicacy, as in the phrase 'cakes and ale'.—**Cakes and ale**, dainties; the good things and the enjoyments of life; 'all play and no work or worry.'

Doest thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?

*Shak.*, Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

**Genoa cake**. (a) A currant-cake with almonds on top for ornament. (b) A rich cake glazed and filled with nuts.—**Genoese cake**, a sponge-cake, sometimes baked as a layer-cake, or used as a jelly-roll.—**Kungu cake**. See *\*kungu*.—**Savoy cakes**, lady-fingers.—**Soul-mass cake**, a *soul-cake* (which see).—**The Land of Cakes**, Scotland. *Burns*.—**To take the cake**, to take the prize; carry off the honors; as, for downright impudence he takes the cake. See *\*rake-walk*. [Slang.]—**Venetian cake**, a small almond-cake.

**cake-house** (kâk'hous), *n.* 1. A place where cakes are made or sold. *Pepys*, *Diary*.—2. A place where cakes, as of soap, indigo, etc., are stored.

**cake-ink** (kâk'ing), *n.* China or India ink, which is made into cakes or slabs.

**cake-meal** (kâk'mêl), *n.* Same as *cotton-cake*.

**cake-mold** (kâk'môld), *n.* A mold in which cakes, as of ink, soap, lac, etc., are formed.

**cake-walk** (kâk'wâk), *n.* A promenade or march in which a number of couples walk in competition before judges and an audience, the most graceful, eccentric, or fantastic performers receiving cakes as prizes. It originated among the negroes of the southern United States.

**Caking-coal**. See *\*coal*.

**caky** (kâ-ki), *a.* [*cake* + *y*.] Cake-like; of the nature of or in the form of a cake.

**cal**. An abbreviation (a) of *calory*; (b) of *cal-cium*; (c) of *calender*; (d) of *calomet*.

**calabacilla**, *n.* See *calabazilla*.

**Calabar swelling**. See *\*swelling*.

**calabash**, *n.* 5. The head, with an implication of emptiness. [Slang, U. S.]

**calabazita** (kal-a-bâ-zê'tâ), *n.* [Mex. Sp. (?) either a parallel form (*dim. -ita*) or a mistake for *calabazilla*.] Same as *calabazilla*.

**calabozo** (kâ-lâ-bô'thó), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish form of *calaboose*.

**calabrasella**, *n.* The Spanish pack is used, which has no 8's, 9's, or 10's. The cards rank 3, 2, A, K, Q, J, 7, 6, 5, 4. Twelve cards are given to each player, 4 at a time, and 4 are left on the table. There are 35 points to play for, the lower score being deducted from the higher on each hand. There are no trumps. The 6 highest cards in each suit count 1 each, except the ace, which counts 3, and the last trick counts 3, all counts being to those who win the tricks with counting cards in them. Each player in turn declares to play or pass. If he plays he may ask for the 3 of any suit in exchange for one of his own cards. If the 3 asked for is in the stock, the player loses his ask. After asking he may discard from 1 to 4 cards. He then turns the stock face up and takes from it as many as he has discarded. Those left in the stock and the discards go to the winner of the last trick. The oldest hand always leads. If the bidder fails to reach 18 he loses to both adversaries; if he passes 18 he wins from both.

**calafate** (kâ-lâ-fâ'te), *n.* [Cuban Sp. (also *\*galafate*, *q. v.*), thief, rogue, lit. 'calker'.] A Cuban name of the black oldwife, *Melichthys piceus*, a fish of the family *Balistidæ*.

**calalu** (kâ-lâ-lô'), *n.* [Also *calalue*, *calaloo*, *calaloe*, *caleloe* < Cuban Sp. *calalú*.] A West Indian name for various plants, both wild and cultivated, which are used as pot-herbs and culinary vegetables.—**Branched calalu**, *Solanum nigrum*.—**Prickly calalu**, *Amaranthus spinosus*.—**Spanish calalu**, *Phytolacca octandra*.

**calamansanay** (kâ-lâ-mân-sâ'ni), *n.* [Also *kalamansanai*; < Tagalog *calamansanay*.] A timber-tree of the Philippine Islands.

**Calamariaceæ** (kal'â-mâ-ri-â'sê-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (Potonié, 1899), < *\*Calamaria*, a nominal genus included in *Calamites*, fem. of *Calamarius*, pertaining to a reed (see *calamary*), + *-aceæ*.] A family of Paleozoic plants, the probable ancestors of the modern *Equisetaceæ*, but attaining greater dimensions and often exhibiting an exogenous structure. They are found in great abundance in the coal-measures of all countries, but range from the Devonian to the Permian. A large number of gen-

## Calamariaceae

era are recognized, most of which were formerly included in the group called *Calamites* (which see), but *Annularia* has always been regarded as distinct. See *Annularia* and *Asterophyllites*.

**calamariaceous** (kal'a-mā-rī-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging or relating to the *Calamariaceae*.

**Calamariales** (kal'a-mā-rī-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Potonié, 1900), < *Calamaria* (see *Calamariaceae*) + *-ales*.] An order of pteridophytic fossil plants of the class *Equisetines*, coordinate with the order *Equisetales*, of which they are the probable ancestors. They are characterized by having their reproduction take place by means of microspores and macrospores, by their superposed leaves, and frequently by an exogenous structure. The order contains the two families *Calamariaceae* and *Protocalamariaceae*.

**calamarian**<sup>2</sup> (kal-a-mā-rī-an), *a.* [NL. \**Calamaria* + *-an*.] Same as \**calamariaceous*.

**calamay** (kă-lā-mī'), *n.* [Tagalog.] A dish, made of coconut flour or rice, used as a dessert by natives of the Philippine Islands.

**calameon** (ka-lā-mē-on), *n.* [*Calamus* + *-eon*, a mere ending.] A neutral crystalline compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained from the high-boiling fractions of *calamus*-oil. It melts at 168°C.

**calamiform** (ka-lam'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. calamus*, reed, pen, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a reed or feather.

**Calamin brass.** See *brass*.—Electric calamin, a name sometimes used to distinguish zinc hydrogen silicate from zinc carbonate as naturally occurring minerals, or ores of zinc. The silicate becomes electric on being heated.

**calamin** (kal'a-min), *v. t.* [*calamin*, *n.*] To wash or coat (pottery) with calamin.

**calamine**<sup>2</sup> (kal'a-min), *n.* [*calamus* + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] An alkaloid contained in the rhizome of sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*, and found to be identical with choline.

**calaminthone** (kal-a-min'thōn), *n.* [*Calamintha* + *-one*.] A ketone, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O, obtained from the volatile oil of *Clinopodium Nepeta* or marjolaine, which is found in France. It is a colorless oil which boils at 209°C.

**calamitean** (kal-a-mī-tē-an), *a.* [*Calamites* + *-ean*.] Belonging or relating to *Calamites* or to the *Calamariaceae*.

Thus such transitions are well known, though of a relatively simplified form, in the structure of the *calamitean* stem. *Amer. Nat.*, April, 1904, p. 250.

**calamographer** (kal'a-mog'grā-fēr), *n.* [Gr. *καλαμογράφος*, implied in *καλαμογραφία*, writing with a reed, < *καλαμος*, reed, + *γράφειν*, write.] One who writes with a reed. *G. Smith*.

**Calamospermæ** (kal'a-mō-spēr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ward, 1904), < Gr. *καλαμος*, a reed, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] A class of fossil plants of the phylum *Pteridospermaphyta*. They have the external aspect of the *Calamiales*, but bear seeds instead of macrospores. The genus *Arthropitys* seems to be an example, as it probably bore the seeds called *Stephanospermum*.

**calamus**, *n.* 8. [*cap.*] A genus of fishes, the porgies, belonging to the family *Sparidae*. The group is characterized by the great development of the interhemal bone at the base of the anal spines. This is greatly enlarged and quill-shaped, its open end receiving the posterior end of the large air-bladder. To this structure the Spanish name *pez de pluma* (quill-fish) and the name *Calamus* refer. The species are all confined to tropical America and are all esteemed as food.

**calan** (kă-lān'), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *calan*, < Tagalog *calan*.] In the Philippine Islands, a native brazier, hearth, fireplace, or kitchen fire.

**Calandrinia** (kal-an-drin'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1823), named in honor of J. L. Calandrin (1703-1758), a chief magistrate of Geneva.] An untenable name for *Baitaria*, a genus of plants of the family *Portulacaceae*.

**calantas**, *n.* See \**kalantas*.

**calapia**, *n.* See \**kalapia*.

**calasag** (kă-lā-săg), *n.* [Tagalog.] A large shield used by the natives of Nueva Vizcaya and Benguet in Luzon.

**calash**, *n.* 4. A primitive one-horse springless cart of the island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, house-chairs being used for seats. It is still used to a limited extent.—*Calash coach*, a coach having a bow top over the rear seat. The doors are in two parts, hinged separately. It can be converted from a closed into an open carriage.

**calash** (ka-lash'), *v. t.* [*calash*, *n.*] To furnish with a calash.

Well *calash'd* without, and well bolster'd within. *Irving*, *Salmagundi*, p. 33.

**Calathea** (kal-a-thē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Meyer, 1818), < Gr. *καλάθος*, a basket. The Indians of the Essequibo river use the split stems of some of the species for basket-making.] A genus of perennial foliage-plants, of the family *Marantaceae*, which are commonly cultivated as

marantas, from which they differ in having a three-seeded instead of a one-seeded fruit. The genus includes about 60 species, mostly from tropical America, but a few from tropical Africa. The leaves, for which the plants are grown, are marked with shades of green, red, brown, yellow, and white; they are among the handsomest of ornamental stove-plants.

**Calathian** (ka-lā'thi-an), *a.* [*L. Calathiana* (sc. *viola*) in Pliny, otherwise taken as *Calathiana* and *Calatina*, appar. from a proper name, perhaps identical with \**Calatina*, fem. of *Calatinus*, in pl. *Calatini*, < *Calatia*, a town in Campania.] An epithet (see etym.) in *Calathian violet*, a plant-name in Pliny, which modern writers identify with *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*.

**calavance** (kal-a-vāns'), *n.* [Also *callevance*, *callivancy*, etc., *caravance*, etc., orig. *garvance*, < Sp. *garbanzo*, chick-pea.] In the West Indies, a name for several species of beans belonging to the genus *Dolichos*, especially *D. sphaerospermus*.

**Calaveras skull.** See \**skull*.

**calay** (ka-lī'), *n.* [*Ar. qala'i*, tin.] Tin; an alloy of tin and lead.

**calay** (ka-lī'), *v. t.* [*calay*, *n.*] To coat with tin, as, for example, the inside of copper cooking-utensils.

**calcar**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 9. In entom., one of the spines at the tips of the tibiae of certain insects, especially the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *spur*.

**calcarenite** (kal-kar'e-nit), *n.* [*L. calx* (calc-), lime, + *arena*, *harena*, sand, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] In petrog., a term proposed by A. W. Grabau (1903) for a limestone or dolomite composed of coral- or shell-sand, or of lime-sand derived from the erosion of older limestones. In structure it resembles psammites or siliceous sandstones, being generally known by the term *sandstone*.

**Calcarine complex**, ordinarily synonymous with *hippocampus minor*. G. Elliot Smith applies the term to a triadate pattern of sulci situated behind the splenium of the corpus callosum; the ventral limb he distinguishes as *calcarine*, the caudal as *retrocalcarine*, and the dorsal as *paracalcarine*.

**Calcarius** (kal-kā-rī-us), *n.* [NL., < *L. calcar*, spur.] A genus of fringilline birds whose members have the hind claw exceedingly long. The typical species is the Lapland longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus*.

**calcation** (kal-kā'shōn), *n.* [NL. \**calcatio* (-n-), < *L. calcare*, trample upon.] The act of trampling under the heel; a treading or stamping. *Blount*.

**Calceate fathers**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, those religious fraternities whose members wear shoes, in contradistinction to those whose members go barefooted.

**Calceocrinus** (kal-sē-ōk-rī-nus), *n.* [NL. *calceus*, a slipper, + Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of fossil crinoids of the order *Fistulata*, characterized by the sharp flexion of the calyx against the column and the extraordinary development of two of the arms. Species occur in Silurian and Devonian rocks.

**Calceola** (kal-sē-ō-lā), *n.* [NL. (fem.), < *L. calceolus* (masc.), dim. of *calceus*, a shoe.] A genus of fossil operculate corals growing as simple, slipper-shaped coralla and very abundant in the Middle Devonian rocks of Europe.—*Calceola group*, in *geol.*, a division of the Middle Devonian in the Rhineland, taking its name from the prevalence of the coral *Calceola sandalina*.

**calceolus** (kal-sē-ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *calceoli* (-li). [NL. use of *L. calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe, a boot: see *calceate*.] One of the sense-organs, possibly olfactory or auditory, on the antennae of amphipods. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London, Zool.*, May, 1897, p. 39.

**calicole**, *a.* Same as \**calcolous*.

**calcolous** (kal-sik'ō-lus), *a.* [*L. calx* (calc-), lime, + *-cola*, < *colere*, dwell.] In *phytogeog.*, inhabiting calcareous soils.

**calcosis** (kal-si-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *L. calx* (calc-), limestone, + *-ic* + *-osis*.] Pneumomonocloniosis occurring in stone-cutters.

**Calcareous canals**, small canals containing lime salts in cartilage undergoing ossification.—*Calcareous sand-rock*. See \**sandrock*.

## calciophyre

**calciiform**<sup>2</sup> (kal'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. calx* (calc-), heel, + *forma*, form.] Having a projection like a heel. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**calcifugal** (kal-sif'ū-gal), *a.* Same as *calcifugous*.

**calcifuge** (kal'si-fūj), *a.* [*L. calx* (calc-), lime, + *fugere*, flee.] In *phytogeog.*, avoiding limestone or lime-containing soils; calciphobous; calcifugous.

**Calcigerous cells**, osteoblasts in which calcareous deposits occur in the process of ossification.

**calcilutite** (kal-sil'ū-tit), *n.* [*L. calx* (calc-), lime, + *lutum*, mud, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] In petrog., a term proposed by A. W. Grabau (1903) for a limestone or dolomite made up of rock-flour, the composition of which is typically non-siliceous, though many calcilutites have an intermixture of clayey material. They correspond to the pelites among the siliceous rocks. The purest calcilutites have generally a compact structure with a conchoidal fracture.

**calcimircic** (kal-si-mir'ik), *a.* [*calci* (c) + *m* (*agnesium*) + *ir* (on) + *-ic*. Cf. \**miric*.] In petrog., equally calcic and miric, or nearly so; that is, having magnesia and ferrous iron in a ratio to the ferric lime between the limits <  $\frac{1}{2}$  >  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; used in the quantitative system of classifying igneous rocks.

**calcination**, *n.* 3. The reduction to ashes of combustible substances by burning; a turning into ashes by combustion. *Bullock*.—4. A calcined state or condition. *Lyell*, *Prin. of Geol.*—5. A product of calcination; a calcinate.

**calcinatory**, *n.* II. *a.* That is or may be used in the process of calcination: as, a *calcinatory furnace*.

**calcine**, *v. t.* 4. To consume by burning; burn to ashes.

*Calcining the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah condemned them with overthrow.*

*Farrar*, *Early Days of Christianity*, I. x.

5. To purify or refine by fire.—6. To desiccate by subjection to heat so as to destroy contained organisms, etc.: as, to *calcine* air.—*Calcining kiln*, a kiln or furnace in which a metallic ore, as iron ore, is heated, with or without access of air, but without undergoing the reducing or deoxidizing action of the fuel.

**calcine** (kal'sin), *n.* [*calcine*, *v.*] Fragments of already burnt fire-clay vessels, as the sag-gars of porcelain manufacture, ground up and used in making new vessels, with addition of fresh fire-clay. Also *chamotte*.—*Calcine plaster*. See \**plaster*.

**Calceina** (kal-sin'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. calceolus* (masc.), lime, chalk, + *-ina* + *-ea*.] A subdivision of *Calcareae*, including sponges like the *Clathrinidae*, having the form reticulate, triadate spicules equiangular, collar-cells with basal nucleus, and the larva a parenchymula.

**calcined** (kal'sind), *p. a.* 1. Reduced by fire to powder or ashes.—2. Prepared by calcination: as, *calcined magnesia*; *calcined ore*.—3. Refined or purified by subjection to heat or the action of fire: as, *calcined air*.

**calciner**, *n.*—*Brunton's calciner*, a reverberating furnace for roasting tin ore, in which the bed of fire-brick rests on a cast-iron frame and is turned by power. The bed makes about 1½ revolutions an hour, and the furnace has a capacity of from 2 to 2½ tons of ore in 24 hours. The calciner has been abandoned in many works.

**calcino** (kă-lchē-nō), *n.* [It.] A disease of silkworms, probably synonymous with the French *muscardino*.

It is a microscopic parasite, composed of white fungoid flocculi, analogous to the *Botrytis* or parasitic fungus that produces "calcino" in the silkworm.

*Knowledge*, Nov., 1904, p. 261.

**calcioferrite** (kal'si-ō-fēr'it), *n.* [*calcium* + *ferr* (ic) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A hydrated phosphate of ferric iron and calcium, occurring in from yellow to green nodular forms.

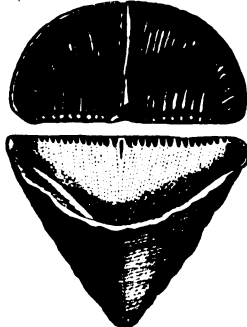
**calciorthorite** (kal'si-ō-thō-rīt), *n.* [*calcium* + *thorium* + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A thorium silicate from Norway. It is near thorite, but contains a considerable amount of calcium.

**calciovolborthite** (kal'si-ō-vol'bōr-thīt), *n.* [*calcium* + *volborthite*.] A vanadate of copper and calcium, occurring in green or yellow tabular crystals and in gray granular masses.

**calciophilous** (kal-sif'i-lus), *a.* [*L. calx* (calc-), lime, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] Lime-loving: said of plants which grow chiefly or wholly in calcareous soils.

**calciphobous** (kal-sif'ō-bus), *a.* [*L. calx* (calc-), lime, + Gr. *φοβέειν*, fear.] Averse to lime: said of plants which avoid calcareous soils.

**calciophyre** (kal'si-fir), *n.* [*L. calx* (calc-), lime, + (*por*) *phyr* (ites), porphyry.] A calcareous



*Calceola sandalina*, Lam. Devonian; Eiffel. Natural size. (From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

## calciophyre

rock which has become recrystallized by metamorphism.

**calcirodite** (kal-sir'ū-dit), *n.* [*L. calx (calc-), lime, + rudus, rubble, + -ite-2.*] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by A. W. Grabau (1903) for a limestone or dolomite composed of broken or worn fragments of coral or shells or of limestone fragments, the interstices filled with lime-sand or mud and with a lime cement. It corresponds to psephite among the silicious rocks. Calcirodites embrace rocks known as coral, shell, or limestone-breccia and conglomerate.

**caldisponge** (kal'si-spunj), *n.* [*L. calx (calc-), lime, + spongia, sponge.*] A sponge whose skeleton consists of calcareous spicules; one of the *Calcarea*.

**calcitestaceous** (kal'si-tes-tā'shius), *a.* [*L. calx (calc-), lime, + testaceus, of a shell: see testaceous.*] Having a shell of lime carbonate. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1903, p. 202.

**Calcium acetate**, a substance saved in large quantity as a by-product in the manufacture of wood-alcohol, and employed in making acetone, acetic acid, and the acetates of aluminium and iron used as dyes, mordants.—**Calcium bicarbonate**, a substance,  $\text{CaH}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2$ . Calcium carbonate dissolves in much larger proportion in water containing carbon-dioxide gas or carbonic acid than in pure water. It is very commonly assumed that in the former case calcium acid-carbonate or bicarbonate is formed. Such a compound, however, cannot be obtained in a separate state; the solution, on being heated or simply exposed at common temperature, gives off carbon-dioxide gas, and normal calcium carbonate separates in solid form. This separation occurs in the softening of some natural waters by boiling, in the production of one kind of scale on the interior surface of steam-boilers, and in the formation of stalactites in limestone caverns. A like behavior is observed in magnesium bicarbonate (used medicinally), manganese bicarbonate, and iron (ferrous) bicarbonate. The last-named occurs in natural chalybeate waters, which cannot long be kept clear, but must be used at the source or soon after removal from it.—**Calcium bisulphite**, a salt of calcium prepared in solution by passing an excess of sulphur-dioxide gas into milk of lime, largely used in making paper-pulp from wood, as a means of preventing acid fermentation in the manufacture of cane-sugar and in brewing.—**Calcium carbide**. This material is produced on a very large scale by applying the intense heat of an electric furnace to a mixture of anthracite or coke with limestone. The action of water on the product causes an abundant evolution of acetylene gas, which is used for illuminating purposes.—**Calcium carbonate**, a substance, often called *carbonate of lime*, both found in nature (see *calcite* and *limestone*) and artificially prepared. It is of great industrial importance, and finds numerous applications, both mechanical and chemical.—**Calcium chlorid**, a waste-product on a large scale of the Solvay process for making carbonate of soda; not to be confounded with chlorid of lime or bleaching-powder. It is used in the scientific laboratory for drying gases, and to some extent industrially to remove moisture from the air in drying fruits, etc.—**Calcium-chlorid tube**. See *tube*.—**Calcium cyanamide**, a recent and probably very valuable product of the electric furnace, obtained by the action of atmospheric nitrogen on a mixture of anthracite or coke with lime. The reaction is  $\text{CaO} + \text{C}_2 + \text{N}_2 = \text{CO} + \text{CaCN}_2$ . This substance may by simple treatment be made to yield ammonia or alkaline cyanides, or may itself be used as a fertilizer, furnishing nitrogen in available form for growing plants.—**Calcium fluoride**, a compound occurring in nature as the mineral fluor-spar. It is the chief source from which hydrofluoric acid and other fluorine compounds are obtained.—**Calcium hydroxid**. Same as *slaked lime*.—**Calcium hypochlorite**. See *hypochlorite*.—**Calcium permanganate**, a salt used, under special circumstances, in freeing drinking water from unwholesome organic matter.—**Calcium phosphate**, in *chem.*, a salt in which calcium, the metallic basis of lime, partially or wholly replaces the hydrogen of phosphoric acid. All such salts as found in nature and all those usually met with in commerce are derivatives of orthophosphoric acid. The replacement of 1, 2, and 3 atoms of hydrogen gives rise to monocalcic phosphate ( $\text{CaH}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$ ), dicalcic phosphate ( $\text{CaHPO}_4$ ), and tricalcic or normal calcium phosphate ( $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ ). The first of these is pretty freely soluble in water; the second and third are practically insoluble. Monocalcic phosphate is prepared upon a very large scale by the action of sulphuric acid in proper quantity upon the normal phosphate of bones, coprolites, "phosphate rock," etc., and in admixture with the calcium sulphate produced at the same time forms the so-called superphosphate of lime so largely used in agriculture.—**Calcium phosphide**, a compound produced by the action at a red heat of phosphorus on lime. On contact with water it evolves phosphuretted hydrogen gas which at once takes fire in the air and burns with a bright light. It has been proposed to make use of this fact in rendering visible the position of a life-buoy thrown overboard at sea.—**Calcium plumbate**, a salt,  $\text{Ca}_2\text{PbO}_4$ , which gives off oxygen on being strongly heated, and has been utilized for the preparation of that gas on a large scale by Kasser's process.—**Calcium silicate**, a substance which forms the essential constituent of hydraulic cement after it has become set and hardened. It also constitutes the binding material which unites the grains of quartz-sand in artificial stone made of a mixture of such sand with a strong solution of sodium silicate, molded into shape, and hardened by immersion in a solution of calcium chlorid. Also called *lime silicate*.—**Calcium sulphate**. See *gypsum*.—**Calcium sulphid**,  $\text{CaS}$ , a substance which becomes luminous after exposure to sunlight. See *Balmann's paint*.—**Calcium tungstate**. See *calcium bisulphite*.—**Calcium tungstate**, a crystalline powder used to form the fluorescent surface of a screen on which images produced by the Röntgen rays are rendered visible.

**calc-nodule** (kalk'-nod'ul), *n.* [*L. calx (calc-),*

lime, + *E. nodule*.] A nodule of rock composed largely of lime carbonate.

**calcoglobulin** (kal-kō-glob'ū-lin), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. calx (calc-), lime, + E. globulin*.] A combination of an albumin with calcium salts formed during ossification. *Rainey*.

**calcographic** (kal-kō-graf'ik), *a.* Same as *calcographical*.

**calcospharitic** (kal'kō-sfē-rit'ik), *a.* [*L. calx (calc-), lime, E. + sphaerite + -ic*.] Consisting of lime and spherical: used only in the following phrase.—**Calcospharitic body**, a concretion sometimes found in the mantle or other tissues of a pearl-producing mollusk, formed apparently by free crystallisation, and not, as a true pearl is formed, in a cuticular sac.

"Concretions" are, again, distinguished from pearls as *calcospharitic bodies* which have not a cuticular origin from an epithelium, but seem to arise by free crystallisation in the mantle or other tissues.

*Nature*, Jan. 22, 1903, p. 280.

**calcrete** (kal'krēt or kal-krēt'), *n.* [*cal(careous) + (con)crete*.] A calcareous mass of considerable size formed on the sea-bottom by calcareous incrusting *Polyzoa* which cement the sand and other loose material together.

In the Gulf of Manasar, calcareous masses ("calcretes") of great extent are formed in situ on the sea-bottom by the cementing of sand and other loose material by calcareous incrusting *Polyzoa*. *Nature*, Oct. 22, 1903, p. 614.

**calc-sac** (kalk'sak), *n.* [*L. calx (calc-) + E. sac*.] Same as *dart-sac*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1895, p. 247.

**calcular** (kal'kū-lār), *a.* [*calculus + -ar-3*.] In *math.*, of or pertaining to a calculus or algorithm.

**calculational** (kal-kū-lā'shon-al), *a.* [*calcula-tion + -al-1*.] Used in calculations.

Knowing well the numerical value and *calculational* quantity of *x*. *Piazzi Smyth, Our Inheritance*, I. II.

**calculator**, *n.*—**Bar calculator**, any one of a class of computing-machines (rarely performing more than addition and subtraction) in which movable bars bearing inscribed numbers are caused by prescribed movements to actuate dials or figure-wheels in a manner that indicates totals or differences.—**Single-axis calculator**, a sliding-rule mechanism in which the numbered scales are rotated on a single supporting axial shaft or journal, according to a prescribed system. See *sliding rule*.

**calculifrage** (kal'kū-li-frāj), *n.* [*L. calculus, a little stone, + -fragus, < frangere, break*.] Same as *lithotrite*.

**calculist** (kal'kū-list), *n.* [*calculus + -ist*.] A computer or calculator.

Mathesis, of which it has been said, many a great *Cal-cul-ist* has not even a notion.

*Carlyle, For. Rev. and Cont. Misc.*, iv. 138. *N. E. D.*

**calculusgraph** (kal'kū-lō-grāf), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. calculare, calculate, + Gr. γράφω, write*.] An apparatus for recording elapsed time, consisting essentially of a clock combined with two printing-stamps operated by means of levers. To record the number of hours and minutes between the beginning and the end of any piece of work or other operation, a card is inserted in the apparatus and by a movement of the first lever is stamped with the exact time at that instant. On the completion of the work the same card is inserted in the apparatus and the second lever is moved, when the card is stamped with the elapsed time, or the difference in hours and minutes between the two printings on the card. In place of the actual elapsed time, the apparatus may be used to record the money value of the time, expressed in dollars and cents, according to any predetermined ratio.

**Calculus**, *n.*—**Alternating calculus**, a urinary calculus formed of successive layers of differing chemical composition.—**Alvine calculi**. See *alvine*.—**Calculus of extension**, a special algebra invented by Grassmann for space-analysis.—**Coral calculus**, a calculus formed in the pelvis of the kidney, with branches extending into the calyces.—**Directional calculus**. Same as *calculus of extension*.—**Hedonic calculus**, or *calculus of pleasure*, a systematic method of deducing consequences from assumed principles of economics and ethics by exact reasoning, so as to take advantage of mathematical results concerning continuous variations wherever such results are germane. Such a calculus exists, and its results have sometimes been of value; but great caution is needed in interpreting results. Of course, as in the less difficult problems of bridge-building, the steam-engine, and the like, no such calculation can take into account all the features of an actual situation.—**Hemp-seed calculi**, renal calculi of small size and smooth exterior, formed of calcium oxalate.—**Sect calculus**, a geometric algorithm for sects; a graphic algebra for pieces of straight lines.

He constructs a *sect Calculus* in which he shows that the theory of proportion can be founded without the introduction of irrational numbers.

*J. W. Withers, Euclid's Parallel Postulate*, p. 56.

**calcometer** (kal-kū-me-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. calcu(lare), calculate, + Gr. μέτρον, measure*.] An adding-machine which has a perforated plate supporting stationary dials superimposed over movable dials operated with a stylus. *Engin. Mag.*, July, 1904, p. 611.

**caldarium** (kal-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *caldaria* (-ā). [*L., also caldarium, < calidus, caldus, hot: see calid*.] 1. The Roman name for a stove or heating apparatus.—2. A room in the

## calends

Roman thermæ, or public baths, in which water was heated to the highest temperature. See *bath*<sup>1</sup>, 5.

**calderilla** (kāl-de-rēl'yā), *n.* [*Sp., dim., also a holy-water pot, dim. of caldera, a kettle*.] A Spanish copper coin, the cuarto; also, any copper coin current among Spanish-speaking people.

**calderite** (kal'dē-rit), *n.* A massive iron-garnet from India.

**caldron-bottom** (kāl'drōn-bot'um), *n.* The fossil remains or cast of the trunk of a plant of the genus *Sigillaria* which have remained vertical above or below a coal-bed.

**Caldwell's crucible, extractor**. See *\*crucible, \*extractor*.

**calean** (kā-lē-ān'), *n.* [Also *callean, kalean*, etc. Pers. *qaliyān*, also *qaliyūn*, whence *E. calcoon*.] The Persian "waterpipe" otherwise known as *narghile*.

**calendal** (kal'end-al), *a.* [*calend + -al-1*.] Relating to the calends; as, the most ancient *calendal* system.

**Calendar year**, the year as given in the accepted or legal calendar, namely, at present, the interval between mid-night of December 31-January 1 and the same hour a year later. The beginning of the calendar year has varied widely in different countries and at different times. For many years before 1751 it began in England on March 25. In 1751 a legal enactment placed the beginning at January 1, in accordance with the usage then prevalent in most other Christian nations.—**Greek calendar**. The Greek year was lunar, and consisted of 12 months of 29 or 30 days each—354 days altogether, 11 days short of the solar year. To establish some correspondence between the lunar and solar years, every third, sixth, and eighth year an extra month of 29 or 30 days was inserted, bringing those years to the excessive number of 383 or 384 days. The month itself was divided into three periods of 10 (or 9) days each.—**Mexican calendar**, a combination of an astrological and solar calendar which was in use in Mexico and Yucatan in pre-Columbian times. The days were arranged in groups of 20, each day being designated by the name of an object. There were thirteen numbered periods of this kind, giving an astrological period of 260 days, called *tonalamatl* in Mexico, *ch'ol k'at'* in Guatemala, and *kin katun* by the Maya. Eighteen periods of 20 days each formed a year of 360 days, to which were added 5 days to fill the solar year. While the 360 days were all assigned to certain deities, the 5 remaining days were not so assigned, and were considered unlucky. According to this system the same combination of name and number for the first day of the year occurs every 52 years.—**Perpetual calendar**, a calendar with movable parts, which can be easily adjusted so as to be correct for any date, past, present, or future.

**calendarer** (kal'en-dār-ēr), *n.* One who calenders, or who registers or enters in a calendar.

To a *calendarer* the work of writing a Preface must be something like a holiday in Switzerland to an overworked lawyer. *S. R. Gardiner, Academy*, Jan. 29, 1881, p. 74.

**calendarian** (kal-en-dā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*calendar + -ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the calendar: as, *calendarian* festivals.

II. *n.* A calendar-maker.

**calendaric** (kal-en-dār'ik), *a.* Same as *calendar-y*.

One of the most interesting features of aboriginal culture to the scholars of the world is the series of highly developed *calendaric* systems extending from Mexico on the north to Peru on the south.

*Smithsonian Rep.*, 1900, p. 67.

**calendarium** (kal-en-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *calendaria* (-ā). [*L.*] 1. A calendar.—2. An apparatus for showing the variations in the temperature of the air; specifically, the large, crude air-thermometer first erected in the open air by Otto von Guericke, about 1655, at Magdeburg.

**calender-house** (kal'en-dēr-hous), *n.* An establishment where calendering operations are carried on; a calendry.

**calender-mill** (kal'en-dēr-mil), *n.* A calendering-machine.

**calender-roll** (kal'en-dēr-rōl), *n.* Same as *\*calender-roller*.

**calender-roller** (kal'en-dēr-rō'lēr), *n.* A compression-roller used on textile-machinery to smooth and condense the fleece, lap, sliver, or fabric.

**calendry** (kal'en-dri), *n.*; pl. *calendries* (-driz). An establishment where the process of calendering is carried on: same as *calender*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**calends**, *n.* pl. 3<sup>d</sup>. In some translations of the Old Testament, the Jewish festival of the new moon.

David seide to Jonathan, Loo! *Kalēdis* ben to morwe. *Wyclif*, 1 Sam. ix. 5.

4. A calendar or orderly record, primarily of dates, but also sometimes of other facts.

For eternity,  
Measured by ages limitless to man,  
Has intervals and periods of bliss  
And high recurring festivals that stand  
On the sidereal *calēdis* mark'd in light.  
*Bickersteth*, Yesterday, To-day and Forever, xii. 315.

## calends

5. An appointed day; a day set for the payment of a debt or the payment of interest due.

While our enemies expect to see the expectation of the Church tired out with dependencies and independencies, how they will compound and in what *calends*.

Milton, *Divorce*.

**calenture** (kal'en-tū-ral), *a.* [*calenture* + -al.] Relating to or of the nature of a calenture. *Carlyle*.

**calenture**, *n.* 2. Figuratively, fever; burning passion or zeal; heat: as, the "calenture of primitive devotion," *Jer. Taylor*; "the calentures of baneful lust," *Bp. Ken*.

**caleoon** (kā-lē-ōn'), *n.* [Also *kalioun*; < Pers. *qaliyūn*, var. of *qaliyān*.] Same as \**calean*.

**calepine** (kal'e-pin), *n.* [Also *calepin*, *calapyne*; < *F. calepin*, < *Calepin*, < *It. Calepino*, NL. *Calepinus*, < *Calepio*, a town in Italy (see the def.).]

1. A dictionary; one's main dictionary or book of reference: in allusion to a polyglot dictionary originally compiled by Ambrogio Calepino, an Augustine friar. It was first printed in 1502, and constituted, in many enlarged editions, one of the lexicographic standards of the sixteenth century. An edition in one huge volume, published in 1590 and 1606, included eleven languages in its scope, English being the very last, after Hungarian and Polish.

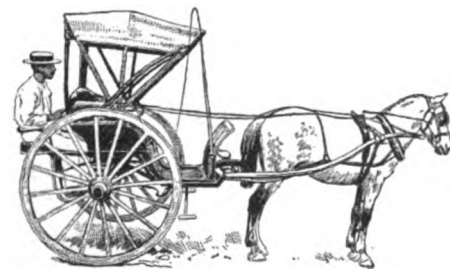
Taxations, monopolies, tolls . . . and such impositions as would trouble many *calepines* to give names unto.

*Drummond of Hawthornden*, *Magic Mirror*, p. 174.

2. A memorandum-book; a note-book.

**calesa** (kā-lā-sā), *n.* [*Sp. See calash*.] A springless one-horse vehicle with a bamboo body, used in the Philippine Islands.

**calescent** (ka-les'ent), *a.* [*L. calescens*, ppr. of *calescere*, grow warm, inceptive of *calere*, be warm.] Increasing in warmth; growing warm.



Calesin.

**calesin** (kā-lā-sēn'), *n.* [*Sp. dim. of calesa*; see \**calesa*] In the Philippine Islands, a two-wheeled chaise or gig.

**calesso** (kā-les'ō), *n.* [*It. see calash*.] A modern Italian two-wheeled gig with a bow top.

**calf**, *n.*—Golden calf, the idol made by Aaron which the Israelites worshiped (*Exod. xxxii*), or either of the two similar idols which Jeroboam placed, one at Bethel, and the other at Dan (*1 Ki. xii. 28, 29*); figuratively, wealth regarded as an object of undue regard.—In calf, bound in calf.—Ooze calf, leather which is given a plush-like finish on the flesh side.

**calf**, *n.* 2. The part of a stocking which covers the calf of the leg.

**calf-kill**, *n.* 2. *Leucothoe catesbaei*, a shrub of the southern Alleghanies, poisonous to cattle and sheep. Also called *dog-hobble* (which see).—3. The velvet-grass, *Holcus lanatus*.

**calf-lymph** (kāf'limf), *n.* The lymph, used in vaccination, obtained from calves.

**calhun** (kal'hōn), *n.* [Aboriginal name in Queensland.] Same as *blue fig*.

**Caliban** (kal'i-ban), *n.* [A name either borrowed or formed by Shakespeare, prob. originating in *canibal*, *cannibal*.] In Shakespeare's play "The Tempest," a "savage and deformed" slave of Prospero, represented as the offspring of the devil and the witch Sycorax; hence, figuratively, a person of a low, bestial nature.

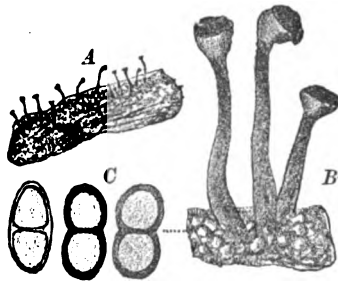
**calibrator** (kal'i-brā-tēr), *n.* [*calibrate* + -er.] An instrument for determining the caliber of any tube, specifically, in *pathol.*, the caliber of the urethra or of its orifice.

**Calibration of anemometer, calibration shunt.** See \**anemometer*, \**shunt*.

**calibration-chamber** (kal-i-brā'shon-chām'bēr), *n.* A small vacuous bulb at the top of the stem of a normal mercurial thermometer, in which a part of the mercury may be stored temporarily to facilitate calibration.

**Caliciales** (ka-li-si-ā-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calicum* + -ales.] An order of discolichens having crustaceous thalli and usually stipitate black apothecia. See \**Calicum*.

**caliciform, calicinal, calcinated, calcine.** See *calyciform*, *calycinal*, \**calycinated*, *calycine*.



Calicum hyperellum.

A, a number of plants showing the habit of growing on decaying wood; B, three fruiting bodies; C, spores. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

**Calicum** (ka-lis'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Persoon), < *L. calix* (*calic-*), a cup.] A genus of crustaceous lichens of the order *Caliciales*, having black stipitate, gregarious apothecia and two-celled dark-colored spores. The species are widely distributed, occurring chiefly on the bark of trees.

**calico disease, marble.** See *mosaic disease*, \**marble*.

**calico-aster** (kal'i-kō-as'tēr), *n.* See \**aster* 1.

**calico-back**, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, the harlequin cabbage-bug (which see, under *cabbage-bug*).

*Comstock*, *Manual of Insects*, p. 145.

**calico-ball** (kal'i-kō-bāl'), *n.* A ball at which the ladies are gowned in calico.

**calico-bird** (kal'i-kō-bērd), *n.* Same as *calico-back*.

**calicoblast** (kal'i-kō-blāst), *n.* [*L. calix* (*calic-*), cup, + *Gr. βλαστός*, germ.] One of the cells of ectodermic origin which secrete the calcareous particles of the skeleton in *Anthozoa*.

**calico-bug** (kal'i-kō-bug), *n.* The harlequin cabbage-bug. See *cabbage-bug*.

**calico-flower** (kal'i-kō-flou'ēr), *n.* Same as *calico-bush*.

**calico-jacket** (kal'i-kō-jak'et), *n.* Same as *calico-back* and \**calico-bird*.

**calico-salmon** (kal'i-kō-sam'un), *n.* A name in Alaska of the dog-salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, in allusion to its mottled coloration in the summer, the body being silvery with reddish blotches and obscure blackish cross-bands.

**calicular.** See *calycular*.

**calculated, a.** See *calculated*.

**calidarium** (kal-i-dā-ri-um), *n.* See \**caldarium*.

**califal, caliphal** (kā'lif-al), *a.* [*calif* + -al.] Of or pertaining to a calif.

**California alder, black walnut, etc.** See \**alder* 1, *black walnut*, etc.—*Californian centaur*. Same as *canchalagua*.

**californite** (kal-i-fōr'nit), *n.* [*California* + -ite.] A compact, massive variety of vesuvianite, of an olive-green to grass-green color, resembling some kinds of jade. It is found in California and has been used as an ornamental stone.

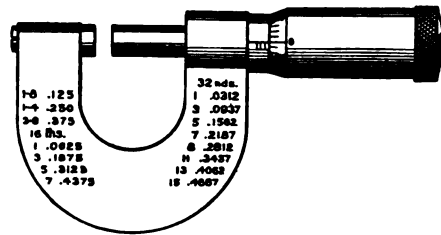
**Caligo cornes**, an opacity of the cornea which obscures vision.—*Caligo lentis*, cataract.—*Caligo pupillae*. Same as *synizesis*, 1.

**cali-nut** (kā'lē-nut), *n.* A flattened circular seed, about one inch in diameter, obtained from the African plant *Mucuna cylindroperma*. It is occasionally found as an adulterant of Calabar bean, but contains no physostigmine.

**caliologist** (kal-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*caliolog-y* + -ist.] A student of birds' nests.

**caliology**, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, the dynamics of the young cell; juvenescence. *J. C. Arthur*.

**caliper**, *n.* 2. In *forestry*, an instrument for measuring the diameter of trees or logs. It usually consists of a graduated beam to which are attached one fixed and one sliding arm.—*Combination caliper*, a caliper the legs of which are pivoted at, or near the center, one end being used for inside and the other for outside measurements.



Micrometer Caliper.

## calligraph

urements. Usually the pivot is midway between the points of the two ends, so that if an outside measurement be made with one end, the other end will be set to an equal inside dimension.—*Compass caliper*, a two-legged jointed tool having one leg curved as in a caliper, the other straight as in a compass, and pointed. It is used for scribing lines from the edge or outline of a piece of work, the curved leg being slid along in contact with the edge, while the point of the straight leg draws a line parallel therewith; a scribe.—*Double calipers*, calipers having secondary legs pivoted to the end of the first pair of legs.—*Micrometer caliper*, an instrument for measuring thickness (as of wire or sheet-metal) with precision.—*Spherometer caliper*. See \**spherometer*.

**calipeva, callipeva** (kal-i-pē'vā), *n.* [Also *calipever*, *callipiver*, etc.: appar. from a native name.] A mullet, *Mugil curema*, found in the West Indies.

**Calippic cycle.** Same as *Calippic period* (which see, under *Calippic*.)

**calk<sup>1</sup>, caulk** (kāk), *n.* [*calk<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] A calking; in a slang use, a surreptitious nap; a snooze.

It was my middle watch and I was signal man at the time, so of course I had no time to take a *caulk* if I was inclined. *Marryat*, *Peter Simple*, p. 284.

**calkage** (kā'kāj), *n.* *Naut.*, oakum, cotton fiber, or other material used in calking the seams of a vessel's planking.

**calking-boot** (kā'king-bōt'), *n.* Same as \**calking-roll*.

**calking-iron**, *n.* 2. A broad-bladed, dull-edged chisel used in driving waterproofing material between the cracks of a stone sidewalk.

**calking-roll** (kā'king-rōl), *n.* A horse-boot used to prevent a horse from calking himself. It consists of a heavy leather disk which surrounds the horse's ankle and is secured to it by straps and buckles.

**calking-strip** (kā'king-strip'), *n.* A strip of malleable sheet-metal interposed between the body of a wrought- or cast-iron structure and a cast-iron piece attached thereto, which can be upset into the joint by hammering on its edge to make a tight joint. Its employment is rendered necessary by the impossibility of calking the cast-iron itself. Calking-strips are used between boiler-shells and the flanges of brittle cast-iron manhole, safety-valve, and stop-valve seatings.

**call<sup>1</sup>**, *n.*—A close call, a narrow escape. [*Colloq.*]—*Adjutant's call*. See *Adjutant*.—*Call ball-and-pocket*. See *Call game*.—*Call game*, in *billiards*, a game in which the striker must name the balls as well as the mode of play before his shot. In pool the ball is now called but not the pocket, unless by agreement in special contests or in the opening shot of some games.

**calla**, *n.*—Wild calla, the spoon-flower, *Peltandra sagittifolia*.

**callais** (kal'ā-is), *n.* [*Gr. κάλλαις*, or *κάλαϊς*, a precious stone of a greenish blue, thought to be turquoise.] A blue- or yellow-green variety of gem found in prehistoric graves of England. It is identified with turquoise, discolored either before or after burial.

**callapa** (kā-lyā'pā), *n.* [Native name in Bolivia.] A double, long, flat-bottomed raft with low sides, made of balsawood, much in use on the streams of the india-rubber districts of central South America. It will accommodate a considerable cargo and is the only craft still used on the smaller rivers of the Beni region in Bolivia.

**call-circuit** (kā'l-sēr'kit'), *n.* See \**circuit*.

**call-duck** (kā'l-duk), *n.* A decoy-duck.

**Callechelys** (ka-lek'ē-lis), *n.* [NL. for \**Calenchelys*, < *καλή* (-), beautiful, + *ἐχέλυς*, an eel.] A genus of snake-eels of the family *Ophichthyidae*, comprising a few species widely distributed in tropical seas.

**callesthetical** (kal-es-thet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *esthetic*: as, *callesthetical truth*. Also *calæsthetical*. *H. Whewell*.

**Callianassa** (kal-i-a-nas'ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κάλλι*, beautiful, + *άνασσα*, queen.] The typical genus of the family *Callianassidae*. *C. Stimpsoni* is found in deep burrows along the eastern coast of the United States. *Leach*, 1814.

**Callianassidae** (kal-i-a-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callianassa* + -idae.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, having the carapace laterally compressed, the rostrum small or absent, only thoracic gills, and the external maxillipeds operculiform. The typical genus is *Callianassa*.

**callianassoid** (kal-i-a-nas'oid), *a.* [*Callianassa* + -oid.] Resembling or having the form of the *Callianassidae*.

**Calliclinus** (kal-i-klī'nus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κάλλι*-, beautiful, + NL. *clinus*.] A genus of blennies, found in tropical seas.

**calligraphy**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *calligraph*.

**calligraph** (kal'i-gráf), *n.* 1. One skilled in the art of beautiful writing; a calligrapher.—2. A transcriber of manuscripts.—3. A specimen of beautiful penmanship.



## calligraph

**calligraph** (kal'i-gráf), *v. t.* To write or transcribe in a beautiful manner; produce or reproduce in the best style of the calligrapher's art: as, "a roll finely *calligraphed* and illuminated," *Athenæum*.

**calligrapher**, *n.* 2. One whose business is the transcribing of manuscripts.

I would have taught him in three weeks a firm, current, clear, and legible hand—he should have been a *calligrapher*. *Scott, Guy Mannerling, xv.*

**Calliopsis** (kal-i-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1824), < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] 1. A former genus name of a group of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, now referred to *Coreopsis*.—2. [l. c.] A popular name of various cultivated species of *Coreopsis*, especially *C. tinctoria* (*Calliopsis marmorata* of florists) and *C. lanceolata*.

**callisthenical** (kal-is-then'i-kal), *a.* [*callisthenic* + *-al*.] Fond of callisthenic exercises; practised in callisthenies.

**callithump** (kal'i-thump), *n.* [See *callithumpian*.] A charivari (which see). [U. S.]

**callithump** (kal'i-thump), *v. t.* To treat to a callithumpian concert. [U. S.]

**Callitrichaceæ** (ka-lit-ri-ká'sé-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Callitriche* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous achlamydeous plants of the order *Geraniales*, the water-starwort family, containing the genus *Callitriche* only (which see).

**callitrolite** (ka-li-trol'ik), *a.* [*Callitris* + *-ol* + *-ite*.] Obtained from *Callitris quadrivalvis*.—**Callitrolite acid**, an amorphous acid,  $C_{30}H_{48}O_5$ , obtained from sandarac.

**callitropy** (kal'i-ti-pi), *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *τροπή*, type.] A method of forming connected lines by a type-writing machine, applicable to the production of music and other forms of difficult type-setting.

The comparatively difficult and expensive kind of type-composition known as intersecting-rule and rule-and-figure work, which has always been a stumbling block to line-casting and type-setting machines, seems to be the destined particular field of *callitropy*. *Sci. Amer.*, Sept. 26, 1903, p. 222.

**Calliurus** (kal-i-ū-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *οὐρά*, tail.] An obsolete name of the black bass of the family *Centrarchidae*.

**Callocystites** (kal'ô-sis-ti'téz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beauty, + *κύστις*, a bladder, + *-ίτης*, -ite.] A genus of *Cystoidea* having four pinnulate arms, three or four pairs of pore-rhombos, and a short tapering stem. It is characteristic of the Upper Silurian of North America.

**call-office** (kal'ô-fis), *n.* In *telephony*, an office or central station where the call-signals from the various telephones of the system are received and transmitted, and where the connections necessary to intercommunication are made.

**Callogobius** (kal-ô-gô'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful (*καλός*, beauty), + *L. gobius*, goby.] A genus of small gobies found in the East Indies.

**callomania** (kal-ô-mā'ni-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beauty, + *μανία*, madness.] Excessive love of beauty.

**calloo** (ka-lô'), *n.* [So called from the sound of its evening call.] The oldwife or long-tailed duck (*Harelda glacialis*) of the arctic regions. See *Harelda*.

**Callorhynchus** (kal-ô-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful (*καλός*, beauty), + *ὄρυς*, snout, beak.] A genus of chimaeras found in the antarctic seas. The common species is *C. Callorhynchus*. It ranges northward to Peru.

**Callosal fissure**. See *fissure*.

**callosity**, *n.*—**Sternal callosity**, a thickening and hardening of the skin beneath the breast-bone, occurring in animals that habitually rest upon the breast, notably the camel and ostrich.

**Callovian** (ka-lô'vi-an), *a. and n.* [NL. *Callovian*, E. *Kelloways*.] In geol., noting a division of the Jurassic system, derived from Kelloways in Wiltshire. The term is not as much in use in Great Britain as on the continent of Europe, where it is applied to beds generally regarded as equivalent to the lower part of the Oxford Clay and the Kelloways Rock. In France the Callovian is divided into a lower and an upper (Divestian) division, and its position in the Jurassic series is below the Oxfordian and above the Bathonian, lying at the base of the Middle Oolite.

**callow**, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, an insect just emerged from its cocoon: especially applied to ants.

The queen manifestly recognized the odor borne by the *callows*, and at once snuggled with them. They each recognized in her and in each other the only ant-odor they had ever known, that of their own bodies. *Biol. Bulletin*, Oct. 1904, p. 231.

**call-slip** (kál'slip), *n.* The slip used by a reader or borrower in a library, in calling for a book or books. It is a blank form with spaces for the name and address of the borrower (or the number of the borrower's card), the shelf-number, a brief title of the book called for, the date, etc.

**callum** (kal'um), *n.*; *pl. calla* (-ă). [L. *callum*, a callus: see *callus*.] In the burrowing pelecypod mollusk *Pholas*, a calcareous septum secreted after the completion of the burrow and occupying the pedal gape of the valves.

**callunetum** (kal-ū-né'tum), *n.* [*Calluna*, heather, + *-etum*.] In *phytogeog.*, a formation consisting of heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

**callus**, *n.*—**Definitive or permanent callus**, material exuded between the ends of a broken bone, which later is converted into true osseous tissue.—**Provisional or temporary callus**, callus thrown out around the ends of a broken bone and in the medullary cavity, which serves as a splint and is later in great part or wholly absorbed.

**callutannic** (kal-ū-tan'ik), *a.* [*Callu(na)* + *tannic*.] Derived from *Calluna vulgaris*, and having a tannic relation.—**Callutannic acid**, an amorphous compound,  $C_{14}H_{14}O_6$ , obtained from *Calluna vulgaris*.

**call-wire** (kál'wir), *n.* In *telephony*, a wire over which call-signals between the call-office or central station and any individual instrument or between individual instruments are transmitted; a call-circuit.

**calm**, *n.*—**Calms of Cancer**, the region of high pressure and light wind under the greater part of the tropic of Cancer in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but a little north of it over the eastern and western continents. On the Atlantic Ocean this calm region was known to the early English navigators as the *horse latitudes*.

**Calomel electrode**. See *\*electrode*.

**Calonectria** (kal-ô-nek'tri-ă), *n.* [NL. (De Notaris), < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *Nectria*, a genus of fungi.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having membranous, bright-colored perithecia and mostly two or more seporate, hyaline spores. *C. pyrochroa* is said to cause the death of young leaves of the sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*.

**calool** (kâ-lô'), *n.* [Aboriginal name in northern New South Wales.] An Australian tree, *Sterculia quadridata*. See *Sterculia*, 1.

**Caloric theory of heat**. See *heat*.

**Calorific capacity**, the capacity of a body for heat, usually expressed in calories per degree centigrade; thermal capacity.—**Calorific intensity**, the heating effect of a fuel, expressed by means of the temperature that may be attained from it by complete combustion. Also called *pyrometric effect*.—**Calorific power**, the quantity of heat, in gram-calories, obtained by the complete combustion of a gram of a fuel; heat of combustion.—**Calorific value**, the heat-value; the calories or thermal units contained in one unit of the substance, and released when it is burned.

**calorifier** (ka-lor'i-fi-er), *n.* An apparatus for heating fluids.

**calorify** (ka-lor'i-fi), *v. t.* [L. *calor*, heat, + *-ify*.] To make hot; effect with heat.

**calorimeter**, *n.* The calorimeter is used to determine, in thermal units, the heat liberated or absorbed in the course of any physical or chemical process, such as change of temperature, change of state, the solution of a solid in a liquid, the mixture of liquids, chemical action, or any mechanical, electric or magnetic process involving transformations of energy. The thermal unit almost universally employed is the *calory*, that is, the amount of heat required to raise one gram, or sometimes one kilogram, of water from 0°C. to 1°C.; but other thermal quantities, the relation of which to the calory is definitely known (such as the heat of fusion of ice, or the heat of vaporization of water), are sometimes used. For the determination of specific heat the calorimeter commonly consists of a metal vessel, the water-equivalent of which is known, containing a known quantity of water of known temperature. The substance the specific heat of which is to be determined is weighed, heated to some carefully measured higher temperature, and plunged into the water, and the change in the temperature of the latter is observed. The most serious error in this operation is that arising from the exchange of heat between the calorimeter and its surroundings, and numerous devices have been employed to reduce this error to a minimum. For this purpose the calorimeter (C) is sometimes suspended within an outer chamber (O) by non-conducting supports as shown in Fig. 1. The outer surface of the calorimeter and the inner surface of the containing vessel, both of which are metal, are highly polished in order to diminish radiation. In the *Waterman calorimeter* the substance to be tested is heated in a vessel surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current flows. It is then placed in a cup (C, Fig. 2) with double walls, which serves as the bulb of an air-thermometer. Ice-cold water is added in quantity just sufficient to counterbalance the rise of temperature. The mercury column in the manometer tube (m) indicates the temperature of the cup. Much more perfect isolation may be obtained by using as a calorimeter a Dewar flask. This consists of a glass vessel (Fig. 3) with double walls, from the space between which the air has been carefully removed. The outer surface of the inner flask and the interior of the outer one are silvered. The exchange of heat under these conditions is exceedingly slow, and such flasks form excellent calorimeters. The determination of specific heats by means of

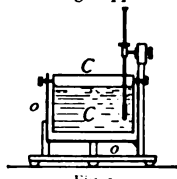


Fig. 1.

## calorimeter

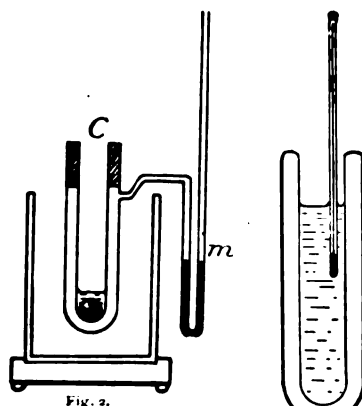


Fig. 3. Dewar Flask.

the fusion of ice was first suggested by Black, in the eighteenth century, who employed for this purpose a block of

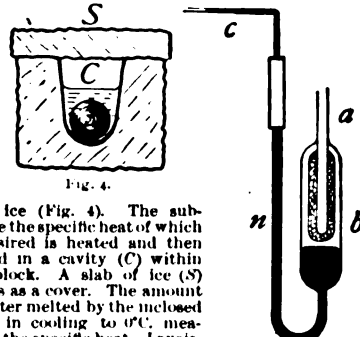


Fig. 5. Bunsen's ice-calorimeter.

clear ice (Fig. 4). The substance the specific heat of which is desired is heated and then placed in a cavity (C) within the block. A slab of ice (S) serves as a cover. The amount of water melted by the enclosed body in cooling to 0°C. measures the specific heat. Lavoisier and Laplace substituted for Black's ice-block a calorimeter consisting of an inner cage containing the body to be tested, surrounded by a double-walled vessel packed with broken ice at the melting-point. The ice melted by the heat liberated from the cooling body was collected and weighed. In *Bunsen's ice-calorimeter* the amount of ice melted is determined by the change in volume which that substance undergoes when converted into the liquid form. The apparatus, which is shown in Fig. 5, consists of an inner tube of glass (a) sealed into a larger vessel of the same substance (b), the neck of which (n) is bent upward and ends in a horizontal capillary tube (c). The upper portion of the outer vessel surrounding the tube a is filled with water, below which is mercury extending continuously through the neck into the capillary tube. By means of a freezing-mixture in a, a mantle of ice is formed around the outside of the inner tube, after which the freezing-mixture is removed and the whole apparatus is packed in melting ice. If now a body the specific heat of which is to be determined is introduced into a, a portion of the ice-mantle will be melted, and, in consequence of the diminution of volume, the mercury column in the capillary tube will recede toward the neck of the calorimeter. Its movement affords a measure of the volume of ice melted, and thus of the heat liberated by the cooling body. The Bunsen ice-calorimeter is an instrument of great delicacy and is specially adapted for the measurement of very small quantities of heat. Unfortunately, the density of the ice depends somewhat upon the rapidity with which it is formed, and considerable errors are thus introduced. The heat of vaporization of water has been utilized by Joly and others for calorimetric purposes. The *Joly steam-calorimeter* depends upon the determination of the amount of moisture condensed upon the surface of a substance when the latter is plunged into an atmosphere of steam. This apparatus consists of a steam-chamber with thin metal walls, within which, suspended from an arm of a balance, hangs a small platinum scale-pan of known form. A known weight of the substance the specific heat of which is to be determined is placed on the pan, and its temperature is noted. Steam is then introduced into the chamber, and condensation occurs on the surface of the cool body, adding to its weight. When the substance has attained the temperature of the steam, and condensation is complete, the increase of weight is determined. For the determination of the specific heat of liquids and gases, various forms of calorimeter have been devised. One of these, the *continuous-flow calorimeter* of Callendar and Barnes, which has been employed in the determination of the specific heat of water at various temperatures, is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 6. It consists essentially of a

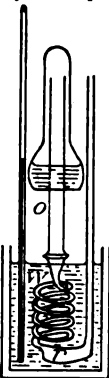


Fig. 6. Continuous-flow Calorimeter of Callendar and Barnes.

capillary tube (AB) connecting at the ends with larger tubes and sealed into a glass vacuum-jacket. The liquid the specific heat of which is to be determined enters the tube at i and flows out at o at a measured rate. By means of a fine wire stretched through the bore of the capillary tube and supplied with a known electric current, heat is imparted to the liquid. The temperatures of the inflowing liquid at A and of the outflowing liquid at B are de

## calorimeter

terminated by means of the resistance of coils of platinum wire inserted in the larger tubes. From the amount of liquid passing in a given time and the amount of heat delivered to it electrically from the heating-wire, together with the difference of temperature at the ends of the tube, the specific heat of the liquid can be determined with great accuracy. For the determination of heats of combustion, heats of solution, and other thermochemical processes, a number of special forms of calorimeter have been devised. Among these are the *Farrar and Silberman calorimeter*, in which the heat of a chemical reaction is imparted to mercury contained in a bulb with a capillary neck, and the expansion of the liquid is noted; the *Junker calorimeter* and the *bomb calorimeters* of Berthelot and Stohmann, for the study of heats of combustion; and the *respiration calorimeter*, for the determination of the heat evolved by animals or by human subjects. Other forms, called *electrocalorimeters*, are employed for measuring the heat developed by the electric current.—*Berthelot calorimeter*. (a) An apparatus for measuring the latent heat of vaporization. It consists essentially of a glass vessel with central outlet-tube (o) connecting with a glass worm (w) for condensing the vapor formed by the evaporation of the liquid in the vessel. The worm and receiver (r) for the condensed vapor are submerged in a water-bath, the rise of temperature of which is noted. (b) A form of bomb calorimeter for the determination of the heat of combustion. See *\*calorimeter*.—*Respiration calorimeter*, a calorimeter for measuring the heat given off by a man or other animal, with appliances for respiration such that the heat and chemical components of the products of respiration which are carried away in the ventilating current of air may be measured; or the carbon dioxide and water-vapor of respiration may be absorbed and removed and a measured quantity of oxygen supplied in lieu of fresh air. The apparatus has been used to investigate problems in physiological chemistry both with man and with domestic animals such as the horse, cow, and sheep. The best-known form of respiration calorimeter is that of Professors Atwater and Rosa, with which they carried out an extended series of investigations at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, to verify



Berthelot Calorimeter.

the law of conservation of energy in the human body. Such a test involves a determination of the total energy received by the body, during a given period, in the food and drink taken, and the total energy given off by the body in the same time, chiefly heat radiated from the body and carried away in respired air, but to some extent contained in the solid and liquid excreta of the body. If muscular work is done by the body, it also must be measured and included in the output of energy. The law of the conservation of energy requires that the total energy supplied to the body in a given time shall equal the total energy given out in the same time, plus whatever increase of energy there may have been in the body during that period, or minus any decrease of energy, as the case may be. A series of experiments extending through several years gave very close balances of income and outgo, and demonstrated, as was of course expected, that the law is fulfilled in animals as well as in inorganic systems. The essential features of the calorimeter are the following: (1) a metal chamber, furnished with a chair, table, and bed, in which the subject of the experiment (usually a man) lives, eats, drinks, sleeps, and sometimes works, during a period of several days and nights. (2) Arrangements for ventilating the chamber and for analyzing and measuring the air supplied to and received from the chamber. (3) Facilities for passing food and drink into the chamber and for removing excreta. These materials are weighed and analyzed by sample, and their heat of combustion determined. (4) Facilities for measuring the heat given off by the body and the heat-equivalent of any muscular work done. The income and outgo of energy of the body are expressed in terms of heat, the total heat of combustion of the food eaten being compared with the total heat given off by the body. The analyses of the food and excreta also show the digestibility of the food; that is, the proportion of the nutrients actually utilized in the body. The complete apparatus is complicated, and each experiment is laborious and expensive. Observations are taken constantly, day and night, by several observers during the entire period of the experiment, usually lasting from four to eight days. The results obtained have been of the highest scientific value.—*Throttling calorimeter*, a device for ascertaining the moisture in steam by throttling the steam and then allowing it to expand to about atmospheric pressure. The expanded steam is somewhat superheated, the degree of superheating depending on the moisture in the steam before throttling.

**Calorimetric bomb.** Same as *\*explosion-bomb*.  
**caloripuncture** (kal'ō-ri-pungk'chūr), n. [L. *calor*, heat, + *punctura*, puncture.] Same as *\*puncture*.

**caloristic** (kal'ō-ris'tik), a. [calorist + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the calorists, a school of physicists, chiefly of the eighteenth century, who assumed as the basis of their theory of heat the existence of an imponderable fluid called *caloric*.

**caloritropic** (kal'ō-ri-trop'ik), a. [L. *calor*, heat, + Gr. *τρόπος*, a turn: see *tropic*.] Same as *thermotropic*. *Klercker*.

**caloritropism** (kal'ō-ri-t'ō-pizm), n. [caloritrop-ic + -ism.] Same as *thermotropism*. *Klercker*.

**calorizator** (kal'ō-ri-zā'tor), n. [L. *calor*, heat, + -ize + -ator.] A cylinder, used in the diffusion process for the extraction of sugar from beets, which serves to warm the juice to the proper temperature in passing from one diffu-

sion-cylinder to another. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 139.

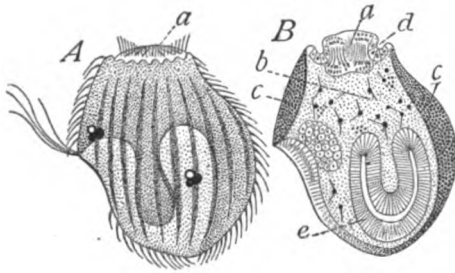
**calory**, n.—15° water calory, a calory in which the water used as a standard of thermal capacity is taken at 15° C., mean temperature, and the thermometric scale is that of the hydrogen thermometer.—**Gram-calory**. See *lesser \*calory*.—**Greater calory**, the quantity of heat necessary to raise a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° C.; 1,000 gram-calories.—**Kilogram calory**, a unit of heat in which the quantity of heat designated is that necessary to raise one kilogram of water 1° C. Usually called a *large or greater calory* as distinguished from the *gram-calory* or *lesser calory*.—**Lesser calory**, the quantity of heat necessary to raise a gram of water from 0° to 1° C. Also called *small calory* and *gram-calory*. See *calory*.—**Ostwald calory**, the amount of heat required to heat one gram of water from the freezing-point to the boiling-point: a unit called by Ostwald the *rational calory*, which is nearly equal to one hundred common calories.

**Calosoma**, n.—Copper-colored Calosoma. Same as *\*copper-spot* (which see).

**Calosphæria** (ka-lō-sfē'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Tulasne), < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere (cf. *Sphæria*).] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the perithecia arranged in groups beneath the outer bark of the host. The spores are one-celled, hyaline, and sausage-shaped. About 35 species have been described. *C. princeps* is common on the cherry and plum in Europe and America.

**Calostoma** (ka-lōs'tō-mā), n. *Calostoma lutescens*. [NL. (Desvaux), < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of terricolous puffballs of the order Lycoperdales, having the peridium at the apex of a stalk composed of interlaced strands of gelatinous hyphæ and opening by means of a stellate mouth which is bright-colored in one species, *C. cinnabarinum*.

**calotte**, n. 6. In *geol.*, an ice-cap or a glacier covering a large land area. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 711.—7. In *zool.*: (a) The pole of attachment of *Dicemydæ* which are parasitic in the kidneys of certain cephalopods; the polar cap. (b) In *Polyzoa*, a retractile disk formed at the aboral pole in the developing larva.



A. Larva of *Bugula plumosa*; B. Sagittal Section of Larva of *Bugula* (diagrammatic). a, calotte or retractile disk; b, paracymbium; c, corona; d, external groove; e, sucker. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology," after Korschelt and Heider.)

**calotypic** (kal'ō-tip'ik), a. [calotype + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a calotype picture: as, *calotypic* impressions.

**Calpicarpum** (kal-pi-kār'pum), n. [NL. (G. Don, 1838), < Gr. *κάπις*, pitcher, urn, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Apocynaceæ*. The fruit consists of two obovoid, obliquely quadrate, coriaceous, or somewhat fleshy carpels. See *Kopsia*.

**calpis**, n. See *kalpis*.

**calpulli** (kāl-pōl'yē), n. [Nahuatl, aug. of *calli*, house.] A quarter of a town; a district; also, the people inhabiting a quarter of a town.

**caltrop**, n. 4. In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a tetraxial spicule having the form of a caltrop, with four equal simple smooth arms radiating from a central point.—5. *pl. In entom.*, the short, sharp, curved spines which occur in scattered groups in the integument of certain lepidopterous larvæ of the family *Limacodidæ*, and which are responsible for the urticating effect produced on the human skin by these larvæ. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 189.

**calumba**, n.—American calumba. Same as *American columbo* (which see, under *columbo*).

**calumbin** (ka-lum'bin), n. Same as *columbin*.

**calumny**, n.—Oath of calumny. See *\*oath*.

## Calyconectæ

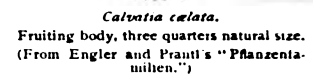
**calumpang** (kā-lum'pāng), n. [Also *kalumpang*; Philippine Sp. *calumpang*, *calumpang*, *calumpān*; < Pampanga *calumpang*.] See *\*kalumpang*.

**calumpit** (kā-lum-pēt'), n. [Also *kalumpit*; Philippine Sp., from an untraced native name.] See *\*kalumpit*.

**calut** (kā-lōt'), n. [Philippine Sp. *calut*, also *carut*, *carot* (see *\*carot*), < Pampanga *calut*.] A plant (*Dioscorea triphylla*) of the Philippine Islands the root of which is sometimes cooked and eaten, and in times of scarcity may become the staple article of food among the mountaineers. Also *carote* and *nami*.

**calvarial** (kal-vā'ri-āl), a. [L. *calvaria*, the skull, + -al.] Of or pertaining to that portion of the skull which is known as the calvarium, or calvaria: as, the *calvarial* sutures; cranial.

**Calvatia** (kal-vā'shi-ā), n. [NL. (Fries, 1849), < L. *calvus*, bald, from the manner in which the mass of spores is laid bare.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi of the order Lycoperdales. The peridium is sessile and has a more or less thickened sterile base, which at maturity breaks away in angular fragments from the top, leaving exposed the powdery mass of spores. This genus includes the largest of the puffballs. *C. maxima*, an edible species, sometimes called the *giant puffball*, has been reported as attaining a size of three feet in diameter. *C. celata* and *C. cyathiformis* are common species growing in old pastures.



Calvatia celata.

Fruiting body, three quarters natural size. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

**Calvinistic Methodists.** See *\*Methodists*.

**calx**, n.—Blue calx, a kind of Thenard's blue made by roasting a mixture of cobalt oxide with a china-clay and quartz, and grinding the resulting mass to great fineness in water. *Langenbeck*, Chem. of Pottery, p. 120.

**calycanth** (kal'i-kanth), n. A plant of the genus *Butneria* (*Calycanthus*) or family *Calycanthaceæ*.

**calycanthaceæ** (kal'i-kan-thā'shius), a. [*Calycanthaceæ* + -ous.] Belonging to the plant family *Calycanthaceæ*.

**calycanthin** (kal'i-kan'thin), n. [*Calycanthus* + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A glucoside, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, found in *Butneria florida* (*Calycanthus floridus*). It is easily soluble in water, giving a fluorescent solution.

**calycanthine** (kal-i-kan'thin), n. [*calycanthus* + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] An alkaloid, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub> + ½H<sub>2</sub>O, found in *Butneria* (*Calycanthus*) *fertilis*. It is a monacid base and is a violent poison, somewhat resembling strychnine in its action. The anhydrous alkaloid melts at 244° C.

**Calyclepidotus** (kal'i-si-lep'i-dō'tus), n. [NL., < Gr. *καλὺς*, cup, + *λεπίδωτος*, scaled, scaly.] A genus of sculpins with rough scales, found on the coast of California. The known species is *C. spinosus*.

**calycin** (kal'i-sin), n. [Gr. *καλὺς* (καλυκ-), cup, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A crystalline reddish-yellow compound, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, found in a number of lichens. It melts at 243° C.

**Calycina** (kal-i-si'nā), n. *pl.* [NL.: see *calycine*.] A suborder of *Diademoidea* in which the apical system is very large and includes one or more supplementary supra-anal plates.

**Calycinal gemmation**, in the *Anthozoa*, the production of new individuals by the process of budding within the calice of the parent polyp. This may be effected in two ways: either certain septa become enlarged and produced so that they inclose a new calycinal disk (septal gemmation) or tubules are produced upward in the form of pockets from which new calices are developed (tabular gemmation).—**Calycinal theory**, a theory of the origin of the echinoderms based upon the opinion that they all show evidence of the presence, or former presence, of a system of symmetrically placed polygonal calcareous plates comparable to, or homologous with, the calycinal system of a stalked crinoid. According to this theory all the classes are the more or less modified descendants of a primitive, probably stalked, ancestral form which is best exemplified in the stalked crinoids, which are held to be the most primitive of all known echinoderms. See *\*Pentactæa theory*, *\*Pelmatozoic theory*.

**calycinated** (ka-lis'i-nā-ted), *p. a.* [*calycine* + -ate<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Made cup-shaped; fashioned in the form of a cup.

**Calyconectæ** (kal'i-kō-nek'tē), n. *pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καλὺς*, cup, + *νέκτης*, swimmer.] A section

## Calyconectes

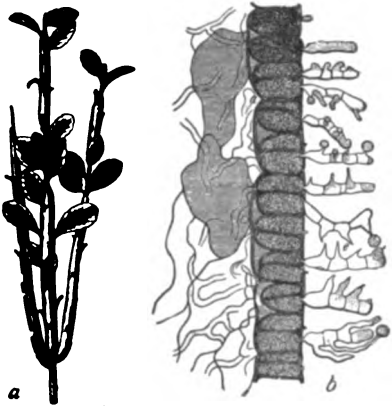
or suborder of siphonanthous *Siphonophora*, having one or more nectocalyxes, no pneumatocyst or palpus, and with the cormidia ordinate.

**calyculate**, *a.* 2. In *zool.*: (b) Having the surface furnished with depressions formed by the reticulate folding of the skin: specifically applied by Cope to the structure of the hemipenes of various snakes.

"Hemipenis calyculate, spinous; sulcus simple; no disc . . . Colubrine."

Cope, in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1898, p. 732.

**Oalypptospora** (ka-lip-tos'pō-rā), *n.* [NL. (J. Kuhn), < Gr. *καλύπτω*, covered, + *σπόρα*, seed (spore).] A genus of fungi of the order *Ure-*



*Calypptospora Gappertiana.*

*a.* branch of the cranberry deformed by the fungus; *A.* longitudinal section through the bark of a stem of the cranberry showing the germinating teleutospores. (From Engler and Prantl's "Phanzenfamilien.")

**dinales**. The acclial stage occurs on leaves of conifers, especially *Abies Picea* in Europe. The teleutospore form attacks the branches of various species of *Vaccinium*, forming a smooth brown elevated layer. The single species, *C. Gappertiana*, is widely distributed in Europe and North America.

**calyptrogen**, *n.* (b) The layer of tissue covering the young embryo, as in ferns. Jackson, Glossary.

**Calystegia** (kal-i-stē'jī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), irreg. < Gr. *καλύξ*, calyx, + *στεγή*, roof, covering. The name alludes to the two large bracts covering the base of the calyx.] 1. A former genus name of several plants of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, now referred to *Convolvulus*.—2. [l. c.] A plant of this group. The species are annual or perennial herbs, sometimes suffrutescent, twining, trailing, erect, or ascending, with filiform creeping rootstocks. The commonest cultivated plants of this group are the California rose (*Convolvulus Japonicus*) and Rutland beauty (*C. sepium*), both herbaceous perennial twiners with pink or white flowers, resembling in form those of the morning-glory.

**calyx**, *n.* 3. (f) The expanded, cup-like, deciduous structure on the ends of the stems of certain entoproctous *Polyspha*, containing most of the organs and hence practically an individual. (g) A depression formed by the more or less reticulate folding of the skin, as in the intermittent organs of snakes.

"The surface is reticulate like tripe, the inclosed areas forming calyces, which may have a suctorial function."

Cope, in Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1898, p. 701.

4. A cup-shaped excavation on the surface of the ovary which remains after the rupture of a Graafian vesicle.—5. Any circular piece which resembles in form the calyx of a flower.—**Calyx drill**. See *drill*.—**Calyx of the brain**, in *entom.*, the cap of one of the mushroom bodies. See *mushroom body*. A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 233.

**calzada** (kāl-thā'dā), *n.* [Sp.: see *causey*, *causeway*.] A paved road or highway; a causeway.

**cama**² (kā'mā), *n.* [Sp., a couch, lair.] In *phys. geog.*, a prairie-like basin-floor inclosed by hills or uplands. [Western U. S.]

**camagon**, *n.* See *\*kamagon*.

**Camaldolensian** (ka-mal'dō-len'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [ML., *\*Camaldulensis*, adj., < *Camaldulus*, name of the order. See *Camaldolite*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Camaldolites.

II. *n.* A Camaldolite.

**Camaldolese** (ka-mal'dō-lēs' or -lēz), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Same as *Camaldolite*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Camaldolites.

**Camaldoli** (ka-mal'dō-li), *n.* pl. [ML. See *Camaldolite*.] Same as *Camaldolites*.

**camalig** (kā-mā-lig'), *n.* [Tagalog.] In the Philippine Islands, a warehouse for storing goods; also a small house or cabin.

**camanchile** (kā-mān-chē'le), *n.* A Mexican tree introduced into the Philippines. See *\*kamachiles*.

**camansi** (kā-mān'sē), *n.* See *\*kamangsi*.

**camarassaur** (kam'a-ra-sār), *n.* A member of the genus *Camarasaurus*.

**Camares ware**. See *\*ware*².

**camarilla**, *n.* 2. A small chamber or cell, as in the brain. Emerson.

**camaron** (kā-mā-rōn'), *n.* [Sp., < *camaro*, < L. *cammarus*, *camarus*, a sea-crab.] Same as *cammaron*. [West Indies.]

**camarostome** (kam'a-rō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *καπάρα*, a vault, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *labrum*: used by writers on the *Arachnida*.

**camass**, *n.*—**Poison camass**, white camass, the death camass, *Zigadenus venenosus*, a plant which causes severe losses of sheep in Montana and elsewhere. In cases of poisoning, a solution of permanganate of potash and sulphate of aluminium has been found an effective remedy. According to some the death camass includes several species.

**cambism** (kam'bizm), *n.* The theory and practice of exchange. See *cambist*.

**Cambodian** (kam-bō'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Cambodia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Cambodia, a French dependency in southeastern Asia.

II. *n.* A native of Cambodia.

**cam-box** (kam'boks), *n.* 1. A frame surrounding a cam and designed to compel the rod which the cam drives to follow the return motion of the projecting lobe.—2. A casing inclosing the cam and its rollers in order that copious lubrication may be secured by having the cams revolve in a bath of oil.

**Cambridge cheese, greensand**. See *\*cheese*¹, *\*greensand*.

**cameist** (kam'ē-ist), *n.* [*cameo* + *-ist*.] A gem-engraver; one who cuts or carves cameos; also, one who is a collector or connoisseur of cameos.

**camel**, *n.*—**Giraffe camel, giraffe-necked camel**, an extinct species of camel, having the neck and leg-bones as long as those of a giraffe. Remains of it are found in the White River Oligocene.

**camel-back** (kam'el-bak), *n.* 1. A form of steam-boiler, of large water-capacity, in which a second drum or shell is placed over the principal one, somewhat as is done in an elephant-boiler.—2. A form of locomotive engine in which the fire-box has an unusual width so as to secure a low rate of combustion per square foot of grate. The engineer's cab has to be placed in front of the fire-box, and is somewhat in the same relative position on the boiler as is the hump of the camel on its back.

**Camelina oil**. See *\*oil*.

**camel-kneed** (kam'el-nēd), *a.* Having callosities on the knees like those of a camel.

**Camellia scale**. See *\*scale*¹.

**camellin** (ka-mel'in), *n.* [*Camellia* + *-in*².] A glucoside, C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>54</sub>O<sub>19</sub> (?), found in the seeds of *Thea* (*Camellia*) *Japonica*.

**camelopard**, *n.* 3. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the constellation *Camelopardalis* or *Camelopardus*.

**camel-wasp** (kam'el-wosp), *n.* Any one of the horn-tails of the genus *Xiphydria*. All have large heads and long necks.

**camera**, *n.* 5. A chamber, as of a house, a mine, a gun, etc.; any inclosure with a roof.—6. A box-shaped device for viewing tubes containing colored solutions by transmitted

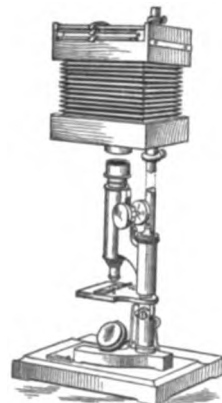


Binocular Camera.

Draw-slides out, plates exposed.

light, the eyes being shielded from other light.—7. In *zool.*, same as *\*air-chamber*. 4.—**Binocular camera**, a photographic camera with two objectives, used in obtaining stereoscopic pictures.—**Cyclo-ramic camera**, a camera designed to make a complete panoramic picture at one exposure. This is accomplished by means of a mechanism which revolves the camera in one direction about a pivot directly below the center of the lens, while the film is simultaneously moved by clockwork in the opposite direction.—**Kite-camera**, a photographic camera attached to a kite for taking views from an elevation. The shutter is operated through

## camomile



Vertical Photomicrographic Camera.

polarization of the light from an object: especially used in investigating the solar corona.—**Prismatic or spectroscopic camera**, a form of objective prism spectroscope (which see), consisting of a photographic camera with a lens of rather long focus, and a prism or series of prisms in front of the lens. It is of especial use in photographing the phenomena of a solar eclipse during the time of total obscuration.—**Watch-camera**, a camera of the size and shape of a watch.

**Camerata** (kam-e-rā'tā), *n.*

pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *L. cameratus*, arched, vaulted.] In Wachsmuth and Springer's classification of the *Cri-noidea*, now generally adopted, the second and largest of the five orders of these organisms. It is characterized by having the lower radial plates incorporated into the dorsal cup, the tegmen vaulted, with mouth and food-grooves covered, and the anal opening frequently at the end of a proboscis-like tube inclosed by the free arms. These forms occur only in the Paleozoic rocks. The accompanying illustration shows a fossil crinoid, *Patellioerinus leptodactylus* (Angelin), of the Silurian system, and order *Camerata*.

*Patellioerinus leptodactylus*, Ang. sp. Silurian; Gotland.

Natural size (after Angelin). (From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

**camerate** (kam'e-rāt), *a.* [*L. cameratus*, vaulted: see *camerate*, *v.*] Same as *camerated*.

**camerated**, *p. a.* 3. Bearing cameras, as the shells of the *Cephalopoda*, *Foraminifera*, etc. **camerist** (kam'ē-ris), *n.* [*camera* + *-ist*.] One who operates a photographic camera; a photographer.

Then, when a high wind is encountered, the cloth at one end can be buttoned around the camera, and at the other around the head or face of the camerist.

Boston Transcript, Feb. 23, 1900.

**camfene**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *camphene*.

**camfor**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *camphor*.

**cam-gear** (kam'gēr), *n.* A gear which is set eccentrically on the shaft; a gear the outline of which is not circular.

**camik** (kā'mik), *n.* [Eskimo *kamik*, a pair of boots.] A native boot made of soft sealskin, used by the Labrador and New England whalers.

**Camillus shale**. See *Salina beds*.

**camino** (kā-mē'nō), *n.* [Sp. = *F. chemin*, a road.] A road.

**camisa** (kā-mē'sā), *n.* [Sp.: see *camis*, *chemise*.] A shirt; a chemise; specifically, a waist made of piña, white or dyed, embroidered, and with loose sleeves, worn by the native women of the Philippine Islands.

**camlee, camly** (kam'li), *n.* [Hind. *kamli*, < Skt. *kambala*.] Same as *cumbly*.

**camlet-fly** (kam'let-fi), *n.* A fly with mottled wings. N. E. D.

**camline** (kam'lin), *n.* [Shortened from *camelina*: see *camelina*³ and *cameline*³.] The false flax, *Camelina sativa*.

**cam-loom** (kam'lōm), *n.* A loom whose heddle-shafts are operated by means of cams.

**cammac** (kam'ak), *n.* A copper halfpenny current in Ireland in the early part of the nineteenth century: so called from the name of the maker, a proprietor of copper-mines.

**Cammarum** (kam'a-rum), *n.* [NL. (Hill, 1756), < Gr. *κάμμαρος*, a kind of aconite.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Ranunculaceæ*. See *Eranthis*.

**camomile**, *n.*—**False camomile**. Same as *\*Boltonia*.

## camomile-oil

**camomile-oil** (kam'ō-mil-oil), *n.* A light-blue volatile oil of strong but pleasant odor, obtained by the distillation of the flower-heads of Roman camomile, *Anthemis nobilis*. Under the influence of light and air it changes to greenish and brownish yellow.

**camomile-shark** (kam'ō-mil-shärk), *n.* A British collectors' name for a noctuid moth, *Cucullia chamomillæ*, whose larva feeds on the wild camomile or feverfew.

**camote** (kä-mō'te), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl *camotli*.] A name in Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries of the sweet potato, *Ipomoea Batatas*.

**camp**, *v.* **II.** *trans.* To surpass, excel, or outrank (others) in a contest. Compare *kemp*¹. [Australia.]

**camp**, *n.* **4.** A mustering-place for cattle. [Australia.]—**5.** [cap.] In the early history of Australian colonization, the name popularly applied to Sydney, New South Wales, and to Hobart in Tasmania, the British forces being stationed in those places.

It is the old resident— . . . who still calls Sydney . . . the Camp, that can appreciate these things. P. Cunningham, *Two Years in New South Wales*, II. 70.

**6.** A camping-out expedition, as for fishing, shooting, recreation, or the like; a camp-out. [Australia.]—**Camp diarrhea.** See *\*diarrhea*.

**Camp duty**, the special duties, guard and police, which devolve on soldiers in camp.—**Camp royal**, the main body of an army when under the direct orders of the commander-in-chief; the chief body of troops with the commander-in-chief; hence, a large number; a host: as, a *camp royal* of false witnesses. *Nashe*.—**Concentration camp**, a camp in which are collected the hostile non-combatants of a country to prevent them from giving aid and information to the hostile armed forces.

**campagna** (käm-pän'yä), *n.* [It.: see *camp*.] **1st.** The open country; the plain.

To Marino, 6 miles through the like flat *campagna*, though ascending insensibly. Berkeley, *Works*, IV. 508. **2d.** Same as *campaign*, *n.* **2.**—**Campagna di Roma.** See the Century *Cyclopedia* of Names.

**campaign**, *n.* **5.** A more or less extended trip, excursion, or journey for a definite purpose, such as for botanizing or geologizing.—**Astrophotographic campaign.** See *\*astrophotographic*.

**campaigned** (kam-pänd'), *p. a.* That has been sent on or has taken part in military campaigns: as, "an old soldier . . . *campaigned* . . . to death in the service," *Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*.

**campanarian** (kam-pä-nä'ri-an), *a.* [LL. *campanarius*, a bell-maker (< L. *campana*, a bell), + *-an*.] Pertaining to the making or the use of bells.

**Campanian**² (kam-pä'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [ML. *Campania*, F. *Champagne*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Campania (modern Champagne): applied specifically to a geological formation.

**II. n.** In the extensive development of the Cretaceous system in France and Belgium, the uppermost division of the Senonian, equivalent to the uppermost Cretaceous of Great Britain, where the final stage, the Danian, is wanting.

**campanist** (kam-pä-nist), *n.* [L. *campana*, a bell, + *-ist*.] Same as *campanologist*.

**campanistic** (kam-pä-nis'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a campanist or to campanology.

**campanologer** (kam-pä-nol'j-ër), *n.* Same as *campanologist*.

**campanological** (kam-pä-nol'j-i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to campanology or to campanologers: as, *campanological literature*.

**Campanulales** (kam-pän-ü-lä'lëz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1901), < *Campanula* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, regarded as the most highly developed in the vegetable kingdom and last to make their appearance in the geological history of the globe. It is characterized by 6-merous flowers, the stamens connivent and frequently united (syngenesious). It contains the families *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Campanulaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Candolleaceæ*, *Calyceaceæ*, *Cichoriaceæ*, *Ambrosiaceæ*, and *Asteraceæ*. They are chiefly herbs, but occasionally shrubs, and occur in all warm and temperate regions.

**campanular** (kam-pän'ü-lär), *a.* [NL. *\*campanularis*, < ML. *campanula*, a bell: see *campanula*.] Same as *campanulate*.

**campanulated** (kam-pän'ü-lät-ed), *a.* Same as *campanulate*.

**campanulin** (kam-pän'ü-lin), *n.* [*campanula* + *-in*².] A basic coal-tar color: same as *\*muscarine*, **2**.

**campanulous** (kam-pän'ü-lus), *a.* Same as *campanulate*.

**Camper's angle.** Same as *facial angle* of *Camper*. See *craniometry*.

**campestrian**, *a.* **II.** *n.* [cap.] A zoögeographic region proposed by J. A. Allen as a subprovince of the arid or western province of North America.

**camphane** (kam-fän'), *n.* [*camph*(or) + *-ane*.] A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>, known only by its derivatives. It is assumed to be constituted by the substitution of two hydrogen atoms for the oxygen atom of camphor.

**camphanic** (kam-fän'ik), *a.* [*camphane* + *-ic*.] Derived from camphane.—**Camphanic acid**, the lactone or anhydrid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, of hydroxycamphoric acid. It is formed by the oxidation of camphoric acid, or by treating bromcamphoric anhydrid with water. It melts at 201° C.

**camphene**, *n.* **1.** *Dextrocamphene* (*austracamphe*) and *levocamphene* (*terecamphe*) are made by heating oil of turpentine, saturated with hydrochloric-acid gas, with alcoholic potash. They are crystalline and melt at 51-52° C. They rotate plane-polarized light in opposite directions. *Inactive α-camphene* is similar to the preceding, but it is optically inactive and melts at 47° C.—**Borneo camphene** or **camphor camphene**, camphene made from Borneo camphor or from ordinary camphor. It melts at 53.5-54° C., and is optically inactive. When fused it is dextrorotatory.

**camphidone** (kam'fī-dōn), *n.* [*camph*(or) + *-id*¹ + *-one*.] A crystalline compound, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>14</sub><CO>NH, obtained by the electrolytic reduction of camphoric imide in acid solution, using a lead cathode. It has a faint odor like that of camphor and melts at 220° C.

**camphoid** (kam'foid), *n.* A thick colorless liquid obtained by dissolving 1 part of gun-cotton (pyroxylin) in a saturated alcoholic solution of 20 parts of camphor. It dries rapidly, leaving a thin elastic film when applied to the skin, and is used as a vehicle for tannic acid, iodoform, etc.

**campholene** (kam'fō-lēn), *n.* [*camphol* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, obtained by the decomposition of campholenic acid. It is an oil which boils at 134° C. and has an odor like that of turpentine.

**campholenic** (kam'fō-lēn'ik), *a.* [*campholene* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from *campholene*: as, *campholenic acid*.—**Alpha-campholenic acid**, an acid, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>15</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, obtained by saponifying the nitrile formed by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on camphoroxime. It is an oil which boils at 256° C.—**Beta-campholenic acid**, an isomeric compound obtained by saponifying the β-nitrile which is formed by the action of acids on the α-nitrile. It melts at 53° C. and boils at 248° C.

**campholid**, **campholide** (kam'fōl-id), *n.* [*camphol* + *-id*.] A crystalline compound, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>14</sub><CH<sub>2</sub>>O, obtained by the oxidation of camphor. It melts at 211° C.

**campholytic** (kam'fō-lit'ik), *a.* [*camph*(or) + (electro)lytic.] Obtained from camphor by an electrolytic method.—**Alpha-campholytic acid**, an acid obtained in its optically active form by the decomposition of dihydroamino-campholytic acid with nitrous acid. It is an oil which boils at 240-242° C.—**Beta-campholytic acid**, an isomer which melts at 133° C. and boils at 256° C.

**camphor**, *n.*—**Anemone camphor**, a crystalline substance found in *Anemone pulsatilla*. It has a strong, pungent odor and decomposes spontaneously into anemonic and isocamphoric acid.—**Asarum camphor**. Same as *asarin*.—**Barosma camphor**. Same as *\*diostephonol*.—**Borus camphor**. Same as *Borneo camphor*.—**Buchu camphor**. Same as *\*diostephonol*.—**Cedar camphor**. Same as *cedrene camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).—**Chloral camphor**, a thick, somewhat pungent, colorless liquid resulting when equal parts of chloral hydrate and camphor are mixed. Upon addition of water, camphor is thrown out of solution. It is used externally for neuralgia and internally as a nerve sedative.—**Colophene camphor**, a crystalline compound, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O, resembling Borneo camphor, which separates from that portion of the product of the action of sulphuric acid on turpentine which is volatilized with steam.—**Cubeb camphor**, a colorless, crystalline compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O, which separates from old oil of cubeb on refrigeration.—**Inactive camphor**, a substance obtained by mixing equal parts of dextro- or ordinary camphor and levo-camphor in alcoholic solution, or by oxidizing inactive camphene and borneol. It melts at 178.6° C.—**Insula camphor**. Same as *alant camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).—**Ledum camphor**, a colorless, feebly dextrorotatory, alcoholic sesquiterpene, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O, contained in oil-of-Labrador tea from *Ledum palustre*, Lin. It crystallizes in long needles, melts at 104-105° C., and boils at 282-283° C.—**Matico camphor**, a white, nearly odorless, crystalline compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O, which separates from matico-oil, obtained from *Piper angustifolium*. It melts at 94° C.—**Mentha camphor**. Same as *menthol*.—**Patchouli camphor**, a name formerly applied to patchouli alcohol.—**Pichurim camphor**, an oleoresin, consisting mainly of laurostearin, which is found in *Pichurim* beans. Also called *Pichurim fat*.—**Pyrethrum camphor**. Same as *\*pyrethrin*.—**Sage camphor**, a term first applied to a stearoptene which Geoffroy separated from oil of sage in 1720. It is now applied to a borneol-like substance which is derived from and probably also exists in oil of sage, *Salvia officinalis*.—**Salol camphor**, an aromatic, colorless liquid resulting when 20 parts of camphor are intimately mixed with 30 parts of salol and warmed: a stimulating antiseptic.—**Sandalwood camphor**, a compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>2</sub>,

## camp-robber

contained in the oil of sandalwood. It melts at 104-106° C.—**Tar camphor**. Same as *naphthalene*.—**Thyme camphor**, a term sometimes applied to *thymol*.

**camphorated** (kam'fō-rä-ted), *p. a.* Impregnated or treated with camphor.

**camphor-glass** (kam'fōr-glās), *n.* A small glass tube filled with a solution of camphor or other chemicals and hermetically sealed so that neither hygrometric nor barometric changes can affect it. The camphor becomes flocculent at low temperatures and dissolves at high temperatures, so that the camphor-glass is essentially a thermoscope or crude thermometer.

**camphorid** (kam'fō-rid), *n.* A yellow, crystalline compound, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>8</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, found in galangal root. It melts at 229° C.

**camphorize** (kam'fō-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camphorized*, ppr. *camphorizing*. To impregnate or medicate with camphor: as, *camphorized tincture of opium*.

**camphorous** (kam'fōr-us), *a.* [*camphor* + *-ous*.] Camphor-like; resembling camphor: as, a *camphorous smell*.

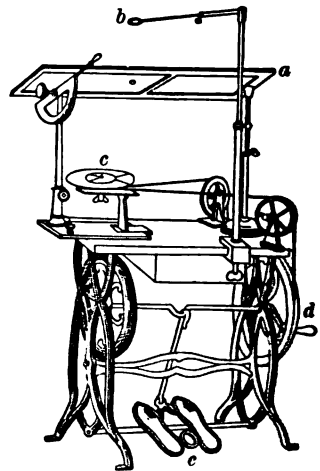
**camphory** (kam'fō-ri), *a.* [*camphor* + *-yl*.] Somewhat camphor-like.

**camphylamine** (kam-pim'fō-in), *n.* [*camphyl* + *amine*.] A base, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, formed by the reduction of campholenic nitrile. It is an oil which boils at 196° C.

**campilan** (käm-pi-län'), *n.* [Tagalog.] In the Philippine Islands, a sword of the Tagalogs, having a straight single-edged blade, a broad back, and a triangular point.

**Campil beds.** See *\*bed*¹.

**campimeter** (kam-pim'fō-tēr), *n.* [L. *campus*, field, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] In *psychol.*, a vertical or horizontal screen for the mapping, in plane projection, of the area of the blind spot of the eye, the range of color-sensitivity of the retina, etc. The campimeter is related to the perimenter as the plane-table is to the theodolite.



The Hering Campimeter with Color-mixer. a, campimeter screen; b, eye-rest; c, disks mounted on color-mixer, which may be rotated by hand (d) or foot (e).

**campimetry** (kam-pim'e-tri), *n.* In *psychol.*, the mapping, in plane projection, of retinal zones or areas; the use of the campimeter. E. B. Titchener, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. ii. 17.

**Campinian** (kam-pin'i-an), *a.* [F. *Campine*, Flem., *Kempenland*, in Belgium.] Of or pertaining to Campine (see the etymology).—**Campinian sands**, in *geol.*, a division of the Quaternary deposits of Belgium.

**campit** (käm-pët'), *n.* [Tagalog *campit*.] In Luzon, a short knife.

**cam-plate** (kam'plät), *n.* A plate having an irregular outline which gives an irregular motion to the elements which it drives: a plate having projections on its face which act as cams; a cam.

**camp-marshall** (kamp'mär'shal), *n.* An officer who supervised the camp or quarters of an army; a quartermaster-general.

**Campobello yellow.** Same as *\*chryseinic acid*. **campodean** (kam-pō-dē-an), *a.* [*Campodea* + *-an*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Campodea*.

**campodeiform** (kam-pō-dē'i-fōrm), *a.* Resembling the thysanurous insects of the genus *Campodea* or family *Campodeidae* (which see). **campodeoid** (kam-pō-dē-oid), *a.* [*Campodea* + *-oid*.] Same as *\*campodeiform*. A. S. Packard, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 600.

**campoo** (kam-pō'), *n.* [Hind. *kampū*, < Pg. *campo*, a camp: see *camp*².] **1.** A camp.—**2d.** A brigade of native Mahratta troops drilled and commanded by European officers. [Anglo-Indian.]

**camp-robber** (kamp'rob'ër), *n.* A local name of the Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*.



## camp-shed

**camp-shod** (kamp'shed), *v. t.* To face or bank up with piles and planks, as the soft bank of a river, the foot of an embankment, etc.; protect by piles and planks. See *camp-sheathing*.

**campsho**, *n.* See *\*camshoch*.

**camptodrome** (kamp'tō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *καμπτός*, curved, + *δρομος*, *< δραπετιν*, run.] Having a curved course: said of the nerves of a leaf. See *nerivation* (a) (2), with cut (Fig. 1).

**camptodromous** (kamp-tod'rō-mus), *a.* Same as *\*camptodrome*.

**camptonite** (kamp'ton-it), *n.* [Campton, a township in the Pemigewasset valley, New Hampshire, + *-ite*.] In *petrog.*, a name given by Rosenbusch (1887) to certain porphyries and aphanitic rocks composed of abundant hornblende and lime-soda feldspars, with augite and sometimes biotite. When porphyritic the phenocrysts are chiefly hornblende, with subordinate biotite and augite. The feldspar is confined to the ground-mass, and is generally andesine or a more calcic variety. Camptonite usually occurs in dikes.

**Camptosaurus** (kamp-tō-sā'rās), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καμπτός*, curved, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct iguanodont dinosaurian reptiles, of great size, found in the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado and Wyoming and also in England. The genus had short cervical ribs, amphiplatyan dorsal vertebrae, the sacrae not ankylosed, and large pendent inner fourth trochanter of femur. It is described by Marsh.

**camptotrich** (kamp'tō-trik), *n.* [Gr. *καμπτός*, bent, + *τριχ* (*τριχ*-), hair.] A bony, branched, jointed, dermal fin-ray of the *Dipnoi*. *E. S. Goodrich*, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., March, 1904, p. 486.

**Campylaspidae** (kam-pi-las'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campylaspis* + *-idae*.] A family of sessile-eyed crustaceans having a strongly vaulted carapace, which sometimes partly overarches some of the free segments of the trunk, and no telson. The typical and sole genus is *Campylaspis*.

**Campylaspididae** (kam'pi-las-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campylaspis* (*aspid*-) + *-idae*.] Same as *\*Campylaspidae*.

**Campylaspis** (kam-pi-las'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καμπτός*, bent, + *ασπίς*, shield.] The typical genus of the family *Campylaspidae*. *Sars*, 1865.

**campylodrome** (kam'pi-lō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *καμπτός*, bent, + *δρομος*, *< δραπετιν*, run.] Curving gently outward and inward from the base to the apex of a leaf: said of nerves. See *nerivation* (a) (10), with cut (Fig. 9).

**campylodromous** (kam-pi-lō'drō-mus), *a.* Same as *\*campylodrome*.

**campylograph** (kam-pil'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *καμπτός*, bent, + *γράφω*, write.] An instrument designed for drawing geometric figures and algebraic curves.

**Campyloneuron** (kam'pi-lō-nū'ron), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), < Gr. *καμπτός*, arched, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, from the character of the nervation.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, related to *Polypodium*. In most of the species the fronds are simple, linear-lanceolate or somewhat elliptical, 1 to 3 feet long, the parallel primary veins being connected by numerous transverse veins, with one or several once-scissiferous, excurrent, free veinlets included within each areola. The genus is essentially middle American. *C. Phyllitidis* and *C. angustifolium* occur in Florida.

**campylorhynchous** (kam'pi-lō-rīng'kus), *a.* [Gr. *καμπτός*, curved, + *ρινχός*, a snout.] Having a curved snout or mandible, as some extinct saurians.

**camshackle** (kam-shā'ehl), *v. t.* [Also *camshauchel*; < *cam*<sup>2</sup> + *Sc. shackle*, distort.] To twist out of shape; distort; make crooked. [Scotch.]

**camshell** (kam'shel), *n.* [Also *camshall*; origin not ascertained.] Cuttlefish-bone. [Orkney and Shetland Islands.]

**camsho**, *n.* See *\*camshoch*.

**camshoch** (kam'shōch), *a.* [Also *camshough*, *camsho*, etc.; < *cam*<sup>2</sup> + *-shoch*, perhaps < AS. *sceoh*, skew (cf. *Sc. shackle*, *shockle*, distort); see *skew*.] 1. Camshackled; crooked; deformed.—2. Perverse; contrary. [Scotch in both uses.]

**camsein**, *n.* See *khamsein*.

**camstone** (kam'stōn), *n.* 1. A term used in Scotland for a common compact, whitish limestone.—2. A white or bluish-white clay used for whitening purposes on hearths, door-steps, etc.

**Can you?** in *Eng. long whist*, when one side is within 2 points of game, and either partner holds 2 honors, the conventional question asked by him of his partner, meaning, 'Have you a third?' If he has, the two partners win the game.—**Can you one?** Same as *\*can you?*

**can<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* 4. A chimney-pot.

**can.** An abbreviation (a) of *canon*; (b) of *canto*; (c) of *cantoris*.

**Canada ashes.** See *\*ash<sup>2</sup>*.

**Canadian**, *a.* 2. In *Amer. geol.*, noting a period which includes the epochs of the calciferous sandrock (Beekmantown limestone) and the Chazy limestone, and constitutes the earliest time-division of the Silurian: it also notes the rock-formations of this period.—**Canadian blue-grass**, *skipper*. See *\*blue-grass*, *\*skipper*.

**canadine** (kan'a-din), *n.* [*Canad(ensis)* + *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N, found in small amounts in *Hydrastis Canadensis*. It melts at 132.5° C., and is related in structure to berberine.

**canadol** (kan'a-dol), *n.* A trade-name for gasoline or petroleum ether having a boiling-point of 70–90° C.

**canafistula** (kän-yä-fis'tū-lä), *n.* [Sp. adaptation of the botanical name.] A name applied in Guam and the Philippine Islands, and in other tropical countries settled by the Spanish, to the purging cassia (*Cassia fistula*). See *Cassia*, 1, and cut.

**canage** (kän'äj), *n.* [*cane<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*, + *-age*.] 1. In Scotland, the payment of rent in kind (now discontinued), or the amount so paid.—2. The exaction of the tax or duty called *cane*: as, the *canage* of wool or hides. See *cane<sup>2</sup>*.

**canaglia** (kän-nä'lyä), *n.* [It.] Same as *\*canaille*, 3. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

**canagua** (kän-nä'gwä), *n.* A shiny earth of volcanic origin found in certain South American localities. Also called *koth*.

**canalgre**, *n.* It is native on the arid plains from Texas to California, and has become prominent as a commercial source of tannin. The tuberous roots contain about 35



Canagire (*Rumex hymenostaphys*). Plant, one-eighth natural size. Fruit, three-fourths natural size.

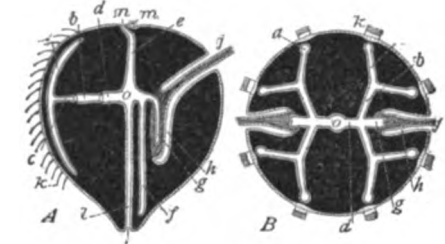
per cent. of tannic acid. These had long been utilized by the Mexicans as a medicine and for tanning saddle-leather when an export trade in them was started, at first in bulk, then as dried chips, then as extract. The natural supply being insufficient, cultivation with irrigation has been undertaken on a large scale.

**canaille**, *n.* 3. A pack (as of hounds): as, the whole *canaille* of miscreants; a *canaille* (or *canaglia*) of poltroons.

**canal<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* 6. A long, narrow arm of the sea penetrating far inland: as, *Lynn canal*, *Portland canal*, etc.—**Apertural canal**, in *bot.*, a canal found in some *Gasteropoda*, for example *Alaria*, extending from the anterior peristome: caused by an inbending of the margin and serving for the lodgment of the siphon.—**Arnold's canal**, a canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone through which passes Arnold's nerve.—**Biliary canal**. Same as *hepatic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Calciferous canals**. See *\*calciferous*.—**Canal of Botal**. Same as *ductus Botalli*.—**Canal of Cuvier**. Same as *ductus Cuvieri*.—**Canal of Ferrein**, a channel formed between the edges of the eyelids, when closed, and the eyeball.—**Canal of Hensen**, a minute communication between the ductus cochlearis and the sacculus in the membranous labyrinth of the ear: also called *canalis reuniens*.—**Canal of Laurer**, in certain platyhelminths, a canal leading from the oviduct to the dorsal surface,

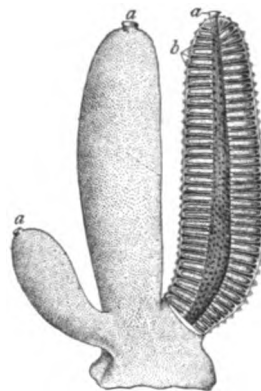
## canal

where it opens by a minute pore.—**Canal raya**. See *\*ray<sup>1</sup>*.—**Canals of Mars**, certain long, narrow dark lines upon the surface of the planet discovered by Schiaparelli in 1878. At one time they were imagined by some to be actual artificial canals. Their real nature is quite unknown.—**Canals of Rocklinghausen**. (a) The system of canals in the cornea. (b) The juice-canals or ultimate radicals of the lymph-vessels.—**Canals of Schiaparelli**, Schiaparellian canals. See *\*canals of Mars*.—**Canal system**. (a) In corals, the network of canals permeating the porous theca and placing the cavities of the various zooids in communication with one another. (b) In sponges, all of the cavities of the body, taken collectively, traversed by the currents of water which nourish the sponge from the time they enter at the pores until they pass out at the osculum.—**Catapophyseal canal**. See *\*catapophyseal*.—**Centripetal canals**, in *Hydromedusae*, canals which, in old specimens of many species, grow backward from the circular canal toward the apex of the bell but end blindly and never reach the gastric cavity.—**Cervical canal**, the passage through the neck of the womb.—**Circular canal**, in medusoids of the *Hydromedusae*, a canal which runs around the circumference of the bell and communicates with the gastric cavity through the four perradial canals.—**Cystic canal**. Same as *cystic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Dorsal canal**, in the arms of crinoids, the canal in which lies the nerve known as the *axial cord*.—**Hemal canal**. (a) The canal in the vertebrate tail enclosed by the hemal ridges on the ventral side of the perichordal tube. The hemal canal contains the caudal artery and caudal vein, and in some of the lower vertebrates also a vestige of the postanal gut. See *hemal cavity*. (b) A channel which passes through the series of hemal arches beneath the backbone of a fish.—**Infundibular canal**, in certain ctenophorans, a tube leading from the infundibulum to the aboral pole where it branches and opens to the exterior through excretory pores.—**Jacobson's canal**, a canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone giving passage to Jacobson's nerve.—**Juice-canals**, minute channels in the connective tissue, believed to constitute the ultimate radicals of the lymphatic system.—**Laurer's canal**, in trematodes, a small paired or unpaired canal, of undetermined function, opening externally in the dorsal middle line by a minute pore or laterally through two warts on the sides of the body, and internally into the oviduct, where it joins the yolk-ducts, or into the yolk-ducts near this point.—**Medullary canal**. Same as *medullary cavity* (b).—**Meridional canal**, in ctenophorans, one of the branches of



Meridional Canal, *Hormiphora plumosa*, diagrammatic longitudinal (a) and transverse (b) sections. The endoderm is dotted, the endoderm striated, the mesogloea black, and the muscular axis of the tentacles gray. a, meridional canal; b, interradial canal; c, adradial canal; d, perradial canal; e, infundibular canal; f, stomodeal canal; g, tentacular canal; h, tentacular sheath; i, mouth; j, tentacle; k, swimming plate; l, stomodaeum; m, sense-organ; n, excretory pore; o, infundibulum. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology.")

the enteric system extending upward and downward beneath the corresponding swimming-plate.—**Nutrient canal**. Same as *haemorian canal*.—**Oestretic or paratretic canal**, the channel formed, after complete dilatation of the os, by the cavity of the uterus and the vagina.—**Pore-canal**, a canal leading from the cavity of the proboscis, collar, or other part of the body of *Adelochorda* and opening to the exterior by a pore.—**Pulp-canal**, the canal which runs through the root of a tooth and gives passage to the nerves and blood-vessels of the pulp-cavity.—**Radial canal**. (a) In echinoderms, one of the aquiferous canals running from the circumoral water-canal to the tube-feet. (b) In sponges, one of the canals which are continuous with the paragastric cavity, as distinguished from an incurrent canal.—**Sagittary canal**, any of the numerous tubes found just beneath the skin of fishes, as the lateral-line canal. They contain nerve-endings and are usually filled with mucus. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 271.



Radial Canal, *Sycon gelatinosum*, a portion slightly magnified: one cylinder (that to the right) bisected longitudinally to show the central paragastric cavity opening on the exterior by the osculum, and the position of the incurrent and radial canals; the former indicated by the black bands, the latter dotted. b marks the position of three of the groups of inhalant pores at the outer ends of the incurrent canals; a, the osculum. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology.")

**Serous canals**. Same as *juice-canals*.—**Stomodaeal canal**, in ctenophorans, one of the two canals given off by the perradial canals and passing downward, parallel to and in close contact with the stomodaeum.—**Subtentacular canal**, in crinoids, one of a pair of canals, prolongations of the stomodaeum into the arms and pinnules, separated from each other by a median septum underlying the ambulacral groove.—**Tentacular**

## canal

**canal** (a) See *tentacular*. (b) In ctenophorans, a branch of the perradial canal extending into the base of the corresponding tentacle.—*Tympanic canal*. Same as *Jacobson's canal*. *Vestibular canal*. Same as *urogenital sinus*.—*Volkmann's canal*, one of the nutrient canals in the periosteal layer of bone which does not form the center of a Haversian system.

**canalage** (ka-nal'āj), *n.* [*canal* + *-age*.] 1. Canals as a means of transportation.—2. Canal dues.—3. The cost of transportation by canal.

**canal-boat**, *n.*—*Canal-boat scales*, an arrangement of a canal-lock which makes it possible to weigh a canal-boat.

**canal-cell** (ka-nal'sel), *n.* See *\*cell*.  
**canaler, canaller** (ka-nal'ēr), *n.* [*canal* + *-er*.] 1. A canal-boat.

At the wharf-boat were one or two dim lanterns, and near the bow of each canaler was a lantern of uncertain hue, but intended to be white.

*The Century*, Aug., 1887, p. 487.

2. One employed on a canal-boat or engaged in the business of canal transportation.

After making a tour of the water front with Captain C., the old-time canaller, Mr. C. announced that he would call a meeting of maritime interests next week to frame a petition to the special session of the Legislature.

*N. Y. Times*, June 29, 1906.

**canalete** (kā-nā-lā'tā), *n.* [*Venezuelan*.] Same as *paddlewood*.

**canaliculation** (kan-a-lik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* A minutely grooved or chambered formation.

**canalicule** (ka-nal'i-kūl), *n.* [*L. canaliculus*, a small channel.] A small canal.

**canaliculization** (kan-a-lik'ū-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*canaliculus* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The formation of canaliculi in cartilage, constituting the preliminary stage of ossification.

**Canaliculus laqueiformis**, the loop-tubule of Henle; that part of the uriniferous tubule which bends upon itself.

**canaliform** (ka-nal'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. canalis*, a canal, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a canal or of a tube.

**canalization**, *n.* 3. In *neuroi*, figuratively, the formation or opening of a path of nervous conduction or nervous discharge.

Under suitable conditions, the stimulation may strike out new paths within the central substance; we may accordingly designate this latter effect of practice, in contradistinction to direct practice by repetition of function, as path-making or canalization.

*W. Wundt* (trans.), *Physiol. Psychol.*, p. 100.

4. In *surg.*, drainage by means of artificially formed channels without the insertion of tubes.

**canalize**, *v.* II. *intrans.* To form a channel or canal. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 255.

**canaller**, *n.* See *\*canaler*.

**canapés** (kan-ā-pā'), *n. pl.* [*F.*, lit. 'canopies': see *canopy*.] Narrow slices of thin bread toasted or fried in hot fat or dipped in melted butter, browned in the oven, and then covered with a seasoned mixture of cheese, ham, sardines, or anchovy and served hot.

**canard** (ka-nārd'), *v. i.* [*F. canarder*, < *canard*, duck, false report; see *canard*, *n.*] 1. To fly or float about, or circulate as a canard or false report: as, certain stories *canarding* about the hotels.—2. To imitate or produce the peculiar harsh cry of the duck, as an unskilled player on a wind-instrument.

Right before the window . . . is a ragged starveling *canarding* on a clarinet.

*Fraser's Mag.*, XXIII. 399.

**canary**, *I. n.* 8. In Australia, a name of *Clitonyx ochrocephala*, a relative of the lyre-bird.—*Belgian canary*, a breed of canary-birds of Dutch origin, bred chiefly for shape and pose, and having a small head and a long body.—*Norwich canary*, a breed of canary-birds named from Norwich, England, bred for size and color rather than for song. There are three varieties, the clear yellow, the variegated, and the crested.

II. *a.*—*Canary archil*. See *\*archil*.

**canary-grass**, *n.* The reed canary-grass (also called *reed-grass*) is widely diffused in wet places over the northern hemisphere. In the northwestern United States it is called *crazy-grass*, on account of its supposed effect on horses, which, however, is probably due to ergot with which it is infested. The *Southern* or *American canary-grass*, *Phalaris caroliniana*, ranging through the Southern States to California, is regarded in the Eastern States as valuable for winter and spring pasture. This, or a form with an inflorescence appearing much like *Phleum*, is called *Southern* or *Apache timothy*. The blue or purple canary-grass is *Phalaris amethystina*, a native Californian species of moderate value. *P. minor* and *P. paradoxa* are Mediterranean species introduced into California.

**canary-vine** (ka-nā'ri-vin), *n.* [Supposed to have been brought from the Canary Islands.] The climbing fumitory, *Adlumia fungosa*. See *Adlumia*.

**canaut, kanaut** (ka-nāt'), *n.* [*Hind.*, *Ar. qanāt*.] The side of a tent, or of a canvas inclosure. *Yule and Burnell*. [*Anglo-Indian*.]

**cancan** (kan'kan), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *canceled*, prp. *cancanning*. [*cancan*, *n.*] To perform the dance known as the *cancan* (which see).

**cancel**, *n.* 4. An order canceling or countermanding a previous order.

If an order is fairly executed it is a rare thing to receive a cancel.

*Manchester Examiner*, May 12, 1884.

**cancel**, *v. t.* 5. (a) In *printing*, to mark on copy or proof (words or lines that are to be omitted). (b) In *bookbinding*, to destroy (a leaf or section that is to be entirely suppressed).

**cancelable, cancellable** (kan'sel-a-bl), *a.* That may be canceled; capable of being canceled, crossed out, or rendered null or void.

**canceler, v. i.** 2. Figuratively, to turn aside; digress.

**canceling-press** (kan'sel-ing-pres'), *n.* A machine for defacing the stamps on letters or postal matter in order to prevent their re-use.

**cancellation**, *n.* 3. In *gastropods*, the system of intersecting ridges on the surface of the shell.

Of the ten or twelve examples we have examined, two only possess the epidermis; this is dark fuscous, covering the whole surface, and emitting a bristle at regular intervals on the three spiral ribs, viz. at the point of junction with the cancellations.

*Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, II. 361.

**cancer**, *n.* 3. The term *cancer*, as commonly employed, includes those new growths which possess certain attributes that render them especially dangerous to life, and which are therefore called *malignant*. Malignant tumors grow by infiltration and destruction of the surrounding tissues, and are characterized by a tendency to recur after removal, by the property of spreading to other parts of the body by a process of dissemination known as *metastasis*, and by producing a general disturbance of health termed *cachexia*. From the standpoint of the pathologist two chief groups of cancerous tumors are recognized: the *carcinomata*, or true cancers, and the *sarcomata*. The fundamental difference between these two is the fact that carcinoma originates in the epithelial tissues of the body, whereas sarcoma develops from the connective tissues. This difference in origin gives rise to certain structural characteristics which enable the microscopist readily to distinguish one type from the other. Carcinoma is rare before the age of thirty; it is somewhat commoner in women than in men; and it is most often seen in the uterus, skin, breast, and stomach. Sarcoma is a disease of early adult life, is more prone to attack men than women, and is commonly found in the subcutaneous tissue, bony structures, and lymph-nodes. Carcinoma is conveyed from one part of the body to another through the lymphatic vessels, sarcoma by way of the blood-stream. In spite of an enormous amount of research devoted to this subject, the exciting cause of cancer is still unknown. The influences of heredity, climate, food, race, social condition, and local injury have all been invoked as factors concerned, but without arriving at any degree of certainty. The theory referring the development of malignant tumors to the presence of minute animal or vegetable organisms has numerous adherents, but it has not been definitely established, and many prominent authorities consider that the explanation is to be sought for in a disturbance of some still undiscovered fundamental law governing the growth of cells. Although it appears that cancer is increasing somewhat in frequency, the percentage of cures is increasing much more rapidly, owing to the earlier diagnoses and more thorough operations which are now possible. Extirpation by the knife as promptly and as completely as possible, when the growth is accessible, is regarded as the method of treatment that offers the greatest hope of a cure; but the employment of the X-rays or other form of radioactivity has in a number of instances given excellent results.

5. Figuratively, a moral or social evil likened to a cancer in its malignant character and corroding tendency: as, "sloth is a cancer." *Bp. Ken.*

**Acinous cancer**, a malignant growth originating in the epithelium of acinous glands.—**Areolar cancer**. Same as *colloid cancer*.—**Calms of Cancer**. See *\*calm*.

**Cancer aquaticus**. Same as *noma*.—**Cancer en cuirasse** or **ouirasse cancer**, a superficial scirrhous cancer involving a wide area of the anterior chest-wall: it resembles remotely a shield.—**Cancer Galeni**. Same as *Galen's bandage*.—**Cellular cancer**, **cerebriform cancer**. Same as *encephaloid cancer*.—**Chimney-sweep's cancer**, epithelioma of the scrotum.—**Chondroid cancer**, a form of scirrhous cancer having a texture like that of cartilage.—**Cylinder-cell cancer**. Same as *cylindroma*.—**Cystic cancer**. Same as *colloid cancer*.—**Dendritic cancer**, malignant papilloma.—**Epithelial cancer**, a malignant growth originating in squamous or cylindrical epithelium; epithelioma.—**Fungous cancer**. Same as *fungus hematodes*.—**Glandular cancer**. Same as *adenocarcinoma* and *adenosarcoma*.—**Green cancer**. Same as *chloroma*.—**Hard cancer**. Same as *scirrhous*.—**Hematoid cancer**. Same as *fungus hematodes*.—**Mucous cancer**. Same as *colloid cancer*.—**Papillary cancer**, malignant papilloma.—**Pigmentary cancer**. Same as *melanocarcinoma* and *melanosarcoma*.—**Rodent cancer**. Same as *rodent ulcer*.—**Soft cancer**. Same as *encephaloid cancer*.—**Spider cancer**, a form of nevus marked by a central red area with red lines radiating from it. It is not of a cancerous or malignant nature. Also called *spider nevus*.—**Tubular cancer**. Same as *cylindroma*.

**cancer** (kan'sér), *v. t.* To corrode or eat into, in the manner and with the steadily destructive persistency of a cancer.

Other things advance per saltum—they do not silently *cancer* their way onwards.

*De Quincey, Works*, III. 290.

## candle

**cancer-drops** (kan'sér-drops), *n. pl.* Same as *beech-drops*.

**cancered** (kan'sérd), *a.* Affected with a cancer.

Your lordship must have taken notice of a paragraph in the papers with regard to the application of toads to a *cancered* breast.

*Goldsmith, Hist. Fishes, Reptiles, Insects*, p. 215.

**cancer-jalap** (kan'sér-jal'ap), *n.* The poke-weed, *Phytolacca Americana*.

**cancer-nest** (kan'sér-nest), *n.* A rounded mass of concentrically arranged cells found in certain cancerous growths.

The second is the finding of *cancer nests* in the stomach contents; but several of these should be found before a positive diagnosis is made.

*Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 280.

**Cancerous cachexia**. See *\*cachexia*.

**cancer-parasite** (kan'sér-par'g-sit), *n.* A general name, of no classificatory value, given by different observers to various bodies found in or among the cells of cancerous growths, on the supposition that they were parasitic organisms and the cause of the growths.

**cancer-serum** (kan'sér-sér'm), *n.* An antitoxic serum supposed to be curative of cancer.

**cancha** (kān'chā), *n.* [*Quichua* (of Peru and Bolivia) *cancha*, a yard, cattle-yard, church-yard, etc. (Tschudi).] An inclosure for cattle, etc.

**cancrite** (kang'krit), *n.* [*L. cancer*, a crab, + *-ite*.] A fossil crab or other crustacean, or a fossil body resembling a crab.

**cancro, interj.** [*It.*] An imprecation meaning originally 'the cancer (take you)!'

*Cancro! What, thy husband's body?*

*Chapman, Widow's Tears*, vi. 1.

**Cancroid corpuscles**. Same as *\*cancer-nests*. *c.* and *b.* In *cricket*, an abbreviation of *caught and bowled*, a phrase applied to the batsman when he is caught out by the bowler.

**candescence**, *n.* 2. The luminescence of radioactive substances; autoluminescence. *The Reader*, May, 1904, p. 620.

**Candia carrot**. See *\*carrot*.

**candicans** (kan'di-kanz), *n.* [*L.*, prp. of *candicare*, be whitish, < *candere*, be white: see *candent*, *candid*.] Same as *albicans*.

**candid**, *a.* 4. Pure; clear; fair.

Where does the figment touch her *candid* fame?

*Browning, Ring and Book*, ix. 475.

**candidate**, *n.* 2. One who seeks or is an aspirant for something other than office or preferment: as, a *candidate* for literary fame; "a *candidate* of heaven," *Dryden*.

And whether the happiness of a *candidate* for literary fame be not subject to the same uncertainty.

*Johnson, Rambler*, No. 21

3†. A member of the white-robed body-guard of the Roman emperors, established about 237 A. D. by Gordianus the Younger. *Blount*.

**candier** (kan'di-ēr), *n.* One who candies. *Florio*.

**candil** (kān-dēl'), *n.* [*Sp.*, a lamp, < *Ar. qandil*, a lamp, < *L. candēla*, a candle: see *candle*.] In the West Indies, a Spanish name of the flame-colored fish *Myripristis jacobus*, of the family *Holocentridæ*. The name is also applied to the common red soldier-fish or squirrel-fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis*.

**can-disk** (kan'disk), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the revolving plate on which a sliver-can is placed as part of the coiler-motion.

**candle**, *n.*—**Association candle**. Same as *German candle*. See *standard \*candle*.—**British standard candle**. See *standard \*candle*.—**Composite candle**, a candle made of two materials of different fusibility, as hard stearic acid from tallow and stearin from coconut-oil.—**Decimal candle**. Same as *bougie décimale* (which see, under *\*light standard*).—**Drawn candle**, a candle made by winding a long wick off one cylindrical drum to another, drawing it through a pan of melted wax, and stripping off the excess of wax which adheres to the wick by passing it through holes of proper diameter in a perforated plate. The process is applied chiefly to the manufacture of lighting-tapers, or spilla, and the small candles used on Christmas trees, and for these stearic acid or paraffin is often substituted for wax.—**English candle**. See *standard \*candle*.—**German standard candle**. See *standard \*candle*.—**Green candle**, in *photom.*, a standard of light sometimes used in the comparison of dissimilar light-sources. It consists of a standard glass—the rays from which pass through a screen of green glass.—**Hemispherical candle**, a unit of light-flux in which the source is a standard candle and the unit of solid angle is the angle subtended by a hemisphere. The British hemispherical candle is approximately 7.14 lumens. The term is sometimes used as the equivalent of *mean hemispherical intensity*, in which case the mean radius vector of the surface of hemispherical distribution is meant. See *\*illumination*.—**Iodine candle**, a candle in which iodine has been intermixed with the grease or paraffin, so that as the candle burns the disinfecting vapor of iodine is given off.—**Medicated candle**, a candle made from combustible material to which some substance,

## candle

such as iodine or eucalyptus-oil, has been added, in order to evoke disinfectant vapor when the candle is burned in a sick-room.—**Munich candle.** See *standard candle*.—**Red candle,** a photometric candle screened with red glass to permit an unpractised eye more readily to compare the relative intensity of lights.—**Spherical candle,** a unit of light-flux in which the source is a standard candle and the unit of solid angle is the angle subtended by a sphere. The British spherical candle is approximately 14.28 lumens. The term is sometimes used as the equivalent of *mean spherical intensity*, in which case the mean radius vector of the surface of spherical distribution is meant. See *illumination*.—**Standard candle,** a candle used in photometry as a standard of illuminating power. For many years the recognized legal standard in England and the United States has been the light of the British standard candle, and in Prussia that of a standard candle known as the 'union-candle' (*Verinskerze*). In France a standard candle called the 'star-candle' (*bougie de l'étoile*) has been much used in photometry. The British standard candle is made of spermaceti wax extracted from crude sperm-oil and having a melting-point between 112° and 115° F. A sufficient quantity of bees-wax is added to prevent undue brittleness. The candle is made in a conical mold 10 inches long and .9 inch in diameter at the bottom and .8 inch in diameter at the top. The wick is of plaited cotton so constructed as to supply 120 grains of the melted wax per hour, under normal conditions of burning. The German candle (*Verinskerze*) is made of paraffin having a melting-point of 55° C. It has a diameter of 20 millimeters and is 314 millimeters long. The wick is of twisted cotton consisting of 25 threads, and when burning under normal conditions the height of the flame should be 30 millimeters. Another standard candle, formerly used in Germany, is the Munich candle. It is a conical candle of stearin, 20.5 millimeters in diameter at the top and 23 millimeters at the base. The wick is made of 50 strands. The normal consumption is from 10.2 to 10.6 grams an hour and the normal flame-height 56 millimeters. The French star-candle is also of stearin, of which material it should burn 10 grams an hour and have a flame-height of 52.4 millimeters. It is impossible to give a definite comparison of the various standard candles, on account of the variable performance of these sources of light. Candles taken from the same package often differ in brightness by from 10 to 15 per cent. The following table contains the results of the attempts of three well-known observers to compare the candles used in different countries, taking the Munich candle as a unit. (The data are from *Palas*, "Industrial Photometry," p. 131.)

Candle.	Schilling.	Krüsa.	Voit.
Munich	100.00	100.00	100.00
German ( <i>Verinskerze</i> )	88.7	97.6	93.5
British	90.7	85.8	94.4

For other standards of photometric intensity, see *light standard*.—**Star-candle.** See *standard candle*.—**Sulphur-candle,** a medicated candle with the fatty material of which sulphur has been mixed, so that as the candle burns sulphur dioxide is given off, serving as an atmospheric disinfectant. For this purpose cylinders made of sulphur and charcoal in powder, with the addition of a very little niter, are also sometimes used.

**candle** (kan'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *candled*, ppr. *candling*. To examine (an egg) in an egg-tester by means of a lighted candle to determine its freshness. See *egg-candling*.

**candle-carriage** (kan'dl-kar'aj), *n.* In *photometry*, a carriage supporting the standard candle or pair of candles. *W. L. Diddin*, Public Lighting, p. 48.

**candled** (kan'dld), *p. a.* Tested by means of a lighted candle; as, *candled eggs*.

**candle-foot** (kan'dl-füt), *n.* A unit of illumination; the illumination from one standard candle at a distance of one foot. The British candle-foot is about 12.2 luxes. See *illumination*, 1. Also *foot-candle*.

**candle-hour** (kan'dl-our), *n.* In *photom.*, a unit of quantity of light; the energy derived in one hour from the total light-flux from a source of light of one candle-power.

**candle-meter** (kan'dl-mê'ter), *n.* A unit of illumination; the illumination from a standard candle at a distance of one meter. See *illumination*, 1. Also called *meter-candle*.

**candlenut-oil** (kan'dl-nut-oil), *n.* A limpid fixed oil with properties similar to castor-oil, obtained from the nuts of *Aleurites Molluccana* (*Euphorbiaceæ*), a tree growing in the tropics. The natives of the South Sea Islands tie the nuts, which contain over 50 per cent. of oil, on the ends of sticks and use them as candles. Also known as *eboc-oil*, *artist's oil*, and *country-walnut oil*.

**candle-power**, *n.*—**Horizontal candle-power**, the intensity of a source of light as determined by photometric measurements in the horizontal plane.—**Mean horizontal candle-power**, the mean value of the radius vector of the polar curve of horizontal distribution of light; the average value, expressed in candle-power, of the horizontal intensity of a source of light.—**Mean spherical candle-power**, the mean spherical intensity of a source of light, expressed in candle-power; the mean radius vector of the surface of spherical light-distribution of a source of light. See *illumination*.—**Spherical candle-power.** See *illumination*.—**Zonal candle-power**, the photometric intensity, in candles, of a source of light, averaged for a given zone upon the imaginary sphere of which the source is the center; the zonal light-flux from a source divided by the area of the zone.

**candler** (kan'dlêr), *n.* One who candles (eggs). See *egg-candler*.

**candle-snuff** (kan'dl-snuf), *n.* The burnt wick of a candle.

**candle-waster**, *n.* 2. A small part of burnt wick that comes into contact with the melting wax or tallow of a candle and causes it to run.

**candle-wick** (kan'dl-wik), *n.* [ME. *candyl-weke*, AS. *candelweoca*.] The wick of a candle.

Beg my pardon, or be sure a kindly bullet through your skull  
Lets in light and teaches manners to what brain it finds;  
Choose quick—  
Have your life snuffed out or, kneeling, pray me trim your  
candle-wick!  
*Browning*, *Clive*, l. 124.

**candlewood**, *n.* 3. Any resinous wood used for torches or as a substitute for candles.

**Candollea** (kan-dô'lê-ä), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1805), named after the Swiss botanist Augustin Pyramus de Candolle (1778-1841).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Candolleaceæ*, of which it is the type. See *Stylidium*.

**Candolleaceæ** (kan-dô-lê-ä-sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schönlund, 1849), < *Candollea* + *-acæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Campanulales*, typified by the genus *Candollea*.

**candolleaceous** (kan-dô-lê-ä-shi-us), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Candolleaceæ*.

**cane**, *n.* 6. A slender stick or rod of some substance such as sealing wax, sulphur, glass, or tobacco.

Letters . . . concerning the effects of a *Cane* of black sealing wax, and a *Cane* of brimstone in Electrical-Experiments. *Philos. Trans.*, XLIV. l. 27.

**African cane**, the pearl-millet, *Pennisetum spicatum*.—**Maiden cane**, a panic-grass, *Panicum digitarioides*, affording good grazing in wet places in the southern United States.—**Mutton cane.** (a) The seedlings of the large and small canes which furnish good pasture and which are especially sought by bears. [Alabama.] (b) A slender panic-grass, *Panicum dichotomum*, a valuable native forage for sheep in the southern United States.—**Ribbon-cane**, a variety of sugar-cane native to America in which the stems are striped longitudinally with red and purple.—**Spanish-cane**, the reed *Arundo Donex*.—**Sweet-cane.** Name as *sweet-flag*.

**cane-ash** (kân'ash), *n.* See *ash*¹.

**cane-blight** (kân'blit), *n.* A disease which attacks the canes or branches of small fruits, such as currants or raspberries, ascribed to fungus parasites.

**cane-borer** (kân'bôr-êr), *n.* An insect which bores in the canes of plants.—**Blackberry cane-borer**, an American buprestid beetle, *Agrylus rufocollis*, which bores the canes of the raspberry, forming swellings known as gouty-galls. See *Agrylus*, with cut.—**Raspberry cane-borer**, an American longicorn beetle, *Obreia bimaculata*, whose larva bores in the canes of the raspberry and the blackberry.

**Cane-brake region**, specifically, an extensive belt in central Alabama and extending into Mississippi, formerly dominated by cane-brakes, but highly adapted to agriculture, and especially celebrated for the production of cotton. Also called the *black belt*, on account of the color of the soil, and (also chiefly from the character of the soil) the *prairie region*.—**Cane-brake soil**, the soil of the cane-brake region, consisting typically of disintegrated rotten limestone combined with abundant humus, giving it a very black color.

**cane-fruit** (kân'frôt), *n.* A commercial name for fruits borne by plants of the genus *Rubus*, chiefly blackberries and raspberries.

**cane-knife** (kân'nif), *n.* A large knife, with a wide blade and a sharp barb or hook at the back of the blade, used in cutting sugar-cane.

**canellin** (ka-nel'in), *n.* [*canella* + *-in*².] A name given to the mannite found in *Canella alba* by Petros and Roninet, who mistook it for a peculiar kind of sugar.

**canello** (kä-nel'ô), *n.* [Pg. *canelo*, piece of a horseshoe, < *cancla*, *canella*, cinnamon: see *cannel*².] A name at Goa for the pataca, equal to 4 crusados.

**canephora** (ka-nef'ô-rä), *n.* [L.] Same as *canephore*.

**cane-press** (kân'pres), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a cane-mill. See *sugar-mill*.

**cane-rush** (kân'rush), *n.* In some American colleges, a concerted tussle between two classes in which they struggle for the retention or capture of a cane.

**cane-rust** (kân'rust), *n.* 1. The anthracnose of blackberry and raspberry. See *anthracnose*.—2. The red rust of blackberries, due to the aecidial stage of *Puccinia interstitialis*.

**canestrella** (kan-es-trel'ä), *n.* [It., fem., < *canestro*, m., dim. of *canestra*, < L. *canistrum*, a basket: see *canister*.] A majolica fruit-basket, usually with openwork sides.

**Canes venatici** (kân'nêz vē-nat'i-si). [L.] The hunting dogs or hounds, Asterion and Cleara, a modern constellation formed by Hevelius between Boötes and Ursa Major.

## cannabin

**Canet gun.** See *\*gun*¹.

**cane-work** (kân'wêrk), *n.* 1. Interwoven or braided strips of cane used to form or fill in the seats or backs of chairs or settees, panels in carriage-bodies, etc.—2. In *carriage-painting*, an imitation of braided cane painted upon a carriage-panel.

**canfieldite** (kan'fêld-it), *n.* [Named after F. A. Canfield of Dover, New Jersey, a mining engineer.] A rare sulphid of tin and silver, containing also a small amount of germanium, found in black octahedrons with brilliant metallic luster at La Paz, Bolivia.

**can-filler** (kan'fil'êr), *n.* A machine used for filling cans, as with soups or vegetables, prepared paints, etc. The tank may also be fixed in one position and the cans placed on a traveling-apron or conveyor and pass under the tank to be filled.

**cangenett**, *n.* A distortion or misprint of *canzonet*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

**cangiante** (kân-jê-ân'te), *a.* [It. *cangiante*, changing in color.] Changeable; in *ceram.*, noting a metallic luster of changing tints, when viewed from different points, found on old Moorish and majolica wares.

**cangue** (kang), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cangued*, ppr. *canguing*. To sentence to the cangue.

**can-hoop** (kan'hôp), *n.* An American shrub, the smooth winterberry. Also called *hoop-wood*.

**canicide** (kan'i-sid), *n.* [NL. *\*canicida*, < L. *canis*, dog, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A dog-killer.

The dead dog is hung by his heels, so that his nose just touches the ground, and the *canicide* is compelled to heap wheat about him, till he is entirely covered.  
*N. P. Willis*, *Summer Cruise in Medit.*, xli.

**canicular**, *a.* 2. Relating to the dog; as, a *canicular tale*.

It is well if your friend or mistress be content with these *canicular* probations.  
*Lamb*, *Essays of Elia*, Pop. Fallacies.

**Canicular cycle** or **period**, otherwise **Sothic period** or **Sothic period** [tr. Gr. Σωθιακὴ περίοδος, 'the dog-star period', < Σωθίς or Σωθ, the Egyptian name of the dog-star], a cycle recognized in ancient Egypt, equal to 1,461 years of 365 days each, or 1,460 Julian years of 365½ days each.

**canin** (kâ'nên), *n.* [Tagalog *canin*, food, bread.] Rice boiled in water, eaten by the natives in place of bread. [Philippine Is.]

**canine**, *n.* 4. One of the sharp teeth which project beyond the others in the jaw of a fish.

**caninity** (ka-nin'i-ti), *n.* Canine nature; a canine trait.

**carnivorous** (ka-niv'ô-rus), *a.* [L. *carnis*, dog, + *-vorus*, < *vorare*, devour.] Dog-devouring. *N. E. D.*

**canjar** (kân'jár or kun'jár), *n.* [Also *canjar*, *cangiar*, *cujur*, *cunger*, < Hind. *\*khanjar*, < Ar. *khanjar*, a dagger. The Ar. word also appears in European use as *handjar*.] A small two-edged Arab cutlass or poniard.

The marabout . . . sprung forward with the bound of a tiger, . . . and brandished aloft the *cangiar*, or poniard, which he had hidden in his sleeve.  
*Scott*, *Talisman*, xxi.

**canker**, *n.* 1. (b) (2) An irregular excrescence on the trunks or branches of woody plants, caused by the perennial effort of the tissues to overcome an injury. Cankers may be originated by various causes, such as accidental wounds, injuries by frost, insects, fungi or bacteria, or various combinations of these.

But undoubtedly the most important of the woody excrescences on trees are *cankers*. A *canker* is the result of repeated frustrated attempts on the part of the callus to heal up a wound. . . . The dead parts, of course, remain unthickened, and the portion in which the fungus is at work may for the time being grow more rapidly. Such *cankers* often commence in mere insect punctures, frosted buds, cracks in the cortex, &c., into which a germinating spore sends its hypha. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 577.

(d) A disease of fowls affecting the mouth and wind-pipe. It produces ulceration and often ends in death.—**Apple-tree canker**, a disease of the apple-tree which usually causes the rupture of the bark and the death of larger or smaller areas of the wood. One form is attributed to the fungus *Sphaeria Matorum*, another to *Nectria ditissima*. It has been shown that some cankers are produced by bacteria.—**Hemp canker**, a destructive disease of hemp due to a species of *Sclerotinia*.—**Ivy canker**, a disease of unknown origin producing cankerous growths upon ivy twigs, which may result in the death of the plant.—**Larch canker**, a cankerous formation on the larch, said to be due to the discomycetous fungus *Dasythypha Wilkommii*.—**Oak canker**, a disease of twigs and young stems of oak, attributed to the pyrenomycetous fungus *Diaporthe Taleola*.—**Plum canker**, a disease of plum-trees, said to be due to *Nectria ditissima*.

**canker-sore** (kang'kêr-sôr), *n.* Aphthous ulcer of the mucous membrane in the angle between the lip and the gum.

**cannabin**, *n.* 2. A brown liquid alkaloid said to be isolated from Indian hemp. *Cannabis Indica*. It is hypnotic.—**Cannabin tan-**

## cannabin

**nate**, a yellowish-gray bitter and astringent powder of undetermined composition, prepared by precipitating a solution of cannabin with tannic acid. It is hypnotic and narcotic.

**cannabinaceous** (kan'a-bi-nā'shius), *a.* Of the nature of or resembling plants of the hemp family.

**cannabindone** (kan-a-bin'dōn), *n.* [Appar. < NL. *cannal(is) ind(ica)* + *-one*.] A red syrup-like compound,  $C_8H_{12}O$ , obtained from Indian hemp. It has a narcotic effect.

**cannabinine** (kan-a-bin'in), *n.* [cannabin + *-ine*.] A volatile alkaloid found in small quantities in Indian hemp.

**cannabinol** (kan'a-bi-nōl), *n.* [cannabin + *-ol*.] A colorless resinous and very poisonous compound,  $C_{21}H_{36}O_2$ , found in Indian hemp (*Cannabis Indica*).

**cannabism** (kan'a-bizm), *n.* [L. *cannab(is)* + *-ism*.] Addiction to the use of Indian hemp or hashish.

**Cannaceæ** (ka-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1821), < *Canna* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order Scitaminales, the canna family, containing the single genus *Canna* (which see).

**canna-disease** (kan'ā-di-zēz'), *n.* See *\*disease*.

**canned** (kand), *p. a.* Packed in cans or tin boxes. — **Canned goods**, articles of food, chiefly meats, fish, vegetables, and fruit, preserved by inclosure in tin cans or other vessels, which are heated to or somewhat beyond the boiling-point of water and while at that temperature are sealed, generally by soldering, thus destroying the vitality of ferment-organisms and excluding air. The manufacture of such goods is now very extensive, some 72,000,000 cans of peas, 235,000,000 cans of tomatoes, 264,000,000 cans of sweet corn, and 206,000,000 cans of salmon alone being put up annually in the United States. Called in Great Britain *tinned goods*.

**cannelon** (kā-nel-on'), *n.* [F. *cannelon*, a channeled mold for cheese; Pg. *canelões*, *pl.* (see def. 2) < *canela*, cinnamon: see *cannel*.] 1. Puff-paste baked in the form of a cane. — 2. A sort of cake. See the extract.

*Canelles*, *a. pl.* *canelons*, great long comfits, with pieces of cinnamon mixed in them; so they also called the pieces of citron covered with sugar and some other dainties which made part of a festival.

*Lacerta*, New Dict. Port. and Eng. Lang., p. 191.

**canner** (kan'er), *n.* One who cans fish, meat, fruit, or other things for preservation.

**Cannibal apple.** See *\*apple*.

**cannibal-bug** (kan'i-bal-bug), *n.* Any one of the predatory heteropterous insects of the family *Reduviæ*. Also called *pirate-bug* and *assassin-bug*. Familiar examples are the 'cone-noses' (*Conorhinus*), and the 'kissing-bug.'

**cannibalic** (kan-i-bal'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cannibal; characteristic of a cannibal.

**cannibality** (kan-i-bal'i-ti), *n.* Cannibalism; the eating of human flesh. *N. E. D.*

**Cannon dollar.** See *\*dollar*. — **Nursery cannons**, in English billiards, caroming by keeping the balls together. **Revolving cannon.** See *machine-gun*.

**cannon, v. II. trans.** In loading logs by steam- or horse-power, to send up (a log) so that it swings crosswise, instead of parallel to the load.

**cannonarchy** (kan'on-är'ki), *n.* [cannon + Gr. *-archia*, rule.] Government by military force: as, 'the cannonarchy of Napoleon,' Mrs. Gore. [Rare.]

**cannoned** (kan'gnd), *p. a.* Furnished with or defended by cannon.

There, where Gibraltar's cannon'd steep  
O'erfrowns the wave.  
M. Arnold, Southern Night, st. 6.

**Cannstatt skull.** See *\*skull*.

**Canoe landau.** See *\*landau*. — **Double canoe**, a peculiar form of canoe used in some of the Polynesian Islands, consisting of two canoes connected by a platform. Only one of the canoes is provided with a sail, while the other serves the purpose of an outrigger.

**canoe-burial** (ka-nō'ber'i-al), *n.* The custom of depositing corpses in canoes, practised by the Indians of the coast of Washington.

**canomal** (kā-nō'mi), *n.* [Bisaya.] In the Philippine Islands, a tree, *Diospyros multiflora*, belonging to the ebony family, having dark, ebony-like heart-wood striped with lighter bands. The fruit is used by the natives to intoxicate fish.

**canon<sup>1</sup>, n.** — **Double canon**, in music, a canon with two subjects used nearly simultaneously. — **Infinite canon.** Same as *circular canon* (which see, under *canon*).

**Cañon spring.** See *\*spring*.

**cañon, v. i.** 2. To become narrow and steep-walled: said of a valley.

**cañon-finch** (kan'yōn-finch), *n.* The southwestern towhee, *Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus*. Also called *cañon-towhee*.

**canonic, n. 2.** (a) The theory of music. (b) One who practises music.

**Canonical distribution**, in math., a distribution of groups of systems, in statistical mechanics, such that the index of probability of phase is a linear function of the energy.

This distribution, on account of its unique importance in the theory of statistical equilibrium, I have ventured to call *canonical*. J. W. Gibbs, Statistical Mech., p. xl.

**Canonical ensemble**, in statistical mechanics, an ensemble of systems so distributed that the index of probability of phase is a linear function of the energy.

**canonics** (ka-non'iks), *n.* In theol., the study of the formation and authority of the canon of Scripture.

**canonist, n. 2.** One who lays down canons or laws for guidance in the systematic or scientific treatment of a subject. Horne Tooke.

**canonistical** (kan-g-nis'ti-kal), *a.* Relating to canonists or to their expositions of the canons.

**cañon-towhee** (kan'yōn-tou'hē), *n.* Same as *\*cañon-finch*.

**cañon-valley** (kan'yōn-val'i), *n.* A narrow, steep-walled valley.

Mother-Lode (Cal., Ransome) exhibits parts of the uplifted and dissected peneplain of the Sierra Nevada; it was strewn with gravels and flooded with lavas and volcanic conglomerates before uplift; it is now trenched by canyon-valleys. Science, June 14, 1901, p. 860.

**canoodle** (ka-nō'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *canoodled*, ppr. *canoodling*. [Origin obscure.] I. trans. 1. To pet; fondle. — 2. To paddle (a canoe). [A punning use.]

II. intrans. 1. To bill and coo; spoon.

Now Emperor William wants to kiss his majesty, the Sultan, who he says is a daisy of moderation. The first thing Germany knows, William will be rushing off to canoodle with Mr. Gladstone's "Assassin!" Daily Newspaper.

2. To go snacks; share the profits. [Slang in all uses.]

**canoodler** (ka-nōd'lēr), *n.* One who canoodles. [Slang.]

**canope** (ka-nōp'), *n.* Same as *\*canopus*.

Under a block of stone I came across a chest containing canopes. J. de Morgan, Smithsonian Rep., 1896, p. 602.

**canophilist** (ka-nof'i-list), *n.* [L. *canis*, dog, + Gr. *philos*, love, + *-ist*.] One who loves dogs.

A distinguished author, well known as a *canophilist*. Lindsay, Mind in the Lower Animals, I. 24.

**canopus<sup>2</sup>** (ka-nō'pus), *n.* [NL., also *canopus*; a back-formation from *Canopicus*, Canopic: see *Canopic*.] In Gr. *archæol.*, a modern name for a cinerary jar representing the human figure, somewhat like the ancient Egyptian *Canopic* vases.

**Canopy standard**, in carriage-making, a light iron or steel post with bolts and nuts on the lower end and flattened lugs at the top. — **Canopy top**, in carriage-making, a light top made with ribs like an umbrella, or on a light frame, and attached to the carriage-body by one or more iron posts.

**canroy** (kan'roi), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A machine for brushing the lint from the surface of cotton cloth: used in calico-printing establishments preparatory to printing. G. Duerr, Bleaching and Calico-printing, p. 26.

**cant<sup>1</sup>, n. 10.** An oblique line which cuts off a corner of a rectangle; an oblique side of a polygon; an oblique plane which cuts off the corner of a cuboid; an oblique face of a crystal; a slanting face of a bank. — 11. A sudden movement, as on board ship, resulting in a tilting up. — 12. One of the pieces which form the ends of the buckets on a water-wheel.

**cant<sup>1</sup>, v. t. — Canting motion.** See *\*motion*.

**cant<sup>2</sup>, n. 6.** A canting person.

**cant<sup>3</sup> (kant), n. 1.** A portion, share, or division; a parcel or bundle: as, a *cant* of hay; a *cant* of growing grain assigned to a reaper. [Chiefly dialectal.] — 2. In civil law, a method of partitioning property the title to which is vested in two or more parties in common.

**Cant.** An abbreviation of *Canticles*.

**cantabile, a. II.** A piece or passage of music in a flowing, song-like style.

**Cantabrigia** (kan'ta-briz), *v. i.* [NL. *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge, + *-ize*.] To imitate or pattern after Cambridge or its university. Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. vii. § 47.

**Cantal cheese.** See *\*cheese*.

**Cantaliver crane.** See *\*crane*.

**cantankerate** (kan-tang'ke-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantankerated*, ppr. *cantankerating*. To make cantankerous; provoke to anger; 'rile.'

You may happily your enemies, *cantankerate* your opponents, and injure your own cause by it. Haliburton, Clockmaker, XXIV.

## cantharidated

**cantankersome** (kan-tang'kér-sum), *a.* Cantankerous. [U. S.]

**cantaro** (kāu'tā-rō), *n.* [Sp. *cántaro* = It. *cantaro*, < L. *cantharus*, < Gr. *κάνθαρος*, a pot, tankard: see *cantharus*.] A vessel of hammered brass or copper used in Spain for holding or carrying water.

**Cantate Sunday.**

See *\*Sunday*.

**cantator** (kan'ta-tōr), *n.* [L.] A male singer. [Rare.]

**cantatorium** (kan-ta-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cantatoria* (-ā). [ML.] A Roman Catholic service-book including the antiphons and the gradual.

**cant-board, n. 2.**

In carriage-making, a board upon which are placed the geometrical lines that govern the framing and the exterior curved surface of a coach or other carriage-body of a similar character.

**cantem, kantem** (kan'tem), *n.* [Belgian, appar. from a Picard form of F. *centime*.] The Belgian centime.

**canter<sup>1</sup>, v. i. — Canter rhythm.** See *\*rhythm*.

**canter<sup>2</sup> (kan'tēr), n.** In a sawmill, a machine placed over the carriage and used to cant or roll over the log on the carriage in making the first cuts; a canting-machine. It consists of a chain wound round a drum or shaft and carrying, at the end, a cant-hook that engages the log, the revolution of the shaft lifting the chain and hook and turning the log.

**Canterburian** (kan-tēr-bū-ri-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the city of Canterbury in England, the seat of the Anglican archbishop who is also the Primate of all England. — 2. Of or pertaining to the archiepiscopal see itself.

**Canterburianism** (kan-tēr-bū-ri-an-izm), *n.* [Canterburian + *-ism*.] The High-churchism of England during the seventeenth century as represented by the see of Canterbury.

The *Canterburianism* of the times of Charles the First did that hapless monarch much harm. Hugh Miller, First Impressions, ix.

**Canterbury tale.** See *\*tale*.

**canteroy** (kan'te-roi), *n.* [In Mysore *Kanthiravi* *hun*, named from *Kanthiravā Rāya*, 'the lion-voiced king,' who reigned in Mysore from 1638 to 1659 (Skt. *kanthirava*, lion, < *kantha*, throat, + *rava*, noise).] A name in Mysore for an Indian gold coin, the sultani fanam.

**canthal** (kan'thal), *a.* [Gr. *κάνθος*, the angle of the eye, + *-al*.] 1. Of or relating to a canthus, in any use of that word.

A black canthal and temporal streak [is] sometimes present. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, [p. 126.]

**Canthal scale, canthal shield,** a scale covering or lying on the canthus rostralis, that angular part of a reptile's head which lies in front of the eye and between the top and side of the head. The relations of this scale or scales are much used in giving the characters of reptiles.

**cantharene** (kan'tha-rēn), *n.* [canthar(ic) + *-ene*.] Dihydro-orthoxylene,  $C_6H_8(CH_3)_2$ . It is obtained by heating cantharic acid with lime. It has an odor like that of turpentine and camphor and boils at 135° C.

**cantharic** (kan'thar'ik), *a.* [canthar(is) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cantharidin. — **Cantharic acid**, a crystalline, monobasic acid,  $C_{10}H_{12}O_6$ , obtained by treating cantharidin with hydriodic acid. It melts at 278° C.

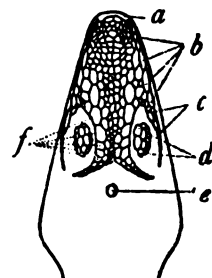
**Cantharidal collodion.** See *\*collodion*.

**cantharidate** (kan-thar'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantharidated*, ppr. *cantharidating*. [cantharid + *-ate*.] To treat or impregnate with cantharides or any of its preparations.

**cantharidated** (kan-thar'i-dā-ted), *p. a.* Containing cantharides.



Cantaro.



Scutellation of Top of Head of Anolis.

a, rostral; b, canthus rostralis; c, superciliaries; d, supraocular disk; e, occipital; f, supraorbital semicircle.



## cantharidism

**cantharidism** (kan-thar'i-dizm), *n.* [*cantharid* + *-ism*.] A state induced by the use of cantharides in poisonous amount, the chief symptoms of which are strangury and the passage of blood in the urine.

**cantharidize** (kan-thar'i-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantharidized*, ppr. *cantharidizing*. [*cantharid* + *-ize*.] To treat with cantharides.

**cantharoid** (kan'tha-roid), *a.* Resembling a cantharus, or large two-handled cup: said of Greek vases. See *cantharus*, 1.

**cantharophilous** (kan-tha-rof'i-lus), *a.* [*Gr. kántharos*, beetle (see *Cantharis*), + *philos*, loving.] In bot., pollinated, or having the flowers pollinated, by beetles.

**cantharus**, *n.* 5. A chandelier used in churches, described as a disk of metal having candles fixed upon it.

**canthectomy** (kan-thek'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. kánthos*, the corner of the eye, + *ektomē*, excision.] In *surg.*, excision of a portion of the canthus of the eye.

**Cantherines** (kan-thē-rī-nēz), *n.* [NL, prop. *Canthorhinus*, < *Gr. kánthos* (1), pack-ass, or *kantha* (1), spine, + *rhin* (2), nose.] A genus of file-fishes of the family *Monacanthidae*, found in the tropical seas, distinguished by the smooth dorsal spine. *C. sandwichensis* of the Hawaiian Islands is the typical species.

**cantholysis** (kan-thol'i-sis), *n.* [NL, < *Gr. kánthos*, the corner of the eye, + *lysis*, dissolution.] An operation for division of the canthus.

**canthorrhaphy** (kan-thor'a-fi), *n.* [*Gr. kánthos*, the corner of the eye, + *raphē*, sewing, stitching.] The stitching together of the two edges of the divided canthus of the eye.

**canthotomy** (kan-thot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. kánthos*, the corner of the eye, + *tomia*, < *tauōō*, cut.] In *surg.*, division of either canthus of the eye.

**Canthus rostralis**, the angular portion of the head of a reptile in front of the eye and between the top and side of the head.

**canticle**, *n.* 5. Any song or hymn, properly one that is brief and simple.

**cantico**, **canticoy**, *n.* See *kantikoy*.

**canting**, *p. a.* 3. Of the nature of professional cant or jargon: used by or peculiar to a particular class, profession, or subject: as, *canting terms*; *canting language*.—**Canting coat**. (b) A term opprobriously applied in the seventeenth century to the Geneva gown worn by Presbyterian ministers and others.

**canting** (kan'ting), *n.* [*cant*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*, + *-ing*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. The act of speaking in a whining tone; an apparently insincere use of religious or pious phraseology.—2. The use of the terms or phraseology of a particular class, as of beggars, thieves, gipsies, tramps, etc., or of a particular profession or subject.—3. Sale by auction.

**canting-machine** (kan'ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *\*canters*<sup>4</sup>.

**cantiont**, *n.* 2. Incantation; a magic spell.

The Arcane Cantion . . . harpe much upon this Point. *Cudworth, Intell. Syst.*, I. 349.

**cantline** (kan'tlin), *n.* *Naut.*, the space between the sides or ends of barrels when they are stowed side by side. Should the bilge of one barrel be stowed so that it rests in the cantline of two other barrels, it would be said to be stowed *bilge and cantline*. Also called *cutline*.

**canton**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 6. In *arch.*, a thickened or emphasized corner of a building, as where two pilasters are set one on each side of the extreme angle. See *cantoned* (with cut).

**canton**<sup>1</sup>, *v. I. trans.* 3. In *her.*, to furnish with a canton, or furnish a canton with: as, a cross argent *cantoned* with four scallop-shells.

**II. intrans.** To quarter one's self in a temporary hut or cantonment.

**cantonialism** (kan'ton-al-izm), *n.* [*cantonial* + *-ism*.] The cantonal system of administrative government. See *canton*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 3.

**Canton china**. See *\*china*.

**Cantonese** (kan-ton-ēs'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Canton.

**II. n.** 1. A native of Canton.—2. The Chinese dialect of Canton.—3. A person who speaks the Cantonese dialect.

**cantonist** (kan'ton-ist), *n.* A child born in a Russian military cantonment. *N. E. D.*

The so-called military *cantonists*, who supply a yearly contingent of recruits. *Fraser's Mag.*, I. 481.

**cantonment**, *n.* 3. The placing of troops in temporary quarters.

**Cantor's phosphorus**. See *\*phosphorus*.

**cantor**, *n.* 2. Specifically, in Germany, the music-master in a choir-school or similar institution, or the *kapellmeister* of a church. See *kapellmeister*.

**Cantorian** (kan-tō-ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dr. Georg Cantor, mathematical professor in the University of Halle-on-the-Saale.—**Cantorian ordinal number**, one of a collection of designations which distinguish individually all the positions of numbers in each (Cantorian) series, the first number designating the first position both between all the numbers and all the positions and between any part of the numbers and the positions designated by them. The first class of (Cantorian) ordinals consists of those numbers of the series which are not preceded by innumerable others. The second class is composed of those numbers of the series only each of which is preceded by a denumerable collection of others.—**Cantorian series**, a series of objects, called its *members*, so arranged that every part of the series has a first member: called by Cantor himself a *well-ordered collection* (*wohlgeordnete Menge*).

**cant-purchase** (kant'pēr-chās), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle having one of its blocks secured to the masthead and the other to the hook in the blubber of a dead whale alongside: used for turning the whale over while it is being stripped or flensed.

**cant-rail**, *n.* 4. The top rail of a coach or other heavy carriage-body. The outer side determines the curve lengthwise, and by it the turn-under of the standing pillars and all other curves of the body are defined.

**cant-splice** (kant'splis), *n.* Same as *cont-splice*.

**Cantuar**. An abbreviation of the Latin *Can-tuariensis*, 'of Canterbury': used, for example, in the abbreviated signature of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**cantuta** (kan-tō'tā), *n.* [Also *kantuta*. Peruvian (Quichua and Aymará).] A flowering shrub, *Kantuta burifolia*, from the high plateaus of southern Peru and Bolivia, where it grows in clusters in altitudes not exceeding 13,000 feet. There are red, scarlet, yellow, and white varieties. The flower is often represented on ancient pottery and textiles.

**cant-window** (kant'win'dō), *n.* A projecting bay or oriel-window the sides of which are canted, that is, sloped with relation to the main wall.

**canun**, *n.* Same as *kanun*.

**canvas**, *n.*, 1. (c) In *cricket*, a sheet of white canvas stretched on the boundary as a background behind the bowler, to aid the batsman in seeing the ball. [Colloq.]—4. A painting executed on canvas.

A much damaged *canvas* of this subject in the Wallace collection, at Hertford House, may be the larger of these. *Claude Phillips*, in *Portfolio*, N. 8, XXV. 90.

5. Words written to an air without reference to the sense, simply to indicate to the poet or song-writer the measure of the verses he is to supply. [Chiefly French.]—**Roofing-canvas**, a thick, heavy duck used to cover the roofs of street-cars, the decks of steamboats, etc. It is nailed down on thick fresh paint and is given several coats of paint to make it water-tight.—**Willowden canvas**, a compact waterproof and rot-proof canvas prepared by passing ordinary canvas through a bath of Schweitzer's reagent and then drying it. It is of a green color.

**caoutchouc**, *n.* Products more or less resembling caoutchouc are obtained by the application of the vulcanizing process to colza and other oils, and are employed to mix with or partly replace real india-rubber. A substance which seems to be identical with natural caoutchouc has been obtained in the scientific laboratory by polymerization of isoprene, a hydrocarbon derived from turpentine; but the process has not become commercially practical.—**Caoutchouc naphtha**, a mixture of liquid hydrocarbons obtained by subjecting india-rubber to destructive distillation.

**caoutchouc-oil** (kō'chūk-oil), *n.* A mixture of hydrocarbons obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc, and consisting of isoprene (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>8</sub>), kautschin (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>), and hevene (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>8</sub>).

**cap**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 2. (a) (2) The calyptra of a moss. (m) A cover of leather or other material for the lens of a camera to exclude light and dust. If a shutter is not used, the exposure is usually made by removing and replacing the cap. (n) In *carriage-trimming*, a funnel-shaped leather pocket used to cover the lower ends of carriage-bows and the ends of the bow-irons. (o) In *arch.*: (1) Same as *capitol*: in common use among masons. (2) A coping or other finish of the top of a post or pier or wall, especially anything projecting slightly beyond the vertical faces. Hence—(3) The horizontal molding finishing at the top a window-trim, door-trim or architrave. (4) The uppermost member of a hand-rail, as in a balustrade or the like; that part of a hand-rail which is molded to allow the hand to grasp it. (p) One of the white spots which appear at the poles of Mars and increase and decrease with the changes of the planet's seasons. (q) In *steam-skidding*, a cone of sheet-iron or steel, with a hole in the end through which a chain passes, which is fitted over the end of a log before snaking it, to prevent it from catching on stumps, roots, or other obstacles. (r) In *mining*, a horizontal timber resting on a prop or on one or more legs, used to support the roof.—**Cap and bells**. (a) A head-dress consisting of a cap set with bells, worn by court fools in the middle ages. (b) Same as *marotte*.—**Cap and gown**, the cap (mortar-board) and scholastic gown worn by students in English and some American universities and colleges: hence, a scholar or professional man.—If the cap fits, if the remark applies.—**Invisible**

## Capernaïtical

**cap**, a cap the wearing of which is supposed to render one invisible.—**Nuclear cap**. In *neuro.*, a mass of staining-substance found on one side of the nucleus in nerve-cells.—**Pitch cap**, a firm pitch plaster applied to the scalp until it is set, and then quickly torn off: used formerly as a rapid depilatory.—**Polar cap of cold air**, the mass of cold air which covers the north or the south polar region of the earth, flowing equator-ward into the westerly currents and combining with them to make the general circulation of the atmosphere.—**Polar cap of Mars**. See *\*cap<sup>1</sup>*, 2 (p).—**To put on one's thinking** (or *considering*) *cap*, to pause and consider carefully before deciding or acting.

**cap<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.*—**To cap all**, to crown all; in addition to everything else.—**To cap the hocks**, so to injure the hocks of a horse as to cause the formation of swellings over their prominences behind.

**cap<sup>2</sup>**, *n.*—**To kiss caps with**, to drink out of the same cup or bowl with. [Scotch.]

**capacitance** (kā-pas'i-tans), *n.* [*capacit*(y) + *-ance*.] In *elect.*, a term proposed for capacity reactance. See *capacity of a conductor* and *\*reactance*.

**capacity**, *n.* 7. The ability of a stream to transport land-waste, measured by the quantity carried past a given point in a given time.—**Atomic capacity**. See *\*atomic*.—**Caloric capacity**. See *\*caloric*.—**Capacity for vapor**. See *\*vapor*.—**Capacity ratio**, ratio of volume: ratio of cubic contents: used in referring to the relative volume of engine-cylinders.—**Capillary storage capacity**. See *\*storage*.—**Dynamical capacity**. See *\*dynamical*.—**Evaporative capacity**. See *\*evaporative*.—**Testamentary capacity**, legal ability to make a valid will.

**cap-bar** (kap'bār), *n.* In *cotton-spinning*, an attachment to a drawing-frame for supporting the bearings of draft-rolls.

**cap-cell** (kap'sel), *n.* See *\*cell*.

**cap-cloud** (kap'kloud), *n.* A smooth white cloud surmounting the summit of a mountain; a cloud-cap.

**cape<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* 3. A Cape diamond.—**Cape artichoke-flower**, *Leucadendron Cinaroides*. See *Leucadendron*.—**Cape bar**, *bas*, *boys*, *box*, *cart*, *cotton*, *cowslip*, *honeysuckle*. See *\*bar<sup>1</sup>*, etc.—**Cape diamonds**, diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa): distinguished elliptically as *Cape*, *fine Cape*, *nicer Cape*.—**Cape Girardeau sandstone**. See *\*sandstone*.—**Cape gum**, *hansom*, *harness*. See *\*gum<sup>2</sup>*, etc.

**capeador** (kā'pā-ā-dōr'), *n.* [Sp., < *capear*, < *capa*, cape: see *cap<sup>1</sup>*.] In bull-fights, the person who excites the bull and distracts his attention by using a red cape.

**cape-chisel** (kāp'chiz'el), *n.* [*\*cape* for *chape* + *chisel*.] A narrow cold-chisel; a narrow chisel used for cutting grooves or slots in metal.

**cape-cloud** (kāp'kloud), *n.* A stationary cloud or cloud-mass above a cape or promontory, at the summit of a standing wave of air pushed up by the resistance of the cape to the wind; specifically [*cap*], the cloud-bank around the Cape of Agulhas at the southern end of Africa.

**cape-hen** (kāp'hen), *n.* A name given by sailors to the giant fulmar, *Osmifraga gigantea*, and to the great southern skua, *Megalestria antarcticus*.

**capellone** (kā-pel-lō'ne), *n.* [It. dial., < *capello*, < *L. capillus*, hair.] A silver coin of Modena, equal to 6 soldi or 8 denarii.

**capelocracy** (kap-e-lok'ra-si), *n.* [*Gr. kápēlos*, tradesman, huckster, chapman, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The shopkeeping class or their interests. *Bulwer*.

**cape-net** (kāp'net), *n.* [*cap<sup>1</sup>* + *net<sup>1</sup>*.] A kind of netting similar to bobbinet.

**caper-berry** (kā'pēr-ber'i), *n.* The fruit of the common caper-bush, *Caparris spinosa*, or of an African species, *C. decidua*: sometimes used like capers.

**caperer**, *n.* 2. The caddis-fly: so named from its dancing flight.

**caperidin** (ka-pēr'i-din), *n.* [*caper*(ata) (see def.) + *-id* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A crystalline neutral compound, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>40</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained from the lichen *Parmelia caperata*. It melts at 262° C.

**caperin** (kā'pē-rin), *n.* [*caper*(ata) + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A crystalline compound, C<sub>36</sub>H<sub>60</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, found in the lichen *Parmelia caperata*. It melts at 243° C.

**Capernaism** (ka-pēr-na-izm), *n.* The materialistic doctrine of transubstantiation held by the Capernaïtes. Also *Capharnaism*.

**Capernaite** (ka-pēr-na-it), *n.* [NL. *\*Capernaïtes*, < *L. Capernaum*, *Gr. Kaparnaüm*.] 1. An inhabitant of Capernaum.—2. A designation applied figuratively, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to those who, from John vi. 52, 59, held to the doctrine of transubstantiation in its gross form. Also *Capharnaite*.

**Capernaïtic** (ka-pēr-na-it'ik), *a.* Characterized by materialistic conceptions like those of the Capernaïtes.

**Capernaïtical** (ka-pēr-na-it'ik-al), *a.* Same as *Capernaïtic*.

## Capernaitically

**Capernaitically** (ka-për-nā-it'i-kāl-i), *adv.* After the manner of the Capernaïtes.

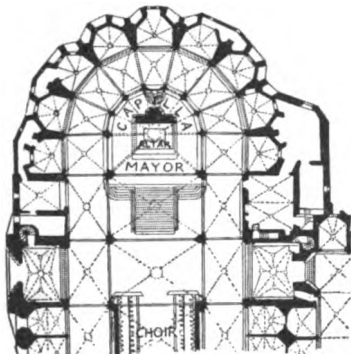
**caper-tree**, *n.*—Florida *caper-tree*, *Capparis Jamaicensis*, a shrub or small tree of peninsular Florida and the Keys, ranging to Jamaica.

**cap-fungus** (kap'fūng'gus), *n.* A fungus having an expanded pileus or cap at the apex of the stipe or stem, as an agaric or mushroom.

**Cappharnaitic** (ka-fār-nā-it'ik), *a.* Same as *\*Capernaitic*.

**Capias ad audiendum judicium**, a writ to bring a prisoner to judgment after conviction of a misdemeanor, if he is not in court when called.—**Capias ad testificandum**, a writ to compel the attendance of a witness who has refused or neglected to obey a subpoena.—**Capias utlagatum**, in *old Eng. law*, a writ to arrest an outlaw: when general it directs the outlaw to be brought to court on a general return-day; when special it directs, in addition to the arrest, the seizure of the property of the outlaw, and the summoning of a jury to assess its value. *Bowyer, Law Dict.*

**capilla mayor** (kā-pēl'yā mā-yōr'), [Sp., larger chapel.] In Spanish churches, a secondary choir, or else the eastward part of the



Capilla Mayor, Barcelona Cathedral.

choir, separated from the western part usually by the whole width of the transept, which is left open. In no other land is this feature common. The high altar stands in the capilla mayor, which is raised by steps above the aisles, while the choir proper remains on their level, as at Barcelona, Avila, and Leon. Also called *back-choir*.

**capillaritis** (kap'i-lā-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *capillaris* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the capillary vessels.

**capillarity**, *n.*—Constant of capillarity. See *capillary constant*.—**Laplace's theory of capillarity**, a mathematical theory of surface-tension based upon the assumption of molecular attraction, very intense at small distances, but diminishing rapidly as the distance increases. At a certain distance, called the range of molecular attraction, it becomes negligible. Laplace's work forms the basis of nearly all modern theories.

**Capillary analysis**. See *\*analysis*.—**Capillary circulation**, the passage of blood through the capillaries from the arteries to the veins during which it gives up its oxygen to the tissues and takes from them the waste products.—**Capillary depression of the barometer**. See *\*barometer*.—**Capillary dimple**. See *\*dimple*.—**Capillary lake**, the entire mass of blood contained within the capillary vessels of the body.—**Capillary nevus**, pulse, etc. See *\*nevus*, *\*pulse*, etc.

**capilliculture** (ka-pil'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *capillus*, hair, + *cultura*, culture.] Methodical care of the hair.

**capischol** (kap'i-skōl), *n.* Same as *\*capischolus*.  
**capischolus** (ka-pis'kō-lus), *n.* [ML., also *capischolus*, a popular form of *caput scholæ*, head of the school.] A preceptor or kapellmeister. Also *capischolus*.

**capital**, *n.*—**Lotus capital or column**, in *Egypt. arch.*, a capital or column the form or decoration of which is suggested by the blue lotus of the Nile. There are two common types, the open or bell-shaped and the closed or bud-shaped. See *lotus*, 3.

In 1885 Marcel Dieulafoy made the first systematic effort to connect the volutes of the Egyptian *lotus capitals* with the volutes of the Greek Ionic.  
*Goodyear, Grammar of the Lotus*, p. 72.

**Syrian capital**, a corbelled capital of one of the forms used in Syria during the fourth century and later. *H. C. Butler, Arch. and Other Arts*, p. 29.—**Tuscan capital**, a capital of the *Tuscan order* (which see).

**capitan** (kāp-i-tān'), *n.* [Sp.: see *captain*.] 1. A leader; a captain.—2. Same as *capitaine*.

**capitate** (kap'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitated*, ppr. *capitating*. [See *capitate*, *a.*] To put a head upon; specifically, in *math.*, to prefix to (a symbol) a number not less than the highest digit contained in it: thus 12 may be *capitated* into 212.

**Capitelliformia** (kap'i-tel-i-fōr'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *capitellum*, a capital (in architecture), + *forma*, form.] A suborder of *Polychæta*. They have a conical prestomium, without pre-stomial processes, but with a pair of large retractile

ciliated organs, no cirri, buccal region eversible, pharynx not armed, and setæ unjointed. They are blood-red burrowing worms.

**Capitolina** (kap-i-tō-li-nā), *n. pl.* [L.] Same as *Capitoline games*.

**capitoul** (kā-pi-tōl'), *n.* [Pr.] The head or chief of the *Félibres* in the south of France.

**capitular**, *a.*—**Vicar capitular**. See *\*vicar*.

**capitulum**, *n.* 6. In actinians, the upper part of the column as distinguished from the scapus.

**cap-jewel** (kap'jō'el), *n.* Same as *end-stone*.

**Capnodium** (kap-nō'di-um), *n.* [NL., alluding to the color, < Gr. *καπνός*, smoky, < *καπνός*, smoke.] A genus of fungi proposed by Montagne, apparently not distinct from *Apio-sporium*.

**Capnoides** (kap-nō-i'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, the name applied by Theophrastus and Dioscorides to the fumitory plant on account of its sooty odor, + *είδος*, form.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Papaveraceæ*. See *Corydalis*.

**caporal** (kā-pō-rāl'), *n.* [Sp. and F.: see *corporal*?] 1. A chief; a leader.—2. An overseer; one who has charge of a cattle-ranch. [Mexico].—3. A brand of tobacco (alluding perhaps to *le petit caporal*, "the little corporal," a nickname of Napoleon): often qualified as *sweet caporal*.

Couldn't find a bit of tobacco fit to smoke till we came to Strasburg, where I got some *Caporal*.  
*Thackeray, Pendennis*, II. xxxi.

**capote**, *n.* 3. A small bonnet, shaped somewhat like a nightcap.

**capotement** (ka-pōt'ment), *n.* [F. *\*capotement*, < *capoter*, upset.] A splashing sound sometimes heard in cases of dilatation of the stomach.

**capped** (kapt), *p. a.* Having a cap; covered with a cap.—**Capped elbow**, in *vet. surg.*, a swelling composed of fibrous tissue, occurring at the point of the elbow. It is caused by repeated injuries from lying on hard floors or with the front feet doubled under the body. See *\*shoe-boil*.—**Capped hock**, a swelling at the point of the hock, due to injury.—**Capped knee**, in *vet. surg.*, an abnormal condition of the knee following an injury. It consists of a swelling due first to a collection of inflammatory serum under the skin, and later to fibrous tissue formation.—**Capped nut**. See *\*nut*.—**Capped shot or shell**, a projectile to the point of which a short cylindrical piece of soft steel is fastened, to facilitate penetration of armor.

**cappelenite** (ka-pel'ē-nīt), *n.* [Named after D. Cappelen of Holden, Norway.] A borosilicate of yttrium and barium occurring in greenish-brown hexagonal crystals: found in Norway.

**capper**, *n.* 3. The workman who takes the filled molds away from a brick-machine.

**capping** (kap'ing), *n.* 1. A cover used to finish or protect anything; in *building*, a coping.—2. In *mining*, the rock between a vein of ore and the overlying soil.—3. In *geol.*, the uppermost formation of an area, usually a more resistant stratum than those immediately underlying: sometimes used also to designate the Quaternary covering of drift or alluvium.

The gravel *capping* of the Navesink Highlands, with a maximum altitude of about 300 feet, is to be correlated with that of the other localities mentioned.  
*R. D. Salisbury, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey*, 1893, p. 40.

**Caprellidea** (ka-pre-lid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprella* + *-idea*.] A tribe of amphipodous crustaceans having the maxillipeds elongated and palpiform and the abdomen obsolete.

**Capri blue, green**, etc. See *\*blue*, *\*green*, etc.

**Capricorn**, *n.* 3. [I. c.] A member of, the coleopterous family *Cerambycidae*.

II. *a.* [I. c.] Of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Cerambycidae*.

**caprillic** (ka-pril'ik), *a.* [*capr*(ic) + *-il* + *-ic*.] Derived from a like source with *capric acid*.

—**Caprillic acid**, a colorless, crystalline compound,  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{COOH}$ , found, in combination with glycerol, in butter, coconut-oil, Limburger cheese, and fusel-oil. It melts at 17° C. and boils at 237° C. Also called *octoic acid*.

**Caprimulgi** (kap-ri-mul'ji), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Caprimulgus*.] The goatsuckers considered as a superfamily or suborder.

**Caprina limestone**. See *\*limestone*.

**Capriola** (ka-pri'ō-lā), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), a name among early botanical writers for Bermuda grass, < L. *caper*, goat; cf. *capriole*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Poaceæ*. See *Cynodon*.

**Caprodon** (kap'rō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάπρος*, boar, + *ὄδους* (ὄδον-), tooth.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Serranidae*, found in the Pacific Ocean.

## capsule



Capriola Dactylon.

a, top of a plant, showing the digitate spikes; b, a single flower; c, longitudinal section through a portion of a spike, enlarged; d, exterior view of a portion of a spike, enlarged. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

**Caproidea** (ka-prō-id'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κάπρος*, a sea-fish, + *-oidea*.] A group of fishes containing a single family, *Antigonidae*. They are probably related to the chetodonts, but their affinities are somewhat uncertain. Also called *Caproidæ*, or *boar-fishes*.

**Caprotina limestone**. See *\*limestone*.

**caproylamine** (kap'rō-il-am'in), *n.* [*capro*(ic) + *-yl* + *amine*.] Same as *\*hexylamine*.

**caprylene** (kap'ri-lēn), *n.* [*capr*(ic) + *-yl* + *-ene*.] Same as *octylene* or *\*octene*.

**caps**. An abbreviation of *capitals*.

**capsacutin** (kap-sā-kū'tin), *n.* [*caps*(icum) + *acute* + *-in*?.] A crystalline, neutral compound,  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{54}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2$ , extracted from *Capsicum annuum*, or Spanish pepper. It has a very sharp taste.

**capsaicin** (kap-sā'i-sin), *n.* The crystalline, active principle ( $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3$ ) of Spanish and Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum annuum* and *C. minimum*).

**capsitis** (kap-sī'tis), *n.* [*caps*(ule) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye.

**capsizal** (kap-siz'al), *n.* [*caps*(ize) + *-al*.] The act or the fact of capsizing; overturning; an upset; a capsizing.

**capsize**, *v. t.* 2. See the extract.

Sometimes a wine will "capsize": the alcohol and the acid disappear and what was wine becomes an insipid undrinkable liquid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 603.

**capsomania** (kap-sō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [Gr. *κάψα*, a box (taken for an ovary or pistil), + *μανία*, mania.] In *bot.*, an abnormal multiplication of pistils.

**cap-spinning** (kap'spin'ing), *n.* A method of spinning worsted yarn with a cap or cup over the spindle and bobbin.

**capstan**, *n.*—**Electric capstan**, a dock capstan operated by an electric motor inclosed in a suitable structure below the level of the dock, the motor being geared directly to the base of the capstan. It can also be used in a railroad-yard for hauling cars for short distances.

**capstan-lathe** (kap'stan-lāth), *n.* A lathe having a revolving tool-head; a turret-lathe.

**capstan-screw** (kap'stan-skrō), *n.* An elevating screw; a small screw provided with a collar having holes in its periphery in which a wrench or pin may be inserted: used for leveling a plate or an instrument. There are usually three or four such screws for one plate.

**capsular**, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, having for fruit a dry dehiscent seed-vessel or capsule: as, a capsular plant.

**capsulation** (kap-sū-lā'shon), *n.* [*capsulate* + *-ion*.] The act of inclosing a drug in a capsule in order that it may be swallowed more easily.

**capsule**, *n.*—**Auditory capsule**. See *\*auditory*.—**Capsule of Müller**. Same as *Bourman's capsule*.—**Nasal capsule**. Same as *olfactory capsule*.—**Olfactory capsule**, in *embryol.*, the cartilaginous case inclosing the olfactory bulbs in sharks and in the embryos of higher vertebrates.—**Optic capsule**, in *embryol.*, the cartilaginous case inclosing the eye in sharks and the embryos of the higher vertebrates.—**Spermatic capsule**, a capsule ejected by the males of certain ganasid mites in copulation, containing a liquid and also minute spermato-phores or spermatozoa. *Michael*, 1892.—**Stinging capsule**. Same as *urticating capsule* and *stinging-cell*.

## capsule

**capsule** (kap'sūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cap-suled*, ppr. *capsuling*. [*capsule*, *n.*] To furnish (a bottle, medicinal powder, etc.) with a capsule.

**capsuligenous** (kap-sū-līj'e-nus), *a.* [NL. *capsula*, capsule, + *L. -genus*, -producing.] In bot., producing capsules.

**capsulotome** (kap'sū-lō-tōm), *n.* [L. *capsula*, capsule, + Gr. *-tōmos*, < *tauiv*, cut.] A small knife used to divide the capsule of the crystalline lens in operations for cataract.

**captaculum** (kap-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *captacula* (-lā). [NL., < *L. captare*, take, + *-culum*, as in NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle.] One of the numerous ciliated, contractile filaments, swollen at the end, which spring from each side of the mouth in *Dentalium*. They appear to act as tactile organs for seizing the food.

**captain**, *n.*, 1. (9) In archery: (1) The winner of a captaincy at a shooting-match. (2) A competitor at a shooting-match or public meeting assigned to a particular target to score for the other archers and to keep order. — **Captain of industry**, an employer of many laborers; one who controls a large industrial establishment; a leader in the industrial world.

The Leaders of Industry, if Industry is ever to be led, are virtually the Captains of the World; if there be no nobleness in them, there will never be an Aristocracy more. But let the Captains of Industry consider. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, iv. 4.

**captaincy**, *n.* 2. In archery, a rank or prize usually awarded to the archer who makes the most hits in a shooting-match, without regard to his score, or who first hits the innermost circle or the gold.

**captation**, *n.* 3. In French law, influence brought to bear upon one party by another so that the will of the former becomes subject to that of the latter: generally used in an opprobrious sense.

**captioned** (kap'shōnd), *a.* Headed; entitled; having the heading or title of: as, an effective poem captioned the "Song of the Innuit." *Science*, Nov. 22, 1901, p. 808.

**captive** (kap'ti-vā-tiv), *a.* [*captive* + *-ive*.] Serving or fitted to captivate.

**capitol** (kap'tol), *n.* [L. *cap(u)t*, head, + *-ol*.] A dark-brown powder soluble in water and alcohol, a condensation-product of tannic acid and chloral: used in the form of a lotion or wash to remove dandruff.

**capture**, *n.* 3. In phys. geog., the process by which a stream, lengthening its valley by headward erosion and thus encroaching upon a neighboring drainage-basin of greater altitude, eventually taps another stream, whose upper waters are thus diverted and whose lower waters are left 'beheaded': said also of glaciers.

M. Meunier explains the distribution of erratics in the neighbourhood of the Alps by the "capture" of one glacier by another, the head of which was eaten back through the dividing wall, and thus tapped the ice-supply. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 441.

**capture**, *v. t.* 3. In phys. geog., to divert part of (a river) to a new course: said of the action of a stream that erodes its valley headward into the basin of another river and thus captures or diverts the upper waters of the latter to its own course.

It may then have happened that whole basins, like that of Lake Mascardi, drained formerly towards Nahuelhuapi, have been captured towards the Pacific slopes. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 36.

**Caput Draconis**, in *astro*l., the ascending node of the moon; also, a figure in geomancy. See *dragon's head and tail* (under *dragon*).

**car**, *n.* — **Alexandra car**, a dos-à-dos pleasure-cart in which the body has a cut-under, to permit it to be hung very low without coming in contact with the axle. — **Combination car**, on a railroad, any car designed to be used for more than one purpose, as a combined day-coach and baggage-car, a smoker and express-and-baggage car. A combination baggage-car is one having compartments for mail or express matter. — **Convertible car**, an electric street or suburban car of which the sides are divided into sliding-panels which can be pushed up into pockets in the roof, thus changing it from a closed to an open car. — **Double-decked car**, a car having seats on top as well as inside: one having a second or upper deck for carrying passengers or live stock. See also *double-decker*, 3. — **Electric car**, any car which is operated by electric power. — **Foreign car**, a railroad car which does not belong to the company operating the line, but is borrowed or hired for temporary use. — **Governor car**, a two-wheeled vehicle with side seats but no outside seat, the driver sitting sideways inside; a pony-carriage. The body is generally of basketwork and the entrance is at the back. — **Pile-driver car**, See *pile-driver*. — **Private car**, a passenger- or freight-car owned by private persons or by corporations other than the railroad companies who haul them for specified payment. — **Push-pole car**, a flat-car having a permanent push-pole hinged to the sill and used between the engine and the cars to be drilled by piling. — **Refreshment car**, a buffet- or dining-car on a railway. — **Tourist car**. See *tourist*.

**car** (kār), *v.* I. *trans.* To carry or transport on a car.

II. *intrans.* To travel by car; go in a car: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

**car** (kār), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *car*.] A yellowish brown sediment deposited from water which contains salts of iron, as in the drainage from coal-mines. Also *carr*. [North of Eng.]

**carabao** (kā-rā-bā'ō), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *carabao*, Bisaya *calabao*, < Malay *kerbau*.] The



Carabao (Bos (Bubalus) bubalus).

common local name of the small water-buffalo, *Bos (Bubalus) bubalus*, peculiar to the Philippine Islands.

**carabino** (kā-rā-bi-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A carbineer. — 2. A soldier appointed to prevent smuggling; a custom-house guard or coast-guard. [Philippine Is.]

**caracho** (kā-rā'chō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] A kind of musical instrument made from a gourd, *Lagenaria lagenaria*, on which have been cut a number of grooves.

**caracoa** (kā-rā-kō'ā), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < Malay *korakora*, etc.] A large, fast boat used particularly in the southern parts of the Philippine Islands.

**caracolillo** (kā-rā-kō-lē'l'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole*.] 1. Coffee-seeds which are round instead of having the ordinary flat form. This is the form taken by the seed when but one develops in the berry. Also called *peaberry coffee*. — 2. A Porto Rican leguminous shrub, *Sabinea punicea*.

**Caradoc group**. See *Bala group*.

**caragata** (kā-rā-gū-tā'), *n.* [Tupi, also written *caragoatā*, *caragwatā*, *caraoitā*, said to mean 'scratcher of wayfarers,' < *carānhe*, scratch, prick, + *goatā*, *oatā*, go.] The name in Paraguay and northwestern Argentina for a plant of the pineapple family, *Bromelia Serra*, which yields a long silky fiber resembling pineapple fiber. It is used by the natives for making cordage, sacks, etc.

**carambole**, *n.* 2. [F.] The écu of Flanders struck by Louis XIV. for 80 sols, with the quartered arms of France and Burgundy.

**caramel** (kar'ā-mel), *v. i.* and *t.* In candy- and cheese-making, to become burned and browned: said of the sugar dissolved in milk or syrups under the influence of heat; caramelize. See *caramel*, *n.*

The sugar in the milk caramels in baking and browns the crust. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 515.

**caramel-cutter** (kar'ā-mel-kut'er), *n.* In candy-making, a machine for cutting flat cakes of caramel, or other confection, into blocks, squares, dominoes, and other forms. It consists of revolving circular knives placed side by side on an arbor over a traveling apron or table.

**caramousal**, *n.* See *\*caramusal*.

**caramusal** (kā-rā-mō-sāl'), *n.* [Also *caramousal*, *caramoussal*, *caramuzel*, *caramozil*, etc.; also *carmousal*, *carmizale*, *carmozell*, etc.; F. *carmoussal*; Sp. *caramusal*; Cat. *caramussal*; It. *caramusali*, *caramusalino*; ML. *caramusallus*; Turk. *qarāmūsāl*: ult. origin uncertain.] A Turkish merchant vessel.

When you are alongside, if you see the *caramuzel's* mainsail being furled. *Poole*, Barbary Corsairs, p. 231.

**carang** (kā'rāng), *n.* [Tagalog, a cover.] In the Philippine Islands, a mat woven of palm leaves, used as a cover for the banca or dug-out canoe.

**Carangoides** (ka-rang-gō-i'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Caranx* + Gr. *ēidos*, form.] A genus of fishes of the family *Carangidae*, differing from *Carangus* in the weak teeth.

**Carangops** (ka-rang'gops), *n.* [NL., < *Carangus* + Gr. *ōps* (ὤψ), face.] A genus of fishes of the family *Carangidae*, allied to *Carangus*.

**Carangus** (ka-rang'gus), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *carangue*, *caranga*, Pg. *caranga*.] A genus of

## carbazol

fishes of large size, widely distributed throughout the tropics, some of them excellent as food-fishes. *C. hippos* and *C. latas*, called *horse-mackerel* or *carvally*, are abundant in the western Atlantic. *C. forsteri* is the ulua of the Pacific, one of the best and most valued of food-fishes. The genus is often called *Caranx*, but the original type of the latter, *C. speciosus*, is without teeth and belongs to a different genus.

**carapacic** (kar-ā-pā'sik), *a.* Of or relating to the carapace: as, the carapacic portion of the dorsal scute. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1903, p. 442.

**carapato** (kā-rā-pā'tō), *n.* Same as *garapata*. — **Carapato disease**, a disease of tropical Africa, probably due to the presence of a protozoan organism in the blood. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Nov. 2, 1903, p. 341.

**carapo** (kā-rā-pō), *n.* [Tupi.] The Brazilian name of *Giton fasciatus*, a fish of the family *Gymnotidae*.

**Carapus** (kar'ā-pus), *n.* [NL., < Tupi *carapo*.] 1. The obsolete generic name of a Brazilian fish of the family *Gymnotidae*, properly *Sternarchus*. — 2. A generic name of the pearl-fishes commonly called *Fierasfer*.

**carasa** (kā-rā'sā), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *carasa*, also *caraza* (Morga), also *calasag*, < Bisaya *calasag*, Igorrote *calata* (Blumentritt).] In the Philippine Islands, a light wooden shield with fixed handles.

**carassin** (ka-ras'in), *n.* [F. *carassin*, *carrassin*: see *carassius*.] A name of *Carassius vulgaris*, a carp found in the fresh waters of central and northern Europe and closely related to the common goldfish.

**carat**, *n.* 5. An Arabian coin of base silver, current in Mecca, Medina, and Mocha.

**caratcht** (ka-rach'), *n.* [Prop. \**kharaj*, < Turk. *kharaj*, tribute.] Tribute exacted by the Turks from their Christian subjects and from heretical Mohammedans.

**carat-goods** (kar'at-gūdz), *n. pl.* Parcels of diamonds which are of an average weight of about one carat each. *M. Bauer*, (trans.) Precious Stones, p. 242.

**carau** (kā-rā'ō'), *n.* [Tupi *carau*, otherwise recorded as *corau*, *carao*, *cardo*.] A South American bird, the courlan.

**caravel**, *n.* 2. The floating marine gastropod *Ianthina*. *N. E. D.*

**caraway-worm** (kar'ā-wā-wērm'), *n.* The larva of an American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio polyzenes*, which feeds on caraway, celery, parsley, wild carrot, and other umbelliferous plants.

**carballylic** (kār-bā-lil'ik), *a.* [*carb(om)* + *allyl* + *-ic*.] Same as *\*tricarballylic*.

**Carbamic** (or **carbaminc**) chlorid, the chlorid of carbamic acid,  $\text{NH}_2\text{COCl}$ . Also called *chloroformamide*.

**carbamidin** (kār-bam'i-din), *n.* [*carb(om)* + *amide* + *-in*.] Same as *\*guanidin*, the amidin of carbonic acid.

**carbamine** (kār-bam'in), *n.* Same as *\*isocyanide*. The name was due to an erroneous belief that the isocyanides are bases. Also called *carbamine* and *isonitrile*.

**carbaminic** (kār-bā-min'ik), *a.* Same as *carbaminc*.

**carbanil** (kār-bā-nil), *n.* [*carb(om)* + *anil*.] The anil of carbonic acid,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}:\text{CO}$ . It is an oil with a powerful, irritating odor. It boils at 166° C. Also called *phenyl carbimide* or *carbanimide* and *phenyl isocyanate*.

**carbanilic** (kār-bā-nil'ik), *a.* [*carbanil* + *-ic*.] Derived from carbonic acid and aniline. — **Carbanilic acid**, the half-anilide of carbonic acid,  $\text{HO}:\text{CO}:\text{NHC}_6\text{H}_5$ . It exists only in the form of its esters. Also called *phenyl carbamic acid*.

**carbanilide** (kār-bā-nil'id), *n.* [*carb(om)* + *anilide*.] The anilide of carbonic acid,  $\text{CO}(\text{NHC}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ . It is crystalline and difficultly soluble in water. It melts at 235° C. Also called *symmetric diphenyl urea*.

**carbazine** (kār-bā-zid), *n.* [*carb(om)* + *az(ote)* + *-ide*.] A crystalline, volatile, and very explosive compound,  $\text{CO}(\text{N}_2)_2$ , formed by the action of sodium nitrite on the hydrochlorid of carbonylhydrazide.

**carbazin** (kār-bā-zin), *n.* [*carb(om)* + *az(ote)* + *-in*.] A hypothetical compound,  $\text{CO}(\text{NH})_2$ .

whose derivatives were once supposed to have been formed by the action of phosgen on derivatives of phenyl hydrazin.

**carbazol** (kār'ba-zōl), *n.* [Also *carbazole*: < *carb(om)* + *az(ote)* + *-ol*.] A substance,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{NH}$ , which occurs in colorless, easily sublimable plates obtained in the distillation of coal-tar in the fractions between 320° C. and 360° C. — **Carbazol yellow**. See *\*yellow*.

## carbazoline

**carbazoline** (kär-ba-zō'lin), *n.* [*carbazol* + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A base,  $C_{12}H_{15}N$ , formed by the reduction of carbazol with hydriodic acid and phosphorus. It melts at 99° C. and boils at 296° C.

**Carbide black.** See *\*black*.—**Carbide of iron.** See *\*iron*.—**Iron carbide**, a chemical compound of iron with carbon. More than one such compound exists in ordinary cast-iron and in steel.

**carbimide** (kär'bi-mid), *n.* [*carb(om)* + *imide*.] Isocyanic acid or the imide of carbonic acid,  $CO:NH$ . It is uncertain whether free cyanic acid has this or an isomeric structure, or is a mixture of both forms. The esters of isocyanic acid are derivatives of a compound of the structure given. Also called *carbonyl-imide*.

**carbinol** (kär'bi-nöl), *n.* [*carb(om)* + *-in* + *-ol*.] Methyl alcohol,  $CH_3OH$ . The name is used almost exclusively in designating derivatives of methyl alcohol: as, triphenyl carbinol,  $(C_6H_5)_3COH$ .

**carbiny** (kär'bi-nil), *n.* [*carb(om)* + *-in* + *-yl*.] A designation for an alkyl or aryl corresponding to a carbinol: as, triphenyl carbiny,  $(C_6H_5)_3C$ .

**carbilot** (kär-blō'), *n.* A cartridge containing calcium carbide for use in acetylene lamps. *Sci. Amer.*, April 15, 1899.

**carbo**, *n.* 2. In *phar.*, charcoal.—**Carbo animalis**, animal charcoal; bone-black, or ivory-black.—**Carbo ligni** or **vegetabilis**, wood charcoal.

**carbo-azotin** (kär-bō-az'ō-tin), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *azote* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] A trade-name for an explosive designed to be used in blasting. It consists of potassium nitrate, sulphur, lampblack, sawdust, and ferrous sulphate.

**carbocyclic** (kär-bō-sik'lik), *a.* [*carbo(n)* + *cyclic*.] Containing a ring of carbon atoms: used especially of carbon compounds, which contain rings composed exclusively of carbon atoms, as distinguished from *heterocyclic* compounds, which contain rings composed of the atoms of two or more elements. Also called *isocyclic* compounds.

The second part of the work is concerned with stereochemistry unaccompanied by stereoisomerism under which head are treated such matters as the stability of *carbocyclic* and *heterocyclic* chains.

*Nature*, Aug. 11, 1904, p. 341.

**carbodynamite** (kär-bō-di'na-mit), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *dynamite*.] A patented explosive for use in blasting, consisting of 90 parts (or less, for lower grades) of nitroglycerin and 10 parts of a very absorbent charcoal made from cork, to which are added for each 100 parts of the explosive 1½ parts of sodium or ammonium carbonate.

**carbogelatin** (kär-bō-jel'a-tin), *n.* A low-grade dynamite containing from 37 to 40 per cent. of nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin.

**carbohemoglobin** (kär'bō-hem-ō-glō'bin), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *hemoglobin*.] A compound of carbon dioxide with hemoglobin. Also *carbohemoglobin*.

**carbohydrazide** (kär-bō-hi'dra-zid), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *az(ote)* + *-ide*<sup>1</sup>.] Same as *\*carbazine*.

**carbolate** (kär'bō-lāt), *n.* [*carbol(ic)* + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] A salt of carbolic acid.

**carbol-broth** (kär'bōl-brōth), *n.* A medium occasionally used in testing water for sewage-bacteria. It consists of ordinary meat-broth to which about one tenth of one per cent. of carbolic acid is added. The carbolic acid inhibits the growth of many common water-bacteria and permits the development of *Bacillus coli*.

**carbol-fuchsin** (kär'bōl-fük'sin), *n.* A solution of basic fuchsin in which the staining power of the dye has been enforced by the addition of carbolic acid. As a rule, the solution has the composition: 1 part of fuchsin, 100 parts of a 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid, and 10 parts of absolute alcohol.

**carbolineum** (kär'bō-lin'ē-um), *n.* [*carboline* + *L. eum*.] Anthracene oil which has been heated and treated with chlorin. It is used, especially in Germany, for preserving wood. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 73.

**carbolicism** (kär'bōl-izm), *n.* [*carbol(ic)* + *-ism*.] Poisoning with carbolic acid.

**carbolite** (kär'bō-lit), *n.* [*carbol* + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A product obtained by the interaction of blast-furnace slag and coke in an electric furnace, patented as a mixture of the carbides of calcium, aluminium, and silicon: a substitute for calcium carbide.

**carbolutite** (kär'bō-lū'tit), *n.* [*L. carbo(n)*, coal, + *lutum*, clay, mud, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A elastic rock of very fine grain and carbonaceous composition; a bed of coal-dust or mud.

**carbolkylol** (kär-bōl-zil'öl), *n.* [*carbol* + *xy-lol*.] A mixture of phenol and xylene.

**carbon**, *n.*—**Asymmetric carbon atom.** See *\*asymmetric*.—**Carbon dioxide.** This term is very commonly used as synonymous with *carbonic acid*. In modern chemistry, however, carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ) is assumed to form carbonic acid ( $H_2CO_3$ ) by union with the elements of water, and the term *carbonic acid* should be restricted to the product of such union.—**Carbon disulphid.** See *\*disulphid*.

—**Carbon monoxid.** Same as *carbonic* or *carbonous acid*.—**Carbon pencils.** Same as *carbon-points* (which see under *carbon*).—**Carbon stars.** See *\*star*.—**Carbon temper.** See *temper*.—**Carbon tetrachlorid.**  $CCl_4$ , a compound of great value as a non-inflammable solvent for grease, paint, etc.: used also as a surgical anesthetic, though not as available for this purpose as chloroform or ether.—**Carbon theory.** In *biol.*, the theory that living substance or protoplasm arose from inorganic carbonates.—**Carbon wool.** A material, composed of a mass of fine thread-like filaments of carbon, which is obtained as a by-product from some forms of coke-furnaces.—**Combined carbon.** Carbon in a state of chemical combination with some other element or elements; specifically, the carbon of iron carbide (see *\*cementite*). If the carbon exists in solid solution in iron or steel it is not usually designated as combined carbon, although the state of solution is in one sense a form of chemical combination.

The dissolved state is distinguished from the chemically combined state by the fact that the carbon may be in any proportion from zero to 2 per cent. and sometimes up to 4 per cent. or slightly more, under special conditions, while cementite has a constant percentage of carbon and iron. The combination is effected either by heating the iron in contact with gaseous fuel, or by exposing it to a high temperature in contact with solid carbon. Pig iron containing carbon chiefly in the combined form is known as 'white iron'; if free carbon, or graphite, is predominant, it is called 'gray iron.' In some varieties of iron the carbon is partly combined and partly free, and the fractured iron has a speckled appearance and is known as 'mottled iron.'—**Electro-carbon, flame-carbon.** See *electric arc*.—**Graphitic carbon.** Carbon crystallized in rhombohedral forms and having the other properties of natural graphite. It separates from solution in metallic iron on cooling, and hence is found in gray cast-iron, and often in masses of considerable size in the slag of blast-furnaces: now manufactured on a commercial scale by intensely heating amorphous carbon in an electric furnace.—**Retort-carbon.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

**carbon** (kär'bon) *v. t.* [*carbon*, *n.*] To put carbons in (an arc lamp). *W. L. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 445.

**carbonate**, *n.*—**Lead carbonate**, the chief constituent in white lead as used by painters: this pigment contains also lead hydroxid.

**carbonating-column** (kär'bō-nā-ting-kol'um), *n.* A part of the plant for making carbonate of soda from common salt by the Solvay or ammonia process. It consists of an iron cylinder, 40 or 50 feet high and 6 or 7 feet in diameter, containing a number of dome-shaped partitions perforated with small holes. It is filled with strong brine charged with ammonia, and carbon-dioxid gas is then forced in at the bottom, which forms and precipitates the acid carbonate of soda to be afterward converted by heating into the normal carbonate.

**carbonating-tower** (kär'bō-nā-ting-tou'er), *n.* Same as *\*carbonating-column*.

**carbonation**, *n.* 2. In the Leblanc process for the manufacture of carbonate of soda, the treatment with carbon-dioxid gas of the crude liquor obtained by leaching the black ash, or, after evaporation of this crude liquor to dryness, the roasting of the residue, to which sawdust has been added. The object of the process is the conversion of some caustic soda and sodium sulphid present into sodium carbonate.—3. In *petrol.*, the union of carbonic acid and a base, or the substitution of carbonic acid for another combined acid, in either case producing carbonates.

**carbonatization** (kär'bō-nā-ti-zā'shon), *n.* The process by which, from the action of circulating subterranean waters containing carbonates, the feldspars and other rock-forming silicates are replaced by calcite, dolomite, or some other carbonate.

**carbonemia** (kär'bō-nē'mi-g), *n.* [*NL.*, *carbōnemia*, < *L. carbo(n)*, coal (carbon), + *Gr. aima*, blood.] Poisoning with carbonic oxid.

**carbonero** (kär'bō-nā-rō), *n.* [*Sp.*, charcoal-man, coal-man.] A Cuban name of the fish *Carangus ruber*.

**Carbonic acid.** This gas, liquefied by pressure and transported in strong steel cylinders, is now prepared on a commercial scale, chiefly as a by-product of brewing, and is used in rendering beverages effervescent, as a means of extinguishing fire, in making aerated bread, and for various other purposes.—**Carbonic-acid apparatus.** See *\*apparatus*.—**Carbonic anhydrid.** Same as *\*carbon dioxide*.—**Skatol carbonic acid.**  $C_{10}H_9NO_2$ , a product of albuminous putrefaction: a derivative of skatol.

**carbonification** (kär'bō-nif-i-kā'shon), *n.* Conversion into carbon or coal.

**carbonify** (kär-bon'i-fi), *v. t.* [*carbon* + *-i-fy*.] Same as *carbonize*.

**carbonigenous** (kär'bō-nij'e-nus), *a.* [*carbon* + *L. -genus*, -producing.] Producing carbon.

**carbonimide** (kär-bon-i'mid), *n.* [*carbon* + *imide*.] Same as *\*carbimide*.

## carbunculo

**carbonist** (kär'bō-nist), *n.* [*carbon* + *-ist*.] One who holds a certain theory with regard to carbon; specifically, an advocate of the theory that the hardness of quickly cooled steel is due altogether to the carbon contained therein, as opposed to an *\*allotropist* (which see). At the present time there are very few metallurgists who are either allotropists or carbonists; the majority agree that the hardness of quickly cooled steel is due both to allotropic modifications of iron and the influence of carbon. *Nature*, May 5, 1904, p. 2.

**carbonite** (kär'bō-nit'), *n.* [*carbon* + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A trade-name of an explosive for use in blasting, consisting of nitroglycerin, sodium nitrate, wood-meal, and a little sodium carbonate.—2. Same as *native coke*.

**carbonitride** (kär'bō-ni'trid), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + *nitr(ogen)* + *-ide*<sup>1</sup>.] A compound of carbon and nitrogen with some other element: as, silicon carbonitride,  $Si_2C_2N$ , which is formed by heating silicon, carbon, and nitrogen together.

**carbonizable** (kär'bō-ni-zā-bl), *a.* [*carbonize* + *-able*.] Capable of conversion into charcoal.

**carbonization**, *n.* 4. In *cytol.*, a method of reducing the cell-wall in plants by charring.

**carbonize**, *v. t.* 4. To destroy (the vegetable matter mixed with wool or other animal fibers) by chemical means (as a dilute solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid) and high temperature (210° F.).—**Carbonizing-furnace.** (b) A gas-furnace used for carbonizing the filaments of electric lamps. The filaments are placed in an air-tight fire-clay retort which is put in the furnace and raised to a high temperature by the gas-flames.

**carbonizing** (kär'bō-ni-zing), *n.* Specifically, in the treatment of textile materials, the process by which wool and similar animal fibers are freed from vegetable matter such as cotton, burs, straw, etc. It consists in saturating the material with a solution of some acid (as sulphuric acid) or other chemical compound (as aluminium chloride), and drying it at a high temperature while thus saturated. As a result the vegetable matter becomes carbonized and drops away from the wool as a gray powder. This is known as *wet carbonizing*. **Dry carbonizing** consists in subjecting the material for some time to the action of dry hydrochloric-acid gas at a temperature of 100° C. Dry carbonizing is chiefly employed for the carbonization of rags in the preparation of shoddy.

**carbon-printing** (kär'bōn-prin'ting), *n.* Same as *carbon process* (which see, under *carbon*).

**carbonyl**, *n.*—**Iron carbonyl.** See *\*iron*.—**Nickel carbonyl.** See *\*nickel*.

**carbopyridic** (kär'bō-pi-rid'ik), *a.* [*carbo(n)* + *pyrid(ine)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to pyridine and carbon.—**Carbopyridic acid.** Same as *\*pyridinecarboxylic acid*.

**carbora** (kär bō'rā), *n.* [Native Australian.] A wood-burrowing worm which lives between high and low water in a tidal river. [Australia.]

**carboredite** (kär'bō-rū'dit), *n.* [*L. carbo(n)*, coal, + *rudus*, rubble, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A coarse fragmental rock of carbonaceous matter; a coal-breccia or conglomerate.

**carborundum** (kär'bō-run'dum), *n.* [*carbo(n)* + (*cor*)*undum*.] Silicon carbide,  $SiC$ , a product of the electric furnace used as an abrasive material. The reaction of the furnace is  $SiO_2 + 3C = SiC + 2CO$ . This substance is manufactured in powerful electric furnaces upon a large scale. It is used as a powder of various degrees of fineness and is also consolidated into blocks for grinding-wheels. Carborundum is substituted for ferro-silicon in steel-making and is mixed with a strong solution of water-glass (sodium silicate) to form a paste for application to the lining of a furnace, protecting it from injury by very high temperature. It has been identified in the meteoric iron of Cañon Diablo, Arizona, and named *moissanite*.

**carbosilicon** (kär'bō-sil'i-kon), *n.* A trade-name for a fused material consisting of silicon and silicon carbide (carborundum), possibly combined, more probably merely mixed with each other. It is compact and very tough.

**carboid** (kär-bōk'id), *n.* [*carb(om)* + *oxid*.] In *chem.*, a compound consisting of carbonyl or carbon monoxid united to an electropositive metal.

**carboxylic** (kär-bok-sil'ik), *a.* [*carboxyl* + *-ic*.] Containing carboxyl,  $CO.OH$ .—**Carboxylic acid**, an acid containing the carboxyl group.

**carbuncle**, *n.*—**Contagious carbuncle.** Same as *malignant pustule*.

**carbunculo** (kär-bōn'kō-lō), *n.* [*Sp.*: see *carbuncle*.] A fabulous animal, the existence of which is generally believed in some parts of South America. The myth is of Spanish introduction, but the Indians believe in it even more than the mestizos. The animal is represented as a large wildcat having in its forehead a carbuncle-stone of large size, or a red gem of great value. This gem the animal covers up at will with a lid. At night the stone, when uncovered, is believed to emit a brilliant light like that of a red lantern.



## carbuncle

**carbuncle** (kär-bung-kü-lö'sis), *n.* [NL. *carbunculus* + *-osis*.] The morbid state characterized by the occurrence of carbuncles.

**carbunculus** (kär-bung-kü-lus), *n.*; pl. *carbunculi* (-li). [NL.] Same as *carbuncle*.

**carburant** (kär'bü-rant), *n.* [*carbur(et)* + *-ant*.] A substance, supplied as gas or vapor, serving to add carbon to a gaseous mixture to be burned, with a view to either the production of light or, as in internal-combustion engines, the production of mechanical energy.

**carburation** (kär-bü-rä'shon), *n.* [*carbur(et)* + *-ation*.] The process of impregnating with a mist of particles of liquid hydrocarbon, which vaporize in their finely divided state either at atmospheric temperatures or on heating. Atmospheric air so impregnated forms a gas which may be ignited and used in internal-combustion motors. See *carburator*.

**carburator**, *n.* 1. Carburators are also used for impregnating a current of atmospheric air with a mist or vapor from a liquid hydrocarbon so that it becomes a combustible or explosive mixture suitable for use in internal-combustion motors. In the early forms of carburator the air moved over a surface like a wick, by the capillary action in which gasoline was evaporated into the air. In later forms the air was caused to bubble through a thin layer of liquid gasoline, or was blown over the surface of the latter. In those now in use a small jet of gasoline is forced through a needle-hole, by difference of pressure, into the current of moving air at each aspiration of the working cylinder. In the float-carburators the level of gasoline in the jet-tube is kept constant by a float which closes the passage to the jet at an adjusted position, both when the car is level and when on a grade. In others the area of the fuel-nozzle is also adjusted as the demand for fuel varies. Carburators may use alcohol or kerosene as sources of carbon, but with the less volatile liquids the carburators must be vaporizers as well as atomizers, that the fuel may not separate from the air by liquefaction or condensation. This vaporization is effected by using heat above that of the atmosphere, either from an outside flame or by conducting waste heat from exhaust gases. When the carburator supplies too much fuel, the mixture burns badly in the cylinder, and unburned fuel in the exhaust gases makes them visible as smoke and produces an offensive odor. When the needle-hole becomes clogged, the motor gets no fuel and will not run.—**Compensating carburator**, a carburator which automatically regulates the amount of fuel supplied to the engine as the demand for fuel varies with the speed or the power of the motor.

**carbonylamine** (kär-bil-am'in), *n.* [*carb(on)* + *-yl* + *amine*.] A basic substance found in the venom of toads.

**carcake** (kär'kāk), *n.* [Also *carecake*, *keroake*: *care*, as in *Care Sunday*, + *cake*.] A small cake baked on a griddle and eaten on Shrove Tuesday in parts of Scotland.—**Blood carcake**, a cake made of blood and oatmeal, formerly used in the south of Scotland. *Jamieson*.

**carcana** (kär-kā'nā), *n.* [Also *carconna*, *karkana*; *hind.*, *kārkāna* < Pers. *kārkāna*, *kār*, work, business, + *kāna*, house.] A workshop; a departmental establishment in the military service. [Anglo-Indian.]

**carcase** (kär'kas), *v. t.* To erect or set up the carcass or framework of a building or a ship.

**carcel** (kär-sel'), *n.* [See *Carcel lamp*.] A French unit of illuminating power, equal to the light emitted by a standard lamp with a flame 40 millimeters high and burning 42 grams of colza-oil an hour.

**carcel-hour** (kär-sel'our), *n.* A unit of luminous energy; the quantity of light-energy emitted in one hour by a source whose light-flux equals that from a Carcel standard lamp.

**carcel-meter** (kär-sel'mē'tēr), *n.* A unit of illumination in which the source of light is the flame of a Carcel lamp placed at a distance of one meter. The carcel-meter is approximately 10.9 luxes. See *illumination*.

**carcel-second** (kär-sel'sek'und), *n.* A unit of luminous energy in which the Carcel lamp is taken as the standard of intensity.

**carcer** (kär'sēr), *n.* L. pl. *carceres* (-ēs) [L.] 1. A prison; a lock-up; especially, one in a German school or university.—2. One of the 8 to 12 stalls, closed with bars, from which races were started in a Roman circus. They were arranged with slanting axes in order not to give an unfair advantage to any competitor.

**carceration** (kär-se-rä'shon), *n.* [See *incarceration*.] Incarceration; imprisonment. *Trollope*.

**Carcharodontinae** (kär-kar'ō-don-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [*Carcharodon* (t) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of sharks, including the great man-eater, typified by the genus *Carcharodon*.

**carcinemia** (kär-si-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *carcinemia*, < Gr. *karkinos*, cancer, + *aima*, blood.] Cancerous cachexia.

**carcinoma**, *n.* 2. In bot., a disease of trees characterized by the separation of the bark

and the exudation of an acrid sap. *Treas. Bot.*

**carcinomatoid** (kär-si-nom'a-toid), *a.* [Gr. *karkinos* (t) + *-oides*, form.] Resembling carcinoma. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 271.

**carcinomatosis** (kär-si-nō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *carcinoma* (t) + *-osis*.] Generalized cancer disseminated throughout the body. Also called *carcinosis*.

**carcinosis** (kär-si-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *karkinos*, cancer, + *-osis*.] Same as *carcinomatosis*.

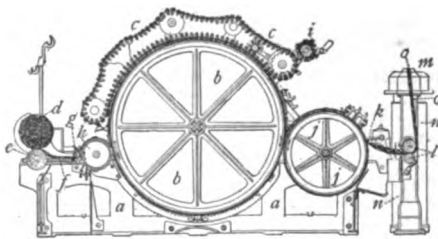
**carcinous** (kär'si-nus), *a.* [Gr. *karkinos*, cancer, + *-ous*.] Cancerous.

**carcoon** (kär-kōn'), *n.* [Also *corcon*, *corcone*; < Mahr. *kärkūn*, Pers. *kärkūn*.] A clerk. [Anglo-Indian.]

**car-cylinder** (kär'sil'in-dēr), *n.* The cylinder for an air-brake system in which air under pressure is stored under each car.

**card**, *n.*—**Birthday card**, a complimentary card, usually of an artistic design, sent to one on the anniversary of his birthday.—**Burnt card**, the card which is turned face up on the bottom of the pack, in some banking games. In baccara the banker may burn two cards if he pleases.—**By cards**, in *whist* and *bridge*, noting the number of tricks over the book won by the same side: as, two by cards at no trump.—**Card of reentry**, in *whist* and *bridge*, a winning card in one suit which will bring the established cards of another suit into play.—**Card-repeating machine**, a machine for copying or repeating a set of pattern-cards for a Jacquard loom after they have been cut by the piano-machine.—**Christmas card**. See *Christmas*.—**Doubtful card**, in *whist*, a card led which may or may not win the trick.—**Dumb-card**, a compass-card to which no magnetic needle is attached.—**Easter card**, a card containing suitable emblems and greetings sent to friends and presented to Sunday-school scholars, etc., at Easter.—**Established cards**, cards which have become the best of the suit from the fact that the higher cards have been played.—**Exposed card**, any card played in error or dropped on the table, which must be left on the table and can be called by the adversary in a partnership game.—**Faced card**. See *faced*.—**False card**, any card played with the object of deceiving the adversary as to the true holding in the suit: as, to win a trick at bridge with the ace while holding the king.—**Glass card**, a transparency of gelatin in the form of a card.—**Hockley-card**. See *soda* *card*.—**Indifferent cards**, cards of the same value, so far as winning tricks is concerned: as the king and queen.—**King-card**. See *master* *card*.—**Long cards**, all the cards of a suit that are left, when they are in the hand of one player.—**Losing cards**, in *whist* and *bridge*, cards which will lose tricks if they are not got rid of early.—**Master card**, the best remaining card of a suit in which the better cards have been played.—**New-year card**, a more or less elaborately ornamental complimentary card with the season's greetings and best wishes for the New-year.—**Short-card player**. See *player*.—**Soda card**, in *faro*, the card which shows face up in the box before the deal begins: the opposite of *hockley-card*.—**Strengthening card**, in *whist* and *bridge*, a card led from one hand for the purpose of giving the third hand some advantage, as a jack led through dummy's queen or king.—**Sure card**, something which when called into play will insure success.—**The card**, the correct thing.—**Thirds card**, the usual size in the United Kingdom for a man's calling-card—3 inches in length and 1½ in breadth.—**To be put to a card**, said of a player when he is obliged to discard one of two cards and does not know which to keep.—**To have the cards in one's own hand**, to possess the means of winning if they are rightly used.—**To play one's best card**, to use one's best endeavor; take the step which it is thought will be most likely to result in success.—**To play one's cards well**, to make a judicious use of the means at one's command.—**To throw up one's cards**, to abandon the game (or the hand) through lack of winning cards or of the means of attaining success.—**Wide cards**, in *cribbage*, cards which cannot be connected so as to form sequences by the play of any intermediate card.

**card**, *n.*—**Revolving-flat card**, a cotton-carding machine in which the top flats revolve or travel over the top



Revolving-flat Card.  
a, frame; b, main cylinder; c, flats; d, lap of cotton; e, lap-roller; f, dish-plate; g, feed-roll; h, taker-in; i, brush; j, doffer; k, comb; l, calender-rollers; m, coiler; n, can; o, sliver.

of the main cylinder.—**Roller-and-clearer card**, a cotton-carding machine equipped with revolving rollers or cylinders for working the stock: chiefly used for carding cotton waste and coarse yarns.—**Set of cards**, a series of two or more carding-engines consisting, if of three (which is the usual number), of a breaker, a second breaker or intermediate, and a finisher. This series is the statistical unit or unit of capacity of a woolen-factory.—**Stationary flat card**, a cotton-carding machine having its top carding-surfaces or flats stationary.

**Card**. An abbreviation of *cardinal*.

## cardinal

**cardamine**, **cardamin** (kär'da-min), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cardamine* (which see).

**Cardan joint, shaft**. See *\*joint*, *\*shaft*.  
**Cardanic** (kär-dan'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or devised by Cardan (Girolamo Cardano, 1501-1576), a noted physician, mathematician, and astrologer of Italy: as, *Cardanic suspension* (suspension from gimbals).

**card-board** (kär'dbōrd), *n.* A thin board, with a short handle, 5 inches wide and 12 inches long, to which is fastened card-cloth for carding wool, cotton, and the like by hand.

**cardboard-press** (kär'dbōrd-pres), *n.* Calendering-rolls for surfacing and finishing press-board or smooth, hard cardboard used for book-covers and Jacquard cards.

**card-case**, *n.* 2. A case of drawers in which catalogue-cards are arranged.

**card-cheat** (kär'dchēt), *n.* One who cheats at cards.

**card-cradle** (kär'dkrād'l), *n.* A curved metal frame secured beneath the card-cylinder of a Jacquard loom to receive the cards as they are discharged from the cylinder.

**card-cutter**, *n.* 2. One who operates a machine for cutting pattern-cards for a Jacquard loom.

**card-cylinder** (kär'dsil'in-dēr), *n.* Same as *cylinder*, 2 (h).

**cardenal** (kär-de-näl'), *n.* [Sp.] See *\*cardinal-fish*.

**carder**, *n.* 3. Same as *carder-bee* (which see).  
**card-gatherer** (kär'dgath'er-ēr), *n.* A gatherer of teasels or carding-thistles.

**Cardiac diuretic, dropy**, etc. See *\*diuretic*, *\*dropy*, etc.—**Cardiac inadequacy**. Same as *\*cardiac insufficiency*.—**Cardiac insufficiency**, inability of the heart to perform its function of maintaining the circulation of the blood in an adequate manner.—**Cardiac neuralgia**. See *\*neuralgia*.—**Cardiac sac**. (b) In *Annulata*, a bulb-like contractile portion of the dorsal blood-vessel.—**Cardiac valve**, in *entom.*, an invagination of the esophagus into the proventriculus, producing a valve which prevents the larger bits of food from passing into the chylific stomach. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 312.

**Cardiaceae**, *n. pl.* 3. A suborder of *Eulamelibranchiata*, having the gills much folded, foot cylindrical and more or less elongate, and siphons generally lacking. It contains the families *Cardiidae*, *Tridacnidae*, *Chamidae*, and others.

**cardiacean** (kär-di-ä'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Cardiaceae*.

II. *n.* A bivalve mollusk belonging to the suborder *Cardiacea*.

**cardiagraph** (kär-di-ä-gräf), *n.* Same as *cardiograph*.

**cardial** (kär'di-al), *a.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the heart; cardiac.

**cardialgic** (kär-di-al'jik), *a.* Relating to or suffering from cardialgia.

**cardiameter** (kär-di-am'ē-tēr), *n.* Same as *\*cardiometer*.

**cardianeuria** (kär-di-ä-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kardia*, heart, + *aneuros*, without sinews or nerves, < *an-* priv. + *neuros*, sinew, nerve.] In *pathol.*, lack of tone in the heart.

**cardiant** (kär'di-ant), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, + *-ant*.] A remedy which acts upon the heart.

**cardiataxia** (kär-di-ä-tak'si-ä), *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, + *ataxia*, disorder: see *ataxy*.] Irregular action of the heart.

**cardiastrophy** (kär-di-at'rō-fi), *n.* Same as *cardiastrophia*.

**cardinal**. I. *a.*—**Cardinal area**, in the structure of the shells of the *Brachiopoda*, a flattened or curved triangular area between the hinge-line and the beaks of the valves, especially prominent on the ventral valve, and medially divided by the delthyrial opening. A true cardinal area is not present in all orders of *Brachiopoda*, but in the orders *Atremata* and *Neutremata* it is represented by a posterior flattening of the valves termed a *false cardinal area*.—**Cardinal number**. (b) Multitude; the degree in which the members of a collection are many: so used erroneously by some logicomathematicians.—**Cardinal point**. See *\*point*.—**Cardinal process**, in *brachiopoda*, a projection at the posterior edge of the dorsal valve which interlocks with the hinge-teeth on the ventral valve, thus forming the hinge.—**Cardinal septa**. See *\*septum*.—**Cardinal value**. See *\*value*.

II. *n.*—**Alizarin cardinal**. Same as *alizarin* *\*gar-net*.—**Cardinal in petto**, one whom the Pope intends to create a cardinal, but whose name has not been formally published.

**cardinal-fish** (kär'di-nal-fish'), *n.* A fish of the family *Apogonidae*, the red species of which is called *cardenal* in Spanish: they are found



*Cyrtina heterocysta*, Duf. sp.  
Dorsal view showing high area and pseudodeltidium of ventral valve. (From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

## cardinal-fish

in tropical waters, and are especially abundant in the East Indies.

**cardinalic** (kär-di-nal'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the office of a cardinal; like a cardinal.

**cardinalism** (kär-di-nal-izm), *n.* [*cardinal* + *-ism*.] The system of the college of cardinals; the theory of the institution of the college of cardinals.

**cardinalist** (kär-di-nal-ist), *n.* 1. An advocate or adherent of the system of the college of cardinals.—2. A follower of Cardinal Antoine Perrenot, prime minister to Margaret of Parma in the sixteenth century.

**cardinalitian** (kär-di-nal-ish'ian), *a.* Same as *cardinalist*.

**card-index** (kär'din-deks), *n.* An index consisting of cards arranged alphabetically.

**carding-scale** (kär'ding-skäl), *n.* A scale or table, used by those who card wool on commission, giving the amount of carding to be done and the relative price.

**carding-stock** (kär'ding-stok), *n.* A bench, upon one end of which is nailed card-clothing, the other end serving as a seat for the operator in carding fibrous material, as wool and cotton, with hand-cards in conjunction with the fixed card.

**carding-surface** (kär'ding-sér-fäs), *n.* In *textile-manuf.*, the extremities of the card-clothing teeth on the carding-machine that card the stock.

**cardio-arterial** (kär'di-är-tēr-i-al), *a.* Relating to both the heart and the arteries.—**Cardio-arterial interval**, the difference in time, sometimes quite appreciable, between the apex-beat of the heart and the pulse at the wrist or elsewhere.

**cardioblast** (kär'di-ö-bläst), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *blastos*, germ.] In *insect embryol.*, any one of a long row of cells bordering the mesodermal layer of the primitive band and affording the first indication of the dorsal vessel. *A. S. Packard*, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 572.

**cardioclasis** (kär'di-ok-lä-sis), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *klasis*, breaking.] Rupture of the heart.

**cardiocölomic** (kär'di-ö-sē-lom'ik), *a.* In *insect anat.*, pertaining to the pericardial cöloma or heart-cavity.

These openings, called *cardio-cölomic* apertures, are visible to the naked eye, being situated on conical papillae of the walls of the heart.

*A. S. Packard*, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 400.

**cardioconch** (kär'di-ö-kongk), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *konchē*, a molluscan shell.] One of the so-called *Cardioconchæ*.

**Cardioconchæ** (kär-di-ö-kong-kē), *n. pl.* A factitious group of pelecypod mollusks characterized by their tenuous shells and the absence of dentition and other critical structures. It was conceived by Neumayr that this apparently primitive condition was actual, and he designated the group by the name *Palæoconchæ*, which was subsequently changed by Benhsaussen to *Cardioconchæ* because shells of this type are not of primitive age. Clarke has shown that the *Cardioconchæ* or *Palæoconchæ* represent merely a condition of degeneration or convergence largely due to pelagic life, and similarly affecting genera of diverse phylogeny. Such pelecypods are especially characteristic of the Bohemian Upper Silurian and of the lower Upper Devonian throughout the northern hemisphere.

**cardiogram**, *n.* Electric cardiogram, a tracing showing the electric currents which traverse the animal body with every heart-beat.

**cardiographic** (kär'di-ö-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cardiography.

**cardio-inhibition** (kär'di-ö-in-hi-bish'on), *n.* Slowing of the action of the heart. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, ser. B, 182, 242.

**cardiokinetic** (kär'di-ö-ki-net'ik), *a.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *kinēsis*, move.] Causing or accelerating the action of the heart.

**cardiolith** (kär'di-ö-lith), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *lithos*, stone.] A calcareous deposit in or upon the heart.

**cardiolysin** (kär-di-ol'i-sin), *n.* [*cardiolysis* + *-in*.] A cytotoxin directed against heart-muscle tissue.

**cardiolysis** (kär-di-ol'i-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kardia*, heart, + *lysis*, dissolution.] Resection of a portion of the sternum and of the costal cartilages in the cardiac area, in order to permit of greater freedom of movement in cases of adhesions following chronic mediastinopericarditis. *Lancet*, July 18, 1903, p. 188.

**cardiometer** (kär-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *metron*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the intracardiac blood-pressure.—2. An instrument for recording the extent and frequency of the cardiac pulsations.

**cardiometric** (kär'di-ö-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cardiometry. *Nature*, May 26, 1904, p. 88.

**cardiometry**, *n.* 2. Measurement of the blood-pressure.

**cardiopathy** (kär-di-op'a-thi), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *pathos*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of the heart. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 207.

**cardioplegia** (kär'di-ö-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *πληγή*, stroke. Cf. *apoplexy*.] 1. Paralysis of the heart muscles.—2. Irregular muscular contractions of the esophageal orifice of the stomach.

**cardioptosis** (kär-di-op-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kardia*, heart, + *πτωσις*, falling.] Downward dislocation of the heart. *Med. Record*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 157.

**cardiopuncture** (kär'di-ö-pungk'tūr), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *L. punctura*, puncture.] Same as *cardiocentesis*.

**cardiorespiratory** (kär'di-ö-rē-spīr'ä or res-pi-rä-tō-ri), *a.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *E. respiratory*.] Relating to change in the rhythm and frequency of respiration dependent upon varying heart-action; relating to or caused by both respiratory and cardiac movements: as, a *cardiorespiratory* murmur. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 202.

**cardiosclerosis** (kär'di-ö-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kardia*, heart, + *σκληρωσις*, hardening.] Overgrowth of fibrous connective tissue in the walls of the heart.

**cardiospasm** (kär'di-ö-spazm), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *σπασμός*, contraction: see *spasm*.] Irregular muscular contractions at the esophageal opening of the stomach.

**Cardiospermum** (kär'di-ö-spēr'mum), *n.* [*NL.* (Linneus, 1735-53), < *Gr. kardia*, heart, + *σπέρμα*, seed. The name alludes to the heart-shaped aril on the seeds of some species.] A genus of plants of the family *Sapindaceæ*, which comprises about 30 tropical American species of climbing herbs, with alternate biternate leaves, coarsely serrate leaflets, and small white flowers. The most popular species is the balloon-vine (*C. Halicacabum*), a rapid-growing, easily cultivated tender annual, curious for its inflated seed-vessels. See *balloon-vine* (cut), *Indian-heart*, and *heartseed*.

**cardiosphygmograph** (kär'di-ö-sfig'mō-gräf), *n.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *E. sphygmograph*.] A combined cardiograph and sphygmograph.

**cardiostenoma** (kär'di-ö-stē-nō'mē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kardia*, heart, + *στενωμα*, a narrow place, < *στενός*, make narrow, < *στενός*, narrow.] Same as *cardiostenosis*.

**cardiotoxic** (kär'di-ö-tok'sik), *a.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] Having a poisonous effect upon the heart.

**cardiovalvulitis** (kär'di-ö-val-vū-lī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kardia*, heart, + *NL. valvula*, valve, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the valves of the heart.

**cardiovascular** (kär'di-ö-väs'kü-lär), *a.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *L. vas*, vessel, + *-al*.] Same as *\*cardiovascular*.

**cardiovascular** (kär'di-ö-väs'kü-lär), *a.* [*Gr. kardia*, heart, + *L. vasculum*, a vessel: see *vascular*.] Relating to both the heart and the blood-vessels. *Med. Record*, March 28, 1903, p. 508.

**cardiovisceral** (kär'di-ö-vis'e-räl), *a.* Connected with the heart and the viscera.—**Cardiovisceral vessel**, in ascidians, a vessel arising from the dorsal end of the heart and breaking up into branches which run over the surface of the alimentary canal and other organs.

**Cardita** (kär-di'tä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kardia*, heart, + *-itis*, *E. -ite*.] The typical genus of the family *Carditidae*. *Bruguieres*, 1791.

**cardite** (kär'dit), *n.* [*NL. Cardita*.] A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Cardita*.

**carditian** (kär-dit'i-an), *a.* Of or allied to the genus *Cardita*.

**Carditidae** (kär-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cardita* + *-idae*.] 1. A family of *Pelecypoda* with a cockle-like shell, external parivincular ligament, and fully developed hinge with long posterior cardinal tooth. The genera are all marine. They began their existence in the Triassic and have continued to the present.—2. A family of bivalve mollusks of the order *Eulamelli-branchiata*. They have a single mantle-fusion, branchiae large and unequal, the foot keeled and often byssiferous, and the shell radiately grooved. The family includes the genera *Cardita*, *Carditella*, *Venericardia*, and others.

**Cardium clay**, in *geol.*, a late division of the Pleistocene deposits in Scandinavia containing fossils of the genus *Cardium*.

## Oarenychelyi

**card-lacing** (kär'dlä'sing), *n.* The act of tying together the pattern-cards of a Jacquard ready for the loom.

**card-money** (kär'd mun'ē), *n.* A kind of paper-currency issued by the French in Canada in 1685.

**card-nippers** (kär'd'nip'ērē), *n. pl.* A hand-punch for making holes in the pattern-cards of a Jacquard loom.

**cardo**, *n.* 4. In the pelecypod mollusks, the primitive hinge: contrasted with the *articulus* or adult hinge.—5. One of the two intersecting central streets of the Roman military camp or castrum, the other being the *decumanus*. A similar arrangement is found in the prehistoric pile-settlements of northern Italy.

First a rectangular space was marked out with the help of two straight lines (the *Cardo* and *Decumanus*) intersecting at right angles, their direction being probably determined by some simple astronomical observations. *F. von Duhn*, in *Jour. Hellenic Studies*, XVI, 120.

**cardol**, *n.* 2. Tribrom-salol, made by the action of bromine, in excess, upon salol. It is a crystalline substance used for allaying gastric uneasiness, cramps, etc.

**cardon** (kär-dōn'), *n.* [*Mex. use of Sp. cardón*, teazel: see *cardo*.] Either of two species of giant cactus, *Cereus pecten-aboriginum* and *C. Pringlei*, which in the arid cape region of Lower California form extensive leafless forests known as *cardon forests*. The dead wood is used for fuel, etc., and the seeds are ground to mix with meal.

**card-pocket** (kär'd'pok'et), *n.* A pocket for carrying cards; specifically, a pocket in the inside cover of a book for holding the reader's library-card.

**card-recorder** (kär'd-rē-kōr'dēr), *n.* A clock which is correlated with mechanism for recording on cards the time spent in any special piece of work: used in card-systems of industrial cost-keeping.

**card-room** (kär'd'rōm), *n.* A room devoted to card-playing or in which card-playing is carried on.

**card-sharping** (kär'd'shär'ping), *n.* The practice of cheating at cards; the profession of the card-sharp.

**card-system** (kär'd'sis'tem), *n.* 1. A system of keeping records, in which each item is entered on a separate card. The cards for any series are of uniform size, are arranged in alphabetic order, and, in series of any length, are marked by division-cards at appropriate points. Cards (items) can be inserted or withdrawn at will.

**card-teazel** (kär'd'tē'zē), *n.* The wild teazel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

**card-thistle** (kär'd'this'1), *n.* Same as *\*card-teazel*.

**Carduaceæ** (kär-dū-ä-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Necker, 1770), < *Carduus* + *-aceæ*.] The name adopted for the plant-family *Asteraceæ* by authors who take the genus *Carduus* as the type of the family. It has priority over all other properly formed names, but *Carduus* is not typical, and would require it to be called the thistle family. See *\*Asteraceæ*, 2, and *Compositæ* 1.

**card-wiring** (kär'd'wir'ing), *n.* The insertion of straight wires at regular intervals between the pattern-cards of a Jacquard loom, in such a manner as to cause the cards to be suspended from the card-cradle.

**careen**, *n.* 2. The submerged figure or body which is cut off from a floating vessel by the plane of the surface of the water; the submerged portion of a floating vessel: a figure bounded by the plane of the surface of the water and the wetted surface of a floating body.—3. A careening or lurching motion or movement; a lurch.

The charm [of the camel] is not in the figure . . . nor in the movement, the noiseless stepping, or the broad careen. *L. Wallace*, *Ben-Hur*, I, 1.

**careless-weed** (kär'les-wēd), *n.* One of several coarse species of amaranth springing up in neglected gardens, as *Amaranthus retroflexus* (pigweed) and *A. hybridus*. The spiny careless-weed is the same as the spiny amaranth, *A. spinosus*.

**Careliparis** (kar-e-lip'a-ris), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kapa*, (Ionic *kāpā*), head, + *Liparis*.] A subgenus of snail-fishes of the genus *Liparis*.

**Caremitra** (kar-e-mi'trā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kapa* (Ionic *kāpā*), head, + *mitra*, girdle.] A subgenus of snail-fishes of the genus *Careproctus*.

**Oarenychelyi** (ka-rēng-kō'li-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kapa*, head, + *εγχελυς*, eel.] An order of long-necked eels found in the deep sea: distinguished by the well-developed bones of the

## Garenchelyi

jaw, which are joined immovably to the cranium. Only one species is known, *Derichthys serpentinus*, constituting the family *Derichthyidae*.

**Oarentonian** (kar-en-tō'ni-an), *a.* [ML. *Carantonius*, Charente, + *-ian*.] In the geology of northern France and Belgium, noting a sub-stage of the Middle Cretaceous or Cenomanian: named from the river Charente. It is in part equivalent to the Lower Chalk of England. Also used substantively.

**Oareproctus** (kar-e-prok'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kāpa*, (Ionic *kāpn*), head, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] A genus of snail-fishes, of the family of *Liparidae*, distinguished by the attenuated body and small disk.

**ca. resp.** An abbreviation of the Latin *capias ad respondendum*. See *capias*.

**caressant** (ka-res'ant), *a.* Caressing: as, the caressant airs of heaven. *N. E. D.*

**caressive** (ka-res'iv), *a.* Of the nature of a caress or caresses; caressing.

**carrette** (kär-et'), *n.* [Irreg. < *carl* + *-ette*.] 1. A street-car consisting essentially of the body of an ordinary street-car mounted on wooden spoke-wheels, with crank-axles. It is low, runs easily, and does not require rails.—2. A motor-vehicle like a wagonette. There are seats on both sides of the body, with a door at the rear, and the operator's seat is in front.

**Carrey act.** See *\*act*.

**carfural** (kär'fe-ral), *n.* [L. *car(bo)*, charcoal, + *fer(re)*, bear, + *al(umina)*.] A trade-name for a mixture of charcoal, metallic iron, and clay intended for filtering and purifying sewage and also drinking-water.

**Carlike membrane.** See *\*membrane*.

**cargo-book** (kär'gō-bük), *n.* The book in which are entered the particulars of a ship's cargo.

**cargo-port** (kär'gō-pört), *n.* A large rectangular port or opening in a ship's side for use in loading or discharging cargo.

**car-haul** (kär'häl), *n.* In transportation, any short industrial railroad in which the cars, or skips, are hauled by means of endless cables or chain-belts running on sheaves laid directly on the surface between the rails. The cars are pushed or pulled along by lugs on the chain that engages the body of the car. On inclines, as in coal-breakers, the lug may drag the car up the incline or merely hold it back from running away as it is lowered by the moving chain. In standard-gage drill-yards an endless wire cable car-haul is often used in moving cars or to bring coal-cars to the elevator of a coal-storage plant. The cable runs over sheaves placed beside the track, a clip and rope or other device being used to connect the cars with the traveling cable.—**Carhaul chain**, a special type of chain having lugs or projections inserted at intervals among the links.

**Carib basket.** See *\*pegall*.

**carib-fish** (kär'ib-fish), *n.* Same as *caribe*.

**caribon**, *n.* No fewer than 10 species of caribon have been described from North America, some being restricted to a comparatively limited area. Such are *Ranipifer terranovae* of Newfoundland and *R. dawsoni* from the Queen Charlotte Islands. The most eastern species is *R. greenlandicus* from Greenland, the westernmost *R. granti* from the end of the Alaska peninsula.

**caricatural** (kär'i-ka-tür'al), *a.* Of the nature of caricature; caricature-like: as, a caricatural biography.

**Caricature photograph.** See *\*photograph*.

**caricology** (kar-i-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [L. *carex* (caric-), sedge, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak.] That department of botany which is concerned with a study of the sedge family. See *caricography* and *caricologist*.

**Caricyphidae** (kar-i-sif'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caricyphus* + *-idae*.] An ill-defined family of macrurous decapod crustaceans containing the genera *Caricyphus*, *Rhomaleocaris*, and *Aneboraris*, of which the first is the type.

**Caricyphus** (kar-i-si'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kāpis*, a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn, + *-φός*, bent, humped.] The typical genus of the family *Caricyphidae*. *C. Spence Bate*, 1888.

**caridoid** (kär'i-doid), *a.* [Gr. *kāpis* (kapid-), a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn, + *-ειδής*, form.] Resembling in form the shrimps or members of the crustacean family *Carididae*.

**caries**, *n.*—Dry caries or caries sicca, molecular disintegration of bone not attended by suppuration.

**carillonner** (kä-ri-lon-nér'), *n.* [F., < *carillonner*, *v.*, < *carillon*, a carillon.] A bell-ringer or player on a carillon or chime.

**carina**, *n.*, 1. (c) [cap.] In astron., one of the four parts into which the constellation Argo is divided. See *Argo*.

3. One of the vertical cross-bars on the

septa of a coral.—4. In entom., any keel-like elevation of the body-wall of an insect, as the pronotal carina of many grasshoppers. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, March, 1899, p. 340.—**Carina trachea**, the projecting ridge at the point of bifurcation of the trachea.

**Carinate folds**, in geol., isoclinal folds.

**carinately** (kär'i-nät-li), *adv.* In a keeled or carinate manner: with a carina or keel.

**carination** (kär-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*carinate* + *-ion*.] A keeled condition: used in descriptive biology and anatomy to express the existence of ridges or carinae on the organic body or test.

Behind they are long and narrow, showing a double carination with a concavity dividing them. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1904, p. 28.

**Carinarian process, stage.** See *Bleiberg \*process*, *\*stage*.

**carisquis**, *n.* See *\*kariskis*.

**cariking**, *p. a.* 2. Worrying; fretful; anxious; solicitous.

Every where you may find the selfish and the sensual, the cariking and the careful, the cunning and the credulous, the worldling and the reckless. *Southey*, Doctor, lxx.

**carline** (kär'lin), *n.* A Russian game of billiards which employs five balls, one of them blue and another black or yellow. It scores for both caroms and pockets and is cumulative in its counts and penalties. It was a favorite in the United States when pocket tables were in fashion.

**carline-box** (kär'lin-boks), *n.* A shallow, portable box, for storage of miscellaneous articles, secured under the deck of a ship, in the rectangular spaces between the beams and the carlines.

**car-loader** (kär'lō'dér), *n.* In transportation, any machine used in loading a freight-car with grain, coke, sand, coal, or other material in bulk. The most common form is a combined delivery and trimming-spout, used in loading a box-car with wheat, corn, etc. It may be a single flexible spout or a two-way spout for filling both ends of the car at the same time. In one type a pair of fans placed at the end of the delivery pipe is used to blow the grain in equal quantities into each end of the car, trimming the load as fast as delivered. It will load 6,000 bushels an hour. Belt- and bucket-conveyers, fitted to a swinging-boom, are also used as car-loaders. In loading flat- or hopper-cars with sand or broken stone a short conveyor may extend from the ground to the car to deliver the material to the car as fast as it is shoveled into the conveyor. Conveyers, supported on swinging-booms over a hopper-car or in the door of a box-car, are also used to load coke, ashes, coal, etc., upon cars. See *\*conveyer*, *\*loading-station*, and *\*coal-storage*.

**Carlylesque** (kär-'lil-esk'), *a.* [*Carlyle* + *-esque*.] Characteristic of Thomas Carlyle or his style.

**Carmelites** (kär'mel-i-tes), *n.* [*Carmelite* + *-ess*.] A member of the Carmelite order of women.

**carmeloite** (kär-mel'ō-it), *n.* [*Carmelo Bay*, California, + *-ite*.] A name given by A. C. Lawson to eruptive rocks at Carmelo Bay, California, having the character of andesitic basalt. The texture is like that common in andesite, the phenocrysts being pyroxene, lime-soda feldspar, and olivin altered to iddingsite.

**car-mile** (kär'mil), *n.* The unit in which the number of miles covered by the rolling-stock of a railway system within a certain time is measured.

**carmillon** (kär-mil'yon), *n.* [*carmin* (ine) + (*vermilion*).] A carmine preparation in which the coloring properties are not brought to a dry state, as with other pigments.

**carminaph** (kär'mi-náf), *n.* [Also *carminnaph*: < *carmin* (ne) + *naph* (tha).] Same as *\*Sudan I*.—**Carminaph garnet**. Same as *alpha-naphthylamine* *\*red*.

**carmine**, *n.*—**Alizarin carmine**, a mordant coal-tar color related to anthracene. It is the sodium salt of alizarin monosulphonic acid, and is prepared by the action of fuming sulphuric acid upon alizarin. Also called *alizarin red S* and *alizarin powder*.—**Carmine lake**, a pigment made from the second washing of carmine.—**Carmine red**. See *\*red*.—**Orseille carmine**, a dyestuff made by treating lichens with an aqueous solution of ammonia, exposing the liquid to the air until a crimson color has developed, and heating with alum.

**carmoisin**, **carmoisine** (kär'mō-i-sin), *n.* [*carmin* (ine) + (*cramois* (y)) + *-in*.] An acid coal-tar color: same as *fast \*red C*.

**carmoot** (kär'mōt'), *n.* [*Ar. garnūt*.] A fish, *Clarias anguillaris*, found in the Nile.

**carnation**, *n.*—**Bacteriosis of carnation**. See *\*bacteriosis*.—**Carnation disease**. See *\*disease*.—**Carnation fairy-ring**. See *\*Heterosporium*.

**carneian**, *n.* 2. The beautiful red or reddish color of this stone. The distinctive colors of Cornell University are *carneian* and white.

**carnic** (kär'nik), *a.* [L. *caro* (carn-), flesh, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from flesh.—**Carnic acid**, a substance, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, isolated by Siegfried from the end-products of proteolytic digestion.

## carolinium

**carniferous** (kär-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [L. *caro* (carn-), flesh, + *-ferus*, < *ferre*, bear.] Flesh-bearing.

There is also a milk tree; but we nowhere find a *carniferous*, a flesh-bearing tree. *Leigh Hunt*, *Seer*, p. 27. *N. E. D.*

**carniferrin** (kär-ni-fer'in), *n.* [L. *caro* (carn-), flesh, + *ferrum*, iron, + *-in*.] A bland, tasteless powder said to be a compound of iron and phosphocarnic acid containing 30 per cent. of iron.

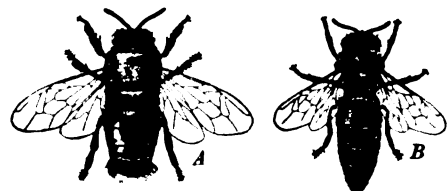
**carnifical** (kär-ni-fish'al), *a.* [L. *carnifex* (-fic-) + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a carnifex or executioner, or a butcher.

See my poor dexter, abridged to one thumb, one finger and a stump,—by the blow of my adversary's weapon, however, and not by any *carnifical* knife. *Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, II. xiii.

**carniform** (kär'ni-fōrm), *a.* [L. *caro* (carn-), flesh, + *forma*, form.] Flesh-like; resembling flesh.

**Carniolan** (kär-ni-ō'lan), *a.* [*Carniola* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Carniola, an elevated Alpine province of Austria.—**Carniolan bee**, one of a race of very gentle large gray honey-bees from Carniola. The abdomen presents a ringed appearance due to bands of silvery-white hairs.

**Carnosa** (kär-nō'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *carnosus*, fleshy: see *carnose*.] An order of *Demospongiae* containing *Tetraxonida* with spicules greatly reduced in size or wanting, and no diactinal megascleres or trienes with long rhabdomes. It contains the families *Corticidae*, *Plakinidae*, *Chondrosidae*, and others.



Carniolan Bee (*Apis mellifera*) (Benton, U. S. D. A.)  
A, drone; B, queen.

**carnosin** (kär'nō-sin), *n.* [*carnose* + *-in*.] A leucomaine (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) belonging to the purin group.

**carnotine** (kär'nō-tin), *n.* [A. Carnot, a member of the School of Mines, Paris, + *-ine*.] Same as *\*primulin*.

**carnotite** (kär'nō-tīt), *n.* [A. Carnot (see *carnotine*) + *-ite*.] A more or less impure hydrated vanadate of uranium and potash, occurring somewhat abundantly in Montrose county and elsewhere in Colorado: found as a yellow crystalline powder or in loosely coherent masses. It contains radium and is said to be highly radio-active.

**caro** (kär'ō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] Any one of several vines indigenous to Porto Rico, belonging to the genus *Cissus*, as *C. sicyoides*.

**caroba** (kär-ō'bā), *n.* [Braz.] The name of several Brazilian trees of the family *Bignoniaceae*, especially *Jacaranda procera* and *J. Caroba*. The leaves are bitter and astringent and are used in the treatment of syphilitic and scrofulous affections.

**carobin** (kär'ō-bin), *n.* [*caroba* + *-in*.] A crystalline constituent, not well studied, contained in the leaves of caroba (*Jacaranda Caroba* and *J. procera*), a tree native to Guiana and belonging to the family *Bignoniaceae*.

**caroid** (kär'oid), *n.* [*Car* (ica) + *-oid*.] A medicinal preparation containing a proteolytic ferment, papayotin. It is obtained from the fruit of *Carica Papaya* (papaw).

**Carolina beech-drops**, locust. See *\*beech-drops*, *\*locust*.

**Caroline**, *a.* II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. A small éclair with coffee filling and fondant icing.—2. A Swedish silver coin of the value of about 38 United States cents.

**Caroline Books.** See *\*book*.

**Carolinian area**, satyr. See *\*area*, *\*satyr*.

**carolinium** (kar-ō-lin-i-um), *n.* [NL. *Carolina* (North Carolina) + *-ium*.] A name given by Baskerville to a supposed element of which the chlorid was obtained by heating in chlorine a mixture of carbon and what had generally been regarded as the oxid of thorium. A second new substance, which has been named berzelium, was at the same time separated as chlorid, so that the thorium of earlier chemistry apparently contains these two supposed elements, along with a third, for which the name *thorium* is retained. The atomic weight of carolinium is apparently higher than that of either of the others. The oxid is said to have a pinkish color.

## Carolus dollar

**Carolus dollar.** See *\*dollar*.

**caromata, n.** Same as *\*carromata*.

**caromic** (ka-rom'ik), *a.* In *billiards*, of or pertaining to caroms or the making of caroms.

**carone** (kar'ōn), *n.* A ketone,  $C_{10}H_{18}O$ , prepared by the addition of hydrochloric acid to dihydrocarvone and its subsequent removal by alcoholic sodium hydroxide.

**carosa** (kā-rō'sā), *n.* [Philippine Sp. (†), < Sulu *karosah*, a cart, a wagon, < Sp. *carroza*, a coach: see *caroche*.] In the Philippine Islands, a sled for conveying goods, used particularly in the country.

**carot** (kā-rōt'), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *\*carot*, < Bisaya *\*calot* (= Pampanga *calut*) Ilocan *carót*, a root eaten after steeping in water to improve it.] In the Philippine Islands, a tuber which is steeped or cooked and eaten by the natives.

**caroticum** (ka-rot'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *carotica* (-kā). [NL.] In *cranium*, the extreme medial or lateral point of the carotid canal on the outer surface of the skull. *Von Török*.

**Carotid triangles.** See *\*triangle*.

**carotidean** (kar-ō-tid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*carotid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *carotid*.

**carotte** (ka-rot'), *n.* [French Creole, introduced through Louisiana.] Same as *carrot*, 4.

**carp**, *n.* 6. A name of various fishes of the genus *Chilodactylus* in Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. These fishes are not related to the European carp, which is a cyprinoid fish.—**Lake-carp**, a sucker, *Carpoides thompsoni*, found in the Great Lakes.—**Looking-glass carp**, a variety of the true carp having a few large scales scattered irregularly over the body.—**Murray carp**, a common name of *Murrayia cyprinoides*, a percoid fish found in Australia.

**carp** (kārp), *v. i.* To prepare teazels for the napping-machine for dressing woolen cloth.

**carpaine** (kār'pā-in), *n.* [*Carica* *Pa(paya)* + *-ine*.] A crystalline, intensely bitter alkaloid,  $C_{14}H_{25}NO_2$ , found in the leaves of *Carica Papaya*, the melon-tree of South America. It is a not very powerful poison affecting the heart, spinal cord, and respiration.

**carpal. 1. a.**—**Carpal arches**, various small arteries which supply the region of the wrist.

**II. n. 2.** In *ichth.*, same as *actinost*.

**Carpian balsam.** See *stone-pine* (b), under *pine* and *balsam*.

**carpellized** (kār'pel-izd), *a.* In *bot.*, converted or transformed into carpels: said of other organs of a flower.

*Carpellized stamens of the wall-flower.*

*Nature*, July 23, 1904, p. 312.

**carpene** (kār'pēn), *n.* [(*podocarp*(ic) + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon,  $C_9H_{14}$ , prepared by distilling the calcium salt of podocarpic acid. It boils at 156° C.

**carpenter, n. 3.** In *entom.*, same as *\*carpenter-ant* or *carpenter-bee*.—**Carpenter's gage**, rule of three-fourths. See *gages*, 2, rule 1.

**carpenter-ant** (kār'pēn-tēr-ant'), *n.* Any wood-working ant, such as *Camponotus æthiops*, *Lasius flavus*, or *L. fuliginosus* of Europe, or *C. pennsylvanicus* of America.—**Black carpenter-ant**, *Camponotus pennsylvanicus*, a common species in the United States, where it forms large colonies in dead trees, stumps, and logs, and sometimes even in the large beams of buildings.—**Pennsylvania carpenter-ant**. Same as *black carpenter-ant*.

**carpenter-bird** (kār'pēn-tēr-bērd'), *n.* The California red-headed woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus*, which cuts holes in dead branches, in which it inserts acorns.

**carpenter's herb, n. 2.** The name of several labiate plants, as *Ajuga reptans* (bugle), *Lycopus Virginicus* (bugleweed), and the rougeberry, *Rivina humilis*.

**carpenter-worm** (kār'pēn-tēr-wērm), *n.* The wood-boring larva of a lepidopterous insect of the family *Cossidæ* (the goat-moths).

**carper** (kār'pēr), *n.* One who prepares thistle-teazels for the cloth-napping machine.

**carpet, n. 4.** A British collectors' name for any one of several species of geometrid moths whose wings bear a carpet-like design, as the *flame-carpet* (*Coremia propugnata*) and the *hazel-carpet* (*Cidaria corylata*).

**carpet-baggery** (kār'pet-bag'gē-ri), *n.* Same as *carpet-baggism*.

**carpet-beetle, n.**—**Black carpet-beetle**. Same as *\*tapestry-beetle*.

**carpet-bug** (kār'pet-bug), *n.* Same as *carpet-beetle*.

**carpet-grass** (kār'pet-grās), *n.* A grass, *Axonopus compressus*, of a dense spreading growth, highly valued in the southern United States

for pasture and lawns. The name is also applied to the *\*smut-grass* (which see), to *Panicum citatissimum* of Texas, and probably to other grasses of a matted habit.

**carpet-loom** (kār'pet-lōm), *n.* A loom for weaving carpets, usually having a Jacquard equipment.

**carpet-pick** (kār'pet-pik), *n.* In *weaving*, a form of picking-motion directly connected with the crank-shaft for throwing the shuttle across the loom.

**carpet-sewing machine.** See *\*sewing-machine*.

**carpet-shark** (kār'pet-shārk), *n.* A shark, *Orectolobus barbatus*, of the family *Hemiscylliidae*: found in Australia.

**carpet-shell** (kār'pet-shel), *n.* A small edible clam, *Tapes staminea*, found along the Pacific coast.

**carpet-stitch** (kār'pet-stich), *n.* A stitch used in sewing carpets: for ingrain an over-and-over stitch, for Brussels a through-and-through stitch.

**carphospore** (kār'fō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *káphos*, a stalk, chip, bit, + *σπόα*, seed (spore).] In *phytogeog.*, a plant bearing achenes with a scaly or chaffy pappus which aids in dissemination. *F. E. Clements*.

**Carpioides** (kār-pi-ō-dēz), *n.* [NL., < *carpio*, carp, + *Gr. -oidēs*, like.] The generic name of the group of fishes called carp-suckers, of the family *Catostomidae*. *C. cyprinus* is found in the Potomac, and several other species in the Mississippi valley streams.

**carpitis** (kār-pi'tis), *n.* [NL., < *carp*(us) + *-itis*.] An inflammation of the synovial membranes covering the articular surfaces of the bones of the carpus or knee-joint of domestic animals (wrist of man), causing pain, swelling, and lameness.

**Carpoasci** (kār-pō-as'i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *καρπός*, fruit, + *ἀσκός*, a sac: see *ascus*.] A group of ascomycetous fungi including all those provided with a sporocarp, as the *Pyrenomyces* and the *Discomycetes*.

**carpoascous** (kār-pō-as'kus), *a.* [*Carpoasc*(i) + *-ous*.] Belonging to the fungus-group *Carpoasci*.

Asci enclosed in "fructifications," i. e., *carpoascous*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII, 568.

**carpocarpal** (kār-pō-kār'pal), *a.* [*carpus* + *carp*(us) + *-al*.] Relating to two parts of the carpus: said of the articulation between the two rows of carpal bones.

**carpodermis** (kār-pō-dēr'mis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *pericarp*. *Bischoff*.

**carpodite** (kār'pō-dit), *n.* [*car*(po)podite.] Same as *carpopodite*.

**carpogam** (kār'pō-gam), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the organ of a procarp which produces the cystocarp.

**carpogamy** (kār-pōg'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the process in the procarp which produces the cystocarp.

**carpognathite** (kār-pōg'nā-thit), *n.* [*carpus* + *gnathite*.] In *crustaceans*, the fifth joint of a gnathite.

**carpogonial** (kār-pō-gō-ni-āl), *a.* [*carpogonium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the carpogonium of the red seaweeds.

**carpolith** (kār'pō-lith), *n.* [NL. *Carpolithus*, < *Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *λίθος*, stone.] Same as *carpolite*.

**Carpolithus** (kār-pol'i-thus), *n.* [NL. (Allioni, 1757), < *Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *λίθος*, stone.] A genus name for fossil fruits, originally based on specimens from the Upper Miocene of Piedmont, Italy, probably belonging to the genus *Juglans*, and perhaps identical with *J. Nux-Taurinensis*, later described by Brongniart.

The name has since been indiscriminately but unwarrantably applied to fossil fruits in general.

**carpomania** (kār-pō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *μανία*, mania.] In *agri.* and *hort.*, the excessive bearing of fruit. [Rare.]

**carpophalangeal** (kār'pō-fā-lan'jē-āl), *a.* [*carpus* + *phalanges* + *-al*.] Relating to the wrist and the phalanges: as, the *carpophalangeal* articulation. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, I, 547.

**carpophyte** (kār'pō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, same as *phanerogam*. See *Phanerogamia* and *\*Spermatophyta*.

**carpos** (kār'pos), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *carpopodite*.

## carriage-cloth

**carposperm** (kār'pō-spērm), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *algæ*, same as *carpospore*.

**carposporangial** (kār'pō-spō-ran'ji-āl), *a.* [*carposporangium* + *-al*.] 1. In *algæ*, bearing carpospores.—2. In *mycol.* having the sporogenic organs furnished with an integument of hyphae, as fungi of the family *Mortierellaceæ*. Compare *\*exosporangial*.

**carposporangium** (kār'pō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *carposporangia* (-jā). [NL., < *Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *Ε. sporangium*.] A specially differentiated body containing sexually formed spores in certain of the red algae.

**carposporous** (kār'pō-spō-rus), *a.* In *bot.*, producing carpospores, as certain red algae.

**carpostrote** (kār'pō-strōt), *n.* [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *στρωτός*, strewn.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant in which the fruit (achene, perigynium, etc.) is the unit of distribution. *F. E. Clements*.

**carpotropic** (kār'pō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *τροπικός*, of or pertaining to a turn or change.] In *bot.*, executed for the protection of fruit or the dissemination of seed: said of certain changes in the position of flower-stalks made only once.

**car-puller** (kār'pūl'ēr), *n.* In *transportation*, a small portable capstan having a horizontal winding-drum, used in hauling grain-cars in the yard of a grain-elevator; a *\*car-haul* (which see). It is operated by means of a belt from the elevator and has winding-ropes to control the cars.

**carpus, n. 4.** In *entom.*: (b) The club of the stigmal vein in the fore wing of an insect of the family *Chalcididae*.—5. In *ichth.*, same as *actinost*.

**car-pusher** (kār'pūsh'ēr), *n.* 1. A hand-lever having a pivoted fulcrum, used as a pinch-bar to move a railroad-car by pinching the face of a wheel and causing it to revolve slowly.—2. A machine used to push heavy cars; specifically, a machine used to push cars carrying very hot material, such as steel ingots which have just been poured. In its ordinary form it is a hydraulic machine having a ram or head which pushes the cars carrying the ingot-molds in front of the steel furnace. It can be worked by other than hydraulic power, electricity being sometimes used, and it is operated from a convenient platform at some distance from the machine.

**carrao** (kā-rā'ō), *n.* Same as *\*carau*.

**carré, n. 2.** In *roulette*, a bet that takes in four numbers in a square, the money being placed on the intersecting lines.

**carreau, n. 4.** A kind of cushion upon which lace is made. It has the front part lower than the back and holds from 6 to 28 pairs of small spools or spindles, the lace as it is made being wound on a cylinder. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, June 25, 1904, p. 23817.

**car-replacer** (kār'rē-plā'sēr), *n.* See *replacer*.

**carreta** (kā-rā'tā), *n.* [Sp., a narrow cart, < *carro*, a cart, cart: see *car*.] A rudely built cart having a long bottom-frame provided with large rings for ropes that hold the load in place: used in the southwestern United States and Mexico.

**carretela** (kā-re-tā'lā), *n.* [Sp. *\*carretela* (in Philippine Islands), < *carreta*, a narrow cart: see *\*carreta*.] A carriage or coach.—**Carretela de Pasay**, a name given in the Philippine Islands to a two-wheeled cart used by the natives of Luzon. Also called *techa*.

**carretera** (kā-re-tā'rā), *n.* [Sp., < *carreta*: see *\*carreta*.] In Spanish-speaking countries, a wagon-road or highway.

**carreton** (kā-rē-tōn'), *n.* [Sp., aug. of *carreta*, a cart: see *\*carreta*.] A heavy two-wheeled cart or dray used in Spanish-speaking countries.

**carretonero** (kā-rā-tō-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *carreton*: see *\*carreton*.] The driver of a carreton. [Philippine Is.]

**carriage, n. 15.** In *saddlery*, a long handle fitted at one end with a knob and at the other with a branch for receiving a small circular tool: used for ornamenting leather.—**Hydraulic-recoil carriage**, a gun-carriage provided with one or more cylinders filled with glycerin and water, and having pistons attached to the carriage and its slide so as to take up the recoil of the gun.—**Motor-carriage**, an automobile carriage.

**carriage-bridle** (kar'āj-brī'dl), *n.* A very light bridle with square blinkers and without a nose-band or chin-piece.

**carriage-cloth** (kar'āj-kloth), *n.* A woven fabric with a short, stiff nap, differing from other nap-cloths in that the nap cannot be brushed down smooth.



## carriage-gain

**carriage-gain** (kar'aj-gān), *n.* In *mule-spinning*, the gain over the delivery of the roving in the outward traverse of the carriage which carries the spindles.

**carriage-gear** (kar'aj-gēr), *n.* The various pieces of wood used in building a carriage, cut to shape but not ironed.

**carriage-hoist** (kar'aj-hoist), *n.* A set of sheers for lifting locomotives or car-bodies from their trucks to facilitate making repairs. In the United States, a gauntree or traveling-crane is generally used for the same purpose.

**carriage-horse** (kar'aj-hōrs), *n.* A horse more lightly built than a draft-horse, and suitable for use with a carriage. The typical carriage-horse stands 15.1-15.3 hands high and weighs 950-1,150 pounds.

**carriage-jack** (kar'aj-jak), *n.* A special type of wagon-jack adapted to lifting light carriages: made in several forms. See *wagon-jack*.

**carriage-lamp** (kar'aj-lamp), *n.* Any form of lamp designed to be carried on a carriage. Such lamps are made, in many forms, to burn candles, oil, or acetylene gas, or to employ electricity.

**carriage-porch** (kar'aj-pōreh), *n.* A porch projecting over the carriage-drive at the entrance-doorway of a building. It differs from the *marquise* in being a solid structure, usually of masonry. The ground story of a tower sometimes serves as a carriage-porch.

**carriage-robe** (kar'aj-rōb), *n.* A robe or blanket for use in carriages, made either of furs or of textile materials.

**carriage-varnish** (kar'aj-vār'nish), *n.* Any varnish used for carriages. The name does not designate varnish of a special composition.

**Carrickmacross lace.** See *lace*.

**carriocoché** (kā-ri-kō'che), *n.* [Sp., < *carro*, cart, + *coche*, coach.] A two-wheeled vehicle common in Buenos Aires. The body resembles the square coach. It has a door at the rear and sliding windows in the sides, and is suspended upon ropes made of untanned hides. When used in towns it is drawn by one or two horses, with a postilion. It has accommodations for six passengers, sitting three on a side as in an omnibus.

**carrier**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 5. (g) In *transportation*, a system of endless traveling-chains supporting slats, trays, or buckets, used in transporting various materials or articles in bulk or in packages over short distances, as in a factory. The most simple or *platform* type consists of two chains supported by flanged wheels running upon rails at each side and carrying steel or wooden slats that form a moving platform on which the load is placed. See fig. 1. The traveling-sidewalk and the ramp are carriers of this type. Another form consists of a series of platform-trucks moving upon rails, the trucks being secured to a single chain which travels between the rails, hauling the trucks in either direction, carrying them round the wheel at the turn of the carrier (see wheel in fig. 1), and, when reversed, on the return trip. Other types have broad slats which lap one over another to prevent the material from falling between them. Buckets of various shapes are used in place of slats, either fixed to the chains or suspended from pivots on the chains and free to adjust themselves to changes in the travel from a horizontal to a vertical direction. The buckets, when moving in a horizontal direction,

charge. This use of pivoted buckets allies the carrier to both the conveyor and the elevator, and makes it possible to use one system or machine as a conveyor in a horizontal direction and as an elevator in a vertical direction. In one type of bucket-carrier, used in handling coal, the buckets are provided with a hinged bottom for convenience in unloading and a tipping device causing each bucket to open and discharge its load at any desired point. All types of carriers are fed at intervals or continuously, and by hand or by means of automatic feeders, and all are automatic unloaders or are fitted with tripping and discharging appliances. See fig. 2. Carriers are given, various names, as *apron-carrier*, *pivoted bucket-carrier*, *slat-carrier*, etc. See *conveyor*, *elevator*, *ramp*, *feeder*, and *discharger*. (h) In tube systems for post-office or store use, the cylindrical vessel or holder in which the letters or packages are inclosed. The holder, being inserted into the tube, is forced by air-pressure to the intended point.—7. In *photog.*: (a) A device for holding films or sensitive paper for exposure in a camera. (b) A framework which adapts the holder for carrying a smaller-sized plate than that for which the camera is intended.—8. A local name in Australia for a water-bag so contrived as to be suitable for transportation on the back of a pack-animal, with or without a pack-saddle.—9. Same as *carriage*, 13.—10. One who serves as a scout for robbers and highwaymen, and who carries information to them in regard to likely victims; a robbers' lookout. [Thieves' cant.]

**carrier-pigeon**, *n.* 2. A breed of domesticated pigeon, having as its most apparent characteristic a huge wattle, like a miniature cauliflower, about the base of the stout beak, and a small wattle around the eye. The skull is narrow, the general build slender, and the length about 17 inches. The favorite color is solid black or dun; but there are silver and blue breeds. This breed does not carry messages, being bred for points only; not only does the bird fly indifferently, but its sight is partly obscured by the wattles. The birds used during the Franco-German war were largely Antwerps, and the birds now trained for long-distance flights are homiers.

**carrier-pulley** (kar'i-ēr-pū'l'i), *n.* A pulley or band-wheel, intermediate between shafts which are connected by an endless driving-belt, used to support the weight of the belt and prevent undue sagging; in belt-conveying machinery, a supporting wheel which steadies and guides the endless moving belt and its load.

**Carrington's law of solar rotation.** See *law*<sup>1</sup>.

**carriole** (kar'i-ōl), *n.* [F.: see *cariole*.] A cart for passengers, used in the north of France. The body is suspended upon long poles which serve both as shafts and as springs.

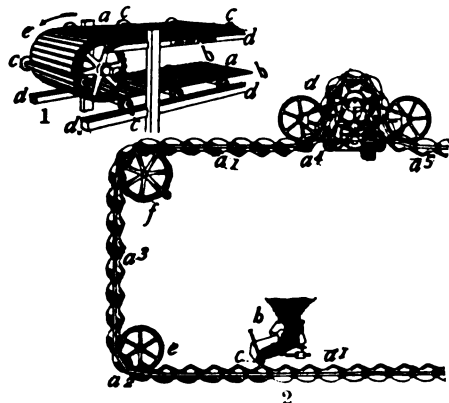
**carrion-beetle**, *n.*—*Beet carrion-beetle*, a European silphid beetle, *Siapha opaca*, which feeds on the leaves of mangolds.

**carritch**, *n.*—To give one his carritch, to put one through his catechism or give him a scolding. [Scotch.]

**carritch** (kar'ich), *v. t.* To catechize; as, to carritch the bairns. [Scotch.]

**carroche**, *n.* Same as *caroche*. *Browning*.

**carromata** (kā-rō-mā'tā), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *carromata* (fem.), an insular form (cf. Bisaya *calomata*, a brooch) of Sp. *carromato*,



1. Platform-carrier. *a*, endless band of wooden slats fastened to link-belt chains; *b*, chains; *c*, flanged wheels in pairs; *d*, tracks; *e*, driving-wheel and point of discharge of load. Arrow shows travel of load. 2. Bucket-carrier. *a*, buckets pivoted to link-belt chain; *a*<sup>1</sup>, moving horizontally; *a*<sup>2</sup>, changing position and direction; *a*<sup>3</sup>, traveling vertically; *a*<sup>4</sup>, passing through discharger; *a*<sup>5</sup>, inverted, returning empty; *b*, automatic feed; *c*, guide-wheel controlling feed-gate; *d*, automatic discharger or dumper; *e*, guide-wheel; *f*, equalizing gear controlling chains. Flanged wheels on chains travel on horizontal tracks not shown.

overlap to form a continuous series, and are of various shapes to prevent the spilling of the load when changing direction of travel. This is clearly shown in fig. 2, where the loaded buckets are seen moving in three different directions between the feeding-point and the point of dis-



Carromata.

a one-horse vehicle, a long, narrow cart, < *carro*, cart, + *mato*, rough, coarse, poor: see *mate*<sup>2</sup>.] A light, two-wheeled covered vehicle, usually drawn by a single horse. [Philippine Is.]

Recourse [in the Philippines] was therefore had to light native wagons, *carromatas*, and to litters carried by hired coolies. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, 1. 481.

**Carrot**, *n.*—*Candia carrot*. Same as *Candy carrot*, under *carrot*, which is a corruption of *Candia carrot*.—**Carrot rust-fly**. See *rust-fly*.—**Cuban carrot**, a carrot of tobacco-leaves consisting of four hands tied with Cuba bast.—**Peruvian carrot**, the arracacha, *Arracacia Arracacha*. See *arracacha*.

**carrot**, *v. t.* 2. To prepare, for felting purposes, plucked fur on skins by subjecting it to a solution of quicksilver and nitric acid or

## cartilage



Carrot-beetle (*Ligyris gibbosa*). Adult, enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

chlorid of mercury, and then drying it by exposure to the open air or by artificial heat, the former method of drying producing a whitish color (white carrot), and the latter method a yellowish color (yellow carrot). *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, June 4, 1904, p. 23787.

**carrot-beetle** (kar'ot-bé'tl), *n.* A scarabæid beetle, *Ligyris gibbosa*, whose larva damages the tubers of the carrot.

**carrot-disease** (kar'ot-di-zēz'), *n.* See *disease*.

**carrot-fly** (kar'ot-flī), *n.* Same as *carrot-rust-fly*.

**carroten**, *n.* Same as *carotin*.

**carrot-weed** (kar'ot-wēd), *n.* The common ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*: so called from some resemblance in the foliage to that of the carrot.

**carry**, *v. t.* I. *trans.*—To carry down. In *chem.*, when a precipitated saline or other solid substance is found to be accompanied by another solid, of itself soluble in the liquid, the former is said to have *carried down* the latter. Thus barium sulphate when formed by precipitation is apt to be accompanied by small quantities of salts of iron and other metals, although these salts are soluble when alone.—To carry up, to extend upward as by the addition of successive courses: as, the building was carried up as high as the law allows.—To carry weight. (a) To have influence. (b) To be handicapped by carrying additional weight, as in horse-racing.

II. *intrans.*—To carry through, in *golf* and *tennis*, to allow the bat or club, in making a stroke, to 'follow' the ball, that is, to keep it in contact with the ball as long as possible.

**carry**, *n.* 8. In *golf*, the distance from the spot from which a ball is driven to the place where it first alights. *W. Park, Jr.*

**carse-clay** (kārs'klā), *n.* The clay deposited at the bottom of a fen; swamp-clay. See *\*carse-deposit*.

**carse-deposit** (kārs'dē-pōz'it), *n.* An estuarine deposit, partly refilling an erosion valley. The chief constituents are clay and silt, and on the upstream margin they pass gradually into fluvial deposits of sand, gravel, and silt. *J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age*, p. 205.

**carse-land** (kārs'land), *n.* The land surface formed by the relevation of a drowned valley; an emerged carse-deposit. *J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age*, p. 291.

**car-sickness** (kārs'ik'snes), *n.* A condition analogous to seasickness sometimes affecting travelers on a railway.

**Carstone** (kārs'tōn), *n.* [*\*Carstone*, a local name.] In *geol.*, a minor division of the Cretaceous system in Norfolk and Lincolnshire, England, constituting the uppermost member of the Neocomian or Lower Cretaceous.

**cart**, *n.*—**Battledien cart**, a two-wheeled pleasure-vehicle of English origin.—**Cape cart**, a two-wheeled vehicle peculiar to South Africa. The body is generally of the dog-cart type, the seat being made to slide, and is provided with a canvas-covered bow-top. It is fitted with a pole for two horses.—**Cocking-cart**, an English sporting-cart with a short body: originally fitted to carry game-cocks to the pits. It was built very high from the ground and used only for tandem.

**cartan** (kārtān'), *n.* [Native name.] Same as *\*bal-austre*.

**Carth.** An abbreviation of *Carthaginian*.

**carthamin**, *n.*—**Plate carthamin**, the trade-name of an extract of safflower of superior quality which has been dried as a film or crust on the surface of an earthenware plate.

**cartilage**, *n.*—**Aortic cartilage**. See *\*aortic*.—**Auricular cartilage**, cartilage of the pinna of the ear.—**Branchial cartilage**. See *\*branchial*.—**Calcified cartilage**, cartilage hardened by the deposition in or on it of spicules of bone, as in the sternal ribs of old mammals or the crania of sharks. It has a granular structure very different from true bone.—**Cartilage of ossification**. Same as *temporary cartilage*.—**Cephalic cartilage**. Same as *cranial cartilage*.—**Oiliary cartilage. Same as *cranial cartilage*.—**Cranial cartilage**, in cephalopods, a portion of the internal skeleton that protects the principal nerve-centers, incloses the auditory organ, and gives support to the eyes. Also called *cephalic cartilage*.—**Investing cartilage**. Same as *articular cartilage*.—**Jacobson's cartilage**, a small independent cartilage in the nasal septum.—**Lucchka's cartilage**, small cartilaginous nodules in the vocal cords.—**Nasal cartilages**. See *\*nasal*.—**Nuchal cartilage**. See *\*nuchal*.—**Reichert's cartilage**, a cartilage in the fetus from which**

## cartilage

is developed a part of the hyoid bone.—**Septal cartilage**, the cartilaginous portion of the nasal septum.—**Sternal cartilage**, in man, one of the seven costal cartilages on each side articulating with the sternum.—**True cartilage**. Same as *hyaline cartilage*.

**cartilage-pit** (kär'ti-lāj-pit), *n.* In the pelecypod mollusks, one of the resilifers, or concave, often spoon-shaped, depressions into which are fitted the ends of the resilium or internal ligament.

**cartilaginiform** (kär'ti-lāj-jin'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *cartilago* (-gin-), cartilage, + *forma*, form.] Same as *cartilaginoid*.

**cartographical, cartographically**. See *chartographical, chartographically*.

**cartographer, n.** See *\*chartographer*.

**cartidge, n.** 2. A case of metal, paper, or other material containing some chemical preparation used in photography, such as magnesium mixture for flash-light or material for developing, toning, or fixing solutions.—**Hydraulic mining cartidge**, a device for breaking down coal in mines by the application of hydraulic pressure, thus avoiding the danger attending the use of explosives for this purpose.

**cartidge-clip** (kär'trij-klip), *n.* A light sheet-metal device for clasping several cartidges at the base and so arranged as to permit the quick insertion of all the cartidges into the magazine of a repeating firearm.

**cartidge-fuse** (kär'trij-füz), *n.* In *elect.*, a fuse consisting of a conductor which at overload melts and so opens the circuit. It is inclosed in a cartidge-like insulating-tube, usually of fiber, intended as a protection from the melted metal which, when the fuse blows out, would be thrown around.

**cartidge-stick** (kär'trij-stik), *n.* In *mining*, a round stick on which cartidge-paper is rolled to form a case for blasting-powder.

**cart-wheel** (kär't'hwel), *n.* A wheel of a cart, or, figuratively, something resembling one, as, by exaggeration, the United States silver dollar (1873-1900).—**To turn (or make) a cart-wheel**, to move like a rotating wheel, by turning somersaults sideways, touching alternately upon the hands and feet.

**cart-whip** (kär't'hvip), *n.* A teamster's whip, made with a short, stiff handle and heavy thong.

**carua** (kä-rö'ä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A plant of the pineapple family, *Neoglaziovia variegata*, found in northern Brazil, and yielding an important fiber called by the same name.

**carubio** (kä-rö'bē-ō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] Same as *\*bosua*.

**caruncle, n.** 2. (b) A small horny protuberance, at the tip of a young bird's beak, which serves to break the egg-shell at the time of hatching: same as *egg-tooth*.—5. A peculiar leaf-like sense-organ found on the dorsal side of the segments at the anterior end of certain polychaetous annelids, especially those belonging to the family *Amphinomidae*.

**car-unloader** (kär'un-lō'dër), *n.* In *railroad-ing*, a machine for unloading flat- or gondola-cars. Two types are in use, one in which the load is pushed or plowed off the car while it is at rest or in motion, and another in which the car itself is tilted up or

turned over to discharge the load. The first type is used in railroad construction and the second to unload ore- and coal-cars. The railroad-construction machine consists of a double-share or single-share plow, as wide as the top of the car, which is drawn along the whole length of a train by means of a cable. The gondola-cars are made without end-frames and have the brake-wheel at the side, and the side-frames have doors which are hinged at the top and swing outward, a train thus forming, with the flat iron bridges between the cars, a continuous trough for its whole length. A complete train consists of a locomotive, a flat-car carrying a winding-engine (using steam from the locomotive), sixteen or more cars, and the plow and its cable. When the filled train reaches the point of discharge, it may stop to distribute the load along the length of the train, or may be kept in motion to deposit the load over a greater distance, or may be backed at the same speed as the unloading, when the entire train-load will be deposited at one point. Whatever plan is used, the operation of the machine is the same, the winding-engine by means of the cable dragging the plow along the length of the train, and the two plow-shares throwing off the load, through the swinging doors, on each side of the track. With flat-cars a plow having one share is used, which discharges the load on one side only. Another plan is to place a guide-rail on the top of a train of flat-cars and to use a double plow, the locomotive being detached and the train anchored. The engine then drags the plow along the train by means of the cable. The car-unloading machines are massive structures supporting a section of track upon a cradle. The loaded car is run into the machine, locked in the cradle, and then turned over to discharge the load.

**carv, v.** A simplified spelling of *carve*.

**carvel, I. trans.** 7t. To make a private sign to at, at table. See II., 3.

**II. intrans.** 3t. To make a private sign with the little finger at table, as when one carves (def. II., 2) or pretends to carve, or raises a glass to one's lips.

He can *carve* too, and liase: Why this is he

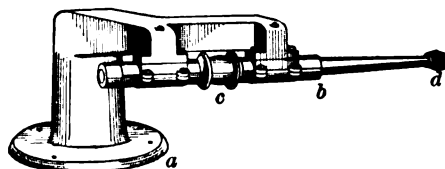
That kist away his hand in courtesie.

*Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (ed. 1623).*

**carvenone** (kär've-nōn), *n.* [G. *carve*, caraway (see *carry*), + *one* + *-one*.] A ketone,  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ , prepared by dropping dihydrocarvone into cold concentrated sulphuric acid and diluting the solution with ice-water. It may also be prepared from camphor. It is an oil which boils at 237° C.

**carver, n.** 3. A carving-machine.—**Panel carver and friezer**, a carving- or shaping-machine consisting of a table on which the work is laid and a vertical cutterhead carrying the cutters, hung from a bracket over the table. See *shaper*, 4.

**carving-machine** (kär'ving-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for making ornamental carvings in wood.—**Spindle carving-machine**, the most simple form of carving-machine, consisting of a



Spindle Carving-machine.

*a*, bench-stand supporting horizontal spindle; *b*, spindle; *c*, place where the belt is applied; *d*, cutter.

horizontal spindle supported in bearings at the top of a column or a bench-stand, and carrying at the end a cutting-tool which may be of any form required in carving foliage, scrolls, flutings, rosettes, etc. The cutters resemble, except in size, the cutters of a milling-machine. It may be operated at a speed of 7,000 revolutions a minute. Larger machines are practically shapers (which see).

**carving-table** (kär'ving-tā'bl), *n.* A heated table on which meats are kept warm.

**carvone** (kär'vōn), *n.* [G. *carve*, caraway, + *-one*.] A ketone,  $C_{10}H_{14}O$ , which occurs in the two optically active forms—the dextrogyrate form in the oils of dill and caraway, and the levogyrate form in the oils of spearmint and kuromoji. It is an oil which smells of caraway and boils at 228° C. Formerly called *carrol*.

**carvotanacetone** (kär'vō-tan-as'ē-tōn), *n.* [G. *carve*, caraway, + *tan*(ic), + *acetone*.] A ketone,  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ , prepared by the reduction of carvonehydrobromide. It is an oil which boils at 228° C.

**caryatid** (kar-i-at'i-dəl), *a.* Having the characteristics of a caryatid: as, a *caryatid* figure or statue.

**caryatidic** (kar i-a-tid'ik), *a.* Same as *\*caryatid*.

**Caryocaraceæ** (kar-i-ō-ka-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Szaszyłowicz, 1893), < *Caryocar* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous plants of the order *Hypericales*, typified by the genus *Caryocar* (which see), and containing one other tropical American genus. It was formerly included in the family *Theaceæ*, from which it differs in its coherent petals and separate styles.

## casca-doce

**caryocorite** (kar'f-i-ō-sē'rit), *n.* [Gr. *kárvov*, nut, + *cer-ium* + *-ite*.] A silicate of thorium, the cerium metals, yttrium, and other elements, found in Norway.

**caryochrome** (kar'i-ō-krōm), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *kárvov*, nut, kernel (nucleus), + *χρῶμα*, color.] *I. a.* In *neuro.*, staining when treated by the Nissl method.

*II. n.* In *neuro.*, a term applied to certain nerve-cells in the cerebellum, reticular membrane, and olfactory bulbs which exhibit a staining of the nucleus only when treated by the Nissl method.

**Caryocrinus** (kar-i-ok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kárvov*, a nut, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of cystid *Echinodermata* or cystideans established by Say and highly characteristic of the Upper Silurian beds of New York and Tennessee. They are nut-shaped bodies, the calyx plates being large and generally perforate. The summit bears a crown of short, feeble arms, and the stem is long and free.

**caryolymph** (kar'i-ō-limf), *n.* [Gr. *kárvov*, nut, + *lymph*, lymph.] The liquid portion of the substance of the nucleus of a cell; the nuclear sap. *Haeckel* (trans.), *Wonders of Life*, p. 141.

**caryolysis** (kar-i-ol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kárvov*, nut, kernel (nucleus), + *λυσίς*, dissolution.] Same as *caryocinesis*.

**caryomicrosome** (kar'i-ō-mi'krō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *kárvov*, nut, kernel (nucleus), + *μικρός*, small, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, one of the minute granules of which the nucleus of the cell is supposed to consist.

**caryophyll** (kar'i-ō-fil'ik), *a.* [*caryophyll-in* + *-ic*.] Derived from caryophyllin.—**Caryophyllic acid**, a crystalline, bibasic acid,  $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$ , obtained by oxidizing caryophyllin with nitric acid.

**caryoplasm, n.** Same as *karyoplasm*.

**Caryopteris** (kar-i-op'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Bunge, 1835), in allusion to the wings on the fruit-carpels; < Gr. *kárvov*, nut, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of plants of the family *Verbenaceæ*, containing about 10 species, native in Japan, China, and the Himalayas. They are shrubby or suffrutescent, with opposite, entire or toothed leaves, and cymes of blue, violet, or red flowers situated either in the axils of the leaves or grouped opposite each other toward the ends of the branches. The four carpels of the fruit have one margin incurved about the seed, the other forming a wing. *C. incana* is in cultivation under the name *Japanese bent*, which see, under *weni*.

**caryorrhexis** (kar'i-ō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kárvov*, nut, + *ρῥῆξις*, breaking.] Rupture of the cell-nucleus.

**caryotheca** (kar'i-ō-thē'kă), *n.*; pl. *caryothecæ* (-sē). [Gr. *kárvov*, nut, kernel (nucleus), + *θήκη*, case, box.] In *cytol.*, the wall of the nucleus in the animal or plant cell. Also *karyotheca*.

**caryozymogen** (kar'i-ō-zī-mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *kárvov*, a nut, kernel (nucleus), + *zymogen*.] Small masses of nuclear material which enter into the composition of the zymogens.

**C. A. S.** An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*.

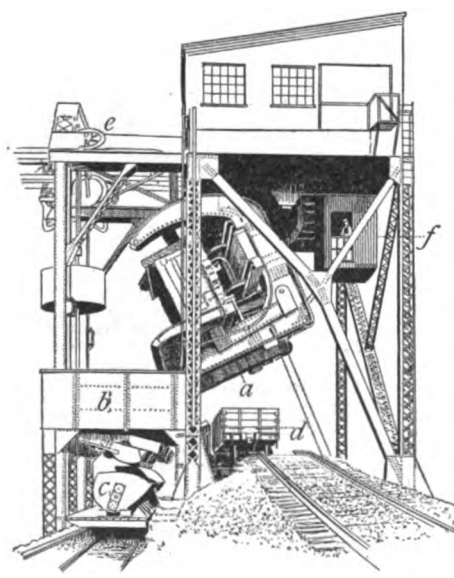
**casabe** (kā-sā'be), *n.* [Cuban Sp., prob. < *casabe*, *cazabe*, cassava.] The Cuban name of *Chloroscombrus chrysurus*, a small fish of the family *Carangidae*.

**casanthrol** (ka-san'thrōl), *n.* [*cas*(ein) + *anthr*(acene) + *-ol*.] A thick, neutral, gelatinous emulsion consisting of casein ointment and certain constituents of coal-tar soluble in benzol and ether. It constitutes a water-soluble varnish applied to the skin in chronic eczema and other skin affections.

**cascade, n.** 5. In *manuf. chem.*, a series of vessels, frequently of stoneware, from one to the next of which a liquid successively overflows, thus presenting a large absorbing surface to a gas with which it is to be charged.—**Cascade method**, in the liquefaction of gases, the method of continuous cooling by means of a refrigerant such as carbon dioxide. The refrigerant, compressed and subsequently cooled, is caused to flow around the receptacle containing the gas to be liquefied until the lowest temperature thus attainable is reached. The final cooling, necessary to liquefaction, is then produced by the sudden expansion of the gas itself.

**cascade-bottle** (kas-kād'bot'l), *n.* In *manuf. chem.*, a hollow vessel, commonly of stoneware, having an opening at the top through which passes a moderately wide tube filled with coke or other suitable porous material, over which water or some other liquid flows so as to become charged with a gas or vapor passed through the vessel.

**casca-doce** (kās-kā-dō'sā), *n.* [Pg. *casca*, bark, + *doce*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Same as *\*buranhem*.



Car-unloading Machine.—End View.

*a*, cradle containing loaded car tilted and discharging its load into the hopper; *b*, the hopper with chutes; *c*, buckets on flat-car; *d*, the next car to be unloaded which pushes empty car out of cradle (after it has assumed its normal position) which runs by gravity out of the machine; *e*, machinery handling the cradle; *f*, point of control.

## cascalote

**cascalote** (käs-kä-ló'tá), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] Same as *di-di-divi*, 1.

**Cascara buckthorn.** See *\*buckthorn*.

**cascara** (käs'kä-rä), *n.* [Sp. *cascara*, bark.] A bark canoe. [Spanish America.]

**cascarin** (käs'kä-rin), *n.* [*cascara* + *-in*².] A name given to a compound, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, supposed to be found in *cascara sagrada*. Later investigators question its identity.

**cascaron** (käs-kä-rón'), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., *ap-par*. < Sp. *cascaron*, an egg-shell.] A tall leguminous tree of Argentina, *Cascaronia astragalina*, having a corky bark under which is found a red gum. Its leaves, flowers, and pods possess a strong odor of rue.

**case**, *n.* 9. In the tobacco trade, the state of the leaf, during and after the process of curing, with respect to moisture-content and pliability: common in such phrases as *in case* (more or less moist), *in good case* (with the right degree of moisture), *too high case*, etc. See *\*order*, 17. It must be stretched gently over the ends of the fingers and knuckles, and if it is in *good case*, i. e. pliant, or condition, it will discover an elastic capacity, etc. W. Tatham, Cult. and Com. of Tobacco, p. 37.

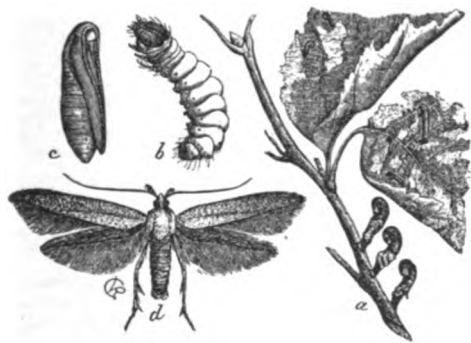
**Case system**, an inductive method of teaching law. It was first introduced at the Harvard Law School in 1809 by Professor Langdell and has since been widely adopted by various law schools. By this system students are required to deduce legal principles from the study of reported cases, rather than taught such principles by the use of text-books and commentaries. Also called *Langdell system*.—**Leading case**, a reported case which is regarded by the legal profession generally as finally establishing or settling the point or points determined in the case.—**Test case**. (a) One of several cases pending in the same court the determination of which will be held to apply to the several causes. (b) An action brought, usually by agreement between parties, in which the constitutionality or validity of an act will be brought in question and judicially determined.

**case**, *v. t.* 2. To bring into the desired 'case' or condition; specifically, in the tobacco trade, to bring the leaf into the desired condition as to moisture and pliability, and the admixture of ingredients to give flavor, etc. See *\*case*¹, *n.*, 9, *\*caser*, *n.*, and *\*casing*², *n.* Also spelled in the trade, *kase*.

**case**², *n.* 16. In the postal service, a series of open boxes or large pigeonholes in which letters are placed in assorting them for distribution. Each box is for a particular place, and the distributor, standing at a table in a post-office or railway postal car, throws each letter into the proper box in the case.—17. *Naut.*, the outside planking of a vessel.—18. In *whaling*, the well or hole in the head of a sperm-whale, which contains, in a free state, the most valuable oil given by it.—19. In *faro*, a card when it is the only one of its denomination remaining in the dealing-box.—**Case examination**, in civil-service examinations, a test of the ability of an applicant for the position of postal clerk to read the addresses of letters and to distribute the letters in a case rapidly and accurately.

**casease** (kä'sē-ās), *n.* [*case*(in) + *-ase*.] A proteolytic ferment, found in the cell-sap of many plants and in the culture-fluids of *Tyrophthrix*, capable of digesting casein beyond the peptone to the acid amide stage.

**case-bearer**, *n.*—**Apple case-bearer**, *Coleophora malivorella*, a moth of the family *Elachistidae*, whose



Apple Case-bearer (*Coleophora malivorella*). a, cases on leaves and twigs, slightly reduced; b, larva; c, pupa; d, moth—enlarged. (Riley.)

case-bearing larva sometimes skeletonizes the leaves of the apple in the eastern United States. Also *pistol case-bearer*.—**Cigar case-bearer**, the larva of an American tineid moth, *Coleophora fletcherella*, which feeds on the foliage of the apple and pear and constructs for itself a cigar-shaped case which protects it from its natural enemies.

**case-book** (käs'búk), *n.* A book in which a physician keeps the medical record of his cases.

**case-fly** (käs'fii), *n.* A caddis-fly.

**casefy** (kä'sē-fi), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *casefied*, ppr. *casefying*. [L. *caseus*, cheese, + *ficare*, make.] To render or become cheesy.

**case-hardening**, *n.* 2. A process of induration affecting surfaces of rocks. It accompanies evaporation of moisture from the capillary system of exposed surfaces, and consequent deposition of such mineral matter as is held in solution. The result is a hard film or layer produced by extra cementation. In arid regions such hardened films, polished by blown sand, are known as *desert varnish*. Van Hise, U. S. Geol. Surv., Monograph 47, p. 547.

**caseid** (kä'sē-id), *n.* [*case*(in) + *-id*.] A name given to any of those nitrogenous compounds contained in cheese which remain after the water and fat have been removed.

**caseiform** (kä'sē-i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese, + *forma*, form.] Same as *caseous*.

**Casein lime**, a preparation made from inferior skim-milk cheese and used in the arts as a glue. It consists of dried and powdered cheese mixed with burnt chalk. Also called *casein cement*.—**Casein ointment**. See *ointment*.

**casein-dyspeptone** (kä'sē-in-dis-pep'tōn), *n.* An insoluble substance obtained when milk-casein is digested with pepsin and hydrochloric acid.

**caseinogen** (kä-sē-in'ō-jen), *n.* [*casein* + L. *-gen*, -producing.] A substance contained in milk which forms casein in the presence of a digestive ferment.

**case-keeper** (käs'kē'pēr), *n.* In *faro*, the player who marks the cards as they come from the dealing-box, so that the number of each card still to come shall be known. Small buttons are pushed along wires for this purpose, as in an abacus.

**casement**, *n.*—**French casement**, a casement or a casement-window fitted with an *espagnolette* and opening nearly to the floor.

**case-mold** (käs'möld), *n.* In *ceram.*, an exact replica of an original clay model, as a jug, covered dish, etc., made in clay or plaster from the block-mold or hollow cast of the model. From this case or case-mold, plastercasts, or working-molds, are taken as frequently as they are needed. See *\*block-mold* and *\*working-mold*.

**caseiodine** (kä'sē-ō-i'ō-din), *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese, + E. *iodine*.] A white powder, similar to thyroiodine, prepared from periodocasein and containing 8.7 per cent. of iodine: used internally in myxedema.

**caseone** (kä'sē-ōn), *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-one*.] A name given to those compounds in cheese which are extracted by strong alcohol and by water. A recent authority proposes to apply the name to the compounds extracted by alcohol only. The amount of these compounds is an indication of the progress of the ripening of the cheese.

**caseose** (kä'sē-ōs), *n.* [*case*(in) + *-ose*.] An albumose resulting from casein.

**caseoserum** (kä'sē-ō-sē-rum), *n.* An antiserum which results on immunization with casein.

**Caseous pneumonia.** See *\*pneumonia*.

**case** (kä'sēr), *n.* [Also spelled, in the trade, *kaser*; < *case*¹, *v. t.*, 2, + *-er*¹.] In the tobacco trade, a device for moistening the tobacco leaf. See *\*case*¹, *v. t.*, 2, and *\*casing*².

**case-smoother** (käs'smō'thēr), *n.* A machine which passes glued cloth and its stiffening-board between calendering-rollers, and firmly attaches them together.

**cash**², *n.*—**Spot cash**, cash paid or to be paid on the spot, upon actual or constructive delivery of the thing sold; cash 'on the nail'. See *nail*.

**cash**. An abbreviation of *cashier*.

**Cashaqua shale.** See *\*shale*².

**cashaw**² (ka-shā'), *n.* See *\*cushaw*.

**cashew**², *n.* See *\*cushaw*.

**cashew-apple** (ka-shō'ap'1), *n.* The pear-shaped edible stalk which bears the cashew-nut. See *Anacardium* and *cashew-nut*.

**Cashmere goat.** See *\*goat*¹.

**cash-register** (kash'rej'is-tēr), *n.* A cash-box fitted with a hand-operated mechanism for exhibiting to the purchaser the amount of his purchase, unlocking and opening the cash drawer and recording and adding up all sums deposited in the drawer. Some machines also record and add up sums paid out. Closing the drawer locks the mechanism. The autographic cash-register is a small cabinet containing a cash-drawer and a recording-ribbon placed upon a spool in the cabinet and carried under a narrow opening in the top of the cabinet to a second spool which is controlled by a hand-lever. After a sale, or other transaction, a record is made in pencil on the ribbon through the opening; then, on moving the lever, the cash-drawer is unlocked and automatically opened and the ribbon is moved onward under a glass plate where it can be read but cannot be changed; on closing the cash-drawer the cabinet is locked and cannot be used again until a new record is made or the lever moved. In some registers, combination locks control the lever and the record may be duplicated or manifolded, one record being delivered

## cassie

outside the cabinet as a receipt or bill of sale, and another being retained in the cabinet. More complicated machines have one or more drawers controlled by separate locks, for one or more salesmen. Larger machines employ keys or levers of various forms for recording sales on accounts or other data.—**Cash-register bank**, a steel box for small savings in which the value of each coin is registered as it is deposited in the box, the index on the outside showing the total sum in the box.

**cash-sword** (kash'sörd), *n.* A Chinese ornament or charm made of coins or cash tied with cord.

**cash-tree** (kash'trē), *n.* A number of Chinese coins united by connecting bands of metal, as originally cast in stone or metal molds.

This, indeed, appears also to be the case with a large number of the specimens of tin cash. They are cast in the form of trees, which are called *cash-trees*, the three specimens of which, obtained by the expedition, are, I believe, unique in this country. The general type is that of the round cash, with a circular hole in the centre, though one kind, the half-cash of Trengganu, is a solid round coin (without the hole).

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 420.

**Casimiroa** (kaz-i-mir'ō-ä), *n.* [NL. (La Lave, 1825), named in honor of Casimiro Gomez Ortega (1740-1818), a Spanish botanist.] A genus of trees of the family *Rutaceæ*. There are four species, native in Mexico and Nicaragua. They have alternate digitately 3-7-foliate leaves with stalked leaflets, and small greenish flowers in short axillary panicles. For *Casimiroa edulis*, see *\*cochilaspote*.

**casing**² (kä'sing), *n.* [Also spelled, in the trade, *kasing*; < *case*¹, *v. t.*, 2, + *-ing*².] The process of putting tobacco leaf into the desired 'case' or condition, namely by moistening, and adding the ingredients used to give flavor, etc. See *\*case*¹, *n.*, 9.

**casing-boards** (kä'sing-bördz), *n. pl.* In mining, planks spiked to buntons or dividing-timbers to form a partition or brattice in a mine-shaft. C. Le N. Foster, Ore and Stone Mining, p. 238.

**casino**, *n.*—**Royal casino**, a variety of casino in which the king, queen, and jack have a pip-value of 13, 12, and 11, respectively, and may be combined with smaller cards, or may win them,—a jack, for instance, winning a 9 and 2.—**Spade casino**, a variety of casino in which every spade counts a point and the scores are pegged as fast as made, usually on a cribbage-board, 61 points being game.—**Twenty-one-point casino**, a variety of casino in which the game is twenty-one points, the points going out in order if it is a tie at the end, cards first, then spades, big casino, little casino, aces, and sweeps. If the aces have to decide it, their order is: spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds.

**casoy**, *n.* See *\*kasoi*.

**cassabanana** (kas'a-ba-nan'ä), *n.* A plant of the family *Cucurbitaceæ* (*Sicana odorifera*), a native of the American tropics, and sometimes grown as an herbaceous arbor-plant in the Southern States. The fruit is sometimes two feet long, and squash-like, orange or crimson in color, and with a very aromatic odor. There are two or three related species, all tall-climbing by means of tendrils.

**cassage** (ka-säzh'), *n.* The process of change known as 'cassee' which wine sometimes undergoes. See *\*cassee*², 3.

**cassee**² (kas), *n.* [F. *cassee*, breaking, < *casser*, break.] 1. A bridle for a kite; also, a check-piece or fastener by which the string of a subordinate kite is attached to the line of the main kite.—2. A safety-line; technically, a small copper wire inserted into the bridle of a kite by Marvin, in order that when the strain becomes too great in strong winds the wire may break and save the main structure of the kite and the line-wire. See *\*bridle*, 10.—3. The breaking down or incipient souring of wine, even in closed vessels.

**Cassel earth.** See *\*earth*¹.

**cassette**, *n.* 2. In *photog.*, a flat box holding one or two plates which are to be exposed in a camera; a plate-holder.

**Cassia-flower oil.** See *\*oil*.

**Cassidulina** (ka-si-dū-li'nä), *n.* [NL., < *Cassidula* + *-ina*.] The typical genus of the family *Cassidulinidae*. D'Orbigny, 1839.

**Cassidulinidae** (ka-si-dū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidulina* + *-idae*.] A family of *Foraminifera*, of the order *Textularidea*. The test consists of a series of alternating chambers, more or less coiled upon itself in a planispiral manner. It contains the genera *Cassidulina* and *Ehrenbergia*.

**cassiduloid** (ka-sid'ū-loid), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* An echinoid or sea-urchin allied or belonging to the family *Cassidulidae*.

II. *a.* Resembling sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidae*.

**cassie** (kas'ē), *n.* [F. *cassie* < Prov. *cacio* < L. *acacia*; see *Acacia*.] In the southern United States and in France, the flower-heads of *Acacia Farnesiana*. See *Acacia* and *sponge-tree*.



## cassimere-twill

**cassimere-twill** (kas'i-mēr-twil'), *n.* A four-harness twill-weave. Also called *blanket-crow*, *Florentine*, *kerseymere*, *serge*, *swan's-down* (etc.) *twill*.

**cassine** (ka-sēn'), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A ceremonial drink of the Indians of eastern North America.

**Cassini division.** See *\*division*.

**cassio-berry** (kas'i-ō-ber'i), *n.* A shrub, *Viburnum obovatum*, of the southeastern United States, with shining evergreen leaves and black, edible drupes. The yapon, *Ilex vomitoria*, which somewhat resembles it, is called *cassio-berry bush* in South Carolina, and that name has been applied to the smooth winterberry, *Ilex laevigata*.

**cassonic** (ka-son'ik), *a.* Noting a bibasic, non-crystalline acid,  $C_5H_8O_7$ , formed by the oxidation of cane-sugar.

**cast**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* 21. In *agri.*, to replot (old ridges) with the furrows all in one direction. See *\*casting*, 13. [Great Britain.]—**Casting-and-setting machine**, that part of the monotype type-setting and -casting machine which casts the types, sets the letters in the proper sequence to form the words of the copy, spaces and justifies the lines, and places the finished line on the galley. It weighs about 1,500 pounds, and occupies a floor space of about 4 by 5 feet.—**Casting of the withers**, eversion of the womb in a mare after foaling.—**To cast on end**, to make (iron castings) with the long dimension vertical. This is usually done in the case of cast-iron pipes or other long, hollow pieces, because it is easier to hold the core in position than when casting on the side, and also because the castings are sounder. When castings are made in this manner, it is customary to pour the iron into a vertical gate at one side of the mold and let it flow into the mold at the bottom. This method is less liable to injure the mold than that of pouring direct, and gives a chance for air carried down by the falling iron to escape.

**cast**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 14. Specifically, the impression of the interior surface of the test or skeleton of an organism, usually animal: contradistinguished from *mold* or *imprint*, which is the impression of the exterior. By the removal, through solution, of the substance of the fossil the filling of the cavity from within may produce an impression of the interior carrying also some of the features of the exterior surface, and this combination is termed a *sculpture-cast*. 20. In *archery*, the act or property of throwing or propelling an arrow: thus a bow is said to have a good or a bad cast.—**Fatty casts**, renal tube-casts containing oil-globules.

**cast**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* A simplified spelling of *caste*<sup>2</sup>.

**castagnole** (kās-tān-yōl'), *n.* [F.] The *Brama rayi*. See *pomfret*, 3.

**Castalia**, *n.* 5. (Salisbury, 1805.) In *bot.*, see *Nymphæa*, 2.

**castanean** (kas-tā-nē-ān), *a.* [Castanea + -an.] Belonging to the genus *Castanea*, or relating in any way to the chestnut.

**castaneopiceous** (kas-tā-nē-ō-pish'ius), *a.* [L. *castanea*, chestnut, + *piceus*, pitchy.] Blackish-chestnut or blackish-brown in color. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, II, 523.

**castanha-nut** (kās-tān'yā-nut), *n.* [Pg. *castanha*, chestnut; see *chesten*.] Same as *Brazil-nut*.

**castanin** (kas'ta-nin), *n.* [L. *castanea*, chestnut, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A globulin found in Spanish chestnuts.

**castanite** (kas'ta-nit), *n.* [L. *castanea*, a chestnut, + *E.* -ite<sup>1</sup>.] A hydrated ferric sulphate occurring in chestnut-brown prismatic crystals and crystalline aggregates: found in Chile.

**caste**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 3. In *entom.*, any one of the distinct forms found among the polymorphic social insects, especially the true ants and the white ants or termites.—4. Same as *half-caste*.—**Caste production**, the producing or intensifying of polymorphism among social insects, caused by the workers through differentiation of the food given to the young.

**Castellanos powder.** See *\*powder*.

**castellate** (kas'te-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *castellated*, ppr. *castellating*. *I. trans.* To give a castle-like form or appearance to; furnish with turrets and battlements in the manner of a castle.

*II. intrans.* To assume castle-like forms, as moving clouds.

**castellate** (kas'te-lāt), *a.* Same as *castellated*.

**caster**, *n.*, 1. (c) In *angling*, one who casts the fly as distinguished from one who fishes with bait.

It is more successful; your fish will average larger, and although at times you will not get a long string, you will get sufficient to reward your patience and skill. The big fish is what we are all after, and the *caster* gets them if any one does. *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 150.

6. One of the small callosities on the inner side of a horse's leg: more commonly known as *chestnut*.

More remarkable still are the callosities, "chestnuts" or "castors" found on the inner sides of both limbs in the

horse, but only on the forelegs of other species, which are likewise rudimentary, or vestigial, structures.

*Amer. Inventor*, June 1, 1904, p. 250.

**caster-and-setter** (kās'tēr-and-set'ēr), *n.* In *printing*, a machine (or two mutually dependent machines) that casts and composes type. The linotype combines the two operations in one machine; the Lanston, the Goodson, and others require two separate machines. *Census Bulletin* 216, June 23, 1902, p. 59.

**caster-sugar** (kas'tēr-shūg'ār), *n.* Powdered sugar: so called from the *caster* with a perforated top in which it is sometimes served. *N. and O.*, IX, 418.

**castigable** (kas'ti-gā-bl), *a.* Worthy or deserving of castigation or chastisement.

**castigative** (kas'ti-gā-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to castigation or chastisement; castigatory.

**Castila** (kās-tē'lā), *n.* [Philippine Sp.] A Spaniard; also, any person of white race. [Philippine Is.]

**castillon** (kās-tēl-yōn'), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish gold coin: probably so named from its bearing the arms of Castile.

**casting**, *n.* 11. *pl.* The pellets of hair and bones cast up by owls and hawks.—12. A premature shedding or falling of leaves which may be due to any one of various causes, but especially to drought, crowding of plants, or the attacks of parasitic fungi. See *\*Lophodermium*.

*Casting* or premature withering and fall of needles is not uncommon in nurseries of pine.

*Jubeuf and Smith, Diseases of Plants*, p. 236.

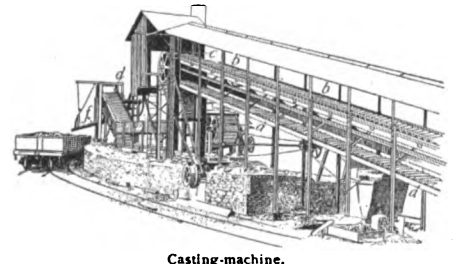
13. In the *fine arts*, the arrangement of draperies and accessories.

Note, in the draped female statues, the *casting* of the drapery; surely that was not copied from the folds which the garment made as it was worn in daily life.

*R. Sturgis, Appreciation of Sculpture*, p. 25.

14. In *agri.*, replotting old 'ridges' or 'lands,' with all the furrows of each in one direction. By this method two adjoining ridges are made into a single broad one, the crown occupying the place of the old water-furrow; or each retains its form, the water-furrow being kept clear. [Great Britain.]—**Casting hall roller**, in *glass-manuf.*, same as *running-roll* (which see).—**Dry-fly casting**. See *\*dry-fly*.—**Inlay casting**, in *ceram.*, the process of painting designs in the interior of a mold with a slip of a different color from that of the body slip. When the latter is poured into the mold it takes up the colored design, which appears in the cast piece as an inlay of a different color. See *\*thimble surface*.—**Malleable castings**, small articles made by pouring into suitable molds cast-iron, which is afterward made soft and tough by heating to redness while embedded in a material, commonly oxid. of iron, which furnishes oxygen to combine with and remove carbon from the casting, thus converting it into wrought-iron from the surface inward.

**casting-machine** (kās'ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for casting molten iron from a blast-furnace into pigs. Several types are in use. One is a conveyor, controlled by means of endless chains, and having overlapping, pressed-steel buckets, supported by wheels which travel on a track, each bucket being a mold for the metal. The machine may be placed in the casting-house and fed directly from the furnace, or it may be placed outside in any convenient place that can be reached by a ladle-car on an industrial railroad. When ready for operation the conveyor is set in motion, and the buckets pass under the pouring-spout of the ladle at a speed that enables the operator to fill each in turn with the hot metal. As the filled buckets move away horizontally in the open air (under slight protection from the rain) the metal solidifies, and at the delivery end the conveyor travels up an incline until it reaches the turning-wheel where each bucket is inverted, discharging its contents as a hot yet solid casting of the general shape and size of a blast-furnace pig. The castings then slide down an incline and fall into a long and narrow tank filled with water. In the tank is a traveling apron, and the pigs fall upon this apron and are carried by it under water to the end of the tank. Here the apron travels up an incline out of the water and, turning over a large wheel, delivers the now cold pigs direct to a car. The process is continuous and comparatively rapid, and the machine saves all the hard and costly labor of casting pig-iron in sand. As the empty molds travel back



Casting-machine.  
a, conveyor composed of molds, traveling on flanged wheels, just filled with hot metal, at right (point not shown); b, returning, inverted, empty molds; c, point of discharge to second conveyor; d, second conveyor traversing long water-tank (to cool pigs) and then upward to point of discharge to chute; e, water-tank; f, chute delivering cold pigs to car.

to the feeding-point they are passed through a smoky fire or treated by some other process to coat the inside of each with a refractory film to prevent the hot metal from clinging to the molds. The process of cooling the pigs is

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also hastened by spraying the castings with cold water while in the molds. A second type employs a conveyor having sheet-steel molds. As fast as they are filled the molds are gradually submerged in water under which they travel until the pigs are sufficiently solid to be delivered. When the metal is solid, the buckets are caused to travel up an incline to the delivery-point where they are upset and deliver the castings directly to the car. A third type employs a large number of molds which are placed radially on the edge of a large, horizontal turntable. The turning of the table causes the molds to pass in order under the ladle-car to be filled, when they travel in a circular path until the castings are sufficiently solid to be discharged by the upsetting of the molds. Pig-iron cast in such machines is said to be cleaner and in better condition for immediate use than that cast by hand labor in sand. The name is also sometimes given to small machines used in casting metals in foundries. Such machines are properly called *molding-machines* (which see).

2. A mechanism which founds types.

The monotype produces single types cast in the order of their use, and set in automatically justified lines. It consists of two machines—a perforating device operated by a keyboard, and a *casting-machine*.

*Census Bulletin* 216, June 23, 1902, p. 58.

**casting-on** (kas'ting-on), *n.* The process of casting iron around a wrought-iron core or of making a cast-iron addition to a forging.

**cast-iron**, *n.*—**Malleable cast-iron**. See *malleable iron-castings*, under *iron*.

**castle**, *n.*—The *Castle*, Dublin Castle, the seat of the viceroy of Ireland, and of the high officials who are at the head of the administrative machinery of the country; hence, the governmental authority centered there. Frequently used attributively: as, *Castle influence*; *Castle government*. [Anglo-Irish.]

**Castleford ware**. See *\*ware*<sup>2</sup>.

**cast-line** (kast'lin), *n.* Same as *casting-line*. See *line*<sup>2</sup>.

**cast-me-down** (kās'tmē-down), *n.* [A corruption of *cassidony*: see *cassidony*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *cassidony*<sup>2</sup>. From this transformed name corresponding properties were ascribed to the plant.

**Castner process**. See *\*process*.

**castor**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 6. Glove-leather made from goat-skins. The grain of the skin is removed and it is given a very soft finish, usually gray in color. *Fleming, Practical Tanning*, p. 55.

**Castor ware**. See *\*ware*<sup>2</sup>.

**Castor-bean tick**. See *\*tick*<sup>2</sup>.

**castoromorph** (kas'tō-rō-mōrf), *a.* [Gr. *κάστωρ*, a beaver, + *μορφή*, form.] Having characters similar to those of the beavers.

The *Castoromorph* characters, on the other hand, appear to be such as would indicate real relationship. . . . *Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, XVI, 295.

**castor-pomace** (kās'tōr-pum'ās), *n.* Same as *pomace*, 3. Castor-pomace is sold as a nitrogenous fertilizer.

**castral** (kas'tral), *a.* [L. *castra*, camp.] Of, characteristic of, or peculiar to, a camp: as, *castral life*; *castral arrangements*. *Kinglake*.

**castration**, *n.* 2. In *bot.*: (a) The removal of anthers in the artificial crossing of plants. (b) The destruction of the pollen in the anthers of certain flowers by parasitic fungi, as in the case of *Lychnis dioica* and other sileneaceous plants attacked by the smut, *Ustilago violacea*.

**castrator** (kas'trā-tōr), *n.* Same as *castrater*. *Southey*.

**castrensis** (kas-tren'sik), *a.* [L. *castrensis*, belonging to a camp.] Of or pertaining to a camp.

**cast-steel**, *n.*—**Cast-steel furnace**, a furnace capable of bringing iron containing carbon to a temperature of fusion, and keeping the metal molten long enough for the chemical reactions and mechanical separation of impurities to take place.—**Soft cast-steel**, a form of iron made by a fusion process, such as the open-hearth or Bessemer process, in which the percentage of carbon or other hardening elements is so low that the metal is ductile or non-brittle and has a low modulus of elasticity: suitable for use where shocks or deforming strains must be resisted, rather than where hardness of surface or edge is required.

**Casual water**, in *golf*, any temporary accumulation of water (whether caused by rainfall or otherwise) which is not one of the ordinary and recognized hazards of the course.

**casualty**, *n.* 4. *pl.* In the military service, the losses in a command due to any cause whatsoever, as resignation, discharge, dismissal, desertion, capture, wounds, or death.

**casuarinaceous** (kas-ū-ar-i-nā'shius), *a.* [Casuarinaceæ + -ous.] Belonging to the plant family *Casuarinaceæ*; resembling the genus *Casuarina*. Also *casuarineous*.

**Casuarinales** (kas-ū-ar-i-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1901), < *Casuarina* + -ales.] An order of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous plants. It is characterized by monacelous flowers, the staminate, with two sepal-like organs and one central stamen, arranged in terminal spikes or catkins; the fertile, destitute of floral envelope, arranged in short heads at the ends of lateral branchlets. The order is coextensive with the family *Casuarinaceæ*, which contains the genus *Casuarina* only, with about 23 species, chiefly Austral-



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sian, but found also in tropical Asia and the Sunda and Mascarene islands. One species, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, has become established in many tropical countries and occurs in peninsular Florida and the Keys.

**casuarineous** (kas'ū-rin'ē-us), *a.* Same as \*casuarinaceous.

**casuistics**, *n.* 2. The record and study of individual cases of disease.

On the *casuistics* of malignant growths of the abdominal cavity. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 203.

**casuistry**, *n.* 3. In *med.*, a recent, rare, and improper use for *casuistics*.

**casus** (kā'sus), *n.* [L.] In law, a chance, an accident, or an event: used frequently with other words to express some technical meaning.

—**Casus fœderis**. (a) In *international law*, the precise situation, event, or occurrence contemplated by a treaty, stipulated for in a treaty, or made to come within its terms. (b) In *commercial law*, that which is contemplated for or brought within the terms of the contract.

—**Casus fortuitus**, in *civil law*, inevitable accident; an act of God; the happening of an event that could not be foreseen and guarded against by the highest exercise of prudence or care.

—**Casus major**, in *civil law*, an extraordinary accident, as shipwreck, fire, etc.—**Casus omnisus**, a case not provided for; an event or contingency not covered by a statute on the general subject, and which must be left to be governed by the common law.

**caswellite** (kaz'wel-it), *n.* [After John H. Caswell of New York.] A copper-red micaceous mineral of bronze-like luster, probably derived from the alteration of biotite: found at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey.

**cat<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* 18. In *medieval warfare*, a machine resembling the pluteus, under the protection of which soldiers worked in sapping walls and fosses.—19. *pl.* In *mining*, burnt clay used for tamping. [Scotch.]—**Seahaw cat**, the long-jawed catfish, *Leptopoma olivaceus*.

—**Brown cat**, a species of catfish, *Ameiurus platycephalus*, of the family *Siluridae*, found in streams of the Carolinas and Georgia.—**Cat's auricle**. See *auricle*.—**Chartrouse cat**, a variety of cat said to have been developed by the monks of Chartreuse. It is of a bluish-gray or Maltese color.

—**Chinese cat**, a variety of cat with hanging ears.—**Chuckle-headed cat**, the fork-tailed channel catfish, *Ictalurus furcatus*.—**Flat-headed cat**, the mud catfish of Carolina, *Ameiurus platycephalus*.—**Florida cat**, in Florida, the channel catfish, *Ictalurus furcatus*.—**Gay cat**, that member of a bank-burglar gang whose business it is to enter a bank as a crippled beggar, peddler, or the like, in order to ascertain if the bank is protected by burglar-alarm, etc.; a burglar's "pathfinder." See *syngman*.

—**Great fork-tailed cat**, the great catfish of the Lakes, *Ameiurus lacustris*.—**Little yellow cat**, a common name of *Noturus flavus*, a catfish found in the Great Lake region and south and westward to Montana, Wyoming, and Texas.

—**Malay cat**, a variety of cat from the Malay Peninsula having a peculiar bend, or kink in the tail as if it had been broken.—**Mississippi cat**. Same as *chuckle-headed cat*.—**One old cat**, a game of ball in which only a pitcher, catcher, and batsman are necessary, though more may play.—**Opelousas cat**, the long-jawed catfish, *Leptopoma olivaceus*.—**Pied cat**. Same as *Opelousas cat*.

—**Potomac cat**, the common fork-tailed catfish of the Potomac river, *Ameiurus catenatus*.—**Russian cat**. Same as *Opelousas cat*.—**Sacramento cat**, the catfish or horn-pout, *Ameiurus nebulosus*, introduced from the Potomac into the Sacramento.—**Schuykill cat**, the common horn-pout or small catfish of the northeastern United States, *Ameiurus nebulosus*.—**Siamese cat**, a variety of cat said to be bred by the nobility of Siam, of small size, fawn-colored body, and chocolate-colored face and legs. Occasionally the entire animal is chocolate-colored.

—**Spanish cat**. Same as *toroise-shell cat*.—**Spotted cat**. (a) See *spotted*. (b) Same as *channel cat*.—**Thieves' cat**, the cat-o-nine-tails.—**To let the old cat die**, to let a swing stop of itself: a phrase used by children.—**Tortoise-shell cat**, a variety of cat marbled with black, yellow, and white. Occasionally called *Spanish cat*.—**Yellow cat**, *Ameiurus natalis*, a catfish found from the Great Lakes southward to Texas.

**cat<sup>2</sup>**, *v.* I. *trans.*—To cat and fish, to lift (the anchor of a vessel) to the cat-head and draw up its fluke so that the latter rests on the rail or on the anchor-rod.

II. *intrans.* 2. To act after the manner of soft clay or mortar in filling crevices.

Similar lesions cannot be produced by the injection of tuberculin into the lungs of a healthy animal: in animals, it is true, the conditions are different. The tuberculin when injected is rapidly absorbed, and produces generally toxic instead of local lesions. The material which *cats* here is in a state not capable of ready absorption, and must act locally. It represents the soluble products mixed with mucus, possibly with particles of tissue.

Buck, *Med. Handbook*, VII. 901.

**Oat**. An abbreviation (a) of *Catalan*; (b) [L. c.] of *catalogue*; (c) of *catechism*.

**cats**. An abbreviation of *catalogue*.

**catabasial** (kat-a-bā'si-āl), *a.* [Gr. *katá*, down, + *básis*, basis (see *basion*), + *-āl*.] In *anthrop.*, having a skull-base in which the basion is lower under the assumed horizontal than the opisthion.

**catabatic** (kat-a-bat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *καταβατικός*, *katábasos*, descent: see *catabasis*.] Declining: said of the stage of defervescence of an acute disease.

**catabibazon** (kat'a-bi-bā'zon), *n.* [Gr. *καταβιβάζω*, ppr. of *καταβιβάζειν*, draw down, cause

to go down, *katá*, down, + *βιβάζειν*, cause to go, *katá*, down, + *βίβω*, go: see *basis*.] In *astrol.*, the moon's descending node; the dragon's tail. See *dragon*. *Lilly*.

**catabiosis** (kat'a-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καταβίωσις*, passing life, living, *katá*, down, + *βίωσις*, mode of life.] In *physiol.*, that property of living substance which enables it to make adjoining cells or structures develop adaptively or in harmony with itself.

**catabiotic** (kat'a-bi-ō'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to catabiosis.

**catachthonian** (kat-ak-thō'ni-an), *a.* [Gr. *καταχθόνιος*, underground, *katá*, down, + *χθόνιος*, *khōn*, the ground: see *chthonic*.] Underground; subterranean.

**cataclasm** (kat'a-klāzm), *n.* [Gr. *κατάκλασμα*, a breakage, *katáklav*, break down, break off, *katá*, down, + *κλάν*, break.] A violent disruption or breaking up. *Southey*.

**cataclastic** (kat-a-klas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κατακλástico*, broken (see *cataclasm*), + *-ic*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resulting from, a cataclasm.—2. In *petrol.*, noting a structure produced in rocks by crushing or shearing, whereby the minerals are broken into fragments. *Kjerulf*.

II. *n.* A fragmental texture in a rock or mineral produced by crushing instead of sedimentation. *Geikie*, *Textbook of Geol.*, p. 135.

**cataclinal** (kat-a-klī'nāl), *a.* [Gr. *κατακλινής*, sloping, + *-āl*.] Sloping: a descriptive term applied to a dip-slope; that is, a land-surface which follows the dip of the underlying strata.

—**Cataclinal valley**, a valley whose course follows the dip of the strata.

**cataclysmatic** (kat'a-kliz-mat'ik), *a.* Of the nature of a cataclysm; or of relating to the cataclysmists or their theories.

**Cataclysmic theory**, in *geol.*, a theory promulgated by Cuvier, and generally accepted in the early days of the science, which maintained that "each period in the earth's history is marked by distinctively characteristic faunas and floras; that no species is common to two successive periods; that tremendous convulsions of nature (cataclysms) occurred at the close of each cycle and annihilated the whole organic world; and that by means of special creative acts the renovated earth became time and again populated with new animals and plants which bore absolutely no connection either with previous or with subsequently introduced types." *Zittel* (trans.), *Textbook of Paleon.*, I. 1. Also *theory of cataclysms* (which see, under *cataclysm*).

**Catacrotic pulse**. See *\*pulse<sup>1</sup>*.

**catacrotism** (kat-ak-rō'tizm), *n.* [*catacrot*(io) + *-ism*.] The occurrence of a catacrotic pulse.

**catacumbal** (kat-a-kum'bal), *a.* [LL. *catacumba*, catacomb, + *-āl*.] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, a catacomb. [Rare.]

**Catacrotic pulse**. See *\*pulse<sup>1</sup>*.

**catacrotism** (kat-a-dik'rō-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *κατά*, down, + *δύο*, two, + *κρότος*, beating, pulse, + *-ism*.] The condition of the pulse in which the descending line of the sphygmographic tracing is broken by an upward notch representing a faint beat following the main pulsation.

**catacididymus** (kat-a-did'i-mus), *n.*; *pl.* *catacididymi* (-mi). [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *δίδυμος*, double.] In *teratol.*, a monster double below but single above.

**catacladromous**, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, having the first set of nerves (in each segment of a fern frond) given off on the basal side of the midrib, as in *Osmunda*. Compare *anadromous* (b).

**Catstyx** (ka-tō'tiks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Brochilidae*.

**cataforite**, *n.* Same as *\*cataphorite*.

**catagenetic** (kat'a-jē-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to catagenesis.

The *catagenetic* energies tend to the creation of a stable equilibrium. *A. Hyatt*, *Biol. Lect.*, p. 146.

**catalase** (kat'a-lās), *n.* [Also *katalase*; < *catal*(ysis) + *-ase*.] An oxidation-ferment which decomposes hydrogen peroxid catalytically with the liberation of oxygen.

**catalects** (kat'a-lekts), *n.* *pl.* [L. *catalecta*.] A collection of short poems ascribed to Vergil; in general, short pieces or fragments of literature. *Holland*.

**catalina** (kā-tā-lē'nā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., from the fem. name *Catalina*.] The Mexican name of *Anisotremus tæniatus*, a fish of the Pacific coast allied to the pork-fish of the Atlantic.

**catalineta** (kā-tā-li-nā'tā), *n.* [Cuban Sp., dim. of the fem. name *Catalina*.] 1. The Cuban name of the striped pork-fish, *Anisotremus virginicus*, of the family *Hæmulidae*.—

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2. Any of the fishes belonging to the genus *Holacanthus*.

**catalactic** (kat-a-lak'tik), *a.* [See *catalactics*.] Pertaining to exchange, or to the science of exchanges.

**catalo** (kat'a-lō), *n.* [*cat*(tle) + (*buff*)alo.] The offspring of a cross between the American bison and domesticated cattle: in common use in the southwestern United States.

Vernon Bailey spoke on 'The Goodnight Herd of Buffaloes and *Cataloes* in Texas,' saying that this comprised fifty buffaloes and about seventy *cataloes*, or crosses between the buffalo and domesticated cattle. *Science*, March 6, 1903, p. 336.

**catalogd**, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *catalogued*.

**cataloger**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cataloguer*.

**catalagic** (kat-a-loj'ik), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a catalogue.

**catalogical** (kat-a-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *\*catalagic*.

**catalogistic** (kat-a-lō-jis'tik), *a.* Enumerative: as, "the Sankhya, the *catalogistic* philosophy," *W. H. Mill*: so called from its numerical classifications, and the importance attached by Sankhyans to the establishment of their twenty-five principles. See *Sankhya*.

**catalogue**, *n.*—**Argentine General Catalogue**, a star-catalogue made from observations at the National Observatory of Argentina (at Cordoba), and including stars in all portions of the southern heavens: in distinction to the "zones," catalogues which are limited to certain belts of the celestial sphere.—**Author-catalogue**, a catalogue in which the various works composing a library are arranged alphabetically according to their authors.—**Dictionary catalogue**, a catalogue arranged alphabetically.—**Subject-catalogue**, a catalogue of books or the like arranged according to subjects.—**Systematic catalogue**, a catalogue which is logically arranged.

**catalona** (kā-tā-lō'nā), *n.* [Philippine Sp., taken as fem. of *catalonan*, which is then treated as masc.: see *\*catalonan*.] Tagalog sorceress or witch.

**catalonan** (kā-tā-lō'nān), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < Tagalog *catalonan*, a sorceress or witch.] Among the pagan Tagalogs, a sorceress or witch; also (in Spanish use), a male sorcerer or priest.

**catalpic** (ka-tal'pik), *a.* [*catalpa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the *catalpa*.—**Catalpic acid**, a crystalline bibasic acid,  $C_{14}H_{14}O_6$ , found in the unripe seeds of *Catalpa bignonioides*. It melts at 207° C.

**catalpin** (ka-tal'pin), *n.* [*catalpa* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A crystalline glucoside obtained from the seeds and bark of *Catalpa bignonioides*.

**catalufa** (kā-tā-lō'fā), *n.* [Cuban Sp. use of Sp. *catalufa*, a kind of carpet, = Pg. *catalufa*, a sort of woolen cloth.] A Spanish name of a bright red bass-like fish of the genus *Priacanthus*, known in English as the big-eye.—**Catalufa de lo alto**, a name applied to species of the genus *Pempheris*, deep-water fishes of a red color which bear a superficial resemblance to *Priacanthus*.

**catalysotype** (kat-a-lis'ō-tip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catalysotyped*, ppr. *catalysotyping*. Same as *\*catatype*.

**catalyst** (kat'a-list), *n.* [*cataly*(sis) + (*-ist*).] In *phys. chem.* Same as *catalytic agent* (which see).

The change, however, does not occur spontaneously, but is undoubtedly dependent on the presence of a *catalyst*, as equilibrium is established with great rapidity if a trace of alkali be added. *Nature*, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 431.

**catalytic**, *a.* 2. A term applied to evolutionary stages or conditions in which organisms are degenerating toward sterility, as a result either of too wide cross-breeding or of too narrow inbreeding. Aberrant or mutative hybrids and abrupt mutative variations or sports appear in the catalytic stages. Compare *\*diacatalytic*, 4, *\*hemilytic*, and *\*prostholytic*. *O. F. Cook*.

II. *n.* Same as *catalytic agent*.

**catalyzator** (kat'a-li-zā'tor), *n.* [*catalyze* + *-ator*.] A substance which acts catalytically, causing by its presence chemical changes while apparently remaining itself unchanged: a catalytic agent. Also *catalysator*.

Free hydrogen-ions are therefore without doubt exceedingly active *catalyzators* of a general character. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1893, p. 237.

**catalyze** (kat'a-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catalyzed*, ppr. *catalyzing*. [Also *catalyse*; < *catalysis* (cf. *analyze*).] In *phys. chem.*, to act upon by catalysis: said of a substance which accelerates a chemical reaction while it is itself left unchanged at the end of the reaction.

... the prevalent view that an enzyme acts as a *catalyzing* agent and that the action of a catalyzer is the formation

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of a labile intermediate product which instantly decomposes, restoring the catalyzer to its original condition. *Science*, April 3, 1903, p. 338.

**catalyzer** (kat'a-lī-zēr), *n.* In *phys. chem.*, a catalytic agent; a catalyzer.

Measurements were made of the effect of catalyzers on the formation of  $C_6H_5Cl$  and  $C_6H_5Cl_2$  from benzene and chlorine. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, May, 1904, p. 373.

**catamaran**, *n.* 4. In *lumbering*, a small raft carrying a windlass and grapple, used to recover sunken logs. [U. S.]

**Ostamblyrhynchids** (kat-am-bli-rīng'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catamblyrhynchus* (< Gr. *katá*, down, + *amblyós*, blunt, + *rhynchos*, snout, beak) + *-idē*.] A family of South American passerine birds related to the sparrows.

**catán** (kă-tân'), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *catán* (Morga), < Jap. *katana*, a sword, a knife.] A kind of Japanese or Chinese cutlery.

**catapetasma** (kat'a-pe-taz'mă), *n.* [Also *katapetasma*; < Gr. *καταπέτασμα*, a veil, < *καταπερνάω*, spread out, < *katá*, down, + *περνάω*, spread out.] 1. In the Gr. Ch., the veil or curtain of the holy doors.—2. The veil which is used in Oriental churches to cover the chalice and paten.—3. In the Gr. Ch., the veil which is hung on the canopy standing over the altar.

**cataphebe** (kat'a-fēb), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Hypoplectrus unicolor*, a serranoid fish of the West Indies. Also called *vaca*.

**cataphoresis** (kat'a-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καταφορεύω*, carry down, < *katá*, down, + *φέρω*, carry.] The action of conveying something downward or through something else; specifically, electrical endosmosis, especially electric endosmosis employed to cause medicinal substances (such as cocaine, quinine, or the like) to pass through or into living tissues in the direction of flow of a positive electric current, or from the anode to the cathode. See *endosmosis*.—**Anemic cataphoresis**, cataphoresis in which the action of the remedy is limited to the seat of application, in consequence of the temporary arrest of the blood-supply to the part.

**cataphoretic** (kat'a-fō-ret'ik), *a.* [*cataphoresis* (-ret-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cataphoresis; cataphoric.—**Cataphoretic demedication**, the withdrawal of foreign material from the tissues by cataphoresis.—**Cataphoretic medication**, the impregnation of the tissues of a part with any material by cataphoresis.

**cataphoria** (kat'a-fō-ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καταφορά*, bearing or going down, < *καταφορεύω*, bear down, < *katá*, down, + *φέρω*, bear.] Inclination of the visual axis below the horizontal plane.

**cataphoric**, *a.* 2. Relating to \*cataphoresis, to \*cataphoria. See these words.

The cataphoric electrode, covered with a thickness of lintine, or similar material saturated with adrenalin, is connected with the positive pole of the battery, or other electric source. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 363.

**cataphorite** (ka-taf'ō-rit), *n.* [Gr. *καταφορά*, bearing or going down, + *-itē*.] An alkaline iron amphibole near barkevikite, first described from Norway. Also written *kataphorite*.

**cataplasia** (ka-tap'la-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *katá*, down, + *πλάσις*, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *evolution*, the stage of the decline or decadence of an organic type, in distinction from the stage of its rise (*anaplasia*) and the stage of its full vigor (*metaplasia*). *Haeckel*.

**catapophysial** (kat'a-pō-fiz'ī-äl), *a.* [*catapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a catapophysis.—**Catapophysial canal**, in *ornith.*, the canal on the ventral face of the cervical vertebrae, bounded by the catapophyses and containing the carotid artery. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, i. 370.

**catapophysis** (kat'a-pōf'ī-sis), *n.*; *pl.* *catapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *katá*, down, + *ἀπόφύσις*, an outgrowth, a process.] 1. In *anat.*, any process, usually of bone or of brain tissue. Also called *hypapophysis*.—2. One of a pair of processes developed on the sides of the ventral face of the cervical vertebrae in birds. They vary in size from a slight projection near the base of a transverse process to a long incurved process that almost or quite meets its fellow of the opposite side to form the catapophysial canal. On the posterior cervicals the catapophyses may be moved downward on to the hypapophysis. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, March, 1899, p. 406.

**Catapult fruit**. Same as \*ballistic fruit.

**catapult** (kat'a-pult), *v. I. trans.* 1. To hurl, as a missile, as from a catapult.

At last . . . the throne itself was catapulted into the square, and the last symbol of royalty reduced to a heap of ashes. *Blackwood's Mag.*, LXIII. 499.

2. To shoot at with a catapult: as, to catapult birds.

**II. intrans.** To use a catapult in hurling missiles.

**cataract**, *n.* 7. In *mech.*, a device for regulating the number of strokes per minute in a Cornish pumping-engine, in which the velocity of a falling weight, or a spring-weighted piston, is governed by the flow of water through a variable opening, whose cross-section can be controlled at will, so that the period of the stroke or the interval between strokes can be made longer or shorter.—**Black cataract**, opacity of the crystalline lens discolored by the absorption of pigment from the blood.—**Cortical cataract**, opacity of the crystalline lens beginning at the margin and extending toward the center.—**Diabetic cataract**, a cataract occurring prematurely in one suffering from diabetes.—**Glacier cataract**, an abrupt precipitous descent in the course of a glacier, analogous to a cataract in a river. *Dana, Manual of Geol.* 4th ed., p. 238.—**Lamellar cataract**. Same as *zonular cataract* (which see, under *zonular*).—**Senile cataract**, a hard opacity of the lens-nucleus of the eye, occurring not infrequently in the aged.—**Soft cataract**, a cataract of the eye in which the opaque lens is of semi-fluid consistency, as happens when the opacity occurs before the nucleus of the lens has formed.—**Zonular cataract**. See *zonular*.

**cataract** (kat'a-rakt), *v. I. intrans.* To form cataracts.

**II. trans.** To pour, like a cataract.

My poems have been reviewed. The Monthly has cataracted panegyric on me; the Critical cascaded it, and the Analytical dribbled it with civility.

*Coleridge, Letter in Sup. Biographia Literaria*, II. 739.

**cataract-box** (kat'a-rakt-boks), *n.* A dash-pot; a damper or retarder in the form of a piston which must move a liquid whenever it changes position. The movement of the liquid through an orifice of adjusted size determines the rate at which the piston moves.

**cataract-knife** (kat'a-rakt-nif'), *n.* A knife for section of the cornea in operations for cataract: it is so shaped as to prevent the escape of the aqueous humor while the incision is being made and the knife remains in the wound.

**cataract-lens** (kat'a-rakt-lenz), *n.* A powerful spectacle-lens used after an operation for cataract.

**cataract-needle** (kat'a-rakt-nē'dl), *n.* A fine steel rod, set in a handle, with a pointed or lance-shaped extremity: used to disintegrate a lenticular cataract and so promote its absorption.

**catarrh** (kat'a-rin-it), *n.* See \**meteorite*.

**catarrh**, *n.*—**Acute nasal catarrh**, coryza.—**Atrophic nasal catarrh**, chronic inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane leading to atrophy: usually the underlying condition of ozæna.—**Autumnal catarrh**, hay-fever.—**Bronchial catarrh**, bronchitis.—**Epidemic catarrh**, influenza.—**Gastric catarrh**, simple inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.—**Lightning catarrh**, a severe and rapidly developing nasal catarrh.—**Nasal catarrh**. Same as *coryza* (acute form) and *ozæna* (chronic fetid form).—**Russian catarrh**, influenza.—**Strophic catarrh**, capillary bronchitis.—**Vernal catarrh**, a form of conjunctivitis which prevails in the spring.

**catarrhal croup, gastritis, jaundice**. See \**croup*, *gastric catarrh*, *jaundice*.

**Catasetum** (kat-a-sē'tum), *n.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1822).] A genus of plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*, several species of which are grown in choice collections. They have globose expanded flowers and plaited membranaceous leaves; the flowers are in racemes, and the columns are provided with sensitive appendages which, when touched, cause the pollen-masses to fly out. There are some 30 species in the American tropics, either terrestrial or epiphytic. *C. Bungei*, *C. macrocarpum*, *C. discolor*, and others are under cultivation. They require a high temperature.

**catasta** (ka-tas'tā), *n.* [L., a corruption of Gr. *κατάστασις*, a setting down: see *catastasis*.] 1. A stage or block on which slaves were formerly exposed for sale.

She will be taken to Rome, and sold as a slave. And in spite of a few discomforts in the transfer, and the prejudice . . . against standing an hour on the catasta to be handled from head to foot in the minimum of clothing, she will most probably end in being far better housed. *Ringsley, Hypatia*, xiii.

2. A bed or rack of torture.—3. An obsolete English name for the stocks.

**catastrofe**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *catastrophé*.

**catastrophal** (ka-tas'trō-fal), *a.* Same as *catastrophic*.

**catastrophical** (kat-as'trof'ī-kal), *a.* Same as *catastrophic*.

**catastrophically** (kat-as'trof'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* In a catastrophic manner: with the suddenness and the disastrous effect of a catastrophé.

**catasyllogism** (kat-a-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [ML. *catasyllogismus* (cf. Gr. *κατασυλλογισμός*), have a conclusion drawn against one], < Gr. *katá*, down, + *συλλογισμός*, syllogism.] A syllogism by which the principal contention of an oppo-

nent is absolutely refuted from premises supplied by him. Eialer attributes the introduction of the term to John of Salisbury; but, in fact, Boethius has it, the corresponding infinitive having been used by Aristotle in the nineteenth chapter of the second "Prior Analytics."

**catastasis** (kat-at'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατάστασις*, stretching, straining, extension, < *κατατείνω*, stretch, strain, draw tight, < *katá*, down, + *τείνω*, stretch.] Extension employed in the reduction of a dislocation or of the deformity attending fracture of one of the long bones.

**catatonia**, *n.* See *katatonia*.

**catatonic**, *a.* See \**katatonic*.

**catatonicism** (kat-a-trik'ō-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *katá*, down, + *τρῖς*, three, + *κρότος*, a beating, clapping (pulse), + *-ism*.] A condition of the pulse in which the descending line of the sphygmographic tracing is broken by two upward notches representing two faint beats after the main pulsation.

**catattut** (kă-tă'tôt), *n.* [Said to be a native name in Amboina.] The cocoanut crab, *Birgus latro*.

**catatype** (kat'a-tīp), *n.* [Also *katatype*; < Gr. *katá*, down, + *τύπος*, type.] In *photog.*, a print made from a negative without the aid of light, but by the use of a chemical catalyzer or accelerator. Ostwald and Groe of Leipzig found that by flowing a negative with an ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxid the peroxid is instantly decomposed more or less completely wherever it comes in contact with the silver of the film, which acts as a catalyte, and on the evaporation of the resulting water leaves on the plate an invisible picture in unaltered peroxid which is densest where the negative is least dense, and is therefore a positive. The negative is next pressed on paper flowed with ferrous sulphate, which is then washed and developed by gallic acid to produce a dark-violet picture in writing-ink. Other chemicals, as manganese salts, may be used instead of the iron solution. A similar process is employed for the production of gelatin plates for printing in lithographic ink. *Sci. Amer.*, Nov. 28, 1903, p. 382.

**catatypic** (kat-a-tīp'ik), *a.* [*catatype* + *-ic*.] In *photog.*, of or pertaining to a catatype, or to the process of inducing chemical change without the use of light.

**catatypy** (kat'a-tī-pi), *n.* [*catatype* + *-y*.] In *photog.*, a printing process which utilizes the chemical agents which act as does light to accelerate changes of a chemical character. See \**catatype*. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 23,055.

**catavertebral** (kat-a-vēr'tē-bral), *a.* [Gr. *katá*, down, + *E. vertebral*.] Situated below the centrum of the vertebrae.—**Catavertebral element**, in *ichth.*: (a) One of the bones attached to the sides of the vertebrae, usually surrounding the abdominal cavity. (b) The hemapophysis, or arch below the centrum of the vertebrae.

**catavampous** (kat-a-wom'pus), *a.* [A made word, from *cata-* + *vamp*, vaguely imitative (cf. *wap, whop*), + *-ous*.] Fierce; voracious; devouring; destructive. [Slang, U. S.]

**catberry** (kat'ber'ī), *n.* 1. The mountain holly, *Nemopanthes mucronata*.—2. The wild gooseberry.

**catbird**, *n.* 2. An Australian name of members of the genus *Eluradus*: so called on account of the resemblance of their notes to the calls of a cat.

The cat-bird (*Eluradus maculatus*) which makes its appearance towards evening, and has a voice strikingly like the mewing of a cat.

*C. Lumholtz*, Among Cannibals, vii.

**catch**, *v. i.* 8. In *agri.*, to germinate and grow, as a crop: as, the wheat will catch if the seed and season are good and the land well prepared.—**To catch and bowl**, in *cricket*, to bowl the ball to a batsman and catch him out on the hit: said of the bowler.

**catch**, *n.* 13. In *agri.*, the extent or condition of the germination of a crop: as, a good catch of clover; if a good catch continues to thrive it will result in a good stand.—14. In *lock-making*, a small lock-case containing a sliding bolt but having no key. The beveled or latch-bolt is kept in an extended position by a spring or by gravity, and is controlled by a knob which slides in a slot in the case.—**Dolly catch**, a ball mis-hit by the batsman, which goes slowly in the air to one of the fielders: an apparently easy catch. [*Cricket slang*.]—**Fair catch**, in *foot-ball*, a ball so caught as to entitle the catcher's side to a free kick.—**Holding-out catch**, a device attached to a spinning-mule for retaining the carriage in position at the end of its outward run.—**Knocking-off catch**, a tappet: stop: trip: part of a machine used to strike another piece at a particular time in its travel, so as to operate a stop or reverse.

**catch-block** (kach'blok), *n.* A block having teeth which engage with teeth on another part of the mechanism to form a temporary connection: sometimes used on the valve-gear of certain automatic cut-off engines.

## catch-bolt

**catch-bolt**, *n.* 2. The pin or bolt on the valve-arm of the admission-valve of a Corliss engine which is caught by the crab or claw.

**catch-boom** (kach'bōm), *n.* A boom fastened across a stream to catch and hold floating logs.

**catch-box** (kach'boks), *n.* A clutch in which one element enters a box-like cavity and is there caught by projections which cause one part to drive the other. *Nasmith, Cotton Spinning*, p. 320.

**catch-cropping** (kach'krop-ing), *n.* The employment of a catch crop in a system of fallowing. See *catch \*crop*.

**catch-fake** (kach'fak), *n.* *Naut.*, an accidental turn or tangle in a poorly coiled rope.

**catch-pan** (kach'pan), *n.* A pan, usually of thin sheet-metal, placed under a machine to catch the oil or water which drips from it.

**catch-pawl** (kach'pāl), *n.* A swinging catch provided on a winch to hold the crank-shaft endwise in either of its two possible positions. Also used to hold the feed-shafts of some machines in either the ahead or the reverse position.

**catch-piece** (kach'pēs), *n.* A stop; a buffer; a spring-bumper used to limit the stroke of a Cornish pump.

**catch-pit** (kach'pit), *n.* A pit or depression in which water is collected; a deep catch-basin.

The late Devonian subsidence then culminated in the formation of a profound *catchpit*, where sank the coarse sand and pebbles. *Amer. Geol.*, Aug., 1903, p. 104.

**catch-plate** (kach'plāt), *n.* 1. A plate or block so placed as to be caught by a claw when the latter reaches a certain position. Such a part is used on many forms of tripping-valve gear.—2. A small face-plate used on a lathe to carry a pin which engages a straight-tailed dog and so drives the piece to be turned.

**catch-rack** (kach'rak), *n.* A form of straight-toothed rack into the teeth of which a wheel may be slid from the side, so that the teeth engage and the wheel drives the rack, or the reverse.

**catch-rod** (kach'rod), *n.* A horizontal connecting-rod; part of the arrangement for holding the carriage of a spinning-mule in position when at the end of its outward run.

**catch-siding** (kach'si-ding), *n.* A siding along a steep railway grade so placed as to catch runaway cars. [Eng.]

**catch-station** (kach'stā-shōn), *n.* A railroad way-station where mail-pouches are dropped from passing trains.

**catchwater**, *n.* 2. In *phys.*, a conical receiver placed beneath a bulb, flask, or other vessel to catch the water which is condensed upon its outer surface. *M. W. Travers, Exper. Study of Gases*, p. 33.

**catch-wheel** (kach'hwēl), *n.* A ratchet-wheel; a wheel having a catch to prevent it from turning in one direction.

**Catchword entry**, an entry of a book in a library-catalogue by some prominent word in the title which can be easily remembered and which will readily catch the eye of a reader who is not quite certain of the exact title.

**catchwork**, *n.* 2. Any mechanical appliance used to arrest motion by means of ratchets, pawls, dogs, and friction gripping-surfaces. Such are elevator safety-appliances which come into action when cables break, overwinding safety-devices in collieries, pile-driving weight-clutches, and the like.

**catchy** (kach'i), *a.* Same as *catching*, 2. [Colloq.]

**cat-crane** (kat'krān), *n.* *Naut.*, an overhanging iron beam stepped like a boat-davit, situated on the fore-castle. It takes the place of a cat-head in catting the anchor.

**cat-davit** (kat'dav'it), *n.* Same as *\*cat-crane*.

**catechesis** (kat-ē-kē'sis), *n.* [L.L. *catechesis*, < Gr. *κατήχησις*, oral instruction, < *κατήχειν*, teach by word of mouth: see *catechism*.] 1. Oral instruction given in the early church to candidates for baptism. It consisted of lectures or addresses, chiefly on the ten commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, and formed a kind of outline or summary of Christian doctrine.

2. A book prepared for such instruction, as the sixteen books of catechetical discourses by Cyril of Jerusalem.

Specimens of these addresses and their contents are preserved in the *Catechesis* of Cyril of Jerusalem (315-386 A. D.). *Riddle, Christian Antiquities*, p. 400.

**catechin**, *n.*—**Diamine catechin B and G**, two direct cotton coal-tar colors of unpublished composition which dye unordanted cotton brown in a salt bath. An after-treatment with potassium bichromate or copper sulphate renders the brown faster.

**catechizable** (kat-ē-ki'za-bl), *a.* That may be catechized or instructed catechetically: as, *catechizable* persons.

**catechol** (kat'e-chōl), *n.* Same as *\*pyrocatechol* or *\*pyrocatechin*.

**catechu**, *n.* It is used extensively in cotton-dyeing, under the name of *cutch*, for the production of tan shades. It consists chiefly of two principles, catechu-tannic acid, and catechin or catechic acid, which are accompanied by a brown amorphous substance called *japonic acid*. Japonic acid is the final oxidation-product of catechic acid, and catechu-tannic acid is an intermediate oxidation-product. *Bombay catechu*, obtained from the heart-wood of the catechu palm, *Arca Catechu*, is considered the best quality for dyeing purposes; its principal constituent is catechu-tannic acid. *Bengal catechu*, obtained from the pods and twigs of the acacia, is less soluble than *Bombay catechu*. *Cube catechu* is the same as *gambier catechu*, which is a product of the leaves of *Ouroparia Gambier* and is sold in the form of yellow cubes.—**Catechu brown**. See *\*brown*.—**Terra catechu**. Same as *catechu*.

**catechumenism** (kat-ē-kū'men-izm), *n.* The system of instruction and discipline preparatory to the reception of baptism.

**catechumenize** (kat-ē-kū'me-niz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *catechumenized*, ppr. *catechumenizing*. [*catechumen* + *-ize*.] To instruct in the doctrines and practices of the church in preparation for baptism.

**catechumenship** (kat-ē-kū'men-ship), *n.* The state of being a catechumen.

**catechu-tannic** (kat'e-chō-tan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to catechu and tannin.—**Catechu-tannic acid**, a tannin,  $C_{12}H_{12}O_6$ , found in catechu and forming about one half its weight. See *\*catechu*.

**categoric** (kat-ē-gor'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *categorical*.

**categorico-alternative** (kat-ē-gor'i-kō-al-tēr'nā-tiv), *a.* Having for its premises an alternative proposition and a categorical proposition which denies one of the members of the former. The term was introduced in 1890 by E. E. Constance Jones. A categorico-alternative inference is what is ordinarily called a *disjunctive syllogism*.

**category**, *n.* 1. The categories are those general concepts or ideas which mark the most fundamental distinctions. Such are those of different attitudes of thought which may, or may not, be supposed to correspond to differences in things, regardless of how anybody thinks. The different schemes of categories that are influential in philosophy may be classified according as they make divisions into two, three, four, or more members. Of dualistic, or dyadic, schemes, those which distinguish two modes of thought have never been successfully attacked; especially the distinction between affirmation and negation, under which head are to be ranged a multitude of dyadic distinctions, such as the *true* and the *false*, the *good* and the *bad*. Other dyadic distinctions of fundamental importance depend upon special metaphysical theories, such as the distinction of *body* and *soul*. Still others are open to doubt on the ground that one of the two members may be a name for a heterogeneous collection, such as the distinction of *things* and *thought*, where, under 'thought', there may be included both physical phenomena and general agencies, not in themselves phenomena and yet not things. Of triadic systems of categories, the most remarkable is that of Hegel, which very few students now accept in all its details, but which is marked throughout by profound analyses. Hegel's governing idea is a philosophical unitarianism. As soon as he finds himself forced to admit that absolute reality involves a rational element, this unitarianism compels him to deny that there is any other element but rationality in it. Accordingly, he affirms that the real is the rational, and the rational is the real. Thence (largely influenced by experiments) he is led to believe that any abstract idea, allowed to brood over itself, will hatch out of itself a flat denial of itself; and from the struggle between the two is generated a more complex or involved conception nearer to the very reality. This he not only asserts in general terms, but he boldly attempts to give an actual epitome of the evolution of reality out of the barest abstraction of thought, marking the stages at which thought makes its chief halts. The concepts which mark those halts are called by Hegel the *categories*. Of course the list will be fuller or more meager according to the degree of detail with which the march of thought is described. As given by him, it falls into triads. He sometimes seems to speak as if this triadic character were merely a feature of the style of description, but he must have thought that the different conceptions were of three kinds, which he might well enough have called categories of another order. In his list are: *quality, quantity, measure; essence (as reason of existence), appearance, actuality; the subjective concept, the object, the idea*; etc. A large number of triads of categories have been signalized at different times. Such are: *beginning, middle, end; body, spirit, soul; matter, energy, consciousness; substance, attribute, relation; objects, events, relations* (B. Erdmann); *time, space, causality* (Paul Deussen); *identity in diversity, similarity in otherness, unity of whole and parts* (E. E. Constance Jones), etc. Schelling and others have advocated quadrade schemes of categories. Other notable lists of categories are: J. S. Mill's "things denoted by names," which are *feelings, substances, qualities, relations, quantity*; H. A. Aikins's five fundamental relations, *individual identity, subject and attribute, causal relations, non-causal relations between different things, thought and its object*; Herbert Nichols's categories, *quality, quantity, changeableness, lawfulness, presentativeness, personality*.

**catelectrotonically** (kat'ē-lek-trō-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a catelectrotonous manner. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, III. 780.

**catenoid** (kat'ē-noid), *a.* and *n.* [L. *catena*, a chain, + Gr. *είδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Chain-

## caterpillar

shaped; catenary. A catenoid colony of *Protozoa* is such as would arise from the union of cells end to end, or side to side, or through the continuous division of cells in one plane.

II. *n.* The surface of revolution of the catenary. Meusnier found (1776) that every minimal surface of revolution is the catenoid.

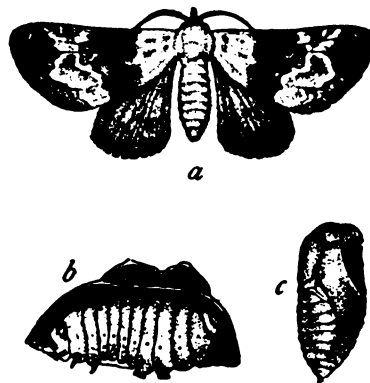
**catenulate**, *a.* 3. In *zool.*, same as *catenate*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1903, p. 452.

**caterpillar**, *n.* **Black caterpillar**, the larva of a European saw-fly, *Athalia spinarum*, known as the *turnip saw-fly*. The larvæ are also known as *blacks*, *black palmers*, and *niggers*. They feed on turnip, charlock, and mustard.—**Blue-spangled peach-tree caterpillar**, a velvety-black caterpillar, with an orange stripe along the back and steel-blue warts, the larva of the arctiid moth *Haploa colona* or *fulvicosta*, which feeds upon the foliage of peach and other rosaceous fruit-trees in the eastern United States.—**Bulrush caterpillar**. Same as *\*plant-caterpillar*.—**Geometric caterpillar**, any one of very many larvæ of the lepidopterous family *Geometridæ*, which, lacking abdominal prolegs, move with a looping motion as though measuring the surface over which they walk.—**Harlequin caterpillar**, the larva of an American arctiid moth, *Euchætes egle*, which is found commonly on milkweed and is clothed with tufts of orange, black, and white hair.—**Hedgehog caterpillar**, the larva of an arctiid moth, *Inia isabella*; also called *woolly bear*.—**Hickory horned-devil caterpillar**. See *walnut-moth*. Also called *royal horned walnut-caterpillar*.—**Moth-borer caterpillar**, a name used by the planters in the British West Indies for the larva of the sugar-cane borer-moth, *Diatraea saccharalis*. *Nature*, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 423.—**Orange-dog caterpillar**, the larva of an American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio thoas*, found commonly on citrus-trees in Florida and Louisiana and also in Mexico and Central America.—**Processionary caterpillar**. (a) See *processionary*. (b) The larva of an Australian lymantrid moth, *Teana melanosticta*, which forms in columns like the European *Cnethocampa processionæ*.—**Red-humped apple-tree caterpillar**, the larva of a notodontid moth, *Schizura con-*



Red-humped apple-tree caterpillar (*Schizura concinna*). *a*, moth; *b*, caterpillar. Natural size.

*cinna*. It feeds on the leaves of the apple, pear, and other rosaceous trees. Its body is longitudinally striped with slender white, black, and yellow lines, the head is coral-red, and there is a coral-red hump on the back of the fourth segment, whence the popular name.—**Scale-caterpillar**, the larva of any phycitid moth which feeds on scale-insects, as the European *Brastria scitula*, whose



Scale-caterpillar (*Brastria scitula*). *a*, moth; *b*, larva in case; *c*, pupa. (All more than twice natural size.) (After Riley, U. S. D. A.)

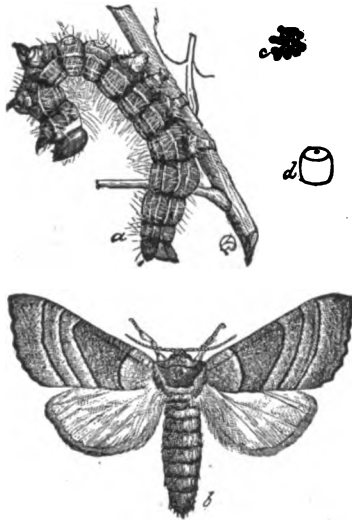
larva preys on the black scale and which has been imported into California, and the American *Latitia coccidivora*, whose larva feeds on the cottony maple-scale.—**Vegetable caterpillar**, a name applied to certain species of *Cordyceps* which grow upon caterpillars. See *Cordyceps* and *caterpillar-fungus*.

H. Hill publishes a historical and descriptive account of this fungus which has been called the *vegetable caterpillar*. It is found all over the North Island of New Zealand. The author has not been able to determine the species of caterpillar attacked by the fungus, and his attempts to germinate the spores on other caterpillars have been as yet unsuccessful.

*Four. Roy. Microsc. Soc.*, Feb., 1903, p. 69.

**Wheat false caterpillar**, the larva of an American saw-fly, *Dolerus arvensis*.—**Yellow-necked apple-tree caterpillar**, the larva of a notodontid moth, *Datana minima*. It feeds gregariously on the leaves of the apple, and

## caterpillar



Yellow-necked Apple-tree Caterpillar (*Datana ministra*).  
a, caterpillar; b, moth; c and d, eggs, natural size and enlarged.

has other food-plants as well. The body is longitudinally striped with black and yellow, except the neck, which is uniformly orange-yellow. The head is black.

**caterpillar-fern** (kat'ér-pil-ár-férn), *n.* See *\*fern*<sup>1</sup>.

**caterpillar-hunter**, *n.*—Green caterpillar hunter, an American predatory carabid beetle, *Calosoma scrutator*, of a metallic green color. See *Calosoma*, with cut.

**cateye** (kat'í), *n.* A scorpionoid fish, *Helicolenus madeirensis*, found in Madeira. Also *boca negra*.

**cat-face** (kat'fās), *n.* In forestry, a partly healed-over fire-scar on the stem of a tree. [U. S.]

**cat-faced** (kat'fāst), *a.* 1. Full of knots: applied to sawn timber.—2. An opprobrious or contemptuous epithet used in the north of England. [Slang.]

**catfish**, *n.* 7. In Victoria and New South Wales, a fresh-water fish, *Copidoglanis tandanus*. It inhabits the rivers of the Murray system, but not those of the center of the continent. Also called *eel-fish* and *tandan*. In Sydney the same name is applied also to *Cnidoglanis megastoma*.—*Bermuda catfish*. Same as *\*rabbit-fish*, 4 (of Madeira).—*Electric catfish*, *Malapterurus electricus*, a catfish found in the Nile, having the power of giving an electric shock. The electric organ is said to extend over the entire body.

**cat-flea** (kat'fī), *n.* See *Pulex*.

**cat-fuke** (kat'fūk), *n.* A trematoid worm, *Opisthorchis felineus* (Rivolta, 1884), from 8 to 13 millimeters long, found in the liver in cats, dogs, and men, and producing Siberian opisthorchiasis.

**cat-foot** (kat'fūt), *adv.* With silent foot, as a cat; in the manner of a cat; stealthily; [Prov.]

He [a bear] catches the dinin'-room deserted . . . an' goes romancin' over, catfoot and surreptitious, an' cleans up the tables. A. H. Lewis, *Wolfville Nights*, xv.

**catgut**, *n.*—**Chromic** (or **chromicized**) **catgut**, catgut impregnated with chromic acid, in consequence of which it is less quickly absorbed when used for sutures or ligatures in surgical operations.—**Iodized catgut**, catgut steeped in iodine whereby it is rendered aseptic and less readily absorbable.

**Cath**. An abbreviation (b) of *cathedral*.

**cathamma** (ka-tham'ā), *n.*; pl. *cathammata* (a-tā). [NL., < Gr. *káthamma*, a knot, < *kátharēiv*, fasten, < *kará*, upon, + *árrēiv*, touch, fasten.] In *zool.*, a place at which the dorsal and ventral walls of the umbrella are grown together, as in certain jellyfishes.

**cathammal** (ka-tham'al), *a.* [*cathamma* + *-al*]. 1. Relating to a cathamma.—2. Of or pertaining to rudimentary endoderm. The layer of degenerated endoderm which persists in some medusae, in areas where the endodermal canal-system has been obliterated, is termed a *vascular lamella* or *cathammal plate*.

**Catharistic** (kath-a-ris'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Catharists (which see); puritanical.

**catharsis**, *n.* 2. Used in English to express whatever Aristotle is supposed to have meant by the same word. But he has been understood in five different ways. A passage of his "Poetics" to which we are referred in his "Politics" for the full explanation of his meaning does not appear in the "Poetics," as extant. The word was applied in Greek to the ritual purification of temples, etc. Plato and Xenophon (the latter using only the adjective *καθαρός*, clean), both disciples of Socrates, use it to mean a clarification of the mind induced by dying and even at the near approach of death. Aristotle means by his phrase *καθάρσις τῶν παθημάτων*

(often translated 'a purging of the passions') a mental effect of the contemplation of works of high art, especially of the choral but severely simple and solemn Greek tragedies. He has been supposed to mean a cleansing from sin; but it is certain that he does not mean this or any strictly moral effect. On the other hand, he was of a medical family, and himself compares *catharsis* to the effect of a cathartic. He probably means the brightening and clearing of the emotional state by relieving the thoughts of the burden of sordid cares and of sensual desires; and something like this is now usually understood by the word.

**cathartic**, *a.*—**Compound cathartic pills**. See *\*pills*.

**cathartin** (ka-thár'tin), *n.* [*cathart-ic* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>]. 1. A name once given to a mixture of substances obtained from senna.—2. A bitter substance found in buckthorn berries, *Rhamnus cathartica*.

**cathartogenin** (kath-ár-toj'e-nin), *n.* [*cathart-ic* + *-gen* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>]. Same as *cathartic acid*.

**cat-head**, *n.* 4. An attachment to a lathe to assist in supporting long bars when they are being turned. It is a ring having set-screws that bind the work, when not circular, and hold it in a \*centering-rest (which see).

**cathedralesque** (ka-thē-dra-lesk'), *a.* Cathedral-like: as, *cathedralesque* churches.

**cathedralism** (ka-thē'dral-izm), *n.* The system that arises from the administration and regulations of a diocese.

**cathedralist** (ka-thē'dral-ist), *n.* 1. An advocate or supporter of cathedralism.—2. A clergyman attached to a cathedral church.

**cathedralized** (ka-thē'dral-izd), *p. a.* Converted into a cathedral: as, a *cathedralized* church.

**cathedratically** (kath-ē-drat'i-kal-i), *adv.* With the authority of one who speaks *ex cathedra*; authoritatively.

**catheter**, *n.*—**Elbowed catheter**, a catheter with an angular bend near the tip: used in cases of enlarged prostate.—**Female catheter**, a short, nearly straight catheter for passage into the female bladder.—**Prostatic catheter**, a catheter with a wide curve, employed in certain cases of enlarged prostate.

**catheterostat** (kath-e-ter'ō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *káthēra*, catheter, + *statós*, < *istárai*, place, stand.] A receptacle for holding and sterilizing catheters. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 754.

**cathetometric** (kath-e-tō-met'rik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained by means of a cathetometer.

**cathion** (kath'i-on), *n.* An erroneous form of *cation*.

**Cathode photograph**. Same as *sciagraph*, 2.—**Cathode photography**, *rays*. See *\*photography*, *\*ray*<sup>1</sup>.—**Cathode stream**. Same as *cathode rays*.

**cathodic**, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the cathode: as, the *cathodic* discharge in a vacuum-tube. Also spelled *kathodic*.—**Cathodic dark space**, the dark space in a vacuum-tube traversed by the electric discharge which surrounds the cathode. See *Crookes's space*.

**cathodograph** (ka-thō'dō-gráf), *n.* [*cathode* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A photograph taken with the X-rays. See *\*ray*<sup>1</sup>.

**cathodography** (kath-ō-dog'ra-fi), *n.* [*cathodograph* + *-y*<sup>2</sup>]. The taking of sciagraphs by means of the Röntgen, or X-, or cathode rays.

**cathodo-luminescence** (ka-thō'dō-lū-mi-nēs'-ens), *n.* A phosphorescent or fluorescent glow excited by the action of cathode rays. See *\*luminescence*.

**cathodography** (ka-thog'ra-fi), *n.* An erroneous form for *\*cathodography*.

**Catholic Epistles**, a title given to a group of seven epistles in the New Testament, namely, the first and second epistles of Peter, the first, second, and third of John, and those of James and Jude. The term 'catholic' probably refers to the destination of the epistles as encyclical letters, addressed to the church universal or to scattered readers.—**Christian Catholic Church**, a church organized in 1806 by John Alexander Dowie, a Scotchman, who claimed to be the promised Elijah, come to establish the kingdom of God on earth. The characteristic tenets of the church are faith-healing, literal interpretation of the Bible, strict morals, and abstinence from the use of tobacco, alcohol, and medicinal remedies.

**catholically** (ka-thol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a catholic manner; as a Catholic.

The Duchess . . . stated expressly that Augustus of Saxony was to consent that his niece "should live *Catholically* after the marriage." *Motley, Dutch Republic*, I. 304.

**catholyte** (kath'ō-lit), *n.* [*cath(ode)* + (*electro*)-*lyte*]. In *phys. chem.*, that portion of the electrolyte which adjoins the cathode. *Electrochem. Industry*, March, 1904, p. 99.

**cat-hop** (kat'hop), *n.* In *faro*, two cards of the same denomination left in the dealing-box for the last turn. See *faro*.

**cathoscope** (kath'ō-skōp), *n.* [*cath(ode)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A machine for exhibiting

## cattle

the optical effects of the X-rays. It comprises a fluoroscope, a vacuum-tube, batteries, etc. **cativa** (kā-tě'vā), *n.* [Panama.] The large edible seeds of *Prioria copaifera*, a leguminous tree of Jamaica and Central America.

**catjang** (kat'jang), *n.* [A Dutch spelling of *kachang*, a pulse plant, as Malay *katjan*, the *Cajan* *Cajan*, etc. See *Cajanus*.] 1. The pigeon-pea or Kongo pea, *Cajan* *Cajan*. See *\*Cajan* and *dholl*.—2. The cow-pea or chowlee, *Vigna* *Sinensis*. See *Vigna*, and *cow-pea*, under *pea*.

**Catlin's River series**. See *\*series*.

**catmon**, *n.* See *\*katmon*.

**catnep** (kat'nep), *n.* Same as *catnip*.

**Catocala** (ka-tok'a-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kárw*, below, + *καλός*, beautiful.] A notable genus of noctuid moths containing many very beautiful species. They are known as *underwing* moths, from the fact that the hind wings are often striped and colored in striking contrast to the fore wings. The genus is widely distributed, but North America is its metropolis, more than 100 species occurring on that continent.

**catoclin** (ka-tok'tin), *n.* [*Catoclin*, a local name in Maryland, of Indian origin. Cf. *monadnock*.] A boss of rock which rises above the general level because of its greater resistance to erosion.—**Catoclin schists**. See *\*catoclin type*.—**Catoclin type**, the type of ore-deposit occurring in the Catoclin schists, a belt of metamorphosed basic volcanic rocks of Algonkian age, forming the mountain-core of Maryland and Virginia.

**Catonic** (kā-ton'ik), *a.* [NL. *Catonicus*, < L. *Cato*, a Roman cognomen, < *catus*, sagacious.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, Cato the Censor, a type of old-fashioned, prejudiced, pragmatical, ungracious, hard Roman virtue.—2. Of or pertaining to Cato of Utica, a type of stubborn but impractical virtue.—3. In the style of a medieval book of apothegms which goes by the name of Cato or Caton.

**catoptronic** (ka-top-trō-man'tik), *a.* [*catoptronic*, < Gr. *katoptron*, mirror, + *nikos*, victory.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of catoptronic.

**cat-piece** (kat'pēs), *n.* In *logging*, a small stick, in which holes are made at regular intervals, placed on the top of uprights firmly set in floating booms. The uprights are fitted to enter the holes in the cat-piece so as to narrow or widen the space between the booms at the entrance to a sluiceway or sorting-jack. The cat-piece is held by the uprights high enough above water to allow logs to float freely under it.

**cat's-blood** (kats'blud), *n.* Same as *\*blood-berry*.

**cat's-claw**, *n.* 3. See *\*bayag-kambing*.

**cat's-eye**, *n.* 3. In *pathol.*, an opalescent appearance of the eye in certain cases of amaurosis.—4. See *\*tiger's-eye*.—5. The operculum of a marine mollusk, *Turbo smaragdus*. [Australia.]—**Cat's-eye shutter**. See *\*shutter*.

**Cat's-head molding**, in *Romanesque arch*, a molding, as that under the cornice, adorned with the heads of beasts or grotesque monsters. Compare *\*bird's-beak*.

**cat's-nose** (kats'nōz), *n.* 1. A strong, cool, dry northwest wind which pushes under and lifts up a warmer southwest wind. *Dunwoody, Popular Phrases*, p. 30.—2. The cloud at the front of such a wind. [Colloq., Eng., in both senses.]

**cat's-tail**, *n.* 3. (b) A form of cirrus in which the delicate cloudy filaments resemble a bushy, curved cat's tail.

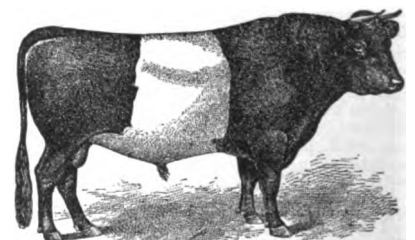
**cat-stitch** (kat'stich), *n.* A variety of ornamental stitching used in fancy sewing-machine work.

**cat's-tongue** (kats'tung), *n.* A slender, worthless oyster: also called *strap-oyster*.

**cattail**, *n.* 5. In *cotton-manuf.*, any corded, stringy tuft of cotton, due to faulty setting of a machine.

**Cattarangus beds**. See *\*bed*<sup>1</sup>.

**cattle**, *n.*—**Banded cattle**. See *Dutch belted cattle*.—**Cattle and game disease**. See *\*disease*.—**Devon**



Dutch Belted Bull, Duke of Ralph, 1855. Age, three years.

**cattle**, a breed of small-sized, compactly built cattle of a rich red color, raised mainly for beef, though latterly for dairy purposes.—**Dutch belted cattle**, a Dutch breed



## cattle

of cattle, noted for their milk-giving qualities. They are of a jet-black color, with the exception of a broad belt or 'blanket' of pure white around the middle of the body. Hence also called *blanket* or *banded cattle*.—**Holstein-Friesian cattle**, a breed of dairy-cattle of large size, from North Holland and Friesland, reputed to be of great antiquity. Its most evident color-character is the striking mixture of large blotches of pure white and jet-black. They have been variously called *Dutch cattle*, *Holland cattle*, *North Hollanders*, *Holsteins*, and *Dutch-Friesians*, but the name now adopted is *Holstein-Friesian*, as above.—**Malarial fever of cattle**. Same as *Texas fever*.—**Pandolian cattle**, an Italian breed of long-horned cattle.—**Red polled cattle**, a red, hornless breed of cattle. It is the only hornless English breed, and was formerly known as *East Anglian poll*.

**cattle-bush** (kat'l-bush), *n.* An Australian shrub or small tree, *Atalaya hemiglauc*, belonging to the *Sapindaceæ*. The leaves are greedily eaten by cattle and are utilized for fodder in the dry season.

**cattle-camp** (kat'l-kamp), *n.* A halting- or mustering-place for cattle; a rounding-up place. [Australia.]

**cattle-car** (kat'l-kär), *n.* A stock-car (which see).

**cattle-duffer** (kat'l-duf'er), *n.* One who alters the brand on cattle and steals them; a cattle thief who 'duffs' the cattle by altering the brand. [Australia.]

**cattle-farm** (kat'l-färm), *n.* A farm on which cattle are raised; a ranch.

**cattle-fever** (kat'l-fë'vër), *n.* Same as *Texas fever*.—**Southern cattle-fever**. Same as *Texas fever*.

**cattle-gate** (kat'l-gät), *n.* In *Eng. law*, right of pasturage in the land of another. It is a distinct and several interest in land, and passes by lease and release.

The right [a right of common in gross] is then generally known as a *cattle-gate* or *beast-gate*.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 168.

**cattle-louse** (kat'l-lous), *n.* Any one of several pediculi or mallophagous insects which infest cattle: as, (a) *Hæmatopinus eurysternus*, sometimes called *short-nosed ox-louse*; (b) *Hæmatopinus vituli*, sometimes called *long-nosed ox-louse*; and (c) *Trichodectes scalaris*.

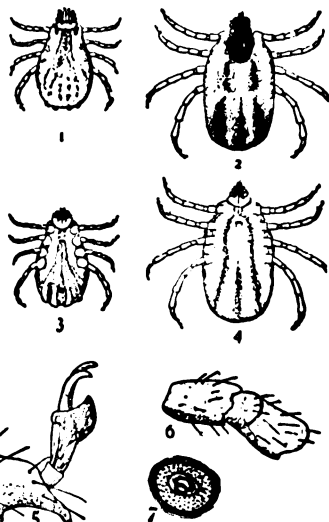
**cattleman** (kat'l-man), *n.* One who is engaged in rearing cattle on a ranch; a ranchman.

**cattle-ranch** (kat'l-ranch), *n.* A ranch or farm on which cattle are reared.

**cattle-scab** (kat'l-skab), *n.* A contagious skin disease of cattle, caused by a parasitic mite and characterized by the loss of hair and the formation of crusts or scabs.

**cattle-station** (kat'l-stä'shon), *n.* A cattle-run with a homestead and all the necessary buildings. [Australia.]

**cattle-tick** (kat'l-tik), *n.* Same as *\*cow-tick*.—**Australian cattle-tick**, an Australian ixodid, *Boophilus australis*, common throughout Australasia, and especially abundant in Australia and the Philippine Islands, where it attacks cattle.—**Southern cattle-tick**, an American ixodid, *Boophilus bovis*, that carries the



1, male, from above; 2, female, from above; 3, male, from below; 4, female, from below; 5, claw and pulvillus; 6, lower surface of first, second, and third segments of leg; 7, spiracle or peritreme. (After Curtice.) Enlarged.

blood-inhabiting parasite of Texas fever from Texas cattle to non-immune cattle in northern States.

**cattle-track** (kat'l-trak), *n.* A route formed merely by the treading of herds: used in contradistinction to *cattle-way*, a road formed by man for the use of his cattle.

**cattle-trade** (kat'l-träd), *n.* The rearing, buying, selling, or transportation of cattle.

**cattle-way** (kat'l-wä), *n.* See *\*cattle-track*.

**cattymann** (kat'i-man), *n.* In *lumbering*, an expert river-driver.

**caturai** (kä-tö'ri), *n.* [Philippine name.] See *\*katurai*.

**cat-witted** (kat'wit'ed), *a.* Having the wits of a cat; small-minded and spiteful.

Very cat-witted woman.

*Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, IV. 260. *N. E. D.*

**Caucasian**, *n.*—**Black Caucasians**, the dark people of North Africa who resemble in features the Caucasian race. In this group are included the Gallas, the Abyssinians, and many tribes of the Sudan.

**Caucasic** (kä-kä'sik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Caucasian*.

**Caucasoid** (kä'ka-soid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Caucasian*, including Huxley's divisions *melanochroic* and *xanthochroic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 372.

**caucho** (kä-ö'chö), *n.* [Peruvian *cauchu*: see *caoutchouc*.] A commercial variety of rubber prepared on the Peruvian rivers tributary to the Amazon, and particularly on the Jurúá. It comes to market in the form of balls, strips, or slabs, and is not cured by smoking as is the Para rubber, to which it is inferior, although it is included in the exports of rubber from the Amazon region, which are generally known as Para rubber. Caucho is obtained from several species of trees belonging to the genus *Sapium* of the spurge family, and from *Castilla Ulei* of the mulberry family. The rubber obtained from the latter species is usually distinguished as *caucho negro*, and that from the species of *Sapium* as *caucho blanco*.

**cauda**, *n.*—**Cauda draconis**, in *astro.*, lit. 'dragon's tail,' the descending node of the moon; also, a figure in geomancy. See *dragon's tail*, under *dragon*.

**Caudal artery**, in lower vertebrates, as the fishes, the continuation of the aorta into the tail.—**Caudal gland**, *peduncle*. See *gland*, *peduncle*.—**Caudal ray**, a ray of the posterior fin, or tail-fin, of fishes.—**Caudal style**, one of the long processes borne by the anal segment of certain arthropods, as *Apus*.—**Caudal vertebra**. See *vertebra*.—**Caudal vesicle**, the posterior, swollen end of a cysticercus, forming the 'bladder' of a bladder-worm.—**Caudal vomer**. Same as *pygostyle*.

**caudally** (kä'däl-i), *adv.* Toward the tail; caudad.

**caudate**, *a.* II. *n.* A member of the amphibian order *Caudata*; a tailed batrachian.

**caudiciform** (kä-dis'i-förm), *a.* [L. *caudex* (caudic), *caudex*, + *forma*, *form*.] In bot., having the form of a caudex.

**caudiform** (kä'di-förm), *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail, + *forma*, *shape*.] Resembling or having the shape of a tail.

**caudle-pot** (kä'dl-pot), *n.* Same as *\*caudle-urn*.

**caudle-urn** (kä'dl-ern), *n.* A vessel with a lid, handles, and spout, for holding caudle, made by English potters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: usual in tin-enameled ware or Delftware. See *caudle*.

**caudodorsal** (kä-dö-dör'säl), *a.* Relating to the tail and the back.

**caudofemoral** (kä-dö-fem'ö-ral), *a.* Relating to the tail and the thigh: as, the *caudofemoral* membrane of a bat, which is the membrane between the tail and the leg.

**caudolateral** (kä-dö-lat'e-ral), *a.* Behind and toward the side of the body.

**cauliculus**, *n.* 3. In *insect anat.*, the larger of the two elements of the double stalk of the so-called mushroom bodies in the brain of certain insects. See *mushroom body*. *A. S. Packard*, Textbook of Entom., p. 223.

**caulifloral** (kä'li-flö-ral), *a.* Same as *\*cauliflorous*.

**cauliflora** (kä-li-flö'ri-ä), *n.* Same as *\*cauliflory*.

**cauliflorous** (kä-li-flö'rus), *a.* [NL. *\*cauliflorus*, < L. *caulis*, stalk, + *flos* (flor-), a flower: see *flower*.] Bearing flowers on trunk or branches. See *\*cauliflory*.

**cauliflory** (kä'li-flö-ri), *n.* [NL. *\*cauliflora*, < *\*cauliflorus*: see *\*cauliflorous*.] The bearing of flowers directly on the trunk or branches. See cut under *Crescentia*.

In *cauliflory* the flowers appear sometimes only on main stems, sometimes only on branches, sometimes, and this is most usual, on both main stem and branches alike. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant Geog., p. 336.

**cauliflower**, *n.* 2. A cloud (especially a volcanic cloud) having the form of a cauliflower.

The reddish dust 'cauliflowers' accumulated about every half-hour and rolled down the gorge of the Rivière Blanche from the cone. Sometimes this phenomenon was followed by a low rumbling roar.

*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1904, p. 34.

**Cauliflower ear**, pyralid, ware. See *\*ear* 1, *\*pyralid*, *\*ware* 2.

## causticize



Cauliflower Cloud.  
Eruption of Mont Pelé in 1902.

**cauline** (kä'-lin), *n.* [Also *caulin*; < L. *caulis*, a stalk, cabbage, + *-ine* 2.] The coloring matter of red cabbage. It is largely used in the coloring of bogus wines.

**caulkage**, *n.* See *\*calkege*.

**caulobulb** (kä'lö-bulb), *n.* [L. *caulis*, Gr. *kavlos*, stem, + L. *bulbus*, bulb.] The bulbous base of a stem.

**caulomic** (kä-lö'mik), *a.* [caulome + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a caulome.

**causa** (kä'zä), *n.* [L.] A cause.—**Causa**

**causans**, a causing cause, that is, a primary cause; the first cause.—**Causa causata**, a caused cause, that is, a secondary cause; an effect which has in turn become a cause.—**Causa sui**, literally, the cause of itself; in the philosophy of Spinoza, that whose essence involves existence.—**Honoris causa**, for the sake of honor; in order to honor; out of respect: as, a university degree conferred *honoris causa*.—**Vera causa**, a true or real cause.

**causability** (kä-zä-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capability of being caused.

**Causal conjunction**, in *gram.*, a coordinate conjunction that implies cause, such as *for*, *because*, *since*, *therefore*, etc.—**Causal sequence**, the succession of events in the order of causation.—**Causal treatment**. See *\*treatment*.

**cause**, *n.*—**Accidental cause**, in *med.*, a cause of disease which acts only occasionally and which does not always then give rise to the same morbid condition.—**Cause of itself**. See *\*causa sui*.—**Centrifugal cause**, in *biol.*, the interaction between a cell and the other cells of the body, considered as a cause of its development. Hertwig, who holds that all the cells of the body of a multicellular organism are identical, attributes the specialization and differentiation of a cell during development in part to centrifugal causes, or the interaction between it and its fellow cells, and in part to centripetal causes, or the interaction between it and the external environment.—**Centripetal cause**, in *biol.*, the external environment of a cell, or of an organism, considered as a cause of its development. See *\*centrifugal cause*.—**Short cause**, in *law*, a cause which may be advanced for hearing by either party, under a rule of the court allowing such advancement upon proof that the trial will not occupy more time than that specified in the rule.—**Testamentary cause**, in *law*, a cause within the jurisdiction of a probate court. It relates to the probate of wills, the granting of administration, and generally to any proceedings necessary to the settlement and distribution of the estate of a decedent.—**Title of a cause**. See *\*title*.

**causerie** (köz'rë), *n.* [F., < *causer*, talk, chat, < L. *causari*, plead, dispute, < *causa*, a cause, case, suit.] Chat; familiar conversation; informal talk; free and unconventional discussion and criticism, such as the *Causeries du lundi* ("Monday Chats") of the French critic and essayist Sainte-Beuve (1804-69). See *Sainte-Beuve* in the Century Cyclopedia of Names.

**caustic**, *I. a.*—**Caustic arrow**, a slim, sharp-pointed pencil of dried caustic paste inserted into a tumor or tissue which is to be deeply cauterized.—**Caustic colloidion**. See *\*colloidion*.—**Caustic dart**. Same as *\*caustic arrow*.—**Caustic lime**, calcium hydroxide; also, calcium oxide.—**Caustic liquor**, in the manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process, the solution of caustic soda before its evaporation to dryness.—**Caustic paste**. See *\*paste* 1.—**Caustic silver**, lunar caustic.—**Caustic surface**, in *optics*: (a) The curved surface to which all the rays reflected from a concave mirror are tangential. (b) The curved surface to which all the rays of a conical pencil of light entering a refractive medium are tangential. *R. W. Wood*, in *Nature*, Aug. 9, 1900, p. 344.—**Greenbank caustic soda**, caustic soda made at the Greenbank alkali works in England.

**II. n.**—**Canquoin's caustic**. Same as *Canquoin's paste*.—**Green caustic**, a particular grade of caustic soda, made by the Leblanc process, of a faint yellowish tinge and usually containing from 80 to 70 per cent. of real sodium hydroxide.—**Mitigated caustic**, nitrate of silver which has been fused with an equal amount of nitrate of potassium in order to lessen the caustic effect.

**causticize** (käs'ti-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *causticized*, ppr. *causticizing*. [*caustic* + *-ize*.] Same as *caustify*. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid and Allied Industries, II. 465.

## caustically

**caustically** (kās'tik-lī), *adv.* Like caustic; in the manner of caustic.

**cauterant**, *n.* **II. a.** Having a caustic or cauterizing action.

**cautery**, *n.*—**Solar cautery**, a lens for concentrating the heat-rays of the sun and directing them upon any part where a cauterizing effect is to be produced.—**Virtual cautery**, cautery by means of a caustic substance, as distinguished from actual cautery. Also *potential cautery*.

**cautery-knife** (kā'tēr-i-nīf), *n.* A knife the blade of which is connected with an electric battery, so that it can be made incandescent and thus sear the tissues, preventing bleeding while cutting.

**Cautionary signal**. See *\*signal*.

**Cautivos**, *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *cautivo*, < L. *captivus*, captive.] 1. The name of an order (Orden de la Merced) established in Barcelona, Spain, by San Pedro Nolasco (1189-1256) for the purpose of liberating the Christian captives from the Saracens. It was confirmed by Pope Gregory IX. (1230).—2. The name given to a fund established at a later date among Spanish Jews, having for its object the ransom of their brethren captured by Mohammedan pirates under Barbarossa.

**Cav.** An abbreviation of *cavalry*.

**cavaletta** (kav-a-let'tā), *n.* Same as *cabaletta*.

**cavalla** (kā-vā'l'yā), *n.* [Cf. *cavally*.] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus cavalla*, found in the open seas. It comes in large numbers to the American South Atlantic coasts, and ranges southward to Africa and Brazil.

**Cavalry bone**. See *\*bone*<sup>1</sup>.

**cavate** (kā'vāt), *a.* [L. *cavatus*, pp.: see *cavate*, *v.*] That has been made hollow; hollowed; hollow; produced by excavation. The term has been applied somewhat specifically to a class of prehistoric habitations, in the southwestern parts of the United States, consisting of an artificial cave dug into the face of a cliff, the entrance often closed with masonry, but the side-walls, rear wall, and roof formed of the natural rock.

**cavation**, *n.* 2. (b) In *modern fencing*, also a side-blow, delivered after quitting the opponent's blade, carrying the guard to left or right in an effort to reach around his position. The move exposes the fencer dangerously, and should be employed only with careless opponents.

**cave**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 7. A cave-in.—**Cave period**. See *\*period*.—**Trochonian cave**. See *\*Trochonian*.

**cave-beetle** (kā'v-bē'tl), *n.* One of the blind or partly blind beetles which live in caves. Many of them belong to the silphid genera *Bathyscia* and *Adelops* and to the carabid genus *Anophthalmus*.

**cave canem** (kā'vē kā'nem). [L.] Beware of the dog! A warning frequently inscribed at the entrances of Roman houses, as in the Casa del Poeta Tragico in Pompeii.

**cave-drawing** (kā'v-drā'ing), *n.* One of the specimens of rude pictorial art which have been found in caves in different parts of the world. They are supposed to be the work of the prehistoric cave-dwellers; some of those found in France are thought to have been preglacial.

**cave-dwelling** (kā'v-dwel'ing), *n.* 1. A cave used as a dwelling by primitive, prehistoric, and recent tribes.—2. In Colorado and the adjoining region, a cliff-dwelling.

**cave-earth** (kā'v-ērth), *n.* In *geol.*, the earthy deposit on the floor of a cave, including traces and remains of animals which have made it a shelter or a home. The use of such natural retreats by primitive man has led to numerous discoveries of human remains in these deposits.

That position in *cave-earth* under thick stalagmite beds does not of itself alone necessarily imply great age. *Keane, Ethnology*, p. 76.

**cave-hunter** (kā'v-hun'tēr), *n.* A student of prehistoric archaeology who pays special attention to the remains of the cavemen and makes special search for their caves.

It is more than probable that they offer as wide a field for the research of the *cave-hunter* as caves do in any other country, and from them a rich harvest of facts relating to prehistoric times has yet to be reaped. *Keane, Ethnology*, p. 94.

**cave-in** (kā'v'in), *n.* A caving in of the roof strata of a mine, or of the sides of a shaft or pit, sometimes extending to the surface. Also *cave*.

If inspection of the vault roof reveals displacements and fissures therein, the only thing to be done is to desert the chamber, which will thus become unworkable because of these cracks and threatened *cave-ins*. Such *cave-ins* have many chances of extending to the surface and of involving the ruin of the entire work as well as that of the hoisting machines installed above on the surface. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 6, 1902, p. 22512.

**Cavern period**. Same as *cave \*period*.

**cavernous**, *a.* 3. In *petrog.*, porous or vesicular: applied to rocks some of whose minerals have been removed by solution. *Geikie, Text-book of Geol.*, p. 133.—**Cavernous angioma**. See *\*angioma*.—**Cavernous voice**, in *auscultation*, a hollow sound heard when the patient speaks, indicative of a cavity in the lung-substance or of a dilated bronchus.

**cavernously** (kav'ēr-nus-lī), *a.* In a cavernous manner.

**cavernulated** (ka-vēr'nū-lā-ted), *a.* [cavernule + -ate<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Formed with cavernules or minute cavities: as, a *cavernulated* structure.

**cave-tomb** (kā'v-tōm), *n.* A tomb cut directly in the solid rock. Such tombs are abundant in the



Lycian Cave-tomb.

ruins of many early civilizations, the Mycenaean in Greece, the Egyptian, and the Indian. The cave-tombs in the hills of Asia Minor are especially interesting.

**Cavitary myelitis**. See *\*myelitis*.

**cavitate** (kav'i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cavitated*, ppr. *cavitating*. [cavity + -ate<sup>2</sup>.] To form holes or cavities within an agitated liquid; react upon the water with \*cavitation (which see): said of a screw propeller.

**cavitation** (kav-i-tā'shŏn), *n.* [cavitate + -ion.] The formation of holes or cavities within an agitated liquid. Cavitation results from violent motion which breaks up the liquid into independently moving masses, each with its surface of separation, as when water is churned by the screw of a steam-vessel. The phenomenon is specially noticeable in the high-speed propellers of torpedo-boats and turbine-propelled vessels.

The name *cavitation* is given to the phenomenon met with when a screw is driven in water at speeds above a certain limiting value. *Nature*, Nov. 6, 1902, p. 24.

**cavity**, *n.* 3. In *hort.* See *\*basin*, 12.—**Atrial cavity**. Same as *\*peribranchial cavity*.—**Cavity tone**. See *\*tone*<sup>1</sup>.—**Neural, peribranchial, peripodal, pulmonary, subterminal cavity**. See *\*neural*, etc.

**cavroscope** (kav'ō-skōp), *n.* [Improp. *cavascop*, < L. *cavus*, hollow, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In med., an instrument for illuminating a cavity to facilitate its examination.

**cawdy** (kā'dī), *n.* An obsolete form of *caddie*.

**Caxton**, *n.* 2. A printing-type of Flemish design used by William Caxton in 1477.

## This is modernized Caxton type.

**Caxtonian** (kaks-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to William Caxton, the printer (1422-91).

2. *n.* An admirer of Caxton, his books, devices, or methods.

**Cay-cay butter**. See *\*butter*<sup>1</sup>.

**cayenne** (ki-en'), *n.* 1. Same as *Cayenne pepper* (which see, under *pepper*).—2. A card turned up in cayenne whist to determine the rank of the suits, but not as a trump.—**Cayenne cherry**. Same as *Surinam \*cherry* (b).—**Cayenne whist**. See *\*whist*<sup>2</sup>.

**cayenne** (ki-en'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cayenned*, ppr. *cayenning*. To season with Cayenne pepper.

**Cayleyan**, *n.* **II. a.** Of or pertaining to Arthur Cayley, an English mathematician (1821-95).

**cayman**, *n.* 2. A gobioid fish, *Dormitator maculatus*, found in great abundance on both coasts of America. It lives in fresh and brackish water, ranges from South Carolina, through the West Indies, to Pará, Cape San Lucas and Panama, and is much used for food. See *sleepers*, 8 (c).

**cayo** (ki'yō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *cay*.

**cayolac** (ki'ō-lak), *n.* [Malay *kayu*, wood, + *laka*, the name in western Java for the tree *Myristica iners*.] A fine red wood, especially the aromatic heart-wood, of *Myristica iners*, a tree of the Dutch East Indies: used as incense.

**Cayugan** (kā-yū-gan), *a.* and *n.* In *geol.*, noting

## Cecropia chalcis-fly

a period or group of New York formations which includes the Salina beds at the bottom, the Cobleskill limestone, Rondout water-lime, and the Manlius limestone, and constitutes the uppermost division of the Ontario or Upper Silurian.

**cazadores** (kā-thā-dō'res), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *cazador*, hunter.] Certain nomadic ants of Peru. They lead a nomadic life, entering the houses of the natives in immense armies, killing rats, mice, snakes, and all sorts of vermin, playing the part of scavengers, and passing on, when the dispossessed natives return. *The Atlantic*, Feb., 1892, p. 179.

**C. B.** An abbreviation (b) of *Cape Breton*; (c) of *Chief Baron (of the Exchequer)* (see *baron*, 2); (d) of the Latin *Chirurgia Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Surgery: a degree conferred by certain institutions at the end of the third year of a four years' course for the degree of M. D.; (e) of *Common Bench*; (f) *Milit.*, of confined to barracks.

**C. B. S.** An abbreviation of *Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament*.

**C. C.** An abbreviation (b) of *Caius College*; (c) of *Catholic clergyman*; (d) of *cepi corpus*; (e) of *Chancery cases*; (f) of *Circuit Court*; (g) of *City Court*; (h) of *Civil Code*; (i) of *Civil Court*; (j) of *consular clerk*; (k) of *contra credit*; (l) of *county clerk*; (m) of *county counselor*; (n) in *ceram.*, of *cream-colored*; (o) of *Cricket Club*; (p) of *crown cases*; (q) of *crown clerk*; (r) in *Freemasonry*, of *Celestial Canopy*.

**c. c.** An abbreviation (a) of the French *compte courant* (account current); (b) of *cubic centimeter*.

**C. O. A.** An abbreviation of *Chief Clerk of the Admiralty*.

**C. O. C.** An abbreviation of *Corpus Christi College*.

**c. c. m.** Same as *\*c. c.* (b).

**C. O. P.** An abbreviation of *Code of Civil Procedure*.

**C. Or. P.** An abbreviation of *Code of Criminal Procedure*.

**C. O. S.** An abbreviation for *Ceylon Civil Service*.

**C. D.** An abbreviation of *cathodal duration*.

**C. D. S. O.** An abbreviation of *Companion of the Distinguished Service Order*.

**c. d. v.** An abbreviation of the French *carte de visite* (visiting-card).

**C. E.** An abbreviation (b) of *Canada East*.

**ceanothine** (sē-a-nō'thin), *n.* [Ceanothus + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A difficultly crystallizable alkaloid contained in redroot, *Ceanothus Americanus*.

**cebian** (sē'bi-an), *a.* [L. *cebus*, < Gr. *κῆβος*, monkey, + -ian.] Same as *\*cebine*: contrasted with *\*pithecan*. [Rare.]

**cebine** (sē'bin), *a.* [NL. *cebinus*, < L. *cebus*, < Gr. *κῆβος*, monkey: see *Cebus*.] Relating to or characteristic of the monkeys of the family *Cebidae*, which includes the larger species of America; cebian: contrasted with *\*pithecan*.

**cebocephalic** (sē'bō-sē-fal'ik or -sē'fā-lik), *a.* [Gr. *κῆβος*, monkey, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having an ape-like head.

**cebold** (sē'bold), *a.* [Gr. *κῆβος*, monkey, + -oid.] Resembling or pertaining to the *Cebidae*: as, a *cebold* type of dentition: correlative with *lemuroid* and *pithecoid*.

**cecidia**, *n.* Plural of *\*cecidium*.

**cecidium** (sē-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cecidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *κεκίδιον* (found only in sense of 'ink from galls'), dim. of *κεκίς* (*κεκιδ-*), a gallnut, a dye made therefrom, orig. anything that oozes forth; cf. *κεκίειν*, gush, bubble, or ooze forth.] An abnormal growth in a plant caused by gall-making insects, mites, and fungi; a gall; a gallnut.

A great variety of deformations and growths produced by insects and mites as well as by fungi have been described. The whole are now included under the term *Cecidia*; a prefix gives the name of the organism to which the attacks are due, e. g., *Phytoptocecidia* are the galls formed by the *Phytoptid* mites. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX, 499.

**cecidological** (se-sid-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to *cecidology*.

**cecidologist** (se-si-dol'ō-jist), *n.* A student of galls and gall-insects.

**cecidology** (se-si-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *κεκίς* (*κεκιδ-*), a gallnut, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The scientific study of galls and gall-insects.

**cecidomyid**, *n.* **II. a.** Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Cecidomyiidae*.

**cedly**, *n.* Same as *ciely*.

**cecomorphous** (sē-kō-mōr'fus), *a.* Same as *cecomorphic*.

**Cecropia chalcis-fly**. See *\*chalcis-fly*.

## cedar

**cedar**, *n.*—**Alaska cedar**, the yellow cedar, *Chamaecyparis Nothofagena*. See *yellow cedar* under *yellow*.—**Brazilian cedar**, a tall tree, *Cedrela fissilis*, of southern Brazil and Argentina. It yields a valuable timber used for building purposes, furniture, cabinet-work, and interior decoration.—**Brown cedar**, a small tree of the borage family, *Ehretia acuminata*, of eastern Australia. It yields a light-brown coarse-grained wood which resembles that of the elm.—**Cedar brakes, cedar glades**, a type of forest in Tennessee and Alabama found on dry limestone uplands. It consists of a dense, almost unimixed growth of red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). *C. Mohr*.—**Cedar hammock**. See *hammock*.—**Chilean cedar**, a valuable timber-tree, *Fitzroya Patagonica*, of the pine family, native in the island of Chiloe.—**Gigart-box cedar**, the Spanish cedar, *Cedrela odorata*. See *Cedrela*.—**Cypress cedar**. Same as *New Zealand cedar*.—**Ground cedar**, the common juniper, *Juniperus communis*.—**Japan cedar**, *Cryptomeria Japonica*, a graceful tree, of large size, a native of China and Japan, where it is planted as an ornamental tree and also for reforesting mountains and treeless areas. It is much planted in Europe and America in parks and lawns, and is hardy as far north as New York. The wood resembles that of the white pine, but takes a fine polish. See *Cryptomeria*.—**Moulmein cedar**, a commercial name for the timber of the toon, *Toona toona*. See *toon*.—**Cedar, S.** and **East Indian mahogany**, under *mahogany*.—**New Zealand cedar**, *Libocedrus Doniana*, a fine timber-tree from 80 to 100 feet high, yielding a heavy, fine-grained, useful wood. The name is sometimes applied to another species, *L. Bidwellii*, which yields a soft wood useful for timber. Called by the natives *kawaka*.—**Pink cedar**, the timber of the shingle-tree, *Acrocorpus fraxini folius*, used by the tea-planters of northeastern India for tea-boxes.—**Frisky cedar**, an ornamental evergreen shrub, *Syphedra Orzycedrus*, of the apocynaceae family, from Tasmania and Victoria, with erect branches, linear leaves, and white flowers.—**Queensland cedar**, a large rutaceous tree, *Apocorpus australis*, yielding close-grained, tough, firm wood. Also called *scrub white cedar*. See *Pentaceae*.—**Rock cedar**, the mountain juniper, *Juniperus sabinoides*.—**Salt cedar**, creeping wiry grass, *Monanthochloa littoralis*, with many short bristle-pointed leaves on short branches, forming a good sand-binder. It is found along the coast of southern California and Lower California, and in southern Texas and southern Florida.—**Scrub white cedar**. Same as *Queensland cedar*.—**Singapore cedar**. Same as *Moulmein cedar*.

**cedar-elm** (sē'dār-elm), *n.* A valuable American tree, *Ulmus crassifolia*, of the lower Mississippi valley and Texas. It is the principal elm of Texas, and sometimes attains a height of 80 feet, free from branches for nearly half that distance. The wood is hard, heavy, and strong, and is used for wagon-hubs and for furniture. It is a very good shade-tree.

**Cedarville limestone**. See *limestone*.

**cedula**, *n.* 2. (a) In *old Eng. law*, a schedule. (b) In *Sp. law*: (1) An act by which a debtor acknowledges his debt and binds himself to pay at a specified time or on demand. (2) The notice or summons fixed to the door of a fugitive criminal requiring his appearance before the court.

**cee** (sé), *n.* 1. The name of the third letter of the alphabet, *C, c*. Also *ce*.—2. An old name in the English universities for a certain quantity of beer (probably an abbreviation of the Latin *cerevisia*, beer): as, to eat *cees* and drink *cees*. See *cue* 2, 2 (b).

**cephalic**, *a.* A simplified spelling of *cephalic*.

**cefalo** (sēf'a-lō), *n.* [Sp. *cefalo* < NL. *cephalus* < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] The common mullet, *Mugil cephalus*.

**cefalopod**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cephalopod*.

**celle** (kyā'le), *n.* [Ir.; OIr. *cēle*.] In the ancient organization of Irish society, a free tribesman who became a vassal.

It is by taking stock that the free Irish tribesman becomes the *Celle* or *Kyle*, the vassal or man of his chief, owing him not only rent but service and homage. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 158.

**ceiling**, *n.*—**Metallic ceiling**, an ornamental fire-proof ceiling made of embossed and stamped sheets of metal used in place of lath and plaster.

**ceiling-plate** (sē'ling-plāt), *n.* A protective ring placed round a steam-pipe at the point where it passes through the ceiling. It is made in various ornamental forms. A plate used for the same purpose where a steam-pipe passes through a floor is a *floor-plate*.

**ceja** (thā'hā), *n.* [Sp., lit. 'eyebrow'; < L. *cilium*, pl. *cilia*, eyebrow: see *cilium*.] In *phys. geog.*, the brow or cliffed margin of a mesa or upland. [Southwestern U. S.]

**cel**, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *cell*.

**Cel.** **Cels.** Abbreviations of *Celsus*.

**Celadon de cuivre**, a pale sea-green color in the glaze of Chinese stoneware or hard-paste porcelain, replacing the red or copper-green color intended. It is caused by imperfect oxidation in the firing.—**Celadon fleuré**, a variety of Chinese stoneware or coarse porcelain with relief decoration of flowers, geometric figures, etc., covered with a celadon or sea-green glaze. Designs are frequently engraved in the paste and filled in with a paste of a different tone.

**celadonite** (sēl'a-don-it), *n.* [celadon + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A green earthy silicate of iron, magnesium, and potassium, first described from cavities in amygdaloid near Verona: hence called *green earth of Verona*.

**celandine**, *n.*—**Brook celandine**, the jewel-weed, *Impatiens biflora*.—**Wild celandine**, the pale touch-meadow, *Impatiens aurea*.

**celastrineous** (sel-as-trin'ē-us), *a.* Same as *celastraceous*.

**celation** (sē-lā'shon), *n.* [NL. \**celatio*(n-), < L. *celare*, conceal, hide.] In *med. juris.*, the concealing of pregnancy or delivery of a child.  
**celative** (sēl'a-tiv), *a.* [NL. \**celativus*, < L. *celare*, hide: see *conceal*.] Of or pertaining to the concealment of an organism from enemies or from its prey.

**celebe**, *n.* See *kelebe*.

**Celebesian** (sēl'ē-bēz'i-an), *a.* [Celebes + -ian.] Of or pertaining to Celebes; specifically, noting a zoogeographical subregion proposed by Selater to include only the island of Celebes.

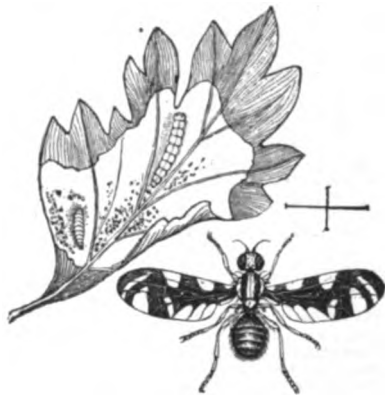
**celebrative** (sēl'ē-brā-tiv), *a.* [celebrate + -ive.] Serving to celebrate.

**celelmint**, *n.* See *celelmint*.

**celery**, *n.*—**Wild celery**. (a) *Alexanders*, *Smyrniolum Olusatrum*. (b) See *Vallinaria*. (c) On the Pacific coast, an aquatic umbelliferous plant, *Eranthe sarmientosa*, the stems of which have the taste of celery and were eaten by the Indians. The poisonous Oregon water-hemlock is said to be sometimes mistaken for this.

**celery-caterpillar** (sēl'ē-ri-kat'ēr-pil-ār), *n.* The larva of an American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio polyzenes*. Also called *parsley-worm*.  
**celery-cutter** (sēl'ē-ri-kut'ēr), *n.* A knife for cutting the stalks of celery. It has a long handle and a blade placed at the end at right angles to it.

**celery-fly** (sēl'ē-ri-flī'), *n.* A European trypetid fly, *Tephritis onopordinis*, whose larvae mine



Celery-fly (*Tephritis onopordinis*).  
Adult, enlarged; larva and method of work, natural size.  
(After Curtis.)

the leaves of celery and the parsnip. Also called *parsnip-fly*.

**celery-hiller** (sēl'ē-ri-hil'ēr), *n.* In *agri.*, a double-shovel plow used to lift the earth between two rows of celery and throw and pack it against the plants on each side.

**celery-looper** (sēl'ē-ri-lō'pēr), *n.* The larva of an American noctuid moth, *Autographa simplex*, which is widely distributed throughout the United States.

**celesta** (sē-les'tā), *n.* [Irreg. Latinized from *F. céleste*, < L. *caelestis*, heavenly.] A musical instrument, played from a keyboard of five octaves, in which the sound is produced by the blows of hammers upon steel plates placed over resonators of wood. It was invented by Mustel of Paris in 1886, and has been introduced into some orchestral and operatic scores.  
**celeste** (sē-les'tē'), *n.* [*F. céleste*, heavenly: see *celeste*.] 1. In *organ-building*, same as *vox angelica*. See *vox*.—2. In *pianoforte-making*, a variety of soft pedal.

**celestial**, *a.*—**Apparent celestial latitude**. See *latitude*.—**Celestial mechanics**, sphere. See *mechanics*, *sphere*.

**Celestialism** (sē-les'ti-al-izm), *n.* [Celestial + -ism.] The characteristics of 'Celestial' or Chinese life.

**celestialite** (sē-les'ti-al-īt), *n.* [celestial + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A supposed sulphohydrocarbon obtained from some meteoric irons, as those from Sevier, Tennessee, and Alais, France.

**celestiality** (sē-les'ti-al'īt-ē), *n.* [celestial + -ity.] 1. Heavenly quality; heavenliness.

But, throw off hate's celestiality,—

Show me, apart from song-fish and wit-flame,

A mere man's hand ignobly clenched against

Yon supreme calmness.

*Browning, Aristoph. Apol., Works, V. 136.*

2. [cap.] A Chinese dignity; a dignity of China, the 'Celestial Empire.' [Humorous.]

## cell

**Celestine**, *n.* 4. [l. c.] In *mineral.*, same as *celestite*.—**Celestine blue**. See *blue*.

**Celiac artery**. Same as *celiac axis* (which see, under *axial*).—**Celiac flux**, diarrhea with the discharge of undigested food and chyle.—**Celiac ganglion**. Same as *semilunar ganglion* (which see, under *ganglion*).

**celibatory** (sēl'i-bā-tō'ri), *n.* [celibate + -ory.] A celibate or one who favors celibacy.

**celiotomy** (sē-li-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κοιλία*, a cavity, + *-τομή*, < *τεμνέω*, cut.] Same as *laparotomy*.

**cell**, *n.* 11. One of the water-tight compartments into which the space between the inner and outer shells of a war-vessel, or other metal ship, is divided.—12. In *archæol.*, the inner chamber of megalithic structures, which consists of a space walled by large stones and covered with a slab.—13. In *spectroscopy*, a small glass vessel with parallel sides designed to hold liquids for examination by transmitted light.—14. In *kinematics*, a symmetrical combination of an even number of links.

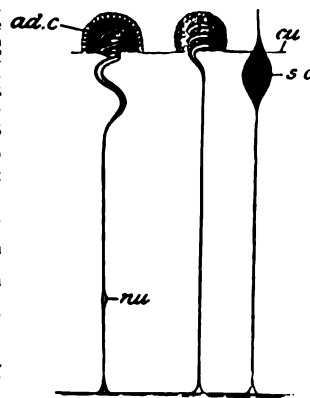
A very good idea of the form and operation of a negative cell may be gained by putting together the fore-fingers and ring-fingers of the two hands, and placing one middle finger a little over the other so as to keep all six fingers in the same plane.

*Sylvester, On Conversion of Motion, p. 6.*

**Accessory cell**, in bot., the sister-cell of a guard-cell in a stoma.—**Adhesive cell**, a peculiar gland-like lasso-cell found on the tentacles of the *Ctenophora*.

—**Aluminium cell**, in *elect.*, a battery - cell which consists of two aluminium plates immersed in a solution of Rochelle salt, alum, citric acid, or other substance, and which with alternating currents acts in somewhat the same manner as an electrostatic condenser.—**Archeporial cells**. See *archeporial*.—**Auditory cells**. See *auditory*.

**Auxiliary cell**, a specialized cell in certain of the red algae, with which the obbligate filament unites, carpospores being formed as a result of this conjugation.—**Axial cell**. See *axial*.—**Basal cells**. See *basal*.—2.—**Calcegerous cells**. See *calcegerous*.—**Canal cell**, in bot., one of the cells of the axial row in the neck of the archigonium, which, by the disappearance of the septa, ultimately form a canal for the passage of the antherozoids.—**Cap-cell**, in bot., one of the upper sister-cells of the embryo-sac in the ovule, which for a time form a cap on its apex.—**Cell-complex**. See *complex*, *n.*—**Cell doctrine**. Same as *cell theory*.—**Cells of Corti**, hair-cells on the organ of Corti (which see, under *organ*).—**Cell theory**. Progress in our knowledge of cytology, embryology, and general biology has led to a revision of the cell theory and to a distinction between two classes of opinions in regard to the relation between the constituent cells of the body of a multicellular organism and its structure and activity considered as a whole: (a) According to one view, which is sometimes called the *cell standpoint*, construction out of cells is the primary, fundamental, essential characteristic of the multicellular organism, and its unity or individuality is a secondary, dependent, incidental characteristic. The cells are regarded as the units of construction and of physiological activity, while the unity and individuality of the whole are features that have been added. The advocates of this conception in its extreme form regard the multicellular organism as a community or aggregation of unicellular organisms centralized or integrated into a whole by a process of differentiation or divergent specialization which has been brought about by means of cell-multiplication and division of labor: as ancestrally or phylogenetically the unified and differentiated descendant of some remotely ancestral aggregation of unspecialized cells; as embryologically or ontogenetically the product of the integration and differentiation of unspecialized embryonic cells; as structurally or morphologically a compound of morphological units or plastids; and as physiologically the arithmetical sum of the physiological activities of its constituent cells. This doctrine or opinion appears in literature in many forms, which have these points in common: (1) the fundamental nature of the difference between the unity of a unicellular organism and that of a multicellular organism; (2) the dependent nature of the latter and the primacy of the cell; and (3) the resolution of the physiological activities of the multicellular organism into those of the constituent cells. See *plastid*, *idorgan*, and *person*. (b) According to a second view, which is sometimes called the *organism standpoint*, the essential primary distinctive characteristic of a multicellular organism is its individuality or unity, while its composition out of cells is an indication of its organization, but not the means through which organization has been brought about; its individuality is directly comparable with, or of the same grade as, that of a unicellular organism, and there is no reason why it may not have arisen, in the remote past, through the growth



Two adhesive cells (ad.c) and a sensory cell (sc) from one of the branches of a tentacle of *Hymanophora plumosa*, highly magnified: cu, cuticle; nu, nucleus. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology," after Hertwig and Chun.)

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## cell

and increasing complexity of a unicellular ancestor which gradually became multicellular in adaptation to its increasing size and complexity. The unity of the egg is regarded as the same as that of the adult and as regulating instead of being controlled by cell-division, which makes no change in the grade of its individuality. Physiologically it is regarded as a coordinated whole, not as an aggregation of cells. (c) While there is much to be said in support of each of these opinions, there are grave objections to the acceptance of either of them without compromises with the other, and there is a third view which regards the distinction between the cell standpoint and the organism standpoint as dependent upon the purpose for which the comparison is made, and as in the mind of the interpreter instead of in nature. For many of the

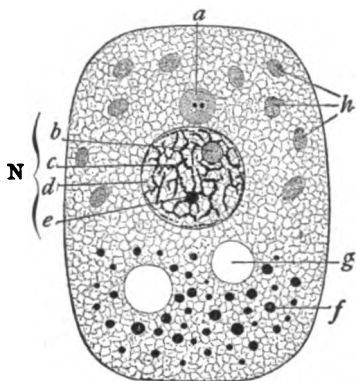
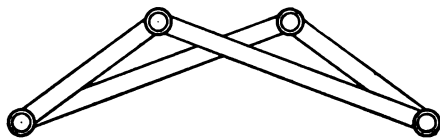


Diagram of Cell Structure.

a, attraction-sphere enclosing two centrosomes; N, nucleus; (b) plasmosome or true nucleolus; c, chromatin-network; d, karyosome; e, karyosome, net-knot, or chromatin nucleolus; f, passive bodies (metaplast or paraplast) suspended in the cytoplasmic meshwork; g, vacuole; h, plastids lying in the cytoplasm. The network of dotted lines represents the cytotreticulum enmeshing the more fluid ground substance or cytoplasm. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

purposes of the histologist, the pathologist, the embryologist, and the physiologist the multicellular organism is best considered as a cell-community, while for other purposes it is best considered as a unit or coordinated whole. From the morphological standpoint the cell may properly be regarded apart from the organism, as an individual, but it is not to be forgotten that it is by abstraction that this is done. Physiologically the cell is an individual only when actually isolated and independent of an organism. From this point of view every abstraction is a blunder. — **Columnar cell**, in *histol.*, an epithelial cell which is higher than broad. — **Companion cell**, in *bot.*, a cell which accompanies another cell and is cut off from it, such as the cells in plants which lie in contact with the segments of the sieve-tubes and communicate with these by means of delicate protoplasmic strands. — **Conducting cells**, in *bot.*, long, narrow cells with perforated walls, associated with sieve-tubes. — **Contractile cell**, in sponges. Same as *myocyte*. — **Cuboid cell**, in *histol.*, an epithelial cell in which the vertical and transverse diameters are equal; distinguished from *columnar* and *pavement* cells. — **Digestive cells**, in *Hydromedusae*, certain large cells of the endodermal epithelium, in the protoplasm of which particles of food and masses of excretory matter are sometimes found. They are often amoeboid at the outer or free end and contain vacuoles filled with an albuminous fluid. — **Dry cell**, in *elect.*, a voltaic cell for open-circuit work the electrolyte of which is entirely contained within the interstices of some inert porous substance such as plaster of Paris, there being no free mass of liquid. — **Emigrated cell**, a leucocyte which has passed through the wall of a blood-vessel into the surrounding tissue. — **Endothelial cell**. See *endothelium*. — **Epithelial cell**. See *epithelium*. — **Ethmoidal cells**, the cavities, lined with mucous membrane, in the ethmoid bone. — **False cell**, in *entom.*, the postdisoidal areola in the wings of *Lepidoptera*. — **Ganglionic cell**, one of the cells composing a ganglion; a nerve-cell. — **Germinal cell**, one of the large spherical cells which in the embryonic brain and spinal cord give rise by division to the neuroblasts or primitive ganglion cells: not to be confounded with *germ-cell*. — **Giant cell**. (a) See *giant*. (b) One of the multinucleate cells which occur in the red marrow of the bones, or one of the ganglionic cells in the deeper layers of the brain-cortex. — **Hart's cell**, a crossed parallelogram (contrapallelogram) formed of 4 links joined at their ex-



Hart's Cell.

trémities, the alternate sides of which are equal. — **Interstitial cell**, specifically, one of the small rounded cells which occur in the ectoderm of hydroid polyps and give rise, in some cases, to the nematocytes. — **Jacques cell**, a battery-cell which consists of carbon, fused sodium hydrate, and iron: supposed to act as an oxygen-hydrogen gas cell. — **Mounted Peaucellier cell**, a linkwork which consists of a Peaucellier linkage, the extra link of which pivots a third vertex of the rhombus to a fixed point. See *Peaucellier cell*, under *cell*. — **Parietal cells**. See *cystic cells* (under *azytic*) and *adomorphie*. — **Pavement cells**, the flattened polygonal cells composing pavement epithelium (which see, under *epithelium*). — **Pericardial cell**, in *insect anat.*, any one of a row of cells which are arranged along the heart on both sides and whose function is supposed to be the purification of the blood. A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 406. — **Polarization**

cell, in *elect.*, an electrolytic cell, or any cell containing liquid and developing polarization of the electrodes when traversed by an electric current. — **Polyhedral cell**, in *histol.*, any cell of polyhedral shape, as distinguished from spherical or spheroidal cells. — **Protoid cell**, in *bot.*, a parenchyma cell with abundant protoid contents, such as the cells connected with the sieve-tubes in plants. — **Provost cell**, in the British service, a prison for military prisoners guilty of minor offenses. — **Psychic cells**, the cells in the cortex of the brain upon whose functional activity the mental processes are believed to depend. — **Pyramidal cell**, in *neurot.*, one of the large multipolar neurons or ganglion-cells in the cortex of higher vertebrates. — **Round cell**, in *histol.*, any spherical or spheroidal cell. — **Royal cell**, a cell in which a young queen-bee is reared; a queen-cell. — **Ruhrer cell**, an exhausted glass bulb containing two conductors separated by a film of selenium which under the influence of light increases in electric conductivity, and so can be used for signaling by light rays. — **Scavenger cells**, lymph-cells in nervous tissue. They are supposed to remove waste material. — **Schwann cell**, in *neurot.* and *histol.*, one of the cells composing the 'sheath of Schwann,' a delicate envelop enclosing the axis-cylinder or neuraxon of certain nerve-cells in vertebrate animals. — **Sensory cells**, nerve-cells found in the peripheral sense-organs. — **Somatic cell**. See *somatic*. — **Stellate cell**, a cell with a star-shaped body or cytoplasm: a common name for mesenchyme cells, glia or neuroglia cells, etc. — **Supporting cells**, Delers's cells in the organ of Corti. — **Sustentacular cells**, ordinary epithelial cells serving as a support to more highly specialized cells, such as the hair-cells in the labyrinth of the ear. — **Tipping-cell**, in *electrolysis*, a form of cell supported so as to rock to and fro periodically. By means of the flow of the mercury, which forms one of the electrodes, an interrupted or intermittent electrolytic action is thus produced. — **Transition cell**, in insects, one of the cells which represent the transition from the cells of the tracheal tubes proper to the tracheolar network. — **Wandering cells**. See *wandering* and *macrobocyte*. — **Weston cell**. See *Weston cell*.

**cellared** (sel'ärd), p. a. 1. Kept in a cellar.

The greater part of the cellared fish are exported.

C. A. Johns, Week at Lizard, p. 54. N. E. D.

2. Housed in a cellar.

Cellared wretchedness and disease.

J. Taylor, Restoration in Belief, p. 298. N. E. D.

**cellate** (sel'ät), a. and n. [NL. *cellatus*, < *cella*, cell.] I. a. Having cells.

II. n. A cellate structure. See quotation.

We have already found that the earth has a cellate structure, in the air, the sea, the land, and the nucleus; the elements of this structure we have called spheres or cellates. We call the structural elements of the cell, the seed and the plant, blasts or cellates.

Poorell, Truth and Error, p. 140.

**cellated** (sel'ä-ted), a. [*cellate* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *cellate*.

**cell-division** (sel'di-vizh'on), n. The division of a cell, especially in the process of growth.

— **Differential cell-division**, division of cells into daughter-cells which are different from one another in their hereditary tendencies; heterokinesis (which see). — **Direct cell-division**, in *cytol.*, division of the cell without karyokinetic figures. Same as *akinesis*, *amitosis*, and *karyostenosis*. — **Qualitative cell-division**, heterokinesis (which see). — **Quantitative cell-division**, that in which the daughter-cells do not differ in quality from the mother-cell; homöokinetic.

**cellepore** (sel'e-pör), n. [NL. *cellepora*.] One of the *Celleporidae*.

**celleporite** (se-lep'ör-rit), n. [*cellepore* + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *cellepore*.

**cell-formation** (sel-för-mä'shon), n. Same as *cytogenesis*.

**celliculous** (se-lik'ö-lus), a. [L. *cella*, cell, + *colere*, dwell.] Living in cells.

**cellifugal** (se-lif'ü-gal), a. [L. *cella*, cell, + *fugere*, flee.] In *neurot.*, moving away from the body of a cell along one or more of its processes: said of the nerve-currents in a ganglion-cell.

**cellipetal** (se-lip'e-tal), a. [L. *cella*, cell, + *petere*, seek.] In *neurot.*, moving toward the body of a cell along one or more of its processes: said of the nerve-currents in a ganglion-cell.

**cell-layer** (sel'lä'er), n. In *embryol.*, a layer of cells; specifically, the same as *germ-layer*, or one of the embryonic layers of cells—ecto-

derm, mesoderm, entoderm—from which the organs of the animal body are developed.

**cell-mass** (sel'mas), n. A mass of cells. — **Embryonic cell-mass**, in *embryol.*, a general term for any collection of cells of common origin in the embryo.

**cell-nesting** (sel'nes'ting), n. The formation

of epithelial pearls. Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 685.

**cellobiose** (sel-ö-bi'ös), n. [*cell(ulose)* + *biose*.] A biose, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, obtained from cellulose by the action of acetic anhydride and sulphuric acid and subsequent saponification. When heated, it decomposes at 225° C. It reduces Fehling's solution, is dextrorotatory, and gives glucose on hydrolysis.

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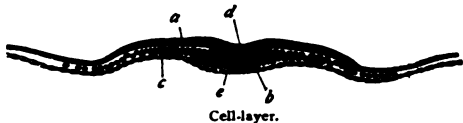
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A transverse section across the hinder part of the embryonic area of a rabbit embryo at the end of the seventh day; the section passing through the primitive streak. Magnified 40 times. (After Kölliker.)

a, ectoderm; b, entoderm; c, mesoderm; d, primitive groove; e, primitive streak. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

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## cellulith

horn or ebonite, and may be worked like either of these. It has the advantage, as compared with celluloid, of burning with difficulty.

**cellulofibrous** (sel'ū-lō-fī-brus), *a.* [L. *cellula*, cell. + NL. *fibrosus*, fibrous.] Same as *fibrocellular*. Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 106.

**celluloid**<sup>2</sup> (sel'ū-lōid), *a.* [L. *cellula*, a cell, + Gr. *lidos*, form.] Having the shape or semblance of cells.

**cellulose**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 2. A light material used as a packing in coffer-dam compartments of warships in the vicinity of the water-line. In the United States navy, cellulose from the husk of the cocoanut and that from the pith of corn-stalks have been used for this purpose. See *\*coffer-dam*, 3.—**Cellulose nitrates**. Same as *nitro-cellulose*.—**Corn-pith cellulose**, the pith of corn-stalks. It swells rapidly in water and is therefore sometimes used at the back of the armor of battle-ships to prevent water from entering through a shot-hole.

**cellulose** (sel'ū-lōs-in), *n.* [*cellulose*<sup>2</sup> + *-in*.] A carbohydrate,  $C_6H_{10}O_5 + 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ , formed in small amount by the action of the butyric-acid ferment on starch. It is crystalline and will not ferment, but gives glucose on hydrolysis.

**cellulosity** (sel'ū-lōs-i-ti), *n.* [NL. *\*cellulositas*, < *cellulosus*, full of cells: see *cellulose*<sup>1</sup>.] The state or property of consisting of cells; the state of having a cellular structure.

**cellulous** (sel'ū-lus), *a.* [NL. *cellulosus*: see *cellulose*<sup>1</sup>.] Consisting of cells; cellulose.

**celluvert** (sel'ū-vért), *n.* [*cellu*(*lose*<sup>2</sup>) + L. *vertere*, turn.] A trade-name for a plastic material used for the casters of household furniture.

**celo** (sél'ō), *n.* [L. *cel(er)*, swift, + *-o*, after *velo*.] An acceleration of one foot per second per second. The celo has been proposed as the unit of acceleration in the system of which the foot is the measure of length, and the velo (a velocity of one foot per second) the unit of velocity.

**celsianite** (sel'si-an-ít), *n.* [Named after Anders Celsian, a Swedish naturalist.] A rare silicate of aluminium and barium, occurring in cleavable masses at the manganese-mines of Jakobsberg, Sweden. It is related to the feldspars.

**Celtic architecture, cross**. See *\*architecture*, *\*cross*.—**Celtic ornament**, a peculiar style of decoration found in the Irish manuscripts and in the early monumental crosses of Great Britain. Its chief peculiarities are the entire absence of foliage or other phylomorphic ornament, and the extreme intricacy and elaboration of interlacing and geometrical patterns.

**Celtic** (selt-in'dik), *a.* The same as *\*Indo-Celtic* (with the elements reversed).

**Celtologist, Keltologist** (sel-, kel-tol'ō-jist), *n.* One who studies the Celtic languages and peoples.

**Celtologue, Keltologue** (sel-, kel-tō-log), *n.* Same as *\*Celtologist*.

**Celtomania, Keltomania** (sel-, kel-tō-mā'-ni-ak), *n.* One who is over-enthusiastic about the Celtic languages and peoples, ascribing to them a disproportionate importance, influence, and antiquity, in disregard of evidence.

**Celtophil, Keltophil** (sel-, kel-tō-fil), *n.* [L. *Celtæ*, Celts, + Gr. *φίλος*, loving.] One who is fond of the Celts or is devoted to Celtic studies and interests.

**Celto-Slavic, Keltto-Slavic** (sel-, kel-tō-sláv'ik), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to both the Celts and Slavs.

II. *n.* The type of man inhabiting the region of the Alps and the districts to the east and to the west, which in olden times were inhabited by Slavic and Celtic peoples. Also called *Alpine*. See *\*Alpine*, 2.

**Celto-Teuton, Keltto-Teuton** (sel-, kel-tō-tū-ton), *n.* An individual of mixed Celtic and Teutonic descent.

**cembalo**, *n.*—**Cembalo d'amore**, a musical instrument of the clavichord species, having unusually long strings that were struck at their middle points, so that both halves vibrated. It was sparingly used in the eighteenth century. Not to be confused with the clavichembalo, which was a harpsichord.

**cement**, *n.*—**Beeswax cement**, a cement made of 5 parts of beeswax, 8 parts of rosin, and a varying proportion of Venetian red: used for uniting glass to metal, as in chemical apparatus.—**Diamond cement**, cement used in setting diamonds. That used by American jewelers is composed of gum mastic and isinglass dissolved in spirits of wine. G. W. Cox, Cyc. Com. Thinga, p. 117.—**Keene's cement**, a cement made by calcining very pure gypsum, treating with a solution of alum, drying, recalcining at a high temperature, and grinding to a fine powder: used as stucco, and capable of a high polish.—**Parian cement**, a cement made by a process similar to that for Keene's cement, substituting borax for alum: used as stucco.—**Pozzuolana cement**, a mixture of fat lime and pozzuolana: an early form of hydraulic cement.—**Rust cement**, a material used for making tight joints in cast-iron construction, as in lines of iron pipe, socketing iron pillars into their bases of the same metal, etc., which consists of

iron turnings moistened with a watery solution of sal ammoniac or with dilute hydrochloric acid, a little sulphur being sometimes added. The turnings rapidly rust and soon set into a compact mass.—**Silicious cement**, a mixture of soluble glass, in syrupy solution, and chalk, marble dust, or other materials.—**Slag cement**, hydraulic cement made from blast-furnace slag and lime.—**Sorel's cement**, a builders' cement produced by mixing thoroughly calcined magnesite with a concentrated solution of magnesium chloride, the mixture soon setting to a hard, solid mass, which may be polished. It consists essentially of magnesium hydroxy-chloride.—**Sorel's magnesite cement**, an oxychloride of magnesium: used as stucco.

**cementation**, *n.* 3. In *petrog.*, the cementing of fragments or grains of a porous or incoherent rock by infiltration and deposition of mineral matter from solution. The commonest cementing-materials are carbonates, silica (usually as quartz), and silicates.—4. The solid fixation to extraneous objects by the substance of the shell or test, as in the entire class of corals and sporadically in the *Brachiopoda*, *Pelecypoda*, *Ferme*, etc. Cementation is the cause of, or is followed by, symmetrical growth accompanied by a high development of loose cellular calcareous tissue. Brachiopods and pelecypods thus attached assume an obconical form and often present the aspect and structure of a coral, as they bear similar relations to the surrounding medium.

5. In *bot.*, the growing together of the hyphae of fungi. Same as *concrecence*, 4.—6. A process in which two solid substances in contact, upon being heated, pass into and penetrate one another without melting.

**cementation-steel** (sem-en-tá'shon-stél), *n.* Steel made by the process of cementation.

**cement-gland**, *n.* 2. A gland which serves to fasten its possessor to a foreign body. Specifically—(a) in platyhelminths, one of the glands whose secretion causes the eggs to adhere together or to a foreign body, or incloses them in a cocoon; (b) in *entom.*, one of a pair of cement-secreting glands occurring in the bees and ants and discharging their secretion through the sting. They correspond to the tubular glands of the *Orthoptera*.

**cement-gold** (sē-mēt'göld), *n.* Gold precipitated in fine particles from liquid solution.

**cementing-machine** (sē-men'ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for distributing hot cement upon the soles of shoes, removing the surplus, and pressing the pieces of leather together: a cementer.

**cementite** (sē-mēt'it), *n.* [*cement* + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A carbide of iron having the formula  $Fe_3C$ . All unhardened steels (except a few alloy steels) contain more or less cementite, and all the carbon of unhardened steels (omitting certain alloy steels) is present in the form of cementite. Cementite confers strength and hardness on steel and lessens its ductility. It is the hardest, strongest, and most brittle of all the constituents of steel now known. It crystallizes in thin white plates and may be isolated by chemical means or distinguished under the microscope. The name *cementite* was given to this compound by H. M. Howe, because what used to be called 'cement carbon' or 'carbon of cementation' occurred in the form of  $Fe_3C$ .

**cementoblast** (sē-men'tō-blást), *n.* [L. *cementum*, in NL. cement, + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, one of the cells which take part in producing the cement-layer of the developing tooth.

**cementoma** (sē-men-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *cementomata* (-mā-tā). [NL. *\*cementoma*, < *cementum*, cement, + *-oma*.] A tumor resembling in structure the dental cementum.

**cementome** (sem'en-tōm), *n.* [L. *cementum*, in NL. cement, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, one of the neoplasms or odontomata derived from the cement-organ of a tooth. Sutton, 1893.

**cement-organ** (sē-mēt'ōr-gan), *n.* In *embryol.*, the mass of cells which gives rise to the cement-layer of the developing tooth.

**cement-silver** (sē-mēt'sil'vēr), *n.* Silver precipitated by cementation.

**cement-steel** (sē-mēt'stél), *n.* Same as *\*cementation-steel*.

**Cement-stone group**. See *Tuedian*.

**cement-tester** (sē-mēt'tes'tēr), *n.* A testing-machine especially designed to test samples of cement which have been molded in certain standard molds so as to make a specimen of a definite cross-section. The machine is provided with shackles to grasp the specimen.

**cen**. An abbreviation (*a*) of *central*; (*b*) of *century*.

**cenacle** (sen'a-kl), *n.* [L. *cenaculum*, a dining-room, usually in the upper story, hence an upper room; < *cena*, dinner.] A dining-room; specifically, the room in which the Last Supper was eaten.

**cenacolo** (che-nā'kō-lō), *n.* [It., < L. *cenaculum*.] The Italian name for the last supper

## cenotaph

of Jesus and his disciples, a favorite subject with painters. Important examples are the pictures by Leonardo da Vinci at the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan, by Andrea del Sarto at the convent of San Salvi in Florence, and by Tintoretto in the Church of San Giorgio Maggiore in Venice.

**Cenangiaceae** (sē-nan-jī-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cenangium* + *-aceae*.] A family of discomycetous fungi characterized by dark-colored, leathery ascomata and more or less elongate one-celled or many-celled spores.

**Cenangium** (sē-nan'ji-um), *n.* [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *κενός*, empty, + *αγγεῖον*, vessel.] A large genus of discomycetous fungi, type of the family *Cenangiaceae*, having the ascomata ses-



*a*, several plants growing on a dry decorated branch of the common English elm, *Ulmus campestris*, showing the habit; *b*, spore-cases and paraphyses, magnified. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

sile, more or less irregular in shape, dark-colored, and of a leathery or waxy texture. The spores are hyaline and one-celled. The species are widely distributed, and occur mostly on woody plants. Many are regarded as parasitic.

**cenobian** (sē-nō'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*cenobi*(um) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the life of a cenobite.

The *cenobian* rule to which many of the monasteries still adhere was established by St. Athanasius, the founder of the great monastery of Laura, in 509. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 309.

II. *n.* A monk living in a community under rule.

**cenocyte** (sen'ō-sit), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, together, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] In *bot.*, a vegetative body consisting of a number of nuclei with the surrounding protoplasm and other cell-constituents inclosed within a cell-wall. The *Phycomycetes* among the fungi and the *Siphonales* among the algae are common examples.

**cenocytic** (sen'ō-sit'ik), *a.* [*cenocyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cenocyte.

**cenogenesis, cenogenetic**, etc. See *kenogenesis, kenogenetic*, etc.

**cenogenic** (sen'ō-jen'ik), *a.* Same as *\*kenogenic*.

**Cenomanian** (sen'ō-mā'ni-an), *a.* [ML. *Cenomania*, now Le Mans, in France, < L. *Cenomania*, Gr. *Κενομανία*, a Gallic people of northern Italy.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Celtic tribes of Gaul known as the *Cenomani* (which see in the Century Cyclopedia of Names).—2. In *geol.*, noting a subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous period represented in France by the gravels of the department of Perche, the glauconitic chalk of Rouen, and the gray chalk of Boulogne, corresponding in Great Britain to the Lower Chalk and Upper Greensand, and in the United States to the Dakota epoch.

**cenopsychic** (sen'ō-sī'kik), *a.* [Gr. *καίνος*, recent, + *ψυχή*, mind.] In *psychol.*, of recent or late appearance in mental evolution: opposed to *\*palaeopsychic*. G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 358.

**cenopythagorean** (sen'ō-pi-thag-ō-rē'an), *a.* [Gr. *καίνος*, recent, + E. *Pythagorean*.] Of or pertaining to a modern doctrine which resembles Pythagoreanism in accepting universal categories that are related to and are named after numbers.

**cenorescent** (sen'ō-rēs'ent), *a.* [Appar. irreg. < Gr. *καίνος*, recent, new, + (*fluorescent*).] Same as *fluorescent*. [Rare.]

**cenosite** (sen'ō-sit), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *καίνος*, novel, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A silicate and carbonate of the yttrium metals and calcium, occurring in yellowish-brown prismatic crystals: found in Norway and Sweden. Also *canosite* and *kainosite*.

**cenotaph** (sen'ō-taf), *v. t.* [*cenotaph*, *n.*] To honor or commemorate with a cenotaph. J. H. Boner, Poe's Cottage, st. 7.

## cenotaphic

**cenotaphic** (sen'ô-taf-ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a cenotaph.

**cenote** (se-nô'te), *n.* [Yucatan Sp., < Maya *conot*.] A natural underground reservoir of water, such as is found in the limestone of Yucatan, used by the natives for drawing water: the presence of such reservoirs determines the location of the larger villages.

The most notable examples of sacrifices of this general class are recorded by explorers of Central and South America, where offerings of gold and precious things of various kinds were cast into lakes, streams, springs, and the deep *cenotes*, or natural wells, to appease the gods believed to dwell therein.

*Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1902, p. 128.

**cenozoology** (sê'nô-zô-ol'ô-ji), *n.* [Gr. *κένος*, recent, + *Ε. zoology*.] That branch of biological science which treats of living, as contrasted with extinct, animals. Also *cænozoology* and *cainozoology*.

**cenquad** (sen'kwod), *n.* [L. *cen(tum)*, hundred, + *quad(rus)*, four-sided.] A quadrilateral whose diagonals bisect each other.

**ensor** (sen'sor), *v. t.* To subject to the examination, revision, or expurgation of a censor: as, to *ensor* a book, periodical, play, or the like; especially (*milit.*), to subject (press despatches, etc.) to scrutiny with a view to suppressing information which, if made public, might embarrass military operations.

**ensored** (sen'sord), *p. a.* Passed upon, revised, or expurgated by a censor: as, *ensored* war news.

**ensorize** (sen'sor-iz), *v. t.* To subject to the inspection and revision of the censor.

**census**, *n.* 3. In *topical geom.*, a number referring to a geometrical figure and formed by subtracting the sum of the cyclosis and apeiry of the figure from the sum of the choresis and periphraxis. If the figure is composed of parts of different dimensionality, the census should be taken separately for the points, lines, surfaces, and solids, and the final census formed by subtracting the sum of the censuses of the lines and the solids from the sum of the censuses of the points and the surfaces. This use of the word was introduced by J. B. Listing.—*Bureau of the Census*. See *bureau*.

**cent**, *n.* 5. A name of various coins reckoned as the hundredth part of a dollar. (a) A current subsidiary coin of British North America, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Danish West Indies, Hawaii, Fiji, Liberia, Cuba, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, equal to one United States cent. (b) A current subsidiary coin of North Borneo, Hong-Kong, Labuan, Sarawak, and Straits Settlements, equal to about one half of a United States cent. (c) A current coin of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles, the hundredth part of a rupee, equal to about thirty-two hundredths of a United States cent. (d) A current subsidiary coin of the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies, the hundredth part of a florin or gulden, equal to forty hundredths of a United States cent.—**Cent de escudo**, a subsidiary coin of Spain and the Spanish colonies, the hundredth part of an escudo.—**Cent de peseta**, a subsidiary coin of Spain and the Spanish colonies, the hundredth part of a peseta.—**Cent de peso**, a subsidiary coin of the Spanish colonies, the hundredth part of a peso or dollar.—**Elephant cent**, an English copper token bearing the device of an elephant, struck in 1664 for the Carolinas.—**Franklin cent**, ring cent, sun-dial cent. Same as *fugio cent*.—**Fugio cent**, a copper coin struck by act of Congress in 1787: so called from the inscription ("Fugio"). Also called *Franklin cent*, *ring cent*, *sun-dial cent*, etc.—**Silver-center cent**, a pattern cent struck in 1792, with a small silver plug in the center.—**Wreath cent**, a copper cent of the United States first struck in 1793: so called from the wreath on the reverse.

**cent**. An abbreviation (b) of *central*; (c) of *centigrade*; (d) of *century*.—**Cent per cent**, a hundred for every hundred; interest equal in amount to the principal.—**Three per cents**, **four per cents**, **five per cents**, etc., public securities bearing that rate of interest.

**Central system**, the system of buying and selling grain by the *central*, in use in the Liverpool corn-market since 1859, approved by an Order in Council in 1879, and proposed for general use in the United Kingdom.

**centare** (sen'târ), *n.* Same as *centiare*.

**centaurdom** (sen'târ-dum), *n.* [*centaur* + *-dom*.] The union of two diverse natures as typified by the centaur of classic mythology.

There are here and there certain literary and intellectual heresies and heretics refusing to recognize *Centaurdom* as the highest of human good.

*W. J. Stillman*, in *The Century*, Oct., 1883, p. 826.

**centauresque** (sen-târ-esk'), *a.* [*centaur* + *-esque*.] In the style or manner of a centaur; centaur-like.

Something *centauresque* and of twofold nature.

*Mrs. Browning*, *Greek Chr. Poets*, p. 160. *N. E. D.*

**centauric** (sen-tâ'rik), *a.* [*centaur* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the centaur; typified by the centaur.

**Centauridium** (sen-tâ-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1841), < *Centaurea* + Gr. *ídōs*, form; from the resemblance of the flower-heads to those of some species of *Centaurea*.] The old generic name of *Xanthisma Texanum*,

an annual or biennial flower-garden composite with large yellow heads. It is known to florists as *Centauridium Drummondii*. There is only one species, and this is native to the southwestern region of the United States.

**centaurin** (sen-tâ-rin), *n.* [*Centaur(ea)* + *-in*.] Same as *\*erythrocentaurin*.

**Centaurion** (sen-tâ'ri-on), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *κένταυριον*, a plant said to have cured an arrow-wound in the foot of the centaur Chiron.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Gentianaceæ*. See *Erythraea*.

**centaury**, *n.*—**Californian centaury**. Same as *can-chalagua*.

**centavo**, *n.* 2. A current coin of Bolivia, the hundredth part of a boliviano.—3. A current coin of Ecuador, the hundredth part of a sucre, equal to forty-nine hundredths of a United States cent.

**centenarial** (sen-te-nâ'ri-âl), *a.* [*centenary* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a centenary, or space of a hundred years; completing or commemorating the completion of a hundred years: as, a *centenarial* day; a *centenarial* celebration.

**centenier**, *n.* 2. A police officer in the island of Jersey.

**centenionalis** (sen-ten'i-ô-nâ'lis), *n.* [LL. (sc. *nummus*), < *\*centenio(n)-*, < *centens*, a hundred each: see *centenary*.] A Roman silver coin of Constantine the Great.

**centennial**, *n.* 2. A dice game in which the object is to secure pips, or multiples of pips, which will make the figures from 1 to 12, and then from 12 to 1, in numerical order.

**centennium** (sen-ten'i-um), *n.*; pl. *centennia* (-â). [NL. *centennium*.] The space of one hundred years; a century.

**center**, *n.* 13. A point so situated with regard to a locus that all chords of the locus, drawn through the point, are bisected in it. The pole of a straight at infinity with respect to a certain conic is the center of the conic.

The center of a hyperbola lies without the curve, since the figurative straight crosses the curve.

*Merriman and Woodward*, *Higher Mathematics*, p. 96.

14. In foot-ball, roller-polo, basket-ball, hockey, and other games, the one who plays in the middle of the forward line; in foot-ball, the snap-back.—**Accelerating center**, a point in the medulla oblongata whence pass nerve-fibers stimulation of which causes increased rapidity of the heart's action.—**Apperception center**, an inhibitory cortical center, hypothetically placed by Wundt in the frontal lobes, subserving the elementary function of apperception. *W. Wundt* (trans.), *Physiol. Psychol.*, I 315.—**Association center**, auditory center. See *association*, *auditory*.

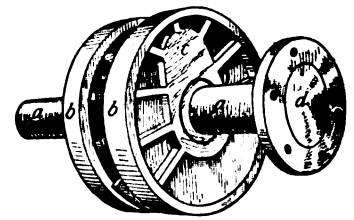
—**Brain center**. (a) A cortical center; a region or area of the cerebral cortex, more or less sharply delimited by structure and function. (b) Any group or collection of cells, within the brain, that subserves a single function.—**Broca's center**. Same as *speech-center*.—**Center of action**, in *meteor.*, a large area of high or low barometric pressure which forms a prominent feature of the daily weather-map.—**Center of aspiration**, in *meteor.*, the region in a cyclonic storm where air is ascending, toward which the lower air rushes or is being pushed, and near which it also will ascend, cool, and become a center of condensation and a new center of aspiration or 'center of power'.—**Center of Budge**, a nervous center existing in the spinal cord in the region of the second lumbar vertebra. In the male it is the erection center, in the female the parturition center. Also called *genital* or *genitospinal center*.—**Center of compression**, that point in the section of a body under stress at which the resultant of the compressive forces can act without disturbing the equilibrium of the system of forces; the center of gravity of the compressive forces.—**Center of contact**. See *contact*.—**Center of flotation**, the geometrical center of the plane figure bounded by the line in which a liquid cuts a body floating in it: said of ships and other vessels. See *flotation*.—**Center of form**, the geometrical center of a body.—**Center of immersion**. Same as *center of buoyancy*.—**Center of inversion**. See *geometrical inversion*, under *inversion*.—**Center of involution**. See *involution*, 6 (c).—**Center of lateral resistance**. See *resistance*.—**Center of moments**, the fulcrum, or that point about which a force, or a system of forces, is supposed to act at a given instant with a motion of rotation.—**Center of population**, a point on the map of a country or region about which the population considered numerically is conceived to be equally distributed in all directions.—**Center of power**, a term applied by Ferrel to that region in a storm-area or cyclone where the condensation of aqueous vapor is proceeding most effectively. This center is continually being renewed a little in advance of its former position.—**Center of pressure**. (a) and (b). See *pressure*. (c) The point at which a body must be supported in order to remain quietly balanced when the wind is blowing on it. For plane plates the location of the center as determined by Kummer varies with the dimensions of the plate, but is always in front of the center of the figure.—**Center of projection**. (b) Any one of the various sensory and motor regions of the brain.—**Center of tension**, that point in the section of a body under stress at which it can be assumed that the resultant of all the tensile stresses is acting without disturbing the equilibrium of the forces acting; the center of gravity of the tensile stresses acting on the section.—**Center of vision**. (a) Same as *point of vision* (which see, under *point*). (b) The visual center

## center-line

of the retina, where sight is keenest. Also called the *yellow spot*. See *macula lutea*, under *macula* and also under *retina* (10).—**Center stroke**. See *stroke* 1.—**Curve of centers of buoyancy**. See *curves of ship calculations*.—**Diabetic center**, a point in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, injury or irritation of which gives rise to glycosuria.—**Direct center of similitude**, a center of similitude having the corresponding perspective sects on the same side of it. See *center of similitude*.—**Eruptive center**, a point or district where the greatest volcanic activity of a region has taken place.—**Genital or genitospinal center**. Same as *\*center of Budge*.—**Gustatory center**, the center for taste, supposed to be located in the uncinate gyrus of the brain.—**Heat center**, the nervous center which presides over the production of heat in the body.—**Instantaneous center**. (a) When motion is considered in only two dimensions, the point at which the instantaneous axis intersects the guide-plane. (b) The center about which any moving piece or assemblage of pieces in a mechanism can be supposed to be rotating at any instant. Notwithstanding that the relative positions of such pieces or links may be constantly changing, yet at any instant they will be turning round a common center, which, however, shifts in space with each new relative position of the links. The determination of the virtual center, as it is sometimes called, is of use in estimating the relative velocity-ratios and forces acting on the bodies.—**Kinetic center**, in *cytol.*, a term applied to the centrospheres derived from the spermatozoon after its entrance into the egg; they constitute the poles of the first cleavage-spindle.—**Motor center**, the area in the cerebral cortex, in the convolutions around the upper end of the fissure of Rolando, where originate the nervous impulses which cause muscular contraction.—**Olfactory center**, the center for smell in the cortex of the brain.—**Oval center**. Same as *centrum ovale*.—**Phrenic center**, the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm.—**Psychical center**, in current *physiol.* and *psychol.*, any center of the cortex (using 'center' in the sense defined under *brain* *\*center* (a)) which is not directly sensory, motor, or sensory-motor: identical with the 'association center' of Flechsig.—**Thermolytic center**, one of the heat-centers stimulation of which inhibits the production of heat.—**Virtual center**. Same as *instantaneous center*.

**center-bearing** (sen'tér-bâr'ing), *n.* In car-building, the chief system of supporting the weight of a car upon its truck: distinguished from a *side-bearing*, or a *fixed bearing*, as in a small car having no trucks; also the place where the weight of the car-body rests upon the center-plates and where the center-pin joins the car to the truck. The *center-bearing beam* is the beam which supports the truck center-plate and, in six-wheel trucks, is supported by the *center-bearing bridge*. See *body center-plate*, *center-plate block*, and cut under *car-truck*.

**center-crank** (sen'tér-krank), *n.* A form of double crank in which the arms are replaced by two solid disks, coupled together by the crank-pin on which the connecting-rod is fitted. Such crank-shafts have bearings on each side of the double crank.



Center-crank.  
a, engine-shaft journals; b, c, crank-disks; c, end of crank-pin; d, flange to couple crank-shaft to generator-shaft.

**centering-chuck** (sen'tér-ing-chuk), *n.* A form of face-plate for a lathe, which carries three or four jaws for holding work. These jaws are so connected by gearing as to move radially together equally from or toward the center, so that work in the jaws is automatically brought into the axis around which they revolve. Also used for holding drills in drill-presses.

**centering-machine** (sen'tér-ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A device for marking or drilling the holes for the centers of a lathe, so that these holes shall be in the center of figure of the piece to be marked or drilled.

**centering-rest** (sen'tér-ing-rest'), *n.* A V-rest made of two straight pieces placed at an angle to one another, used in a lathe for marking centers in cylindrical pieces. It is fastened to the tool-carriage, the piece to be centered resting in the angle formed by the straight sides. A cutting-tool in the tail-stock marks the center exactly concentrically with the outside as the piece is revolved.

**center-line** (sen'tér-lin), *n.* 1. A line dividing any symmetrical plane figure or surface of revolution into two symmetrical halves.—2. The line around which any figure may be revolved to generate a volume of revolution.—3. The line in a drawing on each side of which points in the diagram or figure lie at equal distances. In all designing of symmetrical constructions the center-lines are drawn first, and from these all dimensions are laid off.—4.

## center-line

*pl.* The lines through the center of mass or center of gravity of a body parallel to the three coordinate axes used in analytical geometry.—5. The line joining the centers of two parallel shafts in the same plane, or perpendicular to both axes if they are not in the same plane, in the design of toothed gearing. See also *line of center*, under *line*<sup>2</sup>.

**center-plate**, *n.* 2. One of the metal plates fastened to the ends of jointed patterns to furnish a suitable bearing for the lathe-centers and to hold the pattern together while it is being turned.

**center-square** (sen'tér-skwâr), *n.* An instrument used for finding the center of a circle or of an arc of a circle. It comprises two straight-edges which make about a right angle with one another and a third straight-edge one side of which bisects the angle between the other two. When the two outer edges are placed against the circumference of a circle, the bisecting edge points to the center. By drawing a line along the bisector and then shifting the instrument to a new position and drawing another line along the bisector, intersecting the former line at a considerable angle, the center of the circle will be determined by the intersection of the two lines.

**center-tester** (sen'tér-tes'tér), *n.* An appliance for finding the exact center of any piece of work in a lathe or for testing the accuracy of lathe-centers. It consists of a fine steel needle pivoted to a steel plate that fits the tool-post of the lathe.

**centesis** (sen-tě'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέντησις, puncture, < κεντέω, puncture, prick.] Same as *paracentesis*.

**centener** (sen'tjē-nér), *a.* and *n.* [L. *centum*, hundred, + *genus* (*gener-*), kind.] *I. a.* Concerning or pertaining to one hundred or any considerable number of representatives of a race, variety, or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants, when considered as a type or pure sample of the whole.

The American trotter is being rapidly improved, because distance does not hinder the transmission of individual records, of *centener* records (here the number of progeny which each sire or dam has in the fast trotting list). *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 230.

*II. n.* 1. One hundred or any considerable number of representatives of a race, variety, or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants, considered as a type or true sample of the whole.

The second year 100 plants, called for convenience a *centener*, from each of the 100 mother plants chosen as above, are similarly grown in the nursery plots. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 225.

2. Specifically, the separately planted seminal or klonal progeny of a single parent, as a nursery-plot from one wheat plant, or the progeny of an animal so raised that their average values may be secured as a measure of the breeding-value of the parent.—**Centener power**, the hereditary power of parents expressed in the terms of the average values of their progeny; for example, the average progeny of one wheat plant is 8.4 grams of seed, of another 7.7 grams of seed, or the progeny of one fax-plant stands 26 inches high, of another, 35 inches; one horse produces colts weighing 1,500 pounds, another, colts weighing 1,250 pounds.—**Centener tests**, tests of the centener powers, or breeding ability, of numerous parents: as, by planting, under like conditions, centeners of wheat, corn, etc.; comparing the average of the progeny of one animal with the progeny of another; or contrasting the speed of the colts of a racing stallion, or the producing-power of the heifers of dairy sires or dams.

**centig.** An abbreviation of *centigrade*.

**centigraph** (sen'ti-gráf), *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An adding-machine having a figure-wheel with serial numbers (0 to 100, inclusive) and a dial which indicates hundreds. It is operated by a wound spring escapement and fingered keys.

**centile** (sen'til), *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, + *-ile*.] An object or term occupying a place whose ordinal corresponds to 100 or a multiple of 100.

**centillion** (sen-til'ion), *n.* In the French enumeration, used also in the United States, the hundredth power of 1,000; in the United Kingdom, the hundredth power of 1,000,000.

**centillionth** (sen-til'ionth), *n.* and *a.* *I. n.* One of a centillion equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by a centillion.

*II. a.* 1. Coming last in a set of a centillion terms: an ordinal numeral.—2. Being one of a centillion equal parts.

**centim** (sen'tim), *n.* [*centimeter*.] A centimeter; the second metret or decimal submultiple of a meter in the scheme of magnitudes, devised, about 1860, by G. J. Stoney. The decim or decimeter is the first metret, and the millim (or millimeter) the third. See *\*metro* and *\*metret*.

**centime**, *n.* 2. A current money of account in Haiti, the hundredth part of a gourde or dollar, equal to ninety-seven hundredths of a United States cent.

**Centimeter-gram-second system.** In *elect.*, two systems of such units exist, namely, the *electromagnetic system*, based on unit magnetism as that magnetism which acts upon an equal amount of magnetism at unit distance with unit force, and the *electrostatic system*, based on unit electric quantity as that quantity which acts upon an equal quantity at unit distance with unit force. The electromagnetic system of absolute units is commonly used. Many of its units, however, are inconveniently small or inconveniently large, and therefore decimal multiples or fractions are used as practical units. These practical units are named after famous scientists: as, *ampere*, *volt*, etc.—**Cubic centimeter.** (*a*) A unit of volume equal to a cube whose edge is one centimeter. (*b*) More commonly, the thousandth part of a liter. The liter was intended to equal one thousand cubic centimeters and the weight of one liter of distilled water at the temperature of its maximum density was intended to equal the kilogram. The mass of the kilogram definitely adopted differs from the intended mass by one or more parts in a hundred thousand; since the liter is always determined by weighing, it also differs from its intended volume by a similarly small fraction. When this small fraction is negligible, the thousandth part of a liter is commonly called a cubic centimeter. The name *milliliter* is preferred by many for the thousandth part of the liter.

**centimo** (then'tě-mō), *n.* [*Sp.*: see *centime*.] 1. A current subsidiary coin of Costa Rica, the hundredth part of a colon, equal to forty-six hundredths of a United States cent. Silver pieces of 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos are coined.—2. A current subsidiary coin of Venezuela, the hundredth part of a bolivar, equal to nineteen hundredths of a United States cent.—3. A subsidiary coin of the Dominican Republic, the hundredth part of a franco, or franc, equal to seventeen hundredths of a United States cent.

**centinormal** (sen-ti-nór'mal), *n.* [L. *centum*, hundred, + E. *normal*.] In *chem.*, containing in each liter, as a solution, a number of grams of the dissolved substance numerically equal to one hundredth part of its molecular weight, or, in some cases, of its equivalent weight.

**centiplume** (sen'ti-plüm), *a.* [L. *centum*, hundred, + *pluma*, feather.] Having a hundred feathers: applied to most of the moths of the family *Pterophoridae* (which see).

**centolam** (sen'tō-izm), *n.* Same as *centonism*. **centolize** (sen'tō-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centolized*, ppr. *centolizing*. [*cento* + *-ize*.] To make into a cento.

Eudocia . . . wife of Theodosius, and empress of the world, thought good to extend her sceptre . . . over Homer's poems, and *cento-ize* them into an epic on the Saviour's life. *Mrs. Browning, Greek Christian Poets*, p. 66.

**centonical** (sen-ton'i-kal), *a.* [*cento* (*n*) + *-ical*.] Of the nature of a cento.

**centonize** (sen'tō-niz), *v. t.* [L. *cento* (*n*), a cento, + *-ize*.] Same as *\*centolize*.

**contractinate** (sen-trak'ti-nāt), *a.* [Gr. κέντρον, center, + ἀκτίς (*aktis*), ray.] In sponge-spicules, having a projection or actine at the center: as, a *contractinate* stigma.

**centradenia** (sen-tra-dē-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, center, + ἀδέν, a gland.] A cellular mass, the so-called liver or central organ, found in certain *Siphonophora*. *E. R. Lankester, Treatise on Zoöl.*, ii. 4.

**central**, *a.* 4. In *anat.*, of or relating to the centrum of a vertebra.—5. In *neurol.*, pertaining to a nerve-center: opposed to *peripheral*, or pertaining to the nerve-fibers or to the nervous terminations in sense-organs and muscles.—**Central arteries of the brain**, branches from the circle of Willis which pass to the central ganglia.—**Central body, disk**. See *\*body*, *\*disk*.—**Central granule**, in bot., one of the slime-globules or granules in the cytoplasm of certain alga cells. *Cyanophyceæ*.—**Central gyri, nervous system**. See *\*gyrus*, *\*nervous*.—**Central particle**, in *cytol.*, same as *\*centrosome*.—**Central reaction**. See *\*reaction*.—**Central symmetry**, in *geom.*, symmetry with respect to a center.

*II. n.* In a *telephone system*, the office from which the public and private lines radiate and in which the connections are made between the different lines, by means of a central switch-board.

**central<sup>2</sup>** (sen-träl'), *n.*; pl. *centrales* (-träl'läs). [*Sp.*] Cane-grinding apparatus which serves for several sugar plantations. [Cuba and Porto Rico.]

**centrale**, *n.* 2. In *crinoids*, same as *centrodorsal*.

**centralistic** (sen-träl-is'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or favored by the centralists.

**centrality**, *n.* 2. In the Hegelian logic, firstness; native character; the total character which belongs to an object regardless of anything else.

## centrifugation

**centrangulate** (sen-trang'gū-lāt), *a.* [L. *centrum*, center, + NL. *angulatus*, angled.] In sponge-spicules, having a bend or angle at the center: as, a *centrangulate* stigma.

**centraporia** (sen-trä-pō'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, center, + ἀπορία, without passage: see *aporia*.] Organisms that are without fixed axes or planes, and are hence irregular in shape: for example, the sponges. *Haeckel*.

**centraxonia** (sen-trak-sō-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, center, + ἀξίς, axis.] Organisms, of radial structure, having a median axis represented by a line, like the *Calenterata*.

**centraxonal**, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the centraxonia.

**centric**, *a.* 3. In *petrog.*, applied by Becke (1878) to rock fabrics formed by the grouping of crystals about a center, radially or concentrically.

**centricity** (sen-tri-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*central* + *-ity*.] Central position or situation.

**centrifugal**, *I. a.* 4. Obtained (as milk or cream) by the *\*centrifugal* method (which see).

Fresh butter, made from sweet *centrifugal* cream. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 613.

**Centrifugal concentrator, governor, machine.** See *\*concentrator*, *governor*, *\*centrifugal*, *n.* 3.—**Centrifugal method**, in *dairying*, the separating of cream from milk by means of a separator (*centrifugal*), as distinguished from the separation of cream by allowing the milk to stand and then removing the cream by skimming.

*II. n.* 3. A trade-name for any machine which employs centrifugal force to separate a liquid from a solid or to separate liquids of different specific gravities. In all, the liquids to be separated, or the liquids and solids, are placed in a vessel which is rotated at a high speed, the lighter liquids being thrown off to the sides of the vessel where they overflow and escape, or the liquids mingled with the solids being thrown outward through perforations in the sides of the vessel. The cream-separator is an example of the first method. The laundry extractor an example of the second method. Machines which are essentially centrifugal are given different names in different trades, as *centrifugal extractor* (or simply *extractor*), *honey-extractor*, *cream-separator*, *centrifugal drier*, *hydro-extractor*, *Babcock's centrifugal or milk-tester*. See *drier*, *\*extractor*, *\*honey-extractor*, *\*milk-tester* (with cut), and *separator*.—**Babcock's centrifugal**. See *Babcock's \*milk-tester*.

**centrifugalization** (sen-trif'ū-gal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*centrifugalize* + *-ation*.] The process of centrifugalizing.

Our examinations were made on very fresh organ juices, blood, etc., taken at various stages of the disease, with and without *centrifugalization*, and on specimens fixed and stained in appropriate ways. *Science*, March 29, 1901, p. 513.

**centrifugalize** (sen-trif'ū-gal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centrifugalized*, ppr. *centrifugalizing*. [*centrifugal* + *-ize*.] To subject to centrifugal action; cause the separation of two liquids, or of solids suspended in a fluid, by rapid rotation in a centrifugal machine. See *\*centrifugal*, *n.* 3.

He also *centrifugalized* dogs and rabbits. When the feet were directed outwards the rabbits died in 6-15 minutes, and dogs in 10-15 minutes. When the head was placed outwards death took place after a period more than twice as long. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, ser. B, 1900, p. 76.

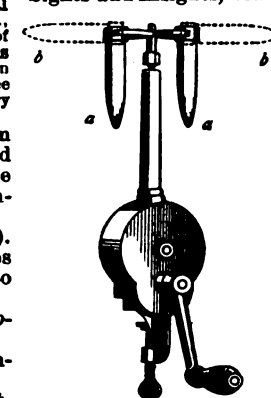
**centrifugate** (sen-trif'ū-gät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *centrifugated*, ppr. *centrifugating*. [*centrifuge* + *-ate*<sup>2</sup>.] *I. trans.* To drive from the center or from the circumference; specifically, to expose to centrifugal action in a centrifuge.

The fluid should be *centrifugated*, the sediment spread on cover slips. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 504.

*II. intrans.* To fly off from the center; scatter or disperse in all directions. *Mrs. Whitney, Sights and Insights*, vii.

**centrifugation** (sen-trif'ū-gā'shon), *n.* The driving of anything from the center or circumference; specifically, the separation of two immiscible liquids of different densities, or of suspended solid particles from a liquid, by the use of a centrifuge or centrifugal machine.

An hour later the mixture was expressed, 80 cm. of this quantity taken, the solid particles separated by *centrifugation* and the



Centrifuge for the sedimentation of urine, blood, and other animal fluids: *a*, tubes holding the fluid to be examined; *b*, position of the tubes when the machine is in action.

## centrifugation

amount of the nitrogen in the solid and liquid parts determined by Kjeldahl's method.

*Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 201.

**centrifuge** (sen'tri-fūj), *n.* [NL. *centrifugus*, adj.: see *centrifugal*.] A centrifugal machine; specifically, a form of centrifugal machine employed to separate the solid particles suspended in a fluid, such as the blood or urine.

**centrifuge** (sen'tri-fūj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centrifuged*, ppr. *centrifuging*. To submit to very rapid rotatory motion in a centrifuge or centrifugal machine in order to separate suspended solid particles from a liquid, or two immiscible liquids of different densities from one another.

By mixing bacteria with the white cells of the blood obtained by centrifuging and adding blood serum (a) unheated, i. e. in the natural condition, (b) heated to 60°-65° C. for ten to fifteen minutes, it is found that, under the same conditions, phagocytosis is much more active in the presence of the unheated than of the heated serum.

*Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 111.

**centriole** (sen'tri-ōl), *n.* [NL. *centriolum*, dim. of *L. centrum*, center.] In *cytol.*, a minute granule in the center of the astrosphere of the dividing-cell.

**Centripetal canals.** See *\*canal*.

**centripety** (sen'trip'e-ti), *n.* [NL. *centripetus*, centripetal, + *-y*.] A centripetal tendency or condition; a state opposed to rotular diffusion from a center. This term has been employed in descriptive paleontology to designate the absence of any manifestation, in a plane-coiled cephalopod shell, of a tendency to become evolute or to broaden its umbilicus.

**centroclinal** (sen-trō-kli'nal), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *κλίνειν*, bend, + *-al*.] In *geol.*, a dome; a quaquaversal; an area with dips radiating from it as a center of uplift.

**centrode** (sen'trōd), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ὁδός*, path.] In *math.*, a locus of the instantaneous center of no velocity, for motion in two dimensions.—**Fixed centrode.** For motion in two dimensions, the group of fixed lines, indicating the position which each instantaneous axis will occupy as its turn arrives, constitutes a cylindrical locus, fixed relatively to the reference-system. Its intersection with the guide-plane is the *fixed centrode*.—**Moving centrode.** As motion in two dimensions proceeds, different lines in the solid become in turn the instantaneous axis, each at its own epoch. This group of lines may be determined in advance as a cylindrical locus moving with the solid. Its intersection with the guide-plane is the *moving centrode*.

**centrodesmus** (sen-trō-des'mus), *n.*; pl. *centrodesmi* (-mi). [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *δεσμός*, a band.] In *cytol.*, the delicate bridge which connects two centrosomes or centrioles in the cell and is supposed to give rise to the central spindle.

**centrodeutoplasm** (sen-trō-dū'tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *δεύς* (epos), second, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, the granular substance of the testis-cells which may contribute to the formation of the idiozome. *Erlanger*, 1897.

**centrodorsal**, *n.* 2. In *paleont.*, a pentagonal plate found in many non-pedunculate crinoids (for example, *Urtiacrinus*) at the base of the cup and probably representing an atrophied stalk.

**centrogen** (sen'trō-jen), *a.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *-γενής*, produced.] Proceeding or radiating from the center, as, specifically, the skeleton of acantharians, which radiates from the central capsule.

**centrogenesis** (sen-trō-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] 1. Historical progress or evolution through the acquisition and elaboration of axial or central organization.—2. The radiate or peripheral type of form assumed by plants and also by some of the lower forms of the animal kingdom: distinguished from *dipleurogenesis* or bilaterality prevailing in animals.

We may, therefore, contrast these two great lines of ascent, which, with so many vicissitudes, have come up through the ages, as *Dipleurogenesis* and *Centrogenesis*.  
*L. H. Bailey*, *Survival of the Unlike*, p. 17.

**centrogenetic** (sen-trō-je-net'ik), *a.* Originated or developed on the rotate or peripheral type; pertaining to *centrogenesis*.

**centrogenic** (sen-trō-jen'ik), *a.* Characterized by *centrogenesis*: as, a *centrogenic* structure.

**Centrogenys** (sen-trō-jen'ē-nis), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *γένυς*, chin.] A genus of serranoid fishes of the Indian and western Pacific oceans.

**centroide**, *n.* 2. In *kinematics*, same as *\*centrode*. *Reuleaux*.—3. A point of emphasis or increased energy in a series of speech-sounds, or in any series of impulses. Also used attributively.

Just as in the case of an irregular solid body, we are driven to pick out points at which we can consider the whole mass to be located without altering the result under discussion. This is the *centroid* theory of the auditory and motor nature of speech that corresponds to the *centroid* theory of the course of thought.

*Scripture*, *Exper. Phonetics*, p. 448.

**Centroid of a coil**, the curve formed by the axis of any closed coil, such as a coil wound upon a ring where the axis is a closed curve.

**centroidal** (sen-troi'dal), *a.* [*centroid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a centroid. *Stud. Yale Psych. Lab.*, IX, 19.

**centrolecithal**, *a.* 2. In *embryol.*, noting that type of cleavage in which the dividing nuclei pass to the surface of the ovum, leaving the yolk in the center. This form of cleavage is characteristic of the *Arthropoda*, especially of the insects.

**Centrolepidaceæ** (sen'trō-lep-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hieronymus, 1873), < *Centrolepis* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Xyridales*, the bristlewort family, typified by the genus *Centrolepis* (which see). It embraces 6 genera and about 38 species, all natives of Australasia, small herbs chiefly growing in swamps, having bristle-shaped leaves and distichous flower-spikes or heads.

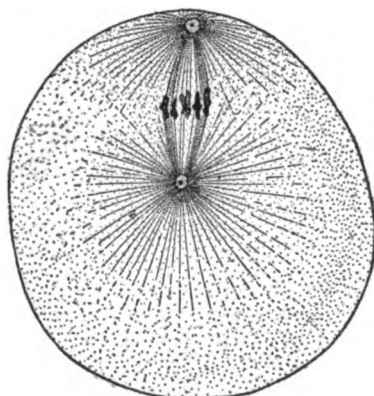
**centrolepidaceous** (sen'trō-lep-i-dā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *\*Centrolepidaceæ* (which see).

**centroplana** (sen-trō-plā'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, L. *centrum*, center, + *planus*, plane.] Organisms that are symmetrical with reference to a median plane, that is, that are bilateral. *Haeckel*.

**centroplasm** (sen'trō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, the substance of the centrosphere; the protoplasm which forms the attraction-sphere or central portion of the aster.

**centrosoma** (sen-trō-sō'mā), *n.*; pl. *centrosomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *σῶμα*, body.] Same as *\*centrosome*.

**centrosome** (sen'trō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *centrosoma*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *σῶμα*, body.]



Structure of the centrosome in the polar asters of a gasteropod, *Diastula*. Mitotic figure, formation of the first polar body. (MacFarland.) (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

In *cytol.*, a body of indeterminate nature in the center of each astrosphere of the dividing-cell.—**Cleavage centrosome**, the centrosome of the cleavage nucleus or that which forms the poles of the spindle for the division of the egg into the first two blastomeres.—**Sperm centrosome**, a centrosome supposed to be brought into the egg by the spermatozoon during fertilization.

**centrosphere** (sen'trō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] 1. In *cytol.*, a spherical, differentiated mass of cytoplasm surrounding the centrosome and constituting a pole of the karyokinetic spindle during cell-division. Also called *attraction-sphere*.—2. The central or interior portion of the earth, beginning at a somewhat indefinite depth, and involving materials and pressures of which we have no actual experience; contrasted with the successive outer shells, *lithosphere*, *hydrosphere*, and *atmosphere*.

The Earth consists of three parts: there is the vast unknown interior, or "centrosphere," concerning which physicists have not come to any unanimous decision, some saying that it is throughout solid and rigid, others that it is partly fluid, and others again that it is partly gaseous. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII, 228.

**centrospore** (sen'trō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, a point, spine, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant whose fruit is provided with spines which aid in dissemination by attachment. *F. E. Clements*.

## cephalic

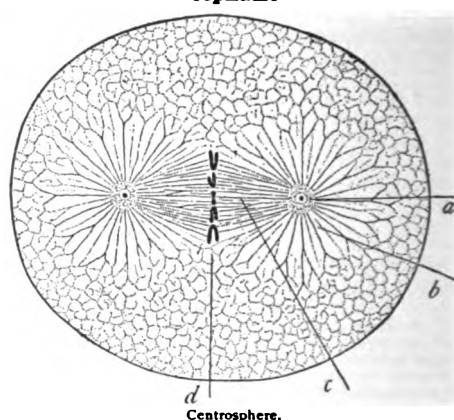


Diagram of the dividing cell, showing the mitotic figure and its relation to the cytoplasmic meshwork.

a, centrosome containing the centrosome; b, aster; c, spindle; d, chromosomes forming the equatorial plate. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

**centrostomatous** (sen-trō-stō'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having the mouth placed centrally, as a starfish.

**centrosymmetrical** (sen'trō-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *συμμετρικός*, symmetrical.] Having symmetry with respect to a point or center: said of crystals.

**centrosymmetry** (sen-trō-sim'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Symmetry with respect to a point or center, as in most crystals. See *\*symmetry*, 6.

**centroxylic** (sen-trok-sil'ik), *a.* [*centroxyly* + *-ic*.] Relating to centroxyly.

**centroxyly** (sen-trok-si-li), *n.* [Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ξύλον*, wood.] In *bot.*, primary centrifugal woody structure. *Van Tieghem*.

**centrum**, *n.* 3. In *geol.*, the focus or place of origin of an earthquake.

**centuplicate** (sen-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [Ll. *centuplicatus*, pp. of *centuplicare*, increase a hundredfold, < *centuplex*, a hundredfold.] I. a. Hundredfold.

II. *n.* One of a hundred things which correspond in every respect to one another.

**centuplication** (sen-tū'pli-kā'shon), *n.* [NL. < *centuplicatio* (n.), < *centuplicare*, increase a hundredfold: see *centuplicate*.] The act of centupling; reduplication a hundredfold.

**centuply** (sen-tū'pli), *adv.* A hundredfold.

**century**, *n.* 4. In *bot.*, a set of dried plants containing a hundred sheets.—To score a century in cricket, to score a hundred runs or more in a single inning.

The M. C. C. give a bat to every amateur or professional who scores a century for them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII, 276.

**cepe** (sep), *n.*; pl. *cēpes* (sep). [F. < L. *cepa*, onion.] A name sometimes given to edible species of *Boletus*.

To this genus [*Boletus*] belong the fungi known in France as *cēpes*, under which name they are imported into this country, but not in any great quantities. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 465.

**cephaline** (se-fā'e-lin), *n.* [NL. *Cephalis*, a genus of plants, + *-ine*.] An alkaloid, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, found with emetine in ipecacuanha. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 96-102° C. The salts are amorphous.

**cephalalgia**, *n.*—*Cephalalgia periodica*, megrim.—*Cephalalgia spasmodica*, sick-headache.

**cephalanthine** (sef-a-lan'thin), *n.* [*Cephalanthus* + *-ine*.] A white, amorphous, very bitter glucoside found in *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. It is dextrorotatory and melts at about 180° C.

**cephalanthous** (sef-ā-lan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *άνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, having the flowers in heads, as composite plants.

**cephalematocele** (sef-a-lē'mā-tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *αἷμα* (r-), blood, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] An effusion of blood between the skull and the scalp; communication with one of the cerebral sinuses.

**cephalhydrocele** (sef-al-hi'drō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὕδρον*, water, + *κῆλη*, hydrocele.] A collection of serous fluid beneath the scalp.

**cephalic**, *I. a.*—**Cephalic eye**. See *\*eye*.—**Cephalic race**, a race whose kinship is indicated by the form of the head: as long, *dolichocephalic*, or broad, *brachycephalic*. Negroes are long-heads; Mongolians, broad-heads; the Mediterranean and Baltic whites of Europe, in general long-heads; the Alpine whites, in general broad-heads. See *\*ethnic race*, *\*aglotic race*, and *\*macro-matic race*. *Giddings*, *Inductive Sociol.*, p. 63.—**Cephalic alita**, a peculiar pair of organs, of unknown function, found on most nemertea. They usually have the form



## cephalic

of lateral furrows or pits situated on the head and in close connection with the brain.

**II. n. 2.** In *phonetics*, a so-called 'head' or 'cerebral' sound. *Whitney, Sansk. Gram.*, § 45.  
**cephalin** (sef'a-lin), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-in*.] One of a group of organic phosphorized bodies obtained by Thudichum from brain tissue.

**Cephalina** (sef'a-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ina*.] A group of *Gregarinida*, consisting of *Eugregarinae*, which always possess an epimerite either as a transitory or as a permanent portion of the body. The body is divided typically by a septum into protomerite and deutomerite, but it may be non-septate. The group includes forms which are chiefly parasites of *Arthropoda*.

**cephalism** (sef'a-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ism*.] In *anthrop.*, characterization by the form of the head, particularly by the cephalic index.

**cephalum** (se-fal'i-um), *n.*; *pl. cephalia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, dim. of *κεφαλή*, head.] The woody enlargement at the summit of the stem of some *Cactaceae*, from which the flowers are developed.

**cephalization**, *n.* 2. A supposed tendency to a gradual increase in the size of the brain correlative with cultural development. *Amer. Anthropologist*, N. S., I., 410.

**cephalo-auricular** (sef'a-lō-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* Relating to the skull and the external ear.—**Cephalo-auricular angle**, the angle which the plane of the auricle makes with the side of the head.

**cephalocathartic** (sef'a-lō-ka-thār'tik), *a. and n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *καθαρτικός*, purging; see *cathartic*.] 1. *a.* Occasioning discharges from the nose; errhine.

**II. n.** A remedy which promotes the discharge of watery mucus from the nose.

**cephalocentesis** (sef'a-lō-sen-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κέντησις*, puncture.] Puncture of the skull to give exit to accumulated fluid.

**Cephalocereus** (sef'a-lō-sē-rē-us), *n.* [NL. (Pfeiffer, 1838), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *cereus*.] A genus of plants of the family *Cactaceae*, closely allied to *Cereus*. It is characterized by a globular or cylindrical enlargement, together with the presence of copious hairs or bristles in the fruiting area. They are all Mexican. *C. senilis* is the familiar old-man cactus, so named from the white hair-like covering.

**cephalocyst** (sef'a-lō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κύστις*, bag (cyst).] A cestoid worm.

**Cephalodiscus** (sef'a-lō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *δίσκος*, disk.] A remarkable colonial deep-sea animal associated by some with *Balanoglossus* and *Rhabdopleura* in the class *Adelochorda*. It resembles *Balanoglossus* in having the three regions of the body (proboscis, collar, and trunk), and in the presence of a structure resembling a notochord with the same relations to the nervous system as in *Balanoglossus*. It differs from the latter in having the alimentary canal so bent upon itself that mouth and anus are in close proximity, in having tentacles on the collar, in the small size of the proboscis, and in the presence of only one pair of openings that can be regarded as gill-slits. The individuals in the colony are not in organic connection but are surrounded by a common gelatinous sheath.



Cephalodiscus. Entire zooid. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology," after McIntosh.)

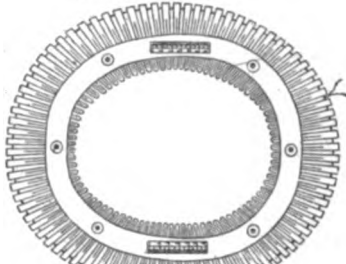
**cephalofacial** (sef'a-lō-fā'shal), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *L. facies*, face, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the head or, more particularly, the cranium and the face.—**Cephalofacial index**, the ratio of the capacity of the skull to that of the orbits, nasal fossae, and accessory sinuses.

**cephalogaster** (sef'a-lō-gas'tēr), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A sac-like expansion of the alimentary canal in the females of many parasitic isopod crustaceans, as *Portunus mænadis*, in which the inner wall projects into the lumen in the shape of numerous long processes covered with chitinous intima. In this region the absorption of food takes place.

**cephalogram** (sef'a-lō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *γραμμή*, a line.] In *anthrop.*, an out-

line of the head drawn by means of the cephalograph. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1902, p. 153.

**cephalograph** (sef'a-lō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, the head, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *anthrop.*, an



Harting's Cephalograph.

instrument designed for drawing outlines of the head, particularly the horizontal contour of the head.

**cephalohemometer** (sef'a-lō-hē-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring blood-pressure in the head.

**cephalolateral** (sef'a-lō-lat'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *L. lateralis*, of the side; see *lateral*.] Toward the head and to the side.

**cephalomancy** (sef'a-lō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *μαντία*, divination.] Divination by means of a head. See also *\*cephalomancy*.

**cephalomere** (sef'a-lō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *μέρος*, part.] One of the segments of the head region of arthropods.

**cephalon** (sef'a-lon), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head. Cf. *encephalon*.] The head region; the cephalic region; specifically. (a) In the *Trilobita*, the cephalic shield together with that part of the animal which it covers. (b) The anterior portion of the body of certain crustaceans, as the *Malacostraca*. *C. Spence Bate*.

**cephalone** (sef'a-lōn), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-one*.] In *anthrop.*, a skull or head of unusually large capacity, but without pathological characteristics; also, a person having a head or skull of unusually large capacity.

**cephalonoid** (sef'a-lō-noid), *a.* [*cephalone* + *-oid*.] In *anthrop.*, similar to a cephalone, or a healthy skull of extraordinary size.

**cephalonoman** (sef'a-lō-nō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *δνός*, ass, + *μαντία*, divination.] Divination by means of an ass's head.

**cephalopathy** (sef'a-lōp'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *πάθος*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of the head, especially of the brain.

**cephalophyma** (sef'a-lō-fī'mā), *n.*; *pl. cephalophymata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *φύμα*, a tumor.] A tumor of the head.

**cephalopodal** (sef'a-lōp'ō-dal), *a.* [*Cephalopoda* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopoda*.

**Cephalorachidian fluid**. Same as *cerebrospinal fluid*.

**cephalosome** (sef'a-lō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *σώμα*, body.] In arthropods, the head region.

**cephalostyle** (sef'a-lō-stil), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *στυλος*, pillar.] The anterior or cranial end of a notochord.

**Cephalotaceae** (sef'a-lō-tā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Cephalotus* + *-aceae*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the order *Rosales*, found in the swamps of King George Sound in western Australia. It contains the monotypic genus *Cephalotus*. This anomalous plant was regarded by Lindley as related to the pitcher-plants on account of the sac-like radical leaves. Later authors placed it in the *Saxifragaceae*. Engler restores it to family rank, chiefly on account of its rudimentary (haploclamydeous) flowers.

**cephalotic** (sef'a-lōt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *οὖς* (ōr-), ear.] In *biol.*, of, pertaining to, or exhibiting the presence of the ears on the middle line of the head.

Darvett also declares that the *cephalotic* state is similarly first indicated by a premature union of the folds in the region of the medulla, taking place before this part of the brain has widened out. In this way the auditory involution is approximated.

*Bateson, Study of Variation*, p. 458.

**cephalotractor** (sef'a-lō-trak'tor), *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *NL. tractor*.] An obstetrical forceps.

## ceratinize

**Cepheid** (sē-fē'id), *a. and n.* [L. *Cepheus*, < Gr. *Κηφείας*, Cepheus, a mythical king, whose name was given to a constellation, + *-id*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the star δ Cephei.—**Cepheid star**, one of a class of variable stars of punctual periodicity which in the character of their variation resemble δ Cephei.

**II. n.** A variable star of the type of δ Cephei.

**cepotaph** (sep'ō-tāf), *n.* [Gr. *κήπος*, garden, + *τάφος*, tomb.] A cinerary urn deposited in a garden. *C. Maitland*.

**ceppo** (chep'pō), *n.* [It., a stump, block, < L. *cippus*, a stump.] The cemented fluvioglacial gravels of northern Italy.

The presence however of the highly denuded *ceppo* underlying the great terminal moraines of Ivrea, Comu, etc., shows that these latter cannot be the product of the second and greatest extension of the alpine glaciers.

*J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age*, p. 562.

**ceptor** (sep'tor), *n.* [L. *-ceptor* in *acceptor*, *receptor*, etc., a form, in comp., of *captor*, taker; see *captor*.] Same as *\*haptine*.

**Cera alba**, white or bleached wax.—**Cera flava**, yellow wax.

**ceradia** (sē-rā'di-ā), *n.* [NL. *Ceradia* (see def.).] A yellow oleoresin obtained from *Ceradia furcata*.

**ceradin** (ser'a-din), *n.* [*Ceradia* + *-in*.] An amber-colored oleoresin obtained from *Ceradia furcata*. It has the odor of elemi.

**ceragate** (ser'a-gāt), *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, + *E. agate*.] The normal form would be *\*cerachate*.] A yellow variety of carnelian; generally produced artificially by impregnating or dyeing chalcedony with a chromium solution.

**ceraginous** (sē-rā'jī-nus), *a.* Of the nature of cerago or bee-bread.

**ceral**, *a.* 2. Pertaining or relating to wax.

**ceram**. An abbreviation of *ceramics*.

**ceramiceous** (se-rā-mi-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceramiaceae*.

**Ceramic photography**. See *\*photoceramica*.—**Ceramic stone**, a trade-name for a building-material made from broken glass ground to powder, devitrified, and in a second furnace softened by heat and pressed into any desired form.

**cerasin**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 2. A name of two coal-tar colors, otherwise known as *fast red A* and *Bordeaux B*.—**Cerasin orange**. See *\*orange*.—**Cerasin red**. See *\*red*.

**cerasin**<sup>2</sup> (ser'a-sin), *n.* [Appar. based on *cer(ebrin)*.] A compound, C<sub>70</sub>H<sub>136</sub>O<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, obtained in small amounts by warming cows' brains with a solution of barium hydroxid. It is neutral and resembles cerebrin in its properties.

**cerasinose** (ser'a-sin-ōs), *n.* [*cerasine* + *-ose*.] A sugar, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (?), formed by the action of dilute acids on cherry gum. It is crystalline, very hygroscopic, and reduces Fehling's solution.

**cerat**. An abbreviation of Latin *ceratum*, (ointment).

**cerate**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—**Blistering cerate**, a mixture of spermaceti cerate and cantharides.—**Goulard's cerate**, cerate containing subacetate of lead.—**Hufeland's cerate**, cerate containing acid of zinc.—**Spermaceti cerate**, a mixture of spermaceti, olive-oil, and white wax.

**ceratectomy** (ser-a-tek'tō-mi), *n.* [Also *keratectomy* (and *kerectomy*); < Gr. *κέρας* (keras), horn (ὄρνις κερατοειδής, the cornea), + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the cornea.

**cerated**, *a.* 2. In *ornith.*, same as *cerate*<sup>1</sup>.

**ceratenchyma** (ser-a-teng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (keras), horn, + *ἐγχύμα*, infusion.] In *bot.*, the tissue which consists of effete sieve-tubes and has a horny texture.

**Ceraterpetum** (ser-a-tēr'pē-tum), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* (keras), horn, + *ἐρπετόν*, a reptile.] A genus of extinct microsaurian amphibians with a pair of large backward-pointing horns attached to the posterior cranial bones. It has been found in the coal-measures of Ireland and Ohio.

**ceratiasis** (ser-a-ti'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., also *keratiasis*; < Gr. *κέρας* (keras), horn, + *-iasis*.] A condition in which there are a number of warts of horny consistence on the skin.

**ceratina**, *n.* [cap.] 3. A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Solanaceae*. See *Solandra*.

**Ceratinidae** (ser-a-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratina* + *-idae*.] A family of true bees.

**ceratinization** (ser'a-tin-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [Also *keratinization*; < *ceratinize* + *-ation*.] The act of becoming of horny hardness.

**ceratinize** (se-rat'i-niz), *v. i.*; *pret. and pp. ceratinized*, *ppr. ceratinizing*. [Also *keratinize*; < *ceratin-ous* + *-ize*.] To become of a horny hardness.

## ceratinoid

**ceratinoid** (se-rat'i-noid), *a.* [*ceratin* + *-oid*.] Resembling ceratin or horn in physical or chemical structure. Also *keratinoid*.

**ceratinose** (ker'a-ti-nōs), *n.* [Also *keratinose*; < *ceratin* + *-ose*.] An albumose derived from ceratin.

**ceratinous** (ser-at'i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *κεράτινος*, of horn, < *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn.] Having a horny structure or consistency.

**Ceratiomyxa** (se-rat'i-ō-mik'sā), *n.* [NL. (Schröter, 1889), < Gr. *κεράτιον*, dim. of *κέρας*, horn, + *μύξα*, slime.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi having the spores white or yellowish and developed on the outside of the plasmodium. *C. mucida* occurs on logs, producing small tufted, branched white fructifications.

**Ceratiomycaceæ** (se-rat'i-ō-mik-sā'sē-ē), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Ceratiomyxa* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi named from the genus *Ceratiomyxa*. Same as *Ceratiaceæ*, which is an invalid name.

**ceratitic** (ser-a-tit'ik), *a.* [*ceratite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Ceratites*.

**Ceratitida** (ser-a-tit'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.] A division of the ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites represented by the family *Ceratitidae* and genus *Ceratites*.

**ceratitis**, *n.* Specifically—2. An infectious disease of the eyes of cattle and sheep, characterized by an intense inflammation of the conjunctiva, swelling of the eyelids, and an early opacity with later ulceration of the cornea.

In certain localities great numbers of cows were found dead or dying, all of them exhibiting symptoms of suppurative keratitis and conjunctivitis.

*Rep. Bur. Animal Industry, 1901, p. 29.*

**Ceratitis bullosa**, inflammation of the cornea, marked by the formation of minute blisters which break and result in ulceration.—**Interstitial ceratitis**, chronic corneal inflammation, with the formation of opacities in the substance of the cornea which later usually disappear more or less completely.—**Myotic ceratitis**. Same as *\*ceratomycois*.—**Oyster-shuckers' ceratitis**, acute inflammation of the cornea in oyster-openers, caused by wounding of the eye with pieces of shell.—**Parachymatous ceratitis**, inflammation of the cornea marked by the formation of opacities: the latter usually disappear as the disease, which is exceedingly slow in its course, subsides.—**Reapers' ceratitis**, inflammation of the cornea caused by the irritation of sharp spicules of grain which wound the eyes of reapers.—**Vascular ceratitis**, inflammation of the cornea accompanied by a formation of new blood-vessels beneath the conjunctiva and in the outer layers of the cornea: usually a precursor of pannus.

**cerato-angioma** (ser'a-tō-an-ji-ō'mā), *n.* [NL., also *kerato-angioma*.] Same as *\*angioceratoma*.

**Ceratobranchial of the fifth arch**, one of a pair of bones, usually bearing teeth, situated just behind the gill-arches of fishes: they represent a fifth arch, the inferior pharyngeal arch. See *pharyngeal*. *Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 519.*

**Ceratocampa** (ser-a-tō-kam'pā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *κάμπη*, caterpillar.] A genus of moths typical of the family *Ceratocampidae*, formed by Harris to contain the regal walnut-moth, now known as *Citheronia regalis*.

**ceratocampid** (ser-a-tō-kam'pid), *n.* One of the family *Ceratocampidae*.

**Ceratocampidæ** (ser-a-tō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratocampa* + *-idæ*.] A family of American moths, containing only a few genera, but very striking forms, like the regal walnut-moth, *Citheronia regalis*, whose larva is known as the hickory horned devil.

**ceratoconus** (ser'a-tō-kō'nus), *n.* [NL., also *keratoconus*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *κωνος*, cone.] A form of staphyloma corneæ, of the same nature as buphthalmos, in which the bulging of the cornea has a conical shape. Also called *conical cornea*.

**ceratoderma** (ser'a-tō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL., also *keratoderma*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Disease of the skin marked by horny thickening of the epidermis.

**ceratodermia** (ser'a-tō-dēr'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., also *keratodermia*.] Same as *\*ceratoderma*.

**ceratohyalin** (ser'a-tō-hi'a-lin), *n.* [Also *keratohyalin*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *ύαλος*, glass, + *-in*.] A peculiar substance which forms the granules in the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

**ceratohyaline** (ser'a-tō-hi'a-lin), *a.* [Also *keratohyaline*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *ύαλος*, glass, + *-ine*.] Of glassy appearance and horny consistence, as the cells in the stratum granulosum of the skin.

**ceratoid**. I. *a.* 3. Shaped like a horn.

II. *n.* Same as *cornea*.

**ceratoiditis** (ser'a-toi-di'tis), *n.* [NL., also *keratoiditis*; < *ceratoid* + *-itis*.] Same as *ceratitis*. *Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1515.*

**cerato-iridocyclitis** (ser'a-tō-ir'i-dō-si-kl'i'tis), *n.* [NL., also *kerato-iridocyclitis*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *ίρις* (*irid-*), iris, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cornea, iris, and ciliary body.

**cerato-iritis** (ser'a-tō-ir'i'tis), *n.* [NL., also *kerato-iritis*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *ίρις*, iris, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of both iris and cornea.

**ceratolysis** (ser-a-tol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., also *keratolysis*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *λύσις*, loosening.] 1. Loosening and partial separation of the epidermis from the deeper layers of the skin. 2. Atrophy of the horny layer of the epidermis.

**ceratoma** (ser-a-tō'mā), *n.*; *pl. ceratomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *-oma*.] A horny growth. Also spelled *keratoma*.

**ceratomalacia** (ser'a-tō-mā-lā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., also *keratomalacia*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Softening of the cornea.

**ceratomania** (ser'a-tō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *μανία*, madness.] In vegetable teratol., the abnormal production of horn-like or hooded structures in flowers.

**ceratometer** (ser-a-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [Also *keratometer*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), cornea, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for determining the irregularities in curvature of the cornea, and the resultant astigmatism.

**ceratomycois** (ser'a-tō-mi-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., also *keratomycois*; < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis*.] Inflammation of the cornea associated with a fungoid growth. *Lancet, July 11, 1903, p. 101.*

**ceratophore** (ser'a-tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *φέρω*, to bear.] An organ or a region bearing cerata, as in certain worms.

**ceratophyllaceous** (ser'a-tō-flī-lā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Ceratophyllaceæ*; resembling or pertaining to the genus *Ceratophyllum*.

**ceratophyllin** (ser-a-tof'i-lin), *n.* [*Ceratophyllum* + *-in*.] Same as *\*atraric acid*.

**ceratophyllous** (ser'a-tō-fl'us), *a.* [NL. *ceratophyllus*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In bot., horn-leaved; having long, slender, pointed leaves.

**Ceratopogon** (ser-a-tō-pō'gon), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *πώγων*, beard.] A notable genus of midges, of the family *Chironomidae*, containing very minute species which bite severely. *C. nocivum* is the punky, well known to hunters and fishermen in the north woods of New England and in Canada. See *punky*.



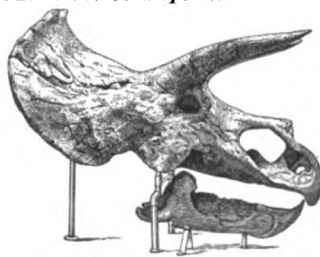
*Ceratopogon stelleri*, highly magnified. (U. S. D. A.)

**Ceratops** (ser'a-tops), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *ὄψ*, face.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles from the Laramie Cretaceous beds of America. The skull carried a pair of large horn-cores and the body was covered with dermal scutes.—**Ceratops beds**, in geol., a name given by Marsh to deposits of the Laramie Cretaceous in Wyoming, because of the abundance of the dinosaurian reptiles *Ceratops* contained in them.

**Ceratopsia** (ser'a-top'si-ā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *ὄψ*, view, appearance.] The *Ceratopsidæ* considered as a suborder.

**ceratopsid** (ser-a-top'sid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ceratopsidæ*.

II. One of the *Ceratopsidæ*.



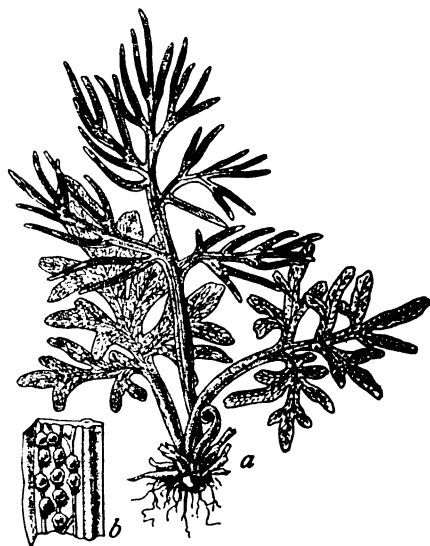
Skull of *Triceratops*, a typical member of the family *Ceratopsidæ*.

## Ceratostomella

**Ceratopsidæ** (ser-a-top'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratopsia* + *-idæ*.] In paleont., a family of predentate Cretaceous dinosaurs. They had the cranium developed into a shield overhanging the neck, and a large horn over each eye. There was sometimes a small horn on the nose. The family contains such species as *Triceratops*, *Torosaurus*, and *Agathaumas*.

**Ceratopteridaceæ** (ser'a-top-ter-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Underwood, 1900), < *Ceratopteris* (*Ceratopterid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of annual aquatic ferns of the order *Filicales*. It comprises the genus *Ceratopteris*, which embraces a single species, *C. thalictroides*, with fragile bi- or triplinnate fronds of two sorts, the sterile ones, which are floating, and the fertile ones, which are reduced and have the ultimate divisions pod-like, i. e., with revolute margins, and in which the sori are scattered, with a broad ring.

**Ceratopteris** (ser-a-top'tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (Bronnigart, 1821), < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, +



*Ceratopteris thalictroides*. *a.*, an entire plant showing habit; *b.*, portion of a fructing branch enlarged to show the sori. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

*περίς*, a fern. The allusion is to the antler-like appearance of the fertile fronds.] A genus of floating ferns, constituting the family *Ceratopteridaceæ*. *C. thalictroides*, the only species, occurs in Florida and Louisiana and widely in the tropics.

**ceratopycnidium** (ser'a-tō-pik-nid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. ceratopycnidia* (-ī). [Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + NL. *pycnidium*.] A horn-shaped pycnidium such as is produced by species of *Apiosporium*.

**Ceratosaurs** (ser'a-tō-sā'rus), *n.* [Gr. *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles of great size, from the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado. They were characterized by a large skull with a median horn and overhanging prefrontals, very short and small fore legs, large hind legs, and extended tail. The animal had the aspect of a kangaroo, standing erect on its hind legs with the help of its tail. It attained a length of 20 feet.



Nose-horned Lizard (*Ceratosaurs*). After a restoration by Knight.

**ceratoscope** (ser'a-tō-skōp), *n.* See *\*keratoscope*.

**ceratoscopy** (ser-a-tōs'kō-pl), *n.* See *keratoscopy*.

**Ceratostomella** (ser'a-tō-stō-mel'ā), *n.* [NL. (Saccardo, 1879), < *κέρας* (*kepar-*), horn, + *στόμα*, mouth, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of pyre-

## Ceratostomella

nomycetous fungi having small globose, mostly superficial perithecia provided with slender elongate necks. The asci are ovoid and the spores one-celled and hyaline. The name refers to the resemblance of the neck of the perithecium to a horn. The species are saprophytic on timber. *C. pilifera* causes a blue color on lumber. See *Stilting*, 4.

**ceratotrich** (sê-rat'ô-trik), *n.* [NL. *ceratotrichium*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*kepas*), horn, + *τριχ* (*trich*), hair.] A horny, flexible, fibrous, unjointed, and usually unbranched fin-ray of *Elasmobranchii* and *Holocephali*.

**ceratotrichium** (ser'â-tô-trik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ceratotrichia* (-i). [NL.] Same as *ceratotrich*.

In the *Elasmobranchii* and *Holocephali*, and probably also in the *Acanthodii* and *Ichthyoptomi*, these rays [dermal fin-rays] are unjointed, occasionally branched and composed of a fibrous substance of horny consistence without bone-cells. When placoid scales are present, they are quite independent of the rays and more superficial. The author calls these rays "*Ceratotrichia*." Their origin is unknown, but for the present they must be considered as special developments of the connective tissue. *Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc.*, Oct., 1904, p. 313.

**ceratunian** (se-râ'ni-an), *a.* Same as *ceratunian*.

**ceratograph** (se-râ-nô-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *κεραυνός*, thunder, + *γραφειν*, write.] An instrument by means of which the occurrence of a thunderstorm or of lightning is chronographically recorded.

In the Annual Report for 1901-02 of St. Ignace College, Cleveland, Ohio, the Reverend F. L. Odenbach publishes an appendix on the work of his meteorological observatory during the past year. This begins with an account of his new lightning recorder, or *ceratograph*. . . . The various parts of the instrument were a relay, a telegraph sounder, a coherer, choking coil, two batteries, a recording drum, or chronograph, a copper collector on the roof of the college, and a copper wire leading from it down to the instrument in the observatory. *U. S. Monthly Weather Rev.*, June, 1902, p. 313.

**ceratophobia** (se-râ-nô-fô-bi-â), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεραυνός*, thunder, + *φοβία*, < *φοβειν*, fear.] A morbid fear of thunderstorms.

**ceratunian** (se-râ-nô-fô-bi-â), *n.* [Gr. *κεραυνόσκοπία*, < *κεραυνός*, thunder, + *σκοπειν*, view.] Divination by observation of lightning.

**Cerberic** (sêr'bê-rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cerberus; resembling or befitting Cerberus.

**cerberetin** (sêr-bi-rê'tin), *n.* [*cerberin*.] An amorphous citron-yellow compound formed by the hydrolysis of cerberin.

**cerarial** (sêr-kâ-ri-al), *a.* [*ceraria* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a ceraria or larval distome.

**cerocystis** (sêr-kô-sis'tis), *n.* [Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] A tailed cysticercoid.

**ceropid** (sêr'kô-pid), *a.* Of or belonging to the homopterous family *Ceropidae*.

**ceropod** (sêr'kô-pod), *n.* [Gr. *κέρκος*, a tail, + *πούς* (*pod*), a foot.] In the phyllocarid and allied forms of *Crustacea*, one of the two caudal spines adjoining and articulated to the terminal segment or telson.

**Cercosporella** (sêr'kô-spô-rel'â), *n.* [NL. (Saccardo), < Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *σπορά*, seed (spore), + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of parasitic hyphomycetous fungi having simple or branched hyaline fertile hyphae and elongate many-celled hyaline conidia. *C. persica* attacks peach-leaves. See *Frosty Mildew*.

**cereallism** (sê-rê-al-izm), *n.* [*cereal* + *-ism*.] The practice of eating nothing or little but cereals.

**cerealist** (sê-rê-al-ist), *n.* [*cereal* + *-ist*.] One who makes a special study of cereals; a botanist or agriculturist who is versed or engaged in the production of edible grains: as, A. B., *cerealist* of the United States Department of Agriculture.

**cerealose** (sê-rê-a-lôs), *n.* [*cereal* + *-ose*.] A mixture of dextrin, maltose, and glucose formed by the action of glucose on starch.

**cereal-rust** (sê-rê-al-rust'), *n.* Any one of the species or varieties of rust which attack the cereals, wheat, oats, rye, etc., especially *Puccinia graminis* and its varieties.

**Cerebellar gait**, an irregular gait associated with disease of the cerebellum.

**cerebellic** (sê-rê-bel'ik), *a.* Same as *cerebellar*.

**cerebellifugal** (sê-rê-be-lif'ü-gal), *a.* [L. *cerebellum*, cerebellum, + *fugere*, flee, + *-al*.] Moving in a direction away from the cerebellum.

**cerebellipetal** (sê-rê-be-lip'e-tal), *a.* [L. *cerebellum*, cerebellum, + *petere*, seek, + *-al*.] Moving in a direction toward the cerebellum.

**cerebellopontile** (sê-rê-bel'ô-pôn'til), *a.* [L. *cerebellum*, cerebellum, + *pons* (*pons*), bridge, + *-ile*.] Relating to the cerebellum and the pons Varolii.

The occurrence of a tumor in the cerebellopontile angle in many of these cases of sarcomatosis was mentioned, and the question of operation was raised.

*Med. Record*, July 11, 1903, p. 77.

**Cerebral apophysis, diabetes, flexure, meningitis.** See *Apophysis*, etc.—**Cerebral neurasthenia.** Same as *neurasthenia*.—**Cerebral organ**, one of the sense-organs in nemerteans and cephalopods. It is a ciliate neuroglandular pit found at the side of the head, in close relation to the hinder part of the brain.—**Cerebral pneumonia, sinus.** See *Pneumonia* and *Sinus*.—**Cerebral trigone.** Same as *fornix cerebri*.

**cerebralgia** (ser-ê-bral'ji-â), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, brain, + Gr. *ἀλγος*, ache.] Severe and deep-seated headache.

**cerebrational** (ser-ê-brâ'shon-al), *a.* [*cerebration* + *-al*.] Relating to cerebration or brain-action.

**cerebrationist** (ser-ê-brâ'shon-ist), *n.* [*cerebration* + *-ist*.] One of a former school of philosophers who, at a time when the anatomy of the brain was but little known, held that the brain is the seat of all mental processes. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II, 300.

**cerebriform cancer.** See *Cancer*.

**cerebrifugal** (ser-ê-brif'ü-gal), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *fugere*, flee, + *-al*.] Passing from the brain: said of nervous impulses and nerve-fibers.

**cerebripetal** (ser-ê-brip'e-tal), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *petere*, seek, + *-al*.] Passing toward the brain: said of nervous impulses and nerve-fibers.

**cerebrobuccal** (ser-ê-brô-buk'al), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *bucca*, mouth, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cerebral and the buccal ganglia: as, the *cerebrobuccal* connective in mollusks. *Parker and Haeckel, Text-book of Zool.*, I, 679.

**cerebrology** (ser-ê-brô'lo-jî), *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + Gr. *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of the brain in its anatomical, functional, and pathological relations.

**cerebromalacia** (ser-ê-brô-ma-lâ'si-â), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Same as *softening of the brain*.

**cerebromeningeal** (ser-ê-brô-me-nin'jê-al), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + Gr. *μνινγίς*, membrane, + *-eal*.] Relating to the brain and its membranes. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 226.

**cerebromeningitis** (ser-ê-brô-men-in'jî-tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, brain, + NL. *meningitis*.] Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

**cerebrometer** (ser-ê-brom'e-têr), *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for recording variations in the volume of the brain under special conditions.

**cerebropleural** (ser-ê-brô-plê'ral), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + NL. *pleura* + *-al*.] A term applied to the ganglion formed by the union of the cerebral and the pleural ganglia in certain lamellibranch mollusks.

The supra-oesophageal ganglion of Anodonta is usually regarded as representing both the cerebral and pleural ganglia, and is commonly spoken of as the "*cerebropleural*." *Nature*, Oct. 29, 1903, p. 623.

**cerebropsychic** (ser-ê-brô-si'kik), *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *ψυχή*, mind.] Relating to the brain as the organ of the mind, together with its functions as such.

Victims of spinal injury concussion and *cerebro-psychic* shock. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 21.

**cerebroscopy** (ser-ê-bros'kô-pi), *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Examination of the fundus of the eye for the purpose of obtaining data concerning the circulation of blood in the brain.

**cerebrose** (ser-ê-brôs), *n.* [L. *cerebrum* + *-ose*.] A variety of sugar, isomeric with glucose, found in brain-tissue.

**cerebroside** (ser-ê-brô-sid), *n.* [*cerebrose* + *-ide*.] One of a group of decomposition-products of protogon, of the type of cerebrin.

**cerebrospinal** (ser-ê-brô-spi'nant), *n.* [*Cerebrospinal* (a) + *-ant*.] A therapeutic agent which acts upon the brain and the spinal cord.

**cerebrosuria** (ser-ê-brô-sû-ri-â), *n.* [NL., < *cerebrose* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] A form of diabetes in which the urine contains cerebrose.

**Cerebrum abdominale**, the abdominal brain or solar plexus.

**ceremonial**. I. *a.*—**Ceremonial stone**, in *archæol.*, a somewhat indefinite term applied to any one of a large class of variously shaped stone implements, many of which are finely finished and show great care in their manufacture. They have been variously classified and subdivided, but their use is almost entirely conjectural.

The so-called *ceremonial stones* are variously subdivided and named by different writers. They are supposed to have been devoted to religious, superstitious, medical, emblematic, or ceremonial purposes; to be badges of authority, insignia of rank, tokens of valorous deeds, or

## cerosiline

perhaps some sort of heraldic device; in short, the uses to which they might, in their different forms, be assigned, are limited only by the imagination.

*Smithsonian Rep.*, 1892, p. 115.

II. *n.* 3. A prehistoric stone implement supposed to have been used for ceremonial purposes.

He (Mr. Moorehead) called attention to the necessity of an archeological nomenclature for the various 'unknown forms' in slate and granite which have hitherto been called '*ceremonials*'—a meaningless term in the opinion of the author. *Science*, Jan. 24, 1902, p. 124.

**ceremonialist** (ser-ê-mô'ni-al-ist), *n.* [*ceremonial* + *-ist*.] One who favors or is given to ceremonial observances in religion; one who lays stress on external forms in religious worship; a ritualist.

**ceremonialize** (ser-ê-mô'ni-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ceremonialized*, ppr. *ceremonializing*. [*ceremonial* + *-ize*.] To make ceremonial or ritualistic.

**ceremony**, *n.*—To stand upon ceremony, to be punctilious or insistent on the due observance of polite usages, or formalities.

You know I never stand upon ceremony with such people. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, viii.

**cerer** (sêr'êr), *n.* [*ceres*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who ceres a corpse, or wraps it in cerecloth.

**ceresial** (ser-ê-vis'i-al), *a.* See *ceresial*.

**ceria** (sê'ri-â), *n.* [NL. *ceria*, < *cerium* (which see).] Cerium oxide: used in small proportion, with thorium or thorium oxide, in the mantles of Welsbach incandescent gas-lamps.

**cerianthid** (ser-i-an'thid), *n.* One of the *Cerianthidae*, as the vestlet.

**Cerianthidea** (sê'ri-an-thid'ê-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cera* (Gr. *κέρως*, wax, + Gr. *άνθος*, flower, + *-id-ea*.] An order of *Zoantharia*. It consists of solitary forms which retain the primitive bilateral symmetry of the zooid, without a skeleton, and with numerous mesenteries which are arranged symmetrically in pairs and devoid of muscle-banners.

**ceric** (sê'rik), *a.* [L. *cera*, wax, + *-ic*.] Derived from wax.—**Ceric acid**, an amorphous acid, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>13</sub>, formed by the action of nitric acid on cerin.

**cerigerous** (sê-rij'e-rus), *a.* [L. *cera*, wax, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. Producing wax.—2. In *ornith.*, having a cere: same as *cerate*.

**cerilla** (thâ-rêl'ya), *n.* [Sp., < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] A match; a wax taper. [Spanish America.]

**cerinin** (ser'i-nin), *n.* [Gr. *κέρινος*, < *κέρως*, wax, + *-in*.] A wax-like or fat-like substance obtained from the lignite of Gerstewitz near Merseburg in Germany.

**cermatid** (sêr-mat'id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the myriopod family *Cermatidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cermatidae*.

**cern** (sêrn), *v. i.* [L. *cernere*, decide, judge: see *cern*, *decern*, *discern*, etc.] To elect and make known an intention to enter upon an inheritance: a modern term used in reference to Roman law.

**cernier** (ser-nyâ'), *n.* [F., connected with Sp. *chernia*.] The stone-bass.

**cerniture** (sêr'ni-tür), *n.* [Irreg. *cern*, *v.*, + *-iture*. The right word would be *cretion*, < L. *cretio(n)*.] The act of formally resolving to enter upon an inheritance: a modern term used in reference to Roman law.

**cerography**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cerography*.

**cerolin** (ser'ô-lin), *n.* [Gr. *κέρως*, wax, + *-ol* + *-in*.] A fatty substance found in yeast. It has laxative properties.

**ceroline** (ser'ô-lin), *n.* [Prob. < L. *cera*, wax, + *oleum*, oil, + *-ine*.] The allusion would be to the waxy or oily character of these plants which prevents water from adhering to their leaves.] Either of the two American jewel-weeds, *Impatiens aurea* and *I. biflora*.

**Ceromya** (ser-o-mi'â), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (†), horn, + *μύς*, a muscle.] A genus of extinct pelecypods with elongate-cordate inflated valves and edentulous hinge: abundant in Jurassic rocks.

**ceroplast** (sê-rô-plast), *n.* [Gr. *κέρως*, wax, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] A mold, properly in wax, but sometimes in other substances. *De Morgan*.

**ceroplasty** (sê-rô-plas'ti), *n.* Same as *ceroplastic*.

**cerosic** (sê-rô'sik), *a.* [*ceros* (in) + *-ic*.] Derived from *cerosin*.—**Cerosic acid**, a crystalline acid, C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained by heating *cerosin* with soda-lime.

**cerosiline** (sê-rô-si-lin), *n.* [*cerose* + *-il* + *-ine*.] Palm-tree wax from the common Andes wax-palm, *Ceroxylon andicola*, or from the Klop-

## cerosiline

stock palm, *Klopstockia cerifera*. It softens easily, but melts only at a temperature above 102-105° C. It is used for candles.

**cerotene** (ser'ō-tēn), *n.* [*cerote* + *-ene*.] A solid hydrocarbon,  $C_{27}H_{54}$ , obtained by the distillation of Chinese wax. It melts at 57-58° C.

**cerotin** (ser'ō-tin), *n.* [*cerot(ic)* + *-in*.] Same as *ceryl alcohol*,  $C_{27}H_{55}OH$ .

**cerotype** (ser'ō-tip'), *n.* [*Gr. κηρός, wax, + τύπος, type*.] The art or process of engraving through a coating of prepared wax spread over a smooth plate from which a printing surface can be produced by the plaster process of stereotyping or by electrotyping.

**cerous** (sē'rus), *a.* [*cer(um)* + *-ous*.] In *chem.*, containing the metal cerium with apparent triad valence: as, *cerous sulphate*, *cerous oxid*, etc.

**cerro** (ther'rō), *n.* [*Sp. Pg., a hill, ridge*.] A hill; a ridge; a hogback.

**cert.**, **certif.** Abbreviations (*a*) of *certificate*; (*b*) of *certify*; (*c*) of *certified*.

**certainty**, *n.*—**Objective certainty**, properly, certainty in sense 1. It consists in the accordance of the real facts with an assertion that might be made. Venn (1834-83) uses the term, in a sense closely approaching that of reality, for that character of a fact which consists in its not only being independent of our opinion as to its truth (which constitutes its reality), but also in its being independent of our spatial and temporal relation to it.—**Of a certainty**, assuredly; beyond doubt. *Dan. II. 8.*

**certifiable** (sēr'ti-fi-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being certified or attested: as, *certifiable results*.

**certificate**, *n.* 2. (*b*) An official written representation that some act has or has not been done, or that some event has occurred, or that some formal legal requirement has been fulfilled. It usually issues from some court for the purpose of giving notice of things done in the court, or to authorize or warrant some act upon the part of some other court or judge. (*c*) A document used in the British custom-house by which certain goods formerly imported can be exported and the duties paid upon importation refunded.—**Attorney's certificate**. See *attorney*.—**Audit certificate**. See *audit*.—**Certificate of merit**, a certificate issued to an enlisted man who has distinguished himself in service. It is granted by the President of the United States upon the recommendation of the corps or regimental commander and entitles the bearer to extra pay. His name is also enrolled in the annual Army Register.—**Certificate of service**, a certificate issued by the War Department to replace a certificate of discharge lost by a soldier. **Judge's certificate**, in *Eng. law practice*: (*a*) A written statement of the judge presiding at a trial that a party is entitled to costs. (*b*) The opinion of the court, signed by the judges, upon a question of law submitted to them by the chancellor for their decision.—**Tax certificate**. Same as *tax deed* or *tax lease* (which see).

**certificator** (sēr'ti-fi-kā-tōr), *n.* One who certifies; one who makes or gives a certificate.

**certificatory** (sēr'ti-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of the nature of a certificate; that serves to certify: as, a letter *certificatory*, or written testimonial.

II. *n.* A letter certificatory.

**cerulean**, *a.* II. *n.* 1. Blue; cerulean color.—2. A blue-stocking. [Humorous.]

Oh! ye, who make the fortune of all books!  
Benign *Ceruleans* of the second sex!  
Who advertise new poems by your looks,  
Your "imprimatur" will ye not annex?  
*Byron, Don Juan, IV. 108.*

**ceruleite** (sē-rō-lē-it), *n.* [*cerule(an)* + *-ite*.] A hydrated arseniate of aluminum and copper, occurring in bright blue clay-like masses: found in Chile.

**cerulic** (sē-rō'lik), *a.* [*L. cærul(us)*, blue, + *-ic*.] Of a blue color.—**Cerulic acid**, an acid of doubtful identity supposed to be formed by the oxidation of caffeic acid by the air.

**cerulignol** (sē-rō-lig'nōl), *n.* [*L. cærul(us)*, blue, + *lign(um)*, wood, + *-ol*.] The methyl ether of 3, 4-dihydroxypropylbenzene,  $HO.C_6H_3(C_3H_7)OCH_3$ . It is an oil with an odor which resembles that of creosote; it boils at 241° C.

**cerulin**, *n.* See *cerulein*.

**ceruminal** (sē-rō'mi-nāl), *a.* [*cerumen (min-)* + *-al*.] Same as *ceruminous*.

**Cervical canal**. See *canal*.—**Cervical cross**, a structure on the embryo of *Pentastoma tenuicoides*, shaped like a raised cross and situated in a cup-shaped groove. It is the trace of the so-called "dorsal cone" which connected the two chitinous thickenings surrounding the embryo.—**Cervical flexure, glands, ligaments, pregnancy**. See *flexure*, etc.—**Cervical triangles**. See *anterior triangle of the neck* and *posterior triangle of the neck*, under *triangle*.—**Cervical vertebrae**. See *vertebra*. 1 (*b*).

**cervico-axillary** (sēr'vi-kō-ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to both the neck and the axilla.

**cervicodorsal** (sēr'vi-kō-dōr'sāl), *a.* [*L. cervix*, neck, + *dorsum*, back, + *-al*.] Relating

to the neck and back. The cervicodorsal region comprises the neck and back; the cervicodorsal vertebrae are those of the neck and thorax considered collectively.

**cervicoscapular** (sēr'vi-kō-skāp'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. cervix*, neck, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Pertaining to both the neck and the scapula.

**cervicothoracic** (sēr'vi-kō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*L. cervix*, neck, + *thorax*, chest, thorax.] Relating to the neck and thorax, considered collectively. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 272.

**cervisial, cerevisial** (sēr-, ser-ē-vis'i-āl), *a.* [*L. cervisia*, beer.] Relating or pertaining to beer.

**cervisious** (sēr-vis'i-ūs), *a.* Same as *\*cervisial*.

**cervoid** (sēr'void), *a.* [*L. cervus*, a deer, + *Gr. εἶδος, form*.] Deer-like; resembling a deer.

**Ceryl alcohol**, a white crystalline alcohol,  $C_{27}H_{55}OH$ , occurring in Chinese wax as the ester of cerotic acid. It melts at 79° C. When fused with caustic potash it yields cerotic acid. Also called *cerotin*.—**Ceryl ester**, an ester derived from ceryl alcohol and an acid. Chinese wax, or cerotin, is the ceryl ester of cerotic acid.

**cespitellose** (ses-pit'e-lōs), *a.* Somewhat tufted.

**cespiti** (ses'pi-tin), *n.* [*L. cæspes (cæspit-)*, turf, + *-in*.] An oily base,  $C_5H_{13}N$ , found in coal-tar and peat-tar.

**Cessation of arms**. See *\*arm*. 2.

**cession**, *n.*—**Benefit of cession**. See *\*benefit*.—**Treaty of cession**, a treaty by which territory is ceded or made over by one country or sovereign to another.

**cestid** (ses'tid), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Cestidae*.

**Cestodariidæ** (ses-tō-da-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *\*Cestodaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Platyhelmintha*, of the order *Cestoda*, having the body unsegmented and the generative organs not repeated. The family includes the genera *Amphilinea*, *Archigetes*, *Caryophyllæus*, *Gyrocotyle* and *Wageneria*. Same as *\*Monozoa*, 2.

**Cestoidæ**, *n. pl.* 2. A group of tentaculate *Ctenophora* having a compressed, bandlike body and containing the single family *Cestidae*.

**cetane** (sē'tān), *n.* Same as *\*hexadecane*,  $C_{16}H_{34}$ .

**ceteosaur** (sē'tē-ō-sār), *n.* [*NL. ceteosaurus*, *cetiosaurus*, *q. v.*] Same as *cetiosaurian*.

**Cetosauria**, *n.* See *\*Cetiosauria*.

**ceterach**, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] A genus of small pinna-tifid polypodiaceous ferns related to *Asplenium*. There are 3 or 4 species of like habit, the best known being *C. ceterach* (*Ceterach* of the old herbalists, *Asplenium ceterach* of Linnaeus, or *C. officinarum* of most later writers), an Old World species long regarded as officinal.

**cetiosaur** (sē'ti-ō-sār), *n.* [*NL. Cetiosaurus*.] Same as *cetiosaurian*.

**Cetiosauria, Cetosauria** (sē'ti-, sē'tē-ō-sā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *Cetiosaurus*.] An order or suborder of *Dinosauria*, which contains the largest members of the group. Synonymous with *Sauropoda*, Seeley, 1888, and Marsh; antedated by *Opisthocalia*, Owen, 1860.

**Cetomimidæ** (sē-tō-mim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cetomimus* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea fishes of uncertain relationship. Two species are known, each represented by a single specimen taken in the North Atlantic at a depth of over 1,000 fathoms.

**Cetomimus** (sē-tō-mi'mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κῆτος*, whale, + *μιμος*, mimic.] A genus of deep-sea fishes. See *\*Cetomimidæ*.

**Cetonia**, *n.*—**Indian cetonia**, an American beetle, *Euphoria inda*, formerly placed in the genus *Cetonia*. It feeds on overripe fruit and sometimes on Indian corn. Also called the *brown fruit-chaffer*.—**Melancholy cetonia**, an American beetle, *Euphoria melancholica*, formerly placed in the genus *Cetonia*. Also called the *melancholy sap-chaffer*.

**cet. par.** An abbreviation of the Latin *ceteris paribus* (which see).

**cetylid** (sē'til-id), *n.* [*cetyl* + *-id*.] A derivative of cerebrin, of composition  $C_{64}H_{120}O_{75}$ .

**Cevenole** (sev'ē-nōl), *a.* [*F. Cévennes* (mountains).] Of or pertaining to the Cévennes, in central France; specifically, relating to a type of man of western Europe, found in its most characteristic form in the Cévennes. The type is dark, very short-headed, and of short stature.

**Ceylon borage**. See *\*borage*.

**C. F.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *canto fermo*, and (*b*) of *chaplain to the forces*.

**cf.** An abbreviation (*b*) of *calf* (binding).

**C. F. and I.** An abbreviation of *cost, freight, and insurance* (which see, under *\*cost*).

**C. G.** An abbreviation (*c*) of *captain-general*; (*d*) of *captain of the guard*; (*e*) of *coast-guard*.

**cg.** An abbreviation of *centigram*.

**C. G. S.** An abbreviation of *commissary-general of subsistence*.

**Oh.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *China*; (*b*) of *Chinese*; (*c*) of *check* (in chess).

## chafe-iron

**C. H.** An abbreviation (*c*) of *clearing-house*.  
**chabootra** (chā-bō'trā), *n.* [*Hind. chabūtrā*.] A paved or plastered terrace-platform attached to a house or in a garden. [*Anglo-Indian*.] *Yule and Burnell*.

**chabot** (shā-bō'), *n.* [*F. chabot*, dial. *cabot*, OF. *cabot*, lit. 'big-headed,' < *LL. \*capum*, *L. caput*, head: see *chief*.] The miller's thumb or bullhead: sometimes used in heraldry as a bearing.

**chac-chac** (chāk'chāk), *n.* [*Imitative of a light rattling sound*.] A rude rattle, consisting of a bladder filled with loose objects, used by the negroes of the West Indies.

**chackur** (chāk'er), *n.* [*Also chanker*, < *Hind. Pers. chākar*.] A servant; a menial servant: not now in use in India except in the (Hind.) phrase *naukar-chackur*, meaning 'the whole body of servants from the highest (*naukar*) to the lowest (*chackur*).'  
*Yule and Burnell*.

**chacu-ayllu** (chā'kō-ā'ē-lyō), *n.* [*Quichua chachu*, the taking of wild animals by surrounding them; *ayllu*, clan.] A dance of the Indians of Peru and Bolivia, symbolizing the capture and killing of the vicugna; also a rain-dance.

**chætigerous** (kē-tij'ē-rus), *a.* Bearing or provided with chætæ: as, the *chætigerous* segments of an annelid.

**Chætochloa** (kē-tōk'lo-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Scribner, 1897), < Gr. χαιτή, mane, + χλόη (χλόα), grass*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Poaceæ*. See *Setaria*.

**chætoderm** (kē'tō-dērm), *n.* [*NL. chætodermatidæ*.] One of the *Chætodermatidæ*.

**chætodontiform** (kē-tō-don'ti-fōrm), *a.* Having the form of a chætodontoid fish.

**Chætomiaceæ** (kē'tō-mi-ā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Chætomium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi named from the genus *Chætomium*, and characterized by membranous superficial perithecia having the upper portion, especially, covered with elongated, more or less branched hairs and simple dark-colored spores.

**chætophoraceous** (kē'tō-fō-rā'shius), *a.* [*Chætophoraceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Chætophoraceæ*.

**chætopodan** (kē-top'ō-dan), *a.* [*chætopod* + *-an*.] Having the characters of the *Chætopoda*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 452.

**chætopterin** (kē-top'te-rin), *n.* [*Chætopter-us* + *-in*.] A pigment found in *Chætopteris*.

**Chætostroma** (kē-tō-strō'mā), *n.* [*NL. (Corda, 1829), < Gr. χαιτή, mane, bristle, + στέρωμα, covering*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having the conidiophores arranged in black pulvinate masses surrounded by black septate bristles. The conidia are one-celled and dark-colored. *C. Sacchari* occurs on withered spots on leaves of sugarcane.

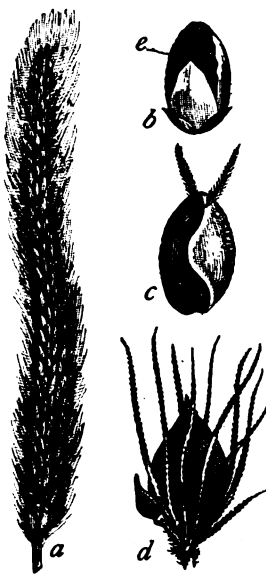
**chætotary** (kē'tō-tak-si), *n.* [*NL.*, < *chætotaria*, < *Gr. χαιτή*, bristle, + *τάξις*, order.] The arrangement of bristles on the different parts of the body of dipterous insects.

This contains a careful exposition of the *chætotary* of the Muscidae, which Dr. Hough considers one of his principal contributions to entomology. *Entomological News*, 1903, p. 247.

**chaf**, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *chaff*.

**chafant** (chā'fānt), *a.* [*chafe* + *-ant*.] In *her.*, chafing; enraged; furious: applied to an enraged boar when used as a bearing.

**chafe-iron** (chāf'i'ēr-n), *n.* An iron affixed to the body or gear of a vehicle to protect it from injury by the wheel when the vehicle is turning.



*Chætochloa glauca.*

*a*, a spikelet; *b*, mature spikelet with scales partially removed to show the grain; *c*, a flower showing the plumose stigmas; *d*, a spikelet with bristles, showing a second rudimentary staminate flower. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")



## chaff

**chaff**<sup>1</sup> (cháf), *v. t.* [*chaff*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To cut into chaff. See *chaff*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 2.

How long does it take to chaff a ton of enallage?

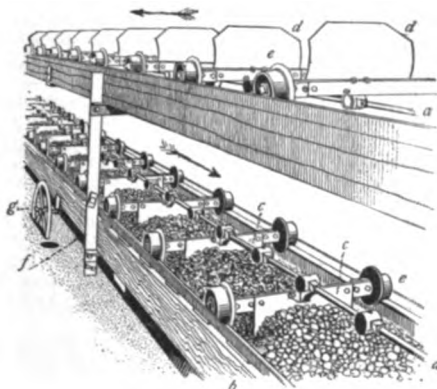
Return of [British] Enallage Commissioners (1885), I. 5.

2. To mix with chaff.—3. To furnish with chaff.

**chaguar** (châ-guâr'), *n.* [Native name.] A name in northwestern Argentina for the \*caraguata (which see).

**chai** (chî), *n.* [Also *chy*; Gipsy.] A Gipsy girl or woman.

**chain**, *n.* 8. A ruff of recurved feathers adorning the neck of some breeds of pigeons, such as the jacobin.—9. An abbreviation of *mountain-chain* and *volcanic chain*.—10. A collection or continuum which has reference to a certain mode of correspondence such that no one individual or point corresponds to more than one individual or point, this mode of correspondence being thought of as a sort of mapping such that one part of the map may coincide with another, but no part of the collection or continuum mapped is represented twice over on the map. If the map is a part or the whole of what is mapped, that which is mapped is called a *chain*. Moreover, if *P* is any part of what is mapped, there may be many parts of the whole collection or continuum mapped, each of which contains *P* and is a chain. Now that chain which forms a part (or the whole) of every possible chain that contains *P* is called the *chain of P*. The term (*G. kette*) was introduced by R. Dedekind, who restricted it to collections; but the idea had long before been derived by Gauss by generalizing the ordinary concept of a map. See *\*mapping*. It is evident that if *P* be joined the representation of *P* on the map, and also the representation of that on the map and so on endlessly, the sum of all these will be the chain of *P*.—**Closed chain**, in *chem.*, several atoms united in such a manner as to form a ring. See *\*cyclic compounds*.—**Ladies' chain** [*F. chaîne des dames*], a part of the second figure in a quadrille.—**Lateral-chain theory**. See *\*immunity* and *\*receptor*.—**Monobar chain**, a conveyor-chain composed of a series of straight bars joined together by flexible knuckle-joints which allow a certain amount



Monobar chain.

of lateral play in passing wheels and curves, while preserving a rigid connection in line with the movements of the conveyor. It is used with conveyors that employ flights to push the load along a fixed trough, the chain supporting the weight of the flights in both positions. See *\*conveyor* and *\*flight*.—**Open chain**, in *chem.*, three or more atoms united to form a chain the ends of which are not further united to form a ring.—**St. Peter's chains**. See *\*saint*.—**Side-chain**. Same as *\*receptor*.—**Silent chain**, a trade-name of a power-transmission chain composed of a series of links placed in groups side by side and riveted to form a broad band: so-called because of its noiseless action in passing over a sprocket-wheel.—**Steeple-top chain**, a conveyor-chain in which each link has a hood or cover. Two or more chains placed side by side in sunken channels can be used to form a carrier. The covers project above the channels and serve as a platform on which freight may be transported for short distances.

**chain-block** (chân'blok), *n.* A trade-name of a hand-power hoist for lifting heavy weights; a chain-hoist. It is essentially a hoisting-tackle which employs blocks or gearing operated by hand or by means of an endless chain. Two or more blocks are used for the hoisting-chains, and different types of gearing are used in the dozen or more types of block in common use. Some forms of block are self-locking, and others use a rope instead of a chain.—**Chain-block crane**. See *\*crane*.—**Chain-board** (chân'bôrd), *n.* In an arithmachine, a flat surface composed of flat, parallel, movable, endless chains bearing numbers in relief, and actuated manually by the use of a stylus.

**chain-brake** (chân'brâk), *n.* An early form of power train-brake in which the levers attached to the brake-beams and acting to press the brake-shoes against the wheels were actuated by chains which were wound up on drums

driven by the revolution of the axles of the trucks of the car. These drums were made to revolve and wind up the chain on them by throwing in a friction-clutch which compelled them to turn with the revolving wheel and axle. The wheel was thus made to retard its own motion. When the chains were wound up tight, the clutch slipped enough to prevent breakage.

**chain-cover** (chân'kuv'ér), *n.* In an arithmachine, a movable metal strip used to cover any one of the chains in the chain-board. See *\*chain-board*.

**chain-drive** (chân'driv), *n.* A method of transmitting power from the motor of a motor-car or motor-cycle to the driving-axle or driving-wheels by means of chains the links of which engage the teeth of sprocket-wheels: distinguished from *belt-drive* or *shaft-drive*. The chains are usually of the flat or block-chain type. Roller-chains are also much used, the pins passing through the center of short rollers which, by turning as the links pass on and off the teeth, greatly prolong the life of the chain and prevent wear on the elements which carry the stress of driving. Chain-drives may be single, when one chain only is used to connect the two shafts; or double, when one chain is used on each side, and each wheel is separately connected by its chain to the differential or counter-shaft. The flexibility yet positiveness of the chain-drive adapts it for high-speed and high-powered cars, but it is much exposed to mud and dirt in service.

**chain-feed** (chân'féd), *n.* In *mach.*, a feed consisting of an endless chain running over sprockets: used for a great variety of purposes, such as feeding balks of timber to frame-saws, hoisting ice, coal, etc., on inclined runways, and feeding metal pieces to tempering furnaces.

**chain-fern**, *n.*—**Giant chain-fern**, *Woodwardia sp. nuda*, a western American ally of the old-world *W. radicans*.

**chain-grapples** (chân'grap'lz), *n. pl.* See *\*grapple*.

**chain-hoist** (chân'hoist), *n.* 1. A lifting or hoisting apparatus in which the stress of lifting the load is borne by a chain over pulleys or on winding-barrels instead of by a rope.—2. A form of power- or hand-hoist using a chain instead of having either hydraulic or pneumatic pressure lift the load directly without pulleys or winding-barrel.

**chain-machine** (chân'ning-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for forming into links a long cotton warp or chain of yarn, to facilitate the handling of it in the processes of bleaching or dyeing. Sometimes called a *chain-warping machine*.

**chainless**, *a.* 2. In *mach.*, without a chain: used to describe machines or vehicles in which at one time a chain-gear or chain-drive was used, but in which it has been replaced by direct gears and shafting: as, a *chainless bicycle*, a *chainless motor-car*, etc.

**chain-oller** (chân'oi'lér), *n.* A device for the continuous oiling of a shaft, consisting of a loose, endless chain which hangs from the shaft, reaches down into a reservoir of oil, and, as it revolves with the shaft, carries oil up upon it as long as the shaft revolves.

**chain-pillar** (chân'pil'gr), *n.* In *mining*, a pillar of coal left to protect the gangway and air-course, and running parallel to these passages.

**chain-pipe**, *n.* 2. A long leather tube for covering the trace-chains of harness as a protection against injury from the chains themselves.

**chain-riveting** (chân'riv'et-ing), *n.* A mode of double or triple riveting in which two or more rivets are in a line perpendicular to the edge of the plate, instead of the second rivet being placed half-way between two front rivets as in staggered riveting.

**chain-road** (chân'rôd), *n.* An underground wagon-way worked by an endless chain.

**chain-tackle** (chân'tak'l), *n.* A tackle in which a chain is used in place of a rope; a chain-hoist: a small hoisting-device much used in shops for raising heavy pieces by manual labor. It is usually a differential-gearred tackle.

**chain-tender** (chân'ten'dér), *n.* Same as *\*sled-tender*.

**chain-trace** (chân'trás), *n.* A chain used in place of a leather trace. In addition to a hook and ring at each end, it has, at a central point, a swivel which serves to keep it from becoming twisted.

**chain-wall**, *n.* A method of mining coal similar to that called variously *pillar and breast*, (which see under *pillar*), *room and rance*, *pillar and stull*, *stoop and room*, etc.

**chain-work**, *n.* 3. Metal-work consisting of interlacing or intertwined rings or loops, as in chain-mail.

## chalazodermia

**chair**, *n.* 2. (c) The office or dignity of chief magistrate of a city or corporate town in England, especially of the City of London: as, an alderman below the *chair* is one who has not yet served as lord mayor.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Principal Officers of the City of London. . . . All the above have passed the Civic Chair. *Whitaker's Almanack*, 1885, p. 251.

7. In *glass-blowing*, a seat of special construction in which the glass-blower sits, using the elongated and horizontal arms as supports for the pontil as he rolls it backward and forward; hence, the gang of men who work in and about such a chair.—**Boatswain's chair**. See *\*boatswain*.—**Double chair**, a short sofa long enough to seat two persons.—**Electric chair**, a chair designed to be occupied by a condemned criminal when put to death by electricity.—**Locomotive chair**, a wheel-chair or invalid's chair which can be operated by the occupant. See *\*wheel-chair*.—**Morris chair**, a low, deep-seated chair, with flat, almost straight arms which are continued backward for a little distance beyond the body of the chair and there notched on top, and a hinged back which may be placed at any angle and kept in position at that angle by a movable cross-bar or rod which rests in the notches. The cushions for the seat and back are separate and thick. So called because devised, as is alleged, by William Morris, the poet.—**Obstetrical chair**, a chair of special construction formerly in use for women during confinement.—**The Chair**, the chairman and deputy chairman of the East India Company.—**To appeal from the chair**. See *\*appeal*.—**To take the chair**, to assume the duties of presiding officer at a meeting.—**Whirling chair**, a pivoted chair into which, formerly, unruly insane persons were sometimes strapped and whirled round rapidly to confuse and subdue them.

**chair-balance** (châr'bal'ans), *n.* A weighing apparatus in which a chair-seat is suspended from the hook or movable part of a spring-balance. The person to be weighed is seated in the chair, while the balance is supported overhead at a convenient height.

**chair-board** (châr'bôrd), *n.* Same as *chair-rail*.

**chair-car** (châr'kär), *n.* A railroad-car fitted with reclining chairs, often used on night trains instead of a regular sleeping-car.

**chairmaker** (châr'mä'kér), *n.* A maker of chairs.—**Chairmaker's bulrush**. See *American \*bulrush*.—**Chairmaker's saw**. See *\*saw*.

**chairman**, *n.* 3. One who wheels an invalid's or other similar chair.

**chaise**, *n.*—**Boston chaise**, a two-wheeled carriage invented by Chauncey Thomas of Boston, Massachusetts. The body, which is of the chaise-type, is suspended at the rear end upon leather braces attached to the ends of the shafts, which are bent to half-circles back of the shaft-bar. These half-circles are attached to the axle by long, flat, half-elliptic springs. The portions between the spring-attachments pass under the axle without being connected with it.

**chakanani** (chä-kä-nä'ni), *n.* [Aymará of Bolivia.] A society of Indian dancers representing originally the warriors.

**chakra** (chä'krä), *n.* [Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, circle, etc.: see *cyclo*.] A circle; a discus or mystic circle placed in the hands of pictured Hindu gods. Also *chackra*.

**chakravartin** (chä-krä-vär'tin), *n.* [Skt. *chakravartin*, turning on wheels, < *chakra*, wheel, + *vartin*, being, abiding, etc., < *√ vrt*, turn, be, abide, etc.: see *verse*.] In *Sanskrit myth.*, a universal sovereign, 'the wheels of whose chariot roll everywhere without obstruction.'

The portents troubled, till his dream-readers

Angured a Prince of earthly dominence,

A Chakravartin, such as rise to rule

Once in each thousand years.

Edwin Arnold, *Light of Asia*, I. 86.

**chal**<sup>1</sup> (chal), *n.* [Gipsy.] A gipsy boy; a lad; a fellow.

**chal**<sup>2</sup> (chäl), *n.* [Beng.] In India, husked rice.

**Chal**, **Ohald**. Abbreviations (a) of *Chaldaic*; (b) of *Chaldean*; (c) of *Chaldee*; (d) [i. e.] of *chaldron*.

**chalana** (chä-lä'nä), *n.* [Argentine.] A long, shallow, flat-bottomed boat used on the rivers of Argentina.

There were, besides, three *chalanas*, 22 feet long by 7 feet beam by 1 foot 9 inches deep. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 599.

**Chalarothoraca** (kal-a-rô-thor'a-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χάλαρος*, loose, + *θώραξ*, breast-plate, breast.] An order of *Heliozoa* in which the skeleton is composed of loosely arranged, isolated silicious spicules. It includes the genera *Raphidiophrys*, *Acanthocystis*, and others. Also *chalarathoracida*.

**chalazian** (ka-lä'zi-an), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling or pertaining to a chalaza. See *chalaza*, 1.

**chalazodermia** (ka-lä-zô-dér'mi-ä), *n.* (NL., < Gr. *χάλαζα*, a hailstone, knot, tubercle, + *δέρμα*, skin.) Same as *dermatolysis*.

## chalazogam

**chalazogam** (ka-laz'ō-gam), *n.* A plant in which fertilization takes place through the chalaza, as in *Casuarina*.

**chalazogamic** (ka-laz'ō-gam'ik), *a.* Characterized by chalazogamy.

**chalazogamy** (kal-a-zō-gā-mi), *n.* [NL. *chala*, chalaza, + Gr. *-γᾱμα*, < *γάμος*, marriage.] In bot., fertilization through the chalaza.

**Chalcas** (chal'kas), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), prob. (in reference to the markings of the wood) < Gr. *χαλκός*, copper.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Rutaceae*. The wood of *C. paniculata*, which shows brown veins and spots, is highly prized for knife-handles by the Malays. See *Murraya*.

**chalcodonize** (kal-sed'ō-niz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. chalcodonized, ppr. chalcodonizing.* [chalcodony + -ize.] To preserve in or replace by chalcodony: a term frequently applied to the fossils, especially the sponges, of the Chalk beds.

**chalchal** (chāl-chāl'), *n.* [Argentine.] The name in Argentina of a tree of the soapberry family, *Allophylus edulis*, or of its edible fruit. It is found from southern Brazil to Argentina and yields a wood suitable for carpentry, cabinet work, and turning.

**chalchuite** (chal'chū-it), *n.* [Nah. *chalchihuitl*.] The bluish-green turquoise of New Mexico.

**Chalcididae**, *n.* Blue yellow-cloaked chalcid, a minute hymenopterous parasite, *Signiphora flavopallata*, of the chalcidoid family *Encyrtidae*, which destroys the eggs of the purple scale of the orange, *Lepidosaphes beckeri*.

**chalcidid** (kal'si-did), *n.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*.

**chalcidoid** (kal'si-doid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the hymenopterous superfamily *Chalcidoidea*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous superfamily *Chalcidoidea*.

**Chalcidoidea** (kal'si-dō-id'ē-g), *n. pl.* The *Chalcididae* considered as a superfamily.

**chalcis-fly** (kal'sis-fi), *n.* A hymenopterous parasitic insect, usually minute, belonging to the family *Chalcididae*.—*Cecropia chalcis-fly*, a large black and yellow American chalcidid parasite, *Spilochalcis mariae*, which attacks many large caterpillars, and especially the *Cecropia*, polyphemus and promethes larvae.—*Clover-seed chalcis-fly*. Same as *clover-seed worm* (which see, under *seed-worm*).

**chalcography**, *n.* 2. A collection of engraved plates and prints. The chalcography of the Louvre was established by Louis XIV. and contains now about 6,000 plates from which impressions are still made and sold.

**chalcoite** (kal'kō-it), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, + *-ite*.] Same as *chalcocite*.

**chalcolamprite** (kal-kō-lamp'rit), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, + *λαμπρός*, shining, + *-ite*.] A niobate and silicate of zirconium, the cerium metals, calcium, and other metals. It occurs in dark brown to red octahedrons in southern Greenland.

**chalcolite** (kal'kō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, + *λίθος*, stone.] Same as *torbernite*.

**chalcolithic** (kal-kō-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, bronze, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the bronze age, as the third of the four periods of man's development, namely, the *paleolithic*, the *neolithic*, the *chalcolithic*, and the *iron*.

The Neolithic vase-types, the oldest of which is the well-known red and black ware, gradually progress until they merge insensibly into those of the earliest dynastic period, which was *Chalcolithic* in character, i.e. copper had then come into general use. *Nature*, Sup., Nov. 6, 1902, p. 111.

**chalcosin** (kal'kō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, + *-ose* + *-in*.] Same as *chalcocite*.

**chalcotheca** (kal-kō-thē'kā), *n.* [Gr. *χαλκοθήκη*, < *χαλκός*, bronze, + *θήκη*, depository.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a depository for bronzes. The chalcotheca on the Acropolis at Athens is known from inscriptions of the fourth century B. C. Traces of the building are supposed to have been found immediately west of the Parthenon. It contained the bronze treasures of Athens, and various arms and other objects belonging to the state. There were similar buildings at Delos and elsewhere.

**chalet**, *n.* 4. [Short for F. *chalet de nécessité*.] A more or less ornamental structure placed at convenient points in cities, containing urinals, lavatory, etc., for public convenience; a modern street 'necessary.'

**chalice**, *n.* 3. A cup-shaped globe for diffusing light. *W. L. Diddin*, Public Lighting, p. 406.

**chalice-flower** (chal'is-flou'ēr), *n.* The *daffodil*: so named from the cup-shaped tube of the inner perianth.

**chalinine** (kal'i-nin), *a.* [*Chalina* + *-ine*.] Resembling a sponge of the genus *Chalina*: as, the *chalinine* type of fiber. *E. A. Minchin*.

**chalk**, *n.* 1. In geological nomenclature the term *chalk* has been employed with a variety of meanings. In the English subdivisions of the Cretaceous system the Chalk constitutes the upper part of this system, resting on the Galt and Greensand, which in turn lies on the basal division or Wealden. The Chalk is divided into (1) Lower Chalk, including the Chalk marl and the Gray Chalk of Folkestone; (2) Middle Chalk without flints, including the Nodular Chalk, Chalk without flints, and Chalk Rock of Dover; and (3) Upper Chalk with flints, including many local subdivisions. The *Red Chalk* is a ferruginous rock lying at the base of the Chalk series in northern England. See the extract.

The *White Chalk* of England and northwest France forms one of the most conspicuous members of the great Mesozoic suite of deposits. It can be traced from Flamborough Head in Yorkshire across the southeastern counties to the coast of Dorset. . . . Composed mainly of crumbled foraminifera, urchins, mollusks, etc., it must have been accumulated in a sea tolerably free from sediment, like some of the foraminiferal ooze of the existing sea-bed. There is, however, no evidence that the depth of the water at all approached that of the abysses in which the present Atlantic globigerina-ooze is being laid down. Indeed, the character of the foraminifera, and the variety and association of the other organic remains, are not like those which have been found to exist now on the deep floor of the Atlantic, but present rather the characters of a shallow-water fauna. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 827.

**Brown chalk**, amber or chalk colored with umber.—**Chalk mixture**, chalk suspended in flavored water, used in the diarrheas of infants, and as an antacid.—**Chalk process**, a process for producing a printing-surface in relief from a block or plate of prepared chalk. The design is written or painted in an ink that hardens the chalk, and the surface not to be printed is removed with a stiff brush. From the surface so prepared a stereotype is made.—**Comanche Peak chalk**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous deposits of Texas. See *Comanche series* and *Caprina limestone*.—**Fullers' chalk**. Same as *fullers' earth*.—**Margate chalk**, in *Eng. geol.*, a local division of the Upper Cretaceous series, typically exposed at Margate in Kent, but attaining greater thickness (400 feet) in the Hampshire basin. It occupies about the middle of the Upper Cretaceous, being underlain by the Broadstairs and St. Margaret's chalk and overlain by the Norwich chalk. On the continent it is known as the marsepit zone from the prevalence of the crinoid *Marsupites*.—**Red chalk**. (b) [*cap.*] In *Eng. geol.*, a hard, nodular chalk, tinted red-brown by iron oxides, which in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire lies at the base of the Lower Chalk or Cenomanian and rests on the Upper Neocomian Carstone. It is regarded as representing the Galt which is otherwise absent in this region.

**chalk-body** (chāk'bod'i), *n.* A decorative white earthenware of a dry, chalky appearance, quite thin and exceedingly brittle, made by Robert Wilson at Hanley, England, toward the end of the eighteenth century. The mark was the letter C beneath a crown.

**chalk-gland** (chāk'glānd), *n.* In bot., a multicellular gland which deposits calcareous matter, the secretion escaping through a special channel called a *water-pore*. Such glands are found in some saxifragas and other plants.

**challenge**, *n.* 10. In the East Indies, an exception taken by a ryot to the assessment of a neighbor's holding when it is less than that of his own poorer holding, accompanied by an offer to take over the neighbor's holding at a higher assessment, and a claim for the assessment on his own to be correspondingly reduced.—**Challenge for cause**, in *law*, same as *principal challenge* (which see, under *challenge*, 9).

**challie** (chal'i), *n.* [Ceylon.] A subsidiary copper coin of Ceylon, equal to one twelfth of an anna or one pie.

**chalmersite** (chā'mēr-zit), *n.* [Named for G. Chalmers, superintendent of the mine, in Brazil, where the mineral was found.] A sulphid of iron and copper of a bronze-yellow color, related in form to chalcocite.

**chalona** (chā-lō'nā), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In South America, sun-dried meat in general. See *charqui*.

**chaloupe** (shā-lōp'), *n.* [F.: see *shallop*.] Same as *shallop*.

**chaluka**, *n.* Same as *\*halukah*.

**Chalukyan architecture**. See *\*architecture*.

**chamacephalous** (kam-ē-sef'ā-lus), *a.* Same as *chamacephalic*.

**chamaconchic** (kam-ē-kong'kik), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting chamaconchy. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 460.

**chamaconchous** (kam-ē-kong'kus), *a.* Same as *\*chamaconchic*.

**chamaconchy** (kam-ē-kong'ki), *n.* [Gr. *χαμαι*, low, + *κόγχη*, shell.] In *anthrop.*, a low form of the orbits, showing an orbital index of 80 and less: used by German anthropologists. *Biometrika*, March-July, 1904, p. 214.

**chamaeranial** (kam-ē-kra'ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *χαμαι*, low, + *κρανίον*, skull.] Characterized by or exhibiting a low skull, of a length-height index of 70 and less: used by German anthropologists. *Biometrika*, March-July, 1904, p. 240.

**chamaeristoid** (kam-ē-kris'toid), *a.* [NL.

## chamelerin

**chamaerista** (< Gr. *χαμαι*, on the ground, low, + *L. crista*, crest (referring to NL. *Crista pavonis*, 'peacock's crest,' a pre-Linnaean name of a caesalpinaceous plant)), + *E. -oid*.] Having the characters of *Cassia chamaerista*; belonging to the section *Chamaerista* of the genus *Cassia*.

**Chamaedaphne** (kam-ē-daf'nē), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794, adopted from Buxbaum, 1728), < Gr. *χαμαιδάφνη*, dwarf laurel, < *χαμαι*, on the ground, + *δάφνη*, the laurel.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs of the family *Ericaceae*. See *Cassandra*.

**chamaeprosopie** (kam-ē-pros'ōp), *n.* [Gr. *χαμαι*, low, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] A skull or a person with a broad, low face. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 60.

**chamaeprosopic** (kam'ē-prō-sop'ik), *a.* [*Chamaeprosopie* + *-ic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting chamaeprosopy. *Buckley*, Med. Handbook, VII, 231.

**chamaeprosopy** (kam'ē-prō-sō'pi), *n.* [As *chamaeprosopie* + *-y*.] In *anthrop.*, a low form of face, having a facial index of 90 and less. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 434.

**chamasite**, *n.* Same as *kamacite*.

**chamber**, *n.* 8. The place where the moneys due the government (municipal or other) are received and kept; the treasury; the chamberlain's office. See *chamberlain*, 2.—**Aqueous chamber**. See *chambers of the eye*.—**Chamber of accounts**, a French court analogous to the English Court of Exchequer. It exercised jurisdiction over matters relating to the revenue of the crown.—**Chamber of dais** (or *deas*), a best bedroom. [Scotch.] **Chamber process**. Same as *lead chamber process*.—**Jerusalem chamber**, a large hall in the deanery of Westminster Abbey, noted as the meeting-place (1) of the famous Westminster Assembly of Divines (1643-52); (2) of the British and American Divines who in 1870 and following years produced the present Revised Version of the Bible; and (3) of the Upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury: so named from its tapestried walls which show many scenes from Jerusalem. Here Henry IV. died.

—**Lead chamber**, a large receptacle made of sheet-lead burned together without solder (autogenous soldering), and supported outside by wooden or iron framework: used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.—**Moist or wet chamber**, a circular glass dish with a glass cover for bacteriological cultures in a moist atmosphere.—**Suprabranchial chamber**, in bivalve mollusks, a cavity on the dorsal side of the gills into which the water-tubes open and through which the water passes into the cloaca.—**Vitreous chamber**, the hollow of the eyeball between the crystalline lens and the retina, containing the vitreous humor.

**chamber-acid** (chām'bēr-as'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Sulphuric acid in the condition and of the strength at which it is removed from the lead chambers in which it is commonly produced on the large scale, before it has been purified and concentrated by evaporation.

II. *a.* Having the character and strength of the acid as removed from the lead chambers: as, of *chamber-acid* strength.

**Chambered fibers, ovary**. See *\*fiber*, *\*ovary*.—**Chambered veins**, mineral veins with large cavern-like development.

**chamber-gas** (chām'bēr-gas), *n.* The gas, or mixture of gases, contained in the large lead chambers commonly used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, I, 369.

**chamberlain**, *n.* 3. In Great Britain, the factor or high steward of a nobleman or great landed proprietor.

**chamberlainry** (chām'bēr-lān-ri), *n.* The office of chamberlain; chamberlainship. [Scotch.]

**chamber-tomb** (chām'bēr-tōm), *n.* An underground burial-vault.

**chameleon**, *n.* 4. Same as *chamaeleon*, 3.—**Chameleon top**. See *\*top*.

**chameleon-fly** (ka-mē'lē-on-fi'), *n.* A European black and yellow stratiomyid fly, *Stratiomys chameleon*. According to Goedart it will live nine months without food, hence the popular and specific names.

**chameleonic** (ka-mē-lē-on'ik), *a.* [*chameleon* + *-ic*.] Given, like the chameleon, to frequent change; inconstant; fickle.

Poets—the best of them, are a very *chameleonic* race. *Shelley*, Letter to Mr. and Mrs. Gisborne, July 18, 1821. [N. E. D.]

**chameleon-moth** (ka-mē'lē-on-mōth), *n.* A vernacular name for a South African noctuid moth, *Actea chameleon*: so named on account of its extreme variability in color.

**chamelerin** (ka-mel'ēr-in), *n.* [G. *chamälerin*, < NL. *Chamelar(ium)* + *-in*.] An amorphous, intensely bitter glucoside, C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>62</sub>O<sub>18</sub>, found in *Chamelarium luteum*, which is used as a uterine tonic. It resembles saponin.

## chamelognathous

**chamelognathous** (kam-ē-log'na-thus), *a.* [Gr. χαμηλός, low, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *anthrop.*, having a low face, with reference to the distance from alveolar point to nasion. *Sergi.*

**chamfer**, *n.*—**Chamfer attachment**, a guide designed to be affixed to the blade of a draw-knife to enable the operator to cut uniform chamfers.

**chamfer-bit** (cham'fēr-bit), *n.* A bit in which a cutting-edge, set at an angle with the axis of the tool, cuts a conical entrance by chamfering the edges of the cylindrical hole. Also *chamfering-bit*.

**chamfered joint**. See *\*joint*.

**chamfering-machine** (cham'fēr-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting the bevel on a nut or on the head of a bolt and for rounding off the end of a bolt. It is customary to use a turret-machine for this purpose.

**chamfer-plane** (cham'fēr-plān), *n.* A plane in which the forward section, or end, is movable up or down for convenience in making chamfers. By the use of supplementary sections, with special bits, the plane can be used to make ornamental chamfers.

**chamiform** (kam'i-fōrm), *a.* Same as *chamiform*.

**chamois**, *n.* 3. A very soft leather made from sheepskin; the flesh side of split sheepskin (the grain side being used for fancy leather). This is the so-called 'chamois-skin' sold in the shops. Probably no genuine chamois-skins are used commercially.

4. In textile coloring, a name sometimes applied to iron buff because of its resemblance in color to chamois-skin. See *iron buff*, under *buff*, *n.*

**chamois** (sham'wo or sham'i), *v. t.* To tan or dress by means of repeated oiling and milling. *Flemming, Practical Tanning*, p. 165.

**chamotte** (sha-mot'), *n.* [Origin not ascertained; appar. *F.* in factory use (*f*).] Fragments of already burnt fire-clay, of the old saggers of a porcelain factory, ground to powder and used, in admixture with fresh fire-clay, in making new vessels. The old material serves to diminish the shrinkage of the mixture in the burning. *Thorpe, Dict. Applied Chem.*, I. 502.

**champ** (champ), *a.* [Related to *champ*, *v.*] Hard; firm; as, a good *champ* road. [Prov. Eng.; chiefly Surrey and Sussex.]

**champaca** (chām-pā'kā), *n.* [Philippine Sp. *champaca* (Tagalog and Bisaya *sampaga*). < Skt. *champaka*: see *champak*.] A name in the Philippines of *Michelia champaca*, a tree whose fragrant, magnolia-like flowers together with those of *Canarium odoratum*, yield an essential oil highly valued for perfumery, and when digested in coconut-oil yield the Macassar oil of commerce. See *champak* and *Michelia*.

**champacol** (cham'pā-kol), *n.* [*champaca* + *-ol*.] A camphor-like body, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O, found in the oil of champaca wood, and in guaiacum wood. Also called *guaiol*.

**Champagne frappé**. See *frappé*.—**Whey champagne**, an effervescent alcoholic beverage made from the whey of milk by fermentation of the lactose or milk-sugar which it contains. *S. F. Sedler, Handbook of Indust. Chem.*, p. 265.

**champagnize** (sham-pān'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *champagnized*, ppr. *champagnizing*. [*champagne* + *-ize*.] To impart a champagne quality to (other wines).

A very interesting apparatus [has been invented] by which wines are rapidly *champagnized* without resorting to the complicated processes that have hitherto been employed. The apparatus is christened the "Mousogène" ("froth-generator"), and is used by the inventor for *champagnizing* his wines in order to render them salable at more remunerative prices.

*Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 31, 1904, p. 477.

**champana** (chām-pā'nā), *a.* [Pg. *champana*, also *champão*. = Sp. *champan*, < Malay *sampan*.] Same as *sampan*.

**champart** (shān-pār'), *n.* [*F.*: see *champerty*.] In *French law*, a particular estate in land granted upon condition that the grantee shall share crops with the grantor.

**champi** (chām'pē), *n.* [Quichua *champi*, a club (of wood, lead, etc.).] Copper, bronze, and brass. [Bolivia.]

**champion**, *n.* 4. An animal or a plant to which, or to its owner, the first prize has been awarded in any general competition, as at a horse-, cattle-, bench-, or other show, or which has taken a number of prizes.—5. Some variety of vegetable, fruit, implement, or the like, for which the highest excellence is claimed.

**championize** (cham'pi-on-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *championized*, ppr. *championizing*. [*champion* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To champion: as, to *championize* one's cause.

II. *intrans.* To play the champion.

**championship**, *n.*—**Amateur golf championship**, **open golf championship**. See *\*golf*.

**Champlain epoch**. Same as *\*champlain period*.—**Champlain period**, in *Amer. geol.*, a term introduced by E. Hitchcock, and adopted and promulgated by Dana, for the period of general northern continental depression concomitant with or effecting in part the final breaking up of the ice-sheet of the glacial period, and characterized by high level deposits and beaches and terraces on the margins of present active or extinct waterways and the sea. It is one term in the Quaternary, Post-pliocene, or Pleistocene era, as employed in America, being equivalent to the post-glacial or terrace epoch, but graduating imperceptibly into the recent or human period.

**Champosaurus** (kam-pō-sā'rus), *n.* A genus of extinct rhynchocephalian aquatic reptiles of large size, with elongate snout and double-headed cervical ribs. Its remains have been found in the Lower Eocene of Europe and America and also in the Laramie Cretaceous beds.

**champy** (chām'pi), *a.* [*champ* + *-y*.] Made miry and soft through much trampling by cattle or the like: as, a *champy* way.

**chamsin**, *n.* See *khamsein*.

**Chan., Ohanc.** Abbreviations of *chancellor*.

**chañar** (chān-yār'), *n.* [Native name in Argentina.] A small, thorny, leguminous tree of Argentina, *Gourliea decorticans*, the hard wood of which is used for tool-handles. The pods are sweet and edible and form the principal food of the Indians of the Gran Chaco. A fermented beverage is prepared from the pods, which is known as *aloja de chañar*. See *\*aloja*.

**chance**, *n.*—**A fighting chance**, a possibility of succeeding by putting forth great effort. [Colloq.]

**chanceable**, *a.* 2. Non-essential; merely incidental and subsidiary; accidental or of the nature of an accident.

Reason . . . thinketh pleasaner a *chanceable* thing to honestee. *Cheke, Matt. xvi. 68. N. E. D.*

**chancellorate** (chān'sel-grāt), *n.* Same as *chancellorship*.

**chancellorress** (chān'sel-gr-es), *n.* A chancellor's wife. [Nonce-word.]

'Is it pleasing to go to bed . . . and have your wife nagging you because she has not been invited to the Lady Chancellor's soirée? *Thackeray, Lovel the Widower*, iii.

**chancellorism** (chān'sel-or-izm), *n.* [*chancellor* + *-ism*.] Government through a chancellor, as in Germany.

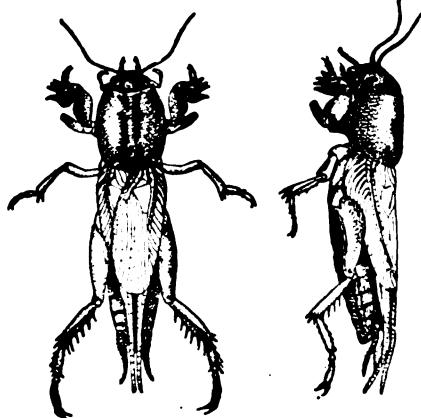
**chancre**, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, a disease of the tobacco-plant attributed to *Bacillus aeruginosus*.

On a bacterial disease of tobacco *chancre* or "anthracnose," by M. G. Delacroix. This disease is due to a bacillus, not previously described, and to which the name of *Bacillus aeruginosus* is given, on account of the coloration it develops in certain culture media. *Nature*, Sept. 17, 1903, p. 492.

**chancred** (shān'kērd), *a.* Affected with a chancre.

**chancreiform** (shān'kri-fōrm), *a.* Of the nature of a chancre; having the form of a chancre.

**changa** (chān'gā), *n.* [Porto Rico.] A mole-cricket of Porto Rico, *Scaptiscus didactylus*,



Changa (*Scaptiscus didactylus*). Adult, somewhat enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

which is very injurious to cultivated crops. It also occurs in Georgia.

The "changa" . . . a kind of a mole cricket, which has become very troublesome. It is believed this insect was introduced from South America in guano. It is very destructive to a wide range of plants during the period of their early growth, being especially troublesome to vegetables on sandy soils; it is also destructive on the sugar and tobacco plantations, often necessitating numerous replantings. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 510.

## Ohanidae

**change**, *n.*—**Metataxic change**, the result of shearing movement, in dynamic metamorphism, under conditions more favorable to fracture and development of cleavage than to flowage and recrystallization. By certain writers this is held to be a fundamental difference between the slates, which cleave so readily, and the schists, which are so perfectly foliated. See *\*metataxic*.

Any disturbance in a given portion of the lithosphere of the equilibrium thus existing must result in shearing movement if the disturbance be small, and in flow in a given direction if the relief in that direction from pressure is great and rapid enough. In the former case we should get "*metataxic change*," in the latter schistosity. *Nature*, May 4, 1906, p. 8.

**Rayless change**, in *radioactivity*, a transformation of matter following the same law as other radioactive changes, but unaccompanied by the emission of  $\alpha$ - or  $\beta$ -rays.—**Secondary change**, specifically, in *biol.*, a modification of a life-history that is new or kenogenetic as contrasted with one that is ancestral or paleogenetic.

When these things are so, who shall determine which developmental process is ancestral and which is due to *secondary change*? *Bateson, Materials for the Study of Variation*, p. 9.

**change**, *v. t.*—**To change front**. (a) To change, by military movement, the direction in which the men of a command face. (b) To change, radically, one's views on any question.—**To change the rounds**, in *golf*, to play the course the reverse way, in order to preserve the greens. This is done at St. Andrews every alternate week during the active season.

**changeant** (shōn-zhōn'), *n.* [*F.*, 'changing.'] An occasional name for labradorite, alluding to the appearance and disappearance of its play of color.

**change-gear** (chān'jēr), *n.* The toothed wheels, or the train of them, by which the speed of the feeding or cutting apparatus of a lathe or other machine-tool is adjusted relatively to the speed of the spindle or the work. In screw-cutting on cylindrical pieces, the work must turn as many times, while the tool is moving laterally through one inch, as it is desired that there shall be threads to the inch. This adjustable relation is secured by the change-gear.

**change-house**, *n.* 2. In *mining*, a house in which miners keep their mine clothes and make the necessary changes of clothing before entering and on leaving the mine: usually provided with facilities for bathing, and for drying the mine clothes.

**change-pinion** (chān'pin'yōn), *n.* One of a train of gears, on a roving- or spinning-machine, which is substituted for another of a different size to effect a change in the speed of the drafting-rolls.

**change-point** (chān'point), *n.* Any point in the movement of a mechanism where the motion is not constrained and where it is therefore possible for a part of the mechanism either to stand still or to take some other motion than that which is desired or intended. An example of this is the dead-center of a single-crank engine. The usual method of constraining the mechanism is to duplicate as much of it as is necessary, and so to place the duplicate parts that they are completely constrained while the other similar parts are at a change-point; for example, an engine having two cranks on the same shaft at right angles to each other.

**changer**, *n.* 4. One who keeps a change-house. [*Scotch*.]

**change-speed** (chān'spēd), *n.* 1. The mechanism by which a constant speed of rotation in a motor may cause a varying speed of the driving-wheels, and hence of the whole of the motor-vehicle. While the speed of the motor can be varied, the range of limits is not very wide, and when the speed diminishes at the motor the power diminishes also. The change-speed gearing gives greater leverage to the motor for hill-climbing while exerting its maximum effort; it enables the same motor on a level to drive the car at a high rate of speed when developing the same power as on the grade. Usually in motor-cars there are three speeds forward and one speed backward, the latter a slow and powerful combination. In motors where the motor fluid drives the piston by expanding at constant pressure up to a point of variable cut-off, change-speed gears are not required.

2. The train of wheels used in feed-mechanisms for lathes and similar tools, by which changes can be made in the relative number of turns per minute for the driving and driven shafts. Sometimes called *change-gear*.—**Change-speed gear**, a mechanism for changing the speed of a motor-car or other machine.—**Change-speed lever**, a lever for operating the speed-changing device of a motor-car or other machine.

**change-valve** (chān'valv), *n.* A valve for admitting water under pressure into one or more cylinders of a hydraulic crane or lift, in order that the power used shall be proportional to the load. In its usual form it is a slide-valve which by continual motion in one direction opens successively all the ports, but which, being under the control of the operator, can be stopped at will.

**changing-note** (chān'jing-nōt), *n.* See *\*note*.  
**Ohanidae** (kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Chanos*, typical genus, + *-idae*.] A family of large isopson-

## Chanidæ

dyloous fishes found in the warmer parts of the Pacific, containing one known genus and three species.

**channel**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 9. A tubular passage or duct, such as the pancreatic duct, for liquids or fluids: as, the poison *channel* of a snake's fangs. Sometimes called *canal*.

**channel-bar** (chan'el-bär), *n.* Any bar rolled so as to have a lengthwise channel or groove: thus an I-beam is a channel-bar channeled on both sides. Channel-bars are much used in steel structural work for columns, and in ship-building for frames and deck-beams.

**channel-board**, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, same as *\*groove-board*.

**channeling-machine**, *n.*—**Bounding-and-channeling machine**, a channeling-machine which also automatically rounds and shapes the sole; a sole-fitting and -channeling machine.

**channel-iron**, *n.* 3. In a vehicle, the concave metal tire of a wheel which is used with rubber tires.

**channelization** (chan'el-i-zä'shon), *n.* Same as *\*canalization*, 3.

The problem is how to give normal emotional channelization, the safety valve of this biological heredity.

C. J. France, *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII, 406.

**channel-turner** (chan'el-tär'nér), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for turning back the flap of the channel cut in the leather to leave it open for the sewing-machine; a channel-flap turner or opener. After sewing, the channel-flap is turned back and cemented down by a channel-laying machine.

**channelway** (chan'el-wä), *n.* 1. A streamway; a stream-course.

At Aswan, foundations had to be laid across channelways through which, in times of flood, the river rushed with a speed of 15 miles an hour.

*Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 148.

2. The pipe which connects a condenser with an air-pump and through which the condensed steam and air are drawn off.

**chant**, *n.*—**Mountain chant**, a ceremonial of the Navajo Indians connected with their Shamanistic rites. *Smithsonian Rep.* 1891, p. 434.

**chantage** (shän-täzh'), *n.* [F., a fig. use of *chantage*, a method of fishing in which the fish is scared within reach by means of noise, < *chanter*, sing, etc.: see *chant*, *v.*] The extortion of money under threat of making public charges of misconduct or the like; blackmail.

**chanterelle**, *n.* 3. In the hurdy-gurdy, one of the two strings which may be stopped by keys and on which melodies are played. Their proper tone is usually the G above middle C.

**chantey**, *n.* Specifically, a song sung by sailors when at work together, as in hauling or heaving, etc., the better to secure a united pull at the proper moment, which is indicated by the ietus or beat of the music. See *\*chantey-man*.

**chantey-man** (shän'ti-man), *n.* The leader of a chantey, who usually sings one or two lines while the men get their breath and a new hold, the crew singing the chorus and pulling together when the accented syllable is reached.

**chantier** (shan-tyä'), *n.* A Canadian-French equivalent of *shanty*.

**chaogenous** (kä-oj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *χάος*, chaos, + *-γενής*, -born.] Chaos-born: as, *chaogenous* deities.

**chaos**, *n.* 5. [cap.] The void of unformed matter personified and deemed by some among the Greeks as the oldest of the gods.

**chaotheistic** (kä'ō-thä-is'tik), *a.* [Gr. *χάος*, chaos, + *θεός*, god, + *-ιστικός*, -istic.] Identifying chaos or the primordial unformed matter with God. *F. Hall.* *N. E. D.*

**chaotical** (kä-ot'i-kal), *a.* Same as *chaotic*.

**chap**<sup>5</sup> (chap), *n.* The act of picking and choosing; selection: as, '*chap* and choice.' [Scotch.] See *chap*<sup>5</sup>, *v. t.*

**Chap**. An abbreviation (*b*) of *chaplain*.

**chapao** (chä-pou'), *n.* [Turki *chapao*, a plundering, *chapāul*, a plundering raid, a charge of cavalry, Hind. *chhāpā*, a raid, a night attack.] A raid, foray, or night attack (of Baluchis or Afghans).

The *chapaos* of the Baluchis have been checked by the division of Baluchistan between Persian and British rule. *Nature*, Aug. 28, 1902, p. 418.

**chaparejos** (chä-pä-rä'hös), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Strong leather breeches or overalls worn by horsemen, particularly by cow-boys, in the Western States, for protection against bushes and thorns. Generally abbreviated to *chaps*.

A bit farther on we saw some cowpunchers, or what seemed such, for they sat in cow saddles and wore *chaparejos*. *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 147.

**Chaparral lily, millet, pea.** See *\*lily*, *\*millet*, *\*pea*.

**chaparreras** (chä-pä-rä-räs), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Same as *\*chaparejos*.

**Chapeau chinois**, a jingle of small bells, mounted on a staff and frame, occasionally used in military music; a Chinese pavilion (which see, under *pavilion*).

**Chapel royal**. (*b*) The body of clergy and assistants, including singers, attached to a royal court. The chapel royal of England dates from at least the fifteenth century.

—**Minion chapel**, a chapel which has never been consecrated, and which may be used, therefore, for other than religious purposes. —**Mortuary chapel**, an oratory or small chapel connected with a tomb and forming a part of the memorial structure; also, less properly, the chapel of a public cemetery. —**Parochial chapel**. (*a*) A chapel belonging to and within a parish, but apart from the parish church. (*b*) The place of worship of an ancient division of a parish, attached to it by custom or repute. —**Proprietary chapel**, a private chapel. Though consecrated, it may be converted to secular uses at any time.

**chapelwarden** (chap'el-wär'dn), *n.* One who holds the same office in a chapel (of the established church of England) as a churchwarden holds in a church: now commonly replaced by *churchwarden*. *N. E. D.*

**chaperon**, *n.* 6. A conductor or guide; escort. Compare def. 4.

**chaperonee** (shap'ē-rō-nē'), *n.* A young lady who is chaperoned. [Colloq.]

**chapin** (chä-pēn'), *n.* [Cuban Sp.] A name of several species of the genus *Lactophrys*, especially of *L. bicaudalis*, of the family *Ostraciidae*, found in tropical seas.

**chapl**. An abbreviation of *chaplain*.

**chaplet**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 12. In *foundry-work*, a sheet-metal form used in adjusting the core in a mold and fused into the casting when the metal flows into the mold.

**chapmanship** (chap'man-ship), *n.* The occupation or business of a chapman; buying and selling; merchandizing.

**chappa** (chap'ä), *n.* [Origin not ascertained; perhaps W. African.] A disease of some natives of West Africa, characterized by multiple cutaneous nodules, which later ulcerate, and destructive inflammation of the joints.

**chapparos**, *n. pl.* Same as *\*chaparejos*.

**chappaul** (cha-päl'), *n.* [Perhaps N. Amer. Indian.] Same as *\*squaw-fish*.

**chappes** (cha-pē'), *n.* [Hind. *chhāp*, *chhāpā*, a mark, stamp, impression: see *chop*<sup>4</sup>.] In India, a marked rupee.

**chaps** (chaps), *n. pl.* An abbreviated form of *\*chaparejos*. [Western U. S.]

**chaptalization** (chap'tal-i-zä'shon), *n.* [*chaptalize* + *-ation*.] In *wine-making*, a process of adjusting or correcting the percentages of free acid and sugar in the must of any vineyard in which, as in 'bad years,' the proportion has changed. Chaptal's method was to add the calculated weight of sugar and to neutralize the excessive acid by means of powdered marble. See *\*gallization*. *Sadtler*, *Handbook of Indust. Chem.*, p. 205.

**chaptalize** (chap'tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chaptalized*, ppr. *chaptalizing*. [*Chaptal*, a French chemist, + *-ize*.] In *wine-making*, to adjust, improve, or correct the proportions of free acid and sugar in the must. See *\*chaptalization*.

**chapter**, *n.* 9. A division of the acts of Parliament of a single session.—10. Head; subject; category: as, to have much to say on some *chapters*.—**Patristic chapters**. See *\*patristic*, *a*.

**chapter-house**, *n.* 2. The house or building which a chapter of a college fraternity uses as a club-house. [U. S.]

**chaqueta** (chä-kä'tä), *n.* [Sp.: see *jacket*.] A jacket, particularly a leather jacket, worn by cow-boys as a protection when traveling through the chaparral. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

**char**<sup>2</sup> *v. I. trans.* 3. To scorch; burn; 'single' (liquids): as, to *char* the wort in brewing.

*II. intrans.* To become charcoal.

Billetts that blaze substantial and slow;

Pine-stump split deftly, dry as pith;

Larch-heart that chars to a chalk-white glow.

*Browning*, *Heretic's Tragedy*, st. 4.

**char**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 2. In *sugar-manuf.*, concentrated sweet water or liquor highly charged with dissolved sugar.

**char**<sup>4</sup>, *n.*—**Greenland char**, the European char, *Salvelinus alpinus*.—**Oregon char**. Same as *Dolly Varden trout*.

**characetum** (kä-rä-sē'tum), *n.*; *pl. characeta* (-tä). [*Charac(e)* + *-etum*.] A zone of vegetation found in the cold deeper waters not far from shore, characterized by the *Characeæ*.

## charcoal

**characine**<sup>2</sup> (kar'ä-sin), *n.* [*Charac(e)* + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>, so called from the odor of *Chara* which it exhales.] A kind of camphor obtained from certain terrestrial algae, as *Palmella* and *Oscillaria*.

**charact**, *n.* 2. A magical sign or emblem.

Dig under thy feet and thou shalt find a bow of brass and three leaden arrows, inscribed with talismans and *characts*. *R. F. Burton*, *Arab. Nights*, I, 125.

**character**, *n.*—**Acquired character**, a change of structure or of function that is brought about in an organism during its individual life, as contrasted with one that comes to it from its parents through the egg from which it is born.

By *acquired characters* I mean those which are not preformed in the germ, but which arise only through special influences affecting the body or individual parts of it. *Weismann* (trans.), *Germ plasm*, p. 302.

**Aggressive character**, a peculiarity of color or form or marking that serves to favor an animal in its aggressions, namely, one that serves to conceal it from its prey, as contrasted with one that is protective and serves to hide it from its enemies. —**Aposematic character**. See *\*aposematic*. —**Compound character**, in *biol.*, according to Bateson, a character which may either be transmitted entire as a single character, in inheritance, or broken up into its integral constituent characters or hypallelomorphs. See *\*hypallelomorph*. —**In character**. (*a*) With costume etc., appropriate to the role or part assumed: as, to sing a song *in character*. Hence—(*b*) Appropriate, fitting. —**Out of character**, at variance or out of keeping with the character or part assumed. —**Protective character**, in *zool.*, any peculiarity of form, color, markings, or habit which serves to hide its possessor from enemies. —**Pseudoposematic**, *pseudopselematic*, *pseudosematic*, *recessive*, *sematic* character. See *\*pseudoposematic*, etc. —**Signaling character**. Same as *\*sematic character*. —**Warning character**, any characteristic of a dangerous, poisonous, or unpleasant organism which, when displayed, serves to warn or alarm enemies; an aposematic character. See *\*aposematic*. —**Wedge-formed characters**, *cuneiform characters*. See *cuneiform*, I (*a*).

**characterial** (kar-ak-tē'ri-äl), *a.* Pertaining to the characters (of a drama).

One of Shakespeare's most wonderful gifts was his unlimited power of a *characterial* invention to suit any kind of plot. *Halliwel*, *Life of Shakespeare*, p. 116.

**characterist** (kar'ak-tēr-ist), *n.* [*character* + *-ist*.] 1. One who employs characters or magical signs.—2. One who depicts character, as distinct from a mere caricaturist or fun-maker.

Mr. Du Maurier, *characterist* rather than caricaturist, gives this sheep face to his typical Duchess of Stilton, and to her two daughters. *R. G. White*, *England Without and Within*, p. 206, note.

**characteristic**. I. *a.*—**Characteristic geometry**. See *\*geometry*.

*II. n.*—**Characteristic of a surface**, the curve of intersection of a surface with a neighboring surface of the same family.

**characterology** (kar'ak-tēr-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *χαρακτήρ*, character, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak.] The science of character; the study of types, genesis, etc., of character; ethology.

In the process of emancipation from traditional and untenable views of man, an iconoclastic attitude towards all attempts at practical *characterology* and theories of constitution was probably the only safe procedure. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, July-Oct., 1903, p. 356.

**character-plant** (kar'ak-tēr-plant), *n.* In *phytogeog.*, that species, or one of the species, in a given plant-formation to which it owes its physiognomic character; a *facies*.

**charadriiform** (ka-rad'ri-i-fōrm), *a.* Belonging to the order of birds known as *Charadriiformes*.

**Charales** (kä-rä'lēs), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Chara* + *-ales*.] An order of cryptogamous plants which contains the family *Characeæ* or *Charaphyceæ* only. See *Characeæ*.

**Charaphyceæ** (kar-ä-fis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chara* + *-φυκας*, seaweed, + *-eæ*.] Same as *Characeæ*.

**charbon**, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, a name formerly applied to the smut of wheat; also, sometimes applied to the black rot of the grape, especially in France.—**Charbon roux**. See *red charcoal*.

**charco** (chär'kō), *n.* [Sp. Pg.; origin unknown.] A pond or pool of standing water; a small lake.

**Charcoal**, *n.*—**Red charcoal**, a kind of charcoal of a dark reddish-brown color, made by heating wood with the exclusion of air to a lower temperature than would produce ordinary black charcoal. The volatile matter is not entirely removed. It is used in France in the manufacture of sporting gunpowder, and recently in England in cocoa-powder for heavy artillery service.

**charcoal** (chär'kōl), *v. t.* [*charcoal*, *n.*] 1. To blacken, write, or draw with charcoal; execute in charcoal: as, to *charcoal* one's eyebrows.

And I decipher still  
Half a lame couplet charcoalled on the wall.  
*Thackeray* (trans.), *The Garret*, st. 2.

2. To suffocate with the fumes of charcoal.



## charcoal

A shoemaker who was jealous of a young girl . . . because she wouldn't shut herself up in an air-tight three-pair of stairs, and charcoal herself to death with him.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

**charcoaler** (chär'kō-lër), *n.* A charcoal-burner; one who deals in charcoal.

Ah! friendless in death!  
Rude forest-hands fling  
On the charcoaler's wain  
What but now was the king!

F. T. Palgrave, Death in the Forest, st. 6.

**charcoaling** (chär'kō-ling), *n.* Killing by means of the fumes of burning charcoal.

The other day the papers contained an account of a "wholesale charcoaling," in which a father, mother, and two children sought death in this way.

Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 556.

**charcoal-pencil**, *n.* 2. A little stick molded from a mixture of wood charcoal in powder, gum, or starch paste, and a small quantity of saltpeter. When lighted at one end it continues to burn, and the red-hot point is used to lead a crack in thin glass, as of a tube or beaker, in any required direction, broken pieces of chemical apparatus being thus adapted to new uses.

**charcoal-pig** (chär'kōl-pig), *n.* A kind of pig-iron made by using charcoal as a fuel to reduce or smelt the ore in the blast-furnace. It was formerly considered the best grade of iron, being free from sulphur and some other impurities usually found in iron made with coal or coke as a fuel. Other forms of iron or steel, purified in the process of manufacture, have largely taken its place.

**Charcot-Leyden crystal**. See *Charcot's crystals*, under *crystal*.

**Charcot's arthropathy**. See *\*arthropathy*.

**charcuterie** (shär-küt-rë'), *n.* [F., < *charcutier*, a pork-butcher, earlier *chaircutier*, *cher-cutier*, < *chair cuite*, cooked meat; *chair*, < L. *caro*, flesh, meat; *cuite*, < L. *coccta*, cooked.] 1. The occupation of a pork-butcher; the curing and dressing of pork in its various salable forms—hams, bacon, cutlets, sausages, etc.—2. Table delicacies of pork or into which pork largely enters.

**charcutier** (shär-kü-tyä'), *n.* [F.] A pork-butcher.

**Chardonnet silk**. See *\*silk*.

**Charegite** (kar'ê-jit), *n.* [Ar. *kharijiyah*, aliens, < *kharija*, go out.] A member of a puritanical Mohammedan sect which dates from the seventh century.

The Charegite, for such was the seeming Marabout, dealt the Nubian a blow with the dagger.

Scott, Talisman, xxi.

**charge**, *v. t.* 16. To paint too heavily; to over-express.

**charge**, *n.* 23. In *ordnance*, the powder contained in a bag or case in quantity suitable for loading a gun, or the powder filling the interior of a projectile. A *service* or *ordinary charge* is that ordinarily used in the gun. A *reduced charge*, containing less powder, is sometimes used in target practice to save expense. A *bursting* or *shell charge* is the explosive in the interior of a shell.—**Effective charge**, the amount of money required for or expended on the effective militant forces of a country, that is, on those fit for or actually engaged in service as distinguished from non-effectives, such as the retired, the pensioned, etc. Macaulay.

**chargé** (shär-zhä'), *n.* Short for *chargé d'affaires*.

**charged**, *p. a.* 3. In *art*, heavily painted; over-expressed.

**chargé d'affaires**, *n.* 3. An officer or other person left in charge of any business or office during the temporary absence of the chief.

**chargee** (chär-jë'), *n.* [charge + -ee.] One who holds, as security, a charge upon property: analogous to *mortgagee*.

**charging** (chär'j-ing), *n.* [charge + -ing<sup>1</sup>.] A young charge. See *charge*, *n.* 10.

At this period Jesuits stamp the future of their charging socks.

G. Meredith, Richard Feverel, xii.

**chargeman** (chärj-man), *n.* A workman who has charge of the men engaged in doing a certain piece of work; a foreman. In some establishments the chargeman is given a contract for the work which he directs, so that he will have the greatest possible interest in the speedy and economical performance of it.

**charging-box** (chär'j-ing-box), *n.* A box in which ore, scrap, pig-iron, fluxes, etc., are conveyed to the furnace by means of a charging-machine.

**charging-current** (chär'j-ing-kur'ent), *n.* In *elect.*, the current used in charging a storage battery, condenser, or cable.

**charging-machine** (chär'j-ing-ma-shën'), *n.* A machine for delivering coal, ore, or metals to a furnace, gas-retort, or coke-oven. It is made in many different forms, all essentially loading-machines which take up the material and push it by means of a ram into the furnace, retort, or oven: the ram distributes it, and is then withdrawn to permit the closing of the door. In gas charging-machines steam is some-

times used to blow the coal into the retort. In one sense a mechanical stoker is a charging-machine, but it is not usually classed as such. See *mechanical stoker*.

**charging-scale** (chär'j-ing-skäl'), *n.* A scale for weighing the various materials used in a blast-furnace. It has a series of beams, one for each kind of material. To obtain the right proportion, each beam is weighted to the amount required, and each load is made to balance the weight of its special beam, the object being to mix the materials in the right proportions and weigh and deliver each as rapidly as possible without disclosing the formula on which the combined proportions are based.

**charging-spoon** (chär'j-ing-spön'), *n.* In *mining*, a hollow half-cylinder of copper or zinc at the end of a copper or wooden rod, used for introducing loose gunpowder in blast-holes nearly or quite horizontal. C. Le N. Foster, Ore and Stone Mining, p. 161.

**charging-tube** (chär'j-ing-tüb'), *n.* Any tube for charging a chamber or tank with a fluid under pressure; specifically, a tube for charging an air-chamber on a pump with air. Water under a pressure greater than the atmospheric takes up air very readily; hence, some means should be provided for supplying air to the air-chamber on the discharge side of a pressure-pump.

**Chari group**. See *\*group<sup>1</sup>*.

**chariotry** (chär'i-qt-ri), *n.* [chariot + -ry.] 1. The art of charioteering.

Chariotry is one of the antiquated Modes of Chivalry. Heretofore, as it was used in Triumphs, so in field service and Games.

Aubrey, Remaines of Gentilisme and Judaisme, p. 120.

2. The soldiers who fought from chariots.

And deep rats are yet visible on all the bogs, moors and mooses . . . Indented . . . by the wheels of Fingal's chariotry.

Blackwood's Mag., XXIV. 200.

**charismatic** (ka-riz-mat'ik), *a.* [charism + -atic.] Of or pertaining to charism or charismata.

**charismatic** (ka-ris'ti-kä-ri), *n.* [NL. *\*charismaticus*, < Gr. *χαριστικός*, given of grace, freely given, < *χάρη*, grace, favor.] Originally, the recipient of a prebend, the allowance of food which a monk or cleric received from the common store: same as *prebendary*.

**charityless** (chär'i-ti-less), *a.* [charity + -less.] Devoid of charity.

Such people there are living and flourishing in the world—Faithless, Hopeless, Charityless.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, viii.

**charivari**, *n.* 2. [cap.] The name of a satirical journal founded in Paris in 1832.—The London *Charivari*, the secondary title of "Punch," a humorous weekly journal published in London.

**charivari** (shär-i-var'i), *v. t.* To treat to a charivari.

**chark<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* 2. The fire-drill; an instrument for producing fire.

**charlatanish** (shär'la-tan-ish), *a.* [charlatan + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Savoring somewhat of the charlatan.

**charlatanistic** (shär'la-tan-is-tik), *a.* Having a tendency to charlatanism; inclined to quackery; somewhat quackish.

**Charley**, *n.* 2. A small pointed beard such as that worn by Charles I. of England and by men of his time: hence the name. It extended from the under-lip and ended in a point just below the chin.—3. The fox.

**charlock-weevil** (chär'lok-wë'vil), *n.* An English gardeners' name for a European curculionid beetle, *Ceuthorrhynchus contractus*, which feeds on charlock.

**Charlton white**. See *\*white<sup>1</sup>*.

**Charmouthian** (chär-mouth'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Charmouth, in Dorset, England.—**Charmouthian stage**, in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Jurassic rocks of Lias of France and Switzerland; it corresponds essentially to the Middle Lias of England.

**charnel<sup>2</sup>** (chär'nel), *n.* [Cf. *carne<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A hinge, as of a door, window, chest, etc.—2. The pivot or hinge on which the beaver or vizor of a helmet moved.

**charneled** (chär'nel), *p. a.* [charnel<sup>2</sup> + -ed<sup>1</sup>.] Hinged; jointed.

The bassenet pece whereunto the Barbet . . . is charneled.

Hall, Chron., p. 674.

**charnockite** (chär'nok-it), *n.* [Named after Job Charnock, associated with the early history of Calcutta.] In *petrog.*, a name given by T. H. Holland (1893) to a group of phaneritic igneous rocks in India, which range from acid to basic varieties and agree in containing hypersthene; the type rock is hypersthene-granite.

**Charonic** (kā-ron'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Charon, the ferryman, in Greek mythology, of the lower world.

**Charrinla** (ka-rin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Viala and Ravaz, 1894), named for Dr. Charrin, a French

## chase

physician.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi. The single species, *C. Diplodiella*, is said to be the saccharous form of *Coniothyrium Diplodiella*, which causes the white rot of the grape. See *\*Coniothyrium*, *grape-rot* and *rot<sup>2</sup> (b)*.

**chart**, *n.*—**Astrographic chart**, a chart of a region of the stars, specifically, one of the star-charts of the systematic astrophotographic survey of the heavens.—**Cosmogony chart**, a birch-bark chart on which a pictographic record of the creation myth is engraved: used by the Ojibwa Indians in connection with their religious ceremonials.—**Ootidal chart**. See *\*ootidal*.—**Halley's chart**, a chart showing the curves of compass variation.

—**Heliographic chart**, a chart which shows the sun's spots at any particular time and their physical peculiarities.—**Hydrographic chart**, a chart showing especially the hydrographic features of the ocean, such as the depth of water, the currents at the surface and beneath, the density or saltness of the water, the temperature, and the changes of these with the seasons.—**Meteorological chart**. See *weather-map*.—**Physical chart**, a map or diagram designed to illustrate certain features of physiography or physical geography.—**Thermal chart**, a chart showing the temperature of the air or land or water, usually by means of isothermal lines.

**charta**, *n.* 2. In *pharm.*: (a) A folded paper containing a powder; also, a dose of any medicinal powder. (b) A piece of bibulous paper impregnated with some medicinal substance.—**Charta cantharidis** or *epispastica*, blistering-paper; a paper spread with a mixture of cantharides, Canada turpentine, and olive-oil, used for counter-irritation or to make a blister.—**Charta potassii nitratii**. Same as *\*asthma-paper*.—**Charta sinapis**, mustard-paper or -leaf; a paper spread with a mixture of black mustard and gutta-percha solution, used as a substitute for a mustard-plaster, to produce counter-irritation.

**Charter colony**, a colony under charter government.—**Charter government**, government of a colony under authority of a written charter granted by the sovereign power.—**Charter member**, one whose name appears in the charter of an organization as one of its founders.—**Charter of pardon**, in *Eng. law*, an instrument under the great seal by which a pardon is granted to a man for felony or other offense.

**Chartered accountant**. See *\*accountant*.

**charterer**, *n.* 3. A freeman of a chartered borough.

**charter-school** (chär'tër-sköl'), *n.* One of the schools established in Ireland by a society chartered in 1733 to provide a Protestant education for the Roman Catholic poor. These schools were of two kinds, day-schools and boarding-schools; the boarding-schools were supported by Parliament after 1745, when a special tax was devoted to them. The charter-schools failed in their purpose and came to an end in 1825.

**chartographer** (kär-tog'ra-fist), *n.* [chartography + -ist.] One who is versed in cartography, or is engaged in map-making; a cartographer.

**chartology** (kär-tol'ô-ji), *n.* [Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf (L. *charta*, a map), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of map-making.

**chartreuse**, *n.* 3. In *cookery*, a preparation usually of game, fillets, etc., incased in a mold of rice; also, fruits inclosed in blanc-mange or puddings. These preparations were invented, it is said, by the monks of the monastery of Grande Chartreuse to disguise meat.—**Chartreuse cat**. See *\*cat<sup>1</sup>*.

**Chartreux** (shär-trë'), *n.* [F., earlier *chartens*, < ML. *Carthusius*: see *Carthusian*.] A monk of the Carthusian order which was founded by St. Bruno in the eleventh century. The name was derived from the valley of the Chartreuse, where the order's first monastery was founded.

**charvolant** (shär-vô-lan'), *n.* [F. *\*char volant*, 'flying car.'] A four-wheeled vehicle with a kite attachment, designed to be propelled by the force of wind: patented in England in 1826.

**chary** (chär'i), *adv.* Charily; carefully.

Thy heart, which I will keep so chary

As tender nurse her babe from faring ill.

Shak., Sonnet xxii.

Great thanks, mighty Lucifer!

This will I keep as chary as my life.

Marlowe, Faustus, II. 2.

**chase<sup>1</sup>**, *v. I. trans.* 4. To push the bottle toward one and thus call upon him to fill up his glass.

"Above all, why, when I fill this very glass of wine, cannot I push the bottle to you, and say, 'Fairford, you are chased'!"

Scott, Redgauntlet, Letter I.

**II. intrans.** 4. To exceed a given customary standard of production. [Workmen's slang.]

**chase<sup>2</sup>**, *n.*—**Hazard chase**. See *\*hazard opening*.—**To have a good chase** (*naut.*), to be so constructed and to have guns so mounted as to be able to fire at an object dead ahead or dead astern.

**chase<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* 7. The conical apex of a spinning-machine cop or bobbin, or the extent of the traverse of the winding-faller wire on a spinning-mule. Sometimes called the *nose*.

The apex of the cop is the nose or chase; this extends from the shoulder of the cop to its apex. The shoulder acts as a good support to the chase of the cop in winding.

Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 124.

## chase

8. In *carp.*, a score or shallow cut in a mortise. [Local, Eng.]

**chasee** (chās-ē'), *n.* One who is chased. [Rare.] **chaser**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 4. The sip of water or mild drink with which tipplers 'chase' or wash down their dram of spirits. [Slang.]

**chaser**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 3. Same as *edge-runner mill* (which see, under *mill*). Also called *chaser mill*.

**chasmal** (kaz'mal), *a.* [*chasm* + *-al*]. Of the nature of a chasm; chasm-like: as, a chasmal difference.

**chasmantherous** (kaz-man'ther-us), *a.* [Gr. *χάσμα*, opening, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, hemiclistogamous with the stamens exerted: said of a class of flowers.

**chasmoclistogamous** (kaz'mō-kliis-tog'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *χάσμα*, an opening, + *clistogamous*.] In *bot.*, bearing both open and closed flowers.

**chasmogamous** (kaz-mog'a-mus), *a.* [*chasmogamy* + *-ous*.] Exhibiting the phenomenon of chasmogamy.

**chasmophyte** (kaz'mō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *χάσμα*, an opening, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant inhabiting the crevices of rocks. *Schimper*, (trans.) *Plant Geog.*, p. 178.

**chasse**<sup>1</sup> (shās), *n.* [F., short for *chasse-café*, lit. 'chase coffee.'] A small glass of brandy or liqueur taken after coffee, at dinner, to remove its taste or odor or as a digester. See *pousse-café*.

**chasse**<sup>2</sup> (shās), *n.* [F. *chasse*: see *chase*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] A shrine or receptacle for relics of a saint.

**chassé** (shā-sā'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chasséd*, ppr. *chasséng*. [Also *chassée*, *chassey*, and orig. *chassez*, < F. *chassez* (used as a direction in teaching dancing), impv. of *chasser*, chase: see *chase*<sup>1</sup>. The spelling *chassé* (as if from the F. pp.) appears to be a mistake. See the noun, which is much later in English. Cf. the F. nouns *chassez-déshassez*, and *chassez-huit*, names of dance steps.] I. *intrans.* 1. In dancing, to execute a step or gliding motion (known as the *chassé*) in which one foot is kept in advance of the other.—2. To move or make one's way with gliding steps, as across a crowded room: as, before long he *chasséd* up to me. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To cause to *chassé* toward the door; dismiss. [Slang.]

He was *chasséd* on the spot. *Thackeray*.

**chassé** (shā-sā'), *n.* [Also *chassez*; from the verb. The F. *chassé* in the same sense is late, and may have been suggested by the E. use of the spelling *chassé*.] In dancing, a step or gliding motion in which one foot is kept in advance of the other.

**chasse-café** (shās-kā-fā'), *n.* [F.] See *\*chasse*<sup>1</sup>.

**chassis**, *n.* 2. In *fort.*, the foundation-frame or bed-plate upon which a gun-carriage is supported or adjusted.—3. The frame of a motor-car or motor-vehicle, exclusive of the seats or body. It includes the structural elements, the motor and its generator of power, the tanks, transmission-gear, wheels, axles, and springs.—*Carrosserie chassis* [F.], a carrying or supporting chassis or frame; specifically, the rear frame of a motor-car which has a frame for each axle.

**chastend**, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *chastened*.

**chastenment** (chās'n-ment), *n.* The act of chastening.

**chastize, chastisement.** See *chastise, chastisement*.

**chastizement**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chastisement*.

**chat**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 3. Impudence or impudent talk. [Scotch.]-4. The point or question to be settled. [Colloq.]

Has the gentleman any right to be in this room at all, or has he not? Is he commercial, or is he—miscellaneous? That's the *chat*, as I take it. *Trollope*, *Orley Farm*, vi.

**chat**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 3. A small potato of inferior quality. [Prov. Eng.]-4. A small piece of coal. [Prov. Eng.]-5. In *mining*, a piece of ore with stone adhering to it; in the plural (also singular), ore in this state (usually called in the United States *raggings*): a middle product made in the concentration of ore, consisting of particles of gangue containing included grains of valuable mineral.—6. *pl.* The tailings or waste product from the concentration of ore.

**Château d'eau**, a form of fountain in which the monumental architectural setting is especially elaborate.

**châtelainry** (shat'e-lān-ri), *n.* [*châtelain* + *-ry*.] The district or territory under a châtelain; a castellany.

**Chattahoochee beds.** See *\*bed*<sup>1</sup>.

**Chattanooga shale.** See *\*shale*.



Château d'eau (Fontana dell'Acqua Paola), Rome. (From "Baudenkmäler in Rom," pub. by Wasmuth, Berlin.)

**chattelization** (chat'el-i-zā'shun), *n.* 1. The act or practice of chattelizing real property.—2. The act or practice of chattelizing human beings; ownership of human beings; the fact of being chattelized.

**chattelship** (chat'el-ship), *n.* The state of being held in slavery as property.

**chatter-mark** (chat'er-mārk'), *n.* 1. A mark left on a piece of metal by a cutting-tool, when the latter is so adjusted that it alternately cuts and is forced back, thus cutting intermittently and making a chattering noise.—2. Irregular gouges made on surfaces over which a glacier passes, by the slipping of rock fragments held in the lower portion of the ice. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, *Geol.*, I. 276.

**chatterment** (chat'er-ment), *n.* Chattering; chatter.

**chattery** (chat'è-ri), *a.* Chattering, as with cold; shivery.

**Chaucerian** (chā-sē-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the English poet Chaucer or his writings: as, *Chaucerian* English.

II. *n.* A student of Chaucer.

**Chaudfroid sauce.** See *\*sauce*.

**chauffeur** (shō-fēr'), *n.* [F., a fireman, a stoker: hence, recently, the 'fireman' or controller of a steam or other automobile, < *chauffer*, heat, fire up: see *chafe*, *v.*] The driver of an automobile.

**chauffeuse** (shō-fēz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *chauffeur*.] A woman who operates an automobile.

**Chauliognathus** (kā-li-og'na-thus), *n.* [NL.; < Gr. *χάυλιν* (chaulin), with outstanding (teeth), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] An important genus of malacodermid beetles, comprising 40 or more American species: known popularly as 'soldier-beetles.' See cuts under *soldier-beetle*. *Hentz*, 1830.

**chaulmugric** (chāl-mug'rik), *a.* Derived from *chaulmugra*.—**Chaulmugric acid**, an acid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, obtained from *chaulmugra*-oil expressed from the seeds of *Hydnocarpus Kurzii*.

**chaussée**<sup>2</sup> (shō-sā'), *n.* [F.: see *causey, causeway*.] A causeway; a highway.

Two roads lead westwards from Brusa. The one, a regular *chaussée* with bridges, kilometre posts, and telegraph, runs about due west through the plain. *Geogr. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 161.

**chaussure** (shō-sūr'), *n.* [F., < *chauser*, *v.*, shoe, < *chausse*, a shoe.] A covering for the feet, such as shoes, boots, sandals, etc.

**Chautauqua maskalonge.** See *\*maskalonge*.

**Chautauquan** (chā-tā'kwan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the lake or the county of Chautauqua, in southwestern New York.—2. Of or pertaining to the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, founded for the promotion of home reading and study in connection with the summer school which meets at Chautauqua Lake, or its courses of study.—3. In *geol.*, noting a division of the Devonian of North America, which comprises the last period (Chemung beds) of the Neodevonian.

II. *n.* A member of the Chautauqua Circle, or one who takes or has taken its course of study and examinations.

**Chavannesia** (shav-a-nē'zi-ā), *n.* [NL., named by Alphonse de Candolle in 1844, in honor of his friend Edouard Chavannes, a Swiss botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Apocynaceae*. See *Urceola*.

**chavellery**, *n.* 1. Same as *cavalry*.—2. The Cavaliers or Cavalier party of the seventeenth century.

## check-band

**Chayota** (chā-yō'tā), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1780), < Amer. Sp. *chayote*, < Aztec *chayotl*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants which belong to the family *Cucurbitaceae*. See *cheyote* and *Sechium*.

**chayro** (chī'rō), *n.* [Aymará of Bolivia.] A soup made of mutton and jerked meat, chuñu, potatoes, maize, and various condiments: a Bolivian national dish.

**Oh. B.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Chirurgia Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Surgery.

**Oh. Oh.** An abbreviation of *Christ Church*.

**Oh. D.** 1. An abbreviation of the Latin *Chirurgia Doctor*, Doctor of Surgery.—2. See *\*D. Ch.*

**Oh. E.** An abbreviation of *Chemical Engineer*.

**cheat**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 7. In *bot.*: (a) The dandel, *Lolium temulentum*. (b) Same as *chess*<sup>2</sup>.

**cheater**, *n.*—Tame cheater, a tame animal, such as a duck, used as a decoy.

He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame cheater, I faith; you may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound: he'll not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of resistance. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

**chebec**<sup>2</sup> (chē-bek'), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A name for the least flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus*: used chiefly in New England.

**chebog** (chē-bog'), *n.* [Of New England Amer. Ind. origin (Narragansett?).] A menhaden.

**chebule** (ke-bū'l'), *n.* [F. *chebule*, It. *chebuli*, < Hind. *Kābuli*, 'of Kabul,' whence it is imported into India.] The dried, astringent, prune-like fruit of *Terminalia Chebula*, used as a tan, dye, and medicine. See *myrobalan* and *Terminalia*<sup>2</sup>.

**chebulic** (ke-bū'lik), *a.* [*chebule* + *-ic*.] Obtained or derived from *chebule*: as, the *chebulic* or black myrobalan of commerce.—**Chebule acid**, a crystalline acid with a sweet taste found in the stones of *Terminalia Chebula*.

**check**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 19. A longitudinal crack in timber due to too rapid seasoning. Also called *season-check*. See *check*<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.*, 5.—20. In *irrigation*, a small levee or dike for holding the water on irrigated fields.—21. In experimentation, a part of the material of the experiment left untreated for the sake of comparison.

Thus in fertilizer-tests one or more plats are left without fertilizer in order to know what results are due to fertilization in the others.—22. Same as *\*checkers*<sup>1</sup>, II.—23. A joint having two parts which fit one into the other and so form a guide. A dowel-pin is a common example. It is customary in high-pressure hydraulic piping to check the flanges, that is, to turn a groove in the face of one flange and make a tongue to correspond on the other.

24. In *card-playing* and *banking games*, a counter sold by the banker which can be redeemed at any time. A stack of checks is 20. When of various colors, the white are always of least value, red next, and then blue and yellow.

25. In *hunting*, a stoppage of the hounds owing to temporary loss of the scent.—**Discovered check**, in *chess*, a check administered by the moving of a piece and the opening thereby of the range of another piece upon the adverse king. The piece or pawn moved does not, however, check directly. See *check*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 1, and *double \*check*.—**Double check**, in *chess*, a check from two pieces at the same time, resulting from a move which checks the king and unmasks another piece, which also checks; a direct check and a discovered check.—**Perpetual check**, in *chess*, the position of a player when he cannot parry a check without subjecting himself to another check on his adversary's next move, and when his adversary insists upon administering those checks. Under such circumstances the game is declared drawn.—**Simple check**, in *chess*, ordinary check, when the adverse king is attacked by a single piece or pawn.—**To discover check**, in *chess*, to unmask a check by moving a piece. See *discovered \*check*.

**check**<sup>1</sup>, *v. I. trans.* 9. To fit or fasten together (two pieces) in such a manner that they can be separated only by a motion perpendicular to the plane of the joint.

II. *intrans.* 6. To crack or split without falling apart.

Wherever they have been opened the coal beds of the Washington Creek Basin show no evidence of faulting, and the coal is not crushed, but can be obtained in large pieces which "check" but do not break up readily on exposure to the air.

*Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1902, p. 277.

7. In *hunting*, to stop (as dogs do) because of loss of the scent.—8. To draw a check.

Had checked for nothing until the day before her death, when she took out in person the sum of 4,000 francs. *Poe*, *Works*, I. 190.

**checkage** (chek'āj), *n.* [*check* + *-age*.] The act or process of checking (the items of an account, list, invoice, etc.), or the fact of having been checked.

**check-band** (chek'band), *n.* In *textile-manuf.*, a device attached to a spinning-mule as a drag

## check-band

or check upon the varying velocity of the spindle-carriage during its traverse. *Nasmith, Cotton Spinning*, p. 275.

**check-bar** (chek'bar), *n.* A metal bar with loops on each end for retaining the ends of the check-reins of a harness-bridle, and a rear loop at the center by which it is attached to the check-hook.

**check-battery** (chek'bat'ér-i), *n.* In *mining*, a timber construction which closes the lower part of a chute, acting as a check to the flow of coal and as an air-stopping.

**check-bit** (chek'bit), *n.* A harness-bit used with the over-check, with or without a lever.

**check-book**, *n.* 2. A book in which items of control are entered.

**check-damper** (chek'dam'pér), *n.* A door or slide by which cold air may be admitted to the base of the flue or chimney behind the fire and without passing through or over the latter. The effect of opening the check-damper is to lower the temperature of the gases in flue and chimney, and therefore more nearly to equalize the pressure of the cool atmosphere below the fire, and hence to check the draft and diminish the rate of combustion.

**check-esser** (chek'é'sér), *n.* In a harness, a device for relieving the steady strain of the over-check. It interposes an elastic web or spiral spring between the check and the hook-loops.

**checker**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 11. One of many spots or markings, somewhat triangular in shape, on the wings of a pigeon. A checker is larger than a spangle. The term is generally used in combination, as *blue-checker*, *red-checker*, etc., the qualifying word referring to the general color of the bird and not to that of the spots, which are usually white. Also often *check*.

**checker-board**, *n.* 2. In *American foot-ball*, a term sometimes applied to the field of play. See *\*gridiron*.

**checkered**, *p. a.* 3. Having the wing marked with numerous white spots, larger in size and fewer in number than in the condition termed *spangled*: used in describing breeds of pigeons. — *Checkered beetle*. See *\*beetle*.

**checkerwork**, *n.* 2. In a regenerative furnace or water-gas plant, a mass of loose bricks inclosed in an upright cylindrical chamber and loosely piled in alternate layers to form an open mass. When submitted to a hot blast the checkerwork becomes intensely heated and, when the blast is shut off, can be used to heat an air-blast or a stream of gas passing through its open spaces. See *regenerator*.

**check-experiment** (chek'eks-per'i-ment), *n.* A control-experiment; an experiment devised to confirm the results of other experiments: for example, an experiment made under normal conditions, the result of which enables the experimenter to estimate the effect, in a parallel series of experiments, of a determinate variation of conditions.

**check-flooding** (chek'flud'ing), *n.* In *irrigation*, a method of controlling water by means of low levees or dikes when flooding fields.

**check-gate** (chek'gát), *n.* A small gate, or movable dam, placed in the low levees extending across irrigated fields.

**check-greeve** (chek'grév), *n.* In *mining*, a person who checks the weights of coal on behalf of the landlord. [Scotch.]

**checking**, *n.* 2. The assembling of the parts of a checked joint.—3. In *agri.*, the planting of seeds or plants at regular distances apart in the row or line, to allow of cultivation both ways, instead of *drilling* in a continuous or 'solid' row.

**check-out** (chek'out), *n.* The termination of a coal-seam by the meeting of roof and floor.

**check-rail**, *n.* 2. A guard-rail; an extra rail on the inner side of the inner rail of a railway curve, so laid as to leave sufficient room for the flanges of the wheels to pass freely between the heads of the two rails. As the train rounds the curve, the inner wheels bear against this extra rail, thus relieving the pressure of the wheels against the outer rail and preventing the derailing of the train.

**check-row** (chek'rô), *v. t.* To plant (Indian corn) with a check-rower.

Particularly for use on growing *check-rowed* and listed corn. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII 298.

**check-spring** (chek'spring), *n.* In *hardware*, an extension-spring used to keep a door or gate closed, or for any similar purpose. See *cut under \*extension-spring*.

**checkstone** (chek'stôn), *n.* A small round pebble, called in the United States *jackstone* and in Scotland *chuckie* or *chuckie-stane* or *-stone*, used in the children's game of *chucks* or *jackstones*.

**check-strap**, *n.* 3. A leather strap, extending

from the bottom of the body of a carriage to the perch, to check the upward movement of the body.

**check-system** (chek'sis-tem), *n.* 1. A system for keeping the time of workmen, largely used in factories. It has many forms, but is essentially as follows: A board is placed just within the entrance-gate, on which are hung numbered checks, one for each man. As each workman passes in, he takes his check from the board and places it in a box, thus showing that he has gone in to work. The timekeeper takes the checks from the box and, by means of the numbers, knows what men are at work. The checks are placed on the board in readiness for the men each half-day, and, since no man can leave without a pass signed by his foreman or at the end of the half-day, it enables the timekeeper to keep a record of the men.

2. The network or system of checks or small levees constructed in fields to be irrigated.

**check-weigher** (chek'wä'ér), *n.* One who checks or verifies weights; specifically, in *mining*, the man who verifies the tally, or record of weight of the coal or other mineral which comes up from workings where the miner is paid by the ton, and who credits the output to the account of the individual worker.

**checkwork** (chek'wérk), *n.* In *mach.*, the regular release of an obstruction which takes place by means of an even-timed body; an escapement. The wheel and pendulum of an ordinary clock are a common example.

**cheek**, *n.* — *Fixed cheeks*, in the anatomy of the trilobites, the lateral parts of the cephalon between the dorsal furrows and the facial sutures which separate them from the free cheeks. — *Free cheeks*, in the anatomy of the trilobites those parts of the cephalon which lie outside the facial sutures and are separated thereby from the fixed cheeks.

**cheeker** (chek'ér), *n.* One who gives cheek

or who talks impudently, saucily, or with unbecoming boldness and lack of respect to some one. [Slang.]

**cheekiness** (chē'ki-ness), *n.* Cheeky conduct or speech; cool impudence. [Colloq.]

**cheek-piece**, *n.* 3. A crank; a driving-wing; usually, a crank having parallel sides, and hence as large at its outer end as where it joins the shaft.—4. One of a pair of curved liners for a shaft-bearing. This form of liner is fitted to the shaft and forms the actual bearing-surface, instead of being placed outside the journal-box as in the case of a flat liner. See *liner* 2, 3.

**cheepy** (chē'pi), *a.* Ready to cheep; puling.

What a humiliated, broken-down, poor *cheepy* wretch I am. Condemned to live among the pots.

*Carlyle*, in *Froude, Carlyle's Life in London*, II 237.

**cheese**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* — *Basswood cheese*. Same as *sapsago* *\*cheese* (b). — *Bondon cheese*, a trade-name for a variety of soft cheese. — *Cambridge cheese*, a variety of soft cheese made in England. — *Cantal cheese*, a hard cheese made in the south of France. — *Cheeshire cheese*, an old trade-name for a dry, pale red cheese made in England. — *Coulommier cheese*, a variety of soft cheese. — *Dorby cheese*, a local name for an old variety of English cheese. — *Edam cheese*. Same as *Dutch cheese* (a). — *Emmenthal cheese*, a hard Swiss cheese. — *Enriched cheese*, a cheese made with an excess of cream, or made from very rich cream; also, a trade-name for an adulterated or filled cheese. — *Filled cheese*, a trade-name for adulterated cheese. — *Flat cheese*, a trade-name for a thin cheese of only moderate weight. — *Gorgonzola cheese*, an Italian hard-pressed cheese. Also called *Stracchino cheese*. — *Gouda cheese*, a small, thin, disk-shaped cheese of a mild flavor which resembles that of Edam cheese. It is made in Holland and is usually colored yellow. — *Green cheese*. (a) See *green*. (b) See *sage cheese*. (c) A term sometimes used to describe a poor thin cheese made from whey. — *Lard cheese*, an imitation of cheese made from lard. — *Margarin cheese*, in England, a cheese adulterated with any form of fat not derived from milk; in the United States, a filled *\*cheese* (which see). — *Sapsago cheese*. (a) See *sapsago*. (b) A local derivative name for any skim-milk cheese of poor quality. Also called *white-oak cheese* and *basswood cheese*. — *Skim cheese*, a trade-name for any variety of cheese made from skim-milk. — *Sour-milk cheese*, any cheese in which the coagulation of the milk is caused by natural souring assisted by heat. — *Swiss cheese*, a cheese between the hard and soft varieties, made in Switzerland. It resembles *Gruyère cheese*. — *White-oak cheese*. Same as *sapsago* *\*cheese* (b).

**cheese**<sup>1</sup> (chēz), *v. i.* To become cheese: as, the *cheesing* of milk.

**cheese**<sup>2</sup> (chēz), *v. i.* To stop. [Thieves' slang.] — *Cheese it! make off! run!* [A warning command; slang.]

**cheese-basket** (chēz'bās'ket), *n.* In *dairying*, a wooden box or bowl having a perforated bottom in which curd is placed to drain.

**cheese-block** (chēz'blok), *n.* Same as *chock-block*.

**cheese-clack** (chēz'klak), *n.* In *mining*, a temporary clack-valve inserted between two pipes.

*Barrowman, Gloss.*

**cheese-cutter** (chēz'kut'ér), *n.* An implement for cutting cheese. — *Computing cheese-cutter*, a combined cheese-knife and price-computing machine. It consists of a revolving platform on which the whole cheese is placed, a pivoted knife designed to make radial cuts in the cheese as the platform is revolved, and a price-computing device which controls the movements of the plat-

## chelicerate

form. When the computer is set for any particular price per pound, it can be so adjusted that the operator cuts a quantity corresponding in weight and value to the price shown on the register of the computer.

**cheese-finger** (chēz'fing'gér), *n.* Same as *\*cheese-stick*.

**cheese-grease** (chēz'grēs), *n.* See *whey* *\*butter*.

**cheesemongering** (chēz'mung'gér-ing), *n.* The buying and selling of cheese; the business of a cheese-merchant.

**cheesemongery** (chēz'mung'gér-i), *n.* 1. The commodities dealt in by a cheesemonger.—2. The shop or store in which such commodities are dealt in.

**cheesery** (chēz'g-ri), *n.* [*cheese* + *-ery*.] A cheese-factory.

From the upper stories of these *cheeseries* were long wooden gutters leading to the ships in dock, and along these troughs trickled a never-ceasing rill of the ripened and matured article.

*G. H. Boughton*, in *Harper's Mag.*, April, 1883, p. 602.

**cheese-akipper** (chēz'skip'ér), *n.* The larva of the cheese-fly.

**cheese-stick** (chēz'stik), *n.* A strip of whole-wheat bread, puff-paste, dough made of flour, bread-crumbs, or other material, with grated cheese spread on or rolled in and baked until crisp; served with salad. Also called *cheese-straw*, *cheese-finger*.

**cheese-straw** (chēz'strá), *n.* Same as *\*cheese-stick*.

**cheese-trier** (chēz'tri'ér), *n.* A cheese-pale (which see).

**cheesewood** (chēz'wüd), *n.* In *Victoria*, the hard yellowish-white wood of the Australian tree *Pittosporum bicolor*. It is used for turning and is prized for ax-handles, billiard-cues, etc. Also called *tolosa-wood*, and in *Tasmania* *whitewood* and *waddywood*.

**cheesewring** (chēz'ring), *n.* 1. A cheese- or cider-press. [Cornwall, Eng.].—2. [*cap.*]

One of the natural curiosities of Cornwall, England, which receives its name from a supposed resemblance to the wring or press used in squeezing the liquor from the cheese or alternate layers of pounded apples and straw from which cider is made. It stands on a hill of considerable elevation near Liskeard, in that county, and consists of a pile of great tabular blocks of granite, 10 to 12 feet in diameter, heaped one upon another to a height of about 32 feet. As the blocks near the bottom of the pile are less than half the diameter of those they support, it has been likened to a gigantic mushroom.

**cheesine** (chēz'in), *n.* [Irreg. < *cheese*<sup>1</sup> + *-ine*.] The trade-name of a material made in imitation of cheese.

**cheesy**<sup>2</sup> (chē'zi), *a.* [*cheese*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] Stylish; fine; showy; 'quite the cheese.' [Slang.]

**cheet**<sup>2</sup>, (chēt), *n.* [Also *cheat*; an imitative or dial variation of *chit*<sup>2</sup>.] A word used in calling a cat; usually repeated, 'cheet, cheet,' like 'puss, puss.' [Scotch and North. Eng.]

**cheetal, cheetul**, *n.* Same as *chital*.

**cheety** (chē'ti), *n.* [Also *cheetie*; dim. of *cheet*<sup>2</sup>.] Pussy! See *\*cheet*<sup>2</sup>.

**cheefcat**, *n.* See *\*sheficat*.

**cheilitis**, *n.* See *\*chilitis*.

**cheirization**, *n.* See *\*chirization*.

**cheiroglossa** (ki-rō-glos'sā), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1847), < Gr. *cheir*, hand, + *glossa*, tongue.] A genus of epiphytic ferns sometimes joined with *Ophioglossum*, from which it differs externally in having several fertile spikes, and these pendent from a palmately divided (instead of simple) leaf. There is a single species, *C. palmata*, of Florida and tropical America. See *Ophioglossum*.

**chekako** (chē-kä'kō), *n.* [Said to be a native rendering of *Chicago* (man).] A novice or tenderfoot. [Alaskan slang.]

**Chekh**, *n.* Same as *Czech*.

**chela**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 4. In sponge-spicules, a microscelere consisting of a more or less curved shaft bearing at each end a variable number of recurved processes.

**chelem** (shlem), *n.* [F. spelling of E. *slam*.] In *card-playing*, a slam (which see).

**chelerythrin** (kel-ē-rith'rin), *n.* [*Chel(idonium)* + Gr. *erythros*, red, + *-in*.] An alkaloid, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>, found in the plants *Chelidonium majus*, *Stylophorum diphyllum*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, *Macleaya cordata*, *Glaucium Glaucium*, and other plants of the poppy family (*Papaveraceæ*): colorless in the free state, but forming lemon-yellow salts on the addition of acids. It is not identical with sanguinarin, as was once supposed.

**chelicerate** (kē-lis'ē-rāt), *a.* [*chelicera* + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] Bearing chelicere, or small pincers, as the appendages of the merostome crustaceans.

## chelidamic

**chelidamic** (kel-i-dam'ik), *a.* [*chēlīd(onic)* + *am(onia)* + *-ic*.] Derived from chelidonic acid and ammonia. — **Chelidamic acid**, 4-pyridinol-2, 6-dicarboxylic acid,  $\text{HOC}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . It is prepared from chelidonic acid and ammonia. It decomposes at about  $220^\circ\text{C}$ .

**chelidonin** (kel-i-dō'nin), *n.* [*Chelidon(ium)* + *-in*.] A white crystalline alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , contained in the plants *Chelidonium majus* and *Stylophorum diphyllum*.

**chelidonius** (kel-i-dō'ni-us), *n.* [L., *sc. lapillus*, < Gr. *χελιδώνος*, of the swallow, < *χελιδών*, swallow.] A stone from the crop of a swallow, worn in ancient times as a charm.

**Chelidoperca** (kel-i-dō-pēr'kă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χελιδών*, swallow, + *πέρκη*, a perch.] A genus of fishes of the western Pacific and Indian oceans.

**chelidoxanthin** (kel-i-dok-san'thin), *n.* [*Chelido(nium)* + Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*.] Until recently this has been applied to a yellow crystalline bitter principle of undetermined composition contained in the plant *Chelidonium majus*. It is now found to exist also in the plant *Stylophorum diphyllum* and to be identical with the alkaloid berberine ( $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_4$ ).

**Chelifera** (kê-lif'ēră), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χελή*, claw, + L. *ferre*, bear.] A small tribe of isopod crustaceans, characterized by having the first pair of trunk-limbs or gnathopods like a forceps. It contains the families *Apseudidae* and *Tanaidae*.

**cheliferid** (kê-lif'ēr-id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Cheliferidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Cheliferidae*.

**Chellean** (shel'ē-an), *a.* [Also *Chellian*; < *Chelles* + *-an*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Chelles in France, a place a few miles east of Paris, on the right bank of the Marne. — 2. Of or pertaining to the earliest paleolithic period (the Chellean age) of Europe. — **Chellean deposits**, in *geol.* and *archæol.*, paleolithic deposits of earliest date, in which the most primitive type of worked flint implements are found.

**chelonite**, *n.* 2. A turtle-stone: a name given to certain fossils supposed to resemble turtles, but which are, for the most part, teeth of fishes.

**Chelopus** (kel'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., said to be formed (if so, erroneously for *\*Chelypus*) < Gr. *χέλις*, a turtle, + *πούς*, foot; but the first element may be *χελή*, claw.] A genus of small fresh-water turtles containing the common sculptured turtle, *Chelopus insculptus*, of the eastern United States and also the spotted turtle, *C. guttatus*.

**Chelsea-Derby porcelain**. See *\*porcelain* 1.

**Chelsea pottery**. See *\*pottery*.

**Cheltenham beds**. See *\*bed* 1.

**chem**. An abbreviation of *chemist*, *chemistry*, *chemical*. See *\*chemist*, 4.

**chemæsthesia** (kem-es-thēs'is), *n.* [NL., < *chem(icus)*, chemic, + Gr. *αἴσθησις*, perception.] The stimulation of an organism by external or internal stimuli; the sensation of matter.

**chemawinite** (chê-mă'win-it), *n.* [*Chemawin*, Amer. Ind. name of a neighboring Hudson Bay post.] An amber-like resin found associated with woody debris on the shore of Cedar Lake in Canada.

**chemiater** (kem-i-ă'tēr), *n.* [NL. *\*chemiater*, < *chemia*, *chimia*, chemistry, + Gr. *ιατρός*, physician.] A medical practitioner of the Paracelsian school, according to which all the processes of the body in health and in disease are of a chemical nature.

**chemiatic** (kem-i-ă'tik), *a.* [NL. *\*chemiaticus*, < *\*chemiatria*, < MGr. *χημία*, alchemy, chemistry, + Gr. *ιατρεία*, healing. Cf. *iatrochemical*.] Of or pertaining to a theory of Paracelsus and others, according to which medical treatment should be directed to the chemical conditions (fermentations, etc.) which in this theory are the causes of disease.

**chemiatry** (kem-i-ă'tri), *n.* [NL. *\*chemiatria*, < *chemia*, *chimia*, chemistry, + Gr. *ιατρεία*, medical treatment.] Treatment of disease founded upon the Paracelsian doctrine of the chemical nature of physiological and pathological processes.

**chemic**, *n.* Specifically — 3. A solution or liquor of chlorid of lime or bleaching-powder for bleaching vegetable matter, as cotton.

**chemical**, *a.* 3. Versed in chemistry; engaged in the study of chemistry or in chemical research or investigation: as, a *chemical philosopher*; a *chemical friend*. — 4. Of or pertaining

to alchemy or alchemists. Also *chymical*. — **Chemical actinometer**. See *\*actinometer*. — **Chemical analysis**. By this term is understood, sometimes the actual separation of a substance into its different constituents, and sometimes merely the ascertainment of the kinds or quantities of the constituents into which it is separable. — **Chemical antidote**, **denudation**, **dynamios**, **engineer**, **equilibrium**, **focus**, **fog**. See *\*antidote*, *\*denudation*, etc. — **Chemical formula**. See *\*constitutional* or *\*structural formula*. — **Chemical fuse**, **gliding**, **induction**, **irritability**, **photometer**, **rectifier**. See *\*fuse*, etc. — **Chemical restraint**, the quieting of the violently insane by means of narcotic drugs. — **Chemical styptic**, **thermometer**, **ware**. See *\*styptic*, etc.

**Chemically**, *adv.* 2. By alchemy or alchemical means or processes.

Ernestus Burgravius, a disciple of Paracelsus, hath published a discourse in which he specifies a lamp to be made of man's blood, which *chemically* prepared forty days, and afterwards kept in a glass, shall show all the accidents of his life. *Burton*, *Anat. Mel.*, II. §11. Mem. 4.

**chemicking** (kem'ik-ing), *n.* The process of bleaching with chlorid of lime.

**chemicking-machine** (kem'ik-ing-mă-shēn'), *n.* A machine for bleaching cotton cloth with chlorid of lime or bleaching-powder.

**chemicobiologic** (kem'i-kō-bi-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*chemicobiology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to chemicobiology.

The results of bacteriologic and of chemicobiologic research as applied to the pathology of midwifery. *Lancet*, Aug. 22, 1903, *adv.*

**chemicobiology** (kem'i-kō-bi-ō-lō'jī), *n.* [NL. *chemicobios*, chemic, + *biologia*, biology.] The chemistry of living substance.

**chemicodynamic** (kem'i-kō-di-nam'ik), *a.* Operating to transform chemical energy into the energy of motion.

**chemico-electric** (kem'i-kō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Operating to transform chemical energy into electrical energy: as, a *chemico-electric change*.

The best evidence yet secured by research seems to indicate that the method of energy transformation in the vital machine is one which directly transforms the potential energy of the food, as developed by chemical combinations, into kinetic form, sometimes perhaps simply by chemico-dynamic change, sometimes by *chemico-electric transformation*.

R. H. Thurston, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1896, p. 837.

**chemicomineralogical** (kem'i-kō-mī-nē-ră-loj'i-kal), *a.* Involving both chemical and mineralogical characters: as, a *chemicomineralogical classification* of rocks. *Geikie*, *Text-book of Geol.*, p. 201.

**chemicophysical** (kem'i-kō-fiz'ik-al), *a.* Both chemical and physical; relating to both the chemistry and the physics of a substance or organism.

If a constant battery current flows continuously through a muscle or a nerve, it will so alter the *chemico-physical* condition of the living substance that its physiological properties will be greatly modified. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, III. 767.

**chemico-physics** (kem'i-kō-fiz'ikz), *n.* Physical chemistry. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, VII. 758.

**chemicophysiological** (kem'i-kō-fiz-i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Having reference to the science of physiological chemistry, or biochemistry.

**chemigraph** (kem'i-graf), *n.* A print obtained by a process of chemigraphy. See *\*chemigraphy*, 2.

**chemigrapher** (ke-mig'ră-fēr), *n.* One who uses chemigraphy.

**Chemigraphy** (ke-mig'ră-fi), *n.* 1. A process of making zinc etchings without the aid of photography. — 2. A process of obtaining half-tones by printing, from the same plate, in two colors, or two shades of the same color, one of which is slightly out of register.

**chemiluminescence** (kem'i-lū-mi-nēs'ens), *n.* Luminescence associated with chemical changes in the luminous substance and probably due to those changes. See *\*luminescence*.

Wiedemann has shown that the shining of Balm's luminous paint, and generally of the sulphides of the alkaline earths, is accompanied with chemical action. A long period of luminosity after the removal of the source renders highly probable the existence of what he now calls *chemi-luminescence*. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1895, p. 121.

**chemin-de-fer** (shē-măn'đē-făr'), *n.* [F. *railroad*, lit. 'iron road.'] A variation of baccara in which each player in turn becomes the banker. See *baccara*.

**chemin-de-ronde**, *n.* 2. A sentry-path around a fortification, along the scarp or counterscarp, protected by a loopholed wall or the glacis. See *covered way*, under *cover* 1.

**chemiotactic** (kem'i-ō-tak'tik), *a.* A collateral form of *\*chemotactic*.

**chemiotaxis** (kem'i-ō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < *chemia*, chemistry, + Gr. *τάξις*, order.] Same as *\*chemotaxis*.

## chemosynthesis

**chemisal** (chem'i-sal), *n.* A corrupt form of *chamisal*, sometimes used as a local name.

So local and strikingly characteristic are these chaparral areas that they have become landmarks, the word *chamisal*, sometimes corrupted into *chemisal*, chemise, or chimise, being adopted as a local name. Thus, we find on the map of Humboldt County a "Chemical Creek" and "Chimise Ridge" in the vicinity of Harris, and a "Chemise Mountain," near Shelter Cove. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Bur. Plant Industry, Bulletin 12, 1902, [p. 31.]

**chemise**, *n.* 6. In *mech.*, a sheath or covering of sheet-metal; specifically, a sheet-iron cylinder placed around the tubes in a vertical boiler.

**chemist**, *n.* 4. A degree conferred by some institutions upon the completion of a stated course in chemistry. — 5. Same as *\*chemistater*. — **Technical chemist**, a chemist engaged in directing or conducting the operations of some branch of industry essentially or mainly chemical in character.

**Chemistry**, *n.* 2. Same as *\*chemiastry*. — **Bureau of Chemistry**. See *\*bureau*. — **Color chemistry**. That department of chemistry which deals with the study of coloring matters and dyestuffs. Also known as *tinctorial chemistry*. — **Industrial chemistry**, chemistry as applied to industrial processes and operations. See *chemical engineering*. — **Inorganic chemistry**. Although it is in the main correct to say that organic chemistry is the chemistry of the compounds of carbon and inorganic chemistry that of the other elements and their compounds, it would in many respects be inconvenient to observe this classification rigidly. Some carbon compounds, such as carbon monoxid and dioxid, carbon disulphid, silicon carbide, and iron carbides which occur in cast-iron and steel, are practically always treated as inorganic substances. On the other hand, a few substances which do not contain carbon, such as silicon and chloroform, are more advantageously classed as organic. — **Photographic chemistry**. Same as *photochemistry*. — **Physical chemistry**, the study of chemical substances and chemical processes with reference to the physical phenomena witnessed or to the physical energies concerned. Many of its chapters had been fairly developed long before the name was first used, such as those concerned with the doctrines as to atoms and molecules, or as to the solid, liquid, and gaseous states of aggregation. But other chapters, such as those on thermochemistry, electrochemistry, chemical statics, and chemical dynamics, have received most of their development since the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and the new name has been required to describe the fruit of a cooperation of physics and chemistry.

During the past fifteen years the border-land between chemistry and physics has been very successfully cultivated, and a new department of chemistry has resulted. This is the department known as *physical chemistry*. *Science*, May 24, 1901, p. 800.

**Pure chemistry**, chemistry considered as a branch of human knowledge, without reference to its practical or industrial applications: opposed to *practical chemistry*. — **Sanitary chemistry**, chemistry in its relations to health, especially to public health or the health of large communities. — **Social chemistry**, assimilation of diverse elements, especially nationalities and races, in a social population. L. F. Ward, *Pure Sociol.*, p. 210. — **Tinctorial chemistry**. See *color chemistry*.

**chemosæsthesia** (kem'ō-es-thēs'is), *n.* [NL. (*Czapke*), < *chem(icus)*, chemic, + Gr. *αἴσθησις*, perception.] In *bot.*, the capacity of a plant-organ to respond to chemical stimuli.

**chemocentrum** (kem'ō-sen'trum), *n.*; *pl.* *chemocentra* (-tră). [ML. *chem(icus)*, chemic, + L. *centrum*, center.] In *cytol.*, the nucleus considered as the center which controls the chemical activities of the living cell: opposed to *\*kinocentrum*.

**chemokinesis** (kem'ō-ki-nēs'is), *n.* [NL., < NL. *chem(icus)*, chemic, + Gr. *κίνησις*, movement.] A state of increased activity of organisms in relation to chemical substances.

Garry finds that certain chemicals "cause the organism to become restless, very swift shooting movements being caused." As a result of these movements the organisms soon leave the area of the operation of the chemical causing the reaction. This phenomenon Garry calls *chemokinesis*. *H. S. Jennings*, in *Amer. Jour. Physiol.*, April, 1900, p. 386.

**chemokinetic** (kem'ō-ki-nēt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting chemokinesis.

**chemolyse**, *v. t.* See *\*chemolyze*. **chemolyze** (kem'ō-līz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *chemolyzed*, *ppr.* *chemolyzing*. [*chemoly(sis)* + *-ize*.] To decompose or separate into different constituents by chemical action; subject to chemolysis.

**chemoreflex** (kem-ō-rē-fleks), *n.* [NL. *chem(icus)*, chemic, + E. *reflex*.] A response to a chemical change in the environment by a motor reaction.

[The complicated activities of such highly developed organisms as ants and bees may be subsumed, with surprising completeness, under some such heading as the 'chemoreflex.' *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, March, 1902, p. 463.]

**chemosed** (kem'ōzd), *a.* [*chemos(is)* + *-ed*.] Marked by chemosis. *N. E. D.*

**chemosynthesis** (kem-ō-sin'the-sis), *n.* [NL. *chem(icus)*, chemic, + Gr. *σύνθεσις*, synthesis.] The formation of carbohydrates out of inor-



## chemosynthesis

ganic compounds by an organism in darkness or in the absence of sunlight: contrasted with *\*photosynthesis*. Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 215.

**chemotactic** (kem-ō-tak'tik), *a.* [*chemotaxis* (-tact-) + *-ic*.] 1. Concerning or pertaining to the motion of cells or of organisms in relation to chemical substances; exhibiting chemotaxis.—2. Inciting chemotaxis.

Since Cohnheim's great discovery in 1867 we have known that the central phenomenon of what is termed by pathologists *inflammation* is what would now be called a *chemotactic* one; for it consists in the gathering together, like that of vultures to a carcass, of those migratory cells which have their home in the blood stream and in the lymphatic system, to any point where the living tissue of the body has been injured or damaged, as if the products of disintegration which are set free where such damage occurs were attractive to them.

Smithsonian Rep., 1893, p. 458.

**chemotactism** (kem-ō-tak'tizm), *n.* Same as *\*chemotaxis*.

So with the fly. Certain chemical stimuli from meat cause a fly to lay its eggs. In the fat these stimuli are lacking. They can be produced artificially. In the shorthand jargon of science, it is simply a chemical reaction between certain substances in the skin or sense organs of the fly and the meat, a case of *chemotactism*.

C. Snyder, New Conceptions in Sci., p. 202.

**chemotaxic** (kem-ō-tak'sik), *a.* A bad form for *\*chemotactic*. Med. Record, March 7, 1903, p. 392.

**chemotaxis** (kem-ō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL. *chem-* (*icus*), chemie, + Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement.] The locomotion of organisms or of cells in relation to chemical substances, or the property of certain chemical substances to attract or repel living cells at the point of action: in the first instance there is *positive* chemotaxis, in the second *negative* chemotaxis. The peculiar response of the white blood-corpuscles to chemotactic stimulation is of fundamental importance in the defense of the animal organism against bacterial invasion. Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 518.

**chemotherapy** (kem-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Cf. *therapeutic*.] Medical treatment of disease by means of chemical substances. Lancet, Oct. 8, 1910, p. 1096.

**chemotic** (ke-mot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to chemosis.

**chemotropic** (kem-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [NL. *chem-* (*icus*), chemie, + Gr. *τροπος*, a turning.] Of or pertaining to the growth or bending of organisms in relation to chemical substances; exhibiting chemotropism. Also *chemotropical*.

**chemotropically** (kem-ō-trop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chemotropic manner; by and with chemotropism.

**chemotropism** (ke-mot'rō-pizm), *n.* [*chemotrop-* + *-ism*.] The growth or bending of organisms, or of the parts of organisms, in relation to chemical substance.

The chemical effects of the diffusing molecules on certain elements of the skin influence the tension of the muscles, as the rays of light influence the tension of the muscles in heliotropic animals. The orientation of an organism by diffusing molecules is termed *chemotropism*, and we speak of *positive chemotropism* when the animal is forced to bring its axis of symmetry into the direction of the lines of diffusion and to turn its head toward the centre of diffusion.

J. Loeb, Compar. Physiol. of the Brain, p. 138.

**chêne** (shān), *n.* [F., 'oak.'] An oak-leaf design printed on any textile fabric.

**chenille**, *n.* 3. A name given to the cotton leaf-worm or cotton caterpillar, the larva of *Alabama argillacea*, by Louisiana planters of French descent, and adopted by many others.

**chenocholic** (ken'ō-kō-lal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χην*, goose, + *χολή*, bile, + *-al* + *-ic*.] Same as *\*chenocholic*.

**chenocholic** (ken'ō-kol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χην*, goose, + *χολή*, bile.] Derived from goose-bile.—**Chenocholic acid**, an amorphous bibasic acid,  $C_{27}H_{44}O_6$  formed by boiling taurochenocholic acid with barium hydroxide.

**Chenopodiales** (kē'nō-pō-dī-āl'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1901), < *Chenopodium* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous, chiefly apetalous, plants. It is generally herbaceous, with hermaphrodite flowers, superior ovary, and utricular, capsular, or baccate fruit. It includes 10 families, of which the most important are the *Chenopodiaceae*, *Amaranthaceae*, *Portulacaceae*, and *Silenaceae*.

**chenotaurocholic** (kē'nō-tā-rō-kol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χην*, goose, + *ταύρος*, bull, + *χολή*, bile, + *-ic*.] Relating to a form of taurocholic acid present in goose-bile.—**Chenotaurocholic acid**, a biliary acid,  $C_{29}H_{49}NSO_6$ , found in the bile of geese.

**cherem**, *n.* Same as *\*herem*.

**chernites** (kēr-ni'tēz), *n.* [L. *chernites*, < Gr.

*χρυσίτης*.] A variety of marble, resembling ivory, used by the ancients for making sarcophagi.

**cheridary** (cher'i-dā-ri), *n.* [Also *cherredery*, *cheridary*, *charidares* (pl.), *carridaries* (pl.), Yule; of E. Indian origin.] An Indian cotton fabric, usually having narrow stripes. A. M. Earle, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 83.

**cherried** (cher'id), *p. a.* [*cherry* + *-ed*.] Cherry-colored: as, *cherried lips*. Goldsmith.

**cherry**, *n.*—**Bitter cherry**, *Prunus emarginata*, a wild cherry of the northwestern United States which ranges from Montana to California. Its bark, leaves, and fruit are intensely bitter.—**Black cherry**. Same as *rum-cherry*, and the more usual name.—**Brazilian cherry**, *Cayenne cherry*. Same as *Surinam cherry* (b).

—**Cherry fruit-maggot**. See *\*fruit-maggot*.—**Cherry leaf-beetle**. See *\*leaf-beetle*.—**Cherry leaf mildew**. Same as *cherry blight*.—**Cherry leaf-spot**. See *\*leaf-spot*.—**Cherry-scale**, an American diaspine scale-insect, *Aspidiotus forbesi*.—**Fire cherry**, the wild red cherry or pin-cherry, *Prunus Pennsylvanica*: so called because it springs up freely on lands recently devastated by fire. See *pin-cherry*.—**Herbert River cherry**. Same as *Queensland cherry*.—**Holly-cherry**, the holly-laurel or islay.

Also called *holly-leaf laurel* and *holly-leaved laurel*.—**Indian cherry**. (a) The Carolina buckthorn, *Rhamnus Caroliniana*. (b) The service-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis*.—**May-cherry**. Same as *June-berry*. Also called *service-berry* and *shad-bush*.—**Mexican cherry**, the form of rum-cherry, *Prunus serotina*, found in Mexico and adjoining regions: by some thought to be a distinct species.

—**Native cherry**, an Australian tree, *Eucarpus cupressiformis*, of the sandalwood family, the edible fruit of which consists of a fleshy, cherry-like pedicel bearing a single-seeded nut. See *cherry*, 3 (b).—**New Mexican cherry**. Same as *Mexican cherry*.—**Oak-leaf cherry**. Same as *islay*.—**Pigeon-cherry**. Same as *pin-cherry*.

—**Poison black cherry**, the deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*: so called from the resemblance of the berries to black cherries.—**Queensland cherry**, the fruit of a shrub or small tree of the spurge family, *Antidesma Dallachyanum*. It is the size of a large cherry, and has a sharp, acid flavor resembling that of the red currant, and, like it, makes a good jelly. — **Quinine cherry**. Same as *bitter cherry*.—**Sour cherry**, *Prunus Cerasus*, the fruit of which is sour in a wild state. — **Spanish wild cherry**. Same as *islay*.—**Surinam cherry**. (a) See *Surinam cherry*. (b) A shrub or small tree, *Eugenia uniflora*, a native of South America, which produces luscious, bright-red, cherry-like fruit about an inch in diameter and agreeably acid. Also called *Cayenne* or *Brazilian cherry* and *pitanga*.—**Sweet cherry**, *Prunus avium*. It bears sweet fruit even in a wild state. — **Western choke-cherry**, *Prunus demissa*, a wild cherry of the western United States which ranges from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast; it is a small tree and bears pleasantly flavored fruit somewhat resembling that of the choke-cherry. — **West Indian cherry**. (a) See *Barbados cherry* under *cherry*. (b) *Prunus sphaerocarpa*, a small evergreen tree which ranges from southern peninsular Florida to the West Indies and Brazil. — **Wild black cherry**, the black cherry or rum-cherry, *Prunus serotina*.

—**Wild cherry**, a name applied (a) specially to the sweet cherry, *Prunus avium*, in a wild state, and (b) generally to any of the native American cherries, as *P. serotina*, *P. Virginiana*, *P. Pennsylvanica*, etc., and particularly to the less-known species, such as *P. emarginata*, *P. Alabamensis*, and *P. australis*.—**Wild red cherry**. (a) See *pin-cherry*. (b) Improperly, *P. angustifolia*, the Chickasaw plum (which see, under plum).—**Willow-leaf cherry**, *Prunus serotina*. It has willow-like leaves, and ranges from southern New Mexico and Arizona to Colombia and Peru.

**cherry-aphis** (cher'i-ā'fis), *n.* A plant-louse, *Myzus cerasi*, which infests the leaves of the cherry in the early summer.

**cherry-birch** (cher'i-bēr'ch), *n.* See *birch*, 1.

**cherry-borer** (cher'i-bōr'ēr), *n.* The larva of an Australian tortricid moth, *Maroga gigantella*, which bores into the trunk and limbs of the cherry, plum, apricot, nectarine, and quince in Australia.

**cherry-bug** (cher'i-bug), *n.* An American coreid bug, *Metopodius femoratus*, which attacks the fruit of sweet varieties of cherry in the southwestern United States. Also known as the *thighed metopodius* (which see, under *thighed*).

**cherry-fair** (cher'i-fār), *n.* [ME. *chery feire*.] A fair held in cherry-orchards, in some parts of England, for the sale of the fruit: long regarded as typical of the shortness and uncertainty of life and the fleeting nature of its pleasures: as,

All is but a *chery feire*, Gower.

*Cherry-fairs* are still held in Worcestershire . . . on Sunday evenings, . . . and being almost always a resort of lovers, and the gay portion of the lower classes [they] may appropriately retain their significant type of the uncertainty and vanity of the things of this world. Halliwell.

**cherry-louse** (cher'i-lous), *n.* An aphidia, *Myzus cerasi*, which attacks the buds and young foliage of the cherry.

**cherry-red** (cher'i-rēd'), *a.* Clear, moderately dark red in color.—**Cherry-red heat**, a temperature higher than dull red and lower than bright red, as these colors appear in heated iron in daylight.

**cherry-seeder** (cher'i-sē'dēr), *n.* A machine for removing the pits from cherries and other fruits. It is essentially a double-bladed knife which moves

## chest

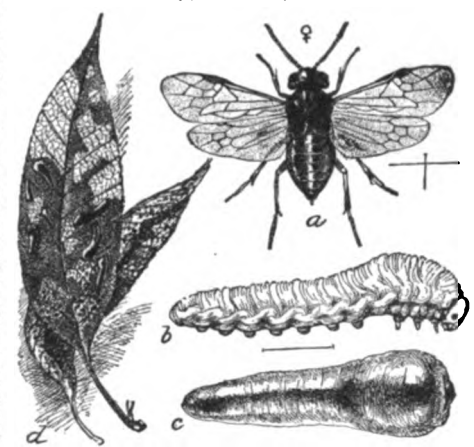


Cherry-seeder.

a, knife for cutting out stone. A, handle, with return spring, for operating knife. c, clamp.

in guides, and is operated by hand. It cuts out and removes the pits and delivers the pits and the fruit separately.

**cherry-slug** (cher'i-slug), *n.* The larva of an American saw-fly, *Eriocampoides limacina*.



Cherry-slug (*Eriocampoides limacina*).

a, adult saw-fly; b, c, slug; a, b, c, enlarged; d, leaves showing slugs at work, reduced. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

**cherry-stoner** (cher'i-stō'nēr), *n.* Same as *\*cherry-seeder*.

**Cherry-tree bark-louse**, an American lecanine, *Lecanium cerasifex*, which lives on the twigs and small branches of the cherry-tree.—**Cherry-tree plant-louse**, an aphidid, *Myzus cerasi*, which lives on the leaves and buds of the cherry-tree.—**Cherry-tree scale-insect**. Same as *scurfy bark-louse*.—**Cherry-tree Thecla**. Same as *\*coral hairstreak*.—**Cherry-tree ugly-nest tortricid**, an American tortricid moth, *Archips cerasivorana*, whose larvæ make unsightly webs among the leaves of the choke-cherry and sometimes of the cultivated cherry.

**Chersydridae** (kēr-sid'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chersydrus*, a genus of snakes (< *χέρσος*, dry land, + *ιδρα*, a water-snake), + *-idae*.] A family of ugly but harmless snakes, of aquatic habits. They have the postfrontals bounding the orbits posteriorly and extended forward to form their superior borders, to the exclusion of the frontals. The species are Asiatic.

**cherubic**, *a.* 2. Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting the childish innocence of the 'cherubs' or winged child-angels represented by painters and sculptors. See *cherub*, 2.—**Cherubic friar**, a Dominican friar: so called because it was assumed that the Dominicans were given especially to the pursuit of knowledge, a quality ascribed in angelology to the cherubim.

**cherubimical** (cher'ū-bim'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cherubimic*.

**chervil**, *n.*—**Sweet chervil**. (b) Same as *sweet cicely* (b).

**Cheshire cheese**. See *\*cheese* 1.

**chess**, *n.* 24. Dice. Pope (trans.), Odyssey, l. 143.—**Blindfold chess**, a game of chess conducted by a player who does not see the board. The eyes of the player are seldom or never actually blindfolded.

**chess**, *n.*—**Red chess**, a brome-grass, *Bromus rubens*, introduced into the Pacific States from southern Europe. It is noxious in sheep-pastures because its awns become entangled in wool. The panicle is tinged with reddish brown. Also called *red brome*.

**chessy** (ches'i), *a.* Characteristic of good chess-play: as, *chessy* situations. N. E. D.

**chest**, *n.* 6. The funds of a public institution, or the strong box, coffer, or place where such funds are, or are supposed to be, kept; the treasury: as, a military *chest*; the uni-

## chest

**versity chest**; the chest for the relief of maimed mariners; etc.—7. In *organ-building*, see *wind-chest*.—**Barrel-shaped chest**, a general rounded bulging of the chest which moves but little during respiration: a condition present in emphysema of long duration.—**Cobbler's chest**, a deformity of the chest marked by a sinking in at the lower extremity of the sternum.—**Dropsy of the chest**, hydrothorax.—**Funnel-chest**. See *\*funnel-chest*.—**German chest**, an inclined rectangular box used in washing ore, having several rows of holes closed by pegs, which are inserted in succession from the bottom as the chest fills up: a square buddle. The heads or rich mineral settle near the upper end of the box, the middlings are found at the lower end, and the tailings or waste flow out at the end holes. When the box is full the different products are shoveled out.—**Keeled chest**. Same as *\*chicken-breast*.—**Phthiriod chest**, a narrow chest markedly flattened anteriorly.—**Pigeon-chest**. Same as *\*chicken-breast*.

**chest-bars** (chest' bärz), *n. pl.* A pair of fixed vertical bars used in exercising the chest and arms. They are placed parallel to each other so that they may be grasped while the chest is thrown forward between them.

**chested** (chest' ed), *a.* 2. In *archery*, gradually decreasing in diameter from a point between the nock and the center to both ends: said of an arrow.

**Chester limestone**. See *\*limestone*.

**chestiness** (ches'ti-nes), *n.* The feelings, attitude, or manner of a 'chesty' person; defiant self-assertiveness on the part of an ignorant and pretentious person. [Recent slang, U. S.]

**chest-machine** (chest'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine used in gymnasiums to develop the muscles of the chest.

**chest-mangle** (chest'mang'gl), *n.* See *man-gle* 2, *n.*

**chestnut**, *n.*—**Chestnut disease**. See *\*disease* and *\*Acrospira*.—**Golden-leaved chestnut**, the western chinquapin, *Castanopsis chrysophylla*. See *chinkapin*, 2.—**Guiana chestnut**, the seeds of *Pachira aquatica*, a large tree of Guiana and the lower Amazon.—**Kafr chestnut**. Same as *wild chestnut*.

**chestnut-blight** (ches'nūt-blīt), *n.* A fungus, *Diaporthe parasitica*, very destructive of the chestnut-tree in the eastern United States.

**chestnut-borer** (ches'nūt-bōr'ēr), *n.* An insect which infests the chestnut.—**Two-lined chestnut-borer**, the larva of an American buprestid beetle, *Agrius bilineatus*.

**chesty** (ches'ti), *a.* [*chest* 1, *n.*, + *-y* 1.] Inflated with an undue feeling of one's importance, and inclined to show it in an impudently aggressive way; ignorantly and pretentiously self-assertive. [Recent slang, U. S.]

**cheval**, *n.*—**A cheval**, (*b*) in *gambling*, betting on two events at the same time.—**Petits chevaux**, a substitute for roulette, in places where roulette is forbidden. Nine models of horses with jockeys on them, each numbered, are rapidly revolved in concentric circles, and the players bet on the number of the horse that will have his nose nearest the wire when they all come to rest. Bets may be made on single numbers, paying 7 for 1, or on the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, paying even money.

**chevalet**, *n.* 2. In *glass-manuf.*, a grooved bench for holding cylinders of broad glass before they are spread out.

**Chevalier crab**. See *\*crab* 1.—**Chevalier d'or**, the French loulou d'or which has on it a Maltese cross.—**Chevalier of fortune**, one who lives by his wits: same as *chevalier d'industrie*.—**The Chevalier**, James Francis Edward Stuart, son of James II. of England, the Old Pretender; also, *Chevalier de St. George*.—**The Young Chevalier**, Charles Edward Stuart, or Prince Charlie, the Young Pretender.

**chevered** (shev'erd, chev'erd), *p. a.* [Also *erron. chivelled* (in the one quot. known, 1658); a reduced form in ignorant use of *cheveroned* (spelled *cheverned* in 1543): see *cheveroned*.] Same as *cheveroned*. *Alice M. Earle*, *Costume of Colonial Times*, p. 141.

**Chevé system**. See *\*system*.

**cheville**, *n.* 2. A meaningless or redundant syllable, word, or phrase used to complete a verse or round off a period.

The genius of prose rejects the *cheville* no less emphatically than the laws of verse.

*Contemporary Rev.*, April, 1885, p. 561.

**Cheviot finish**, a coarse, closely curled nap given to woolen cloth, as cheviot.

**chevron**, *n.* 5. *pl.* In *carp.*, a pair of rafters set up and meeting at the ridge; or two rafters held together at the foot by a tie of some kind and therefore ready to put into place as a truss.

**chevronally** (shev'ro-nel-i), *a.* Same as *chevroné*.

**chevy**, *n.* 2. The game of prisoners' base.

**Chevy-chase** (chev'i-chās'), *n.* A scampering noise or chasing about; a running pursuit. See *Chevy Chase* in the Century Cyclopædia of Names.

**chew**, *v. t.*—**To chew oakum** (*naut.*), said of a vessel when it grinds the calking out of its seams by its working. This occurs either from weak construction or from heavy laboring.

**chew-stick**, *n.* 2. In Sierra Leone, the root of the cola, *Bichea acuminata*, which is chewed for the purpose of cleaning the teeth and sweetening the breath.

**ch. g.** An abbreviation of *chestnut gelding*.

**Oh. hist.** An abbreviation of *church history*.

**chi** 1 (ki, chē), *n.* The twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet, X, χ, corresponding to the English *ch*.

**chi** 2 (chi), *n.* [Also *chigh*; appar. California Indian. Cf. *hitch* 2.] A fish, *Lavinia exilicauda*: same as *\*hitch* 2.

**chiaroscuro**, *n.* 4. A style of painting on enameled pottery practised by the Italian potters.

**chiasmal** (ki-az'māl), *a.* [*chiasm* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a chiasm; crosswise: as, *chiasmal interpositions*.

**chiasmic** (ki-az'mik), *a.* [*chiasm* + *-ic*.] Same as *\*chiasmal*. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, II. 252.

**chiaster** (ki'as-tēr), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. χι, the letter X, + ἀστρον, star.] In sponge-spicules, an aster with slender cylindrical rays.

**chiastically** (ki-as'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chiasmus.

**chiastoneury** (ki-as-tō-nū'ri), *n.* [Gr. χιασμός, arranged X-wise, + νεῦρον, nerve.] The condition of having the pleurovisceral connectives crossed, as in the prosobranchiate gastropods.

**chibinite** (chi'bi-nīt), *n.* [Finnish *Chibinä*, on the Kola Peninsula, Finland, + *-ite* 2.] In *petrog.*, a name given by W. Ramsay (1899) to a variety of nephelite-syenite containing ægirite, acmite or arfvedsonite, and eudialyte, and having a somewhat laminate texture.

**chicago** (shi-kā'gō), *v. t.* [In allusion to the assumed meaning of *Chicago*, namely, 'skunk' (it really means 'at the place of the skunk or skunks').] In *card-playing* and other games, to 'skunk' or 'whitewash' (an opposing side); that is, to prevent it from scoring any runs or points. [Slang, U. S.]

**Chicago blue, gray, orange, pool**. See *\*blue*, etc.

**chicane**, *n.* 3. A quibble: as, a *chicane* about words.—4. In *bridge whist*, a hand which is void of trumps; it entitles the holder to score simple honors. When the hands of two partners are both void of trumps it is called *double chicane*.

**chicayote** (chē-kā-yō'te), *n.* [Also *chilacayote*, *chilicothe*, etc.; Nah. *chichic*, bitter, + *ayotli*, gourd or squash.] A name in Mexico of several wild gourd-like plants, especially of *Cucurbita foetidissima*, which is also known as *calabacilla amarga* ('bitter gourd'), and of *Cucurbita radicans*. The name appears in various forms. In California, as *chilicothe*, it is applied to *Micrampelia macrocarpa*. See *\*chilicothe* and *calabacilla*.

**chicharo** (chē'chā-rō), *n.* [Sp. *chicharo*, pea or pea-vine.] In Porto Rico, a name applied to a number of small leguminous vines, especially the lablab, *Dolichos Lablab*.

**chicharro** (chē'chār'ō), *n.* [Sp., prob. < *chicharra*, an imitative var. of *cigarra* = It. *cigala*, *cicala*, < L. *cicada*, a cicada.] A carangoid fish, *Trachurops crumenophthalmus*, found on both coasts of tropical America. Also called *goggler*, *goggle-eyed jack*, and *big-eyed scad*.

**chicken-berry** (chik'en-ber'i), *n.*; *pl.* *chicken-berries* (-iz). [A substitution for *checkerberry*.] Same as *checkerberry*, in both senses.

**chicken-bill** (chik'en-bil), *n.* The sora, *Porzana carolina*, so called from its short bill. [Local southern U. S.]

**chicken-breast** (chik'en-breſt), *n.* A condition in which the sternum projects forward, the arch of the ribs on either side being flattened.

**chicken-bug** (chik'en-bug), *n.* A bug that infests chickens.—**Mexican chicken-bug**, a cinclid or bedbug, *Acanthia inodora*, which attacks poultry in Mexico and has also been found in southern New Mexico. See *\*corruco*.

**chicken-corn** (chik'en-kōrn), *n.* A form of datura, *Andropogon Sorghum cernuus*, with the densely flowered panicle abruptly bent or recurved so as to point downward. It is largely cultivated as a cereal in Africa and to some extent in Asia, and is sometimes planted in America, its seed being valued as chicken feed. Also called *white Egyptian corn*. See *sorghum*, 2.

**chicken-fixings** (chik'en-flīk'singz), *n. pl.* Something nice in the way of food, or better than usual. [Colloq., U. S.]

**chicken-flea** (chik'en-flē), *n.* A tropical and subtropical insect of the family *Pulicidae*, *Sar-*

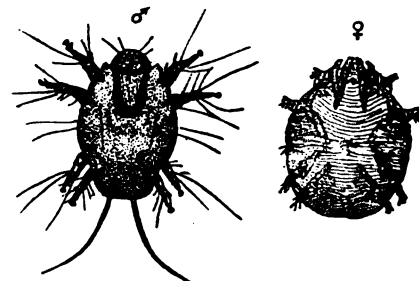
## chickweed

*copsylla gallinacea*, of wide distribution. It is especially attracted to poultry but also attacks young kittens, puppies, calves, colts, and even children.

**chickenhood** (chik'en-hūd), *n.* The state or condition of a chicken.

**chicken-louse** (chik'en-lous), *n.*; *pl.* *chicken-lice* (lis). Any one of several mallophagous parasitic insects, as, (a) *Goniocotes abdominalis*, the large chicken-louse; (b) *Goniodes dissimilis*, the chicken *Goniodes*; (c) *Lipeurus heterographus*, the *Lipeurus* of the chicken and pheasant; and (d) *Lipeurus variabilis*, the variable chicken-louse.

**chicken-mite** (chik'en-mīt), *n.* 1. A minute, almost microscopic mite, *Cytoleichus* (formerly *Cytodites*) *nudus*, of the family *Cytoleichidae*, which infests the air-passages and air-cells, and other portions of the domestic fowl. It is called the *internal chicken-mite*.—2. A similar mite of the same family, *Lamniotopites cysticola*, which occurs on the skin, but commonly penetrates also the subcutaneous connective tissues, where it gives rise to a calcareous cyst. It infests chickens, geese, and pheasants, and is called the *cystic fowl-mite*.—3. The itch-mite of fowls, *Sarcoptes* (*Cnemidocoptes*) *mutans* and *gallinae*, serious enemies of domestic fowls.—4. Same as *\*chicken-tick*, 1.



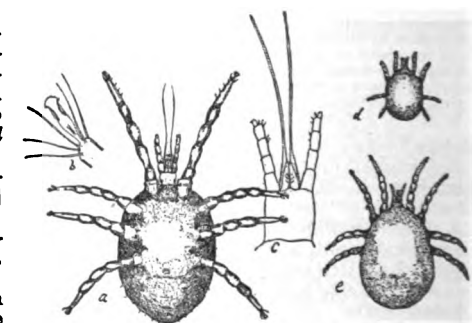
Chicken-mite (*Sarcoptes mutans*). Male and Female. (After Robin.)

**chicken-pecked** (chik'en-pekt), *p. a.* Ruled, controlled, or worried by wilful children. Compare *henpecked*. [Humorous, U. S.]

**chicken-pepper** (chik'en-pep'ēr), *n.* The small-flowered crowfoot, *Ranunculus abortivus*, of the United States, which has numerous small achenes in globular heads.

**chicken's-toes** (chik'en-z-tōz), *n.* The glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*; also the coralroot, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*. The allusion is to the fruiting spikes of the former and the roots of the latter.

**chicken-tick** (chik'en-tik), *n.* 1. *Dermanyssus gallinae*, a mite of the family *Dermanyssidae*, a most pernicious pest of the henneries, which gathers on the fowls at night and sucks their blood. Sometimes they infest human beings, causing acariasis. Also called *chicken-mite*.—



Chicken-tick (*Dermanyssus gallinae*). a, adult; b, tarsus; c, mouth-parts; d, and e, young. All enlarged. (Osborn, U. S. D. A.)

2. An ixodid mite, *Argas miniata* (*americana* Pack.), which does great damage among poultry, especially in the Southern States, where it ranges from Texas to California. Infested chickens droop, refuse to eat, and finally drop and die.

**chicken-turtle** (chik'en-tēr'tl), *n.* A small, common, fresh-water turtle, *Chrysemys reticulata*, of the southern United States. See *chicken-tortoise*.

**chickweed**, *n.*—**Barrén chickweed**, *Cerastium arvense oblongifolium*, of the eastern United States.—**Chickweed geometer**. See *\*geometer*.—**Germander chickweed**, the field-speedwell, *Veronica agrestis*.—**Great chickweed**. See *Stellaria*.—**Ivy-chickweed**.

## chickweed

Same as *germander* *\*chickweed*.—*Sea-chickweed*. See *sea-chickweed*.—*Star-chickweed*. Same as *great \*chickweed*.—*Star-flowered chickweed*. Same as *star-flower* (a).—*Water-chickweed*. See *water-chickweed*.—*Water mouse-ear chickweed*, one of the water-chickweeds, *Alisma aquatica*.

**chicle** (chik'l, Sp. ché'klā), n. [Amer. Sp.] Same as *chicle-gum*.

**chico**<sup>2</sup> (ché'kō), n. [Short for. Sp. *chicozapote*, < Nah. *xicotzapōtl*.] In the Philippine Islands, the sapodilla, *Sapota zapotilla*, a tree of Mexican origin. See *sapodilla*.

**Chico group**. See *\*group*<sup>1</sup>.

**chicolar** (chik-ō-lār'), n. [Perhaps a variation of *escolar*.] A deep-water tropical fish. Same as *\*escolar*.

**chicot** (shē-kō'), n. [F., a stump or stub.] A French-Canadian name of the Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus dioica* (which see, under *coffee-tree*).

**chidra group**. See *\*group*.

**chief**, I. n.—**Chief of ordnance**, the senior officer of the ordnance department in the United States army.—**Chief of staff**. (a) In the United States army, a general officer temporarily detailed by the President to exercise general supervision over all troops of the line and the staff-corps and departments of the army. (b) The senior general-staff officer on the staff of the commander of an army, army-corps, division, or department. (c) The senior officer on the personal staff of a flag-officer in command of a fleet or squadron. When practicable, he is senior in rank to all other officers under command of the flag-officer.—**Chief petty officer**. See *\*officer*.—**Maori chief**, *Notothenia coriiceps*, a fish of the family *Trachinidae* found in the waters of Australia and New Zealand.

II. a.—**Chief officer** (*naut.*), the deck-officer next below the captain in rank; the first mate; the officer on whom would devolve the command in the event of the disability or removal of the captain.

**chiffon**, n. 2. A thin gauze.—**Chiffon lace**, silk-embroidered chiffon.

**chi-fu** (chē-fū), n. Same as *chih-fu*.

**chiga** (chē-gā), n. [Native name.] A tree of the senna family, *Campsiandra comosa*, found in the Guianas and Venezuela. Its large flat seeds contain starch and are used as food by the natives.

**chigger** (chig'ēr), n. A perverted form of *chigoe*. Compare *jigger*<sup>2</sup>. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 525.

**chigh** (chi), n. Same as *\*chi*<sup>2</sup> or *\*hitch*.

**chigoe**, n. 2. A larval harvest-mite, as the so-called *Leptus irritans*. Same as *red-bug* and *jigger*<sup>2</sup>, 2.

**chigoe-polson** (chig'ō-poi'zn), n. The strangler-trees, *Clusia alba* and *C. rosea*. See *Clusia* and *\*aralie*.

**Chihuahua** (chē-wā'wan), a. Of or pertaining to Chihuahua, Mexico: in *biogeog.*, inhabiting the region in the neighborhood of Chihuahua, a portion of the Sonoran subregion of the austro-occidental life-district of the American continent.

**chi-hwan** (chē-whān), n. pl. [Chinese *chi*, raw, untamed, + *hwan*, in Mandarin dial. *fan*, barbarians.] The aborigines of Formosa who have not been assimilated by the Chinese, or one of them. They occupy the mountainous portions of the island.

**chikore** (chi-kōr'), n. [Also *chickore*, *chikor*, *chuckoor*, *chukore*, *chukor* (NL. *chukor*), prop. *chakor*, < Hind. *chakōr*, < Skt. *chakōra*, the red-legged partridge.] The red-legged partridge of the Western Himalaya, Northern Punjab, and Afghanistan. The name is also applied by sportsmen to the snow-cock of Ladak, *Tetrao gallus himalayensis*, and *Ortygornis galaris*, a handsome partridge of eastern Bengal.

**chilacayote** (chi'lā-kā-yō'tā), n. [One of the modifications of Mex. *chicayote*, bitter-gourd.] A name in California and northern Mexico of several wild cucurbitaceous plants. See *calabazilla* and *\*chicayote*.

**chilarium** (ki-lā-ri-um), n.; pl. *chilaria* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + L. -arium.] 1. The stylet-shaped process behind the mouth in *Limulus*.—2. In bot., a structure in the seed-coat of *Phaseolus*, consisting of two valves which by hygroscopic movements cause its rupture.

**childhood**, n.—**Second childhood**, the childishness often incident to old age; dotage.

**childie** (child'i), n. [*child* + -ie<sup>2</sup>.] A little child: a fond diminutive.

**childing daisy**. See *\*daisy*.

**children's-bane** (chil'drenz-bān), n. The American water-hemlock, *Cicuta maculata*: so called because its root causes death to children who mistake it for an edible root. Also called *children's-death*.

**children's-death** (chil'drenz-deth), n. Same as *\*children's-bane*.

**child-study** (child'stud-i), n. Systematic phys-

iological and psychological study of children and their ways, especially in regard to their educational adaptabilities and capacities, with a view to determine effective methods of teaching and of overcoming disabilities.

**Ohilean cedar**. See *\*cedar*.

**Ohilhowee sandstone**. See *\*sandstone*.

**chiliadic** (kil-i-ad'ik), a. [*chiliad* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a chiliad.

**chiliarchy**, n. 2. The post of chiliarch.

**chiliastical** (kil-i-as'ti-kal), a. Chiliastic; also inclined to favor the views of the chiliasts.

**chiliastys** (kil-i-as'tis), n. [Gr. dial. *χίλαστis*, in dialects of Ephesus and Samos, < Gr. *χίλας*, a thousand: see *chiliad*.] In Gr. antiqu., in Ephesus or Samos, a tribe or division of one thousand citizens. *Jour. Hellenic Studies*, VIII. 107.

**chilicote** (chē-li-kō'tā), n. [Mex. Sp.: see *\*chicayote*.] A name in northern Mexico of *Erythrina coralloides*, a small thorny trifoliate tree belonging to the *Fabaceae*, the hard scarlet seeds of which were formerly strung into necklaces by the Indians. They are ground to a powder and are used medicinally in some parts of Mexico, both as an external application for headache and internally as an emetic. Like other bright-colored seeds used for beads they are also called *colorin* and *peonia*.

**chilicothe** (chi-li-kō'thē), n. [One of the modifications of the Mex. *chicayote*, bitter-gourd.] A name in California of several wild cucumbers, especially of *Micrampelis macrocarpa*. The fruit, when green, is a large prickly ball, but when ripe it becomes lily-like through the rolling back of the segments of the capsule, which are internally pure white. The large brown hard seeds resemble beans. They are strung into necklaces by the Indians. This plant and others resembling it have enormous tuberous roots, on account of which they are sometimes called man-root, or old-man-in-the-ground. See *\*chicayote* and *\*chilicota*.

**chilicoyote**, n. Same as *chilicayote*.

**chilidium** (ki-lid'i-um), n.; pl. *chilidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *χείλος*, a beak, + dim. -idium.] In the *Brachiopoda*, a convex plate which appears in mature stages of some of the species as an outside envelop of the cardinal process of the dorsal valve. It is analogous to the deltidium of the ventral valve, but is not homologous therewith either in origin or function.

**Chiliferidae** (ki-li-fer'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + L. *ferre*, bear.] A family of ciliate *Protozoa*, of the order *Holotrichida*. They have the mouth in the anterior part of the body or near the middle, the pharynx undeveloped or small, and undulating membranes at the edge of the mouth or in the pharynx. The family includes the genera *Leucophrys*, *Glaucocoma*, *Colpoda*, and others.

**chilicomb** (kil'i-om), n. [Gr. *χίλιον*, formed in imitation of *ἑκατόμβη*, hecatomb.] A sacrifice of a thousand (oxen). *N. E. D.*

**chilitis** (ki-lī'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + -itis.] Inflammation of the lip.

**Chilled iron**. See *\*iron*.—**Chilled meat**, etc., meat, fish, poultry, and other food material kept at a moderately low temperature, but not always frozen, in a cold-storage warehouse or in the cold-room of a steamer.

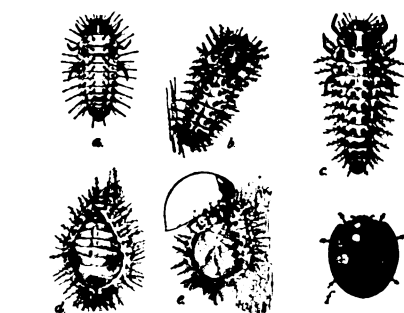
**chill-harden** (chil'hār'dn), v. t. To harden (steel) by heating it to a cherry-red heat and cooling it suddenly by water or a jet of air. The carbon enters into combination with the iron and the steel is resistant to abrasion, and has a high elastic limit. See *chill-hardening* and *chilled casting*.

**Chilli sauce**, a highly-seasoned tomato sauce flavored with chillies.—**Chilli vinegar**, vinegar flavored with red peppers and used as a sauce.

**chill-room** (chil'rōm), n. A cold-storage room or refrigerator chilled by pipes in which cold brine circulates: used to chill meats, etc.

In the preservation of meat, from the time that the beef, sheep, or hog is killed, it is kept in cold storage or *chill rooms*, until the time that it is taken from the refrigerator to be prepared for the table.

*Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22629.



Chinese Ladybird (*Chilocorus similis*).

a, second larval stage; b, cast skin of same; c, full-grown larva; d, method of pupation, the pupa being retained in split larval skin; e, newly emerged adult not yet colored; f, fully colored adult. All two and a half times natural size. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

## china

**Chilocorus** (ki-lok'ō-rus), n. [NL., < *χείλος*, lip, + (appar.), *ὄρος*, sprout, shoot.] An important genus of coccinellid beetles, of wide distribution and comprising more than 30 species, all of which are important enemies of scale-insects. *C. biculneris* is the 'twice-stabbed ladybird' of the United States, and *C. similis* is the Chinese ladybird imported into the United States by the United States Department of Agriculture, from China, to destroy the San José scale.

**chilomalacia** (ki-lō-ma-lā'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Same as *noma*.

**chiloschisis** (ki-los'ki-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *σχίσσις*, cleavage, separation, < *σχιζειν*, cleave, separate: see *schism*.] Same as *karelip*.

**chilostome** (ki'lō-stōm), n. and a. I. n. Any member of the *Chilostomata*.

II. a. Pertaining to or resembling the *Chilostomata*.

**chiltern** (chil'tern), n. and a. [*Chiltern*, a local name.] I. n. A kind of dry, open soil characteristic of certain parts of England.

II. a. Characterized by the prevalence of the soil known as chiltern: as, *chiltern* counties.

**chimborasite** (chim-bō-rā'sit), n. [*Chimboras* (where found) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *aragonite*.

**chime**<sup>1</sup>, v. t. 3. To announce, indicate, summon, or bring about by chiming or stroke of bell: as, to *chime* (or strike) some particular hour; to *chime* one to sleep, or to supper, etc.

**Chime-and-chime**, end to end: said of barrels so ranged that the head of one butts against the head or bottom of another.

**chimney**, n. 4. (c) A vent through which volcanic eruption has taken place.

He [De Launay] believes that since the cavities which contain the serpentine pipes are in the nature of volcanic chimneys, water, penetrating to the contact of a molten metallic bath charged with various carburets, caused the sudden formation of carburets of hydrogen, and by their explosion the opening of the volcanic chimneys. *Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.)*, 1900, p. 506.

5. A very narrow cleft in a cliff.

I lowered myself through the chimney, however, by making a fixture of the rope, which I then cut off, and left behind, as there was enough and to spare.

*Wagner*, *Scrambles among the Alps*, p. 119.

**chimney-sweep**, n. 4. In angling, an artificial fly used in salmon-fishing: named from its black color.—**Chimney-sweep's cancer**. See *\*cancer*.

**chimopelagic** (ki'mō-pē-laj'ik), a. [Gr. *χείμα*, winter, + *πύλαος*, sea.] Rising to the surface of the sea in winter, but living in the depths of the sea during the warm season. Many *Radiolaria*, *Medusae*, *Siphonophora*, pteropods, and heteropods are chimopelagic. See *\*allopelagic*, *\*bathypelagic*, *\*nyctipelagic*.

**chin**, v. t. 2. In gymnastics, to lift the weight of the body by the arms on a horizontal bar until the chin is brought over the bar. Also used transitively: as, to *chin* the bar.

**Chin**. An abbreviation of (a) *China*; (b) *Chinese*.

**china**, n.—**Alabama china**, ironstone china tableware made in Burslem, England, for the warship *Alabama* of the Confederate States navy, about 1862. It was decorated with a central design of two crossed cannon surrounded by a wreath of the cotton- and tobacco-plants and the motto of the vessel. Several services of this now celebrated pattern were produced, and pieces are sought as historical relics.—**Antislavery china**, Anglo-American pottery made by Staffordshire potters for the promotion of the antislavery cause in the United States. Forming part of the decoration is a quotation from the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with eagles and appropriate mottoes in the border design. In some pieces the name of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who became a martyr to the cause at Alton, Ill., in 1837, appears. Also called *Lovejoy china*.—**Canton china**. Same as *India china*.—**China mark**, a collector's name for an aquatic moth of the genus *Hydrocampa*.—**Cincinnati china**, pieces of a white stoneware table-service decorated with the figure of Fame holding a trumpet in one hand and the insignia of the order of the Cincinnati in the other: made in China, about 1784, for the Society of the Cincinnati in the United States.—**Columbian Star china**, table-services made extensively by John Ridgway, of Hanley, and William Adams and Sons, of Tunstall, England, for the American market during the presidential campaign of 1840. The design consists of a view of the celebrated 'log cabin,' the birthplace of William Henry Harrison, surrounded by a border of stars, printed in blue, pink, and other colors. This pattern was also copied by Petrus Regout, a potter of Maestricht, Holland. Also called *log-cabin china* and *Harrison china*.—**Eric Canal china**, pottery or cream-colored ware made by Staffordshire potters for the American market in commemoration of the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825. It was produced in a great variety of designs, printed in dark blue and other colors, showing various views of the canal and portraits of eminent Americans.—**India china**, a variety of Chinese porcelain or stoneware, usually with blue decorations, carried by the East India Company to England, Holland, and the United States, during the eighteenth century; also modern Chinese ware of the same character. See *India ware*.—**Ironstone china**. See

## china

**ironstone.**—Log-cabin china. See *Columbian Star*.  
**\*china.**—Lovejoy china. See *antislavery*.  
**Martha Washington china.** French porcelain tableware decorated with a chain of fifteen links, each contain-

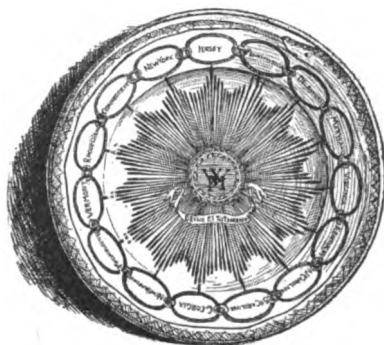


Plate of Martha Washington China.

ing the name of one of the States, and, as a central device, the monogram M. W. in a golden sunburst. Around the edge of each piece is a painted serpent, forming a complete circle. This service is supposed to have been presented to Mrs. Washington by the French officers who had fought with the Continental army. The design has been extensively copied.—**Masonic china.** china decorated with emblems of the order of Freemasons. Hard-paste porcelain punch-bowls, jugs, and other articles so ornamented were made in China and taken to England and the United States by the East India Company. Masonic cream-ware was also produced in Staffordshire early in the nineteenth century, with transfer-printed symbols and inscriptions. Pitchers and mugs of this character, with black and green devices, were also made in Liverpool for the British and American trade, many of which survive in private and public collections.—**Millenium china.** plates and other pieces of a table-service bearing a printed device in color showing a lion led by a child, surrounded by lambs, the all-seeing eye, and quotations from the Bible: a popular design produced by Staffordshire potters about 1835.—**Nanking china.** Same as *India china*.—**Stone china.** Same as *ironstone*.  
**\*china** and **white granite.**—**Syntax china.** blue china with printed designs after Rowlandson's illustrations of William Combe's *Tours of Dr. Syntax*: made at Cobridge, Staffordshire, by James Clew, early in the nineteenth century.

**china<sup>2</sup>** (kē' nā), *n.* [Erroneous spelling of *kina* or *quina*, perhaps suggested by the unrelated *cinchona*, *cinchona*.] 1. Cinchona bark.—2. Quinine.

**China box, brier.** See *box<sup>1</sup>*, *\*brier*.

**chinaldine** (ki-nal'din), *n.* Same as *\*quinadine*.

**chinaman** (chī'nā-mā'ni-ā), *n.* A craze for collecting china.

Like other mild forms of insanity, *chinaman* has its peculiar phases, and attacks different individuals in very different ways. *All the Year Round*, April 3, 1875, p. 11.

**chinamaniac** (chī'nā-mā'ni-ak), *n.* One who is smitten with the chinaman; one who has a craze for collecting china.

**china-metal** (chī'nā-met'al), *n.* An old name in Europe for porcelain and majolica ware before their true nature had become known.

Their Venice-glass, and Purlane and China-Metal, cracks with as slight a blow as pots of coarser Clay. *A. Walker, Leez Lachrymans*, p. 13. *N. E. D.*

**chinamine** (kin'a-min), *n.* Same as *quinamine*.  
**china-root**, *n.* 3. *Smilax Pseudo-China*. See *china* *\*brier*.

**chinasseptol** (kin-a-sep'tōl), *n.* A yellowish, crystalline compound (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH).SO<sub>3</sub>H.N) bearing the same relation to chinoline that phenol-sulphonic acid does to benzol: used as an antiseptic as a substitute for salol. Also called *diaphtol*.

**china-steps** (chī'nā-stēp'z), *n. pl.* A pyramidal stand consisting of two or more steps on which china was formerly displayed. It was usually placed on the top of a high-boy.

**China-town** (chī'nā-toun), *n.* A section of a town in the United States occupied chiefly by Chinese and in which they live more or less in accordance with their own customs.

**China wood-oil.** See *\*wood-oil*.

**chinch-bug**, *n.*—**False chinch-bug.** (a) An American anthracoid bug, *Triphleps inidiosis*, which resembles the true chinch-bug, but is carnivorous, preying upon plant-lice and other small soft-bodied insects. (b) An American lygoid bug, *Nysius angustatus*, frequently mistaken for the chinch-bug. It is wide-spread and damages grape-vines, strawberry-plants, and garden vegetables. See *Nysius*, with cut.—**Minute false chinch-bug**, a bug, *Nysius minutus*, of the family *Lygidae*, somewhat resembling the chinch-bug. It feeds on cruciferous plants.

**chin-chin<sup>1</sup>** (chin'chin'), *n.* [A corruption of Chinese *ts'ing*, *ts'ing* (or *ch'ing*, *ch'ing*), in which *ts'ing* means beg, pray, request, have

the goodness or the kindness to, please. The reduplication is much used in Chinese formal intercourse to introduce many polite phrases which are seldom completed: as, "I pray you" (do not stir); "allow me" (to refill your wine-cup); "please! please!" (no more for me); "I pray you" (to allow me to take my departure), that is, "to say good-by," etc.] 1. A Pidgin-English form of salutation: as, *chin-chin!* old man, what place you go!

On the thirty-sixth day from Charing Cross a traveller can . . . be making his *chin-chin* to a Chinese mandarin. *Pall Mall Gaz.*, April 15, 1885.

2. One's greetings, respects, or regards: as, please give my *chin-chins* to A when you see him.—3. A parting salute; 'good-by.'

**chin-chin<sup>2</sup>** (chin'chin'), *v. t.* To greet; salute; pay respects.

The belle of the tankas arrives first; and showing her beautiful white teeth as she "*chin-chins*" the captain, makes fast to our paddle-box. *All the Year Round*, April 30, 1850, p. 18.

**chinchin<sup>2</sup>** (chin'chin'), *n.* [Chilean.] 1. An evergreen shrub or small tree, *Azara microphylla*, of the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, or its hard wood. It is often cultivated as an ornamental plant and bears exceedingly fragrant small green flowers.—2. An ornamental shrub, *Polygala thesioides*, native of Chile and Bolivia, bearing blue flowers. See *Polygala*.

**chincuf**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chincough*.  
**chine-gall** (chin'gāl), *n.* Rheumatism of horses and cattle which becomes localized in the muscles of the loins. Also called *lumbago* and *chine-felon*.

**chinela** (chē-nā'lā), *n.* [Sp. *chinela*, *chanela* = Pg. *chinela* = Cat. *chinella* = It. *pianella*, a slipper, dim. of Sp. *\*chano* (otherwise *llano*) = Pg. *chão* = It. *piano*, flat, level, plane: see *plane<sup>1</sup>*, *plain*, and *piano*.] In Spanish-speaking countries, a slipper; in the Philippine Islands, a native slipper without a heel and with a very small upper which barely covers the toes: worn by women.

**Chinese artichoke.** See *\*chorogi*.—**Chinese banana, brake, cat, etc.** See *\*banana*, *\*brake*, *\*cat*, etc.—**Chinese potato, Chinese yam.** See *\*cinamon-vine* and *yam*, 1.

**chin-fly** (chin'fi), *n.* A horse bot-fly, *Gastrophilus nasalis*, possibly so called because its eggs are laid about the horse's mouth where they can be reached by the tongue of the horse and thence carried to its stomach.

**Oh'ing porcelain.** See *\*porcelain<sup>1</sup>*.

**chinin** (kin'in), *n.* [*china<sup>2</sup>* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] Same as *quinine*.

**chink<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* 2. The variegated pattern shown by oak and other woods when cut across the grain.

In discussing with my agent the difference between the wood of the sweet chestnut and that of the oak, he spoke of the *chink* of these woods, meaning the variegated pattern which they present when sawn. *N. and Q.*, June 2, 1900, p. 432.

**chink<sup>2</sup>** (chingk), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *kink<sup>1</sup>*.] A sprain of the back. [Eng. dial.]

**Ohink<sup>2</sup>** (chingk), *n.* A Chinaman. [U. S. slang.]

**chin-key** (chin'kē), *n.* In *psychophysics*, an electric key which is closed or opened by the movement of the lower jaw: used in reaction experiments. *Scripture*, *Exper. Phonetics*, p. 154.

**Ohinkle** (ching'ki), *n.* [*Chink<sup>2</sup>* + *-ie<sup>2</sup>*.] A Chinaman. [Australian slang.]

The pleasant traits of character in our colonized *Chinkie*, as he is vulgarly termed with the single variation 'Chow'. *A. J. Boyd, Old Colonials*, p. 233.

**chinkle<sup>1</sup>** (chingk'l), *n.* [Var. of *kinkle<sup>1</sup>*.] *Naut.*, a turn or kink in a rope.

**chinkle<sup>2</sup>** (chingk'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *chink<sup>2</sup>*.] To tinkle or cause to tinkle; produce a continued 'chinking' sound: as, to *chinkle* the small coins in one's pocket.

**chin-music** (chin'mū'zik), *n.* Persistent chatter or talk. [Slang.]

**chimmy** (chin'i), *a.* [*chin* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Talkative; given to talk. [Colloq.]

I forgot all about the old lady, though she was more *chimmy* than the young one. *Bread-winners*, vii.

**Ohino** (chē'nō), *n.* [Appar. orig. Sp. *chino*, a Chinese.] A person of one quarter Indian and three quarters negro blood. [Mexico.]

An Indian marrying a negress produces a "Sobo," and the latter engenders with a negress a "*Chino*." *Deniker, Races of Man*, p. 542.

**Ohinoist**, *n.* [F.: see *Chinese*.] A Chinese or the Chinese. *Purchas*.

## Ohionaspis

The *Chinoys* who live at the bounds of the earth.

*Sir T. Brown.*

**chinoiserie** (shē-nwoz-rē'), *n.* [F., < *Chinois*, Chinese.] 1. Chinese conduct, methods, or ways of doing things; a Chinese characteristic.

The men occupied the carved teakwood stools about a large table. . . . The women stood by and served them. . . . The whole was a bit of bright chinoiserie worth in itself a journey to witness.

*W. H. Bishop, in Harper's Mag.*, May, 1883, p. 830.

2. A Chinese curio, knickknack, or product: as, "Japanese tea-trays, *chinoiseries*," etc., *Miss Braddon*.

**Ohino-Japanese** (chī'nō-jap-a-nēs or -nēs'), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Relating to both China and Japan: as, *Ohino-Japanese* relations; *Ohino-Japanese* trade.

II. *n.* The Chinese language as used and pronounced in Japan: as, *kai* for Chinese *kai*, the sea; *Tō Kio* for Chinese *Tung King*, Eastern capital (the city formerly known as Yedo); *dō* for Chinese *tao*, road, circuit; *mei* or *mio* for Chinese *ming*, bright, clear, distinguished, etc. Also called *Sinico-Japanese*.

**Ohinoline blue.** See *\*blue*.

**Ohinologist** (chī-nol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *sinologist*.

**Ohinology** (chī-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [*China* + *-ology*.] Same as *sinology*.

**Ohinook salmon.** Same as *quinnet*.

**Ohinoral** (ki-nō'ral), *n.* [*\*china<sup>2</sup>* (*quina*) + (*-chl*)oral.] An oleaginous, very bitter liquid containing quinine and chloral hydrate: used internally as a hypnotic and externally as an antiseptic. Also *quinoral*.

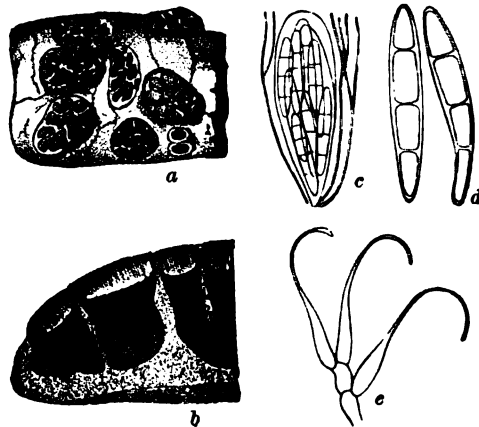
**Ohinosol** (kin'ō-sol), *n.* [*\*china<sup>2</sup>* (*quina*) + *-ose* + *-ol*.] Same as *\*quinosol*.

**Ohinovic** (ki-nō'vik), *a.* [*\*china<sup>2</sup>* (*quina*) + *L. ovum*, egg, + *-ic*.] White, and derived from china (*quina*) or cinchona bark.—**Ohinovic acid**, a white, finely crystalline powder of undetermined composition, contained in cinchona bark and also obtained by decomposing chinovin by boiling with dilute acids.

**Ohinovin** (chī'nō-vin), *n.* [*Ohinov* (*ic*) + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A whitish, intensely bitter glucoside of uncertain composition, extracted from cinchona bark.

**chin-strap**, *n.* 2. A strap which passes under the jaw of a horse and connects with the nose-piece and bridle-checks.

**Ohiodecton** (ki-ō-dek'ton), *n.* [NL. (*Acharius*, 1814). so called in allusion to the white thallus,



*Ohiodecton myricicola*.

*a*, plants showing habit; *b*, section through a stroma and the apothecia; *c*, ascus and paraphyses; *d*, spores; *e*, sporophores with pycnosporos; *f*, *d*, and *e* greatly enlarged. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

< Gr. *χλω*, snow, + (appar.) *δεκτός*, acceptable (pleasing?).] A large genus of crustaceous lichens with *Chroolepus* gonidia and more or less disciform apothecia, either sunken in or seated upon a stroma. Most of the species occur upon bark in tropical or subtropical regions.

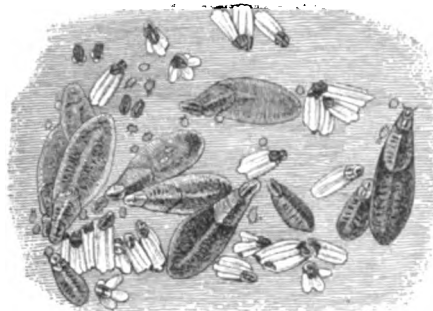
**Ohiodectonaceæ** (ki-ō-dek-tō-nā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Ohiodecton* + *-aceæ*.] A family of crustaceous lichens, named from the genus *Ohiodecton* and having the apothecia mostly sunken in stromata.

**Ohionablepsia** (ki'ō-nā-blep'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλω*, snow, + *ἀβλεψία*, blindness.] Same as *snow-blindness*.

**Ohionaspis** (ki-ō-nas'pis), *n.* [Gr. *χλω*, snow, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of scale-insects.



## Chionaspis



Orange Chionaspis (*Chionaspis citri*), illustrating a group of the female and male scales as they occur on a leaf. Enlarged about seven diameters. (After Marlatt.)

—Orange Chionaspis, a diaspine scale-insect, *Chionaspis citri*, of wide distribution, which affects the foliage and bark of citrus plants.

This species (*Chionaspis citri* Comstock) occurs in the orange groves of the Eastern United States, and is also especially troublesome in Louisiana, as first shown by the observations of Dr. Howard, and, later, of Professor Morgan. The latter reports it as being very prevalent from New Orleans to the Gulf, and that its presence on the trees causes a bursting of the bark and very ugly wounds.

*Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 270.

**Chionodoxa** (ki'ō-nō-dok'sā), *n.* [NL. (*Boissier*, 1844), in allusion to their early-blooming habit, < Gr. χιών, snow, + δόξα, glory.] A small genus of hardy bulbous plants of the family *Liliaceae*; the genus includes 4 species which are natives of Crete and Asia Minor (Mt. Tarsus). The flowers are small and blue (running into white and red forms), with recurved, spreading, acute segments, dilated filaments, and small or capitate stigma. They are among the best of early flowering plants, blooming in February, March, and April, according to the locality, with the early snowdrops and scillas. Since their introduction to cultivation in 1877, they have been widely cultivated under the name *glory of the snow*.

**Chionophilous** (ki-ō-nōf'ī-lus), *a.* [Gr. χιών, snow, + φιλέω, love.] Preferring the winter: applied specifically by Ludwig to the winter-leaves of *Helleborus fatidus*.

**Chionophobic** (ki-ō-nōf'ī-bus), *a.* [Gr. χιών, snow, + φοβέω, fear.] Shunning the winter: applied specifically by Ludwig to the summer-leaves of *Helleborus fatidus*.

**chip<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* 4. In *poker*, to bet a counter of the smallest value, in order to keep in the pool until others declare.

**chip<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* 9. Specifically, in *gem-cutting*, a cleavage which weighs less than three fourths of a carat.—**Chip bark**, the broken pieces and chips of cinchona bark, used principally by manufacturers of quinine and other alkaloids, in distinction from *druggist's bark*, which consists of the finer unbroken quills.—**Saratoga chips**, potatoes cut into thin slices, crisply fried, and dried in an open oven.

**chip<sup>2</sup>** (chip), *n.* 1. In *wrestling*, a special mode of throwing one's opponent; a trick. *N. E. D.* —2. A quarrel; a falling out; a 'spat.' [Prov. Eng.]

**chips** (chē'pā), *n.* [Quicha *chipa*, Aymará *chippa*, cover, wrap around, as a bundle.] In South America, a net made of leather thongs, used for transporting fruit and also heavier loads. Trunks and boxes are usually covered with a chips to protect them on long and difficult journeys.

**chipped** (chipt), *a.* [Also *chipt*, < *chip<sup>1</sup>* + *-ed*.] Having small pieces or flakes broken off; made by a process of chipping: said of stone implements made of flint, jasper, obsidian, and other brittle stones. Chipped stone implements are generally roughly shaped with a small hammer and then fashioned by chipping or flaking with a bone flaker which is pressed against the surface of the stone, small chips being taken off by pressure. The edges of stone implements are also chipped by nipping.



A Chippendale Chair. After a design by Thomas Chippendale.

Very unlike . . . to a set of *chipped* instruments belonging to the . . . period of the cromlechs in France and England. *E. B. Tylor*, *Early Hist. of Mankind*, viii.

**Chippendale** (chip'en-dāl), *n.* The name of an English designer and maker of furniture, Thomas Chippendale, who published a book of designs in 1752, and whose name became attached to a style of furniture prevalent from the middle to the end of the eighteenth century. The designs were an English adaptation of contemporary French styles. The general characteristics were elaboration and delicacy, with an affectation of simplicity not founded on solidity. A style of book-plates is also known by this name. See *\*furniture*.

The earlier examples (book-plates) of this Chippendale manner are tolerably ponderous and simple. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 304.

**chipper<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* 2. A large marble used by boys in Scotland to chip at and scatter a row of marbles while standing at a certain distance. Also called a *plunker*.—**Pneumatic chipper**, a small impact-machine worked by compressed air, used for chipping or cutting metal; a pneumatic hammer used for chipping. The pneumatic chipper replaces the hammer and cold-chisel and does the work more quickly and with less exertion on the part of the operator.

**chipper<sup>2</sup>** (chip'er), *n.* [From *\*chipper<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*, freq. of *chip<sup>2</sup>*.] Twitter; chatter. [Dialectal.]

The wreaths of foam [of the sea] . . . made a mirthful chipper and laugh under the song of the soaring larks. *E. Burritt*, *Walk to Land's End*, p. 314.

**chipper<sup>3</sup>** (chip'er), *v. t.* To make 'chipper'; cheer up.

Perhaps the hardest thing that Sylvia did through the day, was the setting to work to chipper her mother up. *Mrs. Whitney*, *Other Girls*, xviii.

**Chippewayan** (chip-e-wā'yan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chippewa, Chippewa, or Ojibwa tribe, one of the Athapaskan tribes of Canada.

II. *n.* A member of that tribe.

**chipping-hammer** (chip'ing-ham'er), *n.* 1. A hammer weighing about a pound and a half, used for striking the head of a chipping- or cold-chisel.—2. A pneumatic hammer used for chipping; a pneumatic chipper (which see, under *\*chipper<sup>1</sup>*).

**chipping-machine**, *n.*—**Pneumatic chipping-machines**, hand-held machines in which the chisel-edge is driven against the surface to be chipped by the action of air upon a piston with great frequency and intensity.

**chipping-strip** (chip'ing-strip), *n.* Same as *chipping-piece*.

**chip-syringe** (chip'sir'inj), *n.* A rubber bulb with a fine nozzle attached, used for blowing or washing away the dust (chips) during the excavation of a tooth-cavity.

**chiquechique** (chē'kā-chē'kā), *n.* [Carib name.] In Venezuela, the bast-palm, *Attalea funifera*, or its fiber, piassava. See *Attalea* and *piassava*, 1.

**chiral** (ki'ral), *a.* [Gr. χείρ, hand, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the hand. See *\*chirality*.

**chirality** (ki-rāl'i-ti), *n.* [Chiral + *-ity*.] In optics, the power possessed by certain crystals and optically active substances of turning the plane of polarization of light to the right or left hand.

The book is largely a new creation. It surveys a vast range, all the cognate subjects on which the author feels that he has something new to communicate—laws of diffusion of gases, transparency of the sky, detailed dynamics of optical chirality, motion of molecules through ether, etc. *Nature*, May 5, 1904, p. 5.

**chirapsia** (ki-rap'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείραψία, a touching or rubbing with the hands, < χείρ, hand, + ἀπτέω, touch.] Friction with the hands; rubbing; massage.

**chirarthrit** (ki-rār-thrītis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείρ, hand, + ἀρθρίτις, inflammation of the joints: see *arthritis*.] Inflammation of the joints of the hand and fingers.

**chiratin** (ki-rā'tin), *n.* [NL. *chirata* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A neutral, yellow, resinous, intensely bitter compound, C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O<sub>15</sub>, found in the stalks of *chiretta* (*Swerthia Chirata*).

**chiratoxin** (kir-a-toj'e-nin), *n.* [NL. *chirata* + *-gen*, produced, + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] An amorphous, neutral compound, C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, formed, together with ophelic acid, by the hydrolysis of chiratin.

**Chir. B.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Chirurgia Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Surgery.

**Chir. D.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Chirurgia Doctor*, Doctor of Surgery.

**chirivita** (chē-rē-vē'tā), *n.* [Cuban Sp. *chiribita*, also *chiribico*, a fish so called; a West Indian fish, *Pomacanthus arcuatus*: cf. Sp. *chiribitas*, pl., floating specks in the eyes (*muscae volitantes*).] A fish, the same as *black angel*.

## chirospasm

**chirization** (ki-rī-zā'shon), *n.* [Also *cheirization*, < *\*chirize* (Gr. χείρ, hand, + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The process of development by which the hand has become a more and more important element in human activities; also a supposed correlated process of development of mobility and of increasing importance of centrifugal over centripetal movements.

Now pedal development is one of the special processes of peripheral (or centrifugal) functioning and growth involved in the general process of *cheirization*, which, coordinately with cephalization, defines human progress; and this developmental process explains the specialization of the Seri along one or more lines, and connects the special development directly with environing conditions. *17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, i. 157.

**chirk<sup>3</sup>** (chērk), *n.* A perverted form of *chert*. **chirl** (chērl), *v.* [An imitative var., in freq. form, of *chirk<sup>1</sup>*, *chirm*. The Sp. *chirlar*, prattle, *churrar*, chirp, are imitative words of independent origin.] I. *intrans.* To sing; warble; chirm.

II. *trans.* To warble like a bird.

**chirl** (chērl), *n.* [*chirl*, *v.*] 1. A kind of musical warble.

His [Leigh Hunt's] voice, in the finale of it, had a kind of musical warble (*chirl* we vernacularly called it) which reminded me of singing birds. *Carlyle*, in *Mrs. Carlyle's Letters*, i. 2.

2. Same as *chirm*, *n.*, 2.

**chirls** (chērlz), *n.* In *mining*, coal which passes through a harp or screening-shovel; small coal free from dirt. Also *churrels*. [Scotch.] **chirognomist** (ki-rōg'nō-mist), *n.* [*chirognom-y* + *-ist*.] One who tells fortunes or reads character by an inspection of the hand or the lines on it; a palmist.

**chirograf**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chirograph*.

**chirography**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chirography*.

**chirograph**, *n.* 2. A contrivance for holding a beginner's hand in a prescribed position while he is learning to write.

**chirographal** (ki-rōg'ra-fal), *a.* [*chirograph* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to chirography.—2. In one's own handwriting; autographic.

**chirography** (ki-rōg'ra-fā-rī), *a.* [ML. *chirographarius*, < *chirographum*, chirograph.] Of or pertaining to, or given in, one's own handwriting: as, a *chirography* creditor, that is, one who holds an acknowledgment of indebtedness in the debtor's own handwriting.

**chirol** (ki'rōl), *n.* [Gr. χείρ, hand, + *-ol*.] An antiseptic varnish consisting of an ethereal-alcoholic solution of various antiseptic oils and resins.

**chiromegaly** (ki-rō-meg'ā-li), *n.* [Gr. χείρ, hand, + μεγαλία, largeness.] Enlargement in all dimensions of the hands.

**chirometer** (ki-rōm'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. χείρ, hand, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument used to measure slopes and angles of elevation, as the angle of elevation of a rifle, or the angle of heel when a ship rolls.

**chironomid** (ki-rōn'ō-mid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Chironomidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Chironomidae*.

**chirodalgia** (ki-rō-pō-dal'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείρ, hand, + πόνος (πόν-), foot, + άλγος, pain.] Severe pains in the hands and feet occurring in acrodynia.

**chiropodical** (ki-rō-pod'ī-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving chiropody.

As we passed rapidly over a woodland space, . . . something hurt my foot, and taking off my shoe, I found that a small chiropodical operation was necessary. *Geo. MacDonald*, *Wilfred Cumbermede*, xvii.

**chiropodism** (ki-rōp'ō-dizm), *n.* [*chiropody* + *-ism*.] Same as *chiropody*.

**chiropodist** (ki-rōp'ō-dis-trī), *n.* [*chiropody* + *-ist*.] Same as *chiropody*.

**chiropodology** (ki-rōp'ō-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. χείρ, hand, + πόνος (πόν-), foot, + λογία, λέγειν, speak.] 1. Same as *chiropody*.—2. A treatise on, or the sum of knowledge regarding, chiropody.

**chiropterophilous** (ki-rōp'te-rof'i-lus), *a.* [NL. *chiroptera*, bats, + Gr. φιλέω, love, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, pollinated by the agency of bats.

**Chirosaurus** (ki-rō-sā'rus), *n.* [Also *Cheirosaurus*: NL., < Gr. χείρ, hand, + σαύρος, lizard.] Same as *\*Chrotherium*.

**chirospasm** (ki-rō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. χείρ, hand, + σπασμός, contraction: see *spasm*.] Same as *writers' cramp*.

## Chirotherium

**Chirotherium** (ki-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [Also *Chirotherium*: NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] An extinct reptile, or, as now supposed, a stegocephalian amphibian, whose usually five-toed tracks (indicating a large hind foot and smaller fore foot) occur in the Triassic sandstones of Germany and Great Britain. Also *Chirosaurus*.

**Chirotrichidae** (ki-rō-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirotrix* (-trich-) + *-idae*.] A family of extinct malacopterygian fishes known geologically from the Cretaceous period.

**chirotype** (ki-rō-tip), *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *τύπος*, type.] A specimen upon which a manuscript name, or chironym, is based.

**chirper**, *n.* 2. A chirping cup; 'the cup that cheers.' [Colloq.]

Hand up the chirper! ripe ale winks in it;  
Let's have comfort and be at peace.

G. Meredith, Juggling Jerry, st. 11.

**chirpiness** (chér'pi-nes), *n.* A chirpy state or quality; liveliness.

He saluted us with a cricket-like chirpiness of manner.  
W. D. Howells, Italian Journeys, p. 248.

**chirping** (chér'ping), *p. a.* 1. That which chirps (as a bird or cricket).—2. That which cheers or enlivens: as, a chirping cup or glass.—3. Merry; hilarious; lively.

This carol plays, and has been in his days  
A chirping boy and kill-pot;

Kit Cobbler it is, I'm a father of his,  
And he dwells in the lane called Fill-pot.

B. Jonson, The Masque of Christmas, st. 8.

4. Talkative.

He liked drink, too, which made him chirping and merry.  
Thackeray, Catherine, viii.

**chirpling** (chérp'ling), *n.* [*chirp* + *-ling*.] A little chirper; a young bird. N. E. D.

**chirr** (chér), *n.* [*chirr*, *v.*] A monotonous, sharp, stridulous sound such as that made by the cricket or cicada.

**chirrup**, *v. I. trans.* 2. To cheer or applaud (a public singer or the like, and for pay).—3. To produce or utter chirpingly.

If part of their [ants'] building is destroyed, an official is sent coming out to examine the damage; and after a careful survey of the ruins, he chirrups a few clear and distinct notes.

Livingstone, Exped. to Zambesi, ix.

**II. intrans.** 1. To produce with compressed lips and suction a sharp explosive chirping sound by way of greeting or pleasing an infant or a cage-bird, or of coaxing and encouraging a dog or a horse, etc.—2. To converse or sing in a lively manner or in sprightly tones.

Then she is so accomplished—so sweet a voice—so expert at her harpichord—... how she did chirrup at Mrs. Piano's concert!  
Sheridan, Rivals, li. 1.

**chirrup** (chir'up-ér), *n.* [*chirrup*, *v. t.*, 2, + *-er*.] One who chirrups or applauds; a professional applauder.

Did poet or painter... ever have a chirruper in their employment? The players and singers in music-halls cannot, it seems, do without him. It is his generous office... to inaugurate the applause.  
J. Payne, in Illus. London News, March 17, 1888, p. 268.

**chisel**, *n.*—**Blacksmith's chisel**, a heavy hammer having a chisel-shaped peen.—**Box-chisel**, a double-bladed chisel for opening packing-boxes.—**Cow-mouthed chisel**, a round-nosed cold-chisel ground to a blunt angle, used for chipping hollows in metal.—**Mortising-machine chisel**, one of the special types of chisel used in power mortising-machines.

**chiseled**, *p. a.* 2. Shaped like a chisel: as, a crowbar with a chiseled edge.

**chisel-edged** (chiz'el-éjd), *a.* Having the shape of a wedge, with the cutting edge at the base: as, of an arrow-head.

**chiseler**, **chiseller** (chiz'el-ér), *n.* [*chisel*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who works with a chisel; one who carves, cuts, or shapes with a chisel.

**chisel-gage** (chiz'el-gāj), *n.* A depth-gage adapted to a chisel: used in making slivers or chips in flooring where the chips are to be turned back again and glued down to hide a nail-head.

**chiseling**, **chiselling** (chiz'el-ing), *n.* Chiseled work.

Do we not shun the street version of a fine melody?—or shrink from the news that the rarity—some bit of chiseling or engraving perhaps... is really not an uncommon thing, and may be obtained as an every day possession?  
George Eliot, Middlemarch, v. 47.

**chiselmouth** (chiz'el-mouth), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Acrocheilus alutaceus*, found in the lower Columbia river and its tributaries, as far up as Shoshone and Spokane Falls. Also called *chiselmouth jack*.

**chisel-rod** (chiz'el-rod), *n.* A steel rod rolled

to a suitable section for the forging of cold or other chisels.

**chit**, *n.* 3. *pl.* Small rice.

In the Carolina mills the [rice] product is divided into 'prime,' 'middling' (broken), 'small' or *chits*, and 'four' or 'douse'.  
F. L. Olmsted, Seaboard Slave States, vii.

**chit**, *n.* 3. Also used attributively. See *chitty-faced*.

But no thanks to that little jilting devil, Jenny Dennison, who deserves a tight skelping for trying to lead an honest lad into a scrape, just because he was so silly as to like her good-for-little *chit* face.

Scott, Old Mortality, x.

**chitarra** (kē-tār'rā), *n.* [It.: see *cithara* and *guitar*.] An Italian musical instrument of the lute family, but with a flat back and wire strings, like the guitar. It was first used in the sixteenth century.

**chitarrino** (kē-tār-ré'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *chitarra*.] A small chitarra, especially popular in Naples.

**chitarrone** (kē-tār-rō'ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *chitarra*.] A large chitarra, usually with a double neck, much extended, very similar to that of the theorbo and archlute. For a time from the latter part of the sixteenth century the chitarrone was much used as the bass instrument in groups of stringed instruments. The distinction between chitarrone and archlute is not always observed in usage. Properly the latter was a true lute, while the former was closer to the guitar.

The *chitarrone* with its very long open bass strings dates from 1589 and was used in orchestras in 1907.

Science, May 29, 1903, p. 870.

**chitenidine** (ki-tēn'i-din), *n.* [*chiten* (ine) + *-id* + *-ine*.] A crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{19}H_{22}O_4$ ,  $N_2 + 2H_2O$ , formed by the oxidation of quinine in an acid solution of potassium permanganate. It melts with decomposition at  $246^\circ C$ .

**chitenine** (ki'tēn-in), *n.* [Appar. < *chi* (na<sup>2</sup>) + *-i* + *-en* + *-ine*.] A crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{19}H_{22}O_4$ ,  $N_2 + 4H_2O$ , formed by the oxidation of quinine sulphate with potassium permanganate. The anhydrous base melts at  $228^\circ C$ .

**chitinous**, *a.*—**Chitinous degeneration**. Same as amyloid degeneration.

**chiton**, *n.* 3. In zool., an investing membrane or sheath.

**Chitonelloidea** (ki-tō-ne-loi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chitonellus* + *-oidea*.] A group of irregular chitons having the posterior valve funnel-shaped and the laminae thrown forward. It contains the genera *Chitonellus* and *Choneplax*.

**chitosamin** (ki-tō-sam'in), *n.* [*chit* (in) + *-ose* + *amin* (e).] Same as *glucosamin*.

**chitosan** (ki'tō-san), *n.* [*chit* (in) + *-ose* + *-an*.] An amorphous compound,  $C_{14}H_{26}O_{10}N_2$ , obtained by heating chitin to  $180^\circ C$  with a very concentrated solution of potassium hydroxid.

**chitosarc** (ki'tō-sārk), *n.* [Gr. *χίτων*, chiton, + *σάρξ* (sark-), flesh.] That region of the body of protozoans, as the *Sarcodina*, in which the shell is formed. Wallich.

**chitose** (ki'tōs), *n.* [*chit* (in) + *-ose*.] A simple sugar,  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ , obtained on oxidation of chitosamin (glucosamin).

**chitter** (chit'ér), *n.* [*chitter*, *v.*] The chattering or twittering of birds. Mrs. Whitney.

**chittering-bite** (chit'ér-ing-bit), *n.* A bit of bread eaten by boys who have been swimming, to prevent shivering or the chattering of their teeth with the cold; a shivering-bite. Also called *chittering-crust* and *chittering-piece*. [Scotch.]

**chittering-crust** (chit'ér-ing-krust), *n.* Same as *chittering-bite*.

**chittering-piece** (chit'ér-ing-pēs), *n.* Same as *chittering-bite*.

**chiule** (kē-ül'), *n.* [ML. *chiula* (Nennius), *cyula* (Gildas), < AS. *ciol*, *cēol*, ON. *kiöll*, *kjöll*, a ship: see *keel*.] An artificial term representing a Middle Latin form, in medieval British historians, of the Anglo-Saxon and Norse name for a 'long ship' or ship of war.

**chivalry**, *n.*—**Age of chivalry**, the period, from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, during which the system of knightly military service, with all its privileges and its high ideals of valor, generosity, courtesy, etc., prevailed.—**The flower of chivalry**, the more illustrious portion or most illustrious member of any company of armed knights.

## chloralose

**chivarras**, **chivarros** (chē-vār'rās, -rōs), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Leggings. [Southwestern United States.]

**chivo** (chē'vō), *n.* [Sometimes erroneously read or written *chiro*: < Sp. *chivo*, a kid, in Cuba also a goat. Names of the goat are often transferred to fish.] A mulloid fish, *Upeneus grandisquamis*, found from Guaymas to Panama.

**Ch. J.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *chief justice*, (*b*) of *chief judge*.

**Ohlamydobacteriaceæ** (klam'i-dō-bak-tē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Migula), < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμύδ-*), mantle, + *Bacteriaceæ*.] A family of filamentous bacteria consisting of rod-shaped cells surrounded by a distinct sheath. Reproduction is by means of either motile or non-motile spores.

**Ohlamydomonadidæ** (klam'i-dō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydomonas* (-nad-) + *-idæ*.] A family of Protozoa, of the order *Phytoflagellida*. They have usually a greenish body with a delicate membranous shell, 1 or 2 contractile vacuoles at the base of the flagella, and a single stigma or eye-spot. This family includes the genera *Chlamydomonas*, *Chlorogonium*, *Polytoma*, *Hæmatococcus*, and others.

**Ohlamydomonadina** (klam'i-dō-mon'ā-di'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydomonas* (-nad-) + *-ina*.] A suborder of flagellate Protozoa, of the order *Phytoflagellida*, including the families *Chlamydomonadidæ* and *Phacotidæ*.

**Ohlamydomonas** (klam'i-dom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλαμύς* (-wō-), mantle, + *μονάς*, a unit.] The typical genus of the family *Chlamydomonadidæ*. Ehrenberg, 1834.

**Ohlamydothrix** (kla-mid'ō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (Migula, 1900) (in allusion to the sheathed filaments), < Gr. *χλαμύς* (*χλαμύδ-*), a mantle, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A genus of filamentous bacteria consisting of cylindrical cells arranged in non-motile, unbranched, sheathed filaments. Reproduction is by means of non-motile, spherical or ovoid spores, originating directly from the vegetative cells. *C. (Cladothrix) ochracea* is a common species occurring in water impregnated with iron. See *iron-bacteria*, under *bacterium*.

**Ohlmysporum** (kla-mis'pō-rum), *n.* [NL., (Salisbury, 1808), < Gr. *χλαμύς*, mantle, + *σπορά*, seed. The seed of the type species is hooded by an aril.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Liliaceæ*. The type species, *C. junceolium*, is a native of Australia and is sometimes cultivated. See *Thysanotus*.

**Ohloasma cachecticum**, discoloration of the skin occurring in the subjects of chronic disease.—**Ohloasma hepaticum**, liver-spots; cutaneous discolorations accompanying hepatic disorders. **Ohloasma uterinum**, brownish-yellow patches on the skin occurring in pregnant women.

**chloracid** (klō-ras'id), *n.* [*chlor* (in) + *acid*.] In chem., an acid of which the electro-negative radical is or contains chlorine.

**Chloramidæ**, *n. pl.* See *\*chlorhamidæ*.

**Chloral camphor**. See *\*camphor*.

**Chloral-acetophenoxime** (klō'ral-as'ē-tō-fen-ō-nōks'im), *n.* Colorless prismatic crystals,  $C_6H_5 \cdot CH_3 \cdot C \equiv ON \cdot CH \cdot OH \cdot CCl_3$ , obtained by the interaction of chloral and acetophenoxime at low temperatures. Upon contact with acids it decomposes into its components. Used in medicine in cases of epilepsy and tetanus.

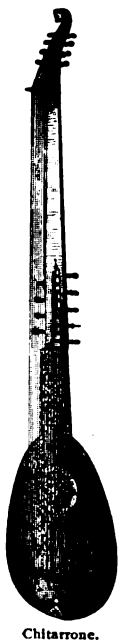
**chloralamide** (klō-ral-am'id), *n.* [*chloral* + *amide*.] A colorless crystalline compound,  $CCl_3 \cdot CH \cdot \frac{OH}{NH_2}$ , obtained by conducting dry ammonia into a solution of chloral anhydrid in chloroform. It is an analgesic and hypnotic remedy. It is official in the U. S. Pharmacopœia (eighth edition) under the name *chlormalformamidum*.

**chloral-ammonium** (klō'ral-a-mō'ni-um), *n.* A colorless, crystalline compound obtained by passing dry ammonia gas into a chloroformic solution of chloral. It is almost insoluble in water, but when boiled with water decomposes into chloroform and ammonium formate: used as an analgesic and hypnotic.

**chloralic** (klō-ral'ik), *a.* [*chloral* + *-ic*.] Derived from chloralose.—**Chloralic acid**, a crystalline acid,  $C_7H_5Cl_3O_6$ , formed by the oxidation of chloralose. It crystallizes in needles which melt at  $212^\circ C$ .

**chloralimide** (klō-ral'im'id), *n.* [*chloral* + *imide*.] A colorless crystalline powder,  $(CCl_3 \cdot CH \cdot NH)_2$ , obtained by heating chloral hydrate and dry ammonium acetate to boiling, and pouring into cold water. It is used as a hypnotic.

**chloralose** (klō-ral-ōs), *n.* [*chloral* + *-ose*.] A name given to two compounds,  $C_8H_{11}O_6Cl_3$ , formed by the union of chloral and glucose.



Chitarrone.

## chloralose

One is difficultly soluble in water, is tasteless, and melts at 237° C. The other is easily soluble, tastes bitter, and melts at 186° C. Chloralose is used as a hypnotic.

**chloraloxime** (klō-rāl-ok'sim), *n.* A class of crystalline compounds, employed in medicine, obtained by the action of various oximes upon chloral: as chloral-acetaldoxime (C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>CHO·CH<sub>3</sub>·CH<sub>2</sub>·N.OH), chloral-benzaloxime (C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>CHO·C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>·CH<sub>2</sub>·N.OH), chloral-acetoxime (C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>CHO·(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CN.OH), chloral-camphoroxime (C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>CHO·C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N.OH), and others. When heated with water these compounds decompose. They are used as hypnotics.

**chloramine** (klōr-am'in), *a.* [*chlor(in)* + *amine*.] Pertaining to an amine which contains chlorin.—**Chloramine** \*brown, \*green, \*orange, \*yellow. See the nouns.

**chloramylite** (klō-rām'i-lit), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *ἀμύλον*, starch.] Chlorophyll granules derived from the transformation of starch.

**chloranemia** (klō-rā-nē'mi-ā), *n.* [Also *chloroanemia*; NL. *chloranemia* < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *ἀναιμία*, bloodlessness (see *anemia*).] In med., same as *chlorosis*.

**chloranemic** (klō-rā-nēm'ik), *a.* [*chloranemia* + *-ic*.] Same as *chlorotic*. Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 608.

**Chloranthaceæ** (klō-ran-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1830), < *Chloranthus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous (largely achlamydeous) plants of the order *Piperiales*, typified by the genus *Chloranthus*, and characterized mainly by the 1-3 stamens united with each other (when more than one) and with the ovary. There are 3 genera and about 33 species, natives of eastern Asia, India, the Pacific islands, and tropical America. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with opposite stipulate leaves, and inconspicuous flowers in spikes or panicle heads.

**chloranthaceous** (klō-ran-thā'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Chloranthaceæ*.

**chlorapatite** (klōr-ap'a-tit), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *apatite*.] An apatite containing chlorin. The common varieties of apatite contain fluorin and are called *fluorapatites*. See *apatite*.

**chlorate**, *n.* Potassium and sodium chlorates are now manufactured on a large scale by electrolysis of strong solutions in water of the corresponding chlorides.

**chloraureate** (klōr-ā-rāt), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *aur(ic)* + *-ate*.] Same as *\*aurichlorid*.

**chlorazol** (klōr-az'ol), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *az(o)* + *-ol*.] A substance containing chlorin and one or more azo- and hydroxyl-groups.—**Chlorazol blue**. See *\*blue*.

**Chlorella** (klō-rel'ā), *n.* [NL. (Beyerinck, 1890), < Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish yellow, + *-ella*.] A genus of unicellular grass-green algae occurring in symbiotic relationship with *Hydra*, *Paramacium*, *Ophrydium*, and similar forms; the 'yellow cell' of *Radiolaria*.

**chloremia, chloræmia** (klō-rē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. *chloremia*, < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *chlorosis*.

**chlorotone** (klōr-to-tōn), *n.* [*chlor(oform)* + *-et* + *-one*.] A colorless crystalline condensation-product, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C : C(OH)CCl<sub>3</sub>, of chloroform and acetone. It is hypnotic and antiseptic. Same as *\*acetone chloroform*.

The majority of deaths occurred in rabbits, after chlorotone or urethane. The fatal dose for chlorotone by stomach catheter, lies slightly above 16 cc. of a saturated solution per kilo. Jour. Exper. Med., VI. 247.

**Chlorhæma** (klōr-hē'mā), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The typical genus of the family *Chlorhæmidae*. Dujardin, 1838.

**Chlorhæmidæ, Chloræmidæ** (klōr-hē'mi-dē, klō-rēm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlorhæma* + *-idæ*.] A family of chaetopod annelids, of the order *Polychæta*, having an elongated cylindrical body with green blood, the color being due to the presence of chlorocruorin. Also called *Pherusidæ*.

**chlorhydrin** (klōr-hi'drin), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *hydr(o)* + *-in*.] A compound formed by replacing with chlorin one or more hydroxyl-groups in a compound containing several such groups, especially the compounds formed from glycerol in this manner: as *monochlorhydrin*, CH<sub>2</sub>OHCHOHCH<sub>2</sub>Cl; *trichlorhydrin*, CH<sub>2</sub>ClCHClCH<sub>2</sub>Cl.

**chlorhydroquinone** (klōr-hi'drō-kwin'ōn), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *hydro(gen)* + *quinone*.] A colorless crystalline compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl(OH)<sub>2</sub>, made by treating quinone with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It melts at 106° C.

**chlorid**, *n.*—**Alkaline chlorid**, a compound obtained by the action of chlorin on alkaline bases.—**Chlorid emulsion**. See *\*emulsion*.—**Chlorid-of-gold cure**. Same as *\*gold-cure*.—**Chlorid paper, plate**. See *\*paper*, *\*plate*.—**Ethyl, ethylene, ethyldene, methyl, nitrogen, nitrosyl, stannic, stannous chlorid**. See *\*ethyl*, etc.

**chloridation** (klō-ri-dā'shon), *n.* The act of chloridizing or combining chemically with chlorin. Silver is chloridized for the purpose of transforming it from a refractory compound to a compound (AgCl) which can be dissolved by suitable reagents and the precious metal so recovered. The operation of chloridizing is usually carried on in a roasting-furnace. During the operation a small amount of ordinary table salt (NaCl) is mixed with the ore, and this reagent effects the chloridation of the silver.

**chloriden** (klō-ri-dēn), *n.* [*chlorid* + *-en* for *-ene*.] Ethyldene chlorid or ethidene bichlorid, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHCl<sub>2</sub>.

**chlorimetry** (klō-rim'e-tri), *n.* Same as *chlorometry*.

**chlorin**, *n.* Chlorin is now obtained on a great scale by electrolysis of a solution of common salt, the Castner process being that chiefly used. See *Castner process*.—**Chlorin peroxid**, a dark-yellow gas, with a peculiar smell, obtained by cautiously warming potassium chlorate with strong sulphuric acid. It decomposes with violent explosion on being heated or on contact with organic substances.—**Chlorin water**, water containing chlorin in solution: used in analytical chemistry.

**chlorinate** (klō-ri-nāt), *n.* [*chlorin* + *-ate*.] A term sometimes applied to the soluble bleaching-compounds obtained from caustic soda or potash by the action of chlorin—**Labarraque's fluid** and **Javelle water** respectively.

**chlorine**<sup>2</sup> (klō-rin or -rin), *a.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, light green, + *-ine*.] Of the color of young leaves; light green.

**chloriniferous** (klō-ri-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*E. chlorin* + *L. ferre*, bear.] Containing and capable of furnishing chlorin.

**chlorinous** (klō-ri-nus), *a.* [*chlorin* + *-ous*.] Related to or resembling chlorin: as, a *chlorinous* smell or taste.

**chloris**, *n.* 3. Same as *flora*, 2 (b).—4. [*cap.*] [NL. (Swartz, 1788).] A genus of plants of the family *Poaceæ*. They are mostly perennials, with flowers in digitately arranged spikes. There are about 40 species, widely distributed in tropical and warm regions, variously known as *finger-grass*, *dog-tooth grass*, *feather-grass*, *windmill-grass*, etc. Several species are cultivated as ornamental plants. See *\*finger-grass*, 3.

**Chloritic marl**, in *geol.*, a former designation of a division of the Lower Chalk of England.

**chloritization** (klō-ri-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*chloritize* + *-ation*.] In *petrog.*, the alteration of minerals in a rock into chlorite.

**chloritize** (klō-ri-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chloritized*, *pp. chloritizing*. [*chlorite* + *-ize*.] In *geol.*, to alter, as the ferromagnesian rock-forming silicates (augite, hornblende, biotite, etc.), into the secondary mineral, chlorite.

At both walls of each apophysis the essential and normally abundant bisilicates of the granite are absent or are represented by bare shreds or plates of chloritized biotite. Amer. Jour. Sci., Aug., 1903, p. 123.

**chloritous** (klō-ri'tus), *a.* [*chlorite* + *-ous*.] Same as *chloritic*.

**chloromethane** (klōr-meth'an), *n.* Same as *\*methyl chlorid*.

**chloroanemia** (klō-rō-a-nē'mi-ā), *n.* Same as *\*chloranemia*.

**chlorobrom** (klō-rō-brōm), *n.* A trade-name of a mixture of bromide of potassium and chloralamide in licorice-water, employed as a hypnotic and in seasickness.

**chlorocarbon** (klō-rō-kār'bon), *n.* Carbon tetra-chlorid, CCl<sub>4</sub>.

**chlorochromic** (klō-rō-krō'mik), *a.* Obtained from chlorin and chromic acid.

**Chlorococcaceæ** (klō-rō-ko-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Chlorococcum* + *-aceæ*.] A subfamily of the *Protococcaceæ* (which see).

**Chlorococcum** (klō-rō-kok'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *κόκκος*, berry (spore).] A genus of grass-green algae formerly called *Cystococcus* (which see).

**chlorocruorin** (klō-rō-krō'ō-rin), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *L. cruor*, blood, + *-in*.] A green coloring-matter found in the blood of certain invertebrates.

**chloroform**, *n.*—**Acetone chloroform**. See *\*acetone*.—**Methyl chloroform**, the trade-name of 1,1,1- or *trichloroethane*, CH<sub>3</sub>CCl<sub>3</sub>, a colorless liquid prepared by the action of chlorin on ethyl chlorid. It boils at 74.5° C. and resembles chloroform in anesthetic properties.

**chloroformamide** (klō-rō-fōrm-am'id), *n.* [*chloroform* + *amide*.] Same as *\*carbamic chlorid*.

**chlorogonidium** (klō-rō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chlorogonidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green,

## chloroproteinochrome

+ NL. *gonidium*.] A green gonidium, as of certain lichens. Compare *chrysogonidium*.

**chlorohæmatin** (klō-rō-hēm'a-tin), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *E. hæmatin*.] Same as *\*hæmin*.

**chlorol** (klō-rol), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *-ol*.] An aqueous solution containing 1 part each of mercuric chlorid, sodium chlorid, and hydrochloric acid, and 3 parts of copper sulphate: a disinfectant and deodorizer.

**chlorometrical** (klō-rō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *chlorometric*.

**Chloromonadina** (klō-rō-mon-a-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *μονάς* (*monad*), a unit, + *-ina*.] A group or suborder of flagellate *Protozoa*, of the order *Phytoflagellida*, having the body somewhat plastic and without a distinct membrane, and with numerous discoid chromatophores but no stigmata. It includes the genera *Vacuolaria* and *Celomonas*.

**Chloropeltina** (klō-rō-pel-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *πέλτα*, shield, + *-ina*.] A family of euglenoid *Mastigophora*, of the order *Flagellata*, resembling *Euglena*, but having a thicker cuticle. It includes the genera *Phacus* and *Lepocinclis*.

**chlorophanic** (klō-rō-fan'ik), *a.* [*chlorophane* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from chlorophane.—**Chlorophanic acid**, a black crystalline organic acid obtained as a decomposition-product of chlorophane.

**chlorophenin** (klō-rō-fen'in), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *phen(y)* + *-in*.] A direct cotton coal-tar color. It is closely related to chloramine yellow.—**Chlorophenin orange**. See *\*orange*.

**chlorophore** (klō-rō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *-φορος*, < *φέρω*, bear.] Same as *chromatophore*.

**Chlorophyceæ** (klō-rō-fī'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, grass-green, + *φυκος* (*phuk*), seaweed, + *-ææ*.] One of the principal classes of the algae containing the majority of the grass-green forms: formerly called *Conferoideæ*, *Conservaceæ*, and *Chlorosporeæ*.

**chlorophyceous** (klō-rō-fī'sē-us), *a.* In bot., of or pertaining to the *Chlorophyceæ* or grass-green algae.

**Chlorophyll body, corpuscle, vesicle**, a chlorophyll-grain or -granule.

**chlorophyll-grain** (klō-rō-fil-grān'), *n.* In bot., one of the small bodies which bear the chlorophyll, the green coloring-matter of plants.

**chlorophyll-granule** (klō-rō-fil-gran'ül), *n.* Same as *\*chlorophyll-grain*.

**chlorophyllic** (klō-rō-fil'ik), *a.* [*chlorophyll(l)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to chlorophyll, the green coloring-matter of plants. Simon, Physiological Chem., p. 21.

**chlorophyllin** (klō-rō-fil'in), *n.* [*chlorophyll* + *-in*.] A chlorophyll-like coloring-substance found in the *Dinoflagellidia*; the green principle of chlorophyll.

**Chlorophyllose** (klō-rō-fil'ōs), *a.* [*chlorophyll* + *-ose*.] Containing chlorophyll; chlorophyllaceous. Science, June 12, 1903, p. 936.

**chlorophyr** (klō-rō-fir), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, light green, + (*por*) *phyr(y)*.] In *petrog.*, a name given by A. Dumont (1850) to porphyritic diorite or diorite-porphyr with quartz and an orthorhombic pyroxene: found at Quenast and Lessines, Belgium.

**chloroplast** (klō-rō-plāst), *n.* Same as *chloroplastid*.

**chloroplastin** (klō-rō-plas'tin), *n.* A proteid constituting the ground substance of the chlorophyll-granule. Schwarz.

**chloroplatinate** (klō-rō-plat'i-nāt), *n.* [*chlor(in)* + *platin-um* + *-ate*.] Same as *\*platinichlorid*. Sometimes incorrectly written *platinochlorid*, the name of a different compound: as, potassium chloroplatinate, K<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub>.

**chloroplatinite** (klō-rō-plat'i-nit), *n.* [*chloroplatin-ic* + *-ite*.] A salt derived from chloroplatinous acid.—**Chloroplatinite process**, in *photog.*, a process in which paper sensitized by a mixture of potassium chloroplatinate and ferric oxalate is changed on exposure to light, the ferric salt being reduced to ferrous salt, which acts on the potassium chloroplatinate to liberate metallic platinum when the exposed paper is treated with a bath containing potassium oxalate.—**Potassium chloroplatinate**, a double salt of potassium and platinum, K<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub>, obtained as reddish deliquescent crystals, very soluble in water and slightly so in alcohol, by the reducing action of neutral potassium oxalate on a solution of platonic chlorid. This salt is employed in photography in the platinotype process.

**chloroproteinochrome** (klō-rō-prō-tē-in'ō-krōm), *n.* [*E. chlorin* + *protein* + Gr. *χρῶμα*, color.] A chlorin substitution-product of tryptophane.

## Chlorops

**Chlorops**, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A fly of the genus *Chlorops*.—**Beet chlorops**, an American oesinid fly, *Chlorops assimilis*, whose larva mines the leaves of the sugar-beet.

**chloropsia** (klō-rōp'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *ὥψις*, view.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which objects seen are of a green color.

**chlororufin** (klō-rō-rū'fin), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *L. rufus*, red, + *-in*.] The red pigment of the *Chlorophyceæ*, which is a reduced chlorophyll. *Rostafinski*.

**chlorosarcoma** (klō-rō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; pl. *chlorosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] Same as *chloroma*.

**chlorosis**, *n.*—**False chlorosis**, the yellow condition induced in a plant by the water-logging of the roots.

**chlorospinel** (klō-rō-spin'el), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, grass-green, + *E. spinel*.] A grass-green variety of spinel in which iron replaces part of the aluminium.

**chlorotic**, *a.* II. *n.* One who suffers from chlorosis. *Buck. Med. Handbook*, I. 644.

**Chlorous oxid**, a mixture of chlorine with chlorine peroxide: formerly believed to exist as a distinct oxid of chlorine.

**chlorovaporization** (klō-rō-vā'pōr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*chloro* (phyl) + *vaporization*.] In *bot.*, a process analogous to transpiration taking place in chlorophyll-granules. *Van Tieghem*.

**chlorozincate** (klō-rō-zing'kāt), *a.* [*chlor* (id) + *zinc* + *-ate*.] In the case of creatinine, in combination with zinc chlorid: as, creatinine chlorozincate.

**chlorozone** (klōr-ō'zōn), *n.* [*chlor* (in) + *ozone*.] The trade-name of a bleaching material of essentially the same character as Labarraque's fluid, but in solid form. It contains 11 or 12 per cent. of sodium hypochlorite. *G. Lunge*, *Sulphuric Acid*, III. 490.

**chlorsalol** (klōr'sal'ol), *n.* A white crystalline compound,  $C_6H_4(OH)CO.OCCl_2$ , obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachlorid on a mixture of ortho- and para-chlorophenol; chlorophenol salicylate; salicylic-chlorophenol-ester. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. It differs from salol in containing an atom of chlorine in place of one of hydrogen. It is used internally as an intestinal antiseptic.

**chlorsulphic** (klōr-sul'fik), *a.* [*chlor* (in) + *sulph* (ur) + *-ic*.] In *petrol.*, a term used in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see *\*rock*) to describe a subdivision of igneous rock magma having equal or nearly equal proportions of chlorine, Cl, and sulphur trioxid,  $SO_3$ . The proportions may vary within the limits,  $Cl < 5 > 3$ ,  $SO_3 < 3 > 5$ .

**chlortahlite** (klōr-tā'lit), *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *utahlite*.] Same as *\*utahlite*.

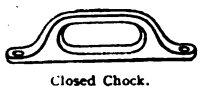
**Chm.** A little-used abbreviation of *chairman*.

**Choanoflagellida** (kō'a-nō-flā-jel'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χοανος*, a funnel, + *L. flagellum*, a whip (see *flagellum*), + *-ida*.] An order of *Protozoa*, of the class *Mastigophora*, having one or more collar-like processes about the base of the single flagellum. It includes the families *Phalansteridæ* and *Craspedomonadidæ*.

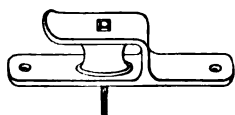
**choca** (chō'kā), *n.* [*choc* (olate) + *-a*.] A beverage made of coffee and chocolate mixed.

**chocho** (chō'chō), *n.* [W. Ind. Sp.] A name in the British West Indies and Australia of the cheyote. See *Sechium*, *cheyote*, and *\*chris-tophine*.

**chock, *n.* 5. A block of wood, especially one for burning. See *chuck, 1. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A thick unsawed block of wood. See *\*chock and log*. [Australia.]—7. *pl.* Blocks of wood or stone placed on a harrow, roller, or other machine to give it weight or steadiness.—8. In *turnery*, same as *chuck, 5.—9. A rut-like hole in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—**Chock and log**, a kind of fence used on the great sheep and cattle stations or ranches of Australia, consisting of successive layers of rough-hewn logs resting at each end on notched chocks or blocks of wood placed at right angles to the line of fence to the required height. Also used attributively: as, a *chock-and-log* fence.—**Closed chock**, a chock having the arms united or closed together.—**Combination chock**, a chock having a pivoted arm that may be used to keep the rope from jumping out if the boat pitches.—**Roller chock**, a bowsprit chock having only one arm and supporting a roller or guide-roll for a rope.****



Closed Chock.



Roller Chock.

only one arm and supporting a roller or guide-roll for a rope.

**chock, *v. t.* 2. To check the motion of, as by a chock.**

**chock-block** (chok'blok), *n.* A small wedge or block used to prevent a wheel or a log from rolling.

**chocky** (chok'i), *a.* [*chock* + *-y*.] Full of chocks, ruts, or holes: as, a *chocky* road. [Prov. Eng.]

**chocolate**, *n.*—**Alizarin chocolate**, a chocolate-color obtained by applying alizarin with a mixture of aluminium and iron mordants: a term used chiefly by calico-printers. It is similar to alizarin puce.

**chocolate-bean** (chok'ō-lāt-bēn'), *n.* The seed of the cacao, *Theobroma Cacao*.

**chocolatier** (chok'ō-lāt-tēr'), *n.* [F.] A chocolate-maker or -dealer.

**choffer**, *n.* A dialectal form of *chauffer*.

**Choice oil**. See *\*oil*.

**choice-reaction** (chois'rē-ak'shon), *n.* In *psychophys.*, a reaction in which the movement made in response to stimulus is the expression of an act of choice.

We cannot pass from the sensorial reaction to the choice-reaction . . . at one step.  
*E. B. Titchener*, *Primer of Psychol.*, p. 259.

**choil** (choil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *cutlery*, the indentation in the blade of a knife where it joins the tang.

**choil** (choil), *v. t.* To make a choil in (the blade of a knife).

**choiler** (choi'ler), *n.* One who makes choils in knife-blades.

**choir**, *n.*, 3. (b) All that part of a cruciform church which is beyond, eastward or farther from the main entrance than the transept; the eastern arm of the cross: so named because the choir proper (see def. 3) is usually in that part of the church and occupies nearly all of it. Thus, without reference to the interior, one may say of a great church that the choir is fourteenth-century work, while the nave and transepts remain twelfth-century, as at Tournai in Belgium.

5. A group of instruments of the same class or of related organ-stops, as a *trombone choir*, a *diapason choir*, etc.

**choir-aisle** (kwir'ail), *n.* One of the aisles which flank the choir of a church. It often includes the deambulatory or passage around the chevet.

**choir-book** (kwir'būk), *n.* A book containing music for a choir or chorus.

**choir-gallery** (kwir'gal'e-ri), *n.* A gallery or balcony in a church where the choir is stationed, usually at the end of the building opposite the chancel or pulpit.

**choir-leader** (kwir'lē'dēr), *n.* Same as *\*choir-master*.

**choir-man** (kwir'mān), *n.* A man who sings in a choir or chorus.

**choirmaster** (kwir'mās-tēr), *n.* The trainer or leader of a choir or chorus; a kapellmeister, precentor, or cantor. Sometimes the offices of choirmaster and organist are separate, sometimes united.

**choir-room** (kwir'rōm), *n.* In a church or similar building, a room reserved for the use of the choir, as for practice, robing, etc.

**choir-seats** (kwir'sēts), *n. pl.* The seats for the choir of a church, whether in the chancel, on a platform, or in a gallery: used collectively of the location of the singers in general.

**choir-singer** (kwir'sing'ēr), *n.* One who sings in a choir or chorus.

**choir-stall** (kwir'stāl), *n.* A seat built into the chancel or ritual choir of a church or cathedral for the use of singers or other officiants.

**choka** (chō'kā), *n.* [Bolivian.] A large and handsome species of water-hen (*Fulica gigas*) having dark metallic plumage and a red bill: common in the waters of Lake Titicaca and other mountain lakes of Bolivia and southeastern Peru.

**chokage** (chōk'āj), *n.* [*choke* + *-age*.] A choked up or obstructed state.

**choke, *v. I. trans.*—To choke the luff, to jam the hauling part of a tackle close against the block so as to prevent it from rendering.**

II. *intrans.* 3. To stop or cease working: said of electrical apparatus.

**choke, *n.* 4t. *pl.* Tonsillitis.—**Pharyngeal choke**, an obstruction in the pharynx of an animal.—**Thoracic choke**, an obstruction in the lumen of that portion of the esophagus which is within the chest cavity.**

**choke-coil** (chōk'kōil), *n.* In *elect.*, same as *reactive \*coil*.

**choke-crushing** (chōk'krush'ing), *n.* A method of operating crushing-rolls by feeding ore under pressure, so that the crushed material issues in a more or less solid band or cake.

## choleglobin

This produces an increased proportion of fine dust.

**choker**, *n.* 5. In *lumbering*, a noose of wire rope by which a log is dragged.

**choker-man** (chō'kēr-mān), *n.* In *lumbering*, the man who fastens the choker on the logs.

**choking-coil** (chō'king-kōil), *n.* A coil of many turns of insulated copper wire surrounding a heavy soft-iron core. When interposed in an electric circuit it allows steady currents to pass freely, but chokes off or greatly weakens all rapid fluctuations. It can be made more or less effective by altering the size of the core, or the depth to which it is inserted in the coil. See *reactive \*coil*.

**cholangiostomy** (kō-lan-ji-os'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *ἀγγειον*, vessel, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Incision into one of the bile-ducts through the substance of the liver for the purpose of liberating an impacted gall-stone.

**cholangitis** (kō-lan-ji'tis), *n.* Same as *cholangioitis*.

**cholanilic** (kō-lan'ik), *a.* [*chol* (ic) + *-an* + *-ic*.] Derived from cholic acid.—**Cholanilic acid**, a crystalline acid,  $C_{24}H_{40}O_7$ , obtained by the oxidation of either cholic or choleic acid. It melts at 235° C.

**cholechoin**, **cholechlorin**, *n.* See *\*choleochloin*.

**cholechroin** (kol'ē-krō'in), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-in*.] A mixture of biliverdin with other substances found in the bile.

**cholechrome** (kol'ē-krōm), *n.* [Prop. *\*cholechrome*; < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *χρῶμα*, color. The proper combining form of Gr. *χολή*, bile, is *χολο-*, *E. cholo-*.] A reddish-yellow lipochrome found in the so-called livers of many invertebrates. Also called *hepatochrome*.

**cholecyanine** (kol'ē-si'a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κυανος*, blue, + *-in*.] Same as *bilicyanine*. See *\*cholecyanine*.

**cholecystalgia** (kol'ē-sis-tal'ji-ā), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κυστις*, bladder, + *πῶς*, pain.] Biliary colic.

**cholecystectomy** (kol'ē-sis-tek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κυστις*, bladder, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] In *surg.*, an incision into the gall-bladder.

**cholecystocolostomy** (kol'ē-sis'tō-kō-los'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, gall, + *κυστις*, bladder, + *κόλον*, colon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the establishment of a permanent communication between the colon and the gall-bladder.

**cholecystoduodenostomy** (kol'ē-sis'tō-dū'ō-dē-nos'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, gall, + *κυστις*, bladder, + *NL. duodenum* + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the establishment of a permanent direct communication between the duodenum and the gall-bladder.

**cholecystorrhaphy** (kol'ē-sis-tor'ā-fi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, gall, + *κυστις*, bladder, + *ρᾶψις*, sewing.] In *surg.*, an incision into the gall-bladder and suture of the edges to the external wound.

**cholecystostomy** (kol'ē-sis-tos'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, gall, + *κυστις*, bladder, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the establishment of a permanent opening into the gall-bladder through the abdominal wall.

**choledochitis** (kol'ē-dō-kī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χοληδόχος* (sc. *κυστις*), the gall-bladder (< *χολή*, gall, + *-δοχος*, < *δέχομαι*, receive), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the common bile-duct.

**choledochoduodenostomy** (kol'ē-dō-kō-dū'ō-dē-nos'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χοληδόχος*, the gall-bladder, + *NL. duodenum* + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the establishment of a permanent communication between the common bile-duct and the small intestine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 78.

**choledochenterostomy** (kol'ē-dō-kō-en-ter-os'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χοληδόχος*, the gall-bladder, + *έντερον*, intestine, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the establishment of a permanent communication between the common bile-duct and the intestine.

**choledocholithotomy** (kol'ē-dō-kō-li-thot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χοληδόχος*, the gall-bladder, + *λιθοτομία*, lithotomy.] In *surg.*, the removal of an impacted gall-stone from the common bile-duct.

**choledochostomy** (kol'ē-dō-kōs'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χοληδόχος*, gall-bladder, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the establishment of a permanent opening into the common bile-duct through the abdominal wall.

**choledochotomy** (kol'ē-dō-kōt'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χοληδόχος*, gall-bladder, + *-τομία*, < *ταμειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an incision into the common bile-duct.

**cholefulvin**, *n.* See *\*cholefulvin*.

**choleglobin** (kol'ē-glō'bīn), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *L. globus*, globe, + *-in*.] A supposed antecedent of bilirubin.



## cholelith

**cholelith** (kol'-ē-lith), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, gall, + *λίθος*, stone.] Same as *gall-stone*.

**cholelithiasis** (kol'-ē-li-thi'-a-sis), *n.* Same as *cholelithiasis*.

**cholelithic** (kol'-ē-lith'ik), *a.* Same as *cholelithic*.

**cholelithotomy** (kol'-ē-li-thot'-ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, gall, + *λίθοτομή*, lithotomy.] In *surg.*, an operation for the removal of a gall stone.

**choleocamphoric** (kol'-ē-ō-kam-for'ik), *a.* [chol(alic) + *camphoric*.] Related to cholic acid and camphor.—**Choleo-camphoric acid**, an oxidation product of cholic acid,  $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$ .

**cholepoetic** (kol'-ē-pō-et'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χολή*, gall, bile, + *ποιητικός*, *ποιεῖν*, make. Cf. Gr. *χολοποιός*, forming bile.] Secreting bile. Also *cholepoetic*.

**cholepoietic** (kol'-ē-poi-et'ik), *a.* Same as *cholepoetic*.

**cholepyrrhine** (kol'-ē-pir'in), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *πυρρός*, reddish, + *-in*.] Same as *bilirubin*.

**cholera**, *n.*—**Bilious cholera**. Same as *cholera nostras*.—**Buffalo cholera**, a fatal contagious disease of buffaloes, identical with the hemorrhagic septicaemia of cattle. It is caused by a minute polar-stained organism of the swine plague group. See also *barbivine*.—**Cholera nostras**, sporadic cholera or cholera morbus, as distinguished from epidemic or Asiatic cholera.—**Cholera reaction**, the production of cholera-red by the addition of a mineral acid to filtered cholera-discharges.—**English cholera**. Same as *sporadic cholera*.—**Indian cholera**. Same as *Asiatic cholera*.—**Serous cholera**. Same as *Asiatic cholera*.—**Summer cholera**. Same as *cholera morbus* or *cholera infantum*.—**Typhoid cholera**, a malignant type of Asiatic cholera accompanied by extreme depression of the vital forces.

**cholera-gnat** (kol'-ē-rā-nat'), *n.* The turkey-gnat, *Simulium meridionale*, supposed to cause chicken-cholera. [U. S.] *Stand. Dict.*

**cholera-phobia** (kol'-ē-rā-fō-bi-ā), *n.* [NL., prop. *cholera-phobia*, < Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβέω*, fear.] Extreme and unreasonable fear of contracting cholera. *Flint*, Principles of Med., p. 563.

**cholera-red** (kol'-ē-rā-red'), *n.* A red color which develops upon the addition of concentrated sulphuric acid to a bouillon or peptone culture of the cholera bacillus. It is referable primarily to the production of indol and nitrites during the growth of the organism, and the consequent formation of nitroso-indol upon the addition of the sulphuric acid. To the nitroso-indol the color is due.

**choleric**, *n.* and *a.*—**II. a.** Same as *choleraic*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**cholorigenous** (kol'-ē-rij'-e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *χολίρα*, cholera, + *-γενής*, -producing.] Producing cholera.

**cholermania** (kol'-ē-rō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera, + *μανία*, madness.] A morbid dread of Asiatic cholera.

**cholerithrin** (kol'-ē-rith'rin), *n.* Same as *bilirubin*.

**cholesteatomatous** (kol'-es-tē-a-tō-mā-tus), *a.* [*cholesteatoma* (see *-oma*).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cholesteatoma.

In this way there will usually be removed large quantities of pus, broken-down cells and cholesteatomatous material, leaving granulation tissue, softened bone and, frequently, much adherent epithelium.

*Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 223.

**cholestenic** (kol'-es-ten'ik), *a.* [*cholest(erin)* + *-en* + *-ic*.] Derived from cholesterol.—**Cholestenic acid**, a monobasic acid,  $C_{26}H_{42}O_4$ , or  $C_{26}H_{42}O_4$ , formed by the oxidation of cholesterol. It melts at 60–70° C.

**cholesteric**, *a.*—**Cholesteric acid**. (b) A crystalline tribasic acid,  $C_{12}H_{15}O_7$ , formed by the oxidation of cholic acid or of cholesterol. It loses carbon dioxide when heated above 100° C.

**cholesteride** (kol'-es-ter'id), *n.* [*cholest(erin)* + *-ide*.] An ester of cholesterol with an acid; as *cholesteride palmitate*,  $C_{18}H_{31}O_2 \cdot C_{27}H_{45}$ .

**cholesterilene** (kol'-es-ter'i-lēn), *n.* [*cholest(erin)* + *-il* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon,  $C_{27}H_{42}$ , formed by heating cholesteryl chlorid with an alcoholic solution of sodium ethylate. It melts at 80° C.

**cholesterilin** (kol'-es-ter'i-lin), *n.* [*cholest(erin)* + *-il* + *-in*.] A hydrocarbon formed by the action of sulphuric acid on cholesterol. There are three forms, *α*- and *β*-cholesterilin,  $C_{27}H_{42}$ , and *γ*-cholesterilin,  $(C_{27}H_{42})_2$ .

**cholesterinic** (kol'-es-ter-in'ik), *a.* [*cholest(erin)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cholesterol.—**Cholesterinic acid**, an oxidation-product of cholesterol.

**cholesterol** (kol'-es-ter'ōl), *n.* [*cholest(erin)* + *-ol*.] Same as *cholesterin*. The termination *-ol* is used to indicate that chemically the substance belongs to the class of alcohols.

**cholesterone** (kol'-es-ter'ōn), *n.* A name given to two compounds, one of which is probably

cholesterilene and the other cholesteryl ether,  $(C_{27}H_{43})_2O$ .

**cholesteryl** (kol'-es-ter'il), *n.* [*cholest(erin)* + *-yl*.] The  $C_{26}H_{43}$  radical of cholesterol.

**choleostrophan** (kol'-es-trō-fan), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *στροφή*, a turning, + *-an*.] Dimethyl- $N(CH_3)_2CO$ .

**parabanic acid**,  $CO \cdot C \cdot N(CH_3)_2CO$ . It is formed by heating caffeine with nitric acid. It melts at 145° C. and is not an acid.

**choletelin** (kol'-et-ē-lin), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *τέλος*, end, + *-in*.] A brown, amorphous compound found in normal urine, and also obtained by treating bilirubin with nitrous acid.

**choliambist** (kō-li-am'bist), *n.* [*choliamb* + *-ist*.] A writer of choliambas.

Not to mention the *choliambist* Hipponax, who seems to have been possessed with the devil of Archilochus, and in part also with his genius. *Grote*, Greece, IV. 97.

**cholonic** (kol'-in'ik), *a.* [*choline* + *-ic*.] Derived from the bile.—**Cholonic acid**, a name given by Berzelius to a resinous decomposition-product of ox-gall. It was probably a mixture.

**cholla** (chōl'yā), *n.* [Mex.] In the South-western United States and Mexico, a name



Cholla (*Opuntia fulgida*).

given to several species of *Opuntia* with stout cylindrical joints and abundant spines, such as *O. prolifera*, *O. Bigelovii*, and *O. Cholla*. One of the species, *O. fulgida*, often attains the dimensions of a small tree, and forms one of the most conspicuous objects of the Southern Arizona Desert. It is noted for its formidable armor of barbed spines almost hiding the surface of the plant. The flowers are pink, nearly or quite an inch across, succeeded by clusters of light green globose hanging fruits. Also called *cholla-cactus*.

**cholo**, *n.* 2. Any half-breed, but especially one of European and Indian descent.

**cholochoin** (kō-lōk'ō-in), *n.* [Also *cholechoin*; < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *χλόη*, verdure, + *-in*.] The green pigment, also called *biliverdin*, *cholochoin* and *cholechlorin*. See *biliverdin*.

**cholochlorin** (kol'-ō-klō-rin), *n.* [Also *cholechlorin*; < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *χλωρός*, green, + *-in*.] Same as *cholochoin*.

**cholocyanine** (kol'-ō-si'-ā-nin), *n.* [Also *cholecyanine*. Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κυανός*, blue, + *-in*.] A blue pigment derived from the bile and closely related to biliverdin. Same as *bilicyanin*.

**cholofulvin** (kol'-ō-fūl'-vin), *n.* [*chol*, bile, + *L. fulvus*, yellow, + *-in*.] A yellow pigment derived from the bile. Also *cholefulvin*.

**chologenic** (kol'-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-γενetic*.] Producing bile.

All point to an arrest more or less complete of the chologenic function of the liver. *Lancet*, May 30, 1903, p. 1499.

**choloheatin** (kol'-ō-hem'-ā-tin), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *αίμα* (τ-), blood, + *-in*: see *hematin*.] A pigment obtained from the bile of sheep or oxen. When dry it is green, but it forms an olive-brown solution in alcohol.

**choloid** (kol'oid), *a.* [Gr. *χολοειδής*, < *χολή*, bile, + *ειδός*, form.] Resembling bile.

**Choloidic acid**, an acid formerly supposed to be intermediate between cholic acid and dialysin, but now believed to be a mixture of the two.

**choloidinic** (kol'-ō-i-din'ik), *a.* Noting an acid,  $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$ , formed as an intermediary product during the transformation of cholic acid into dialysin.

**chololith** (kol'-ō-lith), *n.* Same as *\*cholelith*.

## chondroitin

**chology** (kol'-ol'-ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak.] The proper form for *choledology*.

**cholonc** (kol'-lon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-ον* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid,  $(C_{26}H_{41}NO_5)$ , an anhydride of glycocholic acid, which results from the latter on heating with concentrated sulphuric acid.

**cholter-headed** (chōl'tēr-hed'ed), *a.* [Also dial. *choulder-headed*: cf. *jolter-headed*.] Dull-minded; stupid. [Prov.]

**choltry**, *n.* 3. A pillared colonnade. [Anglo-Indian.]

**cholum** (chō'lūm), *n.* [Tamil.] The Indian millet, African millet, Guinea-corn, or Kafir-corn, *Andropogon Sorghum*. See *durra*, and *Indian millet*, under *millet*.

**chomatocephalus** (kō'mā-tō-sef'-a-lus), *n.* [Gr. *χῶμα*, a bank, mound, promontory, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anthrop.*, a very high, rounded cranium. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 44.

**chondrarthrocace** (kon-drār-throk'-a-sē), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *άρθρον*, joint, + *κάκη*, badness. Cf. *arthrocace*.] Disease of the articular cartilages.

**chondre** (kon'dēr), *n.* [F., < NL. *chondrus*.] Same as *chondrus* or *chondrule*.

**chondrenchyma** (kon-drench'-ki-mā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *chondrenchyme*.

**chondric** (kon'drik), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cartilage; cartilaginous.

**Chondrilla**, *n.* 2. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753, adopted from Tournefort, 1700). The name alludes to the lumps of gum found on *Chondrilla juncea*.] A genus of plants of the family *Cichoriaceae*. There are about 18 species, biennial or perennial herbs, natives of Europe and extratropical Asia, with rod-shaped, scantily leaved branches and yellow flowers. For the widely distributed *C. juncea*, the only species occurring in the United States, see *gum succory*, under *succory*.

**chondrinogen** (kon-drin'-ō-jen), *n.* Same as *chondrigen*.

**chondro-adenoma** (kon'drō-ad-e-nō-mā), *n.*; pl. *chondro-adenomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἀδην*, gland, + *-oma*.] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma and adenoma.

**chondro-angioma** (kon'drō-an-ji-ō-mā), *n.*; pl. *chondro-angiomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *αγγίον*, vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma and angioma.

**chondroblast** (kon'drō-blāst), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell in embryonic tissue which later develops into cartilage.

**chondroclast** (kon'drō-klāst), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *κλαστός*, < *κλάν*, break.] A cell which is concerned in the absorption of cartilage.

**chondrocostal** (kon-drō-kos'tal), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *L. costa*, rib, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the cartilages of the ribs and to the ribs themselves.

**chondroditic** (kon-drō-dit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or containing chondrodite.

**chondrodystrophy** (kon-drō-dis'trō-fī), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *δυσ-*, ill, + *τροφή*, nourishment (see *dystrophy*).] An arrest in the production and development of cartilage in the fetus and infant, resulting in dwarfism. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1046.

**chondro-endothelioma** (kon'drō-en-dō-thē-li-ō-mā), *n.*; pl. *chondro-endotheliomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *αγγίον*, vessel, + *NL. endothelioma*.] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma and endothelioma.

**chondrofibroma** (kon'drō-fi-brō-mā), *n.*; pl. *chondrofibromata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *NL. fibroma*.] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma and fibroma.

**chondroglucose** (kon-drō-glō's-kōs), *n.* A difficultly crystallizable sugar of doubtful identity, which was obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chondrin.

**chondroid**, *a.*—**Chondroid cancer**. See *\*cancer*.

**chondroitc** (kon-drō-it'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-ite* + *-ic*.] Relating to, derived from, or like cartilage.

**chondroitin** (kon-drō'i-tin), *n.* [*chondroit(ic)* + *-in*.] An organic substance,  $(C_{18}H_{27}NO_{14})$ , found in cartilage, in combination with sulphuric acid, as, chondroitin-sulphuric acid. On decomposition it gives rise to acetic acid and chondrosin.

## chondrolipoma

**chondrolipoma** (kon'drō-li-pō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *chondrolipomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *lipoma*, lipoma.] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma and lipoma.

**chondromalacia** (kon'drō-ma-lā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *μαλακία*, softening.] Softening of cartilage.

**chondromucoid** (kon-drō-mū'koid), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *mucoid*.] A mixture consisting of chondroitin-sulphuric acid (namely, sulphates) in combination with albumins and collagen.

**Chondromyces** (kon-drom'i-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley, 1857), < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *μύκης*, a fungus (mushroom).] A genus of the *Mycobacteriaceae* in which the rod-like bodies of the organism remain unmodified and form free cysts, either sessile or borne on a more or less highly developed cistophore. *C. crocatus*, which forms orange-colored colonies and produces pale straw-colored cysts, has been found, in America, on decaying rinds and old straw. See *Mycobacteriaceae*.

**chondromyoma** (kon'drō-mī-ō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *chondromyomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *μύς*, muscle, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of muscular and cartilaginous elements.

**chondromyxoma** (kon'drō-mik-sō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *chondromyxomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *μύξα*, mucus, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of cartilaginous and mucoid elements.

**chondromyxosarcoma** (kon'drō-mik-sō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *chondromyxosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *μύξα*, mucus, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A tumor which contains the elements of chondroma, myxoma, and sarcoma.

**chondro-osseous** (kon'drō-os'sē-us), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *L. osseus*, bony.] Consisting of both cartilage and bone.

**Chondrophora**, *n. pl.* 2. *sing.* A genus of dicotyledonous, perennial herbs, which belong to the family *Compositae*, and are characterized by their alternate, entire leaves and numerous, rayless heads of yellow flowers. One or two species are recognized natives of moist pine-lands in North America, from New Jersey to Florida and Texas. See *Bigelovia*.

**chondrophore** (kon'drō-fōr'), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] In the pelecypod mollusks, a shell, spoon-shaped plate developed in one or both valves within the umbonal region: it carries the chitinous internal ligament or resilium, through the action of which the valves are pressed apart.

**Chondrophoridae** (kon-drō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *chondrophorus* + *-idae*.] A family of dibranchiate cephalopods having a proboscium composed of concholin or of alternating layers of calcareous and organic matter. It includes a number of genera, all from the Jurassic rocks.

**chondroplast** (kon'drō-plāst), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] A cartilage-cell developed from the cartilage-forming layer of the perichondrium.

**chondrose** (kon'drōs), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-ose*.] Same as *\*chondroglucose*.

**chondrosidin** (kon-dros'i-din), *n.* [chondrose + *-id* + *-in*.] The hyalin corresponding to chondrosin.

**chondrosin** (kon'drō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-ose* + *-in*.] A decomposition-product of chondroitin,  $C_{12}H_{21}NO_{11}$ .

**chondroskeleton** (kon'drō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] A cartilaginous skeleton. See *chondrosteous*.

**chondrosteal** (kon-dros'tē-ān), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *στέalon*, bone, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chondrostei*, or cartilaginous ganoids, which include, among living forms, the paddle-fishes (*Polyodontidae*) and sturgeons (*Acipenseridae*). The skeleton is chiefly cartilaginous (the vertebral column entirely so), and the vertebral segments little developed and arranged along the notochord.

**chondrosteoma** (kon-dros-tē-ō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *chondrosteomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *στέον*, bone, + *-oma*.] An outgrowth of cartilage upon the periosteum which subsequently turns to bone, as the antler of a stag.

**chondrosternal** (kon'drō-stēr'nal), *a.* [Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *L. sternum*, sternum.] Relating to both the sternum and the costal cartilages.

**chondroxiphoid** (kon-drok'si-foid), *a.* [Gr.

*χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ξιφοειδής*, sword-shaped (see *xiphoid*).] Relating to the xiphoid cartilage.

**Chonetes** (kō'nē-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χώνη*, *χώνη*, a funnel.] A genus of extinct brachiopods characterized by its thin valves which unite at a long straight hinge-line. Along the upper edge of this line the ventral valve bears a row of spines which are the exterior continuation of tubes leading through the substance of the valve from the internal shell cavity. The genus abounds in paleozoic rocks.

**chonetiform** (kō-net'i-fōrm), *a.* [*Chonetes* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of *Chonetes*, an extinct genus of brachiopods.

**chonta** (chōn'tā), *n.* [Quichua *chunta*, *chonta*, a general name for hard-wood palms.] 1. In Ecuador and Peru, the name of *Guilielma speciosa*, *Astrocaryum Chonta*, and other prickly, pinnately leaved palms with heavy hard black wood, which is used by the Indians of the Marañon and its tributaries for making spears, war-clubs, bows, and arrow-points.—2. A wooden hoe used in Peru and Bolivia; also, now an iron of similar shape.

**C-hook** (sē'hūk), *n.* In a harness, a pad-hook shaped like the letter C.

**chop<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* 6. In tennis, base-ball, and other games, to strike (the ball) with a short, sharp, glancing stroke.—7. In cricket, to strike down hard, with a horizontal bat, a low ball on the off-side.—8. To cut into short pieces, as straw or silage material; to chaff: sometimes with *up*.—9. To dig, or dig out, by a downward stroke of the hoe, as opposed to a horizontal movement: often with *out*.

Ninety per cent of the growing [cotton] plants to be afterwards "chopped" out.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 291. Then hoed, not chopped but scraped, the hoe never being raised more than 18 inches from the ground.

U. S. Dept. Agr., The Cotton Plant, 1896, p. 239.

**chop<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* 6. Material which has been chopped or chaffed. See *\*corn chop*.

Accustomed to cut rye and straw together and throw the "chop" back into a barn.

J. Wrightson, Farm and Fodder Crops, p. 199.

7. In cricket, a stroke in which the bat, held horizontally, is brought down hard upon a low ball on the off-side. Hutchinson, Cricket, p. 69.

**chop<sup>4</sup>**, *n.* 1. (c) An authenticated or authenticating writing or inscription.

In a Chinese temple . . . in Penang . . . I saw about fifty tortoises, belonging to five species; many of them had chops or Chinese characters stamped on their shells.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1899, p. 609.

**chopa<sup>2</sup>** (chō'pā), *n.* [Sp. *chopa*, perhaps < *L. clupea*, a herring.] A name in the West Indies and elsewhere of many different fishes, especially of fishes of the genus *Cyphosus* (*Kyphosus*), as *chopa blanca* (*K. sectatrix*) of Bermuda (the Bermuda chub); *chopa amarilla* (*K. incisor*) of the West Indies; *K. elegans* of the tropical American coast of the Pacific; etc.

**chopag** (chō'pāg), *n.* [Native name.] A name in Guam of *Ochrocarpus obovalis*, a littoral tree belonging to the family *Clusiaceae*, yielding a hard fine-grained wood, suitable for cabinet work, and a red dye resembling that obtained from sapan-wood.

**chop-chop** (chōp'chōp), *interj.* [Remotely imitative.] Be quick; make haste. [Pidgin-Eng.]

**chopper<sup>4</sup>** (chōp'ēr), *n.* [Also *chappor*, *chupper*, *chuppar*, < Hind. *chhappar*.] A thatched roof. See *chopper-cot* and *\*choppered*. [Anglo-Indian.]

These cottages had neat *choppers* and some of them wanted not small gardens, fitly fenced about.

Mrs. Sherwood, Stories, p. 258. Yule and Burnell.

**chopping-bowl** (chōp'ing-bōl'), *n.* A wooden bowl in which meat and other foods are chopped.

**chopping-grate** (chōp'ing-grāt), *n.* A grate in which the bars are armed with projections which, when the bar is rotated on its axis, tear or break the cinder into fragments.

**choppy<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* 2. Uncertain as to direction; subject to frequent and sudden change; unsteady: as, a choppy wind.—3. Irregular; unstable; fluctuating as to prices or rates: as, choppy markets.

**chop-sticks**, *n. pl.* 2. *sing.* In deep-sea fishing-tackle, a cross-stick, fastened to the line above the sinker, from which the short lines bearing the hooks are hung.

**chop-suey** (chōp-sū'i), *n.* [Appar. formed (by English-speaking Chinese restaurant-keepers) from *E. chop<sup>1</sup>*, < Chin. *sui*, bits, fragments, pieces, that is, meat, etc., chopped into small pieces and cooked.] A mixed dish served in Chinese restaurants in New York and else-

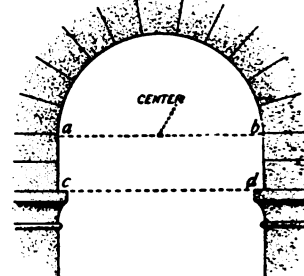
## chorea

where, as a Chinese dish (but apparently not known in China), consisting of some kind of meat (chicken, pork, beef), with vegetables (celery, onions, green bean sprouts, mushrooms, green peppers, etc.), cut small, seasoned, and cooked.

**choragium** (kō-rā'ji-um), *n.*; *pl.* *choragia* (-ā). [L. *choragium*, < Gr. *χορηγίον*, *χορηγίον*, < *χορηγός*, the leader of a chorus: see *choragus*.]

1. The school in which the chorus of the Greek drama was trained.—2. The space where the choral dance was performed.

**chord**, *n.* 4. Written with a figured bass or so conceived, the first inversion of any common chord is known as the *chord of the sixth*, and the second inversion as the *chord of the fourth and sixth* or of 6-4. Similarly, the first inversion of any seventh chord is known as the *chord of the fifth and sixth* or of 6-5; the second inversion as the *chord of the third, fourth, and sixth* or of 6-4-3, or simply of 4-3; and the third inversion as the *chord of the second, fourth, and sixth* or of 6-4-2, or simply of 4-2 or of 2. (In all these cases the numerals indicate the intervals of the tones measured from the bass.) The *chord of the eleventh* is essentially like that of the ninth, but with an eleventh (from the root) added, and the *chord of the thirteenth* is like that of the eleventh, with a thirteenth added.—**Altered chord.** See *altered*.—**Characteristic chord.** Same as *tonic chord*.—**Chord of an arch.** The horizontal width of an arch, usually taken between the innermost surfaces on both sides; an imaginary horizontal line drawn from one impost to the other. The term is used very loosely. Thus, in the illustration, *ab*, passing through the center, and *cd*, below the center, but connecting the impost, may each be called the *chord*, but this only in the case of true vertical impost, from *a* to *c* and *b* to *d*. See *stilted arch*, under *stilted*.—**Essential chord.** Same as *common chord* (which see, under *chord*, 4).—**Secondary chord or triad.** In music, a chord or triad of any kind when not based on the dominant, as contrasted with a *dominant chord* or *triad*; especially, the secondary chord of the seventh, a seventh chord based on some other tone than the dominant.—**Sensitive chord.** Same as *dominant chord*.



Chord of an Arch.

**chorda-neuroplasm** (kōr'dā-nū'rō-plazm), *n.* In *embryol.*, the common rudiment from which the chorda, or notochord, and the medullary, or neural plate arise during the development of the vertebrate embryo.

**Chorda pistillaris**, in bot., the line of tissue leading from the stigma to the ovary.

**chorditis** (kōr-di'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χορδή*, cord, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a cord, as of one or both of the spermatic cords or of the vocal cords.

**chordocentra** (kōr-dō-sen'trā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χορδή*, chord, + *κέντρον*, center.] Vertebral centra formed by the calcification of the notochord.

**chordoid** (kōr'doid), *a.* [L. *chorda*, a string, + Gr. *ειδός*, form.] In *histol.*, having the peculiar vacuolated appearance of the cells which form the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, in the vertebrate embryo.

**chordoma** (kōr-dō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *chordomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *χορδή*, cord, + *-oma*.] A tumor of peculiar formation sometimes found in the median line of the vermis of the cerebellum.

**chordorrhizal** (kōr-dō-rī'zāl), *a.* [Gr. *χορδή*, string, cord, + *ρίζα*, root, + *-al*.] In bot., producing numerous successive flowering stems from the sides of the rootstock, as in *Carex chordorrhiza*.

**chordooskeleton** (kōr-dō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [L. *chorda*, string, + NL. *skeleton*.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the embryonic vertebrate skeleton which is formed around the chorda, or notochord; the embryonic spinal column and basis cranii.

**chorea**, *n.*—**Automatic chorea**, chorea in which the movements have the appearance of being voluntary.—**Chorea cordis**, chorea associated with extreme irregularity in the action of the heart.—**Chorea electrica**, a convulsive affection of childhood and early youth, marked by sudden muscular jerks of the neck and shoulders such as might be excited by the passage of a current of electricity.—**Chorea saltatoria**, a form of chorea marked by rhythmic leaping movements when the patient stands.—**Chorea senilis.** See *senile chorea*.—**Electric chorea.** See *chorea electrica*.—**Epidemic chorea**, the dancing mania of the middle ages.—**Facial chorea.** Same as *stic non-douloureux*.—**Hereditary or Huntington's chorea**, a disease affecting adults, often familial or hereditary, marked by mental disturbance tending toward dementia, disorders of speech, and choreic move-

## chorea

menta.—**Huntington's chorea.** See *hereditary chorea*.  
—**Laryngeal chorea.** spasmodic contraction of the laryngeal muscles and muscles of respiration, giving rise to a peculiar short, sharp sound like the bark of a dog.—**Malestatory chorea.** a form of chorea in which the movements of the arms resemble those of a person using a hammer.—**Saltatory chorea.** a form of chorea marked by involuntary dancing or leaping.—**Senile chorea.** (a) A muscular tremor occurring in the aged. (b) Same as *paralysis agitans*.

**choreatic** (kō-rē-at'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < chorea + -atic<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *choreal*.

**choreic**, *a.* II. *n.* One who suffers from chorea. *Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 42.*

**choreograph** (kō-rē-ō-grāf), *n.* A choreographer; one who arranges a ballet.

**choreographer** (kō-rē-ō-grā-fēr), *n.* The designer or arranger of a ballet.

**choreographic** (kō-rē-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to choreography.

**choreography** (kō-rē-ō-grā-fi), *n.* [See *choreography*<sup>2</sup>.] The art of designing and arranging dances, especially ballet-dances.

**choreutes** (kō-rū-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χορευτής, < χορεύω, dance in a chorus, < χορός, a chorus: see *chorus*.] A choral dancer.

**chorial** (kō'ri-al), *a.* [chorion + -al<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to the chorion.

**choriocapillary** (kō'ri-ō-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [chorion + capillary.] Relating to the capillary vessels of the choroid coat of the eye. *Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 73.*

**choriocarcinoma** (kō'ri-ō-kār'si-nō-mā), *n.*; pl. *choriocarcinomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < chorion + carcinoma.] Same as *syncytioma*.

**chorioid** (kō'ri-oid), *a.* Same as *choroid*.

**chorioiditis** (kō'ri-oi-di'tis), *n.* Same as *chorioiditis*.

**choriomata** (kō-ri-ō-mā), *n.*; pl. *choriomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < chorion + -oma.] Same as *decidua malignum*.

**chorion**, *n.* 3. Same as *corium*.—4. In bot., the pulpy matter which fills the young ovule and is absorbed during development. *Malpighi*.

**chorionitis** (kō'ri-ō-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < chorion + -itis.] In *pathol.*: (a) Inflammation of the chorion, especially of the part in relation with the placenta. (b) Inflammation of the corium or true skin.

**Chorioptes** (kō-ri-op'tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. χόριον, membrane, + οπτ- (in ὀπτικός, etc.), see.] A genus of acarines or mites.—**Chorioptes bovis**, an acarine or mite belonging to the family *Sarcoptidae*: it is an external cutaneous parasite on cattle, causing chorioptic acariasis or mange. *Hering, 1845.*—**Chorioptes spathiferus**. Same as *\*Chorioptes bovis*. *Mignin, 1872.*

**Choripetalæ** (kō-ri-pet'ā-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χωρίς, separate, + πέταλον, leaf (petal).] A division of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants in which the corolla consists of separate petals coordinate with the *Apetalæ*. In modern systems of classification it virtually begins with the order *Ranales*, but the order *Chenopodiales*, next below, contains many choripetalous genera, and higher orders contain apetalous genera. Some authors make it include the *Apetalæ* and to be thus equivalent to the *Archichlamydeæ*. See *Apetalæ*, *Polypetalæ*, and *\*Archichlamydeæ*.

**chorialis**, *n.* 2. In *geom.*, a number associated with a place which indicates how many different places it contains, such that a particle could not by an ordinary motion within it pass from one to another. A place which is continually connected throughout is of *chorialis* 1, and in general the number of the *chorialis* is the number of separate places in which there is room for particles. The *chorialis* of all space is, of course, 1.

**chorist**, *n.* 2. In *Gr. antiq.*, a member of the chorus.

In the Lænean festival of Athens one of his (Dionysus's) tragedies had been rewarded with the first prize. A *chorist* who had been employed in the performance . . . was the first to communicate the news. *Grote, Greece, XI. II. 46.*

**choristanship** (kor'is-tēr-ship), *n.* The office or function of a chorister.

**Choristoceras** (kor-is-tōs'ē-rās), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χωριστός, separated, + κέρα, a horn.] A genus of phylogerontic ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites, of the family *Choristoceratidae*, in which the later volutions become uncoiled and the septal sutures are degenerate and simple. With other members of this family, it occurs in the Jurassic rocks.

**Choristodera** (kor'is-tōd'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χωριστός, separated, + δερν, δερν, neck.] A suborder of *Rhynchochoepalia* containing extinct reptiles of large size, with flattened vertebrae and teeth on palatines and pterygoids.

**choristry** (kor'is-tri), *n.* The singing of a choir or chorus; choral music.

This that everywhere I hear,  
Rolling a sea of *choristry*  
Up and down the jewel of Heaven.

*S. Dobell, Harps of Heaven, I. 66.*  
**Chorizema** (kō-ri-zē'mā), *n.* [NL. (Labillardiere, 1799), apparently < Gr. χωρίζω, to separate. The allusion is to the distinctness of the stamens.] A genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ*, consisting of about fifteen species, all Australian. They are shrubs of a diffuse or half-climbing habit, with thick and shining simple evergreen leaves and pea-like red or yellow flowers. *C. varium* and *C. strictifolium* are two of the species grown in the United States as greenhouse subjects.

**chorizont** (kō'ri-zōnt), *n.*; pl. *chorizonts* (-zōnts) or *chorizontes* (kō-ri-zōn'tēz). [Gr. χωρίζω (pl. χωρίζοντες), a separator, ppr. of χωρίζω, separate.] One of the ancient Greek grammarians who ascribed the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* to different authors; in a general sense, one who assumes or asserts separate authorship of works commonly ascribed to one author.

The *Chorizontes*, so called because they separate the authorship of the *Iliad* from that of the *Odyssey*, found themselves mainly. (a) On supposed discrepancies in the mythology of the two Poems respectively; (b) On differences of manners and institutions; (c) On differences in the language. *Gladstone, Juventus mundi, I.*

**chorizontial** (kor-i-zōn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the ancient chorizonts; chorizont-like; separatist.

**chorizontes**, *n.* A plural of *\*chorizont*.

**chorizontic** (kor-i-zōn'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the chorizonts or to their belief in the separate authorship of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

The Essayist adopts a *chorizontic* or separatist position, and an attempt is made to differentiate the *Iliad* from the *Odyssey* in age and authorship. *W. D. Geddes, Homeric Poems, p. 15.*

**chorizontist** (kor-i-zōn'tist), *n.* One who favors the views of the chorizonts.

**chorogi** (chō-rō-gē), *n.* [Jap.] *Stachys Sieboldi* (also known as *S. tuberifera* and *S. affinis*), an erect, hairy plant belonging to the mint family; applied particularly to the small white tubers, which are two or three inches long and edible. The plant is also known by the French name *croches*. See *Stachys*. Also called *Chinese* or *Japanese artichoke*.

**chorography**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *choreography*.

**Choroid apoplexy.** See *\*apoplexy*.

**Choroiditis myopica**, inflammation of the choroid due to the strain of defective vision unrelieved by glasses.

**choroidocyclitis** (kō-ro'i-dō-si-klī'tis), *n.* [NL., < choroides, choroid, + Gr. κύκλος, circle (of cilia), + -itis.] Inflammation of the choroid and ciliary body and the parts adjacent.

**chorology**, *n.*—**Marine chorology**, the scientific study of the distribution, especially the vertical distribution, of marine animals.

**chorten** (chor-ten'), *n.* [Also *ch'orten*; < Tibetan *chor-tén*, *chhō-tén*, normally *chhod-tén*, lit. a receptacle for offerings, connected with *chōd-pa*, offering, sacrifice.] In Tibet, a pyram-



Tibetan Chorten.

idal structure of solid stone masonry which corresponds, as far as use is concerned, to the Indian chaitya or stupa. Originally intended to contain relics, they were also raised as cenotaphs in memory of a Buddha or of a Buddhist saint, and came to be regarded as themselves symbols of the Buddhist doctrine.

**chortle** (chōr'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chortled*, ppr. *chortling*. [A facetious word, humor-

## Christed

ously formed from *ch(uck)le* + (*sn*)*ort*. See *\*brunch-word*.] To exclaim exultingly, with a noisy chuckle: a vaguely suggestive word used in the first passage quoted, and since taken up by other writers in the sense defined.

And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?  
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!  
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!  
He chortled in his joy.

*Lewis Carroll, Through the Looking-Glass (Jabberwocky, st. 6).*

A stone cot . . . within which the two Americans hugged themselves and chortled in their joy continually "How very romantic we are!"

*Outlook, Feb. 1, 1906, p. 204.*

**chorus-singer** (kō'rus-sing'ēr), *n.* One who sings in a chorus.

**Chosen people.** See *people*.

**chota-hazri** (chō'tā-hāz'rē), *n.* [Hind. *chhoti-hāzari*, little breakfast.] In India, a light early-morning refreshment served before breakfast: otherwise called *early tea*.

**chou** (shō), *n.*; pl. *choux* (shō). [F.: see *cole<sup>2</sup>* and *cabbage*.] 1. A cabbage.—2. In *dress-making*, a small, close rosette of any suitable material: so called from the crumpling of its loops of ribbon or lace, which resemble the crinkled leaves of a cabbage.

**chough**, *n.*—**Alpine chough**, one of the smaller crows, *Monedula pyrrhocorax* or *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*, related to the common *chough*, but smaller and with a yellow bill. It inhabits the mountainous regions of northern Europe. *Science, Feb. 8, 1901, p. 232.*

**Chouteau limestone.** See *\*limestone*.

**chow<sup>6</sup>** (chou), *n.* [Origin obscure, but prob. supposed by the users to be Chinese.] A Chinaman. [Colloq., Australia.]

**choulder-headed** (chou'dēr-hed-ed), *a.* [Also *choulder-headed*.] A dialectal form of *\*choller-headed*. *Scott*.

**choze**, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *chose*.

**chozen**, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *chosen*.

**chr.** An abbreviation of *chrestomathy*.

**Chr.** An abbreviation (a) of *Christ*; (b) of *Christian*.

**chrematist** (krē'mā-tist), *n.* [Gr. χρηματιστής, a man of business, a money-getter, < χρηματίζω, transact business. The Eng. use depends on *chrematistics*.] A political economist; a student of, or one who is versed in, *chrematistics* or the science of wealth.

According to the *chrematists*, the wealth of a nation, as of an individual producer, is to be measured by the excess of the value of production over its cost. *Simonds (trans.) in Blackwood's Mag., LVIII. 630.*

**chrestic** (kres'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. χρηστικός, able to use things, < χρῆστος, adj. < χρῆσθαι, use.] 1. *a.* Referring to skill in the use of implements, tools, and artificial instruments generally, as distinguished from the arts of designing and manufacturing such things.

II. *n.* That department of art and practical science which is concerned with skill in the use of artificial objects.

**chrestomathics** (kres-tō-math'iks), *n.* [Gr. χρῆστος, useful, + μαθής, < μαθάνειν, learn. Cf. *chrestomathy*.] The science of useful matters. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

**chrismatite** (kriz'mā-tit), *n.* [Gr. χρίσμα (χρῖσμα-), ointment, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A semi-fluid or butter-like resin, found on crystals of calcite from Saxony. It varies in color from yellow to oil-green.

**chrismatize** (kriz'mā-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chrismatized*, ppr. *chrismatizing*. [Gr. χρίσμα (χρῖσμα-), chrism, + -ize.] To anoint with holy oil; chrism.

What spectacle could one behold more Antichristian? "To see a man in those sacerdotal disguises, all of them consecrated and dedicated to the purpose, . . . whose churchyard is wholly by the consecration and benediction of sprinkled Holy-water, . . . nay whose very Bells of his Steeple are Christened and Chrismatized for the chasing the foul fiends out of the Air at the departure of a Soul." *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, p. 62.*

**chrismon** (kris'mon), *n.*; pl. *chrisma* (-mā). [A modern term, apparently formed from *Chris(t) mon(ogram)*.] A name given to a monogram found in the catacombs and in later use appearing in many forms, for example, X or T, and consisting of the first two letters, XP, of the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, *Χριστός*, Christ. Sometimes A (alpha) and Ω (omega) appear in the design. The date of its origin is unknown. The monogram appears with many variations and additions in royal signatures of the ninth and later centuries.

**Christed** (kris'ted), *a.* [*Christ* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] United with Christ by being completely possessed by

## Christed

his spirit. The Familists in the seventeenth century used the expression to signify the deification which they imagined they attained by direct communion with the Deity.

**christen**, *v. t.* 5. To engrave new names and marks on (stolen watches, silver plate, etc.) after obliterating the old, in order to prevent identification. [Thieves' cant.]

**Christendie** (kris'n-di), *n.* [A var. of *Christianity*: see *Christianity*.] Christendom. *Burns*.

**Christiad** (kris'ti-ad), *n.* [*Christ* + *-iad* as in *Iliad*.] An epic of Christ.

**Christian Catholic Church**. See *\*catholic*.—**Christian Reformed Church**, a body that separated from the established church in Holland in 1834, endeavoring to maintain the old system of reformed doctrine. Numbers of this body emigrated to America in 1846 and settled in Michigan. The church in the United States has seven classes and one synod, with nearly 100 churches and 18,000 communicants. Its doctrine and polity are identical with those of the Reformed Church of America.—**Christian Science**, a system of religious teaching, based on the Scriptures, which originated with Mary Baker Eddy about 1866. Its most notable application is in the professed cure of disease by mental and spiritual means.—**Christian Scientist**, one who believes in Christian Science.—**Christian year**. Same as *ecclesiastical year*.—**Most Christian**, a title of the kings of France.—**United States Christian Commission**, an organization founded in the city of New York, November 14, 1861, for the purpose of supplementing the labors of the chaplains of the army and navy in caring for the spiritual needs of the Union forces during the Civil War (1861-65). See *United States Sanitary Commission*, under *sanitary*.

**Christiana period**. See *\*period*.

**Christianizer** (kris'tian-i-zér), *n.* 1. One who converts to Christianity.—2. One who professes Christianity.

**Christiansen's colors**. See *\*color*.

**Christic** (kris'tik), *a.* [*Christ* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to Christ. *J. W. Vale*.

**Christlike** (kris'tlik), *a.* Resembling Christ; in accordance with his spirit.

It would have been in glaring discord with the gentleness and moderation which is now shown, even towards absolute unbelievers, by the wisest, gentlest, and most Christ-like of God's saints.

*F. W. Farrar*, *Early Days of Christianity*, p. 500.

**Christmas evergreen**. See *\*evergreen*.—**Christmas green**, a trailing club-moss, *Lycopodium complanatum*, the flat, light-green fronds of which adapt it specially for Christmas decoration.—**Christmas tree**. (b) In Australia, the Christmas-bush; in New Zealand, the fire-tree or pohutukawa. These trees bloom at the Christmas season, and are used for decoration in the place of holly and other greens of the northern countries.

**Christmas-berry** (kris'mas-ber'i), *n.* The California holly or toyon, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*, a handsome evergreen shrub whose bright-red berries, contrasting with the shining green foliage, admirably adapt it for Christmas decoration.

**Christmas-bush** (kris'mas-bush), *n.* An Australian tree of the saxifrage family, *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*. It yields a fine-grained reddish wood used in turning and for tool-handles. Called also *Christmas tree* and *officer-bush*.

**Christmassy** (kris'mas-i), *a.* [*Christmas* + *-y*.] Christmas-like: as, *Christmassy cheer*; a *Christmassy scene*. [Colloq.]

**Christologist** (kris-tol'ô-jist), *n.* [*Christology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in Christology.

Another view . . . favored by several . . . modern *Christologists* is that Jesus was not entirely dead, but was revived from some form of trance.

*Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education*, May, 1904, p. 54.

**Christologize** (kris-tol'ô-jiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Christologized*; ppr. *Christologizing*. To bring into relation with Christology.

A constantly increasing number of persons are coming to the conviction that the results already reached by the Church in other departments of doctrine, require what Dr. Henry B. Smith affirmed to be a necessity—a *Christologizing* of Eschatology; and that when this is thoroughly done, the ultimate destiny of all men will be found to turn on their personal relation to God as revealed in Christ.

*E. C. Smyth*, in *Homiletic Review*, April, 1886, p. 288.

**christophine** (kris-tô-fên'), *n.* [Creole F., from the name *Christophe*, Christopher.] A name in the West Indies of the cheyote, *Chayota edulis*. This name is the one used by the French-speaking creoles, while *chocho* is used by the English-speaking and *chayote* by the Spanish-speaking people. See *Sechium* and *cheyote*.

**Christ's-eye** (krist's-i), *n.* Same as *oculus Christi* which see, under *oculus*.

**chroastol** (krô'a-tol), *n.* [Gr. *χρᾶ*, skin, + *-ate* + *-ol*.] Terpenoidhydrate, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O. It forms greenish-yellow aromatic crystals, and is used as a dermal application.

**chromacea** (krô-mâ-sê-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χρᾶ*, color, + *-acea*.] A group of organisms of extreme simplicity, allied to the bacteria, and regarded by Haeckel as the oldest and most primitive of living beings.

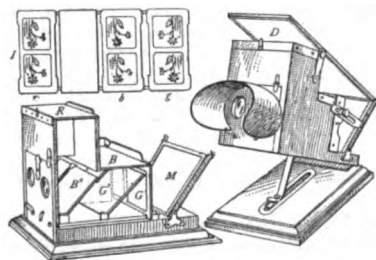
**chromæsthesia** (krô-mes-thê-si-â), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρᾶ*, color, + *αἴσθησις*, perception.] 1. The perception of color.—2. In *psychol.*, the constant association of colors with words, letters, musical tones, noises, etc. It is sometimes termed *pseudochromæsthesia*, the colors being 'imaginary.' The commonest form is 'colored hearing,' though chromæsthesia occurs in other departments of sense, for example, in taste and smell. It is probable that the tendency to chromæsthesia is, at least in many cases, congenital, preformed in the nervous system of the infant; though strongly affective experiences of actual association in early childhood may contribute largely to its realization. No wholly satisfactory explanation of the phenomena can at present be offered.

**chromanil** (krôm-an'il), *a.* [*chrom*(ium) + *anil*(ine).] Pertaining to chromium and aniline: applied to certain coal-tar colors that are usually after-treated with chromium.—**Chrom-anil black**. See *\*black*.

**chromaphore** (krô-mâ-fôr), *n.* Same as *chromatophore*.

**chromasciopticon** (krô-mâ-s i-op'ti-kon), *n.* [NL. irreg. < Gr. *χρᾶ*, color, + *σῆμα*, shadow, + *ὀπτικός*, < *ὅπτω*, see: see *optic*.] An apparatus which throws shadows of various colors, used in the test for color-blindness. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, III. 211.

**chromascope**, *n.* 2. In *photog.*, an apparatus devised by Ives in which the image of the object photographed is seen in colors. It consists of a stereoscopic camera provided with green, blue, and red transparent glasses marked *G*, *B*, and *R* respectively. *G* and *B* are green and blue transparent glasses placed at an angle of 45 degrees. A mirror, *M*, reflects light into the camera, while the ground-glass *D* serves to diffuse light. Three negatives are taken of the object by the use of blue, yellow, and red screens, and from these are printed three positives. These are shown mounted on hinges. (See Fig. 1.) That marked *G* is inserted in a groove at *G*, while *B* and *R* rest on *B* and *R* respectively. When the apparatus is adjusted, the images of the three positives are superposed and the model is seen stereoscopically, remarkably reproduced in color.



The Ives Chromascope.

**chromatic**, *a.* 3. In *cytol.*, of or pertaining to chromatin, the stainable substance of the cell-nucleus.

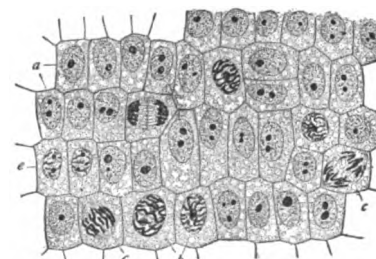
The equatorial *chromatic* wreath resolves itself into loops arranged with their closed ends directed inwards towards a central point and their free ends outwards. These loops undergo horizontal cleavage from looped to free end, and the looped ends pass along the surface of the spindle towards pole and antipole.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 393.

**Chromatic audition**. See *\*audition*.—**Chromatic function**, the faculty of adjusting the color of the body to that of the environment. *Pouchet*.—**Chromatic granules**, granules in the cell which are easily stained by the usual dyes.—**Chromatic letter**. Same as *chromatic type*.—**Chromatic race**, that degree of kinship which is marked by the color of the skin and the type of the hair. The chromatic races usually distinguished by anthropologists are the white (Europeans), yellow (Asiatics), red (aboriginal Americans), brown (Pacific Islanders), and black (Africans). Compare *ethnic*, *race*, *glottic*, *trace*, and *cephalic* *race*. *Giddings*, *Inductive Sociol.*, p. 53.—**Chromatic scale**. (b) In *painting*, a term used to express degree of intensity and contrast in color.

The painters of India, who have a truer feeling for color than many Persian artists, have greatly simplified the rich, sometimes too rich, *chromatic scale* of those miniatures, and have brought them back to a generally more sober tonality.

*E. Blochet*, in *Burlington Mag.*, III. 279.



Chromatin.

General view of cells in the growing root-tip of the onion, from a longitudinal section, enlarged about 400 diameters. *a*, non-dividing cells, with chromatin-network and deeply stained nucleoli; *b*, nuclei preparing for division (spindle-stage); *c*, dividing cells showing mitotic figures; *d*, pair of daughter-cells shortly after division. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

## chromatometer

**chromaticism** (krô-mat'i-sizm), *n.* [*chromatic* + *-ism*.] In *music*: (a) The use of chromatic melodies or harmonies, especially when extended or excessive. (b) A chromatic melody, harmony, or passage.

Secular music had long displayed very free use of *chromaticisms* similar to the modern style of writing. *C. H. H. Parry*, in *Grove Dict. Music*, I. 673.

**chromaticity** (krô-mâ-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*chromatic* + *-ity*.] In *cytol.*, the state or amount of the chromatin contained in the cell-nucleus. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1904, p. 169.

**chromatin**, *n.* 3. In *cytol.*, that portion of the cell-nucleus in animals and plants which takes on a deep color in certain stains (carmine, hematoxylin, etc.): opposed to *achromatin*.

**chromatinic** (krô-mâ-tin'ik), *a.* [*chromatin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chromatin of the cell-nucleus.

The centrosome . . . cannot be the bearer of the hereditary characteristics. Therefore, if present, the *idioplasm* must be looked for in the *chromatinic* element of the nucleus. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, IV. 648.

**chromatin-segment** (krô-mâ-tin-seg'ment), *n.* In *cytol.*, a piece or fragment of chromatin; a chromosome.

**chromatoblast** (krô-mat'ô-blâst), *n.* Same as *\*chromoblast*.

**chromatogen** (krô-mat'ô-jen), *a.* [Gr. *χρᾶ*(*r*), color, + *-γενής*, -producing.] Color-producing; chromatogenous.—**Chromatogen organ**, in *Echino-derma*, same as *axial \*organ*.

**chromatograph**, *n.* 2. A colored print. **chromatograph** (krô-mâ-tô-gráf), *v. t.* To represent in colors; do in colors.

Having been photographed, and stereographed, and *chromatographed*, or done in colors, it only remains to be *phrenologized*.

*O. W. Holmes*, Professor at the Breakfast-Table, viii.

**chromatoid** (krô-mâ-toid), *a.* [Gr. *χρᾶ*(*r*), color, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having an affinity for dyes, or capable of being intensely stained: as, the chromatoid granules of the *Coccidia*. *Calkins*, *Protozoa*, p. 144.

**chromatokinopsia** (krô-mâ-tô-ki-nop'si-â), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρᾶ*(*r*), color, + *κίνησις*(*ev*), move, + *ὄψις*, view.] In *psychol.*, the 'fluttering heart,' a visual illusion of movement. If a row of small blue circles is pasted on a strip of red cardboard, and the diagram, held in a dark corner of the room, is given a short-to-and-fro motion in its own plane, the circles will appear to slip or spring from side to side. Better effects are obtained if the eye is adapted to darkness and a candle or low gas flame is used for illumination. *E. C. Sanford*, *Exper. Psychol.*, p. 318.

**chromatolysis** (krô-mâ-tol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρᾶ*(*r*), color (see *chromatin*), + *λίσσις*, dissolution.] Dissolution of the nuclear chromatin: an evidence of coagulation necrosis on the part of cells. *Vaughan and Novy*, *Cellular Toxins*, p. 143.

**chromatolytic** (krô-mâ-tô-lit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to chromatolysis, or the breaking down of the chromatin during the degeneration of cells.

**chromatophil** (krô-mat'ô-fl), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *χρᾶ*(*r*), color + *φιλεῖν*, love.] I. *a.* Taking color easily; staining readily: said of cells and other histological elements.

II. *n.* A substance which stains readily.

**chromatophilic** (krô-mâ-tô-fl'ik), *a.* Same as *\*chromatophil*.

**chromatophilous** (krô-mâ-tô-fl'us), *a.* Same as *\*chromatophil*, *chromophilous*.

**chromatophore**, *n.* 4. One of the colored masses of protoplasm found in *Protozoa*. It may be either a living part of the cell, as in *Macrogophora*, or a symbiotic alga inhabiting the body of the protozoan. *Calkins*, *Protozoa*, p. 117.—**Chromatophore system**, that portion of the nervous system of an animal which controls the movements of the chromatophores or pigment-cells.

**chromatophoric** (krô-mâ-tô-for'ik), *a.* Possessing or relating to chromatophores. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, ser. B, 1904, p. 322.

**chromatophoroma** (krô-mâ-tô-fô-rô-mâ), *n.*; pl. *chromatophoromata* (-mâ-tâ). [*chromatophore* + *-oma*.] Melanoma; a pigmented sarcoma.

**chromatoplasm** (krô-mâ-tô-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *χρᾶ*, color, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *bot.*, the protoplasm of coloring substances. *Strasburger*.

**chromatoptometer** (krô-mâ-top-tom'e-tér), *n.* [Gr. *χρᾶ*, color, + *μετρίω*, see, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument constructed for ascertaining the development of the color-sense, particularly for the discovery of color-blindness.



## chromatoptometry

**chromatoptometry** (krō'ma-top-tom'e-tri), *n.* Determination of the acuteness of color-vision by means of the chromatoptometer.

**chromatosciometer** (krō'ma-tō-si-am'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *σκία*, shadow, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *\*chromasciometer*.

**chromatocopy** (krō-ma-tōs'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*(*r*-), color, + *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art or process of combining or comparing colors by means of the chromatocopy.

**chromatespherite** (krō'ma-tō-sfēr'it), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*(*r*-), color, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *-ίτις*.] A deeply staining mass found in the nuclei of certain *Sporozoa*.

**chromatropes** (krō'ma-trōp), *n.* [Of same formation as *chromatropes*.] One of a group of acid coal-tar colors: as, *chromatropes 2B, 6B, 8B, 10B, F, R, 2R, S, SB, and SR*. They are all related to dihydroxynaphthalene-disulphonic acid, and dye wool bright red to violet colors from an acid bath. They all give shades ranging from dark blue to black, when after-treated with potassium bichromate, and may therefore be classed as mordant-acid colors.

**chromatroposcopy** (krō-ma-trōp'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *τρόπος*, a turn, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus consisting of a disk with apertures in front of colored surfaces, used in illustrating certain optical effects.

**chrome emerald-green, fast yellow, tannage.** See *\*green*, etc.

**chrome, v. t.**—Chromed colors, colors that are developed, or raised, by bichromate of potash.

**chrome-black, n.**—Anthracene chrome-black, a mordant-acid dyestuff derived from anthracene, which gives a very fast black when combined with a chromium mordant: used in wool-dyeing. — *Benzo chrome-black* a direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished composition. It dyes unmordanted cotton black in a slightly alkaline salt bath and is rendered faster by an after-treatment with potassium bichromate and copper sulphate.

**chrome-blue** (krōm'blō), *n.* A mordant coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane type. It dyes chromed wool blue, but is chiefly used in cotton-printing.

**chrome-Bordeaux** (krōm'bōr-dō'), *n.* A mordant coal-tar color, especially suited for calico-printing with an acetate-of-chromium mordanting principle.

**chrome-brown** (krōm'broun), *n.* A mordant coal-tar color of the monoazo type, related to pyrogallol acid. It dyes chromed wool brown and is used in calico-printing.

**chrome-diopside** (krōm'di-op'sid), *n.* A variety of diopside containing chromium. It occurs with the diamond in South Africa and is also found elsewhere.

**chrome-silver** (krōm-sil'vēr), *n.* Same as *silver chromate*: used as a stain in preparing histological specimens for examination under the microscope.

**chrome-spinel** (krōm'spin'el), *n.* Same as *picotite*.

**chrome-tan** (krōm-tan'), *v. t.* To prepare by means of chrome tannage. See *\*tannage*. *Fleming, Practical Tanning*, p. 214.

**chrome-violet** (krōm-vi'ō-let), *n.* A mordant coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane-carbinol type. It is used chiefly in calico-printing.

**Chromic catgut.** See *\*catgut*. — **Chromic myopia,** ability to distinguish colors near at hand, with color-blindness for distant objects.

**chromicize** (krō'mi-sis), *v. t.* [*chromic* + *-ize*.] To impregnate with chromic acid: said of catgut which, when so treated, is less easily absorbed in the tissues. *Med. Record*, April 11, 1903, p. 563.

**chromine** (krō'min), *n.* [*chrom(ium)* + *-ine*.] A direct cotton coal-tar color derived from primulin.

**chromiote** (krō'mi-ōl), *n.* [NL. *\*chromiolum*, dim. < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color.] In *cytol.*, a small fragment or granule of chromatin.

**chromite, n.** 2. Any compound of chromium sesquioxide with a monoxide of another metal. **Chromium dioxychlorid.** Same as *\*chloro-chromic acid*.

**chromoartotypy** (krō-mō-ār'tō-ti-pi), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + E. *artotypy*.] In *photog.*, a collographic process for obtaining prints in color. Four negatives are made, representing the red, blue, and yellow of the object and a neutral tint, suitable color-screens being used. From these negatives collotype plates are made and a print is obtained accurately reproducing the object.

**chromoblast** (krō'mō-blāst), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell which produces pigment: a pigment-cell.

**chromocollograph** (krō-mō-kol'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + E. *collograph*.] In *photog.*, same as *\*chromocollotype*.

**chromocollographic** (krō'mō-kol'ō-graf'ik), *a.* In *photog.*, of or pertaining to chromocollography.

**chromocollography** (krō'mō-kol'ō-graf'i), *n.* In *photog.*, a photomechanical process for obtaining prints in color, in which a gelatin-coated glass plate is used instead of the lithographic stone.

**chromocollotype** (krō-mō-kol'ō-tip), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + E. *collotype*.] A print in colors taken upon the lithographic printing-press from a gelatin surface hardened by bichromate of potash. Separate gelatin surfaces are needed for the three primary colors yellow, blue, and red. These colors are dissected by photography. Intermediate colors are produced by the careful selection of inks of required intensity and the skilful overlapping of the primary colors.

**chromocrater** (krō'mō-krā-tēr), *n.* [NL. *chromocrater*, < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κρατήρ*, a large bowl.] In *pathol.*, a crater-shaped blood-corpusele.

**chromocyanine** (krō-mō-si'ā-nin), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κυανός*, blue, + *-ine*.] A mordant coal-tar color related to galloxyaniline. It gives bright blues. Also called *brilliant galloxyaniline*.

**chromocyclite** (krō-mō-sik'lit), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-ίτις*.] A name given by Klein to a variety of apophyllite, the axial interference figure of which shows brightly colored rings. Another variety in which the rings are white and violet-black was early called *leucocyclite* by Herschel.

**chromocytometer** (krō'mō-si-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the number of the corpuscles and the amount of coloring-matter in blood.

**chromogen, n.** 2. In *color-chemistry*, a compound containing a chromophorous group which is capable of being converted into a dyestuff by the introduction of a salt-forming group designated as an auxochromous group.

Benzene, for example, is colourless, whereas nitrobenzene and azo-benzene are yellow. Such compounds containing chromophorous groups are termed *chromogens*, because, although not dyestuffs themselves, they are capable of generating such by the further introduction of salt-forming atomic groups. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 564.

**Chromogen I,** a name sometimes given to dihydroxynaphthalene-disodium sulphate. It may be applied to wool in the same manner as an acid dyestuff, and upon subsequent oxidation with potassium bichromate a brown color is developed.

**chromogenesis** (krō-mō-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *γενεσις*, production.] The production of color by minute organisms: particularly applied to bacteria.

**chromogram** (krō'mō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] 1. A photograph in colors.

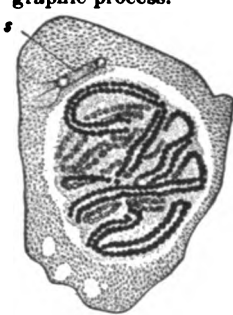
So long as an instrument [the photochromoscope] is needed to help in viewing *chromograms*, the popular appreciation of these will be limited. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Nov., 1896, p. 280.

2. In *photog.*, the assemblage of three monochrome positives which control the colored lights of an Ives *\*chromoscope* (which see). *Wall, Dict. of Photog.*, p. 138.

**chromol** (krō'mōl), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for a specially prepared fat-liquor. *C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather*, p. 244.

**chromolith** (krō'mō-lith), *n.* [Short for *chromolithograph*.] A chromolithograph.

**chromolithotint** (krō-mō-lith'ō-tint), *n.* A design printed in tints or pale colors by lithographic process.



Chromatocyte.

Spermatocyte of Salamander. Segmented double spiracles and completely split. Two centrosomes and central spindle at s. (Hermann.) (From Wilson's "The Cell".)

Next, ranks the recently issued history of the birds of Lombardy: the lithographs by Herr Oscar Dressler, superb, but the coloring (*chromo-lithotint*) poor. *Ruskin, Love's Melina*, I. [iii].

**chromomere** (krō'mō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *μέρος*, part.] In *cytol.*, one of the minute chromatin granules which go to make a chromosome: same as an *id* of Weismann. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 317.

**chromometer** (krō-mō-mē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for the determination of colors, as of petroleum and other oils, or, in another form, of metals by examination of their ores. See *\*chromometer*. — *Stead's chromometer.* See *Stead's colorimeter*.

## chromosomal

**chromosomal** (krō-mō-sō-mal), *a.* [*chromosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the chromosomes.

**Chromomonadina** (krō-mō-mō-nā-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *μονάς* (*monad*), a unit, + *-ina*.] A group or suborder of flagellate *Protozoa*, of the order *Phytostagellida*. It consists mostly of colonial organisms, with the bodies inclosed in a gelatinous mass or occupying cups, chromatophores, if present, yellow or yellowish brown, and the one or two flagella, if any, invariably directed forward. It includes the families *Chryomonadidae* and *Cryptomonadidae*.

**chromoparous** (krō-mop'a-rus), *a.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *παρέρω*, produce.] A term applied to pigment-bacteria the coloring matter of which is not contained within the cell wall but is diffused between the individual organisms. See *\*chromophorous*, 2.

**chromophil, chromophile** (krō'mō-fil), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φίλος*, love.] 1. *a.* Chromophilous; same as *\*chromatophil*.

2. *n.* Any chromophilous substance, such as the granules in certain white blood-corpuscles. — *Nissel's chromophils*, certain bodies contained in the somatochromes which surround the nuclei of the nerve-cells of the gray matter.

**chromophobe** (krō'mō-fōb), *a.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φοβός* (*phobos*), fear.] In *histol.*, insusceptible to color-staining: opposed to *\*chromophil*.

**chromophore** (krō'mō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φορέω*, < *φέρω*, bear.] A chromophorous substance.

**chromophoric** (krō'mō-for'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a chromophore; chromophorous. *Athenæum*, July 15, 1893.

**chromophorous, a.** 2. Applied to pigment-bacteria when the color is within the cell. See *\*chromoparous*.

**chromophotographic** (krō'mō-fō-tō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to chromophotography.

**chromophototype** (krō-mō-fō'tō-tip), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + E. *phototype*.] In *photog.*, a style of picture which results in applying various colors in place of the lamplack of the carbon process. *Wilson, Cyc. of Photog.*, p. 85.

**chromophyl, chromophyll** (krō'mō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] 1. Any coloring substance in plant cells. — 2. A respiratory pigment having a special affinity for carbon dioxide, such as chlorophyll.

Under certain conditions the chloroplastid may likewise undergo a transformation into a yellow orange-colored body, known as a chromoplast, the pigment associated with it being called by the author, *chromophyl*. These plastid pigments are distinguished from all other plant colors by their solubility in such solvents as benzol, ether, volatile oils, etc. *Science*, May 6, 1904, p. 727.

**chromophytosis** (krō'mō-fī-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-osis*.] Tinea versicolor (which see, under *tinea*).

**chromoplasm** (krō'mō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, protoplasm which stains readily with certain dyes. Same as *karyoplasm*.

**chromoplasmic** (krō-mō-plaz'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to chromoplasm.

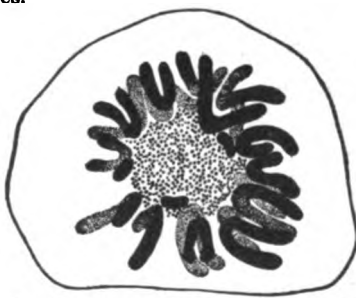
**chromoproteid** (krō-mō-prō'tē-id), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + E. *proteid*.] A proteid in which an albuminous group is in combination with a pigment radical—for example, hemoglobin.

**chromoptometer** (krō-mop-tom'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *\*chromatoptometer*.

**chromoptometrical** (krō-mō-pō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained by the use of a chromatoptometer.

**chromoscope, n.** See *\*chromascope*, 2.

**chromosomal** (krō-mō-sō-mal), *a.* [*chromosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the chromosomes.



Cells (spermatocytes) of the Salamander. (Drüser.)

Transverse section through the mitotic figure showing the ring of chromosomes surrounding the central spindle, the cut fibers of the latter appearing as dots. Highly magnified.

## chromosomatic

**chromosomatic** (krō'mō-sō-mat'ik), *a.* Same as *\*chromosomal*.

**chromosome** (krō'mō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, one of the definite segments or pieces of chromatin of the cell-nucleus. The chromosome normally divides into two equal parts, by either longitudinal or transverse splitting, before or during cell-division, and each of the parts thus arising becomes a chromosome of a daughter-nucleus. The number of chromosomes in the cells of a given animal or plant appears to be definite and constant. See cut on p. 245.—**Bivalence of the chromosomes.** See *\*bivalence*.—**Chromosome reduction**, the process by which the number of chromosomes of the embryonic

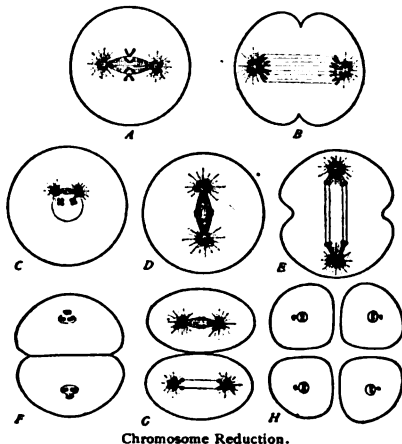


Figure to show reduction in the male as it occurs in the round worm of the horse, *Ascaris megalocephala*, var. *bivalens*.

A, B, division of one of the spermatogonia, showing the full number (four) of chromosomes; C, primary spermatocyte preparing for division (the chromatin forms two tetrads); D, E, F, first division to form two secondary spermatocytes each of which receives two dyads; G, H, division of the two secondary spermatocytes to form four spermatids. Each of the latter receives two single chromosomes and a centrosome which passes into the middle-piece of the spermatozoon. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

germ-cells (oögonia and spermatogonia) is reduced by half in the egg (oötid) and spermatozoon (spermatid).

**chromosomic** (krō-mō-sō'mik), *a.* Same as *\*chromosomatic* and *\*chromosomal*.

**chromotypy**, *n.* 2. The art of printing in colors. This is done by the arts of typography and lithography, often in conjunction with photo-engraving. Distinct processes are common in each method. See *chromotype*, 3.

**chromoxylograph** (krō-mō-zil'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *γράφειν*, write.] A pictorial print in colors, taken from blocks of wood engraved in high relief for the typographic press. As wood is liable to shrink and warp unequally on blocks of different colors, metal surfaces are now preferred.

**chromyl** (krō'mil), *n.* [*chrom(ium)* + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, chromium dioxid when regarded as a compound radical color: as, *chromyl chlorid* ( $\text{CrO}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ).

**Chron.** An abbreviation of *Chronicles*.

**chron., chronol.** Abbreviations(a) of *chronological*; (b) of *chronology*.

**chronal** (krō'nál), *a.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *-al*.] Relating to time; as regards time.

**chronist** (kron'ist), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *-ist*.] A chronologer.

**chronocrator** (krō-nok'ra-tor), *n.* [Gr. *χρονόκρατωρ*, *χρόνος*, time, + *κράτωρ*, ruler, *κράτειν*, rule.] In *mundane astrol.*, the lord of the year; the planet ruling the ascendant at the moment of the sun's ingress into Aries.

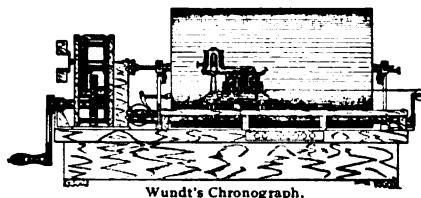
**chronogenesis** (kron-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] The developmental history of a definite group of allied organisms.

No classification can be natural and permanent unless based on the history of the class (*chronogenesis*) and the ontogeny of the individual.

Zittel (trans.), Textbook of Paleon., I. 304.

**chronograf**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chronograph*.

**chronograph**, *n.*—**Drop-chronograph**, an instrument in which time-intervals are recorded in distances traversed by a body falling between vertical guides. It is used in ballistics and the study of explosives.—**Wundt's chronograph**, a recording chronograph, much used for exact time-records in psychological laboratories. It consists essentially of a horizontal drum, revolved by clockwork, and a carriage which travels along the drum upon an endless screw. The carriage holds a recording tuning-fork, accurately adjusted to give 500 vibrations per second, and three electromagnetic writing levers. The tuning-fork is actuated by way of a standard fork of 250 vibrations per second, and the simultaneity of movement of the three levers is checked by a specially constructed hammer. The chronograph may be employed for the reaction experiment; as a control of the Hipp chronoscope; for the determination of the temporal difference of ap-



parently simultaneous movements (for example, of the right and left hands); and, in short, for any purpose for which a precise record of brief intervals of time is required.

**chronographic projector.** See *\*projector*.

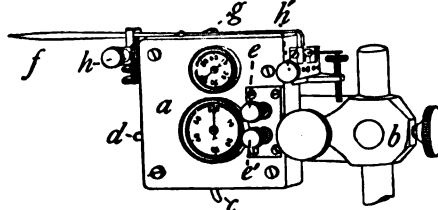
**chronographical** (kron-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to chronology; chronologically: as, a *chronographical table*.

**chronographically** (kron-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In chronological order.—2. By means of the chronograph: as, *chronographically recorded*.—3. In a chronogram: as, a date *chronographically* (or *chronogrammatically*) expressed.

**chronoisotherm** (kron-ō-i'sō-thērm), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *E. isotherm*.] A diagram of lines showing the progress of temperature at any place; a thermal iso-pleth, showing by curves the hours and days when the same temperature occurs.

**chronoisothermal** (kron'ō-i-sō-thēr'mal), *a.* [*chronoisotherm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chronoisotherm; relating to a method of indicating the relations between temperature and time.

**Chronometer tables**, tables which make it easy for a mariner in any latitude to determine the chronometer-correction from an observed altitude of the sun, without the usual tedious computation.—**D'Arsonval chronometer**, a portable and practically noiseless clockwork, recording time in units of 0.01 second, and controlled, like the Hipp chronoscope, by an electromagnet. The chronometer is sometimes used in psychological laboratories as a less expensive substitute for the Hipp chronoscope; it was primarily intended for the use of physicians in visiting their patients.—**Jacquet's recording chronometer**, a stop-watch, which may be either mechanically or electri-



Jacquet's Recording Chronometer.

a, watch-case, with minute- and second-dials; b, clamp for adjusting the chronometer, vertically or horizontally, upon the arm of the standard; c, lever for bringing the hands of the dials to zero; d, lever for starting and stopping the chronometer. The movement of starting makes electrical contact between the posts e, e', so that the moment at which the observation begins can be exactly marked upon the drum; f, recording-lever; g, push-button for setting the record to seconds or fifths of a second; A, A', binding-posts for the electric registration of time intervals at a distance from the instrument.

cally controlled, and which is furnished with a writing lever for the marking of seconds or fifths of a second on the moving surface of the kymograph.

**chronometerer** (kro-nom'e-tēr-ēr), *n.* One who by use of time-measuring apparatus, such as stop-watches, electric timers, chronographs, etc., is expert in measuring rates of speed, time-intervals, and time consumed in races, speed-trials, and similar events.

**chrononomy** (krō-non'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *νόμος*, custom, law.] Method of reckoning time: as, the lunar *chrononomy* of the Chinese. *Max Müller*.

**chronophotogram** (kron-ō-fō-tō-gram), *n.* Same as *\*chronophotograph*.

**chronophotograph** (kron-ō-fō-tō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *E. photograph*.] In *photog.*, a single photograph of a series taken at equal intervals, usually on a moving film. These films are used in the cinematograph for the scientific investigation of a moving object.

2. A series of photographs representing phases of a cycle. (See cuts at *rack, run, trot, and walk*.)—3. An apparatus for obtaining a succession of photographs at regular intervals of time.

**chronophotographic** (kron-ō-fō-tō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*chronophotograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or connected with chronophotography.

By means of a *chronophotographic* apparatus, a series of pictures of the illuminated parts was taken, their appearance in the picture being that of dotted lines.

*Nature*, March 26, 1903, p. 487.

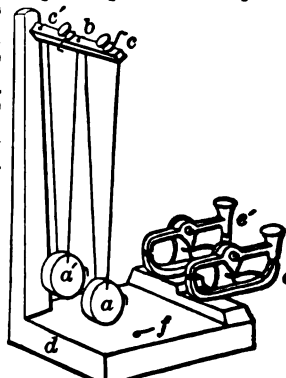
## chrysanthemous

**chronophotography** (kron'ō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Continuous or kinetoscopic photography; the photographing of successive phases of a scene, movement, etc., at such short intervals that the whole is reproduced with apparent continuity.

A new method, which is called *chronophotography*. It was M. Janssen who first conceived the idea of taking automatically a series of photographic images in order to determine the successive positions at different times of the planet Venus in its passage across the sun. It was Janssen also who, in 1876, first suggested the idea of applying successive photograms to the study of animal locomotion. The analyzing of such movements was first accomplished by Muybridge, of San Francisco.

*Science*, Dec. 27, 1901, p. 901.

**chronoscope**, *n.*—**Gravity chronoscope**, in *psychophys.*, a time-measuring instrument, consisting of a heavy metal plate sliding vertically between posts, with electrical contacts so arranged that the plate, when released from a magnet at the top of the apparatus, at a certain point in its fall breaks and at a later point remakes an electric circuit. The gravity chronoscope was devised by J. McK. Cattell. It is frequently used in psychological laboratories for the control of the Hipp chronoscope.—**Münsterberg's chronoscope**, in *psychophys.*, a clock, recording time in units of 0.01 second, the hand of which can be started and stopped mechanically like that of a stop-watch. The instrument is used in psychological laboratories—for example, for the measurement of reaction-times—when the use of an electrically controlled chronoscope is unnecessary or inadvisable.—**Pendulum chronoscope**, in *psychophys.*, a time-measuring instrument, consisting of a heavy pendulum fitted with electrical contacts, by means of which it breaks and remakes an electric circuit as it swings through its arc. The pendulum chronoscope is sometimes employed, after standardization, in place of the Hipp chronoscope; sometimes it is used, like the gravity chronoscope, as a control of the Hipp instrument.—**Vernier chronoscope**, in *psychophys.*, an instrument for the measurement of reaction-times. The chronoscope, devised by E. C. Sanford, consists of two pendulums, whose periods of vibration are 0.8 and 0.78 seconds respectively, and of two release-keys. If the longer pendulum is released by a rap on the button of its key, and the shorter pendulum by a finger-movement made in response to the sound of this rap, the number of vibrations occurring before coincidence of the pendulum-swings represents the reaction-time in units of 0.8 – 0.78 seconds, or fifteenths of a second. The instrument can be adapted to various forms of the reaction experiment.



View of Vernier Chronoscope. a and a', brass pendulums suspended by inelastic threads from bar; b, bar; c and c', set-screws holding threads fast to bar; d, cast-iron base; e and e', release-keys; f, brass-wire hook, attached to counter-hook on pendulum a, released by pressure on button of key c.

**chronoscopic** (kron-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [*chronoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chronoscope; measuring duration.

**chronostichon** (kron-os'ti-kon), *n.* A line of poetry containing a chronogram (which see).

**chronothermal** (kron-ō-thēr'mal), *a.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *θερμ*, heat, + *-al*.] Pertaining to temperature considered as a function of time.

**chronotropism** (krō-not'rō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *τροπή*, a turn, + *-ism*.] Interference with the frequency of the heart's action. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 733.

**chroococcaceous** (krō'ō-ko-kā'shius), *a.* Resembling or allied to the alga *Chroococcus*; belonging to the family *Chroococcaceae*.

**chroococcoid** (krō-ō-kōk'oid), *a.* Resembling *Chroococcus*.

**chrysalidal** (kris-al'i-dal), *a.* [*chrysalis* (-id) + *-al*.] Of, belonging to, or resembling a chrysalis.

**chrysaline** (kris'a-lin or -lin), *a.* [*chrysalis* + *-ine*.] The strict form would be *chrysalidine*.] Of or resembling a chrysalis. *N. E. D.*

**chrysalism** (kris'a-lizm), *n.* [Irreg. < *chrysalis* + *-ism*.] A chrysalis condition.

**chrysalis-shell**, *n.* 2. A land-snail of the genus *Pupa*.

**chrysaloid** (kris'a-loid), *a.* [Irreg. < *chrysalis* + *-oid*.] Like a chrysalis. *Lindley*.

**Chrysamphora** (kris-am'fō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Greene, 1891), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *ἀμφορεύς* (L. *amphora*), a jar.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Sarraceniacæ*. See *Darlingtonia*.

**chrysanthemous** (kri-sau'thē-mus), *a.* Same as *\*chrysanthous*.

## chrysanthemum-fly

**chrysanthemum-fly** (kri-san'thē-mum-flī'), *n.* A cosmopolitan syrphid fly, *Eristalis tenax*. Also called *drone-fly* (which see).

**chrysanthine** (kri-san'thin), *a.* See *\*chrysanthous*.

**chrysanthous** (kri-san'thus), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ἄθος, flower.] Having yellow flowers. Also *chrysanthemous* and *chrysanthine*.

**Chrysaora** (kri-sā'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρυσάωρος, also χρυσάωρ, with golden sword, < χρυσός, gold, + δόρ, sword.] A genus of jellyfishes of the family *Pelagiadæ*, held by Haeckel to be transitional between *Pelagia* and *Dactylometra*.

**chrysotropic** (kris-a'trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ἄτροπα + -ic.] Derived from *Atropa Belladonna*.—**Chrysotropic acid**. Same as *\*escopolatin*.

**chrysaurein** (kris-ā'rin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + L. aurum, gold, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] An acid coal-tar color. Same as *orange II*. Also *chrysaureine*.

**chrysean** (kris-ē-an), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, golden, + -an.] A glistening yellow crystalline compound, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>, obtained by passing H<sub>2</sub>S into a concentrated solution of KCN.

**chryseic** (kris-ē-in'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, the sodium salt of 4-nitro-*a*-naphthol, NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>ONa; also called *French yellow* and *Campobello yellow*.

**chrysenic** (kri-sēn'ik), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + -ene + -ic.] Derived from chrysoquinone.—**Chrysenic acid**, 2-phenylnaphthalene-1-carboxylic acid, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>8</sub>C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 184.5°C.

**chrysooline** (kris'ō-ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, golden, + -ol + -in<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *chrysolin*.] Same as *tropæolin*.

**chrysidine** (kris'i-din), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + -id + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A name given to two bases, C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N, obtained respectively by passing benzylidene-*a*- and *β*-naphthalene through a heated tube. The *a* base melts at 108°C., the *β* base at 131°C.

**chrysin** (kris'in), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A crystalline yellow phenol, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, found in various species of *Populus*.

**chrysoaristocracy** (kris'ō-ar-is-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy.] The aristocracy of gold.

**chrysocarpous** (kris-ō-kār'pus), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + καρπός, fruit.] Having yellow fruit.

**chrysocetraric** (kris'ō-sē-trar'ik), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + cetraria + -ic.] Derived from cetraria.—**Chrysocetraric acid**. Same as *\*pinatric acid*.

**chrysocrat** (kris'ō-krat), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + κρατης, < κρατιν, rule.] 1. A plutocrat.—2. A supporter of the economic policy of making gold the monetary standard. [A newspaper usage.]

**chrysocreatinine** (kris'ō-krē-at'i-nin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + E. creatinine.] An orange-yellow, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>ON<sub>4</sub>, found in lean meat. It resembles creatinine.

**chryso-gen** (kris'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + -γενε-, produced.] An orange-colored hydrocarbon of unknown composition found in crude anthracene. It melts at 280–290°C. and is almost insoluble in benzene and glacial acetic acid.

**chrysolite**, *n.* 2. Goldstone. See *aventurin*, 1. Nay, had she been true,  
If heaven would make me such another world  
Of one entire and perfect chrysolite,  
I'd not have sold her for it.

Shak., Othello, v. 2.

**Ceylonese chrysolite**, a jeweler's name for yellowish-green tourmalin from Ceylon.—**Saxon chrysolite**, a dark variety of true topaz from Schneckenstein, in the Saxon Vogtland.

**Chrysomela**, *n.*—**Cloaked Chrysomela**, an American chrysomelid beetle, *Glyptocelis cryptica*, which devours the foliage of apple and oak.

**Chrysomya** (kris-ō-miks'ā), *n.* [NL. Unger, 1840], < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + μύξα, slime.] A genus of fungi of the order *Uredinales*. The acidia are produced on leaves of conifers, the uredospores and teleutospores on ericaceous plants. *C. Ledi* is a widely distributed species.

**chrysophanate** (kri-sof'ā-nāt), *n.* [*chrysophan* + -ate<sup>1</sup>.] A salt of chrysophan.—**Bismuth chrysophanate**, an amorphous yellow-colored compound of chrysophan and bismuth hydroxid, Bi(C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. It is antiseptic for skin-diseases. Also called *dermol*.

**chrysophanin** (kri-sof'ā-nin), *n.* [*chrysophan* + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A bitter substance found in senna-leaves.

**Chrysophanus** (kri-sof'ā-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρυσόφανος, shining like gold; see *chrysophan*.] A widespread genus of lycaenid butterflies. Only one species, *C. thoi* Boisduval, occurs in the United States. It is found only in the more eastern States.

**chrysophenin, chrysophenine** (kris-ōf'e-nin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + φην(yl) + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type, related to stilbene. It dyes unmoiranted cotton in a salt bath. It is very fast.

**chrysophilist** (kri-sof'i-list), *n.* Same as *chrysophilite*.

**Chrysophlyctis** (kris-ō-flīk'tis), *n.* [NL. (Schilbersky, 1896), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + φλυκτις, blister.] A genus of chytridiaceous fungi, so named from its yellow vesicular zoösporangia. The mycelium is lacking. Swarm-spores and resting-spores are produced in the interior of the host (endobiotic). *C. endobiotica*, the only species, is said to cause a rot or chytridiomycosis of potato tubers in Hungary.

**chrysopoeitic** (kris'ō-pō-et'ik), *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ποιητικός, < ποιεῖν, make.] Capable of producing gold from base materials, as was assumed by the alchemists to be possible. *Southey*.

**chrysopoeitics** (kris-ō-pō-et'iks), *n.* The imagined art of producing gold from base materials, as was attempted by alchemists.

**chrysoprase**, *n.* 2. The ancient name of a golden-green precious stone, now generally believed to have been a variety of the beryl or possibly a green variety of fluor-spar (chlorophane), which possesses the property of shining in the dark or by the heat of the hand.

**Chrysops**, *n.* 2. [L. c.] An insect of the genus (*Chrysops*).—**Blinding chrysops**, a European dipterous insect, *Chrysops excrucians*, of the family *Tabanidae*: so called because it seems to prefer to bite animals around the eyes. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1903, p. 26.

**chrysoretin** (kris-ō-rē'tin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ρητιν, resin.] A name given by Bley and Diesel to a yellow resin obtained from senna-leaves. Later investigations showed that this is closely related to chrysophanic acid.

**chrysosplen** (kris'ō-splēn), *n.* [*Chrysosplenium*.] A plant of the genus *Chrysosplenium*; golden saxifrage.

**chrysostomic** (kris-ō-stom'ik), *a.* [Gr. χρυσόστομος, golden-mouthed, applied to popular orators (as in the surname *Chrysostom*), < χρυσός, gold, + στόμα, mouth.] Golden-mouthed; eloquent.

**Chrysothamnus** (kris-ō-tham'nus), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1840), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + θάμνος, bush.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. There are about 25 species, natives of western North America, low-branched shrubs with linear, entire leaves, and clusters of golden-yellow flowers.

**chrysotolusine** (kris'ō-tol-ū-sē'in), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + E. tol + az(ole) + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A base formed by the condensation of chrysoquinone with 3, 4-tolylene diamine. It crystallizes in yellow needles which melt at 176°C.

**chrysotoxin** (kris-ō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + τοξ(ικόν), poison, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A supposed chemical principle, said to be one of the active constituents of ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*).

**chrysotype** (kris'ō-tip), *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, + τύπος, type.] In *photog.*: (a) A photographic process in which paper sensitized by ferric ammonium citrate is exposed behind a negative and the picture is developed by a neutral solution of gold chlorid and fixed by potassium iodide. The process is due to Sir John Herschel. (b) A picture made by this process.

**cht**. An abbreviation of *chest* (in plural *chts*).

**chthonography** (thō-nog'ra-fī), *n.* [Gr. χθών, earth, + γράφω, < γράφειν, write.] A descriptive treatise upon soils. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**chub**, *n.*—**Indian chub**. Same as *hornyhead*.

**Hubb lock**. See *\*lock<sup>1</sup>*.

**chub-headed** (chub'hed'ed), *a.* Having a large, thick head.

**chuck<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* 3. In *cricket*, a ball thrown instead of bowled.

**chuck<sup>3</sup>, v. t.** 3. In *lawn-bowls*, to strike (a counting ball) out of range, or to strike (a ball of one's own side) into a counting position.

**chuck<sup>3</sup> (chuk), adv.** [*chuck<sup>3</sup>, v.*] With full force; so as to hit; closely.

Our progress was rather a devious one; . . . now getting into a sharp trot, and then suddenly pulling up at a dead stop, or running the machine *chuck* against a wall, to enable us to stand still and gain breath.

Lever, Charles O'Malley, lxviii.

**chuck<sup>4</sup>, n.** 6. The part of a beef-animal that lies between the neck and the shoulder-blade: used as a roast.—**Geometric chuck**, a form of holder for work in the face-plate of a lathe, by which the work receives two or more motions besides the primary rotation of the plate. Such aggregation of motions causes the point of the tool to describe epicyclic curves or other geometric curves on the work: used to produce the tracery on watch-cases and the fine curved ornamental lines in dies for

## chulpa

postage-stamps or bank-bills.—**Magnetic chuck**, a chuck in which the attractive force of an electromagnet is used to hold castings of steel or iron, drop-forgings, disks, saws, dies, scales, etc., while they are in process of finishing in a lathe, grinder, or other machine-tool. The most simple form is an electromagnetic table fitted with a cable and a switch for conveying and controlling the current. The casting is laid on the table, and, when the current is turned on, is held in place by it under all ordinary strains while in the machine-tool. The action of the chuck is automatic, the current being supplied at the instant the grinding-wheel starts, and the articles being released from the chuck when the motor stops. Articles placed in a magnetic chuck are afterward placed upon a *\*demagnetizer* (which see).—**Split chuck**, a form of chuck or holder for thin disks of metal which are to be turned or finished on their faces. A hollow cup-shaped cylinder with parallel walls is split along the walls at two or more elements, the disk inserted in place being held by the edges when a ring outside the cup draws the walls together upon the disk.—**Upright chuck**, an angle bolted to a face-plate; a wooden chuck having a pair of slotted jaws, used for holding work which would not be held conveniently in the ordinary or hollow form.

**chuck-block** (chuk'blok), *n.* In *gold-milling*, a wooden block placed under the screen-frame of the mortar of a stamp-battery to permit adjustment of the screen as the dies wear, and thus maintain the proper height of the discharge-opening.

**chuck-button** (chuk'but'n), *n.* The game of pitch-and-toss played with buttons.

**chucker<sup>2</sup>** (chuk'ēr), *n.* In *cricket*, a bowler who is inclined to throw the ball instead of bowling it. [Colloq.]

**chucker-luck**. See *\*chuck-luck*.

**chuck-hole** (chuk'hōl), *n.* The small hole in the ground into which the farthing is to be thrown in the game of chuck-farthing; also, the game itself.

**chucking** (chuk'ing), *n.* A long, stout, coarse hemp, rather foul, used for making inferior rope. *Rigging and Seamanship*. N. E. D.

**chucking-machine**, *n.* Now applied to a special machine which is essentially a *\*boring*-and-turning machine (which see). The work is placed upon a horizontal revolving table, called the *chucking-table*, under a bracket which supports the turret carrying the tools.

**chucking-table** (chuk'ing-tā'bl), *n.* See *\*chucking-machine*.

**chuck-luck** (chuk'luk), *n.* [Also *chuck-a-luck*, *chucker-luck*; < *chuck<sup>3</sup>*, *v.* + *luck*.] A game played with three dice and a lay-out, at which the players bet that certain numbers will come on one die, or that the total of the three dice will be a certain number, or that the throw will be odd or even, high or low, etc.

**chuck-plate** (chuk'plāt), *n.* In *gold-milling*, an amalgamated copper plate attached to the chuck-block on the inside of the mortar of a stamp-battery, used to collect the gold.

**chuck-ring** (chuk'ring), *n.* A heavy steel ring for holding the ends of barrel-staves while the groove for the head is being cut.

**chuck-roast** (chuk'rōst), *n.* A roast cut from the chuck. See *\*chuck<sup>4</sup>, n.*, 6.

**chuckrum** (chuk'rum), *n.* [Also *chuckram*; < Malayalam *chakram*, Telugu *chakramu* (< Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, a circle; see *wheel*).] A subsidiary coin still current in Travancore, equivalent to one and one tenth cents or one half of an anna (or 2½¢ to one rupee). The coin was once generally current in the south of India.

**chuck-steak** (chuk'stāk), *n.* A steak or inferior cut from that part of a beef-animal that is known as the chuck. See *\*chuck<sup>4</sup>, n.*, 6.

**chuckwalla** (chuk'wā-lā), *n.* [California Indian.] A local name for *Sauromalus ater*, a large, dark-colored lizard, belonging to the iguana family and inhabiting the desert regions of southern California, Utah, and Nevada, and portions of Arizona and New Mexico. It reaches a length of a foot or more, feeds on plants, and is esteemed for food by the Indians.

**chucky-chucky** (chuk'i-chuk'i), *n.* [Corruption of the Australian aboriginal name for a berry.] The fruit of species of the genus *Gaultheria*, especially the edible white berry of the Australian or Tasmanian wax-cluster, *Gaultheria hispida*. See *wax-cluster*.

**chuf**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *chough*.

**chukpa** (chōk'pā), *n.* [Tibetan.] A Tibetan robber.

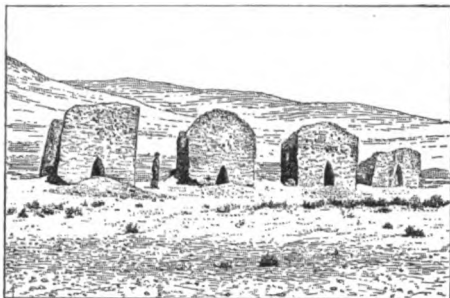
They also informed us that a large body of *chulpas* were in our vicinity; whereupon our brave guides, after due consultation amongst themselves, formed up and suggested that we should attack the robbers, whose property was to be divided between them and ourselves.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 153.

**chulpa** (chōl'pā), *n.* [Also *chulpa*; Aymará *chulpa*, a basket or bag in which the bodies of the dead were placed for burial.] In the mountains of Bolivia and Peru, one of the aboriginal towers used partly as burial-places,

## chullpa

but also as the abodes of the people, who buried their dead under the floors while continuing to occupy the building, as the forest tribes of the



Chullpas.

upper Amazon do to-day. Some of these stone towers are handsomely constructed, and these were used chiefly for burial.

**chullu** (chō'lyŏ), *n.* [Quechua of Peru.] The pointed bonnet or cap, similar to a nightcap but of colored wool, worn by the Indian men of the shores of Lake Titicaca. In Bolivia *lluchu*.

**chultun** (chōl'tun), *n.* [Yucatan.] In Yucatan, a subterranean rounded structure, with a rounded roof and an opening in the middle of the roof, probably used as a water-reservoir.

**chumble** (chum'bl), *v. t.* [Freq. of \*chump<sup>2</sup>.] To gnaw or nibble, as rats and mice do. [Prov. Eng.]

**chummage**, *n.* 2. The system, formerly common in some English prisons of assigning a new-comer to a room with another or others.

**chump**, *n.* 3. The blunt end of anything. See *chump-end*.—4. The head. [Vulgar.]—Off his chump, off his head; out of his senses. [Vulgar.]

**chump<sup>2</sup>** (chump), *v. t.* [A varied form of *champ<sup>1</sup>*. Cf. *chumble*.] To munch. *Thackeray*.

**chumpi** (chōm'pi), *n.* [Quechua.] Among the Indians of Bolivia, a belt.

**chunk<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* 3. Specifically, a range-bred horse of the western United States, suitable for draft purposes, standing 15 hands or over, and weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds.

**chunk<sup>2</sup>** (chungk), *v. t.* In *lumbering*, to clear (ground) with an engine or horses of obstructions which cannot be removed by hand.—To *chunk up*, to collect and pile for burning: said of slash left after logging.

**chuñu** (chō'nyō), *n.* [Quechua and Aymará *chuñu* or *chunu*.] Dried potatoes, the chief vegetable food of Bolivia. As the people have no cellars to keep their potatoes during winter, these are set out to freeze, and then, after repeated soaking, the water is pressed out and the starchy residue dried in the sun. It is, of course, tasteless. The white kind is called *tunta*.

**chupa-chupa** (chō'pā-chō'pā), *n.* [Native name.] In Colombia, the large, greenish, edible fruit of a tree, *Matisia cordata*, of the silk-cotton family, native of the Andes region and cultivated in Peru and Colombia.

**chupagallo** (chō-pā-gāl'yō), *n.* [Porto Rico.] A tree, *Cinnamodendron macranthum*, of the family *Canellaceæ*, native to Porto Rico. It bears greenish-white, orange-scented flowers and yields a strong light-colored wood used in house-construction.

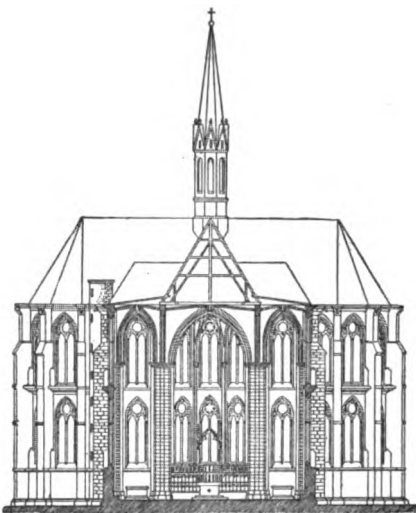
**chupon** (chō-pōn'), *n.* [Sp., a sucker.] In the West Indies, same as *sucker*, 5 (b). See *\*gormandizer*, 2. *Nature*, June, 1902, p. 185.

**chuppah, chuppa** (chūp'pā), *n.* [Heb., < *chappah*, *happah*, cover, surround.] In the Jewish marriage ceremony, the canopy under which the reading of the kethuba, or marriage contract, and the nuptial ceremonies are performed.

The chuppah is generally made of the curtain which is in front of the holy ark that contains the scrolls of the law. The four corners of the curtain are supported by four staves or poles which are held by young male relatives or intimate friends of the bridal couple. The bridegroom is first ushered in under it; the bride and the parents soon follow and remain there until the end of the ceremony.

**church**. I. *n.*—**Abyssinian Church**, the church founded in Abyssinia in the middle of the fourth century. See *Abyssinian*, *n.* 2.—**Christian Catholic Church**. See *\*catholic*.—**Church of Scotland**, the church which was established in Scotland in 1562. Its doctrine is to be found in the Westminster Confession of Faith. In government it is presbyterian, and though legally established, is not subject to the state in spiritual matters.

—**Constitution Church**. See *\*constitution*.—**Free Methodist Church**. See *Free Methodists*, under *Methodist*.—**Hall Church**, in European Christian architecture, especially that of Germany, a church whose three or more parallel divisions are nearly of the same height. Thus in St. Stephen's, Vienna, the aisle on each side of the nave is lower than the nave by a few feet, but the difference is not enough to allow of clearstory windows. The cathe-



Hall Church.

Section of the Church of St. Elizabeth at Marburg.

dral at Erfurt and the church of St. Elizabeth at Marburg are still more strictly hall churches, the nave being in each of the same height as the aisles.—**Institutional church**, a church which maintains social, charitable, and educational institutions as a part of its organization, mainly for the purpose of reaching the poorer classes in large cities.—**Reformed Church of France**, a church established in France in 1565. At its first synod, in 1569, it adopted a presbyterian form of government and a strictly Calvinistic confession of faith. Under the decree of 1802 it enjoyed state support.—**Reformed German Church**, the church that sprang up in the Palatinate during the religious movement of the sixteenth century, of which Zwingli and Calvin were leaders. Its doctrine was set forth in the Heidelberg Catechism (1563) and corresponds with the Calvinistic system somewhat modified. Its history in America began with the great German immigration of the seventeenth century.—**Reformed Methodist Church**, an American offshoot of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having its origin in a body of local preachers in the Vermont conference. In 1814, who opposed the tendency toward 'prelacy' in the parent body. The sect was never strong and later became absorbed in other Methodist churches.

II. *a.*—**Church conference**, the name given by the Wesleyans of England and Ireland, and the Freewill Baptists, to the annual meeting of the ministers of the churches.—**Church house or settlement**. See *college settlement*.—**Church year**. (a) Same as *ecclesiastical year* (see *year*). (b) See *\*year*.

**church-bell** (chērch'bel), *n.* The bell of a church, which is rung to call the people, or to mark festivals or funerals.

**church-door** (chērch'dōr), *n.* The outer door of a church. It was customary in early times to post upon it the names of excommunicated persons, the names of persons intending to marry, proclamations of the church, and other public notices.

**church-flag** (chērch'flag), *n.* *Naut.*, a blue cross on a white pennant field raised on board a ship while religious services are being held.



Church of Santiago de Compostela, Spain, by Churriguera. (From "Baudenkmalen in Spanien," pub. by Wasmuth, Berlin.)

## chyloperitoneum

**Church-warden Gothic**. See *\*Gothic*.

**churinga** (chō-ring'gā), *n.* [Australian.] Something sacred or secret, applied both to an object and to the quality possessed by it. It is most frequently used to signify the sacred stones and sticks of the Arunta tribe of central Australia. *Spencer and Gillen*, *Native Tribes of Central Australia*, p. 648.

**churka** (chēr'kā), *n.* [Hind. *charkah*, *charkhā*, a spinning-wheel, distaff, reel, < Skt. *chakra*, wheel: see *wheel*. Cf. *\*chuckrum*.] The Oriental roller cotton-gin, made of two round pieces of hard wood fixed in a rude frame.

**churn**, *n.* 2. A block or chuck on a potter's turning-lathe.

**churn-butted** (chērn'but'ed), *a.* Same as *\*swell-butted*.

**churrels** (chēr'elz), *n.* Same as *\*chirls*.

**Churrigueresque** (chō'ri-gā-resk'), *a.* and *n.* [Named in reference to Don José Churriguera of Salamanca and his two sons.] Noting an elaborate phase of the baroque style in architecture which originated in Spain in the seventeenth century. The style was transplanted to Mexico, where it became typical. See cut in middle column.

**chute**, *n.*—To shoot the chute, to slide down a chute in a car, or in a boat that at the foot of the chute glides into the water.

There is here, indeed, almost enough material for an Earle Court exhibition, though it might be a little undignified to combine amusement with instruction, in the way beloved of the Londoner, by giving him an opportunity of shooting the chute on a milkman's barrow or by converting the great wheel into a gigantic churn. *Lancet*, May 30, 1903, p. 1534.

**chute** (shōt), *v. t.* [*chute*, *n.*] To send down or through a chute, as logs.

**chutkarry** (chut'kar-i), *n.* [Also *chattagar*; < Tamil *shatti-kar*, 'one who wears a waistcoat'.] In southern India, a person of mixed European and Indian blood. [Anglo-Indian.]

**chutt** (chut), *n.* [Hind. *chādar-chhat*, 'sheet-ceiling', < *chādar*, sheet, cloth, *chhat*, a roof or ceiling.] A ceiling for a room, composed of coarse cotton sheeting stretched on a frame and whitewashed. [Anglo-Indian.]

**chuttrum** (chut'rum), *n.* [Tamil *shattiram*, < Skt. *sattra*, hospital, asylum, lit. 'seat', < √ *sad*, sit: see *sit*.] In southern India, a house where pilgrims and travelers of the higher castes are accommodated free for a short time. [Anglo-Indian.] Compare *choltry*.

**chyak** (chi'ak), *v. t.* [Also *chyack*; origin obscure.] To chaff; make game of: as, to *chyak* the police. [Australian slang.]

**chyazic** (ki-az'ik), *a.* [*(carbon)* + *hy* (*drogen*) + *az* (*ote*) + *-ic*.] Containing carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen.—**Chyazic acid**, an old name for hydrocyanic acid.

**chylangioma** (ki-lan-ji-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *chylangiomas* (-mā-tā). [Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + *αγγειον*, vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor formed of dilated lymphatics containing chyle.

**chylaricose** (ki-lā'ri-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *χυλάριον*, dim. of *χυλός*, juice, + *-ose*.] A name given to 1-fructose obtained from honey.

**chyle-stomach**, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, the second of the three prime morphologic divisions of the alimentary canal, the mid-intestine or ventriculus. It is furnished with cæcal glands. *A. S. Packard*, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 297.

**chylifacient** (ki-li-fā'shient), *a.* [Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + *L. faciens* (-ent-), making.] Same as *chylifactive*.

**chyliform** (ki-li-tōrm), *a.* [NL. *chylus*, chyle, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling chyle; having the composition of chyle.

The left pleural cavity was half full of *chyliform* fluid similar to that in the abdomen. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 961.

**chylocauly** (ki'lō-kā-li), *n.* [Gr. *χυλός*, juice, + *καυλός*, stem, + *-yū*.] The phenomenon of stem-succulence, in which the stem becomes short, thick, even spheroidal, and is filled with a mucilaginous sap, as in some *Cactaceæ*. *Schimper*.

**chylocele** (ki'lō-sēl), *n.* [NL. *\*chylocēlē*, < Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] Presence of lymph in the tunica vaginalis testis.

**chylloid** (ki'lōid), *a.* [Gr. *χυλοειδής*, like juice, < *χυλός*, juice, chyle, + *ειδός*, form.] Resembling chyle.

**chylopericarditis** (ki'lō- or kil'ō-per-i-kār-di'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + NL. *pericardium*.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which chyle is present in the pericardial sac.

**chyloperitoneum** (ki'lō- or kil'ō-per-i-tō-nē-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + NL. *peritoneum*.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which chyle is present in the peritoneal cavity.



## chylophyly

**chylophyly** (ki-lōf'i-li), *n.* [Gr. *χυλόφ*, juice, + *φυλλόν*, leaf, + *-yē*.] In *phytogeog.*, the phenomenon of leaf-succulence, in which the leaves of a plant become fleshy as a protection against conditions of physiological dryness.

**chylopoesis** (ki'lō- or kil'ō-pō-ē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *χυλόφ*, chyle, + *ποίησις*, a making.] Same as *chylification*.

**chylorrhea, chylorrhœa** (ki-lō-rē'hā), *n.* [NL. *chylorrhœa*, < Gr. *χυλόφ*, chyle, + *ῥοία*, a flow.] An escape of chyle from the lymphatics.

**chylothorax** (ki-lō-thō'raks), *n.* [Gr. *χυλόφ*, chyle, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which chyle is present in the pleural cavity.

**chymaqueous** (ki-mā'kwē-us), *a.* [Gr. *χυμός*, juice (chyme), + *L. aqua*, water (see *aqueous*).] Composed of chyme and water, as the fluid in the digestive cavity and its branches in polyps.

**chymogene** (ki-mō-jēn), *n.* See *\*butane*.

**chymosin** (ki-mō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *χυμός*, juice, + *-ose* + *-in*.] The milk-curdling ferment of the gastric juice. Also called *rennin*.

**chymosinogen** (ki-mō-sin'ō-jen), *n.* [*chymosin* + *-gen*.] The proenzyme of chymosin, which in itself is inactive. In this form the ferment supposedly exists in the cells. Also called *renninogen*.

**chytra** (kit'ra), *n.* [Gr. *χύτρα*, dial. *κίθρα*, *κίτρα*, (also *χύτρος*, *κίθρος*, *κίτρος*), < *χύν* (√ *χυν*), pour.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a two-handled earthen pot for heating water or cooking. It was usually without decoration. The proverb "to paint a chytra" was applied to any useless occupation.



Chytra.

**Chytridiales** (ki-trid-i-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chytridium* + *-ales*.] An order of fungi of the class *Oömycetes*, coextensive with the family *Chytridiaceæ*. Also *Chytridiæ* and *Chytridicæ*.

**Chytridies, Chytridiæ** (ki-trid-i-ē'ē, -nē'ē), *n.* Same as *\*Chytridiales*.

**chytridioid** (ki-trid-i-ō's), *n.* [*Chytridium* + *-oid* (-*osis*).] Any disease of plants caused by chytridiaceous fungi. The leaves are usually attacked, and reddish or yellowish, warty or vesicular swellings are produced on the surface, accompanied by some wrinkling or other slight deformation. Chytridioides of alfalfa and chytridioides of beet are caused by *Phyodermis leproidea*; chytridioides of grape by *Cladochytrium viticolum*; chytridioides of the mulberry by *C. Mori*; chytridioides of the potato by *Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*; and chytridioides of violet by *Cladochytrium Viola*.

**chytridioidis** (ki-trid-i-ō'sis), *n.* Same as *\*chytridioides*.

**O. I.** The authorized abbreviated form of *Imperial Order of the Crown of India*. See *Order of the Crown*, under *crown*.

**cib.** An abbreviation of the Latin *cibus*, food.

**cibory, n.** Same as *ciborium*, 1.

**Oibotium** (si-bō'ti-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaulfuss, 1820), in allusion to the form of the indusium; < Gr. *οἰβόριον*, dim. of *οἰβωτός*, a box.] A genus of mainly arborescent cyatheaceous ferns, allied to *Dicksonia*, but distinguished technically from that genus by having the outer valve of the bivalvate indusium larger, more highly modified, decidedly coriaceous and cucullate. There are about 10 species, confined to the tropics of both hemispheres. *C. Barometz*, an Asiatic species, has long been known as the *Seythian lamb*. See *Agnus Seythicus*, under *agnus*.

**cicada, n.**—Large dog-day cicada, an American cicadid, *Tibicen pruinosa* (*Cicada tibicen*). See *dog-day harvest-fly*, under *harvest-fly*.

**cicada-killer** (si-kā'dā-kil'ēr), *n.* A large American digger-wasp, *Sphecius speciosus*, which stings the annual cicada or dog-day harvest-fly, *Tibicen pruinosa*, and stores it in its burrows as food for its young. See *Sphecius*, with cut.

**cicadid** (si-kad'id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the homopterous family *Cicadidæ*. II. *n.* One of the *Cicadidæ*.

**cicatricular** (sik-a-trik'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cicatricula.

**cicatricule** (sik-at'ri-kül), *n.* In *embryol.*, same as *cicatricula*.

**cicatriform** (sik'a-tri-fōrm), *a.* [Erroneously for *\*cicatriciform*, < *L. cicatrix* (trio-), a scar,

+ *forma*, form.] Resembling a cicatrix; scar-like.

**cicatrizate, a.** See *cicatrizate*.

**cicely, n.**—Fool's cicely, the fool's parsley, *Fithusa Cynapium*.

**cicerone** (sis'e-rōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ciceroned*, ppr. *ciceroning*. Same as *\*ciceronize*.

**Ciceronic** (sis'e-rōn'ik), *a.* Same as *Ciceronian*.

**ciceronism** (sis'e-rōn-izm), *n.* The occupation or office of cicerone or guide.

Frollick—who seems an easy-going man-about-town sort of cockney, delighted to have the pretext of *ciceronism* to revisit all manner of queer haunts. *Blackwood's Mag.*, LXXIV, 288.

**ciceronize** (sis'e-rō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ciceronized*, ppr. *ciceronizing*. To act as cicerone or guide to; play the cicerone to.

**cichlomorphous** (sik-lō-mōr'fus), *a.* Same as *cichlomorph*.

**cicutoxin** (sik-ū-tok'sin), *n.* [*Cicu* (ta) + *toxin*.] A poisonous compound found in the water-hemlock. It is an uncrystallizable resin with an acid reaction and bitter taste.

**Cidaroida** (sid'a-rō-i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cidaris* (a genus) + *-oida*.] An order of regular endobranchiate *Echinoidæ*. They have the peristome central; the periproct central on the aboral surface of the body and surrounded by the apical system of plates; the ambulacra consisting of 2 vertical series of simple, narrow plates, some of which may be demi-plates; the interambulacral plates unituberculate, with large spines, and a dental apparatus. The order includes the families *Lepidocentridæ*, *Archemoidaridæ*, *Diplocidaridæ*, and *Cidaridæ*, the first three of which are extinct.

**cider-gum** (si'dēr-gum), *n.* Same as *cider-tree*.

**O. I. P.** An abbreviation of *carriage, insurance, and freight* (used in contracts relating to direct shipments of cotton to spinners, when these charges are prepaid).

**cifer, n. and v.** A simplified spelling of *cipher*.

**cigala** (si-gā'lā), *n.* [Pr. and It.; see *cicala*, *cicada*.] A cicada.

**cigale** (si-gāl'), *n.* [F., < Pr. *cigala*.] Same as *\*cigala*.

**Cigalliers** (sē-gā-lyā'), *n. pl.* [F. *cigallier*, < *cigale*, a cicada.] A Félibrien society maintained in Paris by the natives of the South of France, its emblem being a cicada (*cigale*).

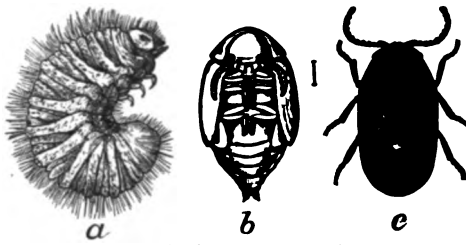
A . . . far more picturesque decoration was the enamelled cigale worn by the *Cigalliers*,—at once the emblem of their Society and of the Félibrien movement, and of the glowing South where that gayest of insects is born and sings his life out in the summer days.

T. A. Janvier, A Feast Day on the Rhone, II.

**cigar-beetle** (si-gār'be'tl), *n.* Same as *\*cigarette-beetle*.

**cigarette-bast** (sig-a-ret'bast), *n.* The thin, paper-like layers of the inner bark of *Lecythis Ollaria*. See *Lecythis* and *kakarali*.

**cigarette-beetle** (sig-a-ret'be'tl), *n.* An insect, *Lasioderma serricorne*, of the coleopter-



Cigarette-beetle (*Lasioderma serricorne*). *a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult. All greatly enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

ous family *Ptinidæ*. It is of wide distribution, and is a serious pest in tobacco factories and warehouses. It perforates cigars and cigarettes, and, in the larval stage, feeds on cut tobacco and on the dried leaf. It also feeds on pepper, insect-powder, and many drugs and stored foods.

**cigar-tail** (si-gār'tāl), *n.* A (horse's) tail entirely denuded of hair. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, V, 482.

**cigua** (thē'gwā), *n.* [Cuban.] A lauraceous tree of Florida and the West Indies, *Damburneya Catesbyana*. It is called *lancewood* in Florida and *timber-sweetwood* in Jamaica.

**ciguatera** (thē-gwā-tā'rā), *n.* [Sp.; cf. *aciguatar*, affect with this disease, < *ciguato* (Domin-guez), a fish of a yellow color: said to be Mex.] An affection believed by the natives of Central and South America to be caused by eating poisonous fish.

**cil** (sil), *n.* [F. *cil*, eyelash, < *L. cilium*, eyelid.] Same as *cilium*.

**ciliary flame.** See *\*flame*.

**Cilicium** (sil'i-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *Κιλικισμός*, Cilician

## cincholine

behavior, < *Κιλικίαν*, to act like a Cilician, < *Κιλίξ*, a Cilician.] A Cilician mode of speech. *N. E. D.*

**ciliolate** (sil'i-ō-lāt), *a.* [NL. *\*ciliolatus*, < *ciliolum*, ciliolum.] Covered or provided with minute cilia or ciliola.

**ciliophagocytic** (sil'i-ō-fag-ō-sit'ik), *a.* [*cilium* + *phagocytic*.] Relating to the phagocytic action of cilia.—*Ciliophagocytic organs*, various ciliated or vibratile structures which have the function of collecting and removing granules of debris and degenerated cells from the coeloma of different invertebrates, especially worms, leeches, and echinoderms. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1903, p. 31.

**cilioretinal** (sil'i-ō-ret'i-nāl), *a.* Relating to the ciliary body and to the retina of the eye.

**cimarron, n. 2.** [*cap.*] In the Philippine Islands, a name given to members of various poor wandering tribes, mostly descendants of civilized natives who have fled to the mountain forests.—3. A West-Indian name for a wild (feral) dog.—*Cimarron series.* See *\*series*.

**cimicoid** (sim'i-koid), *a.* [*L. cimex* (cimic-), bug, + *-oid*.] Resembling a bug. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**ciminite** (chim'i-nit), *n.* [(*Monti*) *Cimini*, in Italy, + *-ite*.] In *petrol.*, a name given by H. S. Washington (1897), to porphyritic lavas characterized by phenocrysts of augite, olivin, and sometimes feldspars, the ground-mass consisting of feldspar with augite and magnetite. The feldspars are orthoclase and labradorite in nearly equal amounts. Ciminite embraces some of the rocks called trachyolites.

**cinline** (sim'lin), *n.* [*D. sim*, a fishing-line.] The top line of a drift-net. [*Local*, U. S.]

The ordinary gill or drift net used for shad fishing in the Hudson is from a half to three-quarters of a mile long, and thirty feet wide . . . The fishermen have terms and phrases of their own . . . The top-cord or line of the net is called a "cinline."

J. Burroughs, in Scribner's Mag., Aug., 1880, p. 492.

**Cimolestidæ** (sim-ō-les'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cimolestes* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, containing species of small size, with sharply tuberculate teeth; known from teeth from the Laramie Cretaceous of the western United States. *Marsh*, 1889.

**Cimonian** (si-mō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Cimon, an Athenian statesman (d. 449 B.C.), or to the works executed on the Acropolis under his direction. These were the retaining wall on the south side and the substructures of the Parthenon.

**cinamomo** (thin-a-mō'mō), *n.* [Sp., the bead-tree.] A name in the Philippines and Guam of the camphire, or henna (*Lawsonia inermis*). See *henna*.

**cinch, n.—2.** A firm hold or grip on anything.

—3. A fine position or situation; an easy job; a 'snap.' [*Slang*, U. S.].—4. A variety of all-fours, sometimes called *double pedro* and *high-five*. In addition to the points for high, low, jack, and game, the five of trumps (right pedro) is worth 6, and the five of the same color (left pedro) is also worth 6, so that 14 points are made in every deal, all in the trump suit. Nine cards are dealt to each player, three at a time. Each player, in turn, has one bid for the privilege of naming the trump suit, the number offered being what the player thinks he can make with his partner's assistance, but no one is allowed to mention the suit he purposes to select. The highest bidder names the trump, and then each player, in turn, discards everything but trumps, the dealer giving him cards from the top of the pack to make the hand up to six cards, with which he plays. The maker of the trump leads any card he pleases, and the object of the players is to secure the counting cards and also to 'cinch' tricks, so that an opponent cannot save a pedro by trumping in. After the hand is played the points are counted and, if the bidder has made as many as he offered, the lower score is deducted from the higher, the difference counting toward game, which is 51 points. If the bidder fails, the adversaries add the amount of his bid to any points they make, the unsuccessful bidder scoring nothing.

**cinchamidine** (sin-kam'i-din), *n.* [*cinch* (ona) + *amide* + *-ine*.] A crystalline bitter alkaloid,  $C_{19}H_{24}ON_2$ , contained in cinchona bark in small quantities.

**cinchene** (sin'kēn), *n.* [*cinch* (ona) + *-ene*.] A base,  $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$ , obtained by boiling cinchonine chlorid with alcoholic potash. It crystallizes in plates which melt at 123–125°C.

**cinchocerotin** (sin-kō-sē'rō-tin), *n.* [*cincho* (na) + *cerote* + *-in*.] A crystalline cholesterin derivative,  $C_{20}H_{34}O + H_2O$ , contained in cinchona.

**cinchol** (sin'kol), *n.* [*cinch* (ona) + *-ol*.] An alcohol,  $C_{20}H_{34}O + H_2O$ , resembling cholesterol, found in all true cinchona barks. When anhydrous it melts at 139°C.

**cincholine** (sin'kō-lin), *n.* [*cinchol* + *-ine*.] An oily base,  $C_{10}H_{21}N$ , found in the paraffin-oil from brown coal. It boils at 237°C.

## cinchona red

**Cinchona red.** See *\*red*.  
**cinchonibine** (sin-kon'i-bin), *n.* [*cinchona* + *-ib*, varied from *-il*, + *-ine*.] An alkaloid,  $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$ , obtained by heating cinchonine sulphate with sulphuric acid. It was probably a mixture of cinchotine and apocinchonine.

**cinchonifine** (sin-kon'i-fin), *n.* [*cinchona* + *-if*, varied from *-il*, + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from cinchonine by heating it with sulphuric acid: now known to be identical with cinchotine.

**cinchonine-herapathite** (sin' kō-nin-her-a-path'it), *n.* [Second element named from Dr. Herapath.] Same as *\*antiseptol*.

**cinchonization** (sin-kō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*cinchonize* + *-ation*.] The act of bringing under the influence of cinchona or quinine; the induction of cinchonism.

**cinchonology** (sin-kō-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*cinchona* + *-logy*, < *λέγω*, speak.] The study of cinchona in its botanical, pharmaceutical, and therapeutical relations.

**cinchonometry** (sin-kō-nom'e-tri), *n.* The process of determining the amount of alkaloids in cinchona bark.

**cinchotine** (sin'kō-tin), *n.* [*cincho*(na) + *-t* + *-in*.] Same as *hydrocinchonine*.

**Cincinnati china.** See *\*china*.

**Cincinnati** (sin-si-nat'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Cincinnati* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the city of Cincinnati, in Ohio; specifically, in *geol.*, noting a group or period of late Lower Silurian age, construed to embrace the Utica and Lorraine beds of New York and the Richmond beds of the Ohio valley. Originally, as *Cincinnati beds*, the term was employed as equivalent in part to the Trenton, Utica, and Lorraine beds, or the so-called Hudson-River beds of New York. See *Cincinnati group*, under *group*.

**cinclinnulus** (sin-sin'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cinclinnuli* (-li). [NL., dim of *L. cinclinnus*, a curl.] A small hook or process attached to the stylambly in crustaceans.

**cinclis** (sing'kli-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κινκλίσ*, a wagging, jerking, < *κινκλίζειν*, wag the tail, < *κινκλος*, a bird identified as the wagtail or as the dunlin.] Rapid winking; also rapid respiratory movements in dyspnoea.

**cinet** (singkt), *p. a.* [*L. cinctus*, pp. of *cingere*, gird.] Girt; cinetured; surrounded.

Thus girt  
 With circumstance, next change beholds them  
*cinet*  
 Quite otherwise. Browning, Sordello, vi. l. 450.

**cinder**, *n.*—**Buck-shot cinder**, cinder containing grains of iron, from the iron blast-furnace.

**cinder-box** (sin'dér-boks), *n.* A cast-iron box riveted to the bottom of the extension front of a locomotive-boiler, to form an opening through which the cinders can be cleaned out.

**cinder-plate** (sin'dér-plāt), *n.* A plate on which the cinder from a furnace is allowed to collect. The heat of the cinder is given up to air which mixes with the hot gases and completes the combustion.

**cinder-tap** (sin'dér-tap), *n.* The hole through which cinder is tapped from a furnace; a cinder-notch.

**cinematograph** (sin-ē-mat'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα*, movement, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for photographing and projecting on a screen pictures showing objects in motion. It consists essentially of a mechanism for projecting, in rapid succession, many hundred photographs representing the consecutive stages of the moving picture. These photographs are on a strip of cellulose film, varying from 200 to 1,000 feet in length, which is wound from one spool to another, each picture being before the objective for an instant, at which moment light passes through it to the screen. The apparatus was invented simultaneously in America, England, and France. Also *kinematograph*.

**cinematograph** (sin-ē-mat'ō-gráf), *v. t.* To photograph with a cinematograph; to make a succession of photographic pictures of objects in motion. Also *kinematograph*.

M. Camille Flammarion has undertaken to *cinematograph* the sky. He takes 3,000 photographs a night when it is clear and expects to show realistic pictures of the movements of moon and stars.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 26, 1898, p. 18481.

**cinematographer** (sin-ē-ma-tog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who uses a cinematograph. Also *kinematographer*.

If there was no *cinematographer* in the French Chamber on Saturday there ought to have been.  
 Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 24, 1898.

**cinematographic** (sin-ē-mat'ō-gráf'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or suitable for exhibition in, a cinematograph.—2. Adapted, as an instrument, for taking a series of instantaneous pictures. Also *kinematographic*.

**cinematographical** (sin-ē-mat'ō-gráf'ik-al), *a.*

Same as *cinematographic*. Also *kinematographical*.

**cinematography** (sin-ē-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* The art of taking a succession of photographic pictures representing objects in movement, and of showing the same by projection or otherwise. Also *kinematography*.

An expert in photography and cinematography (or biographic methods of photography).

Photo-Miniature, July, 1908, p. 174.

**cinemograph** (sin'ē-mō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα*, movement, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus devised by Richard of Paris for registering the velocity of the wind at each moment. It records the velocity of rotation of the vertical shaft of the anemometer instead of recording its accumulated total movement. The velocity of the wind is some multiple of that of the shaft. Also *kinematograph*.

**cinéograph** (sin'e-ō-gráf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κινέω*, move, + *γράφειν*, write.] A picture representing objects in motion. Owing to the persistence of vision many separate pictures brought before the eye in rapid succession are blended into one. Also *kinéograph*.

**cineol** (sin'ē-ōl), *n.* [*cin*(namon) + *-e* + *-ol*.] A volatile compound,  $C_{10}H_{18}O$ , found in eucalyptus, milfoil, rosemary, wormseed, cajeput, peppermint, and many other oils. Also called *eucalyptol* and *cajeputol*.

**cingular** (sing'gū-lār), *a.* [NL. *cingularis*, < *L. cingulum*, a girdle: see *cingulum*.] Of or relating to the cingulum or ridge of enamel around the base of the crown of a tooth.

This is seen in the continuation of the cingulum forward, around the internal face of the crown, and the development of a distinct *cingular* cusplule internal to the main antero-internal cusp.

Amer. Jour. Sci., March, 1904, p. 204.

**cingulum**, *n.* 5. In *bot.*, same as *collar*, 2 (b) (3).—6. The zone of a diatom frustule where the two halves are joined.

**cinabab**, *n.*—**Austrian cinabab**, a misleading trade-name for basic lead chromate used as a pigment. Also called *chrome-red*, *Persian red*, *American vermilion*, etc.

**cinabab-moth** (sin'ā-bār-mōth'), *n.* A collector's name, in Great Britain, for an arctiid moth, *Euchelia jacobaea*.

**cinnamēin** (sin-ā-mē'in), *n.* [*cinnam*(ic) + *-e-in*.] The benzyl ester of cinnamic acid,  $C_6H_5CH:CHCO_2C_7H_7$ : found in Peru balsam. It melts at 39° C.

**cinnamite** (sin'ā-mit), *n.* [*cinnam*(on) + *-ite*.] Same as *cinnamon-stone*.

**cinnamon**, *n.*—**Santa Fé cinnamon**, the ishpingo, *Acrodictidium cinnamomoides*, the bark of which is used by the natives of Colombia as a spice and a medicine.

**cinnamon-bark** (sin'ā-mōn-bār'k'), *n.* The bitter, acrid, but somewhat aromatic inner bark of *Canella Winterana*, a small tree of Florida: used as a stimulant and tonic; also, the tree itself, otherwise known as wild cinnamon and whitewood.

**cinnamonic** (sin-ā-mōn'ik), *a.* Same as *cinnamic*.

**cinnamon-sedge** (sin'ā-mōn-sej'), *n.* Sweet-flag.

**cinnamon-vine** (sin'ā-mōn-vin'), *n.* A name of species of *Dioscorea*, particularly of *D. divaricata* (better known as *D. Batatas*). The very large tuberous root of this plant is edible, and is known as *Chinese yam* and *Chinese potato*. The plant is frequently grown as an ornamental twiner. It is native to the Philippine Islands, but is now widely distributed. See *yam*.

**cinnolin** (sin'ō-lin), *n.* [*cinn*(amic) + *-ol* + *-in*.] A poisonous base,  $C_8H_8N_2$ , prepared by the gentle oxidation of dihydrocinnolin. It melts at 39° C. Also called *phenoheza-1, 2-diazadiene*.

**cinometry** (si-nom'e-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κινέω*, move, + *μέτρον*, measure.] The art or process of measuring speeds. Also *kinometry*.

**cinquain**, *n.* 2. A stanza of five lines.

**cinquedeas** (ching-ke-dā's), *n.* [It. (Venetian).] A short, broad, two-edged sword, sometimes splendidly decorated. It was especially esteemed in Venice.

**Cintractia** (sin-trak'ti-ā), *n.* [NL. (Cornu, 1883), named for Désiré Auguste Cintract, a French botanist.] A genus of smuts of the family *Ustilaginaceæ*, in which the sori form black, rather firmly agglutinated masses of simple spores. It is very closely related to *Ustilago*, in which it is included by some authors. *C. Caricis* is a very common species infesting the ovaries of species of *Carica*.

**Cinulia** (si-nū'li-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of opisthobranchiate *Mollusca* having inflated, spirally grooved shells with plicated columella, but without opercula. It occurs in Cretaceous rocks.

## circle

**cipher**, *v. t.* 5. To put (a batsman) out without scoring; also, to put a cipher opposite to (a batsman's name) to indicate that he has failed to score.

**ciralillo** (thē-rā-lē'l'yō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] Same as *\*guayrote*.

**circ.** An abbreviation (a) of Latin *circiter* (about); (b) of *circum*; and (c) of *circus*.

**Circassic** (sēr-kas'ik), *a.* Same as *Circassian*.

**circle**, *n.* 14. A bookbinders' wheel-shaped tool, having a design engraved on the rim or edge.—**Altitude circle**, a graduated circle upon which is read the altitude of a body above the horizon.—**Azimuth circle**, (a) A graduated circle upon which horizontal angles, or azimuths of a heavenly body are measured.—**Circle about a pair of points**, a circle as to which they are inverse points.—**Circle of Apollonius**, the circle containing all the vertices of triangles on a given base and whose other two sides are as *m* to *n*, that is, are in a given constant ratio. Every triangle has three such circles.—**Circle of declination**, (b) The circle attached to the declination axis of an equatorial instrument. Its graduations give the declination of the object under observation.—**Circle of Haller**, (a) Same as *circulus venosus*. (b) A circle of communicating arterioles on the sclerotic surrounding the optic nerve. (c) A ring of fibrocartilage which gives support to the auriculoventricular valve on each side of the heart. Also called *circulus callousi Halleri*.—**Circle of longitude**, an imaginary great circle passing through the poles of the earth.—**Circle of similitude**, (a) See *similitude*. (b) The circumcircle of the triangle of similitude of three figures directly similar.—**Circle of the gorge**, in *geom.*, the circumference of a minimum right cross-section of a solid of revolution.—**Cosine circle**, If through the symmedian point of a triangle straight lines be drawn antiparallel to the sides, the six points in which they intersect the sides lie on a circle, which is called the *cosine circle* of the triangle. Its center is the symmedian point (the Lemoine point) *K*; hence it is called the circle *K*.—**Declination circle**, See *circle of declination*.—**Defensive circle**, in *pathol.*, the addition of a secondary disease which limits or arrests the progress of the primary affection, as when pneumothorax supervenes on pulmonary tuberculosis, the two affections exerting a reciprocal antagonistic reaction.—**Discriminating circle**, in *function-theory*, a finite circle on which are all the singularities of another connected function.—**Dispersion circle**, in *physiol. optics*, the retinal area illuminated by a bright point without the eye for which the lens is not accommodated. The term is also used for the appearance of such a point, that is, for the dispersion image.—**Distance-circle**, in *projective geom.*, a circle in the picture-plane whose radius is the distance of the projection-vertex from the picture-plane and whose center is the orthographic projection of the projection-vertex.—**Divided circle**, a circle marked with degrees, minutes, and seconds.—**Double circle of an elliptic Kleinian substitution**, a circle such that every point on it is unmoved by the substitution.—**Generating circle**, in *math.*, if a curve be described by a given point in the circumference of a circle, as the circle, keeping always in the same plane, rolls without sliding along a fixed line, the rolling circle is called the *generating circle*.—**Great circle of Hevelius**, the halo of 90° radius which is sometimes, but rarely, seen surrounding the sun. Like the other halos, it is due to ice-crystals in the air.—**Great-circle sailing**, sailing along the arc of a great circle; which is the shortest course between two places on the globe. A great-circle track drawn on a Mercator's chart represents a curve, except on the meridians and on the equator, which are great-circle tracks. According to a great-circle track plotted on a Mercator's chart a ship in following it would constantly change the direction of her head, but in reality she would sail in a straight line, owing to the fact that the chart gives a distorted view of the earth's surface. When a vessel is navigated on a straight-line course on a Mercator's chart, her head is never pointed in the direction of the port to which she is bound until that port comes into sight; but when following a great-circle track her head is always pointed for the destined port. When a vessel is navigated on a straight-line course on a Mercator's chart, her head, at starting, points toward the equatorial side of the port to which she is bound, and, as the voyage progresses, her head turns more and more in the right direction. Besides shortening the distance between places that lie more or less east and west of one another, the great-circle track is of the highest importance for sailing-vessels, since it may happen that an apparently head wind for a straight-line course on a Mercator's chart may be made a fair wind on a great-circle course. Within the tropics, great-circle sailing is of no practical importance, since the distortion of the Mercator's chart in latitudes so close to the equator is too small to be considered.—**Helm circle**, the circle that a ship describes while going ahead with her rudder hard aport or hard astarboard—the smallest circle that a steamship can turn in without the use of sails or outside help.—**Law of the circle**, a name occasionally given to the often-used generalization of Euclid III. 35; namely, that the product of the distance along any straight line from a given point to the two intersections by that line of the circumference of a given circle is the same along whatever straight line the measurements are made. All properties of the circle can thence be easily deduced.—**Lemoine circles**, (a) *First Lemoine circle* (discovered in 1873 by the French geometer Emile Lemoine), the circumcircle of the Lemoine hexagon, that is, the circle through the six crosses of the Lemoine parallels and the sides of a triangle—the six points where the sides of any triangle are cut by parallels to the other sides through the Lemoine point (symmedian point). (b) *Second Lemoine circle*. Same as *cosine circle*.—**Lexell's circle**, the small circle on which are the vertices of equivalent spherical triangles (triangles of the same angle-sum) on the same base. Their *Lexell's circle* is copolar with the great circle bisecting their sides.—**McCay's circles**, three circles each of which passes through two vertices of Brocard's second triangle and the centroid of the primitive triangle.—**Neuberg circles**. On the side BC of the triangle ABC construct, toward

A, triangles having the same Brocard angle  $\omega$  as  $ABC$ . The locus of their vertices opposite  $BC$  is the *Neuberg circle*  $(N_a)$ .  $(N_a)$ ,  $(N_b)$ ,  $(N_c)$  are the *Neuberg circles* of the triangle  $ABC$ . — *Nodal circle*, that nodal line

upon the cause, increasing its energy, and this in turn produces a greater effect. (c) In *surg.*, the passage of chyme, after gastro-enterostomy, through the artificial opening into the intestine, and then its regurgitation, in consequence of antiperistaltic action, through the pylorus back into the stomach. (d) The mutually accelerating action of two independent but coexisting diseases. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 397.

A cross-section of such a one shows a *circloid* area composed of twenty or more polyhedral, cuboidal, or short columnar cells, arranged in a single row about a common center. *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, Nov., 1903, p. 78.

It has the disadvantage of continuously consuming battery power.—**Closed magnetic circuit**, in *elect.*, a magnetic circuit in which the magnetic flux throughout its entire length traverses iron or other magnetic materials.—**Derived circuit**, in *elect.*, a circuit containing no source of electromotive force, such as a battery or dynamo and traversed by induced currents only; a secondary circuit.—**Divinity circuit**, in *bookbinding*, flexible leather binding the flaps of which extend beyond the squares all round the cover, so that when pressed together the ends will nearly meet in the center of the edges; the corners and the part that encircles the back of the book are generally rounded and plucked or creased.—**Magnetic circuit**, the total space in which a magnetic field exists, that is, in which magnetic attractions and repulsions, electromagnetic induction, etc., occur.—**Multiple circuit**, in *elect.*, a divided circuit the parts of which are arranged in parallel, so that the current is distributed, in accordance with Kirchhoff's law, each part taking an amount of current proportional to its conductivity.—**Open-circuit operation**, in *elect.*, the operation of a signal system by closing the circuit when signaling. See *closed circuit operation*.—**Open magnetic circuit**, in *elect.*, a magnetic circuit which contains one or several air-gaps.—**Phantom circuit**, an imaginary circuit virtually existing in systems of multiplex telegraphy or in telephony. Same as *phantom wires* (which see, under *phantom*).—**Resonant circuit**, in *elect.*, a circuit tuned by adjustment of its capacity and inductance so as to respond to certain electrical oscillations.—**Series circuit**, in *elect.*, any circuit of which the parts are arranged in series, so that all parts are traversed by the whole current. In a series circuit the parts—which may be, for example, telephones, arc- or glow-lamps, dynamos, motors, or the cells of a battery—are said to be arranged in series.

The fact that the verb "to circularize" was first used in 1848 sufficiently indicates the very recent origin of the practice of plying possible purchasers with printed letters and pamphlets. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV, 98.

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## circumnutatory

**circumnutatory** (sér-kum-nū'tā-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to circumnavigation: as, a *circumnutatory* tendency.

**circumpallial** (sér-kum-pal'i-al), *a.* [*circum-* + *pallium* + *-al*.] Surrounding or encircling the pallium or mantle, in mollusks.

**circumpass** (sér-kum-pās'), *v. t.* [*circum-* + *pass*.] To move through the circumference of; travel entirely around.

The description given by the pious Cavendish of his commercial circumnavigation of the globe: "It has pleased Almighty God to suffer me to circumpass the whole globe of the world." *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880, p. 272.

**circumpolarization** (sér'kum-pō'lār-i-zā-shon), *n.* In *optics*, the rotation, by passage through an optically active substance or through a magnetic field, of the plane of polarization of a beam of light.

**circumpolarize** (sér-kum-pō'lār-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumpolarized*, ppr. *circumpolarizing*. In *optics*, to rotate the plane of polarization of light.

**circumscind** (sér-kum-sind'), *v. t.* [*L. circum-* + *scindere*, cut or tear around, < *circum*, around, + *scindere*, cut.] To cut around.

**circumsciss** (sér-kum-sis'), *a.* [*L. circum-* + *scissus*, pp. of *circumscindere*: see *circumscind*.] Same as *circumscissile*.

**circumscript**, *a.* 2. In the *Echinoidea* as applied to the ambulacra, not continuous from one pole of the body to the other, but confined to the area above the equatorial circumference or ambitus, enlarging at first and subsequently contracting within this space and thus assuming a petaloid outline.

**circumsiphonal** (sér-kum-si'fon-al), *a.* [*circum* + *siphon* + *-al*.] Surrounding the siphon, as of a cephalopodous mollusk.

**circumspatial** (sér-kum-spā'shāl), *a.* [*L. circum*, about, + *spatium*, space, + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to surrounding space. *P. J. Bailey, Festus.*

**circumstantiator** (sér-kum-stan'shi-ā-tōr), *n.* One who circumstantiates.

**circumterrestrial** (sér-kum-te-res'tri-āl), *a.* Round the earth: as, the moon's *circumterrestrial* movement.

**circumbilical** (sér-kum-um-bil'i-kāl), *a.* [*circum-* + *umbilicus* + *-al*.] Surrounding the umbilicus.

**circumbonal** (sér-kum-um-bō-nāl), *a.* [*L. circum*, about, + *umbo* (*n.*), beak, + *-al*.] Situated about the beak or umbo: used with reference to structural details in descriptive zoölogy, especially among the *Mollusca*.

**circumvascular** (sér-kum-vas'kü-lār), *a.* [*L. circum*, around, + *vasculum*, vessel, + *-ar*.] Surrounding in whole or in part a blood-vessel or lymphatic. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Feb. 5, 1902, p. 170.

**circumvolute** (sér-kum-vō-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumvoluted*, ppr. *circumvoluting*. 1. To roll; turn: as, to *circumvolute* a period. *Burns*.—2. To encircle or enwrap: as, *circumvoluting* twine.

**circumvolv**, *v.* A simplified spelling of *circumvolve*.

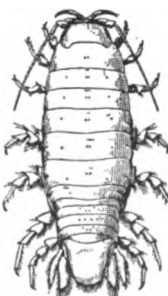
**circumzenithal** (sér-kum-zē'nith-āl), *a.* [*circum-* + *zenith* + *-al*.] About or near the zenith; relating to objects or observations near the zenith. *Nature*, Aug. 20, 1903, p. 376. — **Circumzenithal arc**, in *meteor.*, a short band of rainbow colors, nearly horizontal but curving slightly upward which passes through the highest point of the ordinary halo of 46° and therefore tangent to it: due to the refraction of sunlight through dihedral angles of 90° at the upper ends of prismatic ice crystals floating nearly vertically in the air.

**Cirolana** (sir-ō-lā'nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Leach, 1818), a made word.] The typical genus of the family *Cirolanidae*. *C. borealis*, of British waters, lives mainly upon fish. *C. concharum* is an American species often feeding on the blue crab, *Callinectes hastatus*.

**Cirolanidae** (sir-ō-lan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cirolana* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans.

**ciron** (si'ron), *n.* [*F. ciron*, OF. *ciron*, for \**siron*, < *suiron* (= Pr. *soiro*), < OHG. *siuro*, m., *siura*, f., the itch-mite.] The itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

**ciron-worm** (si'ron-wērm'), *n.* Same as \**ciron*.



*Cirolana borealis*. Slightly magnified.

**Cirratulidae** (sir'a-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cirratulus* + *-idae*.] A family of *Chaetopoda*, of the order *Polychæta*. They have a cylindrical body pointed at both ends, prestonium elongate and conical, tentacles 2 or none, and parapodia small, with simple setae. It includes the genera *Cirratulus*, *Audouinia*, *Chaetozone*, and others.

**Cirratulus** (si-rat'ū-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. cirratus*, cirrate: see *cirrate*.] The typical genus of the family *Cirratulidae*. *Lamarck*.

**cirrholite** (sir'ō-lit), *n.* [*Also cirrolite*; < Gr. *kupros*, tawny, + *lithos*, stone.] A hydrated phosphate of aluminium and calcium, occurring in pale-yellow compact masses: found in Sweden.

**cirrhosis**, *n.*—**Atrophic cirrhosis**, a late stage of cirrhosis, marked by a reduced size of the liver.—**Cardiac cirrhosis**, chronic inflammation of the heart-muscle associated with cirrhosis of the liver.—**Hansen's cirrhosis**, a form of cirrhosis of the liver in which there is such an excessive new formation of connective tissue that the organ is increased in size, instead of diminished as in ordinary cirrhosis.—**Hypertrophic cirrhosis**, an early stage of cirrhosis marked by an increase in size of the liver.—**Laënnec's cirrhosis**, the usual form of cirrhosis of the liver, in which the organ is diminished in size.—**Pigmentary cirrhosis**, a form of cirrhosis of the liver seen in cases of bronzed diabetes.

**circrocumular** (sir-ō-kū'mū-lār), *a.* Same as \**cirro-cumulus*.

**circrocumulative** (sir-ō-kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* Becoming like the cirro-cumulus cloud.

**cirro-cumulo-stratus** (sir-ō-kū'mū-lō-strā-tus), *n.* A cloud from which rain is falling but whose structure is not clearly apparent.

**cirro-cumulus** (sir-ō-kū'mū-lus), *a.* Having the form or nature of the cirro-cumulus cloud.

**cirro-flum** (sir-ō-fī'lum), *n.* One of a number of long, thin stripes of cirrus cloud, apparently all at the same level. These move at an angle with the isobars and are important indicators of coming weather changes.

**cirrolite**, *n.* See \**cirrholite*.

**cirro-nebula** (sir-ō-neb'ū-lā), *n.* A haze in the higher strata of clouds; a nebulous mass in which striation or reticulation is barely perceptible. See \**cirrus-haze*.

**cirrorhinal** (sir-ō-rī'nāl), *a.* [*L. cirrus*, filament, + Gr. *rhis* (*rh-*), nose, + *-al*.] Having the fore part of the skeleton formed of an unpaired cartilaginous ring, which represents the nasal region of the skull and bears filaments or cirri. [*Rare*.]

**cirrorhiny** (sir-ō-rī'ni), *n.* The state or character of being cirrorhinal.

**cirrostrative** (sir-ō-strā'tiv), *a.* [*cirro-stratus* + *-ive*.] Serving to form, designate, or indicate cirro-stratus clouds.

**cirrostratus** (sir-ō-strā'tus), *a.* Having the form or character of a cirro-stratus cloud.

**cirro-velum** (sir-ō-vē'lum), *n.* A horizontal sheet of high cloud without much structure, but possibly with a wavy under-surface; the thinnest high layer of cirro-stratus in which any structure can be detected.

**cirrus**, *n.*, 2. (*k*) One of the solid contractile tentacle-like organs on the margin of the medusoid of *Hydromedusæ*. Each cirrus is shorter than the tentacles, is provided with a terminal battery of cnidoblasts, and is perhaps an organ of offense or of defense. **Dorsal cirri**, in feather-stars, the slender, curved, cylindrical appendages arranged in whorls on the dorsal side of the disk, as in *Antedon*, by means of which the animal attaches itself temporarily to rocks or seaweeds.—**False cirrus**, a delicate white cloud streaming away from the summit of a tall cumulus and closely resembling some forms of cirrus. Other formations are apt to be so named, but this is strictly a part of the cumulus cloud. See *cloud*.—**Magnetic cirrus**, a formation of cirrus clouds in systematic parallel bands; a polar band, or "Noah's ark." The term 'magnetic' is entirely improper, since the formation and arrangement of the clouds are wholly due to the currents and moisture of the atmosphere.—**Nuchal cirrus**, a special name given to a dorsal cirrus which occurs on the second segment of certain polychæteous worms.—**Reticulated cirrus**, a network or interlacing of lines, threads, or striae in a mass of dense cirrus cloud.—**Undulate cirrus**, layers of cirrus arranged in gentle curves; specifically, the layers whose under-surfaces have a wave-like undulation as seen in the vertical section.

**cirrus-haze** (sir'us-hāz'), *n.* An indefinite haze among the highest cirrus clouds (possibly extending far above them), ordinarily the locus of delicate sunset-sky colors, a nebulous mass of cirrus in which separate forms or structures cannot easily be distinguished: same as \**cirro-nebula*. See \**cloud*.<sup>1</sup>

**cirolea** (thā-rā-ā'lā), *n.* [*Sp. cirolea*, plum.] In tropical countries settled by the Spanish, a name given to several plum-like fruits, especially to *Spondias purpurea*, *S. Mexicana*, and allied species; also to the fruit of *Cyrtocarpa procera*. See *hog-plum*, *Spondias*, and \**copal-cocote*.

**cis-**, 2. On this side of (a designated period

## cithern

of time): as, "cis-Reformation," *Fuller*; "cis-Elizabethan," *Lowell*. Better expressed by *post-*.—3. In *chem.*, a prefix used, in contrast with *trans-* or *cis-trans-*, to designate a compound in which two atoms or groups are supposed to be situated on the same side of some plane of symmetry passing through the compound.

**cis**, (*sis*). An abbreviation (in *cis θ*) for ( $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ ): in function theory: as,  $x = \xi + i \eta = \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \rho \text{ cis } \theta$ .

**cisalpinism** (sis-al'pin-izm), *n.* Cisalpine doctrine; specifically, the theory of the supremacy or independence of a national over the universal church, at least in disciplinary matters.

**cisandine** (sis-an'din or -dīn), *a.* [*cis-* + *Andes* + *-ine*.] On this (the speaker's) side of the Andes: as, *cisandine* forests.

**ciscaucasian** (sis-kā-kā'shian or -kā-kash'ian), *a.* [*cis-* + *Caucasus* + *-ian*.] Of or relating to the country north of the Caucasus, Russia.

**ciscoette** (sis'kō-et), *n.* [A Frenchified rendering of *siscowet*, Ojibwa *siskawit*. Cf. *cisco*.] A lake-herring. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 244.

**cisium** (sis'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cisia* (-ē). [*L.*] 1. A light two-wheeled Roman vehicle; a cabriolet.—2. In recent use, a cart with a step at the rear.

**cispontine** (sis-pon'tin), *a.* [*NL. \*cispontinus*, < *L. cis*, on this side, + *pons* (*pont-*), bridge.] On this (the speaker's) side of the bridge or bridges; specifically, in London, on the north side of the Thames: as, *cispontine* churches; the *cispontine* population.

**cisrhenane** (sis-rē'nān), *a.* [*L. cisrhenanus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *Rhenus*, Rhine.] On this (the speaker's) side of the river Rhine. *N. E. D.* *cist*, *n.* 2. A recess in a cliff-house, walled off from the main room.

A marked feature of the whole series is the existence here and there of small, often inaccessible, stone *cists* of masonry plastered to the side of the rocky cliff like swallow's nests. *17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, II. 543.

**cistern**, *n.* 7. In *mining*, a tank in a deep shaft, serving an upper pump with water from a lower one.

**cistfaen**, *n.* See *cistvaen*.

**cistic** (sis'tik), *a.* [*cist*, *n.*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a *cist*, or prehistoric place of interment: as, a *cistic* tomb.

**cistula**, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, the small cup-shaped receptacle of certain lichens. *Syd. Soc. Lex. cit.* An abbreviation (*a*) of *citation*; (*b*) of *cited*; (*c*) of *citizen*.

**citadel**, *n.*—**Central citadel**, an arrangement of the armor on a war-ship in which it is concentrated in the central parts, forming a heavily armored box in which the heavy guns are mounted, or on top of which they are placed in barbettes or turrets, the ends of the ship being unprotected by vertical armor. This type is now virtually abandoned, but the term is sometimes applied to the armored box-casemate in more recent designs, in which the guns of the secondary battery are carried.

**citharædic** (sith-a-rē'dik), *a.* [*L. citharædicus*, < *citharædus*: see *citharædus*.] Pertaining to a player on the cithara, especially to Apollo.

It seems to me impossible to avoid the conviction that here the *Citharædic* Apollo is represented as in a melancholy mood.

*P. Gardner, in Jour. Hellenic Studies*, XXIII. 120.

**citharædus** (sith-a-rē'dus), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. *κitharḗδης*, < *κithara*, cithara, + *-αῖδος*, < *αἰδένειν*, sing: see *ode*.] A player on the cithara; especially, in *Gr. antiq.*, an epithet of Apollo in this character, represented in art as dressed in long flowing robes and leading the Muses.

**cithern**, *n.*—**Bow cithern**, a modern musical instrument combining features associated with several different types.

Its body is obscurely heart-shaped, somewhat like that of the viola d'amore, but broader and with a flat belly and back. It has a neck like the violin, but broader and with a fret-board and head like a guitar. The strings are usually four in number and tuned to correspond with the violin or its close relatives, but none of them is of gut. It is made in three or four sizes, like the usual string-



Statue of Apollo Citharædus in the Vatican, Rome.



## cithern

quartet: larger varieties are sometimes called *viola-cithern*, or *psalmodia*. In playing, the instrument is held slantingly in the lap, with a projection in the back of its head resting on a table. It is sounded by means of a bow like a violin-bow, and the tone is brilliant and powerful. In Germany it is called *streichzither*, to distinguish it from the *schlagzither* or zither proper.

**cithern** (sit'i-fid), *a.* Having the manners, dress, etc., of city life. [Colloq.]

**citoyenne** (sé-two-yen'), *n.* [F.] A female citizen or inhabitant.

For a number of years a Mrs. —, a *citoyenne* of the United States, has been closely studied by the learned, as by Prof. William James, Dr. Hodgson, and Prof. Oliver Lodge. *A. Lang*, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1900, p. 681.

**citra-** [L. *citra*, adv. and prep., on this side (of), prop. abl. fem. of *citer*, adj., hither, compar. from *ci*, this, here.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'on this side of,' and equivalent to *cis-* (which see): as in *citracaucasian*, on this side of the Caucasus; *citramontane*, on this side of the mountains (opposed to *ultramontane*, which see).

**citracetic** (sit-ra-set'ik or -sét'ik), *a.* [*citr*(ic) + *acetic*.] Related to citric and to acetic acid. — **Citracetic acid**, an uncrystallizable, tribasic acid, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, whose ethyl ester is formed together with acetonilic ester by the action of sodium on bromacetic ester.

**citral** (sit'ral), *n.* [*citr*(ic) + *-al*.] A colorless liquid aldehyde of strong lemon odor, the flavor-giving constituent of oil of lemon, of which it forms from 5 to 8 per cent.: also present in oil of limes, mandarin, orange, etc.

**citramide** (si-tram'id), *n.* [*citr*(ate) + *am*(onia) + *-ide*.] In chem., a crystalline compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on citrate of methyl, or citrate of ethyl. *Watts*, *Diet. Chem.*

**citrange** (sit'rānj), *n.* [*citr*(us) + (or) *ange*.] A hybrid fruit produced by crossing the hardy trifoliate orange (*Citrus trifoliata*) and the common sweet orange.

**citrazinic** (sit-ra-zin'ik), *a.* [*citr*(ic) + *az*(ote) + *-in* + *-ic*.] Derived from citramide. — **Citrazinic acid**, (HO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H. It is formed by the action of sulphuric acid on citramide.

**citronellal** (sit-rō-nel'al), *n.* [*citronella* + *-al*.] A substance, CH<sub>3</sub> = C(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CHO, found in citronella-oil, eucalyptus-oil, and lemon-oil. It boils at 205–208° C.

**citronellol** (sit-rō-nel'ol), *n.* An alcohol, CH<sub>3</sub> = C(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, found in its levogyrate form in rose-oil, pelargonium-oil, and geranium-oil. It is also formed by the reduction of citronellal. It boils at 117–118° C. under 17 millimeters.

**citronellone** (sit-rō-nel'on), *n.* An incorrect name for *citronellal*, given to it before its chemical nature was understood.

**citronene**. See *\*citronin*.

**citronin** (sit'ron-in), *n.* [*citron* + *-in*.] A name of several acid coal-tar colors, all of which dye wool yellow in an acid bath. Also *citronene*.

**citrophen** (sit'rō-fen), *n.* [*citr*(ic) + *phen*(yl).] The primary citrate of para-phenetidin, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. It crystallizes in prisms which are easily soluble in water and melt at 186° C. It is used in medicine as an antipyretic and antineuralgic.

**citruillin** (si-trul'in), *n.* [*citru*(llus) + *-in*.] A yellow resin derived from *Citruillus Colocynthis*: used in medicine as a purgative.

**City company**. See *\*company*.

**city-state** (sit'i-stāt), *n.* A single city which is an independent sovereign state, or a sovereign state which embraces only one town or city. The city-state was the characteristic political organization of Greek and early Italian civilization. Athens, Rome in the days of the republic, and Florence and Venice in the days of their greatness were *city-states*.

**civ**. An abbreviation (*a*) of *civic*; (*b*) of *civil*; (*c*) of *civilian*.

**civicism** (siv'i-sizm), *n.* The civic spirit or civic condition; citizenship and equal rights and duties for all, as a principle of civil organization and government.

**civicultural** (siv'i-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [L. *civis*, citizen, + *cultura*, culture, + *-al*.] Being, serving, or originating in one of those instincts which subserve less the welfare of the individual than that of a stock, community, association, or other class of animals, human or brute: government, religion, armies, and marriage are *civicultural* developments.

**Civil code, process**. See *\*code*, *\*process*. — **Civil lord**, the only civilian member of the British Board of Admiralty except the 'first lord,' who is a cabinet minister and

the responsible head, the other three being known as 'naval' lords. The civil lord is charged with the supervision of the civil affairs of the Admiralty, including the Works Department. See *admiralty*.

**Civ. Serv.** An abbreviation of *civil service*. See *civil service*, under *civil*.

**O. J. U. P.** An abbreviation of *Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*. See *chief justice*, under *justice*.

**O. J. K. B.** An abbreviation of *Chief Justice of the King's Bench*.

**O. J. Q. B.** An abbreviation of *Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench*.

**O. J. U. B.** An abbreviation of *Chief Justice of the Upper Bench*. See *Upper Bench*, under *upper*.

**ck**. A contraction of *cash*.

**cl**. An abbreviation (*a*) of *centiliter*; (*b*) of *clause*; (*c*) of *clerk*; (*d*) of *cloth* (in bookbinding); (*e*) of *clergyman*.

**O. L.** An abbreviation of *Commander of the Order of Leopold*. See *Order of Leopold*, under *order*.

**clabber**<sup>2</sup> (klab'ér), *n.* [Var. of *claver*.] Idle or noisy talk; jabber.

I could not abide their [the gypsies'] yellow faces, or their ceaseless clabber. *Barrow*, *Lavengro*, lxvii.

**claberry** (klab'ér-i), *a.* [*clabber*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + *-y*.] Muddy; full of mud: as, a *claberry* road; *claberry* shoes. [Scotch and Irish.]

**clack**, *v. i.* 8. To cluck or cackle, as a hen.

But ah! the more the white goose laid  
It clack'd and cackled louder.

*Tennyson*, *The Goose*, st. 6.

**clack**, *n.* — **Cornish clack**, a clack with two lids, the upper hinged and seated on the lower.

**clack-guard** (klak'gärd), *n.* A ring which prevents undue opening of the clack-valve.

**clack-lid** (klak'lid), *n.* The flap of a clack-valve.

**claco** (klä'kō), *n.* [Nahuatl *tlaco*, mean, half.]

The eighth part of a Spanish silver shilling.

**cladautoicous** (klad-ä-toi'kus), *a.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, branch, + *αὐτός*, self, same, + *οἶκος*, dwelling. Cf. *autocous*.] In mosses, having the male inflorescence on a special branch.

**cladiak** (klad'iak), *n.* [NL. *cladiscus*, < Gr. *κλαδίσκος*, dim. of *κλάδος*, a branch.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, one of the equal arms in the cladome of a triene. See *cladome* and *triene*.

**Cladistia** (kla-dis'ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ιστίον*, a web.] The family *Polypteridæ* considered as a suborder of ganoid fishes.

**cladoceran** (kla-dos'e-ran), *n.* [*Cladocera* + *-an*.] One of the *Cladocera*.

**Cladochytriaceæ** (klad-ō-kit-ri-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladochytrium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phycomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Cladochytrium*. The genera differ chiefly in the presence or absence of resting-spores and in their saprophytic or parasitic condition.

**Cladochytrium** (klad-ō-kit-ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Nowakowski, 1876), < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *χυρίων*, dim. of *χυρός*, a pot: see *\*chytra*.] The allusion is prob. to the pits produced on the host.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi of the family *Cladochytriaceæ*, having a well-developed mycelium in the tissues of the host and producing uniloculate zoospores, but no resting-spores, so far as is known. *Cladochytrium tenue* is parasitic upon sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*, and produces swellings on submerged parts of the plant.

**cladocopous** (kla-dok'ō-pus), *a.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *κόπη*, a handle.] Having branched posterior antennæ, as certain crustaceans.

**cladohepatic** (klad'ō-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ἥπαρ* (*hēpar*), liver, + *-ic*.] Having the liver branched or lobulated, as certain nudibranchiate mollusks.

**Cladohepatica** (klad-ō-hē-pat'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ἥπαρ* (*hēpar*), liver.] A section of nudibranchiate mollusks. They have the cerata usually on the sides of the dorsal surface and elongated or arborescent; the buccal mass strong; jaws present; and the liver usually ramified, the branches generally extending into the cerata. The section includes a number of families, among them the *Eolidiæ*, *Dendronotidæ*, *Phyllirrhoidæ*, and *Tritoniidæ*.

**cladomic** (kla-dom'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cladome.

**Cladoniaceæ** (klad'ō-ni-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladonia* + *-iceæ*.] Same as *Cladoniæ*, the proper form of the name.

**Cladophiuæ** (kla-dof-i-ū-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cladophiura* < Gr. *κλάδος*, branch, + *φίς*, snake + *οὐρά*, tail.] An order of *Stellerioidea*

## claire

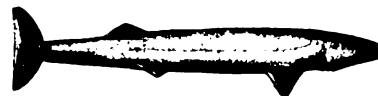
in which the vertebral ossicles articulate with one another by means of hour-glass shaped surfaces and are covered by granular deposits in the thick integument. The arms may be simple or separately branched.

**cladophiuran** (kla-dof-i-ū-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Cladophiuæ* of the *Ophiuroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cladophiuæ*. **cladophiuroid** (kla-dof-i-ū-roid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Cladophiuran; or of pertaining to the order *Cladophiuæ* of the *Ophiuroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cladophiuæ*. **cladorhabd** (klad'ō-rabd), *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a twig, + *ῥάβδος*, a rod.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a much-divided tetraaxial form derived from the caltrop.

**Cladoseleache** (klad-ō-sel'a-kē), *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a twig, + *σέλαχη*, pl. of *σέλαχος*, a shark.] A genus of primitive selachians or sharks, believed to have had an unsegmented vertebral axis, long smooth shagreen-covered body, blunt snout, two dorsal fins without spines, and strongly heterocercal tail. It has been found in the Upper Devonian rocks of Ohio.



Restoration of *Cladoseleache newberryi*, Dean. Cleveland Shale (Upper Devonian), Ohio. An anterior dorsal fin has been discovered since this illustration was made. (From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

**cladoseleachian** (klad'ō-sel-lāk'i-an), *n.* A selachian of the genus *Cladoseleache*.

**chadoselachid** (klad-ō-sel'a-kid), *n.* A selachian allied to *Cladoseleache*; a cladoseleachian.

**cladostiphonic** (klad'ō-si-fon'ik), *a.* In bot., having a tubular stele interrupted at the insertion of branches. *Jeffreys*.

**cladostyle** (klad'ō-stil), *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a twig, + *στυλος*, a pillar.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a tetraaxial spicule of many sharp-pointed branches, derived from the caltrop.

**cladotyle** (klad'ō-til), *n.* [Gr. *κλάδος*, a twig, + *τύλη*, a lump.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial form having many branches each ending in a rounded knob.

**claggum** (klag'um), *n.* [Cf. *clag*.] Toffy. [Scotch.]

**clalk** (kläk), *n.* 2. The shell of the barnacle. [Scotch.]

**claim**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* — **Continual claim**, in *Eng. law*, a formal claim made annually to lands or tenements to prevent the acquisition of title by prescription. This effect has been abolished by statute. — **Court of claims**. See *court* and *\*court*. — **Court of Private Land Claims**. See *private land claims*. — **Private land claims**. The treaties by which the United States obtained possession of the territory which now includes California, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona, provided that the United States should recognize and protect the rights of property of every kind belonging to Mexicans in the ceded territory. These rights originated from grants and cessions made by Spain to various settlers, emigrants, etc., and from grants made by Mexico after independence from Spain. By reason of this double source and of the many revolutions and counter-revolutions in Mexico, titles to land in this territory became hopelessly confused, and the United States, in order to carry out as far as possible the terms of her treaties, established in 1891, the Court of Private Land Claims. All persons claiming title to any part of the land before mentioned were entitled to present their claims to this court. The claims of such claimants are known as private land claims. — **State claim**. See *State demand*.

**clairce** (klärs), *n.* [F., < *claircer*, clarify, < *clair*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] A saturated solution of pure sugar in water, used in the process of refining sugar.

The cooled molds are then placed on a centrifugal spindle or in a centrifugal basket, and the syrup spun out. While spinning the sugar plates are washed with *clairce* — a saturated solution of pure sugar in water — and when this too is spun out the molds are removed and taken asunder. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 22,706.

**clair-de-lune** (klär-de-lün'), *n.* [F., moonlight.] A shade of color seen in the glaze of certain Chinese porcelains; a pale gray-blue or 'moonlight' white.

**claire** (klär), *n.* [F., fem. of *clair*, clear.] A reservoir of clear sea-water, protected from tidal currents, where oysters are fattened for the market or kept under observation for scientific purposes.

The experiments are made in an enclosed and tideless *claire* and have achieved a definite measure of success in demonstrating the possibility of fattening oysters to marketable condition by this means.

*Science*, Jan. 18, 1901, p. 107.

## clairolfactance

**clairolfactance** (klār-ol-fak'tans), *n.* The supposed faculty of being clairolfactant.

That the *clairolfactant* or hyperomnic soul perceives more than the *clairaudient* or *clairvoyant*.

G. S. Hall, *Adolescence*, II, 16.

**clairolfactant** (klār-ol-fak'tant), *a.* [F. *clair*, clear, + E. *olfact(ory)*, + *-ant*.] Cf. *clairvoyant*. Pertaining to or characterized by an abnormally delicate olfactory sensitivity and sensible discrimination.

**clairschach** (klār'shāch), *n.* [Also *clairseach*, *clarshech*, *clerschow*, *clersha*, *clarishoe*, *clarsach*, *clairsach*, etc., < Gael. Ir. *clairseach*.] A form of Celtic harp once used in Scotland and Ireland. N. E. D.

**clairschacher** (klār'shāch-er), *n.* One who plays upon the *clairschach*; a harper. N. E. D.

**clairvoyancy** (klār-voi'an-si), *n.* Same as *clairvoyance*.

**clairvoyantly** (klār-voi'ant-li), *adv.* As a *clairvoyant*; in the manner of a *clairvoyant*.

**clam** <sup>3</sup> (*klam*), *v. i.* [*clam* <sup>3</sup>, *n.*] To gather clams; as, to go *clamming*. [Colloq.]

**clam-hook** (klam'hūk), *n.* A short-handled fork which has strong round hooks or tines and is used to rake clams out of the mud along the shore. A similar tool with flat tines is a *clam-digger*.

**clamjamfry** (klam-jam'fri), *n.* 1. Same as *clamjamfrie*.—2. Rubbish; trumpery. Also *clam-jamphrie*.

**clammy-weed** (klam'i-wēd'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Polanisia*, especially *P. graveolens*. See *Polanisia*.

**clamp** <sup>1</sup>, *n.*—**Pedicle clamp**. See *\*clamp-forceps*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I, 253.—**Test-tube clamp**, a wooden handle, with a clamp of wood or brass by which a test-tube may be grasped: used in chemical laboratories to support such a tube over a flame while protecting the hand from heat. The clamp is sometimes made to slide up and down on a vertical rod upon a foot, with a screw arrangement by which to fix it at any desired height.

**clamp** <sup>3</sup>, *n.* 2. A clamp-shell, *Tridacna*; a *chama*.

**clamp-forceps** (klamp'fôr'seps), *n.* A clamp shaped like a forceps, with an automatic lock, used in surgical operations to compress arteries, the pedicle of a tumor, or other structures. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II, 38.

**clamp-kiln**, *n.* 2. A brick-kiln built with temporary walls which are rebuilt after each burning, the outside of the walls being plastered or daubed with clay mortar.

**clamp-shell** (klamp'shel), *n.* Same as *\*clamp* <sup>3</sup>, 2.

**clamp-tongs** (klamp'tóngs), *n.* Roofing-tongs that can be used to clamp and hold the edges of tin plates.

**clam-shell**, *n.* II. *a.* Resembling in form or appearance the shell of a clam: as, a *clam-shell* dredging-bucket; a *clam-shell* dredging-machine.

**clan**, *n.* 3. A social unit in a tribe in which descent is reckoned in the maternal line; a group of people supposed to be descended from a common ancestor, descent being reckoned in the female line. In this sense it is opposed to *gens*, the social unit in a tribe in which descent is reckoned in the paternal line.

A *clan* is an organized group of persons who reckon kinship through females from an ancestral mother, real or eponymous; it has well-defined rights and duties.

An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897-98, p. xlix.

**Totem-clan**. See *\*totem-clan*.

**clan-ancestor** (klan'ân'shent), *n.* The ancestor of a clan.

The objective cultus of Katchinas is made up of representations of these animas (breath bodies) of *clan-ancestors* by masked men, by images, by pictures, and ceremonial dramas. J. W. Fewkes, in Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, March, 1902, p. 14.

**clan-fellow** (klan'fel-ō), *n.* In *anthrop.*, a member of a clan in his relation to another member of the same clan.

**Clang affinity or relationship**, the identity of the pitch of the fundamental of one tone with that of an overtone of another tone of different clang, or the identity in pitch of two or more overtones.

**clan-horde** (klan'hörd), *n.* A horde which has gradually assumed the status of a clan by coming into clan relations with other hordes.

Finally it might be assumed that each horde in a cluster or group of hordes becomes practically a clan by retaining a majority of all members of that clan and by including with them only a few individuals of other clans, and that such *clan-hordes* presently draw together into a tribal organization. Giddings, Prin. of Sociol., p. 258.

**clank**, *v. i.* *trans.* 3. To deposit, put, place, or set down with a clanking sound.

When she brought up the tea-tray she *clanked* it on the lobby-table. Mrs. Carlyle.

II. *intrans.* 2. To move with a clanking sound.

"Not bad news, I hope?" cried Ivo, as Ascelin *clanked* into the hall. Kingsley, Hereward, xxi.

**clan-name** (klan'nām), *n.* 1. The name by which a clan is known.—2. One of a set of names belonging to a clan by which the bearer of the name is recognized as a member of the clan.

In the clan system descent was probably at first reckoned only through the female line; consequently uterine ties alone constituted kinship, the father not being regarded as related even to his own children, and not considered as a member of the family, as still amongst the Chi (Tshi) people of the Gold Coast and elsewhere. In this system all the children bear the *clan-name* transmitted through the mother, and the *clan-name* thus becomes the test of blood-relationship. Keane, Ethnol., p. 6.

**clanship**, *n.* 2. Membership in a clan.—3. The feeling or spirit of attachment and loyalty to one's clan or fraternity.

**clan-standard** (klan'stand-ard), *n.* The emblem of a clan, by the use of which the members of the clan may be recognized.

The devices are at once blood-signs, definite as the face-marks of gregarious animals, and *clan-standards*, significant as tartan or pibroch. Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 62.

**clanswoman** (klans'wūm-an), *n.* In *ethnol.*, an adult female member of a clan. Giddings, Prin. of Sociol., p. 173.

**Clasosaurus** (klā-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., said to have been formed (if so, irregularly) from Gr. *κλάω* (inf. *κλάν*), break, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A



*Clasosaurus annectens*, Marsh.  
(From "Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sciences.")

genus of dinosaurian reptiles of great size. They had an elongate and snouted skull with toothless premaxillae; teeth arranged in successional series in an alveolar groove; 80 presacral vertebrae, 9 fused sacra, and about 60 caudals; fore legs very short; hind legs very large, with massive digits; both fore and hind legs three-toed, and the fore feet with a rudimentary fourth toe. *Clasosaurus annectens*, from the Upper Cretaceous of the Rocky Mountains, attained a length of more than 30 feet.

**clapboard-gage**

(klap'bōrd-gāj), *n.* A carpenter's gage

used to measure the distance between

one line of clapboards

and the next above it. It is

adjustable to various widths

of clapboard to be exposed

to the weather.

**clap-netter**

(klap'net-er), *n.* One who

catches birds with a clap-

net. *Athenæum*, Oct. 31,

1891, p. 587.

**clapper** <sup>1</sup>, *n.* 8.

In *bot.*, the auricle in hepatics. See *auricle*, 3

(c).

**claret-cheek** (klar'et-chēk), *n.* Same as *capillary \*nevus*.

**clarinet**, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop

imitating the tone of the clarinet.

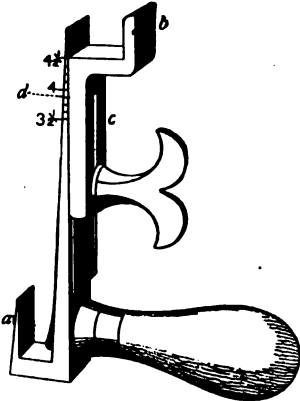
**Clark process**. See *\*process*.

**clash-gear** (klash'gēr), *n.* A form of change-

gear for motor-cars, in which the differing

speeds of the driven shaft are secured by slid-

ing or shifting tooth-wheels lengthwise on



Clapboard-gage.

*a*, abutment for clapboard in place; *b*, sliding abutment for clapboard to be placed next above; *c*, slot with set-screw to hold *b* in place; *d*, index showing width of clapboard exposed to the weather.

## class

parallel shafts until the desired pair comes into mesh. When the driving-gear is turning and the one to be driven is moving at a different rate, the engagement of the sets of teeth takes place with a jar or *clash*. Sometimes called *sliding-gear transmission*.

**clashy** (klash'i), *a.* [*clash* + *-y*.] 1. Wet and disagreeable with drenching dashes of rain: applied to the weather: as, a *clashy* day.—2. Given to gossiping and tale-telling. [Dialectal in both senses.]

**clasmatocyte** (klas-mat'ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κλάσμα* (-r-), a fragment, a morsel, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A large branching cell resembling a mast-cell, but containing no basophilic granules. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1046.

**clasmatosis** (klas-mat'ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάσμα* (-r-), a fragment, a morsel, + *-osis*.] The process of breaking up into small fragments: applied to cell changes. C. S. Minot, in *Science*, March 29, 1901, p. 492.

**clasp**, *v. t.* 3. To attach holdfasts of metal to the outer edges of (a book-cover) to prevent its yawning or warping.

**clasp**, *n.*, 1. (c) The riveted shackle of a hemp or wire rope.

4. In the British army, a narrow flat bar of metal forming part of a military decoration, and bearing the name of some action at which the bearer was present.

For his [Earl Roberts's] services in the Mutiny war he was seven times mentioned in despatches, received the medal with three *clasps*, the Victoria Cross, and on his promotion to captain in October, 1890, a brevet majority. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII, 263.

**Vachette clasp**, a small piece of wire with curved pointed ends for clamping the edges of the wall of a horse's hoof together in cases of cracked hoof.

**clasper**, *n.* (c) The operator who makes clasps or attaches them to books or other articles.—**Frontal clasper**, a name applied to a peculiar appendage found on the head of the male chimaera. Also *frontal spine*. Parker and Haswell, *Zoology*, I, 175.

**clasp-nut** (klāsp'nūt), *n.* A split nut which can be opened or closed to permit of its engaging or disengaging a screw at any point of its travel. Such a nut is commonly used to operate the carriage of an engine-lathe when cutting a thread. Sometimes called *clasp-nut* and *clip-nut*.

**class**, *n.* 7. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see *\*rock*), the highest division. All igneous-rock magmas are divided into 5 classes, according to the proportions of silic and femic constituents. The silic minerals are quartz, feldspar, leucite, nephelite, sodalite, corundum, and zircon; the femic minerals are all other minerals except the aluminous ferromagnesian ones. These minerals are calculated from the chemical composition of each rock. The 5 classes are called *peralane*, *dosalane*, *salfemane*, *dafemane*, and *perfemane*.

8. (a) In *shipbuilding*, the indication of the character, style of construction, and quality of workmanship and outfit of a merchant vessel, as determined by the rules and inspection of a registration society. The class to which a vessel is assigned is indicated in the register of each society by a conventional character such as 100A, 90A, etc. See *A*, 2 (f). (b) The indication of the size and power of any given type of war-ship: as, a *first-class* battle-ship, a *first*, *second*, or *third-class* cruiser, etc.—9. In *crystallog.*, one of the thirty-two groups in which crystals are divided in accordance with the special type of symmetry which characterizes them. See *\*symmetry*.

—**Age class**, in *forestry*, all the trees in a stand of which the ages are within given limits.—**Crown class**, in *forestry*, all the trees in a stand which occupy a similar position in the crown cover. Dominant, intermediate, overtopped, and suppressed trees each constitute a crown class.—**Diameter class**, in *forestry*, all the trees in a stand whose diameters are within prescribed limits.—**Form class**, in *forestry*, all the trees in a stand so similar in form that the same form factor is applicable in determining their actual volume.—**Height class**, in *forestry*, all the trees in a stand whose heights are within prescribed limits.—**Locality class**, in *forestry*, all localities with similar forest-producing power.—**Personality classes**, classes in the social population distinguished by differences of mental and moral endowment: in particular, the men of genius and talent, the normally endowed, and the mentally and morally defective. Giddings, Prin. of Sociol., p. 125.—**Social classes**, classes in the social population distinguished by differences of social instinct or feeling: they include the altruistic or philanthropic, the merely non-social or indifferent, the dependent or pauperized, and the anti-social or criminal classes. Giddings, Prin. of Sociol., p. 123.—**Stand class**, in *forestry*, all stands of similar density, height, and volume for a given age or diameter and a given locality class. The index stand may constitute the first *stand class*.—**Tree class**, in *forestry*, all trees of approximately the same size. The following tree classes are distinguished: *seedling*, *shoot*, *small sapling*, *large sapling*, *small pole*, *large pole*, *standard*, *veteran*.—**Vitality classes**, classes in the social population distinguished by different degrees of vitality, as shown in birth-rates, death-rates, and longevity. Giddings, Prin. of Sociol., p. 126.

## class

**class**, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **3.** In *shipbuilding*, to assign to a class of a registration society, such as Lloyd's: said of a merchant vessel. A vessel not *classed* is one which has not been inspected and assigned a class by any registration society, or the classification of which has been refused for some reason, not necessarily involving deterioration or inferior quality.

**II.** *intrans.* **2.** To be assigned to a class. See \***I.**, **3.**

**class**. An abbreviation (a) of *classic* or *classical*; (b) of *classification*.

**class-consciousness** (klās-kon'shūs-nes), *n.* The feeling and perception of unity which pervade any social class and include a sense of common nature, identity of interests, and similarity of manners.

**classer** (klās'ēr), *n.* [*class* + *-er*]. One who classifies or sorts according to certain qualities or characteristics: as, a *classer* of wool or cotton.

**classiary** (klās'i-ā-ri), *a.* [*L. classiarius*, < *classis*, a fleet: see *class*]. Of or pertaining to the fleet or navy, its personnel, or its exploits.

A gallery was opened . . . for the display of inscriptions mentioning officers and men of the Roman "Channel Squadron," *classiary* tiles . . . bearing the stamp CL B.R. and a votive offering. *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, 1891, p. 290.

**Classic landscape**. See \**landscape*.

**classical**, *a.* **6.** In *music*, belonging or pertaining to a style of composition in which regularity of form is conspicuous, particularly to the style developed in the latter part of the eighteenth century: opposed to *romantic*. Thus Haydn's music is *classical*, while Schumann's is mostly *romantic*. The term is also loosely used of all music that is elaborate, difficult, or abstruse: opposed to *popular*.—**Classical school**, in *music*, the group of composers who, from Haydn onward, emphasized orderliness of form rather than richness of emotional content: opposed to the *romantic school* (which see, under *romantic*).

**classicalize** (klās'i-kal-iz), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *classicalized*; ppr. *classicalizing*. [*classical* + *-ize*]. To conform, or cause to conform, to classical usages: as, to *classicalize* the modern spelling of Greek and Roman names.

**classicism**, *n.* **3.** Classical scholarship or learning.

So far as all the *classicism* then attainable was concerned, Shakespeare got it as cheap as Goethe did, who always bought it ready made.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 188.

**classicistic** (klās-i-sis'tik), *a.* Conformed to or characterized by *classicism*: as, the *classicistic* drama; the *classicistic* period of architecture.

**classifiant** (klās-i-fi'ant), *a.* Same as *classific*.

**3.—Classifiant concept**. Same as *classific concept*.

**classifically** (klās-i-sif'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a classifier: as, a word used *classifically*.

**classification**, *n.* **2.** In *shipbuilding*, the assignment to and arrangement of merchant vessels in classes by registration societies. See \**class*, *n.*, **3.**—**Synpodial classification**, classification based on the successive branchings of phenomena: classification growing out of differentiation in various directions, in contrast to hierarchical classifications, which recognize only one straight line of succession or progress.

**classifier**, *n.* **4.** In *ore concentration* and *mill-ing*, an apparatus for subdividing ore-pulp, according to the size and density of the mineral articles, in moving currents.

**class-marriage** (klās-mar'āj), *n.* In *ethnol.*, a system of marriage in which a person of one class is restricted in the choice of his or her mate to a definite class of individuals. *Keane*, *Man Past and Present*, p. 153.

**class-number** (klās-num'bēr), *n.* In *library-cataloguing*, the number, or number and letter, which shows the class (as literature, history, philosophy, or science) to which a book belongs or the subject of which it treats. It is usually followed by other figures which indicate the particular division, subdivision, or section of the subject treated, and the number of the book.

**Olaetoroporum** (klās'tēr-ō-spō-ri-um), *n.* [*N.L.* (Schweinitz, 1831), < *Gr. olaetōr*, broken, + *σπορά*, seed (see *spore*). The allusion is to the manner in which conidiophores break up.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi characterized by dark-colored hyphae and conidiophores which bear brownish, three- (or more) celled cylindrical or spindle-shaped conidia. *C. Amygdalearum* is parasitic on the leaves of the peach, plum, cherry, etc., in Europe.

**clastic**, *a.* **II.** *n. pl.* In *petrog.*, sedimentary rocks composed of fragments of older rocks.

This main structural feature, supported by the evidence afforded by the intrusive character of the contact between the crystallines and the *clastics*, by the marmorization and

deformation of the adjacent country rock, and by the occurrence of an unusually complete series of typical contact-metamorphic minerals, is conclusive as to the part this intrusive mass has played in the history of the region.

*Econ. Geol.*, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 38.

**clastogene** (klās'tō-jēn), *a.* [*Gr. κλαστός*, broken, + *γενος*, kind (see *genus*).] In *petrog.*, a term used by Renevier (1881) for coarsely clastic rocks, such as conglomerates and breccias.

**Clathraceae** (klath-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Clathrus* + *-aceae*.] A family of fungi of the order *Phallales*, named from the genus *Clathrus*: characterized by having the receptacle latticed or irregularly branched and inclosing the gleba.

**Clathraria** (klath-rā'ri-ā), *n.* [*N.L.* (Stokes and Webb, 1824), < *L. clathri*, lattice: see *clathrate*.] A genus name formerly given to fossil trunks with clathrate markings.

**clathrarian** (klath-rā'ri-an), *a.* [*Clathraria* + *-an*]. Of the nature of *Clathraria* (that is, of clathrate fossil trunks).

**Clathrina** (klath-rī'nā), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. clathri*, lattice, + *-ina*]. The typical genus of the family *Clathrinidae*. *Gray*, 1867.

**Clathrinidae** (klath-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Clathrina* + *-idae*.] A family of homoculous sponges, of the class *Calcarea*. They have the form reticulate, triradiate systems always present and equilateral, the monaxons present or absent, and the collar-cells with the nucleus at the base. The family contains the genera *Clathrina*, *Acanthra*, and *Dendya*.

**Clathrodictyon** (klath-rō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. clathri*, *Gr. κλίθρα*, lattice, + *Gr. δίκτυον*, net.] A genus of massive hydrocoralines which grew in extensive reefs in the seas of Silurian and Devonian times. In structure they were composed of successive fine laminae with radial pillars between.

**clatter**, *n.* **3.** A heap of loose boulders or broken rocks. Compare *clutter*.

Under shelter of the biggest rocks in the whole *clatter* . . . the word is good Moorland English for a mass of loose, weathered boulders on the skyline summit of a saddle-back ridge. *Pall Mall Gazette*, July 28, 1882.

**4.** Noisy gabble or talk; confused din of many jabbering tongues.

By degrees, as the hour grew later, and the barrel [of beer] less heavy, the conversation changed into one universal *clatter*. *Bulwer*, *Disowned*, II.

**clatter-bones** (klāt'ēr-bōns), *n. pl.* Same as *bone*, *n.*, **6** (c), and *clapper*, *1* (f).

**claudication**, *n.*—**Intermittent claudication**, a limp which occurs suddenly while one is walking and disappears with rest: it is caused by defective circulation in the extremities, due usually to arteriosclerosis, and may terminate in gangrene of the limb. Also called *intermittent limping*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V, 104.

**claus** (klous), *n.* [Named from R. J. E. Clausius (1822-88), a German physicist. Clausius is a Latinized form of G. Claus, Klaus, ult. < L. Nicolaus (see *Santa Claus*).] In *physics*, a name proposed for the unit of entropy when the joule is the unit of energy.

**clause**, *n.*—**Memorandum clause**, in *marine insurance*, a clause added to an insurance policy which exempts the underwriters from risk as to goods of a peculiarly perishable nature and from minor damages.—**Overreaching clause**, in a resettlement, a clause which saves the powers of sale and leasing annexed to the estate for life created by the original settlement, when it is desired to give the tenant for life the same estate and powers under the resettlement. *Bouvier*, *Law Dict.*—**Penal clause**, in *law*: (a) That part of a statute which provides for punishment for its violation. (b) That part of a bond which defines the amount of the penalty.

**Clausius cycle**. See \**cycle*.

**claustration** (klās-trā'shōn), *n.* [*N.L. claustratio*, < *L. claustrum*, cloister.] Confinement in a cloister.

**Clavariaceae** (klā-vā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Clavaria* + *-aceae*.] Same as *Clavariet*, and now the regular form.

**clavelization** (klav-e-li-zā'shōn), *n.* [*F. clavelisation*, < *clavelée* or *claveau*, sheep-pox, < *ML. \*clavellus*, dim. of *L. clavus*, a nail, also a tumor or diseased part on sheep or other animals: see *clavus*, *clavet*.] Inoculation with the virus of sheep-pox.

**clavicitherium** (klav-i-sith'ēr-n), *n.* Same as *clavicitherium*.

And wanteth there grace of lute or *clavicitherium*, ye shall say to confirm him who singeth.

*Browning*, *Heretics* Tragedy, st. II. (prose direction).

**clavicle**, *n.* **3.** The columella of a univalve shell.—**4.** In *ichth.*, usually the largest bone

## clay

of the shoulder-girdle.—The supraclavicle, when present, is attached to its upper end, and the coracoid elements are attached to its posterior surface. It borders the gill-opening behind.

**Clavicula anterior**, in *ichth.*, the clavicle: a bone of the shoulder-girdle, bordering the gill-opening behind: doubtless not a homologue of the bone so called in mammals.—**Clavicula posterior**, in *ichth.*, the lower of the two bones which support the actinoptera; the hypercoracoid.

**claviculohumeral** (kla-vik'ū-lō-hū'mē-ral), *a.* In *anat.*, relating to both the clavicle and the humerus.

**clavier**, *n.* **4.** A dumb keyboard made for finger-gymnastics, as the *Virgil clavier*.

**clavierist** (kla-vēr'ist), *n.* A player on a clavier. *N. E. D.*

**claviole** (klav'i-ōl), *n.* [Also *claviole*; < *claviole* + *viol*.] A musical instrument invented by Dr. Hawkins of Bordentown, New Jersey, in 1802. It had strings and a keyboard like an upright pianoforte, but by a roller mechanism it produced sustained tones by friction instead of by the blows of hammers.

**clavipectoral** (klav-i-pek'tō-ral), *a.* [*L. clavis*, representing *N.L. clavicula*, clavicle, + *pectus*, breast, thorax.] Relating to both the clavicle and the thorax.

**clavium** (klāv'izm), *n.* [*N.L. \*clavismus* (It. *clavismo*), < *L. clavus*, a nail.] A nail-like appearance, as of an excrescence. Same as *ergotism*, *1*, *2*.

**Clavulina** (klav-ū-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *clavula*, *2* (b), + *-ina*]. A group of hadromerine monaxonidan sponges having monactinal megascleres.

**Clavulinae**, *n. pl.* Same as *Clavulina*.

**clavus**, *n.* **3.** In *pathol.*: (b) A corn. (c) A nail-shaped excrescence.—**4.** In *entom.*: (b) The club of the antenna. (c) The knob at the end of the stigmal or radial rein of a chalcidid or proctotrypid hymenopterous parasite.—**Clavus hystericus**, an acute localized boring pain in the head sometimes complained of by the hysterical.

**claw**, *n.*—**Extensor of the claw**, in *entom.*, a muscle peculiar to the terminal sclerite of the foot. It occupies a superior position and in operation extends the claw.—**Flexor of the claw**, in *entom.*, a muscle peculiar to the terminal sclerite of the foot. It occupies the upper and under surface of the posterior part of the sclerite and flexes the claw in contraction.

**claw**, *v. i.*—**To claw to windward** (*naut.*), to work a vessel to windward.

**claw-clutch** (klāv'kluch), *n.* A device for coupling shafts which require instant connection or separation. It is somewhat similar in outline to a flange-coupling, but, instead of the abutting faces being plain, projections or claws are cast on each face and engage in corresponding recesses in the face opposite. The claws usually number 2 or 4. The clutch is thrust in and out of gear through a pin or fork which works in a groove turned in the circumference of a boss cast on one coupling.

**claw-coupling** (klāv'kup'ling), *n.* Same as \**claw-clutch*.

**claw-footed** (klāv'fūt-ed), *a.* Same as *claw-foot*.

**claw-lever** (klāv'lev'ēr), *n.* A lever which forks or divides like the claw of a hammer, so as to get on both sides of the article to be lifted. *Nasmith*, *Cotton Spinning*, p. 266.

**claw-nut** (klāv'nūt), *n.* The split nut which engages the lead-screw on a screw-cutting lathe.

**claw-tool** (klāv'tōl), *n.* A saddler's tool, fitted to a handle, used for drawing tacks.

**clay**, *n.*—**Abyssal** or **abyssal clay**. See \**abyssal*.

—**Arca clay**, one of the series of clay deposits laid down during the Pleistocene or Ice age in Scandinavia and Finland: so named from the presence of pelecypod mollusks of the genus *Arca*. At the bottom of these deposits is the Yoldia clay, above which comes the Arca clay, followed by the Mytilus and the Cardium clays. In the Arca clay Brögger finds that the shells of the lowest part are chiefly arctic, while in the upper part there is an advent of southern forms, indicating increasing warmth of the seas.—**Astringent clay**, a clay which usually contains alum.

Where these porous sands and gravels lie upon the impervious chocolate-colored and *astringent* clays, the conditions are highly favorable for yielding large volumes of water.

*R. D. Salisbury*, *Geol. Survey of New Jersey*, 1900, p. xvii.

**Atherfield clay** [*Atherfield* Point, a cape on the south coast of the Isle of Wight], a deposit of clays in the stratigraphic rock section of the Cretaceous formation of the Isle of Wight. It rests on the Wealden formation.—**Ball clay**, white-burning plastic sedimentary clay, used chiefly in the manufacture of the fine grades of pottery which have a white body. *Geol. Survey of New Jersey*, 1904, p. 214.

—**Barton clay**. See *Bartonian* group.—**Blue clay**, deep-sea mud.—**Bradford clay**, in the Jurassic system of England, a local subdivision of the Bathonian or upper part of the Lower Oolite. It lies above the ragstones and below the cornbrash, at the base of a series of clays and limestones, the latter called *forest-marble*.—**Cardium clay**. See *cardium*.—**Clay-faced paper**. See \**paper*.

—**Clay-surface process**, in *photog.*, a process for quickly preparing line-printing blocks. Sheet-metal is coated with a composition of pipe- or china-clay, after which a drawing is made through the clay to the surface of the metal with hooked tools. A stereotype of the plate is then made which furnishes the block for the press.

## clay

—**Damp-clay process.** Same as *Prosser's process*.  
**—Egyptianized clay.** See *\*Egyptianize*.—**Erie clay,** in *geol.*, a series of unstratified clays of pleistocene age in the Lake Erie region. They lie on the glacial till and contain small scattered scratched boulders. The deposit is regarded as made by subglacial streams after their escape from the ice and by discharged water during the general melting of the ice-sheet.—**Fairlight clays,** in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Wealden Cretaceous series in Sussex and Kent, England.—**Fatty clay,** a soft and unctuous clay rich in kaolin and poor in sand.—**Glen Rose clay,** in *geol.*, a division of the lower Cretaceous rocks in Texas.—**Grinstead clay,** in *geol.*, a division of the Wealden Cretaceous rocks in Sussex and Kent, England.—**Hessle clay,** a local name for the upper boulder-clay at Hessle, England. *Geikie*, *The Great Ice Age*, p. 358.—**Joint clay,** in *geol.*, a name sometimes applied to those clays which on exposure develop marked systems of joints.—**Kimmeridge clay,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Jurassic system in England. It attains a thickness of 600 feet, is underlain by the Coral Rag, overlain by the Portland Sands, and constitutes the lower part of the Upper or Portland Oolites.—**Raritan clay,** in *geol.*, the clays of the Raritan formation in the Atlantic coast region of North America. They are of light color and arenaceous. See *Raritan formation*.—**Red clay,** an extremely fine reddish-brown mud which covers the ocean-bottom at depths below 2,000 fathoms. It results from the decomposition of pumice and fine volcanic dust, and sometimes contains *Foraminifera* and *Radiolaria*.—**Sageen clay,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene series in Canada. It is regarded by Canadian geologists as probably equivalent to the Upper Leda-clay.—**Speeton clay,** in *geol.*, a deposit of argillaceous strata on the Yorkshire coast which has been shown by its fossils to be continuous from the Kimmeridge clay of the Upper Jurassic to the top of the Lower Cretaceous or even into the Upper Cretaceous series.—**Wainut clay,** in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Cretaceous of Texas.—**Weathered clay,** clay rendered friable by exposure to the air in order that it may be more easily worked with water.—**Yoldia clay,** in *geol.*, a division of the Pleistocene deposits of Norway. It contains a shallow water fauna now submerged to great depths in the Norwegian seas and indicating a depression of the land of not less than 9,000 feet.  
**clay-burning** (klā'ber'ning), *n.* In *agri.*, the roasting of clay for use in ameliorating the soil, practised in parts of Great Britain. The stiff subsoil is dug up, mingled with waste fuels, and burnt like charcoal. The resulting ashes, if the burning is not excessive, are said to benefit some classes of soils, both mechanically and chemically.  
**clay-dike** (klā-dik'), *n.* A name given by Scottish coal-miners to a buried stream-course filled with clay, sand, and gravel, which traverses coal strata. *J. Geikie*, *The Great Ice Age*, p. 114.  
**clay-dog** (klā-dog'), *n.* See *clay-stone*.  
 In the vicinity of Pleasant Plains, seven miles or so south of Morristown, the low plain (about 230 feet) is covered to a considerable depth with similar laminated clay, equally rich in concretions, which are locally known as "clay-stones," "clay-dogs," "stone-dogs," &c.  
*R. D. Salisbury*, *Geol. Survey of New Jersey*, 1892, p. 138.  
**clay-eater** (klā'ē'tēr), *n.* A person who is in the habit of eating or chewing clay. This habit prevails among primitive tribes and degraded people in many parts of the world, particularly among the Indian tribes of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, and among some 'poor whites' in the southern United States.  
**clearing-iron** (klā'ing-i'ēr), *n.* Same as *clearing-bar*.  
**claypan** (klā'pan), *n.* In *geol.*, a shallow, saucer-like depression with a bottom of clay: a feature of the dry interior of Australia. *Smithsonian Rep.* 1896, p. 253.  
**clay-press** (klā'pres), *n.* In *ceram.*, a machine which consists of a screw that connects with a series of horizontal trays or plates, between which canvas bags containing the prepared clay or slip are placed and the surplus moisture is expelled by pressure. Also called *screw-press*.  
**claystone-porphry** (klā'stōn-pōr'fi-ri), *n.* In *petrol.*, a porphry whose ground-mass has been somewhat altered to kaolin.  
**Clayton gas.** See *\*gas*.  
**Clayton's apparatus.** See *\*apparatus*.  
**cleading**, *n.*, 4. (b) The wood composing the box of a mine-car. (c) The wooden portion of a rope-drum on which the rope is coiled.  
**clean**, *a.* 13. In good or wholesome condition: said of fishes which have neither recently spawned nor are about to spawn and are fit for food.—14. Unfeathered: said of pigeons which have no feathers on the feet, in distinction from those which are muffed, or have feathered feet.—15. *Naut.*: (a) said of a ship's form when it has acute or fine tapering lines: as, a *clean* entrance; a *clean* run. (b) Free from obstruction, as a coast, harbor, etc.—**Clean cutting, scrap.** See *\*cutting*, etc.—**Clean ship.** (a) A vessel without cargo. (b) A whaler without oil on board. (c) A ship in good condition; a *cleanly* vessel.—**Clean off the reel,** sailing so fast as to pull the log-line off the reel without the necessity of feeding it to the chip-log.  
**clean**, *v. t.* 3. In *agri.*, to clear (land) of weeds.  
 Now, the way in which farmers *clean* their land is by ploughing it up. *R. H. Wallace*, *Agriculture*, p. 142.

To clean the board, to take or win everything; make a clean sweep.

**cleaner**, *n.* (d) A special preparation, either saponaceous, ethereal, or both, used for removing grease-spots, ink-stains, etc., from fabrics. (e) A device for automatically cleaning scum or floating matter from the surface of water in a boiler and depositing it in a separator or settling-chamber located on top of the boiler. It consists of a skimmer in the boiler, to which is attached a vertical pipe which discharges into the settling-chamber near its top. From a point at the other side of the settling-chamber a return-pipe leads into the boiler, discharging somewhat below the water-level.

**cleaning**, *n.* 3. In *forestry*, a thinning made in a stand which has not reached the small-pole stage. Its main object is to remove trees of undesirable form and species. See *\*thinning*.  
**cleaning-cloth** (klā'ning-klōth), *n.* A cloth used for cleaning; specifically, a cotton fabric of coarse spongy texture, woven by the aid of two needle-bars.

**cleaning-doctor** (klā'ning-dok'tor), *n.* Same as *color-doctor*.

**cleaning-drum** (klā'ning-drum), *n.* Same as *\*wash-drum*. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 27, 1904, p. 23534.

**cleaning-foot** (klā'ning-fūt), *n.* In certain of the *Crustacea*, the appendage on the basal joint of the exopodite, which serves to dislodge foreign bodies from the branchial chamber.

**cleaning-pit** (klā'ning-pit), *n.* A pit over which locomotives are run for the purpose of cleaning the ash-pans and fires. Similar pits are used for cleaning and repairing the motors of electric cars.

**clean-out** (klān'out), *n.* In *plumbing*, a metal cylinder with a removable cap calked to a waste- or drain-pipe to facilitate its being cleaned out when stopped: as, a brass *clean-out*.

**cleansing** (klen'zing), *n.* [ME. *clensing*, < AS. *clānsung*, < *clānsian*, cleanse: see *cleanse*.] 1. The act of making clean; cleaning; purification.—2. That which is removed in cleaning; dirt or refuse removed; specifically, the placenta or afterbirth: usually applied to animals.  
**clean-skins** (klān'skinz), *n. pl.* See *skin*.

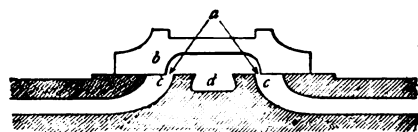
**clean-up**, *n.*—**Clean-up barrel,** in *gold-milling*, a revolving iron drum containing iron balls and mercury for grinding and amalgamating rich products requiring such treatment and coming from the periodic cleaning up of the stamp-mill.—**Clean-up pan,** in *gold-milling*, a cast-iron grinding and amalgamating apparatus for treating products from clean-up operations.

**clear**, *I. a.*—**Clear day,** a day marked by the absence of rain and clouds; as used technically by the United States Weather Bureau, a day in which the average obscuration, between sunrise and sunset, is  $\frac{1}{2}$  or less.—**Clear length,** in *forestry*, that portion of the stem which is free from branches. In forest measurements the meaning of the term varies with the species measured and the purpose of the measurements: for example, in some cases it is used to designate that portion of the stem which is free from dead branches or from growing ones of a given size.—**Clear sky.** See *\*clear day*.—**Clear trunk.** Same as *\*clear length*.—**Half clear,** partly depolished: said of glass.

**II. n.** 4. In *bot.*, an open space.  
**clearance**, *n.* 5. A piece of land which has been cleared for cultivation or for building; a clearing.—6. In *railroading*: (a) A difference between the track-gage and the gage of the exterior surface of the wheel-flanges, designed to allow a certain amount of play between the flanges and the rails. (b) At a crossing or frog, the clear space left between cross-rails and the frog and guard-rail for the free passage of the flanges of the wheels. (c) The clear space between the sides and top of a tunnel or bridge and the outside dimensions of the largest car passing through it.—7. In *steam-engines*, the volume or entire space below the valve-face which is filled with steam at the beginning of a stroke, including the space between piston and cylinder-head and the volume of the steam-ducts to the valve-seat.—8. The settlement or payment of a debt; the passing of checks and drafts through the clearing-house for their settlement.

Many millions in value of such bills are weekly cleared through the London bankers, and these *clearances* represent a large . . . amount of these commercial instruments. *J. T. Rogers*, *Polit. Econ.*, xl.

**Inside clearance,** in the slide-valve of a steam-engine, a space between the inner or exhaust edge of the valve



Inside Clearance.  
 a, clearance; b, slide-valve; c, c, steam-ports; d, exhaust-port.

## cleavage-product

and the inner edge of the port opening when the valve stands in its central position. Both ends of the cylinder will then be in communication with the exhaust-outlet, each by the amount of this clearance. It is given in high-speed engines to secure free escape of exhaust-steam, but is incompatible with economical working with a high degree of expansion or early cut-off.

**clearance-car** (klēr'ans-kār), *n.* A flat-car on which is erected a light frame of the same cross-section as the cars to be used on a new road; it is employed to find out if there is ample clearance through bridges, etc. See *\*clearance*, 6 (c).

**clearance-point** (klēr'ans-point), *n.* In *rail-roading*, the point at a siding where the siding-track is sufficiently far from the line-track to allow a train upon the one to clear or pass a car standing on the other. See *switch*.

**clearance-steam** (klēr'ans-stēm), *n.* The steam which fills the clearance-space of a steam cylinder, between the head of the piston and the under surface of the distributing-valve.

**clearer**, *n.* 3. On a wool- or cotton-carding machine, a small roller or cylinder for working the stock. *Nasmyth*, *Cotton Spinning*, p. 101.

**Self-stripping clearer**, a device which removes the loose fibers from the top draft-rollers of cotton-spinning and -combing machines, and which automatically clears itself of such fibers.

**clearer-brush** (klēr'er-brush), *n.* A bristle brush, on a cotton-cop winding machine, for clearing the yarn from loose fibers, leaves, etc. *R. Marsden*, *Cotton Weaving*, p. 257.

**clearing-doctor** (klēr'ing-dok'tor), *n.* Same as *color-doctor*.

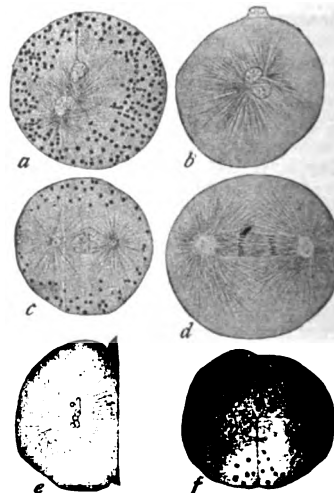
**clearing-hole** (klēr'ing-hōl), *n.* A hole made to its full nominal diameter, so that a bolt or shaft of the same diameter can pass through it, but will fit closely: used in opposition to *tap-sized hole* or *tapping-hole*.

**clearing-house**, *n.*—**Clearing-house certificate**, a certificate of deposit issued by a clearing-house. Such certificates are negotiable only between banks which are members of the clearing-house association. Under special circumstances similar certificates have been issued by the clearing-house on the deposit of securities instead of specie.

**clear-skins** (klēr'skinz), *n. pl.* Same as *clean-skins* (which see, under *skin*).

**clearstory**, *n.*—**Clearstory window**, a window of a clearstory; that is, a window in the wall above the nave-arcade and the aisle-roof. In large Gothic churches the principal light is through the clearstory windows.

**Cleavage electricity.** See *\*electricity*.—**Cleavage lines of the skin**, lines along which the skin more easily tears, owing to the arrangement of bundles of fibrous tissue in the corium.—**Cleavage nucleus**, in *embryol.*, the nucleus which results from the union of the male and female pronuclei, before the division of the egg into two blastomeres.—**Strain-slip cleavage**, a cleavage in rocks, usually associated with fine crumpling and produced when a shearing-strain overcomes the cohesion. *Geikie*, *Text-book of Geol.*, p. 681.



Fertilization in an annelid (armed Gephyrean), *Thalassoma* [Griffin].

a, approach of the egg-nucleus and sperm-nucleus, the latter accompanied by the sperm-amphaster; b, union of the nuclei to form cleavage-nucleus; c, prophase of cleavage-spindle; d, anaphase of the same, centrosome divided; e, nuclear reconstitution and formation of the daughter-amphasters for the second cleavage; f, two-cell stage. Magnified. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

**cleavage-product** (klē'vāj-prod'ukt), *n.* A compound formed by the decomposition of a more complex substance. The action is usually, but not always, hydrolytic and may be caused by water, acids or alkalies, enzymes, micro-organisms, etc. Thus, when albumin is treated with baryta water it yields, as cleavage-products, ammonia, carbon dioxide, oxalic acid, pyrrol, leucine, tyrosine, aspartic acid, etc.



## cleavage-spindle

**cleavage-spindle** (klé'vāj-spín'dl), *n.* In *embryol.* and *cytol.*, the karyokinetic spindle of a dividing cleavage-cell, or blastomere, during the early development of the ovum.

**cleave**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* 4. In *agri.*, to replot (old ridges) in such a manner as to divide each in the middle. See *\*clearing*. Also *split*. [Great Britain.]

**cleave**<sup>2</sup> (klév), *n.* In *mining*, a subdivision of a bed, usually of iron ore; a bench. [Scotch.]

**cleave**<sup>3</sup> (klév), *n.* [Ir. *cliabh* (pron. klé'av), OIr. *cliab*, Gael. *cliabh*, a basket; akin to Ir. Gael. *cliath*, a hurdle.] A basket or basketful; as a cleave of potatoes, or of turf. [Irish.]

Now Sir Condy . . . sent out for a couple of cleaves-full of the sods of his farm.

Miss Edgeworth, *Castle Rackrent*, p. 49.

**cleavers**, *n.*, 1. (b) Any plant of the genus *Galium*, such as bedstraw, goose-grass, etc., the numerous species being distinguished by appropriate qualifying names. Of native American species, *G. circæziana* is called *cross-cleavers* from the cross-like arrangement of the four leaves of the whorls. The dyer's-cleavers is *G. tinctorium*, also called *wild madder*.

**cleaverwort** (klé'vēr-wért), *n.* Same as *\*cleavers*.

**cleaving** (klé'ving), *n.* In *agri.*, a method of plowing over old ridges or 'lands,' in which each ridge is divided in the middle, the furrow-slices being turned in opposite directions. Either two narrow ridges are thus formed of one old one, or each half, with half of the next, forms a new ridge with its crown in place of the former water-furrow. In the latter case, the method is called *crown and furrow plowing*. Also *splitting*. [Great Britain.]

**cleekie**, *n.* See *\*cleikie*.

**cleekman**, *n.* See *\*cleikman*.

**cleft**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—**Hyomandibular cleft**, in *embryol.* and *anat.*, the branchial cleft between the mandibular and hyoid arches in embryo vertebrates and in adult fishes.—**Posthyoid cleft**, in *embryol.* and *anat.*, the branchial cleft between the hyoid and first branchial arches in embryo vertebrates and in adult fishes.

**cleft**<sup>2</sup>, *p. a.*—**Cleft hand**, a congenital malformation of the hand in which the division between the fingers is prolonged into the metacarpus.

**cleik**, *n.*, 1. (b) In *mining*, a hook. In former times the baskets of coal were attached to the hoisting-rope by a cleik, a term which was extended to mean the whole organization for raising the coal; thus, 'stegging the cleik' meant stopping the output of coal.—**Driving-cleik**. See *\*driving-cleik*.—**Putting-cleik**. See *\*putting-cleik*. [Scotch.]

**cleik-coal** (klék'kól), *n.* Coal as it comes from the pit. [Scotch.]

**cleikie**, *cleekie* (klék'ki), *n.* Same as *\*cleikman*.

**cleikman**, **cleekman** (kléks'man), *n.*; pl. *cleiksmen*, *cleeksmen* (-men). In former times, the person who unhooked the baskets of coal at the pit-head. Also *cleikie*. [Scotch.]

**Oleithrum**, *n.* See *\*clithrum*.

**clematine**, *n.* 2. In *color-chem.*, a basic coal-tar color of the azonium chlorid type. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a reddish violet.

**clematitin** (klem-a-ti'tin), *n.* [*Clematitis* + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A little-known compound found in the snakeweed of Virginia and Texas, *Aristolochia Clematitis*. It is supposed to be identical with the alkaloid aristolochine or serpentarine found in other plants of this family.

**cleme**<sup>2</sup> (klém), *n.* [Gr. *κλῆμα*, a twig, < *κλᾶν*, break. Cf. *clon*, from the same source.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a hexactine rod bearing alternate barbs on the opposite sides.

**clementine**<sup>2</sup> (klem'en-tin), *n.* [Appar. < *Clément*, a French surname (f), + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *methylene-violet*.

**clench-cutter** (klench'kut'ér), *n.* A blacksmith's instrument for cutting the clenches on the nails of a horse's shoe previous to removing it from his foot. It is a small wedge-shaped piece of steel with a metal handle. Also *clinch-cutter*.

**clench-machine** (klench'ma-shén'), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for nailing shoes with a bent wire or clench; a sole-fastening machine. The machine takes the wire from a reel, corrugates it or forms it into a fastening, and bends back or clenches the ends in the sole.

**clenliness**, **clenly**, **clenz**, *n.* Simplified spellings of *cleanliness*, etc.

**Oleopatra's needle**. See *obelisk*, 1.

**Olepsydrops** (klep-si'drops), *n.* [Gr. *ὀλεψύδρα*, water-clock, + *ὤψ*, face.] A genus of extinct rhynchocephalian reptiles, typical of the family *Clepsydropidae*, having a long and narrow

skull, upper canine and anterior incisors much larger than the other teeth, intercentra in the dorsal and caudal vertebrae, and double-headed anterior ribs. They occur in the Permian rocks of North America.

**cleptic**, **kleptic** (klep'tik), *a.* [Gr. *κλεπτικός*, < *κλέπτω*, a thief, < *κλέπτω*, steal. Compare *klepht*.] Given to stealing or thieving.

**cleptobiosis** (klep'tō-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλέπτω*, steal, + *βίωσις*, a way of life.] A form of symbiosis observed between two colonies of ants of different species, one of which inhabits the walls between the galleries and subnests on the progeny or stores of the other species. W. M. Wheeler, 1901.

**cleptobiotic** (klep'tō-bi-ō'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cleptobiosis.

**cleptocracy**, **kleptocracy** (klep-tok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *κλέπτω*, a thief + *-κρατία*, < *κρατιν*, rule. Compare *aristocracy*, etc.] Thieves regarded as a ruling class; thieves collectively.

**cleptophobia**, **kleptophobia** (klep-tō-fō'bi-a), *n.* [Gr. *κλέπτω*, a thief (< *κλέπτω*, steal), + *-φοβία*, < *φοβέω*, fear.] An abnormal dread of becoming a thief.

**cleptoscope** (klep'tō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλέπτω*, steal, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus, fitted with prisms, which enables persons in a submerged submarine boat to ascertain what is going on above the surface of the water.

An Italian engineer, M. Trulzi, has devised a special instrument, the *cleptoscope*, whereby it is possible for the crew of a submarine boat to ascertain what is progressing on the surface while submerged. It comprises a tube fitted with crystal prisms in a special manner.

Sci. Amer., Nov. 23, 1901, p. 329.

**clergy**, *n.* 1. Sometimes applied to the ecclesiastics, ministers, and priests of non-Christian religious systems.—**Regular clergy**, the body of clergy living in religious communities under a common rule, as distinguished from the clergy who have parochial charge of the laity immediately under diocesan jurisdiction.—**Secular clergy**, the body of clergy in charge of parishes, as distinguished from the clergy living in religious communities.

**clergy-house** (klér'ji-hous'), *n.* The residence of the clergymen or clergyman in charge of a church.

**Clerical error**, in *law*, a mistake in the draft or copy of a statute, record, or other instrument, inadvertently made, and so apparent upon its face that the intent is not affected.

**clericalist** (kler'i-kal-ist), *n.* One who belongs to a clerical party or who favors clericalism.

His [Alford's] early training was in the evangelical school; he was to some extent carried away by the clericalist movement of the years 1835-42.

Dial. Nat. Biog., I. 283.

**clericalize** (kler'i-kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clericalized*, ppr. *clericalizing*. To render clerical; exalt the influence of the clergy.

**clericature** (kler'i-kā-tūr), *n.* [NL. *clericatura*, < *clericare*, make a cleric, < LL. *clericus*, a cleric.] Clerical position or authority.

Holy orders were sometimes assumed on account of the superior opportunities which *clericature* gave of improper intercourse with women.

H. C. Lea, *Sacerdotal Celibacy*, v.

**clerigo** (kler'i-gō), *n.* [Sp.: see *cleric*.] 1. In the Philippine Islands, a cleric who has taken orders and is dedicated to the service of the church, but who is not a member of a monastic order.—2. In Porto Rico, a fly-catcher, *Tyrannus taylori*.

**Clerk of works**, one who superintends the erection of a building or buildings, and who is particularly charged to see that the specifications are followed as regards the quality of the materials, the thoroughness of the workmanship, etc.; an architect's building-inspector. [Eng.]—**Credit clerk**, a clerk who has charge of the credit department of a business.—**Lay clerk**. (a) A singing-man in a cathedral or collegiate church. (b) A parish clerk. See *clerk*, 3.

**clerkage** (klérk'āj), *n.* 1. Clerk's work; clerical work.—2. An amount expended for clerical work.—3. A number of clerks; clerks collectively.

**clerkery** (klérk'e-ri), *n.* 1. A counting-house.—2. Clerks collectively.—3. The calling or office of clerks.

**clestine** (klés'tin), *n.* [Gr. *κλειστός*, κλειστός, that can be shut, + -ine<sup>1</sup>.] In *bot.*, a large parenchymatous cell in which rapheids are often deposited.

**Olethraceæ** (kleth-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Klotzsch, 1851), < *Clethra* + -aceæ.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Ericales*, the white alder family, formerly included in the *Ericaceæ*, or heath family, and containing only the genus *Clethra*. See *Clethra*.

**clethraceous** (kleth-rā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Clethraceæ*.

**Cleveland ironstone, ore, shale**. See *\*ironstone*, etc.

## Clifford's box

**clevis**, *n.*—**Downhill clevis**, a brake on a logging-sled, consisting of a clevis which encircles the runner, to the bottom of which a heavy square piece of iron is welded.

**click** (kli'ak), *n.* [Also *cliyack*; possibly from Gael. *clathach*, battle.] In Scotland and the north of England, prior to the general introduction of reaping-machines, the last sheaf or armful of grain cut on a farm in harvest-time.

**cliché**, *n.* 2. A stereotyped formula; a lifeless copy. [Rare.]

After the course of a hundred years the varieties of expression are apt to become exhausted, the forms grow hard, all the obvious motives tend to express themselves no longer as thoughts but as clichés.

Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 261.

**click**<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.* 2. To overreach, as a horse, and strike the front of the hind foot against the shoe of the fore foot, making a clicking sound.—**Clicking butterfly**. See *\*butterfly*.

**click-catch** (klik'kach), *n.* A device on the carriage of a spinning-mule which communicates to the spindle the motion for winding on the yarn. Nasmith, *Cotton Spinning*, p. 295.

**clickership** (klik'er-ship), *n.* The functions of an under-foreman who controls the work of typesetters entrusted with the composition of a book.

**click-spring** (klik'spring), *n.* A spring which forces the dog or click of a ratchet-and-dog combination to fall into the space between teeth after the dog is lifted. The spring causes the dog to click. Nasmith, *Cotton Spinning*, p. 295.

**Clidophorus** (kli-dof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεις* (κλειν-), a key, + *-φορος*, < *φέρω*, bear.] A genus of extinct *Pelecypoda* of the family *Ledidae*, of primitive taxodont type, with teeth in a continuous series on both sides of the beak, and a clavicle, in both valves, extending from the umbones. It occurs in Silurian and Devonian rocks. Also *Nuculites*.

**clier** (kli'ér), *n.* [Also *clier*, *clyre*; connected with D. *klier*, MD. *cliere*, E. Fries. *klire*, *klir*, a gland, a glandular swelling.] A glandular swelling or serofulous tumor of the skin which occurs in various parts of the body of cattle, especially affecting those parts which have lymph-glands situated in them.

**cliff**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 2. The strata of rock above or between the strata of coal.—3. [Appar. orig. *cliff chalk*.] Hard chalk.

*Cliff* . . . 4. Stone, commonly chalk, put to hinder certain portions of the Trent banks from being washed away by the tide.

Eng. Dial. Dict.

**Cliff glacier**. See *\*glacier*.—**French cliff**, a hard kind of chalk, from the lower part of the valley of the Seine in France, used in England as a source of lime for making bleaching-powder.

**cliff-dweller** (kliif'dwel-ér), *n.* A member of one of the aboriginal tribes in the southwestern United States who built their dwellings in natural recesses in cliffs.—**Cliff-dwellers' pottery**. See *\*pottery*.

**cliff-dwelling** (kliif'dwel'ing), *n.* A dwelling of stone on a shelf or recess of a cliff, accessi-



A Cliff-dwelling.

ble only by steep paths, steps, or ladders. Cliff-dwellings are found in many canyons of the southwestern United States. The cave-dwellings of some Indians of northern Mexico are similar in type to the prehistoric cliff-dwellings. The culture of the cliff-dwellers was similar in general type to that of the more recent Pueblos.

**cliffed** (klift), *a.* [*cliff* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Possessed of cliffs.

**cliff-elm** (kliif'elm), *n.* Same as *\*cork-elm*.

**cliff-house** (kliif'hous), *n.* Same as *\*cliff-dwelling*.

**Cliffordian** (kli-fórd'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to W. K. Clifford (1845-79), an English mathematician and philosopher.

**Clifford's box, geometry, space**. See *\*box*<sup>2</sup>, etc.

## cliffsman

**cliffsman** (klif's-man), *n.* One who is accustomed to climb cliffs.

**Olimacograptus** (klim'a-kō-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, + *γραπτός*, written, < *γράφειν*, write.] A genus of Silurian graptolites which have a row of theca or cells on each side of the stipe, nearly vertical to the central axis.

**Olimacteric disease**, any disease which occurs at a climacteric period, as puberty or the menopause, and is related to the physical changes of that time.

**climactic** (kli-mak'tik), *a.* [Irreg. for \**climacic*, < Gr. *κλίμαξ* (*κλίμακ-*), climax.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a climax; ascending or leading to a climax.

Give the history of development a *climactic* form. *Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 212.

**climactical** (kli-mak'ti-kal), *a.* Same as \**climactic*.

The *climactical* point (in the development of wireless telegraphy) was not reached in this country until Marconi arrived here and reported the yacht races in the fall of the same year. *Amer. Inventor*, Dec. 15, 1903, p. 273.

**climactichnite** (kli-mak-tik'nit), *n.* [NL. *climactichnites*, erroneously formed from Gr. *κλίμαξ*, ladder, + *ιχθυος*, track (see *ichnite*).] An impression believed to have been made by a mollusk crawling over the primordial beach. It occurs on sandstone beds of Cambrian age.

**climate**, *n.*—**Antarctic climate**, the climate of the antarctic regions. It appears to be distinguished by heavier and longer-continued winds, and by rather less severe cold, than that of the arctic region.—**Arctic climate**, the climate of the arctic regions; figuratively, any very cold weather continuing for a long season.—**Climate-and-crop service**, the organization or division of the United States Weather Bureau which pays especial attention to the relation of the climate to crops. It publishes monthly climate-and-crop reports for 45 divisions, called State weather services, covering all portions of the United States; also weekly reports summarizing the rainfall, temperature, and vegetation during the growing-season, based on the returns from about twenty thousand reporters. During the winter season it publishes monthly reports of the condition of the snow and ice. It does not publish statistics of the crops proper, but only of the climatic conditions and their influences irrespective of other considerations.—**Geological climate**, the climate of any region during any geological period or epoch, including the slow changes with altitude, continentality, etc.—**Glacial climate**, the climate due to the presence of glaciers; the climate of the whole glacial period, including that of the successive glacial and interglacial times.—**Interglacial climate**, the climate prevailing during the intervals between the successive glaciations of any region.—**Landward climate**, the climate on the landward slope of a mountain or ridge. Its principal characteristics are derived from the land-breezes which ascend or the sea-breezes which descend the mountain's slope.—**Optical climate**. See *photochemical climate*.—**Photochemical climate**, the climate as defined by the chemical activity of the direct solar rays, or of the blue sky and direct rays combined, as distinguished from the *thermal climate*, which is defined by the heating power of the sunshine, or from the *optical climate*, which is defined by the general optical condition of the atmosphere as regards transparency, haze, color, dryness, hardness, softness, and atmospheric perspective.—**Seaward climate**, a local climate whose principal characteristics are derived from ocean winds; the climate of the seaward slope of a mountain or ridge.—**Solar climate**, the climate due to the effect of the sun's rays upon an ideal earth without an atmosphere. The solar climate as modified by atmospheric absorption and by the clouds, the winds, the irregularities of the earth's surface, and the general distribution of continents and oceans becomes the actual telluric climate. See *insolation*.—**Telluric climate**. See *solar climate*. **Thermal climate**. See *photochemical climate*.

**Olimatic disease, formation**. See *disease, formation*.—**Olimatic theory**, a theory that attempts to explain the secular changes of climate recognized in the study of geology. The great ice age, or glacial epoch, offered a succession of glacial and interglacial periods during which an ice-sheet covered northern Europe and North America and the snow-line in the Alps was much nearer sea-level than at present. During Tertiary time the mean temperatures that apparently prevailed in Greenland and Spitzbergen were much higher than those that now prevail there. In the Rocky Mountain region the drying up of large lakes to their present small representatives seems to show that during the Quaternary epoch there was greater rainfall and less evaporation than at present, and also a period of glaciation. These secular variations of climate have led to the development of climatological theories that have had a profound influence on the study of geology. Among these theories are that of Dubois, in which special stress is laid upon possible changes in the character and amount of the radiation from the sun; of Adhemar, which assumes the accumulation of ice at the poles to have been sufficient to displace the center of gravity of the earth and the boundaries of the ocean; of Schmick, which assumes a disturbance of the tides produced by the sun and moon, and hence a different distribution of water; of Croll, which assumes a change in the seasons produced by a change in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit; of Ball, which supposes a change in the ratio of heat received by the northern and southern hemispheres consequent on the change in eccentricity; of De Marchi, which rests upon a change in the coefficient of transparency of the atmosphere for solar rays and for terrestrial radiations; of Arrhenius, which is based upon possible changes in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and its effect on the atmospheric absorption of the solar heat; of Schiaparelli and Davis, which demands changes in the position of the earth's axis or rotation due to extensive geological processes; of Zenker and of Lyell, which is based on a radically different distribution of land

and water on the earth's surface due to the rising and falling of continents or ocean beds.—**Olimatic zone**. See *zone*.—**Hilrich's climatic index**. See *index*.

**Olimatus** (kli-mā'ti-us), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κλίμα* (-), a slope: see *climate*.] An extinct genus of acanthodian fishes, described by Agassiz from the Old Red Sandstone of Great Britain, with strongly heterocercal tail and broad, strong fin-spines and three or four pairs of free spines between the paired fins.

**climatology of soils**, the investigation and study of the relations of soils to climate and organic life, especially to agricultural crops and prosperity.—**Geographical climatology**, the study of the distribution of climates over the surface of the earth and of the peculiarities of climate that depend upon the situation of the station relative to the ocean or continent, or upon its altitude above sea-level.—**Topographical climatology**, the study of the relation between topographic forms and the climatological conditions under which they were evolved; the relation between the climates of the past and the existing orography of the globe.

**climatotherapeutics** (kli'mā-tō-ther-ā-pū'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *κλίμα* (-), a region, zone, + *θεραπευτικός*, of medical treatment: see *therapeutic*.] Same as \**climatotherapy*.

**climatotherapy** (kli'mā-tō-ther-ā-pi), *n.* [Gr. *κλίμα* (-), a region, zone, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The treatment of disease by means of a favorable climate, chosen with regard to the atmospheric pressure, purity of air, relative temperature, moisture, etc.

Various questions relative to *climatotherapy* will also be discussed. *Monthly Weather Rev.*, March, 1903, p. 138.

**climb**, *v. i.*—To *climb down*, to descend from a height by the use of both hands and feet; figuratively, to retreat from some point, position, statement, decision, or claim that has been found untenable. [Colloq. U. S.]

**climb-down** (klim'down), *n.* Descent; the abandonment of a high position taken on some point or question, when it has been found untenable or unacceptable. [Colloq.]

**climber**, *n.*—**Watchspring climber**, a liana with thin, spirally coiled, naked tendrils, which become thicker and harder upon stimulus of contact. It is tropical only. See *tendrill-climber*, under *climber*, 2.

**climbing-fish**, *n.* 2. A gobioid fish of the north of New South Wales and of Queensland, *Periophthalmus australis*. Also called *hopping-fish* and *skipper*.

**clinamen** (kli-nā'men), *n.*; pl. *clinamina* (klinam'i-nā). [L. *clināmen*, < *clināre*, bend: see *cline*, *incline*.] 1. Inclination or tendency to turn aside; bias.—2. An event without any cause: in reference to the Epicurean theory of the causeless swervings of the atoms.

**clinatory** (klin'ā-tō-ri), *n.* [NL. \**clinatorium*, < L. \**clinare*, incline: see *clinant*, *cline*.] An instrument for ascertaining the position of a line or plane with reference to its azimuth and altitude; a declinator. *N. E. D.*

**clinch-cutter**, *n.* See \**clench-cutter*.

**clinchcart** (klink'ärt), *n.* [MD.] A gold coin of Holland of the 14th and 15th centuries. It corresponded to the French chaise.

**cling**, *n.* 3. A dysentery or bloody flux of sheep; a frequently fatal inflammation of the large intestine of sheep, accompanied with fever and fluid discharges from the bowels.—4. In *hort.*, a peach, nectarine, or apricot in which the flesh adheres strongly to the stone; a clingstone.

**clinger** (kling'ēr), *n.* One who clings: applied sometimes to persons of a stationary social type or class, who depend on others for support and leadership. *Patten, Develop. of Eng. Thought*, p. 24.

**clingfish** (kling'fish), *n.* Any species of fish belonging to the suborder *Xenopterygii*, small fishes living chiefly in shallow pools among the rocks, and having a ventral sucking-disk with which they are enabled to cling to any object.

**clinic**, *n.* 4. Same as *dispensary*, 2.

**clinician**, *n.* 2. A practical physician whose methods are based on experience rather than on theory; also, a teacher of medicine whose method of instruction is clinical rather than didactic.

**clinicopathological** (klin'i-kō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating both to the symptoms of disease and to the lesions produced by it.

Thus . . . we have . . . the *clinicopathological* examinations by Violet, Déjérine, and Henschen, of cases of disease in man. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, ser. B, 1898, p. 2.

**clinium** (klin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *clinia* (-i). [NL., dim., < Gr. *κλίμη*, a bed.] 1. Same as *clinanthium*.—2. A sporophore of some fungi.

**Olink**<sup>2</sup> (klingk), *n.* [Prob. orig. a jocular term, meaning a place where one hears the 'clink' of bolts, bars, or chains: see *clink*, 1. Names

## clinorhomboidal

of prisons are often jocular; cf. *jug*, *quod*, *cage*, and *jail* ('little cage').] 1. The name of a prison or lockup in Southwark, London, often mentioned in the sixteenth century and later. Hence—2. [l. c.] Any prison.

**clinker**, *n.* 9. In *cricket*, a ball bowled exceedingly well. [Slang.].—**sterile clinker**, a name given in sewage-disposal works to the porous bed which is made of cinder freed from soluble elements. Such porous or absorptive layers not only withdraw color from solution, but also take in some of the nitrogenous compounds. *Nature*, Dec. 10, 1903, p. 139.

**clino-anemometer** (kli'nō-an-e-mom'e-tēr), *n.* The inclined-blade anemometer of Dechevrens, established in 1889 in the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and in 1898 at the observatory of the Isle of Jersey. It is designed to measure the vertical movement of the wind, as well as the horizontal whence the angular inclination of the wind to the horizon may be computed.

**clinocephalic** (kli'nō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίειν*, incline, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anthropol.*, said of skulls characterized by a saddle-like depression behind the coronal suture brought about by premature synostosis of the parietal bones with the sphenoid or temporal bones.

**clinocephalism** (kli'nō-sef'ā-lizm), *n.* Same as \**clinocephaly*.

**clinocephalous** (kli'nō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* Same as \**clinocephalic*.

**clinocephalus** (kli'nō-sef'ā-lus), *n.*; pl. *clinocephali* (-li). [NL.] A person with a clinocephalic skull.

**clinocephaly** (kli'nō-sef'ā-li), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίειν*, bend, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-yā*.] In *craniol.*, a pathological deformation of the cranium resulting from a premature synostosis of the parietal bones with the alisphenoids and with the temporal bones, and characterized by a depression of the anterior portion of the parietal bones, behind the coronal suture.

**clinodactyly** (kli'nō-dak'ti-li), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίειν*, bend, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-yā*.] A deformity of the hand marked by permanent deflection of the fingers.

**clinograph** (kli'nō-graf), *n.* An apparatus for determining the deviation of bore-holes from the vertical. *McGeorge's clinograph* contains a magnetic needle and a plummet. The apparatus is filled with melted gelatin and lowered to any desired point in the bore-hole. The gelatin cools and holds both plummet and needle fast. By this means a complete survey of the hole can be made. *Nollen's clinograph* uses weak hydrofluoric acid, partly filling a glass tube, for the same purpose. The acid, after about half an hour, etches the inside of the tube and thus marks the inclination. Also called *clinostat*.

It has been abundantly proved that bore-holes frequently deviate very considerably from the straight path they were intended or supposed to take, and in some cases it becomes very important to determine the amount and direction of the deviation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX, 763.

**clinohedral** (kli'nō-hē'dral), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίειν*, incline, + *εἶδος*, base.] Having oblique bases or faces: applied to a class of crystals, belonging to the monoclinic system, which have a single plane of symmetry but no axis of symmetry. Clinohedrite belongs to this class. See *symmetry*. Also called the *domatic* and *gonioid* class.

**clinohedrite** (kli'nō-hē'drit), *n.* [*clinohedr* (al) + *-ite*.] A basic silicate of zinc and calcium, analogous to calamin in composition, but occurring in colorless monoclinic crystals of strongly oblique habit: found at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey.

**clinometer**, *n.* 3. In *ophthal.*, same as \**clinoscope*.—4. An instrument used to determine the heel or pitch of a vessel. When placed athwartships it shows the former; when placed fore-and-aft, the latter.—**Clinometer heel**, the heel of a vessel as indicated by a clinometer. See \**clinometer*, 4.

**Olinopistha** (kli'nō-pis'thā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλίειν*, incline, + *πίσθεν*, at the back, behind.] A genus of primitive or degenerative prionodesmacean *Pelecypoda* from the Carboniferous rocks.

**Olinopodium** (kli'nō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *κλίμη*, bed, + *πόδι* (pod-), foot.] The branches of the type species, *C. vulgare*, bearing separated orbicular clusters of flowers, were likened to the legs of a bed.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Menthaceae*. See *Calamintha*.

**clinorhomboid** (kli'nō-rom'boid), *a.* Same as *trilinic*.

**clinorhomboidal** (kli'nō-rom-boi'dal), *a.* Same as \**clinorhomboid*.

## clinoscope

**clinoscope** (kli'no-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλινειν*, incline, + *σκοπεειν*, view.] An appliance for estimating the inclination of the vertical meridians of the cornea.

**clinostat**, *n.* 2. See *\*clino-graph*.

**clinozoisite** (kli-nō-zō'is-it), *n.* [Gr. *κλινειν*, incline, + *E. zoisite*.] A monoclinic member of the zoisite-epidote group, near zoisite in composition, but differing in crystallization.

**clinure** (klin'ūr), *n.* [L. *\*clin- (arc)*, incline, + *-ure*.] Inclination, specifically of a vector, relative to some set of coordinates.

Many of the new words he [James Thomson] coined, 'radian,' 'numeric,' 'torque,' 'interface,' 'clinure,' 'po-sure,' &c., are great helps both in thinking and teaching.

*Proc. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 611.

**Olio**, *n.* 3. In *astron.*, asteroid 84, discovered by Luther in 1865.

**Olionopsidae** (kli-ō-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Olionopsis* + *-idae*.] A family of gymnosomatous pteropods. The body is barrel-shaped; suckers and buccal appendages are lacking; the proboscis is very long; the posterior gill is tetradactylate; and the skin is not pigmented. *Olionopsis* is the only genus.

**Olionopsis** (kli-ō-nop'sis), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Olionopsidae*. *Troschel*, 1854.

**clip**, *n.* 7. In *angling*, a salmon-gaff.—8. Same as *\*cartridge-clip*.

To all the latter [the Kropatschek rifle] rapidly the cartridges are carried packed in bundles of from three to six, in sheet metal or cardboard receptacles. These receptacles are of two kinds, "clips" or "chargers." The clip, employed in the Mannlicher system, is used with a magazine with parallel walls, being held down in the magazine against the pressure of the magazine platform spring by means of a spring catch.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 651.

**clip** (kli'p), *n.* Rate of rapid motion, as of horses or yachts: as, a three-mile clip; a fifteen-knot clip. [Colloq.]

**clip-drum** (kli'p-drum), *n.* A drum, used frequently on printing-presses, which has clips to catch the edge of a sheet of paper and carry it around to a certain point where it is taken off the drum by another device.

**clip-fish** (kli'p-fish), *n.* See *clippfish*.

**clip-forceps** (kli'p-fōr'seps), *n.* A small forceps having blades with broad ends, closed by a spring-catch, used to occlude the end of a divided artery during a surgical operation.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 76.

**clip-gear** (kli'p-gēr), *n.* In *mach.*, a catch-gear; a spring-catch or hook and its operating-rod.

**clip-kingbolt** (kli'p-king'bōlt), *n.* A form of kingbolt in which the body is attached to thin iron straps, with bolt-ends for nuts, to secure it to the axle-bed. The clip-end encircles the axle and bed, and thus renders a hole through the axle unnecessary.

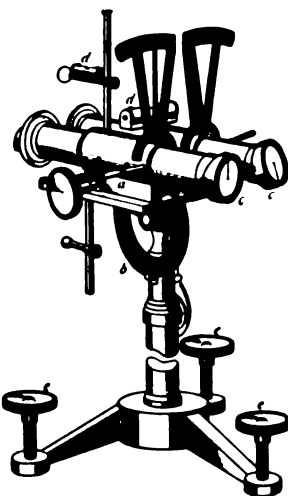
**clip-nut** (kli'p-nut), *n.* Same as *\*clasp-nut*.

**clipped** (klipt), *p. a.* [Also *clipt*; < *clip* + *-ed*.] Cut off by clipping; cut short: having the ends or edges cut off.—**Clipped speech**, a defect of speech noted in certain cases of general paralysis, in which the final syllable or terminal consonant of a word is not pronounced.

**clipping-comb** (kli'p-ing-kōm), *n.* A coarse comb of horn, celluloid, or German silver, used for holding up the hair of a horse while it is being clipped.

**clipping-machine**, *n.* 2. A device for shearing rivets or plate-edges in ship-building: usually driven by air, and then known as a *pneumatic clipping-machine*.

**clip-rod** (kli'p-rod), *n.* A rod having one or more projections to catch some part of a mechanism. Such rods are used on some forms of Corliss valve-gear to open the admission-valve.



Clinoscope.

a, lever for rotating the anterior half of the tube on its longitudinal axis, the pointer and scale above marking the degree of rotation; b, pointer and scale marking the degree of dip of the platform supporting the tubes; c, c, objectives so attached that they can be maintained in the vertical plane with any dip of the tubes; d, d, spirit-levels; e, e, leveling-screws for stand.

**clique** (klēk), *v. i.* [*clique*, *n.*] To form cliques or exclusive sets; associate together in cliques, usually with unworthy or selfish motives.

**cliquery** (klē'kēr-i), *n.* [*clique* + *-ery*.] Disposition to separate into cliques; the methods or actions of a clique; selfish exclusiveness.

The design which . . . we commented upon when *cliquerie* in all its lurking places was subsidized to thrust this great work of art . . . into the metropolitan cathedral.

*Sat. Rev.*, July 16, 1856, p. 73.

**cliquey** (klēk'i), *a.* [*clique* + *-y*.] Disposed to form small exclusive sets or cliques; characteristic of cliques and cliquery.

**clisidophyllid** (kli-si-ō-fil'id), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the fossil coral genus *Clisidophyllum*.

2. *n.* A member of the genus *Clisidophyllum*.

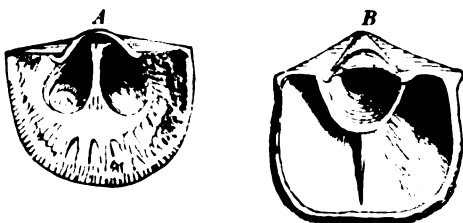
**Clisidophyllum** (kli-si-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλιδος*, a bending, + *φυλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of cyathophyllid tetracorals occurring in the Paleozoic rocks.

**Clisidospira** (kli-si-ō-spi'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλιδος*, a bending, + *σπιρα*, a spire.] A genus of platypodous gastropods of the family *Xenophoridae*, occurring in the Silurian rocks.

**clistantherous** (kli-s-tan'thēr-us), *a.* [Gr. *κλίσταρος*, that can be closed, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] Hemielistogamous with the stamens included: said of a class of flowers.

**clistotheceum** (kli-s-tō-thē'gium), *n.*; *pl. clistothece* (-gīā). Same as *clislocarp*.

**Clitambonites** (kli'tam-bō-ni'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλίτης*, a slope, + *αμβων*, a ridge, boss.]



Clitambonites.

*Clitambonites squamatus*, Pahlen. Ordovician; Kuckers, Estonia. A, interior of dorsal valve, showing edge of the spondylium; B, interior of ventral valve, showing spondylium, septum, and deltidium (after Pahlen). (From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

A genus of Paleozoic brachiopods with subpyramidal valves having their apices at the summits of the broad cardinal areas. The ventral valve bears a perforate deltidium and an internal spondylium supported by a median septum; the dorsal valve has a chilidium. It occurs in Silurian rocks.

**clitelliferous** (kli-tē-lif'ēr-us), *a.* [NL. *clitellum* + L. *-ferre*, bear.] Bearing or provided with a clitellum: as, a *clitelliferous* worm.

**clithridium** (kli-thrid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. clithridia* (-gī). [NL., < Gr. *κλειθριδιον*, dim. of *κλειθρία*, a keyhole, < *κλειθρον*, a bar, bolt.] In *bacteriol.*, any bacterium having the outline of a figure eight or a keyhole.

**clithrophobia** (kli-th-rō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., also *clithrophobia*, < Gr. *κλειθρον*, a bar for closing a door, *pl. κλειθρα*, bars, a lattice: see *\*clithrum*.] A morbid dread of being in a small room or other confined space.

**clithrum** (kli-th'rum), *n.*; *pl. clithra* (-rā). [NL., also *clithrum*, < Gr. *κλειθρον*, a bar or bolt for a door: see *clithrate*.] 1. In certain *Pelecypoda*, a modification of the hinge-teeth to form one or more erect processes permitting only the vertical motion of the smaller valve, as in the extinct *Rudistæ*. In the genus *Hippurites* this structure is extravagantly developed.—2. In *anat.*, one of a pair of bones found in the shoulder-girdle of the stegocephalous amphibians and of some theromorphous reptiles. Each clithrum articulates with the clavicle, extends from it dorsally, and may have its posterior border connected with a scapula. Its exact homologies are a little uncertain.



Opercular Valve of *Radiolites Bourmonti*, Desm. Upper Cretaceous (Dordonian); St. Mametz, Dordogne. a, anterior, and a', posterior myophore; c, c', anterior and posterior processes of clithrum. One-third natural size (after Bayle). (From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

Opercular Valve of *Radiolites Bourmonti*, Desm. Upper Cretaceous (Dordonian); St. Mametz, Dordogne.

a, anterior, and a', posterior myophore; c, c', anterior and posterior processes of clithrum. One-third natural size (after Bayle). (From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

**clition** (kli'ti-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *\*κλιτιον*, assumed dim. of *κλιτος*, equiv. to *κλιτός*, a

## cloisonless

slope, < *κλινειν*, slope, incline: see *cline*, *clinic*.] In *craniom.*, the median point of the highest part of the clivus on the inner surface of the sphenoid bone.

**clitochore** (kli't-ō-kōr), *n.* [Gr. *κλίτος*, a slope, + *χωρειν*, spread abroad.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant whose seeds are distributed by means of gravity, either by falling in steep places or by detachment of soil, etc. *F. E. Clements*.

**Clitocybe** (kli-tos'i-bē), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < Gr. *κλίτος*, sloping, + *κίβη*, head. The name alludes to the convex pileus in its young state.] A genus of white-spored agarics having no annulus or volva and the gills mostly decurrent. *C. laccata* is a common and widely distributed species.

**clitter** (kli'tēr), *v. i.* [Imitative variation of *clatter*. Cf. *chitter*, *chatter*.] To emit a short, shrill, strident call or note, as a grasshopper; make a slight rattle.

The shrill cicala clittering from below. *Lord Houghton, Never Return!* l. 142.

**clitter** (kli'tēr), *n.* 1. A slight rattling noise.—2. Same as *\*clatter*, *n.* Compare *clutter*², *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

**clival** (kli'val), *a.* [*clivus* + *-al*.] Relating to the clivus in any sense. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 160.

**clivus**, *n.* 2. The superior surface of the vermis of the cerebellum.

**clk**. A contraction of *clerk*.

**cloak**, *n.* 3. In *mollusks*, same as *mantle* or *pallium*.

**cloak-fern** (klōk'fēr), *n.* See *fern*.

**cloche**² (klōsh), *n.* [F., a bell or bell-jar: see *clock*², *n.*] A bell-jar or bell-glass under which plants are grown. The term is scarcely used in American writings, but is frequent in English horticultural works.

**clock**², *n.*—**Black Forest clock**. See *\*cuckoo-clock*.—**Clock correction**, the quantity which must be added (algebraically) to the time indicated by the clock in order to obtain the true time. It is to be subtracted numerically if the clock is fast, added if it is slow.—**Clock error**, the same, numerically, as *clock correction*, but usually, by clock-makers, reckoned with the opposite sign, that is, + if the clock is fast, — if it is slow.—**Diapason clock**, a clock which has a tuning-fork as a regulator.—**Eight-day clock**, a clock which goes for eight days with a single winding.—**German clock**, a clock made in Germany. Those made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were often of elaborate construction, some containing automatic figures of persons or animals. One of the most famous of these is the clock in the cathedral at Strasburg.

Shee takes her self saunders still when shee goes to bed . . . and about the next day noone is put together againe, like a great *Germane Clock*.

*B. Jonson, Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

**clock**², *v. t.* 2. To time, as contestants in a race. [Colloq.]

**clock-bird** (klōk'bērd), *n.* A large Australian kingfisher, *Dacelo gigas*: so named on account of its calling at sunrise and sunset. The bird is more commonly known as the *laughing jack-ass*.

**clock-calm** (klōk'kām), *n.* A flat calm, no breath of air stirring; an unruffled surface of water. *Smyth*.

**clock-contact** (klōk'kon'takt), *n.* A contact of the pendulum or other part of a clock with a suitable arrangement for making or breaking a galvanic circuit.

**Clock-face experiment**, an experiment made to determine whether a person can make a drawing of an ordinary clock-face with roman numerals. It is intended as a test of the power or the habits of observation on the part of the average person. It is said that the majority of persons fail, notwithstanding the assumed familiarity of so simple an object.

**clock-golf** (klōk'golf), *n.* See *\*golf*.

**clock-hammer** (klōk'ham'ēr), *n.* The lever, and its knob, by which the bell of a clock is struck.

**clock-meter** (klōk'mē'tēr), *n.* In *elect.*, an ampere-meter, volt-meter, or wattmeter actuated by clockwork.

**clod**¹, *n.* 8. A butchers' term for a cut of beef from the fore quarter opposite the cross-rib.

The proportion of bone in meat as ordinarily purchased will vary from almost nothing in "shoulder-clod" and "round" to as much as 40 or 50 per cent. in the shank.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 446.

**clod-coal** (klōd'kōl), *n.* Strong homogeneous coal. [Scotch.]

**clogger** (klōg'ēr), *n.* One whose business is the making of clogs or wooden shoes, or the wooden soles for such shoes.

**cloisonless** (kloi'son-less), *a.* [*cloison* + *-less*.] Without cloisons or wire cells: as, a *cloisonless* enamel.

Then arose the so-called "cloisonless enamels" (museen-jippō). They are not always without cloisons. The design is generally framed at the outset with a ribbon of

## cloisonless

thin metal, precisely after the manner of ordinary cloisonné ware. But as the work proceeds the cloisons are hidden—unless their presence is necessary to give emphasis to the design—and the final result is a picture in vitrified enamels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX, 730.

**Cloistered vault.** See *\*vault*<sup>1</sup>.

**cloistered-heart** (klois-têrd-hart'), *n.* The closed gentian, *Gentiana Andrewsii*: the essential organs of the flower are, as it were, cloistered within the closed corolla.

**clon** (klon), *n.* [Also *clone*; < NL. \*clôn, < Gr. κλών, a twig or slip used for propagation; akin to κλάος, a twig, slip, branch, < κλᾶν, break.] A group of cultivated plants the different individuals of which are simply transplanted parts of the same seedling individual, the propagation being altogether by the use of vegetative parts, such as buds, grafts, cuttings, suckers, tubers, bulbs, etc. The various sorts of apples, potatoes, chrysanthemums, etc., known as varieties are, in a more restricted sense, clons.

The clons of apples, pears, strawberries, etc., do not propagate true to seed, while this is one of the most important characters of races of wheat and corn.

*H. J. Webber*, in *Science*, Oct. 10, 1903, p. 503.

**clonal** (klō'nal), *a.* [*clon* + -al.] Relating or pertaining to, or having the characters of, a clon.

The differentiating clonal characters of chrysanthemums are mainly in the form and color of the flowers.

*H. J. Webber*, in *Science*, Oct. 16, 1903, p. 502.

**clone**<sup>2</sup> (klōn), *n.* [Gr. κλών, a twig, slip; related to κλάος, a branch; see *\*clon*.] 1. Same as *\*clon*.—2. In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, one of the branches of a spicule: generally restricted to tetraaxial forms.

**Clonic contraction.** See *\*contraction*.

**clonism** (klon'izm), *n.* [*clon*(ic) + -ism.] Clonic spasm.

**clonome** (klō'nōm), *n.* [*clone*<sup>2</sup> + -ome.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, the three similar arms of a *\*trider* (which see).

**cloque** (klōk), *n.* [F., < Picard *cloque*, a bell, etc.: see *clock*<sup>2</sup>.] A name in France of a disease of the leaves of the peach.

Another fungous disease commonly known as *cloque*, probably due to some species of *Taphrina* or *Exoascus*, was receiving attention. The trouble is mentioned as affecting peach trees. It causes the leaves to curl.

*E. G. Lodeman*, *The Spraying of Plants*, p. 47.

**close**, *v. t.*—**Closed basin.** See *\*basin*.—**Closed shop.** See *\*shop*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*

**close**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* 17. In *cribbage*, noting cards which are near together, so that sequences are possible, such as the 5 and 7.—18. Formed or pronounced with a partial closing of the lips: as, a *close* vowel.

**close-grained** (klōs'grānd), *a.* Having the constituent grains, fibers, or elements closely compacted together; of closely compacted or dense structure or texture.

**close-mouthed** (klōs'moutht), *a.* Sparing of speech; reticent: as, a *close-mouthed* person.

**close-place** (klōs'plās), *n.* In *mining*, a narrow drift without separate airway for ventilation. [Scotch.]

**close-reefed** (klōs'rēft), *p. a.* Having the last reef taken in: noting the condition of a vessel when there are no more reefs left to be taken in the sails.

**closer-on** (klō'zêr-on'), *n.* In *shoemaking*, one who stitches the different parts of the upper together.

**close-wing** (klōs'wing), *n.* A popular name for any moth of the family *Crambidae*.

**closing-hammer** (klō'zing-ham'êr), *n.* A hammer used by boiler-makers for bringing together the plates at the seams of boilers before riveting.

**closing-up** (klō'zing-up'), *n.* 1. The placing of the top-box or cope on a foundry mold in preparation for casting. The cope must be clamped or weighted, however, before the mold is poured.—2. The heading or burrowing of a rivet, either by hand or by a machine. The length of rivet required for closing-up in hand-riveting is one and one-fourth diameters for snap and conical heads, one diameter for countersunk rivets, and from one-eighth to one-quarter inch more than these for machine-driven rivets.

**closing-work** (klō'zing-wêrk), *n.* Any device, such as a door, valve, etc., which closes off or obstructs a passage or an opening.

**closter** (klos'têr), *n.* [Gr. κλωστήρ, a spindle.] A spindle-shaped cell, of frequent occurrence in wood. Also *clostrum*.

**Clostridium** (klos-trid'i-nim), *n.* [NL., dim. < Gr. κλωστήρ, a clue of thread; cf. κλωστήρ, a

spindle.] 1. A supposed genus of bacteria now usually classed under other genera by different authors.—2. [l. c.; pl. *clostridia* (-â).] A term applied to certain bacteria to describe their spindle-like shape.

Thus some bacilli resemble diplococci, others have a drumstick form, while others have a central, *clostridium* enlargement. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, V, 212.

**clostrum** (klos'trum), *n.*; pl. *clostra*. Same as *\*closter*.

**clot**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—**Ante-mortem clot**, a clot formed in the heart or aorta just before death.—**Laminated clot**, a clot formed in layers by successive deposits of fibrin.—**Plastic clot**, a mass of cells given off from the intima of an artery at the point of ligation, the organization of which causes the permanent obliteration of the vessel.—**Post-mortem clot**, a clot formed in the aorta or heart just after death.

**cloth**, *n.* 7. *Naut.*, a breadth of canvas; one of the breadths of canvas in a square or fore-and-aft sail: a general term in relation to the sails of a ship.—**All cloth made**, full sail set.—**Cloth in the wind**, so close to the wind that the sails shake or lift.—**Cloth money**. See *\*money*.—**Cloth orange**. See *\*orange*.—**Cloth red**, B, 3B, G, 3G, O, and R. See *\*red*.—**Cloth-sampling scale**. See *\*scale*<sup>3</sup>.—**Faced cloth**, cloth, particularly woolen cloth, that is finished with a lustrous face, as broadcloth.—**Henrietta cloth**, a plain-back fabric with a lustrous finish and twilled face, used for women's dresses. It has a silk warp and a wool weft, or it may be all wool.—**Lady's cloth**, a fine, wide, and closely woven wool flannel, slightly napped and face-finished, for women's wear.—**Little cloth**, limited sail.—**Oriental cloth**, a smooth, face-finished variety of woolen cloth.—**Three cloths in the wind**, a mildly intoxicated condition. Also *three sheets in the wind*.—**To carry much cloth**, said of a ship when her yards are long and her sails correspondingly broad.—**Wülfling cloth**, a face-finished broadcloth, valued especially for its fast color and permanent finish, used for army and navy uniforms, liveries, and carriage linings: named after Johann Wülfling, Lennep, Germany.

**cloth-beam** (klōth'bēm), *n.* 1. A weighing-beam for ascertaining the weight of a yard of cloth by weighing a whole piece. A given number of yards of cloth are weighed, and when the beam balances, the weight on the beam indicates, by one set of marks, the weight in ounces and tenths of a single yard.—2. That roll of a loom upon which the cloth is wound as it is woven.

**cloth-brown** (klōth'broun), *n.* Either of two mordant-acid coal-tar colors (R and G) of the diazo type, prepared by combining diazotized benzidine with salicylic acid and a naphthol derivative. They dye wool brown in an acid bath. The shade produced is much faster when after-chromed.

**cloth-dresser** (klōth'dres'êr), *n.* One who is employed in finishing cloth for the market, as napping, shearing, brushing, pressing, etc.

**cloth-dressing** (klōth'dres'ing), *n.* See *dress-ing*, 2 (d).

**clothe**, *v. t.* 4. *Naut.*, to cover with canvas; rig.—**To clothe the bowsprit**, to set up its shrouds and bobstays.—**To clothe the lower masts**, to give a great drop to the courses of the lower masts, that is, to bring them well down toward the deck.—**To clothe a ship with canvas**, to carry all sail.

**clothes-louse** (klōthz'lous), *n.* A louse, *Pediculus vestimenti*. Also called *body-louse*.

**clothes-moth**, *n.*—**Naked clothes-moth**, a tineid moth, *Tineola biselliella*, occurring in Europe and the

United States, whose larva, feeding on woolen goods and fur, makes neither a case nor a gallery, although spinning a certain amount of silk.—**Tube-building clothes-moth**, a tineid moth, *Tricophaga tapetzella*, occurring in Europe and the United States, whose larva makes a gallery composed of silk and fragments of the cloth on which it feeds.

**clothing**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 5. In *saddlery*, blankets of any kind used on horses.

**cloth-knife** (klōth'nif), *n.* A circular knife or disk-knife used in cutting cloth, paper, cork, leather, etc.

**cloth-looker** (klōth'lūk'êr), *n.* One who examines or inspects cloth as it comes from the loom.

**cloth-looking** (klōth'lūk'ing), *n.* The exami-

## cloud

nation or inspection of cloth as it comes from the loom, for the purpose of keeping it up to the standard quality.

**cloth-paste** (klōth'pāst), *n.* Paste, usually made of flour, employed to cement cloth to the surface of something else, as to the board covers in bookbinding.

**cloth-press**, *n.* 2. A press for baling cloth.

**cloth-presser** (klōth'pres'êr), *n.* One who operates a cloth-press.

**clottage** (klot'āj), *n.* [*clot* + -age.] The formation of a clot or clots.

**clotting-beetle** (klot'ing-bē'tl), *n.* A wooden mallet or hammer used in breaking up clods that remain unbroken after plowing and harrowing. [Prov. Eng.]

**clotule** (klot'ül), *n.* [Irreg. < *clot* + -ule.] A little clot. *Geikie*, *Text-book of Geol.*, p. 878.

**cloture** (klō'tür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clotured*, ppr. *cloturing*. To apply the cloture to: as, to *cloture* a bill in Parliament. Also spelled *clôture*.

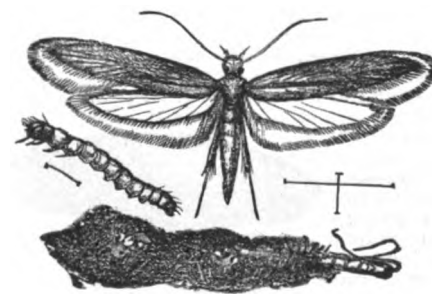
**clotweed** (klot'wēd), *n.* Same as *clot-bur*, 2.

**clou** (klō), *n.* [F., a nail, peg; see *dore*<sup>4</sup>.] That which arrests and holds the attention or the interest; the strong point; the chief attraction; the peg on which success depends.

Surrounding these exhibits of machinery in motion are the displays of finished goods, each containing some "clou," such as a \$6,000 blanket in the blanket section and a combined exhibit made by the costumers in a pavilion known as the Pavilion of Costumes and Fashions, in which are found the latest and best creations in women's dress and millinery.

*Amer. Inventor*, Aug. 1, 1904, p. 337.

**cloud**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 1. The classification of clouds adopted by the International Meteorological Committee, July 1, 1904, requires all clouds to be classified under the headings here defined: (1) *Cirrus* (abbreviated Ci.), isolated feathery clouds of fine, fibrous texture, generally of a white color, frequently arranged in bands which spread like the meridians on a celestial globe over a part of the sky and converge in perspective toward one or two opposite points of the horizon. In the formation of such bands cirro-stratus and cirro-cumulus often take part. (2) *Cirro-stratus* (Ci. S.), a fine whitish veil, sometimes quite diffuse, giving a whitish appearance to the sky, and called by many *cirrus-haze*; sometimes of more or less distinct structure, exhibiting tangled fibers. The veil often produces halos around the sun and moon. (3) *Cirro-cumulus* (Ci. Cu.), fleecy clouds; small white balls and wisps, without shadows or with very fine shadows, usually arranged in groups and often in rows. (4) *Alto-cumulus* (A. Cu.), dense, fleecy clouds; larger whitish or grayish balls with shaded portions, grouped in flocks or rows, frequently so close together that their edges meet. The various balls are generally larger and more compact (passing into strato-cumulus) toward the center of the group, but more delicate and wispy (passing into cirro-cumulus) on its edges. They are very frequently arranged in lines in one or two directions. (5) *Alto-stratus* (A. S.), a thick veil of a gray or bluish color, exhibiting in the vicinity of the sun and moon a brighter portion, which, without causing halos, may produce coronæ. This form shows gradual transitions to cirro-stratus, but may have only half the altitude. (6) *Strato-cumulus* (S. Cu.), large balls or rolls of dark cloud which frequently cover the sky, especially in winter, and give it at times an undulatory appearance. The layer of strato-cumulus is usually not very thick, and blue sky often appears in the breaks through it. Between this form and the alto-cumulus all possible gradations are found. It is distinguished from nimbus by the ball-like or rolled form, and also by the fact that it does not tend to bring rain. (7) *Nimbus* (N.), rain-clouds; dense masses of dark, formless clouds with ragged edges, from which generally continuous rain or snow is falling. Through the breaks in these clouds there is almost always seen a sheet of higher cirro-stratus or alto-stratus. If the mass of nimbus is torn up into small patches, or if low fragments of cloud are floating much below a great nimbus, they may be called *fracto-nimbus* (*scud* of the sailors). (8) *Cumulus* (Cu.), woolpack clouds; thick clouds whose summits are domes with protuberances, but whose bases are flat. These clouds are formed especially in the diurnal ascensional movement of the lower air. When the cumulus is opposite the sun, the surfaces usually seen by the observer are more brilliant than the edges of the protuberances. When the illumination comes from the side, this cloud shows a strong actual shadow. When on the sunny side of the sky, the cumulus appears dark, with bright edges. The true cumulus shows a sharp border above and below. When cumuli are formed in or torn by strong winds, the detached parts (*fracto-cumulus*) present continual changes. (9) *Cumulo-nimbus* (Cu. N.), thunder-clouds; shower-clouds; heavy masses of cloud rising like mountains, towers, or anvils, generally surrounded at the top by a veil or screen of fibrous texture (*false cirrus*) and below by nimbus-like masses of cloud. From their bases generally fall local showers of rain or snow, and sometimes hail or sleet. Thunder and lightning invariably attend the cumulo-nimbus. The upper edges are either of compact cumulus-like outline, and form massive summits surrounded by delicate false cirrus, or the edges themselves are drawn out into cirrus-like filaments. This last form is most common in spring showers. The front of an approaching thunderstorm cloud of wide extent sometimes appears like a great black arch stretching across a portion of the sky which is uniformly lighter in color. (10) *Stratus* (S.), lifted fog in a horizontal stratum. When this stratum is torn by the wind or by mountain summits into irregular fragments, they may be called *fracto-stratus*.—**Altitude of a cloud**, the linear height of a cloud above the land or the sea-level. The average altitude above sea-level has been de-



Naked Clothes-moth (*Tineola biselliella*).  
Moth, larva, cocoon, and empty pupa-skin, much enlarged.  
(Riley, U. S. D. A.)

United States, whose larva, feeding on woolen goods and fur, makes neither a case nor a gallery, although spinning a certain amount of silk.—**Tube-building clothes-moth**, a tineid moth, *Tricophaga tapetzella*, occurring in Europe and the United States, whose larva makes a gallery composed of silk and fragments of the cloth on which it feeds.

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## cloud

terminated for numerous portions of the globe. It varies with the temperature and moisture of the air, and therefore with latitude and continentality. Among the methods of determining the altitude are the following: (a) *Bernoulli's method* (1744), which consists in determining the time and the depression of the sun below the horizon, when the sun's rays first or last touch a given cloud whose angular altitude and azimuth are also observed simultaneously. A convenient method of calculation is given by Zenker in his *Meteorological Calendar* for 1887. (b) *Fouquier's method*, which consists in observing the location on the map of the shadow of a cloud and at the same time observing the altitude of the sun. The formulae needed for calculation are given in Abbe's "Meteorological Apparatus and Methods" (1887). (c) The *kinematic method* (employed in connection with Abbe's marine nephoscope), in which observations give two zenithal apparent movements of the cloud for two corresponding known movements of the observer on a boat or wagon; eight quantities, that is, directions and rates of motion, are thus known which are introduced into the analytical trigonometrical equation, and the true altitude and motion of the cloud are found by elimination. (d) *Lambert's method*, which consists in observing the velocity of the shadow of the cloud on the ground and also the apparent angular velocity of the cloud at the zenith, whence the altitude or distance is calculated by trigonometrical formulae. (e) *Trigonometric methods*, which involve the use of the cloud-theodolite, photogrammeter, or cloud-camera. (f) *Espy's dew-point method* of determining the altitude of the base of a cloud, which assumes that the altitude of the base is equal to the depression of the dew-point expressed in centigrade degrees multiplied by 100 meters or expressed in degrees Fahrenheit multiplied by 180 feet. — **Cotton-ball clouds.** See *Cotton-ball*. — **Iridescent cloud,** a cloud that shows a patch of rainbow color suggesting the iridescence of mother-of-pearl; also, a pearly white cloud without iridescent colors. — **Mammiform cloud,** a threatening cloud from the under side of which there hang protuberances resembling mammae, teats, or bags; a formation that is generally due to the rapid settling and evaporation of the heavier cloud-particles, but possibly sometimes to the formation of cloud in a slowly revolving vortex, as when a waterspout or tornado-funnel begins at the lower surface of a cloud. — **Nacreous cloud,** a delicate white cloud, very high, shining late at night; a noctiluminous cloud; sometimes improperly called *iridescent* and *phosphorescent*. — **Noctiluminous cloud, night-shining cloud,** a cloud that shines after sunset, apparently very high up and illuminated by distant twilight.

**cloud-belt** (kloud'belt), *n.* 1. A zone around the earth covered by clouds; the zone in which the cloudiness is a maximum; specifically, the equatorial zone. — 2. The belt or ring of clouds itself; a cloud-ring; a belt of clouds crossing a planet, as Jupiter, Saturn, etc.

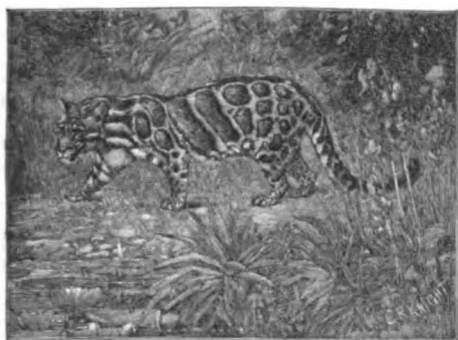
**cloud-berg** (kloud'berg), *n.* A mountainous mass of cloud which looks like an iceberg on the distant horizon.

**cloud-blower** (kloud'blō'ēr), *n.* A tubular pipe of the North American Indians: so called when used in religious ceremonies, on account of the symbolic significance of the puffs of smoke.

**cloud-camera** (kloud'kam'ē-rā), *n.* An apparatus for observing the image of a cloud, formed by a lens in a dark chamber, in order to determine its altitude, motion, size, or internal changes. In the cloud-camera of Vettin (1890) the camera is mounted on a horizontal axis adjustable to any apparent angular altitude. The elaboration of this instrument constitutes the photogrammeter perfected for use in the cloud-observation work of the International Meteorological Committee in 1896-97, and for topographical surveys. See *photogrammeter* and *nephoscope*.

**cloud-chart** (kloud'chärt), *n.* One of a series of daily weather-maps showing the quantities, kinds, and motions of the clouds over the area of country covered by the ordinary weather-map.

**clouded** (klou'ded), *p. a.* 1. Covered with clouds; obscured by clouds; as, a *clouded sky*. — 2. Marked by dark, vague, irregular spots:



Clouded Tiger-cat (*Felis nebulosa*).

as, a *clouded cane*; a *clouded leopard* or *tiger-cat*. — **Clouded locust.** See *Locust*.

**cloud-firing** (kloud'fī'ing), *n.* The attempt to procure rain in seasons of drought, or to ward off destructive hail-storms, by the firing of cannon.

**cloud-gate** (kloud'gāt), *n.* A passageway between hills, mountains, or promontories through which clouds pass in and out with the day and night winds.

**cloudiness**, *n.* — **Scale of cloudiness.** Meteorological observers have different methods of recording the apparent cloudiness of the sky. Some consider the whole sky from zenith to horizon, others only that portion which is more than 30 degrees above the horizon. When the sky is wholly covered it is said to have a cloudiness of 10. If the observer estimates that one-tenth of this area is occupied by clear spaces, although it may to him appear wholly covered (because he sees the sides of the clouds), he will estimate the cloudiness as 9/10. In general, the cloudiness is that percentage of the whole circular area which would be covered by the clouds if they could be projected vertically downward; therefore, no account is to be taken of the thickness or height of the cloud. One estimates as closely as possible the percentage of area that would be covered by shadows if the sun were in the zenith and the observer could take a comprehensive view of the surrounding circle.

**clouding**, *n.* 2. The dulling of varnish, as by dampness or the fumes of sulphur and ammonia.

**cloud-projector** (kloud'prō-jek'tor), *n.* An apparatus devised by G. G. Stokes (1883) by which from two cloud photographs, taken from different points of view, can be deduced mechanically the altitudes, distances, and dimensions of all parts of the cloud.

**cloudscape** (kloud'skāp), *n.* A scene composed of clouds; a painting of such a scene.

**cloud-shutter** (kloud'shut'ēr), *n.* In *photog.*, a shutter provided with adjustable disks by means of which the foreground may be exposed sufficiently while the sky may be taken instantaneously. Images of clouds are thus secured.

**cloud-world** (kloud'wêrld), *n.* The realm of clouds, or, figuratively, of vague fancies; cloud-land.

**Cloudy day,** a day in which clouds prevail; as used technically by the United States Weather Bureau, a day in which the average obscuration between sunrise and sunset is  $\frac{1}{2}$  or more. — **Partly cloudy,** as used technically by the United States Weather Bureau, marked by a state of cloudiness ranging from 3 to 7 on the cloud-scale of 10. See *scale of cloudiness*.

**cloudy-wing** (klou'di-wing), *n.* An American hesperid butterfly, *Thorybes pylades*, which has a wide distribution. It is brown in color, with small white spots on the fore wings. Its larvae feed on clover. Also called *northern cloudy-wing*. — **Southern cloudy-wing,** an American hesperid butterfly, *Thorybes bathyllus*, which ranges from West Virginia to Florida and westward to Kansas and New Mexico. Its larvae feed on wild beans and other leguminous herbs.

**clove**, *n.* 2. A cleft; an opening; as, the *clove* in the roving-carriage of a cotton-jenny.

**clovene** (klō'ven), *n.* [*clove* + *-ene*.] A sesquiterpene,  $C_{15}H_{24}$ , obtained by heating caryophyllene hydrate with phosphorus pentoxide. It boils at 261-263° C.

**clover**, *n.* 1. For some of the most useful or otherwise noteworthy true clovers of the western United States, see *annual red clover*, *bear-clover*, *Beckwith's clover*, *bull-clover*, and *sour clover*. These include the most important of several species used raw as food by the California Indians. — **Alexandrian clover.** See *Trifolium alexandrinum*. — **Alsatian clover,** the alsike clover, *Trifolium hybridum*. — **Alsike clover.** See *alsike*. — **Annual red clover,** *Trifolium inoculatum*, widely distributed through the Rocky Mountain region, and much the most valuable of the annual species. Also called *purple clover*. — **Bear-clover,** *Trifolium virens*, a Californian species of some forage value and a favorite among the Indians for eating raw. All parts of the plant are sweet (hence also known as *sweet clover*), and the flowers and seed-pods as well as the herbage are eaten. It is considered to be the most common cause of bloat; hence it is sometimes called *bloat-clover*. *Bear-clover* is also a local Californian name of *Chamaebatia foliolosa*. See *star-weed*. — **Beckwith's clover,** *Trifolium Beckwithii*, a Rocky Mountain species of low elevations, ranging to South Dakota, valuable for pasture and hay; from its resemblance to *T. pratense*, sometimes called *wild red clover*. — **Bernin clover.** See *Trifolium*. — **Bloat-clover.** Same as *bear-clover*. — **Bokhara clover.** See *clover*, 2. — **Brasillian clover.** Same as *alfalfa*. — **Broad clover,** the red clover, *Trifolium pratense*. [Eng.] — **Brown clover.** See *Trifolium*. — **Bull-clover,** a true clover, *Trifolium Wornskjoldii*, one of the most valuable of the native species of northern California, in damp places growing 2 or 3 feet high. It is much relished by cattle and also by the Indians, who eat all the above-ground parts raw. — **Calvary clover.** See *clover*, 2. — **Chilean clover,** alfalfa: so called because it was brought to California from Chile. — **Clover broom-rape.** See *broom-rape*. — **Clover cutworm.** See *cutworm*. — **Clover flower-midge or clover seed-midge.** See *flower-midge*. — **Clover seed-worm, clover stem-borer.** See *seed-worm*, *stem-borer*. — **Cow-clover.** Same as *mammoth clover*. — **Egyptian clover.** Same as *berseem*. — **Florida clover.** See *Richardsonia*. — **Four-leaved clover.** (a) A frequent sport of the common red clover having four leaflets to the leaf. (b) In Texas, *Marrubium macropoda*, a plant of some forage value in shady bottoms. See *Marrubium*. — **Golden clover,** the yellow clover or hop-clover, *Trifolium aurum*. — **Long-stalked clover,** *Trifolium longipes*, found in the eastern Rocky Mountain region at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 feet, where it is valuable for forage. It is a slender plant a foot or more high, with narrow leaflets. A pale-flowered

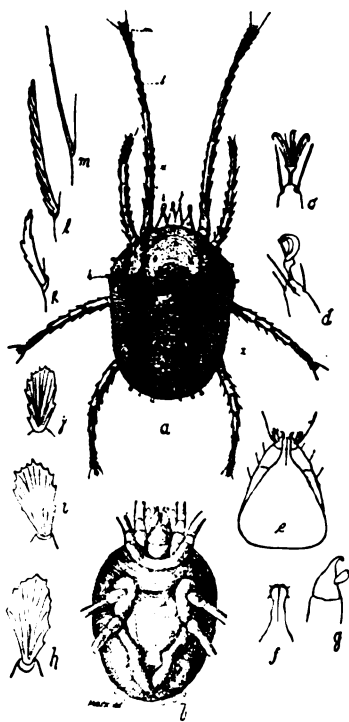
## clover-rust

variety is sometimes called *wild white clover*. — **Mammoth or mammoth red clover,** a robust red clover referred by recent American authors to *Trifolium medium*, the zigzag clover. It resembles common red clover, with which it is often confused, but it may be distinguished, particularly by the long stalks of the heads. It is doubtless identical with the cow-grass of England, the qualities of which it shows in some measure. Sometimes called *sapling clover* (in the western United States) and *cow-clover*. See *cow-grass*. — **Mayad clover.** See *Trifolium*. — **Menindie clover,** *Trigonella menispermifolia*, an Australian fodder-plant. — **Mexican clover.** See *Richardsonia*. — **Mountain red clover,** *Trifolium megacephalum*, a robust perennial species of the Rocky Mountain region, especially the western slope, valued for forage. It has large and showy heads, leaves with 5 or 7 leaflets, and stout deep-growing roots. — **Musk-clover.** See *musk-flower*, under *flower*. — **Nevada clover,** *Trifolium tridentatum*, a native species of Utah and Nevada, eaten greedily by cattle. — **Purple clover.** (a) See *clover*, 1. (b) Same as *annual red clover*. — **Rengaso clover,** *Astragalus Sinicus*, a clover-like plant largely grown in Japan for green manure and for forage. It is often sown in rice-fields after harvest and plowed under the next spring. — **Russian red clover,** *Trifolium pratense pallidum*, a variety of the red clover adapted to arid conditions. — **Salt clover.** See *sour clover* (b) (2). — **Sapling clover.** Same as *mammoth clover*. — **Small clover.** See *small-clover*. — **Soila clover,** *Hedysarum coronarium*, a leguminous fodder-plant cultivated in Italy and the Hælaric Islands. — **Sour clover.** (a) The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*. [Prov. Eng.] (b) In California: (1) *Trifolium fucatum*, a true clover, probably with some allied species or varieties. These are succulent plants with light-colored foliage. (2) *T. obtusifolium*, a species having an acid taste and clammy with an acid exudation. The Indians regard it as one of the best for eating, the exudation being generally washed off. Also called *salt clover* and, as growing near springs, *spring-clover*. — **Spanish clover.** See *Richardsonia*. — **Spotted clover,** the spotted medic, *Medicago Arabica*. — **Spring-clover.** Same as *sour clover* (b) (2). — **Suckling clover,** *Trifolium filiforme* of Europe, good in mixed pastures for sheep. — **Sulphur clover,** *Trifolium ochroleucum* of Europe, growing on dry calcareous soils and relished by cattle. — **Swamp clover,** *Lotus uliginosus*, a species of bird-foot clover native in northern Europe, and cultivated in Minnesota and Wisconsin on sour, mucky soils. It is a slender branching plant with rather large yellow flowers and long, slender pods. — **Swedish clover.** Same as *alsike*. — **Sweet clover.** (a) See *clover*, 2. (b) Same as *bear-clover*. — **Wild red clover.** Same as *Beckwith's clover*. — **Wild white clover.** Same as *long-stalked clover*. — **Zigzag clover.** See *Trifolium*, *mammoth clover*, and *mar-clover*.

**clover-dodder** (klō'ver-dod'ēr), *n.* See *dodder* 1.

**clover-looping** (klō'ver-lō'ping), *a.* Looping clover or warping it by partial eating. — **Clover-looping owl.** See *owl* (a moth).

**clover-mite** (klō'ver-mit), *n.* An American mite, *Bryobia pratensis*, very common on clover



Clover-mite (*Bryobia pratensis*).

a, dorsal view; b, ventral view; c, d, claw; e, f, g, mouth-parts; h, i, j, body-scales; k, l, m, leg-spines. (Insect Life, U. S. D. A.) Magnified.

in the western United States, and frequently swarming in great numbers on tree-trunks, fences, and the sides of houses.

**clover-rust** (klō'ver-rust), *n.* A parasitic fungus, *Uromyces Trifolii*, which attacks the leaves of various species of clover.

## clover-sickness

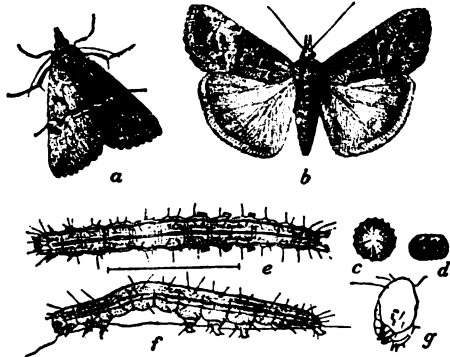
**clover-sickness** (klô'vër-sik'nes), *n.* The state of being clover-sick, that is, incapable of producing a crop of clover: said of soils, usually with reference to the common red clover. In England the trouble has been charged to threadworms (nematodes), to fungi, to insufficient nutrition, to acidity, and to enzymes inimical to the organisms symbiotic with the clover, but agreement has not been reached. Many cases can be corrected by an application of lime. The term has also been applied to the condition of the plant.

Clover-sickness rarely occurs on chalk soils.

J. Wrightson, Fallow and Fodder Crops, p. 220.

**clover-tree** (klô'vër-trê), *n.* A Tasmanian tree, *Goodenia latifolia*. Also called *native laburnum*.

**clover-worm** (klô'vër-wërm), *n.* A green



Clover-worm (*Plathypena scabra*).

a, moth with wings folded; b, same, wings expanded; c and d, egg; e and f, penultimate stage of larva; g, head of larva—all enlarged; c, d, g, greatly enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

caterpillar, the larva of *Plathypena scabra*, an American noctuid moth.

**clove-strip** (klôv'strîp), *n.* The floating or creeping primrose-willow, *Jussiaea diffusa*, common in the eastern United States, and also found in tropical America and Asia. See *Jussiaea* and *primrose-willow*.

**clownism** (klou'nizm), *n.* [*clown* + *-ism*.] Clownish conduct; specifically, a stage of hystero-epilepsy in which the patient assumes the most bizarre and seemingly impossible attitudes.

**Clown's lungwort.** See *lungwort*.—**Clown's mustard,** the bitter candytuft, *Iberis amara*.—**Clown's-nard.** See *ploverman's spikenard*, under *spikenard*.—**Clown's spikenard.** Same as *\*clown's-nard*.

**clay** (kloi), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps lit. something that clays or is sticky, < *cloy*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Otherwise for *clay* or *clay*, dial. form of *clay*.] An artificial mixture of plastic character, in this respect resembling clay.

**cloze**, *v.* A simplified spelling of *close*.

**C. L. P. A.** An abbreviation of *Common Law Procedure Act*.

**C. L. S. C.** An abbreviation of *Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle*.

**club<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* 8. The expanded end of the tentacular arms in decaceros cephalopods.—**Sensory club,** in hydromedusans, a \*cordylus (which see, with cut).

**club<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.*—To club a fleet, to maneuver a fleet, so as to get to windward of a certain position.

**Clubbed fingers,** enlargement of the tips of the fingers, with incurvation of the nails, occurring in diseases in which hematosis is interfered with.

**clubbing<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* 4. In gardening, the process or progress of becoming clubrooted; also, the clubrooted condition.

**clubbing<sup>2</sup>** (klub'ing), *n.* The act of forming a club; joint action or subscription for joint or individual benefit.

**clubbock** (klub'ok), *n.* [Appar. < *club*<sup>1</sup> + *-ock*.] A sea-fish, the spotted blenny, *Gadus gunnellus*. Also *gunnel*.

**club-fungus** (klub'fung'gus), *n.* Any one of the fungi belonging to the family *Clavariaceae*.

Not all of the *club-fungi* are unbranched; but some of them are divided like the antlers of a deer, and yet others in which the branching is more copious grow in pearly-gray, yellow, white or pinkish tufts, several inches high, and covering spaces as large as a dinner-plate.

C. MacMillan, Minn. Plant Life, viii.

**club-hand** (klub'hând), *n.* A deformity of the hand similar in nature and causation to club-foot.

**club-head** (klub'hed), *n.* A club-shaped or club-like head.

**club-moss**, *n.*—**Bog club-moss,** *Lycopodium inundatum*, a small low-ground species, not uncommon in Europe and in North America, extending in the latter from Newfoundland and Alaska south to Washington, Illinois, and New Jersey. Also called *erectfoot* and *marsh club-moss*.—**Fir club-moss,** *Lycopodium Selago*, a boreal species of Europe and North America. In the latter extending to the mountains of North Carolina. See other vernac-

ular names under *Lycopodium*.—**Portall club-moss,** *Lycopodium alopecuroides*, a showy species occurring in moist situations along the coast from New York to Florida and Mississippi.—**Interrupted club-moss,** *Lycopodium annotinum*, a trailing species having stiff scicular leaves, circumpolar in its distribution, in North America occurring as far south as Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Washington.—**Marsh club-moss.** Same as *bog \*club-moss*.

—**Rock club-moss,** *Lycopodium porophyllum*, a rather rare species of the central and southern United States, allied to *L. lucidulum*, and usually found on sandstone rocks.—**Shining club-moss,** *Lycopodium lucidulum*, a beautiful dark-green erect species of low woods in eastern Canada and extending from the central United States eastward. Sometimes known as *swamp* and *trailing evergreen*.—**Stiff club-moss.** Same as *interrupted \*club-moss*.—**Tree club-moss,** the ground-pine, *Lycopodium obscurum* (*L. dendroideum*). See *Lycopodium*.

**club-shell** (klub'shel), *n.* A marine univalve mollusk of the family *Cerithiidae*.

**club-tooth** (klub'tôth), *n.* A gear-tooth which is larger at the outer end, or tip, than at the inner end, or root.

**clucker** (kluk'ër), *n.* An oyster that, owing to its having been chilled or otherwise injured, sounds hollow when its shell is struck. [Local, U. S.] *Stand. Dict.*

**clue**, *n.*—**Foot clue** (*naut.*), the clue at the foot-end of a hammock.

**clue**, *v. t.*—To clue down (*naut.*), to let go the halyards and sheet of a gaff-top-sail while the tack is kept fast, and to man the clue-line so as to bring the head, leech, and luff of the sail down to the clue; to man clue-lines so as to force a yard down on the mast-cap.

**clue-tringle** (klô'krîng'gl), *n.* Same as *clue-thimble* (which see, under *thimble*).

**clue-line**, *n.*—**Gaff-top-sail clue-line,** the rope that runs around the foot, leech, and luff of a gaff-sail, by means of which the topsail is bunched in to the mast on a fore-and-aft vessel, being clued up or clued down, according as the tack is slackened up or held fast.

**clue-rope** (klô'rôp), *n.* The roping on a sail at the clues. A clue-line is sometimes incorrectly referred to as a clue-rope.

**cluf**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *clough*.

**clump<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* 6. An aggregation of bacteria resulting from the action of agglutinins. See *serum \*diagnosis*.

**clump<sup>1</sup>** (klump), *v.* [*clump<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To form a clump or cluster; cluster; aggregate: said of the agglutination of certain bacteria in response to the action of definite substances. See *serum \*diagnosis*.

The Seal Harbor bacillus refused absolutely to clump in any dilution above 1-10. *Med. Record*, Feb., 1903, p. 358.

*II. trans.* To form (bacteria) into a clump or cluster; agglutinate.

**clumping**, *n.* 2. The forming of a clump or cluster of bacteria; agglutination of bacteria.

The actual results agree with the prediction, the table showing a somatic agglutination of 100 for both cultures, and no flagellar clumping.

*Jour. Med. Research*, Oct., 1904, p. 321.

**Cluny enamel.** See *\*enamel*.

**clupein** (klû'pê-in), *n.* [Also *clupeine*; < *L. clupea*, herring, + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] A protamin obtained from the testicles of the herring. Also called *salmin*.

**Olusiaceae** (klû-si-â'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Clusia* + *-aceae*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Hypericales*, the balsam-tree family, including the greater part of the *Guttiferæ* of some authors, but not including the *Hypericaceae* nor the *Quinacaeae*.

**cluster cotton, cluster variable.** See *\*cotton<sup>1</sup>, \*variable*.

**cluster-berry** (klus'tër-ber-i), *n.* The mountain-cranberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*.

**clustered** (klus'têrd), *p. a.* Formed into a cluster; arranged or collected in clusters; in bot., applied specially to flowers and fruits regardless of the type of inflorescence.

**cluster-fly** (klus'têr-flî), *n.* A muscid fly, *Pollenia rudis*, which enters houses in the autumn and clusters, in a sluggish way, on windows and walls.

**cluster-pore** (klus'têr-pôr), *n.* One of several small pores or orifices clustered together which form part of the system of mucous canals opening on the surface in *Chimæra*.

There is also an absence of primitive pores, and the cluster-pores are very few in number.

*Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1895, p. 880.

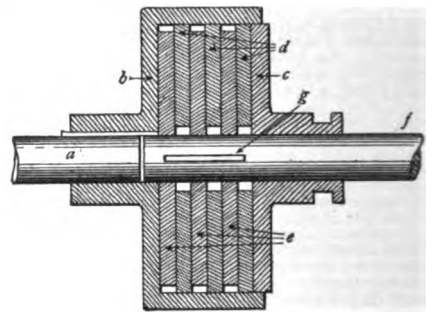
**clutch<sup>1</sup>**, *n.*, 2. (a) The simplest form is a pair of opposing disks, one with projections which can slide into depressions on the other. When thus interlocked they act as one. The two surfaces may also engage each other by friction, the pressure between them keeping the one from slipping on the other, as a friction-clutch. Clutches are much used where parts of a machine are to be run independently; where it is desired to stop and start different parts in succession; where varying demand of resistance through the day makes it desirable to run units of different capacities at different times, without stopping some continuous motion; and

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where different floors of a factory stop and start at different times. Clutches of gradual action are preferred, by reason of the avoidance of shock, when machinery at rest is to be started from parts already moving. When reversing is to be done from a source of power which always turns in one direction, a clutch will be required. This condition is present in most of the motor-cars operated by internal combustion engines. See *bayonet-clutch*, *\*coil-clutch*, *\*expanding-clutch* (with cut), *\*jaw-clutch*, *\*rim-clutch* (with cut), *Weston \*clutch*.

6. *Naut.*: (a) A forked stanchion. (b) The throat of a patent anchor.—7. Oyster spawn.

—**Catch-and-ratchet clutch**, a form of engaging and disengaging mechanism in which two parts or elements are made, by a ratchet action, to engage and act as driver and driven. *Nasmith, Cotton Spinning*, p. 319.—**Coil-clutch.** See *\*coil-clutch*.—**Individual-clutch transmission.** See *\*transmission*.—**Magnetic clutch**, a device for causing a pulley to revolve with the shaft upon which it is mounted, and for releasing the pulley when not in use, by means of electromagnets.—**Weston clutch**, a form of multiple friction-clutch, devised by Thomas Weston, in which alternate disks form the contact- and driving-surfaces. Those of one set are compelled to turn with the driving-shaft, the alternate ones in turning must turn the exterior cylindrical shell which incloses them, and this shell is keyed to the other shaft. When the disks are compressed by pressure parallel to the shafts, they bear on each other's faces, and gradually compel the driven element to come to the speed of the driver. When all are at common speed there is no slipping.



Weston Clutch.

a, driving-shaft; b, hollow cylinder keyed to a; c, pressure-disk sliding lengthwise on f; d, friction-disks capable of slight motion parallel to shaft, but compelled by ribs on b to turn with it; e, friction-disks capable of slight motion parallel to shaft, but compelled by a feather, g, to turn with the driver or follower-shaft; f, g, leather. When c presses d and e together, a driving b and d will compel e to drive f by friction between the contact surfaces.

**clutch-block** (kluch'blok), *n.* The bolt or block which, in a positive clutch, locks one part of the clutch to the other.

**clutch-box** (kluch'boks), *n.* 1. A cover or box surrounding a clutch to keep dirt, etc., out of the clutch and protect the hands of the operator from the danger of being caught.

—2. An essential part of the Heilmann cotton-comber for detaching and delivering the combed sliver.

**clutch-coupling** (kluch'kup-ling), *n.* Same as *clutch<sup>1</sup>*, 2.

**clutch-plate** (kluch'plât), *n.* A plate for operating a clutch; a plate which carries a clutch, or to which a clutch is fastened; a plate which carries pins, or is slotted to receive pins, so that when it is moved it will operate a clutch.

**clutch-sleeve** (kluch'slêv), *n.* A sleeve or boss attached to a clutch. It is usually slotted, or a groove is turned in it so that it is free to turn with the clutch and can also be connected to a stationary operating-lever.

**clutch-spool** (kluch'spöl), *n.* That part of a friction-clutch which engages with the clutch-block. Usually, a part which enters a recess in the clutch-block.

**clutch-wheel** (kluch'hwêl), *n.* Same as *\*clutch-box*, 2. *Taggart, Cotton Spinning*, II. 46.

**clutter<sup>2</sup>**, *v. II. intrans.* To jumble words together in speaking, clipping syllables and dropping consonants.

**Olydesdale** (klidz'däl), *n.* A breed of heavy draft-horses originally raised about the Clyde, Scotland.

**Olydonautilus** (kli-dô-nâ'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. for *\*Olydonautilus*, < Gr. *κλύδων*, a wave, + *ναυτίλος*, nautilus.] A genus of fossil nautiloid cephalopods with coiled involute shells and lobed septal sutures like those of the goniatites. It is from the Triassic rocks.

**Olydonites** (kli-dô-ni'têz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλύδων*, a wave, + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites from the Triassic rocks, including primitive forms with simple septal sutures.

**clyer, clyre**, *n.* See *\*clier*.

**clymene** (kli-mên'), *n.* [Appar. < *L. Clymene*, name of a nymph: see *Clymenia*.] The trade-name of an odoriferous material of unpub-

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lished composition. It is used, among other purposes, for psychophysiological tests of the power of smell.

**clymenoid** (kli-mē'ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Resembling or having the characters of *Clymenia*.

**II. n.** One of the *Clymeniidae*.

**Olypeastrina** (kli-pē-as-tri'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Olypeasterina*, < *Olypeaster* (a genus), + *-ina*².] A suborder of irregular *Echinoidea*, of the order *Gnathostomata*. They have powerful jaws which move only horizontally and are without braces and compasses; the teeth are placed in pyramids which articulate by a socket fitting on to vertical processes; and the ambulacra are petaloid.

**Olypeus anterior**, in *entom.*, the anterior portion of the clypeus when this is divided by a transverse suture.—**Olypeus posterior**, in *entom.*, the posterior portion of the clypeus when it is divided by a transverse suture.

**clyma** (kliz'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *clymata* (-ma-tā). [NL., < Gr. *κλίσμα*, a drench, a clyster, < *κλίσσειν*, wash, drench.] Same as *clyster*.

**clyssus, clyssus** (kli's'us), *n.* [NL. *clyssus*, prob. for *clyssus*, and that perhaps for *\*clysia*, < Gr. *κλίσσις*, *κλίσσις*, a closing up (hence reunion, recombination), < *κλίσσειν*, close; see *clysto*.] A chemical term of the iatrochemical period, used with more or less vagueness to signify the material essence of a substance or a mixture of substances.

**clyster** (kli's'tēr), *v. t.* [*clyster*, *n.*] To administer a rectal injection: same as *clysterize*.

**C. M.** An abbreviation (*b*) of *Certified Master*; (*c*) of *Church Missionary*; (*d*) of *common meter*; (*e*) of *corresponding member*.

**C. M. D.** An abbreviation of *common meter double*.

**C. M. G.** An abbreviation of *Companion of St. Michael and St. George*. See *order*.

**cml.** A contraction of *commercial*.

**C. M. S.** An abbreviation of *Church Missionary Society*.

**c. m. s.** An abbreviation of the Latin *cras mane numendus*, in medical prescriptions, 'to be taken to-morrow morning.'

**Oncoraceae** (nē-ō-rā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1890), < *Oncorum* + *-aceae*.] A family of dicotyledonous, choripetalous plants of the order *Geraniales*, the widow-wail family, formerly included in the family *Sinaroubaceae*, but now placed by Engler between the *Zygophyllaceae* and the *Rutaceae*. It consists of the genus *\*Oncorum* only (which see) and *widow-wail*, 1.

**Oncorum** (nē-ō'rūm), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, first used by him in 1737), < Gr. *ὄνκρον*, the name of some flower used for garlands; according to some a nettle, but taken by botanists to be *Daphne* *Oncorum* or *Daphne* *Gnidium*. This plant was called by the early botanists *Thymelæa* ('thyme-olive') and thus connects with (*Chamaelea* ('ground-olive'), Tournefort's name for the genus *Oncorum*.] A genus of dicotyledonous evergreen shrub-like plants, the type and only genus of the family *Oncoraceae*. It is characterized by the small axillary cymose or solitary yellow flowers, and the entire linear-oblong or spatulate, coriaceous leaves. Twelve species are known, all natives of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands. *Oncorum triccoccum* and *C. pulverulentum* are sometimes cultivated. See *widow-wail*, 1.



*Oncorum triccoccum*.  
a, branch with flowers and fruit; b, flower; c, disk with stamens and gynoecium attached; d, fruit; e, two thirds natural size; b, c, and d, enlarged. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

**Oncidium** (ni'di-ān), *a.* [Gr. *ὄνκιδιον*, < *ὄνκιδος*, *L. Onidus*.] Of or pertaining to ancient *Cnidus* in Asia Minor.—**Oncidian school**, a very early school of medicine in Greece, existing before that of Hippocrates.

**cnidocyst** (ni'dō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, + *κύστις*, bag (cyst).] A nematocyst.

**cnidogenous** (ni-doj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *κνίδη*, nettle, + *-γενής*, -producing.] Producing or containing nematocysts: as, the *cnidogenous* sacs of certain mollusks.

The hepatic area in the dorsal papillae of *Eolidoida* actually communicate with the *cnidogenous* sacs at their extremity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 797.

**cnidophore** (ni'dō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, + *-φορος*, < *φέρω*, bear.] A part or organ that bears *cnidoblasts*.

*Cnidophores* are distinctly visible round the edge of the mantle. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, I. 252.

**cnidophorous** (ni-dōf'ō-rus), *a.* Bearing *cnidoblasts*.

**cnidosac** (ni'dō-sak), *n.* [Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, + *σάκος*, sack: see *sac*, *sack*¹.] The enlarged middle parts of a tentillum in certain *Siphonophora*, bearing numerous nematocysts. See the *extract*.

The tentacle [in *Diphyes*] is tubular and is beset with a series of lateral tentilla, also tubular. Each tentillum is composed of three parts—(1) a thin pedicle or proximal part, (2) a dilated middle part, the *cnidosac*, and (3) a slender terminal filament. The swelling of the *cnidosac* is due to a rich development of nematocysts of various kinds, forming the battery.

**cnidosphere** (ni'dō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *κνίδη*, nettle, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] In *Siphonophora*, as certain *Disconectæ*, one of the spherical knobs composed of *cnidoblasts* borne on the tentacles.

**C. O.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *Commanding Officer*; (*b*) of *Colonial Office*.

**coacerate**, *a.* 2. In bot., densely crowded together; clustered.

**coach**, *n.*, 4. (*c*) In base-ball, one of the players belonging to the side at the bat who takes his position near either first or third base and advises the base-runner when to run.—6. A tame bullock or horse used as a decoy in capturing wild cattle or horses. [Australia].—**Calash coach**. See *calash*.—**Concord coach**, a heavy coach-body hung upon leather thorough-braces and having a detached driver's seat in front and a covered baggage-rack at the rear. It originated in Concord, New Hampshire.—**Drawing-room coach**, a coach without upper door-pillars. The quarters are paneled one half their depth and the low door has a drop-light. The large openings thus permitted on the sides can be closed by sliding the quarter-lights and raising the door-lights.



Concord Coach.

**coach**, *v. t.* 4. To capture (wild cattle or horses) with the help of a tame bullock or horse as a decoy: see *\*coach*, *n.*, 6. [Australia.]

**coach-band** (kōch'band), *n.* A metallic thimble used upon the outer end of the hub of a wheel of a vehicle, both as an ornament and as a protection to the wood.

**coach-bridle** (kōch'brī'dl), *n.* A heavy bridle with large winkers, broad front-band, drop face-piece, nose- and chin-pieces, and generally check-straps.

**coaches**, *n.* 2. A style of coach highly popular in the southern United States before 1860.



Coachee.

The body had but four pillars, those at the doors, the top resting upon these and upon scrolled

## coal

supports at the ends. It had a hammer-cloth seat, and a foot-board at the rear. The quarters were inclosed with curtains instead of panels or glasses.—**Coaches rockaway**. See *\*rock-away*.

**coach-harness** (kōch'hār'nes), *n.* A heavy harness for a team of horses used with a heavy coach.

**coach-hinge** (kōch'hinj), *n.* A heavy hinge with long narrow flaps which shut flat on the insides, used on carriage-doors.

**coach-lace** (kōch'lās), *n.* A hard woven ribbon with an ornamental face and a plain back: used as a trimming material for carriages.

**coach-lock** (kōch'lok), *n.* A thin box with a flat securing-surface at right angles with the side. The bolt is retained in the box and is operated by a square bar on a coach-handle.

**coachmaker's vise**. See *\*vise*².

**coachman**, *n.* 3. In *angling*, an artificial fly, named for a Herefordshire stage-coach driver who was famous as a fly-fisher. It is composed of a copper-colored peacock harl body, white swan or other white feather wings, and red cock-hackle.—4. Same as *\*coach-whip bird*.

**coach-pad** (kōch'pad), *n.* In a harness, a frame of iron covered with leather and provided with two pads or cushions on the under side. The frame is fitted with holes for attaching the hooks and terreta. The soft pad has no iron frame, heavy leather being used instead. A self-adjusting pad is one that has hinged sections attached to the lower arms of the frame which allow the cushions to adjust themselves to the back of any horse.

**coach-varnish** (kōch'vār'nish), *n.* Any hard varnish used on coaches.

**coach-whip**, *n.* 4. The ocotilla, *Fouquieria splendens*, so called from the long, leafless, lash-like branches. See *Fouquieria* and *\*ocotillo*.—**Coach-whip bird**, an Australian name for birds of the genus *Psophodes*: given on account of the resemblance of their notes to the crack of a whip. Also called *coachman*, for the same reason.

**coad**. An abbreviation of *coadjutor*.

**coadministrator** (kō-ad-min'is-trā-tor), *n.* One who is joint administrator with one or more other persons.

**coadministratrix** (kō-ad-min-is-trā'trikz), *n.* A female coadministrator.

**coagulin** (kō-ag'ū-lin), *n.* [Also *coaguline*; < *coagul*(ate) + *-in*².] An adaptation-product which causes coagulation. Immunization with milk will thus call forth the production of a coagulin which coagulates milk. These bodies are very similar to, and are possibly identical with, the precipitins.

**coagulometer** (kō-ag'ū-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. coagulare*, coagulate, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus in the form of a graduated tube, used to determine (*a*) the rapidity of coagulation of any given specimen of blood, or (*b*) the coagulating power of any substance when added to a definite quantity of blood.

**coal**, *n.*, 2. In *anthracite* and *semi-anthracite* coal the volatile matter constitutes from 3 to 10 per cent. of the whole; in *graphitic anthracite*, from 1 to 3 per cent.; in *bituminous coal*, from 25 to 30 per cent.; and in *semi-bituminous*, from 5 to 20 per cent. Coals which are used for the production of coke are bituminous, and are called *coking-coals* (see *coke*¹); *furnace-coals* are those suitable for use in a blast-furnace. Other varieties of bituminous coal are *steam-coal*, *blacksmith's coal*, and *gas-coal*, which have well-defined characteristics fitting them for special uses. *Cannel-coal* is a dense, fine-grained coal, apparently deposited as a sediment containing much ash but rich in volatile matter. *Block-coal* breaks into cubical masses, and *split-coal* into long pieces. *Peacock-coal* is iridescent coal. Anthracite coal is usually graded into six sizes, pea, chestnut, stove, egg, broken, and steamboat, the last being the largest. *Buckheat-coal* and *rice-coal* are smaller than pea, and *cherry* larger. There are also many well-recognized varieties of anthracite coal, as free-burning, slow-burning, red ash and white ash for domestic use, steam-coal, furnace-coal, etc.—**Altogether coal**, coal as it is mined, unsorted; the run-of-the-mine coal.—**Black coal**, coal slightly burned by igneous rock. [Scotch.] *Barroennan*, Glossary.—**Bony coal**, a coal containing so much shaly matter as to leave an excessive residue after burning. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1902, p. 279.—**Broken coal**, coal of the next to the largest commercial size; larger than egg-coal, but smaller than steamboat-coal. It will pass through a 4-inch hole but not through a 2½-inch hole.—**Burnt coal**, *n.* Same as *black coal*.—**Coal battery**. See *battery*.—**Coal flora**, the flora of coal-bearing deposits: applicable to those of any age, but used chiefly for those of Paleozoic age; especially the flora of the coal-measures. See *coal-measures* and *coal-plant*.—**Coal porcelain**. See *porcelain*.—**Craw**, or *crow coal*, a thin seam of inferior coal. Also *crows*. [Scotch.]—**Non-coking coal**. (*a*) Coal which will not undergo a distillation of its volatile elements, leaving a residue in porous state, mainly consisting of fixed carbon and the incombustible elements or ash. (*b*) Coal which will not fuse together and cohere in masses when burned. It is desirable that coal should do this for forge fires in certain kinds of work.—**Run-of-the-mine coal**, coal as it comes from the mine in unsized and unsorted lumps: said especially of bituminous coal, which is too soft and friable to pass through a breaker and screens without reducing much of it to unsaleable dust.

## coal

Large coal passed through the crusher almost invariably yields coke of above the average quality of that produced from "run-of-mine" or uncreased coal.

*Sci. Amer. Sup.*, April 1, 1906, p. 24459.

**Steam coal**, coal that may be used in heating steam-boilers; in England, a bituminous, non-coking variety of coal with a medium percentage of volatile matter and burning with a flame of medium length.

**coal-bag** (kōl'bag), *n.* 1. A bag for holding coal.—2. Same as *coal-sack*, 2.

**coal-ball** (kōl'bāl), *n.* A nodular concretion, usually of pyrite or calcite, in association with a coal-seam. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 811.

**coal-bearer** (kōl'bār'er), *n.* See *\*bearer*, 14.

**coal-box**, *n.* A buggy with high side-panels, out down forward of the seat as low as possible and originally without a top.

**coal-breaking jack**. See *jack*, 11 (i) (1).

**Coalbrook Dale porcelain**. See *\*porcelain*.

**coal-cellar** (kōl'sel'ār), *n.* A cellar used for storing coal, as for domestic use.

**coal-crusher** (kōl'krush'er), *n.* A machine for crushing the lumps in coal to reduce them either to small pieces or to a powder; a coal-breaker.

**coal-cutter** (kōl'kut'er), *n.* A machine for holing or undercutting coal.

**coal-deposit** (kōl'dē-poz'it), *n.* A coal-bed or coal-seam.

**coal-drift** (kōl'drift), *n.* An entry or haulage-road of a coal-mine which starts at the outcrop and follows the bed. See *gangway*, 3. *N. E. D.*

**coal-dust engine**. See *\*engine*.

**coalescence**, *n.* 3. In *psychol.*: (a) the combination of a number of sensible data into a single object-perception.

In this *coalescence* in a 'thing,' one of the coalescing sensations is held to be the thing, the other sensations are taken for its more or less accidental properties.

*W. James, Text-book of Psychol.*, p. 339.

(b) The unremarked assimilation of a mental content to other mental contents or to conscious dispositions.

Suppose the components of the one combination are *a, b, c*, and of the other *a, b, x*; *c* may be so favored from the outset that it simply displaces *x* without any feeling of discrepancy arising, and without any attention to the difference. This process I call overlapping or *coalescence*.  
*G. F. Stout, Anal. Psychol.*, I. 285.

**Law of molecular coalescence**, the law that crystals in an albuminous or colloidal medium become rounded in form and coalesce in spheroidal masses.

**coal-face** (kōl'fās), *n.* 1. The surface of coal exposed by mining.—2. The place where the coal is being mined.—3. The end of a drift or entry or room in a coal-mine.

**coal-factor** (kōl'fak'tor), *n.* An intermediate agent between coal-owners and customers; in London formerly an officially recognized agent between the coal-owner or shipper and the coal-seller. *N. E. D.*

Owing to the combination of the *coal-factors*, no more coals can come into the market than are sufficient to meet the demand without lowering the price.

*Mayhew, London Labour*, III. 245.

**coal-fauld** (kōl'fāld), *n.* In *mining*, a storing-place for coal. [Scotch.]

**coalfish**, *n.* 2. A fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, of the family *Anoplopomatidae*, found in the North Pacific.—3. The pollack, *Pollachius virens*.

**coal-hough** (kōl'hūh), *n.* A coal-pit or coal-mine. [Scotch.]

**coal-hewer** (kōl'hū'er), *n.* A person who digs coal; a collier.

**coal-hill** (kōl'hil), *n.* In *coal-mining*, ground occupied as a pit-head or mine-opening for colliery purposes. [Scotch.]

**coaling-boom** (kō'ling-bōm), *n.* A kind of derrick-boom used for loading coal into a ship from lighters or colliers.

**coaling-chute** (kō'ling-shōt), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large pipe or trunk through which coal is passed from the coaling-scuttles on the deck or side into the bunkers of a vessel.

**coaling-scuttle** (kō'ling-skut'l), *n.* In *ship-building*, a scuttle for loading coal into the bunkers.

**coaling-station** (kō'ling-stā'shon), *n.* 1. A port at which steam-vessels may call and receive fresh supplies of coal. Coaling-stations with accumulations of coal and appliances for speedy coaling are maintained in various parts of the world by the great naval powers.

2. A station for the storage of coal for the use of the locomotives of a railroad. Two types are in use, namely, *terminal* and *through-service* coaling-stations. Terminal stations are very large coal-pockets with machinery for receiving and storing many tons of coal and for loading several locomotive-tenders at the same time. The through-service stations are smaller pockets, placed at convenient points along the line. The pockets may

stand parallel with a track, with chutes at the sides arranged to fill several tenders in line on the track, may have a bridge over the track, or may be built directly over the track. See *\*coal-pocket* (with cut).

**coaling-trunk** (kō'ling-trungk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a trunk built into the structure of a ship for loading coal into the bunkers.

**coal-jungle** (kōl'jung'gl), *n.* One of the coastal swamps in which the coal-plants of Carboniferous or other geological period are supposed to have grown.

**coal-measures**, *n. pl.* In America and Great Britain a special significance attaches to this term in geological classification. In Pennsylvania the coal-measures are those strata which carry the productive coal-beds of Carboniferous age and all deposits intercalated between them, and they are divided into *lower productive*, *lower barren*, and *upper productive measures*. The coal-measures, with the millstone-grit at their base, constitute the upper division of the Carboniferous system. In Great Britain and on the Continent their relations are similar.—**False coal-measures**, strata including a series of coal-seams.—**Greta coal-measures**, in *geol.*, a division of the productive coal-measures in New South Wales.—**Newcastle coal-measures**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the coal-measures in New South Wales lying at the top of the series.

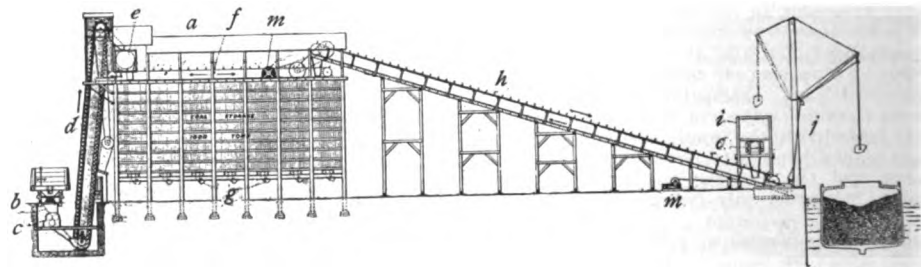
**coal-merchant** (kōl'mér'chant), *n.* One engaged in buying and selling coal, as distinguished from a coal-master or a coal-operator who is engaged in producing coal.

**coal-mill** (kōl'mil), *n.* Same as *\*coke-mill*.

**Coal-miners' phthisis**. See *anthracosis*.

**coal-naphtha** (kōl'naf'thā or nap'thā), *n.* The lighter and more volatile portion of the distillate from coal-tar, consisting chiefly of hydrocarbons of the benzene series, and therefore quite different from the naphtha obtained from petroleum, although in part applied to the same uses, as a solvent, to improve the illuminating character of gas, etc.

**coal-pocket** (kōl'pok'et), *n.* A structure for the storage of coal. It consists commonly of a group of deep and narrow bunkers, inclosed on the sides and by a roof, and supported on columns, the ground floor being open to allow the entrance of teams to the



Coal-pocket.

*a*, pocket; *b*, car-dump; *c*, coal-crusher; *d*, elevator, discharging into weigher; *e*, weighing-machine, delivering to conveyor; *f*, conveyor distributing coal in either direction to bins; *g*, coal-chutes; *h*, inclined conveyor; *i*, receiving-pocket; *j*, bucket-hoist; *m*, motors.

delivery-chute at the bottom of each bunker. The term includes the whole plant, with elevators, conveyers, weighing-machines, and other appliances for receiving, crushing, sorting, storing, and delivering the coal. The illustration shows a section of a motor-operated retail coal-pocket. At the left the car delivers the coal to the coal-crusher, which in turn delivers it, crushed to the required size, to the elevator, which lifts it to the top floor. There it passes through the weighing-hopper, which measures it, weighs it, records the weight, and delivers it to the horizontal conveyor by which it is transferred to the proper bunker, at the rate of 40 tons an hour. At the right the derrick delivers the coal from the boat to the crusher. Since the conveyor is reversible, the coal can be delivered to any bunker. See *\*conveyor*.

**coal-putter** (kōl'pūt'er), *n.* See *putter*, 1, 2.

**coal-rashings** (kōl'rash'ingz), *n. pl.* In *coal-mining*, soft dark shale, in small pieces, containing much carbonaceous matter. [Eng.]

**coal-room** (kōl'rōm), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a room excavated in coal, usually 5 to 10 yards wide and 100 yards, more or less, in length, and separated from adjoining rooms by pillars of solid coal. See *room*, 11, and *heading*, 10 (b).

**coal-salt** (kōl'sālt), *n.* Fine-grained common salt obtained from brine by surface-evaporation: so called because generally discolored by soot from the flame passing over the evaporating-pan. *G. Lunge, Sulphuric Acid*, II. 249.

**coal-seam** (kōl'sēm), *n.* A layer or bed of coal.

**coal-slack**, *n.* See *slack*, 2.

**coal-slake** (kōl'slāk), *n.* See *coal-slack*, 2.

**coal-storage** (kōl'stōr'āj), *n.* In *railroading*, the storing of coal for the use of locomotives. It may be stored in an open yard, in heaps, or under a trestle, or in a building. The larger open-air storage-yards are filled with coal, by means of a cable-way, conveyor, or elevator, directly from the boat or car, the coal being distributed by means of a relay, elevator, or conveyor. In using an elevator a large A-shaped crane is erected in the yard, the elevator traveling up one leg of

## coassine

the A and delivering the coal at the top. The space under the crane is thus filled with coal in a conical heap. Another storage-system employs combined elevators, conveyers, and reloading conveyers for receiving, storing, and delivering coal, in large bunkers, from cars and to cars and locomotives, the whole plant being inclosed.

**coal-swamp** (kōl'swomp), *n.* A coastal lagoon, of the Carboniferous or other geological period, overgrown with the vegetation from which coal-beds have been formed.

**Coal-tar bate**. See *\*bate*, 5.—**Coal-tar colors**. They are classified as follows: (a) According to their source (that is, according to the raw materials to which they are related), into *aniline colors*, *naphthalene colors*, *anthracene colors*, and *phenol colors*. This method of classification is but little used at the present time. (b) According to their composition, into at least 20 different types of coloring-matters, the following being the classification adopted in A. E. Green's translation of Schultz and Julius's "Systematic Survey of the Organic Coloring Matters."

This classification is chiefly used by color-manufacturers and color-chemists: (1) nitro coloring-matters; (2) mono-azo coloring-matters; (3) diazo coloring-matters; (4) triazo coloring-matters; (5) tetrakisazo coloring-matters; (6) nitroso or quinoneoxime coloring-matters; (7) stilbene coloring-matters; (8) oxyketone, oxyketone, and oxyketone colors (excluding anthracene derivatives); (9) diphenylmethane coloring-matters; (10) triphenylmethane coloring-matters; (11) xanthene coloring-matters (pyronines, phthalenes, and rhodamines); (12) acridine coloring-matters; (13) anthracene coloring-matters (pyronines, phenols, indamines, and allies); (14) azines and azonium coloring-matters (eurolines, safranines, indulines, and rosindulines); (15) oxazine coloring-matters; (16) thiazine coloring-matters; (17) thiazol or thiobenzyl coloring-matters; (18) quinoline coloring-matters; (19) sulphid coloring-matters. (c) According to their application, into 10 groups: (1) basic colors; (2) phthalic anhydride colors; (3) acid colors; (4) direct cotton colors; (5) sulphid colors; (6) insoluble azo colors; (7) mordant-acid colors; (8) mordant colors; (9) reducible vat colors; (10) aniline black. This classification is used by textile-colorists.

**Coal-tar creosote**. See *\*creosote*.—**Coal-tar naphtha**. Same as *\*coal-naphtha*.—**Coal-tar remedies**, various substances used in medicine which are made synthetically from coal-tar and its derivatives: acetanilide and antipyrin are remedies of this class.

**coalternate** (kō-al-tēr'nāt), *a.* [*co*-1 + *alter-nate*.] Doubly alternate.—**Coalternate fever**. Same as *double fever* (which see, under *fever*).

**coaltitude** (kō-al'ti-tūd), *n.* The complement of the altitude (90° minus the altitude). Same as *zenith-distance*.

**coal-vein** (kōl'vān), *n.* A layer of coal; a coal-seam.

**coal-vend** (kōl'vend), *n.* 1. The general sale of coals.—2. The limited quantity of coal to which each colliery was restricted by a former combination of coal-owners on the Tyne and Wear. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

**coal-wall** (kōl'wāl), *n.* In *mining*, same as *\*coal-face*, 3.

**coal-washery** (kōl'wash'e-ri), *n.* An establishment where coal is cleaned from slate and other impurities by mechanical processes which use water and take advantage of the difference in specific gravity of the coal and its impurities.

**coaly**<sup>3</sup> (kō'li), *n.* [*coal* + *dim.* -y2. Cf. *coachee*, *bargee*, etc.] A coal-heaver. [Eng.]

**coal-yard** (kōl'yārd), *n.* A yard or area in which a supply of coal is kept in bins or heaps to meet the demands of customers.

**Coaptation splint**, a splint made of several longitudinal strips pasted upon a piece of cloth.

**coarcture** (kō-ārk'tūr), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *collar*, 2 (b). *Grew*.

**coarse**, *a.* (3). In *pathol.*, rough; hoarse: said of the respiratory note or of râles heard in auscultation of the chest.

**coartation** (kō-ār-tā'shon), *n.* [More correct form of *coarctation*.] In *logic*, the restriction of a term to denote a narrower range of objects than usual.

**coassinee** (kō-as-i-nē'), *n.* One of several joint assignees.

**coassine** (kō-as'in), *a.* [NL. *Coassus*, a genus name of S. Amer. origin.] Of or relating to



## coassine

the small South American spike-horned deer of the genera *Coassus* and *Pudu*, which form a group of American deer.

**coast**, *v. i.* 8. To glide along swiftly through the air with motionless wings, as a bird.

This explanation of soaring flight, viz., gliding in an uprising current, accounts for the birds exhibiting no trace of fatigue even after "coasting" long distances.

*Sci. Amer. Sup.*, June 11, 1904, p. 23778.

9. To loaf about from station to station. [Slang, Australia.]

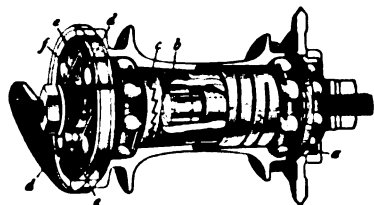
**coastal**, *a.* — **Belted coastal plain.** See *\*plain* 1. — **Coastal plain.** See *\*plain* 1. — **Embayed coastal plain.** See *\*plain* 1.

**coaster**, *n.* 3. A loafer. See *\*coast*, *v. i.*, 9. [Slang, Australia.] — 4. A name applied to cattle bred on or near the coast.

Many times fine specimens have been purchased at long prices, but landed in the hands of the Philistines, with dire results to the offspring—bodies that could not make a shadow, and horns of the old Texas coaster—all from the lack of decent care.

*Rep. Kan. State Board of Agr.*, 1901-02, p. 154.

**coaster-brake** (kō's'tēr-brāk'), *n.* A brake used on bicycles which is applied by rotating the



Coaster-brake.

*a.*, driver attached to sprocket and revolving with it. When driven forward by pedal effort, the *a* revs threads on a draw *b*, the clutch proper, into frictional contact with the conical interior surface of the hub-shell, and the wheel is driven as in common forms of hubs. When the pedals are stopped, *a* and *b* stop, while the hub-shell keeps on, so that *a* moves out of contact with the hub-shell and into engagement with *c*, the brake clutch. The wheel now coasts so long as pedals are held stationary. When *a* is turned backward, *c* presses against *d*, the brake levers, forcing outward *e*, the brake shoes. *f*, springs which release the shoes *e*, when the pressure on the pedals is removed.

pedals backward, and is automatically thrown off if the pedals are rotated forward. If, when pedaling forward, the feet are stopped and held still, the brake is not applied, and in this position the rider can coast or ride down a grade without moving the feet, while by giving a small rotation backward the brake is applied; hence the name.

**coasting**, *n.* 4. In *railroading*, the act of allowing a train or a car to run upon a down grade by its own gravity, without steam or electric power. [U. S.]

**coasting-lead** (kō's'ting-led), *n.* See *lead* 2, 2.

**coasting-vessel** (kō's'ting-ves'el), *n.* A vessel which plies only along the coast.

**coast-liner** (kō's't-lī'nēr), *n.* A surveyor engaged in mapping a coast-line.

It is with the high-water line that the *coast-liner* is concerned, delineating its character according to the Admiralty symbols. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 102.

**coast-lining** (kō's't-lī'ning), *n.* The delineation of a coast-line.

*Coast-lining.* In a detailed survey the coast is sketched in by walking along it, fixing by theodolite or sextant angles, and plotting by tracing-paper or station-pointer. A sufficient number of fixed marks along the shore afford a constant check on the minor coast-line stations, which should be plotted on, or checked by, lines from one to the other wherever possible to do so.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 102.

**coat** 2, *n.* — **Disguise coat**, the first coat of lead-color put upon the gear of a vehicle, as a cover for the iron and wood, before laying on the colors. — **Eton coat** or **jacket**.

(a) A boy's short black coat or jacket, reaching to the waist, worn with a wide turned-over stiff linen collar; formerly the distinctive dress of Eton College, England, but now worn by boys of many schools or of suitable age to go to school. (b) A somewhat similar jacket worn by women.

**Inverness coat**, **overcoat**, or **cape**, an overcoat, rather close-fitting, and worn with or without a long heavy cape. The cape may be worn separately, hence the garment is known by all three names. — **Prince Albert coat**, a double-breasted frock-coat, longer than the ordinary morning coat; worn in the daytime on ceremonial occasions.

**Staring coat**, as used by veterinarians and farmers, a dry condition of the skin (especially of horses and cattle), with harsh, rough hair. The individual hairs, being very dry, do not adhere to one another or take their normal position, but stand apart in irregular order. — **Tuxedo coat**, a kind of dress-coat for evening wear, made without skirts; named for a country club at Tuxedo Park, New York; usually shortened to **Tuxedo**. [U. S.] — **Wash coat**, in lath-and-plaster work, the last thin finishing coat of fine plaster; properly, the white coat or finishing coat. [Seldom used.]

**coated** (kō'ted), *p. a.* 1. Provided with a coat; wearing a coat. — 2. Having a covering (of any kind); as, *coated* nuts (coated with sugar); chocolate-*coated* marshmallows; a *coated* tongue.

**coating-machine** (kō'ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1.

In *candy-making*, a machine for coating and finishing chocolate candies. It consists of a paper-covered traveling apron, or wire netting, combined with steam-heated tanks holding liquid chocolate and a suitable mechanism for delivering the liquid in a thin stream upon the apron. The nuts, fruits, pastes, etc., to be coated are placed upon the apron, pass through the stream of liquid chocolate, and are completely coated, the surplus falling through the openwork apron into a tank below. An air-blast also assists in removing the surplus chocolate and cooling the finished candies.

2. A pneumatic paint-spreading machine or air-brush; a painting-machine. — 3. In *photog.*, a machine for coating glass or paper with a sensitive film. *Woodbury, Encyc. Dict. of Photog.*, p. 107.

**coat-tack** (kō't'ak), *n.* A short, broad-headed copper nail for securing a canvas coat around a mast close to the deck.

**coatest** (kō-a-test'), *v. i.* In *law*, to attest together.

**coattestation** (kō-at-es-tā'shon), *n.* Joint attestation by several persons at one time and in one place. See *attestation*.

**coattestator** (kō-at-es-tā-tor), *n.* One of several attesting witnesses to the same act or instrument.

**coattribute** (kō-at'ri-büt), *n.* An attribute of the same substance or subject.

**coattribution** (kō-at-ri-bū'shon), *n.* The reciprocal relation of coattributes.

**co-author** (kō-ā'thor), *n.* A joint author.

**Coaxial triangle.** See *\*triangle*.

**cob** 2, *n.* 1. (*f*). In *pharm.*, a cylindrical mass of crystals of lactose (sugar of milk) formed upon a stick or cord. — 12. In *hort.*, a kind of filbert characterized by a short rounded nut borne in short open husks. The longer nuts, in long husks, are known as *true filberts*. — 13. Any of the larger gulls, but more particularly the black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. [Local, Eng.]

**cob** 3, *n.* In the United States the standard for a cob is somewhat larger than in England, a typical cob standing about 15 hands high and weighing from 1,000 to 1,050 pounds. A cob is smoother and more compact than a coacher and has shorter legs.

**cob** 4, (*kob*), *n.* [*cob* (swan).] Same as *cobswan*.

**cobalt**, *n.* — **Gray cobalt**, a name for smaltine and cobalt pyrite, or linneite. — **Tin-white cobalt.** Same as *smaltine*.

**cobaltamine** (kō'bālt-am'in), *n.* [*cobalt* + *amine*.] Any one of an extensive series of compounds, the salts of which, obtained by the action of ammonia on salts of cobalt, in some cases with access of oxygen, are of much interest to the scientific chemist. They include diammines, triammines, tetrammines, pentammines, and hexammines, partly distinguished by characteristic colors.

**cobaltiferous** (kō-bālt-if'e-rus), *a.* [*E. cobalt* + *L. ferre*, bear.] Containing and capable of being used to produce cobalt. *Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.)*, 1900, p. 363.

**cobano** (kō'bā-nō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] A magnificent, widely spreading leguminous tree, *Stahia monosperma*, native to Porto Rico and found near the sea-coast. It yields a durable wood prized for house-building. Also called *polisanandro*.

**cobbing-belt** (kōb'ing-belt), *n.* A heavy flat strip of leather used in cobbing. See *cob* 7.

**cobbing-board** (kōb'ing-bōrd), *n.* A flat piece of wood used in cobbing. See *cob* 7.

**cobbing-staff** (kōb'ing-stāf), *n.* Same as *\*cobbing-stick*.

**cobbing-stick** (kōb'ing-stik), *n.* A heavy piece of wood, resembling a yardstick, used in cobbing. See *cob* 7.

**cobble** 1, *n.* 7. In general, any piece of iron or steel which is wasted during rolling or forging; specifically, an imperfectly puddled ball of iron which goes to pieces in the squeezer.

**cobble-hedge** (kōb'l-hej), *n.* A fence of cobble-stones.

After a few steps Greta remembered the trick she had played on Paul, and craned her beautiful neck to see over the stone *cobble-hedge* into the field where she had left him. *Hall Caine, A Son of Hagar*, l. 5.

**cobbler** 1, *n.* 3. The last sheep in the pen in sheep-shearing time, usually one that is hardest to shear. [Australia.] — 4. (a) A small fish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found abundantly along the eastern coast of the United States. (b) The thread-fish, *Alectis ciliaris*, a fish with long filamentous dorsal and anal rays. — **Cobbler's chest.** See *\*chest* 1. — **Cobbler's end**, a waxed end.

**cobbler-fish**, *n.* 2. See *\*Alectis*.

**cobbra** (kōb'rā), *n.* [Also *cobra*, *kobbera*: native Australian.] The head; the top of a thing.

## coccidioid

**Coblentz stoneware.** See *\*stoneware*.

**Coblentzian** (kōb-lent'si-an), *n.* and *a.* [Named from *Coblentz*.] In *geol.*, the name given to the uppermost division of the Lower Devonian in central Europe. In Belgium the formation has a thickness of 700-800 feet, and portions of it are highly fossiliferous.

**Coblekill limestone.** See *coralline \*limestone*.

**cob-money** (kōb'mun'i), *n.* See *cob* 2, 8.

**cobra** 1, *n.* — **African cobra**, the asp, *Naja haje*. — **King cobra**, *Naja hannah* or *Ophiophagus elaps*, the largest of poisonous snakes and one of the most deadly. It reaches a length of 12 feet, is of an olive-color, with V-shaped bands and markings of a lighter tint, and is found from India to the Malay Peninsula, and in some of the Malayan islands.

**cobraism** (kō'b'rā-izm), *n.* [*cobra* + *-ism*.] Poisoning by cobra venom.

In the main these symptoms resemble those of *cobraism*, but the dyspnea is more urgent. *Nature*, July 14, 1902, p. 200.

**cobra-lily** (kō'b'rā-lil'i), *n.* *Candarrum campanulatum*, a plant of the family *Araceæ*, widely distributed in tropical Asia and adjacent islands.

**cobra-stone** (kō'b'rā-stōn), *n.* Same as *chlorophane*, 1.

**coburg**, *n.* 2. A primitive vehicle used in the south of England: an inclosed tilt-cart, with windows in the sides and a door in the rear.

**Cobweb skipper, weaver.** See *\*skipper* 1, *\*weaver*.

**cobwork** (kōb'wērk), *n.* A structure made of logs laid with their alternate layers at right angles and with the ends secured to the layers above and below by dovetailing.

**coca** 1, *n.* — **Mexican coca.** Same as *Mexican \*clover*.

**cocainist** (kō'kā-in-ist), *n.* [*cocaine* + *-ist*.] One who is addicted to the use of cocaine. *N. E. D.*

**cocainomania** (kō'kā-in-ō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [*E. cocaine* + *Gr. mania*, madness.] Morbid addiction to cocaine; cocaineism.

**cocaash** (kō-kash'), *n.* [Amerindian.] The red-stalk or purple-stem aster, *Aster puniceus*, of eastern North America, the root of which is stimulant, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic.

**cocaash-weed** (kō-kash'wēd), *n.* The golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus*.

**cocayl** (kō'kā-il), *n.* [*coca* + *-yl*.] An organic group, (CH<sub>3</sub>)NC<sub>5</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, which, combined with the radical of oxypropionic acid, constitutes the base ecgonine, which, together with methyl alcohol and benzoic acid, is a saponification-product of the alkaloid cocaine.

**Coccaceæ** (kōk-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *corrus* (recognized in botany as a genus only in compounds, as *Micrococcus*, etc.) + *-aceæ*.] A family of *Schizomycetes* including globose forms. Cell-division takes place in 1, 2, or 3 planes. The principal genus is *Micrococcus*. See *coccus*, 1 (*c*).

**coccalic** (kōk-sel'ik), *a.* [*coccus* + *-el* + *-ic*.] Noting a crystalline acid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, found in *Cladonia coccifera*. It melts with decomposition at 178° C.

**coccellinic** (kōk-sel-in'ik), *a.* [*coccel(l)ic* + *-in* + *-ic*.] Noting a crystalline acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, formed by the action of hydriodic acid on coccellic acid.

**cocceric** (kōk-ser'ik), *a.* [*coccus* + *-er* + *-ic*.] Derived from cochineal. — **Cocceric acid**, a crystalline monobasic acid, C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>55</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, found combined with cocceryl alcohol in cochineal. It melts at 83° C.

**coccerin** (kōk'se-rin), *n.* [*cocceric* + *-in* 2.] The cocceryl ester of cocceric acid, C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>60</sub> (C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>61</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. It is found in cochineal and melts at 106° C.

**cocceryl** (kōk'se-ril), *n.* [*cocceric* + *-yl*.] The radical, C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>60</sub>, of cocceryl alcohol. — **Cocceryl alcohol**, a crystalline diacid alcohol, C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>60</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, found combined with cocceric acid in cochineal. It melts at 101-104° C.

**coccidia**, *n. pl.* 2. [*cap.*] The *Coccidiidae*. — **coccidial** (kōk-sid'i-āl), *a.* [*coccidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, containing, or caused by *Coccidia*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 25, 1900, p. 166. — **coccidid** (kōk'si-did), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or belonging to the homopterous insects of the family *Coccidæ*, the scale-insects. — 2. *n.* A member of the family *Coccidæ*.

**coccidin** (kōk'si-din), *n.* [Also *coccidine*; < *coccid* + *-in* 2.] The substance composing the plasmodial granules characteristic of *Coccidia*. *Labbe*.

**coccidine** (kōk'si-din), *n.* Same as *\*coccidin*.

**coccidioid** (kōk-sid'i-oid), *a.* [*coccidi(um)* + *-oid*.] Relating or pertaining to a coccidium.

## Coccidioides

**Coccidioides** (kok-sid'i-ō-i-dēz), *n.* [NL.] A problematical organism occurring as a parasite in man, and found as yet only in America. It first invades the skin, and may spread to the lymphatics and cause a chronic or acute malady which in the latter case is fatal in a short time. The disease resembles military tuberculosis in some respects, since immense numbers of small nodules are found in the infected viscera, each nodule containing one or two parasites, either free or lodged in a giant cell. By some the organism is considered to be a sporozoan. *Rizford and Gilchrist, 1897.*

**Coccidiomorphia** (kok-sid'i-ō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccidium* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] An order of *Sporozoa* consisting of the *Coccidia* and the *Hemosporidia*. *Doflein.*

**coccidiosis** (kok-sid-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *coccidium* + -osis.] A disease caused by the presence of a parasitic coccidium. An affection of this nature in rabbits resembles cancer.

**coccidium**, *n.* 3. [L. c.] One of the *Coccidiidae*. **coccidology** (kok-si-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [NL. *Coccidæ* + Gr. *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The scientific study of the *Coccidæ*, or scale-insects.

In the present state of *coccidology* any writer may well be excused for not accepting all the recently proposed innovations. *Science*, March 25, 1904, p. 501.

**coccigenic** (kok-si-jen'ik), *a.* [NL. *coccus* + -genus-, produced, + -ic.] Of coccus origin; caused by the presence of a micrococcus.

**coccin** (kok'sin), *n.* [Also *coccine*; < *coccus* + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A term applied to two aniline dyes, both of a red color, one of which, also termed *safrosin*, *eosin scarlet*, *nopalin*, and *eosin BN*, is dinitrofluorescein, and the other, known as *coccin 2B* and as *crocein 3BX*, is the sodium salt of sulpho-*a*-azonaphthalin-sulpho-*β*-naphthol.

**Coccin B**, an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, derived from amido-para-cresol, which dyes wool and silk red in an acid bath.

**coccinite** (kok'si-nit), *n.* [*coccus* + -in + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A mineral found in Mexico in from red to yellow or green crystals and masses. It has been regarded as an iodide of mercury, but its true nature is doubtful.

**coccobacillus** (kok'ō-ba-sil'us), *n.*; *pl.* *coccobacilli* (-ī). [NL., < *coccus* + *bacillus*.] A very short bacillus resembling a coccus, as the *coccobacillus* of swine-plague. *Vaughan and Novy, Cellular Toxins*, p. 180.

**cocochromatic** (kok'ō-kro-mat'ik), *a.* In *dianthos*, having the color distributed in granular patches. Compare *\*placochromatic*.

**coccone** (kok'ō-gōn), *n.* [NL. *cocconium*, < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry (spore), + *γενή*, generation, offspring.] A cell containing spores found in some of the blue-green algae and resembling a sporangium.

**Coccones** (kok'ō-gō-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *coccone* + -es.] An order of the blue-green algae which consist of but a single cell, although that is occasionally united in colonies embedded in a gelatinous matrix. They reproduce by means of spores formed within a coccone.

**cocconium** (kok'ō-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL.] Same as *\*coccone*.

**coccoid**<sup>1</sup> (kok'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*coccus* + -oid.] *I. a.* Berry-like; globular: applied to microorganisms.

*II. n.* An aggregation of spores of the blue-green alga *Nostoc*.

**coccoid**<sup>2</sup> (kok'oid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *ιδος*, form.] *I. a.* Resembling a coccus or micrococcus.

*II. n.* A spherical or ovoid bacterium. **coccolith**, *n.* Harting has found that minute calcareous disks are separated out of a solution of limesul phate or lime chlorid by the action of ammonia generated by the decomposition of organic matter, and therefore it has been inferred that the coccoliths may be separated from the sea-water whenever organic decomposition is in progress in the presence of lime sulphate.

**coccostean** (ko-kos'tē-an), *a.* Related to the genus *Coccosteus* or the family *Coccosteidae*. **coccosteid** (ko-kos'tē-id), *n.* One of the *Coccosteidae*.

**cocculiferous** (kok-ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [NL. *cocculus* + *L. ferre*, bear.] Bearing cocules or cocci; coccoferous. See *coccus*, 1 (*a*).

**cocculin** (kok'ū-lin), *n.* [*Cocculus* + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A crystalline, bitter neutral compound, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, found, together with picrotoxin, in *Cocculus Cocculus*.

**coccygalgia** (kok-si-gal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυς*, coccyx, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Same as *coccygodynia*.

**Coccygeal fistula**. See *\*fistula*.

**coccygeopubic** (kok-sij'ē-ō-pū' bik), *a.* In *anthrop.*, relating to the coccyx and to the pubic bone.—**Coccygeopubic diameter**, the distance

from the tip of the coccyx to the lower border of the symphysis.

**cochenillin** (koch-e-nil'in), *n.* [*cochenille*, a form of *cochineal*, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] An old name for carminic acid.

**cochilisapote** (kō'chil-sā-pō'tā), *n.* [Aztec *cochitzapotl*, < *cochi*, sleep, + *tzapotl*, a sweet, succulent fruit containing large seeds.] A Mexican tree, *Casimiroa edulis*, belonging to the *Rutaceæ*. It grows wild, but is also cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is the size of a large apple and has an agreeable taste. It is said to induce sleep, and is also used as an anthelmintic; the leaves are employed as a remedy for diarrhoea. Also called *\*iztactzapotl* or *whits sapote*.

**cochineal**, *n.* —**Brilliant cochineal 2R and 4R.** Same as *palatine \*scarlet*.—**Cochineal red, scarlet.** See *arred*, *\*scarlet*.—**Cochineal wax**, a solid wax extracted in small quantities from dried cochineal insects. It consists chiefly of an ester, coccerin, containing the radicals of a peculiar alcohol and acid, both of the fatty series.

**cochinito** (kō-chē-nē'tō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cochino*, a pig: see *\*cochino*.] A fish, *Xesurus punctatus*, of the family *Teuthididae*, found on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

**cochino** (kō-chē-nō), *n.* [Sp., lit. a pig.] The oldwife, *Balistes vetula*.

**cochl.** An abbreviation of the Latin *cochleare*, a spoonful.

**cochlea**, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, a closely coiled legume.

**cochlearin** (kok-lē-ā-rin), *n.* [*Cochlearia* + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A crystalline, camphor-like substance of doubtful identity, obtained from *Cochlearia officinalis* or spoonwort.

**cochlearthrosis** (kok'lē-ār-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *cochlea* + Gr. *ἄρθρσις*, articulation.] A hinge-joint in which there is a slight lateral shifting of the surfaces on movement.

**cochleiform** (kok'lē-i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *cochlea*, snail-shell, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a snail-shell. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**cochleitis** (kok-lē-i'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cochlea* + -itis.] Inflammation of the cochlea of the ear. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, III. 683.

**Cochlididae** (kok-li-dī-i-dē), *n.* Same as *Limacodidae*.

**cochlidiospermate** (kok-lid-i-ō-spēr'māt), *a.* [L. *cochlea*, a snail-shell, + Gr. dim. -*διον* + *σπέρμα* (-r-), seed.] Having convex-concave seeds, as in some species of *Veronica*.

**cochliodont** (kok'li-ō-dont), *a.* [NL. *Cochliodus* (-odont-).] Having the characters of *Cochliodus* or of the *Cochliodontidae*.

**Cochliopodidae** (kok'li-ō-pōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Cochliopus* (pod-) + -idae.] Same as *Limacodidae*.

**cochlites** (kok'lit), *n.* [Gr. *κόχλος*, a spiral shell, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A fossil spiral shell or its cast.

**Cochloceras** (kok-lo's'ē-ras), *n.* [Gr. *κόχλος*, a spiral shell, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of degenerative ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites having a ribbed, turreted, spirally coiled shell and very simply lobed septal sutures. It is typical of the family *Cochloceratidae*, and occurs in Triassic rocks.

**Cochranea** (kok-rā'nē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1868), named in honor of Thomas Cochrane (1775-1860), a British naval commander who served as the first admiral of the navy of Chile.] A genus of plants of the family *Boraginaceæ*. They are branching perennials or shrubs, with small, alternate, entire or undulate leaves, and flowers in terminal cymes or scorpioid spikes. There are four species, natives of southern South America. One of them, *C. anchusae-folia*, has been naturalized in the southern United States, where it is known as *false heliotrope*.

**Cochrane gambit**. See *\*gambit*.

**cochucho** (kō-chō'chō), *n.* [S. Amer. ¶] Same as *\*coco*<sup>2</sup>.

**cocillaña** (kō-thē-lān'yā), *n.* [Bolivian Sp.] A



Cochilisapote (*Casimiroa edulis*). *a.*, branch bearing leaves and flowers, about one fifth natural size; *b.*, longitudinal section of fruit, about one third natural size.

## cockle-bread

tree, *Guarea Rusbyi*, of the Bolivian Andes, which yields a valuable medicinal bark having expectorant, tonic, and laxative properties.

**cocinera** (kō-thē-nā'rā), *n.* [Sp., fem. of *cocinero*, a cook, < *cocina*, kitchen: see *kitchen*.] A fish, *Caranx vinctus*, found on the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America.

**cocinero** (kō-thē-nā'rō), *n.* [See *\*cocinera*.] A common name of *Caranx caballus*, a carangoid fish found on the Pacific coast of North America from Mexico to Panama.

**cock**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—**Cock-and-stone**, the upper jewel of the balance of a watch.—**Half-cock stroke**. See *\*stroke*.—**Pull-down cock**, a faucet opened by pulling down a rod fastened to the lever or handle of the valve.—**Release cock**. See *\*release-cock*.—**Three-way cock**, a valve having three openings, usually so arranged that any two can be connected or all can be closed.

**cock-a-bondy** (kok-a-bon'di), *n.* [Also *cock-a-bundy*, *cock a bondhu*, etc., < W. *cock a bon ddu*, 'red with black trunk or stem'; *cock*, red (< L. *coccum*, red, scarlet: see *coccus*); *a*, with; *bon*, trunk or stem (anything swollen); *du*, black.] In *angling*, an artificial fly having a hackle with black center and brown tops.

**cockabully** (kok'a-bul'i), *n.* [A colonial perversion of the Maori name *kōkopu*.] A New Zealand fish, the kokopu, *Galaxias fasciatus*, of the family *Galaxiidae*.

**cock-a-bundy**, *n.* Same as *\*cock-a-bondy*.

**cockalorum** (kok-a-lō'rum), *n.* [A humorous word, appar. < *cock*<sup>1</sup> + *-al-orum*, a Latin-seeming ending; but perhaps a variation of *cockarouse*, formerly used in the same sense: often with the epithet *high*.] A person of consequence; a self-important person. [Colloq.] **cockatoo**, *n.* 2. A somewhat contemptuous term applied to a small farmer in Australia. [Colloq.]—**Cockatoo fence**, a fence of the kind used by the cockatoos, or small farmers of Australia. It consists of branches and trees laid horizontally on the ground, one across the other, with bars or slip-rails for gates.

**cockatoo-bush** (kok-a-tō'būsh), *n.* The palberry or blueberry-tree. *Myoporum serratum*. See *\*palberry*. [Australia.]

**cock-bird** (kok'bērd), *n.* An African weaver-bird of the genus *Vidua*, having two long tail-feathers which suggest the sickle-feathers of a fowl.

**cock-boy** (kok'boi), *n.* A boy who controlled the action of the steam inlet-valve in pumping-engines before it was understood how the valve could be operated from a moving part of the engine.

**cockersprags** (kok'ēr-spragz), *n. pl.* Same as *cockermegs*.

**cock-eye pilot**. See *\*pilot*.

**cocking**<sup>1</sup> (kok'ing), *n.* Same as *calking*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**cocking-dog** (kok'ing-dog), *n.* Same as *cocker*<sup>2</sup>, 2.

**cocking-machine** (kok'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine which gathers hay from the windrows and puts it in cocks.

**cocking-spaniel** (kok'ing-span'yel), *n.* Same as *cocker*<sup>2</sup>, 2.

**cockle**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—**Corn-cockle**, an erect whitish woolly annual weed, *Agrostemma Githago*, 1 to 3 feet high, with showy red-purple flowers, infesting grain-fields in Europe and in the eastern half of the United States. The numerous rough, black, irregularly rounded seeds are separated from wheat only with great difficulty, though special separators have been devised for the purpose. The seeds are poisonous, and the bread made of flour from wheat containing them produces disease, sometimes fatal, and either acute or chronic, in the latter case (being due to small amounts habitually eaten) sometimes termed *githagism*.—**Cow-cockle**, the cow-herb, *Vaccaria Vaccaria*, a smooth, much-branched annual, 1 to 3 feet high with numerous rather small pale red flowers. It is a European plant widely introduced in North America, and a bad weed in the northwestern States and adjacent Canada, west of the main range of the corn-cockle. Its seed has been experimentally shown to be poisonous. It is spherical in form and about twice the size of mustard-seed. It mingles with wheat and also with barley and oats, but is more easily screened out than the seed of the corn-cockle.—**Spring cockle**, the cow-cockle, sometimes so called in the northwestern United States on account of its association with spring wheat.

**cockle**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 1. (b) An Australian bivalve mollusk, *Cardium tenuicostatum*; also, a member of the genus *Chione*.—6. A small crisp confection of sugar stiffened with flour, variously flavored, and of a pink, light-yellow, or white color. Mottos were printed on them in red letters.—7. A pucker or wrinkle; an unevenness, as in cloth or glass.—8. A disease of wheat caused by a nematoid worm, *Telenchus tritici*, which infests the grain and causes it to become deformed. [Eng.]—**Spanish cockle**, a large, inedible West Indian bivalve, *Codakia orbicularis*.

**cockle-bread** (kok'l-bred'), *n.* A term of obscure origin and meaning, used especially in the phrase *molding of cockle-bread*, the name of a trivial sport.



Cochloceras (Fisch. 1868). Hauer. Sandling, near Aussee (after Mauer). (From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

## cockle-bur

**cockle-bur**, *n.* 3. The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.  
**cockly**<sup>1</sup> (kōk'li), *a.* Full of wrinkles or puckers: as, *cockly* silk.

**cockly**<sup>2</sup> (kōk'li), *a.* Same as *cogly* and *cocklety*.

**cock-mass** (kōk'mas), *n.* Mass at cockerow.

**cockneyize** (kōk'ni-iz), *v. t.* [*cockney* + *-ize*.] To give a cockney character to: as, to *cockneyize* a translation. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIV. 221.

**Cockniac**, *a.* Same as *Cockney*. *Thackeray*, *The Ravenswing*, i.

**cockpit**, *n.* 5. A place which is or has been the scene of many contests or battles: as, an ecclesiastical *cockpit*; "Belgium, . . . the *cockpit* of Europe," *Murray*, *Handbook* of N. Germany, p. 158.

**cockroach**, *n.*—**American cockroach**, a large cockroach, *Periplaneta americana*, indigenous to subtropical America. It has extended its northern range to the latitude of Philadelphia and has established itself in many parts of the world.—**Australian cockroach**, a large cockroach, *Periplaneta australasiae*, indigenous to Australia, but carried by commerce to most parts of the world. It is about as large as the American cockroach (*P. americana*), but may at once be distinguished by the brighter and more definitely limited yellow band on the prothorax and by a yellow dash on the sides of the upper wings.—**European cockroach**, *Oryctes rhinoceros*, the common *Periplaneta orientalis*. See *cockroach*.

**cock-robin** (kōk'rob'in), *n.* The male European robin, *Erythacus rubecula*. The name is most familiar in a nursery rhyme.—**Cock-robin shop**, a term descriptive of a petty printing-house. [*Slang*, Eng.]

**Cockscowb elm-gall**. See *\*elm-gall*.

**cockshy**, *n.* 2. The object at which the shy is made; a mark or target.—3. A booth or other establishment, as at a fair, where for a small fee one may secure the privilege of having a certain number of shies at some object, such as a negro's head, and receive a prize (a cigar or the like) if successful.

**cock-sparrow** (kōk'spar'ō), *n.* The male English sparrow, *Passer domesticus*.

**cockspur**, *n.* 3. (c) The ergot of rye. See *ergot*. [*Prov. Eng.*] (d) In British Honduras, *Acacia spadicigera*, a shrub or small tree armed with curved spines about two inches long, produced in pairs at the base of each branch and each leaf. These thorns are usually hollowed out by ants and serve them as nests.

**cockswain's-box** (kōk'swānz-bōks), *n.* In a ship's cutter, the space between the backboard and the transom, in which the cockswain sits while steering.

**cocksy** (kōk'si), *a.* [*Also cozy*; < *cock* + *-sy*, equiv. to *-y*.] Same as *cooky*. *T. Hughes*.

**cocktail**, *n.* 5. Cocktail beer. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Bill drank the proffered *cock-tail* not unwillingly. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown's School Days*, i. 6.

**Cocktail beer**, beer when fresh and foaming. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Cocktail grit**. See *Esopus \*grit*.—**Manhattan cocktail**, a whiskey cocktail diluted with vermouth.—**Martini cocktail**, a gin cocktail diluted with vermouth.—**Oyster cocktail**, a mixture made by putting 6 small raw oysters in a cocktail-glass or small tumbler and adding a dash of Tabasco-sauce, half a teaspoonful of vinegar, two or three dashes of lemon-juice, tomato catchup, and salt and pepper to taste.

**cock-tailed**, *a.* 2. Said of a horse having the tail docked so that it points obliquely upward like the tail of a cock.

**cock-tread** (kōk'tred), *n.* Same as *cicatricula*.  
**cock-treading** (kōk'tred-ing), *n.* Same as *\*cock-tread*.

**cocky**<sup>2</sup> (kōk'i), *n.* A shortened form of *\*cockatoo*, 2. [*Australia*.]

**coco**<sup>2</sup> (kō'kō), *n.* [*Native name*.] A name in Argentina of a tree of the rue family, *Fagara Coco* found in the sierras of the country. It has a powerful penetrating odor and yields a wood of a beautiful light-green color. Also called *cachucho*.

**coco**<sup>3</sup> (kō'kō), *n.* [*Origin uncertain*.] The nut-grass, *Cyperus rotundus*. See *Cyperus*. Also *coco-sedge*.

**coco**<sup>4</sup> (kō'kō), *n.* [*Also cocoe, cocco*; appar. native.] In the British West Indies, the taro-plant, *Caladium Colocasia*.

**cocoa**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 3. A beverage made from ground cocoa-nibs. See *\*cocoa-nibs*, *cacao*, and *Theobroma*.—**Flake cocoa**, a trade-name for a special form of chocolate, prepared by passing the roasted and husked kernels through rollers, or more commonly by grinding the small fragments of the kernels (still retaining much husk) which have been separated in sifting.

**cocoa-beetle** (kō'kō-bē'tl), *n.* Same as *\*cacao-beetle*.

**cocoa-butter** (kō'kō-but'ēr), *n.* Same as *cacao-butter*.

**cocoa-cracker** (kō'kō-krak'ēr), *n.* A machine

for cracking or crushing cocoa. It consists of a pair of horizontal rolls for cracking the shells, and a winnowing-fan for removing the broken shells and dust. It is usually combined with a rotary screen for sorting the broken cocoa and removing undesirable portions.

**cocoa-essence** (kō'kō-es'ens), *n.* The trade-name for the roasted kernels of chocolate, husked, ground, and deprived of part of their fat by heat and pressure, or else to which starch and sometimes sugar have been added so as to reduce the relative proportion of fat.

**cocoa-fat** (kō'kō-fat), *n.* Same as *cacao-butter*.

**cocoa-mill** (kō'kō-mil), *n.* A mill for reducing crushed cocoa to a soft paste by grinding it between millstones. Such mills are sometimes arranged in pairs or in series of three, for fine grinding.

**cocoa-nibs** (kō'kō-nibz), *n. pl.* The cotyledons of cacao seed. See *cacao*.

**cocoanut**, *n.* **Cocoanut olein**, the more fusible portion of cocoanut-oil, separated from the less fusible stearin by pressure.—**Cocoanut stearin**, the less fusible or more solid portion of cocoanut-oil, left as a cake on the removal of the fluid olein by pressure.

**cocoanut-beetle** (kō'kō-nut-bē'tl), *n.* 1. An Oriental scarabæid beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros*.—2. An Oriental curculionid beetle, *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*.—3. The *\*palm-beetle* (which see).

**cocoa-paste** (kō'kō-pāst'), *n.* The paste produced by grinding under heated rollers the kernels of chocolate which have been roasted and deprived of their husks.

**cocoa-red** (kō'kō-red), *n.* A brownish-red coloring-matter present in chocolate, probably derived from the oxidation of tannin.

**cocoa-roaster** (kō'kō-rōs'tēr), *n.* In *candy-making*, a hollow revolving oven connected with a furnace, used in roasting cocoa, coffee-beans, nuts, etc. The oven is suspended from a tilting-frame for convenience in discharging the roasted material, and when in operation is made, by means of gearing, to revolve to prevent burning, and is fitted with an appliance for testing the roasting without stopping the process. In another and larger type the process is aided by a hot blast for drying the nuts and removing the broken shells and dust.

**cocoa-tavern** (kō'kō-tav'ēr), *n.* A place for the sale of the beverage called cocoa.

**coconscious** (kō-kon'shus), *a.* In *psychol.*, pertaining to the continuity or felt conjunction of experiences within a single consciousness.

The conjunctive relation that has given most trouble to philosophy is the *co-consciousness* transition, so to call it, by which one experience passes into another when both belong to the same self. About the facts there is no question. *W. James*, in *Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods*, [Sept. 29, 1904, p. 536.]

**cocoon** (kō-kōn'), *v.* [*cocoon*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To form a cocoon.

**II. trans.** To wrap as in a cocoon.

We snatched a few odds and ends of clothing, *cocooned* ourselves in the proper red blankets, and plunged . . . out into the whistling wind bareheaded. *Mark Twain*, *Tramp Abroad*, xxviii.

**cocorron** (kō-kō-rōn'), *n.* [*Porto Rican*.] A variety of *Elæodendrum zyllocarpum*, a shrub or small tree of the family *Celastraceæ*, found along the sea-coast in the Danish West Indies and Porto Rico. Called *spoon-tree* in the Danish West Indies.

**coco-sedge** (kō'kō-sej), *n.* Same as *\*coco*.<sup>3</sup>

**cocuisa** (kō-kō-ē'thā), *n.* [*Venezuelan*.] A fiber prepared from the long, thick leaves of several species of *Furcraea*, especially *F. fatida* and *F. cubensis*. It is used for making bags, hammocks, harness, cordage, etc. Commercially known as *Mauritius hemp*. See also *pita*, 2.

**cocurrent** (kō-kur'ent), *a.* That turn at the same lunar hour as oceanic currents, or that connect on a map of the ocean the points where different oceanic currents turn at the same hour: as, *cocurrent* lines. *Am. Rep. U. S. Coast Survey*, 1897, p. 335.

**cocuyo** (kō-kō'yō), *n.* [*Taino*.] 1. A fire-fly; also, a glow-worm.—2. A fish of the family *Balestidae*, *Xanthichthys ringens*, found in the West Indies.

**cod**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 8. The bearing of a car-axle; a bush. [*Scotch miners' term*.]

**cod**<sup>2</sup>, *n.*—**Black cod**, a New Zealand fish, *Notothenia aquitata*.—**Pacific cod**, a codfish, *Gadus macrocephalus*, found in the North Pacific: abundant about the Alaskan coasts.

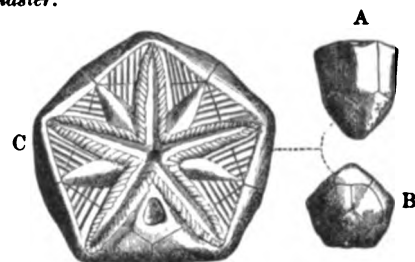
**cod**<sup>2</sup>, (kod), *v. i.* [*Cod*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To fish for cod.

**Cod**, *n.* An abbreviation of *Codez*.

**Codaster** (kō-das'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, short for *Codonomaster*.] A genus of regular blastoid *Echinodermata* with obconical calyx, the flat pentagonal upper surface bearing the oral, anal, and

## codetermination

ambulacral areas. It occurs in Devonian and Carboniferous rocks. Sometimes written *Codonaster*.



*Codaster acutus*, McCoy. Carboniferous Limestone; Derbyshire. A, side-view of calyx; B, base; C, ventral aspect, enlarged (after Roemer). (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

**cod-bait** (kod'bāt), *n.* [*Appar.* < *cod*<sup>1</sup> + *bait*, the larva being in a cod or case; but sometimes the other form, *cad-bait*, to be the original.] 1. The larva of the caddis-fly: same as *cad-bait*.—2. The lobworm, *Arenicola*.

**cod-bank** (kod'bangk), *n.* A fishing-bank frequented by cod or on which cod are caught.

**cod-chest** (kod'chest), *n.* A live-box in which cod are kept.

**coddia** (kod'i-ā), *n.* A Ceylonese black ant noted for its severe bite.

**coddle**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* 2. In *tobacco-manuf.*, to injure by fermentation.

**code**, *n.*—**Civil code**. (a) A body of adjective law which defines procedure and practice in civil actions. (b) A body of substantive law which defines the rules and principles applicable to civil actions.—**Criminal code**, a code which defines crimes, their degrees, and the nature and extent of the punishment.—**International code**, the code of signals adopted by all maritime nations for communicating with vessels at sea, stations alongshore, etc. The present code came into use on January 1, 1902, and consists of 26 flags—one for each letter of the English alphabet—and a code-pennant. Urgent and important signals are of two flags: general signals of three flags; and geographical signals, alphabetical spelling-tables, and vessels' numbers are of four flags. The international code-book is divided into three parts. The first contains urgent and important signals, and all the tables of money, weights, barometric heights, etc., together with a geographical list and a table of phrases formed with the auxiliary verbs. The second is an index, consisting of a general vocabulary and a geographical index, arranged in alphabetical order. The third gives lists of the United States storm-warning, life-saving, and time-signal stations, and of Lloyd's signal-stations of the world. It also contains semaphore and distant signal-codes, United States army and navy codes, and Morse wigwag codes.—**Mosaic code**. Same as *Mosaic law*.—**Priests' code**, the ceremonial sections of Exodus and Numbers: regarded by modern critics as representing a narrative written during the Babylonian exile by a school of priests who sought to give in a historical setting their conception of the origin of the ceremonial institutions of the Hebrews. It is characterized by statistical details, long genealogical tables, careful chronology, and formality of style. About 400 B. C., the so-called prophetic narratives were incorporated with it to form the present Hexateuch. Also called *Elohistic document P*.—**Stricklandian code**, rules of zoological nomenclature prepared by a committee appointed by the British Association at the Manchester meeting, 1842. H. E. Strickland, the ornithologist, a member of this committee, is credited with having drawn up these rules, usually known as the Stricklandian code. The work was of great importance as being the first earnest effort to systematize the formation and use of zoological names.—**Telegraphic code**, a system of words of uniform length, each of which represents some word, phrase, or sentence, used in sending telegraphic or cable messages, in order to secure brevity, economy in expenditure, and secrecy, the message so sent having no intelligible meaning except to those who possess the key, that is, another copy of the code.

**code** (kōd), *v. t.* To prepare (a message or despatch) for transmission by translating it into the cipher or arbitrarily chosen words of the code previously agreed upon.

**codeclination** (kō-dek-li-nā'shon), *n.* [*co(mplement) + declination*.] The complement of the declination (90° minus the declination). Same as *polar distance*.

**codefendant** (kō-dē-fen'dant), *n.* A joint defendant (in some action or suit).

**codeia** (kō-dē'yā), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *codeine*.

**cod-end** (kod'end), *n.* Same as *cod*<sup>1</sup>, 7.

**codeposit** (kō-dē-pōz'it), *n.* In *elect.*, a deposit upon the electrode of an electrolytic cell consisting of metal or substance other than that obtained from the main electrolytic action and deposited simultaneously with the latter.

**codeposition** (kō-dep-ō-zish'on), *n.* In *elect.*, the simultaneous deposition, upon the electrode of an electrolytic cell, of two or more substances.

**codetermination** (kō-dē-tēr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* 1. A determination that determines the same matter.—2. The reciprocal relation of determining the same matter.

## codetta

**codetta**, *n.* 2. Same as *\*copula*, 9.

**codex**, *n.* 2. Among the famous American codices are the *Codex Cortesianus*, a pre-Columbian Maya codex preserved at Madrid; the *Codex Dresdenensis*, a pre-Columbian Maya codex preserved at Dresden; and the *Codex Vaticanus*, a pre-Columbian codex preserved in the Vatican Library, Rome.

**codirectional** (kō-di-rek'shōn-āl), *a.* Having the same direction.

A ray of plane polarized light is transmitted through a substance set in a magnetic field *codirectional* with the ray. *Ency. Brit.*, XXX, 248.

**cod-man** (kod'man), *n.* A vessel employed in the cod-fishery. *N. E. D.*

**cod-oil** (kod'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of codfish, often mixed with the product from other fish; used in dressing leather.

**Codonaster** (kō-dō-nās'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kōdōn*, a bell, + *astēr*, a star.] See *\*Codaster*.

**Codonidæ** (kō-dōn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonium* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Anthomedusæ*, having the mouth-opening simple, the gonads not divided radially, 4 narrow radial canals, and unbranched tentacles. It includes *Codonium*, *Unema*, *Hybocodon*, *Globiceps*, and other genera.

**Codonium** (kō-dō-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *kōdōn*, dim. of *kōdōn*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Codonidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1879.

**codonostoma** (kō-dō-nō-stōm), *n.* Same as *codonostoma*.

**codot** (kō'dot), *n.* [*co*-1 + *dot*.] In *projective geom.*, one of the points other than the dots in which the connectors of a polystigm intersect.—**Codot trisigm**, in *projective geom.*, the trisigm determined by the 3 codots of a tetrastigm.

**cod-piece**, *n.* 2. In carriage-trimming, a half-circle at the lower front corner of a carriage-top cast solid with the side-quarter or sewed on: used to cover slat-irons and prop-post.

**cod-pitchings** (kod'pich'ings), *n. pl.* Cod-liver oil of the lowest grade, made from partly decomposed livers.

**cod-slip** (kod'slip), *n.* A pillow-case.

**coed** (kō-ed'), *n.* A female student in a coeducational college. [Slang.]

**coeducation** (kō-ed'jū-kā'shōn), *n.* [*co*-1 + *education*.] Joint education; specifically, the education of young men and young women in the same institution and the same classes.

**coeducational** (kō-ed'jū-kā'shōn-āl), *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to coeducation: as, *coeducational problems*.—2. That admits both sexes to the same educational privileges: as, a *coeducational college*.

There is also inculcated in the minds of our boys and girls the thought that wrong is wrong, no matter who shelters or defends it; . . . that immorality is immorality, whether seen in man or woman. Nowhere else than in a *coeducational school* can these principles be so firmly rooted. *F. S. Foedick*, in *Jour. of Proc. of Nat. Educational Ass'n*, 1908, p. 463.

**coeffect** (kō-e-fekt'), *n.* A complementary effect.

Though it has been claimed that at times these growths induce headache, it is probable that they are then but *co-effects* of some other cause. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, II, 390.

**coefficient**, *n.*—**Adiabatic coefficient of compressibility**, the coefficient of compressibility of a fluid measured under conditions such that heat neither enters nor leaves the fluid during the operation.—**Admiralty coefficients**, in *naval arch.*, empirical coefficients used in estimating the horse-power required to drive a ship at a given speed. The *midship-section coefficient* is the ratio of the product of the area of midship section by the cube of the speed to the indicated horse-power; the *displacement coefficient* is the ratio of the product of the two-thirds power of the displacement by the cube of the speed to the indicated horse-power.

Those "coefficients" are frequently based upon rules laid down in Admiralty practice at an early period in steamship construction, and they are consequently known as *Admiralty coefficients*.

*White*, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 625.

**Block coefficient**, in *naval arch.*, the ratio of the volume of the under-water body of a vessel to the displacement of a parallelepiped having the same length, breadth, and depth as that part of the vessel. See *\*coefficient of fineness*.—**Coefficient of absorption of gases**, the volume of a gas at 0° C. and 76 centimeters pressure, dissolved by a unit volume of the liquid in which it is absorbed.—**Coefficient of absorption of radiation**. See *absorption of light*.—**Coefficient of acidity**. See *\*acidity*.—**Coefficient of augmentation**, in *naval arch.*, a coefficient depending on the average angle of obliquity of the water-lines of a vessel to the fore-and-aft line: applied to the wetted surface it gave the augmented surface used by Rankine in a formula for determining the resistance to propulsion of the vessel. See *augmented surface*, under *augment*.—**Coefficient of contraction**, in *hydraul.*, the ratio of the area of the jet of liquid issuing from a reservoir, measured at a distance from the orifice of half the diameter of the jet, to the area of the orifice.—**Coefficient of correlation**. See *\*correlation*.—**Coefficient of diffuse reflection**. Same as *\*coefficient of diffusion*.—**Coefficient of diffusion**, in *optics*, the ratio of the light diffusely reflected, in the

direction of the normal to a mat surface, to the incident light. Also called the *coefficient of diffuse reflection*.

**Coefficient of direct resistance**, in *naval arch.*, an empirical factor which when multiplied by the area of greatest submerged section normal to the direction of motion and by the square of the speed gives the resistance of a body to motion through the water.—**Coefficient of discharge**, in *hydraul.*, the ratio of the actual rate of discharge of liquid from a reservoir to that which would have occurred in the absence of the recognized impediments to flow, such as frictional resistance, contraction of the liquid vein, etc.—**Coefficient of ellipticity**, the ratio between the major and minor axes of an ellipse.—**Coefficient of emission**, the ratio of emissive power of a body to that of the ideal black body of the same temperature. This ratio is designated by most writers as *emissive power*, and sometimes as *emissivity*. *Tait*. [Rare.]—**Coefficient of fatigue**. See *\*fatigue*.—**Coefficient of fineness**, in *naval arch.*, a coefficient expressing the ratio of the area of a curved line, such as the immersed midship section or a waterline of a vessel, to the area of its circumscribed rectangle, or the ratio of the under-water volume to the volume of its circumscribing rectangular parallelepiped (in that case called *block coefficient*), or to the volume of the cylinder circumscribed about the midship section (called *cylindrical* or *prismatic coefficient*).

The technical term for such percentages is "*coefficient of fineness*," expressing, as it does, the extent to which the immersed part of a ship is reduced from the parallelepipedon, or "finned." *White*, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 8.

**Coefficient of friction**, (b) In *naval arch.*, an empirical factor, dependent upon the immersed length, which when multiplied by the area and by the velocity of the water past the surface, raised to about the 1.83 power, gives the frictional resistance of a submerged surface to motion through the water. Also called *coefficient of frictional resistance*.—**Coefficient of inhibition**, in *bacteriol.*, that concentration of a disinfectant which if added to a given medium will prevent the development and multiplication of bacteria without killing them.—**Coefficients of performance**. Same as *admiralty coefficients*.—**Coefficient of purity**, in the sugar industry, the ratio (usually expressed as percentage) of sucrose or pure cane-sugar to the total solids in solution in the juice of cane or beet.

**Coefficients of reality**, two consecutive factors held to be the material of the intellectual concept of reality, the one (an experience of resistance) relating to reality in the past and furnishing the reason for attributing it to an object; the other referring to reality in the future and furnishing a *raison d'être*, or utility, to the concept (a resolve to shape one's conduct to an expectation). The term was introduced by Dr. H. W. Stuart, who regards the coefficients as emotions, the former of the contractive type, the latter of the expansive. But it is not essential to the main position that reality should be based on emotion.—**Coefficient of regression**. See *\*correlation*.—**Coefficient of resistance**, in *hydraul.*, the numerical factor representing the loss of head due to frictional resistance to flow in the case of the efflux of a liquid from a reservoir.—**Coefficient of rigidity**, a numerical constant used to denote the simple rigidity of a substance.—**Coefficient of rotation**. Same as *rotatory coefficient*.—**Coefficient of run-off**, the ratio between precipitation and run-off.

Hydrotechnologists have laid much stress on this proportion (between river-water and the rainfall of a region), the so-called "*coefficient of run-off*," and it is generally thought that this might be a constant factor for a distinct river. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X, 620.

**Coefficient of self-induction**, the numerical value of the self-inductance in a circuit expressed in henrys or other units.—**Coefficient of slip**, the ratio of the internal friction of a gas or vapor to its external friction.

Between the pressures of .6 and 20 millimeters of mercury the value of the *coefficient of slip* was found to be inversely proportional to the density of the gas and very nearly equal to the free path of the molecules. *Reynolds*, *Physical Rev.*, XVIII, 423.

**Coefficient of solubility**. See *\*solubility*.—**Coefficient of thermometric conductivity**, the conductivity of a substance divided by the quantity of heat necessary to raise a unit volume of it 1° C. Same as *thermal diffusivity*.—**Coefficient of transmission**, the proportion of radiant energy transmitted by a layer of any absorbing medium one centimeter in thickness.

Each wave-length has its own *coefficient of transmission* through each transparent substance.

*A. Daniell*, *Text-book of Physics*, p. 499.

**Coefficient of ubiquity**, the exponent of a logarithmic factor which expresses the dependence of a plant upon temperature: the larger the exponential coefficient the less is the plant dependent on local temperature and the more widely it may spread over the globe.—**Coefficient of variability**. (a) A number computed in accordance with the laws of chance, and expressing the fact that there is an even chance that the observed value of a given phenomenon will lie within a given range. Thus the coefficient of variability of the annual rainfall at Marietta, Ohio, is 4.1 inches; or, in other words, there is an even chance that the rainfall of any year will be 4.1 inches more or less than its average value. Also called the *probable error of the event*. (b) Same as *\*coefficient of variation*.—**Coefficient of variation**, a coefficient obtained by dividing the diversity among the individuals of a species, race, or population, considered as statistical deviation from the mode, by the index of variability and multiplying it by 100. See *\*index of variability* and *\*model*, 12. *H. E. Crampton*, *Biometrika*, March-July, 1904, II, 117.—**Coefficient of velocity**, in *hydraul.*, the ratio of the actual velocity of efflux of liquid from a reservoir to the velocity which would have been attained in the absence of resistance to flow due to friction or to other causes of retardation.—**Coefficient of ventilation**, a formula which expresses the number of times the air contained in a given space is renewed per unit of time: it is the fraction  $\frac{R}{V}$  in which R represents the number of times the air is renewed in the given time represented by *H. Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, VI, 102.—**Coefficient of viscosity**, the ratio of the stress upon a moving fluid to its velocity

## celoblast

gradient.—**Coefficient of wind-pressure**, the pressure of the wind against a stationary object, or the resistance of the air to a moving object, depending upon the velocity of the motion, the density of the air, and the size and shape of the object. If the wind carries rain, this mass is added to that of the air and increases the pressure.—**Cylindrical coefficient**. Same as *\*coefficient of fineness*.—**Displacement coefficient**. See *admiralty coefficient*.—**Dissociation coefficient**. See *dissociation coefficient*.—**Hysteresis coefficient**. See *pluviometric coefficient*.—**Hysteresis coefficient**, in *elect.*, a numerical constant denoting the degree of hysteresis observed in a given specimen of iron or other magnetic material when it is subjected to successive magnetization and demagnetization.—**Ionization coefficient**, a number which expresses the degree of ionization or electrolytic dissociation of a dissolved electrolyte.—**Isothermal coefficient of compressibility**, the coefficient of compressibility of a fluid, measured under conditions involving no change of temperature.—**Lethal coefficient in bacteriol.**: (a) *Inferior lethal coefficient*, that medium concentration of a disinfectant which will kill sporeless bacteria in water at a temperature of 20-25° C. in the shortest time. (b) *Superior lethal coefficient*, that medium concentration of a disinfectant which will kill bacteria spores in water at a temperature of 20-25° C. in the shortest time.—**Lillienthal coefficients**, coefficients prepared by Lillienthal, showing the relation between the horizontal and vertical components of the force exerted by a current of moving air on an inclined vane or wing.—**Midship-section coefficient**. See *admiralty coefficient*.—**Output coefficient**, a ratio proposed as the ultimate basis for the design of induction motors. As proposed, it is the ratio of the watt output to the product of speed in revolutions per minute, gross length in centimeters, and the square of the diameter at the air-gaps in centimeters. It varies from 0.0009 for a 10-horse-power motor to 0.0018 for a 1,000-horse-power motor.—**Pluviometric or hyetal coefficient**, in *meteor.*, the ratio of the precipitation for any month to what would have fallen if the rainfall had been uniformly distributed throughout the year.—**Prismatic coefficient**. See *\*coefficient of fineness*.—**Propulsive coefficient**, in *naval arch.*, the ratio of the effective horse-power (which see) to the indicated horse-power of the propelling engines of a steamer. The coefficient is usually expressed as a percentage.—**Rotatory coefficient**, a physical constant denoting the power of optically active substances to turn the plane of polarization of light: the angle through which the plane of polarization is rotated by a layer of unit thickness.—**Temperature coefficient**. (a) A numerical factor which expresses the change in temperature per degree centigrade of any physical constant. Since nearly all the properties of matter are affected by change of temperature, there are numerous temperature coefficients, such as the temperature coefficient of rigidity, viscosity, thermal conductivity, thermal capacity, refraction, specific inductive capacity, and electrical resistance. (b) The coefficient of change in electrical resistance of a substance with variation of temperature. The temperature coefficient (*k*) is given by the equation:  $k = \frac{1}{t_0} \frac{r_t - r_0}{r_0}$  in which *r* is the resistance of the substance at the temperature *t*, and *r*<sub>0</sub> its resistance at 0°.

**celacanthous** (sē-lā-kan'thus), *a.* Same as *celacanthine*.

**Celaelminthes** (sē-lēl-min'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Celaelmintha*.

**celenteric** (sē-len-ter'ik), *a.* [*celenter-on* + *-ic*.] In *zool.*, of or relating to the celenteron or digestive cavity of a celenterate.

**celenteron** (sē-len'tē-ron), *n.*; *pl. celentera* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *εντερον*, interior, entrail.] The digestive cavity of a celenterate; an enterocoele. *A. E. Shipley*, *Zool. of Invertebrates*, p. 78.

**coelho** (kō-el'yō), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *conejo*, < L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit: see *cony*.] Same as *\*rabbit-fish*, 4.

**celian** (sē'li-an), *a.* [Gr. *κοίλια*, a hollow, < *κοίλος*, hollow.] Of the hollow type; concave: noting that type of vertebra in which both faces of the centrum are concave; biconcave; amphicelium. *Wieland*, 1899.

**Celicolist** (sē-lik'ō-list), *n.* [L. *celicola*, heaven-worshiper, < *cælum* (erroneously *cælum*), sky, heaven, + *colere*, worship, + *-ist*.] A worshiper of the sky: one of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries.

A Magian never can become a Greek, or a Greek a *Celicolist*. *J. H. Newman*, *Callista*, p. 170. *N. E. D.*

**celiodynia** (sē'li-dō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλια*, belly, + *δύω*, ache.] Belly-ache; colic.

**celioscope** (sē'li-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλια*, belly, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the examination of the abdomen or other cavity of the body.

**celiospasm** (sē'li-ō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλια*, belly, + *σπασμός*, spasm: see *spasm*.] Cramp of the abdominal muscles or of the intestines.

**celiotomy** (sē-li-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλια*, belly, + *-τομή*, < *τεμνέω*, cut.] Same as *laparotomy*.

A scar in the linea alba indicated the site of the former *celiotomy*. *Lancet*, July 18, 1903, p. 149.

**celoblast** (sē'lō-blāst), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *insect embryol.*, according to the nomenclature of Graber, the endoderm in a narrow sense, or a part of the endoblast as distinguished from the myoblast. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V, 149.



## cœloblastic

**cœloblastic** (sê-lô-blas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic*.] Characterized by possessing a number of nuclei within a single cell-wall: applied to algae belonging to the *Siphonales*.

**cœloblastula** (sê-lô-blas'tû-lâ), *n.*; pl. *cœloblastulæ* (-lê). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + NL. *blastula*.] A hollow blastula, as contrasted with one in which the segmentation cavity is filled up by the blastomeres, or a *strobilastula*.

**cœlocyrtean** (sê-lô-sér'tē-an), *a.* [Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, concave, *κυρτός*, curved, convex, + *-an*.] Concavo-convex: noting that type of vertebra in which the anterior face is concave and the posterior face convex.

**cœlogastrula** (sê-lô-gas'trû-lâ), *n.*; pl. *cœlogastrulæ* (-lê). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + NL. *gastrula*.] A gastrula with an open archenteron, as contrasted with a *strobilogastrula*, in which the archenteron is filled by the endoderm-cells.

**Cœlogorgia** (sê-lô-gôr'jî-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cœlogorgiidae*. Milne-Edwards, 1867.

**Cœlogorgiidae** (sê-lô-gôr'jî-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlogorgia* + *-idae*.] A family of alcyonarian *Anthozoa*, of the order *Stelechotokeae*. The colony is arborescent, attached by stolon-like processes. The stem is formed by an axial zooid with thickened cœnenchymatous walls, the branches by axial zooids of the second order, and the branchlets by axial zooids of the third order borne either on two sides or in spirals on the main stem. The spicules are straight or curved and bear lateral processes. *Cœlogorgia* is the typical genus.

**Cœlogyne** (sê-loj'i-nê), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1825), < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *γυνή*, female (pistil).] A genus of ornamental plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*. It includes about 50 species, all of which are pseudobulbous. They are found growing on trees and rocks in tropical Asia. *C. pandurata*, *C. Dayana*, *C. Massangeana*, *C. odoratissima*, and others, are grown in the United States. *C. cristata*, with its several varieties, is the most popular species. It has large white yellow-fringed flowers.

**cœlomesoblast** (sê-lô-mes'ô-blást), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *μέσος*, middle, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, the true mesoblast surrounding the true body-cavity or cœlom of the embryo, as distinguished from other kinds of mesoblast, such as the mesenchyme and ectomesoblast.

**Cœlomic fluid**, a colorless nutritive fluid, containing ameboid corpuscles, found in the perivisceral cavity of certain annulate worms.

**Cœlomic pouch**, in *embryol.*, a pocket derived by evagination from the walls of the cœlom.

**Cœlomocœla** (sê-lô-mô-sê'lâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow (see *cœloma*), + *κοίλος*, hollow.] In Lankester's classification, a grade of *Enterozoa* in which the cœloma is present as an independent second cavity, as opposed to the *Enterozoa* (which see), in which the sole cavity is the enteron. In this grade are included all groups of *Enterozoa* except the *Hydromedusæ*, *Scyphomedusæ*, *Anthozoa*, and *Ctenophora*. Same as *Cœlomata*, 1.

**cœlomodæum** (sê-lô-mô-dê-um), *n.*; pl. *cœlomodæa* (-ê). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, + (f) *δαίω*, divide.] The ectodermal portion of a cœlomic duct.

**cœlomopore** (sê-lô-mô-pôr), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, + *πόρος*, a pore.] A pore or opening through which the cavity of a protocœlom communicates with the exterior.

**cœlomostome** (sê-lô-mô-stôm), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The funnel-like mouth of a cœlomoduct.

**Cœloplana** (sê-lô-plā'nâ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + L. *planus*, plane.] A flat disk-shaped organism which has been regarded

as transitional from the planarians through *Ctenoplanea* to the etenophores, *Cœloplana* being regarded as closest to the planarians, and *Ctenoplanea* closest to the etenophores. Nothing is known of the development of either form.

**cœloplatyan** (sê-lo-plat'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *πλάτης*, flat, + *-an*.] Concave-plane: noting that type of vertebra in which the anterior face is concave and the posterior face flat.

**Cœloptychium** (sê-loptik'i-um), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *πτύχ* (πτύχ-), a leaf.] A genus of hexactinellid sponges having a regular mushroom-shaped frond with stalk and radial convolutions, the ostia being on the under side of the umbel. It is the only representative of a family, *Cœloptychidae*, and occurs in the rocks of the Upper Cretaceous.

**cœlostāt** (sê'lô-stat), *n.* [Erroneously for *cœlostāt* or *cœlostāt*, < L. *cælum* (formerly often erroneously *cælum*, sky, + Gr. *στατός*; see *helio-stat*).] A form of siderostat or heliostat which shows the image of the sky reflected in a plane mirror as stationary. It consists of a plane mirror attached to an axis which is directed toward the celestial pole and made to revolve uniformly by clockwork once in 24 hours. Any celestial object seen by reflection in this mirror will appear to be at rest, so that its image thrown upon a photographic plate will be stationary and without any rotation in its own plane. In this last fact lies the superiority of the cœlostāt over the older heliostat and siderostat, which have mirrors revolving in 24 hours. They, on the other hand, have the advantage that the reflected ray may be thrown in any desired direction, while with the cœlostāt the available range is limited by conditions determined by the declination of the object.

**cœlothel** (sê'lô-thel), *n.* [Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *θητή*, nipple.] In *embryol.*, the mesoblastic epithelium lining the true body-cavity or cœlom of the vertebrate embryo.

**cœmptional** (kô-emp'shôn-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to cœmption.

**cœndure** (kô-en-dûr'), *v. i.* To endure together, or as long (as): as, "co-enduring with time." Pusey.

**cœnenchymal gemmation**. See *\*gemmation*.

**cœnobe** (sê'nôb), *n.* In bot., same as *cœnobium*, 3.

**cœnobiarch** (sê-nô'bi-ârk), *n.* [LGr. *κοινόβι-άρχης*, < *κοινός*, common, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] The director or head of a convent or monastery. N. E. D.

**cœnobioid** (sê-nô'bi-oid), *a.* [*cœnobium* + *-oid*.] Resembling a cœnobium.

**cœnocentrum** (sê-nô-sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *cœnocentra* (-trâ). [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *κέντρον*, center.] In bot., a specialized mass of cytoplasm around which the eggs of certain fungi (*Saprolegniaceæ*) develop.

**cœnocladia** (sê-nô-klâ'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *κλάδος*, branch.] In bot., the growing together of branches; natural grafting.

**cœnocyte** (sê'nô-sit), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] Same as *syncytium*.

## coffee-bean weevil

**cœnodiœcism** (sê'nô-di-ê'sizm), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *διœcism*.] The production of male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants of the same species; triœcism.

**cœnœcic** (sê-nê'sik), *a.* Same as *cœnœcial*.

**cœnogenesis** (sê-nô-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *γενέσις*, genesis.] Common genesis, generation, or origin.

**cœnogenetic** (sê'nô-jê-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cœnogenesis.—**Cœnogenetic regeneration**. See *\*regeneration*.

**Cœnogoniaceæ** (sê'nô-gô-ni-ä'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœnogonium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Cœnogonium*.

**Cœnogonium** (sê-nô-gô-ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1820), < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *γονία*, angle.] A genus of lichens, typical of the family *Cœnogiaceæ*, having the thallus hyssoid or fungus-like forming a flat, circular, or kidney-shaped body. The spores are hyaline, elongate, or spindle-shaped, and one- or two-celled. The species are mostly tropical and occur on the branches or trunks of trees.

**Cœnograptus** (sê-nô-grap'tus), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *γραπτός*, written.] A genus of Lower Silurian graptolites characterized by having two branches originating from the triangular sicula, curving sigmoidally and giving off simple branches from the convex side.

**cœnomonœcism** (sê'nô-mô-nê'sizm), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + E. *monœcism*.] The co-existence of male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same individual plant.

**cœnopsyche** (sê-nop-si'kê), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ψυχή*, mind.] The consciousness of a community compared to a collection of intercommunicating cells each endowed with consciousness. Haeckel.

**cœnosome** (sê'nô-sôm), *n.* [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *σώμα*, body.] In *Siphonophora*, the stem or trunk of the colony; the elongated manubrium of the original larval medusoid, which produces by budding all the parts of the colony.

**cœnosteon** (sê-nos'tê-on), *n.*; pl. *cœnosteæ* (-ê). [Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ichth.*, an anterior lower bone of the shoulder-girdle, bordering the gill-opening behind; the clavicle.

**Cœnothecalia** (sê'nô-thê-kâ'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *θήκη*, case, + *-alia*.] An order of alcyonarian *Anthozoa*. They have a calcareous skeleton composed of lamellæ of calcite forming a dense corallum resembling that of the imperforate *Madreporaria* and developed from a specialized layer of ectoderm-cells. The colony consists of zooids and solenia. There is but a single living genus, *Helopora*; but the group was more largely represented in Paleozoic times.

**coercionist** (kô-er'shôn-ist), *n.* A supporter of coercive measures or acts; specifically, in recent British history, an advocate of the Coercion Acts in Ireland.

**coestate** (kô-es-tât'), *n.* [*co*- + *estate*.] The estate held by either a tenant in common or a joint tenant.

**coevality** (kô-ê-val'i-ti), *n.* [*coeval* + *-ity*.] The quality of being coeval or of the same age or period of time.

**coexcitation** (kô-ek-si-tâ'shôn), *n.* [*co*- + *excitation*.] In *physiol.*, simultaneous or collateral excitation. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII, 264.

**coexistence**, *n.* 2. In *logic*, that reciprocal relation which subsists between any two objects in that they exist in the same universe, generally regardless of time. In philosophy this ought to be the exclusive meaning, since *contemporaneity* perfectly expresses the temporal meaning, and the ambiguity leads to the gravest contradictions that pass without notice.

**Coeymans limestone**. See *\*limestone*.

**cof**, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of cough.

**coffearin** (ko-fê'a-rin), *n.* [*coffee* + *-ar* + *-in*.] A weak diacid base, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, obtained from coffee. It crystallizes in needles, which melt with decomposition at 180° C.

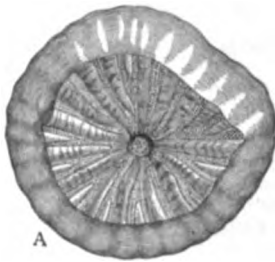
**coffee**, *n.*—**Caracol coffee**. Same as *\*caracolillo*, 1. —**Coffee black**. See *\*black*. —**Date coffee**, roasted date-stones prepared for making a beverage.—**Mexican coffee**, the Negro or Mogdad coffee, *Cassia occidentalis*, a common weed in the southern United States. It is cultivated in Florida, as in Mexico, etc., as a substitute for coffee and in this capacity sometimes passes under the name of *Espinosa bean*.—**Sudan coffee**. Same as *Negro* or *Mogdad coffee* (which see, under *coffee*).—**Wild coffee**. (b) The bearberry or cascara sagrada, *Rhamnus Purshiana*; also called *wild coffee-bush*, *western coffee*, and *coffee-berry*.

**Coffee-bean weevil**. See *\*weevil*.

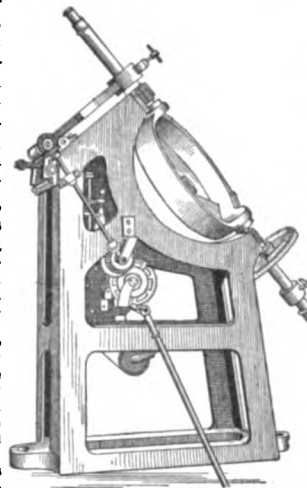


Transverse Section through a Frog embryo

showing the neural folds shortly before they meet each other to complete the neural tube. *a*, cœlom or body cavity; *b*, notochord; *c*, outer or epidermic layer of epiblast; *d*, inner or nervous layer of epiblast; *e*, cœlomesoblast; *f*, outer or somatopleuric layer of mesoblast; *g*, inner or splanchnopleuric layer of mesoblast; *h*, neural groove; *i*, dorsal root of a spinal nerve; *j*, spinal chord; *k*, mesenteron; *l*, liver diverticulum; *m*, yolk. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")



*Cœloptychium agardii*, Goldf. Upper Cretaceous, Vordorf, near Braun-schweig. *A*, top view; *B*, profile. One half natural size. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")



Lippmann Cœlostāt.

## coffee-berry

**coffee-berry**, *n.* 2. A Tasmanian name for a native plant, *Coprosma hirtella*, which is related to the true coffee-plant. Its fruits are sweet and edible, but are not agreeable.

**coffee-bird** (kof'ê-bêrd), *n.* A name given in the British West Indies to one of the finches, *Loxigilla violacea*, that nests in coffee-bushes.

**coffee-bush** (kof'ê-bûsh), *n.* In New Zealand, a settlers' name for the karamu, *Coprosma lucida*. A drink is made of its berries. See *orangeleaf*.

**coffee-cake** (kof'ê-kâk), *n.* Bread sponge enriched, thinned, iced, and baked in a thin layer; a kind of a bun: often twisted and shaped in rings.

**coffee-disease** (kof'ê-di-zêz'), *n.* See *\*disease*. — *American coffee-disease*. See *\*disease*.

**coffee-fern** (kof'ê-fêrn), *n.* See *\*fern*.

**coffeeism** (kof'ê-izm), *n.* [*coffee* + *-ism*.] The coffee-drinking habit or its effects on the health. *G. S. Hall*, *Adolescence*, II. 14.

**coffee-leaf** (kof'ê-lêf'), *n.* The leaf of the coffee-plant. — **Coffee-leaf miner**, the larva of a tiny moth, *Ceratomyia coffeella*, which mines the leaves of the coffee-tree.

**coffee-plant** (kof'ê-plant), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Coffea*, which yields the coffee of commerce. — 2. In New Zealand, same as *\*coffee-bush*. — 3. In Tasmania, same as *\*coffee-berry*.

**coffee-rat** (kof'ê-rat), *n.* A small rat, *Golunda ellioti*, found in southern India and Ceylon, where it does much damage to coffee plantations, by eating buds and blossoms. It is about 10 inches in total length and olive-brown above, tawny below.

**coffee-walk** (kof'ê-wâk), *n.* The space between two rows of trees in a coffee plantation.

**coffice** (kof'ê-ik), *a.* Same as *caffice*.

**coffer-dam**, *n.* 3. In a war-ship, one of a series of compartments, in the vicinity of the waterline above the protective deck, built in the interior against the ship's side or around hatches, forming a double wall, which can be packed to prevent water from entering the vessel after the side has been pierced by shot. In the United States navy the packing is made of the pith of corn-stalks. See *def. 2*.

**coffered** (kof'êrd), *p. a.* In *arch.*, built with coffers: said of a wooden ceiling or vault, the coffers in the former being the panels between the beams, and those of the latter being recesses built in the masonry.

**coffering**, *n.* 2. In *arch.*, decorations by means of coffers or sunken panels. — 3. A special method of making a watertight brick-work lining for a mineshaft, each course being laid in rings, without headers, and the bricks of alternate rings being floated in grout, breaking joints horizontally with the other rings.

**coffin-bird** (kof'in-bêrd), *n.* The *hoopoe*, *Upupa epops*, so named because in China it sometimes nests in holes in coffins, or in the carved work with which they are decorated. This is possible in China, where coffins are placed under mounds above-ground.

**coffin-joint** (kof'in-joint), *n.* The second interphalangeal joint within the hoof of the horse.

**coffin-lid crystals**. See *\*crystal*.

**coffin-pin** (kof'in-pin), *n.* An ornamental iron used in hearse to hold the coffin in place.

**coffin-plate** (kof'in-plât), *n.* The metallic plate or shield on a coffin-lid inscribed with the name, age, etc., of the deceased.

**coffin-ship** (kof'in-ship), *n.* A ship likely to founder, and thus become the coffin of the crew: a term in common colloquial and newspaper use in the United Kingdom, during the agitation in Parliament begun by Samuel Plimsoll for legislation on the subject.

**O. of G. H.** An abbreviation of *Cape of Good Hope*.

**cofraternal** (kô-frâ-têr'nâl), *a. and n.* [*co-1* + *fraternal*.] I. *a.* Concerning or pertaining to a confraternity.

II. *n.* A member of a confraternity. *Francis Galton*, *Natural Inheritance*, p. 94.

**cofraternity** (kô-frâ-têr-ni-ti), *n.* All the sons and transmuted daughters, considered collectively, of like statistical mid-parents.

As all the Adult Sons and Transmuted Daughters of the same Mid-Parents form what is called a Fraternity, so all the Adult Sons and Transmuted Daughters of a group of Mid-Parents who have the same Stature (reckoned to the nearest inch) will be termed a *Co-Fraternity*. *Francis Galton*, *Natural Inheritance*, p. 94.

**cog<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* — To slip a cog, to make a single unsuspected mistake in one's work or calculations.

**cog<sup>2</sup>**, *v. t.* 4. In *metal.*, to roll, especially to roll ingots into blooms.

**cog**. An abbreviation of *cognate*.

**cogener** (kô-jê-nêr), *n.* Same as *congener*.

Among the *Centrarchidae*, the large-mouthed black bass is second only to its *cogener*, the small-mouthed species, as a game-fish.

*Jordan and Evermann*, *Amer. Food and Game Fishes*, p. 357.

**cogged** (kogd), *p. a.* Provided with cogs: as, a *cogged wheel*. — **Cogged-wheel breathing** or *rhythm*. Same as *cogged breath-sound* (which see, under *breath-sound*).

**cogging<sup>3</sup>** (kog'ing), *n.* 1. The fitting in and working of the wooden teeth or cogs of mortise-wheels. — 2. The process of rolling steel blooms from ingots.

**cogging-engine** (kog'ing-en'jin), *n.* Any engine used for driving an ingot-mill or cogging-mill.

**cogging-mill** (kog'ing-mil), *n.* A rolling-mill in which steel blooms are rolled from ingots; an ingot-mill.

**coggle<sup>4</sup>** (kog'li), *n.* [*Appar. based on cog<sup>1</sup>*.] In *ceram.*, a decorating wheel of wood or iron, usually grooved, designed to be run around the edges of pie-plates, to form the notches or indentations.

**cogitation**, *n.* 3. In pre-Kantian philosophy, especially in Descartes, Spinoza, and the Wolffians, consciousness, especially thoughts. Usually rendered 'thought' or 'thinking'; but any mode of consciousness was meant, especially that of immediate perception of objects, whether internal or external. In modern philosophy the term is not used at all. It would be convenient to give it the meaning of consciousness of an object — that grade of consciousness which makes the distinction of subject and object, or ego and non-ego, but does not think of generals or of signs as such.

**cognac**, *n.* — Oil of cognac, the trade-name for diluted fusel-oil.

**cognitional** (kog-nish'on-âl), *a.* [*cognition* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to cognition: as, *cognitional judgments*.

So many of our judgments are recognitional instead of being cognitional, that judgments usually appear to be instantaneous. *J. W. Powell*, *Truth and Error*, p. 281.

**cognition-time** (kog-nish'on-tim), *n.* In *psychophys.*: (a) The total time of the cognitive reaction. (b) This time minus the time of the simple reaction. The cognitive reaction is a form of the reaction experiment in which the reactor is told, for example, that he will see a color or hear a tone, and that he is to react only when he has cognized the color as red, blue, etc., or the tone as the tone of a certain pitch, of a certain instrument, etc.

**cognitive**, *a.* II. *n.* In *gram.*, a particular form of a root word, expressing recognition or knowledge.

Abenaki awanoch, the *cognitive* of Penobscot awenoch, means Frenchman, the first whites with whom the early Abenakis were brought in contact.

*Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1902, p. 31.

**cognitor** (kog'ni-tôr), *n.* In *Rom. law*, the attorney or advocate of a party to a private suit; one who took up the defense of a person present in court.

**cogon** (kô'gôn), *n.* [*Philippine Sp. cogon*, < *Tagalog* and *Bisaya cogon*, *Bicol cogon-cogon*.] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Imperata arundinacea*, a grass which takes possession of abandoned clearings and covers vast tracts of savanna land. It furnishes excellent material for thatching, but is fit for pasture only when young and tender. See *\*alang-alang*.

**cogonal** (kô-gô-nâl'), *n.*; pl. *cogonales* (-nâ'lâz'). [*Philippine Sp.*, < *cogon* + *-al*, implying plantation.] A cane-field; land overgrown with cogon.

**coguarantor** (kô-gar'an-tôr), *n.* [*co-1* + *guarantor*.] A joint guarantor.

**cogway** (kog'wâ), *n.* A railroad-track with a cog-rail, used on grades too steep for smooth wheels.

**cohen** (kô'hen), *n.*; pl. *cohanim* (kô-hâ'nêm). [*Heb. kôhên*.] Among the Jews, a priest. Jews bearing this name or one of its numerous variants (such as *Cohn*, *Cahn*, *Cahn*, *Coen*, *Coon*, *Kuhn*, *Cowan*, etc.) are assumed to be descendants from the high priest Aaron. In the synagogue service the congregation is divided into three classes, as follows: (1) *Cohanim*, or priests, descendants of Aaron; (2) *Levites*, or Levites, descendants of the patriarch Levi; (3) *Israelim*, or Israelites. The last are, of course, the most numerous. Many of the first category (the *Cohanim*) have secular names, to which, when signed in Hebrew, they affix the letters C. Z., an abbreviation of *cohen zedek*, 'righteous priest.'

**cohanite** (kô'hen-it), *n.* [Named after Professor E. Cohen of Greifswald, Germany.] A compound of carbon with iron, nickel, and cobalt, (Fe,Ni,Co)<sub>3</sub>C, identified in some meteoric irons.

**coherer**, *n.* 3. In *math.* See *\*adherence*, 6.

## coiler

**coherer** (kô-hêr'êr), *n.* In *elect.*, a tube filled with a conducting substance in powdered or granular form, as metal filings, which, when struck by an electric wave, as that sent out from a wireless telegraph station, decreases in electrical resistance, probably by the particles making a better contact with each other, and so is used to discover very minute electric waves, as in wireless telegraphy. After the passing of the electric wave the resistance of the coherer usually remains low, but it rises again when the tube is tapped.

**coheritage** (kô-her'i-tâj), *n.* The estate of one of several heirs to the same estate.

**Cohiba** (kô-hi'bâ), *n.* [*NL*. (Rafinesque, 1836), said by its author to be of Haitian origin.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Hydrophyllaceae*. See *Wigandia*.

**coho** (kô'hô), *n.* [*California Indian*?] A salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, found from San Francisco northward and on the Asiatic coasts southward to Japan.

In the opinions of the canners . . . the *coho* should rank next after the king salmon in food value. *Bulletin U. S. Fish Com.*, XVIII. 4.

**cohune** (kô-hô'ne), *n.* [*Native name in Honduras*.] A pinnately leaved palm, *Attalea cohune*, native of Central America. The fruit yields oil and is used in the same manner as the ivory-nut for turning small articles. See *Attalea* and *corozo*, 1.

**coiffeur** (kwo-fêr'), *n.* [*F.*] A hair-dresser.

**coign**, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, an original angular elevation of land around which as a corner-stone continental growth has taken place.

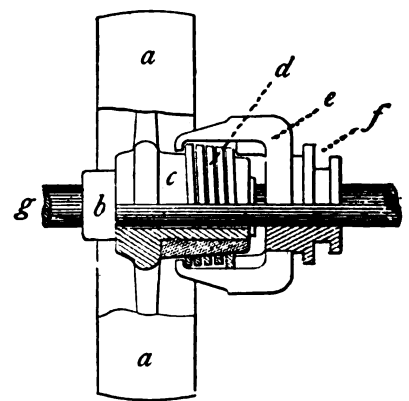
South of the Scandinavian coign. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 245.

**coil**, *v. t.* — Coiled basketry. See *\*basketry*.

**coil**, *n.* 4. A cylindrical hoop or tube formed by coiling a wrought-iron bar and then welding to form a solid piece: formerly used in building up Armstrong guns. — **Letter's coil**, a coil of metal or rubber tubing through which a stream of hot or cold water may be made to pass: employed as a means of making thermal applications to the surface of the body. — **Reactive coil**. See *\*reactive*. — **Series coil**, in *elect.*, a coil placed in series with the other parts of the main circuit of any electrical machine or device, as a dynamo, motor, or arc-lamp, and traversed by the entire current flowing in that circuit. — **Shunt coil**, in *elect.*, a coil placed in parallel with a portion of the main circuit of any electrical machine or device, as an arc-lamp, dynamo, or motor, and traversed by a portion of the current flowing in the main circuit. The relative amount of current received by a shunt-coil is determined by the inverse ratio of its resistance to the resistance of the conductor with which it is in shunt. — **Teala coil**, a form of induction-coil without an iron core and designed for the production of the form of high-frequency discharge known as the *Teala discharge* (which see).

**coil-boiler** (koi'l'boi-lêr), *n.* A boiler made of one or more coiled tubes.

**coil-clutch** (koi'l'kluch), *n.* A form of friction-clutch in which a coil of steel rod or a wire



Coil-clutch.  
a, pulley loose on the sleeve or quill; b, c, split hub of pulley a; d, coil; e, jaw by which the coil is forced on or drawn off the taper hub c; f, groove for the fork of the lever (not shown) by which e is moved lengthwise on the hub; g, shaft to drive a or be driven by it.

rope is fastened to one element, and a cone upon the other is pressed into the inside of the coil. The multiple turns of the rod or coil make it seize upon the surface of the cone and hold with great power.

**coil-end** (koi'l'end), *n.* Same as *\*coil-stand*.

**coiler** (koi'lêr), *n.* An apparatus, connected with a cotton-carding machine, for receiving the sliver and disposing of it in the form of coils, so that it may not become entangled.

## coiler-can

**coiler-can** (koi'lér-kan), *n.* The can of the coiler apparatus that receives the sliver from a cotton-carding machine. *Nasmith, Cotton Spinning*, p. 127.

**coiler-head** (koi'lér-hed), *n.* The top part of the coiler apparatus of a cotton-carding machine, through which the sliver passes into the can. *Nasmith, Cotton Spinning*, p. 174.

**coiler-motion** (koi'lér-mó'shon), *n.* A mechanism, attached to a carding-machine, for receiving the sliver and laying it into coils.

**coiler-plate** (koi'lér-plát), *n.* The upper revolving part of the coiler, which receives the sliver from the cotton-carding machine and delivers it into the can. *Nasmith, Cotton Spinning*, p. 126.

**coiler-roller** (koi'lér-ró'lér), *n.* One of a pair of calendar-rollers between which the sliver passes into the coiler-can from the cotton-carding or -combing machine. *Thornley, Cotton-combing Machines*, p. 235.

**coil-flux** (koi'fluks), *n.* In *elect.*, that part of the magnetic flux of a coil which is due to its own magnetism, and not to the presence of a magnetizable core or of anything capable of increasing the permeability of the magnetic circuit.

**coil-gland** (koi'gland), *n.* Same as *sweat-gland*. *Buch, Med. Handbook*, 1. 79.

**coiling-machine** (koi'ling-má-shén'), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for bending and forming barrel-hoops by coiling the steamed straight hoops over a drum and holding them in the right form until they are stiff and rigid.

**coil-stand** (koi'stand), *n.* An upright casting or support for a coil of steam-pipes. Sometimes called a *coil-end*.

**coin**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—*Alliance coins*, in *Gr. numis.*, coins struck by two or more Greek cities in agreement for mercantile convenience, or for political reasons.—*Ætetyl coin*. See *Ætetyl*.—*Family coins*, Roman silver denarii, struck under consuls.—*Postal and coin scales*. See *Scales*.—*Subsidiary coin*, small coin used for change the legal-tender value of which is limited by statute. See *Legal-tender currency*, under *tender*.

**Coinage ratio**, the ratio which expresses the equivalence in value between gold and silver under the (then existing) mint law. Thus, in the United States, under the law of 1837, it is 15.988 to 1; that is, one pound of gold can be coined into as many dollars as 15.988 pounds of silver. The coinage ratio is intended (except for subsidiary coins), where bimetallicism is desired, to be identical with the average commercial ratio; if this is not the case the metal which is undervalued disappears from circulation as money. Thus under the law of 1792 the coinage ratio was fixed at 15 to 1, but this undervalued gold and it disappeared from circulation; in 1834 the ratio was changed to 16.002 to 1, and in 1837 to 15.988 to 1, but this undervalued silver and it practically disappeared from circulation (except in the form of subsidiary and abraded coins) until 1873, when it was demonetized. Since that date the fall in the value of silver has brought the commercial ratio down to about 34 to 1.

**coin-catcher** (koi'n-kach'ér), *n.* A probang with a special device at the end, designed to hook under a coin or other similar object lodged in the esophagus, and so draw it out.

**co-inherence** (kô-in-hér'ens), *n.* The state or quality of inhering together.

**co-initial** (kô-i-nish'ál), *a.* [*co-1* + *initial*.] Originating together.

**co-insurance** (kô-in-shör'ans), *n.* See *insurance*.

**Coir powder**, the powder which separates in the manufacture of prepared coconut-fiber (for matting, etc.) from the husk of the coconut.

**coke**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—*Graphitized coke*, coke which has been converted into artificial graphite by the high temperature of an electric furnace in the presence of silicon in small quantity.—*Native coke*, an impure variety of carbon formed in nature by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal by contact with igneous rock. Called also *carbonite*.

**coke-bed** (kôk'bed), *n.* 1. A layer of coke which is put into a cupola before charging any of the iron. The amount of coke in this layer is proportionate to the amount of iron to be melted.—2. A porous stratum of coke and clinker in pieces of various sizes, laid to a depth of several inches below a mold for casting a piece of work having large surfaces and which is bedded in. Provision is thus made for carrying off the gas generated in the mold, there being vent-pipes to allow the gas to escape from the porous stratum.

**coke-breeze** (kôk'bréz), *n.* Coke from gas-works in pieces small enough to pass through a one-inch ring. In handling coke a proportion of breeze is formed by the breaking of the larger pieces. This breeze is screened from the remainder of the coke as it is a detriment to the use of the coke in fires of furnaces.

**coke-dust** (kôk'dust), *n.* Powdered coke: used for blacking foundry molds.

**coke-furnace** (kôk'fēr'näs), *n.* A furnace or heating-apparatus adapted to use coke as a

fuel. Coke burns with a short flame and no smoke, and gives an intense local heat.

**coke-gas** (kôk'gas), *n.* The hot gas from a coke fire.

**coke-kiln** (kôk'kil), *n.* A kiln which is heated by the burning of coke.

**coke-mill** (kôk'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding coal or coke into a powder for use in blacking foundry molds. It is usually a closed revolving cylinder inside of which are heavy balls or rollers which crush the material. Also called *blacking-mill* and *coal-mill*.

**coke-oven**, *n.*—*Aitken's coke-oven*, a modification of the ordinary beehive coke-oven, intended to effect the recovery of tar and ammonia in making coke from bituminous coal.—*Appolt coke-oven*, one of the modern forms of oven for the manufacture of coke from bituminous coal, in which air is excluded from the interior of the coking-chamber.—*Breckon and Dixon's coke-oven*, an improved coke-oven with flues for conveying the gases during combustion beneath the floor of the oven. This improvement, introduced about 1860, is embodied in one of the modern coke-ovens.—*Coke-oven tar*. See *Tar*.—*Jameson coke-oven*, a modification of the common beehive oven, which provides for saving the tar and ammonia liquor by drawing off the vapors formed in the coking through pipes connected with a system of channels, covered with perforated tiles, in the bottom of the oven.—*Otto-Coppée coke-oven*, an oven or kiln for coking coal, with provision for the recovery of tar and ammoniacal liquor.—*Simon-Carvès coke-oven*, an oven or kiln for the manufacture of coke, specially contrived to save the volatile products given off, as well as the tar and the ammoniacal liquor. The fuel used consists almost entirely of the uncondensed combustible gases given off from the coal carbonized, and these gases are passed through separate flues surrounding the closed space for this coal, to which space no air is admitted.

**coke-plate** (kôk'plát), *n.* 1. Tin-plate, the sheet-iron base for which is made of iron refined with coke as a fuel, as distinguished from charcoal-plate.—2. Iron plate made from puddled iron, which is inferior to charcoal-plate.

**coke-scrubber** (kôk'skrub'ér), *n.* An apparatus filled with coke moistened with oil, used to purify street gas, which is forced through it. *W. L. Diddin, Public Lighting*, p. 132.

**coking-plate** (kô'king-plát), *n.* The dead-plate; a plate at the door of a furnace which uses bituminous coal, on which the fresh coal is placed and allowed to coke before being spread on the fire.

**coking-stoker** (kô'king-stô'kér), *n.* A mechanical stoker or device for firing a furnace, which permits the fuel to coke before feeding it to the grate, thus burning the fuel with little or no smoke.

**coky** (kô'ki), *a.* [*coke* + *-y*.] Like coke; porous in structure from partial fusion and escape of volatile matter: said of the residue from charring certain kinds of bituminous coal. *Sadtler, Handbook of Indust. Chem.*, p. 359.

**col**, *n.* 2. A name given by Abercromby in 1887 to the region on a weather-map between two anticyclones, where the isobars show a connecting neck or narrow region of lower pressure analogous to the col that affords a passage from one mountain peak to its neighbor: not to be confounded with a trough or an area of low pressure.

**cola**<sup>2</sup> (kô'la), *n.* [Also *kola*; *W. Afr.*, given also in other forms, as *kolla*, *korra*, *gorra*, *goorra*.] 1. A tree of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, *Bicea acuminata* (*Cola acuminata* of Schott and Endlicher), which yields the cola-nut. See *cola-nut*.—2. [NL.] Any tree of the genus *Bicea*, which includes about 40 species of tropical African steruliaceous trees having entire or lobed leaves and axillary clusters of unisexual or polygamous flowers.

**colaborer, labourer** (kô-lá'bör-ér), *n.* A fellow-laborer; a colleague.

**colacobiosis** (kol'a-kô-bi-ô'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κόλας* (*kolak-*), flatterer, + *βίωσις*, living.] A form of social symbiosis, or symbiosis between two colonies of ants of different species, one of which is parasitic on the other species; permanent social parasitism. *Wheeler*, 1901.

**colacibiotic** (kol'a-kô-bi-ô'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to colacobiosis.

**colalgia** (kô-lál'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κόλον*, colon, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Pain in the colon.

**colander**, *n.* 2. A perforated hemispherical vessel used in casting shot. *Ure*.

**colanine** (kô'la-nin), *n.* [Also *kolanine*; < *cola*<sup>2</sup> + *-ine*.] A substance obtained from the cola-nut. It is probably a mixture of caffeine tannate and a little theobromine tannate, and is used as a sedative in cases of seasickness.

**cola-red** (kô'la-red), *n.* The red coloring-matter of cola-nut, formed by the oxidation of colatannic acid.

## cold-spot

**colchic** (kol'chik), *a.* [*colchic(um)*.] Derived from colchicum.—**Colchic acid**, an amorphous acid,  $C_{15}H_{15}O_5N_7$ , obtained from colchicine by heating it with concentrated hydrochloric acid, which removes two methyl groups.

**colchicine** (kol-chis'ē-in), *n.* [*colchic(um)* + *-e-* + *-ine*.] A colorless, crystalline, slightly bitter alkaloid,  $C_{21}H_{23}NO_6 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ , contained in meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*).

**colchyte, cholchyte** (kol'kit), *n.* [*Prop. cholchyte*; = *F. colchyte*, < *Gr. χολχίτης*, a word found in pl. in papyri, with a fem. *χολχιδες*, pl., and explained as Egyptian, but prob. an error for \**χολχίτης*. < *Gr. χολή*, a pouring out, a drink-offering, libation, + *χίτης*, a pourer, < *χέω*, pour. See Van Herwerden, *Lex. græcum supplet. et dial.*, 1902, p. 903.] A funeral director in ancient Egypt: one who provided liturgical services. *Wilkinson*.

**colcol** (kol'kol), *n.* [California Indian.] The shells of *Olivella*, which are strung and used as money by certain California Indians.

**cold**, *I. a.*—**Cold plague**. (a) A form of pernicious malarial fever in which death occurs during the cold stage. (b) Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis in horses.—**Cold pole**. See *Spoke*.—**Cold rays**. See *Ray*.—**Cold-rigor point**, the degree of cold (°C.) at which a cell loses its irritability.—**Cold-stage**, the chill in malarial fever.—**Cold test**. (a) The determination of the temperature at which a gradually cooled sample of oil, especially lubricating oil, solidifies either wholly or partly. (b) The testing of the ductility of iron and steel bars and plates by bending, while cold, to a certain angle, 90°, both with and across the grain, to determine whether this can be done without fracture.—**Cold wall**. See *Wall*.

**II. n.**—**Pole of cold**. See *Spoke*.—**Strangers' cold**, a catarrh which attacks the inhabitants of certain remote islands whenever they are visited by ships.

**cold-blast** (kôld'blást), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** 1. A blast of air that has not been heated.—2. A blast that has been cooled by artificial means.

**II. a.** Using an unheated blast or one that has been cooled.

**colder** (kôld'ér), *n.* [Also *calder*, *caulder*, *cholder*, *chaulder*; origin unknown.] 1. The husk or refuse of threshed wheat.—2. Rubbish from old buildings. [*Prov. Eng.* in both uses.]

**cold-expressed** (kôld'eks-prest'), *a.* Same as *cold-drawn*.

**cold-frame** (kôld'frám), *n.* A small glass-covered structure, and the bed of earth which it covers, used for starting plants in the spring, or to receive plants transplanted from hotbeds or greenhouses, or to carry semi-hardy plants over winter. It differs from a hotbed in that there is no heat in the soil except that which accumulates from the sun's rays.

**cold-riveting** (kôld'riv'et-ing), *n.* The process of heading-over rivets without first heating them. This is done only with rivets not over three eighths of an inch in diameter.

**cold-rolled** (kôld'rôld), *a.* Rolled while cold, instead of at a red heat; specifically, noting a metal which has become brittle from excessive rolling or hammering.

**cold-rolling** (kôld'rôl'ing), *n.* The process of rolling iron and steel plates or rods while they are cold. A smooth, finished surface is attained, resistant to abrasion, and needing no subsequent machining.

**cold-saw** (kôld'sá), *n.* A saw for cutting cold metals; especially, a power sawing-machine used in cutting iron beams, rods, rails, etc. Such machines employ heavy circular saws driven at high speeds, the metals to be cut being clamped to a table and fed to the saw. In some machines the saw is fed to the metal. Steel disks driven at very high speeds are also used in place of saws, and are called *friction-disks*. In some smaller machines band-saws are used. There is also a metal-sawing machine which employs a reciprocating saw resembling a hack-saw. The large machines are also called *cold-saw cutting-off machines*. See *milling* *saw*.

**cold-sawing** (kôld'sá'ing), *n.* The process of sawing cold metal with a circular saw or cold-saw.

**cold-shortness** (kôld'shört'nes), *n.* Brittleness when cold: a condition of wrought iron, steel, or other metal, in which the metal, on account of its brittleness, cannot be worked when cold without fracture or cracking at the edges. Compare *red-shortness*.

**cold-shoulder** (kôld'shól'dér), *v. t.* To 'give the cold shoulder' to; treat with studied coldness, indifference, or neglect.

**cold-soldering** (kôld'sod'ér-ing), *n.* A process of amalgamating metallic substances by the aid of mercury. A hard amalgam, made of 5 or 6 parts of pure silver, 3 or 4 parts of tin, and from 3 to 5 per cent. of bismuth, is melted and cast into ingots, which are then reduced to fine filings. The filings are mixed, as required, with enough mercury to form a stiff paste which hardens in about an hour.

**cold-spot** (kôld'spot), *n.* In *physiol.*, a spot upon the skin which is sensitive to cold, but

## cold-spot

insensitive to pressure, pain, or warmth: also termed a *cold-point*.

The warm-spots are more difficult of identification than the cold-spots. E. B. Titchener, *Exper. Psychol.* I. ii. 82.

**cold-ulcer** (kōld'ul'sér), *n.* An ulcer on a finger or toe, resembling a chilblain, but due to interference with the local blood-circulation.

**colein** (kō'lē-in), *n.* [*Cole(us)* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A purple-red resinous compound,  $C_{10}H_{10}O_6$ , obtained from the leaves of *Coleus Blumei*.

**coleopod** (kō'lē-ō-pōd), *n.* [NL. *coleopodium*, < Gr. *κολέος*, sheath, + *ποῖς* (pod-), foot.] In certain myriapods, one of the accessory structures which form a sheath for the phallopods or essential parts of the external reproductive apparatus.

**coleopodium** (kō'lē-ō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *coleopodia* (-ē). [NL.: see *\*coleopod*.] The peculiar protoplasmic process extruded by certain diatoms and believed by some to be the means of locomotion in these plants.

**coleopterite** (kol-ē-ōp'tē-rin), *n.* [*coleopter* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A red pigment found in the wing-covers of beetles.

**coleopterology** (kol-ē-ōp'tē-rol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Coleoptera* + Gr. *-λογία*: see *-ology*.] The science of *Coleoptera*: a branch of entomology.

**Coleosporium** (kō'lē-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1847), < Gr. *κολέος*, a sheath, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A genus of uredineous fungi having the aecidia usually produced on the leaves of conifers, and the uredospores and teleutospores on other hosts. The teleutospores form soft, reddish, waxy sori and germinate while attached to the host. *C. Senecionis* produces its teleutospores on species of *Senecio*, and its aecidia on *Pinus sylvestris*.

**Coleroa** (kol-ē-rō-ā), *n.* [NL. (Rabenhorst, 1851).] A genus of parasitic pyrenomycetous fungi having membranous or thin, leathery perithecia furnished with radiating bristles. The spores are ovoid, two-celled, hyaline, and greenish or brownish yellow. *C. Chetomium* attacks the leaves of species of *Rubus* in Europe.

**colic**, *n.*—**Copper colic**, a colic, analogous to lead-colic, arising from chronic copper-poisoning.—**Crapulent colic**, a colic resulting from overeating.—**Menstrual colic**, pain in the abdomen due to obstruction to the free flow of the menstrual blood.—**Pancreatic colic**, pain in the abdomen due to obstruction in the excretory duct of the pancreas.—**Saburral colic**, pain attending intestinal indigestion.—**Uterine colic**, a colicky pain supposed to be due to slight muscular contractions of the non-gravid uterus.

**colica**, *n.* 2. **Colic**.—**Colica metallica**, **colica sicca**. Same as *lead-colic*.

**colic-weed** (kol'ik-wēd), *n.* The squirrel-corn, *Bikukulla Canadensis*; also, less frequently, the dutchman's-breeches, *B. Cucullaria*, and species of *Capnoides*.

**colicwort** (kol'ik-wērt), *n.* 1. The colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*.—2. The parsley-piert, *Alchemilla arvensis*.

**colitis**, *n.*—**Amœbic colitis**. See *\*amœbic*.

**coll**. An abbreviation (a) of *college*; (b) of *collegiate*.

**collœmia** (ko-lē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The presence of uric acid in colloidal form in the blood.

**collage** (ko-lāzh'), *n.* [F., < *coller*, glue, clarify with gelatin, < *colle*, < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue.] The process of clearing wine by means of isinglass or gelatin.

**colla parte** (kōl'lā pār'te), [It., 'with the part.'] In music, a direction for the accompaniment to follow the tempo of a soloist or leading singer or player. In vocal music also expressed by *colla voce*.

**collaps**, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *collapse*.

**collar**, *n.*, 2. (g) (4). A deposit of shell matter about the siphonal funnels in some of the cephalopod mollusks. (h) In *plumbing*, a cone or ring on a pipe to check the flow of melted solder.—**Collar- and cuff-shaper**, a combined turning- and shaping-machine, made in several forms, all essentially bending-rolls adapted to starched fabrics; a collar-turner and -shaper.—**Compensating collar**, an annular ring or collar placed on the spindle of a drilling-machine, between the feed-screw and the grooved spindle, to form proper bearing-surfaces, and by the adjustment of which the wear of the collars and spindles can be taken up.—**False collar**, in a harness, a broad piece of soft leather cut to fit the horse's neck. It is worn under a round collar to equalize the pressure upon the neck.

**collar**, *v. t.* 5. In *cricket*, to become complete master of (the bowling): said of the batsman. [Slang.]—6. To lay hold of; 'nab'; take possession of; in *foot-ball*, to tackle. [Slang.]

A gentleman has a glass of punch before him . . . when another gentleman comes and *collars* that glass of punch, without a "with your leave." Dickens, *Nich. Nickleby*, xv.

**collar-bearing** (kol'ār-bār'ing), *n.* A bearing for taking the end thrust on a shaft, made by

forming or fastening a collar on the shaft and using one face of the collar as the bearing-surface.

**collar-bound** (kol'ār-bound), *a.* In *mach.*, cramped between collars; so caught by collars as to make rotation difficult or impossible. Engine-shafts are sometimes collar-bound by the heating of bearings that run between collars.

**collaret**, *n.* 3. In *zool.*: (a) In certain goniatite cephalopods of Devonian age, one of a series of swellings in the shell which apparently represent successive positions of the stoma or shell-aperture. (b) The circle of tentacles in sea-anemones.

**collar-gage** (kol'ār-gāj), *n.* A hollow cylinder for testing the size of a cylindrical piece.

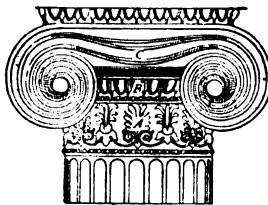
**collar-gall** (kol'ār-gāl), *n.* An indolent raw sore appearing on the shoulders of horses as a result of the irritation caused by an improperly fitting collar.

**collargol** (ko-lār'gol), *n.* [Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἀργ(υρος)*, silver, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for a non-irritant combination of silver with proteid material (colloidal silver), intended for surgical use. *Nature*, March 26, 1903, p. 503.

**collar-heart** (kol'ār-härt), *n.* *Naut.*, a heart-block which has one large hole in the center and a groove around the circumference, and is open at the end opposite the lanyard.

**collarino**, *n.* 2.

The cylindrical part of any decorative capital. Thus the more elaborate Ionic style, as in the Erechtheum at Athens, has a broad band decorated with anthemions below the covelet and between the volutes, and this is sometimes called *collarino*.



A, collarino; B, quarter-round or echinus; C, covelet.

**collar-nut** (kol'ār-nut), *n.* A nut having a cylindrical collar at one end. The collar is designed to provide a suitable bearing-surface and also to prevent a bur which has been formed on the corners of the nut from cutting into the end of the piece which bears against the nut.

**collar-pad** (kol'ār-pad), *n.* A piece of sole-leather or metal shaped to fit a horse's neck under the top end of the collar.

**collar-palm** (kol'ār-pām), *n.* A tool used by horse-collar makers for shaping the collar. It is of iron bent in the shape of a double elbow.

**collar-pore** (kol'ār-pōr), *n.* A ciliated tube, or pore, connecting the cavity of the collar of *Balanoglossus* with the first gill-slit. Parker and Haswell, *Zoology*, II. 2.

**Collateral power**, in *law*, a power in which the donee has no estate in the land subject to the power.

**collaterate** (kol-lat'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collaterated*, ppr. *collaterating*. [*collater(al)* + *-ate<sup>2</sup>*.] To use or pledge as collateral security. [Recent.]

**collation**, *n.* 12. (a) In *bibliog.*, detailed comparison of a book with a perfect copy, usually by specifying, by signature-marks or other indications, the number of leaves (blank as well as printed) and detachable plates or maps, present or absent, in the copy examined, as compared with a perfect copy. The process is usual in the case of all valuable books, especially old ones, it being a highly probable assumption that any book in hand is imperfect. (b) In *bookbinding*, the examination of the folded sections (signatures) of a book for the purpose of discovering omissions or misplacements of sections.

**collationary** (kol-lā'shon-ār-i), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to collation (in some sense).—**Collationary Fathers**, apparently, a religious society, so called; but perhaps a feigned name under which Erasmus veiled an allusion to the proselyting orders or priests of the Roman church.

They were placed in a house of *Collationary Fathers*. Except from this account of Erasmus, I never heard of these people, nor can learn any more about them. Erasmus says that they were a community who had nests all over Christendom, and made their living by netting procytes for the regular orders. Their business was to catch in some way superior lads, threaten them, frighten them, beat them, crush their spirits, tame them, as the process was called, and break them in for the cloister.

Froude, Erasmus, p. 7.

II. *n.* A collationary father. See above.

The Franciscans and Dominicans admitted that without the *Collationaries* help their orders would die out.

Froude, Erasmus, p. 7.

**colla voce** (kōl'lā vō'che), [It., 'with the voice.'] In *music*, a direction for a singer to follow the tempo of the leading singer. See *\*colla parte*.

**collect**, *v. t.* 4. In *horsemanship*, to gain con-

trol (of a horse) and bring it into a position where it has proper command of its powers.

By a judicious use of the curb rein, you collect a tired horse. . . . You draw his hind-legs under him, throw him upon his haunches, and render him less liable to fall even on his weary or weak fore-legs.

Art of Training Horses, viii. N. E. D.

**Collecting-hairs**. See *\*hair<sup>1</sup>*.

**collection**, *n.* 8. In *logic*, many independent or discrete objects regarded as a single object composed of these objects. In this sense 'many' is to be taken as including the case of a single object regarded as being composed of itself alone. The modern logicomathematical science of multitude (often called the *theory of cardinal numbers*) relates to the magnitudes of collections.

9. A plural object; an individual object whose existence consists in the existence of whatever individuals may have been mentally connected and regarded as parts of it. Different logicians and mathematicians have different objects in mind in speaking of a 'collection,' without always recognizing that they are at cross-purposes. Most logicians are in the habit of thinking of objects as they would be if they were real, so that each is assumed to be in itself definitely distinguished from every other. With them, the identity of a collection lies in the identity of its individual members; so that whatever metamorphoses the different individuals might undergo, as long as their identities were conserved, that of the collection would remain. But if an individual member is destroyed or a new one created, a different collection is produced, though the definition of the *class* (which is a collection recognized as consisting of whatever existent objects possess a certain common character) may be unchanged. Most writers on pure mathematics, on the other hand, are in the habit of studying objects that are purely hypothetical, without any consideration of whether any such objects exist. These objects, being mere creatures of thought, possess only such individuality as is determinately predicated of them. They are what the logicians term 'indesignate individuals,' a name which fails to recognize the extrinsic, superimposed character of their individuality. A mathematician, for example, will think of a collection consisting of a dot, of a dot expressly supposed to be other than the former, and of a dot expressly supposed to be neither of the others. These dots, being mere creatures of thought, are entirely alike as long as they are not thought as unlike. But being expressly supposed to be each other than either of two, so they necessarily are in their hypothetical being. Thus the mathematician's collection, being a mere creature of thought, changes its identity as soon as it is altered at all, unless it be expressly supposed to remain the same collection. The logician's collection is also created by thought, but it is thought to exist in the real existence of its individual members. Thus the logician's collection has a derived existence distinct from its essence, which latter lies in the intention of the act of thought which severs the universe into two portions, the one to form the inside and the other the outside of the collection. Accordingly, a logician's collection may contain but a single member with which the collection is identical in existence, although its essence refers also to everything excluded. So, too, if to the question, 'What is in this box?' the answer be, 'Nothing,' this word, as a reply to that question, signifies the essence of a collection, namely of the one sole logical collection which has no existence.

**Collective bargaining**, in *polit. econ.*, the determination of wages and conditions of employment by agreements between an employer or a group of employers on the one hand, and a body of employees, acting in concert, on the other. In its simplest form it may be merely the determination of wages, etc., by agreement between a single employer and an informal union of his employees. More often it is extended to practically all the shops of one industry in a city or district, and sometimes in an entire country, as in the cotton-spinning industry in England and the glass-blowing industry in the United States.—**Collective suggestion**, *telestia*. See *\*suggestion*, *\*telestia*.

**collectivistic** (kol-lek-ti-vis'tik), *a.* Pertaining or related to or accordant with collectivism.

In order to promote the realization of the ideal collectivistic state, Marxists are ready . . . to become the servants and supporters of capital.

Athenæum, July 7, 1894, p. 24.

**collector**, *n.* 8. [pl.] Same as *collecting-hairs*.

—9. In the manufacture of artificial silk, a device for collecting and coalescing several collodion filaments from the spinning-apparatus, and then winding them upon bobbins.

**college**, *n.*—**Agricultural college**. See *\*agricultural*.

—**College settlement**. See *\*settlement*.—**College widow**, a woman residing in a college town who is assumed to have received the attentions of students of several successive classes, but remains unmarried. [Slang.]

—**Land-grant college**, one of those colleges of the United States, which, under the Land Grant Act of 1862, and the supplementary law of 1890, received grants of land and money for the education of young farmers.

**Collema** (kol-ē-mā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Collema* + *-acæ*.] The now preferred form for the name of the lichen family *Collema* (which see).

**collembolan** (kol-lem'bō-lan), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Collembola*.

II. *n.* One of the *Collembola*.

**collechnyma**, *n.*—**East-collechnyma**. See *\*bast<sup>1</sup>*.

**Colleri** (kol'g-ri), *n.*; pl. *Colleries* (-riz). One of a race occupying the country south of Trichinopoly, formerly so predatory that the word came to be the equivalent of 'thief' in that region.



## Colletotrichum

**Colletotrichum** (kol-ō-tō'trī-kum), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1837), so called from the glutinous character of the hairs; < Gr. *κόλλητος*, glued, + *τρίχων* (τρίχων), hair.] A genus of melanconiaceae fungi having the fructifications (sporodochia) dark-colored and breaking through the surface of the host. Dark-colored setae are produced among the sporophores. The spores are simple and hyaline or light-colored in mass. A number of the species produce serious diseases of cultivated plants. *C. gloeosporii* attacks the cotton-plant. See *anthracnose of cotton*.

**colliculate** (kol-ik'ū-lāt), *a.* [NL. \**colliculatus*, < L. *colliculus*, a little hill: see *colliculus*.] Having small eminences.

**collidone** (kol'i-dōn), *n.* [*collid(in)* + *-one*.] A basic substance related to collidine.

**collier**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—*Collier's stomach*, motor weakness of the stomach due to anemia.

**Collier plant-louse**. See \**plant-louse*.

**colligation**, *n.* 3. In *psychol.*, a form of mental connection or association in which the constituent elements, after combination, are as distinct as (or even more distinct than) they were or would be in isolation.

Simultaneous color contrast may serve as a typical instance of colligation.

O. Külpe (trans.), *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 21.

**colligative** (kol-lig'ā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or effecting colligation.—**Colligative properties**, in *phys. chem.*, properties which depend only on numbers of molecules: contrasted with *additive* and with *constitutive properties*.

But of the purposes served by the colligative properties, that of giving molecular measurements without recourse to the evidence afforded by chemical change is well known to be of the very widest application.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 14.

**collimate**, *v. t.* 2. To render the line passing through the optical center of the object-glass of a telescope and the middle wire of its reticle strictly perpendicular (or sometimes parallel) to the axis on which the telescope turns: usually by the aid of a collimator, or of star-observations in reversed positions of the instrument.

**Collimation axis**. Same as *line of collimation*.

**collimator**, *n.*—**Floating collimator**, a small telescope attached to an iron float which swims in mercury. The collimator may be horizontal or vertical: in the latter case the float is a ring, the mercury cistern annular, and the collimating telescope points downward through the center of the ring.

**collinal** (kol'i-nal), *a.* [*colline* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to a colline.

Verrill refers to cases of apparent ectothecal budding on the collinal ridges of Meandra.

*Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Nov., 1902, p. 391.

**colline**, *n.* 2. In *zool.*, one of the ridges of a meandriform coral.

**collinear**. I. *a.*—**Collinear relationship**, a geometrical relationship between two portions of space such that each point, line, and plane in the one has one and but one corresponding point, line, or plane in the other. The object-space of a lens and the image-space corresponding to it are thus collinearly related: every point in the latter being the image and only image of some point in the former.

II. *n.* A trade-name of a variety of \**anastigmat* (which see).

**collinearity** (kol-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [*collinear* + *-ity*.] The quality or fact of being collinear, that is, costraight.

**collinearly** (kol-lin-ē-ār-li), *adv.* In a collinear or costraight manner.

**collingual**, *a.* II. *n.* A person who speaks the same language as another.

In brief, the tribal relations of the Seri seem always to have been antipathetic, especially toward the aboriginal tribes of alien blood, in somewhat less measure toward Caucasians, and in least—yet still considerable—degree toward their own collinguals and (presumptive) consanguineals. 17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., ii. 135.

**Collinson's flower**. The horse-balm, *Collinsonia Canadensis*.

**colliquescence** (kol-i-kwes'ens), *n.* [NL. \**colliquescencia*, < L. *colliquescere*, become fluid, < *com-*, together, + *liquescere*, become fluid: see *liquescent*.] Same as *liquescence*.

**Collision and damage**, the technical name of a suit in admiralty brought to recover damages by reason of a collision between vessels upon navigable waters.

**collocation**, *n.*—**Collocations of matter**, those features of the physical universe which a complete dynamic explanation would leave unexplained, referring them to initial conditions, namely: the positions and velocities of all particles at any one instant, assumed as an origin of time-measurement.

**collocational** (kol-ō-kā'shon-al), *a.* [*collocation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to collocation.

In the collocational stage of syntax, the chief means resorted to for this end was repetition.

J. Barie, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 557.

**collocative** (kol'ō-kā-tiv), *a.* [*collocate* + *-ive*.] Based on collocation or order of arrangement; of the nature of collocation.

There are three kinds of instrumentality which are the most active in the production of this effect [a continuous and consistent signification in the parts of a sentence]. The first of these is collocation, or the relative position of words. . . . This . . . we call . . . flat or collocative syntax. J. Barie, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 552, 553.

**collochlorid** (kol-lō'di-ō-klē'rid), *a.* In *photog.*, noting a printing process in which the sensitive surface on glass or paper consists of collodion impregnated with silver chlorid.

**colloidogelatin** (kol-lō'di-ō-jel'ā-tin), *a.* In *photog.*, noting a process in which a plate coated with washed collodion emulsion is immersed in a solution of gelatin, casein, or a similar substance, to perfect the film; or a plate coated with washed collodion emulsion is washed with hot water and covered with a thin film of rapid gelatin emulsion.

**colloidion**, *n.*—**Albuminized collodion**, collodion which has been treated with a clear aqueous solution of egg-albumin, and then separated from the white precipitate.—**Blistering collodion**, the collodion cantharidatum of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.—**Cantharidal collodion**, a preparation of collodion containing the chloroformic extract of 60 parts cantharides in 100 parts of the finished liquid.—**Caustic collodion**, a solution of corrosive sublimate in collodion.—**Collodion emulsion**. See \**emulsion*.—**Collodion sac method**, a method of increasing the virulence of bacteria by growing them in sacs composed of collodion (analogous to parchment dialyzers), introduced into the peritoneal cavity of an animal. *Med. Record*, April 4, 1888, p. 522.—**Collodion transfer**, in *photog.*, a finished picture produced in a collodion film on glass which by suitable preparation and handling may be removed from the glass and transferred to paper.—**Enamel collodion**, an unsensitized collodion used as a varnish for films or prints.—**Flexible collodion**, collodion with the addition of castor-oil and Canada turpentine. After the evaporation of the ether the collodion film remains soft and pliable owing to the addition.—**Methylic collodion**, in *photog.*, collodion made by the use of methylic instead of ethylic alcohol.—**Styptic collodion**. See *styptic*.

**Collodionized paper**, paper coated with a film of collodion. Photographs so covered may then be painted with oil colors.

**collographic** (kol-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the collograph or to collography.—**Collographic process**. Same as \**collography*.

**collography** (kol-log'ra-fi), *n.* 1. The manifold of a writing or document by means of the collograph.—2. The art or practice of making prints from photographically prepared printing-surfaces of gelatin. There are two processes, known as *heliotype* and \**collytype* (which see), analogous in principle but different in details.

**Colloidal metals**, metals in a peculiar condition of extreme subdivision, in which they remain for an indefinite time suspended or dissolved in water, and often present colors quite different from those exhibited by the same metals in massive form. Silver, gold, mercury, and platinum have been especially studied in this condition.

**colloidize** (kol'oi-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colloidized*, ppr. *colloidizing*. [*colloid* + *-ize*.] To produce colloidal or jelly-like structure, as in the incorporation of guncotton with nitroglycerin and vaseline or camphor in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

**collop**, *n.* 5. A rounded fold of flesh, as on some very fat animals.

**colloped** (kol'ōpt), *a.* Having rounded folds of flesh, as a very fat animal. *N. E. D.*

**collophore** (kol'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-φορος*, < *φέρω*, bear.] In *entom.* the ventral tube of the *Collemboles*.

These turned out to be specimens of *Podura aquatica*, commonly called "Spring-tails," a low type of insect life, in which the mouth parts have degenerated, [and] a *collophore*, or sucker, has developed on the ventral side of the abdomen. *Knowledge*, Nov., 1903, p. 259.

**colloq.** An abbreviation of *colloquial*.

**colloquialism**, *n.* 2. Colloquial style, quality, or usage: as, "a transcript of the colloquialism of the day," *Coleridge*.

**collosturine** (kol-ō-tū'rin), *n.* [Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *L. tus* (tur-), incense (†), + *-ine*.] A crystalline alkaloid found in small amount in the bark of *Symplocos racemosa*.

**collytype** (kol'ō-tip), *n.* [Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *τύπος*, type.] 1. A photomechanical process by which prints in greasy ink are obtained from a gelatin film used as a printing-surface. When bichromated gelatin is exposed behind a reversed negative and is washed, a greasy ink will adhere only to those places which have been affected by light. This property was discovered by Fox Talbot in 1833. It is usual to employ a thick glass plate (though metals and parchment paper also serve) for supporting the gelatin, and to cover this glass with a silicate, or an albumin solution, which is dried, as a substratum for the gelatin. More prints can then be run off. The surface of the developed gelatin is kept moistened with a mixture of glycerin and water. The ink is applied with a leather roller for the shadows, and a gelatin roller for the halftones. The paper on which the proofs are pulled may be glazed or unglazed, and a protecting varnish may be put over the print.

## colon bacillus

*Collytype* would have done more justice to the 'Alphabet of Death' and the Old Testament wood-cuts than the line process which has been employed. *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, 1903, p. 892.

2. A print from a photographically prepared film of gelatin upon a glass or metal plate.

**collytypic** (kol-ō-tip'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to collytype productions or processes.

**colloxylin, colloxyline** (kol-ōk'si-lin), *n.* [Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *E. oxy* (gen) + *-lin* + *-in*.] Same as *pyroxylin*.

**collocation**, *n.* 2. An agitation or disturbance of the particles of a substance. [Rare.]

Natural Baths, or Hot-Springs, do not owe their Heat to any Collocation or Effervescence of the Minerals in them. J. Woodward, *Nat. Hist. of the Earth*, iii. 161.

**colluvial** (kol-lū'vī-əl), *a.* [*colluvies* + *-al*.] Belonging to or composed of colluvies; consisting of alluvium in part and also containing angular fragments of the original rocks: contrasted with *alluvial* and *diluvial*.

**Collybia** (kol-lib'i-ē), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), so named from the flat circular pileus; < Gr. *κόλβιον*, a coin.] A large genus of white-spored agarics, having a fibrillose stem without volva or annulus and the gills mostly adnate. *C. radicata* is a very common and widely distributed species occurring in woodlands, and producing a long, root-like extension of the stem.

**Collyrites** (kol-i-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλῤῥις*, a loaf of bread, + *-ites*, *E. -ite*.] A genus of spatangoid *Euechinoidea*, or sea-urchins, having the apical system disconnected, the bivium and trivium widely separated, and periproct posterior: typical of the family *Collyritidae* and very abundant in the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

**collywest** (kol'i-west), *adv.* [Also *colleywest*, *kollywest*.] Same as *collyweston*. [Prov. Eng.]

**collyweston** (kol-i-wes'ton), *n.* [Appar. from the name of a person.] 1. In the phrase 'It's all along of Colly Weston,' said when anything goes wrong.—2. Nonsense.—3. Opposition. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

**collyweston** (kol-i-wes'ton), *adv.* [Also *colleyweston*, *collyweston*, *collywest*, *galleywest*, etc.; from the noun.] In an opposite direction; often as an adjective, contrary, contradictory. [Prov. Eng.]

**Colo.** The official abbreviation of *Colorado*.

**coloboma**, *n.*—**Bridge coloboma**, a defect in the iris by which it is divided into two by a thin band of normal iris tissue.—**Coloboma palpebræ**, a fissure dividing the eyelid vertically.

**colocentesis** (kol'ō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *κέντησις*, puncture.] In *surg.*, puncture of the colon to give egress to retained gases.

**colocolic** (kol-ō-kol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *κόλον*, colon, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to two non-contiguous portions of the colon.

When a colectomy is impossible because of the site of the lesion, as, for instance, in the splenic flexure, an anastomosis is indicated, either *colo-colic* or *ileo-sigmoid*.

*Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 102.

**colocolostomy** (kol'ō-kol-on-tō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *κόλον*, colon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, establishment of a permanent communication between two non-contiguous portions of the colon.

**colocynth**, *n.*—**Compound extract of colocynth**, a brown cathartic powder made by melting purified aloes 16 parts, adding alcohol 10 parts, soap 14 parts, extract of colocynth 16 parts, and resin of scammony 14 parts; heating to 120° C. until homogeneous; cooling; adding cardamom 6 parts, and reducing to a fine powder: the extractum colocynthidis compositum of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

**colo-enteritis** (kol'ō-en-te-rī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *κόλον*, colon, + *NL. enteritis*.] Inflammation of both the large and the small intestine.

**cologarithm** (kol-log'ā-rithm), *n.* The logarithm of the reciprocal of a number so taken that the mantissa is positive. The characteristic may be positive or negative.

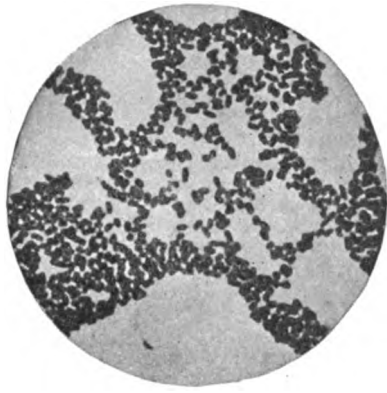
**Cologne brown**. See *ebrown*.—**Cologne spirit**, a trade-name for common or ethyl alcohol freed with special care from fusel-oil or other disagreeably smelling impurities, and used in the manufacture of eau de Cologne and other perfumes; also frequently selected for pharmaceutical use.—**Cologne yellow**. See *xylozo*.

**colombiano** (kol-lōm-bē-ā'nō), *n.* [Sp., < *Colombia* (see def.): see *Colombian*.] A silver coin of Colombia, of the value of 8 reales.

**colon**<sup>3</sup> (kō-lōn'), *n.* [Named after *Columbus*, Sp. *Colón*, the discoverer of America.] The silver peso or dollar of Costa Rica, of the value of 46½ cents or 100 centavos.

**Colon bacillus**. Same as \**Bacillus coli communis*. See cut on following page.

## colon bacillus



Colon Bacillus (*Bacillus coli communis*) from agar culture.  
Magnified 1000 times.  
(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

**colonel**, *n.* 2. In *angling*, the name of an artificial salmon-fly. **Colonel commandant**, the chief of a brigade of artillery, engineers, or marines in the British service.

**Colonel Bogie**. In *golf*, an imaginary player to whom is assigned, by the committee in charge, a score against which the players have to play.

This "Bogie" score usually represents par play over the green, and it is made known before the competition begins, so that each competitor knows what he has to do at every hole. Each player counts his score at every hole, and if he holes out at that particular hole in fewer strokes, or in the same number, or in more than the appointed number, he wins, halves, or loses the hole to "Bogie," as the case may be. At the end of the game the number of holes won from "Bogie" are placed against those lost to "Bogie," and the player who is the greatest number of holes up or the fewest down wins the competition.

*W. Park, Game of Golf, p. 13.*

**colonial**. I. *a.*—Colonial goose, a boned leg of mutton stuffed with sage and onions. [Australia.]

II. *n.* 2. *pl.* Colonial products, securities, etc.

**colonialism**, *n.* 3. The colonial principle or system: as, British colonialism works well. *Diacy.*

**colonialist** (kō-lō'ni-al-ist), *n.* One who favors colonialism or the colonial principle.

**colonic** (kō-lon'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *colon* + *-ic*. The normal adj. is *colic*.] Relating to the colon. *Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 14.*

**colony**, *n.* 4. (c) A circumscribed aggregation of bacteria of the same species in artificial culture.

5. In *sociol.*, a group of individuals of like natures or having a common interest, living by themselves as a self-sufficient social organization.

Many schemes have been suggested, such as that carried out by the Salvation Army, for giving such men work in a labour colony; but as yet no scheme offers a solution. *Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 675.*

**Charter colony**. See *charter*.—**Doctrine of colonies**, in *paleon.*, a proposition set forth and defended by the Bohemian paleontologist Barrande to account for the appearance of representatives of a fauna in rocks antedating the normal horizon of that fauna. He supposed this earlier partial appearance of a fauna to be due to the incursion of its species from an outside basin or neighboring province through the temporary breaking-down of geographical barriers, and the hypothesis involved the conception that the same faunas which were contemporaneous in adjoining provinces may be successive in the provinces independently. The invading congeries, finding itself in an environment unpropitious for its perpetuity, was soon extinguished, and the normal fauna resumed its occupancy until driven out and replaced by its permanent successor. These ideas have been combated by other geologists, and the phenomena involved in the Bohemian basin have been for the most part accredited to displacements by faulting; but it is now conceded that the fundamental conceptions involved in the theory are true for any normal succession of faunas, the culminant development of any fauna being preceded or heralded by the appearance of detached bodies of that fauna in the rocks before the earlier dominant fauna has departed. Such premature appearances have been termed *pre-nunciat faunas*.

**colopexy** (kol-ō-pek'si), *n.* [Gr. *kólon*, colon, + *πῆξις*, a fixing.] In *surg.*, an operation for the attachment of a too movable portion of the colon to the abdominal wall.

**colophan** (kol-ō-fan), *n.* [Colophon(y) + *-an*.] An amorphous resin obtained from elemi.

**Colophene camphor**. See *camphor*.

**colophylene** (kol-ō-fī-lēn), *n.* [Coloph(ene) + *-yl* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon of uncertain identity, formed by treating colophene hydrochloride with barium hydroxide.

**colophonin** (kol-ō-fō-nin), *n.* [Colophon(y) + *-in*.] A crystalline compound (colophonin hydrate),  $C_{10}H_{22}O_3 + H_2O$ , formed when that portion of the oil obtained by distilling colo-

phony which boils at 103–104° C. is allowed to stand for some days with water. The free colophonin is also crystalline.

**colophonone** (kol-ō-fō-nōn), *n.* [Colophon(y) + *-one*.] An oily mixture obtained by the dry distillation of colophony.

**coloproctia** (kol-ō-prok'ti-ā), *n.* [Gr. *kólon*, colon, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] Same as *\*colostomy*.

**coloptosis** (kol-op-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *kólon*, colon, + *πτῶσις*, falling, lapse.] Prolapse of the colon.

**colopuncture** (kol-ō-pungk-tūr), *n.* [Gr. *kólon*, colon, + *λ. punctura*, puncture.] Same as *\*colocentesis*.

**color**, *n.* 18. *pl.* In *faro*, a system of play by which the cards bet upon are selected according to the color of the first winner or first loser.—19. *pl.* The commission of ensign in the British military service; usually a pair of colours.—20. In *calico-printing*, any mordant or pigment that is printed on cloth, made into a paste by means of some thickening substance, as starch, gum, etc.—**Acid color**, one of an important class of artificial dyestuffs; so named because they are applied in an acid bath. They are used in dyeing and printing animal fibers, but are of little or no value in the coloring of vegetable fibers.—**Acridine color**, a color related to acridine.—**Albumen colors**, in *textile printing*, colors which are held upon the fiber mechanically by means of coagulated albumen. They are, without exception, pigments.—**Alizarin colors**, a group of artificial dyestuffs which are related to alizarin in their composition and therefore belong to the larger group of anthracene colors. They are mordant colors, polygenetic in character, and noted for their fastness. The term is sometimes erroneously applied to mordant dyestuffs not related to alizarin.—**Animal color**, a color of animal origin. Such colors are derived chiefly from insects, and include such dyestuffs as cochineal, kermes, and lac-dye.—**Anthracene color**, one of an important group of coal-tar coloring matters directly related to anthracene. This group includes alizarin and other important mordant colors.—**Anticryptic colors**. See *\*anticryptic*.—**Apatetic colors**. See *\*apatetic*.—**Apoematic colors**. See *\*apoematic*.—**Axin color**, a color related to one of the azins.—**Azo color**, any artificial dyestuff which is an azo compound, that is, which contains one or more azo groups. The azo colors are very extensive, and are divided into a number of subclasses. See *coal-tar colors*.—**Basic color**, one of an important class of artificial dyestuffs, for the most part substituted ammonias and consequently basic in character. They dye cotton upon an acid mordant, commonly tannic acid, and dye wool directly. They are largely used in calico-printing and in the coloring of gingham. As a class they are very fast to washing, but not fast to light. Also called *tannin colors*. For specific basic colors see *\*blue*, *\*green*, *\*red*, etc.—**Benzidine color**, a name by which the direct cotton colors are sometimes designated, since benzidine is the starting-point in the preparation of many of them.

**Christiansen's colors**, colors produced by submerging pieces of a clear colorless substance, such as glass in a colorless liquid of the same refracting power. Owing to the different dispersion of the solid and liquid the indices of refraction of the two are strictly identical for only a single wave-length. For other wave-lengths there is reflection of light at the faces between solid and liquid, and since the intensity of reflection depends on the difference of the indices, color-effects sometimes of great beauty result.—**Color index**, a term used in hematology to designate the relative amount of hemoglobin contained in a red blood-corpuscle. The index is obtained by dividing the hemoglobin percentage by the red-corpuscle percentage.

**Colors of thin plates**, the colors produced by the interference of light reflected from the first with that reflected from the second surface of thin layers or films of any transparent substance.—**Color standard**, a classified assortment of pigments the color constants of which are known. Comparison with these makes it possible to designate approximately the character of other colors without determining their constants.—**Dead color**. (a) See *dead-coloring*. (b) Color which has no reflections.—**Diamine colors**. See *\*diamine*.—**Diazo color**, one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters containing two azo groups, but no more. They are for the most part direct cotton colors.—**Direct cotton colors**, an important group of coal-tar colors which possess the common property of dyeing unmordanted cotton in a neutral or slightly alkaline salt or soap bath. They also dye unmordanted wool in a neutral bath, but in most cases there are faster and cheaper acid colors which give similar results. Most of the direct cotton colors are of the diazo type and are derived from tetrazo compounds; a few are of the triazo type, and a still smaller number of the tetrakisazo type. Several coal-tar colors of the thiazol type also come under this head. Various names are assigned to them by different manufacturers, such as *benzidine colors*, *benzo-colors*, *Kongo colors*, *dimine colors*, *direct colors*, *diazo-colors*, and *tetrazo-colors*.—**Express color**, in *pleading*, matter inserted in a pleading in confession and avoidance, admitting an apparent right in the adverse party, but a right so insufficient in law as to require further pleading by the adverse party.—**Fechner's colors**, in *psychophysics*, the colors of the artificial spectrum-top.—**Flight of colors**, in *psychophysics*, the series of colors seen in the after-image of intensive white light, for example, after glancing at the sun.—**Hering's theory of color vision**, or *visual sensation*, in *physiol.* and *psychol.*, the theory propounded by E. Hering, in opposition to the Young-Helmholtz theory, that there are six fundamental visual sensations, arranged in three pairs of complementaries (red-green, blue-yellow, black-white) and corresponding to antagonistic processes in three visual substances. The black-white substance is affected by any form of light stimulus; the other two substances respond only to their specific stimuli.—**Implied color**, in *pleading*, that color which arises from the nature of the defense, as when the facts alleged by the adverse party are admitted, but their sufficiency in law is denied by matters set forth in the pleading. See *express color*.

## color-blindness

—**Ingrain colors**, insoluble colors which are actually formed upon and within the grain or body of the fiber during the coloring process. With one or two exceptions their application is confined to the vegetable fibers. The ingrain colors are chiefly insoluble azo compounds, as *paranitraniline red*, *alpha-naphthylamine red*, and developed *primulin*; but the term also includes mineral colors, as *chrome-yellow*, *iron buff*, and *Prussian blue*. The general process of application is to prepare the cloth with one compound and then pass it through a solution of a second substance which will react with the first and form an insoluble colored compound upon the fiber. See *paranitraniline red* and *iron buff*.—**Janus colors**, a group of coal-tar colors which simultaneously possess the characteristics of the acid and basic colors and also the peculiar property of dyeing unmordanted cotton in an acid bath. In composition they are characterized by containing sulphonic acid groups and both amido and azo groups. They are applied to wool as acid colors and to cotton as basic colors; or cotton may be dyed directly by them in an acid bath.—**Kongo colors**, a name by which the direct cotton colors are sometimes designated; so called from Kongo red, discovered in 1884, which was the first direct cotton color.—**Mode color**, a term used by textile colorists to denote compound color or shade of a subdued character. Light drabs and slate-colors are excellent examples of mode shades.—**Monazo color**, one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters which contain one, and but one, azo group. They are for the most part acid colors.—**Monogenetic colors**, dyestuffs capable of producing only one color, or, at the most, tints or shades of one color. See also *\*polygenetic colors*.—**Mordant acid colors**, an important class of artificial dyestuffs which dye wool from an acid bath in the same manner as the acid colors, but possess the valuable property of forming chromium color-lakes when after-treated with some chromium mordanting principle, as potassium bichromate or chromium fluoride. The colors produced by this after-chroming are extremely fast to the common color-destroying agencies, and in many cases are as fast as the alizarin colors. They are for the most part carboxyphenol or salicylic acid derivatives.—**Newton's scale of colors**, a list of the colors of Newton's rings, counting from the center outward, as recorded by Sir Isaac Newton. The order of colors on Newton's scale is as follows: black, blue, white, yellow, red, violet, blue, green, yellow, red; purple, blue, green, yellow, red; green, red; greenish blue, red; greenish blue, pale red; greenish blue, reddish white.—**Nitroso color**, one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters which contain one or more nitroso groups. They are either mordant or mordant acid colors.—**Opposite color**, in *psychophysics*, an antagonistic or complementary color.—**Original color**, in *psychophysics*, a physiologically primary color.—**Oxazin color**, one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters containing an oxazin group.—**Oxidation colors**, in *calico-printing*, colors which are developed on the surface of the cloth from materials printed on, and afterward undergoing oxidation. The most important color so produced is insoluble aniline black.—**Oxyketone colors**, a class of dyestuffs, of which the most important is alizarin, originally derived from madder, but now manufactured artificially from the anthracene of coal-tar. It yields a number of derivatives also used in dyeing.—**Phthalic anhydrid color**, one of a group of coal-tar coloring matters related to phthalic anhydrid. This group includes the eosins.—**Polygenetic colors**, dyestuffs capable of producing different colors with different mordants. Thus alizarin, a polygenetic color, produces red with aluminum mordants, wine colors with chromium mordants, violet black with iron mordants, and orange with tin mordants.—**Principal color**, in *psychophysics*, one of the psychologically fundamental colors; red, green, blue, yellow, black, or white.—**Raised color**, in *calico-printing*, a color that is developed by a mordant or some other agency.—**Steam color**, in *calico-printing*, a mordanted color that is developed and fixed upon the fabric by steaming. Besides cotton and linen, silk and woolen goods are occasionally treated in this way.—**Stilbene color**, one of a group of coal-tar coloring matters related to stilbene. They are for the most part direct cotton colors.—**Sulphid color**. Same as *sulphur color*.—**Sulphonated azo color**, one of a subdivision of the acid colors, which includes most of the acid reds, yellows, oranges, browns, and blacks.—**Sulphonated basic color**, one of a subdivision of the acid colors, made by treating certain of the basic dyestuffs with concentrated sulphuric acid.—**Sulphone colors**, a group of direct cotton coal-tar colors, derived from benzidine-sulphon-disulphonic acid. They are better suited for dyeing wool than for dyeing cotton.—**Sulphur color**, one of an important group of coal-tar coloring matters prepared by fusing various aromatic diamines and other organic compounds with sodium sulphid, sulphur, or thiosulphates. They are soluble in sodium sulphid solution, and in such a solution cotton may be dyed directly. They produce, for the most part, dull shades and include many fast blacks, browns, and blues. Also known as *sulphid colors*.—**Tannin color**. Same as *basic color*.—**Tetrakisazo color**, one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters containing four azo groups. They are direct cotton colors.—**Thiazin color**, one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters containing the thiazin group. They include the methylene and thionine blues.—**Triazo color**, one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters which contain three azo groups but no more. They are for the most part direct cotton colors.—**Triphenylmethane color**, one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters which are directly related to triphenylmethane. They include most of the basic colors and the sulphonated basic colors.—**With the colors**, serving in the active or standing army in contradistinction to serving in the reserve.—**Xanthene color**, one of a class of coal-tar coloring matters which are related in structure to xanthene. These colors include the phthalic anhydrid colors and pyronines.

**Colorado grass**. Same as *concho-grass*.—**Colorado group**. See *\*group* 1.

**Colorado River trout**. See *\*trout* 1.

**color-blindness**, *n.* Since it is estimated that one man in twenty-five is color-blind, the importance of recognizing this defect in railroad or maritime employees, whose occupation requires the ability to distinguish quickly between signals of different colors, is evident. Many

## color-blindness

European governments and a few of the United States now have laws regulating the examination of applicants for such positions. The large railroad companies on their own account test the vision of new men and require all employees to submit to re-examination at stated intervals. Numerous tests have been devised for this purpose, but practically only two are used in official examinations. One of these is nearly always founded on the wool test of Hölmgren. In this a hundred or more skeins of wool, all different in color or shade, are placed in a pile, and the applicant is required to select first all the skeins corresponding in color to a light green skein. The test is then repeated with a rose-pink skein, and in some cases with a bright red one. The color-blind person hesitates in making his selections and matches the colors incorrectly. The other test consists in the use of a lantern so arranged as to show the light through one or more disks of glass, the color, size, and brightness of which can be varied so as to simulate lantern signals under different conditions of distance, fog, smoke, etc. The wool test is sometimes modified by having the skeins suspended side by side from a stick, so that the selections may be made more quickly. Instead of skeins of wool, colored blocks, small glass tubes filled with colored powders, or slips of paper of different colors, are sometimes used, or colored letters are printed on a colored background in such a way that some of them cannot be distinguished from the background by color-blind persons. In official examinations the acuteness of vision for form and the hearing are usually tested, as well as the function of color-perception. It should be added that the wool and lantern tests are by no means adequate tests of color-blindness at large. Many cases of red-green blindness are missed by the wool test; and the lantern test merely shows whether or not the employee can distinguish the particular colors used under the particular conditions of observation, not whether or not he is partially color-blind. To detect the less obvious cases of partial color-blindness, recourse must be had to some instrument of precision, such as Hering's color-blindness tester, in which the color-tone and brightness of complementary color-pairs can be accurately and measurably adjusted.

**color-box**, *n.* 3. In *calico-printing*, a long trough, attached to a cylinder printing-machine, for holding a color to be applied to an engraved roller.

**color-chord** (kul'or-kórd), *n.* A fanciful term sometimes used to describe color combinations which are decidedly agreeable, like the russet and green of a forest, or the violet and yellowish green of the wistaria.

**color-curve** (kul'or-kérv), *n.* A curve which shows the differences in the focal length of the object-glass of a telescope for rays of different color (wave-length).

**color-defective** (kul'or-dē-fek'tiv), *n.* One who is partially or completely color-blind. *Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab., VIII. 17.*

**color-disk** (kul'or-disk), *n.* A disk for use in the color-wheel. See *Maxwell color-disks* (under *disk*); and *\*color-mixer*, and *Masson's \*disk* (with cuts).

**colored sounds**. See *\*sound*.

**color-hearing** (kul'or-hēr'ing), *n.* A condition in which a certain sound calls up the memory of a certain color, and vice versa. See *\*chromesthesia*. *Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 603.*

**colorimeter**, *n.*—*Hahner's colorimeter*, an apparatus for volumetric analysis by the color-method. Two graduated glass cylinders, with stop-cocks at the sides and with flat bottoms, are used—one to hold the solution having a standard color, the sample to be tested being placed in the other. The comparison of color is made by looking axially through the cylinders. Liquid is withdrawn from the one having the deeper tint until both are alike. The strengths of the solutions are inversely as the readings of the graduated scales. Thus if 100 cubic centimeters of the unknown solution give the same tint as 20 cubic centimeters of the standard, the unknown solution is one fifth as strong as the standard.—*Leed's colorimeter*, an apparatus for comparing the relative depth of color of liquids. The light is reflected from above by a mirror, and is transmitted lengthwise through the tubes, and the colors are compared in the mirror below the stage.—*Stead's colorimeter* or *chromometer*, an apparatus for the comparison of colored solutions, used in estimating the proportion of carbon in steel.

**colorimetric** (kul'or-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *colorimetric*.

**colorimetrically** (kul'or-i-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* Having reference to a colorimetric comparison; by means of the colorimeter.

**colorimetry**, *n.* 2. The quantitative measurement, as in chemical analysis, of a colored substance by comparing the depth of color of its solution with that of a solution of known strength of the same or a similarly colored substance.

**colorin** (kō-lō-rén'), *n.* [*Sp. colorin*, intense color, < *color*, < *color*.] A name in Mexico of several plants having bright-colored seeds which are sometimes used by the natives for beads, especially of *Erythrina coralloides*, a small thorny tree, with trifoliate leaves, belonging to the *Fabaceæ*.—*Colorin chiquito*, the Mexican rosary-pea, *Dolicholus phaseoloides*, a twining plant with small, hard, red-and-black seeds very closely resembling the common crab-eyes of the West Indies (*Abrus abrus*). The plant, however, is easily distin-

guished by its trifoliate leaves, the leaves of *Abrus* being pinnate with many pairs of leaflets. See also *\*chilicote*.

**coloring**, *n.*—*Aggressive coloring*. See *\*aggressive*.—*Cryptic coloring*, animal coloring which serves to conceal its possessor, so as to hide it from its enemies or prevent its prey from discovering it. It may be for defense or for attack, general or special.—*Epigamic coloring*, sexual coloring which by its display serves to attract or stimulate the other sex during the courtship of animals.—*Episematic coloring*, animal coloring which serves as a recognition-mark for other individuals of the species.—*Procryptic or protective coloring*, organic coloring which serves to conceal its possessor from enemies.—*Pseudallosematic, pseudaposematic, pseudodepisematic, pseudosematic coloring*. See *\*pseudaposematic, \*pseudodepisematic, \*pseudosematic character*.—*Sematic coloring*, organic coloring which serves to alarm enemies or to bring together individuals of the species for their welfare.—*Synaposematic coloring*, warning or aposematic coloring like that of allied species.

**coloring-wheel** (kul'or-ing-hwél), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a wheel or drum into which skins are put with the coloring liquid and revolved until sufficiently colored. *Flemming, Practical Tanning, p. 179.*

**coloristic, colouristic** (kul'or-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to color or coloring.

Instead of imitating the old masters, let us paint the coloristic charms that were unknown to them. *Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 449.*

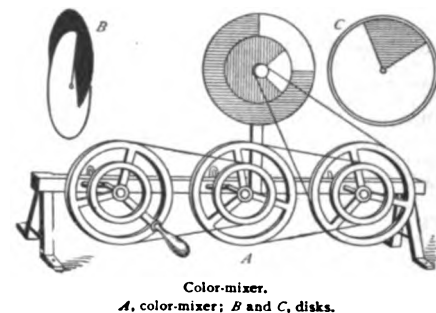
**coloritype** (kō-lor'i-tip), *n.* [*L. color*, color, + *Gr. τυπος*, type.] The art of making photo-engraved plates or printing-surfaces that can be used for the production of prints in many colors from three plates only, respectively planned for the primary colors yellow, blue, and red. See *\*coloritype*.

**colorless**, *a.* 2. In *bot.*: (a) Having no other color than green. (b) Pale or hyaline. *Jack-son, Glossary.*

**color-line**, *n.* 3. In *psychophys.*: (a) The outline of the plane figure (circle, square, triangle) which gives a diagrammatic representation of color sensations and their interrelation. (b) Any straight line joining two points on or within the solid figure (sphere, double cone, double pyramid) which gives a diagrammatic representation of the totality of visual sensations.

**colorman**, *n.* 2. In *leather manuf.*, the man who mixes the dyes. Most factories have a special workman who attends to this.

**color-mixer** (kul'or-mik'sér), *n.* In *psychophys.*, an instrument for the mixture of colors. The usual form of the instrument is the color-top or color-wheel. This consists essentially of a vertical or horizontal axle, capable of rotation at high speed, upon which may be



Color-mixer.  
A, color-mixer; B and C, disks.

clamped disks of black, white, or colored cardboard. If the disks are slit along one radius, several may be fitted together, and mounted on the axle at the same time; the separate impressions on the retina then succeed each other so swiftly that only the result of mixture is seen. The color-wheel, electrically or mechanically driven, is one of the staple instruments of the psychological laboratory.—*Marbe's color-mixer*, a form of the color-wheel in which the relation of the sectors of the mounted disks may be changed at will during rotation.—*Reflection color-mixer*, a color-mixer in which a pane of clear glass is set, at a certain inclination, between two horizontal strips of colored paper. The observer, looking down through the glass, sees the reflection of one strip projected upon the image of the other.

**color-pan** (kul'or-pan), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a vessel, usually of copper, employed for dissolving and stirring thickeners and colors.

**color-plate** (kul'or-plät), *n.* A printing-plate for one color only made for a print which is to be fully developed, in a perfect copy, by the printing of other colors from separately prepared plates.

**color-screen** (kul'or-skrén), *n.* A plate of colored glass or other transparent medium, interposed in the path of a beam of light to absorb certain rays while allowing the rest to pass; specifically, a screen which cuts out all but the middle portion of the spectrum, so that when it is interposed before an isochromatic plate it becomes possible to obtain satis-

## colporrhaxis

factory photographs of celestial objects with refractors which are not photographically corrected.

**color-slab** (kul'or-slab), *n.* A slab or plate of white porcelain upon which little patches of the various colors used in porcelain-painting have been burned in to serve as a guide to the artist, showing the result each material will give in firing.

**color-tone** (kul'or-tōn), *n.* 1. Gradation and harmony of color.

'The most important part of color-tone atmosphere, Millet was fond of saying, 'can be perfectly rendered in black and white.'

*J. Cartwright, in Burlington Mag., V. 52.*

2. In *psychol.*, the color quality of a colored impression; chroma or hue, as opposed to brightness and saturation.

**color-top** (kul'or-top), *n.* A top the surface of which is systematically tinted in such a way that when it revolves it exhibits the phenomena of color-mixture by persistence of vision. See *\*color-mixer*.

**color-tub** (kul'or-tub), *n.* In printing calico by hand with blocks, a box for holding the color employed by the printer.

**color-tube** (kul'or-tōb), *n.* See *\*tube*.

**colortype** (kul'or-tip), *n.* A pictorial print produced on the ordinary typographic printing-press by the three-color process from three photo-engraved plates that respectively convey the primary colors yellow, blue, and red. When the outline or form is indistinct, a fourth plate of black is sometimes added. Secondary and tertiary shades of color are made by the dissection and combination of the overlapping primary colors in the processes of printing.

**color-weakness** (kul'or-wék-nes), *n.* Inability to distinguish colors at low degrees of saturation: for example, the inability to see the redness of a washed-out pink or the blueness of a navy blue.

**color-wheel** (kul'or-hwél), *n.* A wheel designed to demonstrate the phenomena of color-mixture. See *\*color-mixer*.

**colory, coloury** (kul'or-i), *a.* and *n.* [*color* + *-y*.] 1. *a.* 1. Abounding in color: as, good colory cows. [*Colloq.*]—2. Of a color that indicates excellence of quality: as, colory hops, or coffee, or tobacco.

II. *n.* A packer's grade of light leaf-tobacco, from which tobacco for pipes and cigarettes is manufactured. This grade of tobacco is produced chiefly in Maryland and Ohio and is largely exported.

**Coloss**. An abbreviation of *Colossians*.

**colossalize** (kō-lōs'al-iz), *v. t.* [*colossal* + *-ize*.] To render colossal; impart colossal proportions.

A third-rate author, owing his fame to his effigy colossalized through the lens of John Wilson.

*Emerson, Letters and Social Aims, p. 188.*

**colostomy** (kō-lōs'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. κόλον*, colon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the establishment of a permanent opening (artificial anus) into some portion of the colon. *Med. Record, July 11, 1903, p. 71.*

**colpalgia** (kōp'al-jī-ġ), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόλπος*, bosom, womb (vagina), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *med.*, pain in the vagina.

**colpocystocele** (kōl-pō-sis'tō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *κύστις*, bladder, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, prolapse of the bladder which pushes before it the wall of the vagina.

**colpocystotomy** (kōl-pō-sis-tōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-τομία*, < *τεμνν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the bladder through the vagina.

**colpodesmorrhaphia** (kōl-pō-des-mō-raf'i-ġ), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *δεσμός*, a band, + *ραφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, an operation for reducing the capacity of the vagina by removing a section of the mucous membrane and uniting the edges of the defects. The object of the operation is to furnish support to a prolapsed womb.

**colpohysterectomy** (kōl-pō-his-tē-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *hysterectomy*.] In *surg.*, removal of the uterus by an operation through the vagina.

**colpomyomectomy** (kōl-pō-mi-o-mek'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *μύς*, muscle, + *εκτομή*, excision.] In *surg.*, removal of a myoma of the uterus through an incision in the vaginal wall.

**colporrhaxis** (kōl-pō-rek'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *ρῆξις*, breaking, < *ρηννναι*, break.] In *surg.*, a laceration of the vaginal wall.



## colpos

**colpos** (kol'pos, n.; pl. *colpoi* (-poi). [Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, the lap, a deep hollow, bay, gulf, etc.: see *gulf*.] In Greek costume, a fold in a garment, as the chiton, above the girdle. It was sometimes used as a pocket.

**colpotomy** (kol'pōt-ō-mi), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *τέμνω*, narrow-ing.] In *surg.*, stricture of the vagina.

**colpotomy** (kol'pōt-ō-mi), n. [Gr. *κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *τομή*, < *τεμνέω*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the vaginal wall.

**colpoxerosis** (kol'pok-sē-rō'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, womb (vagina), + *ξηραίνω*, a drying up, < *ξηρός*, dry up, < *ξηρός*, dry.] In *med.*, extreme dryness of the vaginal mucous membrane.

**colt**, v. t. 2. To beat with a rope's end. See *colt*, n., 4. *Marryat*.

**colter**, n. 2. In medieval armor, a two-handed Flemish weapon with one edge straight and the other curved: so called from its resemblance to the colter of a plow.

**colt-ill** (kōlt'il), n. An infectious catarrhal fever affecting horses. Young animals principally are attacked. One attack confers subsequent immunity. See *strangles*.

**coltakin** (kōlt'skin), n. The skin of a colt; as a trade term, leather made from skins of colts or of horses. *Fleming*, *Practical Tanning*, p. 397.

**colt's-tail**, n. 2. The small mare's-tail or cat's-tail (cirrus cloud): a portent of rain.

**colugo** (kō-lō'gō), n. [E. Indian.] The common name for the flying-lemur, *Galeopithecus volans*. Called also *kaguan* and *kubong*.

**colulus** (kol'ū-lus), n.; pl. *coluli* (-li). [NL., dim. of *L. colus*, distaff.] A small comb-like sclerite at the base of and between the front spinnerets in many spiders. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1904, p. 65.

**Columbellaria** (kol-um-be-lā'ri-ā), n. [NL.] A genus of platypodous gastropods with spiral ribs, long and narrow aperture, thickened and spirally ribbed outer lip. It occurs in the Upper Jurassic rocks.

**Columbia black, blue, brown, etc.** See *\*black*, *\*blue*, *\*brown*, etc.

**Columbia formation.** See *\*formation*.

**Columbia River sucker, trout.** See *\*sucker*, *\*trout*.

**columbiad**, n. 2. [*cap.*] An epic of Columbia, that is, America: used as the title of several poems, as one by J. L. Moore (1798), one, better known, by Joel Barlow (1808), and one in French (*La Colombiade*) by Madame de Boceage (1756).

**Columbian<sup>1</sup>**, a.—**Columbian type**, a former name of a type-body now known as 16-point (.2213 of an inch).

**Columbian<sup>2</sup>** (kō-lum'bi-an), a. [*Columbus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Columbus; in *ethnol.*, pertaining to the period of American history beginning with the discovery of the continent by Columbus: called more definitely *post-Columbian*.

**columbiform** (kō-lum'bi-fōrm), a. [*L. columbus*, a dove or pigeon, + *form*, form.] Having the characters or appearance of a pigeon.

**columbin<sup>2</sup>** (kō-lum'bin), n. [*columbo* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A colorless, crystalline, bitter principle, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>29</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, contained in African columbo-root, *Jateorhiza palmata*.

**columbine<sup>2</sup>**, n.—**Red or wild columbine**, *Aquilegia Canadensis*, a favorite American wild-flower, sometimes cultivated, with bright red showy nodding flowers: common on rocks from Nova Scotia to North Carolina and westward to the great plains. The large red columbine is *A. coccinea*, a larger and less common species with a similar but somewhat more restricted range.—**Tufted columbine**, a name applied to both *Thalictrum glaucum*, native in Spain, and *T. aquilegifolium*. The former is also called *Spanish-tuft*, and the latter *feathered columbine*. See *Thalictrum*.

**columbium**, n. 2. In *chem.*, a supposed new element announced in 1879 by J. L. Smith as present in the mineral samarskite: its existence has not been confirmed. Distinct from the previously known element columbium or niobium.

**columbo**, n.—**Extract of columbo**. See *\*extract*.

**columbotitanate** (kō-lum-bō-ti'tan-āt), n. [*columb*(ic) + *titan*(ic)<sup>2</sup> + *-ate<sup>2</sup>*.] In *chem.* and *mineral.*, a compound in which the basic element or elements are united to the radicals of both columbic (niobic) and titanic acids, as in the mineral euxenite.

**Columellar lobe**, in the nomenclature of the septal sutures of the cephalopods, the median lobe on the dorsal surface of the whorl, which is usually the inner or concave surface. Also called *antrichonal lobe*, *dorsal lobe*, and

*interior lobe*.—**Columellar muscle**, in gastropods, a muscle that is attached to the columella and serves to draw the body into the shell.

**column**, n. 11. A short upright line which separates written or printed words or symbols. Its most common uses are to indicate, in copied or reprinted passages, especially title-pages, the ending of a line in the original copy, and in metrical works, liturgies, chants, etc., the close of a foot, rhythm, or measure.

12. The mast or vertical member of a hoisting apparatus, such as a crane, usually so constructed that no bracing or guys shall be required at the top to resist the bending stresses due to the load.—**Close column**, a battalion in column of companies or platoons with less than full distance between the subdivisions. Also called *battalion in mass*.—**Column at full distance**, a battalion in column of companies or platoons with such distance between subdivisions that the column can wheel into line.—**Column of files**, two files (or one file) of men faced to right or left.—**Column of fours**, a column composed of four files or of ranks of four.—**Diminished column**, one whose shaft is tapered. See *entasis* and *\*diminish*, v. t., 2.—**Erosion column**, a tower-like form resulting from rain-wash and weathering of incoherent strata or loosely bound sediments with more resistant capping. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, April, 1904, p. 285.—**Lotus column**. See *lotus* *\*capital*.—**Parallel columns**, two or more columns of printed matter placed side by side to show agreement or disagreement in words or expression.

**columnal**, II, n. A segment or joint of the stem of the Crinoidea.

**columnar**, a. 3. In *geol.*, divided into columns, by tension-joints, as is frequent in flows of basalt. The Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, is a famous instance. *Geikie*, *Text-book of Geol.*, p. 136.—4. Arranged, written, or printed in columns, as in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, etc., writing.—**Columnar architecture, cell**. See *\*architecture*, *\*cell*.—**Columnar structure**, (b) In *petrol.*, a structure resulting from a system of cracks or joints whereby a rock is divided into prisms or columns, often six-sided: produced in igneous rocks by shrinkage upon cooling, in sedimentary rocks by loss of volume due to contact-metamorphism.

**Columnaria** (kol-um-nā'ri-ā), n. [NL., < LL. *columnaris*, columnar.] A genus of extinct *Tetracorralla* growing in compound stocks, composed of polygonal corallites, which bear horizontal tabulae and two cycles of septa. It occurs in Silurian and Devonian rocks.

**Columnia intermedia**, an area of gray matter in the spinal chord, between the anterior and posterior horns.

**columniated** (ko-lum'ni-ā-ted), a. Same as *columnated*.

**column-pipe** (kol'um-pip), n. 1. The pipe which conveys the drainage water in a mine shaft from the bottom pump to the surface.—2. The pipe and fixtures connecting a steam-boiler to the water-column which carries the water-gage and try-cocks.

**colunar** (kō-lū'nār), a. [*co-1* + *lune* + *-ar<sup>3</sup>*.] Pertaining to the same lune. If A and A' be opposite points of a sphere, then the spherical triangles ABC, A'BC are colunar. Together they make up a lune.

**colure**, n. 2. In *vegetable pathol.*, a disease of the grape, characterized by the falling of the flowers and the imperfect development of the fruit. It has been attributed chiefly to unfavorable climatic conditions.

**com**. An abbreviation (a) of *commission*; (b) of *commoner*; (c) [*cap.*] of *commonwealth*.

**coma<sup>1</sup>**, n.—**Diabetic coma**, the coma which often marks the final stage of diabetes mellitus.—**Uremic coma**, coma occurring in the later stages of uremia.

**comale** (ko-mā'le), n. [Sp., < Nah. *comalli*.] A flat disk or stone for baking corn-bread.

**Comanche series**. See *\*series*.

**comatuline** (kō-mat'ū-lin), n. [*Comatula* + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A red pigment found in certain invertebrates (crinoids).

**comb<sup>1</sup>**, n., 2. (m) A series of points fastened to a stick, used in pricking the skin in tattooing. (n) pl. In *zool.*, paired ventral pectinated appendages of the abdomen of scorpions. They are of systematic importance. (o) A wooden form employed by riggers for weaving mats, etc. (p) In *agri.*, an implement with teeth and a long handle, used to strip the seed from grass or other low-growing plants; a seed-gatherer. (q) In *zool.*, one of the rows of immense cilia, fused at their proximal ends, which form the swimming-plates and serve as the locomotor organs of Ctenophora.

10. See *\*comb-flower*.—**Antlered comb**, in *poultry*, a comb formed of two divergent branches, or 'horns,' such as is found in some Polish fowls and in the La Flèche.—**Drone comb**, honeycomb in which drone-brood or drone-honey may be found.—**Segmented comb**, in *cotton-manuf.*, the needle-segment on the cylinder-comb of a combing-machine. See *\*comb-segment*.

**comb<sup>1</sup>**, v. t. 4. To subject to a process or action similar to that of combing, as in dredging: as, to *comb* oyster-beds.

**comb-bar** (kōm'bār), n. In bobbin-net and lace-manufacture, an iron bar divided into a number of grooves, or combs, for guiding the thread-bobbins in forming the lace meshes. Also called a *conducting-bar*.

**comb-basket** (kōm'bās'ket), n. In *bee-keep-*

## combine

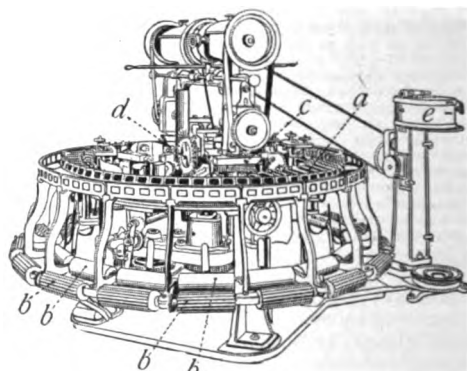
*ing*, a receptacle for the combs in a honey-extractor.

**comb-bucket** (kōm'buk'et), n. In *bee-keeping*, a wooden bucket with a tight-fitting lid, used in transporting frames filled with honeycomb from the hives to the building where the combs are uncapped and the honey extracted.

**comb-cylinder** (kōm'sil'in-dēr), n. A revolving cylinder which performs the chief part of the combing process on a cotton-combing machine.

**combed**, a. 2. In *geol.*: (a) a term applied to prismatic crystals, especially of quartz, which grow toward each other from opposite walls of a fissure and interlock: used chiefly in describing mineral veins. Also *comb-in-comb*. (b) Surmounted by a sharp edge or comb.

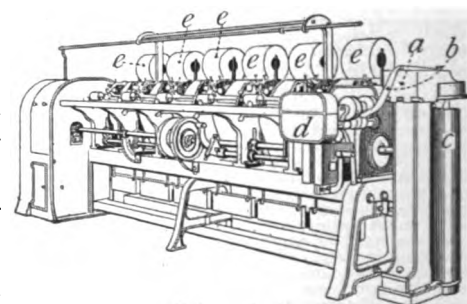
**comber<sup>1</sup>**, n. 3. A machine for combing cotton, wool, and other textile fibers.—**Alsatian**



Noble Wool-comber.

a, conductors or boxes; b, b, b, b, creel-rolls; c, dabbing-brush; d, stroker or divider; e, coiler.

**comber**, a recent improvement of the Heilmann principle of cotton-comber, whereby the fluted segment is abolished and the nip and feed apparatus has a movement toward the detaching rolls, which permits an increased production to be passed through these rolls at each revolution of the cylinder.—**Bourcart's comber**, a cotton-combing machine having two sets of combs, which, with the necessary appliances, enable the machine to run at an increased speed for an increased production.—**Heilmann comber**, a machine used chiefly



Heilmann Comber.

a, coiler; b, sliver; c, sliver-can; d, draw-box; e, lap.

for combing cotton, to be used in the finer qualities of yarn, by means of nipping and combing devices that lay the fibers of uniform length, parallel to each other for a continuous and even sliver. It was invented by Joseph Heilmann of Mülhausen, Alsace, to whom an English patent was granted in 1846. It is substantially the same to-day as when first invented, the improvements being confined to mechanical details.

**comber-board** (kō'mér-bōrd), n. A perforated board, on a Jacquard loom, for keeping the harness-cords separate and in position.

**comber-lap** (kō'mér-lap), n. A ribbon or web of cotton prepared for the operation of combing on a combing-machine.

**comb-fish** (kōm'fish), n. A name given in British Guiana to the saw-fish, *Pristis pectinatus*, one of the thick-tailed rays, having the rostrum produced and armed with spines at the edges.

**comb-flower** (kōm'flou'ér), n. The purple cone-flower or black-sampson, *Brauneria purpurea*, so called from the stiff and sharp comb-like chaff of the receptacle. The name is extended to other species of the genus. The dry heads with persistent chaff are called *combs*.

**combinative** (kōm'bi-nan-tiv), a. [*combinant* + *-ive*.] Belonging to or like a combinant. *Sylvester*, 1853.

**combine**, a. 2. Combined.



## combine

A work . . . thoughtfully planned out, so as to be wrought . . . by combine minds, could never possess, if accomplished singly, the . . . character and intentions of its original designers.

Mrs. Browning, Letters to R. H. Horne, II. 110.

**combination**, *n.* 6. At ball-pool, a designed shot by which a cue-ball makes one or more object-balls drive another into a pocket; at ordinary billiards one that similarly effects a carom or pocket. — 7. In lace-manufacture, a complex arrangement of threads. — 8. Same as *combination-room*. — 9. Same as *\*combination garment*. — 10. Specifically, in *organ-playing*, whatever stops are drawn for use in a particular piece or passage, or the tonal effect thus produced. The process or art of choosing the stops to be used is *registration*, but each particular choice is a *combination*. — **Back combination**, in *photog.*, that portion of a doublet lens which is situated nearest the focusing-screen. — **Combination and double-action die**. See *\*die3*. — **Combination bearing**. See *\*bearing*. — **Combination bevel**. See *\*bevel*. — **Combination button or piston**, in *organ-building*, a push-knob belonging to some one section of the instrument, and usually placed just below its keyboard, by pushing which a stop or combination of stops for that keyboard can be called into action. If there is a series of such pistons, pushing one releases any previously in operation, and all can be released by a special piston called the *release*. The mechanism is either pneumatic or electric. Sometimes it actually moves the stop-knobs, in which case the combination not only replaces that previously obtained by the latter, but may subsequently be modified by drawing or retiring them; but sometimes the piston action does not affect the stop-knobs, in which case, if the piston is released, the combination through the knobs is reinstated. In some organs the combination secured by a particular piston is fixed, but in others it is adjustable in various ways according to taste. Compare *combination pedal* and *composition pedal*. — **Combination by volume**, in *chem.*, combination considered in respect to the definite volumes or bulks of substances in the gaseous state which are found to unite, and the definite volumes of the resulting compound substances when also gaseous, such volumes being compared under the same conditions of temperature and pressure. The volumes of solids and liquids which combine have also been studied, but do not exhibit relations of the same definiteness and simplicity. — **Combination by weight**, in *chem.*, combination considered with reference to the definite weights, or more properly masses (quantities of matter), of the substances which are found to combine with each other. See *law of equivalents*, under *equivalent*. — **Combination car, chock, die**. See *\*car1*, *\*chock1*; *\*die3*. — **Combination garment**, a close-fitting undergarment consisting of undershirt and drawers woven in one piece. Also called a *union suit*. — **Combination laws**, certain British laws, both statute and common, directed against combinations of masters as well as of workmen: repealed in 1824. — **Combination light, scales, spring, tannage**. See *\*light1*, etc. — **Theory of combinations**, the part of algebra which treats of the different arrangements of a number of objects or symbols into groups of a given nature.

**Combinational distribution**. See *\*distribution*.

**combinatoric** (kōm-bī-na-tor'ik), *n.* [*combinator-y* + *-ic*]. The theory of the formation, enumeration, and properties of the combinations, permutations, partitions, and variations of a finite number of elements according to different given conditions.

**comb-in-comb** (kōm'in-kōm'), *a.* Same as *\*combed*, 2.

**combine**, *v. i.* — **Combining weights**, in *chem.*, the relative quantities of different substances which are found to combine with each other: as, 25.18 parts of chlorine and 22.88 parts of sodium, or quantities in this proportion, are required to produce common salt.

**combing-needle** (kō'ming-nē'dl), *n.* One of a series of graduated needles which form the comb of a cotton-combing machine. They are attached to a cylinder known as the *combing-cylinder*.

**combining-tube** (kōm-bī'ning-tüb), *n.* The tapering tube or channel in the injector for feeding boilers, within which the feed-water meets the energizing steam-jet and combines with the latter. In the injector this combining-tube is convergent in section; in the ejector it is a divergent orifice.

**comb-rib** (kōm'rib), *n.* The meridional swimming-organ of a ctenophore, from which it derives its name.

**comb-roller** (kōm'rō'lēr), *n.* A roller having projecting teeth of radial or curved wire, to act upon fibers (as of cotton) and cause them to lie straight and parallel for the next process: used in spinning-machinery.

**comb-segment** (kōm'seg'mēnt), *n.* A section of the combing-cylinder of a cotton-combing machine. There are usually two segments, the needle and the fluted: the object of the former is to comb the fibers, and that of the latter to enable a tuft of cotton to be detached after it has been combed, and to aid in attaching it to the previously combed aliver.

**comb-spring** (kōm'spring), *n.* A series, or one of a series, of parallel springs attached to and projecting from a supporting base like comb teeth.

**comb-stock** (kōm'stok), *n.* The barrel or cylinder to which are attached the combing-needles of a cotton-combing machine. *Nasmyth*, Cotton Spinning, p. 152.

**comburent** (kōm-bū'rēnt), *a.* and *n.* [*L. comburens*, ppr. of *comburare*, burn up: see *combust*]. 1. *a.* Supporting combustion.

II. *n.* Anything that supports combustion.

**combust**, *v. t.* 2. To burn up or consume with fire. *Carson*.

"Good Lord, you don't suppose that I would go spontaneously *combusting* any person?"

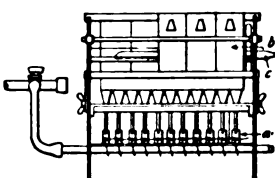
*Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxiii.

**combust**, *a.* — **Combust way**, in *astrol.*, the space in the second half of Libra, and through the whole of Scorpio.

**combustion**, *n.* — **Heat of combustion**. See *\*heat*. — **Isothermal combustion**, combustion which takes place at a constant temperature, or without change of temperature. — **Spontaneous combustion**. Besides the rapid oxidation, beginning at common temperature and leading to heating and ignition, of such materials as greasy rags, the pyrites of coal, etc., spontaneous combustion is in some cases exhibited by substances, such as zinc-ethyl and cadocyl, for which the temperature of ignition lies at or below the common temperature of the air, and which therefore take fire at once on coming in contact with atmospheric oxygen. — **Supporter of combustion**, in *chem.*, the substance, usually gaseous, and in the most common cases oxygen gas, which is relatively electronegative in the union with production of heat and light (combustion or burning) of two substances, the other, relatively electropositive, being spoken of as the *combustible* or *fuel*. — **Surface combustion process**. See *\*process*.

**combustion-chamber** (kōm-bus'chōn-chām'bēr), *n.* A space, of relatively large cross-section, behind the furnace which must be traversed by the hot gases from a boiler-grate, and in which they will be thoroughly mixed with oxygen and have an opportunity to burn completely. It is usually a chamber into which the gases pass directly from the fire-box.

**combustion-furnace** (kōm-bus'chōn-fēr'nās), *n.* The heating apparatus used in chemical laboratories in carrying out the usual process for the ultimate analysis of an organic substance by subjecting it to complete combustion and collecting the products. As originally devised by Liebig, it consisted of a trough of sheet-iron in which charcoal was burned; at the present day it usually consists of one or more rows of gas-jets with separate stop-cocks, serving to heat the tube of hard glass, or of platinum, in which the combustion is effected. — **Bunsen's combustion-furnace**, a form of heating-apparatus especially designed for the ultimate analysis of organic substances. From 10 to 20 Bunsen burners in line, each provided with a stop-cock and with an air-regulating slide, serve as the source of heat. The combustion-tube or other apparatus to be heated is supported in an iron trough lined with asbestos, while fire-clay tiles inclose it and form a chimney, confining the heat to the space about the tube. A high temperature is thus obtained.



Bunsen's Combustion-furnace.

a, Bunsen burners; b, tiles; c, combustion-tube.

**combustion-tube** (kōm-bus'chōn-tüb), *n.* A tube of hard (Bohemian) glass, infusible except at high temperatures, in which substances are subjected to heat, as in ultimate analysis.

**comby** (kō'mi), *a.* [*comb* + *-y1*]. 1. Like a comb; specifically, in *geol.*, applied to banded mineral veins some or all of whose layers consist of thickly set, parallel prismatic crystals in section resembling a comb. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 814. — 2. Like a honeycomb; honeycombed; having many cavities.

**comdt.** An abbreviation of *commandant*.

**comedist** (kōm'ē-dist), *n.* [*comed-y* + *-ist*]. A writer of comedies. *Athenæum*.

**comedy**, *n.* 5. A narrative poem: applied to the *Divina Commedia* ('Divine Comedy') of Dante. See *Dante* and *Divina Commedia* in the Cyclopædia of Names. — **Light comedy**, a humorous and refined play with a more or less complex plot and a happy ending, representing events, situations, and scenes in ordinary life. — **Low comedy**, a broadly humorous or 'droll' comedy with no particular plot and tending to farce.

**come-hither** (kum-hi'vēr), *n.* [Also dial. *commither*, *comither*, *commether*, *comether*, *comother*, etc.] 1. A persuasive call to a child or an animal. Compare *\*comether*. — 2. A call to a horse to come toward one: usually to the left side, where the carter walks when driving without reins. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**comendite** (kō-men'dit), *n.* [*Comende* on the island of San Pietro, S. W. coast of Sardinia, + *-ite2*]. In *petrog.*, a name given by Bertolio (1895) to a variety of rhyolite with *ægirite*, *arfvedsonite*, or *riebeckite*.

## comet

**comenic** (kō-men'ik), *a.* [A metathesis of *meconic*.] Derived from meconic acid. — **Comenic acid**, a bibasic acid,  $C_{10}H_4O_6$ , obtained by boiling meconic acid with water or with hydrochloric acid.

**come prima** (kō'mē prē'mā), [It.: *come*, as, < *L. quo modo*, in what manner; *prima*, at first, before, < *L. primā*, abl. fem. of *primus*, first: see *prime*.] In *music*, as at first: a direction for repetition.

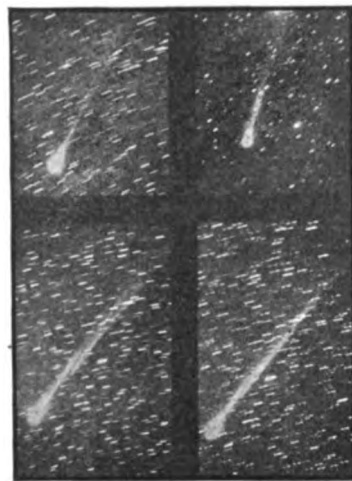
**comer**, *n.* 2. In *stock-raising*, an animal that is 'coming on' or promises well.

He has made good growth since he came before the public as a feature of the Nave dispersion, and still shows that remarkable looseness and elasticity of hide that indicates a "comer" when he is put next to the feed-box. *Rep. Kan. State Board Agr.*, 1901-1902, p. 202.

**comes**, *n.* 5. In *astron.*, a small companion star in any double, triple, or multiple 'system.'

**come sopra** (kō'mē sō'prā), *n.* [It.: *come*, as; *sopra*, < *L. supra*, above.] In *music*, as above: a direction for repetition.

**comet**, *n.* 1. Comets are doubtless visitors, and not members of the solar system in any such sense as are the planets. Until recently it was believed that they come from interstellar space; but from the facts that hyperbolic orbits are extremely rare, and that there is no distinct arrangement of their orbits relative to the direction of the sun's motion in space, it now appears nearly certain that they originate in clouds of matter which partake of that motion, remote, outlying remnants of the huge nebula within which the solar system is supposed to have been developed. The distance from which they descend and to which they return is, however, generally so great that their orbits, though really elliptical, cannot be distinguished from parabolas in the part near the sun. The orbits of short period (Jupiter's comet-family for instance) are in all probability due to the capture of comets passing near one of the larger planets under such conditions that their speed is retarded, while the few hyperbolic orbits are explained by planetary encounters under the less frequent conditions which produce acceleration. The dimensions of comets are enormous: none less than 10,000 miles in diameter are recorded, and some have considerably exceeded the size of the sun itself. Their mass,



Borrelly's Comet of 1903.

From photographs made at the Yerkes Observatory. The two lower figures show the remarkable changes in the comet's tail which took place during about four hours on the night of July 24.

on the other hand, is relatively insignificant, as is demonstrated by the fact that in certain cases, when they have passed so close to a planet as to suffer violent perturbation and even disruption, the planet itself and its satellites have shown not the slightest effect from the encounter. The mean density of comets must therefore be extremely low,—comparable with that of the best artificial vacuum. But it does not follow that they may not contain dense particles of stone, or even iron, widely diffused in rarefied gas: indeed this is probable from the ascertained connection between comets and meteors, and from certain spectroscopic phenomena. While reflecting sunlight to some extent, the comet is also self-luminous with a light in some way excited by its approach to the sun, though not by simple heating. The spectrum is always mainly gaseous, and is usually marked by four bright bands identical with those shown by the blue cone of a Bunsen burner flame: there are, however, occasional exceptions, and when a comet has passed very near the sun, as in 1882, the bright lines of various metals have appeared in the spectrum. The gaseous spectrum must not be regarded as showing that the gas is the principal constituent of the comet's mass, but only that it is the one which is most conspicuously luminous; nor must it be taken as necessarily indicating a flame-like temperature: it is much more probable that the temperature is low, and that the gas shines by luminescence rather than by heat. While the tail of a comet is due mainly to solar repulsion, there is also distinct evidence of forces acting from within the comet itself, excited by the nearness of the sun. The tail often consists of a narrow stream or streams emanating from the comet's head, and this type is perhaps more frequent than the horn-shaped cone which envelops the head and widens out behind it, shown in the figure under *comet*. As to the energy which acts against gravitation and drives off the materials of the train, it is likely that several forces cooperate, namely, the recently dem-

## comet

onstrated repulsive power of light-waves upon minute particles, the action of electrified corpuscles and 'ions' liberated from intensely heated surfaces, and the influence of 'radioactive' substances presumably abounding in the sun: all these and others still are conceivable and not improbable. Photography promises much in the study of these bodies, and has already brought out many interesting facts. The light of comets is strongly actinic, and the photograph reveals much which the telescope utterly fails to show.

5. In *photog.*, a comet-shaped defect appearing on gelatin dry plates. *Woodbury, Encyc. Dict. of Photog.*, p. 132.—*Biela's comet*. A short-period comet discovered by Biela in 1828, the second of its class. Its period is 6.6 years. In 1846 it separated into two, and has not been seen since its reappearance in 1852. The Andromedid or Biellid meteors, appearing in occasional meteoric showers about the 20th to the 23d of November, travel in its orbit, and are supposed to be the products of its disintegration.

**Cometary nebula.** See *\*nebula*.

**comet-family** (kom'et-fam'i-li), *n.* A number of periodic comets which have orbits that nearly intersect the orbit of one of the larger planets and are supposed to have been captured on some past occasion of near approach, their orbits having then been transformed from parabolas to ellipses. Jupiter's comet-family comprises nearly thirty members with periods ranging from three to eight years. Saturn is credited with two, Uranus with two, and Neptune with six.

**comet-group** (kom'et-gröp), *n.* A number of comets which, though certainly distinct, have orbits almost identical, and are presumed to have had a common origin. Four or five such comet-groups are recognized, the most remarkable of which is composed of the great comets of 1683, 1843, 1882, and 1887, all of which passed extremely near the sun.

**comether** (ko-meth'ér), *n.* [Also *comedher*, *commither*; a dial. pronunciation of *come hither*, used in coaxing children, cows, horses, etc.: see *\*come-hither*.] 1. Used in the phrase 'to put one's (or the) comether on (a person)', that is, to subject him to coaxing or wheedling; to win him over by flattery or persuasion, beguile him. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

How does it come about, sorr, that whin a man has put the comether on wan woman he's sure bound to put it on another? . . . An ye thought ye'd put the comether on her. *R. Kipling, Courting of Dinah Shadd*, II.

2. Friendly intercourse. [Irish.]—3. Matter; affair. [Irish.] *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

**cometoid** (kom'e-toid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Resembling a comet.

II. *n.* A name proposed in 1805 (but never adopted) for the asteroids, on account of their eccentric orbits.

**comet-seeker**, *n.* 2. An astronomer who makes a specialty of seeking comets.

**comforter**, *n.*—*Job's comforter*. (a) One who (like Job's three friends), while professing to comfort and console a friend in affliction, really makes matters worse by argumentative fault-finding, or the like. (b) A boll: in allusion to those with which Job is supposed to have been afflicted. [Colloq. in both uses.]

**Com-in-Chf.** An abbreviation of *Commander-in-chief*.

**comitative** (kom'i-tä-tiv), *a.* [NL. *\*comitativus*, < L. *comitatus*, accompaniment: see *comitatus*.] 1. That serves to express accompaniment, association, or connection; associative.

A small number of adverbial prefixes are found only in combination with other elements. Thus: . . . (b) The *comitative* prefix *sa-*, used instead of the preposition *ad-*, and exchangeably with *sah-*, before nouns and adjectives. *Whitney, Sanskrit Grammar*, p. 364.

2. In *gram.*, noting the case expressing companionship (with). Also as a noun. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1903, p. 26.

**comiteco** (kō-mi-tā'kō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A stimulating liquor distilled from a species of agave. [Mexico.] *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 23365.

**comitium** (kō-mish'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *comitia*.] In *Rom. hist.*, the meeting-place of the comitia (which see).

**comitiva** (kō-mi-tē'vā), *n.* [It., a party, for *\*comitativa*, < L. *comitatus*, a company: see *comitatus*.] An organized band of brigands or of lawless people. [Southern Italy.]

**comi-tragedy** (kom-i-traj'e-di), *n.* [*comi(c)* + *tragedy*. Cf. *tragicomedy*.] A tragedy with a comic element in it.

I know no better method . . . than . . . quoting . . . a passage in which he transfers the whole *comi-tragedy* from Italy of old to England in 1861. *Kingsley, Roman and Teuton, Lecture II*.

**Comley sandstone.** See *\*sandstone*.

**comm.** An abbreviation (a) of *Commander*; (b) of *commentary*; (c) of *commerce*; (d) of *commonwealth*.

**Comma degeneration**, progressive degeneration of the nervous substance comprising the comma tract.—**Comma tract**, a tract of white nerve-fibers found within the posterior external column of the spinal cord.—**Gray**

**comma**, an American nymphalid butterfly, *Polygonia progne*, found in the northeastern United States and Canada. Its larvae feed on the elm, currant, and gooseberry.—**Green comma**, an American nymphalid butterfly, *Polygonia faunus*, common in the northern United States and Canada. Its larvae feed on the alder, willow, black birch, currant, and gooseberry.

**command**, *n.*—9. In *whist* and *bridge*, the best card of a suit, usually of one which the adversaries are trying to establish.

**commandeer** (kom-an-dēr'), *v. t.* [D. *commandeeren*, < F. *commander*, whence E. *command*, v.] 1. To order (the enrolled militia) into active military service: originally with reference to the late Dutch republics of South Africa, which were charged with forcing aliens also into the military service.

The naïve claims put forward by the Boers to some special Providence—a process which a friendly German critic described as "commandeering the Almighty." *A. Conan Doyle, Great Boer War*, xiii.

2. To seize private property for military or other public use.—3. To seize public or private property for private use, under color of military necessity or right; steal from a helpless victim. [Humorous.]

However, we were able by using the commandeered property of the Boer frau, to produce a newspaper of pretentious size and considerable importance.

*J. Ralph, in War's Brighter Side*, p. 52.

**commandeer** (kom-an-dēr'), *n.* The act of commandeering.

"So here's my bloomin' health," says he; "I'm on the commandeer."

And without another word he commandeered it.

*War's Brighter Side*, p. 157.

**commando**, *n.* 2. The enrolled militia of an electoral district in the late Dutch republics of South Africa.—3. A unit of the Boer army commanded by an officer whose title was *Commandant*.

A messenger was also sent to warn the Fauresmith commando of 400 to 500 men, which was approaching the town, that they had better disperse.

*J. Ralph, in War's Brighter Side*, p. 90.

**To go on commando**, to take the field or join an armed force in the field.

We sailed upon commando  
To vienneuk our Brother Boer—  
A landlord and a Protestant,  
What could the bloys want more?

*R. Kipling, The Friend, in War's Brighter Side*, p. 136.

**commelinaceous** (ko-mel-i-nā'shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Commelinaceæ*.

**commensally** (ko-men'sal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a commensal.

**commerce**, *n.*—*Bureau of Foreign Commerce*. See *\*bureau*.—*Interstate commerce law*. See *\*law*.

**commerce-destroyer** (kom'ers-des-troi'ér), *n.* A type of cruiser designed with special reference to the destruction of an enemy's commerce. It has high speed and coal endurance, with comparatively weak offensive and defensive powers.

**commerce-destroying** (kom'ers-des-troi'ing), *n.* The systematic pursuit and capture of merchant vessels of the enemy, by armed cruisers especially devoted to this purpose. It is the modern equivalent of privateering, which has been abolished among civilized nations.

The advantage of geographical nearness to the enemy, or to the object of attack, is nowhere more apparent than in that form of warfare which has lately received the name of *commerce-destroying*, which the French call *guerre de course*. This operation of war being directed against peaceful merchant vessels which are usually defenceless, calls for ships of small military force.

*Mahan, The Influence of Sea Power upon History*, p. 30.

**Commercial agency**. See *mercantile agency*.—**Commercial botany**. See *\*botany*.—**Commercial geography**. See *\*geography*.—**Commercial pitch**. Same as *auction-pitch* (which see, under *pitch*).

**commercialism**, *n.* 3. A commercial custom or expression.

The excruciating *commercialism* 'Maria wrote Mrs. Inchbald' for 'wrote to Mrs. Inchbald' defaces almost every page. *Athenæum*, Mar. 8, 1883, p. 273. *N. E. D.*

4. The supremacy of commercial over moral considerations; regard for commercial or financial advantage only: as, *commercialism* in politics.

**commercialist** (kō-mēr'shal-ist), *n.* A commercial person; an adherent of commercialism.

Heaven forbid that the clamour philosophizing *commercialists* should prevail!

*Southey, Esprilla's Letters*, xxxviii.

**commerciality** (kō-mēr-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* Commercial quality or spirit: as, "the commerciality of modern artists," *Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 4, 1889.

**commercialization** (kō-mēr'shal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*commercialize* + *-ation*.] Conversion to com-

## commissure

mercial character or uses: as, the *commercialization* of the military railways of India or Russia.

**commercialize** (kō-mēr'shal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commercialized*, ppr. *commercializing*. [*commercial* + *-ize*.] To render commercial in character, methods, or spirit; make a matter of trade.

Agriculture . . . has been . . . *commercialized*, and really a branch of trade.

*J. Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth*.

**commerge** (kō-mér'j), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commerged*, ppr. *commerging*. [*L. com-*, together, + *mergere*, drown, bury: see *merge*.] I. *trans.* To merge together; mingle.

II. *intrans.* To come together; coincide. *Carlyle*.

**commergence** (kō-mér'jens), *n.* The condition of mingling, particularly mingling of blood.

**commers**, *n.* See *\*kommers*.

**commissary**, *n.* 5. [*F. commissaire de police*.]

A superior officer of police in France. *Macaulay*.—6. A general store for supplying workmen in any large industry.

**commissary-general**, *n.* 2. A chief commissary.

**commission**, *n.* 9. In naval use, a period of active service of a war-ship, from the time she is put into commission until she is again out of commission. In the British navy this period is from 2 to 5 years. In the United States navy there is no fixed length of commission.

The commanding officer of one of these ships has stated "that they may go through a *commission* and never heel or roll more than one or two degrees."

*White, Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 245.

**Commission of stamps**, in *Eng. law*, the commissioners of inland revenue who had the care and management of the stamp-duties.—**International Polar Commission**, a commission representing ten of the most important nations, appointed for the purpose of carrying out the proposition of Lieutenant Weyprecht, that there be at least one year of simultaneous meteorological, magnetic, and other physical work executed by all nations of the globe within the arctic circle. The period August 1st, 1882–Sept. 1st, 1884, was agreed upon for this work, and about twenty stations were occupied in the arctic region, and ten in the antarctic. All of the observations made have been published by the respective governments.—**Out of commission**, (*naval*), not in active service, as a war-ship laid up in ordinary, or in reserve without officers and crew: by extension, said of anything not in condition for use or not in working order.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries**. See *\*Bureau of Fisheries*.

**commission**, *v. t.* 3. To order, as a war-ship, into active service, or to place in commission with formal ceremony.

**commissioner**, *n.* 5. A betting-broker at a race-track. [Slang.]—**Commissioner of array**. See *\*array*.—**Shipping commissioner**, an officer appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for a port of entry, whose duty it is to facilitate and superintend the hiring and discharge of seamen; to secure the presence on board at the proper time of the men employed, and to facilitate apprenticeship to sea-service, etc. The officer in the United Kingdom charged with these duties is called the *shipping-master*.

**commissionership**, *n.* 2. The district under a commissioner.

If the Government is wise they will add to his *commissionership* the whole of the Kalahari desert.

*Pall Mall Gazette*, November 19, 1884.

**Commissura aberrans**, a band of commissural fibers crossing the epithelial roof of the third ventricle midway between the dorsal (hippocampal) and superior (habenular) commissures; present in *Loxotilia* and *Sphenodon*. The *commissura aberrans* indicates in the mesial plane the caudal limit of the attachment of the cerebral hemisphere to the rest of the neural tube. *G. E. Smith*.—**Commissura anast.**, fibers of nervous substance which pass across the optic chiasm between the tuber cinereum and the lamina terminalis cinerea.—**Commissura cruciata**, the decussating fibers of the optic chiasm.—**Commissura dorsalis**, a band of fibers, in or near the lamina terminalis, which extends into each hemisphericum and ultimately enters the hippocampus. Some have homologized this structure in the lower vertebrates with the rudiment of the fornix or callosum, or both.—**Commissura fornicis**, a term sometimes used to designate the fornix of the brain in mammals. The name has been provisionally applied by Wilder to a transverse band just ventrad of the crista fornicis. In the lower vertebrates it is identical with the *commissura aberrans* of Smith.—**Commissura habenularum, a band of fibers passing transversely in the roof of the third ventricle near the anterior peduncles of the epiphysis. The peduncle is known as the *habenula* or *habenula*. The commissure takes its name from its position adjacent to the habenule. Also called *superior commissure* and *supra commissure*.—**Commissura ventralis**, a band of fibers, in the lamina terminalis, which extend into the corpora striata. In many forms some of the fibers pass in a posterior direction, and the two divisions of this commissure are termed, respectively, the *olfactory* and *temporal* portions. It is synonymous with *anterior commissure* and *precommissure*, the latter terms being more commonly used in connection with the higher vertebrates. Also applied to the anterior commissure of the spinal cord.**

**commissure**, *n.*—**Arcuate commissure**. Same as *Gudden's commissure*.—**Gudden's commissure**, a bundle of nerve-fibers, at the posterior part of the optic

## commissure

chiasm, running along the mesial side of the optic tracts to join the internal geniculate bodies of the two sides. Also known as the *inferior* or *acute commissure*.—**Hippocampal commissure**, a term sometimes used to indicate the fusion of the hippocampi on the median line to form the fornix. In the lower vertebrates it is synonymous with *commissura fornicis* and *commissura aberrans*. Some have homologized it with the *commissura dorsalis*.—**Inferior commissure**. Same as *Gudden's commissure*.—**Postchiasmatic commissure**, a band of fibers immediately posterior to *Gudden's commissure*. It is closely applied to the optic chiasm and appears to give fibers to it: described by Edinger in reptiles and by Boyce and Warrington in birds.—**Superior commissure**. Same as *commissura habenularum*.—**Supra-infundibular commissure**, a bundle of fibers situated near the caudal attachment of the infundibulum to the brain. It appears to arise in the lateral walls of the third ventricle.

**commit**<sup>2</sup> (kom'it), *v. t.* [Said to be a mistaken form for the *F. comète*, comet. The game was invented during the appearance of Halley's comet, and the idea of the game is that of a string of cards forming a tail to the one first played.] A game of cards. The eight of diamonds is thrown out of a full pack. Cards are dealt out one at a time as far as they will go, any remaining being left on the table for stops. The eldest hand leads, and every card in sequence and suit with it must come in order, the play being much the same as in newmarket (which see), the first to get rid of all his cards winning the pool.

**commodatum** (kom-ō-dā'tum), *n.* [ML.: see *commodate*.] In *law*, a kind of bailment in which property is loaned to another to be returned without compensation for its use.

**commodo** (kom'ō-dō), *a.* [It., easy, moderate: see *commodious*.] In *music*, easy or moderate, as in a *tempo comodo*, in moderate time.

**Common counts**. See *\*count*.—**Common feeling**, in *psychol.*, the general feeling of bodily comfort or discomfort, which is conditioned mainly upon the mass of organic sensations that constitute the background of consciousness. See *concentrations*.

The *common feeling* is always the immediate expression of our sensible comfort and discomfort, and is therefore, of all our composite feelings, most closely related to the simple sense-feelings.

W. Wundt (trans.), *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 161.

**Common traverse**. See *\*traverse*.

**commonage**, *n.* 3. The commonalty.

The whole baronetage, peerage, *commonage* of England. Thackeray.

**common-law marriage**. See *\*marriage*.

**communal**, *a.* 3. Of or pertaining to the commune of Paris (which see, under *commune*).—**Communal forest**. Same as *town forest*.—**Theory of communal intensity**. See *\*intensity*.

**communality** (kom-ū-nal'i-ti), *n.* [ML. *\*communalitas*, < *communalis*, common: see *communal* and *commonalty*.] The condition of belonging to a community.

Finally the material sacrifice commonly leaves dependents (widows, children, and perhaps agelings) to be supported by the informal public bounty of tribal life, or perhaps to be distributed among scattered families in such manner as to strengthen sentiments of *communality* and to keep alive the sense of community in interests. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 76.

**communalization** (kom'ū-nal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*communalize* + *-ation*.] The act of communalizing or of rendering communal; specifically, the abolition of private ownership in certain kinds of property in which the public is interested, such as land, water, light, etc., and the vesting of it in the commune or local community for the common good; the conversion of private ownership and management into communal ownership and management.

**communalize** (kom'ū-nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *communalized*, ppr. *communalizing*. 1. To render communal; to convert into municipal property, as water-works, street railroads, etc.—2. To convert to a belief in communal ownership and initiative.

**communalizer** (kom'ū-nal-i-zēr), *n.* One who advocates or favors the communalization of land and some other kinds of property in which the general public is interested.

**communicant**, *a.* 2. In *anat.*, same as *communicating*; noting one of several nerves or arteries. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 251.

**communication-room** (kō-mū-ni-kā'shon-rōm), *n.* In a war-ship, a compartment with sound-proof walls below the protective deck, containing a steering-wheel, the switchboards for telephones and speaking-tubes, and engine and steering telegraphs, which forms a central station for the interior signaling apparatus and other means of communication throughout the ship.

**Communion in both kinds**, the reception of the sacrament of the eucharist under the forms of both bread and wine.

**communio** (kō-mū-nyōn-ist), *n.* Same as *communicant*.

**communistry** (kom-ū-nis'te-ri), *n.* A communist habitation. *N. E. D.*

**communitive** (kō-mū-ni-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *communis* + *-ive*.] Of or belonging to a community. *N. E. D.*

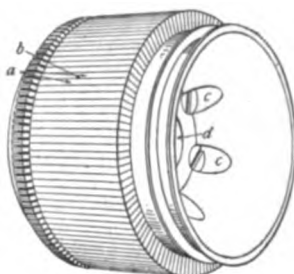
**communitorium** (kō-mū-ni-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *communitoria* (-i). [*communis* + *-orium*.] The home of a (socialistic) community; a settlement on communistic principles. *N. E. D.*

**communization** (kō-mū-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*communize* + *-ation*.] The making of anything the public property of the community.

**communise** (kō-mū-niz), *v. t.* [*L. communis*, common, + *-ize*.] To make common; make (something) the property of the community. *N. E. D.*

**commutate** (kom'ū-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commutated*, ppr. *commutating*. [*L. commutatus*, pp. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] To change; commute; specifically, to change the direction of, as an electric or magnetic circuit, or part of a circuit.

**commutator**, *n.* 3. In *elect.*, that part of a continuous-current dynamo-electric machine which, by revolving in contact with the brushes, turns or directs the electrical actions in the armature coils of the machine so as to make the current and the voltage in the external circuit continuous. It usually consists of a large number of copper bars, connected with the armature coils of the machine, and separated from each other by mica insulation.



Commulator.  
a, commutator bars; b, mica insulation;  
c, clamping-screws; d, shaft-hole.

4. In *photog.*, a device for automatically effecting the exposure of a number of photographic plates at various predetermined instants during a total eclipse of the sun. *D. P. Todd*, in *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1901, p. 541.

**commutual**, *a.* 2. Contiguous; adjoining; noting, in *anat.*, two surfaces in apposition or nearly so.

**Comocladia** (kō-mō-klā'di-ā), *n.* [NL. (Patrick Browne, 1756), < Gr. *κόμη*, hair, foliage,



*Comocladia ilicifolia*, a branch bearing leaves and spikes of minute flowers (reduced). (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

+ *κλάδος*, shoot, branch.] A genus of plants of the family *Anacardiaceae*. They are shrubs or trees, with odd-pinnate leaves, clustered toward the ends of the branches, the leaflets usually mucronatedentate. The flowers are minute and are disposed in axillary panicles nearly as long as the leaves. There are about ten species, natives of the West Indies and Central America. The fruits of *C. integrifolia* and *C. dentata* furnish a black dye. The abundant glutinous juice of *C. ilicifolia* and other species which turns black on exposure to the air, is poisonous to the touch.

**comoid** (kō'moid), *a.* [Gr. *κόμη*, hair, + *εἶδος*, form.] Hair-like; resembling hair: in *meteor.*, noting the hair-like structure of some kind of cirrus clouds (mare's-tail cirrus).

**comortgagee** (cō-mōr-gā-jē'), *n.* One of several parties to whom the same mortgage is made.

**comospore** (kō'mō-spōr), *n.* (Gr. *κόμη*, hair, + *σπόρα*, seed.) In *phytogeog.*, a plant whose seed or fruit is provided with hairs or bristles as a help to dissemination. *F. E. Clements*.

**compact**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* 6. In *petrog.*, dense without pores: also applied to extremely fine-grained textures in which the individual crystals or grains cannot be seen by the unaided eye: equivalent to *aphanitic*, *cryptocrystalline*, and *\*cryptoclastic*.

## comparison

**companion**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.*—II. *intrans.* To associate or keep company; used with *with*: as, to *companion* with vagabonds.

**companionage** (kom-pan'yōn-āj), *n.* The whole body of Knights' Companions, or a list of them: as, "The Peerage, Knightage, Baronetage, and Companionage of the British Empire." (Title of a book.)

**companion-cropping** (kom-pan'yōn-krop'ing), *n.* The practice of growing companion crops (which see, under *\*crop*).

**companion-hatch** (kom-pan'yōn-hach), *n.* *Naut.*, a hatch fitted with companion-ladders for access to living quarters.

**companion-ladder**, *n.* 2. A sloping ladder with flat treads or steps, for passage from one deck to another.

**company**, *n.*—**Bearer company**, a company of soldiers whose duty is to remove the wounded from the battlefield.—**Catalan Grand Company**, a body of adventurers which Peter of Aragon brought into Sicily in 1282 against Charles of Anjou. In 1302 they entered the service of the Byzantine Emperor Andronicus against the Turks. When their chief Roger di Flor was assassinated in 1306, they abandoned the emperor and settled in the duchy of Athens, where they remained until the end of the fourteenth century.—**City company**, one of the corporations that historically represent the medieval trade and craft guilds of London.—**Company's rupee**. See *\*rupee*.—**One-man company**, a pretended association of several persons for the purpose of carrying on an enterprise which in reality is owned and controlled by a single person. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 177.—**Trust company**. See *\*trust company*.

**company-boat** (kum'pa-ni-bōt), *n.* A guest-boat; a beamy gig having side-seats in the after half and an awning over the cockpit. It is used on English rivers.

**comparascope** (kom-par'a-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. comparare*, compare, + Gr. *ὀρασις*, view.] In *microscopy*, a device attached to an ordinary microscope for the simultaneous comparison of two slides.

**comparator**, *n.* 1. The standards to be compared are usually metal bars with transverse lines ruled upon them, and it is the distance between these lines which is to be determined. In some cases the entire length of the bar constitutes the standard of length. The distances to be compared are usually very nearly equal in length, and the measurement to be made is of the small difference between them and not of the whole length of the standard. The comparator in the form commonly employed consists of a rigid bed or plate upon which the standard bar is placed in a horizontal position. Provision is made for the raising and lowering and lateral shifting of each end of the bar mechanically, and also for its longitudinal movement, so that it can be brought into perfect alignment under two microscopes mounted above it with axes vertical. The microscopes, which have micrometer eyepieces, are focused upon the rulings at the ends of the standard bar, with the cross-hairs in the eyepieces accurately set upon the lines. These adjustments made, the bar is removed without disturbing the microscopes, and the one to be compared with it is put in its place. When the ruling at one end is brought precisely under the cross-hairs, that at the other end will be somewhat out of coincidence on account of the inequality in the length of the bars. This small difference is measured by noting the revolutions of the micrometer-screw of the eyepiece necessary to bring the cross-hairs over the line. To provide for cases in which the inequality is such as to bring the line entirely out of the field, this microscope is sometimes so mounted that it can be moved longitudinally in the direction of the length of the bar and its motion measured by means of a micrometer-screw. For the comparison of standards in which the length to be determined is the entire length of the bar instead of the distance between transverse lines ruled upon its surface, various other devices of precision are used. In some comparators one end of the bar is placed against a rigid stop or plug, and a delicate micrometer-screw, mounted to run parallel to the axis of the bar, is turned until it comes into contact with the free end. The position of contact is sometimes indicated electrically. The optical lever or tipping mirror of Saxton is likewise employed for determining the position of the free end of the bar, the angular movement of the mirror being determined by means of a reading telescope and scale. The most refined and sensitive method for the comparison of lengths is doubtless that employed in the *interference comparator*, a modification of the interferometer due to Michelson, and by him employed for the study of the meter and the determination of that standard in terms of the wave-length of light. See *\*interferometer*.

2. A vessel in which liquid is kept rapidly stirred and at a uniform constant temperature so that thermometers immersed in it must all be maintained at the same temperature. Simultaneous readings of the secondary thermometers and the standard are made, and the corrections to the former are thus determined for a wide range of temperatures.—**Transfer comparator**, an instrument for comparing the distances between or over the ends of contact points on a gage to the distances defined on a standard bar.

**comparison**, *n.*—**Associative comparison**, in Wundt's psychology, a connection of two sensations, in which the quality of each is determined by its relation to that of the other: exemplified in the phenomena of visual contrast.—**Comparison of hands**, in *law*, the admission in evidence of writings otherwise irrelevant, solely for the purpose of determining by comparison whether a certain writing was written by a certain person.—**Comparison spectrum**. See *\*spectrum*.—**Method of paired comparisons**, in *experimental psychol.*, a form of the method of impression, employed in the study of the affective

## comparison

processes. A number of stimuli—for example, colors—are prepared, and are presented to the observer two at a time, the pairs being so constituted that every color is given once along with every other. The observer declares which member of the pair before him is the more pleasant or the more unpleasant. The judgments are recorded. When the whole series has been worked through, the experimenter plots an 'affective curve': the abscissae are the color stimuli, in serial order, and the ordinates represent the number of times that the particular colors have been preferred to their rivals. *E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. II. 151.*

**comparison-star** (kom-par'i-sqn-stär), *n.* A star of known position used as a reference-point from which to determine the position of some planet, comet, or other object near it.

**compartment**, *n.* 4. A division or chamber in any part of a plant or of an animal.—5. In forestry, the unit of area treated in a working plan. The size and the shape of compartments are determined mainly by topographic features.—**Compartment line**, in forestry, the boundary of a compartment (which see). It may be marked by a road, a ride, or a natural feature, such as a stream or the crest of a ridge. In Europe, when other demarcation is wanting, clean cuttings upon narrow strips are made to mark the boundaries of a compartment. These are known as *rides*. A ride which separates two cutting series, and thus runs parallel to the prevailing wind direction, is called a *major ride*, while those rides which complete the demarcation of the compartments are known as *minor rides*.—**Compartment system**. See *stand method*.—**Wing-compartment**, one of a series of watertight compartments of a war-ship, formed between the outboard longitudinal bulkhead and the ship's side below the protective or lower deck.

**compartmental** (kom-pärt-men'tal), *a.* [*compartment* + *-al*]. Pertaining to or consisting of compartments; divided into compartments.

The cells may or may not be compartmental, the latter type predominating. The conditions favor the series connection of the electrodes.

*Electrochem. Industry, July, 1903, p. 373.*

**compass**, *n.* 11. [*cap.*] In astron., a small southern constellation.—**Compass caliper**. See *caliper*.—**Compass corrections** (*naut.*), the quantities (points or degrees) which must be applied to courses or bearings in order to obtain correct magnetic readings.—**Compass course**, the course steered by compass, independent of leeway, variation, deviation, currents, and of the sea, etc.—**Compensated compass**, a compass which has been corrected for deviation by the employment of magnets.—**Declination compass**, a compass arranged to measure the variation of the magnetic needle from the astronomical meridian.—**Demagnetized compass**, a compass the needle of which has lost its magnetism. Electric disturbances have been known to produce this effect.—**Dry-card compass**. Same as *dry compass*.—**Dry compass**, a compass which is inclosed in an air-tight container; also known as a *dry-card compass*.—**Elevated compass**, any compass that is elevated beyond the influence of the ship's iron, which, being more or less magnetized, is liable seriously to affect the pointing of the magnetic needle. Under this head are included *masthead, pole, and tripod compasses*.—**Hang- ing compass**, a tell-tale compass; an inverted compass; one that is suspended face downward from a deck beam.—**Liquid compass**, a compass the card of which is inclosed and completely submerged in a chamber filled generally with 35 parts of alcohol and 65 parts of distilled water, the freezing-point of the mixture being  $-10^{\circ}$  F. Compasses used in arctic work have their bowls filled with pure alcohol. The disadvantage of undiluted alcohol is that it eats the paint on the card. The Germans have successfully used refined oil for their liquid compasses.—**Masthead compass**, a compass placed aloft at the lower masthead in order to elevate it above the influence of the iron in the ship's hull, deck-fittings, machinery, etc.—**Oil-compass**, a liquid compass the card of which floats in oil instead of in alcohol.—**Pole-compass**, a compass elevated above the deck on the end of a pole, access to it being had by means of a short ladder. It is supposed to be sufficiently high above the deck to be removed from the sphere of influence of the ship's iron.—**Solar compass**, an apparatus, invented by Burt in 1836, attached to a surveyor's theodolite, and enabling the observer to determine the true meridian by a simple setting of the sights upon the sun. In the later forms a small telescope is used instead of sights, and the apparatus is called a *solar attachment*, of which there are various forms.—**Spirit compass**. Same as *liquid compass*.—**Tripod compass**, a compass so named from the three-legged stand on which it is elevated: a form of pole-compass.—**Weber's compass**, a form of esthesiometer.

**compass, v. I. trans.**—7. To grasp mentally; comprehend.

"Forebodings of ill . . . that cannot be compassed." *Longfellow.*

8. To adjust or orient by means of a compass. **II. intrans.** To level a compass.

**compass-bearing** (kum'pas-bär'ing), *n.* The direction of an object as indicated by a magnetic compass.

**compass-error** (kum'pas-er'or), *n.* Same as *deviation of the compass* (which see, under *deviation*).

**compass-joint** (kum'pas-joint), *n.* A joint having parallel and concentric disks permitting relative motion or opening in one plane, as in a drawing-compass.

**compass-plant**, *n.* 3. In California, *Wyethia angustifolia* and other species, coarse composites with sunflower-like heads, whose large erect

leaves are said to stand with their edges north and south. *M. E. Parsons, Wild Flowers of California.*—4. The prairie bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus Americanus*, of the western United States, the numerous distichous branches of which are polarized on the stem after the manner of the leaves of other compass-plants.

We have then in this plant another example of a true compass plant, but involving an entirely different principle from that of *Silphium laciniatum* L., *Lactuca Scariola* L., etc., in which it is the leaves and not the branches that are affected. *Plant World, May, 1898, p. 118.*

**compass-rose** (kum'pas-röz), *n.* The ornamental diagram of a compass found printed on some charts.

**compass-weed** (kum'pas-wéd), *n.* A name of the prickly lettuce, *Lactuca Scariola*, and probably of any of the compass-plants. It is also applied to one of the button-weeds, *Diodia teres*, in allusion, perhaps, to its radiate habit.

**compelled** (kom-peld'), *p. a.* In *pathol.*, involuntary; compulsory: noting movements and attitudes in certain diseases of the central nervous system.

**compellent** (kom-pel'ent), *a.* [*L. compellens* (*-ent*), *ppr. of compellere*, *compel*: see *compel*.] Compelling; compulsive.

And when we bear  
Our virtue outward most impulsively,  
Most full of invocation, and to be  
Most instantly compellant, certes, there,  
We live most life!

*Mrs. Browning, Sonnet, Love, I. 6.*

**compendency** (kom-pen'den-si), *n.* [*NL. \*compendia*, < *\*compendens*, hanging together: see *compellent*.] In *math.*, connectivity.

This doctrine of the compendency of surfaces is a creation of Riemann's. *W. B. Smith, Modern Geometry, p. 145.*

**compellent** (kom-pen'dent), *a.* [*NL. \*compendens* (*-ent*), *ppr. of \*compendere*, hang together, < *com-*, together, + *pendere*, hang.] Connected; closed.

The straight is thus a closed line compellent through its point at infinity. *Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 73.*

**compensated** (kom-pen-sä-ted), *p. a.* Adjusted so as to neutralize or balance differences or deviations; as a compensated balance or pendulum.—**Compensated alternator**. See *alternator*.—**Compensated constant-pressure gas-thermometer**. See *gas-thermometer*.—**Compensated motor**. See *motor*.

**compensating** (kom-pen-sä-ting), *p. a.* Adjusting so as to neutralize or balance differences; producing compensation; characterized by compensation; compensatory.

A compensating mixture of sweet and salt gives rise to an insipid, flat, alkaline taste. *E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. II. 110.*

**Compensating exciter**. See *exciter*.—**Compensating compound wedge**. See *wedge*.

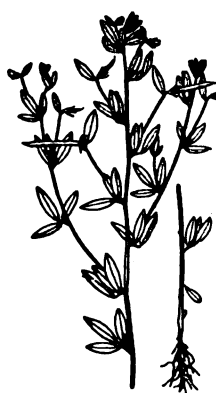
**compensating-gear** (kom-pen-sä-ting-gēr'), *n.* A device for connecting the two parts of a shaft in such a manner that one part can run at varying speeds relatively to the other part; specifically applied to the driving-device which connects the two parts of the driving-axle of a motor-car. This compensating-gear allows one wheel to travel further than the other in turning corners. Called also *differential gear* and *compensation-gear*.

**compensation**, *n.* 6. In *pathol.*, an increase in functional power of some organ or part of an organ to make up for a defect in another organ or in another part of the same organ.—7. In *psychophysics*, the neutralization of a sensation by a stimulus process of a complementary or antagonistic kind.

The principle of small compensation is familiar to us in everyday life.

*E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. II. 131.*

8. In *vegetable teratol.*, the occurrence of opposite abnormal conditions in different parts of the same plant, as an atrophied condition of one part associated with a hypertrophied condition of another. *Masters.*—**Compensation of functions**, in *neuro.*, the law or principle that inhibition of the activity of one region of the cerebral cortex is always connected with increased activity in the regions with



Compass-plant (*Lotus Americanus*).  
One fourth natural size.

## competition

which it is interrelated. *W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 274.*—**Compensation supply**, or **compensation water**, water held in reservoirs to be delivered in a river in compensation for water which is claimed by riparian owners.

The water supplied to the stream from such a reservoir is known as "compensation water," and is generally a first charge upon the works. *Encyc. Brit. XXXIII. 771.*

**compensation-sac** (kom-pen-sä'shon-sak), *n.* In certain polyzoans, a structure lying inside the body cavity, and communicating with the external water; regarded as the apparatus by which the protrusion and retraction of the polypide is effected. *Jullien.*

**compensator**, *n.* (c) In *elect.*, an autotransformer, frequently employed to compensate for variations of voltage. See *autotransformer*. (d) In *photog.*, an apparatus designed to render the illumination of a field uniform. It consists of a plano-convex lens of smoky glass, and a plano-concave lens, of equal curvature, of plain crystal glass so united as to make a thin glass with parallel sides. (e) In *optics*, a device for producing a known and measurable retardation of a beam of light.

One of the simplest forms of compensator is that used by Jamin in making measurements with his refractometer. (See *interferometer*.) In this refractometer there are two parallel beams of light the difference of phase of which is to be determined. If these beams are made to pass through two similar glass plates, they will suffer equal retardation when the plates are parallel; but if one of the plates is turned through an angle, thus varying the distance through the glass traversed by the ray, the retardation will be increased. Jamin's compensator, fig. 1, consists of two such plates of glass mounted upon a common axis and making a small constant angle with one another. By rotation of these plates upon the axis, the relative retardation of the rays passing through them can be varied at will; and if the two rays, before traversing the compensator, differed in phase, this difference of phase can be reduced to zero by turning the compensator to the proper angle. From the size of this angle the original difference of phase can be computed. Senarmont's compensator consists of a quarter-wave plate, that is, a plate of crystal of such thickness that it introduces a difference of phase  $\frac{1}{4}$  between the two components of a beam of light propagated through it. It has many uses in the study of polarized light, such as the determination of the principal axes of the vibration form of an elliptically polarized ray. Babinet's compensator consists of two wedges of quartz placed together as shown in fig. 2. In one of the wedges

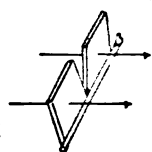


Fig. 1.  
Jamin's Compensator.

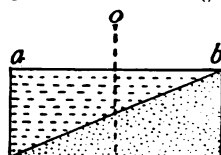


Fig. 2.  
Babinet's Compensator.

retarded in the lower wedge, and *vice versa*; and the difference of phase between the two components after passage through the compensator varies with the distance of its path from the central line. Soleil's compensator, which is used in Soleil's saccharimeter, consists of two wedges of quartz, cut perpendicular to the axis, which turn the plane of polarization of light in the same direction. The wedges are so mounted that they can be made to slide past each other along their common face and thus constitute a plate the thickness of which may be varied at will. The object and use of the compensator is to introduce any desired amount of left-handed rotation of the beam of light so as precisely to compensate for and thus measure the right-handed rotation of the sugar solution through which the light has previously passed. Kerr's compensator, which was used by him in his observations on the reflection of plane-polarized light from a magnetic pole, consists of a strip of glass which, when stretched, becomes doubly refracting. When interposed in the path of a ray of light elliptically polarized by reflection from the magnet, it could be stretched until the difference of phase of that ray was compensated or reduced to zero, and in this way the character of the polarized light produced by such reflection could be determined.

**Compensatory hypertrophy**. See *hypertrophy*.

**compete**, *v. i.*—2. In *polit. econ.*, to engage in rivalry in the sale or purchase of a commodity or service; also, figuratively, of a commodity or service, to be open to choice as against some other commodity or service. Thus iron is said to compete with stone in the construction of buildings; water routes compete with railways in the handling of traffic.

**competence, competency**, *n.* 5. In *phys. geog.*, the ability of a stream to transport the amount of land waste that is brought into it.

**competent**, *a.* 5. In *phys. geog.*, of a stream, capable of transporting fragments of a given size.—6. In *geol.*, having sufficient firmness and strength to transmit pressure to other strata or to lift an overlying burden, as a rock or stratum.

**competition**, *n.* 4. In *polit. econ.*, rivalry in the purchase or sale of a commodity or service: as, the competition of wage-earners lowers



## competition

wages: British merchants have to meet German competition.—**Competition price.** See *\*competitive price*.—**Competition rent,** rent determined by active competition on the part of landlords and tenants, as opposed to customary rent and monopoly rent.—**Potential competition,** a condition of things which would amount to actual competition were a particular change, such as a rise in price, to take place.

**Competitive price,** the price determined by active competition on the part of both buyers and sellers, as opposed to monopoly price and customary price.

**compilatory** (kom-pi'la-tō-ri), *a.* Of or belonging to a compiler or compiler; connected with, or incident to, compilation; as, *compilatory judgment; compilatory labors.*

**compile, v. t.** 6. To score, earn, 'pile up' (usually of a large number of runs). [Cricket slang.]

**compital** (kom-pi'tal), *a.* [L. *compitalis*, < *compitum*, *competum*, a place where several ways meet, the cross-ways, < *competere*, come together, meet: see *complete*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, belonging to the cross-ways. The *lares compitales* were domestic deities whose shrines stood on the street-corners.

2. In *bot.*: (a) Intersecting and crossing at various angles: said of the veins of leaves. (b) Situated at the point of junction of two veins; said of the sori of ferns.

**complaisance, n.**—Operation of complaisance, in *surv.*, an operation which is not urgently demanded to save life, and which therefore may be delayed until all the conditions are most favorable.

**complanation, n.** 2. A flattening or flattening out: as, a crater of *complanation*. *Dana.*

**complement, n.** 8. In *physiol. chem.*, same as *\*alexin*. See the extract.

Two principles are concerned in lysis. These principles are different in origin. One—that which is stable—is the product of immunization, and, on account of certain combining properties possessed by it, they call it the 'intermediary body.' The other is normally present in the body juices, but is easily destroyed by heat and tends to disappear spontaneously when the fluids are removed from the body. This latter principle, on account of the complementary nature of its action, they (Ehrlich and Morgenroth) propose to call the *complement*. . . . This body is called 'alexin' by Bordet, and probably agrees in part with the body of the same name described by Buchner. Metchnikoff calls it 'cytase.' *Jour. Exper. Med.*, VI, 282.

**Complement of the humidity.** See *\*humidity*.—**Deviation of the complement.** In the simultaneous presence of receptors, complements, and an excess of amboceptors the complements may be largely taken up by the amboceptors and prevented from acting upon the receptors.—**Phonetic complement.** See the extract.

The Assyrian scribes usually attached one or more phonetic characters to the ideographs they employed, in order to indicate their pronunciation in a given passage; but these *phonetic complements*, as they are termed, were frequently omitted in the case of well-known proper names, such as those of the native kings and deities.

*A. H. Sayce, Anc. Monuments*, p. 19.

**complementarism** (kom-plē-men'ta-rizm), *n.* The state or property of being complementary or antagonistic. *E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol.*, I, ii, 15.

**Complementary air.** See *\*air*.—**Complementary male,** in certain cirripeds and myzostomidan worms, a dwarf male that lives as a parasite upon the ordinary hermaphrodite individuals which appear to be unable to fertilize themselves.—**Complementary rocks,** a name suggested by Brögger (1894) for igneous rocks, found associated together in one locality, whose compositions are such that when they are combined they represent the magma from which they are supposed to have originated by processes of differentiation. Thus pyroxenite and anorthosite are complementary rocks whose combination is equivalent to gabbro.

**complementative** (kom-plē-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [complement, *v.*, + *-ative*.] In *philol.*, serving to complement a notion or its expression: applied to certain verb forms in some agglutinative languages.

The highly agglutinating character of this language [the *Kuki-Lushai* of North Kachar Hills and parts of Nagaland] is evident from the numerous conjugations given by Mr. Soppit, for some of which he has no names, but which may be called Acceleratives, Retardatives, Complementatives, and so on. *Keane, Man Past and Present*, p. 185.

**complementoid** (kom-plē-men'toid), *n.* [complement + *-oid*.] In *physiol. chem.*, a complement (see *\*complement*, 8) which has lost its zymotoxic group, but retains the haptophoric group for the amboceptor.

**complementophile** (kom-plē-men'tō-fil), *a.* [complement + Gr. *φίλει*, love.] In *physiol. chem.*, having affinity for the complement (see *\*complement*, 8); noting that group of an amboceptor which unites with the complement.

If the two components are present in corresponding quantities the amboceptor will unite with the bacterium by its haptophore group, the complement will then fit into the complementophile group of the amboceptor and the bacterium will be destroyed.

*Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 943.

**complementophilic** (kom-plē-men'tō-fil'ik), *a.* Same as *\*complementophile*.

**Complete hernia, etc.** See *\*hernia, etc.*—**Complete perspectives.** In *geom.*, two figures such that to every point of one corresponds a point of the other, to every straight of the one a straight of the other, to every join of the one the join of the corresponding points of the other, and to every cross of the one the cross of the corresponding straight of the other.—**Complete reaction,** in *psychophysics*, the sensorial form of the simple reaction, in which the reactor's attention is directed upon the stimulus, and not upon the movement of response. *E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol.*, I, 1, 123.

**completion, n.**—Equivalent by completion. See *\*equivalent*.

**complex, n.**—Cell complex, a mass of closely united or intertwined cells, as in the case of certain fungi.—**Cosingular complexes,** such complexes as have the same singular surface.—**Fundamental complex.** Same as *\*basepoint complex*.—**Line-complex,** the assemblage of straight lines which satisfy one given condition, that is, of lines whose coordinates satisfy one equation of given form. Since a line has four coordinates, the lines of a line-complex are triply infinite, or  $\infty^3$ , in number.—**Pallial complex,** the mass of organs, including the gills, osphradia, nephric and genital ducts, which lie near one another in the mantle-chamber of gastropod mollusks and may be considered as an anatomical unit.—**Quadratic complex,** a complex in which the equation of the line-complex is of the second degree in the coordinates. The quadratic complex involves 19 constants.—**Tetrahedral complex,** the quadratic complex composed of the lines which meet the faces of a given tetrahedron in four points whose double ratio or cross ratio is constant. A tetrahedral complex is determined by its fundamental tetrahedron and by one of its lines or by the cross ratio of the complex. Since the fundamental tetrahedron may be chosen in  $\infty^{12}$  ways, there are  $\infty^{13}$  tetrahedral complexes.

**complex** (kom'pleks), *v. t.* [complex, *a.*] To combine intricately; involve; mix up.

Murdered thus  
Mutations vestium, in disguise,  
Whereby mere murder got complexed with wile.  
*Browning, Ring and Book*, viii, 1319.

**complexion, n.** 5. In *psychol.*, a term proposed for a certain type of mental connection or association. See the extract.

The melody, e. g., is a *complexion*. It contains both the consolidating contents, the various notes played or sung, the members of the *complexion*; and the consolidated contents, i. e., the new factor that emerges when the notes are taken together, the unifying factor in the *complexion*, the 'taken-togetherness' itself, the unity of the new fund that cancels the old debts.

*I. M. Bentley, in Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII, 280.

**complication, n.** 6. In *psychol.*, the simultaneous association of perceptions or ideas of different senses.

These connections of ideas of disparate senses which are referred to the same objects, and so belong closely together, we may term with Herbart *complications*.  
*W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 285.

Let us call the reproducing presentation *A*, and that with which it has been associated *B*; the reproduced presentation may be denoted by *b*. . . . When *b* is an integral part of *A* and incapable of independent existence, the process is called *complication*, because the result is merely a change in the constitution of *A*, and for the most part an increase in its complexity.

*G. F. Stout, Manual of Psychol.*, p. 90.

**Complication pendulum,** in *exper. psychol.*, an instrument for presenting a series of visual stimuli any term of which may be accompanied by some disparate stimulus (sound, pressure, electric shock). The primary visual series is given with the movement of a clock-hand over the divisions of a dial; the complicating stimulus is thrown in, at the required moment, by a gear attached to the pendulum of the clock-work. The instrument was devised by Wundt for the study of attention: although the selected visual impression and its complicating sound, etc., are objectively coincident, they are not necessarily 'apprehended' as coincident; there may be a 'temporal displacement' of the two simultaneous impressions, according to the direction of attention. Recently the complication pendulum has been replaced by the *complication clock*: the difference between the two instruments is that the hand of the clock moves uniformly round its dial, whereas the pointer of the older apparatus repeats the acceleration of the pendulum movements.

**complt.** An abbreviation of *complainsant*.

**Component society.** See *\*society*.

**comport<sup>2</sup>** (kom'pōrt), *n.* A perverted form in trade catalogues, etc., of *compote*, 2.

**composimeter** (kom-pō-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *composi(tion)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A device used in connection with gas-engines for indicating the calorific value of the gas employed in the engine.

**composit, a.** A simplified spelling of *composite*.

**composite bow, dike, forest,** etc. See *\*bow<sup>2</sup>*, etc.

**compositeness** (kom-pōz'it, kom'pō-zit-nes), *n.* Composite structure or make-up; composite character or quality.

From an early date the compositeness of this work [Book of Enoch] was recognized. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV, 490.

**composition, n.** 12. In *chem.*, the kind and relative amounts of the components of a compound; commonly, the kind and relative weights of the elements, or the kind and number of the atoms, which make up the compound. The gravimetric composition states the relative weights

## compression

of the components; the volumetric composition their relative volumes; the centesimal or percentage composition their percentages; and the atomic composition or the molecular composition, the kind and number of the atoms which make up their molecules. For example, the gravimetric composition of water is 1 part by weight of hydrogen and 7.94 parts by weight of oxygen; the centesimal composition is 11.19 per cent. of hydrogen and 88.81 per cent. of oxygen; the volumetric composition is 1 volume of oxygen and 2.027 volumes of hydrogen; the atomic or molecular composition is 1 atom of oxygen and 2 atoms of hydrogen. The composition belonging to the critical temperature is a critical composition and a solution of such composition a critical solution.—**Critical composition of solution.** See *\*solution*.—**Demotic, social composition.** See *\*demotic*, *\*social*.

**Compositors' cramp,** an occupation neurosis, analogous to writers' cramp, which affects the muscles of the forearm and hand in type-setters.

**compost<sup>1</sup>, n.** 3. A compost is any mixture of a not easily decomposable substance containing plant-food, with more putrescible substances or with chemicals to secure decomposition and render available the fertilizing constituents of the whole. The typical compost is a combination of peat with dung, fish, or the like, moisture being supplied if wanting. The nitrogen of the latter substances is absorbed and conserved while the organization of the woody matter is broken down and its content of plant-food released. Straw, dead leaves, and any kind of litter may be used in the place of peat. Another class of composts are made by the combination with peat of alkaline substances, particularly lime, with or without salt, also wood ashes, peat ashes, or gas-lime. Composts are also made of bones with lime and wood ashes.—**Compost heap,** a compact pile of the materials of a compost, at first in layers. The material is usually turned over with a fork several times to assist decomposition. A trench or pit is employed in the reduction of bones.

**compost<sup>1</sup>, v. t.** 3. To form or convert into compost. See *\*compost<sup>1</sup>, n.*, 3.

**compost<sup>2</sup>, n.** [OF. *compost*, an erroneous form of *comput*, < L. *computus* < L. *computare*, compute: see *compute, v.* and *n.*] A computation or calendar of astronomical and ecclesiastical data. *N. E. D.*

**composting** (kom'pōst-ing), *n.* [compost *v.* + *-ing*.] The operation of making a compost or of making into a compost with the proper substance.

Thorough composting with lime is a remedy for these conditions [that is, the injurious action of muck].  
*Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 170.

**compound<sup>1</sup>, v. t.** 9. To make (a steam-engine) operate on the compound principle, whereby the steam expands first in a small cylinder and does work in propelling the piston, and thence exhausts into a larger low-pressure cylinder, where it expands still further until released at the exhaust when the traverse is completed.

The era of *compounding*, as applied to locomotives, was inaugurated by Mr. A. Mallet in 1876 in France, followed by Mr. A. von Horries in Germany, Mr. T. W. Woodell and Mr. F. W. Webb in England, and Mr. S. M. Vauclain in America, all about the year 1889.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII, 152.

**compound<sup>1</sup>, I. a.**—**Compound arch, balance-rudder.** See *\*arch<sup>1</sup>*, *\*balance-rudder*.—**Compound crystal,** a twin crystal. See *\*twin<sup>1</sup>* II, 3.—**Compound dike.** Same as *composite dike*.—**Compound evolution, flexure,** etc. See *\*revolution*, *\*flexure*, etc.

II. *n.*—**Coopulated compound<sup>1</sup>** in *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of two other compounds and exhibiting to some extent the chemical character of the one modified by that of the other. Originally the term, which is now out of use, was applied to compounds of organic with inorganic substances. Also called *conjugated compound*.—**Cyclic compounds.** See *\*cyclic*.—**Lard compound,** trade name for an imitation of hog's lard, made from the stearin left in the production of oleo-margarin, refined cotton-seed oil, and, usually, some actual lard. Also known as *compound lard*.—**Psychical compound.** See *\*psychical*.

**comprehensive, a.** 4. In *logic*, intensive; relating to logical comprehension.

It is an axiom in logic that the more extensive any general term is, it is the less *comprehensive*. *Reid.*

5. In *biol.*, of a general or synthetic type of structure. See *\*synthetic*, 3.—**Comprehensive type, in paleon.** any ancient organism possessed of characters which in geologically later periods have become distributed among different and more highly specialized groups. The comprehensive type always precedes the specialized type in time, and the sum of its characters, once broken up, is never recombined at a later date. Also called *generalized type*.

**compress, n.** 4. An establishment in which cotton-bales are compressed for transportation. [U. S.]

**Compressed-air motor.** Same as *air-motor* (which see, under *motor*).

**compressibility, n.**—**Adiabatic coefficient of compressibility.** See *\*coefficient*.—**Isothermal coefficient of compressibility.** See *\*coefficient*.

**compressing-bottle** (kom-pres'ing-bot'l), *n.* A stout glass vessel for the digestion of substances under pressure.

**compression, n.**—**Center of compression.** See *\*center*.—**Compression atrophy, beam,** etc. See *\*atrophy*, etc.—**Compression by stages,** a process of compression in which a gas is introduced successively

## compression

into a series of cylinders which decrease in size as the pressure increases. A compressor or pump with four such cylinders, for example, is called a four-stage compressor. — **Compression myelitis.** See *myelitis*. — **Compression of the brain,** intracranial pressure caused by an effusion of blood, a tumor, depressed fracture of the skull, etc. The usual symptom is coma, but there may be convulsions. — **Compression of the poles,** of the earth or other planet, its oblateness, that is, the ratio of the difference between its equatorial and polar diameters to the equatorial diameter. — **Isothermal compression,** compression of a fluid, or other body, under conditions involving no change of temperature.

**compressional** (kəm-presh'ŏn-əl), *a.* [*compression* + *-al*]. Of or pertaining to compression, that is, to the strain due to a stress, such as hydrostatic pressure, which tends to produce diminution of volume without shearing. See *elasticity*. — **Compressional energy,** energy stored in an elastic medium as the result of work done in compressing it. — **Compressional strain,** a strain in an elastic body resulting from and corresponding to compressional stress. — **Compressional strength,** that property of an elastic body by which it resists compression. Compressional strength is denoted by the bulk modulus in cases in which the stresses tend to reduction of volume, and by the stretch modulus when the stress is longitudinal. — **Compressional stress,** stress which tends to reduce the length, breadth, thickness, or volume of a body. — **Compressional wave.** See *wave*.

**compression-chamber** (kəm-presh'ŏn-chām'bér), *n.* A space or compartment the volume of which can be reduced, usually by the pushing in of a piston or plunger, for the purpose of compressing the contents; a compressing-cylinder.

**compression-coupling** (kəm-presh'ŏn-kup'ling), *n.* A form of shaft-coupling for uniting lengths of driving-shaft end to end, in which the two ends each have a split cone keyed on. These two cones are drawn in and compressed by bolts against two complementary female cone surfaces inside a cylindrical casing which receives both of the split cones. The coupling shows no bolts, and can be used to carry a driving-belt.

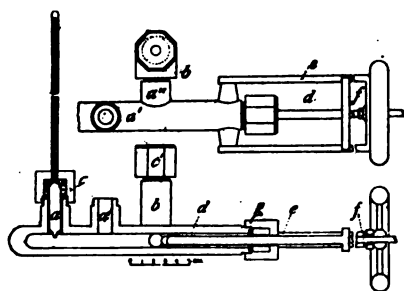
**compression-curve** (kəm-presh'ŏn-kèrv), *n.* That curve or part of an indicator-diagram from an engine which shows the pressures in the cylinder on that part of the return stroke which takes place after the exhaust-port has closed.

**compression-cylinder** (kəm-presh'ŏn-sil'inder), *n.* 1. Same as *air-compressor*, *n.* — 2. A form of cylinder in which air is retained under pressure to act as a pneumatic spring under shock or impact, as in the recoil of gun-carriages.

**compression-engine** (kəm-presh'ŏn-en'jin), *n.* A gas-engine in which the mixed charge is subjected to compression before being ignited. The advantage of employing compression is that the pressure resulting from the explosion of the charge is very much higher than at atmospheric pressure. For this reason the economy and efficiency of the engine are increased.

**compression-faucet** (kəm-presh'ŏn-fā'set), *n.* A faucet in which the valve is closed by pressure only.

**compression-machine** (kəm-presh'ŏn-mā'shēn'), *n.* 1. An air-compressor; a machine for compressing any substance. — 2. A testing-



Compression-machine.  
(From Travers's "Study of Gases.")

machine for finding the compressive strength of materials. — 3. A machine for determining the physical constants of gases, as vapor pressure, critical temperature, etc. It consists of a wrought-iron barrel to hold mercury, into which compression-tubes for gases, and manometers are inserted at *a*, *a'*, and *a''*. The caps as at *a*, and *a'*, the latter attached to the off-set *b*, serve to keep the manometers in place. Pressure is exerted on the gases when by turning the screw *f*, held by the guide-bars *e*, and the cap *g*, the plunger *d* is forced against the mercury in the barrel.

**compression-member** (kəm-presh'ŏn-mēm'bér), *n.* Any part of a structure, as a bridge or a building, in which the stresses due to the loads produce compression.

**compression-pump** (kəm-presh'ŏn-pump), *n.* A pump for the compression of air or other

gas, either as a source of power, for convenience of storage, or for producing liquefaction as in the manufacture of liquid air.

**compression-valve** (kəm-presh'ŏn-valv), *n.* A valve whose opening or release will relieve excessive compression behind it: used in internal combustion motors to relieve an inconvenient compression when such motors are to be started by hand. Often called *relief-valve*.

**compressorium**, *n.* 2. Same as *compressor*, (*a*).

**compromission** (kəm-prō-mish'ŏn), *n.* [*LL. See compromise*]. Compromise: used now only in the following phrase. — **Election by compromission,** election to an office by a committee to whom power to elect has been delegated.

**comptograph** (komp'tō-grāf), *n.* [Badly formed from *L. comp(ut)are*, count, + *Gr. γράφειν*, write.] A key-actuated machine which prints or lists successive numerical items on paper, adds the items, and, at the will of the operator, records their sum.

**comptometer** (komp-tom'ē-tēr), *n.* [Badly formed from *L. comp(ut)are*, count, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] A key-actuated machine for performing addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. It has nine keys and one lever for each column of figures; the keys actuate the levers, and the levers figure-wheels which indicate results. *Engin. Mag.*, July, 1904, p. 612.

**Compulsive insanity.** See *insanity*.

**Compulsory idea,** an imperative concept, or obsession, which completely dominates the will.

**compunctions**, *a.* 2. Troubled with a feeling of compunction.

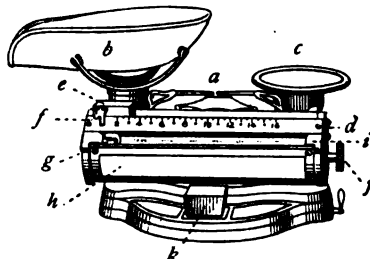
Spears had been deeply *compunctious* for the part he had taken. *Mrs. Oliphant. N. E. D.*

**computant** (kom-pū-tant), *n.* [*L. computans* (-ant), ppr. of *computare*, compute.] A computer; an arithmetician. *Carlyle*, *German Romance*.

**computative** (kəm-pūt'ā-tiv), *a.* [*NL. "computativus"*, < *L. computare*, compute.] Given to computation; calculating. *Ruskin*.

**computing-machine** (kəm-pū'ting-mā'shēn'), *n.* A machine which performs the simpler operations of arithmetic by mechanical means.

**computing-scale** (kəm-pū'ting-skāl'), *n.* A combined weighing and price-calculating ma-



Computing-scale.

*a.* weighing-beam indicator—beam not shown; *b.* tray holding goods to be weighed; *c.* platform for weights; *d.* weight-scale; *e.* sliding-weight; *f.* pointer indicating weight on scale; *g.* pointer indicating price at that weight; *A.* casing inclosing computing mechanism; *h.* price scale; *j.* operating-handle controlling computing mechanism; *k.* extra weight.

chine. It consists essentially of a beam, spring, or platform weighing-scale, and a mechanical computing-machine affixed to the weighing-scale. The computing mechanism may be of any form and be joined to any type of weighing-machine, the essential feature being that the method of indicating the weight shall be so applied that it also indicates the selling price of the article weighed. In the illustration a simple form of beam-scale is shown, the sliding-weight, resting on the graduated scale, appearing at the left. Beneath the scale-beam is shown the cylindrical casing inclosing the price-calculating mechanism. This consists essentially of a revolving cylinder, marked in figures representing cents, arranged in parallel horizontal lines and operated by the nurl screw at the right. On turning the screw the cylinder is revolved until the line of figures calculated for any particular price is brought into view in front. On weighing any article in the scale the weight is moved until the beam balances, when a pointer on the lower side of the weight indicates the computed price in cents on the computing-cylinder.

**compy.** An abbreviation of *company*.

**comr.** An abbreviation of *commissioner*.

**Comrade palmer-worm.** See *palmer-worm*.

**com-sergt.** An abbreviation of *commissary-sergeant*.

**Comstock lode.** See *lode*.

**Com. Ver.** An abbreviation of *Common Version* (of the Bible).

**con<sup>6</sup>** (kon), *a.* Short for 'confidence': as a *con* man; and a *con* game. See *confidence man*, *confidence game* (under *confidence*).

**Con.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *Consul*; (*b*) [*L. c.*] of *conclusion*.

## concept-idea

**conacaste** (kō-nā-kās'tā), *n.* [Guatemalan.] The eardrop-tree, *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*, or its fruits. The latter are sometimes used for tanning, like divi-divi.

**con agilitā** (kon ā-jē-lē-tā'). [It.] In *music*, with agility or nimbleness: used especially of the vocal execution of rapid runs or figures.

**con anima** (kon ā-ni-mā). [It.] In *music*, with animation.

**Conant dollar.** See *dollar*.

**conarite**, *n.* See *connarite*.

**conation**, *n.* 3. In *sociol.*, social effort, especially that put forth by a community to transform its environment. *L. F. Ward*, *Pure Sociol.*, p. 247.

**concameration**, *n.* 4. In *anat.*, an arrangement in the form of connecting cavities or hollow cells.—5. The vault or sphere of the heavens; one of the celestial 'spheres' of older astronomy. *N. E. D.*

**concassation** (kon-kā-sā'shŏn), *n.* [*NL. "concassatio(n-)"*, for, *\*conquassatio(n-)*, < *\*conquassare*, < *L. con-*, together, + *quassare*, crush: see *quash*]. The reduction of roots or woods to small fragments, that their active principles may be more easily extracted by solvents.

**concatenation**, *n.* 3. The association of a number of nerve-cells in a series to form a nerve or nerve-tract.—4. In *elect.*, same as *cascade connection*, (*b*).

**concave**, *n.* 4. The vault or arch of heaven: as, "the blue *concave*."—5. A playing card so trimmed that it can be separated from others according to the purpose for which the pack was prepared.

**conceiv**, *v. t. and i.* A simplified spelling of *conceive*.

**concelebrate**, *v. II. intrans.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, to repeat, as a newly ordained priest, the words of the mass along with the ordaining bishop, who celebrates.

**concelebration** (kon-sel-ē-brā'shŏn), *n.* The act, of a newly ordained priest, of repeating the words of the mass along with the ordaining bishop, who celebrates.

**concento** (kon-chen'tō), *n.* [It., < *L. concentus*, harmony: see *concentus*]. Harmony; in *music*, indicating the simultaneous sounding of the tones of a chord: opposed to *arpeggio*.

**concentration**, *n.* (*c*) Concentration may be: (1) The reduction of volume by the process of concentrating, as by the evaporation of water from a solution, or the removal of gangue from an ore. (2) The strength of a solution as increased by concentrating it and as depending on the amount of some dissolved substance contained in a given volume of the solution. (3) The strength of a solution as depending on the amount of some substance dissolved in a given amount of the solution, simply, and without reference to any process of concentrating it: it may be measured in percentage, or by specific gravity of the solution. (4) The number of gram-atoms or gram-equivalents or gram-molecules of the dissolved substance, as the case may be, which are contained in unit volume of the solution. The unit volume is commonly the liter, but sometimes the cubic centimeter. A solution containing one gram-molecule, etc., in the liter is called a *normal solution*; and one containing one tenth of a gram-molecule, etc., in the liter is called a *decinormal solution*, often written 0.1 normal, or  $\frac{1}{10}$  solution. (5) The number of gram-atoms, gram-equivalents, etc., contained in the unit volume, although not in solution, as in case of gases or vapors. (*g*) In *Herbart's* pedagogic system, same as *absorption*. 2.—**Concentration camp, deposit.** See *camp*, *deposit*. — **Ionic concentration**, in *phys. chem.*, the number of gram-atoms or gram-equivalents of an ion which are contained in the unit volume of a solution. — **Molecular concentration**, in *phys. chem.*, the ratio of the number of molecules of a dissolved substance which are contained in a given volume to the number of molecules of the solvent contained in the same volume.

**concentrator**, *n.* 4. An apparatus wherein solutions or other products of manufacture are concentrated. — **Belt-concentrators**, a class of concentrating-machines in which the work is done on the surface of an inclined endless belt, usually of rubber, over which the pulp flows. The heavier minerals are retarded by friction, while the lighter ones move more rapidly. The separation is aided by mechanical jarring or shaking of the frame which carries the belt. Also called *belt-table*. — **Centrifugal concentrator**, a machine for separating minerals by centrifugal force. In one form the ore particles are thrown from a rapidly revolving disk outward into a series of concentric troughs, the denser grains being thrown farther than the lighter grains of gangue.

**concept**, *n.*—**Classic concept**, the governing idea of a system of classification or of any part of such a system.

**conceptacle**, *n.*—**Neutral, sterile, or vegetative conceptacle.** Same as *cryptostoma*.

**concept-feeling** (kon'sept-fē'ling), *n.* In *psychol.*, a characteristic feeling which accompanies the consciousness of vicarious or symbolic value attaching to the concept-idea. Also called *conceptual feeling*.

**concept-idea** (kon'sept-i-dē'ā), *n.* In *psychol.*, an idea which is recognized as having only a

## concept-idea

vicarious or symbolic value; an idea which serves as the vehicle of the logical concept. Also called *conceptual idea*.

They serve to invest the *concept-idea* with the consciousness of its vicarious significance, and with the resultant concept-feeling.

W. Wundt (trans.), *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 310.

**conceptionist**, *n.* A member of the Roman Catholic religious order of the Sisters of the Conception of Our Lady, founded in Portugal by Beatrix de Sylva in 1484.

**Conceptual time**. See *\*time*<sup>1</sup>.

**conceptually** (kən-sep'tū-āl-i), *adv.* As a mental conception.

A substance is neither actually nor conceptually the sum of its radicals. *Nature*, Sept. 18, 1922, p. 501.

**concert**, *n.*—The European concert, the great powers of Europe when acting together diplomatically. See *the powers*, under *power*<sup>1</sup>.

**concertante**, *a.*, (*b*) An old term used to designate orchestral parts or instruments that were employed throughout a piece: opposed to *ripieno* parts, which were used only at intervals for fuller effect.

**concert-hall** (kən'sért-hál), *n.* A hall in which concerts, chiefly, are given.

**concertinist** (kən-sér-tis'tik), *n.* [*concertina* + *-ist*.] One who plays upon a concertina.

**concertino**, *n.*, *pl.* *n.* 2. In a *\*concerto grosso* (which see), the group of solo instruments taken collectively.

**concertist** (kən'sér-tist), *n.* [*concert* + *-ist*.] A performer in a concert. [*Colloq.*]

**concertistic** (kən-sér-tis'tik), *a.* In *music*, pertaining to or after the manner of a concert: usually in distinction from *ecclesiastical* or *operatic*. [*Rare*.]

**concertize** (kən'sér-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concertized*, ppr. *concertizing*. [*concert* + *-ize*.] To give or perform in a concert. [*Colloq.*]

**concerto**, *n.*—*Concerto grosso* 'great concerto,' a concerto in which a group of solo instruments occupies the principal place.

**concession**, *n.* 4. In China, Korea, and other countries where extraterritoriality prevails, a tract of land at or near a sea- or river-port, set apart for the use of the citizens and subjects of the treaty-nations when that port is opened by treaty to foreign residence and trade: as, the French and British *concessions* at Shanghai; the British *concession* at Han-kau; the Foreign *Concession* at Tientsin, etc. Here foreigners may lease land and erect such dwellings and other buildings as are required in their business, and in most instances the right of municipal self-government has been acquired by agreement with the sovereign power.

**concessionaire** (kən-sesh-ən-ār'), *n.* [*F.*] A concessioner or concessionary.

The rules to which exhibitors, *concessionaires*, and state and foreign governments must conform in the erection and maintenance of structures on the St. Louis Exposition grounds have received the final approval of all authorities concerned.

*Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 148.

**conch**, *n.* 8. In the cephalopod mollusks, the postembryonic shell: contrasted with *protoconch* or *embryonal shell*, and with *shell*, a term which loosely covers the entire external skeleton.—9. (*a*) The whelk, *Fulgur carica*; (*b*) the helmet-shell, *Cassia*.—10. In *Rom. antiq.*, the name for various small vessels used for oil, salt, etc.

**conch**<sup>2</sup> (kongk), *n.* Same as *\*conk*<sup>2</sup>.

**conch**, *conchol*. Abbreviations of *conchology*.

**concha**, *n.* 4. Same as *\*conch*, 10.

The admirable figure of Marforius, casting water into a most ample concha. Evelyn. *N. E. D.*

5. The thin, translucent shell of a bivalve mollusk, sometimes used for window-panes in the East Indies.

**conchal** (kong'kal), *a.* [*concha* + *-al*.] Relating to or resembling a concha.

**Conchidium** (kon-kid'i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* κόχνη, a shell, + *-idium*, dim.] A genus of extinct brachiopods of the family *Pentameridae*, having in the ventral valve a spondylium supported by a median septum and two vertical septa in the dorsal valve. The shells are strongly ribbed on the exterior. The genus is widely distributed in Silurian and Devonian rocks.

**conchifragous** (kon-kif'ra-gus), *a.* [*Gr.* κόχνη, a shell, + *L.* *fragus*, < *frangere*, break.] Shell-breaking: said of the jaws of animals adapted for feeding on shellfish.

*Cranium*.—Agreeing in most characters with the existing *Chelonina*, but specialized for a *conchifragous* habit; short, very broad, with external nares directed as much upward as forward.

*Amer. Jour. of Sci.*, Sept., 1904, p. 192.

**conchite**, *n.* 2. A form of calcium carbonate, forming a considerable part of the calcareous

secretions of molluscan shells and supposed to have specific characters. It is probably only a form of aragonite.

**conchitis** (kong-ki'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *concha* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the external ear.

**conchoid**, *n.*—*Spherical conchoid*, a curve like a conchoid, but on a sphere.

**conchoidal**, *a.* 2. In *math.*, pertaining or relating to the conchoid: as, Holm's *conchoidal* screw.

**conchoidally** (kong-koi'dal-i), *adv.* In a conchoidal curve.

The sandstone of this formation has the peculiarity of fracturing *conchoidally*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, LIV. 64.

**conchologize** (kong-kol'ō-jiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conchologized*, ppr. *conchologizing*. [*conchology* + *-ize*.] To collect or study shells. [*Kingsey*.]

**conchorhynchus** (kong-kō ring'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* κόχνη, a shell, + ῥίγχις, a snout.] One of the names which were applied to the horny jaws of the fossil cephalopod *Temnocheilus bidorsatus*, of the Triassic rocks, before it was known to what shell they appertained.

**conchotome** (kong-kō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr.* κόχνη, shell, + *-tome*, < *ταμίω*, cut.] An instrument for dividing one of the turbinals in the nose.

**conchula** (kong-kū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *conchulae* (-lē). [*NL.*, dim. of *L.* *concha*, a shell.] The thickened, lobed extremity of the siphonoglyph in *Siphonactinidae*.

**conchyliiferous** (kong-ki-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*Gr.* κόχνη, a shell, + *L.* *ferre*, bear.] Same as *conchiferous*.

**concia**. An abbreviation of the Latin *concisus*, cut.

**conclusiuncle** (kən-kli'si-ung-kūl), *n.* [*L.* *conclusiuncula*, dim. of *conclusio*(*n*-), conclusion.] A trifling conclusion: one of the stock sophisms of traditional logic.

**concomitant**, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, running side by side, as bundles which are not separated by other bundles.

**concordance**, *n.* 4. In *music*, concord or consonance in the technical sense of these words: opposed to *dissonance* or *discord*.

**Concord axle, buggy, coach, hame**. See *\*axle*, etc.

**conrescence**, *n.* 5. In *embryol.*, the formation of the body of the vertebrate embryo by the growing together of the lips of the blastopore.

**conrescent** (kən-kres'ent), *a.* [*L.* *conrescens* (-ent-), ppr. of *conrescere*, grow together: see *conresce*.] Growing together; coherent.

A single male flower consists of an axis enclosed at the base by an inconspicuous perianth formed of two *conrescent* leaves and terminating in two, or as many as eight, shortly stalked or sessile anthers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 191.

**concrete**, *I. a.* 5. In *bot.*, growing together.

**II. n.**—*Adobe concrete*. See *\*adobe*.—*Armored concrete*. Same as *reinforced concrete*.—*Reinforced concrete*, any form of concrete construction in which the concrete is reinforced by the use of steel or iron bars, rails, rods, wires, netting, etc., bedded in it, to give it additional strength and solidity. In the most important form, called *steel concrete*, the concrete is reinforced by corrugated bars of steel or expanded metal. It is used in erecting bridges, culverts, sewers, fire-proof floors and roofs, footings, and walls or foundations. The steel is disposed in the mass of the concrete to resist the various strains to which the structure may be subjected. Thin floors, walls, and roofs are reinforced by sheets of expanded metal; foundations, bridges, arches, sewers, etc., are strengthened by bars of steel having right-angled corrugations.

**concrete**, *v. t.* 3. To treat or lay with concrete: as, to *concrete* the foundations of a building; to *concrete* a cellar floor, or a sidewalk.

**concrete-mixer** (kən'krēt-mik'sér), *n.* A machine for mixing cement, sand, crushed or broken stone, and water in varying proportions for making concrete. The most common type is a rotary cylinder operated by a small portable engine or motor, and arranged with suitable inlets for the water and other materials, and for stirring and mixing them, etc.

**concretion**, *n.* 5. In old *chem.*, reduction of a liquid to a solid, commonly by partial evaporation.

**Concretionary granite**. See *\*granite*.

**concretize** (kən-kre'tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concretized*, ppr. *concretizing*. [*concrete* + *-ize*.] To make specific; give definiteness to.

The method of resolving bodies into particles I call analysis, and the proof of analysis is synthesis. I use the term analysis with a specific meaning, to distinguish it from abstraction. The proof of abstraction is *concretizing*. J. W. Powell, in *Amer. Anthropol.*, July-Sept., 1901, p. 409.

**concur**, *v. i.* 6. (*a*) In *law*, to assert, with other claimants, a claim against the estate of

## condidit

an insolvent. (*b*) In *Eng. law*, to unite in two or more persons the title to a single estate.

**concur** (kən-kér'), *n.* [*concur*, *v.*] In *mod. geom.*, the straight determined by two coplanar flat pencils.

**concurrence**, *n.* 5. In *math.*, the meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.—6. In *mod. geom.*, the meeting-point or intersection-point of three or more lines.—7. In French law, equality of rights of several parties in the same subject-matter or thing.

**concurrency**, *n.* 2. In *logic*, a relation in which no individual object stands to any other than itself, such as 'being at once black and also —.'

**concusconine** (kən-kus'kō-nin), *n.* [*con-* + *cusconine*.] A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>4</sub> N<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O found in the bark of *Remijia purdieana*. The hydrate melts at 144° C., the anhydrous alkaloid at 208° C.

**concussion-bellows** (kən-kush'ən-bel'ōz), *n.* Same as *winker*, 6.

**concussion-table** (kən-kush'ən-tā'bl), *n.* A table for sizing and sorting rock or ore by means of a sideways jarring motion which, in combination with the effect of gravity, brings particles of the same size or of the same specific gravity into separate groups and results in a mechanical separation.

**Condemnation money**. See *\*money*.

**condensance** (kən-den'sans), *n.* [*condense* + *-ance*.] In *elec.*, a negative reactance or capacity reactance. See *\*reactance*.

**condensate**, *a.* II. *n.* The substance formed by condensation.

Culture liquids tainted by the filter, the absorbing liquid, and the condensate. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 157.

**condensation**, *n.* 3. In *organic chem.*, the union of two carbon atoms which may be in the same or in different molecules. Thus acetylene, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, condenses to benzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. In recent years the term has been applied to reactions involving the union of a carbon atom to an atom of some other polyvalent element, usually accompanied by the removal of the elements of water. Thus acetaldehyde, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O, and hydroxylamine, NH<sub>2</sub>OH, condense to form acetaldoxime, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NOH, and water, H<sub>2</sub>O.—*Aldol condensation*, *temperature of condensation*, *condensation theory*. See *\*aldol*, *\*temperature*, *\*theory*.

**condensational** (kən-den-sā'shon-əl), *a.* [*condensation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to condensation; having the power to condense or reduce the volume of a substance.

And why may one attribute to ionized air different *condensational* properties, according as positive or as negative ions are in question, without having first established that the corresponding air nuclei do not differ in size sufficiently to account for the *condensational* difference observed. *Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 104.

**Condensational energy, wave**. See *\*energy*, *\*wave*.  
**Condensed numbers**. See *\*number*.—*Extra condensed type*, any face or style of printing-type that is unusually narrow for its height.

This line is in Extra Condensed on 8-point body.

**condenser**, *n.* (*f*) A device for removing from a current of gas such elements as will be caused to fall out from the gas by reducing its temperature. Tar and ammonia are separable in this way.—*Abbé condenser*, a form of achromatic condenser (which see, under *achromatic*).—*Ammonia condenser*. See *\*ammonia*.—*Condenser yarns*; a trade-name applied to cotton yarns spun from roving made on a carding-machine with a condenser apparatus.—*Counter-current condenser*, a jet-condenser in which the direction of the current of air taken away from the condensed water is contrary to the direction of the current of injection-water; consequently the air passes through the injection-water and is thoroughly cooled.—*Reflex condenser*, a condenser so adjusted as to return condensed vapors to the vessel from which they came. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, Jan., 1903, p. 39.

**condensery** (kən-den'sér-i), *n.* [*condense* + *-ery*.] An establishment where condensed milk is prepared.

**condensing-engine** (kən-den'sing-en'jin), *n.* See *\*engine*.

**condiction** (kən-dik'shon), *n.* [*L.* *condictio*(*n*-), < *condicere*, agree, promise, proclaim, reclaim, etc.: see *condition*.] In *Rom. law*, an action of a personal nature, founded upon an obligation to perform a certain and defined service or to give or do a certain thing.

**condictitious** (kən-dik-tish'us), *a.* [*LL.* *condicticius*, < *condictus*, pp. of *condicere*, reclaim: see *\*condiction*.] Of or pertaining to condiction.

**condidit** (kən'di-dit), *n.* [From the principal word in the plea, *L. condidit*, 'he made' (the will), perf. ind. third pers. sing. of *condere*, put together, make, compose, etc.: see *condiment*.] In *eccles. law*, a plea to a libel alleging that the decedent made the will in suit, and that he was of sound mind at the time.

## condition

**condition**, *v. t.* 7. In the tobacco trade, to spray with a 2-per-cent. solution of glycerin. This operation is performed only on chewing, plug, and cigarette tobaccos.

**conditioner** (kon-dish'on-er), *n.* [*condition* + *er*.] In *milling*, a machine for drying damp or musty grain and bringing it into proper condition for use. It consists of a tall tower, the upper part of which is formed of a series of circular blinds and the lower part (one third) of woven-wire netting. Inside the tower, and extending throughout its length, is a pipe or cylinder of perforated sheet-metal. The damp grain is fed into the top of the tower, and falls to the bottom in a cylindrical sheet between the outside blinds and netting and the central perforated metal pipe. In falling, the grain is first exposed to a heavy blast of hot air which passes through the perforations in the central pipe, escaping through the grain and the blinds to the open air. Falling still lower, it meets a blast of cold air, which, passing through the falling grain, escapes through the wire netting. The heating, drying, and cooling leave the grain clean, dry, and in good condition.

**condol** (kon-dol'), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < Tag. *condol*.] A name in the Philippine Islands and Guam of the ash-pumpkin or wax-gourd, *Benincasa hispida*, the fruit of which is used as a vegetable and is preserved as a sweetmeat. See *benincasa*.

**Condolence council**, a tribal council of the Iroquois held after the death of a sachem. During the council the successor of the deceased sachem was installed.

He was engaged on the Grand River reservation in Canada, where he successfully made special effort to obtain the chants and speeches used in the *condolence council* of the league. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 49.

**condonance** (kon-dō'nans), *n.* [*condone* + *-ance*.] Condonation. *Athenæum*.

**Condros psammmites**. See *psammmites*.

**Condrosian** (kon-drō'si-ān), *a. and n.* [L. *Condrosi*, *n. pl.*, name of a people in Belgic Gaul, in the district now called *Condros*.] *I. a.* In *geol.*, a term applied to the uppermost division of the Devonian rocks in Belgium and northern France, being otherwise known as the *Psammmites of Condros* and constituting the upper of two subdivisions which together make the Famennian stage.

*II. n.* The Condrosian division.

**conduct**, *v. t.*—**Conducting cells, sheath**. See *cell*, *sheath*.

**conduct**, *n.* 10<sup>a</sup>. The arrangement and composition of a picture. *Walpole*.

**conductance** (kon-duk'tans), *n.* [*conduct* + *-ance*.] In *elect.*: (a) the conducting power of a given mass of specified material of specified shape and connections. *Standard Elect. Dict.* (b) in alternating-current circuits, the energy component of admittance, defined as the ratio of the energy current divided by the electromotive force. See *admittance*, 6.—**Specific conductance**, in *elect.*, conductivity; the conductance of a portion (of any given material) one centimeter long and one square centimeter in cross-section.

**conducting-bar** (kon-duk'ting-bär), *n.* Same as *comb-bar*.

**conduction**, *n.* 4. In *physiol.*, the transfer of nervous influence along a nerve-fiber or of the contractile force from point to point in muscle-tissue.

Just as in a nerve fiber, when excited by a localized stimulus, the excited state spreads from the excited point to the adjacent unexcited ones, so in muscle the "contraction," when excited at a point, spreads to the adjacent uncontracted parts. Both in muscle and in nerve this spread is termed "conduction." *Eneye Brit.*, XXXI, 738.

**Avalanche conduction**. See *avalanche*.—**Fourier's law of conduction**. See *law*.—**Wernicke's aphasia of conduction**. Same as *word-deafness*.

**Conductive tissue**, in *bot.*, same as *conducting tissue* (which see, under *tissue*).

**conductivity**, *n.* 2. In *physiol.*, the power of a nerve to conduct an impulse.

When a nerve is divided it will lose its motor conductivity only after the lapse of some time. *Lancet*, April 13, 1903, p. 1089.

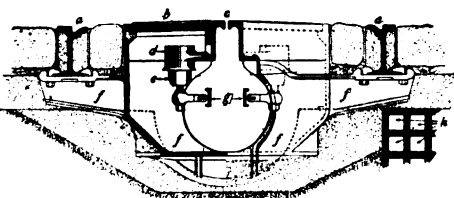
**Conductivity of the atmosphere**. (a) The calorimetric conductivity of the atmosphere expressed in absolute units of heat, or the number of calories conducted through a unit distance and a unit mass of air in a unit of time under the influence of a unit gradient of temperature. This small quantity becomes very important in meteorology, where it is converted into thermometric conductivity. (b) The thermometric conductivity of the atmosphere; the change in temperature of the atmosphere due to its calorimetric conductivity. It is equal to the latter divided by the specific heat of a unit volume, or by the product of the specific heat of a unit mass multiplied by the density of the gas. It is therefore a large quantity in the upper regions of the atmosphere.—**Coefficient of thermometric conductivity**. See *coefficient*.—**Conductivity water**, in *phys. chem.*, water specially purified for use in measuring the electrical conductivity of solutions. Ordinary water is commonly regarded as a fairly good conductor of electricity; even distilled water is far from being a non-conductor; but most of its conducting power depends on the presence of dissolved substances, such as ammonia and carbon dioxide. Water freed as far as possible from these is used in experiments on the con-

ductivity of solutions.—**External conductivity**. See *conductivity*.—**Magnetic conductivity**, the magnetic induction of a circuit divided by the magnetizing force; magnetic permeability or specific permeance; the reciprocal of reluctivity.—**Molecular conductivity**, in *phys. chem.*, the specific electric conductivity of a solution divided by the concentration; the conductivity which would be exhibited by a solution of the specified concentration, and of such volume as to contain one gram-molecule of the dissolved substance when entirely inclosed between large electrodes one centimeter apart.—**Specific conductivity**. Same as *specific conductance*.—**Surface conductivity**, radiating power expressed in terms of the heat emitted per second by a square centimeter of surface when the radiating body has a temperature one degree centigrade above its surroundings. Also called *emissivity*.—**Thermal conductivity**, a physical constant used to express quantitatively the rate of transfer of heat through a medium by conduction. The conductivity, *k*, is the quantity of heat which would pass, in a unit of time, between the opposite faces of a layer of the substance of unit area and unit thickness when the difference of temperature between the faces is one degree. See *conduction* and *conductivity*.—**Thermometric conductivity**. Same as *thermal diffusivity*.

**conductor**, *n.* 9. Specifically, in *elect.*, a substance through which electric currents can flow. Metals are the best conductors; glass, rubber, air, etc., are very poor conductors. The following divisions may be made: (1) Conductors of the first class, or metallic conductors, as the metals, carbon, silicon, etc., which, except that they are heated, are not affected by the current. (2) Conductors of the second class, or electrolytic conductors, as salt solutions, in which the passage of the current is accompanied by chemical action. (3) Pyro-electrolytes, as glass and magnetite, which are non-conductors or poor conductors at ordinary temperatures, but which become good conductors at high temperatures. (4) Gaseous conductors, as gases at low pressures, which carry the current only if the electromotive force is high and which then show luminosity. (5) Arcs, that is, vapors of first-class conductors, which become conducting by the passage of the current.—**Conjugate conductors**, in *elect.*, two conductors which form parts of a divided circuit and are so placed that an electromotive force in the one produces no current in the other.—**Cord conductor**, in *elect.*, a conductor consisting of many fine strands twisted or braided together and covered with flexible insulating material. Cord conductors are used in making switchboard connections and for many other purposes where a flexible conductor is desirable.—**Core conductor**, a form of apparatus used in experiments in electrotonus, in which there is a metal wire, or core, through which the current is conducted.—**Neutral conductor**, in a three-wire or Edison system of low-tension electric distribution, the middle conductor, which has against each of the two outside conductors half the voltage existing between the outside conductors. In a direct-current three-wire distribution the two outside conductors are the *positive* and the *negative* conductors respectively.

**conductor-rail** (kon-duk'tor-räl), *n.* In *electrotechnics*, a metallic rail by means of which the electric current is conveyed to motors of an electric railway.

**conductit**, *n.*—6. Same as *copula*, 9.—**Electric conduit**, a permanent tubular space or system of spaces or ducts designed to receive insulated electric conductors.



Sub-trolley Conduit.

*a*, traffic-rail; *b*, cover-plate; *c*, slot-rail; *d*, holder; *e*, insulator; *f*, yoke; *g*, working conductor; *h*, conduits for cables.

**Sub-trolley conduit**, a sub-surface inclosed space with openings at the top, intended to support and protect the working conductors of a sub-trolley electric railway.

**conduplication**, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *bot.*, a form of estivation in which the sides of an organ are applied to each other by their faces.

**conduragin** (kon-dü-rang'gin), *n.* [*condurango*, var. of *condurango*, + *-in*.] A name given to two glucosides,  $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$  and  $C_{18}H_{28}O_7$ , found in the bark of the South American plant *condurango*, *Marsdenia Condurango*. They are powerful nerve-poisons.

**condylarth** (kon'di-lärth), *n.* A member of the group of extinct mammals termed the *Condylarthra*.

**condylarthran** (kon-di-lär'thran), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Condylarthra*.

*II. n.* A member of the *Condylarthra*.

**condylarthrosis** (kon'di-lär-thrō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *κόνδυλος*, knuckle, + *ἀρθρωσις*, articulation.] In *anat.*, a form of hinge-joint, usually with some lateral movement, in which a condyle of one bone fits into a suitable depression in the opposite bone.

**condyle**, *n.*—**Mandibular condyle**, in *ornith.*, the facet on the distal end of the quadrate for the articulation of the jaw or mandible.—**Pterygoid condyle**, in *ornith.*, the projecting rounded facet on the anterior edge of the quadrate for the articulation of the pterygoid.

**condylion** (kon-dil'i-on), *n.*; *pl.* *condylia* (-i).

## cone-bearing

[NL., < Gr. *κόνδυλιον*, dim. of *κόνδυλος*, socket; see *condyle*.] In *craniom.*, a corner of the condyle of the lower jaw. The lateral and the medial condylia are distinguished.

**Condylloid joint**. Same as *condylarthrosis*.

**condylomatoid** (kon-di-lom'a-toid), *a.* [*condyloma* (-t-) + *-oid*.] Resembling a condyloma. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I, 51.

**condylome** (kon'di-lōm), *n.* Same as *condyloma*.

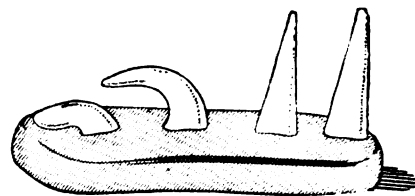
**condylotomy** (kon-di-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κόνδυλος*, knuckle, + *-τομή*, < *τμήν*, cut.] In *surg.*, removal of the whole or of a part of the condyle of a bone.

**cone**, *n.* 2. (i) The conical top of a helmet or of a hat.

He smote him on the helmet's cone, where streamed The horse-hair plume. *Bryant*, tr. of *Iliad*, I. iv. 572.

(j) The crystalline lens of the compound or faceted eye (ommatidium) of an insect.

**Alluvial cone**, in *phys. geog.*, a fan-shaped deposit of detritus formed by a stream at the mouth of a ravine; an alluvial fan.—**Antipodal cone**, in *cytol.*, the cone-shaped bundle of fibers opposite the spindle-fibers in the karyokinetic figure of the dividing-cell.—**Apical cone**, **asymptote cone**. See *apical*, *asymptote*.—**Cone of eruption**, a volcanic cone formed by the accumulation of erupted material, such as dust and ashes.—**Cone of growth**, in *bot.*, the growing point at the apex of a stem, which is conical in shape.—**Cone of light**. Same as *light-spot*.—**Cone of planes**, the planes of correlated straight of two copunctal non-coplanar flat pencils, projective but not perspective.—**Cone of shade or shadow**, in *astron.*, the conical shadow projected into space by a planet.—**Parasitic cone**, a secondary cone formed at a temporary vent; an offshoot from the main volcanic vent.—**Pyrometric cones**. Same as *Seger's cones*.—**Reverse cones**. (a) Cones which when used in pairs have their similar bases together, so that their elements run in opposite directions or make an angle with each other: used in bearings of lathe head-stocks, and in roller-bearings as used in motor-cars. (b) A pair of equal cones with parallel axes, but with the small base of one in line with the large base of the other, at such a distance that an endless belt on their surfaces or an idle transmitting-wheel between them can transmit power from one to the other. In either form the device may be used to transmit a varying velocity ratio by adjusting belt or wheel so that a large circumference of driver is opposite a small circumference of driver, or the reverse.—**Seger's cones**,

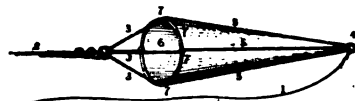


Seger's Fusible Cones.

a series of pyramids or cones of varying fusible composition, each melting at a different temperature, used to determine the several degrees of heat in porcelain-kilns: first devised by Lauth and Vogt at Sévres, and perfected by Seger at the Royal Berlin Porcelain Works. There are 60 in the series. The first indicates a temperature of 590° C. and the last one of 1,890° C. Many of the cones contain alumina and silica in the proportion  $Al_2O_3$  +  $10SiO_2$ . Those melting at high temperatures contain only  $Al_2O_3$  and  $SiO_2$  in varying proportion, while those indicating lower temperatures contain  $K_2O$ ,  $CaO$ ,  $Fe_2O_3$ ,  $Na_2O$  +  $PbO$ , with  $SiO_2$  and  $B_2O_3$ . They are inserted at windowed draft-holes in the kiln, and the degree of heat is determined by their point of fusion.—**Tactile cone**, in some trematoids, one of the conical elevations bearing groups of non-motile sensory cilia.—**Torrenial cone**, a fan-shaped deposit of detritus built on the land by rivers.—**Vertex of a cone**, the apex.—**Visual cone**, in *optics*, the cone of rays whose vertex is at the retina and whose surface is determined by the pupil of the eye or, when looking at a small object, by the boundaries of the object.

**cone**, *v. II. intrans.* To bear cones: said of coniferous trees.

**cone-anchor** (kōn'ang'kqr), *n.* A sea-anchor or drag in the shape of a cornucopia, made of



Cone-anchor.

1, tripping-line; 2, towing-line; 3, four-part bridle; 4, tripping line ring; 5, roping of drag; 6, mouth of drag; 7, iron ring.

an iron ring and of canvas: employed by vessels in heavy weather to keep them headed to the sea and wind, and to prevent them from drifting rapidly to leeward.

M. Heures dropped his *cone-anchor* and waited until a tug-boat, sent out especially from Dunkerque, threw a rope to the car, by which the balloon was tugged easily and reached Dunkerque fully inflated.

*Nature*, Sept. 4, 1902, p. 447.

**cone-bearing** (kōn'bär'ing), *a.* Coniferous: belonging to the *Pinaceæ* or any of the families of the order *Pinales*.



## cone-belt

**cone-belt** (kōn'belt), *n.* A descriptive name for a form of furnace-tube which is made up of a series of frustums of cones riveted together.

**cone-cell** (kōn'sel), *n.* In *histol.*, one of the cells which secrete the crystalline cone in the ommatidium of the compound eyes of crustaceans and insects.

**cone-clutch**, *n.*—**Internal cone-clutch**, a friction-clutch in which the contact-surface is an internal cone. Usually the contact is made by pushing a disk with a conical rim into the internal cone.

**cone-drive** (kōn'driv), *n.* A device consisting of two cones of equal slant on parallel shafts, with their bases in opposite directions, and a leather loop pressed between them at one point. The leather loop can be shifted along, and as the distance between the cones is constant, one cone can drive the other with different velocity-ratios.

**cone-drum** (kōn'drum), *n.* An elongated cone-shaped pulley or wheel. *Taggart*, *Cotton Spinning*, I. 18.

**cone-duster** (kōn'dus'tēr), *n.* A machine consisting of a conical cylinder armed with teeth and revolving in a cylindrical casing armed with teeth on the inside; a devil. The stock fed into the machine is caught between the fixed and the revolving teeth, and is torn apart or opened and the dust shaken out.

**conejo** (kō-nā'hō), *n.* [Sp. *conejo*, a rabbit, < L. *coniculus*, a rabbit; see *cony*.] 1. A fish, *Alepisaurus altivelis*, of the family *Alepisauridae*: found in rather deep water in the West Indies.—2. Same as *\*rabbit-fish*, 4.

**cone-key** (kōn'kē), *n.* A frustum of a cone in which is a cylindrical hole, used for keeping a wheel in place on its shaft when the hole in the wheel is larger than the shaft. The wheel is bored conically, and the cone-key, after being turned to fit it, is cut into three pieces, so that it may be forced tightly into the wheel and keep it concentric with the shaft. Such a key can be used to fasten a wheel which has to pass over a section of the shaft larger than that where it is fastened.

**Conemaugh series**. See *\*series*.

**cone-nose**, *n.*—**Blood-sucking cone-nose**. Same as *gigantic bedbug*.

**cone-pick** (kōn'pik), *n.* A form of overpick-motion for throwing the shuttle of a loom, applied to some fast-running looms for weaving light and medium cotton fabrics: named from a cone-shaped antifriction roller which is a part of it. *For*, *Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 314.

**cones** (kōnz), *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps orig. alluding to 'cones' of paper used in scattering the flour over the loaves and troughs.] A fine white flour used by bakers to 'dust' their loaves and troughs.

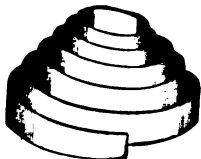
**cone-screw** (kōn'skrō), *n.* A threaded cone or frustum of a cone: used in cases where the screwed joint is liable to be subjected to very heavy pressures and it is desirable that the end of the screw shall not bottom or jam in its hole. It is used on the ends of punches for heavy hydraulic cupping-presses.

**con espressione** (kon es-pres-i-ō'ne). [It.] In music, with expression or feeling.

**cone-spring** (kōn'spring), *n.* A spiral wire spring wound, not in one plane, but as a helix on a cone. By this method of winding, the turns of wire fit one inside another when the spring is compressed, thus allowing it to close to practically the thickness of the wire.

**cone-stand** (kōn'stand), *n.*

A stand or pedestal, of a conical shape, forming the lower fixed part of a mount for light guns.



Cone-spring.

**conf.** An abbreviation of *conference*.

**confection**, *v. t.* 2. To make up (elaborate articles of female attire). [French, occasionally used in English.]

**confederalist** (kōn-fed'ēr-al-ist), *n.* [*Confederal* (ation) + *-al* + *-ist* (after *federal*).] One who believes in confederation, with preservation of the autonomy of each component group, as a form of social or political organization.

**confederationist** (kōn-fed-ē-rā'shon-ist), *n.* One who favors or supports confederation or a confederation.

**confelicity** (kon-fē-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*con-* + *felicity*.] Participation in the joy of others; sympathy.

The *confelicity* . . . is . . . as rare as comparison is commonplace, and is far fainter and less educible or contagious. *G. S. Hall*, *Adolescence*, II. 581.

**conference**, *n.*—**Synodical Conference**, the largest of the Lutheran general bodies in the United States, organized in 1872 by the delegates from the Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, and Norwegian synods.

The conference proclaims Lutheranism of the most positive character, and an unreserved acceptance of the Augsburg Confession. The members are called *Missourians*, from the name of the largest synod.

**conferted** (kon-fēr'ted), *a.* [L. *confertus*, pp. of *conferrere*, cram together, < *com-*, together + *farvere*, cram; see *farce*, *v.*] In bot., crowded closely together.

**Confervales** (kon-fēr-vā'lēz), *n. pl.* [*Conferva* + *-ales*.] An order of the grass-green algae, or *Chlorophyceæ*, containing some 10 or 12 families and widely distributed.

**confession**, *n.*—**Augsburg Confession**. See *confession*, 3.

**confessionalian** (kōn-fesh-ō-nā'li-an), *n.* One who favors formal confessions or articles of faith. *N. E. D.*

**confessionism** (kōn-fesh'ōn-izm), *n.* [*confession* + *-ism*.] A morbid tendency to pour out one's psychological states, mental struggles, hopes, fears, longings, likes, dislikes, etc., in diaries, autobiographies, and the like. Women are more easily hypnotized, more prone to jealousy, ill-temper, and *confessionism*.

*U. S. Hall*, *Adolescence*, I. 490.

**confessive** (kōn-fes'iv), *a.* Giving knowledge of something not obvious; indicative.

An exclamation too *confessive* of the ardour of the address. *New Monthly Mag.*, II. 351.

**confessorial** (kon-fe-sō'ri-al), *a.* [L.L. *confessorius* (< *confessor*: see *confessor*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to the office of a confessor.

The Priest's Tale is a sermon, prolix indeed, but, except in . . . holding up the *confessorial* office of the Priesthood, . . . moral in its scope.

*Milman*, *Latin Christianity*, VI. xiv. 7.

**confidante**, *n.* 2. The name given by the English designer Hepplewhite to a species of sofa, similar to an ordinary stuffed couch, with additional seats at the ends, all made in one.

**configuration**, *n.*, 5. (b) A system of a finite number of points with their duals.

The diagram illustrating this theorem is worthy of notice as representing a class of remarkable configurations characterized by a certain regularity of form. It consists of ten points and ten straight lines; three of the ten points lie upon each of the straight lines, and three of the ten lines pass through each of the points.

*T. F. Holgate*, *Geom. of Position* by Reye, p. 5.

6. In *organic chem.*, the arrangement of the atoms within the molecule, especially that arrangement in space which occasions optical activity.—**Algebraic configuration**. See *\*algebraic*.—**Maclaurin's configuration**, in *projective geom.*, the figure for the dual theorems:

A tetragram with dots in a conic range has each pair of vertices conical with a pair of focal points of the tetragram of tangents at the dots. A tetragram with slides in a conic pencil has each pair of vertices conical with a pair of focal points of the tetragram of contacts on the sides.

**confined**, *p. a.* 3. Restricted to the service of one employer, as a laborer hired by him for the year; as, "a numerous body of *confined* labourers." *Daily News* (London), July 20, 1888.

**confinedly** (kōn-fi'ned-li), *adv.* In a confined, limited, or restricted manner, sense, or degree.

The beauties of Nature, as they have been *confinedly* called. *Lamb*, *Life and Letters*, I. 214. *N. E. D.*

**confirmand** (kon-fēr-mān'), *n.* [L. *confirmandus*, that is to be confirmed, gerundive of *confirmare*, confirm.] A candidate for confirmation. *N. E. D.*

**confirmant** (kōn-fēr'mānt), *n.* One who confers the sacrament of confirmation.

**confiscatable** (kōn-fis'kā-tā-bl), *a.* [*confiscate* + *-able*.] Liable to be confiscated: as, undeclared goods are *confiscatable*.

**conflagrate**, *v. II. intrans.* To burst into flame; take fire, either literally or figuratively. *Carlyle*.

**conflagrative** (kōn-flā'grā-tiv), *a.* Incendiary: as, the *conflagrative* Russians. *Carlyle*.  
**conflagrator** (kōn-flā'grā-tōr), *n.* [NL. *\*conflagrator*, < L. *conflagrare*: see *conflagrate*.] One who sets on fire; an incendiary. *N. E. D.*

**conflate**, *a.* 2. In *diplomats*, marked by conflation; inadvertently formed by combining two different readings into one: as, a *conflate* text or passage. *Westcott and Hort*.

**confluence**, *n.* 4. In *psychol.*, the mutual assimilation of mental processes set up by adjacent stimuli: opposed to *contrast*. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. ii. 323.

**Confluent fruit, measles**. See *\*fruit*, *\*measles*.

**conflux**, *n.* 3. The point or place where lines meet.

**confocal**, *a. II. n.* A figure having the same focus as another.

A theorem which of course includes the corresponding proposition for *confocals* in plano. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 506.

## conglomerate

**Conform ferment**. See *\*ferment*.

**conformable**, *a.* 6. Specifically, that accepts and conforms to the usages of the Anglican Church.

Yet this man that stopped his ears like the adder to the charms of the Bishop, was after persuaded by a lay-man, and grew *conformable*. *Sir J. Harrington*.

**conformal** (kon-fōr'mal), *a.* [*conform*, *a.*, + *-al*.] 1. Of the same form.—2. In *math.*, conserving angles or establishing infinitesimal similarity.

If *ds* is the element of arc on the plane, *ds'* that corresponding to it on the sphere, we have

$$ds' = \frac{ds}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}}$$

a formula of great importance hereafter, inasmuch as it indicates the *conformal* character of the representation. *F. Hardcastle*, *Kleinmann's Theory of Algebraic Functions*, [p. 15.]

**Conformal representation**. See *\*representation*.

**conformer**, *n.* 2. An apparatus for obtaining a graphic tracing of the form of the body.

**conformist**, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, a British collector's name for a noctuid moth, *Xylina conformis*.

**conformity**, *n.* 4. In *geol.*, parallelism of dip and strike between two strata or groups of strata. It may be produced by faulting, differing in this respect from *conformability*.

**conformly** (kōn-fōrm'li), *adv.* In a conform way; so as to conserve angles.

**con forza** (kon fōrt'sā). [It.] In music, with force or power.

**confront**, *v.* A simplified spelling of *confront*.

**confusion**, *n.*—**Confusion of goods**, in law, an admixture of the property of two or more persons so that the individual property of each cannot thereafter be determined.

**Confusional insanity**. See *\*insanity*.

**Cong.** An abbreviation (a) of *Congregation*, *Congregational*, or *Congregationalist*; (b) of *Congress* or *Congressional*.

**congelation**, *n.* 3. The deposition of a mineral substance, as from an aqueous solution, either in crystals or otherwise: used particularly in regard to the formation of stalactites.

**congener**, *n.* 2. In *anat.*, a muscle which acts with another in producing the same movement.

**Conger**, *n.*, 1. Most of the species undergo a metamorphosis, the young being loosely organized and transparent, band-shaped, and with very small head. The body grows smaller with increased age, owing to the compacting of the tissues, until the age when the growth in the usual direction begins.

In 1864 the American naturalist, Gill, published the conclusion that *Leptocephalus morrisii* was the young or larva of the *conger*, and *Leptocephali* generally the young stages of species of *Muraenidae*. In 1886 this conclusion was confirmed from direct observation by Yves Delage, who kept alive in a tank at Roscoff a specimen of *L. morrisii*, and saw it gradually transformed into a young *conger*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 685.

**conger-eel**, *n.* 4. In Australia, *Leptocephalus labiatus*, *Leptocephalus conger* L., and *Gonorynchus Gronow*.

**Congerella** (kon-jē'rī-ā), *n.* [NL., from *Conger*, a surname.] A genus of extinct *Pelecypoda* having large mytiliform shells with double myophores: abundant in the Pliocene Tertiary. — **Congerella stage**, in *geol.*, the lowest stage of the Pliocene Tertiary in the Vienna basin: so named from the abundance of the molluscan genus *Congerella*.

**congestin** (kōn-jes'tin), *n.* [*congest* + *-in*.] A poison found in the tentacles of *Actinæ*.

**congestion**, *n.*—**Active congestion**, arterial congestion due to greater afflux of blood to the part: distinguished from *passive* or *venous congestion*, which arises from obstruction to the escape of blood from the part.

**Conglobate gland**. See *\*gland*.

**conglomerate**, *n.*—**Allegrius conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a mass of gray sandstones and conglomerates occurring in central Pennsylvania. It attains a thickness of 1,600 feet, and is regarded by the geologists of that State as equivalent to the lower part of the Chenungu series of New York, that is, as appertaining to the Upper Devonian. — **Bloomersburg conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a division of Middle Devonian age underlying the Dadoxylon sandstone in New Brunswick. — **Crush conglomerate**, in *geol.*, an aggregate of rounded fragments of rock, produced by the crush along a fault-line. — **Dwyka conglomerate, in *geol.*, a formation in South Africa of great thickness and extent, composed of pebbles and boulders, the latter often weighing a ton or more. It contains no fossils, but is regarded by most writers as a sheet of glacial deposits, the age of which has not been definitely ascertained, though it doubtless belongs to the closing stages of Paleozoic time. — **Mispec conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a division of the Middle Devonian series in New Brunswick. — **Olean conglomerate, in *geol.*, a subdivision in New York of the Upper Carboniferous or Pennsylvanian series, the highest and latest of the Paleozoic rocks in that State. It is a quartz-pebble conglomerate overlain by a small amount of shale, and has been found to contain plant remains of the age of the Pottsville sandstone of Pennsylvania. — **Onondaga conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a division of the Paleozoic series in New York, lying****

## conglomerate

at the base of the Upper Silurian, above the Lorraine beds and below the Medina sandstone. It consists largely of white-quartz conglomerate and sand, and carries no fossils, but attains considerable thickness, especially in eastern New York, where it constitutes the greater part of the Shawangunk Mountains and is termed the Shawangunk grit.—**Panama conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a conglomerate lentil in the midst of the Cattaraugus red-shale formation of the Paleozoic series in Cattaraugus and Chautauque counties, New York, and McKean and Warren counties, Pennsylvania. It has also received the names of *Salamanca*, *Mount Hermon*, *Pope Hollow*, and *Tuna conglomerate*.—**Frieska conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a conglomerate of Upper Carboniferous or Permian age in the Orange River Colony, South Africa, regarded by some writers as of glacial origin.—**Skunne-munk conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a local conglomerate of great thickness capping the Skunne-munk and Bellvale mountains, in southeastern New York, and overlying the Middle Devonian Bellvale flags.—**Wolf Creek conglomerate**, in *geol.*, a local conglomerate in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, New York, lying on the Cattaraugus shales and containing the earliest evidences of the Carboniferous fauna in this section.

**conglutinated** (kŏn-glŭ'ti-nā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *conglutinate*, *a.*

**Kongo blue, brown**, etc. See *Kongo* \*blue, \*brown, etc.

**Kongolese** (kŏn-gŏ-lēz'), *a.* [*Congo* + *-l-* + *ese* (prob. after *Angolese*, from *Angola*).] Of or pertaining to the Kongo region, especially to the Kongo Free State. Also *Kongolese*.

**congonha** (kŏn-gŏn'yā), *n.* [Brazilian.] A shrub of southern Brazil, *Villaresia Congonha*, belonging to the family *Isocarpaceae*. From its leaves is prepared a beverage like mate, and on the Paraguay river it is called *mate*.

**congo-root** (kŏn-gŏ-rŏt), *n.* Same as *Samson's snakeroot*, under *snakeroot*.

**congratulant**, *a.* *II.* *n.* One who congratulates: a congratulator. *Carlyle*.

**Cong. Rec.** An abbreviation of *Congressional Record*.

**congregantist** (kŏn-grĕ-gan-ist), *n.* [*F. congregantiste*, irreg. *congregant*(t), *congregant*, + *-ist*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one who belongs to one of those religious associations which go under the common name of *congregations*. See *congregation*, 6.

**congregant** (kŏn-grĕ-gant), *n.* [*L. congregans* (-ant), *ppr.* of *congregare*, *congregant*.] A member of a congregation or assembly.

**congregation**, *n.* 10. The coming together of the elements of a population by immigration, as opposed to the growth of a population by a birth-rate in excess of a death-rate. It is an aggregation of individuals or of families that have not been living together from their birth, and that therefore come together as partial or entire strangers. *Giddings*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, p. 91. See *genetic aggregation*.

**congregationalize** (kŏn-grĕ-gā'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *congregationalized*, *ppr.* *congregationalizing*. [*congregational* + *-ize*.] To render congregational in regard to polity: as, to *congregationalize* a Presbyterian church.

**congregationist** (kŏn-grĕ-gā'shon-ist), *n.* [*congregation* + *-ist*.] A member of a (Roman Catholic) congregation; a congregant.

**congregativeness** (kŏn-grĕ-gā-tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to congregate or form assemblies, communities, etc., as for protection, social enjoyment, profit, etc.

**congregator** (kŏn-grĕ-gā-tŏr), *n.* [*LL. congregator*, *congregare*, assemble; see *congregate*.] An assembler; one who collects, calls, or brings together.

He was the congregator of those great spirits who presided over the resurrection of learning.  
*J. A. Symonds*, *Study of Dante*, vii. 4.

**congressionalist** (kŏn-gresh'ŏn-al-ist), *n.* [*congressional* + *-ist*.] A member of a congressional party; one who favors or supports congressional action or congressional measures.

**congressist** (kŏn-gres-ist), *n.* [*congress* + *-ist*.] A member of a congress (as of scientists, educators, or the like).

Contribute . . . to the enlargement of the geological experience and knowledge of the *congressists*.  
*Nature*, Sept. 24, 1903, p. 515.

**congruence**, *n.* 5. In *geom.*, identity in shape and size. Its symbol is  $\equiv$ .

In the traditional geometry the foundation of all proof by Euclid's method consists in establishing the congruence of magnitudes.

*G. B. Halsted*, in *Popular Astronomy*, VIII. May, 1900, pp. 277.

6. In *line geom.*, a set of  $\infty^2$  lines, such that any two given conditions determine a definite finite number of lines of the set.

To any set of  $\infty^2$  lines the name *congruence* is attached.  
*C. M. Jessop*, *A Treatise on the Line Complex*, p. vii.

**congruent**, *a.* 5. In *geom.*, identical in shape and size.

But since no part of a curve can be congruent to any piece of a straight, so, for example, no part of a circle can be equivalent to any sect.

*G. B. Halsted*, in *Pop. Astron.*, May, 1900, p. 277.

**congruism** (kŏn-grŏ-izm), *n.* [*F. congruisme*, < *NL. \*congruismus*, < *L. congruus*, suitable, congruous: see *congruous*.] In *theol.*, the theory which makes the efficacy of grace depend upon its congruity with the conditions or circumstances under which it is granted.

**congruist** (kŏn-grŏ-ist), *n.* [*F. congruiste*, < *NL. \*congruista*, < *L. congruus*, congruous: see *congruous*.] In *theol.*, one who holds the theory of congruism.

**congruistic** (kŏn-grŏ-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to congruism or congruists.

**Congruous grace**. See *grace*.

**Coniacian** (kŏ-ni-ā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. \*Coniacianus* for \**Coniacanus*, < *ML. Coniacum*, Cognac.] *I. a.* In *geol.*, pertaining to a division or substage of the Cretaceous formation in France and Belgium, consisting mainly of white chalk and constituting the lowest member of the Senonian: essentially equivalent to the Dover Chalk in the English succession. It lies below the Santonian and above the Angoumian.

*II. n.* The Coniacian division.

**Conic pencil, range**. See *pencil*, \*range.

**conic**, *n.*—**Conjugate conics**, in *geom.*, two concentric conics when the polars, with respect to them, of any point are parallel, and equidistant from the common center.—**General conic**, in *geom.*, the locus of the general equation of the second degree between two variables,  $Ax^2 + 2Hxy + By^2 + 2Gx + 2Fy + C = 0$ .—**Particular conic**, in *geom.*, the locus arising from giving special values to the constants in the general equation of the second degree between two variables.

**coniceine** (kŏ-nis'ē-in), *n.* [*con(ine)* + *-ic* + *-e* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid,  $C_8H_{15}N$ , which exists in three forms— $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -coniceine, obtained by heating conhydrine with hydrochloric acid (the first is a liquid which boils at  $158^\circ C.$ , the second melts at  $41^\circ C.$ ), and  $\gamma$ -coniceine, found in crude conine. The last boils at  $173^\circ C.$  and is 18 times more poisonous than conine, which it resembles.

**conicine** (kŏ-ni-sin), *n.* [*con(ine)* + *-ic* + *-ine*.] Same as *conine*.

**conico-elongate** (kŏ-ni-kŏ-ē-lŏng'gāt), *a.* Extended in cone-like form.

**conicograph** (kŏ-ni-kŏ-graf), *n.* [*Gr. κωνικός*, conic, + *γράφειν*, write.] A conic-describing instrument. *Sylvester*.

**conicohemispherical** (kŏ-ni-kŏ-hem-i-sfer'ikāl), *a.* Blending in shape the cone and hemisphere.

**conicopoly** (kŏ-ni-kŏp'ŏ-li), *n.* [*Tamil kanakka*, an account or writing, + *pŭlai*, a person (used also as a title of respect).] In the presidency of Madras, a native writer or clerk. *Fule and Burnell*. [*Anglo-Indian*.]

**conicosubulate** (kŏ-ni-kŏ-sub'ŭ-lāt), *a.* Slenderly conic; tapering toward a point.

**conid**<sup>2</sup> (kŏ-nid'), *n.* [*conidium*.] A shortened and Anglicized form of *conidium*.

**conidian** (kŏ-nid'ī-ān), *a.* Same as *conidial*. [*Rare*.]

**conidiospore** (kŏ-nid'ī-ŏ-spŏr), *n.* [*conidium* + *Gr. σπόα*, seed (spore).] Same as *conidium*.

**coniferyl** (kŏ-nif'ē-ril), *n.* [*conifer* + *-yl*.] The radical  $C_9H_9O_2$ .—**Coniferyl alcohol**, the 3-methyl ether of 3, 4-phenoldiisopropenylol,  $CH_3OC_6H_4(OH)C_3H_7OH$ . It crystallizes in prisms which melt at  $74^\circ C.$  It is formed, together with glucose, by the action of emulsin on coniferin.

**conimene** (kŏ-ni-mēn), *n.* A sesquiterpene,  $C_{15}H_{24}$ , obtained from iceia resin. It boils at  $264^\circ C.$

**coniapterygid** (kŏ-ni-ŏp-ter'i-jid), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or belonging to the family *Coniapterygidae*.

*II. n.* A member of the family *Coniapterygidae*.

**Coniosporium** (kŏ-ni-ŏ-spŏ'ri-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Link, 1809), < *Gr. κόνις*, powder, + *σπόα*, seed (spore).] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi which have the hyphæ and sporophores very short and produce a powdery layer of dark simple spores on the surface of the host. About 75 species have been described, mostly saprophytic. *C. Arundinis* is a common species on *Arundo*.

**Coniothyrium** (kŏ-ni-ŏ-thir'i-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Corda, 1840), < *Gr. κόνις*, powder, + *θυρεός*, shield (perithecium).] A genus of sphaeropsidaceous fungi which have the pyrenidia mostly scattered and embedded in the surface of the host. The spores are small, ellipsoid, and dark-colored. Over 150 species have been described, some of which are parasitic. *C. Diplodictia* is the cause of the white-rot of the grape. See *grape-rot*.

## conj

**coniscope, koniscope** (kŏn'i-skŏp), *n.* [*Gr. κόνις*, dust, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for making visible and estimating the quantity of dust in the atmosphere, as distinguished from the dust-counter which is supposed to give an absolute measurement of the number of dust-particles. Specifically, Aitken's koniscope, consisting of a tube enclosing moist paper. When the enclosed air is nearly saturated and is allowed to expand slightly it forms a light mist, and the light transmitted through the tube is dimmed and colored in proportion to the number of dust-particles that serve as nuclei for condensation.

**conj.** An abbreviation (*c*) of *conjugation*.

**conjective** (kŏn-jek'tiv), *a.* [*conject* + *-ive*.] In *projective geom.*, said of two projective primal figures of the same kind of elements when both are on the same bearer.

**conjecturably** (kŏn-jek'tŭ-rā-bli), *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture.

**conjectural**, *a.* 2. Given to conjecturing or to depending on mere conjecture: as, a *conjectural* critic.

**conjoined**, *p. a.* 2. Bimanual: noting a method of examination or manipulation of an organ with the two hands.—**Conjoined manipulation**, use of the two hands, one externally, the other internally, in obstetrical operations.

**Conjoint bundle**, in *bot.*, a vascular bundle composed of wood and bast.

**conjugable** (kŏn-jŏ-gā-bl), *a.* [*NL. \*conjugabilis*, < *L. conjugare*, conjugate.] Capable of being conjugated.

**conjugata** (kŏn-jŏ-gā'tā), *n.* [*NL.*: see *conjugate*.] The anteroposterior diameter of the human pelvis from the promontory of the sacrum to the symphysis pubis. Also called *conjugate diameter*.—**Conjugata vera** (true conjugata), the diameter of the pelvis measured from the upper and posterior portion of the symphysis pubis to the second sacral segment.

**conjugate**, *I. a.* 6. In *gearing*, said of tooth-profiles when they are of such a form that one will drive the other with a constant velocity-ratio, that is, when the ratio of the angular velocity of the driver to that of the driven is constant. The necessary condition for a constant velocity-ratio is that a normal to the two curves at the point of contact shall cut the straight line joining the centers of the gears at the point where it is intersected by the two pitch-circles.

7. United by a transverse furrow, as the paired ambulacral pores of the echinoids.—**Conjugate conics, foramen, spiral, sulphates**. See *\*conic*, etc.—**Harmonically conjugate points**. Same as *harmonic conjugates*.

*II. n.*—**Isogonal conjugates**, two points so related to a triangle that the two rays through them from any vertex are isogonals with reference to that angle. The isogonal conjugate to the centroid of a triangle is called the *Lemoine point* of the triangle.—**Isotomic conjugate**. (a) Of a point *A* with respect to the sect *BC*, a point *A'* such that the sect *AA'* has the same mid-point as *BC*. (b) Of a point *O* with respect to the triangle *ABC*, a point *O'* such that on it are copunctal *AX*, *BY*, *CZ* when *X*, *Y*, *Z* are the isotomic conjugates, with respect to the sides, of *X*, *Y*, *Z* the points where transversals from *A*, *B*, *C* through *O* meet the sides.

**conjugate**, *v. t.*—**Conjugated double unions**. See *\*union*.

**conjunction**, *n.*—**Causal conjunction**. See *\*causal*.

**conjunctival fold, reflex**. See *\*fold*, \*reflex.

**conjunctive threads, tissue**. See *\*thread*, \*tissue.

**conjunctivitis**, *n.*—**Egyptian conjunctivitis**. Same as *trachoma*.—**Spring or vernal conjunctivitis**, a form of inflammation of the conjunctiva which prevails especially in the spring.

**conjure**, *v. t.* 4. To exorcise or 'lay'; quiet; allay.

The mutinous spirit of the army had been conjured by the intrigues of a woman, when the name of the Roman Princeps had failed to coerce it.  
*C. Merivale*, *Rom. Empire*, V. xlii.

**conjuncture** (kŏn-jŭst'ment), *n.* [*con-* + (*adjustment*).] Adjustment.

The conjuncture of man and environment.  
*W. J. McGee*, *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 73.

**conk**<sup>2</sup> (kŏnk), *n.* [Also *conch*, *konk*; prob. a figurative use of *conch*, a shell, etc. Com-



Conk (*Trametes pini*), one third natural size.

## conk

pare the slang use of *cocoon*, *knob*, etc., as 'head.' 1. The head. [Prov. Eng. slang.]—2. The nose. [Prov. Eng. slang.]—3. In *bot.*, a tough, leathery, or woody fungus, especially *Trametes pini*, whose fruiting bodies are bracket-like in form and occur upon the trunks of trees, producing a decay of the timber. [Colloq.]

The *conk* or bracket seen on affected trees is the fruiting organ. On its under side are innumerable minute spores or seeds. These float through the air and lodge upon other trees. *Conk* spores never enter through the bark, but usually through the scars of broken branches. Once the spore is established, root-like fibers grow inward, destroying the structure of the wood. When sufficient nourishment has been extracted a small *conk* is produced, which grows by annual layers on its under side, and in turn liberates millions of spores.

Bureau of Forestry, Bulletin 33, p. 15.

**conker** (kongk'ér), *n.* [*conk*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*]. 1. A snail-shell.—2. A snail-shell or a horse-chestnut used in a boys' game, in which the object is to break the snail-shell or horse-chestnut by striking it with another.—3. *pl.* The game itself. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.] *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

**conky** (kongk'i), *a.* [*conk*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*]. Attacked by fungi called *conks*: as, a *conky* hemlock. See *\*conk*<sup>2</sup>, 3. [Colloq.]

**Conn.** An abbreviation of *Connecticut*.

**Connaraceæ** (kon-a-rá'se-è), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1818), < *Connarus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants of the order *Rosales*, typified by the genus *\*Connarus* (which see), and characterized by 5-merous, chiefly hermaphrodite flowers with separate carpels. There are 19 genera and about 160 species, mostly tropical woody climbers or lianas, with odd-pinnate leaves and flowers in racemes.

**connaraceous** (kon-a-rá'shi-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Connaraceæ*.

**konnarite** (kon-g-rít), *n.* [Also *konnarite* and (incorrectly) *konarite* or *konarite*, < Gr. *κόνναρος*, an evergreen tree, + *-ite*.] A hydrated nickel silicate occurring in bright green crystalline grains.

**Connarus** (kon-'á-rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753, first proposed by him in 1747), < Gr. *κόνναρος*, the name of some unidentified evergreen tree.] A genus of dicotyledonous evergreen trees or shrubs, type of the family *Connaraceæ*. They are characterized by their odd-pinnate coriaceous leaves with entire leaflets, and small white flowers in axillary and terminal panicles. The flowers have five densely pubescent ovaries, one of which develops into an oblique stipitate capsule, the other four being usually abortive. About 70 species are recognized, natives of tropical and subtropical regions of America, Africa, and Asia, being particularly abundant in the Malay archipelago. See *pigeonwood* (*d*) and *zebra-wood*, 1.

**connation**, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, the act of growing together, or the state of being grown together, as in connate leaves or petioles. See *connate leaf* (*cut*), under *connate*.

**connect**, *v. I. trans.*—Connected surface. See *\*surface*.

**II. intrans.** 2. To make connection in time and place (with another train or boat): as, the boat *connects* with the train at Fall River.

**connectible, connectable** (ko-nek'ti-bl, -tá-bl), *a.* Capable of being connected.

**Connecticut River sandstone.** See *\*sandstone*.

**Connecticut trough.** See *\*trough*.

**connecting-zone** (ko-nek'ting-zón), *n.* In *bot.*, the zone or girdle connecting the valves of a diatom. See *hoop*<sup>1</sup>, 4.

**connection**, *n.* 8. Whatever connects or is used to connect; a connecting part or thing: as, hot-water *connections*.—**Cascade connection**, in *elect.*: (a) Connection in series, that is, so that the same current passes through different apparatus, as Leyden jars. (b) Inductive series connection of induction motors or transformers, that is, such connection that the primary of the first apparatus connects to the supply-circuit, the secondary of the first to the primary of the second apparatus, the secondary of the second apparatus to the receiving-circuit or to the primary of a third apparatus, etc. Usually called *concatenation* or *tandem connection*.—**Huntingdon Connection**, the sect of Methodists organized in England by the Countess of Huntingdon (1760). The Connection still exists, with about 30 chapels. See *Huntingdonian*.—**Multi-circuit connection**, in *series arc-lighting*, a method of connecting in series alternately an arc-circuit consuming voltage and a section of the arc-light generator or constant-current transformer generating this voltage. By this means a very large number of arc-lamps can be operated from one machine or transformer without excessive voltages in any arc-circuit.—**New Connection**. (a) A body of Baptists in England which seceded in 1770 from the General or 'Arminian' Baptists, condemning the Unitarian tendencies in the latter and holding to the original Arminian doctrines. (b) A body of Methodists in England which seceded from the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (1797), advocating the distribution of power of government be-

tween the ministers and the laity.—**Ring connection**, **star connection**, in *elect.* See *\*polyphase*.—**Tandem connection**. Same as *cascade* *\*connection*.

**connectionalism** (ko-nek'shon-al-izm), *n.* [*connectional* + *-ism*]. The theory and practice of the system of the Methodist connection, that is, the complete organization and unification of the different societies by means of the class-meeting, the itinerant ministry, the conference, etc.

**connection-peg** (ko-nek'shon-peg), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic peg or plug, usually conical, employed in making temporary electrical connections. For this purpose the peg is inserted in the conical hole of a contact-block or connection-strip or between two blocks or strips, serving in the latter case to bridge the gap between the blocks or strips.

**connection-plug** (ko-nek'shon-plug), *n.* In *elect.*, same as *\*connection-peg*.

**connection-strip** (ko-nek'shon-strip), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic strip joining points on a switchboard between which permanent electrical connection is desired, or serving a similar purpose in the case of any other electrical apparatus.

**connective**, *a.*—**Connective arrangement**, that special feature of the psychophysical organism, whatever it may be, by virtue of which attention and volition after they cease, as far as the subject can be aware, leave behind a continuance of their effects, perhaps more efficient than they. Thus, in reading music one first notices the clef, and then, without further apparent attention to it, proceeds to read the music without difficulty, although the significance of every note depends upon the clef, the thought of which does not consciously persist through the reading. G. F. Stout, *Anal. Psychol.*, I. 124.—**Connective-tissue tumor**. See *\*tumor*.

**connectivity** (kon-ek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*connective* + *-ity*]. In *math.*, the order of connection. In Riemann's theory the connectivity of a surface is *p*, the number of loop-cuts which can be drawn on the surface without resolving it into distinct pieces. For the sphere, *p* = 0, since it is divided into 2 disconnected regions by any closed curve drawn on its surface. For the ordinary anchor-ring, *p* = 1; a cut can be made along one and only one closed curve—though this may have a very arbitrary form—without resolving the surface into distinct portions.

**connector**, *n.* (d) In *geom.*, one of the ranges determined by *n* coplanar points ('dots') in a polystigm.

In the case of a tetrastigm, it is often convenient to use the word *connector*. Thus, in the tetrastigm ABCD the connector CD is said to be opposite to the connector AB; and AB, CD are called a pair of opposite connectors. It is evident that the six connectors of a tetrastigm consist of three pairs of opposite connectors.

R. Lachlan, *Mod. Pure Geom.*, p. 88.

**connexionalism**, *n.* See *\*connectionalism*.

**conning-tower**, *n.*—**Conning-tower shield**, an armor-plate at the rear of the entrance at the back of a conning-tower to protect the opening from the enemy's projectiles.—**Conning-tower tube**, an armored tube, extending from the floor of the conning-tower to the protective deck, in the interior of which are placed the transmission-shafts of steering-gear, speaking-tubes, signal-wires, etc., leading from the conning-tower below.

**conniption** (ko-nip'shon), *n.* [A made word of Latin appearance, as it were a blend of *convulsion* and (*er*) *ruption*.] An attack of hysteria; a fit of rage or vexation. [Slang, U. S.]

**connive**, *v. i.* 6. In *biol.*, to be connivent.

**connivence**, *n.* 2. In *nat. hist.*, the convergence of parts toward a common point. Same as *connivency*, 2.

The connivence of the anthers in a cone.

Lindley, *Nat. Syst. Bot.*, p. 225. N. E. D.

**connoisseurship**, *n.* 2. Skill as a connoisseur; proficiency as an art critic.

**Conoquenessing sandstone.** See *\*sandstone*.—**connotively** (ko-nó'tiv-li), *adv.* In a connotive manner.

Among some primitive peoples, individual names are applied *connotively* in such manner as to indicate order or rank, which is synonymous with position in the camping group. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1892, p. xxiv.

**connubium** (ko-nú'bi-um), *n.* [NL. use of L. *connubium*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the stage at which the protoplasm of filamentous algae coalesces in conjugation.

**conocarpium** (kō-nō-kār'pi-um), *n.*; *pl.* *conocarpia* (-ā). [NL.] Same as *conocarp*.

**Conoceras** (kō-nos'e-ras), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, + *κρας*, a horn.] A genus of nautiloid cephalopods or orthoceratites, having a straight shell with closely crowded septa in which the funnels are split on one side, the hiatus being closed by a flattened fold extending from one funnel to the next. It is of Lower Silurian age.

**Conocoryphe** (kō-nō-kor'i-fē), *n.* [Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, + *κορυφή*, vertex.] A genus of trilobites of Cambrian age, with rather small head, free cheeks carrying the genal spines, thorax

## consciousness

with 14 segments, and small pygidium. The genus is also called *Conocephalites*.

**Conoidal pump.** See *\*pump*<sup>1</sup>.

**conoodle**, *v.* See *\*canoodle*.

**conopid** (kō-nō-pid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Conopidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Conopidae*.

**conopodium** (kō-nō-pō'di-um), *n.*; *pl.* *conopodia* (-ā). In *bot.*, a conical receptacle.

**Conorbis** (kō-nor'bis), *n.* [L. *conus*, a cone, + *orbis*, a circle.] A genus of gastropods belonging to the family *Conidae*, which have a high spire and curved, deeply notched outer lip. It occurs in the Eocene and Oligocene Tertiary.

**Conoryctidae** (kō-nō-rik'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Conoryctes*, the type genus, + *-idae*.] A family of extinct primitive edentate mammals belonging to the suborder *Ganodontia*. The species are from the Wasatch (Eocene) of the western United States. *Wortman*, 1896.

**conotheca** (kō-nō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl.* *conothecæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, + *θήκη*, a box.] In the extinct dibranchiate cephalopods termed belemnites, the thin lining of the phragmacone, which is produced forward on the dorsal side into the proboscium.

**conothecal** (kō-nō-thē'kal), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a conotheca.—**Conothecal strim**, the striations on the membranous investment of the conotheca of the belemnites.

**con ottava** (kon ot-tā'va). [It.] In music, with the octave, usually the octave above: a direction added to a melody that is to be played in octaves. Abbreviated *con 8va*, *con 8ri*, or simply *8va*, *8ri*.

**coplanar** (kon'plān), *a.* [*con-* + *plan*<sup>1</sup>.] Coplanar; situated in a common plane.

**conquer-John** (kong'kér-jon), *n.* The smaller or dwarf Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum biflorum*. See *Solomon's-seal*, 1.

**conquien** (kon-ki-ān), in Texas usually *kōn-kan'*, *n.* [Sp. *con quien*, 'with whom?'] A Mexican game of cards for two players. The court cards are all thrown out. Each of the players receives ten cards, two or three at a time. The top of the stock is turned face up, and each in turn says whether or not it shall remain with him. To use it, he must combine it with two or more others in the same suit to make a sequence, or with two or three others of the same denomination. For every card taken from the stock the user must discard one from his hand. All combinations are left face up on the table, and the first to get down eleven cards wins. If neither gets down eleven, it is a tableau or tie.

**conquinine** (kon'kwi-nin), *n.* [*con-* + *quinine*.] Same as *quinidine*.

**Cons.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *Constable*; (*b*) of *Constitution*; (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *consonant*; (*d*) of *consul*.

**consanguineal**, *a.*—**Consanguineal organization**, a social organization based on consanguineous groups.

II. *n.* A person consanguineous with another one.

**consanguined** (kon-sang'gwind), *a.* Related by birth to another.

**consanguineous**, *a.* 4. In *petrog.*, derived from a common parent magma: said of igneous rocks.

**consanguinity**, *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, the genetic relationship existing between those igneous rocks of one locality which have been derived from a common parent magma by processes of differentiation.

**conscience-stricken** (kon'shens-strik'n), *a.* Same as *conscience-smitten*.

**conscientialism** (kon-gi-en'shal-izm), *n.* [L. *conscientia*, consciousness (see *conscience*), + *-al* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that an external world is a hypothesis founded on our experience and that this hypothesis ought to be rejected as unnecessary. This is entirely different from the opinion of pragmatism, which is that nothing exists but objects of consciousness, but that this means possible consciousness, since consciousness in its wider sense is only possibility, and that the external world is entirely contained in that consciousness.

**consciousness**, *n.*—**Action consciousness**, in *psychol.*, the consciousness immediately preceding, accompanying, and immediately following the performance of an action; specifically, consciousness during the reaction-experiment. E. B. Titchener, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. i. 118.—**Association consciousness, associative consciousness**, in *psychol.*, the contents and disposition of consciousness during the process of association of ideas; specifically, consciousness during the associative reaction. E. B. Titchener, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. i. 201.—**Consciousness of kind**, the awareness or consciousness on the part of any individual that another individual is in any respect, physical or mental, like himself.

The *consciousness of kind*, then, is that pleasurable state of mind which includes organic sympathy, the perception of resemblance, conscious or reflective sympathy, affection, and the desire for recognition.

Giddings, *Inductive Sociol.*, p. 99.

## consciousness

**Cosmic consciousness**, a mystical consciousness of the life and order of the universe.—**Disaggregation of consciousness**, the separation of consciousness into more or less disconnected consciousnesses, of which the most striking instances are those of multiple personality. Hypnosis, which has been defined as an inhibition of inhibition, is thought by some writers to be due to a loss of the normal harmony between the action of higher and lower nerve-centers. These writers regard all suggestibility as dependent upon a separation of the controlling and the reflex consciousnesses. In a state of drowsiness the ideas do not hang together; and this is an incipient disaggregation of consciousness. But it is evident that we cannot be directly aware of a disaggregation of awareness, since we "refer our ideas to ourselves," that is to say, have a certain union or harmony of such awareness as there is for us, "ourselves" consisting in this union. Consciousness is essentially a being of wholes.—**Double consciousness**, **dual consciousness**, in *psychol.*, double or alternating personality; the apparent coexistence or alternation of two selves or persons in one and the same individual. It sometimes happens, with hypnotic subjects, that memory is continuous from hypnosis to hypnosis, as it is from normal state to normal state; so that there seem to be two distinct minds or selves (the normal self and the hypnotic self) within the single individual. Here, however, the facts readily admit of explanation in terms of the known laws of memory. If we wish to revive a past experience, we must reproduce, so far as may be, the total conscious contents that constituted that experience. Now there is a marked difference between the consciousness of profound hypnosis and the waking consciousness. Hence there is no reason why one should remember from hypnosis to waking, or conversely; while there is no reason, psychologically, why memory should not persist from like state to like state, whether the state be normal or abnormal. Much more difficult of explanation are those pathological cases in which the whole mental life of the individual appears to be ruptured, so that two dissociated mental existences present themselves, either in alternating sections, or side by side at the same time. It should, however, be noted that analogies to this condition are afforded by the normal life, and that it is possible to work out a fairly continuous series of instances connecting the abnormal with the normal. Even, then, if we cannot account in detail, and in the particular case, for the sudden transition from a primary to a secondary consciousness, we can at least point to general characters of the human mind from which these extreme symptoms derive.

The psychologists of France, during the past few years, have been diligently at work studying the phenomena of *double consciousness* and double personality in hysterical individuals.

A. Binet (trans.), *Double Consciousness*, p. 14.

**Field of consciousness**, in *psychol.*, consciousness considered on the analogy of visual perception. As in the field of vision there is an area of clear perception and a surrounding region of obscure perception, so in the field of consciousness we have the focal area of attention and the marginal or peripheral region of inattention.—**Principle of the economy of consciousness**, the principle that, in understanding anything, we do not actually recall in consciousness more than is necessary for the purpose.—**Reaction consciousness**, in *psychophys.*, consciousness immediately preceding, during, and immediately following a reaction-experiment.

The *reaction consciousness* is the laboratory form of the action consciousness of everyday life.

E. B. Titchener, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. 1. 118.

**con. sect.** An abbreviation of *conic section* or of *conic sections*.

**consensually** (kən-sen'shū-ā-lī), *adv.* By consensus or consent.

**Consensus gentium**, the general persuasion of mankind. This was urged by the Stoics as a confirmation of the opinion that there are immortal gods. The argument was adopted by the scholastic doctors and has been employed by theists ever since.

**Consent rule**, in *law*, in an action of ejectment, an entry on the record by the defendant confessing the lease, entry, and ouster, and insisting upon title alone.—**Universal consent**, the unanimous assent of all contemporary sane men, or, at least, of all men who are at present qualified to express an opinion which ought to weigh in the mind of a reader. Propositions which are admitted by universal consent ought to be reckoned as absolutely certain, according to the philosophy of common sense, but not in any very exact sense. Thus, it is a matter of universal consent that human thought can cause motions of matter; but when it comes to an exactly defined philosophical statement of this point, there is no universal consent, nor would it have any value if there were.

**consentian** (kən-sen'shian), *a.* [*L. consentes*, a word of unknown origin (Etruscan?) and meaning, in the phrase *dii consentes*.] Of or belonging to the *dii consentes*, or twelve superior deities of the Etrusco-Roman religion. N. E. D.

**consentience**, *n.* 2. Agreement of opinion; the quality of being consentient (in sense 1); as, "the consentience of contemporary historical witnesses," *Nineteenth Century*, Oct., 1879, p. 679.

**consentient**, *a.* II. *n.* One of two or more agreeing and mutually consenting minds. *Ross*, *Moot Points in Sociol.*, VIII. 762.

**consequence**, *n.* 7*t.* In *astron.*, motion from an earlier to a later sign of the zodiac, or from west to east; direct motion.

**consequent**, *a.* 4. In *phys. geog.*, resulting directly from original conditions; having a course determined by the form or slope of an initial land-surface: as, a *consequent divide*, *consequent drainage*, a *consequent river*, a *con-*

*sequent valley*, etc. Contrasted with *\*insequent*, 2, *\*obsequent*, 2, *\*antecedent*, 2.

**conserv**, *v. t.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *conserve*.

**conservation**, *n.* 3. In England, a court or board of commissioners having jurisdiction over a port (as London, Liverpool, etc.) or of a river (as the Thames, the Mersey, etc.), and charged with the regulation as well as the conservation of its navigation, fisheries, etc.—**Conservation of areas**. See *\*area*.—**Conservation of density in phase**. See the extract.

In an ensemble of mechanical systems identical in nature and subject to forces determined by identical laws, but distributed in phase in any continuous manner, the *density-in-phase* is constant for the varying phases of a moving system; provided that the forces of a system are functions of its coordinates, either alone or with the time.

J. W. Gibbs, *Statistical Mech.*, p. 9.

**Conservation of extension in phase**. See the extract.

When the phases bounding an extension in phase vary in the course of time according to the dynamical laws of a system subject to forces which are functions of the coordinates either alone or with the time, the value of the extension-in-phase thus bounded remains constant. In this form the principle may be called the principle of *conservation of extension-in-phase*.

J. W. Gibbs, *Statistical Mech.*, p. 10.

**Law of conservation of mass**, the law that the mass of any system is unchanged by any process which takes place within that system.—**Law of conservation of matter**, the general fact that in the innumerable changes of properties undergone by matter, involving the production and the disappearance of particular substances, there is neither creation nor destruction of matter in the abstract, or, in other words, that the total quantity of matter in existence, as far as observable by us, is unchangeable. Thus, when a piece of wood burns it ceases to exist as wood, and at the same time a part of the oxygen of the surrounding air ceases to exist as oxygen gas, but instead of these there come into existence and mingle with the remaining air carbon-dioxide gas and vapor of water, and the sum of the quantities of these newly formed substances exactly equals the sum of the quantities of those which have disappeared.

**conservatist** (kən-sēr'vā-tist), *a.* and *n.* Conservative, or a conservative.

**conservative organs**. See *\*organ* 1.

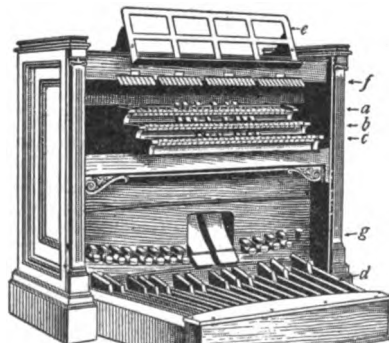
**consider**, *v. i.* 3. To look carefully or attentively. *Lev.*, xiii. 13.

**consideration**, *n.*—**Illegal consideration**, a consideration which will not support a contract by reason of the fact that the thing done or promised is contrary to public policy.—**Impossible consideration**, a consideration which from its nature cannot be performed. Such a consideration is void in law.—**Meritorious consideration**, a consideration based upon natural love and affection. A contract depending upon such consideration will be sustained in a court of equity where the relations of the parties are such as father and son, brother and sister, husband and wife, etc.; otherwise not.—**Moral consideration**, a consideration based upon moral duty, but which carries with it no legal obligation.—**Past consideration**, something done prior to the making of a contract. The contract cannot be enforced upon a past consideration alone.

**consigne**, *n.* 2. A form of punishment consisting in confinement to prescribed limits.

**Consilience of inductions**, the agreement in final result of scientific investigations along widely different lines of research: a term introduced by Whewell. Instances of this phenomenon are extremely rare. But the agreement between the determinations of the number of atoms in a molecule by osmotic pressure and the depression of the freezing-point of solutions, the rough agreement of different estimates of the size of molecules, the agreement of the different ways of determining the velocity of light, etc., may be considered as a consilience of inductive arguments in favor of the different general principles upon which these various determinations were based.

**consimilar**, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, having both sides alike: specifically applied to the valves of a diatom.



Console.

*a*, swell-organ keyboard or manual, with six combination pistons above affecting the swell-organ stops; *b*, great-organ keyboard or manual, with eight combination pistons; *c*, choir-organ keyboard or manual, with six combination pistons; *d*, pedal-organ keyboard, which is both concave and radiating; *e*, music-rack; *f*, tilting tablets, controlling both stops and couplers (taking the place of the draw-knobs formerly used), grouped according to the keyboards to which they belong, those of the pedal organ being on the left, those of the choir-organ next, etc.; *g*, combination pedals, with two swell pedals in the center, the one belonging to the swell-organ, the other to the choir-organ.

## constant

**consistency**, *n.*—**Rule of consistency**, a designation sometimes applied to Kant's moral law, "Act only on such a principle as thou canst will should be universally adopted."

**consistent equations**. See *\*equation*.

**consociationism** (kən-sō-shi-ā'shōn-izm), *n.* The theory and practice of consociationism.

**consolation**, *n.*—**Dutch consolation**, the thought that things might be worse, or might have been worse.

**console**, *n.* 4. In *organ-building*, the desk in which the keyboards and stop-action are contained and before which the player sits. Where the action is pneumatic or electric, the console may be quite detached from the rest of the instrument and even capable of movement from one position to another, the action being transmitted through tubes or wires. In this case it is said to be movable. See cut in preceding column.—**Detached console**. See *\*console* 2, 4.—**Movable console**. See *\*console* 2, 4.

**Consolidated annuities**. See *annuity* and *console*.—**Consolidated content**. See *Funded \*content*.

**consolidating-apparatus** (kən-sol'i-dā-ting-ap-g-rā'tus), *n.* In the erinoids of the family *Cupressocrinidae*, a peculiar annular structure situated on the upper interior margin of the calyx between the arm-bases.

**consolidation**, *n.* 7. In *geol.*, the mechanical process by which separated parts of a rock are brought closer together through pressure. The pressure may be due to superincumbent weight or lateral thrust, or it may accompany mineral growth and metasomatism. Fine sediments, such as silts or muds, are most affected by this process. The included water, which largely acts as a separating film in them, is squeezed out, bringing the mineral particles into contact. This, together with mechanical readjustments of the particles themselves, results in great increase of cohesion. *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Sur., *Monograph* 47, p. 560.

8. In *finance*, the combining of two or more sources of revenue into a common fund, or of varied forms of public indebtedness into a stock bearing interest at a uniform rate. N. E. D.

**consolute** (kən-sō-lūt'), *a.* [*con-* + *solute*.] In *phys. chem.*, commonly soluble: when two solvents which do not mix are in contact and have each in solution a given third substance, the latter is sometimes said to be *consolute*, that is, to be a solute common to the two solvents.

He showed that in the case of two non-miscible liquids and a *consolute* liquid, the equilibria can be represented by the mass law equation, and that there are only two sets of equilibria over the whole range of concentration, and these are represented by two different equations.

*Jour. Phys. Chem.*, April, 1904, p. 248.

**conspiracy**, *n.* 3. An ancient writ which was issued against parties alleged to be guilty of a conspiracy to indict a party for treason or a felony.

**conspirital** (kən-spir'i-tal), *a.* [In form, < *L. com-*, together, + *spirit(us)*, spirit, + *-al*.] The sense implies a formation from *conspire* or *conspir(acy)* + *-ital*.] Constituted conspiracy.

Unscrupulous adventurers . . . create relations of personal allegiance by means of bribery, patronage and preferment. Intrigue and conspiracy are the social bonds. The social type is the *conspirital*.

*Giddings*, in *Am. Jour. Sociol.*, X. 168.

**const.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *constitution*; (*b*) of *constable*.

**constable**, *n.* 3. The commander of a constabulary or company of men-at-arms.

In the matter of administrative organization the men-at-arms were distributed into constabularies, being commanded by officers called *constables*.

J. W. Fortescue, *Hist. Brit. Army*, I. 1. 2.

**constancy**, *n.* 4. A constant job: as, "a constancy and good wages promised for a good workman," *The Scotsman* (adv.).

**constant**, *I. a.*—**Constant current**. See *\*current* 1.—**Constant-deviation spectroscope**. See *\*spectro-scope*.—**Law of constant heat sums**, law of constant proportion. See *\*law* 1.

II. *n.*—**Affinity constants**. See *\*affinity*.—**Capillary constant**, a numerical constant denoting the attraction between two surfaces to which the phenomenon of capillarity is due.—**Constant of aberration**. (*b*) The semimajor axis of the aberrational ellipse which every star apparently describes in a year on account of the aberration of light. It is very nearly 20.5".—**Constant of capillarity**. See *capillary \*constant*.—**Constant of light-equation**, the number of seconds by which the distance of a body, expressed in astronomical units, must be multiplied to give the corresponding equation of light. (See *equation*.) It is 498", the time in which light travels from the sun to the earth.—**Constant of nutation**, the semimajor axis of the nutational ellipse described in 19 years by the axis of the earth under the nutational disturbance produced by the moon. Its value is 9.21".—**Constant of precession**, the average amount by which the equinox moves annually westward along the ecliptic. Its value is at present 50.25".—**Cyclic constant**, the constant by which a many-valued function changes on describing a cycle.—**Dielectric constant**, in *elect.*, the specific inductive capacity of an insulating medium, measured as the ratio of the capacity of a condenser with this medium as insulator, and the capacity of the same condenser with air-insulation.—**Diffusion constant**, a numerical constant or coefficient denoting the



## constant

rate of liquid or gaseous diffusion.—**Dissociation constant**, in *phys. chem.*, a number from which can be computed the degree of dissociation at any desired dilution of any electrolyte which obeys a certain law. The degree of dissociation varies greatly with the varying volume in which a gram-molecule of the electrolyte is dissolved, but from the variable dissociation of an electrolyte we can compute in many cases a quantity which does not vary with the dilution. For an electrolyte which dissociates into two ions, in many cases, if we put  $m$  for the degree of dissociation at any volume represented by  $v$ , which stands for the number of liters which contain one gram-molecule of the solute, we find  $\frac{m^2}{(1-m)v} = a$  constant; and the numerical value of this quantity is the dissociation constant for the given substance.—**Electrical constant**, a numerical quantity, such as the specific inductive capacity, employed to designate or describe some electrical property of a body.—**Kerr's constant**, the quantity  $K$  in the expression  $\epsilon = K I_n$ , where  $\epsilon$  is the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of polarized light reflected from the surface of a magnet and  $I_n$  is the normal component of magnetization. Kerr's constant is used in the optical method of measuring the strength of the magnetic field.—**Kundt's constant**, the constant quantity  $\psi$  in the equation  $\epsilon = \psi I_d$ , which expresses the power of ferromagnetic substances (taken in thin layers) to turn the plane of polarization of transmitted light. The angle of rotation is  $\epsilon$ ;  $I$  is the strength of the magnetic field; and  $d$  is the thickness of the layer.—**Level constant**. See *level*.—**Newtonian constant**. Same as *gravitation constant* (which see, under *constant*).—**Optical constant**, a numerical quantity, such as the index of refraction, employed to designate or describe some optical property of a substance.—**Precession constant**, the quantity  $\frac{C-A}{A}$ , where  $C$  is the moment of inertia of the revolving body about its polar axis and  $A$  is its moment of inertia about an equatorial diameter. The seven numerical quantities used to compute the precession of the equinox are also called *precession constants*.—**Radiation constant**, the heat, in calories, lost by radiation from a unit surface in a unit of time when the radiating body has a temperature one degree centigrade above its surroundings; the emissivity.—**Solar constant**. See *solar*.—**Spheroidal constant**, one of the numerical quantities, such as the ratio of the axes, used in astronomy to define quantitatively the form of the earth.—**Temperature constant**, in *phenology*, the thermal constant.—**Thermal constant**, the phenological constant; the total quantity of heat or day degrees required by a plant in order to attain any phase of plant life. This is not, strictly speaking, a constant, and the various attempts to define and compute it are known by the names of the respective authors, as follows: *Adanson's constant* (1750), the sum of all the positive mean daily temperatures on the centigrade scale, counting from the beginning of the year. *Boussingault's constant* (1837), the same as Adanson's except that it counts from the beginning of vegetation. *Marie Dary's constant* (1880), the sum of all the mean daily actinometric degrees in full sunshine, counting from the date of vegetation. *Gasparin's constant* (1847), the sum of all effective temperatures (the excesses of mean daily temperatures in full sunshine above 5° C.), counted on the centigrade scale and from the date in the springtime when such effective temperature is first attained. *H. Hoffman's constant* (1857), the sum of all daily maximum temperatures above freezing, (the positive maxima) on Réaumur's scale, counting from January 1 to the attainment of any given phase of development. *Linnaeus's thermal constant* (1867), the sum of all mean daily temperatures above 0° C. in the shade, counting from the date when the annual minimum occurs up to any phase of vegetation. *Linnaeus's local annual thermal constant* (1867), the sum of all the mean daily temperatures above 0° C. in the shade for the whole year at any locality. *Linnaeus's physiologic thermal constant* (1867), the sum of all the positive daily mean temperatures from germination to the attainment of any phase of vegetation, divided by his local annual thermal constant. *Linnaeus's local climatic constant* (1869), the sum of all the local rainfalls from germination up to the attainment of any phase divided by the local annual thermal phenological constant. *Herbert Mangon's constant* (1875), the sum of all the positive excesses of mean daily shade-temperatures above 5° C. (T.—5° C.), counted on the centigrade scale and from the date of vegetation. *Quelet's constant* (1845), the sum of the squares of the positive daily temperatures, centigrade scale, counting from the date of the awakening of vegetation, when the mean daily temperature is 6° C. *Réaumur's constant* (1735), the sum of all the mean daily temperatures on the Réaumur scale, counting from the date of vegetation.—**Verdet's constant**, the quantity  $\omega$  in the expression  $\epsilon = \omega H d$ , where  $\epsilon$  is the rotation of the plane of polarized light in passing through a layer, of thickness  $d$ , of a substance so placed in a magnetic field of intensity  $H$  that the light travels in the direction of the lines of force. Verdet's constant ( $\omega$ ) is the rotation per unit variation of magnetic potential. It depends upon the wave-length of the light, the nature of the substance, and the temperature of the latter.

**constantan** (kon'stan-tan), *n.* [From *Constant*, a personal name.] An alloy consisting of 60 per cent. copper and 40 per cent. nickel. Its electrical resistance, which is more than 50 times that of copper, varies inappreciably with change of temperature; its thermo-electromotive force in combination with copper is very large. It may be heated to 300 C. without oxidation. It is freely ductile.

**Constantinian** (kon-stan-tin'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Constantine the Great, a Roman emperor, or his reign (306-337 A. D.).

**constantino** (kon-stan-tē'nō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A fish, *Centropomus robalko*, of the family *Centropomidae*: found from Mexico to Panama.

**Constellaria** (kon-stel-ā'rī-ā), *n.* A genus of trepostomatous bryozoans growing attached to foreign bodies and having thin-walled cells with abundant mesopores and the surface of

the zoaria covered with star-shaped maculae. It is of Silurian age.

**constituent**. I. *a.*—**Constituent society**, a society which is a constituent part of a larger social order, for example, a business corporation, a church, a political party, or a club. In the constituent society individuals work or find pleasure together, though they may not dwell in the same neighborhood or even in the same state. In the component society (which see) individuals dwell together and may or may not work together. *Giddings*, *Elem. of Sociol.*, p. 7.

**constitution**, *n.*—**Constitution Church**, the church which was established in France by the decree of the Constituent Assembly, July 12, 1790. This decree provided that all bishops should be elected by local conventions of the clergy, without recourse to the holy see, and that the entire clergy should take an oath to maintain the civil constitution provided by the assembly.—**Provincial constitutions**, the decrees of provincial synods held under divers archbishops of Canterbury. *Bourier*, *Law Dict.*—**Social constitution**. See *social*.

**Constitutional Law**. (a) A valid law; one which is not unconstitutional. (b) That branch of the law which defines and interprets the scope and meaning of a constitution.

**constitutionally**, *adv.* 4. As regards constitution or composition: as, the substances differ both toxicologically and constitutionally.

**constitutive**, *a.* 3. In *phys. chem.*, a term introduced by Ostwald to denote those properties of a compound which depend on the constitution of the molecule, or on the mode of union and arrangement of the atoms in the molecule. For instance, of two molecules having the same number of the same atoms, one turns the plane of polarized light to the right and the other to the left; this difference is obviously due to something in the structure of the molecule—it is a *constitutive* property, as distinguished from an *additive* or a *colligative* property.—**Constitutive government**. See *government*.

**constrain**, *v. t.* 6. In *mech.*: (a) To prevent the occurrence of (motion), except in a particular direction: as, the relative motions of the parts of any machine are always *constrained*. (b) To prevent the operation of the motion of (a material point or body), except in a particular and definite manner: as, to *constrain* a part of a mechanism.—**Constrained system**, a system of points subject to constraints, that is, forces regarded as infinite which compel a certain relation between their motions.

**construct**, *a. II. n.* 1. Something constructed or created.—2. In *compar. psychol.*, the mental picture answering to a real or a possible object of sense: regarded as the mental result of the action of external stimuli.

In all these cases, the object is constructed at the bidding of certain sensations, which suggest to my mind the associated qualities. The object is a *construct*.

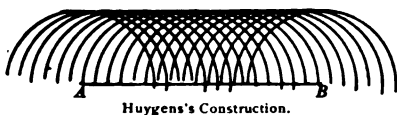
C. L. Morgan, *Animal Life and Intelligence*, p. 312.

3. In *math.*, a configuration or surface.

The notion of monogenic construct is wider than that of a monogenic function. *Ency. Brit.*, XXVIII. 541.

**constructible** (kon-struk'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being constructed.

**construction**, *n.*—**Bureau of Construction and Repair**. See *bureau*.—**Hennebique construction**, a system of construction in concrete reinforced by steel or iron introduced in various ways. It was first brought to perfection by M. François Hennebique, a French builder. See *reinforced concrete*.—**Huygens's construction**, a geometrical method, first employed by Huygens, for represent-



ing the front of a light-wave. It consists of a set of equal semicircles the centers of which are equidistant points along a line, AB, which represents the front of the wave at a given instant,  $t$ . The envelop of the semicircles is the wave-front at a later time,  $t'$ , such that their radius measures the progress of the wave during the intervening interval.—**Mill construction**, in *arch.*, construction by means of solid timbers and thick planks with no inclosed hollow spaces. Thus the floors are of very thick planks resting directly on girders. Such a building resists fire, and is often said to be of *slow-burning construction*.—**Terrace construction**. Same as *alluvial terrace*.

**constructional**, *a.* 2. Controlled by the original and still prevailing surface attitude and structure of the land: said of watercourses. See *consequent* and *attitude*.—3. Formed by or resulting from consequent drainage: said of land-forms: as, a *constructional divide* or valley.—**Constructional slope**. See *slope*.

**construction-train** (kon-struk'shon-trān), *n.* A train of cars adapted to the conveyance and application to use of the materials for the construction or repair of railroads.

**Constructive theft**. See *theft*.

**construe**, *v. II. intrans.* To yield to or admit of grammatical analysis or interpretation: as, a sentence that will not *construe*.

**consubstantialist**, *n.* 2. Same as *\*consubstantialist*.

## contact

**consubstantialist** (kon'sub-stan-shi-ā'-shon-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation.

**consul**, *n.* 5. Formerly, in southern France and Catalonia, a municipal magistrate. *N. E. D.*—6. Formerly, within the foreign colony or settlement of a town, the representative chief of the merchants and their intermediary with the local government. *N. E. D.*—7. A local representative of a cyclists' touring club.

**consul** (kon'sul), *v. t.* [*consul*, *n.*] To submit (an invoice) for certification to the consul of a country to which goods are consigned.

**Consular bureau**. See *bureau*.—**Consular court**, a court of justice presided over by a consul. Such courts are established only in countries where extraterritoriality (which see) has been conceded by treaty to other foreign nations, as by China, and formerly also Japan. The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to suits arising between the consuls' own countrymen, and to hearing and deciding suits brought against any of them by subjects of the country in which the court is established.

**Consultation game**, in *chess*, a game in which two or more persons play on one side and the moves are made after joint deliberation.

**consumption**, *n.* 5. In *Rom. law*, loss of a right of action after commencement of the suit.—**Acute, galloping, haasty, or rapid consumption**, pulmonary tuberculosis running a rapidly fatal course.—**Hatters' consumption**, a catarrhal condition of the bronchial tubes and pulmonary alveoli, due to the inhalation of particles of felt, silk, or other materials used in the manufacture of hats.—**Luxus consumption**, the ingestion of an excessive amount of albuminoid food, far beyond the needs of the organism.—**Potters' consumption**, same as *potters' asthma*.

**consumption-weed** (kon-sump'shon-wéd), *n.* The round-leaved wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia*: so called from its supposed medicinal virtues.

**consumptive**, *a.* 5. Indicating the presence of consumption: as, a *consumptive cough*.

**contact**, *n.* 4. In *geol.*, the surface of juncture, specifically of an igneous intrusion and its containing-walls, along which mineralogical and structural changes, and especially ore-deposits, are often developed; also applied to the surface of juncture of any two contrasted rocks.—5. In *anthropol.*, the meeting of tribes or peoples of different culture, particularly that of a primitive tribe with the trade and influence of a superior people.—6. In *psychol.*: (a) A light pressure upon the skin; a low degree of intensity of the adequate stimulus of the pressure-spots. (b) A weak sensation of pressure. Some psychologists regard the sensation of contact as qualitatively different from the sensation of pressure. In all probability, however, the two are simply degrees of one and the same sensible quality.

Still other points on the skin, very wealthily interspersed amongst the others, give us, if excited in isolation, sensations of *contact* or of *pressure*.

Royce, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 133.

**Contact sensation**: Ger. *Berührungsempfindung*; F. *sensation de contact*; Ital. *sensazione di contatto*. A sensation made up probably (*Descor*) of touch sensation and pressure sensation.

Baldwin, *Dict. Philosophy and Psychology*.

**Angle of contact**. (b) See *angle* 3.—**Center of contact**, the point of intersection of two tangents at two points of contact of two conics or other plane curves.—**Circumaxial contact**. See *circumaxial*.—**Contact action**. An important application of this principle to industrial purposes is the manufacture of sulphuric acid by the combination of sulphur dioxide with additional oxygen, on passing these gases over heated platinum in a finely divided state, the platinum remaining unchanged, while the resulting sulphur trioxide is conducted into water: spoken of as the *contact process* for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.—**Contact difference of potential, electricity, electromotive force, metamorphism, mineral**. See *\*potential, \*electricity, \*electromotive, \*metamorphism, \*mineral*.—**Contact paper**, in *photog.*, sensitized paper used for contact-printing.—**Contact phenomena**, effects produced upon older rocks by the introduction of an igneous mass, as a dike or an intruded sheet. The presence of the more highly heated body, with its attendant mineralizers and the circulation of waters induced, leads to many changes in the minerals and rock-structures near the contact.—**Contact print**, in *photog.*, a print made by the exposure to light of a sensitive surface placed behind and in contact with a negative or other object to be copied. See *contact-printing*, below.—**Contact-printing**, in *photog.*, a process in which sensitized paper or glass is printed in contact with the negative; also, printing upon bromide paper behind, and in contact with a negative, exposed a few feet away from an artificial source of light.—**Contact process**, in *phys. chem.*, a process which is accelerated to a useful rate by contact of the acting substance with another substance which is left unchanged at the end of the process; a catalytic process. See *catalysis* and *\*contact action*.—**Contact reaction**, in *phys. chem.*, a reaction which is much accelerated by contact of the acting substance with another substance that is left unchanged at the end of the reaction; a catalytic reaction.—**Contact substance**, in *phys. chem.*, a substance which accelerates a contact reaction.—**Contact transformation**, in *math.*, a transformation which changes

## contact

an element by such substitutions as transform into itself the linear differential equation  $dz - pdx - qdy = 0$ . Two manifolds, having a contact, that is, having a surface-element in common, are changed by the transformation into two others which also have a contact; hence the name given by Lie to the transformation.—**Contact vein**. Same as *contact deposit*.—**Internal contact**, the apparent contact of the edge of the disk of the moon at the time of an annular eclipse, or of the planets Venus or Mercury at the time of transit with the inner edge of the sun: opposed to *external contact*, when the moon or planet appears to touch the sun's disk from the outside.—**Optical contact**, in *photog.*, the contact of any two substances brought into close union with each other and presenting two instead of four surfaces, as a silver-backed mirror.—**Sensation of double contact**. (a) The sensory experience which arises when a movable object, as a stick or a pencil, is thrust or pressed by the hand against a second object, or passed over its surface; the experience of projected touch, in which the sensations appear to have their origin, not in hand or arm, but at the tip of the stick or pencil. (b) The sensations aroused by pressure of one part of the skin upon another. (c) The twofold sensation (pressure followed by pain) which arises when the skin, for example, of the wrist is tapped with the point of a needle whose shaft is held loosely between the finger and thumb of the other hand.—**Sliding contact**, the communication of motion by means of surfaces which drive with a necessary slipping of one surface on the other, as distinguished from rolling contact, where no slip occurs. Sliding contact occurs when the driving is by cams, the teeth of wheels, screws, wedges, and pin-joints.—**Wipe contact**. (a) Interrupted contact; the touching of one part of a machine by another in the course of the travel of either part; the wiping of one part of a machine or engine by another. (b) A method of making an electric arc pass between terminals by interrupting an electric circuit, the contact points passing over each other with a sliding or wiping contact. The arc terminals are kept free of oxid or deposit, because the surfaces are cleansed by the sliding action.

**contact<sup>2</sup>** (kon-takt'), *n.* [*L. contactus*: see *contact<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] One who has been exposed to an infectious disease by contact or near association with a person suffering from it. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 346.

**contact-bed** (kon'takt-bed), *n.* 1. A layer of filtering-material in a basin of a sewage purification works. The material to be acted on is introduced into the basin and allowed to remain for a time sufficient to be exposed to action by the bacterial energies of the bed. When the process is sufficiently complete, the sewage is decanted, or filtered, and the contact-surface of the filter exposed to sun and air, for the process of growth of aerobic microbes, whose action is to hasten oxidation of the next charge, and its change to harmlessness. The filling of interstitial spaces in the contact-bed with air makes the bed more active. Sometimes called an *aerated filter*.—2. In *geol.*, a bed lying next to (in contact with) a formation of a different character.

**contact-block** (kon'takt-blok), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic block forming part of an instrument, as a rheostat, and serving, in conjunction with a peg, plug, screw, or brush, to convey current to any portion of the electric circuit with which it may be connected.

**contact-irritation** (kon'takt-ir-i-tā'shon), *n.* The irritation produced in the cells of a plant by the contact of an insect or fungus, which frequently stimulates growth and produces slight abnormalities.

Others . . . supplement mere *contact-irritation* and shading by actual absorption from the external cells. *H. M. Ward, Disease in Plants*, p. 126.

**contact-pin** (kon'takt-pin), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic pin by means of which contact for the conduction of current is secured between the parts of any electrical apparatus.

**contact-ring** (kon'takt-ring), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic ring on the shaft of a dynamo or motor, or of any electrical apparatus, for the transmission of current, by sliding contact, between the fixed and moving parts.

**contact-screw** (kon'takt-skrö), *n.* In *elect.*, a screw by means of which metallic contact for the conduction of current is secured between the parts of any electrical apparatus.

**contact-stud** (kon'takt-stud), *n.* In *elect.*, a stud or peg by means of which metallic contact for the conduction of current is secured between the parts of any electrical apparatus.

**contact-vein** (kon'takt-vän), *n.* A vein following the plane of contact between different rock-formations.

**contagion**, *n.* 5. A contagious disease.—**Psychical contagion**, the propagation of nervous disorders through imitation, as when chorea attacks many children in a school. The dancing manias of the middle ages are typical examples of psychical contagion.

**contagiosity** (kon-tä-jí-ös'i-ti), *n.* [*contagious* (*L. -iosus*) + *-ity*.] Contagiousness.

**Contagium vivum** [*L.* living contagium], a living germ of infectious disease, either a bacterium or a protozoan parasite.

**contain**, *v. t.* 9. To hold (a body of troops) in position, usually by deploying the containing force in its front and threatening an attack.

Regiments or even brigades lying flat on the ground, . . . their presence in front of the enemy will have the

advantage of containing him; but in the open, across which an enemy has to advance, a containing force of a proportion of one man to five of the enemy is quite sufficient. *H. A. Gwynne, In War's Brighter Side*, p. 174.

**contano** (kon'tä-nö), *v.* [*It.* 'they count' (time), pres. ind. 3d pers. pl. of *contare*, count<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] In writing music for an orchestra, a direction that a particular instrument is to be silent for a time. Abbreviated *cont.*

**content<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* 6. The amount or quantity yielded.

The director of the Arizona Experiment Station reported that the sugar content in pounds per acre from five characteristic soils of that Territory ranged from 1,491 to 3,361 pounds. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 41.

**Funded content**, in *psychol.*, a mental content of the second order, supposed to be produced by the bringing together of other contents into a unitary whole; a form quality, or form of combination.

*Funded* or consolidated *contents* are, then, such contents as are produced by bringing together, in a very intimate way, various part-contents.

*J. M. Bentley, in Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII, 279.

**continuumness** (kon-tér'mi-nus-nes), *n.* The condition of being continuous.

**contestation**, *n.* 5. Same as *contention*, 5.

**contiguity**, *n.*—**Synthesis of contiguity**. See *\*synthesis*.

**continent**, *n.*—**Indo-African continent**, a term referring to the former more or less extensive union of Asia and Africa by a supposed land connection in the vicinity of the southern end of the Red Sea. This is indicated by soundings, but especially by the character of the fossil fauna of the Sivalik Hills, India.—**Dark Continent**, Africa.

**Continental divide**. See *\*divide*.—**Continental glacier**, high, islands, etc. See *\*glacier*, *\*high*, *\*island*, etc.

**continentalism** (kon-ti-nen'tal-izm), *n.* [*continental* + *-ism*.] A view, opinion, custom, action, expression, or way of doing things that is peculiar to or characteristic of the continental part of Europe.

**continentality** (kon'ti-nen-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*continental* + *-ity*.] 1. The character of being continental. —2. In *meteor.*, the extent to which the climate of any spot agrees with the typical continental climate. As defined by Zenker this is measured by the annual range of temperature divided by the sine of the latitude; but he uses the arc itself.

**continentalize** (kon-ti-nen'tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *continentalized*, ppr. *continentalizing*. [*continental* + *-ize*.] To make continental; infect with the ideas and ways of the continent of Europe.

**contingency**, *n.* 4. In *biometry*, a method of studying statistically biological data that do not admit of numerical expression.

I think . . . I have surmounted the difficulty of scale orders by applying the new method of *contingency*, which completely dispenses with any scale order.

*Pearson, in Biometrika*, March and July, 1904, p. 150.

**Contingent damages, debt**. See *\*damage*, *\*debt*.

**continuant**, *n.* 2. A consonant such as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, etc., the sound of which may be indefinitely prolonged, as distinguished from a 'stop,' such as *p*, *b*, etc., which involves a complete closure of the mouth.

**continuating** (kon-tin'ü-ä-ting), *p. a.* Serving to continue.—**Continuating glasses**. See *\*glass*.

**Continuation school**, a school in which instruction is given, usually in the evening, in continuation or extension of that given in the ordinary day-schools; an evening-school for popular instruction by lesson or lecture. [*Eng.*] *Nature*, Sept. 17, 1903, p. 492.

**continuative**, *n.* 3. In *philol.*, a form that indicates continuation.

The *continuative* [in the Chinook verb] is a purely intransitive tense, because in transitive verbs the object limits the action in such manner as to preclude the possibility of its occurrence.

*Amer. Anthropologist*, April-June, 1900, p. 213.

**Continued fraction of the second order**. See *\*fraction*.—**Continued rest**. See *\*rest*.

**continuist** (kon-tin'ü-ist), *n.* [*L. continuus*, continuous, + *-ist*.] One who holds that a certain thing is continuous; as, specifically, that a declaration or prophecy in the Revelation of St. John refers in part to the past and continues to refer for the rest to the future.

**continuity**, *n.* 4. In *biol.*, the existence of successive generations of living beings without any gap or interruption of material composition. See *\*germinal continuity*.—**Amputation in continuity**. See *\*amputation*.—**Doctrine of continuity**, the doctrine that all real variations are continuous and without sudden jumps. The doctrine was particularly advocated by Leibnitz, and more and more fully as his reflections advanced. There are many varieties of the doctrine. Thus, it may be held absolutely or only as a regulative principle, or even only as a sound working hypothesis. It may be held as strictly applying to every character (so that, for example, its advocate will indicate that things are more or less real but not abso-

## contraction

lutely real, etc.) or it may be held under definite or indefinite restriction. The continuity predicated may also be understood in several senses.—**Germinal continuity**. See *\*germinal*.—**Protoplasmic continuity**, in *cytol.*, the connection, by means of very delicate strands of protoplasm, between the living substance of adjacent cells. In plants these strands pass through minute pores in the cell-walls.—**Synthesis of continuity**, direct union of the ends of a fractured bone or the lips of a wound.

**continuo** (kon-tin'ü-ö), *n.* [*It. basso continuo*, 'continued bass.'] Same as *figured bass*, which see, under *bass*.

**Continuous action**. See *\*action*.—**Continuous current**. See *\*current*, *c.*—**Continuous flow calorimeter**. See *\*calorimeter*.

**continuum**, *n.* 2. In *math.*, the whole system of positive and negative integral, fractional, and irrational numbers.

**contort** (kon-tört'), *a.* [*L. contortus*, pp.: see *contort*, *v.*] Twisted; contorted.

**contortion**, *n.* 3. In *vegetable teratol.*, an irregular twisting or bending of the stems or branches of plants, due to various causes, usually accidental. *Masters*.—4. In *geol.*, the disordered attitude of irregularly folded stratified rocks. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol.

**contour**, *n.*—**Complex contour**, in *math.*, a contour consisting of several curves.—**Simple contour**, in *math.*, a non-intersecting closed curve which is a contour.

**contour**, *v. II. intrans.* To follow a level line on an irregular slope; imitate the path of a contour-line.

The cliffs and beaches that *contour* around the slopes of the mountains of Utah, where the waves of Lake Bonneville once beat, in many ways resemble the elevated shore lines of western Scotland.

*W. M. Davis, Elem. Phys. Geog.*, p. 319.

**contra** (kon'trä), *n.* [*contra*, *adv.*] The contrary or opposite side or thing; in *bookkeeping*, the opposite side or column of an account; especially the right-hand or credit side (in which appear the items against the person whose books are kept).

**contra-**. (c) In *organ-building*, in the names of stops, indicating a stop whose tones are an octave below the pitch of the keys used: as, *contragamba*, etc.

**contrabourdon** (kon'trä-bör'don), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones an octave lower than the usual bourdon.

**contract**, *n.* 6. A contracted word; a contraction.—7. In card games in which bids are made, the number of tricks or points which the bidder undertakes to win.—**Certain contract**, in *law*, a contract in which the thing to be done presumably rests upon the will of the party, or when, in the ordinary course of events, it must happen in the manner agreed upon.—**Contract job**, a piece of work executed according to conditions (respecting quality of workmanship, time of delivery, price, etc.) determined by contract in advance of execution: contrasted with a piece of work executed in anticipation of sale, or production for the open market.—**Contract of beneficence**, in *Louisiana law*, a contract in which a benefit is secured to only one of the contracting parties, as a gratuitous loan.—**Contract prices**, prices determined, by contract, in advance of the production of goods: contrasted with *market prices*. The term is sometimes used to designate competitive prices, as distinguished from customary prices.—**Contract surgeon**. See *\*surgeon*.—**Contract system**, the system of obtaining public supplies, or the performance of public services, through the intervention of a contractor, instead of through direct public management or through direct purchase in the open market.—**Dependent contract**, a contract containing one or more dependent covenants. See *dependent covenant*, under *covenant*.—**Gratuitous contract**, a contract in which the object is to benefit the party with whom it is made without any consideration to the other party. Such a contract is not binding unless under seal.—**Hazardous contract**, in *Louisiana law*, a contract in which the performance of that which is the object, or one of the objects, of the contract depends upon an uncertain event.—**Independent contract**, a contract in which the things to be performed by the various parties have no relation to each other as equivalents or as mutual considerations.—**Naked contract**. Same as *nude pact*, which see, under *nude*.—**Nude contract**. Same as *nude pact*, which see, under *nude*.—**Obligation of contract**, the duty imposed by law upon a party to a contract.—**Onerous contract**, a contract in which the consideration is inadequate to that which is given or promised.—**Separable or severable contract**, a contract in which several considerations and corresponding obligations are so expressed as to render the contract susceptible of divisibility in such a way that each or one consideration may be enforced upon the performance of its corresponding obligation.

**contracted**, *p. a.* 5. In *gram.* and *phonetics*, shortened by combination or by omission of letters or sounds. See *contract*, *v. t.*, 3, and *contraction*, 3.

**contractile cells**. See *\*cell*.

**contraction**, *n.*—**Anodal closure contraction**, muscular contraction occurring at the anode when the circuit is closed.—**Cathodal closure contraction**, muscular contraction occurring at the cathode at the moment of closure of the circuit.—**Cathodal duration contraction**, muscular contraction occurring at the cathode and continuing during the entire time of the passage of the current.—**Clonic contraction**, an intermittent muscular contraction alternating with intervals of relaxation.—**Coefficient of contraction**. See *\*coefficient*.—**Contraction volume**. See *\*volume*.—**Isometric contraction**, the change in tension in a muscle whose extremities are fixed, upon the application of a stimulus:

## contraction

opposed to *isotonic contraction*. — **Isotonic contraction**, the shortening of a muscle upon the application of a stimulus, with approximation of its extremities; opposed to *isometric contraction*. — **Pfister's law of contraction**, the law that the stimulation of a nerve by an electric current is stronger at the occurrence of catectrotonus than at the disappearance of anectrotonus. It has been ascertained that a nerve is stimulated by an electric current at the moment that the current is made and at the moment that it is broken. As the current is closed, the stimulation occurs at the negative pole; as it is opened, it takes place at the positive pole. — **Tetanic or tonic contraction**. Same as *tetanic spasm*, which see, under *tetanic*. — **Volkmann's contraction**, paralytic flexion of the fingers, presumably caused by tight bandaging in cases of injury to the arm.

**contraction-ring** (kon-trak'-shon-ring), *n.* See the following phrase. — **Contraction-ring of Bandl**, a circular constriction of the pregnant uterus, caused by unequal contraction of the muscular segments, sometimes occurring in threatened rupture of that organ.

**contractment** (kon-trakt'ment), *n.* Contraction; abridgment.

A very masterly production; . . . with judicious contractions, might be rendered an interesting drama on the stage. *Athenaeum*, March 23, 1886, p. 378.

**contracurrent** (kon-trä-kur'ent), *a.* Noting optical systems in which conjugate focal lengths are of opposite signs, so that if a point moves from right to left its image will move from left to right, and if a point moves in the direction in which the light travels its image will move along the conjugate ray in the direction in which the light travels.

**contradeciduate** (kon 'trä-dë-sid 'ü-ät), *a.* Noting that condition in which the fetal placenta does not leave the uterus after birth, but is broken up and absorbed. This occurs in the mole and the bandicoot, the latter being noteworthy as a marsupial having a small placenta. *Parker and Howell*, *Textbook of Zool.*, II, 562.

**contradiscriminate** (kon'träd-dis-krim'i-nät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contradiscriminated*, ppr. *contradiscriminating*. To discriminate contrastively. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaphysics*, Lecture X.

**contragamba** (kon-trä-gam'bä), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones an octave lower than the usual gamba.

**contra-generic** (kon'trä-jë-ner'ik), *a.* [*L. contra*, against, + *generic*.] Pertaining to characteristically opposite kinds or forms within any specified family, or class of things.

**contralation** (kon-tra-lä'shon), *n.* [*contra* + *lation*.] A lation which does not subsist between the members of every pair reciprocally. An essential contralation is a lation which must by logical necessity be a contralation; a potential contralation is a lation which is under no logical necessity of subsisting between the members of every pair in both orders.

**contrambilation** (kon-tram-bi-lä'shon), *n.* [*contra* + *ambi* + *lation*.] A relation in which no individual of the universe of discourse stands to any other than itself; a concurrency.

**contranominal** (kon-trä-nom'i-näl), *a.* [*L. contra*, against, + *nomen*, name: see *nominal*.] In *math.*, containing contrasted terms. If *x* is *y*, then non-*y* is non-*x*, and two such statements are called each the *contranominal*, or *contranominal form*, of the other.

**contraparallelogram** (kon'trä-par-ä-lel'ö-gram), *n.* A plane quadrilateral having its alternate sides equal but not parallel, two of them being crossed; the figure formed by the non-parallel sides and the diagonals of an isosceles trapezoid.



Contraparallelogram.

**contraperlation** (kon'trä-për-lä'shon), *n.* [*contra* + *per* + *lation*.] A relation in which some individual of the universe of its relate does not stand to any individual of the universe of its correlate.

**contrapone** (kon-trä-pön'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraponed*, ppr. *contraponing*. To convert by contraposition (which see). *Bowen*, *Logic*, vi.

**contraposaune** (kon'trä-pö-zou'ne), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones an octave lower than the usual posauone or trombone.

**contrapositive** (kon-trä-pöz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by contraposition: as, *contrapositive* propositions; *contrapositive* conversion.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a contrapositive proposition.

**contrapposto** (kôn-trap-pôs'tō), *n.* [*It.*, pp. of *contrapporre*, < *L. contraponere*, set opposite: see *contrapose*.] In pictorial or sculptural composition, the crossing of limbs and con-

trasting of masses which is especially pronounced in the works of Michelangelo.

In the figure of the soldier he gives a superb instance of almost Michelangelesque *contrapposto*. *B. Berenson*, in *Burlington Mag.*, III, 20.

**contraperlation** (kon'trä-rë-për-lä'shon), *n.* [*contra* + *re* + *per* + *lation*.] A relation whose converse is a contraperlation.

**contrast**, *n.* 5. In *psychol. optics*, the reciprocal induction of colors and brightnesses in the present field of regard. Contrast is essentially a matter of the present moment; under steady fixation the phenomena of contrast give place to those of adaptation. The chief laws of contrast are as follows: (a) Contrast always takes the direction of greatest qualitative difference—red-green, blue-yellow, black-white, etc. (b) The effect of contrast varies directly with the degree of saturation of the inducing color. (c) The nearer together the contrasting surfaces, the greater is the contrast-effect. (d) Color-contrast is maximal when brightness-contrast is absent. (e) The contrast-effect is enhanced by the elimination of boundary lines or contours.

6. In *psychol.*, generally, any supposed intensification or throwing into relief by juxtaposition with an opposite.

The third law, that of *contrast*, applies to the ethnic mind the curious fact in mental life that a prolonged devotion to one idea leads to a reaction in which the opposite of that idea becomes dominant.

*Brinton*, *Basis of Social Relations*, p. 43.

**Law of psychical contrasts**, in Wundt's *psychol.*, one of the three general psychological laws of relation. The subjective components of our immediate experience are arranged in groups made up of opposite qualities, and these opposites obey in their succession the general law of intensification through *contrast*. *W. Wundt* (trans.), *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 324.

**Marginal contrast**, the contrast-effect produced at the apposed edges of two contiguous contrasting surfaces. See *contrast*, 5.

**contrast-color** (kon'trast-kul'or), *n.* A color due to contrast and not to the character of the objective stimulus. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I, i, 19.

**contrast-disk** (kon'trast-disk), *n.* A partly-colored disk, which when mounted on the color-mixer shows the phenomena of brightness and color-contrast. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I, i, 17.

**contrast-feeling** (kon'trast-fë'ling), *n.* In Wundt's *psychol.*, a composite feeling, made up of partial feelings of opposite character, and deriving its own characteristics from this combination: for example, the feeling that accompanies tickling.

**contra-stimulant**, *n.* 2. A remedy which possesses the property of depressing the vital forces: the opposite of *stimulant*.

**contra-stimulation** (kon'trä-stim-ü-lä'shon), *n.* The use of contra-stimulants. See *contra-stimulus*.

**contra-stimulism** (kon'trä-stim'ü-lizm), *n.* [*contra-stimulus* + *-ism*.] Medical practice based upon the doctrine of contra-stimulus.

**contra-stimulist** (kon'trä-stim'ü-list), *n.* [*contra-stimulus* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the medical theory of contra-stimulus.

**contra-stimulus** (kon'trä-stim'ü-lus), *n.*; pl. *contra-stimuli* (-li). [*L. contra*, against, + *stimulus*, stimulus.] A force which tends to diminish vital action.—**Doctrine of contra-stimulus**, the doctrine of Rasori, that all vital processes depend upon stimulus, or exciting force, and contra-stimulus, or depressing force. When these two forces are in equilibrium the condition is that of health; when one or the other is in excess disease is present and is to be combated by either a stimulant or a contra-stimulant.

**contrastment** (kon'trast'ment), *n.* The act of contrasting: contrasting.

**contrast-plane** (kon'trast-plän), *n.* In a photometer-screen, the plane between the comparison-prisms.

**contrast-stain** (kon'trast-stän), *n.* Same as *counter-stain*.

**contratabulant** (kon-trä-tab'ü-lant), *n.* [*A modern term*, irreg. < *contratabul*(ar) + *-ant*.] In *civil law*, a possessor or claimant of goods of a decedent contrary to his will or testament.

**contratabular** (kon-trä-tab'ü-lär), *a.* [*A modern term*, < *L. contra*, against, + *tabula*, a writing, a will: see *tabular*.] In *civil law*, contrary to or not in accordance with the terms of a will or testament.

**contratempo** (kon-trä-tem'pō), *n.* [*It. contratempo* = *F. contretemps*: see *contretemps*.] In *music*, same as *syncopation*.

**contravindicate** (kon-trä-vin'di-kät), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *contravindicated*, ppr. *contravindicating*. [*L.L. contravindicare*, < *L. contra*, against, + *vincare*, claim: see *vindicate*.] In *Roman law*, to make an affirmative defense; counter-claim.

**contravindication** (kon'trä-vin-di-kä'shon), *n.*

## controlling-bit

In *Roman law*, an affirmative defense; a counter-claim.

**contractation**, *n.* 2. In *civil law*, such handling and removing of goods as will amount to theft if they are not restored to their original place.

**cont. rem.** An abbreviation of the Latin *continuetur remedium*, 'let the remedy be continued.'

**contretemps**, *n.* 2. In *music*, same as *syncopation*.

**contrivancy** (kon-tri'van-si), *n.* [*contrive* + *-ancy*.] The contriving faculty, or its exercise.

Jack, then, grew up a rather serious boy, full of strange knowledge, with a passionate love for everything that spoke of *contrivancy* and the mastery of Nature.

*Beaut and Rice*, *This Son of Vulcan*, II, 1.

**contrive**, *v. t.* 3. To make out; discover; imagine: as, what had become of him I could not *contrive*. [*Colloq.*]

**control**, *n.* 4. Whatever serves to control or check; particularly, a standard of comparison by which, as in scientific investigation or experiment, inferences or results already obtained are checked.

Further study in physiological chemistry, experimental pathology, and allied studies must be undertaken to isolate the exact toxic agents, care always being exercised in maintaining normal *controls* and excluding the products of the disease from those causing it.

*Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 253.

5. A person or persons who control a business, or act as a check on others concerned.

A resident rival and control upon the Doge. *Milman*.

6. In *spiritualism*, the supposed spirit who is alleged to control or direct the action and utterances of a medium.

Everything known to the normal Mrs. T. must be considered equally known to the ostensible "control" speaking with Mrs. T.'s mouth.

*Sir Oliver Lodge*, in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, [XVII, 66.]

7. In racing with motor-cars or motor-cycles, the authorized persons along the route who observe and record the times of arrival and departure of the cars, maintain the time and rate schedule if there is any, and enforce the regulations of the contest.

II. *a.* Of the nature of or used as a control.

Since it is impossible to tell, without removing bits of muscular tissue by a surgical operation, whether any mouse is infected spontaneously, even a severe infection being compatible for many months with a sleek appearance and the usual vivacity, *control* observations were made upon mice during the whole period of the investigation.

*Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 9.

Control mice, which were not previously injected with this new Aronson serum, all died when injected with the same fatal dose of streptococcus bouillon.

*Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 374.

**Control test**. See *\*test*.

**controller**, *n.* Specifically—2. An officer who has certain duties to perform in examining the accounts and managing the financial affairs of a public or private corporation, or of a city, state, or government. Two controllers are employed by the government of the United States—the *controller of the Treasury* and the *controller of the currency*; the latter administers the laws relating to the national banks. There is also an assistant controller of the Treasury. Some States and cities also have officers styled controllers, with similar duties. [In this sense often spelled *comptroller*, a false form (see the etymology).]

Should we have ministers of the church to be *controllers* of the myntes? *Latimer*, *Ploughers* (Arb.).

My excellent friend Sir Byam Martin, *Comptroller* of the Navy. *Sir J. Ross*, *N. W. Pass*, II, 8.

4. In *mech.*, a part of an apparatus or an adjunct which controls the motion or operation of the main part. Specifically, in *elect. engin.*, a compact arrangement of switches, contacts, electromagnets, and rheostats, manipulated by one or more handles or hand-wheels, by means of which one or more electric motors, connected by electric wires to the controller, are started or stopped, or their speed is controlled: as, an electric street-car controller; an electric turret-turning controller.

5. In *ship-building*, a heavy iron block secured to the deck near a hawse-pipe, with a movable section so arranged that the chain cable passing over it is held or allowed to run out as the movable section is lowered or raised.—**Master controller**, in the multiple-unit system of electric-railway operation, a main controller, which operates the controllers in the individual units or cars from one point.

**controlling-bit** (kon-trō'ling-bit), *n.* A bit consisting of a long piece of rawhide with loops at the ends for rein-rings. The mouthpiece is formed into a loop, the two ends running parallel and held together by small metal rings: the double portion of the loop is put into the horse's mouth, the single portion passing under the jaw.

## controlling-valve

**controlling-valve** (kon-trō'ling-valv), *n.* Any valve for regulating pressure or speed, as with steam, air, or water, in motors or other machinery.

**controversialism** (kon-trō-vēr'shāl-izm), *n.* A controversial spirit, tendency, or habit.

**conular** (kon'ū-lār), *a.* [conul(us) + -ar<sup>1</sup>.] Cone-shaped; having a tendency to assume the shape of a cone; in *zool.*, said of the cusps or ridges of teeth. [Rare.]

The specimen, which belongs to *M. latidens* or a closely related species, exhibits an interesting stage in the passage of the molar teeth of the Proboscidea from the conular type of the mastodons to that of the elephants, where the enamel is arranged in numerous transverse laminae. *Science*, April 8, 1904, p. 585.

**conule** (kon'ūl), *n.* [NL. *conulus*.] In sponges, same as *\*conulus*.

**conulus** (kon'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *conuli* (-li). [NL., dim. of *L. conus*, cone; see *cone*.] In sponges, a tent-like elevation of the surface, produced by the vertical projection of the principal fibers of the skeletal system.

**co-numerous** (kō-nū-mē-rus), *a.* [co-1 + numerous.] Co-extensive, or equal in number.

Organs or senses . . . co-numerous with the modes of existence. *D. Masson*, Recent Brit. Philos., p. 133. *N. E. D.*

**conus**, *n.* 3. A patch of atrophied choroid near the optic papilla in myopia.

**conv.** An abbreviation (a) of *convent*; (b) of *convention*.

**convalescence**, *n.* 2. In *Roman law*, the establishment of a right or title by the retroactive effect of removing an original defect in its validity.

**convallamaretin** (kon'val-ā-mar'e-tin), *n.* [convallamar(in) + Gr. *πριον*, resin.] A crystalline compound,  $C_{20}H_{38}O_8$  (f), formed, together with a sugar, by the hydrolysis of convallamarin.

**convallaretin** (kon-val-lar'e-tin), *n.* [Convalla(ria) + Gr. *πριον*, resin.] A crystalline product,  $C_{14}H_{28}O_8$ , obtained by warming the glucoside convallarin contained in the lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*) with dilute mineral acids.

**Convallariaceæ** (kon-val-lā-rī-ā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Convallaria* + -aceæ.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliales*, the lily-of-the-valley family, included by some botanists in the family *Liliaceæ*. It includes about 23 genera, of which *Convallaria* is the type; and 215 species, scapose or leafy-stemmed herbs of temperate climates, and some showy or even fragrant flowers. See *Convallaria*, *asparagus*, *Paris*, and *Trillium*.

**convected** (kon-vek'ted), *a.* Transferred, as heat, by means of a convection current.

**convection**, *n.*—Compound atmospheric convection, the total transfer of heat from one part of the atmosphere to another by two distinct methods: (a) by currents of air or water carrying heat with them by virtue of their specific capacity for heat; (b) by liberation of the latent heat of evaporation which remains with the aqueous vapor contained in the air until it is liberated by condensation into cloud. In so far as the liberated heat remains in the cloud, it may be consumed in reevaporating the cloudy particles or be lost by radiation; in so far as it is brought down to the earth with the rain or snow, it affects the local climate powerfully.—**Electric convection**, a term used for the conduction of electrolytes and of gases; motion accompanies the conduction in these cases. See *\*conductor*, 9.

**convectioal** (kon-vek'shōn-āl), *a.* [convection + -al<sup>1</sup>.] Pertaining to or of the nature of convection; caused or formed by convection.

The pressure is comparatively uniform below the sun's surface, and widely discontinuous at the surface. Hence, the convectional currents and the dependent phenomenon of rotation in latitude are leisurely motions compared with the explosive action at the surface layers. *U. S. Monthly Weather Rev.*, Feb., 1904, p. 77.

**Convectioal circulation**. See general *\*circulation of the atmosphere*.—**Convectioal currents**, vertical interchanges due to differences of temperature in any liquid or gas.

**Convective resistance**, resistance in a moving fluid due to changes in its motion and particularly to the formation of surfaces of discontinuity. In the atmosphere convective friction may be due to the mixing of warm and cold air or to the mixing of eddies produced by obstacles.

**convenance** (kon've-nans', *F.* pron. kōn-ve-nois'), *n.*; pl. *convenances* (-nois'). [*F.*: see *convenience*.] 1. That which is becoming or proper; conventional propriety.

The duration of a glance  
Is the term of *convenances*.  
*Emerson*, The Visit, l. 24.

2. *pl.* The conventionalities of life.

This careless . . . widow is evidently but ill qualified to take charge of unsophisticated Gladys, with her utter ignorance of London *convenances* and proprieties. *Spectator*, April 9, 1881, p. 476.

**Marriage de convenance** [*F.*], a marriage based on considerations of family interests, such as birth, position, fortune, or the like, rather than on personal predilection.

**convenience** (kōn-vē-niens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convenienced*, ppr. *conveniencing*. To provide with facilities and accommodations which make for ease, comfort, effectiveness in action, movement, or the like; accommodate.

**conventicular** (kon-ven-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. conventiculum*, assembly, + -ar<sup>3</sup>.] 1. Of the nature of a conventicle: as *conventicular meetings*.—2. Characteristic of conventicles or of those who attend them.

You can, by an infallible diagnosis, detect the conventicular Gothic. *Saturday Rev.*, Aug. 27, 1884, p. 271.

**convention**, *n.* 8. In the *fine arts*, a generalization of nature which expresses certain phases of the actual and suppresses others, according to custom or tradition.

A gorgeous convention has been substituted for any attempt to render the literal tints of nature. *W. Armstrong*, Portfolio, N. S., XIV. 78.

9. In *card-playing*, a play adopted for convenience: as, in bridge, leading a heart when the pone doubles a no-trumper, or scoring spades without playing when the make is not doubled and the score is not 20 or better.

**conventional**, *a.* 7. In *card-playing*, noting any method of conveying information which is not based on the principles of the game, such as the trump signal, the American leads, etc.—**Conventional heir**, one who succeeds to an inheritance by reason of a contract (for example, a marriage contract) to that effect.

**conventionalism**, *n.* 3. In *anthrop.*, the tendency of human activities to lose their significance in the course of the development of culture, and to become conventional.—4. In the *fine arts*, the tendency of realistic representations of animals, plants, and other natural forms to become more conventional; in the course of the development of decorative art, the tendency of realistic motives to change into geometrical forms.

**conventionism** (kon-ven'shōn-izm), *n.* [convention + -ism.] Mere conventional custom; conventionalism.

The researches conducted in the Bureau have already rendered it clear that decoration, as indeed the greater portion of the fine arts, arises in symbolism and develops through *conventionism*; and the researches of the year suggest a related genesis for industries. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1898-99, p. xiv.

**conventionist**, *n.* 2. A member of a convention.

**conventionize** (kon-ven'shōn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conventionized*, ppr. *conventionizing*. [convention + -ize.] Same as *conventionalize*. *J. W. Powell*, An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897-98, p. xx.

**converge**, *v. t.* 2. In *biol.*, to exhibit resemblances which are not inherited from a common ancestor.

**convergence**, *n.* 3. In *biol.*, the manifestation of a tendency, among allied or diverse groups of organisms, to assume series of modifications by the same methods or along parallel lines, and with somewhat similar results. Thus, through successive rock strata representing periods of time, species originally dissimilar evolve in such a manner that the derived forms of each series resemble each other much more than do the ancestral forms. The term is also applied to a like developmental process in a single organ or group of organs. Convergence is the process of which homomorphy is the result.

If two species, belonging to two distinct though allied genera, had both produced a large number of new and divergent forms, it is conceivable that these might approach each other so closely that they would all have to be classed under the same genus; and thus that the descendants of two distinct genera would converge into one. But it would in most cases be extremely rash to attribute to convergence a close and general similarity of structure in the modified descendants of widely distinct forms. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, iv.

**Absolute convergence**, the convergence of a series which would still converge if for every term were substituted the modulus of that term. It is a theorem that absolute convergence is the same as unconditional convergence. Non-absolute convergence is called *semiconvergence*.—**Convergence frequency**, in a spectrum series of lines (see *\*series*), the limiting frequency or wave-number (the reciprocal of the wave-length) toward which the higher members of the series asymptotically converge, crowding more and more closely together as they approach it. It is the value of  $N_0$  in the formula which expresses the law of the series, namely,  $N = N_0 - \frac{A}{m^2} - \frac{B}{m^4}$ , in which  $N$  is the wave-number or frequency of any line in the series,  $A$  and  $B$  are coefficients determined by observation, and  $m$  is an integer—1 for the first line of the series, 2 for the second, and so on. *A. M. Clerke*, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 53.

**convergent**, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, illustrative of or due to convergence; similar in structure but different in origin (polyphyletic).

## CONVEX

[It] seems probable that the three orders of *Rastia* arose independently from primitive *Carinata*, and that the entire division is to be looked upon as a *convergent* or polyphyletic group, owing its distinctive characters, not to descent from a common ancestor, but to the independent acquisition of similar characters under the influence of like surroundings. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 416.

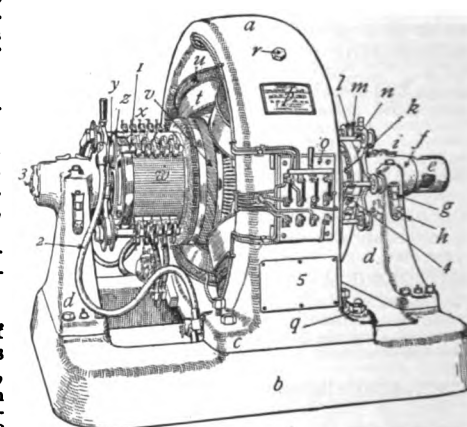
**Convergent analogy**, ladybird, lens. See *\*analogy*, *\*ladybird*, *\*lens*.—**Convergent squint**. Same as *convergent strabismus*.

**converging**, *p. a.* 2. Capable of causing convergence: as, a *converging lens*.—**Converging associations**, associations which cooperate in tending to revive in consciousness the same idea.

**conversion**, *n.* 10. Substitution of or exchange for something else, especially of one kind of property for another; specifically, the change of an issue of public securities, of bonds, debentures, stocks, shares, etc., into another of different character or with an altered (generally reduced) rate of interest. Also attributively: as, *conversion scheme*, *conversion operation*, etc. *N. E. D.*—11. In *ship-building*, the selection, laying out, and working of plank and timber so as to have the least possible waste.—12. In *forestry*, a change from one system of forest management to another, as from the sprout system to the seed system.—13. In *steel manuf.*, the process of changing iron into steel, especially by the cementation process. See *cementation*.—**Constructive conversion**, in *law*, such an act, in reference to the personal property of another, as will be deemed in law to constitute an appropriation of the property although there may be no actual taking.—**Direct conversion**, in *law*, the actual wrongful taking of the personal property of another and appropriation of the same to the taker's use.

**convert**, *v. t.* 9. In *ship-building*: (a) To work up, as rough plank or timber, into the shape required for use on a vessel. (b) To alter so as to change the type to which a vessel belongs: as, to *convert* a steamer into a sailing-ship.—**Converted gun**. See *\*gun* 1.

**converter**, *n.* 3. In *elect.*, an apparatus for changing electric power into a different form by mechanical motion. The *synchronous converter* or *rotary converter* changes alternating (single-phase or polyphase) currents into direct currents; the *inverted converter* changes direct currents into alternating currents; the *frequency-converter* changes alternating currents into alternating currents of different frequency;



Rotary Converter.

a, field-frame; b, base; c, foot; d, pillow-blocks; e, speed-limiting device; f, bearing; g, oil-gage; h, pet-cock; i, oil-cup cover; j, collector-ring; k, alternating-current brush-holder yoke; l, insulator; m, alternating-current brush-holder stud; n, field break-up switch; o, name-plate; p, holding-down bolt; q, pole-piece bolt; r, field break-up switch-leads; s, shunt field-winding; t, series field-winding; u, armature; v, commutator; w, direct-current brush; x, direct-current brush-holder yoke; y, insulation; z, end-play device; a, direct-current brush-holder stud; a, armature-lead; j, end-play device; d, alternating-current brush; f, hand-hole cover.

the *phase-converter* changes alternating, usually single-phase, currents into alternating currents of a different number of phases; the *direct-current converter* changes direct into direct currents. The most common type is the *synchronous converter*, commonly called *converter* or *rotary converter*, which is used for changing the transmitted polyphase alternating current into direct current for use on electric railways, for lighting, etc.—**Holley's modification of the Bessemer converter**, an improvement of the Bessemer converter introduced by A. L. Holley, which consisted in a removable bottom which greatly increased the rapidity of working, as many as 100 blows being thus obtained in 24 hours in one converter. Holley's invention also made it possible to renew the lining of the bottom, which wears out in about 20 blows, without changing that of the body of the converter, which lasts for many thousand blows.

**Convertible anastigmat, lens**. See *\*anastigmat*, *\*lens*.—**Kater's convertible pendulum**. See *\*pendulum*.

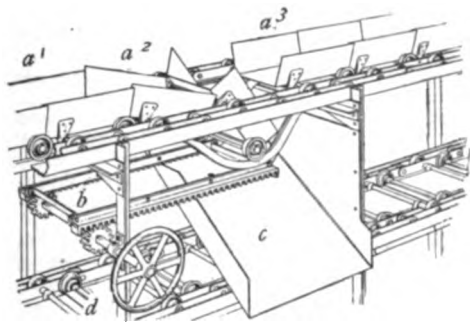
**converting-pot** (kon-vēr'ting-pot), *n.* A chest or trough of fire-brick or fire-stone into which bar-iron is put for cementation.

**convex**, *a.* 3. In *geom.*, having no reentrant angle.—**Convex polyhedron**, one which has no summits on different sides of the plane of a face.



## conveyor

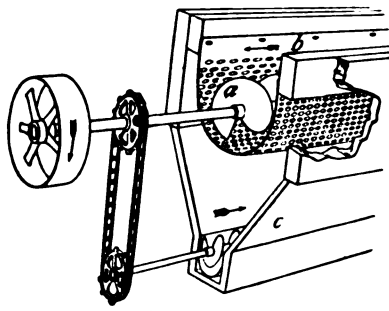
**conveyor, n.** 4. In transportation, a general term applied to a variety of machines used in moving coal, grain, and other materials in bulk over short distances, in a horizontal direction or up and down moderate inclines. Conveyers are named from the material transported (as box-, coal-, hide-, paper-, or log-conveyor) and also from the method of operation. An *apron-conveyor* consists of endless chains upon which wood or metal slats are placed close together, forming a continuous traveling platform. It is closely allied to the *carrier* (which see). A *belt-conveyor* employs a broad endless belt of leather, rubber, or similar fabric, running over stationary rollers placed at equal distances apart. When in operation a stream of light material, such as grain, can be fed to the belt and be transported at high speed in large quantities. If the feed corresponds to the speed of the belt, the material can be handled without loss, since the slight vibration of the belt, when in motion, causes the load to gather at the center where it rests during transit or until the belt changes its direction by turning over a horizontal roller at the point of delivery. Two types of idle rollers are used with belt-conveyers to support the belt. For very light materials a horizontal roller is used; for coal, wet sand, broken stone, and heavy materials the rollers are disposed in sets of three, one small horizontal roller in the middle and two others, each inclined toward the center to give the belt a dishing or trough-like surface for the purpose of concentrating the load in the middle of the belt and thus preventing loss over the sides. Belt-conveyers are in general use in all industrial and engineering plants where large quantities of heavy ores, coal, ashes, etc., must be moved over distances of a thousand feet, more or less, and up moderate inclines. For direct lifts, short belts, each at a slight incline, arranged in series, one feeding into the next, are often used. To pass at a right angle two belts are used, one delivering to the other at a slightly lower level. A *bucket-conveyor* is one having V-shaped buckets fixed and sometimes pivoted to a pair of chains. As a *flight-conveyor*, it can be operated in a horizontal direction by using the buckets as flights to drag the material to be removed along a trough. The same buckets can also be used to pick up and lift the material in a vertical direction. When used in both directions the machine is a *combined conveyor and elevator*. An *endless-trough conveyor* is one in which chains



Endless-trough Conveyor with Dumper.

a, buckets forming continuous trough, traveling on two pairs of flanged wheels on different tracks; a<sup>1</sup>, loaded; a<sup>2</sup>, entering dumper; forward wheels follow loop track; rear wheels on straight track; a<sup>3</sup>, empty troughs; b, dumper; c, chute; d, hand-wheel controlling dumper.

carry a sheet-metal trough open at each end. The buckets fit one into another and form a continuous trough, used to convey spikes, bolts, castings, etc. A *flight-conveyor* consists of a trough, of square or semicircular section, through which scrapers, called *flights*, supported by traveling chains, drag the loose material. (See *under monobol* & *chain*.) In some forms the boxes, barrels, or other packages of goods are pushed along a smooth wooden platform by means of lugs or low flights attached to conveyor-chains. A *rotary conveyor* is a cylindrical conveyor of the screw type mounted on wheels and made to turn upon its axis. It is used to dry and mix the material which is being transported through it. A *serro-conveyor*



Screw-conveyor.

a, screw-conveyor; b, perforated trough for screening material in transit; c, trough for screw-conveyor transporting screenings from b. Arrows show direction of travel.

employs a trough of a cylindrical section, fitted with a helicoidal screw, which is supported by a shafting in the trough. The screw fits the trough so closely that in turning it forces the material along the trough in the direction of the thrust of the screw. The troughs used in screw-conveyers are sometimes made of perforated metal which serves as a screen in cleaning the material from dust, lint, etc.—*Hoist-conveyor*, a cableway or wire-rope tramway

in which the load to be conveyed can be hoisted from the ground to the tramway; a lifting wireway; used in sewer and subway construction. Not properly a conveyor, though often so called.—*Push-plate conveyor*, a device for transporting loose material, such as coal, crushed stone, or sand, for short distances. It consists of an endless chain, to which plates are fastened at regular intervals, and a wooden or metal trough in which the material slides. The plates stand at right angles to the chain and push the material along as the chain is pulled. See *flight-conveyor*, above.

**convicine** (kon'vi-sin), n. [*con-* + *Vicia* + *-ine*]. A crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{10}H_{15}O_8N_3 + H_2O$ , found in the seeds of vetch, *Vicia sativa*.

**convictional** (kon-vik'shon-al), a. [*conviction* + *-al*]. Relating to conviction, settled belief, or opinion.

**convincing** (kon-vin'sing), p. a. Of a nature to convince or persuade; such as to convince or impress seriously or to win one's sympathy or assent; in *art criticism*, exhibiting completeness and propriety.

**Convocation week**, the week in which the first day of January falls. This week has been recently set aside by some American societies and universities, on the initiative of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for the holding of meetings of scientific and other learned societies.

**Convolted tubule**. See *tubule*.

**convolution, n.**—Central convolutions, the convolutions which border on the central sulcus.—*Wernicke's convolution*, the first temporoparietal convolution of the brain.

**convolutional** (kon-vō-lū'shon-al), a. Relating to or like a convolution.

**convolutionary** (kon-vō-lū'shon-ā-ri), a. Of or relating to a convolution or convolutions, particularly to the convolutions of the brain.

Many of these are so excellently preserved that every detail of the convolutionary pattern can be recognized, and by transferring it to the surface of the cranial cast an accurate model showing exactly the size, shape, and arrangement of the sulci with perfect accuracy can be obtained. *Nature*, Nov. 5, 1903, p. 8.

**convolvulinol** (kon-vol'vū-lin-ōl'), n. [*convolvulin* + *-ol*]. A crystalline substance said to have been obtained by the hydrolysis of convolvulin. Later observers have failed to find it.

**convolvulonolic** (kon-vol'vū-lon-ōl'ik), a. [*convolvulinol* + *-ic*]. Derived from convolvulin.—**Convolvulonolic acid**, an acid,  $C_{17}H_{35}O_8$ , obtained by the hydrolysis of convolvulinic acid with dilute sulphuric acid. It is monobasic and melts at 51.5°C.

**Convolvulus moth**, a European and African sphingid moth, *Phlegonotus convolvuli*, whose larva feeds on the foliage of plants of the family *Convolvulaceæ*.

**convulsant** (kon-vul'sant), a. and n. [*convulse* + *-ant*]. I. a. Causing muscular spasms.

II. n. An agent which causes muscular spasms.

**convulsibility** (kon-vul-si-bil'i-ti), n. A tendency to convulsion or the capability of being convulsed. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, III, 275.

**convulsion, n.**—External convulsion, spasmodic contraction of the voluntary muscles.—Internal convulsion. (a) Spasmodic contraction of the involuntary muscles. (b) Same as *laryngismus stridulus*.

**convulsion-root** (kon-vul'shon-rōt), n. The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*. See *Monotropa* (cut). Also called *convulsion-weed*.

**cony, n.** 8. The West Indian agouti, *Dasyprocta cristata*, so called by the early English colonists from its fancied resemblance to a rabbit.

There are no quadrupeds, natives of Dominica, except the Indian Cony, which is nearly the size of a rabbit. *T. Atwood*, *Hist. of Island of Dominica*, p. 46.

9. The name of several West Indian serranoid fishes: (a) The guativero, *Cephalopholis fulvus*. (b) *Cephalopholis cruentatus*, a brown fish with many spots, called in Spanish *enjambre*.

**conylene** (kon'i-lēn), n. [*con(ine)* + *-yl* + *-ene*]. A hydrocarbon,  $C_8H_{14}$ , formed by distilling trimethylconine. It is an oil which boils at 127°C.

**conyrene** (kon'i-rin), n. [*con(ine)* + *-yr* (varied from *-yl*) + *-ene*]. An oily base,  $C_8H_4N.C_3H_7$ , which boils at 172°C. and is obtained by heating conine with zinc chloride.

**coobah** (kō'bā), n. [Aboriginal Australian.] In Australia, a small tree, *Acacia salicina*. It yields an excellent tan-bark and its wood is close-grained, heavy, dark brown, and nicely marked. The aborigines make boomerangs and the colonists furniture from it. Also called *native willow*.

**coobligant** (kō-ob'li-gant), n. One who binds or has bound himself with another or others in regard to some matter; one who is under some obligation jointly with another or others.

**coobligor** (kō-ob'li-gōr), n. One of several parties bound by the same obligation.

## cooling-pond

**cook<sup>1</sup>, v. t.** 5. In tobacco-manuf., to overheat (tobacco) in the process of sweating in bulk, depriving it of the power of heating up again. This happens when the temperature is kept long at 65° F. or raised still higher.

The oxidase and catalase are now killed. Such tobacco is called *cooked*. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. No. 65 (1900), p. 46.

**cook<sup>1</sup>, n.** 2. Same as *\*cook-fish*.

**cook-camp** (kūk'kamp), n. The building used as kitchen and dining-room in a logging-camp. [U. S.]

**cooker, n.** 2. Specifically, a receptacle in which food may be cooked by steam. A common form is that of a sheet-metal vessel resembling the portable oven of a gas-stove, fitted with shelves for the various foods to be steamed. Water is placed in a tank below, and, on placing the cooker on the stove, steam is formed which fills the entire vessel and cooks the food. A portion of the steam escapes into a condenser, and the resulting hot water returns by gravity to the tank. In other forms steam from some outside source is led by pipes through the cooker, causing the water inside to heat and cook the food. Another cooker consists of a double plate, the space between the plates being filled with steam; the *oyster-cooker* used in restaurants is an example of this type. The *fireless cooker* (or *stove*), which is set in an insulating outer case, completes the working process, which must be begun in the ordinary way. Steam soup-kettles and steam-kettles used in canneries and in cooking food for cattle are steam cookers.

**cook-fish** (kūk'fish), n. A labroid fish, *Labrus dimaculatus*.

**cook-house, n.** 2. A building or room, whether detached from a house or attached to it, in which cooking is carried on.

**cook-shop** (kūk'shop), n. A shop where food is cooked and sold.

**cool<sup>1</sup>, v. t.** 5. In painting, to strengthen (colors) on the blue and violet side of the spectrum, or to reduce (reds and yellows).

**coolamin** (kō'li-min), n. [Australian.] A drinking-cup made of a hollow gum-tree knot.

**coold, pp.** A simplified spelling of *cooled*.

**cool-drawn** (kōl'drān), a. Same as *cold-drawn* (which see).

**cooler, n.** 2. (b) In motor-car construction, the apparatus used to lower the temperature of the circulating water which keeps the cylinder walls of the internal-combustion motor from overheating. It is an air-surface condenser, with air circulating around the exterior surface of tubes containing the water; or the water may be on the outside surface and the air pass through the bores. In the first type, radiating and contact surface are increased by spines or coils projecting from the tube-surface; for the second, the cooler is often made with hexagonal tubes so as to get the greatest number in a given space. Such coolers or radiators are called *honey-comb coolers*. The water can usually be kept at about 180° F., but when the car moves very slowly the water may be forced to the boiling-point.

4. A heavy square horse-blanket of sufficient size to envelop the horse's body.—5. A cooling drink.—*Remsen cooler*, a compound of Old Tom gin, lemon-peel, club soda, and cracked ice.—*Renwick cooler*, same as *Remsen cooler*, except that ginger-ale takes the place of soda.

**coolgardite** (kōl'gār-dit), n. [*Coolgardie* (see def.) + *-ite*]. A supposed gold telluride from the Coolgardie gold-field in Western Australia: probably only a mixture of known species.

**coolibah** (kō'li-bā), n. [Also *coolibar*: aboriginal Australian name.] In western Queensland, a tree, *Eucalyptus microtheca*, the wood of which is reddish brown, remarkably hard, heavy and elastic, and useful in building. Also called *goborro*, and by the colonists *bastard, black, or flooded box*.

**cooliman** (kō'li-man), n. [Also *coolaman*, *coolamin*, *coolie-man*, *koolaman*: aboriginal Australian.] A small trough of wood or bark used for carrying food or water.

The "gina" and "picaninies" go carefully over the ground with a pointed stick in one hand and a wooden "cooliman" . . . in the other, gathering up any lizard, snake, or grub which has perished in the flames. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI, 262.

**cooling-bridle** (kō'ling-bri'dl), n. A bridle consisting of a single strap with buckles and chapes on the ends by which the bit is attached. It has no brow-band or throat-latch.

**cooling-cell** (kō'ling-sel), n. In *photog.*, a cell with parallel glass sides, which contains water or a solution of alum and is placed in front of a lantern to shield plates used in projection from the action of heat.

**cooling-drum** (kō'ling-drum), n. 1. An enlarged section of a pipe used to increase the area for the radiation of heat.—2. A drum or cylinder containing a refrigerating-coil; a condenser.

**cooling-pond** (kō'ling-pond), n. A pond the water of which, having been used for condens-

## cooling-pond

ing purposes in a steam-engine either in a jet or a surface-condenser, is exposed to the air and cooled so as to be used again.

**cooling-stack** (kō'ling-stak), *n.* Same as *\*cooling-tower*.

**cooling-stove** (kō'ling-stōv), *n.* An apparatus for lowering the temperature of the air of a room in hot weather. A mixture of broken ice and salt is placed in a sheet-metal vessel, and the air of the room passes downward through flues in contact with the freezing-mixture, and so out into the room. *Sci. Amer.*, May 16, 1903, p. 372.

**cooling-surface** (kō'ling-sēr'fās), *n.* 1. A surface on which steam is condensed.—2. Any surface which is cool enough to abstract heat from the substance on one side of it, as in the coils which circulate brine in cold-storage rooms or in ice-making plants.

**cooling-table** (kō'ling-tā'bl), *n.* A place where rolled sections of metal are placed as they come from the rolls to allow them to cool and harden before being straightened and finished.

**cooling-tower** (kō'ling-tou'ēr), *n.* A device for cooling the water used in a steam-condenser or refrigerating-plant. It consists of a series of drip-pans placed one above the other in a water-tight tower, in combination with an air-blast. The hot water from the condenser is pumped into the uppermost pan, and falls from it in a shower to the next pan, and from this to the next, and so on until it reaches the reservoir below. A fan delivers a large volume of air under moderate pressure to the tower near its base, the air rising through the falling water and escaping through blinds at the top of the tower. The water passing through the tower is cooled from 15° to 30°, and can then be again used in the condenser.

**coolooly** (kō-lō'li), *n.* In Algiers, a person of mixed blood.

**cool-tankard**, *n.* 2. The borage, *Borago officinalis*, used in preparing the beverage so named.

**coolth** (kōlth), *n.* [*cool* + *-th*.] 1. Coolness: the opposite of *warmth*. [Now chiefly dialectal.]

My father and Mrs. Thrale seated themselves out of doors . . . for *coolth* and chat.

Mme. d'Arblay, *Diary*, I. 379.

2. A cold in the head. [*Prov. Eng.*] **coom**<sup>3</sup> (kōm), *n.* [*Dial. form of culm*.] The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge. [*Scotch.*]

**coombe-rock** (kōm'rok), *n.* [*coombe* = *comb* + *rock*.] A term which has been applied in Sussex, England, to unstratified loose Pleistocene materials which have been regarded as due to the action of heavy rains while the ground below the surface was permanently frozen.

**coom-ceiled** (kōm'sēld), *p. a.* Having an arched or sloping ceiling, as an attic or garret. [*Scotch.*]

**coomed** (kōmd), *a.* Arch-shaped. [*Scotch.*] **coomy** (kō'mi), *a.* [*coom* + *-y*.] 1. Full of coom or dust: as, very *coomy* coal.—2. Begrimed with coal-dust and soot: as, *coomy* hands and face. [*Scotch* in both senses.]

**coon**, *n.* 4. A negro. [*U.S. slang.*]—To go the whole *coon*, to go the whole hog. [*Slang.*]—To hunt the same old *coon*, to keep on doing the same thing. [*Colloq.*]

**cooncan** (kōn-kan'), *n.* See *\*conquien*. **coon-cat** (kōn'kat), *n.* A name in New England of a large, long-haired variety of the domesticated cat, with ringed tail, whose pelage suggests that of a racoon.

**coon-dog** (kōn'dog), *n.* A dog trained to follow and tree racoons.

**coonery** (kō'nēr-i), *n.* [*Coon* + *-ery*.] The aims and methods of the 'Coons' of the old Whig party in the United States. See *coon*, *n.*, 2.

**coon-root** (kōn'rōt), *n.* The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

**coon-song** (kōn'sōng), *n.* [Probably so named < *\*coon*, *n.*, 4, + *song*.] A popular song, such as is common among the negroes in the southern United States. [*Colloq.*]

**coöperancy** (kō-op'e-ran-si), *n.* [*coöperan*(t) + *-cy*.] Coöperant relation or state.

This conception of a reign of law, amid which and under which we live, affects the emotions in various ways: at times it may cause despondency, but . . . we shall more and more find occasion for joy and triumph in the coöperancy of the energies of humanity with those of their giant kindred, light, and motion, and heat, and electricity, and chemical affinity.

Edward Dowden, *Studies in Literature*, p. 99.

**coöperation**, *n.* 3. In *psychol.*, the process by which a mental group, in the exercise of its apperceptive function, prompts other groups to a similar activity. *G. F. Stout*, *Anal. Psychol.*, II. 128.

**Cooper's lemming-mouse**. See *\*lemming-mouse*.

**coöptative** (kō-op'ta-tiv), *a.* [*coöptate* + *-ive*.] Chosen by coöptation: as, *coöptative* governors of an institution, as distinct from representative governors.

**coöpted** (kō-op'ted), *p. a.* Chosen by coöptation.

It may be remarked that of 271 schemes approved by the Board of Education, some two-thirds provide for such co-opted members with expert knowledge.

*Nature*, Feb. 11, 1904, p. 344.

**coorash** (kō-rāsh'), *n.* [*Ar. kurāsh*, scratching, < *karasha*, drive away, hurry, scratch.] A pruritic skin disease accompanied by a pustular eruption: common in parts of Africa.

**coördinate**. I. *a.*—Coördinate paper. See *\*paper*.

II. *n.*—External coördinate, in *statistical mech.*, a coördinate of a body external to a given system but upon which, in part, the potential energy of the system depends.—Positional coördinate, a coördinate which serves to define or locate a point or system.—Projective coördinates. From von Staudt's quadrilateral construction (see *\*quadrilateral*) is obtained a purely descriptive, projective, non-metrical definition of cross-ratio; and, given a pair of points, it is possible to obtain, without the use of any ratio or measurement, the harmonic conjugate to any third point of the same straight line. Starting with any 3 points on a straight line, assign to them arbitrarily the numbers 0, 1, ∞; then find the harmonic conjugate to the first with respect to 1, ∞, and assign to it the number 2; then find the harmonic conjugate to the point 1 with respect to 2, ∞, and assign to it the number 3; and so on. By introducing such a numerical system on 2 straight lines, or on 3, the projective coördinates of any point in a plane or in space are obtained.

**coorongite** (kō'rong-it), *n.* [*Coorong* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A mineral substance resembling india-rubber: found in the Coorong district of South Australia. *Groves and Thorp*, *Chem. Technol.*, II. 129.

**coörthotomic** (kō-ōr-thō-tom'ik), *a.* [*co*-1 + *orthotomic*.] In *math.*, crossing at right angles at every intersection: said of a set of curves.

**coot**, *n.* 1. The name is variously applied in different localities to rails, gallinules, and ducks. Thus the hyacinthine gallinule, *Porphyrio hyacinthus*, is known as the purple coot; the scoter *Edemia perspicillata*, as the surf-coot; and another scoter, *O. Americana*, as the whistling coot.

**cop**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 11. In *golf*, the face of a bunker.

**Cop**. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Copernican*; (*b*) of *Coptic*; (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *copper*.

**copa de oro** (kō'pā dā ō'rō). [*Sp.*, 'cup of gold.'] The California poppy, *Eschscholzia Californica*: so named by the Spanish Californians for its brilliant yellow flowers.

**copaibic** (kō-pā'bik), *a.* Same as *copaivic*.

**copal**, *n.*—Mexican copal, a resin derived from several species of *Terebinthus*: as *copal amargo* from *T. bipinnata* (*Bursaria bipinnata* of Engler); *copal blanco* and *copal de penca* from *T. Jorullensis* (*B. Jorullensis* of Engler); and *copal de santo* from *T. Mexicana* (*B. Mexicana* of Engler) and from *T. Jorullensis*. The resin of *T. Jorullensis* is also called *goma de limon* and *Mexican elemi*. See *Bursaria* and *copal*.

**copalcocote** (kō-pāl-kō-kō'tā), *n.* [*Mex. copalcocote*, < Aztec *copalcocotl*, < *copalli*, gum or resin, + *xocotl*, fruit.] *Cyrtocarpa procera*, a small Mexican tree belonging to the sumac family, with odd-pinnate leaves having entire leaflets. It bears a yellow, acid, plum-like fruit, called *cirucla* by the Spaniards, with a resinous mesocarp and a stony endocarp, which is used medicinally.

**copaliferous** (kō-pā-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*E. copal* + *L. -fer*, < *ferre*, bear.] Producing copal: as, *copaliferous* sand.

**copalillo** (kō-pā-lē'l'yō), *n.* [*Sp. copalillo*, dim. of *copal*, which see.] *Exothea Copalillo*, a Mexican tree belonging to the *Sapindaceæ*, having upright branches, abruptly pinnate leaves with usually two pairs of entire leaflets, and berry-like fruit.

**copalite** (kō'pal-it), *n.* [*Copal* + *-ite*.] Same as *copalin*.

**Copal balsm**. Same as *copalm balsam* (which see, under *balsam*).

**copang** (kō'pang), *n.* [Also *cupang*, *cupang*, *kupang*, < Malay *kupang*, a copper coin, = Jav. *kobang* = Jap. *koban*: see *coban*.] A Malayan copper coin.

**copatentee** (kō-pat-en-tē'), *n.* [*co*-1 + *patentee*.] One who holds a patent jointly with another or others.

**cop-dyeing** (kōp'di'ing), *n.* The process of dyeing yarn upon the cop, in order to save the expense of reeling it into skeins and rewinding it upon bobbins. Many machines have been devised for this purpose but none has been entirely satisfactory.

**cope**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* 3. To muzzle, as a ferret, by sewing or tying up its mouth.—To *cope off*, to lift or

draw that part of a pattern which is embedded in the top box or cope of a foundry-flask. The cope is lifted off and turned over for this purpose.

**cope-head** (kōp'hed), *n.* In *wood-working*, an attachment to a tenoning-machine for forming a coping on the tenon. See *tenoning-machine*. **copellidine** (kō-pel'i-din), *n.* Hexahydrocollidine, or 2-methyl-5-ethyl piperidine,  $C_8H_{11}N$ .  $CH_3.C_2H_5$ , a basic oil which boils at 162° C. and has a disagreeable ammoniacal odor.

**cooper**<sup>4</sup> (kō'pēr), *n.* [Also *cooper*; < *D. and Flem. kooper*, buyer, trader, < *koop*, buy, trade: see *cope*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] A kind of floating grog-shop, stocked with indifferent liquors, tobacco, etc., which accompanies or plies its trade among the North Sea fishing-fleets.

**cope-ring** (kōp'ring), *n.* A metal ring with trunnions, used to carry the sand and loam which form the cope of a loam-mold.

**coperiodic** (kō-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* [*co*-1 + *periodic*.] Synchronous as to period; undergoing periodic fluctuations or changes in equal intervals of time.

**Copernicanism** (kō-pēr'ni-kan-izm), *n.* The astronomical theory of Copernicus; that is, the doctrine that the earth and all the planets (except the moon and telescopic satellites discovered since the enunciation of the doctrine) revolve round the sun. Originally no definite meaning could be attached to this statement unless one regarded vacuous space as a real substance, an opinion which is now out of vogue; but the dynamics of rotation supplies a meaning which is true and which does not (at least, explicitly) suppose space to be a thing.

**coperta** (kō-pēr'tā), *n.* [*It. coperta*, a cover: see *covert*.] In *ceram.*, the final film of glaze put on the later Italian majolica-painting which acted like a varnish and increased the brilliancy of the colors. This practice was not followed in France. *M. L. Solon*, *French Faience*, Glossary.

**cop-frame** (kōp'frām), *n.* A machine for winding yarn on a cop.

**cophasal** (kō-fā'zal), *a.* [*co*-1 + *phasal*.] Being in or having the same phase.

**copigue** (kō-pē'gwā), *n.* [Also *copihue*; a native name in Chile.] *Lapageria rosea*, a half-woody climber, belonging to the lily family, with beautiful rose-colored or crimson flowers and sweet edible berries the size of a hen's egg. [*Chile.*]

**coping-brick** (kō'ping-brik), *n.* A brick cast to a shape fitting it to form part of a coping, as with a single or a double slope on its upper surface.

**copinol** (kō-pē-nōl'), *n.* [*Central Amer.*] Same as *\*guapinol*.

**copivi** (kō-pē'vē), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

**coplaintiff** (kō-plān'tif), *n.* [*co*-1 + *plaintiff*.] One of several parties plaintiff in the same action.

**coplanarity** (kō-plā-nar'i-ti), *n.* [*Coplanar* + *-ity*.] The quality of being coplanar or of lying in the same plane.

The divergence from coplanarity as a rule has small importance. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 413.

**copopod** (kō'pō-pod), *a. and n.* Same as *copepod*.

**copper**<sup>1</sup>. I. *n.* 8. The plate of copper which contains or is intended to contain on its surface the engraved or etched design prepared for printing.—Aceto-arsenite of copper. Same as *Paris green*.—American copper, *Heodes hypophleas*, a butterfly of the family *Lycenidae*, common in the Atlantic United States where in the larval state it feeds on sorrel.—Ammonionitrate of copper, a substance,  $4NH_3.Cu(NO_3)_2$ , which has been proposed for use as an explosive agent, to be granulated and fired by a detonator.

—Bronze copper, an American butterfly, *Chrysophanus thes*, of the family *Lycenidae*, the male of which has wings of a coppery brown spotted with black, the female's wings being orange-red with black spots. It is of wide distribution, and the larva feeds on curled dock, knotweed, and prickly ash.—Copper arsenite, a substance occurring in various green powders (as Paris green, emerald-green, Schweinfurt green, etc.) used as pigments and as insecticides.—Copper barilla. Same as *\*barilla*, 2.—Copper bath colic. See *\*bath*, 1, *\*colic*.—Copper glass. Same as *Alexandria blue* (which see, under *blue*).—Copper mixture of Gironde, the original name for Bordeaux mixture used in spraying plants as a fungicide.—Copper-pitch ore, a not uncommon siliceous ore of copper occurring in massive form with a dark-brown or black color and usually a dull, pitchy luster. It often contains besides copper other metallic oxides, as of iron, zinc, manganese, etc., and has been regarded as an impure chrysocolla; this, however, is not generally true, and in some cases it seems to be a definite compound. See *\*melanochealite*.—Copper rock, ore containing native copper. [*Lake Superior.*]—Copper silicide. Same as *\*silicon-copper*.—Copper succrate, a fungicide solution used in spraying fruit-trees and other plants: made with 4 pounds of crystallized sulphate of copper, 5 pounds of lime, 2 pounds of molasses, and 46 gallons of water.—Mannes copper process, the process of refining copper matte in a Bessemer converter

## copper

with tweers in the side of the vessel and above the level of the molten metal. The advantage of the Manhees converter lies in the fact that it protects the pure copper at the bottom from the blast and that it prevents the setting metal from closing the tweers. It is now replaced by newer designs.—**Moss copper**, metallic copper in fine filaments resembling moss which sometimes exudes from copper matte during the contraction of the latter in one of the stages of copper-smelting by the Swansea process.

—**Phosphide of copper, silicium copper**. See *\*phosphide*, *\*silicium-copper*.—**Potassium cyanide copper process**. See *\*cyanide process*.—**Stamp copper**, native copper which has been separated from the copper rock by stamping and washing, as distinguished from mass copper and barrel-work. [Lake Superior.]—**Underpoled copper**, copper from which the suboxide has not been sufficiently removed by polishing.

II. *a.*—**American copper hindwing**. See *\*hindwing*.—**Copper age, luster**. See *\*age*, *\*luster*.

**copper<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* 3. To coat with copper: as, to *copper* type; also, to color by means of a salt of copper: as, to *copper* pickles, etc., in order to make them a bright-green color.

The colouring of preserved peas by the use of a little copper sulphate is on a different basis, as the copper is considered liable to produce injury to health, and many vendors of *coppered* peas have been fined during recent years; yet the public object to purchase preserved peas of the natural brown colour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 92.

**copper<sup>2</sup>** (kop'ér), *n.* A policeman. See *\*cop<sup>4</sup>*. [Slang.]

**copper-bill** (kop'ér-bil), *n.* A centrarchoid fish, *Lepomis pallidus*, found in the eastern United States.

**copper-blende** (kop'ér-blend), *n.* Same as *lennantite*.

**copper-bloom** (kop'ér-blóm), *n.* Same as *chalcotrichite*.

**copper-cut** (kop'ér-kut), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A plate engraved on copper. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, III. iii.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a copper-cut.

**copperhead**, *n.* 4. A private token, equal to one cent, struck in the United States during the Civil War.—5. In *ornith.*, the yellow-headed blackbird, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, of the western United States; so called from the reddish-yellow color of its head.

**coppering-hammer** (kop'ér-ing-ham'ér), *n.* See *\*hammer<sup>1</sup>*.

**copper-manganese** (kop'ér-mang-ga-nēs'), *n.* Same as *crednerite*.

**copper-Maori** (kop'ér-mā'ō-ri). [A colonial rendering of Maori *kapura*, the common fire used for cooking (or from *kopa*, the hole scooped out for a native oven), + *Maori*, Maori ('native').] In New Zealand, a native oven.

**copper-nose**, *n.* 2. A disease, *acne rosacea*, of the nose, caused sometimes by excessive use of alcohol.—3. A person having this disease; a drunkard.

**copperplate** (kop'ér-plāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *copperplated*, ppr. *copperplating*. To engrave or etch on a plate of copper for the production of a printing surface.

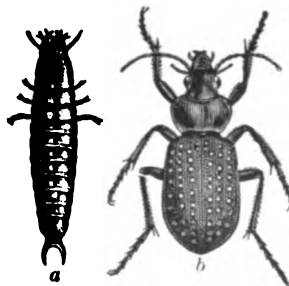
**copper-schist** (kop'ér-shist), *n.* A schistose or slaty bituminous and very persistent bed, which carries copper-ores containing some silver, in the Mansfeld district, Saxony. The geological horizon is the Permian. The industry is a very old one, the mines are extensive, and the metallurgical problems, on account of the aluminous nature and relatively low-grade of the ore, are of special interest and importance. The rock is rather a shale or slate than a schist.

**copperskin** (kop'ér-skin), *n.* A member of the American race; a redskin.

**copper-slate** (kop'ér-slāt), *n.* A clay-slate in the Mansfeld district, Saxony, which carries copper ore.

**copper-smoke** (kop'ér-smök), *n.* The gases which escape from the hearth of a reverberatory furnace in which copper ores are roasted. They consist of sulphurous acid, with a little of the vapor of sulphuric acid and hydrofluoric acid gas, and are very harmful to the surrounding country.

**copperspot** (kop'ér-spot), *n.* An American carabid beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, having the black elytra dotted with copper-colored spots. [Local, Canada.]



Copperspot (*Calosoma calidum*). *a.* larva; *b.* beetle. Natural size (from Riley).

**coppertail** (kop'ér-tāl), *n.* A person of low social standing. [Bush cant, Australia.]

**copperwork**, *n.* 2. In *candy-making*, the copper kettles, pans, caldrons, and other vessels collectively in which syrups, pastes, conserves, etc., are boiled or otherwise treated in cooking candy.

**Coppery leaves**, leaves which show yellowish spots, gradually becoming a reddish-brown or copper color, due to injury caused by the so-called red spider, species of *Tetranychus*.

**coppet** (kop'et), *n.* [*cop<sup>1</sup>* + *-et*.] A small knoll; a hummock; a hammock. [Florida and Bermuda.]

The 'coppets' or 'hammocks,' as they are called in Florida, are areas devoid of either pines or palmettos and often occupy isolated areas entirely surrounded by pine forests as in southern Florida. *Science*, July 22, 1904, p. 113.

**Coppice forest**. Same as *sprout forest*.—**Coppice system**. Same as *sprout system*.—**Standard coppice system**. Same as *reserve sprout method*.

**coppice-shoot** (kop'is-shöt), *n.* Same as *sprout*, 1, (*b*).

**coppice-wood** (kop'is-wüd), *n.* A wood with underbrush. *Bacon*.

**copping-beam** (kop'ing-bēm), *n.* A beam which forms part of the machine by which thread is formed into cops.

**coppy<sup>2</sup>** (kop'i), *n.* [*cop<sup>1</sup>* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] A crested fowl, such as the Houdan or Polish. [Local, Eng.]

**copracrasia** (kop-ra-kra'si-ä), *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος*, excrement, + *ἀσπασία*, powerlessness.] Loss of power to retain the feces.

**copragogue** (kop-ra-gog), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος*, excrement, + *ἀγῶγος*, leading.] I. *a.* Cathartic.

II. *n.* A cathartic remedy.

**cop-reel** (kop'rēl), *n.* A machine for winding yarn into hanks from mule-cops.

**coprin** (kop'rin), *n.* [*Coprinus*.] A fungus of the genus *Coprinus*.

**coprodæum** (kop-rō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *coprodæa* (-ä). [Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + (irreg.) *δαίειν*, divide.] In *anat.*, the anterior division of the cloaca which receives the rectum in such animals as birds: correlative with *proctodæum* and *\*urodæum*.

**coprolalia** (kop-rō-lā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λαλῆναι*, speak.] A morbid tendency to indecent speech.

**coprolite**, *n.* 2. Any rounded concretionary mass or pebble containing largely calcium phosphate and representing the more or less altered debris of fossil bones, teeth, etc., used as a source of phosphoric acid in the manufacture of fertilizers. *Thorpe*, *Dict. Applied Chem.*, I. 609.—**Radiolarian coprolites**, round or cylindrical bodies, often attaining the size of a goose-egg, found in the Lias of Germany. They contain great numbers of radiolarians. "They probably originated from fish or cephalopods which had fed upon *Crustacea*, *Pteropoda*, and similar pelagic organisms whose stomachs were already full of radiolarian skeletons." *Haeckel* (quoted in *Nicholson and Lydekker, Manual of Paleont.*, p. 148).

**coprologist** (ko-prol'ō-jist), *n.* A writer or painter whose work is characterized by filth or indecency. *Fortnightly Rev.*

**coprology** (ko-prol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λόγος*, gather.] 1. The collection or a collection of filth or dung; figuratively, filth in literature or art.

How far poetry may be permitted to go in the line of sensual pleasure or sexual emotion may be debatable between the disciples of Ariosto and the disciples of Milton; but all English readers, I trust, will agree with me that *coprology* should be left to Frenchmen. *A. C. Swinburne*, *Ben Jonson*, II. 94.

**coprophagy** (ko-prof'ā-jī), *n.* [Gr. *κόπρος*, excrement, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The habit, found among insects, of customarily feeding upon excrement. It also occurs as a pathological condition in man.

**coproprietorship** (kō-prō-pri'e-tor-ship), *n.* Joint proprietorship or ownership.

**Coprosma** (kō-pros'mā), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *σάμψι*, smell. The allusion is to the odor of the herbage in some species.] A genus of plants of the family *Rubiaceæ*. They are shrubs or small trees with opposite or whorled, entire leaves, and white or greenish, mostly inconspicuous flowers, either axillary or terminal and borne singly or in small cymes or heads, the fruit consisting of a 2- or 4-celled berry. There are about forty species, extending from New Zealand and Australia to Java, the Hawaiian Islands, and Juan Fernandez. *C. Baueri* is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses for its small, coral-red, ornamental fruits. *C. fastidiosa* is the sterile wood, and *C. lucida* the karamu or coffee-bush, of New Zealand. See *sterile wood*, under *sterile*, and *\*coffee-bush*.

**coprosterol**, *n.* See *\*koprosterol*.

## coral

**cops<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A former (and recent simplified) spelling of *copse*.

**cops<sup>2</sup>** (kops), *n.* [Also *copse*, < ME. *cops*, < AS. *cops*, var. of *cosp* (= OS. *cosp*), a shackle.] 1. A shackle for the hands or feet. [Anglo-Saxon use.]—2. A hasp. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A bow-shaped piece of metal, bent into the form of a capital U, used as a holdfast at the end of a pole or beam (of a plow or wagon, etc.); a clevis. [Prov. Eng.]

**copse<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* Same as *\*cops<sup>2</sup>*.

**Copt**. An abbreviation of *Coptic*.

**copula**, *n.* 5. In *bot.*, same as *zygospore*.—6. In *zool.*, the cell resulting from the union of a microgamete and a macrogamete among the *Sporozoa*.—7. In *chem.*, one compound substance united with and modifying the character of another. See *copulated compound*.

*E. von Meyer*, *Hist. Chem.*, p. 283.—8. A commissure; the corpus callosum.—9. In *music*, a brief connecting passage, especially between the subject and answer of a fugue. Also called *codetta* or *conduct*.—10. Same as *\*amboceptor*.—11. In *ichth.*, same as *actinost*.

**copulated** (kop'ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* United by a copula; joined.—**Copulated compound**. See *\*compound*.

**copulation**, *n.* 3. In *chem.* See *copulated compound*. *E. von Meyer*, *Hist. Chem.*, p. 325.

**copunctal** (ko-pungk'tal), *a.* [L. *co-*, together, + *punctum*, point, + *-al*.] In *geom.*, being on the same point; concurrent.

Planes all on the same point, or straight lines all with the same cross, are called *copunctal*. *Merriman and Woodward*, *Higher Mathematics*, p. 71.

**cop-winder** (kop'win'dér), *n.* A machine for winding yarn from the skein upon a bobbin or pirn for weaving.

**copy**, *n.*—**Close copy**, formerly a copy of legal instruments which might be written continuously without breaking off in order to leave only a given number of words on each sheet. In an office copy, each sheet was to contain only a prescribed number of words.

**copygram** (kop'i-gram), *n.* Same as *\*copy-graph*.

**copygraph** (kop'i-gráf), *n.* [*copy* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Same as *hectograph*.—2. A print produced by copygraph.—3. A printing-type of peculiar face, made to imitate the characters of a type-writing machine.

**copy-head** (kop'i-hed), *n.* A line of writing set at the head of each page of a child's copy-book, as a model of penmanship to be copied or imitated.

**coquille**, *n.* 2. A shell, or a dish in the form of a shell, in which preparations of fish, etc., are served.—3. *pl.* Spectacles of concavo-convex glass, usually tinted or smoked, used as a protection to the eyes.—4. A mistake in printing, in which one letter is substituted for another.

**Cor adiposum**. Same as *fatty heart*.—**Cor arteriosum** [L., arterial heart], the left side of the heart, which contains arterial blood.—**Cor bovinum** [L., ox heart], a greatly hypertrophied heart.—**Cor dextrum** [L., right heart]. Same as *\*cor venosum*.—**Cor sinistrum** [L., left heart]. Same as *\*cor arteriosum*.—**Cor taurinum**. Same as *\*cor bovinum*.—**Cor venosum** [L., venous heart], the right half of the heart, which contains venous blood.

**Cor**. An abbreviation (*b*) of *coroner*; [*c.*] (*c*) of *correlative*, (*d*) of *correspondence*, *correspondent*, and *corresponding*.

**coracite** (kor'a-sit), *n.* [Gr. *κόραξ*, crow, + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] A partially altered uraninite, or pitchblende, from the north shore of Lake Superior.

**coracler** (kor'a-kler), *n.* [*coracle* + *-er<sup>1</sup>*.] A fisherman who uses a coracle. *N. E. D.*

**Coracohumeral groove**, in *ornith.*, the well-defined impression on the anterior side of the proximal end of the humerus.

**coracoid**, *n.* (*e*) In *ichth.*, a large bone of the shoulder-girdle; the clavicle; not homologous with the coracoid of Agassiz or of Parker, or the coracoid of Vogt and Yung. *Starks*, *Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 521.

**coracoideum** (kor'a-kō-id'ē-um), *n.*; pl. *coracoidea* (-ä). In *ichth.*, the supraclavicle; a bone of the shoulder-girdle of fishes between the clavicle and the post-temporal: not homologous with the coracoid of Parker, Agassiz, or Owen. *Starks*, *Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 520.

**coracoradialis** (kor'a-ko-rā-di-ä'lis), *n.* [NL., < *coraco* (*ides*), the coracoid, + *radius*, radius.] The short head of the biceps muscle.

**coraco-ulnaris** (kor'a-kō-ul-nā'ris), *n.* [NL., < *coraco* (*ides*), the coracoid, + *ulna*, ulna.] Fibers of the biceps muscle attached to the fascia of the forearm.

**coradgee**, *n.* See *\*koradji*.

**coral**, *n.*—**Black coral**, any coral having a black horn-like axis, as the antipatharians; also applied to the black axis of certain gorgonians.—**Coral bead-tree**, *bean*,

## coral

calculus, fern, hairstreak, rock. See *\*bead-tree*, etc.—**Deep-sea coral zone**. See *\*zone*.—**Honeycomb coral**, a coral of the genus *Favosites*, so named from the regular hexagonal cells and transverse floors or tabulae.—**Mexican coral bean**. See *\*bean*.—**Rose coral**, any species of *Isophyllia*, the polyps of this genus being large and bright-colored.—**White coral**, a branched coral of the Mediterranean, *Amphipheia oculata*.—**Yellow coral**, the yellow form of the hydrocoralline, *Distichopora nitida*.

**coral-and-pearl** (kôr'al-and-pêrl'), *n.* The wild red baneberry, *Actæa rubra*, so called from its pearly-red berries.

**coral-bead** (kôr'al-bêd), *n.* A climbing vine, with red drupes, of the genus *Epibaterium*, of the moonseed family. See *\*Epibaterium*.

**coral-creeper** (kôr'al-kre'pêr), *n.* A trailing leguminous vine of Australia, *Hardenbergia coccinea* (*Glycine coccinea* of Curtis), bearing scarlet flowers. Also called *bleeding-heart*.

**coral-gall** (kôr'al-gâl), *n.* One of the excrescences, of varied shape and size, produced on different kinds of coral by the action of barnacles, crabs and epizotic animals of other species.

These coral-galls may be found on the Milleporas and Madreporas of a certain portion of a reef and be absent from all the other genera of neighbouring corals. The crab-galls that are found so commonly and in such abundance upon Pocilloporas and Seriatoporas in certain parts of the Pacific and elsewhere are found only in cases of extreme rarity in other corals.

*Nature*, Sept. 10, 1903, p. 457.

**coral-grove** (kôr'al-grôv), *n.* A group of arborescent corals growing together.

**corallillo** (kô-râ-lêl'yô), *n.* [Cuban Sp., dim. of coral, coral.] *Antigonon leptopus*, an ornamental climbing-vine of the family *Polygonaceæ*, which bears clusters of showy pink flowers.

**corallist** (kôr'al-ist), *n.* [Coral + -ist.] A worker or dealer in coral.

**Corallana** (kôr-a-lâ-nâ), *n.* [NL., < *corallum*, coral; see coral.] The first species was found among corals.] The typical and only genus of the family *Corallanidae*. Dana, 1852.

**Corallanidae** (kôr-a-lan'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallana* + -idae.] A family of cymothoid isopod crustaceans typified by the genus *Corallana*.

**corallar** (kô-râl'âr), *a.* [Coral + -ar.] Pertaining to a corallum or coral.

**corallet** (kôr'a-lêl'), *n.* [corallum + -etl.] The skeleton of one of the individuals in a compound corallum. Dana.

**corallian** (kô-râl'i-an), *a. and n.* [L. *coralli-um*, coral, + -an.] 1. Having the character of coral, or containing coral.—2. Specifically, in geol., noting a division of the Jurassic system lying above the Oxfordian and below the Kimmeridgian and in England including the coral rag, coralline oolite, and calcareous grit. In the English succession it constitutes the upper division of the Middle oolites and is characterized by its great abundance of corals in massive banks. In France and the Alps the parallel division is the Sequanian.

II. *n.* In geol., the corallian division.

**corallic** (kô-râl'ik), *a.* [L. *corall-um*, coral, + -ic.] Having the character of or resembling coral.

**Corallidae** (kô-râl'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *coralli-um* + -idae.] A family of aleyonarian *Anthozoa*, of the order *Pseudazonia*, in which the axis is a dense calcareous mass formed by the fusion of spicules. It includes the genera *Corallium* and *Pleurocorallium*. See *Corallidae*.

**corallidomous** (kôr-a-lid'ô-mus), *a.* [L. *corall-um*, coral, + *domus*, Gr. *δῶμος*, house.] Living on coral reefs, as certain mollusks, crustaceans, and other organisms.

**corallinaceous** (kôr'a-li-nâ'shius), *a.* Belonging to the family (of algae) *Corallinaceæ*.

**coralline**. I. *a.*—**Coralline crag**, limestone. See *\*crag*, 2, *\*limestone*.

II. *n.* 4. Commercial rosolic acid.

**coral-milk** (kôr'al-milk), *n.* The circulating fluid in the channels of compound corals.

The nutritive fluids, after elaboration by the polyps, are conveyed into the larger deep-seated parallel tubes: the nutrient fluid contained in these tubes resembles milk so much that it is known by the name of coral-milk. T. Rymer-Jones, *Animal Kingdom*, p. 123.

**coral-pea** (kôr'al-pê), *n.* Same as *\*coral-creeper*.

**coral-polyp** (kôr'al-pol'ip), *n.* An individual zoöphyte of a coral polypidom.

**coral-red** (kôr'al-red), *n. and a.* I. *n.* The red coral peculiar to the variety of coral known as *Corallum rubrum*.

II. *a.* Having this color; covered with a glaze of this hue: as, a coral-red vase.

**coralroot**, *n.*—**Crested coralroot**, an orchidaceous plant, *Healectris aphyllus*, of the southern United States,

similar to *Corallorhiza*, but distinguished by crested ridges on the lip of the flower.

**Coral-spot disease**. See *\*disease*.

**coral-thrombus** (kôr'al-throm'bûs), *n.* A red thrombus formed in a short time from slowly moving blood, the coagulating fibrin having entangled the red corpuscles before they had time to sink.

In the larger vessels considerable fibrin and a homogeneous material resembling coral-thrombi are seen.

*Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 25, 1900, p. 157.

**coral-tree**, *n.*—2. A small tree of northern India, North China, Korea, and Japan, *Hovenia dulcis*, belonging to the buckthorn family. It bears a small fruit consisting of a three-seeded capsule resting on an enlarged, fleshy, arched peduncle, resembling a piece of red coral. This peduncle is edible and contains a sweet juice with a pear-like flavor. Also called *Japanese raisin-tree*.—**Bat's-wing coral-tree**, an Australian tree, *Brythrina Vespertilio*, 30 to 40 feet high, having exceedingly light and spongy wood which is used by the aborigines for making shields. Called also *cork-tree*.

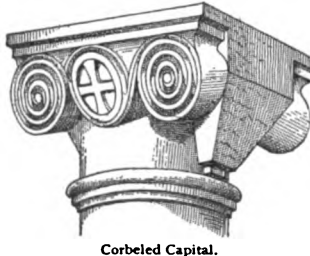
**corbeau** (kôr-bô'), *n.* [F., raven: see *corbel*.] A very dark green color.

**corbeille**, *n.* 2. A fancy flower- or fruit-basket.

The full corbeille of blushing bloom.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxi.

**corbel**, *v. t.*—**Corbeled capital**, in columnar arch, a capital which has one or more distinctly marked corbels, consoles, or brackets projecting from its mass. In Syrian architecture of the fourth to the sixth centuries this form was used to diminish the length of the unsupported epistyle between two capitals. In most cases there were two of such projections, so that the capital was oblong in plan.



In a few cases there were three, so that an epistyle at a right angle with the main epistyle was carried. H. C. Butler, *Architecture and Other Arts*, p. 177.

**corbelated**, **corbelled** (kôr'be-lâ-ted), *p. a.* Furnished or decorated with corbels; corbeled.

**corbel-block** (kôr'bel-blok), *n.* 1. A corbel when made of a single piece of stone, terracotta, or the like.—2. A stone in a compound corbel made up of several courses, one block of the three or four composing the corbel.

**corbel-tabling** (kôr'bel-tâ'bling), *n.* 1. A corbel-table (which see, with cut).—2. Building by means of rows of corbels or corbel-tables. In Romanesque architecture the corbel-tabling of the cornices is a distinctive feature.

**corbie-gable** (kôr'bi-gâ'bl), *n.* Same as *stepped gable*.

**corbillard** (kôr-bê-yâr'), *n.* [F., a young raven, a hearse, a coach.] A French state coach formerly in use. It had a top supported by six pillars, three on a side. The quarters were inclosed by curtains and the doorways were closed by leather screens, behind which were seats for the pages.

**corbina** (kôr-bê'nâ), *n.* [Sp. *corbina*, *corvina* (NL. *Corvina*), name of several fishes so called from their black color or black fins; prop. fem. of *corvino*, < L. *corvinus*, of the raven or crow: see *corvine* and *corbin*, and compare *Corvina*.] A much-esteemed food-fish, *Corvina deliciosa*, of the western coast of South America, sometimes attaining a length of over 6 feet. The corbina is frequently shipped inland.

**corbin-bone** (kôr'bin-bôn), *n.* The crow's bone; the hindmost segment of the breast-bone of a deer, technically known as the xiphoid.

**corbineta** (kôr-bê-nâ'tâ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *corbina*, a crow: see *\*corbina*.] A sciaenoid fish, *Bairdiella chistia*, found on the west coast of Mexico.

**corbule** (kôr'bûl), *n.* [NL. *Corbula*.] A bivalve of the family *Corbulidae*.

**corcopali** (kôr-kop'alê), *n.* The edible, acid fruit of *Garcinia Indica*, a slender tree of the gamboge family, native to India. The fruit is purple, and of the size and shape of a small orange. It is somewhat astringent and has long been employed in India for the preparation of a cooling beverage, useful in cases of fever.

**cord**, *n.* 9. An imperfection on the surface of glass. See *\*cordy*.—**Amniotic cord**. See *\*amniotic*.—**Axial cord**. See *\*axial*.—**Bedford cord**, a heavy rib-weave running lengthwise of the fabric: seen chiefly in women's dress-goods.—**Cord area**. See *\*arra*.—**Cord foot**, one lineal foot of a pile of cord-wood cut in 4-foot lengths and piled 4 feet high; equal to 16 cubic feet.—**Forreïn's cords**, the true vocal cords.—

## cordylite

**Gangliated cord**, the sympathetic nerve.—**Gubernacular cord**, in embryol., a fibrous cord connecting the embryonic mammalian testis with the skin of the scrotum and disappearing after the descent of the testis.—**Stigmatal cord**, in entom., one of the temporarily functionless solid tracheal branches running from the main longitudinal trachea to aborted thoracic stigmata in the nymphs and larvae of certain insects of the neuropteroid series, as *Ephemeridæ*, *Perlidae*, *Odonata*, and *Trichoptera*. In the adults they become functional. A. S. Packard, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 460.—**Willis's cords**, fine fibrous cords which cross the sinuses of the dura mater: also called *trabeculae of Willis* and *chordæ Willisii*.

**cord**, *v. II. intrans.* To become hard and cord-like: noting a condition occasionally encountered in the blood-vessels.

From obstruction of the jugular there are often *cording* of the vein, swelling and oedema of the tissues and glands about the vein, and cellulitis of the neck.

Buck, *Med. Handbook*, III. 658.

**cordage**, *n.* 2. The quantity of wood, in cords, on a given area of land.

**Cordaitaceæ** (kôr'da-i-tâ'sê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *Cordaites* + -aceæ.] A family of gymnospermous fossil plants of the order *Cordaitales*, typified by the genus *Cordaites*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, the staminate stalked with 3-4 cylindrical stamens consisting of a simple pollen-sac; the fertile borne on short, filiform peduncles in the axils of bracts, many of which, crowded together on an axis, form spikes. Several genera are recognized, and generic names have been applied to various parts found detached from the stems. They were trees or woody plants with broad, longitudinally nerved leaves, ranging from the Devonian through the Carboniferous. See *Cordaites*.

**cordaitaceous** (kôr'da-i-tâ'shius), *a.* Belonging or related to the family *Cordaitaceæ*.

**cordaitalean** (kôr'da-i-tâ'lê-an), *a.* [*Cordaitales* + -an.] Belonging or related to the fossil plant-order *Cordaitales*.

**Cordaitales** (kôr'da-i-tâ'lêz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), < *Cordaites* + -ales.] An order of fossil gymnospermous plants, usually made to include the families *Cordaitaceæ* and *Dolero-phylloaceæ*; doubts, however, exist with regard to the latter. They range from the Devonian to the Permian, and are regarded by many as the ancestors of the *Ginkgoales*.

**cordaitean** (kôr'da-i-tê'an), *a.* [*Cordaites* + -an.] Belonging or related to the fossil plant-genus *Cordaites*, or to the family *Cordaitaceæ*.

**cordein** (kôr'dê-in), *n.* [*cord*(ol) + -e- + -in<sup>2</sup>.] The trade-name of methyltribromosalol or methyl cordol. Its use in medicine is similar to that of cordol.

**cordicole** (kôr'di-kôl), *n.* [NL. *cordicola*, < L. *cor* (cord-), heart, + *-cola*, < *colere*, till, worship: see *cult*.] A worshiper of the heart: a name applied to members of Roman Catholic societies who worship the 'sacred heart' (of Jesus).

**cording**, *n.* 3. In sewing-machine work, the stitching, with special machines, of cords on cloaks, corsets, uniforms, and other garments.

**cordite** (kôr'dit), *n.* [*cord* + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A smokeless powder, introduced in 1889, and adopted in the British military and naval service for small arms and guns of all calibers. It is brown in color, and was originally composed of 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts of gun cotton, and 5 parts of mineral jelly (residue). A modification is used which is composed of 65 parts of gun cotton, 30 parts of nitroglycerin, and 5 parts of mineral jelly. It is made in the form of cords or cylinders by pressing the composition through holes of varying size. Cordite imparts a high velocity to the projectile without undue pressure, is very stable under extreme climatic conditions, and its ballistic properties are not seriously affected by moisture. The objection to it is that the high degree of heat developed upon combustion causes rapid erosion of the bore of the gun.

**cordol** (kôr'dol), *n.* [*cord*(ol) + -ol.] The trade-name of tribromophenyl salicylate,  $\text{HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{Br}_2$ , prepared by the action of bromine on salol. It crystallizes in colorless needles, and is used in medicine as a gastric sedative and intestinal antiseptic.

**cordoned** (kôr'dond), *p. a.* Decorated with an encircling band in relief: as, a cordoned vase of old Satsuma.

**cord-peg** (kôr'd'peg), *n.* In elect., the metallic peg or plug attached to the end of a flexible conducting-cord for making switchboard connections. Such pegs are employed in telephone service and in other cases where circuits for small currents are needed.

**corduroy**, *v. t.* 2. In splitting a hide, to make uneven lines or spots on the flesh side of it. Davis, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 203.

**cordy** (kôr'di), *a.* [*cord* + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Stringy; in glass-manuf., noting a defective condition resulting from impurities. See also *wreath*, 4.

**cordylite** (kôr'di-lit), *n.* [Gr. *κορδύλη*, club, + -ite<sup>2</sup>, in allusion to the shape of the crystals.]



## cordylite

A cerium fluocarbonate related to parisite but peculiar in containing barium: found in southern Greenland.

**cordylurid** (kôr-di-lû'rid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Cordyluridae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Cordyluridae*. **cordylus** (kôr'di-lus), *n.*; pl. *cordyli* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *kordylus*, a club.] In the medusoid of *Hydromedusa*, an exumbrellar structure, possibly a modified tentacle, placed between tentacles and consisting of a core of vacuolated endoderm cells covered by flattened ectoderm. *W. K. Brooks.*



Sensory Club (Cordylus) of Onychoteuthis sp., showing the hooks and clusters of hating-cushions and a statolith below them. Nearly one half natural size. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

**core-bar** (kôr'bâr), *n.* A bar of iron upon which a round core is struck up. The bar is placed on the bearings of core-trestles and loam is laid on it and struck to shape by revolving it against the edge of a board cut to the required outline. Core-bars vary in diameter with the sizes of the cores required, ranging from a half inch to twelve inches or more, and when of large diameter, such as are used in gun-construction, are called *core-barrels*.

**core-barrel**, *n.* 2. In mining and rock-drilling, a form of boring-bit carrier for use in making annular holes in rock with the diamond drill. The barrel consists of a wrought-iron tube of the diameter of the hole outside, with spiral grooves along its length to allow escape of water and refuse. The core passes up inside the barrel. See *core-borer*.

**core-bench** (kôr'bench), *n.* A bench where small foundry cores are made.

**core-board** (kôr'bôrd), *n.* Same as *loam-board*. **core-borer** (kôr'bôr'er), *n.* In mining, a type of machine for deep boring having an annular cutting-bit. To this type belong the diamond drill and the calyx drill.

**Core-box machine**, a molding-machine fitted with cutters adapted to form in wood patterns for core-boxes.—**Core-box plane**, a plane for making the hollow cylinders within which the cores are to be molded.

**core-carriage** (kôr'kar'aj), *n.* A low iron car on which cores and molds which are to be baked are run into the core-oven.

**Core conductor**. See *conductor*.

**corediastasis, corediastole**. Erroneous forms for *corodiastasis* and *corodiastole*.

**core-drill** (kôr'dril), *n.* Same as *core-borer*.

**core-drilling** (kôr'dril'ing), *n.* Drilling with an annular bit, usually of diamonds set in a holder, so that a core is left in the axis of the tube. From the core the strata which have been pierced can be determined.

*Core-drilling* is indispensable in a great variety of engineering and mining enterprises, affording, as it does, a means for drilling out a sample core or column of rock, which enables one to tell at a glance the exact nature of the substrata. *Sci. Amer.*, July 18, 1903, p. 44.

**core-extractor** (kôr'eks-trak'tor), *n.* In mining, a conical-toothed clutch in the lower end of the core-barrel by which the core is detached and raised.

**coreid** (kôr'rê-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the heteropterous family *Coreidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Coreidae*.

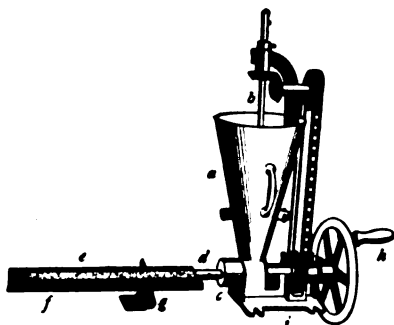
**coreine** (kôr'rê-in), *n.* A mordant coal-tar color of the oxazin type, derived from the amide of dihydroxybenzoic acid. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool blue.—**Coreine AB** and **AB**, mordant coal-tar colors of the oxazin type, made by heating coreine RR with aniline and then sulphonating the product. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool blue.—**Coreine 2B**, a mordant coal-tar color of the oxazin type, derived from galloxyaniline. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool a bright blue. Same as *celatine 2B*.

**core-iron** (kôr'î'ern), *n.* A small wrought-iron rod from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch in diameter, used in forming a center for a foundry core. This is necessary in slender cores in order to make them sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure of the iron.

**co-relation**, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *vegetable teratology*, the association of one malformation with others in the same plant: illustrated in *peloria*, etc. *Masters.*

**core-loss** (kôr'lôs), *n.* The loss of power in the iron core of electric machinery, consisting of the hysteresis loss and the eddy-current loss in the iron.

**core-machine** (kôr'ma-shên'), *n.* In foundry work, a hand-power machine for pressing prepared molding-sand into cylindrical forms for use as cores. The sand is placed in the hopper end and by the revolution of a vertical plug is forced out of



Core-machine.

*a.* hopper; *b.* screw, pressing the mixed sand, flour, and oil through the forming die; *c.* forming die; *d.* core tube; *e.* plastic core delivered upon corrugated tray; *f.* g. adjustment to keep tray level and to shift it until filed; *a.* operating handle; *a.* base, resting on work-bench. Capacity 200 feet of core an hour.

the bottom of the hopper, through a die that forms it into long cylinders, deposited on a tray, and cut into lengths ready for the core-oven.

**core-maker** (kôr'mâ'kér), *n.* One who or that which makes cores; specifically, a workman employed in a foundry whose business it is to mold and bake sand or loam cores.

**coremeter**, *n.* See *corometer*.

**core-oven** (kôr'uv'n), *n.* In foundry work, an oven for drying and baking small cores. It may be a simple sheet-metal box placed over a small furnace or a large brick oven heated by coal or gas. The cores are placed upon triangular shelves which are pivoted at one corner. The oven is fitted with two doors placed at right angles, so that whether the shelf is in the oven or swung outside the oven is always closed by one of the doors.

**core-packing** (kôr'pak'ing), *n.* Packing placed around a core to increase its strength and durability. The material for both core and covering depends on the service required of the packing.

**core-peg** (kôr'peg), *n.* A peg or support for a core which is made of a number of parts. The various parts are set on the peg and are then fastened together.

**core-plate** (kôr'plât), *n.* A thin annular cast-iron plate used in making a framework or skeleton for large cores. Several of these plates are fastened to a central bar, the space between them is filled with twisted hay, and the whole is covered with loam.

**core-ring** (kôr'ring), *n.* A ring of cast-iron which supports a core and, when the casting is poured, melts and becomes a part of the casting.

**core-rod** (kôr'rod), *n.* Same as *core-iron*.

**co-responsency** (kô-re-spon'den-si), *n.* The fact of being co-respondent, as in a suit for divorce.

**core-stove** (kôr'stôv), *n.* A stove for heating a core-oven in a foundry.

**core-trestle** (kôr'tres'l), *n.* A strong trestle, usually of metal, having V-bearings on its top in which a core-bar is laid. To the end of this core-bar is fastened a crank by which it can be turned to shape the core as in a rough sort of lathe.

**core-tube** (kôr'tûb), *n.* 1. Same as *core-barrel*.—2. The inner tube of a built-up gun.

**core-vent** (kôr'vent), *n.* In foundry, a small hole or passage made in a core for the escape of gas. The best way to make it is to lay a string in the core when the latter is being made, and to burn it out after the core is baked. Sometimes small wires are placed in the core and withdrawn after it is baked.

**core-wall** (kôr'wâl), *n.* A wall of solid masonry in the interior of a dam, dike, or causeway which is constructed chiefly of sand or earth. *H. M. Wilson, Irrigation Engineering*, p. 350.

**corf**, *n.* 3. A small mine-car of wood or iron.

**corf-cage** (kôr'f'kâj), *n.* The cage or elevator in which corfs are hoisted to the surface. [Eng.]

**corial** (kô-ri-âl'), *n.* [Sp. *corial*, appar. perverted from Arawak *kujara*.] In Guiana, a dugout canoe pointed at both ends.

**coriandrol** (kô-ri-an-drôl), *n.* [L. *coriandrum*, coriander, + -ol.] A colorless fragrant liquid compound, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O, contained in oil of coriander.

**Coriariaceæ** (kô-ri-â-ri-â'sê-ê), *n.* pl. [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Coriaria* + -aceæ.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Sapindales*, containing the genus *Coriaria* only, and characterized by 5-merous diplostemonous flowers. They are woody plants with opposite or whorled entire leaves without stipules, and axillary or clustered flowers. The genus *Coriaria* is remarkable for its wide distribution in both hemispheres of the old world, and is also found fossil in the Tertiary of Europe. See *Coriaria*.

## cork-elm

**coridine** (kor'i-din), *n.* A monacid base, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N, found in coal-tar. It boils at 211° C.

**corilin** (kô-ri-in), *n.* [*cori*(um) + -in<sup>2</sup>.] An albuminoid substance which cements together the fibers of the corium.

**corimelænid** (kor-i-me-lê'nid), *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Corimelænidae*. Also used adjectively.

**corindin** (kô-rin'din), *n.* [Formation not clear.] A ptomaine, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N.

**coring-out** (kôr-ing-out'), *n.* The process of making hollow castings by the use of cores, as distinguished from forming the interior by a block of greensand.

**coring-up** (kôr-ing-up'), *n.* The process of putting the cores in place in a foundry-mold before closing it up by putting on the cope.

**corinth** (kôr'inth), *n.* 2. A name applied to several coal-tar colors which dye currant-red and other reddish shades.—**Glycin corinth**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type, derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton currant-red in an acid bath.—**Kongo corinth B and G**, direct cotton colors of the diazo type, the former derived from tolidine, the latter from benzidine. They dye unmordanted cotton brownish violet in a soap bath.

**Corinthian**, *a.* 4. Elegantly ornate; florid: applied to literary style.

I have already spoken of the Attic and the Asiatic styles; besides these, there is the *Corinthian* style. . . . It has not the warm glow, blithe movement, and soft pliancy of life, as the Attic style has; it has not the over-heavy richness and encumbered gait of the Asiatic style; it has glitter without warmth, rapidity without ease, effectiveness without charm. Its characteristic is, that it has no soul. *M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism*, p. 87.

**Corinthian atrium**. See *atrium*.

**Corinthianesque** (kô-rin'thi-an-esk'), *a.* [*Corinthian* + -esque.] Resembling the Corinthian style: as, *Corinthianesque* pillars.

**Corinthianism** (kô-rin'thi-an-izm), *n.* [*Corinthian* + -ism.] Corinthian conduct or theory; that is, the unrestrained pursuit of worldly pleasure.

**Corinthianize**, *v. t.* 2. In *arch.*, to design or to be designed somewhat in the spirit of the Corinthian order. Thus the Byzantine capitals of the fifth century and later, founded upon sharp, thistle-like leafage resembling the acanthus, are assumed to be deliberate imitations of Corinthian capitals, and may be said to be *Corinthianized*.

**coriomyrtin** (kô-ri-ô-mér'tin), *n.* Same as *coriamyrtin*.

**coriosulphurine** (kô-ri-ô-sul'fû-rin), *n.* [L. *corium*, skin, + *sulphur*, sulphur, + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A yellow pigment found in the skin of certain birds.

**corisid** (kôr'î-sid), *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Corisidae*. Also used adjectively.

**corium**, *n.* 3. A tunic of leather with overlying flaps. It appears in the Bayeux tapestry, and was used as late as the time of Henry III.

**Myrick, Antient Armor**, I. 2.—**Corium phlogisticum**, an unusually thick crust formed on blood drawn during the height of an inflammation. See *buffy coat*.

**Corioidæ** (kô-rik'î-dê), *n.* pl. Same as *Corisidæ* (which is the preferred spelling).

**cork**, *i.* *n.* 5. pl. (a) A game played with corks colored differently on the sides and so trimmed that they may fall either way, the players betting on whether the majority thrown will fall red or black. Sometimes called *props*. (b) In France and Belgium, a game, a mixture of quoits and bowls. (c) A variety of skittle-pool.—**Burnt cork**, charred cork used to blacken the face, as in making up for a 'negro minstrel,' or to emphasize the eyebrows, etc.

II. *a.*—**Cork belt**, a cork life-preserver made to be fastened around the waist.—**Cork leg**, an artificial leg made of cork: now usually applied to one made of wood or other material.

**cork**, *v. t.* 4. In *currying*, to grain. [Rare.] *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 83.

**cork-board**, *n.* 2. In *currying*, a board, with a cork surface, used by a workman to board or grain a skin or hide. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 83.

**cork-borer** (kôr'k'bôr'er), *n.* Any one of the following insects, which bore into the corks of wine-bottles: *Rhizophagus bipustulatus*, a nitidulid beetle; *Tinea cloacella*; *Endrosis lactulla*; and *Asopia farinalis*. One of the soft-bugs, *Oniscus murarius*, also has this habit, but probably only follows insect damage.

**cork-elm** (kôr'elm), *n.* A majestic forest-tree, *Ulmus racemosa*, of the more northeastern parts of North America, but ranging from Quebec to Nebraska and south to northern New Jersey and Missouri. It reaches a height of 100 feet, the trunk, which sometimes attains a diameter of 3 feet, often being free of branches for 60 feet. The

## cork-elm

habit is wholly unlike that of the white elm, the top being relatively small for so large a tree. The bark of old trees is deeply divided by fissures into broad, corky ridges. The wood has most of the valuable qualities of the elm, and is largely employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements, wagon-hubs, and railway-ties, and for the foundations of buildings. It is planted sometimes for shade and ornament, but lacks the umbrageous qualities as well as the grace and beauty of the American elm.



Harris's Cormorant (*Nanopterum harrisi*).

**corking** (kôr'king), *n.* The undesirable effect produced in wines by fungi in the cork.

In order to destroy the fungi the spores or mycelium of which exist in cork and give rise to volatile substances, which in their turn give rise to what is known as corking in wines or other fluids, the corks employed should be sterilized in vacuo. *Lancet*, June 8, 1904, p. 1768.

**corking** (kôr'king), *a.* [Cf. *corker*.] Fine; 'bully.' [Slang.]

**corkir** (kôr'kér), *n.* [Also *korkir*, *korker*, < Gael. *corcur*, crimson, = Ir. *corcur*, scarlet, OIr. *corcur*, purple, = W. *porphor*, < L. *purpura*, purple: see *purple*. See also *cork*.] A kind of lichen which furnishes a crimson dye.

**cork-paint** (kôr'k-pánt), *n.* In ship-building, a paint applied to iron surfaces to prevent condensation of moisture from the atmosphere, or sweating. A sticky varnish is first applied to the surface, and finely granulated cork is thrown against it. The adhering cork is afterward painted over with ordinary paint.

**cork-pool** (kôr'k-pöl), *n.* See *\*pool*<sup>2</sup>.

**cork-rope** (kôr'k-röp), *n.* The rope to which the corks of a fish-net are attached.

**corkscrew**, *n.* 2. A geared logging-locomotive. [Slang.]—**Devil's corkscrews**, spiral bodies, described under the generic name *\*Daimonelix* (which see, with cuts), of large size, often having a vertical height of from 5 to 10 feet, and sometimes coiled about a solid cylindrical axis. They occur in a vertical position in the Miocene rocks of Nebraska, and were originally regarded as casts of the borings of rodents. The latest investigations show that the bodies are constituted of a probably vegetable cellular tissue composed of loose oblong tubules variously intertwined.

**corkscrew-plant** (kôr'k-skrö-plant), *n.* See *Spiranthes*.

**cork-tree**, *n.* 2. In Australia: (a) *Hakea lorea*, a tree of the family *Proteaceae*, giving strong, durable timber: so called in allusion to its rugged bark. (b) Same as *bat's-wing* *\*coral-tree*.—**New Zealand cork-tree**, a tiliaceous tree, *Entelea arborescens*, having extraordinarily light wood.

**cork-wax** (kôr'k-waks), *n.* Same as *cerin*, 2.

**cork-wing** (kôr'k-wing), *n.* *Crenilabrus melops*, a labroid fish found on the coasts of Europe.

**corkwood**, *n.* 2. In Australia, any one of several trees having very light or soft and easily worked wood, or the wood itself. The three most important are *Duboisia myoporoides*, a solanaceous tree having white or yellowish firm, soft wood, and bark resembling that of the cork-oak: also called *corkwood-elm*; *Endiandra Sieberi*, a lauraceous tree with light-brown soft wood suitable for cabinet-work; and *Schizomeria ovata*, of the family *Cunoniaceae*, which has wood exceedingly light in weight.

3. See *\*whau*.

**corkwood-elm** (kôr'k-wüd-elm'), *n.* See *\*corkwood*, 2. See also *Duboisia* and *duboisine*.

**Corky dike**, a local name in the Acadian provinces of a variety of soil which contains many vegetable fragments and fibers. *J. W. Dawson*, *Acadian Geol.* III. 25.

—**Corky warts**, pathological formations of cork in the form of wart-like excrescences on roots and tubers. They frequently occur in connection with scab of potatoes and beets, and are mostly due to the action of bacteria and fungi.

**cormidium** (kôr-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cormidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *cormus*), + dim. -*ιδιον*.] A group, in a cormus, of the morphological units or persons of which it is composed. In the siphonophores the cormidia are often arranged at regular intervals upon the stem, separated by internodes.

The *cormidium* consists of a gonophore and a sterile person with bract, siphon, and capturing filament. *Lang* (trans.), *Comp. Anat.*, p. 112.

**cormogenous** (kôr-moj'e-nus), *a.* In bot., having a corm.

**cormoid** (kôr'moid), *a.* Resembling or having the character of a corm. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**cormophylogeny** (kôr'mô-fi-loj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk, + *φυλον*, a tribe, + *-γενεια*, < *γεν-*, produce (see *phylogeny*).] Same as *cormophyly*.

**cormorant**, *n.*—**Harris's cormorant**, *Nanopterum harrisi*, a large flightless cormorant confined to the vicinity of Narborough Island, of the Galapagos group: discovered by Charles Miller Harris in 1897, and named for him. See cut in first column.

**cormus**, *n.* 3. In *biol.*, a morphological individual or morphon of the fourth order, composed of two or more persons organically connected into a compound organism. A siphonophoran is a cormus in this sense, since its constituent members are persons; but a tree is not. Sometimes *corm*. See *person*, 8.

**CORN**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—**Corn-and-cob meal**, the product of grinding the whole ear of Indian corn. The combination of grain and cob has been found advantageous for stock-feeding.—**Corn-belt** (of the United States), the States where Indian corn is most extensively grown. These are seven in number: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio.—**Corn bran**, the external coating of the kernel of maize, separated by grinding and bolting. In a compressed state, with the addition of water, and of salt as a preservative, it is sold as food for cattle.—**Corn chop**, coarsely ground or cracked Indian corn used for feeding stock.—**Corn ear-worm**, the larva of a cosmopolitan noctuid moth, *Heliothis armiger*, which feeds on ears of maize. Also known as the *boll-worm* and *tomato fruit-worm*.—**Corn ergot**. See *\*ergot*.—**Corn flour**. (a) Corn meal. (b) Same as *corn-starch*, 2.

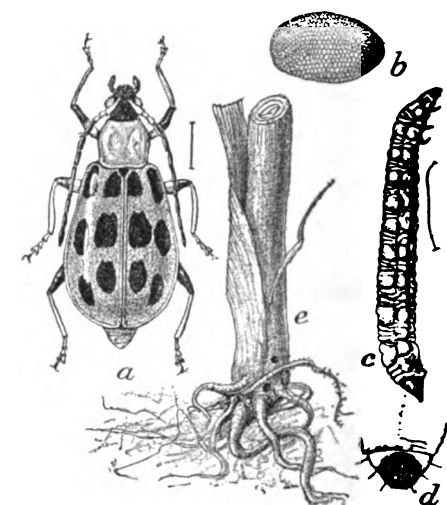
The only form of corn as human food at all known abroad is corn starch, which is sold principally in the British Isles under the name of *corn flour*.

*U. S. Dept. Agr.*, *Use of Maize in Europe*, 1891, p. 5.

(c) A term applied to flour made from rice or other grain. [Eng.] (d) A recent product which consists of the finely ground grain of Indian corn exclusive of the chit or germ. It is finer than corn meal, and being nearly free from oil is of better keeping quality; but it has lost the corn flavor and lacks gluten, and hence must be used in mixture with strong wheat flour.—**Corn meal**, the grain of Indian corn ground to varying degrees of fineness: used for making mush and the different kinds of corn bread, and also for feeding animals. See *\*corn flour* and *samp*.—**Corn oil**, an oil derived from the germ of the grain of maize as a by-product in the manufacture of glucose. It is used to some extent in soap-making and as a substitute for linseed-oil in painting, and, having a fine flavor, it is often mixed with olive-oil, as also sometimes with cod-liver oil. It is also vulcanized and mixed with rubber.—**Corn plant-louse**, an American aphidid, *Aphis maidis*, living on Indian corn.—**Corn root-louse**, an American aphidid, *Aphis maidis-radici*, which lives for at least a part of its existence on the roots of Indian corn.—**Corn-root web-worm**, the larva of an American crambid moth, *Crambus zeilus*, which feeds on the roots of maize and forms a webbed cocoon near the base of the stalk.—**Corn root-worm**, the larva of either of two American chrysomelid beetles, *Diabrotica longicornis* and *D. duodecim punctata*. See *Southern \*corn-root worm*, with cut.—**Corn-seed maggot**, the larva of an American anthomyid fly, *Pegomya fusciceps*, which damages seed-corn in the ground.—**Corn-stalk maggot**, the larva of an American fly, *Chetopnia aenea*, which lives in a cavity formed within the stems of maize, wheat, oats, and sugar-cane.—**Corn trash**, the husks or shucks of Indian corn. [Southern U. S.]—**Corn-wireworm**, the larva of an American elaterid beetle, *Melanotus cribrulosus*, which injures growing maize.—**Cusco corn**, a Chilean Indian corn of many varieties. It belongs to the soft type, and has the kernels larger than in any other sort, sometimes an inch long.—**Danubian corn**, an Indian corn grown in commercial quantity in southeastern Europe, preferred for chicken feed on account of its small grains. It is thought to belong to the 'golden pop-corn' race.—**Dent corn**. See *\*maize*.—**Flint corn**. See *\*maize*.—**Fodder corn**, maize intended for green or dry forage; specifically, any variety of maize specially adapted for use as forage, that is, producing abundant foliage and, if intended for green-feeding, having a long season. Though the corn-plant grows richer in content with maturity, it is fed green with advantage for certain purposes, particularly for soiling. Fodder corn is often sown broadcast or in drills, more thickly than corn intended for grain.—**Green corn**, in *zool.*, a cylindrical mass of yellowish egg-capsules of certain helms, *Buccinum*.—**Horse-tooth corn**, a group of varieties of dent corn which have long, flat kernels.—**Hulled corn**. See *hull*, *v. t.*—**Indian corn**. See *maize* and *Zea*.—**Jerusalem corn**. See *\*Kafir-corn*.—**Kafir corn**. See *\*Kafir-corn*.—**Large corn-stalk borer**. Same as *sugar-cane borer*.—**Mummy-corn**, Indian corn found with mummies in Peru and Chile.—**Pharaoh's corn**. Same as *mummy-wheat*.—**Snapped corn**, corn ears picked, usually somewhat before they are ripe, and, with some of the inner husks adhering, fed to stock.—**Southern-corn leaf-beetle** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Myochrous dentatellus*.—**Southern-**

## corn-broom

**corn root-worm**, the larva of an American chrysomelid beetle, *Diabrotica duodecim punctata*, also known as the 12-spotted cucumber-beetle or 12-spotted *Diabrotica*.



Southern-Corn Root-worm (*Diabrotica 12-punctata*).

a, beetle; b, egg; c, larva; d, anal segment of larva; e, work of larva at base of cornstalk. All much enlarged except e, which is reduced. (After Riley, U. S. D. A.)

**Sugar corn**. (a) A variety of sweet corn. See *\*maize*. (b) A brand of corn-feed made up mostly of the hulls and germs of maize-kernels.—**Tassel corn**, a sport, produced by various types of maize, in which kernels are borne on the tassel.—**White Egyptian corn**. Same as *\*chicken-corn*.—**Yankee corn**, flint corn: so called in the West because grown chiefly in New England.

**CORN**<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.* 2. To form corns or seeds in the ear or pod; kern: said of cereals or pulse. *N. E. D.*

**CORN**<sup>2</sup>, *n.*—**Soft corn**, a corn formed between the toes and constantly macerated by the perspiration of the foot.

**Corn**. An abbreviation of *Cornish* and of *Cornwall*.

**cornacuspongia** (kôr-nak-û-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Having the characteristics of the *Cornacuspongia*.

II. *n.* An individual of the order *Cornacuspongia*.

**corn-aphis** (kôr'n-â'fis), *n.* An American aphidid, *Aphis maidis*, found commonly on Indian corn.

**corn-binder** (kôr'n-bin'dér), *n.* In *agri.*, a harvesting-machine for cutting, gathering, and binding together the stalks of Indian



Corn-binder.

a, guides for bringing the stalks to the knife (not shown); b, binding-mechanism; c, bundle of stalks ready to be discharged.

**CORN**. It is a horse-power machine operated by one man. One type has two long guide-bars designed to collect all the stalks of one row of corn and guide them to a short reciprocating knife placed at the throat between the bars. The machine is driven along the row, and gathers, cuts, and bends down the stalks into a compact bundle, which is bound and discharged behind the machine or held until a number of bundles accumulate, when all may be discharged at once for convenience in shocking. See *mower* and *\*corn-shoer*.

**corn-boggard** (kôr'n-bog'ârd), *n.* A scarecrow set up in a corn-field.

As he sat in his shirt-sleeves and stocking-feet, . . . he was more than usually grotesque, 'As slump an wobbly as an owd corn-boggart,' so his neighbors described him. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, *David Grieve*, I. 4

**corn-brake** (kôr'n-brāk), *n.* A plantation of maize. [U. S.]

**corn-broom** (kôr'n-bröm), *n.* A broom made from the branching panicles of broom-corn.

## corn-crowfoot

**corn-crowfoot** (körn'krō'füt), *n.* See *\*crow-foot*.

**corn-doctor** (körn'dok-tör), *n.* A chiropodist. [Colloq.]

**cornea**, *n.*—**Conical cornea**, a conical anterior bulging of the cornea. Also called *keratoconus* and *staphyloma corneae*. See *staphyloma*.—**Cornea globosa**. Same as *buphthalmos*.—**Hernia of the cornea**. Same as *keratocele*.—**Sugar-loaf cornea**. Same as *buphthalmos*.

**Corneal astigmatism**. See *\*astigmatism*.

**cornein** (körn'nē-in), *n.* [L. *cornus*, horny, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A nitrogenous compound which forms the chief organic portion of the corals *Antipathes* and *Gorgonia*. It is related to spongin, fibroin, and sericin.—2. An igneous rock of a compact, tough, and horn-like texture. Dana refers to this name as an equivalent of *aphanite*. It was applied by De la Bèche to a variety of trap-rock found in Pembrokeshire. Also *corneine*.

**cornel**, *n.*—**Silky cornel**, *Cornus Amomum*, an American shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, with ovate, silky pubescent leaves and purplish twigs, found along streams from New Brunswick to Florida and westward to the Dakotas and Texas. Also called *swamp-dogwood* and *kinnikinnick*.

**corneobphthalmia** (körn'nē-ō-blef'ä-ron), *n.* [NL. *cornea*, cornea, + Gr. *βλεφαρον*, eyelid. The form does not exactly express the notion defined.] Adhesion between the cornea and the eyelid.

**corneo-iritis** (körn'nē-ō-i-ri'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cornea* + *iritis*.] Inflammation of the cornea and the iris. *Lancet*, May 30, 1903, p. 1516.

**corneole** (körn'nē-öl), *n.* [NL. *corneola*, dim. of *cornea*, cornea.] The anterior transparent part of each of the segments of the compound eye of insects. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**corner**, *n.* 10. Specifically, a projecting angle in the side of an instrument of the viol family. In instruments of the true violin group there are two corners on each side, between which is the concave indentation called the *waist*. See *\*block*<sup>1</sup>, 19.—11. In *math.*, a vertex or summit of a polyhedron.—12. In *field hockey*, a free hit against the defending side, made within three feet of the nearest corner flag.—**Amen corner**. See *waisten*.—**Corner binds**, in *forestry*, four stout chains, used on logging-sleds, to bind the two outside logs of the lower tier to the bunks and thus give a firm bottom to the load. [Newfoundland].—**Corner quadrat**. See *\*quadrat*.—**Dead corner**, a manufacturer's name for any corner or angle in the lead chambers used in making sulphuric acid, in which the gases stagnate or fail to be mixed as they should be by motion.—**Round the corner**, in *poker*, a straight which is made by counting the ace as a connecting card between the top and the bottom of a suit, such as QKA 2 3. When played it outranks the lowest possible straight.

**corner**, *v. t.* 3. In making turpentine, to cut out a triangular shallow chip above each of the two corners of the box, to prepare the tree for chipping and to direct the flow of resin into the box. [Southern U. S.].—4. To form a corner in a stock or commodity. See *to corner the market*.

**corner-block** (körn'nēr-blok'), *n.* In violin-making, see *\*block*<sup>1</sup>, 19.

**corner-punch** (körn'nēr-punch'), *n.* An angular punch used for cleaning out corners.

**corner-valve** (körn'nēr-valv'), *n.* A little-used form of small valve in which the spindle and valve are on one side, at right angles to the plane of the two outlets. The angle-valve, in which the spindle is in the plane of the two outlets and in line with one of them, is more common.

**cornet**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 8. In *bot.*, a hollow, horn-like growth or projection; a hood.

**cornets** (körn-nä'tā), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *\*cornet-fish*.

**cornet-fish** (körn'net-fish'), *n.* A trumpet-fish, *Fistularia depressa*, widely distributed through the Pacific.

**cornette-pot** (körn-net'pot), *n.* A pot in which the cornette of gold undergoes one of the steps of the assaying process.

**corneum** (körn-nē-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *corneus*, horny: see *cornea*.] The horny layer of the skin.

**corn-feed** (körn'fēd), *n.* One of a class of commercial feeds for stock, composed chiefly of the waste from the manufacture of glucose and starch.

**corn-flag**, *n.* 2. The yellow flag or flower-de-luce, *Iris pseudacorus*, now naturalized in the eastern United States and common in cultivation.

**Corn-flower decoration**. See *\*decoration*.

**corn-fly**, *n.*—**Ribbon-footed corn-fly**. Same as *corn-fly*.

**corn-fodder** (körn'fod'ēr), *n.* The maize-plant as used for feeding stock; specifically, the whole maize-plant, including the ears, field-cured

and used for feeding cattle. It is usually put up in shocks and is known on the farm as 'shock corn'. Contrasted with *silage* and *\*stover*<sup>1</sup>. Compare *fodder* and *fodder \*corn*.

**corn-grinder** (körn'grin'dēr), *n.* A miller for grinding corn on the metate.

**corn-harvester** (körn'här'ves-tēr), *n.* A machine used in harvesting maize. See *\*corn-shocker*.

**cornice** (körn'nis), *v. t.* To furnish or finish with a cornice.

**cornice-brake** (körn'nis-brāk), *n.* See *\*brake*<sup>3</sup>, 14.

**cornice-machine** (körn'nis-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for working copper or galvanized iron to form the moldings and decorations of sheet-metal cornices for the exterior of buildings.

**corniculiferous** (körn-nik'ü-lif'e-rus), *a.* In *bot.*, bearing little horns or projections; corniculate.

**cornification**, *n.* 2. The growing of horns.

The habit of *cornification* is more likely to have been formed nearer home than in the interior of Africa. *Southey, Doctor*, cxxviii.

**Corning**<sup>2</sup> (körn'ning), *n.* [Named for Erastus Corning of Albany, New York, the owner of the first vehicle of this kind.] A top-buggy with deep sides and the part forward of the seat cut down square.

**Cornish**, *a.*—**Cornish pump**, any pump worked by a Cornish engine-cylinder. As the Cornish engine had no connecting-rod and crank-device, the length of its stroke was not constant; but no acceleration of the water-column was caused by the harmonic motion of the piston as the crank revolved.—**Cornish rolls**, crushing or pulverizing rolls used chiefly for ores or easily broken materials.

**corn-jobber** (körn'job'ēr), *n.* A jobber who deals in corn; a grain-dealer.

**corn-mildew** (körn'mil'dü), *n.* The rust of wheat caused by the fungus *Puccinia graminis*. [Eng.]

**cornö** (körn'nö), *n.* [It., < L. *cornu*, horn: see *corn*<sup>2</sup>, *horn*.] In *music*, a horn. When used absolutely, it now usually designates the French or orchestral horn (see *horn*); but the *cornu inglese*, or English horn, is a tenor oboe (see *oboe*), and the *cornu di bassetto*, or basset-horn, is a tenor clarinet. See *\*cornu di caccia*.

**cornu di bassetto**, 2. In *organ-building*, a soft-toned reed-stop.

**cornu di caccia** (körn'nö dē käch' ä), [It., 'hunting-horn.'] A horn originally used in hunting and gradually developed into the modern French or orchestral horn. See *horn*, 4 (c).

**cornu-flute** (körn'nö flöt), In *organ-building*, a soft stop of the flute class.

**cornometer** (körn-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [E. *corn*<sup>1</sup> + Gr. *μετρον*, measure.] See *\*grain-tester*.

**cornopean**, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop of a bold, powerful tone.

**corn-pike** (körn'pik), *n.* A circular rick of corn (small grain), pointed at the top; a stack of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

**corn-pit** (körn'pit), *n.* That part of a produce exchange where the business in Indian corn is carried on. [U. S.]

**corn-pith** (körn'pith), *n.* The pith of the stalk of maize, used in the manufacture of cellulose and for a packing between the inner and outer shells of war-ships. It swells greatly when wet and is thus suited to close apertures automatically.

**corn-rail** (körn'räl), *n.* A name for the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*.

**corn-riddle** (körn'rid'dl), *n.* A corn-sieve.

**corn-salve** (körn'säv), *n.* An ointment or salve, generally containing salicylic acid and cannabis indica, applied to corns for their removal.

**corn-sheller**, *n.* Corn-shellers range in capacity from 30 bushels an hour in hand-machines to 250 bushels an hour in power-machines. Some power-machines clean the shelled corn by a blast from a fan and elevate it to a wagon-box or grain-car, and deliver the cobs to an elevator which stacks them at a distance from the machine. Others deliver the clean corn to sacks. Power-machines are also provided with long conveyors for collecting the unshelled corn and conveying it to the sheller. All, both stationary and portable, can be operated by belting or gearing from a horse-power machine placed in the field near by, or by a belt from a portable motor.—**Shuck corn-sheller**, a machine for removing the husks from the cob, shelling and cleaning the corn, delivering it to a sacking-machine, and stacking the husks and cobs.

**corn-shocker** (körn'shok'ēr), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-power machine for cutting standing Indian corn, gathering and binding the stalks into shocks, and depositing the shocks in an upright position upon the ground; a corn-harvester. It consists of a strong platform, mounted on wheels and fitted with machinery for cutting, gathering, bunching, and binding the stalks into an upright shock that stands upon the platform. Attached to the platform is a crane which, when the shock is bound and

## corodiastasis

tied, can be used to lift it, swing it to one side, set it upon the ground, release the lifting apparatus, and return it to its position ready to lift the next shock. The machine is drawn by two horses and operated by one man, the forward movement of the machine, as in other harvesters, serving to move all the machinery except the crane, which is operated by hand. If desired, the shock when gathered can be transported on the machine to another place to leave the field clear for plowing.

**corn-shuck** (körn'shuk), *n.* One of the coarse leaves which inclose an ear of Indian corn.

**corn-sieve** (körn'siv), *n.* A sieve for cleaning corn or grain.

**corn-silk** (körn'silk), *n.* The styles of Indian corn: same as *silk*, 4. Corn-silk is officially recognized under the pharmacopoeial name *zea* as a mild stimulant diuretic.

**corn-spurry** (körn'spur'i), *n.* See *spurry*<sup>2</sup>.

**corn-stalk** (körn'stak), *n.* 1. The stem or culm of Indian corn, without the ears, leaves, or tassel, or with all of these except the ears. Compare *\*stover*<sup>1</sup>. The corn-stalk consists of an outer-shell surrounding the pith. After removal of the latter the shell is now sometimes ground into a meal equal to good hay for feeding stock.

2. A tall, slender person: applied as a nickname to those whites who have been born and bred in the Australian colonies, and especially in New South Wales.

The Australian ladies may compete for personal beauty and elegance with any European, although satirized as *corn stalks* from the slenderness of their form. *G. Bennett, Wanderings in N. S. Wales*, I. 341.

**Corn-stalk disease**, a peculiar fatal malady of cattle in the western United States, the cause of which is little understood. It frequently follows the eating of dried standing corn-stalks, hence the name.

The *cornstalk disease*, which extends northward into a few localities in the northern stock ranges, especially in South Dakota, is a strange, little-understood malady of cattle, due to the eating of dry cornstalks in the field after harvest. As corn of itself is not poisonous, the real cause of the malady has been variously attributed to bacteria, to parasitic fungi, and to salt-peter, which may, under different conditions, be present on the corn, or simply to malnutrition or impaction of the alimentary canal. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 307.

**Corn-stalk fiddle**, a musical toy made from a nearly ripe stalk of corn by splitting from the outer portion of the stalk, just above a joint, two narrow strips (without detaching the ends), raising them, and inserting under them thin slivers of wood. The slivers form bridges which support and stretch the fibers and make it possible to use them in the manner of a violin. [U. S.]

**cornstalk-weed** (körn'stak-wēd), *n.* The shining pondweed, *Potamogeton lucens*, the long peduncles of which, surmounted by dense spikes, rising out of the water, somewhat resemble stalks of Indian corn.

**corn-tassel** (körn'tas'el), *n.* The tassel or staminate inflorescence at the top of a stalk of Indian corn.

**cornu**, *n.*—**Cornua of the spinal cord**, collections of gray matter seen on transverse section of the spinal cord, passing, two anteriorly and two posteriorly, from the central commissure. See *cut under spinal cord*.—**Cornu cutaneum**, a horny outgrowth from the skin.—**Cornu majus**. Same as *ceratohyal*; one of the hyoid bones of fishes.—**Cornu occipitale**, the posterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Ethmoidal cornu**, the middle turbinate body.—**Middle cornu**. (a) Same as *ethmoidal \*cornu*. (b) The descending horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

**cornuate** (körn-nū-ät), *a.* [L. *cornuatus*, poetic variant of *cornutus*, horned.] Same as *cornute*, 3.

**cornucopia**, *n.* 4. An extension of the choroid plexus into each lateral recess of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

**cornucopiate** (körn-nū-kō'pē-ät), *a.* [*cornucopia* + -ate<sup>2</sup>.] Having the shape of a cornucopia, as certain shells.

**cornule** (körn'nül), *n.* [LL. *cornulum*, dim. of L. *cornu*, horn.] A horny grinding-plate, with the function of a tooth.

**Cornu's spiral**. See *\*spiral*.

**Cornute leaf**. See *\*leaf*.

**cornutin** (körn-nū'tin), *n.* [L. *cornutus*, horned, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A poisonous alkaloid, of unknown composition and somewhat doubtful identity, found in ergot.

The recent announcement by Kobert (C. C. 1885, 66) of three new compounds in ergot, ergotic and aphealic acids and *cornutine*, is questioned by Tanret (J. Ph. 1885, 11, 309). *Thorpe, Dict. Applied Chem.*, II. 13.

**Cornwall heave**. See *\*heave*.

**Cornwallis** (körn-wol'is), *n.* The anniversary of the capture of General Cornwallis at Yorktown (Oct. 19, 1781), long observed as a holiday with parades, sham battles, etc.

I halt the Site of a feller with a musket as I du pizm. But there is fun to a *cornwallis* I ain't agoin' to deny it. *Lowell, Biglow Papers*, 1st ser. II.

**coroa** (kō-rō'ä), *n.* [Pg., a crown: see *coron*.] A gold coin of Portugal, equal to 5,000 reis, and equivalent to about \$5.40.

**corodiastasis** (körn-ō-di-as'ä-sis), *n.*; pl. *corodiastases* (-sēs). [NL. (at first erroneously *core*-),

## corodiastasis

[Gr. *κόρη*, pupil of the eye, + *διάστασις*, separation.] Dilatation of the pupil. Also *corodias-tole*.

**corodiastole** (kor'ō-di-as'tō-lē), *n.* [NL. (at first erroneously *core*-), (Gr. *κόρη*, pupil of the eye, + *διαστολή*, separation, dilatation.) Same as *\*corodiastasis*.

**corol., coroll.** Abbreviations of *corollary*.

**corollar** (kō-rol'ār), *a.* [NL. *corollaris*, < *corolla*, corolla.] Same as *corollate*.

**corollarial** (kor-ō-lā'ri-āl), *a.* [LL. *corollarium*, corollary, + *-al*.] Of the character of a corollary.

**corollary, n. II. a.** Same as *\*corollar* and *corollate*.

**corollitic** (kor-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [Also erroneously *carollitic*, *carolytic*; < F. *corollitique*, said to be formed (erroneously) from L. *corolla*, a wreath, garland: see *corolla*.] Having a sculptured garland wound around its shaft, generally in a spiral. [Rare.]

**corollula** (kō-rol'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *corollulæ* (-lē). [NL, dim. of *corolla*: see *corolla*.] A small or minute corolla, especially the corolla of a floret in composite plants.

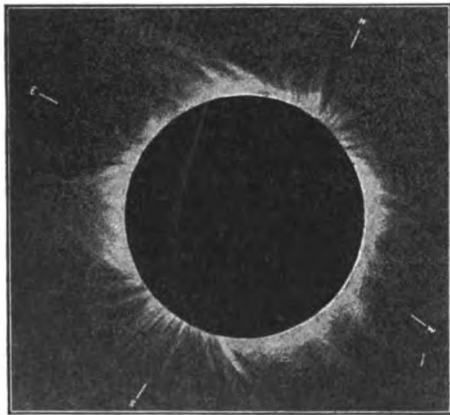
**corollule** (kor'ō-lūl), *n.* Same as *\*corollula*.

**corometer** (kō-rom'g-tēr), *n.* [First erroneously *coreometer*; < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the width of the pupil.

**corona, n. 5. (A)** In *zoöl.*, the upper, branched portion of a crinoid, as distinguished from the stem or column. (i) See the extract.

In Melo and some other genera the spines project upwards and are generally unclosed on the apertural side. This produces the spiral *corona*, so striking a feature in some shells. *Amer. Nat.*, Dec., 1902, p. 932.

**6. (d)** A cucullus or hood. (e) The ring of primary wood in the medullary sheath.—**7.** The solar corona is very complex. There is, first, a faintly luminous haze, not very high near the poles of the sun, while it extends at times to a distance of five or six million miles from the solar equator and the sun-spot zones, gradually fading to invisibility. Its spectrum is mainly continuous, sometimes, however, showing faintly a few of the most conspicuous Fraunhofer lines, which indicates that, while probably composed of incandescent particles, it also reflects sunlight. Next there is a gaseous envelop, less extensive and interpenetrating the haze, and composed of a substance, as yet unidentified but provisionally called *coronium*, of extreme tenuity and shown to be gaseous by its spectrum of bright lines. Of these lines the most conspicuous by far is in the green, and this was for a long time erroneously supposed to coincide with a line known as Kirchhoff's 1474 (A, 5317), which is prominent in the chromosphere spectrum; recently, however, it has been shown to be slightly more refrangible (A, 5304). A number of other coronium lines are revealed by photography in the violet and ultra-violet. Thirdly, there are the sharply defined streamers which mainly emanate from rings surrounding the poles and near the equator, but also less abundantly from the whole sun-spot region. They curve from both sides toward the spot-zones, and in their arrangement so closely resemble that of the streamers of



The Corona of 1901, May 18.  
From a photograph taken 144 seconds after the beginning of totality.

the terrestrial aurora as strongly to suggest the idea that they are formed and controlled by similar electric and magnetic forces acting in and around the sun. Their composition is doubtful, because it has not yet been found possible to isolate their spectrum. There is a distinct sympathy between all these elements of the corona and the sun-spots. At the time of a sun-spot minimum the wing-like extensions are longest, the coronium spectrum faintest, and the polar streamers especially conspicuous; while at a sun-spot maximum the corona is brighter but smaller, and is markedly quadrangular in form, the great extensions lying above the middle of the spot-zones. The photographs of any particular eclipse also show many other interrelations between spots and prominences and the overlying portions of the corona. It is hardly necessary to add that the features of the corona continually

change, though not with such rapidity as in the case of the chromosphere and prominences. In addition to the true corona, the observer sees overlying the rest the aerial illumination from the air between him and the eclipsed sun. This air, deeply immersed in the lunar shadow, receives no light from the photosphere, but only from the corona and the much more brilliant prominences, so that the bright lines of hydrogen, helium, and calcium are recognizable in its spectrum. This for a time led to the wrong conclusion that the chromospheric gases contributed to the coronal atmosphere, an inference refuted by the fact that at times these chromospheric lines extend into, and even clear across, the dark disk of the moon. This aerial illumination is obviously no part of the true solar corona.

**11.** Same as *\*aurora*, 5.—**12.** A phenomenon seen when an artificial cloud is viewed by transmitted light; an artificial halo.

It is only when few nuclei are present, and the drops formed on expansion thus comparatively large, that normal coronas, as Barus calls them, are seen surrounding a luminous source viewed through the cloud. It is only to such coronas that the ordinary theory of the corona applies; the gorgeous colour phenomena observed when the drops are very small, numerous and uniform in size are much more difficult to interpret. *Nature*, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 549.

**Diffraction corona.** See *\*diffraction*.

**coronade** (kor-ō-nād'), *n.* [Fencers' F. *coronade*, < L. *corona*, crown, + *-ade*.] In fencing, a flourish of the saber round the head the instant before delivering a blow, to gain vigor in stroke and also trouble the opponent.

**coronadite** (kor-ō-nā'dit), *n.* [Coronado (1500-1543?), the name of an early explorer of the region now including Arizona, + *-ite*.] A mineral of somewhat uncertain composition, but consisting essentially of lead manganite (PbMn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>). It occurs in black massive forms with fibrous structure in the Clifton-Morenci copper district in Arizona.

**coronado** (kō-rō-nā'dō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *coronatus*, crowned: see *coronate*, a.] Same as *\*amber-jack*.

**coronal, a. 4.** In *bot.*, pertaining to a corona in any of the botanical senses of that word.—**Coronal poles, sulcus.** See *\*pole*, 2, *\*sulcus*.

**coronaled, coronalled** (kor'ō-nald), *a.* [coronal + *-ed*.] Adorned or decorated with a coronal or garland: as, coronalled panels. *Thackeray*.

**Coronary artery of the stomach**, an artery which comes from the coeliac axis and passes along the lesser curvature of the stomach.—**Coronary sulcus.** See *\*sulcus*.

**coronet<sup>1</sup>, n. 7.** In *bot.*, same as *corona*, especially in a diminutive sense; also formerly applied to a whorl of small flowers, as in some labiate plants, and to small heads of umbelliferous and composite plants.—**8.** The bur at the base of an antler.

**coronet-boot** (kor'ō-net-bōt'), *n.* A horse-boot designed to protect the coronet from injury when the horse is trotting.

**coronillin** (kor-ō-nil'in), *n.* [Coronilla + *-in*.] A yellowish powder, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, of glucosidal nature, contained in the seeds of various species of *Coronilla*, particularly *C. scorpioides*. It acts promptly on the heart like digitalis.

**coronillo** (kō-rō-nēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *corona*, a crown.] A large leguminous tree, *Gleditsia amorphoides*, of northern Argentina, whose trunk from the ground up to the height of a man is thickly beset with strong, much-branched thorns from 5 to 8 inches long. Its handsome veined wood is used in building and for furniture and cabinet-work. Its bark contains saponin and is used like soap, under the name of *quillay*.

**coronion** (ko-rō-ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, with crumpled horns, < *κόρυνη*, a curved point or tip: see *corona*.] In *craniom.*, the point of the coronoid process of the lower jaw. *Von Török*.

**coronium** (ko-rō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *corona*: see *corona*.] A gaseous element, unidentified as yet and thus far detected only in the solar corona. It is supposed to be lighter and more diffusible than hydrogen. Some years ago it was reported as present in volcanic gases at Pozzuoli, but probably by mistake; the observation has never been verified.

**coronogram** (kō-rō-nō-gram), *n.* [NL. *corona*, corona, + Gr. *γράφω*, anything written.] A photograph of the solar corona.

**coronograph** (kō-rō-nō-gráf), *n.* [NL. *corona*, corona, + Gr. *γράφω*, write.] An instrument, first suggested and tried by Huggins for photographing the sun's corona during an eclipse, or in full sunlight, if possible. The attempts to photograph the corona in full sunlight were unsuccessful, and the name is now applied to cameras designed for photographing the corona in total eclipses, the instrument being designed to secure the greatest brilliancy of the image, with less regard to definition of fine details.

## corps-à-corps

They included two coronostats and two coronographs, one of the latter being of 4 inches aperture and 19 feet 4 inches focal length, the other of 6 inches aperture and 7 feet 10 inches focal length. *Nature*, Dec. 17, 1903, p. 100.

**coronographic** (kō-rō-nō-gráf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a coronagraph.

**coronoid. I. a.—Coronoid index.** See *\*index*.

**II. n.** One of the component bones of the jaw in birds and reptiles, lying on the inner face of the dentary and back of the splenial.

In *Eudynamis*, *Cuculus*, and *Guirra* the rami are pierced by a long lateral vacuity, which is partly closed by a long and slender coronoid. In *Coua* the coronoid terminates midway across this vacuity; whilst in *Taccocoua* and *Centropus* this vacuity is quite open, the coronoid forming its ventral border. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 267.

**coronoidal** (kor-ō-noi'dal), *a.* Resembling the solar corona in appearance; imitating the corona.—**Coronoidal tube**, a vacuum-tube with a large bulb, around which, under the influence of a powerful magnetic field, strong electric discharges cause the emission of luminous streamers which strikingly resemble the streamers of the solar corona in appearance and arrangement.

**Coronopus** (kō-ron'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1768, adopted from Ruellius, 1536), < Gr. *κορωνόπους*, crowfoot, *Plantago Coronopus*, < *κόρυνη*, crow, + *πούς*, foot.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Brassicaceæ*. See *Senebiera*.

**coronule, n. (b)** The little calyx-like body which crowns the nucule in the genus *Chara*.

**(c)** The crown of spines which sometimes occurs at the apex of the frustule in diatoms.

**coroplastic** (kor-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [coroplasty + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to coroplasty.—2. In *Gr. antiq.*, relating to the manufacture of figurines. See *coroplast*.

**coroplasty** (kor'ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *κόρη*, pupil of the eye, + *πλαστικός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Operative treatment for the restoration of the iris.

**corotomy** (kō-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κόρη*, pupil of the eye, + *-τομία*, < *τμήναι*, cut.] The proper form of *corotomy*.

**corp** (kōrp), *n.* [Assumed sing. of *corpse*, *corps*.] An old and still dialectal form of *corpse*.

Blessed is the corp that the rain rains on.

Scottish Proverb.

**corp.** An abbreviation of *corporal*.<sup>2</sup>

**corporal<sup>2</sup>, n. 2.** *Semotilus corporalis*, a cyprinoid fish found in fresh waters east of the Alleghenies.—**Corporal of the field**, a superior officer of the army in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, who acted as an assistant or as a kind of aide-de-camp to the sergeant-major. *N. E. D.*—**Little Corporal**. (a) A translation of the F. *le petit Caporal*, a popular nickname of Napoleon I. (b) (i. e.) Three-ball billiards with the addition of a wooden pin which spots wherever it falls on the playing surface of the table and counts if knocked down by the cue-ball after this has hit another ball.

**corporalship** (kōr'pō-rāl-ship), *n.* 1. The rank or position of a corporal: as, to work one's way up from a corporalship to a generalship.—2. A squad of soldiers under the charge of a corporal.

Every company was divided into three corporalships, of which each was the peculiar care of one of the three corporals, and of one of the three officers. *J. W. Fortescue, Hist. Brit. Army*, I. 153.

**corporation, n.—Bureau of Corporations.** See *\*bureau*.—**Religious corporation law.** See *\*religious*.

**corporeality** (kōr-pō-rē-āl-nes), *n.* Corporeal state or quality. *Ruskin*.

**corps<sup>2</sup>, n. 5.** One of the several bodies of officers charged with special administrative duties in the army or navy. In the United States navy the corps are as follows: *medical corps*, in charge of the sanitary and medical service; *pay corps*, in charge of supplies and stores, commissary, accounts, disbursements of money; *corps of chaplains*; *corps of naval constructors*, in charge of building and repairs of vessels; *corps of professors of mathematics*, in charge of work at the Naval Observatory and instruction at the Naval Academy; and *corps of civil engineers*, in charge of construction of dry-docks, buildings, and civil-engineering work generally at navy-yards.—**Army service corps**, the corps responsible for the transportation and supply of the British army. It is under the control of the quartermaster-general.—**Corps d'élite** (F.), a body of picked men.—**General staff corps**, in the United States army, a body of officers charged with the organization, distribution, equipment, and training of the military forces. It proposes legislative action, revises estimates for appropriations, exercises supervision over inspections and military education, prepares plans for national defense and mobilization, collects military information, and records the military operations of the armies of the United States. The senior officer is the chief of staff. European armies have corps performing approximately the same duties.—**Staff corps**, one of the corps of the staff of the United States army, as the corps of engineers.

**corps-à-corps** (kōr-ā-kōr'). [F., 'body to body.'] In fencing, the advance of one fencer on another to close quarters, thus destroying the elegance of the passage and causing wild



## corpe-à-corpe

hitting. It is discouraged on the fencing-floor; in fencing for points the master of bouts warns or disqualifies a fencer who persists in it.

**corpee** (kôrps), *v. t.* 1. To make a corpse of; murder. [Low slang.]—2. To 'put out' or confuse (an actor) in speaking his lines or to spoil (his 'business') by some blunder or mistake. [Theatrical slang.]

**corpus**, *n.* (d) Principal, as opposed to interest or income: as, these payments should be made out of *corpus*, and not out of income. (e) In *alg.*, a manifold, such that its elements are representable by symbols which can be combined according to the laws of ordinary algebra, every algebraic expression obtained by combining a finite number of symbols by means of a finite chain of rational operations (+, −, ×, /) being capable of interpretation as representing a definite element of the manifold, with the single reservation that division by zero is inadmissible.—**Corpora arenacea**, the sand-like grains found in a psammoma and sometimes isolated in the dura mater.—**Corpora fibrosa**, small fibrous nodules sometimes present in the ovaries: probably modified corpora lutea.—**Corpora flava**, bodies found in the central nervous system and elsewhere, resembling somewhat corpora amylacea, but not yielding the amyloid reaction with the aniline dyes. They are waxy or sandy in consistency and are supposed to arise from the direct transformation of nerve-cells.—**Corpora Malpighiana**. Same as *Malpighian bodies*.—**Corpora Morgagnii**. Same as *hydatids of Morgagni* (which see, under *hydatid*).—**Corpora Santoriniana**. Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).—**Corpora veridolorata**, corpora amylacea: so called because they take a variegated tint when treated with iodine solutions.—**Corpora Wolfiana**. Same as *Wolfian bodies*.—**Corpus interpedunculare**, a small oval mass of gray substance immediately anterior to the pons Varolii. It lies between the *crura cerebri*, or peduncles of the brain; hence its name. Also called *ganglion interpedunculare*.—**Corpus mammillare**, a small body forming a portion of the floor of the third ventricle. It lies just caudal to the infundibulum of the hypophysis and in front of the pons. In most vertebrates there is but one corpus mammillare, but in man there are two, connected together across the median line. The white matter of these bodies is formed by the anterior pillars of the fornix; hence they have also been named *bulbi of the fornix*. Also called *corpus albicans*, *corpus candelans*, and *bulbus fornix*.—**Corpus mandibulae**, in *ichth.*, the dentary; the bone in the lower jaw of teleost fishes which carries the teeth.—**Corpus mucosum**. Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Corpus nigrum**, a pigmented prominence or body at the edge of the iris. It is well developed in the horse and other *Equidae*.—**Corpus pampiniforme**. Same as *pampiniform plexus* (which see, under *pampiniform*).—**Corpus subthalamicum**, a stratum of gray matter in the ventral portion of the thalamus, containing numerous nerve-cells and a plexus of fine medullated fibers. It is lens-shaped in section and has an inclosing envelop of white substance. This body or stratum is distinct only in primates. Also called *nucleus of Luy*, *nucleus amygdaliformis*.—**Galoisian corpus**, in *math.*, a corpus each of whose conjugate corpora is identical with it.

**corpuscle**, *n.* 4. In *elect.*, a body smaller than an atom, assumed to explain the phenomena of electric discharges in gases, and of radioactivity.—**Canceroid corpuscles**. Same as *\*cancer-nests*.—**Chlorophyll corpuscles**. See *\*chlorophyll*.—**Krause's corpuscle** or *end-bulb*, the expanded bulbous extremity of a terminal nerve-twig, present in the conjunctiva and elsewhere.—**Miescher's corpuscle**, an elongated spindle-shaped, parasitic protozoan (*Sarcocystis miescheri*) sometimes found embedded in the muscle-fibers of mammals. Also called *Rainey's corpuscle*.—**Phantom or shadow corpuscle**, a decolorized red blood-corpuscle.—**Rainey's corpuscle**. Same as *Miescher's corpuscle*.—**Ruffini corpuscles**, nerve-endings in the skin which have an arborescent form and are inclosed in connective tissue instead of epithellum. There is no capsule present, as in the Pacinian corpuscle.—**Third corpuscle**, a hematoblast.—**Traube's corpuscles**, decolorized red blood-corpuscles.—**Washed corpuscles**, in experiments dealing with hemolytic problems, the isolated red blood-corpuscles of an animal, which have been washed free from contaminating material with 0.8 per cent. saline solution, and separated by centrifugation.

**Corpuscular temperature**, in *phys. chem.*, a term used by J. J. Thomson to denote the energy of supposed corpuscular motions going on within the atom. *Nature*, May 26, 1904, p. 74.

**corpusculiferous** (kôr-pus-kû-lif'er-us), *a.* [*L. corpusculum*, corpuscle, + *ferre*, bear.] Bearing corpuscles. *Lindley*.

**corrade**, *v. t.* 2. In *geol.*, to abrade and remove (rock), as by running streams charged with grit. This portion of the tract was corraded into a labyrinth of canyons, among which the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is most notable. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1892, p. 21.

**corral**, *n.* 4. In Florida and the West Indies, a pen near the shore where sponges are macerated in the course of cleaning them for market. Sometimes colloquially contracted to *crawl*. See *kraal*.

**corrasion** (kô-râ'zhon), *n.* [NL. *\*corrasio(n)*, < *L. corradere*: see *corrade*.] In *geol.*, the scraping away of a rock by the action on it of rock fragments moved by wind or water. *Dana*, *Manual of Geol.*, p. 168.

**correality**<sup>1</sup> (kô-rê-al'i-ti), *n.* [*cor-* + *reality*.] Correlative or equal reality. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

**correality**<sup>2</sup> (kô-rê-al'i-ti), *n.* [*correal* + *-ity*.] In *Rom. law*, the condition of being correal. See *correal obligations* (under *correal*).

**correction**, *n.*—**Compass corrections**. See *\*compass*.—**Gravity correction**. See *\*gravity*.—**Optical correction**, a modification of form intended to counteract apparent discrepancies or deviations, such as an appearance of sagging or of sloping in an architectural member. A long girder or lintel that is perfectly horizontal will commonly look as if it curved downward in the middle, and to obviate this an upward curve may be actually given to its lower face.—**Poggendorff's correction**, a correction applicable to an ordinary mercurial thermometer, owing to the fact that the bore of the tube increases its volume as the temperature rises, so that a degree of the scale represents a greater volume and consequently a greater change in temperature in proportion as the temperature rises.—**Temperature correction**. See *\*temperature*.—**Twilight correction**, the correction applied to photographic registers of the duration of sunshine, in order to allow for the great loss of photographic power by the sun's rays when they pass near the horizon.—**Vacuum correction**. See *\*vacuum*.

**correctionalist** (kô-rek'shon-al-ist), *n.* One who is in favor of correctional methods in the management of delinquents. Also used adjectively.

Those smitten with the institution craze or with extreme correctionalist views will never solve the problem of criminal youth. *G. S. Hall*, *Adolescence*, I. 407.

**correctionally** (kô-rek'shon-al-i), *adv.* By way of correction or reform; as a corrective merely; with reform in view: as, "there are offences only punishable 'correctionally,' not criminally." *Gladstone*.

**correction-house** (kô-rek'shon-hous), *n.* A house of correction (which see, under *correction*).

**correction-proof** (kô-rek'shon-prôf), *a.* Proof against correction; incorrigible: as, a stubborn, correction-proof youth. *Fuller*.

**correctorial** (kôr-ek-tô'ri-al), *a.* [*correctory* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a corrector. *N.E.D.*

**Correlate strata**, equivalent strata: those of the same geological horizon. *Dana*, *Manual of Geol.*, p. 388.

**correlation**, *n.* 5. In *statistics*, the relation of two or more variable quantities. One variable quantity never determines another completely. For instance, in a certain biological type size never completely determines weight, although large individuals are, on the whole, heavy. The values of one variable, which are correlated with a certain value of another variable, are called an *array*. When the variability is normal, the average deviation of the array is equal to the deviation of the correlated measure multiplied by a constant which is called the *coefficient of regression*. A comparison of the coefficients of regression of the first variable considered as a series of arrays of the second, and of the second considered as a series of arrays of the first, leads to their reduction to a common *coefficient of correlation* which equals the average of the products of all the correlated pairs of deviations, divided by the product of their standard or mean square variabilities. The variabilities of the arrays are equal to the variability of each complete series multiplied by  $\sqrt{1-r^2}$  where  $r$  is the coefficient of correlation.

**correlative**, *n.*—**The doctrine of correlatives**, the doctrine that correlative terms are necessarily thought together, since a correlative implies the relation, the relation the other correlates, and the correlates suggest the correlatives. The phrase was introduced by H. Spencer.

**correlativism** (kô-rel'a-tiv-izm), *n.* A doctrine in which the correlative or universally relative nature of ideas and terms forms the basis.

The relativism of Mill, and the universal relativism or correlativism of Laas. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 665.

**corresp.** An abbreviation of *correspondence*, *corresponding*, and *correspondent*.

**corresponding**, *p. a.* 1. (c) In *phytogeog.*: (1) Derived from and in part taking the place of an older and broader type, broken up in the process of evolution; vicarious or representative in an evolutionary sense. Said of an endemic plant type. *Drude*, 1890. (2) Ecologically equivalent to another genus or species, therefore alternating with it in similar areas of a habitat. *F. E. Clements*.—**Corresponding points**. (b) In *physiol.*, points upon the two retinas whose impressions unite, in the great majority of cases, to give a single, spatially undifferentiated perception.

**corridor**, *n.* 4. In *car-building*, a narrow passage between the side of a sleeping, dining, stateroom or other car and a partition which incloses the staterooms, lavatory, kitchen, or other apartment.—**Corridor train**, a train composed of vestibuled cars in which a corridor or passageway extends the whole length of each car. [Eng.]—**Corridor carriage**, a railway-car through which there is a corridor or passageway. [Eng.]

**corrie-basin** (kôr'i-bâ'sn), *n.* A nearly level-floored depression on a mountain or hillsides, supposed to have been formed by glacial erosion. *J. Geikie*, *The Great Ice Age*, p. 254.

**corrie-glacier** (kôr'i-glâ'shiér), *n.* A glacier occupying a cirque or corrie.

Finally, there was the phase of *corrie-glaciers*, when the glacial detritus was borne for no great distance from the local centres of dispersion. *Nature*, April 7, 1904, p. 549.

**corrie-lake** (kôr'i-lâk), *n.* A lake occupying the floor of a corrie or cirque. *J. Geikie*, *The Great Ice Age*, p. 236.

**Corr. Mem.** An abbreviation of *Corresponding Member*.

**Corroded crystals**. See *\*crystal*.

## cortlandtite

**corrodentian** (kôr-ô-den'shian), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the insect order *Corrodentia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Corrodentia*.

**corrodiary** (kô-rô'di-âr-i), *n.* [ML. *corrodarius*, < *corrodium*: see *corody*.] Formerly, one who received an allowance for maintenance; a pensioner.

**corrodier** (kô-rô'di-ér), *n.* Same as *\*corrodiary*. *Kingsley*.

**corrosion**, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, the solution and removal of rocks, usually in water; the eating away by fusion and absorption of a solid mass of rock or of a mineral which is inclosed in a molten magma.

Erosion, corrosion, and hydrostatic pressure have, by widening the natural fissures of the ground, formed a sea sponge of stone. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 502.

**Corrosion preparation**, an anatomic preparation, as of the injected vessels of a part, made by treating the tissues with a corrosive substance which leaves only the solidified injection material.

**corrosion-zone** (kô-rô'zhon-zôn), *n.* A zone surrounding certain minerals which, having crystallized out of a molten magma or lava, have afterward been partially reabsorbed by fusion and have thus yielded a surrounding rim of intermediate composition between themselves and the unaffected lava. *Geikie*, *Text-book of Geol.*, p. 141.

**Corrosive glands**. See *\*gland*.

**corrugating-machine** (kôr'ô-gâ-ting-mâ-shên'), *n.* A power crimping-machine having large, long crimping-rolls for corrugating large pieces of sheet-metal. See *\*crimping-machine*, 2.

**corrugative** (kôr'ô-gâ-tiv), *a.* Same as *corrugate*, 2. *Treas. Bot.*

**corrugator**, *n.*—**Corrugator labii inferioris** (wrinkler of the lower lip), fibers from the depressor anguli oris muscle, contraction of which throws the lower lip into folds.

**corrupt**, *a.* 5. Legally tainted, as by an act of attainder of treason or felony: said of the blood of one legally attainted. See *corruption*, 8.

**corsair**, *n.* 4. Any pirate-bug of the family *Reduviæ*.—**Two-spotted corsair**, an American reduviid bug *Ranahus biguttatus*, inhabiting the southern and southwestern United States. It is predatory in its habits and sometimes bites human beings, inflicting a painful wound.

**Corsican moss**. See *moss*<sup>1</sup>.

**cort.** An abbreviation of *cortex*.

**cortex**, *n.*, 1. (c) The peridium of fungi.—3. (c) In *Infusoria*, the clear, firm outer layer of protoplasm, bearing the cilia or suckers and showing in its simplest structure no further evidence of differentiation, though in some of the more specialized forms 3 distinct layers may be seen. Same as *ectocare* and *ectoplasma*.—**Dermal cortex**, in sponges, a specialized outer layer of mesoderm lying immediately below the superficial ectoderm and usually containing the inner ends of projecting spicules and spaces and canals lined by ectoderm.

**Corti, cells of**. See *\*cell*.

**Cortical cataract**. See *\*cataract*.—**Cortical integument**. Same as *\*cortical layer* (b).—**Cortical layer**. (b) The integument which invests the bast system of a stem.

**corticifugal** (kôr-ti-sif'û-gal), *a.* [*L. cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *fugere*, flee, + *-al*.] Originating in and running from the cortex, or outer layer of the cerebrum or cerebellum, into adjacent regions, such as the pulvinar and quadrigeminal bodies or the various fiber-tracts.

There was no clear evidence of *corticifugal* fibres passing from the angular gyrus to the basal ganglia; but that this gyrus is connected with the pulvinar by corticifugal fibres will be shown in the next section. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, ser. B, 1898, p. 10.

**corticifugally** (kôr-ti-sif'û-gal-i), *adv.* In a corticifugal manner.

**corticipetal** (kôr-ti-sip'e-tal), *a.* [*L. cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *petere*, seek, + *-al*.] Originating outside of and running into the cerebral or cerebellar cortex. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, ser. B, 1898, p. 11.

**corticipetally** (kôr-ti-sip'e-tal-i), *adv.* In a corticipetal manner.

**corticopeduncular** (kôr'ti-kô-pê-dung'kû-lâr), *a.* [*L. cortex*, bark, + NL. *pedunculus*, peduncle.] Relating to the cortex and both peduncles of the brain.

**cortlandtite** (kôr'tlan-dit), *n.* [*Cortlandt* township, New York, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] In *petrolog.*, a name given by G. H. Williams (1886) to a coarse-grained rock composed of large crystals of hornblende with abundant inclusions of olivin and pyroxene which mottle the cleavage surfaces of the hornblendes and give the rock a poikilitic fabric: a variety of hornblende picroite.

corubin

**corubin** (kō-rō'bin), *n.* [*co(rundum)* + *ruby*, + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] The trade-name of artificial corundum or crystallized alumina, obtained in the aluminothermic processes of Goldschmidt: used as an abrasive. *Electrochem. Industry*, Oct., 1904, p. 405.

**coruco** (kō-rō'kō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The popular name in Mexico and New Mexico of the so-called *Mexican chicken-bug*, a cimicid, *Acanthia inodora*, which attacks poultry in those regions.

**corvid** (kōr'vid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to or resembling the *Corvidæ*.

**II. n.** A crow of the family *Corvidæ*.

**corvina**, *n.* (b) Also applied to a large number of other fishes belonging to the family *Sciaenidæ*.

**corybantian** (kor-i-ban'ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the corybants or their worship.

**corybantiate** (kor-i-ban'ti-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *corybantiated*, ppr. *corybantiating*. [*corybant* + *-i* + *-ate<sup>2</sup>*.] To 'carry on' like a frenzied corybant; act like a lunatic.

**corybantine** (kor-i-ban'tin), *a.* [*corybant* + *-ine<sup>1</sup>*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the corybants or their rites; corybantian. *N. E. D.*

**corybulbine** (kor-i-bul'bin), *n.* [*Cory(dalis)* (see def.) + *L. bulbus*, bulb, + *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] A light-yellow crystalline monacid alkaloid,  $C_{21}H_{25}O_4N$ , found in the roots of *Corydalis cava* (otherwise *Bulbocapnus*, also *Capnoides, cava*).

**corycavine** (kor-i-kav'in), *n.* [*Cory(dalis cava)* (see def.) + *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] A crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{23}H_{23}O_6N$ , found in the roots of *Capnoides cava* (*Corydalis cava*).

**corydalic** (kor-i-dal'ik), *a.* [*Corydal-is* + *-ic*.] Derived from corydaline.—**Corydalic acid**, a name given, through misapprehension, to the acid ammonium salt of methemipinic acid,  $C_{10}H_{10}O_6 \cdot C_{10}H_9O_6NH_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ , obtained by the oxidation of corydaline.

**Corydalis**, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] The golden corydalis is *Capnoides aureum* of the north-eastern United States and Canada, with golden-yellow flowers. The pink corydalis is *C. sempervirens* of the same region, but ranging to Alaska and North Carolina: the flowers are pink with yellow tips. The pale corydalis is *C. flavulum*, with pale yellow flowers, an early wild flower of the eastern half of the United States. These and other species are delicate and attractive plants.



Pink *Corydalis* (*Capnoides sempervirens*).  
a, plant and inflorescence, one fourth natural size; b, a capsule, one half natural size.

**Corydalis**, *n.*—**Horned corydalis**, *Corydalis cornuta*. See *Corydalis*. *Comstock, Manual of Insects*, p. 176.

**corylaceous** (kor-i-lā'shi-us), *a.* [*NL. corylaceus*, < *L. corylus*, hazel: see *hazel*.] Of or pertaining to the hazel; belonging or related to the *Corylaceæ*.

**corylin** (kor'i-lin), *n.* [*L. corylus*, hazel, + *-in<sup>2</sup>*.] A globulin obtained from various nuts.

**corylophid** (ko-ril'ō-fid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Corylophidæ*.

**II. n.** A beetle of the family *Corylophidæ*.

**corymb**, *n.* 2. A hemispherical group of zoöphytes. *Dana, Zooph.*, p. 173. *N. E. D.*

**corymbate** (ko-rim'bāt), *a.* In bot., same as *corymbiate*.

**Coryneum** (ko-rin'ē-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Nees, 1816), from the shape of the sporodochia; < Gr. *korymbē*, a club.] A genus of melanconia-cous fungi having black disk-shaped or pulvinate sporodochia breaking through the bark of the host. The spores are fusiform, dark-colored and several septate. *C. Beyerinckii* is said to be the cause of a gum flux of the cherry and closely related plants. It is also regarded as the conidial condition of *Ascopora Beyerinckii*. See *Ascopora*.

**corynite** (kor'i-nit), *n.* [Gr. *korymbē*, club, + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] The name refers to the form of the crystalline groups.] A mineral similar to gersdorffite, but with the arsenic in part replaced by antimony.

**corynocarpine** (ko-rin-ō-kär'pin), *n.* [*Corynocarpus* + *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] A crystalline alkaloid found in the fruit of the karaka tree, *Corynocarpus laurifolia*. It melts at 140° C.

**Coryphantha** (kor-i-fan'thā), *n.* [*NL.* (Lemaire, 1868, adopted from a subgenus name of Engelmann, 1857), < Gr. *koryphē*, summit, + *anthos*, blossom. The name alludes to the occurrence of the flowers, in typical species, on the

very summit of the plant.] A genus of plants of the family *Cactaceæ*, often called *Mamillaria* (which see).

**Coryphodon**, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A mammal of the genus *Coryphodon*.—**Coryphodon beds**, in *geol.*, the lower division of the Lower Eocene in the Rocky Mountain and Plateau region: equivalent to the Wahsatch group. It contains remains of the coryphodon.

**coryphyly** (ko-rif'i-li), *n.* [For *\*corypho-phyly*, < Gr. *koryphē*, summit, + *phyllos*, leaf, + *-y<sup>2</sup>*.] The abnormal production of a leaf (sometimes colored) at the summit of the axis of a plant.

**corytuberine** (kor-i-tū'bér-in), *n.* [*Cory(dalis)* (see def.) + *L. tuber*, tuber, + *-ine<sup>2</sup>*.] An alkaloid,  $C_{19}H_{25}O_4N$ , found in the roots of *Capnoides cava* (*Corydalis cava*). It crystallizes in needles which decompose at 200° C.

**cos<sup>2</sup>** (kos), *n.* [Also *cosse*, *cosse* (lettuce), < *L. Cōs*, < Gr. *Kōs*, an island in the Ægean Sea, now Stanchio.] A kind of lettuce, suited for being grown out of doors in summer, usually forming long heads or rosettes.

**C. O. S.** An abbreviation of *Charity Organization Society*.

**cosaque** (ko-sāk'), *n.* [*F.*] A Cossack dance, or the music for it.

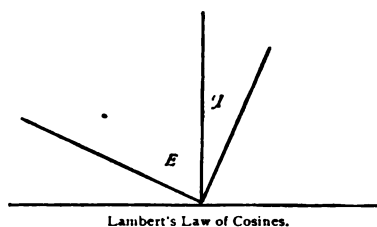
**coscoroba** (kos-ko-rō'bā), *n.* [*NL. coscoroba*, appar. connected with the Tupi *casaroba*, also *saroba*, a diving bird.] A large swan-like duck, *Coscoroba coscoroba*, of South America, which has a white body and a long, slender, black neck.

**cosenial** (kō-sen'sal), *a.* [*co-1* + *sense* + *-al<sup>1</sup>*.] Having the same sense. Two mutually equiangular polygons are cosenial when rays pivoted within them and containing the vertices of equal angles, rotate in the same sense to pass through the vertices of the consecutive equal angles. Congruent spherical triangles are cosenial, which is not the case with symmetrical spherical triangles.

**cosher<sup>1</sup>**, *v. II. intrans.* To chat in a familiar, friendly way; gossip. *Macaulay*.

**Cosina beds.** See *\*bed<sup>1</sup>*.

**Cosine circle.** See *\*circle*.—**Cosine law.** See *Lambert's law of cosines*.—**Hyperbolic cosine** of  $x$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \cosh x$ . It is usually written  $\cosh x$  and read "cosh  $x$ ", or "h-cosine  $x$ ".—**Lambert's law of cosines**, the law that the intensity of the light



diffusely reflected from a mat surface is proportional to the cosine of the angle between the direction of the diffused rays under consideration and the normal to the surface. Experiments by Wright (*Philos. Mag.*, XLIX, 190) show that if  $I$  is the angle of incidence of the light the intensity of the diffusely reflected light is strictly proportional to the cosine of the angle  $E$  but that if the incidence be varied, the light reflected at a constant angle  $E$  is not proportional to the cosine of the angle  $I$ .

**cosingular** (kō-sing'gū-lār), *a.* [*co-1* + *singular*.] Having the same singular surface: said of complexes in line geometry.

By these principles the existence of *cosingular* quadratic complexes can easily be established. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII, 662.

**Cosingular complexes.** See *\*complex, n.*  
**cosmetid** (kos'me-tid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Cosmetidæ*.

**II. n.** An arachnid of the family *Cosmetidæ*.

**cosmic, a.**—**Cosmic consciousness.** See *\*consciousness*.—**Cosmic fog**, a nebula enveloping certain star-groups, notably the Pleiades.

Helium stars are often palpably connected with nebulae. The entire Orion region, where they brilliantly congregate, is pervaded with *cosmic fog*; *cosmic fog* enwraps the Pleiades; and individual instances of the same association abound, and are likely to multiply as exploration proceeds. *A. M. Clerke, Problems in Astrophysics*, p. 189.—**Cosmic hydrogen, theism**, etc. See *\*hydrogen, \*theism*, etc.

**II. n.** A name proposed by H. L. Fairchild, in accordance with the new planetesimal hypothesis, for the primitive massive rocks.

With the passing of the old hypothesis it will be desirable to change the terminology of the rocks as far as this now implies an original molten or "igneous" state of the earth. Some new name will be desirable for the sediments which were formed chiefly or wholly from the planetesimals (the cosmic matter) in the early seas of the growing globe. Let us call such deposits *cosmoplastics* and the primitive massive rocks the *cosmics*.  
*H. L. Fairchild, Amer. Geol.*, Feb., 1904, p. 101.

cosmophilite

**cosmism**, *n.* 2. The philosophy of Spencer and Fiske, which asserts the existence of a real unknowable outside of the mind, the absolute relativity of all thought to ourselves, and that there is no knowledge except what is ultimately empirical science. It is specially opposed to the systems of Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Hamilton, and Comte.—3. The doctrine that the material universe works automatically; affirmative atheism.—4. The ethical doctrine which makes the welfare of mankind the highest good.

**cosmist** (koz' mist), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the universe, + *-ist<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A believer in cosmism, or the cosmic philosophy of Fiske, which is substantially the first principles of Spencer.—2. A believer in the affirmative atheism of Holyoake, according to which we know that nature is automatic.

**Cosmoceras** (koz-mos'ē-ras), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *κόσμος*, ornament, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites with involute shells and highly costated and tuberculated whorls. It occurs in the Jurassic rocks.

**cosmochlore** (koz'mō-klōr), *n.* [Also *kosmochlore*; < Gr. *κόσμος*, ornament, + *χλωρός*, green.] A chromium silicate occurring in emerald-green monoclinic needles in the meteoric iron of Toluca, Mexico.

**cosmoclastic** (koz-mō-klas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, universe, + *κλάστος*, < *κλάν*, break.] **I. a.** Consisting of fragmental material of extraterrestrial origin.—**Cosmoclastic rocks**, rocks composed of fragmental material of extraterrestrial origin.

**II. n.** A cosmoclastic rock. See the extract, under *\*cosmic*.

**cosmog.** An abbreviation of *cosmography*.  
**cosmogentic** (koz-mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, universe + *γενεαίς*, origin: see *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to the origin and development of the universe.

**cosmogony** (koz-moj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the universe, + *-γενεαίς*, < *-γενής*, -produced.] 1. Cosmogony; the history of the origin and development of the universe.

This *cosmogony*, or theory of the development of the universe. *Haeckel* (trans.), *Hist. Creation*, I, 321.

2. The history of the origin and development of the inorganic universe, as distinguished from that of living beings.

Primary Aggregation. *Cosmogony—Genesis of Matter—Chemical Relations.*  
*L. F. Ward, Dynamic Sociol.*, I, 220.

**cosmogonist** (koz-mō-jō-nist), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *γνώσις*, knowledge.] The imaginary 'general knowledge' or instinct to which the migrations of birds have been attributed. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**cosmogonize** (koz-mō-jō-niz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cosmogonized*, ppr. *cosmogonizing*. [*cosmogony* + *-ize<sup>1</sup>*.] To explain the origin of the world: theorize in regard to the world's origin. *J. W. Draper, Intell. Devel. of Europe*, I, iv.

**cosmogony chart.** See *\*chart*.

**cosmographer, n.** 2. A geographer.

Aratus the astronomer, Ptolemy the *cosmographer*, add lustre to the golden age of Alexandrian culture. *J. A. Symonds, Greek Poets*, 1st ser., p. 32.

**cosmologic** (koz-mō-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *cosmological*.

**cosmological, a.**—**Cosmological proof**, that proof of theism which rests on the principle of efficient causation. According to Caldecott there are nine forms of this argument, as follows: (1) from the world as a mass of effects, an argument used (says Caldecott) by Aristotle, Aquinas, Locke, Clarke, Martineau, and Illingworth; (2) from the changes in the world, used by Aristotle and Martineau; (3) from the dependency of everything in the world, used by J. Caird, Martineau, and Stirling; (4) the contingencies of the world, used by Aquinas, Leibnitz, Clarke; (5) from the finitude of things in the world, used by Clarke; (6) from the temporal character of things in the world; (7) from the relativity of the world, used by Green and Illingworth; (8) from the phenomenal character of the world; (9) from the potential character of the world, used by Aristotle.

**cosmonomic** (koz-mō-nom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *νόμος*, law.] Pertaining to the laws of nature, in the sense of general truths as to instantaneous results of contemporaneous conditions.—**Cosmonomic monism**, a form of monism which acknowledges cosmonomic influences alone.

**cosmophilite** (koz-mof'i-lit), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] A lover of the world.

Actress ball, where there was to be a great deal of Parisian beauty, which a *cosmophilite* ought to see. *Thackeray*, in *Scribner's Mag.*, June, 1887, p. 681.

## cosmopoietic

**cosmopoietic** (koz'mō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the universe, + *ποιεῖν*, to make (see *poetic*).] Contributing to form the universe and to render it orderly. *Huxley*.

**cosmopolis** (koz-mop'ō-lis), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *πόλις*, city.] A city composed of people gathered from all parts of the world. *Stand. Dict.*

**cosmopolitanize** (koz-mō-pol'i-tan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cosmopolitanized*, ppr. *cosmopolitanizing*. [cosmopolitan + -ize.] To render cosmopolitan in character or feeling.

The telegraph has cosmopolitanized us in spite of ourselves; the whole world has but one set of nerves and we all have the headache together. *Lowell, Letters*, II. 368.

**cosmopolite**, *n.* 3. A nymphalid butterfly, *Vanessa cardui*, common to Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia. Its larva feeds on thistle, mallow, and everlasting. Also known as the *thistle-butterfly*. See cut under *Painted-lady*.

**cosmorganic** (koz-mōr-gan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *ὄργανον*, organ, + -ic.] Pertaining to the supposed character of the universe as a living organism whose atoms are severally endowed with sensibility: a hypothesis put forward by G. T. Fechner.

But his [Fechner's] substitute was his own hypothesis of panpsychism, from which he deduced a "cosmorganic" evolution from a "cosmorganic" or original condition of the world as a living organism into the inorganic, by the principle of tendency to stability. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 602.

**Cosmos fiber.** See *fiber*.

**cosmotheist** (koz'mō-thē-ist), *n.* [cosmotheism + -ist.] A believer in cosmotheism.

**cosmotheistic** (koz'mō-thē-ist'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmotheism or the cosmotheists.

**cosmozoan** (koz-mō-zō'an), *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the universe, + *ζῶον*, a living being, + -an.] An imaginary organism transported to the earth from some unknown region of the cosmos. [Rare.]

It [life] was transported to the earth from another world, or from the cosmic environment, under the form of cosmic germs, or *cosmozoans*, more or less comparable to the living cells with which we are acquainted. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1902, p. 401.

**cosmozoic** (koz-mō-zō'ik), *a.* [cosmozoan + -ic.] Concerning or pertaining to the introduction of life upon earth from without.—**Cosmozoic hypothesis**, the doctrine or opinion that the first living organisms upon earth were brought here from some unknown region of the universe by a meteorite.

Kelvin suggested that germ life may have been a meteoric passenger from elsewhere. Allowing such arrival gave no answer to the question as to the origin of the life found on the meteorite. Helmholtz, in advocacy of this "cosmozoic hypothesis," said, "Organic life either came into existence at a certain period, or it is eternal." *Science*, April 28, 1905, p. 643.

**cosmozoism** (koz'mō-zō-izm), *n.* [cosmozoan + -ism.] The doctrine that the universe as a whole has an animal consciousness: a term which has been in good use since Cudworth.

**cospecies** (kō-spē'shēz), *n.* [co-1 + species.] One of two or more closely related and very similar species.

Warm-blooded animals which live in these [arctic] regions have the same temperature as their co-species in warm climates. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 420.

**Cossack post.** See *post*.

**Cossackian** (ko-sak'i-an), *a.* [Cossack + -ian.] Same as *Cossackic*.

**Cossackic** (ko-sak'ik), *a.* [Cossack + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Cossacks. *N. E. D.*

**cossette** (kos'et'), *n.* [Named after Professor A. Cossa, who described it.] A compact variety of the soda-mica called paragonite.

**cossette** (ko-set'), *n.* [F. *cossette*, < *cosse*, a pod, husk.] A section or slice of a root, as made in a process of manufacture; specifically, a section of chicory so cut before drying and roasting, or of sugar-beet root in the making of beet-sugar.

The raw beet is simply cut into long slender grooved slices. In the factory these slices are known as *cossettes*. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. No. 74, 1902, p. 39.

**coscid** (kos'id), *a.* and *n.* I. Pertaining to or resembling the lepidopterous family *Cossidae*.

II. *n.* A moth of the family *Cossidae*.

**coscid** (kos'id), *n.* [Also *cassid*, *kusid*, < Hind. *Ar. qāsid*, a messenger.] A running messenger; a courier. *Yule and Burnell*. [Anglo-Indian.]

**cost**, *n.*—**Bill of costs.** See *bill*.—**Cost, freight, and insurance**, a term, used in commercial transactions, meaning the actual cost of the goods ordered, plus the commission, the premium of insurance, and the freight or transportation charges: abbreviated to *C. F. and I.*, or *c. f. and i.*—**Joint cost**, the cost of producing two or more commodities or of two services which normally result from a single productive operation: as, the joint cost of beef and leather, or of naphtha and kerosene.

**costa**, *n.*, 2. (e) In *Ctenophora*, one of the eight meridional rows of swimming-plates. (f) In

*Hydrozoa*, one of the protective branches which form the walls of an open basketwork inclosing the gonangia, as in the corbula of *Aglaophenia*. (g) The ridge of the sucker of a tapeworm.—**Costæ sternales**, in *Ichth.*, the branchiostegal rays, a series of bony rays attached to the hyoid arch and assisting to close the gill-cavity below.

**costal**, *I. a.*—**Costal gemination.** Same as *canen-chynal gemination*.—**Costal processes.** (c) In *Ichth.*, the ribs.

II. *n.* 1. In the articulate erinoids, the lateral plates of the calyx, often fused together. 2. One of the bony plates borne upon and fusing with the external face of the ribs to form the greater portion of the carapace in turtles. These plates are lacking in the lyre-turtle, *Sphargis*, and certain related extinct forms. See cut under *carapace*. Also called *pleuralia*.

**cost-card** (kōst'kărd), *n.* In the card-system of industrial cost-keeping, a card on which is inscribed the cost of manufacturing any article.

**Costen lights, signals.** See *light*.

**costerdom** (kos'tēr-dum), *n.* [coster + -dom.] Costers (that is, costermongers) collectively or viewed as constituting a distinctive community. *Athenæum*, Dec. 28, 1895, p. 897.

**costiv**, *a.* A simplified spelling of *costive*.

**costocervicalis** (kos'tō-sēr-vi-kă'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *costa*, rib, + *cervix* (cervic), neck; see *cervical*.] A muscular slip which occasionally passes between the cervical fascia or carotid sheath and the sternothyroid muscle.

**costochondral** (kos-tō-kon'dral), *a.* [L. *costa*, rib, + Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] Same as *\*chondrocostal*.

**costofascialis** (kos'tō-fash-i-ă'lis), *n.* [L. *costa*, rib, + *fascia*, a band; see *fascia*.] Same as *\*costocervicalis*.

**costo-inferior** (kos'tō-in-fē'ri-qr), *a.* Relating to the lower ribs.

**costopleural** (kos-tō-plē'ral), *a.* Relating to both ribs and pleura.

**costopulmonary** (kos-tō-pul'mō-nē-ri), *a.* Relating to both the ribs and the lungs.

**costosuperior** (kos'tō-sū-pē'ri-qr), *a.* Relating to the upper ribs.

**costotracheal** (kos'tō-trā-kē'li-an), *a.* [L. *costa*, rib, + Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + -i-an.] Relating to both the ribs and the neck.—**Costotracheal muscles.** Same as *scalene muscles* (which see, under *scalenus*).

**costraight** (kō-strāit'), *a.* [co-1 + straight<sup>1</sup>.] Situated on the same straight line.

In the Euclidean geometry every three points are either on a straight line or a circle. In non-Euclidean geometry there are triplets of points which are neither costraight nor concyclic.

*Amer. Inventor*, April 15, 1904, p. 180.

**costula** (kos'tū-lă), *n.*; pl. *costulæ* (-lê). [NL., dim. of L. *costa*, a rib; see *costa*.] A small costa, as on a shell.

**costulation** (kos-tū-lă'shōn), *n.* [costula + -ation.] The system of costæ upon a shell.

*Diplomatina skeati*. . . Only a single specimen of the shell, the most salient features of which are the inflated whorls, deeply cut suture, and fine, regular costulations. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 198.

**costume-piece** (kos-tūm'pēs), *n.* In *theat.*, a play in which the actors are costumed in the style appropriate to the period represented, if earlier than the modern or present period.

**costumery** (kos-tū-mē-ri), *n.* [costume + -ery.] Costume in general; clothing; apparel.

Typical articles of costumery, weapons, utensils, etc., were collected and some information was gained concerning the ethnic characteristics of the tribe. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1896, p. 43.

**costumier** (kos-tū-myā'), *n.* [F.] A costumer; a dealer in costumes, or one who rents out costumes for theatricals, mask-balls, or the like.

**cosymmedian** (kō-si-mē'di-an), *a.* [co-1 + symmedian.] Having the same symmedian lines: said of triangles. *J. J. Milne*.

**cota** (kō'tă), *n.* [Also *cotta*; Philippine Sp. *cota*, *cotta*, < Sulu *kōta*, a wall, a fort, = Tagalog *cota*, a wall, = Pampanga *cota* = Ilocan *cota* = Bisaya *cota* = Malay *kōta*, a fort, stronghold, < Skt. *kōta*, *kōṭa*, a fort, stronghold, < *ko-*, a prefix, who, what, implying strange, indifferent, somewhat (nom. sing. *kas* = L. *quis* = E. *who*), + *atā*, a room on a housetop, a tower.] In the southern islands of the Philippine archipelago, a fort.

**cotangent** (kō-tan-jen'shal), *a.* [co-1 + tangent<sup>1</sup>.] Having the same tangent.

**cotarnic** (kō-tăr'nik), *a.* [cotarnine + -ic.] Derived from cotarnine.—**Cotarnic acid**, a crys-

## cotter

talline acid obtained by the oxidation of cotarnine or cotarnone. It melts at 178 C. with formation of the anhydrid.

**cotarnone** (kō-tăr'nōn), *n.* [cotarnine + -one.] A compound, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained indirectly from cotarnine. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 78° C.

**coteau** (kō-tō'), *n.* [F., a hill, hillside, ridge, dim. of *côte*, hill, hillside; see *cost*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] In *phys. geog.*, an upland; a broad, flat-topped ridge of moderate elevation. [Northwestern U. S.]

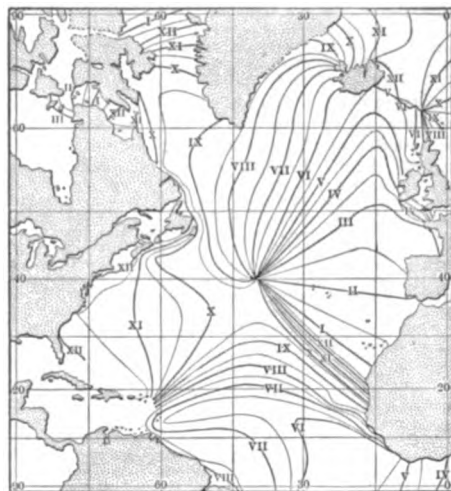
**cotennure** (kō-tēn'ūr), *n.* [co-1 + tenure.] Joint tenure.

**coterel** (kot'e-rel), *n.* [Also *cotterell*, *cotteril*; ME. *coterel*, < OF. *coterel* (ML. *cotrellus*), dim. of *cotier*, cotter; see *cotter*<sup>1</sup>.] Same as *cotter*<sup>1</sup>; a cottager under the cottier system of land-tenure. The name is found sometimes applied, by blunder, to the cotter's tenement.

**coterminal** (kō-tēr-mi-nal), *a.* [co-1 + terminal.] Same as *conterminal* and *conterminous*.

**cothurnian** (kō-thēr'ni-an), *a.* [cothurn + -ian.] Proper to or characteristic of tragedy.

**Cotidal chart**, a chart of the ocean showing cotidal lines,



Cotidal Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean.

or lines which connect the places at which the tidal waves arrive simultaneously.

**cotillage** (kō-til'āj), *n.* [co-1 + tillage.] Joint or cooperative tillage.

**cotinine** (kō'ti-nin), *n.* [A metathesis of *nicotine*.] A crystalline alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>ON<sub>2</sub>, obtained indirectly from nicotine. It melts at 50° C.

**cotogenin** (kō-toj'e-nin), *n.* [coto(in) + -gen-in<sup>2</sup>.] The trimethyl ether of pentahydroxybenzophenone, (CH<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>COCC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>. It is formed by fusion of methylprotocotoin with caustic potash, and crystallizes in plates which melt at 27° C.

**cotta** (kō'tă), *n.* Same as *\*cota*.

**cottabist** (kot'a-bist), *n.* [cottab-us + -ist.] One who took part in the ancient Greek game cottabus. *J. S. Blackie*. *Wise Men of Greece*, p. 138.

**cottage**, *n.* 5. In Australia, a dwelling without up-stairs rooms; a house in which all the rooms are on the ground floor; as, a weather-board cottage with twelve rooms.—**Cottage bonnet**, a small, close-fitting bonnet, fashionable in the early Victorian era.—**Cottage loaf**, a loaf of bread on the top of which a smaller loaf is stuck.—**Cottage range**. See *range*.

**cotta-grass** (kot'ă-grăs), *n.* A Mexican and South American grass, *Cottea pappophoroides*, found also in cañons from western Texas to Arizona.

**cotter**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Cotters were used in place of the nut and thread on a bolt before the cutting of threads was easy and cheap, and are still useful where the thread would be liable to injury. A wedge-shaped or tapered flat pin (cotter) is driven into a slot cut near the end of the bolt or stud, drawing up the bolt. A similar device is used to secure nuts on bolts from being shaken off. A hole is drilled through the bolt, at right angles to its axis, beyond the nut, and through this hole a taper pin is driven. The cotter in this case is often split at its smaller end, and if the two parts are spread it cannot of itself work out. In small work the cotter is made of half-round wire, bent double on itself, with an eye at the bend, so that when it is in place and the ends are spread, it cannot slip out either way. The hole can therefore be straight or cylindrical and not tapering, and the cotter has no wedging action in this form. Cotters are much used in motor-car construction.

**cotter**<sup>2</sup> (kot'ēr), *v. t.* [cotter<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To fasten by means of a cotter.

## cotter-bolt

**cotter-bolt** (kot'ér-bólt), *n.* A bolt which, instead of a screw and nut at one end, has a slot cut through it near that end, for the insertion of a cotter, to keep it in its place. *Trautwine, Engin. Pocket-book.*

**cotterel**, *n.* 5. A washer or flat disk of metal to go under a bolt-head or nut and increase the bearing area of the fastening. [Eng.]—6. A disk of leather placed over the head of a mop to keep the strands together and prevent water from running up the handle.

**cotterel-lug** (kot'ér-el-lug), *n.* An ear or lug through which a cotter is passed, to secure the piece to which the lug is attached.

**cotter-pin** (kot'ér-pin), *n.* A pin used instead of a nut to keep a cotter in its place, as in fixing the pedals of a bicycle to the cranks.

**cotter-way** (kot'ér-wá), *n.* A keyway; an oblong slot cut through two pieces which are to be joined by a cotter or key. The sides of the slot are parallel, but one or both ends are usually tapered so that the tapered key will bear at both bottom and top.

**Cotter rent**, the rent paid by a cottier, or small tenant at will. See *cottier*, under *cotter* 1.—**Cotter tenancy**, the tenancy of a cottier, or small tenant at will. Originally the term designated the tenancy of an agricultural laborer who held a cottage and a parcel of land as partial payment for services upon the fields of his landlord.—**Cotter tenant**, a tenant at will holding a few acres of ground which he cultivates with his own labor.

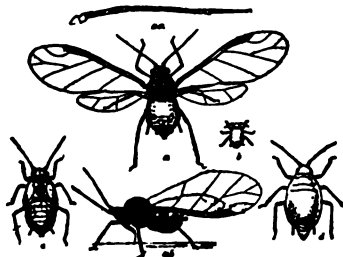
**cottolene** (kot'ō-lēn), *n.* [cott(on)seed] + *L. ol(eum)*, oil, + *-ene*.] A substance made from beef suet and cotton-seed oil.

**cotton** 1. *I. n.*—**Artificial cotton**, any vegetable fiber (as the cellulose of the fir-tree freed from bark and knots) reduced by chemical means to a cellulose condition resembling cotton.—**Asiatic cotton**, the same as *India cotton*; but the American upland plant has been introduced into Russian Turkestan, Persia, and India.—**Bender cotton**, long-staple upland cotton grown in the bends of the Mississippi river. See *cotton-plant*.—**Black-seed cotton**, the sea-island cotton, so named on account of its black or dark-brown seeds. The lint is removed with one ginning. Some upland varieties, doubtless containing sea-island stock, are included. Compare *green-seed cotton*.—**Blow of cotton**, the cotton crop as it appears in the field after the opening of the bolls.—**Cape cotton**, the silky fibers attached to the seeds of a shrub of the milkweed family, *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*, native to Cape Colony.—**Cluster cotton**. See *short-limb cotton*.—**Cotton army-worm**. See *army-worm*.—**Cotton boll-worm**. See *boll-worm*.—**Cotton crops**, a trade-term for three general pickings of the cotton crop. The division is more or less imaginary: the *bottom crop* is the first pickings; the *middle crop* the second pickings, and the most abundant; the *top crop* the last pickings; but this is often cut off by an early frost or wholly destroyed.—**Cotton cutworm**. Same as *granulated cutworm*.—**Cotton flax**. See *flax*.—**Cotton manufacture**, a completed commercial article made from cotton known and recognized in trade by a distinctive name other than the name of the raw material.—**Cotton-root bark**. See *bark* 2.—**Cotton snout-moth**, an American tortricid moth, *Platynota rostrana*, whose larva attacks first the forms and squares of the cotton-plant, and afterward the foliage.—**Cotton stalk-borer**. See *stalk-borer*.—**Diamond cotton**. See *diamond*.—**Egyptian cotton**, a variety of *Gossypium Barbadenae* produced from the sea-island cotton by cultivation in Egypt. It differs little from the latter except in its somewhat shorter staple. The product is especially valuable in the manufacture of mercerized goods. It is imported into the United States in large amounts and is under experimental cultivation in the Gulf States.—**Green-seed cotton**, the upland cotton, whose green seeds retain a fuzz after ginning which necessitates reginning. This name and that of *black-seed cotton*, though referring to color, have chiefly in view the corresponding adherence or detachableness of the lint. The name *green-seed* seems formerly to have designated a special variety of upland cotton.—**India cotton**, the fiber of *Gossypium herbaceum*, native in southern Asia and grown in India and other Asiatic countries, or the plant itself. *G. herbaceum* has the stems less woody than *G. hirsutum*, the leaves rounder-lobed, the bolls more nearly spherical, and the fibers generally coarser and shorter and from glossy white to golden brown.—**Kafir cotton**, the cottony fiber surrounding the seeds of a climbing plant, *Ipomoea digitata*, found in the warm regions of both hemispheres. Also called *Natal cotton*.—**Kendal cotton**, a coarse, rough woolen cloth, manufactured from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Wales: named from Kendal in Westmoreland, the original place of its manufacture. Also known as *Manchester and Welsh cotton*.—**Lint cotton**, cotton fiber after the removal of the seeds.—**Long Georgia cotton**, the sea-island variety of cotton grown in Georgia.—**Long-limb cotton**, a class of upland cotton varieties with long limbs, large bolls, and long staple: unprolific, and maturing late.—**Macao cotton**, Egyptian cotton: so named from a certain Swiss who was a cotton-planter in Egypt. At one time all Egyptian cotton was known as *Macao cotton*, but now the name is more familiar among the cotton-spinners of middle Europe than elsewhere. Sometimes spelled *Mako*.—**Nankin cotton**, properly the cloth made from the naturally brownish-yellow fiber of a particular variety of cotton: but the term is very commonly applied to ordinary cotton cloth which has been dyed a similar color.—**Natal cotton**. (a) The cottony tomentum from the young stems and the seeds of a shrubby perennial climber of the morning-glory family, *Ipomoea albens*, native of Transvaal and Natal. Also called *wild cotton*. (b) Same as *Kafir cotton*.—**New Zealand cotton**, the fiber of the young branches of the ribbonwood, *Plagianthus betulinus*. See *Plagianthus*.—**Seed-cotton**, cotton lint which still contains the seed, that is, has been picked but is not yet ginned.—

**Short-limb cotton**, a class of upland-cotton varieties with short limbs, medium to small bolls, and short staple: prolific, and maturing early. From the aggregation of the bolls, also called *cluster cotton*. **Wild cotton**. (a) In the southern Atlantic States, the rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, a plant resembling cotton. (b) See *cotton-weed*, 3. (c) Same as *Natal cotton* (a).

II. a.—**Cotton plush**, a fabric identical with cotton velvet, except that it has a longer pile.

**cotton-aphis** (kot'n-ā'fis), *n.* A plant-louse, *Aphis gossypii*, occurring commonly on the cot-



Cotton-aphis (*Aphis gossypii*).

a, winged female; aa, enlarged antenna of same; ab, dark female, side view; b, young nymph, or larva; c, last stage of nymph; d, wingless female; all greatly enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

ton-plant in the southern United States, especially in the early summer.

**cotton-bale** (kot'n-bāl), *n.* A bale of cotton; a commercial package consisting of cotton lint more or less tightly compressed, covered with bagging, and bound with ties. The bale differs in size, form, and covering in different countries. The standard American bale is of a square section, the faces 54 by 27 inches, and is intended to contain 500 pounds, but there is actually great variation in dimensions and density. Smaller and denser cylindrical bales, less subject to waste and loss by fire or rain, have come somewhat into use, and improvements of similar purpose have been attempted in the square bale.

**cotton-ball** (kot'n-bāl), *n.* A ball or small compact mass of cotton.—**Cotton-ball clouds**, small cumuli. When very small and white they are cirro-cumuli; when larger, with a darker shade on one side, they may be alto-cumuli or even cumulo-cirri.

**cotton-belt** (kot'n-belt), *n.* That section of the United States in which cotton is grown to best advantage. It covers 24° of longitude and 10° of latitude, including southern Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas (except the western part) and all the States south and east of this line, the whole amounting to 600,000 square miles. Of this, according to the last census report, about one twelfth (practically 50,000 square miles) is actually planted in cotton. Cotton has been grown at many points outside of this area.

**Cotton-boll cutworm, weevil**. See *cutworm*, *weevil*.

**cotton-brown** (kot'n-broun), *n.* One of several direct cotton coal-tar colors of varying composition, all of which dye unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath.—**Clayton cotton-brown**, a direct cotton coal-tar color. It dyes unmordanted cotton brown in a salt bath.

**cotton-bush** (kot'n-búsh), *n.* See *Kochia*.

**cotton-caterpillar** (kot'n-kat'ér-pil-ār), *n.* The larva of an American noctuid moth, *Alabama argillacea* (formerly *Aletia xylinia*), which abounds in the cotton-fields of the southern United States and feeds on the foliage of the cotton-plant to an injurious extent. Same as *cotton-worm* (which see, with cut).

**cottoneer** (kot'n-ēr'), *n.* [cotton + *-eer*.] A cotton-spinner or -manufacturer.

**cotton-fern** (kot'n-fēr'n), *n.* See *\*fern* 1.

**cotton-gin**, *n.*—**Single-breasted cotton-gin**, a cotton saw-gin with one grid or grate, through which the saws project.

**cotton-grass**, *n.* 2. A panic-grass, *Panicum insulare*, bearing cottony or silky hairs on its spikelets. It is a tropical species appearing in the southern United States, and, where abundant, is excellent for pasture. The name is also applied locally to the feather-sedge, *Andropogon saccharoides*. The Arizona cotton-grass is *Panicum lachnanthum*, called also *wiry panic* and *silky panic-grass*.

**Cotton-leaf worm**. Same as *\*cotton-caterpillar*.

**cotton-loom** (kot'n-lōm), *n.* A loom made specially for weaving plain cotton fabrics.

**cotton-manufacturer** (kot'n-man-ū-fak'tūr-ēr), *n.* One who operates a cotton-weaving establishment; in a broad sense, a person who carries on all the processes of cotton-manufacture from the ginned raw material to the completed product.

**cotton-mouse** (kot'n-mous), *n.* A rather large, coarse-haired, long-tailed field-mouse, *Signodon hispidus*, found in the cotton-fields of the southern United States. Also *cotton-rat*.

**cotton-oil** (kot'n-oil), *n.* Same as *cotton-seed oil* (which see, under *cotton-seed*).

## cotton-seed

**cotton-plant**, *n.* All parts of the cotton-plant are valuable, even the stubble, which forms a good coarse forage. The bark of the stems contains a fiber which it has been proposed to extract and put to several uses for which it is adapted, and the root-bark is medicinal. The main values lie in the staple or lint borne upon the seeds within the 3 to 5 cells of the pod or boll, which opens at maturity into as many divisions or locks, and in the seed itself (see *\*cotton-seed*). The cottons grown in the United States are believed to belong exclusively to the two species *Gossypium hirsutum* (the short-staple or upland cotton, a native of tropical America often identified with *G. herbaceum*) and *G. Barbadenae* (the long-staple or sea-island cotton, which see). The long-staple upland cottons appear to be derived by selection from hybrids of these two species. The sea-island cotton-plant differs from the upland in its larger growth (it is from 3 to 8 feet high against 3 or 4 feet), longer and more flexible branches, more deeply lobed leaves, bright-yellow flowers, and sharp-pointed smaller bolls having but 3 cells instead of 4 or 5. In the upland cotton the staple ranges from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length; in the sea-island, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 inches; in the long-staple upland, between the two. The short-staple or upland is the ordinary cotton of the southern United States. Long-staple upland is grown sparingly in all the cotton States, in larger quantity in the delta region of the Mississippi, that is, on the broad alluvial flats along the river, chiefly between Memphis and Natchez (see *bender cotton*). Sea-island cotton is grown only in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, and the product forms less than one per cent. of the whole. The greater cost of its production precludes its use except for the highest grades of fabrics.



Cotton Bolls.

a, immature boll; b, mature and opened boll. One half natural size.

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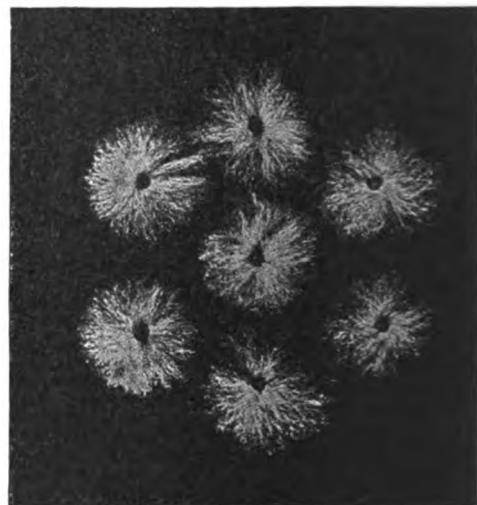
**cotton-red** (kot'n-red'), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of the diazo type derived from toluidine and similar to benzo-purpurin 4B. It dyes unmordanted cotton a bright red from an alkaline salt bath.

**cotton-rib** (kot'n-rib), *n.* A kind of corduroy.

**cotton-rock** (kot'n-rok), *n.* A local name in the State of Missouri for a soft, fine-grained siliceous magnesian limestone of the Lower Silurian series of Swallow.

No. 3. 15 feet of soft, earthy, fine-grained, yellowish-white or drab silico-magnesian limestone, with a conchoidal earthy fracture, in beds from half an inch to one foot thick, interstratified with thin layers of bluish, siliceo-argillaceous Magnesian Limestone. It is called "*Cotton-rock*." G. C. Swallow, Geol. Surv. of Mo., 1865, p. 121.

**cotton-seed**, *n.* Cotton-seeds as picked are densely covered with the lint which is removed by ginning (see



Cotton-seeds, with lint still adhering.

*cotton-gin*). The seed after ginning is either quite smooth, or, as is practically all commercial seed, still covered with down (see *black-seed cotton*, *green-seed cotton*, and *linter* 1). The seed proper of cotton is composed of the hull (the outer shell) consisting of the seed-coats and the meat, or kernel, consisting of a coiled embryo without albumen, sprinkled with resinous glands, and containing in its cells, with other substances, oil to the extent of 20 per cent. or more of the seed. The weight of the seed is slightly over twice that of the adherent lint; the hull and the meat form about equal parts. Cotton-seed was not utilized, except for planting, until the latter part of the eighteenth century, when its value for oil and cake began to be recognized in England. It had no commercial value in the United States prior to 1834, and, though it had come into extensive use for fertilization and into limited use for feeding purposes, large amounts were still thrown away in the richer cotton States down to the time of the civil war. With the introduction of the oil-mill, chiefly after 1867, the cotton-seed industry vastly expanded, until in 1900 the total value of manufactured cotton-seed prod-



## cotton-seed

acts exceeded \$42,000,000, and in 1910 it reached about \$150,000,000.—**Cotton-seed bran.** (a) The dark, solid portion of the hull of the cotton-seed from which the short fiber has been removed. (b) A mixture of ground hulls and waste kernels, chiefly of immature or frosted seed. It is used as food for cattle.—**Cotton-seed cake.** See *cotton-cake*. In France three kinds have been recognized: the liny, containing much waste fiber and used only for manure; the crude, containing large quantities of fragments of hulls and used as food for cattle; and the refined, from which these fragments have been removed. In the United States two kinds were formerly known, the undecorticated and the decorticated, that is, cake from seed with or without the hulls; but the former has now disappeared. Cotton-seed cake comes from the press as hard as wood and is exported in blocks, but for American use it is mostly converted into meal.—**Cotton-seed feed,** a ground mixture of cotton-seed hulls and cotton-seed meal used as food for stock.—**Cotton-seed meal,** dry cotton-seed cake broken up in a cracker or breaker and ground in a mill. It is very rich in protein, and is also one of the cheapest sources of nitrogen for fertilizing.—**Cotton-seed oil.** In the manufacture of cotton-seed oil as conducted in the United States, the ginned seed is regimined in a linter; the delinted seed is decorticated or hulled; the meats are crushed by a roller-machine or crusher; the resulting flakes are made into cakes by a former; and the cakes are wrapped in camel's-hair cloth and subjected to hydraulic pressure. After straining and clearing, the crude oil is refined by heating and agitation with caustic soda. After the oil is drawn off, freed of the excess of alkali, dried, and filtered, it is known as *summer yellow oil*—either *prime, choice, or off*. (The same gradations are also applied to the crude oil.) High grades of summer yellow oil are used in the manufacture of artificial butter, and when so used are called *butter oils*. *Summer white oil* is obtained from summer yellow oil by bleaching with fullers' earth and filtering, and is used chiefly in the manufacture of lard compound (see *lard*). *Winter yellow and winter white oils* are obtained by the separation from the foregoing, respectively, of the solid glycerides, the latter forming commercial *cotton-oil stearin*, which is also used in the manufacture of lard compound. The winter oils remain limpid at 32° F.; the summer oils begin to crystallize at from 35° to 50° F. The winter oils are marketed directly as salad and cooking oils; they also enter, in varying measure, into butter substitutes. Miner's oil is a winter oil used in the place of lard-oil for lighting mines. Except in the manufacture of soap, cotton-seed oil is little used in the arts, being too slow-drying for paints and too gummy for lubricating. It is chiefly consumed as food, most largely in lard compound, next in substitutes for butter, and lastly as a food-oil, like olive-oil (and often deceptively sold under that name). In 1867 there were 618; the American annual production of this oil now exceeds 105,000,000 gallons.—**Cotton-seed oil soap stock,** the precipitate resulting from the combination of caustic soda with the free acid of crude cotton-seed oil in the refining process. This is a true soap, but needs to be cleansed from various admixtures.—**Cotton-seed stearin,** a residue obtained upon subjecting cotton-seed oil to pressure at a low temperature; used as an adulterant and in imitations of lard and butter.

**cotton-spinner** (kot'n-spin'ér), *n.* 1. One who spins cotton; a manufacturer of cotton thread.—2. An echinoderm, *Holothuria forskali*: so named from the adhesive white threads (Cuvierian organs) which are shot out when the animal is irritated.

**cotton-teal** (kot'n-tél), *n.* A small East Indian duck, *Nettapus coromandelicus*.

**cotton-thief** (kot'n-thēf), *n.* A name given in Ceylon and southern India to the paradise flycatcher, *Terpsiphone*, the adult male of which is white and black.

**cotton-top** (kot'n-top), *n.* The *Arizona cotton-grass*. See *\*cotton-grass*, 2.

**cotton-waste, *n.***—**Hard cotton-waste,** cotton thread or yarn waste.—**Soft cotton-waste,** any untwisted or partially twisted cotton-waste, as slubbing, roving, etc.

**cotton-wax** (kot'n-waks), *n.* A wax-like body occurring as a thin coating on the surface of cotton fiber. It is insoluble in and lighter than water, and has a comparatively high melting-point.

**cotton-weave** (kot'n-wév), *n.* The simplest of the fundamental weaves: a plain weave consisting of 2 warp- and 2 weft-threads crossing each other at right angles.

**cottonweed, *n.*** 2. Same as *sea-cudweed*.—3. The common milkweed, *Asclepias syriaca*: the name, like that of *silkweed*, refers to the copious white fiber attached to its seeds. Also called *wild cotton*.

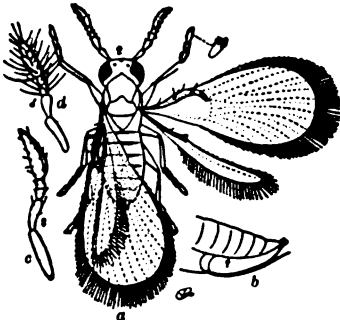
**cottonwood, *n.*** 2. In Australia, a tree of the aster family, *Bedfordia salicina*: so called from the cottony under-surface of the leaves, or its hard, brownish, mottled wood. Called *dogwood* and *honeywood* in Tasmania.—**Balm or balsam cottonwood.** Same as *black cottonwood*: a name in frequent use on the Pacific coast; but to be carefully distinguished from the balsam or balm of Gilead.—**Black cottonwood,** *Populus trichocarpa*, a large tree of the Pacific coast, ranging from California to Alaska, sometimes attaining a height of 200 feet, having light wood much used for staves and various other articles.—**Common cottonwood,** *Populus deltoides*, a large tree of eastern North America, ranging from Canada to Florida and westward across the great plains, sometimes attaining a height of 100 feet. It often constitutes the only timber in the valleys of western rivers. The leaves are large, normally deltoid in outline, with coarse rounded teeth

and sinuses. The wood is inferior as lumber; it warps in drying and is slow in seasoning. The tree is ornamental, of rapid growth, and is extensively planted for shade and to retain moisture on the treeless plains of the western United States. Also called *necklace-poplar* (which see, under *poplar*).—**Fremont cottonwood,** *Populus Fremontii*, a tree of the southwestern United States and



Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus Fremontii*).  
a, male ament; b, female ament; c, branch with leaf and two fruiting aments. (From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

Lower California, often planted for shade and also for fuel, in the latter case usually being pollarded to accelerate growth.—**Lance-leaf cottonwood,** *Populus acuminata*, a small tree of the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, ranging from Assinibola to Colorado, with broadly lanceolate, taper-pointed leaves. It is sometimes planted as a shade-tree in the towns of that region.—**Narrow-leaf or narrow-leaved cottonwood,** *Populus angustifolia*, a middle-sized tree with narrow lanceolate leaves resembling those of a willow, found throughout the Rocky Mountain region from Assinibola to Arizona, and exhibiting considerable variation. It is the common cottonwood west of the great plains.—**White cottonwood.** Same as *Fremont cottonwood*.—**Willow or willow-leaved cottonwood.** Same as *narrow-leaf cottonwood*.—**Yellow cottonwood,** the common cottonwood.  
**Cotton-worm egg-parasite,** a minute hymenopterous insect of the family *Chalcididae*, *Trichogramma pretiosus*,



Cotton-worm Egg-parasite (*Trichogramma pretiosus*).  
a, adult female, greatly enlarged; b, ovipositor; c, female antenna; d, male antenna, still more enlarged. (Riley, U. S. D. A.)

which lays its eggs in the eggs of the cotton-caterpillar moth.

**Cottony scale, cottony cushion-scale.** See *\*scale* 1.

**cotton-yellow** (kot'n-yel'ô), *n.* A name of several direct cotton coal-tar colors which dye unmordanted cotton yellow in a salt bath.

**cotwal** (kot'wâl), *n.* [Also *kotwal*, *cuteall*, *cuteawl*, etc., < Hind. Pers. *kotwâl*, prob. < Turki *kotâwal*, *kotâwâl*, *kotâul*, a commandant of a fort or garrison.] An officer or superintendent of police; a native town magistrate. [Anglo-Indian.]

**cotylar** (kot'i-lar), *a.* [NL. *\*cotylaris*, < *cotyle*, < Gr. *κοτύλη*, a cup.] Cup-shaped, as the cavity in the mandible of some saurians.

**Cotylea** (kot-i-lē'ā), *n. pl.* [NL. < Gr. *κοτύλη*, a cup, socket.] A group of *Platyhelminthes*, of the order *Polyclada*. The central or subcentral ventral sucker is always placed behind the genital pores; the mouth is in the middle of the body or in front of it; the genital openings are usually in the anterior half of the body, with tentacles, if present, developed from the margin. It is opposed to the *\*Acotylea* (which see), and includes the families *Anonymidae*, *Pseudocercidae*, *Euryleptidae*, *Prosthiotomidae*, *Enantiidae*, and *Diplopharyngeatidae*.

**cotyliform, *a.*** 2. In bot., dish-shaped, with the border erect, as the leaves of *Victoria Amazonica*.

**cotylophore** (ko-til'ô-fôr), *n.* [Gr. *κοτύλη*, cup, + *-φορος*, < *φέρω*, bear.] In *Polystomidae*, the caudal sucker-bearing disk.

**cotylopublic** (kot'i-lô-pû'bik), *a.* [Gr. *κοτύλη*, socket (acetabulum), + *L. pubis*: see *pubic*.] Relating to both the acetabulum and the os pubis.

**cotylosacral** (kot'i-lô-sâ'kral), *a.* [Gr. *κοτύλη*, socket (acetabulum), + *L. sacrum*, sacrum.] Relating to both the acetabulum and the sacrum.

**cotylosaur** (ko-til'ô-sâr), *n.* Any member of the order *Cotylosauria*.

## coulmalic

**Cotylosauria** (kot'i-lô-sâ'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. < Gr. *κοτύλη*, cup, + *σαύρος*, lizard.] An order of Permian anomodont reptiles, closely related to the *Stegocephalia*. They have the head protected by a bony roof, the teeth on the margin of the jaws arranged in a more or less uniform series, and the vertebrae pierced for the permanent notochord. The order is synonymous with *Pariasauria*, and includes such genera as *Pariasaurus*, *Otocetus*, and *Diadectes*.

**cotylosaurian** (kot'i-lô-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the order *Cotylosauria*.

II. *n.* A member of the reptilian order *Cotylosauria*.

**cotype** (kô'tip), *n.* [*co-* + *type*.] In *zool.*, one of two or more specimens which together furnish the characters on which a new species is based. Such material may comprise the skin and skull of a mammal, or, as often happens in the case of fossils, portions of several individuals.

A number of valuable types and *cotypes* of fishes have also been transmitted by the commission.  
*Smithsonian Rep.*, 1898, p. 33.

**couac** (kwâk), *n.* [F., an imitative word, = E. *quack*.] The harsh and startling sound produced when a clarinet is unskillfully blown or its reed is out of order.

**coubie** (kô'bi), *n.* [F. *coubie*, appar. < Ar. *\*qûbi*, < *qûba*, a dry scab.] A cyprinoid fish, *Labo coubie*, found in the Nile.

**couch<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.*** 7. To lie in a heap or pile to decay and pass into compost, as leaves and litter.

**couch-grass, *n.***—**False couch-grass,** a western North American couch-grass, *Agropyron pseudorepens*, ranging from Nebraska to British Columbia and south to Texas and Arizona.

**couchu** (kô'chô), *n.* [Native name.] A common name of *Chaetostomus fischeri*, a fish of the family *Loricariidae* found in the river Châgres near Panama.

**coudée** (kô-dâ'), *n.* [F., < *coude*, < *L. cubitus*, elbow: see *cubit*.] A cubit; the length from the elbow to the end of the hand.

**cougar, *n.*** Several species and subspecies of cougar have been recognized by naturalists, the Florida animal being known as *Felis coryi* and that from the northwest coast region as *F. oregonensis*. The southern form retains the name *F. concolor*: the type locality for this species is Brazil.

**cough, *n.***—**Churchyard cough,** a cough that indicates an early death. *Mrs. Gaskell*.

**cough-drop** (kôf'drop), *n.* See *drop*, 2.

**cough-root** (kôf'rôt), *n.* The nodding wake-robin, *Trillium cernuum*, of eastern North America.

**cough-weed** (kôf'wêd), *n.* The golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus*. See *ragwort*.

**coula** (kô-ē'ā), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A fish, *Chasmistes cybus*, one of the suckers, found in Pyramid Lake, Nevada.

**coulage** (kô-lâzh'), *n.* [F., < *couler*, flow, run, leak: see *coulisse*, *cullis* 2.] In *ceram.*, same as *casting*, 2.

**couleur, *n.*** 3. In *rouge-et-noir*, the square (marked 'couleur') in which the banker pays all bets when the first card dealt for red or black is the same color as the winning color. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 252.—**Couleurs de demi-grand feu** [F., 'colors of a medium fire'], in *ceram.*, colors which are fixed at the lower temperature of the least exposed parts of the porcelain-kiln: applied particularly to colors of Oriental and French hard-paste porcelain.—**Couleurs de grand feu** [F., 'colors of an intense fire'], in *ceram.*, colors which will bear the intense heat of a sharp fire without volatilizing, as certain of the blues and browns used in underglaze decoration: applied particularly to colors of Oriental and French hard-paste porcelain. See *\*grand feu*.—**Couleurs de moufle** [F., 'colors of muffle'], in *ceram.*, enamel colors which are put on over the glaze and fired in the muffle or decorating-kiln, but which will not bear the heat of the porcelain-kiln. See *muffle* 1, 6.—**Couleurs de petit feu** [F., 'colors of a low fire'], in *ceram.*, the colors of the muffle-kiln. See *\*couleurs de moufle*.

**coulis** (kô-lē'), *n.* [F.: see *cullis* 1.] A rich brown gravy.

**couloir, *n.*** 2. A dredging-machine which employs iron elevator-buckets on an endless chain and excavates by making a gully where the buckets pass.

**Coulomb's law.** See *\*law*.

**coulometer** (kô-lom'e-têr), *n.* Same as *coulomb-meter*.

**couma** (kô'mā), *n.* [F. (whence NL.) *couma*, representing a native name.] In Guiana and northern Brazil, a tree of the dogbane family, *Couma utilis*, or its fruit. By wounding the bark of the tree an abundant flow of sweet white milk is obtained, which is used as food and medicine by the Indians. The fruits are edible, and have a very sweet taste. Also called *Rio Negro cow-tree*.

**coulmalic** (kô-mā'hik), *a.* [Appar. < *cou(marin)* + *malic*.] Noting an acid, the anhydrid of formylglutaconic acid, prepared by heating

## coumalic

malic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in prisms which melt, with decomposition, at 205–210° C.

**coumalin** (kō'mā-lin), *n.* [*coumal-ic* + *-in*².] An anhydrid,  $\text{CH} \leq \text{CH} : \text{CO} > \text{O}$ , formed from coumalic acid by the loss of carbon dioxide.

**coumarone** (kō'mā-rōn), *n.* [*coumar-in* + *-one*.] A compound,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \leq \text{CH} \leq \text{CH}$ , formed by heating coumarilic acid with lime or coumarin dibromide with alcoholic potash. It is an oil which boils at 172° C.

**Coumarouna** (kō-mā-rō'nā), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), < *coumarou* (*kumarū*), the Carib name of the tonka-bean.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Fabaceæ*. See *Dipteryx* and *tonka-bean*.

**council**, *n.*—**Borough council**, the body of councillors elected by the voters of a borough to administer its affairs. In each of the 28 metropolitan boroughs of London, consisting of a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, the number of aldermen is one sixth that of the councillors. — **County council**, in England and Wales, a popularly elected body charged, since the passing of the Local Government Act of 1888, with the administration of the affairs of one of the new administrative counties established by the same act. Its members are elected for three years, choose their own chairman (annually) and a certain number of aldermen who serve for six years, one half retiring every three years. — **General council**. (a) See *council*, 7. (b) A Lutheran body organized in the United States in 1886 by the Pennsylvania synod and others which were not in sympathy with the attitude of the general synod toward the Augsburg Confession. The council proclaimed strict adherence to the Lutheran faith. — **Parish council**, in England, a representative body, elected in the parish, which supplements the local government work of the county council. Parish councils were established in 1894.

**council-fire** (koun'sil-fir), *n.* Among several tribes of eastern North America, the fire around which the members of the tribe assemble when holding a council.

**count**¹, *n.*, 6. (a) A term used in the textile industry to indicate the size or fineness of yarn, designated by naming the number of hanks in a pound, in the plural form: as, 20's. Also called *number* or *grist*. (b) *pl.* Fineness of the pitch of the wire teeth in card-clothing, computed on the number of teeth found in a width of 4 inches. — 7. *pl.* Things sold by count, as by the dozen, the hundred, etc., and not by weight or measure; specifically, oysters, terrapin, etc. — **Common counts**, in *law*, general allegations in a complaint or declaration which are not founded upon the precise circumstances of the case, but are intended to enable the plaintiff to take advantage of any ground of liability that may be disclosed upon the trial of the action. — **Differential count**, the enumeration of the different kinds of leucocytes of the blood according to percentages.

**count-bishop** (koun't bish'up), *n.* One who is at the same time a bishop and a count.

**count-cardinal** (koun't kār'di-nāl), *n.* One who is at the same time a cardinal and a count.

**countenance**, *n.*—**To change countenance**, to show involuntarily by a change of facial expression a sudden change of feeling or emotion, as on hearing unwelcome news or the like.

**counter**¹, *n.*, 2. In its more elaborate form a counter consists of a series of disks placed parallel to one another on a shaft and having figures from 0 to 9 on their edges. The disks exhibit the figures through a line of holes on a covering-plate. The first one in series is moved through the angle between two of its figures by a rod from a machine whose strokes are to be counted. Each stroke moves the unit figure up one number. The tenth motion causes a dog or pin on the units disk to engage a pin or projection on the second or tens disk, and this second disk similarly moves the third or hundreds disk when the ninety-ninth stroke of the first disk is completed; and so on as far as is desired.

6. The representative of the engineer-in-chief of a canal or similar public work, having special charge of the recording of quantities of excavation, embankment, or masonry.

**counter**³, *n.* 8. The depressed part of the face of a coin, medal, or printing-type that gives relief and contrast to the raised part of the design. — **Counter-dividing machine**, in *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting stock for boot-counters.

**counter-agency** (koun'tēr-ā'jen-si), *n.* An opposing agency. *De Quincey*.

**counter-alliance** (koun'tēr-ā-lī'āns), *n.* An alliance entered into to oppose, offset, or counterbalance another alliance.

**counter-antidote** (koun'tēr-an'ti-dōt), *n.* A substance that inhibits the action of an antidote; an antiantidote.

**counter-arch**, *n.* 2. An inverted arch connecting the impost of another arch to give them equal bearing.

**counter-attack** (koun'tēr-a-tak'), *n.* Defense by aggressive measures; the attempt to ward off an opponent's attack by engaging him at another point: used especially in chess.

**counterbalance**, *n.* 2. In elevators, a weight suspended on a rope which is attached to the car and passes over a pulley at the top of the elevator-shaft. The weight is usually heavier than the car, so as to allow for the average load.

**counter-bass** (koun'tēr-bās), *n.* See *bass counter*, under *bass*³.

**counterbore** (koun'tēr-bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbored*, ppr. *counterboring*. To bore out (a hole) to a larger diameter for a given depth.

**counterbore** (koun'tēr-bōr), *n.* 1. A tool-holder or tool-bar for a drilling-machine. It is passed through a hole in the work and brings the cutting tool against the farther or opposite (counter) end of the work.

2. A tool for boring out a portion of a hole to a larger diameter. Such a tool is usually made with a tip on the end to fit the drilled hole, so that the enlarged section will be concentric with and parallel to the drilled hole.

3. An enlarged section of a drilled hole, made for the purpose of receiving the cylindrical head of a screw or some similar object.

**counterbracing** (koun'tēr-brā'sing), *n.* Diagonal bracing placed in a truss or latticed girder to transmit stress, either tensile or compressive, from one point to another; a counterbrace to prevent deformation of the panel when the stress is reversed in the principal members.

**counter-ceiling** (koun'tēr-sē'ling), *n.* In *construction*, a false or second ceiling made by filling in between the floor-boards and the lath-and-plastered ceiling with mineral wool or other sound-deadening material, or with concrete, hollow brick, or other fireproofing.

**countercharge**, *v. t.* 2. In *decoration*, to arrange (a design) so that elements may be repeated by simple reversion; to reverse (a design).

By countercharging two or more designs were obtained by the same drawing.  
*Hungerford*, Furniture in South Kensington Museum, [p. cxxii].

**countercheck**, *n.* 2. In *pianoforte-making*, a projection from the hammer-butt that engages with the check. See *cut* under *pianoforte*. Also called *bumper*.

**counter-chute** (koun'tēr-shōt), *n.* A chute down which coal is dumped from an upper to a lower level or gangway. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook*.

**counter-claim** (koun'tēr-klām), *v. i.* In *law*, to set up an affirmative defense; make a counter-claim (which see).

**counter-claimant** (koun'tēr-klā'mant), *n.* One who sets up a counter-claim or begins a cross-action.

**counter-coupé** (koun'tēr-kō-pā'), *n.* In *fencing*, a thrust made by means of a counter which, instead of clinging to the opposing blade, develops into a coupé over the point. See *\*coupé*, 4.

**counter-cry** (koun'tēr-kri), *n.* An opposing cry.

Thy face is far from this our war,  
Our call and counter-cry.  
*R. Kipling*, *The True Romance*.

**counter-demand** (koun'tēr-dē-mānd'), *n.* A demand made by way of reply to another.

**counter-demonstration** (koun'tēr-dem-ōn-strā'shon), *n.* A demonstration intended to be an answer to some other supposedly hostile movement or action.

**counter-diapason** (koun'tēr-di-ā-pā'son), *n.* In *organ-building*, a double diapason, or 16-foot diapason.

**counter-disengage** (koun'tēr-dis-en-gāj'), *v. i.* In *fencing*, to disengage and make ready to thrust over the hand as the adversary changes the engagement.

**counter-disengage** (koun'tēr-dis-en-gāj'), *n.* In *fencing*, same as *\*counter-disengagement*.

**counter-disengagement** (koun'tēr-dis-en-gāj'-ment), *n.* In *fencing*, a disengagement which follows or anticipates a disengagement of one's opponent; also, a riposte made by means of a disengagement which follows that of the opponent and avoids his foil. *N. E. D.*

**counter-enamel** (koun'tēr-e-nam'el), *v. t.* To enamel both front and back. See the noun.

**counter-exposition** (koun'tēr-eks-pō-zish'on), *n.* In *fugue-writing*, a treatment in which the answer precedes the subject.

**counter-extend** (koun'tēr-eks-tend'), *v. t.* To apply counter-extension to. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, III. 525.

## counterpuncture

**counter-fire** (koun'tēr-fir), *n.* Same as *\*back-fire*.

**counter-fugue** (koun'tēr-füg'), *n.* A fugue in which the imitation of the subject is in contrary motion or by inversion. See *fugue* and *imitation*, 3.

**counter-gambit** (koun-tēr-gam'bit), *n.* In chess, a gambit played by the second player. See *gambit*. — **Lewis's counter-gambit**, an obsolete variation of the King's Bishop's opening. — **Lopez-Gianutio counter-gambit**, black's 3 . . . P—KB4 in the King's Bishop's gambit.

**counter-glow** (koun'tēr-glō'), *n.* 1. The light from the eastern sky after the sun has set: an apparent reflection of the sunset twilight glow, but really the independent illumination of the eastern atmospheric dust and haze by sunbeams that pass far above the observer through the upper atmosphere when the sun is below the horizon. The lower limit of the counter-glow is the twilight-arch. — 2. A patch of extremely faint luminosity in the heavens always opposite to the sun. It is supposed to be connected with the zodiacal light.

**counter-imitate** (koun'tēr-im'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-imitated*, ppr. *counter-imitating*. To do or say the opposite of what one sees done or hears said.

In counter-imitating one another, that is to say, in doing or saying the exact opposite of what they observe being done or said, they are becoming more and more assimilated, just as much assimilated as if they did or said precisely what was being done or said around them.  
*Tarde* (trans.), *Laws of Imitation*, p. xvii.

**counter-imitation** (koun'tēr-im-i-tā'shon), *n.* The opposite of imitation; the act of doing or saying the opposite of what one sees done or hears said.

Let us say, then, from this wider point of view, that a society is a group of people who display many resemblances produced either by imitation or by counter-imitation.  
*Tarde* (trans.), *Laws of Imitation*, p. xvii.

**counter-lath** (koun'tēr-lāth), *n.* 1. A lath, used as a kind of furring, as where the lathing and plastering must be carried over broad surfaces of timber or other material and must be kept away from it by the thickness of the counter-lath to allow the damp plaster to make a key between the laths. — 2. A lath used as a gage to fix the amount of separation between boards, laths, palings, or the like which are to be nailed fast with openings between them.

**counter-lath** (koun'tēr-lāth), *v. t.* In *plastering*, to furnish (a ceiling or wall) with counter-laths. See *\*counter-lath*, *n.*

**counter-lathing** (koun'tēr-lāth'ing), *n.* In *plastering*, lathing applied to counter-laths. See *\*counter-lath*, *n.* *W. Millar*, *Plastering*, p. 86.

**counter-lever** (koun'tēr-lev'er), *n.* That part of a bar or system, serving as a lever, which lies between the fulcrum and the weight.

**counter-loper** (koun'tēr-lō'pēr), *n.* A counter-jumper (which see).

**counterman** (koun'tēr-man), *n.* A salesman in a shop or store; the man behind the counter, as distinguished from the floor-walker, etc.

**countermine**, *n.* 1. (b) A mine or torpedo placed and exploded in a harbor entrance by an attacking navy to destroy the mines or torpedoes which guard the entrance.

**counter-mold** (koun'tēr-mōld), *n.* A profile or the like cut in and fitted close to a molding or group of moldings so that it may be copied accurately.

**counter-penalty** (koun'tēr-pen'al-ti), *n.* A penalty proposed as a substitute for another: as, in *Gr. antiq.* (translating *Gr. antitupos*), the penalty which a person convicted of crime was permitted to suggest for himself as an alternative to that proposed by the accuser.

**counterpoint**², *n.*—**Unequal counterpoint**, in *music*, any form of counterpoint that is not note against note. See *counterpoint*².

**counterpointist** (koun'tēr-poin-tist), *n.* Same as *contrapuntist*.

**counterpoise**, *n.*—**Counterpoise globe**, a glass globe equal in size to one containing a gas whose weight is to be accurately determined. It is placed on the other side of the balance and eliminates errors due to the change in the buoyancy of the air: first used by Regnault in 1843. *M. W. Travers*, *Exper. Study of Gases*, p. 125.

**counter-pump** (koun'tēr-pump), *n.* A pump under a counter or bar, for drawing liquids from barrels or other vessels too bulky to be kept close at hand.

**counterpuncture** (koun'tēr-pungk-tūr), *n.* In *surg.*, a second puncture made at another point, usually at some dependent part.

## Counter-Reformation

**Counter-Reformation** (koun' tēr-ref-or-mā'shən), *n.* The movement of reform within the Roman Catholic Church which followed, and partly counteracted the effects of, the Protestant Reformation in the sixteenth century. See *reformation*, 3.

**counter-roll** (koun'tēr-rōl), *v. i.* To roll in the opposite direction: as, to roll and *counter-roll*.

And spiritual thunders, born of soul  
Not cloud, did leap from myatic pole  
And o'er him roll and *counter-roll*.

Mrs. Browning, *Vision of Poets*, st. 65.

**counter-screw** (koun'tēr-skro), *n.* Either of two screws (both right-handed and turning together in the same direction or one right-handed and the other left-handed and turning opposite ways) by which an object which they adjust or restrain may be moved in one direction or the other by the motion of one.

**counter-shaft**, *n.*—**Differential counter-shaft**, a supplementary shaft in a motor-vehicle, parallel to the driving-axle and connected by drive-chains to the latter or the driving-wheels. It is divided by the compensating-gears, and therefore removes the latter from the rear axle which has to carry the load. This gives to it its differential character when the car is rounding curves. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 91.

**counter-shafting** (koun'tēr-shāf'ting), *n.* One or more counter-shafts; the system of secondary transmission to tools from the main driving-shaft of a factory or works.

**counter-skiver** (koun'tēr-skī'vēr), *n.* A special machine for skiving counters and taps, and making rounds and wells. See *skiving-machine*.

**counter-stain** (koun'tēr-stān), *n.* In *histol.*, a dye employed to stain of another color the elements not colored by the dye first used. The effect is to make the different elements more conspicuous by contrast.

**counter-stain** (koun'tēr-stān), *v. t.* To treat with a counter-stain.

Behm (25) *counterstaining* with a solution of carmine 1 part, liq. ammon. caustic 1 part, in water 100 parts for five minutes, then decolorizing five minutes in alcohol 100 parts, potassium nitrate 1 part, stained the centre of the nucleolus red, while leaving a peripheral rim of blue.  
F. R. Bailey, in *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1901, p. 559.

**counter-stitcher** (koun'tēr-stich'ēr), *n.* A shoe-sewing machine for stitching counters.

**counter-stroke**, *n.* 2. A force which produces a lesion in a part other than that where the injury is inflicted. See *counter-fissure*. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV, 558.

**counter-tide** (koun'tēr-tīd), *n.* A tide that opposes one already existing; the flood- or ebb-tide that is about to succeed to the one already existing; the incoming flood-tide overlying the outgoing ebb-tide as shown by the surface-ripple or bore.

**counter-time**, *n.* 3. In *fencing*, a pass or thrust made at a wrong or inopportune moment for the opponent, thus breaking the rhythm of his intended combination.

**counter-treble** (koun'tēr-treb'l), *n.* In *music*, a high treble or soprano voice, or the part sung by such a voice.

**count-fish** (kount'fish), *n.* A large snapper found in Australian and New Zealand waters, sometimes used as a standard of size by the fishermen in selling fish in the market.

**counting-cell** (koun'ting-sel), *n.* An apparatus designed for counting the number of blood-corpuscles, bacteria, etc., in a given volume of fluid.

**counting-machine** (koun'ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine devised to perform the operation of counting; a *\*tallying-machine* (which see).

**counting-scales** (koun'ting-skālz), *n. pl.* A weighing-scales of the portable platform type, arranged for counting small hardware articles such as nuts, bolts, etc., by weight. It has two pans, a small one being suspended from the end of the balance-beam. One sample placed in this pan will balance one hundred placed on the platform. To count out a hundred nuts it is only necessary to place one nut in the pan and to place on the platform a quantity of the same nuts just sufficient to balance it. Small articles weighing less than a quarter of a pound can be counted by placing one in the small pan and more in the larger pan: when the two pans balance there are twenty in the larger pan.

**count-muster** (kount'mus'tēr), *n.* A muster or round-up, as of cattle, for the purpose of counting those that have been mustered. [Australia.]

**country**, *n.* 10. The parts of a cricket-field covered by the out-fielders; the long- or deep-field. [Colloq.]—**To appeal to the country**, in British parliamentary procedure, to appeal to the voters of the country by dissolving Parliament and ordering a new general election, when some government measure, considered of vital importance by the ministry, has been defeated in the House of Commons.

**country-box** (kun'tri-boks), *n.* A small country-house, generally for temporary residence as when shooting, fishing, or the like.

**country-cut** (kun'tri-kut), *a.* That has been cut roughly: used in regard to timber which has been roughly sawed in the district where it was felled.

**country-damaged** (kun'tri-dam'ājd), *a.* Damaged in the country, or at the interior or initial point of shipment (by being exposed to rain, mud, careless handling, etc.): a term applied to cotton in the bale when so damaged. *Taggart, Cotton Spinning*, I, 43.

**country-house** (kun'tri-hous), *n.* A house or mansion in the country, as distinguished from a town-house; a country-seat.

**country-note** (kun'tri-nōt), *n.* A bank-note issued by a local bank in England, as distinguished from those issued by the Bank of England. *N. E. D.*

**county**, *n.*—**Administrative county**, one of the 62 divisions (exclusive of county boroughs) into which the 32 geographical and historical counties or shires of England and Wales are divided under the Local Government Act of 1888 for the administration of the county affairs which had prior to that date been administered in quarter-sessions by the justices of the peace, their powers being transferred to a new popularly elected administrative body styled the *county council* (which see). London is an administrative county in itself, with its own county council for county affairs, but for purely local or municipal purposes it is divided into 28 boroughs, each with its own municipal council. See also *\*county borough*.—**Body of a county**, the entire territory embraced within the limits of a county.—**Home counties**, the group of English counties of which London is the center. These are Middlesex, Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and (sometimes) Sussex: as, farming in the *Home Counties*.

**II. a.—County borough**, in England and Wales, a borough with a population of 50,000 or more, that since the passing of the Local Government Act of 1888 has had county administrative powers added to its own municipal powers and is thus a county in itself, administratively (but not politically or judicially) independent of the county in which it is situated. The county boroughs now number 47, but do not include the 28 boroughs of the administrative county of London.—**County council** See *\*council*.

**county-court** (koun'ti-kōrt), *v. t.* To sue (one) in the county court, especially for debt. *Surtees*.

**county-house** (koun'ti-hous), *n.* The county poorhouse. [Eng.]

**coup**, *n.* 4. A stroke; a brilliant play; in banking games the decision of all the bets by one event.—**Bath coup**, in *whist*, the act of holding up the ace and jack when the adversary leads a king, so as to secure tenace in the suit: so called because first brought into use by the old whist-players at Bath, England.—**Coup de repos** [F., in *chess*, a silent or quiet move after a series of checks.—**Coup dur** [F., 'hard stroke'], a French billiard term for what in England and America is technically the 'kiss-shot.' Until recently it comprehended only that class of strokes in which the cue-ball was made to rebound from an object-ball either on or very close to a cushion. It now includes, but with insufficient reason, shots in which there is no double contact, or 'kiss,' between any two balls whatever.—**Coup fourré** [F., 'interchanged blow'], in *fencing*, a double blow delivered by two fencers, neither one waiting to parry: usually regarded with disfavor, as it spoils the grace and interest of the game.—**Coup juste** [F., 'exact stroke'], in *chess*, a move made at the right or opportune time.—**Grand coup** [F., 'great stroke'], in *whist* or *bridge*, the trumping of a trick which is already won by the partner, or throwing a small trump when he has already trumped with a higher.—**To run a coup**, in *billiards*, to pocket the cue-ball or send it off the table without hitting any other ball: a technicality of English billiards.

**coupé**, *n.* 4. In *fencing*, a sudden shifting of the guard by lifting the foil over the point of the opponent's blade and thrusting at the same moment on the unprotected side. A coupé is in the nature of a surprise to a careless opponent. See *cut over point*, under *cut*.

**coupélet** (kō-pā-let'), *n.* [*coupé* + *-let*.] A carriage with a coupé under-body and a calash top over the rear seat, and without high pillars on the doors or front.

**couple**, *n.* 2. (c) In *astron.*, a double star.—**Flexural couple**, a couple of forces acting upon a body in such a manner as to produce or tend to produce bending.—**Mechanical couple**. See def. 2 (b).—**Righting couple**, in *naval arch.*, the mechanical couple formed by the force of gravity acting downward through the center of gravity and the force of buoyancy acting upward through the center of buoyancy, which tends to restore a vessel to the upright or position of equilibrium after it has been inclined from that position.—**Torsion couple**, in *mech.*, a couple of forces acting so as to twist a body; a couple tending to produce torsion.—**Unit moment of a couple**, the moment of a couple such that the product obtained by multiplying one of the forces by the arm of the couple is equal to unity: thus the couple in which each force is one dyne and the arm is one centimeter has unit moment.

**coupled**, *p. a.* 2. As applied to quadrupeds, and particularly to horses, noting the distance between the shoulders and the hip-joint: as, well *coupled*, short *coupled*.—**Coupled rhythm**, *wheels*. See *\*rhythm*, *\*wheel*.

## court

**coupler**, *n.* (d) In *zool.*, a plate which joins one of the swimming-appendages of a crustacean to its fellow on the opposite side of the body.

[The] first four thoracic appendages bear biramous swimming feet . . . those of the right and left sides being connected by transverse plates or *couplers*.  
Parker and Harvell, *Zoology*, I, 530.

**Automatic coupler**. See *coupling*, 4, (b), (2).

**couplet**, *n.* 4. In *Gothic arch.*, a double window; one having two lights only and these of the same size and style.

**coupling**, *n.*, 4. (c) Same as *pipe-coupling*.—**Conewise coupling**, a shaft-coupling consisting of a sleeve bored conically from each end, two bushings turned to fit the conical boring of the sleeve and bored to fit the shaft, and three bolts passing through the bushings by which they can be tightened in the sleeve and on the shaft, the bushings being slotted through on one side to permit of their being compressed sufficiently to bind the shaft.—**Electro-magnetic coupling**, a device for coupling the parts of a mechanism, in which magnetic attraction, electrically produced and controlled, is used instead of friction or of some other of the mechanical means commonly employed.—**Face-plate coupling**, a flanged coupling; a pipe- or shaft-coupling which resembles in form the face-plate of a lathe, in that flat areas at right angles to the axis of the pipe or shaft form the joint.—**Flange-coupling**, a device for uniting two lengths of driving-shaft. On the end of each is fastened by keys a flange on a hub; the two flanges face each other, and are bolted to each other by bolts.

**coupling-grab** (kup'ling-grab), *n.* Same as *\*grapple*, 7.

**coupling-rod** (kup'ling-rod), *n.* Same as *parallel rod* (which see, under *rod*).

**coupling-screw** (kup'ling-skro), *n.* An eye-bolt with a strap attached to the nut, so that by screwing the bolt into the nut a chain or rope or rod fastened to the eye and to the strap may be tightened; also, a socket with female screws at each end, for connecting-rods or tension-members.

**coupling-tool** (kup'ling-tōl), *n.* Tongs used in uniting objects such as lengths of pipe. [Eng.]

**coupon**, *n.* 2. A small piece of metal made as a part of another piece to serve as a sample for testing-purposes.—**Ex coupon**, in *finance*, without the right to the coupon for current interest: said of a bond sold under this condition.

**courbaril**, *n.* 2. The tree which yields courbaril resin or anime. See *Hymenæa*.

**courbash**, *n.* See *koorbash*.

**courbature** (kōr-bā-tūr'), *n.* [F., aching, lassitude, lumbago, < *courbatur*, overpowered by lassitude, < OF. *courbatu*, lit. 'beaten with short arm' (that is, with quick and many blows), < *court*, short, + *batu*, battu, beat: see *battue*, *battered*.] An aching in the muscles. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VII, 608.

**course** (kōrh), *n.* [F., lit. 'a gourd': see *gourd*.] In *sea-fishing*, a gourd-shaped basket for holding live bait immersed in the water.

**courida** (kō-rē-dā'), *n.* [Native name in Guiana.] In British Guiana, a verbenaceous shrub or small tree, *Avicennia nitida*. It is found within the tropics on both sides of the Atlantic. It grows with the mangrove on muddy flats along the sea-shore, and, like it, is raised on stilt-like-roots. Called *black mangrove* and *blackwood* in the West Indies.

The land at the mouths of these estuaries is on the increase, forming a fringe of low ground which is soon covered with mangroves and *courida* bushes.  
R. H. Schomburgk, *Descrip. British Guiana*, p. 7.

**course**, *n.*—21. In *mining*: (a) An influx of water from one direction. (b) The direction of a lode or vein. (c) A passage-way. (d) The direction of a mine working.—**Course made good**, *naut.*, the true bearing of a vessel from the point left; the compass course corrected for leeway, wind of the sea, variation, deviation, etc.—**Compass course**. See *\*compass*.—**Course of kind**, the course of nature; the ordinary procedure of nature especially as regards reproduction.

Not an egg had been laid; and it appeared upon inquiry, that the whole *course of kind* was suspended.  
Southey, *Doctor*, lxxvi.

**Void of course**, in *astrol.*, said of the heavenly bodies when they form no fresh aspect before leaving the sign in which they are posited.

**Coursed ashler**. See *\*ashler*.

**court**, *n.* 12. Among Foresters and some other friendly societies, a local branch or lodge.—**Ball court**, in *Eng. law*, the practice-court; a court auxiliary to the Court of King's Bench, where motions connected with the pleading and practice, rather than with the merits of a controversy were heard and determined.—**Central Criminal Court**, the most important English court of criminal jurisdiction. All the higher crimes committed in London and its surrounding country are triable in this court, as are also the serious offenses that were formerly within the jurisdiction of the admiralty court.—**Circuit court of appeals**. See *\*appeal*.—**Court of claims**. (c) A court in which claims against the State may be heard and determined. As the sovereign power cannot be sued by a subject, this court is usually established by the State, and all claims against the government must be brought therein. Such courts exist in Washington and generally in the capitals of each of the

## court

**States.—Court of Commerce,** a United States court, established by act of Congress, June 18, 1910, for the adjudication of cases relating to the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. — **Court of error.** See *error*. — **Court of Private Land Claims.** See *private land claims*, under *\*claim*. — **Court of referees.** See the *extract*.

In the passage of private bills through the House of Commons, the practice was adopted in 1804 of the appointment of referees on such bills, consisting of the chairman of ways and means and not less than three other persons to be appointed by the speaker. The referees were formed into one or more courts, three at least being required to constitute each court, a member in every case being chairman, but receiving no salary. The referees inquired into the proposed works, etc., and reported to the house. The committees of the house on any bill might also refer any question to the referees for their decision. . . . A court of referees was specially constituted for the adjudication of this right, called *locus standi*. *Bouvier, Law Dict.*

**Court of regard.** See *regard*. — **Court of request.** Same as *court of conscience*, under *conscience*. — **Court of Wards and Liveries,** in *Eng. law*, a former court of record in England, having jurisdiction over questions relating to profits accruing to the crown by reason of tenures, the granting to heirs of the delivery of their inheritance out of the hands of their guardians, the granting of licenses to the king's widows to marry and imposing fines for marrying without license, and the superintendence of persons *non compos mentis* in the king's custody. It was abolished in the reign of Charles II. — **Court Scotch.** See *\*Scotch*. — **Double Court,** in *tennis*, a court for two pairs of players. — **High Court of Justice,** in England, a division of the Supreme Court having original and some appellate jurisdiction. The lord chief justice is its president. — **Levy court,** the name given in some of the United States to the board of officers which administers the affairs of a county, the same as *board of county commissioners*, *county supervisors*, *board of freeholders*, etc. — **Passage court,** an ancient court of record in Liverpool, once called the "mayor's court of *pays sage*," but now usually called the "court of the passage of the borough of Liverpool." *Bouvier*. — **Single court,** in *tennis*, a court for two players only. — **Summary court,** in the United States army, a court consisting of a single officer, for the trial of minor offenses committed by enlisted men. — **To cover court,** in *tennis* and similar games, to so move about over the court as to render it impossible for the opponents to score by placing the ball out of reach.

**court-circular** (kōrt'sēr'kū-lār), *n.* An official circular or bulletin containing a record of the doings of the court or royal family of Great Britain, supplied to the newspapers every day for publication in their columns.

**courtesy,** *n.* — **Courtesy of the port.** (a) A courtesy extended, in some cases, to a passenger arriving from a foreign port, consisting in the examination of the passenger's baggage by a special inspector immediately upon its delivery from the ship. (b) *Naval*, the interchange of official visits and salutes when a war-ship enters a foreign port.

**court-room** (kōrt'rōm), *n.* The room or chamber in which a court is regularly held and justice is dispensed.

**courtzilite** (kōrt'zi-lit), *n.* [*\*Courtzil*, a proper name (f) + *-ite*.] A kind of asphaltum allied to uinitahite and gilsonite.

**cousinet,** *n.* 2. In an Ionic capital, a roll or baluster-shaped member which is carried horizontally from one volute to another. There are two in each capital. See cut at *\*collarino*.

**Couvin shales.** See *\*shale* 2.

**Coventry, Earl of.** See *\*snip-snap-snorem*.

**covenant,** *n.* — **Book of the Covenant.** See *\*book*. — **Covenant of non-claim,** in *law*, in a deed of real property, substantially the same as a warranty covenant: used especially in the New England States and in deeds of extinguishment of ground-rents in Pennsylvania. It provides that neither the grantor nor his heirs shall claim any title in the property conveyed. — **Covenant of salt,** an inviolable covenant: from an old custom of the Hebrews of sealing an agreement by a common meal, at which salt was eaten, the preservative quality of the salt signifying the security of the agreement. 2 Chron., xii. 5. — **Covenant to convey,** in *law*, a covenant by which one party agrees to convey to another the estate described in the covenant, under certain circumstances. — **Greater Book of the Covenant, Little Book of the Covenant.** See *\*book*. — **Personal covenant,** in *law*, one which binds the covenantor only; a covenant which does not run with the land. — **Real covenant,** in *law*, one which binds not only the covenantor but also the property which is the subject-matter of the covenant; a covenant which runs with land. — **Transitive covenant,** in *law*, one which binds both the covenantor and his representatives. — **Writ of covenant,** a legal process which issues in favor of a party who claims damages for breach of covenant.

**cover**<sup>1</sup>, *v. I. trans.* 15. In *cricket*, *basket-ball*, and other sports, to stand by the side of or in front of (an opponent), so as to render it impossible for him to make a play. — 17. In *cricket*, to field; to catch or stop (the ball) and return it. — **To cover court.** See *\*court*.

**II. intrans.** 4. In *card-playing*, to play a higher card on a card led or played, when the higher card is not the best of the suit: as, queen on jack, when the ace and king have not yet been played.

**cover**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 8. In *cricket*, cover-point; a fielder who stands behind point, and more in the direction of the bowler; also, his position in the field. — 9. In *calico-printing*, a fine pattern engraved on a roller to be printed over a pat-

tern in resist. — 10. In making a butt-joint in riveted work with plates, the lap-piece which covers the joint and is riveted to the butting edges. The double butt-joint has an outer and an inner cover-plate. — **Crown cover,** in *forestry*, the canopy formed by the crowns of all the trees in a forest, or, in an irregular forest, by the crowns of all trees in a specified crown class. — **Dead cover,** in English billiards, a position which corresponds to 'tie up' in the French or American game, the balls being so aligned that the striker can effect a count only at the risk of losing position. *W. Broadfoot, Billiards*, p. 339. — **Double cover,** in *cricket*, extra-cover, or extra-cover point; the fielder who plays between cover-point and mid-off, but farther from the batsman's wicket than either of them; also, his position in the field. — **Forest cover,** in *forestry*, all trees and other plants in a forest.

**cover**<sup>3</sup> (kuv'ēr), *n.* [*W. cyfair*.] The ordinary measure of land in South Wales, two thirds of an imperial acre. *N. E. D.*

**covering-piece** (kuv'ēr-ing-pēs), *n.* In the *Echinodermata*, especially the *Crinoidea*, one of the plates arranged along both sides of the ambulacral grooves which cover the ambulacra.

**covering-plate** (kuv'ēr-ing-plāt'), *n.* In *Crinoidea*, one of the calcareous plates, situated along the margins of the food-grooves in the arms, which, by opening and closing, as occasion demands, serve to protect the soft parts. Also called *ambulacral*.

**cover-slip,** *n.* 2. In *cricket*: (a) A fielder formerly placed to back up or cover the short-slip. (b) His position in the field.

**covert,** *n.* — **Covert play.** See *close \*play*. — **Ear coverts,** in *ornith.*, the feathers covering the external opening of the ear.

**co-vibration** (kō'vi-brā'shon), *n.* [*co-1 + vibration*.] A concomitant or sympathetic vibration. *C. R. Squire*, in *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 588.

**Covillea** (kō-vil'e-ā), *n.* [NL. (Vail, 1895), named after Frederick V. Coville, an American botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Zygophyllaceae*. See *Larrea* and *creosote-bush*.

**co-volume** (kō-vol'ūm), *n.* [*co-1 + volume*.] In *phys. chem.*, that part of the total volume of a body which is not occupied by the molecules, and which is the volume available for the oscillatory and translatory motions of the atoms and molecules.

**COW**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* — **The cow with the iron tail**, the pump, as an alleged resort of the milkmen to enhance the quantity of their milk. [Colloq.]

The cow with the iron tail is still milked in London. All the Year Round.

**cowalker** (kō-wāk'ēr), *n.* In *folk-lore*, a double; an apparitional counterpart, which may show itself in places remote from that occupied by the individual in person.

A is on his way to X, or is dreaming that he is on his way, and is seen at X by P, or by P, Q, and R, as may happen. These cases are common, and were explained, in Celtic philosophy, by the theory of the "Co-Walker," a kind of "astral body." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 62.

**cowan** (kou'an), *n.* [Also *cowen*, *kowan*; origin unknown.] 1. One whose occupation is the building of dry stone walls: used especially of one who has not been regularly trained in the mason's trade. [Scotch.] Hence — 2. One who is not a Free-Mason.



Cowbane (*Oxypolis rigidior*).

a, upper part of plant and inflorescence, one eighth natural size; b, fruit and cross-section of same, three fourths natural size.

## cow-puncher

**coward-tree** (kou'ārd-trē), *n.* A tree under which all men who manifest fear in battle are killed: used by some Zulu tribes. *G. S. Hall*, *Adolescence*, II. 720.

**cowbane,** *n.* 2. An American umbelliferous swamp-plant, *Oxypolis rigidior*, ranging from New York to Florida and westward to Minnesota and Louisiana, supposed to be poisonous to cattle. Also called *hemlock-dropwort*: and *water-dropwort*. See cut in middle column.

**cow-basil** (kou'baz-il), *n.* Same as *cow-herb*.

**cow-bind** (kou'bind), *n.* The common or red-berried bryony, *Bryonia dioica*. See *bryony*.

**cow-clover** (kou'klō'ver), *n.* See *\*clover*.

**cow-cockle** (kou'kok'l), *n.* See *\*cockle*.

**cow-cream** (kou'krē'mēr), *n.* A cream-jug made in the shape of a cow. The cream is poured in through a hole in the back, the open mouth of the cow serving for a spout, while the curled tail answers for a handle. Such jugs were extensively made in England and in the United States from the middle of the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century, both in cream-colored and brown glazed ware.

**cowen,** *n.* Same as *\*coken*.

**cow-fish,** *n.*, (b) (3) A name applied in New England to the grampus, *Grampus griseus*. (c) A name applied in Demerara to the manatee.

**cow-keeper,** *n.* 2. A person, in a city or town, who keeps stall-fed cows and retails the milk.

The most significant feature in connexion with the milk supply of the metropolis at the beginning of the 20th century is the gradual extinction of the town "cow-keeper." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 363.

**cowl**<sup>3</sup> (koul), *n.* See *\*kowl*.

**cow-lady,** *n.* 2. In *angling*: (a) A natural fly used by anglers. (b) An artificial imitation of the same, in which the body is of peacock's feather and the wings of red hackle of a cock.

**cow-lick,** *n.* 2. *pl.* The snowdrop-tree, *Mohrodendron dipterum*.

**cow-pea,** *n.* The cow-pea is a bean rather than a pea, having large leaves with three leaflets and seeds frequently oblong or kidney-shaped. It is commonly named as *Vigna Sinensis*, but probably includes more than one natural species, the red-seeded and black-seeded varieties forming one natural group; the round-seeded 'lady-peas' a second; the large black-eyed and purple-eyed a third; and the mottled and speckled 'whippoorwills,' together with plain yellow, pinkish, and light brown a fourth. The cow-pea is an annual, its numerous varieties passing through all grades of bush, trailing, and running habit, the less rampant being better adapted to short seasons. It requires much heat and will bear no frost; hence it is most at home in the South, but varieties have been



Cow-pea (*Vigna Sinensis*).

a, plant, about one fourth natural size; b, black-eye variety of bean of *Vigna Sinensis*, about natural size.

secured which will mature in 60 days, and its culture is extending northward. In the southern United States it has long been of great value, and with the introduction of mixed farming is increasingly appreciated. It is available for forage and soiling and for hay, in the latter use, when well cured, ranking with red clover; and it is one of the foremost nitrogen-gatherers. For silage it is inferior to corn or sorghum. The shelled seeds, chiefly of the 'black-eye pea,' are used for human food, either fresh or dried. — **Cow-pea weevil.** See *\*weevil*.

**cow-penning** (kou'pen'ing), *n.* The practice of penning cattle in orange-groves over night, the position of the pens being changed every few days. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1894, p. 201.

**cowperitis** (kou- or kō-pe-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *Cowper* (ian glands) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the Cowperian glands.

**cow-puncher** (kou'pun'chēr), *n.* A cattle-driver on the great plains of the United States. Sometimes used for *cow-boy*. [Slang.]



## COW-RUN

**cow-run** (kou'run), *n.* A common for pasturing cows.

**cowry**, *n.* 3. A unit of surface used in Hindustan, equal to a square yard.—**Head of cowries**, a count of 2,000 cowries, equal to about sixpence, in the British African colonies.

**cowslip**, *n.*—**Cape cowslip**, any plant of the genus *Lachenalia*. See *leopard-lily*.

**cow-tick** (kou'tik), *n.* An ixodid, *Boophilus bovis*. Also called *cattle-tick* (which see, with cut).

**cow-tree**, *n.* 2. In British Guiana, the hya-hya or milk-tree, *Tabernaemontana utilis*. See *milk-tree*, 2, and *Tabernaemontana*.—3. The karaka of New Zealand, *Corynocarpus laetigata*, so called by the colonists from the fondness of cows for its leaves. See *karaka*.—**Cow-tree wax**, a wax-like substance obtained by boiling the milky juice of the South American cow-tree, *Piratinera utilis*: used locally for making candles.—**Rio Negro cow-tree**. See *couma*.

**Coxa vara**, a deformity marked by a bending of the neck of the thigh-bone, causing adduction of the limb.

**Coxal gland**. See *xyland*.—**Coxal organ**, in *Peripatus*, an eversible, furrow-like structure, with tumid lips and lined with smooth non-tuberculate epithelium, situated on the ventral sides of certain of the legs.—**Coxal sacs**, certain eversible sacs which function as blood-gills and occur near the coxae in certain diplopods and other *Myriopoda*, and in the *Symphyla* and *Synsphyra*. A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 14.

**coxarthrosis** (kok-sär-throk'a-së), *n.* [NL., < L. coxa, hip, + Gr. ἀρθρον, joint, + κάρη, ill condition (arthrocace).] Hip-joint disease.

**coxarthropathy** (kok-sär-throp'a-thi), *n.* [NL., < L. coxa, hip, + Gr. ἀρθρον, joint, + παθία, < πάθος, disease.] Hip-joint disease.

**coxephyxis** (kok-ek'fi-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. coxa, thigh, + Gr. ἐκφυσις, outgrowth.] In crustaceans, a branch borne by the first joint or coxa of any appendage; an epignathite or epipodite.

**coxitis**, *n.*—**Senile coxitis**, rheumatoid arthritis located in the hip-joint.

**coxodynia** (kok-së-din'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. coxa, hip, + δόνη, pain.] Same as *coxalgia*.

**coxognathite** (koks-og'na-thit), *n.* [L. coxa, thigh, + Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + -ίτις.] The basal joint or coxa of a foot-jaw.

**coxotuberculosis** (kok'së-tü-bër'kü-lö'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. coxa, hip, + NL. tuberculosis.] Tuberculous disease of the hip-joint.

**coxy**, *a.* See *cockey*.

**coyote**, *n.* No less than eleven species of coyotes have been recognized by Merriam, the name *Canis latrans* being restricted to the eastern form whose type-locality is Iowa. The species from Lower California is *C. peninsularis*; the Californian form is *C. ochropus*; and that from Indian Territory is *C. frustor*.

**coyotling** (kō-yō'ting), *n.* Mining alone in a desultory way or in irregular openings and burrows like those made by the coyote. [Colloq., western U. S.]

**Coxio counter-attack**. See *attack*.

**cp**. A contraction of *compare*.

**C. P.** An abbreviation (b) of *candle-power*: (c) of *Chief Patriarch*.

**C. P. D.**, **C. P. D. M.** In *astron.*, abbreviations of *Cape (of Good Hope) Photographische Durchmusterung*. See *durchmusterung*.

**C. P. M.** An abbreviation of *common partitionular meter*.

**C. Q.** In the Marconi wireless code, the call meaning "Attention, all stations."

**C. Q. D.** In the Marconi wireless code, the distress signal meaning "All stations, danger."

**C. R.** An abbreviation (c) of the Latin *Civis Romanus*, Roman citizen.

**crab<sup>1</sup>**, *n.*, 7. (g) The ironwork affixed to the end of a carriage-pole to which are attached the straps or chains which secure the horses to the pole. It consists of a socket and two branching arms with loop-ends, with or without a long whiffletree-hook.

8. In Australia, the marine crustacean, *Scylla serrata*; also, *Telphusa transversa*, a crustacean found in fresh water.—9. *pl.* Same as *crab-yaws*.

—**Black crab**, *Gecarcinus ruricola*, a land-crab living in the Antilles: its name is due to the markings on its carapace.—**Chevalier crab**, a swift-running sand-crab, of the genus *Ocypoda*. Also called *horseman-crab*.

—**Crab nebula**. See *nebula*.—**Crocodile crab**, a large hairy West Indian crab with prickly claws.—**Demon-faced crab**, the Japanese *Dorippe dorsipes*.—**Fighting crab**. Same as *fiddler-crab* (which see, under *crab*, 1).—**Great warty crab**. Same as *lazy crab*.—**Heraldic crab**, *Huonia heraldica*, a crab whose markings suggest a heraldic shield.—**Jonah crab**, a large crab, *Cancer borealis*, found along the North Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Lazy crab**, in the East and West Indies, *Parthenope horrida*. Also called *great warty crab*.—**Old-man's-face crab**, a local name for a crab, *Ateulocystus septemdentatus*, found along the southern coast of England.—**Sargasso crab**, a small crab, *Planes minutus*, that lives among sargasso weeds and is protectively colored.—**Swift crab**. (a) Any species of the beach-crab *Ocypoda*. (b)

A cliff-crab, especially *Grapsus pictus*.—To turn out crabs. See *sturn*.—**Velvet crab**. Same as *slady-crab*, 2. (b).—**Warty crab**. Same as *lazy crab*.—**White crab**, a beach-crab; a sprite.

**crab<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* 2. The American crab-apple, *Malus coronaria*, also called sweet crab and fragrant crab, is a small



Crab-apple (*Malus coronaria*).  
a, flowering branch; b, fruiting branch. (From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

tree from 25 to 30 feet high, with a trunk rarely a foot in diameter, abundant in the Appalachian region and in the region of the Great Lakes and in the Mississippi valley, extending eastward to New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. It has somewhat ovate, sharply serrate leaves and large, handsome, white or rose-colored flowers in umbels on slender pedicels. Several in each umbel mature, the fruits hanging on long stems. The apples are nearly spherical with a depression at base and summit, an inch or more in diameter, green, but attaining a yellowish hue when fully ripe, sometimes turning nearly red. The sarcocarp is compact, heavy, and juicy, sharply acid, but with a pleasant aroma. They are little eaten in a raw state, but are highly valued for preserves and make excellent sauce. The Iowa crab-apple, *M. Ioensis*, which is confined to the Mississippi basin, but ranges from Minnesota to Texas, is similar to the last and is often confounded with it, but has narrower leaves and somewhat larger fruit. The Souldard crab-apple, *M. Souldardi*, of the same region is regarded by some as a hybrid between *M. Ioensis* and the common apple. The fruit is larger than that of the others (sometimes 2 inches across) and useful for the same purposes as the quince. The narrow-leaf crab-apple, *M. angustifolia*, of the Atlantic and Gulf States has much smaller fruit and is of little value. The Oregon crab-apple, *M. rivularis*, of the Pacific coast from California to Alaska, has a pleasant subacid fruit not much larger than that of the hawthorn.

**crab<sup>3</sup>**, *v. t.* 3. To 'pull to pieces'; criticize or find fault with; hence, to hinder, spoil or defeat by adverse criticism of trivial details. [Colloq.]

The conditions of the race laid down definitely that every part of a competing vehicle (automobile) must be built in the country by it represented, and the use of foreign tires of course *crabbed* the deal.

New York Independent, Dec. 12, 1901.

**crabbing-trough** (krab'ing-trôf), *n.* A trough used in cleansing woven fabrics preparatory to dyeing.

**crab-capstan** (krab'kap-stan), *n.* A portable wooden upright pillar or shaft having a large socket or hole in the upper part into which is inserted a long strong wooden beam or lever: used for lifting weights, etc., commonly in ship-yards.

**crab-eater**, *n.* 3. A West Indian name of several small herons, including the green heron, *Ardea virescens* and the blue heron, *Ardea ceryle*.

**crab-eyestone** (krab-i'stôn), *n.* A gastrolith of a crab; also, any eyestone.

**crab-fish** (krab'fish), *n.* A crab.

The fox catches *crab fish* with his tail, which Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye-witness of.

Derham, in Johnson's Dictionary, 8th ed., 1790.

**crab-grass**, *n.* 1. Any species of *Syntherisma*. *S. linearis*, distinguished as *smooth crab-grass*, is abundant in the southern United States, but is little valued.—**Sprouting crab-grass**, *Panicum proliferum*, a succulent grass quite different from *Syntherisma*, sending out branches from all the upper nodes. It is liked by cattle but is hardly worthy of cultivation.

**crab-hawk** (krab'hâk), *n.* One of several species of birds of prey of the genus *Urubitinga*, related to the harpy-eagle but much smaller. The commonest species is *U. anthracina*, of Central and South America and the West Indies.

**crab-hole** (krab'hôl), *n.* A hole made by a land-crab or crab-fish; also, the hollow afterwards formed from one of these burrows by rain or by caving-in. [Australia.]

**crabbling** (krab'ling), *n.* [*crab* + *ling*.] A small crab.

**crabronid** (krä'brö-nid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Crabronidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Crabronidae*.

**crab-shell** (krab'shel), *n.* A crab's carapace.

**crab-step** (krab'step), *n.* A sidelong step like that of a crab, made by a horse.

**crab-tree**, *n.* 2. See *bitter-bark*, 1.

## CRADLE-FRAME

**crab-vinegar** (krab'vin-ë-gär), *n.* Vinegar made from the cider of crab-apples.

**Cracca** (krak'ä), *n.* [NL. (*Linnaeus*, 1753, adopted from his 'Flora Zeylanica,' 1747), < L. *cracca*, an unidentified leguminous plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*. See *Tephrosia*.

**crack**, *v.* I. *intrans.* 4. (b) In golf, said of a player 'who goes to pieces.' In a close match a player cracks when he fails to maintain his average play of the preceding holes and allows his opponent thereafter easily to beat him. [Colloq.]

9. To shoot with small arms; fire: as, to crack at birds.—10. To become harsh or unmanageable; more specifically, to break involuntarily into an upper register: said of a voice.

II. *trans.* 10. In cricket, to hit (a ball) hard with the bat: usually said of balls hit in front of the wicket. [Colloq.]—11. In music, to render (a voice) harsh or unmanageable.—To crack on sail, to carry a press of sail; crowd on sail.

**crack**, *n.* 17. In a length of cloth, a short space without weft.—18. A burglary; a housebreaking; also, a cracksman; a burglar. [Thieves' slang.]

**crackajack** (krak'a-jak), *a.* and *n.* [Also *crack-erjack*; vaguely formed from *cracker* + *jack*.] I. *a.* Extraordinarily or exceptionally fine; 'bang-up.' [Slang.]

II. *n.* Something, as a horse, a bicycle, or the like, that is extraordinarily fine; a 'bang-up' thing. [Slang.]

We have had a few sales, but business has been quiet. We got in a load of *crackajacks* during the week and among others Warlock, Nuttingham Gift and J. Max Davis, which we call the 'Marquis of Michigan,' were in the lot. We also had seven or eight pairs, the equal of anything ever brought to our stables.

Spirit of the Times, CXXXVI. 435.

**crackbrain** (krak'brän), *n.* One who is cracked or impaired intellectually; a crazy fellow. [Carlyle.]

**cracked**, *p. a.*—**Cracked-pot sound**. Same as *strut de pot fêlé*.

**cracker**, *n.*—**Cracker-cutting machine**, in a bakery, a machine for stamping and cutting a sheet of sponge or water dough into crackers ready for baking. In general plan it resembles a panning-machine (which see).

**cracker-berry** (krak'er-ber'i), *n.* The dwarf cornel or bunch-berry, *Cornus Canadensis*.

**crackerjack** (krak'er-jak), *a.* and *n.* See *crack-ajack*.

**cracking**, *n.* 3. A process by which a compound made up of elements of varying volatility may be analyzed and the components separated by successively raising the temperature of the mixture, so that they are distilled off successively in the order of their volatility: used specifically of petroleum compounds, which in the refining process are separated by increasing the temperature of distillation.

**cracking-machine** (krak'ing-ma-shën'), *n.* A machine for producing fine lines like cracks on the surface of a millstone.

**crack-jaw** (krak'jä), *a.* Jaw-breaking; hard to pronounce: as, a Russian crack-jaw name.

It is a story told of a Polish nobleman, a count somebody: I never can remember their crack-jaw names.

Diaristi, Vivian Grey, v. 13.

**crackle**, *n.* 3. In *pathol.*, same as *crepitant rale* (which see, under *rale*).—**Fish-roe crackle**, a finely crackled glaze on Chinese porcelain.

**crackler** (krak'lër), *n.* A soft-shell crab when the new shell begins to harden and gives a crackling noise when pressed.

**crack-preventer** (krak'prë-ven'tër), *n.* A contrivance attached to a loom to prevent open spaces in the cloth in places where the weft fails, from any cause, to be laid in the web.

**cracky<sup>2</sup>** (krak'i), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or astonishment. [Slang.]

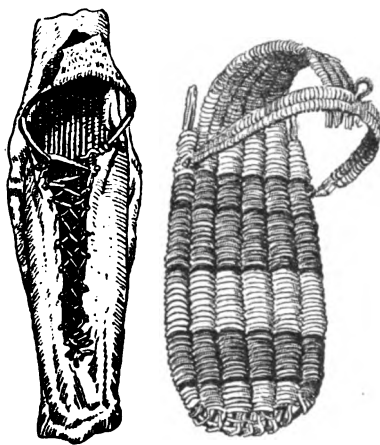
**cradle**, *n.* 4. (n) In a gun-carriage, a bronze or bronze-lined frame in which the gun slides when recoiling. *Jour. U. S. Artillery*, Nov.-Dec., 1903, p. 296. (o) A framework of timbers in which ocean-going rafts of logs are built. (p) A rocking part of the building-motion, on a cotton-rolling machine, which regulates the wind of the roving on the bobbins.

**cradle**, *v. t.* 5. To reinforce on the back with crossed strips in order to prevent warping: as, to cradle a picture.—6. To support on or in a cradle: as, to cradle a ship while it is being raised to a higher level.—7. To cut (a cask) in two longitudinally. *Knight*, Dict. Mech.

**cradle-board** (krä'dl-bôrd), *n.* A board to which an infant is more or less firmly strapped: the cradle of most North American tribes.

**cradle-frame** (krä'dl-främ), *n.* A framework of willow or similar material, used like a cradle-

## cradle-frame



Cradle-frames.

board by some of the Indians of western and southwestern North America.

**cradle-gage** (krä'dl-gāj), *n.* An instrument for gaging the angle or setting of the top comb of a Heilmann cotton-combing machine.

**cradle-knoll** (krä'dl-nöl), *n.* In the construction of logging-roads, a small knoll which requires grading.

**cradle-roof** (krä'dl-röf), *n.* A roof having (as seen from within) the general shape of a cradle-vault, wagon-vault, or tunnel-vault: always a construction of light materials, not of masonry. It is usually built with wooden ribs bent or cut to the curve and boarded up.

**cradle-song** (krä'dl-söng), *n.* A song sung to a babe in the cradle; a lullaby.

**craft**, *n.*—**Arts and crafts**. See **crafts**, *n.*

**craft-warden** (kräft'wär'den), *n.* The warden of a craft-gild.

About the same time, the 'craft wardens' of the various fellowships . . . were levying excessive fees on the admission of apprentices. *Froude, Hist. Eng., I. I.*

**crag**, *n.* 2. In geological classification this term has been applied to divisions of the Pliocene Tertiary in England, which are, in a general sense, banks or crags of marine shells. The *Coralline crag*, a division of the Older Pliocene, also called the *Bryozoon*, *White*, or *Suffolk crag*, is essentially made up of fragments of molluscan shells and bryozoans or corallines. The *Red crag*, a brown or ferruginous shelly band, is of the Newer Pliocene, and has been divided from the base up into the Walton, Oakley, Newbourn, and Butley crags. The Norwich, Chillesford, and Weybourn crags follow in order above the Red crag, and terminate the marine series.

**crag-bed** (krag'bed), *n.* A coarse-grained fragmental deposit formed just before the glacial period. See **crag**, 2.

**crag-bone** (krag'bön), *n.* The neck-bone; the cervical vertebrae considered as one bone.

**crag-fast** (krag'fast), *a.* Fast between two crags, as a sheep on a craggy hillside. [Eng.]

**craggan** (krag'an), *n.* [Var. of *crogan*, < Gael. *Ir. crogan*, O. *Ir. crocan*, W. *crochan*, a pot; see *croch*.] A vessel of rude pottery found in the Hebrides.

**cram**, *n.* 4. A densely packed gathering or crowd; a crush; a 'jam.' [Colloq.]

It was a prodigious *cram* and we turned away no end of people. *Dickens.*

**crambid** (kram'bid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the family *Crambidae*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Crambidae*.

**cram-book** (kram'bük), *n.* A book specially prepared for 'cramming' a subject for an examination.

**Cram game**, any game at billiards in which one player, by limiting his opportunities for counting (for example, always playing on the red ball first, or playing four pockets against six), gives his opponent odds.

**cramp**, *n.*—**Compositors', glass-blowers', musicians' cramp**. See **occupation cramp**.—**Occupation or professional cramp**, an involuntary and irregular contraction occurring in muscles which have been strained by overuse in certain occupations whenever an attempt is made to resume the occupation in question. This cramp or spasm has received various names descriptive of the sufferer's occupation. See *writers' cramp*, under *writer*.—**Pianists', sewers', shoemakers', typewriters' cramp**. See **occupation cramp**.

**cramper** (kram'pér), *n.* A length of yarn which sailors sometimes tie around their legs to prevent cramp.

**cramp-frame** (kram'främ), *n.* A clamp-frame; the frame of a C-clamp; the frame of a cramp-drill.

**cramp-hole** (kram'höl), *n.* A hole to receive a locking-pin; a hole for a clamping-bolt.

**crampit**, *n.*, 2. (c) An iron spike or bar driven

or built into a wall to serve as a support for other parts or to bind the wall itself. [Eng.]

**cramp-word** (kramp'wörd), *n.* A word that is hard to understand or pronounce. *N. E. D.*

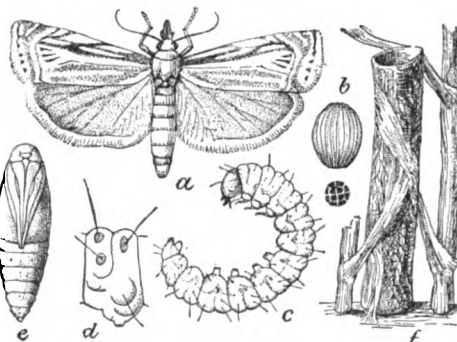
**Cranberry blast**. See **blast**.—**Cranberry fire-worm**. Same as **blackhead** *cranberry-worm*.—**Cranberry gall-fly**, *katydid*, etc. See *gall-fly*, *katydid*, etc.—**Cranberry tip-worm**. See *tip-worm*.—**Swedish cranberry**, the mountain-cranberry: so called when imported into the United States.—**Upland or wild cranberry**, the bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*.

**cranberry-aphis** (kran'ber-i-ä'fis), *n.* An undetermined plant-louse which affects the leaves and young stems of the cranberry in the eastern United States.

**cranberry-bog** (kran'ber-i-bog), *n.* A bog in which cranberries grow or are cultivated.

**cranberry-gall** (kran'ber-i-gäl), *n.* A pustular swelling sometimes found on cranberry-leaves, caused by the fungus *Synchytrium Vaccinii*. See *gall-fungus*.

**cranberry-girdler** (kran'ber-i-gér'dlér), *n.* The larva of a crambid moth, *Crambus hortuellus*.



Cranberry-girdler (*Crambus hortuellus*).  
a, moth; b, egg; c, larva; d, segment of larva; e, pupa; f, nest of larvae. All enlarged. (Scudder, U. S. D. A.)

*lus*. It lives in silken galleries, feeding upon the runners of the vine and girdling the stem. Also called *girdle-worm*.

**cranberry-looper** (kran'ber-i-lö'pér), *n.* The larva of an American geometrid moth, *Xanthotype crocataria*.

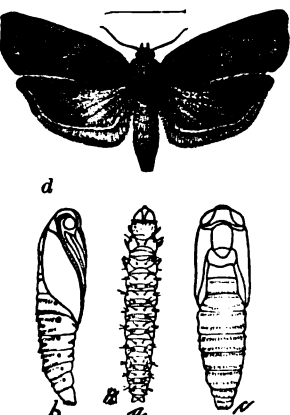
**cranberry-marsh** (kran'ber-i-märsh), *n.* A marshy spot, periodically flooded, in which cranberries are cultivated for the market.

**cranberry-moth** (kran'ber-i-möth'), *n.*—**Glistening cranberry-moth**, an American tortricid moth, *Eudemis oxyocana*, the adult of a small caterpillar which feeds on cranberry.

**cranberry-scale** (kran'ber-i-skäl), *n.* A scale-insect, *Aspidiotus ancyllus*. Also known as *Putnam's scale*.

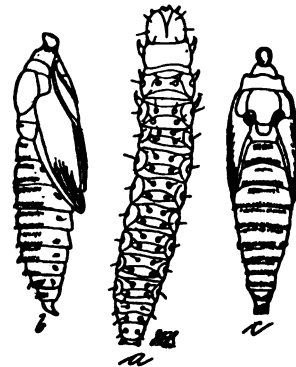
**cranberry-tree**, *n.* 2. In North America, *Viburnum pauciflorum*, a shrub ranging from Pennsylvania to Alaska, and somewhat resembling *V. Opulus* in its 3-lobed leaves and reddish globose drupes: distinguished as *few-flowered cranberry-tree*.

**Cranberry-worm** (kran'ber-i-wörm), *n.*—**Blackhead cranberry-worm** the larva of an American tortricid moth, *Eudemis vacciniana*. It feeds on the buds, flowers, and young fruit of the cranberry, as well as on the foliage. Also *vine-worm* and *fire-worm*.—**Red-striped cranberry-worm**, an occasional fall variety of the yellow-headed cranberry-worm, in which the body becomes striped with red. — **Yellow-headed cranber-**



Blackhead Cranberry-worm (*Eudemis vacciniana*).  
a, larva; b and c, pupa, all enlarged (after Smith); d, moth (after Riley).

## crane-willow



Yellow-headed Cranberry-worm.  
a, larva; b and c, pupa. All enlarged.

**ry-worm**, the larva of an American tortricid moth, *Al-ceris minuta*. It feeds on cranberry-leaves.

**crane**, *n.*—**Karivondo crane**, the African crowned crane, *Balearica pavonina*, distinguished by an erect, slightly radiating crest, of fine, stiff, yellowish-white feathers.

**Crane**, *n.*—**Automotor-crane**, a form of crane which is supported on a car whose wheels are adapted to run on common roads.—**Cantalliver crane**, a crane supported at the middle upon a lofty frame and having a long cantalliver boom on which travels the hoisting-trolley. The frame may revolve upon a stationary platform, or may



Cantalliver Crane.  
Balanced revolving type.

a, foundation supporting circular track on which crane traverses in a circle; b, platform supporting power-house and central structure; c, cantalliver arms; d, trolley supporting hoist and traversing arms, hoisting chains not shown; e, house for boiler engine, hoisting drums and swinging gear. Total length of arms 356 ft. 6 in.

travel upon a track or runway. Shipyard and blast-furnace cantalliver cranes are often 100 feet high with a boom 350 feet long.—**Chain-block crane**, a crane having a chain-block for its hoisting apparatus, in place of the usual geared drum.—**Electric crane**, a swing or traveling crane, on which electric motors are used to furnish the power required for any or all of the motions. Traveling cranes are almost always equipped with motors, because for this purpose electric transmission is far more convenient than any other. On such cranes there is usually a motor for each motion—hoisting, cross-travel, and end-travel. When auxiliary hoists are fitted they usually have their own motors, since this simplifies the design and operation.—**Floating crane**, a bridge or other type of crane mounted upon a float or pontoon.—**Gauntree crane**, a bridge-crane in which the bridge is carried by structural-iron supports resting on car-trucks, one truck supporting the out-board end of the bridge and traveling upon a single rail, and the other supporting the other end of the bridge and the motive power for the crane and traveling upon a broad-gage track. These cranes are made in many forms for use in railroad-yards, shipyards, blast-furnace yards, and on ore- and coal-docks, and are often of very great size.—**Molders' crane**. Same as *molding-crane*.—**Railway-crane**. (a) A crane designed for work on railways, especially in wrecking. (b) A crane mounted upon a car and fitted to run or traverse on a railway laid upon the ground, and either self-propelling or driven by a locomotive.—**Warehouse-crane**, a light form of hoisting apparatus used in warehouses for lifting articles and for interior transportation, having a capacity range from 1,000 to 6,000 pounds, and operated either by hand or by pneumatic or electric power.—**Yard-crane**, a gauntree-crane.

**crane-barge** (krän'bärj), *n.* See **barge**.

**crane-bridge** (krän'brij), *n.* The girder or bridge of a traveling crane, on which the hoist can travel transversely. The bridge is usually made of a pair of girders, each carrying a track for the hoist, though in very light cranes a single girder is sometimes used.

**Crane-fly orchis**. See *Tipularia*.—**False crane-fly**, any member of the dipterous family *Rhaphidae*. They are generally small flies with rounded and spotted wings. Their larvae are found in decaying wood and fruit, in cow-dung, and in dirty-water.

**crane-house** (krän'hous), *n.* 1. A building or shed covering a crane.—2. A shed built at the base of a large crane to protect the machinery and operator from the weather.

**crane-neck** (krän'nek), *n.* The long thin section of a coach which connects the driver's seat with the body.

**crane's-bill**, *n.*—**Spotted or wild crane's-bill**, *Geranium maculatum*, a favorite American wildflower found in woods from Newfoundland to Manitoba and south to Alabama and Kansas. It is a leafy herb a foot or more high, with large showy rose-purple flowers.

**crane-willow** (krän'wil'ö), *n.* The button-bush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

## crangonid

**crangonid** (krang-gon'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A shrimp-like crustacean belonging to the family *Crangonidae*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crangonidae*.

**crangonoid** (krang-gon-oid), *a.* Shrimp-like, as a crustacean.

**Oranial cartilage, flexure.** See *\*cartilage, \*flexure*.

**Oranial index.** See *\*index*.

**craniate** (krá-ni-át), *a.* [NL. *\*craniatus*, < L. *cranium*, < Gr. *κράνιον*, skull.] Having a skull or cranium, as do all vertebrates above the lampreys.

It (Amphioxus) exhibits what appears to be a primordial condition of vertebrate organization, a condition which is, in fact, partly recapitulated in the course of the embryonic stages of *craniate* vertebrates.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXV, 385.

**cranium** (kra-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *crania* (-i-). [NL., < Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + dim. -*ιδιον*.] In the cephalon of the trilobites, the central piece included within the facial sutures, consisting of the glabella and fixed cheeks.

**craniectomy** (krá-ni-ek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a thin strip of the skull in a young child to relieve pressure on the brain.

**craniodidymus** (krá-ni-ō-did'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *craniodidymi* (-mi). [NL., < Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *διδυμός*, twin.] A monster with two heads.

**Oranial fissure**, in anat., a vertical fissure, or vacuity, in line with the frontonasal articulation, separating the mesethmoid more or less completely into two parts. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, I, 269.

**craniognosy** (krá-ni-ō-gnō-si), *n.* [Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] Same as *craniology*.

**craniographer** (krá-ni-ōg'ra-fēr), *n.* One who describes and makes drawings of skulls; one versed in craniography.

**craniohematoncus** (krá-ni-ō-hem-a-tong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *αἷμα* (-r-), blood, + *ὄγκος*, mass.] Same as *cephalematoma*.

**craniol.** An abbreviation of *craniology*.  
**craniologically** (krá-ni-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to the cranium, or to the zoological characters of the cranium.

**craniom.** An abbreviation of *craniometry*.

**craniomalacia** (krá-ni-ō-ma-lá-si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Same as *craniotabes*.

**craniometrically** (krá-ni-ō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* According to the rules and methods of craniometry; by means of the craniometer.

**craniometrist** (krá-ni-om'ē-trist), *n.* A person who measures skulls.

**craniopathy** (krá-ni-ōp'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *πάθος*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Any disease of the skull.

**craniorachischisis** (krá-ni-ō-ra-kis'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *ράχις*, backbone, + *σχίσις*, cleaving, fissure.] Fissure of the skull and vertebral column.

**cranoschisis** (krá-ni-ōs'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *σχίσις*, cleaving, fissure.] Fissure of the skull.

**cranosclerosis** (krá-ni-ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *σκληρώσις*, hardening.] Thickening of the skull.

**craniostosis** (krá-ni-ōs'tō-sis), *n.* [NL., prop. *\*craniosteosis*, < Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *ὄστιον*, bone, + *-osis*.] Premature closure of the cranial sutures.

**craniote** (krá-ni-ōt), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *\*craniotus*, < Gr. *κράνιωτός*, < *κράνιον*, skull.] I. *a.* Having a skull.

II. *n.* A member of the *Craniota*, or vertebrates which have a well-defined skull.

**craniotome** (krá-ni-ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *τομή*, < *τέμνω*, cut.] A surgical instrument for cutting bone, used in operations on the skull.

**craniotomy**, *n.*—**Linear craniotomy**, incision through the cranium of a child to relieve tension.

**craniotopography** (krá-ni-ō-tō-pog'ra-fī), *n.* [Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *Ε. topographē*.] The mapping out of the surface of the skull in order to determine the relation of the various parts to the brain beneath.

**craniotractor** (krá-ni-ō-trak'tor), *n.* [NL., < *κράνιον*, skull, + L. *tractor*, tractor.] A form of cranioclast.

**crinitis** (krá-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cranial bones.

**crank**<sup>2</sup>, *n.*—**Overhanging crank**, a crank whose shaft-bearing is on one side of the crank-pin only. The crank is on the end of the shaft. When the bearing is on the right of the crank, as the observer looks along the mechanism which drives the crank in a horizontal engine, the crank is right-handed.—**Three-throw crank**, a shaft

which has three cranks forged upon it, or which is built up of separate pieces, with an angle between any two, and is used in three-cylinder engines or pumps. The usual arrangement of a three-throw crank in an engine or pump is to place the cranks 120 degrees apart to secure as uniform a turning movement as possible.

**crank**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* 4. To turn with a crank; turn (an engine) with a hand-crank. This is usually done to draw in and compress the charge in a gas-engine so that it will be of the desired composition under pressure and ready to be ignited.

**crank-arm** (krangk'ārm), *n.* That part of a crank which joins the center of the shaft to be turned by it to the handle or pin to which the power or resistance is applied.

**crank-cheek** (krangk'chēk), *n.* A cheek-piece; a crank-arm; the crank to which the crank-pin is fastened.

**crank-circle** (krangk'sēr'kl), *n.* The circle described by a crank-pin; specifically, the circle in a valve-diagram or the elevation of a steam-engine which represents the path of the crank.

**Cranked axle or shaft.** See *\*shaft*.

**crank-effort** (krangk'ef'ort), *n.* The tangential force acting on the crank-pin of an engine. This force depends upon the angle between the crank and the connecting-rod, the pressure acting on the piston, and the effect of the inertia of the reciprocating parts of the engine.

**cranking** (krangk'ing), *n.* 1. In cutting tools, the hollowing out of the tool immediately behind the cutting edge. This is done in order that the tool may have a tendency to spring back and out, rather than dig into work, when making a heavy cut. 2. The operation of turning a crank, specifically in order to start an internal-combustion motor, as in a motor-car.

**crank-motion** (krangk'mō'shon), *n.* The motion of a body when driving or when driven by a crank. Such motion is called *harmonic*, as the reciprocating part traverses the diameter of the circle in the same time in which the crank-pin is moving uniformly over the semi-circumference of the same circle.

**crank-pit** (krangk'pit), *n.* A recess, below the floor-line around an engine, in which the main crank and the lower end of its connecting-rod revolve.

**crank-web** (krangk'web), *n.* That part of a crank which connects the crank-pin hub to the shaft-hub. In short cranks this may be as large in cross-section as either hub, while in long cranks it is usually cut away to make it as light as possible.

**crank-wrist** (krangk'ríst), *n.* In *mach.*, the short length of the double crank between the arms of the U. It forms the crank-pin surface to which the connecting-rod is attached.

**crap**<sup>3</sup> (kráp), *n.* [Perhaps ult. connected with *crop*, *v.*] 1. A throw with dice; especially, a losing cast in the game of craps, when the total of pips on the two dice is 2, 3, or 12. See *craps*<sup>2</sup>. *Stand. Dict.*—**Crap-shooting.** Same as *craps*<sup>2</sup> and *\*craps*<sup>2</sup>.

**crave-dresser** (kráp'dres'er), *n.* One who finishes crape for the market.

**crave-fern** (kráp'fēr), *n.* See *\*fern*<sup>1</sup>.

**crave-markings** (kráp'mär-kingz), *n. pl.* In *photog.*, peculiar markings which appear in the film of collodion in the wet-plate process, due to the presence of water in the alcohol or ether. *Woodbury, Encyc. Dict. Photog.*, p. 146.

**crave-myrtle** (kráp'mēr-tl), *n.* A shrub, *Lagerstræmia Indica*. Also called *Indian lilac*. See *lilac* and *Lagerstræmia*.

**crave-ring** (kráp'ring), *n.* The semi-transparent, dusky ring of Saturn between the bright ring and the planet. *Sci. Amer.*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 79.

**crappox** (kráp'poks), *n.* [Appar. < *crap* (au-dine<sup>1</sup>) + *pox*.] In yaws, ulceration with indurated edges on the soles of the feet.

**craps**<sup>2</sup> (kraps), *n. pl.* A game of chance played with dice; the modern and simplified method of playing hazard. The players bet as much as they choose, and the caster covers the amount he is willing to risk. He then throws two dice from his hand. If the first throw is 7 or 11, it is a nick or natural, and the caster wins everything. If 2, 3, or 12 is thrown, it is a crap, and the caster loses everything. Any other number thrown is the caster's point, and he must continue throwing until he brings the same number again and wins, or throws 7 and loses.—**To shoot craps**, to play at craps: said because the dice are thrown or shot from the hand, instead of being rolled from a dice-box.

**crapula** (kráp'ū-lā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κραμπύλη*, intoxication.] 1. Crapulence.—2. A resin or confection of some drug producing intoxication, as hashish.

**craspedodrome** (kras-ped'ō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *κράσπεδος*, margin, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμειν*, run.] Running into the margin: said of the nerves of leaves. See *neration* (a) (1), Fig. 2.

Lateral primaries when forked usually above their base, often present as basal sub-primaries; secondaries camp-

## crawfish

todrome in the entire-margined forms and *craspedodrome* in those which have dentate margins, both characters combined in some species. *Bot. Gazette*, Dec., 1903, p. 423.

**craspedodromous** (kras-pe-dod'rō-mus), *a.* Same as *\*craspedodrome*.

**craspedon** (kras'pe-don), *n.*; pl. *craspeda* (-dā). Same as *craspedum*.

**Craspedostoma** (kras-pe-dos'tō-mā), *n.* [Gr. *κράσπεδος*, margin, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of rhipidoglossal gastropods of the family *Delphinulidae*, having globose whorls, short spire, cancellated body-whorl, and an alar process at the end of the columella. It is of Silurian age.

**craspedotal** (kras-pe-dō'tal), *a.* [*Craspedota* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Craspedota*; having a velum.

**crass**<sup>2</sup> (kras), *a.* [*Crass* (icornis), the specific name.] A species of sea-anemone, *Bunodes crassicornis*.

**Crassatella** (kras-a-tel'ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *crassatus*, thickened, + dim. -*ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Crassatellidae*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

**Crassatellidae** (kras-a-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crassatella* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks. The shell is equivalve, thick, and nearly triangular; the mantle with anal orifice open; hinge-ligament in an internal fossate; and hinge with 2 cardinal teeth. The laterals are produced. The principal genus is *Crassatella*.

**Crassilingua** (kras-i-ling'gwi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *crassilinguis*, < L. *crassus*, thick, + *lingua*, tongue.] A section or superfamily of *Lacertilia*, containing lizards with short, thick, nonprotrusile tongues, including such forms as the geckos and iguanas. Correlated with *Fermilingua* and *Fissilingua*.

**Crassocephalum** (kras-ō-sel'ā-lum), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), < L. *crassus*, thick, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head. The allusion is to the swollen fruit-heads of *C. cernuum*.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceae*, related to *Senecio*. There are about 24 species, of the Old World tropics, one of which is sometimes grown in warm glass-houses for its rich purple velvety foliage. This is *C. aurantiacum* (*Gynura aurantiaca* de Candolle), the velvet-plant, from Java. It is a stout plant, hairy in all its parts, with large ovate jagged-edged soft leaves. The flower-heads are yellow or orange, in terminal clusters.

**cratagin** (krat'ō-jin), *n.* [*Cratægus* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] A crystalline, bitter compound from the fresh bark of the twigs of the hawthorn, *Cratægus Oryacantha*.

**cratch**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* 3t. In *astron.*, the star-cluster known as Præsepe (the Manger) in the constellation Cancer.

**crate**, *n.* 3. In *glass-manuf.*, a lot of twelve tables or disks of crown-glass. See *table*, 1(d).

**crate** (krāt), *v. t.* To put or pack in a crate for transportation: as, to crate fruit, furniture, etc.

**crater**, *n.*—**Bell crater**, in Greek vases, a crater which has the form of a modern bell. This type is usually followed in the marble Roman vases. See *crater* 1, with cut.—**Crater basin**: (a) A depressed area in which volcanic craters occur. (b) A caldera.—**Crater of an arm**. Same as *crater*, 6.—**Explosion crater**, a large cavity or caldera in a volcanic cone, caused by a violent eruption.

**crater-chain** (krāt'ēr-chān), *n.* A series of volcanic craters, nearly in a line.

Sixteen were lava-cones. . . but the crater-chains numbered not less than eighty-three. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII, 508.

**crater-lake** (krāt'ēr-lāk), *n.* A deep lake occupying the crater or caldera of a volcano.

**crater-wall** (krāt'ēr-wāl), *n.* The inclosing rock wall of a crater; as sometimes used, the steep in-face of this bounding wall. The ordinary crater of the basalt-volcano is pit-like, with the walls often nearly vertical, and the floor may be a great nearly level plane of solid lava. *Dana, Characteristics of Volcanoes*, p. 150.

**Craticularia** (kra-tik-ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *craticulus*, dim. of *cratis*, wickerwork, grating, hurdle: see *crate*, *grate*<sup>2</sup>, and *griddle*.] A genus of fossil hexactinellid sponges of the family *Craticulariidae*, occurring in the Mesozoic and Lower Tertiary rocks.

**cravenette** (krā-ven-et'), *n.* [Trade-mark name.] A cloth made of yarn subjected to a special process that renders the woven material waterproof.

**cravo** (krā'vō), *n.* [Pg., lit. a nail, < L. *clarus*, a nail: see *clarus*, *clove*<sup>4</sup>.] The mariposa fish.

**crawcraw** (krā'krā), *n.* [W. Afr. *\*krakra*.] A pruriginous skin-disease, probably parasitic, which affects chiefly the inner side of the thighs. It occurs on the west coast of Africa.

**crawfish**, *n.* 3. One who backs out from a position or undertaking, especially in politics. [U. S. slang.]—**Blind crawfish**, *Cambarus pollucoides*,

## crawfish

which lives in the Mammoth Cave.—**Spiny crawfish**, the largest fresh-water crawfish of Australia, *Asiaticopis serratus*.

**crawl**<sup>1</sup>, *v. i.*—To crawl off (*naut.*), to work a vessel slowly away from a lee shore.

**crawl-a-bottom**, *n.* 2. A small percoid fish, *Hadropterus nigrofasciatus*, found in fresh water from South Carolina to Louisiana. [Local, U. S.]

**crawler**, *n.* 3. A person or thing that moves slowly; particularly, a cab that moves along a street very slowly on the outlook for a fare. [Colloq.]

**crawley** (krá'li), *n.* Same as *crawley-root*. **False crawley**, the Albany beech-drops or pine-drops, *Pterospora andromedea*. See *Pterospora*.

**crayon-board** (krá'on-bórd), *n.* A cardboard for crayon or pastel, usually with a tooth or roughened surface. See *\*tooth*, 11.

**crazia** (krát'sé-ä), *n.*; pl. *crazie* (-ä). [It., < G. *kreuzer*, *kreutzer*: see *kreutzer*.] A subsidiary coin of Tuscany, the twelfth part of a lira, equal to 1.67 United States cents.

**crazy-chain** (krá'zi-chán), *n.* In forestry, the short chain used to hold up that tongue of a sprinkler-sled which is not in use.

**crazy-grass** (krá'zi-gras), *n.* See *\*canary-grass*.

**cream**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—**Alumina cream**. See *\*alumina*.—**Bavarian cream**, a dessert composed of gelatin and whipped cream added to a custard: flavored variously and served cold.—**Cream caustic**. See *\*caustic*.—**Cream of lime**, (b) slaked lime mixed with water to a cream-like consistence.—**Devonshire cream**. Same as *clotted cream*. See *clot*.—**Evaporated cream**, in dairying, a trade-name for condensed cream, which resembles condensed milk.—**Neapolitan cream**, an ice-cream in which two kinds of cream and an ice are frozen in one block.

**cream**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* 4. To work and beat until it becomes smooth and light, forming a creamy mass. Butter is often so treated before it is mixed with other ingredients.—5. In *cooking* generally, to prepare in a cream sauce (chicken, oysters, etc.): frequently for use as filling for molds of puff-paste or of bread.

**creamer**, *n.* 3. A refrigerator or cooling-cabinet in which fresh milk, placed in deep cylindrical cans, is kept cool by means of ice or cold water while the cream rises naturally. **Helmet creamer**, a cream-jug shaped like an inverted helmet, of Chinese porcelain, commonly, but improperly, ascribed to Lowestoft, England.

**creameryman** (kré'mé-ri-mán), *n.* A man who owns or operates a creamery. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 17.

**cream-gage** (krém'gāj), *n.* A graduated glass vessel, resembling a test-tube, used to measure the percentage of cream in milk.

**creaming** (kré'ming), *n.* 1. The formation of cream; the rising of any liquid in cream or foam.—2. An artificial or mechanical process for separating cream from milk.

**cream-sacs** (krém'saks), *n.* A species of owl's-clover, *Orthocarpus lithospermoides*: so named from the cream-colored corolla developed into three sacs. [California.]

**cream-separator** (krém'sep'a-rá-tór), *n.* See *separator*.—**Gravity cream-separator**, a vessel designed to hold fresh milk while the milk is separating from the cream by gravity. It is a closed vessel, fitted with a strainer, draw-cocks, and glass indicators to show the position of the contents and the proportions of the separating milk and cream during the process.

**creaser**, *n.* 4. A tool having a thin triangular head, used to crease leather.

**creat**<sup>2</sup> (kré'at), *n.* [Also *creyat*; < Canarese *kreatá*.] An annual acanthaceous herb, *Erianthera paniculata* (*Justicia paniculata* of Burman), native to India and Ceylon, where it is sometimes cultivated in gardens. In Mauritius and the West Indies it has escaped from cultivation, becoming a weed. It is used medicinally as a bitter tonic like quassia.

**creatinic, kreatinic** (kré-a-tin'ik), *a.* Relating to creatin. *C. E. Simon*, *Physiol. Chem.*, p. 84.

**creation**, *n.*—**The doctrine of continuous creation**. (a) The doctrine that the creative energy of the Deity alone keeps the universe in existence: an opinion adopted by St. Augustine and from him passing to some of the scholastics and to Descartes and his followers, including Spinoza and Leibnitz, and widely held by more modern theologians. (b) The opinion or hypothesis that the variety of creation is perpetually increasing in consequence of the fact that the regularity of nature is not absolute or does not extend to all events.

**creationalism** (kré-á'shon-al-izm), *n.* Same as *creationism*. *Science*, July 5, 1901, p. 15.

**creationalistic** (kré-á'shon-a-lis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of creationism.

**creationary** (kré-á'shon-á-ri), *a.* [creation + -ary<sup>1</sup>.] Pertaining to creationism. *Athenæum*, Oct. 27, 1894.

**creation-myth** (kré-á'shon-mith), *n.* A myth

explaining the creation of the world: sometimes used in opposition to *transformation-myth*, a myth which explains the present form of the world by a series of transformations from a previous stage.

**creativity** (kré-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [creative + -ity.] Creativeness.

**creatophagous** (kré-a-tof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *κρέας* (*kreas*), flesh, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Same as *creophagous*.

**creatospore** (kré-at'ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *κρέας* (*kreas*), flesh (used for the 'meat' of a nut), + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant which bears nut fruits and is thus adapted to distribution by rodents. *F. E. Clements*.

**creatotoxin, kreatoxin** (kré-a-tok'si-kon), *n.* [Gr. *κρέας* (*kreas*), flesh, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] A poisonous substance, the cause of meat-poisoning. *Vaughan and Novy*, *Cellular Toxins*, p. 188.

**creatotoxin, kreatoxin** (kré-a-tok'sin), *n.* [creatotoxin + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A substance concerned in meat-poisoning. *Vaughan and Novy*, *Cellular Toxins*, p. 188.

**creatotoxin, kreatoxin** (kré-a-tok'sizm), *n.* [Gr. *κρέας* (*kreas*), flesh, + *τοξικόν*, poison, + -ism.] Poisoning by tainted meat.

**creaturism** (kré'tür-izm), *n.* [creature + -ism.] The ascription to God of creature qualities and attributes.

**creaturist** (kré'tür-ist), *n.* [creature + -ist.] One who ascribes creature qualities to God.

**crèche**, *n.* 3. A representation of the Holy Family, with the babe in the manger, and the ox and ass, modeled in full relief and colored: usually exhibited at Christmas-time in the parish church.

**credently** (kré'dent-li), *adv.* Believingly. *Carlyle*.

**Credit**, *n.*—**Contra credit**. See *\*contra*.—**Credit bureau**. See *mercantile agency*.—**Credit entry**, in bookkeeping, an entry on the credit side of an account.—**Credit guild**, an organization of farmers in Japan for the promotion of their common interests, and through which its members may obtain loans on favorable terms. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Aug. 27, 1904, p. 23,959.—**Credit item**, in bookkeeping, an item to be entered on the credit side of an account.—**Credit system**, the system of buying and selling on credit.—**Paper credit**, credit given on the security of a written obligation purporting to represent property, such as I O U's, book-debts, bills of exchange, etc.

**creditive** (kred'i-tiv), *a.* [credit + -ive.] Of the nature of or connected with belief: as, *creditive assent*.

The faith is a wholly transactional matter toward God himself, and no mere *creditive assent* or conviction. *Bushnell*, *Sermons on Living Subjects*, Sermon III.

**creditor**, *n.*—**Chirography creditor**, the holder of evidence of debt acknowledged by the handwriting of the debtor.

**Cree** (kré), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of a branch of the Algonkian (or Algonkin) Indians. See *Cree* and *Algonquian* in *Century Cyclo-pædia* of Names.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Crees.

**creed-bound** (kréd'bound), *a.* Having a servile respect for creeds; slavishly obedient to a creed. *N. E. D.*

**creed-monger** (kréd'mung'gér), *n.* Literally, one who deals in creeds; one who is devoted to the formulation of creeds.

**creaker** (kré'kér), *n.* A local name for the spotted sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*: given from its habit of frequenting the borders of small streams.

**creek-sedge** (krék'sej), *n.* A salt-marsh grass, *Spartina glabra*, abounding particularly along the edge of creeks and estuaries on the Atlantic coast. Also called *thatchy grass*. See *Spartina*.

**creek-stuff** (krék'stuf), *n.* See *Spartina*.

**creek-thatch** (krék'thach), *n.* See *Spartina*.

**creeler** (kré'lér), *n.* One who attends to the reel of a spinning-machine.

**creep**, *v. i.* 8. In *chem.*, to rise above the surface of the liquid upon the walls of the containing-vessel, like salt crystals in an evaporating-dish.

**creep**, *n.* 4. Same as *creeper*, 6 (b). *G. E. Armstrong*, *Torpedos and Torpedo-vessels*, p. 134.—5. In *geol.*, the extremely slow downward movement of disintegrated rock on hillsides. Ground-water, frost, and changes of temperature are the chief factors in such movement.

When the movement is too slow to be sensible it is called *creep*. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, *Geol.*, I. 218.

**Crust-creep**, in *geol.*, the slow movement of a large portion of the earth's crust under compressive strain along a reversed or thrust fault.

## Orenothrix

Gigantic crust-creep of overthrust masses.

*Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 461.

**Tangential creep**, in *geol.*, lateral movement of formations; displacement in a horizontal direction by expansion or contraction.

He attributes the *tangential creep* to the transference of material by denudation from one place to another, promoting subsidence, heating of the lower layers, and lateral expansion, with consequent crumpling of the strata. *Knowledge*, Feb., 1904, p. 2.

**creeper**, *n.*, 6. (j) pl. Small andirons or fire-dogs placed between large ones.

10. The sandworm, *Nereis virens*. [Eng.]—**Bow-string creeper**. Same as *jeter*.—**Chain-creeper**, a woody-stemmed, leguminous vine, *Bauhinia splendens*, of northern South America. The stems are extremely flexible and tough, so that they can be used like cords, being more durable than iron nails or chains, which in the damp atmosphere soon rust and give way. Strips of the bark are made into coarse kind of cordage. Also called *bejuco de cadena*.—**Rajmahal creeper**. Same as *jeter*.

**creeper-chain** (kré'pér-chán), *n.* An endless chain provided with projecting hooks or fingers: used in moving mine-cars horizontally or on inclines. *G. W. Hughes*, *Coal Mining*, p. 465.

**creeping**, *n.* 2. Stalking or still-hunting, as for moose or deer. *Earl of Dunraven*, in *Sport with Gun and Rod*, p. 20.—3. Motion of the rails of a railroad in the direction of traffic, due to a number of causes. The usual preventive measure is to notch the foot of the rail, and put through this notch the spike which holds the rail to the tie or sleeper.

4. The slip of a belt or rope which is driving one pulley from another: due to working or elasticity in the belt or rope.—5. In *elect.*, the slow drifting or moving of an instrument or meter at no load, due to inaccurate adjustment or to a slow change of the suspension.—6. In *geol.*, same as *\*creep*, 5.

**creeping-bur** (kré'ping-bér), *n.* The ground-pine or club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. Also called *creeping-jenny*.

**creeping-fern** (kré'ping-férn), *n.* See *climbing-fern*.

**creeping-jenny**, *n.* 2. Same as *\*creeping-bur*. **creese** (krés), *v. t.* [Also *crease*, *kris*, < *crease*, *n.*] To kill by stabbing with a creese (which see).

**cremaster**, *n.* 4. In marsupials a muscle which compresses the mammary gland and forces the milk down the gullet of the young while in the pouch.

**cremastral** (kré-mas'tral), *a.* [cremaster + -al.] Pertaining to the cremaster of insects. *Natural Science*, Jan. 1878, p. 16.

**crème** (krām), *n.* [F.: see *cream*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. A cream: a term used especially in the names of certain cordials, as *crème de menthe*. See *cream*<sup>1</sup>, 6.—2. In *cooking*, meat, fish or vegetables baked in white sauce and covered with bread-crumbs.—**Crème brûlée**, caramel or browned sugar with cream.—**Crème de cacao** (F.), a liqueur of the oily consistency known as *crème*, flavored with cacao or chocolate.

**cremnophobia** (krem-nō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρημνός*, a steep bank, a cliff, + *φοβία*, < *φοβέω*, fear.] Morbid fear of being near the edge of a cliff or precipice.

**cremometer** (kré-mom'e-tér), *n.* [E. *cream* (with assumed stem *crem-*) + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In dairying, a graduated test-tube used in estimating the proportion of cream in milk. Fresh milk warmed to 100° F. is placed in the tube, filling it to the zero mark, and left to stand in it, in a cool place, for twenty-four hours, by which time the percentage of cream will be plainly indicated by the scale.

**Cremona transformation**. See *\*transformation*.

**Cremona bolt**. See *\*bolt*<sup>1</sup>.

**crena**, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, a tooth or notch of a crenate leaf. **Crena ani**, the fissure between the nates.

**Orenipecten** (kren-i-pek'ten), *n.* [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch, + NL. *Pecten*, a genus of pelecypods, < L. *pecten*, a comb: see *pecten*.] A Carboniferous genus of pectenoid *Pelecypoda* with taxodont hinge.

**crenitic** (kré-nit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κρηνίτις*, adj., < *κρηνη*, a spring.] In *geol.*, of or pertaining to springs.—**Crenitic hypothesis**, a hypothesis formulated by T. S. Hunt to explain the origin of the crystalline schists. It assumed that the earth, in cooling from a molten condition, had solidified but was still hot: heated waters rising from the depths and charged with mineral matter deposited at the surface successive layers which contained an abundance of zeolites; subsequently the zeolites became feldspars, occasioning thus the banded nature of the schists.

**Orenothrix** (kren'ō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (Cohn, 1870), < Gr. *κρηνη*, a spring, + *ὄψις*, a hair.



## Oreothrix

These bacteria have a hair-like form and occur in springs. A genus of filamentous non-motile bacteria having cylindrical or flat cells inclosed in a sheath. Reproduction takes place by means of two kinds of spores produced from the vegetative cells within the filament. The single species, *C. polyzona*, occurs in stagnant or running water containing organic matter and iron salts.

**crenule** (kren'ül), *n.* [NL. *crenula*, dim. of *L. crena*, a notch; see *crena*.] In bot., a diminutive crena.

**creoform** (kré'ô-fôrm), *n.* [*creo(sote)* + *form(aldehyde)*.] A non-toxic tasteless and odorless condensation-product of creosote and formaldehyde. It is a strong antiseptic. Also called *geoform* and *creoform*.

**creole**, *n.* 3. In *ichth.*, the genizara, *Clepticus parra*, found in the West Indies.

**creole-fish** (kré'ôl-fish), *n.* A beautiful fish, *Paranthias furcifer*, of tropical American waters.

**creolinated** (kré'ô-lin-â'ted), *a.* [*creolin* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Mixed or impregnated with creolin; as, *creolinated soap*.

**creolin** (kré'ô-lin), *n.* [*creo(sote)* + *-l* + *-in*.] The trade-name of two different commercial products: (a) *Pearson's creolin*, a mixture of coal-tar hydrocarbons (and probably phenols) with resin soap; (b) *Artmann's creolin*, a mixture of coal-tar hydrocarbons with cresol-sulphonic acid. They are used as antiseptic washes.

**creolism** (kré'ô-lizm), *n.* [*creole* + *-ism*.] The condition and characteristics, physical and mental, of creoles. *Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1893.

**creolization** (kré'ô-li-zâ'shon), *n.* [*creolize* + *-ation*.] The development of characteristics of a creole race.

The subject race had . . . been physically refined by those extraordinary influences of climate and environment which produce the phenomena of *creolization*. *Harper's Mag.*, Feb., 1890, p. 416.

**creolize** (kré'ô-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creolized*, ppr. *creolizing*. [*creole* + *-ize*.] To play the creole; imitate or fall in with the manners, customs, habits, etc., of the creoles, especially as regards an easy manner of living.

The ladies . . . generally *creolize* the whole day in a delectable state of apathy. *J. McLeod*, *Voyage of Alceste*, p. 190.

**creophagism** (kré'ô-fâ-jizm), *n.* [Also *kreo-*; *creophag-ous* + *-ism*.] The practice of using flesh as food. Also *kreophagism*.

*Creophagism* leads to alcoholism, and still more to immorality. *Saturday Rev.*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 570.

**creophagist** (kré'ô-fâ-jist), *n.* [Also *kreo-*; *creophag-ous* + *-ism*.] A flesh-eater; one who uses flesh as food.

**creosal** (kré'ô-sal), *n.* [*creos(ote)* + *-al*.] The trade-name of a tannic-acid ester of creosote. It is a dark-brown astringent powder, and is used medicinally in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and in certain intestinal troubles.

**creosine** (kré'ô-sin), *n.* [*creos(ote)* + *-ine*.] A yellow transparent non-irritating fluid composed of creosote, iodine, calcium hypophosphite, and balsam of Peru; used internally in phthisis, bronchitis, etc.

**creosoform** (kré'ô-sô-fôrm), *n.* [*creoso(ite)* + *form(aldehyde)*.] Same as *\*creoform*.

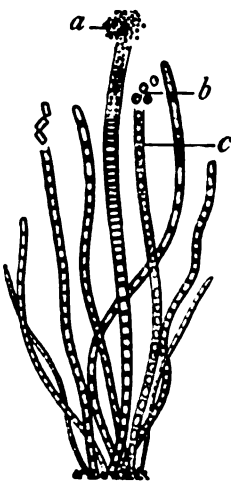
**creosote**, *n.*—Coal-tar creosote, impure phenol or carbolic acid: quite distinct from the genuine creosote of wood-tar.—*Creosote oil*. See *oil*.

**creosotol** (kré'ô-sô-tol), *n.* [*creosote* + *-ol*.] A thick brownish inodorous oil analogous to guaiacol carbonate, but made directly from beech-wood creosote.

**creotoxism** (kré'ô-tok'sizm), *n.* Same as *\*creatoxism*.

**crêpe**, *n.*—*Crêpe de chine* [F., 'China crape'], a very thin, lustrous dress-silk.

**crêpe** (krâp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crêped*, ppr. *crêping*. [F. *crêper*, < *L. crispare*, curl; see



*Crenothrix polyzona*.  
Highly magnified. (After Zopf.)  
a, arthrospores; b, single segments; c, common sheath surrounding the separate spores. (From Frankland's "Micro-Organisms in Water.")

*crêpe*, *n.*, *crape*, and *crisp*, *r.*] To curl; crimp; buckle; put up in curl-papers; frizz; as, to *crêpe* the hair.

**crêpé** (kre-pâ'), *p. a.* [F.] Frizzed.

**crepidome** (krep'i-dôm), *n.* [NL. *crepidoma*, < Gr. *κρηπίδα*, a foundation; see *crepidoma*.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, an inceptive condition or stage in the growth of the irregular tetraxial spicules in which the tetraxial or caltrop type is manifested.

**crepis**, *n.* 2. In sponge-spicules, the central axis of a desma. *Lankester*, *Treatise on Zool.*, II, 134.

**crepitation**, *n.* 5. The peculiar crackling sensation felt on palpation of emphysematous tissues.

**creosalol** (kres'a-lôl), *n.* [*creso(ol)* + *-al* + *-ol*.] A group of ortho-, meta-, and para-salicylic esters of cresols. They form bulky white crystals, and are used as antiseptic dusting-powders.

**crecence-line** (kres'ens-lin), *n.* In the pelecypod mollusks, the line of most rapid growth of the shell. It usually extends on each valve from the umbo obliquely backward to the post-lateral margin.

**crescent**, *n.* 4. (d) In *anat.*, one of the cornua of gray matter in the spinal cord. (e) In *pathol.*, a sexual form of the plasmodium malarie.

9. (a) The curved, sausage-shaped gametocyte of *Lacerania*, the parasite of pernicious malaria (which see, with cut). (b) In certain extinct cardiod pelecypods, a lunate flattening of the shell-surface just behind the beaks. It especially characterizes the Devonian genus *Honeyocya*. (c) In the extinct trimerellid brachiopods, a curved and narrow muscular scar on each valve just within the cardinal margin.

10. In plate-armor, one of the small pieces of steel used to protect joints. See *gusset* (a).

**Malarial crescent**. Same as *\*crescent*. 4 (e).—*Myopic crescent*, a crescentic yellowish patch about the papilla of the optic nerve, due to atrophy or detachment of the choroid.

**crescentic**, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, noting certain crescentiform marks or 'gouges' attributed to the action of glacial ice. They are thought to be due to localized pressure, as in the process of gouging, and are therefore sometimes called *crescentic gouges*. *G. E. Gilbert*, *In Science*, Dec. 23, 1904, p. 894.

**cresegol** (kres'ê-gôl), *n.* A brownish-red stable organic compound of mercury, said to precipitate toxins but not albumins: used as a substitute for mercuric chloride as a bactericide.

**creallite** (kres'i-lit), *n.* [F. *créallite*; as *creso(ol)* + *-il* + *-ite*.] An explosive consisting of trinitrocresol mixed with melinite: used in France.

**Oresol red**. See *\*red* 1.

**cresolene** (kres'ô-lên), *n.* [*cresol* + *-ene*.] A trade-name for anisol, or methyl-phenyl ether,  $C_6H_5OCH_3$ , used as a disinfectant.

**cresorcin** (kres'ôr-sin), *n.* [*cresol* + *orcin*.] Methyl phenidol-2,4,  $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH_3$ , or dihydroxytoluene. It is a crystalline dibasic phenol, which melts at 104° C.

**cresorcinol** (kré-sôr'si-nôl), *n.* Same as *\*isorcinol*.

**cresoate** (kres'ô-tât), *n.* [*cres(ol)* + *-ote* + *-ate*.] Same as *\*cresylate*.

**cresotinic** (kres'ô-tin'ik), *a.* [*cres(ol)* + *-ote* + *-in* + *-ic*.] Derived from cresol.—**Cresotinic acid**, the name given to three isomeric acids formed by the action of carbon dioxide on the sodium salts of the cresols: *a-cresotinic acid* is 4-hydroxy-m-tolonic acid,  $C_6H_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2H$ (4:1:3); *b-cresotinic acid* is 2-hydroxy-m-tolonic acid,  $C_6H_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2H$ (2:1:3); *γ-cresotinic acid* is 3-hydroxy-p-tolonic acid,  $C_6H_3(OH)(CH_3)CO_2H$ (3:1:4). The acids melt at 151°, 164°, and 177° C. respectively.

**Oresphonates butterfly**. See *\*butterfly*.

**Cress**, *n.*—**French cress**, the winter cress, *Campe Barbaea*.—**Leek-cress**, the hedge-garlic or garlic mustard, *Alliaria Alliaria*.—**Meadow-cress**. (a) See *meadow-cress*. (b) The common garden-cress, *Lepidium sativum*.—**Mouse-ear cress**. See *thale-cress*.—**Para cress**, a pungent cruciferous plant, *Spilanthes oleracea*, originally from the West Indies, replacing water-cress in hot countries. See *Spilanthes*.—**Rocket cress**. Same as *French cress*.—**Yellow cress**. See *yellow cress*, under *yellow*.

**crossed** (krest), *a.* [*cress* + *-ed*.] Bordered with water-cresses.

*Crossed brook* and *ever-eddy river*, lifted even in flood scarcely over its stepping-stones, but through all sweet summer keeping tremulous music with harp-strings of dark water. *Ruskin*, *Modern Painters*, V. vii. 4.

**crosset-lamp** (kres'et-lâmp), *n.* Same as *crosset*.

**crosswort** (kres'wêrt), *n.* Any plant of the mustard family *Brassicaceæ*, to which the cress also belongs. *Lindley*. [Rare.]

**crest**, *n.* 2. (j) The design, generally that of an animal, which constitutes the heraldic bearings of a social group among primitive tribes. The crest belongs often

## crib

to an exogamic group and is related to the totem. (k) The summit of a river-flood wave.—**Crest and trough**, the alternately occurring regions situated half a wavelength apart in any wave-system where the displacements of the vibrating medium reach a maximum but are opposite in direction.—**Crest of the urethra**. Same as *crista urethrae*.—**Cross crest**, a fold of enamel running transversely across the face of a tooth.—**Ethmoid crest**. Same as *crista galli*.—**Exterior crest**. See *drawing*, under *parapet*.—**Neural crest**, in the vertebrate embryo, the ridge-like dorsal portion of the neural tube where it is cut off from the general integumentary ectoderm and gives rise to the spinal ganglia. See *cut*, under *\*calonneoblast*.—**Nuchal crest**, a crest of hair or feathers on the nape of the neck, as in a few birds and some mammals.—**Orbital crest**, the lower edge of the orbital surface of the sphenoid bone.—**Procnemial crest**, in *ornith.*, the large crest for the attachment of muscles on the superior end and anterior face of the tibia.—**Sphenomaxillary crest**, a bony ridge forming the margin of the sphenomaxillary fissure.—**Supramastoid crest**, a bony ridge on the temporal bone just above the meatus auditorius.—**Temporal crest**, in *anat.*, the line which extends from the outer angles of the frontal bone upward over the frontal and parietals. Also called *linea semicircularis*.

**crest-board** (krest'bôrd), *n.* 1. An ornamental board which forms the cresting or crossing of a roof.—2. A similar board set along the sloping edge of a gable and raising like a parapet above the roof: an erroneous use.

**creston** (kres-tôn'), *n.* [Sp., crest of a helmet.] In *mining geol.*, the outcrop of a vein: used along the Mexican boundary.

**cresyl** (kres'il), *n.* [*cres(ol)* + *-yl*.] A substance derived from cresol.—**Cresyl blue**. See *\*blue*, *n.*—**Cresyl fast violet**. See *\*violet*.

**cresylate** (kré'si-lât), *n.* [*cresyl* + *-ate*.] A salt of cresylic acid: as, *cresylate of sodium*.

**cresylol** (kres'i-ôl), *n.* Same as *\*cresyl*.

**creta** (kré'tâ), *n.* [L.: see *cretaceous*, *crayon*.] Chalk.—**Crete preparata** (prepared chalk), chalk freed from impurities and finely pulverized.

**cretaceous**, *a.* 3. In *bot.*: (a) Chalky, or having chalk-glands, as in some species of *Saxifraga*. (b) Of a chalky color; dead-white.

**cretification** (kré-ti-fî-kâ'shon), *n.* [*cretify* (-fic-) + *-ation*.] 1. Same as *cretifaction*.—2. Same as *calcification*.

**cretinize** (kré'ti-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cretinized*, ppr. *cretinizing*. [*cretin* + *-ize*.] To reduce to the condition of a cretin. See *cretinism*.

The wretched look of the dwarfed, diseased and cretinized inhabitants. *Freeman*.

**cretinoid** (kré'ti-noid), *a.* [*cretin* + *-oid*.] Resembling, in symptoms, a cretin.—**Cretinoid disease**. Same as *myxedema*.

**cretinous** (kré'tin-us), *a.* [*cretin* + *-ous*.] Relating to cretinism or to a cretin.

*Cretinous* idiots, who are born without thyroid glands. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI, 540.

**cretion** (kré'shon), *n.* [L. *cretio*(-n), < *cernere* (pp. *cretus*), decide; see *\*cern* 2 and cf. *discrete*, etc.] In *Rom. law*, the act of cerning and the time allowed for it. See *\*cern* 2.

**cretol** (kré'tôl), *n.* [L. *creta*, chalk, + *-ol*.] A preparation suggested for the destruction of various obnoxious organisms, such as the larvae and pupæ of mosquitoes.

**Creto-Mycenean** (kré'tô-mî-sê-nê'an), *a.* Pertaining to both Crete and Mycenæ: applied to the Cretan phase of the Mycenaean or early prehistoric Hellenic civilization. Many excavations have recently been undertaken in Crete by English and Italian archaeologists.

**cretous** (kré'tus), *a.* Same as *cretose*. [Rare.]

**crevally** (kre-val'i), *n.* Same as *cavally*.

**crevasse**, *n.*—**Crevasse cycle**, the sequence of changes which a series of crevasses passes through in the movement of a glacier. *Science*, May 20, 1904, p. 793.

**crevasse** (kre-vas'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crevassed*, ppr. *crevassing*. To rend, as the surface of a glacier, with fissures and cracks.

This high isolated drumlin and lower accumulations . . . are evidence of the wrenching and *crevassing* at the turning spot. *Dana*, *Manual of Geol.*, p. 971.

**crewellery** (kré'el-êr-i), *n.* [*crewel* + *-ery*.] Crewel-work. *N. E. D.*

**crew-space** (kré'spâs), *n.* *Naut.*, space in a vessel specifically assigned and reserved as quarters for the crew. Each space must have not less than 72 cubic feet, with 12 square feet of floor for each person lodged therein, and no cargo or stores may be carried in such space.

**crib**, *n.* 11. The frames may rest one on the other, forming a solid lining, or *solid cribbing*, or they may be spaced at convenient intervals, making what is called an *open cribbing*. In the latter case a lining or backing of planks or of poles is used. At intervals *bearing cribs*, frames with ends projecting into the solid rock, are used to support the weight of the shaft-lining. *Wedging cribs* are heavy frames used as the foundation for a water-tight shaft-lining (tubbing), the space behind the wedging crib being wedged water-tight. *Garland cribs* are provided with horizontal gutters to intercept the water flowing down inside the shaft-lining. Also called *curb*.—To *balk* the crib. See *\*balk*.

**crib**<sup>1</sup>, *v. t.* 5. To make up (logs, boards, or staves) into small rafts or cribs to be united later into a large raft. [United States and Canada.]

**cribbage**, *n.*—Five-card cribbage, a variety of cribbage in which each player receives only five cards, two of which are laid out for the crib, the play stopping as soon as a 'go' or 31 is reached.

**cribber**, *n.* 2. A device which is buckled around a horse's throat to prevent cribbing. The under side, which bears against the horse's throat, is provided with sharp points which are held back by springs to prevent them from pricking unless the horse attempts to crib.

**cribbing-muzzle** (krib'ing-muz'l), *n.* An open wire muzzle which is held in place over a horse's mouth by a halter, to prevent cribbing.

**cribral** (krib'ral), *a.* [cribrum + -al.] Relating to a cribrum or any sieve-like structure. *Science*, June 7, 1901, p. 888.

**Cribraria** (kri-brā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Schrader, 1791), < L. *cribrum*, a sieve.] A genus of slime-



*Cribraria piriformis.*  
(From Engler and Prantl's  
"Pflanzenfamilien.")

A genus of slime-molds, type of the family *Cribrariaceae*, having separate stipitate sporangia. The lower portion of the peridium is cup-shaped and the upper consists of a network of thick-walled strands, which suggest the name. The spores are variously colored.

**Cribrariaceae** (kri-brā'ri-ā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cribraria* + -aceae.] A family of slime-molds named from the genus *Cribraria*. The peridia are mostly stipitate and have radiate or stellate thickenings. The thinner intermediate portions disappear at maturity, leaving a more or less spherical network. See *\*Cribraria*.

**Cribriform area**. See *\*area*.—**Cribriform organ**, in *Stelleroidae*, one of the densely packed groups of small spinelets or lamellae found on some or all of the marginal plates, especially in *Porcellanasteridae*. The function of the organ is unknown, but it may act as a percolator.

**cribrilindan** (krib-ri-lin'i-dan), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the bryozoan family *Cribrilindidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cribrilindidae*.

**cricamphityle** (kri-kam'fi-til), *n.* [Gr. *κρίκος*, a ring, + *ἀμφί*, on both ends, + *τύλη*, a lump.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial spicule or rhabd with concentric swellings and blunt ends.

**cricaltrop** (kri-kal'trop), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κρίκος*, a ring, + *E. caltrop*.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a caltrop in which the arms bear series of concentric rings.

**crick**<sup>3</sup> (krik), *v. t.* [crick<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] To wrench or sprain: as, to *crick* one's neck.

**cricket**<sup>1</sup>, *n.*—Agitating cricket, an American gryllid, *Hoplitus agigator*, which occasionally damages young cotton-plants in the southern United States.—**Banded cricket**, an American gryllid, *Nemobius fasciatus*, which occasionally injures the cotton-plant.—**Black cricket**, any member of the family *Gryllidae* which is black in color, like *Gryllus assimilis*.—**Mormon cricket**, a wingless American locustid, *Anabrus simplex*. [Local, U. S.]—**Western cricket**. Same as *mormon cricket*.

**cricket**<sup>2</sup>, *n.*—**Double-wicket cricket**, the ordinary form of modern cricket, which requires two wickets, and a batsman at each: in contradistinction to *single-wicket cricket*, in which only one batsman bats at a time.

**cricket-match** (krik'et-mach), *n.* A contest at cricket between two sides of eleven players each, lasting usually from half a day to three days. That side wins which, two innings having been played by both sides, shall have scored the greatest aggregate of runs. See *cricket*.

**cricket-teal** (krik'et-tél), *n.* 1. See *teal*.—2. A local name of the European blue-winged teal, *Anas crecca*.

**cricohyoid** (kri-kō-hi'oid), *a.* [*crico*(id) + *hyoid*.] Relating to the hyoid bone and the cricoid cartilage.

**cricorhabd** (kri-kō-rabd), *n.* [Gr. *κρίκος*, a ring, + *ῥάβδος*, a rod: see *rhabd*.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial spicule or straight rhabd with concentric swellings.

**cricostyle** (kri-kō-stil), *n.* [Gr. *κρίκος*, a ring, + *στυλος*, a pillar, taken in sense of *L. stilus*, a pointed instrument.] A cricorhabd with sharp ends. See *\*cricorhabd*.

**cricotomy** (kri-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [*crico*(id) + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τεμνέω*, cut.] Division of the cricoid cartilage in laryngotomy.

**cricotracheal** (kri-kō-trā'kē-al), *a.* [*crico*(id) + *tracheal*.] Relating to both the cricoid cartilage and the rings of the trachea.

**cricotriane** (kri-kō-tri'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *κρίκος*, a

ring, + *τρίαινα*, a trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a triane in which the four arms bear series of concentric wrinkles. See *triene* and *\*cricaltrop*.

**criminal**, *a.*—**Central Criminal Court**. See *\*court*.—**Criminal code**. See *\*code*.

**criminaloid** (krim'i-nal-oid), *a. and n.* [*criminal* + -oid.] I. *a.* Similar to a criminal.

II. *n.* A person who in physique is similar to the criminal type, that is, the type which is believed to predispose to criminal acts.

The scientifically trained and practically experienced examiner . . . can, moreover, by the same means [a physical examination] exclude the criminals, criminaloids, and the degenerates. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VI. 181.

**criminogenesis** (krim'i-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime, + *γενεσις*, origin.] The origin of crime. *Baldwin, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.*, I. 245.

**criminography** (krim-i-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The scientific description of crime, of its distribution, origin, and of the characteristics of criminals. *Baldwin, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.*, I. 245.

**criminological** (krim'i-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to criminology.

**criminology** (krim-i-nol'ō-jī), *n.* The science of crime.

**crimping-brake** (krim'ping-brāk), *n.* In *shoemanuf.*, a machine for crimping the vamps of shoes; a crimper. Also called *banging-iron*.

**crimping-form** (krim'ping-fōrm), *n.* A form on which vamps for boots may be crimped.

**crimping-machine**, *n.* 2. In *sheet-metal work*, a hand- or power-machine for crimping the edges of box-covers, cans, and other tinware; a machine closely allied to the beading-machine, employing rolls to form a crimp or corrugation in sheet-metal. 3. A contrivance for crimping the tops of lamp-chimneys and other glassware.—**Double-head crimping-machine**, a power-machine for crimping both ends of a can at the same time.—**Upright crimping-machine**, one having horizontal crimping-rolls. It is adapted to crimping the edges of square as well as of round cans, the crimping-rolls following automatically the shape of the can, however irregular.

**crimping-screw** (krim'ping-skrō), *n.* A small, hand screw-press for crimping vamps.

**crinanthropist** (kri-nan'thrō-pist), *n.* [*crinanthrop* + -ist.] One who is in the habit of criticizing men. *N. E. D.*

**crinanthropy** (kri-nan'thrō-pi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κρίνειν*, judge, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Criticism of men. *N. E. D.*

**crine**<sup>2</sup> (kri-n), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crined*, ppr. *crining*. [Appar. < Gael. *crion*, wither, < *crion*, withered, little, = *Ir. crion*, earlier *crin*, = *W. crin* = *Bret. krin*, dry.] To shrink or shrivel up from dryness or heat, as in cooking. [Scotch.]

**cringle**, *n.*—**Bull's-eye cringle**, a cringle having a grooved ring of iron, called a *thimble*, around which the rope or wire is spliced.

**crinid** (kri'nid), *n.* [Gr. *κρίνον*, lily, + -id<sup>2</sup>.] A crinoid.

**criniferous** (kri-nif'e-rus), *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair, + *ferre*, bear.] Bearing hair. [Rare.]

**crinin**, **krinin** (kri'nin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A substance which will stimulate the secretion of certain glands, such as the pancreas, for example, secretin.

**crinivorous** (kri-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *crinis*, hair, + *vorare*, devour.] Devouring hair. [Rare.]

**crinogenic**, **krinogenic** (kri-nō-jen'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to crinin.

**crinoline**, *n.* 4. A contrivance worn by divers in deep water to enable them to breathe more freely. It is placed round the body and tied in front of the stomach.

**crinoline-mount** (kri'nō-lin-mount), *n.* Same as *\*cage-mount*.

**crinula** (kri'nū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. crinis*, hair: see *crinē*.] In bot., same as *elater*<sup>2</sup>, 2.

**crin végétal** (krañ vā-zhā-täl'), *n.* [F. *crin végétal*, 'vegetal hair': see *crinē* and *vegetal*.] The commercial name of the fiber obtained from the leaves of the dwarf fan-palm of southern Europe and northern Africa, *Chamaerops humilis*. It is usually twisted, curled, and dyed to resemble curled horsehair, and is extensively used as a substitute for the latter in upholstery. See *hemp-palm*, and *vegetable horsehair*, under *vegetable*. *Hannan, Textile Fibres of Com.*, p. 160.

**crioboly** (kri-ob'ō-lī), *n.* [Also *krioboly*; < Gr. *κρίοβολία*, < *κρίοβόλος*, ram-slaying, < *κρίος*, ram, + *βάλλω*, throw, cast.] A rite of the Phrygian worship performed by bathing in the

blood of sacrificial rams. The practice was introduced into Rome during the early Empire. **Oriophoros** (kri-ōf'ō-rōs), *n.* [Gr. *κρίοφόρος*, < *κρίος*, a ram, + *φορέω*, < *φέρω*, bear.] In *Gr. myth.*, the ram-bearer, an epithet of Hermes, the ram being the animal especially sacrificed in his honor. There was a famous statue of Hermes Criophoros by Calamis at Tanagra in Boeotia.

**cripple**, *n.* 4. A kind of temporary staging used by window-cleaners.—5. In *railroading*, a freight-car or other car which has been injured or damaged in its running gear or is for any other reason unfit for use. A car condemned by a car-inspector as a cripple must be cut out of its train and sent to the cripple-track. See *\*drill-yard*.

**cripple-rafter** (krip'l-rāf'tēr), *n.* Same as *\*cripple-timber*.

**cripple-stopper** (krip'l-stop'ēr), *n.* A small gun used by sportsmen to kill wounded birds.

**cripple-timber** (krip'l-tim'bēr), *n.* In *roof-construction*, a timber made shorter, as required by the slope of the roof, so as to frame into a hip-rafter or valley-rafter. Often same as *jack-rafter*.

**cripple-track** (krip'l-trak), *n.* In *railroading*, a special track in a drill-yard for the storage or repair of cripples, or injured cars. Such tracks are provided with ample space on each side to enable the repairers to work about the cars. If the injury is serious, cripples are unloaded and sent from the cripple-tracks to the repair-shops.

**cripple-window** (krip'l-win'dō), *n.* A window built in or upon the slope of a roof, as a dormer-window of any form; also, an opening filled with a sash in the slope of the roof itself.

**crisis**, *n.* 3. A paroxysm of acute localized pain or of functional disturbance of some organ accompanying tabes dorsalis or other degenerative affection of the spinal cord.—**Diets' crises**, attacks of severe gastric distress in cases of wandering kidney.—**Gastric crisis**, a sudden attack of violent pain radiating from the region of the stomach, accompanied by nausea and vomiting, occurring sometimes in locomotor ataxia.—**Laryngeal crisis**, a convulsive cough, with hoarseness and severe pain in the larynx, occurring in the course of tabes dorsalis.

**crispifloral** (kris'pi-flo-ral), *a.* [L. *crispus*, curled, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + -al<sup>1</sup> (see *floral*).] Having crispate or curled flowers. *Jackson, Glossary*.

**crispifoliate** (kris-pi-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *crispus*, curled, + *folium*, leaf, + -ate<sup>1</sup> (see *foliate*).] Having crispate or curled leaves. *Jackson, Glossary*.

**crista**, *n.*, (b) In *anat.*, a ridge or crest for the attachment of a muscle. (c) A narrow fold of enamel directed inward and backward from a point near the meeting of the protoloph and ectoloph in such a tooth as that of a rhinoceros. See cut under *\*tooth*. (d) A cord-like longitudinal ridge on the dorsal surface of the egg-capsule of cockroaches. *A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom.*, p. 519.—**Crista ethmoidalis**, in *icth.*, the ethmoid: a median bone in front of the frontals and above the vomer. See cut under *Eoz. Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 509.—**Crista femoralis**. Same as *linea aspera*.—**Crista helicalis**, 'ridge of the helix', the projection of the external ear just above the meatus, which divides the concha into two parts, the upper (cymba) and the lower (cavitas conchae).—**Crista inferior**, in *ornith.*, the ridge along the proximal portion of the lower border of the humerus.—**Crista superior**, in *ornith.*, the marked ridge on the upper border for the attachment of the great pectoralis major.—**Crista tympanica**, 'tympanic ridge', a roughened line on the annulus tympanicus which serves for the attachment of the drum membrane.—**Crista ulnae**, 'ridge of the ulna'; the external border of the ulna.

**critenchyma** (kri-tengh'i-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρίσις*, separated, + *ἐγχυμα*, infusion: see *\*enchyma*.] In bot., the tissue of the sheaths of fibrovascular bundles. *Jackson, Glossary*.

**criteriology** (kri-tē-ri-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *κρίτηριον*, criterion, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The doctrine of criteria or standards of judgment. See *criterion*.

**Criterion of equilibrium, of kinetic stability**. See *\*equilibrium*, *kinetic stability*.

**Critical days**, days on which the crisis of an acute disease may occur.—**Critical integer**, *mineral*. See *\*integer*, *\*mineral*.—**Critical period**. Same as *di-metric*.—**Critical point**. (c) In *math.*, a point where the slope of the graph of a function is zero or infinitely great.—**Critical pressure**, *solution*, *speed*. See *\*pressure*, etc.—**Critical state**, in *phys.*, the condition of unstable equilibrium between the vapor phase and the liquid phase, in which a substance exists when at its critical pressure and critical temperature.—**Critical temperature**, *tube*, *value*, etc. See *\*temperature*, etc.

**criticism**, *n.*—**Morellian criticism**. It was noticed by Giovanni Morelli (1816-91), the critic of Italian painting, that the old painters dropped unconsciously into mannerisms in the representation of details, both im-

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portant and unimportant; each master, for instance, having a peculiar way of constructing a hand or an ear. Morelli used these peculiarities with good results to supplement the higher criticism of style, color, and composition in ascribing paintings to their proper authors. The method has been widely adopted in the criticism of art.

**croaker**, *n.*, 4. (c) The little roncador. (f) Any fish of the scienoid genus *Micropogon*, especially *M. undulatus*.—**Black croaker**, the red roncador.—**Post croaker**. Same as *spot*, 7 (a).—**Silver croaker**, a scienoid fish, *Bairdiella chrysura*, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**White croaker**, the queenfish.

**Croatan group**. See *\*group*<sup>1</sup>.

**crobylus**, *n.* See *krobylos*.

**crocard** (krō-kārd'), *n.* [Also *crocard* (a modern spelling, but the word is not in modern use); ME. *crocard*, AF. *crocard*, prob. < ME. *crok*, a crock, a potsherd: see *crock*<sup>1</sup>.] A base coin current in England in the time of Edward I.

**croc-chien** (krō-shyan'), *n.* [Colonial F., for *croc de chien*, 'dog's fang' (from the hooked spines on the stems and leaves): F. *croc*, fang or tusk; *chien*, dog.] A common name in the West Indies of climbing palms of the genus *Desmoncus*. Their stems and the petioles and midribs of the leaves are beset with hooked spines, making them very troublesome to one walking in a forest. See *Demoncus*.

As the Spanish soldiers ran from the English, one of them was caught in the innumerable hooks of the *Croc-chien*. Kingsley, *At Last*, iii.

**crocein** (krō'sē-in), *n.* [*croce(ous)* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] A name given to several acid coal-tar colors on account of the bright red they produce.—**Brilliant crocein M, 3B, and 9B**, acid coal-tar colors of the diazo-sulphonic-acid type. They dye wool a bright bluish red from an acid bath, and are also used in coloring paper and, to a limited extent, in dyeing cotton.—**Crocein B and 3B**, two acid coal-tar colors of the diazo type. The former is derived from amidazo-benzene and the latter from azo-toluene. They dye wool red in an acid bath.—**Crocein 2B or 3BX**, acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, derived from naphthionic acid. It dyes wool red in an acid bath. Also called *scarlet 000*.—**Crocein orange, scarlet**. See *\*orange*<sup>1</sup>, *\*scarlet*.

**crocein**, *n.* (b) An amorphous red product, C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, obtained by heating crocin, the coloring matter of saffron (*Crocus sativus*), with dilute mineral acids.

**crochet**, *n.*, 4. A fold of enamel directed forward from the anterior edge of the median cross-crest (metaph) in such a tooth as the molar of a rhinoceros. See cut under *\*tooth*.

**crocin** (krō'sin), *a.* [L. *crocinus*, < Gr. *κρόκος*, *κρόκος*, saffron: see *crocus*.] Of or pertaining to the crocus.

**crock**<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, 2. In cricket, a worthless player. [Slang.]

**crocketed**, *a.*, 2. Having crockets, or terminal snags: said of stags' horns.

**crocketing** (krok'e-ting), *n.*, 1. In arch., the system of crockets, as along the gable, or one angle, of a spire.—2. Decoration by means of rows of crockets: as, a steeple adorned by rich crocketing.

**crockman** (krok'man), *n.* A man who deals in crockery.

**crock-stick** (krok'stik), *n.* A stick used for stirring a pot; a pot-stick; a spurtle.

**crocodile-arrow** (krok'ō-dil-ar'ō), *n.* A large arrow bearing the design of a crocodile on its foreshaft: used by the natives of Torres Strait, and remarkable on account of the conventional modifications of the crocodile design. Haddon, *Evolution in Art*, p. 20.

**crocodile-shears** (krok'ō-dil-shēr'z), *n. sing. and pl.* Same as *\*alligator-shears*.

**crocose** (krō'kōs), *n.* [*croce-us* + *-ose*.] Sugar obtained by the hydrolysis of crocein: now known to be glucose. Also called *saffron-sugar*.

**Crocasmia** (krō-kōz'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Planchon, 1851-52), < Gr. *κρόκος*, saffron, *crocus*, + *σμήνη*, smell. The dried flowers when moistened have the odor of saffron.] A genus of plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, which includes only one species, *C. aurea*, a showy bulbous autumn-blooming plant. This genus is distinguished from the closely allied genus *Tritonia* by having the stamens separated at equal distances instead of grouped at one side, the tube not swollen at the top, and the fruit 3-seeded instead of many-seeded. Its cultivation is that of *Gladiolus*. The plant is native to Africa.

**crocus**, *n.*, 5. In old chem., a yellowish or reddish impure oxide of some of the metals: as, *crocus antimonii* or *crocus metallorum*, an impure oxide of antimony obtained by deflagration of natural sulphid of antimony with saltpeter; *crocus Martii*, oxid of iron left on heating sulphate of iron to redness in the air; *crocus Venetis*, red oxid of copper obtained by heating copper in the air.—**Autumn fog, meadow, or Mi-**

**chaelmas crocus**, the meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*.—**Prairie or wild crocus**, the American pasque-flower, *Pulsatilla hirsutissima*. See *pasque-flower*.

**crocused** (krō'kust), *p. a.* Covered or decked with crocuses. *Ruskin*.

**crocus-powder** (krō'kus-pou'dér), *n.* An old name for red oxid of iron in fine powder, used as a polishing material. See *crocus*, 4.

**crodonium** (krō-dō-ni-um), *n.* [NL.] A supposed new chemical element announced by Trommsdorff in 1820 as present in an incrustation produced by sulphuric acid: afterward shown to be a mixture of common substances.

**croft-bleaching** (krōft'blē'ching), *n.* Bleaching and exposure to the sun on grass, and frequent sprinkling; insolation. See *croft*, *v. t.*

**crofter**, *n.* Originally a customary tenant with well-defined rights to his holding. In the early nineteenth century the crofter came to be regarded merely as a tenant at will. Wholesale evictions of crofters led, in 1883, to the appointment of a parliamentary commission of investigation, the result of which was the enactment, in 1885, of the Crofters Act, which guaranteed permanence of tenure, compensation for improvements, and fair rents, determined by a permanent commission.

Since the passing of the Crofters Act of 1885, and the amending statutes of succeeding years, which added to the Commissioners' powers of fixing fair rents and cancelling arrears, the power of enlarging crofts and common grazings, political agitation among the Highland crofters has practically died out. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII, 464.

**crogan** (krō'gan), *n.* See *\*craggan*.

**crokinole** (krō'ki-nōl), *n.* [Also *croquinole*, *crokinale*; < F. *croquignole*, a filip; probably connected with *croquignole*, *croquignolle*, a cracknel, which originated in the root of *crack*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A game played on a round or octagonal board, in which round wooden disks are filiped from the edge toward the middle. See *squall*.

**Oro-Magnon race**. See *\*race*<sup>3</sup>.

**cromfordite** (krom'fōr-dit), *n.* [Cromford, a locality in Derbyshire, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *phosgenite*.

**cromhorn** (krom'hōrn), *n.* Same as *cromorna*.

**crommelin** (krom'e-lin), *n.* [Appar. from a surname *Crommelin*.] A light roasted starch, similar to roasted potato starch, used in calico-printing as a thickener for thin colors.

**Crompton loom**. See *\*loom*<sup>1</sup>.

**Cromwellism** (krom'wel-izm), *n.* Policy and methods characteristic of Oliver Cromwell. See *Cromwellian*.

**Oronartium** (krō-nār'shium), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1815).] A genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Uredinales*. The acidia grow on conifers and have been called *Peridermium*. The uredospores and teleutospores occur on leaves of *Ribes*, *Asclepias*, *Quercus*, etc. The teleutospores are one-celled and arranged in slender cylindrical brown masses. *C. Asclepiadum* has ecidia on the trunk or branches of *Pinus sylvestris* and teleutospores on *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, in Europe.

**cronk** (kroungk), *a.* [Var. of *crank*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. Sick or feigned to be sick; in poor condition; in 'bad trim,' as a race-horse.—2. Unsound; cranky; shaky; unstable; 'crooked': as, *cronk* financial institutions.—3. Obtained by theft or fraud; stolen: as, *cronk* goods. [Australian slang in all senses.]

**crook**, *n.*, 4. (f) A British foundry name for a compass of wood used in the forming up of the molds for casting bells.

10f. A name given to both the parenthesis ( ) and the square bracket [ ].

**crookbill** (krōk'bil), *n.* The New Zealand plover, *Anarhynchus frontalis*, in which the bill is bent sidewise.

**crooked-foot** (krōk'ed-fūt), *n.* A pathological condition of a horse's hoof in which one wall is concave from the coronet to the plantar surface, while the opposite wall is convex. The hoof may be said to be twisted to form an arc of a circle.

**Crookes's layer, space, vacuum**. See *\*layer*, *\*space*, *\*vacuum*.

**croom** (krōm), *n.* A dialectal form of *crome*<sup>2</sup>. **crop**, *n.*, 15. In cattle, a portion of the back, on either side of the median line, immediately back of the shoulder. See cut under *\*point*<sup>1</sup>.—16. The working unit in the making of turpentine, consisting of a forest tract of from 200 to 250 acres, containing approximately 10,500 faces.—17. In certain cephalopods and other mollusks, a more or less dilated portion of the esophagus, sometimes forming a lobular cæcum.—**Ameliorating crop**, a crop beneficial to the soil, and grown wholly or partly for that reason.—**Black crop**, a crop of beans or peas, as opposed to one of cereals: according to some, it includes vetches when grown for seed. [Great Britain].—**Brown crop**, a crop other than one of grain, as legumes, turnips, etc.

Most of the modern systems of rotation in connection with high farming depend . . . upon the alternation of

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straw crops and leaf crops, or, as the old terms were, "white crops" and "brown crops." *Storer, Agriculture*, II, 230.

**Catch crop**, a minor crop occupying the soil between the times of two principal crops; specifically, in Great Britain, a fallow crop of vetches, clover, rye, or the like, following the grain of one year and preceding the root crop of the next. See *cropped*, *\*fallow* and *stolen crop*.—**Cleaning crop**, a crop which serves in any manner to rid the ground of weeds.

It [rye] becomes in a sense a "cleaning" crop when another crop immediately follows the depasturing. *T. Shaw, Forage Crops*, p. 173.

**Companion crop**, a crop which is grown with another crop, the two occupying the land simultaneously.—**Cotton crops**. See *\*cotton*<sup>1</sup>.—**County crop**, the crop or half-crop of prisoners in the county jail. [Slang.]

**Cover crop**, a leguminous crop planted to protect the soil from washing and weeds during the period when it is not occupied by the main crop, at the same time serving to enrich it.—**Crop report**, specifically, an official exhibit of the condition of domestic crops, published monthly by the United States Department of Agriculture. These reports are based upon the advices of voluntary correspondents.—**Crop writer**, a skilled agriculturist who collects agricultural reports as to the prospects of good crops or poor crops.

Educated and practically trained meteorologists, crop writers, printers, and messengers are on duty, fully equipped with the most improved instruments and mechanical appliances for performing their various functions. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 67.

**Forage crop**, in the broadest sense, any crop [grown principally for forage, that is, as feed for stock, or any crop so far as grown for this purpose. Cereals, including Indian corn, become forage crops when intended for stock-feeding, and even the sugar-beet when the use of the pulp for stock-feeding is in view. More often the term is used in some limited sense, as—(a) In British agriculture, a crop grown as green food for stock, exclusive of root crops and temporary or permanent pastures. (*J. Muir, Agriculture*, p. 243.) (b) In the United States, usually a crop of which the herbage is eaten either green or dry, not exclusive of pasturage; the meaning is not well defined with reference to roots, which (until recently the sugar-beet) have been little grown in the United States. (See the extract.) *T. Shaw* (*Forage Crops*, p. 1) restricts the term to pasture crops other than grasses.

In a more limited and technical sense a *forage crop* is an annual crop in which the whole plant is used for food. *T. F. Hunt, Cereals in America*, p. 7.

**Leguminous crop**, a crop of any useful legume or pulse-plant, more especially of one grown in the field for cutting or for plowing under. Under such crops are included all the cultivated true beans, peas, and clovers, the vetches or tares and lupines, the cow-pea, chick-pea, horse-bean, soy-bean, sword-bean, sanfoin, sulla, sweet clover, beggar-weed, etc., all belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*.—**Money crop**, a crop which is sold, as cotton, in distinction from one consumed on the farm.—**Nitrogen-fixing crop**, a crop of some plant whose roots serve as hosts to the microbes which have the power of fixing the free nitrogen of the air as organic matter. The plants available for this purpose are legumes, such as clovers, the cow-pea, etc. The nitrogen accumulated in the roots is prepared for plant use through nitrification. See *nitrification*, *\*nitrogen-fixing*, and *nodule-bacteria* under *Bacterium*.—**Nurse crop**, an annual crop which serves primarily or incidentally, to protect the young growth of some longer-lived crop, as rye or wheat sown with clover to secure the benefit of its shade. The term has been applied also to the banana grown with coffee to shade it.—**Protective crop**. Same as *nurse crop*.—**Renovating crop**, a crop grown for its effect in improving the soil; often, however, serving also as forage. Sowing crops (see below) may also be renovating crops.—**Root crop**. See *root-crop* and *cropped*, *\*fallow*. In Great Britain root crops consist of turnips (white and yellow), Swedes, mangel-wurzel, carrots, and parsnips, with which are sometimes counted cabbage, kale, rape, and the potato.—**Scouring crop**, a crop which impoverishes the soil. [Great Britain.]

The flax is what is termed by farmers a *scouring crop*. *Low, Pract. Ag.*, p. 284.

**Smothering crop**, a dense and vigorous crop grown to suppress weeds.—**Sowing crop**, a crop suited to the purpose of sowing, that is, of being fed green to cattle in the stall or yard. Indian corn, small grains, and grasses can be thus used; but leguminous crops (clover, the cow-pea, alfalfa, etc.) are advantageous in that they require little expensive manuring and leave the soil richer and in better physical condition than before (see *\*nitrogen-fixing crops*), at the same time affording a rich nitrogenous food.—**Stolen crop**, a catch-crop: so called because it is taken between regular crops, as if by stealth.—**Succession crop**, a crop which is grown directly after another in a short rotation, particularly horticultural crops, as a succession in one season of lettuce, beans, and turnips. The practice of raising succession crops is called *succession-cropping*.—**Top crop**, in cotton-growing, a crop which, in the more southern States, may sometimes be gathered from the upper, late-maturing bolls.—**Trap-crop**, a crop attractive to noxious insects, planted to draw them away from some other crop. On the trap-crop the insects are killed by poison, or in some cases the crop laden with eggs is fed to cattle.

**crop**, *v. t.*, 4. To shear; cut the nap from, as woolen cloth.—5. To cut down needlessly the outer margins of a book. When this cutting shaves the type the book so treated is said to be *bled*.

**crop-belt** (krop'belt), *n.* Same as *crop-zone*. **crop-ends** (krop'endz), *n.* The rough, unfinished ends of rails, billets, or blooms, in the rolling-mill process, which are cut off in bringing the finished pieces to standard length and to remove the defective portions which are con-

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centrated into such wastage. The crop-ends are melted over again and charged, as scrap, into the furnaces.

Large billets can be rolled at one operation into small rods of great length, so that the proportion of metal wasted in the form of *crop-ends* is greatly reduced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 588.

**crop-head** (krop'hed), *n.* The top or head of an ingot. This is always less sound than the bottom or foot, since the formation of the "pipe" in cooling occurs in the head, and any impurities rise there by liquation. More metal should therefore be cut off from the head than from the bottom end. See *\*crop-ends*.

The next process is to cut the long bloom up into smaller blooms, in which electrically-driven bloom shears are brought into play. The rough ends—"crop heads"—are cut off and are placed by an electric crane in a car for shipment to any part of the works.

*Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 22687.

**crop-leather** (krop'lewh'er), *n.* Sole-leather made from a hide from which the belly has been trimmed off.

**crop-over** (krop'ô'ver), *n.* The end of the sugar-cane harvest on a plantation; hence, a celebration or harvest-home often held on the last day of the cane-cutting. [West Indies.]

**cropper** (krop'er), *n.* [See the def.] A small bed-and-plate printing-press invented by George P. Gordon (1858) of New York, but named from the machinist (H. S. Cropper) who introduced it into Great Britain.

**cropper-worker** (krop'er-wér'kér), *n.* One who operates a cropper or cropping-machine used in facing cloth by cropping or shearing the nap.

**cropping**, *n.*, 3. (b) *pl.* Exposures of bed-rock through the surface-mantle; outcrops.—**Combined cropping**, in *forestry*, the combination of forest and field crops on the same area.

**cropping-out** (krop'ing-out'), *n.* A rock exposure; an outcrop.

**cropping-shears** (krop'ing-shéerz), *n. sing. and pl.* Same as *\*alligator-shears*.

**crop-service** (krop'sér'vis), *n.* See *climate-and-crop-service*, under *\*climate*.

**crop-tin** (krop'tin), *n.* Same as *crop-ore*.

**croquant** (krô-kant'), *n.* [F. *croquant*, crackling, crisp, ppr. of *croquer*, crackle.] A crisp sweet cake or pastry; something brittle made of nuts, as peanut brittle, etc.

**crosses** (krôn), *n.* Same as *\*chorogi*.

**cross**, *n.*, 15. In *geom.*, the point determined by two straight lines: the intersection of two straight lines.—**Axial cross**. See *\*axial*.—**Celtic cross**, a form of sepulchral monument found in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the islands. The name Celtic is largely conventional, the works themselves often dating from a later period, sometimes as late as the thirteenth century. They are decorated with interlaced patterns commonly called *Celtic*.—**Cervical cross**. See *\*cervical*.—**Cross dollar**. See *\*dollar*.—**Cross of the Holy Ghost**, the decoration of the Order of the Holy Ghost (which see, under *ghost*).—**Egyptian cross**. See *\*Egyptian*.—**Irish cross**, a form of Celtic cross having a circle at the intersection of the arms with the shaft. See *\*Celtic*.—**Cross and cut of monumental cross**, under *cross*, *n.*—**Stations of the cross**, a series of fourteen representations of the passion of Christ, either painted or in relief, around the interior of a Roman Catholic church, before which the faithful pray and meditate; also, the formula of prayers used for this purpose.—**To give the double cross to**, in racing or any game or sport in which betting is concerned, to conspire with one man to betray another and then to betray the first: as when A, a runner who can easily outrun his opponent B, arranges (for a consideration) with C to let B win, and then, having informed his own backers of this contract with C, arranges with them (for a consideration) to win the race himself, thus giving the double cross to C, who, unaware of A's treachery, bets on B and loses both his bets and the consideration he had paid. See *cross*, 14. [Gamblers' slang.]—**To shake the cross**, to abandon crooked or swindling ways; become 'good'. [Slang.]

**cross**, *a.*, 9. Dishonest; not honestly come by; not on the square: as, a *cross* horse. [Slang.]—**10**. In *logic*, having an extensive part in common, without including or being included. Cross terms are such terms as *living* and *corruptible*, if there are things that are both living and corruptible, others living but incorruptible, others not living but corruptible, whether there is or is not anything neither living nor corruptible.—**Cross keys, ratio**. See *\*key*, *\*ratio*.

**cross**, *v. i.*, 6. In *euchre*, when the trump is turned down, to make it the opposite color.

**cross-arm** (krôs'ârm), *n.* A cross-piece; an arm or bracket which crosses a pole or post: used on poles to carry wires and keep them separated.

**cross-assortative** (krôs'a-sôr'ta-tiv), *a.* Reciprocally assortative; serving to assort or separate into kinds which are reciprocals.—**Cross-assortative mating**, assortative mating considered reciprocally; the mating or pairing of a male parent with the characteristic *x* and a female parent with the characteristic *y*, as compared with that of a male parent with the characteristic *y* and a female parent with the characteristic *x*.

**cross-beard** (krôs'bêrd), *n.* In *organ-building*, see *\*beard*, 6 (b).

**cross-beat** (krôs'bêt), *n.* In beating time for music, the motion of the hand sidewise or across in marking one of the pulses of a measure between the initial and the final pulse; also, such an intermediate pulse itself.

**cross-bedded** (krôs'bed'ed), *a.* Having cross- or false bedding. See *false bedding*, under *false*.

**cross-belt**, *n.*, 2. In *mach.*, a crossed belt; a belt which is crossed or twisted so that the driven pulley will run in a direction opposite to that of the driver.

**cross-binding** (krôs'bin'ding), *n.* In *mach.*, binding across corners; the act of sticking in guides, due to a tendency to twist instead of to travel in a line parallel to the guides.

**cross-border** (krôs'bôr'dér), *a.* Forming a border across, as across a fabric woven on a Jacquard loom, such as that in a handkerchief, a table-cover, a towel, etc. *T. W. Fox*, *Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 165.—**Cross-border Jacquard loom**. See *\*loom*.

**cross-bred**, *a.*, II. *n.* In *biol.*, the offspring produced by the crossing of parents which exhibit antagonistic or mutually exclusive characters, such as blackness and whiteness, tallness and shortness, which do not blend. The generative cells of a cross-bred are held to be of two sorts—those that confer upon descendants the characteristics of one parent and those that confer the characteristics of the other.

Hence it is seen that the 75 per cent. dominants are not really of similar constitution, but consist of twenty-five which are pure dominants and fifty which are really cross-breds, though, like the cross-breds raised by crossing the two original varieties, they only exhibit the dominant character. *Bateson, Mendel's Prin. of Heredity*, p. 10.

**cross-catalogue** (krôs'kat'a-log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cross-catalogued*, ppr. *cross-cataloguing*. To enter in a catalogue under two or more headings, as under both author and subject.

**cross-chains** (krôs'chânz), *n. pl.* Chains connecting the front and rear sleds of a logging-sled.

**cross-claim** (krôs'klâm), *n.* An opposing claim; a claim in reply or opposition to another; a counter-claim.

**cross-coloring** (krôs'kul'or-ing), *n.* In *geol.*, color-markings developed independently of the stratification by infiltrated matter. *Science*, May 31, 1901, p. 869.

**cross-crib** (krôs'krib), *n.* A headquarters for crooks and blacklegs. *Stand. Dict.* [Thieves' slang.]

**Cross-curves of stability**, in *naval arch.*, a congeries of curves showing righting arms or righting moments of transverse stability of a vessel. Each cross-curve represents for a constant inclination the righting arm with reference to a fixed pole, as an ordinate, corresponding to the varying displacements as abscissae. On such a diagram a vertical line with any given displacement as abscissa gives, by its intersection with each curve, the righting arm at the corresponding inclination, from which the curve of statical stability for the given displacement for all inclinations can readily be plotted.

**crosscut**, *v. t.*, 2. To cross-plow, as in fallowing.

A rough condition of soil . . . such as is obtained by winter ploughing and spring cross-cutting. *J. Wrightson*, *Fallow and Fodder Crops*, p. 15.

**cross-cut**, *n.*, 3. In *math.*, a line, regarded as a section actually made in the surface, which begins at one point of a boundary, goes into the interior of the surface, and, without anywhere intersecting either another boundary-line or itself, ends at a point of the boundary. A cross-cut may connect two points on the same boundary-line, or two on different boundary-lines; or it may end where it began; or it may end in a point of its previous course. Also *cross-line*.

**cross-division** (krôs'di-vizh'on), *n.* In *logic*, a multiple mode of division by which the concept or class divided is divided in several ways, each subclass in each of these ways intersecting every subclass in each of the other ways. Thus, if men are divided according to their complexions, according to their ages, and according to their social status, this will be a cross-division. Mendelëff's division of the chemical elements into groups and series is a cross-division.

**cross-dye** (krôs'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cross-dyed*, ppr. *cross-dyeing*. To carry out the process of *\*crossdyeing* (which see).

**crossdye** (krôs'di), *n.* A color suitable for use in crossdyeing.—**Crossdye black**. See *\*black*.

**crossdyeing** (krôs'di-ing), *n.* [Verbal noun of *crossdye*.] The process of dyeing cotton-and-wool union-cloth in which the cotton warp has been dyed some color before weaving. During the crossdyeing the woolen or worsted filling may be colored to match the cotton warp, or it may be dyed a different color. In the latter case the result is called a *shot-effect*. See the extract.

## crossing

*Cross-dyeing* is always preferred for medium and better class goods, since it is then possible to dye both the cotton and the wool with a greater choice of colouring matter and process, and the most suitable for each fiber may be employed.

*J. J. Hummel*, *Dyeing of Textile Fabrics*, p. 463.

**Crossed inheritance, paralysis**. See *\*inheritance, paralysis*.

**cross-education** (krôs'ed-ü-kä'shon), *n.* In *psychol.*, the transference of the effects of practice from the one side of the body to the other, unpractised side. *W. W. Davis*, *Yale Psychol. Stud.*, 1898, p. 6.

**cross-fault** (krôs'fält), *n.* In *geol.*, a fault striking across the axis of a mountain-range or the general strike of the displaced strata.

Both longitudinal and cross-faults are said to have been developed more especially in the Eastern Alps.

*Geog. Jour. (R.G.S.)*, XVI. 461.

**cross-feed** (krôs'fêd), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for feeding the tool or material crosswise in relation to the principal motion of either, or in relation to the long axis of the machine.

**cross-fertilization**, *n.*, 2. In general, the sexual union of two germ-cells from two parent organisms, as contrasted with self-fertilization in plants and in some hermaphrodite animals.

**cross-fiber** (krôs'fi'bér), *n.* One of the varieties of chrysotile asbestos or fibrous serpentine.

This mineral occurs as a filling of veinlets, in which the fiber sometimes lies more or less parallel to the walls (especially where movement has affected it), and is then called *strip-fiber*; but more commonly the structure is almost at a right angle to the vein-walls, and is then called *cross-fiber*. *Amer. Geol.*, March, 1906, p. 194.

**cross-figure** (krôs'fig'ür), *n.* A superficial figure which crosses itself, as a figure 8.

**cross-fingering** (krôs'fing'gér-ing), *n.* In playing certain wood wind-instruments, like the flute, the use of the fingers out of the regular or serial order, so as to make extreme tones possible.

**cross-flow** (krôs'flô), *v. i.* To flow transversely.

**cross-flute** (krôs'flôt), *n.* A transverse flute. See *\*flute*, 1.

**cross-fold** (krôs'fôld), *n.* A fold which crosses another older fold obliquely or at right angles.

These had been deformed by oblique cross-folds. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 356.

**cross-fur** (krôs'fêr), *v. t.* To fur or cover with laths diagonally.

**cross-hatch** (krôs'hach), *n.* In *engraving*, a series of lines intersecting at right angles or diagonally.

**cross-hatch** (krôs'hach), *v. t.* In *engraving*, to shade with lines crossing one another. See *cross-hatching*.

**cross-haul** (krôs'hâl), *n.* In *logging*, the cleared space in which a team moves in cross-hauling.

**cross-haul** (krôs'hâl), *v. t.* In *logging*, to load (cars or sleds) with logs by horse-power and crotch or loading-chain.

**cross-head**, *n.*, 3. In *printing*, same as *\*cross-heading*.

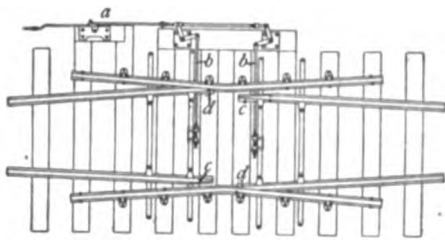
**cross-heading** (krôs'hed'ing), *n.*, 1. In *mining*: (a) A passage driven for ventilation from the airway to the gangway, or from one breast through the pillar to the adjoining working. (b) A roadway driven in the solid, or maintained through old workings, to intersect other haulage-roads diagonally or at right angles. (c) A roadway driven at less inclination than directly to the rise of the seam. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook*.—**2**. In *printing*, a subheading; a title set in the body of the printed matter at the beginning of a subdivision of the treatment.

**cross-heredity** (krôs'hê-red'i-ti), *n.* The resemblance of descendants to parents or ancestors considered reciprocally, or through the comparison of the descendants of male ancestors who are *x* and female ancestors who are *y* with those of male ancestors who are *y* and female ancestors who are *x*. *Biometrika*, April, 1903, p. 344.

**Crossing**, *n.*—**Movable-point crossing**, in *railroad-ing*, a track-crossing formed of a pair of split switches placed with the points facing each other where the tracks cross at a small angle. The two switches move together in opposite directions, and any movement opens one track and closes the other. Another form is called a *movable-frog crossing*.—**Reciprocal crossing**, the crossing of the male of one race or species with the female of a second, and of the male of the second with the female of the first. It often happens that a cross is fertile and its reciprocal sterile. The eggs of *Echinus microtuberculatus* are readily fertilized with the sperm of *Strongylocentrotus*.



## crossing



Movable-frog Crossing.

a, switch-stand and lever; b, switch rods; c, c, frog in open position; d, d, closed position.

*lividus*, but the eggs of *S. lividus* cannot be fertilized with the sperm of *E. microtuberculatus*.

**crossing-plate** (krós'ing-plát), *n.* An iron or steel plate forming a crossing of two lines of track.

**crossite** (krós'it), *n.* [Named after Whitman Cross of the United States Geological Survey.] A mineral of the amphibole group, in composition between glaucophane and riebeckite. It is marked by its bright blue color and is frequently observed in the crystalline schists of the Coast Range in California.

**cross-lamination** (krós'lam-i-ná'shng), *n.* Minor bedding somewhat oblique to the major stratification-lines in sedimentary rocks; cross-bedding or false bedding.

**cross-leaf** (krós'léf), *n.* The cross-leaved, cauliflorous calabash-tree, *Crescentia alata*, a small tree with horizontal branches and round, gourd-like, hard-shelled fruit the size of a large orange. The leaves usually grow in fascicles of three, of which the middle leaf is trifoliate, composed of a long winged petiole and three leaflets, which together have the shape of a cross. The fruit and leaves are used medicinally in Mexico. The species is of Mexican origin, but was early introduced into Guam and the Philippines. Also called *jicara*.

**cross-leaved** (krós'lévd), *a.* In bot., having four-leaved whorls in the form of a cross.

**Crossley reflector.** See *\*reflector*.

**Cross-line** (krós'lin), *n.* Same as *\*cross-cut*, 3.

**cross-matched** (krós'machd), *a.* Said of a team of four or more horses in which the horses on either side resemble one another in color, but differ from those of the opposite side.

**cross-memory** (krós'mem'ô-ri), *n.* In *psychol.*, cross-education, regarded as a transference of habit or organic memory.

It was noticed by Weber and Fechner that the memory for arm movements is transferred from one side to the other, and that this *cross-memory* is symmetrical and not identical. *Scripture, New Psychol.*, p. 190.

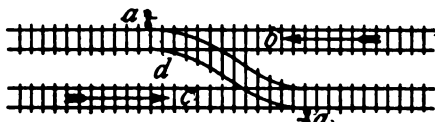
**cross-motion** (krós'mô'shng), *n.* Motion of a star at right angles to the line of sight expressed in linear units (miles per second). It can be calculated from the proper motion (seconds of arc per year) when the parallax of the star is known. Sometimes called *thwartwise motion*.

I have classified the stars in this way not only as a whole, but also with reference to their *cross-motion*—motion at right angles to that of the sun. *S. Newcomb, in Pop. Sci. Mo.*, March, 1901, p. 457.

**Crossopodia** (kros-ô-pô'di-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρόσσαι*, battlements, + *ποῖς* (pod-), a foot.] A name which has been applied to certain serpentine or vermiform markings on Silurian rocks, commonly regarded as the trails of crustaceans, worms, or mollusks.

**crossopterine** (kros-op'te-rin), *n.* [*Crossopter* (ix) + *-ine*.] An amorphous alkaloid found in the bark of *Crossopterix Kotschyana* Fenzl. of Abyssinia.

**crossover**, *n.* 2. In *railroading*, a crossing or connecting line of rails and two switches joining two lines of rails. It is used to enable a



Crossover.

a, switch and switch-stand; b, up-line; c, down-line; d, crossover.

train to cross from one line to another. See *switch*, 2, and *\*ladder*, 3.—3. In *elect.*, a place where two wires pass each other without touching. Should they touch a cross would be formed. See *cross*, 13.—4. Same as *sontag*.—5. The crossing of the swiftest current in a river from one side of the channel to the other. Crossovers generally occur between two bends in the course of a stream.

Just below the Pass of Lillo there is a *cross-over* in the [river] current, making a neutral point and forming a shoal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII, 533.

**cross-parental** (krós'pá-ren'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to parentage considered reciprocally, or through the comparison of fathers who are *x* and mothers who are *y* with fathers who are *y* and mothers who are *x*.

I determined *C* from the twelve series and found for its mean value .5565. This is within two per cent. of the value of *C* found for the *cross-parental* relationships, and I think the agreement is as close as we could hope for. *Biometrika*, Nov., 1903, p. 392.

**cross-plow** (krós'plou), *r. t.* To plow at right angles with a former plowing.

**cross-raise** (krós'râz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *cross-raised*, ppr. *cross-raising*. To raise (the nap of cloth) across its width.

**cross-reel** (krós'rêl), *r. t.* To wind (yarn) on a reel with a reciprocating motion. *Nasmith, Cotton Spinning*, p. 362.

**cross-reference** (krós'ref'er-ens), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *cross-referenced*, ppr. *cross-referencing*. To relegate or refer by a cross-reference; provide with cross-references.

**cross-rib** (krós'rib), *n.* In a side of beef, one of the sternal ribs which run crosswise to the body.—*Cross-rib steak*. See *\*steak*.

**Cross-road**, *n.* 4. Same as *\*cross-heading*, 1 (a) and (b).

**cross-section**, *n.* 2. The area of a section, of a bar, tube, rod, or other body, taken at right angles to its axis. *C. Hering, Conversion Tables*, p. 101.—**Cross-section paper**. See *\*paper*. **Cross-section units**, units of area, such as the circular mil and the circular millimeter, used for the convenient expression of the areas of cross-section of bars, rods, and wires. Such units are so defined as to avoid the use in computation of the factor  $\pi$ ; the circular millimeter, for example, is the area of a circle whose diameter is one millimeter. Also called *circular units*.

**cross-sectional** (krós'sek'shng-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cross-section or that section of a body (specifically of a bar, rod, or wire) which is normal to the major axis of the body. *H. Du Bois, The Magnetic Circuit*, p. 60.—**Curve of cross-sectional areas**. See *\*curves of ship calculation*.

**cross-septation** (krós'sep-tâ'shng), *n.* The division of a hypha or other cell by means of a transverse septum.

**cross-sleeper** (krós'slê'për), *n.* In *railroading*, a long tie, or one longer than those used in an ordinary track, employed to support more than two rails, as at a switch.

**cross-slide** (krós'slid), *n.* That part of a machine on which either the work or the tool-carriage travels across the principal direction of motion.

**cross-spring** (krós'spring), *n.* In *carriage-making*, a half-elliptic spring which extends across the body, the ends being secured by toggle-joints to the ends of the side-springs.

**cross-stitch** (krós'stich), *r. t.* To sew or embroider with a cross-stitch; sew or fasten with cross-stitches.

**cross-straps** (krós'straps), *n. pl.* Ornamental straps which cross one another at the end of the body of a carriage, the upper ends being secured to the body and the lower to the pump-handles.

**cross-stratification** (krós'strat-i-fî-kâ'shng), *n.* Cross-bedding or false bedding. See *false*.

**cross-stratified** (krós'strat-i-fîd), *a.* False-bedded. See *false bedding*, under *false*.

**cross-stump** (krós'stump), *n.* In *cricket*, a stump 2 feet long, formerly laid like a bail across the two wickets. *Hutchinson, Cricket*, p. 31. [Obsolete.]

**cross-talk** (krós'ták), *n.* Talk from another telephone circuit that interferes with or intrudes into one's own communication.

**cross-toes** (krós'tôz), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*: so called from the digitate clusters of pods which twist after opening.

**cross-town** (krós'toun), *a.* That runs across the town: as, a *cross-town* line of street-cars; a *cross-town* car.

**cross-turret** (krós'tur'et), *n.* A turret in a turret-lathe the axis of which is horizontal and lies across the bed, instead of being vertical, as in most turret-lathes.

**cross-vault** (krós'vâlt), *n.* A groined vault, usually one in which the two cylindrical surfaces which meet one another are of the same width and height, so that the plan would form a cross of the usual type.

**Cross-warp weave.** See *\*weave*, 1.

## crotchet

**cross-weed** (krós'wêd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Diplotaxis* of the mustard family, especially *D. muralis* and *D. tenuifolia*, the cruciferous character of whose flowers is more than usually marked. See *stinkweed*, 1, and *wall-rocket*, under *rocket*. Both species are adventive in the United States. Also known as *sand-rocket*.

**cross-wind** (krós'wind), *n.* In *archery*, a wind blowing across the range.

**cross-wind** (krós'wind), *v. I. trans.* To wind (yarn) on a reel in such a manner that the windings cross at an acute angle with the axis. *Nasmith, Cotton Spinning*, p. 360.

**II. intrans.** To twist; depart from a plane: said of a plank or platform which twists out of its plane.

**cross-wood** (krós'wúd), *n.* A West Indian shrub of the family *Theophrastaceae*, *Jacquinia aculeata*: so called from the fact that its branches are produced in whorls of four, thus forming a cross.

**crotacnic** (krô-tâ-kon'ik), *a.* [*crot(on)* + *aconic* (f).] Noting a crystalline, easily soluble acid,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}:\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$  (f), obtained by the saponification of cyanocrotonic acid: as, *crotacnic* acid (which melts at 119° C.).

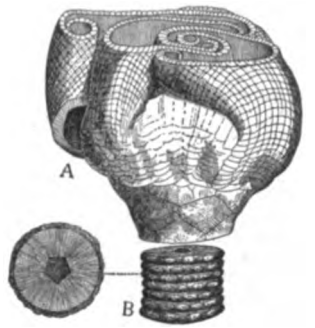
**crotalic** (krô-tal'ik), *a.* [*Crotalus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Crotalus*, or to a poison derived from snakes of that genus.

**crotalin** (krô'ta-lin), *n.* [*Crotalus* + *-in*.] An albuminous poison found in venom derived from snakes of the genus *Crotalus*.

**crotalism** (krô'ta-lizm), *n.* [NL. *Crotal(aria)* + *-ism*.] A disease of horses, known chiefly in the valley of the Missouri river, due to eating the rattlesnake, *Crotalaria sagittalis*. Also called *bottom disease*, because it occurs on bottom-land.

The diseases resulting from plant poisoning known as locoweed and *crotalism*, which prevail in some parts of the West and Northwest, are caused, respectively, by the continued eating in the field of some of the several locoweeds (*Astragalus* and *Aragallus* species) and by the eating of the rattlesnake or rattlesnake (*Crotalaria sagittalis*) either in the field or in hay. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 308.

**Crotalocrinus** (krô-tâ-lok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of singularly camerate crinoids in which the branches of the first arms rapidly dichotomize, but remain united so that each arm forms a broad infolded net. It occurs in the Silurian rocks.



*Crotalocrinus pulcher*, Hisinger.

Silurian; Gottland.

A, crown with folded arms; B, portion of stem. (From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

**crotaloid** (krô'ta-loid), *a.* [*Crotalus* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to a rattlesnake; having the characters of a rattlesnake.

**crotaphion** (krô-taf'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κροτάφιον*, neut. of *κροτάφος*, of the temples, < *κρόταφος*, temple.] In *craniom.*, the posterior terminal point of the suture between the parietal and sphenoid bones.

**crotaphite**, *a.*—*Crotaphite fossa* or *depression*, the groove on the posterior portion and superior face of a bird's skull in which the temporal muscles lie. The size of this is an indication of the power of the mandible, and it is large in fish-eating birds.

**crotaphitic** (krô-ta-fit'ik), *a.* [*crotaphite* + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, same as *crotaphite*. Also *crotaphytic*.

The morphogenic action of *crotaphytic* muscles on the skull and brain of the Carnivora and Primates, by M. R. Anthony. *Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 120.

**crotaphyte**, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *crotaphite*.

**crotch** (kroch), *v. t.* In *logging*, to cut notches on opposite sides of (a log) near the end, into which dogs are fastened.

**crotch-chain** (kroch'chân), *n.* A tackle for loading logs on sleds, cars, or skidways by cross-hauling.

**crotchet**, *n.* 11. In *zool.*, one of the slightly curved and notched bristles or chaetae common among *Oligochaeta*, and serving probably as locomotor organs.—12. Same as *crocket*.

## crotching

**crotching** (kroch'ing), *n.* In *billiards*, a play analogous to the anchor (see *\*anchored*) in balk-line billiards, with the exception that, as the two object-balls lie transversely in a corner of the table, less accuracy of touch and far less skill are required to keep them there. The same situation can occur in the jaw of a pocket-table, but is more difficult to maintain, unless balls are larger and pockets smaller than the standard. Crotching beyond three successive shots was barred as early as 1882, and jawing in 1886; but both in America and in England expert professionals have since sometimes resorted to one or the other for their high runs.

**crotch-tongue** (kroch'tung), *n.* Two pieces of wood, in the form of a V, joining the front and rear sleds of a logging-sled.

**crotin** (krō'tin), *n.* [*Crot(on)* + *-in*.] A highly poisonous toxalbumin contained in the seed of *Croton Tiglium*.

**Crotonic aldehyde.** See *\*aldehyde*.

**crotonoleic** (krō'ton-ō-lē'ik), *a.* [*Croton* + *L. oleum*, oil.] Noting a pale-yellow compound existing, partly as free acid and partly as glyceride, in croton-oil. It is a drastic purgative.

**crotonotherapy** (krō-nō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Reg. *\*crotonotherapy*, (Gr. *κρονον*, a spring, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.) Treatment of disease by a course of drinking or bathing, aided by a special dietary and exercises, at a mineral-spring resort. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 104.

**croup**, *n.*—**Catarrhal croup.** Same as *false croup*. **Diphtheritic croup**, diphtheria of the larynx.—**Fibrinous croup**, true croup.—**Intestinal croup**, croupous inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestine.—**Pharyngeal croup**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx attended with a fibrinous exudation.—**Pseudomembranous croup**, true croup.—**Uterine croup**, croupous inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus.

**croup** (krōp), *v. i.* [Also *croop*, *crupe*, prob. imitative, like *roup*, etc. See *croup*, *n.*] To cry out; cry hoarsely; specifically, to cough hoarsely, as in croup. [Provincial (Sc.) or colloq.]

**crouper-bush** (krō'per-būsh), *n.* The button-bush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

**croup-kettle** (krōp'ket'l), *n.* A kettle under which a low flame is kept lighted so that there may be a continuous escape of vapor: used in giving vapor inhalations in cases of laryngitis, or to keep the atmosphere of the room humid.

**croustade** (krōs-tād'), *n.* [F., < It. *crostata*: see *crustate*, *custard*.] A cup-like form of bread toasted, fried in hot fat, or dipped in melted butter and browned in the oven; also, a hollow mold of rice sprinkled with bread-crumbs and fried in deep fat, or of puff-paste filled with creamed meat, fish, etc.

**crout** (krout), *n.* Same as *sauer-kraut*.

**croûte au pot** (krōt ō pō'), [F., 'crust in the pot': see *crust*.] A clear soup to which small pieces of, or of stale bread, have been added just before serving.

**croûton** (krō-toŋ'), *n.* [F., < *croûte*, crust.] A small piece of bread dipped in melted butter and toasted in the oven, or fried in hot butter or fat: used in soups and to garnish various types of stewed dishes.

**crow**, *n.* 2. (b) In the West Indies, particularly in Jamaica, the black vulture, *Catharista atrata*.—**Blue-wattled crow**, in New Zealand, a name given to *Glaucopteryx wilsoni*, a bird of the crow family.

**crow-bird** (krō'bērd), *n.* The purple grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula*: so called in some parts of the United States.

**crowd**, *v. t.*—To crowd off, to work (a ship) off from the land.

**crowd**, *n.*—Crowd of sail, a press of canvas; all possible sail set.

**crowd-poison** (kroud'poi'zn), *n.* Volatile excrementitious matters contained in the respired air, which by concentration become dangerous to health in crowded places. *G. H. Napheys*, Prevention and Cure of Disease, I. 197.

**crowd-poisoning** (kroud'poi'zn-ing), *n.* A morbid state induced by the inhalation of waste products given off by the breath and skin of a number of persons confined in an unventilated space; oölesia.

The symptoms arising from indigestion, from crowd-poisoning, from sewer-gas-poisoning, from ptomaine-poisoning (auto-infection), etc., are often ascribed to "malaria." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Feb., 1901, p. 371.

**crow-duck** (krō'duk), *n.* See *Fulica*.

**crowd-weed** (kroud'wēd), *n.* 1. The field-cress, *Lepidium campestre*.—2. The charlock or wild mustard, *Brassica arvensis*.

**crow-eater** (krō'ē'tēr), *n.* One who will do anything rather than work. [Colloq., Australia.]

**crowfoot**, *n.* 2. The name is applied to many plants with pedately or palmately divided leaves, chiefly of the genus *Ranunculus*, but also of other genera, especially the club-mosses, *Lycopodium inundatum*, *L. obscurum*, and *L. complanatum*. See *bog \*club-moss*, *\*Christmas green*, and *Lycopodium*.—**American crowfoot**, the spotted crane's-bill, *Geranium maculatum*.—**Celery-leaved crowfoot**, *Ranunculus sceleratus*. Also called *water-celery* (which see).—**Corn crowfoot**, *Ranunculus arvensis*, common in the Old World and sparingly found in the United States. See *hungerswee* and *starve-acre*.—**Cursed crowfoot**. Same as *celery-leaved \*crowfoot*, translating the specific name.—**Ditch-crowfoot**, *marsh-crowfoot*. Same as *celery-leaved \*crowfoot*.—**Musk-crowfoot**, *Adonis Moschatellina*, better known as *hollow-root*. Also called *musk-root* and *moschato*. See *Adonis*.—**Tuberous crowfoot**. Same as *musk-crowfoot*.—**Water-crowfoot**. See *water-crowfoot*.—**Wood-crowfoot**. (a) The goldlocks, *Ranunculus auricomus*. See *goldlocks* and *Ranunculus*. (b) The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*.

**crowfoot-grass** (krō'fūt-gras), *n.* 1. A plant, *Dactyloctenium Aegyptiacum*, distinguished as *little crowfoot*, a low creeping grass of warm climates, common in the southern United States. It is a weed of cultivated grounds, but sometimes cut for hay. The name, as with other crowfoot-grasses, refers to the digitate inflorescence.—2. The similar but larger *Elyusine Indica*, also called *goose-grass*, *yard-grass*, *wire-grass*, etc. See *wire-grass*, 2.—**Bearded crowfoot-grass**, *feather crowfoot-grass*, a grass of the genus *Chloris*. See *\*finger-grass*, 3.—**Texas crowfoot-grass**, *Diplachne dubia*, a promising hay-grass somewhat of the crowfoot habit.

**crow-hop** (krō'hōp), *n.* The action of a horse in endeavoring to throw a rider by arching the body, holding the legs stiff, and bucking vigorously. [Local, U. S.]

All bronches are different individually, but the ways they try to throw their riders may be classed under three heads. The first is known as the *crow-hop*. The rider gets on a wild horse and immediately the steed bunches itself up like a goat, holds itself stiff in limb and body, and bucks promiscuously. It jars the rider, but the horse that only does this is considered easy and tame. *Wide World Mag.*, April, 1903, p. 548.

**crow-line** (krō'lin), *n.* The straight line of a crow's flight. See *crow-flight*.

**crow**, *n.* 7. (f) In *mech.*: (2) The amount of curvature of a surface or line. In pulleys for flat belts the face is made of larger diameter in the middle to check a tendency of the belt to work off to one side or the other by greater stretching on the edges. (g) In *arch.*: (2) An ornamental top of a tower used in late English Gothic. It resembles four or more flying buttresses meeting at their highest point. (k) In *zool.*: (1) The protuberance on the head of a whale, particularly of a right whale, surrounding the blow-holes. [Rare.] (2) Same as *crowen-antler*. [Rare.] (3) Same as *coronet*, 6 (in reference to the bones of a horse's foot). (4) In the terminology of the *Crinoidea*, the calyx without the stem. (l) In *ship-building*, the arching athwartship or camber of a deck or deck-beam; also, the top or central part of such an arched deck.

These spaces include the internal volume of the ship, below the deck forming the crown of the engine and boiler-rooms. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 61.

(m) The horizontal cap-piece or collar of a set of mine timbers. Also called *crowen-tree*. [Scotch.] (n) That part of the bridle of a harness which extends over the horse's head and to which the cheeks are attached. (o) In *agri.*, the middle line of a ridge of land, formed by two furrow-alleys laid back to back. [Great Britain.] (p) In *bell-founding*, the top of a bell, of which the cannons are parts and to which the tongue is attached within. Also called *pallet*. (q) Same as *\*howell*.

12. (b) The summit of a root, as of a beet or turnip, the leaf-bases forming a circle. (c) The leaves and living branches of a tree. In forest measurements the use of the term varies with the kind of tree and the purpose of the measurements. For example, *crowen* may be used to designate either the whole leaf-and-branch system or that portion of it above a dead or a growing branch of a given size. In the description of trees the crown is said to be long or short, broad or narrow, compact or ragged, conical or flat.

16. An abbreviation of *crowen-glass*. Experiments of the eminent Jena glass-makers with phosphate crowns and borate flints are optically highly successful. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 41.

**Brabant crown**, a Belgian silver coin struck



Crown Imperial, Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh.

## crown-tree

under Austrian domination, weighing 456 grains, .872 fine. — **Crown forest.** See *national \*forest*. — **Crown imperial**, in late English Gothic architecture, a decorative finish of a tower produced by carrying up four curved ribs upon which a small spire is set. The term was invented in the nineteenth century to describe a thing once thought very attractive. The Church of St. Giles at Edinburgh is the best-known example, though there are several others, among them the Church of St. Dunstan's in the East, in the City of London. — **Gothic crown**, an English silver coin of Queen Victoria, struck as a pattern in 1846, 1847, and 1853. — **Iron crown of Lombardy**, a thin ring of iron, said to have been forged from a nail of the true cross, overlaid with gold and precious stones. It is supposed to have been made for Agilulf, king of the Lombards, in 591, and was worn by Charlemagne and all the medieval emperors who were also kings of Lombardy. Napoleon I. placed it upon his head. It is now in the cathedral of Monza, in Italy. — **Order of the crown**. (i) *Order of the Iron Crown of Italy*. — *See iron*. — **Order of the Oak Crown**, an order for civil and military merit, conferred by Luxembourg and founded in 1841. — **Order of Rue Crown**, a military order of Saxony, founded in 1807. — **Petition crown**, a rare coin of Charles II., struck in 1663 with a petition of the mint-master to the king. — **Triple crown**. (a) and (b). See *triple*. (c) See *\*triple*.

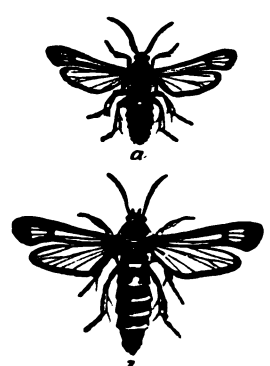
II. a.—**Crown government**, government by the crown, as in a crown colony. — **Crown grant**, a grant from the crown. — **Crown prosecutor**. See *\*prosecutor*. — **Crown side**. Same as *Crown Office* (which see, under *crown*). — **Crown witness**, in *Eng. law*, a witness for the prosecution in a criminal action. — **Master of the Crown Office**, the prosecuting officer in the criminal department of the Court of King's Bench, who prosecutes upon the relation of some private person or informer, the crown being the nominal prosecutor.

**crown**, *v. t.* 10. To give a crown or bulge to: as, to crown the surface of a ship's deck.—11. To cut off (the crown), as of a sugar-beet.

**crownal** (krou'nal), *a.* and *n.* I. a. Pertaining to or resembling a crown.

II. n. A coronet, chaplet, or garland; a coronal.

**crown-beam** (kroun'bēm), *n.* A cross-beam. **crown-borer** (kroun'bōr-ēr), *n.*—**Blackberry crown-borer**, the larva of an American sawfly moth, *Bembecia marginata*, common in the northern United States, which burrows into canes of the blackberry at the surface of the ground.



Blackberry Crown-borer (*Bembecia marginata*). a, male; b, female.

**crown-gall** (kroun'gāl), *n.* A disease which attacks the roots of certain plants, especially the almond, blackberry, peach, and raspberry. It is characterized by the formation of hard, rough, irregular-shaped, gall-like bodies on the roots and sometimes on the stems of the plant. The cause is somewhat doubtful. Toumey attributed it to a myxomycete which he named *Dendrophagus globosus*.

**crown-gear** (kroun'gēr), *n.* A crown-wheel; a gear having teeth cut in the edge of an annular ring, or as if in the end of a hollow cylinder.

**crown-grafting**, *n.* 2. A kind of grafting in which the scion is inserted at the crown of the plant (where it emerges from the ground).

**crowning**, *n.* 6. In *agri.*, the cutting off of the crown, as of sugar-beets. See *\*crown*, 12 (b).

**crown-moth** (kroun'mōth), *n.* A moth whose larva attacks the crowns of plants.—**Strawberry crown-moth**, an American sawfly moth, *Scia rutilana*, whose larva bores in the crown of strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry plants on the Pacific coast.

**crown-of-the-field** (kroun'uv-thē-fēld'), *n.* The corn-cockle, *Agrostemma Githago*.

**crown-piece**, *n.* 3. The crown-sheet or top plate of the fire-box of an internally fired boiler.

**crown-plate** (kroun'plāt), *n.* 1. The top plate of the fire-box of an internally fired boiler.—2. In *carp.*, the horizontal member which finishes a frame at the top. In a wall, as of a framed house, the crown-plate may receive the timbers of the attic floor, or the rafters of the roof, or both. It is the top chord of a frame, as the *sill* is the bottom chord.

**crown-princess** (kroun'prin'sēs), *n.* The wife of a crown-prince: as, the *crown-princess* of Prussia. [Commonly as two words.]

**crown-roast** (kroun'rōst), *n.* The ribs of lamb as a fancy roast with the upper part of the bones trimmed and the whole turned on itself and so fastened that the center is hollow.

**crown-tree** (kroun'trē), *n.* 1. The horizontal timber of a timber framework, which rests on

## crown-tree

top of the uprights and on which rest the rafters or, in some cases, the joists.—2. Same as *\*crown*, 7 (m).

**crown-tuber** (kroun'tū'bér), *n.* A tuber the upper part of which is stem or crown, the lower part being root, as beet, carrot, radish. *L. H. Bailey.*

**crown-work**, *n.* 2. In *dentistry*, the attachment of an artificial crown of gold or porcelain to the root of a tooth.

**crow-pheasant** (krō'fēz'ant), *n.* A large East Indian ground-cuckoo, *Centropus rufipennis*.

**crow-poison** (krō'poi'zn), *n.* 1. Same as *fly-poison*, 2.—2. A related plant, *Tracyanthus angustifolius*, found in low grounds from North Carolina to Florida.

**crow-purse** (krō'pērs), *n.* A popular name of the egg-case of the skate, a black or dark-brown oblong case having a long process at each corner and a texture like that of leather.

**crow's-foot**, *n.* 5. *pl.* The angular lines or arrow-points (madethus: < >) which are placed at the extremities of dimension-lines on a drawing to indicate between what points or planes the dimension is given.

**crow's-nest**, *n.* 2. See *\*Cycadeoidea*.

**crowstone**, *n.* 3. A name once commonly applied in Worcestershire, England, to fossil oyster-shells of the genus *Gryphaea* from the Jurassic rocks.

**crow-twill** (krō'twil), *n.* A four-harness twill-weave, regular or irregular. See *\*cassimere-twill*.

**croydon** (kroi'don), *n.* [From *Croydon* in Surrey.] A kind of two-wheeled carriage of the gig class, introduced about 1850, originally of wickerwork but afterward made of wood. *N. E. D.*

**crozer** (krō'zēr), *n.* [*croze* + *-er*1.] In *barrel-making*, a machine for cutting the croze in barrel-staves or in the assembled package of staves forming a barrel; a crozing-machine.

**crozier**, *n.* 4. In *bot.*, the circinate young frond of a fern. Also *crozier-head*, *crozier-bud*. *Sir C. Lyell*, *Elem. of Geol.*, p. 230. [Rare.]—5. The flat, spirally coiled shell of the cephalopodous mollusk *Spirula*.

**crozier-bud** (krō'zhēr-bud), *n.* Same as *\*crozier*, 4.

**crozier-head** (krō'zhēr-hed), *n.* Same as *\*crozier*, 4.

**crozing-machine** (krō'zing-mā-shēn'), *n.* See *\*crozer*.

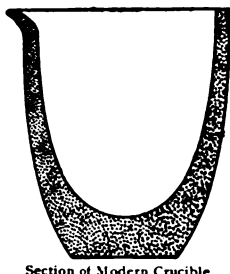
**C. E. P.** An abbreviation of *Calendar of the Patent Rolls*.

**cruciade** (krō-si-ād'), *n.* [*F. crociade*, < *It. crociata*, *ML. cruciata*: see *crusade*1.] 1. A crusade.—2. A papal bull enjoining and authorizing a crusade, or granting indulgences to those who undertake a crusade.

**Crucial bandage**. Same as *T-bandage*.

**crucian**2 (krō'shian), *a.* [*L. Crux (Cruci)*, a constellation, 'the Cross,' + *-an*.] Noting those stars which have a spectrum of the type of that of  $\beta$  Crucis, of which the most extraordinary character is the presence of many oxygen lines. Hydrogen, both series of helium lines, nitrogen, and carbon are predominant. Protomagnesium, protocalcium, both series of silicon lines, and a line due to an unknown body, A-4649.2, are present. The protometallic lines are relatively thick, the hydrogen lines relatively thin.

**crucible**, *n.*, 1. The crucibles used in steel-making will carry 200 pounds, and are made of plumbago and fire-clay. The crucible process for making steel is specially adapted for high-grade products with a high percentage of carbon, and for uses in which desirable properties are conferred by alloying the iron with other metallic elements such as chromium, tungsten, manganese, titanium, and the like.—*Caldwell's crucible*, a porcelain crucible with a movable perforated plate inserted to form the bottom.—*Gooch's crucible*, a platinum or porcelain crucible with a fixed or movable perforated bottom. A layer of fine asbestos spread over the bottom inside the crucible serves to collect any precipitate in a liquid filtered through it, usually by suction. The precipitate so collected is dried or ignited, and weighed with the crucible.—*Reduction crucible*, in *chem.*, a porcelain crucible with a perforated cover and inlet-tube of the same material, by means of which a metallic oxid may be heated in a stream of hydrogen gas.

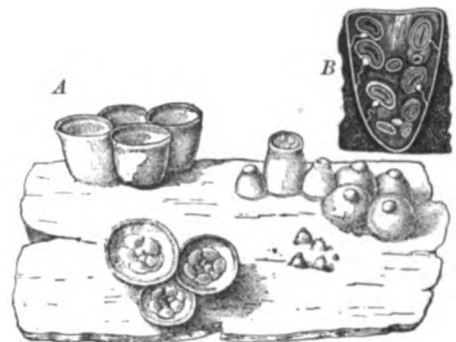
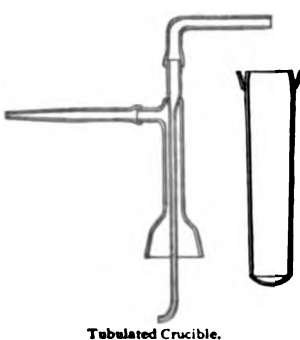


—**Tubulated crucible**, a platinum crucible with a tubulated cover, used in iron-ore analysis.

**crucible-earth** (krō'si-bl-ērth), *n.* Clay suitable for making fire-crucibles.

**crucible-furnace** (krō'si-bl-fēr'nās), *n.* See *\*furnace*.

**Crucibulum** (krō'sib'ū-lum), *n.* [*NL.* (*L. R. and Ch. Tulasne*, 1844), < *ML. crucibulum*, a pot: see *crucible*.] A small genus of gastromycetous fungi of the family *Nidulariaceae*.



A, group of fruiting bodies in the successive stages of development; B, longitudinal section through a nearly mature but still closed fruiting body. (From Engler and Prantl's *Pflanzenfamilien*.)

The peridium is yellowish and cup-shaped, and has the top at first covered with a membrane which ruptures at maturity and exposes the seed-like sporangia which are attached to the peridium by thread-like processes called funiculi. *C. vulgare* is a common and widely distributed species, occurring on decaying wood, old rope, and matting.

**crucifical** (krō-si-fish'al), *a.* [Improp. formed from *crucifix*, with termination conformed to *sacrificial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a crucifix.

He [the archbishop] stopped and blessed the people, making *crucifical* signs on the stairs.

Thackeray, *Letters*, Feb., 1849, p. 42.

**Crucifixion attitude**. See *\*attitude*.

**cruciformly** (krō'si-fōrm-li), *adv.* In the form of a cross.

**crude**, *a.*—*Crude oil*, natural mineral oil, "neither steamed nor treated, free from water, sediment, or any other adulteration, of the gravity of 43° to 48° B." *New York Oil Exchange*, Rule iv., quoted in *Dialect Notes*, II, vi.

**cruentation** (krō-en-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. cruentatio*(-n-), < *cruentare*, stain with blood, < *cruentus*, bloody.] Passive oozing of blood-tinged fluid from the cut surface of raw flesh. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**cruise**, *v. i.* 2. To survey and estimate the amount and value of standing timber.

**cruiser**, *n.* 2. In *forestry*, one who cruises or surveys and estimates the amount and value of standing timber.—**Armored cruiser**, a type of warship intermediate between a battleship and a protected cruiser. The distinction between an armored and a protected cruiser is that the water-line of the latter has no external armor-protection, though both have protective decks. The distinction between an armored cruiser and a battleship is that the former has higher speed, lighter guns, and thinner armor, though the two types tend to merge. See *\*battleship*.—**Auxiliary cruiser**, a merchant steamer converted into a cruiser by arming it with guns and putting it into commission as a war-vessel.—**Belted cruiser**, a type of warship intermediate between a battleship and a cruiser, having comparatively high speed and protected by a partial armor-belt of moderate thickness. The Spanish ships in the battle of Santiago (1898) were of this type. The belted cruiser may be considered the forerunner of the armored *\*cruiser* (which see).—**Protected cruiser**, a cruiser having a protective deck, but no vertical side armor except local protection for the guns.—**Scout cruiser**, a recent type of cruiser in which battery and protection have been sacrificed to a large extent in order to secure extreme speed combined with good sea-going qualities. These vessels are from 2,000 to 4,000 tons displacement and from 24 to 26 knots speed, and in some cases have steam-turbine propelling machinery.—**Torpedo cruiser**, a small cruiser having a powerful torpedo armament.—**Unprotected cruiser**, a cruiser which has no armor or protective deck. These vessels are usually of small size and are practically obsolete.

**crum**, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *crumb*1.

**crummy**, *a.* 3. Plump; buxom: as, a *crummy lass*. [Eng. slang.]

## crush-line

**Crumpsall yellow**. See *\*yellow*.

**crupper**, *n.* 3. *Naut.*, the train-tackle bolt in a gun-carriage.—**Crupper bolt**. Same as *\*crupper*, 3.—**Crupper chain** (*naut.*), an old-fashioned device for securing the heel of the jib-boom to the bowsprit; it consists of a length of small chain passing around the two spars.—**Crupper loop**, a metal loop attached to a saddle-tree or pad-frame for securing the crupper.—**Crupper notch** (*naut.*), the score in the heel of the jib-boom for receiving the crupper chain.

**crural**, *a.* 5. Of or pertaining to the crura. See *\*crus*.—**Crural neuralgia**. See *\*neuralgia*.

**cruralium** (krō-rā'li-um), *n.*; *pl.* *cruralia* (-ā). [*NL.*, < *L. cruralis*: see *crural*.] In the *Brachiopoda*, the calcareous supports for the coiled internal arms when formed, by the union of the crura (see *\*crus*), into a single apparatus: contrasted with *\*spiraculum*, which is applied to the coiled supports.

**crurin** (krō'rin), *n.* [*L. crus (crur-)*, leg, + *-in*2.] A powder, quinoline-bismuth-sulphocyanate, used as a dressing for various forms of ulcers.

**cruriped** (krō'ri-ped), *n.* [*L. crus (crur-)*, leg, + *pes (ped-)*, foot.] One of the ambulatory appendages following the chelipeds or great claws on the cephalothorax, especially of crabs and lobsters. *J. E. Ives.*

**crus**, *n.* 2. *pl.* The calcareous brachial supports in the *Brachiopoda*, as in *Pentamerus* and *Rhynchonella*, where they are a pair of short discrete, slightly curved lamellae. Also called *crural plates*.—**Auricular crura**, in certain polycypod mollusks, a hinge-structure consisting of two ridges which diverge within and below the beaks. This structure, in specialized forms, develops into concentric teeth and sockets which cannot be separated without breaking, as in *Spondylus*.

**crush**, *n.* 3. In Australia, a funnel-shaped, fenced lane or passageway for cattle.—4. In *coal-mining*: (a) A general settlement of the strata above a coal-mine, due to failure of the pillars: generally accompanied by numerous local falls of roof-rocks in the workings. (b) A species of fault in coal.—5. The amount of cotton-seed crushed for oil during a given season: as, a large *crush*.

**crush-breccia** (krush'brech'i-ā), *n.* A breccia produced by the shattering of rocks along a fault. See *\*fault-breccia*.

**crush-conglomerate** (krush'kōn-glōm'e-rāt), *n.* See *\*conglomerate*.

**crusher**, *n.* 3. Specifically, a crushing-machine. The most common type has two converging jaws operated by powerful mechanism, between which the mineral is crushed by pressure. To this type belong the Blake and Dodge crushers. (See *Blake crusher*.) Another more recent type has a gyrating swinging cone in a hopper-shaped receptacle, as in the Gates and McCully breakers. Crushers are used to prepare stone for road-ballast, for concrete, and for other engineering purposes, and in mining to prepare the ore for finer crushing by rolls, stamps, etc.

4. A mill for grinding sugar-beets, potatoes, and other roots to reduce them to a pulp for use in the manufacture of sugar or starch.—

5. In *elect.*, a device for reducing the apparent fall of potential in the ground return-circuit of an electric system. The function of a crusher in such a circuit is similar to that of a booster in a system with insulated return-circuit. Both terms are of slang origin, but have acquired recognition on account of the great practical importance of the devices thus designated.—**Blake crusher**, a machine for crushing ore or other hard material in coarse lumps. It is provided with two jaws, one stationary and one swinging. The machine moves at the rate of about 250 revolutions a minute, the swinging jaw advancing about half an inch toward the stationary jaw at each revolution. The size of the fragments is limited by the distance between the jaws at the bottom, which can be regulated at will. The capacity of a machine whose dimensions at the mouth are 20 inches by 10 inches is about 300 tons of ordinary rock per day of 24 hours. See *stone-breaker*, with cut.

**Crushing strain**, the strain which causes a piece of material to fail, or tend to fail, by compression. Most brittle materials, such as cement, stone, and cast-iron, fail by shearing at an angle, while the more ductile materials, such as wrought-iron and soft brass, fail by bulging.—**Crushing strength**, the strength of a substance measured in terms of the load necessary to crush a test-piece of it one cubic centimeter (or one cubic inch) in size.

**crushing-rolls** (krush'ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* A machine consisting of two heavy rolls between which ore, coal, or other mineral is drawn and crushed. Sometimes the rolls are toothed or ribbed, but for ore their surface is generally smooth.

**crush-line** (krush'lin), *n.* In *geol.*, a line along which rocks, under great compression, yield, usually with the production of schistosity.

Such, too, has been the compression that in some cases dykes of 50 or 60 yards in breadth are reduced where one of these thrusts or *crush-lines* crosses them obliquely to a thickness of no more than four feet.

Geikie, *Text-book of Geol.*, p. 888.

## crush-movement

**crush-movement** (krush'mōv'ment), *n.* In *geol.*, compression, thrust, or lateral movement tending to develop shattered zones.

The greater part, if not actually of Bala age, seem to have been intruded before the post-Bala *crush-movements*. *Nature*, June 15, 1904, p. 168.

**crush-plane** (krush'plān), *n.* In *geol.*, a plane defining zones of shattering which result from lateral thrust.

The previous investigators of Fassa Valley failed to recognise the presence of the innumerable *crush-planes* with extremely low hade, and the branch-connection of many of them with leading cross-faults, and consequently overlooked the correlation of the igneous invasions with pre-existent deformational structures. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1904, p. 79.

**crush-zone** (krush'zōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a zone of faulting and brecciation in rocks.

Throughout the Tertiary crust-movements in the Alps, this passage-zone had been the great *crush-zone* of the district. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 359.

**crust**, *n.* — **Flotation crust**, the thin solid crust of the earth that has been thought to rest upon a liquid mass beneath. Earlier theorists were accustomed to explain changes of level and many other adjustments by this floating of the crust. *Dana*, *Manual of Geol.*, p. 378. — **In crust**, in *currying*, said of a skin which has been tanned and colored but not glazed or entirely finished. *Flemming*, *Practical Tanning*, p. 312. — **Weathered crust**, a film or zone on the outside of a stone which shows marked alteration or decay. Such a crust is not always more fragile than the unchanged interior, and may form a hard shell or successive shells.

They show no *weathered crusts*, and the matrix of finer-grained materials is similarly unaltered. *J. Geikie*, *The Great Ice Age*, p. 23.

**crustacean** (krus-tā'shā), *a.* Same as *crustacean*.

**crustaceoid** (krus-tā'sē-oid), *a.* [*crustaceous* + *-oid*.] Resembling a crustacean. *Dana*.

**crust-creep** (krust'krēp), *n.* See *\*creep*.

**crust-fold** (krust'fōld), *n.* In *geol.*, a fold in the earth's crust.

'The great Rocky Mountain-Andes fold, . . . the longest and most continuous *crust-fold* of the present day. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV, 48.

**crust-fracture** (krust'frak'tūr), *n.* An extended fracture in the earth's crust.

It may probably be regarded as true of any wide region upheaved by a folding-movement and afterwards submerged, that old crust-forms and *crust-fractures*, especially such as allow occasional intrusion and outlet of volcanic material, are determining factors in the distribution of the subsequent deposits. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI, 460.

**crustification** (krus'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The forming of a crust or coating or band, by chemical precipitation, in a cavity from mineral-bearing waters.

As a general rule, however, *crustification* is a characteristic feature of cavity-filling. *F. Poeyny*, *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engin.*, 1893, p. 207.

**crust-movement** (krust'mōv'ment), *n.* An extensive movement of the earth's crust.

There are two primary and permanent kinds of *crust-movements*, namely, (a) those which give rise to those greatest inequalities of the Earth's surface—oceanic basins and continental surfaces; and (b) those which by interior contraction determine mountains of folded structure. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX, 669.

**crust-strain** (krust'strān), *n.* A strain in the earth's crust. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI, 457.

**crust-stress** (krust'stres), *n.* Local strains and pressure within the rocks of the earth's crust.

During the geological periods when the fault-vent continued intermittently active, the form of the sill-complex was capable of being re-moulded periodically in harmony with the localised *crust-stresses*. *Nature*, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 418.

**crust-torsion** (krust'tōr'shon), *n.* A twisting stress in the earth's crust.

*Crust-torsion* has already been recognized as a mode of crust-deformation associated with the superposition of different movements upon one another, either simultaneously or successively. . . . In 1898, I demonstrated, by the field geology of Enneberg, that phenomena of *crust-torsion* were induced by any combination of crust-pressures, not only by cross-movements crossing rectangularly, but also by cross-movements at any oblique angle. *M. M. O. Gordon*, in *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI, 457.

**crutch**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 3. (A) The angle at the meeting of the flukes forming the tail of a whale; the fluke-notch. (B) In *leather-manuf.*, a contrivance which fits under the arm like a crutch: used in hand-staking. — **Crutch paralysis**. See *\*paralysis*.

**crutch**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* t. 3. In *leather-manuf.*, to work with a crutch. *Flemming*, *Practical Tanning*, p. 81.

**crutcher** (kruch'ēr), *n.* In *soap-making*, a vessel in which the ingredients of soap are mixed and thoroughly stirred together: so called from the wooden paddle sometimes used to mix soap. See *crutch*, 3 (c).

**crutch-hole** (kruch'hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, a hole designed to receive the stanchion on which a

boom or other spar rests, to prevent it from slipping; also, a hole on the quarter-rail of a boat for the use of a steering-oar.

**crizada** (krō-thā'dā), *n.* [*Sp.*: see *crusado*.] A gold coin of Castile of the time of Pedro I. (1350-68): it weighed 92½ grains.

**cry**, *n.* — **Epileptic cry**, a loud cry which sometimes precedes the respiratory spasm in an epileptic attack. — **Hydrocephalic cry**, a sudden shriek or loud scream uttered by a child suffering from meningitis. — **Night cry**, a sudden shrill scream uttered by a child in its sleep: often a sign of beginning joint-disease.

**cryesthesia** (kri-es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *κρύος*, cold, + *αἰσθησις*, perception.] Sensitive-ness to cold.

**cryalgia** (kri-al-jē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *κρύος*, cold, + *ἀλγος*, sense of pain.] Pain caused by cold.

**cry-baby** (kri'bā'bi), *n.* One who, like a baby, is prone to tears. [A derisive term among children.]

**crymophyte** (kri'mō-fit), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρυμός*, icy cold, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant adapted to life under low temperatures.

**cryomotherapeutics** (kri'mō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρυμός*, icy cold, + *θεραπευτικός*, of medical treatment.] The employment of cold in the treatment of disease.

**cryomotherapy** (kri'mō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρυμός*, icy cold, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Same as *\*cryomotherapeutics*.

**Oryogen blue**. See *\*blue*.

**cryogenic** (kri-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *κρύος*, cold, + *-γενής*, producing.] Producing cold; especially, noting an apparatus or a laboratory for experimenting at the extreme low temperatures which may be produced by the evaporation of liquefied ethylene, air, oxygen, or hydrogen.

The physical laboratory of the University of Leipzig, the cryogenic laboratory, and the Astronomical observatory of Leiden. *Rep. Carnegie Inst.*, 1903, p. 186.

**cryohydrate** (kri-ō-hi-drāt), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρύος*, cold, + *ὕδωρ* (hōp-), water, + *-ατέλ*.] A definite mixture of ice and any crystallized salt obtained by freezing a saturated aqueous solution of the salt.

*Cryohydrates* were supposed by Guthrie, to whom the name is due, to be chemical compounds, but they are now regarded as mixtures the constancy of proportion of which is due to the uniform conditions of temperature, etc., under which they are produced. . . . A *cryohydrate* is the lowest freezing-mixture of two substances. *H. C. Jones*, *Physical Chem.*, p. 222.

**cryohydric** (kri-ō-hi'drik), *a.* [*cryohydrate* + *-ic*.] Producing, produced by, or connected with a cryohydrate.

If the solution saturated with two iodides be cooled to the freezing-point, ice will separate. Five phases are then present, ice, the two iodides, solution and vapor, and the system becomes non-variant. Such a system can exist only at its *cryohydric* temperature, and the composition of the solution is fixed. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, March, 1903, p. 205.

**Cryohydric temperature**, the temperature at which a cryohydrate is produced.

**cryolithionite** (kri-ō-lith'i-ō-nīt), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρύος*, cold, + *NL.* *lithium* + *-n-ite*.] A fluoride of aluminium, sodium, and lithium ( $\text{Li}_3\text{Na}_3\text{Al}_2\text{F}_{12}$ ) occurring in colorless dodecahedrons at the cryolite locality in Greenland.

**cryometer** (kri-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρύος*, cold, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A thermometer for the measurement of low temperatures (usually below the freezing-point of mercury) and therefore containing alcohol or a similar liquid of low freezing-point.

**cryophoric** (kri-ō-for'ik), *a.* [*cryophor-us* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the cryophorus, or to any instrument or method for freezing a liquid by its own evaporation.

**cryoplankton** (kri-ō-plangk'ton), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *κρύος*, cold, ice, + *NL.* *plankton*.] The 'plankton,' particularly the algal flora, which is found in the snow and ice of polar and alpine regions.

**cryoscopic** (kri-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [*cryoscop-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the phenomena of freezing, specifically to those methods of determining molecular weights, degrees of dissociation, and other properties of substances which depend upon measurements of the freezing-point.

Baout indicated the possibility of employing the lowering of the vapor-pressure of a solution in determining the molecular weight of a dissolved substance. In his opinion, however, the experimental difficulties were such as to give preference to the cryoscopic and ebullioscopic methods. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, April, 1903, p. 342.

**cryoscopy** (kri-ōs'kō-pi), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρύος*, cold, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] That department of physical chemistry which treats of the freez-

## cryptoclit

ing or solidification of liquids and solutions; specifically, the determination of molecular weights of dissolved substances by the lowering of the freezing-point of their solutions in suitable solvents.

Taking into account all the difficulties and disturbing factors in experiments of this kind, the authors conclude that their results tend to increase confidence in the methods of exact *cryoscopy*. *Nature*, Jan. 15, 1903, p. 263.

**cryptase** (kri'ō-stās), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρύος*, cold, + *στάσις*, standing.] A mixture of equal parts of phenol, saponin, and camphor, with a little turpentine. It is liquid when cold, but solidifies on warming.

**Cryptæus** (kri-fē'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *κρυφαίος*, concealed, < *κρύπτειν*, conceal.] A genus of Devonian trilobites, of the family *Phacopidae*, having broad and long genal spines and a fringe of flat spines on the pygidium.

**cryptis**, *n.* 2. A term used in the discussions of the seventeenth century to designate Christ's possession of divine omnipotence and divine omniscience, with conscious restraint in the use of them.

**crypt**, *n.* — **Morgagni's crypts**, minute depressions in the bulbous portion of the urethra; also, pits in the rectal mucous membrane.

**Cryptaulax** (krip-tā'laks), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρυπτός*, concealed, + *αὐλάξ*, a furrow, groove.] A genus of platypodous mollusks, of the family *Cerithiidae*. They have turreted shells with spiral ribs on the whorls and a scarcely perceptible canal in the aperture. The genus occurs in Triassic and Jurassic rocks.

**cryptic**, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, serving to conceal or fitted for concealing an organism.

The most perfect *cryptic* powers are possessed by those animals in which the individuals can change their colours into any tint which would be appropriate to a normal environment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII, 147.

**cryptitis** (krip-ti'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *crypta*, crypt, + *-itis*.] Same as *folliculitis*.

**Crypto-Calvinism** (krip-tō-kal'vin-izm), *n.* 1. Concealed Calvinism: an opprobrious term used, during the controversy concerning the doctrine of the Lord's Supper (1552-74), to designate the teaching of Melancthon, who favored the Calvinistic view of the spiritual presence of Christ, as opposed to the Lutheran view. — 2. Applied, in 1881, to the doctrine of unconditional election (semi-Calvinistic) held by Missouri Lutherans.

**Crypto-Catholic** (krip-tō-kath'ō-lik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Crypto-Catholicism.

II. *n.* One initiated into a supposed system of hidden or esoteric (Roman) Catholicism.

**Crypto-Catholicism** (krip-tō-ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* A supposed system of hidden or esoteric (Roman) Catholicism known only to the initiated.

**Cryptocephala** (krip-tō-sef'a-lā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A group of *Annelida*, of the order *Polychæta*. They have the pre-stomium more or less hidden by the peristomium, which grows forward; the tentacles reduced, but the palps greatly developed and subdivided, forming the crown of gills; the body distinguishable into the thorax and abdomen, characterized by the form and arrangement of the setæ and by certain internal differences. The group includes the *Sabellidae*, *Erioglyphidae*, *Amphicorinidae*, *Serpulidae*, and *Hermellidae*. Contrasted with *Phanerocephala*.

**cryptocerate** (krip-tōs'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Cryptocerata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cryptocerata*.

**cryptochelate** (krip-tō-kē-lāt), *a.* [*Gr.* *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χηλή*, claw (see *chela*), + *-ατέλ*.] Having the chelæ hidden or so minute as to escape notice without close observation, as certain *crustaceans*.

**cryptochroism** (krip-tok'rō-izm), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χρᾶς*, color, + *-ισμ*.] A difference in properties of X-rays and other obscure rays, due to difference in wave-length and analogous to the color-difference in light-rays.

**cryptoclastic** (krip-tō-klas'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κλαστός*, broken.] In *petrog.*, composed of fragments too small to be seen by the unaided eye.

**cryptoclit** (krip'tō-klit), *n.* [*Gr.* *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κλίτος*, verbal adj. of *κλίνειν*, incline.] In *gram.*, a noun whose originally normal inflections have been disguised by phonetic changes, as by hidden umlaut, quasi-gemination of semi-vowels, contraction, etc., so that the resulting forms are irregular. An example is, in Anglo-Saxon, nominative *man*, dative *men*, plural *men*, whence English *man*, plural *men*. *March*, *Anglo-Saxon Gram.*, p. 52.



## cryptococcus

**cryptococcus** (krip-tō-kō'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κόκκος, berry (coccus).] Same as *Saccharomyces*.—**Cryptococcus xanthogenicus**, a microbe believed by Freire of Brazil to be the cause of yellow fever.

**Cryptocrinus** (krip-tōk'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κρίνον, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of Silurian cystideans in which the calyx is composed of three rings of perforate plates, the mouth is central, the arms are eccentric, and the stem is short.

**cryptocyst** (krip'tō-sist), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κύστις, bladder, bag.] In certain polyzoans, a portion of the body cavity separated from the remainder by a calcareous lamina. [Not used.]

In the Microporidae and Steganoporellidae, and perhaps in many of the Lepaloid Cheilostomata, the body cavity is partially subdivided by a calcareous lamina ("cryptocyst," Jullien) which grows from the proximal side. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 820.

**Cryptocystes** (krip-tō-sis'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of cryptocystis*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κύστις, bladder.] A group of *Myxosporidia* having minute pear-shaped spores, with one polar capsule and more than two spores formed in each pansporoblast. They are cell-parasites. Also *Myxosporidia*.

**Cryptodira** (krip-tō-dī'rā), *n. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δῖρα, neck.] A division or sub-order of *Chelonia* containing those species in which the neck can be bent in a vertical plane and is usually capable of being withdrawn within the body: contrasted with *Pleurodira*.

**cryptodiran** (krip-tō-dī'ran), *a. and n. I. a.* Relating to or characteristic of the *Cryptodira*.

**II. n.** A member of the *Cryptodira*.

**cryptodire** (krip'tō-dīr), *n.* One of the *Cryptodira*.

**crypto-double** (krip'tō-dub'l), *n.* A double star of which the components are too close to be resolved by the telescope, but the duplicity of which is indicated by the fact that its spectrum is composed of two spectra of different classes overlying each other. Alpha Equulei is a typical case. This star and several others have been shown to be spectroscopic binaries.

Indeed, several of Miss Maury's *crypto-doubles*, α Leonis, α Andromedæ, and α Equulei among the number, have been spectroscopically resolved by Professor Campbell into unlike pairs. *A. M. Clerke*, *Problems in Astrophysics*, p. 204.

**Cryptodrilidae** (krip-tō-dril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptodrilus* (see def.) + -idae.] A family of terriolous *Annelida*, of the order *Oligochaeta*. They have 8 setae on each segment, clitellum occupying some or all of segments 12 to 23, usually complete anteriorly, spermathecae 1 to 5 pairs placed anteriorly, male pores on segments 17 or 18, nephridia paired or diffuse. Members of this family occur in nearly all parts of the world, but are mainly tropical and especially Australian. It includes *Microcolex*, *Pontodrilus*, *Cryptodrilus*, *Microdrilus*, and other genera.

**Cryptogamic botany.** See *\*botany*.

**cryptogenetic** (krip'tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + γένεσις, origin: see *genetic*.] Having no evident cause; of unknown origin; specifically, noting a disease of unknown origin. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, IV. 585.

**cryptogenic** (krip-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + γένω, -producing.] Same as *\*cryptogenetic*.

**cryptogenous** (krip-toj'ē-nus), *a.* Same as *\*cryptogenetic*.

**cryptogramic** (krip-tō-gram'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a cryptogram.

**Orytogramma** (krip-tō-gram'ā), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1823), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + γραμμή, a line.] A small genus of boreal polypodiaceous ferns, the rock-brakes, distinguished from *Pellaea* mainly by their dimorphic fronds. Two species, *C. Stelleri* and *C. acrostichoides*, occur in the northern United States and Canada. The latter and a closely allied European species, *C. crispata*, are known as *parley-fern*.

**cryptogrammatic** (krip'tō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cryptogram.

**cryptogrammatist** (krip-tō-gram'a-tist), *n.* One who is skilled in cryptograms and their decipherment.

**cryptographic**, *a.* 3. In *petrog.*, noting a fabric formed by the graphic intergrowth of two minerals, but so minute as not to be seen by the unaided eye.

**cryptographist** (krip-tō-gra-fist), *n.* One who is skilled in cryptography.

**cryptoheresy** (krip-tō-her'e-si), *n.* Concealed heresy; hidden heresy.

**cryptoheretic** (krip-tō-her'e-tik), *n.* A secret heretic; one who secretly holds heretical views.

**Crypto-Jesuit** (krip-tō-jēz'ū-it), *n.* A secret Jesuit; one who has, or is supposed to have, secret affiliation with the Society of Jesus.

**Crypto-Jesuitism** (krip-tō-jēz'ū-it-izm), *n.* Disguised Jesuitism.

**Cryptol**, *n.* See *\*kryptol*.

**cryptolin** (krip'tō-lin), *n.* [*cryptol* + -in<sup>2</sup>.] An organic liquid sometimes found in cavities of topaz, chrysoberyl, or quartz. It hardens to a resinous body when exposed to the air.

**Cryptomeria** (krip-tō-mē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Don, 1839), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + μέρος, a part. The plant is so named because the seeds are well covered by the scales.] A genus of coniferous plants of the family *Pinaceæ* and tribe *Taroi-*



*Cryptomeria japonica*. a, a branch with both male (left) and female (right) flowers; b, male spike; c and d, stamens showing anthers; e, a scale seen from the back; f, a scale seen from the side; g, a seed. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

*deæ*, technically distinguished from *Taxodium* by the manifest toothed inner scales of the cones. There is only one species, *C. japonica*, the Japan cedar, or sugi, a native of Japan and northern China. See *sugi* and *Japan cedar*.

**cryptomerous** (krip-tōm'ē-rus), *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + μέρος, a part.] In *petrog.*, exceedingly fine-grained; dense; aphanitic; applied to the texture of rocks.

**cryptomnesia** (krip-tōm-nē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + μνήσις, memory.] In *psychol.*, subconscious memory; memory exercised by the subliminal self.

**Cryptomonadina**, *n.* 3. A family of Protozoa, of the order *Flagellata*, having either a colored or a colorless body, usually compressed laterally, without true cuticle, with two long anterior flagella, and the anterior end obliquely truncated. It includes *Chilomonas*, *Cyathomonas*, *Cryptomonas*, and *Oxyrrhis*.

**cryptonema** (krip-tō-nē-mā), *n.*; *pl. cryptonemata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + νῆμα, thread.] In bot., one of the hairs or threads formed in a cryptostoma. See *cryptostoma*.

**Cryptoniscidae** (krip-tō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptoniscus* + -idae.] A family of isopod crustaceans parasitic on cirripeds, typified by the genus *Cryptoniscus*.

**Cryptoniscus** (krip-tō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + νῆσος, a wood-louse: see *Oniscus*.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptoniscidae*. *C. planarioides* is a parasite on *Pellogaster purpureus*, which in turn is parasitic on a pagurid crustacean. *F. Müller*, 1864.

**cryptonymous** (krip-ton'i-mus), *a.* [As *cryptonym* + -ous.] Having the real name concealed; pseudonymous: as, a *cryptonymous* author.

**Cryptoparamera** (krip'tō-pa-ram'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + NL. *Paramera*.] One of two grades (the other being *Paramera*) of zoantharian *Anthozoa*, in which the primary bilateral symmetry is obscured by the radial development of the second and succeeding series of mesenteries. It includes the order *Actiniidae*.

**cryptoperthite** (krip-tō-pēr'thit), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + E. *perthite*.] A name given to certain feldspars whose composition and optical characters make it probable that they

## crystal

have the structure of perthite, although the supposed interlamination of albite and orthoclase is too fine to be discernible even with the microscope.

**cryptophagid** (krip-tof'a-jid), *n. and a. I. n.* A member of the *Cryptophagidae*.

**II. a.** Pertaining to or resembling the coleopterous family *Cryptophagidae*.

**cryptophanic** (krip-tō-fan'ik), *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + φαίνω, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] Appearing only obscurely; scarcely appearing: noting an amorphous acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, which in small amounts is said to occur in human urine.

**cryptophthalmia** (krip-tof-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄφθαλμός, eye.] Congenital closure of the eye through union of the eyelids, the eyeball itself being usually also imperfectly formed.

**cryptophyte** (krip'tō-fit), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + φυτόν, plant.] Same as *cryptogam*. [Rare.]

**Cryptoplacidae** (krip-tō-plas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptoplar*, a genus (< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πλαγῆ (πλακ-), anything flat), + -idae.] A family of polyplacophorous *Mollusca* or chitons with small valves.

**cryptoscope** (krip'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A fluorescent screen, with a hood, for the observation of bodies under the action of X-rays; a \*fluoroscope (which see, with cut).

**cryptoscopic** (krip-tō-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the use of the fluorescent screen or cryptoscope.

**cryptoscopy** (krip-tōs'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.] The art or process of examining, by means of a fluorescent screen, bodies which are subjected to the X-rays.

**cryptostemmid** (krip-tō-stem'id), *n. and a. I. n.* A member of the *Cryptostemmidæ*.

**II. a.** Of or belonging to the family *Cryptostemmidæ*.

**Cryptostomata** (krip-tō-stō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στόμα(-r), mouth.] A suborder of the *Bryozoa*, characterized by having the apertures of the zoecia concealed, lying at the bottom of a tubular vestibule which may be divided by diaphragms and is surrounded by vesicular or solid tissue. Marsupia and avicularia are absent. The group is essentially of Paleozoic age.

**cryptostomatous** (krip-tō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στόμα(-r), mouth.] Having the mouth-opening concealed.

**cryptozoic** (krip-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ζωή, life.] 1. Leading a concealed life: in *zoöl.*, applied to those animals which habitually seek concealment and pass the greater part of their lives beneath logs, stones, etc.

Among terrestrial animals those which habitually live on the open ground must be distinguished from . . . *cryptozoic* forms which live under stones, logs of wood, etc., such as Land Planarians, Peripatus, Centipedes, and Woodlice. *Parker and Howell*, *Zoology*, II. 601.

2. Having the organic evidences concealed: in *petrog.*, applied to limestones whose organic origin cannot be recognized by the unaided eye, as lithographic limestone. *Renewier*, 1882.

**Cryptozoia** (krip-tō-zō'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ζώνη, girdle.] An order of extinct starfishes with the marginal plates inconspicuous, the entire surface papillate, and the ambulacral plates crowded and narrow.

**cryptozygous**, *a.* 2. In *craniom.*, having a stephanozygomatic index of more than 100.

**crys.** An abbreviation (a) of *crystal*; (b) of *crystallography*.

**crystal**, *n.* 6. An English trade-name for a fine quality of white sugar.—*Asthma crystals*. Same as *Charcot's crystals*.—*Boettcher's crystals*, crystals found in the prostatic secretion: possibly the same as *Charcot's crystals*.—*Charcot-Leyden crystals*. Same as *Charcot's crystals* (under *crystal*).—*Coffin-lid crystals*, crystals of triple phosphate found sometimes in the urine.—*Corroded crystals*, in *petrog.*, crystals that have been partly resorbed or dissolved by the molten magma before its final solidification.—*Demerara crystals*, a commercial name of a kind of sugar, originally and chiefly brought from Demerara, obtained by direct boiling down of cane-juice, preferably in vacuum-pans, and careful washing of it in centrifugals.—*Dumb-bell crystals*, crystals of calcium oxalate sometimes found in the urine.—*Equatorial crystal*. See *\*equatorial*.—*Hedgehog crystals*, globular crystals of sodium urate having numerous sharp acicular projections.—*Hopper crystal*, a crystal having the form of a hollow inverted pyramid, or one having cavernous faces of this shape. Such crystals are usually the result of rapid and imperfect crystallization, as with rock-salt formed from an evaporating brine.—*Lead-*

## crystal

**chamber crystals**, colorless crystals which form in the leaden chambers in which sulphuric acid is made upon a great scale, and which can also be prepared by laboratory methods. They consist of nitrosyl-sulphuric acid or nitrosulphonic acid ( $\text{SO}_2\text{HO.NO}_2$ ). If it comes in contact with water the substance is decomposed, producing sulphuric acid and nitrogen trioxide or the products of its dissociation, the dioxide and tetroxide of nitrogen.—**Leucocytic crystals**, the Charcot-Leyden crystals: so named on account of their common association with eosinophilic leucocytes.—**Liquid crystal**, a crystallized substance in which some of the properties belonging to the solid crystals are lost, not when the substance is fused, but at some higher temperature. For instance, *p*-azoxyanisole fuses at  $114^\circ\text{C}$ . The liquid shows strong double refraction, so that its molecules possess a regular arrangement like that in a solid crystal; but it is mobile and rises in a capillary tube, so that it is indubitably a liquid. At  $134.1^\circ\text{C}$  it suddenly becomes in all respects like an ordinary liquid.—**Platner's crystals**, crystals of the salts of the bile acids.—**Protein crystals**. See *protein*.—**Skeleton crystal**, a crystal whose edges are developed while the interior is more or less hollow. In such cases the edges are often formed of a multitude of minute crystals (for example, cubes) in parallel position. The form is common with certain of the native metals, as gold, silver, and copper.—**Teichmann's crystals**, a crystalline product which is obtained from blood-coloring matter by evaporation with salt and glacial acetic acid. An important medicolegal test is based upon the formation of these crystals. Chemically they are hemin crystals of the composition  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{FeCl}$ .—**Virchow's crystals**, crystals of hematin.—**Whetstone crystals**, crystals of xanthin sometimes found in urine.

**crystal-gazing** (kris'tal-gā'zing), *n.* A steady staring into the depths of a clear object, now usually a glass ball, with the view of arousing visual perceptions. Crystal-gazing is of world-wide occurrence in folk-magic, the object of the practice being to determine what is taking place at a distance or to obtain information regarding the future. A well-known variant is the use of the ink-pool, and the experiment will also succeed, in many cases, with clear water. The visions which the gazer imagines he sees in the crystal are by the ignorant believed to be of supernatural origin, and figure in fortune-telling and other impostures. Among those who seek a scientific explanation it is customary to refer the 'visions' to subliminal or subconscious processes; but they are more probably, at least in most instances, ordinary illusions, constructed by association on the basis of the stimulus which is supplied by the pleasing form, the apparent depth, and the glitter and cross-lights of the crystal.

Post-hypnotic suggestion, crystal-gazing, automatic writing and trance-speech, the willing-games, etc., are now, thanks to him [Myers], instruments of research. *W. James*, in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, May, 1901, p. 17.

**Crystalline attraction**. See *attraction*.

**crystalliform** (kris-tal'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. crystallum*, crystal, + *forma*, form.] Of crystalline form: as, a crystalliform body.

**Crystalline glaze**, etc. See *glaze*, etc.

**Crystalline liquid**. Same as *liquid crystal*.

**crystalline** (kris-tal-in'ik), *a.* [*crystalline* + *-ic*.] Of a crystalline character: in *petrog.*, a term used to designate metamorphism in which there is simply a change in crystallization, as the change of limestone to marble. *Dana*, 1895.

**crystallinity**, *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, the degree of crystallization in a rock, as compared with the state of glassiness, whether completely or partly crystallized.

**crystallitic** (kris-tal-it'ik), *a.* [*crystallite* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, of or belonging to crystallite: used to describe the texture of glassy rocks filled with crystallites.

**crystallization**, *n.*—**Fractional crystallization**, a process by which substances closely resembling each other in chemical character may sometimes be separated, from the fact that one shows a tendency to crystallize out from a solution before the other or others. Thus salts supposed to contain a single metal, didymium, by very often repeated crystallizations (in each of which the crystals first separated were kept apart from those separating later) were shown to be intimate mixtures of salts of two different metals, neodymium and praseodymium.

**crystallized** (kris'ta-lizd), *p. a.* Having assumed the form of crystals: as, crystallized saltpeter or crystallized alum.

**crystallizer**, *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, an agent, such as gas, in molten rock-magmas, which by increasing the mobility of the liquid promotes the development of crystals without entering into their composition. Sometimes called a *mineralizing agent*.

**crystalloceramic** (kris'ta-lō-se-ram'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the incrustation of glass on clay.

**crystallochore** (kris'ta-lō-kōr), *n.* [*Gr. κρυσταλλος*, clear ice, + *χωρεῖν*, spread abroad.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant distributed by means of glaciers. *F. E. Clements*.

**crystallogenesis** (kris'ta-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Same as *crystallogeny*.

**crystallogenetic** (kris'ta-lō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Same as *crystallogenic*.

**crystallogranular** (kris'ta-lō-gran'ū-lār), *a.* Having the condition of a granular powder

consisting of minute crystals, as *sal ammoniac* granulated by rapid and disturbed crystallization.

**crystalloiditis** (kris'ta-lōi-di'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *crystalloides*, crystalloid, + *-itis*.] Same as *phacitis*.

**crystalloimetric** (kris'ta-lō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to crystalloimetry.—**Crystalloimetric angles**, the angles (either  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ , or  $90^\circ$ ) between any pair of the several planes of symmetry in a crystal.

**crystal-seer** (kris'tal-sēr), *n.* A crystal-gazer; specifically, one who pretends by this means to see events at a distance, to reveal secrets, etc.

**crystal-symmetry** (kris'tal-sim'e-tri), *n.* See *\*symmetry*.

**crystal-vision** (kris'tal-vizh'on), *n.* The illusory visual perception aroused by crystal-gazing. See *\*crystal-gazing*.

**crystic** (kris'tik), *a.* [*Also krystic*; < *Gr. κρυσταλλος*, ice (see *crystal*), + *-ic*.] Of or relating to ice; especially noting that branch of geology which is concerned with the study of glaciers, etc.

**CS.** An abbreviation (b) of *cases*.

**C. S.** An abbreviation (e) of *Civil Service*; (f) of *clerk of session*; (g) of *commissary of subsistence*; (h) of *current strength*.

**C. S. I.** An abbreviation of *Companion of the Order of the Star of India*.

**C. S. O.** An abbreviation of *Chief Signal Officer*.

**C. S. S. R.** An abbreviation of *Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris* (Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer). See *Redemptorist*.

**C. S. T.** An abbreviation of *Central Standard Time* (see *time*).

**ct.** An abbreviation (d) of *centum*; (e) of *contrast*.

**C. T.** An abbreviation of *Certificated Teacher*.

**C. T. A. U.** An abbreviation of *Catholic Total Abstinence Union*.

**ctenophyte** (ti'nō-fit), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr. κτενίφει*, kill, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A parasitic fungus which exerts a chemical (and destructive) action only upon its host. *Wakker*.

**Ctenacanthus** (ten-a-kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *ctenacanthi* (-thi). [*NL.*, < *Gr. κτεας* (κτεν-), a comb, + *ἀκανθα*, a spine.] A name given by Agassiz to spines of fossil selachians not otherwise known, but of frequent occurrence in Carboniferous rocks.

**ctenate** (ten'āt), *a.* [*Gr. κτεας* (κτεν-), a comb, + *-ate*.] Comb-like; pectinate; bearing many fine teeth, as the chaetae of some worms.

**ctene** (tēn), *n.* [*Gr. κτεας* (κτεν-), a comb.] One of the swimming-plates in *Ctenophora*.

**ctenid** (ten'id), *a.* Same as *ctenoid*: applied to fish scales which are rough or toothed on their posterior edges.

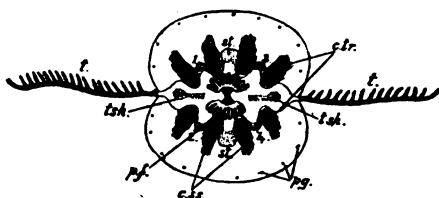
**cteniform** (ten'i-fōrm), *a.* [*NL.*, < *Ctenus*, a genus of spiders, + *L. forma*, form.] Noting the spiders, of several different groups, that have the eye-formula of the genus *Ctenus*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 13.

**Otenodonta** (ten-ō-don'ta), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κτεας* (κτεν-), a comb, + *ὀδούς* (ōdout-), a tooth.] A genus of taxodont *Pelecypoda* having the hinge-teeth in a continuous arched series, an external ligament, and a simple mantle-line. It is of Silurian age.

**Otenolates** (ten-ō-lā'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κτεας* (κτεν-), a comb, + *(f)-lates* for *-latus* < *L. latus*, broad.] A genus of serranoid fishes found in the rivers of southeastern Australia.

**ctenolium** (ten-ō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *ctenolia* (-i). [*NL.*, < *Gr. κτεας* (κτεν-), a comb, + *terminolium*.] A comb-like arrangement on the margins of the byssal sinus in some of the *Pelecypoda* (pectens) in which the threads of the byssus rest.

**Otenoplana** (ten-ō-plā'nā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κτεας* (κτεν-), a comb, + *L. planus*, plane.] A



*Ctenoplana Kewalevskii*, Korotneff (after Willey).

*t. t.*, tentacles; *tsh*, tentacle sheaths; *ctr*, sub-transverse costae; *st*, stomach; *inf*, infundibulum; *p*, sensory tentacles representing the polar fields; *pg*, pigment spots. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

## cubic

ctenophoran of much flattened shape, with eight very short ribs, and the characteristic combs which can be withdrawn into or evaginated from pouch-like cavities in the body-wall. It has a pair of solid, muscular, pinnate tentacles retractile into sheaths. It swims by means of its combs, or crawls on the bottom on its ventral surface, or attaches itself, ventral side uppermost, to the surface film of water.

**ctenostome** (ten'ō-stōm), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the *Ctenostomata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ctenostomata*.

**ctetology** (te-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. κτητός*, acquired, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, say.] The science of acquired characters: a term proposed by Cope.

**ctl.** A contraction of *central*.

**cu.** An abbreviation (a) of *cubic*; (b) of *cumulus*.

**cuabilla** (kwā-bēl'yā), *n.* [*Cuban Sp.*, dim. of *cuaba*, an aboriginal name of the tree.] The torch-wood of Florida and the West Indies, *Amyris elemifera* and *A. maritima*. See *torch-wood*.

**cuajilote** (kwā-hē-lō'tā), *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*, also *quaxilote*, < *Nahuatl quauhxilotl*, < *quauhtl*, tree, + *zilōtl*, an ear of green maize.] A tree of Mexico and Central America, *Parmentaria edulis*, with greenish-yellow flowers followed by fruit resembling cucumbers or pods of the okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*). This is crisp and pleasant to the taste. It is eaten either raw or cooked, or is prepared in the form of pickles.

**cuajote** (kwā-hē-ō'tā), *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*, < *Nahuatl quauhxilotl*, < *quauhtl*, tree, + *xiōtl*, skin-eruption.] 1. The Mexican stinkwood, *Pseudotschumacheria perniciosum*, a foul-smelling, poisonous shrub or small tree of the sumac family, exuding a fetid gum which is used as an antidote for scorpions' stings. Also called *cuajote blanco*, to distinguish it from the two following.—2. A name applied to several species of *Terebinthus* growing in Mexico, especially to *T. fagaroides* (*Bursera fagaroides* of Engler), called *cuajote verde*, and to *T. lancifolia* (*Bursera lancifolia* of Engler), called *cuajote chino*, both of which yield a gum-resin called *\*gum-archipin*, used as an antidote for scorpions' stings, and having emetic and purgative properties. These gums are also used for mending broken porcelain and glass.

**cuantecomate** (kwān-tā-kō-mā'tā), *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*, < *Aztec cuantecomatl*, head-calabash.] A Mexican name for the *\*cross-leaf*.

**cuarta** (kwār'tā), *n.* [*Said to be Amer. Sp.*; if original, it is apparently connected with *cuarto*, a fourth part, and must be the source of *quirt*, which has been doubtfully referred to *Sp. cuerda*, a cord.] A long rawhide whip. [*Southwestern U. S.*]

**cuartel** (kwār-tel'), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *cuarto*, fourth.] A quarter; ward of a city; soldiers' quarters.

**cuartillo** (kwār-tēl'yō), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *cuarto*, fourth.] A silver coin of the Spanish American States, equivalent to one fourth of a real.

**cu.** An abbreviation of *cubic*.

**Cuba bast, black**. See *\*bast*, *\*black*, *n.*

**Cuban blind-fish**. See *\*blind-fish*.

**cube, v. t.** 2. To measure the cubic capacity of a hollow object, like that of a skull.

Among the 73 male and 42 female crania that were cubed (with shot, according to Turner's method), the maximum capacity in the male skulls was 1,855 c.c., the minimum was 1,230 c.c., and the mean was 1,478 c.c. *Science*, Oct. 30, 1903, p. 568.

**cube, n.**—**Four-faced cube**, a tetrahedron.

**Cubeb camphor**. See *\*camphor*.

**cubebene** (kū'beb-ēn), *n.* [*cubeb* + *-ene*.] A sesquiterpene,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}$ , obtained by the dehydration of cubeb camphor. It boils at  $250-260^\circ\text{C}$ . The name was formerly applied, also, to cadinene, the principal constituent of cubeb oil.

**cubera** (kō-bā'rā), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *cuba*, < *L. cupa*, a tub: see *cup*.] A fish, *Lutjanus cyanopterus*, of the family *Lutjanidae*, known from the West Indies to Brazil.

**cubic, I. a.**—**Cubic space curve**, a non-plane or twisted cubic curve, or curve of double curvature, which may be regarded as the partial intersection of two ruled quadric surfaces which have a common element or generator.

II.—**Discriminating cubic**, the equation

$$s^2 - A, h, g = 0. \\ h, b - A, f \\ g, f, c - A$$

The discrimination of the conicoid can be made through the discriminating cubic.

*W. H. Echols*, *Calculus*, p. 361.

**Polar cubic**, of a point O, its first polar with respect to a quartic.—**Ruled cubic**, a cubic ruled surface



## Culicina

**Culicina** (kū-li-sī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Culex* (*culic-*), a mosquito + *-ina*.] A tribe or subfamily of mosquitos, *Culicidae*, including the typical genus *Culex* and its allies, having the palpi short in the female and long in the male, and the first submarginal cell of the wings as long as or longer than the second posterior cell.

**culilawang** (kō-lō-lā'wāng), *n.* [Malay.] See *culilawan* bark under bark<sup>2</sup>.

**culintangan** (kō-lin-tāng'gan), *n.* [Also *colintangan*; Mindanao.] A musical instrument consisting of a number of closed metal vessels or gongs of varying size which are struck with sticks: used among the Moros.

**culler**, *n.* 4. In *glass-manuf.*, same as *gatherer*, 6. **culmigenous** (kul-mig'e-nus), *a.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk, + *-genus*, -born.] Produced or growing on straw. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**culm-measure** (kulm'mezh'ūr), *n.* One of the Lower Carboniferous formations.

Those Lower Carboniferous rocks that are called the *culm-measures* by some authors.

*Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 56.

**culor**, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *color*.

**colorabl**, *a.* A simplified spelling of *colorable*.

**culord**, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *colored*.

**culpose** (kul'pōs), *a.* [NL. *\*culposus*, < L. *culpa*, a fault.] Faulty; negligent; grossly careless.

**cult-deity** (kult'dē'i-ti), *n.* See *\*cultus-statue*.

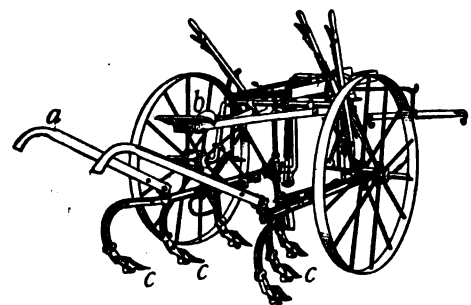
**cultellus**, *n.* 2. In medieval arms and armor, a knife which occasionally served as a dagger.

**cultivation**, *n.*—**Margin of cultivation**, in *polit. econ.*, a situation in which labor and capital yield a product just sufficient to cover normal wages and interest. The term came into use in the conventional exposition of the nature of rent. Some lands are so fertile and so favorably situated with respect to centers of population as to yield a surplus over and above the normal remuneration of the labor and capital employed upon them. Lands of less fertility, or less favorably situated, yield a smaller surplus, and some lands, usually represented as a narrow zone circumscribing the surplus-yielding lands, produce barely enough to pay normal wages and interest. This zone, for obvious reasons, is called the *margin of cultivation*, or more commonly, the *extensive margin of cultivation*. In the cultivation of the better lands the first units of labor and capital may properly be said to yield large returns, the later units increasing the total product, but not in proportion. Obviously a point appears at which an additional unit of labor and capital yields normal wages and interest, but nothing more. This point is spoken of figuratively as the *margin of cultivation*, or, more specifically, the *intensive margin of cultivation*.—**Zone of cultivation**. See *\*zone*.

**cultivation-bed** (kul-ti-vā'shōn-bed), *n.* The filter-like bed often used with the septic tank which by bacterial action brings about nitrification of the effluent from the tank. Same as *bacteria-bed*.

**cultivation-paddock** (kul-ti-vā'shōn-pad'ok), *n.* The tract of land set off from an Australian cattle-farm for tillage and the raising of such crops as are needed on the station.

**cultivator**, *n.* (c) This name is now applied to a great variety of horticultural and agricultural machines. They



Combined Walking and Riding Cultivator.  
a, handles for operator when walking; b, seat for rider; c, c, c, cultivator teeth.

are divided into two classes, hand machines and horse machines; and the horse machines are classed as *walking cultivators*, and *riding or sulky cultivators*. Hand machines are supported upon one or two wheels placed in front, and have two long plow-handles by which they are pushed along the ground beside or astride of the rows of plants to be cultivated. All are provided with one or more teeth for breaking and stirring the soil and removing weeds, and have interchangeable tools (plows, rakes, hoes, scrapers, harrow-teeth, etc.) to adapt them to a variety of work. 'Walking' horse cultivators are supported upon a pair of wheels and are provided with a pair of plow-handles placed behind, by which they are guided by the operator walking in the rear. 'Riding' cultivators are fitted with a seat above the cultivating-tools in the rear of the machine and in reach of levers for controlling the tools. The teeth or tools of all horse machines are interchangeable, and are made in the form of small hoes, rakes, scrapers, plows, harrow-points, claws, weeders, and disks. Hand cultivators are often provided with seed-

drills, or other planting-appliances, and with fertilizer-distributing appliances. The combination of many tools in one machine has led to the use of many trade names.—**Disk cultivator**, a cultivator using disks in place of knives or shears. See above.—**Expanding cultivator**, a cultivator in which the frame is adjustable to varying widths of plant-rows. By expanding or contracting the frame, the machine can be made to fit all conditions of culture.

**cult-society** (kult'sō-sī'e-ti), *n.*; *pl. cult-societies* (-tiz). A society or social group held together by a religious motive, like the religious secret societies of Africa and of North America.

The *cult-society*, or fraternity, or phratry, or curia (for by all of these names it has been known), has an ecclesiastic or religious motive which distinguishes it from the clan and gens which have a sociologic motive.

*Am. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897-98, p. xiv.

**cultural**, *a.* 2. Produced by cultivation: said of types of plants, chiefly varietal. A cultural variety is opposed to a natural or botanical one.

Substances obtainable from large numbers of plants of different types, botanical and cultural.

*Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 363.

3. In *surv.*, of artificial origin: said of roads, villages, etc., on a topographic map.—4. In *bacteriol.*, relating to culture-media or to the character of any micro-organism as indicated by the results obtained from growing it upon various culture-media.

The bacillus . . . always showed the same cultural characters, viz., sparseness of growth on blood-serum, limited surface growth in gelatine stab cultures, and a typical radiating colonies in gelatine plates.

*Jour. Exper. Med.*, 1900, p. 259.

**Cultural degeneracy**, the weakening in constitution of plants under domestication.

A few of my correspondents believe in what I may call *cultural degeneracy*, or the doctrine that the more highly we improve the species, the weaker in constitution must each succeeding generation of varieties become.

*L. H. Bailey*, *Survival of the Unlike*, p. 335.

**Cultural map**, a map which shows cultural details.—**Cultural plant formation**. See *\*formation*.—**Cultural variety**, a variety or form of plant originating under cultivation, as distinguished from one originating under feral conditions. Such varieties are often spoken of as agricultural or horticultural varieties, according as they pertain to agricultural or horticultural plants. See *cultural*, 2, above.

**culturally** (kul'tūr-al-i), *adv.* In *bacteriol.*, by the use of culture-media: applied to the identification of micro-organisms according to their specific methods of growth.

In the first seven cases they failed to obtain the organisms culturally in one. *Med. Record*, LXIII. 237.

**culture**, *n.* 9. In a map, all those features represented which are artificial or of human origin, such as meridians, roads, railroads, trails, ferries, bridges, houses, etc.—**Aridian culture**. See *\*aridian*.—**Bouillon culture**, a culture of bacteria growing in bouillon, which generally consists of some combination of beef extract, and peptone.—**Culture anthropology**. See *\*anthropology*.—**Culture area**. See *\*area*.—**Culture system**, a system of colonial exploitation employed in the Dutch East India colonies, especially in Java, the essential characteristic of which is obligatory service of the native population on government plantations for the profit of the government or its concessionaries. The system was introduced into Java in 1830 and was radically reformed in 1870. It has since practically disappeared. The principal commodities produced under it were coffee, sugar, and indigo. It was originally intended to take the place of the burdensome and unproductive land-tax, and was defended as an institution which would improve the condition of the peasant. In its practical operation, however, it proved to be highly iniquitous, reducing the peasant to the position of a serf.—**Direct culture**, a culture of bacteria produced by direct transfer from their natural source to an artificial medium.—**Drop culture**, a method of cultivating minute organisms, particularly fungus and alga spores, in single drops of water or nutrient solution for the purpose of observing their development under the microscope.—**Ethical culture**, the cultivation of morality and the art of right living, apart from and independently of religious beliefs and philosophical theories. Societies for ethical culture, led by lecturers, exist under this name in the principal American cities.—**Hanging-drop culture**, a minute drop culture adherent to the under surface of a cover glass.—**Intensive culture**, the production of crops under the system of intensive farming (which see).

As is well known, there are two great classes of farms: viz. those based upon "intensive" culture,—"high farming," as the English call it,—and those based upon "extensive" culture. *Storer*, *Agriculture*, II. 317.

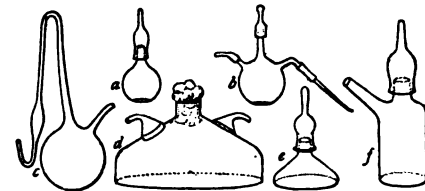
**Negative culture**, inoculation of a culture medium with suspected material not followed by a growth of bacteria.—**Positive culture**, inoculation of a culture medium with blood, secretions, or suspected matter, which is followed by a growth of bacteria.—**Poured plate culture**, a method of cultivating bacteria upon solid media which enables each organism to give rise to an individual colony. The medium is liquefied and with the bacteria is poured upon a plate of glass or into a shallow dish, where it soon hardens. Also called *Petri dish culture*. See *Petri dish*.—**Puncture culture**. Same as *stab culture*.—**Roll culture**, a method of culture in which a tube of nutrient gelatin is inoculated with the organism to be cultivated and then rolled on a block of ice, so as to solidify the gelatin on the walls of the tube as rapidly as possible.—**Shake culture**, a culture prepared by inoculating a tube of gelatin with the organisms

## cumbi

under investigation, distributing these through the medium by gentle shaking, and allowing the medium to solidify again.—**Slant culture**, bacteria cultivated upon a medium which presents a slanting surface, due to the tilting of the tube before the medium hardens.—**Stab culture**, bacteria growing in some solid medium which has been inoculated by adding the necessary organisms by means of stabbing a platinum needle into its substance.—**Stock culture**, a permanent culture of bacteria, kept for a considerable period, from which transfers can be made.—**Streak culture**, bacteria growing upon a solid medium which has been inoculated by drawing a platinum needle, to which the proper organisms adhered, across its surface. Also called *stroke culture*.

**culture-dish** (kul'tūr-dish), *n.* A shallow glass dish with a loose-fitting glass cover, used for bacteriologic cultures.

**culture-flask** (kul'tūr-flask), *n.* Apparatus of varying shape used in growing bacteria.



Culture-flasks.

a, Chamberland's culture-flask; b, c, Pasteur's culture-flasks; d, Lister's culture-flask; e, Miquel's culture-flask; f, Freudenreich's culture-flask.

**culture-hero** (kul'tūr-hē'rō), *n.*; *pl. culture-heroes* (-rōz). In *anthrop.*, the mythical personage who gave to the world its present shape, and who gave to man his arts: a belief characteristic of many tribes and peoples in the lower stages of culture.

**culture-province** (kul'tūr-prov'ins), *n.* In *anthrop.*, a geographical area in which, under the influence of geographical and social environment, certain metamorphic types of man developed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 373.

**culture-stock** (kul'tūr-stok), *n.* A group of tribes or peoples characterized by the possession of one and the same type of culture.

They are much more likely to have been permanent than temporary habitations of the same culture-stock of Indians who availed themselves of rock shelters wherever the nature of the cliff permitted excavation in its walls.

*17th An. Rep. Bur. Am. Ethnol.*, II. 543.

**culture-yeast** (kul'tūr-yēst), *n.* A cultivated form of yeast, *Saccharomyces*, as distinguished from undesirable forms, (wild yeast) which produce the so-called diseases in beer.

**cultur-kampf**, *n.* See *\*kultur-kampf*.

**cultus** (kul'tus), *a.* [Chinook jargon *cultus*, worthless, purposeless, vain, nothing; < Chinook *kaltas*, in vain.] Worthless. [Washington state and British Columbia.]

**cultus-statue** (kul'tus-stat'ū), *n.* In *classic antiq.*, a temple image or sacred statue, usually quite simple and archaic.

**cum**, *c.* A recent simplified (and dialectal) spelling of *come*.

**cumaphyte** (kū'mā-fit), *n.* [By error or intention, a more direct representative, in the first element, of the original, the normal NL. type being *\*cymatophyllum*, < Gr. *κύμα* (*kyuma*), a wave, + *φύλλον*, a plant.] In *phytogeog.*, an aquatic plant adapted to growing in places exposed to the surf.

The general character of *cumaphytes* is necessarily such that impact of the waves does not injure or displace them. *C. MacMillan*, *Minn. Bot. Stud.*, Bulletin IX., p. 1001.

**cumaphytic** (kū'mā-fit'ik), *a.* [*cumaphyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, adapted to the action of the surf: as, the *cumaphytic* form assumed by marine algae and other plants.

**cumaphytism** (kū'mā-fit-izm), *n.* [*cumaphyte* + *-ism*.] The changing of the normal form of certain plants, particularly marine algae, to abnormal forms for the purpose of better resisting the action of waves and rough water.

**cumarone**, *n.* Same as *\*coumarone*.

**cumber-board**, *n.* Same as *\*comber-board*.

**cumberlandite** (kum'bēr-land-it), *n.* [*Cumberland* (Cumberland Hill, R. I.) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] In *petrog.*, a name given by M. E. Wadsworth (1884) to much-altered rocks composed of abundant titaniferous magnetite, lime-soda feldspar, olivin, and secondary minerals.

**cumbersum**, *a.* A simplified spelling of *cumbersome*.

**cumbi** (kum'bi), *n.* [Tani *cumbai*.] A fetid gum-resin exuded as translucent tears on buds and young shoots of *Lenia gummifera* and *G. lucida*. See *dikam*.



## cumboo-millet

**cumboo-millet** (kum'bö-mil-et), *n.* [Tamil *kumbu* + *E. millet*.] In the East Indies, the cat-tail millet, *Pennisetum spicatum*.

**cumbre** (köm'brä), *n.* [Sp., top, summit, < *L. cumulus*, heap: see *cumber*, *cumulus*.] A dividing ridge, or divide.

On the afternoon of the same day the party camped at a point 4600 feet above this, on the first "cumbre," or dividing ridge. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII, 615.

**cum d. or div.** An abbreviation of the New Latin *cum dividendo*, 'with the dividend': used in stock-exchange quotations.

**cumengite** (kum'en-jit), *n.* [From M. Cumenge, a French chemist.] An oxychlorid of lead and copper from Boléo, Lower California, closely related to perclite, but supposed to have distinguishing optical characters. Also *cumengeite*.

**cumfit**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *comfit*.

**cumfortabl**, *a.* A simplified spelling of *comfortable*.

**cumforter**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *comforter*.

**Cumidæ** (kü'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuma* + *-idæ*.] A family of sessile-eyed crustaceans typified by the genus *Cuma*.

**cumidic** (ku-mid'ik), *a.* [*cum(in)* + *-id* + *-ic*.] Used in *cumidic acid*, a name given to two bibasic acids: *α-cumidic acid*,  $C_8H_2(CH_3)_2(CO_2H)_2$  (1:3:4:6), melts above 320° C. and is also called *α-dimethylisophthalic acid*; and *β-cumidic acid*,  $C_8H_2((CH_3)_2(CO_2H)_2$  (1:4:2:5), sublimes without melting and is called *β-dimethylterephthalic acid*.

**cumidine** (kü'mi-din), *n.* [*cumid-ic* + *-ine*.] A base,  $C_8H_4(NH_2)CH(CH_3)_2$  (1:4), prepared by the reduction of *p*-nitrocumene. It boils at 225° C. and is also called *p-aminoisopropylbenzene*.—**Cumidine ponceau**. See *ponceau*.—**Cumidine red**. See *red*, *n.*

**cuminic** (ku-min'ik), *a.* Derived from *cumin*.—**Cuminic acid**. Same as *cuminic acid*.

**cuminil** (kü'mi-nil), *n.* [*cumin* + *-il*.] A 1,2-diketone,  $C_3H_7C_6H_4COCO C_6H_4C_3H_7$  (1:4:1:1), prepared by the oxidation of *cuminoin*. It crystallizes in prisms which melt at 84° C.

**cuminilic** (ku-mi-nil'ik), *a.* [*cuminil* + *-ic*.] Derived from *cuminil*.—**Cuminilic acid**. A crystalline acid,  $[(CH_3)_2CHC_6H_4]_2C(OH)CO_2H$ , prepared by fusing *cuminil* with potassium hydroxid. It melts at 120° C.

**cuminoin** (ku-min'ō-in), *n.* [*cumin* (L. *cuminum*) + *-in*.] A white crystalline ketone alcohol,  $C_3H_7C_6H_4C(OH)COC_6H_4C_3H_7$ , formed when *cuminic aldehyde* is boiled with alcoholic potassium cyanide. It melts at 101° C.

**cuminess**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *comeliness*.

**cumpanion**, *n. and a.* A simplified spelling of *companion*.

**cumpany**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *company*.

**cumpass**, *n. and v. t.* A simplified spelling of *compass*.

**cumular** (kü'mū-lär), *a.* [NL., *\*cumularis*, < *L. cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] Having the form of a heap; heaped; piled up; cumulous.

—**Cumular cloud**, a cumulus cloud.

**cumulate** (kü'mū-lät), *a.* Heaped or piled up; as, a *cumulate sentence* or subject.

Short sentences are prevalent in our language, as long ones are in the German. In all things we incline to curt-ness. . . . But we can use the *cumulate* construction when needed. *J. Earle*, *Philol. Eng. Tongue*, § 655.

**Cumulative jurisdiction**, in Scotch law, same as *concurrent jurisdiction* (which see, under *concurrent*, *a.*).—**Cumulative temperature**. See *temperature*.

**cumulescent** (kü'mū-les'ent), *a.* [*cumulus* + *-escent*.] Assuming the characteristics of the cumulus form of cloud; piling up; growing larger.

**cumulitic** (kü'mū-lit'ik), *a.* [*cumulus* + *-ite* + *-ic*.] Having an appearance of being gathered into heaps, as an agglomerated mass of micro-particles in a rock. See *cumulite*.

It is filled with minute, reddish, non-polarizing grains, agglomerated into semi-opaque, often spherical, balls, which give the mass a "cumulitic" appearance. *Amer. Geol.*, Feb., 1905, p. 98.

**cumulo-cirrus** (kü'mū-lō-sir'us), *n.*; *pl. cumulo-cirri* (-i). A high cloud belonging to the cirrus group, but having the cumulus structure; an alto-cumulus. See *\*cloud*.

**cumulo-nimbus** (kü'mū-lō-nim'bus), *n.*; *pl. cumulo-nimbi* (-i). Cumulus developing toward the formation of rain, but from which little rain has yet fallen. See *\*cloud*.

**ulous deposits**, accumulations of vegetation in water, where it does not suffer complete decay, as in places where peat is formed. *Van Hise*, *U. S. Geol. Monograph* 47, p. 471.

**cumulo-volcano** (kü'mū-lō-vol-ká'nō), *n.* A name suggested by Lacroix, in connection with studies of Mont Pelé, in Martinique, for steep cones or columns built up of masses of vis-ous or relatively infusible lavas which have been forced out from below the earth's surface and have been heaped up without moving far, if at all, from the vent.

Examination through a telescope convinced Lacroix that this top was composed of "solid" rock, not débris, and led him to advance the idea that Pelé now was to be classed as a *cumulo-volcano*, a theory which his subsequent observations and those of his colleague Giraud, and of Sapper, Hellprin and the author have fully confirmed. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Oct., 1903, p. 272.



Cumulo-volcano. Formed at Mont Pelé, Martinique, in 1903.

**cumulus**, *n.*—**Turreted cumulus**, a large cumulus cloud from whose sides rise special masses suggesting the turrets of a fortress. See *\*cloud*.

**Cu. N.** An abbreviation of *cumulo-nimbus*.

**cunctations** (kungk-tā'shus), *a.* [*cunctati(on)* + *-ous*.] Prone to delay. *Carlyle*.

**cunctatory** (kungk-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*cunctat(ion)* + *-ory*.] Disposed to linger or delay. *Carlyle*.

**cundy** (kun'di), *n.* [Also *cundie*, *condy*, *cundiff*, *cundith*, etc.. < OF. *conduit*; see *conduit*.] 1. A covered drain; a conduit.—2. In long-wall mining, the unfilled space between pack walls.—3. In steep mine-workings, a chute down which coal or other mineral slides to a passage below.—4. A small roadway or air-course. [Scotch and North. Eng. in all uses.]

**cuneiformist** (kü'nē-i-fōr'mist), *n.* [*cuneiform* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or has made a special study of cuneiform writing or writings. *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 26, 1900.

**Cunoniaceæ** (kü'nō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1814), < *Cunonia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous, choripetalous plants of the order *Rosales*, typified by the genus *Cunonia*, (which see), and differing chiefly from the *Saxifragaceæ*, in which it was formerly included, by having the seeds in two rows in the carpels. There are 20 genera and about 123 species, 70 of which belong to *Weinmannia*, woody plants with stipuled, opposite, or whorled leaves and small flowers in clusters or compound racemes, chiefly natives of Australasia, but also found in the Pacific and other islands and in South America. See *Platylophus*, 3, *tile-seed*, and *Weinmannia*.

**cuntry**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *country*.

**cup**, *n.*—**Anathema cup**, a large silver cup at Pembroke College, Cambridge, bearing the hall-mark of 1481; and presented by the bishop of Winchester: so called from the inscription engraved on its base, QUI ALIENAVERIT ANATHEMA SIT, 'cursed be the man who sells (this cup)'.—**Antimonial cup**. See *\*antimonial*.—**Cup and gutter system**, the system of turpentine-gathering by the use of earthen cups and metal gutters.—**Dorsal cup**, in crinoids, the part of the theca below the origins of the free arms.—**Dragon-boat cup**, a small porcelain wine-cup made by Chinese potters and decorated with paintings of racing-boats in the dragon festival.—**Elijah's cup**, a cup used in the Passover service and dedicated to the prophet Elijah, whose name is synonymous with redemption. As the Passover service commemorates the Exodus and symbolizes the final eman-



Cup and Gutter System of Turpentine-gathering.

## cup-day

At the Great Day, a special, large cup is filled with wine and placed in the center of the table at the Passover service, ready for the Prophet, who, according to tradition, will suddenly make his appearance on a Pass-over eve and announce the coming of the Messiah.—**Eve's cup**. See *\*Eve*.—**Grape-trellis cup**, a small wine-cup of Chinese porcelain bearing paintings of grape-vines rising from France.—**Jugal cup**, in *Ornith.*, the cup-shaped depression, or socket for the articular face of the jugal, found on the external face of the distal end of the quadrate bone.—**Keyser cup**, a tall cup with a cover, made in China for exportation and painted with European designs.

The tall cups with covers called *Keyser cups*, which are illustrated in Sir Henry Thompson's Catalogue, and also by Jacquemart, are painted with a broad panel containing St. Louis of France and his queen on a canopied throne, and narrower alternate panels with kneeling figures and birds. *S. W. Bushell*, *Oriental Ceramic Art*, p. 612.

**Vaphio cups**, two gold vases about 0. m. 08 high, having each a single handle, found at Vaphio, in Greece. They



Decoration of the Vaphio Cups.

are decorated with sculpture in relief, representing bulls and herdsman. They are considered to be the finest examples of Mycenaean or prehistoric Greek work.

**cup**, *v.* **II. intrans.** 4. To fit concavely over a contiguous leaf. See *\*cupping*, 4.

**cup-and-ring** (kup'and-ring'), *n.* A peculiar type of markings on rocks, stone monuments, and buildings, consisting of cups and rings, and of doubtful significance.

Rock inscriptions, Archæol. An account of the cup-and-ring marking on the sculptural stones of the old and new worlds. London, 1890. 8vo.

*Smithsonian Report.*, 1890, p. 597.

**cupang** (kö'päng), *n.* See *\*kupang*.

**cupay** (kö-pi'), *n.* [Also *cupey*; of S. Amer. origin.] In the West Indies and South America, a parasitic shrub or tree of the gamboge family, *Clusia rosea*. Its wood is reddish and is used only as fuel. See *\*aralie* and *Clusia*.



Cupay (*Clusia rosea*).

**cup-break** (kup'bräk), *n.* A cup-shaped fracture. Some metals, when broken in a testing-machine, show a cup-break, the particles on the edges stretching more at the moment of rupture than those nearer the center.

**cup-cake** (kup'kāk), *n.* A plain cake, usually baked in small tins: so named from the fact that the original directions gave the proportions of the ingredients as measured by cupfuls.

**cup-chuck** (kup'chuk), *n.* Same as *bell-chuck*.

**cup-day** (kup'dä), *n.* In racing, the day on which a race is run for a cup.

## cup-drum

**cup-drum** (kup'drum), *n.* A chain-sheave having recesses to receive the alternate individual links of the chain which passes over it.

**cupel**, *n.* 2. The hearth of a cupellation furnace in which silver is separated from lead; a test. See *test*<sup>1</sup>, 2.

**cupel-furnace** (kū'pel-fēr'nās), *n.* A form of assay furnace.

**cup-escutcheon** (kup'es-kuch'on), *n.* A door-plate having a cup-like recess containing the keyhole, knob, and a door-pull or finger-hole: used with sliding doors.

**cupesid** (kū-pes'id), *a.* and *n.* Of or belonging to the Coleopterous family *Cupesidæ*.

**cupey** (kū-pā'), *n.* Same as *\*cupay*.

**cup-flower** (kup'flou'ēr), *n.* A twining annual herbaceous plant, *Scyphanthus elegans*, belonging to the family *Loasacæ*, but without stinging hairs. It has opposite, twice-pinnatifid leaves, and yellow, cup-shaped, axillary flowers with ten petals, the alternate ones being somewhat spurred at the base and larger than the others, which are three-awned at the tip. It is a native of Chile.

**cup-fungus** (kup'fung'gus), *n.*; pl. *cup-fungi* (fun'ji). Any ediscomycetous fungus, especially one of those which have the ascomata distinctly cup-shaped. Also *cup-mushroom*.

**cup-headed** (kup'hed-ed), *a.* Having a cup-shaped head: said of a railroad spike so shaped, particularly in English practice, where the rails are supported in chairs: in the United States, a socket-spike.

**cupiá** (kū-pi-ä'), *n.* [Tupi *cupiá*.] An under-terminated yellow ant found in Brazil, where it is or was eaten, according to Piso and Humboldt, by the Marivatano and Margueritare Indians.

**Cupid's-flower** (kū'pidz-flou'ēr), *n.* The cypress-vine, *Quamoclit Quamoclit*.

**cuplet**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *couplet*.

**cupling**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *coupling*.

**cup-marked** (kup'märkt), *a.* In *archæol.*, marked with cup-like depressions, as cup-stones.

The significance of inscribed and cup-marked stones, dolmens, and other early monuments. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 681.

**cup-marking** (kup'mär'king), *n.* A circular cavity, with or without a surrounding ring, found as a peculiar form of archaic sculptured marking in Scandinavia, Scotland, America, and even in early churches in Prussia. See *\*cup-and-ring*.

**cupped**, *a.* 2. Lodged in a cup or depression of the ground, as a golf-ball.

**cupper**, *n.* 3. A device for making cup-leathers, which are used for packing pumps and hydraulic presses. It consists of a die of the size of the outside of the cup to be made and a plug or plunger of the size of the inside of the cup. A disk of leather of the proper size is cut, is wet and stretched over the plug, and is pushed into the die and allowed to dry and set.

**cupping**, *n.* 4. The taking of a concave form, as tobacco leaves do in drying, when placed face to back. Cupping is prevented by stringing the leaves face to face and back to back.

**cupping-pump** (kup'ing-pump), *n.* In *surg.*, an air-pump used for drycupping.

**cup-plate** (kup'plāt), *n.* A small plate of glass or china, three or four inches in diameter, formerly used to hold a teacup from which the tea had been poured into the saucer to cool.

**cuppy**<sup>2</sup> (kup'i), *a.* 1. Cup-like; concave: as, *cuppy flowers*.—2. Full of small cup-like cavities. See *cup*, *n.*, 6 (b). [Golfers' cant.]—*Cuppy lie*, in *golf*, the position of a ball when it lies in a depression or shallow hole in the course. *W. J. Travis*, *Practical Golf*, p. 46.

**cuprammonia** (kū-prā-mō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *cuprum*, copper, + NL. *ammonia*.] A solution of cupric hydroxid in aqueous ammonia; Schweitzer's reagent. A substance resembling horn or celluloid may be obtained by the action of cuprammonia on cellulose which, with its original vegetable structure (as, for instance, cotton fiber), is thus dissolved and then recovered in amorphous condition by evaporation of the solution and the removal of the copper by a dilute acid.

**cuprammonium** (kū-prā-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. cuprum*, copper, + *ammonia* + *-um*.] In *chem.*, the compound radical in certain salts obtained by the action of ammonia upon the ordinary salts of copper.

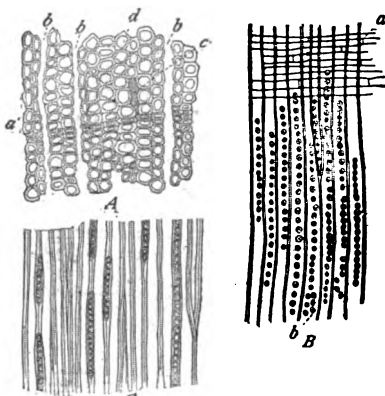
**cupreol** (kū'prē-ol), *n.* [*cuprea* (see *def.*) + *-ol*.] A complex alcohol,  $C_{20}H_{34}O + H_2O$ , found in cuprea-bark, *Cinchona officinalis*. It crystallizes in needles or leaflets which melt at 140° C.

**Cupreous pyrites**. See *\*pyrites*.

**cupressineous** (kū-pre-sin'ē-us), *a.* Belonging

or pertaining to the tribe *Cupressinæ* or cypress family; cypress-like.

**Cupressinoxylon** (kū-pres-i-nok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Göppert, 1850), < *L. cupressinus*, of cypress, + Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of fossil



*Cupressinoxylon*.  
A and B, *Cupressinoxylon Wardi*: A, transverse section through annual ring; a, cells of fall wood; b, a, b, medullary rays; c, very large intercellular space. B, radial section; a, medullary rays; b, tracheid with two rows of bordered pits. C, *Cupressinoxylon Columbianum*, tangential section. All magnified about 33 diameters. (From "Bull. 56 of the U. S. Geol. Surv.")

coniferous plants based entirely on the internal structure of the wood which has not been connected with other parts. It agrees in a general way with that of the cypress family, but more closely still with that of *Sequoia* in the tribe *Taxodiæ*. The leading character is the circular punctations of the tracheids shown in radial section, which are always in a single row. The genus is chiefly Upper Mesozoic, being most common in the Lower Cretaceous. Though found in many parts of the world, it is perhaps most abundant in the United States, and constitutes most of the fossil wood found in such great quantities in the Potomac formation of Virginia and Maryland.

**cupriaseptol** (kū'pri-a-sep'tol), *n.* [*cupri(c)* + *asept(ic)* + *-ol*.] A light-green crystalline compound,  $Cu(C_6H_4(OH)SO_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$ , obtained by neutralizing phenol-sulphuric acid with cupric acid and purifying; copper sulphocarbonate: used as a hemostatic.

**Cupric reduction**, the reduction of the state of cuprous oxide of an alkaline solution of cupric tartrate (Fehling's solution), which serves as a test for and the means of quantitatively determining certain kinds of sugar, as glucose.

**cuprobismutite** (kū-prō-biz'mut-it), *n.* [*L. cuprum*, copper, + *E. bismut(h)* + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A sulphid of bismuth and copper occurring in groups of bluish black prismatic crystals.

**cuprodescloizite** (kū'prō-dā-cloi'zit), *n.* [*L. cuprum*, copper, + *descloizite*.] A variety of descloizite containing copper; it occurs in green to brown crusts or reniform masses.

**cupro-iodargyrite** (kū'prō-i-ō-där'ji-rit), *n.* [*L. cuprum*, copper, + *iod(ide)* + Gr. *ἀργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A rare mineral consisting of the iodides of copper and silver; it is found in Chile.

**cuproplumbite** (kū-prō-plum'bīt), *n.* [*L. cuprum*, copper, + *plumbum*, lead, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A sulphid of copper and lead intermediate in composition between galena and chalcocite: first described from Chile, but also observed elsewhere, for example, in Montana.

**cuprotungstite** (kū-prō-tung'stīt), *n.* [*L. cuprum*, copper, + *tungst(en)* + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A tungstate of copper, or of copper and calcium ((Cu,Ca)WO<sub>4</sub>), occurring in crystalline granular masses of a green color.

**cuprum** (kū'prum), *n.* [LL. *cuprum*: see *copper*.] In *chem.*, the metal copper.

**cup-shake** (kup'shāk), *n.* See *shake*, *n.*, 7.

**cup-stone** (kup'stōn), *n.* In *archæol.*, a stone with cup-like depressions made in its surface. Such cups are found in Europe and Asia, on natural rocks as well as on prehistoric monuments and on churches. Cup-stones occur also in America. See *\*cup-marking*.

**cur**. An abbreviation (a) of *currency*; (b) of *current*.

**curage**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *courage*.

**curageous**, *a.* A simplified spelling of *courageous*.

**curangin** (kū-ran'gin), *n.* [*Curanga* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] An amorphous, bitter glucoside,  $C_{48}H_{77}O_{20}$  (?), found in *Picria amara* (*Curanga amara* of Vahl). It melts at 172° C.

**curare**, *n.* Same as *curari*.

**curassow**, *n.*—**Mountain curassow**, *Oreophasia derbianus*, a species confined to the forest in the vicinity of the Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala. Also called *mountain pheasant*.

## curine

**curator**, *n.*—**Curator ad hoc** ('guardian for this'), a guardian appointed for one special purpose only.—**Curator bonis**. (a) In *civil law*, an officer appointed to take care of property. (b) In *Scotch law*, one appointed as guardian for minors, incompetents, etc.

**curatorial** (kū-rā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [LL. *curatorius* (< *curator*, curator) + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a curator or his office or duties.

The purely curatorial part of the work. *Gunther*, *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, XX. v.

**curatorium** (kū-rā-tō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. *curatorium*, neut. of LL. *curatorius*, adj. < *L. curator*, curator.] A board or college of curators, forming the governing body of a German university or imperial institution. Also *curatory*.

**curb**, *n.*<sup>2</sup>, 4. (i) Same as *crib*<sup>1</sup>, 11.—**Curb market**, business in stocks, bonds, etc., transacted on the curb, that is, on the street, or not within a regularly organized exchange; specifically, the business carried on by large groups of brokers, not members of the exchange, near the New York stock-exchange.

**curb-hook** (kərb'hūk), *n.* A snap-hook fitted for the curb-straps of a bridle.

**curbing** (kərb'ing), *n.* 1. The act of checking or restraining.—2. Material prepared for curb-stones either roughly worked to dimension, or finished ready to set.

**curcas** (kərb'kas), *n.* [NL. *curcas* (specific name), Sp. *curcasso*; of S. Amer. origin.] The seed of certain *Euphorbiacæ*, as *Jatropha Curcas*, found in South America. Its oil has purging properties.

**curculionideous** (kərb-kū'li-ō-nid'ē-us), *a.* Belonging to the coleopterous family *Curculionidæ*, the weevils.

**curculionist** (kərb-kū'li-ō-nist), *n.* [*L. curculio* (n-), curculio, + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of curculios.

**curcuma**, *n.*—**Ohio curcuma**, the goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

**curcumin** (kərb-kū'mē-in), *n.* Same as *\*curcumin*, 2.

**curcumin**, *n.* 2. A name given to several yellow acid coal-tar colors, as, fast yellow, brilliant yellow, and citronin. Also *curcumin*.

**curd-knife** (kərb'nif), *n.* A series of knife-blades placed side by side in a metal frame fitted with a handle, used in slicing curd in cheese-making; a curd-cutter.

**curd-soap** (kərb-sōp'), *n.* Soap which has been coagulated or granulated by the addition of common salt to the original solution obtained by boiling together fat and an alkaline lye.

**cure**, *n.* 6. That which is cured (see *cure*, *r.* 4); a product preserved by drying, salting, etc.; a catch of fish so treated.

**Chlorid-of-gold cure**. See *\*gold-cure*.—**Economic cure**, cure of a disease, not necessarily absolute, but to the extent that the patient regains his wage-earning capacity. *Lancet*, June 18, 1904, p. 1768.—**Open-air cure**. See *\*open-air*.—**Terrain cure**, treatment of disease by means of graduated exercises and measured mountain climbing, combined usually with regulation of the diet.

**cure-all**, *n.* 2. The name of various plants having real or supposed medicinal virtues: in most cases a translation like *heal-all* and *all-heal*, but applied specifically to the water avens, *Geum rivale*, and the garden or lemon balm, *Melissa officinalis*. The evening primrose, *Oenothera biennis*, is called *king's cure-all*.

**cure-master** (kūr'mās'tēr), *n.* In *fishing*, one who superintends the curing of fish.

**curf** (kurf), *n.* [Another spelling of *kerf*<sup>2</sup>, a cutting, layer, etc.] On the Isle of Portland, a calcareous rock which, considered geologically, is one of the members of the Portlandian division of the Jurassic series. [Local. Eng.]

**curialist** (kū'ri-āl-ist), *n.* [*curial* + *-ist*.] An officer or dignitary of the Roman Curia or papal court; also, one who advocates or supports the papal system.

**curibali** (kū-rā-bā'lē), *n.* Same as *juribali*.

**curiboco** (kū'ri-bō'kō), *n.* [Braz.] In Brazil, a person of mixed Indian and negro descent.

**curie** (kū'ri), *n.* [Named after Mme. Marie S. Curie (born 1867).] A unit of radioactivity proposed by Rutherford; the amount of emanation in equilibrium with one gram of radium.

**Curie point**. The temperature at which ferromagnetism is transformed into para-magnetism.

**Curie's law**. The law, established by Pierre Curie in 1896, that the magnetic susceptibility of gases is inversely proportional to the absolute temperature.

**curine** (kūr'in), *n.* [*cur(ari)* + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A crystalline alkaloid,  $C_{18}H_{19}O_3N_7$ , found in *curari*. It melts at 212° C. It tastes at first sweet, then bitter and acts by paralyzing the nervous system.

curist

**curist** (kū'rist), *n.* One who cures or who professes to cure disease: usually employed in a somewhat contemptuous sense and in composition: as, mind-curist, sure-curist, etc. (really formed from *mind-cure* + *-ist*, etc.).

**curl**, *n.*, 4. (b) A disease of potatoes in which the shoots become curled up and deformed. It is attributed to chlorosis. (c) A disease of other plants in which the leaves curl up.—*Leaf-curl*. See *leaf-curl*.

**curl**, *v.* I. *trans.* 4. In cricket, to cause (the ball) to curve in the air: said of the bowler.

II. *intrans.* 5. In cricket, to curve in the air: said of the ball.

**curl-cloth** (kér'l'klóth), *n.* A kind of woolen fabric with a curly face.

**curld**, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *\*curled*.

**curled** (kèrld), *p. a.* 1. Having the form of a curl; brought into curls.—2. Having a winding grain: said of wood, as *curled* maple. See *maple*.—3. In bot.: (a) much folded or crumpled, as the leaves of *Cichorium Endivia*. (b) Affected by curl. See *curl*, *n.*, 4 (a), (b), (c).

**curling** (kèr'ling), *n.* 1. The act of forming into curls; taking the form of curls.—2. Same as *curl*, *n.*, 4 (a), (b), (c).—3. A process for giving a curl to the long nap on the face of some woolen fabrics. It is done by passing the fabric beneath a plate fitted with a brush which is given a rotating or otherwise curving motion.

4. The faulty detaching of cotton from the comb in a combing-machine.

**curlock** (kér'lok), *n.* A dialectal form of *charlock*.

**curly**, *a.* 2. Affected with curl. See *curl*, *n.*, 4 (a), (b), (c).—*Curly top*, a disease of unknown origin which affects the sugar-beet. The leaves become much curled and the roots hairy, tough, and fibrous.

Sugar beets in New York, Ohio, and Michigan suffered severely from leaf spot. In Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, and to a slight extent in the Middle States the disease known as "curly top" was prevalent and injurious. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 671.

**curly-grass** (kér'li-grás'), *n.* A fern of the genus *Schizæa*: so called from the curly thread-like segments of the sterile fronds. See *cut* under *Schizæa*.—*Curly-grass family*, the fern family *Schizæaceæ* (which see).

**curly-head** (kér'li-hed'), *n.* The erect silky clematis, *Clematis ochroleuca*, an American plant which ranges from Pennsylvania to Georgia. It is an erect herb a foot or more high, covered with silky hairs, having opposite sessile, ovate



Curly-head (*Clematis ochroleuca*).  
(From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

leaves and large solitary thick and leathery greenish-white flowers nodding at the summit of the stem: the flowers are converted into heads of fruit one to two inches in diameter, formed of a mass of long, curled, plumose, persistent styles of a yellowish-brown color, suggesting the name.

**currant**, *n.*—*Black currant* mite. See *\*mite*.—*Cane-blight of currant*. See *\*cane-blight*.—*Currant bark-louse*. See *\*bark-louse*.—*Currant endropia*, an American geometrid moth, *Prionocla arnantiaria*, whose larva feeds on the foliage of the currant in the north-eastern United States.—*Currant plant-louse*, saw-fly, scale. See *\*plant-louse*, etc.—*Native currant* of Australia. Same as *\*blueberry-tree*.—*Wild currant*, any currant in its native state; also, other plants with currant-like fruit, as *Amelanchier Botryopium* (Dismal Swamp region), and *Berberis trifoliolata* (Texas). The fruit of the latter is used for tarts, jellies, etc.

**currant-borer**, *n.* (b) The larva of a cosmopolitan moth, *Sesia tipuliformis*, probably introduced into the United States from Europe. (c) An American cerambycid beetle, *Pseono-*

*cerus supernotatus*. Also called *long-horned currant-borer*.

**currant-bug** (kur'-ant-bug), *n.*—*Yellow-lined currant-bug*. Same as *four-lined leaf-bug*.

**currant-fly** (kur'-ant-flī), *n.* An American trypetid fly, *Epochra canadensis*, which attacks the fruit of white and red currants, its larva feeding within the fruit which prematurely ripens, decays, and falls.

**currant-leaf** (kur'-ant-lēf'), *n.*

The bishop's-cap or miterwort, *Mitella diphylla*: so called from some resemblance of the leaves to those of the currant.

**currant-moth**, *n.*—*Pepper-and-salt currant-moth*, an American geometrid moth, *Lycia cognataria*, with pepper-and-salt markings, whose larva feeds on the foliage of the currant and other plants.

**currency**, *n.*—*Divisional currency*, currency consisting of the small or fractional pieces.

**current**, *n.*—*After currents*, electric currents in muscular tissue produced after the arrest of a galvanic current.—*Alternating current*. See *\*alternating*.—*Average current*, in *elect.*, the average intensity of an alternating current; the square root of the mean square of the current value. The *average current* is also sometimes defined as that value which is equal to the value of the equivalent continuous current.—*Axial current*. See *\*axial*.—*Cellulifugal current*. See *\*cellulifugal*.—*Cellulipetal current*. See *\*cellulipetal*.—*Constant current*, a direct or alternating current of constant mean intensity.—*Continuous current*, a direct current of constant or uniform intensity.—*Current of injury*, a current set up as the result of an injury to a muscle or nerve. The injured surface becomes electronegative, as compared with the intact substance. Also known as *Hermann's demarcation current*.—*Dielectric current*. Same as *displacement current*.—*Direct current*, an electric current which always flows in the same direction.

—*Discharging current*, the current derived from discharging a charged storage battery or condenser.—*Displacement current*, the condition of electric stress in an insulating material or dielectric produced by an alternating electromotive force acting thereon.—*Eddy currents*, in *elect.*, induced currents flowing in closed circuits within the mass of a conductor placed in a fluctuating magnetic field or moving through a field so as to cut lines of force. Also called *Foucault currents*.—*Energy current*, an alternating current or component of current in phase with the electromotive force or voltage.

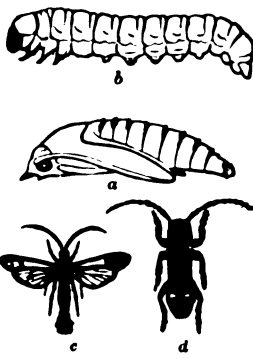
—*Foucault current*, in *elect.*, same as *eddy current*.—*Franklinic current*, a current produced by an electrostatic machine.

—*Guinea current*, a current in the Atlantic ocean which flows eastward along the Guinea coast: the counter-current of the equatorial Atlantic.

—*Hermann's demarcation current*. Same as *\*current of injury*.—*Idle current*, in *elect.*, a term formerly used for a wattless current.—*Leakage current of transformer*, in *elect.*, a term formerly used for the exciting current of transformer, that is, a current passing through the primary circuit at open circuit of the secondary coils.

—*Local current*, in *elect.*, a current circulating within any small portion of an electric circuit and not traversing the circuit as a whole. Currents flowing within a voltaic cell, for example, and not entering the external circuits, are local currents.—*Magnetic current*, the magnetic flux. See *\*magnetic circuit*.—*Molecular current*, in *phys.*, a term sometimes employed to denote that electric current flowing around each molecule of iron which was assumed by Ampère in a theory of magnetism.—*Molecular theory of vital currents*, the theory that nerves and muscles are composed of electromotive molecules serially connected.—*Monsoon current*, a current of the equatorial oceans, particularly of the Indian ocean, caused by the monsoon winds.—*Ore currents*, in *geol.*, subterranean waters which are believed to have brought the ores in solution to form ore-deposits.—*Oscillating current*, in *elect.*, a periodically reversing current in which the successive half-waves are of equal duration but gradually decrease in intensity. See *\*alternating*.—*Planktonic current*. See *\*planktonic*.—*Polyphase current*, a system combining two or more alternating currents differing in phase.—*Poncelet current*, a current of water having a dynamic energy of 100 kilowatts per second.—*Power current*. Same as *\*energy current*.—*Pulsating current*, a current which varies periodically in intensity, so that it always or generally flows in the same direction: a pulsatory current.—*Reactive current*. Same as *wattless current*.—*Rotary current*, a term occasionally used for a polyphase, especially a three-phase, current.—*Surface current*, a current of small depth at the surface of a lake or ocean.—*Terrestrial currents*, electrical currents traversing the crust of the earth: earth-currents.

—*Tesla current*, a term sometimes used for *oscillating current*. See *\*current*.—*Upper currents*, the motions of the atmosphere as shown by the clouds or by balloons at great elevations. According to Brown's rules, deduced in 1845 from observations at Makerstown, Scotland, the successive layers one above the other move in directions successively deflected more and more to the right of the lower wind. This law was also deduced independently by Clement Ley for southern England (1872), by Abbe for American balloon voyages (1871), and for clouds throughout the United States (1872), and is sometimes known by



Currant-borers.  
a, larva; b, pupa, both enlarged; c, moth, natural size, of *Sesia tipuliformis*; d, *Pseono-*

curupay

their names.—*Wattless current*, an alternating current, or component of current, displaced in phase from the electromotive force by a quarter-period.

**current-bedding** (kur'-ent-bed'ing), *n.* Cross-bedding developed in deposits made by a strong current over a sandy bottom. *Dana*.

**current-bottle** (kur'-ent-bot'li), *n.* A sealed bottle, usually one of a number, containing a dated writing asking for its return when found: cast into the sea by investigators of the direction and velocity of ocean currents. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI, 374.

**current-collector** (kur'-ent-kō-lek'tor), *n.* In *elect.*, any device, as a sliding brush or a trolley-wheel, for conveying current from a fixed to a moving portion of the circuit of an electric machine, motor, generator, or system; or vice versa.

**current-density** (kur'-ent-den'si-ti), *n.* In *elect.*, the ratio of the current flowing to the cross-sectional area of the conductor, taken at right angles to the lines of flow. It is expressed in c. g. s. units of current per square centimeter, or in amperes per square centimeter, or sometimes in amperes per circular mil.

**current-gage** (kur'-ent-gāj), *n.* An apparatus designed to measure the flow of liquids through channels; a current-meter.

**current-mark** (kur'-ent-märk), *n.* In *geol.*, the undulating surface of sands that are drifted by a current: contrasted with a *ripple-mark* which is formed by small waves. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII, 196.

**curricular** (ku-rik'ü-lär), *a.* [NL. *\*curriculum*, *a. course*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a carriage course or carriage-driving.—2. Of or pertaining to a curriculum or course of study. See *\*curricularization*.

**curricularization** (ku-rik'ü-lär-i-zä'shon), *n.* [curricular + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Subjection to a hard-and-fast school or college curriculum.

Youth who want somewhere room for individuality, if not for distinction, and resist *curricularization* and, as the French call it, the canalization of knowledge. *G. S. Hall*, *Adolescence*, II, 509.

**currycomb** (kur'i-kôm), *v. t.* To curry, as a horse.

**Cursive epilepsy**. See *\*epilepsy*.

**cursor**, *n.*—*Radial cursor*, an addition to the slide-rule, devised by Lancaster.

Lancaster's *radial cursor*, which makes thermodynamical calculations with  $\gamma$ -wise exponents almost as direct as plain multiplications, and far more convenient than with the log. log. line. *Nature*, July 24, 1902, p. 233.

**cursus**, *n.* 2. A course of study.

**curtail** (kér'täl), *n.* In *arch.*, a member shaped like a volute or scroll, especially in stair-building, as in the lower termination of a hand-rail or the projection of the lowest step of a flight. See *curtail-step*.

**curtain**, *n.* 9. In *hydraul. engin.*, a woven fabric of brushwood or withes, such as branches of willows, placed in a stream to retard the current and permit the deposition of silt, or to compel scour and remove it.—10. A vertical fold of the mantle within the margins of the valves of certain pelecypods (the pectens).—11. In *arch.*, a wall which serves as an inclosure rather than as a support. Thus the wall beneath a large window, as in a church, or that between two buttresses which carry the vault and roof without its assistance, is a *curtain*.—*Asbestos curtain*. See *\*asbestos*.—*Auroral curtain*, an arrangement of nearly vertical beams of auroral light resembling the folds of a curtain, or drapery, and partly obscuring the light of the stars beyond. The foldings are usually in motion horizontally, or changing so as to give the appearance of motion, and show that the sheet of light is apparently a boundary-surface between moving masses of air.

**curtain-holder** (kér'tän-höl'dér), *n.* A mechanical device for holding a car window-curtain in any desired position.—*Magnetic curtain-holder*, a curtain-holder consisting of bar-magnets fastened to the lower edge of the shade and bearing against soft iron guides in the window-casing. The shade is held in place by magnetic attraction. A slight pull readily releases the magnets, and when again at rest they hold the curtain in place.

**curtain-paper** (kér'tän-pä'pér), *n.* A kind of tinted and ornamented paper of close texture, used to some extent in the United States for roller-blinds or window-shades.

**curtain-raiser** (kér'tän-rä'zér), *n.* A short opening piece acted before the principal play of the evening. [Theatrical slang.]

**Curiate expectation of life**. See *\*expectation*.

**curteous, curtesy, curtezan**. Simplified spellings of *courteous, courtesy, courtesan*.

**curupay** (kö-rö-pi'), *n.* [Guarani *curupai*.] The name in Paraguay and Argentina of *Stachyrrhysm Cebil* *Piptadenia Cebil* of Grisebach), a large tree of the mimosa family.

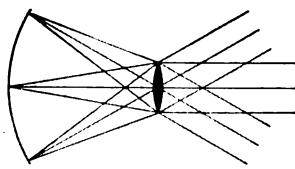


## curupay

It yields a strong and easily worked dark-red timber, used for furniture and house construction, and a reddish gum resembling gum arabic. The bark contains from 19 to 25 per cent of tannin, and is much used locally for tanning hides in the manufacture of sole-leather. Also called *cebil* and *cebil colorado*.

**curv**, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* A simplified spelling of *curve*.

**curvature**, *n.* 4. In *projective geom.*, susceptibility of being cut in two different points by a straight, independently of whether the construct possessing this property has any point at which two straight lines inclined to one another and lying in this construct might meet. In metric geometry curvature is often used for the measure of curvature or the reciprocal of the radius of curvature.—**Axis of curvature**, the intersection of consecutive normal planes of a skew curve.—



Curvature of Field.

**Curvature of field**, in *photog.*, the imaginary concave surface upon which the rays of light are brought to a focus. Corrections for this are made in photographic and other objectives in order that the image may appear sharply defined at all points of the plane of the plate or film.—**Curvature of space**. See *space*.—**Sachs's curvature**, the difference in the growth of the two sides of a rock, causing it to curve. *Wettstein*.—**Specific curvature**, the curvature of a surface expressed in terms of the solid angle subtended by a unit of area.—**Terminal curvature**, in *geol.*, the bending over of outcropping edges of strata. This is a common feature in glaciated regions, but it is not confined to them. The same effect is sometimes the result of creep.

**curve**, *n.*—**Adjoint or adjunct curve**, in *math.*, a curve which passes 1-1 times through every 1-fold point of a primitive curve.—**Affective curve**. See *affective*.—

**Binomial curve**, in *math.*, a curve whose ordinate may be expressed by some power of a binomial function of the abscissa: thus  $y = x^m(a + bx)^n$  is a binomial curve.—**Curve of Carus**, the axis of the pelvis represented by a curved line.—**Curve of centers of buoyancy**. See *curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of comfort**, in *climatology*, a curve connecting temperatures and moistures that correspond to perfect bodily comfort for a given velocity of the wind. *Abbe*, in *Monthly Weather Rev.*, Aug., 1898.—**Curve of decay**, in radioactivity, a curve showing the diminution of activity of a radioactive substance, as a function of the time.—**Curve of discomfort**, a curve connecting temperatures and moistures that correspond to extreme bodily discomfort for a given velocity of the wind; a hyther. *W. S. Tyler*, in *Monthly Weather Rev.*, May, 1904.—

**Curve of displacement**. See *curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of distribution**. Same as *Quetelet's curve*.—**Curve of energy**, in *phys.*, any curve representing change of condition or configuration of a system, in which energy is one of the variables; specifically, in *spectroscopy*, the curve of distribution of energy in the spectrum.—**Curve of extinction**, in *naval arch.*, a curve showing graphically the diminishing angle of inclination in the rolling of a vessel in still water which has been inclined by an extraneous force and then allowed to oscillate freely in the water.—**Curve of fatigue**, in *phys.*, the curve which shows the gradual change in the deformation of a body subjected to continued stress.—**Curve of flexure**, in a curve drawn on an antilastic surface which may be held fixed without involving the immovability of the surface: the curve will be that formed by the successive elements of the inflexional tangents.

**Curve of flotation**, in *naval arch.*, a curve formed by a normal section of the envelop of the load-water planes of a vessel, in the theory of unresisted rolling.—**Curve of loads**. See *curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of longitudinal shearing-stresses**. See *curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of metacenters or transverse metacenter**. See *curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve of resistance**, in *naval arch.*, a curve which shows graphically the resistance of a ship or model to towing as obtained by experiments in a model basin. The model is run at various speeds and its resistance to towing is measured for each speed. These resistances are plotted as ordinates with the speeds as abscissae and the points thus obtained are joined in a curve. The resistance for a given speed is separated into three parts, the wave-making resistance, eddy resistance, and frictional resistance (see *resistance*), and by suitable calculations, using the law of comparison, the curve of resistance and curve of effective horse-power for the full-sized ship of similar form to that of the model are obtained.—**Curve of saturation**, in *meteor.*, that curved line on the Hertzian or Neuhoff diagram of adiabatic changes which separates the dry stage from the cloudy stage.—**Curve of search** (*naval*), a curve of pursuit geometrically developed from information as to the speed and time of departure of a vessel or fleet of the enemy from a given place, or from its speed and probable time of arrival. The pursuing or scouting vessel follows this curve as the best method of systematic search for the enemy with the information available.—**Curve of sensitiveness**, a curve which represents the relative sensitiveness of a photographic plate for rays of different wave-length.—**Curve of stability**, a curve which shows the relation between the angle of inclination of a floating vessel, as a ship, and the arm of the righting couple. See also *curves of ship calculations*.—

**Curve of velocity**, a curve for every point of which the abscissa is the length of time after a certain instant and the ordinate is the velocity acquired at the end of that period of time.—**Curve of weight**. See *curves of ship calculations*.—**Curve resistance**. See *resistance*.—**Curves of ship calculations**. In determining the qualities of a ship, naval architects make certain calculations based on the form of the vessel as shown by the lines. These calculations are made by certain mathematical rules

known as Simpson's rules, trapezoidal rule, etc. (see *rule*). The calculations are made for the vessel floating at a certain number of equally spaced water-lines, and the values obtained are laid off in a diagram. The points thus obtained are joined by curves passing through them (see the cut). From the diagram the quantities for any intermediate water-line can be obtained without calculation by reading their values from the intersection of the corresponding curves with the water-line. The following curves are usually calculated for a vessel of any importance: **Curve of displacement**, a curve showing to a suitable scale the displacement of a vessel in fresh or salt water for any given mean draft. **Curve of centers of buoyancy**, a curve showing the position of the center of buoyancy (see *center*) corresponding to the immersion of a vessel to any given water-line. The curve showing the vertical position of the center of buoyancy is generally plotted in combination with the curve of transverse metacenters as follows (see the cut): A diagonal line at 45° inclination is drawn on the diagram. Where this diagonal intersects any given water-line a vertical line is drawn (see dotted line in diagram), and the intersection of this vertical with the curve of metacenters and the curve of centers of buoyancy gives the height of the metacenter and of the center of buoyancy corresponding to the displacement of the vessel floating at that water-line. The longitudinal position of the center of buoyancy is shown by laying its value off on the water-line corresponding to any given displacement forward or abaft a vertical indicating the middle perpendicular (not shown in diagram). **Curve of transverse metacenters or curve of metacenters**, a curve showing the height of the metacenter with reference to the water-line corresponding to any given displacement. For the method of laying off curve, see above. **Curve of tons per inch immersion or curve of tons per inch**, a curve showing the additional displacement corresponding to one inch deeper immersion of the vessel in the water when it is floating at any given water-line. Thus it is the measure of the

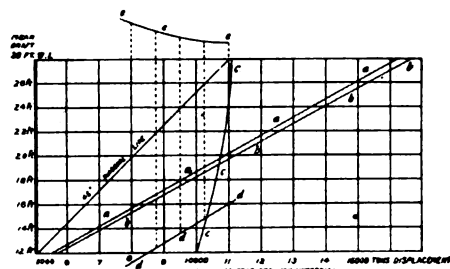


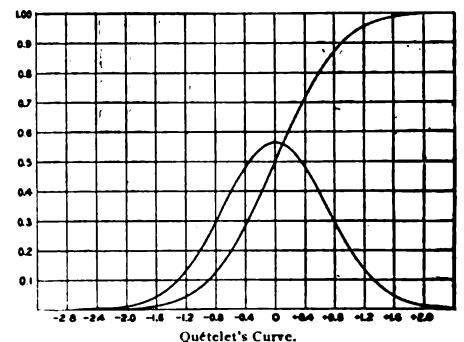
Diagram of Displacement and Other Curves usually Calculated for Ships.  
a, a, curve of displacement in fresh water; b, b, curve of displacement in salt water; c, c, curve of tons per inch immersion; d, d, curve of vertical position of centers of buoyancy; e, e, curve of transverse metacenters.

weight required to be added to the vessel to sink her one inch deeper when she is floating at any given displacement. Additional curves are usually calculated for warships. Among the more important of these are the **cross-curves of stability**. From the cross-curves can be obtained for any given condition of loading of the vessel a **curve of static stability** which shows, corresponding to each angle of inclination from the upright, the value of the righting couple and the point to which, if sufficiently inclined, the vessel will upset or turn turtle. The **curve of cross-sectional areas or curve of buoyancy** is the curve whose ordinates are areas of cross-sections up to a given water-line corresponding to each point in the length. Read to a suitable scale, these ordinates represent the buoyancy per unit of length. **Curve of weight** is a similar curve showing the actual weight of the vessel and its contents for each unit of the length. The difference between the ordinates of the curve of weights and the curve of buoyancy for any given displacement gives the **curve of loads**, from which, by integration, are successively obtained the **curve of longitudinal shearing-stresses** and the **curve of bending moments** which serve to determine whether the vessel has sufficient longitudinal strength.—**Derived curve**, of the function  $f(x)$ , the graph of the derivative of the function  $f(x)$  of  $x$ .—**Diametral curve**, a curve which has, like a diameter, the property of bisecting parallel chords in a curve.—**Dicentric curve**. Same as *Cartesian oval*.—**Frequency curve**. Same as *curve of probability*, but applied more often than the latter term to unsymmetrical curves which cannot be explained in any very limited space.—**French curve**, in *mechanical drawing*, a thin plate of metal or hard rubber, sheet of cardboard, or veneer of wood cut into complicated shapes so that its edge may give a great many different curves of non-geometrical character. It is used for drawing a curve through three or more points previously laid down, and in similar ways.—**Funicular curve**. Same as *catenary curve*.—**Galton's curve. Same as *Quetelet's curve*.—**Hessian of a curve**. See *Hessian*.—**Ichthyoid curve**, a curve, having the generalized form of a fish, which is the profile of completed snow-drifts in the neighborhood of obstructions on the prairie; the fundamental curve of snow-drifts.—**Inertia curve**, the curve that would be described by a body moving freely on the surface of the earth, or of any other rotating body, under the influence of gravity and inertia only. At the pole it is a point and at the equator a straight line; at intermediate latitudes it is a circle whose radius depends on the sine of the latitude and on the velocity of motion.—**Integral curve**. If  $\phi(x)$  and  $f(x)$  are 2 functions so related that  $\frac{d}{dx} \phi(x) = f(x)$ , then the curve  $y = \phi(x)$  is an**

integral curve of the curve  $y = f(x)$ .—**Integral probability curve**. See the diagram under *Quetelet's curve*. By this curve problems such as the following can be solved: Given the probability,  $r$ , that an object taken at random will have a certain character, then among any considerable number,  $n$ , of independent objects, what is the probability that the number having the character in question will be within the given inclusive limits  $m_1$  and

## cuscamidine

$m_2$ , where  $m_1 < m_2$ ?—**Isidomal curve**. See *isidomal*.—**Isentropic curve**, a curve, in any thermodynamic diagram, indicating any process or operation during which there is no change of entropy.—**Isogyric curve**. See *isogyric*.—**Isothermal curve**, the curve which represents the expansion or compression of a gas or vapor at a constant temperature. The isothermal curve for a perfect gas follows the law of Boyle or Mariotte, which is that the pressure times the volume is a constant.—**Kinematic curve**, a curve which is usually the resultant of two or more harmonic or circular motions mechanically combined.—**Liquidus curve**, a curve which shows the temperatures of complete fusion or of the beginning of solidification of a series of alloys containing every proportion of the two constituents. See *solidus curve*.—**Load curve**, in *electrotechnics*, a curve which indicates variations of the load of an electric-power system as a function of any variable, such as the time of day, upon which the size of the load depends.—**Magnetic curve**. (b) See *amagnetic*.—**Mixed curve**, an irregular curve; a curve composed of two or more different curves.—**Motion curve**, a curve showing the successive positions of a piece of mechanism or a point, specifically of the link-block or of that part which moves the slide-valve of a steam-engine, as in a locomotive or marine engine.—**Polytropic curve**, in *thermodynamics*, a curve of constant specific heat for a perfect gas; a curve having the equation  $p v^n = \text{const.}$ , where  $p$  is the pressure of a gas and  $v$  is its volume.—**Probability curve**. See *Quetelet's curve*.—**Quetelet's curve**, a curve which exhibits the arrangement or distribution of a group of statistical events



Probability Curve and Integral Curve of Probabilities.

according to the mathematical law of error. It was first employed as a means for recognizing and distinguishing biological types or species by a French mathematician, Lambert Adolphe Jacques Quetelet (1796-1874), and it is the basis of the modern science of biometry. Quetelet showed that the numbers representing the individual qualities of a race of mankind are grouped round the numbers referring to the 'average man' in a manner corresponding to that in which single results of observation are grouped round the mean result, so that the principles of the theory of probabilities may be applied to statistical researches in anthropology as a means of distinguishing the different human races. He showed that the number of cases in which a certain height, for example, occurs among a large number of individuals of a race may be represented by an ordinate of a curve symmetrically situated with regard to the ordinate representing the mean result or average stature, and that the curves for different races of mankind are different. Also called *Galton's curve*, *curve of distribution*, *probability curve*.—**Reverse curve**. See *reverse curve*.—**Vapor-pressure curve**, a curve showing the variation of vapor-pressure with temperature.—**Vertex of a curve**. See *vertex*.

**curve-adder** (kérv'ad'ér), *n.* An instrument by means of which the sum of two curves of any kind, with any relations of period, amplitude, and phase, can be drawn automatically. *Scripture*, *Exper. Phonetics*, p. 68.

**curve-pen** (kérv'pén), *n.* A ruling-pen having pen-points attached to a rod inclosed in the handle and free to rotate with it. When used in drawing fine curves the points follow the motion of the hand, whatever its direction.

**curve-tracer** (kérv'trá'sér), *n.* A machine for drawing curves; specifically, a device for recording graphically the changes of electromotive force or current which occur in alternating electric circuits or when a condenser is charged or discharged. The term is also applied to instruments for drawing curves of magnetic induction.

**curve-tracing** (kérv'trá'sing), *n.* The process of tracing a curve or curves. A curve is said to be traced when the general form of its several parts or branches is determined, and the position of those which are unlimited in extent is indicated.

**curvilinear** (kér-vi-lín'è-ql), *a.* Same as *curvilinear*.

**curvilinear fret**. See *fret*.

**curvimeter** (kér-vom'e-tér), *n.* [*L. curvus*, curve, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of curved lines, as of a road on a map. A wheel is rolled along the line, each revolution of the point of contact indicating a path equal to the circumference of the wheel. *Encyc. Brit.* XXX, 578.

**cuscamidine** (kus-kam'i-din), *n.* [*Cusc(o)* (bark) + *amide* + *-ine*.] A crystalline alka-



## cuscamidine

loid contained in the bark of certain species of cinchona.

**cuscamine** (kus'ka-min), *n.* [*Cusc(o)* (bark) + *amine*.] Same as \*cuscamidine.

**Ouscutaceae** (kus-kū-tā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829). < *Cuscuta* + *-aceae*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order Polemoniales, the dodder family. It contains the genus *Cuscuta* only, and differs from the *Convolvulaceae*, in which it is included by many authors, chiefly in its parasitic habit, the leaves being reduced to minute scales. See *Cuscuta* and *dodder*.

**cusecs** (kū'seks), *n.* An abbreviation of *cubic feet per second*, occasionally used by irrigation engineers, particularly by British engineers, as an expression of rate of flow of water.

**cush**<sup>2</sup> (kūsh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In North Carolina, the crumbs and scrapings of cracker- or meal-barrels, fried with grease.

**cushaw** (kūsh-ā'), *n.* [Also *cashaw*, *cashew*, *kershaw*; Algonkian (of Virginia) *escushaw*.] A fruit, mostly oblong or crooked, of *Cucurbita moschata*, sometimes called *squash* and sometimes *pumpkin*. The pumpkins, as the term is understood in North America, belong to the species *Cucurbita Pepo*, and the autumn and winter squashes to *C. moschata*. The name seems to be applied somewhat loosely, and in its local usage may designate pumpkin-like fruits other than those of *Cucurbita moschata*; but the usage of horticultural writings seems to confine it to that species, although it does not follow that all fruits of *C. moschata* are cushaws. The winter crookneck or Canada crookneck type is the fruit most commonly known as cushaw or cashaw. It keeps well into winter. The name is chiefly used in the southern and western United States.

The best variety [of squash] for family use is the *Cashaw*, a long, cylindrical, curved variety, swollen at one extremity, of fine, creamy yellow color, very solid and excellent to use as a winter squash, and quite as valuable as any for the other purposes.

W. N. White, Gardening for the South, p. 214.

**cushion**, *n.* 2. (j) (2) An expansion at the lower extremity of a grape-vine from which a part of its roots spring. This had ten roots springing from the cushion at the base.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Veg. Pathol., Bulletin 2, 1892, p. 52.

(b) Same as *saddle*, 3 (n) (6). (n) In *panforte*-making, a pad or roll of felt placed under the ends of the keys to prevent noise. See *cut* under *panforte*. (n) Same as *coronet*, 6. (o) A pool formed by a low dam or obstruction immediately below a higher dam to prevent erosion or destructive effect of the water which falls over the higher dam or hydraulic work.—**Cushion form**, in *phytogeom.*, the vegetation form which is embodied in a \*cushion-plant (which see, with *cut*). Also called *hasack form*.—**Leaf-cushion**, in *paleobot.*, the more or less raised and usually rhombic area left on the trunks and stems of various fossil plants, especially *Lepidodendron* and *Stigmaria*. It includes the leaf-scar proper (see *scar*, 1, 4), the print of the vascular bundle, the *stiparichnos* (which see), the ligule (see *ligule*, (d)), and other markings.—**Sucking cushions**, circumscribed areas of fatty tissue in an infant's cheeks, the function of which is supposed to be to prevent the cheeks from sinking in while the child is at the breast.

**cushion**, *v. t.* 4. In *mach.*, to compress (exhaust-steam or other motive fluid) by closing the exhaust-outlet of a cylinder before the piston completes its traverse. The gradual compression causes increasing pressure against the piston and arrests the motion of the reciprocating parts without shock. See *cushion*, *n.*, 2 (h).

**cushion-bit** (kūsh'on-bit), *n.* A metal bit in which the mouthpieces are covered with vulcanized leather. Round pads of soft leather, which bear against the horse's cheeks, are attached to the side of the rings.

**cushion-crawling** (kūsh'on-krā'ling), *n.* In *Eng. billiards*, a mode of nursing along or near a cushion: analogous to American play 'on the rail' before it developed into 'straight' (straight-forward and corner-turning) rail.

**cushion-draw** (kūsh'on-drā), *n.* In *billiards*, the name of two draw-shots, in one of which the cue-ball retrogrades parallel with and along the cushion, and in the other comes peculiarly out at right angles to it, cushion and first object-ball being struck, in both shots, at about the same time.

**cushion-flower** (kūsh'on-flou'ēr), *n.* An evergreen shrub, *Hakea laurina*, of the family *Proteaceae*. See *Hakea*, [Australian.]

**cushion-plant** (kūsh'on-plant), *n.* In *phyto-*

*geom.*, a plant of a vegetation-form resembling a cushion, consisting of a mass of branches from an axis, which may either persist or disappear, so crowded that leaves and flowers are shown only on the general surface. Except in the case of mosses, it is mainly an alpine or arctic type, but is also developed on islands of the south temperate zone.

**cushion-rest** (kūsh'on-rest), *n.* In *billiards*, the cushion used as a support for the striker's bridge-hand or for the cue itself, the latter especially in giving the odds of one hand against two.

**cushion-steam** (kūsh'on-stēm), *n.* The steam which remains in a steam-engine cylinder and the clearance-spaces after the exhaust-valve closes.

**cushion-work** (kūsh'on-wēr), *n.* See *cushion style*, under *cushion*.

In old embroidery the cushion-work or -style (*opus pulvinarium*) was like modern so-called Berlin work. It was done in cross- or tent-stitch with silk or wool, and was used to cover cushions, either to kneel upon or to uphold the mass-book at the altar; hence its name. It was also used for emblazoning heraldic designs.

Rock, S. K. Handbook, Textile, Fabrics, p. 81.

**cusk-eel** (kusk'ēl), *n.* Any fish of the family *Ophidiidae*. They are marine forms, eel-shaped, but have nothing in common with the true eels.

**cusp**, *n.* 5. (c) One of the segments, with pointed tip, of a valve of the heart.—**Ceratoid cusp**, a cusp at which the two branches of the curve, in the neighborhood of the singular point, lie on opposite sides of the common tangent.

**cuspat**, (kus'pāt), *a.* [*cusp* + *-ate*.] Cf. *cuspidate*.] Resembling a cusp; having the form of a cusp.

**cuspid** (kus'pid), *n.* and *a.* [*L. cuspis* (*cuspid*-), a point; see *cuspid*.] I. *n.* A canine tooth.

II. *a.* Same as *cuspidate*, 2.

**cuspidal**, *a.* 3. Having cusps; cuspidate: said of teeth. [Rare.]—**Cuspidal tangent**. See *atan-gent*.

**cuspidation** (kus-pi-dā'shon), *n.* Same as \**cusping*.

**cuspidite** (kus'pi-dit), *n.* [*L. cuspis* (*cuspid*-), a point, + *-ite*.] Same as *cuspidine*.

**cuspidule** (kus'pi-dūl), *n.* [NL. \**cuspidula*, dim. of *cuspis*, a cusp.] A minute cusp. [Rare.]

**cusping** (kus'ping), *n.* In *arch.*, an arrangement of cusps; a series of cusps; the general system of decoration by cusps, as in Gothic tracery.

**cusplet** (kusp'let), *n.* [*cusp* + *-let*.] A small cusp.

**cuspu** (kus'pūl), *n.* [*cusp* + *-ule*.] In *anat.*, a small projection or minute cusp on a tooth.

**customary**, *n.* 2. A book which treats of the rules, regulations, usages, and ceremonies to be observed by a religious community, order, or college. Also *customary*.—**Customary estate**, See *estate*.

**custom-free** (kus'tum-frē), *a.* Free of customs-duty; duty-free; on the free list: as, *custom-free goods*.

**cut**, *v. I. trans.* 20. In *golf*, to draw the club smartly across and underneath (a ball) with a quick upward turn of the wrists. *Practical Golf*, p. 49.—21. In *projective geom.*, said of the intersecting by a fixed plane  $\mu$  (the picture-plane) of a figure, the subject, made up of planes  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ , etc., and straight lines  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$ , etc., thus constructing the meets  $\mu\beta$ ,  $\mu\gamma$ ,  $\mu\delta$ , and the passes  $\mu\beta\gamma$ ,  $\mu\gamma\delta$ ,  $\mu\delta\beta$ . Thus is obtained a new figure composed of straight lines and points, all on  $\mu$ , and called a *cut* of the subject. If the subject is an effect of an original, the cut of the subject is an image of the original.

The operations of projecting and cutting are the two fundamental ones of the Projective Geometry.

C. Leudesdorf, Cremona, Projective Geom., p. 2.

**Cut service, terrace**. See *service*, 1, *terrace*.—**Cutting-down machine**, in *shoe manuf.*, a foot-power cutting-machine employing a straight-edge knife for cutting panels, trimming shank-pieces, etc.—**Cutting-off tool**, in a lathe, a special tool for cutting off any part of the work to release it from the chuck, or to finish the end of the piece. It is made in many forms. A tool having two parallel cutting-off blades, with a narrow space between them, is used to cut flat rings from a pipe and is called a *ring-cutting tool*. An automatic machine for cutting metal rods into lengths is called a *cutting-off machine*, as is also a cold saw for cutting rods and bars. See *parting-tool*.—**To cut ice**, to make an impression; effect something. [Slang.]—**To cut the pan**, in *soap-making*, to add salt to the original solution obtained by boiling together fat, alkali, and water, in order to precipitate or curdle the soap, leaving glycerin in the watery brine or under-lye.

II. *intrans.* 9. In *mech.*, to become scored or scratched by friction, as a journal-bearing or piston-rod when imperfectly lubricated or improperly packed.—**To cut in**. (c) In *carriage-*

## cut-and-cover

*painting*, to apply color around a letter or stripe.—**To cut out**, to cut all out, in sheep-shearing, to finish the work. [Australia.]

**cut**, *n.* 22. In *mining*: (a) An advance opening made with a pick or by blasting in drifting or other mine-work to facilitate subsequent blasting. (b) An open side. In long-wall work, one working-face in advance of another gives it *cut*. *Barrowman*, Glossary.—23. In *forestry*, the season's output of logs.—24. In *agri.*, a land or ridge.

After this the furrows between the "lands," or "cuts," are cleaned out, so as to allow of surface drainage.

H. J. Webb, Advanced Agriculture, p. 319.

25. A slit or narrow opening across the stage of a theater for use in moving the scenery up or down.—26. In *sugar-manuf.*, a pause in the process of boiling syrup, during which the evaporating-pan is partly emptied of the concentrated syrup. A portion is left to set up crystallization in the fresh syrup which is then added and the process resumed.

To obtain this result, reduce the cutting and shorten the time of boiling; refiners now proceed as follows, viz., they concentrate some liquor in the pan to nearly the crystallizing point and add to it a proportion of the dried sugar from the first or earlier cuts of a former boiling.

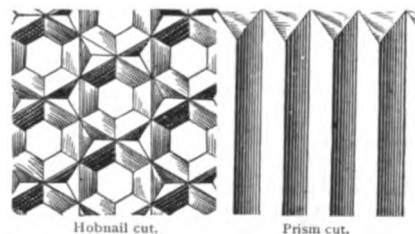
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 28, 1903, p. 2270a.

27. In *math.*: (a) Any separation of the system of rational numbers into two classes,  $A_2$ ,  $A_1$ , which possesses the characteristic property that every number in  $A_1$  is less than every number in  $A_2$ .

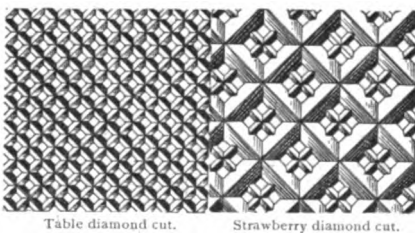
Every separation  $E = A + A'$  which satisfies these conditions is called a *cut*, and will be denoted by  $(A, A')$ . We have seen that every rational number  $a$  is associated with a definite cut. Conversely, a cut  $(A, A')$  in which  $A$  has a last element  $a$  is perfectly definite, and specifies a without ambiguity.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI, 284.

(b) In *projective geom.*, the figure obtained by cutting. See *cut*, *v. t.*, 21. (c) In *function-theory*, the line of division in the  $z$ -plane, which serves to separate the branches of a function from one another.—28. The act of cutting or interfering. See *cut*, *v. t.*, 6.—**Flash-cut**, a standard pattern in decorative glass-cutting, resembling the serrated fins of a fish.—**Forward cut**, in *cricket*, a stroke by which a short-pitched ball is sent to the right side of point. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 67.—**Hobnail cut**, a standard pattern in decorative glass-cutting.

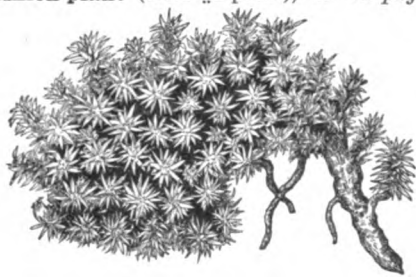


—**Indian cut**, a method of cutting gems in Ceylon and the Orient, in which the size of the table is usually double the size of the culet and there is no special order as to the size of any of the facets, the gems being cut for weight and preservation of color rather than for their beauty. They are almost invariably recut when sent to Europe or the United States.—**Late cut**, in *cricket*, a wrist-stroke by which a length ball, or a ball short of a length, is hit when it has almost passed the batsman, so as to send it in the direction of third man. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 67.—**Olive cut**, a standard pattern in decorative glass-cutting.—**Prism cut**, a standard pattern in decorative glass-cutting.—**Rasp cut**. Same as *raspl*, 1.—**Speedy cut**, an injury to the inside of the fore leg of a horse just below the knee, inflicted when the animal is trotting or going at a rapid gait.—**Split cut**. (a) See *split*, (b) A standard pattern in decorative glass-cutting. See *split*, *n.*—**Square cut**, in *cricket*, a wrist-stroke by which a length ball, or a ball short of a length, is sent in the di-



rection of point. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 67.—**Strawberry diamond cut**, table diamond cut, standard patterns in decorative glass-cutting.

**cut-and-cover** (kut'and-kuv'ēr), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *engin.*, a term applied to a method of tunnel construction in which those portions which approach the surface are made by cutting down from above (instead of boring horizon-



A Cushion-plant (*Persea minima*) of Peru and Bolivia. Natural size. (Drawn from Schimper's "Pflanzengeographie.")



## cut-work

of any kind, that requires more skill than that given to ordinary type-work.

**cutworm**, *n.*—**Bean cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Anticarsia caryada*. It devours the buds and leaves of beans and peas.—**Black cutworm**, the larva of *Agrotis ypsilon*.—**Bronzed cutworm**, the larva of *Nephelodes ridgwayi*.—**Climbing cutworm**, any one of several different cutworms which climb trees and plants at night to feed on foliage or fruit; notably and specifically, the larva of *Buxia scandens*.—**Clover cutworm**, the larva of a noctuid moth, *Mamestra trifolii*, which, although partial to clover, feeds also upon other plants, as the cabbage.—**Cotton-boll cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Prodenia ornithogalli*, which feeds on the bolls and squares of cotton in the same way as does the boll-worm.—**Dark-sided cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Buxia mexicanus*.—**Dingy cutworm**, the larva of *Feltia subgothica*.—**Granulated cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Feltia annexa*.—**Greasy cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Agrotis ypsilon*.—**Pretty cutworm**, the larva of *Mamestra legitima*.—**Shagreened cutworm**, the larva of *Feltia malefida*.—**Speckled cutworm**, the larva of *Mamestra subfunctus*.



Spotted Cutworm (*Noctua c-nigrum*).  
a, moth; b, larva, somewhat enlarged.

—**Spotted cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Noctua c-nigrum*, which damages grains, grasses, and other crops.—**Striped cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Feltia jaculifera*, a species of eastern distribution.—**Variegated cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Peridromia saucia*, which



Variegated Cutworm (*Peridromia saucia*).  
a, moth; b, c, d, larvae; e, egg; f, egg mass on twig. All reduced except c, highly magnified. (After Howard, U. S. D. A.)

damages crops of nearly all kinds, including garden and field crops, also fruit-trees, greenhouse plants, etc.—**Western striped cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Feltia herilis*, a species of western distribution.—**W-marked cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Noctua clandestina*.

**covenant**, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *covenant*.

**cuver**, **cuverd**, **cuvering**. Simplified spellings of *cover*, *covered*, *covering*.

**cuverlet**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *coverlet*.

**cuvetous**, *a.* A simplified spelling of *covetous*.

**cuvette**, *n.* 4. In *photog.*, a narrow vessel of glass, porcelain, vulcanite, etc., for holding silver nitrate or other solutions: it is placed vertically or at an angle, and into it the photographic plate is dipped. *Wilson, Cyc. of Photog.*, p. 107.

**cuvy**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *covey*.

**Cuvier**, canal of. Same as *ductus Cuvieri*.

**Cuyahoga shale**. See *\*shale*<sup>2</sup>.

**Ousco corn**. See *\*corn*<sup>1</sup>.

**cuzen**, **cuzenage**. Simplified spellings of *cozen*, *cozenage*.

**cuzin**, *n.* A simplified spelling of *cousin*.

**O. V.** An abbreviation of *Common Version* (of the Bible).

**O. V. O.** An abbreviation of *Commander of the Royal Victorian Order*.

**cwm** (*kōm*), *n.* [*W. cwm*, a valley, *comb*: see

*comb*<sup>3</sup>, *coomb*<sup>2</sup>.] A round valley-head inclosed on all sides but one by steep slopes; a corrie; a cirque. The typical cwms of the Welsh mountains have been shaped by glacial erosion. *Geikie, Text-book of Geol.*, p. 541.

**O. W. O.** An abbreviation of *cash with order*.

**cyamelide** (*si-am'e-lid*), *n.* [*cyamel(lone) + -ide*<sup>2</sup>.] A polymeric form of cyanic acid, (CONH)<sub>4</sub>. It forms a white, amorphous, insoluble powder.

**cyamellone** (*si-am'e-lōn*), *n.* [*cyamel(nic) + mellone*.] A tribasic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, known only in solution and in its salts. The potassium salt is obtained by heating mellone with a solution of potassium hydroxid. Also called *mellone hydrid*.

**cyameluric** (*si'a-me-lū'rik*), *a.* [*cyamel(lone) + -uric*.] Noting a tribasic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O, whose potassium salt is formed when the potassium salt of cyamellone is boiled with a solution of potassium hydroxid.

**cyanaecetic** (*si'an-a-set'ik*), *a.* [*cyan(ogen) + acetic*.] Derived from chloracetic acid and potassium cyanide.—**Cyanaecetic acid**, a crystalline acid, CH<sub>2</sub>(CN)CO<sub>2</sub>H, whose potassium salt is formed by the action of a solution of potassium cyanide on chloracetic acid. It melts at 55° C.

**cyananiline** (*si-an-an'i-lin*), *n.* [*cyan(ogen) + aniline*.] A crystalline base, NH<sub>2</sub>C·NHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>

| NH<sub>2</sub>C·NHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>

formed by the action of cyanogen on aniline. It melts at 210–220° C.

**cyanehidrosis** (*si-a-nel-id-rō'sis*), *n.* [*Gr. kīavoc*, blue, + *hidrōsis*, superficial perspiration.] Blue sweat, a form of chromidrosis.

**cyaneous** (*si-a-nēs'ent*), *a.* [*cyan(eous) + -escent*.] Tending to a cyaneous or dark bluish color.

**cyanethine** (*si-an'e-thin*), *n.* [*cyan(ide) + ethyl*] + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A compound, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>3</sub>, which occurs when ethyl cyanide is treated with potassium.

**cyanformic** (*si-an-fōr'mik*), *a.* [*Irreg. < cyan(ogen) + formic*.] Same as *\*cyanosformic*.

**cyanhematin** (*si-an-hem'a-tin*), *n.* [*Irreg. < cyan(ogen) + hematin*.] A supposed compound of cyanogen and hematin.

**cyanhemoglobin** (*si-an-hem-ō-glō'bin*), *n.* [*Also cyanhemoglobin*; irreg. < *cyan(ogen) + hemoglobin*.] A compound of hydrocyanic acid with hemoglobin.

**cyanhydrate** (*si-an-hi'drāt*), *n.* [*cyan(ogen) + hydr(ogen) + -ate*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *\*cyanhydrin*.

**cyanhydrin** (*si-an-hi'drin*), *n.* [*cyan(ogen) + hydr(ogen) + -in*<sup>2</sup>.] A compound, RC(OH)CN.H or R-C(OH)CN.R', containing a hydroxyl and a cyanogen group. The cyanhydrins are usually prepared by the addition of hydrocyanic acid to an aldehyde or ketone.

**cyanic**, *a.* 3. Same as *cyanotic*.

**cyanide**, *n.*—**Alkaline cyanide**, a compound of cyanogen and an alkali metal.—**Cyanide of cadodyl**. See *\*cadodyl*.—**Cyanide process**, an important process of modern metallurgy, in which a dilute solution of an alkaline cyanide, aided by the action of atmospheric oxygen, serves to dissolve metallic gold existing in a very finely divided condition in rock: the gold is recovered from the solution by precipitation on metallic zinc. The process is especially valuable in the treatment of poor but abundant ores of gold, as in South Africa, and of tailings from other methods of treatment.

—**Platinobarium cyanide**. Same as *\*barium platinocyanide*, or *platinum \*baricyanide*.—**Potassium cyanide**. Much of the salt sold under this name is in reality a mixture of two thirds potassium cyanide and one third sodium cyanide, this mixture serving quite well for all of its usual applications in the arts. In two respects these alkaline cyanides have recently commanded special attention, first on account of their use on a very large scale for the extraction of gold from rocks containing the precious metal in such small proportion as not to admit of profitable working in any other way, and secondly on account of the demonstrated possibility of utilizing, with the aid of the electric furnace, the nitrogen of the air for the production on a large scale of the cyanides themselves. See *\*cyanide process*.

**cyanide** (*si'a-nid* or *-nid*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cyanided*, ppr. *cyaniding*. [*cyanide*, *n.*] To treat an ore with a weak solution of an alkaline cyanide, as in the cyanide process for the extraction of gold. See *\*cyanide process*.

**cyanillic** (*si-a-nil'ik*), *a.* [*cyan(ogen) + -il* + *-ic*.] Noting a crystalline acid, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained by boiling mellone with nitric acid. It is isomeric with cyanuric acid but is more easily soluble.

**cyanimide** (*si-an'i-mid*), *n.* [*cyan(ogen) + imide*.] A salt of a hypothetical acid, H<sub>2</sub>CN<sub>2</sub>.—**Calcium cyanimide**. Same as *\*calcium cyanamide*.

**cyanine**, *n.* 2. In *chem.*, a beautiful blue dye, chinoline blue, prepared by acting on a mixture of chinoline and lepidine with amyl iodide.

## cyaphenin

Unfortunately it does not resist the action of light, and hence has lost its importance as a dyestuff, but it is used in making orthochromatic plates for photography.—**Alizarin cyanine**, a name applied to several mordant dyestuffs derived from anthraquinone, which produce greenish blues. They are chiefly tetra- or penta-hydroxy-anthraquinones.—**Brilliant alizarin cyanine G** and **3G**, mordant coal-tar colors, similar to alizarin blue.—**Cyanine B**, an acid coal-tar color prepared by oxidizing patent blue. It dyes wool and silk, in an acid bath, a blue resembling indigo.

**cyanitic** (*si-a-nit'ik*), *a.* [*cyanite + -ic*.] Pertaining to or containing cyanite.

**cyanmethemoglobin** (*si'an-meth'em-ō-glō'bin*), *n.* [*cyan(ogen) + methemoglobin*.] A compound of methemoglobin with hydrocyanic acid.

**cyano** (*si'a-nō*), *n.* [*Detached from cyanogen*.] The radical CNO contained in cyanic acid.

**cyanochoirite** (*si-a-nok'rō-it*), *n.* [*Gr. kīavoc*, blue, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A hydrous sulphate of copper and potassium occurring in bright-blue crystalline crusts, found in Vesuvian lavas after the eruption of 1855.

**cyanocrystallin** (*si'a-nō-kris'ta-lin*), *n.* [*Gr. kīavoc*, blue, + *κρυσταλλῶς*, crystal, + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] A bluish pigment found in the eggs and carapace of the river crab and the lobster.

**cyanoforn** (*si-an-ō-fōrm*), *n.* [*cyan(ide) + (chloro)form*.] A crystalline compound, CH(CN)<sub>3</sub>, formed by the action of potassium cyanide on chloroform.

**cyanofornic** (*si'a-nō-fōr'mik*), *a.* [*cyano(ogen) + formic*.] See the following phrase.—**Cyanofornic acid**, a hypothetical acid, CN·CO<sub>2</sub>H, known only in the form of its esters, which are prepared by the dehydration of esters of oxamic acid.

**cyanogenetic** (*si'a-nō-jē-net'ik*), *a.* [*cyano(ogen) + -genetic*, < *-genesis*: see *genetic*.] Giving rise to cyanogen. The poisonous properties of certain fodder-plants and food-grains are referable to cyanogenetic glucosides which occur in the young plants but gradually disappear as the seeds ripen.

Besides lotusin and dhurrin, the glucosides we have isolated from young plants of *Lotus arabicus* and *Sorghum vulgare* respectively, only one other cyanogenetic glucoside is definitely known.

*Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, Ser. A, 1902 p., 409.

**cyanomaclurin** (*si'a-nō-ma-klō'r-in*), *n.* [*Gr. kīavoc*, blue, + *E. maclurin*.] A compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, closely related to the catechins and found in the jack-wood, *Artocarpus integrifolia*.

**cyanometric** (*si'a-nō-met'rik*), *a.* [*cyanometer + -ic*.] Pertaining to or measured by the cyanometer.

**cyanophilic** (*si-a-nō-fil'ik*), *a.* [*Gr. kīavoc*, blue, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ic*.] Same as *\*cyanophilous*.

**cyanophilous** (*si'a-nō-fil'ius*), *a.* [*Gr. kīavoc*, blue, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ous*.] In *cytol.*, having the capacity of readily staining in blue or green dyes: said of cells and tissues: opposed to *erythrophilous*.

**cyanophyceae** (*si'a-nō-fī-sē-an*), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *\*cyanophyceous*.

II. *n.* An alga of the *Cyanophyceae*.

Gloeoconia, found by Renault in a coprolite of Permian age, is regarded by him as a *Cyanophyceae* allied to *Glaucocapsa*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 409.

**cyanophyceous** (*si'a-nō-fī-sē-us*), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Cyanophyceae*, or blue-green algae.

**cyanopia** (*si-a-nō-pī-ā*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. kīavoc*, blue, + *ὥπη* (*ōpē*), eye.] Blue vision; a morbid condition in which objects appear to have a bluish tinge.

**cyanoplatinite** (*si'a-nō-plat'i-nit*), *n.* [*cyano(ogen) + platin-um + -ite*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *\*platinocyanide*.

**cyanoplatinous** (*si'a-nō-plat'i-nus*), *a.* [*cyano(ogen) + platin-um + -ous*.] Same as *\*platinocyanic*.—**Cyanoplatinous acid**. Same as *\*platinocyanic acid*.

**cyanosine** (*si-an-ō-sin*), *n.* [*Gr. kīavoc*, blue, + *-ose* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] A coal-tar color of the xanthene type, made by methylating phloxin. It dyes wool a bluish pink or red in an acid bath. It is only slightly soluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol.

**cyanuramide** (*si'a-nū-ram'id*), *n.* [*cyanur-ic + amide*.] An amide of cyanuric acid; especially melamine, (CNH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, which is more properly called *cyanurtriamide*.

**cyanurenic**, *a.* Same as *cyanuric*.

**cyanurin** (*si-a-nū-rin*), *n.* [*Gr. kīavoc*, blue, + *οὖρον*, urine, + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] Indigo-blue obtained from urine.

**cyanurtriamide** (*si'a-nū-tri-am'id*), *n.* See *\*cyanuramide*.

**cyaphenin** (*si-at'e-nin*), *n.* [*cyate* + *phenyl*] + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] A crystalline compound,



## cyaphenin

(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CN)<sub>3</sub>, formed when potassium cyanate is heated with benzoyl chlorid. It melts at 233° C.

**Cyathaspis** (si-a-thas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίθος*, a cup, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of extinct ostracoderm fishes, known from its dorsal shield and rostral plate: found in the Upper Silurian rocks.

**Cyatheaceæ** (si-ath-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathea* + *-aceæ*.] One of the seven coordinate families of homosporous leptosporangiate *Filicales*, or true ferns, typified by the genus *Cyathea*. The species, which are mainly arboreous and are commonly known as the tree-ferns, are associated within about 10 genera, under 3 tribes, namely, *Cyatheæ*, *Thyopteridæ*, and *Dicksoniæ*. The sporangia, which are either sessile or short-stalked, are provided with a complete annulus extending obliquely over the apex of the capsule, and are aggregated in dense sort borne upon mostly elevated receptacles. There are more than 250 species, mainly tropical, and divided about evenly between the eastern and western hemispheres.

**Cyathæ** (si-ath-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyathea* + *-æ*.] One of the three tribes constituting the family *Cyatheaceæ*. The sort are borne dorsally upon the simple veinlets or at their forking; the indusia are globose, cyathiform, scale-like, or (in *Alsophila*) wanting. The principal genera are *Cyathea*, *Hemitelia* and *Alsophila*, embracing many of the most beautiful tree-ferns.

**cyathocrinoid** (si-a-thok'ri-noid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A crinoid allied to *Cyathocrinus*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to *Cyathocrinus*.

**cyathometer** (si-a-thom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *κίθος*, cup, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument designed to detect any tampering with liquids in bottles, vats, or other receptacles. It indicates how much of the liquid has been withdrawn and if thereafter any has been added. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 22, 1902, p. 22,481.

**cyathophyllid** (si-a-thō-flī'd), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the fossil coral family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

**Cyathophylloidea** (si-a-thō-flī-lō-ī'd-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κίθος*, cup, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *είδος*, form.] A Paleozoic section of rugose corals having the peripheral region of the visceral chamber extensively occupied by vesicular dissepimental tissue whose lenticular cells are directed obliquely downward: not generally recognized.

**Cybele**, *n.* 3. [NL. (Salisbury, 1809), < L. *Cybele*, < Gr. *Κυβέλη*, Cybele, a Greek goddess. The summit of the flower before expanding resembles the crown which Cybele is conventionally represented as wearing.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Proteaceæ*. See *Stenocarpus*.

**cycad**, *n.* 2. A fossil cycadean trunk belonging to either of the genera *Cycadeoidea* or *Bennettites*.

A Famous Fossil Cycad. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, July, 1904, [p. 40.]

**cycadean** (si-kā-dē-an), *a.* [cycad + *-ean*.] Same as *cycadaceous*; also specifically and commonly applied to fossil trunks of the family *Bennettitaceæ*.

In no case, however, had the fructification of any Fern-Cycad been definitely recognised, hence it remained an open question whether the *Cycadean* advance which was so marked a feature of the vegetative organs found its counterpart in the reproductive process.

*Nature*, June 4, 1903, p. 113.

**Cycadeoidea** (si-kā-dē-oi'dē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Buckland, 1828), < *Cycas* (*Cycad*) + *-oidea* (see *-oidea*, *-oideus*, *-oid*).] A large genus of fossil cycadean trunks of the family *Bennettitaceæ*, characterized by an axis consisting of a large medulla or pith, a woody zone usually of three exogenous layers or rings, and a very thick false bark or armor (see *\*armor*) in which the reproductive organs are buried. Those in which seeds have been found have been called *\*Bennettites* (which see). These trunks are abundant in the quarries of the Isle of Portland, where they are popularly called *crow's-nests* from the cavity at the summit caused by the loss of the terminal bud. Great numbers occur in Mesozoic strata in Italy and in the United States.

**cycadeous** (sik-ā-dē-us), *a.* Same as *\*cycadean*.

**cycadite** (sik'a-dīt), *n.* [cycad + *-ite*.] A fossil cycad. [Rare.]

**Cycadofilices** (sik'a-dō-flī-i-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Potonié, 1897), < *Cycas* (*Cycad*) + L. *filices*, *pl.* of *filix*, fern.] A group of extinct plants, all Paleozoic so far as is known, having the systematic rank of a phylum, coordinate with the *Pteridophyta* and the *Spermatophyta* and intermediate between these in having the outward appearance of ferns but bearing true seeds. The name *Pteridospermaphyta* has been pro-

posed as better expressing these relations. The group was originally founded on features of the internal structure of these plants which were incompatible with their classification as ferns. The discovery of seeds was subsequent and the group now includes many genera not primarily included in it.

**cycadofilicean** (sik'a-dō-flī-i-sin'i-an), *a.* [Cycadofilices + *-ine* + *-an*.] Relating or belonging to the *Cycadofilices*. [A bad form.]

It is impossible to do more than to point to a few indications afforded by external and, to a slight extent, by internal structure, of the survival of *Cycadofilicean* types. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 425.

**cyclad** (si'klad), *n.* [NL. *Cyclas* (*cyclad*-).] A fresh-water mollusk of the genus *Cyclas*, or of the family *Cycladidæ*.

**cyclamen**, *n.*—Wild cyclamen, in bot., in California, any species of the genus *Dodecatheon*; the shooting-star. *Parsons and Buck*, Wild Flowers of California.

**cyclamen**<sup>2</sup> (sik'la-men), *n.* Same as *\*cyclamin*, 2.

**cyclamin**, *n.* 2. A coal-tar color of the xanthene type. It dyes wool and silk bluish red in a neutral bath. Also spelled *cyclamen* and *cyclamine*.

**cyclamiretin** (sik la-mi-rē'tin), *n.* [Cyclami(n) + Gr. *πύριν*, resin.] A white amorphous compound, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, obtained by the hydrolysis of the glucoside cyclamin.

**cyclamose** (sik'la-mōs), *n.* [Cyclam(in) + *-ose*.] A levorotatory sugar, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>, found in the roots of *Cyclamen Europæum*.

**Cyclanthaceæ** (sik-lan-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Cyclanthus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants typified by the genus *Cyclanthus*. They bear some resemblance to both palms and screw-pines, but have the monocious flowers arranged in dense alternating spirals or whorls around a thick succulent spadix. The family includes 6 genera and 44 species, all natives of tropical America. The largest and most important genus is *Carludovica* (which see).

**cyclanthaceous** (sik-lan-thā'shius), *a.* [Cyclanthaceæ + *-ous*.] Belonging to the plant family *Cyclanthaceæ*.

**cyclar** (sik'lār), *a.* Same as *cyclic*.

**cycle**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* 10. In elect., the time of one complete wave, or double reversal, of alternating currents. Frequencies are usually denoted in cycles per second. See *\*alternating*.—11. In chem., same as *\*ring*, *n.* 18.—12. In mech., a succession of conditions, operations, or phases which follow each other in a determinate order; specifically, in gas or internal-combustion motors, the successive changes experienced by the mixture of fuel and air in the motor cylinder. In the cycle proposed by Beau de Rochas, now better known as the *Otto cycle*, the mixture of fuel and air is drawn into the cylinder by an aspirating stroke of the piston and the mixture is compressed by the return of the piston; then this compressed mixture is ignited by an electric spark, or other means, and the expansion due to the heating of the air by the combustion of the gas causes a rise in pressure and exerts the forward effort on the piston during the second outward stroke; during this increase of volume the pressure is lowered. On the second return stroke, the exhaust-valve is opened and the burned gases are expelled during this fourth traverse. Then the cycle repeats itself. This cycle may be realized in one cylinder; or aspiration and compression may be done in one cylinder, and the working-stroke and following exhaust take place in another; or, in the two-phase cycle, or two-cycle motor, the intake or aspiration phase may take place just at the end of the working-stroke, the exhaust not occupying the time of a piston traverse. This makes one working-stroke for each complete revolution of the crank. The cycles may differ in having the compression and expansion isothermal or adiabatic, the heating at constant volume or at constant pressure, and the cooling phenomena isothermal or adiabatic. The compression may be omitted, although efficiency is increased by retaining it. The cycle of the gas-mixture should not be confounded with the mechanical arrangements for realizing and utilizing it.

Their three-quarter actual horse-power motor, which is of the two cycle compression type, having an impulse at each revolution and is reversible.

*Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 163.

It thus takes four strokes or two revolutions of the shaft to complete the Otto cycle, the cylinder being used alternately as a pump and a motor, and the engine, when working at full load, thus gives one impulse for every two revolutions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 184.

13. In math.: (a) In geom., a closed path in a multiply connected region. (b) In function-theory, the set of homologous corners of a given region (in substitution-groups).—14. In meteor., the repetition of some general atmospheric phenomenon at approximately regular intervals. The more prominent cycles are the 35-year period, deduced by Bruckner; the sun-spot period, which varies between seven and thirteen years following the sun-spots; the 28.6 day period, deduced by Professor F. H. Bigelow; the lunar or tidal periods, the existence of which has been asserted by many persons but which are still uncertain; a 7-year period in the rainfall of Illinois, announced by Dr. Cyrus Thomas; the geological periods of indefinite and irregular extent, discussed by many geologists; the sun-spot period in the

## cyclic

tropical temperatures combined with a retardation further away from the equator, as deduced by Koeppen; the annual temperature-wave carried slowly from the tropics to the polar regions by the ocean current or surface drift; and the diurnal and annual periods, carried from the surface of the ground downward by the conduction of heat through the ground.—**Amoebrous cycle**. See *\*amoebrous*.—**Asexual cycle**. See *\*asexual cycle*.—**Automobile cycle**, a form of motor-driven bicycle; a motor-cycle.—**Calippic cycle**. Same as *Calippic period* (which see, under *Calippic*).—**Canicular cycle**. See *\*canicular*.—**Clausius' cycle**, the succession of operations proposed contemporaneously by Clausius and Rankine for an ideal steam-engine. In this cycle all parts of the engine are assumed to be perfect, without initial condensation, leakage, radiation, or clearance in the cylinder. The feed-water is taken into the boiler at the exhaust temperature and heated until it becomes steam of a certain pressure and temperature. The steam is supplied to the cylinder at constant pressure until cut-off takes place; after which, expansion takes place adiabatically, pressure being reduced to the back-pressure. Then the return-stroke of the piston is performed at the constant terminal pressure until all the steam has been swept from the cylinder and the cycle is complete.—**Closed cycle**, a complete cycle; a series of states of a quantity of gas which starts with a certain volume, pressure, and temperature and in which the gas returns to those same conditions at the end of the cycle.—**Cycle of eclipses**. See *\*saros*.—**Cycle of erosion**, the time involved in the reduction of a land area to base-level. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 78.—**Eimerian cycle**. Same as *schizogenic cycle*.—**Ericsson cycle**, the succession or series of operations upon a gas or air used in Ericsson's design of hot-air, or so-called 'caloric,' engine. The special feature is the change of quantities of heat in the air or of intrinsic energy at constant pressures, so that the change of volume is the striking dynamic element. The air is passed by displacement over the heating surface, and its temperature and volume are increased; it then does work at constant temperature by increasing the volume it seeks to occupy at that pressure, and is afterwards displaced into the cooling-chamber, to which it imparts temperature, and shrinks in volume at the lower constant temperature; after which it is heated again, repeating the series.—**Four-stroke cycle**. Same as *four-phase cycle* (which see, under *internal-combustion*).—**\*motor**.—**General cycle**, the period of reproductive life in woman, consisting of conception and gestation, parturition, and lactation.—**Geographical cycle**, in phys. geog., an indefinite period of time in which a land mass is worn down from its initial form to a featureless plain close to sea-level; a cycle of erosion.—**Irreversible cycle**, in thermodynamics, a cycle in which one or more of the operations cannot be performed in the reversed sense. An operation which involves the development of heat by friction is of this sort and a cycle containing such an operation is irreversible.—**Joule cycle**, the succession of operations upon a gas used in a hot-air or closed-cycle gas-engine. The air is compressed by a piston in a cylinder, and passes thence through a heating-chamber. From the heater it passes to the motor-cylinder where it does work on the external resistance, exhausting thence into a cooling-chamber. From the latter the intake of the compressor withdraws the air and repeats the series of operations. The pressures in both heater and cooler are not supposed to vary, by having the volumes of these latter large enough. The Joule cycle becomes that of the usual internal-combustion \*motor (which see) when the heater becomes the place where fuel is introduced and by its combustion heats the air, while the cooler serves to keep any heat from going to waste with the free exhaust to the atmosphere. The Joule cycle reversed is used in refrigerating machinery.—**Rankine's cycle**. Same as *Clausius' cycle*.—**Schizogenic cycle**, that stage in the life-history of certain parasites which is devoted to multiplication by division. See *\*sporogenic cycle*.

The glomerular parasite . . . may represent the schizogenic or Eimerian cycle of the species and as such may antedate the whole sporogenic cycle of the tubules. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, VI. 310.

**Sexual cycle**, in biol., that form or generation of animals and plants in which they spring from an ovum or female gametocyte, as distinguished from the *asexual cycle*, or generation which arises by budding or fission of the parent organism. The sexual and asexual cycles alternate in the so-called 'alternation of generations'.—**Sporogenic cycle**, the resting or spore stage in the life-history of certain animal parasites. See *\*schizogenic cycle*.

**cycle-horn** (si'kl-hörn), *n.* An alarm signal for use on bicycles, usually blown by compressing a rubber bulb which forces air through a reed at the smaller end of the horn-tube.

**cycle-path** (si'kl-pāth), *n.* A path for bicycles.

The cycle tax consequently has been devoted, first, to the construction of *cycle-paths*, on which wheelmen have equal rights with pedestrians.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 322.

**cycleway** (si'kl-wā), *n.* An elevated roadway for the special use of bicycles, motor-cycles, etc.: as, the *cycleway* between Pasadena and Los Angeles, California.

**Cycliæ** (sik'li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle.] An order of fossil marsipobranchiate fishes found in the Lower Devonian, interesting on account of its high development.

**cyclic**, *a.* 4. In chem., containing a cycle or ring.—5. In bot., arranged in whorls: said of the stamens, petals, etc., in a flower; also, having the parts so arranged: said of the flower; cyclical. In composition used in this sense and also with reference to the annual course or cycle of plant-life. See *\*monocyclic*, 1 and 3, *\*bicyclic*, *\*pentacyclic*, *\*dicyclic*, and *\*polycyclic*.

6. In geom., having its vertices all on the same circle: thus, if a quadrilateral has its vertices concyclic it is *cyclic*.—**Cyclic albuminuria**. See



## cyclic

\*albuminuria.—**Cyclic compounds.** Same as **ring compounds** or **closed chain compounds**.—**Cyclic constant.** See **constant**.—**Cyclic hydrocarbon.** A hydrocarbon containing a closed chain or ring of carbon atoms.—**Cyclic permutation.** Same as **cyclical permutation**.

**Cyclical form.** In music, a method or pattern of composition in which a principal theme or passage recurs at intervals without substantial change; used especially of rondos and sometimes of songs in which successive stanzas are treated alike. See **astrophic**, 2.

**Cyclically** (sik'li-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner such that a cycle or series of cycles occurs: said of certain periodic changes as of temperature or pressure in which the varying conditions are repeated and follow each other in the same order.

**Cyclicism** (sik'li-sizm), *n.* [**cyclic** + **-ism**.] The custom or system of reckoning days or years by cycles.

**Cyclicotomy** (sik-li-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. κυκλῖκος, circular, + **-τομή**, **cut**.] An operation for dividing the ciliary body of the eye. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cyclide**, *n.*—Darboux's **cyclide**, a point surface represented by any equation of the second degree  $F(x, y, z, d, e) = 0$ , taken in connection with the relation  $b^2 + c^2 + d^2 - ae = 0$ . From the point of view of ordinary projective geometry, the **cyclide** is a surface of the fourth order containing the imaginary circle common to all spheres of space as a double curve.—**Dupin's cyclide.** Same as **cyclide**.

**Cyclism** (sik'lizm), *n.* [**cycle** + **-ism**.] The use of the bicycle or tricycle as a means of transportation or for health or pleasure.

Military **cyclism** wants no undue praise.

**Cyclocentric** (si-klo-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **κέντρον**, center, + **-ic**.] Having the starting-point of the spiral at a little distance from the center, so that the first whorl runs around it, as in the shells of certain mollusks. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cyclocephalian** (si'klo-se-fā'lian), *a.* Same as **cyclocephalic**.

**Cycloceras** (si-klos'e-ras), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **κέρας**, horn.] A genus of Paleozoic nautiloid cephalopods with slightly curved shells bearing annuli and longitudinal ridges.

**Cycloceratitis** (si'klo-ser-a-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **κέρας** (κερατ-), horn, + **-itis**.] Inflammation of the cornea and ciliary body.

**Cycloconium** (si-klo-kō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Castagne, 1845), < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **κόνη**, dust (see **conidium**).] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having dichotomously branched black hyphae growing in the epidermis of the host and producing two-celled dark-colored conidia. The single species, *C. oleaginum*, is parasitic on leaves of the olive in Europe and California, causing a disease called scab. See **scab of olive**.



*Cycloconium oleaginum.*  
Cross section of epidermis of an olive leaf, showing the mycelium in the cuticle, and the erect conidia, greatly magnified. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

**Cyclodontia** (si-klo-don'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **ὀδών** (odont-), tooth.] A division of the pelecypod mollusks characterized by the extreme torsion of their dentition, which curves out from under the beaks and is not set upon a flat hinge-plate.

**Cyclogenous** (si-kloi'e-nus), *a.* [**cyclogen** + **-ous**.] Of the nature of a cyclogen: exogenous. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* [Not used.]

**Cyclograph**, *n.* 2. The same given to a machine, invented by A. H. Smith of the British Museum, for photographing Greek vases. The vase to be photographed rotates while traveling along the circumference of a circle having its center at the center of the lens.—3. A special form of camera for obtaining panoramic views.—4. An apparatus for automatically making a topographical record of the ground traversed during a journey. As now manufactured it is intended for use on a bicycle, and the rider must set the instrument for direction by the aid of a compass, the remainder of the recording being done automatically.

**Cyclography** (si-klog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **γραφία**, **writing**.] A method for the treatment of geometrical problems by means of circles: due to Fiedler, 1863. *Science*, May 2, 1902, p. 713.

**Cyclohexane** (si-klo-hek'sān), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **E. hexane**.] A hydrocarbon,  $C_6H_{12}$ , found in Russian and in Californian petroleum, and also prepared synthetically. It boils at 81° C.

**Cyclohexanol** (si-klo-hek'sā-nōl), *n.* [**cyclohexane** + **-ol**.] An alcohol,  $C_6H_{11}OH$ , derived from cyclohexane. It boils at 160.5° C.

**Cyclohexanone** (si-klo-hek'sā-nōn), *n.* [**cyclohexane** + **-one**.] A ketone,  $C_6H_{10}O$ , prepared by oxidizing cyclohexanol. It boils at 154.5° C. Also called **pimelic ketone**.

**Cycloid**, *a.* 3. In chem., containing a cycle or ring of atoms: used especially of the structure of organic compounds.

**Cycloidal pump.** See **\*pump** 1.

**Cycloidally** (si-kloi'dal-i), *adv.* In a cycloidal manner.

**Cycloidotrope** (si-kloi'dō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **ειδός**, form (see **cycloid**), + **τροπός**, a turning.] In photog., a kind of lantern-slide for projecting the operation of engine-engraving or turning.

**Cyclolith** (si'klo-lith), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **λίθος**, stone.] A prehistoric megalithic stone circle.

But similar blocks are also found disposed in circular form round the barrows, and they are then known as **cycloliths** or **stone circles**. *Keane, Ethnology*, p. 130.

**Cyclomatic** (si-klo-mat'ik), *a.* [NL. **\*cyclomaticus**, < **cycloma**, a circle: see **cycloma**.] Of or pertaining to a cycle or cycles.—**Cyclomatic number**, in phys., a number which denotes how many cycles occur in a given process or are comprised in a diagram.

**Cyclome** (si'klōm), *n.* [NL. **cycloma**, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, wheel, coil, < **κυκλίζω**, make into a circle, < **κύκλος**, circle.] In bot., a ring-shaped cushion of anthers. *McNab*.

**Cyclometrical** (si-klo-met'ri-kal), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the cyclometer or to cyclometry.

A degree of exactness for cyclometrical operations was now obtained. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 113.

2. Cyclometric; specifically, pertaining to the rectification of the circumference.

**Cyclonal gradient.** See **\*gradient**.

**Cyclone**, *n.*—**Axis of a cyclone.** In meteor., a line which joins the center of a cyclonic whirl at the earth's surface with corresponding centers in the layers of air above. The line is generally inclined to the earth's surface and is rarely a straight line.—**Centered cyclone.** The theoretic cyclone in which the isobars are circular, the winds are parallel to them, and the whole system is stationary relative to the earth's surface.—**Cyclone-nozzle.** See **\*nozzle**.—**Diurnal cyclone.** The cyclonic appearance of winds on a weather-map of the whole illuminated hemisphere, on which the departures from normal temperatures, pressures, and winds show a general inflow toward the heated central region over which the sun is vertical, thereby constituting a true cyclone, though one of feeble energy.—**Eclipse cyclone.** The cyclonic appearance of a weather-map during a total eclipse of the sun, on which the departures from normal temperatures, pressures, and winds show cyclonic and anti-cyclonic tendencies in the atmosphere around the central shadow.—**Ferrel's theory of cyclones.** the application to general cyclonic motions of the laws governing small local cyclones; especially the assumption that the condensation of vapor in ascending convection-currents is the initial cause and the supporting force of the cyclone.—**Polar cyclone.** the theoretic cyclone of the atmosphere about the north or south polar regions, forming a cyclone with a cold center, in which the lower air flows outward but the upper air flows inward.—**Primary cyclone.** a large area of low pressure having a well-defined system of isobars and rotation of the wind.—**Satellite cyclone.** a small depression that is supposed to revolve around a larger primary cyclone, although this actually happens very rarely.—**Secondary cyclones.** a small area of low pressure and revolving winds usually formed in advance of the primary cyclone, or between the primary and the highest adjacent pressure, and usually lasting only a few hours.—**Solar cyclone.** a whirling movement like a terrestrial cyclonic storm observed in the solar atmosphere: a sun-spot; a solar protuberance; a solar flame.—**Stationary cyclone.** a cyclone whose center has no appreciable movement of translation; a centered cyclone. A moving cyclone is frequently stationary for some time at some point in its history, and may even move backward, making a loop or reentrant angle in an otherwise steady progression. During the stationary period the isobars become almost perfectly circular and the inclination of the wind to the isobars becomes very slight.—**Tropical cyclone.** a large whirlwind beginning as a small one within ten degrees of the equator and increasing in size as it moves until it becomes known as a hurricane in the Atlantic, a typhoon in the Pacific, and a cyclone in the Indian Ocean.—**Trough of a cyclone.** the line drawn through the center of a cyclone (approximately north and south in northern latitudes) connecting those places on the weather-map where the barometer reading is the lowest at that moment or has the greatest departure from the normal. This line separates the front and rear of the cyclone. In front of it the barometer is falling and in the rear of it rising, in consequence of the forward motion of the cyclone.—**Zone of cyclones.** the region between latitudes 30° and 60°, within which cyclones occur by virtue of the combination of descending polar and ascending equatorial winds into one rotating mass of mixing air: a zone of mixture in which the west wind retains the upper hand.

**Cyclone-cellar** (si'klōn-sel'ār), *n.* An underground room used as a refuge on the approach of a cyclone or tornado in certain western plains and prairies of the United States. Sometimes called **cyclone-pit**.

**Cyclonema** (si-klo-nē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **νήμα**, thread.] A genus of Paleozoic gastropods commonly assigned to

## cycloramic

the family **Turbinidae** and including turbinatella shells with inflated whorls marked with spiral striae, rounded aperture, and conical operculum.

**Cyclone-season** (si'klōn-sē'zn), *n.* The months during which hurricanes, typhoons, or cyclones are most frequent. In India the cyclone-season extends from July to November; in China and Japan from April to November; in the West Indies and the Philippines from August to October.

**Cycloneurous** (si-klo-nū'rus), *a.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **νεύρον**, nerve, + **-ous**.] Having the principal parts of the nervous system arranged in a circular manner, as certain jellyfishes.

**Cyclonic law.** the law of the circulation of the winds within a cyclone; specifically, the rule that, in the northern hemisphere, if one stands with his back to the wind, the center of the cyclone bears from 50 to 80 degrees to the left of front or from 10 to 40 degrees in front of the left hand; it will also be more directly to the left of the movement of the lower clouds. In the southern hemisphere the center will be to the right instead of to the left. Originally the cyclonic law assumed a circular motion around a storm-center, but at present it includes the idea of a spiral movement inward with a gradual ascent, and a corresponding outflow and descent above.

**Cyclonist** (si'klō-nist), *n.* [**cyclone** + **-ist**.] A cyclonologist; in a restricted sense, one who advocates the circular theory of cyclones; one who makes too much use of explanations based on the theory of cyclones.

**Cyclonograph** (si-klo-nō'graf), *n.* [**cyclone** + Gr. **γραφειν**, write.] A form of dromoscope devised by Viscoyich in 1882; an apparatus for drawing cyclonic movements; also, a diagram for exhibiting the circulation of winds around a storm-center.

**Cyclonologist** (si-klo-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [**cyclonology** + **-ist**.] A student of cyclonology; one who is wedded to the circular theory of cyclones. See **cyclonic law**.

**Cyclonology** (si-klo-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [**cyclone** + Gr. **-λογία**, **study**.] The scientific study of the winds and other phenomena of cyclones.

**Cyclopedist, cyclopædist** (si-klo-pē'dist), *n.* [**cycloped** + **-ist**.] One who contributes to or makes a cyclopedia or encyclopaedia.

**Cyclopeltis** (si-klo-pe'i'tis), *n.* [NL. (John Smith, 1846), < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **πίλη**, a shield.] A genus of free-veined polypodiaceous ferns, having the crowded simple pinnae narrow, auriculate, and articulated with the rachis, the sori borne in from 1 to 3 rows on either side of the midvein, and the indusia peltate. There are 2 species, *C. semicordata*, a well-known West Indian plant, and *C. Presliana* of the Philippine Islands.

**Cyclopentane** (si-klo-pen'tān), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **E. pentane**.] A synthetic cyclic hydrocarbon,  $C_5H_{10}$ . It is an oil which boils at 50° C. Also called **pentamethylene** and **R-pentene**.

**Cyclophoria** (si-klo-fō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **φορος**, **carry**.] Insufficiency of the oblique muscles of the eye, producing a tendency to rotation about an anteroposterior axis. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 211.

**Cyclophoric** (si-klo-for'ik), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of cyclophoria. *Optical Jour.*, Aug. 4, 1904, p. 453.

**Cyclopia** (si-klo'pi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1808), < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + **ὤψ(ωπ-)**, eye: see **Cyclops**.] The allusion is to the circular depression of the base of the calyx, around the pedicel.] A genus of shrubs of the family **Fabaceæ**. They have small, sessile, trifoliate leaves, and yellow flowers borne singly in their axils. There are about 10 species, all South African. See **bush tea**, under **tea**.

**Cyclopic<sup>2</sup>** (si-klop'ik), *a.* [**Cyclopia** (see def.) + **-ic**.] Obtained from a plant of the genus **Cyclopia**.—**Cyclopic acid**, a solid yellow acid,  $C_7H_5O_4$ , found in the leaves of **Cyclopia subternata**.

**Cyclopically** (si-klop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the Cyclopes. See **Cyclops**, 1, and **cyclopic**.—**Cyclopiform** (si-klop'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. **cyclopis** (cyclop-), cyclops, + **forma**, form.] Shaped like a cyclops.

**Cycloplegic** (si-klo-plej'ik), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Relating to or of the nature of cycloplegia.

II. *n.* 1. An agent, such as atropine, which causes paralysis of the ciliary muscle. *Optical Jour.*, June, 1903, p. 726.—2. A person suffering from cycloplegia.

**Cyclops**, *n.* 4. [*l. c.*] A monster having one imperfect eye, sometimes showing a fusion of two, near the middle line.

**Cyclopterin** (si-klop'te-rin), *n.* [**Cyclopterus** + **-in**.] A protamin obtained from the testicles of the teleost fish **Cyclopterus lumpus**.

**Cycloramic**, *a.*—**Cycloramic camera.** See **\*camera**.

## cyclose

**cyclose** (sī'klōz), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + -ose.] A sugar containing a closed carbon chain in the molecule.

**cyclosis**, *n.* 2. In *phys.*, the existence of cycles.

The existence of cycles is called *Cyclosis*.

*Clerk Maxwell*, Electricity and Magnetism, I. 17.

3. In *math.*, the occurrence of closed paths.

**Cyclospondyli** (si'klō-spon'di-li), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + σπώνδυλος, a vertebra.] A suborder of sharks having the calcareous lamellae of the vertebrae arranged in one or more concentric circles or series around a central ring, instead of radiating from a central ring as in the asterospondylous sharks.

**cyclospondylic** (si'klō-spon-dil'ik), *a.* Having the characters of the *Cyclospondyli*; having vertebrae that are partly cartilaginous and partly ossified by the deposit of bone arranged in concentric layers; also, noting such vertebrae.

**cyclospondylous** (si'klō-spon'di-lus), *a.* Same as *\*cyclospondylic*.

**Cyclospora** (si'klō-spō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + σπορά, seed (spore), + -ales.] An order of the *Phaeophyceae*, or brown seaweeds: practically the same as *Fucaceae*.

**cyclostomian** (si'klō-stō-mi-an), *a.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + στόμα, mouth, + -ian.] Having circular orifices of the zoecia or cells, as certain polyzoans.

**cyclostyle**, *n.* 2. A peristyle of circular form.

**cyclotomic**, *a.* 2. Relating to or of the nature of cyclotomy.—*Cyclotomic equation*. See *\*equation*.

**cyclotomy** (si'klōt'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + τομία, < τέμνω, cut.] 1. In *surg.*, operation for division of the ciliary muscle, practised to relieve tension in glaucoma.—2. In *math.*, the theory of the partition of the circle.

**Cyclotus**, *n.* 2. [l. c.] Same as *synotus*, 2.

**cyclovertebral** (si'klō-vēr'tē-brāl), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle, + Ε. vertebral.] The body of a vertebra in fishes; the centrum.

**Cydlipidea** (si-di-pid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cydippe* + -idea.] An order of tentaculate *Ctenophora*. They have the body of spherical, cylindrical, or compressed form, with 2 simple or branched tentacles retractile within tentacular sheaths, and the meridional and stomodaeal canals not produced into a peripheral canal system. The order includes the families *Mertensidae* and *Pleurobrachiidae*.

**Oydones** (si-dō'nēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. οἰδῶνες.] One of the early races of Crete.

**Oygnian** (sig'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Cygnus* + -ian.] I. *a.* Having a spectrum similar to that of Arided (a Cygni, often called Deneb). II. *n.* A star having such a spectrum.

**cyl.** An abbreviation (a) of *cylinder*; (b) of *cylindrical*.

**Cylinder oil**. See *\*oil*.—**Delivery-cylinder**, in a printing-press, the cylinder which seizes the printed sheet when it leaves the printing-cylinder, and delivers it to the fly on the receiving-table.—**Displacement-cylinder**, an auxiliary cylinder used on some internal-combustion engines for forcing the charge into the main or working cylinder.—**Impression-cylinder**, the cylinder of a rotary printing-machine which relieves the pressure of the plate-cylinder and gives the impression which produces the print. See *cylinder*, 2 (c).—**Inside cylinder**, a cylinder located between the frames of a locomotive instead of outside of them. The inside cylinder compels the use of a cranked axle, and compacts the connecting-rods and guides into the small spaces under the boiler. The valve-gear is then usually forced outside the frames, where it is more liable to injury. See *locomotive*.—**Inverted cylinder**, a vertical-engine cylinder in which the piston-rod passes downward through the bottom-head. In the original vertical engines built by Watt and others, the piston-rod passed through the top-head.—**Inverted-cylinder engine**. See *\*engine*.—**Low-pressure cylinder**, the last cylinder in which the steam is expanded in a compound or multiple-expansion engine, the steam passing first into the high-pressure cylinder and thence through the other cylinders in the order of their size, the low-pressure cylinder being the largest.—**Outside cylinder**. See *overhanging \*cylinder* and *locomotive*.—**Overhanging cylinder**, a cylinder of a locomotive which overhangs the frames. Usually called *outside cylinder* or *outside connected cylinder*.—**Plate-cylinder**, the cylinder of a rotary printing-machine on which are fastened the curved electrotype or stereotype plates to be printed.—**Porcupine cylinder**. Same as *porcupine \*beater*.

**cylinder** (sil'in-dēr), *v. t.* To press under a cylinder or between cylinders.

**cylinder-band** (sil'in-dēr-band), *n.* A type of fluted band, observed in certain metallic spectra, which has the appearance of a hollow half-cylinder illuminated from one side. *Electrochem. Industry*, Dec. 1903.

**cylinder-cake** (sil'in-dēr-kāk), *n.* Salt-cake (sodium sulphate) made by heating common salt with sulphuric acid in cylindrical cast-iron retorts. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 121.

**cylinder-gage**, *n.* 2. A gage for testing or measuring the size of the opening in the escape-wheel of a cylinder-escapement.—3. A steam-gage connected with the cylinder of a steam-engine.

**cylinder-gate** (sil'in-dēr-gāt), *n.* A cylindrical gate or valve used to regulate the amount of water flowing to a turbine. In its usual form it is a series of fingers protruding downward from a cylinder and filling the passages between the guide-vanes of the turbine.

**cylinder-pressure** (sil'in-dēr-presh'ūr), *n.* The motor effort on a piston-motor, due to the tension of the fluid which drives it. The pressure at the beginning of the stroke is the initial pressure, that at the end of the stroke the final or terminal pressure. The average of all pressures throughout the stroke is the mean pressure, or the mean effective pressure.

**cylinder-printing** (sil'in-dēr-prin'ting), *n.* The printing of cloth on a machine consisting of one large cylinder and a number of smaller ones. The surfaces of the latter are engraved with the patterns to be printed.

**cylinder-relief** (sil'in-dēr-rē-lēf'), *n.* A drain for carrying off water which collects in a steam-cylinder; also, an automatic valve which opens when the pressure rises above a certain point; a relief-valve.

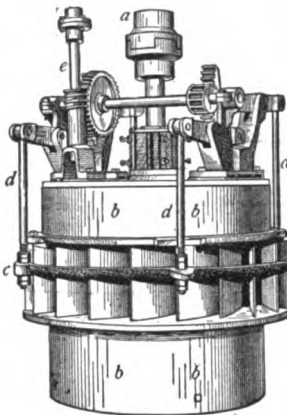
**cylindrarthrosis** (sil'in-drār-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, cylinder, + ἄρθρωσις, articulation.] In *anat.*, a hinge-joint.

**Cylindrical spiral**. See *\*spiral*.

**cylindricity** (sil'in-dri-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*cylindrical* + -ity.] The quality of being cylindrical; cylindricity.

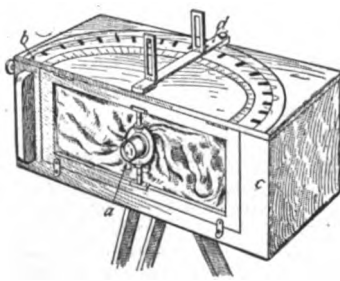
**cylindrite** (sil'in-drit), *n.* [NL. *\*cylindrites*, < Gr. κύλινδρος, cylinder, + -ίτης, E. -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A sulphid of lead, antimony, and tin, occurring in massive forms with concentric cylindrical structure: found in Bolivia. Also written *kyndrite*.

**cylindrograph** (si-lin'drō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. κύλινδρος, cylinder, + γράφειν, write.] In



Cylinder-gate.

a, shaft of turbine; b, casing surrounding turbine; c, ring or cylinder-gate flange (the cylinder which shuts off the water from the vanes or buckets is fastened to the inner edge of this ring or flange); d, d, d, hangers supporting flange and gate; e, rod actuating worm and wheel to raise and lower the gate.



Cylindrograph.

a, objective; b, curved film; c, camera; d, arm for rotating objective.

**photog.**, a form of panoramic camera which has an angular range covering nearly half the horizon. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 152.

**cylindroid**, *n.* 3. In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which is elongated, flattened at the forehead and occiput, and rounded at the sides. *G. Sergi*, (trans.) Var. of the Human Species, p. 39.—4. In *pathol.*, a body resembling a tube-cast, consisting usually only of mucus.

**cylindroscope** (si-lin'drō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. κύλινδρος, cylinder, + σκοπεῖν, view.] In *photog.*, an apparatus for viewing panoramic pictures, the print being curved to a radius which corresponds to the original radius of the panoramic camera or cylindrograph used to secure the negative. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 172.

## cynoctonine

**Cylindrosporium** (si-lin-drō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Greville, 1822), < κύλινδρος, cylinder, + σπορά, seed (spore).] A large genus of parasitic melanconiceous fungi having the pale-colored conidial cushions (sporodochia) embedded in the surface of the host, and producing filiform straight or variously curved conidia. *C. Padi* is a common species causing a disease of the leaves of plum and cherry. See *cherry \*leaf-spot*.

**cylindruria** (sil-in-drū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, cylinder, + οὖρον, urine.] In *pathol.*, the condition in which there is a passage of urinary tube-casts in the urine.

**Cym.** An abbreviation of *Cymric*.

**cymba**, *n.*—*Cymba conchae*, in *anat.*, the upper portion of the concha of the ear, above the auditory meatus.

**cymbalo** (sim'ba-lō), *n.* Same as *cembalo*.

**cymbella** (sim-bel'ā), *n.*; *pl.* *cymbellae* (-ē). [NL., dim. of *L. cymba*, a boat: see *cymba*.] In *bot.*, one of the elliptical zoospores of some algae.

**cymbocephalic**, *a.* 2. Belonging to a subdivision of the oödocephalic forms, characterized by an exceedingly protuberant occiput. *Aitken Meigs*.

**cymbocephalous** (sim-bō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* Same as *cymbocephalic*.

**cymbocephalus** (sim-bō-sef'ā-lus), *n.*; *pl.* *cymbocephali* (-ī). [Gr. κύμβη, bowl, + κεφαλή, head.] One who has a cymbocephalic skull.

**cyme**, *n.*—*Bostrychoid cyme*. Same as *bostryx*.

**cymenol** (sim'e-nol), *n.* [*cymene* + -ol.] Same as *carvacrol*.

**cymidine** (si'mi-din), *n.* [*cym(ene)* + -id + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] Amino-cymene,  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  (1:3:4), an oily monacid base which boils at 230° C. Also called *3-amino-methyl-4-methoxythylphen*.

**cymogene**, *n.* This very volatile product, obtainable at the beginning of the distillation of crude petroleum, boils under ordinary pressure at 0° C. (32° F.), and consists chiefly of normal butane,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ . Also *chynogene*.

**cymograph** (si'mō-gráf), *n.* Same as *kymograph*.

**cymometer** (si-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. κύμα, wave, + μέτρον, measure.] In *elect.*, an instrument for the measurement of the wavelength and frequency of electric oscillations.

**cymotrichous** (si-mot'ri-kus), *a.* [Gr. κύμα, wave, + τριχ-, hair.] In *anthrop.*, characterized by having wavy hair.

**cymyl** (sim'il), *n.* [*cym(ene)* + -yl.] The radical,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  (1:4), of cymene.

**cynanchin** (si-nang'kin), *n.* [NL. *Cynanchum* (see def.) + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A compound found in the milky juice of *Cynanchum acutum* Linn. It crystallizes in leaflets which melt at 149° C.

**cynanchocerin** (si-nang-kō-sē'rīn), *n.* [NL. *Cynanchum* (see def.) + Gr. κηρός, wax, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A compound obtained from the milky juice of *Cynanchum acutum* Linn. It crystallizes in needles which melt at 146° C.

**cynanchol** (si-nang'kōl), *n.* [NL. *Cynanchum* (see def.) + -ol.] A crystalline substance obtained from the milky juice of *Cynanchum acutum* Linn. It was afterward separated into cynanchocerin and cynanchin.

**cynapin** (sin'a-pin), *n.* [NL. *cynapium* (see def.) + -in<sup>2</sup>.] An oil of uncertain composition obtained from fool's-parsley, *Aethusa Cynapium*. It has a strong odor and reddish-yellow color.

**Cynareæ** (si-nā-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + -æ.] A tribe of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, typified by the genus *Cynara*; the thistle family; same as *Cynaroideæ*. *Cynareæ* is the proper form of the tribal name.

**cynarrhodion**, **cynarrhodium**, *n.* Erroneous forms often used for *cynorrhodon* or *cynorrhodium*.

**cyniatris** (sin-i-a-tri'ā), *n.* [Gr. κύων (κυν-), dog, + ιατρική, medical treatment.] Investigation and treatment of diseases of the dog.

**cyniatrics** (sin-i-at'riks), *n.* [Gr. κύων, dog, + ιατρικός, < ιατρός, physician: see *iatric*.] Same as *\*cyniatris*.

**cynipidean** (si-ni-pid'ē-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*, the gall-flies.

**cynism** (sin'ism), *n.* Same as *cynicism*. *Thirlwall*. *N. E. D.*

**cynoctonine** (si-nok'tō-nin), *n.* [Gr. κυνότονον, aconite, (neut. of κυνότονος, killing dogs) < κύων (κυν-), dog, + -κτονος, < κτείνειν, kill, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] An amorphous, bitter alkaloid,  $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{55}\text{O}_{13}\text{N}_2$ , found in *Aconitum septentrionale*. It is poisonous, producing tonic-clonic spasms.

## cynodonichthys

**cynodonichthys** (sin'-ō-don-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνόδοντις* (*κυνόδοντις*), canine tooth, + *ἰχθίς*, fish.] A genus of fishes of the family *Pacilidae* found in fresh waters of Mexico.

**cynodont** (si'nō-dont), *n.* [Gr. *κυνόδοντις*, a canine tooth, < *κύν* (*κύν*-), dog, + *ὀδὸν* (*ὀδόντ*-), tooth.] A member of the reptilian suborder \**Cynodontia*.

On the other hand, like the *cynodonts*, they show a rudimentary secondary palate.

*Amer. Nat.*, Feb. 1904, p. 103.

**Cynodontia** (si-nō-don'ti-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Cynodus*, < Gr. *κυνόδοντις*, a canine tooth: see *cynodont*.] A suborder of anomodont reptiles of medium size, having the squamosal expanded, the quadrate reduced, and double occipital condyles: Owen's family *Cynodontia* (1876), raised to a suborder by Osborn (1903).

**cynolatry** (si-nol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *κύν* (*κύν*-), dog, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Dog-worship.

**cynology** (si-nol'-ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *κύν* (*κύν*-), dog, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak.] The natural history of the dog.

**Cynomoriaceae** (si-nō-mō-rī-ā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Cynomorium* + *-aceae*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous root-parasitic plants of fungoid habit, containing the genus *Cynomorium* only (which see). Lindley gave this name to the family *Balanophoraceae* in which he and most other authors included this plant, but Engler, in 1907, removed it from that family and classed it in the order *Myrtales*, as a distinct family. See *rhizogen*.

**cynomorphous** (si-nō-mōr'fus), *a.* [Gr. *κύν* (*κύν*-), dog-shaped, < *κύν* (*κύν*-), dog, + *μορφή*, form.] Resembling, or characteristic of, the Old World monkeys contained in the family *Cynopithecidae* or *Cercopithecidae*.

**cynophilist** (si-nol'i-list), *n.* [Gr. *κύν* (*κύν*-), dog, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ιστής*.] A lover of dogs.

**cynophobia** (si-nō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [Also *kynophobia*; < Gr. *κύν* (*κύν*-), dog, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβέσθαι*, fear.] 1. Same as *lyssophobia*.—2. A morbid fear of dogs.

**cynopic** (si-nop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *κύν* (*κύν*-), dog-eyed, < *κύν* (*κύν*-), dog, + *ὤψ* (*ὤψ*-), eye.] Dog-eyed; shameless. *Badham*. [Nonce-word.] N. E. D.

**Cynthia**, *n.* 4. [l. c.] In bot., the Virginia \*goat's-beard (which see).

**cynurenic** (si-nū-ren'ik), *a.* [*cynur*(ic) + *-en* + *-ic*.] Obtained from the urine of dogs. — **Cynurenic acid**, a colorless compound, HO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>COOH.H<sub>2</sub>O, contained in the urine of dogs fed with meat. It crystallizes in silver, lustrous needles and when anhydrous melts at 257-258° C. Also called *hydroxyquinolinecarboxylic acid*.

**cynuric** (si-nū'rik), *a.* [Gr. *κύν* (*κύν*-), dog, + *οὐρον*, urine.] Noting a crystalline acid, CO<sub>2</sub> H.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NHCOCO<sub>2</sub>H + H<sub>2</sub>O, which melts, when free from water, at 188-189° C. with decomposition. Also called *oxalylanthranilic acid*.

**cynurine** (sin'ū-rin), *n.* [*cynur*(ic) + *-ine*.] A colorless bitter compound, HOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N, prepared by the fusion of cynurenic acid and also by the oxidation of cinchonine and certain related compounds. It crystallizes in lustrous, monoclinic, anhydrous prisms or, with 3H<sub>2</sub>O, in needles melting at 201° C. and 52° C. respectively. Also called *4-hydroxyquinoline*.

**cyperoid** (si'pē-roid), *a.* [*cyper*(us) + *-oid*.] Resembling, allied to, or belonging to the plant-genus *Cyperus* or the family *Cyperaceae*.

**Cyphaspis** (si-fas'pis), *n.* [Gr. *κυσ* (*κυσ*-), bent, + *σπίς*, a shield.] A genus of trilobites of the family *Proetidae*, having a short ovoid glabella, broad cephalic margins, a variable number of thoracic segments, and a small pygidium. It occurs in the Silurian and Devonian rocks.

**cyphophthalmid** (si-fōf-thal'mid), *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Cyphophthalmidae*.

**Cyphosomatidae** (si'fō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyphosoma* + *-idae*.] A family of regular ectobranchiate *Echinoidea*, of the order *Diademoida*. They have the ambulacral plates compounded, with 3 to 7 pore-plates in an arc; the adoral, supraoral, and sometimes also the aboral plates primaries, and the remaining constituents demi-plates. It is typified by the extinct genus *Cyphosoma*, the only living genus being *Glyptocidaris*.

**cyphotic** (si-fōt'ik), *a.* [*cyphosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] Humpbacked: usually *kyphotic*.

**cypriss**, *n.*—**Alaska cypriss**, **Alaska ground-cypriss**, the yellow cedar, *Chamaecyparis Nothkatensis*. See *yellow*.—**Arizona cypriss**, *Cupressus arizonica*, a tree of the mountains of Arizona and northeastern Mexico, sometimes attaining a height of 70 feet, with the trunk very large in proportion to the height. The wood

is light and soft. The tree is occasionally cultivated for ornament.—**California mountain cypriss**. Same as *MacNab's cypriss*.—**Chilean cypriss**, a tall, stately tree, *Libocedrus tetragona*, of the Chilean Andes and Patagonia, with a straight trunk sometimes 120 feet high, and soft, white, light, resinous wood, which is durable under ground and is much used for railway-ties in Chile. This species, together with the Chilean cedar (*Fitzroya Patagonica*), is recommended for planting in swampy mountain-moors of the temperate zones. The name *cypriss* is often applied to both of them, as well as to *Libocedrus chilensis*.—**Dwarf cypriss**. Same as *cypriss-moss*. See *heath-cypriss*.—**Flowering cypriss**. See *tamarisk*, 1.

—**Gowen cypriss**, *Cupressus Groenlandica*, a tree of the California coast region, sometimes 50 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, with light, soft wood: sometimes cultivated for ornament.—**Ground-cypriss**, the *lavender-cotton* (which see, under *cotton*).—**Guadalupe cypriss**. Same as *Arizona cypriss*.—**MacNab's cypriss**, *Cupressus MacNabiana*, a small bushy tree of interior California, occasionally 30 feet high and over a foot in diameter, with light, fine-grained wood. It is occasionally planted for ornament in southwestern Europe.—**Mexican cypriss**, *Taxodium Mexicanum*.—**Monterey cypriss**. See *cypriss*, 1. (a) The Monterey cypriss is a tree 60 or 70 feet high, with a trunk very large for its height, usually 2-3 feet in diameter, but exceptionally 6 feet. Its slender erect branches form in old trees a broad flat-topped crown. The wood is hard, fine-grained and durable. This tree is remarkable



Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*).  
(From Sargent's "Silva.")

for its very restricted range, being confined to an area about two miles long and 200 yards wide on the California coast south of the Bay of Monterey, extending from Cypress Point to the shores of Carmelo Bay, with a small grove on Point Lobos. It is now nearly extinct in its native habitat, but fortunately it thrives well in cultivation, and has been introduced throughout the Pacific coast region from Lower California to Vancouver Island, also to some extent in the southeastern United States, and extensively in southern and western Europe, in South America, and in Australia and New Zealand.—**Montezuma cypriss**, an individual tree of the Mexican cypriss of historic note. See *Taxodium*.—**Nootka cypriss**, **Nootka Sound cypriss**. Same as *Alaska cypriss*.—**Pond-cypriss**, a subspecies of the bald cypriss, *Taxodium distichum imbricatum*, regarded by some as a distinct species, growing in or around ponds, swamps, and shallow streams, from the Dismal Swamp to Florida and Alabama. It is distinguished from the typical bald cypriss by its smaller size and acicular leaves, and is more frequently cultivated in the northern United States and in Europe than the type form.—**Red-bark cypriss**. Same as *Arizona cypriss*.—**Shasta cypriss**. Same as *MacNab's cypriss*.—**Southern, Virginia, Virginia swamp, water cypriss**, local names of the bald cypriss.—**Southern cypriss**, the white cedar, *Chamaecyparis thyoides*. The bald cypriss is also so called.

**cypriss-grass** (si'pres-grās), *n.* A general name for plants of the genus *Cyperus*; galangal. See *Cyperus*.

**cypriss-vine**, *n.* 2. The climbing fumitory, *Adlumia fungosa*.

**Cyprian vitriol**. See *nitriol*.

**Cypricardella** (si'p'ri-kār-del'ā), *n.* [NL., < *Cypri*(na) + *Card*(ium) (genera of pelecypods) + *-ella*.] A genus of Devonian teleostomesaceous pelecypods having subquadrate concentrically lined valves, each bearing two cardinal teeth. Same as *Microdon*, 3.

**Cypricardinia** (si'p'ri-kār-din'i-ā), *n.* [*Cypri*(na) + *Card*(ium) (genera of pelecypods) + *-in* + *-ia*.] A genus of Devonian teleostomesaceous pelecypods having two small cardinal teeth in each valve and bearing concentric laminae on the surface with a finer ornament between.

**Cypricardites** (si'p'ri-kār-di'tēz), *n.* [*Cypri*(na) + *Card*(ium) (genera of pelecypods) + *-ites*, *E. -ite*.] A Silurian genus of prionodesmacean pelecypods of the family *Cyrtodontidae*, with subequal valves bearing fine cardinal teeth.

**Cypridina shales**, in South Devon, the Rhineland, and Westphalia, the uppermost division of the marine Devonian, profusely abundant in the ostracode crustacean *Cypridina* or *Entonia*.

**cypridinoid** (si-prid'i-noid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A fish belonging or allied to the family *Cypridinidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of the *Cypridinidae*.

## cyrtograph

**cyrtiferous** (sip-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*Cypri* + *L. ferre*, bear.] Containing the tests of the ostracode crustacean *Cypri*.

**Cypro-Mycenaean** (si'prō-mi-sē-nē'an), *a.* Relating to both Cyprus and Mycenae; noting relics of the Mycenaean age found in Cyprus. See *\*Mycenaean*.

**Cypronicidae** (sip-rō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypronicus* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, parasitic on *Ostracopoda*, typified by the genus *Cypronicus*.

**Cypronicus** (sip-rō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < *Cypri* + Gr. *ὄνισκος*, a wood-louse (see *Oniscus*).] The typical and only genus of the family *Cypronicidae*. *Kossmann*, 1884.

**Cypro-Phenician** (si'prō-fē-nish'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the civilization brought to Cyprus by the Phenicians. Colonies were established in Cyprus by Phenicians at an early period, and the earliest Phenician inscriptions have been found there.

**Cypselid** (sip'se-lid), *n.* [Gr. *Κυψελίδας*, pl., < *Κυψέλος*, Cypselus.] A descendant of Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth. The Cypselids dedicated the chest of Cypselus at Olympia.

**cypselous** (sip'se-lus), *a.* [*cypsel*a + *-ous*.] Having the character of a cypselus; bearing cypselae.

**cyrtillaceous** (sir-i-lā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Cyrtillaceae*.

**cyrtoplane** (sir'ō-plān), *n.* [Gr. *κῦρος*, security (f), + *E. plane*.] A special form of tripod-head for photographic cameras or surveyors' plane-tables, by which the plane of the table can be adjusted to be normal to any line, and free adjustment horizontally or in azimuth be subsequently made without changing the position of the normal: useful in taking panoramas by photography. The usual ball-and-socket mounting is retained, but in addition a conical axis in the ball gives a separate adjustment without disturbing the ball.

**cyrtic** (ser'tē-an), *a.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, convex, + *-ic*.] Noting that type of vertebra in which both faces of the centrum are convex. *Wieland*, 1899.

**Cyrtia** (ser'ti-ā), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved.] A Paleozoic genus of *Brachiopoda* resembling *Spirifer*, but having a high suberect cardinal area and perforated deltarium.

**Cyrtina** (ser-ti'nā), *n.* [NL., Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *-ina*.] A Paleozoic genus of brachiopods in general aspect like *Spirifer*, but having a median septum in the ventral valve which supports the convergent dental plates or spondylium.

**cyrtiniform** (ser-tin'i-fōrm), *a.* Having the form and aspect of *Cyrtina*, an extinct genus of brachiopods.

**cyrtoccephalus** (ser-tō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, convex, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anthrop.*, a cranium which has a convexity, extending from the frontal and parietals to the vertex, resembling a protuberance. *G. Sergi* (trans.). Var. of the Human Species, p. 35.

**cyrtoceracone** (ser-tō-ser'a-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *κέρας*, horn, + *κωνος*, cone.] In the nautiloid cephalopods, a shell curved, like *Cyrtoceras*, on both venter and dorsum.

**Cyrtoceras** (ser'tō-kō-kā-ni'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *κέρας*, a funnel, + *-ites*, *E. -ite*.] A Paleozoic suborder of the nautiloid cephalopods, including forms with straight or curved shells variously ornamented and with simple sutures, the siphuncle tubular or nummuloidal and the siphonal funnels short and bent outward.

**cyrtocollan** (ser-tō-sē-li-an), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *κοίλος*, hollow.] Having that type of vertebra in which the anterior face of the centrum is convex and the posterior concave: convexo-concave. *Wieland*, 1899.

**cyrtocone** (ser'tō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *κωνος*, a cone.] In the nautiloid cephalopods, a curved form of the young shell replacing or succeeding the more primitive orthocone.

**Cyrtodonta** (ser-tō-don'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *ὀδὸν* (*ὀδόντ*-), a tooth.] A genus of prionodesmacean *Pelecypoda*, typical of the *Cyrtodontidae* and having rounded heavy shells, narrow cardinal area, from 2 to 4 curved cardinal teeth, and strong lateral teeth. It is of Silurian age.

**cyrtograph** (ser'tō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, convex, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *cyrtometer*.

## cyrtoid

**cyrtoid** (sér'tóid), *a.* [Gr. *κυρτοειδής*, < *κυρτός*, curved, arched, convex, + *εἶδος*, form.] Hump-backed. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cyrtoidida** (sér-toi'di-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrtoides* (< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *εἶδος*, form) + *-ida*.] An order of nassellarian *Radiolaria* having a helmet-shaped shell without a sagittal furrow. It includes the families *Triposalpidae*, *Anthocyrtidae*, *Podocampidae*, and others.

**Cyrtolites** (sér-tō-li'téz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of Silurian rhipidoglossal gastropod mollusks of the family *Bellerophonitidae*, having widely umbilicate keeled shells without peripheral slit and with strong transverse ribs or lamellæ.

**cyrtometer**, *n.* 2. An instrument for measuring the shape or size of the head.

**Cyrtomium** (sér-tō-mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Prese, 1836), referring to the curved veins, < Gr. *κύρτωμα*, curvature, < *κυρτύνω*, make curved, < *κυρτός*, curved.] A small genus of rigid, simply pinnate polypodiaceous ferns allied to *Polystichum*, from which it differs by its freely anastomosing venation. There are about 6 species, all Asiatic, of which *C. falcatum*, *C. caryotideum*, and *C. Fortunei* are commonly cultivated in greenhouses.

**Cyrtotodus** (sér'tō-nō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *ὄδον*, the back.] A genus of short and thick-shelled *Pelecypoda*, allied to *Asartaria* and characterized by the broad cardinal surface, with one strong tooth on each valve. It is of Devonian age.

**cyrtopia** (sér-tō'pi-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *cyrtopie* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *ὤψ* (ὠπ-), eye, face.] A schizopod crustacean in a larval stage, in which the antennæ are transformed and no longer serve for locomotion, and the posterior pairs of thoracic and abdominal feet and the gills appear.

**cyrtoplatyan** (sér-tō-plat'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *πλατύς*, flat, + *-αν*.] Having the anterior face of the vertebral centrum convex and the posterior face flattened; convex-plane. *Wiand, 1899.*

**cyrtosis** (sér-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύρτωσις*, curvedness, humpbacked condition, < *κυρτύνω*, curve, arch, hump, < *κυρτός*, curved, arched, convex.] Spinal curvature.

**Cyrtospadix** (sér-tō-spā'diks), *n.* [NL. (C. Koch, 1853), < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *spadix*, in reference to the curved middle part of the spadix in the type species, *C. striatipes*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Araceæ*. See *Caladium*, 2.

**cyrtostyle** (sér-tō-stil), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *στυλός*, pillar, column (see *style*²).] *I. a.* Having columns arranged in a generally curvilinear plan: said of a portico, or a part of one, which has a rounded horizontal projection.

*II. n.* A portico having a rounded projection; or, by extension, a building furnished with such a portico.

**cyst**, *n.* 5. (a) The resistant coating formed by the parent organism previous to sporulation and inclosing the spores, in *Sporozoa*. (b) In *Sporozoa*, the common envelop surrounding the two associated gametocytes. (c) The resistant covering secreted by many *Infusoria* previous to going into a resting-stage, or before fission, or for the purpose of resisting draught or other unfavorable conditions of environment.—**Dentigerous cyst**, a dermoid cyst in which a tooth has developed.—**Inclusion cyst**, a cyst which results from the inclosure in tissue of one origin of an islet of tissue of different origin.—**Melbomian cyst**. Same as *chalcidion*.—**Mother-cyst**. See *mother-cyst*.—**Nabothian cysts**, small nodules formed by retention of the mucous secretion in the Nabothian follicles.—**Parent-cyst**. Same as *mother-cyst*.—**Pilliferous cyst**, a dermoid cyst which contains hair.—**Serous cyst**. Same as *hygroma*.

**crystal** (sis'tal), *a.* [cyst + *-al*.] Pertaining to or derived from a cyst.—**Crystall residuum**, the surplus of protoplasm remaining after the formation of the gametes in the gametocyte of *Sporozoa*, and serving for the nutrition of the sporoblasts during their further development.

**cystamine** (sis'ta-min), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *αμίνη*.] Same as *uritone*.

**cystatroph** (sis-tat'rō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] Atrophy of the bladder.

**cystauchenitis** (sis'tā-kē-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *αὐχὴν*, neck, + *-itis*.] Inflammation at the neck of the bladder.

**cystectomy** (sis-tek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the urinary or gall-bladder, or of a cyst.

**cystein** (sis'tē-in), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-ειν* + *-in*.] An organic sulphur body which is closely related to cystin. On oxidation it yields cysteinic acid, and this, in turn, taurin.

**cysteinic** (sis-tē-in'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from cystein.—**Cysteinic acid**, an oxidation product of cystein,  $C_3H_7N_8O_6$ . By loss of  $CO_2$  cysteinic acid gives rise to taurin.

**cystocyte** (sis'ten-sit), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *κύττω*, in, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] One of the large vesicular cells of which cystenchyma is composed. *W. J. Sollas.*

**Cystic canal**. Same as *cystic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Cystic degeneration**. See *degeneration*.

**cysticercosis** (sis'ti-sér-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *cysticercus* + *-osis*.] An infection with bladder-worms or larval tapeworms (*cysticerci*) of the genus *Tænia*. *Cysticercosis* of man is caused by *Cysticercus cellulosæ*; of cattle, by *C. bovis* and *C. tenuicollis*; and of hogs, by *C. cellulosæ* and *C. tenuicollis*.

**cysticolous** (sis-tik'ō-lus), *a.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *λόος*, inhabit.] Inhabiting a cyst: specifically applied to certain *Myxosporidia*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, II. 334.

**cysticotomy** (sis-ti-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [cystic + Gr. *τομή*, < *τμήν*, cut.] Incision into the cystic duct of the liver.

**cystidean**, *n.* *II. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cystidea*.

**cystigerous** (sis-tij'ē-rus), *a.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bag (cyst), + *λόος*, bear.] Bearing or containing cysts; cystic: as, *cystigerous* growths.

**cystinemia** (sis-ti-nē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. *cystinemia*, < *E. cystin* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Presence of cystin in the circulating blood. Also *cystinemia*.

**cystinuria** (sis-ti-nū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. *cystinuria*, < *E. cystin* + Gr. *οὐρον*, urine.] Excretion of cystin in the urine.

**cystinuric** (sis-ti-nū'rik), *a.* [cystinuria + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with cystinuria.

**cystiphragm** (sis'ti-fram), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *φράγμα*, partition.] One of the curved partitions which divide transversely the zoecia of the trepostomatous *Bryozoa*: contrasted with the *diaphragms* or flat partitions.

**cysto-adenoma** (sis'tō-ad-e-nō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cysto-adenomata* (-mā-tā). [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *NL. adenoma*.] A gland tumor which contains cysts.

**cystocarcinoma** (sis'tō-kār-si-nō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cystocarcinomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *NL. carcinoma*.] A cancerous growth which contains cysts.

**cystocarpium** (sis-tō-kar'pi-um), *n.*; *pl.* *cystocarpia* (-ā). Same as *cystocarp*.

**Cystocidaroida** (sis'tō-sid-a-rō'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *\*Cystocidaris* (< Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *κίβητις*, a Persian head-dress) + *εἶδος*, shape.] An order of primitive *Palæchinoida* regarded as transitional to the *Cystoidea* and characterized by an exocyclic test, narrow and straight ambulacra, with 4 vertical rows of plates each with a central pair of pores, broad interambulacra, numerous scale-like echinate plates, periproct posterior, and mouth with well-developed jaws. It is of Silurian age.

**Cystodictya** (sis-tō-dik'ti-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A Paleozoic genus of cryptostomatous bryozoans, typical of the family *Cystodictyonidae*.

**Cystodictyonidae** (sis'tō-dik-ti-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystodictyon* + *-idae*.] A Paleozoic family of cryptostomatous *Bryozoa* in which the zoaria consist of several rows of cells grown together back to back, forming flat, branching fronds; primitive cells with tubular vestibules, and superficial aperture with a lunarium; and interzoecial spaces with vesicular tissue.

**Cystoflagellata** (sis'tō-flaj-e-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *NL. Flagellata*.] An order of mastigophoran *Protozoa*. It contains individuals of large size with a single nucleus, reticular protoplasm, a stout membrane, and 2 flagella, one of which is modified into a long tentacle, while the other is small, and contained within the gullet. It includes two genera, both marine: *Noctiluca* (which see), and *Leptodactylus*. Same as *Rhynchoflagellata*.

**cystogen** (sis'tō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *-γενής*, -produced.] Same as *uritone*.

**cystoid**, *a.* *II. n.* One of the structures produced by the swelling of a functionless pollen-tube within the ovarian cavity of plants.

**cystomatous** (sis-tō-mā'tus), *a.* [cystoma(-) + *-ous*.] Relating to, containing, or complicated by a cystoma.

**cyston** (sis'tōn), *n.* [NL. *cyston*, < Gr. *κύστις*,

## cystotrachelotomy

bladder.] One of the dactylozooids of *Siphonophora*, modified for excretory purposes. *Sedgwick, Text-book of Zool.*, I. 151.

**Cystonectæ** (sis-tō-nek'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *νήκτης*, swimmer.] A group of siphonanthous *Siphonophora* having a large apical pneumatophore without nectocalyces or bracts, the pneumatocyst having an apical stigma. The gastrozooids are generally numerous and arranged either on the lower side of the pneumatophore or on a long tubular cænosarc. It includes the *Physaliidae* and several other families.

**cystonectous** (sis-tō-nek'tus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Cystonectæ*.

**cystonula** (sis-ton'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *cystonulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *cyston*, cyston.] The youngest larva of the *Physaliidae*. It has a float and one siphon with a tentacle hanging below it.

**cystopexy** (sis'tō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *πῆξις*, a fixing.] In *surg.*, an operation for the fixation of a prolapsed bladder to the anterior abdominal wall.

**cystophore** (sis'tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *φορέω*, < *φέρω*, bear.] 1. The stem or stalk which bears the cysts in the *Myxobacteriaceæ*.

Finally a condition is reached in which the stem or *cystophore*, as it may be conveniently called, is terminated by one or more rounded masses of very similar dimensions. *Thaxter, in Bot. Gazette*, XVII. 391.

2. Same as *ascophore*. *Jackson, Glossary.*

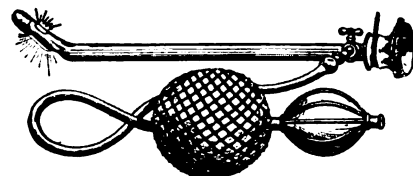
**cystophthisis** (sis-tof'thi-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *φθίσις*, consumption; see *phthisis*.] Tuberculosis of the bladder.

**cystoproctostomy** (sis'tō-prok-tos'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πρωκτός*, anus, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, an operation for the establishment of a permanent communication between the bladder and the rectum.

**cystosarcoma** (sis'tō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cystosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A sarcoma which contains cysts.

**cystoschisis** (sis-tos'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σχίσις*, cleaving.] Congenital fissure of the bladder.

**cystoscope** (sis'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A hollow tube illuminated



Cystoscope, with bulb attachment for inflating the bladder.

by an electric light, employed to bring into view the interior of the bladder.

Alterations in the internal vesical orifice as demonstrated by the stone-searcher and *cystoscope*. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 74.

**cystoscopic** (sis'tō-skōp'ik), *a.* [cystoscop- + *-ic*.] Relating to cystoscopy or the cystoscope; obtained by use of the cystoscope. *Med. Record*, June 13, 1903, p. 952.

**cystoscopic** (sis'tō-skōp'i-kal), *a.* Same as *\*cystoscopic*.

**cystoscopy** (sis-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the interior of the bladder by means of the cystoscope. *Med. Record*, June 13, 1903, p. 952.

**cystosore** (sis'tō-sōr), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *σῶρος*, a heap.] In *bot.*, a group or heap of resting-spores within a cell, as in the fungus *Woronina*.

**cystospasm** (sis'tō-spāzm), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σπασμός*, contraction; see *spasm*.] Spasmodic contraction of the walls of the bladder. *V. Kraft-Ebing* (trans.), in *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 29.

**cystospore** (sis'tō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (cyst), + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] In *bot.*, same as *carpospore*.

**cystostomy** (sis-tos'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, an operation for the establishment of a permanent opening into the bladder.

**cystotrachelotomy** (sis'tō-trā-kē-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *τράχηλος*, neck, + *-τομή*, < *τμήν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision through the neck of the bladder.



## cytosooid

**cytosooid** (sis-tō-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. κύστις, bladder (cyst), + zooid.] The enlarged body-like anterior portion of the procoel of certain *Cestodea*, as *Dipylidium caninum*. See *\*acanthozooid*. Fillet.

**cyst-pearl** (sist'pér'l), *n.* See *\*pearl*.

**cyst-worm** (sist'wér'm), *n.* A bladder-worm.

**cytase** (sí'tās), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. -ase.] An enzyme which ferments cellulose: found in germinating seeds, certain fungi, and possibly in some animal secretions. See *\*complement*, *n.*, 8.

The views advanced by Bordet and others of the French school regarding the union of the amboceptors with the cells to be destroyed are less precise than those of Ehrlich. Both, however, recognize the importance of an association of the amboceptor as a condition for the effective action of the complement (cytase).

*Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 249.

**cytaster** (sí'tās'tér), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + αστήρ, star.] In *cytol.*, the star-like radiation seen at either pole of the karyokinetic spindle during the division of a cell.

**Cytherea** (sith-ē-rē'ā), *n.*

[NL. (Salisbury, 1812), < L. *Cytherea*, < Gr. Κύθηρα, a surname of Aphrodite.] A genus of monocoelyleidous plants of the family *Orchidaceae*. See *Calypto*, *l.*

**Cythereella** (sith-ē-rē'lā), *n.*

[NL., < *Cythere* + *-ella*.] A genus of ostracode crustaceans or water-fleas, having elongate, smooth, bean-shaped valves, flanged on the hinge. They are commonly regarded as appearing in Silurian time and continuing to the present.

**cythian** (kut'í-ou), *n.* *pl.*

[W., *pl.* of *cūt*, a hut, cot, sty.] In *Eng. archæol.*, a name given to certain prehistoric stone huts in Wales, as those at Tre'r Ceiri. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 14, 1903, p. 23299.

**cytoblast**, *n.* 3. In *cytol.*:

(a) The nucleus of the cell. *Schleiden*, 1838. (b) One of the hypothetical units of cell-structure. *Altmann*, 1890. (c) A naked cell; a protoblast. *Kölliker*.

**cytoblastemal** (sí'tō-blas-tē'mal), *a.* [*cytoblastema* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to cytoblastema.

**cytoblastemic** (sí'tō-blas-tē'mik), *a.* Same as *\*cytoblastemal*.

**cytochemism** (sí'tō-kem'izm), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *chemism*.] Same as *\*chemotaxis*.

**cytochromatic** (sí'tō-kro-mat'ik), *a.* In *cytol.*, of or pertaining to cytochromes, or to the appearance of specific, readily stainable substance in the cytoplasm of certain cells.

**cytochrome** (sí'tō-kro-m), *a.* [NL. *cytochroma*, < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + χρώμα, color.] In *neurol.*, a name given by Nissl to the so-called 'granules' or nerve-cells with scanty cytoplasm incompletely surrounding a small nucleus which does not exceed in size the nucleus of an ordinary leucocyte or neuroglia cell: opposed to *\*caryochrome* cell which has a larger nucleus.

**cytochylema** (sí'tō-ki-lē'ma), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + χυλός, juice, + *-ema*.] Same as *\*cytolymph*.

**cytochyma** (sí'tō-ki'mā), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + χυμα, liquid.] The fluid contents of the vacuoles found in cell-protoplasm.

**cytoclasis** (sí'tō-klā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + κλάσις, breaking, < κλάν, break.] Necrotic destruction of cells.

**cytoclasic** (sí'tō-klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + κλαστικός, < κλάν, break.] Relating to cytoclasis.

**cytocyst** (sí'tō-sist), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + κύστις, a bladder (a cyst).] A schizont inclosed in a membrane, as in the sporozoan blood-parasite *Lankestrella*.

**cytoderm** (sí'tō-dér'm), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + δέρμα, skin.] Same as *cytioderm*.

**cytodiagnosis** (sí'tō-di-ag-nō'sis), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + διαγνώσις, diagnosis.] Diagnosis based upon a study of the cell-contents of the fluids of the body, especially of the cerebrospinal fluid. *Lancet*, May 30, 1903, p. 1535.

**cytodieresis** (sí'tō-di-er'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + διαίρεσις, a division.] In *cytol.*, cell-division, both direct (amitosis) and indirect (mitosis, karyokinesis).

**cytodieretic** (sí'tō-di-e-ret'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cytodieresis, or cell-division.

**cytogenic** (sí'tō-jen'ik), *a.* 1. Same as *cytogenous*.—2. Concerning or pertaining to cytogenesis or the subject-matter of the science of cytology.

**cytogeny**, *n.* 2. Cell-lineage; the series of cells which intervenes between an embryonic cell and the tissues or organs or parts of the body which ultimately arise from it.

The relationship of the inner and outer layers in the various forms of gastrulas must be investigated . . . by tracing out the cell-lineage or cytogeny of the individual blastomeres from the beginning of development.

*E. B. Wilson*, in *Biol. Lectures*, 1894, p. 2.

**cytoglobin** (sí'tō-glō'bín), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *glob(ulin)* + *-in*.] A cell globulin.

**cytohyaloplasm** (sí'tō-hí'ā-lō-plaz'm), *n.* [NL. *cytohyaloplasma*, < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *ιάλος*, glass, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *cytol.*, the reticular or alveolar substance of the cell-cytoplasm as opposed to the more liquid cytochylema or cytolymph.

**cytohyaloplasma** (sí'tō-hí'ā-lō-plaz'mā), *n.*

[NL.] Same as *\*cytohyaloplasm*.

**cytohydrolytic** (sí'tō-hí-drō-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *hydrolytic*.] An enzyme which attacks and breaks up the cell-wall by hydrolysis.

**cytohydrolytic** (sí'tō-hí-drō-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *hydrolytic*.] Relating to or of the nature of intracellular hydrolytic ferments.

**cytolist** (sí'tō-list), *n.* [*cytol(ysis)* + *-ist*.] An enzyme which dissolves the cell-wall.

**cytologic** (sí'tō-loj'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cytology or cells.

**cytological** (sí'tō-loj'ik-āl), *a.* Same as *\*cytologic*.

**cytologist** (sí'tō-lō-jist), *n.* One who studies cells or cytology.

**cytology** (sí'tō-lō-jí), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of the structure and functions of the cells of animals and plants; especially, the study of the cells of the human body, and of the significance of changes in their form and location in disease.

**cytolymph** (sí'tō-limf), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *lymph*, clear water.] In *cytol.*, the more liquid substance contained in the reticulum or alveoli of the cell-cytoplasm. Also called *cytochylema* and *hyaloplasma*.

**cytolysin** (sí'tō-lí-sin), *n.* [*cytolysis* + *-in*.] Same as *\*cytolysin*.

**cytolysis** (sí'tō-lí-sis), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *λύσις*, dissolution.] In *pathol.*, the destruction or degeneration of cells.

**cytolytic** (sí'tō-lit'ik), *a.* Relating to cytolysis; having cell-destroying properties.

**cytomachia** (sí'tō-mak'í-ā), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + μάχη, fight.] 'Cell-fighting'; a rhetorical name referring to the apparent struggle for mastery between pathogenic micro-organisms and the protective cells of the body. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, III, 534.

**cytometer** (sí'tō-mē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + μέτρον, a measure.] Any device used in counting cells: employed frequently in the special sense of *hemacytometer*.

**cytomicrosome** (sí'tō-mí'krō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + μικρός, small, + *σώμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, one of the minute bodies which are supposed to make up the cytoplasm of the animal and plant cell.

**cytomitoma** (sí'tō-mí-tō-mā), *n.* Same as *\*cytomitome*.

**cytomitome** (sí'tō-mí-tōm), *n.* [NL. *\*cytomitoma*, < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *μίτος*, thread.] In *cytol.*, the reticulum which forms the more solid portion of the cytoplasm of the cell; the cytohyaloplasm.

**cytomorphosis** (sí'tō-mōr'fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *μορφή*, shaping.] In *biol.*, a general term for all the structural alterations which cells, or successive genera-

## cytothesis

tions of cells, may undergo from the earliest undifferentiated stage to their final destruction. *Minot*, 1901.

**cytophagy** (sí'tōf'ā-jí), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Same as *phagocytosis*.

**cytophan** (sí'tō-fan), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *φανής*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] The ovoid matrix surrounding the nucleus-like granules, or karyophans, in the strand of the contractile stalk of certain *Infusoria*, as *Zoothamnium*.

**cytopharynx** (sí'tō-far'ingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *φαρυγξ*, pharynx.] The gullet or esophagus of a protozoan, as a ciliate.

**cytophil** (sí'tō-fil), *a.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *φίλος*, loving.] In *cytol.*, having a disposition to combine with the receptor of a cell: a term applied to one group of amboceptors. *Wasserman* (trans.), *Immune Sera*, p. 18.

**cytophilic** (sí'tō-fí-lik), *a.* Same as *\*cytophil*.

**Cytoplasmic bridge**. In *cytol.*, a strand of protoplasm connecting two adjacent blastomeres during the early cleavage of the egg.—**Cytoplasmic cycle**, that stage in the life-cycle of a micro-organism during which it is living in the cytoplasm, or cell-body, of some cell of the host organism: distinguished from the *intracellular cycle* or *stage*.

**cytoplast** (sí'tō-plast), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, hollow (a cell), + *πλαστός*, formed.] In *biol.*, one of the hypothetical bodies or units of protoplasm in the cell.

**cytoplastin** (sí'tō-plas'tin), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + E. *plastin*.] The plastin of the cytoplasm of a cell.

**cytoproct** (sí'tō-prokt), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *πρωκτός*, anus.] In *zool.*, the anus of a unicellular organism, such as an infusorian.

**cytopsyche** (sí'tōp-sí'kē), *n.* [NL. *cytopsyche*, < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *ψυχή*, mind.] The consciousness of the protoplasmic contents of a cell, according to the metaphysical system of E. Haeckel. *Haeckel* (trans.), *Riddle of the Universe*.

**cytoreticulum** (sí'tō-rē-tik'ū-lum), *n.*; *pl.* *Cytoreticula* (-lā). [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticulum*.] In *cytol.*, the network of more solid substance in the cytoplasm; the spongioplasm as distinguished from the more liquid ground substance, cytochylema or cytolymph. See *cut* under *\*cell*.

**Oytoryctes** (sí'tō-rik'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *ὄρυκτος*, a digger, < *ὄρύσσειν*, dig, excavate.] The supposed protozoan organism of smallpox and vaccinia; one of the vaccine-bodies. *Nature*, Aug. 4, 1904, p. 324.

**cytosin** (sí'tō-sin), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *-ose* + *-in*.] A pyrimidin derivative (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>ON<sub>3</sub>) of the nucleic acids, from which it is obtained as a constant decomposition-product together with xanthin bases.

**cytosoma** (sí'tō-sō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cytosomata* (-mā-tā). [NL.] Same as *\*cytosome*.

**cytosome** (sí'tō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *cytosoma*, < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *σώμα*, a body.] The body of a cell.

**Cytospora** (sí'tōs'pō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1818), < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A large genus of sphaeropsidaceous fungi having allantoid, hyaline spores produced in irregular chambers in an erumpent stroma buried in the surface of the host. About 200 species have been described. They occur on the branches of woody plants, and many are regarded as the pycnidial condition of species of *Valsa*. Also incorrectly spelled *Cytopora*.

**cytostasis** (sí'tōs'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *στάσις*, standing.] Arrest of blood-corpuscles in the small vessels.

**cytotactic** (sí'tō-tak'tik), *a.* [*cytolaxis* (-lact-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the locomotion of cells in relation to other cells; exhibiting cytotoxic.

**cytotaxis** (sí'tō-tak'sis), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The movement of cells, or of cell-masses, in relation to one another. The approach of cells to one another is spoken of as *positive cytotoxic*, their withdrawal from one another as *negative cytotoxic*.

**cytotherapy** (sí'tō-ther'ā-pi), *n.* [Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Same as *\*organotherapy* or *\*opotherapy*.

**cytothesis** (sí'tōth'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + *θεσις*, placing, arranging.] In



*Cytherea hultosa*. (L.) House. One half natural size.

## cytotheosis

**physiol.**, the regenerative or restorative change in a cell or neuron: the opposite of *\*cytolysis*.  
**cytotoxic** (sī-tō-tok'sik), *a.* [Gr. *kyros*, a hollow (a cell), + *toxikon*, poison (see *toxic*).] Effecting the destruction of cells: applied to the action of special cytotoxins.

**cytotoxin** (sī-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [*cytotox(ic)* + *-in*.] An adaptation-product which has specific toxic properties for the particular kind of cell which was used in immunization. Generally speaking, these bodies result on immunization with cells from a different species, and are specific. Autocytotoxins may, however, also be formed. The action of the cytotoxins depends upon the presence of a specific antibody and of a complement (see *\*complement*, 8) which is present in normal serum. Examples are the nephrotoxins, hepatotoxins, leucotoxins, etc. Also termed *\*cytolysin*.

**cytotropic** (sī-tō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *kyros*, a hollow (a cell), + *trōpos*, a turning.] Of or pertaining to the growth or bending of cell-masses in relation to one another.

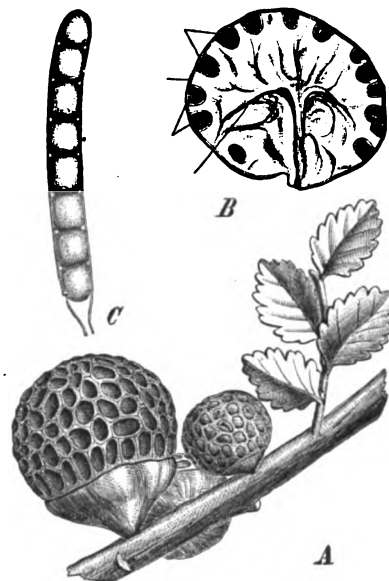
**cytotropism** (sī-tō-tō-pizm), *n.* [*cytotrop(ic)* + *-ism*.] The growing or bending of cell-masses, or of cells, toward or away from one another. See *\*cytotaxis*.

**cytozoan** (sī-tō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Cytozoa*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cytozoa*.

**cytozoön** (sī-tō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *cytozoa* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *kyros*, a hollow (a cell), + *zōon*, an animal.] A protozoan parasite of the red blood-corpuscles.

**Oyttaria** (sī-tā-ri-ē), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley, 1841), so named from the resemblance of the plants to a wasp's nest; < Gr. *kyttaros*, honeycomb,



A, C. *Gunnii* in different stages of development: B, C, C. *Har- eni*; B, a longitudinal section through a stroma; C, a mature spore-case with spores. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzen-familien.")

## czarism

wasps' nest.] A genus of discomycetous fungi having the ascomata sunken in the surface of a subspherical mostly stipitate stroma which is gelatinous when mature. About 6 species are known, mostly from Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, where they are eaten by the natives. They grow upon living branches of beeches, species of *Nothofagus*. See *beech-fungus* and *mushroom*, 1.

**Oyttariaceæ** (sī-tā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi named from the single genus *Cyttaria*, and having the same general characters. See *\*Cyttaria*.

**O. Z.** An abbreviation of (Gould's) *Cordova Zones*. See *\*G. C. Z.*

**czar, tsar, n.**—White Czar, a name by which (or its equivalent) the Czar of Russia is known especially in Asia.

The White Tsar's people call  
 Aloud to the skies of lead:  
 "We are slaves, not freemen:  
 Ourselves, our children, our women—  
 Dead, we are dead,  
 Though we breathe, we are dead men all."  
 R. W. Gilder, In the Heights,  
 The White Tsar's People, l. 2.

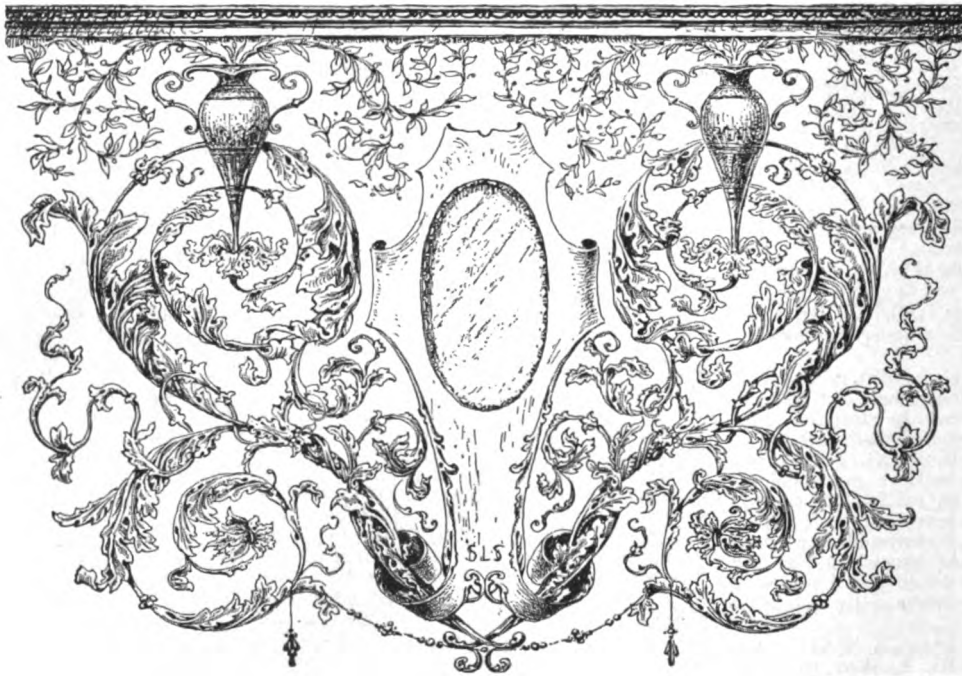
**czardom, tsardom** (zār'dum, tsār'dum), *n.* The dominion, power, or office of a czar.

**czarian, tsarian** (zār'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a czar.

The growing influence of the Tsar in the affairs of other nations was conditioned by the same causes as the decline of the *Tsarian System* within the confines of Russia.

A. Ular, Russia from Within, p. 1.

**czarism, tsarism** (zār'izm), *n.* Absolutism in government, such as that of the Czar of Russia. A. Ular, Russia from Within, p. 5.











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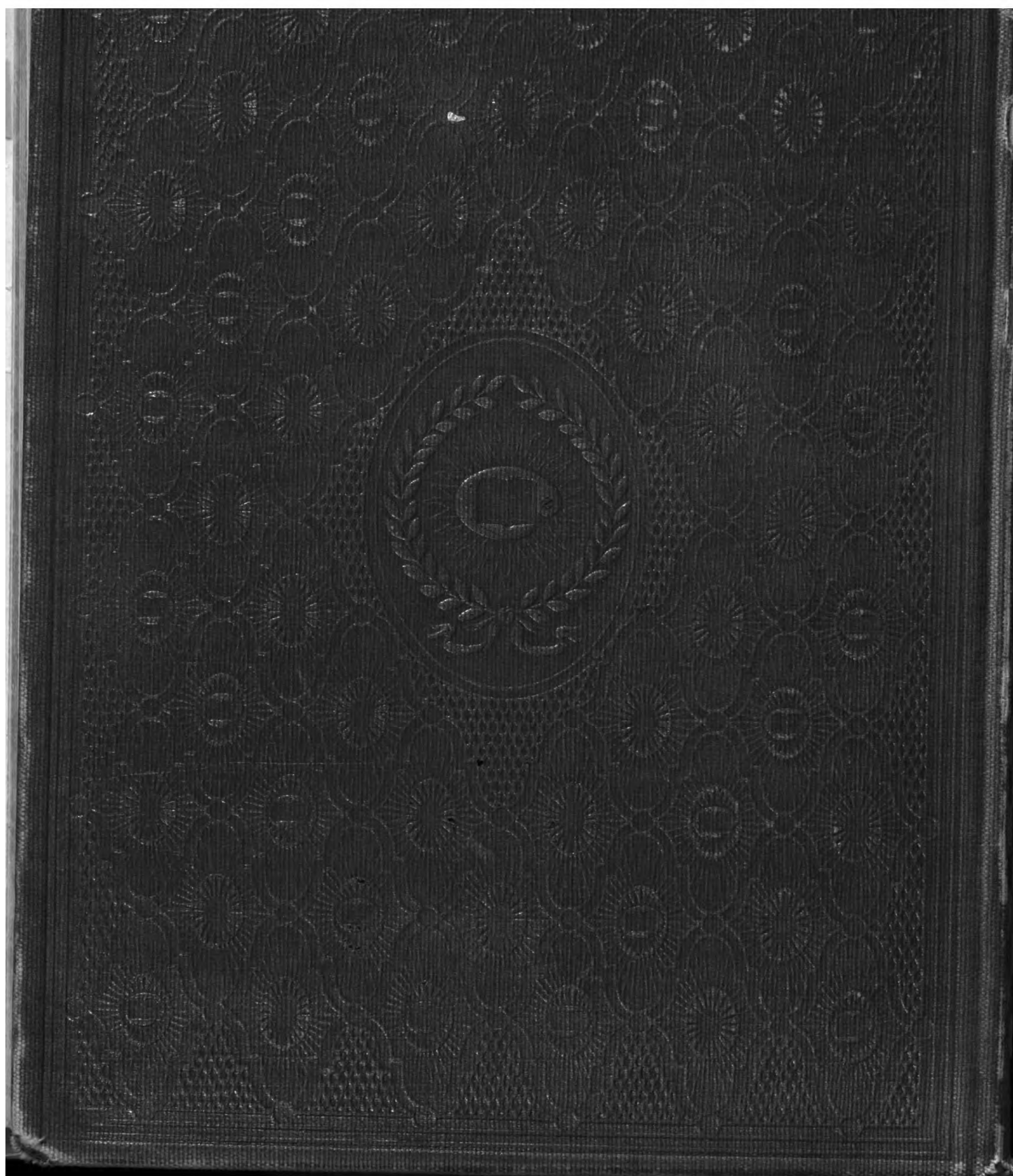
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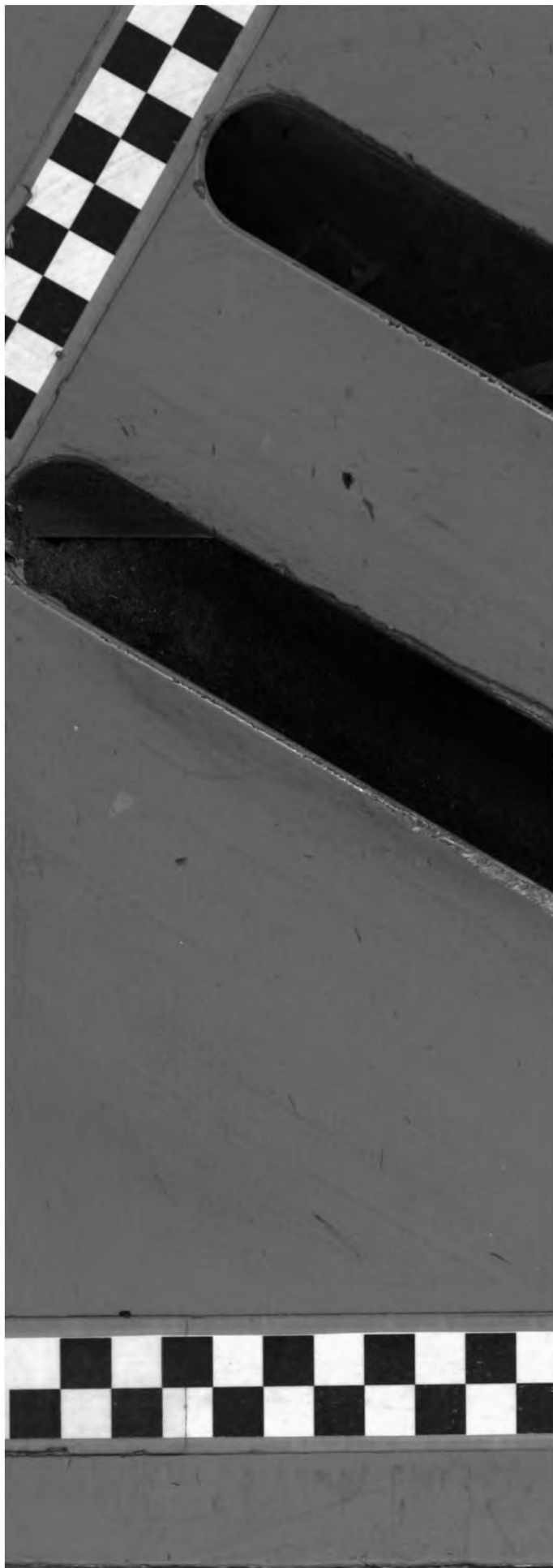


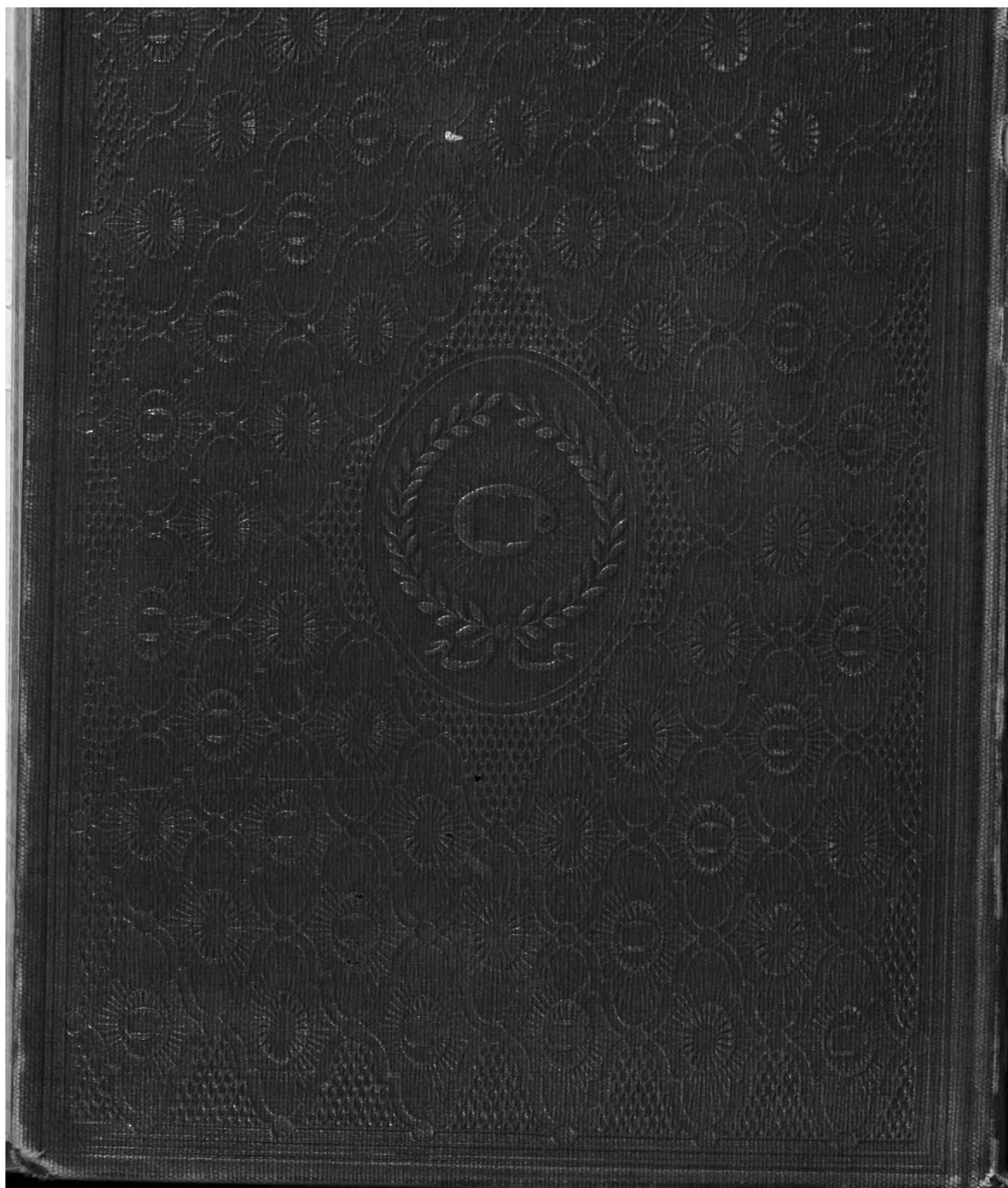


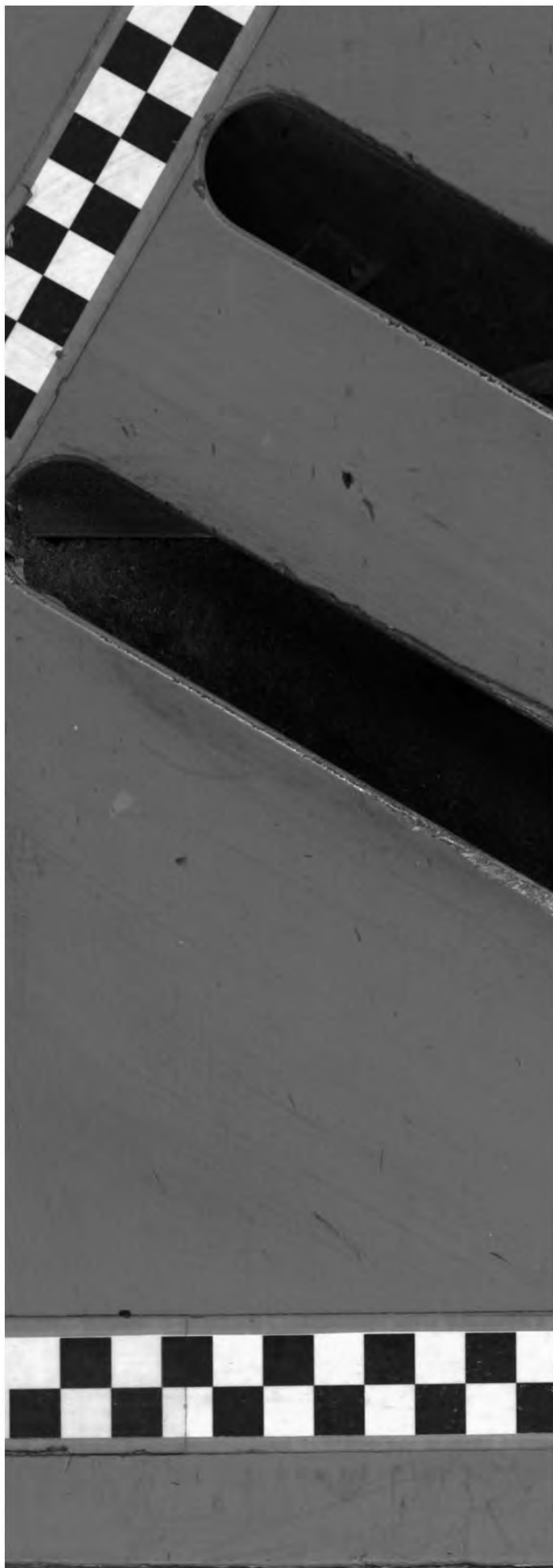


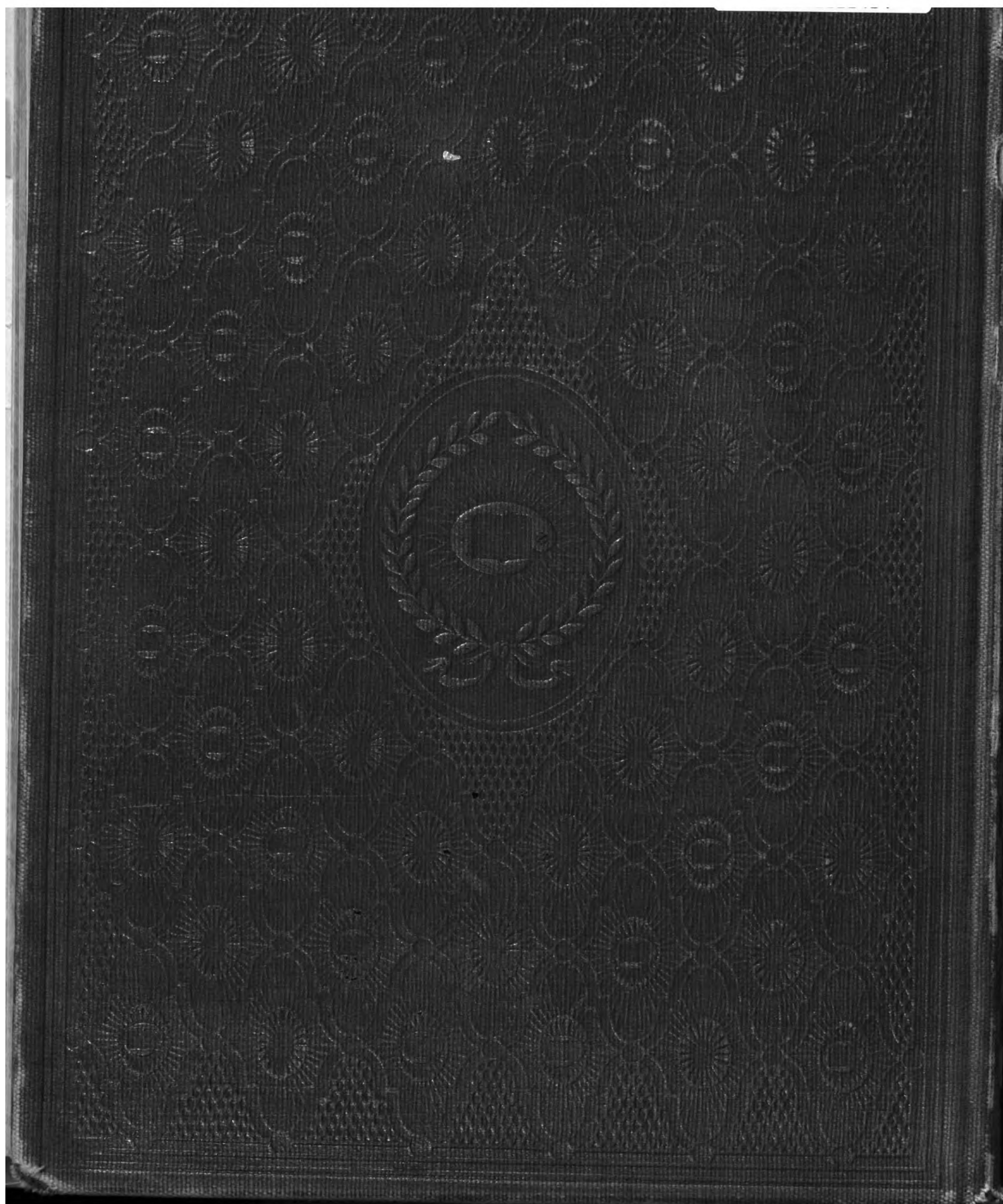


















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